

ENERGY AUDIT – FINAL REPORT

BRIDGEWATER RARITAN

CRIM ELEMENTARY

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BRIDGEWATER, NJ 08807

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the energy audit conducted for:

Bridgewater Raritan
Crim Elementary School
1300 Crim Rd
Bridgewater, NJ 08807

Contact Person: Connie Coriell
Title: Energy Efficiency Coordinator

This audit is performed in connection with the New Jersey Clean Energy - Local Government Energy Audit Program. The energy audit is conducted to promote the mission of the office of Clean Energy, which is to use innovation and technology to solve energy and environmental problems in a way that improves the State's economy. This can be achieved through the wiser and more efficient use of energy.

The annual energy costs at this facility are as follows:

Electricity	\$ 38,770
Natural Gas	\$ 49,131
Total	\$ 87,901

The potential annual energy cost savings for each energy conservation measure (ECM) and renewable energy measure (REM) are shown below in Table 1. Be aware that the ECM's and REM' are not additive because of the interrelation of some of the measures. This audit is consistent with an ASHRAE level 2 audit. The cost and savings for each measure is $\pm 20\%$. The evaluations are based on engineering estimations and industry standard calculation methods. More detailed analyses would require engineering simulation models, hard equipment specifications, and contractor bid pricing.

**Table 1
Financial Summary Table**

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECM's)					
ECM NO.	DESCRIPTION	NET INSTALLATION COST^A	ANNUAL SAVINGS^B	SIMPLE PAYBACK (Yrs)	SIMPLE LIFETIME ROI
ECM #1	Lighting Controls	\$6,660	\$1,425	4.7	220.9%
ECM #2	Window Replacements	\$506,250	\$7,813	64.8	-61.4%
ECM #3	PTAC Units Replacement	\$5,880	\$457	12.9	16.6%
ECM #4	H&V Control Valves and T-Stat Replacements	\$50,000	\$3,039	16.5	-8.8%
ECM #5	Boiler Controls	\$25,000	\$3,016	8.3	81.0%
ECM #6	DDC Controls	\$102,500	\$4,815	21.3	-29.5%
ECM #7	Pump VFDs	\$5,150	\$1,326	3.9	286.2%
ECM #8	ECM#4, & ECM#7	\$55,150	\$4,365	12.6	18.7%
ECM #9	Condensing Boiler Installation	\$70,000	\$7,819	9.0	179.3%
ECM #10	ECM#4, ECM#7, & ECM#9	\$127,650	\$12,184	10.5	43.2%
RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's)					
ECM NO.	DESCRIPTION	NET INSTALLATION COST	ANNUAL SAVINGS	SIMPLE PAYBACK (Yrs)	SIMPLE LIFETIME ROI
REM #1	Solar PV System	\$1,165,410	\$74,128	15.7	-4.6%

Notes: A. Cost takes into consideration applicable NJ Smart Start™ incentives.
B. Savings takes into consideration applicable maintenance savings.

The estimated demand and energy savings for each ECM and REM is shown below in Table 2. The descriptions in this table correspond to the ECM's and REM's listed in Table 1.

Table 2
Estimated Energy Savings Summary Table

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECM's)				
ECM NO.	DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION		
		ELECTRIC DEMAND (KW)	ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION (KWH)	NATURAL GAS (THERMS)
ECM #1	Lighting Controls	0.0	9,631	0
ECM #2	Window Replacements	0.0	0	5,142
ECM #3	PTAC Units Replacement	4.0	3,086	0
ECM #4	H&V Control Valves and T-Stat Replacements	0.0	0	2,054
ECM #5	Boiler Controls	0.0	0	2,038
ECM #6	DDC Controls	0.0	1,728	3,081
ECM #7	Pump VFDs	0.0	8,961	0
ECM #8	ECM#4, & ECM#7	0.0	8,961	2,054
ECM #9	Condensing Boiler Installation	0.0	0	5,283
ECM #10	ECM#4, ECM#7, & ECM#9	0.0	8961.0	7337.0
RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's)				
ECM NO.	DESCRIPTION	ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION		
		ELECTRIC DEMAND (KW)	ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION	NATURAL GAS (THERMS)
REM #1	Solar PV System	129.5	148,851	0.0

Concord Engineering Group (CEG) recommends proceeding with the implementation of all ECM's that provide a calculated simple payback at or under ten (10) years. The following Energy Conservation Measures are recommended for the facility:

- **ECM #1:** Lighting Controls
- **ECM #5:** Boiler Controls
- **ECM #9:** Condensing Boiler

Crim Primary School is a low energy consumer compared to average commercial buildings due to the building's lack of central cooling, however when compared to other elementary schools, this facility's EUI rating is approximately 25% (The percent of similar buildings in the region less efficient than this building.) The primary reason for the building's rating is due to the heating system. The lack of system control is responsible for substantial wasted heat energy each year. Implementation of the ECMs that include boiler operation, control valve & thermostat replacements, and Pump VFDs could save significant operating costs each year.

The boilers are the heart of the building's heating system. Efficiency improvements on the central plant will directly lower the overall building heating cost by the increase in system efficiency. The condensing boiler installation is a large enough increase in overall boiler efficiency to provide a simple payback within 10 years. This option is highly recommended for the facility.

Pump VFDs provide a very quick payback if implemented with an ECM that includes replacing all control valves in the heating hot water system. Combination of the control valve and T-stat replacement, condensing boiler and VFD drives on the heating water pumps could save \$12,184 in operating cost per year. These ECMs pay back just over 10 years, and save significant energy. These ECMs as a combination should be considered if district wide improvements are progressed.

Lighting throughout the facility is among the most efficient forms of interior lighting available today. The main area for improvement with the lighting system is automatic control. The system could benefit from occupancy sensors which automatically turn off lights when a space is unoccupied. This conservation measure in addition with continuing district wide education on energy savings could save an additional 10% on lighting energy, approximately \$1,425 per year. This ECM is highly recommended and a simple retrofit that pays back quickly.

Another contributor of this building's energy consumption is computer use. Computers are becoming a major component of energy use in buildings. Minimizing computer energy is an important part of reducing a building's overall energy use. Computers set to sleep or hibernate with monitors set to turn off when not in use requires almost zero energy (approximately 3 Watts.) Desktop computers left on with monitors on or in screen saver mode use approximately 150 Watts continuously. It is important to set all computers to hibernate or sleep when not being used, despite the extra time needed to re-boot when resuming work. When new computers are purchased to replace old computers, consider machines that have energy saving features and reduced operating energy use.

Some ECMs have long paybacks and unjustified installations. These ECMs such as window replacements and DDC controls do not appear economically suited for the building. It is important to understand that the ECM calculations and payback estimate is the time it would take for the energy savings to fully fund the installation cost of the improvement. In many cases equipment changes are very difficult to be paid for entirely by the energy savings. Therefore when replacing old equipment due to end of life cycle and reliability needs, it is highly recommended to invest in energy efficient systems.

In addition to the ECMs, there are maintenance and operational measures that can provide energy savings and immediate benefit. The ECMs listed above represent investments that can be made to the facility which are justified by the savings seen overtime. However, the maintenance items and small operational improvements below are typically achievable with on site staff or maintenance contractors and in turn have the potential to provide substantial operational savings compared to the costs associated. The following are recommendations which should be considered a priority in achieving an energy efficient building:

1. Chemically clean the condenser and evaporator coils periodically to optimize efficiency. Poorly maintained heat transfer surfaces can reduce efficiency 5-10%.
2. Maintain all weather stripping on entrance doors.
3. Clean all light fixtures to maximize light output.
4. Provide frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.
5. Set all computers to automatically sleep or hibernate with monitors set to turn off, NOT run in screen saver mode.

II. INTRODUCTION

The comprehensive energy audit covers the 52,400 square foot Crim Elementary School, which includes: classrooms, multi-purpose room, gymnasium, office administration area and support spaces.

Electrical and natural gas utility information is collected and analyzed for one full year's energy use of the building. The utility information allows for analysis of the building's operational characteristics; calculate energy benchmarks for comparison to industry averages, estimated savings potential, and baseline usage/cost to monitor the effectiveness of implemented measures. A computer spreadsheet is used to calculate benchmarks and to graph utility information (see the utility profiles below).

