



Generator Services



Emergency Power: *Preparation is the 'Key' to Success*

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Emergency Power:

Preparation is the “Key” to Success

- **Topics of Discussion**
 - Background
 - “Super Storm” Sandy Review
 - Purchasing a Generator
 - Maintaining a Generator
 - Conclusion

Who We Are

- Founded in 1990 as Power Pool Plus
 - Focus on Refrigerated Transport Market
 - Experience in Building and Servicing Large Industrial Generators
- Formed **P3 Generator Services Division** to focus on service business
 - Service, Sales, and Rentals
- Generators under maintenance throughout the tri-state area
 - Nursing Homes
 - Assisted Living Communities
 - Sewage Treatment
 - Water Companies
 - Municipalities
 - ... *even Crematoriums!*



Why We ALL Care About Generators *... Now ...*

October 22-November 5, 2012

Super Storm Sandy and her Aftermath

(and we won't even mention the October 31st storm of 2011, or Irene!)

Sandy kills at least 117 people in the United States and 69 more in Canada and the Caribbean.



Super Storm Sandy

October 29, 2012

- Hurricane force winds extend 175 miles out from Sandy's eye, making it much larger than most storms of its type.
- Close to 11 million commuters are without service.
- By evening Hurricane Sandy weakens to a post-tropical cyclone.

November 2, 2012

- The U.S. Energy Information Administration reports that approximately 67 percent of gas stations in metropolitan New York **DO NOT** have gas for sale.

Super Storm Sandy: *What Went Wrong?*

- **No generators at all**
 - October 28th- “Can we rent a generator?”
- **Generators were not properly maintained**
 - 10 year old generator that was maintained by “some guy,” yet original fuel filter was still on the unit!
- **Undersized generators**
 - Did absolute minimum to meet requirements but did not account for multi-day outage or “real” business operations.
 - Unit in sr. living complex that did not power the elevators nor fire pumps- average age of building 88yrs. old!
 - Pills being delivered by flashlight to patients huddled in hallways or rec. rooms . . .

Super Storm Sandy: *What Went Wrong?*

- **Generators that were decades old**
 - 1986 Buick with 12,000 miles on it.
 - She might be a peach, *but...*
 - The demand that was put on it was like taking it on I-95 and driving to Key West and back at 75 mph with NO STOPS!
 - Old units required spare parts
 - Some no longer available or very long lead times

Super Storm Sandy: *What Went Wrong?*

- **Insufficient fuel supply**
- **Interrupted natural gas supply**
- **Units getting flooded.**
 - Fuel transfer pumps that move fuel from a bulk storage tank to a generator's day tank can be a weak link.
- **Poor/Cheap Quality**

Units that are better used for home owner applications, were/are being used commercially

 - Lack of parts
 - Lack of support
 - Break downs . . .

Sandy's Wrath



Water Line



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Sandy's Wrath



The remnants of a generator!

Super Storm Sandy: *What Went RIGHT?*

- **Properly maintained units ran well,**
 - Saved the day, and in many cases – *Saved Lives!*
- **Facilities with back-up power became havens for those without power**
 - Employees living in nursing homes
 - Businesses able to conduct business when many competitors were shut down – Perishable inventories were protected
 - Auditoriums / Community Centers could provide local relief
 - Basic municipal functions continued - water, sewage, etc.
 - “We were very lucky, our town didn’t lose power, we had water and sewage” **NO, your town was simply properly prepared!**

Considerations

Before Purchasing a Generator

- **Fundamentally, buying a generator is an insurance policy**
 - You “hope” you never need it, but find that when you do, you REALLY want it to work!
 - Why spend \$70,000 on this “policy” yet neglect to pay the \$1,500 annual premium (maintenance fee?)

And . . .

- **There IS a difference between a \$50,000 and a \$60,000 generator**
 - You likely will not see this difference until you need parts, service, warranty support, etc.

Considerations

Before Purchasing a Generator

- **Meet with your local government agencies**

Understand their requirements

- Flood plain
- Code Enforcement Approvals
- Electric Company Approvals
- EPA approvals/Permitting
- **DCA approvals!**

Considerations *Before Purchasing a Generator*

- **Size matters, but bigger is NOT better!**
 - What devices must have power vs. what are non-essential?
 - MOST importantly, what is the difference in cost between a full facility unit and a partial facility unit?
 - Is this trade off “worth it?”
 - Often any gain in using a smaller unit, is offset by the additional wiring required to isolate specific circuits . . .
 - **Placement Considerations**
 - Will it be accessible?
 - Is sound attenuation a concern?
- **A generator too large for your application is not a wise choice**
 - Unit can “wet stack” (unused/un-burnt fuel can clog exhaust systems, etc.)
 - Leads to poor overall performance
 - Requires a load bank to clear the system

Purchasing a Generator

- **Beware of the used market!**

- “Wow, I just got a great deal on a used generator! It’s a 1995, but only has 150 hours on it!”
- Reality - You just bought grandmas 1972 Plymouth, While it only has 16,000 miles on it
 - How long will the water pump last?
 - What shape is the radiator in?
 - What shape are all the gaskets and seals in?
 - Should another Sandy happen, it will be like getting in this old car, and going 75 mph for 3 days straight *With no warm up!*
The question is, will she handle it without incident?



