This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com



Have We Just Harvested the Low Hanging Fruit? If so, Where Do We Go From Here?

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What Will Be Covered

• A review of the past — Grass roots, Code, Government, The ethic, etc.

Where has it gotten us to?

So is what we are doing working?

Where are the holes and opportunities?

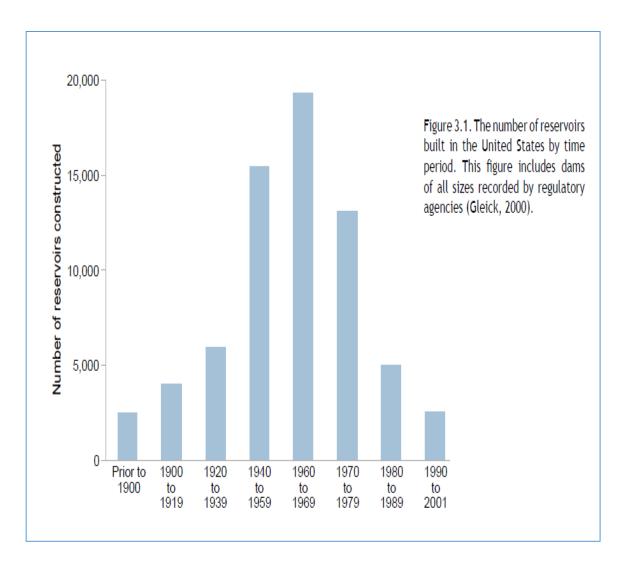
What the future can hold.

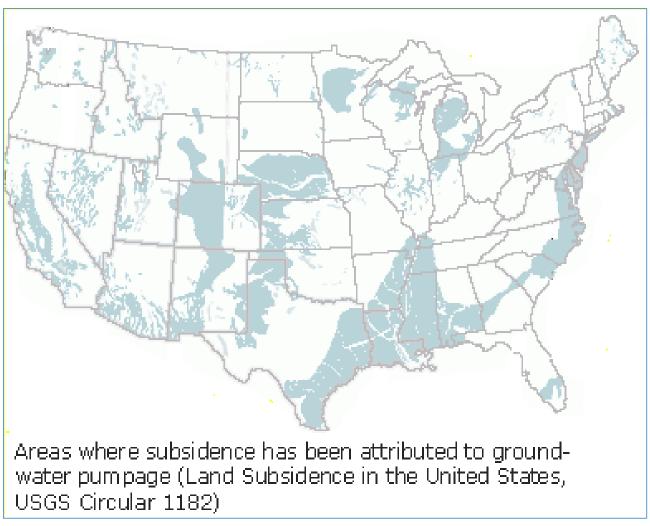
The Early Days

- Before pumps, homes were water efficient by necessity - bucket and well
- By the early mid 1900's, conservation meant <u>dam</u>
 <u>it!</u>

- Agricultural water conservation hit the press first.
- By the 1970's a new ethos was developing.

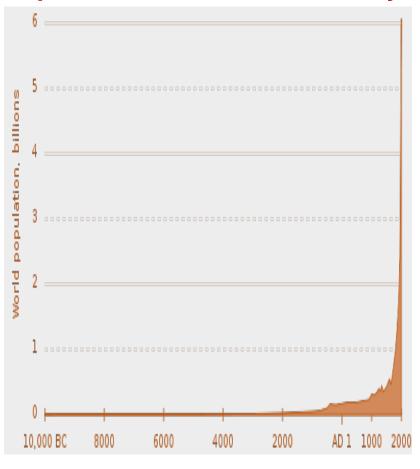
Where We Stand Today



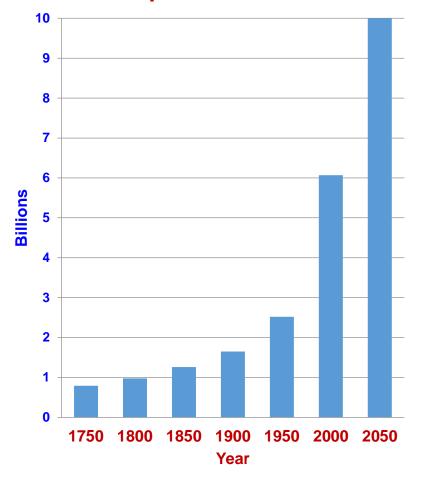


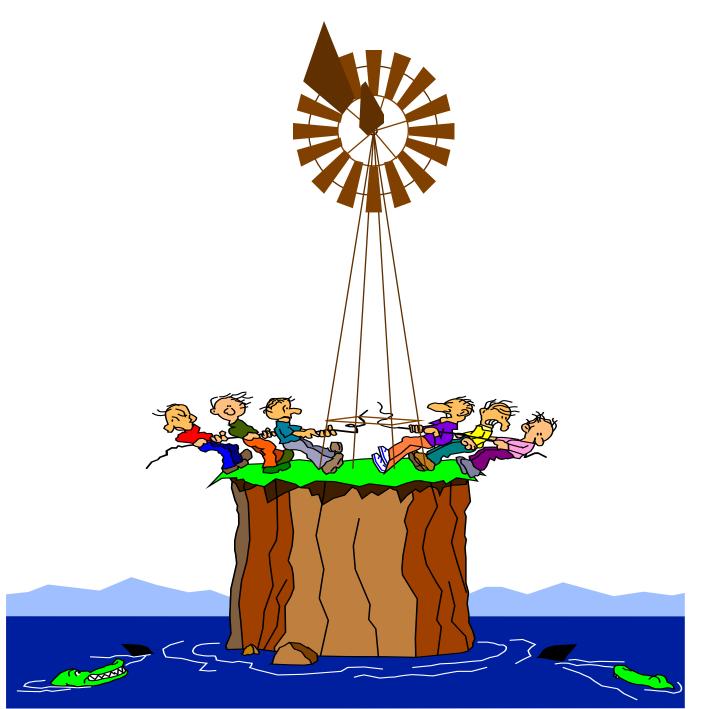
World Population And All Need Water!

Population over Human History



World Population since 1750





You can only get as much as mother nature allows you to. Any more & **5555**

1970's The Wake Up!

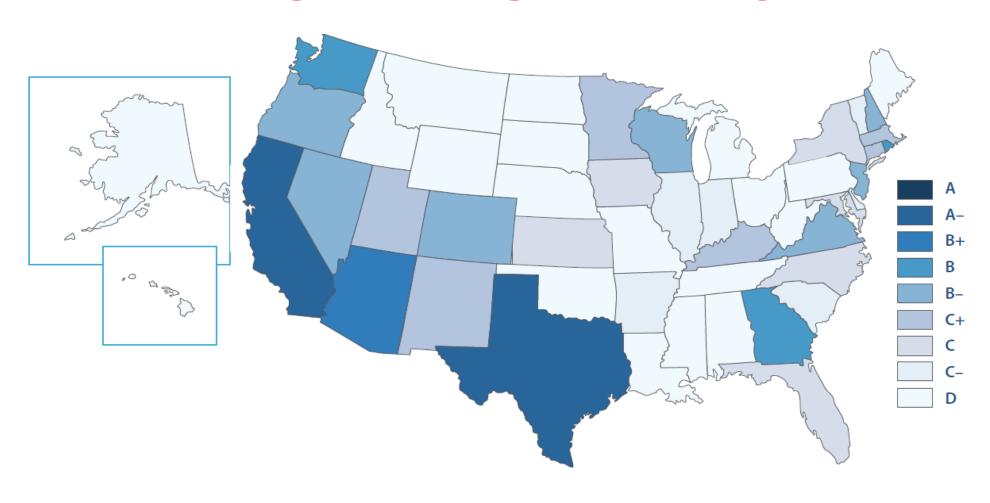
- The beginning of State efforts
- New York, Arizona. Florida, Texas, & California begin efforts
- The Federal Government begins to take notice.

1980's The Start

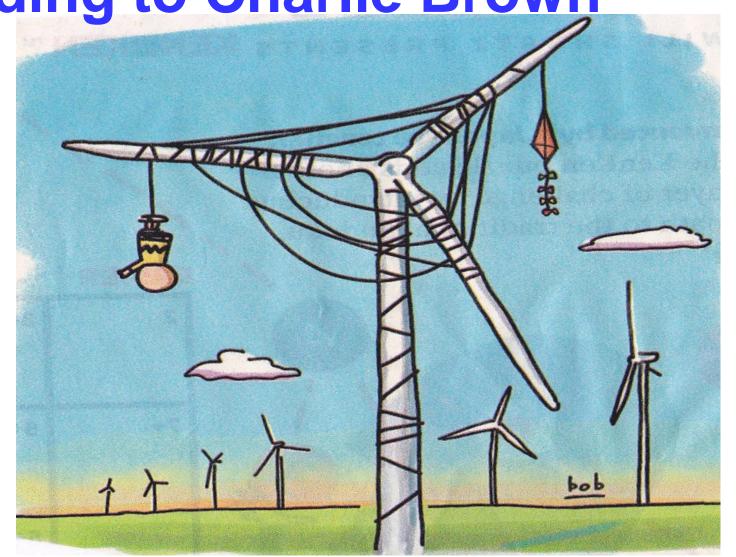
- First national conferences, xeriscape, WaterFollies
- State laws in California, Texas, Florida, Arizona, etc.
- AWWA after some delay gets involved
- Many good utility efforts have their shaky beginnings
- The learning curve starts

Flash Forward

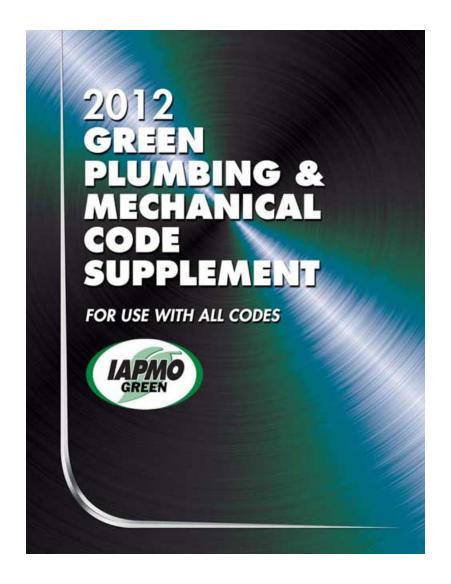
AWE State Score Card



Going Green is the "In Thing" According to Charlie Brown



Examples of Codes





Reduction in Water Use Since 1980



Percent Reduction in Use for Best in Class

LEED Water 2014

- Metering
- Landscape
- Fixtures & fittings
- Cooling towers
- Medical equipment
- Appliances & equipment
- Wastewater

EPA EnergyStar ® & WaterSense

EnergyStar®

- Residential & Commercial Dishwashers
- Residential & Commercial Clothes washers
- Commercial kitchen equipment

WaterSense®

- Toilets & Urinals
- Faucets & Showers
- Pre-rinse Spray Valves
- Irrigation Controllers
- MUCH MP

The bottom line is that a lot of great people are doing a lot of great things!

