# BUILDING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

# DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS IN THE WATER INDUSTRY

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EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT BLACK & VEATCH

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#### **TODAY'S GLOBAL WATER INDUSTRY DRIVERS**



- Population **Growth**
- Urbanization
- Aging Infrastructure
- Water Scarcity
- Climate Change
- Lack of Funding

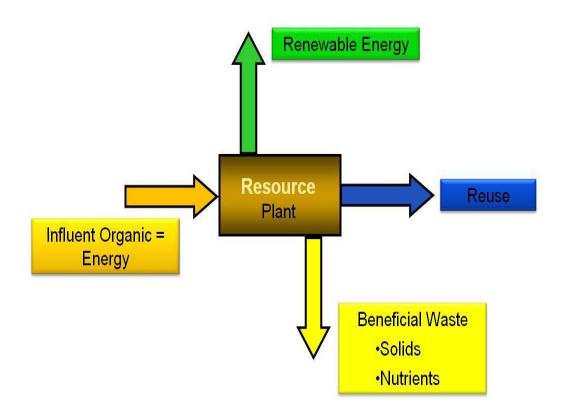
#### **FUTURE STATE OF WATER INDUSTRY**



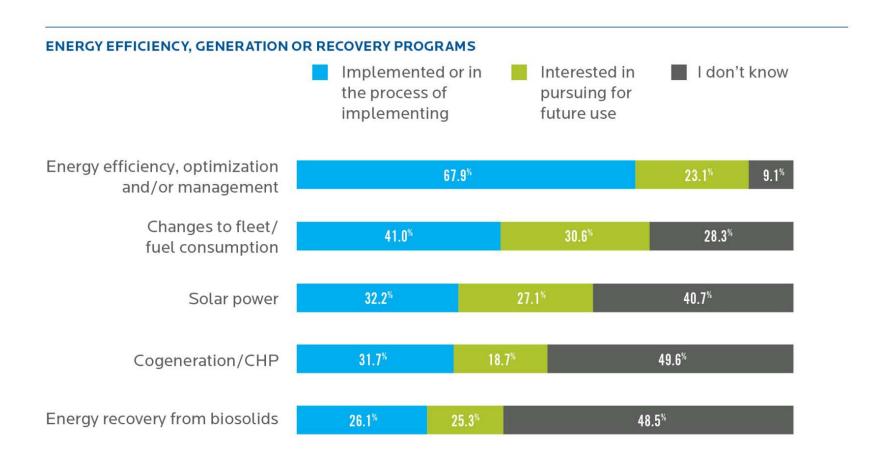
- Embedded into Urban Planning
- Sustainable solutions
- Diversification of supplies
- Resilient infrastructure
- Integrated into Liveable Cities

#### **CREATE RESOURCE RECOVERY PLANTS**

- Paradigm shift from waste to recovery
- Business case to balances resource supply and demand
- Recovery of energy, water, solids, and nutrients



#### **NEXUS OF WATER AND ENERGY**



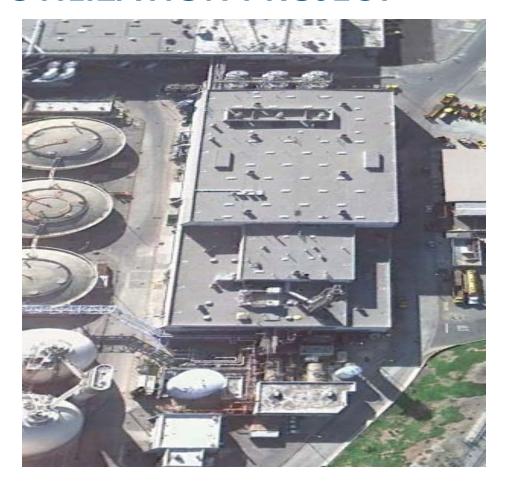
Significant opportunities exist to not just reduce energy consumption, but to recover energy

