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Greening the Philippine Industries with the **ECO**PROFIT Approach

Energy analysis, conservation and management







Greening the Philippine Industries with the **ECO**PROFIT Approach

Just to give you an idea: What can 1 kWh do?



➤ Lift 1 ton of steel 367 m!



➤ Accelerate a car weighing 1 t to 60 km/h (without losses 305 km/h)!

≻ Heat 1000 I water by <u>0,86 K!</u>





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Energy efficiency is not a question of the latest technology!

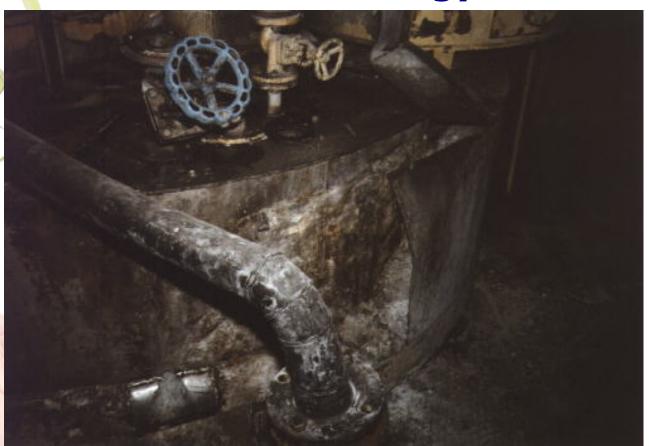






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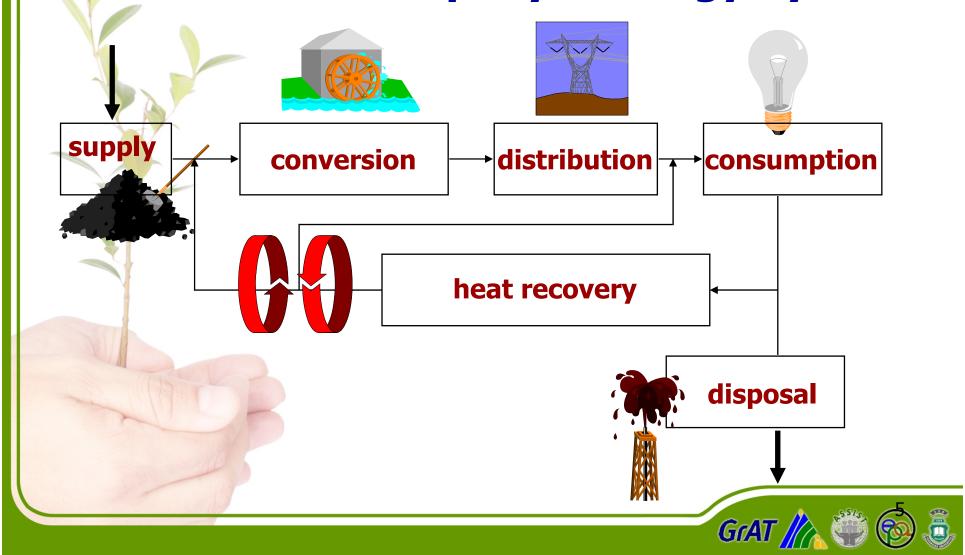






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Structure of a Company's Energy System:





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Special Relevance on Energy Supply

The Renewable Resources

- Documentation of renewable energy sources already used
- Planning for future use of renewable energy sources

The Transport

- Documentation of consumption in the area of traffic caused by
 - > supply
 - > business trips
 - > delivery
 - > workers
- ➤ Identification and definition of potential savings

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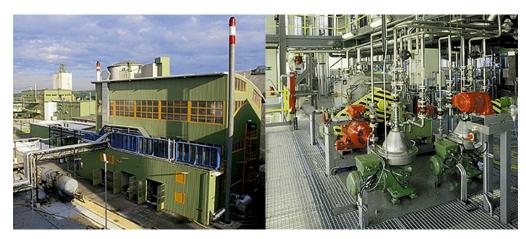
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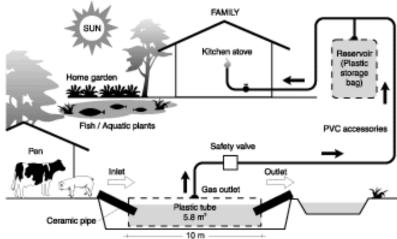
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Change to Regenerative Energy:

- Biofuels
- Biogas
- > Water
- > Wind



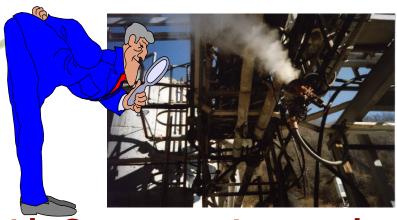






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Energy balancing:



- ➤ Energy cost in German meat processing companies has typically a 2 - 4 % of turnover
- Potential for savings with favorable payback typically is 20 30 %
- Think about this: What is your specific consumption (kWh/100 kg product)?
- > and,... do you know your bills for electric energy and fuels?