So is it working?

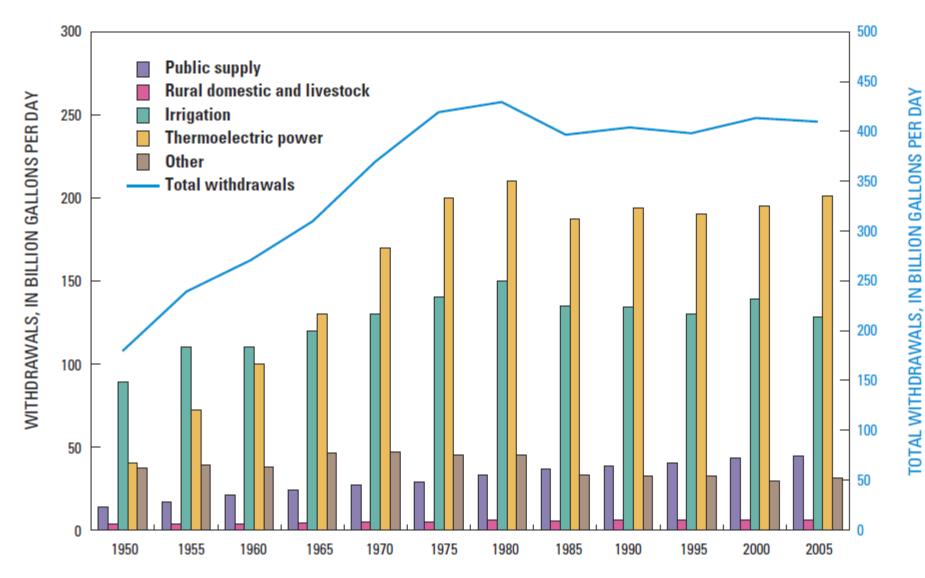


Figure 14. Trends in total water withdrawals by water-use category, 1950–2005.

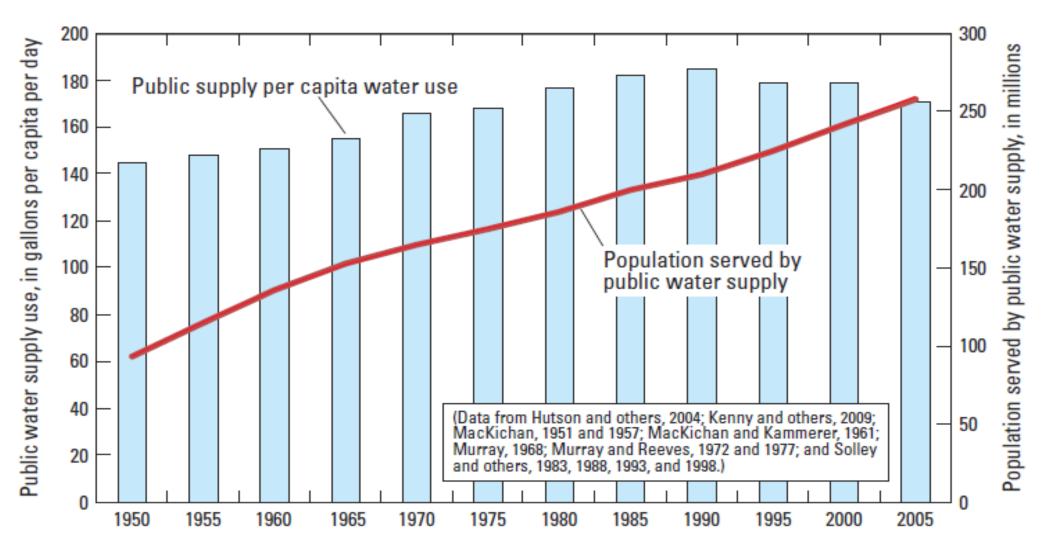
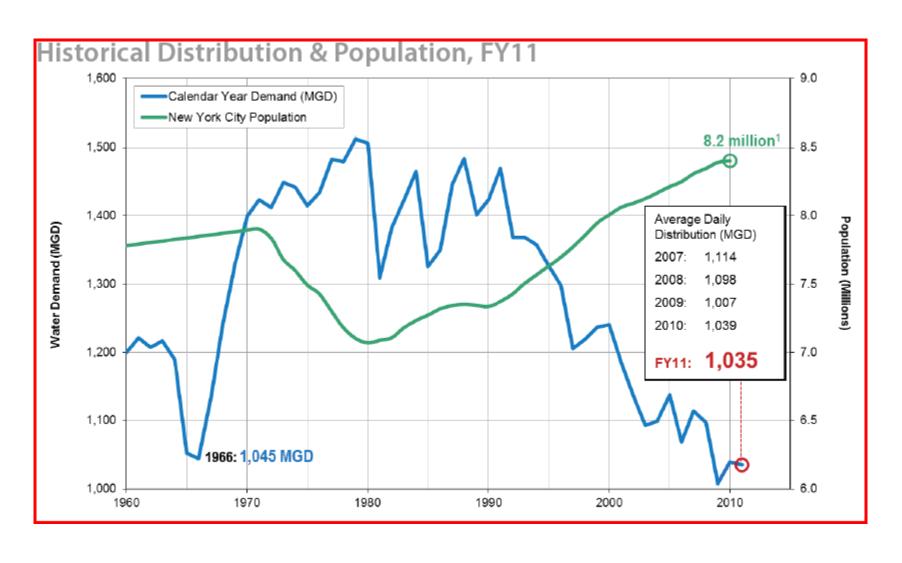
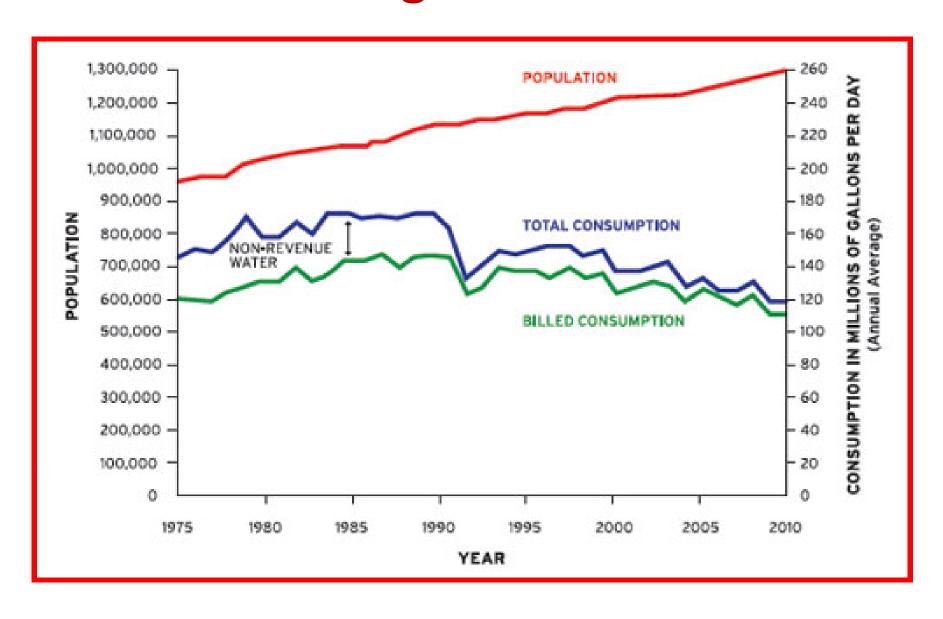


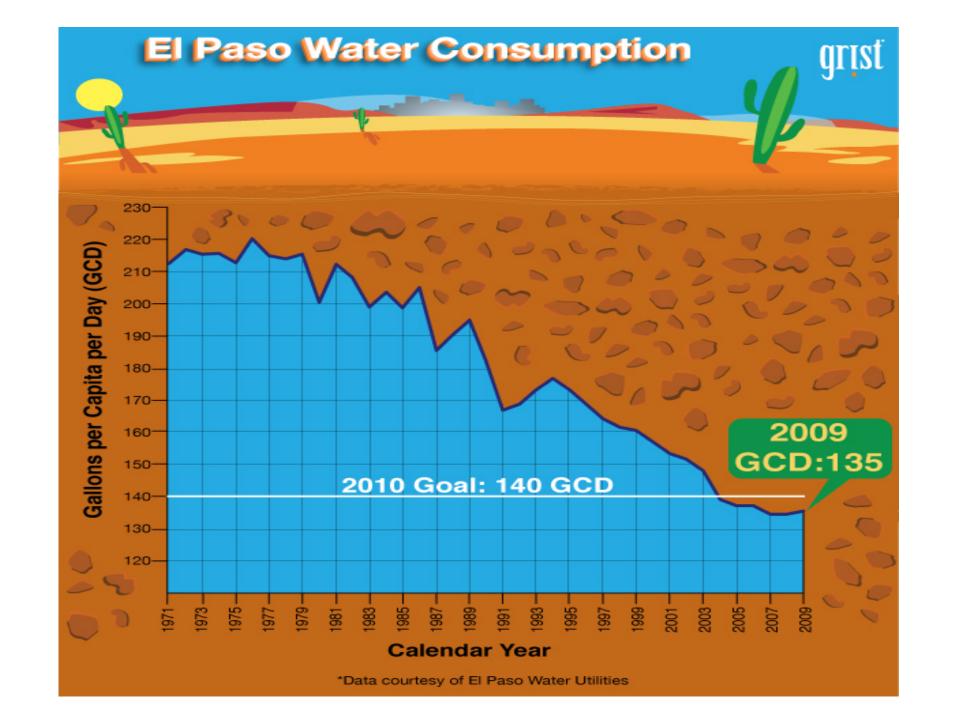
Figure 12. Public supply per capita water use and population served, United States, 1950–2005.

