

This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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Saving Energy and Reducing Greenhouse Gasses through Water Use Efficiency

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WaterSmart Conference

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Outline

- Introduction to the Santa Clara Valley Water District
- Water Use Efficiency in Santa Clara County
- The Water-Energy Nexus
- Energy Savings and Greenhouse Gas Reductions from Water Use Efficiency
- Selected Water Conservation Programs
- Recommendations

Water – our mission for 75+ years

The mission of the **Santa Clara Valley Water District** is a healthy, safe, and enhanced quality of living in Santa Clara County through watershed stewardship and comprehensive management of water resources in a practical, cost-effective, and environmentally-sensitive manner.

Santa Clara County

💧 A Semi-arid Region

- Average annual rainfall is 14 inches.



💧 Rapid Population Growth

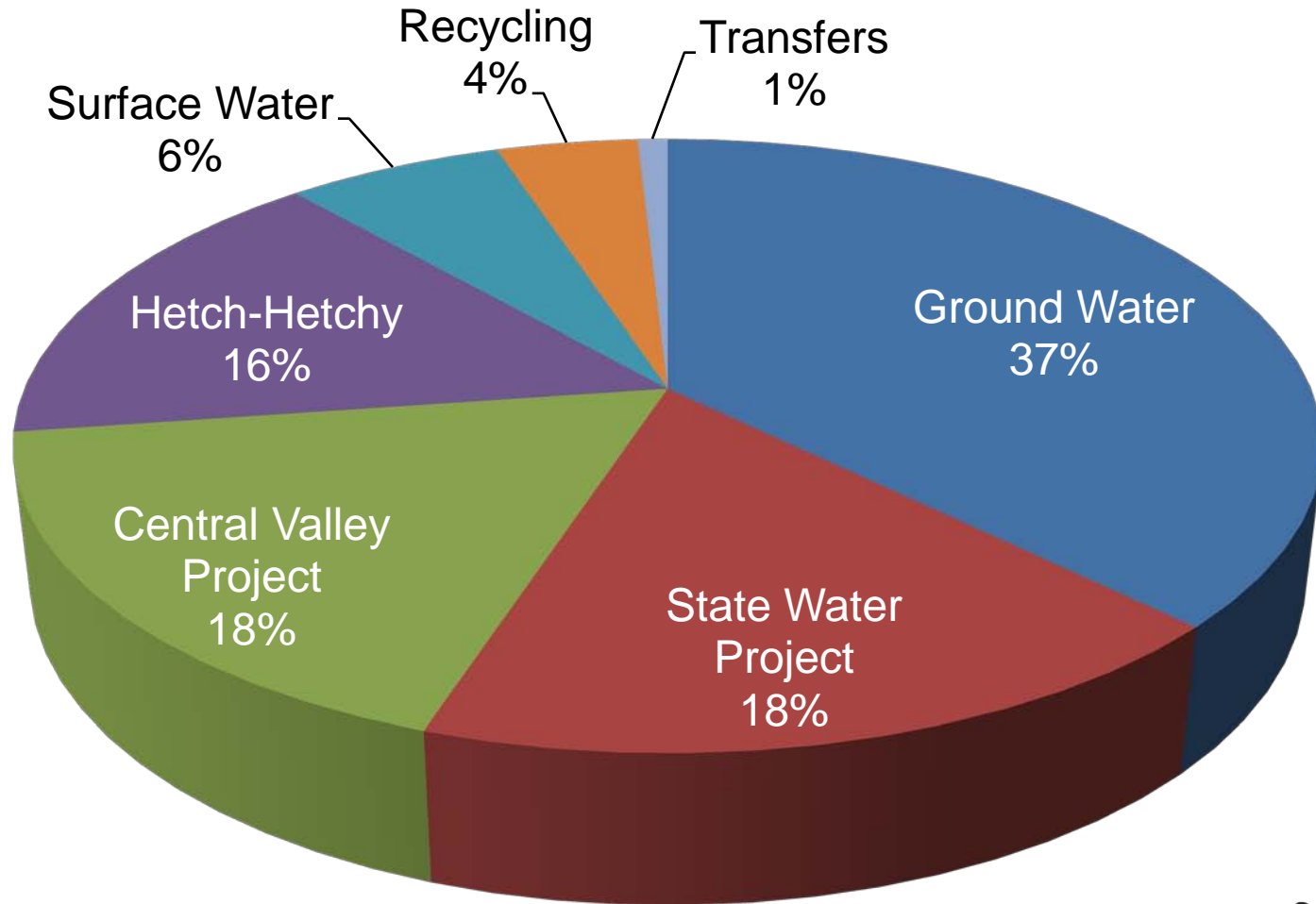
- County: approximately 1,800,000
- 200,000 commuters