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So start with the **Anual Energy Consumption:**

Collection and documentation for all energy carriers

Analysis and interpretation

- > Quantity
- > Cost
- > Reference quantities
- Definition of indicators

- > Distribution of quantities
- Distribution of costs
- > Variation of indicators
- Comparison of indicators with other companies or literature



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Proceed with: Energy analysis of the input:

- **►** Annual consumption
 - **>**consumption
 - >indicators
- monthly consumption
- weekly consumption
- > daily consumption

bills

bills (supplier)

meter (supplier)

meter(supplier)

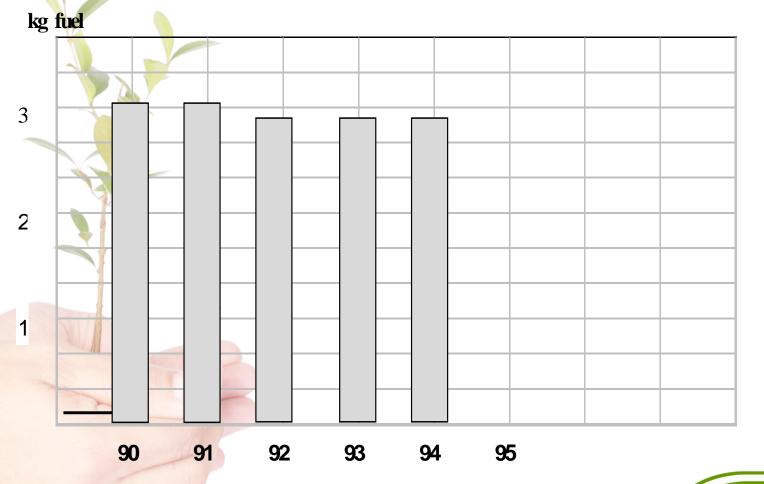




Unit:

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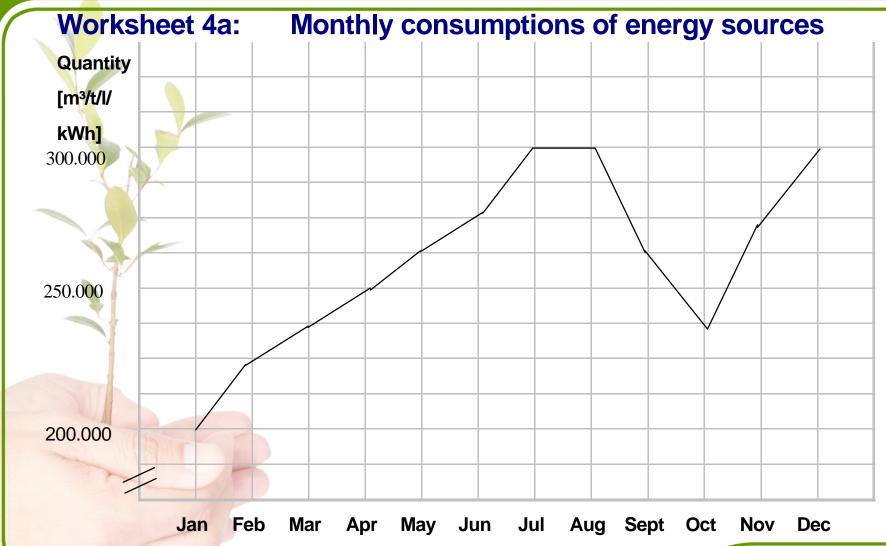
Worksheet 1b: Graphical representation of the yearly consumption







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Proceed with: Documentation of load curves:

Documentation curves for

> a year

> a week

> a day

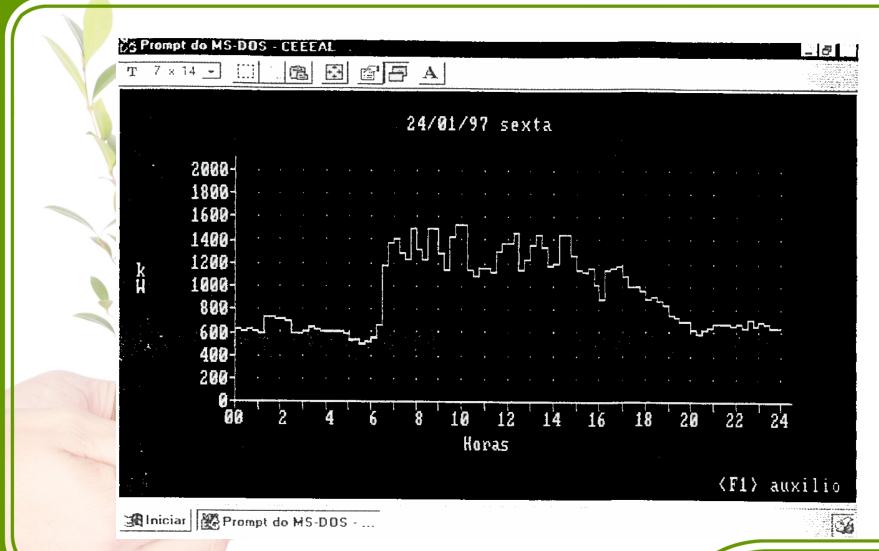
Analysis of load curves

- > winter summer relation
- > combined use of heat and power
- > switched of or decrased load on weekends
- days with high energy demand
- > loads as bottlenecks
- > energy demand after production





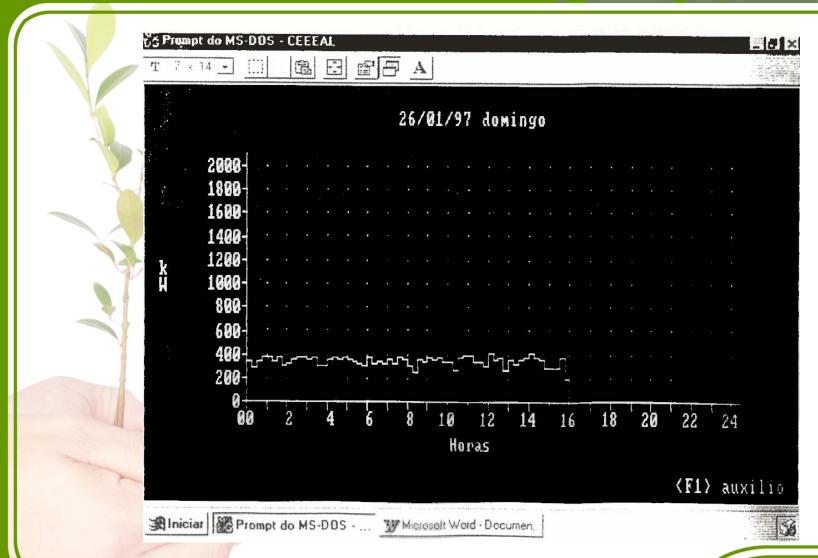
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Think about a Peak load control:

- Single peaks can be responsible for your power costs
- ➤ Apparatus with heat and power storage capacity can be switched off for 3 5 minutes to eliminate simultaneous load





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Proceed with: Documentation of power consuming equipment.

- > Identification and documentation of equipment
- Allocation of consumption (= motivation for investment into power saving measures)
- Recognition of options through the development of microelectronics and new sensors
- Setting of priorities by showing the structure of consumption





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Check your consumers:

Heat:

- > thermostatic valves
- > separate control of plants
- > adequate temperatures
- no internal sources of heat and humidity in cooled areas
- use shades for heat protection
- > frequency controlled fans
- > use heat cascades
- > ...

Electric power:

- avoid part load and use adequate machines
- > adapt power (e. g. fans)
- optimize lights (cleaning, modern lighting, analyse demand)
- clean and maintain (air filter, nozzles, ...)
- compressor location and pressure
- think of peak load management