# COMBINE RENEWABLES AND WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS



- Pressure to Innovate
- Desire to beGreen
- Drive toEnergyNeutrality

# LOS ANGELES DIGESTER GAS UTILIZATION PROJECT

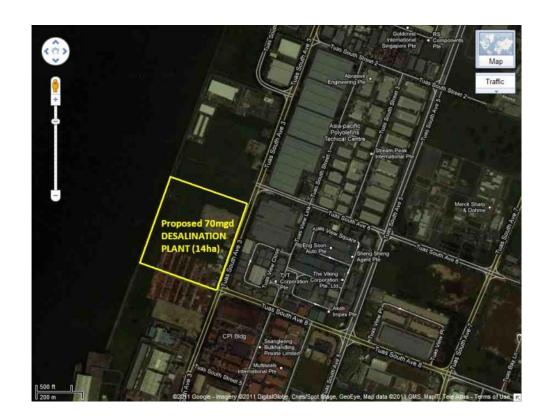


- Renewable energy source produced through treatment of wastewater
- Third party solutions driven by innovation
- Effectively closes water and energy cycles

#### SINGAPORE 70 MGD TUAS DESAL DBOO

CLIENT: PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD (PUB), SINGAPORE

- 70 MGD (318 MLD) seawater desalination plant in Singapore
- Design-Build-Own-Operate (DBOO)
   Project Delivery
- Facility adjacent to SingSpring Desalination Plant

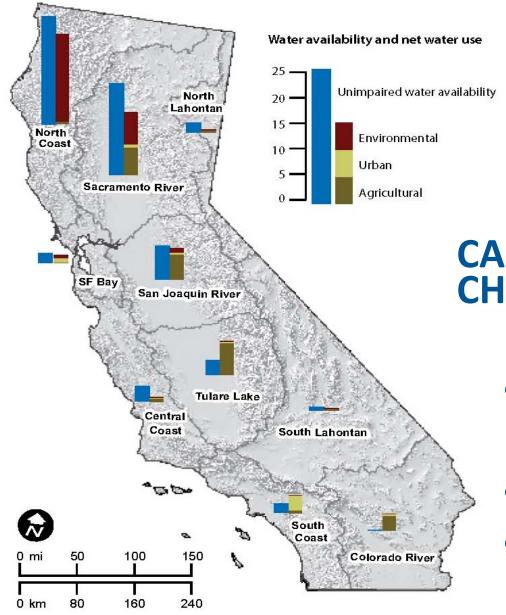


#### **SINGAPORE 70 MGD TUAS DESAL DBOO**

CLIENT: PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD (PUB), SINGAPORE

- Hyflux Ltd identified as **Preferred Bidder**
- First Year Tariff  $= $$0.45/m^3$
- Solution included power plant adjacent to desal plant
- Water Purchase Agreement signed 6 April 2011
- Opening ceremony scheduled for September 2013





**CALIFORNIA'S WATER CHALLENGE** 

- Supply vs. **Demand**
- Seismic activity
- Cost to convey

SOURCE: California Department of Water Resources, California Water Plan: Update 2009, Bulletin 160-09.

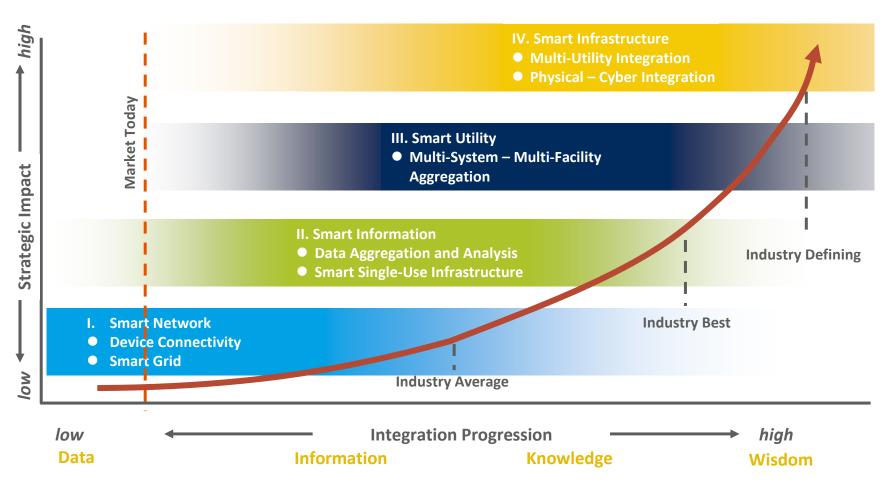
NOTE: The map shows annual average values for 1998–2005 in millions of acre-feet.

