
Austin Water Utility and Climate Change

David Greene, P.E.
AWU Energy & Resources Engineer

November 16, 2010
Resource Management Commission

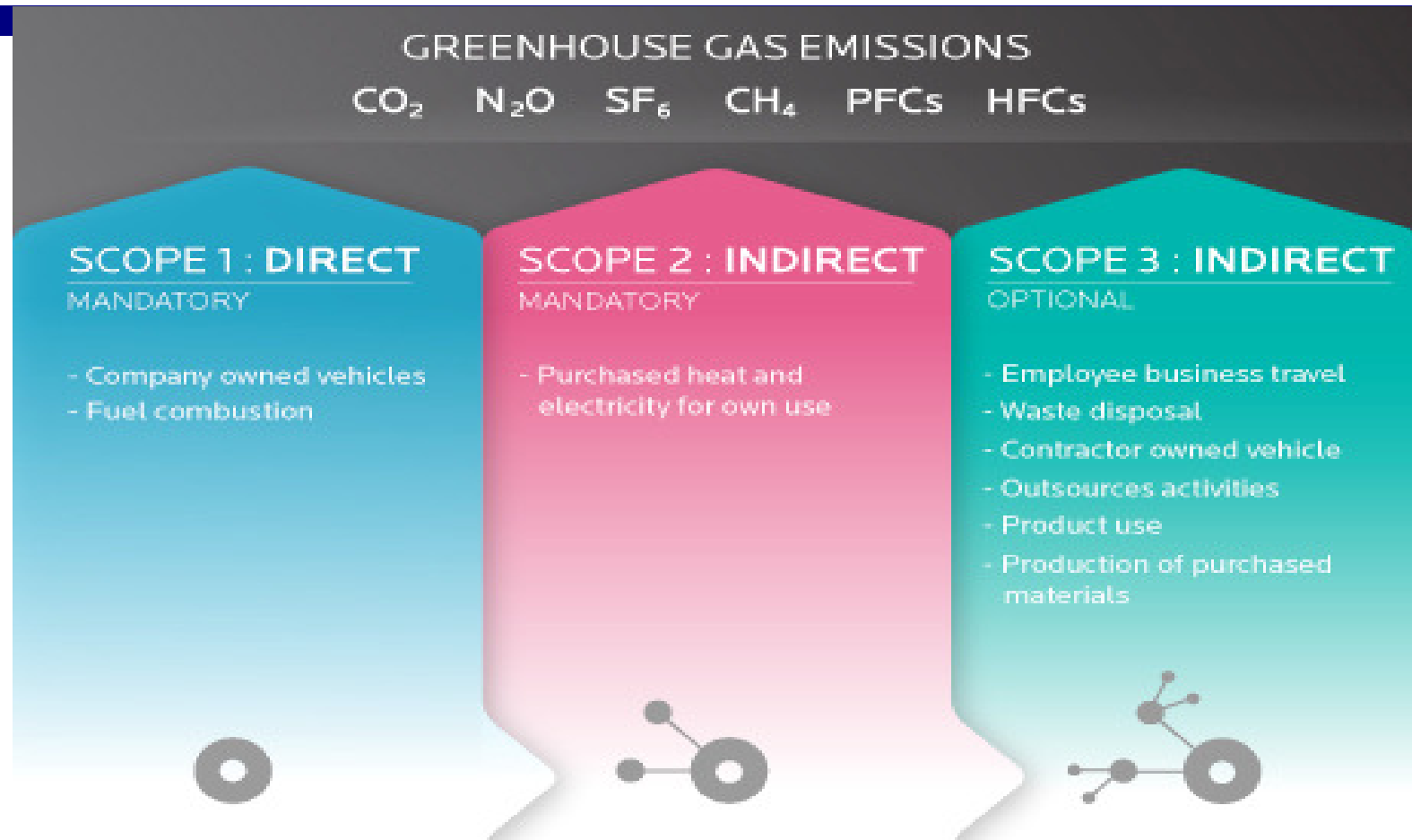


AWU Climate Change Program

- Identify and quantify impacts:
 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory
- Reduce (mitigate) impacts through:
 - Water Conservation
 - Energy efficiency
 - Process fugitives reduction
 - Renewable energy generation
- Measure progress and revise strategies (DCPP)
- Anticipate and adapt to changes



GHG Emission Inventory



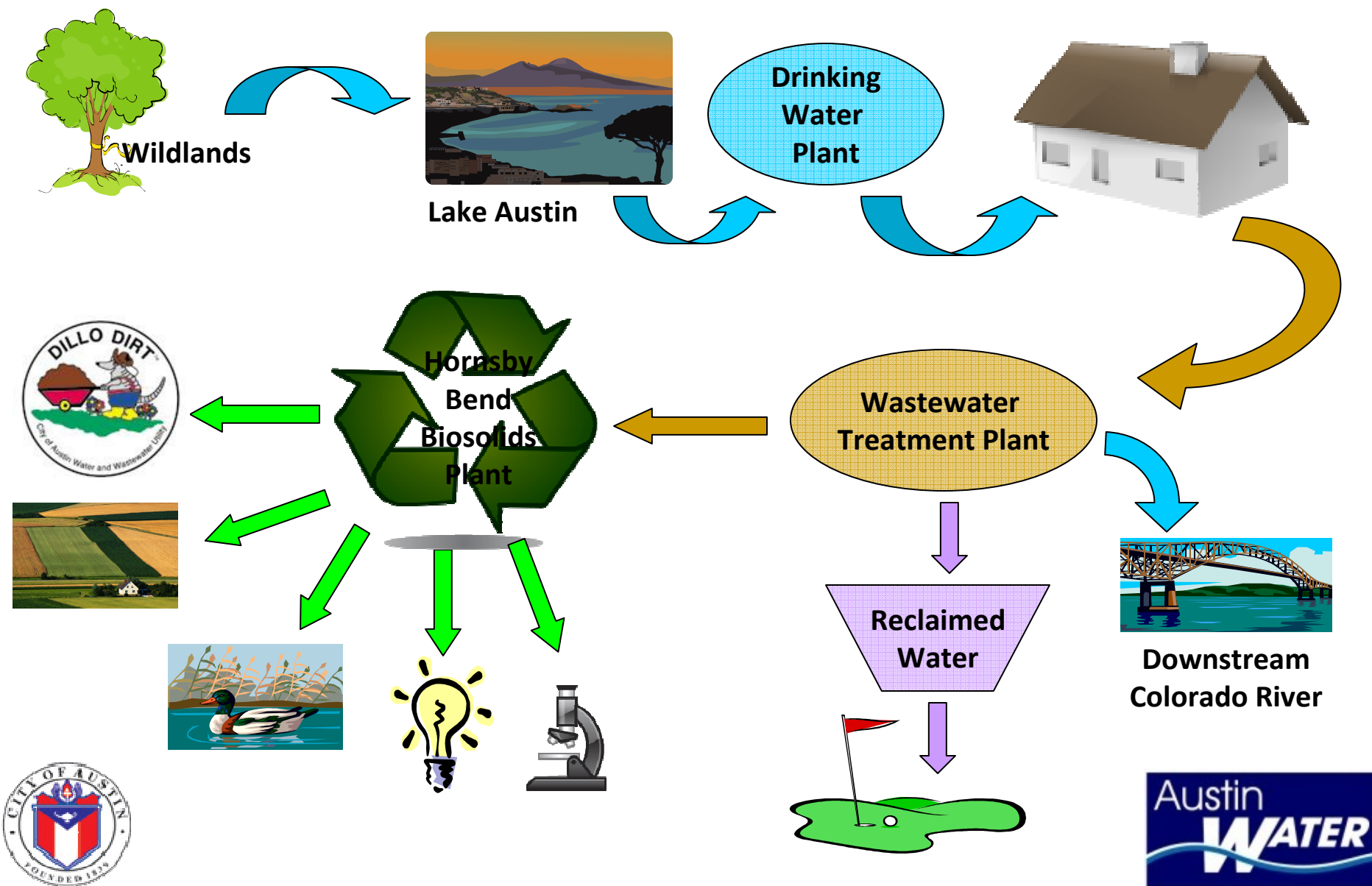
Units of metric tons CO₂-equivalent (MTCO₂e) - use GWPs (Global Warming Potentials) to find equivalent

