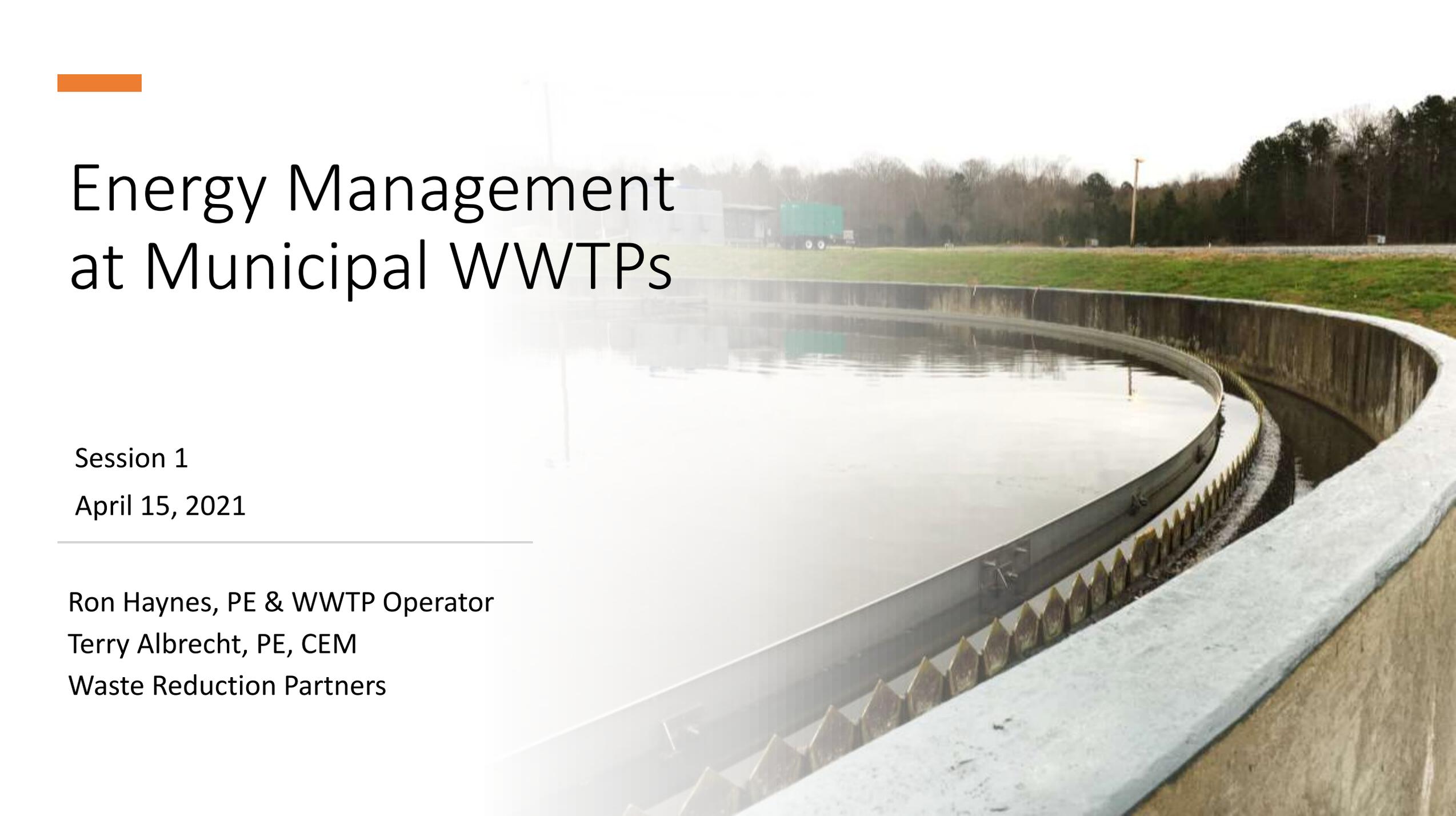




# Energy Management at Municipal WWTPs



Session 1

April 15, 2021

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Ron Haynes, PE & WWTP Operator

Terry Albrecht, PE, CEM

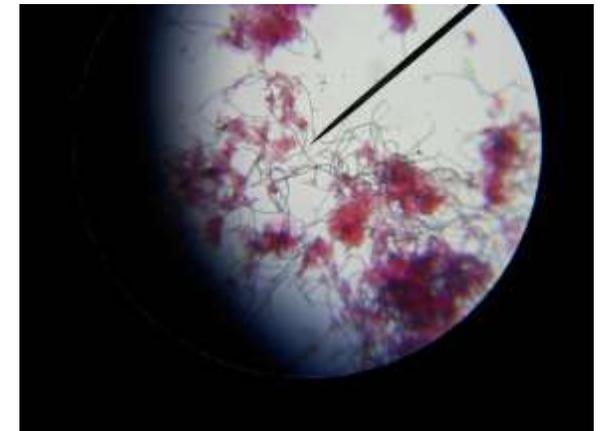
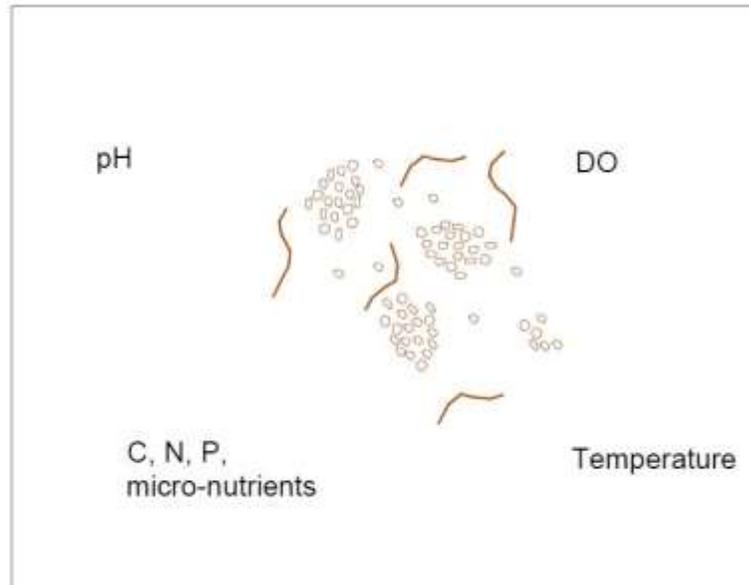
Waste Reduction Partners

# Give back to your WWTP

Decrease energy use per Million gallons treated



And provide a better environment for the activated sludge (BUGS)





# OBJECTIVES



1. Provide operators the basics of energy management
2. Share energy vocabulary, billing, and benchmarking concepts
3. Learn how to identify and evaluate potential energy saving projects
4. Hear case study examples
5. Know about resources for your next steps on the energy management journey

These two sessions will complement and reinforce what you learned in this training series on biological nutrient removal and aeration modeling.

