

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

***Latest in Energy
Management for Water
and Wastewater
Facilities***

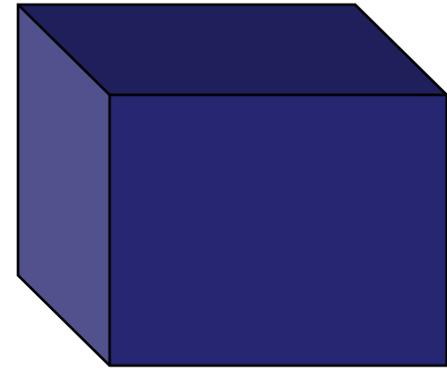
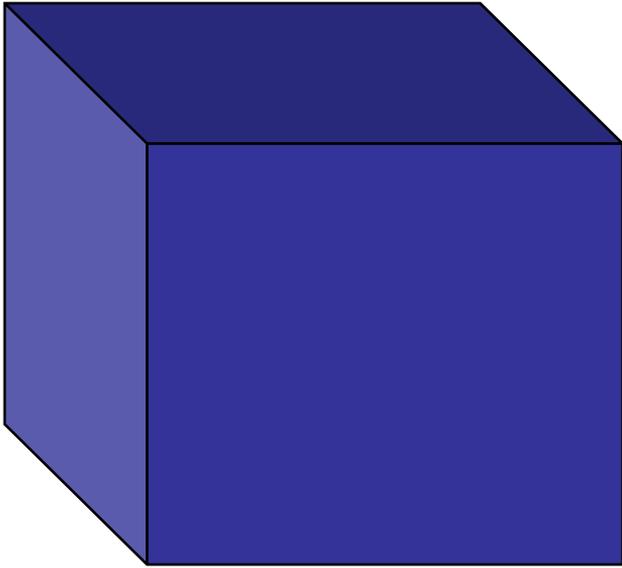
Donald H. King, P.E.



