The Largest Cost Savings You Don't Know About

JKMuir

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Why look at electric bills?



Understanding Power Bills

- Supplier charges
- Delivery charges
- Usage (kWh) charges
- Demand (kW) charges





Why should YOU care about demand?

Your electric supplier is

CONSTELLATION NEWENERGY C&I 1221 LAMAR ST SUITE 750 STE HOUSTON TX 77010-3038 844-636-3749

Total Charges for Electricity

Demand = 35% of Bill						
Total Current Charges		\$1,273.60				
Total Cost of Electricity		\$1,273.60				
Subtotal Delivery Services		\$651.09				
Comb Public Benefit Chrg*	8670.00kWh X \$0.0	0745 \$64.59				
FMCC Delivery Chrg	8670.00kWh X \$0.0	0939 \$81.41				
CTA Demand Chrg	21.60KW X \$0.0	4000 \$0.86				
Revenue Adj Mechanism	8670.00kWh X \$0.0	0201 \$17.43				
Electric Sys Improvements***	21.60KW X \$0.2	3000 \$4.97				
Distribution Dmd Chrg	21.60KW X \$13.3	0000 \$287.28				
Distr Cust Srvc Chrg		\$44.00				
Transmission Dmd Chrg	21.60KW X \$6.9	7000 \$150.55				
Delivery (DISTRIBUTION RATE: 030)						
Subtotal Supplier Services		\$622.51				
Generation Srvc Chrg**	8670.00kWh X \$0.0	7180 \$622.51				
Supplier (CONSTELLATION NEWENERGY)						

What affects demand and what can we do about it?

Rate Structure Analysis

- Determined by electric utility and typical energy usage/demand.
- Call utility representative to discuss current rate structure.
 - In some cases a facility can chose between two rate different rate structures.
 - Ensure your rate structure matches with the most recent energy usage of your facility.
- Understanding rate structures can open doors for energy cost savings.

On/Off-Peak Demand

DETAIL OF CURRENT CHARGES

Delivery Services

• On a

		Energy-kWh	Demand-kW	Demand-kVA	
	Metered Usage	406990 kWh			
Exan [Peak	141865 kWh	824.0 kW	860.0 kVA	
• (Off Peak	265125 kWh	852.0 kW	-	
	Billed Usage	406990 kWh	824.0 kW	860.0 kVA	
0	Customer Charge			223.00	
	Dist Chg On Peak	0.01617199 x	141865 kWh	2,294.23	avs and
	Dist Chg Off Peak	0.00864199 x	265125 kWh	2,291.22	ayo ana
	Transition Charge	0.00034205 x	406990 kWh	139.21	
	Transmission Charge	0.02111136 x	406990 kWh	8,592.11	
	Distribution Demand Chg	5.76 x	824 kW/kVA	4,746.24	
	High Voltage Discount	-0.52 x	824 kW	-428.48	
	Energy Efficie Demar	nd = 22% of	Rill Wh	3,894.90	
	Renewable E		Wh	203,50	
	High Voltage Metering	-1.0 % x	\$ 22384.41	-223.84	
-		Total Deliv	ery Services	\$ 21,732.09	M U

15-minute vs. 30-minute Demand

National Grid MA Rate G-3

Demand is based on:

• Greatest fifteen minute average peak during peak hours

Eversource CT Rate 30

Demand is based on:

• Highest average 30-minute peak during the billing month

EVERSURCE

How can we work with these time-of-day charges?

- 1, 100 HP blower operating all the time
- 2nd 100 HP blower sometimes turns on
 - Prevent the 2nd blower from turning on during peak hours
 - Reduce by 100 HP = ~ 75 kW * \$12.13 = \$923 per month = \$11,079 annual savings
 Eversource
 CT 37
- 100 HP and 200 HP Influent Pumps operating based on wetwell level
- Solids handling equipment operating 1 shift per day
 - Delay solids handling operation when 200 HP pump is operating
 - Reduce by 50 HP = ~ 37 kW * \$14.93 = \$552 per month = **\$6,629 annual savings**

Eversource Western MA T-4

Case Study: Time of Day Use

- Water Treatment Plant
- Massachusetts
- National Grid Rate Structure G3

nationalgrid

Demand is based on:

- Greatest fifteen minute average peak during peak hours
- On-peak hours are from 8am to 9pm Mon-Fri
- Off-peak hours are from 9pm to 8am Mon-Fri & Weekends
- Demand Charge = \$5.76/kW

Case Study: Time of Day Use

Intermittent Operated Equipment:

- 100 HP Backwash Pumps
- 16.5 minute backwash cycle
- Summer: 1 backwash per day
- Winter: 1 backwash every other day

