



Going with the Flow: Water Utilities Enhancing Energy Efficiency, Management, and Recovery

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Los Angeles
Department of
Water & Power

BETTER BUILDING CHALLENGE



Better Plants Challenge

U.S. Department of Energy
May 2016

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Assistant Director – Water Operations
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power





Water System Overview

Our Water System infrastructure:

- Service Area (473 sq. miles)
- Residents served 4 million
- About 697,100 water service accounts
- About 7,260 miles of distribution mains
- 114 local tanks / reservoirs
- 9 LAA reservoirs
- 88 pump stations
- 421 pressure regulator stations
- 23 chlorination stations
- 7 fluoridation stations
- 60,400 fire hydrants
- 1 Filtration Plant
- 1 Ultraviolet Plant





Sources of Water for Los Angeles



Bay Delta

Sierra Mountains

LA Aqueduct

State Water Project

Colorado River Aqueduct

Local Groundwater, Stormwater, Conservation & Recycling



Overview:

- Organization goals or desired outcome
- Barriers/Challenges
- Approach
- Execution
- Measuring success
- Outcome





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SHOWCASE PROJECT

Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant

Oxygen Plant

Lighting

Flash Mixers

VFD's

Shade Balls





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OXYGEN PLANT

Cryogenic

- Twin 900hp compressors (4160V)
- 4 hour typical startup time
- Maintenance intensive
- Operated manually
- 30 years old (Life expectancy 26 years)



VSA (Vacuum Swing Adsorption)

- Twin 250hp blowers (480V)
- 10-minute startup time
- Minimal Maintenance
- Fully Automated



Savings:

- Annual Cost Savings: \$322k
- **Decrease in energy consumption: 44%**



LIGHTING, FLASH MIXERS, VFD

Lighting:

- 3000+ LED bulbs
- Annual Cost Savings: Min \$57K
- **44% decrease in energy consumption**

Flash Mixers:

- Original
 - 4 100hp motors
 - Paddle wheel mixing
- New
 - 4 50hp pumps
 - 4 50hp backup units
 - Jet mixing
- Annual Cost Savings: \$186K
- **49% decrease in energy consumption**

Variable Frequency Drives:

- Upgrading 16 obsolete VFD's
 - 12 qty (30hp)
 - 4 qty (200hp)



SHADE BALLS

To Date:

- 96 Million Balls
- \$34.5 Million (\$0.36 each)
- Protects water quality
- Saves 300 MG/Year
- Reduces Chlorine usage by 95%
- Annual Cost Savings: \$17k
- **67% decrease in energy consumption**



Locations:

- Admin Buildings \ Work Yards
- Treatment Facilities
- Pump Stations



Analytical Tools:

- Sustainability Software
- Water/Energy nexus

Work Facilities:

- Cooling system
- Solar
- LED Lighting
- Drought tolerant landscaping

Stations:

- Energy efficient pumps and motors
- Optimizing equipment selection
- Time of day pumping





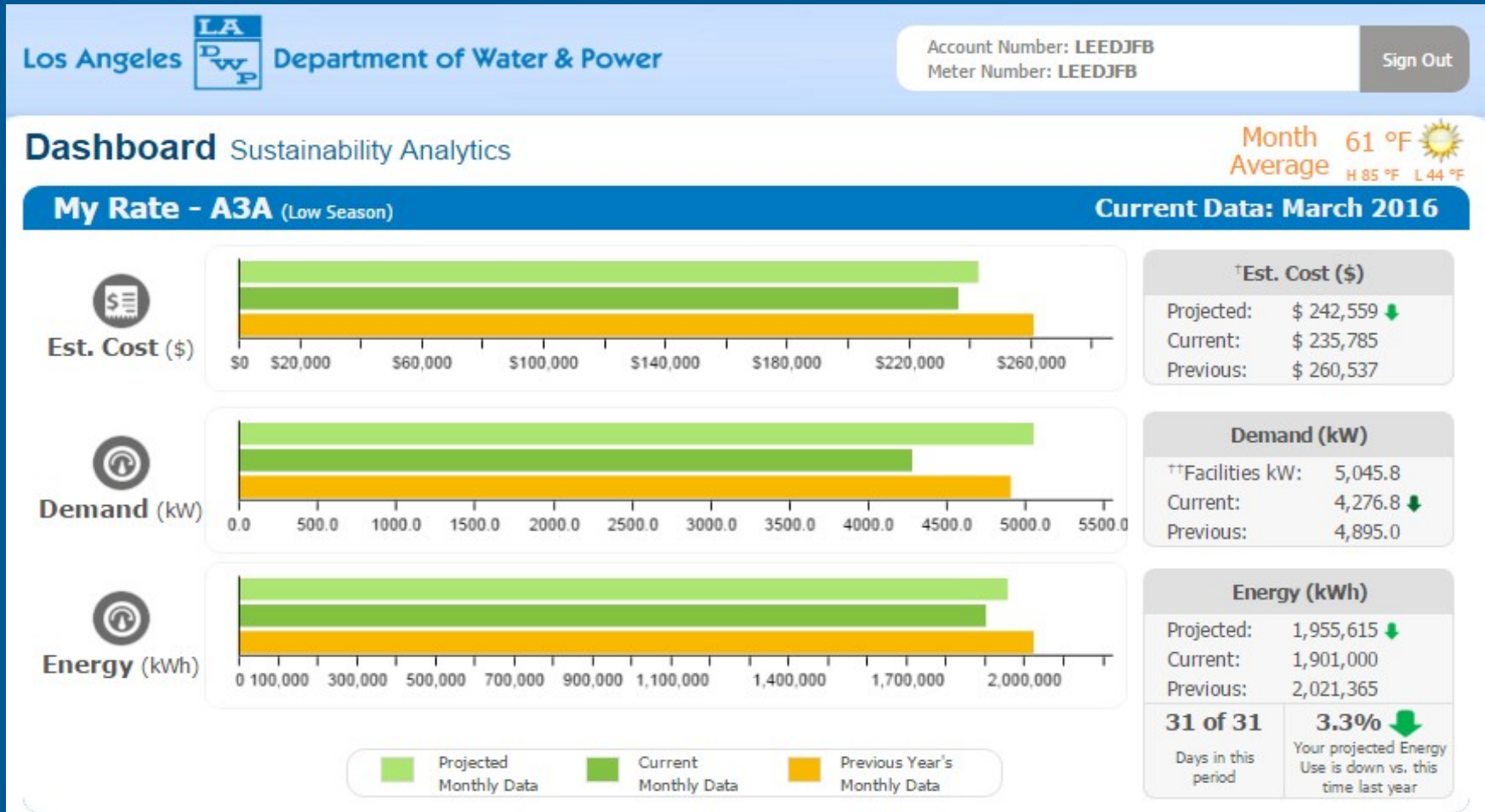
SUSTAINABILITY TOOLS OVERVIEW

- Web Access to track facility load usage
- Easy to use sustainability dashboard
- Key performance indicators
- Historical usage tracking
- Drill down to monthly and daily usage
- Temperature integration
- Energy Star data requirements
- Export capabilities



