

Hot Water Temperature Maintenance Efficiency Opportunities

Carmen Cejudo and Alex Davila, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Nic Baker, FEMP Water Program Manager



FEMP's Water Management Program

- **FEMP aims to train energy managers to be water managers by providing them tools and resources to develop a comprehensive water management program.**
- **FEMP strives to help agencies establish priorities based on a thorough evaluation of current water consumption, efficiency measures, and alternative water opportunities.**
- **FEMP will continue to evolve and expand its water programming and services, including the development of new maps and tools, to meet the new Administration priorities around efficient water management, climate adaptation, and net zero design.**

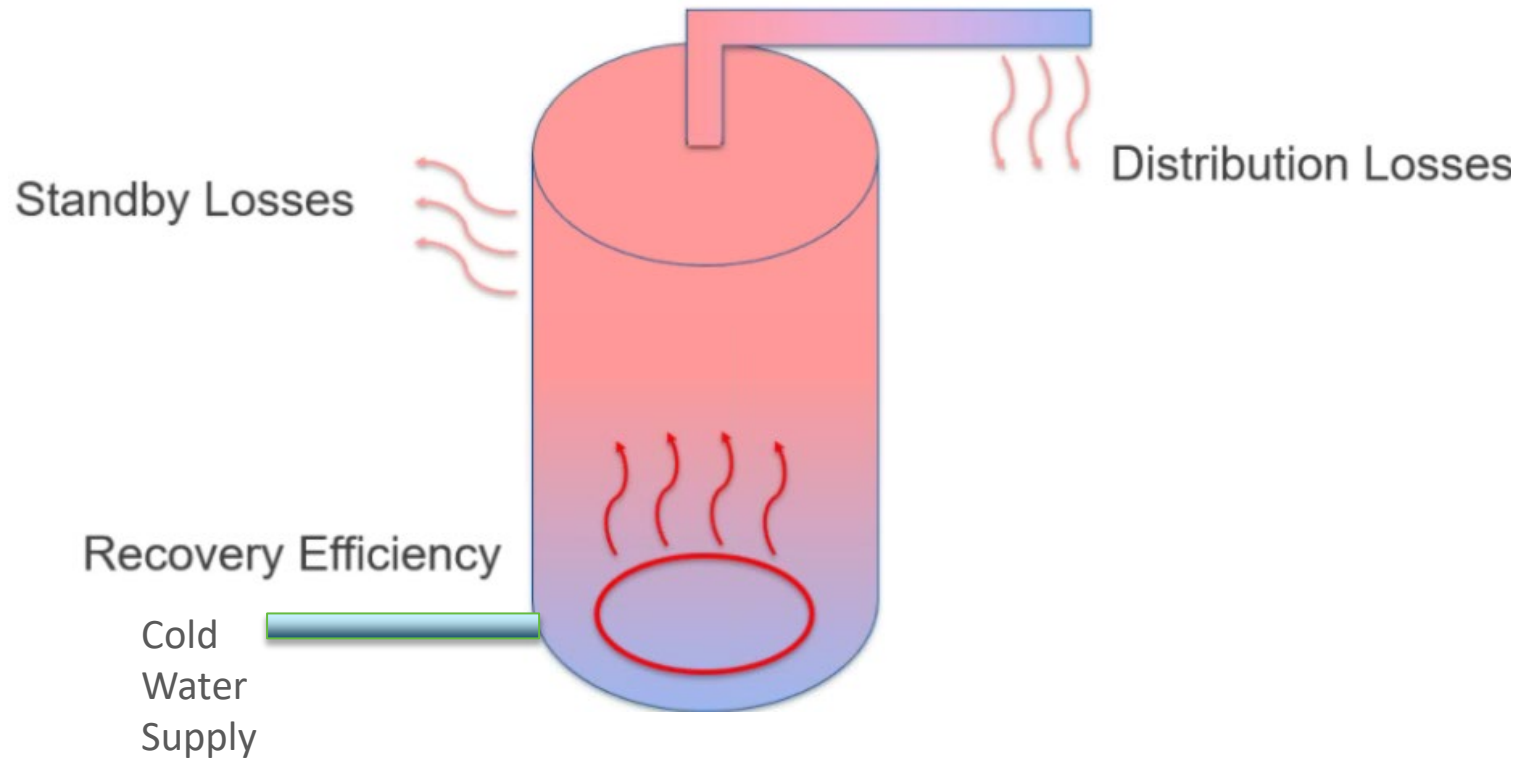
Hot Water Temperature Maintenance (HWTM)

What is HWTM?

System of pipes, valves, and pumps to maintain Hot Water at fixtures

What is the GOAL of HWTM?

Provide reliable Hot Water with minimal wait time, saving both water & energy



NOTE: This briefing focuses on HWTM systems, not domestic hot water (DHW) generation systems, which are the primary source of heating incoming cold water supply.

Hot Water Temperature Maintenance (HWTM)