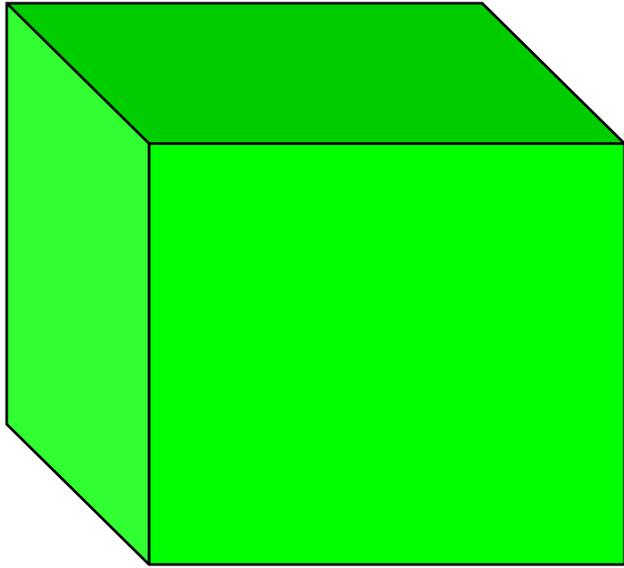
October 5, 2010

Finding Smaller Building Blocks

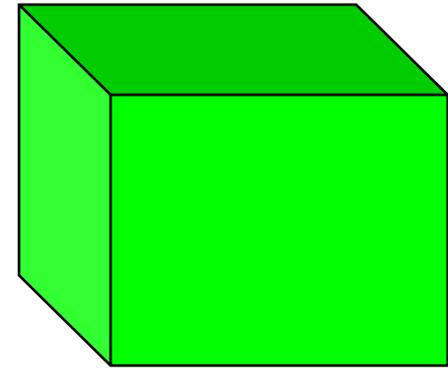
GOAL- REPLACE LARGE BLOCKS



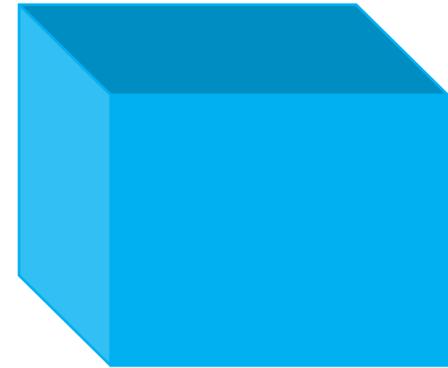
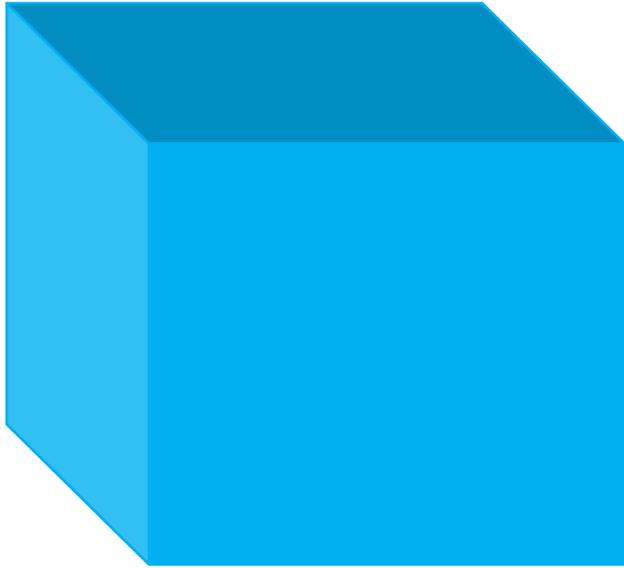
RULE #1: FUNCTIONALITY



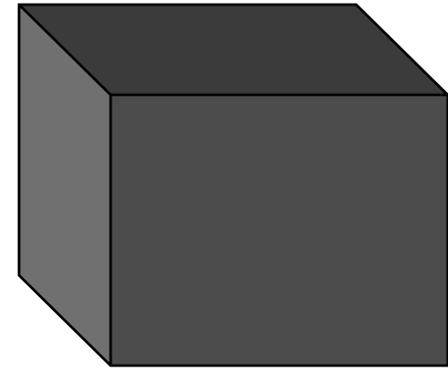
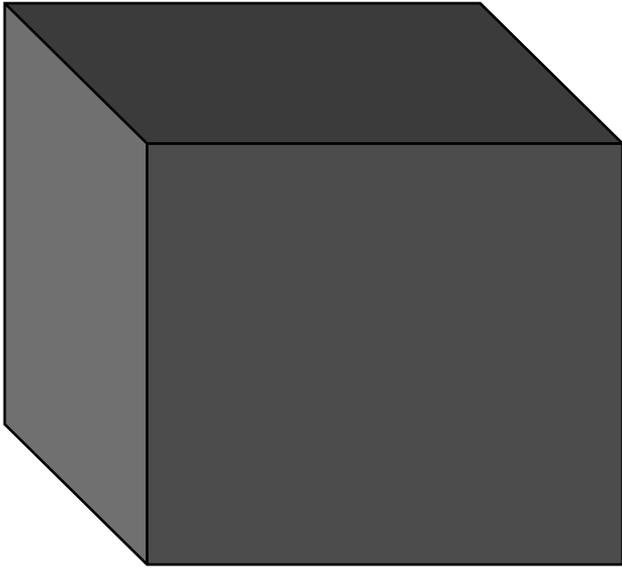
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RULE #2: WILL NOT COMPROMISE SAFETY



