



Local Government Energy Audit: Energy Audit Report



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Well House 9

Township of Livingston

646 Mount Pleasant Avenue

Livingston, NJ 07039

June 20, 2018

Final Report by:

TRC Energy Services

Disclaimer

The intent of this energy analysis report is to identify energy savings opportunities and recommend upgrades to the facility's energy using equipment and systems. Approximate savings are included in this report to help make decisions about reducing energy use at the facility. This report, however, is not intended to serve as a detailed engineering design document. Further design and analysis may be necessary in order to implement some of the measures recommended in this report.

The energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings have been reviewed for technical accuracy. However, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed, because final savings may depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables. TRC Energy Services (TRC) and New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

Estimated installation costs are based on TRC's experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from *RS Means*. The owner of the facility is encouraged to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Since actual installed costs can vary widely for certain measures and conditions, TRC and NJBPU do not guarantee installed cost estimates and shall in no event be held liable should actual installed costs vary from estimates.

New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) incentive values provided in this report are estimates based on program information available at the time of the report. Incentive levels are not guaranteed. The NJBPU reserves the right to extend, modify, or terminate programs without prior notice. The owner of the facility should review available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Well House 9.

The goal of an LGEA report is to provide you with information on how your facility uses energy, identify energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provide information and assistance to help facilities implement ECMs. The LGEA report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey’s Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

This study was conducted by TRC Energy Services (TRC), as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey local governments in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

I.1 Facility Summary

Well House 9 is a 1,080 square foot facility comprised of two single story buildings, the Deep Well Building and the Clear Well Building. The buildings are approximately 30 years old and are used to house the pumps and equipment used for the town’s water supply.

Lighting at Well House 9 consists of T12 and T8 fixtures in the interior with metal halide exterior. The facility has electric resistance heating with no cooling.

A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

I.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated four measures which together represent an opportunity for Well House 9 to reduce annual energy costs by \$14,272 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 120,461 lbs CO₂e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in 2.4 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs after project implementation are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. Together these measures represent an opportunity to reduce Well House 9’s annual energy use by 29%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

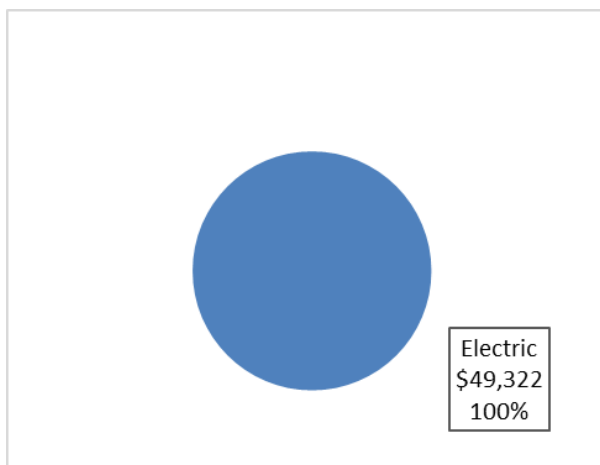
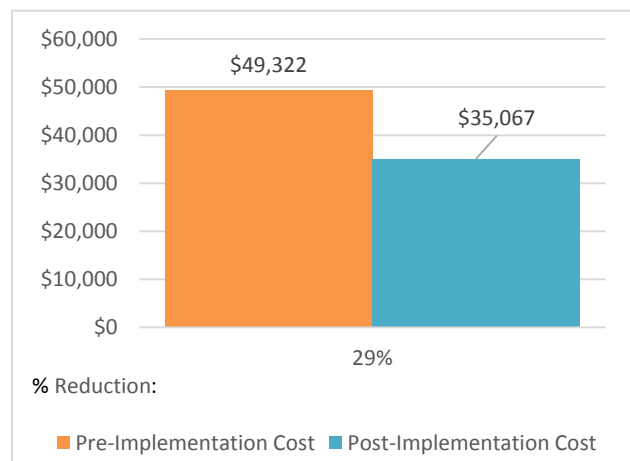


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Well House 9’s existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

Estimates of the total cost, energy savings, and financial incentives for the proposed energy efficient upgrades are summarized below in Figure 3. A brief description of each category can be found below and a description of savings opportunities can be found in Section 4.

Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measure		Recommend?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			2,196	0.7	0.0	\$261.71	\$1,943.71	\$465.00	\$1,478.71	5.7	2,212
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	1,841	0.4	0.0	\$219.38	\$1,562.71	\$400.00	\$1,162.71	5.3	1,854
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	355	0.3	0.0	\$42.33	\$381.00	\$65.00	\$316.00	7.5	358
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			89,663	4.8	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	\$9,366.05	0.9	90,290
ECM 3	Install VFD on Clear Water Pump	Yes	89,663	4.8	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	\$9,366.05	0.9	90,290
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures			27,766	2.2	0.0	\$3,326.12	\$23,991.80	\$920.00	\$23,071.80	6.9	27,960
ECM 4	Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps	Yes	27,766	2.2	0.0	\$3,326.12	\$23,991.80	\$920.00	\$23,071.80	6.9	27,960
TOTALS			119,625	7.7	0.0	\$14,272.39	\$35,301.56	\$1,385.00	\$33,916.56	2.4	120,461

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ Smart Start Building equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

** - Simple Payback Period is based on net measure costs (i.e. after incentives).

Lighting Upgrades generally involve the replacement of existing lighting components such as lamps and ballasts (or the entire fixture) with higher efficiency lighting components. These measures save energy by reducing the power used by the lighting components due to improved electrical efficiency.

Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) are motor control devices. These measures control the speed of a motor so that the motor spins at peak efficiency during partial load conditions. Sensors adapt the speed to flow, temperature, or pressure settings which is much more efficient than using a valve or damper to control flow rates, or running the motor at full speed when only partial power is needed. These measures save energy by controlling motor usage more efficiently.

Electric Unitary HVAC measures generally involve replacing older inefficient air conditioning systems with modern energy efficient systems. New air conditioning systems can provide equivalent cooling to older air condition systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the power used by the air conditioning systems, due to improved electrical efficiency.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified four low cost (or no cost) energy efficient practices. A facility’s energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral or operational adjustments and by performing better routine maintenance on building systems. These practices can extend equipment lifetime, improve occupant comfort, provide better health and safety, as well as reduce annual energy and O&M costs. Potential opportunities identified at Well House 9 include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Close Doors and Windows
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance

For details on these Energy Efficient Practices, please refer to Section 5.

On-Site Generation Measures

TRC evaluated the potential for installing on-site generation for Well House 9. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any PV and combined heat and power self-generation measures.

For details on our evaluation and on-site generation potential, please refer to Section 6.

I.3 Implementation Planning

To realize the energy savings from the ECMs listed in this report, a project implementation plan must be developed. Available capital must be considered and decisions need to be made whether it is best to pursue individual ECMs separately, groups of ECMs, or a comprehensive approach where all ECMs are implemented together, possibly in conjunction with other facility upgrades or improvements.

Rebates, incentives, and financing are available from NJCEP, as well as other sources, to help reduce the costs associated with the implementation of energy efficiency projects. Prior to implementing any measure, please review the relevant incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit applications for the incentives prior to purchasing materials or commencing with installation.

The ECMs outlined in this report may qualify under the following program(s):

- SmartStart
- Direct Install

For facilities wanting to pursue only selected individual measures (or planning to phase implementation of selected measures over multiple years), incentives are available through the SmartStart program. To participate in this program, you may utilize internal resources, or an outside firm or contractor, to do the final design of the ECM(s) and do the installation. Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving pre-approval should you proceed with ECM installation. The incentive estimates listed above in Figure 3 are based on the SmartStart program. More details on this program and others are available in Section 8.

This facility may also qualify for the Direct Install program which can provide turnkey installation of multiple measures, through an authorized network of participating contractors. This program can provide substantially higher incentives than SmartStart, up to 70% of the cost of selected measures, although measure eligibility will have to be assessed and be verified by the designated Direct Install contractor and, in most cases, they will perform the installation work.

Additional information on relevant incentive programs is located in Section 8 or: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Russell A. Jones	Deputy Township Manager	rjones@livingstonnj.org	(973) 992-5000
Designated Representative			
Esther Lin	Intern	intern2@livingstonnj.org	(973) 992-5000 x5305
TRC Energy Services			
Ignacio Badilla	Auditor	ibadilla@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On May 18, 2017, TRC performed an energy audit at Well House 9 located in Livingston, New Jersey. TRC’s team met with Frank Denick to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Well House 9 is a 1,080 square foot facility comprised of two single story buildings, the Deep Well Building and the Clear Well Building. The Clear Well building includes about 530 square feet while the Deep Well Building includes about 550 square feet. The buildings are approximately 30 years old and are used to house the pumps and equipment used for the town’s water supply.

Lighting at Well House 9 consists of T12 and T8 fixtures in the interior with metal halide exterior. The facility has electric resistance heating with no cooling.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied once per day for a couple of hours on average. There are no full-time staff that work out of this facility.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Well House 9	Weekday	Varies
Well House 9	Weekend	Varies

2.4 Building Envelope

Both buildings are constructed of concrete block with a brick facade. The buildings are slab on grade construction with a hipped roof for the Deep Well and a gable type roof for the Clear Well. The building's windows are single pane. The metal doors should have the weather stripping replaced however, there were no signs of excessive infiltration.



2.5 On-Site Generation

Well House 9 has a Cummins 125 kW emergency diesel generator onsite.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

Please see Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations for an inventory of the facility's equipment.

Lighting System

The interior of the Clear Well Building has been upgraded to T8 lamps with electronic ballasts however, the Deep Well Facility still has inefficient T12 systems. Both fixture types are 4 foot long with 2 lamps. The exterior of the facility is lit by metal halide exterior wall mounted area lights on photocells.



Heating System

Heat in both facilities is provided through electric resistance heating. The heating units are approximately 20 years old. The heat is controlled by non-programmable thermostats maintained at a minimum setting as the building use is infrequent.



Motors

The facility has one 40 HP Clear Well premium efficiency pump. The stripper tower blower is approximately 10 HP judging from the fan size however, the nameplate was not accessible during operation. The Deep Well pump is a 30 HP premium efficiency motor. There are also two building exhausts, one on each roof.



2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are no restrooms at this facility.

3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

Utility data for electricity was analyzed to identify opportunities for savings. In addition, data for electricity was evaluated to determine the annual energy performance metrics for the building in energy cost per square foot and energy usage per square foot. These metrics are an estimate of the relative energy efficiency of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the “typical” energy usage profile for facilities with similar characteristics. Local weather conditions, building age and insulation levels, equipment efficiency, daily occupancy hours, changes in occupancy throughout the year, equipment operating hours, and energy efficient behavior of occupants all contribute to benchmarking scores. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.3 for additional information.