New York City



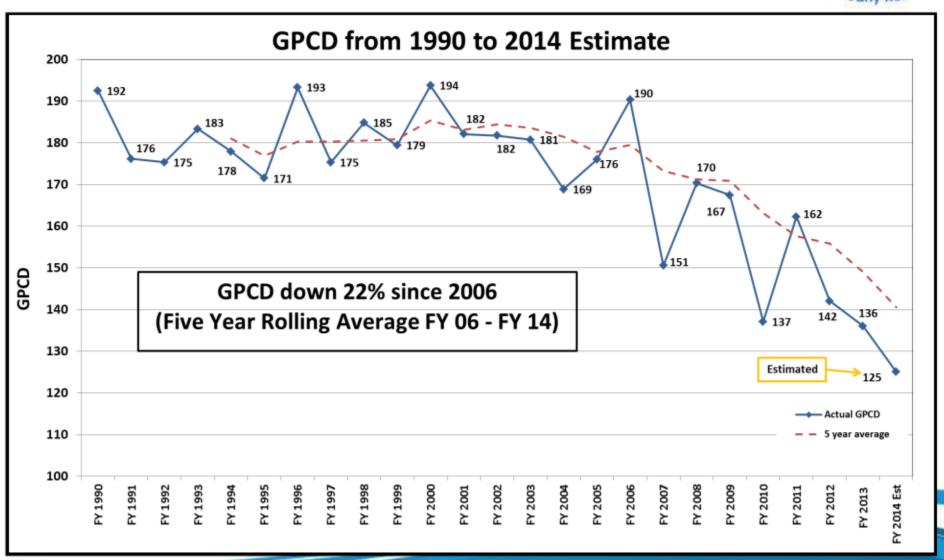
Seattle Washington



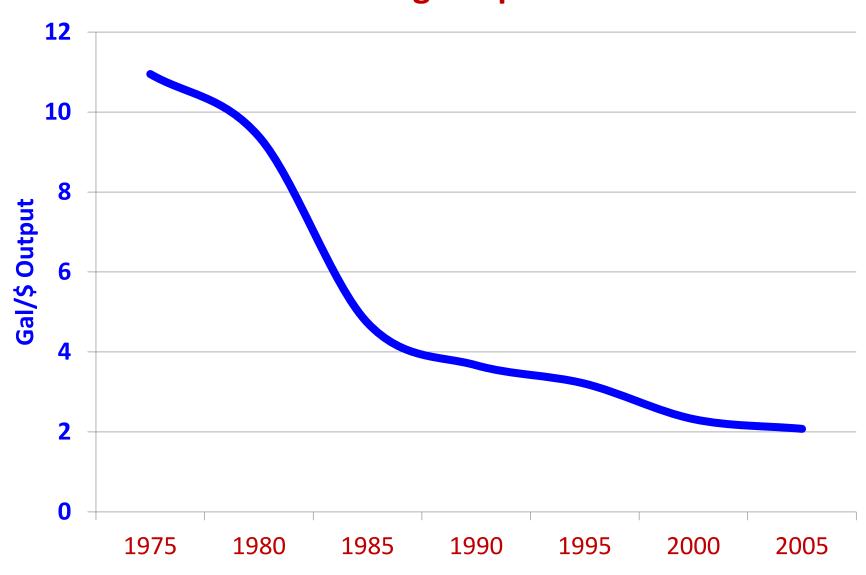


GPCD from 1990 to 2014





Gallons Used per Dollar (2005) of Manufacturing Output in USA



Some industries are actually ahead of municipal programs

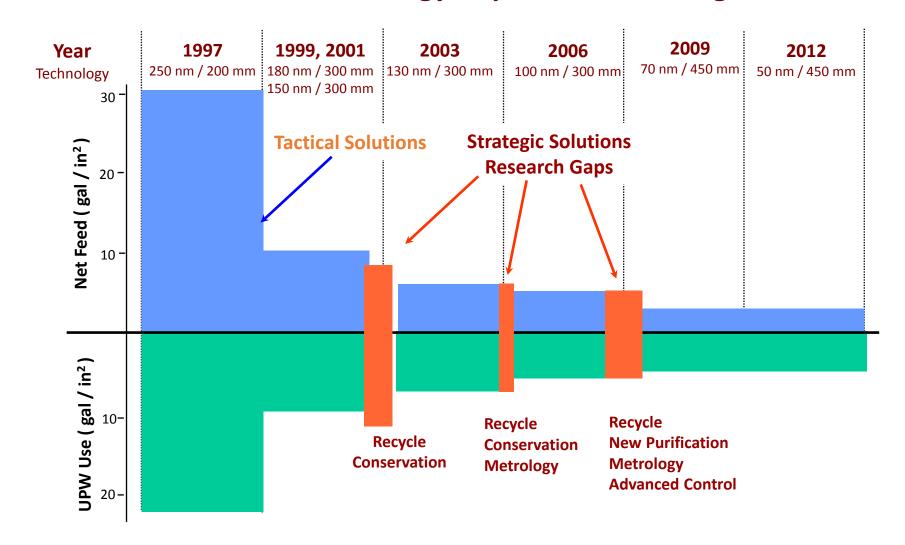
 Sustainability Reports (at least some of them have water efficiency information)

 Industry type rating systems (See Beverage Environmental Roundtable reports)

• ISO 14000 series (environmental standards)

Water Foot Print efforts

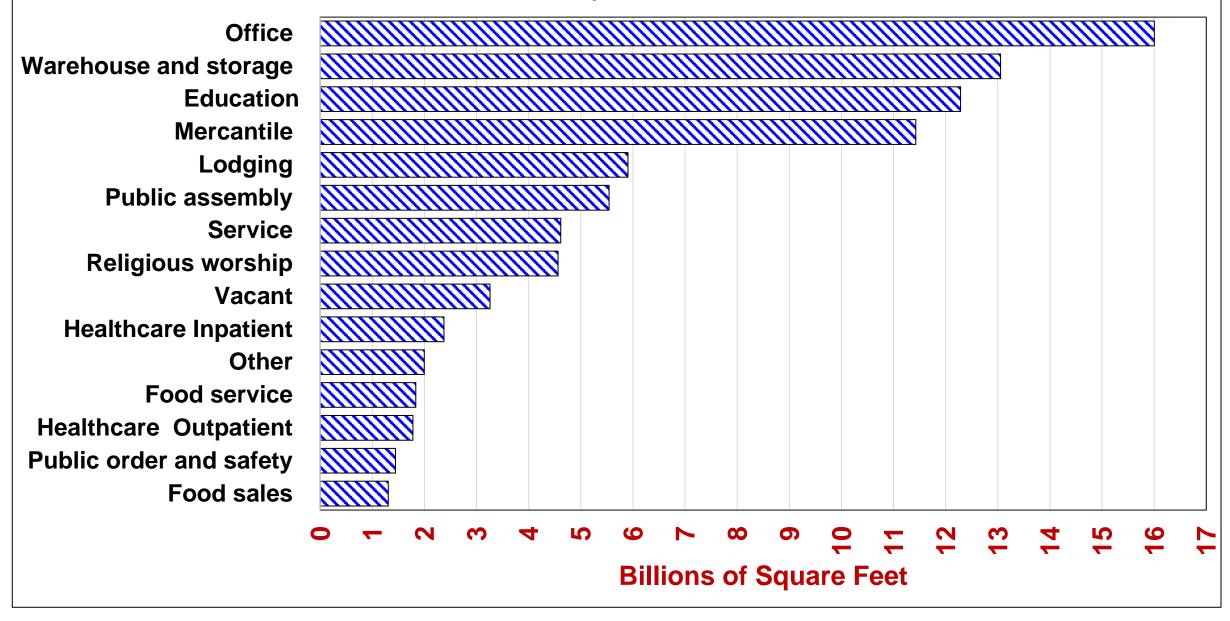
Trends and Technology Gaps for Water Usage



So Where Are the HOLES?