Important CO₂-eq rates:

- AE: ~0.5 kg/kWh; US avg.: ~0.7 kg/kWh
- Unleaded: 8.8 kg/gal; Diesel 10 kg/gal

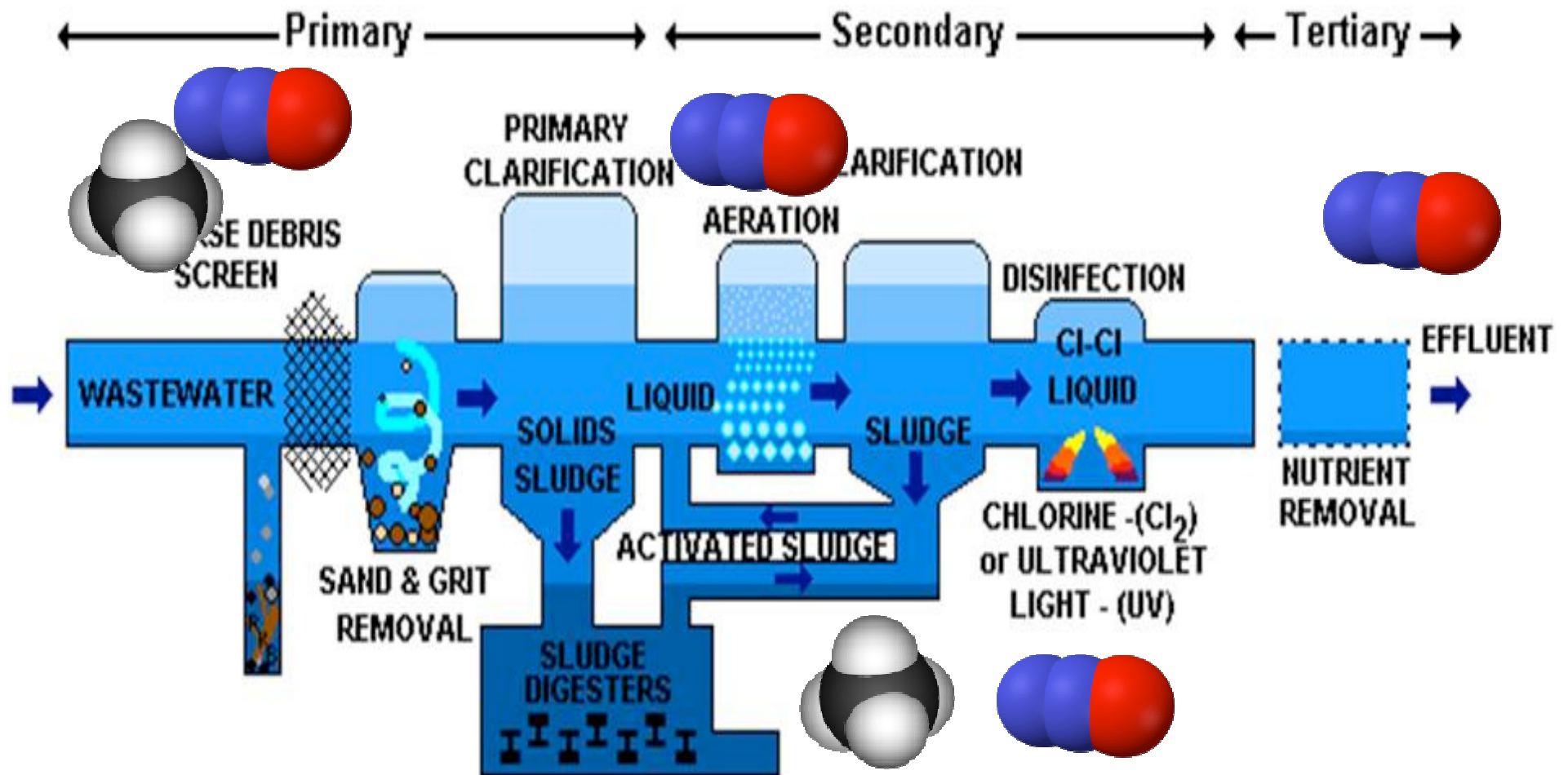


The Path of Austin's Water

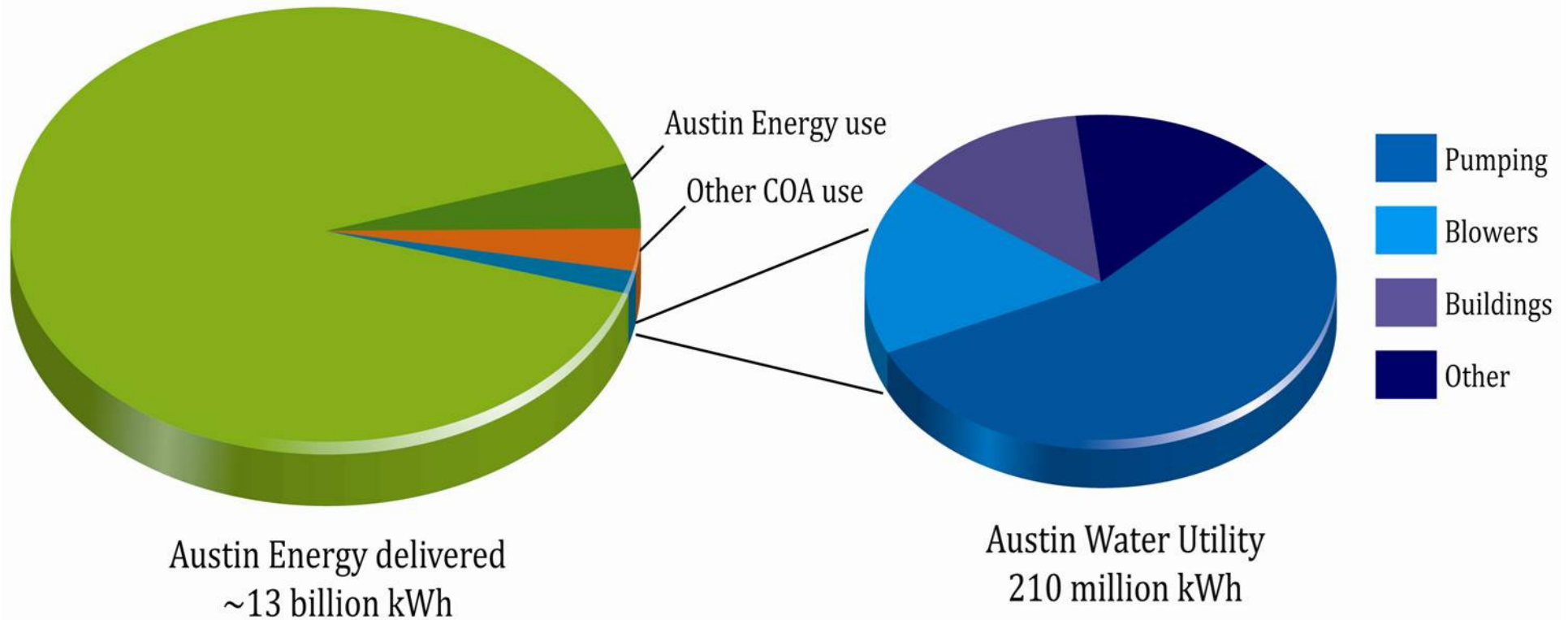


Direct Emissions: Methane and Nitrous Oxide

Wastewater Treatment Process



Indirect Emissions: Electricity



