# Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

### **Propane System Master Plan**

Kirkwood Meadows Public Utility District 25-year Propane System Master Plan

Prepared for: Kirkwood Meadows Public Utility District

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Project/File: 224202855



### **Propane System Master Plan**

Rev	Description	Author	Date	Quality Check	Date	Quality Review	Date
00	Propane System Master Plan (Draft)	TZ, JR, HP	12/02/24	JR	12/02/24	SS	12/01/24
01	Propane System Master Plan	TZ, JR, HP	01/06/25	JR	01/06/25	TZ	01/01/25
02	Propane System Master Plan	TZ, JR, HP	01/14/25	JR	01/14/25	TZ	01/14/25



### **Propane System Master Plan**

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Prepared by

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### **Executive Summary**

Kirkwood Meadows Public Utility District owns and operates a propane utility system that serves the Kirkwood community and Kirkwood Mountain Resort. Serving more than 400 customers, the propane system includes two large LPG storage tanks and vaporizers located on Loop Road along with an extensive underground propane distribution piping network.

Most of the residences and businesses in the valley depend on propane for heating and cooking so the propane delivery system is a critical utility. Due to limited propane storage capacity within Kirkwood and the related propane delivery risk and uncertainty, the KMPUD Board of Directors adopted Resolution 22-01, which determined that propane service would not be offered to new developments, or to lots in existing developments after January 8, 2025. Instead, the District will provide energy to new development solely through electric service and will encourage its current propane customers to convert their heating and cooking equipment to all electric.

KMPUD intends to continue to provide gas service to existing customers in the valley and will be investing in the system as needed to maintain its reliability and operability. There is no suitable area within Kirkwood that will allow for the expansion of storage capacity while maintaining compliance with laws and regulations. This master plan addresses the upgrades and changes recommended to meet KMPUDs goals, while ensuring safety for the operators as well as the customers over the 25-year period considered by the study.

The underground propane distribution system is in good condition and expected to last through the 25-year period covered in this masterplan. A planned project to replace the gas lateral piping that serves the valley residences will address the known service and safety issues with the existing piping.

The LPG storage tanks are in good condition and were recently inspected and their associate valves were replaced. The two water bath vaporizers have 4 and 8 years of projected remaining operating life, respectively, based on estimates provided by the manufacturer, but decreasing parts availability may shorten the functional operating life of the equipment. To maintain operations and to improve system standby capacity during peak demand times it is recommended that a new vaporizer be added and that the older of the two existing vaporizers be maintained in place as a backup during peak winter demand periods. When the second existing vaporizer reaches the end of its expected service life it is recommended that the oldest unit be replace with a new vaporizer and the current second unit be used as standby for the two replacement vaporizers.

The LPG tanks, valving, and vaporizers are all currently outdoors and subject to heavy snow loads. To gain access to the LPG valves and the vaporizers operations staff often manually digs snow tunnels from the road to access valves. This puts staff at risk of potential snow collapse and puts large loads on the LPG piping. This masterplan recommends installation of canopies over the LPG tanks and valve area as well as the vaporizer area. The tank area canopy can be expanded if desired to provide covered storage area on the west side of the tanks.

The canopies will improve operational safety as well as help to extend the operating life of the mechanical equipment.



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### 1 System Description

The LPG system operated by the Kirkwood Meadows Public Utility District provides propane service to 443 customers, both commercial and residential, located in the Kirkwood Valley. As the primary source of fuel for heating and cooking purposes, the LPG system is a critical utility and its reliable operation is key to both the comfort and safety of the valley residents and guests.

The LPG system consists of a main storage and distribution yard and an extensive underground piping network that connects to customers throughout the valley. The central LPG storage yard is located on Loop Road. The central yard includes two large, above ground LPG storage tanks. One tank has 20,400 gallons of capacity and the adjacent tank has 30,000 gallons of capacity.

Just North of the two tanks, in a small shed, is the LPG delivery point where trucks are unloaded into the tanks. Above ground piping connects the two tanks together and to the delivery station. A truck-mounted pump is used to transfer LPG into the tanks. A small auxiliary transfer pump is located at the delivery station that can also be used to transfer LPG between the tanks and to draw off LPG to fuel portable District-owned containers through a connection in the shed.

A LPG liquid line that is fed from both tanks runs from the East side of the tank area underground to the two water bath vaporizers located adjacent to Loop Road. The vaporizers heat the LPG to make pressurized Propane vapor that is distributed through underground piping that runs throughout the service area. Service laterals from the distribution piping serve the individual customer's gas meters. A small enclosure located North of the water bath vaporizers contains 4 old direct fired vaporizers that have been abandoned in place.

To improve the safety and reliability of the system, KMPUD has performed a number of system upgrades and modifications. The piping and valving for the main LPG storage tanks was recently inspected and upgraded. The smaller tank was upgraded in 2018 and the larger tank was upgraded in 2020.

KMPUD is planning a project to replace lateral piping that serves the individual customers from the main distribution piping. This work will improve safety of the system by providing new piping and relocated isolation valving.

Figure 1 shows the layout of the LPG system and distribution piping throughout the valley. Figure 2 is a process flow diagram of the central LPG storage and vaporization equipment.



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Figure 1 - Kirkwood Meadows Propane Distribution System



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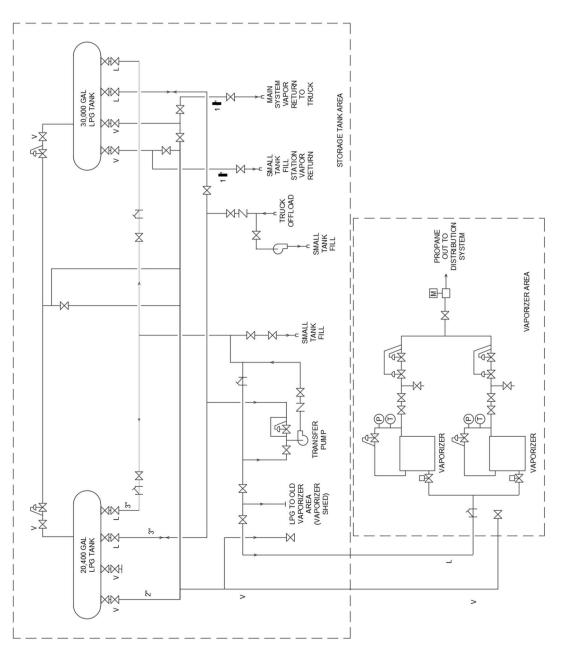


Figure 2 - Kirkwood LPG System Process Flow Diagram



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### 2 - Propane System Improvements

### **2** Propane System Improvements

KMPUD anticipates operating the LPG and Propane system for at least 25 more years. Since no additional new propane customers will be added and existing customers may electrify, the expectation is that the demand on the system will slowly drop over time. Given the cost of converting to all-electric systems, it is expected that most customers will wait to convert until their existing heating or cooking equipment reaches end of life and requires replacement. This would lead to an increasing rate of conversion over time.

The LPG and Propane system serving the Kirkwood community is in good condition, particularly considering the age of the system and the harsh climate. As noted above, the main storage tanks were inspected and their associated piping and valves were recently replaced (2017-2020). The liquid transfer pump and piping inside the LPG fill and transfer equipment shed has not been updated but appears to be in fair and serviceable condition.

The two water bath vaporizers that are used to make the Propane gas for distribution are both manufactured by Algas SDI, model Q480V. Each of the vaporizers can vaporize up to 480 gallons/hour of LPG. Under operating conditions all of the Propane demand in the valley can be met with a single vaporizer. When the demand exceeds what a single unit can generate, for example on a holiday ski weekend, the second vaporizer can be operated in parallel to increase the total available system supply capacity. Under normal circumstances the two vaporizers provide backup for each other.

