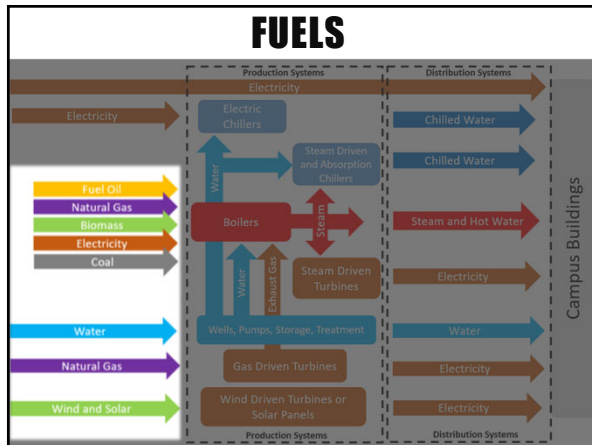


314: FUELS

SEPTEMBER 2019

JEFF ZUMWALT





COURSE OVERVIEW

- Fuel terms and concepts
- Primary fuels
 - Natural Gas
 - Coal
 - Oil
 - Renewables (sun, wind, & biofuels)

COURSE OVERVIEW

Common issues for each fuel type:

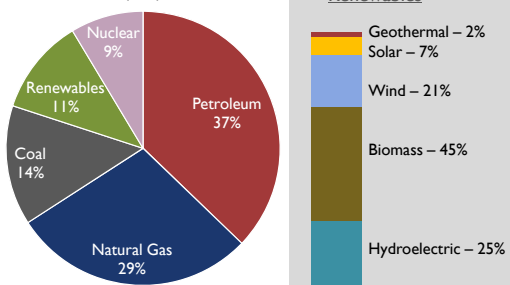
- Emissions
- Reliability
- Flexibility
- Costs – capital and O&M
 - Volatility/risk
 - Purchasing Strategies

CAMPUS FUEL USE

- Space heating
- Autoclaves, sterilization
- Domestic hot water
- Cooking
- Other processes
- Generate electricity (Cogeneration)
- Absorption Chillers

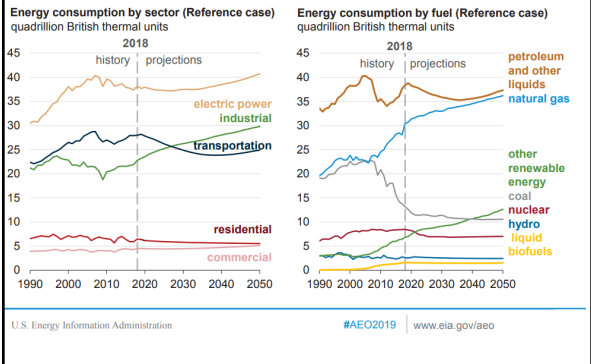
U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

97.9 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)



eia Monthly Energy Review November 2018

U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION



Colorless and odorless gas

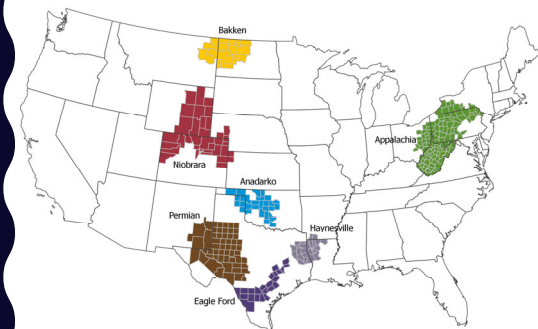


NATURAL GAS

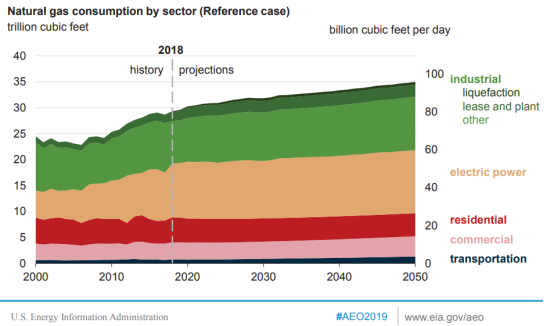
- 94% - Methane (CH_4)
- 4% Ethane (C_2H_6)
- 1% - Propane (C_3H_8)
- 1% - Nitrogen

Transported via pipeline and ship

WHERE IS THE NATURAL GAS?