💧 Water Use

- Total water use for county (2008) 383,000 Acre-Feet

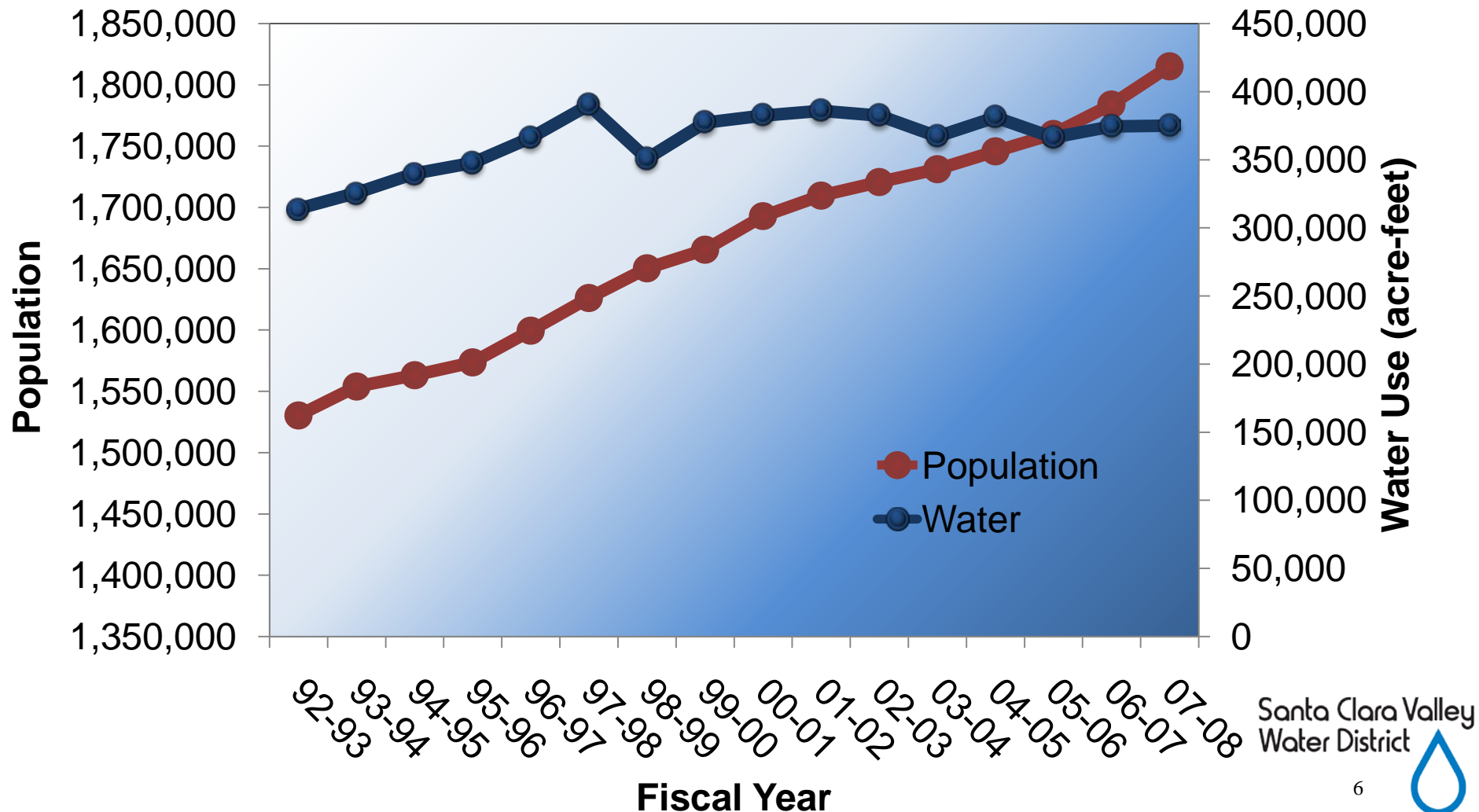


Variety of Water Supply Sources for Santa Clara County:

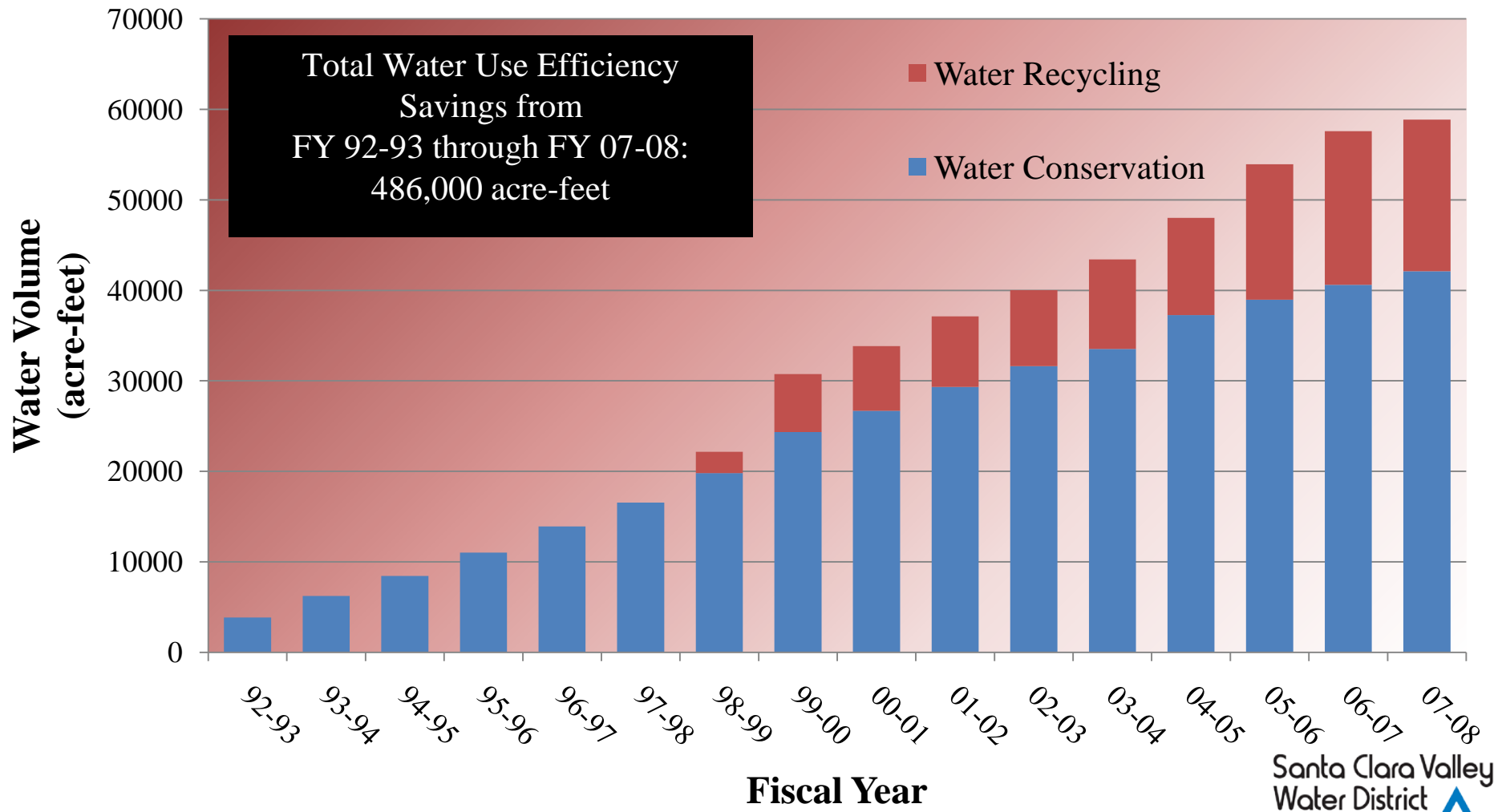


Population and Water Use

Due in part to conservation efforts, water use in Santa Clara County has not increased significantly despite the increase in population.



