Using Zoom!

Mute yourself!

Have a question?
Use the chat feature or unmute.

Controls accessed at the bottom

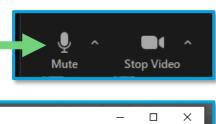
Rename yourself

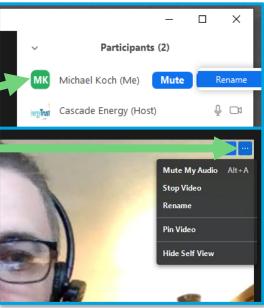
"Name (Company)"

Right click on your picture or 3 dots OR

Controls accessed at the right after clicking 'Participants' at bottom.

Access Chat at the bottom







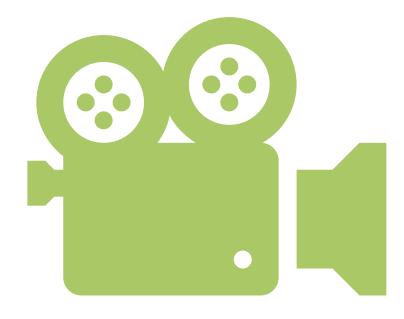




Recording

This meeting is being recorded (both audio and video)

If you do not consent to being recorded, please let the meeting moderator know ASAP and we will facilitate your participation in another way or adjust our procedure.











Thank You!

Sponsor:







Week 6: Hydraulic Modeling, Energy Efficient Design and Capital Projects



Final Kahoot Prizes!











Training Schedule Overview

Week	Date and Time	Content
Week 1	Oct 2, 2025 10:00 AM ET	Introduction, Energy Basics, & Power Company Relationships
Week 2	Oct 9, 2025 10:00 AM ET	Water Source Selection, KPIs, and Energy Teams
Week 3	Oct 16, 2025 10:00 AM ET	Water Treatment Energy Opportunities, the 5 L's
Week 4	Oct 23, 2025 10:00 AM ET	The 5L's (cont'd), Treasure Hunts
Week 5	Oct 30, 2025 10:00 AM ET	Pumps
Week 6	Nov 6, 2025 10:00 AM ET	Hydraulic Modeling, Energy-Efficient Design and Capital Projects
Week 7	Nov 13, 2025 10:00 AM ET	Persistence Strategies
Week 8	Nov 20, 2025 10:00 AM ET	Closeout





HOMEWORK RECAP

POLL



WEEK 8 PRESENTATIONS







Company Name: Facility Name: Participant Name(s):



Savings Opportunities in Water Treatment





Savings Opportunities in Source Selection





Savings Opportunities in "Leaping"





Savings Opportunities in "Looping"





Savings Opportunities in "Leaking"





Savings Opportunities in "Losing"





Savings Opportunities in "Loading"





Savings Opportunities in Pumps





Savings Opportunities from Hydraulic Model





Tips Learned from this Training





Next Steps or Action Items after the VINPLT

- What are your next steps to implement opportunities?
- What are you planning to do after the VINPLT?
- Lessons learned?





Questions and Answers







HYDRAULIC MODELING



Hydraulic Model Demos...

- High Pressure Areas
- Low Pressure Areas
- Broken PRV
- Pump Power
- WTP Trace
- Tank Levels





Broken PRV: How much does it cost?

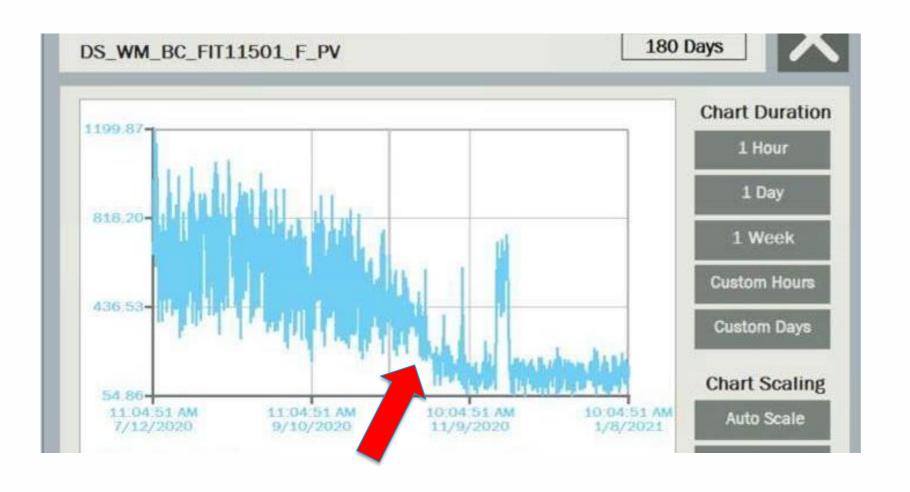
- 642 gpm
- 4858 ft upstream 4706 ft downstream = 152 ft
- Assume 75% efficiency for upstream pump

Power = (642)(152)/(3960*0.75) = 32.9 HP

(32.9 HP)(0.746 kW/HP)(24 h/d)(30 d/mo)(\$0.085/kWh) = \$1,502/mo







BREAK 6





ENERGY-EFFICIENT DESIGN



Which pump station is more efficient?













Which pump station is more efficient?