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

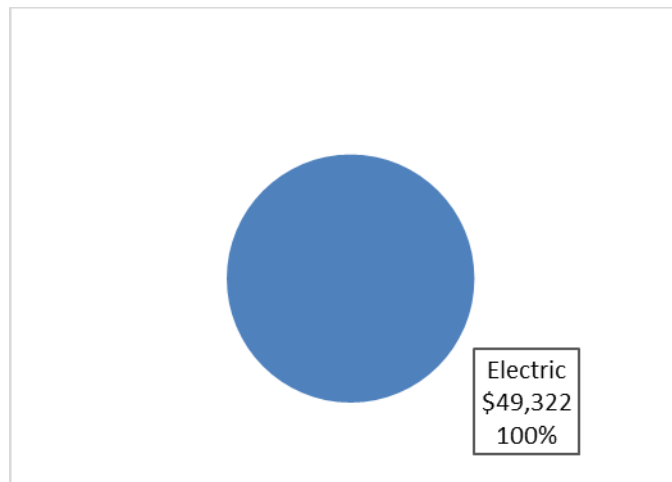
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Wellhouse 9		
Fuel	Usage	Cost
Electricity	413,904 kWh	\$49,322
Total		\$49,322

The current annual energy cost for this facility is \$49,322 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by JCP&L. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.119/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, and other charges. This rate is used throughout the analyses in this report to assess energy costs and savings. The facility has a peak demand of 64.9 and is billed demand charges. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.

Figure 8 - Electric Usage & Demand

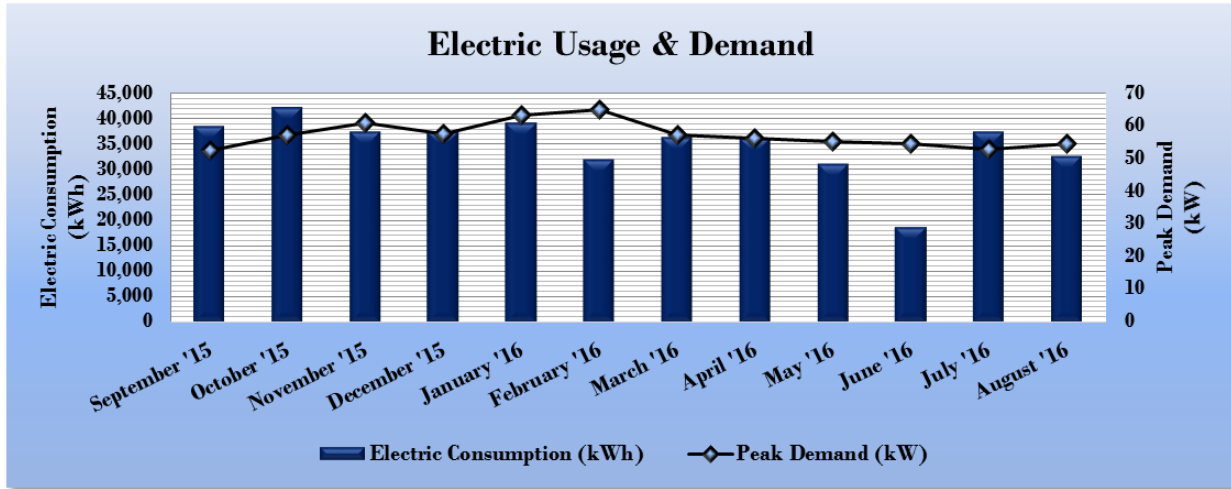


Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Wellhouse 9					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
9/24/15	32	38,520	53		\$4,485
10/23/15	29	42,120	57		\$4,912
11/23/15	30	37,440	61		\$4,422
12/24/15	29	37,320	58		\$4,392
1/27/16	31	39,040	63		\$4,610
2/25/16	31	31,840	65		\$3,834
3/28/16	34	36,200	57		\$4,268
4/26/16	29	36,000	56		\$4,240
5/25/16	32	31,120	55		\$3,731
6/28/16	29	18,760	55		\$2,377
7/29/16	29	37,480	53		\$4,564
8/25/16	34	32,600	55		\$4,029
Totals	369	418,440	64.9	\$0	\$49,863
Annual	365	413,904	64.9	\$0	\$49,322

3.3 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked using Portfolio Manager, an online tool created and managed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the ENERGY STAR® program. Portfolio Manager analyzes your building’s consumption data, cost information, and operational use details and then compares its performance against a national median for similar buildings of its type. Metrics provided by this analysis are Energy Use Intensity (EUI) and an ENERGY STAR® score for select building types.

The EUI is a measure of a facility’s energy consumption per square foot, and it is the standard metric for comparing buildings’ energy performance. Comparing the EUI of a building with the national median EUI for that building type illustrates whether that building uses more or less energy than similar buildings of its type on a square foot basis. EUI is presented in terms of “site energy” and “source energy.” Site energy is the amount of fuel and electricity consumed by a building as reflected in utility bills. Source energy includes fuel consumed to generate electricity consumed at the site, factoring in electric production and distribution losses for the region.

Figure 10 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Wellhouse 9	National Median Building Type: Water/Wastewater Treatment/Pumping
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	4106.0	123.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	1307.6	78.8

Implementation of all recommended measures in this report would improve the building’s estimated EUI significantly, as shown in the table below:

Figure 11 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Following Installation of Recommended Measures

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Wellhouse 9	National Median Building Type: Water/Wastewater Treatment/Pumping
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	2919.3	123.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	929.7	78.8

Many types of commercial buildings are also eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR® score. This score is a percentile ranking from 1 to 100. It compares your building’s energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. Your building is not one of the building categories that are eligible to receive a score.

