## Honeywell <br> Honeywell Building Solutions

## School District of the Chathams Energy Savings Plan

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## ENERGY SERVICES GROUP

## HONEYWELL PROPRIETARY

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## Section A Executive Summary

Honeywell is pleased to have the opportunity to submit this Energy Savings Plan for the School District of the Chathams. During the development of the Energy Savings Plan, Honeywell has completed a thorough investment grade energy audit of the School District of the Chathams buildings and grounds. Based on the audit findings and Honeywell's extensive experience in working with school districts, we are able to confidently state that we can deliver a financially viable, comprehensive solution to address the District's facility concerns. Our Energy Savings Plan includes projects that achieve energy and operational efficiencies, create a more comfortable and reliable learning environment and are actionable via the New Jersey Energy Savings Improvement Program (NJ ESIP) in accordance with NJ PL2012, c.55.

The Energy Savings Plan is the core of the NJ ESIP process. It describes the energy conservation measures that are planned and the cost calculations that support how the plan will pay for itself through the resulting energy savings. Under the law, the Energy Savings Plan must address the following elements:

- The results of the energy audit;
- A description of the energy conservation measures (ECMs) that will comprise the program;
- An estimate of greenhouse gas reductions resulting from those energy savings;
- Identification of all design and compliance issues and identification of who will provide these services;
- An assessment of risks involved in the successful implementation of the plan;
- Identify the eligibility for, and costs and revenues associated with, the PJM Independent System Operator for demand response and curtail-able service activities;
- Schedules showing calculations of all costs of implementing the proposed energy conservation measures and the projected energy savings;
- Maintenance requirements necessary to ensure continued energy savings, and describe how they will be provided; and
- If developed by an ESCO, a description of, and cost estimates of a proposed energy savings guarantee.

The purpose of this document is to provide all the information required for the School District of the Chathams to determine the best path forward in the implementation of a District-Wide NJ ESIP Project. It is important to note that the Energy Savings Plan provides a comprehensive evaluation of ALL potential ECMs within the School District of the Chathams. This is not meant to infer that all of the ECMs identified must be or, based upon legislative requirements, can be implemented at this time. However, as long as the ECM is part of this plan, it may be implemented at a later date as additional funding becomes available or technology changes in order to provide an improved financial return.

The next step in the NJ ESIP process is for the School District to review the information presented in this Energy Savings Plan, and in consideration with District priorities, select the ECMs which merit further development. The selections may include any combination of ECMs as long as the resulting overall project is self-funding in accordance with NJ PL2012, c.55. A project development agreement may then executed by the School District, which authorizes Honeywell to proceed with development of project design documents and solicitation of bids for the selected ECMs in accordance with New Jersey Public Contracts Law.

Our Energy Savings Plan is structured to clearly demonstrate compliance with the NJ ESIP law, while also presenting the information in an organized manner which allows for informed decisions to be made. The information is divided into the following sections:

## A. Executive Summary (This Section)

B. Preliminary Utility Analysis - The Preliminary Utility Analysis (PUA) defines the utility baseline for the school buildings included in the Energy Savings Plan. It provides an overview of the current usage within the District and also a cost per square foot by school of utility expenses. The report also compares the District's utility consumption to that of other similar school districts in the same region on a per square foot basis.
C. Energy Conservation Measures - This section includes a detailed description of the ECMs we have selected and identified for your District. It is specific to your Schools in scope, savings methodology and environmental impact. It is

## School District of the Chathams

intended to provide a Basis of Design for each measure in narrative form. It is not intended to be a detailed specification for construction. ALL potential ECMs for the District are identified for the purposes of potential inclusion in the program. Final selected ECMs are to be determined by the School District in conjunction with Honeywell during the project development phase of the NJ ESIP process.
D. Technical and Financial Summary - This section includes an accounting of all technical and financial outcomes associated with the ECMs as presented on the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Forms II through IV. Information detailed on the forms includes projected implementation hard costs, projected energy savings, projected operational savings and projected environmental impact. Form IV: Annual Cash Flow Analysis provides a "rolled-up" view of the overall project financials, inclusive of financing costs, on an annual basis as well as over the entire 15 or 20 year term of the agreement.

The following recommended project has been provided for the District's review and consideration:

|  | Recommended ESIP Project |
| :--- | :---: |
| Value of Project | $\mathbf{\$ 5 , \mathbf { 3 2 3 } , \mathbf { 2 4 1 }}$ |
| Term of Repayment | $\mathbf{1 5}$ Year |
| Projected Savings Over Term | $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 0 7 5 , \mathbf { 2 7 7 }}$ |
| Projected NJ Rebates \& Incentives | $\mathbf{\$ 7 0 1 , 1 9 4}$ |
| Projected Interest Rate | $\mathbf{3 . 0 0 \%}$ |


| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Chatham HS

E. Measurement \& Verification and Maintenance Plan - This section identified the intended methods of verification and measurement for calculating energy savings. These methods are compliant with the International Measurement and Verification Protocols (IMVP), as well as other protocols previously approved by the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) in New Jersey. This section also includes the recommended maintenance requirements for each type of equipment that may be included in this program. Consistent maintenance is essential to achieving the energy savings projected in this plan.
F. Design Approach - This section includes a summary of Honeywell's best practices for the successful implementation of a NJ ESIP project. It includes a project specific Safety Management Plan and provides an overview of our project management procedure, construction management and a sample schedule for the overall completion of the project. Within the schedule, we clearly define the tasks directed towards compliance with architectural, engineering and bidding procedures in accordance with New Jersey Public Contracts Law.
G. Independent Energy Audit - This section includes, for reference, the independent energy audits as previously received by the District through the Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) program. The audits, provided by Concord Engineering Group, have been included on a compact disk marked as Appendix 1. A comparison can be made of the ECMs outlined in this investment grade energy audit to the additional ECMs described in the overall Energy Savings Plan.
H. Energy Calculations and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Summary - This section titled Appendix 2: ECM Calculations includes all the energy calculations required to ensure compliance with the law and to confirm the energy savings can, and will, be achieved. These calculations are subject to an independent $3^{\text {rd }}$ party engineering firm review for verification.

A summary of all savings based on the Recommended ESIP Project includes a reduction in $1,764,445$, kWh (kilowatt hours of electricity), 123,866 Therms (natural gas) and $3,579,840$ Pounds of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. It is the equivalent of removing 309 cars from the road for an entire year and is the same as planting 186.2 acres of forest.
I. Equipment Cut-sheets - This section titled Appendix 3: Equipment Cut-sheets includes specification data for the equipment which shall be utilized as the Basis of Design for plans and specifications during the subsequent project development and NJ public bid phase.
J. Safety Management Plan - This section titled Appendix 4: Safety Management Plan establishes a plan for the implementation of Honeywell's Safe Operations Management (SOM) program. The document includes procedures and requirements specific to the School District of the Chathams necessary to support a safe workplace for all stake holders. The Safety Management Plan is a living document, which will be updated and modified to maintain its relevance throughout the project as site conditions and circumstances change.

In accordance with the NJ ESIP process, the next step in the project development phase is for Honeywell to provide our recommendations and for the School District to select the desired content of the project based upon the District's unique goals and objectives. The selections will consider the projected costs, projected energy and operational savings, available financing options at the time of the agreement, interest rates, length of term and District priorities, which will all play a part in the final selection and cash flow of ECMs. The definitive requirement under NJ PL2012, c. 55 is that the project is self funding within the 15 or 20 year term as outlined in the legislation.

Overall, it is evident that the School District of the Chathams is well positioned to implement a program that will upgrading your facilities, while funding itself within the requirements of the law and with zero or minimal impact on your taxpayer base. We welcome this opportunity to partner with the School District of the Chathams in order to improve the comfort and efficiency of your facilities through the successful implementation of this Energy Savings Plan.

Sincerely,


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## Section B Preliminary Utility Analysis

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## Honeywell

## Preliminary Utility Analysis

## School District of the Chathams <br> Chatham, NJ



Helping customers manage energy resources to improve financial performance

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HDD Gas Analysis
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Summary Utility Data

### 1.0 Overview

## Executive Summary

Honeywell would like to thank you for the opportunity of providing you with this Preliminary Utility Analysis. The facility's EUI (Energy Use Index) was compared to best in class facilities of similar use and location.

Through our PUA offering, Honeywell's goal is to form a long term partnership for the purpose of meeting your current infrastructure needs by focusing to:

\author{

- Improve Operational Cost Structures <br> - Leverage Teamwork <br> - Ensure Satisfaction <br> - Upgrade Infrastructure While Reducing Costs <br> - Pursue Mutual Interests <br> - Meet Strategic Initiatives
}


## How does it work?

Under an energy retrofit solution, Honeywell installs new, energy efficient equipment and optimizes your facility, as part of a multi-year service contract. Most of these improvements are cost-justified by energy and operational savings. Some of the energy conservation measures provide for a quick payback, and as such, would help offset other capital intensive energy conservation measures such as, boilers, package rooftop units, domestic hot water heaters, etc. The objective is to provide you with reduced operating costs, increased equipment reliability, optimized equipment use, and improved occupant comfort.

After review of the utility analysis, you can authorize Honeywell to proceed with the development of a do tailed engineering report. The report development phase allows Honeywell to prepare an acceptable list of proposed energy conservation measures, which are specific to the selected facility. Some examples of typical Energy Conservation Measures include:

| - Lighting | ○ Variable Speed Drives |
| :--- | :--- |
| ○ Energy Efficient Motors | ○ Steam Systems |
| ○ Control Systems | ○ Package Rooftop Units |
| o Boilers | ○ Domestic Hot Water Heaters |
| - Chillers | ○ Power Factor Correction |

## Why Honeywell?

o Honeywell is one of the world leaders in providing infrastructure improvements

- With Honeywell as your building partner, you gain the advantage of more than 115 years of leadership in building services
o Honeywell has the infrastructure and manpower in place to manage and successfully implement your project
- Honeywell has over 30 years experience in the energy retrofit marketplace with over $\$ 3$ Billion in customer energy savings
- Honeywell provides you with "Single Source Responsibility" - from Engineering to Implementation, Servicing and Financing (if desired)


### 2.0 Summary

## Historical Summary

## School District of the Chathams <br> Utility Analysis Period: 10/13-9/14

|  | Current Year (10/13-9/14) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Electric | Natural Gas |
|  | $\$ 542,211$ | $\$ 353,744$ |
| \$ Cost/Unit (kWh, Therms) | $4,441,137$ | 385,781 |
| Electric Billed Demand (kW) | $\$ 0.12209$ | $\$ 0.917$ |

* Costs include energy and demand components, as well as taxes, surcharges, etc.


## Actual Cost by Utility - 10/13-9/14



| ■Electric |
| :---: |
| $\square$ |

3.0 Review Detail

## Benchmark: Energy Use Index

Comparing a building to similar buildings in the same region creates a reference point for how well a building is performing relative to its peers. The following energy benchmarking charts are based on Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data from 2003. This is the most recent survey. No additional surveys have been published as of 2012. http://www.eia.gov/emeu/cbecs/

Total Energy Efficiency of the School District of the Chatham's Compared to Other K-12 Schools in the Middle Atlantic Region.


Based on Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data from 2003. As of 2012, no additional surveys have been I published. http://www.eia.gov/emeu/cbecs/

## Results

The School District of the Chatham's have schools ranging from the 25th percentile to the 70th percentile, based on their Energy Use Index (EUI), a measure of total energy consumed per square foot. The four (4) schools below the median, LaFayette School, Milton Avenue School, Chatham Middle School, and Washington Avenue School likely have significant energy savings opportunities. Whereas, Chatham High School, ranked in the 70th percentile, is likely to only have moderate efficiency gains.

## Sources of Utility Consumption

## October 2013- September 2014

## Sources of Electric Consumption

Typical End Use Allocation *


Typical Allocation Applied to Your Electric Cost**

| Lighting | $\$$ | 251,044 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Cooling | $\$$ | 106,273 |
| Ventilation | $\$$ | 49,883 |
| Office Equip. | $\$$ | 46,630 |
| Refrigeration | $\$$ | 25,484 |
| Cooking | $\$$ | 23,857 |
| Heating | $\$$ | 13,555 |
| Other | $\$$ | 13,555 |
| Water Heating | $\$$ | 11,929 |
| Your Total Cost | $\$$ | $\mathbf{5 4 2 , 2 1 1}$ |

**This allocation is generic and is not a representation of the actual end use in your buildings included in this report
*Source: Questline Electric Commercial Benchmark Data by Business Segment (Schools) and Climate Zone (Zone 3)


Total Electric Intensity (kWh/sqft, annual basis): 09.00
Average Electric Consumption per Establishment (kWh): 414,000 Average Enclosed Floorspace per Establishment (sqft): 46,000
Source: EIA energy intensity data from CBECS and MECS, EPRI, and other third party energy use datasets.

## Square Footage Analysis - Electric

Cost Per Square Foot


Usage (kWh) per Sq. Ft.
Usage(kWH) Per Square Foot


[^0]
## Square Footage Analysis - Gas

## Cost per Sq. Ft.

October 2013 - September 2014



| $26.88 \square$ Heating | $58.30 \%$ |
| :---: | :--- |
| $13.32 \square$ Water Heating | $28.90 \%$ |
| $5.26 \square$ Cooking | $11.40 \%$ |
| $0.51 \square$ Cooling | $1.10 \%$ |
| $0.14 \square$ Other | $0.30 \%$ |

Total Gas Intensity (kBtu/sqft, annual basis): 46.10
Average Gas Consumption per Establishment (kBtu): 2,120,600
Average Enclosed Floorspace per Establishment (sqft): 46,000
Source: EIA energy intensity data from CBECS and MECS, EPRI, and other third party energy use datasets.
*Source: Questline Natural Gas Commercial Benchmark Data by Business Segment (Schools) and Climate Zone (Zone 3)

## Combined Cost

October 2013 - September 2014
Electic and Gas Costs Combined (Note: Water/Sewer was excluded in this Cost per SF comparison)


## Cost Per Student Comparison

Electric and Natural Gas Combined



Milleville, NJ (MIV) Weather Station

There is a correlation between the District's gas usage and heating degree days (HDD) indicating that most of its gas usage is for heating in particular the winter months. A more intensive utility analysis is needed to verify and analyze data.

Kbtu per $\mathbf{S q} \mathbf{f t}$.


## Electric Total By Month

## School District of the Chathams

 TOTAL ELECTRIC DATA BY MONTH| ELECTRIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Months | kWh | Demand |  | Total Electric Amount |  |  |
| 10/31/13 | October | 391,193 | 1,786 |  | 50,224 | \$ | 0.1284 |
| 11/30/13 | November | 358,722 | 1,272 |  | 45,395 | \$ | 0.1265 |
| 12/31/13 | December | 300,370 | 1,376 |  | 39,517 | \$ | 0.1316 |
| 01/31/14 | January | 201,543 | 772 |  | 37,868 | \$ | 0.1879 |
| 02/28/14 | February | 446,267 | 1,204 |  | 50,739 | \$ | 0.1137 |
| 03/31/14 | March | 343,178 | 1,185 |  | 40,173 | \$ | 0.1171 |
| 04/30/14 | April | 358,438 | 1,040 |  | 42,063 | \$ | 0.1173 |
| 05/31/14 | May | 379,871 | 1,228 |  | 44,712 | \$ | 0.1177 |
| 06/30/14 | June | 405,498 | 1,503 |  | 50,677 | \$ | 0.1250 |
| 07/31/14 | July | 394,700 | 1,418 |  | 41,784 | \$ | 0.1059 |
| 08/31/14 | August | 347,212 | 1,636 |  | 44,404 | \$ | 0.1279 |
| 09/30/14 | September | 294,037 | 1,661 |  | 39,957 | \$ | 0.1359 |
| AVG |  | 351,752 | 1,340 | \$ | 43,959 | \$ | 0.1279 |
| TOTAL |  | 4,221,029 | 16,078 | \$ | 527,512 |  |  |

## School District of the Chathams

## TOTAL GAS DATA BY MONTH

| GAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date | Months | Therm |  | Amount |  |  |
| 10/31/13 | October | 2,972 | \$ | 2,779 | \$ | 0.9351 |
| 11/30/13 | November | 30,594 | \$ | 31,675 | \$ | 1.0354 |
| 12/31/13 | December | 63,935 | \$ | 56,514 | \$ | 0.8839 |
| 01/31/14 | January | 72,891 | \$ | 65,488 | \$ | 0.8984 |
| 02/28/14 | February | 93,214 | \$ | 87,361 | \$ | 0.9372 |
| 03/31/14 | March | 66,693 | \$ | 65,718 | \$ | 0.9854 |
| 04/30/14 | April | 39,729 | \$ | 29,177 | \$ | 0.7344 |
| 05/31/14 | May | 10,615 | \$ | 8,724 | \$ | 0.8218 |
| 06/30/14 | June | 2,116 | \$ | 2,349 | \$ | 1.1104 |
| 07/31/14 | July | 1,066 | \$ | 1,395 | \$ | 1.3087 |
| 08/31/14 | August | 875 | \$ | 1,217 | \$ | 1.3903 |
| 09/30/14 | September | 1,081 | \$ | 1,346 | \$ | 1.2453 |
| AVG |  | 32,148 | \$ | 29,478.67 | \$ | 1.0238 |
| TOTAL |  | 385,782 | \$ | 353,744.05 |  |  |

Utility Baseline
School District of the Chathams

|  |  | Electric |  |  |  |  |  | Gas |  |  |  | Total Energy |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building | Square Footage | Total Cost | Total kWh |  | mand Cost | Total kW Demand | Blended Rate | Total Cost | Total Therms |  | ded Rate |  | \$/sqft | kBtu/sq ft |  | Total Cost |
| Chatham High School | 253,663 | \$217,825 | 1,817,200 | \$ | 42,501.70 | 6,185 | \$0.120 | \$100,803 | 109,927 | \$ | 0.917 |  | \$1.26 | 67.79 |  | \$318,628 |
| Chatham Middle School | 148,396 | \$145,463 | 1,193,421 |  | \$28,519 | 4,465 | \$0.122 | \$100,080 | 111,241 | \$ | 0.900 |  | \$1.65 | 102.41 |  | \$245,543 |
| Lafayette School | 75,268 | \$67,113 | 519,316 |  | \$13,221 | 2,059 | \$0.129 | \$49,411 | 54,342 | \$ | 0.909 |  | \$1.55 | 95.75 |  | \$116,524 |
| Milton Avenue School | 37,964 | \$24,364 | 199,860 | \$ | 5,531.62 | 881 | \$0.122 | \$30,663 | 32,142 | \$ | 0.954 |  | \$1.45 | 102.63 |  | \$55,026 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 61,907 | \$45,089 | 372,620 |  | \$8,173 | 1,400 | \$0.121 | \$37,402 | 39,986 | \$ | 0.935 |  | \$1.33 | 85.13 |  | \$82,491 |
| Washington Avenue School | 43,838 | \$42,357 | 338,720 |  | \$9,155 | 1,570 | \$0.125 | \$35,385 | 38,143 | \$ | 0.928 |  | \$1.77 | 113.38 |  | \$77,742 |
| TOTALS | 621,036 | \$ 542,211 | 4,441,137 | \$ | 107,100 | 16,560 | \$ 0.122 | \$ 353,744 | 385,781 |  |  | \$ | 1.44 | 86.53 | \$ | 895,955 |

## Section C Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs)

## Introduction

The information used to develop this Section was obtained through the independent energy audit, building surveys to collect equipment information, interviews with operators and end users, and an understanding of the components to the systems at the sites. The information obtained includes nameplate data, equipment age, condition, the system's design and actual load, operational practices and schedules, and operations and maintenance history.

