## SAMPLE AUDIT REPORT FORMAT

## Water Audit Report:

## November, 1988

## Major Boston Hospital

 Boston, MassachusettsBoston, Massachusetts

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Prepared By:
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Water Audit Report
Major Boston Hospital
Boston, Massachusetts

## SUMMARY

This building consumed 33 million gallons of water in fy' 88 at a cost of $\$ 110,000$. Sixty-four percent of that water is used for cooling compressors. Another four percent cools steam condensate before disposal. Processes (x-ray developers, kitchen, CSR and labs) use fifteen percent. Thirteen percent is used for sanitary and general cleaning.

The following table summarizes the measures we found to be cost effective. They represent water savings of 24 million gallons per year, nearly three ciarters of present consumption.

We recommend that the Hospital implement all of these measures.

## Water Conservation Measure

Control Compressor Cooling Flow
Use Chilled Water for Compressors Use Chilled Water for One Koldwave Control X-O-Mat Elow Eliminate Condensate Cooling

## Cost

$\$ 4,000$
18,000
10,500
14,000
1,000
$\$ 47,500$

Savings
\$ 28,700
21,500
11,000
4,400
14,900
$\$ 80,500$

Payback
.2 yrs
.8 yrs
.9 yrs
3.2 yrs
.1 yrs

## WATER UTILIZATION

## Water Cost

Nater is purchased from the Boston Water and Sewer Commission through a meter common to several buildings on the campus. Applicable parts of the rate schedule, effective April l, 1988, are:

|  | \$/mCF | \$/MCF | \$/MCF | \$/Mgal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MCE/Day | Water | Sewer | Total | Total |
| 0-19 | 12.23 | 11.93 | 24.16 | 3.23 |
| 2J-39 | 12.25 | 12.08 | 24.33 | 3.25 |

Use data indicates that from September, 1987 through August, 1988 , 31.4 million gallons of water were purchased. Appendix A summarizes the 21 months of readings. That data is erratic and probably incorrect for the first year; it appears more consistent from September, 1987 on, but remains suspect since there is no basis for the winter peak water use indicated.

The total cost for water for the íast year, according to available data, was $\$ 104,600$ using an average cost of $\$ 25 / \mathrm{MCF}$. Based on the current effective BW\&SC rate, it would have been $\$ 101,800$. projected cost for Fy'88 is $\$ 106,300$.

## Sanitary

All toilets are fitted with sloan standard flushometers. There are 175 toilets, 145 lavatories, 64 shower/tubs, 12 bedpan sterilizers and 17 janitor's sinks.

The daily average population is roughly 600 people weekdays and 400 people on weekends, or 200,000 people-days per year. Using an average of 21 gallons per person-day ( 3 flushes at 5 gal/flush, 3 shower/baths at 15 gal/use, 1 washup at $l$ gal/use), sanitary use amounts to 12,600 gallons/weekday or 4.2 million gal/yr.

## Kitchen

Hours of operation are 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily. Approximately 4,000 meals per weekday and 2,500 meals per weekend day are prepared and served in these facilities. Water using equipment includes:

| No. | Device | Use Characteristics | Gal/Weekday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Steam Tables | 2 fills/day x 20 gal/fill | 100 |
| 2 | Dishwasher | Champion 64KB; BetterBuilt | 2,200 |
|  |  | 3/4" service, 3 gpm max |  |
| 1 | Pot Scrubber | cont for 50\%; 3/4nsvc, 3 gpm | 1,000 |
| 1 | Scullery | cont for 50\%; $l^{\prime \prime}$ sve, 5 gpm | 2,000 |
| 12 | Steam Kettles | 40 gal/Eill; 25 fills/day | 1,000 |

This inventory implies about $1-1 / 2$ gallons of water are used per meal. Annual use is 2.0 million gallons.

Lab/Glass Washing
The fourth floor has one Betterbuilt 2000 glass washer and (14) double width utility sinks. The sinks use 4 gpm when the faucet is fully open, but they are rarely used. The glass washer consumes between 30 and 40 gallons per cycle; each step (a detergent wash and three rinses) uses 8 to 10 gallons. water from the final tap water rinse is recycled back to a pre-rinse. There are four cycles per day. Lab use is about 140 gallons/day.

