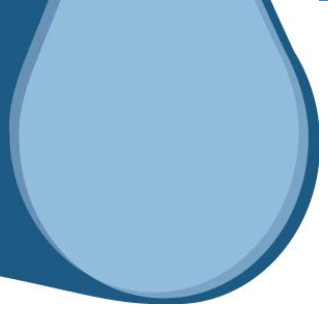


Presented by:

Jeff Freitag, The Water Guy

Jon Tiegs, General Manager

BOILER SYSTEM KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



OBJECTIVES

- **Understand The Importance of Practicing Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) in Your Boiler Room**
- **Identify Key Components of the System**
- **Understand How Water Chemistry Relates to KPI's**
- **Review Mechanical Components to Monitor**
- **Discuss Automation Options for KPI Monitoring**



WATER: The Universal Heating Medium

- A. Relatively abundant (covers $\frac{3}{4}$ of earth's surface)
- B. Easy to handle and transport
- C. Non-Toxic and environmentally safe
- D. Relatively inexpensive
- E. Exists in three (3) forms
 - 1. Solid (ice)
 - 2. Liquid (water)
 - 3. Gas (steam)
- F. Tremendous capacity to absorb and release heat
 - 1. high specific heat (1 B.T.U. of heat when added to 1 pound of water will increase the temperature of the water 1° F)
 - 2. High heat of vaporization (amount of extra heat required to effect the change from a liquid to a gas – 970 B.T.U.'s/lb.)
 - 3. High heat of fusion (amount of extra heat required to effect the change from a solid to a liquid – 143 B.T.U.'s/lb)

Basic Water Characteristics

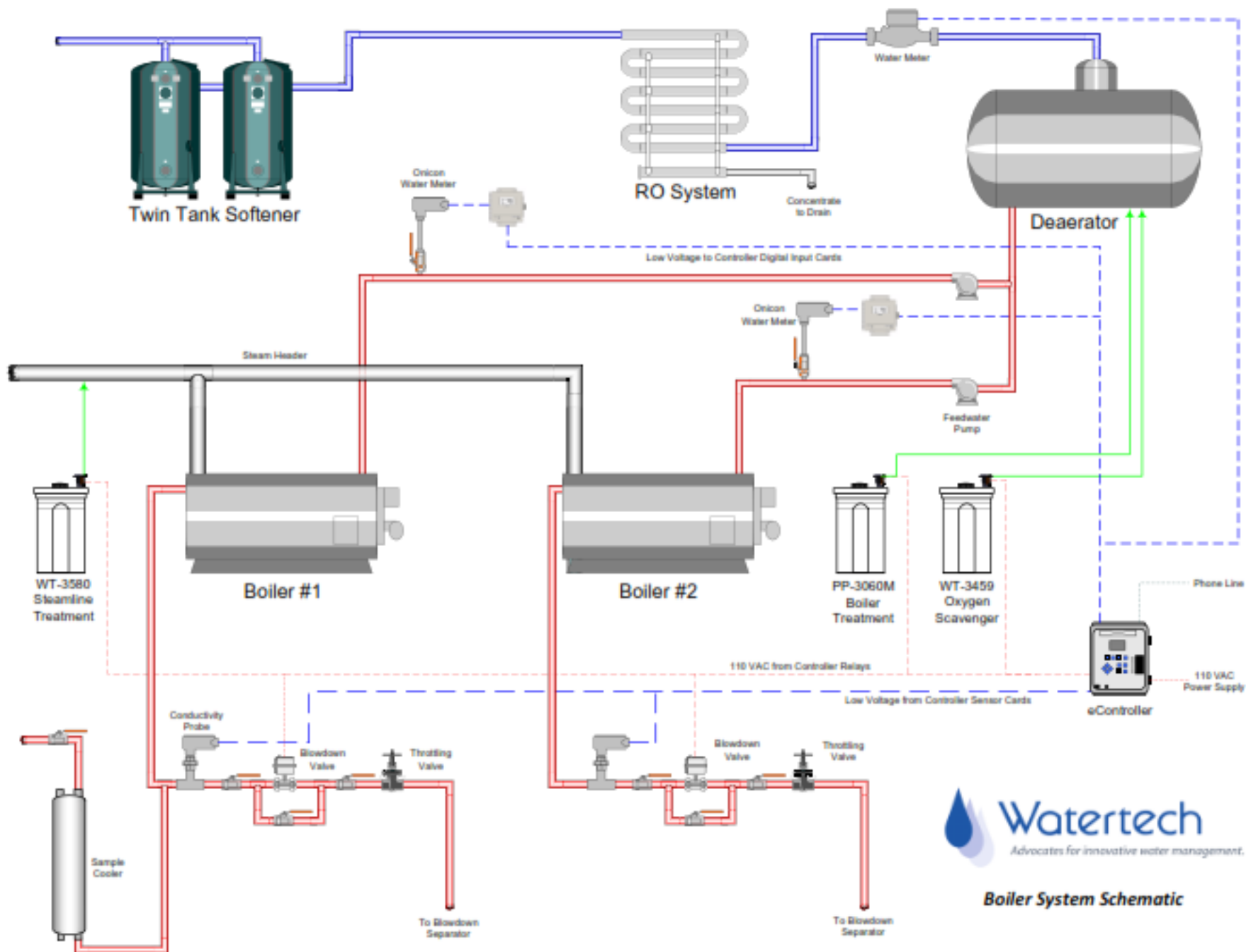
- **Dissolved Gasses**
 - Carbon Dioxide
 - Oxygen
 - Hydrogen Sulfide
- **Dissolved Solids**
 - Calcium & Magnesium
 - Silica
 - Iron
 - Carbonate & Bicarbonate
- **Suspended Solids**
 - Dirt & Mud
 - Sand & Garbage
- **Organic Material**
 - Wood
 - Leaves & Seeds
 - Animal Remains
 - Oil

ASME Guidelines

Suggested Water Chemistry Limits Industrial Firetube, High Duty, Primary Fuel Fired

- Makeup Water Percentage: Up to 100% of Feedwater
- Conditions: No superheater, turbine drives, or process restriction on steam purity
- Steam Purity: 1.0 mg/L TDS maximum
- Drum Operating Pressure: 0-300 psig