The Energy Use Index (EUI) is established for the building. Energy Use Index (EUI) is expressed in British Thermal Units/square foot/year (BTU/ft²/yr), which is used to compare energy consumption to similar building types or to track consumption from year to year in the same building. The EUI is calculated by converting the annual consumption of all energy sources to BTU's and dividing by the area (gross square footage) of the building. Blueprints (where available) are utilized to verify the gross area of the facility. The EUI is a good indicator of the relative potential for energy savings. A low EUI indicates less potential for energy savings, while a high EUI indicates poor building performance therefore a high potential for energy savings.

Existing building architectural and engineering drawings (where available) are utilized for additional background information. The building envelope, lighting systems, HVAC equipment, and controls information gathered from building drawings allow for a more accurate and detailed review of the building. The information is compared to the energy usage profiles developed from utility data. Through the review of the architectural and engineering drawings a building profile can be defined that documents building age, type, usage, major energy consuming equipment or systems, etc.

The preliminary audit information is gathered in preparation for the site survey. The site survey provides critical information in deciphering where energy is spent and opportunities exist within a facility. The entire site is surveyed to inventory the following to gain an understanding of how each facility operates:

- Building envelope (roof, windows, etc.)
- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment (HVAC)
- Lighting systems and controls
- Facility-specific equipment

The building site visit is performed to survey all major building components and systems. The site visit includes detailed inspection of energy consuming components. Summary of building occupancy schedules, operating and maintenance practices, and energy management programs provided by the building manager are collected along with the system and components to determine a more accurate impact on energy consumption.

III. METHOD OF ANALYSIS

Post site visit work includes evaluation of the information gathered, researching possible conservation opportunities, organizing the audit into a comprehensive report, and making recommendations on HVAC, lighting and building envelope improvements. Data collected is processed using energy engineering calculations to anticipate energy usage for each of the proposed energy conservation measures (ECMs). The actual building's energy usage is entered directly from the utility bills provided by the owner. The anticipated energy usage is compared to the historical data to determine energy savings for the proposed ECMs.

It is pertinent to note, that the savings noted in this report are not additive. The savings for each recommendation is calculated as standalone energy conservation measures. Implementation of more than one ECM may in some cases affect the savings of each ECM. The savings may in some cases be relatively higher if an individual ECM is implemented in lieu of multiple recommended ECMs. For example implementing reduced operating schedules for inefficient lighting will result in a greater relative savings. Implementing reduced operating schedules for newly installed efficient lighting will result in a lower relative savings, because there is less energy to be saved. If multiple ECM's are recommended to be implemented, the combined savings is calculated and identified appropriately.

ECMs are determined by identifying the building's unique properties and deciphering the most beneficial energy saving measures available that meet the specific needs of the facility. The building construction type, function, operational schedule, existing conditions, and foreseen future plans are critical in the evaluation and final recommendations. Energy savings are calculated base on industry standard methods and engineering estimations. Energy consumption is calculated based on manufacturer's cataloged information when new equipment is proposed.

Cost savings are calculated based on the actual historical energy costs for the facility. Installation costs include labor and equipment costs to estimate the full up-front investment required to implement a change. Costs are derived from Means Cost Data, industry publications, and local contractors and equipment suppliers. The NJ Smart Start Building® program incentives savings (where applicable) are included for the appropriate ECM's and subtracted from the installed cost. Maintenance savings are calculated where applicable and added to the energy savings for each ECM. The life-time for each ECM is estimated based on the typical life of the equipment being replaced or altered. The costs and savings are applied and a simple payback, simple lifetime savings, and simple return on investment are calculated. See below for calculation methods:

ECM Calculation Equations:

$$\text{Simple Payback} = \left(\frac{\text{Net Cost}}{\text{Yearly Savings}} \right)$$

$$\text{Simple Lifetime Savings} = (\text{Yearly Savings} \times \text{ECM Lifetime})$$

$$\text{Simple Lifetime ROI} = \frac{(\text{Simple Lifetime Savings} - \text{Net Cost})}{\text{Net Cost}}$$

$$\text{Lifetime Maintenance Savings} = (\text{Yearly Maintenance Savings} \times \text{ECM Lifetime})$$

$$\text{Internal Rate of Return} = \sum_{n=0}^N \left(\frac{\text{Cash Flow of Period}}{(1 + \text{IRR})^n} \right)$$

$$\text{Net Present Value} = \sum_{n=0}^N \left(\frac{\text{Cash Flow of Period}}{(1 + \text{DR})^n} \right)$$

Net Present Value calculations based on Interest Rate of 3%.

IV. HISTORIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION/COST

A. Energy Usage / Tariffs

The energy usage for the facility has been tabulated and plotted in graph form as depicted within this section. Each energy source has been identified and monthly consumption and cost noted per the information provided by the Owner.

The electric usage profile represents the actual electrical usage for the facility. Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G) provides electricity to the facility under their GLP rate structure. The electric utility measures consumption in kilowatt-hours (KWH) and maximum demand in kilowatts (KW). One KWH usage is equivalent to 1000 watts running for one hour. One KW of electric demand is equivalent to 1000 watts running at any given time. The basic usage charges are shown as generation service and delivery charges along with several non-utility generation charges. Rates used in this report reflect the historical data received for the facility.

The gas usage profile shows the actual natural gas energy usage for the facility. Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G) provides natural gas to the facility under their LVG rate structure. The gas utility measures consumption in cubic feet x 100 (CCF), and converts the quantity into Therms of energy. One Therm is equivalent to 100,000 BTUs of energy.

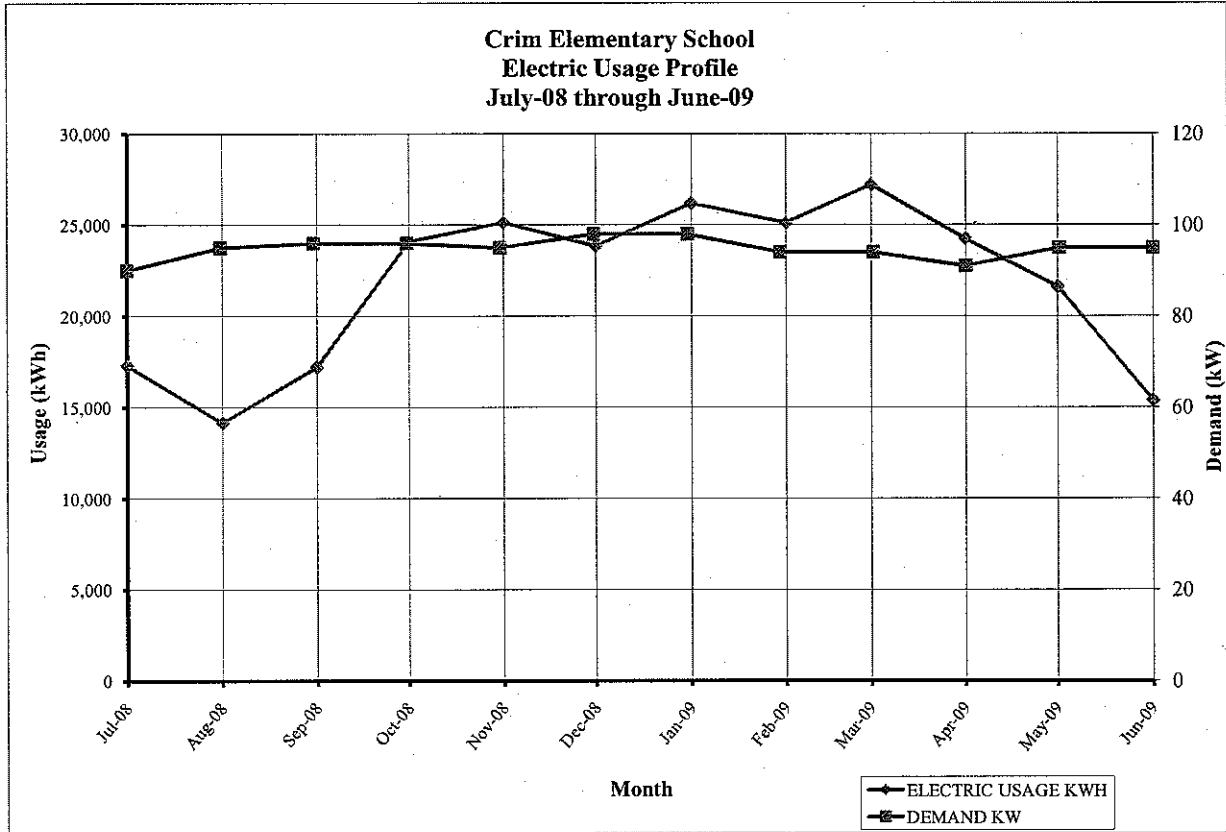
The overall cost for utilities is calculated by dividing the total cost by the total usage. Based on the utility history provided, the average cost for utilities at this facility is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Average</u>
Electricity	14.8¢ / kWh
Natural Gas	\$1.48 / Therm