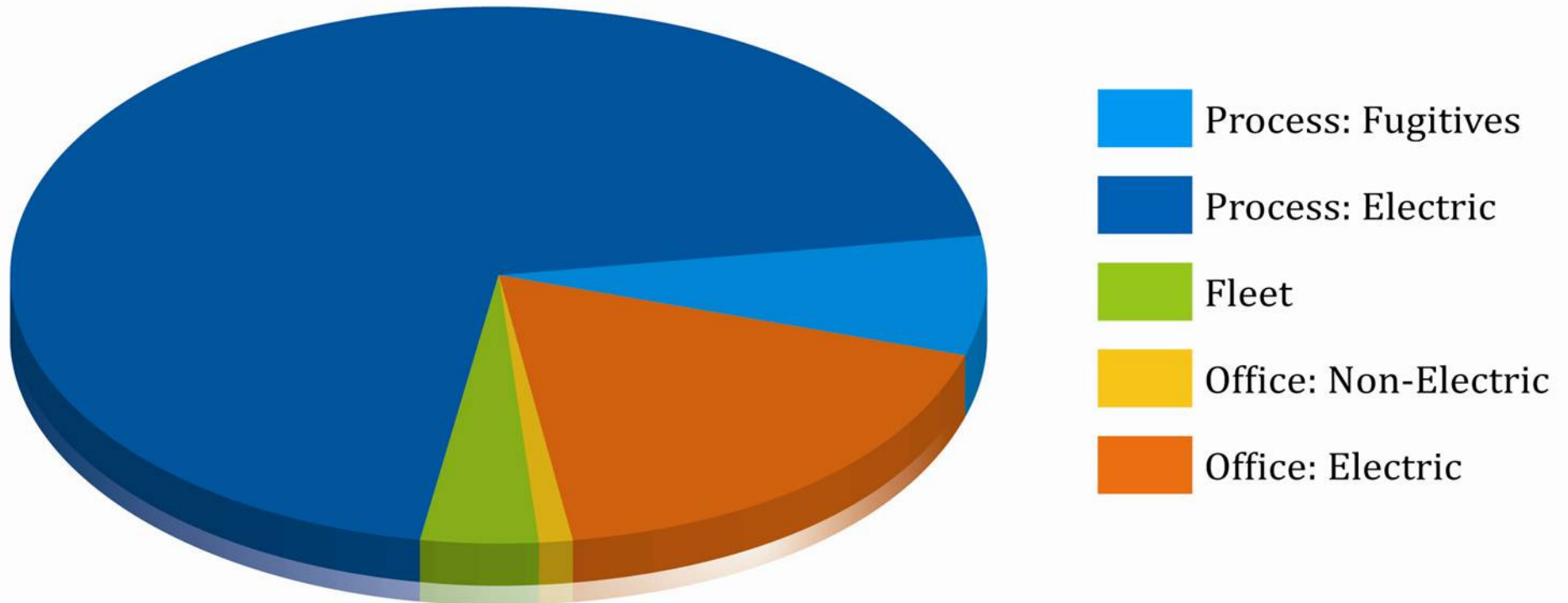
80% of AWU energy used for:



Pumping clean water
Treating wastewater ("blowers")
Buildings (lighting, HVAC)



AWU 2008 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory



- Electricity - 121,000 MTCO₂e (89%)
- Fleet & other fuels - 5,000 MTCO₂e (4%)
- Fugitives - 9,000 MTCO₂e (7%)
- TOTAL: 135,000 MTCO₂e