Parameter	Range
Feedwater	
Dissolved Oxygen	<0.007 mg/L O ₂
Total Iron	<0.1 mg/L Fe
Total Copper	<0.05 mg/L Cu
Total Hardness	<1.0 mg/L
pH @ 25 °C	8.0 – 10.5
Nonvolatile TOC	<10 mg/L
Oily Matter	<1 mg/L
Boiler Water	
Silica	<150 mg/L SiO ₂
Total Alkalinity	<700 mg/L CaCO ₃
Free OH Alkalinity	NS
Specific Conductance	<7,000 µs/cm



Pre-Treatment Equipment



Softeners

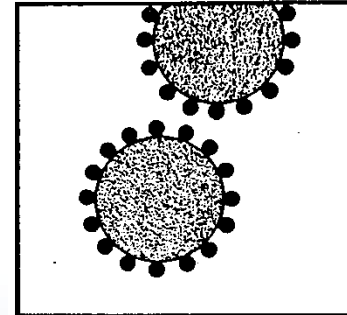


Water Softener

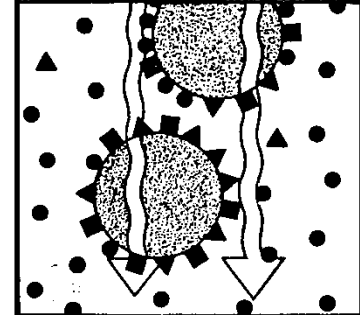
- What is it?
 - An ion exchanger that removes cations from the water and replaces them with either sodium or hydrogen.
 - Typical Cations Removed
 - Calcium
 - Magnesium
 - Strontium
 - Iron

WHAT GOES ON INSIDE A WATER SOFTENER

Ready to Start



Operation

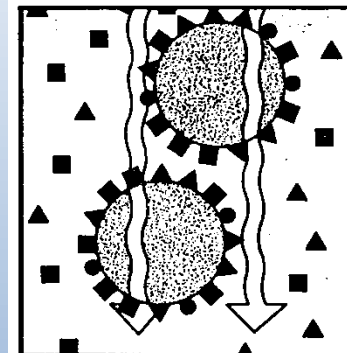


LEGEND: ▼ Calcium ions ■ Magnesium ions ● Sodium ions

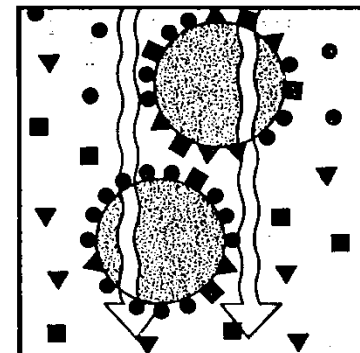
SOFTENING PROCESS takes place on the surface of the ion exchange medium in the unit, shown here as large shaded pellets. The function of this medium is to pull "hard" calcium and magnesium ions out of the water and replace them with "soft" sodium ions. In this schematic drawing, the pellets are fully charged with exchangeable sodium ions, indicated by small black circles.

HARD WATER enters the softener at the top of the column. It contains numerous calcium and magnesium ions, symbolized by triangles and squares. As the water flows through the unit, these ions become attached to the surface of the ion exchange medium which in turn releases its sodium ions. As the water emerges from the bottom of the column, it is virtually free of "hard" ions.

Exhaustion



Regeneration

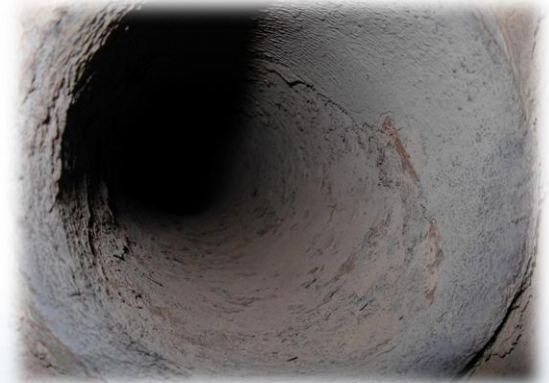


AFTER A PERIOD of operation, the ion exchange medium becomes "saturated" with "hard" calcium and magnesium ions, and its supply of sodium ions becomes virtually exhausted. When this occurs, no further softening can take place. As a result, hard

TO RESUME ITS EFFECTIVENESS, the ion exchange medium must be stripped of its calcium and magnesium ions and provided with a new supply of sodium ions. This is done by running a salt solution, rich in sodium ions, through the unit. The sodium ions force

Water Softener

- Why is it important?
 - Hardness is the worst enemy in a boiler system.
 - Hardness will form scale deposition on the heat transfer surfaces causing severe damage and increased energy costs
- KPI's
 - Total Hardness Test on Water Samples (< 1ppm)
 - All pre-treatment equipment: Softeners, Dealkalizers, Reverse Osmosis systems, Feedwater, Condensate Return
 - Check salt level in the brine tank
 - Gallons per Regeneration
 - Salt per regeneration
 - Pressure Drop – should not exceed 25 psig at peak flow

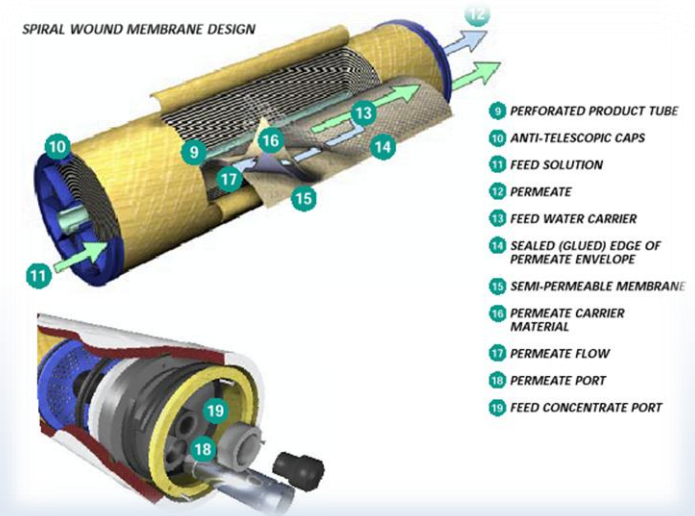


Reverse Osmosis (RO)



Reverse Osmosis

- What is it?
- Membrane-based separation process
- Involves the separation of dissolved solids from the feedwater by means of a semi-permeable membrane
 - Membranes allow water to pass through (permeate) readily, but are fairly impermeable to other constituents in the feed stream.
 - Removes ions from water before entering boiler
- Why is it important?
 - Improves water quality to help reduce water energy and chemical usage.
 - Improves overall system efficiency and provides excellent defense against scale buildup on the heat transfer surfaces.



