

COGENERATION: A SUSTAINABILITY PROJECT

By:

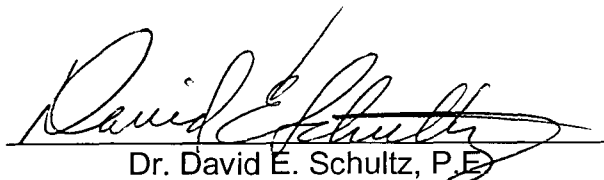
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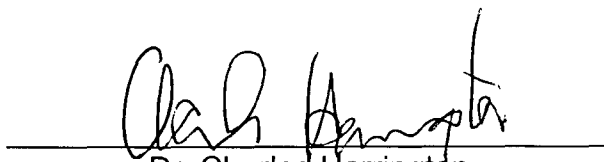
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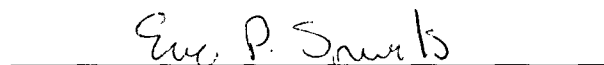
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Abstract

Qualitative and anecdotal evidence demonstrates that reducing waste and conserving resources promote corporate sustainability both economically and environmentally. Developing and applying new ideas to achieve higher performance and excellence have lead to the re-emergence of a past application at Mead Johnson Nutritionals (MJN). A turbine/generator project will focus on the importance of sustainability with respect to energy conservation and maximization of utility inputs. An existing turbine/generator removed from service in 1997 will be redesigned and reinstated to supplement present as well as, future energy utilization. Once an assessment of the feasibility is completed, an implementation plan for execution will be presented for capital funding. The project scope will achieve the customer's desired automated operational requirements. Facility Management (the customer) at MJN will be responsible for determining the turbine operating parameters. Ultimately, this project will make a considerable recurring contribution towards Bristol-Myers Squibb's (BMS) global sustainability goals.

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I. Introduction

A. History

Mead Johnson Nutritionals (MJN) has established a worldwide leadership and recognition in the development of nutritional products that can be traced back nearly a century to founder Edward Mead Johnson. He was among the first to commit his efforts to the well being of babies and to the science of infant nutrition. Mead soon discovered that many babies were dying before their first birthday because of feeding problems. While developing a feeding formula for his son, he detected that starch was dextrinized into a cereal slurry to produce "dextrins and maltose".¹ Johnson began focusing his efforts on producing such a product. Ironically, his second son, Lambert, a chemist, discovered how the material could be powdered for mass production. (Today, powder manufacturing is the largest operation for MJN globally.) In 1915, Mead opened a new factory for his growing business in Evansville, Indiana.

MJN scientists developed Enfamil^{®2} in 1959 that revolutionized infant feeding by providing a formula patterned after a nursing mother's milk, while packaging it in ready-to-use (RTU) bottles, along with sterilized, disposable nipples. Sterilization is a vital input process for the nutritional industry. Critical process parameters require accurate temperature controls and monitoring for consistent quality production.

Many research accomplishments helped maintain the company as the nutritional leader, earning recognition and respect in the health care industry. Under the pharmaceutical banner, Mead Johnson also developed many life-saving drugs. In

¹ "Global View: The Journey Continues." Mead Johnson Nutritionals Company. 2000

² Enfamil is a registered trademark of Mead Johnson Nutritionals, a Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

1967, Mead Johnson became a subsidiary of Bristol-Myers, which, in 1989 added E.I. Squibb to create the Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (BMS)³. Mead Johnson benefited from this merger by gaining access to the international market. This global expansion brought more stringent evaluation from the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) and increased awareness of corporate stewardship. In fulfilling this obligation, MJN has and continues to focus on sustainability.

B. Sustainability

Sustainability has been taken into more consideration by businesses in the past ten to fifteen years. It has been documented that the most eco-efficient companies are also the most successful. Jean-Marc Gilson, member of the board of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), describes sustainability as being defined by three pillars: *environmental*, *social*, and *economic*.⁴ Leading businesses maintain this sustainability by creating a positive, or at least a zero-negative ecological impact. It provides a social benefit that improves the quality of life for the future of humanity. In some circles, it is referred to as “greening” the organization. Sustainability goals are becoming more emphasized in many companies’ code of conduct.

As an operating principle, sustainability does not work if it is imposed from outside an organization. It has to be accepted by all within an organization as a guiding principle. This requires a new economic paradigm that allows humans to live and work

³ "Global View: The Journey Continues."

⁴ "How Innovation Supports Sustainability." Chemical Week Associates. 16 June 2004
<<http://www.chemweek.com>>

in ways that can preserve resources for decades and future generations.

Environmental sustainability has reached a new strategic level in manufacturing because of its ties to cost reduction and/or innovative processes.

BMS adopted comprehensive sustainability objectives for 2010. These goals analyze performance against global environmental results and track and report progress to key stakeholders, both positive and negative. The desire is to exceed these parameters whenever possible. The past three years of data (see Figure 1) monitored by BMS demonstrate an increasing trend in CO₂ emissions.

Figure 1

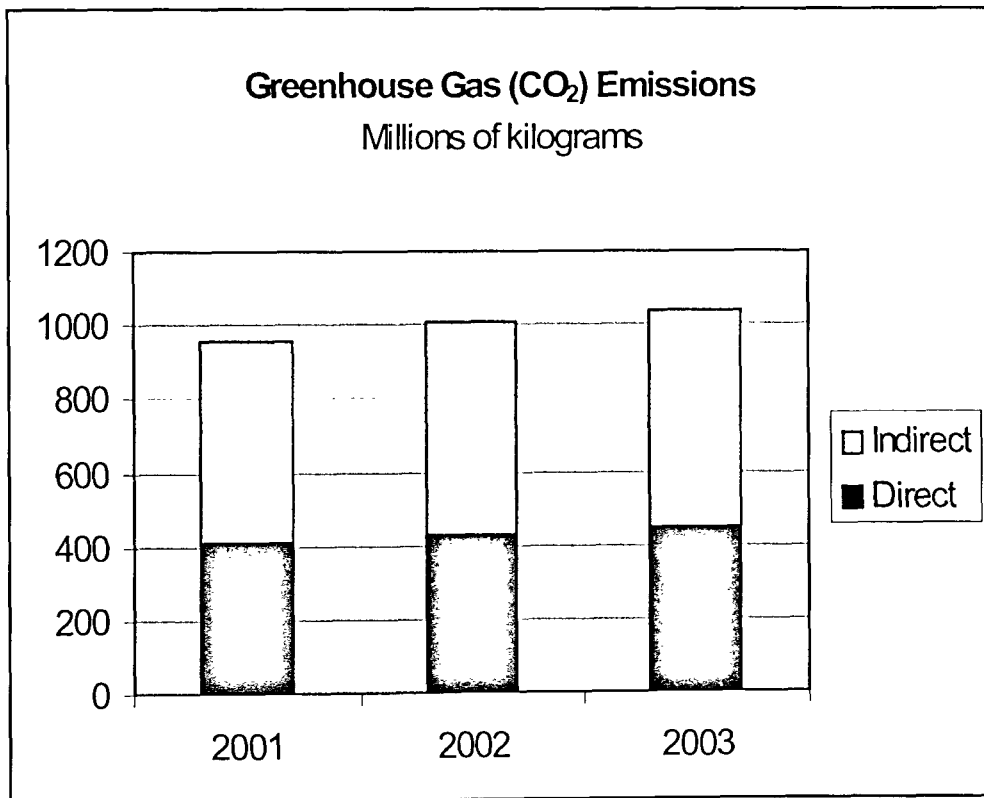


Figure 1: Bristol Myers Squibb Company 2004 Report of Sustainability 2010 Goals⁵

⁵ "Building and Sustaining a Better World." Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. 2004
<<http://www.bms.com/sustainability>>

In 2003, BMS applied national-specific emission factors to calculate indirect greenhouse gas emissions from domestic purchased electricity. Indirect emissions from purchased electricity have increased one percent over the same time period. Sustainability projects are being researched and developed to alter this trend. The BMS Sustainability 2010 Goals for greenhouse gas emissions call for ten percent reduction, normalized by sales, of direct and indirect emissions (baseline year 2001). Since 2001, BMS direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions have decreased four percent when normalized by sales. As of 2003, each facility calculates its own emissions, which provides a more accurate measure that reflects site-specific emissions controls.

C. Turbine/Generator

Despite the initial capital costs, cogeneration looks increasingly attractive to nutritional and pharmaceutical companies. This is due, in part, to the use of large quantities of steam for sterilization. In addition, electricity is a staple of all manufacturing processes. Most firms plan to size their cogeneration equipment to satisfy thermal needs and to consume all of the electricity generated by the system internally. MJN's needs exceed this capability, and most of its electrical requirements are purchased from local utilities.

