

Energy Efficiency in industry, a holistic and integrated strategy from policy to results

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Policy drivers

- Energy Services Directive
- Transposed into law in Ireland S.I. 542 2009
- NEEAP National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2009

Large industry specific actions under the NEEAP

Action 16. We are supporting the networking and exchange of best energy efficiency practice by the largest industrial energy users through the Large Industry Energy Network.

Action 17. We are supporting businesses in maximising their energy efficiency through adoption of IS393, the Irish Standard for Energy Management.

Scope of paper

- SEAI Programmes for Large Industry and Business users
- >€1M/annum energy expenditure
- 12% of Irish organisations account for 90% of energy-related CO2 emissions



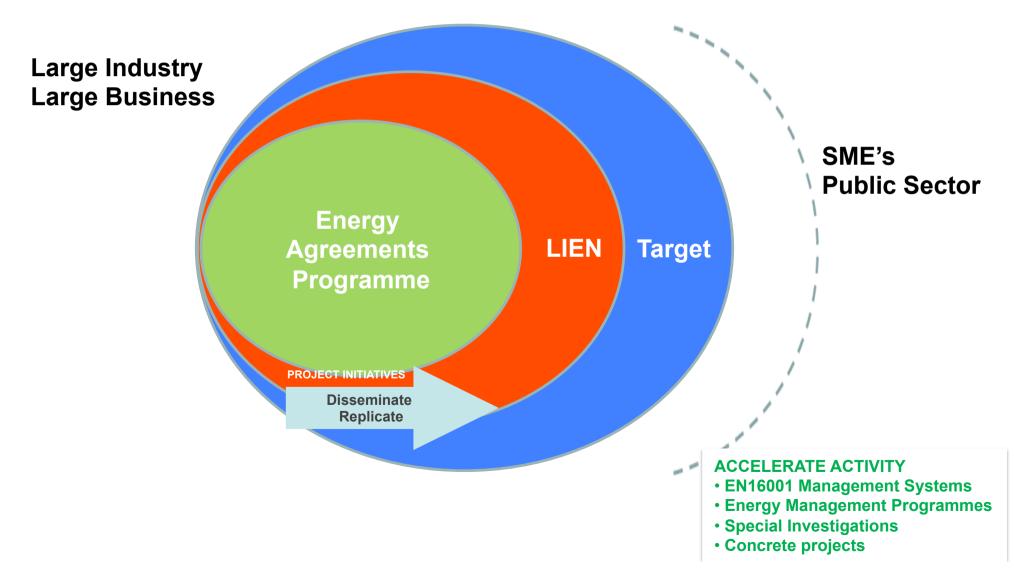
SEAI Large Industry Programmes

Table 1: Outline of programme elements

Large Industry Energy Network (LIEN)					
Member commitment	SEAI support				
Energy Management Programme Sets objectives and targets Undertakes annual energy review Returns data annually to SEAI	Relationship manager Energy seminars LIEN Annual Report Runs networking forum				



Programme target audiences





Large Business Programmes

- Large Industry Energy Network LIEN
 - Currently 155 Companies
 - Representing €1Bn energy spend
 - 68% of Total Industrial energy requirement, (14% TPER Ireland)
 - Coverage across all sectors

Large Industry⁻ etworking, Knowledge sharing, Experiences Sharing, Access seate elationships, Disseminating, Replicating, Test Population

- Energy Agreements Programme EAP
 - Subset of LIEN
 - Currently 80 Members, 100 Sites EN 16001

Large Industry Energy Network Higher commitment, EN 16001 EnMS, Rigorous, More support

seai Test bed to pilot new Initiatives, greater level of interaction, higher performance expectation, Standardising solutions



