



# Understanding our Water Footprint: De-risking Operations



Ed Kirk, Johns Hopkins University



Jonathan Lanciani, Sustainable Water



# Water Apocalypse



Only 5-10% of “drinking” water produced will be used for consumption.

<http://www.viriniaplaces.org/watersheds/drinkwater.html>



History of drought in region



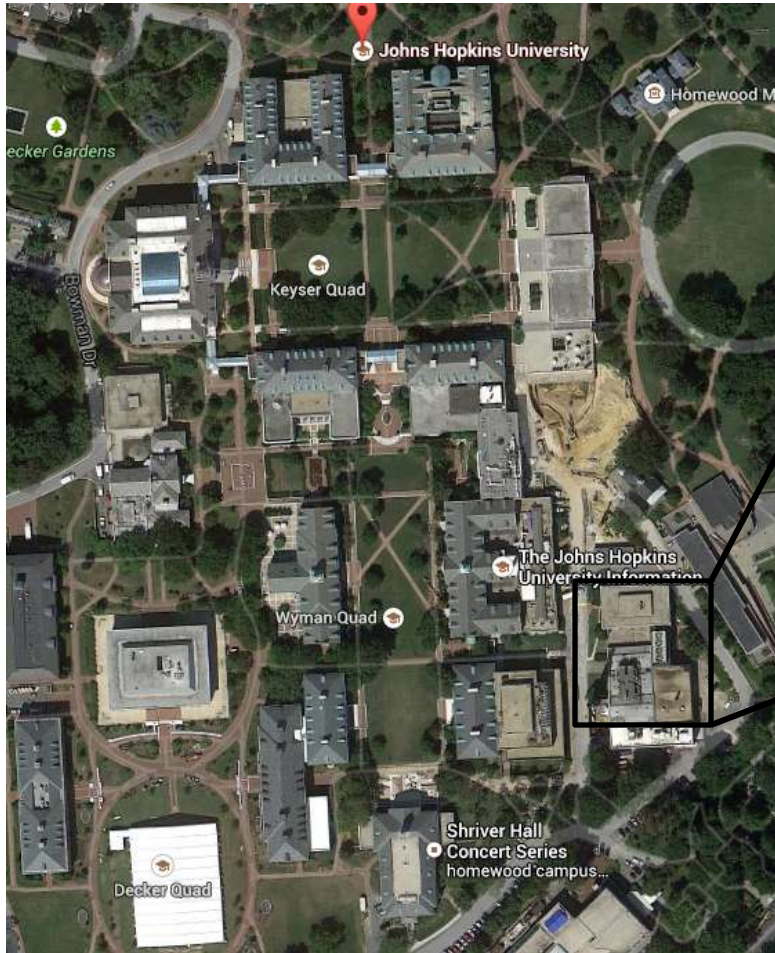
Risks: Rates, Availability, Infrastructure, Environmental Pressure



# Water: The Lynchpin to JHU's Way of Life



Solutions for a Range of End Users



- Est. 1876
- 20 M GSF of Buildings
- 21 MW of CHP across 5 systems
- 50,000 tons of cooling and steam
- 320 M Gallons of water annually

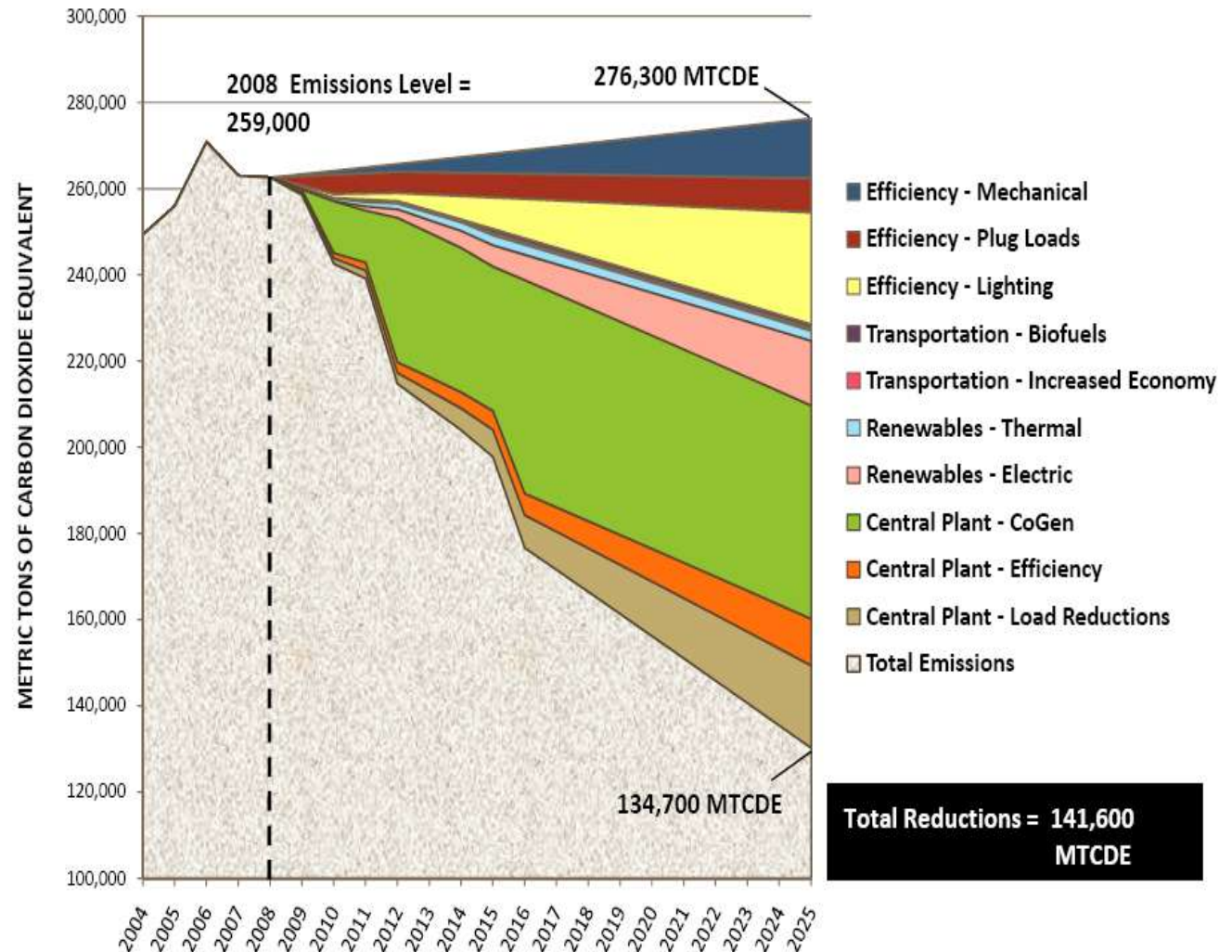
Mission: Ensure JHU is sustainable and remains strong and vibrant