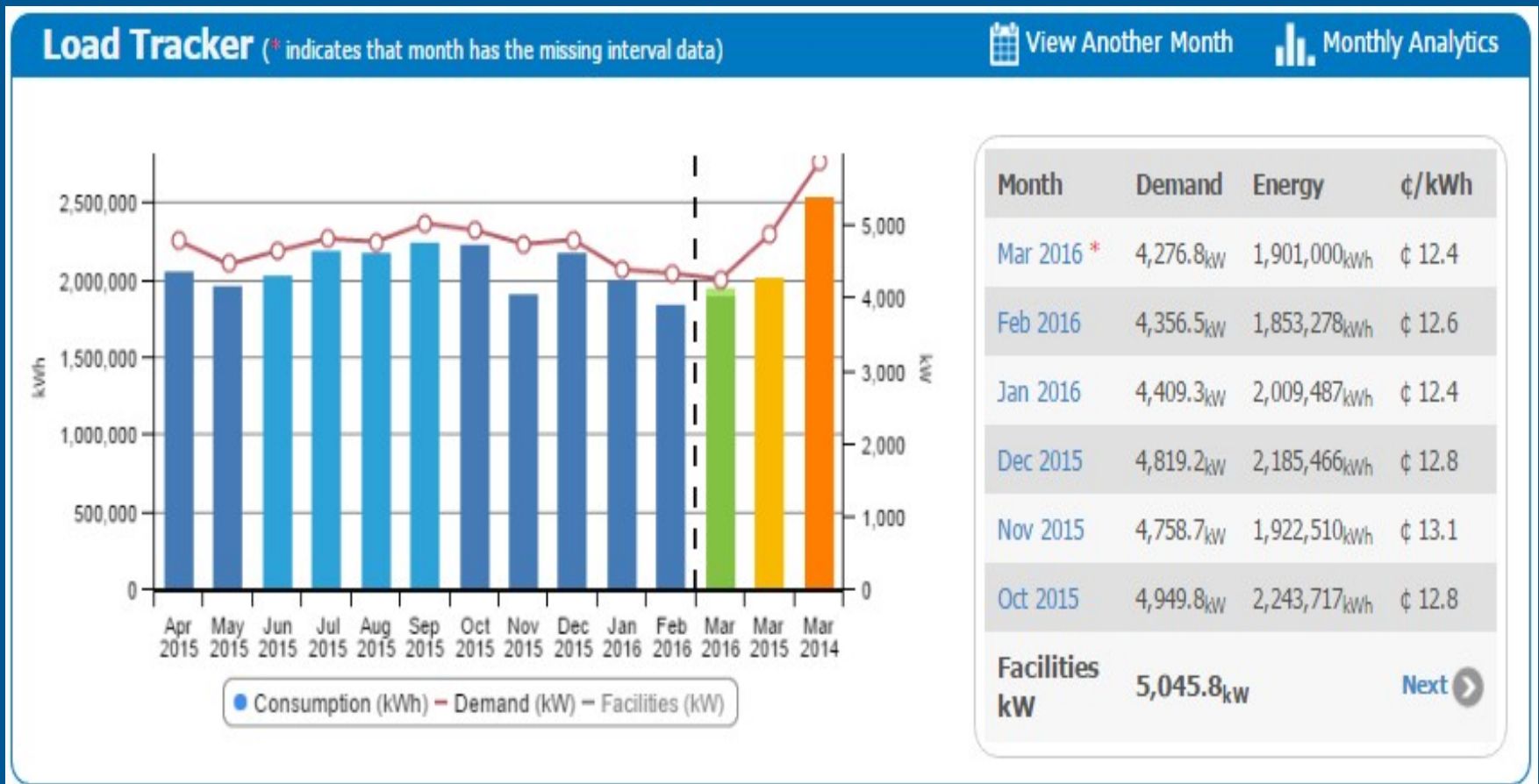


Performance Indicators





Historical Usage Energy Tracker



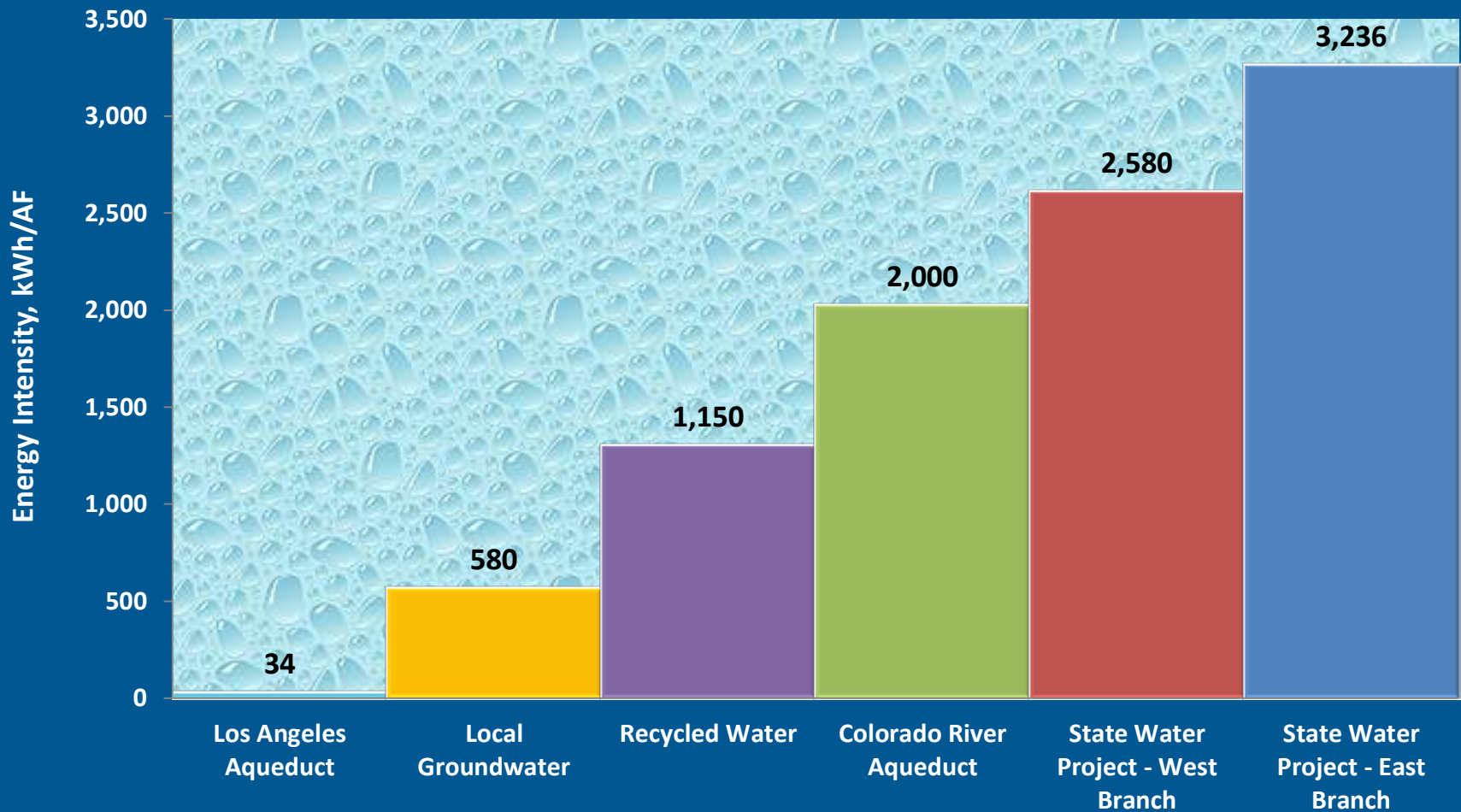
What is Water Nexus?

- Energy Intensity (EI) of LADWP water supplies
- Water Supply Mix
- Water Supply Management plan
- Historical energy and carbon footprint
- Projected energy and carbon footprint





Water Supply Energy Intensity (FYE 2010 – FYE 2015)



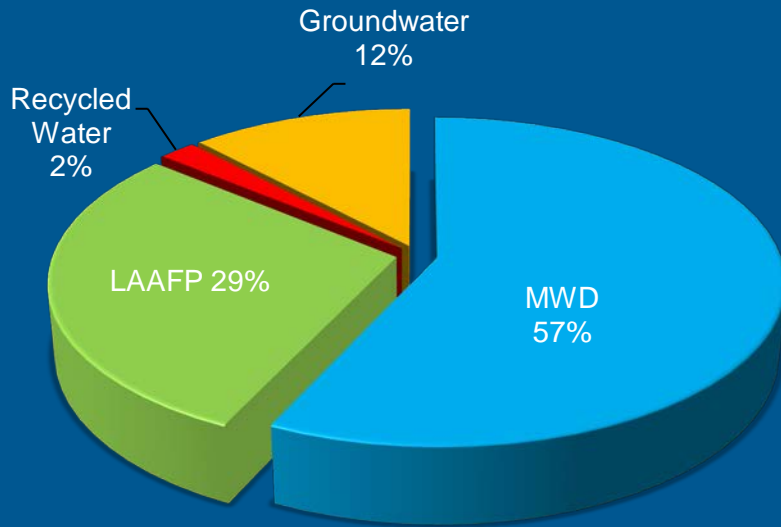
Includes treatment, and excludes 2,429 kwh/AF LAA hydropower



URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN SUPPLY GROWTH

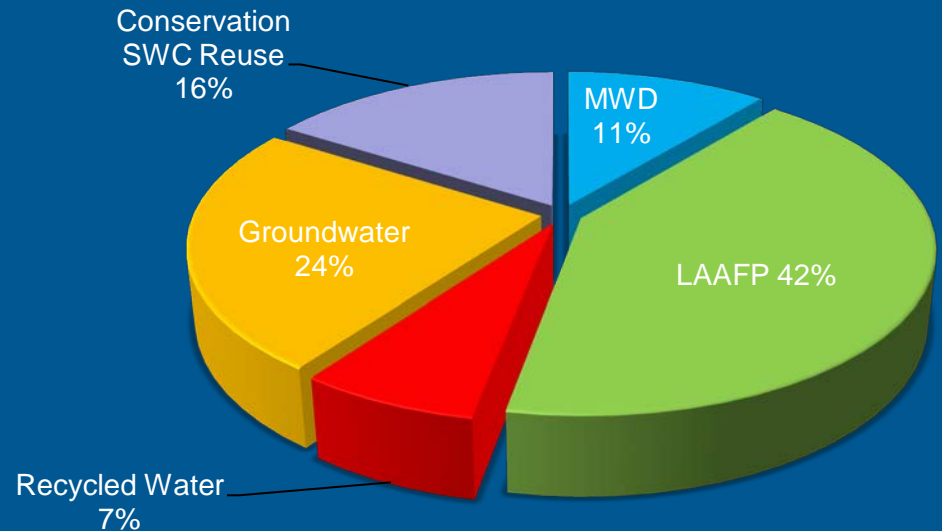
TODAY

FYE 2011-2015 Average
Total: 550,130 AFY



FUTURE*

FYE 2040
Total: 675,700 AFY



*Estimated from the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan
Future supply condition does not reflect 118,034 AF of existing conservation.



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CONCLUSION

Questions?

TREATMENT PLANT PATHWAY TO ENERGY NEUTRALITY

Logan Olds
VVWRA General Manager



VVWRA covers 446 acres



Victorville, CA



2008

- Planning to address nutrient and capacity issues
- Initial idea to use existing assets to move to energy neutrality



May, 2012

- Partnership with local electric utility





**Would you
throw
away
your used
car?**



2012

- **Develop RFP for :**
 - a. Biogas Optimization
 - b. Energy Production
 - c. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)



No such thing as luck!



Success is where opportunity
and preparation meet!



