

Industrial Technologies Program

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



Areas Covered in this Webinar

- Industrial sector energy consumption characteristics
- Market barriers to industrial energy efficiency
- Energy-saving technologies for the industrial sector
- Industrial efficiency program design and delivery
- Providing assessments to industrial energy consumers
- Benefits of assessments

Speakers

- John Nicol, SAIC/Wisconsin Focus On Energy
- Nels Andersen, Franklin Energy
- Chris Goff, Southern California Gas Company

Sponsors

- DOE Industrial Technologies Program
- American Public Power Association, Demonstration of Energy-Efficient Developments
- Western Area Power Administration



Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy



Opportunities for Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency In the Industrial Sector

John Nicol, PE
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January 13th, 2010

Session Agenda

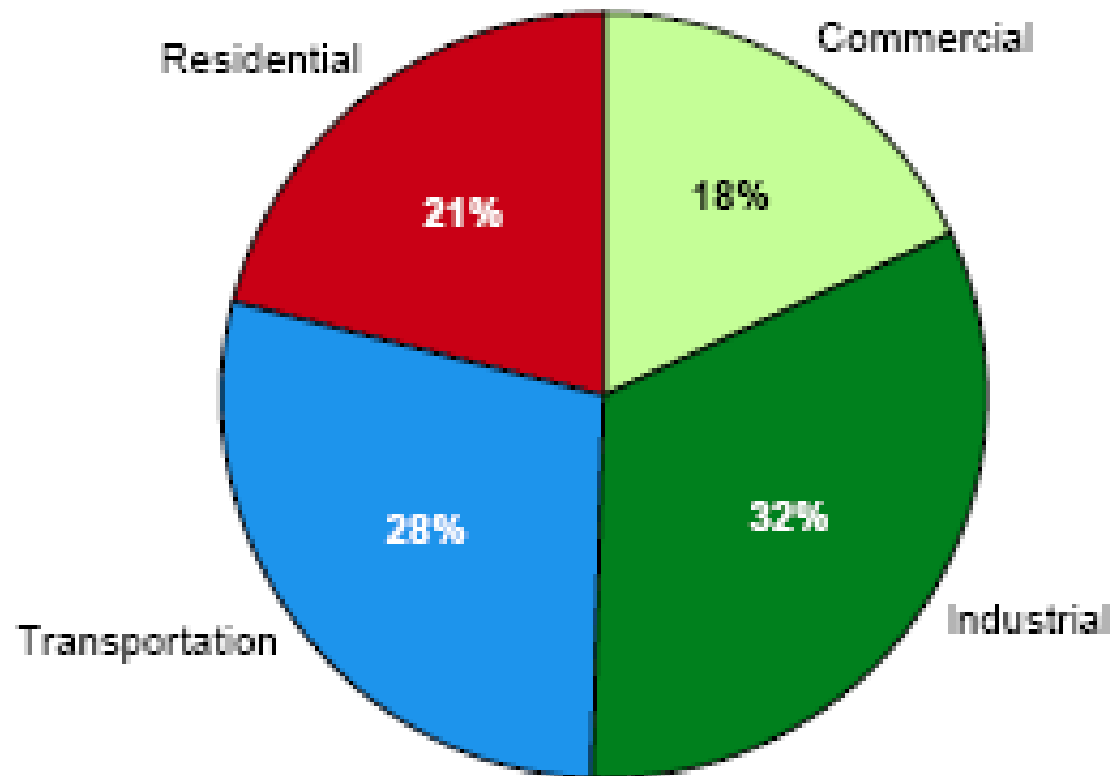
- **Speaker's Expertise and Perspective**
- **Overview of Industrial Energy Use**
- **Program Opportunities**
- **Market and Program Barriers**
- **Program Strategies**
- **Program Trends and Resources**

My Perspective

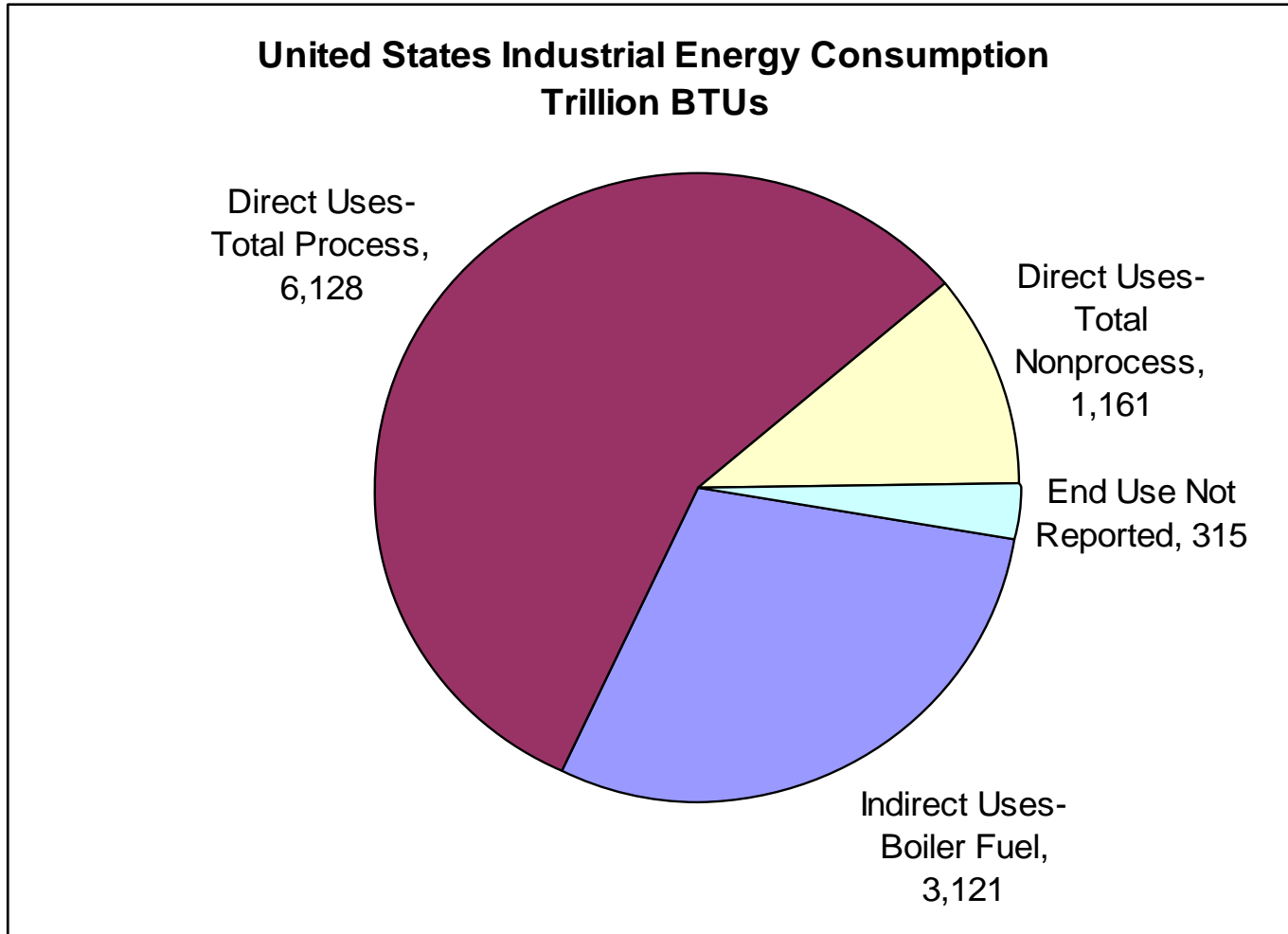
- **25+ years promoting energy efficiency in commercial and industrial facilities**
- **Directed Wisconsin's Focus on Energy industrial program since the start in 2001**
- **This year I oversee a \$18 million dollar budget to achieve 97,000 MWH, 17 MW and 6,800,000 therms industrial savings**
- **During the last 9 years we have tried many approaches to maximize program energy savings within Industry**

US Energy Consumption (EIA)

