



RECLAIMING VERMONT'S ENERGY FUTURE

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December 25th, 2008

5 minute internal dialogue

- Situation - NPR is discussing the likelihood of fuel prices reaching \$4.58/gal. in the coming months
- Posit – North Bennington is a mill town with 4 dams. Can't we use these sites to generate electricity for heat and transportation?
- Consequence - I need to learn more about hydroelectric
- Result – December 26th 2008, I started a gmail account and began researching hydroelectric and Vermont policy. Carbon Zero was formed in March 2009 . We purchased Vermont Tissue in June 2009. I have helped draft 2 bills and lobbied heavily for two more. We built a group of local, State and Federal stakeholders comprised of both pro and anti hydroelectric development. February 27th, 2013 we were issued a 401 Water Quality Certificate which was the last in a long series of requirements for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission License to become a power plant. Construction on the project begins in April 2013.
- Conclusion – Vermont can use extant hydropower dams to develop a more fiscally sound energy plan for the State by using one of its oldest technologies thereby reclaiming our energy independence and future.

A bit of history on hydro in Vermont:

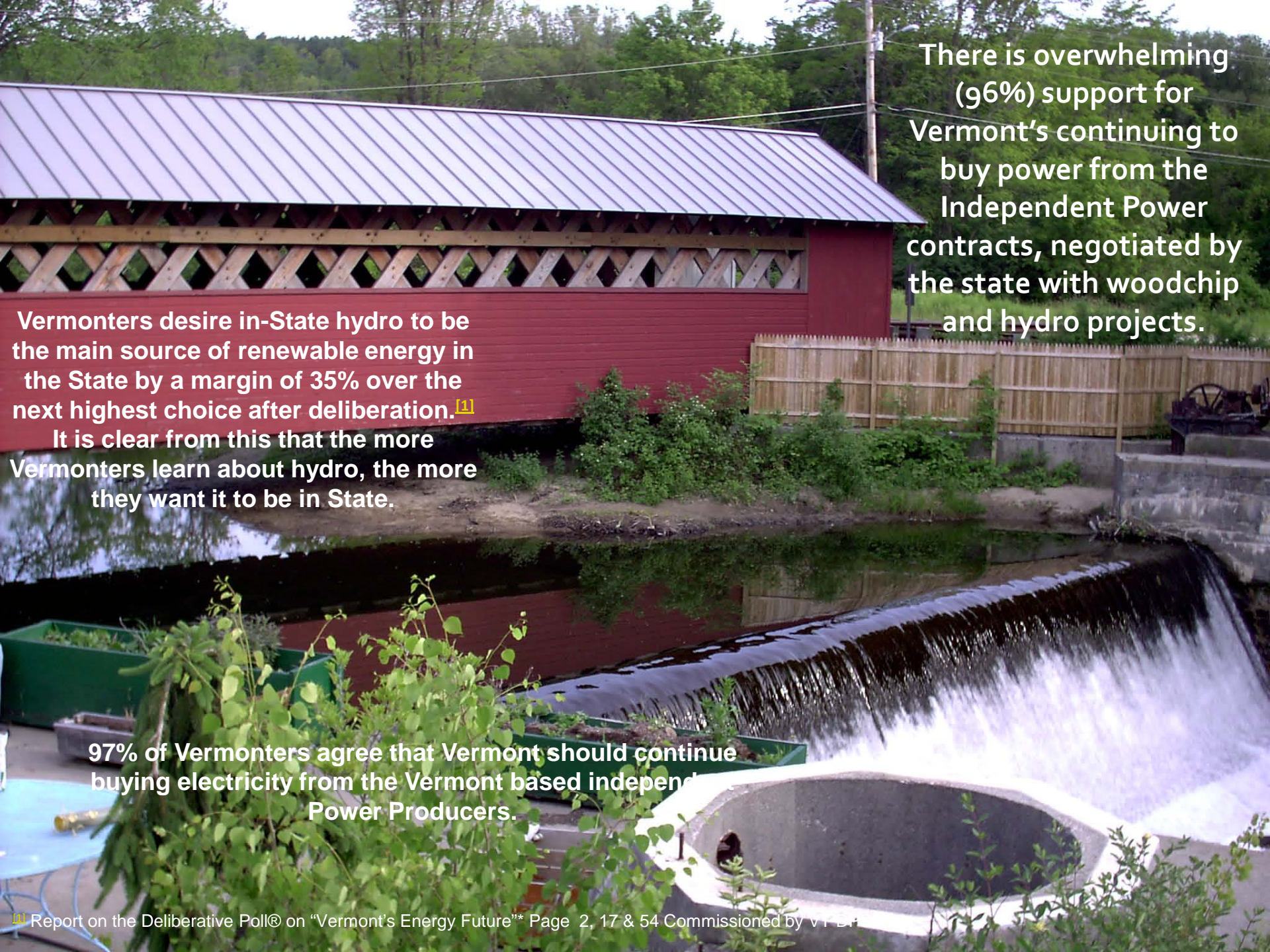
- Vermont was at one time 100% hydro powered
- Vermont scores very high in the 3 criteria for hydro:
 - Low population density
 - High annual rainfall
 - Mountainous topography
- There are currently over 1,000 unused dams in Vermont
- When used for hydroelectric grid interconnection, the disbursement of dams throughout the State facilitates a more efficient utility grid
- Vermont has done almost no hydro development in over 30 years

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All this begs one question:

WHY?