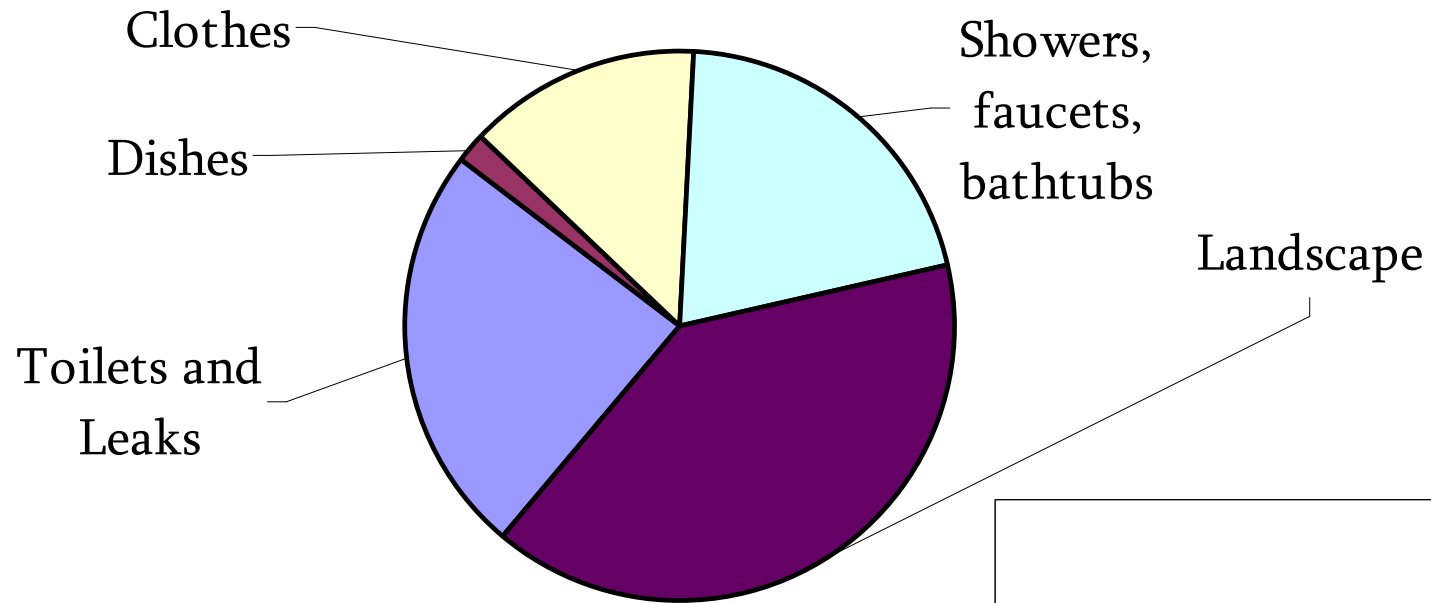


Put another way...

- Process (Excluding lighting & HVAC):
 - 2.5 kWh & 1.3 kg CO₂e per kgal drinking water
 - 2.4 kWh & 2.0 kg CO₂e per kgal wastewater
 - 4 kWh & 2.5 kg CO₂e per kgal avg
 - Assumes 60% of drinking water becomes wastewater
- About 1kg GHG per household per day – or 3%
 - Compare to:
 - kWh: 17 kg per day @ 1000kWh/month
 - Car: 17kg for 40 mile/day @20mpg



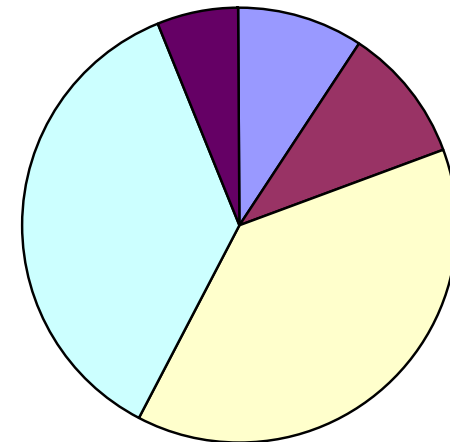
Assumed distribution of Residential Water Use



End Use Energy

- AWU: 4 kWh and 2.5 kg GHGs per 1000 gallons (assumes 60% to WW)
- End use energy may be twice AWU's
- Total impact ~68kg GHG/yr/household

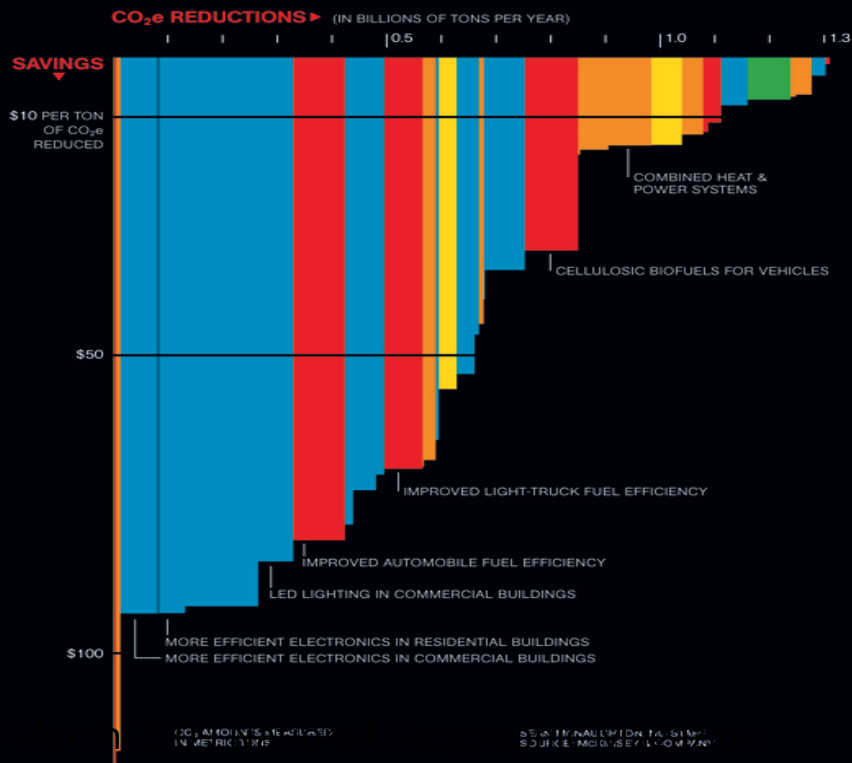
Household water-related GHGs with end use



Mitigation: Marginal Abatement Cost Curve

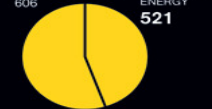
CUTS THAT SAVE MONEY

About 40 percent of possible cuts could come from measures that save billions of dollars a year (below). Most of these savings are found in building improvements, such as more efficient lighting, and transportation improvements like better fuel efficiency.



