

Control Strategies to Support Water Resilience

T02-S01, August 5th, 2025





David Sandberg, CEM

Senior Solutions Developer Southland Industries

Agenda

- Session Learning Objectives
- Presentation 1: Susan Loper Water Basics, Importance, Sources and Tools
- Presentation 2: Eric Elam Water Conservation in Action, Case Studies
- Conclusion and Q&A

Session Learning Outcomes

- 1. Identify strategies and technologies that enhance on-site water resilience.
- 2. Recognize O&M impacts of alternate water control systems.
- 3. Evaluate design and installation benefits of on-site water options.
- 4. Select key benefits of water resilience technologies.



Susan Loper

Senior Research Analyst
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
susan.loper@pnnl.gov

Why Focus on Water?

- Humans can survive 3 to 5 days without water
- Extreme drought in some areas and flooding in others
- Water quality concerns from contamination and saltwater intrusion
- Degraded infrastructure
- Increased competition for overdrafted resources
- Increasing costs



Basic Water Terms

Water Supply Types



Freshwater:

Sources from surface or groundwater





Potable Water:

Safe and permitted for human consumption



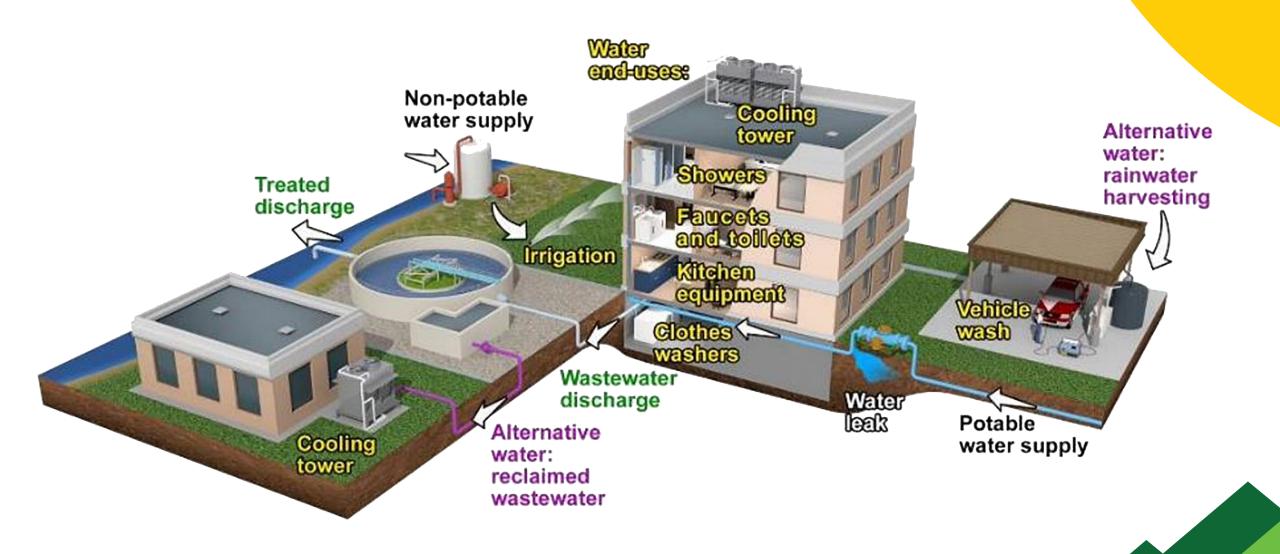
Alternative Water:

Sustainable sources not from freshwater (e.g., harvest rainwater, captured condensate



Non-Potable Water:

Not safe or permitted for human consumption



The "4 Rs of Resilience"

Resourcefulness

The ability to **PREPARE** for and manage a water disruption

Redundancy

BACKUP water is available during a disruption

Resilience Attributes

Robustness

The ability to **MAINTAIN** critical operations during a disruption

Recovery

The ability to **RETURN** quickly to normal operating conditions after a disruption

Importance of Alternative Water

Alternative water use will help reduce the demand on freshwater sources and help facilities become more self-sufficient and water resilient

Resilient

- Provides diversity in water sources which promotes water resilience
- Utilizes non-potable water where potable water is currently being used

