



ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR OWASA



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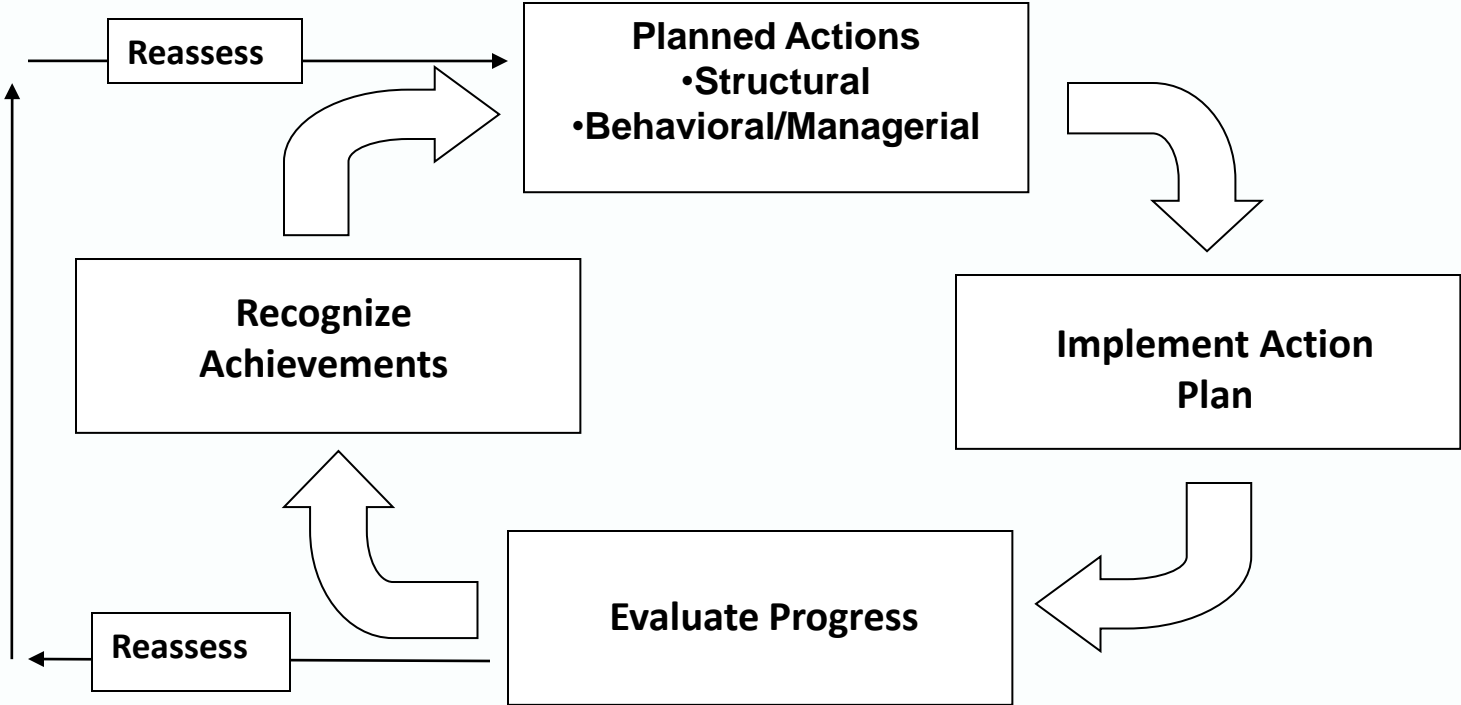
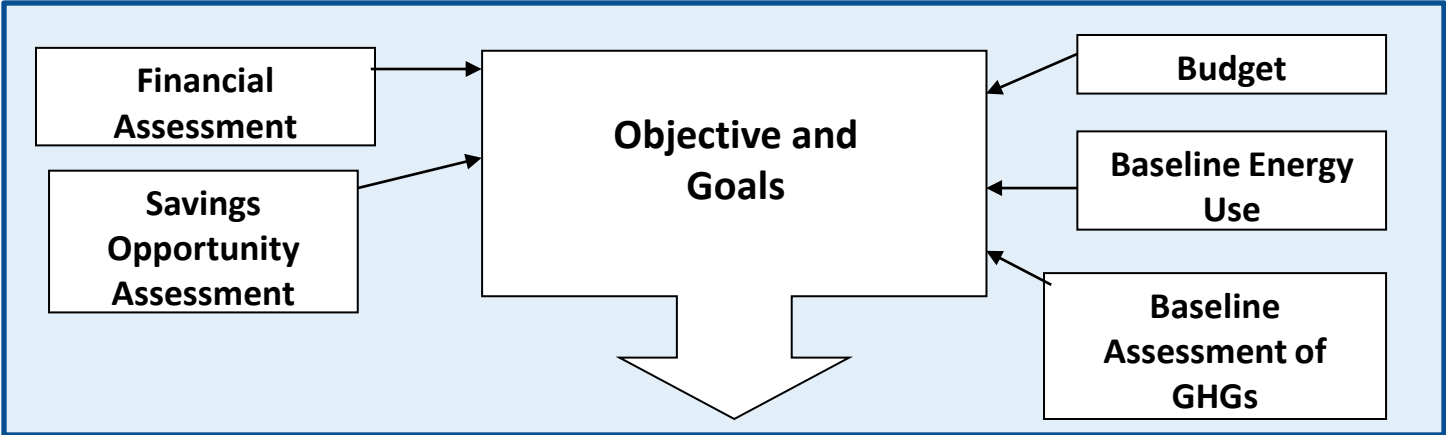
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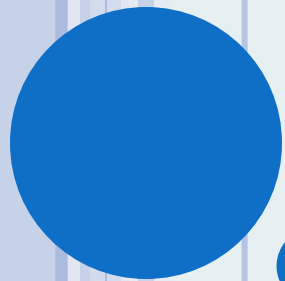
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Framework for Development of OWASA Energy Management Plan

(based off the sample provided by Energy Star and Duke Study)



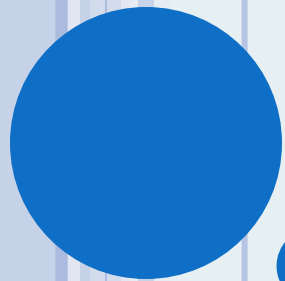


TEAM METHODS



METHODS

- Review energy use and GHG emissions data
- Identify opportunities to reduce use and impacts
- Establish a consumer outreach program
- Determine payback period