Water Use Efficiency Savings



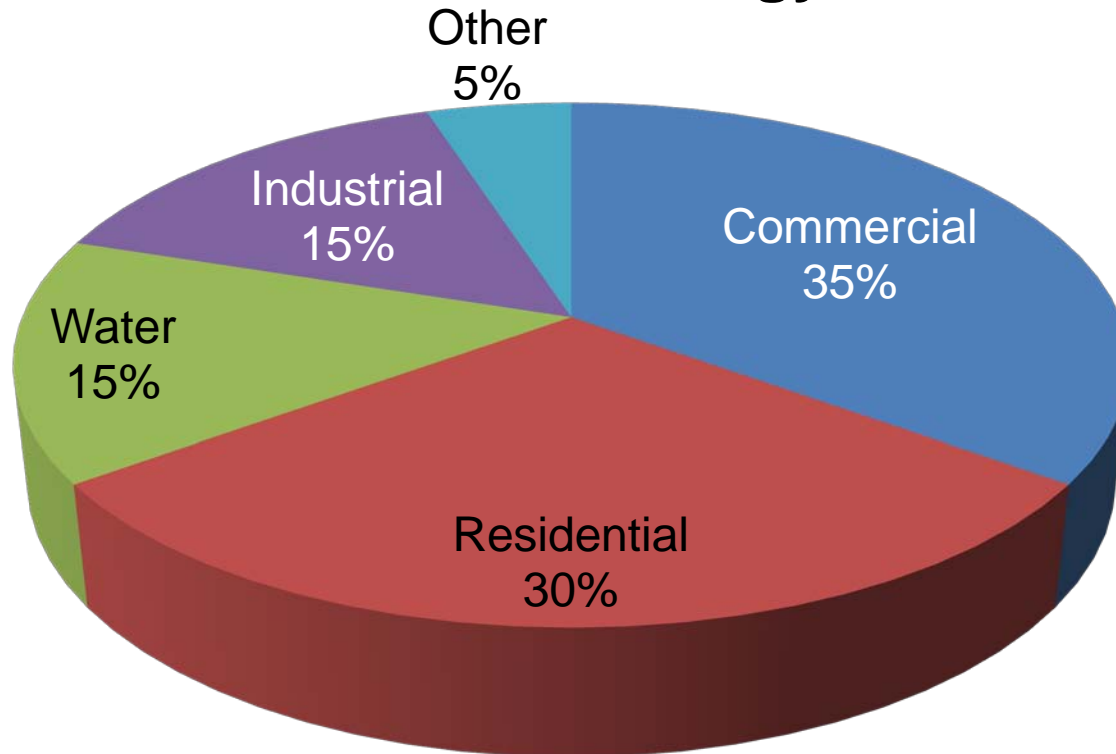
Benefits of Water Use Efficiency

- 💧 Water supply management benefits
 - flexible and diverse water supply portfolio
 - reliable source of water:
 - 60,500 AF** of potable water saved during FY 08-09
 - 550,000 AF** of potable water saved from FY 98-99 through FY 08-09
- 💧 Environmental Benefits
 - improved ecosystem function
 - restored wildlife habitat
 - aesthetic and recreational benefits
 - reduced surface water runoff
- 💧 Energy savings and air quality benefits

California's Water-Energy Nexus

- About 15-20% of all energy consumed in CA is for the water supply chain
- CA State Water Project consumes about 2-3% of all electricity in the state

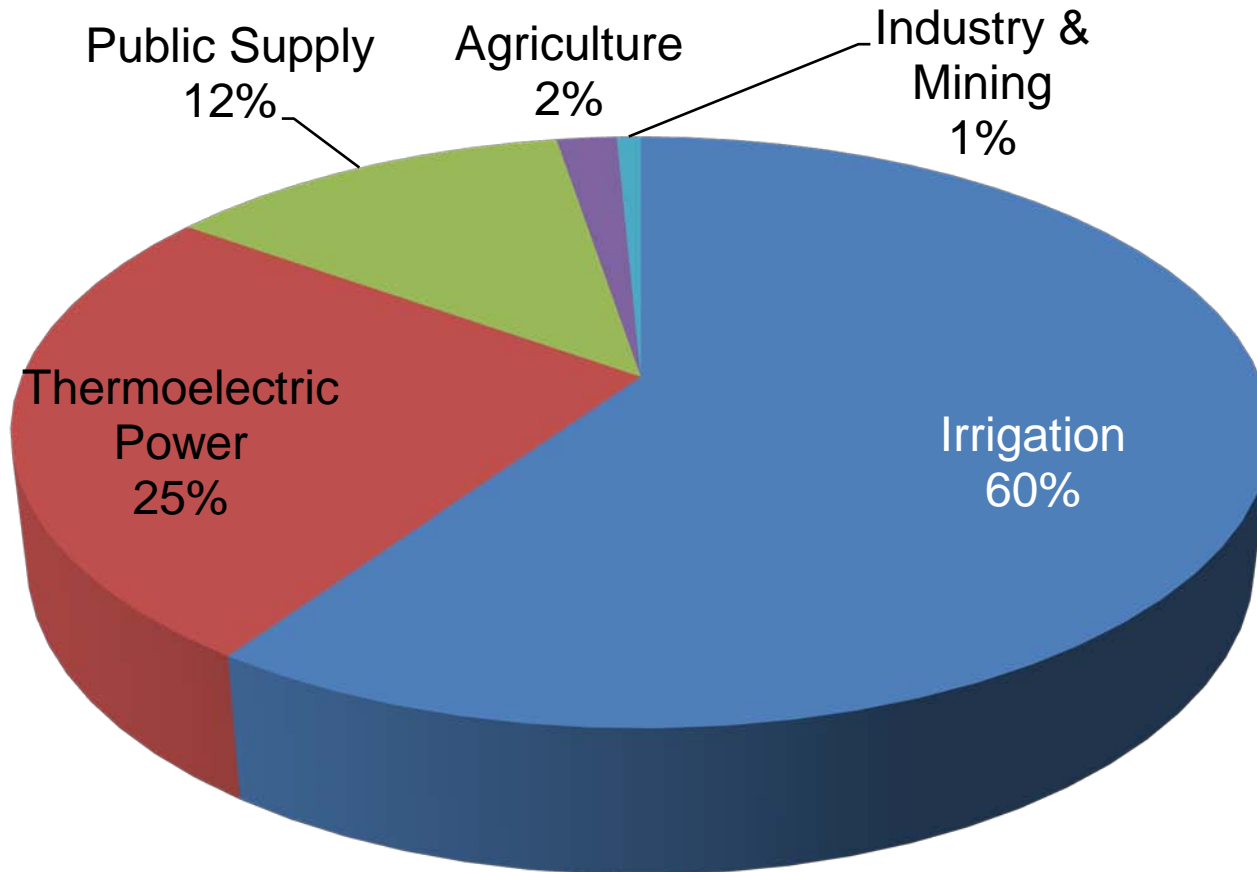
Estimated CA Energy Use



California's Water-Energy Nexus

- About 25% of all water consumed in CA is for thermoelectric power generation

Estimated CA Water Use



California's Water-Energy Nexus

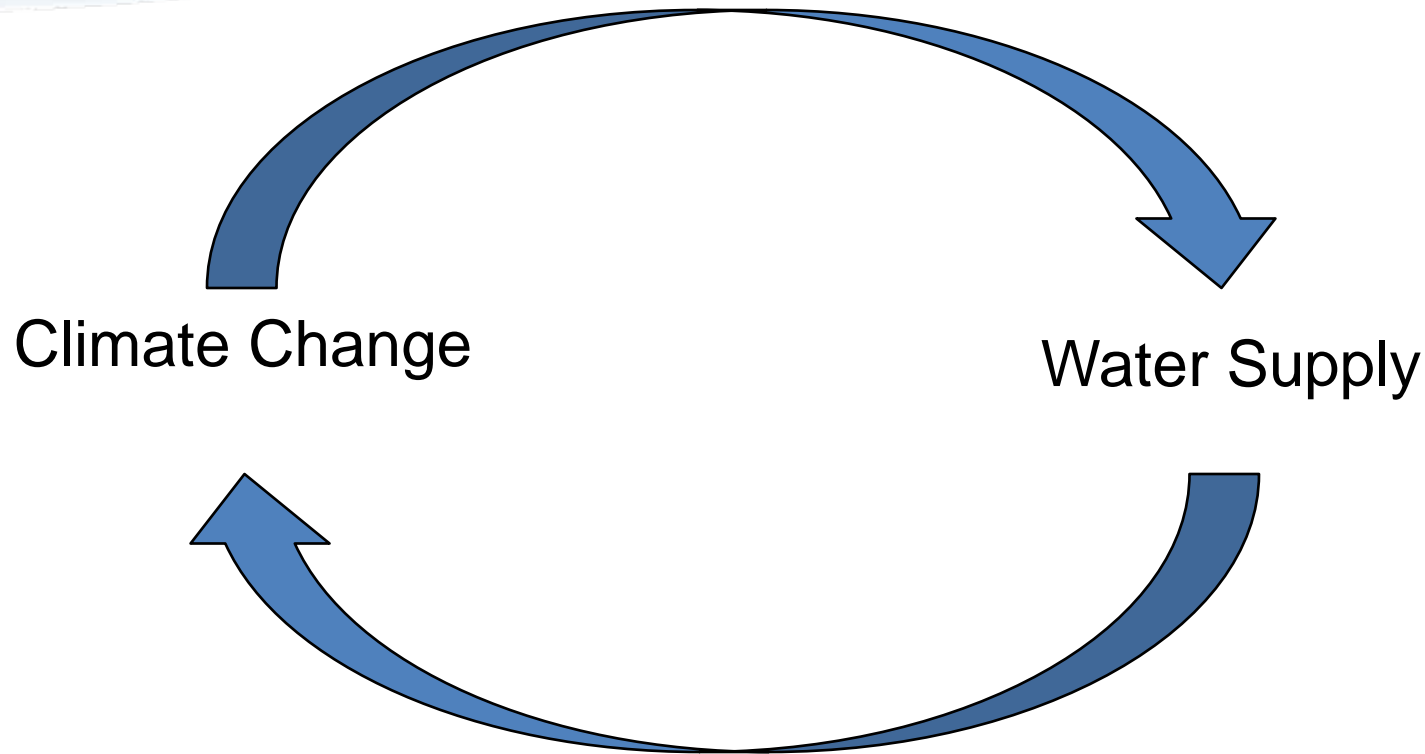
- 💧 Energy production generates
 - carbon monoxide
 - reactive organic gases
 - particulate matter
 - sulfur oxides
 - nitrogen oxides
 - carbon dioxide, a GREENHOUSE GAS