A Portfolio Manager Statement of Energy Performance (SEP) was generated for this facility, see Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance.

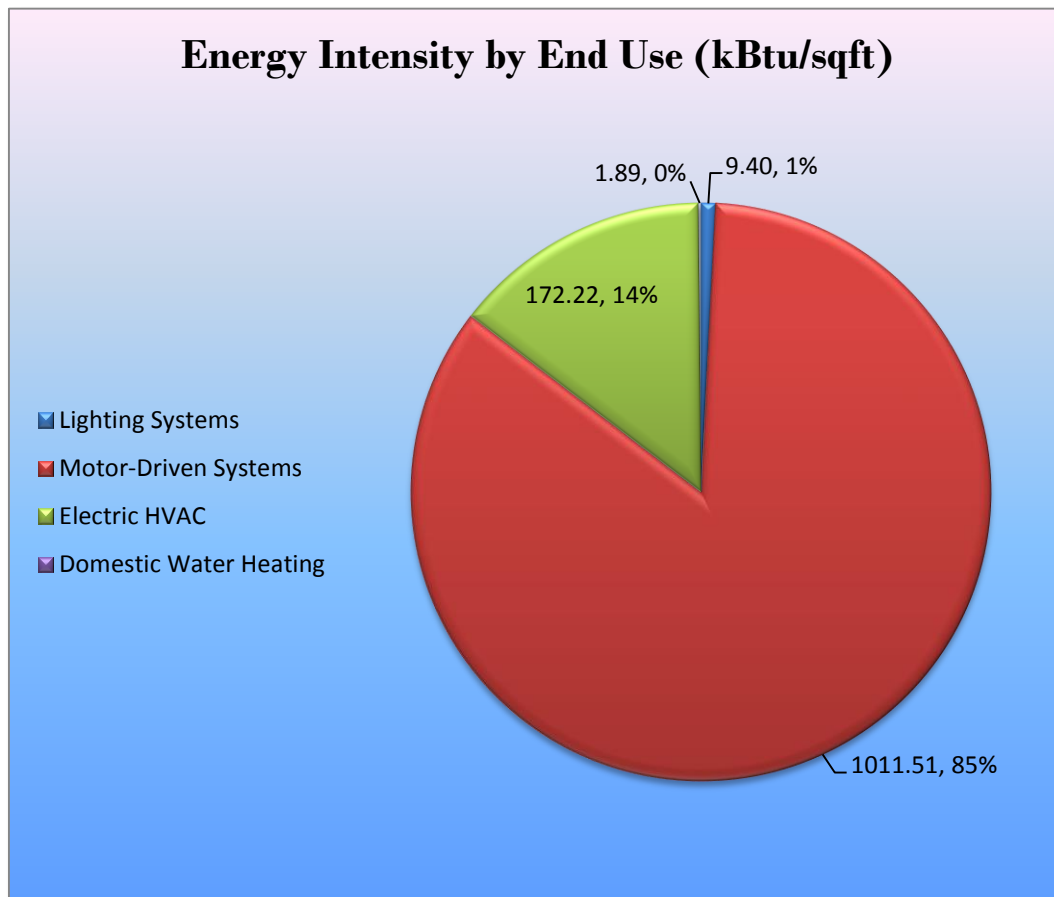
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1>.

A Portfolio Manager account has been created online for your facility and you will be provided with the login information for the account. We encourage you to update your utility information in Portfolio Manager regularly, so that you can keep track of your building's performance. Free online training is available to help you use ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager to track your building's performance at: <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/training>.

3.4 Energy End-Use Breakdown

In order to provide a complete overview of energy consumption across building systems, an energy balance was performed at this facility. An energy balance utilizes standard practice engineering methods to evaluate all components of the various electric and fuel-fired systems found in a building to determine their proportional contribution to overall building energy usage. This chart of energy end uses highlights the relative contribution of each equipment category to total energy usage. This can help determine where the greatest benefits might be found from energy efficiency measures.

Figure 12 - Energy Balance (% and kBtu/SF)



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Level of Analysis

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information to the Well House 9 regarding financial incentives for which they may qualify to implement the recommended measures. For this audit report, most measures have received only a preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to demonstrate project cost-effectiveness and help prioritize energy measures. Savings are based on the New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings dated June 29, 2016, approved by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more precise savings based on specific circumstances. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any custom SmartStart or Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Financial incentives for the ECMs identified in this report have been calculated based the NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. Some measures and proposed upgrade projects may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs as described in Section 8.

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

The measures below have been evaluated by the auditor and are recommended for implementation at the facility.

Figure 13 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		2,196	0.7	0.0	\$261.71	\$1,943.71	\$465.00	\$1,478.71	5.7	2,212
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	1,841	0.4	0.0	\$219.38	\$1,562.71	\$400.00	\$1,162.71	5.3	1,854
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	355	0.3	0.0	\$42.33	\$381.00	\$65.00	\$316.00	7.5	358
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		89,663	4.8	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	\$9,366.05	0.9	90,290
ECM 3	Install VFD on Clear Water Pump	89,663	4.8	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	\$9,366.05	0.9	90,290
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		27,766	2.2	0.0	\$3,326.12	\$23,991.80	\$920.00	\$23,071.80	6.9	27,960
ECM 4	Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps	27,766	2.2	0.0	\$3,326.12	\$23,991.80	\$920.00	\$23,071.80	6.9	27,960
TOTALS		119,625	7.7	0.0	\$14,272.39	\$35,301.56	\$1,385.00	\$33,916.56	2.4	120,461

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ Smart Start Building equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

** - Simple Payback Period is based on net measure costs (i.e. after incentives).

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

Our recommendations for upgrades to existing lighting fixtures are summarized in Figure 14 below.