June, 2013

- Construction of Omnivore digester improvements begins
- Public Private Partnership (PPP) \$2.6 million



Omnivore



Innovative technology



Recuperative Thickener



August, 2013

- **COMPLETED: Phase IIIA Regulatory Upgrade Project**
 - UV
 - Gas conditioning system
 - Helical grease skimmer
 - Ferric chloride station
 - Convert CL2 contact tank to recycled water storage
- **Initiated UV system RetroCommission Project with Edison**



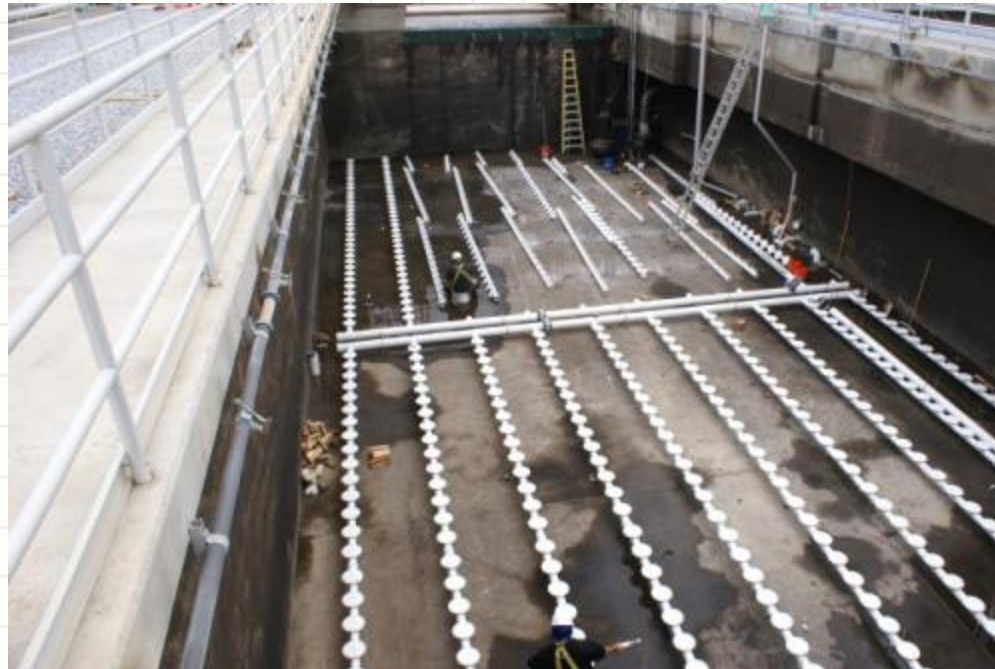
April 2014

- Construction of Biogas to Energy project begins

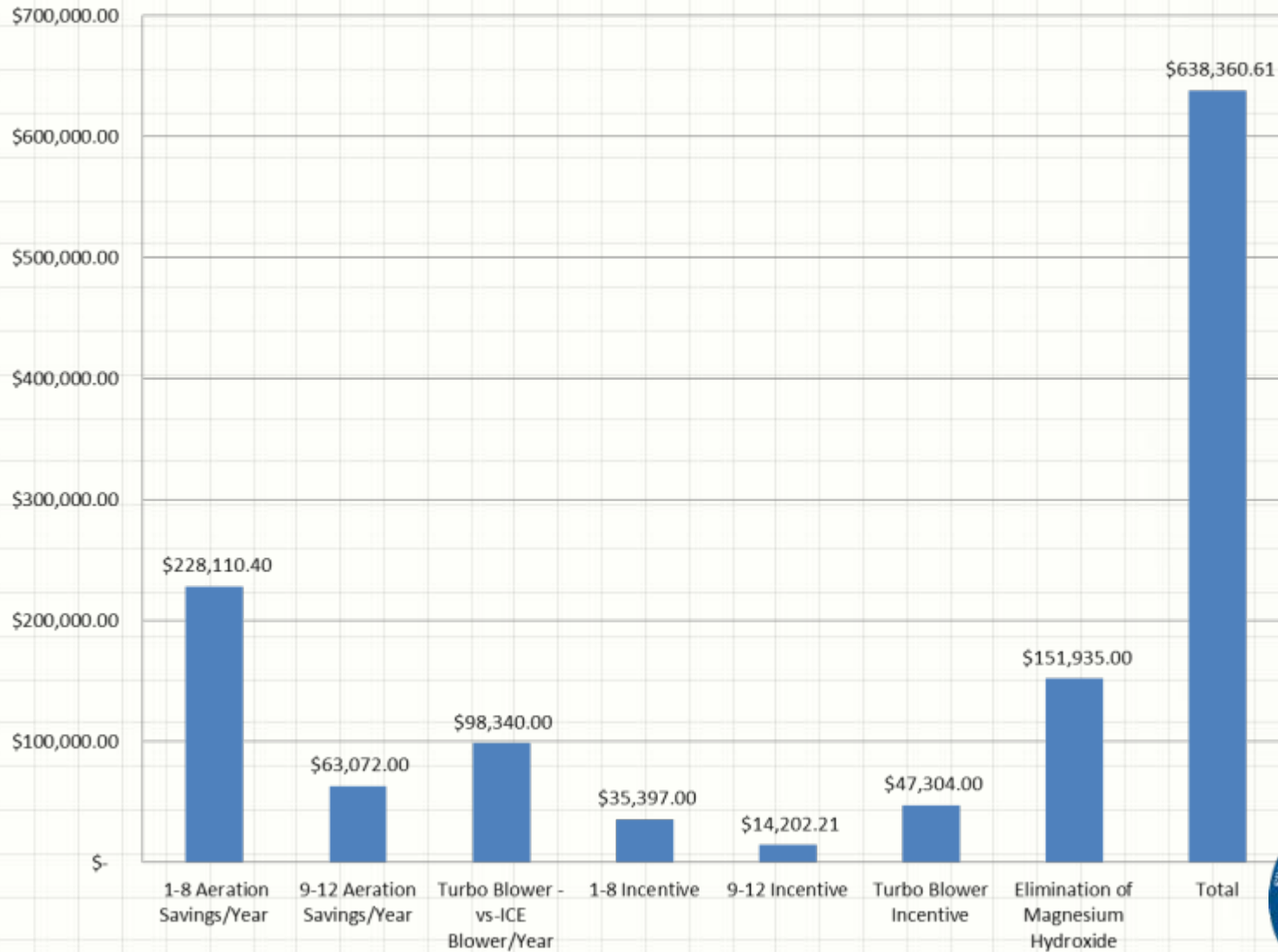


December 2013

- Coordination with Edison electrical utility regarding On Bill Financing for Aquarius Diffusers