Figure 1.1: Reductions by Source

- From the Committee:

- Possible to reduce GHG by 141,600 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e
- No one way to reach the goal.
- Business as Usual growth rate: 0.3% annually.
- Result = 51% reduction in GHG by 2025.



Since 2008:

- Reduced GHG Emissions by 23% while the campuses have grown by 9%
- Sustainable Purchasing initiatives
- LEED certification on 12 buildings
- Waste diversion increased more than 50%
- Already conserving and treating stormwater



## The Value of Sustainability Communications Strategies in Achieving Facilities Goals

By David Bookhart and Ed Kirk

When sustainability efforts were gaining ground on

sional staff's time. From both sustainability and facilities viewpoints, waste

in concert with the plant operations staff to find ways of increasing building



But what about water?? Water use ROSE 9% in 2010

## 3 Cogeneration Plants (18MW)

- Increases Plant EE & Reduces carbon footprint

## Trigeneration Plant (1.5MW)

- 85% better than grid electricity

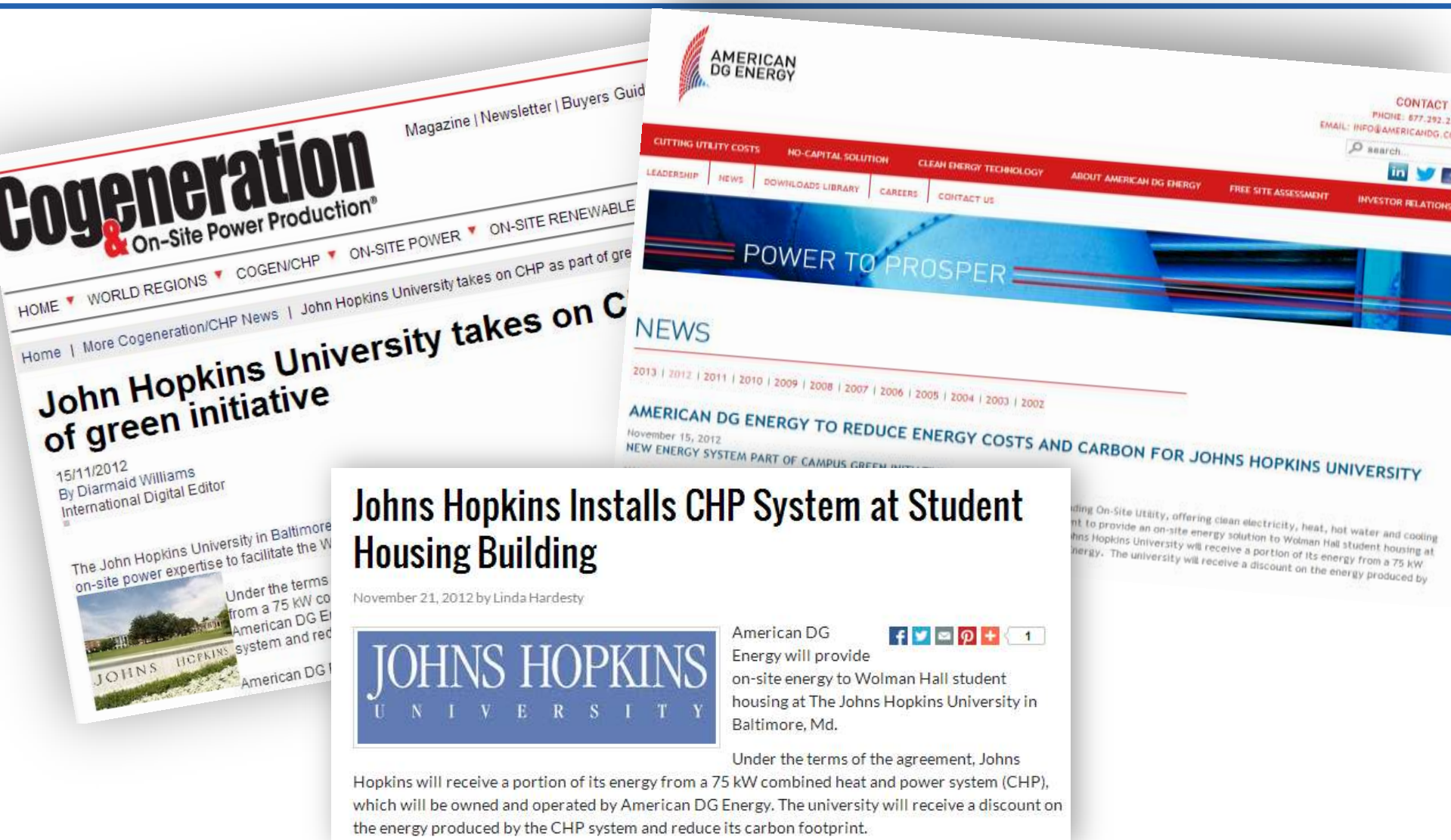
## Small CHP (75KW Modules)