Figure 14 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		2,196	0.7	0.0	\$261.71	\$1,943.71	\$465.00	\$1,478.71	5.7	2,212
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	1,841	0.4	0.0	\$219.38	\$1,562.71	\$400.00	\$1,162.71	5.3	1,854
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	355	0.3	0.0	\$42.33	\$381.00	\$65.00	\$316.00	7.5	358

During lighting upgrade planning and design, we recommend a comprehensive approach that considers both the efficiency of the lighting fixtures and how they are controlled.

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0
Exterior	1,841	0.4	0.0	\$219.38	\$1,562.71	\$400.00	\$1,162.71	5.3	1,854

Measure Description

We recommend replacing the existing exterior fixtures containing metal halide lamps with new high-performance LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Additional savings from lighting maintenance can be anticipated since LEDs have lifetimes which are more than twice that of a fluorescent tube and more than 10 times longer than many incandescent lamps.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	355	0.3	0.0	\$42.33	\$381.00	\$65.00	\$316.00	7.5	358
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing T12 fixtures with LED's, the low use hours of the facility lead to a high payback for upgrading the T8 fixtures to LED's. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED bulbs can be used in existing fixtures as a direct replacement for most other lighting technologies. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other lighting technologies yet provide equivalent lighting output for the space.

Additional savings from lighting maintenance can be anticipated since LEDs have lifetimes which are more than twice that of a fluorescent tube and more than 10 times longer than many incandescent lamps.

4.1.2 Variable Frequency Drive Measures

Our recommendations for variable frequency drive (VFD) measures are summarized in Figure 15 below.

Figure 15 – Summary of Variable Frequency Drive ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		89,663	4.8	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	\$9,366.05	0.9	90,290
ECM 3	Install VFDs on Chilled Water Pumps	89,663	4.8	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	\$9,366.05	0.9	90,290

ECM 3: Install VFDs on Clear Water Pump

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
89,663	4.8	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	\$9,366.05	0.9	90,290

Measure Description

We recommend installing a variable frequency drive to control the Clear Water pump. The variable frequency drive would vary the flow of the pump to account for periods of reduced water use during the week namely during afternoon and late night when the town's water use is at a minimum. The magnitude of energy savings is based on the estimated amount of time that the system operates at reduced loads.

4.1.3 Electric Unitary HVAC Measures

Our recommendations for unitary HVAC measures are summarized in Figure 16 below.

Figure 16 - Summary of Unitary HVAC ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		27,766	2.2	0.0	\$3,326.12	\$23,991.80	\$920.00	\$23,071.80	6.9	27,960
ECM 4	Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps	27,766	2.2	0.0	\$3,326.12	\$23,991.80	\$920.00	\$23,071.80	6.9	27,960

ECM 4: Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
27,766	2.2	0.0	\$3,326.12	\$23,991.80	\$920.00	\$23,071.80	6.9	27,960

Measure Description

We recommend replacing electric resistance heating with high efficiency heat pumps. There have been significant improvements in both compressor and fan motor efficiencies over the past several years. Therefore, electricity savings can be achieved by replacing older units with new high efficiency units. A higher EER or SEER rating indicates a more efficient cooling system and a higher HPSF rating indicates more efficient heating mode. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the older unit versus the new high efficiency unit, the average heating and cooling loads, and the estimated annual operating hours.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRACTICES

In addition to the quantifiable savings estimated in Section 4, a facility's energy performance can also be improved through application of many low cost or no-cost energy efficiency strategies. By employing certain behavioral and operational changes and performing routine maintenance on building systems, equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and energy and O&M costs can be reduced. The recommendations below are provided as a framework for developing a whole building maintenance plan that is customized to your facility. Consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

Reduce Air Leakage

Air leakage, or infiltration, occurs when outside air enters a building uncontrollably through cracks and openings. Properly sealing such cracks and openings can significantly reduce heating and cooling costs, improve building durability, and create a healthier indoor environment. This includes caulking or installing weather stripping around leaky doors and windows allowing for better control of indoor air quality through controlled ventilation.

Close Doors and Windows

Ensure doors and windows are closed in conditioned spaces. Leaving doors and windows open leads to a significant increase in heat transfer between conditioned spaces and the outside air. Reducing a facility's air changes per hour (ACH) can lead to increased occupant comfort as well as significant heating and cooling savings, especially when combined with proper HVAC controls and adequate ventilation.

Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule

In addition to routine fixture cleaning, development of a maintenance schedule can both ensure maintenance is performed regularly and can reduce the overall cost of fixture re-lamping and re-ballasting. By re-lamping and re-ballasting fixtures in groups, lighting levels are better maintained and the number of site visits by a lighting technician or contractor can be minimized, decreasing the overall cost of maintenance.

Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance

At least once a year, drain a few gallons out of the water heater using the drain valve. If there is a lot of sediment or debris, then a full flush is recommended. Turn the temperature down and then completely drain the tank. Once a year check for any leaks or heavy corrosion on the pipes and valves. For gas water heaters, check the draft hood and make sure it is placed properly, with a few inches of air space between the tank and where it connects to the vent. Look for any corrosion or wear on the gas line and on the piping. If you noticed any black residue, soot or charred metal, this is a sign you may be having combustion issues and you should have the unit serviced by a professional. For electric water heaters, look for any signs of leaking such as rust streaks or residue around the upper and lower panels covering the electrical components on the tank. For water heaters over three to four years old have a technician inspect the sacrificial anode annually.

