

Water & Wastewater

- ◆ Recycle water, particularly for uses with less-critical quality requirements.
- ◆ Recycle water, especially if sewer costs are based on water consumption.
- ◆ Balance closed systems to minimize flows and reduce pump power requirements.
- ◆ Eliminate once-through cooling with water.
- ◆ Use the least expensive type of water that will satisfy the requirement.
- ◆ Fix water leaks.
- ◆ Test for underground water leaks. (It's easy to do over a holiday shutdown.)
- ◆ Check water overflow pipes for proper operating level.
- ◆ Automate blowdown to minimize it.
- ◆ Provide proper tools for wash down -- especially self-closing nozzles.
- ◆ Install efficient irrigation.
- ◆ Reduce flows at water sampling stations.
- ◆ Eliminate continuous overflow at water tanks.
- ◆ Promptly repair leaking toilets and faucets.
- ◆ Use water restrictors on faucets, showers, etc.
- ◆ Use self-closing type faucets in restrooms.
- ◆ Use the lowest possible hot water temperature.
- ◆ Do not use a central heating system hot water boiler to provide service hot water during the cooling season --install a smaller, more-efficient system for the cooling season service hot water.
- ◆ Consider the installation of a thermal solar system for warm water.
- ◆ If water must be heated electrically, consider accumulation in a large insulated storage tank to minimize heating at on-peak electric rates.
- ◆ Use multiple, distributed, small water heaters to minimize thermal losses in large piping systems.
- ◆ Use freeze protection valves rather than manual bleeding of lines.
- ◆ Consider leased and mobile water treatment systems, especially for deionized water.
- ◆ Seal sumps to prevent seepage inward from necessitating extra sump pump operation.
- ◆ Install pretreatment to reduce TOC and BOD surcharges.
- ◆ Verify the water meter readings. (You'd be amazed how long a meter reading can be estimated after the meter breaks or the meter pit fills with water!)
- ◆ Verify the sewer flows if the sewer bills are based on them