End-Use Sector Shares of Total Consumption, 2006¹

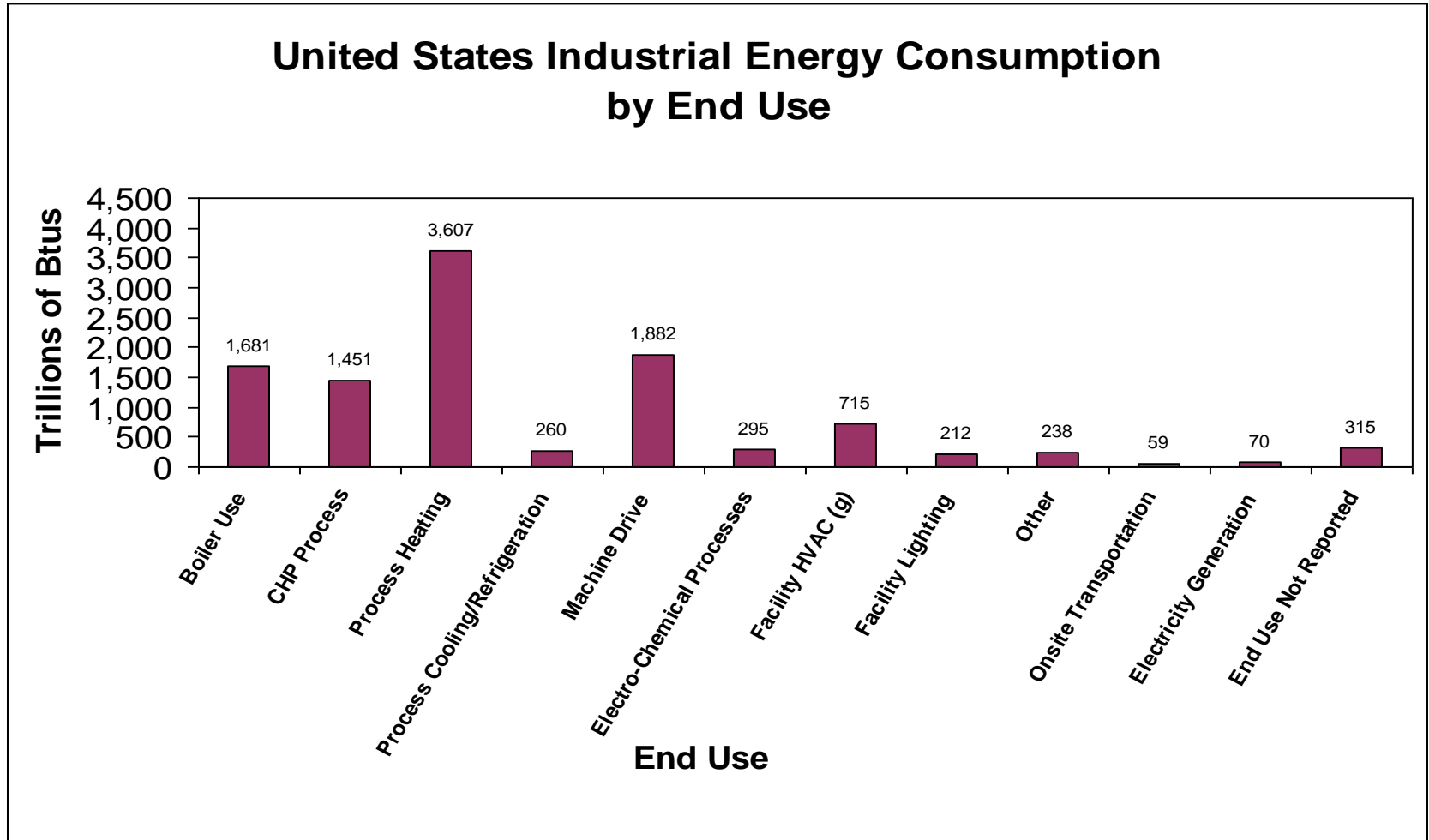


How do Industries Use Energy?



2002 Energy Consumption by Manufacturers--Data Tables, Energy Information Agency, USDOE, 2002

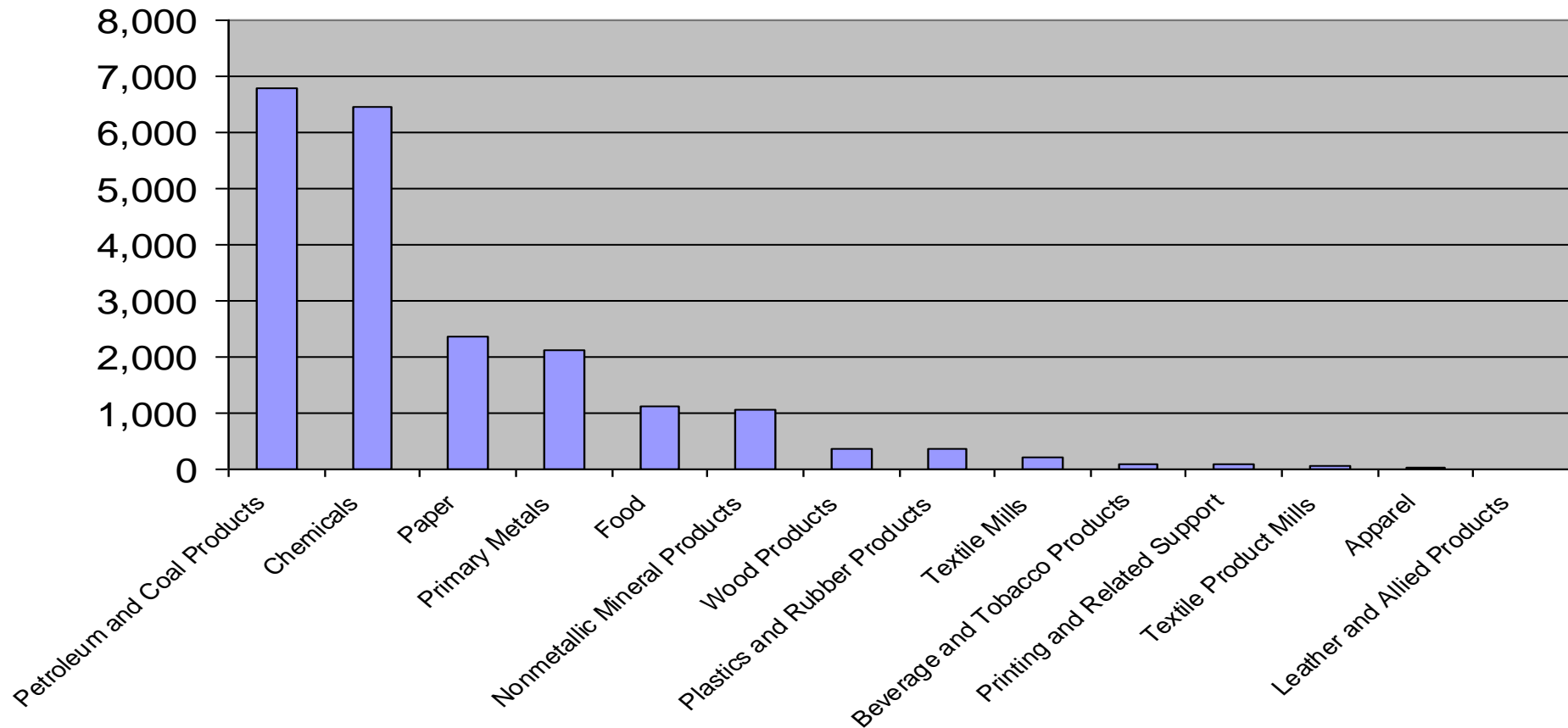
More Refined Breakout of Use



2002 Energy Consumption by Manufacturers--Data Tables, Energy Information Agency, USDOE, 2002

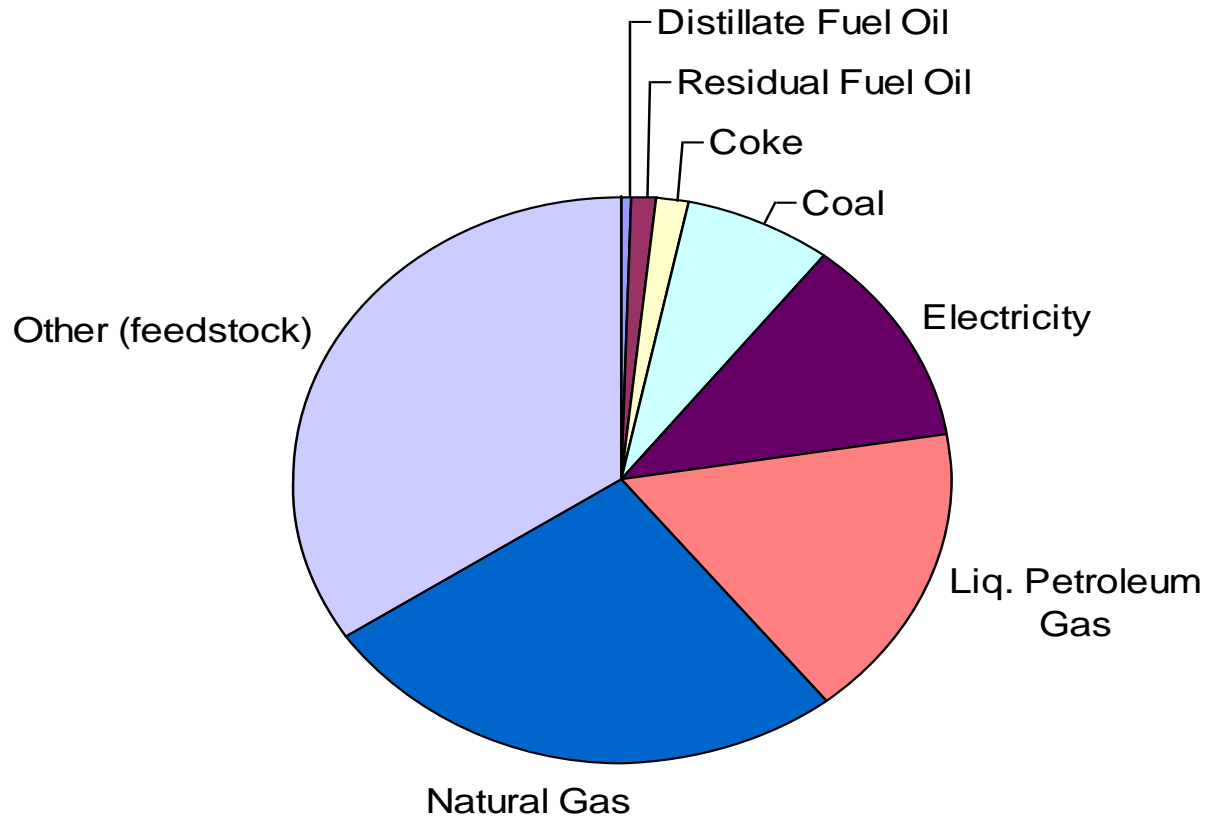
Who is Using the Most Energy?