Commercial Buildings in USA

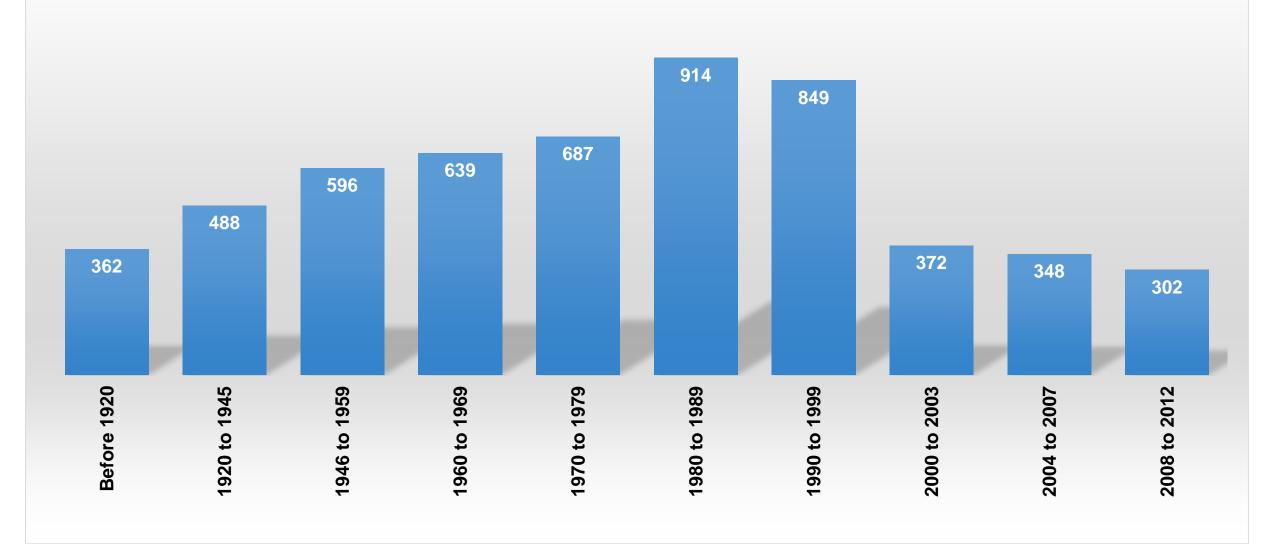
Billions of Square Feet in 2012



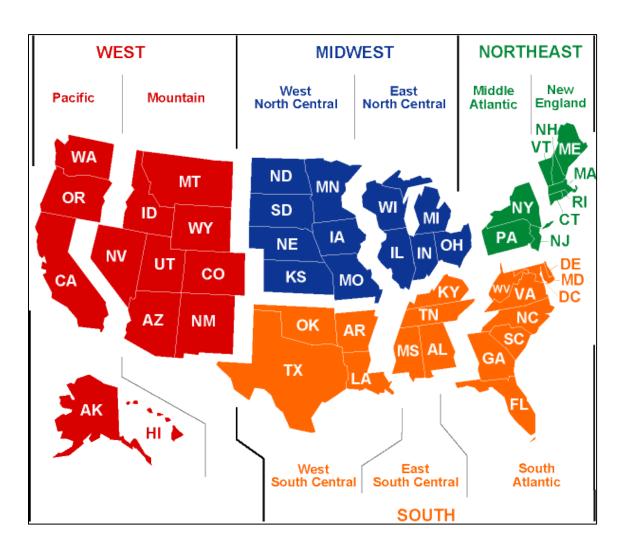
Histogram of Commercial Building Age

Thousands of Buildings

Half of all buildings built before 1980

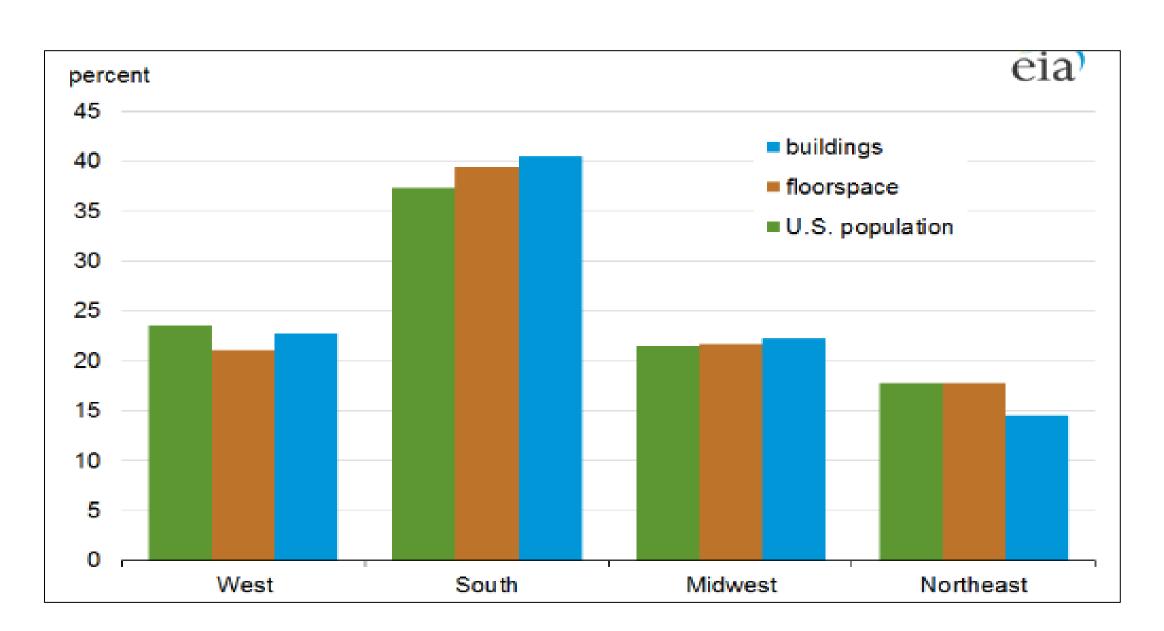


Top 10 Cities by Population

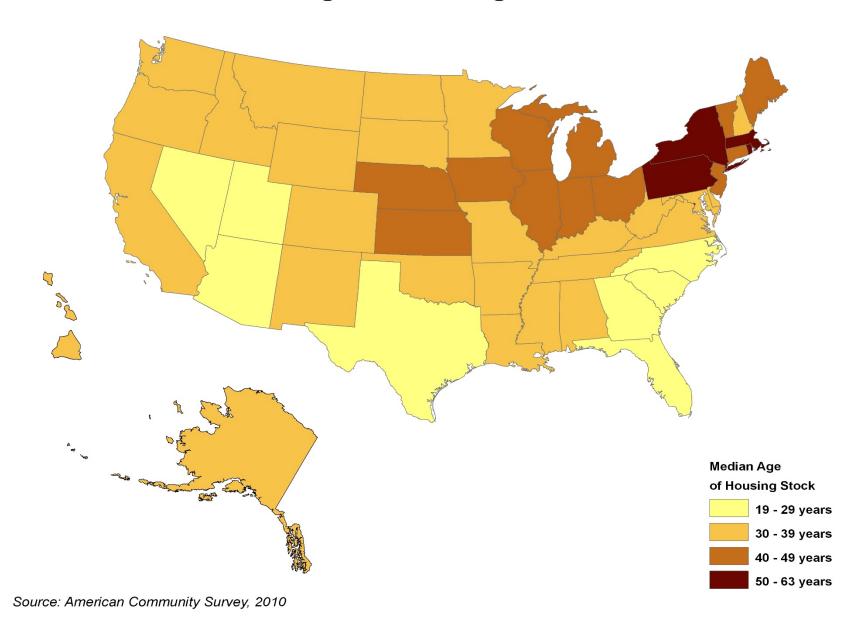


State	1900	1950	2014
New York	2	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	1
Missouri	1	1	
Massachusetts	1	1	
Maryland	1	1	
Ohio	2	1	
California	1	1	3
Washington DC		1	
Michigan		1	
Arizona			1
Texas			3

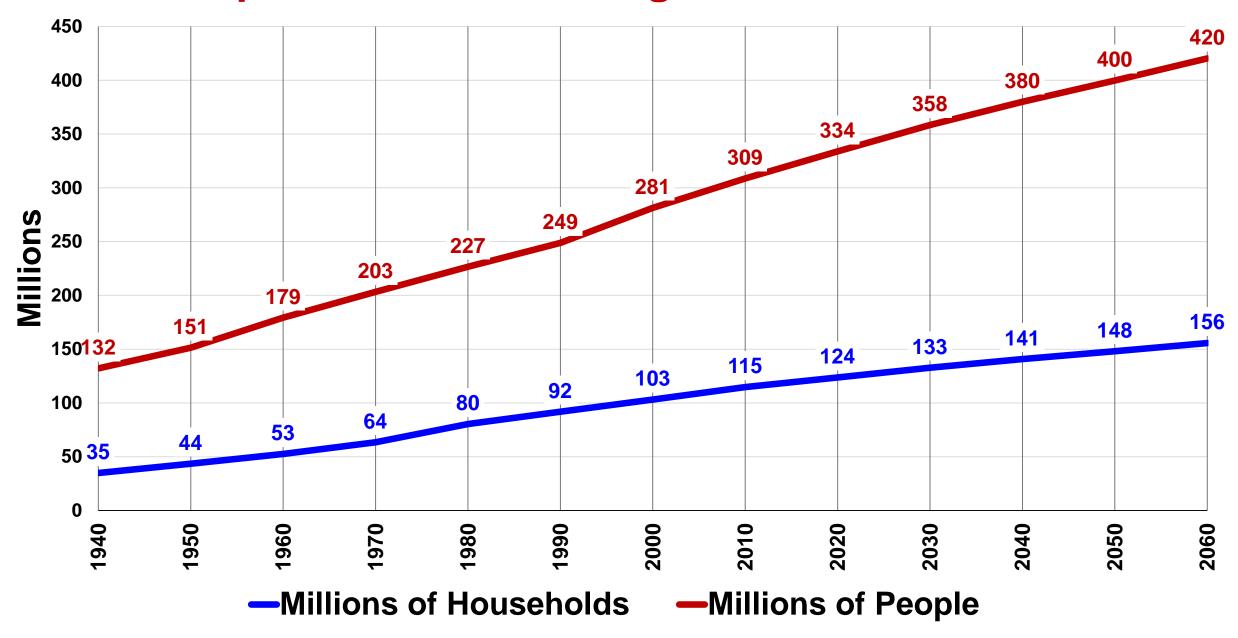
Information for Buildings in 2012 from DOE - EIA



Median Age of Housing Stock



Population and Housing Statistics for USA



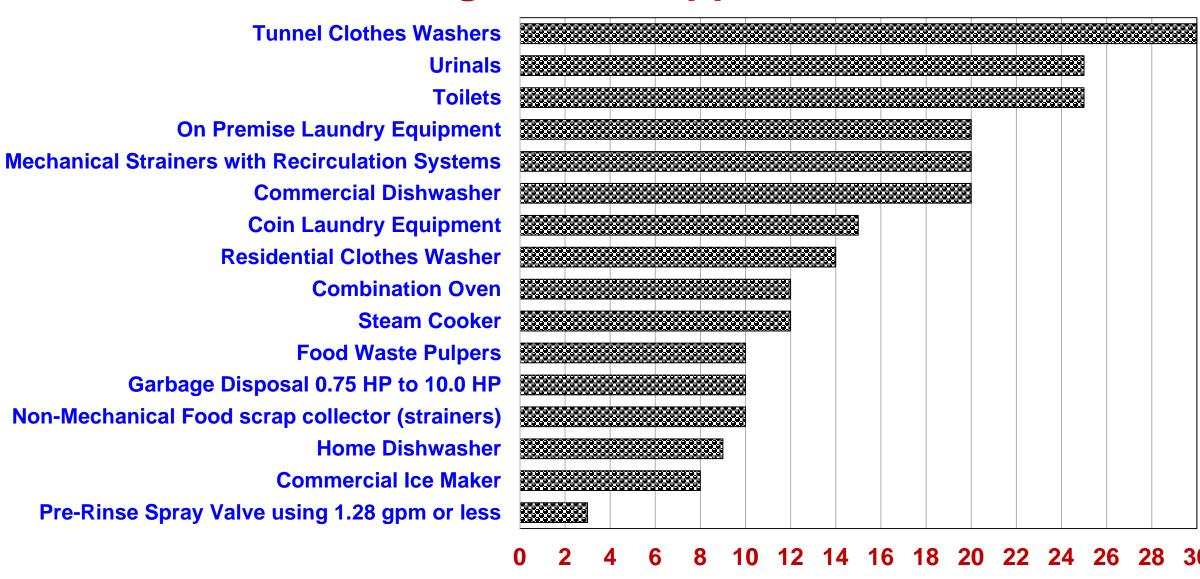
Green codes, standards, and Federal requirements are key.

