Energy Management Strategies and Emerging Trends

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Agenda



The climate challenge & clean energy movement



Emission reduction strategies



Opportunities for water utilities

"Climate change is already affecting every inhabited region across the globe, with human influence contributing to many observed changes in weather and climate extremes" – IPCC AR6

2021 Decific Northwest heat wave Hurricane Ida Makes Landfall as an

"Climate-reflectoriskinter the line of sife of sife colton and or supply, human sectory, and sector meters with an increase further with 2°C"

- IPCC SR 1.5 BC NEWS Elizabeth Chuck

The New York Times



Image Source: Climate Central

Keeping cumulative US emissions within the carbon budget requires significant reductions by 2030



Source: RMI's Scaling US Climate Ambitions to Meet the Science and Arithmetic of 1.5°C Warming

High Level Principles of Decarbonization

A review of decarbonization studies show us there are a few near term key strategies to limit warming to 1.5°C

Increase	Build	Electrify	Decarbonize
Efficiency	Renewables	Things	other sectors
Reduce energy needs in buildings, transport and industry	Deploy solar, wind, and battery storage on a massive scale	Rapidly adopt heat pumps and electric vehicles	 Develop clean, low carbon fuels Build out carbon sinks

The water sector: part of the problem, but also a solution

3% Water sector's share of global GHG emissions¹

4% Water sector's share of US energy use²

5 X Ratio of energy potential in wastewater to energy required for treatment³



Sources: ¹IEA ² EPRI ³WERF

Sources of GHG Emissions



Reducing Energy Needs in Water Utilities

Typical WRRFs can reduce energy use by 15-30%¹

- Benchmark energy use
- Focus on energy intensive processes/equipment
- Turn it off (or turn it down)
- Implement automated process controls
- Right-size equipment
- Monitor equipment performance to maintain efficiency



Energy Efficiency Incentive Programs

Funding available for high efficiency equipment and controls for process, HVAC, and lighting equipment

Pittsfield, MA Nutrient Removal Upgrade: \$200,000

Mixing equipment, aeration blowers, aeration controls, boilers

South Street Ridgefield, CT Upgrade: \$410,000

• UV controls, process blowers, process pump and blower VFDs, lighting, HVAC

Enfield, CT Upgrades: \$500,000

 Aeration blowers, process pump VFDs, mixing equipment, mixer VFDs







Rhode Island Energy[™]

a PPL company

Decarbonizing the electric grid \Rightarrow

Projected demand from State Renewable Portfolio Standards to more than double over the next 30 years



Many states mandate electric utilities to supply a certain percentage of their load from renewable / clean energy within a certain timeframe, which often is accompanied by a tradeable REC market

State by state RPS: variation from no ambition to massive increases by 2030



Source: Berkeley Lab

NE States – Aggressive Carbon Goals

Decarbonizing the Grid

REACH ZERO EMISSION GRID BY 2040

STRICT RENEWABLE CAPACITY INCREASES WITHIN THE NEXT 5-15 YEARS



Fast Stats

99%, 78%, and **42%** decrease in annual regional emissions between 2001 and 2019 for sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and carbon dioxide (CO₂), respectively

- **60% decrease** in coal-fired generation, between 2018 and 2019
- **69% decline** in oil-fired generation from 2018 to 2019
- 13% increase in production from solar and wind resources, combined, between 2018 and 2019

FOR

DEM



Key findings

1. The variability of output from wind and solar resources presents a fundamental challenge to meeting electricity demand.

2. Battery storage resources help to fill in voids in renewable resources output, but extended periods rapidly deplete storage capabilities.

3 Dispatchable, emissionfree resources are needed to balance renewable intermittency on the system.



4. It will also be necessary to expand transmission throughout the state in order to maximize the access to renewable resources.

5. Overall, the key reliability challenges identified in this study relate to how the resource mix evolves in compliance with the CLCPA.

