Reading & Understanding Electric Bills

Water & Wastewater Energy Conservation & Savings

Brett Ward Municipal Technical Advisory Service Institute for Public Service The University of Tennessee

Economy & Energy/Electricity

- Use Less!
- Use it more efficiently
 - Equipment
 - Use of the equipment
 - Processes
- Continuous Effort!
- Who is interested?
- Who will help you?
- Who will get you the tools?



Every trip has a beginning

 With Electrical Energy Management it begins with your current electric bill.



Electric Bill Information

- Simple Bill
 - Minimal Information
 - Perhaps only Dollar Amounts
- Complex Billing Statement
 - Details of Money
 - Current charges or minimum charges
 - Details of Electrical Usage
 - How much Energy Used-
 - How fast it was used-
 - Way it was used-

kWh(Energy) ~Total Gallons kW (Demand) ~ GPM kW/kVA (Power Factor)

Electrical Billing

- kWh-kilo watt hours, total Energy Usage- rate offset the base cost of generation and transmission
- kW-kilo watts, demand charge- rates paid to offset the cost of larger infrastructure needed to provide the peak demand
- Power Factor Penalties- buried within the Demand charges, offset the reactive power loss

Sample Statements

Simple Bill Detailed Statement NO RETURN TOP PORTION IF PAYING BY MAIL FIRM NAMES CT/RTE/ACCT/TN RATE: 157 GSA2 10 CL 50 OUNT NUMBER READING DATA: DATE: 08/10/7 KMM PRS RDG: 34312 - PRV RDG: 32558 = CUSTOMER NAME: SERVICE ADDRESS 08 20•000 REV. 1754 35060-0 KW METER READING: KVA METER READING: 20.000) 811LED 852 PONER 5-445 6-453 {CONSTANT = {CONSTANT = 129-060 TER READING DATE AUG 10 2007 This office is not responsible for bills or payments lost in the mail. Providua belance added to this bill is part due and is paid by final notice date shown above. subleut to disconnection if no DAYS BILLED 30 DEMAND 178-636 178-636 CUNTRACT DEMAND AMOUNT USED ALADUNT PACTIOUS READING REBVICE PRESENT READING 3,018.97 20.23 30 32.42 35080 32556 TRIC (KILOWATT HOURS) 34312 DEMANDS 210 NATION POCKET CHANGE Fuel cost adj pa DETERMINATION OF CURRENT HONTH BILLING DEMANDS (1) HETERED KN = FIRST 5000 + -75 DVER 5000 (3) -30 + HIGHER OF CNTR KN OR PREV HI KM 108-900 109-701 53-591 BILLING DEMAND 109-701 CHARGES CUSTOMER CHARGES 5000-000 KNH a 0080-000 KNH a \$-08369 \$-03961 \$-00353 -00093 = \$-00199 -00091 = \$1322-25 DEMAND CHARGES? CHARGE 2,175.85 1P 50-000 KH 2 3-00000 59-701 KH 2 \$13-79000 TUTAL DEMAND CHARGES \$-00000 =00000 = \$-47000 -00000 = \$651-34 TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES 3,070.00 851.34 TOTAL RATE SCHEDULE REVENUE 3,049-19 . ાન જ MINIMUM BILL CALCULATION: (1) (A) CUSTOMER CHARGE: (3) (A) CUSTOMER CHARGE: (3) (A) CUSTOMER CHARGE: (4) (A) CUSTOMER CHARGE: (4) CHARGES DUI ADJUSTMENTS \$22-00 REDITE X OVER 50 KW PRICE: + ADD \$+470) 3,070.00 .00 3,070.00 .00 2,802.00-.00 2,802.00 \$531.47* TUTAL MONTHLY RATE SCHEDULE REVENUE 3-049-19 * DEMAND 109.7 SALES TAX a 0.000 2 .00 POCKET CHNG VTD 4.10 TOTAL EL 3,049-19 . COMPARE YOUR USAGE OUTDOUR LIGHT CHARGE Z0-43 SALES TAX 2 0.000 % -00 TOTAL UL 20-43 + PERIOD DAYS TOTAL BILLING CHARGES 3,069-52 1169.3 CURRENT LAST MONTH YEAR AGO ¥U 30 29 31 991.7 896.9 28760 26240 TOTAL WITH LOAN 3,070-00

