

Long-term Implications of Electricity and Water in a Changing Climate

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Director of Science and Policy

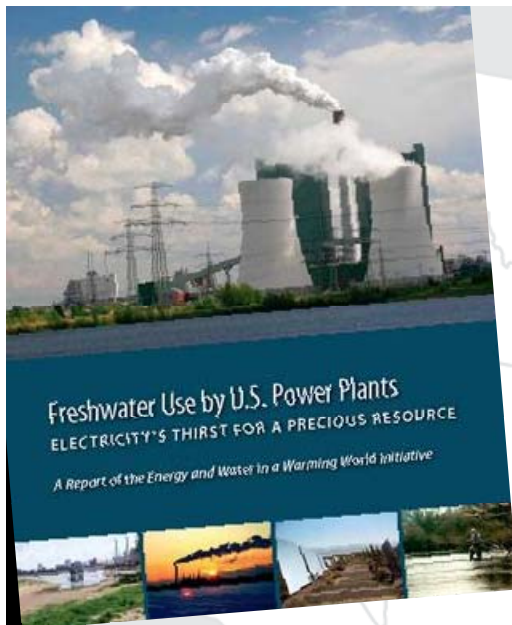
Union of Concerned Scientists

Energy-Water Nexus Forum

Board on Energy and Environmental Systems

National Academy of Sciences

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Union of Concerned Scientists

Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

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Brad Udall

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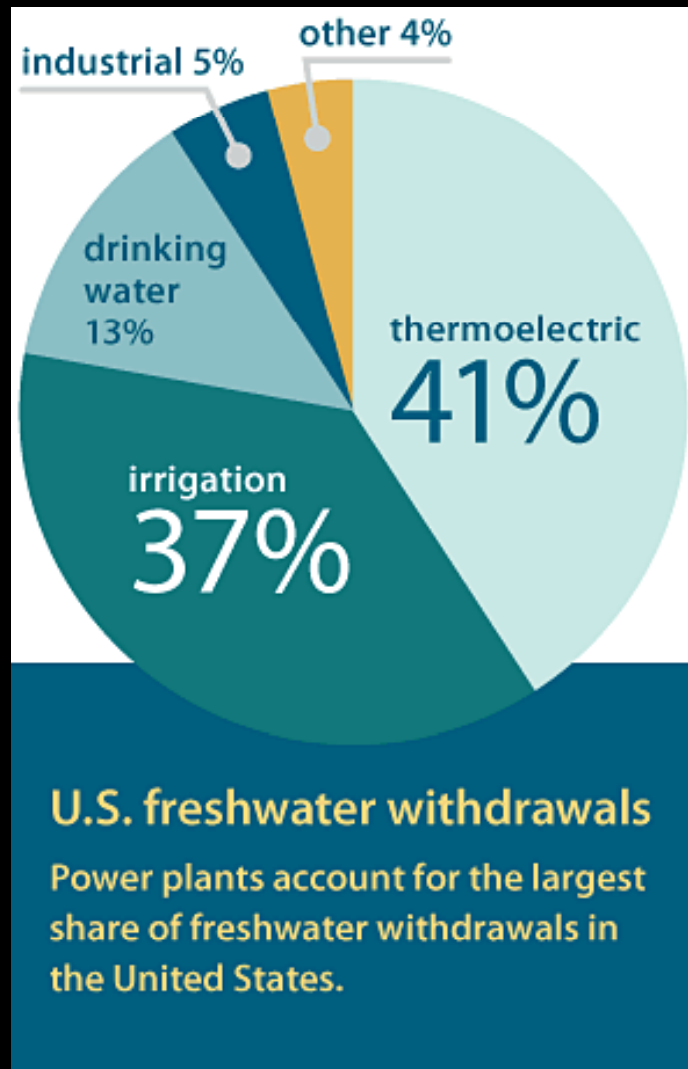
Jonathan Overpeck, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Brad Udall, University of Colorado–Boulder,