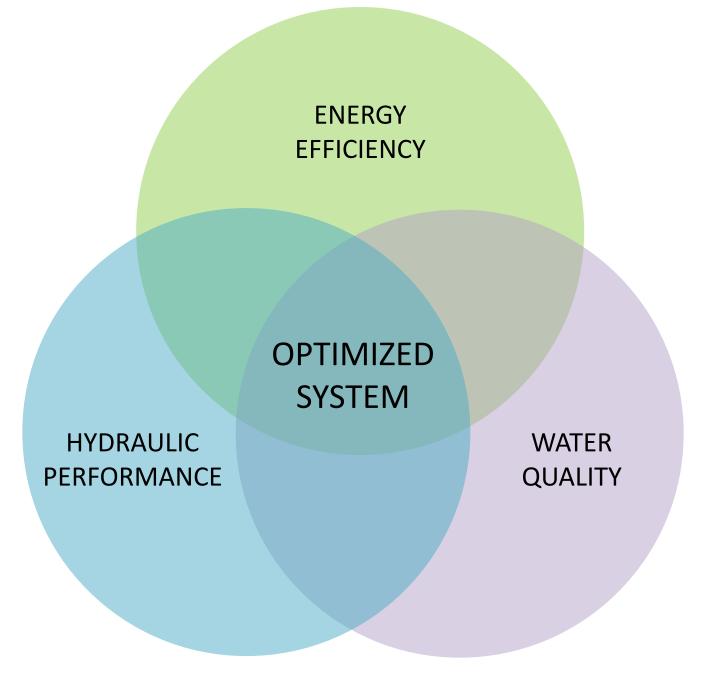


You can't always SEE energy efficiency

- Much occurs before construction
- Much depends on how the facility is used, not what's in it
- Facility is just a piece of the system puzzle
- Conditions (e.g., hydraulics, climate) vary







Overview



Planning



(4) Energy analysis



Layout



Equipment





Planning

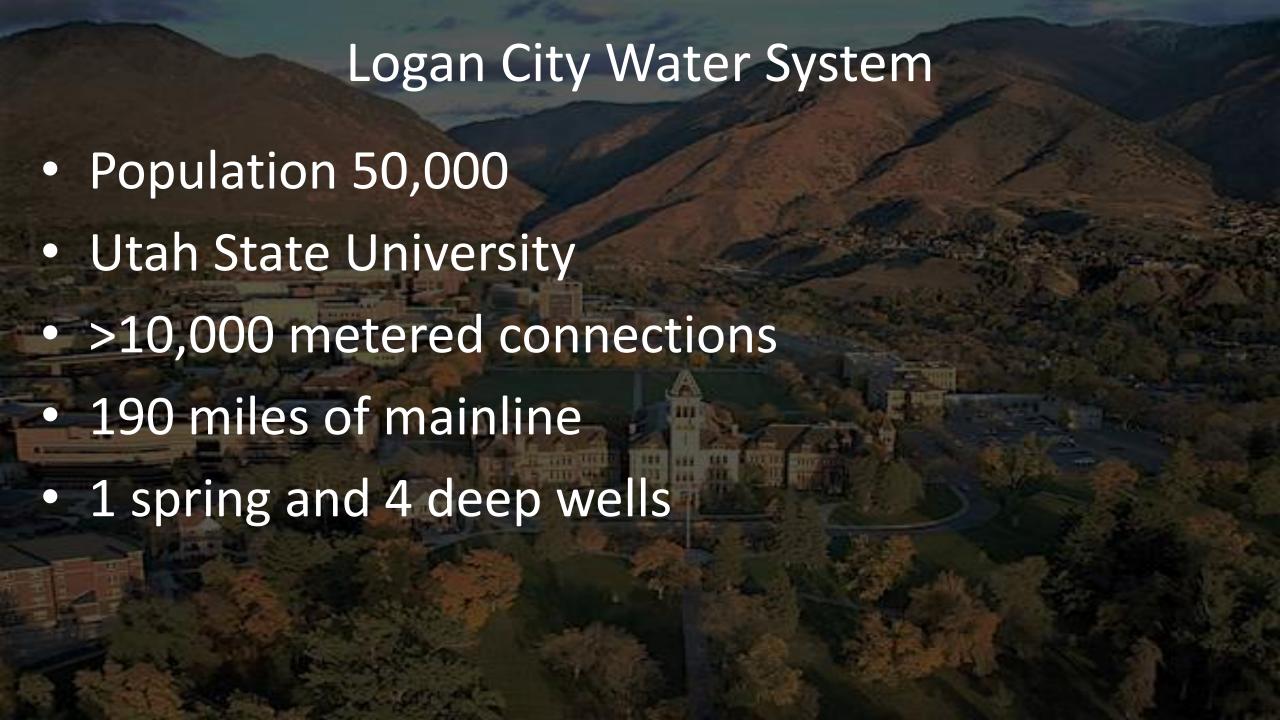
- Evaluate master planned projects
 - Typically developed with historic system function
 - Not developed with energy efficiency in mind
 - May modify or eliminate master planned projects
- Is this the right project?