# Drivers for Improving Energy Management

- Energy use at POTW are typically 30-40% of the total energy use for municipal governments
- Operating costs 2nd to town staffing
- Tightening Operational Budgets
  - Industry loss, COVID-19, Capital Improvement Demands
- Continual Improvements Efforts
- Municipal Sustainability Goals
  - Local energy and carbon reduction goals, ISO 14001, Environmental Stewardship Initiative, other programs.

*Nationwide municipal WWTP consume 30 terawatts-hours of energy annual at a cost of approximately \$2 billion*

*WWTP energy recovery could be 4th after Wind, Solar, and biofuel as a renewable energy source*



# Renewable Energy Opportunities

Can some of this energy be recovered managed as renewable?

Possible future developments:

- Conversion to greater use of Anaerobic Digesters and capture methane with combined heat and power – by using other biosolids sources like food waste
- Microbial fuel cells (MFC)
- Complex operations could lead to Higher Pay \$\$ for Operators?



[https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2018/01/f46/WastewaterTreatmentDataGuide\\_Final\\_0118.pdf](https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2018/01/f46/WastewaterTreatmentDataGuide_Final_0118.pdf)

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337340063\\_Energy\\_use\\_and\\_challenges\\_in\\_current\\_wastewater\\_treatment\\_plants](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/337340063_Energy_use_and_challenges_in_current_wastewater_treatment_plants)



Waste Reduction Partners

## Energy Efficiency: The Opportunity

- Municipalities can save 15 to 30% on energy costs using efficient practices
- Achieve cost savings annually
- Plan for the future – “Do not outrun your headlights”
  
- <https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/energy-efficiency-water-utilities>



## Agenda – Two Sessions Energy Management Training

### Session One

Organize an Energy Management Program

Energy Vocabulary Literacy

Utility Billing – Understanding your billing

Baseline Data & Tracking (at utility billing level)

Benchmarking

Plant Survey & Evaluations:

### Session Two:

Common BMPs for Energy Management

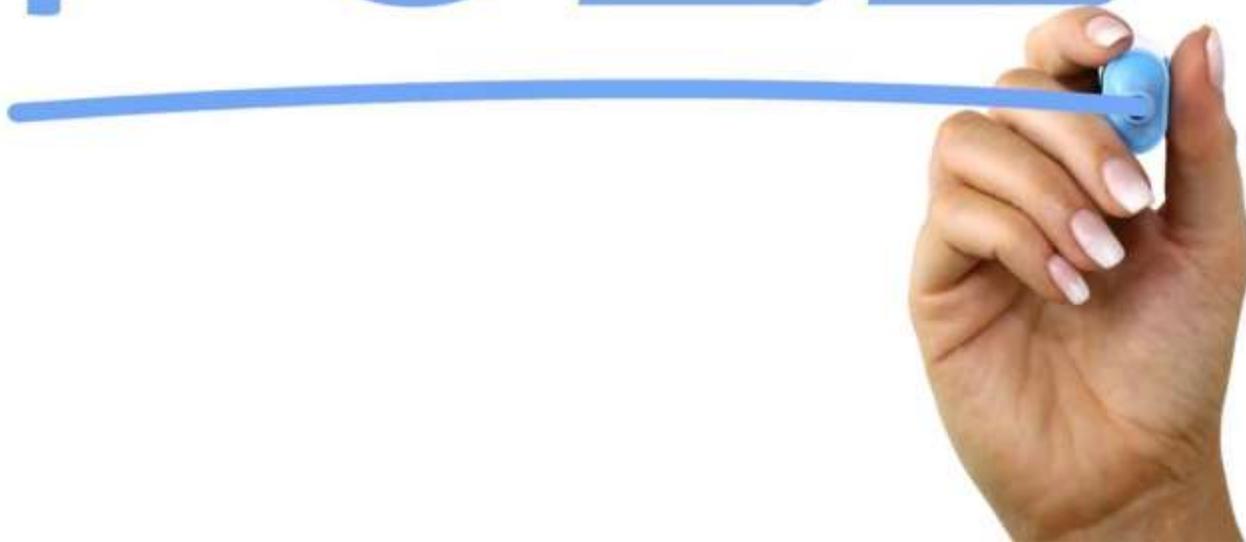
Renewables

OWASA: Energy Management Case  
Example – Mary Tiger

Organizational Support

Resources for Taking the Next Step

POLL



# WWTP Energy Management Sequence



1. Organize an Energy Management Program
2. Discover your Plant Baseline Energy Use
3. Plant(s) Evaluation
4. Energy Savings Possibilities
5. Start with No-cost and Low-cost Items
6. Get involved in setting Priorities for Higher Cost Potentials
7. Be aware of Planning for capital improvement
8. Assist in Tracking and Reporting Results

Adapted from: Wastewater Energy Management, NYSERDA, 2019

# What's your Energy IQ?

Energy Management Literacy



# Energy Vocabulary

- **kWh** – “energy use” - consumption of 1,000 watts electrical energy over a period of one hour  
. NOTE: Watts = volts x amps
- **kW** “energy demand” – maximum power used in a period of time measured in kilowatts (billed as KW in any 15 or 30-minute period during the billing month) kW as active power or sometimes as KVA (apparent power)
- **Rate Structures** – Sometime Complicated pricing protocol set by your utility which dictates cost of units of electricity (kWh), KW demand, service fees, base charges, on-Peak charges, riders, taxes and other fees. Types: General Service, Time of Use, Pilot, Real-Time Pricing, Renewables & others.
- **On-peak, Off-peak Periods** – Daily hours which set the price of both energy use KWH and demand, KW. Summer and Water month have unit peak periods. Off peak period charges are lower and the best time to schedule higher use at the WWTP.
- **Load Factor** – Average Load (kW) divided by Peak Load in a period of time given as a percentage,
- **Motor load** – The percentage of maximum load that an electric motor operates in an actual situation. A value of between 50 and 100% is typical. Below around 50% motor load, electrical motors are much less efficient
- **Energy Unit – Btu** It is necessary at times to convert kWh to Btu for comparison with other form of energy like Natural gas, LP gas, gasoline, etc. 1 kWh = 3,412 Btu
- **Therms** – Unit of Energy used for natural gas: 1 therm = 100,000 Btu, 1 Decatherm = 10 Therms = 1,000,000 Btu
- **GHG – Greenhouse Gases**, CO<sub>2e</sub>, commonly expresses Lbs, tons or metric tons CO<sub>2e</sub>  
KWH = 0.747 lbs CO<sub>2e</sub> (for NC electricity providers statewide, 2020)

# Energy Vocabulary

**Energy Use Intensity (EUI)** – This is a benchmark type parameter with energy units per unit of production. EPA relies on this parameter for comparison of WWTP relative to energy use nationwide and regularly publishes the results of studies