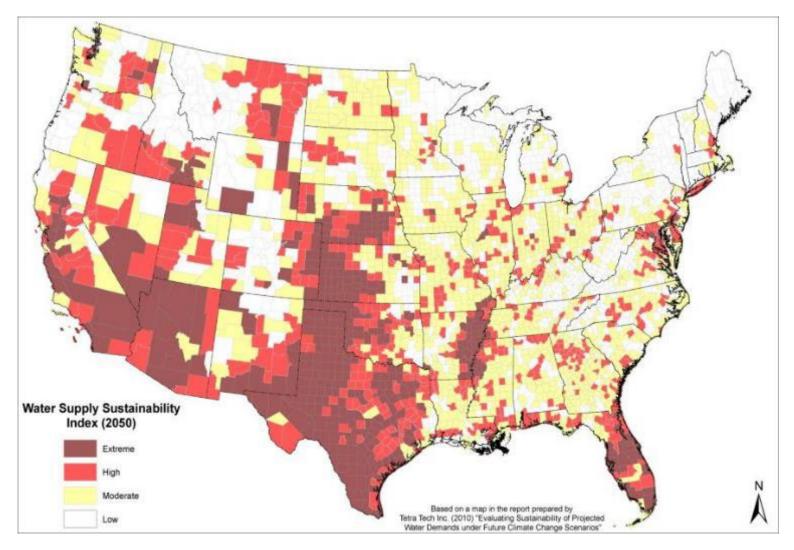
Sustainable

- Reduces groundwater decline and may provide aquifer recharge
- Contributes to environmental sustainability by minimizing wastewater discharge
- Protects natural water ways

Cost Effective

- Decreases treatment requirements when used for non-potable applications
- Reduces pressure on existing water systems

Why is Alternative Water Important?



"One third of all counties in the US will face high risk of water shortages by the middle of century."

Alternative Water Sources

Harvested Rainwater

Harvested Stormwater

Reclaimed Wastewater

Captured Condensate

Graywater

Processed Reuse

Desalinated Water

Atmospheric Water Generation

Foundation Water

Blowdown Water



Alternative Water Sources

Harvested Rainwater - rainwater diverted from rooftops or other covered surfaces.

Harvested Stormwater - precipitation runoff over ground-level surfaces that has not infiltrated into the ground and has not entered a waterway such as a stream or lake.

Reclaimed Wastewater - water that is discharged from buildings and processes, treated at a wastewater treatment facility.

Captured Condensate - water condenses on the cooling coils of mechanical equipment such as packaged or rooftop units, dedicated outdoor air units, and air handling units when humid air contacts these cool surfaces.

Graywater - lightly contaminated water that is generated by bathroom sinks, showers, and clothes washing machines.

Alternative Water Sources

Process Reuse - water purification systems remove impurities from a water supply for processes that require ultra-pure water. Some of the water supplied to the system is purified, while the remaining water, containing the filtered impurities, is rejected from the system.

Desalinated Water - brackish water or seawater from which the dissolved minerals, salts, and other contaminants have been removed.

Atmospheric Water Generation - utilizes a device to extract water vapor (humidity) directly from the air, by using condensation of cooling surfaces, desiccant capture, or gas separation using membrane technologies.

Foundation Water - water that collects around a building's foundation and basement/crawlspaces from groundwater or drainage from stormwater runoff.

Blowdown Water - water that is drained from cooling equipment and boilers to remove mineral buildup that develops during evaporative cooling or steam production.

Common Applications

Non-Potable

- Irrigation
- Vehicle wash
- Cooling tower make up
- Toilet/urinal flushing
- Dust suppression



Potable

- Drinking water
- Handwashing
- Showering
- Kitchen uses
- Steam Boilers



Considerations

- Potential alternative uses available
- Treatment level needed
- Permits from state or local government
- Regular operation and maintenance
- Design of infrastructure requirements (piping, storage, plumbing codes, etc.)
- Equipment will not obstruct daily operations