## Results:

- Displace High Carbon content grid electricity
- Capture & use waste heat







**Cogeneration**  
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HOME | WORLD REGIONS | COGEN/CHP | ON-SITE POWER | ON-SITE RENEWABLE

Home | More Cogeneration/CHP News | John Hopkins University takes on CHP as part of green initiative

15/11/2012  
By Diarmaid Williams  
International Digital Editor

The John Hopkins University in Baltimore is using its on-site power expertise to facilitate the installation of a new on-site power system and reduce its carbon footprint.

Under the terms of the agreement, Johns Hopkins will receive a portion of its energy from a 75 kW combined heat and power system (CHP), which will be owned and operated by American DG Energy. The university will receive a discount on the energy produced by the CHP system and reduce its carbon footprint.

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AMERICAN DG ENERGY TO REDUCE ENERGY COSTS AND CARBON FOR JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

November 15, 2012  
NEW ENERGY SYSTEM PART OF CAMPUS GREEN INITIATIVE

**Johns Hopkins Installs CHP System at Student Housing Building**

November 21, 2012 by Linda Hardesty

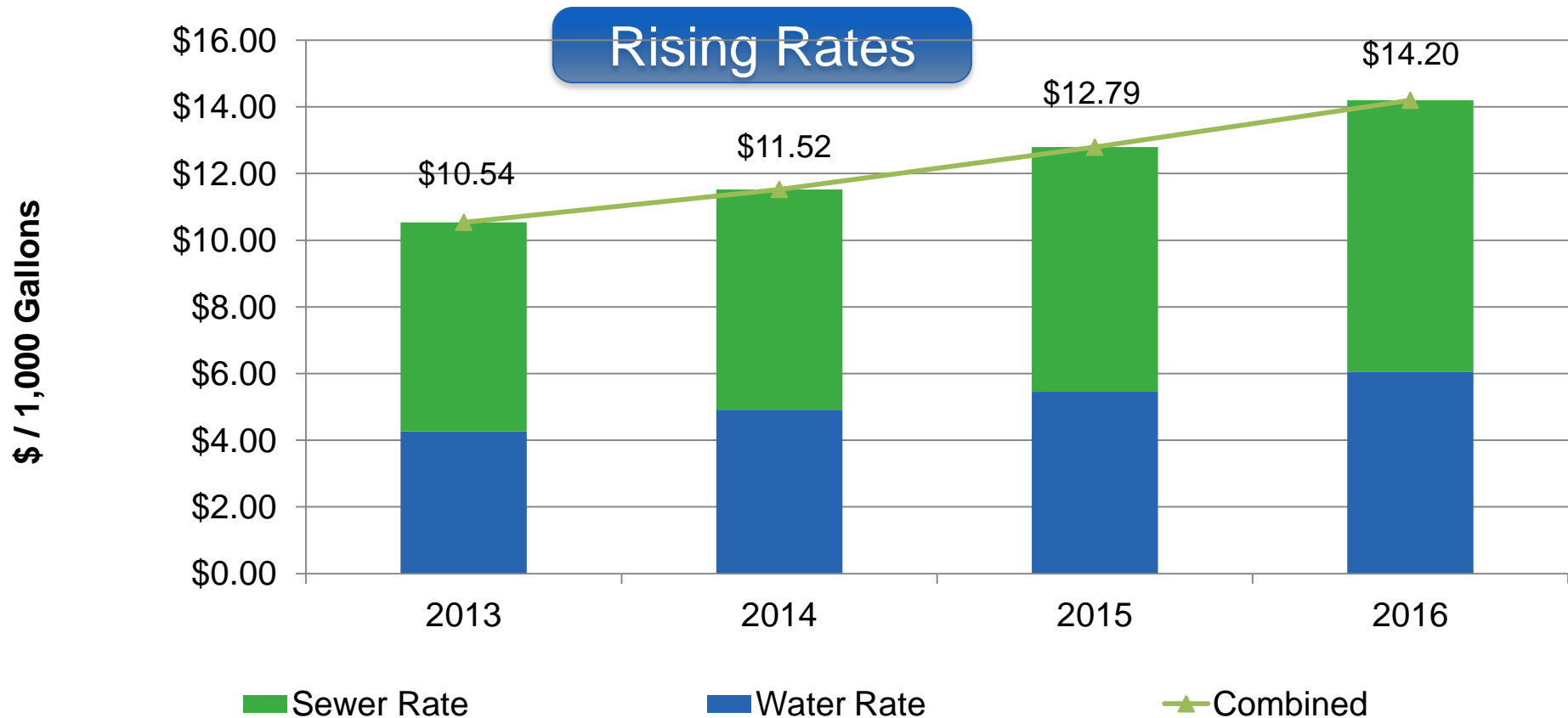
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

American DG Energy will provide on-site energy to Wolman Hall student housing at The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md.

