Water Heating Options for Dairy Farms



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Milk Quality Symposium 2019



Content of presentation

- Energy requirements of water heating
- 2. Providing sufficient quantities of hot water
- 3. How to be cost efficient
- 4. How to be environmentally efficient

Dairy Farm Energy Consumption

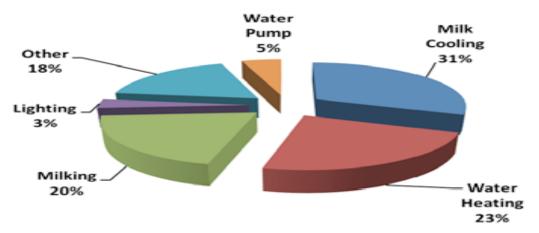


Figure 1. Shows the average component consumption on 60 commercial dairy farms

Cost of electricity = €5.00 per tonne of milk sold
National dairy usage in 2018 was ~ 312 GWh 180,000 T CO₂

Water Heating Requirements

- Ensure adequate supply at the correct temperature
- 10 Litres of hot water required per cluster for machine washing –
 Generally at 80 degrees C, check cleaning product advice
- Allow for heating 2% of bulk tank volume for tank washing –
 Generally at 70 degrees C, check cleaning product advice
- E.g. 16 unit parlour requires 160 L hot water per wash
- 8,000 L bulk tank requires 160 L hot water per wash
- 320 L required if washing both on the same day

Dairy farm infrastructure workbook

Infrastructure Workbook Dairying - Growing Sustainably

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Paddock size and layout	
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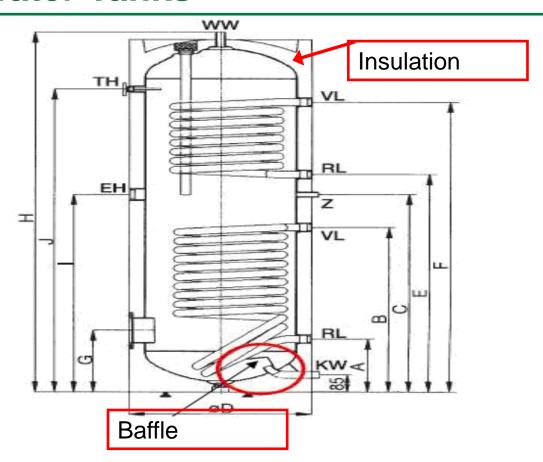
https://www.teagasc.ie/media/website/publications/2019/Dairy-Farm-Infrastructure-Workbook.pdf

Electrical water heating

- Low capital cost (approx €1,500 for a system of 500 L capacity)
- Best blend of capital and running costs up to 300 L per day
- Restricted by night rate electricity to keep running costs low
- Long heating times, approx 8 hours to heat 300 L from 10 to 80 degrees with 3 kW element
- Higher emissions 6 kg CO₂ per 100 L



Water Tanks





Night Rate Electricity

- Day rate = €0.18 / kWh
- Night Rate = €0.085 / kWh
- Free installation, small standing charge
- Use timers with battery back up
- Night rate from 12 midnight to 9am summer
 - 11 pm to 8am winter time





Oil fired water heating

- Not restricted by night rate electricity
- Available either tanked or instant
- Ensure system can deliver required volume quickly
- Higher capital cost (approx €3,500 for a 500 L hot water capacity)
- Reduced heating times, 1.5 hours to heat 500 L from 10 to 80 degrees
- Lower emissions 3 kg CO₂ per 100 L

LPG fired water heating

- Not restricted by night rate electricity
- Higher capital cost
- Typically installed as instant heaters
- Ensure system can deliver required volume quickly
- Lower emissions 2.4 kg CO₂ per 100 L



Water Heating Running Costs

System type	Cost per 100 Litres
Day rate electricity	€2.10
Night rate electricity	€0.94
Gas fired system	€0.91
Oil fired system	€0.72

- •Oil and gas systems worth considering from a financial point of view where daily use exceeds 300 L of hot water per day
- Convenience also affects decision making around system choice

