



Energy Management Workshop #1

Energy Management and Overall System Management

- -Water Loss Reduction
- -Asset Management





This program is made possible under a cooperative agreement with EPA.

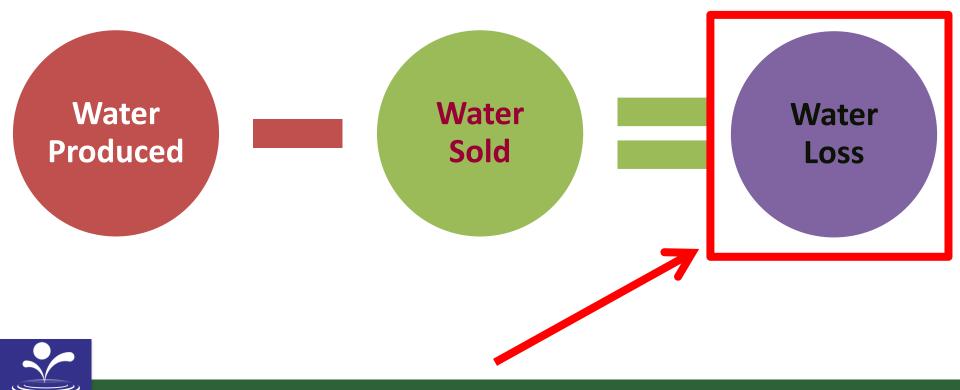
Water Loss tied to Energy Management

- Case Study Wisconsin
 - 1997-2000: Average use was 1.6 kWh per 1,000 gallons of water produced = \$0.086 per 1,000 gallons of water produced
 - 23.5 billion gallons lost per year

 $-23,500,000 \times $0.086 = ^ $2 \text{ million on } 38 \text{ million}$ kWh to produce lost water



DOES THIS LOOK FAMILIAR?





Water Loss

WHAT DOES THIS VALUE REPRESENT?







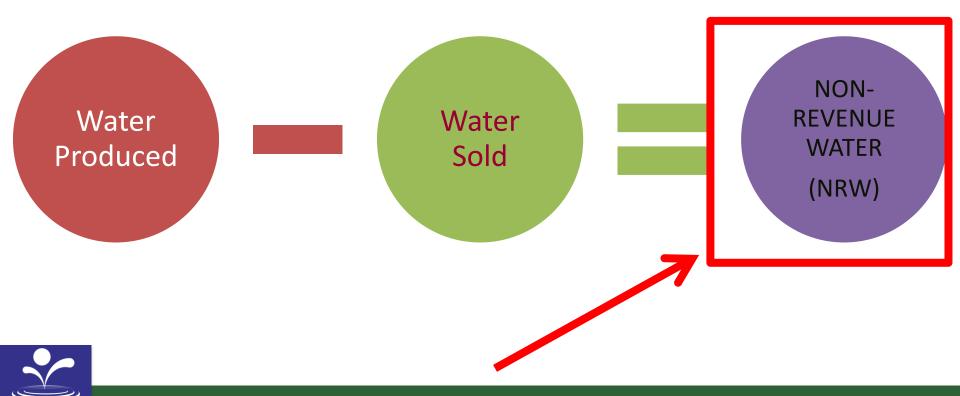




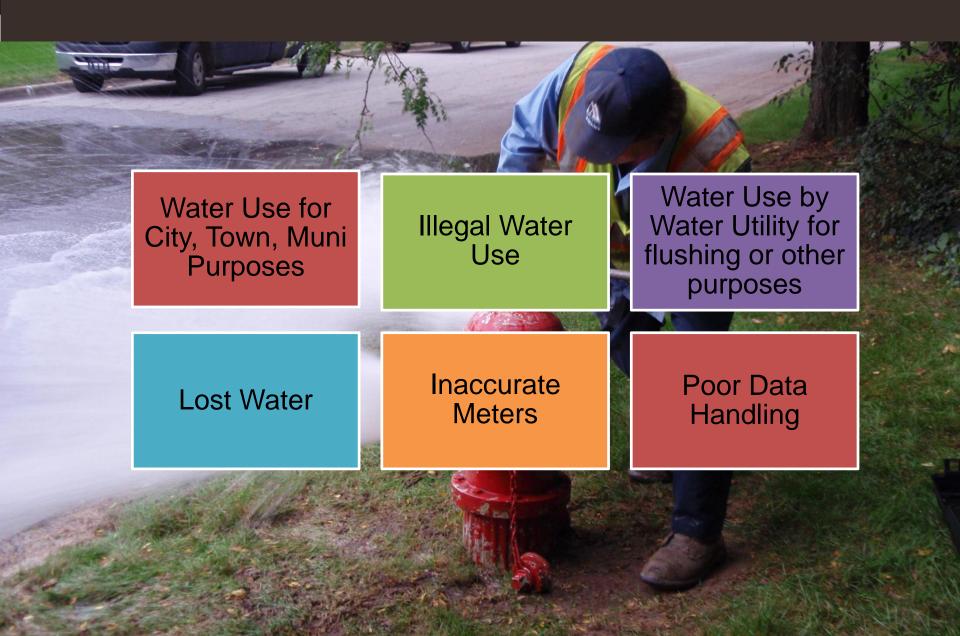




THIS VALUE IS NOT WATER LOSS



NON-REVENUE WATER:



WHY CARE ABOUT NRW?