**Table 3
Electricity Billing Data**

ELECTRIC USAGE SUMMARY			
Utility Provider: PSE&G			
Rate: GLP			
Meter No: 298000104			
Customer ID No: PE000010158974501809			
Third Party Utility			
TPS Meter / Acct No:			
MONTH OF USE	CONSUMPTION KWH	DEMAND	TOTAL BILL
Jul-08	17,296	90.0	\$3,044
Aug-08	14,150	95.0	\$2,647
Sep-08	17,208	96.0	\$2,856
Oct-08	24,079	96.0	\$3,409
Nov-08	25,130	95.0	\$3,354
Dec-08	23,847	98.0	\$3,278
Jan-09	26,192	98.0	\$3,641
Feb-09	25,106	94.0	\$3,595
Mar-09	27,204	94.0	\$3,740
Apr-09	24,255	91.0	\$3,365
May-09	21,605	95.0	\$3,209
Jun-09	15,375	95.0	\$2,632
Totals	261,447	98.0 Max	\$38,770
AVERAGE DEMAND		94.8 KW average	
AVERAGE RATE		\$0.148 \$/kWh	

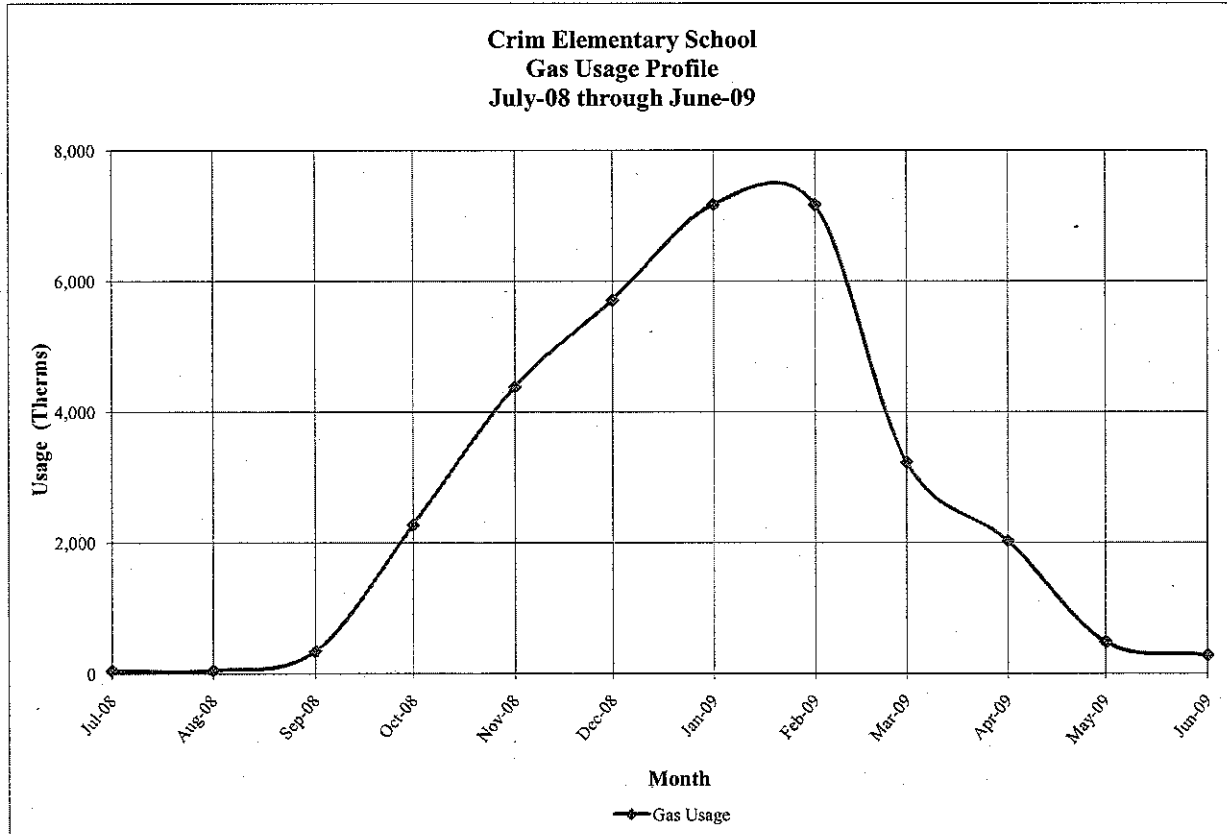
Figure 1
Electricity Usage Profile



**Table 4
Natural Gas Billing Data**

NATURAL GAS USAGE SUMMARY		
Utility Provider: PSE&G		
Rate: LVG		
Meter No: 2523027		
Point of Delivery ID: PG000010158973701809		
Third Party Utility Provider: HESS		
TPS Meter No: 446567		
MONTH OF USE	CONSUMPTION (THERMS)	TOTAL BILL
Jul-08	47	\$212
Aug-08	49	\$205
Sep-08	341	\$533
Oct-08	2,277	\$3,633
Nov-08	4,386	\$6,672
Dec-08	5,715	\$8,569
Jan-09	7,174	\$10,647
Feb-09	7,170	\$10,570
Mar-09	3,233	\$4,340
Apr-09	2,032	\$2,624
May-09	481	\$687
Jun-09	281	\$439
TOTALS	33,186	\$49,131
AVERAGE RATE:	\$1.480	\$/THERM

Figure 2
Natural Gas Usage Profile



B. Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) also known as “Energy Use Intensity,” is a measure of a building’s annual energy utilization per square foot of building. This calculation is completed by converting all utility usage consumed by a building for one year, to British Thermal Units (BTU) and dividing this number by the building square footage. EUI is a good measure of a building’s energy use and is utilized regularly for comparison of energy performance for similar building types. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Buildings Technology Center under a contract with the U.S. Department of Energy maintains a Benchmarking Building Energy Performance Program. The ORNL website determines how a building’s energy use compares with similar facilities throughout the U.S. and in a specific region or state.

Source use differs from site usage when comparing a building’s energy consumption with the national average. Site energy use is the energy consumed by the building at the building site only. Source energy use includes the site energy use as well as all of the losses to create and distribute the energy to the building. Source energy represents the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate the building. It incorporates all transmission, delivery, and production losses, which allows for a complete assessment of energy efficiency in a building. The type of utility purchased has a substantial impact on the source energy use of a building. The EPA has determined that source energy is the most comparable unit for evaluation purposes and overall global impact. Both the site and source EUI ratings for the building are provided to understand and compare the differences in energy use.

The site and source EUI for this facility is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Building Site EUI} = \frac{(\text{Electric Usage in kBtu} + \text{Gas Usage in kBtu})}{\text{Building Square Footage}}$$

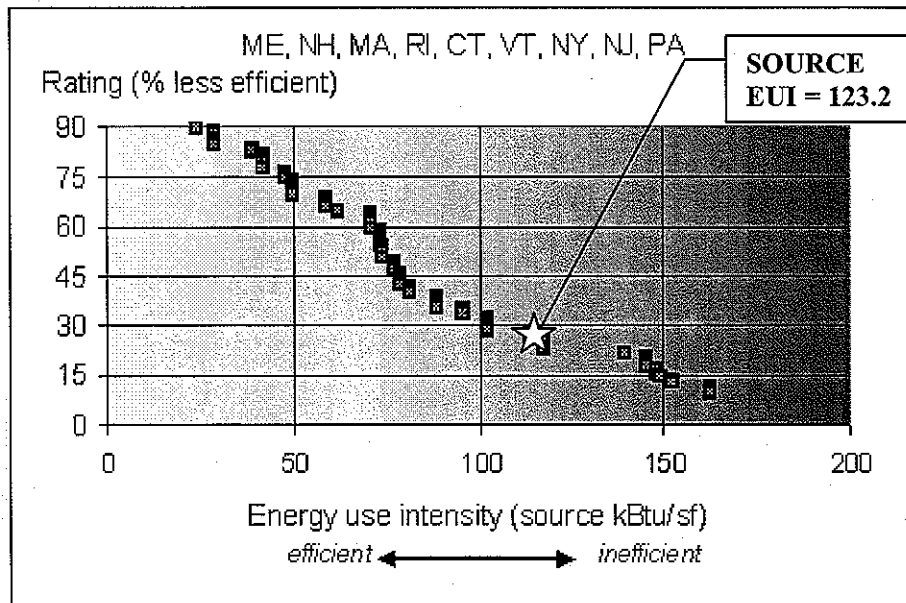
$$\text{Building Source EUI} = \frac{(\text{Electric Usage in kBtu} \times \text{SS Ratio} + \text{Gas Usage in kBtu} \times \text{SS Ratio})}{\text{Building Square Footage}}$$