There is overwhelming
(96%) support for
Vermont's continuing to
buy power from the
Independent Power
contracts, negotiated by
the state with woodchip
and hydro projects.

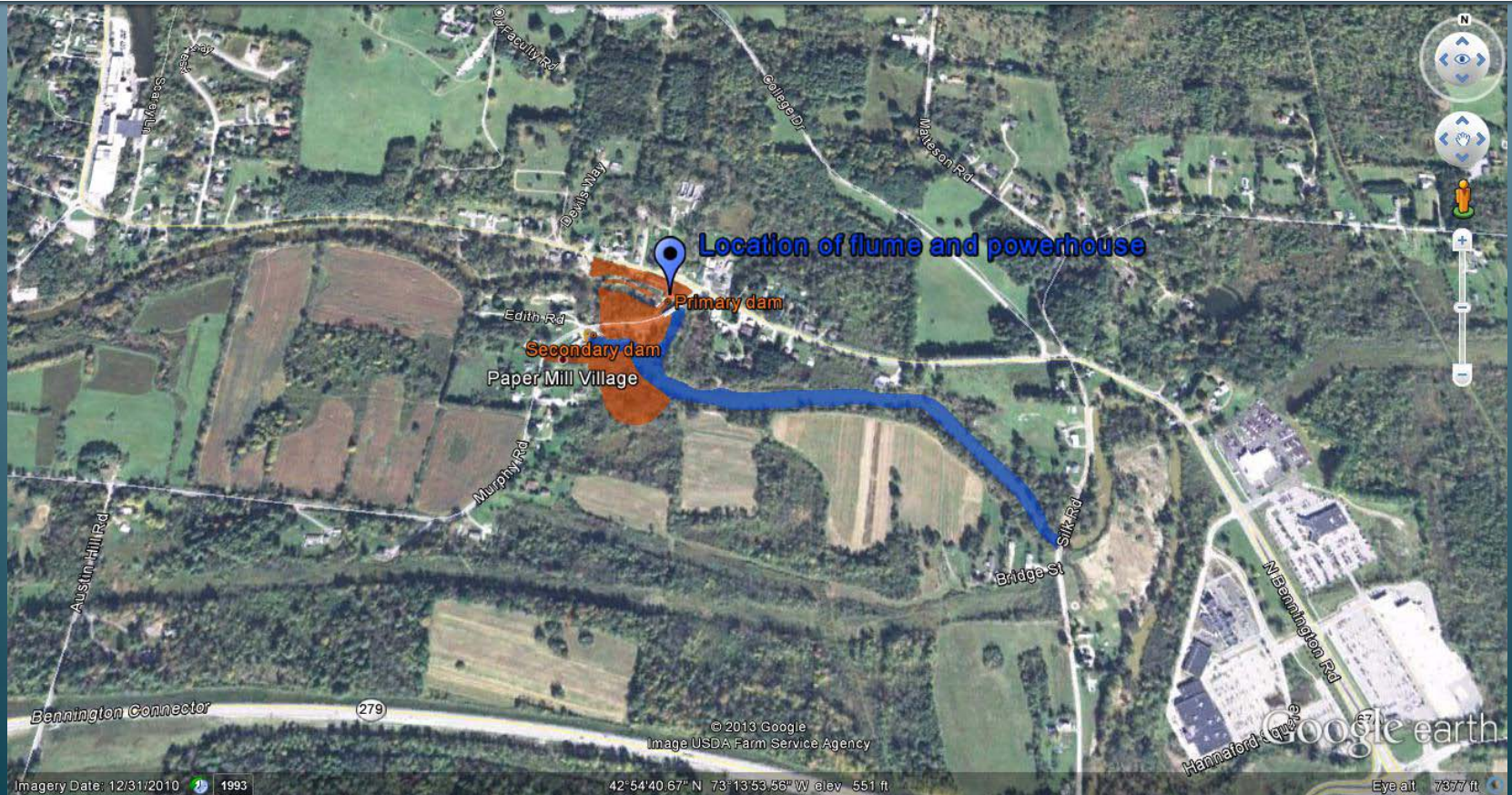
Vermonters desire in-State hydro to be
the main source of renewable energy in
the State by a margin of 35% over the
next highest choice after deliberation.^[1]

It is clear from this that the more
Vermonters learn about hydro, the more
they want it to be in State.

97% of Vermonters agree that Vermont should continue
buying electricity from the Vermont based independent
Power Producers.

VERMONT TISSUE PAPER MILL ON THE WALOOMSAC RIVER

Extant structures circa 1887 (brick portion) and 1907 (cast reinforced concrete building , dam and hydroelectric works)



Site details:

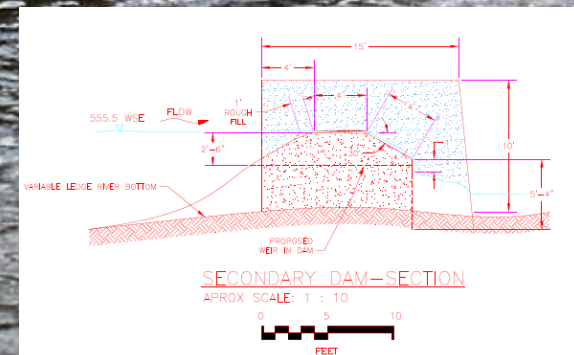
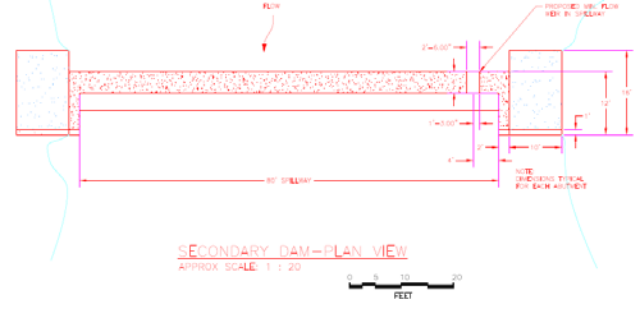
- 6 acre property
- 6.4 acre impoundment
- 85' primary spillway
- 80' secondary (or emergency) spillway
- Double bay flume
- Nominal head - 13' and 17'
- Average discharge – 200 cubic feet per second
- 94.5 square mile watershed

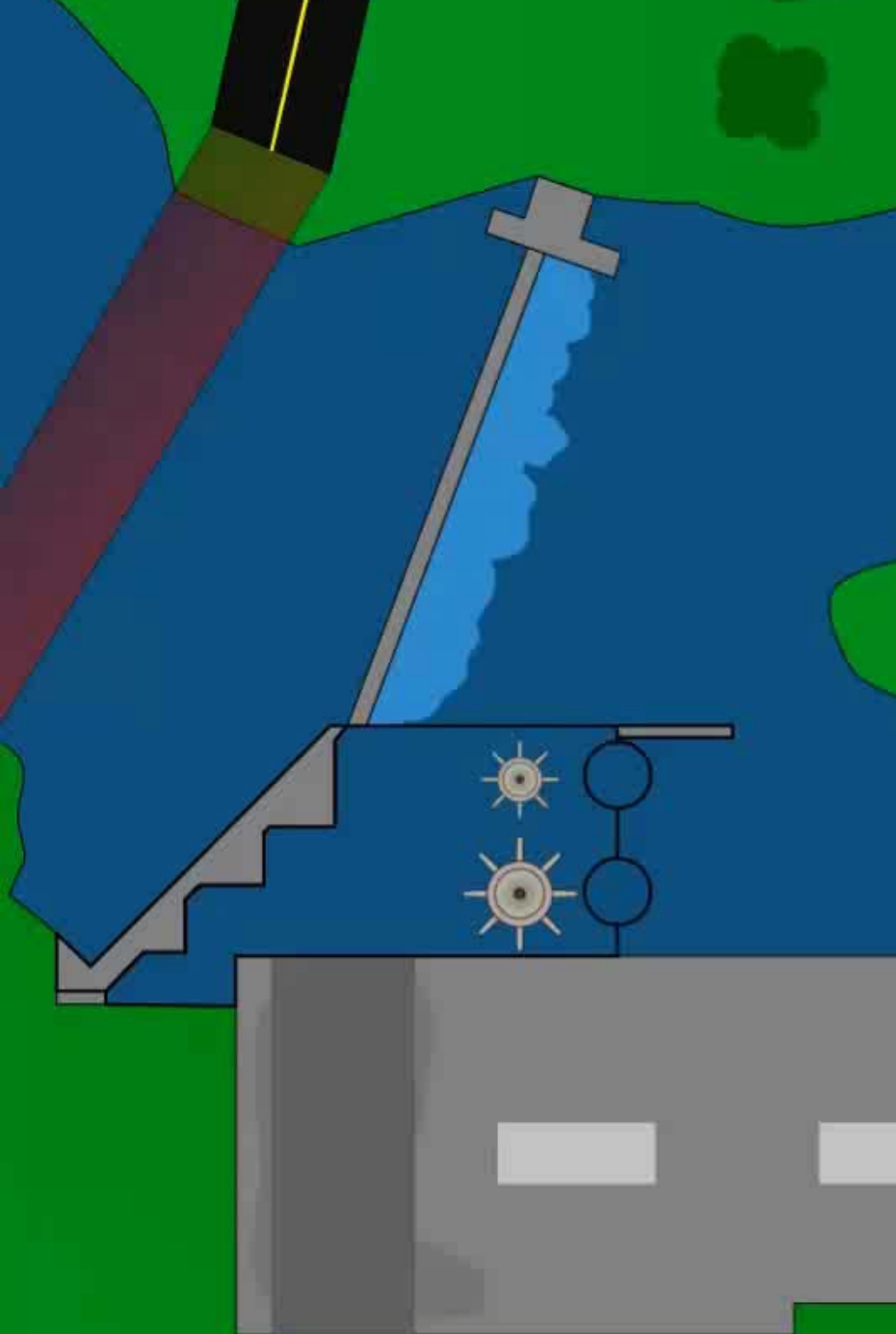
■ 94.5 square mile watershed

Carbon Zero's proposed redevelopment:

- Install two Ossberger double regulated, full vertical Kaplan turbines paired with two induction generators with a total installed capacity of 360 kW and a flow range of 21 to 347 cubic feet per second
- Use a programmable logic control with pond sensors to control the station as a run of river plant
- Use flashboards to match the two dam heights at 555.33 msl
- Annual generation is estimated at 1.454 GWh
- Add a weir to the secondary spillway converting an ephemeral river to a constantly watered stretch

ephemeral river to a constantly watered stretch





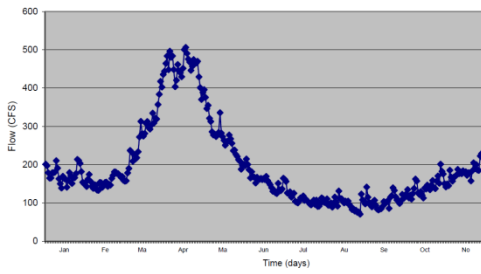
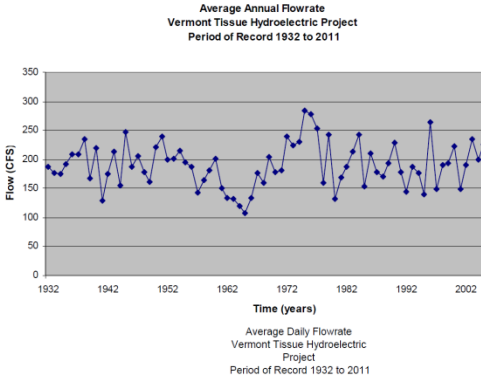
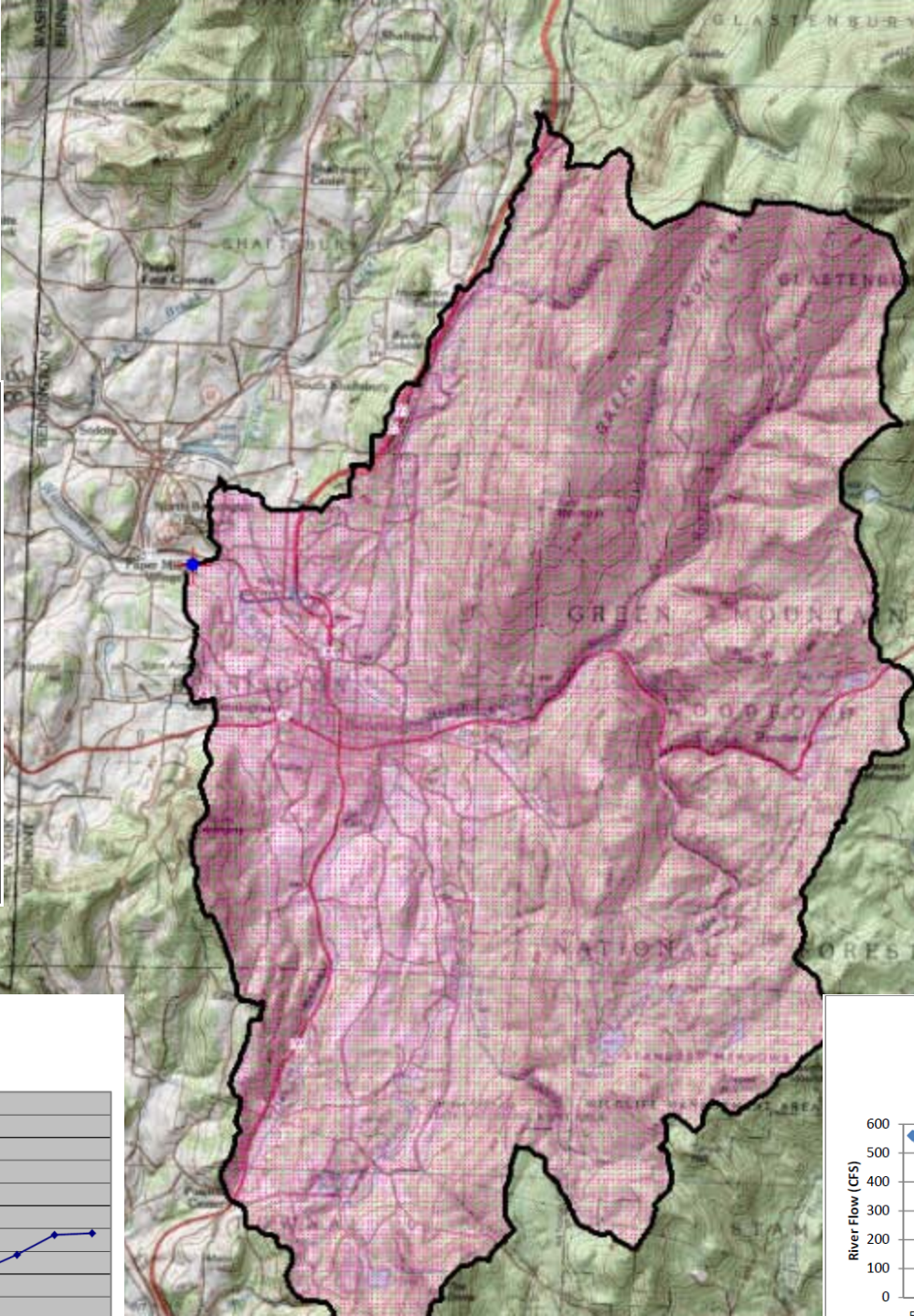
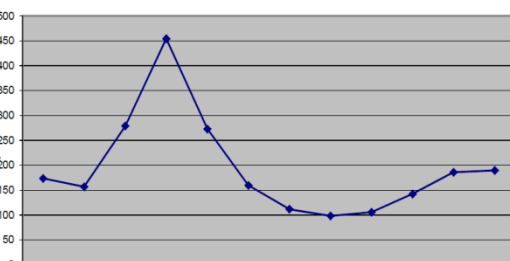
Average Monthly Flow
 Period of Record 1931 to 2010
 Walloomsac River at Vermont Tissue Dam