RULE #3: WILL NOT COMPROMISE REGULATORY POSITION

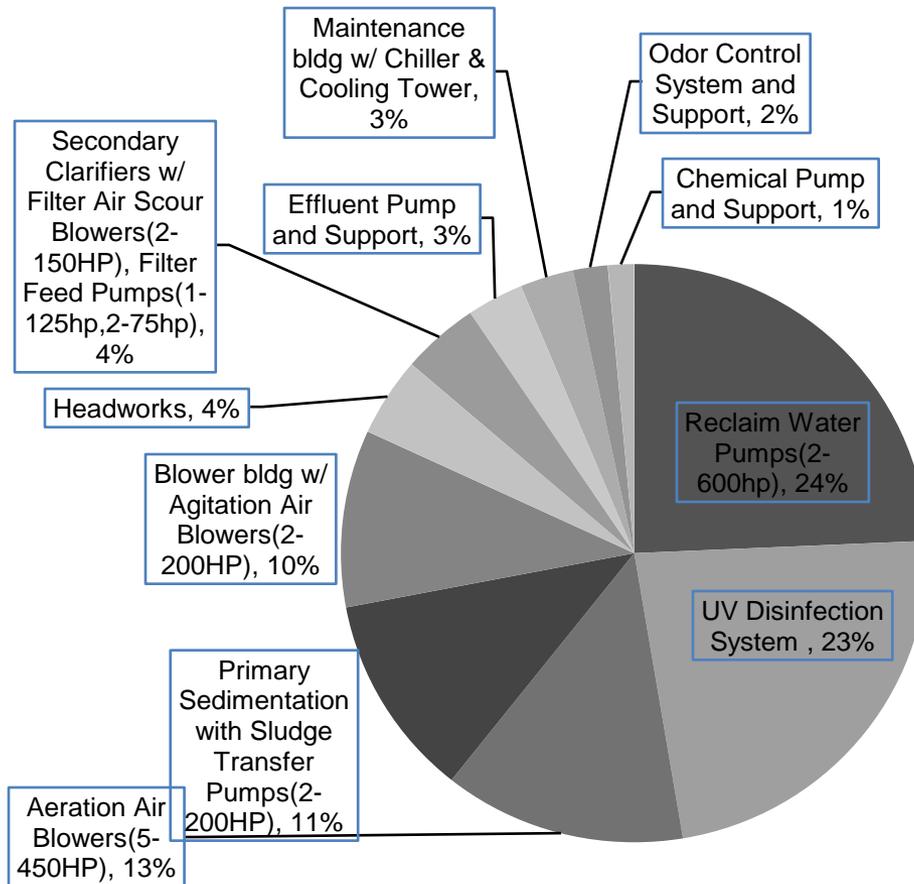


ENERGY UTILIZATION METRICS

- KWh = Amount used over a one hour period
- KWh (Demand)= Peak Use (Highest KWh over a specific period);

both used in Electric Bill Calculations!

Example- Energy Load Profile (Block Sizes)



Energy Efficiency Conservation Opportunities- EECO (EECM)

- High efficiency motors
- High efficiency equipment
- Variable operation motors and drives
- Process optimization
- Process replacement
- Schedule modifications
- Water reuse



Lighting- Advanced Fluorescents- Controls



Pumping (Pump Efficiency-Motor Efficiency)



- Poor Pump Efficiency
- Poor Motor Efficiency
- Poor Energy Utilization
- 10- 25% savings

Pump Water ONCE

- Double Pumping
- Installation of Jockey Pump and/or Variable Frequency Drives
- 15-20% savings



Pumping System- Energy Saving Questions

- Constant speed vs. VFD?
- Proper System Pressure?
- Efficiency of Pump?
- Efficiency of Motor?
- Pump only once?
- Use of Pressure Reducing Valves?
- High Friction Loss Check Valves?