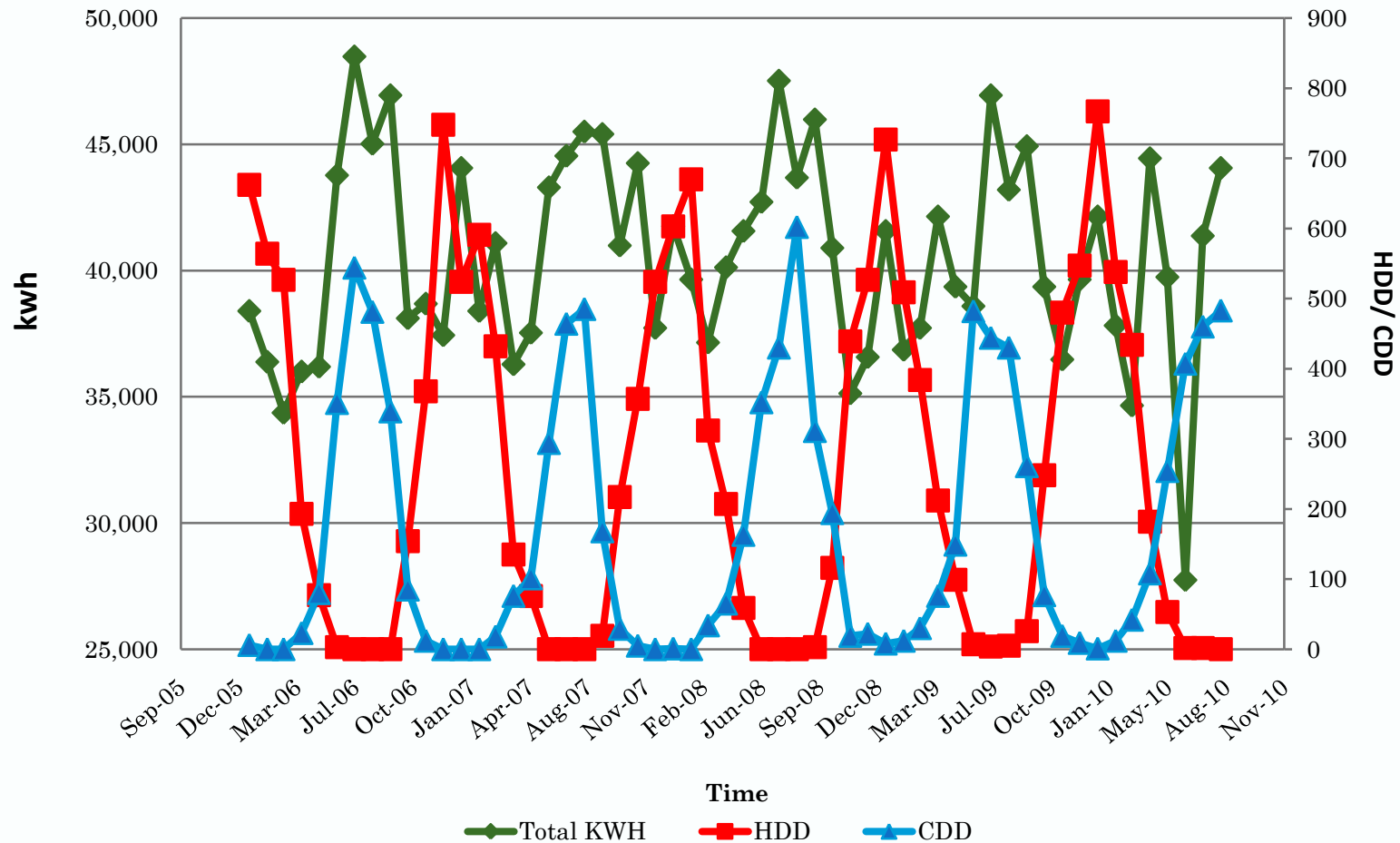


DATA ANALYSIS



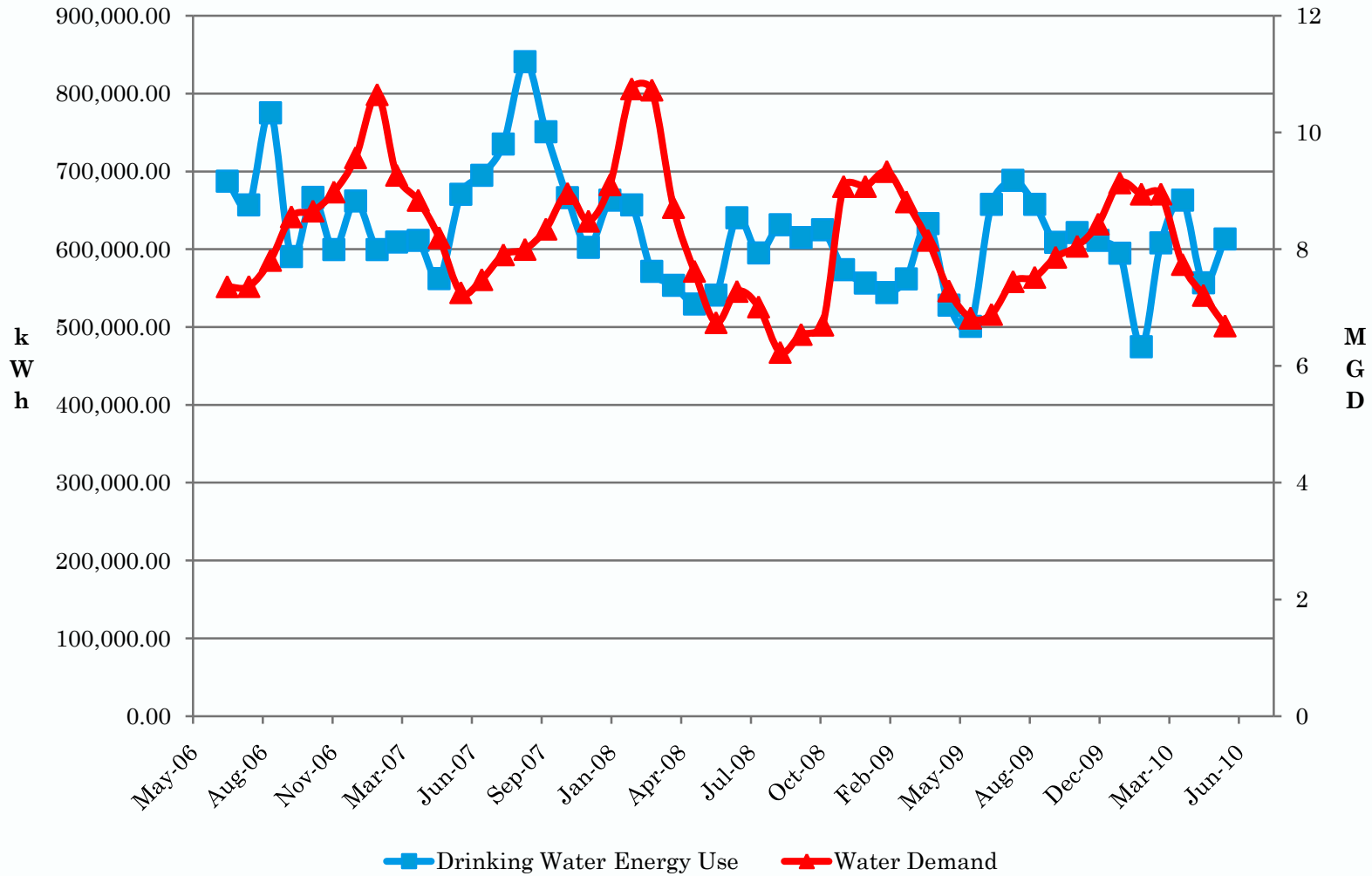
SUPPORT FACILITIES: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Administration Building Electricity Use and Heating and Cooling Degree Days