6 ON-SITE GENERATION MEASURES

On-site generation measure options include both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., fuel cells) on-site technologies that generate power to meet all or a portion of the electric energy needs of a facility, often repurposing any waste heat where applicable. Also referred to as distributed generation, these systems contribute to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions, demand reductions and reduced customer electricity purchases, resulting in the electric system reliability through improved transmission and distribution system utilization.

The State of New Jersey’s Energy Master Plan (EMP) encourages new distributed generation of all forms and specifically focuses on expanding use of combined heat and power (CHP) by reducing financial, regulatory and technical barriers and identifying opportunities for new entries. The EMP also outlines a goal of 70% of the State’s electrical needs to be met by renewable sources by 2050.

Preliminary screenings were performed to determine the potential that a generation project could provide a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before making a decision to implement, a feasibility study should be conducted that would take a detailed look at existing energy profiles, siting, interconnection, and the costs associated with the generation project including interconnection costs, departing load charges, and any additional special facilities charges.

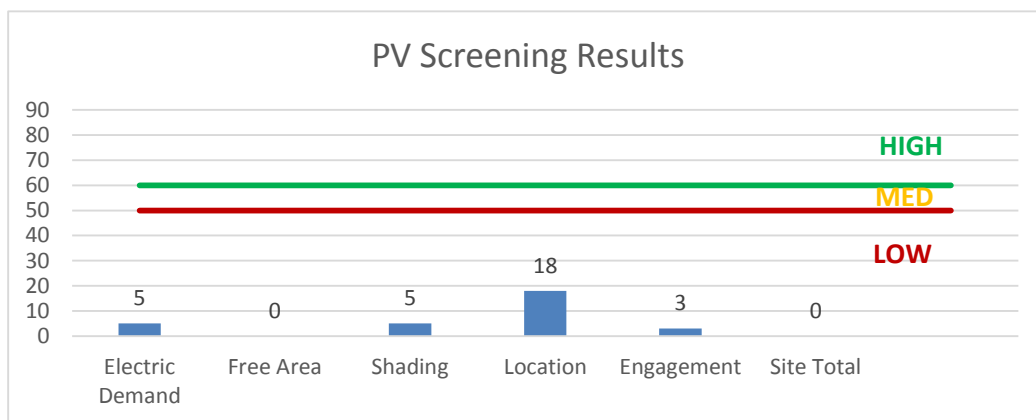
6.1 Photovoltaic

Sunlight can be converted into electricity using photovoltaics (PV) modules. Modules are racked together into an array that produces direct current (DC) electricity. The DC current is converted to alternating current (AC) through an inverter. The inverter is interconnected to the facility’s electrical distribution system. The amount of unobstructed area available determines how large of a solar array can be installed. The size of the array combined with the orientation, tilt, and shading elements determines the energy produced.

A preliminary screening based on the facility’s electric demand, size and location of free area, and shading elements shows that the facility has a Low potential for installing a PV array.

In our opinion, the facility does appear not meet these minimum criteria for cost-effective PV installation due to the shading from the trees and small area available for installation.

Figure 17 - Photovoltaic Screening



For more information on solar PV technology and commercial solar markets in New Jersey, or to find a qualified solar installer, who can provide a more detailed assessment of the specific costs and benefits of solar develop of the site, please visit the following links below:

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in NJ:** <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar>
- **NJ Solar Market FAQs:** <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/program-updates-and-background-information/solar-transition/solar-market-faqs>
- **Approved Solar Installers in the NJ Market:** http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/?id=60&start=1

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

Combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity along with the recovery of heat energy, which is put to beneficial use. Common technologies for CHP include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electric generation from a CHP system is typically interconnected to local power distribution systems. Heat is recovered from exhaust and ancillary cooling systems and interconnected to the existing hot water (or steam) distribution systems.

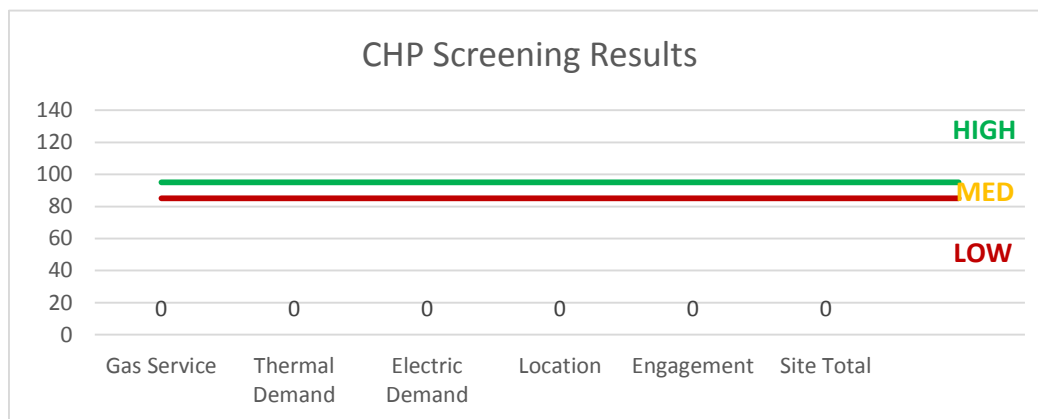
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electric power used onsite by a facility, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by grid purchases. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste heat can also be routed through absorption chillers for the purpose of space cooling. The key criteria used for screening, however, is the amount of time the system operates at full load and the facility’s ability to use the recovered heat. Facilities with continuous use for large quantities of waste heat are the best candidates for CHP.

