Curriculum Vitae

Name: Iqbal Ahmed AL-Tayar

- Expert and Judicial Arbitration committee member in the Ministry of Justice.
 Educational Qualification:
- BA of Engineering Mechanical Engineering Kuwait University
- Expert and member in the Arbitration Lawyers Center.
- Member of the American World Organization in the Kuwait Center of Commercial Arbitration.
- Member of the American World Organization for Value Engineering and have the AVS certificate from The American SAVE International Association.
- Member of the American Association of Energy Engineers

Work Experience

- The first site engineer in the ministry in the Water Sector Projects (Al-Zour Water Station) (Replacement of the water networks of Al-Nozha and Al-Faeha Area) Member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-condition Engineers (ASHRAE).
- Manager of the Technical Controlling Management since 1992.
- Al-Tarshed Team Manager for the following sectors: Government sector, Hotel sector, Banking sector and Oil Sector.
- National Committee member for Green Building.
- A professor of the Public Authority of Applied Education and Training since 2000.
- A professor of the Rehabilitation Program of the new ministry engineers
- Member of Kuwait Society of Engineers, membership No. 1715.







MEW EFFORTS IN REDUCING ELECTRICITY AND WATER CONSUMPTION IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN KUWAIT

Eng. Iqbal Al-Tayar

Manager – Technical Supervision

Department

Planning and Training Sector

Ministry of Electricity & Water (MEW)
Kuwait



Historical Background - Electricity

- In 1913, the first electric machine was installed in Kuwait to operate 400 lambs for Al-Saif Palace.
- In 1934, two electric generators were installed with a total capacity of 60 kW.
- In 1949, the first power generation plant was established in Merghab with a total capacity of 60 kW.
- In 1951, Kuwait established the General Department of Electricity and then the Ministry of Electricity & Water in 1961.

Historical Background - Water

- < 1925 rain water and shallow wells
- 1925 1951 water imported from Shatt Al-Arab, Iraq
- 1951 public water supply service established and managed by the State
- 1951 KOC installs a small desalination plant
- 1960 discovery of fresh water at Al-Raudhatain
- 1970 to date rapid increase of desalination capacity







Electricity Generation and Water Desalination

No	Power Station	Establishe d	Electricity Generation	Water Production
•	Power Station	Year	Million kW	Million emperor/day
1	Shuwaikh Plant	1955	33	4
2	Shuaiba North Plant	1965	72	9
3	Shuaiba South Plant	1970	3.032	30
4	Al-Doha East Plant	1977	4.630	42
5	Al-Doha west Plant	1984	11.010	110
6	Az-Zour South Plant	1989	101.212	36
7	Sabiya Plant	1998	29	100



MEW Responsibilities

- Fully responsible to provide electricity and water for all consumers in the State of Kuwait, which cover the following areas:
 - Generation
 - Transmission and Distribution
 - Collection of Water and Electricity Invoices.



MEW Efforts

- MEW efforts to monitor and enforce conservation policies on government and private sectors
- Awareness Campaign
- MEW collaboration with Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR)
- MEW collaboration with Kuwait University (KU)
- Efforts of other government and institutional agencies to reduce power demand and energy consumption



Objectives of Conservation Policies on government and private sectors

To reduce power demand and energy during peak summer months and yearly energy consumption:

- Optimized operation strategies of Airconditioning and lighting systems.
- Utilization of more energy efficient systems.
 To minimize water consumption.





Government Buildings

No.	Name of the Institution	Energy Savings
		%
1	Assessment Authority for Compensation	11
2	Kuwait Public Transport Co.	14
3	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	12
4	Ministy of Public Works	18
5	Development and Planning, Secretariat Building	11
6	Public Authority for Agriculture and Fisheries	15
7	Kuwait News Agencies	8





Shopping Malls

No.	Name of Shopping Mall	Energy Savings
		%
1	Lila Gallary	6
2	Al-Mohallab	4
3	Marina	8
4	Avenues Mall	9
5	Ajial	9
6	Al-Kutte	3
7	Al-Manshar	5
8	Beirut	4
9	Al-Fannar	7
10	Maghateer	10

