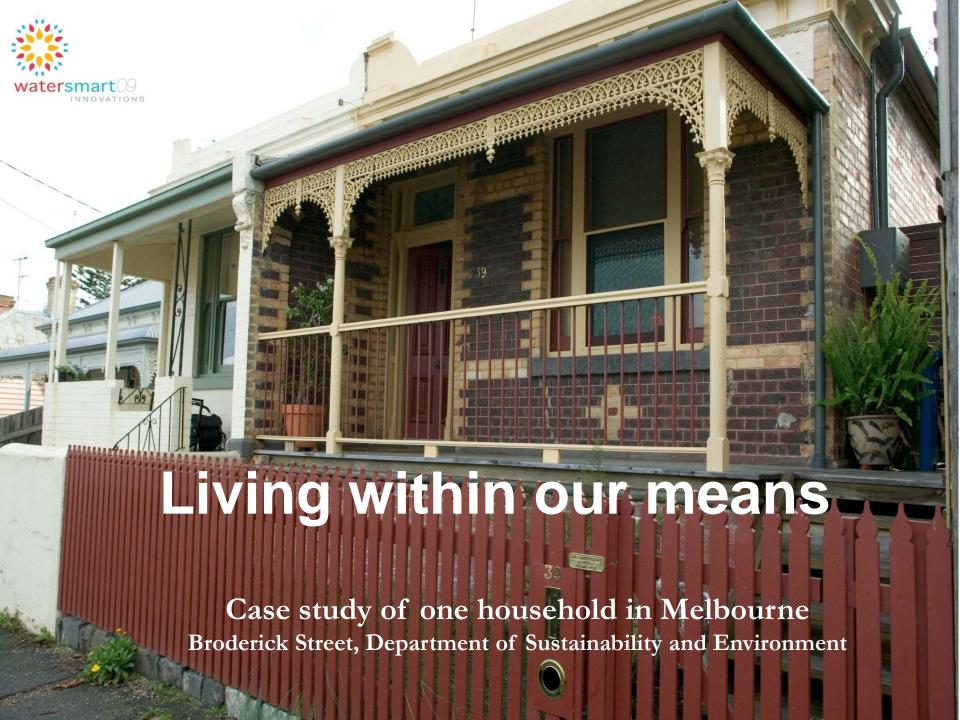
This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com





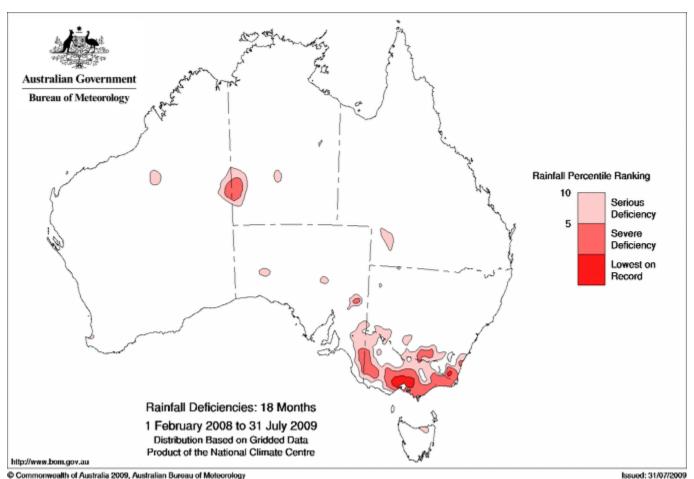


Presentation

- Background on water and energy use in Australian homes; building standards; targets; and consumption patterns (gal.)
- 2) An alternative model of water and energy use in a major building (plumbing) alteration.
- 3) Lessons and observations (monitoring).



