



THE WATER-ENERGY NEXUS

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OUTLINE

- 2015 Global Risk Landscape
- Climate Change
- Upstream Collision
- Productivity in Commerce

- On-Premise Nexus
- Downstream Collision
- Innovation Opportunities
- Key Take-Aways



GLOBAL RISK LANDSCAPE







CLIMATE CHANGE- TRENDS



April 20, 2015: Globally, March 2015 marks the highest March surface temperature since global temperature records began in 1880.



CLIMATE CHANGE & FOOD SECURITY

The future of food and farming: 2050s

By 2050, climatic impacts on food security will be unmistakable. There are likely to be 9 billion people on the planet, most people will live in cities and demand for food will increase significantly.

Widespread impacts on food and farming are highly likely





UPSTREAM ENERGY-WATER COLLISION

Thirst for Power

- electricity for one load of laundry, 3-10x more water than is used to wash the clothes.

Withdrawal Symptoms

- freshwater withdrawn to cool power plants is roughly the same as that for crop irrigation.

In Hot Water

- coal and nuclear plants report releasing water at peak temperatures of 100°F or more.

High and Dry

- water troubles shut down power plants, due to shortage or ambient water temperature.

Wet Renewables

- low C can mean low water - or not (CSP, biofuels, hydroelectric, geothermal)

MPG or GPM

- water footprint of biofuels- 20 GPM (corn ethanol), 1 GPM cellulosic, 0.1 GPM gasoline.

• The Flip Side

- California uses 19 percent of its electricity and 32 percent of its natural gas for water.



POWER SHARE- FRESHWATER DEPENDENCE



Share of power generation capacity with freshwater once-through cooling and hydro in selected countries, 2010



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WATER & ENERGY IN COOLING





POWER SHARE- WITHDRAWAL & CONSUMPTION



Water intensity of energy production for selected regions of the world, if water efficient cooling methods are implemented



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ENERGY PRODUCTION & WATER QUALITY

	Process	Connection to Water Quality	Connection to Water Quantity
Energy Extraction & Production	Oil and gas exploration	Impact on shallow	Water for drilling, com-
		groundwater quality	pletion, and fracturing
	Oil and gas production	Produced water can affect	Large volume of pro-
		surface and groundwater	duced, impaired water
	Coal and uranium	Tailings and drainage can	Mining operations can
	mining	affect surface water and	generate large quantities
		groundwater	of water
Refining & Processing	Traditional oil and gas	End use can affect water	Water needed to refine oil
	refining	quality	and gas
	Biofuels and ethanol	Refinery wastewater	Water for growing and
		treatment	refining
	Synfuels and hydrogen	Wastewater treatment	Water for synthesis or
			steam reforming



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ENERGY EMBEDDED IN WATER





ENERGY & WATER PRODUCTIVITY IN COMMERCE



GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/\$MM Operating Income)



WATER USE IN FULL-SERVICE LODGING

- A full-service hotel has 300 rooms with 1.5 guests/room and 75% occupancy typically consumes 150m³ of water/day
- A full-service hotel has a cooling tower (CT) and on premise laundry (OPL)







-CT+OPL



WATER-ENERGY NEXUS: LAUNDRY

Ecolab's Aquanomic/ Ensure Laundry Programs deliver clean, white, and soft results while saving water and energy. Both the Smart Wash process and best-practice optimization reduce the number of rinse cycles, and low temperature chemistry reduces the wash water temperature to 40°C.



Performance Factors (water and energy savings per unit solid product)

- 33 m³ of water savings per 4 x 9 lb case
- 1,700 kWh of energy savings per 4 x 9 lb case







WATER-ENERGY NEXUS: WAREWASHING

Ecolab's **Apex Warewashing System** delivers superior results with sustainable low phosphorus products and non-corrosive, color-coded chemistry to enhance user safety. The Apex controller also reduces rewashing, saving water and energy.



Performance Factors (water and energy savings per unit solid product)

- 0.9 m³ of water savings per 4 x 6.5 lb case
- 103 kWh of energy savings per 4 x 6.5 lb case







WATER-ENERGY NEXUS: FLOOR CARE

Ecolab's Wash'n Walk® Floor Cleaner uses cool water dilution and a "no–rinse" formula to reduce slips and falls due to greasy floors. It also saves large amounts of rinse water and the energy needed to heat normal floor wash water.



Performance Factors (water and energy savings per unit solid product)

- 6 m³ of water savings per case
- 363 kWh of energy savings per case







OPTIMIZING WATER AND ENERGY USE

It Matters to our Customers that we can leverage our chemistry beyond core outcomes-

Process water is Valuable 'Energy-Rich' Water: heated, chilled, filtered, treated, conveyed,disposed

Big leverage: Water + Energy Spend >> chemical spend

- ▲ 300-Room Hotel:
 - \$667K/yr water & energy spend, 33K/yr chemical spend
 - Cooling: \$165K, 44x chemical spend
 - Rooms: \$48K, 9x chemical spend
 - Laundry: \$24K, 3x chemical spend
 - Kitchen: \$24K, 2x chemical spend
 - Pool: \$7K, 1x chemical spend
 - Other: \$399K, no chemical spend





DOWNSTREAM ENERGY-WATER COLLISION





OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNOVATION





KEY TAKE-AWAYS

Upstream Nexus

- Primary Energy
- Power Purchase
 - Water in Energy- Quality and Quality Impacts
 - Energy in Water- Climate Change Impacts

In-Stream Nexus

- Utilities: Facility Cooling
- Services: Laundry, Warewashing, Facility Care
 - Quantify and Monetize Value of embedded energy in water savings

Downstream Nexus

- Water Reuse
 - Consider energy implications of point of reuse
 - Impact of green and grey infrastructure







DISCUSSIONS