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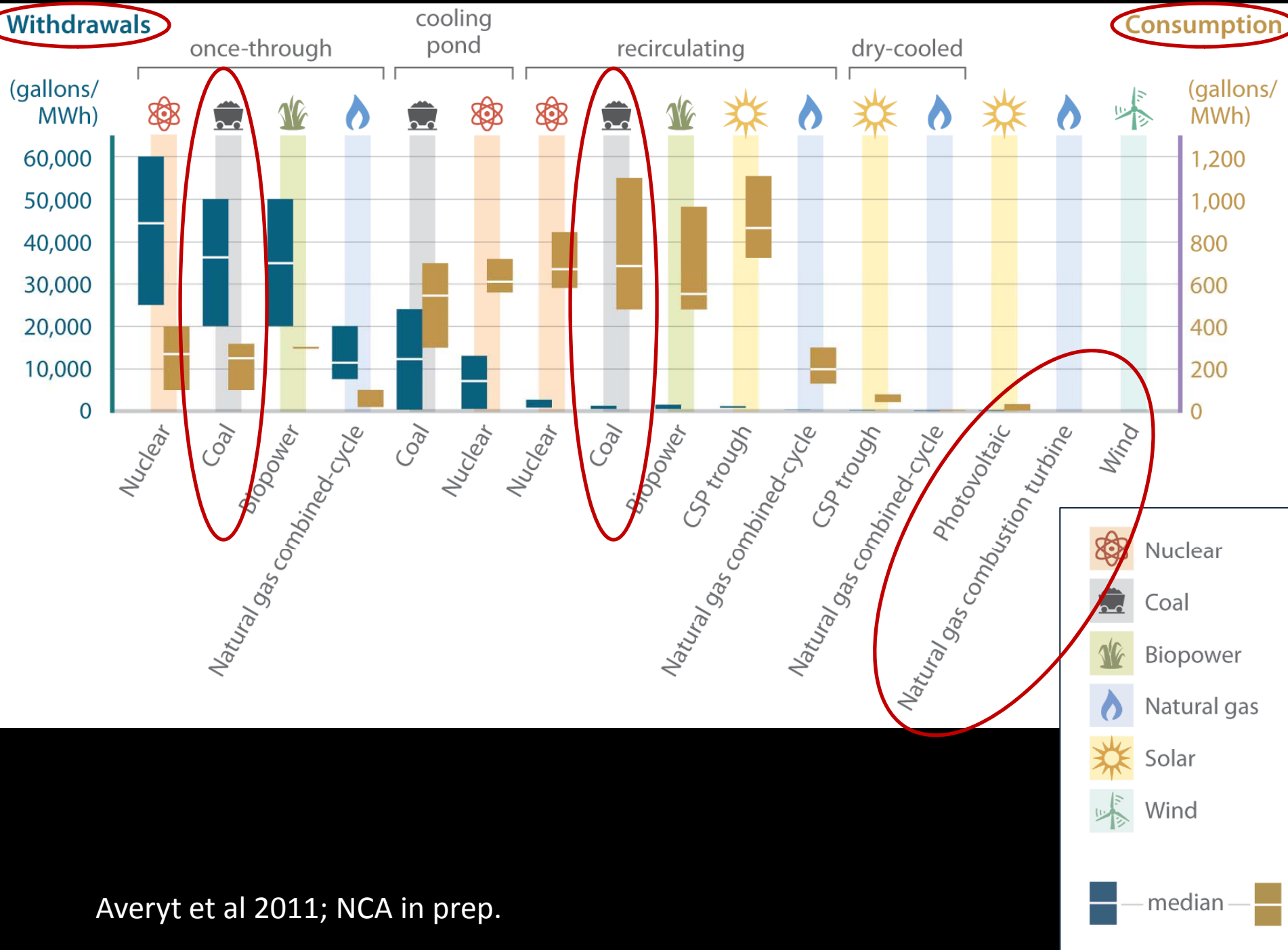
Today's Power Plants Depend On Very Large Amounts of Water For Cooling



- Withdrawals:
60–170 billion gal/day
- Consumption (evaporation):
3–6 billion gal/day
- Consumption (fracking):
0.2-0.4 billion gal/day