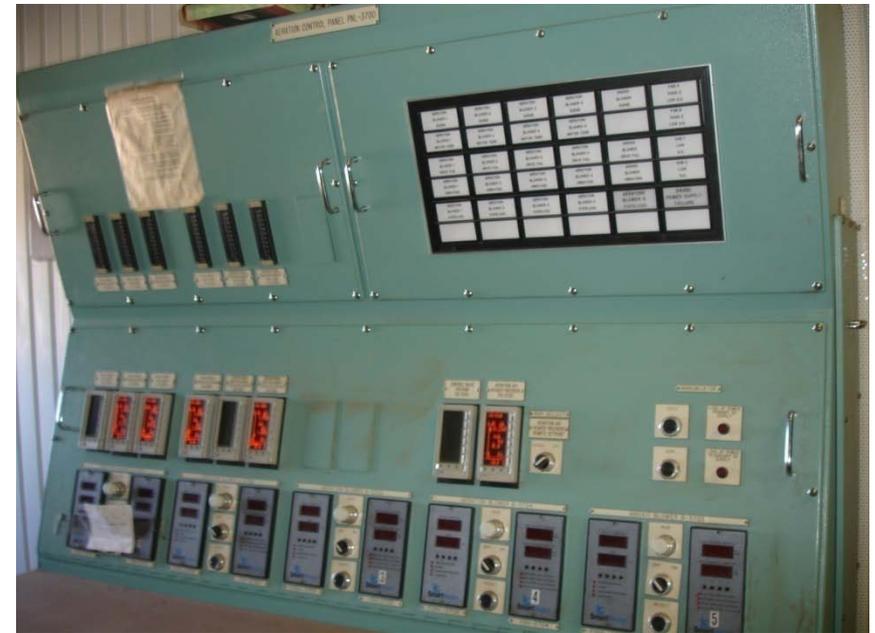
Aeration Diffusion (Fine vs. Ultra-fine)



Blower Selection-

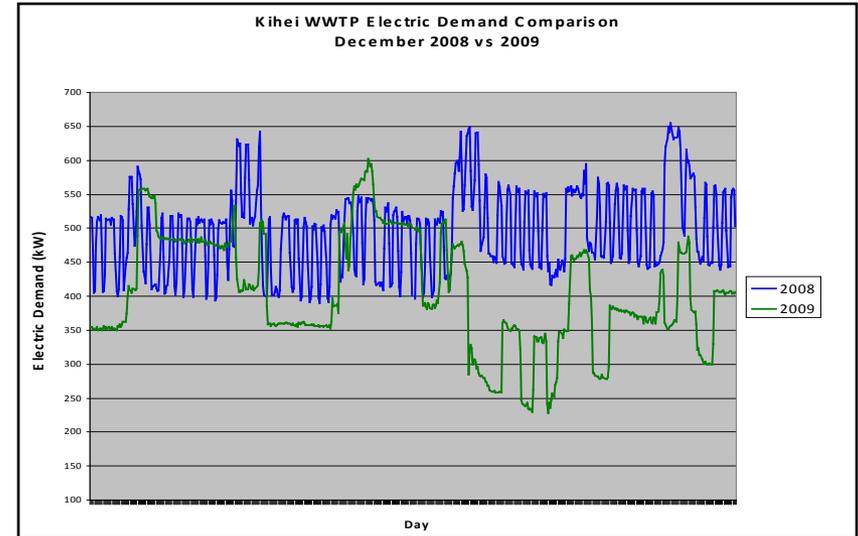


Aeration Controls- Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Instrumentation



Kihei Aeration Blower Retro Project

- What a difference a year makes!
- Install new Turblex blower
- Estimated demand savings ~100 kW
- Estimated electrical savings ~1,000 MWh/yr



