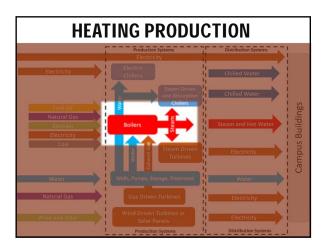


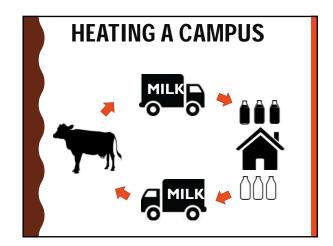
Credit(s) earned on completion of this course will be reported to American Institute of Architects (AIA) Continuing Education Session (CES) for AIA members.

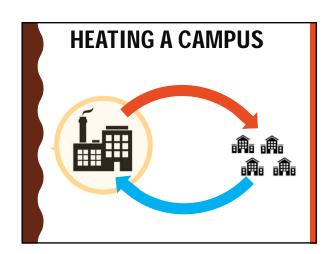
Certificates of Completion for both AIA members and non-AIA members are available upon request.

This course is registered with AIA CES for continuing professional education. As such, it does not include content that may be deemed or construed to be an approval or endorsement by the AIA of any material of construction or any method or manner of handling, using, distributing, or dealing in any material or product.

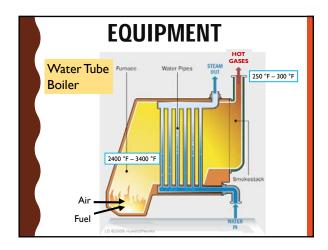


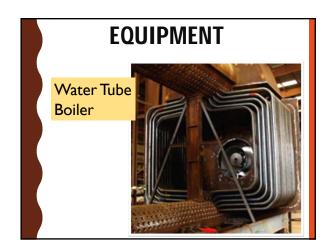


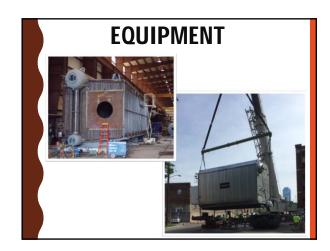


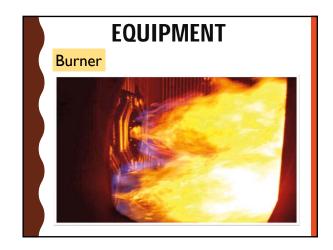


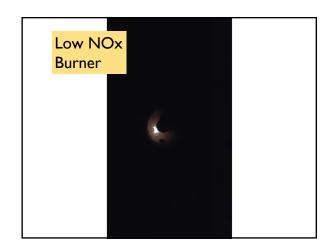


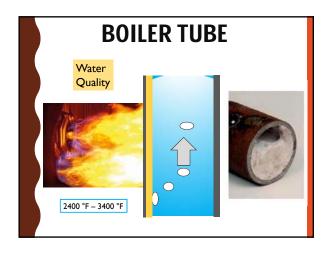


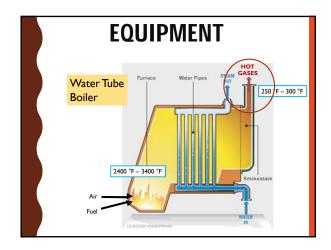


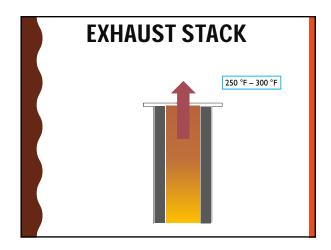


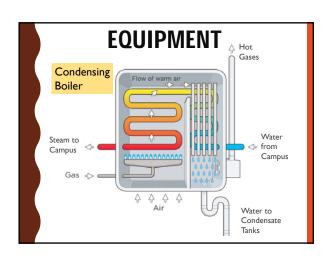


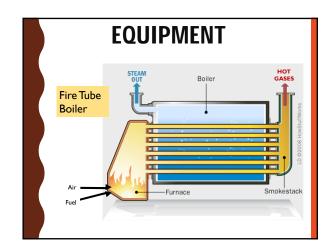


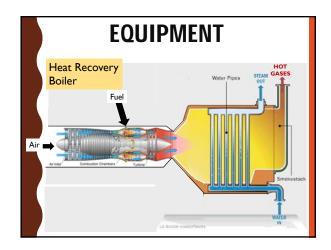


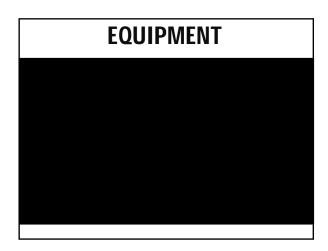


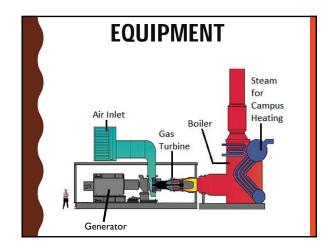
















BOILER REGULATIONS



Construction Repair Operation

- ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code
- Air Permit
- Operator Licensing
- Insurance Companies

CENTRAL OR DISTRIBUTED



Distributed









CENTRAL

<u>Pros</u>

- Fewer but bigger boilers
- Consolidation of operations/maintenance
- · Backup fuel capability
- Can last over 50 years
- Option to install Combined Heat & Power

Cons

- · Requires pipe distribution
- Complex systems

DISTRIBUTED

Pros

- Multiple small boilers
- · Less complex systems

Cons

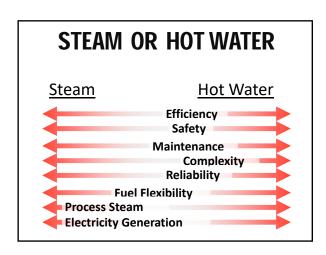
- Less reliable
- Limited backup fuel options
- Limited Combined Heat & Power options

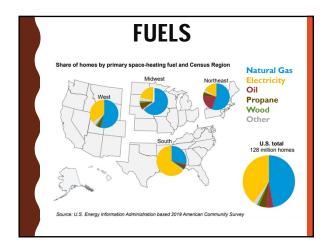
CENTRAL OR DISTRIBUTED Central Distributed Efficiency Fuel Flexibility Safety Environment Life Cycle Cost Complexity Reliability



Steam has "two phase flow" - mix of gas and liquid Hot Water is liquid only







HEATING COSTS		
	Kentucky	New Mexico
Fuel	48%	55%
Labor & Maintenance	29%	34%
Chemicals	6%	2%
Electricity	4%	5%
Water	3%	1%
Other	10%	3%



THIS CONCLUDES THE
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