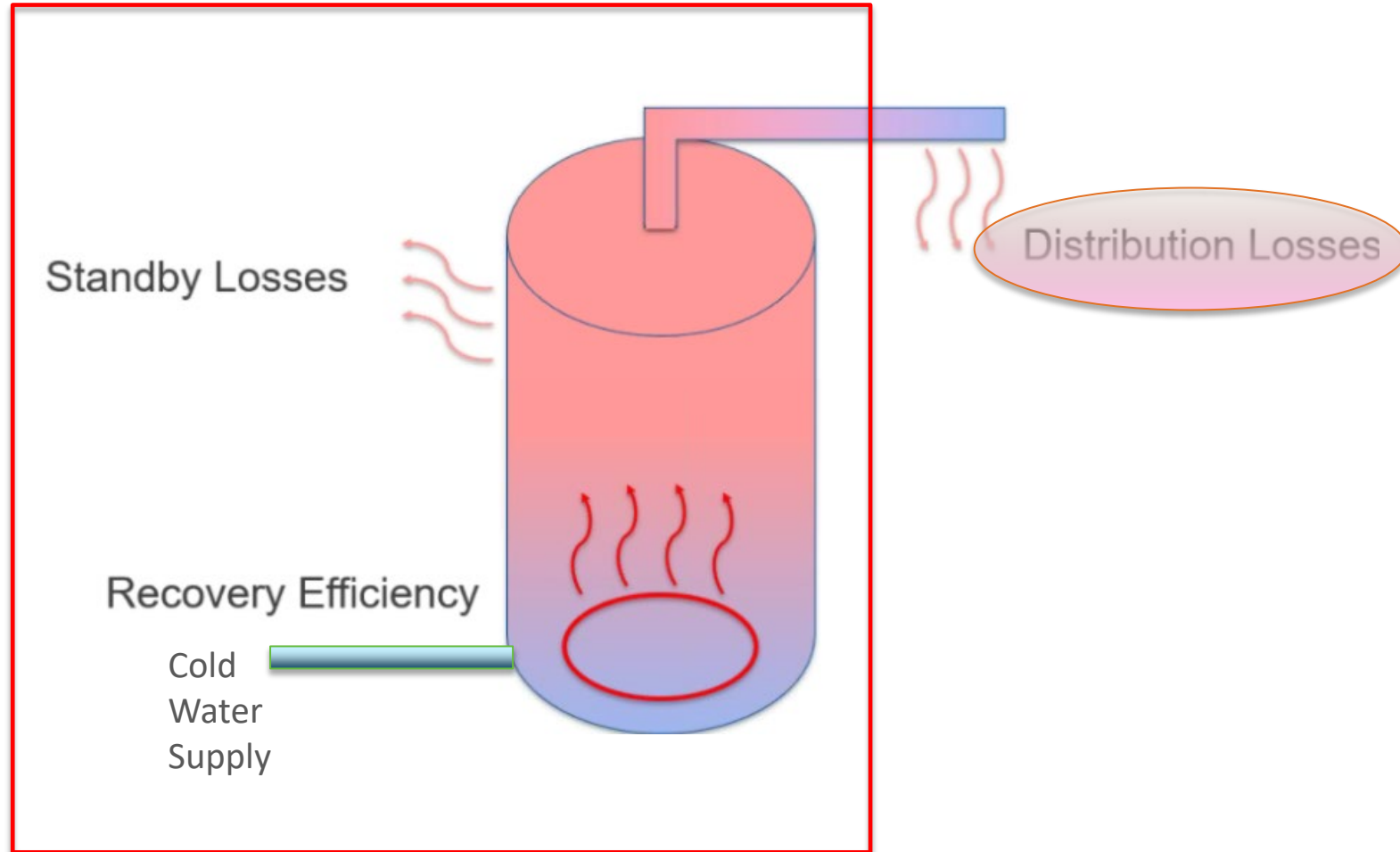
What is HWTM?

System of pipes, valves, and pumps to maintain Hot Water at fixtures

What is the GOAL of HWTM?

Provide reliable Hot Water with minimal wait time, saving both water & energy

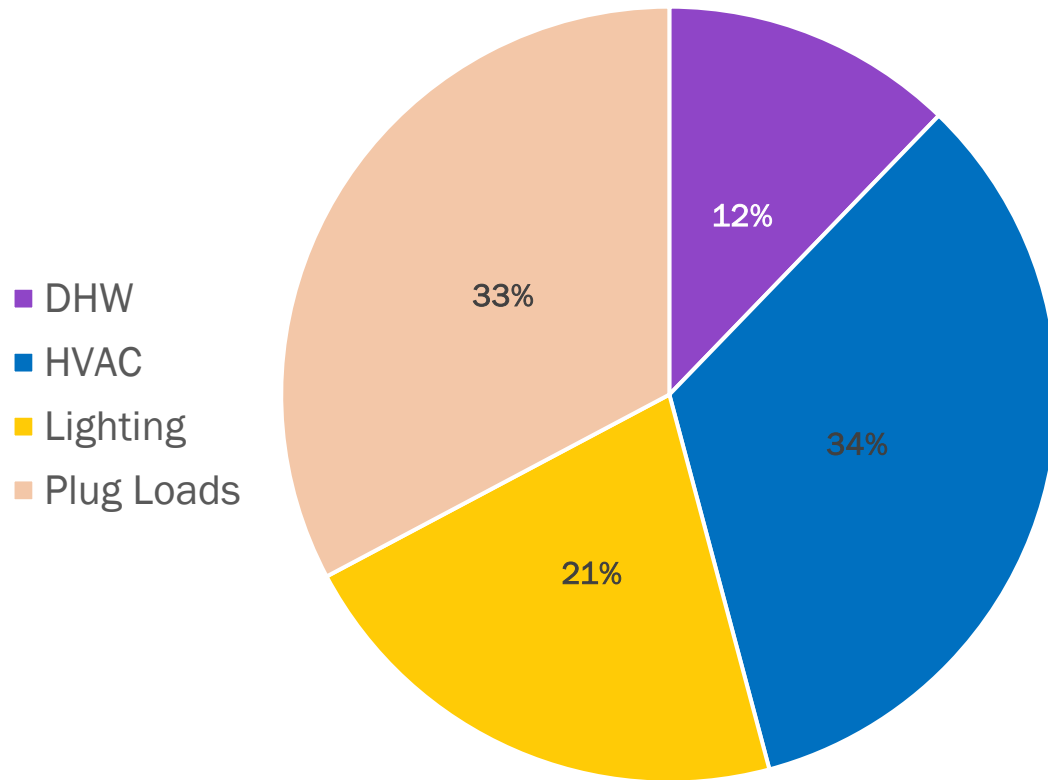
NOTE: This briefing focuses on HWTM systems, not domestic hot water (DHW) generation systems, which are the primary source of heating incoming cold water supply.