# SINGAPORE - SIEMENS ED-CEDI DESALINATION TECHNOLOGY



- Low-energy seawater desalination project involving a combination of electrodialysis (ED) and continuous electrodeionization (CEDI).
- Commenced R&D efforts in Singapore on 1 October 2008
- Target energy consumption of 1.5 kWh/m³
- Composite average power consumption from January-April 2011 was recorded as 1.8 kWh/m³

### **SMART UTILITY IS A JOURNEY**



### **NEW TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES**



- Membrane based
  - RO membrane based processes
    - Nano materials
    - Forward osmosis
    - Biomimetic membranes
  - Ceramic Membranes
- Electrodialysis & Electodeionization based processes
  - Electrical potential driven
  - Salinity gradient driven

# DEMONSTRATION PLANT AT CCK WTW, SINGAPORE



Source: R&D Team, PWN Technologies

- PWN Technologies, Netherlands
   & PUB Singapore
- 3 MLD capacity
- Key Objectives
  - Evaluate Flux (maximize to reduce capital costs)
  - Evaluate chemical cleaning frequencies (optimize to minimize recurrent costs)
  - Influence of ozone on membrane performance

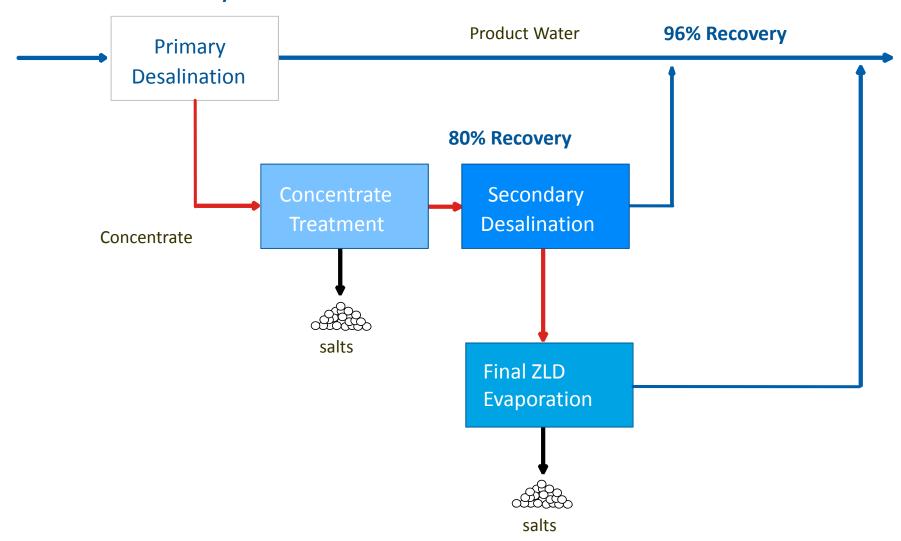
### **CONCENTRATE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

- Direct discharge to surface water
- Discharge to POTW
- Underground injection
- Zero Liquid Discharge.