The original turbine/generator used by MJN was a 750-kilowatt (kW) cogeneration operation implemented in 1930 that supplied between five and ten percent of the plant's electrical needs. In 1984, a plan was developed to purchase an additional 90 – 180 kW unit to supplement the existing electrical demand. If implemented, this system would have drastically impacted facility capacity. The planned additional

turbine/generator would have been forced-fit into the already crowded Power House structure. Facility Management determined that a better system would be a cogeneration system capable of a maximum of one megawatt (1000-kW).

The one megawatt Murray Turbine was purchased in 1995. The unit was configured with a single-valve modulating system better suited for a consistently high steam flow rate. Operating the system in this manner would optimize its efficiency. However, the actual MJN steam profile forced the valve to oscillate at the low end of its control limit. This initiated a damaging actuation of the valve. In addition, the production operation at MJN typically required random spikes of steam demand. The incompatible system design with these operational parameters resulted in multiple failures of the valve. Maintenance repair costs accumulated beyond budgeted expenses. The Facility Management team at MJN determined to decommission the Murray Turbine rather than investing technical improvement to maintain its function. Decommissioning occurred in 1997.

In 2001, BMS developed their Sustainability 2010 Goals. This allowed consideration of innovative projects regarding sustainability initiatives. The Murray Turbine was a potential project that fit this category. Furthermore, recent turbine technology advancements created opportunities for remedial modifications to the Murray Turbine. It was assessed for reconfiguration to meet the specific MJN application. The combination of technological enhancements and communication of customized turbine opportunities led to the consideration of refurbishing and retrofitting the equipment. The MJN Cogeneration Sustainability Project will implement these improvements to optimize the current steam load profile.

II. Project Parameters

A. Description of Project

The existing turbine equipment will be refurbished and redesigned to operate in an optimized steam flow and pressure range. The original Murray Turbine Recommissioning project was approved on April 20, 2004. The objective of this energy savings project is to utilize the existing Murray turbine/generator asset to offset a portion of the electricity supplied by the local utility company.⁶ This will be done by routing steam used for production through the turbine/generator. The turbine will adapt to the required steam load based on the governor control module. As demand fluctuates, the governor will allow a faster reaction time in the steam system due to its integrated automation control. This system will monitor demand requirements to optimize the performance of the turbine/generator.

The cost of automation is merited because it is a key component of equipment control. As previously stated, the initial set up of the Murray Turbine resulted in prohibitive down time and maintenance concerns. Preventative measures, such as, critical temperature and pressure monitoring devices, vibration sensitivity monitors, and automated shut-off valves have been installed on the turbine. These additional automation expenditures were justified to ensure equipment longevity, maximum operating effectiveness and minimal manual intervention. Furthermore, the addition of automation controls for inlet and exhaust shutoff valves operations will allow steam

⁶ Current energy provider is Vectren Energy Deliver Company.

isolation. Adding this degree of automation should drastically reduce equipment downtime and enhance system efficiency.

The reconditioned turbine/generator arrived for reinstallation at the end of the third quarter, 2004. Required piping and construction are to be completed during the fourth quarter, 2004, for planned commissioning and start-up. The redesigned work was completed at Tuthill Energy Systems in Burlington, Iowa, with equipment inspection conducted by MJN Maintenance personnel. Figure 2 is a pictorial model of the cogeneration concept. Figures 3 and 4 show the modified turbine testing phase at Tuthill Energy Systems.