For new homes and businesses

 For retrofits and rebuild of existing homes and businesses

- For replacement of appliances and fixtures
- For storm water control and use of alternate sources of water

Average Life of Appliances



Years

Reduction in Water Use Since 1980



Percent Reduction in Use for Best in Class

Has your community adopted the

reen supplements

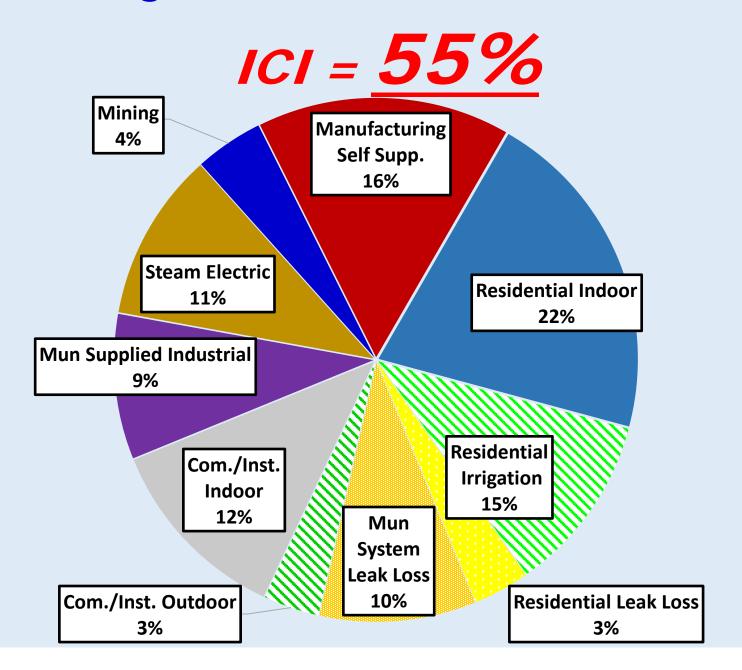
USGS 2005 Information

 57% of use in 15 smaller cities across the USA was for domestic use.

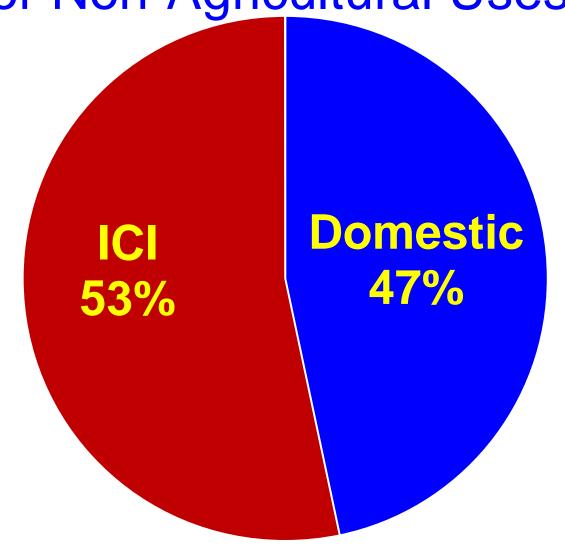
• This means that 43% was for something else.

 ICI and Leaks are the major components of this.

Non-Agricultural Water Use in Texas

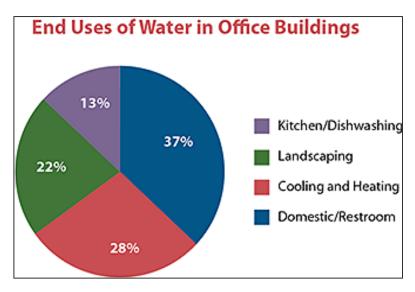


USGS <u>Consumptive</u> Uses Estimates for Non-Agricultural Uses

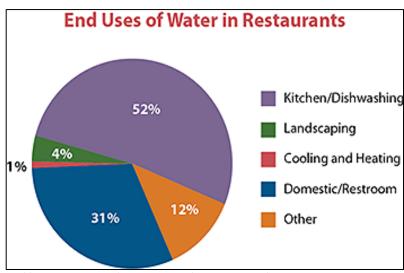


We are just getting started with commercial, institutional, and industrial programs!

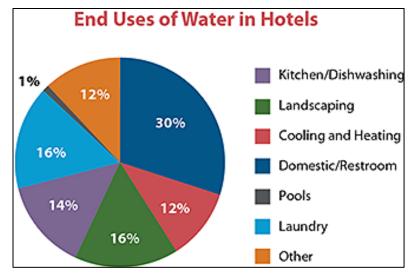
EPA WaterSense National Averages



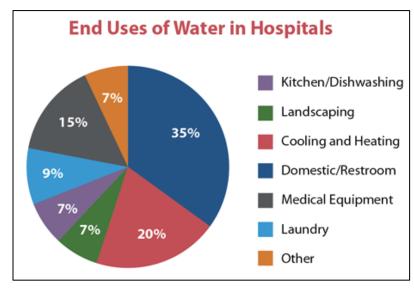
http://www.epa.gov/watersense/commercial/types.html#tabs-office



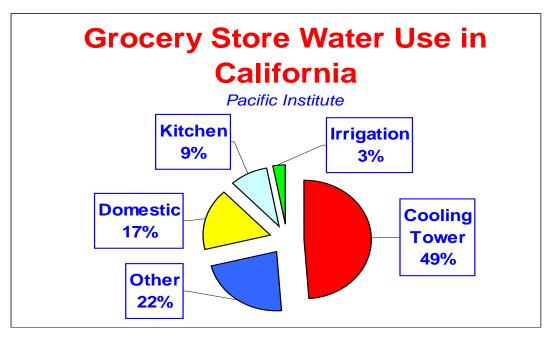
http://www.epa.gov/watersense/commercial/types.html#tabs-restaurants

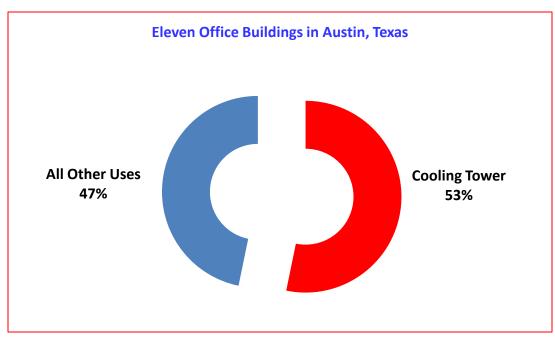


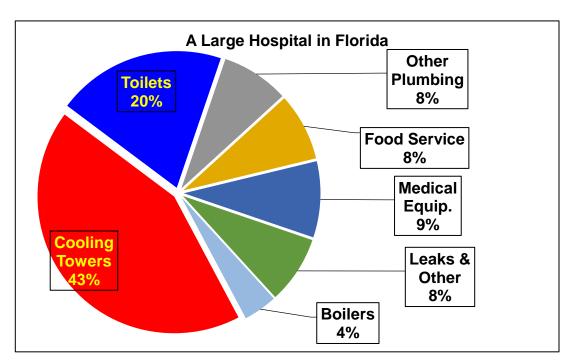
http://www.epa.gov/watersense/commercial/types.html#tabs-hotels

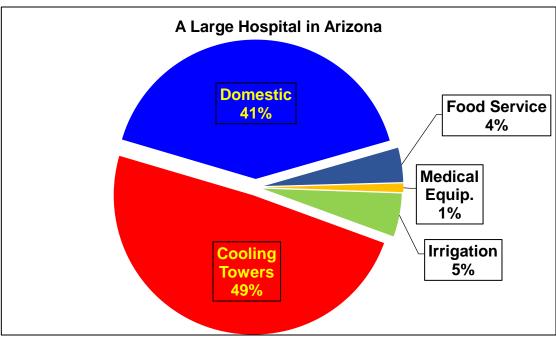


http://www.epa.gov/watersense/commercial/types.html#tabs-hospitals









Leaks are one of the largest water users in the USA!

One of every 4 - 5

gallons that leaves the water treatment plant in the average American city will eventually be lost through either distribution systems or end user leaks at home & work!

Metering and Sub-Metering

NATIONAL GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS & CODES Comparison of specific water use efficiency provisions – maximum water use

Metering and Sub-metering	CalGREEN ¹ (provisions effective Jan 1, 2014)	ASHRAE SS189.1 ¹ (v.2-2011)	ASHRAE S191P (Public review draft v.1)	ICC 700- 2008 (with NAHB)	IAPMO Green Plumbing & Mech Code Supplement (v.2-2012)	ICC Green Code (v.1 Final-2012)
Metering tenant water use (usage in gallons per day)	Where non- residential tenant usage >100g + all bldgs where >1000g	Tenants or buildings where >1,000 g	Tenants or buildings where >1,000 g		Where tenant use is >500 g/day OR high- use occupancy ² OR total bldg area >50K sq.ft.	Where usage >1,000 g/day
Sub-metering process water use – industrial/commercial (usage in gals per day)		Where usage >1,000 g	Where usage >1,000 g		All where usage >1,000 g	Industrial where usage >1,000 g
Sub-metering ornamental water features, swimming pools, in-ground spas		Make-up water supply to all ornamental water features	Make-up water supply lines		Make-up water supply to swimming pool	Make-up water supply lines
Sub-metering cooling towers		Towers of >500 gpm flow (through-put): make-up and blow- down water supply lines	Towers of >500 gpm flow (through- put)		Make-up water supply	Towers of 100 tons or greater: make-up and blow-down water supply lines
Sub-metering evaporative coolers		Where use in excess of 0.6 gpm: meter make-up water supply	Where use in excess of 0.6 gpm: meter make-up water supply		Where cooler has air flow in excess of 30K cfm	Where use in excess of 0.6 gpm: meter make-up water supply
Sub-metering evaporative condensers					Make-up water supply	
Sub-metering fluid coolers					Make-up water supply	
Sub-metering boilers		Steam & hot water boilers rated at 500K Btu/hr or more	Steam & hot water boilers rated at 500K Btu/hr or more		Make-up water supply to boilers collectively exceeding 1 mil Btu/hr	Make-up water supply to: boilers drawing more than 100K gallons annually or rated at 500K Btu/hr or more

