

Woodland's Water & Energy Use

- Woodland's water supply comes completely from groundwater.
- In 2010, the City of Woodland operated 18 water supply wells, which used 5,411,710 KWh for a cost of nearly \$822,061.
- The energy use of Woodland's wells increases as the water table lowers because more energy is required to pump water to the surface.
- Wastewater treatment operations used 5,448,585 KWh for a cost of around \$717,769.
- Water supply wells and wastewater treatment are 66% of the City's total electricity usage. This accounts for approximately 50% of the City's greenhouse gas emissions.

Community reductions in water use can reduce energy consumption and costs in both the water production and wastewater treatment systems, and can prolong the life of infrastructure components within these systems.



For more information about Woodland's Water Conservation Program or to obtain water-saving devices, visit

www.cityofwoodland.org/waterconservation
or contact Environmental Services at
(530) 661-2067.



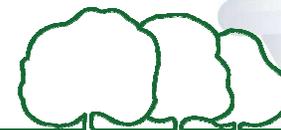
For more information on Woodland's Energy Conservation efforts visit www.cityofwoodland.org or contact Environmental Services at (530) 661-2063.

City of Woodland



Environmental Services
(530) 661-2050
www.cityofwoodland.org

Save Water & Energy



City of Woodland

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The Water-Energy Connection

According to a 2005 California Energy Commission report, water-related energy use consumes 19% of the state's electricity. Energy is needed to pump, treat, transport, heat, cool, and recycle water. Residential water use accounts for 48% of electricity and natural gas consumption associated with urban water use.

It is estimated that urban water use will almost double by 2030. The State Water Plan concludes that the best way to meet increased water demand over the next 25 years is water conservation.

The Wastewater-Energy Connection

In 1995, wastewater treatment in California used approximately 1.6 billion kilowatt-hours (KWh) of electricity. Treatment plants are sized to handle peak daily demand.

By reducing peak demand, water conservation can eliminate or delay the need for expanding treatment facilities or decreasing the size of the expansion needed.

Tips to Save Water & Energy

- Repair leaks. On average, leaks account for 13% of home water usage.
- Buy an Energy Star clothes washer, which uses 50% less energy and 40% less water per load than a conventional machine.
- Buy an Energy Star dishwasher which uses roughly 7 gallons of water per load. You can also save energy by reducing the need to heat water.



- Replace your old toilet. Efficient new toilets use just 1.6 gallons or less per flush. Older toilets often use 3.5 gallons, and much older ones can use up to 8 gallons.
- Make conservation a habit. Turn off the faucet when brushing your teeth and only run full dishwasher and washing machine loads.

- Plan landscaping with water in mind. When replacing or updating your landscaping, make sure to pick water-wise plants.
- When watering, avoid waste by only watering as much as your plants need.
- Leaks don't just happen inside your home - irrigation systems can be the biggest source for leaks and should be checked regularly.



- Look for the WaterSense and Energy Star labels. WaterSense is similar to the government's Energy Star program, except it covers water instead of energy.



Just like turning off lights in an unused room, making water conservation a habit is easy and will save money. Think about the ways that you use water and how to conserve. (Tips obtained from the Flex Your Power website.)