Simple efficiency measures

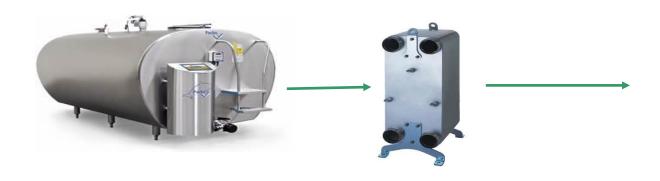
- Test water for hardness install a water softner for heating system if result is over 300 mg/L calcium carbonate
- Use best quality insulation
- Time system to reduce standing losses
- Service gas and oil systems annually





Options to increase efficiency - Heat Recovery

- Heat energy is removed from milk during cooling
- Energy transferred to a tank of water
- Retrofitting is possible





Heat Recovery

- HR can meet 30-50% of water heating load
- Payback varies depending on parlour size, hot wash frequency and bulk tank size
- Check payback on case by case basis
- TAMS grant available

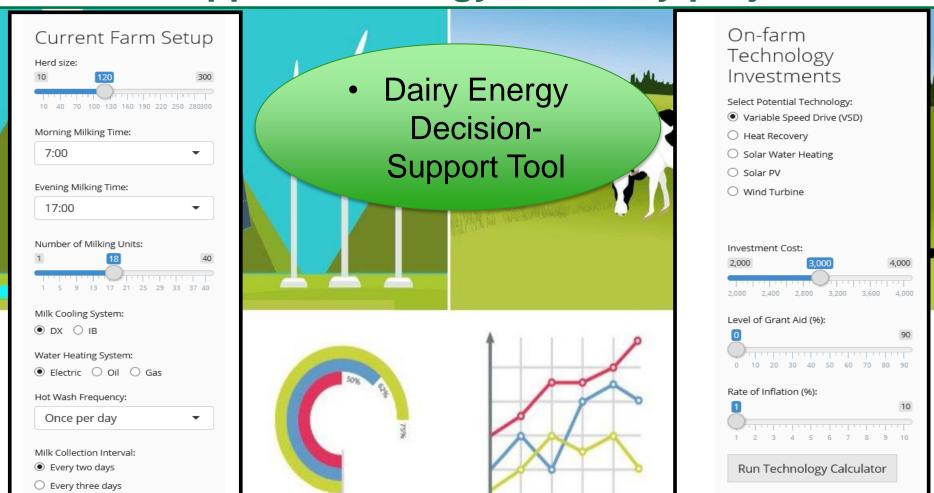


Solar Photovoltaic (PV)

- Generates renewable electricity from the sun
- TAMS grant for 6 kWp system
- Saves ~ 3 tonnes CO₂ per year
- System cost ~ €7,500
- Qualifies for accelerated capital allowances
- Water heater can be uses for storage of excess electricity

