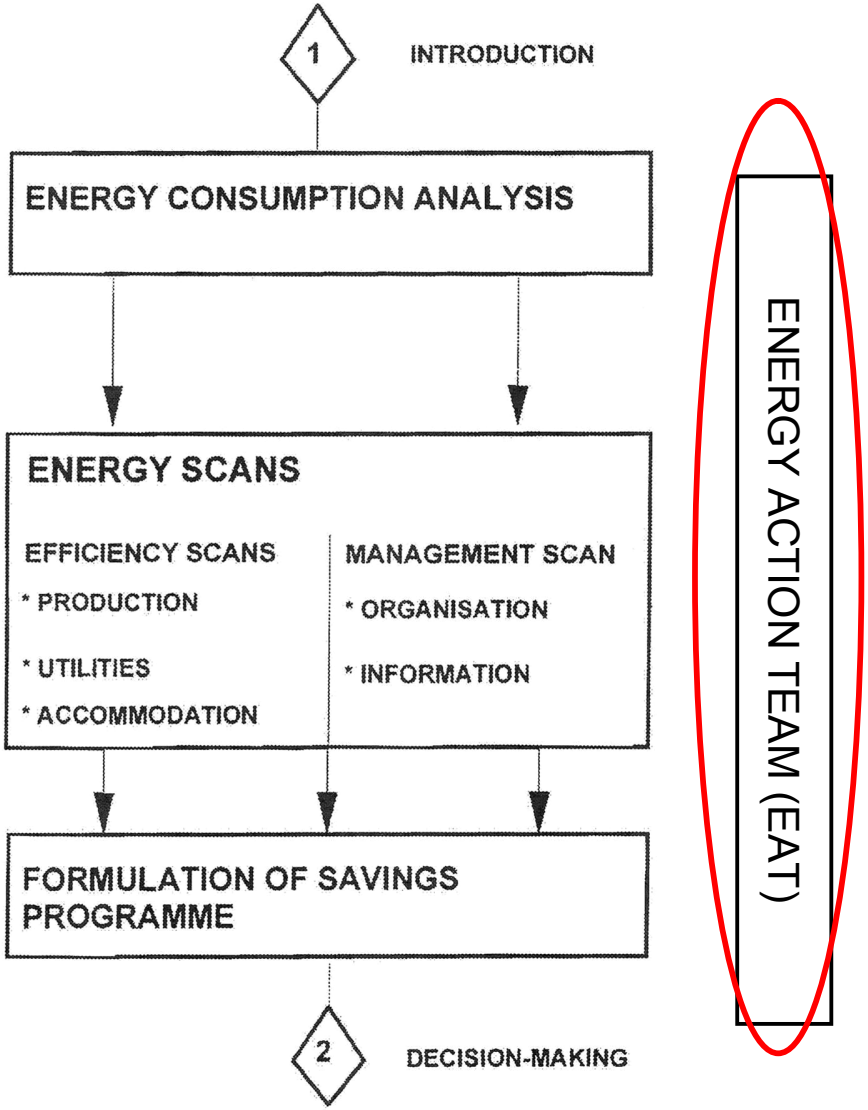
1
INTRODUCTION
ENERGY CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS
ENERGY SCANS
EFFICIENCY SCANS
* PRODUCTION
* UTILITIES
* ACCOMMODATION
MANAGEMENT SCAN
* ORGANISATION
* INFORMATION
FORMULATION OF SAVINGS PROGRAMME
2
DECISION-MAKING
ENERGY ACTION TEAM (EAT)

Energy Action Team (EAT) (1 of 5)

TASKS OF ENERGY ACTION TEAM:

- Planning and organisation;
- Implementation;
- Presentation and reporting of the results;

External consultants support the members of EAT in these tasks.

After EPS completion by management, EAT might continue its activities by preparing and implementing energy-saving measures and projects.

Energy Action Team (EAT) (2 of 5)

PLANNING AND ORGANISATION OF EAT:

- EAT is responsible for:
  - ensuring that the EPS activities can be carried out efficiently and thoroughly;
  - monitoring and supervising the EPS progress.
- EAT draws up the planning for EPS implementation:
  - arranges appointments with staff outside the EAT to be partially involved in EPS;
  - makes reservations for meeting rooms;
  - budgets for sufficient time of involved staff.
- EAT organises meetings for discussing the provisional EPS results and takes care of communicating and reporting these results within the company.

Energy Action Team (EAT) (3 of 5)

IMPLEMENTATION OF EAT (1 of 2):

- EAT is responsible for the following research activities:
  - collecting energy consumption and emission data of production processes, buildings and utilities;
  - generating and quantifying energy-saving and emission reduction options;
  - ranking these options based on technical and economic criteria;
  - developing a (provisional) energy-saving scenario and a (provisional) Energy Efficiency Improvement Plan (EEIP).
- EAT members are responsible for collecting the energy data:
  - EAT makes these data available by measurement, guesstimation or calculation;
  - EAT acts as intermediary for others that provide EPS data.

Energy Action Team (EAT) (4 of 5)

IMPLEMENTATION OF EAT (2 of 2):

- EAT evaluates the quality of collected EPS data and interprets it in a systematical way.
- Using their knowledge of the plant and the production processes, EAT is in good position to come up with points for further improvement.

PRESENTATION AND REPORTING OF EAT RESULTS:

- EAT records its findings in a report;
- EAT presents the overall EPS results and the provisional EEIP to the plant management.

Energy Action Team (EAT) (5 of 5)

COMPOSITION OF EAT:

- EAT composition depends on type and scale of plant.
- For energy-intensive plants the following is recommended:
  - Departments that have or may have major effect on (future) energy consumption and emissions have to be represented:
    - Production, Mechanical Engineering, Process & Product Development, Marketing & Sales and Plant Engineering.
  - For the sake of team effectiveness, the number of EAT members should be limited to 4 or 5 (others to be consulted occasionally).
  - A production executive to be chosen as chairman of the EAT, as production has highest share of energy consumption.
  - The function of secretary of the EAT to be accomplished by the plant energy and/or environmental co-ordinator.

Support and advice from EPS consultants

TYPES OF SUPPORT AND ADVICE NEEDED:

- Management consultancy
- Production – engineering consultancy
- Utilities – engineering consultancy

Two main tasks for EPS consultants:

- to provide EAT with relevant background information and to advise on the implementation of EPS methods and tools;
- to draw attention to (missing/latent) energy-saving options and advise on improvements with respect to energy (and/or environmental) management.

Open discussion 1

Consultants:

How can we achieve an effective EAT kick-off?

- What data should be available at forehand?
- Which topics should be discussed?
- How to stimulate a participatory approach?
- Planning
- Work agreements