



# The Value of Benchmarking: Wastewater Treatment

Jon Vanyo C.E.M.  
Minnesota Technical Assistance Program



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

**Driven to Discover<sup>SM</sup>**

# Overview

MnTAP Background

Value of Benchmarking

Types of Benchmarks

Energy Savings Strategies

# MnTAP Background

# Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

- State-wide, non-regulatory, no-cost, confidential technical assistance to Minnesota industrial businesses
  - waste, water, energy assessments
  - source reduction opportunities
  - grant project scoping
  - confidential regulatory questions
- Technical staff with backgrounds in engineering, science and industry with a passion for efficiency and the environment

# Special Project - Wastewater Facilities



**Objective:** Improve WWTP energy efficiency through

- Benchmarking
- Site assessments
- Implementation
- Intern projects
- Renewable energy assessments (CHP)



# Value of Benchmarking

Benchmarking makes energy efficiency **known**.

Benchmarking makes energy efficiency **visible**.



High benchmark scores are deserving of **recognition**.

Low scores can **justify** efficiency improvements.

High or low...

You can leverage your score to **benefit** your facility.

Benchmarking results in **cost savings**;

MnTAP's energy assessments averaged implemented savings of **\$13,000** per plant per year.

Benchmark scores help, but plant **operators** and **managers** are the efficiency champions.

# Value Summary

Find energy efficiency relative to your peers.

Leverage that number into projects and upgrades that will make your plant more efficient and more effective.