Planning

- What's the range of operating conditions?
 - Existing, future
 - Peak day, winter
- Consider energy efficiency
 - Does an alternative minimize energy cost?
 - Or reduce/eliminate other capital projects?
- Extended-period simulation (EPS) hydraulic model





Problems

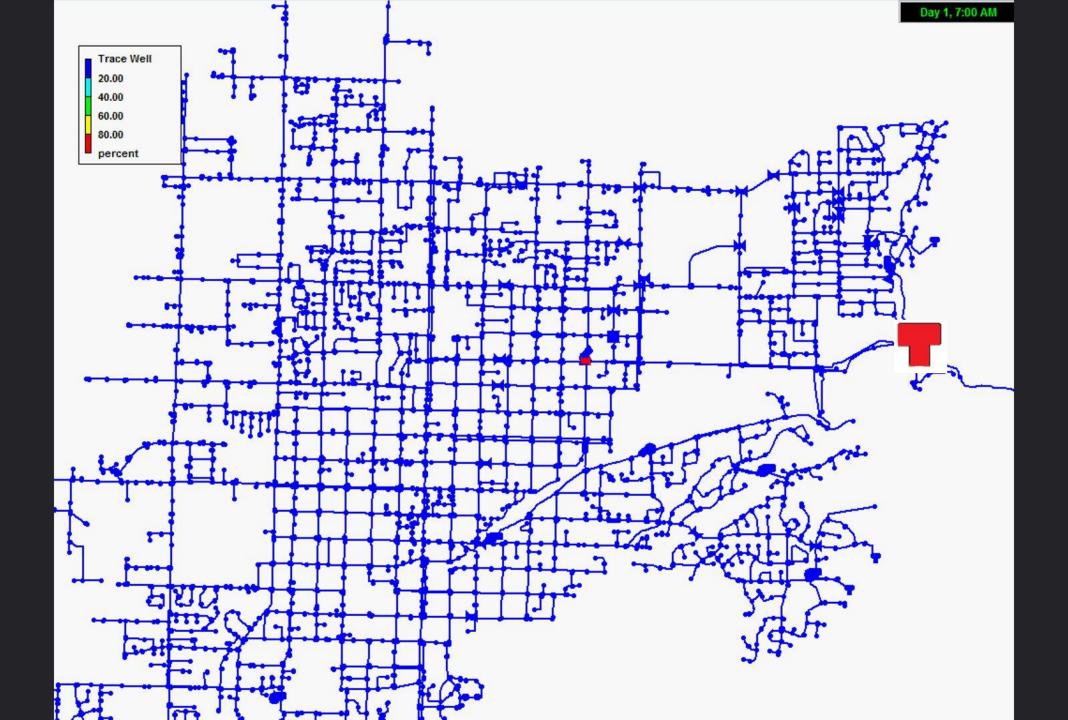
- Deteriorating infrastructure
- Many mainline breaks: over 300 per year
- High pressures: over 220 psi
- Water shortage in summer
- High pumping costs
- Reactionary, rather than proactive, operations