Honeywell has performed a review of the Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) which would provide energy and operational cost savings to the School District of the Chathams. This report aims to be an assessment of the feasibility and cost effectiveness of such measures, and an indication of the potential for their implementation. The ECMs listed below have been reviewed throughout your facilities for consideration within a complete Energy Savings Plan. What follows is a general description of the energy auditing process and a detailed description of the Energy Conservation Measures for your facilities.

## All Energy Conservation Measures Reviewed and Considered

| ECM | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Chatham HS

## Overview

Honeywell has closely evaluated and audited the School District of the Chathams in order to develop the optimum mix of energy saving measures. These selected site-specific measures have been developed using the following process:

## School District of the Chathams

- Review Site Audits
- Engineering Team Site Visits
- Develop Measures
- Review Measures with Team


## Reject and Accept Measures Based On

- Alignment with Critical Success Factors (CSF)
- Value to the District
- Economic Financial Payback
- Equipment Service Life
- Effect on Current Space Conditions

In developing the proposed measures, the following considerations were critical:

- Reduction of space heating and cooling loads by performing a systems review, with complete consideration of current indoor environmental quality standards.
- Review and redesign lighting systems noting reductions in the internal heat gain in the affected spaces.
- Load reduction measures always precede optimization measures.

Bin weather data was used from a 15-year average reported from Newark, NJ. Ventilation rates, taken from ASHRAE published standard, were predicted by using the building's population multiplied by cfm/person during occupied hours.

Reasonable infiltration rates were assumed based on the building's fenestration conditions and expected values for typical school buildings. A reduced infiltration rate was assumed for the unoccupied hours. Envelope heat loss calculations assumed a reasonable heat transmission rate ( $U$ value) based on the construction of the buildings. Wall area and glass area were estimated by supplied drawings and field photographs.

Current efficiencies were derived from assumed and later to be measured boiler efficiencies, and assumed system losses due to thermal losses, distribution losses and loose operational control. The current assumed boiler system efficiencies were then applied to the calculated load and calibrated to last year's actual fuel consumption.

## Demand Sensitive Operation

Review existing and proposed thermal loads. For example, the review process will facilitate the application of:

1. Optimized flow rates (steam, water, and air).
2. Optimized operation of equipment, matching current occupancy use profiles and considering both outside and indoor space temperatures.

## Benefits of Mechanical Improvements

Listed below are some of the benefits that the School would reap from the mechanical portion of the measures:

1. Avoid costly repairs and replace equipment that would have to be replaced in the next five years.
2. Improved compliance with ASHRAE Ventilation Standards.
3. Ability to trend ventilation rates; thus, insuring compliance through documentation.
4. Operating a more weather sensitive facility.
5. Allowing for a greater capability of central monitoring and troubleshooting via remote access.
6. Greater operating flexibility to reduce costs and optimize staff efficiency.

## Indoor Air Quality

Implementation of new energy-related standards and practices has contributed to a degradation of indoor air quality. In fact, the quality of indoor air has been found to exceed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for outdoor air in many homes, businesses, and factories.

The American Council of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in their booklet "Threshold Limit Values," has published air quality standards for the industrial environment. No such standards currently exist for the residential, commercial, and institutional environments, although the ACGIH standards are typically and perhaps inappropriately used. The EPA has been working to develop residential and commercial standards for quite some time.

Recent studies indicate that for even the healthiest students, indoor air pollution can reduce the ability to learn. Honeywell has addressed this issue by focusing on the proper operation and replacement of the unit ventilators and air handler equipment which will assure indoor air quality standards are met.

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## ECM 1A Lighting Upgrades

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A | Lighting Upgrades | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Lighting throughout the schools is comprised mostly of tubular fluorescent recessed fixtures with 32 watt T-8 lamps and electronic ballasts. The fixtures come in different sizes including $1 \times 4,2 \times 2$, and $2 \times 4$ wrap-around and recessed models. There are also a number of fixtures with 100 watt incandescent bulbs. A limited quantity of T12 lamps with magnetic ballasts, T 5 high output lamps, 28 watt T-8 electronic ballasts, and 250 watt metal halide fixtures were also observed in some locations.


## Scope of Work

The purpose of the survey was to identify opportunities to improve the efficiency of the lighting system, while maintaining or where necessary, increasing the current light levels to code requirements. The proposed lighting system is based on converting T-12, T-8, T-5, High Intensity Discharge (HID) and High Pressure Sodium (HPS) lights to Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology bulbs and fixtures throughout the district.

Chatham SD will receive many benefits from the lighting system upgrade. They include the following:

- Long Life - LED bulbs and diodes have an outstanding operational life time expectation of up to 100,000 hours. This is 11 years of continuous operation, or 22 years of $50 \%$ operation. Operational savings in terms of bulb and ballast replacement are significant based on this technology.
- Energy Efficiency - Today's most efficient way of illumination and lighting has an estimated energy efficiency of 80\%$90 \%$ when compared to traditional lighting and conventional light bulbs. This means that about $80 \%$ of the electrical energy is converted to light, while $20 \%$ is lost and converted into other forms of energy such as heat. Traditional incandescent light bulbs operate at $20 \%$ energy efficiency only, $80 \%$ of the electricity is lost as heat.
- Ecologically Friendly - LED lights are free of toxic chemicals. Most conventional fluorescent lighting bulbs contain a multitude of materials like mercury that are dangerous for the environment. LED lights contain no toxic materials and are $100 \%$ recyclable, and will help to reduce carbon footprint by up to a third. The long operational life time span mentioned above means also that one LED light bulb can save material and production of 25 incandescent light bulbs. A big step towards a greener future!
- Durable Quality - LEDs are extremely durable and built with sturdy components that are highly rugged and can withstand even the roughest conditions. Because LED lights are resistant to shock, vibrations and external impacts, they make great outdoor lighting systems for rough conditions and exposure to weather, wind, rain or even external vandalism, traffic related public exposure and athletic areas.
- Zero UV Emissions - LED illumination produces little infrared light and close to no UV emissions. Because of this, LED lighting is highly suitable not only for goods and materials that are sensitive to heat due to the benefit of little radiated heat emission, but also for illumination of UV sensitive objects or materials.
- Design Flexibility - LEDs can be combined in any shape to produce highly efficient illumination. Individual LEDs can be dimmed, resulting in a dynamic control of light, color and distribution. Well-designed LED illumination systems can achieve fantastic lighting effects, not only for the eye but also for the mood and the mind: LED mood illumination is already being used in airplanes, classrooms and many more locations and we can expect to see a lot more LED mood illumination in our daily lives within the next few years.
- Operational in Extremely Cold or Hot Temperatures - LEDs are ideal for operation under cold and low outdoor temperature settings. For fluorescent lamps, low temperatures may affect operation and present a challenge, but LED illumination operates well also in cold settings, such as for outdoor winter settings, freezer rooms etc.
- Light Dispersement - LEDs are designed to focus light and can be directed to a specific location without the use of an external reflector, achieving higher application efficiency than conventional lighting. Well-designed LED illumination systems are able to deliver light more efficiently to the desired location.
- Instant Lighting \& Frequent Switching - LED lights brighten up immediately and when powered on, which has great advantages for infrastructure projects such as traffic and signal lights. Also, LED lights can be switched off and on frequently and without affecting the LED's lifetime or light emission. In contrast, traditional lighting may take several seconds to reach full brightness, and frequent on/off switching does drastically reduce operational life expectancy.
- Low-Voltage - A low-voltage power supply is sufficient for LED illumination. This makes it easy to use LED lighting also in outdoor settings, by connecting an external solar-energy source and is a big advantage when it comes to using LED technology in remote or rural areas.


## Changes in Infrastructure

New lamps and ballasts will be installed as part of this ECM. Also, new drop ceilings will be installed as part of this ECM.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Coordination efforts will be needed to reduce or limit impact to building occupants.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced electric energy usage. A slight increase in heating <br> energy is resultant from the reduced heat output of more efficient lamps. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | All lamps and ballasts that are removed will be properly disposed. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 1B Lighting Controls

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1B | Lighting Controls | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Honeywell identified areas in which occupancy based lighting controls can be used to conserve lighting energy. The controls noted were local manual switches for interior and analog time clocks for exterior.


Chatham HS- Classroom with Manual Light Switch


Chatham HS- Daylight Harvesting Opportunity

## Proposed Solution

Honeywell is proposing to install a comprehensive occupancy sensor control system that will monitor occupancy and turn lights off when spaces are not occupied.

Occupancy sensors will be installed in classrooms, individual offices and storage rooms that do not have them already. The larger spaces will have multiple sensors that will automatically turn lights off when the spaces are unoccupied. Installing new wall switch or ceiling-mount occupancy sensor controls can save approximately $30 \%$ (based on historical averages for this type of facility) in energy usage. These new sensors will contain the latest dual-sensor technology (passive infrared \& ultrasonic activated). The ultrasonic aspect of the sensor will detect "minor" motion while the passive infrared aspect will detect "major" motion. Based on observation, there were lights on in some unoccupied rooms, further highlighting the need for and potential energy savings from this ECM.

The following are some of the typical room and area types that are part of this proposal and the products that are likely to be used:

- Private Offices - In most cases, sensors will be wall switch type. Sensors will be PIR or dual technology.
- Open Offices - Ceiling mounted sensors and/or corner mounted wide view sensors both with power packs. Sensors will be either Passive Infrared (PIR) or dual technology.
- Copy Rooms / Storage Closets / Kitchenettes / Break Rooms - Sensors also come with vandal resistant option for added durability.
- Restrooms - Restrooms with stalls will have ceiling or other remote mounted sensors with the dual technology option. Smaller private restrooms will usually have wall switch sensors.
- Hallways - Depending on the configuration of the hallways, the sensors will be a combination of ceiling mounted and corner mounted wide view sensors with power packs. Sensors will be either PIR or dual technology as needed.


## School District of the Chathams

Honeywell will control the load specified in the proposal and that occupancy sensors installed will control the lighting fixtures to the complete satisfaction of the occupants and the facilities team.

## Potential Option For Day Lighting

Daylight harvesting is an effective lighting strategy that is becoming more common in new construction builds and can provide up to a $15 \%$ reduction in the buildings overall lighting load. The process involves utilizing ambient light from natural or other sources to supplement general lighting in interior spaces.

After accounting for the possible sunlight available throughout the building, lighting controls can be used that switch or dim the lights either manually or automatically in response to the daylight. Several factors impact the amount of ambient light available to be harvested, including window size, building orientation, latitude and longitude, and weather. Specific software integrates all of the relevant data, both general and site specific, to model buildings for savings potential from daylight harvesting. The systems we evaluate are high efficiency fixed output, high efficiency step dimming ( $100 \%$ to $50 \%$ ) and high efficiency continuous dimming (100\% to 5\%).

## Changes in Infrastructure

New sensors will be installed as part of this ECM.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Coordination efforts will be needed to reduce or limit impact to building occupants.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced electric energy usage. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | None. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 1C Vending Misers

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1C | Vending Misers | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

The Chatham's School District had different plug loads such as vending machines at multiple school locations. As such, Honeywell has investigated the use of plug controllers for these areas.

## Existing Conditions

Vending machines are located throughout your facilities offering soft drinks and snacks to occupants. A typical cold drink machine consumes over $5,000 \mathrm{kWh}$ annually.

| Chatham SD - Vending Machines |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building | Type | Qty | Location |
| Chatham High School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Cafeteria |
| Chatham High School | Snack | 1 | Cafeteria |
| Chatham High School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Cafeteria |
| Chatham High School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Hallway |
| Chatham High School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Hallway |
| Chatham High School | Snack | 1 | Hallway |
| Chatham High School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Chatham High School | Snack | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Chatham Middle School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Cafeteria |
| Chatham Middle School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Chatham Middle School | Snack | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Lafayette School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Southern Boulevard School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Hallway |
| Milton Avenue School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Washington Avenue School | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculty Room |

Table 1C. 1 - Existing Vending Machines

## Proposed Solution

During the site visit, Honeywell noted vending machines providing an opportunity for energy savings by shutting off non-critical loads during the non-occupied periods. To control the vending machines, Honeywell proposes to install a vending machine occupancy controller (VMOC) to manage the power consumption. Utilizing a Passive Infrared (PIR) Sensor, the VMOC completely powers down a vending machine when the area surrounding it is unoccupied. Once powered down, the VMOC will monitor the room's temperature and use this information to automatically re-power the vending machine at one to three hour intervals, independent of occupancy, to ensure proper vending product temperature control.

## School District of the Chathams



Vending Machines in the Cafeteria. Chatham HS


Vending Machine in the Cafeteria. Chatham MS

The VMOC also monitors electrical current used by the vending machine. This ensures that the unit will never power down a vending machine while the compressor is running, so a high head pressure start never occurs. In addition, the current sensor ensures that every time the vending machine is powered up, the cooling cycle is run to completion before again powering down the vending machine. The Coca Cola Company and Pepsi Corporation approve the proposed controller for use on their machines.

## Interface with Existing Equipment

All of the plug load control devices are easily installed. The vending machine controllers are installed separately from the machine, and implementation will occur during working hours. A period of three (3) weeks will be required to verify proper calibration of the sensors.

With respect to the vending machines in your facilities, Honeywell has estimated the number and types of vending machines based on our site tour. During the implementation phase, Honeywell will check with the vendor about the type and specification of the vending machines as it relates to any internal time clocks which may exist inside the machine. Should this be the case, the savings and cost will be adjusted accordingly.

## Changes in Infrastructure

New vending machine controls will be installed as part of this ECM.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor coordination efforts will be needed to reduce or limit impact to building occupants.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced electric energy usage. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | None. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 1D Install De-stratification Fans

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1D | De-Stratification Fans | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

In high ceiling areas such as in a gymnasium and/or cafeteria, warm air stratifies close to the ceiling. Elevated levels of heat transfer through the high walls and roof causes elevated heat loss.


Lafayette School Gym


Milton Avenue School Gym

## Proposed Solution

In school gyms with $20+$ foot ceiling heights, there is approximately a $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}+$ temperature difference between the floor and the ceiling. With higher ceilings it is even greater. That means to generate the heat necessary to maintain a comfortable $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ temperature at the floor level, where student activities occur, the ceiling could be $85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or higher.

De-stratification fans de-stratify the air to a zero to $3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ differential from floor to ceiling and wall to wall. This will allow HVAC systems to run for a shorter duration because of the absence of extreme temperatures to heat or cool, thus allowing the local thermostats to be satisfied for longer periods of time.

## Systems Evaluation and Selection

Energy-efficient motor drives a near-silent fan that forces a column of hotter air from the ceiling area to the cooler floor below. As this column of warm air nears the floor, it begins to flare out in a circular pattern and rise again creating a torus. While doing so, it warms the cooler air it mixes with near the floor increasing the temperature of the air and floor where people live and work. Through a natural law of physics, this torus will continue to re-circulate air through the de-stratification fan suspended near the ceiling and continue mixing warmer air from the ceiling with cooler air near the floor until the ceiling and air temperatures are nearly equal.

As this happens, it will require less and less energy to comfortably heat the work area, allowing thermostats to be lowered and energy savings to be realized. Once started, the entire process of "thermal equalization" will take on average less than 24 hours.

Based on preliminary site investigation conducted by our staff, we propose to install the following as indicated in the table below:

| School | Location | Qty | Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Main Gym | 8 | Air Pear 25 |
| Chatham High School | Second Gym | 6 | Air Pear 25 |
| Chatham High School | Weight Room | 1 | Air Pear 25 |
| Chatham High School | Aux Weight Room | 1 | Air Pear 25 |
| Chatham Middle School | Upper Gym | 6 | Air Pear 45 |
| Chatham Middle School | Lower Gym | 6 | Air Pear 45 |
| Lafayette School | Gym | 4 | Air Pear 25 |
| Milton Avenue School | Multipurpose Room | 2 | Air Pear 25 |
| Southern Boulevard School | Gym | 4 | Air Pear 25 |
| Washington Avenue School | Gym | 4 | Air Pear 25 |
| Washington Avenue School | Auditorium | 4 | Air Pear 15 |

Table 1D. 1 - Proposed De-stratification Fans

## Scope of Work

Per De-stratification Fan:

- Shut off the main electric power to the area in which the unit(s) will be installed.
- Install new de-stratification fan and wiring.
- Re-energize.
- Inspect unit operation by performing electrical and harmonics testing.