Water Supply/Climate Change Connection

- 💧 Increased precipitation as rain instead of snowfall
- 💧 Earlier snowmelt overwhelms reservoirs
- 💧 Increased drought in summer months
- 💧 Decreased Delta pumping

Water Supply/Climate Change Connection



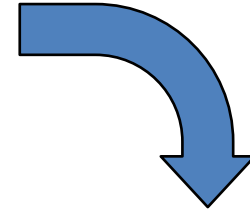
District's Water Supply Chain



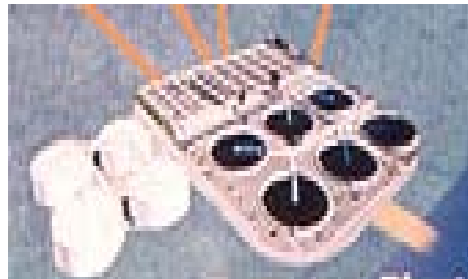
**Conveyance/Pumping
(0 – 905 kWh/AF)**



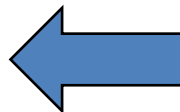
**Treatment
(87 kWh/AF)**



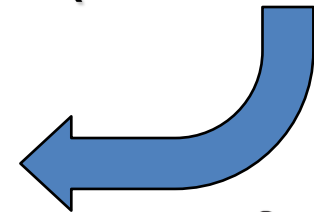
**Distribution
(488 kWh/AF)**



**Wastewater
Treatment
(770 kWh/AF)**



**End Use
(1,000 – 25,000 kWh/AF)**



Using the Water to Air Model

- 💧 **Model inputs:** Valley Water water supply data
- 💧 **Model outputs:** Energy savings and air pollutant emissions reductions
- 💧 Model estimated the difference between two scenarios:
Presence vs. absence of water use efficiency
- 💧 Used Valley Water-specific energy factors (kWh/AF) and region-specific air emissions factors (grams/kWh)
- 💧 Analysis conducted for FY 92-93 through FY 07-08 and FY 30-31

Assumptions for the Water to Air Model

- 💧 Water not conserved, supplied by 50/50 groundwater and imported water mix



Energy Factors and Air Emissions Factors

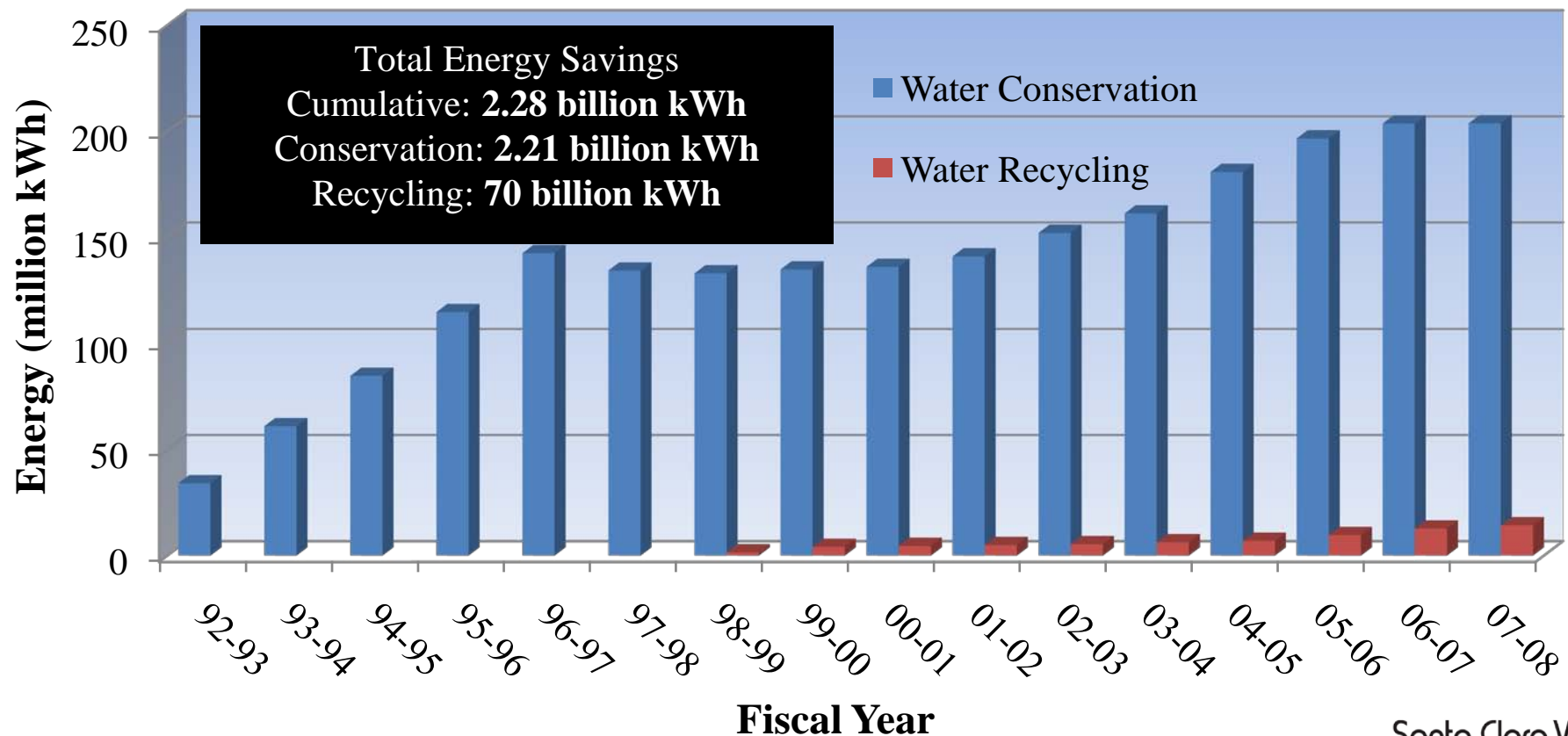
Energy-Consuming Step	Energy Factor (kWh/AF)
Source: Ground Water	889
Source: Surface Water	0
Source: Recycled Water	640
Source: Imported Water	717
Water Treatment	87
Water Distribution	488
Wastewater Treatment	770