One of the vaporizers was installed in 2010 and the other in 2013. The units have reportedly been reliable and have required only typical maintenance and repairs, including the replacement of the burner blowers and other internal parts.

Algas SDI sets the expected baseline operational life of their water bath vaporizers at 10 years. That baseline value is adjusted depending on the vaporizer service conditions, level of maintenance, and environmental factors. Considering how the KMPUD vaporizers are operated and maintained. Algas SDI expects their actual service life to be between 14 and 16 years. Replacement parts for the two vaporizers have become increasingly difficult to source forcing the maintenance staff to have some components repaired locally. Parts availability issues will reduce the remaining viable operating life of the existing vaporizers.

Based on input from the equipment manufacturer, and the availability of spare parts, it is recommended that the existing vaporizers be replaced when the reach 16 years of operation, or earlier if regular inspections identify significant degradation in the glycol system or supporting piping. This would set the projected replacement dates at 2025 and 2029 for the two existing vaporizers.

As noted, except for infrequent peak heating demands, the propane demand can be met with a single vaporizer, with the second vaporizer providing redundancy in the event of a mechanical failure. During the peak demand times when both vaporizers are needed a vaporizer failure would result in a lack of propane



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### **Propane System Master Plan**

### 2 - Propane System Improvements

supply to KMPUD's customers. Adding a third vaporizer would help to ensure that a backup vaporizer is always available.

It is expected that the annual need to operate two vaporizers simultaneously will drop over time as customers shift away from propane heating. This dynamic will reduce the value of a third vaporizer over time.

The recommended alternative to minimize capital cost and increase reliability is to install a new vaporizer now and keep both existing vaporizers in service. That would provide supply redundancy now, when the system demand is at its highest level. The new vaporizer would be located adjacent to the existing water bath vaporizers. The older of the two existing vaporizers could be held in standby while the two newer units provide regular service. The older unit would be reactivated for use as redundant standby during the peak Winter demand months. In 2029 when the newer of the existing unit reaches its projected service life the 2010 unit would be replaced and the 2013 unit would be moved into the redundant standby service role.

By staggering the replacement schedule and keeping one of the existing vaporizers as a standby unit KMPUD would get a higher level of system redundancy with a minimum of additional cost.

To maintain reliability over the next couple of decades of system operation, the transfer and small tank fill pumps and equipment in the fill shed should be replaced in the next 5-7 years.



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### 3 Site Improvements

The site was evaluated to determine feasible options for improving access to the vaporizer, storage tank, and ancillary equipment, especially during periods of heavy snow. Another key objective of these improvements was to protect the equipment from potential damage caused by vehicles and harsh weather conditions. The proposed solution is to construct canopy structures over the tanks and vaporizers to provide weather protection while ensuring continued access for KMPUD operations staff. Five canopy options were considered, with the final recommendations based on cost-effectiveness, constructability, and overall performance.

Steel-framed canopies emerged as the most practical option, given the significant snow loads and the site's remote location. Most of the fabrication can be completed off-site and delivered to KMPUD when conditions are favorable for construction. The proposed design includes steel-framed canopies supported by concrete piles and continuous footing foundations, with metal deck roofing and siding to enclose the structures.

Figure 3.1 below illustrates the locations of the storage tank and vaporizer at the KMPUD operations facility.





Figure 3.1: Equipment Locations



### 3.1 Existing Conditions of Equipment

### **Storage Tanks**

Figures 3.2 and 3.3 below depict the current state of the storage tanks. Since these photos were taken, bollards have been added around the perimeter to serve as vehicle barriers. Several of these bollards will need to be removed during the construction of the new canopy.



Figure 3.2: Existing Storage Tanks (looking east)



Figure 3.3: Existing Storage Tanks (looking west)



### Vaporizer

Figures 3.4 and 3.5 show the current conditions of the vaporizers. The vaporizers are installed on a slab-on-grade, with bollards positioned around the perimeter as vehicle barriers. The ground west of the equipment slopes upward as you move away from it (as shown in Figure 3.5). It is anticipated that the vaporizer canopy will need to retain several feet of soil, which is why masonry walls are used on the west side of the structure.



Figure 3.4: Existing Vaporizer (looking northwest)



Figure 3.5: Existing Vaporizer (looking north)



### 3.2 Propane Tank Canopy

Several framing options were developed for the propane tanks, based on the requirements of the KMPUD operations team, as shown in Figure 3.6. A steel truss option offered the largest clearance for the storage area and while maintaining enhanced snow removal capabilities. However, the higher construction costs and the need for additional field welding made this option less desirable. The steel joist option was also rejected due to the significant snow loads in this region, which would require heavy or custom joists. Steel beams, on the other hand, provide the necessary strength and simplify construction, as many connections can be bolted or welded off-site. Since the proximity of the columns to the existing tanks made spread footings impractical, piles were used for all the designs.

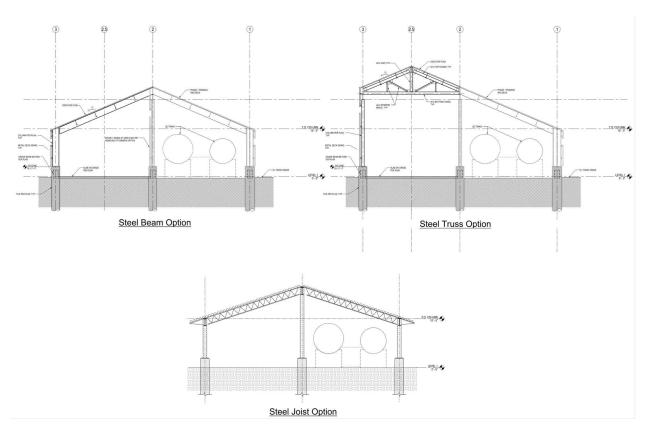


Figure 3.7: Storage Tank Canopy Framing Options

Several canopy coverage plans were also developed, offering varying levels of protection over the tanks and surrounding areas. Figure 3.7 illustrates the options, which range from full coverage over the tanks to designs focused solely on providing access to essential equipment. To balance these goals, a phased approach was selected for the final design. This plan divides the construction into two phases. Phase 1 consists of a partial canopy that covers the essential ancillary equipment and approximately one-quarter



### 3 - Site Improvements

of the tanks. This structure is independent and can serve as a permanent solution if Phase 2 is not pursued. Phase 2 would extend the Phase 1 structure, attaching to the existing columns and providing an additional 600 square feet of storage space for KMPUD staff.

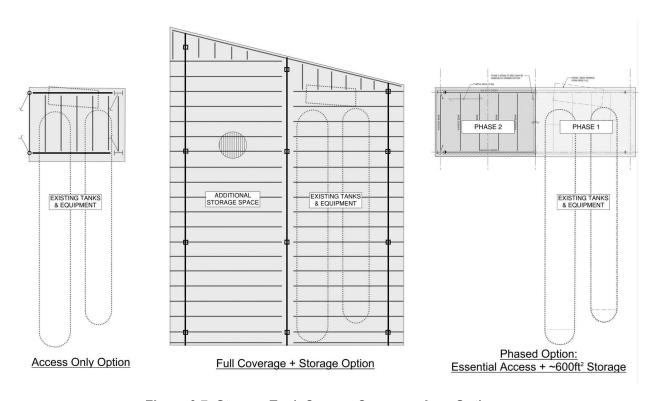


Figure 3.7: Storage Tank Canopy Coverage Area Options

The structural system for both Phase 1 and Phase 2 canopies consists of steel columns, beams, and girders supported by cast-in-place concrete piles. In the north-south direction, pile foundations are connected with concrete grade beams. The structure is enclosed with metal roof decking and siding on three sides, shielding the equipment and storage space from the elements, while the north side remains open. The lateral force-resisting system uses moment frames at the corners of the structure in the east-west direction and cable bracing between the columns in the north-south direction.