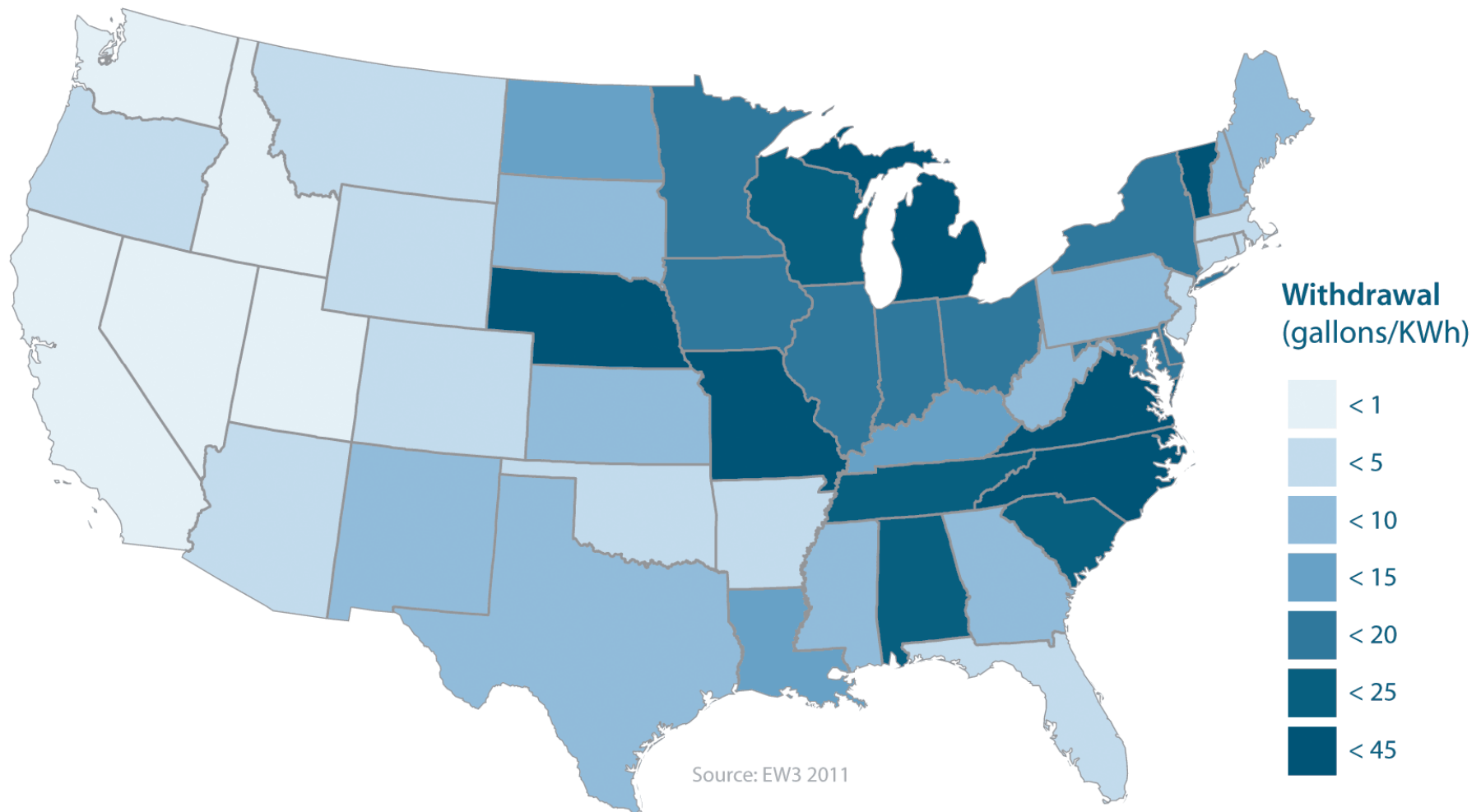
Withdrawals

Consumption

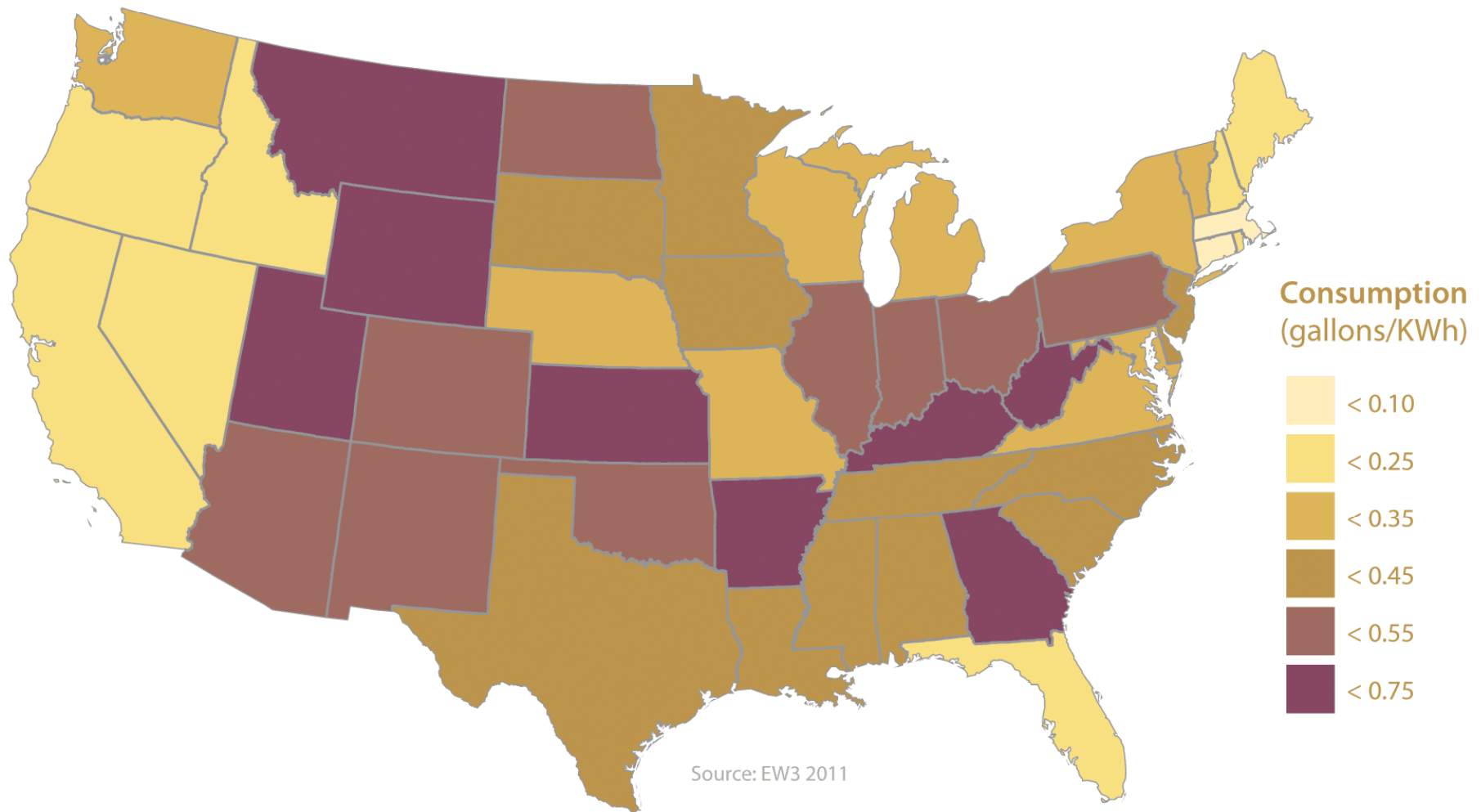


Averyt et al 2011; NCA in prep.

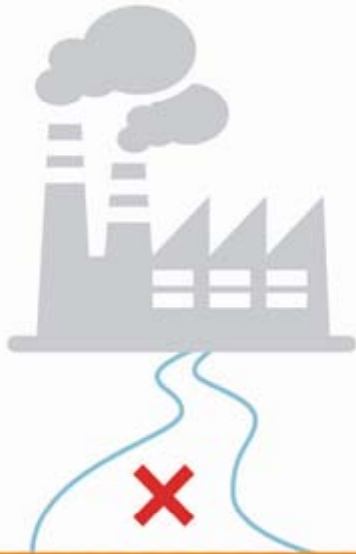
Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity



Freshwater Consumption Intensity



Hot, Dry Summers Put Both Electricity and Water Supplies At Risk



NOT ENOUGH WATER

Without enough water for cooling, power plants must cut back production or even shut down.



INCOMING WATER TOO WARM

Hot weather can make water supplies too warm for cooling, forcing power plants to reduce their electricity production when it's needed most.



OUTGOING WATER TOO WARM

Wildlife can be harmed or killed when power plants discharge hot water back into rivers and other water bodies.

Heat and Drought-Related Electricity-Water Collisions (2006-2012)