Table 5
Facility Energy Use Index (EUI) Calculation

ENERGY USE INTENSITY CALCULATION						
ENERGY TYPE	BUILDING USE			SITE ENERGY	SITE-SOURCE RATIO	SOURCE ENERGY
	kWh	Therms	Gallons	kBtu		kBtu
ELECTRIC	261447.0			892,580	3.340	2,981,217
NATURAL GAS		33186.0		3,318,600	1.047	3,474,574
FUEL OIL			0.0	0	1.010	0
PROPANE			0.0	0	1.010	0
TOTAL				4,211,180		6,455,792
*Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use document issued Dec 2007.						
BUILDING AREA	52,400		SQUARE FEET			
BUILDING SITE EUI	80.37		kBtu/SF/YR			
BUILDING SOURCE EUI	123.20		kBtu/SF/YR			

Figure 3 below depicts a national EUI grading for the source use of Elementary Schools.

Figure 3
Source Energy Use Intensity Distributions: Elementary Schools



C. EPA Energy Benchmarking System

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in an effort to promote energy management has created a system for benchmarking energy use amongst various end users. The benchmarking tool utilized for this analysis is entitled Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager tool allows tracking and assessment of energy consumption via the template forms located on the ENERGY STAR website (www.energystar.gov). The importance of benchmarking for local government municipalities is becoming more important as utility costs continue to increase and emphasis is being placed on carbon reduction, greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts.

Based on information gathered from the ENERGY STAR website, Government agencies spend more than \$10 billion a year on energy to provide public services and meet constituent needs. Furthermore, energy use in commercial buildings and industrial facilities is responsible for more than 50 percent of U.S. carbon dioxide emissions. It is vital that local government municipalities assess facility energy usage, benchmark energy usage utilizing Portfolio Manager, set priorities and goals to lessen energy usage and move forward with priorities and goals.

In accordance with the Local Government Energy Audit Program, an ENERGY STAR rating is analyzed for the facility to compare the facility to similar building types. The login page for the account can be accessed at the following web address:

<https://www.energystar.gov/istar/pmpam/index.cfm?fuseaction=login.login>

The utility bills and other information gathered during the energy audit process are entered into the Portfolio Manager. The following is a summary of the results for the facility:

Table 6
ENERGY STAR Performance Rating

ENERGY STAR PERFORMANCE RATING		
FACILITY DESCRIPTION	ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATING	NATIONAL AVERAGE
Crim Elementary School	62	50

Refer to **Statement of Energy Performance Appendix** for the detailed energy summary.

V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The 52,400 SF Elementary School is a single story facility comprised classrooms, offices, multi-purpose room / cafeteria, kitchen, gymnasium, and library. The building was built in 1968 with the addition of a C-wing in 1999, and gymnasium in 2006. The typical school hours are between 8:30 am and 3:00 pm. The building construction is CMU block with face brick. The exterior walls have minimal insulation typical of the time period. It is unknown if the CMU blocks are filled with any form of insulation. The windows throughout the facility are single pane metal framed windows. The classrooms have large operable windows that ride on rails. The windows are in fair condition. Due to its age, the windows do not seal well and are prone to leakage. The window type throughout the new gymnasium addition is double pane, clear glass with aluminum frames in good condition. Blinds are installed on the inside of most windows. Crim has excellent shading from the woods lining the south side of the building and a large overhang on all sides of the building. The roof is a low pitched roof with tar and crushed stone topping. The 2006 gymnasium addition is a low pitched roof with shingle sheathing. Roof insulation is above the metal deck. The amount of insulation below the roof membrane is unknown. Most doorways into the school are double doors with aluminum frames. Weather stripping is either missing or in poor condition in the existing portion of the building. The main entrance to the school opens to a lobby without a vestibule or separation from the rest of the building.

HVAC Cooling / Ventilation Systems

The building does not have central cooling. The offices are cooled by packaged through wall units with hydronic heat from the boiler loop. These units are in fair condition. Approximately 5 to 10% of the building is air conditioned. The majority of the building including the classrooms utilizes oscillating fans for air circulation in lieu of mechanical cooling. Ventilation is provided by air handling units with hot water coils mounted above the ceiling. These units provide outside air to the classrooms. The air handling units are not currently utilized except for instances where rooms are not keeping up in the heating season.

HVAC Heating Systems

Heating is provided by two gas fired fire-tube boilers made by Cleaver Brooks. The boilers were built in 1968. Each boiler has input capacity of 2,511 MBH. The boilers are in fair to poor condition, however well maintained for the age. Remaining life of the boilers is limited. The boilers produce hot water which is circulated throughout the building by two end suction heating water pumps and two floor mounted inline heating water pumps (operating and standby). The pumps are constant volume pumps made by Weinman in 1968. Classrooms are heated with baseboard radiators and unit ventilators. The unit ventilators and radiators appear to be in fair to poor condition. The heat is regulated by local room thermostats. The thermostats are old and in many cases not functioning properly. Many rooms have trouble maintaining temperature resulting in under and over-heating spaces.

Exhaust System

Air is exhausted from the toilet rooms through roof exhausters. The exhaust fans are manually controlled by maintenance personnel through manual switching.

HVAC System Controls

The HVAC systems in the older portion of the facility are controlled through a manual control switchboard made by Barber Colman. Some equipment such as exhaust fans and ventilation air handling units in the old portion of the building have the capability to be controlled by time clocks, but these controls are not used and manual on / off switches are utilized instead. Individual room temperatures are controlled with local thermostats. These thermostats are in poor condition. Heating hot water flow is regulated by hydronic control valves within each space. The condition of the control valves is unknown. Temperature inconsistency in the heating season is a major concern for the building. It is unknown whether the uncontrollability is a result of thermostat or control valve operation. As a result of the lack of local control, the boiler loop temperature is manually adjusted throughout the heating season in an attempt to satisfy zones throughout the building.

The newer portion of the building has a full DDC system with all system components wired back to a front end controller. The system has web access and remotely controlled by a district wide operations personnel. This system works well and provides reliable control of the components connected to the system.

Domestic Hot Water

Domestic hot water for the restroom lavatories, kitchen and various sinks is provided by a hot water storage tank heated indirectly through the boiler loop. Aqua stats control the boiler water circulator for domestic hot water heating. In addition to the indirect hot water heater, an independent self contained hot water heater is used for domestic hot water in the summer months to avoid operation of the boilers. The independent hot water heater is a 65 gallon gas fired hot water heater made by Rheem. The hot water heater is in good condition.

Lighting

Lighting throughout the building is fluorescent tube lay-in fixtures with T-8 lamps and electronic ballasts. There are a few storage rooms and closets lit with compact fluorescent lamps. All lighting throughout the building is manually controlled by wall switches. Exterior lighting consists of wall mounted metal halide fixtures. The parking lot is lit with light poles with metal halide lamps. Exterior lights are controlled by photocell / time clock controls.

VI. MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

The equipment list is considered major energy consuming equipment and through energy conservation measures could yield substantial energy savings. The list shows the major equipment in the facility and all pertinent information utilized in energy savings calculations. An approximate age was assigned to the equipment in some cases if a manufactures date was not shown on the equipment's nameplate. The ASHRAE service life for the equipment along with the remaining useful life is also shown in the Appendix.

Refer to the **Major Equipment List Appendix** for this facility.