**Total Energy Consumed Per Industrial Subcategory
(Trillion BTUs)**



What are the Fuels Used by Industry?

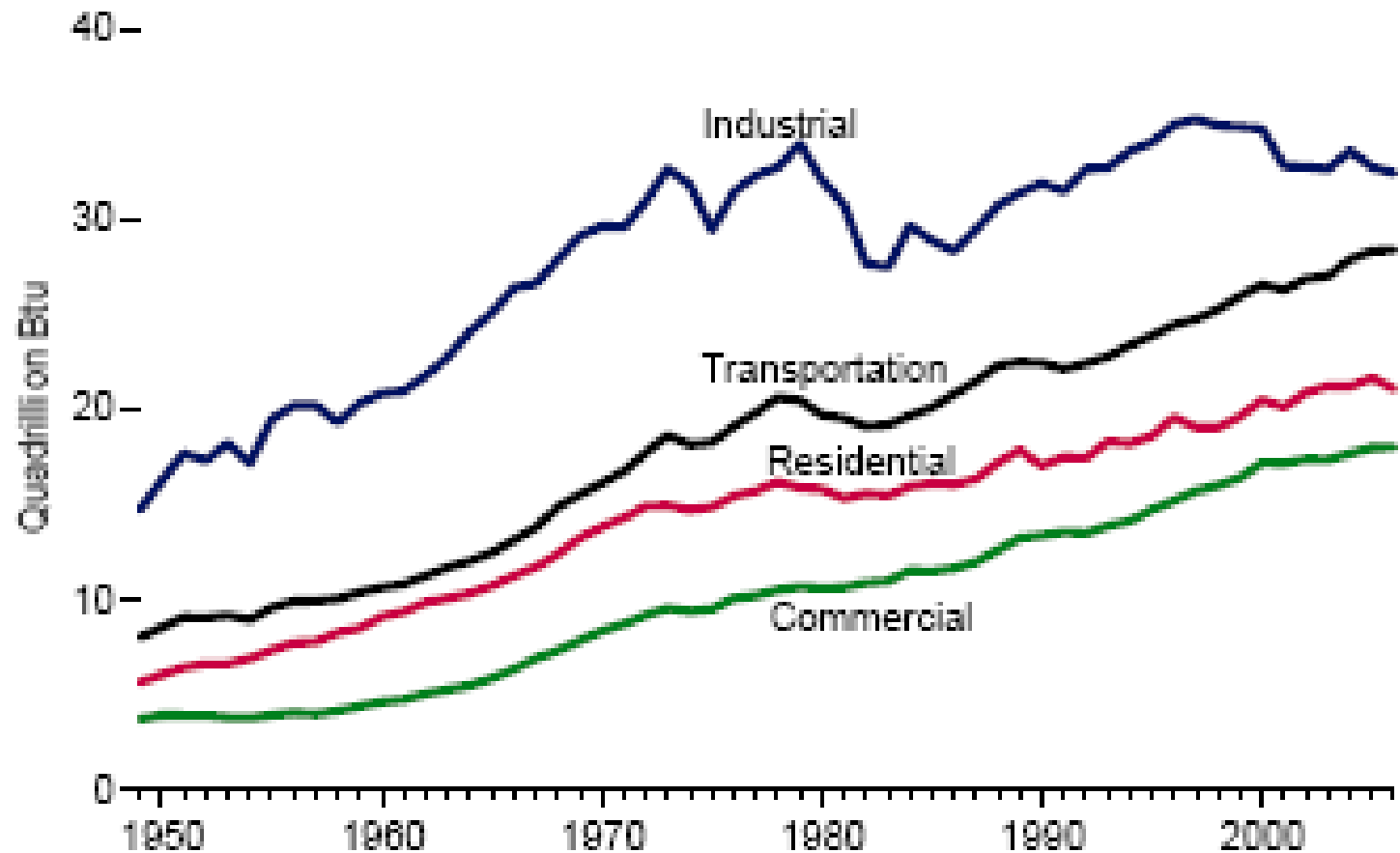
Industrial Energy Consumption by Fuel



EIA Database

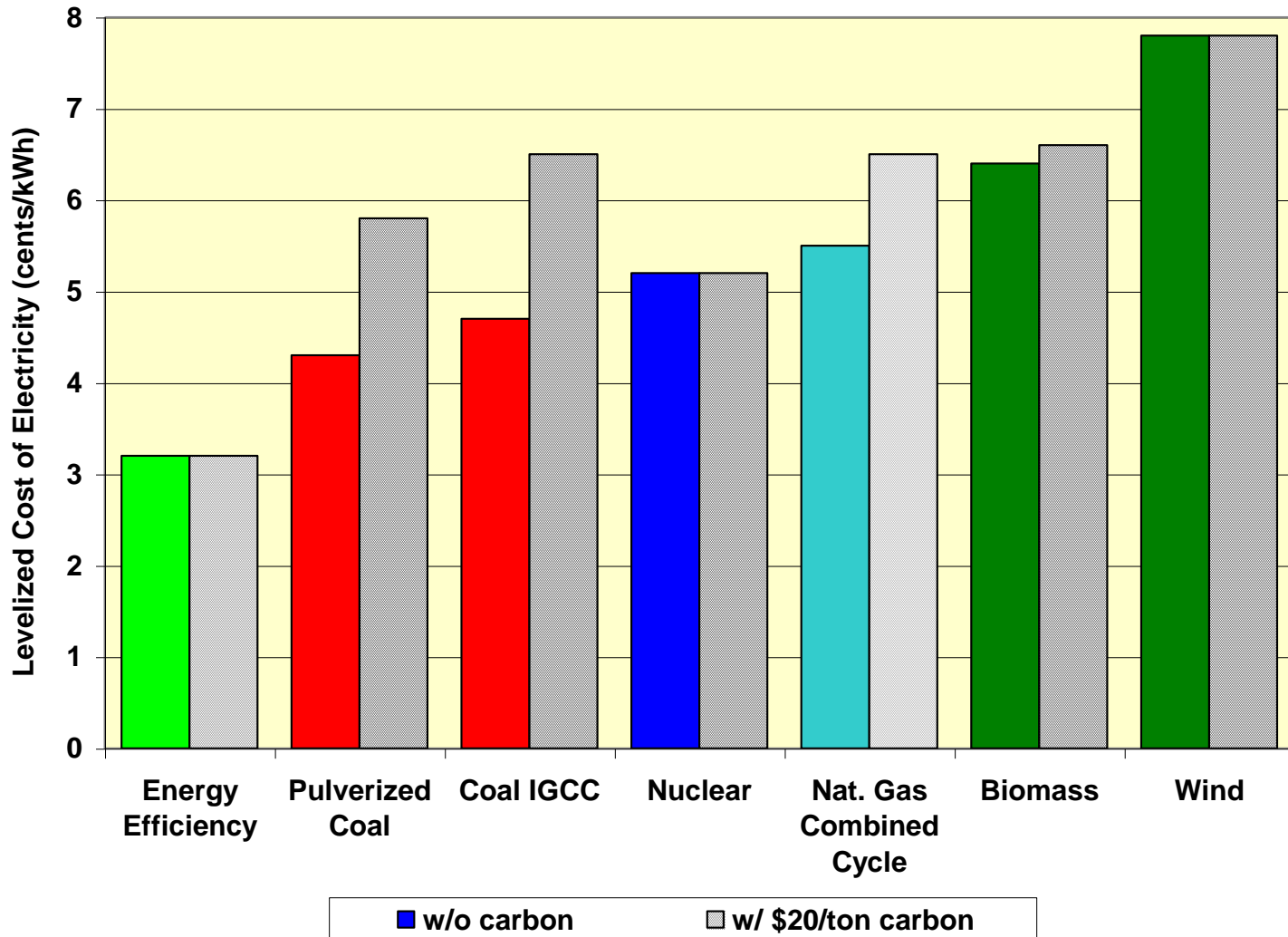
Historical Energy Use

Total Consumption by End-Use Sector, 1949-2006



Cost of Electricity Resources

(Source: ACEEE 2006 & EPRI 2006)



Common Systems Energy Use

- **Steam Systems (>80% of gas use for most facilities)**
- **Compressed Air Systems (10% of electric)**
- **Pumping Systems (15% of electric)**
- **Fan Systems (12% of electric)**
- **Lighting Systems (8% of electric)**
- **Process Heat (can be large use)**

Common System Opportunities

- Steam Systems - 10 to 20% savings from failed steam traps, blowdown heat recovery, linkage-less burner controls, stack economizers
- Compressed Air Systems - 10 to 50% savings from repairing leaks, centralized control, reduce pressure, variable speed controls
- Fan and Pumping Systems – up to 40% savings from using variable speed controls instead of vanes or valves
- Lighting Systems – up to 50% savings from using high bay fluorescent fixtures
- Process Heating – up to 80% savings from recovering waste heat. This is a significant opportunity in some industries.