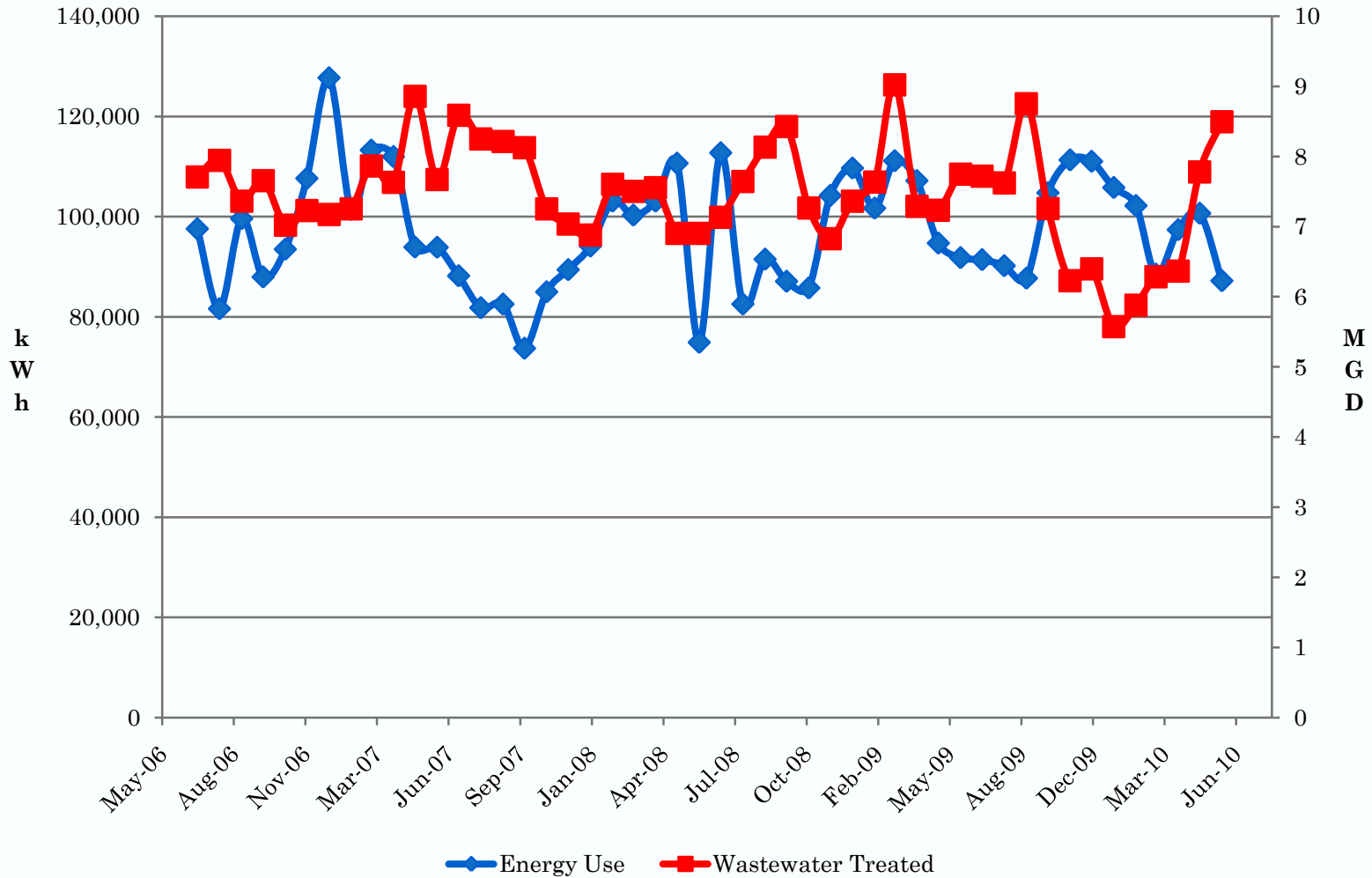
WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

WTP Electricity Use - OWASA



WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Wastewater Collection and Treatment Electricity Use



ENERGY USE PER 1000 GALLONS PER DAY

Electricity	kWh/1000 gallons/day
Raw Water	1.028032995
Finished Water	1.475140566
Wastewater	13.13444302