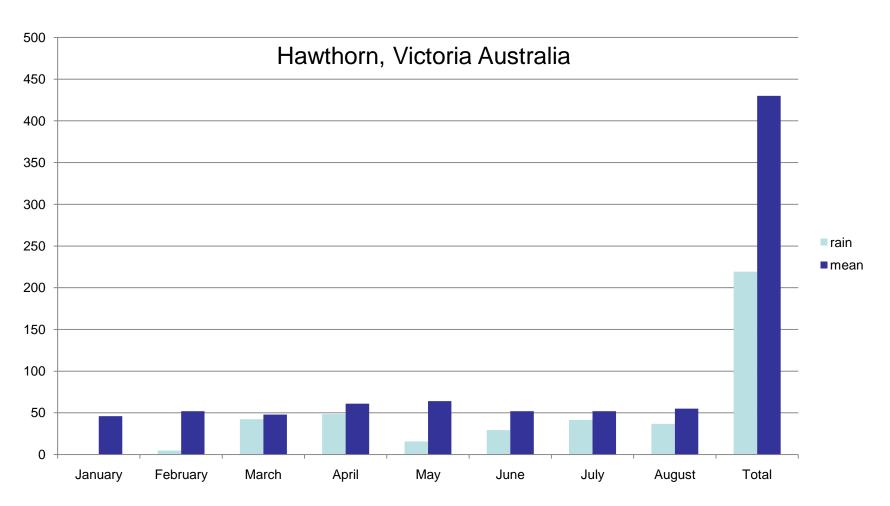
Background: Long term dry





51% of mean rainfall (mm)

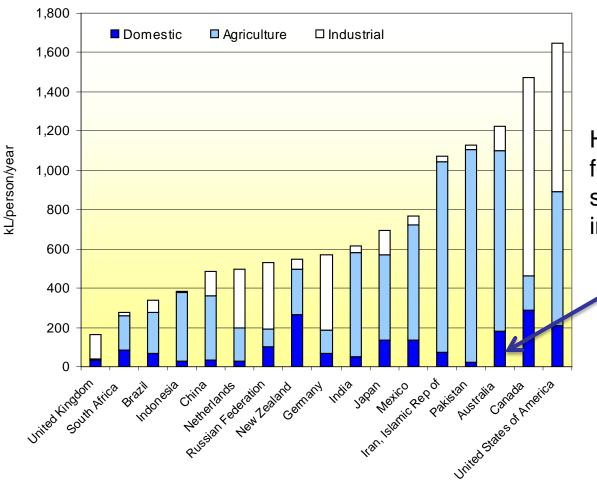
January 1 to August 31, 2009





Background:

Water use per capita 2005

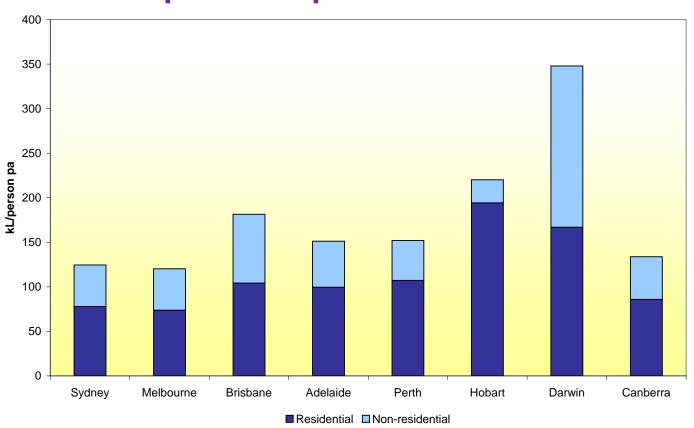


Homes account for 16% of mains supplied water in Australia



Background:

National urban water use per capita, 2005



Background: Watersmart INNOVATIONS Background Condetery because etenders

Mandatory house standards 2009

State	Building fabric Stars (1-10)	Solar HW	Rainwater tank	Shower (WELS Stars)	Toilet (WELS Stars)	Basin taps (WELS Stars)
Qld	5	No	Yes, 1,320 gal.	3	4	3
NSW	4	No	Optional	""	3	""
ACT	5	No	Yes, 530-2,640 gal	""	""	No
Vic	5	Optional	Optional,530 gal.	""	""	3
Tas	4	No	No	""	""	No
SA	5	No	Yes, 260 gal.	""	""	No
WA	5	No	No	""	4	4
NT	3.5	No	No	""	3	No



Background: National urban water targets

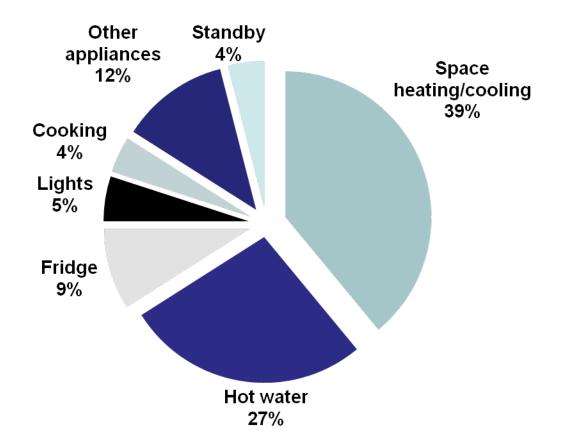
Capital city	Per capita annual consumption; Residential, Commercial and Industrial (gal/person/yr)	Change from 2001 consumption
Sydney	28,300 by 2020	-31%
Melbourne	28,530 by 2020	-27%
Brisbane	38,570 by 2010	-20%
Adelaide (per household)	By 2025	-22%
Perth	40,950	-20%
Canberra	34,550 by 2020	-21%