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### **CONCENTRATE MANAGEMENT**

#### **80% Recovery**



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# COSTS AND ENERGY INCREASE THROUGH THE PROCESS

Final ZLD **Evaporation** 

\$12 - \$125 / kgal

75 - 350 kWh/kgal

**Example – Brackish water** 

# **Concentrate Treatment**

\$1 - \$2 / kgal

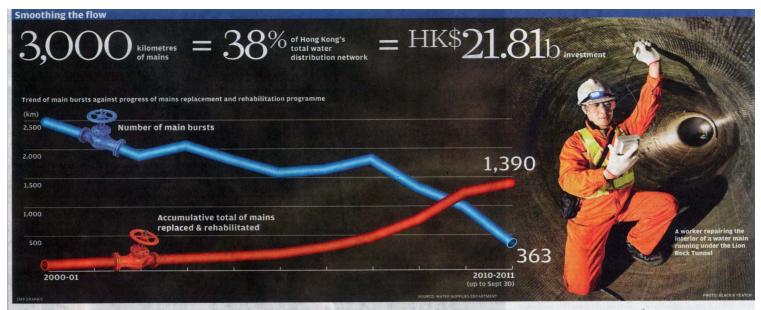
0.1 kWh/kgal

#### **Desalination**

\$1.50 - \$6 / kgal

1 – 6 kWh/kgal

#### **ASSET MANAGEMENT**



Replacement programme is easing pressure on ageing water supply system

## Turning the tide against burst pipes

#### **Christopher Dewolf**

A spate of water main bursts this year has left some wondering if Hong Kong is sitting on a ticking time bomb of ageing water pipes. The most re-cent burst, last week, left thousands in Taikoo Shing and other eastern Hong Kong Island estates without fresh water for 12 hours.

The bursts have been blamed on old water pipes that have reached the end of their service lives, making them vulnerable to leaks.

But a contractor who has replaced many old pipes says there is nothing ment is investing HK\$21.81 billion to replace more than a third of its water

"The Hong Kong government has been approaching the issue systematically since 2000 and is well on the way to rehabilitating and replacing 3,000 kilometres of water mains by 2015," said Alan Man, managing director and vice-president at Black & Veatch, one of several contractors working for the government's water mains replacement and rehabilitation programme.

The 3,000 kilometres of mains that will be replaced make up 38 per cent of the city's total water distribution network. 1,390 kilometres of mains have already been replaced, with the rest scheduled to be replaced by 2015.

More than a quarter of Hong Kong's water mains are over 30 years old, which is the normal lifespan for many galvanised and cast iron pipes. Since Hong Kong's varied topography can create huge build-ups of pressure inside the pipes, water leakage is a constant problem, which can sometimes lead to burst pipes.

Recently, to fight leakage, the government has been installing pressure-reducing valves inside pipes, which has cut the percentage of water lost to leaks from 25 per cent in 1999 to 20 per cent today. The number of water main bursts has de-

You do not have the luxury of opening up the road and laying a new pipe to replace the old

Alan Man, managing director and vice-president, Black & Veatch

creased even more substantially, from 2,479 in the 2000/01 financial vear to 988 in 2009/10, according to the Water Supplies Department.

Replacing old pipes has not been easy. "Improving the buried infrastructure in a dense environment like Hong Kong is sometimes like threading the eye of a needle," said Man. "You do not have the luxury of simply opening up the road and laying a new pipe to replace the old."

As a result, new technologies have been developed to replace water mains without digging into the ground. In one case, workers actually entered the water main that runs underneath the Lion Rock Tunnel to reinforce its walls by hand. They used a fibreglass fabric that is normally used to patch cracks on boat hulls.

Underneath the Tolo Highway, new polyethylene pipe was inserted into a 3 kilometre stretch of old pipe a technique known as swage lining. was the first time in the world such a procedure had been completed or such a long water main.

Most of the new water main: being installed are made from poly ethylene and ductile iron, which have an expected lifespan of at least 50 years. By the time the replacemen programme ends in 2015, nearly two thirds of Hong Kong's water pipe will be less than 10 years old.