**Power Factor (PF)** is the ratio of working power, measured in kilowatts (kW), to apparent power, measured in kilovolt amperes (kVA)

**Horsepower (HP) vs. Killowatts (kW)** – One horsepower is equal to 0.746 kW or 1 kW = 1.341 HP

Janes Watt created this term to compare output of steam engines with the power of draft horses  $hp = F \times d / t$  where F = Force, d = distance and t = time

**Water Horsepower** – in units that operators use most frequently, the following equation:

**WHP = HQ / 3960** – H = change in pressure as in feet of water, Q = flow rate in gallons per minute, and the 3960 is a constant that enables use of the English units

# Demonstration of water horsepower equation

Plant conditions: 4 MGD, 4,000 gpm instantaneous Flow, Head 150 ft WC

$WHP = HQ / 3960$       Where H = head in ft WC and Q = flow in gpm

$WHP = 150 \times 4000 / 3960 = 151 \text{ hp};$

With a 200 hp motor on the pump, the motor load is about  $(151/200) \times 100 = \text{approx. } 76\%$

Operating at this motor load is an efficient operating condition

We need to consider the motor efficiency. Assuming the motor is 91% efficient, the input horsepower in electrical is  $151 \text{ hp} \times 1/0.91 = 166 \text{ hp}$     **ENERGY IN**

# Demonstration of water horsepower equation

WHP =  $150 \times 4000 / 3960 = 151$  hp      **ENERGY OUT**

The 166 hp is equivalent to  $166 \text{ hp} \times 746 \text{ watt/hp} \times 1 \text{ kw} / 1,000 \text{ watt} = 124$  kW      **ENERGY IN**

For 3 phase we must consider the power factor and current characteristics :

Typical power factor for induction motors is 0.85 and  $N \text{ (amps)} = \text{kW} \times 1000 / (\text{V} \times 1.732 \times \text{PF})$

For 124 kW and a system voltage of 460V, the Amp draw can be calculated as

$N = 124 \times 1000 / (460 \times 1.732 \times \text{PF}) = 184$  amps      Notice that the conversion from kW to W was necessary

# Demonstration of water horsepower equation

Plant conditions: 4 MGD, 4,000 gpm inst. Flow, Head 150 ft WC

HP input = (HQ / 3960) / motor efficiency

HP input = (150 x 4000/3960)/0.91 = 166 hp Equivalent to 124 kW

The amp draw was N = 184 amps with PF = 0.85; That is the average value you should find for the three legs of the 3 phase

If an operator or maintenance technician measures the Amperage draw on the 3 phase and knowing the voltage, then the kW input can be calculated to check its contribution to your facility bill

# Demonstration of water horsepower equation

Plant conditions: 4 MGD, 4,000 gpm Instantaneous Flow

HP input =  $(150 \times 4000 / 3960) / 0.91 = 166$  hp

The 166 hp is equivalent to  $166 \text{ hp} \times 746 \text{ watt/hp} \times 1 \text{ kw} / 1,000 \text{ watt} = 124$  kW

How many hours will the pump operate to meet the flow demand during an average monthly billing?

$4,000,000 \text{ gal/day} \times 1 \text{ min} / 4,000 \text{ gal} \times 1 \text{ hour} / 60 \text{ min} \times 30 \text{ day/month} = 500$  hour/month

# Demonstration of water horsepower equation

HP input =  $(150 \times 4000 / 3960) / 0.91 = 166 \text{ hp}$

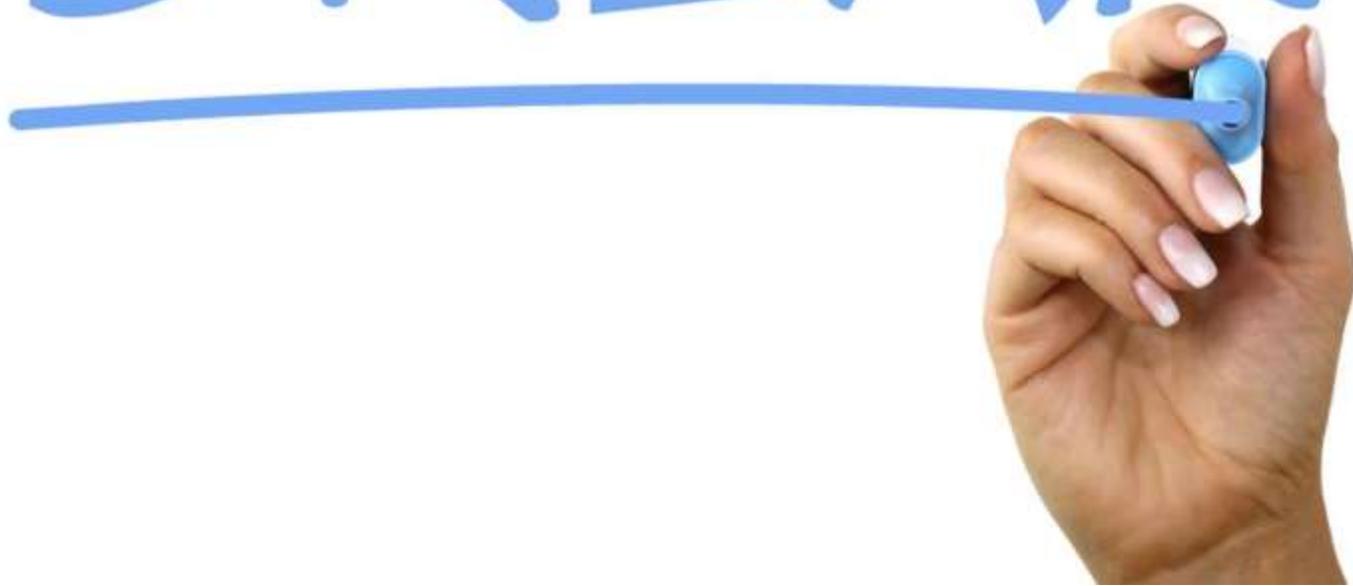
The 166 hp is equivalent to  $166 \text{ hp} \times 746 \text{ watt/hp} \times 1 \text{ kw} / 1,000 \text{ watt} = 124 \text{ kW}$

If you operate this pump and motor 500 hour in a monthly billing period, that results in 62,000 kWh so if your average rate is \$0.07 per kWh, the it could cost \$4,340 for electricity to operate the Main Lift pump

Questions?

Comments?