# Types of Benchmarks

# Types of Benchmarks

Hydraulic Flow Benchmark

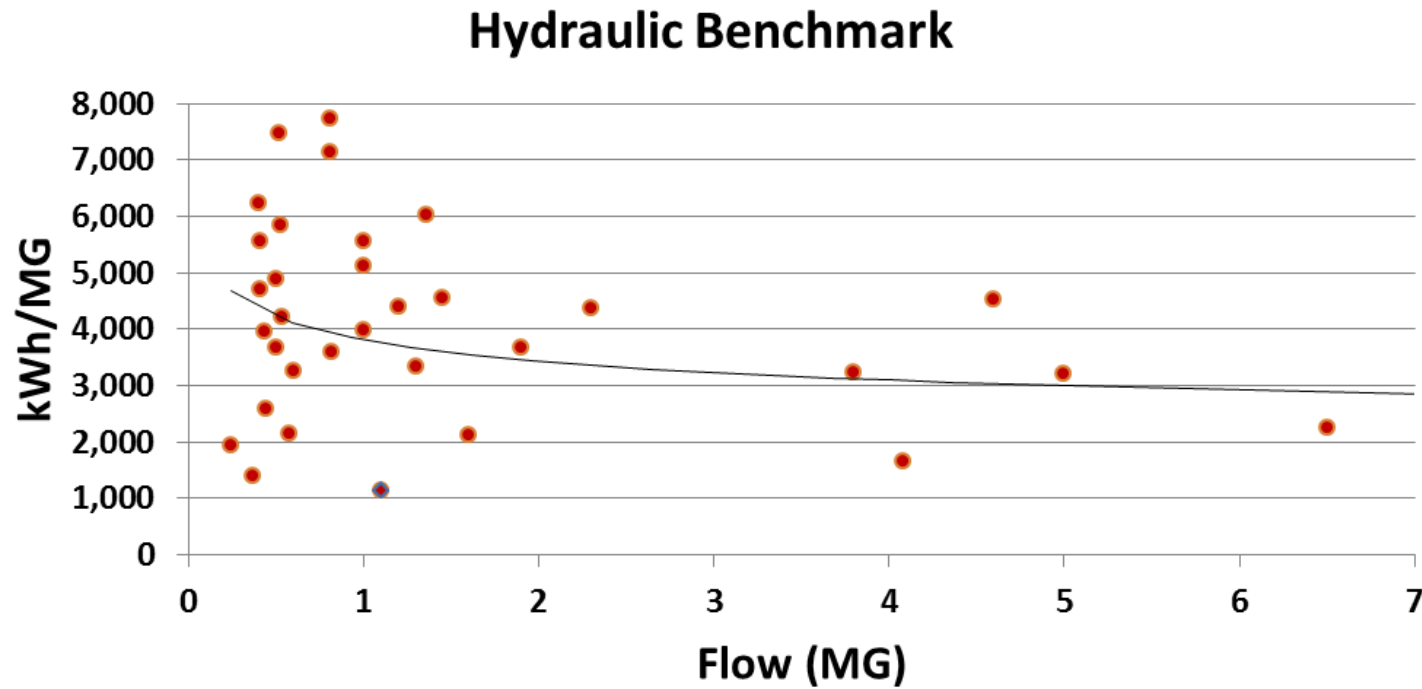
BOD Load Benchmark

ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager Benchmark



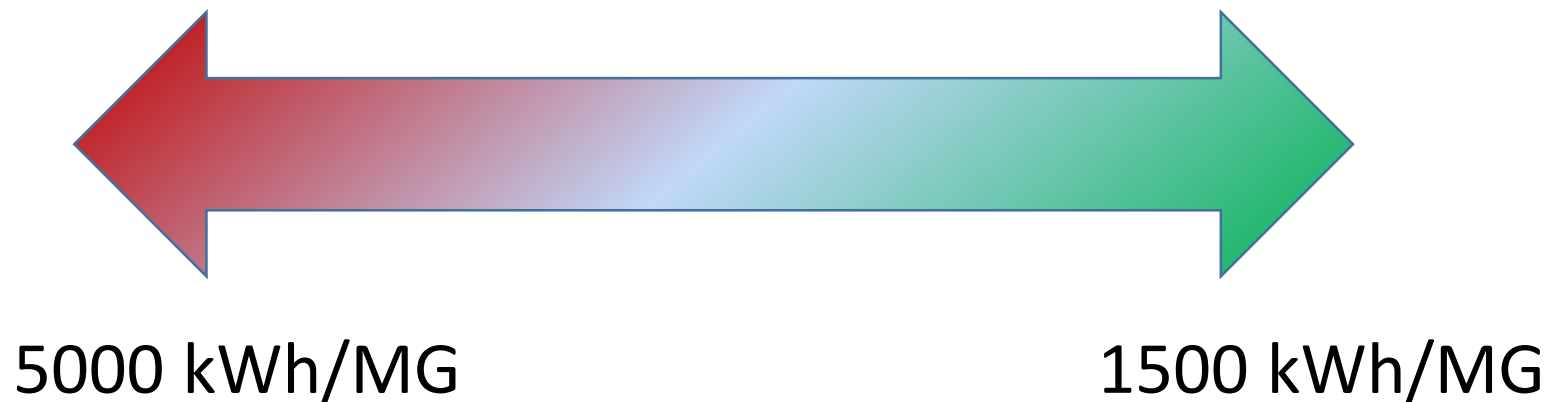
# Hydraulic Flow Benchmarking (kWh/MG)