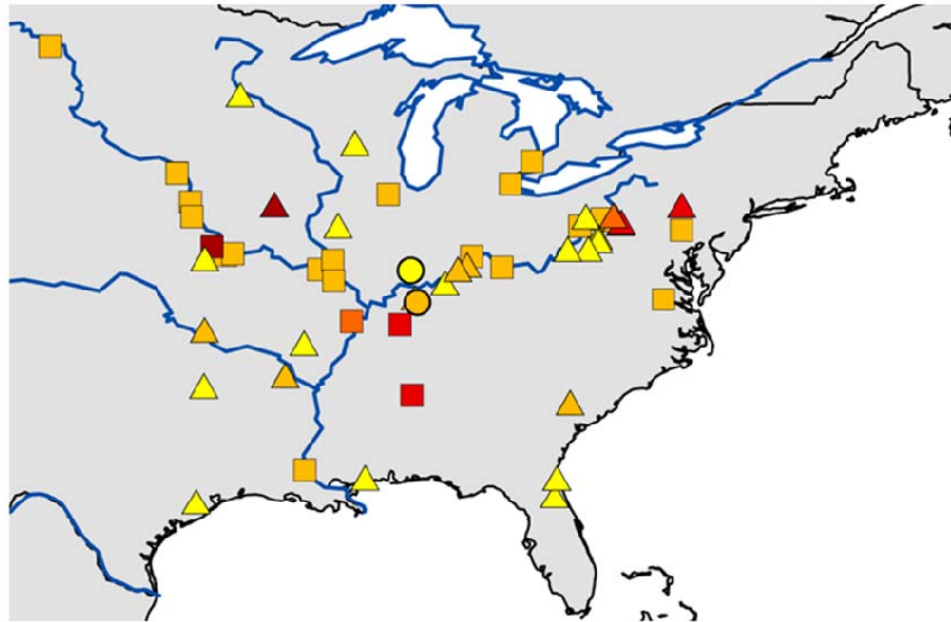


Source: EW3 2012



Water-related vulnerability of US electricity sector increases with climate change

Summer A2 2040s



change (%)

- < -20
- -20 to -10
- -10 to -5
- -5 to -1
- -1 to 0

cooling system type

- once through, fresh water
- combination
- △ recirculating with cooling tower(s)