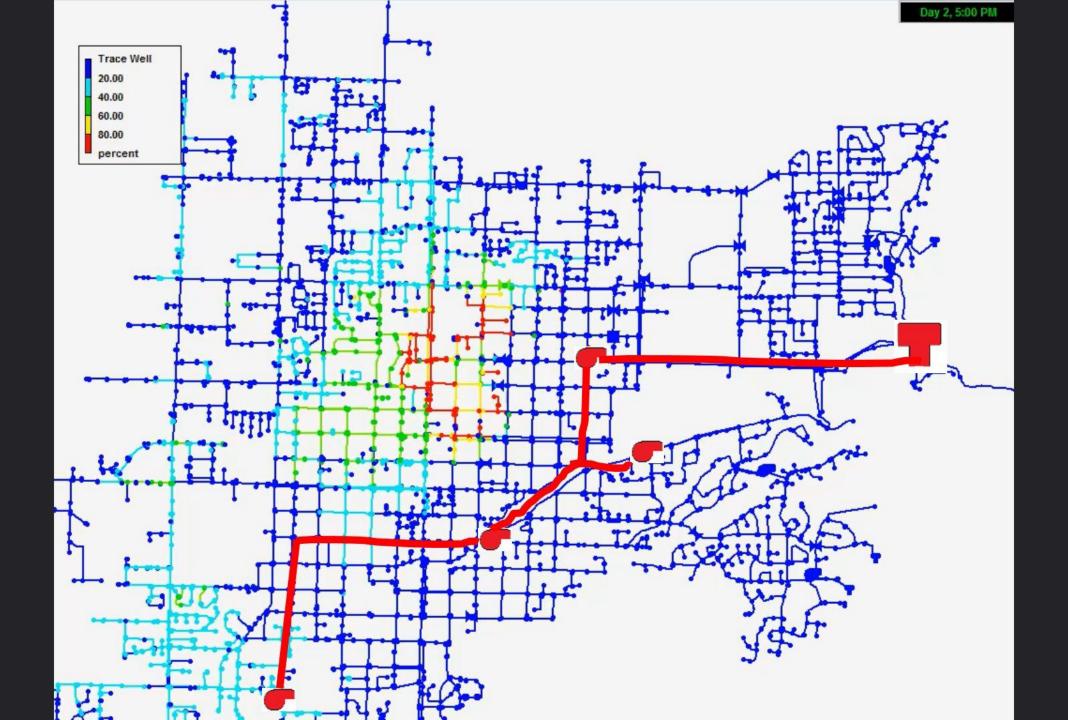
Specific System Performance Goals

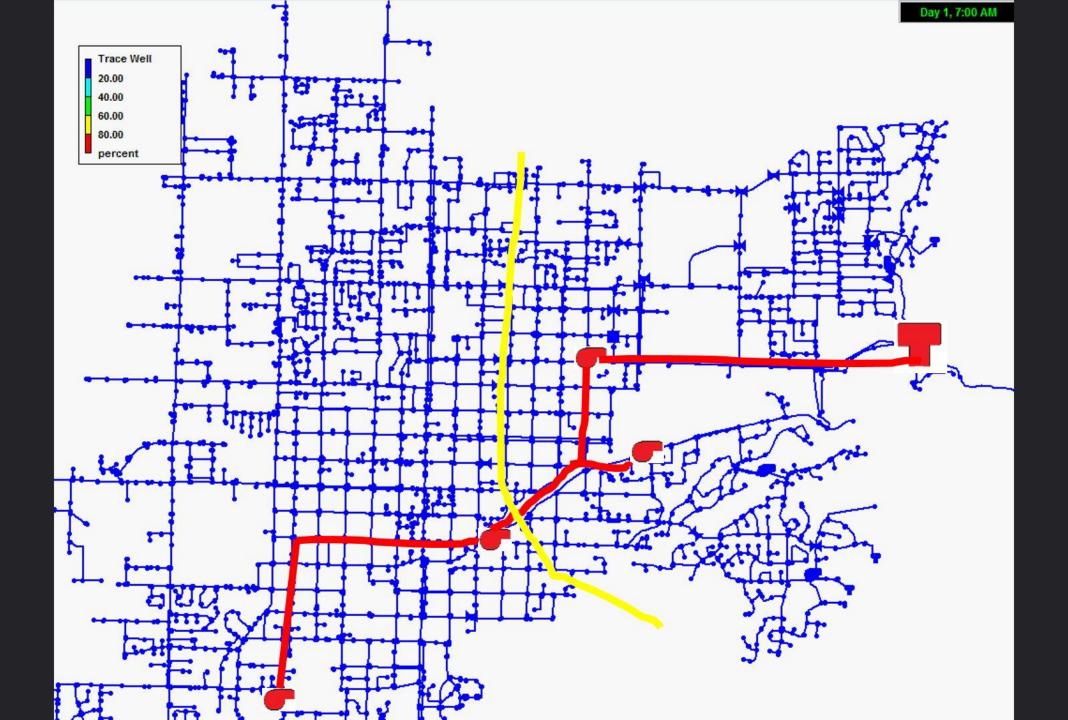
- Minimize pressure fluctuations
- Maximize storage use
- Eliminate unnecessary pumping
- Eliminate unnecessary PRV flow
- Improve water quality
- Minimize pumping costs