Under the terms of the agreement, Johns Hopkins will receive a portion of its energy from a 75 kW combined heat and power system (CHP), which will be owned and operated by American DG Energy. The university will receive a discount on the energy produced by the CHP system and reduce its carbon footprint.

Setting Standards for Efficiency and Reliability





## Maryland's Aging Infrastructure

\$13 billion Infrastructure Investment Needs Through 2030

Baltimore: Rates set to rise 11% over next 2 years

## Campus water objectives:

- Redundant Water Supply
  - Drought
  - Municipal infrastructure failures
- Additional On-Site Storage
- Flexibility & Resilience
- Independence
- Availability in the event of failure
- Minimum recovery time
- Insulation from rising water costs



N+1: Reliable and Safe Alternatives to Potable Water



# Solution: Reuse Water

## A logical extension to conservation efforts

### Operational

- De-risks operations with an alternative water source
- Protects against mandatory conservation programs



### Cost Savings

- Discounted water rates
- Reduced potable water intake
- Reduced sewer fees



### Environmental & Social

- Decreases diversion of water from ecosystems
- Decreases wastewater discharge
- Net energy efficiency gains
- Reclaimed water shows no danger to public health



Eliminate Risks, Save Money and Increase Sustainability

# Centralized vs. Decentralized Reuse



Water Treatment Facility

~10+ miles

End User



Impractical for Baltimore, MD



## Utility Water Assessment

- Equipment inventory
- Water quality needs
- Program admin.
- Reclaimed water modeling



## Water Footprint Assessment & Economic Validation

- Water balance & use
- WW flow projections
- Non-potable demand
- Economic assessment



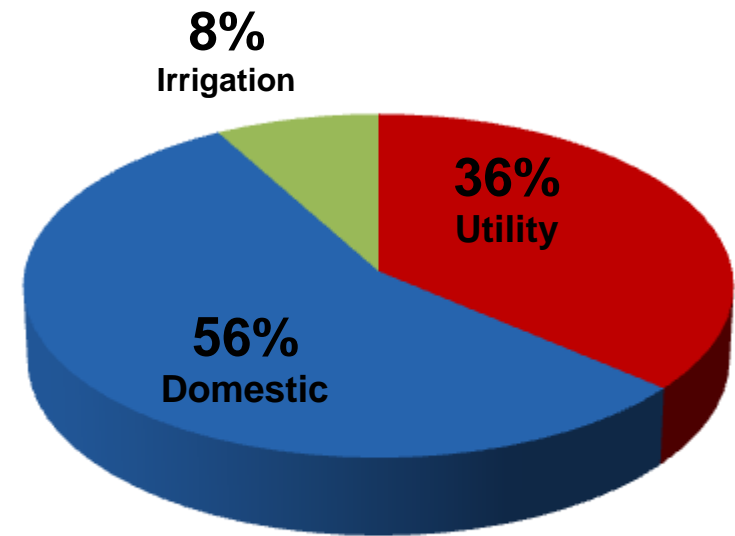
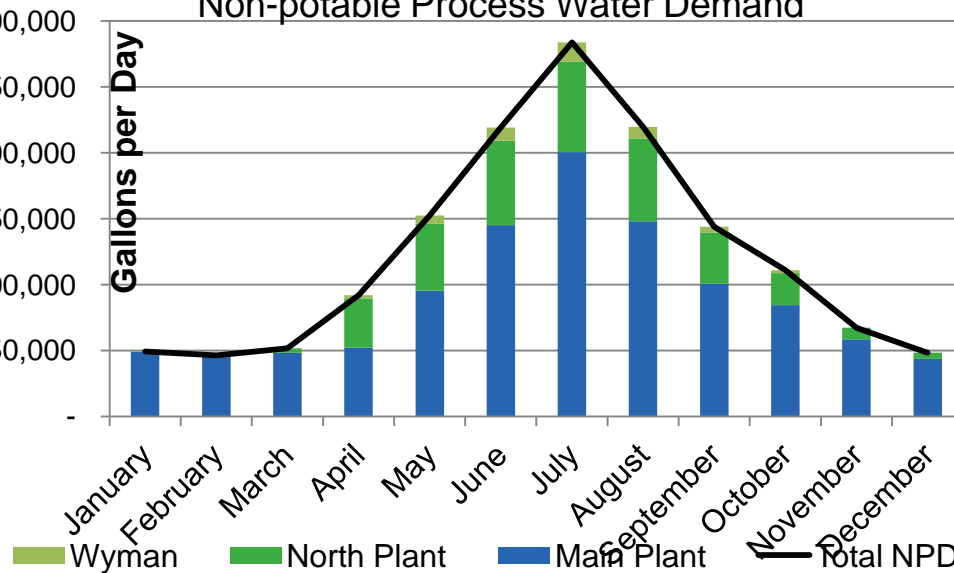
## Site & Infrastructure Assessment