First Challenge

- Find the Local Power Company representative who can thoroughly explain the detailed statement
 - Front line Customer Service have a "script"
 - Highly Technical Culture
 - Many terms, abbreviations, and acronyms
 - Person who knows the details may not be customer service oriented

CT/RTE/ACCT/TN RATE: 157 GSA2 FIRM NAME: **Detailed Statement** CL 50 READING DATA: DATE: 08/10/7 20.000 35080-0 KWH METER READINGS 08-900 KH KVA **KVA METER READING**? 060 (CONSTANT = Meter Readings in kWh CONTRACT_DEMAND DEMA Note Constant DEMANDS Demand Reading in kW BILLING DEMAND: **HRN #1** Demand Reading in kW 108+900 109+701 95 DVER 5000 Prev Hi ky **DF** 53-591 #2 Demand billed @ 85% of kVA BILLING DEMAND 109.701 Power Factor is 84.4% CHARGES Contract Demand \$•00353 •00093 = \$•00199 •00091 = 3-08209 3-03961 \$1322+25 CHARGE 2,175.85 Highest Billing Demand (12 months) DFMÅ \$•00000 -00000 = \$•47000 •00000 = \$851.34 #3 Demand 30%, highest 12 mo. Dmd ND CHARG 851.34 Demand Billed on 109.7 kW TOTAL RATE SCHEDULE REVENUE **Customer Charge** MINIMUM BILL \$22.00 HI OF CNTR DR PR OVER 50 KN PRICE: HI \$509**.**47 **Energy Costs** 178-636 KN a _20 = TUTAL \$531.47* 1st 15,000 kWH + FCA TOTAL MONTHLY RATE SCHEDULE REVENUE SALES TAX a 0.000 2 Remaining 20080 kWH TOTAL EL 3.049.19 \$ **Demand Charges** OUTDOOR LIGHT CHARGE Z0a43 SALES TAX 2 0.000 2 ۵0۵ 1st 50 kW no charge TOTAL OL 20.43 Remaining 59.7 kW + TOTAL BILLING CHARGES 3.069.62 ЯU Minimum Demand TOTAL WITH LOAN 3,070-00 \$

Saving Money

Use less kWH
 Keep Power
 Factor >85%

3. Minimize Demand Charges



Use Less Energy or kWh

- Turn stuff OFF!
 - Don't over aerate
 - Do not discharge Nitrate (NO₃)
 - If you Nitrify, Denitrify Effluent and Sludge or Biosolids
 - Lots of other actions
 - Improve efficiency and reduce waste
- Generate your own kWh

Power Factor Penalties Reactive Energy Management

- Keep Power Factor above 85%
- Distributors generally will help you
- Reduce inductive load
 - Inductive motors, ballasts, arc welders, transformers, loads with wound coils, idling or lightly loaded motors

- Add capacitors- whole plant or single motor

• Improves electrical efficiency of the system

Power Factor Triangle

Actual Power (kW)

Resistive Load (light bulb, electric heat)

Actual Power (kW or Hp) does real work



Reactive Power (kVAR) power loss Because of the type of equipment



Power required to move the railcar down the track is the working (real) power

The effort of the horse is the total (apparent) power

The car will not move sideways; not all of the horses effort is used to move the car down the track

Brett Ward-MTAS

The sideways pull of the horse is wasted

effort, nonworking (reactive) power. TN Plant Optimization Program (TNPOP) Reading & Understanding Electric Bills

Power Factor

- Idling or lightly loaded motors
 - Screw Lift Pumps
 - Some Blowers, near empty digester
- Adjustable Speed Drives- at low speeds some types have very low Power Factor, (70%)
 - Three types: variable voltage inverter, current source inverter, & pulse width modulation
 - VVI & CSI drives have lower Power Factor at low speed but are marginally more efficient at low speed and less costly to purchase than the PWM drive