Savings and Incentives

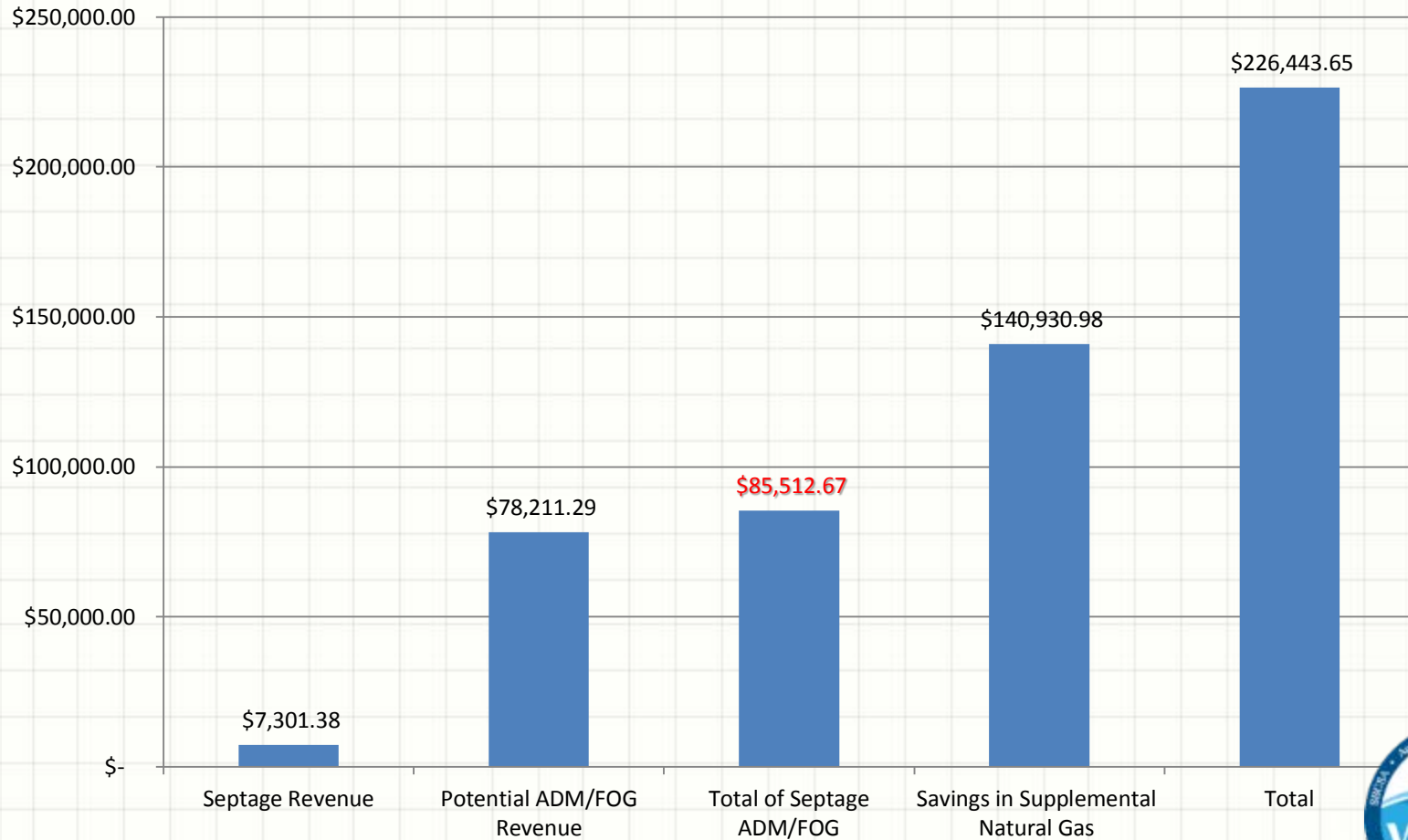


June 2014

- Began experimenting with receiving imported waste

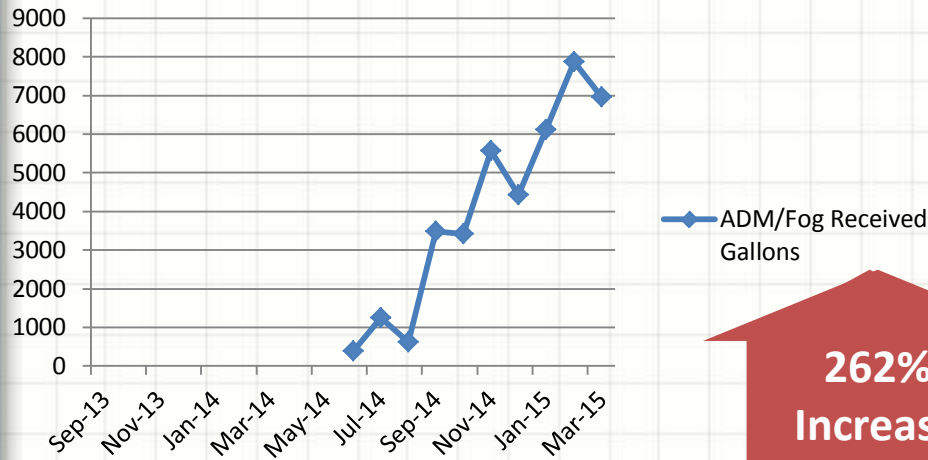


ADM/FOG/Septage Potential Revenue



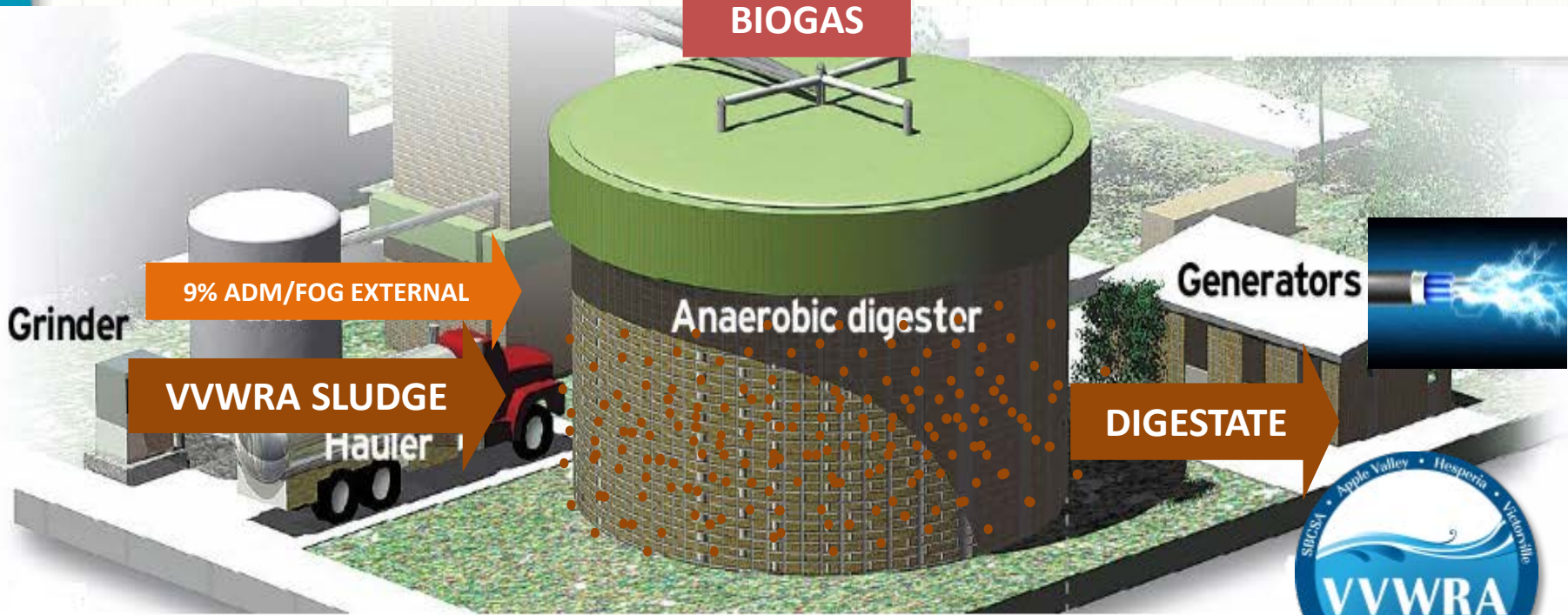
*** Net Revenue after full time septage attendant is factored in.**

ADM/Fog Received Gallons



ADM/FOG

262% Increase BIOGAS



Digester
Solids
Treatment
Capacity

100 %

Biogas

Biogas

Excess Capacity

Excess Capacity

Potential for
Septage
Digestion or
Addition
External
Loads



Export Power

Export Power
(Future)

46 %

1600 kW
Plant Max
Load

750 kW (Plant Capacity)
1600 kW (Plant Max Load)