Influencing Change

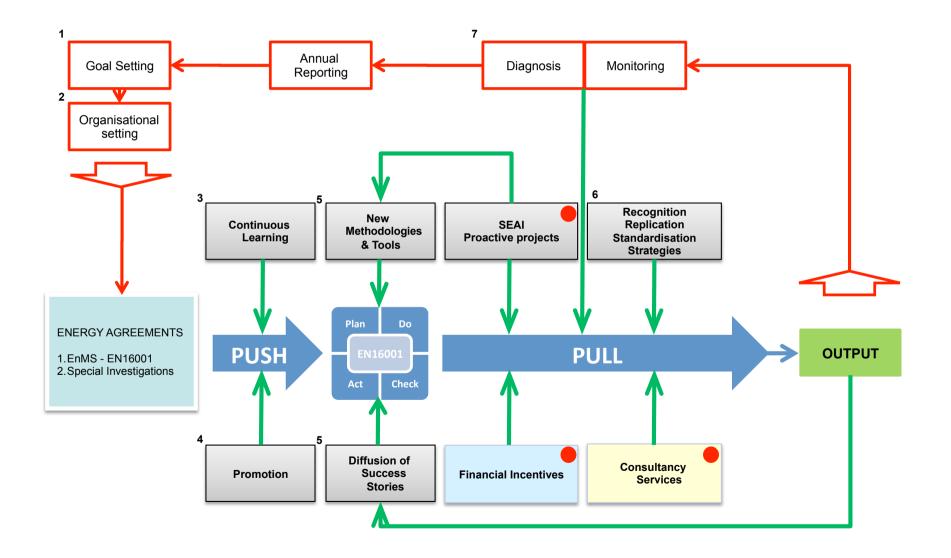




Table 2: Programme model elements

Infrastructure	Push/Pull	Relevance
1. Goal setting	Push	The Energy Agreement requires a commitment to the EnMS and to invest in continual Special Investigation activity. The programme establishes goals on savings impacts and membership for the LIEN and Energy Agreements. The Agreements Support Managers are assigned goals in line with programme objectives.
2. Organisational setting	Push	Organisational supports are put in place for the fundamental programme commitments and project initiatives, in particular the Agreements Support Manager Role.
3. Continuous learning	Push	Lessons learned through the processes are integrated into new phases of the Energy Agreement and projects.
4. Promotion	Push	Successes are promoted through a variety of methods, to confirm the efficacy of the ENMS approach.
5. Diffusion of success stories	Pull &	The effectiveness of new methodologies, tools and techniques are tested and adopted as new best practices within the programme.
	Push	Successes by external interventions and market actors are embedded and standardised as best practices.
6. Recognition	Pull	Achievements are recognised through a variety of methods including annual report and cases studies. Recognition is also provided when replicating and standardising projects as best practice.
7. Monitoring and diagnosis	Pull	The results of the programme are monitored and diagnosed for weaknesses and new areas of focus.
Additional Stimulus		
 SEAI proactive projects 	Pull	Special Project Initiatives that define and instigate special investigations that otherwise may not happen or not at the same pace.
 New methodologies and 	Pull	New methodologies and tools are developed that can be used within the
tools	& Push	programme or as additional services offered by the services market.
 Consultancy services 	Pull	Energy and mainstream business consultancy services. New methodologies and tools developed by the programme can develop new business opportunities to be exploited.
- Financial interventions	Pull	e.g. EAP Special Investigation grant support. SEAI capital grants where available Enterprise development agency grants, where available. Renewable heat, Renewable Energy RD&D grants. Accelerated Capital Allowances (offsetting corporation taxes). Energy Efficiency Fund.