## Changes in Infrastructure

New de-stratification fans will be installed as part of this ECM.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Coordination efforts will be needed to reduce or limit impact to building occupants.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced thermal energy usage. A slight increase in <br> electrical energy is resultant from the increase run time of the fan motors. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | None. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 1E Plug Load Management via Wi-Fi

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 E | Plug Load Management Via <br> WIFI | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

A byproduct of the electronic devices such as printers, projectors, SmartBoards, televisions, and window air conditioning units is their phantom load. Phantom load refers to energy that is used when a device is off. This includes energy used by TV's when they're in standby mode (i.e. when they can be turned on with a remote), and energy used by chargers or a laptop's AC adapter. Studies estimate that phantom load now accounts for $6 \%$ of all energy use.

With the increasing number of devices, many facilities managers must rely on people to remember to turn out the lights, or unplug their printers when not in use. These phantom loads

## Proposed Solution

Home automation and control technologies have been around for years, and have the potential to reduce the energy used by a wide variety of devices. Plug load management via Wi-Fi provides a simple solution to the device control dilemma, by using an existing Wi-Fi network to program BERT® electrical plugs to a set schedule defined by the end user. These plugs are in essence a switch that stops all electrical power to the device, turning off equipment and eliminating phantom loads.


The Enterprise Application Program (EAP) is installed on one computer on the network, and is used to set schedules, group devices, and monitor activity. On/Off requests are sent through the existing network router using Wi-Fi. Each BERT plug contains a microchip and antenna that communicates with the enterprise application program on a periodic basis. The BERT enterprise application program uses SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) to monitor the activity of connected devices (plugs). When a BERT plug receives an "off" command, the module turns off all power supplied to the plug.

The benefits are energy savings and extended bulb life for the white board projectors. It is estimated that one (1) less bulb replacement will be required per year for each projector.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

Installation of the outlet strips will reduce the operating hours of the connected peripheral devices reducing electrical consumption.

## Changes in Infrastructure

Computers and peripherals will be connected new BERT plugs permitting peripheral operation to be coordinated with the computer to which they are connected

## Customer Support and Coordination

None.
Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Annual savings for student computers are based wattage difference between the two monitor <br> types. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | This measure will result in disposal of existing CRT monitors. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 2A Boiler Replacements

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2A | Boiler Replacements |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

In general, the boilers at the Chatham SD have been well maintained which has resulted in additional years of operation.
Chatham High School is heated by two (2) boiler plants. The boiler plant in the original building consist of two (2) Cleaver Brooks model CB-801-150, 6280 MBH natural gas input each water boilers manufactured in 1961. These boilers provide heating hot water to unit heaters, unit ventilators, fin tube radiation, heat \& ventilation units and $A C$ units 2 through 6 . There is also a separate boiler plant that serves the 2001 addition.

Southern Boulevard School is also heated by two (2) boiler plants. The boiler plant in the original building consists of two (2) H.B. Smith, Mills 450-W-13 water boilers. The 2001 addition added a boiler plant that serves the 1988 addition. It consists of one (1) H.B. Smith model Series 28A-10 cast iron boiler with 3172MBH natural gas input.


Chatham High School - Boiler Plant


Southern Boulevard School - Boiler Plant

| School | Manufacturer | Model | Qty | Manuf <br> Year | Input <br> (Each) | Equipment Type | Fuel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Cleaver Brooks | CB801-150 | 1 | 1961 | 6280 MBH | Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Chatham High School | Cleaver Brooks | CB801-150 | 1 | 1961 | 6280 MBH | Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | H.B. Smith | MS 450-W-13 | 1 | 1970 | 3080 MBH | Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | H.B. Smith | MS 450-W-13 | 1 | 1970 | 3080 MBH | Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | H.B. Smith | Series 28A-10 | 1 | 2006 | 3172 MBH | Hot Water Boiler | Gas |

Table 2 A. 1 - Existing Equipment

## Proposed Solution

It is recommended that the boilers listed in Table 2A. 1 be replaced with boilers operating at higher efficiency. The existing boilers to be replaced suffer from elevated stack losses as well as jacket losses (radiation losses) due to the age, deterioration of the heat transfer surfaces and obsolete design. New condensing hot water boilers have thermal efficiencies that range from 88\% $95 \%$ depending on the return hot water temperature from the heating loop. With proper design, it is typical to see thermal efficiencies of around $92 \%$. Thermal efficiency is only one part of the equation that makes up the seasonal efficiency of a boiler.

Compared to the existing boilers in these schools, the new boilers will provide an increase in boiler efficiency of anywhere between 10\% to 15\%.

| School | Manufacturer | Model | Qty | Input <br> (Each) | Equipment Type | Fuel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Fulton | EDR-2000 | 2 | 2000 MBH | Condensing Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Chatham High School | Fulton | EDR-2000 | 1 | 2000 MBH | Condensing Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | Caliber | CAL-850 | 2 | 850 MBH | Condensing Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | Caliber | CAL-850 | 1 | 850 MBH | Condensing Hot Water Boiler | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | Fulton | EDR-2000 | 1 | 2000 MBH | Condensing Hot Water Boiler | Gas |

Table 2 A. 2 - Proposed Boiler Equipment

## Scope of Work

The following outlines the boiler replacement:

- Disconnect gas back to shutoff valve and electric back to source panel-board.
- Remove existing boilers
- Connect gas, heating hot water or steam appurtenances to new boilers.
- Terminate and power new boiler electric circuiting.
- Start up, commissioning and operator training.


## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

In general, Honeywell uses the following approach to determine savings for this specific measure:

| Existing Boiler Efficiency | $=$ Existing Heat Production/ Existing Fuel Input |
| :--- | :--- |
| Proposed Boiler Efficiency | $=$ Proposed Heat Production/ Proposed Fuel Input |
| Energy Savings \$ | Heating Production (Proposed Efficiency - Existing Efficiency) |

## Equipment Information

| Manufacturer and Type | Several quality and cost effective manufacturers are available. Honeywell and the <br> customer will determine final selections. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equipment Identification | As part of the ECM design and approval process, specific product selection will be <br> provided for your review and approval. |

## Changes in Infrastructure

New boiler will be installed in itemized locations; in addition, training for maintenance personnel will be required as well as ongoing, annual preventive maintenance.

## O\&M Impact

The new boilers will decrease the O\&M cost significantly for maintaining the boilers.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of utilities for brief tie-in periods. Continuity of service must be maintained for the customer.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from greater combustion efficiency, reduced maintenance <br> costs control and setback. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Existing boilers scheduled for removal will be disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected; all regulations will be adhered to in accordance <br> with EPA and local code requirements. |

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## ECM 2B Boiler Burner Controls



## Existing Conditions

Honeywell has surveyed each building's heating and domestic hot water equipment and distribution systems to identify areas for boiler plant optimization. Currently, the existing boilers at Chatham Middle School only have limited or no fuel / air ratio controls in place. Air to fuel ratio is controlled by a mechanical linkage between the fuel valve and the air damper.


Chatham M.S. -Boiler Burners

## Proposed Solution

Typically, boilers are sized to accommodate the coldest days (approximately $5 \%$ of the year). During these periods of maximum demand, the burner is constantly on and the boiler is operating at maximum capacity. At all other times, the burner cycles on and off in order to maintain temperature or pressure in the boiler. It is during these periods of lesser demand, that the controller will monitor the boiler make up rate, and efficiently manage the firing of the boiler.

The length of the burner's off-cycle is the best measure of total heating demand or load. In other words, the load is directly related to the time it takes for water (or steam) in the boiler to drop from its high-limit temperature (or pressure) to its low-limit or "call" setting. When demand is high, these off-cycles are short and the on-cycles are longer. When demand is lower, off-cycles are longer and on-cycles are reduced.

The device, which is a microprocessor based computer, constantly monitors the demand on the boiler by assimilating all factors affecting a building's heating requirements, including occupancy, climate, wind chill, solar gain, type of building, and many others.

## Proposed Systems and Scope of Work

Honeywell will retrofit the existing Burner Management System on boilers with Honeywell ControLinks ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ linkages Fuel/Air Ratio Control system.

Honeywell ControLinks ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ will integrate to the existing Burner Management Flame Safe Guard Controller (FSG) to monitor and control the burner fuel and air ratios to maintain proper combustion. The single actuator will be replaced with separate Direct Coupled Actuators (DCA) for air and fuel(s) and will be connected to the existing burner control.

## School District of the Chathams

This retrofit will provide a combustion curve and light-off points including minimum/maximum firing rate points resulting in a precise firing rate control over the entire firing rate of the burner. Combustion efficiency will be maximized throughout the combustion curve and will provide a fuel curve in order to achieve maximum efficiency.

## Scope of Work

Honeywell ControLinks controllers will be installed on the following boiler burners:

| School | Boiler Make | Burner Model | Qty | Boiler Output | Fuel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | HB Smith | Underwriters Laboratories | 2 | 3217 MBH | Gas |

Table 2B.1 - Existing Boilers to be Installed with ControLinks
This retrofit will provide a combustion curve on the burner system and will provide light-off points as well as minimum/maximum firing rate points resulting in a precise firing rate control over the entire firing rate of the burner. Combustion efficiency will be maximized throughout the combustion curve and will provide fuel curves in order to achieve maximum efficiency.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The savings approach is based upon reducing the amount of time the boiler is on without reducing the heating response time or system capacity in response to warmer periods of the year and when demand for heating is low or non-existent. The relative savings is based upon the ratio of off time to burn time and the magnitude is between $10 \%$ and $15 \%$ of fuel used.

Honeywell ControLinks is a patented burner control unit. This unit eliminates mechanical linkages in the traditional burners and replaces the same with electronic equivalents. This eliminates the sluggish operation of the linkages and significantly decreases response time. The air to fuel ratio is therefore maintained accurately, resulting in fuel savings. Case studies have shown that fuel savings range from 4-8\% - Honeywell uses $5 \%$ savings to be conservative.

## Changes in Infrastructure

A new controller for each boiler will be installed and programmed. In addition to the controllers, training for maintenance personnel will be required.

## Equipment Information

| Manufacturer and Type | Several quality and cost effective manufacturers are available. The following is an example of <br> equipment that may be utilized. Honeywell and the Customer will determine final selections. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equipment Identification | As part of the measure design and approval process, specific product selection will be provided <br> for your review and approval. |

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of utilities for brief tie-in periods.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from greater boiler load control. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | This ECM will produce no waste by-products. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## Utility Interruptions

Proper phasing procedures will minimize gas interruptions.

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## eCM 2C Premium Efficiency Motors and VFDs

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2C | Premium Efficiency Motors <br> and VFDS |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Honeywell has indentified standard efficiency electric motors on hot water pumps. Energy savings can be obtained by installing Variable Frequency Drives on the standard efficiency motors.


Southern Boulevard School Hot Water Pumps


Chatham High School Hot Water Pump

The motors that were identified in the buildings are listed as follows:

| School | Equipment <br> Label | Qty | Motor <br> HP | Replace <br> Motor Y/N | Add VFD <br> Y/N |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | CHS-P-1 | 1 | 20.0 | Y | Y |
| Chatham High School | CHS-P-2 | 1 | 20.0 | Y | Y |
| Chatham High School | CHS-P-3,4 | 2 | 5.0 | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS-P-1,2 | 2 | 7.5 | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS-P-A,B | 2 | 7.5 | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS---1 | 1 | 7.5 | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS---2 | 1 | 7.5 | Y | Y |
| Southern Boulevard School | SBS-P-1,2 | 2 | 5.0 | Y | Y |

Table 2C. 1 - Existing Motors and Replacements

## Proposed Solution

Honeywell proposes the installing VFDs on all above-mentioned single speed standard efficiency motors.

## Scope of Work

1. Install VFDs on the pumps.
2. Install wiring and controls on the new VFDs.
3. Measure and verify the pre and post-retrofit voltage, amperage, and RPM.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The energy consumed by electric motors varies inversely to the cube of the motor speed. Variable speed drives reduce motor speed (in response to load) thus reducing energy consumption exponentially.

## Equipment Information

| Manufacturer and Type | Several quality and cost effective manufacturers are available. The following is an example <br> of equipment being utilized. Honeywell and Chatham SD will determine final selections. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equipment Identification | Product cut sheets and specifications for generally used are available upon request. As part <br> of the measure design and approval process, specific product selection will be provided for <br> your review and approval. |

## Changes in Infrastructure

New motors will be installed in place of the old motors. No expansion of the facilities will be necessary.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Coordination of the electrical tie-in will also be required.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reducing electrical usage by operating higher efficiency <br> motors for the same horsepower output. The equipment uses no other resources. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | This measure will produce waste byproducts. Old motors shall be disposed of in accordance <br> with all federal, state and local codes. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 2D Domestic Нot Water Replacements

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2D | Domestic Hot Water <br> Replacements |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |

## Existing Conditions

Currently Southern Boulevard School has an A.O. Smith model BT-80-112, 74 gallon tank, natural gas, domestic water heater the provides hot water for the original part of the building. There is also a Rheem-Ruud Universal model G75-125, natural gas, domestic water heat that provides hot water for the 1988 addition.


| School | Location Served | Manufacturer | Model | Qty | Capacity | Fuel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Boulevard School | Original Building | A.O. Smith | BT-80-112 | 1 | 60 MBH | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | 1988 Addition | Rheem-Ruud | G75-125 | 1 | 100 MBH | Gas |

Table 2D.1-Existing Equipment

## Proposed Solution

Honeywell proposes replacing the existing DHW heaters at the above schools with highly efficient condensing DHW heaters. New condensing DHW heaters have efficiencies between $92 \%-94 \%$. They provide better control with capabilities as night setback, temperature adjustments and demand control hot water.

| School | Location Served | Manufacturer | Model | Qty | Input | Fuel |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Boulevard School | Original Building | A.O. Smith | BTX-80 | 1 | 76 MBH | Gas |
| Southern Boulevard School | 1988 Addition | A.0. Smith | BTX-80 | 1 | 76 MBH | Gas |

Table 2D. 2 - Proposed Equipment

## Scope of Work

The following outlines the domestic hot water heater replacement:

- Demolish and remove old water heaters


## School District of the Chathams

- Furnish and install $2 \times$ condensing gas fired domestic hot water heaters as specified in the table above
- Install all required piping, controls, and breeching
- Install mixing valve
- Install circulators for building use and kitchen supply
- Disconnect hot water storage tank and abandon in place
- Test and commission


## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The savings are calculated from the domestic hot water heater efficiency differences.

| Existing Equipment Efficiency | = Existing Boiler Efficiency + Existing Heat Exchanger Efficiency |
| :--- | :--- |
| Proposed Equipment Efficiency | = Efficiency of the New Domestic Hot Water Heater <br> Energy Savings |
| = DHW Load x (Existing Equipment Efficiency - New Equipment Efficiency) |  |

## Changes in Infrastructure

A new controller for each boiler will be installed and programmed. In addition to the controllers, training for maintenance personnel will be required.

## Equipment Information

| Manufacturer and Type | Several quality and cost effective manufacturers are available. The following is an example of <br> equipment that may be utilized. Honeywell and the Customer will determine final selections. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equipment Identification | As part of the measure design and approval process, specific product selection will be provided <br> for your review and approval. |

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of utilities for brief tie-in periods.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from improved thermal efficiency. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | This ECM will produce no waste by-products. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## Utility Interruptions

Proper phasing procedures will minimize gas interruptions.

## School District of the Chathams

District Wide Energy Savings Plan
Honeywell

## ECM 2E Rooftop Unit Replacement

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 2E | Rooftop Unit Replacement |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Some rooftop units serving Chatham High School and Chatham Middle School are inefficient and have exceeded their expected useful service lives. Replacing these units with new, high efficiency units will save energy costs over the long term while reducing repair costs that would otherwise have been necessary to keep the old units in operation.


| School | Make | Model | Location Served | Qty. | Tons | EER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham HS | York - LUX Air | DB HB-T072AA | Room A110, A110A | 1 | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| Chatham HS | York - LUX Air | DD HB-T090AA | Room A120 | 1 | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| Chatham HS | Nesbitt | RMA100G2RC24050B01A150100BCZ1 | Main Offices | 1 | 23.3 | 8.9 |
| Chatham MS | York | D1EE036A25EBC | Room 200 | 1 | 3.0 | 11.0 |
| Chatham MS | York | D1EE036A25EBC | Room 100 | 1 | 3.0 | 11.0 |

Table 2E. 1 - Existing Rooftop Units to be Replaced

* $E E R$ is estimated.


## Proposed Solution

Honeywell proposes replacing the existing rooftop units in Table 2E.1. The new units will be installed in the same location as the existing units. Existing electrical power supply will be reconnected to the new motors. The new unit will be equipped with factory-installed microprocessor controls that improve unit efficiency. The unit will also communicate with the existing building management system.

| School | Make | Model | Location Served | Qty. | Tons | EER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Daikin | DPS006 | Room A110, A110A | 1 | 6.0 | 19.8 |
| Chatham High School | Daikin | DPS007 | Room A120 | 1 | 7.5 | 20.6 |
| Chatham High School | Daikin | MPS020 | Main Offices | 1 | 21.7 | 11.2 |
| Chatham Middle School | Daikin | DPS003 | Room 200 | 1 | 3.0 | 16.9 |
| Chatham Middle School | Daikin | DPS003 | Room 100 | 1 | 3.0 | 16.9 |

Table 2E. 2 - Proposed Rooftop Units

## School District of the Chathams

## Scope of Work

The following outlines the scope of work to install the condensing units stated in the above table:

- Disconnect existing RTU electric connections.
- Disconnect piping and air ducts from the unit.
- Remove unit from the base.
- Modify base for new unit if necessary.
- Run new gas line for gas fired heater.
- Rigging and setting new unit at the base.
- Inspect piping and air ducts before reconnecting them to the unit.
- Reconnect piping and air ducts.
- Repair duct and piping insulation.
- Connect electric power.
- Start up and commissioning of new unit.
- Maintenance operator(s) training.


## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The savings approach is based on the energy efficiency between the existing and new units. The savings are generally calculated as:

| Electric Energy savings | Existing unit energy consumption (kWh) - replacement unit energy consumption (kWh) |
| :--- | :--- |

## Equipment Information

| Manufacturer and Type | Several quality and cost effective manufacturers are available. Honeywell and the <br> School District will determine final selections. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equipment Identification | Product cut sheets and specifications are available upon request. As part of the <br> measure, design and approval process, specific product selection will be provided for <br> your review and approval. |

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Coordination of the electrical tie-in will be required.
Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from higher efficiency units. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Existing rooftop unit scheduled for removal will be disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 2F Window AC Unit Replacements

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2F | Window AC Unit <br> Replacements |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |

## Existing Conditions

During walkthroughs, window air conditioning were indentified in the classrooms in some of the schools within the district. The main first floor and second floor classrooms at the Middle School mostly consist of unit ventilators with window AC units. These units typically have 2 to 2.4 tons of capacity each. The existing window air conditioning units range in condition from good to poor, and have an average Estimated Efficiency Ratio of 8. There is also limited temperature/occupancy control of these units, resulting in inefficient operation.


Older Window AC Unit in Classroom
Chatham Middle School


Window AC Unit in Classroom with Unit Ventilator Chatham Middle School

| Existing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School | Qty. | Location Served | Unit Tonnage | EER |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 119 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 120 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 126 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 127 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 128 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 129 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 130 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 131 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 132 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 2 | Rm 136 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 2 | Rm 141 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 2 | Rm 146 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 2 | Rm 152 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 2 | Rm 153 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 2 | Rm 210 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 211 | 2 | 10.7 |  |

## School District of the Chathams

Honeywell

| Existing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School | Qty. | Location Served | Unit Tonnage | EER |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 212 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 213 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 214 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 215 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 216 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 217 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 218 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 219 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 221 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 222 | 2 | 10.7 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Rm 223 | 2 | 10.7 |  |

Table 2F. 1 - Existing Window AC Units to be Replaced

## Proposed Solution

Replacement of the existing window air conditioners with multi-split units or new variable Refrigerant Flow System will provide reliable service for many years to come. The new units will have higher efficiencies (EER $>=12$ ), lower maintenance cost and may have an option of being connected to the central BMS. The new units will be sized to provide cooling for the areas that are currently air conditioned, thus eliminating improper sizing and malfunction. The new units will save on operational costs, as well as, reduce energy consumption.

| Proposed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School | Qty. | Make | Location Served | Unit <br> Tonnage | SEERIIEER |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Daikin | First Floor Classrooms | 38.0 | 19.5 |  |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 | Daikin | Second Floor Classrooms | 28.0 | 19.5 |  |

Table 2F. 2 - Proposed

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The savings approach is based on the energy efficiency between the existing and new units. The savings are generally calculated as:

| Electric Energy Savings | Existing unit energy consumption $(\mathrm{kWh})$ - replacement unit energy consumption $(\mathrm{kWh})$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Equipment Information

| Manufacturer and Type | Several quality and cost effective manufacturers are available. Honeywell and the <br> Customer will determine final selections. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equipment Identification | Product cut sheets and specifications are available upon request. As part of the <br> measure, design and approval process, specific product selection will be provided for <br> your review and approval. |

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

None.

Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from higher efficiency units. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

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## ECM 2G Kitchen Hood Controllers

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 2G | Kitchen Hood Controllers |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

The kitchens in the Chatham SD currently utilize a constant volume kitchen exhaust hood system. This system operates at full load, even when there is no activity in the kitchen. It also requires operating the exhaust fan at full load. This wastes both fan energy and heating energy. When the hood is not utilized, an opportunity exists to reduce airflow and conserve energy.


Kitchen Hood. Chatham High School


Kitchen Hood. Chatham Middle School

## Possible Solution

Honeywell recommends installing a microprocessor based controls system whose sensors automatically regulate fan speed based on cooking load, time of day and hood temperature while minimizing energy usage. The system includes a temperature sensor installed in the hood exhaust collar, IP sensors on the ends of the hood that detect the presence of smoke or cooking effluent and variable frequency drives (VFD) that control the speed of the fans. This will result in energy and cost savings, noise reduction, extension of equipment life and reduction in cleaning costs.

| School | Number of <br> Hoods |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 |
| Chatham High School | 1 |

Table 2G.1 - Existing Kitchen Hoods to be installed with Controllers

## Scope of Work

1. Install a temperature sensor in the hood to monitor temperature of the exhaust gas
2. Install a set of two photo sensors on the sides to monitor smoke density across the hood
3. Install a control panel with a small point controller and a set of relays in the kitchen close to the hood
4. Provide electric wiring from the new panel to the sensors, exhaust fan motor as well as to the closest electric panel for power supply
5. Provide connection to the BMS system for remote monitoring, control, and alarming. This system could also be standalone to save on cost.
6. Commission control components and sequences, and calibrate control loops.

## School District of the Chathams

Sequence of operation will enable the exhaust fans when either temperature or smoke density in the range hoods is above a preset value. Time delays between start and stop will be programmed to prevent motor short cycling. Schedule programming could be implemented as well.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The savings approach is based upon reducing the amount of conditioned air that is being exhausted when there is no cooking taking place.

## Changes in Infrastructure

There will be improvements in HVAC equipment and controls for not operating fans continuously.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of utilities for brief tie-in periods.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced energy. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Any removed parts will be disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 2H Walk-In Compressor Controllers

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $2 H$ | Walk-In Compressor <br> Controllers |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Walk-in refrigerators and freezers were noted during walkthroughs at the High School and Middle School. In many refrigeration walk-in freezers and coolers, the compressor is oversized and cycles on/off frequently. This compressor cycling results in higher energy consumption and may reduce the life of the compressor.


Walk-In Freezer. Chatham HS


Walk-In Refrigerator. Chatham MS

| School | Location | Walk-In <br> Refrigerators | Walk-In <br> Freezers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Kitchen | 1 | 1 |
| Chatham Middle School | Kitchen | - | 1 |

Table 2H.1 - Existing Walk-In Refrig/Freezers to be Installed with Controllers

## Proposed Solution

Honeywell will install a controller refrigeration sensor manufactured by Frigitek at the above-mentioned schools to reduce the compressor cycles of the kitchen walk-in coolers and freezers. The installation of this ECM will have no negative impact on system operation or freezing of food products. By reducing the cycling, the sensor will improve operating efficiency and reduce the electric consumption by $10 \%$ to $20 \%$.

This control enhancement will save energy through the reduced compressor cycling in the kitchen walk-in coolers and freezers and will extend the operating life of the compressor. Consequently, the compressor will not have to be replaced as often.

## Intellidyne Sensor Features

- Automatic restart on power failure
- Surge protection incorporated into circuitry
- Fully compatible with all energy management systems
- UL listed
- Maintenance free


## School District of the Chathams

## Intellidyne Sensor Benefits

- Patented process reduces air conditioning electric consumption typically $10 \%$ to $20 \%$
- Increased savings without replacing or upgrading costly system components
- "State-of-the-art" microcomputer controller - LED indicators show operating modes
- Protects compressor against momentary power outages and short cycling
- Simple 15-minute installation by qualified installer
- No programming or follow-up visits required
- Maximum year-round efficiency
- Reduces maintenance and extends compressor life
- Fail-safe operation
- Guaranteed to save energy
- UL listed, "Energy Management Equipment"

Intellidyne's patented process determines the cooling demand and thermal characteristics of the entire air conditioning system by analyzing the compressor's cycle pattern, and dynamically modifies that cycle pattern to provide the required amount of cooling in the most efficient manner. This is accomplished in real-time by delaying the start of the next compressor "on" cycle, by an amount determined by the cooling demand analysis. These new patterns also result in less frequent and more efficient compressor cycles.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The energy savings for this ECM is realized by the reduction in run time of the compressors and fan motors in the freezers/refrigerators.

## Changes in Infrastructure

None

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of utilities for brief tie-in periods.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from the reduced electrical consumption of the compressor. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Any removed parts will be disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 2l Steam Trap Repair/Replacement

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21 | Steam Trap Replacement |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |

## Existing Conditions

Milton Avenue and Washington Avenue Schools use steam for space heating within their older sections. A steam-trap audit revealevd that the steam section within Milton Avenue School contains 73 steam traps, while Washington Avenue School has 56 steam traps..

When steam heats the building and transfers it's heat throughout the building it condenses back to water. Therefore, at each of these end uses, the condensate must be trapped and sent back to the boiler. When steam traps fail, the steam does not condense reducing the heat transfer causing unnecessary heat losses. The inspection and correction of the steam traps will reduce unnecessary losses. Traps are designed to drain only the condensate, and prevent live steam from entering the condensate return piping.

As the distribution system ages, the moving parts in the trap tend to get sluggish or fail altogether. This failure results in live steam entering the condensate return piping. The cumulative effect of this is to return the condensate above the flash point, resulting in steam and hence valuable heating energy loss at the boiler. This loss of energy can be minimized by a thorough survey to identify leaking traps by use of infrared temperature sensing instruments.


Washington Ave School - Steam Unit Vent


Milton Ave School - Steam Boilers

| Bldg | Location | \# of Steam Traps |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milton Avenue School | Original Section of Building | 73 |
| Washington Avenue School | Steam Section of Building | 56 |

Table 21.1 - Existing Steam Traps Estimate

## Proposed Solution

This ECM recommends retrofitting the traps per the following scope of work. The steam trap retrofit includes surveying all of the existing steam traps and engineering appropriate replacements. During construction, Honeywell will provide all materials, fittings, labor and supervision for the timely completion of the project. All existing strainers, isolation valves, check valves, and fittings in good repair will be reused.

## School District of the Chathams

Thermostatic steam traps will be completely replaced with new thermostatic trap bodies. F\&T steam traps will include complete replacement with new steam traps manufactured by Barnes \& Jones Inc or equal. Atmospheric vacuum breakers will be installed on the air handling unit coils where thermostatic traps are currently being used as release vacuum.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

All mechanical steam traps lose some live steam, either through normal cycling, leaking through a closed trap, or failing in the open position. Various sources have stated that the loss through a properly operational trap may exceed ten lbs/hour, while the failed steam trap population ranges between 20-50\% at any given time.

We have estimated the steam losses based on a conservative figure of $10 \%$ failed, $10 \%$ leaking steam trap population. Failure rates are based on what has been found in similar buildings elsewhere in and around New Jersey. In determining steam losses, the trap orifices and steam pressures have been grouped and averaged to create a simpler statistical basis.

## Equipment Information

| Material and Type | Steam Trap selection will be determined in conjunction with Chatham SD |
| :--- | :--- |
| Material Identification | As part of the measure, design and approval process, a full Investment Grade Audit will <br> be conducted to determine final scope. Specific material selection will be provided for <br> your review and approval. |

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Coordination of the trap installation.
Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result the reduction of steam loss from malfunctioning traps resulting <br> in lower fuel consumption. The equipment uses no other resources. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Environmental Regulations | Asbestos abatement may be required |

## ECM 2J Piping Insulation

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2J | Piping Insulation |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

An insulation audit was conducted identifying an approximated quantity of heat that is lost from various locations throughout the buildings. The heat losses result from heating hot water converters and hot water and condensate piping giving off heat to the space around it. This measure will insulate these surfaces, resulting in energy savings and improved comfort of those areas in or near occupied spaces.

## Existing Conditions

During the site visits, it was noticed that the hot water supply piping in the Chatham High School boiler room was not insulated. The un-insulated piping wastes energy and also poses a danger of getting injured with exposed hot piping. Also, the boiler has to work harder to make up for the wasted energy.


Chatham High School Un-insulated Hot Water Pipes

## Proposed Solution

Honeywell proposes insulating these pipes with appropriately thick fiberglass insulation. The following table lists the recommended insulation thickness.

| Location | Pipe Diameter | Insulation Type | Recommended Insulation <br> Thickness | Linear Feet <br> of Pipe |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | $2 \prime$ | Fiberglass | $1.5^{\prime \prime}$ | 100 |

Table 2 J .1 - Piping Insulation to be Installed

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

Energy savings results from significantly reducing the heat lost to the atmosphere from the piping and tank surfaces. In general, Honeywell uses the following approach to determine savings for this specific measure:

| Energy Savings \$ | $=($ (Heat Loss Rate per foot of Uninsulated Pipe - Heat Loss Rate per foot of Insulated Pipe) x <br> (Length of Pipe x Hours of Operation) $\times$ Cost/btu)/(Boiler Efficiency)) |
| :--- | :--- |

Reference is made to the ASHRAE 1989 Fundamentals text page 22.19, Table 9A "Heat Loss from Bare Steel Pipe to Still Air at 80 degrees F, Btu/hr-ft" for losses from un-insulated lines, and Table 11 "Recommended Thickness for Pipe and Equipment Insulation".

## Changes in Infrastructure

The insulation of the steam lines can happen anytime without impact on building operation. In areas were asbestos is present; precautions will be required. Areas that are dangerously hot may require coordination with a normally occurring shutdown of that portion of the system.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

The service to the specific lines may require interruption to allow for the repair or replacement. Coordination with site personnel will be required to minimize interruption to the buildings affected.

Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result the reduction of heat loss from the uninsulated lines resulting in lower <br> fuel consumptions fuel consumption. The equipment uses no other resources. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | This measure produces no waste by products. |
| Environmental <br> Regulations | Asbestos abatement will not be required. |

## ECM 2K Window Replacements

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2K | Window Replacements |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

The windows in the original 1962 Chatham High School building are single pane acrylic with aluminum frame and insulated opaque panels. Due to age, construction type, and condition, the windows incur excess air infiltration and provide average thermal resistance to heat transfer. An assessment considered installing aluminum frame with double pane glazing to decrease energy losses.


Single Pane Windows - Chatham High School

## Proposed System

Honeywell proposes the installation of new energy efficient, double-paned windows to reduce infiltration, infrared and conductive losses. Overall, through the implementation of this measure, Chatham SD will reduce its heating fuel usage and cooling costs each year. The upgrade will result in savings and improved comfort to students and teachers which in turn will foster a better learning environment.

| School | Square Footage | U-Factor <br> Existing <br> Window | U-Factor <br> New <br> Window | Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | 14,369 | 1.13 | 0.45 | Double Pane Low E |

Table 2K. 1 Window Replacements

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The energy savings for this ECM are realized at the building's HVAC equipment. The improved windows will limit conditioned air infiltration and exfiltration. Less infiltration and exfiltration means less heating and cooling required.

Following approach is used to determine savings for this specific measure:

| Existing Window Efficiency | $=1 /$ Existing R + Existing Infiltration Rate |
| ---: | :--- |
| Proposed Window Efficiency | $=1 /$ Proposed R + Proposed Infiltration Rate |


| Energy Savings $\$$ | Audit*Hours/boiler efficiency +((Existing Airflow - proposed airflow) $\times 1.08$ (OA Avg. <br> Temp - Inside Avg. Temp)/(boiler efficiency) $\mathbf{x}$ (fuel cost) |
| :--- | :--- |

## Changes in Infrastructure

New windows will be installed.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minimal coordination efforts will be needed to reduce or limit impact to building occupants.
Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced HVAC energy usage and better occupant comfort. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Some existing windows will be removed and disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 2L AHU Replacement

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 2L | AHU Replacement |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Currently the cafeteria at Chatham High School does not have cooling. The district has expressed an interest to add cooling to this area. Additionally, the $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{V}$ unit serving the Chatham High School cafeteria is inefficient and has exceeded its expected useful service life. Replacing this unit with a new, high efficiency unit will save energy costs over the long term while reducing repair costs that would otherwise have been necessary to keep the old units in operation.


| School | Make | Model | Location Served | Qty. | Tons | EER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Buffalo | G-153 | Cafeteria | 1 | 13.0 | 8.0 |

Table $2 L .1$ - Existing H+V Unit to be Replaced

* $E E R$ is estimated.


## Proposed Solution

Honeywell proposes replacing the existing $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{V}$ Unit in Table 2E. 1 with a new air handling unit that will be equipped with DX cooling and will be paired with a rooftop condensing unit. The new unit will be installed in the same location as the existing unit. Existing electrical power supply will be reconnected to the new motors. The new unit will be equipped with factory-installed microprocessor controls that improve unit efficiency and will also communicate with the building management system.

| School | Make | AHU Model | Location Served | Qty. | Total <br> Tons | SEER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Daikin | Destiny 010 | Cafeteria | 1 | 10.0 | 19.8 |
| Chatham High School | Daikin | RCS10F | Cafeteria | 1 | 10.0 | 13.6 |

Table 2 L. 2 - Proposed AHU and Condensing Unit

## Scope of Work

The following outlines the scope of work to install the condensing units stated in the above table:

- Disconnect existing AHU electric connections.
- Disconnect piping and air ducts from the unit.


## School District of the Chathams

- Remove unit from the base.
- Modify base for new unit if necessary.
- Run new gas line for gas fired heater.
- Rigging and setting new unit at the base.
- Inspect piping and air ducts before reconnecting them to the unit.
- Reconnect piping and air ducts.
- Repair duct and piping insulation.
- Connect electric power.
- Start up and commissioning of new unit.
- Maintenance operator(s) training.


## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The savings approach is based on the energy efficiency between the existing and new units. The savings are generally calculated as:

| Electric Energy savings | Existing unit energy consumption (kWh) - replacement unit energy consumption (kWh) |
| :--- | :--- |

## Equipment Information

| Manufacturer and Type | Several quality and cost effective manufacturers are available. Honeywell and the <br> School District will determine final selections. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equipment Identification | Product cut sheets and specifications are available upon request. As part of the <br> measure, design and approval process, specific product selection will be provided for <br> your review and approval. |

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Coordination of the electrical tie-in will be required.
Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from higher efficiency units. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Existing rooftop unit scheduled for removal will be disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

ECM 3A Building Management System Upgrades

| ECM | ECM Description | Chatham <br> High School | Chatham <br> Middle <br> School | Lafayette <br> Elementary <br> School | Milton <br> Elementary <br> School | Washington <br> Elementary <br> School | Southern <br> Elementary <br> School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3a | Building Management System <br> Upgrades / Pneumatic to DDC | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Introduction

Honeywell shall provide all equipment, materials, and labor to implement the building management systems upgrades in accordance with the scope outlined below.

## Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) - Scope of Work

## Scope of Work

1. Furnish and install one (1) Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) to be located at the Chatham High School, Chatham, NJ. The new BMS will be web-based and have the ability to be controlled by any PC, laptop, or smart device with a username and password.
2. Chatham School District shall be responsible to ensure all school buildings are connected on school LAN for communication with the Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
3. Chatham School District shall be responsible to provide and terminate new LAN connections in each school building which will be used to connect a new controller for integration to the Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI). Network drop locations to be provided by Honeywell.
4. Chatham School District shall provide VPN access to Honeywell for remote access of the school Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) for M\&V and service functions.
5. Honeywell is responsible for providing new DDC valves and DDC actuators as needed. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve sizes, verifying equipment counts, and site conditions.
6. Honeywell is responsible for exercising all OA/RA dampers and making minor repairs/adjustments as needed to ensure the dampers open and close completely.
7. Honeywell is responsible for setting up individual zone/classroom wing schedules per the school district's request. Each school will have a master occupied/unoccupied schedule that will override the individual zone schedules in the event of a holiday, snow day, or emergency.
8. Honeywell is responsible for providing a deficiency list of failed control and mechanical components that prevent the system from operating correctly. The deficiency list will be presented to the school district by Honeywell and the district will make the necessary repairs as needed prior to the completion of the project.
9. All graphic screens will display at a minimum; OAT, minimum OA damper position and setpoint, operating setpoints (DAT, CO2, DP, space setpoints, boiler lockout, HWS setpoints, etc.).
10. All space setpoints will be adjustable ( $+/-2$ F) and push button overrides will be provided on all space sensors. Blank metal plate type space sensors will be used in gyms and any other area considered vulnerable to damage.
11. Training for the new Building Management System includes 16 hours total of on-site training that will be led by Honeywell and will provide appropriate learning material.
12. There is no new work associated with fire alarm or duct detectors or fan shutdown. Any existing shutdown circuits will remain.
13. UPS backup for controllers is not included.
14. All low voltage wiring to be plenum rated cable (no conduit), including drops to thermostats, except in mechanical rooms, which will be in EMT conduit. Drops to space temperature sensors shall be in wire mold.
15. Cutting, painting and patching is excluded
16. Honeywell is responsible for coordinating valve installations
17. Existing equipment that is to be reused is assumed to be in good working condition, any mechanical repairs required are not included.

## Building Scope of Work

## Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) at Chatham High School

A workstation PC and software with flat screen Monitor and printer will be installed at the Chatham High School providing access for monitoring, viewing and servicing of the Chatham High School, Chatham Middle School, Lafayette Elementary, Milton Elementary, Washington Elementary, and Southern Elementary via VPN access provided by the school district.

## Chatham High School BMS Integration

Honeywell will integrate the existing Siemens Apogee BMS into a new Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) System and Operator Workstation for monitoring, viewing and service of existing equipment functions. Honeywell is responsible for all of the necessary integration prep required on the Siemens BMS to allow complete integration into the new EBI system. The following capabilities will be provided:

- Ability to schedule separate zones/classroom wings as needed by the building operator.
- Ability to adjust day/night and heating/cooling space setpoints.
- Provide new graphic screens for each piece of HVAC equipment that is currently controlled by the existing Siemens BMS. All available DDC points will be displayed on the graphic screens, including operating setpoints.


## Chatham High School H\&V Units

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for (6) H\&V Units with outside air cooling to implement DCV (HV-1, HV-2, and HV-6 only), space temp, and night set back. Provide and install new DDC actuators as needed. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve sizes, and site conditions.

| High School H\&V's (Typical of 6) HV-1 thru HV-6 | Al | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OA/RA Dampers |  | 6 |  |  |
| Mixed Air Temp | 6 |  |  |  |
| Low limit Freezestat |  |  | 6 |  |
| Supply Fan Enable |  |  |  | 6 |
| Supply Fan StatuS |  |  | 6 |  |
| RA CO2 sensor (HV-1, HV-2, and HV-6 only) | 2 |  |  |  |
| DX cooling stage (HV-1 only if its replaced) |  |  |  | 1 |
| Hot Water Coil valve (E/P transducer) |  | 6 |  |  |
| Discharge Air Temp | 6 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor | 6 |  |  |  |
| Room Set point | 6 |  |  |  |
| Exhaust Fan stop/start (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  |  | 7 |
| Exhaust Fan Status (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  | 7 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Implement DCV control
- Integrate all new H\&V controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for H\&V units showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Chatham High School AHU's

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for AHU's (AC-2 and AC-3) to implement space temperature control, DCV, and night set back. Provide and install new DDC actuators as needed. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve sizes, and site conditions.

| High School AHUs (Auditorium and Lobby area) | Al | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OA/RA Dampers |  | 2 |  |  |
| Mixed Air Temp | 2 |  |  |  |
| Freeze stat alarm |  |  | 2 |  |
| Supply Fan Enable |  |  |  | 2 |
| Supply Fan Status |  |  | 2 |  |
| DX Cooling (2-stages) |  |  |  | 4 |
| Heating Coil valve (E/P transducer) |  | 2 |  |  |
| RA CO2 sensor (AC-2 and AC-3) | 2 |  |  |  |
| Discharge Air Temp | 2 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor Temperature | 2 |  |  |  |
| Room Set point | 2 |  |  |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Implement DCV control
- Integrate all new AHU controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for AHU showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Chatham High School VFDs

Honeywell to provide new DDC on the VFD's being installed on three hot water heating pumps located in the boiler room.

| High School VFD Control - Qty-3 | Al | AO | DI | D0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VFD start/stop |  |  |  | 3 |
| VFD speed output |  | 3 |  |  |
| VFD speed feedback | 3 |  |  |  |
| VFD alarm |  |  | 3 |  |
| System differential pressure | 2 |  |  |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- VFD speed control based on system differential pressure
- Integrate all VFD controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for all VFDs showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Chatham High School Boiler Systems

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers needed to provide full integration with the two new condensing boilers. Honeywell is responsible coordinating with the boiler rep and mechanical contractor to ensure the boiler has the necessary communication cards as required to complete the integration. Provide communication wiring to the boiler as needed. Provide at least 20+ integration points and display them on the boiler graphics screen. Provide hot water pump control as required.

| Chatham High School Boiler System | AI | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outside Air Temp | 1 |  |  |  |
| Pump Start/Stop |  |  |  | 2 |
| Pump Status |  |  | 2 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Boiler Enable/Disable based on OAT lockout setpoint
- Boiler Status/Alarm
- Display hot water supply setpoint
- Graphics for Boilers showing proper points and associating alarm points with their respective graphic page(s) in the Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).


## Chatham High School Wireless Cypress Thermostats

Provide and install 25 wireless pneumatic thermostats on the existing pneumatic unit vents and connect them to the new EBI system. Provide all necessary wireless routers and repeaters as required to provide a stable reliable system. Honeywell is responsible for ensuring the existing unit vent pneumatic end-devices work as designed.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback


## Chatham High School Web-stats

Provide and install 3 web-stats to replace the existing programmable stand-alone thermostats and connect them to the new EBI control system. Provide all necessary communication wiring required to connect the stats to the BMS. The web-stats will be installed on the following:

- AC-4, AC-5, and AC-6


## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback
- Integrate all new web-stats into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for all unit ventilators showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.
- .


## Chatham Middle School BMS Integration

Honeywell will integrate the existing Automated Logic Control (ALC) BMS into a new Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) System and Operator Workstation for monitoring, viewing and service of existing equipment functions. The following capabilities will be provided:

- Ability to schedule separate zones/classroom wings as needed by the building operator.
- Ability to adjust day/night and heating/cooling space setpoints.
- Provide new graphic screens for each piece of HVAC equipment that is currently controlled by the existing ALC BMS. All available DDC points will be displayed on the graphic screens, including operating setpoints.


## Chatham Middle School DCV

Install CO2 sensors on the two RTU's that serve the lower gym. CO2 sensors will be installed and programmed. The RTUs have a self-contained factory installed economizer controller that will need to be replaced. Provide and install new OA/RA actuators.

## Chatham Middle School H\&V Units - Upper Gym \& Auditorium

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for (3) H\&V units with outside air cooling to implement DCV, space temp, and night set back. Provide and install DDC actuators as needed. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve sizes, and site conditions.

| Middle School H\&V's (Typical of 3) | AI | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OA/RA Dampers |  | 3 |  |  |
| Mixed Air Temp | 3 |  |  |  |
| Low limit Freezestat |  |  | 3 |  |
| Supply Fan Enable |  |  |  | 3 |
| Supply Fan Status |  |  | 3 |  |
| RA CO2 sensor | 3 |  |  |  |
| Hot Water Coil valve (use E/P transducer) - Auditorium |  | 1 |  |  |
| Face \& Bypass damper - Gym |  | 2 |  |  |
| Discharge Air Temp | 3 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor | 3 |  |  |  |
| Room Set point | 3 |  |  |  |
| Exhaust Fan stop/start (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  |  | 3 |
| Exhaust Fan Status (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  | 3 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Implement DCV control
- Integrate all new H\&V controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for $\mathrm{H} \& \mathrm{~V}$ units showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Chatham Middle School VFDs

Honeywell to provide new DDC on the VFD's being installed on three hot water heating pumps located in the boiler room.

| Middle School VFD Control - Qty-3 | AI | AO | DI | D0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VFD start/stop |  |  |  | 3 |
| VFD speed output |  | 3 |  |  |
| VFD speed feedback | 3 |  |  |  |
| VFD alarm |  |  | 3 |  |
| System differential pressure | 3 |  |  |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- VFD speed control based on system differential pressure
- Integrate all VFD controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for all VFDs showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages


## Chatham Middle School Wireless Cypress Thermostats

Provide and install 39 wireless pneumatic thermostats on the existing pneumatic unit vents and connect them to the new EBI system. Provide all necessary wireless routers and repeaters as required to provide a stable reliable system. Honeywell is responsible for ensuring the existing unit vent pneumatic end-devices work as designed.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback

Chatham Middle School UV's - 160's and 170's classroom wings (1st flr) \& Room 125

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for the (17) unit ventilators in the 160's and 170's classrooms at Chatham Middle School to implement night set back and accurate temperature control. Nine of the existing UVs (170's \& rm 125) have old MicroTech DDC controllers and eight of the existing UVs (160's) have hard-wired electric controls (electric actuators on hot water valve and damper). Reuse the existing valves and actuators as needed. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve and damper operation, and site conditions.

| Chatham Middle School <br> Unit Ventilators w/RA\&OAD | AI | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outside \& Return Air Damper Signal |  | 17 |  |  |
| Low limit Freezestat |  |  | 17 |  |
| Discharge Air Temperature | 17 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor Temperature | 17 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor Setpoint | 17 |  |  |  |
| Fan Enable |  |  |  | 17 |
| Fan Status |  |  | 17 |  |
| Hot Water Valve Signal |  | 17 |  |  |

NOTE: Low limit thermostats will be hardwired to safety circuit.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback
- Integrate all new unit ventilator controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for all unit ventilators showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Chatham Middle School Web-stats

Provide and install 3 web-stats to replace the existing programmable stand-alone thermostats and connect them to the new EBI control system. Provide all necessary communication wiring required to connect the stats to the BMS. The web-stats will be installed on the following:

- Band Room
- Room 100 \& Room 200


## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback
- Integrate all new web-stats into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for all unit ventilators showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages


## Chatham Middle School Exhaust Fans - 170's section

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for (2) exhaust fans. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, and site conditions.

| Middle School Exhaust Fans - 170's section | AI | AO | DI | D0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exhaust Fan stop/start (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  |  | 2 |
| Exhaust Fan Status (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  | 2 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Provide graphic screens for the EFs.


## Lafayette Elementary BMS Integration

Honeywell will integrate the existing Automated Logic Control (ALC) BMS into a new Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) System and Operator Workstation for monitoring, viewing and service of existing equipment functions. The following capabilities will be provided:

- Ability to schedule separate zones/classroom wings as needed by the building operator.
- Ability to adjust day/night and heating/cooling space setpoints.
- Provide new graphic screens for each piece of HVAC equipment that is currently controlled by the existing ALC BMS. All available DDC points will be displayed on the graphic screens, including operating setpoints.


## Lafayette Elementary School DCV

Install CO2 sensor on the RTU that serve the Library. CO2 sensors will be installed and programmed. The RTU has a selfcontained factory installed economizer controller that will need to be replaced. Provide and install new OA/RA actuators.

## Lafayette Elementary School H\&V Unit - Gym

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for (1) H\&V unit with outside air cooling to implement DCV, space temp, and night set back. Provide and install new DDC actuators as needed. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve sizes, and site conditions.

| Lafayette Elementary School H\&V | Al | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OA/RA Dampers |  | 1 |  |  |
| Mixed Air Temp | 1 |  |  |  |
| Low limit Freezestat |  |  | 1 |  |
| Supply Fan Enable |  |  |  | 1 |
| Supply Fan StatuS |  |  | 1 |  |
| Hot Water Coil valve (use E/P transducer) |  | 1 |  |  |
| Freeze protection pump Start/Stop and Status |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| Discharge Air Temp | 1 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor | 1 |  |  |  |
| Room Set point | 1 |  |  |  |
| Exhaust Fan stop/start (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  |  | 1 |
| Exhaust Fan Status (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  | 1 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Integrate all new H\&V controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for H\&V units showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Lafayette Elementary School Wireless Cypress Thermostats

Provide and install 25 wireless pneumatic thermostats on the existing pneumatic unit vents and finned tube radiation and connect them to the new EBI system. Provide all necessary wireless routers and repeaters as required to provide a stable reliable system. Honeywell is responsible for ensuring the existing unit vent pneumatic end-devices work as designed.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback


## Lafayette Elementary School Web-stats

Provide and install 16 web-stats to replace the existing programmable stand-alone thermostats and connect them to the new EBI control system. Provide all necessary communication wiring required to connect the stats to the BMS. The web-stats will be installed on the following:

- Classrooms $16-23,28$, and 5 small rooms in the same wing.
- Faculty and General Music room


## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback
- Integrate all new web-stats into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).


## Milton Elementary BMS Integration

Honeywell will integrate the existing Automated Logic Control (ALC) BMS (boiler room only) into a new Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) System and Operator Workstation for monitoring, viewing and service of existing equipment functions. The following capabilities will be provided:

- Boiler Enable/Disable based on OAT lockout
- Boiler Status/Alarm
- Provide new graphic screens for each boiler that is currently controlled by the existing ALC BMS. All available DDC points will be displayed on the graphic screens, including operating setpoints.


## Milton Elementary Main Steam Boilers

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controller for the existing boilers as designated below. Remove the ALC DDC controller and replace it with a new Honeywell controller. Reuse the existing panel, conduit, wiring, sensors, and end devices to the extent possible. Honeywell is responsible for verifying the operation of the sensors and end-devices. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, and site conditions.

| Milton Elementary Steam Boiler System | Al | AO | Dl | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outside Air Temp | 1 |  |  |  |
| Main Header Steam Pressure | 1 |  |  |  |
| Boiler Enable/Disable |  |  |  | 4 |
| Boiler Status |  |  | 4 |  |
| Boiler Alarm |  |  | 4 |  |
| Combustion Air Dampers |  |  |  | 1 |

NOTE: Honeywell shall provide DDC boiler controls which are to be furnished, installed, wired, programmed and checked-out.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Boiler Enable/Disable based on OAT lockout
- Boiler Status/Alarm
- Graphics for Boilers showing proper points and associating alarm points with their respective graphic page(s) in the Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).


## Milton Elementary New Addition Boiler Integration

Honeywell will integrate the existing Honeywell DDC that is currently controlling the new addition hot water boiler into a new Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) System and Operator Workstation for monitoring, viewing and service of existing equipment functions. Honeywell is responsible for all of the necessary integration prep required on the Honeywell controller to allow complete integration into the new EBI system. The following capabilities will be provided:

- Boiler Enable/Disable based on OAT lockout
- Boiler Status/Alarm
- Provide new graphic screens for each boiler that is currently controlled by the existing Honeywell controller. All available DDC points will be displayed on the graphic screens, including operating setpoints.


## Milton Elementary School Unit Heaters - Gym

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for (2) Unit Heaters to provide space temp control, and night set back. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below and site conditions.

| Milton Elementary School H\&V | Al | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit Heater Enable |  |  |  | 2 |
| Unit Heater Status |  |  | 2 |  |
| Room Sensor | 2 |  |  |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Integrate all new UH controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for H\&V units showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Milton Elementary School Wireless Cypress Thermostats

Provide and install 33 wireless pneumatic thermostats on the existing pneumatic unit vents and finned tube radiation and connect them to the new EBI system. Provide all necessary wireless routers and repeaters as required to provide a stable reliable system. Honeywell is responsible for ensuring the existing unit vent pneumatic end-devices work as designed.

- The DX unit vent in the nurse's room has been bastardized and needs to be repaired. Provide labor and materials to bring the unit back to full operation.


## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback


## Milton Elementary School Web-stats

Provide and install 3 web-stats to replace the existing stand-alone thermostats and connect them to the new EBI control system. Provide all necessary communication wiring required to connect the stats to the BMS. The web-stats will be installed on the following:

- AC-1, AC-2, and AC-3 (2nd floor)


## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback
- Integrate all new web-stats into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).


## Washington Elementary BMS Integration

Honeywell will integrate the existing Automated Logic Control (ALC) BMS into a new Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) System and Operator Workstation for monitoring, viewing and service of existing equipment functions. The following capabilities will be provided:

- Ability to schedule separate zones/classroom wings as needed by the building operator.
- Ability to adjust day/night and heating/cooling space setpoints.
- Provide new graphic screens for each piece of HVAC equipment that is currently controlled by the existing ALC BMS. All available DDC points will be displayed on the graphic screens, including operating setpoints.


## School District of the Chathams

## Washington Elementary School DCV

Prove and install (2) 2" 2-way steam valves on the existing steam-to-hot water heat exchangers in the boiler room. Valves will be connected to the existing ALC system.

## Washington Elementary School DCV

Install CO2 sensors on the one RTU that serves the gym. CO2 sensors will be installed and programmed. The RTUs have a self-contained factory installed economizer controller that will need to be replaced. Provide and install new OA/RA actuators.

## Washington Elementary School H\&V Unit - Auditorium

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC for (1) H\&V unit to provide on/off space temp control and night set back. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below and site conditions.

| Washington Elementary H\&V's (Typical of 4) | AI | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Fan Enable |  |  |  | 1 |
| Supply Fan Status |  |  | 1 |  |
| Room Sensor | 1 |  |  |  |
| Room Set point | 1 |  |  |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Cycle unit to provide room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Graphics for H\&V units showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Washington Elementary School AHU

Provide and install a new Honeywell DDC controller for the library AHU to implement space temperature control and night set back. The AHU is currently controlled by an Andover Infinity controller. Remove the Andover controller and replace it with a new Honeywell controller. Reuse the existing panel, conduit, wiring, sensors, and end devices to the extent possible. Honeywell is responsible for verifying the operation of the sensors and end-devices. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, and site conditions.

| Washington Elementary AHU (Library) | Al | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OA/RA Dampers |  | 1 |  |  |
| Mixed Air Temp | 1 |  |  |  |
| Freeze stat alarm |  |  | 1 |  |
| Supply Fan Enable |  |  |  | 1 |
| Supply Fan Status |  |  | 1 |  |
| DX Cooling (2-stages) |  |  |  | 2 |
| Heating Coil valve |  | 1 |  |  |
| Discharge Air Temp | 1 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor Temperature | 1 |  |  |  |
| Room Set point | 1 |  |  |  |
| Exhaust Fan Start/Stop |  |  |  | 1 |
| Exhaust Fan Status |  |  | 1 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Integrate all new AHU controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for AHU showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Washington Elementary School Library Heat Exchanger

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC for (1) steam-to-hot water heat exchanger and hot water pumps. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below and site conditions.

| Washington Elementary Heat Exchanger - Library | Al | AO | DI | D0 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steam Valve Control |  | 1 |  |  |
| Hot Water Supply Temp | 1 |  |  |  |
| Pump Start/Stop |  |  |  | 1 |
| Pump Status |  |  | 1 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Hot water reset based on OAT
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Graphics for heat exchanger showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Washington Elementary School Wireless Cypress Thermostats

Provide and install 25 wireless pneumatic thermostats on the existing pneumatic unit vents and finned tube radiation and connect them to the new EBI system. Provide all necessary wireless routers and repeaters as required to provide a stable reliable system. Honeywell is responsible for ensuring the existing unit vent pneumatic end-devices work as designed.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback


## Southern Elementary School H\&V Units - Gym

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for (2) H\&V Units with outside air cooling to implement space temp, and night set back. Provide and install new DDC actuators as needed. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve sizes, and site conditions.

| Southern Elementary H\&V's (Typical of 2) HV-1 \& HV-2 | Al | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OA/RA Dampers |  | 2 |  |  |
| Mixed Air Temp | 2 |  |  |  |
| Low limit Freezestat |  |  | 2 |  |
| Supply Fan Enable |  |  |  | 2 |
| Supply Fan Status |  |  | 2 |  |
| RA CO2 sensor | 2 |  |  |  |
| Hot Water Coil valve (use E/P transducers) |  | 2 |  |  |
| Discharge Air Temp | 2 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor | 2 |  |  |  |
| Room Set point | 2 |  |  |  |
| Exhaust Fan stop/start (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  |  | 2 |
| Exhaust Fan Status (Honeywell to field verify locations) |  |  | 2 |  |

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Room temperature control with night setback
- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Implement DCV control
- Integrate all new H\&V controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for H\&V units showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Southern Elementary Boiler Systems

Honeywell will integrate the existing Honeywell DDC that is currently controlling the existing hot water boilers into a new Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI) System and Operator Workstation for monitoring, viewing and service of existing equipment functions. Honeywell is responsible for all of the necessary integration prep required on the Honeywell controller to allow complete integration into the new EBI system. The following capabilities will be provided:

- Re-commissioning of the existing Honeywell DDC boiler controllers. Staff claims the controls do not work and the boilers are manually controlled. Provide new end-devices as required to bring the boiler system back to automatic control.
- Boiler Enable/Disable based on OAT lockout
- Boiler Status/Alarm
- Provide new graphic screens for each boiler that is currently controlled by the existing Honeywell controller. All available DDC points will be displayed on the graphic screens, including operating setpoints


## Southern Elementary School Wireless Cypress Thermostats

Provide and install 30 wireless pneumatic thermostats on the existing pneumatic unit vents and connect them to the new EBI system. Provide all necessary wireless routers and repeaters as required to provide a stable reliable system. Honeywell is responsible for ensuring the existing unit vent pneumatic end-devices work as designed.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback


## Southern Elementary School UV's - Retrofit old MicroTech controls

Provide and install new Honeywell DDC controllers for the (7) unit ventilators at Southern Elementary School to implement night set back and space temperature control. The existing unit vents are controlled by old MicroTech controllers. Remove the MicroTech controller and replace it with a new Honeywell controller. Reuse the existing wiring, sensors, and end devices to the extent possible. Honeywell is responsible for verifying the operation of the sensors and end-devices. Honeywell is responsible for field verifying all scope of work as outlined below, verifying valve sizes, and site conditions.

| Southern Elementary Unit Ventilators w/RA\&OAD | AI | AO | DI | DO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Outside \& Return Air Damper Signal |  | 7 |  |  |
| Low limit Freezestat |  |  | 7 |  |
| Discharge Air Temperature | 7 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor Temperature | 7 |  |  |  |
| Room Sensor Setpoint | 7 |  |  |  |
| Fan Enable |  |  |  | 7 |
| Fan Status |  |  | 7 |  |
| DX cooling Signal |  |  |  | 7 |
| UV Hot Water Valve Signal |  | 7 |  |  |

NOTE: Low limit thermostats will be hardwired to safety circuit.

## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback
- Integrate all new unit ventilator controllers into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for all unit ventilators showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages


## Southern Elementary School Web-stats

## School District of the Chathams

Provide and install 2 web-stats to replace the existing programmable stand-alone thermostats and connect them to the new EBI control system. Provide all necessary communication wiring required to connect the stats to the BMS. The web-stats will be installed on the following:

- Basement - rm 307 and Counselor room


## Honeywell shall implement:

- Occupied/Unoccupied Schedules
- Room temperature control with night setback
- Integrate all new web-stats into Enterprise Building Integrator (EBI).
- Graphics for all unit ventilators showing all points, operating setpoints and associating alarm points with their respected graphic pages.


## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The energy savings for this ECM is realized in the buildings' HVAC equipment due to better control of the HVAC system, night set-back and set-up temperatures, start/stop etc.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of utilities for brief tie-in periods.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced electric energy usage and better occupant comfort. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | This measure will produce no waste by-products. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

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## ECM 3B Demand Control Ventilation

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3B | Demand Control <br> Ventilation |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

The roof top and air handling units serving large one zone spaces such as auditoriums, gymnasiums and cafeterias are often designed for peak occupancy conditions to supply outside air to the space with return air from space being exhausted. Most of the time these spaces are not fully occupied, which increase energy demand for heating and cooling of excessive amount of outside air.


Chatham Middle School Gym DCV Opportunity


Washington Avenue School Gym DCV Opportunity

## Proposed Solution

Honeywell will install $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ sensors at the below Chatham SD locations. The $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ sensors will provide the control signal for the air handlers to optimize the quantity of fresh air required. The installation of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ sensors will read the levels of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ in the space and ensure that only the required outside air is supplied and heated to meet the minimum outdoor air requirements. This control strategy will reduce amount of outside air intake and thus reduce the heating energy used by the air handling units and electric energy used by the motors. Based on this fact, there is a reduced requirement for outside air to this space

| School | Area Served | Number of <br> Units | Motor Hp | CFM Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | 1973 Gym addition | 1 | 5.0 | 8,000 |
| Chatham High School | Cafeteria | 1 | 0.0 | 5,157 |
| Chatham Middle School | Upper Gymnasium | 1 | 3.0 | 8,250 |
| Chatham Middle School | Upper Gymnasium | 1 | 3.0 | 8,250 |
| Chatham Middle School | Auditorium | 1 | 7.5 | - |
| Chatham Middle School | Auditorium | 1 | 7.5 | - |
| Milton Avenue School | Gymnasium | 1 | 5.0 | 4,000 |
| Milton Avenue School | Gymnasium | 1 | 5.0 | 4,000 |
| Southern Boulevard School | Gymnasium | 2 | - | - |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium | 1 | 25.0 | 15,416 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium | 1 | 25.0 | 15,416 |
| Chatham Middle School | Gymnasium | 1 | 0.0 | 12,400 |

## School District of the Chathams

| School | Area Served | Number of <br> Units | Motor Hp | CFM Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | Gymnasium | 1 | 0.0 | 12,400 | Table 3B.1 - Existing AHUs to be installed with $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ sensors

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The savings approach is based upon reducing the amount of energy that needs to pre-heat or cool the outside air. The savings are generally calculated as:

| Existing Heating BTU \& Cost per BTU | $=$ Metered Data from Existing meter readings |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cost of Existing Heating | = Average Site Data \$/CCF or \$/Gallon |
| Reduction in Heating/Cooling BTU Cost of Proposed Heating/Cooling | $=$ Reduction in Outside air cfm $\times 1.08 \times$ Delta $T \times$ Hours the fan is $=$ Existing BTU $\times$ Cost per BTU |
| Energy Savings \$ | = Existing Heating Costs - Proposed Heating Costs |

The baseline adjustment calculations are included with the energy calculations.

## Changes in Infrastructure

None.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of utilities for brief tie-in periods.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced energy. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Any removed parts will be disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 4A Building Envelope Improvements

| ECM | ECM Description <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4A | Building Envelope <br> Improvements | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Typically, many schools have problems associated with the design and construction of their buildings. Your buildings avoid some of the inefficiency issues associated with more modern construction buildings. Plus, long-term stewardship of your buildings has helped avoid most of the problems often associated with maintenance issues. But there are several significant building envelope retrofit opportunities, which will provide cost savings and comfort improvements to your building occupants.

Chatham School District buildings surveyed are masonry in construction. So the areas of concern deal with the openings in the "skin" that are mostly "built-in" during the original construction, created during a "retrofit period" and/or have deteriorated. Air leakage is defined as the "uncontrolled migration of conditioned air through the building envelope" caused by pressure differences due to wind, chimney (or stack) effect, and mechanical systems. It has been shown to represent the single largest source of heat loss or gain through the building envelopes of nearly all types of buildings. Our work has found $30 \%$ to $50 \%$ of heat loss attributable to air leakage in schools.


Chatham Exterior Weather-Stripping


Chatham High School Roof

Beyond representing significant energy savings potential, uncontrolled air leakage can affect occupancy comfort, air quality, the imbalance of mechanical systems, and the potential for compromised structural integrity of the building envelope from moisture migration. Control of air leakage involves the sealing of gaps, cracks and holes, using appropriate materials and systems to help create a continuous plane of "air-tightness" to completely encompass the building envelope. Part of this process also incorporates the need to "decouple" floor-to-floor, and to "compartmentalize" components of the building in order to equalize pressure differences. The buildings were inspected visually to identify both the location and severity of air leakage paths. Air leakage paths are detailed in the scope of work below.

## Chatham High School

The building structural elements consist of steel structural columns, flat roof truss design, block walls with masonry façade. There were two types of roofing systems, a built-up and sprayed foam roof system. The windows appeared to be original single glaze metal frame type, with metal exterior doors.

## Roof-wall

Seal the roof-wall joint(s) with two-component polyurethane foam. One part of the building has roof-wall joint 26 feet high so a lift may be required.

## School District of the Chathams

## Doors

The doors in the building are various colors. A brown or stainless color weather-stripping will coordinate. The majority of the doors in the building are leaky and need to be weather-stripped including the overhead doors.

## Windows

Some of the windows in the building are leaky and need to be sealed. The leakage was noted at the bottom of the window. The dark fixed frame windows at the auditorium need to be re-glazed from the inside. The majority of windows in the school were original.

## Roof

Access roof hatches need to be air sealed, weather stripped and insulated to reduce air leakage and increase thermal boundary to eliminate heat loss and condensation. Roof fans and other penetrations were sealed well no recommendation

## Mechanical Electrical Room

There were several wall penetrations needed to be sealed with fire rated caulk and foam.

## Chatham Middle School

The Middle School building is one and two story structure supported by structural steel, block wall, and flat steel roof trusses. There were three sky lights sealed and covered over. All roof penetrations appeared to be maintained well and looked to be in good condition.

## Roof-wall

Parts of the building have a leaky roof-wall joint. This needs to be sealed with two-component polyurethane foam. Some of the roof-wall joints in the gyms are 20, 25 and 35 feet high and a lift may be required.

## Windows

Seal the windows two lines. The two story stairway entrance to the auditorium has a wall of fix windows which need to be reglazed from the inside.

## Doors

The doors in the building are leaky and need to be weather-stripped. Use brown or stainless kits for the doors in this building. One overhead door needs new weather-striping.

## Mechanical Electrical Room

There were wall penetrations requiring fire rated caulk and foam to seal utility piping and ductwork from air leakage.

## Lafayette School

The Lafayette School is connected to the High School and carries the same structural integrity and façade. There is a newer section called the library and other attached classrooms. Generally, all the doors were tested and showed air leakage. They need new weather-stripping installed, brown color or stainless will complement the existing door colors.

Doors
The doors in the building are leaky and need to be weather-stripped.

## Roof-wall

The roof-wall joint in the addition is leaky and needs to be sealed.

## Windows

The windows in the building were generally in good shape to new. Smoke tests showed very little air leakage.

## Mechanical Electric Room

There were wall penetrations requiring fire rated caulk and foam to seal utility piping and ductwork from air leakage.

## School District of the Chathams

## Milton Ave School

Milton School is a two story structure with wood frame roof structure and flat steel truss types. The original windows in the building are wooden single pane and leaky and need to be sealed at the sill. All the exterior doors in the building are leaky and need to be weather-stripped.

## Roof-wall

The new addition has a leaky roof-wall joint that needs to be sealed with two-component polyurethane foam.

## Windows

The wooden windows on the 2nd floor need to be weather-stripped at the sill.

## Doors

Many of the doors are weather-stripped with ineffective, brush-style weather-strips. They currently are mill finish and mill finish should be fine for the replacements

## Roof

The attic area above the two story section with the cupola has no insulation. We are recommending two part spray foam insulation to the attic floor with R-21. We also recommend attic accesses to be insulated with R-21, air sealed and weatherstripped.

## Mechanical Electrical Room

There were wall penetrations requiring fire rated caulk and foam to seal utility piping and ductwork from air leakage.

## Southern Boulevard School

The windows in the building are leaky and need to be sealed.
Roof-wall
The roof-wall joint in the newest addition is leaky and needs to be sealed with two-component polyurethane foam. The roof hatch in the new addition also needs to be sealed

## Attic

The roof access hatches need to be insulated with R-21, weather-stripped and air sealed.

Doors
Some of the doors are weather-stripped with ineffective brush style weather-strip. Weather-strip the doors.

## Mechanical Electrical Room

There were wall penetrations requiring fire rated caulk and foam to seal utility piping and ductwork from air leakage.

## Washington Avenue School

Washington School is steel frame construction and needs roof-wall joint sealing. A number of the windows in the building are leaky and need to be sealed. The doors in the building need weather-strip updated. There's a sizable penetration in the boiler room that also needs to be sealed.

## Roof-wall

The roof-wall joint needs to be sealed with two-component polyurethane foam.

## Doors

Weather-strip the doors.

Roof
The roof access hatches need to be insulated with R-21, weather-stripped and air sealed.

## Mechanical Electrical room

There is a sizable penetration adjacent to the chimney in the boiler room. This should be blocked with fireproof materials.

## Proposed Solution

## Roof-Wall Joint

The buildings were found to require roof-wall joint air sealing. To address these problems we recommend using a high performance sealant. In some buildings, a two-component foam will be used. Any cantilevers off the buildings will be sealed with backer rod and sealant. Finally, the inside vestibule corners should be sealed with backer rod and sealant.

## Windows and Doors

Most of your building doors require weather stripping and the installation of door sweeps to prevent air leakage. The operable windows in most of your buildings could present air leakage issues that require weather stripping with fuzz or gasket type materials.

## Roof Penetrations

There are a number of roof top exhaust fans that require damper cleaning, lubrication, and inspection for proper operation and to seal the roof deck to prevent penetration. Some units may be deemed to be too oversized for this service. The fan final count by the inspector will indicate how many units could be easily serviced without requiring lifting equipment.