Air Pollutant	Air Emissions Factor (grams/kWh)
Carbon Dioxide	215
Reactive Organic Gases	0.015
Carbon Monoxide	0.211
PM 10	0.018
Sulfur Oxide	0.010
Nitrogen Oxide	0.103

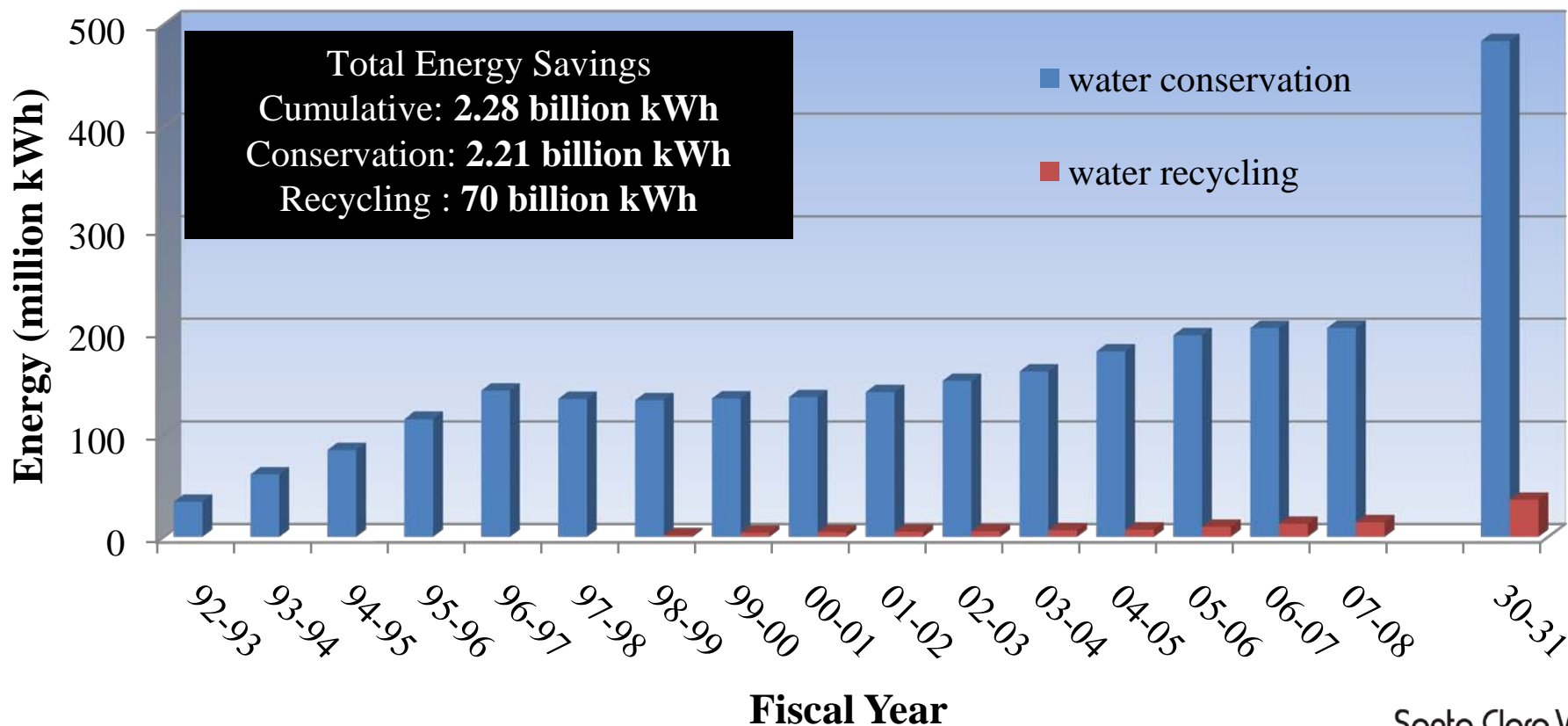


Energy Savings from Water Use Efficiency

Total energy savings equivalent to electricity required for 350,000 households for one year