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AREAS OF ANALYSIS

Anaerobic Digestion

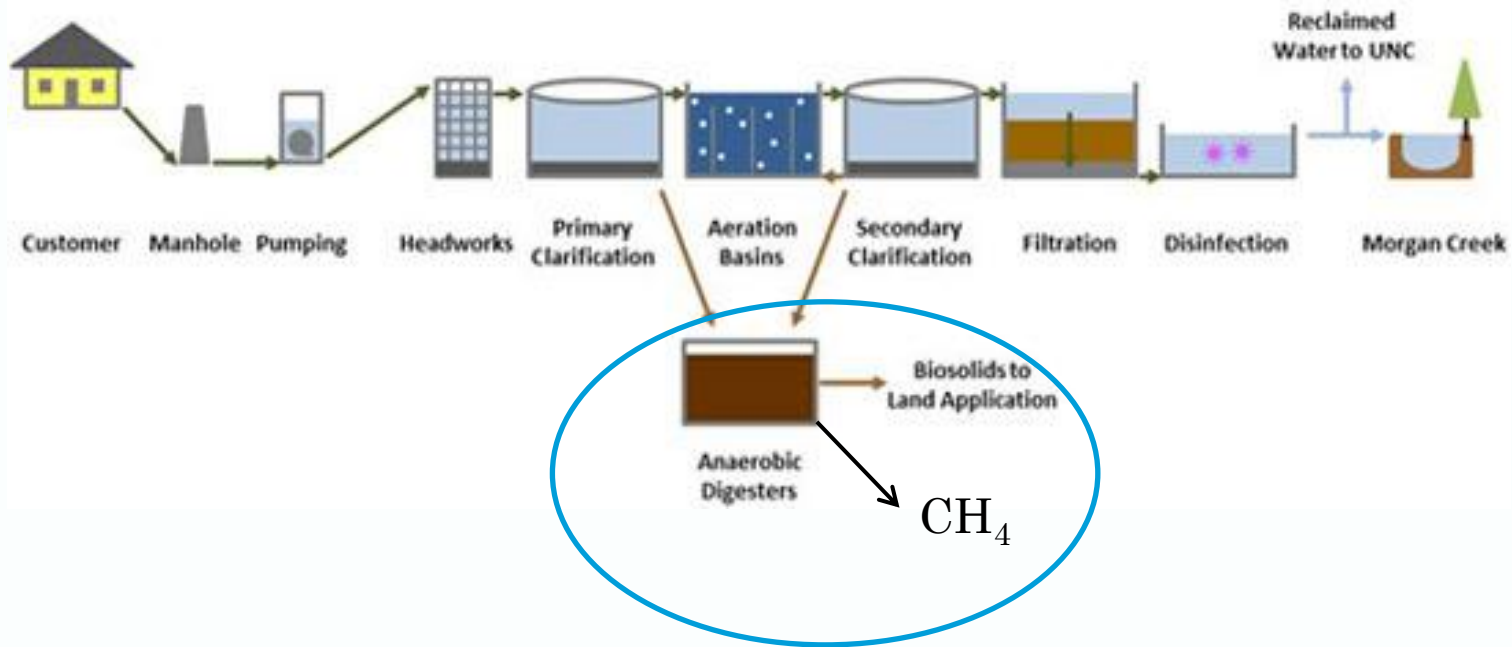
Vehicle Fleet

Behavioral Analysis of OWASA Employees

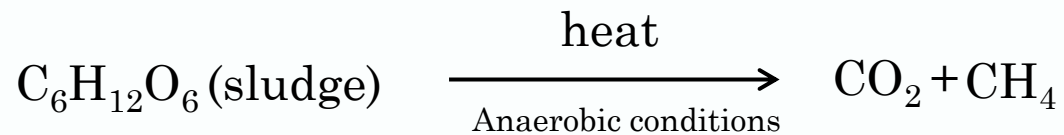
Customer Outreach



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION PROCESS ENERGY



Overall Reaction:



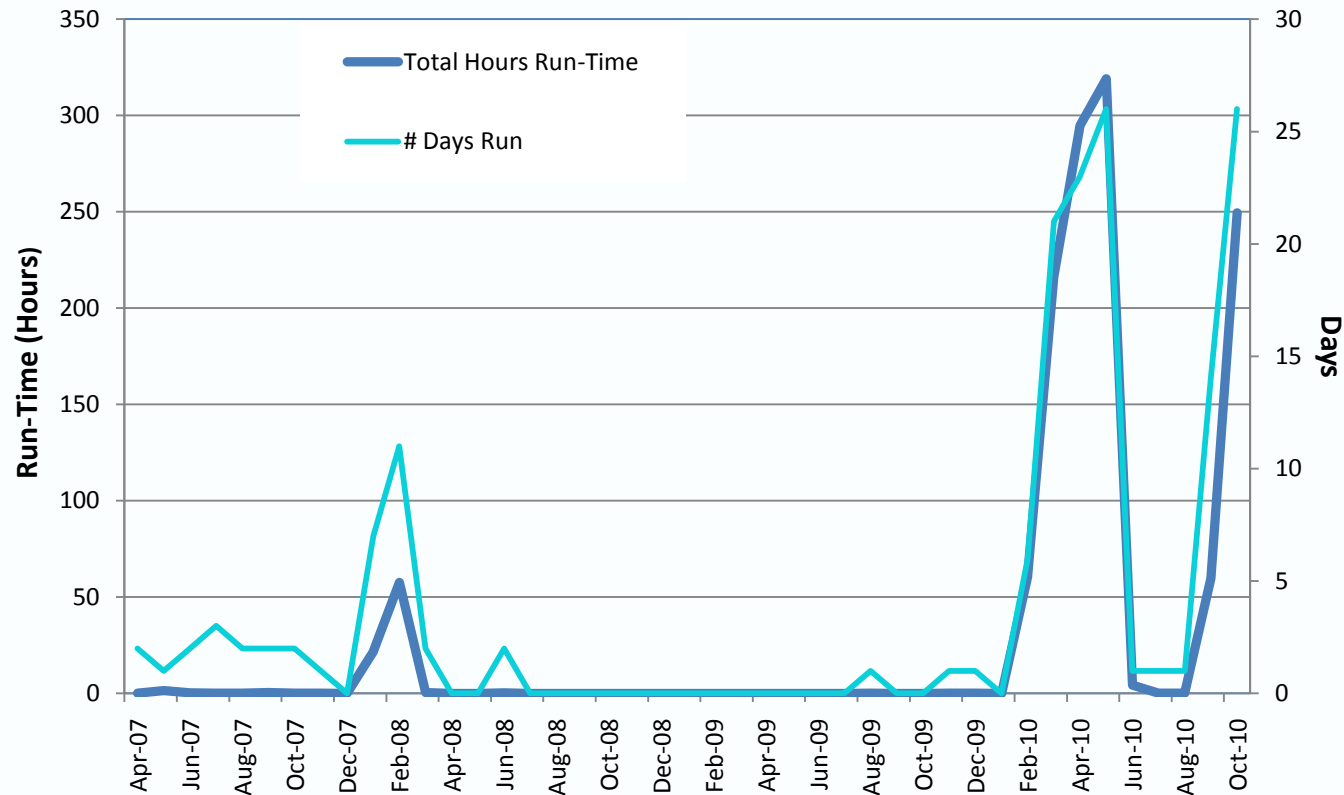
OWASA CH₄ UTILIZATION

- Digester gas captured
- Methane engine
- Boilers



Issues: Efficiency and reliability

OWASA Methane Engine Run-Times, By Month



- Methane engine out of commission frequently
- Repair costs have been \$80,000 or more since 2008
- Methane is flared off when the engine is down
- Efficiency is poor when the system does work