Purchasing a Generator

- **Load Bank**

Any used unit must be load banked and the results carefully reviewed before a decision is made to purchase ... or not

- Load banks are designed to verify the generator's output vs manufacturer's specification.
- Replicates real "load" on the generator
- Existing units can benefit from load bank tests as well.



Mobile vs. Stationary



Mobile vs. Stationary

- **Mobile units**

- **Pros**

- Opportunity to make one investment and leverage it over several locations
 - Must meet less stringent EPA guidelines than stationary units
 - Savings in necessary switch gear to connect

- **Cons**

- Do not hold much fuel: 24-30 hours maximum
 - Usually will not turn on automatically
 - Coordination is needed to ensure unit, cables, fuel are all available as needed to successfully complete the connection.
 - Critical that supported sites are far enough apart so the likelihood of multiple sites down is limited
 - Requires personnel to be more involved in making the necessary connections
 - Right voltage? Right connection? Line vs. Generator Power is segregated?

Mobile vs. Stationary

- **Mobile units**
 - **Manual Transfer Switch**



Mobile vs. Stationary

- **Stationary**

- **Pros**

- Requires little involvement- automatically transfers from line power to generator power and back (Automatic Transfer Switch)
 - Can utilize Natural Gas or as much diesel as required
 - Usually is sized to support the full facility
 - All connections are in place

- **Cons**

- Held to tougher EPA requirements
 - Limited value to only one site
 - Automatic Transfer switch pricing is high!

Natural Gas or Diesel?

- Considering a generator is like anything else
- *a series of tradeoffs*



Natural Gas or Diesel?

- **Natural Gas**
 - **Good:**
 - Clean burning
 - No fuel to go “bad”
 - No filters to clog
 - Unlimited supply, when flowing
 - **Bad:**
 - “Never back-up one utility with another . . .”
 - Not a very viable solution in the larger horsepower ranges, though that is changing rapidly.
 - Usually more expensive than diesel alternatives
 - Modified Diesel units

Natural Gas ... Diesel?

- **Diesel**
 - **Good:**
 - Completely independent of other utilities
 - You control your destiny (arranging supplies, etc.)
 - Ideal for a variety of horsepower ranges and mobile applications
 - **Bad:**
 - Fuel can eventually go bad,/filters clog
 - Fuel supplies can be compromised
 - EPA/Going Green is making diesel engines more and more expensive, harder to maintain
 - Fuel is expensive compared to Natural Gas

Gas/Diesel Hybrids – *The Future?*

- **Defined:**
 - A unit which has been modified to allow for either natural gas or diesel operation
- **Opinion:**
 - Too early to tell if this technology is viable
 - Time is needed to further refine solution
 - Today, some manufacturers void their warranty, if these systems are used on their engines

Safeguarding Your Investment

- **Have a fuel plan**
 - 5 day minimum supply
 - 3 day on-unit supply
- **Have spare filters, belts, hoses, oil, on-site**
 - 90% of basic generator breakdowns involve fuel
 - Stabilizer
 - Cleaner/Conditioner
 - Spare filters
- **Your generator IS your insurance policy**
 - Do NOT cut corners, or the entire purpose of having it will be negated!
 - Think of your generator maintenance as your annual premium

Maintaining a Generator

- **In general . . .**
 - **Generators should be started weekly**
 - Moves fluids/lubricants
 - Keeps seals and gaskets moist
 - Re-charges battery
 - Verifies operational status
 - **Either weekly (or 1x per month minimally), generator should be load tested**
 - Run with connected load on the unit
 - Verifies switch gear is working properly
 - Prevents generator from wet stacking
 - Ensures local personnel are clear on any impact an outage will have

Maintaining a Generator

- **However, pay attention to air quality.**
 - There are guidelines that prevent the usage of generators on certain days for non-emergency events
 - Testing a generator on days when generators are not permitted to run, **can result in a \$10,000 fine!**
 - While automatic exercising helps ensure they are run weekly, it often does not take into effect non-permissible days.