- KPI's
 - RO Performance Data Monitoring Form

Parameter	RO Inlet	RO Interstage	RO Concentrate	RO Permeate	Other
Pressure	X	X	X	X	Across each prefilter
Flow rate	X	X	X	X	
Conductivity	X	X	X	X	
Temperature	X		X		
PH	X		X		
SDI	X				Inlet and outlet to each multimedia filter
Chlorine, free	X		X		
Turbidity	X				
LSI			X		
MB plates (one/week)	X		X	X	Before/after each piece of upstream equipment

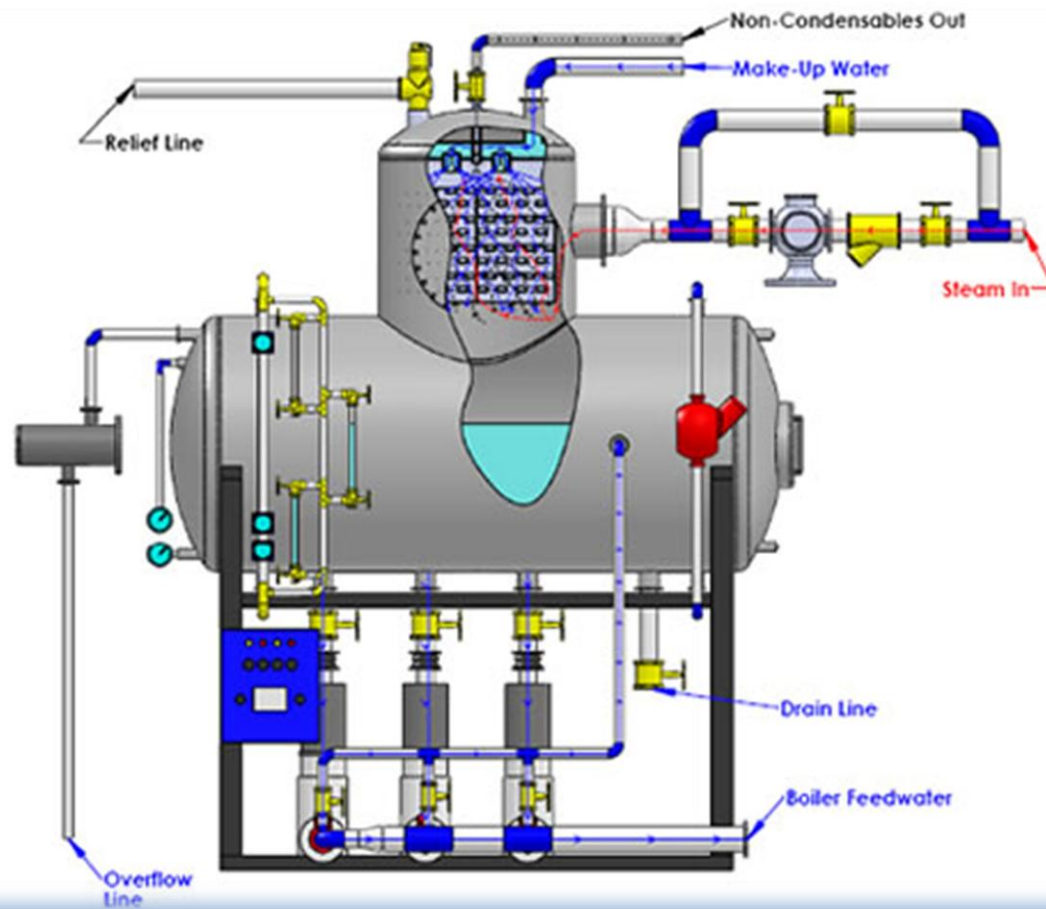
- **KPI's**

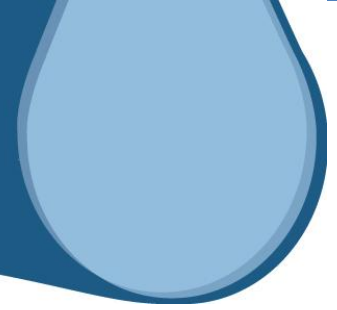
- Permeate conductivity levels should be at least 85 – 90% lower than the feedwater. Most designs call for 98% reduction.
- Pressure drop on the pre-filter should be less than a 10 psi drop (or 5 psi over nominal)
- If not feeding soft water to RO, proper chemical feed and control is critical to prevent membrane fouling
- Monitor pressure drops across the vessels, especially the second stage.

RO Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Product Flow	Salt Passage	Pressure Drop	Location
Scaling	Decreased	Increased	Increased	Last stage
MB Fouling	Decreased	Normal/increased	Normal/increased	Any stage
Colloidal Fouling	Decreased	Normal/increased	Normal/increased	First stage
Degeneration	Increased	Increased	Decreased	First stage
Abrasion	Increased	Increased	Decreased	First stage