BREAK



# Demystifying Your Utility Bill maybe...

Electrical Utility Billing and Rates Examples

# Example Duke Energy Residential Bill



duke-energy.com  
800.777.9898

## Your Energy Bill

page 1 of 2

Service address  
123 Sample St  
City NC 00000

Bill date Jul 9, 2020  
For service Jun 7 - Jul 8  
31 days

Account number 999 999 999

### Billing summary

Previous amount due	\$ 106.28
Payment received	- 106.28
Residential service	114.37
Renewable energy rider	0.07
Sales tax	8.01
<b>Total amount due Aug 5</b>	<b>\$122.45</b>



Thank you for your payment.

Your current rate is Residential Service Electric (RE).

Your current electric charges include a basic facilities charge of \$14.00.

For a complete listing of all North Carolina residential rates and riders, visit [duke-energy.com/rates](http://duke-energy.com/rates).

### How does this month compare to the same time last year?

	Jul 2020	Jul 2019
Energy used	1,092 kWh	968 kWh
Days in billing period	31	32
Average kWh per day	35 kWh	30 kWh
Average cost per day	\$3.89	\$3.15

### Current electric usage for meter number 999999999

Actual reading on Jul 8	15743
Previous reading on Jun 7	- 14651
Energy used	1,092 kWh



A kilowatt-hour (kWh) is a measure of the energy used by a 1,000-watt appliance in one hour. A 10-watt LED lightbulb would take 100 hours to use 1 kWh.



CITY OF SALISBURY  
1915 GRUBB FERRY RD

## Sample Bill: Grant Creek WWTP, Salisbury

Account Number  
Verification Code  
Bill Date 03/19/2021  
**Current Charges Past Due After 04/05/2021**

Service From: FEB 16 to MAR 18 ( 30 Days)

Your next scheduled meter reading will occur between APR 20 and APR 23

PREVIOUS BILL AMOUNT	PAYMENTS (-)	NEW CHARGES (+)	ADJUSTMENTS (+ OR -)	AMOUNT DUE (=)
\$11,149.24	\$11,149.24	\$11,623.02	\$0.00	\$11,623.02

METER NUMBER	METER READINGS: PREVIOUS	METER READINGS: PRESENT	MULTIPLIER	TOTAL USAGE	RATE SCHEDULE DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
910567					OPT-V TOU Secondary Small Gen Customer Charge	32.17
	0.00	1.32	300	396 KW	On-Peak Actual Demand(Winter)	
				396 KW	On-Peak Billing Demand	3,815.97
	0.00	1.32	300	396 KW	Off-Peak Actual Demand	
	5621.975	5786.727	300	49,426 KWH	On-Peak Energy(Winter)	2,786.34
	43114.385	43859.925	300	174,236 KWH	Off-Peak Energy	4,224.35
					Renewable Energy Rider	3.81
					Sales Tax	760.38

<b>Amount Due</b>	<b>11,623.02</b>
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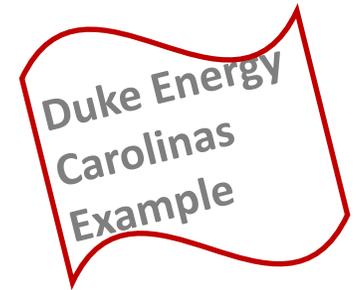
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SCHEDULE OPT-V (NC)  
 OPTIONAL POWER SERVICE, TIME OF USE  
 WITH VOLTAGE DIFFERENTIAL



TYPE OF SERVICE:

RATE:

III Secondary Service

Delivery voltage less than or equal to 600 volts where the maximum on-peak actual demand during the months of June September is as follows: Small -- less than or equal to 1000 kW; Medium -- greater than 1000 kW but less than or equal 3000 kW; Large – greater than 3000 kW

	<u>Small</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Large</u>
A. Basic Facilities Charge	\$32.17	\$32.17	\$32.17
B. Demand Charge			
On-Peak Demand Charge per kW of Billing Demand per month June 1 – September 30 (Summer)	\$17.0366	\$15.8699	\$13.6565
On-Peak Demand Charge per kW of Billing Demand per month October 1 – May 31 (Winter)	\$9.6363	\$8.8081	\$7.5835
C. Energy Charge			
All On-Peak Energy per month, per kWh	6.2351 ¢	6.3444 ¢	6.3359 ¢
All Off-Peak Energy per month, per kWh	3.0222 ¢	3.0883 ¢	3.0750 ¢

DETERMINATION OF ON-PEAK AND OFF-PEAK HOURS

RIDERS: (9 LISTED)

DETERMINATION OF BILLING DEMAND:

POWER FACTOR CORRECTION:

OTHER....



Waste Reduction Partners



CITY OF SALISBURY  
1915 GRUBB FERRY RD

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910567					OPT-V TOU Secondary Small Gen Customer Charge	32.17
	0.00	1.32	300	398 KW	On-Peak Actual Demand(Winter)	
				396 KW	On-Peak Billing Demand	3,815.97
	0.00	1.32	300	396 KW	Off-Peak Actual Demand	
	5621.975	5786.727	300	49,426 KWH	On-Peak Energy(Winter)	2,786.34
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Electricity Usage	This Month	Last Year
Total KWH	101,100	106,200
Days	28	30
AVG KWH per Day	3,611	3,540
AVG Cost per Day	\$285.78	\$264.48

49,426 KWH	On-Peak Energy(Winter)	2,786.34
174,236 KWH	Off-Peak Energy	4,224.35
	Renewable Energy Rider	3.81
	Sales Tax	760.38

<b>Amount Due</b>	<b>11,623.02</b>
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# Understanding On/Off Peak Electric Rates: Nano Plant

Running Plant during "off-peak" hours (Green zone) is **28% cheaper**

Every "off-peak" hour (Blue zone) Avoided **saves \$7.34/hour**

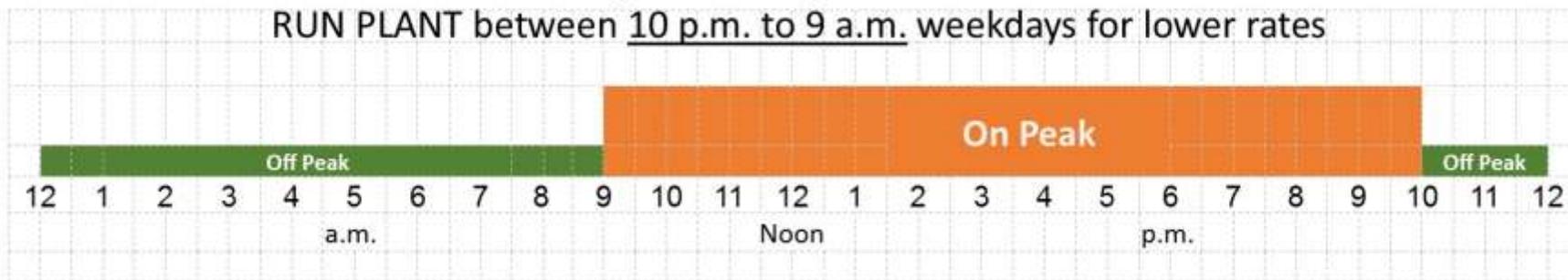
**Water Production Power Costs**  
 Typical Electricity Demand: 612 KW  
 On-Peak Demand: \$8—\$10.60/KW/Mo.  
 Average Cost: **\$643 per Day**  
 Typical Power Bill: \$234,000 per year

Operator's Example

## Summer Season

April 1 - September 30

RUN PLANT between 10 p.m. to 9 a.m. weekdays for lower rates



## Winter Season

October 1 - March 31

RUN PLANT between 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays for lower rates



Weekends and (Duke) Holidays are Off-Peak— lower cost.