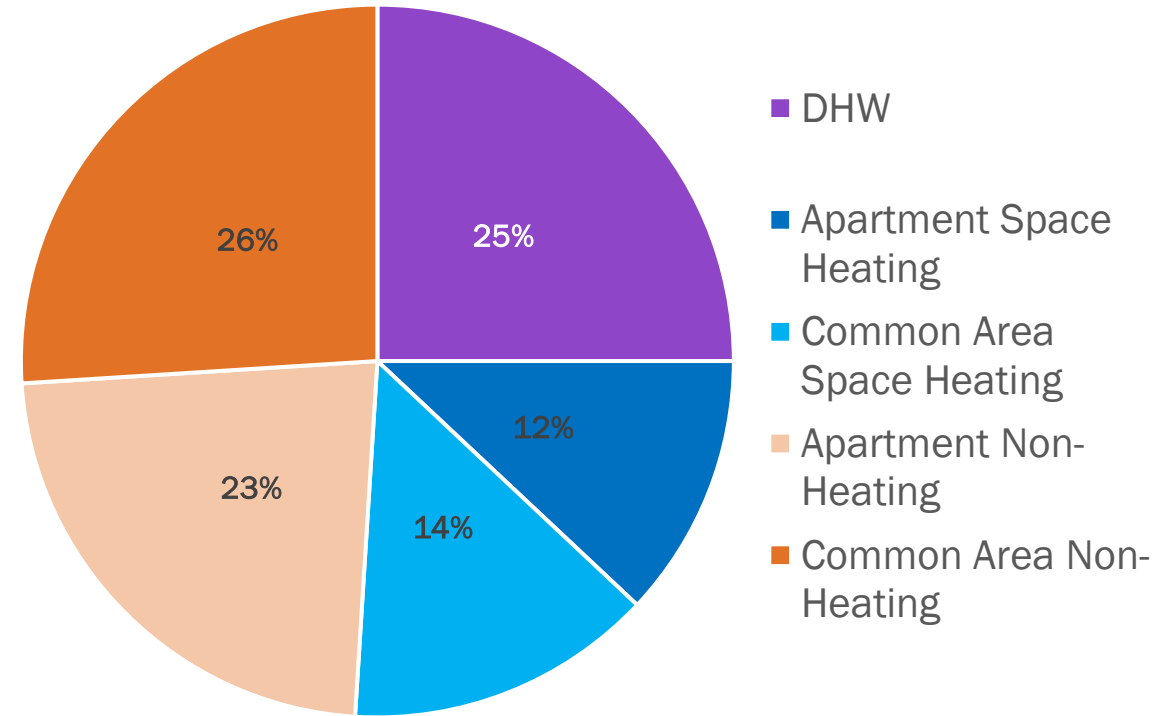
DHW Generation

Domestic Hot Water (DHW) Energy Use

Small Office

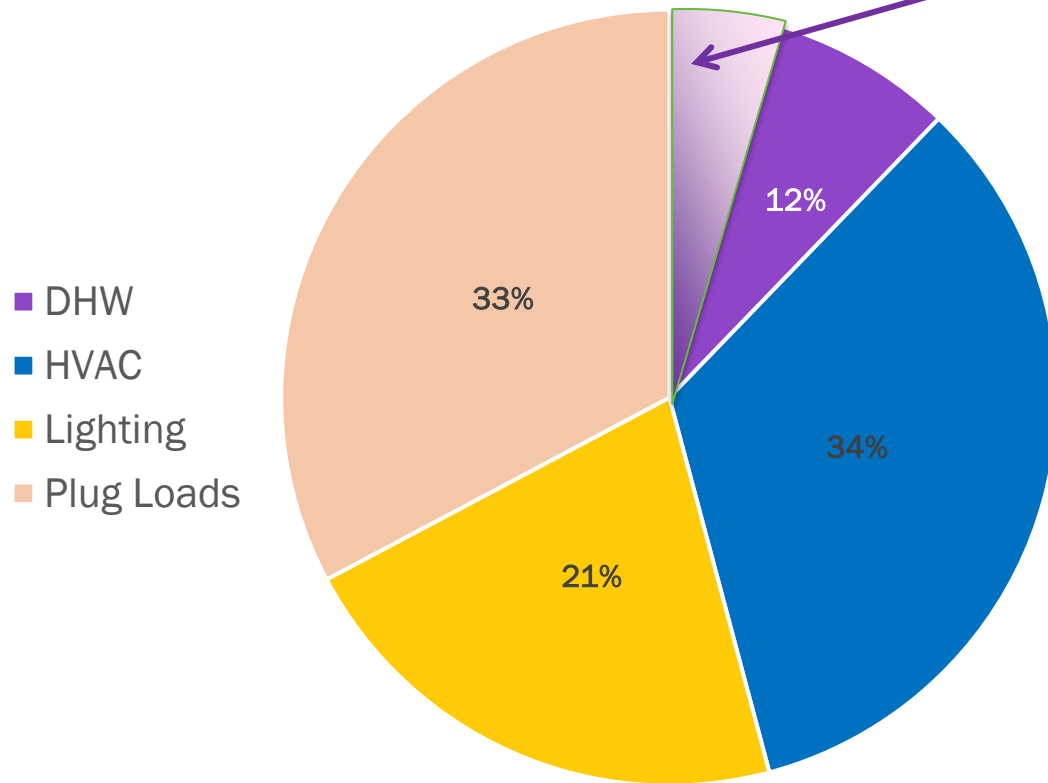


Midrise Multifamily

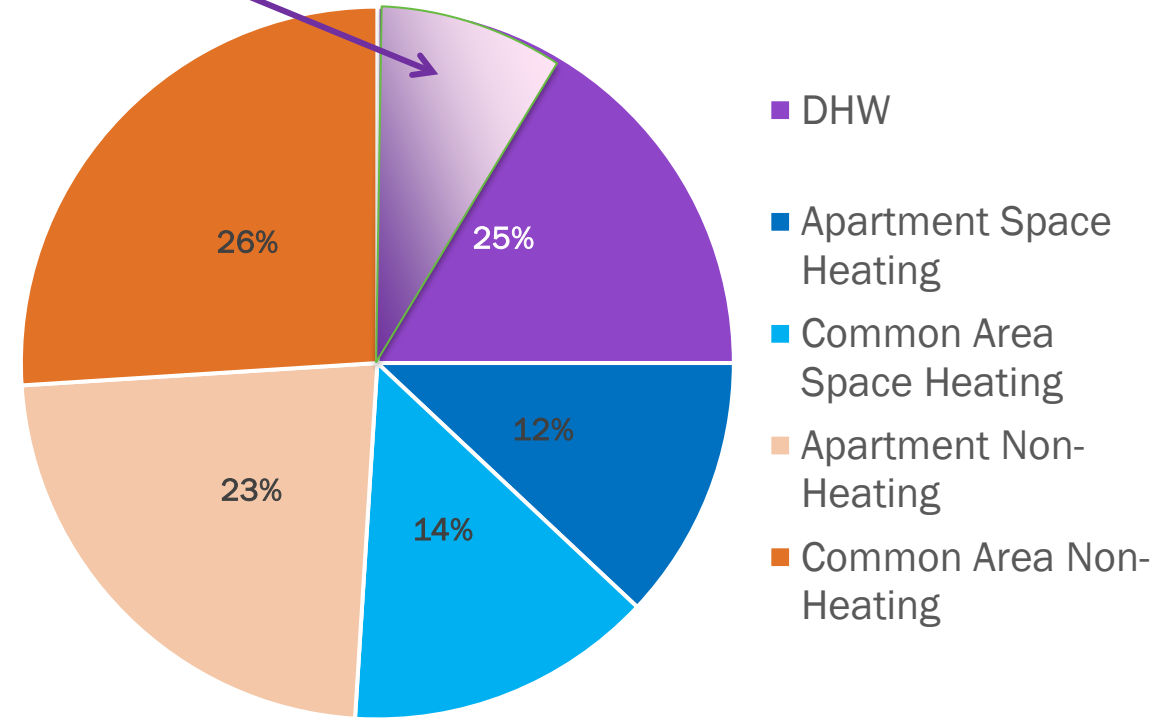


Domestic Hot Water (DHW) Energy Use

Small Office

