

# 5. Utilities: Water Management

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#### 5. Utilities: Water Management

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**Scenario:** Local residents are complaining about unreliable and costly drinking water supply

**Question:** What can you do to reduce energy use in the water sector and improve service delivery?



<ol> <li>Energy use in water</li> <li>Context: Water-energy nexus, increasing demand</li> <li>Drivers of energy use</li> </ol>	10 mins
<ul> <li>2. Tools: Strategies for energy efficiency</li> <li>Reducing energy use; recover energy; time energy use</li> </ul>	10 mins
3. Activity : Barriers to water energy efficiency	30 mins
4. What are the steps?	
	15 mins



# 1. Energy use in water

#### 1. Energy use in water: Context



# Access to safe drinking water and energy costs associated with it remains a challenge in developing and emerging economies



#### 1. Energy use in water: Context





Energy is needed to obtain, process, and distribute water and water is also needed to keep energy services running. Energy efficiency is hence, important to provide both services

#### 1. Energy use in water: Context in Southeast Asia





#### In Southeast Asia, cost is high but often, the quality does not match the price

#### 1. Energy use in water: Drivers



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### 1. Energy use in water: Drivers - Extraction





Source EPRI Water and Sustainability Volume 4 https://www.epri.com/#/pages/product/1006787/

Source and location of water for extraction dictate the complexity of treatment and add extra energy use

#### 1. Energy use in water: Drivers - Treatment





https://www.researchgate.net/publication/257935517\_The\_unintended\_energy\_impacts\_of\_increased\_nitrate\_contamination\_from\_biofuels\_production/figures?lo=1

## Treatment technologies affect energy consumption and is highly influenced by the source of the raw water

### 1. Energy use in water: Drivers - Pumping





Pump motors run almost non-stop. Improperly sized pumps or inefficient motors result to higher energy cost. Technologies like VFD ensure high efficiency even with varying demand

#### 1. Energy use in water: Drivers - Pumping





Source EPRI Solutions (2005). Bringing Energy Efficiency to the Water & Wastewater Industry: How Do We Get There? WEFTEC

Pump motors run almost non-stop. Improperly sized pumps or inefficient motors result to higher energy cost. Technologies like VFD ensure high efficiency even with varying demand

#### 1. Energy use in water: Drivers - Distribution and end-use



Leakages, blockages, and scales in piping all contribute to higher pumping energy use for the same water service delivered

#### 1. Energy use in water: Drivers - Sewage treatment





Sewage treatment depend on the conditions of the wastewater, but the major contributor to cost is the efficiency of the aerators and their motors





![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Improve motor efficiencies
- Improve controls

Source http://www.hitachi.com/businesses/infrastructure/product\_site/water\_environment/water\_leakage/index.html

SCADA : Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition, DMA: District Metered Area

GIS : Geographic Information System NRW : Non-Revenue Water

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_1.jpeg)

Reduce Energy use

 Energy management systems

 Improve motor efficiencies

Improve controls

Fluctuations in biological load can change over a 24-hr period, hence aeration could be adjusted if it were automatic. **Manual or poor control** can cause excess energy use by as **much as 50-65%** 

![](_page_21_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_1.jpeg)

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### 2. Tools: Strategies for energy efficiency. Other Strategies

![](_page_24_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_2.jpeg)

- **Subsidies:** Are the subsidies targeting the right people? Are they consumed by the rich or the industrial consumers?
- **Financing:** Is billing and collection easy? Is budget secured?
- **Training:** Are the operators capable of spotting energy efficiency problems and conducting the repairs and improvements needed?

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_1.jpeg)

What are the steps?

On three tables, discuss consequences and possible solutions on the following barriers: regulatory/institutional; economic; information/capacity

Regulatory/Institutional		
Barrier	Consequence	Solution

Economic		
Barrier	Consequence	Solution

Information/Capacity		
Barrier	Consequence	Solution

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

What are the steps?

On three tables, discuss consequences and possible solutions on the **following barriers**: regulatory/institutional; economic; information/capacity

<b>Regulatory/Institutional</b>	Economic	Information/Capacity
Politicised water/sewage tariffs	Low credit rating of water utilities	Inadequate management information about EE
Subsidised water/electricity	Small size of EE investments (individual EE measures)	Lack of knowledgeable operators doing EE
Budgeting structure constraints	Underdeveloped EE financing market	
Roles and responsibilities of operational staff and procurement within the utility is fixed	Expensive EE technologies	

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_2.jpeg)