# NC Coop bill example

## Your energy summary

Account

Billed for 201 CASEY LN (SEWER PLANT FRONT) on October 1, 2018

### Charges

From your last summary

Amount	\$9,957.75
Payment Received	-9,957.75
<b>Balance before new Charges</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

#### New charges this summary

NC REPS	2.44
Distribution Demand 25 kW @ \$2.15	53.75
Distribution Demand 256.088 kW @ \$1.18	302.18
Supply Demand 281.088 kW @ \$4	1,124.35
Electric Service	7,173.57
NC Sales Tax 7.0%	605.94
<b>Current Charges</b>	<b>\$9,262.23</b>
<b>Total Amount Due</b>	<b>\$9,262.23</b>

### Usage

Readings and usage

Meter <b>8388715</b> (LP-4)	
08/31/2018 to 10/01/2018	
Previous reading	44799
Current reading	45273
Meter multiplier	192
kWh	91008
kW - Demand	281.088

#### Your Special Messages

- You will now find more detailed line items on your bill. Please note these are not new charges and your rate has not increased. The additional detail is to provide you with more information. If you have questions, please contact us.

# Calculating Your Baseline Energy Use Data & Tracking

## Considerations

**What** Decide what data you should track.

- Scope: plant, collection, system
- Multiple electric meters, gas meters, multiple utilities

**How** What's the process & who's doing it?

- Accessing your utility(ies) use data
- Monthly tracking, annual summary
- Data collection systems – spreadsheets, Energy Star, ICLEA -Clearpath, and s

**Why** What's the purpose of the tracking?

- Operational feedback
- Municipal energy, carbon, GHG reduction goals



Dollar/Usage Summary

Blue Ridge Energy

Name/Address: Town of Boone,  
PO Box 192  
Boone, NC 28607-0192

Example  
COOP Use &  
Cost Data

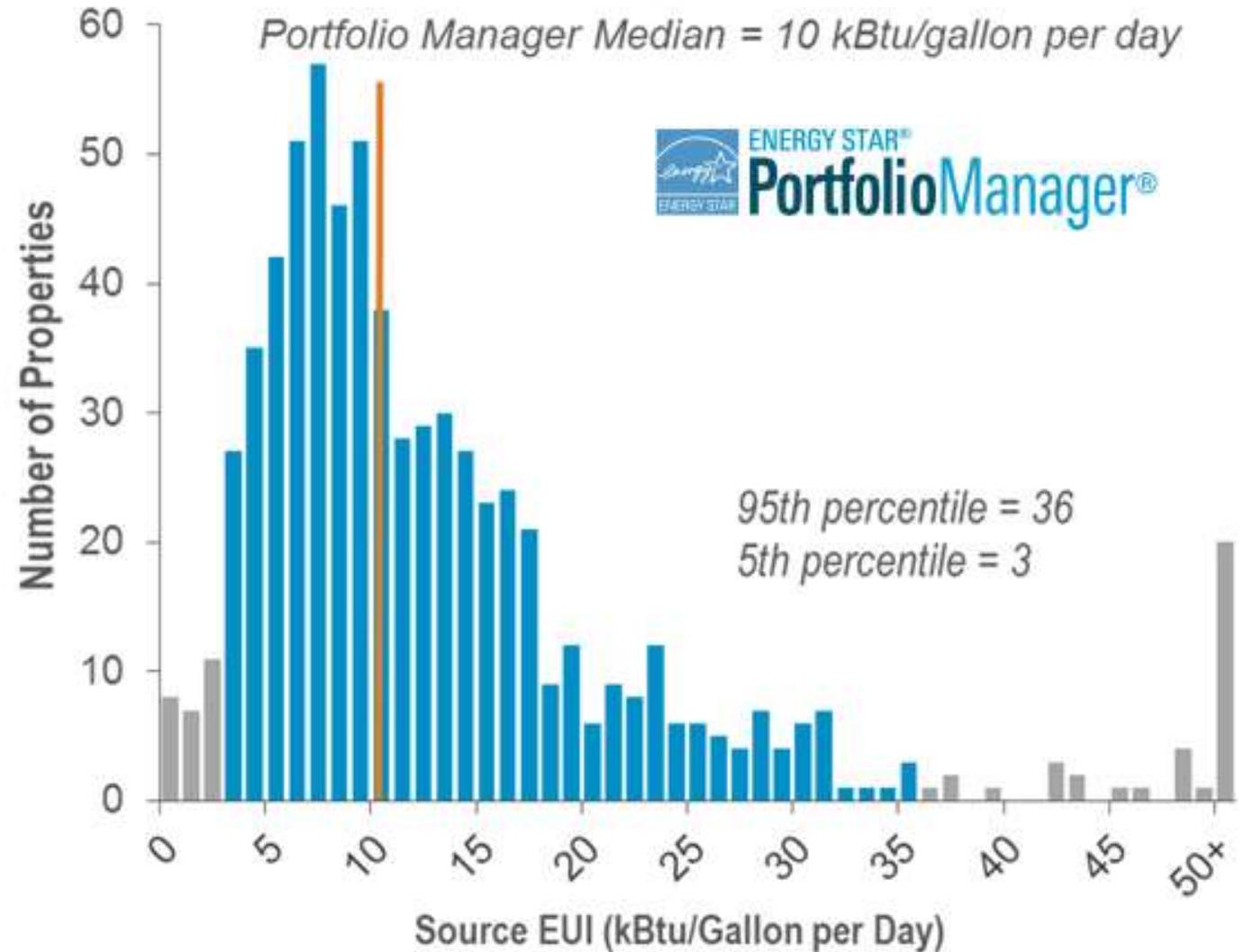
Accountno	Bill Date	Billed			Adjustments			Total		
		Billed Amt	KWH Amt	KWH	Billed Amt	KWH Amt	KWH	Billed Amt	KWH Amt	KWH
24202100	04-SEP-2019	\$19,470.75	\$15,496.58	209,664	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,470.75	\$15,496.58	209,664
24202100	01-AUG-2019	\$16,387.20	\$13,232.38	190,080	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$16,387.20	\$13,232.38	190,080
24202100	01-JUL-2019	\$20,314.49	\$16,043.45	212,544	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$20,314.49	\$16,043.45	212,544
24202100	03-JUN-2019	\$18,396.38	\$14,740.14	205,056	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$18,396.38	\$14,740.14	205,056
24202100	01-MAY-2019	\$19,634.45	\$15,795.77	222,912	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,634.45	\$15,795.77	222,912
24202100	01-APR-2019	\$21,183.87	\$17,169.24	248,832	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$21,183.87	\$17,169.24	248,832
24202100	01-MAR-2019	\$19,673.34	\$15,829.13	223,488	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,673.34	\$15,829.13	223,488
24202100	01-FEB-2019	\$20,736.34	\$16,882.27	248,832	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$20,736.34	\$16,882.27	248,832
24202100	02-JAN-2019	\$22,038.11	\$17,716.96	248,832	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$22,038.11	\$17,716.96	248,832
24202100	03-DEC-2018	\$19,175.30	\$15,459.15	220,032	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,175.30	\$15,459.15	220,032
24202100	02-NOV-2018	\$21,284.42	\$17,090.15	239,040	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$21,284.42	\$17,090.15	239,040
24202100	01-OCT-2018	\$20,374.54	\$16,430.76	233,856	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$20,374.54	\$16,430.76	233,856
24202100	04-SEP-2018	\$19,065.70	\$15,531.73	229,824	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,065.70	\$15,531.73	229,824
24202100	01-AUG-2018	\$16,867.28	\$13,683.01	199,872	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$16,867.28	\$13,683.01	199,872
24202100	02-JUL-2018	\$17,294.90	\$13,855.90	192,960	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$17,294.90	\$13,855.90	192,960
24202100	01-JUN-2018	\$19,248.21	\$15,353.21	209,664	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,248.21	\$15,353.21	209,664
24202100	01-MAY-2018	\$18,944.11	\$15,352.46	222,912	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$18,944.11	\$15,352.46	222,912
24202100	02-APR-2018	\$18,317.85	\$14,680.64	204,480	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$18,317.85	\$14,680.64	204,480
24202100	01-MAR-2018	\$18,258.37	\$14,684.73	207,360	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$18,258.37	\$14,684.73	207,360
24202100	01-FEB-2018	\$19,862.36	\$16,025.64	228,672	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,862.36	\$16,025.64	228,672
24202100	02-JAN-2018	\$17,825.00	\$14,288.66	199,296	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$17,825.00	\$14,288.66	199,296
24202100	01-DEC-2017	\$16,610.42	\$13,332.56	187,200	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$16,610.42	\$13,332.56	187,200
24202100	01-NOV-2017	\$19,063.56	\$15,192.58	206,784	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$19,063.56	\$15,192.58	206,784
24202100	02-OCT-2017	\$16,602.23	\$13,268.21	183,168	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	\$16,602.23	\$13,268.21	183,168