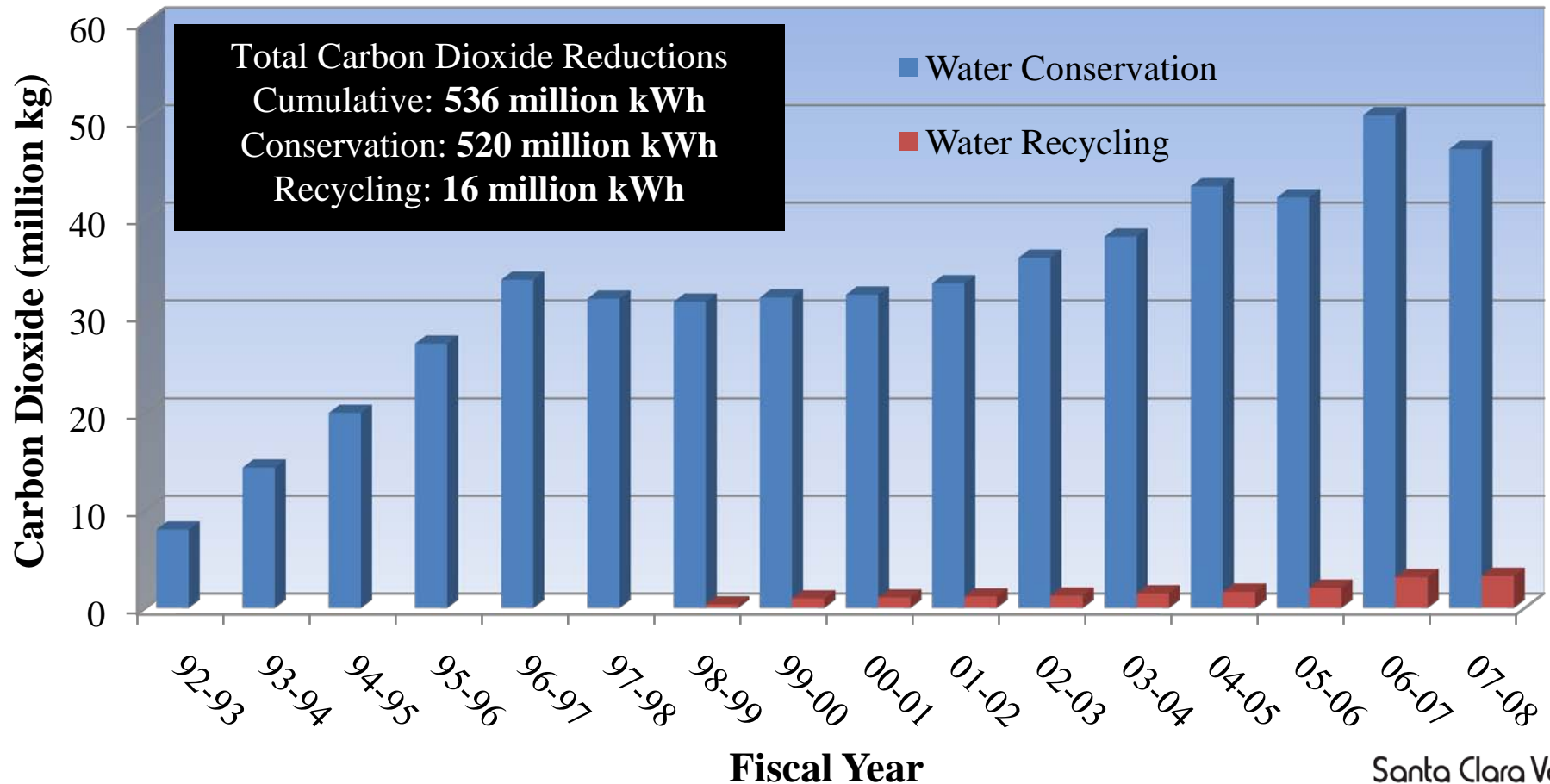


Energy Savings from Water Use Efficiency

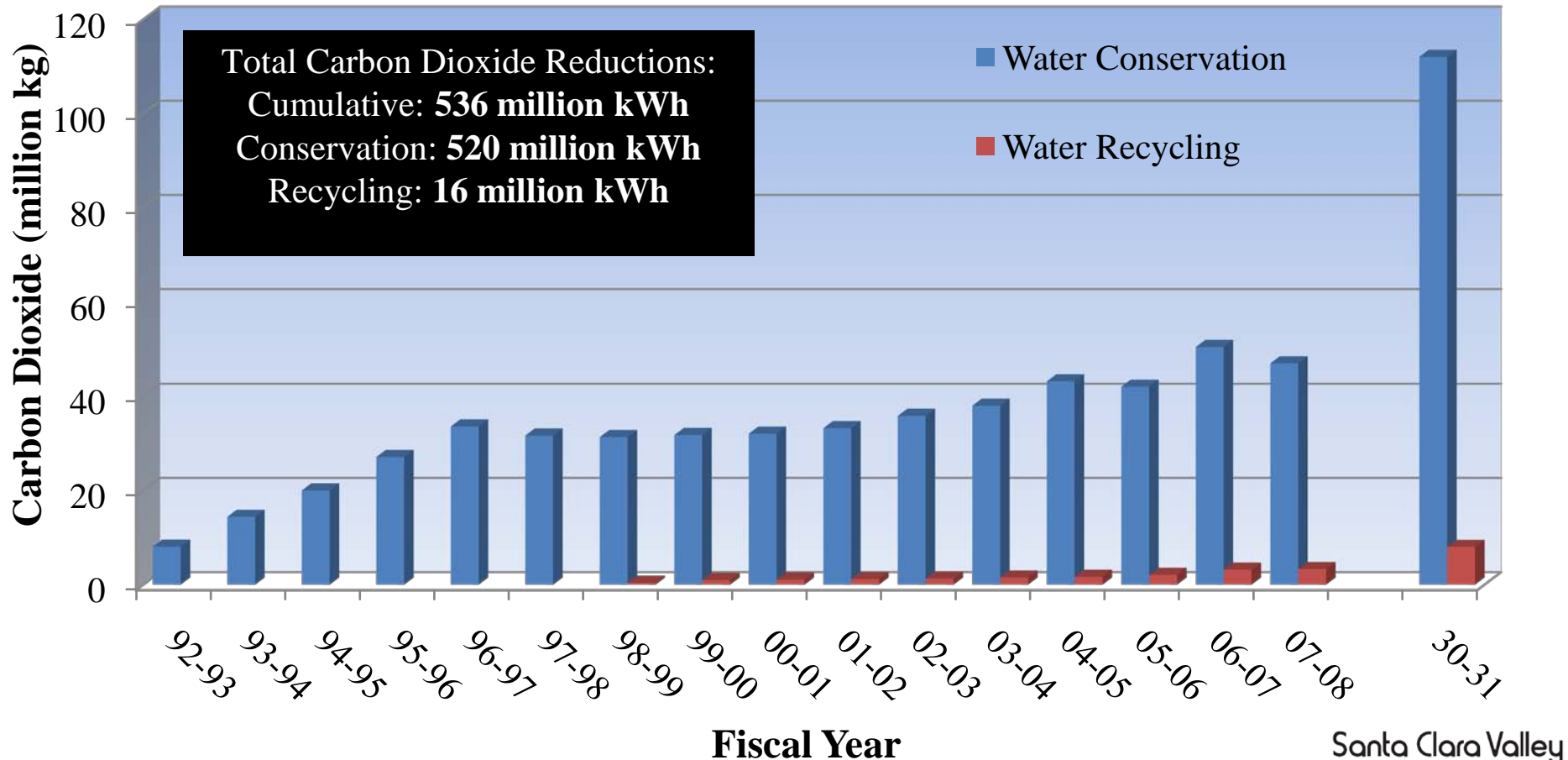


CO₂ Reductions from Water Use Efficiency

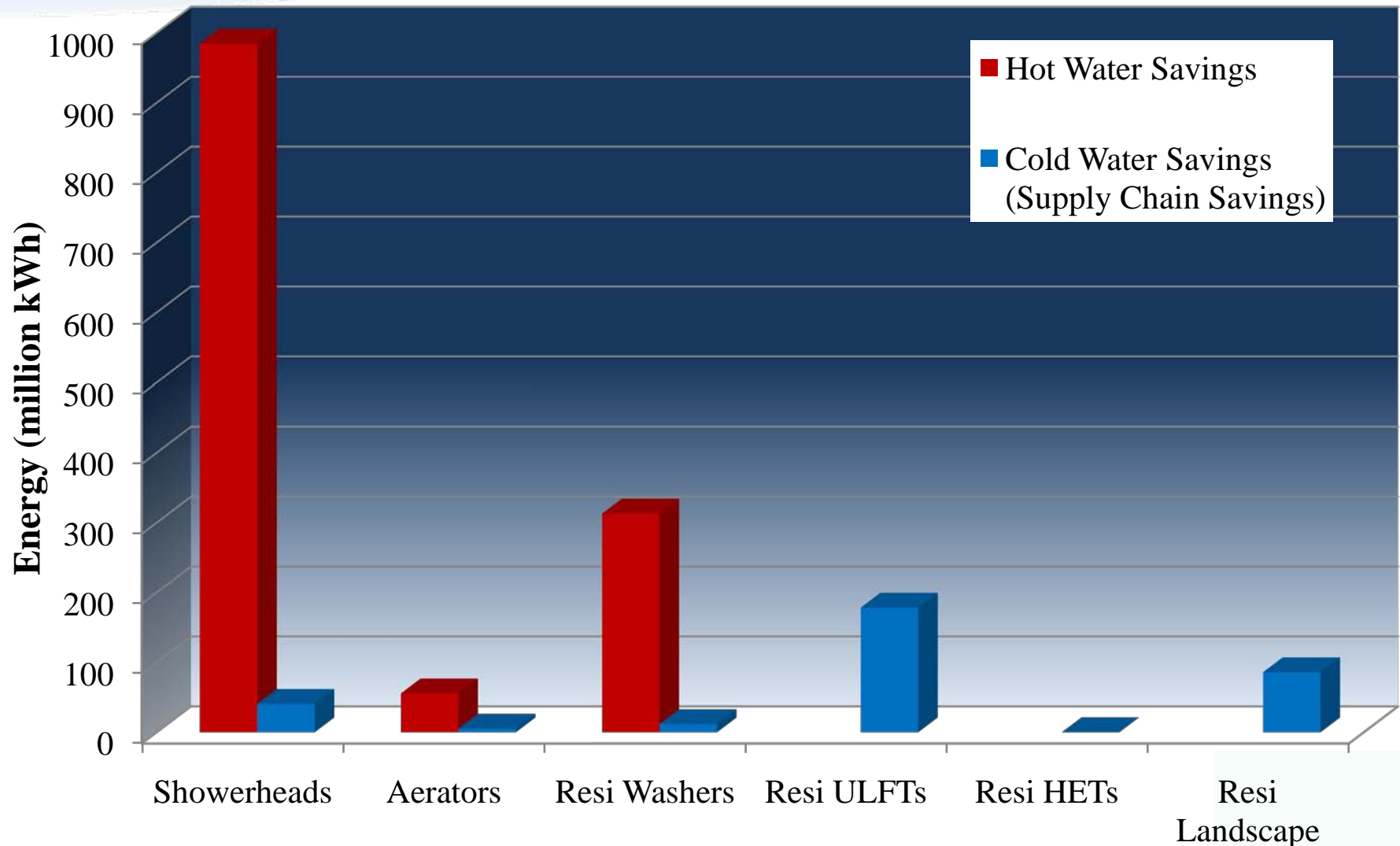
Total CO₂ reductions equivalent to removing 98,000 passenger cars from the roads for one year