KEY SECTORS

POWER INDUSTRY
1,127 million tons per year



BUILDINGS
729 million tons per year



INDUSTRY & WASTE
520 million tons per year



FORESTRY & AGRICULTURE
486 million tons per year

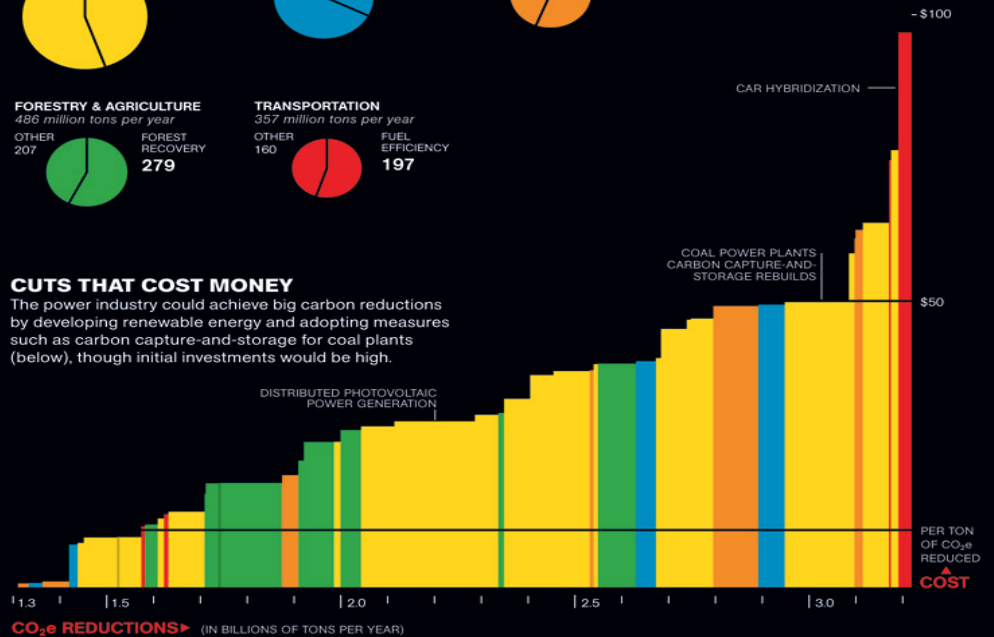


TRANSPORTATION
357 million tons per year



CUTS THAT COST MONEY

The power industry could achieve big carbon reductions by developing renewable energy and adopting measures such as carbon capture-and-storage for coal plants (below), though initial investments would be high.



Cost effectiveness:

1. Efficiency (buildings, transportation, & process)
2. Agriculture & Land Management
3. Power generation

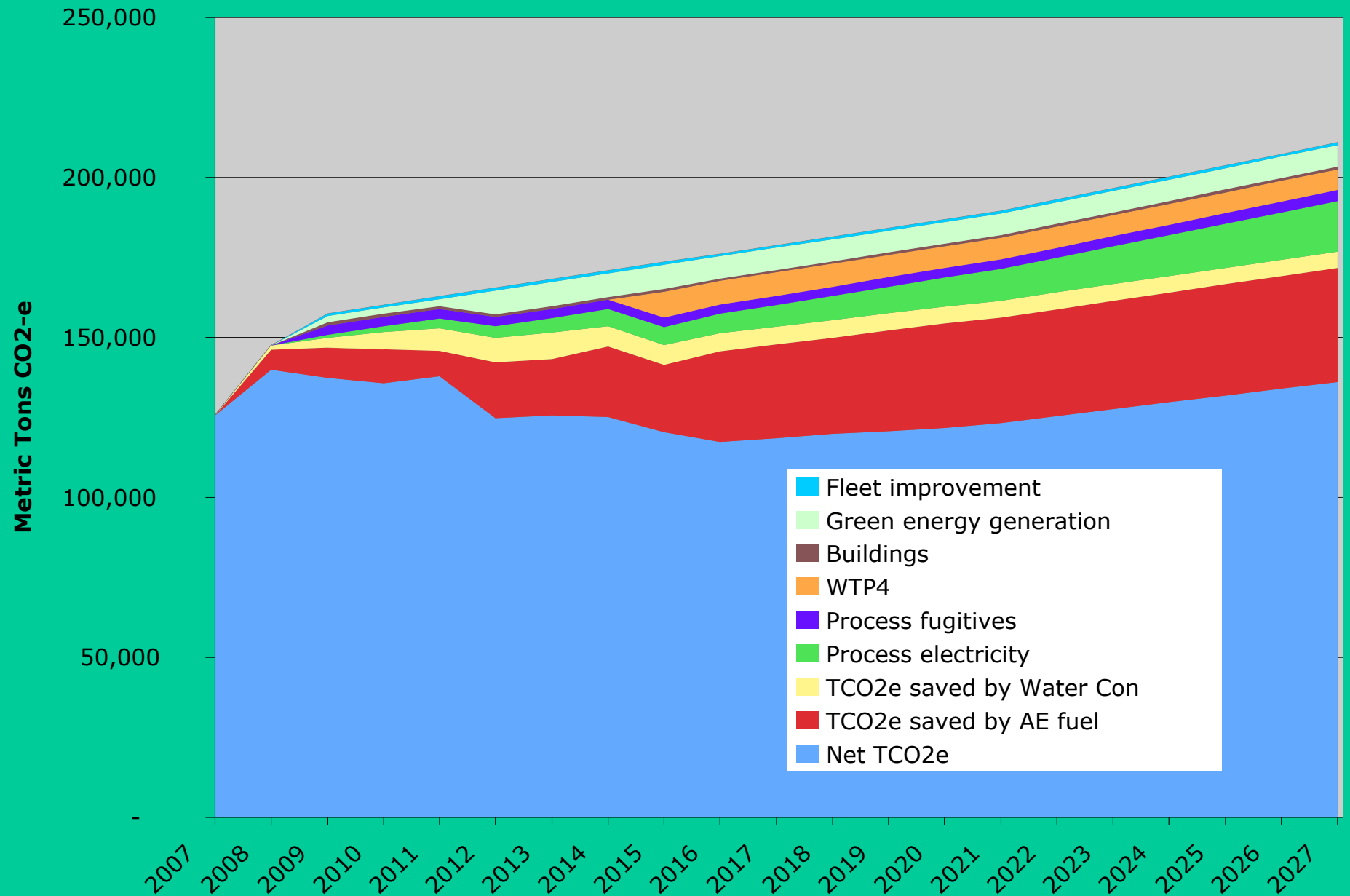


AWU GHG Mitigation Sectors

- Water conservation
- Energy efficiency
- Reduced fugitives (direct GHG emissions)
- Onsite renewable energy generation



Potential GHG Emissions at AWU



Austin Climate Protection Plan

- Municipal Plan
- Utility Plan
- Homes and Buildings Plan
- Community Plan
- “Go Neutral” Plan



AWU's Climate Protection Plan

Mitigation

- AWU will reduce its carbon footprint using a variety of cost-effective measures. Meeting the following specific goals may allow AWU to reduce GHG emissions by 33% from a projected business as usual scenario in 2020.
 - Energy
 - Water
 - Transportation
 - Solid Waste
 - Education