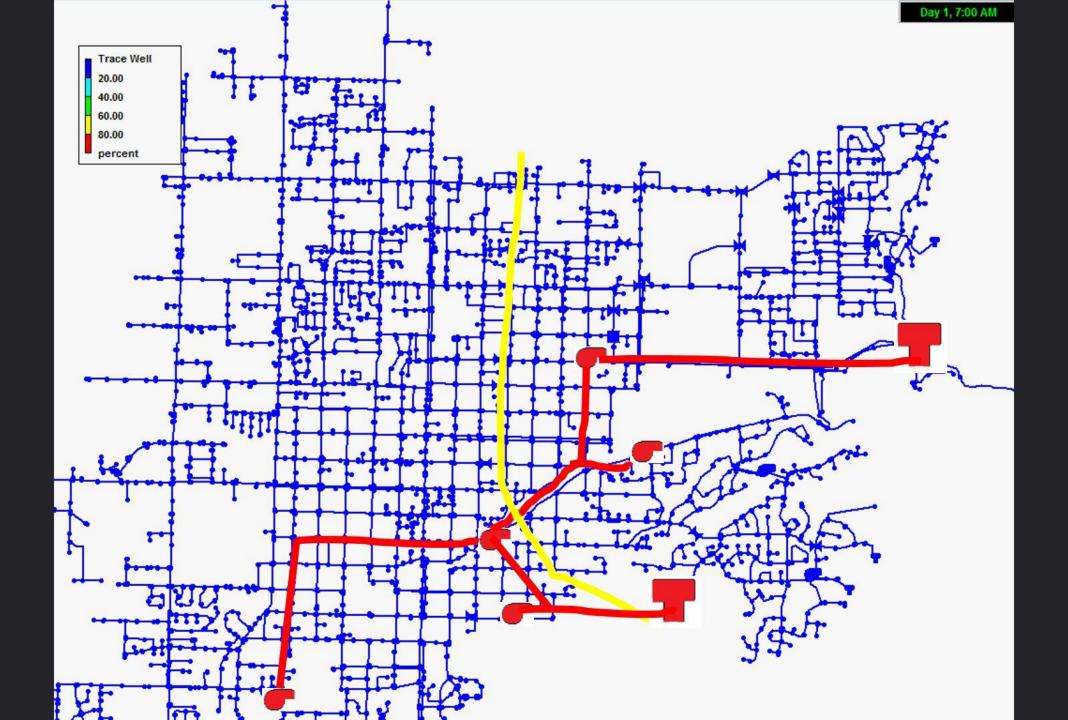




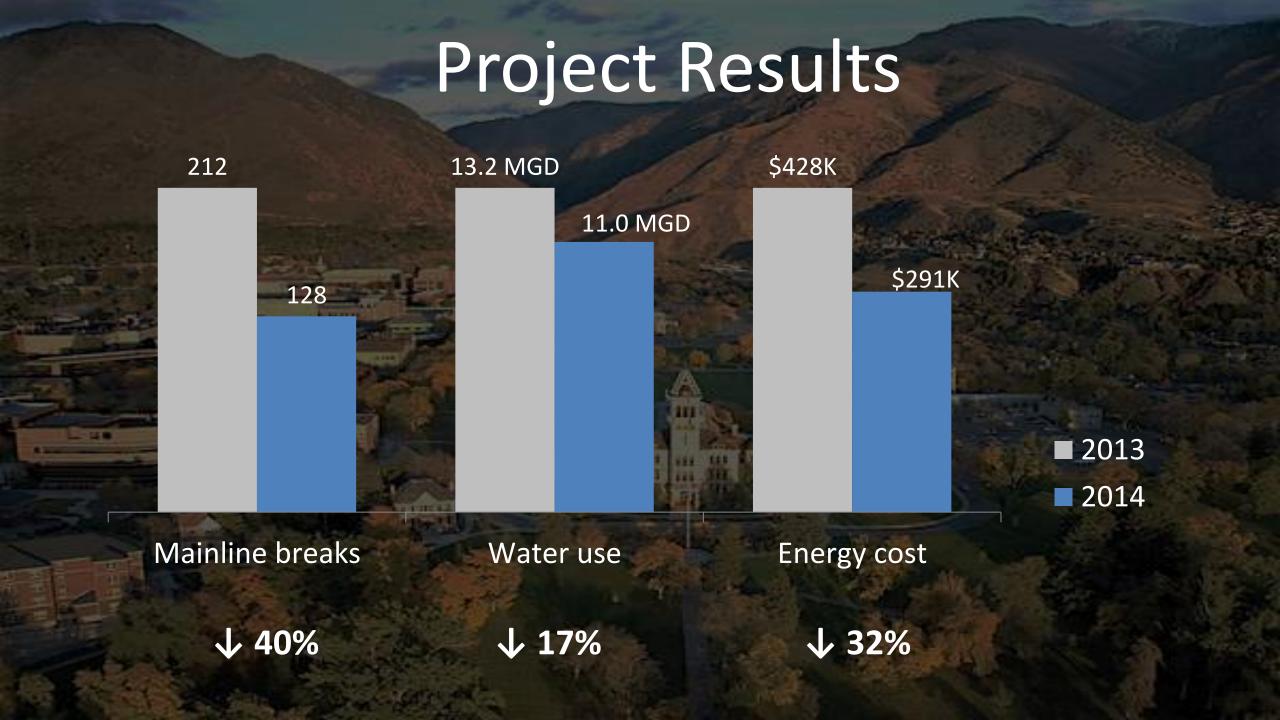












City-Identified Benefits

- Less water wasted = Less energy and money wasted
- Fewer pressure complaints
- Preventive maintenance occurring
- Crew attitudes improved
- Safer working environment lower pressures
- Eliminated the need for a \$3 million transmission project
- Postponed construction of new water source







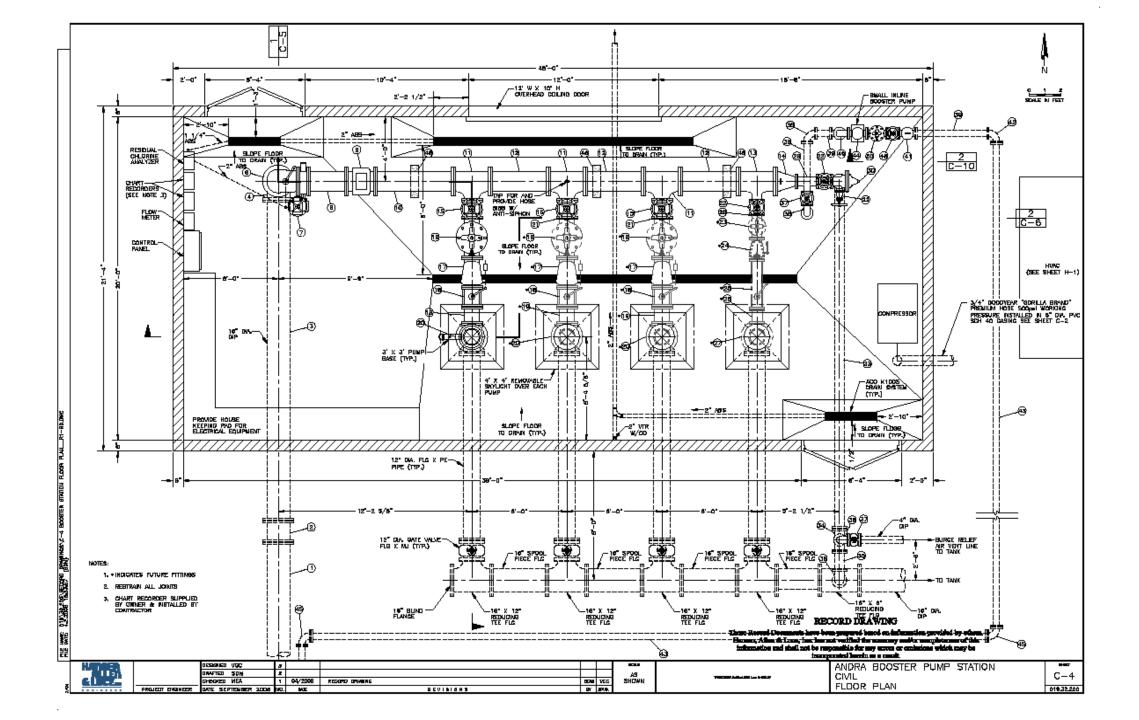
Energy Analysis

- Include energy analysis in engineer's scope!
 - Otherwise it won't happen
 - How much will it cost to operate?
 - Look beyond capital costs
- Pumping components
- Building components