Deaerator

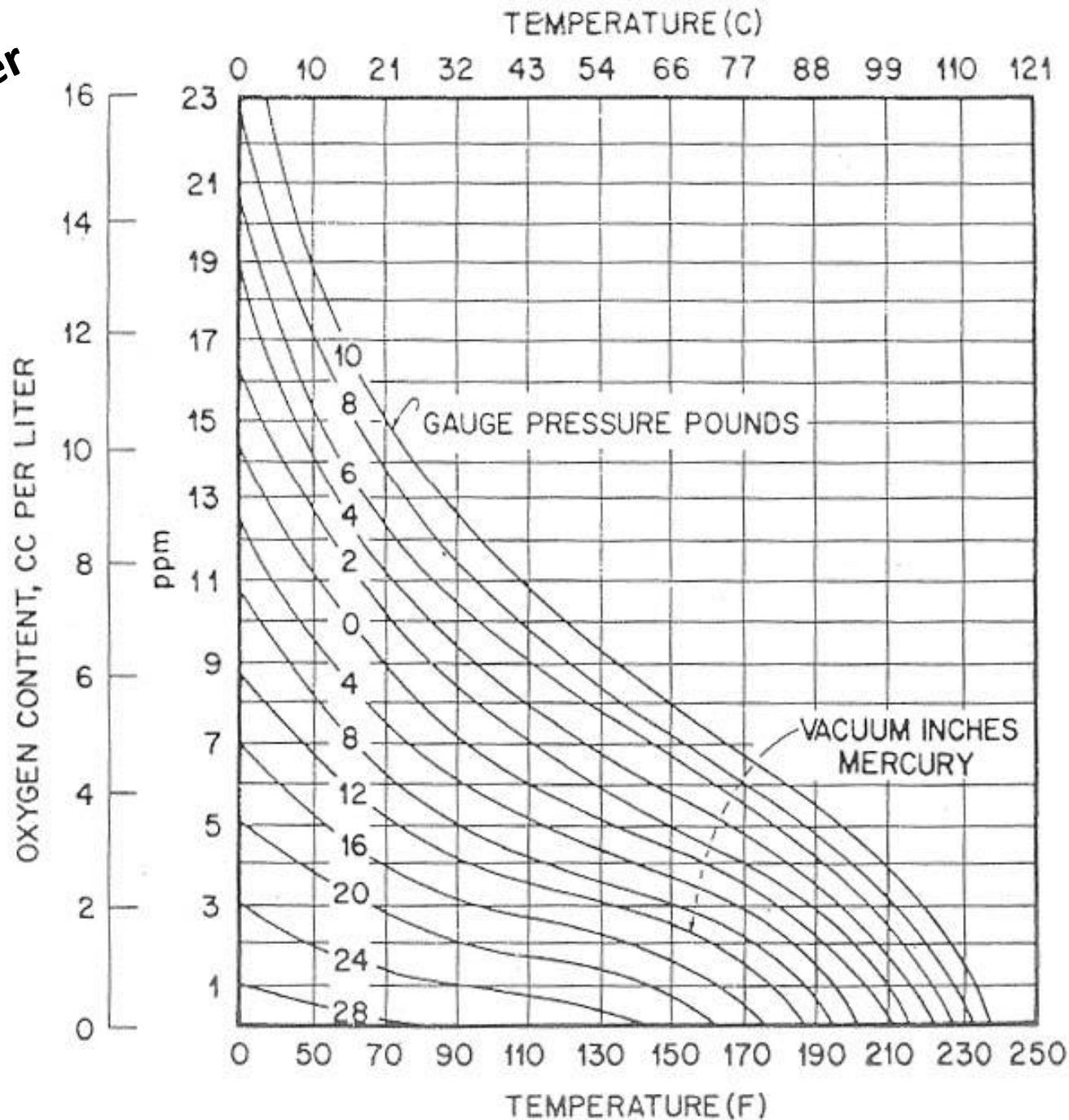




Deaerator

- What is it?
 - Primary purpose is to remove oxygen and other dissolved gasses from the feedwater.
 - Preheat the feedwater to prevent thermal shock on the boiler
- Why is it important?
 - At feedwater and boiler temperatures, even small amounts of oxygen greatly accelerate corrosion.
 - Corrosion will typically be observed in a few specific locations.
 - Economizer - dramatic increase in temperature
 - Steam drum at steam/drum interface
 - Condensate system

O₂ Solubility in Water



- KPI's

- Temperature

- Temperature should be in the 212 – 240F range
 - For every pound of steam pressure maintained on the deaerator, the temperature increases 3F above the boiling point.

- i.e. $- 4 \text{ psig} \times 3 + 212\text{F} = 224$

- Temperature should be within three degrees of the saturation temperature for the operating pressure the system is running at.

- Pressure

- Most deaerators are designed to operate in the 3 – 10 psig range.

Deaerator

- ✓ Check Conductivity & Hardness
- ✓ Check pressure
- ✓ Check Temperature



Boiler KPI's



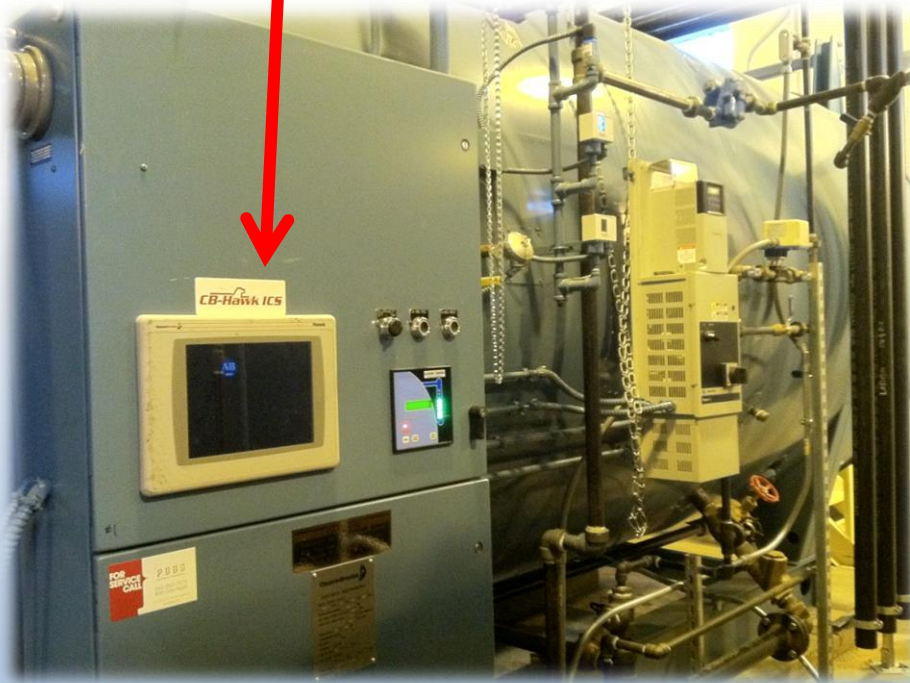
KPI's for boilers

- **Mechanical Items**
 - Check water level in site glass
 - Monitor boiler pressure
 - Monitor boiler stack temperature
 - Perform column blow down, Low Water Cut Off (master & auxiliary)
 - Make sure burner cuts off
 - Reset auxiliary LWCO switch manually
 - Perform bottom blow down
 - Check for any alarms
 - Check the fire eye

Water Level Site Glass

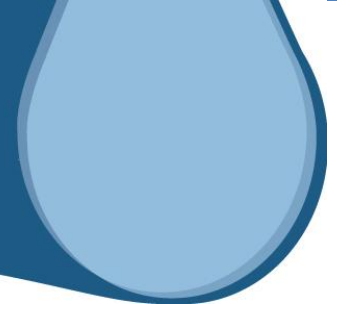
Displays Boiler PSI &
Stack Temps

Column Blow Down



Water Testing





KPI's for boilers

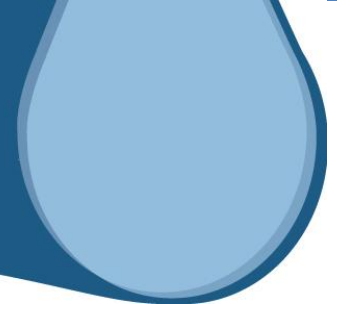
- Water Testing – *Relates to ASME guidelines*
 - Conductivity
 - Oxygen Scavenger
 - Internal Treatment (phosphate, polymer, chelant)
 - Alkalinity
 - Water clarity