VII. ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

ECM #1: Lighting Controls

Description:

In some areas the lighting is left on unnecessarily. In many cases the lights are left on because of the inconvenience to manually switch lights off when a room is left or on when a room is first occupied. This is common in rooms that are occupied for only short periods and only a few times per day. In some instances lights are left on due to the misconception that it is better to keep the lights on rather than to continuously switch lights on and off. Although increased switching reduces lamp life, the energy savings outweigh the lamp replacement costs. The payback timeframe for when to turn the lights off is approximately two minutes. If the lights are expected to be off for at least a two minute interval, then it pays to shut them off.

Lighting controls come in many forms. Sometimes an additional switch is adequate to provide reduced lighting levels when full light output is not needed. Occupancy sensors detect motion and will switch the lights on when the room is occupied. Occupancy sensors can either be mounted in place of a current wall switch, or on the ceiling to cover large areas. Photocell control senses light levels and turn off or reduce lights when there is adequate daylight. Photocells are mostly used outside, but are becoming more popular in energy-efficient interior lighting designs as well.

The U.S. Department of Energy sponsored a study to analyze energy savings achieved through various types of building system controls. The referenced savings is based on the "Advanced Sensors and Controls for Building Applications: Market Assessment and Potential R&D Pathways," document posted for public use April 2005. The study has found that commercial buildings have the potential to achieve significant energy savings through the use of building controls. The average energy savings are as follows based on the report:

- Occupancy Sensors for Lighting Control - 20%-28%.

Energy savings achieved for "Occupancy Sensors for Lighting Control" average 20%-28%. Savings resulting from the implementation of this ECM for energy management controls are estimated to be 10% of the total light energy controlled by occupancy sensors. The estimated savings is below the average listed above due to the continuous occupancy nature of school classrooms. The majority of the savings is expected to be after school hours when rooms are left with lights on.

The ECM includes replacement of standard wall switches with sensors wall switches for individual all offices, class rooms, and bathrooms. Sensors shall be manufactured by Sensorswitch, Watt Stopper or equivalent. See the "Investment Grade Lighting Audit" appendix for details.

The **Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix** of this report includes the summary of lighting controls implemented in this ECM and outlines the proposed controls, costs, savings,

and payback periods. The calculations adjust the lighting power usage by 10% for all areas that include occupancy sensors.

Light Energy = 96,310 kWh/Yr. proposed lighting controlled energy

Est. Hours of Operation:

Classrooms:	1880 Hrs per year.
Hallways:	3150 Hrs per year.
Storage rooms and janitor closets:	470 Hrs per year.
Outdoor Lighting:	3650 Hrs per year.

Energy Savings Calculations:

$$\text{Energy Savings} = (10\% \times \text{Occupancy Sensored Light Energy (kWh / Yr)})$$

$$\text{Energy Savings} = (10\% \times 96,310 \text{ (kWh)}) = 9,631 \text{ (kWh)}$$

$$\text{Savings.} = \text{Energy Savings (kWh)} \times \text{Ave Elec Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{kWh}} \right)$$

$$\text{Savings.} = 9,631 \text{ (kWh)} \times 0.148 \left(\frac{\$}{\text{kWh}} \right) = \$1,425$$

Installation cost per dual-technology sensor (Basis: Sensor switch or equivalent) is \$75/unit including material and labor.

$$\text{Installation Cost} = \$110 \times 74 \text{ motion sensors} = \$8,140$$

From the NJ Smart Start appendix, the installation of a lighting control device warrants the following incentive: occupancy = \$20 per fixture.

$$\text{Smart Start}^{\circledR} \text{ Incentive} = (\# \text{ of wall mount devices} \times \$20) = (74 \times \$20) = \$1,480$$

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #1 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$8,140
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$1,480
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$6,660
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$1,425
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$1,425
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	4.7
Simple Lifetime ROI	220.9%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$21,375
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	20%
Net Present Value (NPV)	\$10,351.56

ECM #2: Window Replacements

Description:

The windows in the original building of Crim Elementary School are single pane metal framed windows. These windows are below today's standards in insulation value and solar heat reflectivity. The age of the windows contribute to the leakage rate of the building. These factors lead to increased energy use primarily in the heating season. The roof structure and building location at Crim Elementary has a very good shading effect from the surrounding trees and roof overhang. The increased cooling energy as a result of poor window performance is minimal. The heating loss due to single pane glass in combination with poor seals for each operable window can result in increased energy consumption.

This ECM includes the replacement of all existing windows in the original portion of the building with double pane windows and low emissivity glass. The proposed windows will include smaller operable openings to minimize outside air leakage. In addition the double pane structure will significantly increase the insulation value compared to the existing single pane window structure.

Energy Savings Calculations:

$$\text{Infiltration} \left(\frac{\text{Ft}^3}{\text{Min.}} \right) = \frac{\text{Area}(\text{Ft}^2) \times \text{Ave Height}(\text{Ft}) \times \text{Air Changes Per Hour} \left(\frac{1}{\text{Hr.}} \right)}{60 \left(\frac{\text{Min}}{\text{Hr.}} \right)}$$

$$\text{Heat Load} \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Hr.}} \right) = 1.1 \times \text{Infiltration} \left(\frac{\text{Ft}^3}{\text{Min}} \right) \times \text{Design Temperature Difference} (^\circ\text{F})$$

$$\text{Leakage Energy (Therms)} = \frac{\text{Heat Load} \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Hr.}} \right) \times \text{HDD}(\text{Day } ^\circ\text{F}) \times 24 \left(\frac{\text{Hr.}}{\text{Day}} \right) \times (0.60)}{65(^\circ\text{F}) \times \text{Fuel Heat Value} \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Therm}} \right) \times \text{Heating Efficiency} (\%)}$$

$$\text{Conductive Energy (Therms)} = \frac{U\text{-Value} \times \text{Area}(\text{Ft}^2) \times \text{HDD}(\text{Day } ^\circ\text{F}) \times 24 \left(\frac{\text{Hr.}}{\text{Day}} \right) \times (0.60)}{65(^\circ\text{F}) \times \text{Fuel Heat Value} \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Therm}} \right) \times \text{Heating Efficiency} (\%)}$$

$$\text{Energy Cost} = \text{Total Energy}(\text{Therms}) \times \text{Ave Fuel Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{Therm}} \right)$$

ECM #2 WINDOW REPLACEMENT CALCULATIONS			
ECM INPUTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Description:	Large Operable Single Pane Windows	Double Pane Low-E Windows	
Bldg area with single pane windows (SF)	33,000	33,000	
Average Ceiling Height (Ft)	9	9	
Window (SF)	6,750	6,750	
U-Value (BTU/HR/SF*°F)	0.88	0.45	0.43
Average Leakage Rate Heating Season (Air Changes per Hr)	1.0	0.5	0.5
Heating System Efficiency (%)	75%	75%	
Heating Degree Days (HDD)	4,888	4,888	
Design Day Temp Diff (°F)	65	65	
Nat Gas Fuel Value (BTU/Therm)	100,000	100,000	
Heating Hrs Per Day (Hrs)	24	24	
Electric Cost (\$/kWh)	0.148	0.148	
Gas Cost (\$/Therm)	1.48	1.48	
ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS			
ECM RESULTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Leakage Gas Energy (Therms)	5,110	2,555	2,555
Conductive Gas Energy (Therms)	5,575	2,851	2,724
Total Gas Energy (Therms)	10,685	5,406	5,279
Electric Energy (kWh)	0	0	0
Electric Demand (KW)	0	0	0
Gas Energy Cost (\$)	\$15,813	\$8,000	\$7,813
Electric Energy Cost (\$)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comments:	1. Proposed window U-value Based on ASHRAE 90.1 - 2007		

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #2 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$506,250
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$0
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$506,250
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$7,813
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$7,813
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	25
Simple Payback	64.8
Simple Lifetime ROI	-61.4%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$195,325
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	-6%
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$370,201.08)

ECM #3: PTAC Units Replacement

Description:

The office area of the school is air conditioned by six packaged terminal heating and cooling units (PTACs). The unit's estimated cooling efficiencies are shown below. The existing units are 1.5 tons each and made by a manufacturer that is no longer in existence. The units are oversized for the load in the space and could be reduced to 1 ton each. The efficiencies of the existing units are below today's standards for cooling efficiency. The proposed units are high efficiency one for one replacements of the existing units. The owner should have a professional engineer verify heating and cooling loads prior to moving forward with this ECM.