van Vliet et al. (2012)
Nature climate change

Decrease in power
plant usable capacity
















% decrease from 1970
– 2000 baseline

Trade-offs and Synergies Between Mitigation and Adaptation

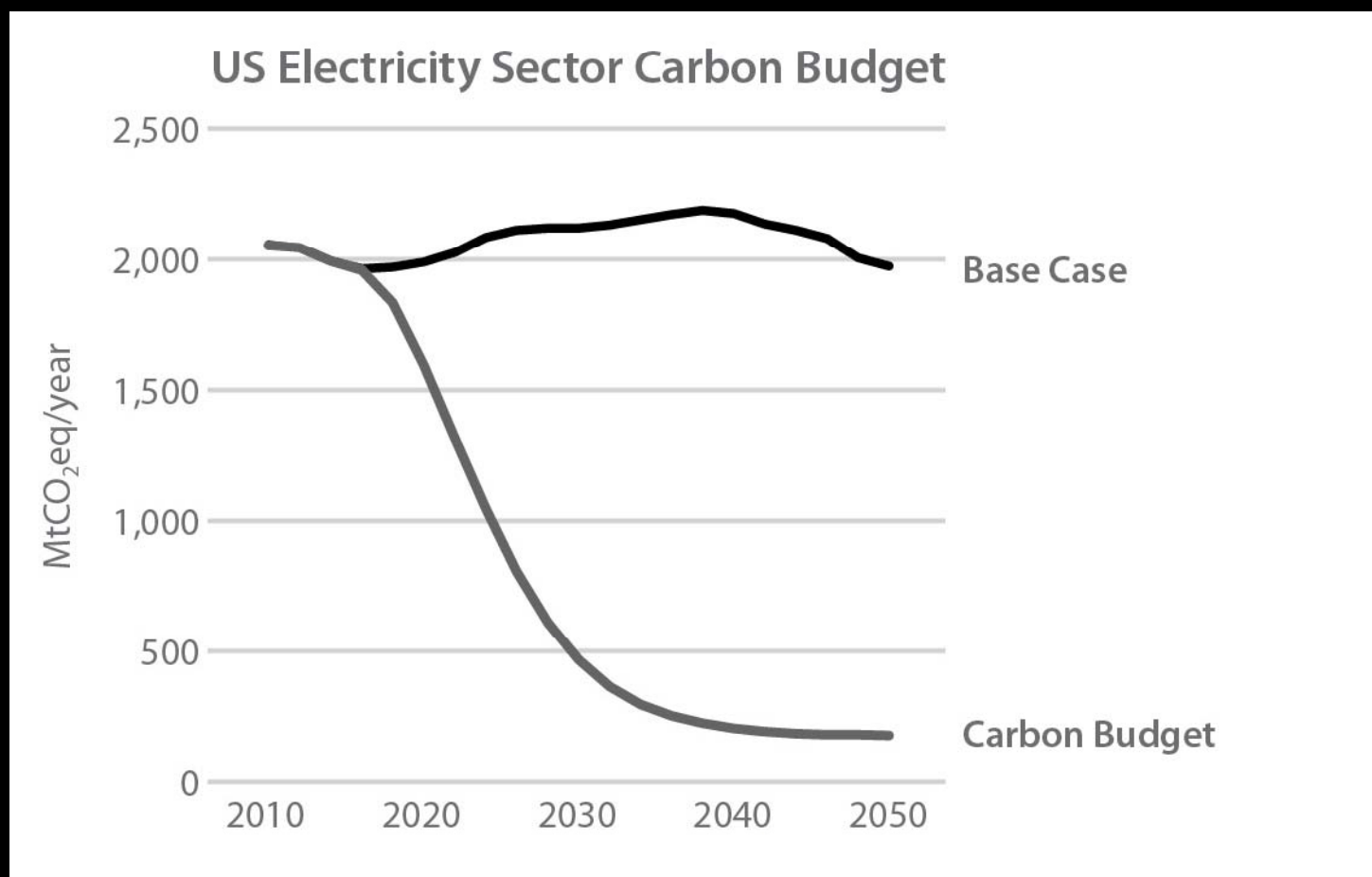
Electricity-Water-Climate Nexus

Possible Action	Impact on Carbon Emissions	Impact on Water Resources	
		Withdrawal	Consumption
Switch a Coal Plant from Once-Through to Recirculating Cooling			

Trade-offs and Synergies Between Mitigation & Adaptation: Electricity-Water-Climate Nexus

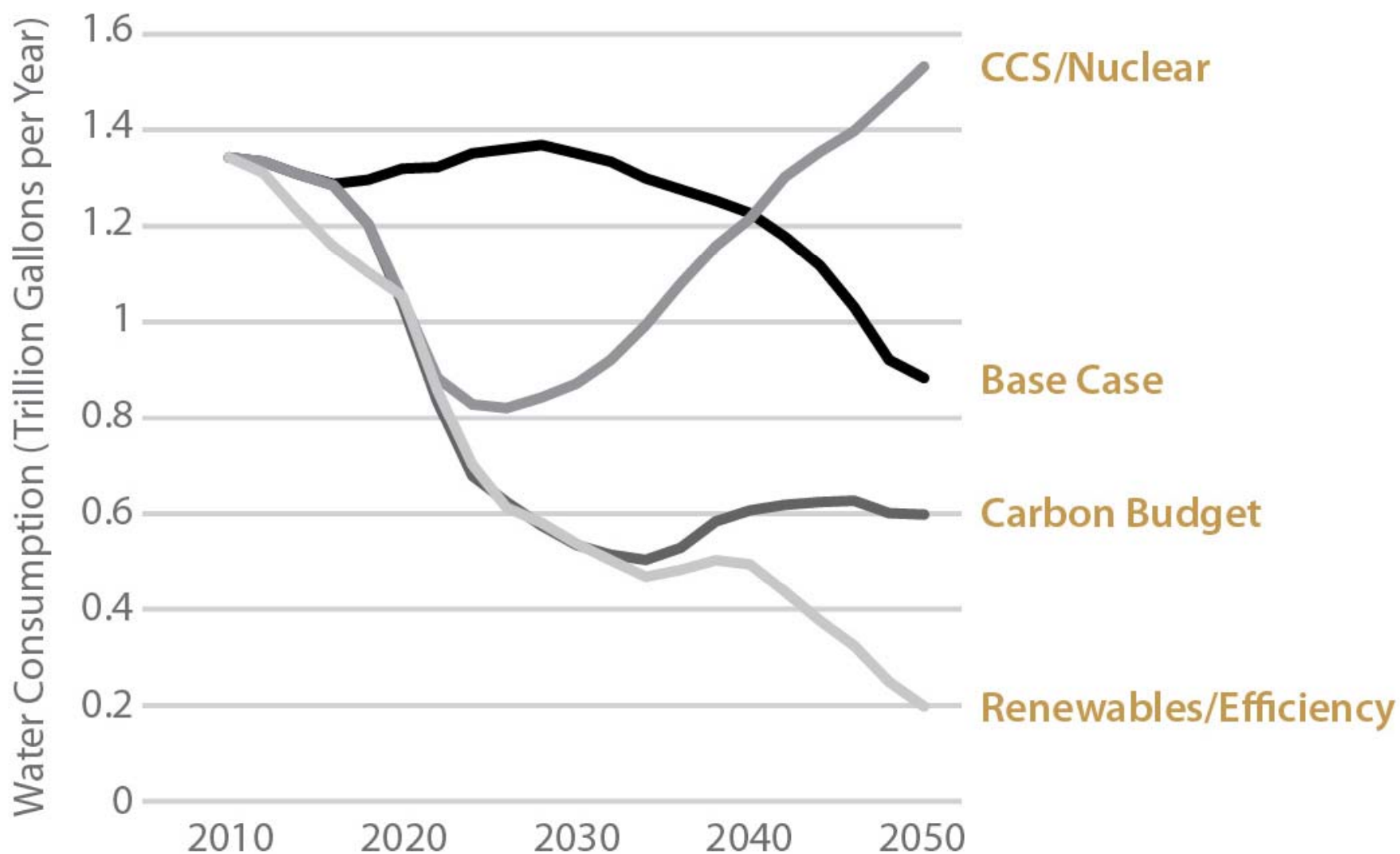
Possible Action	Impact on Carbon Emissions	Impact on Water Dependence	
		Withdrawal	Consumption
Switch a Coal Plant from Once-Through to Recirculating Cooling			
Switch to Natural Gas	 *	 *	 *
Adopt Carbon Capture and Storage			
↓ Energy Demand/ ↑ Energy Efficiency			
Switch to Wind/ Solar PV			