BOILER WATER TEST CONTROL CHART

Test	Range	Corrective Actions
Total Polymer (<i>PP-3060M</i> -Absorbance)	.6-.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If out of range, check conductivity of the boilers. High or low conductivity will cause high or low readings. • If conductivity is okay, increase addition of <i>PP-3060M</i> if absorbance is low, decrease if absorbance is high.
Sulfite (WT-3462)	20-40 ppm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check deaerator temperature. • Check conductivity in the boilers. • If both are in range, increase feed of <i>WT-3462</i> if the reading is low and decrease the feed of the <i>WT-3462</i> if the reading is high.
Alkalinity (WT-3732)	P= 300-450 M= 350-650 OH=200-400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check conductivity levels. High or low conductivity will cause high or low alkalinity. • Check for proper feed of the <i>WT-3732</i> sodium hydroxide. • If both are correct, increase the feed of the <i>WT-3732</i> to increase alkalinity levels and decrease the pump to decrease alkalinity levels.
Total Hardness (<i>Softeners, Feedwater & Condensate</i>)	<.5 ppm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If hardness is present, check the softeners and condensate for possible contamination. • Regenerate softener on line if necessary.
Boiler Conductivity (Un-Neutralized)	mmho 1,800-2,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If conductivity is out of range, check operation of blowdown controllers. • Calibrate as necessary
pH (WT-3516)	8.3 – 8.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase feed of the <i>WT-3516</i> if pH is low. Decrease feed if pH is high. • Wait for two days of below 8.0 readings to increase feed of the <i>WT-3516</i>.

Sample Cooler





Water Testing

- Always use the same sample port
- Flush sample port well
- Rinse sample container 3 times
- Testing frequency will vary depending on the type of facility, operating conditions, staffing
- Check chemical inventory levels at least once per week
- Check testing reagent expiration dates
- Log data on log sheet and into eService

KPI's

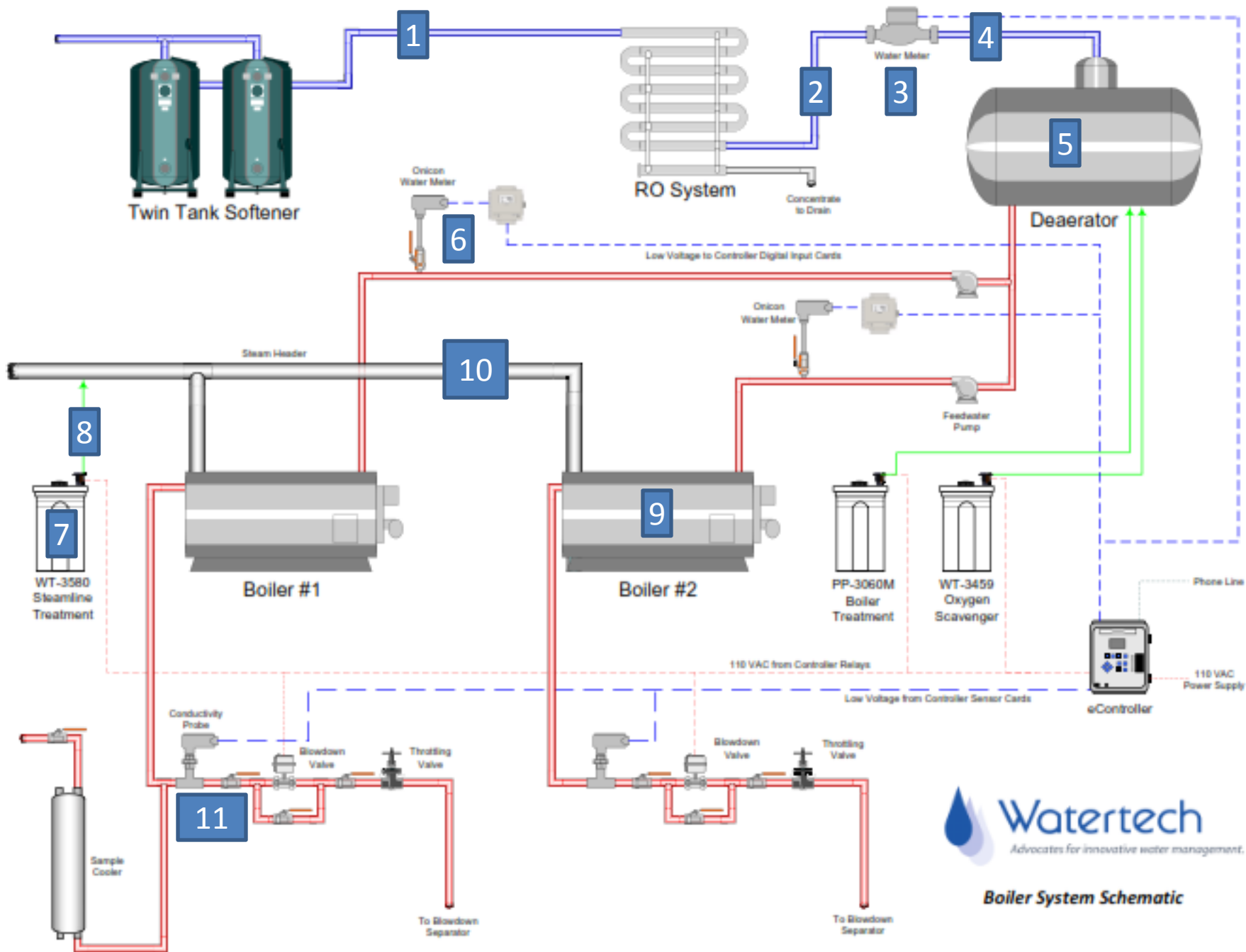
- **DAILY SERVICE**
 - Check that all chemical pumps are primed and pumping chemical
 - Check liquid levels in all drums and tanks
 - Check the motorized bleed valve for proper operation
 - Conduct column and bottom blowdown
 - Check the controller readings and any potential alarms
 - Conduct full range of water tests
 - Make corrective actions if needed
 - Check salt level in brine tank
 - Record makeup meter reading
 - Record pressure and temperature on DA