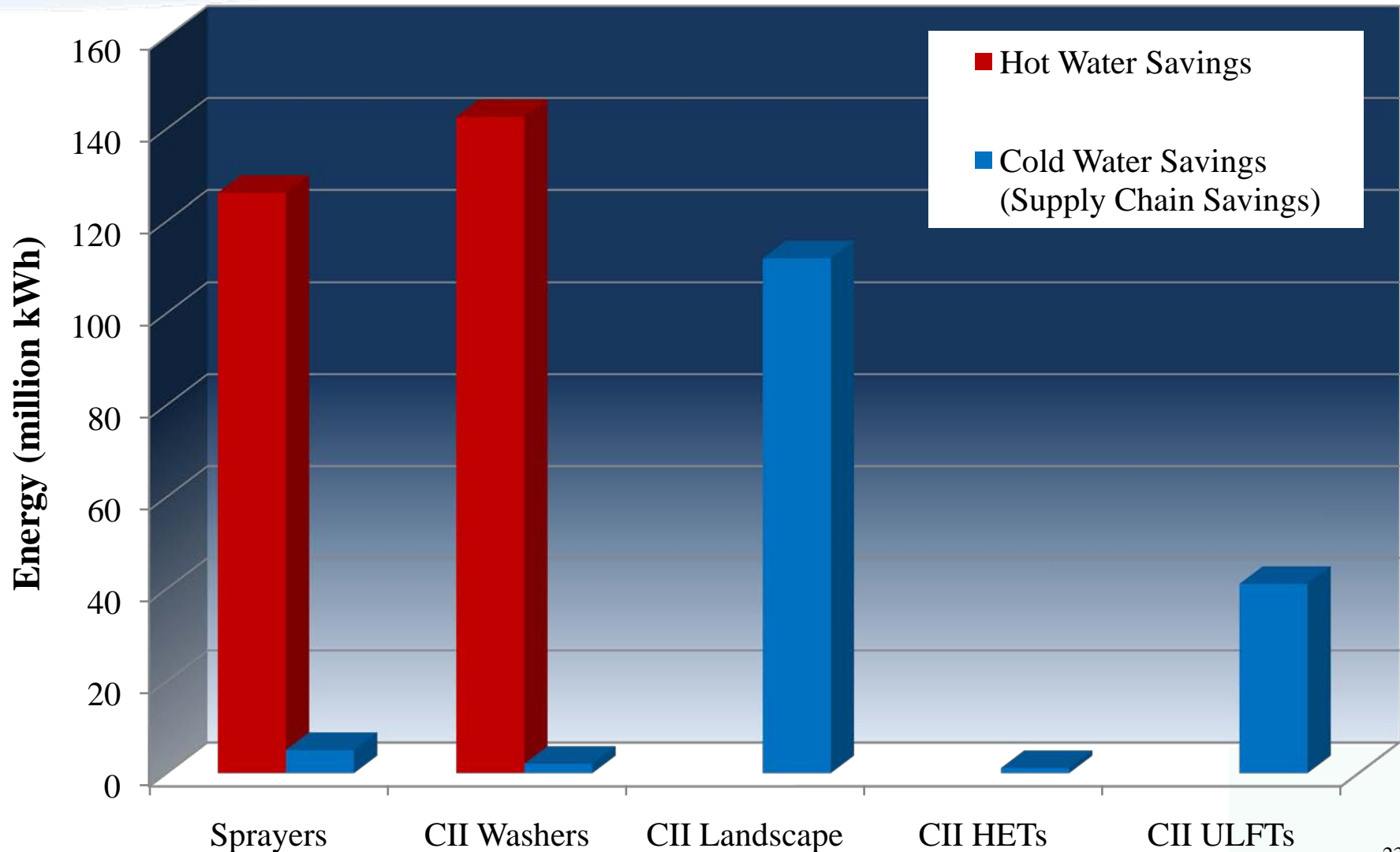
CO₂ Reductions from Water Use Efficiency