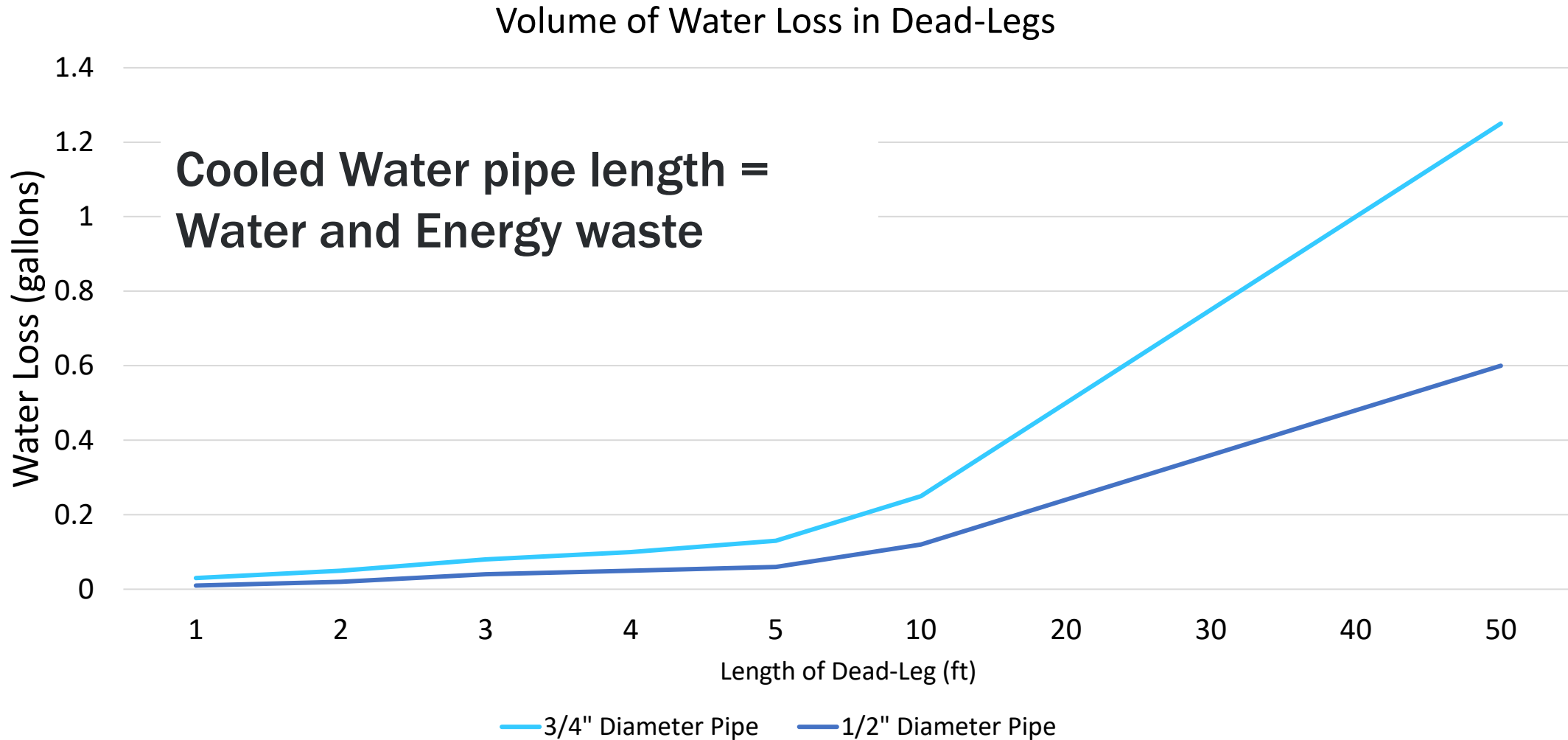


Midrise Multifamily



HWTM

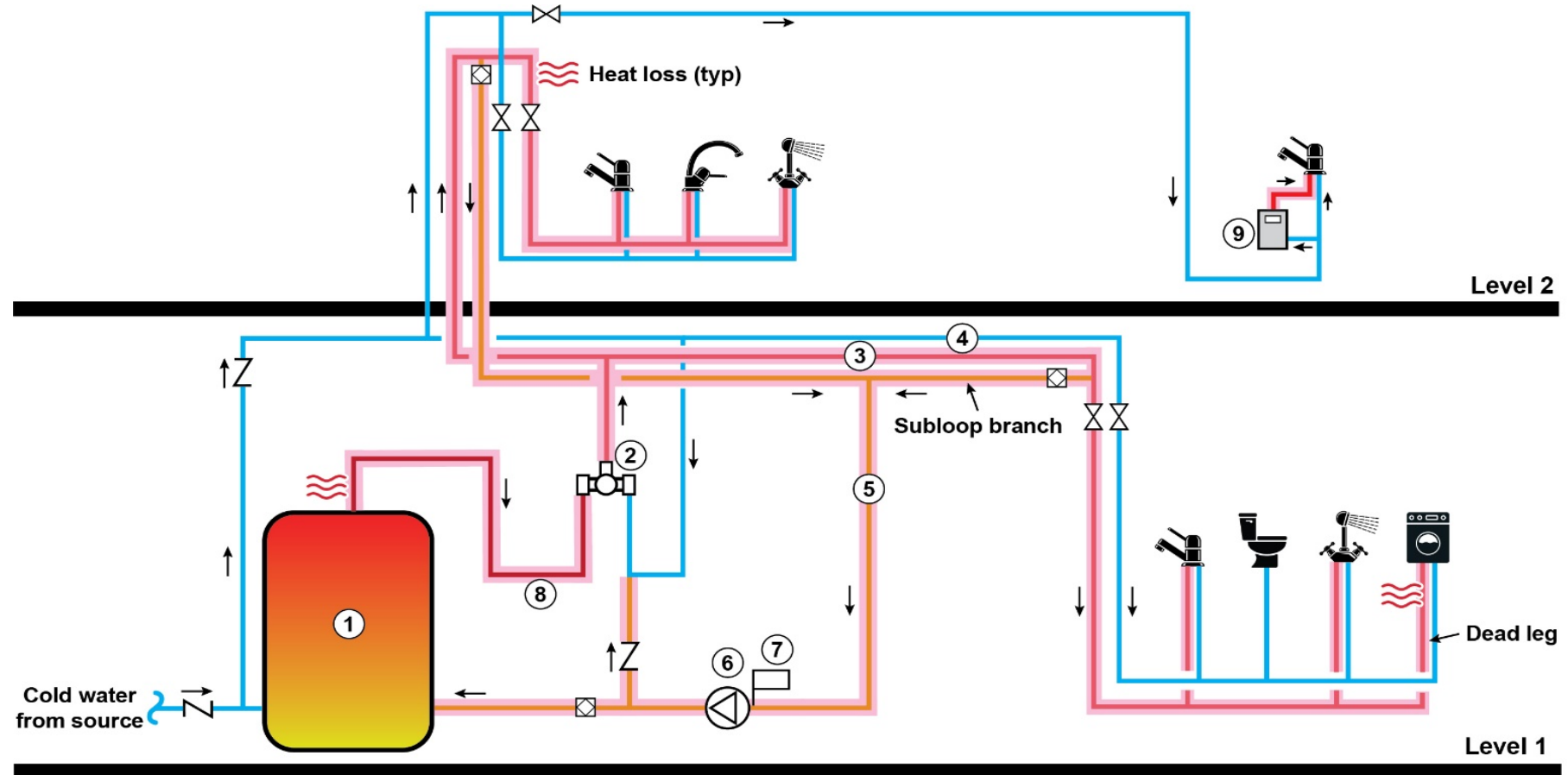
Why good design matters!



Dead-leg is the length of pipe from the DHW to the end-use.

Traditional Hot Water Recirculation System (HWR)

- Supply and Hot Water Return Loop