#### **BENEFITS OF ASSET MANAGEMENT**

- Proven to reduce cost of ownership by as much as 30 percent.
- Enhance risk management programs
- Improve levels of service for customers
- Conservation of resources



# THE GEARING OF WATER & ENERGY



- Inextricably linked at every stage of production
- VFDs for water pumps
- Energy recovery devices
- Microturbines
- Cogeneration
- Advanced Decisionmaking tools

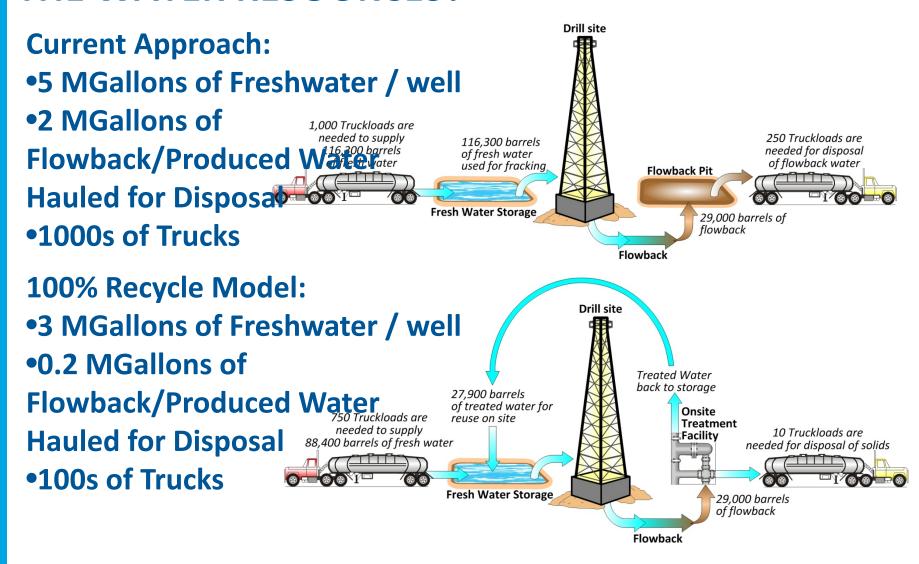
# Building a world of difference.

# Together



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# SHALE GAS – HOW CAN WE BETTER MANAGE THE WATER RESOURCES?



# DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS IN THE WATER INDUSTRY

- Macro-level Tracking at global level population growth, Urbanization, build out cities with precious little room for new infrastructure, Cities of the Future, Livable Cities,
  - small footprint technologies
  - Provide community amenities as well as treatment systems
  - Drive to industrial application scale/commercial building scale/residential scale
- Direct potable reuse
- Membranes that don't foul and have reduced energy requirements
- VFD water pumps
- Smart grid/smart water/smart gas
- Advanced meters
- Combined renewables and water treatment systems.
- Decision making tools for water resource management that address energy efficiencies. Most operations are now focused on pushing when needed where needed often just in time.
- Zero-liquid discharge
- Micro turbines to capture hydraulic grade differences
- Energy recovery devices in existing systems GWRS expansion
- Creating standards for meters
- Making business case for adding sensors, collecting and integrating data, programming systems

KEY INDUSTRY ISSUES DRIVING NEED FOR SMART ANALYTICS

- Data Overload
- Operational Complexity
- Skilled Workforce Shortage
- Aging Assets
- Tight Operating Margins
- Volatile Markets (Chemicals, Energy, Financial)
- Regulatory Compliance + Future Uncertainty
- Drive for Efficiency



# THE BEST ANALYTIC SOLUTIONS WILL COME FROM COLLABORATION

- There is an opportunity to develop analytics that:
  - Improve efficiency energy, chemicals, etc.
  - Adapt -- to achieve long-term health of system
  - Involve manufacturers and engineers in remotely monitoring and diagnosing issues and performance



## **TECHNOLOGIES**

Concentrate Treatment	Chemical Softening	Fluidized Bed MIEX Crystallizer		lon Exchange		ange	Coagulation (primarily chemical costs)		Activated Alumina (primarily chemical costs)		Biological (TBD)
Secondary Desalination	RO	dialysis	Electro- lialysis Metathesis		r Forwa Inced Osmo					Thermo- lonic Desalinatio n	Capacitative Distillation
Final ZLD Evaporation	Thermal	Evaporation Pond	·				Dev vap	ew- poration		rbomister	

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