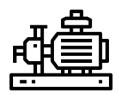


Layout

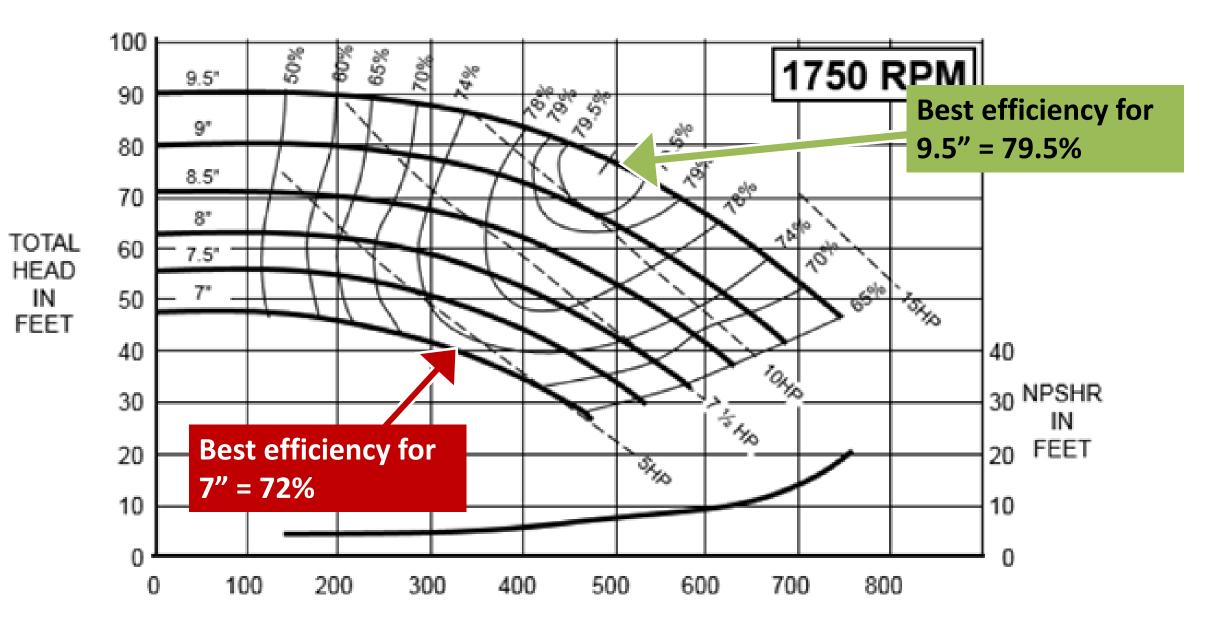
- Pump array of different sizes
 - Efficiently handle range of water demands
 - Jockey pump—small, efficient, constant
- Bays for future pumps
- Space for VFD and other controls



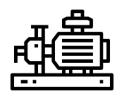




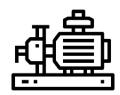
- Premium high-efficiency motors
- Avoid oversizing pumps and motors
 - Worst-case condition?
 - Safety factor applied at every step?
- Largest impeller for given pump casing
 - Smaller gap between casing and impeller
 - More power applied to fluid
 - Higher efficiency



US GALLONS PER MINUTE



- Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)
 - Control flow rate
 - Respond to varying water demands
 - Maintain high efficiency
 - Bypass at full speed
 - Also for mixers and other treatment equipment

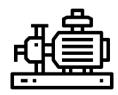


- Flow meter
 - Please!
- Suction and discharge pressure gages
 - Total dynamic head when pump is running
- Power submeter for major components
 - E.g., well + booster