- Balancing Valves
- Pumps



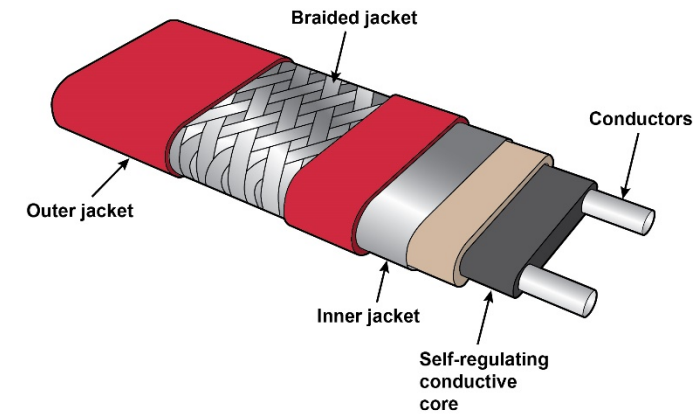
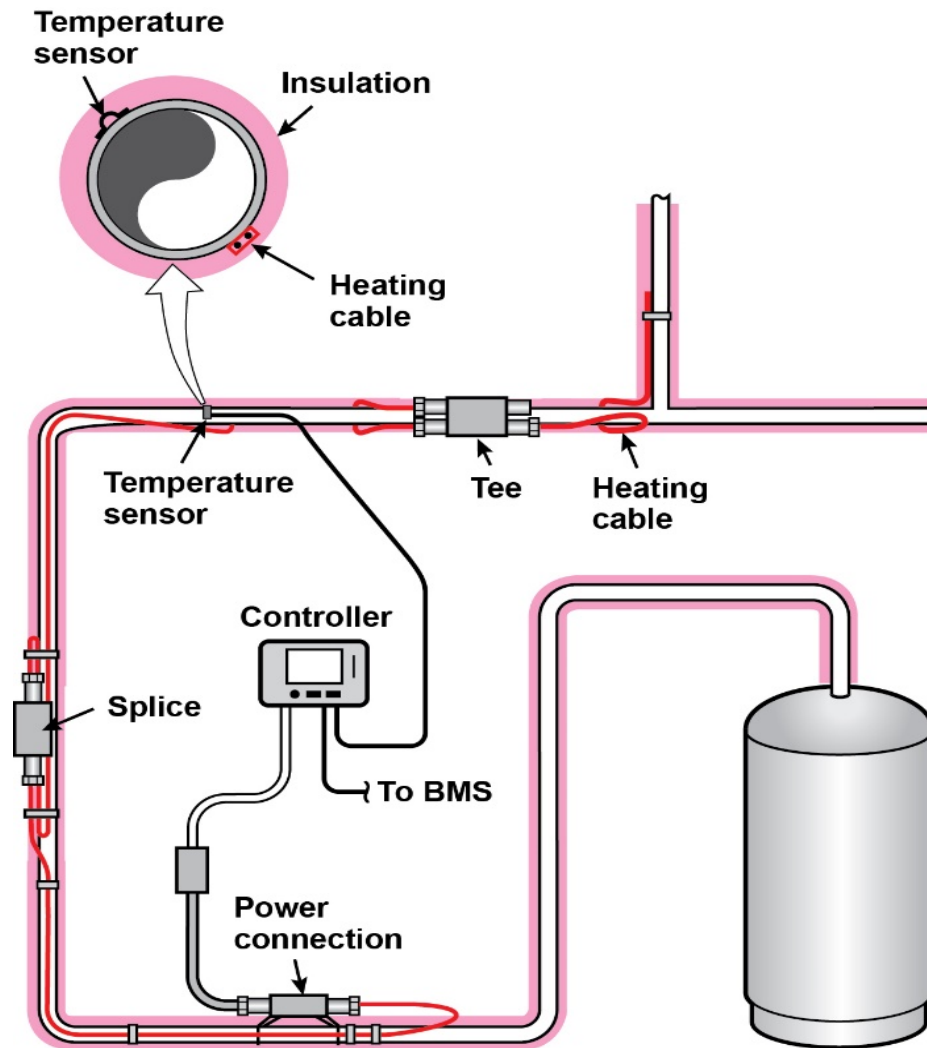
1. DHW equipment, and storage
2. Master mixing valve
3. Insulated hot water main
4. Cold water main (insulation per code)
5. Insulated return loop main