## Autoclaves

Water is used to cool steam condensate as it drains. There are six autoclaves in the OR suite which use at least .5 gpm whenever the jacket is being heated. They are "on" $14 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{day}$, 6 days/wk. There are three in CSR which use 1 gpm in the same way: operations there are $10 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{day}, 6$ days/wk. Usage for the nine autoclaves is 4,300 gallons/workday, or 1.3 million gallons/year.

## - Antral Sterile Supply/Washing

CSR has six utility sinks used in batch washing, a Castle cage washer (also a batch operation) and a pasteurmatic instrument washer rated at 30 gal/fill. The washers are used intermittently during the day shift and occasionally during the evening shift. There are six Pasteurmatic cycles of four fills each per day, two Castle cycles of 3 fills per cycle and 36 gal/fill. Utility sink use is six fills per day at 10 gal/fill.

Estimated CSR use, exclusive of autoclave cooling, is 1,300 gallons/workday or .4 million gallons/year.

Water Cosled Compressors
Medical air, medical vacuum, $A C$ and refrigeration compressors in the sub-i $a s e m e n t$ are water cooled and/or sealed. (Refer to the discussion on pages 8 and 11 for details on this equipment.) Daily use for the (19) compressors is 57,000 gal/day or 2: million gallons/year -- nearly two-thirds of all use in this building.

## Radiology/X-O-Mats

There are eight $x$-ray developing machines (X-O-Mats). The three in the $E R$ are in use for an average of $16 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{day}$, the one in the $O R$ runs about 6 hrs/day, six days/wk and the four in Radiology run 11 hours/day, 5 days/wk. Each have a water bath with a constant flow of tempered water of approximately 1.5 gpm when the unit is on. When off or in standby, an automatic valve stops flow. Daily use is $8,600 \mathrm{gal} / \mathrm{day}$ for the eight machines. Annual use is 2.7 million gallons.

## WATER CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES

## EQUIPMENT COOLING

During our survey, the following yses were found and the flows estimated:


The 33 gpm accounts for 17 million gal/year. At $\$ 3.23 / \mathrm{Mgal}$, cooling for the equipment listed above costs $\$ 57,700 / y e a r$.

## Recommendation

Add temperature control valves (Penn regulator, for example) to the compressor cooling water discharge lines and set them at $80^{\circ}$. The refrigeration compressors already have them. The net flow will be reduced to an average of 16 gpm .
$\$ 500 / v a l v e$ set will cover all costs so the eight valves can be installed for $\$ 4,000$.

Circulating pumps and controls in the sub-basement will distribute chilled water from the return main to the compressors and back to the return main a few feet downstream. A small bypass will ensure uninterrupted flow to protect the pumps. City water connections are maintained as backup.

## Total cooling loop costs are:

General Conditions ..... $\$ 2,000$
Pad ..... 400
Water pipe ..... 8.400
Electric Service ..... 1,200
Isolation Valves ..... 800
Duplex pump controller ..... 1,000
(2) 1 hp Pump (24 gpm at $40^{\prime}$ ) ..... 1,000
$\$ 14,800$
Engineering ..... 1,800
Contingency, 10\% ..... 1,400
$\$ 18,000$
Savings
The six temperature controllers will save 17 gpm worth $\$ 29,700 / Y e a r$,but valve maintenance will be increased about $\$ 1,000 / Y e a r$. . Netsavings will be $\$ 28,700$. Simple payback on the control valves isabout two months.

The chilled water cooling loop will eliminate the remaining 16 gpm of compressor cooling flow worth $\$ 28,000 /$ year. The net annual savings due to the closed loop cooling will be approximately $\$ 21,500$ due to increased maintenance expense. Simple payback is lo months.

Two Koldwave units in Radiology consume about 600 gallons per day at an annual cost of about $\$ 700$. A third Koldwave unit cools the transformer room in the sub-basement. This unit runs with uncontrolled flow at about 7 gpm at 700 LWT; it uses about 10,000 gal/day at an annual cost of $\$ 12,000$.

## Recommendation

Install a $3 / 4^{n}$ secondary line from the chilled water supply to the Koldwave and regulate flow with penn control valve to maintain a discharge temperature of approximately 750. The city water connection may be maintained as a backup.

The chilled water connection is $200^{\circ}$ from the sub-basement Koldwave. Project cost will be $\$ 10,500$. If the compressor cooling loop is implemented, combining this loop into that one will save installation cost.