Plant energy consumption per unit flow



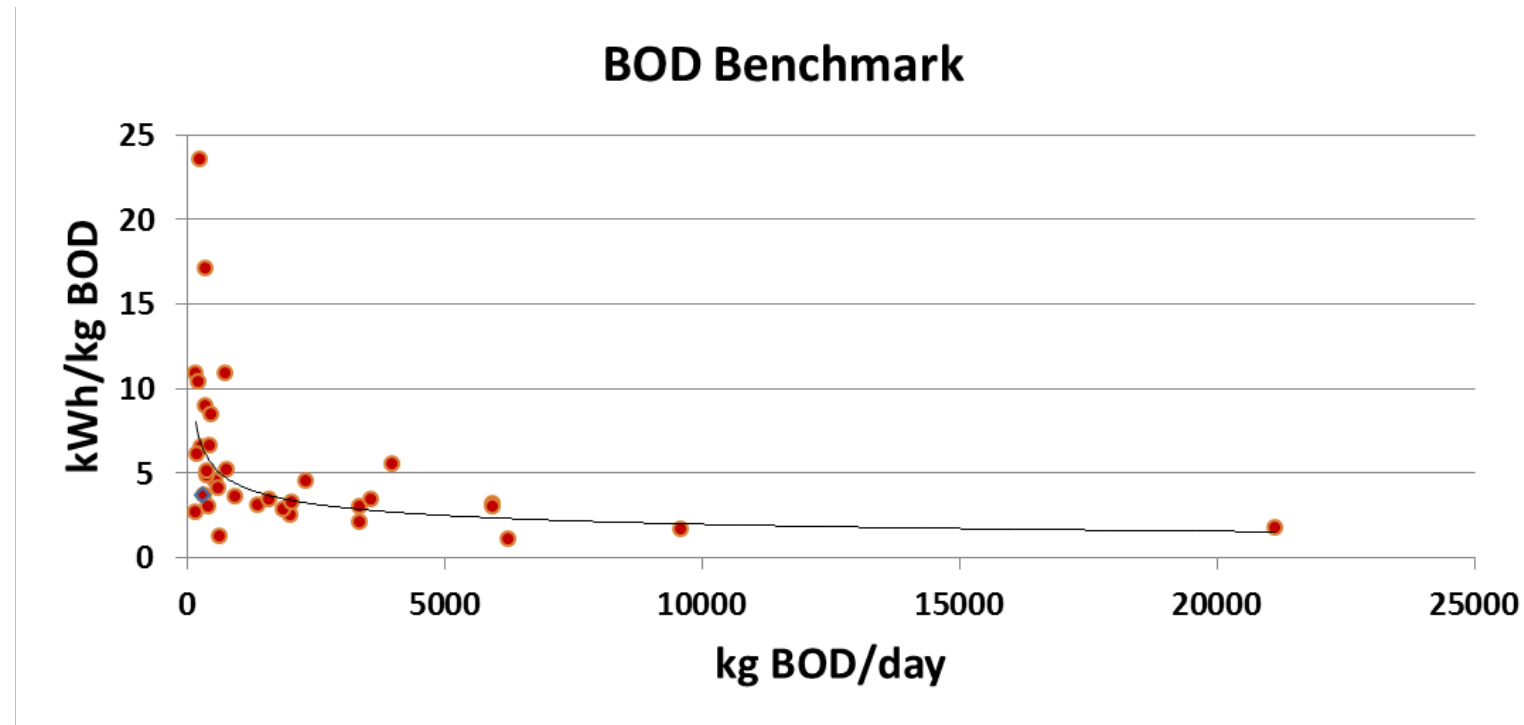
# Hydraulic Flow Benchmarking (kWh/MG)

## Hydraulic Flow Score Range



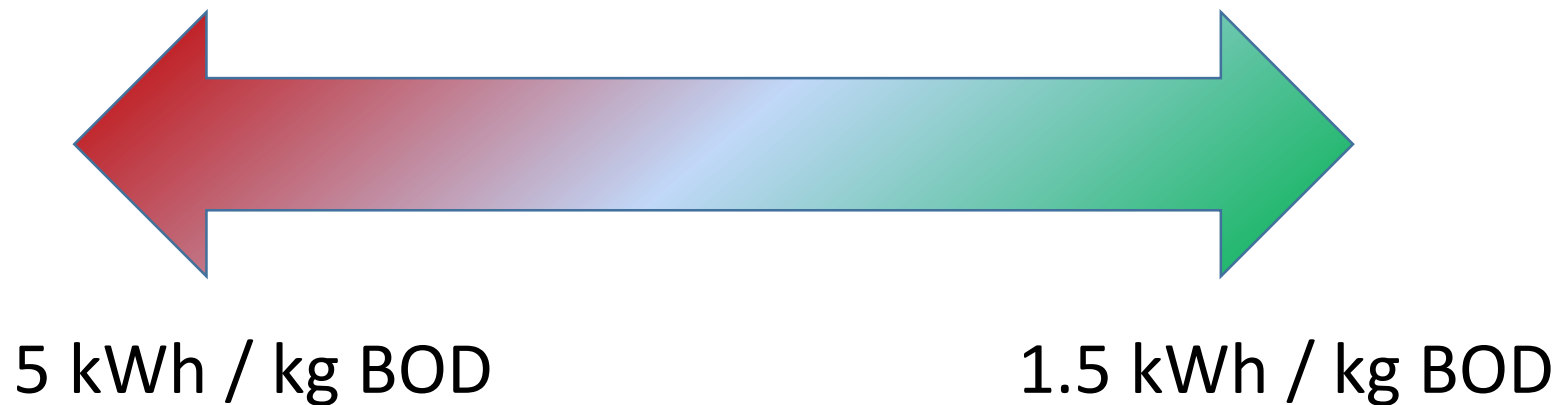
# BOD Benchmarking (kWh / kg BOD)