Month	Average Flow CFS
1	181
2	286
3	369
4	308
5	175
6	115
7	123
8	113
9	142
10	173
11	191
12	163

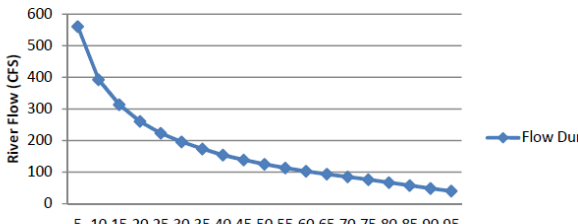
Average Monthly Flow
 Period of 1939 to 2010
 Walloomsac River at Vermont Tissue Dam

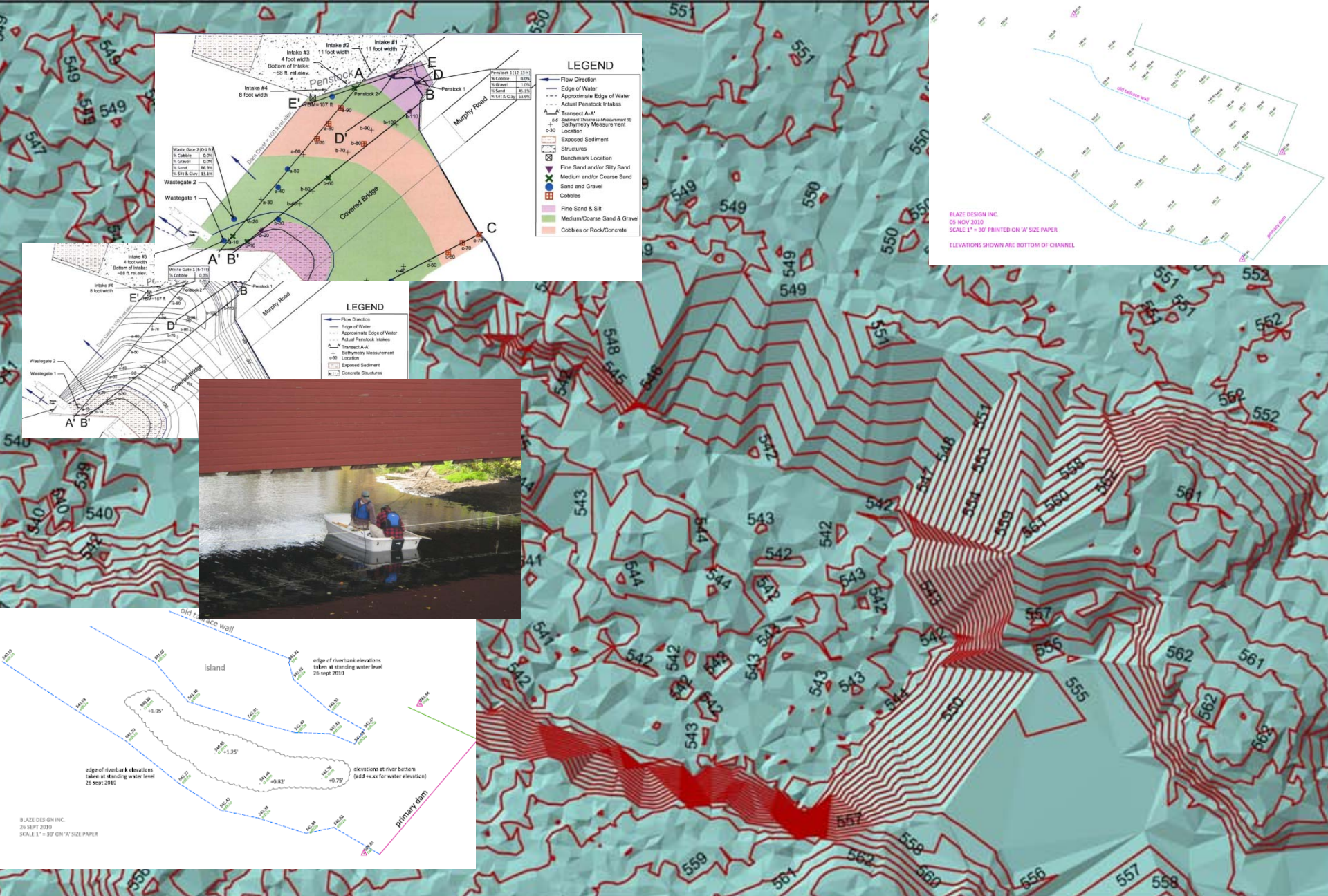
Percent Year Exceeded	Flow CFS
5	560
10	392
15	313
20	261
25	223
30	196
35	174
40	154
45	139
50	125
55	113
60	103
65	94
70	85
75	77
80	67
85	58
90	49
95	40

Average Monthly Flowrate (cfs)
 Vermont Tissue Hydroelectric Project
 Period of Record 1932 to 2011