NJDEP Air Quality Program

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/aqpp/aqforecast/index.htm>

NJ Home | Services A to Z | Departments/Agencies | FAQs

Search All of NJ

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

AQPP Air Quality Permitting Program

NJDEP Home | DEP Online | AQPP Home | Radius | Radius FAQ | Contact AQPP

Air Permit Information

- Applications & Forms
- General Permits
- Online Permitting Help
- Permitting Guidance
- Public Notices
- RADIUS Information
- RADIUS
- RADIUS FAQ
- RADIUS Reference Tables
- Program Information
- Annual Combustion Adjustment
- AQ Forecast for Emergency Gen.
- MACI
- Risk Assessment Guidance
- State of the Art
- Technical Manuals
- General Information
- AQPP LISTSERV
- Contact AQPP
- Contact Information
- Industrial Stakeholders Group
- Reports
- Approved Operating Permits
- Approved PCP Permits
- Facility Reconciliation
- Other Air Quality Reports

How to Obtain the Air Quality Forecast in New Jersey

Purpose:
Identify the Air Quality Forecast to determine if Emergency Generator can or cannot be used for normal testing/maintenance on a specific day.

IMPORTANT NOTE: EMERGENCY GENERATORS CAN BE USED WHENEVER NEEDED FOR ACTUAL EMERGENCIES, REGARDLESS OF THE AIR QUALITY. The procedures below apply only to normal testing and maintenance usage. They do not apply to ACTUAL emergency usage. In order for an event to be classified as an actual emergency (see definition of "emergency generator" at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.1), there must be a voltage reduction issued by PJM and posted on the PJM internet website (www.pjm.com) under the "emergency procedures" menu.

Background:
Emergency Generators are not allowed to operate for normal testing/maintenance on days in which the air quality is classified as unhealthy for sensitive groups, unhealthy, very unhealthy, or hazardous, in accordance with the Department's rules at N.J.A.C. 7:27-19.2(d).
New Jersey's Air Quality is based on the National Air Quality Index System, which looks at 5 major pollutant levels currently in the air, compares those pollutant levels to established health standards, and then gives the air a current rating (or grade), such as "good" or "unhealthy." The prohibition from testing/maintaining Emergency Generators on unhealthy, very unhealthy, or hazardous air quality days is designed to:

- ensure that NJ's air quality does not get worse on those days with unhealthy air, and
- help protect the public health from the harmful effects of unhealthy air.

Procedure:
Check the air quality forecast the day before the tentative Emergency Generator normal testing/maintenance date using the following procedure:

- After 4:00 pm on the day before the emergency generator will be used for normal testing/maintenance, go to:

Air Quality Conditions and Forecasts

- Read the "Forecast" column for tomorrow's date.
- If this column lists the air quality anywhere in NJ as Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups, Unhealthy, Very Unhealthy, or Hazardous, then you CAN NOT do the testing/maintenance tomorrow.
- Reschedule your testing/maintenance for another day.

AirNow

Local Air Quality Conditions

Zip Code: Go state: New Jersey Go National Summary

New Jersey

Courtesy of: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Forecast Current AQI More Maps

Today's AQI Forecast
Monday, October 14, 2013

Click on the city name for more detailed information.
[pm10h10 summary](#)

	FORECAST		CURRENT AQI
	Mon Oct 14	Tue Oct 15	
Brigantine	35	40	24
Camden	30	40	26
Chester	35	40	30
Clarksboro	30	40	26
Flemington	35	40	41
Fort Lee	35	40	16
Millville	35	35	26
Monmouth	35	35	27
New Brunswick	35	40	11
New Jersey	Good	Good	n/a
New Jersey Highlands	30	40	41
Newark	35	40	35
Ocean County/Colliers Mills	35	40	23