- Infrastructure review
- Prelim. siting & design
- Regulatory review
- Lifecycle Savings

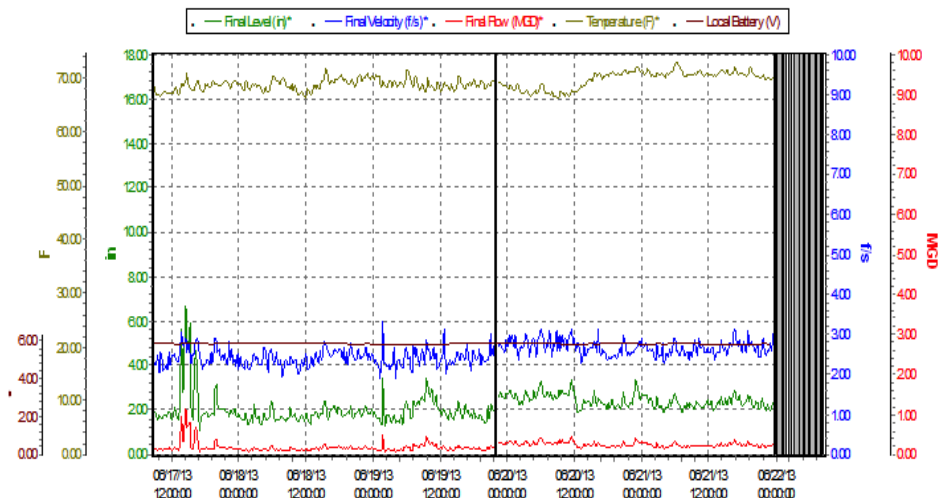


## Validating Impact & Developing a Plan

Non-potable Process Water Demand



Georgia\_Site2 (06/17/13 to 06/22/13)



Predictable Demand

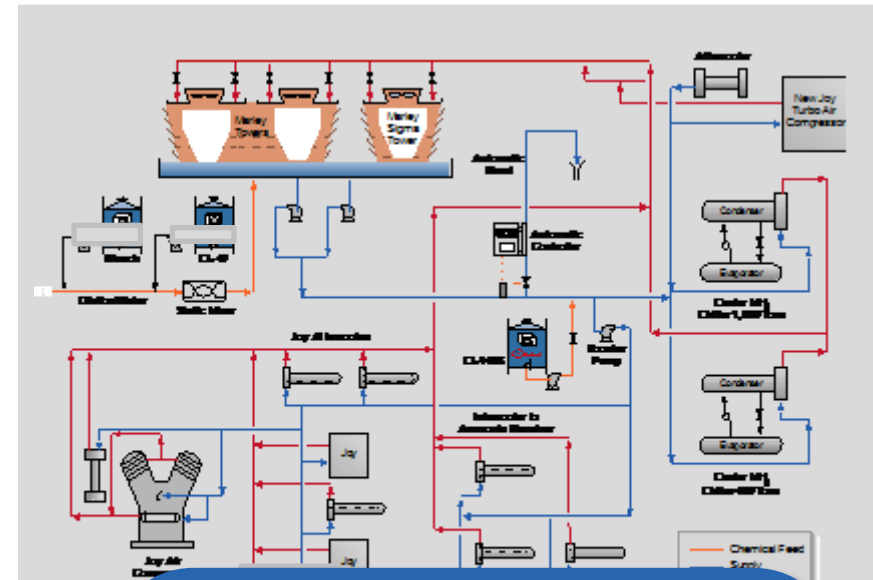
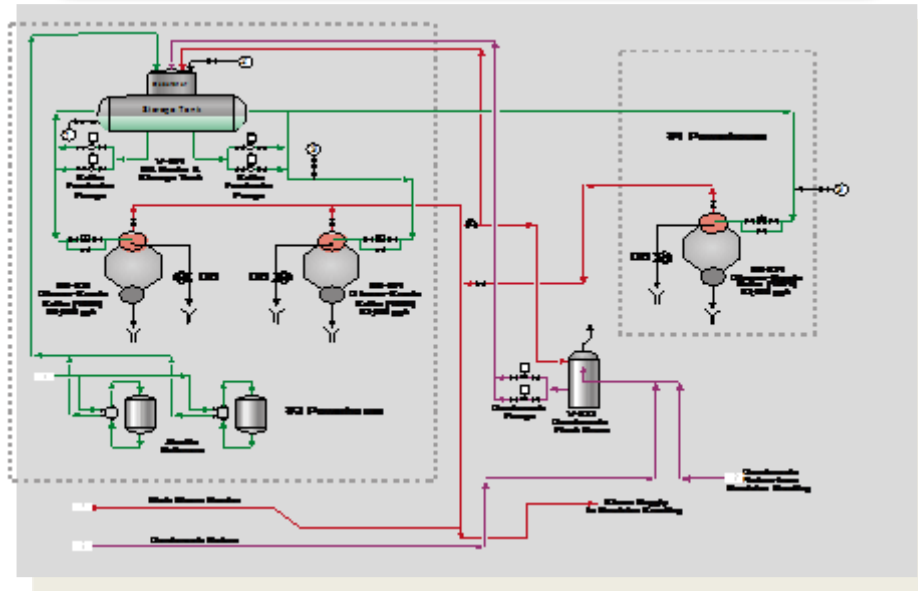