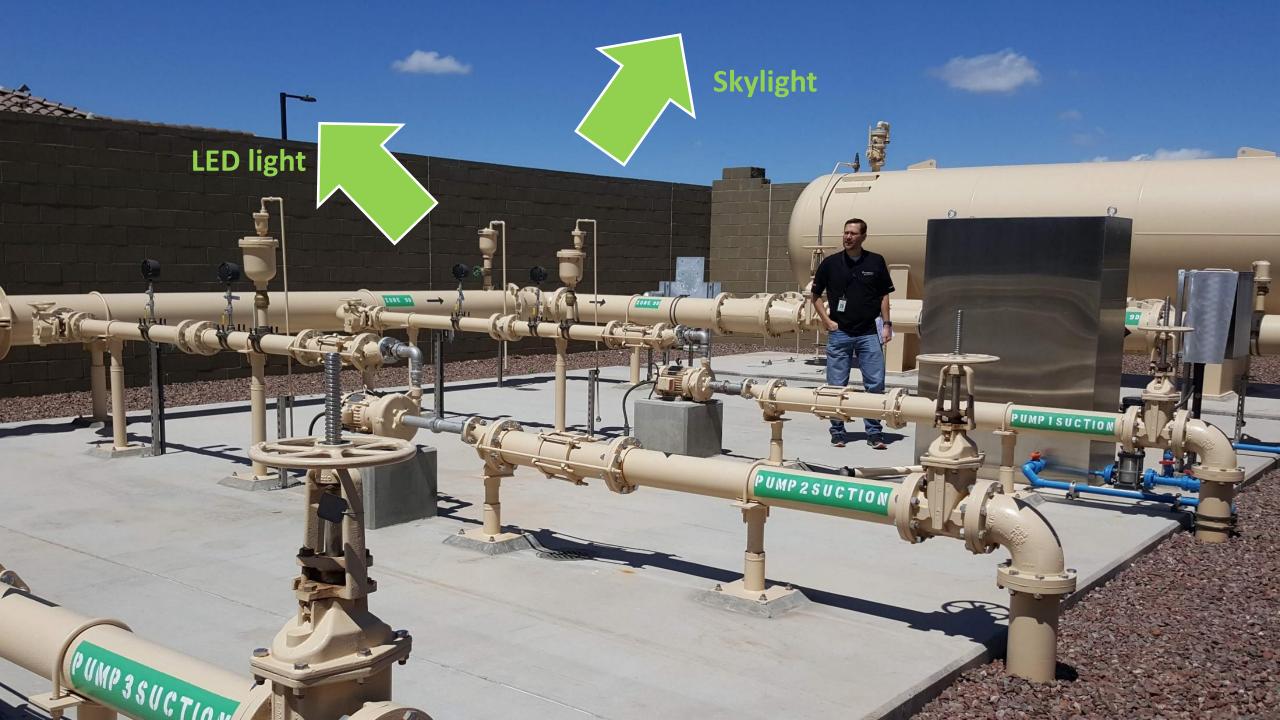






- Other
 - Skylights
 - LED lights
 - Occupancy sensors or timers
 - Programmable HVAC
 - Fans (high volume, low speed)
 - Insulation over vents and hatches when winterized

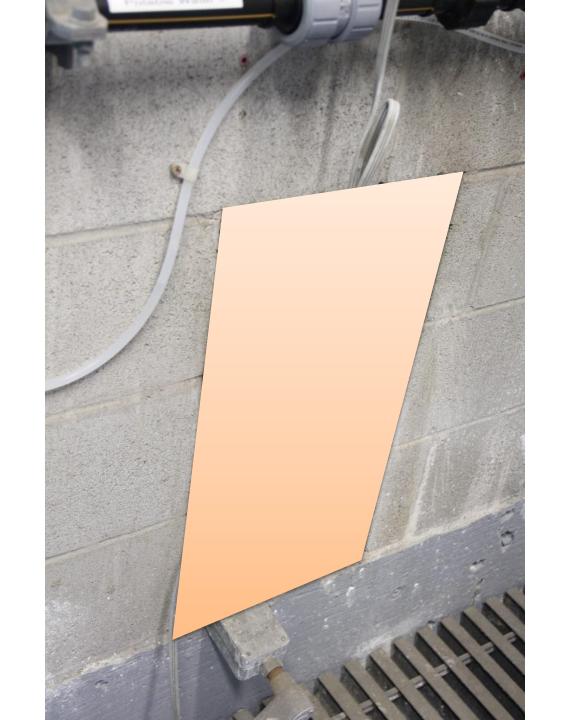














Monitoring

- Pump curves (or at least make and model)
 - Pump and motor inventory
- Power meter number/account
 - Match to facility
 - Facilitate customer service and engineering







Monitoring

- Annual performance review
 - "How do you know if your pumps are stealing from you?"
 - Use flow, pressure, and energy data to evaluate performance
 - Does it match design?
 - Informs action



Monitoring: Efficiency vs. Intensity

- Energy Efficiency
 - Equipment
 - 0%-100%
 - High value good
- Energy Intensity
 - Facility or system
 - kWh/MG
 - Low value good

Example: Performing as Expected?

Favorite Greek letter

- Design: 79% wire-to-water efficiency
 - 84% pump efficiency
 - 94% motor efficiency
- Actual:
 - 1,000 gpm
 - 210 ft TDH
 - -75 kW = 100 HP

$$\eta = \frac{Qh}{3960P}$$

$$\eta = \frac{(1000)(210)}{3960(100)}$$

$$\eta = 53\%$$

Which water well will want what watts when working?



Well 1 750,000 kWh 300 MG



Well 2 345,000 kWh 230 MG



Well 3 252,000 kWh 120 MG

CAPITAL PROJECT INCENTIVES



Capital Projects

What Are Capital Projects?

- •Long-term investments in major equipment, systems, or infrastructure improvements
- Typically involve significant upfront costs and long useful lifespans
- •Aim to improve performance, reliability, efficiency, or capacity of a facility
- •Examples include:
 - Equipment replacements (e.g., blowers, pumps, mixers, compressors, drives)
 - Process upgrades or automation improvements
 - Major building system overhauls (HVAC, lighting, or control systems)
- Usually require engineering design, and capital budgeting approval
- •Can qualify for **utility incentives or rebates** that help offset upfront costs and improve project payback



Capital Projects Economics

	Energy	Savings	Peak Demand	Project Cost	Incentives	Bill Savings	ROI
	kWh/year	kWh/year	kW			\$/year	years
Baseline	4,197,797	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrade	3,098,332	1,099,465	126	\$ 705,339	\$ 62,755	\$ 92,042	7.0

$$ROI = \frac{Project\ Cost - Incentive}{Bill\ Savings}$$
 (Years)