This ECM includes installation of six one ton high efficient PTAC units with hot water heating coils. Heating is provided by integral hot water coils from the central heating water loop. Two The ECM calculations are based on PTAC units made by Trane model number PTEE-12 or equal.

Energy Savings Calculations:

$$\text{Energy Usage} = \frac{\text{Cooling (Tons)} \times 12,000 \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Ton hr}} \right) \times \text{Full Load Hrs.}}{1000 \left(\frac{\text{Wh}}{\text{kWh}} \right) \times \text{EER} \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Wh}} \right)}$$

$$\text{Demand} = \frac{\text{Energy Savings (kWh)}}{\text{Hrs of Cooling}}$$

$$\text{Cooling Cost} = \text{Energy Usage (kWh)} \times \text{Ave Electric Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{kWh}} \right)$$

ECM #3 WINDOW AC UNIT REPLACEMENT CALCULATIONS			
ECM INPUTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
ECM INPUTS	Existing Window AC Units	High Efficiency Window AC Units	
Number of Window AC Units	6	6	
Tonnage per Window AC Unit	1.5	1.0	
Efficiency (EER)	7.0	11.2	
Equivalent Full Load Cooling Hrs	800	800	
BTUs per Ton (Btu/Hr/Ton)	12000	12000	
Watts per Kilo Watts (W/KW)	1000	1000	
Elec Cost (\$/kWh)	0.148	0.148	
Gas Cost (\$/Therm)	1.48	1.48	
ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS			
ECM RESULTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Gas Energy (Therms)	0	0	0
Electric Energy (kWh)	8,229	5,143	3,086
Electric Demand (KW)	10.3	6.4	3.9
Gas Energy Cost (\$)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Electric Energy Cost (\$)	\$1,218	\$761	\$457
COMMENTS:	Equivalent full load hours is based on ASHRAE fundamentals reference book. Proposed High Efficiency PTAC is based on Trane PTAC units model number PTEE-12		

Installation cost for the 6 PTAC units is estimated at \$6,270.

From the NJ Smart Start[®] Program appendix, the packaged unit's replacement falls under the category "Unitary AC" and warrants an incentive based on efficiency (EER) at or above 11.0. The program incentives are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Smart Start}^{\circledR} \text{ Incentive} &= (\text{Cooling Tons} \times \$/\text{Ton Incentive}) \\ &= (6 \text{ Tons} \times \$65/\text{Ton}) = \$390 \end{aligned}$$

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #3 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$6,270
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$390
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$5,880
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$457
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$457
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	12.9
Simple Lifetime ROI	16.6%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$6,855
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	2%
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$424.36)

ECM #4: H&V Control Valves and T-Stat Replacements

Description:

The school is heated by a boiler water loop circulating heating water to heating and ventilation units and baseboards throughout the building. Each zone, (typically individual rooms were zoned separately), has a thermostat controlling a heating water control valve. The existing thermostats and control valves provide poor control of the space temperature in many cases resulting in overheating or under heating the rooms. Rooms that do not have adequate heat require the entire system to be adjusted to maintain adequate temperature. Typically the system is adjusted by increasing / decreasing the heating loop temperature to provide adequate heat for the coldest spaces. As a result some spaces become overheated and windows are opened even during the cold winter months.

This ECM includes installation of new hydronic control valves for each zone as well as new electronic thermostats to replace the existing thermostats. The new electronic thermostats and control valves will accurately regulate heating water flow and eliminate over / under heating of the zones. The thermostats include programmability to allow the building to set back during unoccupied periods. The thermostats could be adjusted by the occupants, however overriding control would take place at each scheduled temperature change. This ECM is not a central control system. Each thermostat and control valve is independent and based on a one for one replacement of the existing equipment.

The U.S. Department of Energy sponsored a study to analyze energy savings achieved through various types of building system controls. The referenced savings is based on the “Advanced Sensors and Controls for Building Applications: Market Assessment and Potential R&D Pathways,” document posted for public use April 2005. The study has found that commercial buildings have the potential to achieve significant energy savings through the use of building controls. The average energy savings are as follows based on the report:

- Energy Management and Control System Savings - 5%-15%.

Energy savings achieved for “Energy Management and Control Systems,” average 5%-15%. The savings resulting from the implementation of this ECM for new control valves and thermostat controls are estimated to be 10% of the total Heating energy cost for the facility.

Energy Savings Calculations:

$$\text{Existing Heating Gas Usage} = \text{Total Gas Use(Therms)} - \text{Est. Dom. HW \& Kitchen Use(Therms)}$$

$$\text{Gas Usage} = \text{Existing Heat Use (Therms)} \times (100\% - \text{Energy Savings}(\%)) \times \frac{\text{Retrofit Area}(Ft^2)}{\text{Total Area}(Ft^2)}$$

$$\text{Energy Cost} = \text{Total Energy(Therms)} \times \text{Ave Fuel Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{Therm}} \right)$$

ECM #4 H&V CONTROL VALVE AND T-STAT CALCULATIONS			
ECM INPUTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
ECM INPUTS	Existing System	New Control Valves and T-Stats	
Est. Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage per Month (Therms Averaged from summer usage)	48	48	
Total Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage (Therms)	576	576	
Existing Total Gas Usage per Utility Bills (Therms)	33,186	33,186	
Total Building Area (SF)	52,400	52,400	
Area with pneumatic controls valves and T-Stats (SF)	33,000	33,000	
Est. Savings (%)	0%	10%	
Elec Cost (\$/kWh)	0.148	0.148	
Gas Cost (\$/Therm)	1.48	1.48	
ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS			
ECM RESULTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Gas Energy (Therms)	20,537	18,483	2,054
Electric Energy (kWh)	0	0	0
Electric Demand (KW)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas Energy Cost (\$)	\$30,395	\$27,355	\$3,039
Electric Energy Cost (\$)	\$0	\$0	\$0
COMMENTS:			

Installation cost for the control valves and thermostats for each heating and ventilation unit is estimated to be \$2,000 per thermostat / control valve installation. The number of zones is based on one thermostat and control valve per classroom or office that is currently not controlled by the central electronic control system. The original controls are utilized in the multipurpose room, and select rooms in A-wing, and B-wing (Total 25 zones.)

Installation Cost = (\$2000 / Zone) x (25 existing zones) = \$50,000 (\$18,750 Materials).

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #4 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$50,000
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$0
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$50,000
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$3,039
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$3,039
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	16.5
Simple Lifetime ROI	-8.8%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$45,585
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	-1%
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$13,720.62)

ECM #5: Boiler Controller**Description:**

The existing boilers are 4-pass fire-tube boilers made by Cleaver Brooks. The boilers are well maintained, however far past their reliable life expectancy. The boilers are controlled via aqua stats and maintain a set temperature when operating. New boiler controls have more precise control of the burner fire-rate, cycling, on/off temperature settings, and modulation. New temperature controls provide improvement on combustion efficiency and thermal efficiency by reducing the number of burner cycles and optimizing boiler supply water temperature based on outdoor temperature. The controls provide an estimated efficiency increase equal to 2.5% for combustion efficiency, and 2.5% for building loop temperature control. Overall fuel to hot water annual boiler efficiency increase is estimated to be 5%.

This ECM includes installation of new boiler controls for the existing boilers. The boiler controls are adaptable to new boilers in the event of a replacement. The energy savings is applied to the entire facility heating load since the whole building utilizes the boiler loop for heat. The ECM is based on Cleaver Brooks "SysteMax" boiler controller. The total installation cost for the boiler controller is estimated to be \$25,000 based on pricing from Cleaver Brooks.