Background:

Energy

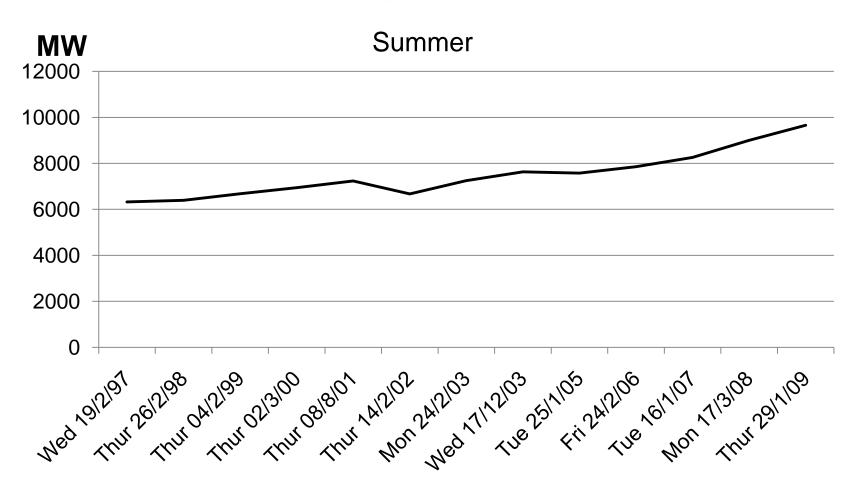
Space heating and hot water are about 70% of average household energy use in Melbourne



watersmart09

Background:

Peak electricity demand - Victoria





Alternative model:

Our philosophy on water and energy

To act on a good impulse and stick to it: Old house was not a good home. For its size, it was energy and water intensive. With determination we continue to strive for a water self sufficient and 'zero-carbon' home.

To take personal responsibility: We did not dwell on how others are contributing to solve urban water/energy problems. They do not pay our water and energy bills!

Take a large world view: All waste is a burden on other people, other places and species.



Alternative model:

Our home

Roof area: 1,250 square feet





Alternative model: House before alteration





Alternative model: Appropriate water for needs

Our primary source of water	Service		
Filtered rainwater	Drinking and food preparation		
"	Showering, bath and hand wash		
"	Washing clothes		
Mains water	Backup for above		
Treated greywater	Flushing of toilet		
"	Garden		
"	Considering in future for cold water supply to wash clothes		



Alternative model: Renewable energy

Primary source of energy	Service
Natural gas	Major cooking – cook top
Solar electricity	Other cooking – electric oven
""	Appliances
Solar radiant energy	Winter heating
""	Water heating
Mains power grid supply	During solar shortfall



Alternative model: Major alteration





Alternative model: Rainwater collection





Alternative model: Greywater treatment



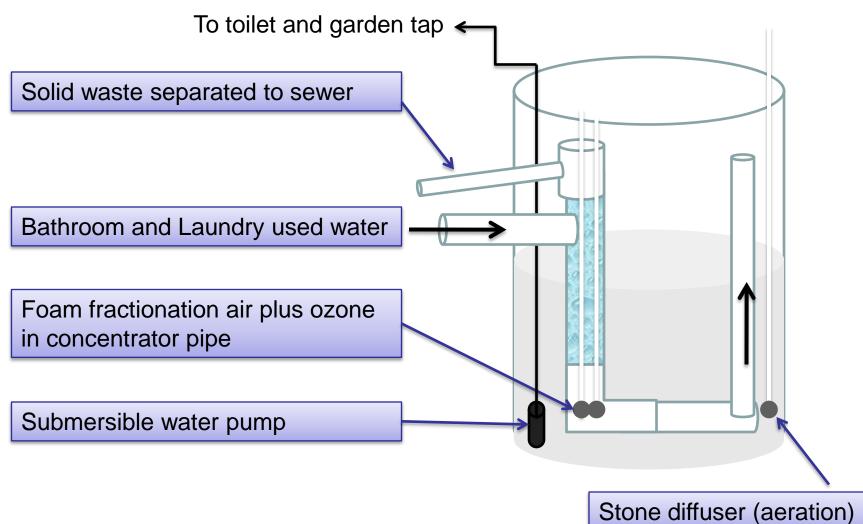
Primary filter



Treatment and storage tank 264 gal.