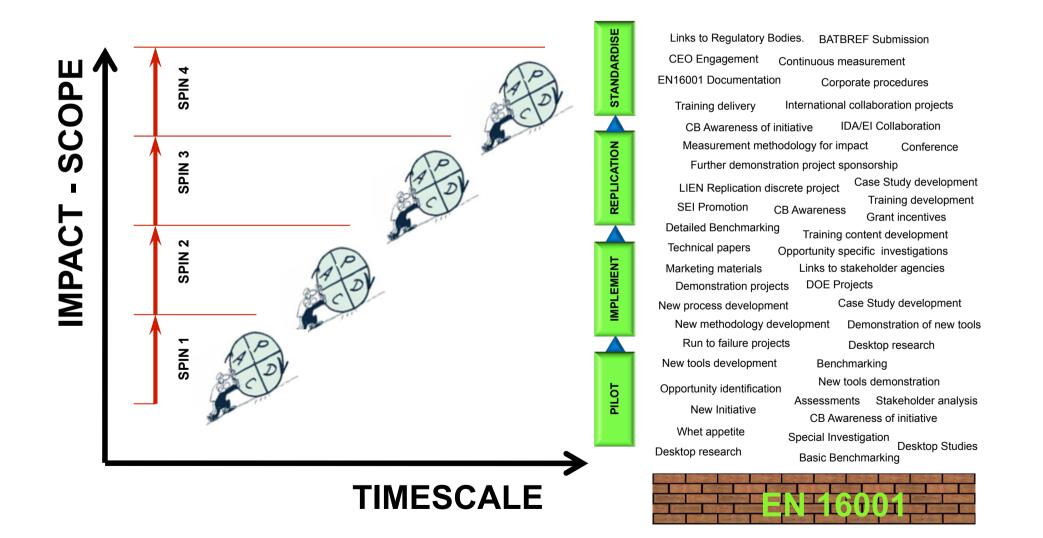
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Special Project Initiatives

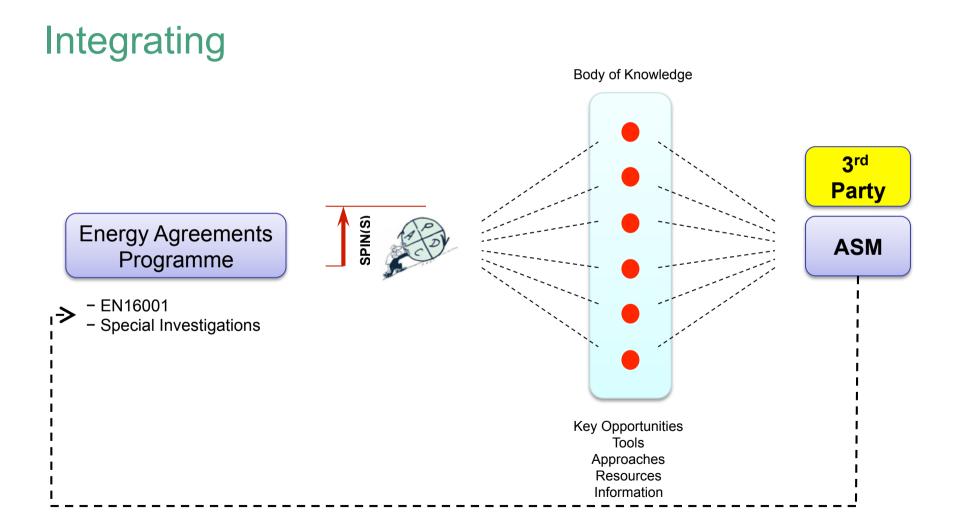
Table 3: SEAI Energy Agreements project initiatives

	PROJECT INITIATIVE CATEGORY							
Year	Technology	Methodology	Sector Focus	Grant Scheme				
2007	 HVAC SWG Spin I Compressed Air SWG Spin I 	- EED Workshop & diagnosis		Industrial Best Practice Initiative				
2008- 2009	 HVAC SWG Spin II Refrigeration SWG Spin I Benchmarking Projects Compressed Air HVAC 	 EED SWG Spin I Alternative Methodologies SWG Spin I 		Supports for Exemplar Energy Efficiency Projects (SEEEP) 2009				
2009- 2010	Special Working Groups - HVAC SWG Spin III	 EED SWG Spin II Alternative Methodologies SWG Spin II 	 Food and Dairy SWG Spin I Data Centres SWG Spin I Commercial Buildings SWG Spin I 	Energy Efficiency Fund (EERF)				