Plant energy consumption per unit BOD removed



# BOD Benchmarking (kWh / kg BOD)

## BOD Load Score Range



# ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager (ESPM)

Energy Efficiency as a Percentile Rank

Energy Consumption

Fuel Consumption

Flow

BOD Removal

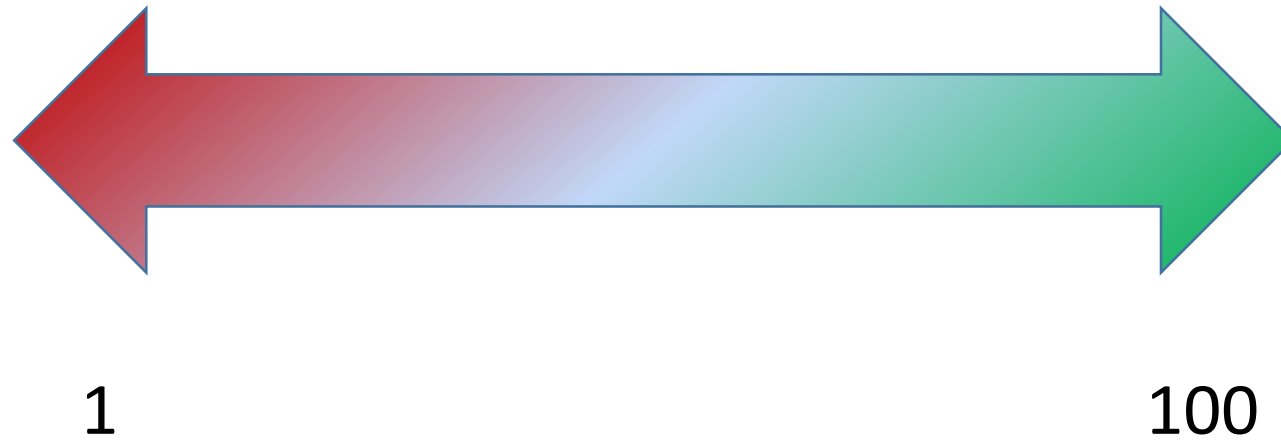
Climate

Nutrient Removal

Trickle Filter

# ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager (ESPM)

ENERGY STAR Score Range

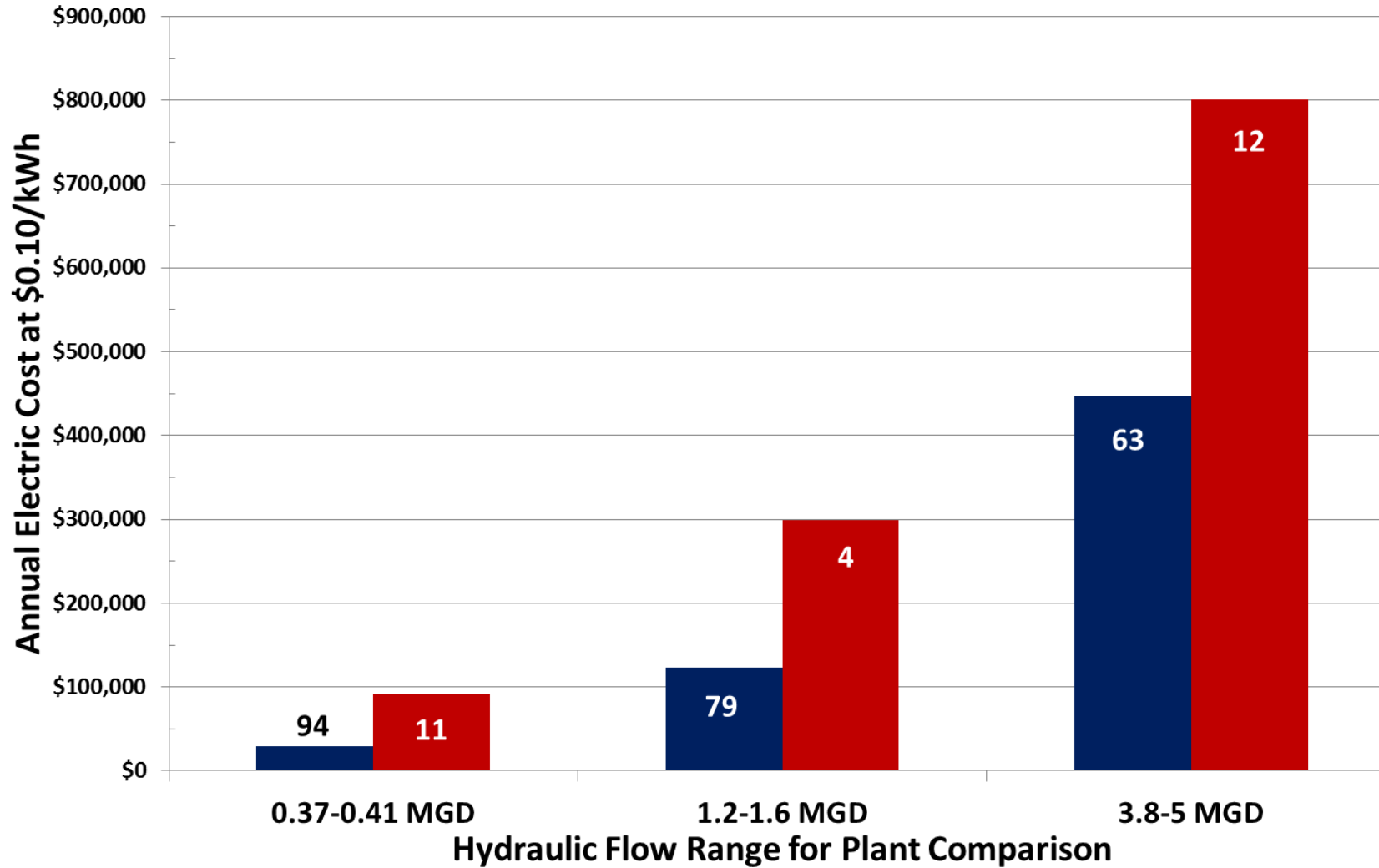


# ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager (ESPM)

ENERGY STAR scores were developed using data from plants with flows over .6 MGD.

Smaller plants can calculate unofficial scores which are useful, but less accurate.

## Electric Costs and ENERGY STAR (ESPM) Scores MN Wastewater Treatment Plants with Similar Hydraulic/BOD Loads





# Energy Savings Strategies

# MnTAP Project Background

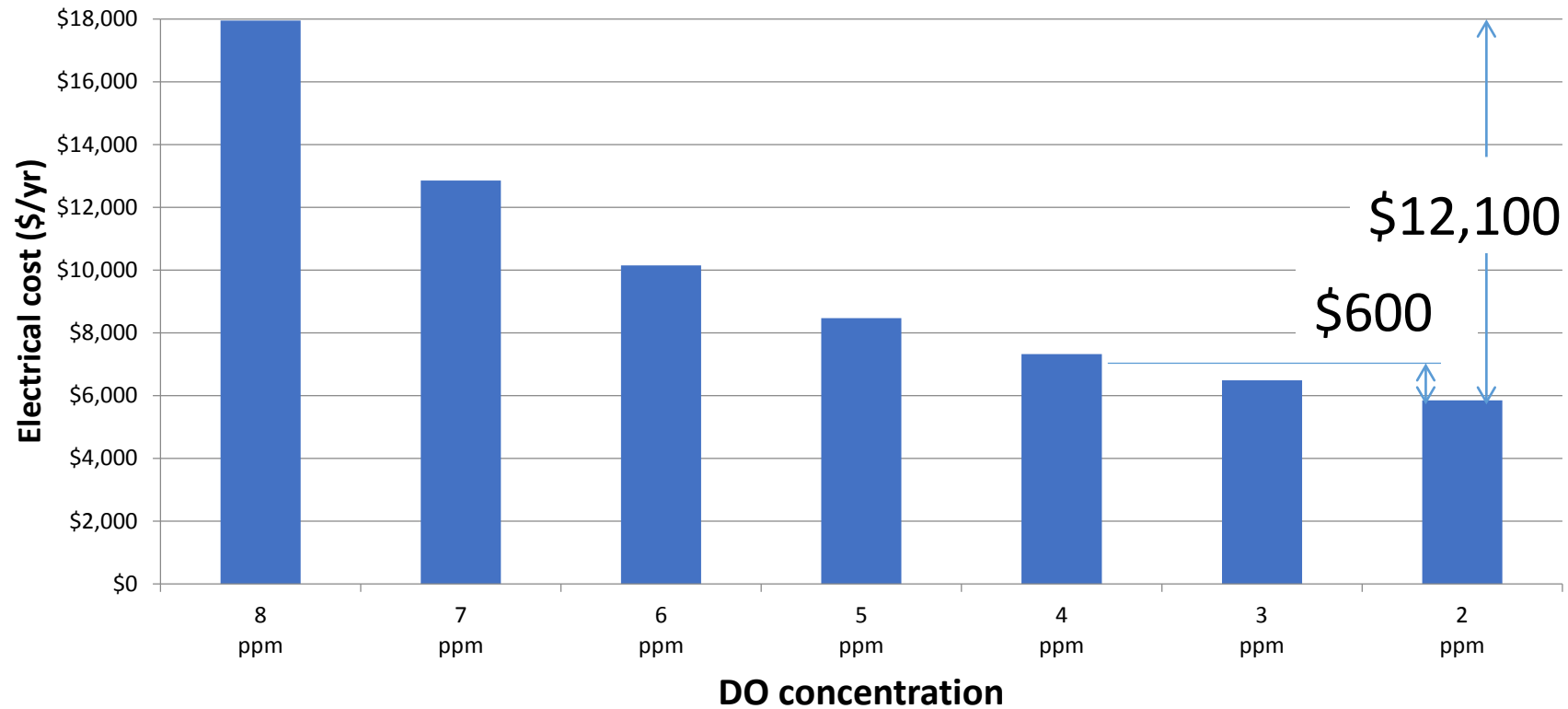
- 11 Wastewater Plants
- \$450,000 in recommended annual energy cost savings
- \$150,000 in annual energy savings implemented to date
- \$13,000 per site average

