

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The GP Halsey paper mill has never utilized solar power but has a large potential land footprint that could house a small solar farm.

BACKGROUND

Location: Halsey, Oregon
 Products: Paper towels & bathroom tissue
 Max Energy Usage: 22 Megawatts
 Operation time: 24/7 year-round



COST ESTIMATES

Estimated Initial Cost: \$25 M
 Maintenance Cost: \$1.1 M
 Asset Depreciation: \$4.2 M
 Federal Tax Credit: \$7.5 M

Initial and maintenance costs estimated for 50-100 MW system. MARCS depreciation used for capital over 5 years. Only federal investment tax credit used; no local or state credit is available.

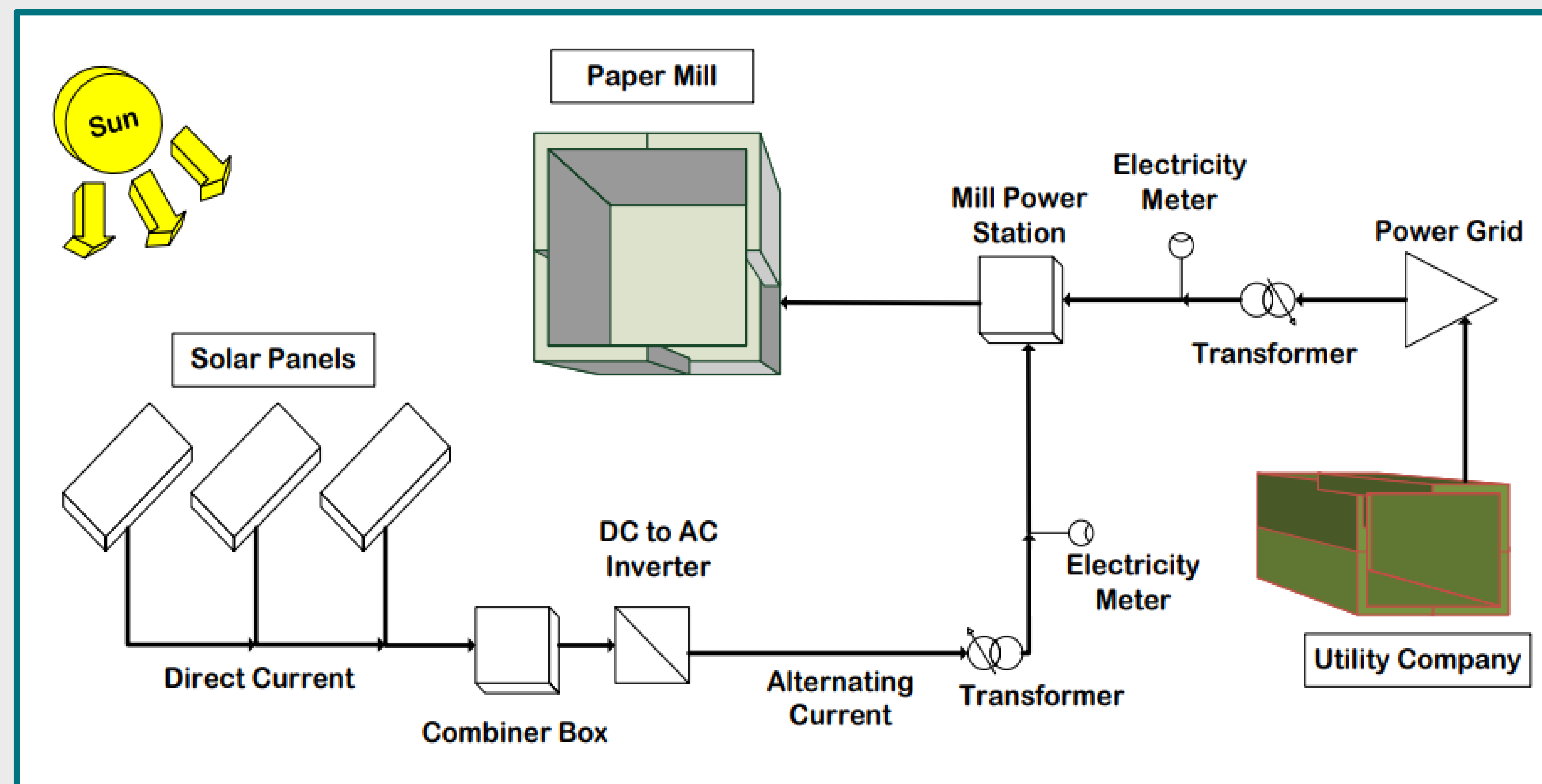


GP HALSEY: SOLAR ENERGY

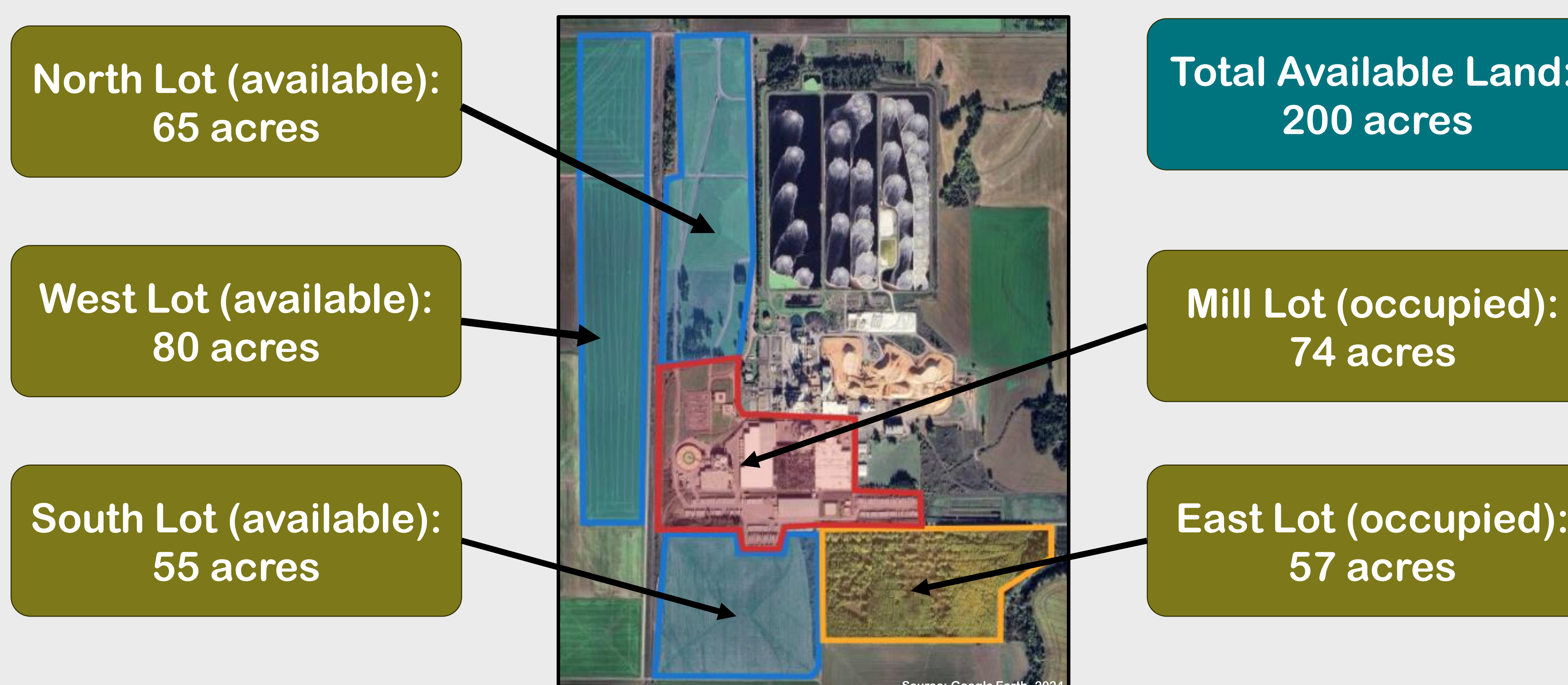
Keegan Gilds, Bader Mohammad, Rhett Roberts, and Zhixin Zhang

GOAL

Evaluate the economics of a land use change and solar farm installation for providing up to 18 MW to the GP Halsey Mill.



LAND AVAILABILITY



TIMELINE

Application & Certification: 9 months
 Site construction: 12 months
 Solar farm testing: 6 months

Fully completed timeline:
 2 years, 3 months

Site construction includes land surveying, grading, infrastructure, and panel installation. Note: Land use change only required for solar farms with a footprint >240 acres.

Energy Pricing Trends

Energy Source	Price	Short term fluctuations	Long term fluctuations
Electricity	8.05 ¢/kWh	+3%	-10% to +10%
Natural Gas	\$7,040/ft ³	+14%	-9% to +10%
Solar	4.08 ¢/kWh	Steady	-50% to +16%

CONCLUSIONS

The farm has a payback period of 7-9 years. It is highly likely that implementing a solar farm will result in long-term profitability. Additionally, a solar farm offers more reliability than power from public utilities.

FUTURE WORK

- Evaluate viability of increasing solar farm capacity (>18 MW)
- Compare results to NuScale modular nuclear reactor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Geoff Lodal – GP Halsey Engineering Manager
 Dr. Patrick Geoghegan - Instructor