# Some Independent Power Producers Currently Using Reclaimed Water



Water Reuse is Prevalent Amongst IPPs

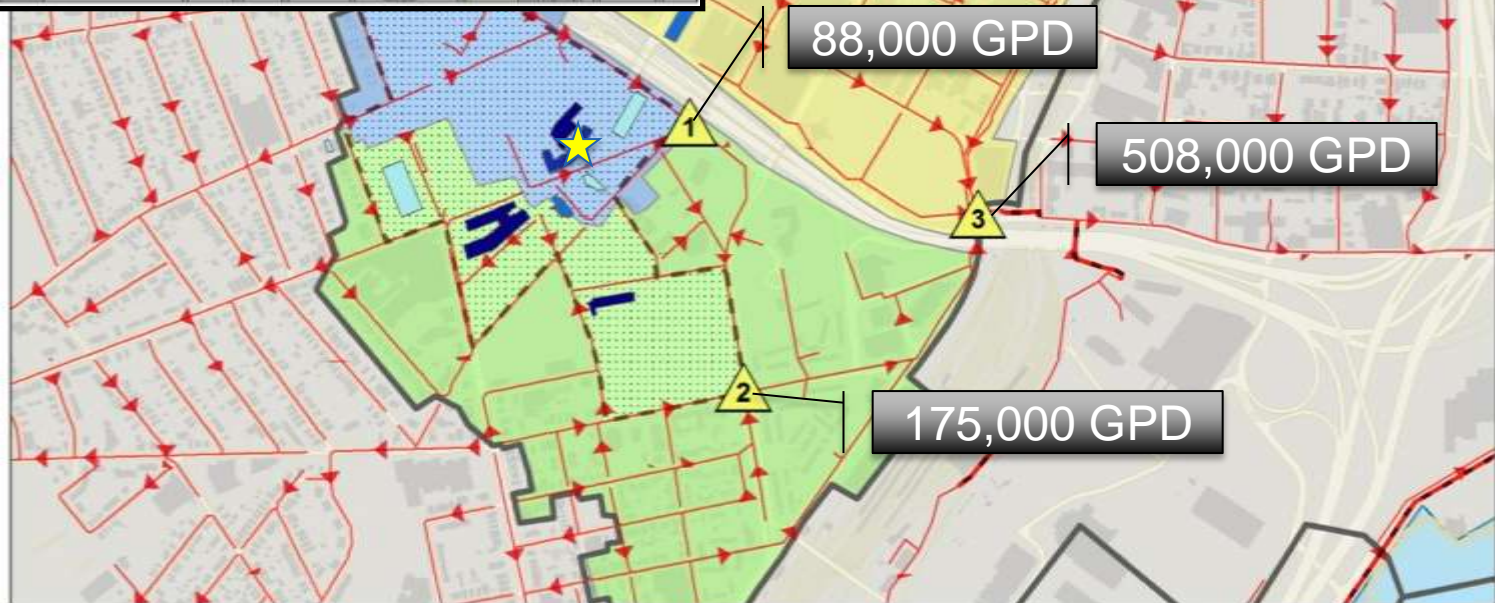