Concept drawings for the proposed tank canopy are provided in Appendix B.



### 3.3 Vaporizer Canopy

The vaporizer canopy will enclose the vaporizer and its ancillary piping. The structure consists of steel roof beams supported by steel columns and masonry walls. The initial design used columns supported by cast-in-place piles. However, after receiving feedback from KMPUD, the design was revised to eliminate piles by using offset columns and concrete grade beams. The foundation system for the final design includes concrete grade beams, footings below CMU walls, and a new slab-on-grade that will connect to the existing slab-on-grade supporting the vaporizer.

The lateral force-resisting system uses masonry shear walls in the east-west direction. In the north-south direction, lateral forces are resisted by both masonry shear walls and an ordinary steel moment frame. The structure will be enclosed with metal deck roofing and siding on three sides, with the east side remaining open for equipment access.

Concept drawings for the proposed vaporizer canopy are provided in Appendix B.

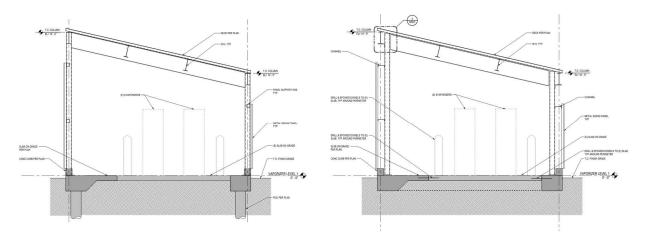


Figure 3.8: Vaporizer Canopy Foundation & Framing Options

### 3.4 Design Criteria

### 3.4.1 Loading

### **Live Loads**

Roof Live Load – 20psf

### Snow Loads

• Ultimate Ground Snow Load – 811psf



### **Propane System Master Plan**

3 - Site Improvements

• Ultimate Roof Snow Load – 647psf

### **Wind Loads**

Ultimate Wind Speed – 95mph

### **Seismic Loads**

- Risk Category II
- Site Class D (assumed)
- Seismic Design Category D
- Sds 1.01g
- Sd1 0.60g

### Foundation Design Parameters (assumed)

- Active soil pressure 35pcf
- Passive soil pressure 300pcf
- Coefficient of friction 0.30
- Soil weight 110pcf
- Allowable soil bearing pressure 2000psf
- Pile Design Parameters
  - o Soil Type Medium dense sand
  - o Effective Unit Weight 90pcf
  - o Friction Angle 30deg
- Groundwater No groundwater

### 3.4.2 Design Codes

The project is designed to conform to the following applicable design codes:

- 2022 California Building Code
- ASCE/SEI 7-22, Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other structures
  - To be adopted by 2025 CBC based on the 2024 International Building Code and go into effect January, 2025.

### 3.4.3 Material Codes

The project is designed to conform to the following applicable codes as they apply to the structure.

- ACI 318-19: Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete
- AISC 360-16: Specifications for Structural Steel Buildings
- AISC 341-16: Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings
- AWS D1.5: Structural Welding Code Steel
- TMS 402-16: Building Code for Masonry Structures



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### 3.4.4 Construction Material

### **Concrete (Normal Weight)**

Foundations and slab-on-grade , f'c = 4,000 psi

### **Reinforcing Steel**

• Deformed bars – ASTM A615, Grade 60, Fy = 60ksi, Fu = 75ksi

### **Structural Steel**

- Wide flange shapes ASTM A992
- Angles and channels ASTM A36
- Base plates ASTM A36
- Connection material and embedded plates ASTM A572 (GR 50)
- Bolts ASTM A325 or ASTM A490
- Anchor rods in concrete or masonry ASTM F1554 (GR 36)
- Welding electrodes ASTM E70xx

### 4 Capital Improvement Plan

### 4.1 Capital Improvement Plan

<u>Year</u>	<u>ltem</u>	Capital Expense
2025	Phase 1 Canopy	\$237,000
	Phase 2 Canopy (Add-alternate)	\$209,000
	Vaporizer Area Canopy	\$167,000
	New (3 <sup>rd</sup> ) Vaporizer	\$115,000
2026	Service Line Replacement	\$60,000
2027	Replace Transfer Pump	\$18,000
	Service Line Replacement	\$300,000
2028	Service Line Replacement	\$300,000
2029	New Vaporizer (Replace Oldest Unit)	\$105,000
2040	Replace Oldest Vaporizer	\$105,000
2044	Replace Oldest Vaporizer	\$105,000

### 4.2 Capital Improvement Costs

Capital expenses presented represent our Level 5 ROM cost estimate of improvements outlined in the master plan. These costs include material and installation labor based on typical regional unit prices and budgetary prices from equipment suppliers.

Equipment values quoted are in 2025 dollars based on vendor budgetary quotes.

Breakdown of Canopy structure cost estimates are provided in Appendix C.



### Appendix A

**Equipment Cutsheets** 



The **SAFEST**,
most **RELIABLE**, and
most **EFFICIENT** gas-fired
LPG waterbath vaporizer on the market.