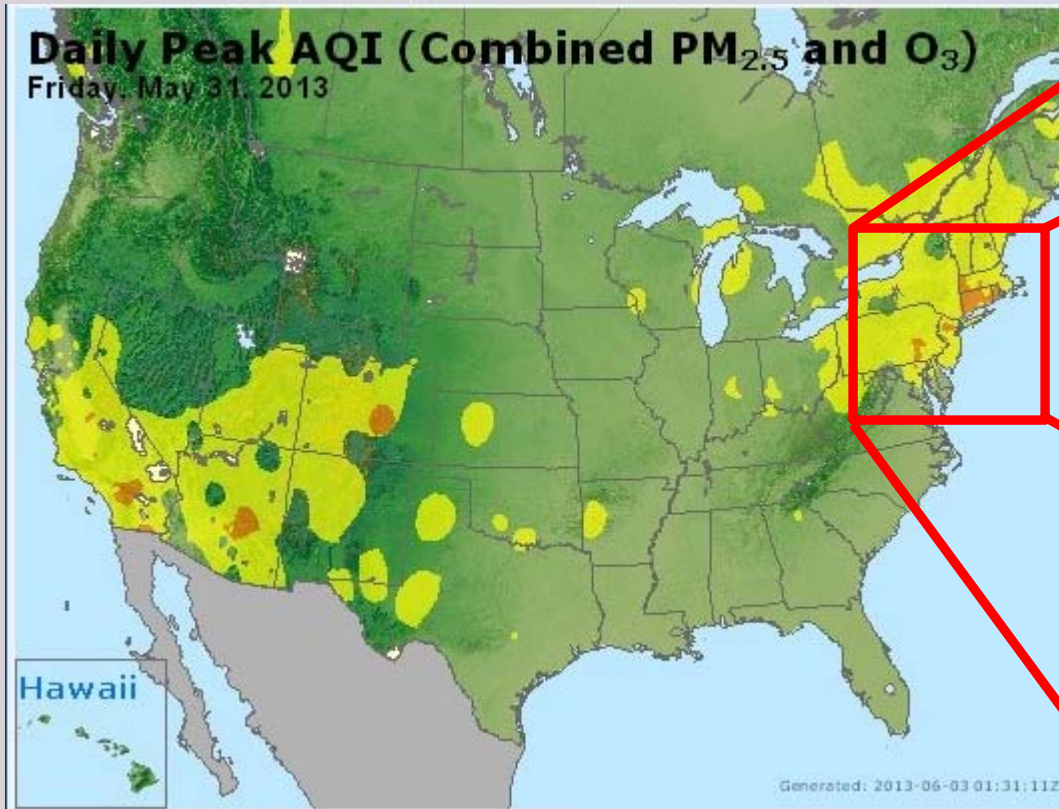
Good Moderate USC Unhealthy Very Unhealthy Hazardous Action Day

State Air Quality Resources

Air Quality Partnership of the Delaware Valley
American Lung Association (ALA) of New Jersey
NJDEP's Air Monitoring website
New Jersey DEP - Air Program



NJDEP Air Quality Program



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Maintaining a Generator

- **Keep Proper Records**
 - **Records should be kept on:**
 - **Weekly exercises/Load Tests- Signed by technician**
 - Should include recorded information (time, duration, temperatures, etc.)
 - Allows local staff to become aware of idiosyncrasies of unit- that strange thumping sound
 - **Service Provider's work**
 - Inspection Reports
 - **Parts that were repaired/replaced**
 - "Did Bob replace that water pump?"
 - **Items that have not failed but are concerning**
 - Battery is 5 years old, but still tests O.K. Will it work next week?
 - **NJDEP Air quality reports**

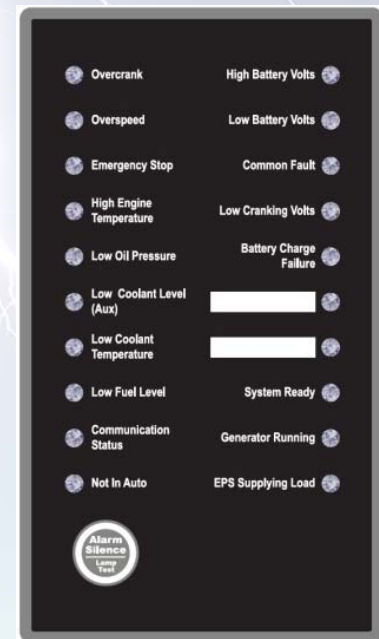
- **Keep Proper Records**



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Other Considerations

- **Remote annunciators**
 - Can assist in monitoring the health of the generator outside of the weekly checks
- **Batteries**
 - A common point of failure – How old are they?
- **Battery Chargers**
 - Is it plugged in?
- **Block heaters**
 - Ensure easier cold weather starts and operation
 - Need AC power to function
- **Sound Attenuation**



Other Considerations

- **Wiring issues**
 - Rodents chewing wires and making nests!



Other Considerations

- **Load Banking**
 - Verifies the overall health of your generator

Digital display for precise readings and accurate reports



Connects directly to generator bypassing a buildings electrical system

Conclusion

- **Emergency Generators are:**
 - Good for the bottom line
 - A necessary part of any organization's emergency preparedness plan
- **Many Considerations to Purchasing a Generator**
 - Have all the 'Trade-Offs' been weighed?
 - Understanding YOUR options are critical.
 - While selecting the correct generator is Important, ***Properly Maintaining it is critical!***
- **Teamwork is Key to Successful Maintenance**
 - Teamwork is essential between service provider and customer
 - An educated customer that has a fundamental understanding of their system is better able to identify problems beforehand
 - Service Provider, 4 visits / year vs. Maintenance Staff, 365 days / year

Is YOUR facility ready for the unexpected?

Some Facts to Consider:

Not a single major hurricane, has directly hit the United States in nearly eight years!

And Sandy was “just” a Post Tropical Cyclone.





Thank You.

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