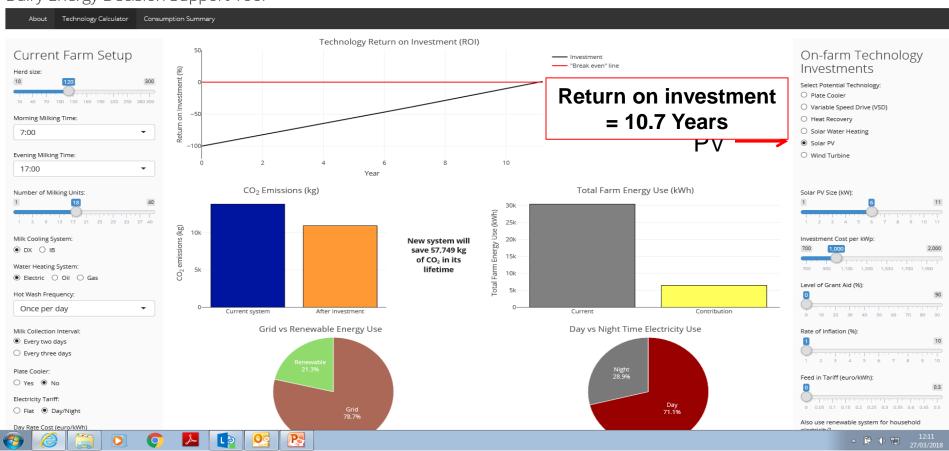


Decision support for energy efficiency projects



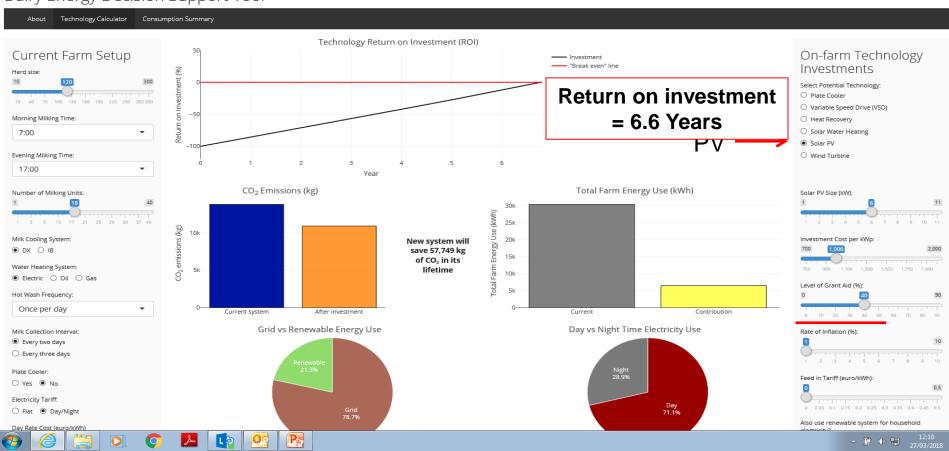
Solar Photovoltaic Example

Dairy Energy Decision Support Tool



Solar Photovoltaic Example 40% grant

Dairy Energy Decision Support Tool



Summary

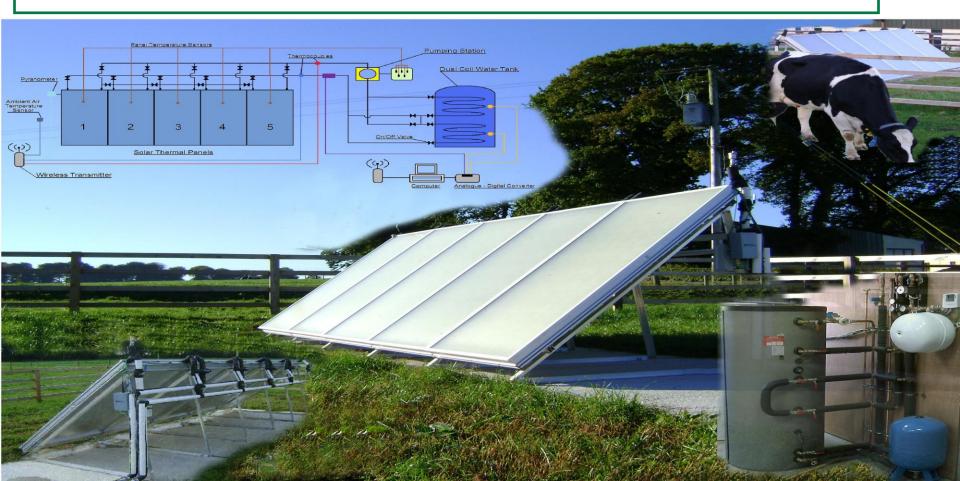
 Calculate volumes required – ensure that water heating system can deliver the quantities required rapidly

 Chose an efficient system with low running costs and low CO₂ emissions

Use dairy energy decision support tool to help with decision making



Solar Thermal



Solar Thermal

 Solar thermal system can meet on average 40% of water heating load

- The solar tank should be used as a buffer tank only. A second tank to heat the water to 80 degrees is required
- The solar tank should pre feed the final temperature water tank
- No grant support for solar thermal, paybacks of 10 years



Irish milk production energy requirements

- Electricity consumed = 42 kWh/tonne milk produced (Upton et al., 2013)
- 7.3 billion Litres of milk produced in 2017 (CSO 2018)
- Total electricity required in 2017 was ~ 312 GWh
- Projected that by 2020 Ireland will produce up to 8.8 billion litres; this will require ~ 378 GWh of electricity
- Electricity related CO₂ emissions may be 182,000 tonnes by 2020 unless mitigation strategies are implemented