# The SAFEST, most RELIABLE, and most EFFICIENT gas-fired LPG waterbath vaporizer on the market.

# AQUAVAIRE Specifications by Model







Q320V         Q480V         Q640V         Q80OV         Q1120V           In Substance (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)										
Kg/Hr         614         921         1230         1535         1840         2150           Million BTU/Hr         29.1         43.7         58.2         72.8         87.4         102           Million Kcal/Hr         7.3         11         14.7         184         22         25.7           U S Gallons /Hr         320         480         640         800         960         1,120           L S Gallons /Hr         30.5         40.6         58.6         90.5         90.5         99.5           PSIG         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         9.2         25.7           PSIG         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         9.2         39.0           PSIG         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         9.2         39.0           PSIG         3.50         2.50         2.50         2.50         2.50         2.50         2.50           PSIG         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75           PSIG         3.75         3.75         2.59         2.59         2.59         2.59           LIters         4.10         1.			Q320V	Q480V	Q640V	Q800V	V0960	Q1120V	Q1375V	Q1650V
Million BTU/Hr         29.1         43.7         58.2         72.8         87.4         102           Million Kcal/Hr         7.3         11         14.7         18.4         22         25.7           US Gallons/Hr         32.0         480         640         800         960         1,120           Fr²         30.5         40.6         5.86         90.5         90.5         99.5           PSIG         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         8.41         9.2           PSIG         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         8.41         9.2           PSIG         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         8.41         9.2           PSIG         2.50         2.50         2.50         2.50         2.50         2.50         2.50           PSIG         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75           PSIG         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75           PSIG         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75         3.75           PSIG         1.60         1.60         1.60		Kg/Hr	614	921	1230	1535	1840	2150	2640	3332
Million Kcal/Hr         7.3         11         14.7         18.4         22         25.7           US Gallons/Hr         320         480         640         800         960         1,120           Ft²         30.5         40.6         58.6         90.5         90.5         99           Ft²         30.5         40.6         58.6         90.5         90.5         99           m²         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         8.41         9.2           PSIG         250         250         250         250         250         250         250           Bar         17.2         17.2         17.2         17.2         17.2         17.2           Kg/cm²         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9           VG allons         116         136         160         160         160         160         160           FUH         37,000         55,000         71,000         880,000         999,000         1,240,000           Kcal/Hr         37,340         18,600         17,000         880,000         999,000         1,240,000           Lbs         1,801         1,	Rated Capacity	Million BTU/Hr	29.1	43.7	58.2	72.8	87.4	102	125.1	150.2
US Gallons/Hr         320         480         640         800         960         1,120           Ft²         30.5         40.6         58.6         90.5         90.5         99.0           Ft²         30.5         40.6         58.6         90.5         90.5         99.5           m²         2.83         3.77         5.45         84.1         84.1         9.2           PSIG         250         250         250         250         250         250         250           PSIG         375         375         375         375         375         375         375           PSIG         375         375         375         375         375         375         375           Kg/cm³         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9           US Gallons         116         136         150         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         174         174         174         174         174         174         174         174         174		Million Kcal/Hr	7.3	1	14.7	18.4	22	25.7	31.5	37.8
Ft <sup>2</sup> 30.5         40.6         58.6         90.5         99.5         99.6           m²         2.83         3.77         5.45         84.1         84.1         9.2           PSIG         2.83         3.77         5.45         84.1         84.1         9.2           Bar         17.2         17.2         17.2         17.2         17.2         17.2           PSIG         375         375         375         375         375         25.9           PSIG         375         375         375         375         375         17.2           PSIG         375         375         375         375         375         375           US Gallons         116         136         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9           US Gallons         116         160         160         160         160         160         160         160         160           %C         71         71         71         71         71         71         71         71         71           Kg         1,821         2,000         710,000         880,000         995,000         1,240,000	Nominal Capacity	US Gallons/Hr	320	480	640	800	096	1,120	1,375	1,650
m²         2.83         3.77         5.45         8.41         8.41         9.2           PSIG         250<	Heat Exchanger	Ft²	30.5	40.6	58.6	90.5	90.5	66	66	140.7
PSIG         250 <td>Surface Area</td> <td>m<sup>2</sup></td> <td>2.83</td> <td>3.77</td> <td>5.45</td> <td>8.41</td> <td>8.41</td> <td>9.2</td> <td>9.2</td> <td>13.07</td>	Surface Area	m <sup>2</sup>	2.83	3.77	5.45	8.41	8.41	9.2	9.2	13.07
Bar         17.2         17.1         17.2         17.2         17.2	Heat Exchanger	PSIG	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
PSIG         375         375         375         375         375           Kg/cm²         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9           US Gallons         116         136         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9         25.9           US Gallons         116         136         237         294         294         505           UL ters         431         511         893         1101         1101         1911           °C         71         71         71         71         71         71           BTU/Hr         37,000         550,000         710,000         880,000         999,000         1,240,000           Kcal/Hr         93,240         138,600         717,000         880,000         999,000         1,240,000           Kg         826.0         941,0         7784         2,994         312,480         1,240           Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         2,994         3,387         1,380           Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         5,484         7,717           Kg         126         1,471         2,183         2,488	Design Pressure	Bar	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2
Kg/cm²         25.9         25.0         <	Heat Exchanger	PSIG	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375
US Gallons         116         136         237         294         294         505           Liters         431         511         893         1101         1101         1911           °F         160         160         160         160         160         160         160           °C         71         71         71         71         71         71           BTU/Hr         37,000         550,000         710,000         880,000         999,000         1,240,000           Kcal/Hr         93,240         138,600         718,920         221,760         251,748         312,480           Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         2,994         3,387         138.00           Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         2,994         3,387         1536.0           Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         2,994         3,387         1536.0           Lbs         1,821         123.0         1273.0         1358.0         1358.0         1536.0           Lbs         1,261         1,471         2,183         2,484         5,484         7,717           Kg         126         120	Test Pressure	Kg/cm²	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
Liters 431 511 893 1101 1101 1911 1911 1911	Waterbath	US Gallons	116	136	237	294	294	505	505	505
°F         160         171         71	Water/Glycol Volume	Liters	431	511	893	1101	1101	11911	1911	1929
°C         71<	Waterbath Operating	40	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
BTU/Hr         370,000         550,000         710,000         880,000         999,000         1,240,000           Kcal/Hr         93,240         138,600         178,920         221,760         251,748         312,480           Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         2,994         2,994         3,387           Kg         826.0         941.0         1273.0         1358.0         1536.0         1536.0           Lbs         2,801         3,236         4,804         5,484         5,484         7,717           Kg         1266         1,471         2,183         2,488         2,488         3,496           Voltage         120         120         120         120         120         120           Hz         60         60         60         60         60         60         60           Phase         10.9         10.9         13.4         15.5         15.5         16.9	Temperature (Adjustable)	Ç	71	17	71	71	7.1	71	71	17
Kcal/Hr         93,240         138,600         178,920         221,760         251,748         312,480           Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         2,994         2,994         3,387           Kg         826.0         941.0         1273.0         1358.0         1558.0         1536.0           Lbs         2,801         3,236         4,804         5,484         5,484         7,717           Kg         126         1,471         2,183         2,488         2,488         3,496           Voltage         120         120         120         120         120         120           Hz         60         60         60         60         60         60         60           Phase         10.9         10.9         13.4         15.5         15.5         16.9	O man long	BTU/Hr	370,000	250,000	710,000	880,000	000'666	1,240,000	1,520,000	1,825,000
Lbs         1,821         2,076         2,784         2,994         2,994         3,387           Kg         826.0         941.0         1273.0         1358.0         1358.0         1536.0           Kg         Lbs         2,801         3,236         4,804         5,484         5,484         7,717           Kg         1266         1,471         2,183         2,488         2,488         3,496           Voltage         120         120         120         120         120         120           Hz         60         60         60         60         60         60         60           Amperage         10.9         10.9         13.4         15.5         15.5         16.9	burner ruei input	Kcal/Hr	93,240	138,600	178,920	221,760	251,748	312,480	383,040	459,890
Kg         826.0         941.0         1273.0         1358.0         1358.0         1536.0           It         Lbs         2,801         3,236         4,804         5,484         5,484         7,717           Kg         1266         1,471         2,183         2,488         2,488         3,496           Voltage         120         120         120         120         120         120           Hz         60         60         60         60         60         60         60           Amperage         10,9         10,9         13,4         15.5         15.5         16.9	Chiming Moish	Lbs	1,821	2,076	2,784	2,994	2,994	3,387	3,387	3,587
tt         Lbs         2,801         3,236         4,804         5,484         5,484         7,717           Kg         1266         1,471         2,183         2,488         2,488         3,496           Voltage         120         120         120         120         120           Hz         60         60         60         60         60           Phase         109         13,4         15,5         15,5         16,9	Julypung weight	Kg	826.0	941.0	1273.0	1358.0	1358.0	1536.0	1536.0	1627.0
Kg         1266         1,471         2,183         2,488         2,488         3,496           Voltage         120         120         120         120         120         120           Hz         60         60         60         60         60         60         60           Phase         1         1         1         1         1         1         1           Amperage         109         10.9         13.4         15.5         15.5         16.9         16.9	Operating Weight	Lbs	2,801	3,236	4,804	5,484	5,484	717,7	7,717	7,957
Voltage         120         120         120         120         120           Hz         60         60         60         60         60         60           Phase         1         1         1         1         1         1           Amperage         10.9         10.9         13.4         15.5         15.5         16.9	(with 50/50 Glycol/Water)	Kg	1266	1,471	2,183	2,488	2,488	3,496	3,496	3,607
Hz         60         60         60         60         60         60           Phase         1         1         1         1         1         1           Amperage         10.9         10.9         13.4         15.5         15.5         16.9		Voltage	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Phase         1         1         1         1         1         1           Amperage         10.9         10.9         13.4         15.5         15.5         16.9	Electrical	Hz	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
10.9 10.9 13.4 15.5 15.5 16.9	specify sonz of optional voltage if required	Phase	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Amperage	10.9	10.9	13.4	15.5	15.5	16.9	16.9	26.5