A US Electricity Sector Carbon Budget for a 450 Co2eq (~2° C) World



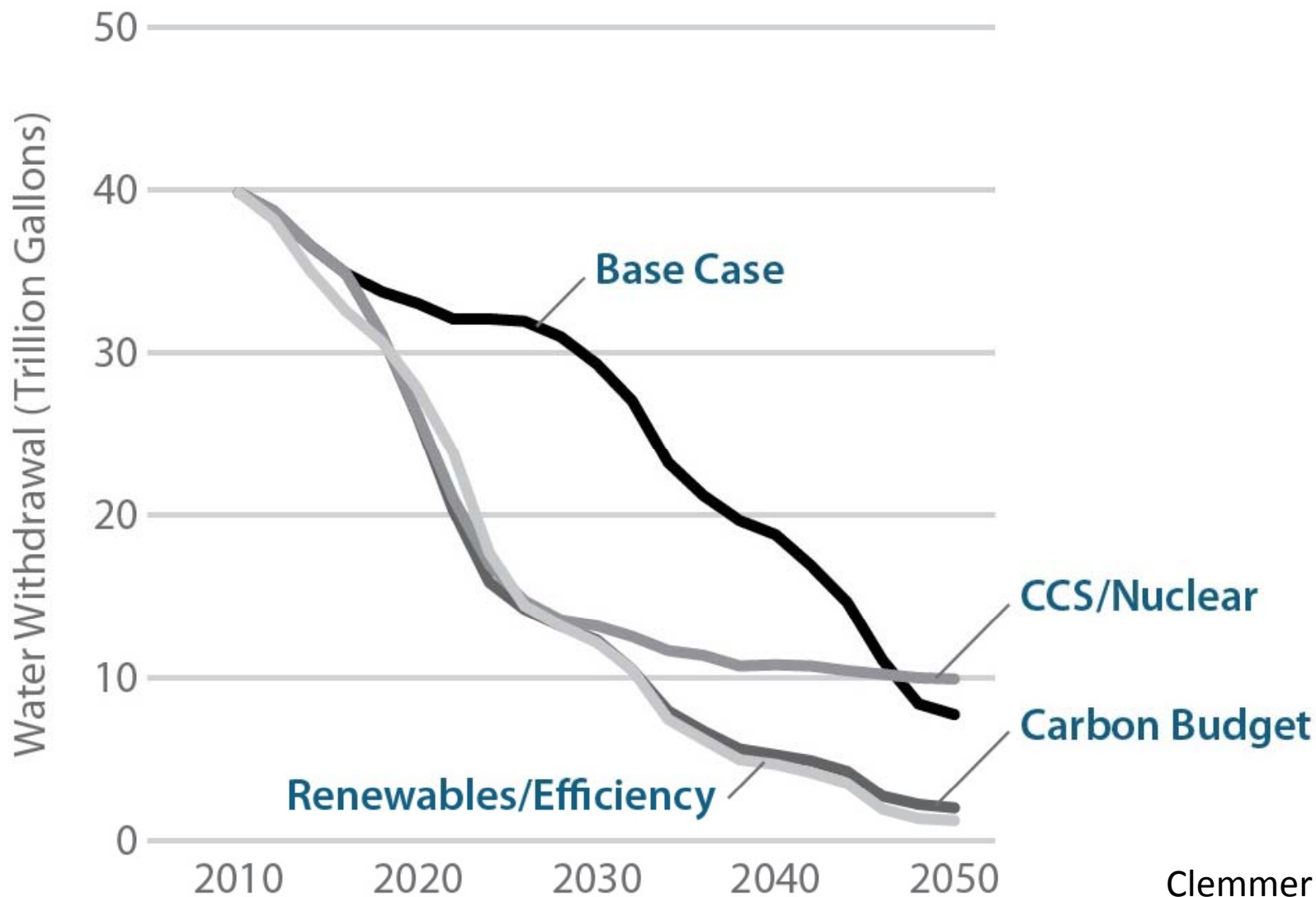
Fawcett et al 2009; NRC 2010; Clemmer et al ERL 2012