Alternative model: Greywater system

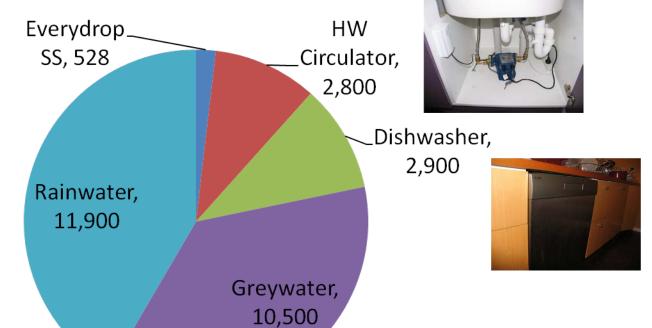




Alternative model:

How we save 28,600 gal.



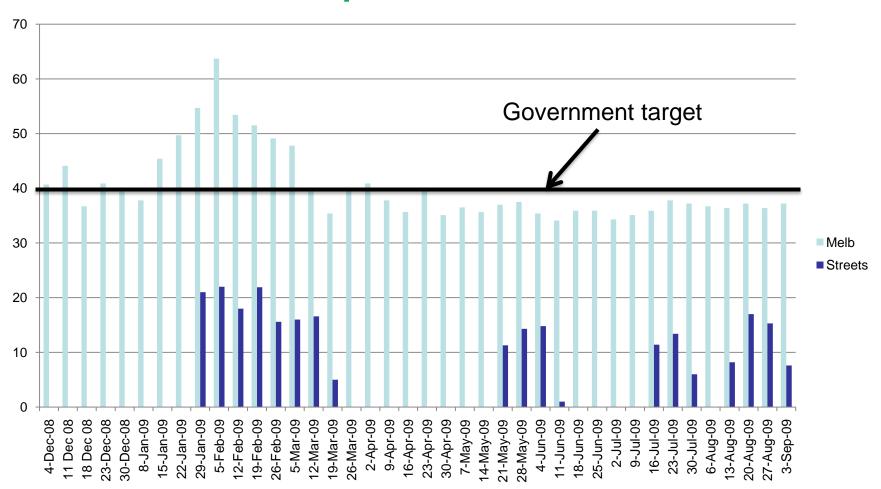






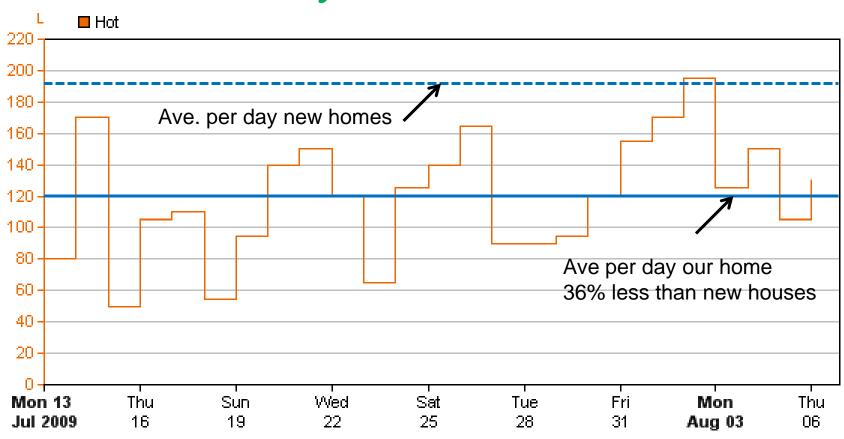
Alternative model:

How we compare (7 day ave.gal./person/day)