Automation

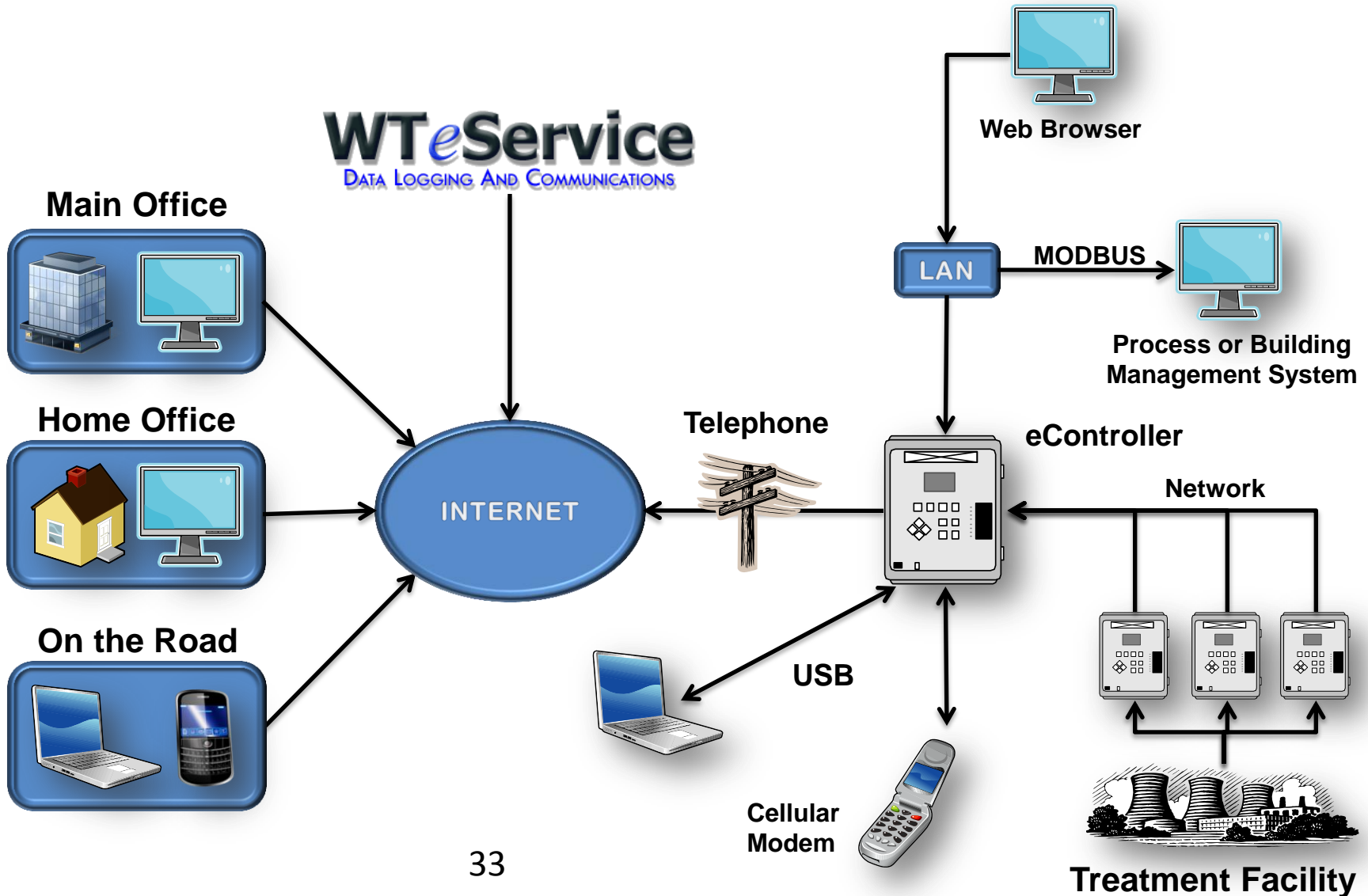


Typical Boiler System - I/O Point Description

POINT #	DESCRIPTION	ANALOG/DIGITAL
• 1	Hardness Analyzer	Analog or Digital
• 2	Make Up Flow Meter	Analog or Digital
• 3	Make Up Inlet Temp – Blowdown Heat Exchanger	Analog
• 4	Make Up Outlet Temp – Blowdown Heat Exchanger	Analog
• 5	Deaerator Temperature	Analog
• 6	Deaerator Pressure	Analog
• 7	Economizer Inlet Temp	Analog
• 8	Economizer Outlet Temp	Analog
• 9	Boiler Steam Flow	Analog
• 11	Boiler Conductivity	Analog
• 13	Blowdown Flow	Analog or Digital
• 14	Blowdown Inlet Temp	Analog
• 15	Blowdown Outlet Temp	Analog
• 16	Condensate Conductivity	Analog
• 17	Oxygen Scavenger Tank Level	Analog
• 18	Oxygen Scavenger Feed Pump Verification	Digital
• 19	Internal Treatment Tank Level	Analog
• 20	Internal Treatment Feed Pump Verification	Digital
• 21	Steam Line Treatment Tank Level	Analog
• 22	Steam Line Treatment Feed Pump Verification	Digital



Industrial Water Treatment 2011



eController Communicating to the outside world



Datalogs are automatically sent to WTeService for trending and graphing. Data can also be compared to manually entered data.

WT^eService
DATA LOGGING AND COMMUNICATIONS

“Taking the Log Sheet to the Next Level”



Watertech

Advocates for innovative water management.

Are you still using something that looks like this?