OWASA DIGESTER GAS UTILIZATION ALTERNATIVES



Molten carbonate fuel cell at King County South Treatment Plant, Seattle, WA. (Photo: King County)

- Methane engine replacement
- Cogeneration systems
- Fuel cells
- Co-digestion of food waste

METHODS

- Investigated amount of food waste in Orange County
- Used EPA's Co-Digestion Economic Analysis Tool to assess initial economic feasibility
 - Simulated three different scenarios given rates of participation

SCENARIO SIMULATIONS

- Scenario One: Best Case — Trash pick-up from all 130,000 people plus 499 establishments
- Scenario Two: 499 establishments, without households
- Scenario Three: Most Likely — No households, no establishments, some (200) restaurants

SOURCES OF FOOD WASTE, ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Site Type	Number of Sites
Manufacturers/Processors	6
Wholesalers/Distributors	0
Hospitals	3
Nursing Homes	3
Colleges and Universities	1
Schools (K-12)	18
Correctional Institutions	1
Resorts/Conference Facilities	2
Supermarkets	15
Restaurants	450
Total	499

CO-DIGESTION FOOD WASTE CONCLUSIONS

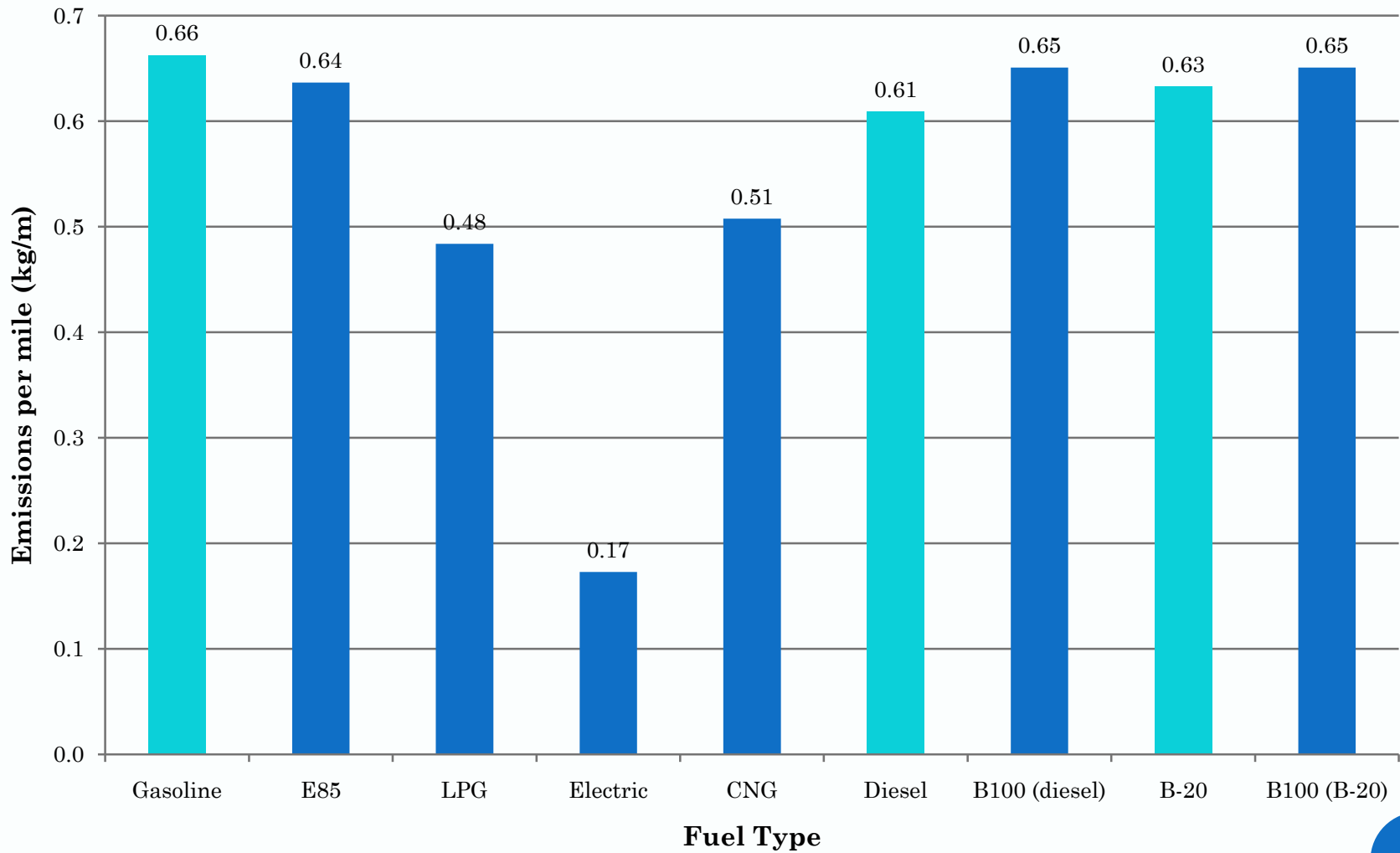
	Tons/day	Cubic feet of biogas/day	MMBtu/yr	Cost (millions)
Scenario One	146.30	944,161.95	209,045.95	\$1.402
Scenario Two	78.65	506,831.12	112,216.97	\$1.309
Scenario Three	27.76	178,878.17	39,605.24	\$1.178


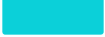
FLEET ANALYSIS AND GHG METHODS

- Fleet breakdown, vehicle fuel type
- Fuel emissions calculation
- Case study suggestions
- Data analysis and application
- Recommendations