U.S. NATURAL GAS USAGE



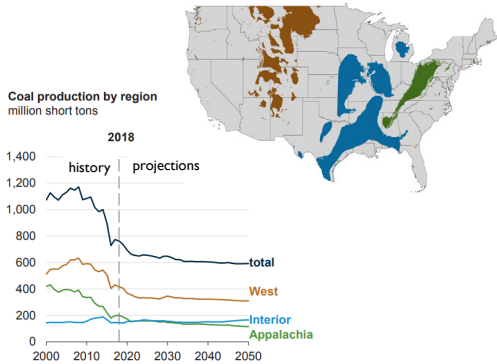
Solid – fossilized plant matter

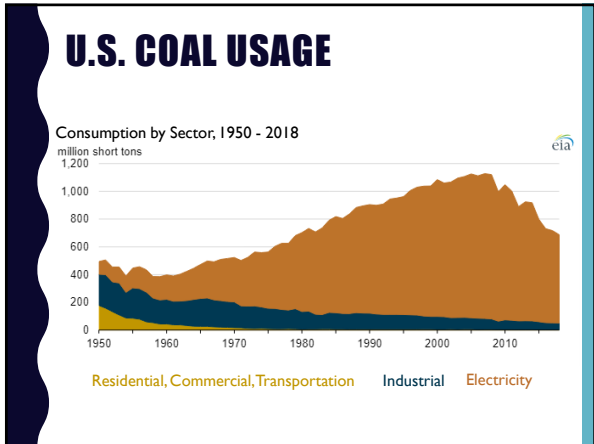


COAL

- Carbon
- sulfur
- hydrogen
- nitrogen
- oxygen
- Transported via rail or truck

COAL BASINS





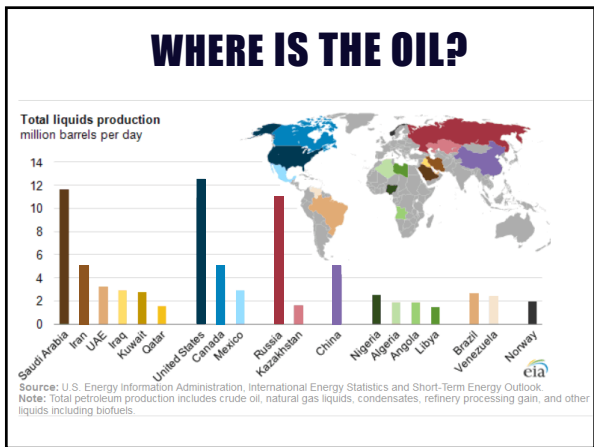
Liquid – fossilized plants and animals

FUEL OIL

Distilled from Crude Oil

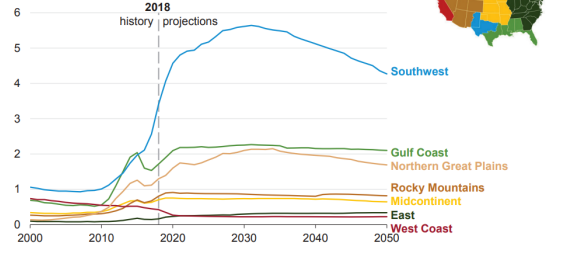
- 86% - carbon
- 12% - hydrogen
- 1% - sulfur
- 0.5% - nitrogen
- 0.5% - oxygen

Transported via rail, pipeline, or truck



US TOTAL CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

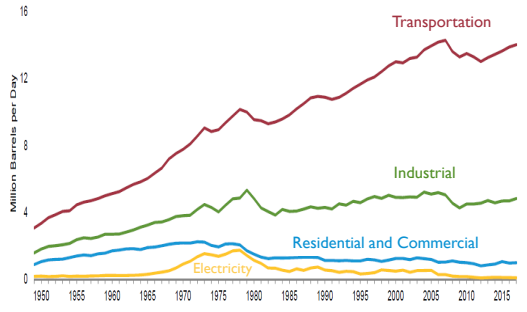
Lower 48 onshore crude oil production by region (Reference case)
million barrels per day