Please FAX log sheet to Watertech every Monday. FAX = 414-425-3352

Month August 09

SWITCH LEAD ON MONDAYS

	WATER METER		7-10	5-10	1900-2000		DRUM LEVELS			PUMP SETTINGS		EAST		WEST		TOWER				PEP FILTR						
	TOTAL	DAILY			PALIN	BRONIN	CONTR	METER	AQUA	C-103	5745	AQUA3	C-103	W-5745	P	E	P	F	TEMP	LEVE	PSI	S/P	WASH	A	E	FLSH
1																										
2		9,680																								
3	121500	7,500	6.3	.94	2054	2050	7.25	3.5	13.5	9.25	40/100	30/90	56	60	-	-	78	✓	16	2	-	17	10	-	Don	
4	121575		4.2	.30	2000	2050	7.25	3.25	13.5	8.5	40/100	30/90	56	57	-	-	72	✓	16	2	-	17	10	✓	Don	
5	121634	7,700																								
6	121882																									
7	121746	6,400	4.9	.20	2035	2000	6.5	3	13.25	8.5	40/100	30/90	-	-	56	44	72	✓	14	2	-	17	10	-	Don	
8																										
9		17200																								
10	121906	5,400	5.6	.75	1950	2024	5.5	3	12.575	8.5	40/100	30/70	-	-	56	60	80	✓	14	2	-	18	9	-	Don	
11	121960	4,500	4.9	.22	1975	2021	5.375	2.74	11.5	8.5	40/100	30/70	56	55	-	-	80	✓	16	2	-	20	9	-	Don	
12	122005	5,600	4.9	.45	2000	2031	5.125	2.575	12.375	9	40/100	30/70	56	53	-	-	94	✓	16	2	-	16	10	-	Don	
13	122061	7,600	4.9	.39	1900	1988	8.5	2.375	12.25	9.5	40/100	30/90	56	60	-	-	82	✓	16	2	-	17	10	-	Don	
14	122137		5.6	.82	1980	2020	3.875	2.25	11.875	8.5	40/100	11/92	56	60	-	-	82	✓	16	2	-	17	9	-	Don	
15																										
16		23,500																								
17	122372		4.2	.48	2034	2000	3.5	2	11.5	8	40/100	30/90	56	60	-	-	75	✓	16	2	-	16	10	-	Don	
18																										
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29																										
30																										
31																										

Notes: 8-3 Set bromine pump down to 8.5. OK
8-11 Set bromine pump up to 9.5. OK
8-14 Set bromine pump down to 9.0. OK
8-11 Set bromine pump down to 8. OK

Auto flushes when A-1 at 13pm and B-1 at 2pm

FAXED

Bill

Disadvantages of the Paper Log Sheet


- Hard to find trends.
- Hard to related data points.
- Hard to find trends over time.
- Require manual entry into spreadsheet.
- Only finds problems if you look for them.
- Hard to summarize and draw conclusions

If we are doing this testing then let's make use of the data.

- Alert when system is out of control.
- Help identify little problems before they get bigger.
- Identify trends.
- Provide reports demonstrating performance.

Today's Log Sheets Should...


- Be easy to email
- Email alerts when out of range
- Identify results out of range
- Identify trends
- Perform calculations
- Summarize data



Operator Log

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Thursday, November 3, 2011 2:38 AM CDT


Company Name Company Address City, State Zip		Report Number: 104932 Recorded By: Operator Name Date & Time		
Boiler Room → Cooling Water				
Test	Well Water	Cooling Tower Water	Tower Bleed	
Conductivity, mmho	630.1	2872		
Limits	980 max	2625 - 2725		
Organo Phosphonate, ppm		5		
Limits		3.5 - 6		
Total Hardness, ppm	380	1780		
Limits	400 - 600	1400 - 1650		
Free Chlorine, ppm		.36		
Limits		0.3 - 0.7		
Total Chlorine, ppm		.66	0	
Limits		0.5 - 4	0 max	
pH		8.02		
Limits		8.3 - 8.45		
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm		2642.24		
Limits		2560 max		
 Conductivity Cycles (Calculated)		4.6		
Limits		2.5 - 3.5		
Conductivity, Controller, mmohs		2785		
Limits		2650 - 2725		
pH, Controller		8.25		
Limits		8.3 - 8.45		
ORP,mV,Controller		623		
Limits		600 - 750		
Tower Bleed, gpm			231	
Limits			450 max	

Communicate

Today's Log Sheets Should...

- Be easy to email
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- Summarize data


Identify Problems



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Limits		600 - 750		
Tower Bleed, gpm			231	
Limits			450 max	

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- Be easy to email
- Email alerts when out of range
- Identify results out of range
- Identify trends
- Perform calculations
- Summarize data

Proactively
Alert

WTeService ALARM! Cooling Towers

ol@wt service.com

Sent: Mon 10/31/2011 10:35 AM

To: Jon Tiegs

*** Do not reply to this message. ***

This is an automated email response.

On October 31, 2011 at 10:34 AM CDT, Terry Steinfeldt recorded 8.32 for 250 Ton pH.
The result is low.

Control Range: 8.4 to 8.65

Company

Facility

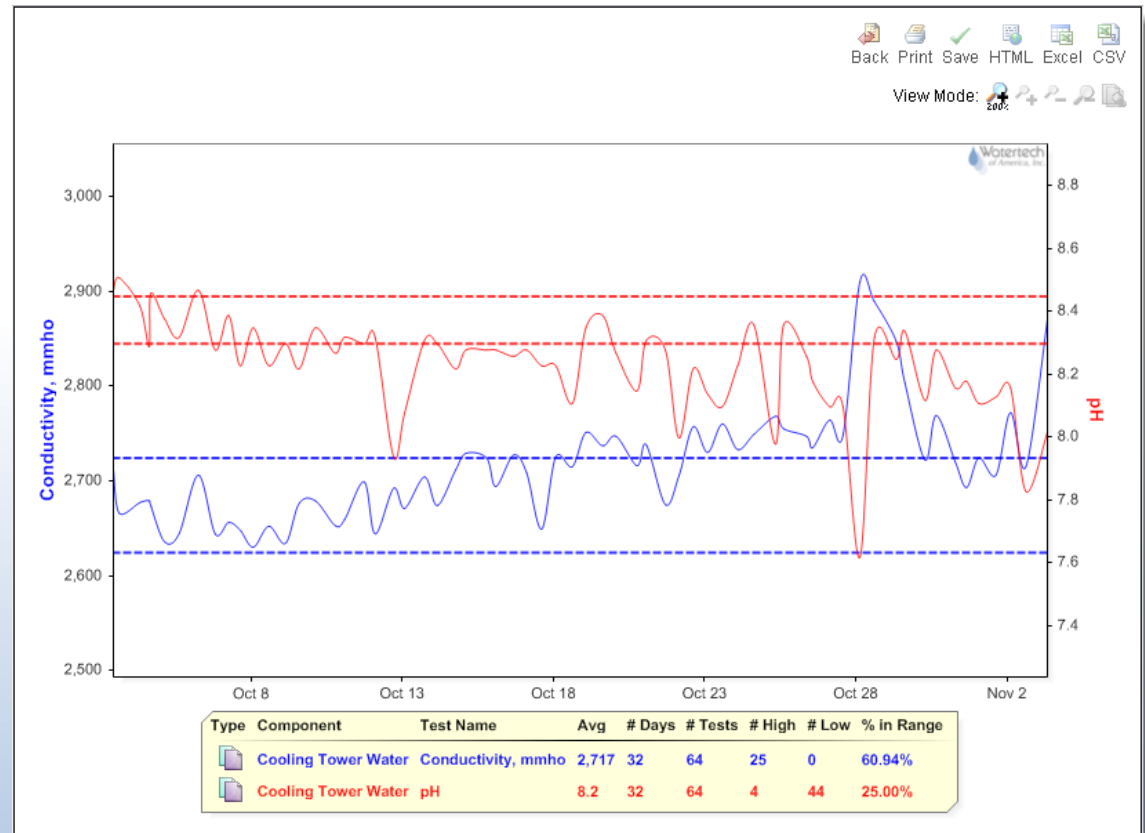
Building

System

Today's Log Sheets Should...