Average Peak	Backwash pump	Reduced Peak		Monthly Cost	Annual Cost
Demand (kW)	Power Draw (kW)	Demand (kW)	\$/kW	Savings	Savings
149	64	85	\$5.76	\$369	\$4,424

National Grid MA Rate G-3

Demand is based on higher of the:

- Greatest fifteen minute peak during peak hours measured in kilowatts
- 90% of the greatest fifteen minute peak during peak hours measured in kilovolt-amperes

Power Factor

- Measure of real power (kW) vs apparent power (kVA)
- Measure of efficiencies and loses in the system
- Typically in rate structures of large facilities
- Ideal power factor is **0.9**

Power Factor = $\frac{kW}{kVA}$

Power Factor Correction

Entire Facility Correction

• Install a large capacitor to correct the power factor of the entire facility

Individual Equipment Correction

- Identify sources of low power factor
 - Non VFD equipment (mixers, aerators, oversized pumps
 - Lightly loaded motors
- Install VFDs or capacitors at individual motors/starters

Case Study: Power Factor Correction

DETAIL OF CURRENT CHARGES

Delivery Services

Type of Service	Current Reading	Previous Reading =		Difference	Meter X Multiplier	-	Total Usage
Energy	59108 Actual	58560 Actual	5	548	2100		1150800 kWh
Peak	22593 Actual	22386 Actual	2	207	2100		434700 kWh
Off Peak	36515 Actual	36174 Actual	3	341	2100		716100 kWh
					Total Energy	ЭУ	1150800 kWh
Demand-kW							
Peak					2100		2121.0 kW
Off Peak					2100		1869.0 kW
Demand-kVA	۱.						
Peak					2100		2772.0 kVA
Off Peak					2100		2499,0 kVA
······							
Customer	r Charge						223.00
Dist Chg	On Peak	0.01617533	х	43470	00 kWh		7,031.40
Dist Chg	Off Peak	0.00864533	х	71610	00 kWh		6,190.91
Transition	n Charge	-0.0000443	х	11508	300 kWh		50.98
Transmis	sion Charge	0.02195798	х	11508	300 kWh		25,269.24
Distributio	on Demand Chg	5.76	х	2494.	8 kW/kVA		14,370.05
High Volt	age Discount	-0.52	х	2494.8	B kW		-1,297.30
Energy Ef	fficiency Chg	0.00957	х	11508	300 kWh		11,013.16
Renewab	le Energy Chg	0.0005	х	11508	300 kWh		575.40
High Volta	age Metering	-1.0 %	х	\$ 646	22.18		-646.22
		Total De	etiv	ery Se	rvices		\$ 62,678.66

Ratchet Demand Charge

Eversource CT Rate 58

Demand is based on:

The highest average 30-minute kVA demand in the current month or the preceding 11 months

Demand Monitoring – Proactive instead of Reactive

- Monitor power draw in real time.
- Pinpoint cause of high demand.
- SCADA alerts to warn operators when demand is reaching peak levels.
 - Automatically or manually shutdown ancillary equipment.
- Cross check demand measured by electric utility.

Case Study: Billing Error

Max Off-Peak Demand: 537.60 kW Max Off-Peak Demand: 616.00 kVA

Electricity Supply Detail	CONSTELL	ATI	DN	
Generation Srvc Chrg**	297600.00KWH	Х	\$0.065200	\$19,403.52
Subtotal				\$19,403.52
CL&P Delivery Services Detail	DISTRIBUT	ION	RATE: 058	
Prod/Trans Dmd Chrg	620.80KVA	Х	\$6.930000	\$4,302.14
Distr Cust Srvc Chrg				\$2,125.00
Distribution Dmd Chrg	3200.00KVA	Х	\$6.020000	\$19,264.00
Prod/Trans CTA Dmd Chrg	620.80KVA	Х	\$0.140000	\$86.91
FMCC Delivery Chrg On-Pk	68800.00KWH	х	\$0.011290	\$776.75
FMCC Delivery Chrg Off-Pk	228800.00KWH	Х	\$0.002440	\$558.27
Combined PBC - On-Pk*	68800.00KWH	Х	\$0.007600	\$522.88
Combined PBC - Off-Pk*	228800.00KWH	х	\$0.007600	\$1,738.88

Subtotal

\$29,374.83

Service Account Messages

Distribution Demand based on ratchet

\$158,000 Rebate

Demand Response – Potential Revenue Stream

- Energy users sign up to reduce energy uses during peak demand events.
 - Curtail load.
 - Switch to on-site generation.
- Reduced demand helps balance demand and stabilize the electricity grid.
- Users are paid for their reduced demand.

Review your rate structure

Review bills monthly

Get creative with the equipment operation

Determine if demand response is an option

Questions?

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