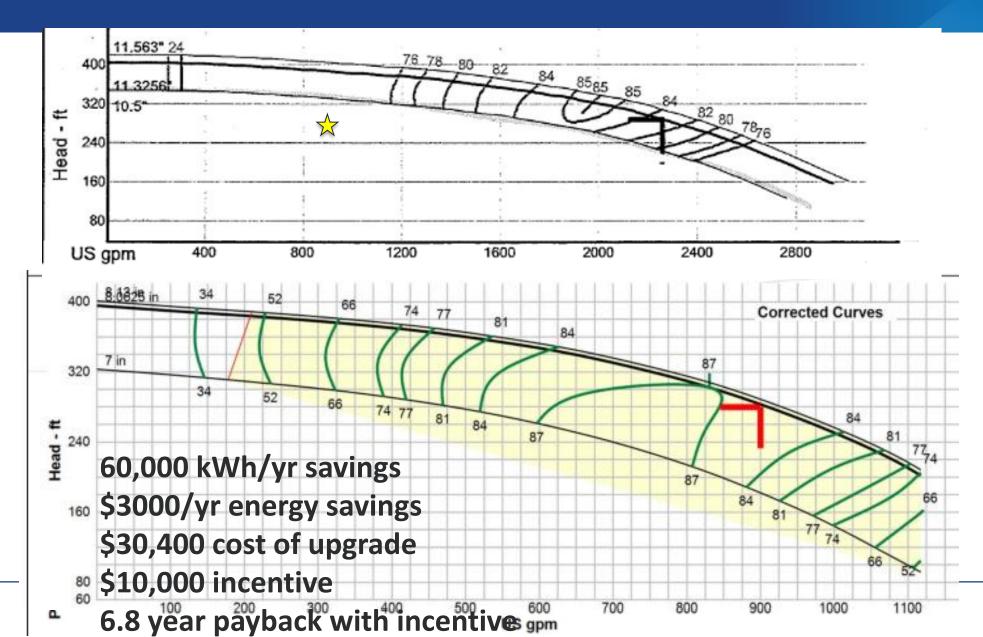
Incentives can be based on:

- \$ per kWh saved
- \$ per peak kW saved
- Capped at x % of total project cost





Well Pump Retrofit

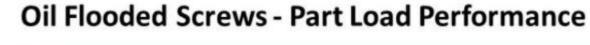


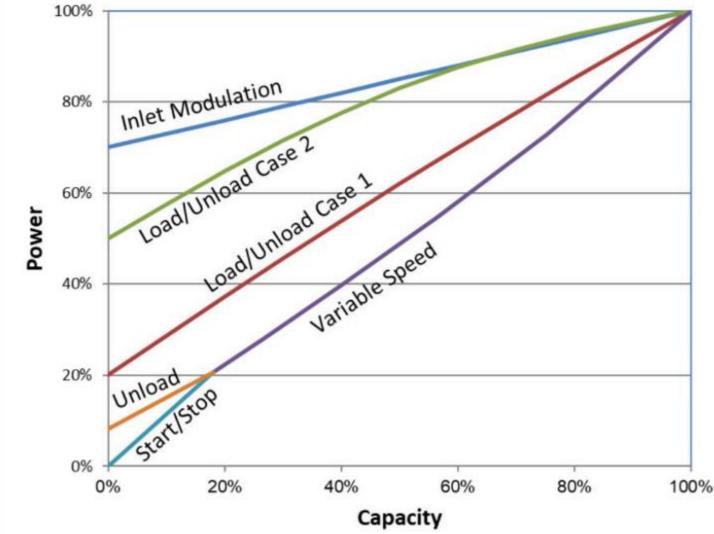




Water Treatment Plant Compressor Upgrade

- Baseline Existing
- 40 hp screw compressor with inlet modulation and non-cycling dryer
- Energy Efficient Upgrade
- 30 hp screw air compressor with VFD with cycling dryer
 - 98,000 kWh savings
 - \$17,000 incentive
 - Payback without incentive 5.6 years
 - Payback with incentive 2 years







New UV system

Theoretical Baseline

The baseline used for this project is the new TrojanUVsigna system without **UV transmittance and flow** controller and sensor. For this reason, the baseline system is not able to modulate power depending on UV transmittance.

Upgrade

TrojanUVsigna with UV transmittance sensors: **Banks are turned on/off based on UV demand and flow**. The advanced Solo Lamp Driver enables lamp dimming from 100 to 30% power and has built-in diagnostic capabilities for easy troubleshooting.

	Energy kWh/year	Savings kWh	Peak Demand kW	Project Cost	Incentives	Bill Savings \$/year	ROI years
Baseline	630,720	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrade	214,856	415,864	18	\$ 28,217	\$ 8,877	\$ 18,500	1.05







On your smart phone
Go to: https://kahoot.it/
Game PIN:

KAHOOT!



Takeaways

- If you have a hydraulic model use it
- Design and plan for upgrades/replacements with energy efficiency in mind
- Reach out to your power provider about incentives when you are considering new equipment





Closing

Questions Comments Discussion

Email Giulia, Katie or Mike giulia.pollastri@cascadeenergy.com katie@halengineers.com mike.lewis@cascadeenergy.com

SEE YOU THURSDAY!

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Q&A Session