A preliminary screening based on heating and electrical demand, siting, and interconnection shows that the facility has a Low potential for installing a cost-effective CHP system.

In our opinion, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation, mainly due to the lack of a natural gas service and the low thermal load.

For a list of qualified firms in New Jersey specializing in commercial CHP cost assessment and installation, go to: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/.

Figure 18 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

Demand Response (DR) is a program designed to reduce the electric load of commercial facilities when electric wholesale prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak demand. Demand Response service providers (a.k.a. Curtailment Service Providers) are registered with PJM, the independent system operator (ISO) for mid-Atlantic state region that is charged with maintaining electric grid reliability.

By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and commercial facilities to reduce electric usage during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment Service Providers provide regular payments to medium and large consumers of electric power for their participation in DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and participants receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their electric usage.

Typically, an electric customer needs to be capable of reducing their electric demand, within minutes, by at least 100 kW or more in order to participate in a DR program. Customers with a greater capability to quickly curtail their demand during peak hours will receive higher payments. Customers with back-up generators onsite may also receive additional DR payments for their generating capacity if they agree to run the generators for grid support when called upon. Eligible customers who have chosen to participate in a DR programs often find it to be a valuable source of revenue for their facility because the payments can significantly offset annual electric costs.

Participating customers can often quickly reduce their peak load through simple measures, such as temporarily raising temperature set points on thermostats, so that air conditioning units run less frequently, or agreeing to dim or shut off less critical lighting. This usually requires some level of building automation and controls capability to ensure rapid load reduction during a DR curtailment event. DR program participants may need to install smart meters or may need to also sub-meter larger energy-using equipment, such as chillers, in order to demonstrate compliance with DR program requirements.

DR does not include the reduction of electricity consumption based on normal operating practice or behavior. For example, if a company's normal schedule is to close for a holiday, the reduction of electricity due to this closure or scaled-back operation is not considered a demand response activity in most situations.

The first step toward participation in a DR program is to contact a Curtailment Service Provider. A list of these providers is available on PJM's website and it includes contact information for each company, as well as the states where they have active business (<http://www.pjm.com/markets-and-operations/demand-response/csps.aspx>). PJM also posts training materials that are developed for program members interested in specific rules and requirements regarding DR activity (<http://www.pjm.com/training/training%20material.aspx>), along with a variety of other DR program information.

Curtailment Service Providers typically offer free assessments to determine a facility's eligibility to participate in a DR program. They will provide details regarding program rules and requirements for metering and controls, assess a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, and provide details on payments to be expected for participation in the program. Providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment of their own to help ensure compliance with all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and other benefits to ratepayers, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey’s Electricity Restructuring Law (1999), which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay a surcharge on their monthly energy bills. As a customer of a state-regulated electric or gas utility and therefore a contributor to the fund your organization is eligible to participate in the LGEA program and also eligible to receive incentive payment for qualifying energy efficiency measures. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 19 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 19 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings	Large Energy Users Program	Combined Heat & Power and Fuel Cell
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	x		x			
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	x		x			
ECM 3	Install VFD on Clear Water Pump		x				
ECM 4	Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps	x		x			

SmartStart is generally well-suited for implementation of individual measures or small group of measures. It provides flexibility to install measures at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple ECMs together. This can greatly simplify participation and may lead to higher incentive amounts, but requires the use of pre-approved contractors.

Generally, the incentive values provided throughout the report assume the SmartStart program is utilized because it provides a consistent basis for comparison of available incentives for various measures, though in many cases incentive amounts may be higher through participation in other programs.

Brief descriptions of all relevant financing and incentive programs are located in the sections below. Further information, including most current program availability, requirements, and incentive levels can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart program offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. Routinely the program adds, removes or modifies incentives from year to year for various energy efficiency equipment based on market trends and new technologies.

Equipment with Prescriptive Incentives Currently Available:

Electric Chillers

Electric Unitary HVAC

Gas Cooling

Gas Heating

Gas Water Heating

Ground Source Heat Pumps

Lighting

Lighting Controls

Refrigeration Doors

Refrigeration Controls

Refrigerator/Freezer Motors

Food Service Equipment

Variable Frequency Drives

Most equipment sizes and types are served by this program. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for energy efficiency measures installed individually or as part of a package of energy upgrades.

Incentives

The SmartStart prescriptive incentive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures, whereas the custom SmartStart program provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentive offerings for specific devices.

Since your facility is an existing building, only the Retrofit incentives have been applied in this report. Custom Measure incentives are calculated at \$0.16/kWh and \$1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings, capped at 50% of the total installed incremental project cost, or a project cost buy down to a one-year payback (whichever is less). Program incentives are capped at \$500,000 per electric account and \$500,000 per natural gas account, per fiscal year.

How to Participate

To participate in the SmartStart program you will need to submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. Applicants may work with a contractor of their choosing and can also utilize internal personnel, which provides added flexibility to the program. Using internal personnel also helps improve the economics of the ECM by reducing the labor cost that is included in the tables in this report.

Detailed program descriptions, instructions for applying and applications can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB.

8.2 Direct Install

Overview

Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to medium-sized facilities with a peak electric demand that does not exceed 200 kW for any recent 12-month period. You will work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and provide a clear scope of work for installation of selected measures. Energy efficiency measures may include lighting and lighting controls, refrigeration, HVAC, motors, variable speed drives and controls.