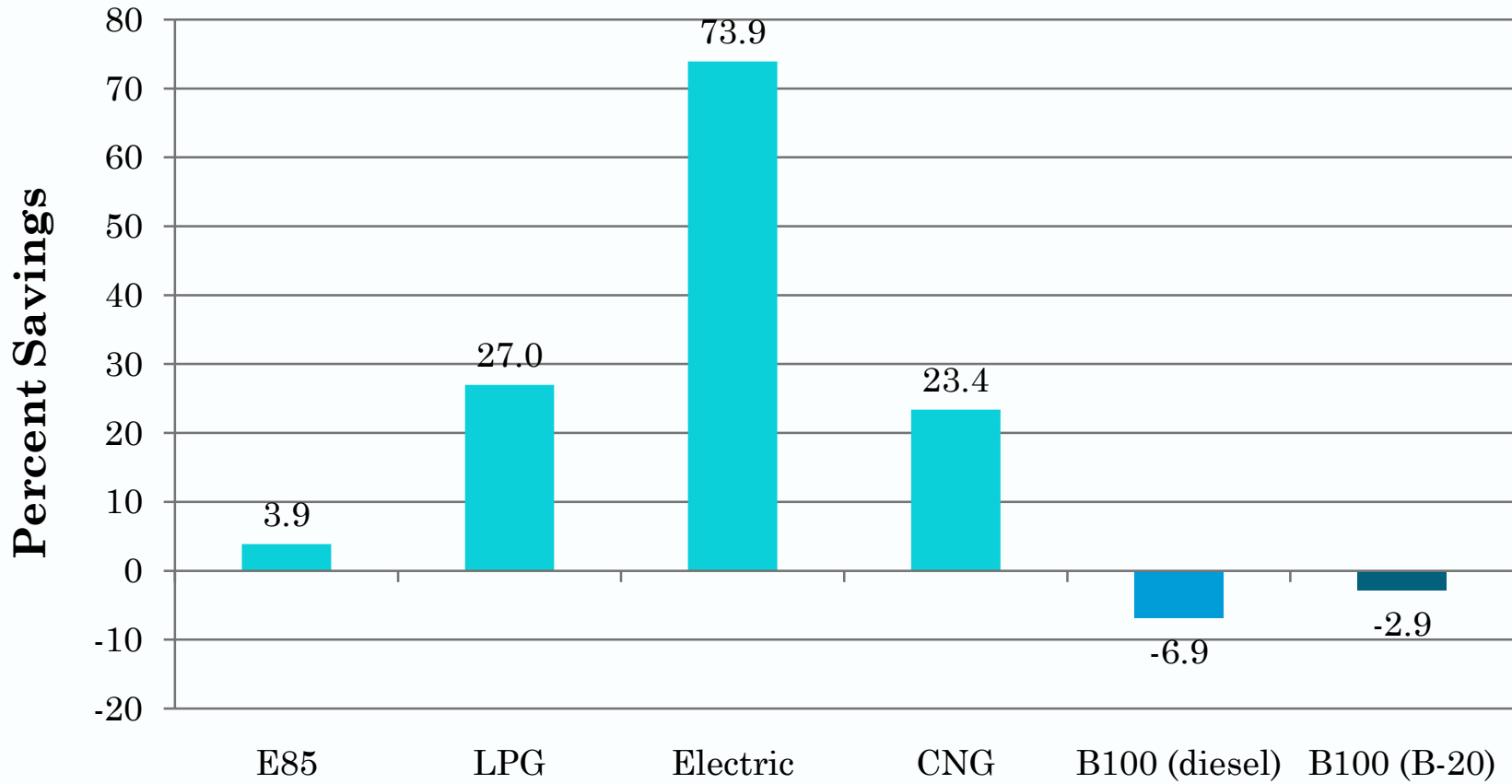


Average Emissions (kg) Per Mile (in kg CO₂) Including Tailpipe and Production Emissions



 Possible alternatives
 Current fuel type

Percent Emissions Savings



Alternative Fuel Type

- Compared to Gasoline
- Compared to Diesel
- Compared to B-20

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUCED EMISSIONS

OWASA Fleet Recommendations

- Electric power provides greatest potential for emissions reduction
- LPG and CNG are possible options for new fleet vehicles

Driver Recommendations

- Drive slow and steady
- Minimize idling
- Lighten payload
- Regular service and maintenance

BEHAVIORAL OBSERVATIONS OF EMPLOYEES

- Methods
 - Observational tours
 - Equipment inventory
 - Employee interviews



FINDINGS

- Implemented changes
- Areas for improvement
- OWASA needs to better inform its employees about their energy use



http://newlighted.com/wordpress/?page_id=913



Davis 2010

RECOMMENDATIONS

Behavioral

- Turn off lights as you leave a room
- Turn off computers and equipment
- Unplug appliances when not in use
- Remove mini-fridges and personal space-heaters

Structural

- Continue current projects
- Reconfigure security lighting
- Check and reconfigure thermostat settings
- Install a network computer shut-down system

CUSTOMER OUTREACH

Did you know...



- The average dishwasher uses 12 gallons/load.
- The average washing machine uses 43 gallons/load.
- The average lawn care water use is 90 gallons/10 minutes.
- The average shower uses 4 gallons per minute. (about 28 gallons/day)
- The average hand wash of dishes uses 4 gallons per minute. (about 20 gallons/day).
- The average toilet uses 4 gallons per flush. (about 20 gallons/day)
- This totals to an average of 258 gallons/person/day. It takes OWASA 4.83 kWh of energy to provide this amount of water/day.

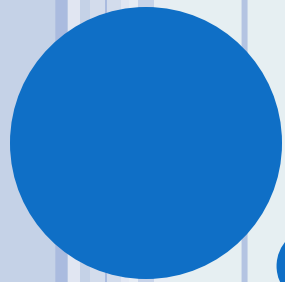
With 4.83 kWh you could...

- Make 14.5 brews of coffee
- Microwave 63 meals
- Listen to 10,351 songs
- Watch 63 sitcoms
- Use a laptop for 97 hours
- Make 174 pieces of toast
- Iron 24 shirts

Ways to reduce use:

- Take shorter showers
- Run only full loads of laundry
- Run only full loads of dishes
- Turn off the water when brushing your teeth