MA meter

6. Climate change will impact meteorological conditions



Electrification at Water Utilities: lower carbon emissions + drastically increase efficiency (without increasing costs)



¹From Acadia Center's EnergyVision2030

Compressor Heat Pump 4 kW heat to Cycle water at 80°C **Expansion** valve

- Water source heat pumps can be used to recover/dump heat from/into process stream for heating/cooling spaces
- Air source heat pumps use the heat within outdoor air and can operate down to temperatures of -17°F
- Ground source heat pumps use the heat from underground to heat spaces

The push towards strategic electrification

"powering end uses with electricity instead of fossil fuels in a way that increases energy efficiency and reduces pollution, while lowering costs to customers and society" -NEEP



Electrification funding and ambition in the Northeast is only one regional example of the national opportunity to ride the electrification wave



Part of the Grid: water utilities as a distributed energy resource

The grid of the future is *decentralized*, and water utilities are wellpositioned to *respond to grid needs* by developing and deploying a variety of resources









Renewables

Batteries





Efficiency

Demand response



^{——} Baseline —— Adjusted Baseline —— Realtime Load

Billed Demand Charges & Off-Peak Hours

- Example:
 - 2, 75 HP high lift pumps operate ~7 hours per day
 - Pump during off-peak hours from 12am – 10am
 - Max annual on-peak demand: 84 kW
 - Max annual off-peak demand: 3 kW

Mo	Total Charges for Electricity			ak
grid den	Supplier DIRECT ENERGY BUSINESS Service Reference: 783981002 Generation Srvc Chrg**	16535.00kWh X \$0.07370	\$1,218.63	g
	Annu \$	al Saving 16,404	S:	
	Trans Chrg per kWh Off-Pk Distr Cust Srvc Chrg Distribution Dmd Chrg Electric Sys Improvements*** Revenue Adj Mech On-Pk Revenue Adj Mech Off-Pk CTA Demand Chrg FMCC Delivery Chrg On-Pk FMCC Delivery Chrg Off-Pk Comb Public Benefit Chrg*	16086.00kWh X \$0.00571 0.90KW X \$13.30000 0.90KW X \$0.32000 449.00kWh X \$0.00181 16086.00kWh X \$0.00181 0.90KW X \$-0.18000 449.00kWh X \$0.01925 16086.00kWh X \$0.00429 16535.00kWh X \$0.00754	\$91.85 \$44.00 \$11.97 \$0.29 \$0.81 \$29.12 -\$0.16 \$8.64 \$69.01 \$124.67	

Battery Storage



- Clip load during high-cost kWh times and charge from the grid during low-cost kWh times
- Participate in previous demand response programs + additional with more frequent events
- New England Utilities Daily Dispatch Program: \$200 -\$300/kW; up to 60 summer events
- NYSERDA offers upfront commercial storage incentives paired with renewables

OneNYC 2050 BUILDING A STRONG AND FAIR CITY

A LIVABLE CLIMATE

VOLUME 7 OF 9

New York City will lead a just transition to achieve carbon neutrality and adapt the city to withstand and emerge stronger from the impacts of climate change.

Spotlight: NYC DEP

"The City will continue to implement deep energy-saving measures, increase the production of renewable gas through digestion of wastewater and organic waste, and generate renewable electricity to reach net-zero energy for treatment of wastewater by 2050"



Proposed Concrete CO₂ Limits

Values are based on compressive strength, except for flexural strength mixes, Ready-Mix Only

These values are compared to A1 EPD CO₂ or raw mix constituent factors

 Port Authority of NY & NJ Ready-Mix Concrete A1 GWP Limit

 PSI Range
 Ibs CO2e/cy
 kg CO2e/m3
 kg CO2e/cy

NYC Executive Order 23:

- Best effort to incorporate low carbon concrete
- Requirement to submit Environmental Product Declarations
- Incorporate low emissions vehicles
- Capital project agencies must submit action plans to reduce embodied carbon by Oct 2023

CLEAN CONSTRUCTION

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Our Role in the Climate Challenge





Part of the Change

&

Part of the Grid

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