Energy

Administrative – office buildings and similar facilities:

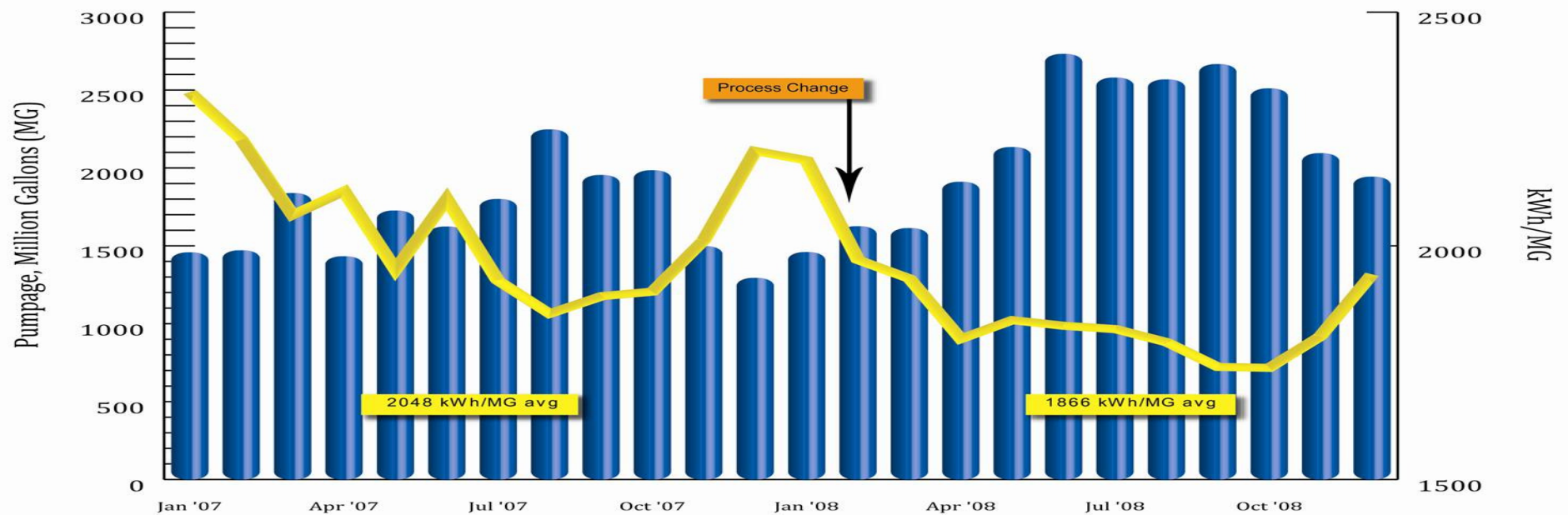
- Reduce energy use by at least 5% per year.
- Produce 2 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) of onsite renewable energy production per year.

Process – treatment plants, pump stations, lift stations:

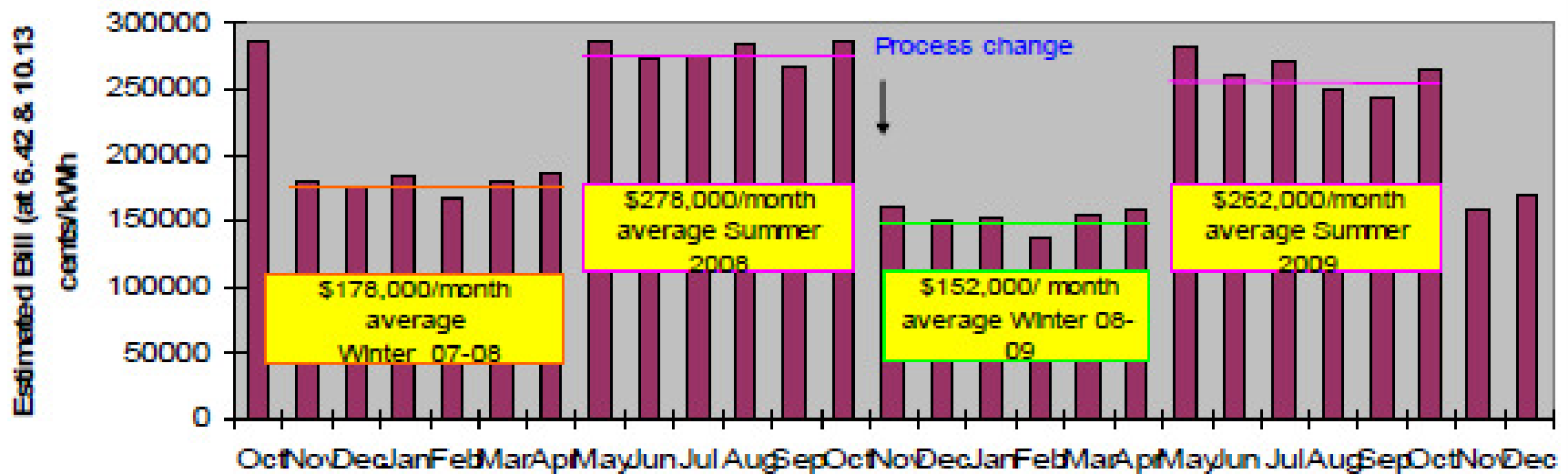
- Reduce energy intensity (kWh per million gallons of treated water or wastewater) by 3% per year (averaged over 10 years).