FEMP Alternative Water Tools

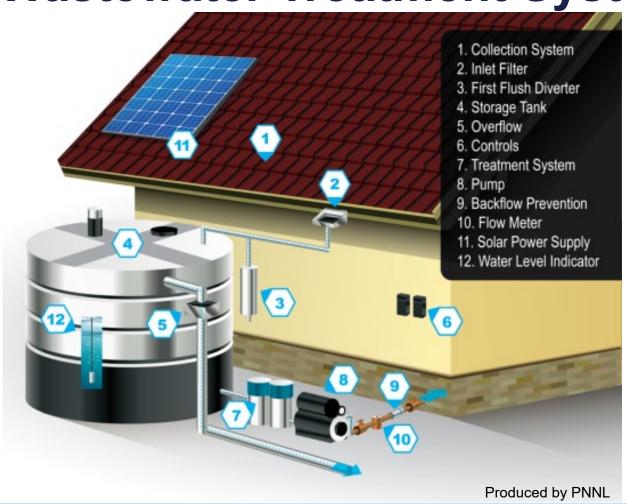
Objective is to provide strategic guidance to agencies on where to deploy alternative water projects



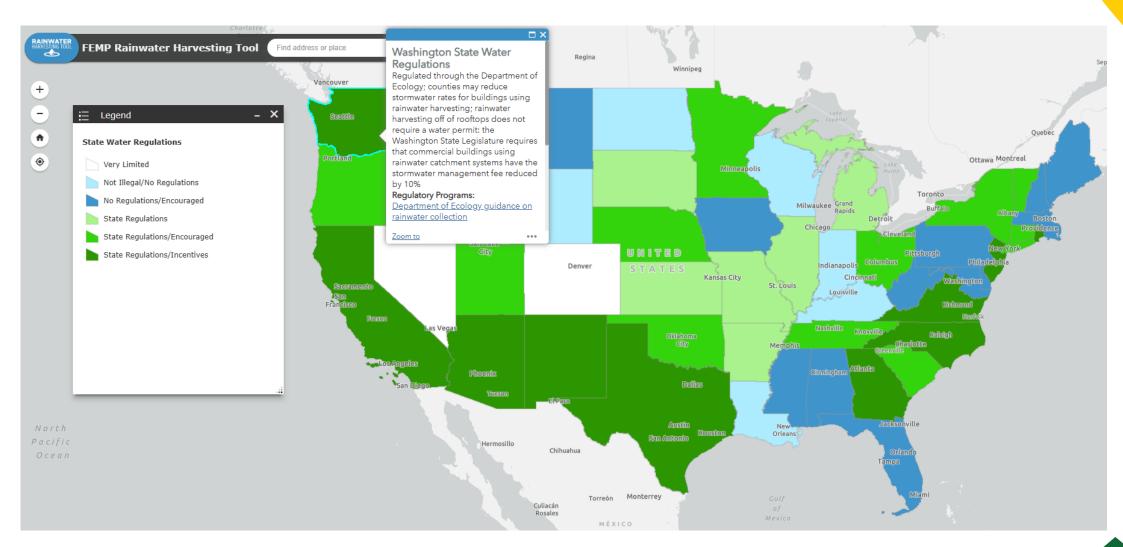
Tools and Resources:

- Alternative Water Projects: Implementation Steps
- Best Management Practices
- Technology Opportunities
- Rainwater Harvesting Regulations and Technical Resources
- Rainwater Harvesting Potential
- Rainwater Harvesting Calculator
- Condensate Capture Potential
- Reclaimed Wastewater Providers

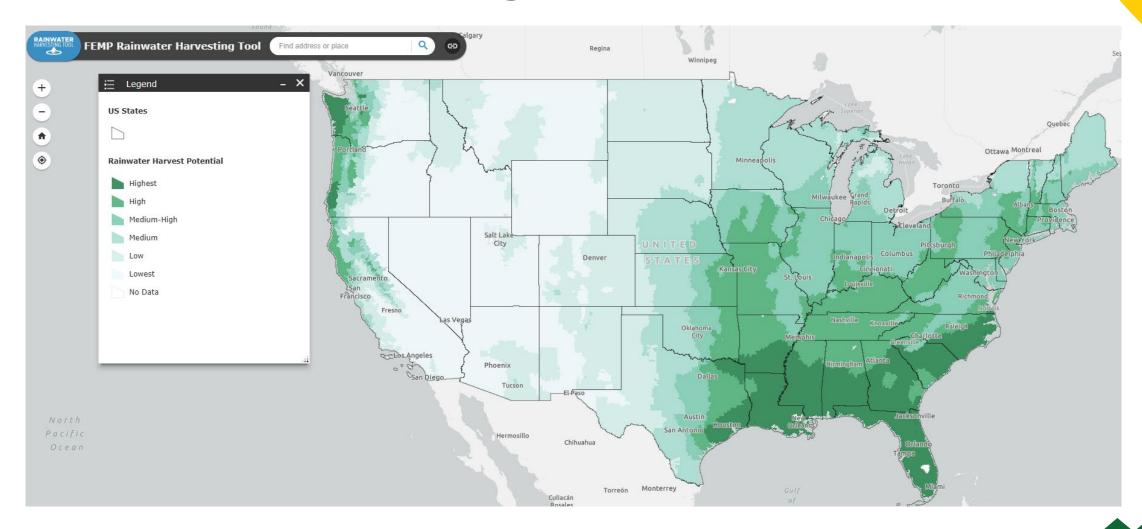
Technical Opportunity: Rainwater Harvesting / On-Site Wastewater Treatment System