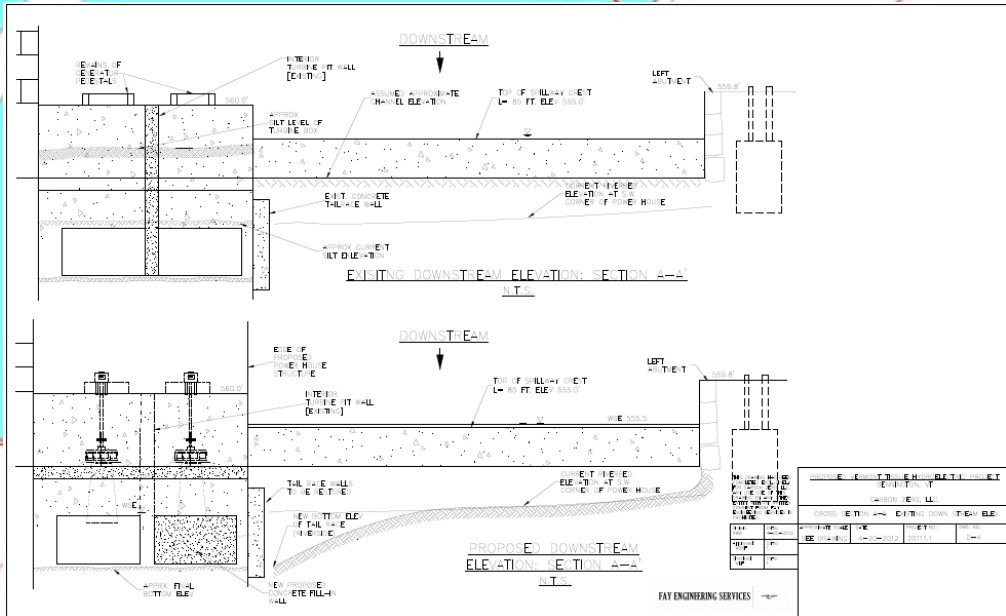
Flow Duration Curve
 Vermont Tissue Dam
 1931 to 2012

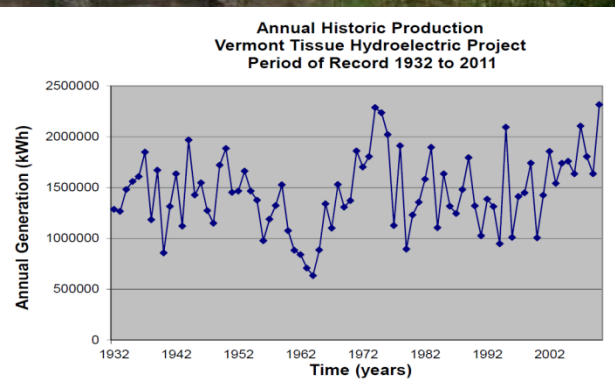


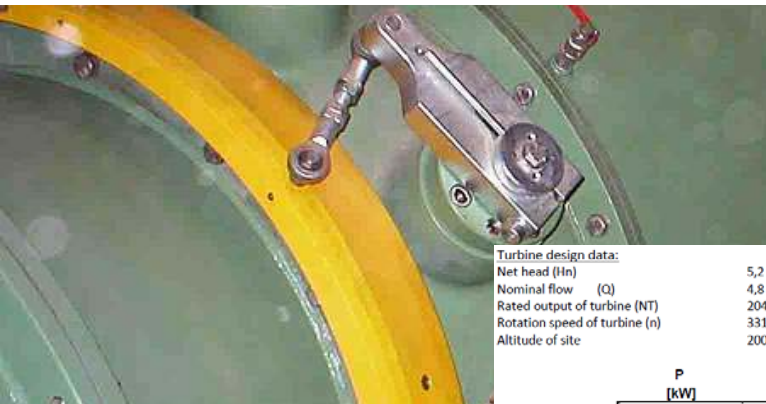
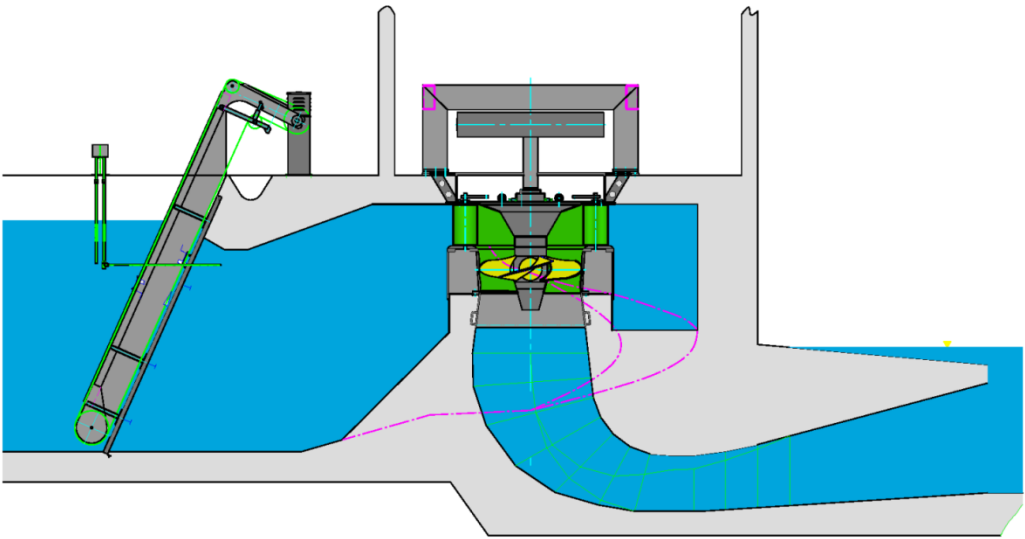