Incentives

The program pays up to 70% of the total installed cost of eligible measures, up to \$125,000 per project. Direct Install participants will also be held to a fiscal year cap of \$250,000 per entity.

How to Participate

To participate in the Direct Install program, you will need to contact the participating contractor who the region of the state where your facility is located. A complete list of Direct Install program partners is provided on the Direct Install website linked below. The contractor will be paid the measure incentives directly by the program which will pass on to you in the form of reduced material and implementation costs. This means up to 70% of eligible costs are covered by the program, subject to program caps and eligibility, while the remaining 30% of the cost is paid to the contractor by the customer.

Since Direct Install offers a free assessment of eligible measures, Direct Install is also available to small businesses and other commercial facilities too that may not be eligible for the more detailed facility audits provided by LGEA.

Detailed program descriptions and applications can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/DI.

9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

In 1999, New Jersey State Legislature passed the Electric Discount & Energy Competition Act (EDECA) to restructure the electric power industry in New Jersey. This law deregulated the retail electric markets, allowing all consumers to shop for service from competitive electric suppliers. The intent was to create a more competitive market for electric power supply in New Jersey. As a result, utilities were allowed to charge Cost of Service and customers were given the ability to choose a third party (i.e. non-utility) energy supplier.

Energy deregulation in New Jersey has increased energy buyers' options by separating the function of electricity distribution from that of electricity supply. So, though you may choose a different company from which to buy your electric power, responsibility for your facility's interconnection to the grid and repair to local power distribution will still reside with the traditional utility company serving your region.

If your facility is not purchasing electricity from a third party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third party electric suppliers. If your facility is purchasing electricity from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third party electric suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

The natural gas market in New Jersey has also been deregulated. Most customers that remain with the utility for natural gas service pay rates that are market-based and that fluctuate on a monthly basis. The utility provides basic gas supply service (BGSS) to customers who choose not to buy from a third party supplier for natural gas commodity.

A customer's decision about whether to buy natural gas from a retail supplier is typically dependent upon whether a customer seeks budget certainty and/or longer-term rate stability. Customers can secure longer-term fixed prices by signing up for service through a third party retail natural gas supplier. Many larger natural gas customers may seek the assistance of a professional consultant to assist in their procurement process.

If your facility is not purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third party natural gas suppliers. If your facility is purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third party natural gas suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Clear Water	2	Metal Halide: (1) 150W Lamp	None	190	3,500	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	35	3,500	0.22	1,085	0.0	\$129.29	\$781.35	\$200.00	4.50
Clear Water	6	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	None	88	800	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	None	29	800	0.29	320	0.0	\$38.13	\$351.00	\$60.00	7.63
Deep Well	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	None	62	800	None	No	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	None	62	800	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Deep Well	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	None	62	800	None	No	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	None	62	800	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Deep Well	1	Incandescent: 100W A	None	100	800	Relamp	No	1		None	10	800	0.07	81	0.0	\$9.70	\$30.00	\$5.00	2.58
Deep Well	2	Metal Halide: (1) 100W Lamp	None	128	3,500	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	20	3,500	0.18	854	0.0	\$101.80	\$781.35	\$200.00	5.71

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Annual Operating Hours	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Clear Well	Clear Well Pumps	1	Process Pump	40.0	94.1%	No	6,500	No	94.1%	Yes	1	4.78	89,663	0.0	\$10,684.56	\$9,366.05	\$0.00	1.87
Clear Well	Stripper Tower	1	Process Blower	10.0	91.7%	No	6,500	No	91.7%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Deep Well	Deep Well Pump	1	Process Pump	30.0	93.6%	No	6,500	No	93.6%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Clear Well	Chlorine Pumps	2	Process Pump	1.0	85.5%	No	5,000	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Roof	Buildings	2	Exhaust Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	5,000	No	69.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Facility	Fan Motors	2	Supply Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	2,000	No	69.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Deep Well	Deep Well Building	1	Electric Forced Air Furnace		60.00	Yes	1	Ductless Mini-Split HP	5.00	60.00	18.00	3.80	No	1.12	13,883	0.0	\$1,663.06	\$11,995.90	\$460.00	6.94
Clear Well	Clear Well Building	1	Electric Forced Air Furnace		60.00	Yes	1	Ductless Mini-Split HP	5.00	60.00	18.00	3.80	No	1.12	13,883	0.0	\$1,663.06	\$11,995.90	\$460.00	6.94

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

N/A

Well House 9

Primary Property Type: Drinking Water Treatment & Distribution
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 1,080
Built: 1980

For Year Ending: May 31, 2016
Date Generated: October 17, 2017

ENERGY STAR®
Score¹

1. The ENERGY STAR score is a 1-100 assessment of a building's energy efficiency as compared with similar buildings nationwide, adjusting for climate and business activity.

Property & Contact Information		
Property Address Well House 9 646 Mount Pleasant Avenue Livingston, New Jersey 07039	Property Owner _____ () - _____	Primary Contact _____ () - _____
Property ID: 6076480		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
Site EUI 4,089.6 kBtu/ ft ²	Annual Energy by Fuel		National Median Comparison
	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	4,416,760 (100%)	National Median Site EUI () N/A National Median Source EUI () N/A % Diff from National Median Source EUI N/A%
Source EUI 12,841.3 kBtu/ft ²			Annual Emissions Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e/year) 490

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

I _____ (Name) verify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Licensed Professional

() - _____



Professional Engineer Stamp
(if applicable)