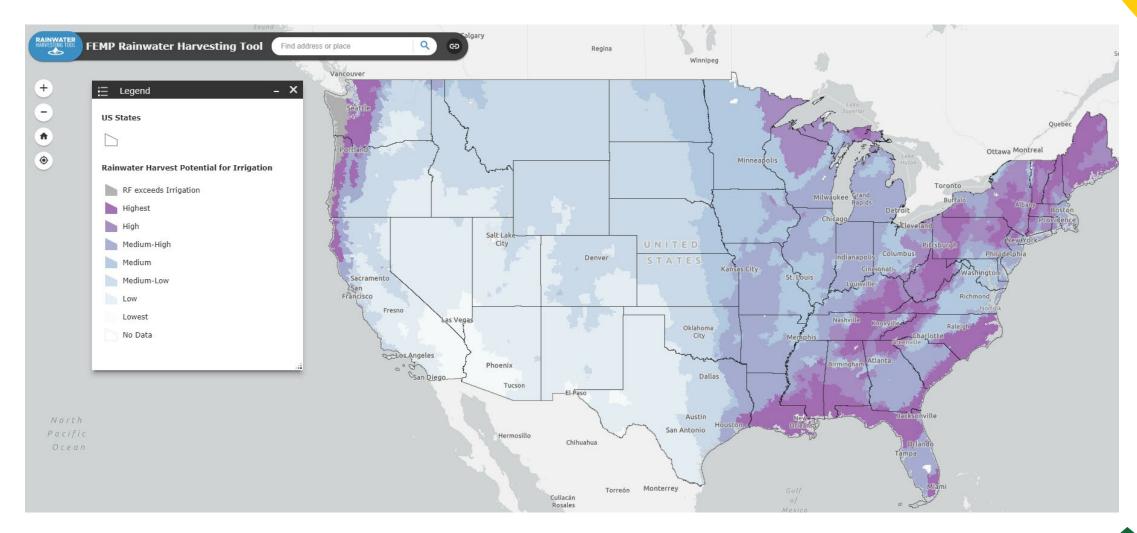
Rainwater Harvesting Regulations



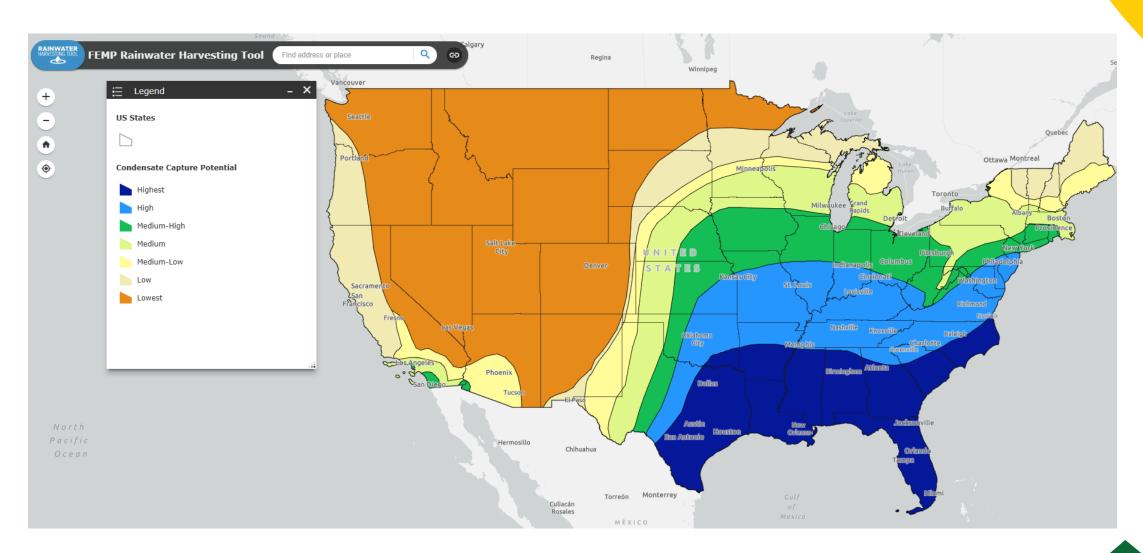
Rainwater Harvesting Potential



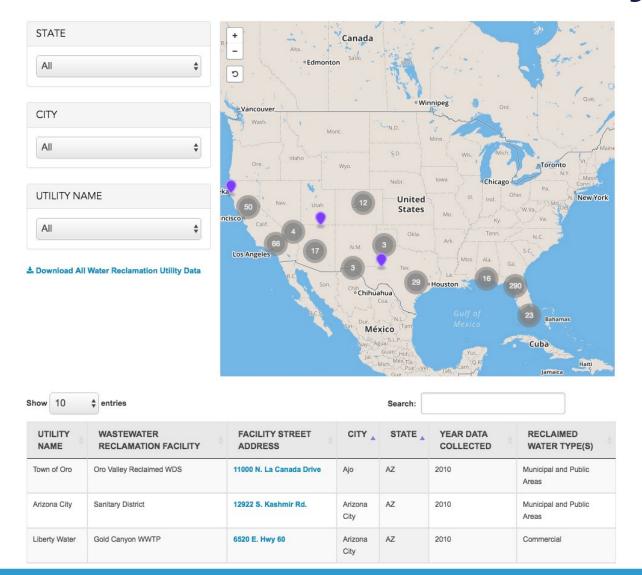
Rainwater Harvesting Potential for Irrigation

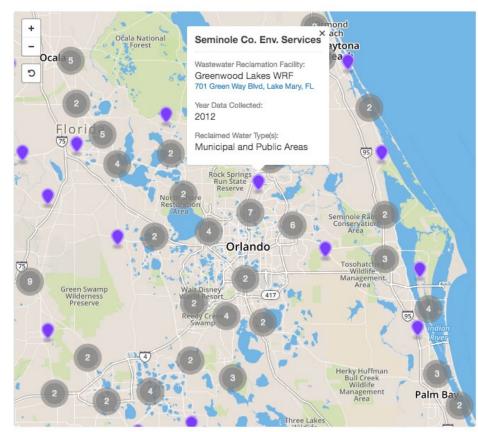


Condensate Capture Potential



Reclaimed Wastewater Utility Providers





Data provided by The WateReuse Research Foundation

Resources

- FEMP tools and resources: https://www.energy.gov/femp/alternative-water-sources
- Alliance for Water Efficiency: https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/resources/alternate
- WateReuse: https://watereuse.org/
- WateReuse How Reuse Works: https://watereuse.org/educate/water-reuse-101/how-reuse-works/
- WateReuse Framework for Direct Potable Reuse: https://watereuse.org/watereuse-research/framework-for-direct-potable-reuse/
- EPA Alternative Water Sources Research: https://www.epa.gov/water-research/alternative-water-sources-research
- EPA Safe Drinking Water Act: https://www.epa.gov/sdwa
- EPA Regulations & End-Use Specifications Explorer (REUSExplorer): https://www.epa.gov/waterreuse/regulations-and-end-use-specifications-explorer-reusexplorer