Figure 2

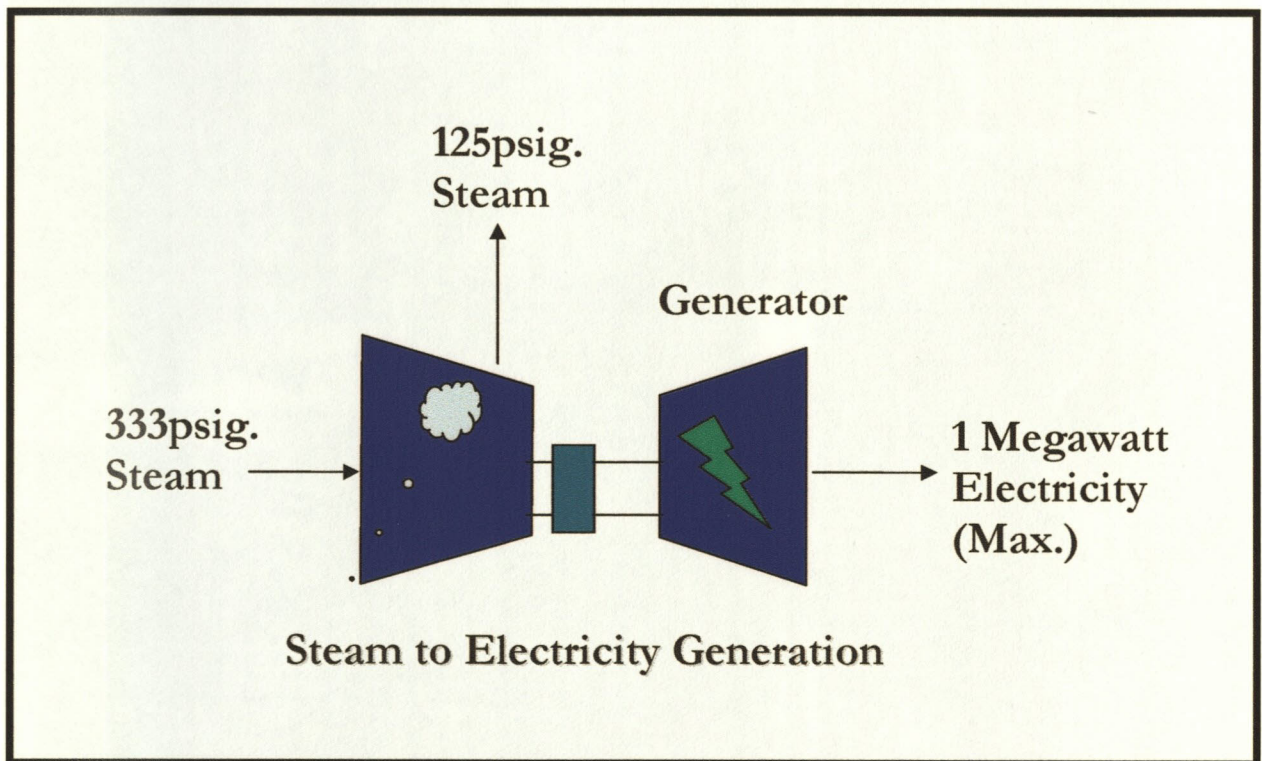


Figure 2 Cogeneration Concept

Figure 3

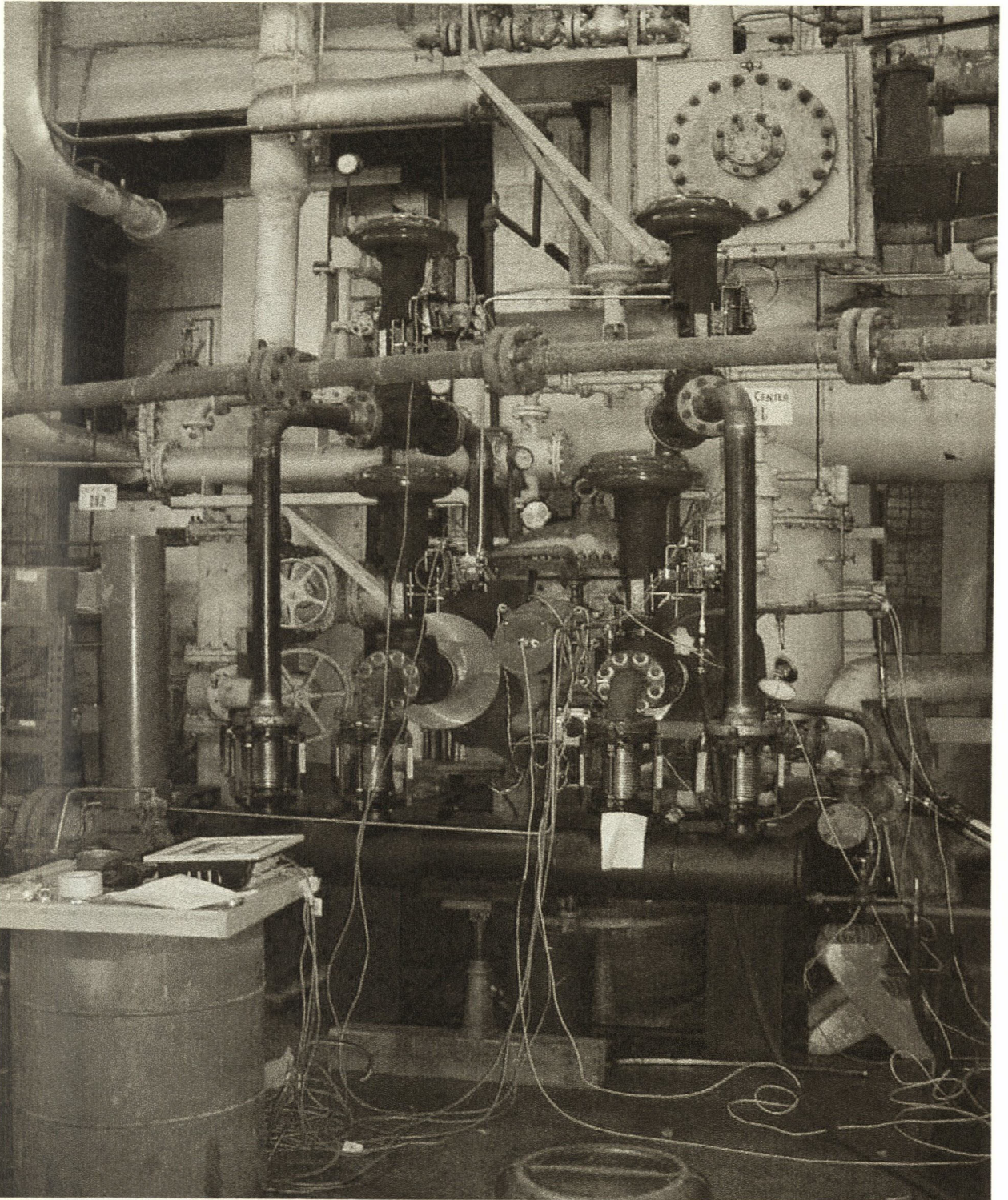


Figure 3 – Murray Turbine testing of automation controls and four valve configuration at Tuthill Energy Systems, Burlington, Iowa.

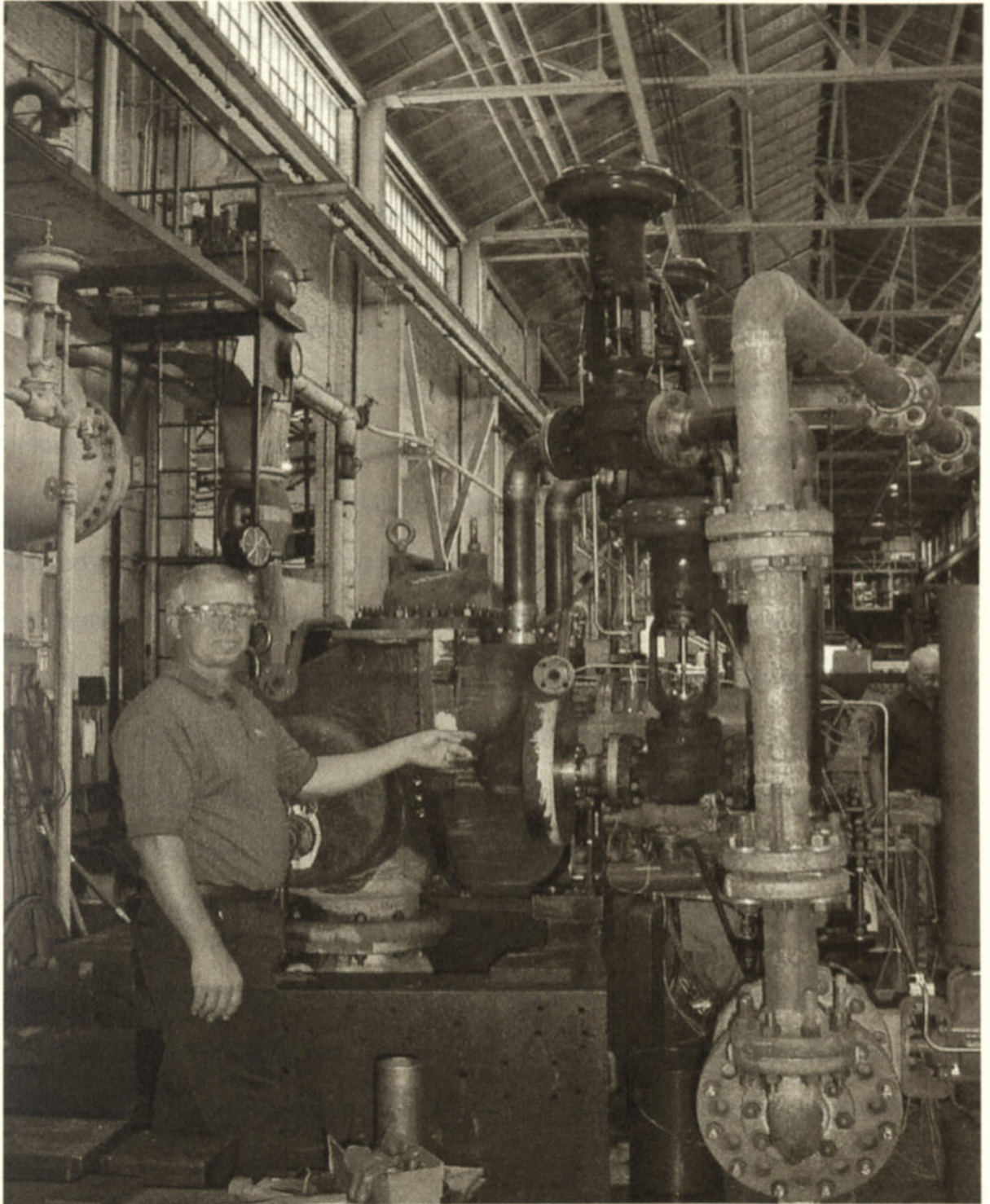


Figure 4 – MJN Employee at Tuthill Energy Systems indicating Murray Turbine modified inlet.

<http://www.plastiservices.com/>
"Building and Sustaining a Better World."

B. Advantages of Implementation

The objective for management of assets – assets optimization – is combining greater uptime, improved equipment effectiveness and cost reduction. Asset optimization can be defined as maximized uptime and overall equipment effectiveness at least cost.⁷ This project is a classic example of asset optimization. When greater uptime combines with overall improved equipment effectiveness, the prime objective for the management of asset optimization is achieved. BMS collects and reports data on electricity and fuel usage from its facilities worldwide. For MJN to fulfill its portion of the corporate sustainability goals, projects like cogeneration must be implemented. Facility Management is committed to developing and investing in promising new technology to support sustainability wherever possible. Standardized facility reporting will produce information that is accurate, accessible, and interpretable. This also supports the BMS' corporate Continuous Innovation initiative. The company's Sustainability 2010 Goals include the reduction of energy use by ten percent, normalized by sales, from the 2001 baseline.⁸ Only by aggressively reducing energy consumption can this goal be achieved. The turbine cogeneration project is a major undertaking by MJN for reducing electric utility consumption.

The objective is to utilize an existing turbine asset to offset a portion of the electricity supplied by the local utility provider. Once implemented, the turbine's designated operating parameters will be based on production steam demand. This

⁷ Baur, Tim. "Cogeneration solutions, Deciding if it's right for your plant." Plant Services Oct. 2003. 15 Oct. 2004 <<http://www.plantservices.com>>

⁸ "Building and Sustaining a Better World."

demand fluctuates continuously during a twenty-four hour period. Figure 5 is a scatter diagram of the maximum steam flow per week plotted as weekly data points and recorded as pounds per hour (lbs/hr). On a daily basis, average steam flow rates are captured. The linear line, referenced below, depicts the average maximum data points per week. The average weekly maximum values are approximately ninety thousand (90,000) lbs/hr of steam. The daily average maximum steam flow values were also recorded during this same period. The mean of these average these values, yields approximately fifty-five thousand (55,000) lbs/hr of steam.