Energy Savings Calculations:

$$\text{Existing Heating Gas Usage} = \text{Total Gas Use (Therms)} - \text{Est. Dom. HW \& Kitchen Use (Therms)}$$

$$\text{Bldg Heat Required} = \text{Existing Gas Use (Therms)} \times \text{Existing Heating Efficiency (\%)}$$

$$\text{Heating Gas Usage} = \frac{\text{Bldg Heat Required (Therms)}}{\text{Heating Efficiency (\%)}}$$

$$\text{Energy Cost} = \text{Heating Gas Usage (Therms)} \times \text{Ave Fuel Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{Therm}} \right)$$

ECM #5 BOILER CONTROLLER CALCULATIONS			
ECM INPUTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
ECM INPUTS	Existing System	New Boiler Controller	
Est. Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage per Month (Therms Averaged from summer usage)	48	48	
Total Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage (Therms)	576	576	
Existing Total Gas Usage per Utility Bills (Therms)	33,186	33,186	
Heating System Efficiency	75%	80%	
Elec Cost (\$/kWh)	0.148	0.148	
Gas Cost (\$/Therm)	1.48	1.48	
ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS			
ECM RESULTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Required Bldg Heat Energy (Therms)	24,458	24,458	0
Gas Energy (Therms)	32,610	30,572	2,038
Electric Energy (kWh)	0	0	0
Electric Demand (KW)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas Energy Cost (\$)	\$48,263	\$45,246	\$3,016
Electric Energy Cost (\$)	\$0	\$0	\$0
COMMENTS:			

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #5 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$25,000
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$0
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$25,000
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$3,016
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$3,016
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	8.3
Simple Lifetime ROI	81.0%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$45,240
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	9%
Net Present Value (NPV)	\$11,004.81

ECM #6: DDC System Controls

Description:

The school is divided into two different sections; original building and addition. The original building is controlled with local controls through an old electronic control board. The equipment in the additions is controlled by a central DDC control system. This system is supported by digital controls with remote access capability. The original building thermostats and control valves provide poor control of the space temperature in many cases resulting in overheating or under heating the rooms. The existing system in the original building does not have the capability to optimize temperature control with the central system. There is no programmable function in the existing system to integrate equipment together for optimized efficiency. Controls that provide adjustment for outdoor conditions, time of day, and occupied / unoccupied modes, either do not exist on the existing system or have been abandoned due to inconsistency and unreliability. New temperature sensors and electronic control valves tied into a new digital control systems have the capability of saving significant energy as well as improve occupant comfort.

This ECM includes installing a Building Automation system through Direct Digital Controls (DDC) wired through an Ethernet backbone and front end controller. The system will include new thermostat controllers for terminal unit ventilators, baseboard zones, and air handling units wired back to a front end controller with computer interface. The front end device will provide communication between the devices as well as the main boilers and pumps. The system will respond to the overall building's needs and operating schedules as defined by the building operator. The DDC system provides features such as space averaging, temperature override control, night set-back, morning warm-up mode, heating water loop temperature re-set, etc. The ECM includes replacing all existing controls and control valves with new electronic actuated control valves integrated into the control system.

The U.S. Department of Energy sponsored a study to analyze energy savings achieved through various types of building system controls. The referenced savings is based on the "Advanced Sensors and Controls for Building Applications: Market Assessment and Potential R&D Pathways," document posted for public use April 2005. The study has found that commercial buildings have the potential to achieve significant energy savings through the use of building controls. The average energy savings are as follows based on the report:

- Energy Management and Control System Savings - 5%-15%.

Energy savings achieved for "Energy Management and Control Systems," average 5%-15%. The savings resulting from the implementation of this ECM for a new DDC system is estimated to be 15% of the total heating and cooling energy cost for the facility. The savings is estimated to be at the maximum range of the report due to the extreme lack of control with the existing system, as well as the added programmable functionality of the full digital control system integrating all equipment for optimal performance.

Energy Savings Calculations:Heating Energy:

$$\text{Existing Heating Gas Usage} = \text{Total Gas Use (Therms)} - \text{Est. Dom. HW \& Kitchen Use (Therms)}$$

$$\text{Gas Usage} = \text{Existing Heat Use (Therms)} \times (100\% - \text{Energy Savings}(\%)) \times \frac{\text{Retrofit Area (Ft}^2\text{)}}{\text{Total Area (Ft}^2\text{)}}$$

$$\text{Energy Cost} = \text{Total Gas Usage (Therms)} \times \text{Ave Fuel Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{Therm}} \right)$$

Cooling Energy:

$$\text{Energy Usage} = \frac{\text{Cooling (Tons)} \times 12,000 \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Ton hr}} \right) \times \text{Full Load Hrs.}}{1000 \left(\frac{\text{Wh}}{\text{kWh}} \right) \times \text{EER} \left(\frac{\text{Btu}}{\text{Wh}} \right)} \times (1 - \text{Savings}(\%))$$

$$\text{Cooling Cost} = \text{Energy Usage (kWh)} \times \text{Ave Electric Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{kWh}} \right)$$

ECM #6 DDC CONTROLS CALCULATIONS			
ECM INPUTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
ECM INPUTS	Existing System	DDC Control System	
Est. Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage per Month (Therms Averaged from summer usage)	48	48	
Total Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage (Therms)	576	576	
Existing Total Gas Usage per Utility Bills (Therms)	33,186	33,186	
Total Building Area (SF)	52,400	52,400	
Area with old control valves and T-Stats (SF)	33,000	33,000	
Total AC Unit Tonnage (Tons)	9.0	9.0	
Average AC Unit Efficiency (EER)	7.5	7.5	
Equivalent Full Load Cooling Hrs	800	800	
Est. Savings	0%	15%	15%
BTUs per Ton (Btu/Hr/Ton)	12000	12000	
Watts per Kilo Watts (W/KW)	1000	1000	
Elec Cost (\$/kWh)	0.148	0.148	
Gas Cost (\$/Therm)	1.48	1.48	
ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS			
ECM RESULTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Gas Energy (Therms)	20,537	17,456	3,081
Electric Energy (kWh)	11,520	9,792	1,728
Electric Demand (KW)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas Energy Cost (\$)	\$30,395	\$25,835	\$4,559
Electric Energy Cost (\$)	\$1,705	\$1,449	\$256
COMMENTS:			

The cost of a full DDC system with new field devices, controllers, computer, software, programming, etc. is approximately \$3,500 per zone or H&V unit controlled and \$15,000 for boiler and pump controls. Savings from the implementation of this ECM will be achieved

through reduced gas consumption from reduced heating energy as well as reduced electric consumption from reduced air conditioning energy.

Cost of complete DDC System = (\$3,500/Unit x 25 Units) + \$15,000 for boiler and pump controls = \$102,500.

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #6 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$102,500
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$0
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$102,500
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$4,815
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$4,815
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	21.3
Simple Lifetime ROI	-29.5%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$72,225
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	-4%
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$45,018.84)

ECM #7: Pump VFDs**Description:**

The distribution of the heating water throughout the original facility is through two 5HP pumps. The heating water is distributed to the building's baseboard radiators and H&V units. The terminal equipment currently has 3-way control valves, which diverts the water flow around the unit when there is no call for heat. The total flow rate of heating water that the pumps provide is 100% of the pumps capacity. A 2-way control valve will stop water flow when the terminal unit is not calling for heat. As the control valve on the H&V units modulate, the VFDs slow the pump motor to match the building's load. This allows the total flow of the system to be reduced when less than 100% of the units are calling for heat. A variable frequency drive (VFD) in combination with 2-way control valves throughout the building slows the pump down in when the terminal units close their control valve. The VFD uses the minimum required amount of electricity to pump only as much water that is needed for the building.

This ECM includes the installation of two new variable frequency drives (VFDs) for the two 5 HP base mounted heating water pumps. This ECM is based on two ABB VFDs model number ACS350, as well as a differential pressure sensor installed in the heating water piping. This ECM is based on converting the existing 3-way control valves to 2-way control valves through the implementation of ECM #4 or ECM #6. These ECMs already include control valve replacements and the cost associated. The Pump VFD installation cost does not include the cost of replacing control valves and must be combined with ECM #4 or ECM #6. The energy and cost savings for these specific combinations of ECMs is additive.

Energy and cost savings calculations are based on calculation software "PumpSave v4.2," provided by ABB. The heating pump operation is estimated to be 4745 Hrs per year (6.5 months).

Energy Savings Calculations:

$$\text{Cons. Volume Power(HP)} = \frac{\text{Specific Gravity} \times \text{Flow Rate} \left(\frac{\text{Gal}}{\text{min}} \right) \times \text{Head(Ft)}}{3960 \times \text{Pump Efficiency}(\%) \times \text{Motor Efficiency}(\%)}$$

$$\text{Energy Cons. (kWh)} = \text{Power(HP)} \times 0.746 \left(\frac{\text{KW}}{\text{HP}} \right) \times \text{Operation(Hrs.)}$$

$$\text{Energy Cost} = \text{Energy Usage(kWh)} \times \text{Ave Electric Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{kWh}} \right)$$

PumpSave 4.2 Energy saving calculator for pumps

System Data

Liquid density: lb/ft³ Static head: ft

Pump Data

Nominal volume flow: gpm Efficiency:

Nominal head: ft Max head: ft

Existing Flow Control

Motor and Supply

Supply voltage: 200/208/230/240 V 3-ph
 Motor power: Hp Required motor power: 3.4 Hp including 10% safety margin
 Motor efficiency: ?