Reduce Demand Charges

- Know Thy Demand
- Demand Curve, Graph, Chart
- EnerNOC, real time demand graphs
- Peak 30 minutes each Month set the Demand
- Keep it FLAT, keep it Short



Can Short Term Demand be Moved to Reduce Peak 30 Minute Demand



Example Demand Graph



Water Plant Demand Example

- \$15,000 per year savings in Demand Charges
- 4 year payback on Utility portion of Energy Grant
- Updated 2-40 hp High Service pump
 High Efficiency motors and pumps & VFD's
- Change operations from 9hr/day to 18 hr/day
 - Same volume, fewer motors pumping, longer hours, better customer pressure

Demand Charges



- NA at < 50 kW
- Often 30-50% of the Cost.
- Includes Power Factor penalties
- Peak 30 minute reading each Month
- Motor starting has little impact, motor running does!

Contract Charges

- Contract Charges
 - Know and understand any contract minimum charges, probable from construction charges
- Minimum Demand
 - Annual Peak Demand



Electric Bill Information

- Energy usage kWh
- Rate of usage
 - Demand
 - kW
- How its used
 - Power Factor shows inductive or capacitive load
- Contract Minimums



Other Charges, Rates, or Revenue

- On/Off Peak Rates
 - Energy- kWh
 - Demand- kW
- Seasonal Rates
- Generation sellback rates
- EnerNOC- demand response
 - Revenue
 - Real time demand graph



Questions or Comments



Electrical Savings for Operators

- Know your billing and usage details
- Benchmark
- Know your equipment usage
 - Water treatment ~ pumping
 - Sewer treatment ~ aeration, pumping
- Know plant/system operations
- Care for your equipment
- Design and purchase wisely

Benchmarking

2017 AWWA Utility Benchmarking

Performance Management for Water and Wastewater

Benchmarking data from 2016 for 47 key performance indicators Aggregate data His from 38 US fro states and util territories sur

Historical trends from previous AWWA utility benchmarking surveys

- Use your own data
 - Current Usage
 - After improvement actions
- Tennessee Utilities
- AWWA
- Others



Know Your Equipment

- Where is the big usage
- Where is Demand set
- Water- pumping
 - Age, efficiency, valving, piping
 - PSAT- Pumping System
 Assessment Tool
 - https://www.energy.gov /eere/amo/articles/pum ping-system-assessmenttool



Know Your Equipment



- Where is the big usage
- Where is Demand set
- Sewer
 - Aeration ~ pumping
 - Nitrate discharge
 - Solids processing

Know Your Plant/System Operations

- Water: Regulatory Minimums
 - Volume & pressure
 - Tanks, elevations, pressure zones
 - Customer usage, dry weather usage, fire fighting
- Sewer: Permit requirement
 - Lowing hanging fruit is Nitrate
 - If you nitrify, can you denitrify ~ 30% savings
 - What about sludge and biosolids
 - Aeration/ nitrate, dewatering

Care of Equipment

- Properly Lubricated
- Properly Aligned
- Tight Connections
- Balanced voltage and current
- Facility Lighting-LED



Design and Purchases

- Design for energy efficiency
- Single speed motors operating in the efficient part of the pump curve, but.....
- Multiple smaller units vs One large unit



Another Energy Waste: I/I & Leaks





Resources

- <u>https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/energy/state-energy-office--seo-/programs-projects/programs-and-projects/energy-doe-state-energy-program-competitive-awards/energy-doe-area-2-award-energy-efficiency-wastewater.html</u>
- <u>http://www.mtas.tennessee.edu/sewer</u>
- <u>https://www.tva.gov/Energy/EnergyRightSolutions</u>
 - Comprehensive Services through local Power Company
- <u>https://www.energystar.gov/</u>
- <u>https://www.tntech.edu/engineering/research/cmr/tennessee-3-star-industrial-assessment-center/energy-efficiency-assessments</u>