### Propane System Master Plan

4 - Capital Improvement Plan

### From the Algas SDI website:

## What is the useable life of a vaporizer?

The question of vaporizer design life is a very popular and appropriate question which has been asked many times in the past by our customers. LP-Gas suppliers and end users alike need to know what they can expect as the typical life expectancy for a particular type of vaporizer placed on site under given conditions. This information is needed to both establish the front-end economics and to establish a safe and responsible maintenance and replacement program. As the manufacturer, we can anticipate a variety of site and operating conditions and incorporate that information into our design basis. However, as the manufacturer it is not practical to calculate the life of the vaporizer under every possible set of field and site conditions. The most appropriate approach for permanent installations is to use the formula below to establish the expected physical lifespan:

Expected Physical Lifespan = Vaporizer Design Life x (1- (Environmental Factor + Maintenance Factor))

### Vaporizer Design Life:

ZIMMER - 8 years

TORREXX - 8 years

TORREXX w/hermetic relay - 10 years

POWER P-Series - 10 years

Direct Fired - 8 years

Environmental Factor (o = best to 0.3 = worst): Evaluated based on the severity of the physical atmosphere where the vaporizer is placed. Considerations – salt air. acid atmosphere, flooding, etc.

example, a vaporizer processing HD-5 propane beginning with a new (un-used) tank and a regular periodic preventive maintenance program would use a factor of appropriate for the type of vaporizer and one that effectively addresses and prevents problems including those related to LPG quality, results in the best case. For Maintenance Factor (-0.5 = best to 0.5 = worst): No maintenance over the life of the vaporizer results in the worst case and a regular maintenance program.

Per the Algas SDI factory representative:

"Considering that the existing vaporizers are each operated only 50% of the time (one unit can meet the service demands) the expected

Expected Life = 10 years \* (1- (.2 + -.5)) \* 1.15 = 15 years (Range 14-16 years)



### **Appendix B**

**Canopy Concept Drawings** 



KIRKWOOD MEADOWS PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT 33540 Loop Rd Kirkwood, CA 95646

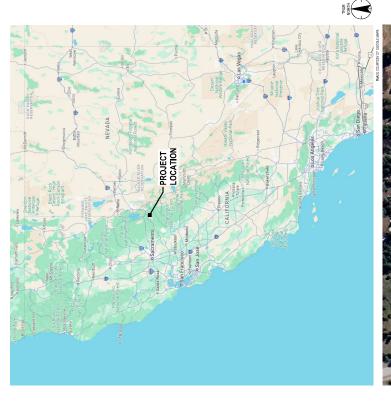
# **KMPUD LPG System Assessment**

ATTACHMENT B: CANOPY 30% STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS

# KIRKWOOD MEADOWS, CA

MASTER PLAN JANUARY 06, 2025

Stantec Project Number: 224202855



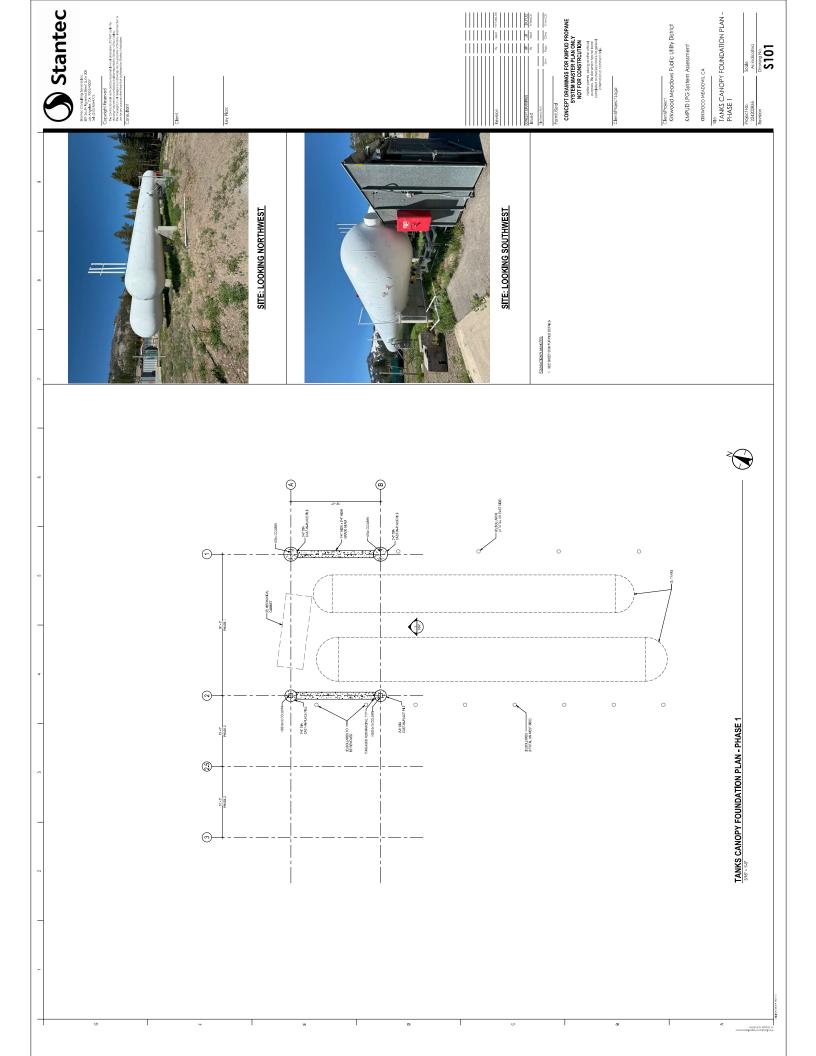


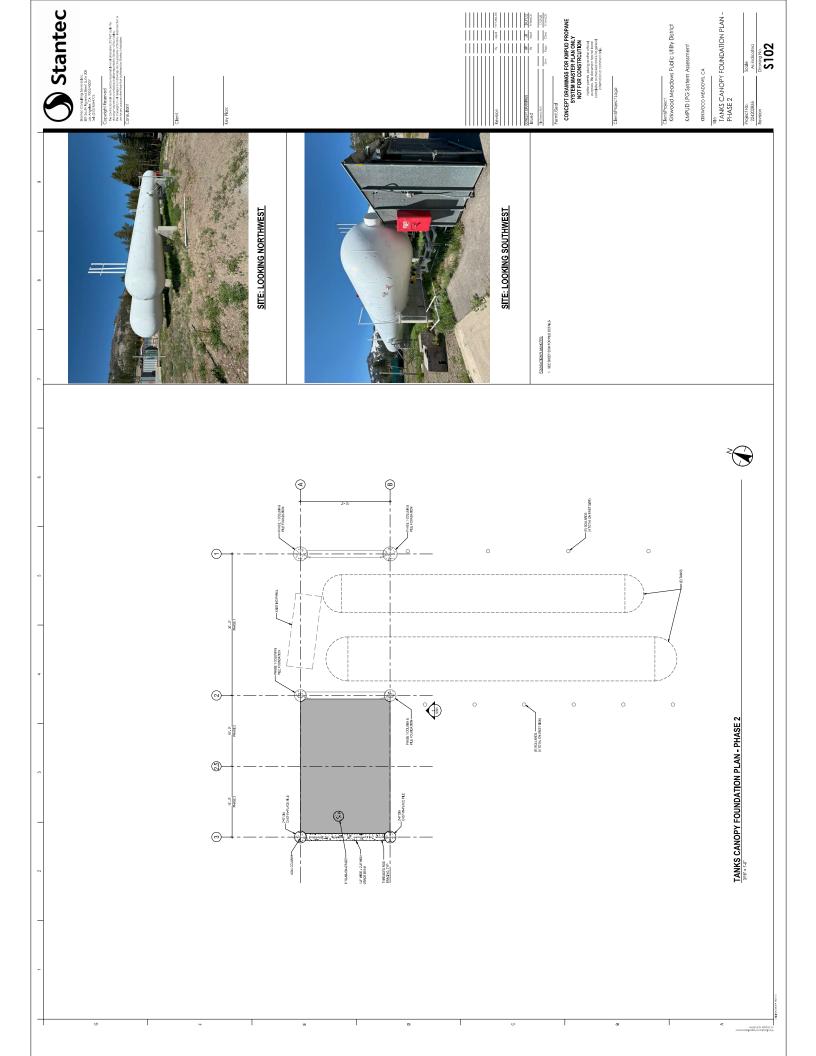
### SYMBOLS



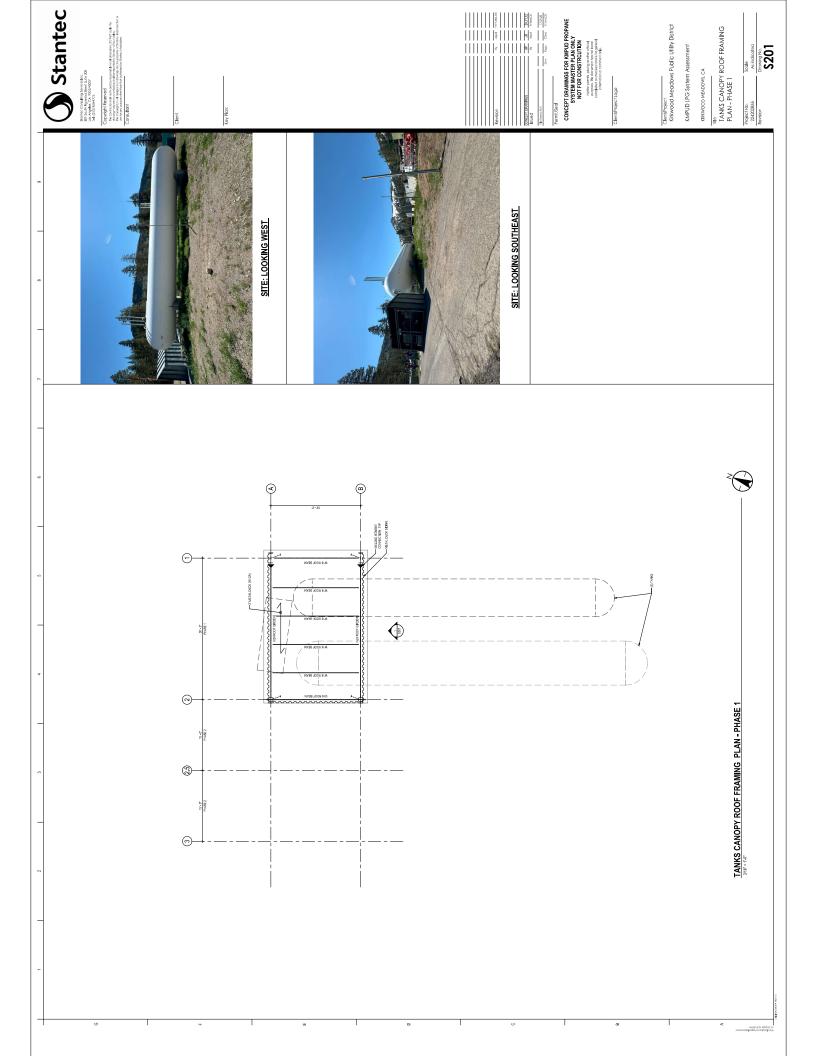
BD BT/WN COLL COLL COLL COLL COLL COLL COLL COL	BOTTOM OF	BETWEEN	CENTERLINE	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	COLUMN	CONTINUOUS	DRAWING	EACH	EXISTING	GALVANIZED	HOLLOW STRUCTURAL STEEL	ANGLE	NEV	NORMAL WEIGHT CONCRETE	ONCENTER	Di ATC
	80	BTWN	ರ	CWD	00	CONT	DWG	Ą	EXIST. (E)	CALV	ESE SE	_	NEW. (N)	NWC	8	ď