Best Practice Story – Mercury Marine

■ Centralized compressed air system

- 9.2 million kWh saved
- 1.1 MW
- 135,000 therms
- 6,900 tons CO2
- \$1,850,000 project cost
- \$541,000 energy savings
- \$60,000 water savings
- \$100,000 inventory savings

■ **2.6 year payback**



Emerging Technology Opportunities

- Examples

- **Drying/Separation**
 - **Membrane Technology (up to 55% savings)**
- **Process Heating/Melting**
 - **Stack melters (up to 40% savings)**
- **Gasification (up to 100% savings)**
 - **Pulp and Paper, Petroleum Refineries**
- **New Motor/Control Technologies (up to 60% savings)**
- **Combined Heat and Power (CHP) or Cogeneration (very large potential savings)**

Emerging Technology Story – Nestle USA

- Condensing stack economizer

- 142,000 therms
- 826 tons CO2
- \$340,000 project cost
- \$111,000 energy savings
- **2.7 year payback**



Potential Saving from Emerging Technologies

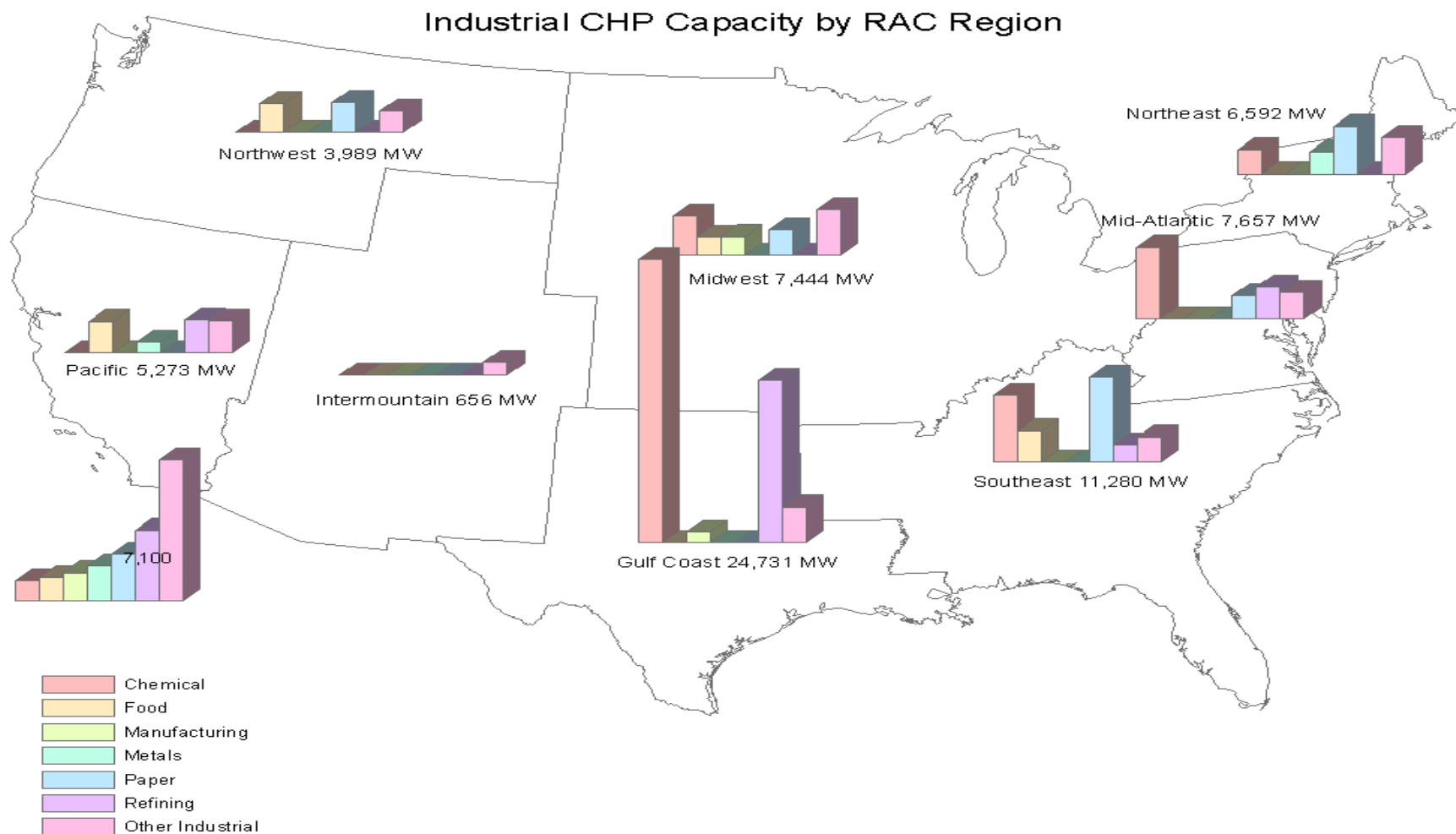
| Technology | Industrial Sector | 2025 Technical Savings Potential (TBtu) | 2025 Assumed Penetration (%) | 2025 Achievable Savings (TBtu) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Near net shape casting | Iron and Steel | 400 | 40% | 160 |
| Membrane | Food | 167 | 30% | 50 |
| | Chemicals | 317 | 30% | 95 |
| | Wastewater | 225 | 70% | 158 |
| Gasification | Pulp and Paper Petroleum Refining | 1,153 | 40% | 461 |
| Motor Systems | Cross cutting | 2,288 | 30% | 686 |
| Cogeneration | Cross cutting | 3,333 | 30% | 1,000 |
| TOTAL | | 7,883 | | 2,610 |

Source: US EIA - 2004

Cogeneration or Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

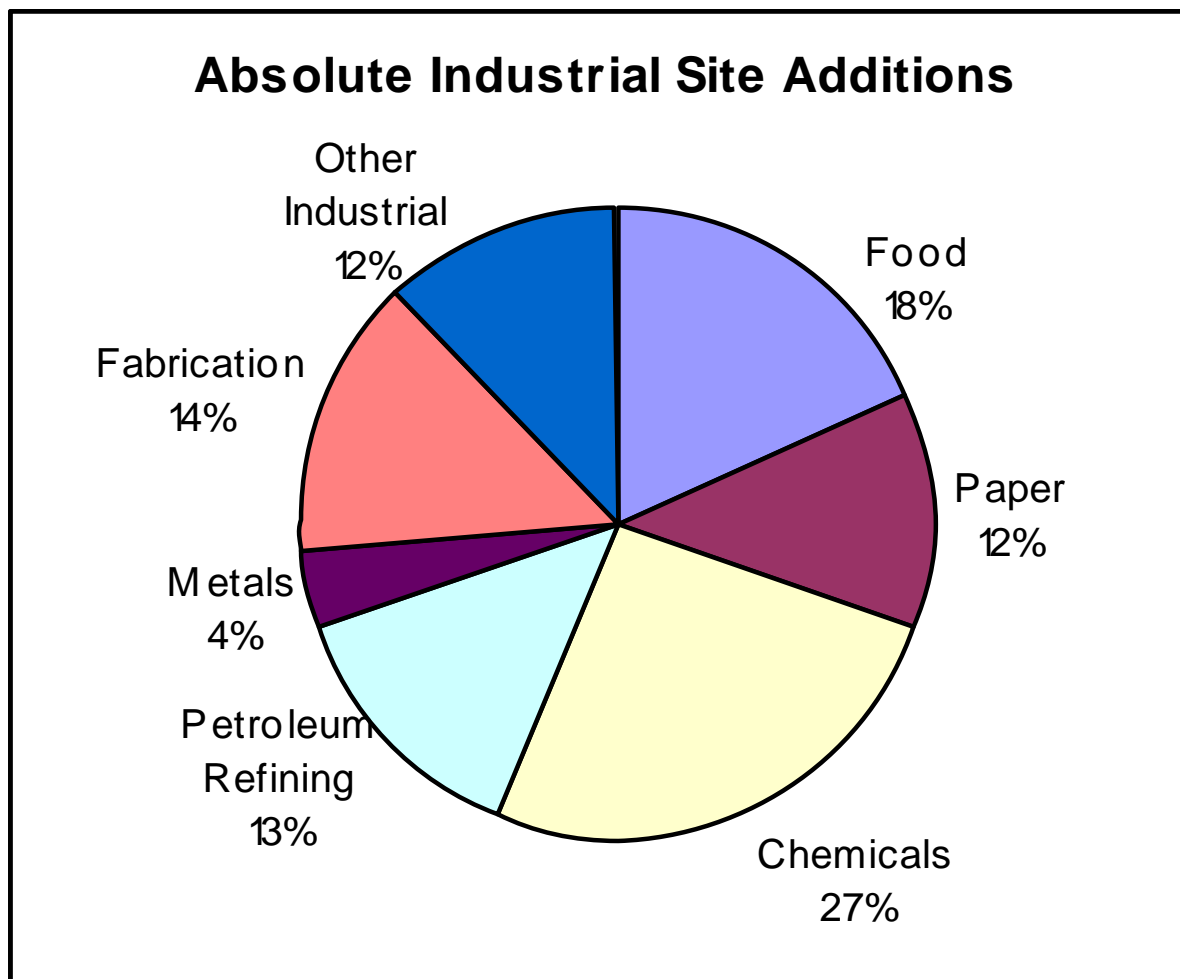
- **Produces both power and usable heat**
- **Typical power generation is 35% efficient while CHP can be 70%**
- **One of the largest industrial efficiency opportunities**
- **Is distributed within the electric grid so reduces transmission requirements and losses**
- **80,000 MW of industrial capacity today**