# Benchmarking

## EPA Energy Star, Portfolio Manager

- Energy Use Intensity (EUI) Usually given in energy unit per production or process unit per time
- EPA uses kBtu/gpd or thousand Btu per gallon per day
- Median value 10 kBtu/gallon per day (1377 plant reporting, 2015)
- “Source” vs. “Site” Energy Use
- NC Plants: 11 - 25 kBtu/gpd



# Benchmarking

## New York State Data (2012/2013)

Plant Size Category	No. of plants	Energy Use kWh/mg
NY State Average		1,800
< 1 mgd	520	4,620*
1 – 5 mgd	106	2,300
5 – 20 mgd	43	1,970
20 – 75 mgd	19	1,370
> 75 mgd	14	1,280

Source:

Wastewater Energy Management: Best Practices Handbook, March 2019, NYSERDA

Water Environment Federation, MOT No. 32 for WWTP (2010)

## WEF MOP 32 (2010)

Plant Size	Energy Use kWh/mg
1 – mgd	2,951
5 – mgd	1,926
10 – mgd	1,791
20 - mgd	1,676
50 – mgd	1,588
100 - mgd	1,558

# Benchmarking - Internally

## Evaluate

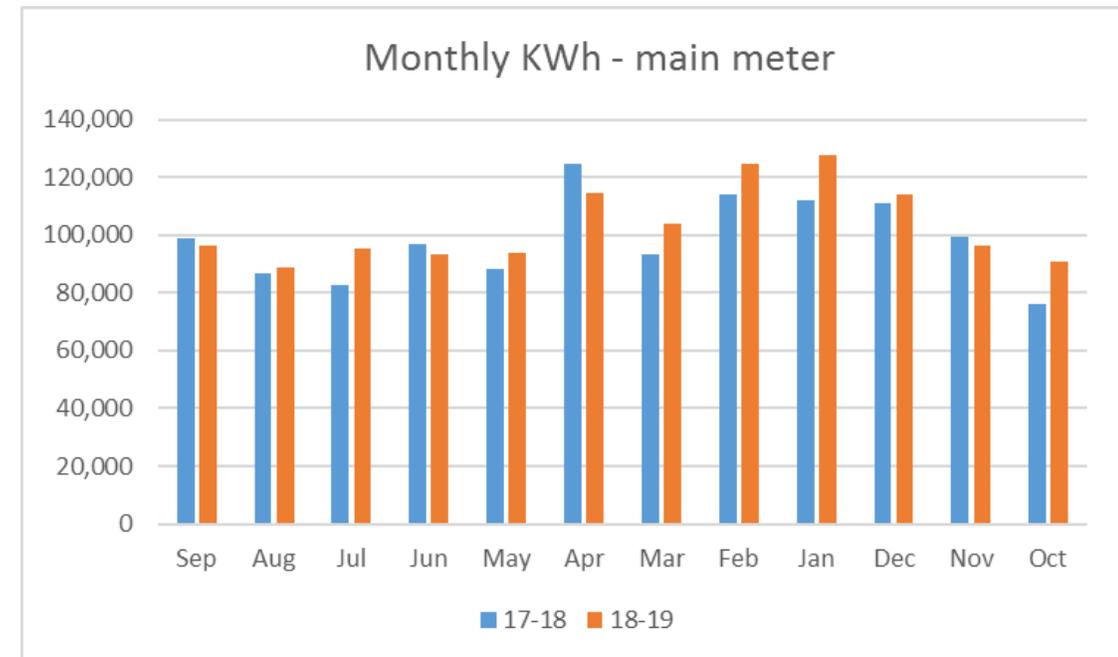
- Whole Plant
- Individual Processes (if metered separately)

## Compare

- Month to month
- Year to year
- Season to season

## Parameters

- kWh/million gallons treated
- kWh/Pound of BOD removed
- Million Btu/Million gallons Treated



With your internal data collected, It may be useful to compare your plant with other facilities using the benchmark