6. Circulation pump
7. Aquastat
8. Heat trap
9. Cold water branch to POU water heater at remote fixture

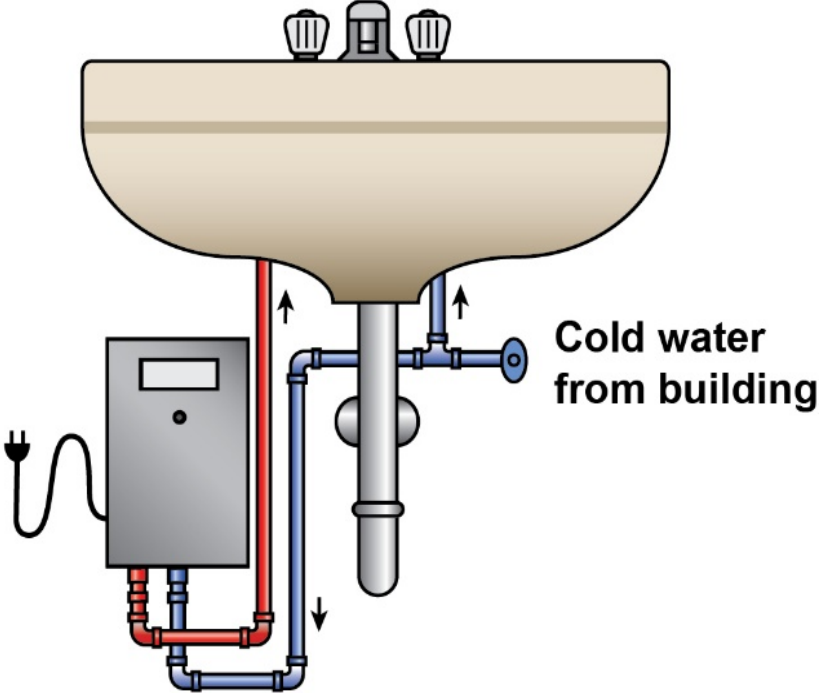
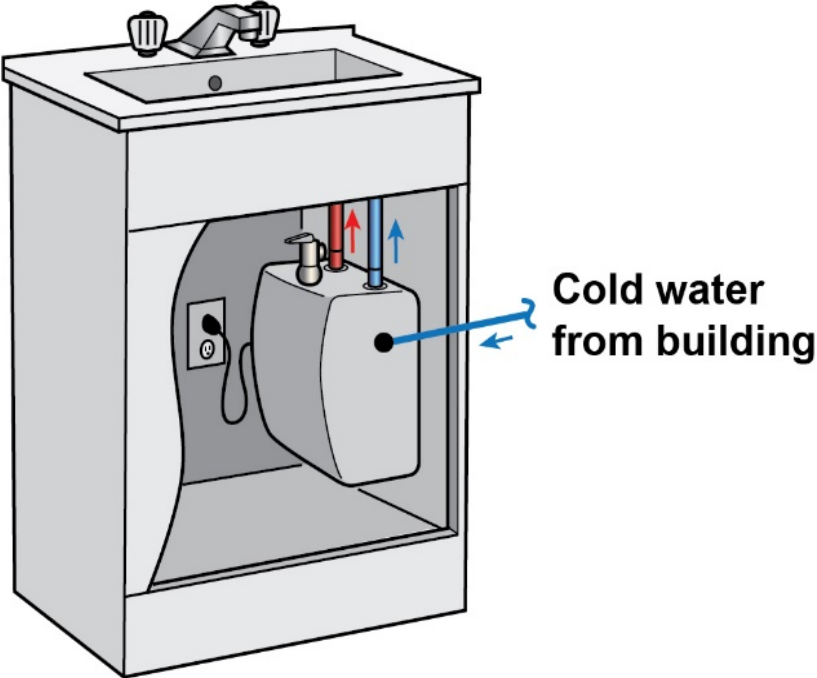
- Cold water (~40 °F - 75 °F)
- Stored hot water (140 °F - 180 °F)
- Delivered hot water (120 °F - 125 °F)
- Recirculated hot water (~115 °F)