Preliminary template for customer mailer



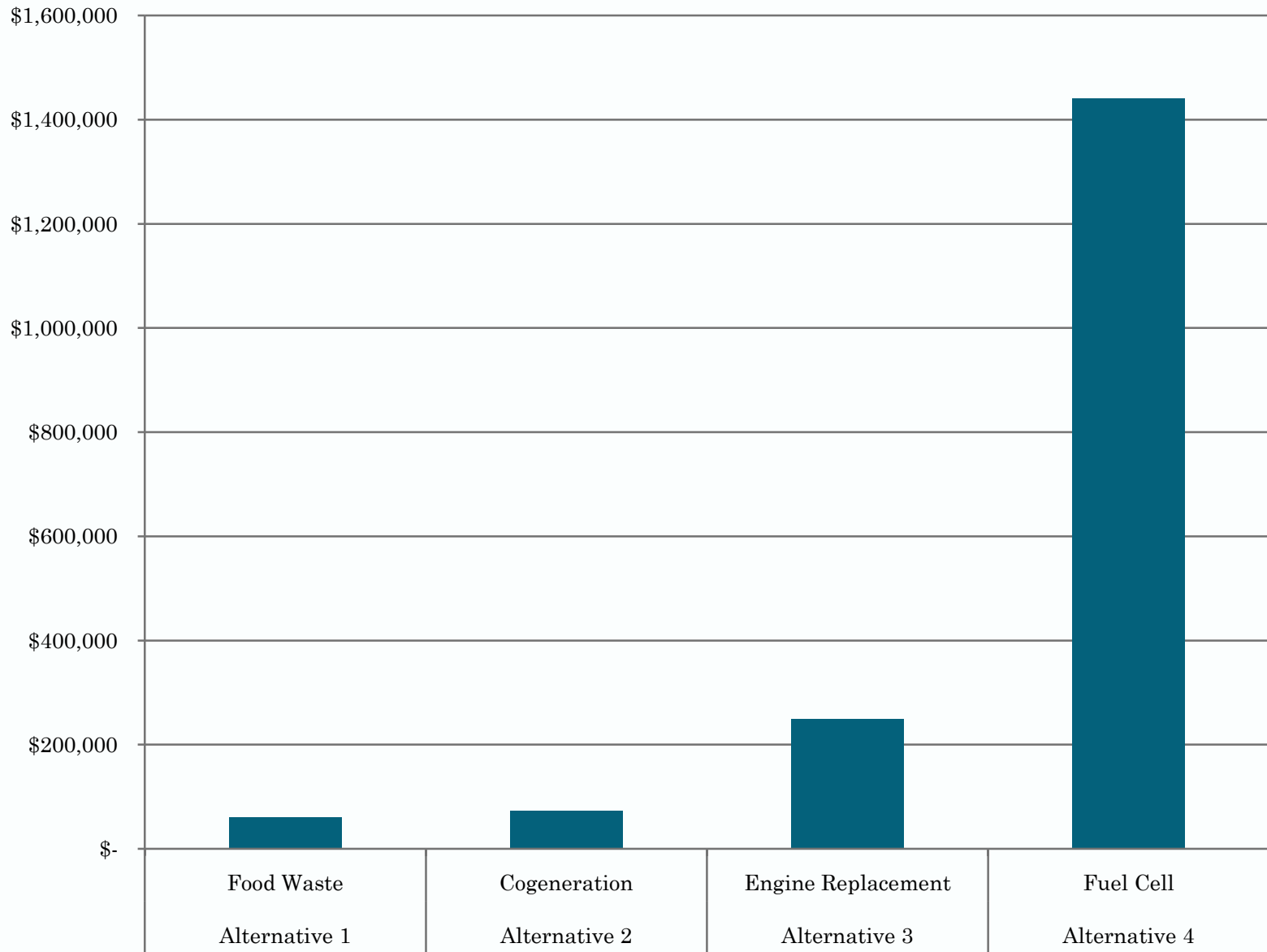
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS



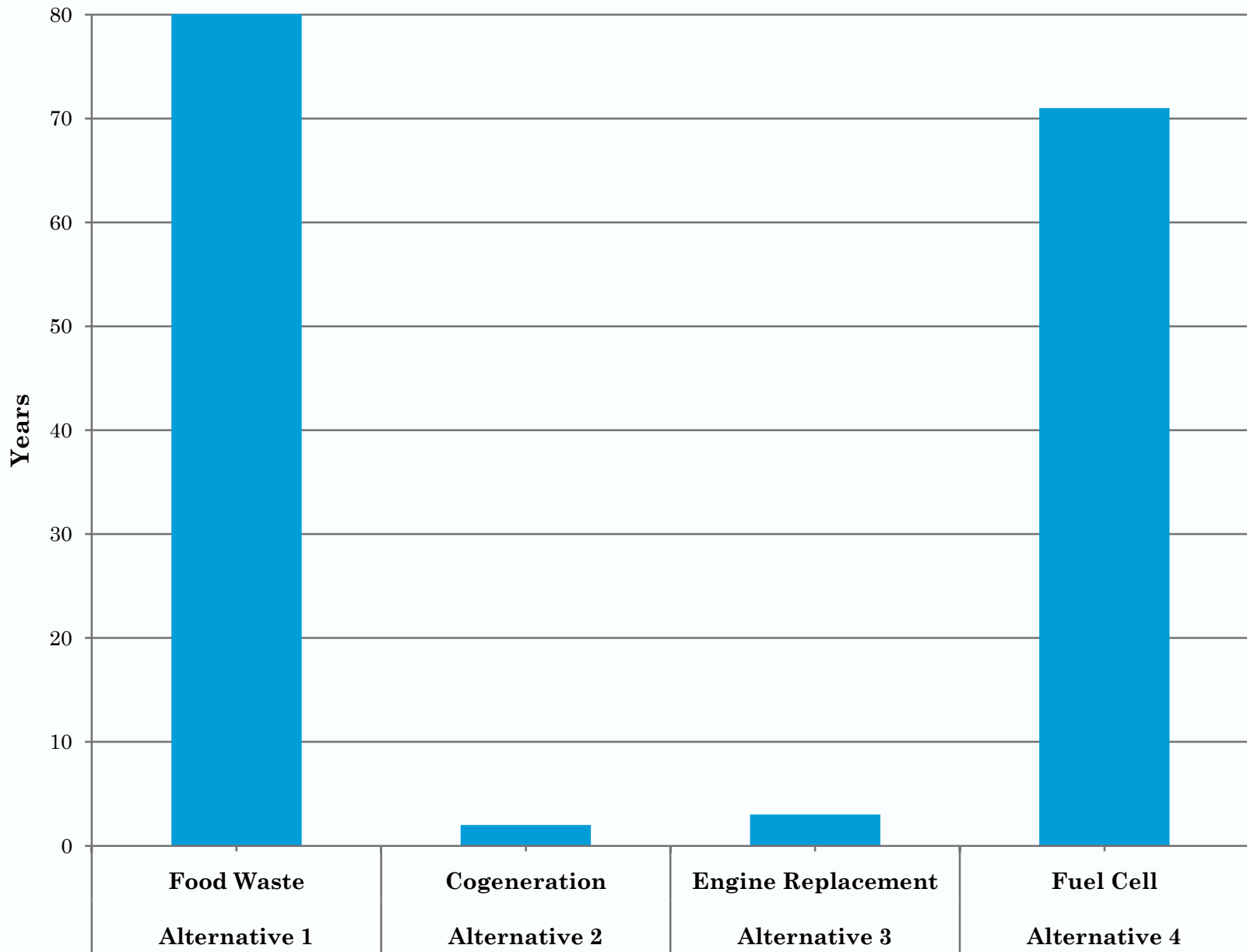
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