Motor Efficiency - > 94%

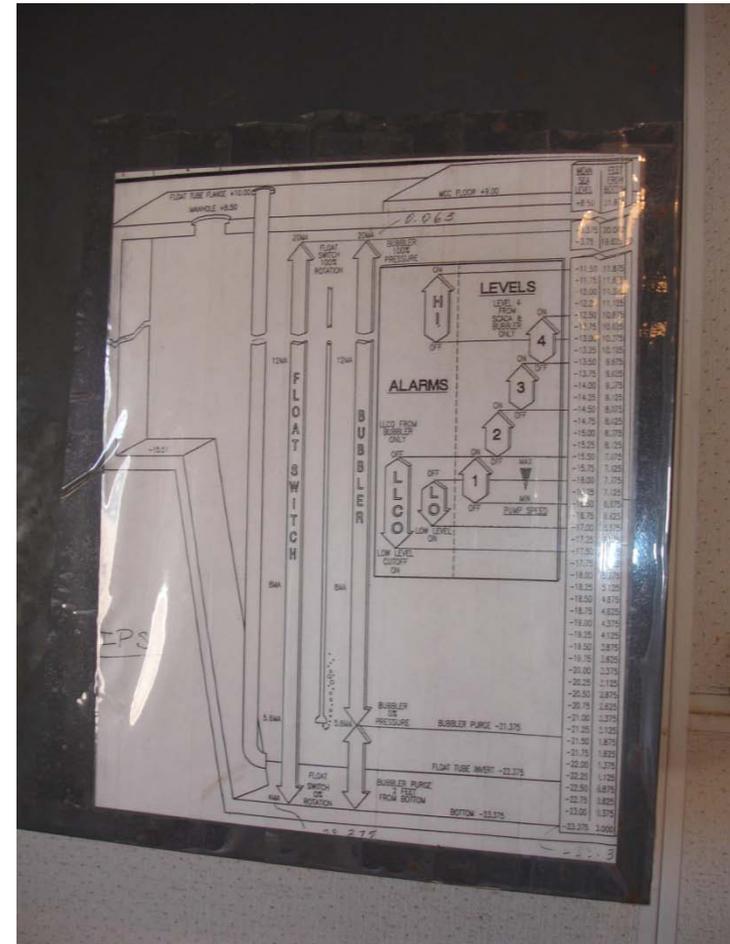
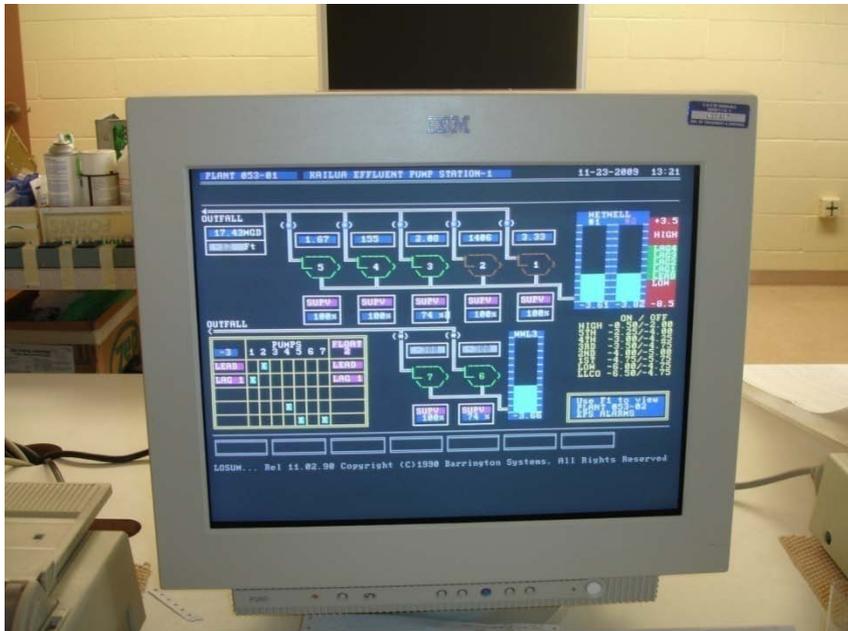


- High Efficiency Motor Replacement
- How often does the motor operate?
- O&M Cycle?
- Difference between 84% and 94%? \$\$\$\$

Service/Instrument Air Compression-



Facility Controls- Energy Management Systems (Digital vs. Old School)



Disinfection- Chemical vs. UV

- Use of Chemicals
 - less facility energy intensive
 - transportation and storage safety issues
 - cost (O&M) dependent on area



Disinfection- Chemical vs. UV



- Discharge Permit Requirements
- Selection of Bulb Type
- Selection of system configuration
- Resulting Energy Impact

Kailua UV Disinfection

- Currently off-line pending re-design
- Energy estimates at 15 MGD flow:
 - Old UV ~250 kW
 - New UV additional ~75 kW
- Payback < 2-3 years
- More efficient = less lamps to do the same job!