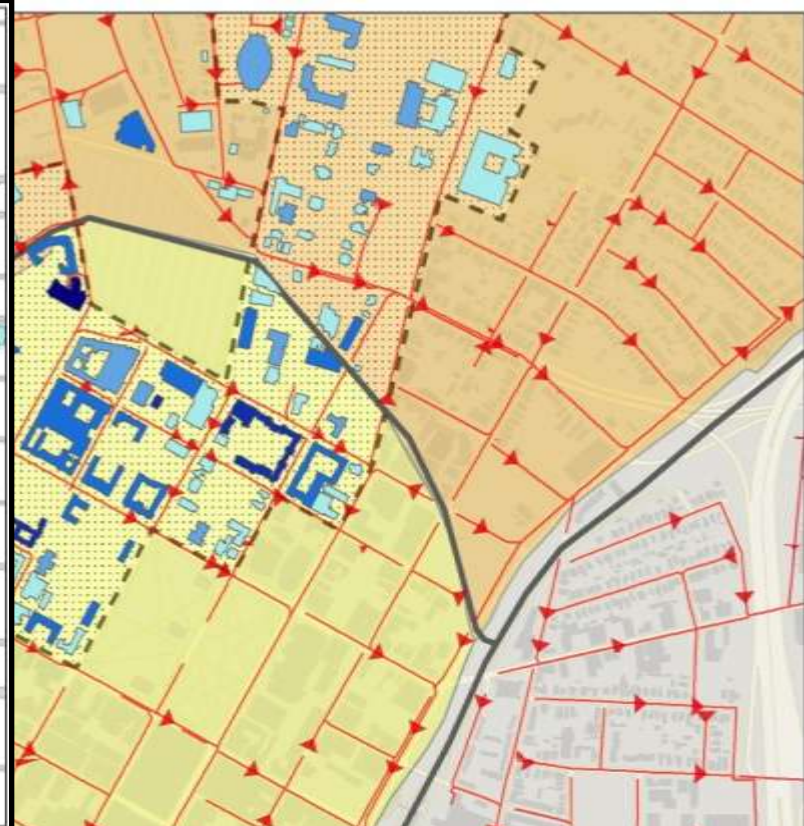
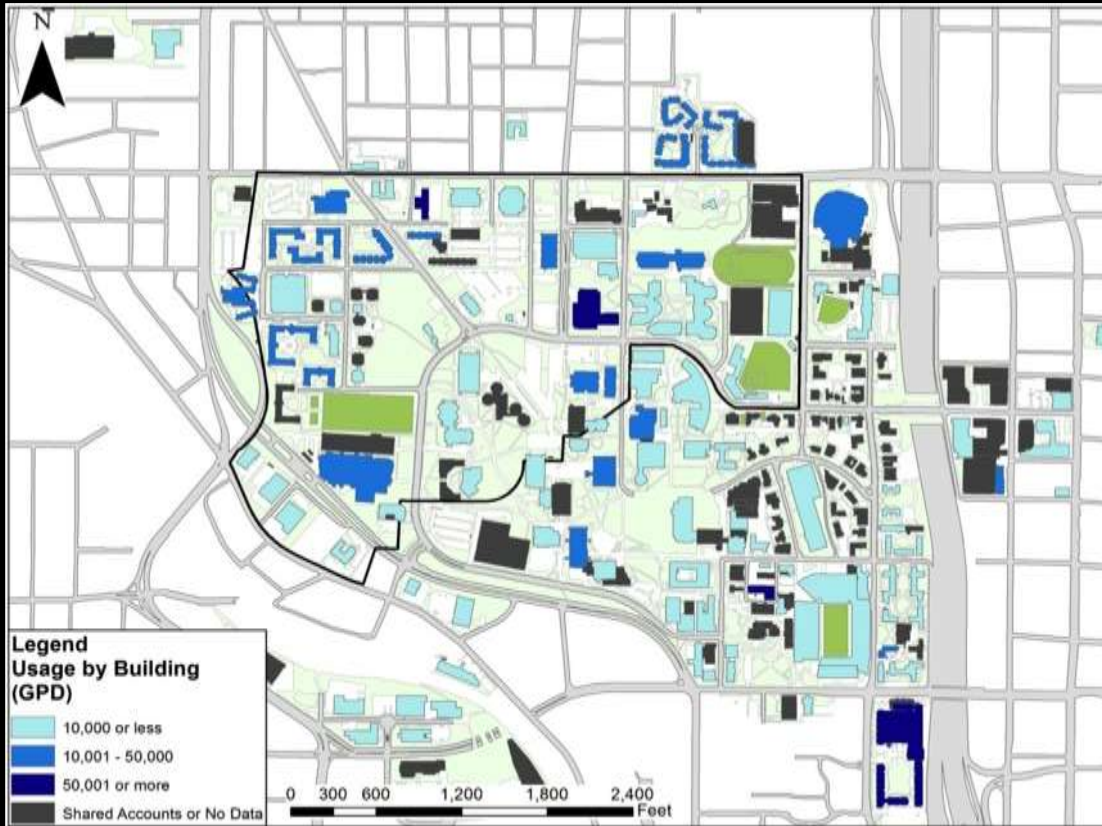
- Biological studies
- Corrosion studies
- Automation
- Treatability studies
- Equipment Integrity