- EPA Potable Water Reuse and Drinking Water: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/potable-water-reuse-and-drinking-water

Practical Applications for Water Efficiency & Sustainability



Eric Elam, CEM, CWEP

VP, Design/Engineering

Water Efficiency &

Utility Services



UTILITY SERVICES • WATER
BUILDING ENVELOPE • SOLAR
ELECTRIFICATION • LIGHTING

OVER **30 YEARS** OF EXCELLENCE

Instructor, CWEP



Supply Side Production vs Demand Side Reduction

- Advanced Metering Systems
- Leak Loss Detection & Mitigation
- Alternative Water Harvesting
- Water Quality
 Improvement through
 Treatment



- Advanced Metering Systems
- Traditional Water
 Efficiency Measures
- Process Waste-stream Reduction
- Intelligent Control Systems

Advanced Metering Systems – Campus Style

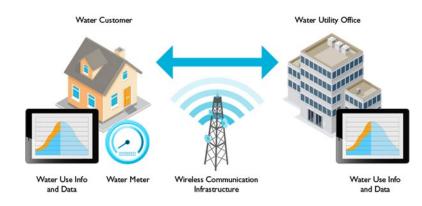
AMI

Advanced Metering Infrastructure

A metering system that records consumption hourly or more frequently and that provides for daily or more frequent transmittal of measurements over a communication network to a central collection point.