# ACTIVITY

#### (feel free to add additional barriers based on your experience)

Where to start?	Tools	What are the steps?
Potential answers		
Regulatory/Institutional		
Barrier	Consequence	Solution
Politicised water/sewage tariffs	Lack of revenue, affecting revenue and subsequent capability to invest in EE improvements	Sectoral reform: increase financial sustainability as a priority along with social concerns on water
Subsidised electricity	Lack of revenue, affecting revenue and subsequent capability to invest in EE improvements	Subsidy reforms / sectoral reform
Budgeting structure constraints	Reliance on operating cost from municipality reduces incentive to invest in EE improvements	Sectoral reform: increase independence of utility to reduce reliance on municipality
Roles and responsibilities of operational staff and procurement within the utility is fixed	Lack of system-wide understanding and hence decisions regarding energy	Establish energy management team which has a mandate to control energy cost

Where to start?	Tools	What are the steps?
Potential answers		
Economic		
Barrier	Consequence	Solution
Low credit rating of water utilities	Difficult to access EE for investment	Part of national effort to increase EE policy framework, energy
Small size of EE investments (individual EE measures)	Difficult to gain commercial bank attention for smaller loans	<ul> <li>services and financing</li> <li>opportunities</li> <li>Reduce risks through guarantee facilities</li> <li>Bundling through 3<sup>rd</sup> party arrangements like ESCOs</li> <li>Dedicated fund/credit lines</li> <li>Tax credits for EE equipment (check colleagues at AE)</li> </ul>
Underdeveloped EE financing market	Many financially attractive EE investments cannot be implemented	
Expensive EE technologies	Difficult to justify practicality of purchase	Bulk purchasing could reduce price of supply

Where to start?	Tools	What are the steps?
Potential answers		
Information/Capacity		
Barrier	Consequence	Solution
Inadequate management/government information about EE	Lack of interest to support EE interventions	<ul> <li>Develop and disseminate case studies and good practices</li> <li>Develop centralized platforms for knowledge sharing</li> <li>Develop benchmarking and assessment tools to guide decision making</li> <li>Awards and recognition</li> </ul>
Lack of knowledgeable operators doing EE	Inability to identify energy saving opportunities	<ul> <li>Conduct training and peer-to- peer learning</li> <li>Learning energy efficiency networks (Check Industry stream colleagues)</li> </ul>

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_2.jpeg)

#### 4. What are the steps?

![](_page_33_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Step 1. Get Ready

- Establish the facility's energy policy and overall energy improvement goals
- Secure and maintain management commitment, involvement and visibility
- Choose an energy "fenceline"
- Establish energy improvement program leadership
- Secure and maintain employee and management buy-in

#### Step 2. Assess Current Energy Baseline Status

- Establish a baseline and benchmark facilities
- Perform an energy audit
- Identify activities and operations that consume the most energy or are inefficient

#### Step 3. Establish an Energy Vision and Priorities for Improvement

Identify, evaluate, and prioritize potential energy improvement projects and activities

#### Step 4. Identify Energy Objectives and Targets

- Establish energy objectives and targets for priority improvement areas
- Define performance indicators

Plan

#### 4. What are the steps?

![](_page_34_Picture_1.jpeg)

Do	<ul> <li>Step 5. Implement Energy Improvement Programs and Build a Management System to Support Them</li> <li>Develop action plans to implement energy improvements</li> <li>Get top management's commitment and approval</li> <li>Develop management system "operating controls" to support energy improvements</li> <li>Begin implementation once approvals and systems are in place</li> </ul>
	Step 6. Monitor and Measure Results of the Energy Improvement Management Program

- Review what the facility currently monitors and measures to track energy use
- Determine what else the facility needs to monitor and measure its priority energy improvement operations

#### Develop a plan for maintaining the efficiency of energy equipment

- Review the facility's progress toward energy targets
- Take corrective action or make adjustment when the facility is not progressing toward its energy goals
- Monitor/reassess compliance status

Check

#### 4. What are the steps?

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

# Act Step 7. Maintain the Energy Improvement Program Continually align energy goals with business/operation goals Apply lessons learned Expand involvement of management and staff Communicate success

#### Key Resources

![](_page_36_Picture_2.jpeg)

https://www.esmap.org/sites/default/files/esmap-files/FINAL\_EECI-WWU\_TR001-12\_Resized.pdf

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-08/documents/wastewater-guide.pdf

#### **Key Resources**

![](_page_37_Picture_2.jpeg)

http://www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/OECD-Principles-on-Water-Governance.pdf

![](_page_37_Picture_4.jpeg)

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in Southeast Asia

A Guide to Good Practice

Arthur C. McIntosh

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

![](_page_37_Picture_9.jpeg)

https://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/adb\_urban\_water\_s upply\_and\_sanitation\_in\_southeast\_asia\_a\_guide\_to\_good\_ practice\_2014.pdf

![](_page_38_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_2.jpeg)

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