Industrial CHP Capacity by Region



EEA Database

Industrial CHP Additions From 2000-2005 (17,082 MW)



EEA Database

Market Barriers to Efficiency

- **Payback is too long (> 1 year or >2 years)**
- **Energy is small part of overall costs and not seen as core business**
- **Limited staff time to focus on energy**
- **Do not trust energy savings will actually occur**
- **Energy costs are paid out of operation budget, not linked to capital budget**
- **No commitment from upper management and culture does not support efficiency investments**

Program Barriers to Efficiency

- **Industrial energy use is relatively complex**
- **Many industries already have technical expertise**
- **Large variety of processes and applications**
- **Most energy use is for the process that is “sacred”**
- **Large variety of different sub-market cultures and approaches to energy management**

Common Program Strategies

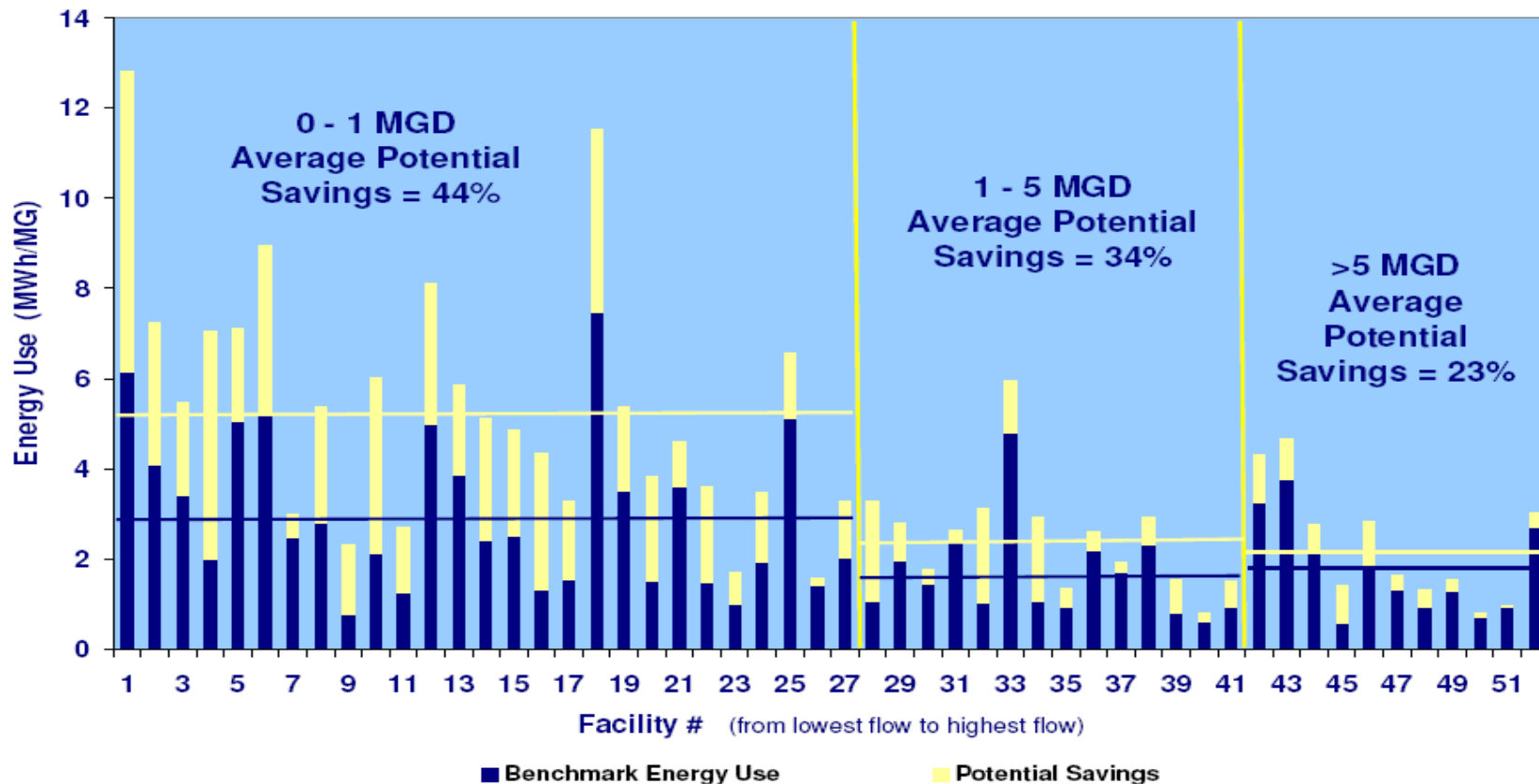
- Higher level engineering and technical support for project support
- Energy Team and Energy Management Plan support
 - One-2-Five
 - Practical Energy Management
- Custom incentives and Study grants (50%)
- Engaging higher level executives in commitments
- Developing an ally network
- Education and training – best practices and emerging technologies

Innovative Program Strategies

- **Cluster expert teams**
 - targeted process support
 - talk the language – Best Practice Guidebooks
 - understand the needs of the industry cluster
 - engage industry cluster feedback
 - use cluster association networks
- **Flexible custom incentives**
 - large enough to impact project decision cost effectively
 - “sweet spot” – incentives for 1.5 to 4 year payback and max 30% of costs
 - competitive custom grants
 - Targeted prescriptive process incentives
- **Staffing grants to overcome barrier of limited staff time to manage energy projects**
- **Project financing through shared savings**
- **Benchmarking cluster facilities**

Wastewater Examples

**Current Energy Use and Potential Savings
for Surveyed Wisconsin Activated Sludge Facilities**



The blue and yellow horizontal lines represent average energy use for each group, where yellow = current use and blue = benchmarked use after best practices.