Figure 5

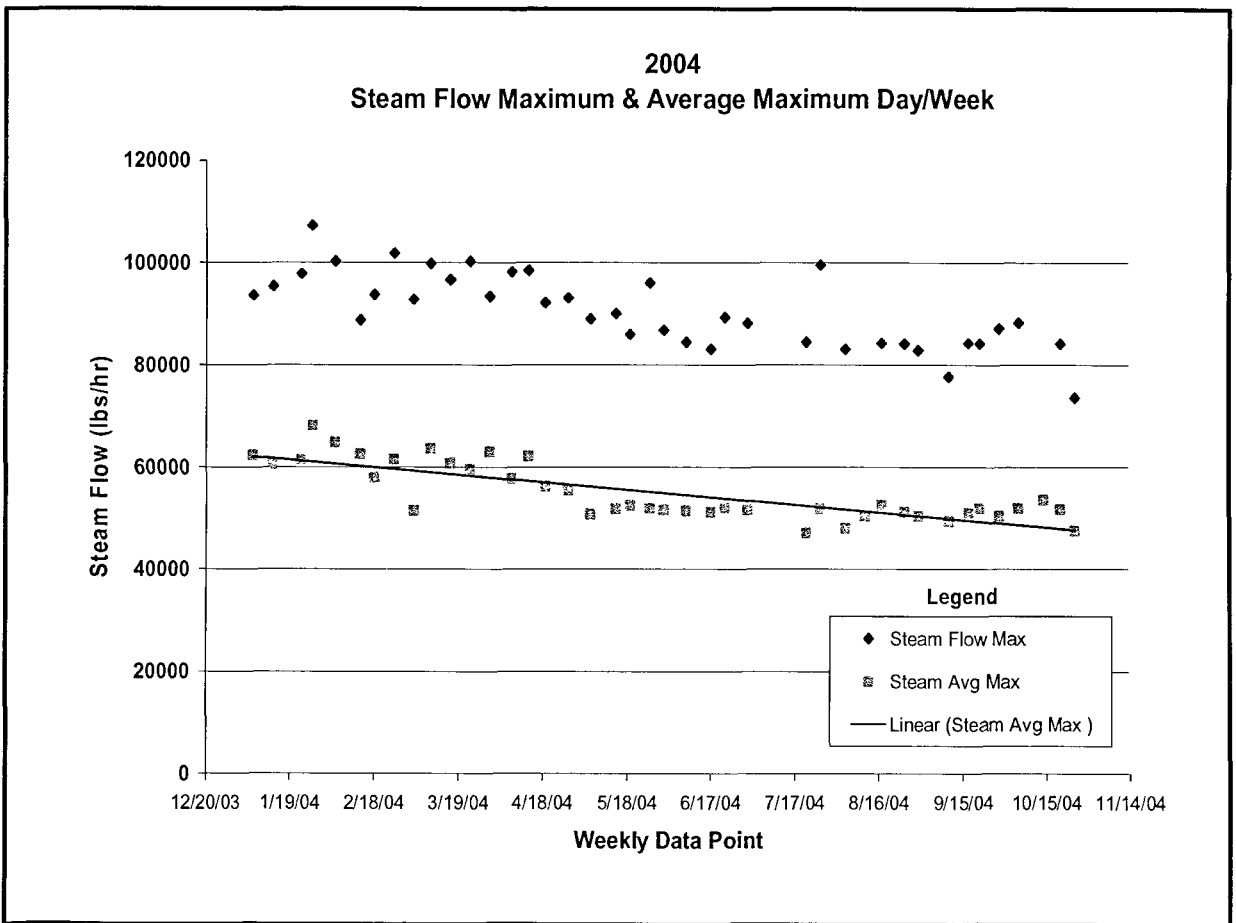


Figure 5: Steam Flow Scatter Plot

The turbine operational range is between approximately twenty-four thousand (24,000) lbs/hr and eighty-eight thousand (88,000) lbs/hr. The following graph indicates the performance curve projected for this application.

Figure 6

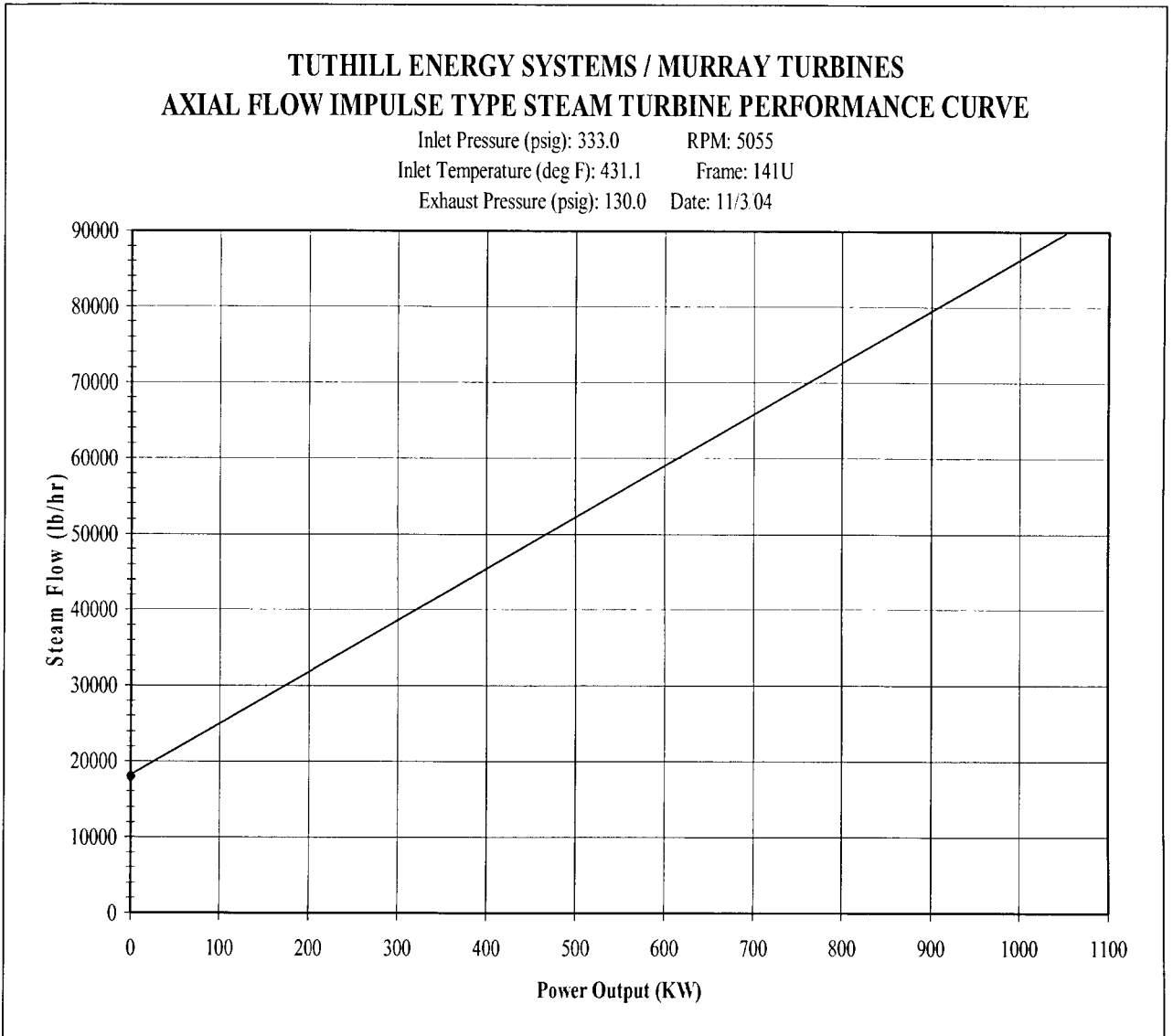


Figure 6: Tuthill Energy Systems steam turbine performance curve.⁹

⁹ Source: Tuthill Energy Systems. Graph. Burlington, IA, 2004.

C. Challenges/Contingency Planning

Piping challenges were identified as the project progressed past initial scope development. The primary piping change included additional connections to allow redundant steam supply and enhance control of steam flow. This would accomplish the ability to supply additional steam if the maximum turbine flow is exceeded.

Additional monitoring and preventative measures were taken to increase the accuracy of data for critical temperature and pressure readings. New technologies in temperature and pressure-compensating flow transmitters were specified for this application. Inlet and exhaust shutoff valves, a sodium analyzer and a steam separator were applied to the piping configuration, reducing potential turbine blade damage. These contingency plans were deemed unnecessary in the original scope, and later identified as wise reliability additions. Each equipment addition involved an associated increase in engineering support and drawing modification costs.