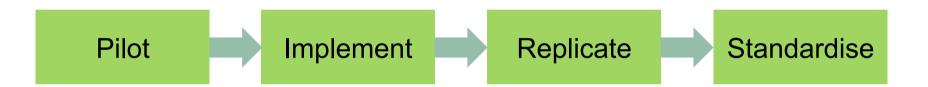








Technology – HVAC Project



Assessments and audits Scale of opportunity sized Benchmarking across LIEN Desktop studies Standards comparison Ireland – Denmark Workshop Further assessments Demonstration projects Guideline and Resources Case Study development Energy Service Challenge Data driven – Risk management processes Design of Experiment (DoE) Desktop studies Integrate into EN16001 Resource linkage to EN16001 Best practice EPI's for HVAC Operational Control Checklist Operational Control Special Inv. Demonstration projects Links to other methodologies Case Studies Special Investigation prompts Mentoring for more Demo. Projects. *EN16001 integration EED for new or retrofit design Operational Control Checklist AHU Control Strategies ACPH Reduction AHU Weekend shutdown EPI Review Design For Energy Management* EN16001 Processes Dissemination to wide audience Presentations Outputs directed at Energy Competency Centre (I2E2)



Technology – HVAC Project

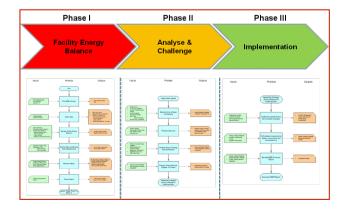
Table 5: HVAC energy-saving identified within direct project members

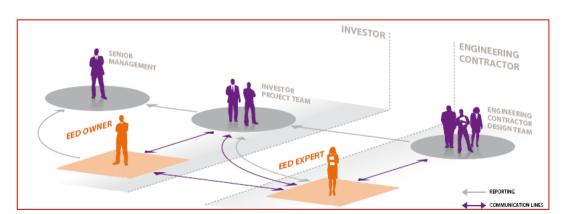
Spin	No. companies	Total Sites Energy		Total HVAC Energy		Total site	CO ₂ Abatement	Cost Saving
	in SWG	Electrical (GWh)	Thermal (<mark>GWh</mark>)	Electrical (GWh)	Thermal (GWh)	savings from HVAC	(tCO ₂₎	(€M)
I	14	1000	726	356	322	16%	110,000	€15.8
II	13	842	521	336	249	16%	98,000	€17.9
- 111	9	227	219	89	142	20%	15,500	€2.44



Methodology – EED Methodology

- EED Methodology
 - Large investments
 - Smaller projects
- Design for Energy Management (DfEM)
- Operations Optimisation Review using EED Methodology
- EED Training Syllabus
- EED User Manual





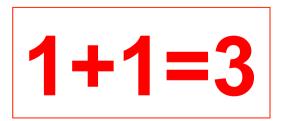
EXAMPLE SUCCESS STORIES

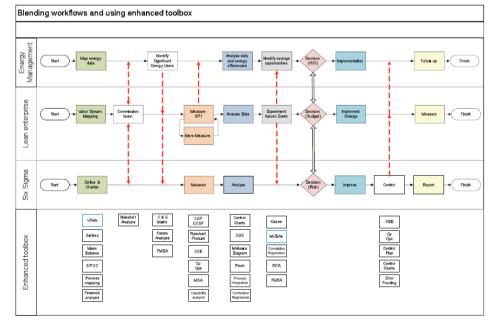
- 1. Pfizer Inc. has recent adopted it as their Corporate Standard for all new Design project worldwide.
- 2. GSK Biologics New Vaccines facility in Belgium is active
- 3. Pfizer plant in Ireland realised 53% of annual energy cost from detailed design baseline
- 4. Eli Lilly saved 22% of annual energy cost from concept design baseline
- 5. PM Group, Irish multinational Engineering design company using it as EED Strategy



Alternative Methodologies – Example of new initiatives

- Synergies between Energy Manager, Engineering & Operations
 - Lean Manufacturing, Six Sigma, Kaizen
- New Tool Value Stream Mapping with Energy (VSMe)
- OEE applicability as an Energy EPI
- Concept of MUDAe
- Blended Process







Alternative Methodologies – New Tool*

- Value Stream Mapping with Energy paradigm
- Analysis of variability and sensitivity of energy within operations
- Useful for Energy Review