Program Resources

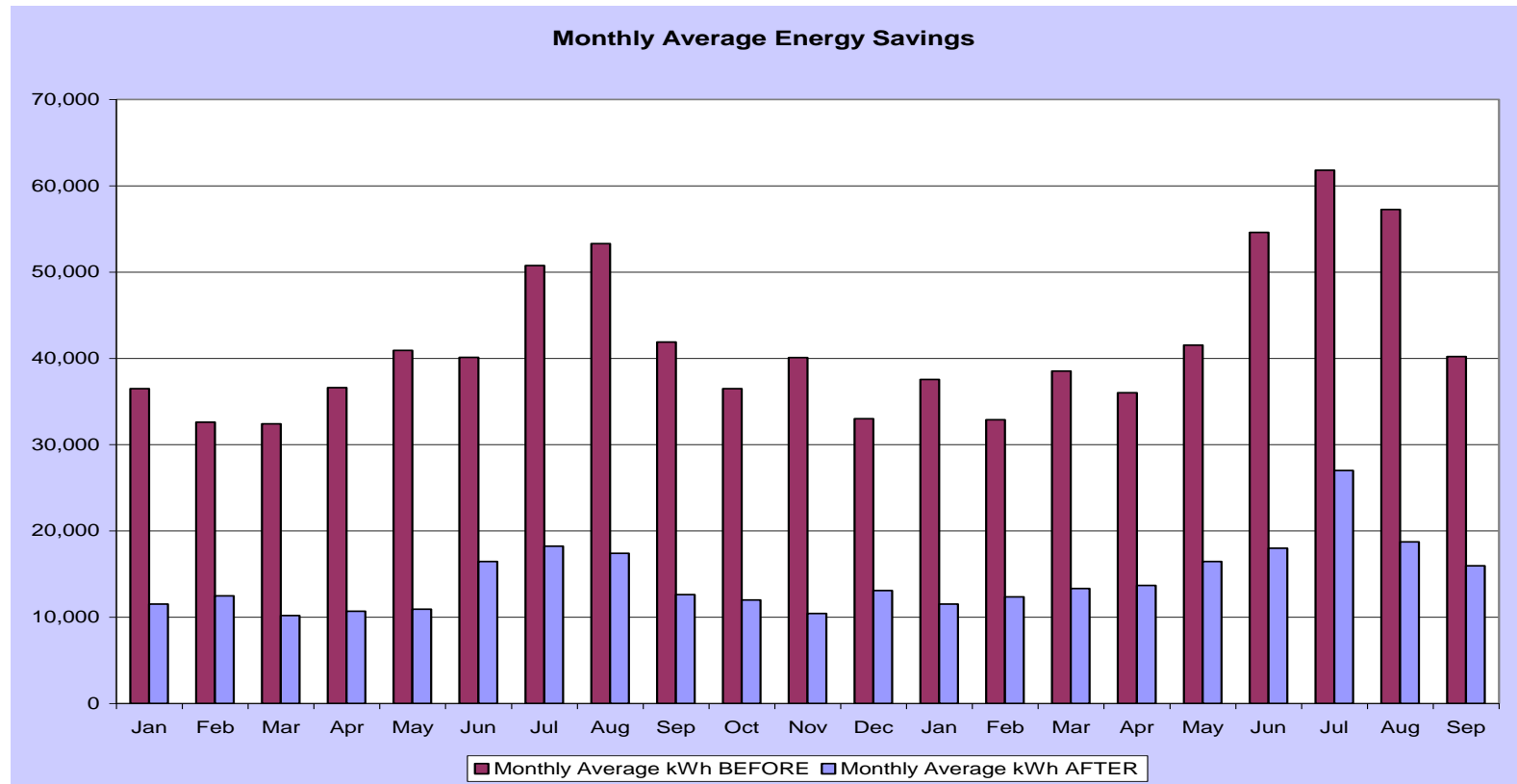
- **DOE “Save Energy Now” program**
 - DOE qualified experts
 - No cost to facility
 - Steam, process heating, pumps, fans, and compressed air
- **DOE Save Energy Now Leaders**
 - Companies commit to 25% energy intensity reduction over 10 years
- **DOE Superior Energy Performance**
- **Pump Systems Matter**
- **Energy Star materials and benchmarking**
- **CEE, ACEEE and AESP industrial committees**

Program and Market Trends

- **Programs maturing to offer more targeted technical assistance**
- **Integrating more closely with national DOE and EPA efforts**
- **Industries have become more receptive to energy efficiency as an important part of doing business and even survival**
- **Program allies better understanding and using programs to make sales since new program start-ups across additional states**

The Potential is There and Real

Northern Moraine Wastewater Facility



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Basics of Energy Efficiency Programs

General Open Session

January 13, 2010

Nels Andersen

Franklin Energy Service

Vice President, Engineering

Experience. Delivery. Results.



Goals for this presentation

- ✦ How do we determine what the utility clients need?
- ✦ What are the mechanisms employed to deliver programs?
- ✦ What are some conservation program best practices?

Determining Client Needs

- ✦ Understanding the market to be served
- ✦ Role of evaluation
- ✦ Determining program effectiveness

Understand the Market

- ✦ Begin with the market in mind
- ✦ What markets do you want to serve?
- ✦ How well do those markets understand energy efficiency?
- ✦ Does a well-developed trade ally network exist?
- ✦ Review successful approaches by other utilities or states

Role of Evaluation/Determining Program Effectiveness

- ✦ Are you achieving your stated goals?
- ✦ Create a collaborative atmosphere between utility, administration, and evaluation
- ✦ Understand the resource cost tests and which are applicable to your goals

Mechanisms for program delivery

- ✦ Prescriptive
- ✦ Custom
- ✦ RFP (Request for Proposal)
- ✦ Guaranteed Savings and Performance Contracting/Shared Savings
- ✦ Trade Ally networks
- ✦ Customer field services

Experience. Delivery. Results.



Prescriptive Overview

- ✦ Common, well understood technologies
- ✦ Fixed incentive on a \$/fixture, \$/hp, \$/ton, etc. basis
- ✦ Deemed savings – variables are few, well understood, and easily quantified
- ✦ Volume of potential installations are significant
- ✦ Typically inexpensive to administer on a cost per energy unit basis

Custom Overview

- ✦ Measures that aren't covered by prescriptive
- ✦ Incentives on a dollar per energy unit basis
- ✦ Supported by engineering calculations
- ✦ Due diligence typically performed on all projects
- ✦ Typically more expensive administratively than prescriptive

RFP Overview

- ✦ Specialized type of custom program
- ✦ Generally for large commercial and industrial customers and unique projects
- ✦ Customer bid – OR
- ✦ Trade Ally bids (contracts) to deliver a set amount of savings for a specified cost
- ✦ Usually more expensive than custom

Guaranteed Savings and Performance Contracting/Shared Savings

- ✦ Specialized type of custom program
- ✦ Savings are verified
- ✦ Incentives are based upon the verified savings
- ✦ PC/SS – savings are guaranteed by the trade ally and project cost is financed out of the cash flow from savings
- ✦ Similar administrative cost as RFP

Trade Ally Networks

- ✦ Cost effective way to leverage marketing and customer contacts
- ✦ Properly trained trade allies bring projects from their customers to the program
- ✦ Use a registration process

Customer Field Services

- ✦ Education and awareness programs
- ✦ Leverage third-party tools (e.g. Energy Star Benchmarking, One-2-Five®, etc.)
- ✦ Energy Efficiency Training
- ✦ Customer site surveys

Best Practices

- ✦ Have clearly defined program goals and objectives
- ✦ Implement a robust program planning process
- ✦ Adapt to technology changes and market conditions
- ✦ Deliver integrated programs
- ✦ Perform quality control and verification
- ✦ Maintain stable sources of program funding

Best Practices on the web

- ✦ Itron Portfolio Best Practices Report
- ✦ http://www.eebestpractices.com/pdf/Portfolio_BP_Report.pdf
- ✦ Itron Energy Efficiency Best Practices: What's New?
- ✦ <http://www.eebestpractices.com/pdf/whatsnew.pdf>
- ✦ EPA Energy Efficiency Program Best Practices
- ✦ http://www.epa.gov/RDEE/documents/napee/napee_chap6.pdf

Contact information

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Experience. Delivery. Results.





Southern
California
Gas Company

A  Sempra Energy utility®

Energy Assessments – Our Experience

Southern California Gas Company



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Discussion & Objectives:



1. Why did Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas®) develop an assessment program
2. How did we structure our program
3. Partnering with the California Energy Commission (CEC) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)
4. Customer experience with our assessments
5. Utility benefits from assessments
6. More info about SoCalGas' Assessment Program



Why did SoCalGas develop an Assessment Program



- The California energy crisis of 2000 – 2001 hit our Industrial customers hard. Many left the State
- Customers faced engineering staff reductions
- Customers knew there might be EE opportunities, but needed help finding the opportunities and quantifying the savings
- The Gas Company had increasing *mandatory* energy savings goals to meet
- The Gas Company also needed better engineering analysis for our EE Incentive Program applications
- #1 reason: Customers asked us for help



Assessment Program Structure



What was needed:

- Very high quality assessments
- Sophisticated engineering models, i.e. SSAT, PHAST, SCG tools
- Comprehensive
- Accurate – good enough to base an EE Incentive payment on
 - energy savings must be defensible



Assessment Program Structure



- Structured almost identical to a D.O.E. Assessment

Process:

- We visit the plant
- Review the process with plant personnel
- Make critical process measurements and recording of data –

- *Measurement means accuracy*

Our motto (per Lord Kelvin):

“You can’t quantify what you don’t measure”

- We also train plant personnel how to measure, record and use analysis tools



Assessment Program Structure



For the Assessment analysis:

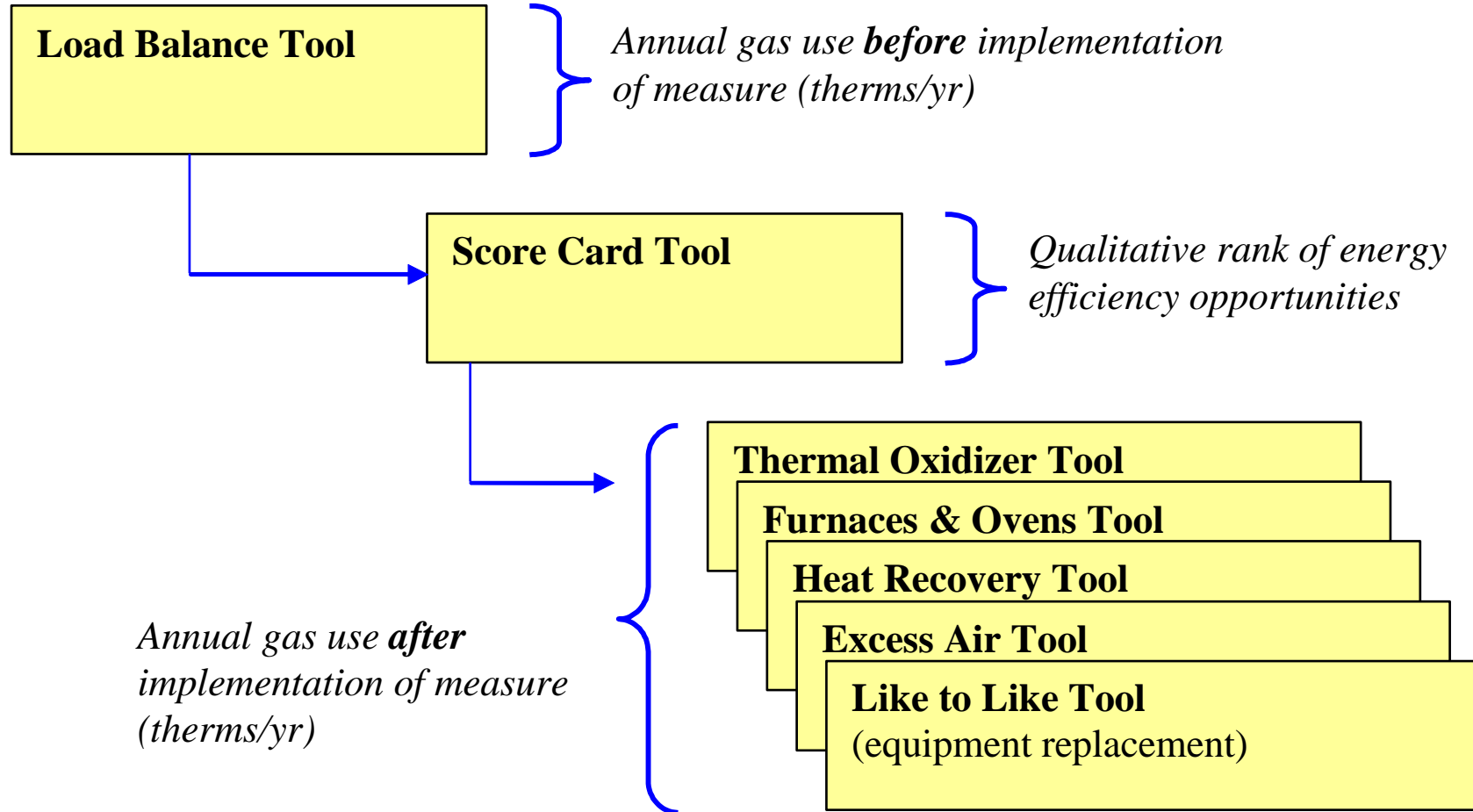
- Use SoCalGas tools (software and measurement) and protocols for energy efficiency assessments
- Use U.S. DOE's SSAT and PHAST models

The customer receives a report that maps out:

- No cost, low cost and investment grade measures and maintenance actions
- Associated energy savings and GHG reductions
- Available Incentives and Rebates for measures
- Production impact



The Gas Company's Energy Efficiency Tools



SoCalGas Load Balance Tool



Load Balance Results

1. Account Information

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Gas Customer: | ABC Company |
| Billing Account ID No.: | 1.11111E+12 |

2. Gas Use

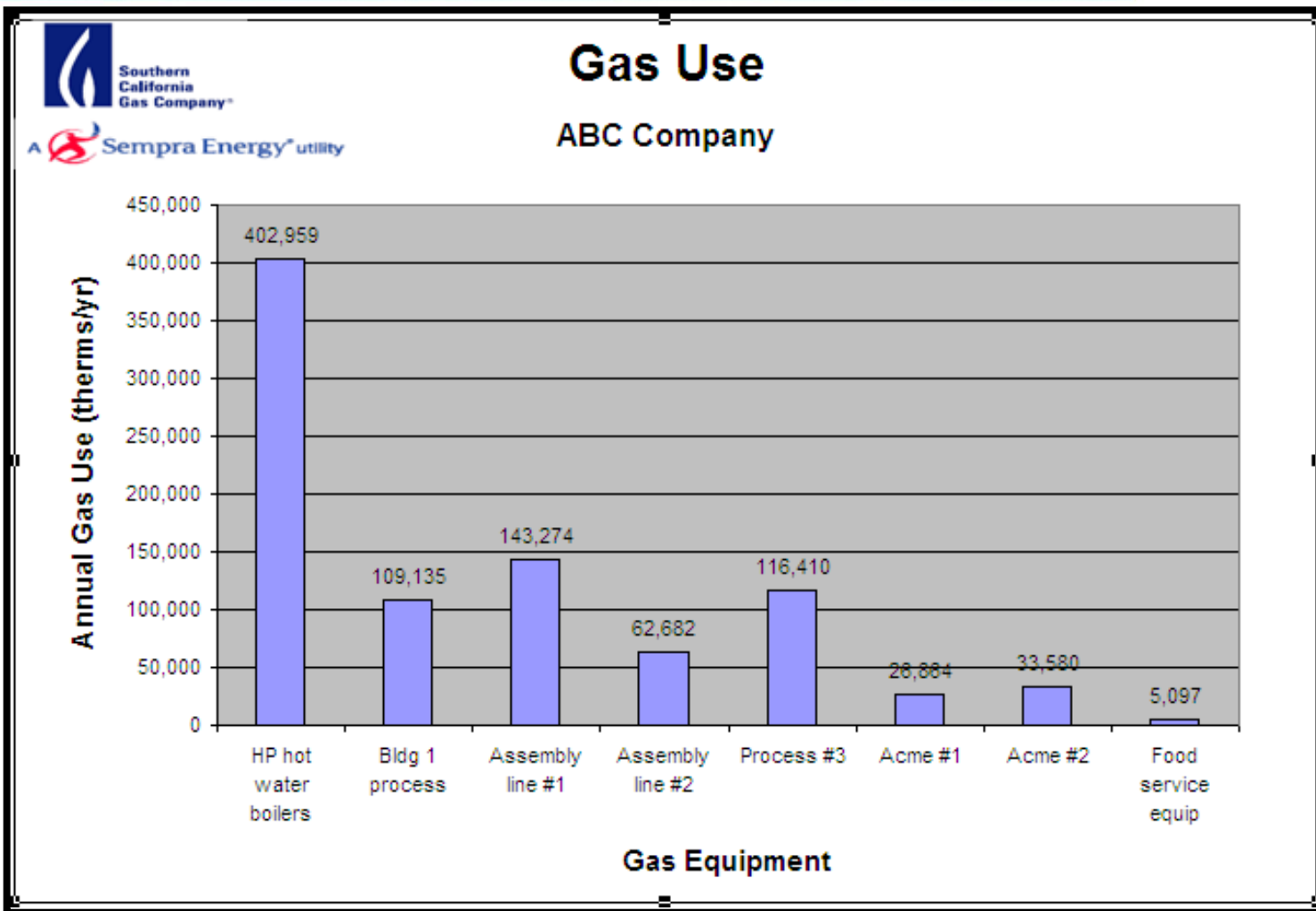
| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Value (therms/yr): | 900,000 |
| Source: | Actual monthly billing records |