An analysis was conducted on the Murray Turbine Sustainability Project to determine the feasibility of implementation. Three contingency options were reviewed for cost implications and sustainability value to MJN. The three evaluated options included:

- 1) Do nothing option
- 2) Refurbish turbine and place into existing system
- 3) Recommission turbine, automate, modify piping and controls to add redundancy and flexibility to system

Do nothing option

The turbine/generator unit remained idle in its original configuration for approximately seven years. During this period, straight line depreciation had reduced the book value of the equipment. The Do Nothing Option would have allowed the unit to continue depreciating for twenty years. At that time, the equipment would be scrapped for zero book value. This option was deemed unacceptable after the equipment was positively assessed for possible alternation to the valve system.

Refurbish turbine/generator option

The Murray Turbine was assessed for possible refurbishing and placement into the current steam flow system. No additional piping for reconfiguration would be included in the refurbishing project. The steam flow system would operate in its present configuration. Redundancy within the steam flow controls would not be added to ensure peak operation consistency. The turbine/generator would be refurbished to reduce maintenance repair time and cost. However, the system would remain manually controlled and adjusted based on steam demand requirements. This option was rejected based on inefficiencies in the system and minimal benefit to MJN Sustainability goals. Refurbishing the turbine/generator without reconfiguring the steam flow system would only effect existing production demand. There was no contingency included for future increases in steam demand. The system would remain manually controlled.

Recommission turbine/generator option

An assessment was completed on modifying the Murray Turbine to provide an operational back-up system, ensuring against steam outages to production operations. An automated control system would be added to the turbine/generator to monitor equipment performance and adjust steam flow through alternate pressure control valves (PCV), maintaining adequate steam flow. Redundancy will be incorporated into the steam flow operation in association with the turbine. Both offline and online turbine operations will be addressed. Refer to Appendix 1 for pictorial layout of the recommissioned turbine/generator configuration.

When the turbine is offline for preventative maintenance or shutdown activity, the alternate pressure control valves will allow down-stream operations for both Nutritional and Pharmaceutical Processing to continue. When the turbine is online, the exhaust pressure will typically provide adequate steam flow for both processing suits (Nutritional and Pharmaceutical). The automated control system will ensure steam flow demand is supplied appropriately and will monitor the system overall for excess loading requirements. The turbine will maximize its cogeneration function at eighty-eight thousand (88,000) lbs/hr of steam flow. Demand exceeding this level will be directly fed from the steam source to the required production area.

III. Results

A. Cost Implications

Simple Payback Calculation:

An original simple payback of 2.8 years was based on previous production estimations. The results are calculated based on a linear average of steam flow during typical production days based on [REDACTED] cost of energy (reference Figure 7). This was a simple model before production forecast required an increase to a seven day operation. The following Simple Payback calculation includes total peak charge cost reduction of \$18,000 annually. $\text{Payback} = \$500,000 / \$184,000 = 2.72 \text{ years}$.

Figure 7

Original Savings Estimation			
Winter Steam Demand Months: December, January, February, March			
Days per Month	Hrs / Day	kW / Day	Energy Cost / kW
30	24	500	[REDACTED]
TOTAL ENERGY COST FOR PERIOD:			[REDACTED]
Spring/Fall Steam Demand Months: April, May, October, November			
Days per Month	Hrs / Day	kW / Day	Energy Cost / kW
30	24	450	[REDACTED]
TOTAL ENERGY COST FOR PERIOD:			[REDACTED]
Summer Steam Demand Months: June, July, August, September			
Days per Month	Hrs / Day	kW / Day	Energy Cost / kW
30	24	320	[REDACTED]
TOTAL ENERGY COST FOR PERIOD:			[REDACTED]

Figure 7: Simple Payback calculation based on average kW generation period.

The modified payback of 3.8 years resulted from a savings of \$211,450 annually based on current production forecast and data from actual steam charts (reference Figure 8). The savings stream will begin as soon as the turbine is fully operational.

Figure 8

Revised Savings Estimation			
Winter Steam Demand Months: December, January, February, March			
Days per Month	Hrs / Day	kW / Day	Energy Cost / kW
30	20	680	
30	4	300	
TOTAL ENERGY COST FOR PERIOD:			
Spring/Fall Steam Demand Months: April, May, October, November			
Days per Month	Hrs / Day	kW / Day	Energy Cost / kW
30	24	620	
30	4	400	
TOTAL ENERGY COST FOR PERIOD:			
Summer Steam Demand Months: June, July, August, September			
Days per Month	Hrs / Day	kW / Day	Energy Cost / kW
30	24	590	
30	4	250	
TOTAL ENERGY COST FOR PERIOD:			
Estimated Peak Charge Cost Reduction (yearly)			
kW		Energy Cost / kW / month	
150		\$10.00	
TOTAL PEAK REDUCTION YEARLY: \$18,000			

Figure 8: Simple Payback calculation based on daily steam data.

NOTE: Amount of savings will vary depending on production uptime, turbine uptime and seasonal conditions. **Payback = \$800,000/\$211,450 = 3.78 years.**

B. Sensitivity Analysis

There are several areas of sensitivity that were considered during the analysis process. The electrical cost projections for upcoming years will drastically impact the savings generated by the turbine/generator project. The continuous increase in energy cost will generate a greater savings due to avoidance of purchasing from the local utility provider. Rate increases from ten to twenty percent have been proposed by the utility provider.

Seasonal variations in temperature will affect steam demand, specifically during cooler periods. Figure 5, The Steam Flow Scatter Plot, reflects the situation of a higher steam load during colder months, January through March. The highest generation of savings will correspond to the addition of building heat requirements and line heat losses.

Production demand will be a factor of sensitivity. There are projected production increases for the next several years that will result in more consistent steam loads. The weekend production activity will be the major contributor to the consistency of the steam load, and this will positively affect turbine uptime during these periods. Overall, the impacts will be positive on the saving stream.

IV. Conclusions

Cogeneration is a technology-driven practice that needs to be incorporated into many companies' core behaviors. Applications for cogeneration to achieve sustainability goals have major potential at this time due to automation advancements and equipment enhancements. The future applications for cogeneration will become global as other countries with an inconsistent electrical supply continue to expand their role in an interactive economy. Steam maximization is only one facet of cogeneration applications for operating turbines. Gas-driven turbines, utilizing byproducts of landfill operations, are another possible opportunity for cogeneration. As production activities grow, the viability of turbine applications should also be considered. This is even more relevant to infrastructure coordination by maintaining an uninterrupted utility supply. Utility outages result in costly downtime and reduction in production efficiencies.

As industry expansion reaches unparalleled frontiers of intense development and natural resource depletion, social responsibility costs have to be viewed as an element of any critical capital improvement plan. Cogeneration is a means of ensuring that today's development will not alter tomorrow's world. Agencies, such as Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), state, and local regulatory organizations, monitor companies' continual commitment to sustaining efforts by protecting the environment and enhancing the quality of human life for generations to come. Cogeneration, as a sustainability strategy, is a concept that some companies fail to recognize as a valuable capital investment.

The Murray Turbine project exemplifies the essence of the BMS/MJN 2010 corporate goals, while upholding the three pillars of sustainability.

Environmentally, the re-commissioned turbine/generator provides electrical power without adding to greenhouse gas emissions. The zero net-negative impact to emissions benefits not only MJN, but the community in which it operates. *Socially*, the project complies with MJN's emphasis on corporate responsibility as it strives to be the world's leading provider of science based pediatric nutrition and pharmaceutical products and services. Finally, the third pillar of sustainability is the *economic* impact. The project will generate an increasingly greater savings as electric rates and production steam usage increase. The benefit of fully utilizing the potential of an idle turbine/generator asset is unquestionably a positive economic factor in the sustainability triad.

V. Footnotes

- ¹ "Global View: The Journey Continues." Mead Johnson Nutritionals Company. 2000
- ² Enfamil is a registered trademark of Mead Johnson Nutritionals, a Bristol-Myers Squibb Company
- ³ "Global View: The Journey Continues." Mead Johnson Nutritionals Company. 2000
- ⁴ "How Innovation Supports Sustainability." Chemical Week Associates. 16 June 2004 <<http://www.chemweek.com>>
- ⁵ "Building and Sustaining a Better World." Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. 2004 <<http://www.bms.com/sustainability>>
- ⁶ Current energy provider is Vectren Energy Deliver Company.
- ⁷ Baur, Tim. "Cogeneration solutions, Deciding if it's right for your plant." Plant Services Oct. 2003. 15 Oct. 2004 <<http://www.plantservices.com>>
- ⁸ "Building and Sustaining a Better World." Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. 2004 <<http://www.bms.com/sustainability>>
- ⁹ Source: Tuthill Energy Systems. Graph. Burlington, IA, 2004.