For

20

WW Solids

WW Solids



Cogen

Electrical Power to Plant

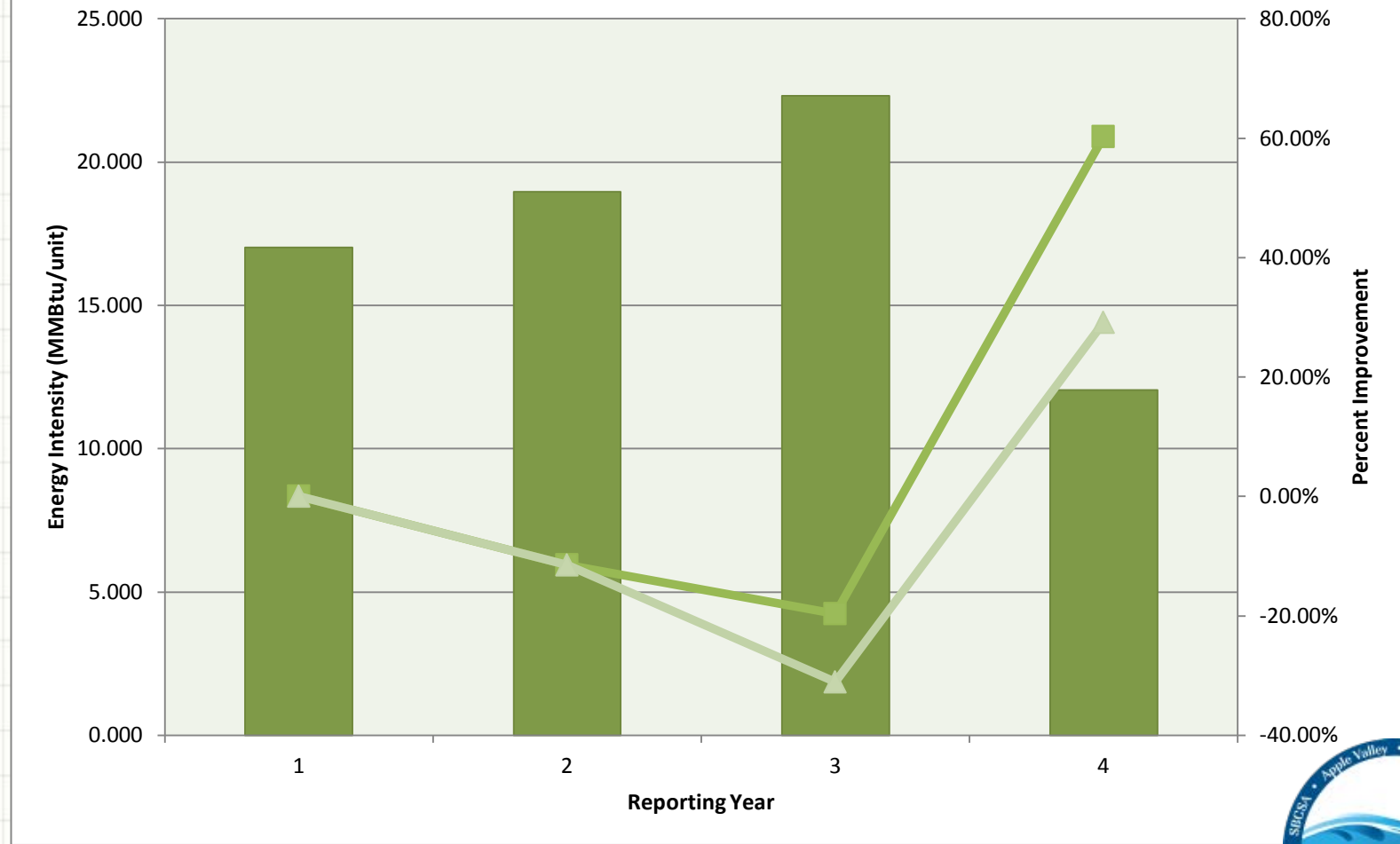




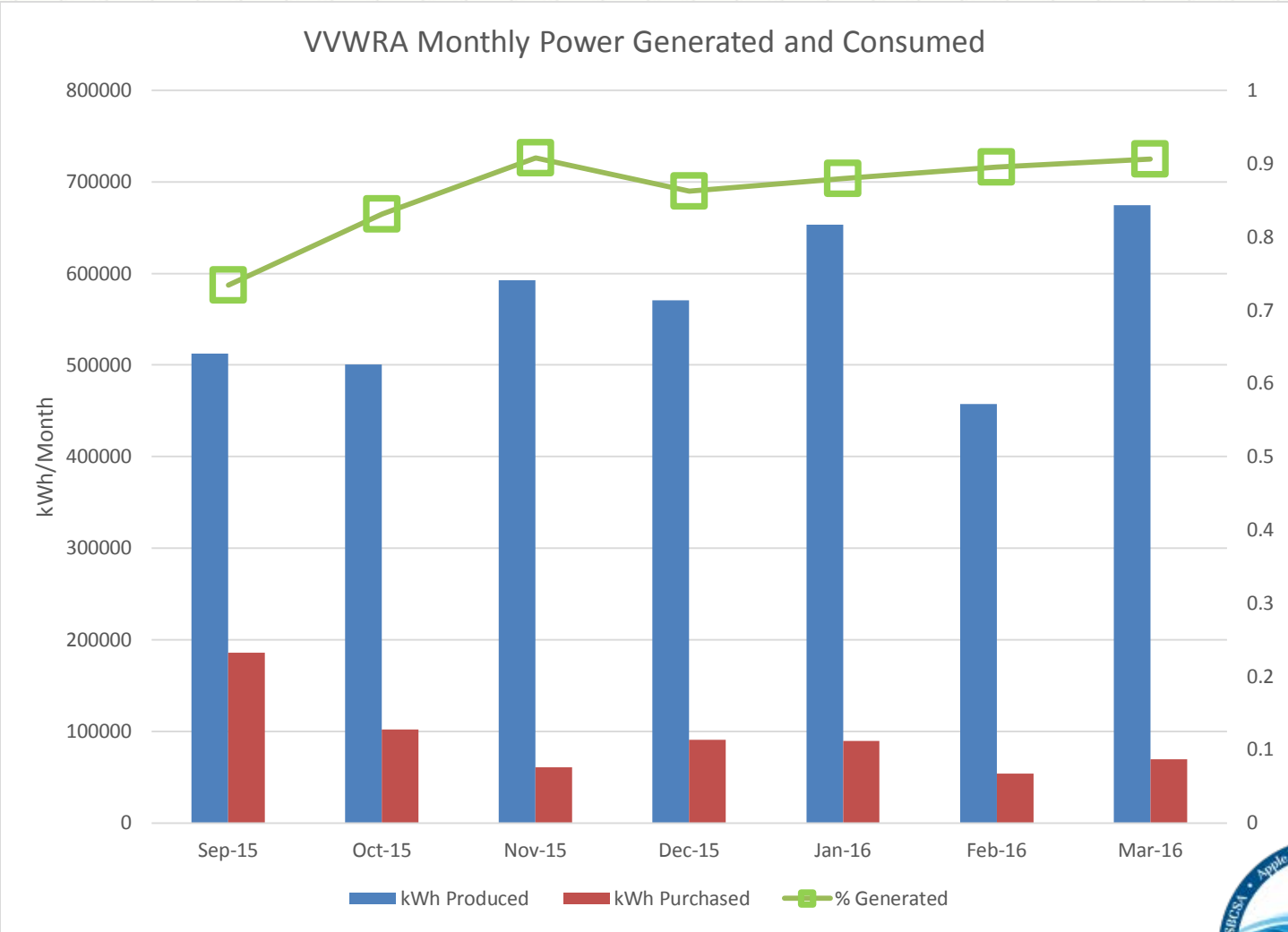
DOE Better Plants Program



■ Production Energy Intensity (MMBtu/unit production) ■ Annual Improvement in Energy Intensity (%)
▲ Total Improvement in Energy Intensity (%)



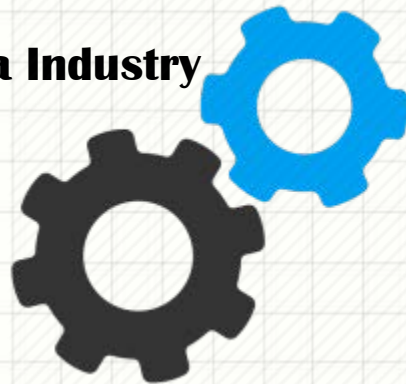
Energy Consumption & Production





New Colleagues

Area Industry



What's next?

- RFP
- CEC grant for Battery Storage System and Microgrid



Logan Olds

***Victor Valley Wastewater
Reclamation Authority***

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Wastewater Sector Energy Intensity and Resilience