- Be easy to email
- Email alerts when out of range
- Identify results out of range
- Identify trends
- Perform calculations
- Summarize data

Show Trends



Today's Log Sheets Should...

- Be easy to email
- Email alerts when out of range
- Identify results out of range
- Identify trends
- Perform calculations
- Summarize data

Summarize
Data

System History Report



Thursday, November 3, 2011 12:39 PM CDT

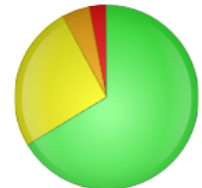
Company Name
Company Address
City, State Zip

Generated By: **Jon Tiegs**
(414) 425-3339
jon@watertechusa.com
Date Range: **October 3, 2011 - November 3, 2011**

Boiler Room → Cooling Water

Cooling Tower Water

Conductivity Cycles (Calculated)	37	58.73% in Range	15	High 15 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0	11	High 11 Low 0
Conductivity, Controller, mmohs	56	87.50% in Range	7	High 7 Low 0	1	High 1 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0
Conductivity, mmho	39	60.94% in Range	20	High 20 Low 0	4	High 4 Low 0	1	High 1 Low 0
Free Chlorine, ppm	37	57.81% in Range	24	High 0 Low 24	3	High 0 Low 3	0	High 0 Low 0
Organo Phosphonate, ppm	58	100.00% in Range	0	High 0 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0
ORP, mV, Controller	63	100.00% in Range	0	High 0 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0
pH	19	29.69% in Range	30	High 4 Low 26	8	High 0 Low 8	7	High 0 Low 7
pH, Controller	23	35.94% in Range	37	High 1 Low 36	2	High 0 Low 2	2	High 0 Low 2
Total Chlorine, ppm	56	87.50% in Range	8	High 0 Low 8	0	High 0 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm	55	91.67% in Range	1	High 1 Low 0	4	High 4 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0
Total Hardness, ppm	15	23.44% in Range	37	High 37 Low 0	12	High 12 Low 0	0	High 0 Low 0
Total M Alkalinity, ppm	9	75.00% in Range	2	High 0 Low 2	0	High 0 Low 0	1	High 1 Low 0



Range	Total	% in Range
Green	467	66.34%
Yellow	181	25.71%
Orange	34	4.83%
Red	22	3.13%

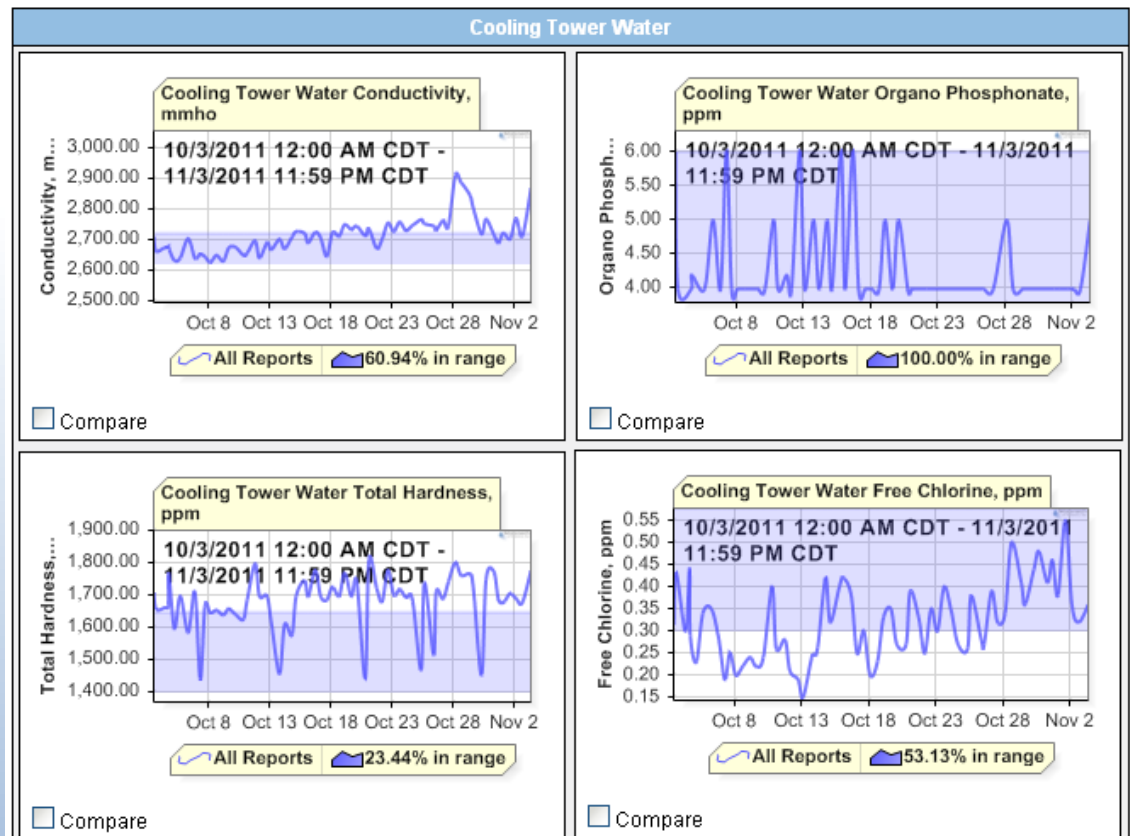
Today's Log Sheets Should...

- Be easy to email
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- Identify trends
- Perform calculations
- Summarize data

Component Review

   Back Print Compare

Use same scale ☒



Summarize
Data

Questions?



jeff@watertechusa.com

jon@watertechusa.com

<http://www.watertechusa.com/html/literature.php>