# WWTP Energy Management Sequence

## Plant Evaluation

### Blowers

Aeration and Aerobic Digestion



### Pumps

Main Lift/ RAS / WAS



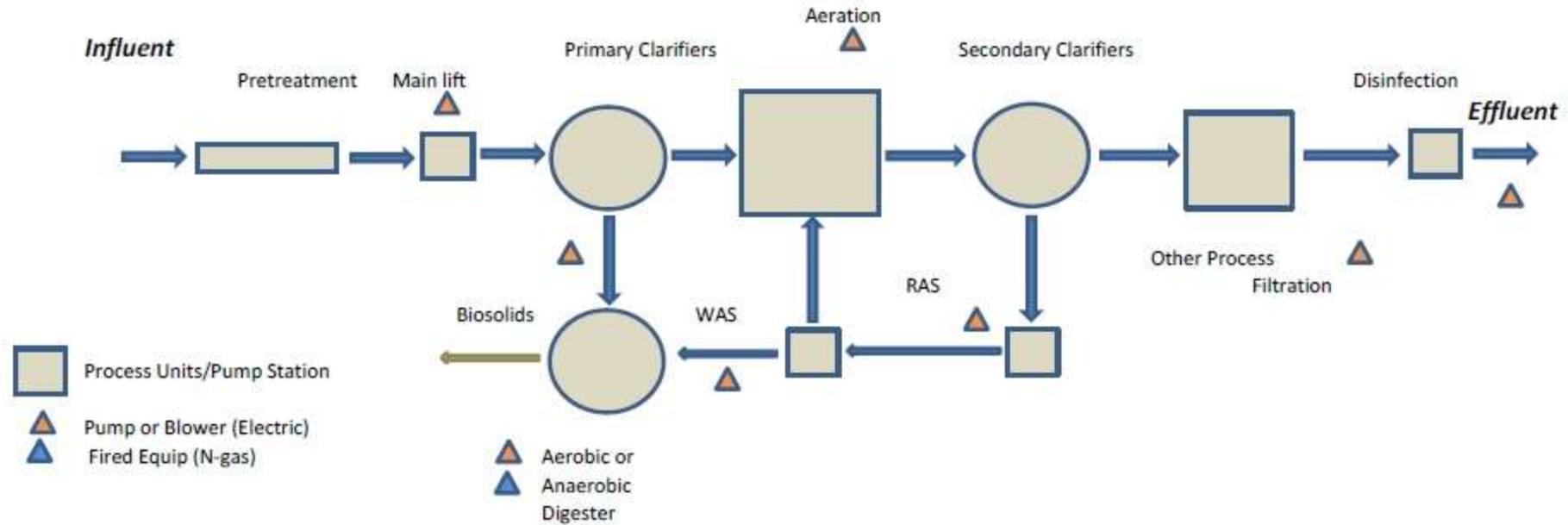
### Compressors

DAF / Sludge Transfer/ Misc Process



# WWTP Energy Management Sequence

SCHMATIC OF MEDIUM SIZE WWTP with ENERGY USES



# WWTP Energy Management Sequence

## Plant Evaluation

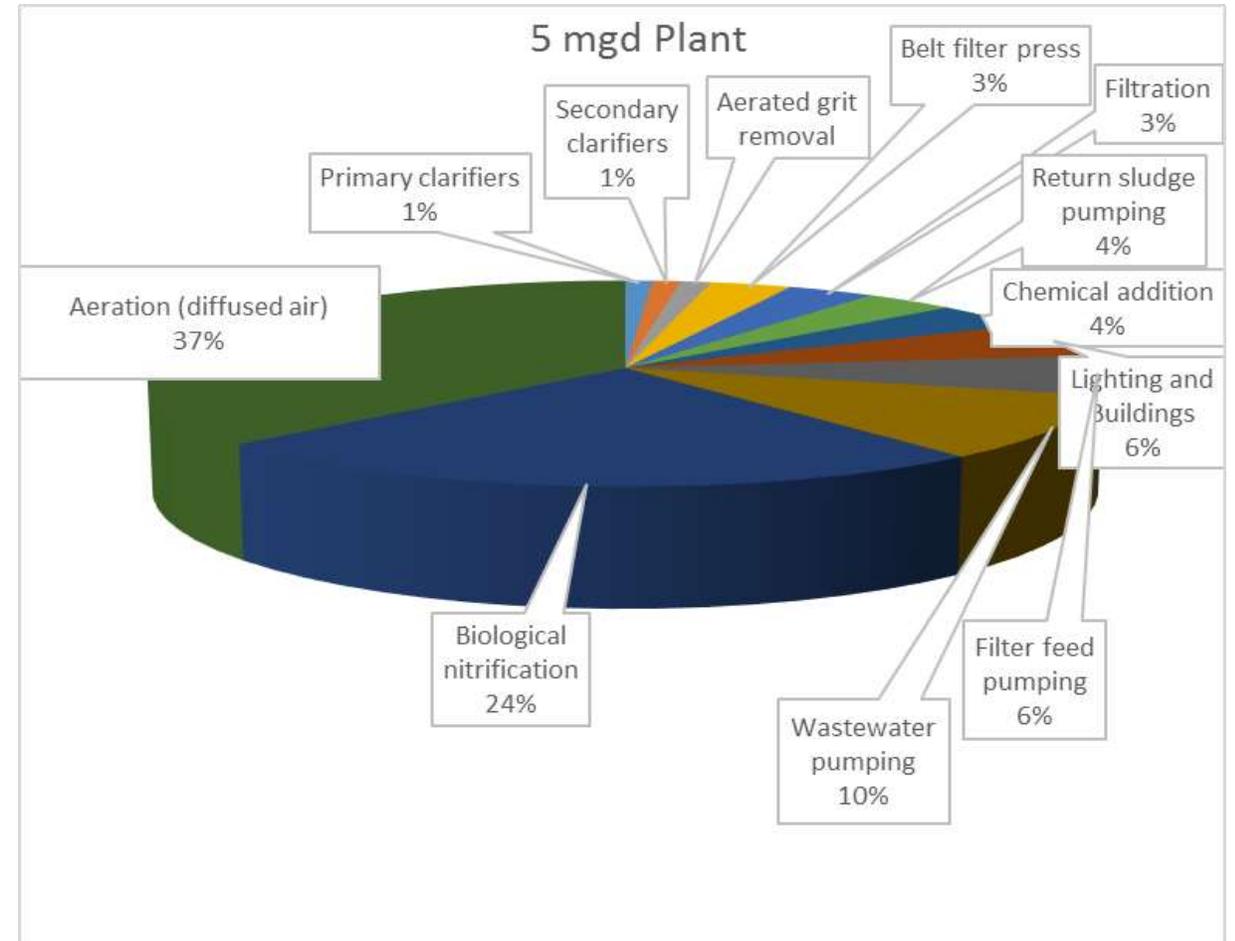
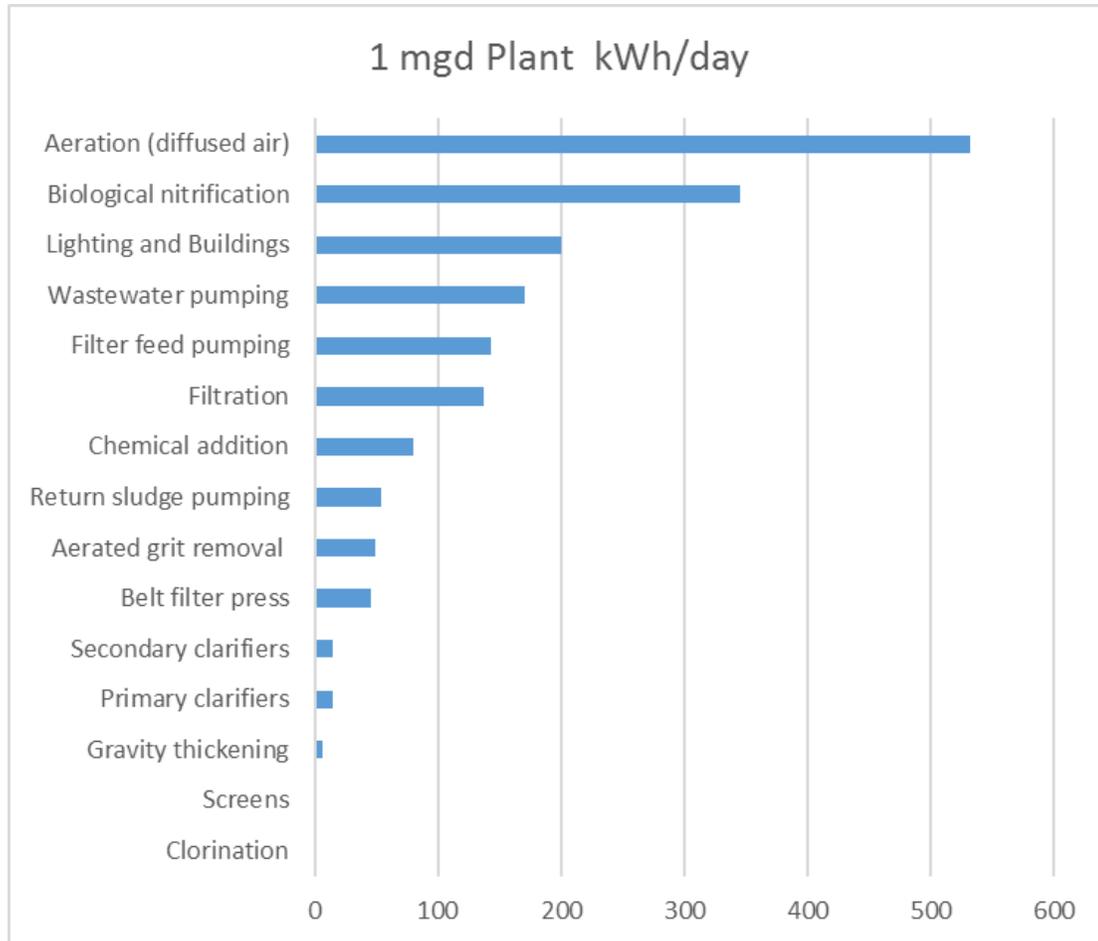
Energy Balance :  $\text{input} = \text{output} + \text{accumulation}$