Savings
Since virtually all the city water will be conserved, net annual savings will be about $\$ 11,000$. Simple payback will occur in 11 months.

Constant water flow of approximately 1.5 gpm when the unit is on is necessary to remove chemicals and heat. Add a temperature control valve to maintain bath temperature when the unit is idiing and be Eully opened when developing commences.

## Recommendation

Seven Penn regulators at $\$ 500$ each plus a set of controls at $\$ 1,000$ each would cost $\$ 11,000$. Engineering and miscellaneous cost would bring the total to not more than $\$ 14,000$.

## Savincs

Assuming half the flow during "on" hours will be conserved with no adverse effect on $X-O$-Mat operation or productivity, water savings will be 4,000 gal/day or 1.5 million gallons per year. At $\$ 3.23 / \mathrm{Mgal}$, net annual savings will be $\$ 4,400$. Simple payback period is 3.2 years.

## CONDENSATE COOLING

There is little reason to continue cooling this condensate. Some investigation will be required, including discussion with AMSCO and verification of drain materials.

## Recommendation

Shut off condensate cooling water to sterilizers. The investigation will cost less than $\$ 1,000$.

Savings
Stopping cooling at the point of use will save all of that and $\$ 14,900$ annually. Payback is almost immediate.

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MON YR DYS
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|  |  |  | (MCP) | (Mgal) | (MGD) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DBC | -- | 30 | 390.13 | 2918 | 97 |
| JAN | 87 | 30 | -82.50 | -617 | -21 |
| FEB |  | 30 | 830.67 | 6213 | 207 |
| MAR |  | 30 | 11.36 | 85 | 3 |
| APR |  | 30 | 11.28 | 84 | 3 |
| MAY |  | 30 | 13.51 | 101 | 3 |
| JUN |  | 30 | 1.97 | 15 | 0 |
| JUL |  | 30 | 5.49 | 41 | 1 |
| AUG |  | 30 | 1.44 | 11 | 0 |
| SEP |  | 30 | 229.76 | 1719 | 57 |
| OCT |  | 30 | 172.32 | 1289 | 43 |
| NOV |  | 36 | 671.40 | 5022 | 140 |
| DEC |  | 31 | 570.49 | 4267 | 138 |
| JAN | 88 | 31 | 543.66 | 4067 | 131 |
| FEB |  | 29 | 508.59 | 3804 | 131 |
| MAR |  | 31 | 370.91 | 2774 | 89 |
| APR |  | 30 | 358.95 | 2685 | 89 |
| MAY |  | 29 | 298.60 | 2234 | 77 |
| JUN |  | 27 | 34.57 | 259 | 10 |
| JUL |  | 31 | 290.94 | 2176 | 70 |
| AUG |  | 31 | 143.83 | 1076 | 35 |
| SEP |  |  |  |  |  |
| FY88 |  | 336 |  | 29653 | 88 |
| GSE |  |  | 311015 | .10 |  |


| DEVICE | NUMBER | RATE | UTIL |  | MGD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X-O-MATS | 8 | 1.5 |  |  | 8.6 |
| STM TBLS | 3 |  |  |  | . 1 |
| DISHWASHING | 2 | 3 |  |  | 2.2 |
| STM KETTLES | 12 |  |  |  | 1 |
| AIR/VAC COMPR | 8 |  |  |  | 37.4 |
| REFR COMPR | 8 |  |  |  | 10 |
| A/C | 3 |  |  |  | 10.6 |
| AUTOCLAVES | 9 |  |  |  | 4.3 |
| SINKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| SCULLERY | 1 | 5 |  |  | 2 |
| POT SCRUB | 1 | 3 |  |  | 1 |
| UTILITY | 32 | 6 |  |  | . 3 |
| JANITOR | 17 | 5 | 3 |  | . 3 |
| LAB | 133 | 4 |  |  | . 1 |
| LAVATORY | 145 | 1 | 3 |  | . 4 |
| CAGE WASHER | 2 |  | 6 |  | 1.3 |
| CART HASHER | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| BP STERIL | 12 | 8 | 4 | per day | . 4 |
| SHWR/TUB RM | 64 | 15 | 2.5 | $\cdots$ | 2.4 |
| FLUSHOMETER | 175 | 5 | 10.3 | " ${ }^{\circ}$ | 9.0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  | 91 |