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: REDUCE USE, DELAY NEED FOR NEW SOURCE

FINANCIAL: GAIN REVENUE & CUT
COSTS

OPERATIONAL: BETTER
UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR SYSTEM

SYSTEM INTEGRITY: BOTH DATA HANDLING AND PIPE INFRASTRUCTURE

Establish
Nature of
the
Problem

Develop
Funding Plan
(Assess Potential
for Increased
Revenue to Fund
Part of the
Program)

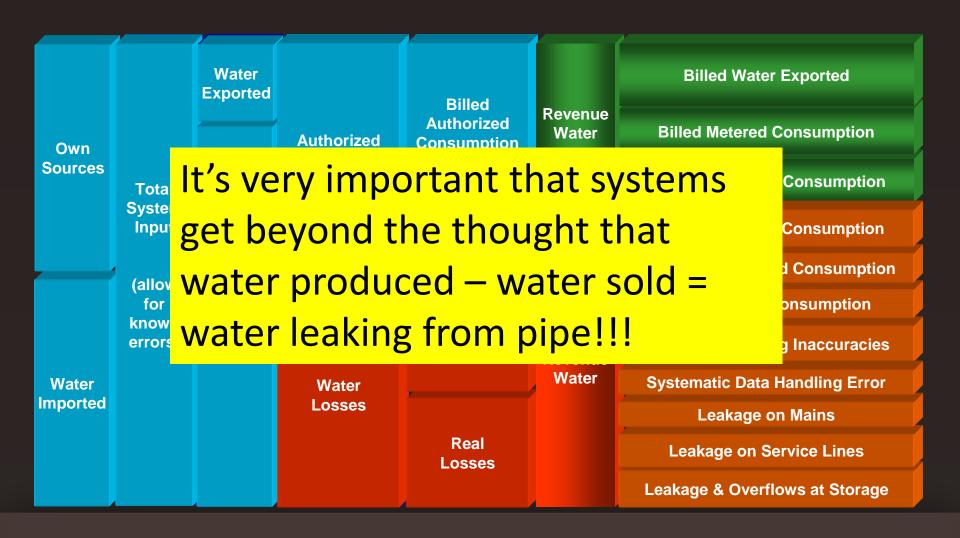
WATER LOSS
AS A PROCESS

Set Goals

Prioritize
Strategies
for
Implementation



Choose Appropriate Strategies



CONDUCT A WATER AUDIT TO DETERMINE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM



If we don't understand the nature of the problem, we may apply the wrong solution.







IWA/AWWA Standard Water Balance

Water **Billed Water Exported Exported Billed** Revenue **Authorized Billed Metered Consumption** Water Own **Authorized** Consumption **Sources** Consumption Total **Billed Unmetered Consumption System** Input **Unbilled Unbilled Metered Consumption Authorized** Consumption **Unbilled Unmetered Consumption** (allow Water **Supplied** for **Unauthorized Consumption** known Non-**Apparent Customer Metering Inaccuracies** errors) Revenue Losses Water Water **Systematic Data Handling Errors** Water **Imported** Losses **Leakage on Mains** Real **Leakage on Service Lines** Losses **Leakage & Overflows at Storage**



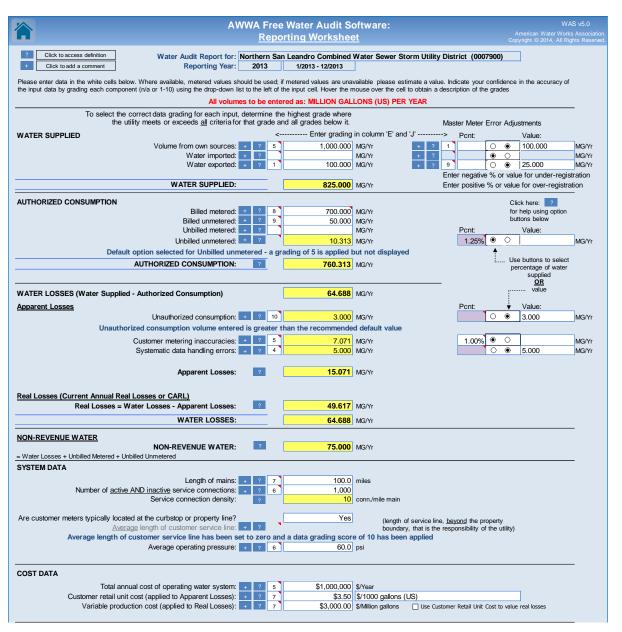


Goal: No "unaccounted for" water

All Water placed in it's applicable category

AWWA Free Water Audit Software







Industry Standard (M36)