- Alternative 0: No Change
- Alternative 1: Addition of food waste to digesters
- Alternative 2: Cogeneration system
- Alternative 3: Replacing methane engine
- Alternative 4: Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell

Comparison of Alternatives: Capital Cost



Comparison of Alternatives: Payback Period

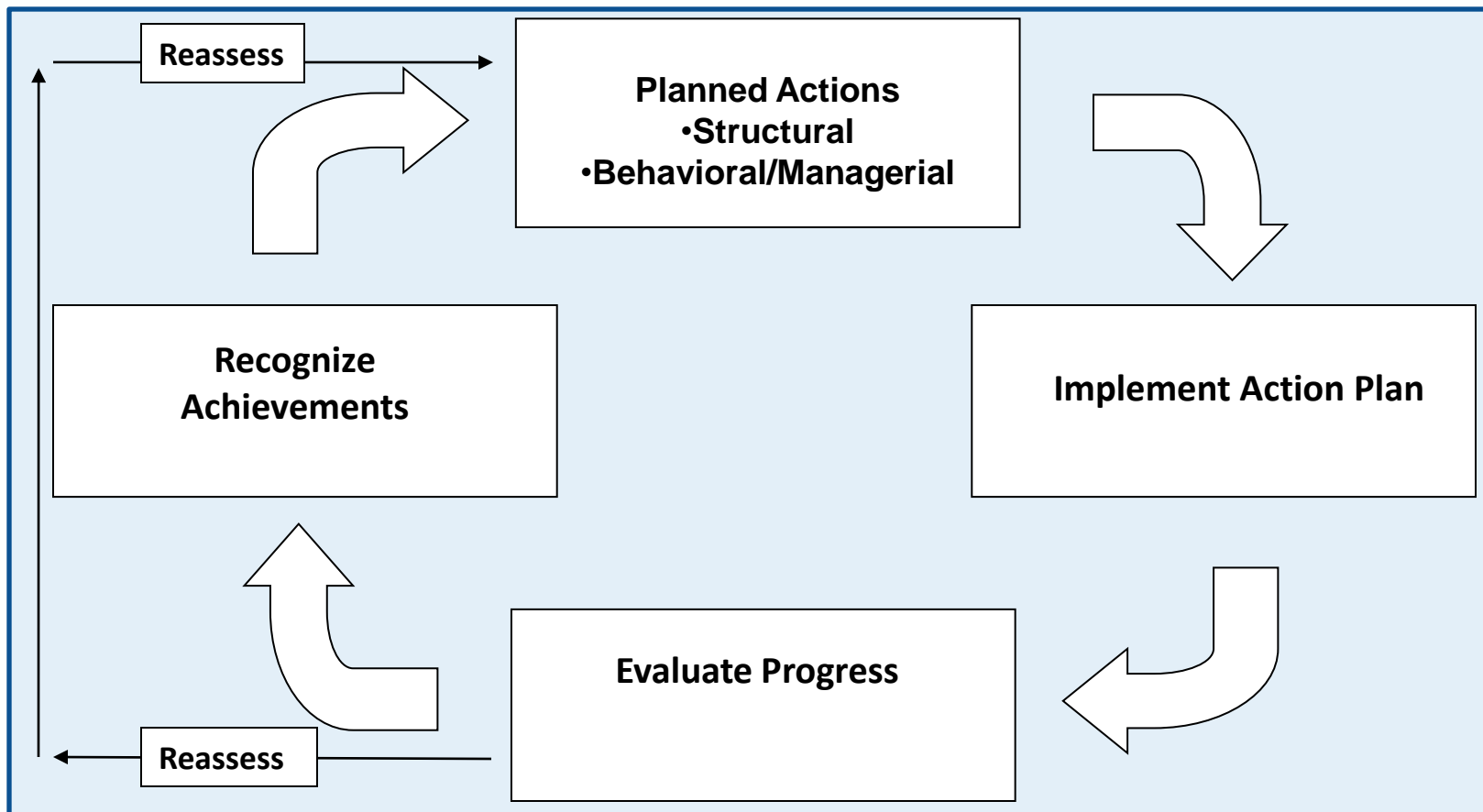
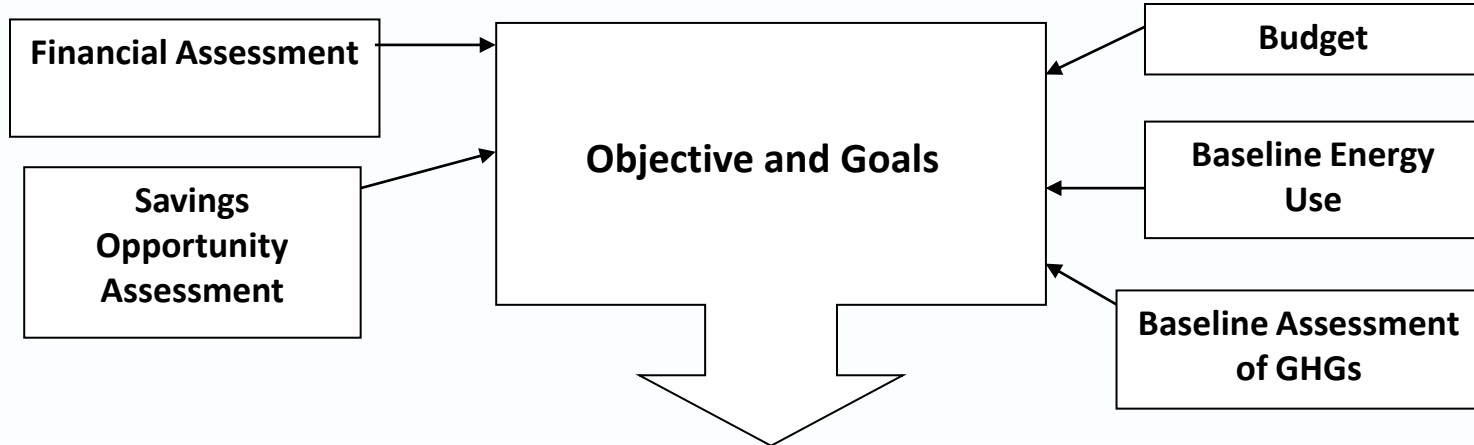




CONCLUSIONS AND WHAT'S NEXT?

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ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR OWASA

Thank you for your time and attention.

Are there any questions at this time?

*A special thanks to Pat Davis, Dr. Elizabeth Shay, and Anne Eshleman for
their dedication and patience this semester*