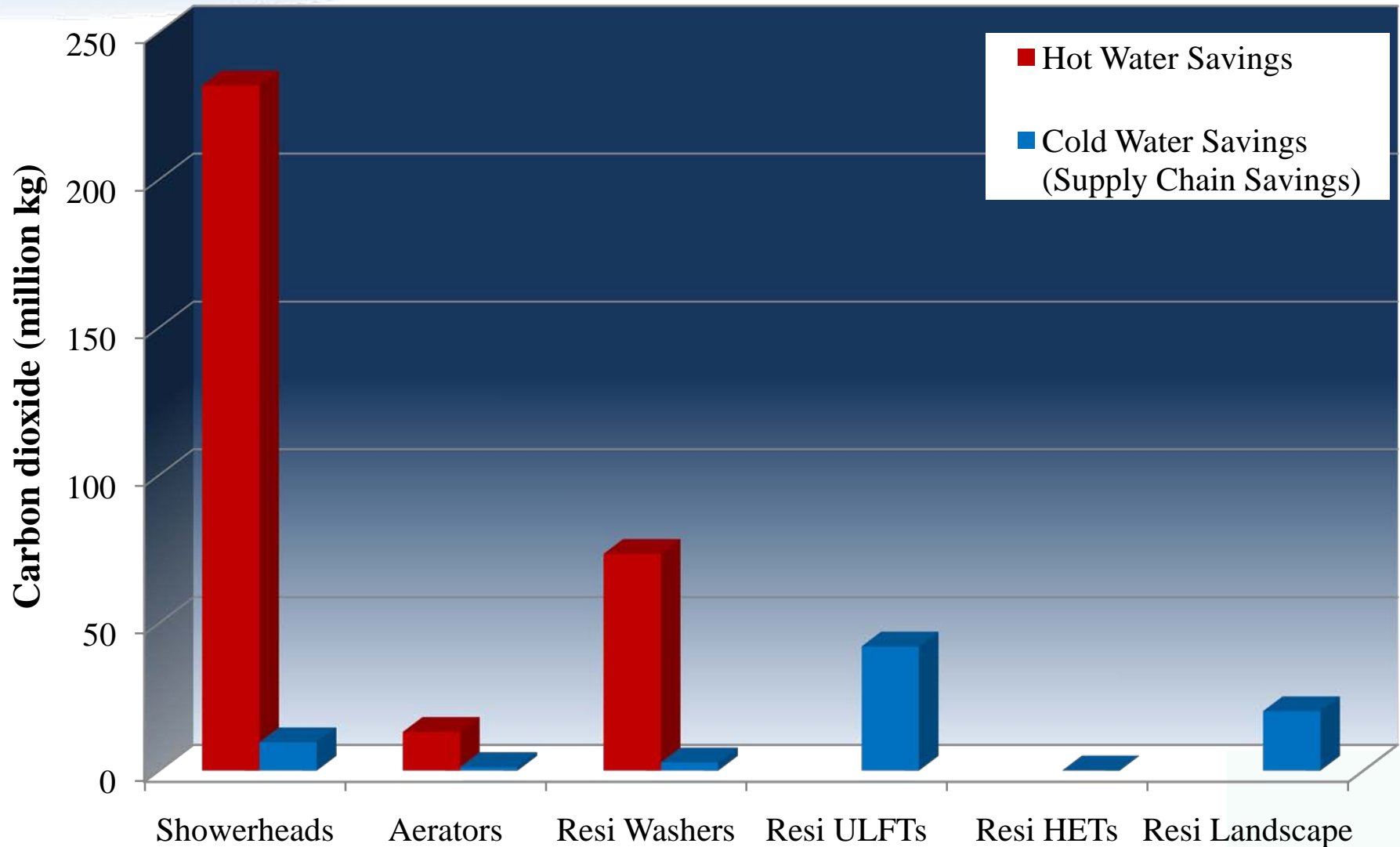
Energy Savings from Selected Residential Water Conservation Programs



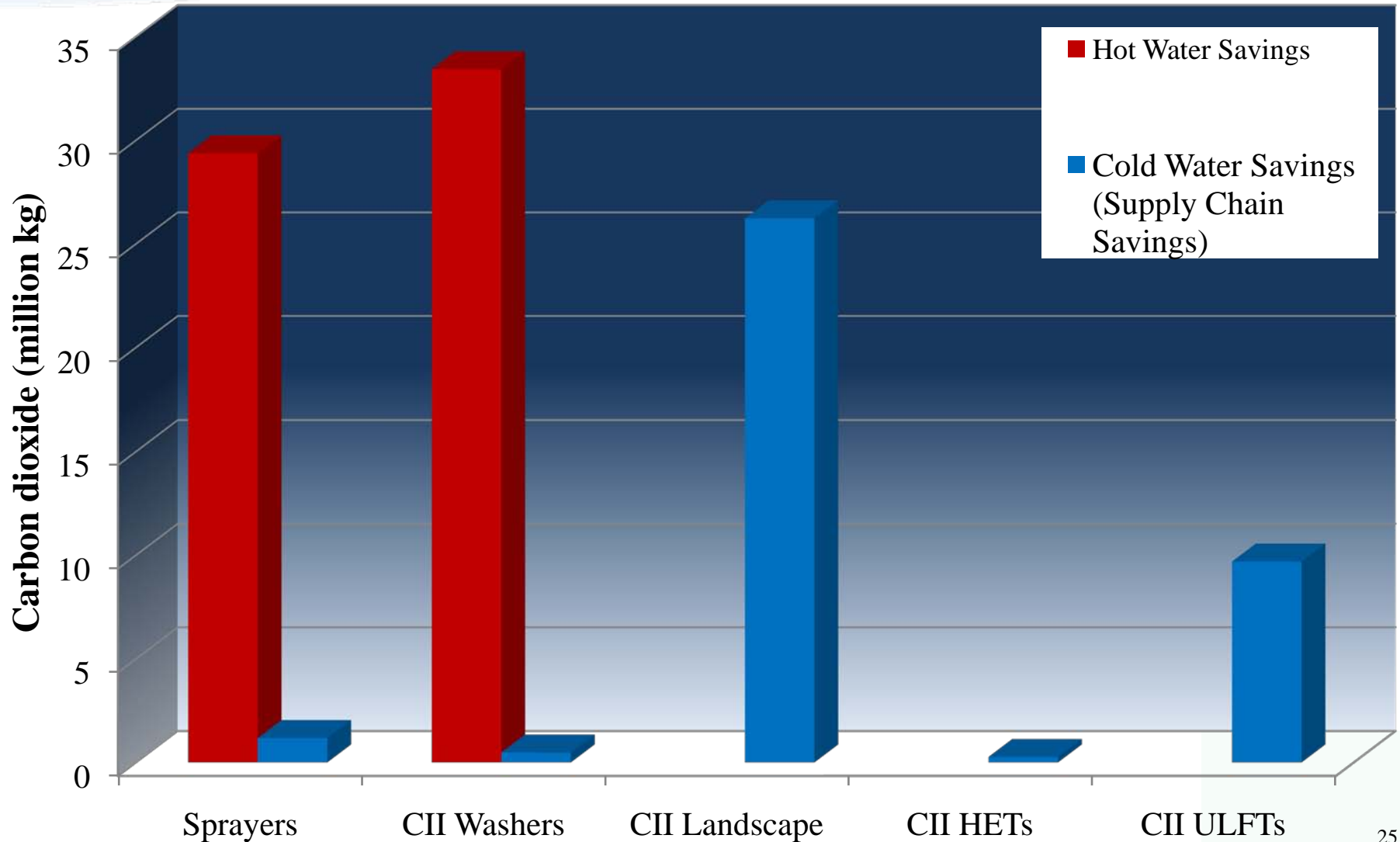
Energy Savings from Selected CII Water Conservation Programs



CO₂ Reductions from Selected Residential Water Conservation Programs



CO₂ Reductions from Selected CII Water Conservation Programs



Residential HE Clothes Washer

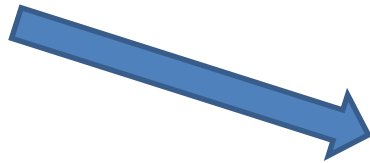
**Over the 12-year lifespan of a Residential High-Efficiency
Clothes Washer:**

61,000 gallons of water saved at end use step (70,000 gallons left in environment because of system losses)

AND

Upstream/downstream Savings

330 kWh
80 kg CO₂



9,000 kWh
2,100 kg CO₂



End Use Savings

8700 kWh
2,000 kg CO₂



\$1,200 savings (residential rates)



1.5 households for 1 year



1 car off the road for 6 months



Recommendations

- Expand water use efficiency, given its role in mitigating and adapting to climate change and limited resource availability
- Integration of energy policies and water policies
- Factor energy savings and air quality benefits into cost-benefit analyses of water use efficiency programs
- Develop water agency-energy utility partnerships

FROM WATTS TO WATER



Climate Change Response through Saving Water,
Saving Energy, and Reducing Air Pollution

JUNE 2009



Questions?

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