1 Prescriptive option only

Occupancy by commercial laundry, cleaning operation, restaurant, food service, medical office, dental office, laboratory, beauty salon or barbershop

AMI Examples

(left to right)

(left to right) Mueller, Badger, Sensus

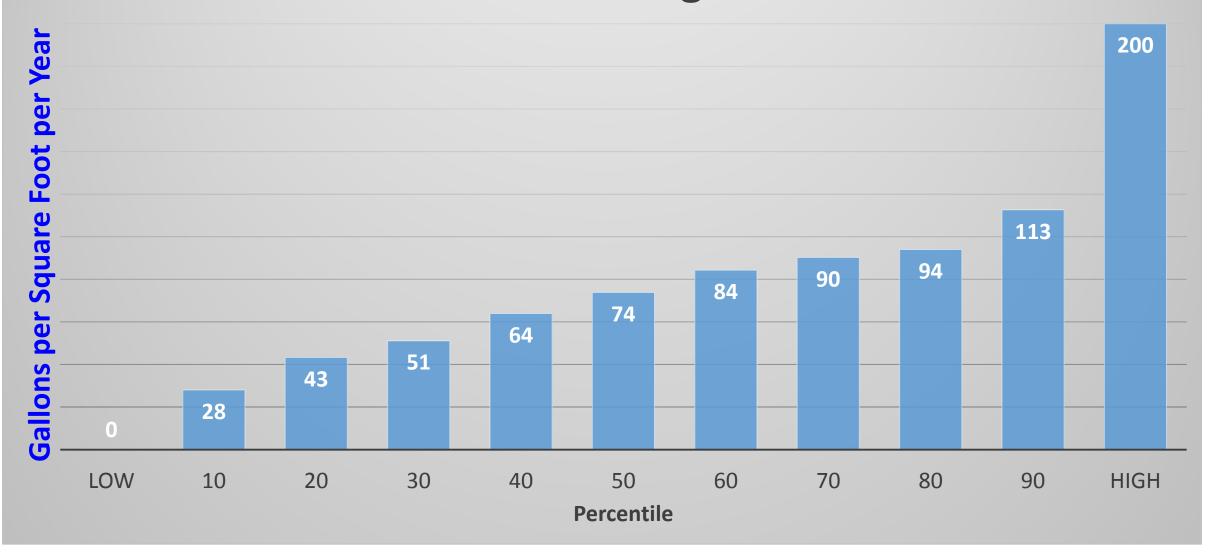
GALAXY Transmitter with Model 25 Meter

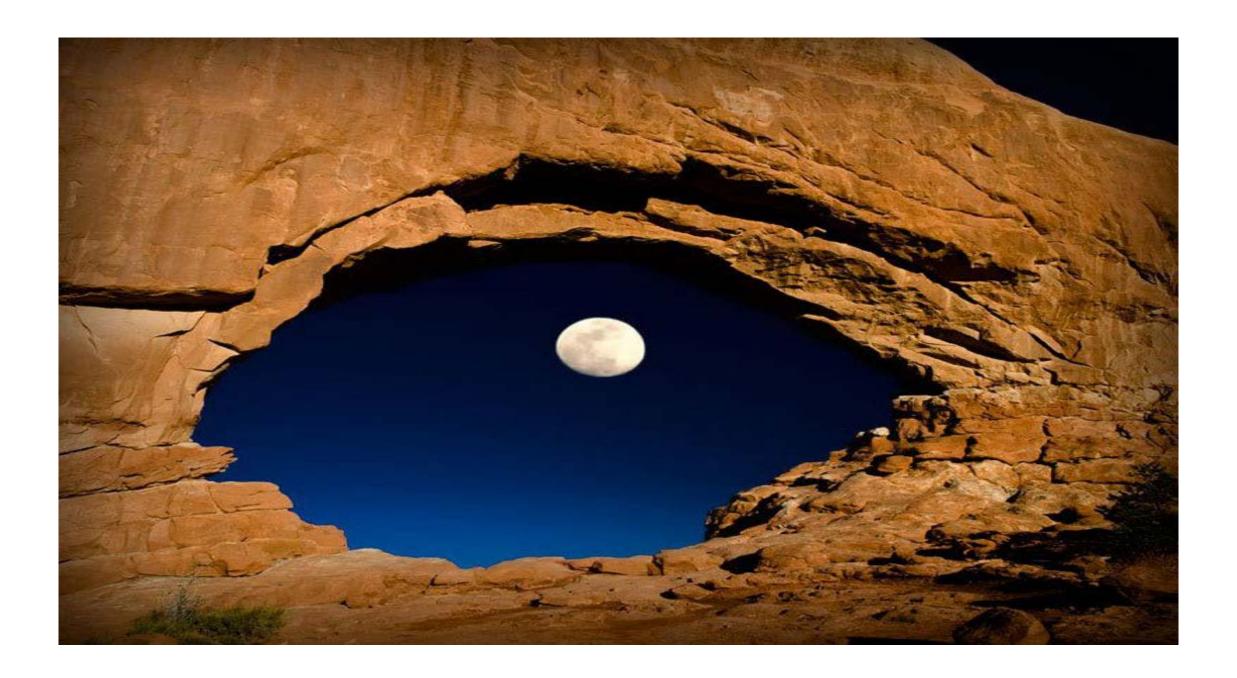






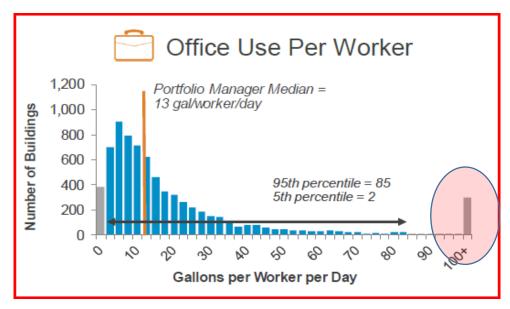
66 New York Hotels in 2013 AMI – Portfolio Manager Data Base

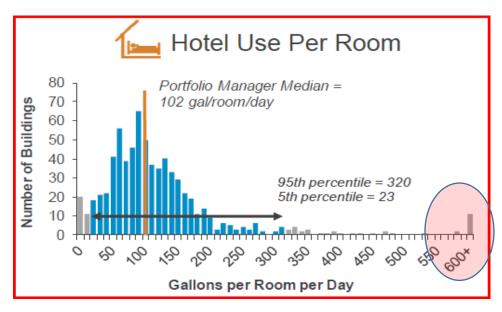


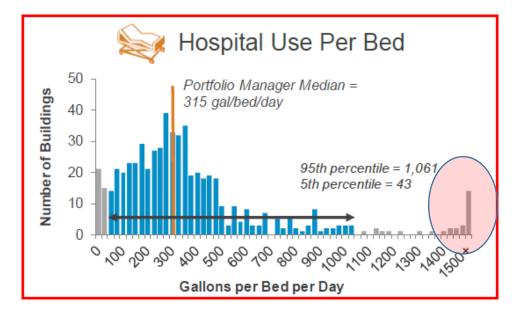


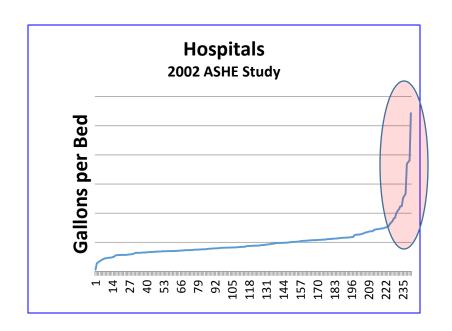
If you con't measure it, you can't manage it!

EPA Portfolio Manager Information on Water

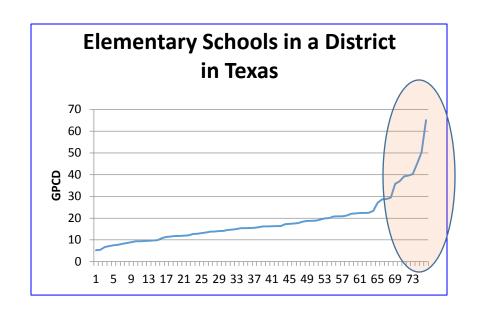


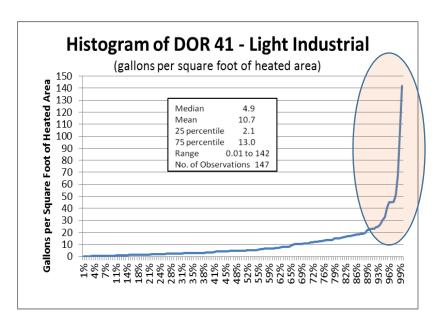






Do You see a Pattern Here?





Alternate Sources of Water

Municipally Reclaimed Water

Gray Water (untreated)

Rainwater

Alternate On-site Sources

Treated graywater, on-site wastewater reuse, A/C condensate, foundation drain water, swimming pool backwash, RO reject water, stormwater, etc.

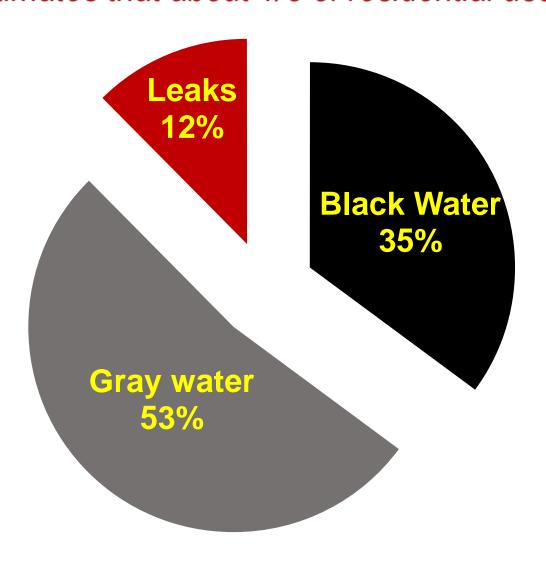
On-Site Reuse and Sources are the Next Big Push



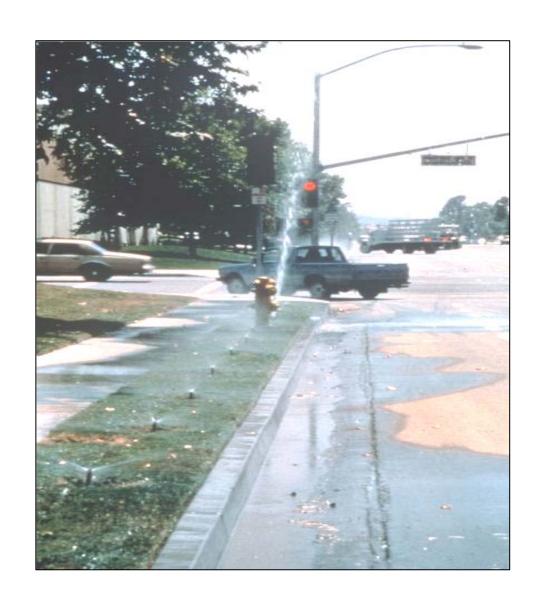
- Rainwater harvesting
- Storm water harvesting
- Air conditioner condensate
- Swimming pool filter backwash
- Cooling tower blowdown
- RO & NF reject water
- Gray water
- On-site wastewater systems
- Foundation drain water
- Others??????