VI. References

Baur, Tim. "Cogeneration solutions, Deciding if it's right for your plant." Plant Services Oct. 2003. 15 Oct. 2004 <<http://www.plantservices.com>>

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<<http://www.chemweek.com>>

Mead Johnson Nutritionals, a Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

Tuthill Energy Systems. Graph. Burlington, IA, 2004.

VII. Glossary of Terms

Asset optimization: Maximized uptime and overall equipment effectiveness at least cost

Cogeneration: The simultaneous production of electricity and useful heat from the same fuel or energy.

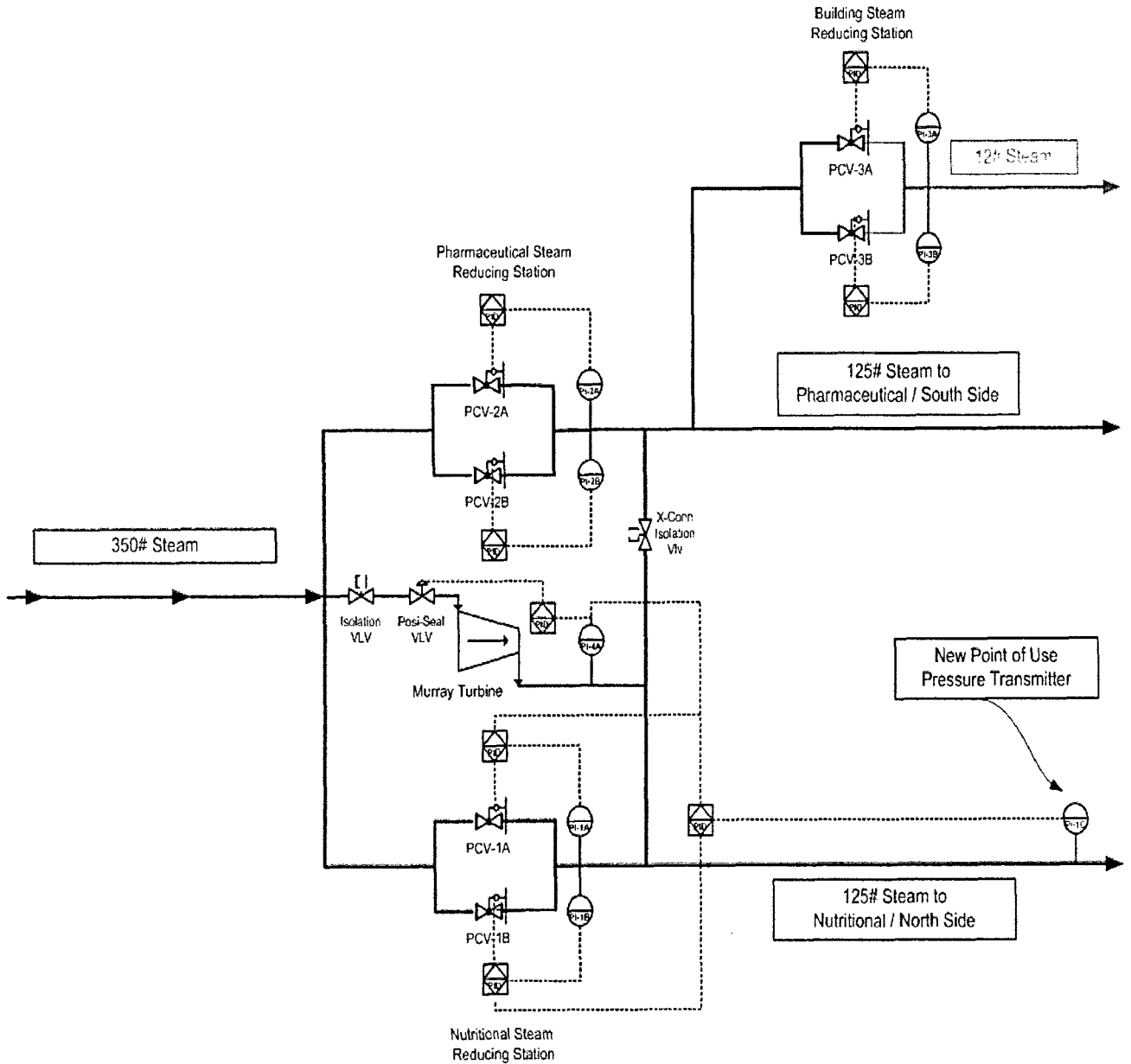
Payback: The amount of time taken to breakeven on an investment usually stated in years. Used to justify investments that need to be recovered quickly because of uncertainties, but it is unsuitable for longer-term investments because it ignores profits expected beyond the breakeven point and does not consider the time value of money.

Return on Investment (ROI): How much profit or cost savings is realized. An ROI calculation is sometimes used along with other approaches to develop a business case for a given proposal.

Sustainability: Defines how companies can meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability at Bristol-Myers Squibb means delivering on the company's mission to extend and enhance human life in a way that supports the capability of future generations to meet their needs.

VIII. Appendices

Appendix 1: Murray Turbine Delta V Interface Functional Requirements



Appendix 2: Payback/Depreciation Spreadsheet – 2% Inflation (est.)

Valuation

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
Murray Turbine Project																						
(5000's)																						
Total																						
COGS		(211)	(215)	(220)	(224)	(228)	(233)	(238)	(242)	(247)	(252)	(257)	(262)	(266)	(273)	(278)	(284)	(290)	(295)	(301)	(307)	
Gross Margin		211	215	220	224	228	233	238	242	247	252	257	262	266	273	278	284	290	295	301	307	
Savings Contribution		211	215	220	224	228	233	238	242	247	252	257	262	266	273	278	284	290	295	301	307	
Book Depreciation (GAAP) Not Real	360	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Pre-tax Earnings	1,898	171	175	180	184	188	193	198	202	207	212	217	222	228	233	238	244	250	255	261	267	
Taxes @ 37%	628	63	65	66	68	70	71	73	75	77	79	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	95	97	99	
Net Earnings	1,070	108	110	113	116	119	122	125	127	131	134	137	140	143	147	150	154	157	161	165	168	
Adjustments:																						
Depreciation	360	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
(Capital Expenditures)	(800)																					
Deferred Taxes (Cash Flow Advantage)	439	74	156	100	60	31	31	31	(4)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	
After-tax Cash Flow	1,069	(800)	222	306	253	216	190	193	163	131	134	137	140	143	147	150	154	157	161	165	168	
Pre-Tax Cash Flow	1,258	(800)	211	215	220	224	228	233	238	242	247	252	257	262	266	273	278	284	290	295	301	
Discount Rate																						
Pre-Tax NPV																						
After-Tax NPV																						

IRR 27%

Murray Turbine

Return on Investment Analysis - Assumptions/Business Rationale

Key Assumptions:

- 2% inflation factor used
- Assumed savings will be captured for entire useful life
- Assumed no salvage value
- 20 year useful life
- Assumes interim cash flows will be reinvested at same ROI
- Conservatively assumes prices from Vectren (electricity provider) will not increase greater than the 2% inflation factor

Business Rationale:

- The project will save on energy costs. The turbine will produce electricity that would otherwise have to be purchased by Vectren.

Appendix 3: Payback/Depreciation Spreadsheet -- 4% Inflation (est.)

Murray Turbine Project	Valuation																					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
(\$000's)	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
COGS	-	(211)	(219)	(228)	(237)	(247)	(257)	(267)	(276)	(289)	(300)	(312)	(325)	(338)	(351)	(365)	(380)	(395)	(411)	(427)	(445)	
Gross Margin	2,233	211	219	228	237	247	257	267	278	289	300	312	325	338	351	365	380	395	411	427	445	
Savings Contribution	2,233	211	219	228	237	247	257	267	278	289	300	312	325	338	351	365	380	395	411	427	445	
Book Depreciation (GAAP) Not Real	360	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Pre-tax Earnings	1,873	171	179	188	197	207	217	227	238	249	260	272	285	298	311	325	340	355	371	387	405	
Taxes @ 37%	693	63	66	70	73	77	80	84	88	92	96	101	105	110	115	120	126	131	137	143	150	
Net Earnings	1,180	108	113	119	124	130	137	143	150	157	164	172	179	188	196	205	214	224	234	244	255	
Adjustments:																						
Depreciation (Capital Expenditures)	360	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Deferred Taxes (Cash Flow Advantage)	(800)	74	156	100	60	31	31	31	(4)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	
After-tax Cash Flow	1,179	800	222	309	259	224	201	208	214	186	157	164	172	179	188	196	205	214	224	234	244	255
Pre-Tax Cash Flow	1,433	800	211	219	228	237	247	257	267	278	289	300	312	325	338	351	365	380	395	411	427	445
Discount Rate	IRR 28%																					
Pre-Tax NPV																						
After-Tax NPV																						

Murray Turbine

Return on Investment Analysis - Assumptions/Business Rationale

Key Assumptions:

- 4% inflation factor used
- Assumed savings will be captured for entire useful life
- Assumed no salvage value
- 20 year useful life
- Assumes interim cash flows will be reinvested at same ROI
- Assumes prices from Vectren (electricity provider) will not increase greater than the 4% inflation factor

Business Rationale:

- The project will save on energy costs. The turbine will produce electricity that would otherwise have to be purchased by Vectren.