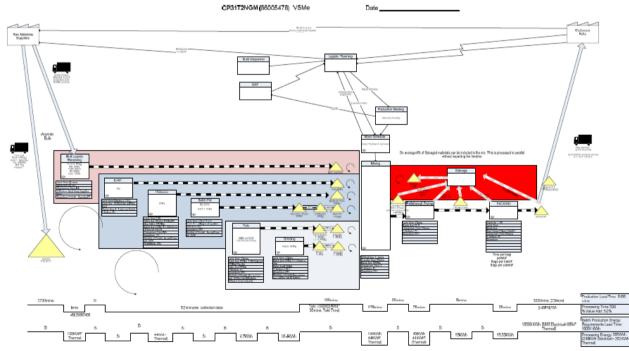






Table 9: Alternative Methodologies – examples of SWG member projects Example projects Astellas HVAC improvement in production plant. Tools used were Affinity Diagram, Structured Brainstorming and DMAIC project. Consensus-building among stakeholders was critical. DoE conducted to ensure no adverse side-effects. Resultant improvements of 230.000kWh electrical and 340.000kWh thermal energy reduction -savings of approx €40.000 per annum. Bulmers Reduction in energy in wastewater treatment plant. Value Stream Mapping (incorporating Energy) (VSMe) and Identification of Waste Energy MUDAe tools used to identify and reduce energy used in the process. Identified Low/no cost improvements calculated to save 186,341kWh p.a. Cadbury VSMe used to identify opportunities for energy reduction. Identified inventory requiring controlled temperature and humidity as a significant energy user. Batch mixing time identified as a bottleneck. Team used Kaizen techniques to reduce Finished Goods inventory by 26% and to reduce Batch Mixing Cycle Time by 12%. Connacht OEE analysis of separators and evaporators in dairy process. Gold The development of OEE uncovered an opportunity to use OEE as an EPI for the EnMS. Savings were realised by reducing variation in separator run-times and CIP operating times, and ensuring increasing availability of evaporator. leading to substantial energy savings. HJ Heinz Reduction in water consumption. Cross-functional team performed DMAIC project to map all water flows in the facility and to determine areas for improvement - 33 improvement opportunities were identified, including temperature and flow-rate adjustments and recovery/reuse of water. Overall reduction of 7% in water usage and 10% in energy consumption for this process. LE0 Energy reduction in generation and use of highly purified water (HPW). Pharma Blended (Energy and Lean/Six Sigma) tools used to form a detailed process map of the generation/distribution and usage of HPW. The mapping identified restrictions in capacity; correction led to capital project avoidance of €100.000. The process also uncovered another project with potential savings of 187,500kWh electrical. Molex Reduction in energy used by compressed air. DMAIC project to identify opportunities for improvement. Savings of €45,000 p.a. achieved. EPIs improved to reflect production variations. Units produced/kWh has demonstrated a 30% improvement since the project was completed. Roadstone VSMe analysis of 'black-top' (tar macadam road surface material). The VSMe diagnosis developed special-investigation opportunities: Reduce the energy requirement in dry-and-heat processes Reduce work-in-progress in the guarry

Reject material to be reworked



New Tool – Energy Management Maturity Model

- Assessment of Maturity of Energy Management Programme
- Leading to roadmap for Energy Management System improvement

Table 8: Energy Management Maturity Model – level descriptions

Level	Characteristics
1. Emerging	Contemplating an <u>EnMS</u> . Might have elements of <u>EnMS</u> deployed. Unstructured or informal approach in place. Very few participating in energy management, with limited or no tools.
2. Defining	Structured system in place. Management aware of energy policy; at least one senior manager has formal responsibility. There is an energy management team in place. Management system reflects requirements of Energy Management Standard.
3. Integrating	Energy management is now <u>mainstream</u> across organisation. Proactive management of significant energy users. Energy considerations span functional interests, with evidence of tangible site benefits.
4. Optimising	Energy managed very effectively, leveraging all functions, processes and infrastructure. Culture of energy management embedded. Evidence of existing practices challenged and some state-of-the-art solutions deployed. Evidence of collaboration with other participants in the value chain or other corporate functions.
5. Innovating	Innovative promotion of energy-management practices. Proactive energy-management culture. External resources leveraged to develop state-of-the-art industry practices and solutions. Advocating energy management to external audiences and forming new energy-management partnerships for innovation and R&D.