- ⊠ Balancing valve
- Z Check valve
- X Isolation valve

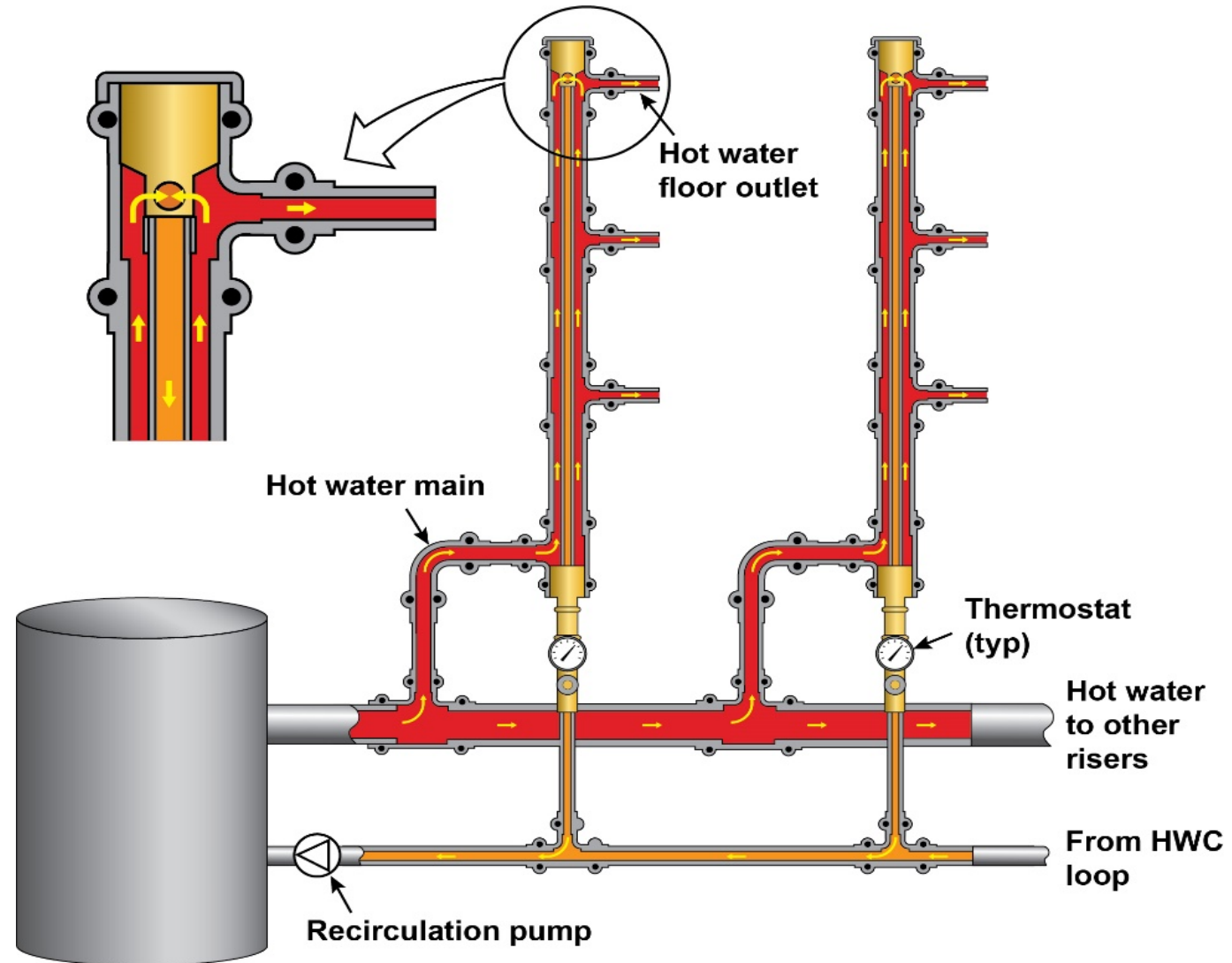
Alternative HWTM Systems – Self-Regulating Heat Trace