Automated Meter Infrastructure and Smart Water Metering

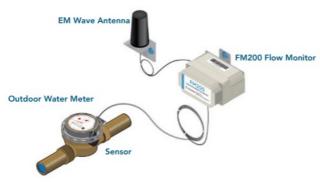


Advanced Metering Systems – Facility Sub-Metering

- Excellent solution for campus or facility sub-metering
- Non-invasive ultrasonic or "shadow" meters
- User friendly and intuitive interface
- Offered as a subscriptionbased service package – no product to maintain

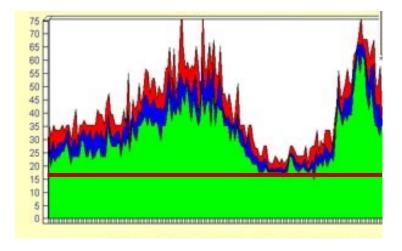






Leak Loss Detection & Mitigation

- Sub-meter Monitoring
- Acoustic Leak
 Detection Equipment

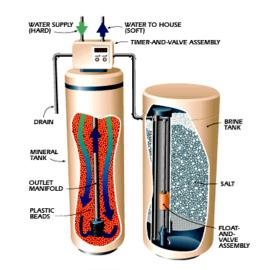


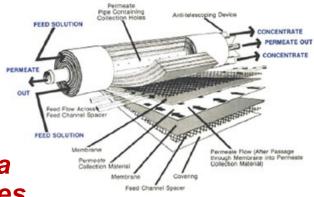


Water Quality Improvement through Treatment

- Filtration
- Organic Removal
- Softening
- Deionization
- Chlorine destruction
- UV / Chemical Disinfection
- Membrane Filtration (RO)

Treatment is NOT a water savings measure, but rather a method to improve efficiency or quality of other processes.





Practical Water Efficiency Measures

1	 High Efficiency Domestic Plumbing Fixtures

- High Efficiency Laundry
 Equipment
- Commercial Kitchen Equipment Upgrades
- Advanced Metering Systems
- Smart Irrigation System Controllers
- Water-Efficient Landscape and High Efficiency Distribution

- Cooling Tower Condenser Water Treatment
- Cooling Tower Side-Stream Filtration
- Cooling Tower Blow-Down
 Recovery Systems
- Boiler/Steam System
 Optimization
- Eliminate Single Pass Cooling
- Alternate Water Sources

Alternative Water Harvesting

Rainwater Harvesting

Stormwater Harvesting

Groundwater Harvesting

Gray water

AHU Condensate Capture

Process Water Discharge

Wastewater Reclaim

Applications

- Cooling Tower Make-up
- Steam Boiler Feedwater
- Irrigation
- Toilet/Urinal Flushing
- Laundry Applications
- Vehicle Wash
- Industrial applications

Process Waste-Stream Reduction

Cooling tower condenser water treatment options

Systems / Major Components	Advor	ced Control	tream filter	Softeners	media filter	se Osmosis Arro
Side-Stream Filtration	✓	✓				
Partial Softening	✓	✓	✓			
Partial Demineralization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Blow-down Recovery	✓	√			✓	
Alternative Water Treatment	✓	√	??	??	??	



Process Waste-Stream Reduction

Steam boiler feed water treatment options

Systems / Major Components	Adve	nced Control	ist Wate	s softeners	Hall Zes
Blow-down Control	✓	✓			
Feedwater Softening	✓	✓	✓		
Feedwater Dealkalyzing	✓	✓		✓	
Feedwater Demineralization	✓	✓	✓		✓
Feedwater Purification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alternative water treatment	✓	✓	??	??	??