- Feasibility and treatability studies
- Scale inhibitors
- Sludge dispersants
- Treatment specifications
- Purity studies
- Corrosion studies
- Fuel conservation studies



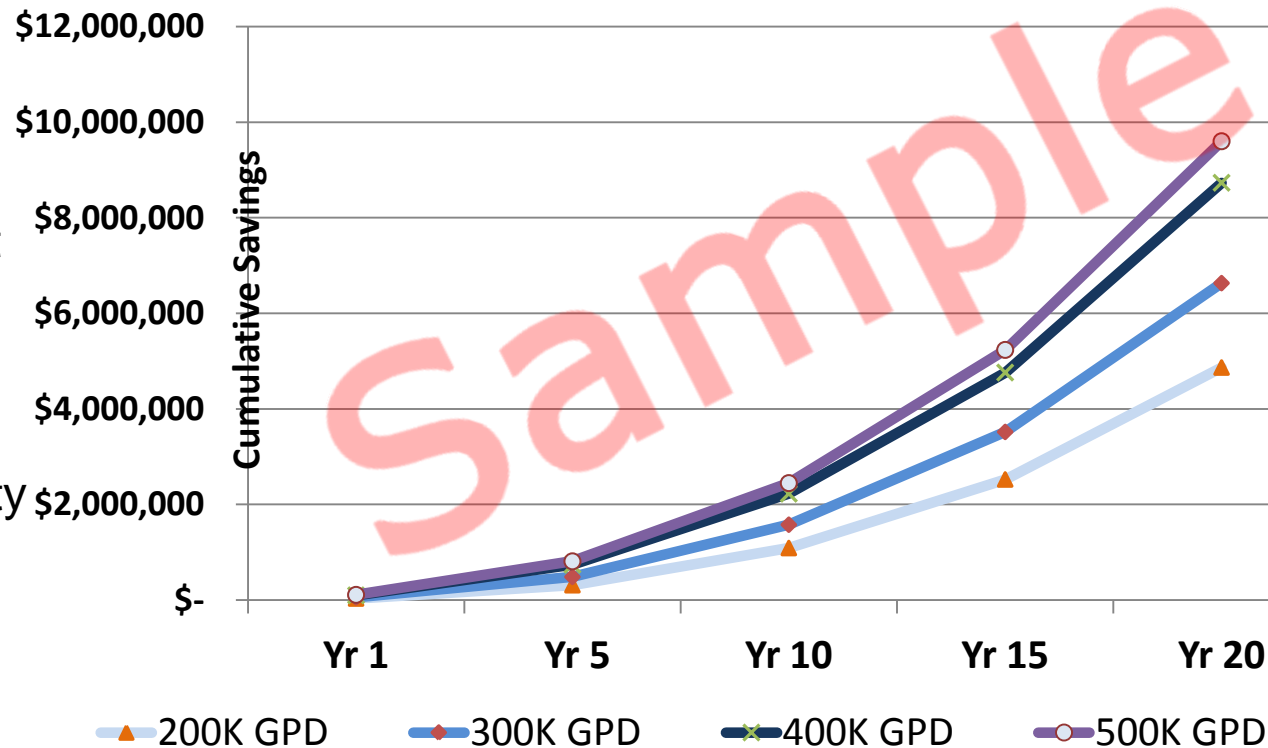




Flexible project financing arrangements utilizing:  
~ Performance Contracts ~ Operating Leases ~ Design-Build Agreements

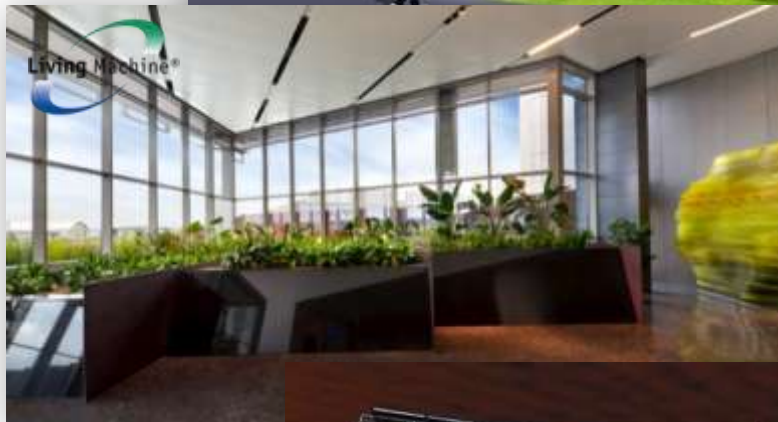
## Benefits

- No up-front capital
- Innovative Technologies
- Leverages superior credit rating
- Immediate, Guaranteed Savings
- Long Term Pricing Stability
- No O&M Responsibilities
- SW bares majority of risk



Water is Principal to Facility Operations





Student Engagement: Functional, but also a Living, Learning Classroom



# Water Reuse in Urban Spaces



VS.



	Tidal Wetlands	Hydroponic and Textile	Moving Bed Bioreactor (MBBR)	Membrane Bioreactor (MBR)	Conventional Activated Sludge
Capital Expense	●	●	●	●	●
Operating Expense	●	●	●	●	●
Energy Efficiency	●	●	●	●	●
Effluent Quality	●	●	●	●	●
Footprint	●	●	●	●	●
Aesthetics	●	●	●	●	●

Decentralization Creates New Dynamics: Safety, Aesthetics & Footprint

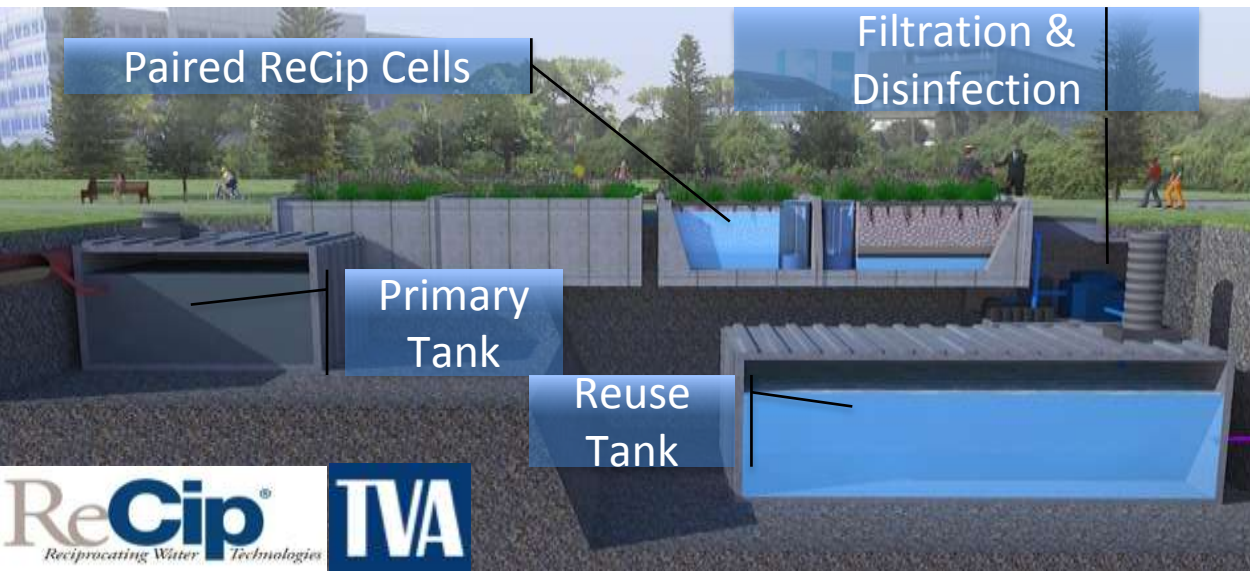
# Complex, Adaptive Ecosystems



Increased Biodiversity, Reduced Energy Requirements



# Adaptive Ecological Solutions







# QUESTIONS?

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