Ullrich Energy Use

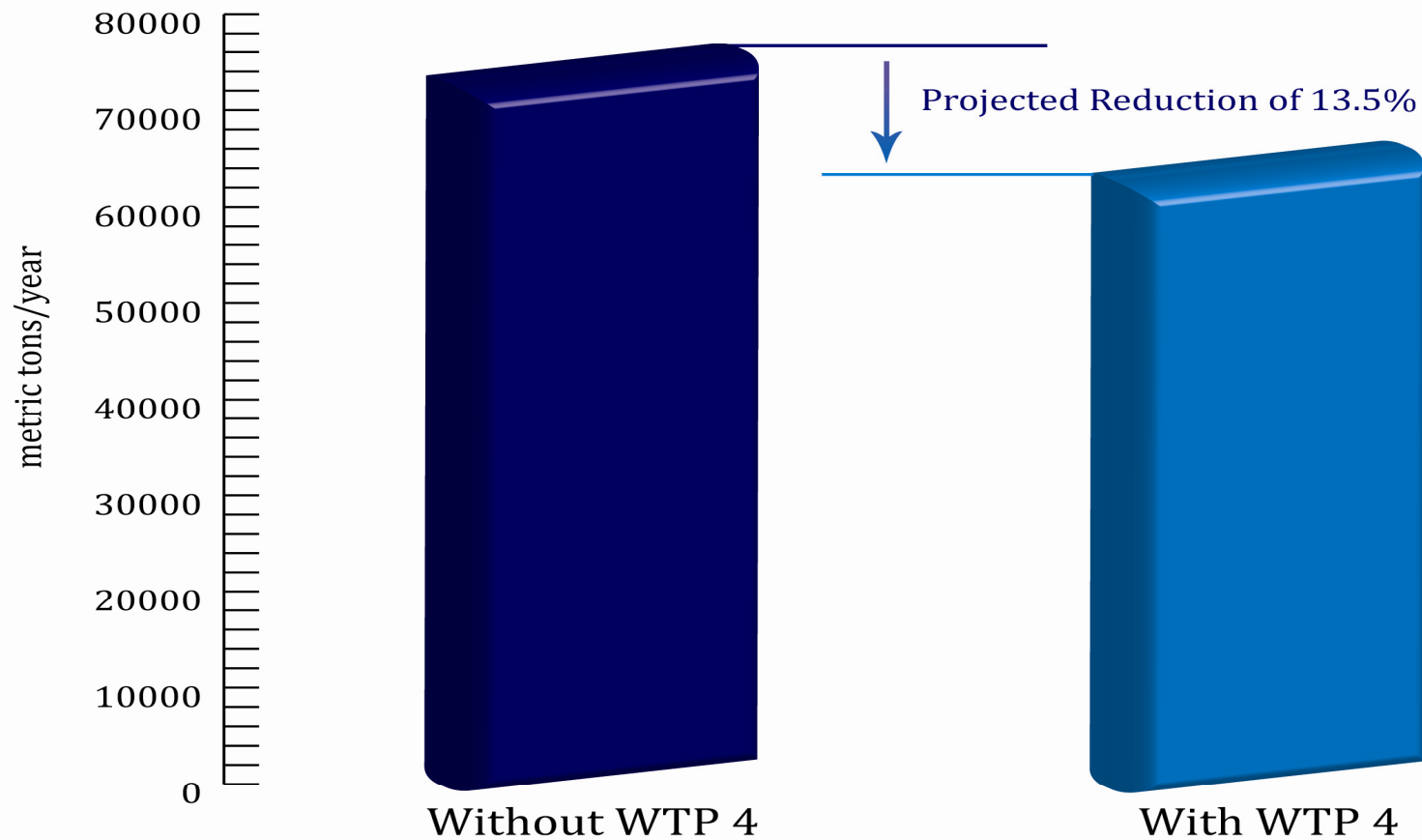


Walnut Creek WWTP Electricity Bill, Oct 2007 - Dec 2009



Building Efficiency into Infrastructure

Estimated Water System Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Building efficiency

Estimated to be 10-20% of AWU kWh

- HVAC upgrades throughout AWU
- IT: 'standby' mode and virtualized servers
- Lighting at service centers and Waller Creek Center
 - Expected to save about 250,000 kWh per year
 - Using AE's Municipal Energy program support



Onsite Renewable Energy Generation

- * Builds capacity and reduces greenhouse gas emissions of kWh used
 - * Hornsby Bend biogas cogeneration:
 - * Heat for digesters (existing)
 - * Electricity for plant (planning at least 875 kW by 2012, up to 2 MW potential)
 - * Can use food and waste grease
 - * PV roofs at AWU facilities
 - * Glen Bell Service Center 135 kW array near completion
 - * 51st St. Reclaimed tower