Odor Control and Fans



Digester Heating- Boilers/ Cogeneration Waste Heat

- Poor Efficiency <60%
- Results in using more gas to provide same thermal source
- Savings 15-25%



Leave the Bugs Do the Work!- Aerobic Digestion



All Building Blocks Open for Review!



Compressed Air



Odor Control



City Water & Site Booster



Controls & Auto.



Aeration
Blowers



Lighting



ECO Results – Hilo WWTP

ECO No.	Recommendation	Potential Energy Reduction (kWh/yr)	Potential Demand Reduction (kW)	Potential Water Reduction (Gal/yr)	Potential Cost Savings (\$/yr)	Estimated Implem. Cost (\$)	Simple Payback (Years)
No-Cost Measures							
1	Operate Dewatering Odor Control Fan Only During Dewatering Periods	69,850	0	0	\$19,100	\$0	0.0
Low-Cost Measures							
2	Eliminate 1 Of 3 Primary Tanks In Use And Optimize Primary Sludge Pump Operations	39,900	14	0	\$11,200	\$5,000	0.4
Investment Grade Measures							
3	Electrical Demand Management	0	26	0	\$6,600	\$50,000	7.6
4	No. 2 Water Pumping System Improvements	35,000	0	6,500,000	\$35,700	\$100,000	2.8
5	Replace Lower Efficiency Motors With Higher Efficiency Motors	136,400	27	0	\$44,300	\$175,000	4.0
6	No. 3 Water Pumping System Improvements	94,800	10	0	\$28,600	\$220,000	7.7
Total Potential Electrical Energy Savings		375,950 kWh/yr					
Total Potential Electrical Demand Savings			77 kW				
Total Potential Water Savings				6,500,000 Gal/yr			
Total Potential Cost Savings					\$145,400 \$/yr		
Total Estimated Implementation Cost						\$550,000	
Total Simple Payback							3.8

ECO Results – Kailua WWTP

ECO No.	Recommendation	Potential Energy Reduction (kWh/yr)	Potential Demand ¹ Reduction (kW)	Potential Water Reduction (Gal/yr)	Potential Cost Savings (\$/yr)	Estimated Implem. Cost (\$)	Simple Payback (Years)
Investment Grade Measures							
1	Electrical Demand Management	0	100-350 (738) ²	0	\$115,800	\$75,000	0.6
2	Lighting System Improvements	122,100	25	0	\$24,700	\$154,000	6.2
3	Disinfection System Upgrades	438,000	50	0	\$88,500	\$500,000	5.6
4	Cogeneration	4,000,000	500	0	\$658,000	\$3,750,000	5.7
Total Potential Electrical Energy Savings		4,560,100 kWh/yr					
Total Potential Electrical Demand Savings			675-925 kW				
Total Potential Water Savings				0 Gal/yr			
Total Potential Cost Savings					\$887,000 \$/yr		
Total Estimated Implementation Cost						\$4,479,000	
Total Simple Payback							5.0

ECO Results – Kihei WWTP

ECO No.	Recommendation	Potential Energy Reduction (kWh/yr)	Potential Demand ¹ Reduction (kW)	Potential Water Reduction (Gal/yr)	Potential Cost Savings (\$/yr)	Estimated Implem. Cost (\$)	Simple Payback (Years)
Investment Grade Measures							
1	Effluent Water Management	26,000	10	0	\$7,000	\$25,000	3.6
2	Lighting System Improvements	22,700	4	0	\$5,000	\$43,000	8.6
3	Compressed Air System Improvements	105,700	6	0	\$20,500	\$130,000	6.3
Total Potential Electrical Energy Savings		154,400 kWh/yr					
Total Potential Electrical Demand Savings			20 kW				
Total Potential Water Savings				0 Gal/yr			
Total Potential Cost Savings					\$32,500 \$/yr		
Total Estimated Implementation Cost						\$198,000	
Total Simple Payback							6.1

ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES! IMPROVEMENTS EVERYDAY

- Use smaller more efficient blocks
- Monies available to purchase smaller blocks
- Staff energy awareness leads to efficient use of blocks
- Look at “all” building blocks