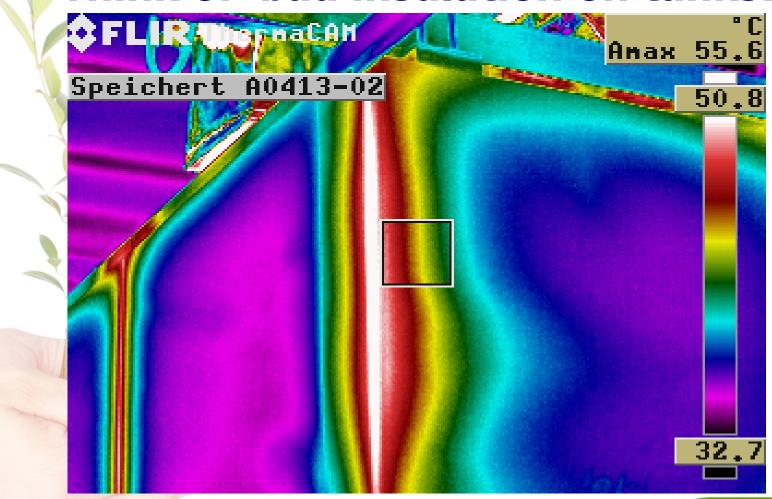






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Think of bad insulation on tanks:



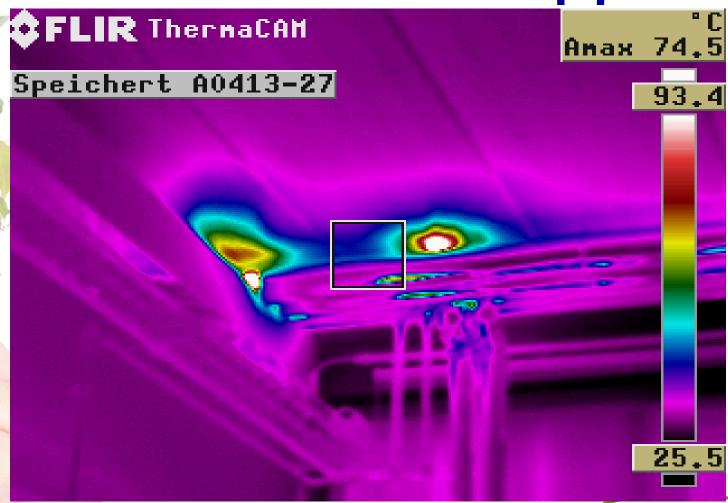






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Think of bad insulation on pipes:





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Overthink your windows and shades:



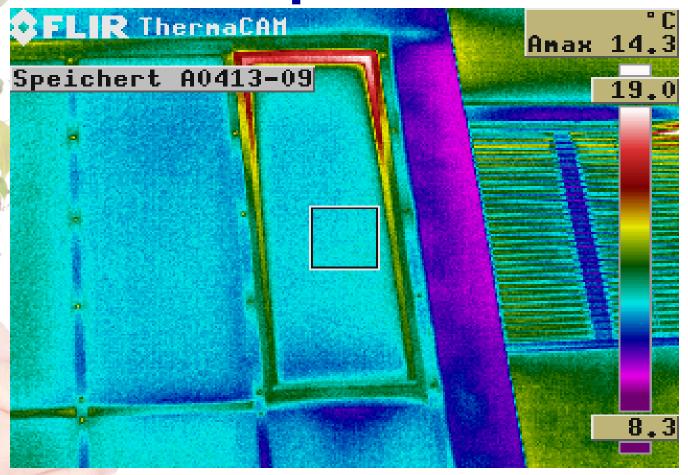






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All time open windows:

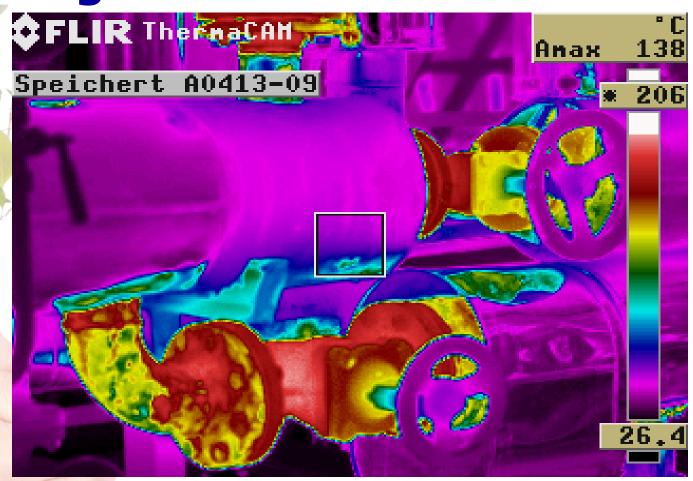






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Investigate bad insulation on valves:

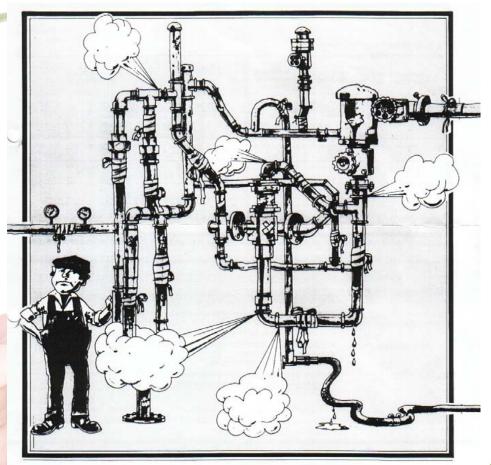




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Think about the problem of compressed air, don't blow your money into the air!