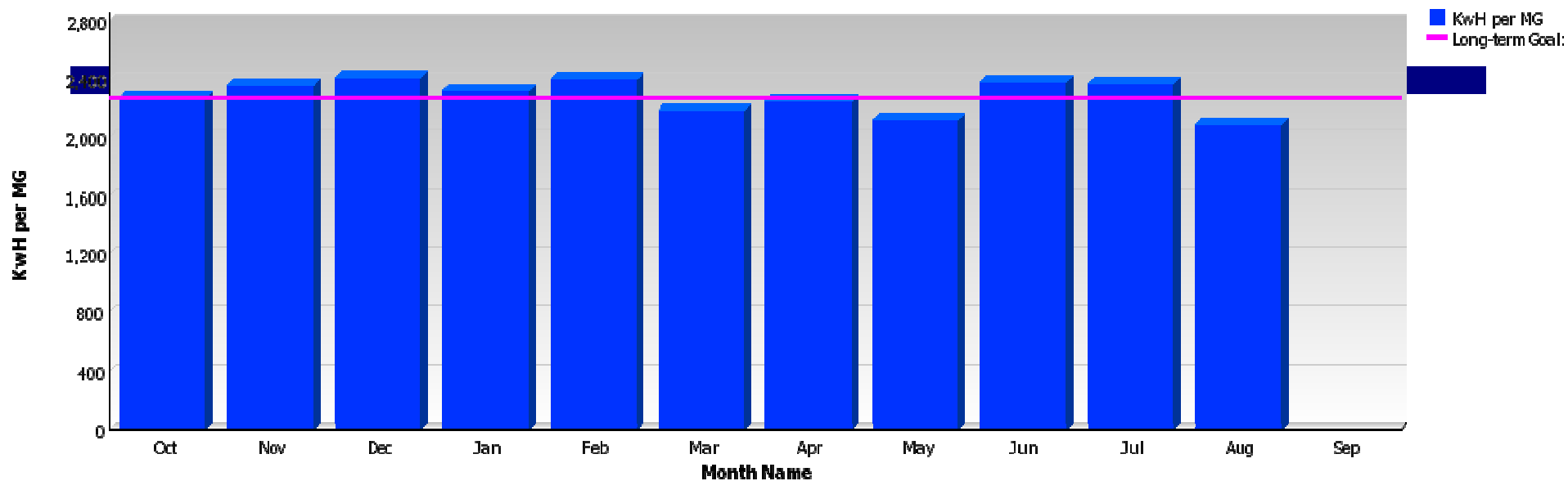
Performance Metrics

- Indirect: kWh/MG
- Direct GHGs/MG
- Total GHG/MG



Electricity Use

KwH per Million Gallons

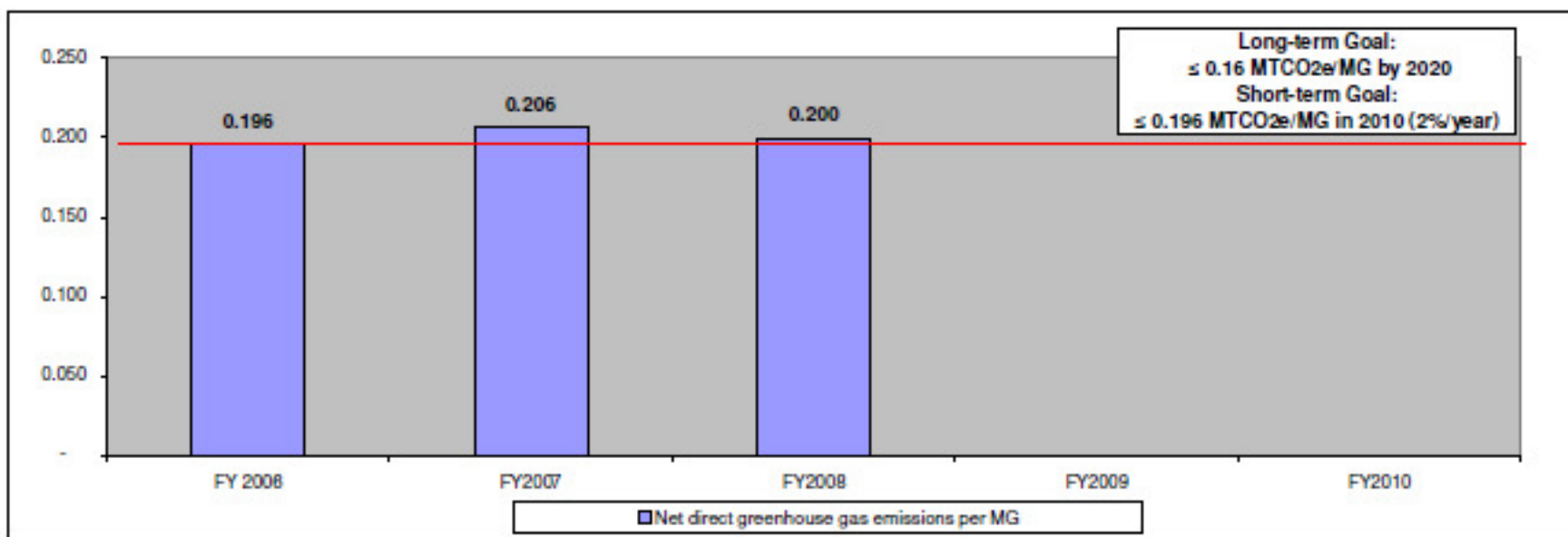


Austin Water Utility FY2009-10

Performance Measure #12

Annual

Net Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions per MG

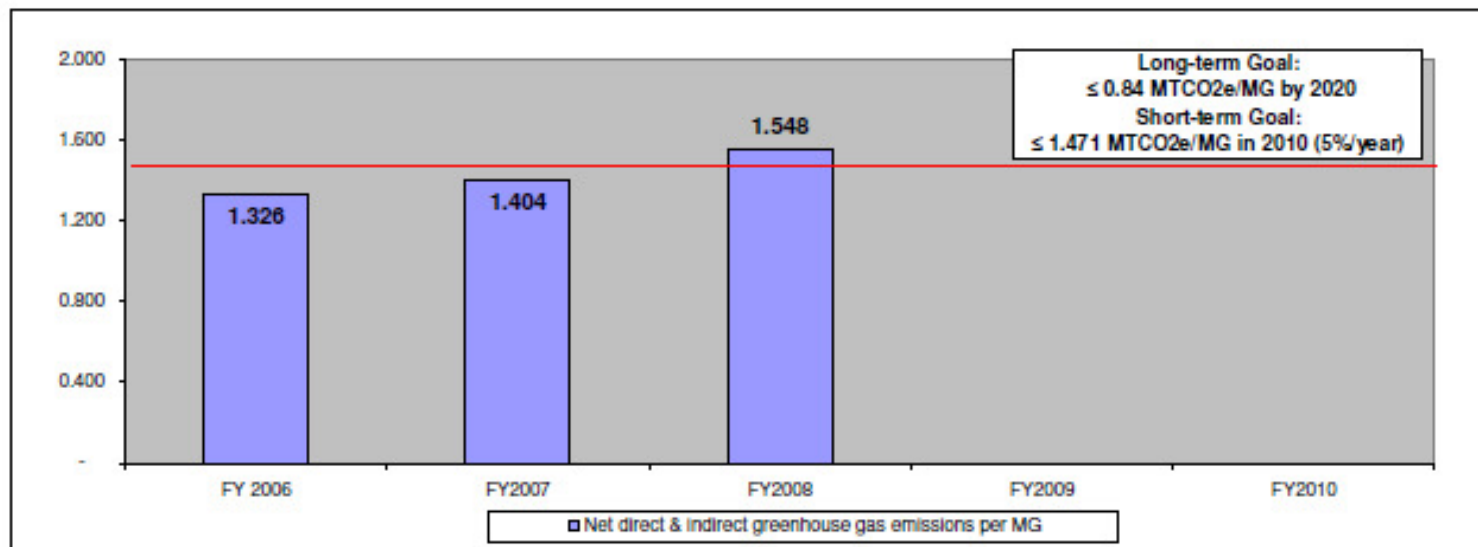


Austin Water Utility FY2009-10

Performance Measure #13

Annual

Net Direct and Indirect Greenhouse Gas Emissions per MG



Direct (fugitive) emissions

- Focus on CH₄ and N₂O, less on CO₂
- Tighter methane capture through Hornsby Bend improvements
- Biological C sequestration
 - Land management
 - Compost and sludge



AWU's Climate Protection Plan

Adaptation to Anticipated New Conditions in:

- Supply (climate, technology)
- Demand (population, technology, behavior)
- Water quality & chemistry
- Infrastructure



2050 Averages for Austin

Projected Changes from Historical

	GFDL	GFDL	CCSM	CCSM
CO2	A2	B1	A2	B1
Temp.	+ 3.4° F	+ 2.5° F	+ 3.9° F	+ 3.5° F
Precip.	- 1.6 in.	0.0 in.	- 0.1 in.	+ 2.4 in.
Net Evap.	+ 6.6 in.	+ 1.7 in.	+ 3.8 in.	- 0.2 in.

- Year 2050 = 2036 to 2065 average
- Historical = 1970 to 1999 average



Implications for Supply and Demand in Central Texas?

Collaborating with LCRA on understanding supply.

AWU staff research on climate impacts on demand found no significant impact on annual average, but 6-12% increase in peaking factor by 2100.

AWU staff continuing research on wastewater and on additional adaptation measures.



Thank You!

David Greene, P.E.

david.greene@ci.austin.tx.us

512-972-0071

Austin Water Utility
Energy & Resources Engineer