1 inch = 50 feet





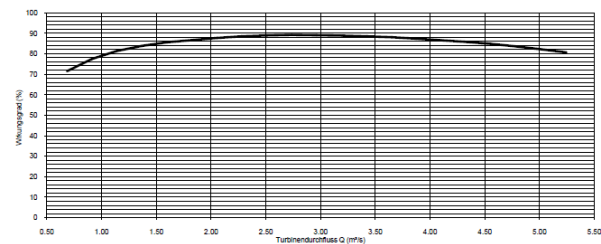


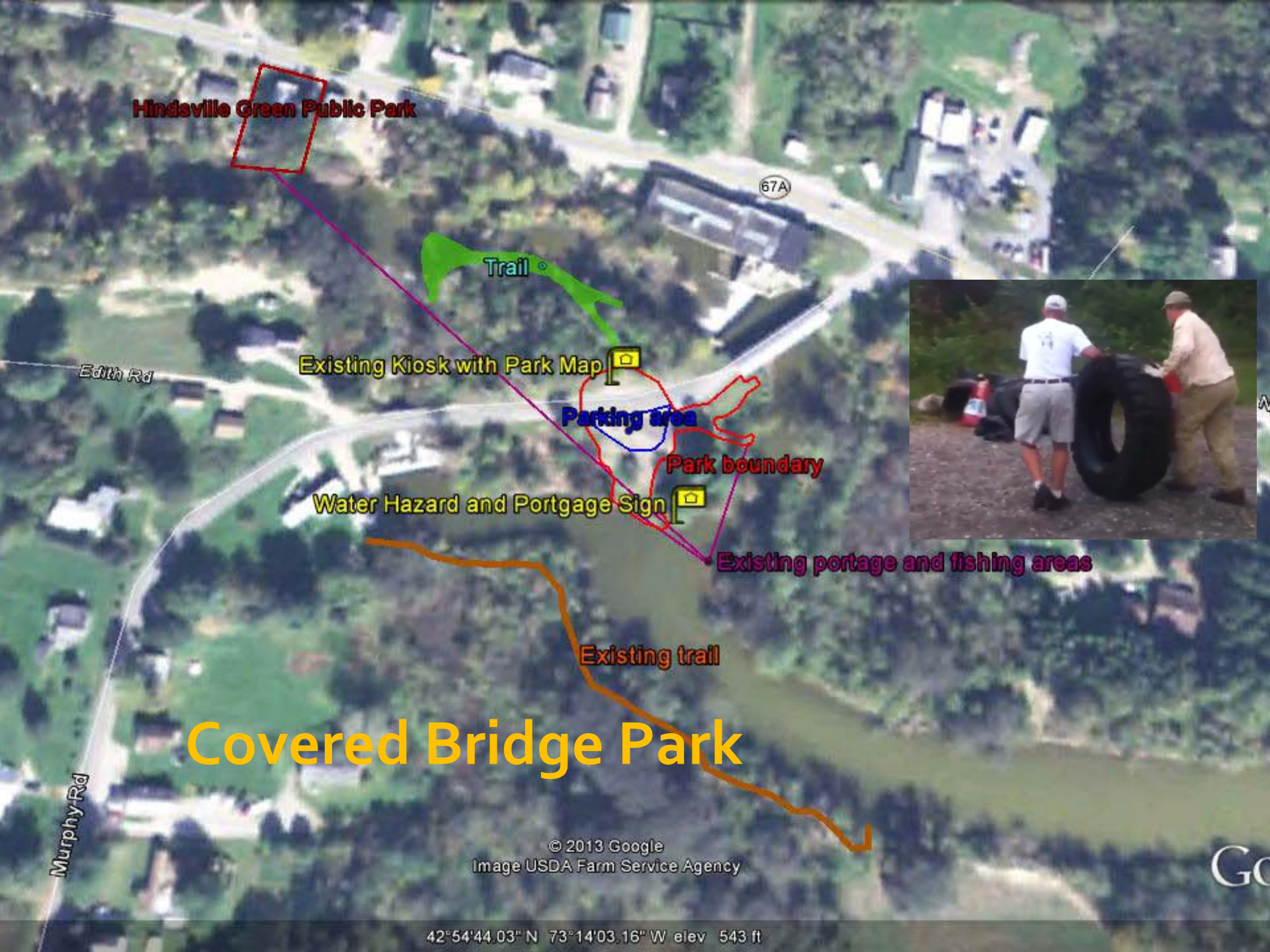


Turbine design data:

Net head (H _n)	5,2	m	(17 ft)
Nominal flow (Q)	4,8	m ³ /s	(170 cfs)
Rated output of turbine (NT)	204	kW	
Rotation speed of turbine (n)	331	rpm	
Altitude of site	200	m above sea level	

P	Q	ETA	Drafthead
[kW]	[m ³ /s]	[%]	[m]
204,00	4,79	83,58	2,35
197,23	4,56	84,78	3,34
189,68	4,33	85,78	3,86
181,28	4,10	86,58	4,33
172,79	3,88	87,38	4,69
163,93	3,65	88,08	4,95
154,38	3,42	88,48	5,21
144,74	3,19	88,88	5,37
134,70	2,96	89,08	5,47
124,48	2,74	89,18	5,52
113,85	2,51	88,98	5,52
102,92	2,28	88,48	5,57
91,79	2,05	87,68	5,57
80,66	1,82	86,68	5,57
69,68	1,60	85,58	5,57
68,64	1,37	83,88	5,57
47,33	1,14	81,38	5,57