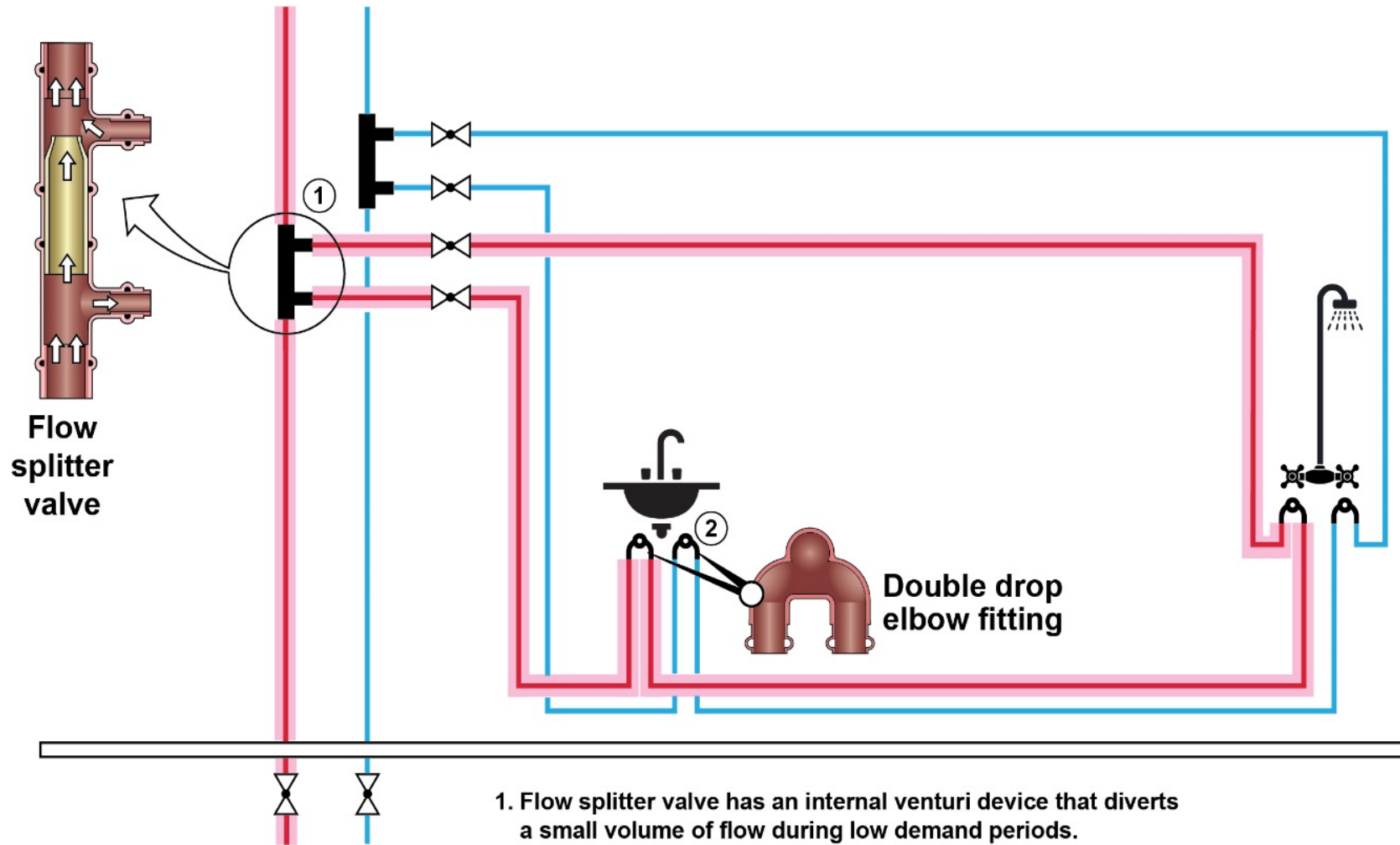
Alternative HWTM Systems – Point-of-Use



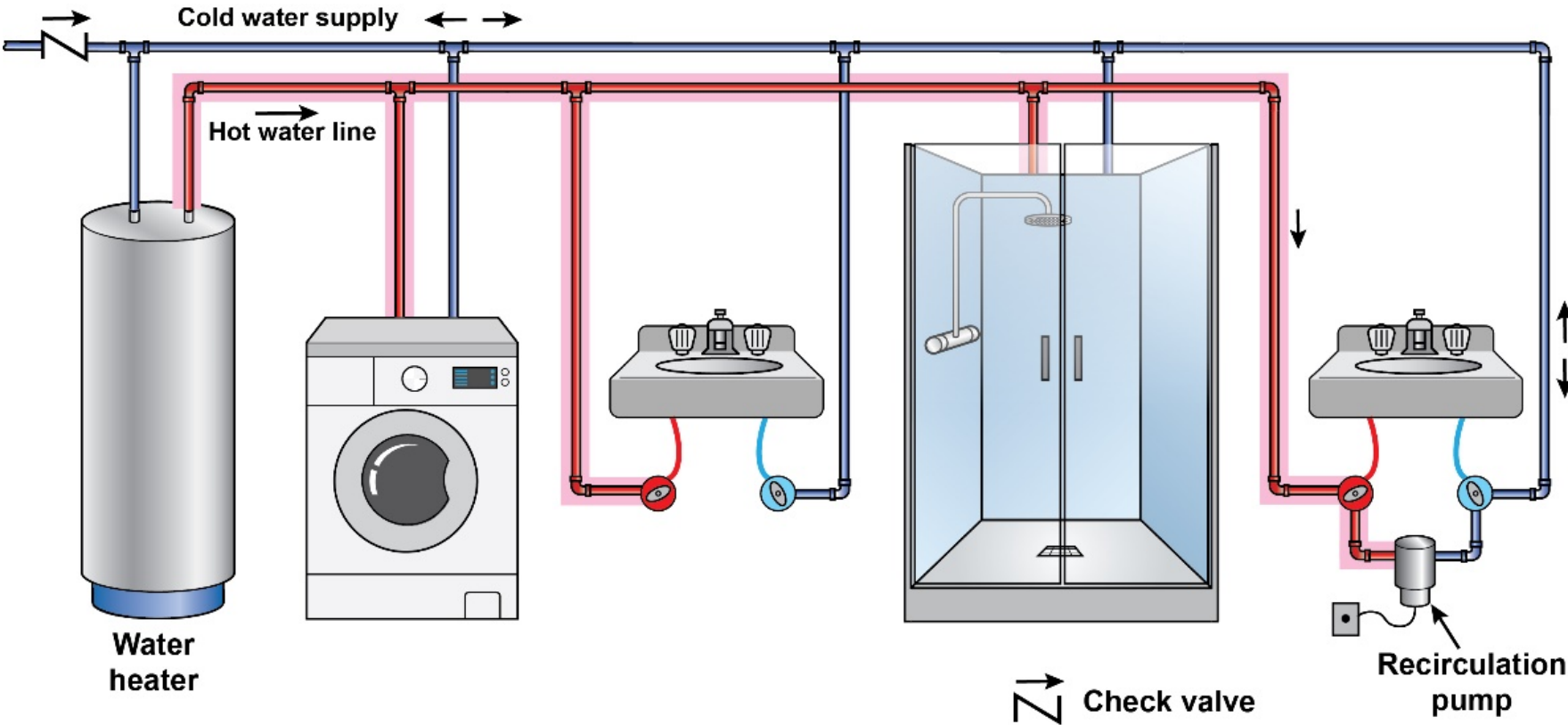
Alternative HWTM Systems – Internal Recirculating System



Alternative HWTM Systems – Flow Splitter System



Alternative HWTM Systems – Demand Recirculation



System Comparison to Traditional HWR Baseline

Measure	Self-Regulating Heat Trace	Point-of-Use	Internal Recirculation System	Flow Splitter System	Demand Recirculation
Energy Use*	Lower	Lower	Comparable	Comparable	Lower
Water Use	Lower	Lower	Comparable	Comparable	Lower
Operating Costs	Lower	Lower	Comparable	Comparable	Lower
Installation First Cost	Comparable	Lower	Higher	Higher	Lower
Ease of Retrofit	Higher	Higher	Lower	Lower	Higher
Improved Legionella Control	Lower	Higher	Comparable	Higher	Lower

* Does not include energy used to heat incoming cold water supply

Thank you!

FEMP Contact: Nic Baker – nicolas.baker@ee.doe.gov

PNNL Contact: Carmen Cejudo – carmen.cejudo@pnnl.gov