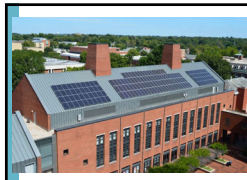


U.S. Energy Information Administration #AEO2019 www.eia.gov/aeo

U.S. OIL USAGE

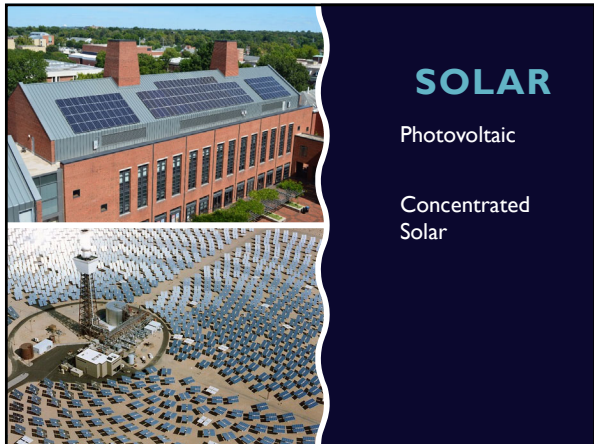
Consumption by Sector, 1949 - 2017

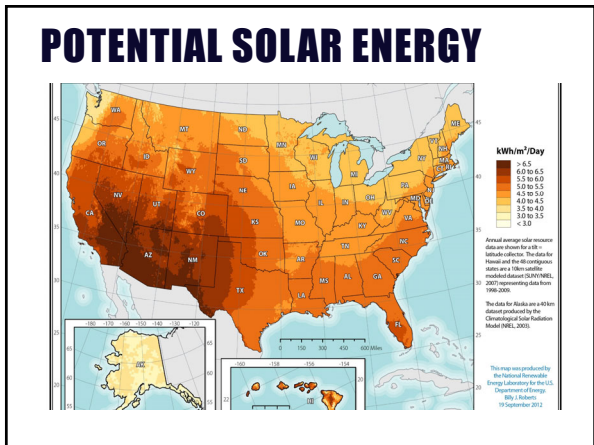


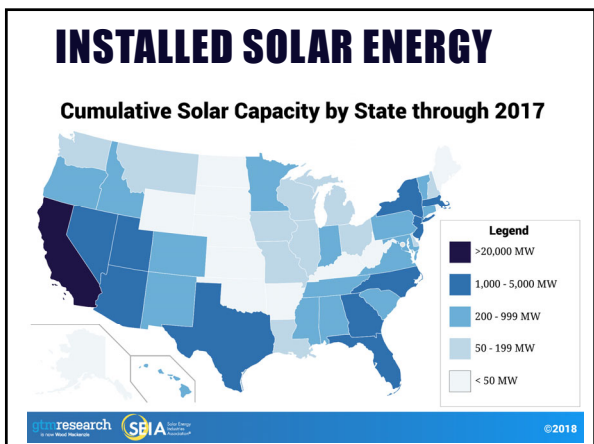


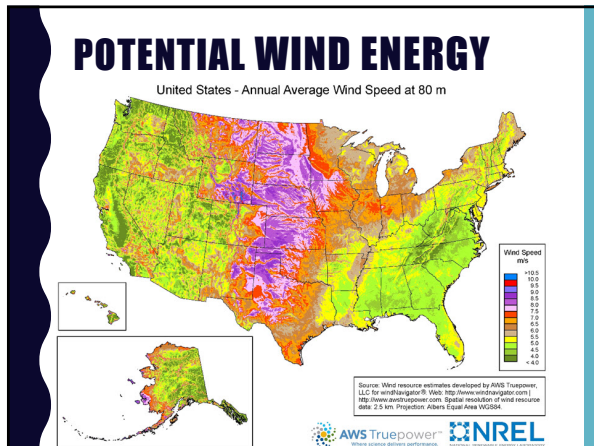
RENEWABLES

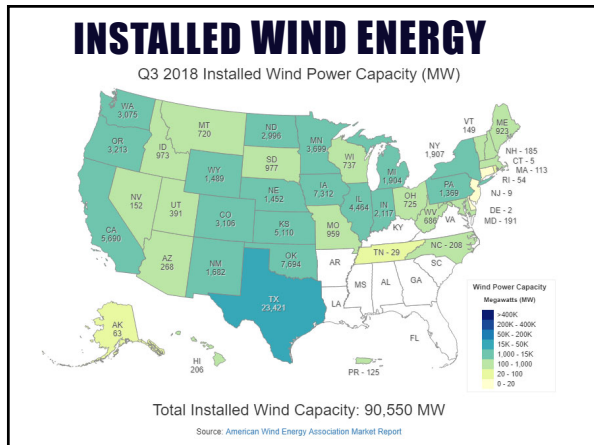
- Solar
- Wind
- Biofuels/Biomass

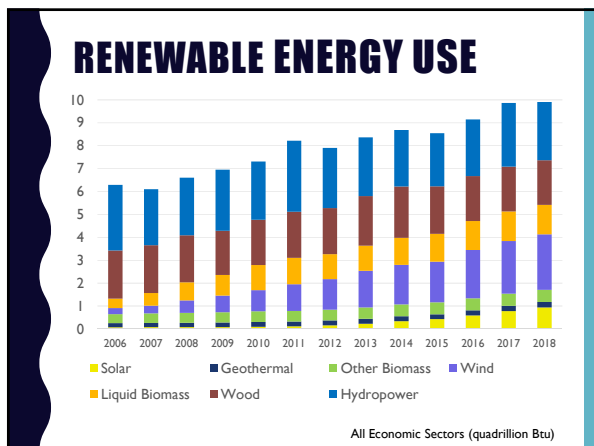






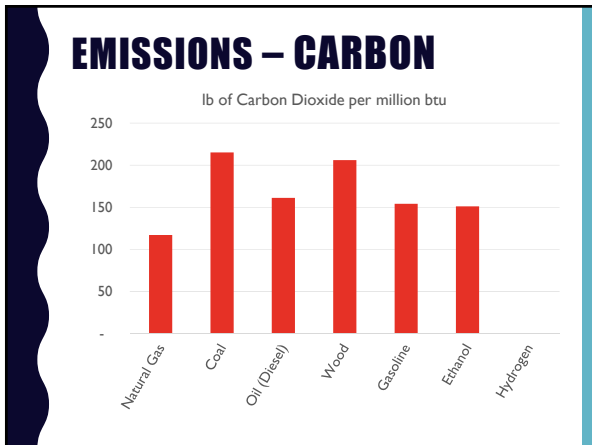


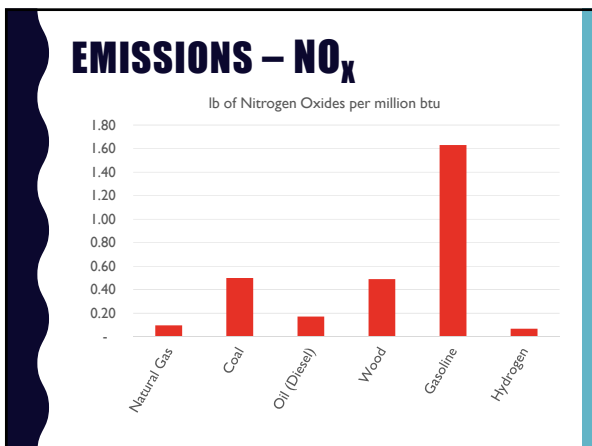




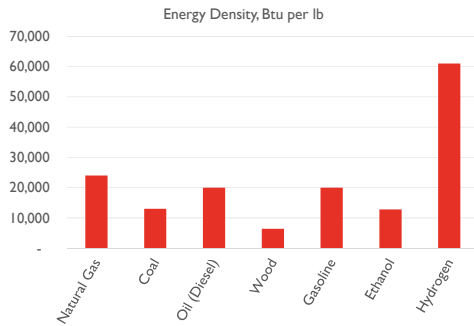
COMPARE

- Greenhouse Gases
- Pollutants
- Energy Density
- Price Factors





ENERGY DENSITY



NATURAL GAS PRICE FACTORS

- Distance from wells
- Pipeline proximity and capacity
- Load profile
- Local costs - distribution, taxes, other
- State regulations
- Competing suppliers

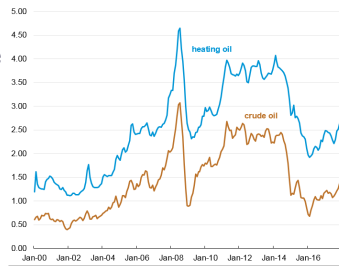
COAL PRICE FACTORS

- Transportation - train, barge, truck
- Sulfur content
 - Sulfur dioxide causes “acid rain”
- Surface coal is cheaper than underground coal
- Government regulations

FUEL OIL PRICE FACTORS

U.S. average monthly heating oil and crude oil prices, 2000 – 2017
Dollars per gallon

- Crude oil price
- Storage space
- Delivery costs
- Demand



Note: Heating oil price is the retail price including taxes. Crude oil price is the composite deliver acquisition cost of crude oil.
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Short Term Energy Outlook and Petroleum Marketing Monthly, March 2018

SOLAR/WIND VALUE FACTORS

- “Transportation” – geographical
- Linked to local rates
- Availability varies based on local laws/regulations
- Requires connection to local utility

VOLATILITY AND RISK

- Commodity Markets
 - Natural Gas
 - Coal
 - Crude Oil
- Transportation and Storage
 - Increases volatility and risk
- Procurement/Contracting Process
 - Take or pay requirements
 - Balancing issues

COST/RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Hedging or Futures Options
- Ability to Switch Fuels
- Demand Management/Peak Shaving
- Thermal Energy Storage
- Combined Heat & Power
- Customer Incentives
- Renewables

MORE INFORMATION

- U.S. Energy Information Administration
www.eia.gov
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory
www.nrel.gov