Average American Household Indoor Use

EPA estimates that about 1/3 of residential use is outdoor



And of course Irrigation

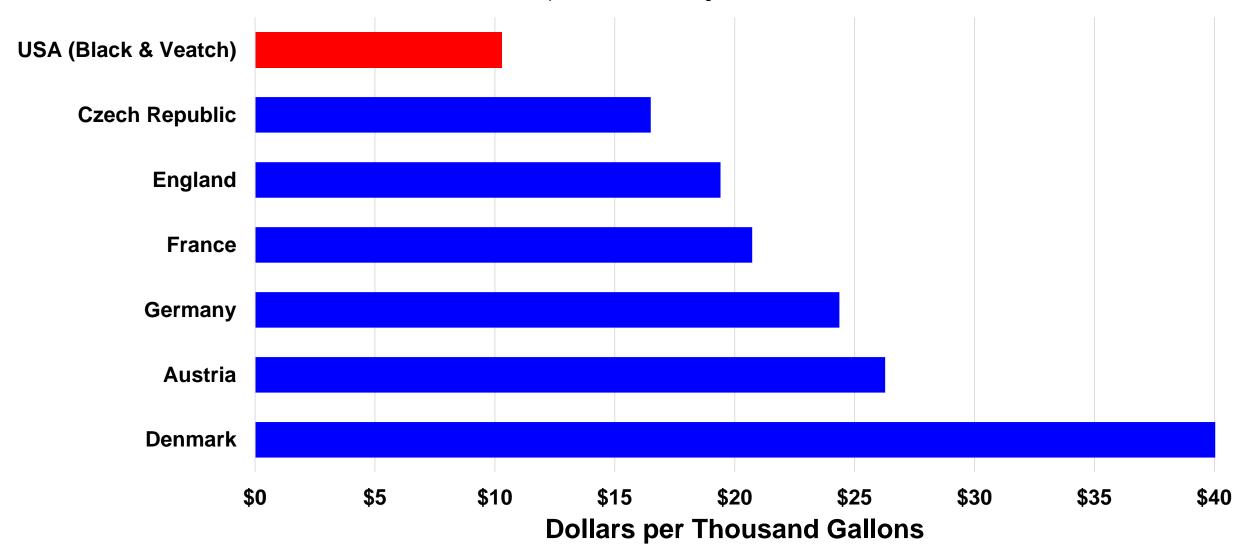




Average Residential Water and Sewer Rates in European Countries Compared to USA

Sources of Information:

Europe -http://www.globalwaterintel.com/archive/12/9/market-profile/global-water-tariffs-continue-upward-trend.html USA - http://bv.com/docs/management-c



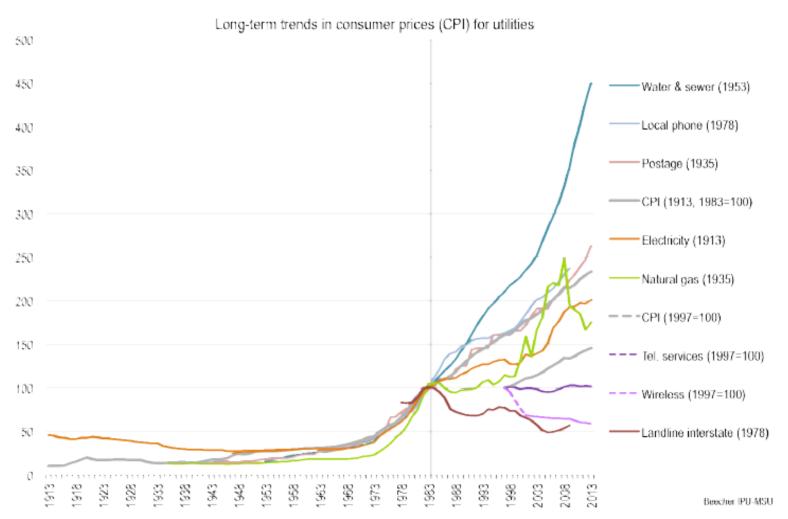
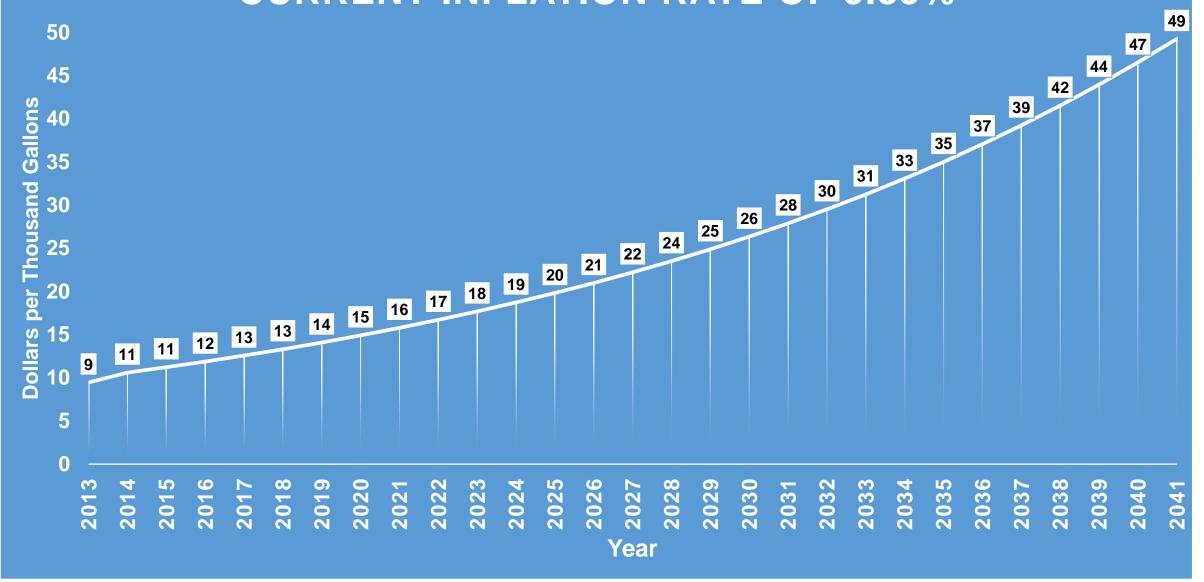


Exhibit 1. Long-term trends in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for utilities (1913-2013). The index is set to 100 for 1982-1984 except for telephone and wireless services, where the index is set to 100 for 1997. Year (*) indicates start of series.

