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**NEW MARKET DYNAMICS, TECHNOLOGIES, AND ENERGY POLICIES CHANGING THE GAME FOR
COGENERATION SYSTEMS OF ALL SIZES**

Energy experts and industry leaders agree that many projects are on the horizon

Washington DC – The market for cogeneration systems, also called combined heat and power or “CHP”, is changing. The constant drumbeat of news suggests that abundant natural gas supplies are expected to keep the price of the fuel at multi-year lows for the foreseeable future. As a result, the economics supporting CHP development are becoming increasingly attractive thereby driving more adopters to seek CHP for both its economic value proposition and for power reliability. Additionally, policy makers are beginning to better understand the air emission benefits and the vast quantities of water that can be saved in the power sector by deploying additional CHP thereby making water shortages in many areas of the country an important driver for additional CHP deployment.

Cogeneration is the production of electricity and the capture of the waste heat from the process and re-purposing that heat energy for heating, cooling or processing rather than dispensing it into the air or into a body of water like a typical power plant. By re-purposing wasted heat cogeneration systems can reach an efficiency of up to 80 percent which means that much less fuel needs to be consumed to produce the same amount of useful energy. Similarly, waste heat to power (WHP) systems capture waste heat from industrial processes and converts the heat to electricity and for use on site or for exporting for others to use. Currently, 82 gigawatts (GW) of installed CHP generation capacity (9 percent of U.S. energy-generation capacity) are in use at more than 4,100 sites across every state in the nation. But at least 50 GW, and up to almost 200 GW, of additional potential remain to be tapped. The potential for WHP projects is equally impressive, with more than 11,000 MW available at industrial sites as well as gas compressor stations, landfills and locations where gas flaring is occurring.

New policy initiatives at all levels of government, new equipment and technology advances, innovative project financing mechanisms and power price dynamics are all driving the decisions to install new CHP and WHP systems at manufacturing and chemical processing facilities where these systems can best supply their power and dispense the recycled heat energy. However, many other facilities ranging from hotels and hospitals to data centers and assisted living centers are also installing systems to efficiently heat and cool their facility while producing their own reliable and secure around-the-clock power.

Paul Cauduro, Director, World Alliance for Decentralized Energy’s (WADE) Cogeneration Industries Council, believes CHP and waste heat to power technologies will play an increasing role in the nation’s manufacturing renaissance. ***“CHP is a form of distributed generation that provides reliable and secure electricity onsite,***

where it is needed, without causing grid line congestion or the suffering the loss of energy that occurs during transmission and distribution typically associated with remotely located large-scale power plants. CHP is an integral part of nation's energy infrastructure and the industry is set to gather and explore CHP applications and microgrid arrangements in all forms as well as new equipment and technology advances, innovative project financing mechanisms and policy initiatives at all levels of government."

April 8-9, 2015, WADE's DistribuGen Conference and Trade Show for Cogeneration/CHP will be held. The event brings together business and energy leaders, engineering consultants, project developers, policy specialists and system end-users to explore these new market drivers, discuss emerging technologies, examine policy changes and survey the growing demand for the energy security and resiliency offered by CHP and WHP systems in the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors. **At the conference WADE will present its Project Excellence Award to Siemens for its combined heat and power plant installation at an industrial manufacturer of textile fibers in Altamira, Tamaulipas State, Mexico. The Siemens installation has reduced fuel cost, increased power reliability and allows the plant to wheel power to other locations.** Information about the event can be found at www.distribugen.org.

WADE is a global non-profit research, promotion and advocacy organization established in June 2002 to accelerate the worldwide deployment of decentralized energy systems. WADE is the world's leading organization focused on advancing clean and efficient decentralized energy technology in developed as well as developing countries around the world.