Operating Profile

Annual running time: h

Flow (%)	Hours	Flow (gpm)
5%	237.25 h	at nom. flow
5%	237.25 h	at 90% flow
10%	474.5 h	at 80% flow
15%	711.75 h	at 70% flow
15%	711.75 h	at 60% flow
20%	949 h	at half flow
16%	711.75 h	at 40% flow
10%	474.5 h	at 30% flow
5%	237.25 h	at 20% flow

Measurement

Metric US

Calculated by: CEG
 Calculated for: Bridgewater Raritan
 Pump ID:

Improved Control by ABB Drive

 Copy to clipboard

Results

Saving percentage:

Annual energy consumption with existing control method	4 MWh
Annual energy consumption with improved control method	4 MWh
Annual energy saving	-4 MWh
Annual CO ₂ reduction	-2 t

CO₂ emission/unit: lb/kWh

Economic Data

Currency unit:

Energy price: \$/kWh

Investment cost: \$

Interest rate:

Service life: years

Energy Consumption

Power (kW)

Economic Results

Annual saving: \$

Payback period: years

Net present value: \$

Auto adjust screen size Save calculation Send to default printer Close program

ECM #7 PUMP VFD CALCULATIONS			
ECM INPUTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
ECM INPUTS	Constant Volume Pumps	VFD Pumps	
Flow (GPM)	245	245	
Head (Ft)	37	37	
Pump Efficiency (%)	75%	75%	
Motor Efficiency (%)	85%	85%	
Heating Operating Hrs	4745	4745	
KW per HP (KW/HP)	0.746	0.746	
HP Equation Constant (W/KW)	3960	3960	
Elec Cost (\$/kWh)	0.148	0.148	
Gas Cost (\$/Therm)	1.48	1.48	
ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS			
ECM RESULTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Gas Energy (Therms)	0	0	0
Electric Energy (kWh)	12,711	3,750	8,961
Electric Demand (KW)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas Energy Cost (\$)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Electric Energy Cost (\$)	\$1,881	\$555	\$1,326
COMMENTS:	VFD pump energy is based on ABB energy savings calculator for pumps, "Pump Save," version 4.2. Flow rate for VFD Pump calculation is summarized in the operating profile shown in the Pump Save output.		

Installation cost for the two VFDs is estimated to be \$5,150 (\$3,400 Materials).

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #7 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$5,150
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$0
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$5,150
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$1,326
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$1,326
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	3.9
Simple Lifetime ROI	286.2%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$19,890
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	25%
Net Present Value (NPV)	\$10,679.70

Note: This ECM (Pump VFD) is based on the implementation of ECM#4 “H&V control valves and Thermostats,” or ECM#6 “DDC Controls.” These ECMs include control valve replacements, which requires 2-way control valves in lieu of the existing 3-way control valves. The energy and cost savings for these specific combinations of ECMs is additive.

ECM #8: Combining ECM#4, & ECM#7**Description:**

The following savings summary is the simultaneous implementation of the H&V unit control valves and Thermostats as well and the implementation of the Pump VFD. The pump VFD is depended on replacing the existing 3-way control valves with 2-way control valves for variable flow energy savings. The following is the financial summary if both ECMs were implemented together:

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #8 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$55,150
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$0
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$55,150
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$4,365
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$4,365
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	12.6
Simple Lifetime ROI	18.7%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$65,475
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	2%
Net Present Value (NPV)	(\$3,040.91)

ECM #9: Condensing Boiler

Description:

The building boilers are utilized in an operating and standby mode. Only one boiler is utilized at a time and the other boiler is a backup. The boilers are cycled to even runtime, however only one boiler is needed to satisfy the load. The existing boilers are far past the life expectancy of typical fire-tube boiler, however they are well maintained for their age and both boilers are in operating condition. Multiple tubes are being replaced on an annual basis, which indicates corrosion taking place in the pressure vessel. Although the boilers are close to the end of their life cycle it is difficult to predict the point at which the boiler becomes inoperable.

New condensing boilers could substantially improve the operating efficiency of the heating system of the building. Condensing boiler's peak efficiency tops out at 99% depending on return water temperature. Due to the operating conditions of the building, the annual average operating efficiency is expected to be 89.5%. This is approximately 15% increase in efficiency over the existing boilers. This ECM is based on replacing one of the two existing boilers. The existing boiler can remain as a backup for the new boiler.

This ECM includes installation of one condensing gas fired boiler to replace one of the existing steel fire-tube boilers. The boiler installation includes the SystemMax boiler controls for the boiler burner control and firing rate, outdoor temperature reset, etc. The basis for this ECM is the Clear Fire boilers made by Cleaver Brooks, model number CFC-2500. The boiler installation is based on a one for one replacement of the existing boiler. The ECM is based on replacing only one boiler to minimize installation cost.

Energy Savings Calculations:

$$\text{Existing Heating Gas Usage} = \text{Total Gas Use (Therms)} - \text{Est. Dom. HW \& Kitchen Use (Therms)}$$

$$\text{Bldg Heat Required} = \text{Existing Gas Use (Therms)} \times \text{Existing Heating Efficiency (\%)}$$

$$\text{Heating Gas Usage} = \frac{\text{Bldg Heat Required (Therms)}}{\text{Heating Efficiency (\%)}}$$

$$\text{Energy Cost} = \text{Heating Gas Usage (Therms)} \times \text{Ave Fuel Cost} \left(\frac{\$}{\text{Therm}} \right)$$

ECM #9 CONDENSING BOILER CALCULATIONS			
ECM INPUTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
ECM INPUTS	Existing System	New Boiler Controller	
Est. Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage per Month (Therms Averaged from summer usage)	48	48	
Total Hot Water & Kitchen Gas Usage (Therms)	576	576	
Existing Total Gas Usage per Utility Bills (Therms)	33,186	33,186	
Heating System Efficiency	75%	89.5%	
Elec Cost (\$/kWh)	0.148	0.148	
Gas Cost (\$/Therm)	1.48	1.48	
ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS			
ECM RESULTS	EXISTING	PROPOSED	SAVINGS
Required Bldg Heat Energy (Therms)	24,458	24,458	0
Gas Energy (Therms)	32,610	27,327	5,283
Electric Energy (kWh)	0	0	0
Electric Demand (KW)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas Energy Cost (\$)	\$48,263	\$40,444	\$7,819
Electric Energy Cost (\$)	\$0	\$0	\$0
COMMENTS:			

From the NJ Smart Start[®] Program appendix, the condensing boilers falls under the category “Gas Heating” and warrants an incentive based on efficiency at or above 84% AFUE. The program incentives are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Smart Start}^{\text{®}} \text{ Incentive} = (\text{Boiler MBH} \times \$1/\text{MBH})$$

$$= (2,500 \text{ MBH} \times \$1/\text{MBH}) = \$2,500$$

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #9 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$72,500
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$2,500
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$70,000
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$7,819
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$7,819
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	25
Simple Payback	9.0
Simple Lifetime ROI	179.3%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$195,475
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	10%
Net Present Value (NPV)	\$66,153.40

ECM #10: Combining ECM#4, ECM#7, & ECM#9**Description:**

The following savings summary is the simultaneous implementation of the H&V unit control valves and Thermostats, Pump VFD, and Condensing Boiler. The pump VFD is depended on replacing the existing 3-way control valves with 2-way control valves for variable flow energy savings. The condensing boiler ECM includes the boiler controls savings. The following is the financial summary if all three ECMs were implemented together:

Energy Savings Summary:

ECM #10 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY	
Installation Cost (\$):	\$127,650
NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$):	\$0
Net Installation Cost (\$):	\$127,650
Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr):	\$0
Energy Savings (\$/Yr):	\$12,184
Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr):	\$12,184
Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr):	15
Simple Payback	10.5
Simple Lifetime ROI	43.2%
Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings	\$0
Simple Lifetime Savings	\$182,760
Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	5%
Net Present Value (NPV)	\$17,801.80