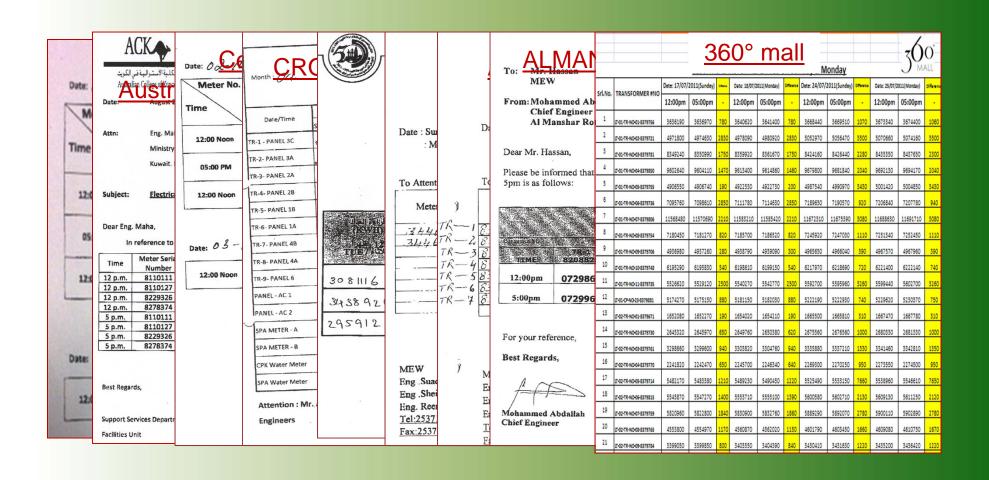


Hotels and Banks

No.	Name of Hotel	Energy Savings %
		70
1	Sheraton	2
2	JW Marriott	2
3	Movenpick El-Beda'a	4
4	Marina	3
5	SAS International	5

No.	Name of Bank	Energy Savings
		%
1	Kuwait Finance House	17
2	National Bank of Kuwait	14
3	Commerical Bank	21
4	International Bank	20

Electricity Reading Collection





Kuwait National Bank

NBK recently launched its energy conservation awareness campaign tagged "Put your energy into saving energy". NBK volunteers handed out 10,000 long life energy-saving light bulbs at the Avenues Mall.

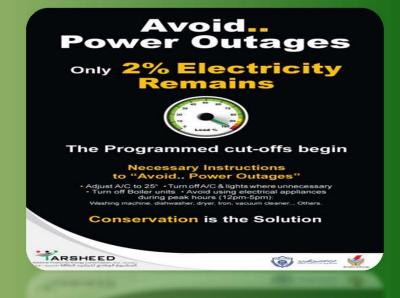








A campaign for Society of Engineers cost 10 million K.D





















Distribution of water conservation tools

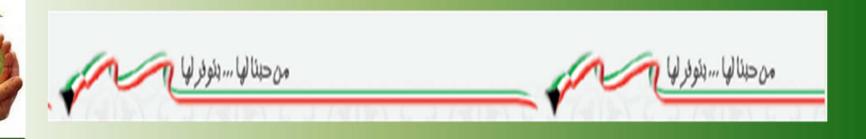






nergy-saving campaign cost 400,000 K.D Under the slogan

"we love it so we save for it"





MEW and KISR Collaboration

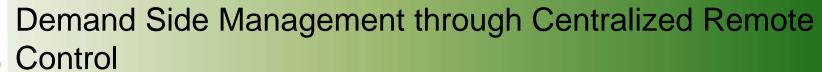


1983 Regulations and Code of Practice

Energy Audit Program



Peak power reduction program





Standard Specifications for Standard Rules and Extensions of Drinking Water in Kuwait



Distribution of Water Conservation Kits in the State of Kuwait

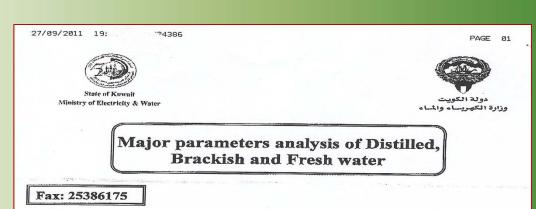


Design of a sustainable traditional Kuwaiti villa





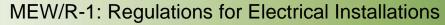
Standard Specifications for Standard Rules and Extensions of Drinking Water in Kuwait



Parameters	Unit	D.W (Distilled water)	B.W (Brackish water)	F.W (Fresh water)
Temperature	(°C)	36-43	22 32	29 42
Conductivity	(µs/cm)	10 120	4000 7500	173 - 606
T.D.S.	(mg/l)	6.0 - 60	2500 4500	75 333
pH value		6 - 8.5	7.0 - 7.5	7.3 - 7.9
Residual Chlorine (Cl (mg/l)	Nil	Nil	0.35 - 0.90
Turbidity	(NTU)	0.1 - 1.0	0.1 - 1.2	0.16 - 1.0
Potassium (K) (mg/l)	0-0.70	18 – 37.00	0.7 - 3.0
Calcium as (Ca	a) (mg/l)	0 20	400 650	16.4 - 54.5
Magnesium (Mg) (mg/l)	0.10 - 2.0	140 190	2.9 - 14.3
Chloride (CI)	(mg/l)	5 60	650 2000	50 101
Sulphate (SO_4)) (mg/l)	0.1 - 2.0	1000 1400	87.3 - 140
Nitrate (NO ₃) (mg/l)	0.1 - 1.5	10 87	0.1 - 0.61
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃		1.0 65	90 140	37 68
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃		2 70	1500 2200	58 - 182
Carbon Di-oxide (CO ₂) (mg/l)	1-3.0	10 15	0.92 - 2.56
Silica	(mg/l)	Nil	20 24	0.50 - 2.0

Notes: Quality subject to change during emergency operation conditions.