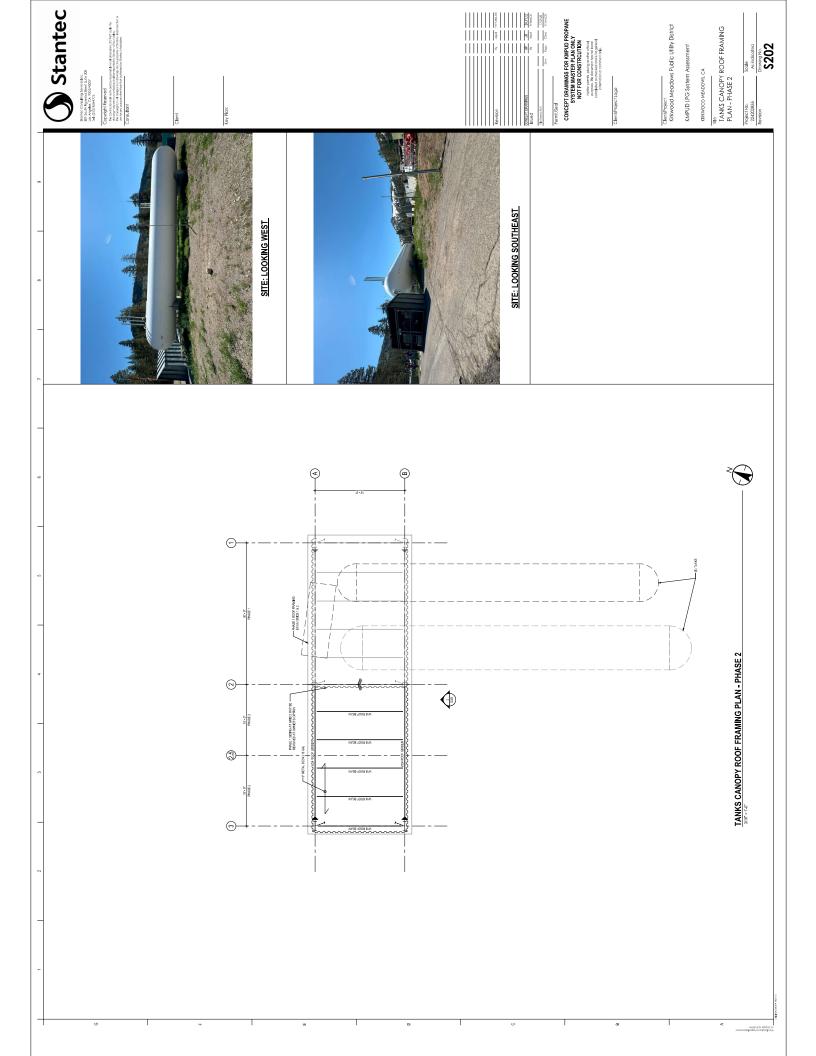


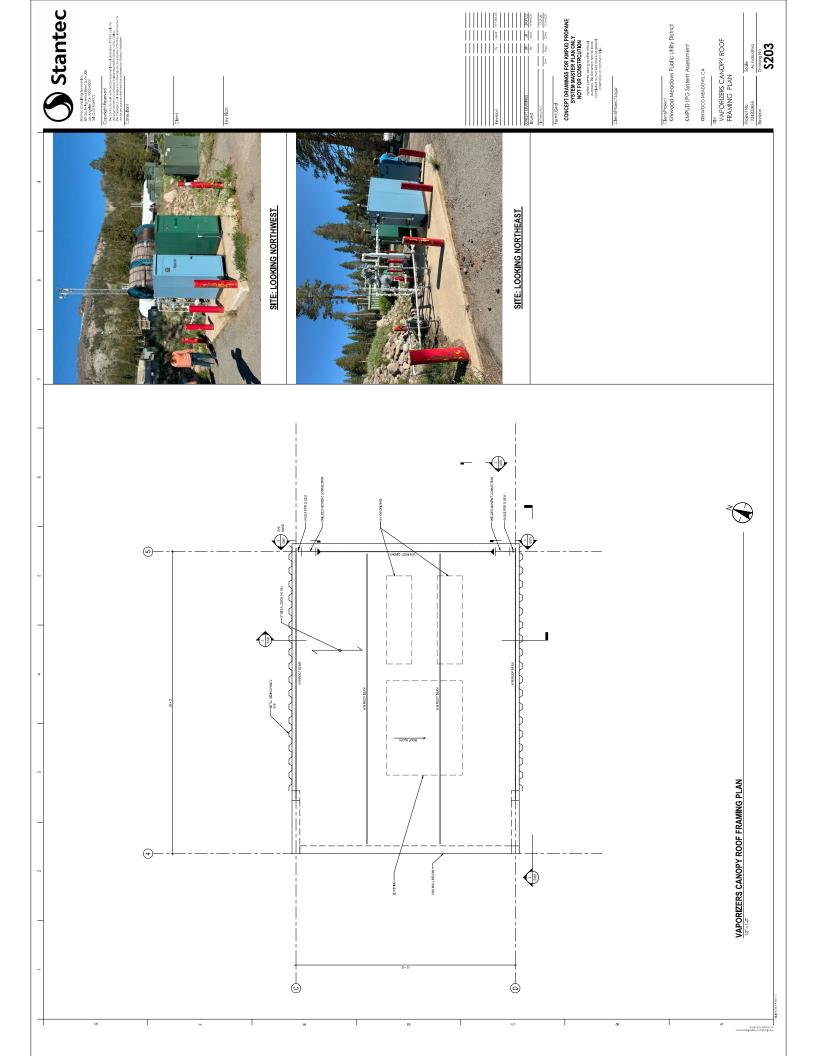


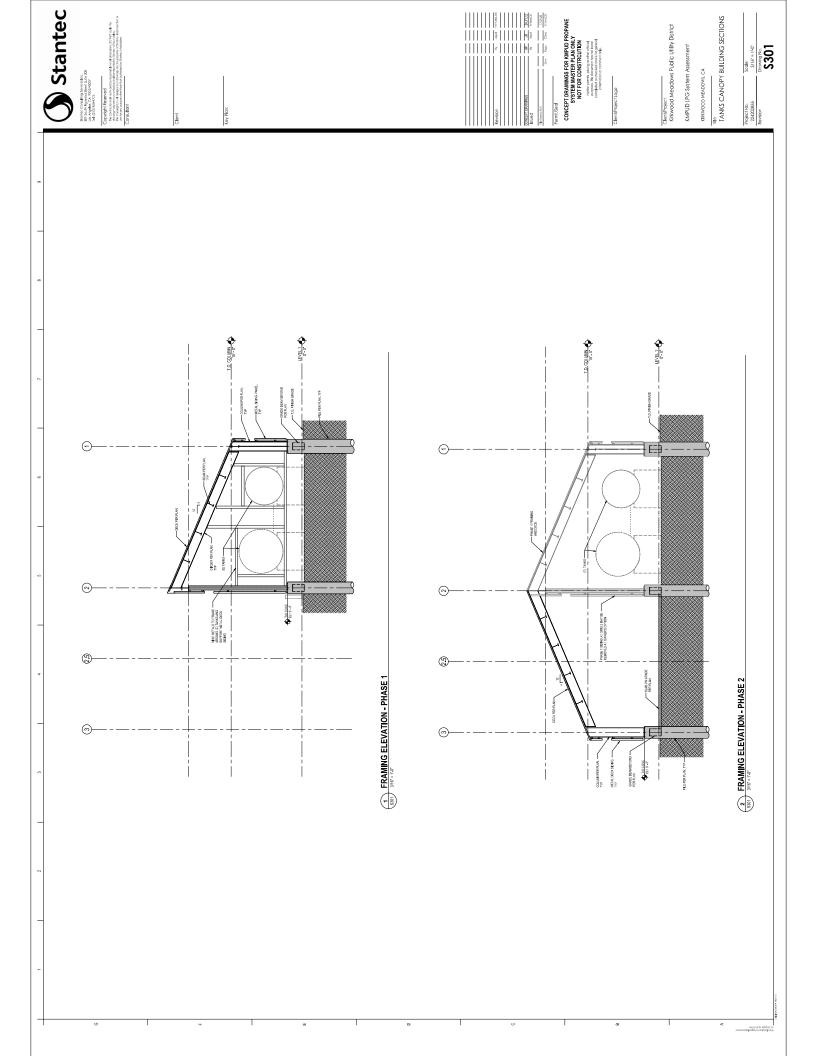


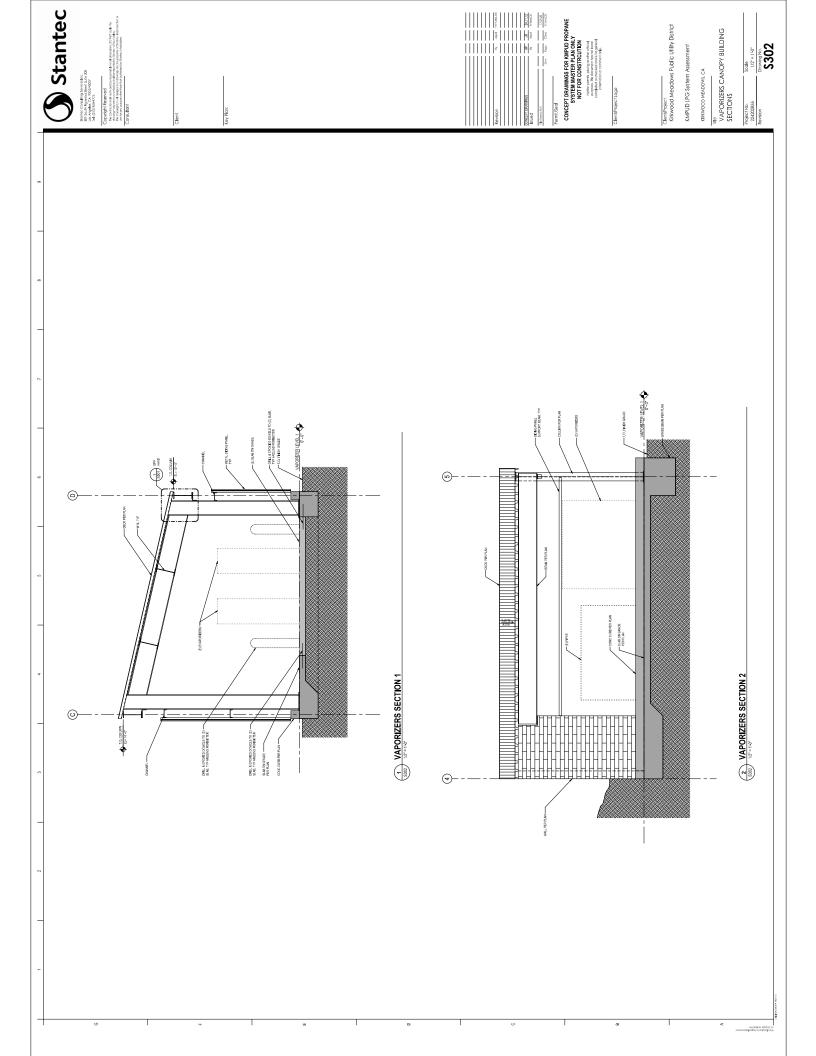


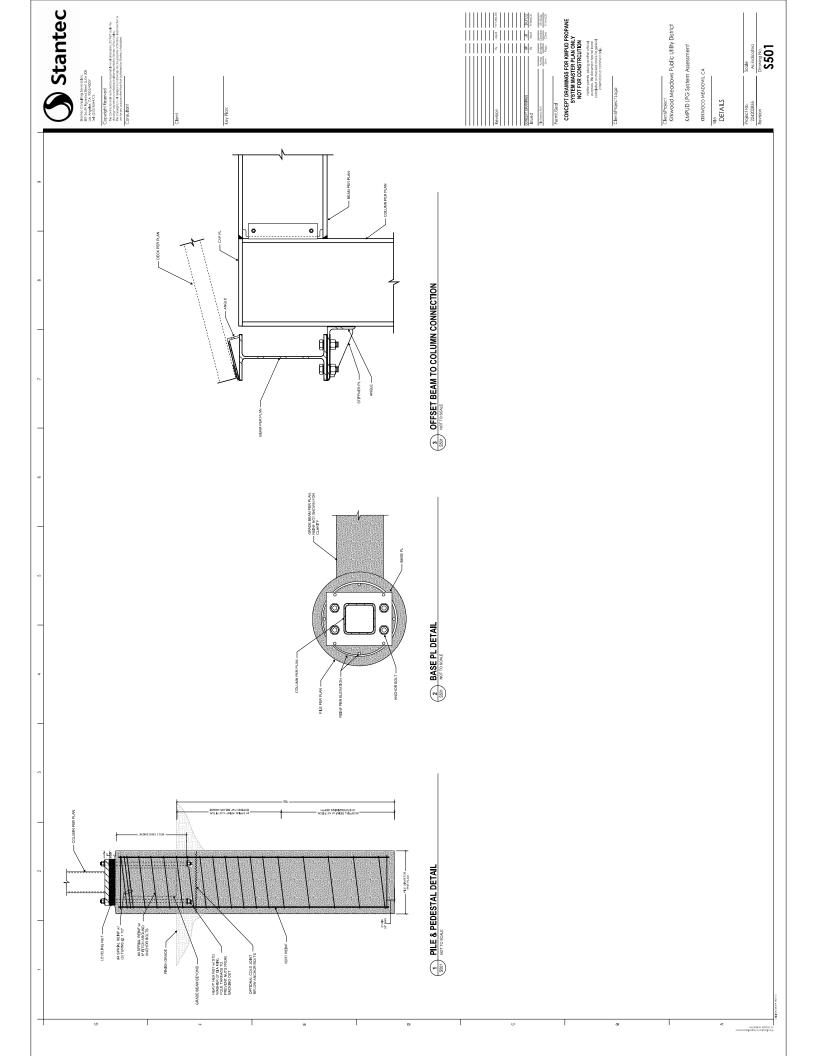












### **Appendix C**

Cost Estimate Data

Phase 1 - Storage Tank Canopy				
<u> </u>				
CATEGORY	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
Existing Conditions				
Remove Ex Bollards	2	Each	400	\$800
Sawcut/Remove Ex Pavement at	0		000	<b>#4.000</b>
Foundations	2	Each	600	\$1,200
Protect in place existing equipment  Earthwork				\$6,000 \$4,000
Exterior Improvements				\$8,000
Concrete				φο,υυυ
Concrete Caissons	4	Each	5000	\$20,000
Grade Beams	38	LACIT	150	\$5,700
Metals	30	LI	150	ψ5,700
16 GA N-Type Metal Deck	600	SF	15	\$9,000
Structural Steel	8	Ton	5000	\$40,000
Rod Bracing	100	LF	30	\$3,000
Misc Metals	0.8	Ton	5000	\$4,000
Thermal and Moisture Protection				* ','
Formed Metal Roof Panels	600	SF	25	\$15,000
Formed Metal Wall Panels	1000	SF	25	\$25,000
Subtotal				\$141,700
General Conditions	15%			\$21,255
Design/Estimate Contingency	10%			\$14,170
Escalation	10%			\$14,170
Design Fees				\$20,000
Subtotal				\$211,295
Bonds	2%			\$4,226
Contractor's Fee	10.0%			\$21,130
Total				\$237,000
			Square	
			Footage	600
			\$/SF	395



Phase 2 - Storage Tank Canopy				
CATEGORY	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
Existing Conditions				
Sawcut/Remove Ex Pavement at	4	E	4000	<b>#4.000</b>
Foundations  Earthwork	1	Each	1200	\$1,200
				\$8,000 \$8,000
Exterior Improvements Concrete				Φ0,000
Slab on Grade	600	SF	20	\$12,000
Concrete Caissons	2	Each	5000	\$12,000
Grade Beams	19	Lacii	150	\$2,850
Metals	19	LI	150	Ψ2,000
16 GA N-Type Metal Deck	600	SF	15	\$9,000
Structural Steel	7.2	Ton	5000	\$36,000
Rod Bracing	100	LF	30	\$3,000
Misc Metals	0.72	Ton	5000	\$3,600
Thermal and Moisture Protection	02	1 011		ψ0,000
Formed Metal Roof Panels	600	SF	25	\$15,000