Impacts of Electricity Technology Pathways on Cooling Water Consumption



Clemmer et al ERL 2012

Impacts of Electricity Technology Pathways on Cooling Water Withdrawals

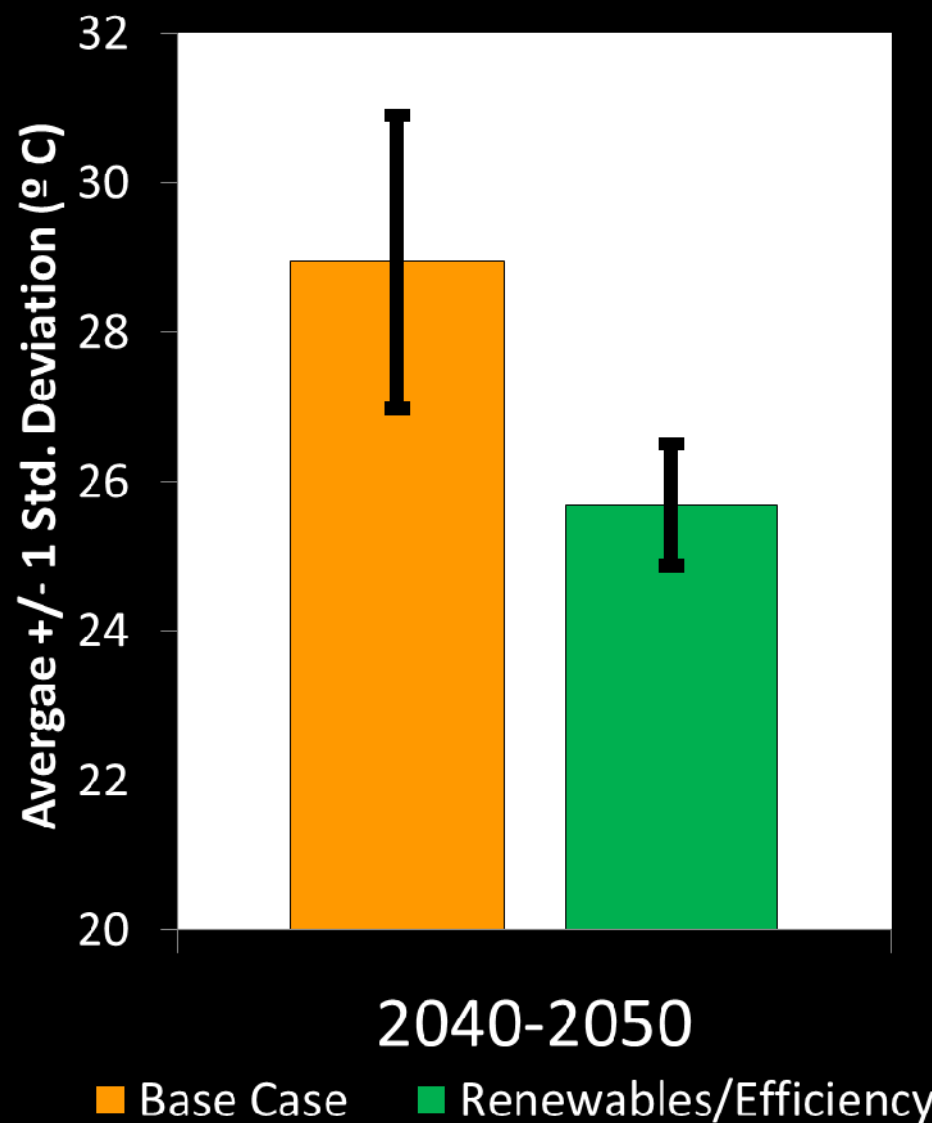


Clemmer et al ERL
2012

The ACT and ACF River Basins



Average July Water Temperatures



Electricity-Water-Climate Nexus

Science, Research and Innovation Needs

- *Spurring accelerated adoption of low water/low carbon electricity: efficiency, wind, solar pv.*
- *Reducing water use of electricity – cooling, extraction (fracking), CCS + switching to waste-water sources*
- *Improving modeling of electricity and water futures: esp. extremes (climate + energy demand) at geographically and temporally relevant scales.*
- *Expand modeler-stakeholder engagement in building + using water-energy (+land use) scenarios for planning and policy.*



For more information:

www.ucsusa.org/ew3