Alternative model: Our daily hot water load



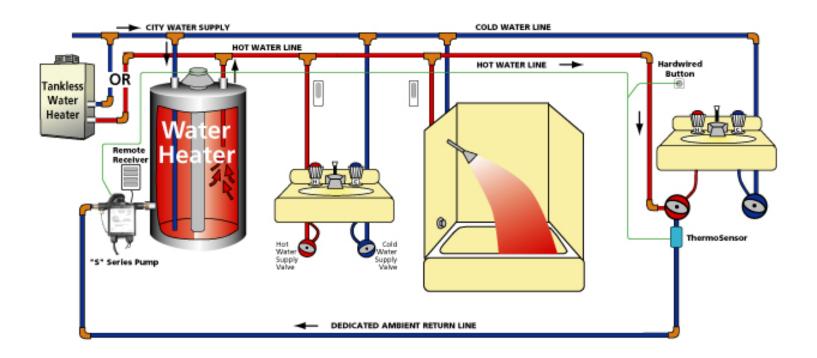


Alternative model: Inefficient hot water delivery

Hot water outlet	Hot water draw off ALTERATION (gal)		Hot water draw off POST- ALTERATION (gal)	Saving from hot water circulator (gal/per cent)	
	Per day	Yearly	Yearly	Yearly	
Shower use (2/day)	1.84	672	172	500 (74%)	
Kitchen use (6/day)	4.75	1,735	463	1,272 (73%)	
Laundry basin (3/day)	2.8	1,012	Negligible	1,000 (99%)	
Total	9.39	3,419	635	2,784 (81%)	

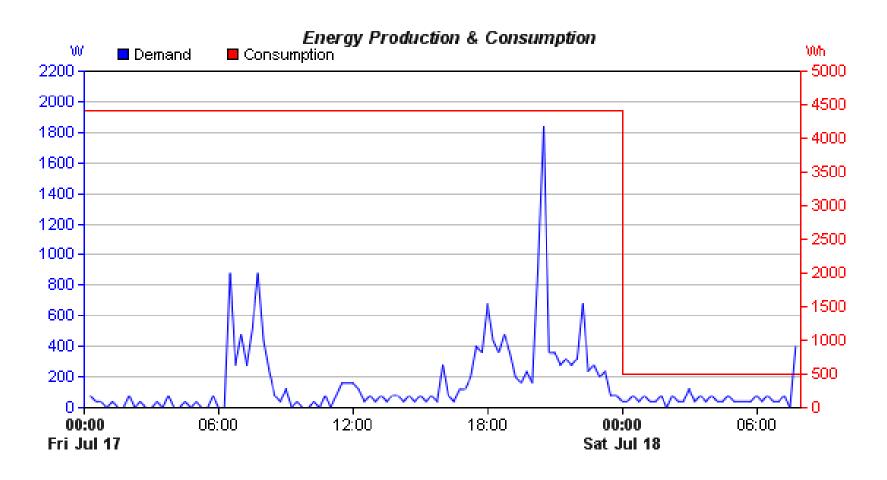


Structured Plumbing Dedicated Return Line



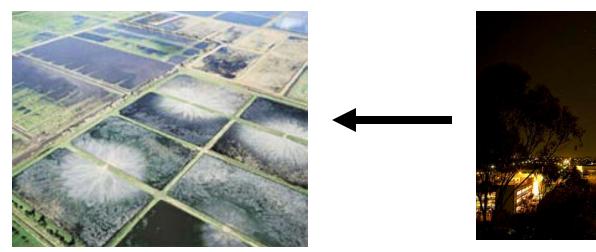


Stand-by power



Observations Alternative sources of water

Treating domestic greywater does use energy, but it captures this resource at source, before it is degraded in the sewer (mixed with liquid trade waste which is high in inorganic salts).







Alternative sources of water

Less water use in showers etc. results in stretching drinking water further.

However, there is less water flowing into greywater system (for garden & toilet).

Balancing water quality to use is very challenging, but not impossible.

Water Balance Master



Alternative sources of water

Water corporations provide only one quality of water. This is a major mismatch for the services we require from water.





Alternative sources of water

Existing homes are where most of us live and where most of the water solutions will need to crystallize.

As small scale alternative water storage and treatments systems evolve (low risk/maintenance) they will become a traditional feature in existing suburbs.



Observations Hot water

Our average hot water use is 10.5 gallons per person/per/day. Payback on our solar water heater is well over 50 years based on the saved gas bills. High water efficiency homes will not benefit from large volume solar water heaters.





Hot water

Replicating the Melbourne Case Study to 6.3 million Australian houses equates to yearly water savings of about 53,825 acre-feet a year (17.5 billion gal.) from efficient hot water plumbing.



Observations: Importance of monitoring



http://www.metermate.com.au

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