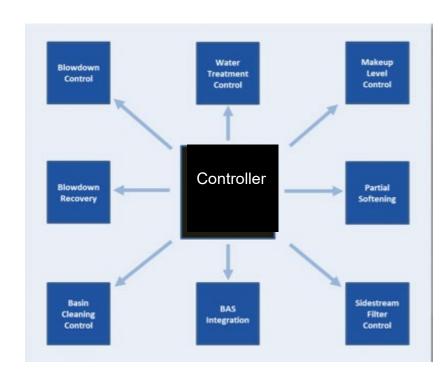




Intelligent Control Systems

Cooling Tower and Boiler – BAS Integration with Advanced Controllers

- Allows for real-time monitoring of system conditions
- Creates alarm case conditions for targeted maintenance
- Provides for accurate measurement and verification of system performance, with over 30 critical data points



Intelligent Control Systems

Irrigation – Weather-based Web-enabled Smart Controllers



- Implement master flow control meters
- Implement soil moisture sensors and/or rain gauges for localized data points
- Implement on-site weather station for localized weather data

MCRD Parris Island (Parris Island, SC)

Eleven locations with small packaged Partial Softening and Side-stream Filters (100-300 ton chiller systems)

One location with Centralized Partial Softeners and localized Side-Stream Filters (4x200 ton chiller system)







National Mine Safety and Health Administration (Beaver, WV)

Centralized Partial Softening and SSF (750 ton chiller system)

Dual condenser loops that can be isolated for individual chiller/tower operations

22% reduction of make-up water due to blowdown setpoint increases achievable through the use of partially softened makeup water



Corpus Christi Army Depot (Corpus Christi, TX)

Phase 1 – (4 space cooling systems

~2,730 ton total cooling capacity)

- Central Demineralization Plant with Distributed Make-up
- Localized Side Stream Filtration,
- BAS Integration
- 39% net reduction of make-up water

Phase 2 – (10 process cooling towers

- ~500 ton equiv. each)
 - Partial Softening
 - Side-stream Filtration





Department of Interior HQ (Washington, DC)

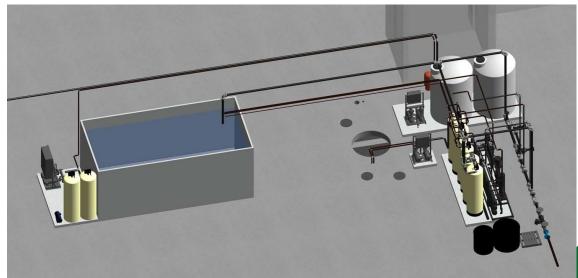
Groundwater Collection

- Several underground sumps pits to capture ground water
- 2-large sump pumps discharging water to storm sewer system
- Water flow were measured at 30 gallons per minute
- 43,200 Gallons per day or 15,768,000 Gallons per year potential
- Cooling tower annual make-up is 6,500,000 gallons per year

Partial Demineralization with Side-stream Filtration and BAS Integration

 100% potable water offset achievable during wet season





Questions?



FEMP Summer Workshops

This Training Is Accredited

How to obtain your CEUs:

- 1. Log in to https://edu.wbdg.org/ using your WBDG credentials
 - The assessment and evaluation will be made available to attendees at 8:00am ET on Monday, August 11th
 - The assessment and evaluation will close on September 22nd
- 2. In the list of trainings you attended, click on the Visit link by the course you wish to complete
 - If the course you're looking for is not listed, click on My Account in the top right menu
 - If you still can't find your course, contact the WBDG support team to check your eligibility
- 3. Complete the assessment with a score of 80% or above
- 4. Upon passing the assessment, click the Post-Evaluation Survey button
- 5. Complete and submit the evaluation
- 6. Click Download Your Certificate to generate your certificate of completion, which can be downloaded for your records

Questions or issues? Contact WBDG Support at wbdg@nibs.org.



What's an IACET CEU?

A continuing education unit (CEU) from the International Association for Continuing Education and Training (IACET) equals 10 hours of learning in an approved program for licensed or certified professionals.

Thank You



FEMP Summer CAMP (Courses Aligned with Mission Priorities)

Connect With FEMP!

Stay connected with FEMP by subscribing to newsletters, following along on LinkedIn, and submitting questions to the Technical Assistance Portal.



Ask Questions

Visit FEMP's <u>Technical</u> Assistance Portal.



Subscribe

Receive periodic emails to <u>stay informed</u>.



Find Trainings

Explore the <u>FEMP</u>
<u>Training Catalog</u> to find live and on-demand trainings and events.



Follow FEMP

Follow FEMP on LinkedIn for of-the-moment news.