## Benefits

The sealing of your school buildings will allow for more efficient operation of the buildings by reducing heating and cooling losses throughout the year. In addition, the draftiness of the buildings, along with hot and cold spots, will be reduced as a result of this measure. A reduction in air infiltration will also minimize potential concerns for dirt infiltration or indoor air quality concerns.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The energy savings for this ECM are realized at the buildings' HVAC equipment. The improved building envelope will limit conditioned air infiltration through openings in the building air barrier. Less infiltration means less heating required by the heating system.

## Changes in Infrastructure

Building envelopes will be improved with little or no noticeable changes.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minimal coordination efforts will be needed to reduce or limit impact to building occupants.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced HVAC energy usage and better occupant comfort. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Some existing caulking and weather-stripping will be removed and disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 4B Roof Replacements

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 4B | Roof Replacements |  |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

The roofs installed in the Chatham's School District are generally in good shape. However the roof over the Chatham High School cafeteria is recommended to be replaced. The heat loss and heat gains occur due to low R-value of the existing roof insulation will be improved through the replacement with energy efficient roofing materials. Additionally the rate of infiltration that occurs due to the leakage on the roof around perimeters and equipment curbing is also a major cause of energy loss. The upgrade will result in improved savings and comfort for those affected in the building.


Chatham High School Cafeteria Roof


Chatham High School Kitchen Roof

## Proposed System

Honeywell proposes the installation of a new energy efficient, Spray Polyethylene Foam (SPF) roofing material over the traditional Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM) single ply roof. The Poly Spray Foam Roof is one monolithic, self flashing system with air barrier - no loss of effective R-value. Overall, through the implementation of this measure the district will reduce its heating fuel usage and air conditioning costs each year.

| School | Area | Roof Area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Kitchen, Cafeteria | 13,525 |

Table 4B. 1 Roof Replacements

## Energy Efficiency

EPDM Single-ply roof with an initial R-Value of 18 will have a $15 \%$ + loss in thermal resistance due to thermal shorts of steel fasteners. It will also have $10 \%$ increase in thermal transmittance when using single layer of insulation board. Finally, R-value and Air permeability of a deck, insulation and membrane has a major impact on System R-value. This will equate to a final overall System R-value equal to approximately 2.42.

An SPF roof has an R Value of approximately 6 per one (1) inch foam ( $R$-Value 6) If three inches of SPF Foam where applied one monolithic, self flashing system with air barrier - no loss of effective R-value would have an overall System R-value: 18

## Durability

## School District of the Chathams

Single-ply EPDM roof will have a 45 mil water proofing layer, but will also have major fail points such as flashing, seams, fasteners and single-ply punctures. In contrast the SPF roof will not only have a top coat plus SPF insulation which is all water proofing, meaning even damaging top coat will not create leak.

## Sustainability

Commercial buildings can have a maximum of 2 roofs in place. In traditional roofing, when a "third" roof is required, a partial or full tear-off is also required. This adds increased cost for tear-off, increased cost for disposal and a negative impact on the environment

With SPF roofing, the top coat is the only part that needs to be re-applied after the warranty period. There is no "tear-off" required or disposal concerns. A quality applied SPF roof should last the life of the building

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

Following approach is used to determine savings for this specific measure:

| Existing Roof Efficiency | $=$ Existing U + Existing Infiltration Rate |
| :---: | :---: |
| Proposed Roof Efficiency | = Proposed U + Proposed Infiltration Rate |
| Energy Savings (Btu) Winter Savings(Therms) Summer Savings (Tons Cooling) | $=$ UAdTproposed - UAdTexisting $=$ Energy Savings/Boiler Eff./100,000 = Energy Savings/12,000 Btu/Ton |
| Summer Savings (Tons Cooling) | = Energy Savings/12,000 Btu/Ton |

## Interface with Building:

The new roof will be constructed to match existing, maintaining contours of the existing building.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The energy savings for this ECM are realized at the buildings' HVAC equipment. The improved building envelope will limit conditioned air infiltration through openings in the building air barrier. Less infiltration means less heating and cooling required by HVAC systems.

## Changes in Infrastructure

Building envelopes will be improved with little or no noticeable changes.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minimal coordination efforts will be needed to reduce or limit impact to building occupants.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from reduced HVAC energy usage and better occupant comfort. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Existing roof materials will be removed and disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

## ECM 5A Transformer Replacements

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5A | Transformer Replacements | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

The transformers in locations within the electrical distribution systems at in the Chatham School District consist of 480 Volts. Distribution transformers are installed in the boiler rooms and in various electrical and utility closets to step down the voltage to 120-208 Volts. Typically, an electrical distribution system has some losses associated with the electrical system and a considerable portion of these losses are associated with distribution transformers.


Transformer at Chatham High School


Transformer at Washington Avenue School

## Systems Evaluation and Selection

Typical transformers are not designed to handle harmonic loads of today's modern facilities, and suffer significant losses as a result, even if the transformer is relatively new. Typically, conventional transformer losses, which are non-linear, increase by 2.7 times when feeding computer loads. The nonlinear load loss multiplier reflects this increase in heat loss, which decreases the net transformer efficiency. Also, unlike most substation transformers that are vented to the exterior, building transformers are ventilated within the building they are located, and their heat losses therefore add to the cooling load.

Based on site investigation conducted by our staff, we identified the following transformers that we propose to replace with energy efficient replacements at a size matching the existing loads as indicated in the table below:

| School | Manufacturer | kVA | Qty |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Siemens | 15 | 1 |
| Chatham High School | Siemens | 112.5 | 1 |
| Chatham High School | Siemens | 75 | 1 |
| Chatham High School | Siemens | 75 | 1 |
| Lafayette School | Cutler-Hammer | 30 | 1 |
| Chatham Middle School | Hammond Power | 15 | 1 |
| Chatham Middle School | Hammond Power | 30 | 1 |
| Chatham Middle School | Hammond Power | 30 | 1 |
| Chatham Middle School | Hammond Power | 75 | 1 |
| Chatham Middle School | - | 45 | 1 |
| Chatham Middle School | - | 30 | 1 |

## School District of the Chathams

| School | Manufacturer | kVA | Qty |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | - | 500 | 1 |
| Washington Avenue School | ACME Transformer | 30 | 1 |
| Southern Boulevard School | Cutler-Hammer | 30 | 1 |

Table 5A.1 - Existing Transformers to be replaced

## Proposed Solution

The proposed transformers will be Power Smiths High Efficiency units. They are Energy-Star rated and meet the new TP1 Law requiring replacement of transformers of 600 volts or under.

## Scope of Work

Remove and install new E-saver transformers

Per Transformer Unit:

1. Shut off the main electric power to the transformer to be replaced.
2. Disconnect the existing transformer and install replacement unit.
3. Turn power back on.
4. Inspect unit operation by performing electrical and harmonics testing.
5. Dispose of old transformers properly.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

The energy savings for this ECM is realized by reduction in electric energy lost in the existing transformers as a result of the higher efficiency of the new transformers.

## Changes in Infrastructure

New transformers where indicated.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Minor support will be required for the interruption of services for the affected areas.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | Energy savings will result from increased voltage conversion efficiency. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | Any removed parts will be disposed of properly. |
| Environmental Regulations | No environmental impact is expected. |

eCM 6A Demand Response - Permanent Load Shed Reduction Program

| ECM | ECM Description | Lafayette <br> School | Milton <br> Avenue <br> School | Southern <br> Boulevard <br> School | Washington <br> Avenue <br> School | Chatham MS | Chatham HS |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6A | Demand Response | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |

## Existing Conditions

Chatham's School District does not currently participate in the PJM Demand Response Program.


## Proposed Solution

Honeywell proposes to continue to utilize a registered Demand Response Curtailment Service Provider (CSP) to provide energy response services to the Chatham's School District. Through the CSP, the Chatham's School District will participate in the PJM Capacity Market Program and PJM Energy Efficiency Program. These programs are offered through the PJM Regional Transmission Organization (RTO), and Independent System Operator (ISO). The Capacity Market Program allows PJM customers the ability to respond to capacity emergencies when called upon by PJM, and the energy efficiency program pays PJM customers for implementing Energy Conservation measures (ECMs) that result in permanent load reductions during defined hours.

## PJM Capacity Market Program

Capacity represents the need to have adequate resources to ensure that the demand for electricity can be met at all times. For PJM, that means that a utility or other electricity supplier, load serving entity, is required to have the resources to meet its consumers' demand plus a reserve amount. Electricity suppliers, load serving entities, can meet that requirement by owning and operating generation capacity, by purchasing capacity from others or by obtaining capacity through PJM's capacity market auctions. PJM operates a capacity market, called the Reliability Pricing Model (RPM). It is designed to ensure that adequate resources are available to meet the demand for electricity at all times. In the RPM, those resources include not only generating stations, but also demand response actions and energy efficiency measures by consumers to reduce their demand for electricity.

PJM must keep the electric grid operating in balance by ensuring there is adequate generation of electricity to satisfy the demand for electricity at every location in the region both now and in the future. PJM's markets for energy and ancillary services help maintain the balance now while the PJM market for capacity aims to keep the system in balance in the future. Resources, even if they operate infrequently, must receive enough revenue to cover their costs. Payments for capacity provide a revenue stream to maintain and keep current resources operating and to develop new resources. Investors need sufficient long-term price signals to encourage the maintenance and development of generation, transmission and demand-side resources. The RPM, based on making capacity commitments in advance of the energy need, creates a long-term price signal to attract needed investments for reliability in the PJM region.

## Proposed Solution

Honeywell proposes to work with a PJM Regional Transmission Organization (RTO), CSR to implement a Demand Response energy curtailment program which will generate revenue streams for the Chatham's School District. The PJM programs offer Chatham's School District the ability to respond to capacity emergencies when called upon by PJM, and benefit from permanent kW load reductions associated with implementing Energy Efficiency (EE) improvements. Honeywell's Demand Response agent acting as the CSP will notify the district prior to potential events in order to advise and coordinate load curtailment participation in accordance with RTO program requirements, and will work with Chatham's School District to benefit from energy efficiency improvements.

The PJM Markets are further described below.

## The PJM Energy Efficiency Program

Energy efficiency measures consist of installing more efficient devices or implementing more efficient processes/systems that exceed then-current building codes or other relevant standards. An energy efficiency resource must achieve a permanent, continuous reduction in demand for electricity. Energy efficiency measures are fully implemented throughout the delivery year without any requirement of notice, dispatch, or operator intervention. A demand response resource can reduce its demand for electricity when instructed; this means PJM considers it a "dispatchable resource". A demand response resource can participate in the RPM market for as long as its ability to reduce its demand continues. A demand response resource must be willing to reduce demand for electricity up to 10 times each year when called for a reduction. In a year without any reduction calls, the demand response resource is required to demonstrate the ability to reduce demand for electricity during a test of reduction capability. Data will be submitted by the demand response resource to prove compliance with reductions from actual calls or reductions from capability tests. An energy efficiency resource is one that reduced their demand for electricity through an energy efficiency measure that does not require any additional action by the consumer.

## Energy Savings Methodology and Results

Revenue is generated through participation in the PJM DR program.

## Changes in Infrastructure

None.

## Customer Support and Coordination with Utilities

Initiation of demand response curtailment will be required.

## Environmental Issues

| Resource Use | None. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Waste Production | This measure will produce no waste by-products. |
| Environmental Regulations | None. |

## Section D Technical and Financial Summary

## 1. Recommended ESIP Project

|  | Recommended ESIP Project |
| :--- | :---: |
| Value of Project | $\mathbf{\$ 5 , 3 2 3 , 2 4 1}$ |
| Term of Repayment | $\mathbf{1 5}$ Year |
| Projected Savings Over Term | $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 0 7 5 , 2 7 7}$ |
| Projected NJ Rebates \& Incentives | $\mathbf{\$ 7 0 1 , 1 9 4}$ |
| Projected Interest Rate | $\mathbf{3 . 0 0 \%}$ |

## Recommended Project Technical and Financial Summary Documents

Form II: Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) Summary Form
Form III: Projected Annual Energy Savings Data Form
Form IV: Projected Annual Energy Savings Data Form in MMBTUs
Form V: ESCOs Proposed Final Project Cost Form
Form VI: ESCOs Preliminary Annual Cash Flow Analysis Form

## Building by Building Simple Payback Summary

A simple payback summary broken down by building by ECM has been provided for School District of the Chathams' use in reviewing available scope combinations and options.

Building By Building Simple Payback Summary (Hard Costs Only)

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## School District of the Chathams

Form II: Recommended Project - Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs) Summary Form

| FORM II -Prospective Project Scenario 3 |
| :--- | ESCO's PRELIMINARY ENERGY SAVINGS PLAN (ESP):


| Proposed Preliminary Energy Savings Plan: ECMs (Base Project) | Estimated Installed Hard$\begin{gathered} \text { Costs }^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Estimated Annual Savings \$ |  | Estimated Simple Payback (years) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1A Lighting Upgrades | \$ | 1,487,580 | \$ | 174,388 | 8.53 |
| 1B Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting | \$ | 87,073 | \$ | 9,383 | 9.28 |
| 1C Vending Misers | \$ | 5,310 | \$ | 1,819 | 2.92 |
| 1D Install De-stratification Fans | \$ | 135,700 | \$ | 11,037 | 12.29 |
| 1E Plug Load Management via Wifi | \$ | 132,008 | \$ | 16,457 | 8.02 |
| 2A Boiler Replacements | \$ | 601,800 | \$ | 18,785 | 32.04 |
| 2B Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller | \$ | 35,400 | \$ | 4,356 | 8.13 |
| 2G Kitchen Hood Controllers | \$ | 52,000 | \$ | 4,068 | 12.78 |
| 2 H Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers | \$ | 4,129 | \$ | 316 | 13.06 |
| 21 Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbishment | \$ | 65,619 | \$ | 7,575 | 8.66 |
| 2J Piping Insulation | \$ | 1,416 | \$ | 277 | 5.12 |
| 3A Building Management Control Systems | \$ | 1,062,000 | \$ | 130,571 | 8.13 |
| 3B Demand Control Ventilation | \$ | 38,350 | \$ | 3,233 | 11.86 |
| 4A Building Envelope Improvements | \$ | 329,770 | \$ | 34,564 | 9.54 |
| 5A Transformer Replacements | \$ | 123,900 | \$ | 11,298 | 10.97 |
| 6A Demand Response/Permanent Load Reduction | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - |  |
|  | \$ | - | \$ | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Add additional lines as needed* Project Summary: | \$ | 4,162,054 | \$ | 428,128 | 9.72 |


| Optional ECMs <br> Considered, but not included with base project at this time | Estimated Installed Hard <br> Costs <br> $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | Estimated Annual Savings <br> $\mathbf{\$}$ | Estimated Simple Payback <br> (years) |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2C Install Premium Efficiency Motors and VFDs | $\$$ | 175,313 | $\$$ | 5,479 |
| 2D Domestic Hot Water Replacement | $\$$ | 47,897 | $\$$ | 344 |
| 2E Rooftop Unit Replacements | $\$$ | 263,063 | $\$$ | 1,380 |
| 2F Window AC Unit Replacements | $\$$ | 787,060 | $\$$ | 139.09 |
| 2K Window Replacements | $\$$ | $1,593,000$ | $\$$ | 190.60 |

## Add additional lines as needed*

(1) The total value of Hard Costs is defined in accordance with standard AIA definitions that include: Labor Costs, Subcontractor Costs, Cost of Materials \& Equipment, Temporary Facilities and Related Items, and Miscellaneous Costs such as Permits, Bonds Taxes, Insurance, Mark-ups, Overhead, Profit, etc.

Form III: Recommended Project - Projected Annual Energy Savings Data Form


The projected annual savings for each fuel type MUST be completed using the following format. Data should be given in the form of fuel units that appear in the utility bills.

| Energy/Water | ESCO Developed Baseline (Units) | ESCO Developed Baseline (Costs \$) | Proposed Annual Savings (Units) | Proposed Annual Savings (Costs \$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electric Demand (KW) | 16,845 | \$107,315 | 5,026 | \$31,994 |
| Electric Energy (KWH) | 4,473,358 | \$546,816 | 1,764,445 | \$173,411 |
| Natural Gas (therms) | 386,855 | \$354,452 | 123,866 | \$113,562 |
| Fuel Oil (Gal) | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Steam <br> (Pounds) |  |  |  |  |
| Water (gallons) |  |  |  |  |
| Other (Specify Units) |  |  |  |  |
| Other (Specify Units) |  |  |  |  |
| Avoided Emissions (1) | Provide in Pounds (Lbs) |  |  |  |
| NOX | 16,993 |  |  |  |
| SO2 | 24,870 |  |  |  |
| CO2 | 3,537,977 |  |  |  |

(1) ESCOs are to use the rates provided as part of this RFP to calculate Avoided Emissions. Calculation for all project energy savings and greenhouse gas reductions will be conducted in accordance with adopted NJBPU protocols
(2) "ESCOs Developed Baseline": Board's current annual usages and costs as determined by the proposing ESCO; based off Board's utility information as provided to proposing ESCO.
(3) "Proposed Annual Savings": ESCOs proposed annual savings resulting from the Board's implementation of the proposed ESP, as based upon "ESCOs Developed Baseline".

Form IV: Recommended Project - Projected Annual Energy Savings Data Form in MMBTUs

FORM IV - Prospective Project Scenario 3
ESCO's PRELIMINARY ENERGY SAVINGS PLAN (ESP):
PROJECTED ANNUAL ENERGY SAVINGS DATA FORM IN MMBTUs
CHATHAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT ENERGY SAVING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ESCO Name: Honeywell International
The projected annual energy savings for each fuel type MUST be completed using the following format. Data should be given in equivalent MMBTUs.

| ENERGY | ESCO Developed <br> Baseline | ESCO Proposed Savings <br> Annual |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electric Energy <br> (MMBTUs) | 15,263 | 6,020 | Comments |

NOTE: MMBTU Defined: A standard unit of measurement used to denote both the amount of heat energy in fuels and the ability of appliances and air conditioning systems to produce heating or cooling.