Formed Metal Wall Panels	600	SF	25	\$15,000
Subtotal				\$123,650
General Conditions	15%			\$18,548
Design Contingency	10%			\$12,365
Escalation	10%			\$12,365
Design Fee				\$20,000
Subtotal				\$186,928
Bonds	2%			\$3,739
Contractor's Fee	10.0%			\$18,693
Total				\$209,000
			Square	
			Footage	600
			\$/SF	348



Vaporizer Canopy				
- aponizor ouriopy				
CATEGORY	QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST
Existing Conditions				
Remove Ex Bollards and pad	2	Each	800	\$1,600
Sawcut/Remove Ex Pavement at Foundations	2	Each	800	\$1,600
Protect in place existing equipment	_	Lacin	000	\$3,800
Earthwork				\$8,000
Exterior Improvements				\$6,000
Concrete				
Slab on Grade	230	SF	20	\$4,600
Concrete Foundations	10	CY	800	\$8,000
Grade Beams	20	LF	300	\$6,000
Masonry				
8" CMU Block Wall - Full Grout & Reinf	350	SF	35	\$12,250
Metals				
16 GA N-Type Metal Deck	450	SF	15	\$6,750
Structural Steel	3.1	Ton	5000	\$15,500
Misc Metals	0.31	Ton	5000	\$1,550
Thermal and Moisture Protection				
Formed Metal Roof Panels	450	SF	25	\$11,250
Formed Metal Wall Panels	360	SF	25	\$9,000
Subtotal				\$95,900
General Conditions	15%			\$14,385
Design Contingency	10%			\$9,590
Escalation	10%			\$9,590
Design Fees				\$20,000
Subtotal				\$149,465
Bonds	2%			\$2,989
Contractor's Fee	10.0%			\$14,947
Total				\$167,000
			Square	
			Footage	450
			\$/SF	371



### **Stantec**

Stantec is a global leader in sustainable architecture, engineering, and environmental consulting. The diverse perspectives of our partners and interested parties drive us to think beyond what's previously been done on critical issues like climate change, digital transformation, and future-proofing our cities and infrastructure. We innovate at the intersection of community, creativity, and client relationships to advance communities everywhere, so that together we can redefine what's possible.