Appendix 4: Payback/Depreciation Spreadsheet – 6% Inflation (est.)

Murray Turbine Project	Valuation																					
(\$000's)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15	Year 16	Year 17	Year 18	Year 19	Year 20	
Total	-	(211)	(224)	(237)	(251)	(266)	(282)	(299)	(317)	(336)	(356)	(378)	(401)	(425)	(450)	(477)	(506)	(536)	(568)	(602)	(638)	
COGS	-	211	224	237	251	266	282	299	317	336	356	378	401	425	450	477	506	536	568	602	638	
Gross Margin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Savings Contribution	-	211	224	237	251	266	282	299	317	336	356	378	401	425	450	477	506	536	568	602	638	
Book Depreciation (GAAP) Not Real	360	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Pre-tax Earnings	2,065	171	184	197	211	226	242	259	277	296	316	338	361	385	410	437	466	496	528	562	598	
Taxes @ 37%	764	63	68	73	78	84	90	96	103	110	117	125	133	142	152	162	172	184	195	208	221	
Net Earnings	1,301	108	116	124	133	143	153	163	175	187	199	213	227	242	258	275	293	312	333	354	377	
Adjustments:																						
Depreciation	360	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
(Capital Expenditures)	(800)																					
Deferred Taxes (Cash Flow Advance)	439	74	156	100	60	31	31	31	(4)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	
After-tax Cash Flow	1,300	(800)	222	312	264	233	214	224	234	211	187	199	213	227	242	258	275	293	312	333	354	377
Pre-Tax Cash Flow	1,625	(600)	211	224	237	251	266	282	299	317	336	356	378	401	425	450	477	506	536	568	602	638
Discount Rate	IRR 31%																					
Pre-Tax NPV																						
After-Tax NPV																						

Murray Turbine

Return on Investment Analysis - Assumptions/Business Rationale

Key Assumptions:

- 6% inflation factor used
- Assumed savings will be captured for entire useful life
- Assumed no salvage value
- 20 year useful life
- Assumes interim cash flows will be reinvested at same ROI
- Pessimistically assumes prices from Vectren (electricity provider) will not increase greater than the 2% inflation factor

Business Rationale:

- The project will save on energy costs. The turbine will produce electricity that would otherwise have to be purchased by Vectren.

Appendix 5: Payback Calculation

Calculation formula for Figures 7 and 8.

Proprietary information is removed from figures.

Payback Calculation:

Numbers of days in given month x

Hours in a day x

Avg. kW usage per day x

Cost of energy =

Payback Savings

Total savings for year with peak demand charge included =

3.78yr Payback with \$800,000 capital investment

Payback = **$\$800,000 / \$211,347 = 3.78 \text{ years}$**

Initial investment: \$800,000

Annual savings: \$211, 347

Appendix 6: Steam Flow Scatter Plot Data

EVL Steam Flow

<u>Date</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Calculated Average</u>
6/2/2003	41598	31003	36235	36301
6/3/2003	87338	29505	54550	58422
6/4/2003	88812	30829	53677	59821
6/5/2003	78438	28988	48907	53713
6/6/2003	83372	28548	51779	55960
6/7/2003	48945	22613	30628	35779
6/8/2003	48894	22921	32333	35908
6/9/2003	77942	23748	43681	50845
6/10/2003	89384	23771	52362	56577
6/11/2003	91806	30037	52013	60922
6/12/2003	88668	27849	50010	58258
6/13/2003	84515	26099	48577	55307
6/14/2003	46016	21921	29640	33969
6/15/2003	38612	21133	28934	29873
6/16/2003	68201	21804	39944	45002
6/17/2003	89742	24932	51064	57337
6/18/2003	78554	32296	53356	55425
6/19/2003	77011	32565	52259	54788
6/20/2003	82166	29483	51977	55825
6/21/2003	53713	18355	33679	36034
6/22/2003	28853	18944	22153	23898
6/23/2003	64051	17916	33743	40984
6/24/2003	73205	17721	39398	45463
6/25/2003	67260	20844	39869	44052
6/26/2003	66550	20982	37649	43766
6/27/2003	74342	24197	43119	49269
6/28/2003	38864	17361	22677	28113
6/29/2003	25778	18542	21794	22160
6/30/2003	71327	20419	39010	45873
7/1/2003	71556	22588	41291	47072
7/2/2003	60166	19676	35603	39921
7/3/2003	51213	16864	27901	34039
7/4/2003	25193	17801	21377	21497
7/5/2003	40076	4	4659	20040
7/6/2003	43346	7	13904	21677
7/7/2003	25321	15773	20536	20547
7/8/2003	34270	16821	22082	25545
7/9/2003	39905	14837	22452	27371
7/10/2003	38624	15407	22728	27015
7/11/2003	35230	18279	22719	26754
7/12/2003	31228	17950	21913	24589
7/13/2003	59397	19217	29490	39307
7/14/2003	62782	23993	35508	43387
7/15/2003	75712	21025	41038	48369
7/16/2003	77299	17815	40906	47557
7/17/2003	73877	21467	43736	47672
7/18/2003	75271	21437	42935	48354
7/19/2003	40677	20176	28311	30427
7/20/2003	53487	16920	25922	35204

7/21/2003	83413	22412	50297	52913
7/22/2003	88317	30592	53222	59455
7/23/2003	81706	29323	51907	55514
7/24/2003	78602	25586	47271	52094
7/25/2003	72916	24350	44520	48633
7/26/2003	44434	23546	31554	33990
7/27/2003	50090	24733	34248	37411
7/28/2003	75862	23905	45282	49884
7/29/2003	88019	27722	50943	57870
7/30/2003	82814	30164	50014	56489
7/31/2003	78095	30802	50510	54448
8/1/2003	83399	24575	47287	53987
8/2/2003	39528	19694	25000	29611
8/3/2003	51304	18538	25557	34921
8/4/2003	75309	17715	43905	46512
8/5/2003	87395	25784	49843	56589
8/6/2003	78757	30113	51226	54435
8/7/2003	80006	31184	52264	55595
8/8/2003	77759	29868	50149	53814
8/9/2003	55582	22831	36761	39206
8/10/2003	44702	26155	32325	35428
8/11/2003	74674	26176	44136	50425
8/12/2003	86438	25357	50321	55898
8/13/2003	83221	29795	52167	56508
8/14/2003	80002	31855	51924	55928
8/15/2003	69112	20737	42526	44925
8/16/2003	41359	14025	22307	27692
8/17/2003	50532	16019	24843	33275
8/18/2003	77463	19313	43156	48388
8/19/2003	85509	24811	47112	55160
8/20/2003	85912	33261	52190	59586
8/21/2003	76868	30508	47726	53688
8/22/2003	82587	28046	47551	55316
8/23/2003	40838	21810	29345	31324
8/24/2003	42386	24986	30824	33686
8/25/2003	62114	24290	39085	43202
8/26/2003	80124	24506	47403	52315
8/27/2003	78592	29149	48921	53871
8/28/2003	83723	29649	50282	56686
8/29/2003	84432	21530	43476	52981
8/30/2003	52511	16626	23627	34569
8/31/2003	25340	15993	19632	20666
9/1/2003	23507	16402	19468	19954
9/2/2003	81243	17294	40476	49269
9/3/2003	74847	22471	45733	48659
9/4/2003	80949	23566	51506	52257
9/5/2003	77646	29353	48448	53500
9/6/2003	50911	16595	26500	33753
9/7/2003	54001	16872	22673	35437
9/8/2003	56209	23407	36818	39808
9/9/2003	83054	23584	50416	53319
9/10/2003	84477	28353	51610	56415
9/11/2003	85838	28920	52425	57379
9/12/2003	75879	27498	47561	51689
9/13/2003	52366	18939	30310	35653