983 Regulations and Code of Practice



MEW/R-2: Procedures for Approval of Electrical & A/C Drawings and connection of power supply for construction and buildings projects.

MEW/R-3: Electrical load form and explanatory memo

MEW/R-4: Regulations for testing of Electrical installations before connection of power supply

MEW/R-5: General Guidelines for Energy Conservation in buildings

MEW/R-6: Code of Practice for Energy Conservation in Kuwait building and Appendices

Appendix No. (1): Properties and application of insulating materials for

buildings in Kuwait

Appendix No. (2): Energy Conservation Measures in Residential Sector

Buildings.

Appendix No. (3): Energy Conservation Measures in Institutional and

Commercial Sector Buildings

Appendix No. (4): Energy Conservation Measures Hospitals

Appendix No. (5): Effect of thermal mass and colour

Appendix No. (6): Comparison between air-cooled and water-cooled

condensers.

MEW/R-7: Rules and Regulations for design of A/C System and Equipment

MEW/R-8: Rules and Regulations for handing over Engineering Services (Electrical and

Mechanical) to the Maintenance Authority

MEW/R-9: General specification for electrical installation



Benefit from The Code

Component	Unit	Quantity Saved	Unit Cost (mil KD/unit)	Total Savings (million KD)
Electrical Power Requirements	MW	2,530	0.48	1,214
A/C System	RT	1,260,00	500	630
Fuel	million Barrels	131	10	1,310
Total			3,154	



Achievements from Energy Audit Program

Building	Year	Peak Power Reduction (%)	Energy Saving (%)
MEW and MPW buildings in South Surra	2004	38	20
Public Authority for Civil Information	2004	5	12
Al-Fanar Shopping Mall	2004	15	8



Peak Power Reduction trough the Implementation of Smart Operations





Projected Financial and Environmental Benefits

KD 500 million toward the cost of new power generation and distribution equipment.

KD 0.3 million KD per day of the MEW fuel bill during the summer season.

7,000 tons/day of CO₂ emissions during the summer season.







- Equipment of maintenance and water conservation
- types of some pipe material modules in Kuwait
 - Cross Linked Polyethylene (PEX)
 - ➤ Polypropylene (PP-R)



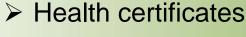


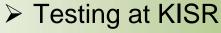


Distribution of Water Conservation Kits in the State of Kuwait



Selection of devices





> Price



Distribution Plan

- 940 000 water saving devices was distributed in Residential Areas
- 160 000 was distributed for water users in Governmental buildings



Savings

reduce water use by 5%, or 26 million cubic meters per year (30% of houses x 85% domestic water use x 53% tap water use x 40% saving)







Future Collaboration - Energy

No.	Project Title
1	Construction and Performance Evaluation of a sustainable traditional Kuwaiti villa (ongoing)
2	Updating of MEW Electrical Codes
3	Implementation of Energy Efficient Retrofits for Five Private Office Buildings
4	Development of a Guide and Building-Energy Simulator for MEW Code Compliance
5	Experimental Verification of Fenestration Products
6	Performance Assessment of Commercially Available Small and Medium Units Utilizing R410A Refrigerant
7	The Potential of Energy Conservation and Peak Power Reduction in Residential Sector (5 villas)





Future Collaboration - Water

NO.	Project Title
1	Fifth International Symposium of groundwater between the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research and the World Organization for Research and Engineering Environment Water (IAHR)
2	Household water consumption and conservation in Kuwait WM042K
3	Action plan "a pilot study to reduce water levels high and re-use in the areas of (Jaber al-Ahmad, and AL-Kairouan)
4	Action plan study (monitoring and evaluation of the quality of drinking water in the State of Kuwait)







Energy-Efficient Design of Low-Rise Residential Buildings in Kuwait (ASHRAE 90.2 – Kuwait)

This standard provides minimum energyefficiency requirements for the design and construction of

- a. New portions of residential dwelling units and their systems.
- b. New systems and equipment in existing dwelling units.





Efforts of other Government and Institutional Agencies





























Conclusion