Free

Defaults provided

~10 Volume Inputs ~7 System Data Inputs

awwa.org/waterlosscontrol



Inputs

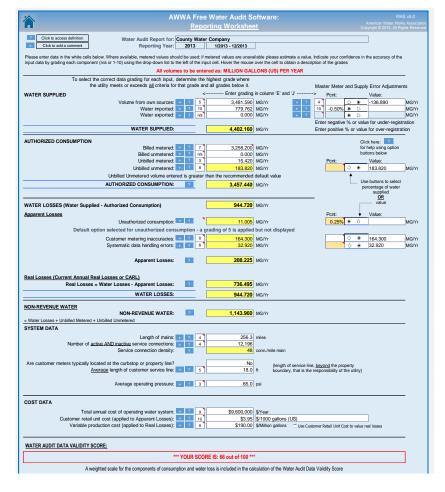
13 Volume inputs

5 System attribute inputs

3 Cost inputs

21 total

After defaults & n/a's: only about <u>10-15</u> inputs to deal with





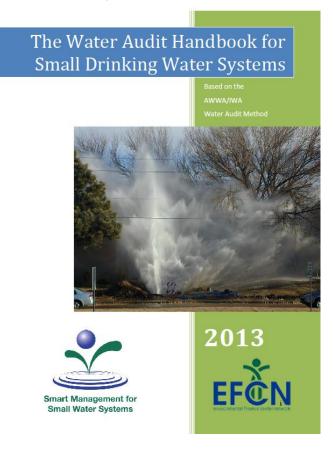
Resource: AWWA Water Audit Software© (version 5.0)

- Free Excel Workbook at <u>http://www.awwa.org/resources-</u> <u>tools/water-knowledge/water-loss-</u> <u>control.aspx</u>
- Must log in or register to access the tool the tool is free



Resource: EFCN's "The Water Audit Handbook for Small Drinking Water Systems"

 http://efcnetwork.org/ documents/2014/01/ water-audithandbook.pdf





Asset Management tied to Energy Management

 The process of Energy Management follows a similar framework to Asset Management. Combining the two provides the utility with the tools to develop a comprehensive program of managing its assets in a costeffective, environmentally sound and energy efficient manner.





ASSETS CAN BE SEPARATED BY CLASS/CATEGORY





It costs money to construct, operate, maintain, repair, rehabilitate and replace the assets

You most likely don't have all the money you need to do everything that needs to be done within the facility.....



Therefore, you have to make choices about where to spend the money





Asset management helps you determine how, where, and when to spend your money

Asset management is first and foremost a process to help you run your systems in a better way









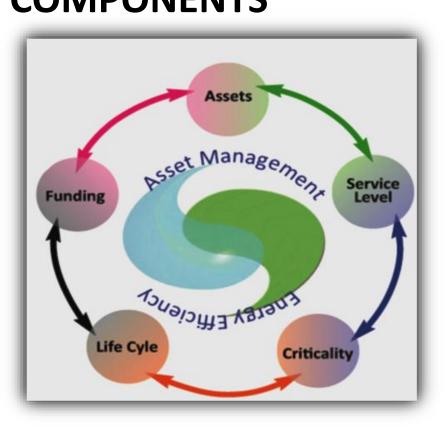
CURRENT STATE OF THE ASSETS

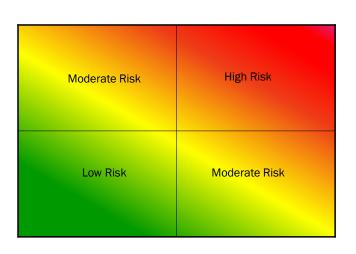












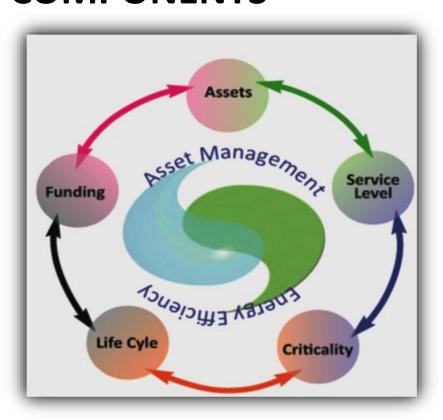
CRITICALITY















THE BENEFITS OF USING ASSET MANAGEMENT

- ✓ Better operational decisions
- ✓ Improved emergency response
- ✓ Greater ability to plan and pay for future repairs and replacements
- ✓ Increased knowledge of asset location and condition
- ✓ Increased understanding of which assets are critical to the utility
- ✓ More efficient operation
- ✓ Improved customer communication & service.
- ✓ Easier rate-setting
- ✓ Rates based on sound information
- ✓ Increased acceptance of rates
- ✓ Better prioritization of capital improvement projects