# Secondary Aeration DO

Is your secondary aeration basin running at  
over 2 ppm DO?

# Secondary Aeration DO

## Aeration Energy Costs at DO Levels



# Secondary Aeration DO

Reduce blower speed by reducing VFD frequency (if possible).

Cycle equipment on and off to reduce average aeration  
(using mixers during off time as needed).

Get a smaller blower that can efficiently maintain lower DO.

# Aerobic Digester Aeration

Is there opportunity to reduce aerobic digester aeration?

# Aerobic Digester Aeration

The Ten State Standards recommends  
30 scfm / 1000 ft<sup>3</sup>.

Many sites can run even lower.

# Aerobic Digester Aeration

Reduce blower speed by reducing VFD frequency (if possible).

Cycle equipment on and off to reduce average aeration.

Get a smaller blower that can efficiently meet air requirements.



# Aerobic Digester Detention Time

Is there opportunity to reduce aerobic digester detention time?

# Aerobic Digester Detention Time

Ten State Standards mentions a  
27 day detention time basis.

Some sites can run lower than this.

# Aerobic Digester Detention Time

Ensure waste is stabilized with SOUR testing.

Reducing detention time will also reduce aeration requirements, allowing you to use less energy.

# Anaerobic Digester

Consider Combined Heat and Power (CHP)

This study found simple payback periods ranging from 4-10 years.

# Case Study Examples

<http://www.mntap.umn.edu/industries/facility/potw/energy/>

Share the benefits of these successful projects.



## WASTEWATER TREATMENT EFFICIENCY – NORTHFIELD, MN

### Challenge

Operators at the Northfield Wastewater Treatment plant understood that they were spending a lot of money on energy – roughly \$310,000 per year. The team at Northfield is passionate about sustainability, and in 2017 they chose to address their energy challenge head-on.

### Approach

Northfield contacted MnTAP about an energy assessment for some help in finding energy savings opportunities. After extensively digging through spreadsheets, sifting through data, and performing analysis, valuable information was uncovered that gave the team at Northfield what they needed to make changes to save significant energy in their wastewater treatment process.

## Results

Potential Savings  
1,259,900 kWh / yr  
\$93,300 / yr

Tune primary clarifier and take four BAF cells out of filtration

Time cycle digester blowers

Install and use VFDs on BAF Blowers

### MINNESOTA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

612-624-1300

MnTAP.UMN.EDU

Contact us for more information!

© 2017 Regents of the University of Minnesota. All rights reserved. The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer.

The magnitude of these opportunities is expected to **correlate with benchmark score.**

Benchmarking is the first step towards  
efficient **wastewater infrastructure.**

Jon Vanyo C.E.M.

Associate Engineer

Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

612-624-4683, [jvanyo@umn.edu](mailto:jvanyo@umn.edu)