Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Please select the correct answer based on the covered case studies in Session 4 (single choice).

1. At the Princeton Medical Center, the \_\_\_supports the CHP to provide optimal flexibility
   1. Solar Panels
   2. Water Harvesting
   3. Thermal Energy Storage (TES)
   4. Cooling Towers
2. Princeton Medical Center’s CHP microgrid can share electricity
   1. To neighboring University of Princeton
   2. To another Medical facility on campus across-public right-of-way
   3. To facilities on contiguous properties which share a property line
   4. None of the above
   5. All the above
3. The carbon footprint from the Princeton Medical Center CHP Microgrid was
   1. Reduced by 25%
   2. Increased by 25%
   3. Reduced by 50%
   4. Remained the same
4. The power purchase agreement or PPA between Perdue Farms and TVA involved:
   1. Net metering of electricity at the facility boundary
   2. Sale of power from the CHP system at a wholesale rate
   3. Contract to purchase a minimum hourly demand of 999 kW
   4. TVA customers opting to support renewable generation
5. If your local WWTP has an average wastewater inflow of 8 MGD (million gallons per day), how many kW of CHP might be installed?
   1. 150 kW
   2. 240 kW
   3. 350 kW
6. Followed by (separate slide) How many kWh of electrical generation would a 240 kW CHP plant produce annually if it operates continuously at 85% of its rated output?
   1. 1.8 million kWh/year
   2. 2.5 million kWh/year
   3. 3.0 million kWh/year