Hindsville Green Public Park

Trail

Existing Kiosk with Park Map

Parking area

Park boundary

Water Hazard and Portage Sign

Existing portage and fishing areas

Existing trail

Covered Bridge Park

© 2013 Google
Image USDA Farm Service Agency

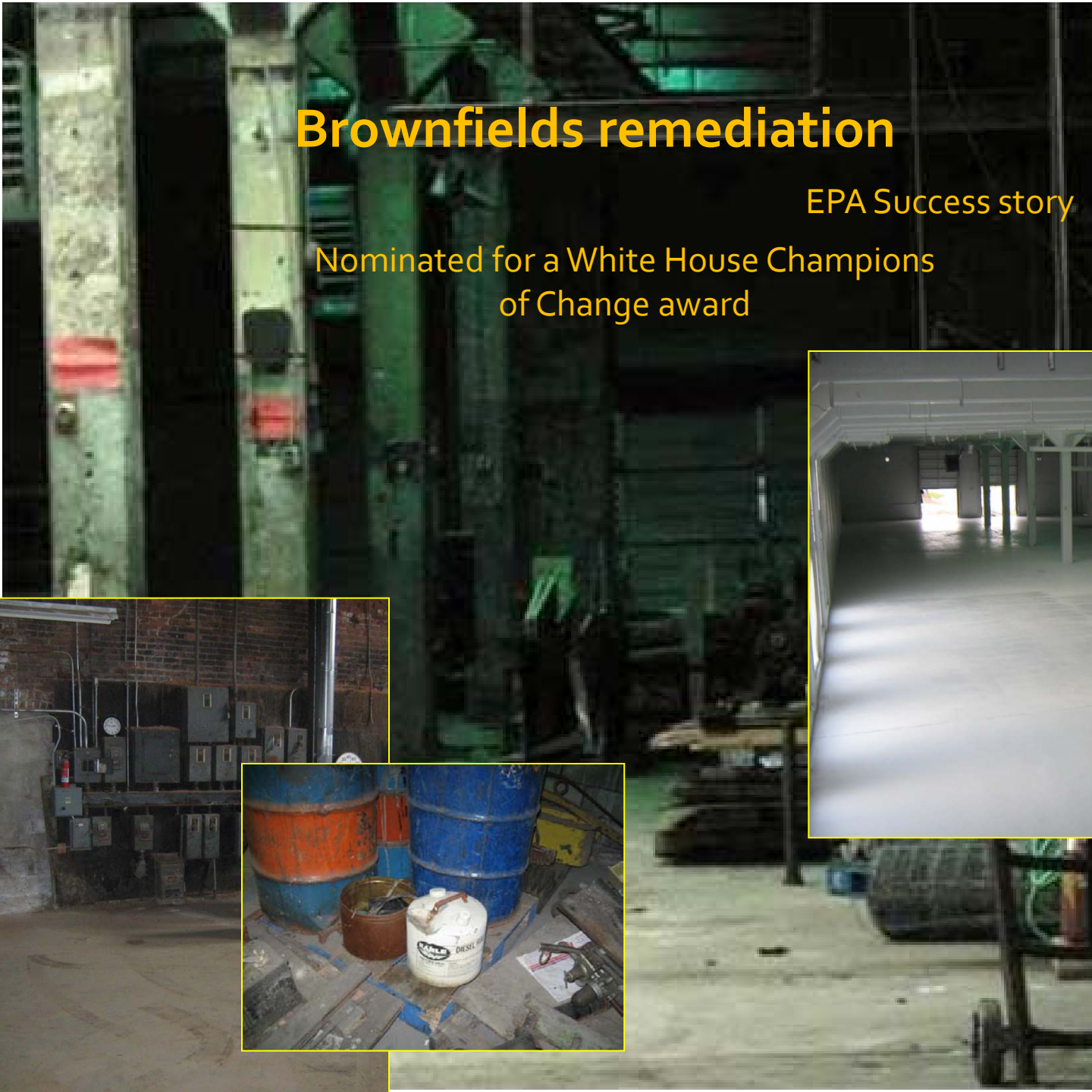
42°54'44.03" N 73°14'03.16" W elev 543 ft



Brownfields remediation

EPA Success story

Nominated for a White House Champions
of Change award



Outcome

Net result from the Vermont Tissue hydroelectric plant
offsets 1,026 metric tons of carbon dioxide every year



Annual greenhouse gas emissions from 214 passenger vehicles

CO₂ emissions from 115,008 gallons of gasoline consumed

CO₂ emissions from 2,386 barrels of oil consumed

CO₂ emissions from 13.5 tanker trucks' worth of gasoline

CO₂ emissions from the electricity use of 154 homes for one year

CO₂ emissions from the energy use of 52.8 homes for one year

Carbon sequestered by 26,304 tree seedlings grown for 10 years

Carbon sequestered annually by 841 acres of U.S. forests

Carbon sequestered annually by 7.9 acres of U.S. forest preserved from conversion to cropland

CO₂ emissions from 42,745 propane cylinders used for home barbeques

CO₂ emissions from burning 4.4 railcars' worth of coal

Greenhouse gas emissions avoided by recycling 384 tons of waste instead of sending it to the landfill

The persistent actions of individuals tend to be the greatest forces of change