# Economic Modeling: Small-Scale Thermal CT Project for IRS Demolition

Presentation to Los Angeles County
Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee

September 20, 2018



#### IRS Demolition/CDR Background

- Presented to the ATAS on August 16, 2018
  - Summary of current operations
  - Overview of site layout and permits
  - Options to maximize diversion
- Factors supporting consideration of a thermal conversion technology project
  - Permitted for up to 3,000 tpd (including MSW and green waste)
  - Site-specific zoning that allows for green energy production
  - Available area at the site with certain existing infrastructure
  - Feedstock control (C&D waste only)
- Need a better understanding of potential project economics



#### **Preliminary Project Definition**

- 80 tpd gasification facility processing captive or readily available C&D waste
  - Manufactured lumber
  - Carpet
  - C&D residuals
  - Non-recyclable paper
- Produce electricity or diesel
  - Meet on-site needs
  - Export electricity to the grid and diesel to the wholesale market
- Assumed independent project
  - Internal tipping fees and charges
  - Certain avoided costs



#### **Project Uncertainties**

- Renewable status
  - Meeting RPS criteria to qualify as a renewable technology
  - Determination that C&D waste is an eligible resource
    - Biomass and/or MSW under California legislation
    - Renewable biomass (which by definition includes separated MSW) under federal legislation
- Feedstock characteristics
- Achieving a certified pathway specific to feedstock, process and fuel for the LCFS program and separately for the RFS program
- Cost and revenue estimates
- Performance parameters



## Potential Project Incentives

Incentive	Approach for Model
Sales and Use Tax Exclusion (STE) for Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation (CAEATFA)	STE applied to equipment costs, excluding a prorated amount associated with electricity export to the grid. Valued at about \$1.2 to \$2.1 million.
Construction Grants (CEC, CalRecycle, SCAQMD, others)	Assumed grants valued at \$5 million.
Self Generation Incentive Program (SCE)	SGIP incentives not applied; power exported to the grid is substantially higher than onsite needs.
Renewable Fuel Standard Program - RIN Credits (U.S. EPA)	Assumed RIN credits for the production of diesel. Calculated for a portion of the feedstock and using a value of \$1 per RIN.
Low Carbon Fuel Standard Program (CARB)	Assumed LCFS credits for the production of diesel. Calculated based on average carbon intensity for renewable diesel and using a value of \$138 per credit.
Cap and Trade Program (CARB)	Carbon credits not applied; no currently-adopted protocols for the project as defined.



### Other Key Input Parameters

Parameter	Electricity Project (80 tpd)	Diesel Project (80 tpd)
Capital Cost	\$31.6 million	\$46.6 million
Annual Operating Cost	\$1.4 million	\$4.2 million
Product Sale Price	\$0.113/kWh electricity	\$2.21/gallon diesel
Renewable Attributes	Sale price reflects renewable electricity under long-term power purchase agreement	Sale price reflects wholesale market excluding renewable credits (input separately)
Internal Tipping Fee	\$42.00 per ton	\$42.00 per ton
Avoided Cost of Transportation	\$18.00 per ton	\$18.00 per ton
Financing	10-year tax exempt bond	10-year tax exempt bond



# Summary of Findings Year 1 (2022) Net Cash Flow

Electricity Project (80 tpd)		
Debt Service	(\$3,354,341)	
O&M/Other Costs	(\$1,676,292)	
Avoided Costs	\$554,674	
Tipping Fees	\$1,332,473	
Electricity Sales	\$2,077,636	
Other Revenue		
RIN Credits	\$0	
LCFS Credits	\$0	
Net Cash Flow	(\$1,065,850)	

Diesel Project (80 tpd)		
Debt Service	(\$5,223,965)	
O&M/Other Costs	(\$4,700,305)	
Avoided Costs	\$559,629	
Tipping Fees	\$1,332,473	
Diesel Sales	\$2,050,854	
Other Revenue		
RIN Credits	\$582,976	
LCFS Credits	\$871,470	
Net Cash Flow	(\$4,526,867)	



### **Project Challenges Impacting Economics**

Challenge	Option to be Considered
Small-scale project	Larger-scale project
Uncertainty feedstock will qualify as renewable	Import supplemental feedstock providing greater certainty (e.g., MRF residuals or green waste)
High parasitic electrical load (diesel project)	Evaluate self-generation of electricity with application of SGIP incentive
10-year project financing	20-year project financing
Limited on-site need for electricity and diesel (IRS Demolition/CDR)	Supply electricity to the tenant



### Alternate 1 – 20 Year Financing

# Changes to Model Inputs

- Calculate debt service for 20 year financing
- Increase interest rate
- Increase levelized electricity sales price
- Increase equipment repair and replacement cost to account for capital repair and replacement over longer project period

# Comparison of Year 1 (2022) Net Cash Flow

Scenario	Electricity (80 tpd)	Diesel (80 tpd)
Base Case (10-year Financing)	(\$1,065,850)	(\$4,526,867)
Alt 1 (20-year Financing)	\$46,277	(\$3,155,587)



### Ongoing Work/Potential Next Steps

- Evaluate options that may improve project economics
- Refine cost and performance parameters with system providers
- Consider alternate project development scenarios
- Strategize ways to address uncertainties regarding feedstock and renewable status



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