Management System Performance

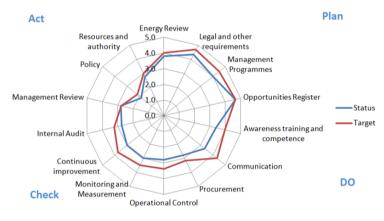
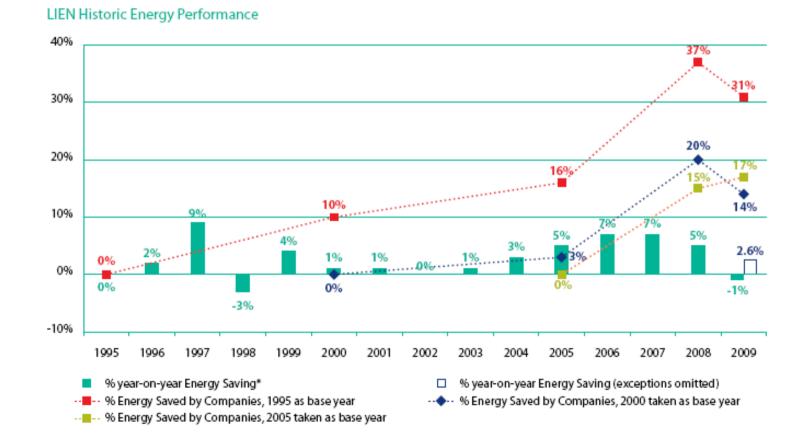


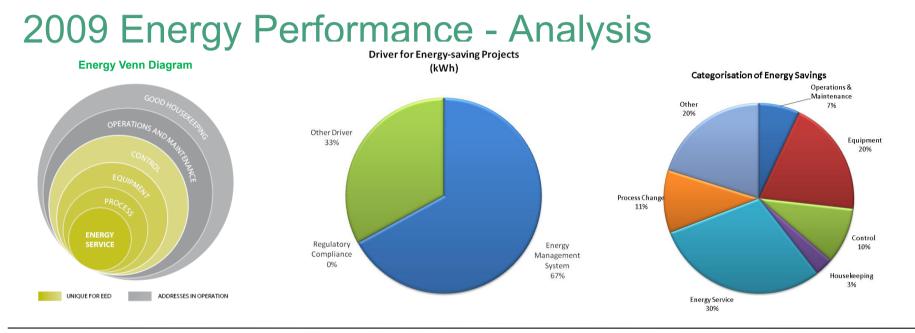
Figure 5: Energy Management Maturity Model - output example



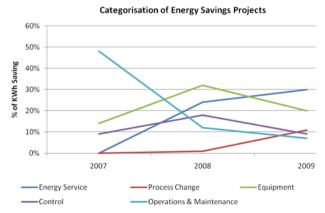
Large Industry Historical Performance







Project Category	2007	% Projects	2008	% Projects2	2009	% Projects3
Energy Service	0%	0%	24%	10%	30%	15%
Process Change	0%	0%	1%	8%	11%	5%
Equipment	14%	30%	32%	20%	20%	20%
Control	9%	15%	18%	22%	9%	21%
Operations & Maintenance	48%	37%	12%	25%	7%	13%
Housekeeping	1%	6%	3%	8%	3%	5%
Other	28%	12%	9%	7%	20%	21%





Discussion

- Energy Management Programmes and Strategies for large energy users will benefit a much wider audience including SME's and public sector. (80:20 Rule)
- Companies that have a long history of energy management are still improving energy performance
- Energy Management Standard with Programme support has accelerated the pace of improvement in recent years
- Special Investigations are critical to feed the improvement process.
- Methods to 'dredge' for new opportunities and initiatives are critical, energy agencies and energy services market has a role
- How can Energy Management Systems mature? will there be a correlation between the maturity and continuous improvement of an Energy Management System and energy performance?



Thank You !

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