PROJECTED FUTURE COST OF WATER AT CURRENT INFLATION RATE OF 5.85%

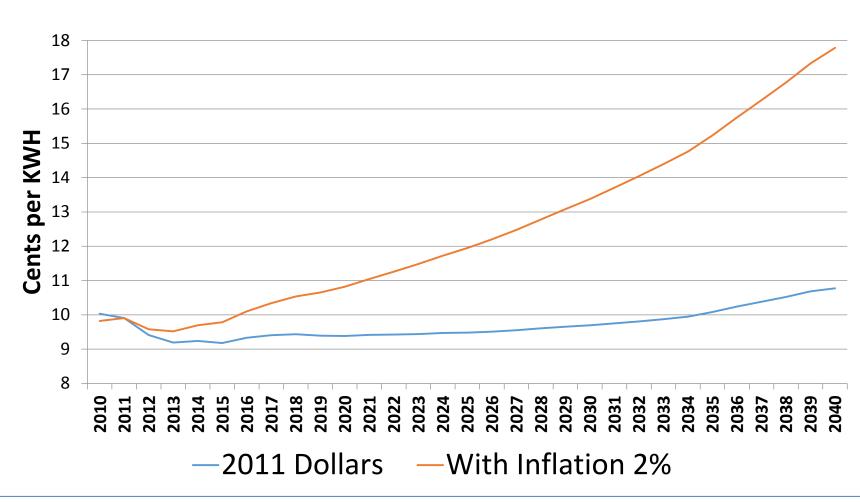


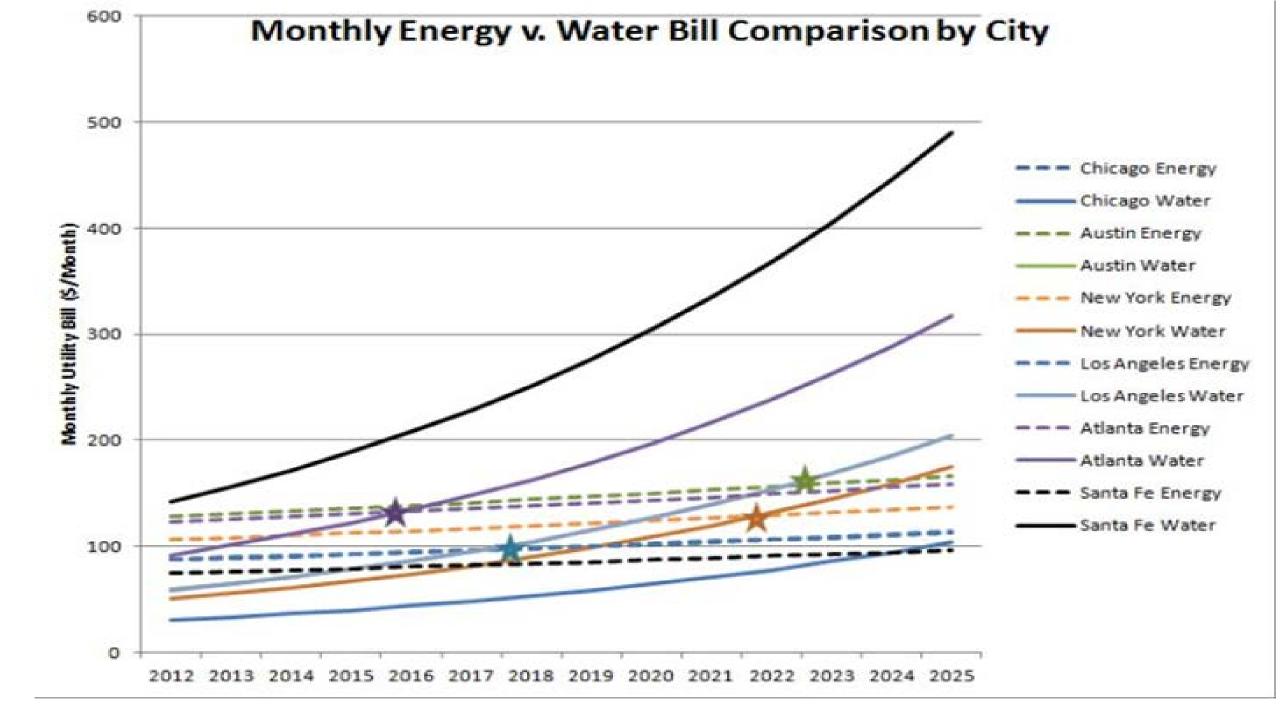
Cost to Flush a Toilet at Current Inflation Rate of 5.85%

Gallons per Flush	Cents per Flush in 2014	Cents per Flush in 2034
5	4.9	15.4
3.5	3.4	10.8
1.6	1.6	4.9
1.28	1.2	4.0

Cents per KWH

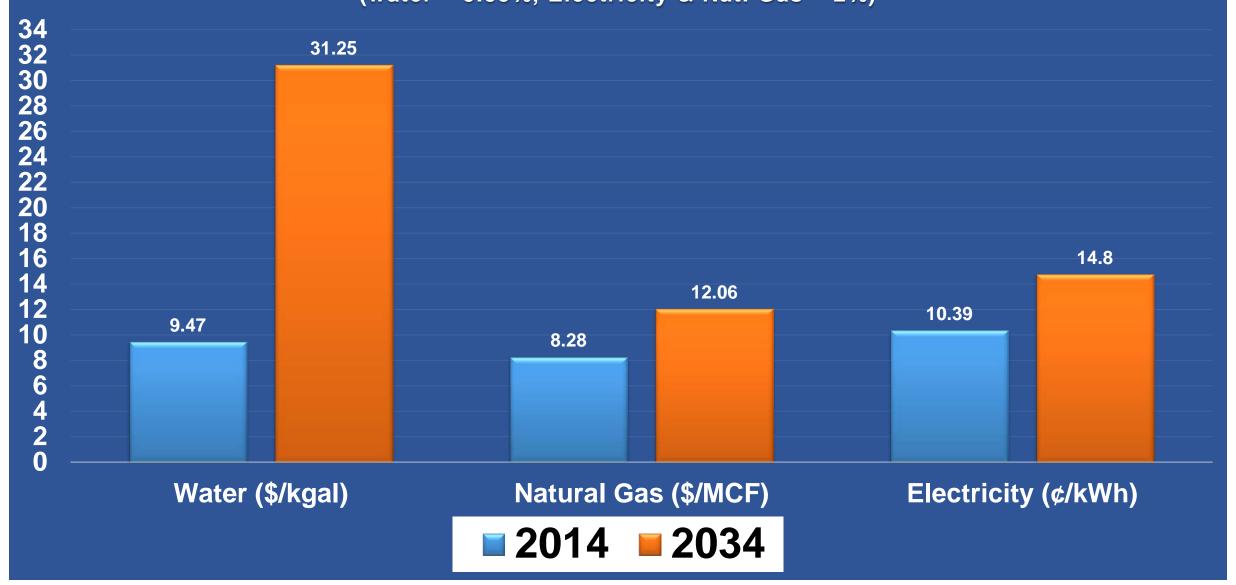
(With & Without Inflation)
Energy Information Administration



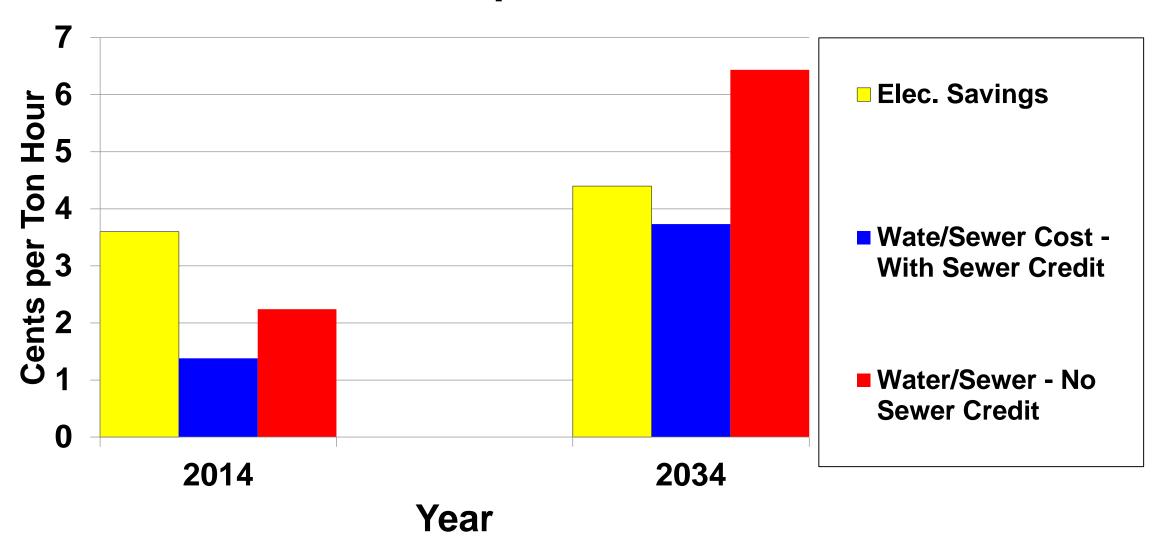


Projected Future Costs

(water = 5.85%, Electricity & Nat. Gas = 2%)



Cooling Tower Energy and Water/Sewer Cost per Ton Hour



So What Does the Future Hold for Water Conservation?

We have opportunities galore!

So have we just harvested the low hanging fruit?

- Some of it, but not all of it has been harvested.
- There is a whole lot left to be done.
- We all need to get more technical.
- The new "best fruits" now tend to <u>hang higher on the tree</u>.
- ICI, non-revenue water, alternate sources, implementing green codes and similar "higher on the tree" opportunities are where the future is at.
- But the old standby measures are still important too.

Things that need to be done.

At least as Bill Hoffman sees it.

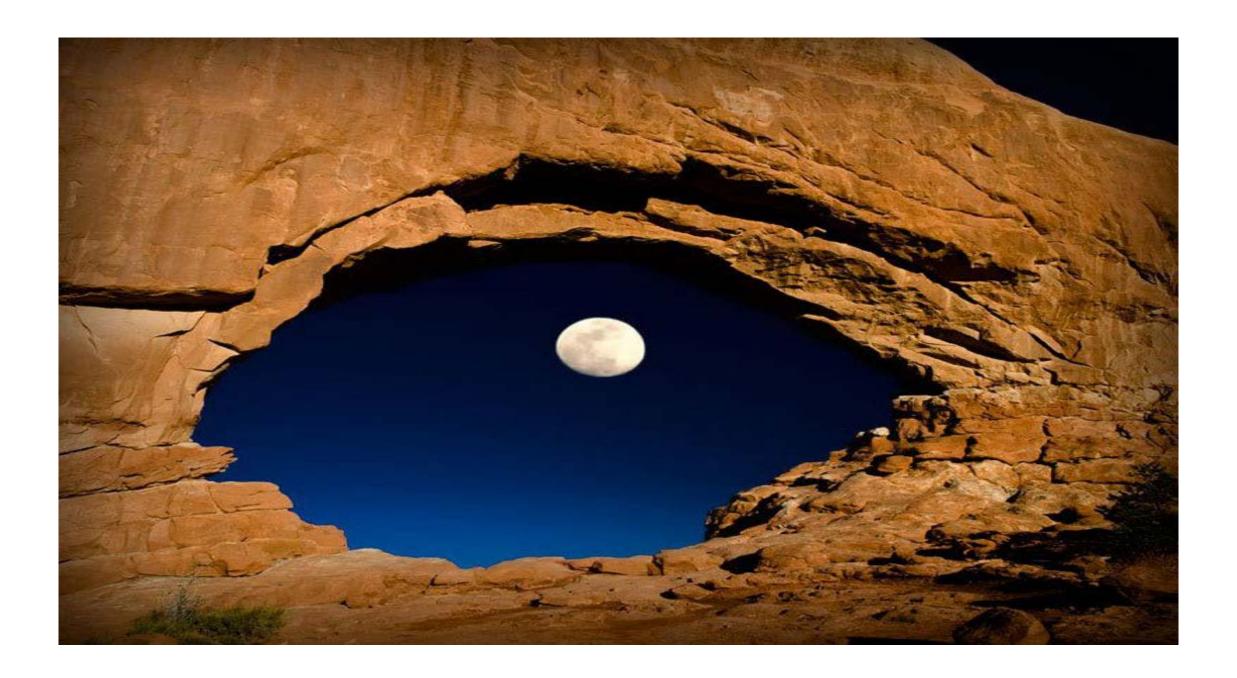
- The profession of water conservation Development and Formalization
- The need for academic research, courses and degree plans
- Changing emphasis to include <u>**ALL**</u> urban water uses
- Continued emphasis on codes and their implementation
- The need to train facility managers, engineers, and others involved in non-residential facility operations
- The need to measure and sub meter water use on a real time basis
- FIX THE LEAKS on both the delivery and end use side

It is up to <u>All of Us</u> to make it happen!

To use a phrase from the 1970's

We have just begun!

But we are going to have to learn to work on the fruit higher upon the tree.







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