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Air leak costs

(based on 100 PSIG, 8760 hours per year, 0.22 \$/m3)

Diameter of leak [feet]	Cubic feet per minute	Loss per year [US\$]
1/16"	6,5	744,0
1/8"	37,2	2.981,0
1/4"	103,0	11.904,0





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Potentials in a pressurized air system:

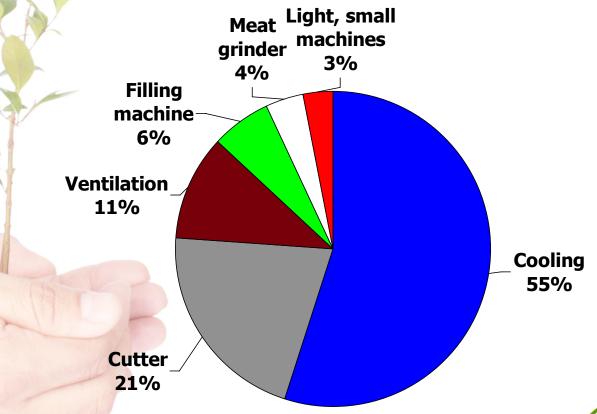
- Switch off compressor and dryer (also the grid)
- Reduce pressure to the minimum necessary level
- > Repair leaks
- >Use cold air on the input side of compressor
- > Proper maintenance and cleaning
- >Use electric tools





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Potentials in Cooling: Typical consumption of energy in a meat processing company - electricity







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Potentials in Refrigeration:

- >Switch off light in cooling chambers
- > Minimize frequency of opening doors
- > Defrost regularly
- >Use curtains
- Control temperature to highest possible level
- >Seal e.g. doors
- >Cleaning and maintenance





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Recover heat of cooling machines:

- >Off-heat at 45°C
- Economical for cooling machines > 10 kW cooling power
- >Approx. 45% of power can be reused as heat
- ➤ Favorable: good integration to existing heating system





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Potentials in Cooling and freezing:

- ➤ Raising the temperature of storage for 1°C results in saving appr. 4 % of the electric energy
- Choose the right storage temperature: Frozen meat at -20 °C, cooling at 0 °C to -4 °C
- Clean the condenser regularly and allow for sufficient and cool air supply
- Use the capacity of the storage rooms, collect goods, switch off unnecessary cooling machines
- Keep storage rooms closed to avoid entrance of humidity and warm air
- Defrost in cooling rooms





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Potentials in Ventilation and air conditioning:

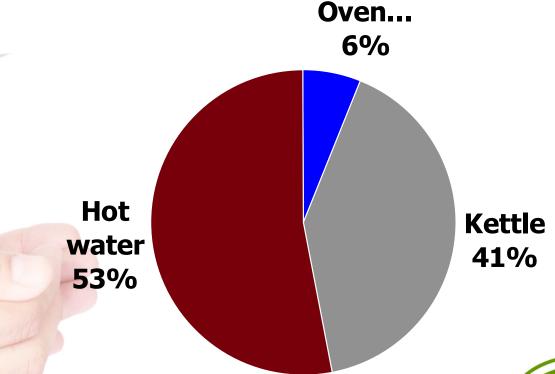
- >Check temperatures
- > Check clothing
- >Switch on equipment only if needed
- > Reduce air flow
- >Increase recycling of air
- >Check sealing
- Minimize demoistening and moistening
- > Check valves and flaps





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Typical consumption of energy in a meat processing company – Heat potentials:







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Potentials in hot water:

- > Reduce temperature
- > Reduce circulation during night, etc.
- >Supply small users decentralized
- > Remove unused taps
- > Check sealing
- >Check insulation





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Potentials in Heating:

- >Check temperature
- Lower temperature (at night, during the weekend)
- > Seal doors and windows
- >Use the storage capacity of the building
- > Check insulation
- > Check boiler, control, burners, regularly
- >Switch off circulation pumps
- > Allow for free convection from radiators