3. Gas Equipment

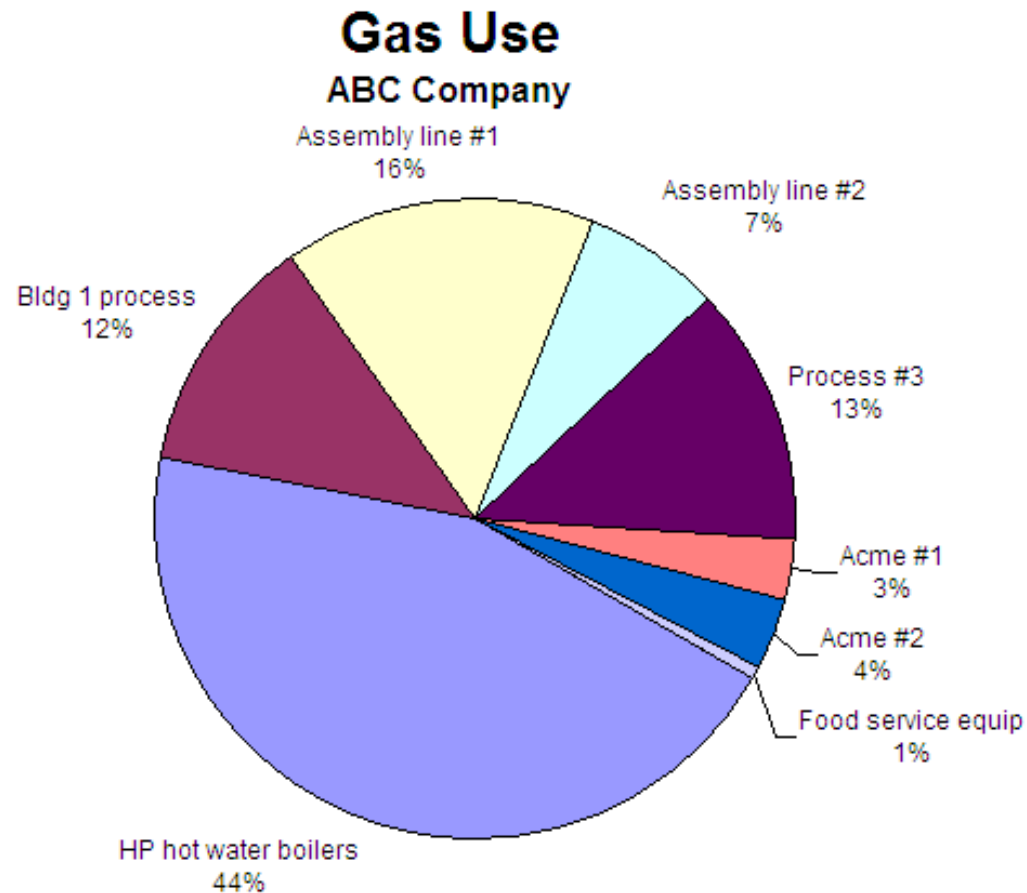
| Description | Equipment Type | Equipment Use | Qty | Connected Load (MBtu/hr) | Op Time (hrs/yr) | Load Factor | Gas Use (therms/yr) |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| HP hot water boilers | BOILER | HEATING HUMAN COM. | 2 | 15,000 | 4,043 | 0.332 | 402,959 |
| Bldg 1 process | BOILER | HOT WTR.-COMF. & CLN | 1 | 5,000 | 8,760 | 0.249 | 109,135 |
| Assembly line #1 | SPACE HEATER | HUMAN COMFORT-GAS | 4 | 4,000 | 3,369 | 0.266 | 143,274 |
| Assembly line #2 | SPACE HEATER | HUMAN COMFORT-GAS | 2 | 3,500 | 3,369 | 0.266 | 62,682 |
| Process #3 | WATER HEATER | HOT WTR.-COMF. & CLN | 1 | 4,000 | 8,760 | 0.332 | 116,410 |
| Acme #1 | WATER HEATER | HOT WATER-HUMAN COM. | 1 | 2,000 | 5,054 | 0.266 | 26,864 |
| Acme #2 | WATER HEATER | HOT WATER-HUMAN COM. | 1 | 2,500 | 5,054 | 0.266 | 33,580 |
| Food service equip | KITCHEN | COOKING-GAS | 1 | 800 | 1,534 | 0.415 | 5,097 |
| | | | | | | | 900,001 |



Load Balance Tool Bar Graph



Load Balance Tool Pie Graph



SoCalGas Calculator Tool



Gas Savings Calculation Excess Air

Approach for Excess Air Reduction (select one)

- ☒ Calculate Gas Savings for Power Burner or Combustion Air Damper
- ☐ Repair furnace leaks for induced draft system
- ☐ Repair furnace leaks for stack draft system

| Parameter | Scenario | |
|---|----------|--------------------|
| | Baseline | Efficiency Measure |
| Equipment Load and Annual Use Inputs | | |
| 1. Connected load (MBtuh) | 2,000 | |
| 2. Operating time (hrs/yr) | 7,200 | |
| 3. Load Factor | 65% | |
| 4. Equivalent full load hours (hrs/yr) | 4,680 | |
| 5. Annual Gas Use (therms/yr) | 93,600 | |
| Temperature and % Oxygen Inputs | | |
| 6. Flue gas temperature (F) | 325 | 280 |
| 7. Oxygen (O ₂) in flue gas (% dry) | 5.0% | 2.5% |
| 8. Combustion air temperature (F) | 80 | 80 |
| Gas Savings for Power Burner or Combustion Air Damper | | |
| 9. Excess air (%) | 29.4% | 12.5% |
| 10. Annual gas use (therms/yr) | 93,600 | 91,380 |
| 11. Gas savings (%) | 2.4% | |
| 12. Gas savings (therms/year) | 2,220 | |
| CO2 Reduction (lbs/year) | 25,970 | |
| Cost Savings from Power Burner or Combustion Air Damper | | |
| 13. Gas rate (\$/therm) | \$0.950 | |
| 14. Annual cost savings (\$/year) | \$2,109 | |



Assessment Report Summary Table



| Energy Conservation Measure (ECM) Summary Table | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|--|----------------------------|
| ECM description | Energy savings potential | Investment category | Incentive/Rebate | | CO ₂ Reduction |
| Operation and Maintenance (O&M) ECM's | | | | | |
| Repair steam leaks in header and distribution lines | 12,444 th/yr | Low cost | No | | 145,595 lbs/yr |
| Short term ECM's | | | | | |
| Insulate 59' of 8" steam line | 7,953 th/yr | Low cost | Yes | | 93,050 lbs/yr |
| Insulate 27' of 6" steam line | 2,846 th/yr | Low cost | Yes | | 33,298 lbs/yr |
| Insulate shell of Continental boiler | 25.8 th/yr•ft ² | Low cost | Yes | | 302 lbs/yr•ft ² |
| Insulate Kewanee exhaust flue to economizer | 2,064 th/yr | Low cost | Yes | | 24,149 lbs/yr |
| Install automatic boiler blowdown system | 396 th/yr | Low cost | Yes | | 4,633 lbs/yr |
| Install boiler blowdown heat recovery heat exchanger to preheat boiler make up water | 10,234 th/yr | Higher cost | Yes | | 119,738 lbs/yr |
| Medium term ECM's | | | | | |
| Reduce boiler blowdown by installing a Reverse Osmosis system | 50,034 th/yr | Higher cost | Yes | | 585,398 lbs/yr |
| Consider installing an economizer on the Continental boiler | 16,675 th/yr | Higher cost | Yes | | 195,098 lbs/yr |
| Long term ECM's | | | | | |
| Investigate installation of a HP boiler with a steam turbine generation unit to reduce electric demand | 3,096 MW-hr/yr | Higher cost | | | 232,360 lbs/yr (net) |



CEC and U.S. DOE involvement



- The Gas Company worked closely with U.S. Dept. of Energy Experts and Calif. Energy Commission Engineers doing Industrial Assessments
- CEC also gave strong support for integrated assessments (i.e. gas, water, electric)
- The U.S. DOE top consultants provide both technical training and software training to our Engineers and Account Executives
- Our results have been very good – customers and audits have confirmed that our recommendations are solid and energy savings numbers are accurate



Why customers request Assessments



- Know there is opportunity but need help getting started
- Lack resources to dedicate to assessment work
- Need Utility engineering expertise to help identify measures and **quantify savings**
- Would like assistance in mapping out a short term and long term energy efficiency plan
- Would like us to review project proposals and collaborate with their consultants and vendors



Customer Benefits from Assessments



- Helps them identify opportunities for efficiency improvement
- Helps them get a better understanding of their operations
- Helps them map out a long term energy efficiency plan
- Gives plant personnel needed support to make improvements
- Helps them quantify:
 - Cost savings benefits
 - Production benefits
 - Emissions benefits (NO_x, CO₂)



Utility Benefits from Assessments



- Assessments enhance your connection with customers
 - You can't do assessments from a desk!
- Helps you understand the needs of your customers
 - Production issues? Emissions issues? Provide solutions!
- It sharpens your analysis and engineering skills.
- You get a little bit better with each assessment you do
- Keeps your customer base viable



Assessment Results



- Assessments have enabled customers to reduce costs, reduce their emissions and increase production
- Customers use the assessments by SoCalGas to justify projects both internally and for incentive funding
- Customers were able to modify process steps and save energy
- Customers gained a better understanding of their process and used that information to make improvements
- Most customers took actions recommended by assessment reports, The Gas Company got EE savings credit
- Assessments helped customers map out an energy/production action plan



For more information



- For more information on SoCalGas' Assessment Activities, go to:


http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/saveenergynow/pdfs/socalgasco_casestudy.pdf


The image shows the cover of a report. The left side features a photograph of an industrial facility with tall towers and scaffolding against a clear blue sky. The right side is a solid black background with white text and logos.

U.S. Department of Energy
**Energy Efficiency
and Renewable Energy**
Bringing you a prosperous future where energy
is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable

**Meeting State Carbon Emission
Requirements through
Industrial Energy Efficiency**

The Southern California Gas Company's
Industrial End User Program

 Southern
California
Gas Company

A  Sempra Energy utility®

For More Information

DOE Industrial Technologies Program (ITP) Utility Partnerships

www.eere.energy.gov/industry/utilities

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American Public Power Association (APPA)

Demonstration of Energy-Efficient Developments (DEED)

www.APPAnet.org/

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To receive a flyer describing the remaining webinars in this series or for answers to additional questions, please email Ryan Harry at rharry@bcs-hq.com.

Questions?