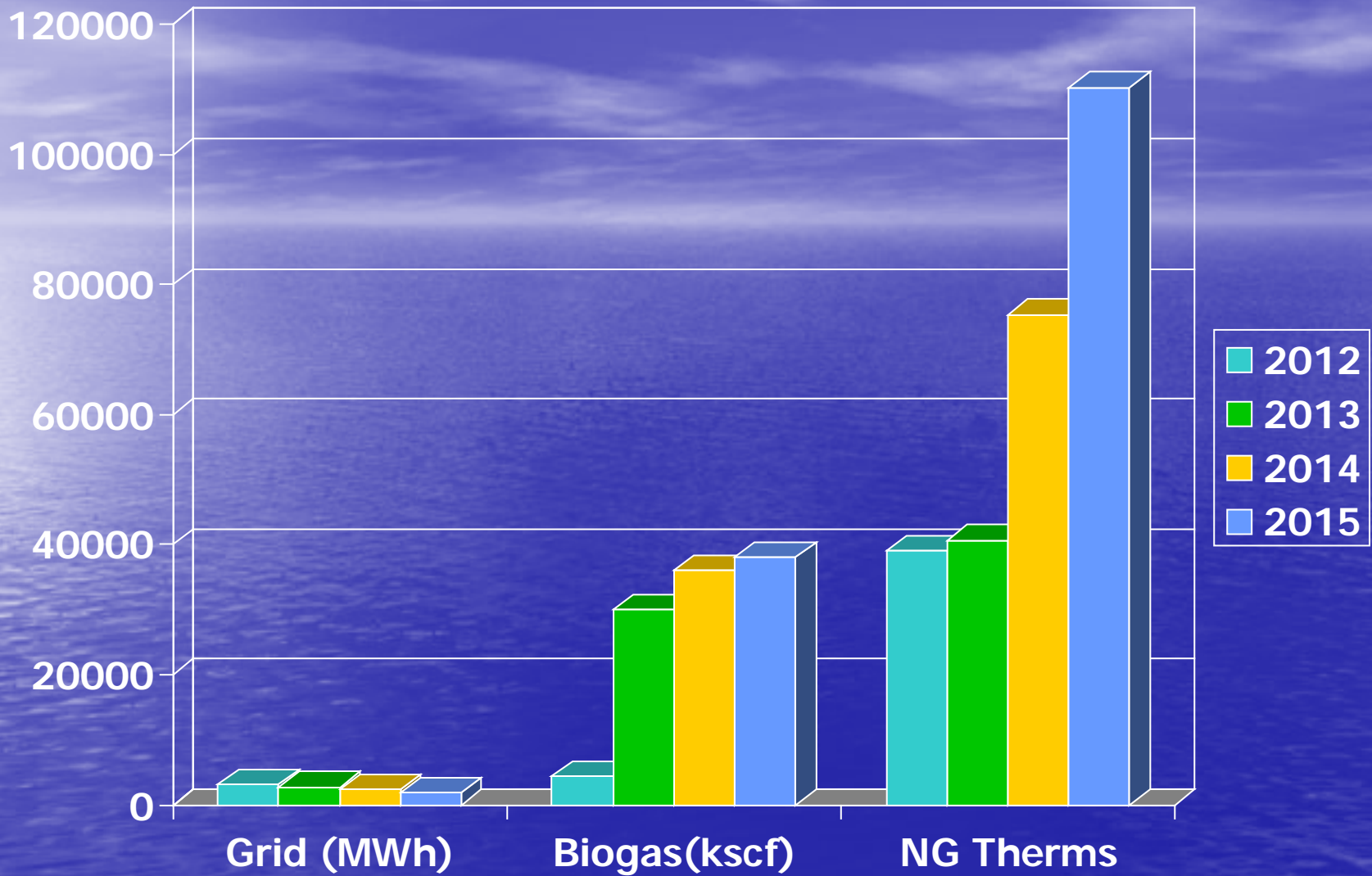
Ithaca Area WWTF Path to
Community Energy

Discussion Topics

- What is energy intensity at a WWTF?
- Showcase Program – Aeration System Improvements
- Community Carbon to Energy
- Town\Gown Relationship
- Resiliency and the NY Prize

Energy Intensity

- Intensity Reduction versus Fuel Dependence
- Shifting load to biogas derived electric and heat
- Poor performance in reducing energy intensity – Natural Gas use increased
- Lots of external variables-Flows and Cold



Why Increase?

- Increased heating space with new trucked residual disposal facility.
- Need to look at greater HVAC controls in new building.
- Turn off air circulation system during off hours
- Change location of thermostats
- Automatic turn off when doors open and close to admit customers

Why Increase II?

- New Digester mixing means more active volume to heat
- New trucked residual receiving center means increase in volume into digester to be heated
- 2015 winter coldest in several decades- February coldest ever

Showcase Project-Aeration

- Second only to pumping energy requirements for most suspended growth plants
- Old system used centrifugal blowers with no dissolved oxygen level controls
- Loaded vs Unloaded dissolved oxygen requirements very different
- Potential to reduce electrical requirements for aeration by 50%=125 Hp

Community Carbon to Energy

- Anaerobic Digesters coupled with a flexible trucked residuals receiving center provide foundation
- Work with local food processing companies to find carbon intensive residuals to feed digesters
- Examples include septage, grease, other plant biosolids, hydrolysate, glycol, still bottoms and other dairy residuals

Community Carbon to Energy

- Currently derive nearly 40% of biogas from trucked residuals
- Receive approximately 4 million gallons per year of trucked residuals
- Digesters still not fully loaded
- Other carbon sources still available for harvesting

Town/Gown and Community Energy

- Two Campuses are served by Ithaca Area WWTF- Ithaca College and Cornell University
- Both have food waste and other carbon intensive waste
- Energy to Lead Grant for \$1million to process food waste and manure from Cornell in the works

Food Waste

- Cornell has over 900 tons of food waste
- Cornell has been collecting and composting for several years
- Contamination with non-digestible a problem
- Grant application would provide source separation and pulping to clean and process for the digester
- Biogas production would supply another 500,000 kWhrs per year

Manure

- On campus teaching dairy barn produces approximately 2million gallons per year
- Land spreading has become a problem
- Use of sand as bedding a problem for digesters
- Grant app would allow for the purchase of sand separation equipment
- Biogas produced could yield another 500,000 kWhrs

Energy Resiliency and the NY Prize

- Superstorm Sandy and Tropical Storms Irene and Lee devastated large parts of NYS
- Governor created NYSERDA program to utilize microgrid concepts to create more resiliency for critical facilities
- WWTF could serve as node for a local microgrid in Ithaca

NY Prize Feasibility Study

- Ithaca successful in obtaining \$100k first phase one funding for feasibility study
- Results of study are promising
- Increase in biogas will drive new CHP
- Use of open space around plant can support around 430 kW of solar PV
- Grid connect is feasible and local utility, NYSEG, is supportive

NY Prize Phase 2

- Phase 2 will provide funding for detailed design with a 15% local match
- Details for the application are still pending
- Our project would provide electricity to schools, public works facilities, bus garage and other proximal customers
- Could lead to heating district or biosolids drying as well

Conclusions

- There is a nexus between our path to net zero and community energy
- DOE Better Plants drives us to be more holistic in our processing of data with regards to energy intensity
- Community carbon can improve Town/Gown relationships
- NY Prize creates greater grid resilience