9/14/2003	38345	20729	27986	29537
9/15/2003	66226	22266	40637	44246
9/16/2003	85132	23441	48471	54286
9/17/2003	91879	28145	52484	60012
9/18/2003	84744	27825	51260	56285
9/19/2003	85481	27613	46707	56547
9/20/2003	57834	15975	23745	36905
9/21/2003	52444	16290	22942	34367
9/22/2003	62770	23914	38128	43342
9/23/2003	85641	23031	46193	54336
9/24/2003	78744	23677	41509	51211
9/25/2003	70881	23289	38385	47085
9/26/2003	72496	22188	44243	47342
9/27/2003	39230	21162	29516	30196
9/28/2003	40182	22150	30628	31166
9/29/2003	68132	25139	41292	46636
9/30/2003	91820	26573	50822	59197
10/1/2003	107084	25462	53277	66273
10/2/2003	100288	26721	51762	63505
10/3/2003	109764	17707	51126	63736
10/4/2003	27643	16721	20717	22182
10/5/2003	29457	16292	20753	22875
10/6/2003	129828	17965	43361	73897
10/7/2003	114226	22383	50586	68304
10/8/2003	124595	23476	55099	74035
10/9/2003	135003	23	49575	67513
10/10/2003	124216	20604	50774	72410
10/11/2003	47901	14481	27430	31191
10/12/2003	40842	17929	27953	29385
10/13/2003	128220	23392	51485	75806
10/14/2003	140209	24865	53761	82537
10/15/2003	97829	24969	54552	61399
10/16/2003	98054	24698	47898	61376
10/17/2003	88996	23784	49034	56390
10/18/2003	48925	21875	32241	35400
10/19/2003	42824	22219	29740	32522
10/20/2003	56638	23861	38511	40250
10/21/2003	89861	22346	48612	56103
10/22/2003	85236	24528	49924	54882
10/23/2003	85702	25178	45594	55440
10/24/2003	85851	18598	44103	52224
10/25/2003	34748	17263	21212	26006
10/26/2003	57731	14998	26447	36365
10/26/2003	70990	27832	42505	49411
11/27/2003	28773	20687	24116	24730
11/28/2003	34529	23734	28974	29131
11/29/2003	34516	23185	28162	28850
11/30/2003	60021	15572	27890	37797
12/1/2003	62396	21772	43950	42084
12/2/2003	94519	34288	56329	64404
12/3/2003	93890	29847	56655	61868
12/4/2003	87376	30306	54476	58841
12/5/2003	89681	32413	57128	61047
12/6/2003	60669	27618	42478	44144
12/7/2003	46427	24028	34387	35227

12/8/2003	68493	28608	45415	48551
12/9/2003	95501	28250	56178	61875
12/10/2003	93082	28804	56162	60943
12/11/2003	97177	27503	49771	62340
12/12/2003	88398	27281	50074	57839
12/13/2003	57589	32575	42218	45082
12/14/2003	47732	30868	38805	39300
12/15/2003	215169	28485	56300	121827
12/16/2003	111397	24922	54270	68159
12/17/2003	87853	38108	58301	62980
12/18/2003	82489	31459	54005	56974
12/19/2003	67504	28086	46899	47795
12/20/2003	44059	26383	32503	35221
12/21/2003	34743	21676	27239	28210
12/22/2003	34309	20668	25848	27488
12/23/2003	32142	20902	26711	26522
12/24/2003	33609	25271	28699	29440
12/25/2003	34192	24014	28346	29103
12/26/2003	33972	21558	27068	27765
12/27/2003	61441	21537	32966	41489
12/28/2003	49990	26012	35268	38001
12/29/2003	65990	21404	35812	43697
12/30/2003	59075	28905	38353	43990
12/31/2003	47059	20922	33116	33991
1/1/2004	30866	18871	24080	24869
1/2/2004	26570	18889	22083	22730
1/3/2004	32725	18215	21022	25470
1/4/2004	145973	19938	35675	82955
1/5/2004	81283	32070	51793	56677
1/6/2004	93638	34864	61375	64251
1/7/2004	90688	38637	59353	64663
1/8/2004	81651	37318	52629	59484
1/9/2004	84141	34766	56590	59454
1/10/2004	60522	32140	41659	46331
1/11/2004	49358	29848	37487	39603
1/12/2004	82486	31157	48647	56822
1/13/2004	95407	34273	60525	64840
1/14/2004	76781	24656	43621	50719
1/15/2004	84430	25842	54859	55136
1/16/2004	85709	34003	53977	59856
1/17/2004	56914	23662	38534	40288
1/18/2004	61513	23824	31554	42669
1/19/2004	68435	29872	41961	49153
1/20/2004	94748	34307	61299	64527
1/21/2004	90926	35603	58820	63265
1/22/2004	94373	37840	62582	66106
1/23/2004	97767	26337	58386	62052
1/24/2004	49474	25392	33072	37433
1/25/2004	70950	27430	38489	49190
1/26/2004	92907	36297	54140	64602
1/27/2004	107218	38244	67549	72731
1/28/2004	102419	44189	68036	73304
1/29/2004	99947	42301	67327	71124
1/30/2004	106609	45308	70982	75958
1/31/2004	70871	35281	46759	53076

2/1/2004	58079	34319	42385	46199
2/2/2004	95468	35667	58585	65567
2/3/2004	94881	38817	63994	66849
2/4/2004	100259	35876	64852	68067
2/5/2004	96926	37514	60560	67220
2/6/2004	96479	39459	60757	67969
2/7/2004	67849	36990	50757	52420
2/8/2004	60400	36945	43563	48673
2/9/2004	81051	35744	55150	58398
2/10/2004	87470	36487	56558	61978
2/11/2004	86279	35173	56366	60726
2/12/2004	81278	36455	56497	58867
2/13/2004	88763	40208	62496	64485
2/14/2004	63287	24357	42407	43822
2/15/2004	62308	19823	32015	41065
2/16/2004	61775	28849	38210	45312
2/17/2004	91445	36320	57945	63882
2/18/2004	93721	31843	57706	62782
2/19/2004	92624	36853	56075	64738
2/20/2004	72624	32945	51107	52784
2/21/2004	59075	23526	39999	41301
2/22/2004	59714	22669	30588	41191
2/23/2004	85002	33906	53609	59454
2/24/2004	100401	32333	59252	66367
2/25/2004	101773	35034	61477	68403
2/26/2004	86314	35108	57150	60711
2/27/2004	91804	31666	52454	61735
2/28/2004	57432	20678	27737	39055
2/29/2004	53804	20017	27026	36910
3/1/2004	67917	29664	45237	48791
3/2/2004	87769	30934	51476	59352
3/3/2004	92820	23763	49337	58291
3/4/2004	71748	21486	36592	46617
3/5/2004	23007	70110	40666	46559
3/6/2004	23150	45292	29213	34221
3/7/2004	19355	58560	31318	38957
3/8/2004	35214	95062	57786	65138
3/9/2004	36143	99841	63568	67992
3/10/2004	31177	94792	60121	62985
3/11/2004	36331	85936	55744	61133
3/12/2004	36441	92805	59054	64623
3/13/2004	29843	66318	45125	48081
3/14/2004	23984	53004	33278	38494
3/15/2004	32535	95473	54671	64004
3/16/2004	34705	96633	60791	65669
3/17/2004	33623	95022	57148	64323
3/18/2004	31729	80851	51912	56290
3/19/2004	35091	90623	56538	62857
3/20/2004	19790	56560	34764	38175
3/21/2004	24336	60504	33095	42420
3/22/2004	34886	81860	50954	58373
3/23/2004	33381	100204	59465	66793
3/24/2004	28523	91662	53632	60092
3/25/2004	31115	89074	52862	60095
3/26/2004	28008	86596	53216	57302

3/27/2004	26712	52653	39049	39682
3/28/2004	25959	46527	31368	36243
3/29/2004	29478	89951	53616	59714
3/30/2004	30933	93353	62938	62143
3/31/2004	23711	83907	39419	53809
4/1/2004	23644	77008	44493	50326
4/2/2004	33609	79883	49519	56746
4/3/2004	28544	50279	38731	39412
4/4/2004	17073	70526	32455	43799
4/5/2004	31461	81513	53313	56487
4/6/2004	29790	84067	56203	56928
4/7/2004	33744	98258	57696	66001
4/8/2004	30030	75397	47510	52713
4/9/2004	30090	83174	53263	56632
4/10/2004	27513	65809	44026	46661
4/11/2004	23801	42806	33202	33303
4/12/2004	31100	94865	56611	62983
4/13/2004	34830	98416	62056	66623
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