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Potentials in Lights:

- >Switch off bulbs which are not needed
- Use time controlled switches for shop windows and outside illumination
- >Use daylight
- Clean windows regularly
- >Use energy efficient bulbs

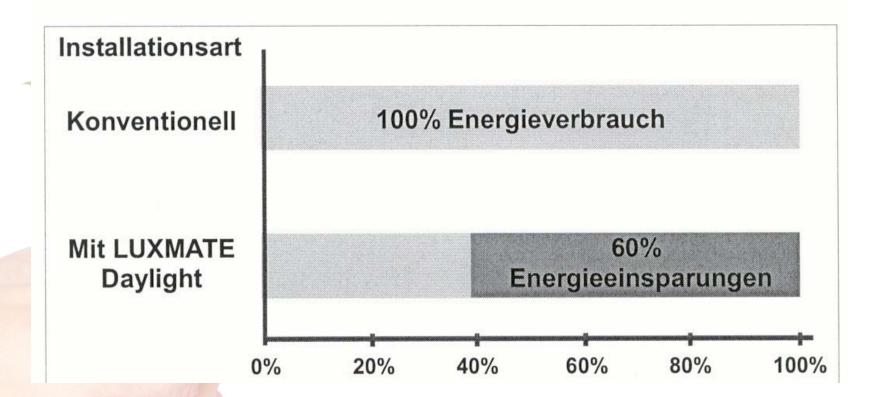






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LUXMATE Daylight - Energieeinsparung

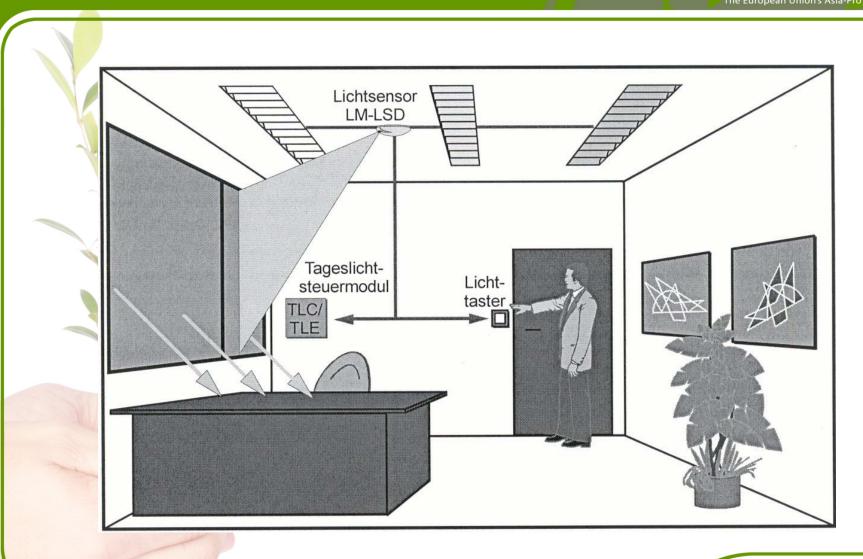








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Potentials in the office:

- >Switch off computers
- >Switch off monitors
- >Switch off printers
- >Joint use of printers
- Use enrgy saving functions (sleeping mode) of copying machines, etc.





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Potentials in the kitchen:

- >Switch off machines which you do not use
- >Use heat storage capacity
- Keep pots etc. closed by lid
- Defreeze in fridge





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Potential for machines in the production lines:

- >Organize production flow
- >Optimize use of machines
- >Switch off machines when not used





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Documentation of power consuming equipment:

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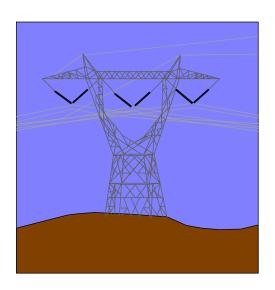




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General Energy savings:

- > reduce heat losses
- reduve distribution losses
- > heat recovery
- > peak load management
- higher electrical effeciency, speed controlled machines
- > change energy carrier
- heat and power co-generation
- turn off / reduce heating and lighting outside of working hours





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Ongoing Energy Management:

>Organization: set up an organizational unit,

clarify responsibilities and financial budget

Analysis and inventory and description **Planning:** of the energy situation

search for energy saving optiond

Control: control of the energy plants,

work out energy indicators

Consulting: energy reports,

internal consulting and market analysis

> Implemenation: implemetation of energy saving options

maintenance of energy plants