Electrical Energy input is recorded, some is wasted due to inefficiency of motors, drives

Energy Output can be estimated for pumps - flow against head (WHP)

Energy used by blowers, mixers can be estimated using time of operation and amp draw

# Typical Energy Use Balance - WWTP



Source: WEF MOP No. 35 2010

# WWTP Energy Management Sequence

## Plant Evaluation

- What are the sizes of your equipment, how many hours per day does the equipment operate, and what are the parameters that influence energy use?
- What are the efficiency ratings for different pieces of equipment?







Thanks to following utilities for sharing demonstration information and photos.



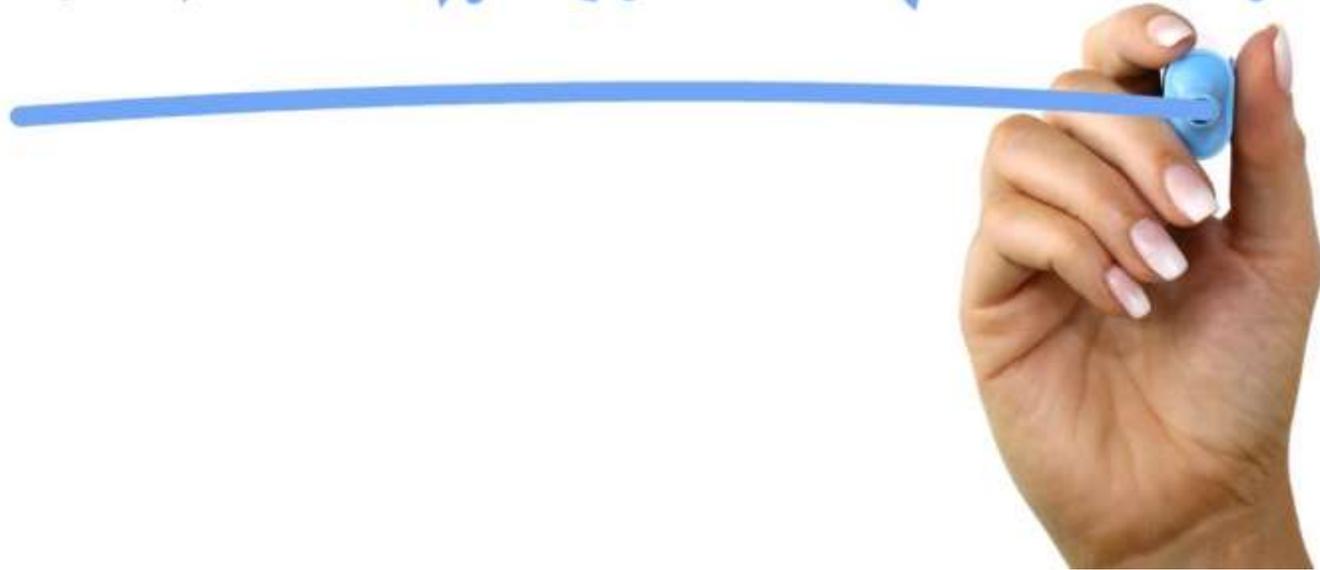
Acknowledgements

Questions?

Comments?



THANK YOU



Waste Reduction Partners