## Form V: Recommended Project Esco’s Proposal Project Cost Form

FORM V - Prospective Project Scenario 3

## ESCO's PRELIMINARY ENERGY SAVINGS PLAN (ESP): ESCOs PROPOSED FINAL PROJECT COST FORM FOR BASE CASE PROJECT CHATHAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT ENERGY SAVING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

ESCO Name: HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION FEES

| Fee Category | Fees ${ }^{(1)}$ <br> Dollar (\$) Value | Percentage <br> of Hard Costs |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Estimated Value of Hard Costs ${ }^{(2)}$ : | $\$ 4,162,054.48$ |  |
| Project Service Fees |  |  |
| Investment Grade Energy Audit | $\$ 72,835.95$ | $\$ 0.00$ |
| Design Engineering Fees | $\$ 208,102.72$ | $0.00 \%$ |
| Construction Management \& Project <br> Administration | $\$ 20,810.27$ | $5.00 \%$ |
| System Commissioning | $\$ 10,405.14$ | $0.50 \%$ |
| Equipment Initial Training Fees | $\$ 416,205.45$ | $0.25 \%$ |
| ESCO Overhead | $\$ 218,507.86$ | $10.00 \%$ |
| ESCO Profit | $\$ 312,154.09$ | $5.25 \%$ |
| Project Service Fees Sub Total | $\$ 5,108,921.87$ | $7.50 \%$ |
| TOTAL FINANCED PROJECT COSTS: | $\$ 0.00$ | $22.75 \%$ |
| ESCO Termination Fee (To be paid only if the Board <br> decides not to proceed beyond the ESP) |  | $0.00 \%$ |

PROPOSED ANNUAL SERVICE FEES

| First Year Annual Service Fees | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fees }^{(1)} \\ \text { Dollar (\$) Value } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage of Hard Costs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAVINGS GUARANTEE (OPTION) | \$0.00 | 0.00\% |
| Measurement and Verification (Associated w/ Savings Guarantee Option) | \$18,000.00 | Flat Fee |
| ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\text {Tm }}$ Services (optional) | Included | 0.00\% |
| Post Construction Services (If applicable) | N/A | - |
| Performance Monitoring | Included | - |
| On-going Training Services | N/A | - |
| Verification Reports | Included | - |
| TOTAL FIRST YEAR ANNUAL SERVICES | \$18,000.00 | Flat Fee |

## NOTES:

(1) Fees should include all mark-ups, overhead, and profit. Figures stated as a range will NOT be accepted.
(2) The total value of Hard Costs is defined in accordance with standard AIA definitions that include:

Labor Costs, Subcontractor Costs, Cost of Materials and Equipment, Temporary Facilities and Related Items, and Miscellaneous Costs such as Permits, Bonds Taxes, Insurance, Mark-ups, Overhead and Profit, etc. ESCO's proposed interest rate at the time of submission: 5\% TO BE USED BY ALLRESPONDING ESCOs FOR PROPOSAL PURPOSES
*Annual Service only applies if customer accepts energy guarantee.

## Honeywell

Form VI: Recommended Project Esco's Preliminary Annual Cash Flow Analysis Form

## FORM VI <br> ESCO's PRELIMINARY ENERGY SAVINGS PLAN (ESP): ESCO'S PRELIMINARY ANNUAL CASH FLOW ANALYSIS FORM <br> CHATHAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT

ESCO Name: $\quad$ Honeywell International
Note: Proposers must use the following assumptions in all financial calculations:
(a) The cost of all types of energy should be assumed to inflate a $\qquad$ 2.4\%
_gas,
${ }^{\text {gas, }}$ 2.4\% $\qquad$ $\frac{2.2 \%}{\text { per year (this general inflation factor should NOT include increases in energy costs }}$
(b) If it is necessary to inflate any other costs, these costs should also be a
reflected above in (a), and should be noted if used in any cal culation).
d to inflate
-

1. Term of Agreement: $\frac{15}{\text { 2. Construction Period }}$ (2) (months): $\qquad$ (Years) $\qquad$
2. Cash Flow Analysis Format:

Estimated Design and Engineeering Fees: \$ 214,319
Project Cost Form V: $\$ \quad 5,108,922$
Project Cost ${ }^{(1)}: \$ \quad \mathbf{5 , 3 2 3 , 2 4 1}$ Interest Rate to Be Used for Proposal Purposes: $\quad \mathbf{3 . 0 \%}$

| Year | Annual Energy Savings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Annual Operational } \\ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Energy } \\ \text { Rebates/Incentives } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total Annual Savings | Annual Project Costs | Board Costs | Annual Service Costs ${ }^{(3)}$ | Net Cash-Flow to Client | Cumulative Cash Flow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Instalation |  |  | 34,088 | 34,088 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | 34,088 | 34,088 |
| 1 | 318,967 | 109,161 | 315,065 | 743,193 | (735,077) | (753,077) | $(18,000)$ | 8,116 | 42,203 |
| 2 | 326,211 | 111,781 | 315,065 | 753,057 | \$ $\quad(744,948)$ | (744,948) | \$ | 8,110 | 50,313 |
| 3 | 333,620 | 114,464 | 18,483 | 466,566 | \$ (458,458) | (458,458) | \$ - | 8,109 | 58,422 |
| 4 | 341,198 | 52,461 | 18,483 | 412,142 | \$ (404,039) | $(404,039)$ | \$ - | 8,103 | 66,524 |
| 5 | 348,948 | 54,035 | \$ | 402,983 | \$ $\quad(394,886)$ | $(394,886)$ | \$ - | 8,097 | 74,621 |
| 6 | 356,875 |  | \$ | 356,875 | \$ (348,784) | $(348,784)$ | \$ | 8,091 | 82,712 |
| 7 | 364,982 |  | \$ - | 364,982 | \$ (356,897) | (356,897) | \$ - | 8,085 | 90,797 |
| 8 | 373,273 |  | \$ - | 373,273 | \$ (365,195) | $(365,195)$ | \$ | 8,079 | 98,875 |
| 9 | 381,753 |  | \$ - | 381,753 | \$ (373,681) | $(373,681)$ | \$ - | 8,072 | 106,948 |
| 10 | 390,427 |  | \$ | 390,427 | \$ $\quad(382,360)$ | $(382,360)$ | \$ | 8,066 | 115,014 |
| 11 | 399,297 |  | \$ | 399,297 | $(391,237)$ | $(391,237)$ | \$ | 8,060 | 123,074 |
| 12 | 408,370 |  | \$ - | 408,370 | \$ $\quad(400,316)$ | $(400,316)$ | \$ - | 8,054 | 131,128 |
| 13 | 417,649 |  | \$ - | 417,649 | \$ (409,601) | $(409,601)$ | \$ | 8,048 | 139,176 |
| 14 | 427,139 |  | \$ - | 427,139 | \$ (419,097) | $(419,097)$ | \$ - | 8,042 | 147,217 |
| 15 | \$ |  | \$ - | \$ 436,845 | \$ $\quad(428,194)$ | $(428,194)$ | \$ | 8,651 | 155,868 |
| Totals | 5,625,553 | \$ 441,901 | 701,184 | 6,768,638 | \$ (6,612,769) | \$ (6,630,769) | $(18,000)$ | 155,868 | 155,868 |

notes:
(1) Includes: Hard costs and project service fees defined in ESCO's PROPOSED "FORM
(2) No payments are made by CHATHAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT during the construction period.
(3) This figure should equal the value indicated on the ESCO's PROPOSED "FORM V". DO NOT include in the Financed Project costs.
*Annual Service only applies if customer accepts energy guarantee.
HONEYWELL IS NOT ACTING AS A MUNICIPAL ADVISOR OR FIDUCIARY ON YOUR BEHALF. ANY MUNIIIPAL SECURITIE OR FINANCIAL PRODUCTS INFORMATION PROVIDED IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND YOU SHOULD OBTAIN THE ADVICE OF A LICENSED AND QUALIFIED FINANCIAL ADVISOR REGARDING SUCH INFORMATION.

## 3. Building by Building Simple Payback Summary (Hard Costs Only)

| Building \& ECM | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW Savings } \\ \text { (\$) } \end{gathered}$ |  | kWh Savings(\$) |  | Natural Gas <br> Savings <br> $(\$)$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fuel Oil Savings } \\ \text { (\$) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Water Savings <br> (\$) |  | $\qquad$ |  | Annual Operational Savings (\$) |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Simple Payback } \\ \mathbf{9 . 1} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EChatham High School | \$ | 11,974.3 | \$ | 61,217 | \$ | 33,698 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 106,889 | \$ | 50,607 |  |
| 1A- Lighting Upgrades | \$ | 11,974.3 | \$ | 33,353 | \$ | (2,064) | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 43,263 | \$ | 19,757 | 6.6 |
| 1B- Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting | s | - | \$ | 2,741 | S | (170) | s | - | 5 | - | s | 2.571 | s | - | 8.8 |
| 1C-Vending Misers | s | - | s | 636 | \$ | - | s | - | S | - | s | 636 | s | - | 4.4 |
| 1D - Install De stratification Fans | \$ | - | \$ | (214) | \$ | 4,234 | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 4,020 | \$ | - | 11.7 |
| 1E-Plug Load Managernent via Wifi | \$ | - | S | 3,631 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 3,631 | \$ | - | 89 |
| 2A- Boiler Replacements | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | 5,785 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 5,785 | \$ | 13,000 | 189 |
| 2B- Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller | s | - | s | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ |  | S | - | - |
| 2G- Kitchen Hood Controllers | s | - | s | 510 | \$ | 1,659 | s | - | \$ | - | s | 2,169 | \$ | - | 12.2 |
| 2H-Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers | \$ | - | \$ | 245 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 245 | \$ | - | 12.1 |
| 21 - Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbishment | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | - |
| 2-Piping Insulation | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 277 | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 277 | \$ | - | 5.1 |
| 3A- Building Management Control Systerns | \$ | - | \$ | 12,855 | \$ | 17,147 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 30,002 | \$ | 17,849 | 6.6 |
| 3B-Demand Control Ventilation | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | 1,463 | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 1,463 | \$ | - | 8.1 |
| 4A-Building Envelope Improvernents | \$ | - | \$ | 4,722 | \$ | 5,367 | \$ | - | \$ | - | s | 10,089 | \$ | - | 13.4 |
| 5A- Transformer Replacements | \$ | - | \$ | 2,738 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 2,738 | \$ | - | 12.9 |
| 6A- Demrand Response/Permanent Load Reduction | \$ | - | S |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | s |  | \$ | - | - |
| -Chatham Midde School | \$ | 8,338.2 | \$ | 49,638 | \$ | 31,568 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 89,543 | \$ | 22,128 | 6.9 |
| 1A- Lighting Upgrades | \$ | 8,338.2 | \$ | 24,426 | \$ | (1,351) | \$ | - | \$ | - | 5 | 31,413 | \$ | 11,686 | 6.4 |
| 1B-Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting | 5 | - | \$ | 3,315 | \$ | (183) | \$ | - | 5 | - | 5 | 3,132 | \$ | - | 9.5 |
| 1C-Vending Misers | 5 | - | \$ | 406 | \$ | - | \$ | - | 5 | - | \$ | 406 | \$ | - | 2.6 |
| 1D - Install Destratification Fans | \$ | - | \$ | (209) | S | 3,094 | \$ | - | 5 | - | S | 2,884 | \$ | - | 12.3 |
| 1E-Plug Load Management via Wifi | 5 | - | s | 3,380 | \$ | - | \$ | - | 5 | - | S | 3,380 | \$ | - | 10.4 |
| 2A- Boiler Replacements | 5 | - | s |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S |  | \$ | - | - |
| 2B- Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | 4,356 | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 4,356 | S | - | 8.1 |
| 2G-Kitchen Hood Controllers | s | - | s | 517 | S | 1,382 | \$ | - | \$ | - | s | 1,899 | S | - | 13.4 |
| 2H-Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers | s | - | s | 71 | s | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | s | 71 | \$ | - | 16.3 |
| 21-Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbishment | \$ | - | \$ |  | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | s |  | S | - | - |
| 2 - Piping Insulation | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S |  | S | - | - |
| 3A-Building Management Control Systerns | \$ | - | \$ | 5,891 | \$ | 17,709 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 23,601 | S | 10,442 | 5.7 |
| 3B-Demand Control Ventilation | 5 | - | \$ |  | S | 1,403 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 1,403 | S | - | 10.5 |
| 4A- Building Envelope Improvernents | \$ | - | \$ | 4,670 | \$ | 5,157 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 9,827 | \$ | - | 8.0 |
| 5A- Transformer Replacements | \$ | - | \$ | 7,170 | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 7,170 | S | - | 8.6 |
| 6A- Demrand Response/Permanent load Reduction | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ |  | S | - | - |
| -Lafayette School | \$ | 4,180.2 | \$ | 21,985 | \$ | 13,495 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 39,660 | \$ | 12,632 | 6.5 |
| 1A- Lighting Upgrades | \$ | 4,180.2 | \$ | 13,018 | S | (665) | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 16,533 | S | 7,336 | 6.4 |
| 18- Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting | \$ | - | s | 1,577 | S | (81) | S | - | \$ | - | S | 1,497 | \$ | - | 9.7 |
| 1C- Vending Misers | 5 | - | 5 | 204 | S | $-$ | S | - | S | - | s | 204 | \$ | - | 1.7 |
| 1D - Install Destratification Fans | \$ | - | \$ | (57) | \$ | 874 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 817 | S | - | 14.4 |
| 1E-Plug Load Management via Wifi | \$ | - | \$ | 2,949 | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 2,949 | \$ | - | 69 |
| 2A- Boiler Replacements | 5 | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | - | - |
| 2B- Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2G-Kitchen Hood Controllers | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| 2H-Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | - | S | - | - |
| 21-Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbishment | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | - | S | - | 5 | - | S | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2 - Piping Insulation | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | - 10. | s | - | \$ | - | S | 11,658 | \$ | - | - |
| 3A- Building Management Control Systerms | \$ | - | \$ | 1,112 | S | 10.546 | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | 11,658 | S | 5,296 | 5.8 |
| 3B-Derrand Control Ventilation | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | - |
| 4A- Building Envelope Improvernents | \$ | - | \$ | 2,673 | \$ | 2.819 | \$ | - | \$ | - | 5 | 5,492 | S | - | 7.3 |
| 5A- Transformer Replacements | \$ |  | \$ | 509 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 509 | \$ | - | 17.4 |
| 6A- Demand Response/Permanent Load Reduction | s |  |  |  |  |  | s |  |  |  |  |  | S |  |  |


|  Building \& ECM <br> Miton Avenue School  | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW Savings } \\ (\$) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { kWh Savings } \\ \text { (\$) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Natural Gas } \\ & \text { Savings } \end{aligned}$(\$) |  | Fuel Oil Savings <br> (\$) |  | Water Savings <br> (\$) |  | Annual Energy Savings (\$) |  | Annual Operational Savings (\$) |  | Simple Payback |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | 2,100.1 | \$ | 10,650 | \$ | 11,291 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 24,042 | \$ | 6,415 |  |
| 1A - Lighting Upgrades | \$ | 2,100.1 | S | 6.555 | \$ | (446) | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | 8,210 | \$ | 3,744 | 69 |
| 18- Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting | S | - | s | 510 | \$ | (35) | \$ | - | S | - | S | 475 | S | - | 8.7 |
| 1C- Vending Misers | \$ | - | \$ | 185 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 185 | \$ | - | 1.9 |
| 1D - Install De-stratification Fans | \$ | - | \$ | (26) | \$ | 697 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 671 | \$ | - | 8.8 |
| 1E-Plug Load Management via Wifi | \$ | - | S | 2,130 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 2,130 | \$ | - | 6.3 |
| 2A - Boiler Replacements | \$ | - | s |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | - |
| 2B - Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2G-Kitchen Hood Controllers | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2H-Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 21 - Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbishment | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 3,823 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 3,823 | \$ | - | 9.7 |
| 2- Piping Insulation | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 3A- Building Management Control Systerns | \$ | - | \$ | 388 | \$ | 5,521 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 5,909 | \$ | 2,671 | 5.8 |
| 3B-Demand Control Ventilation | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | 183 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 183 | \$ | - | 32.2 |
| 4A - Building Envelope Improvements | \$ | - | \$ | 908 | \$ | 1,547 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 2,455 | \$ | - | 8.2 |
| 5A - Transformer Replacements | \$ | - | s | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | s | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 6A - Demand Response/Permanent Load Reduction | \$ | - | \$ | - |  | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| - Southern Boulevard School | \$ | 3,203.1 | \$ | 17,495 | \$ | 10,547 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 31,246 | \$ | 9,855 | 7.0 |
| 1A - Lighting Upgrades | \$ | 3,203.1 | \$ | 10,788 | \$ | (699) | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 13,291 | \$ | 5,499 | 69 |
| 1B- Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting | \$ | - | \$ | 931 | \$ | (60) | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 870 | \$ | - | 9.4 |
| 1C - Vending Misers | \$ | - | \$ | 195 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 195 | \$ | - | 18 |
| 1D - Install De-stratification Fans | \$ | - | \$ | (55) | \$ | 1,207 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 1,152 | \$ | - | 10.2 |
| 1E-Plug Load Management via Wifi | \$ | - | S | 2,446 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 2,446 | \$ | - | 69 |
| 2A-Boiler Replacements | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2B - Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2G-Kitchen Hood Controllers | \$ | - | s | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2H-Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers | \$ | - | s | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 21-Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbis hment | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2-Piping Insulation | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 3A- Building Management Control Systems | \$ | - | \$ | 1,452 | \$ | 7,856 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 9,308 | \$ | 4,356 | 59 |
| 3B-Demand Control Ventilation | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | 184 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 184 | \$ | - | 32.1 |
| 4A - Building Envelope Improvements | \$ | - | \$ | 1,297 | \$ | 2,060 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 3,356 | \$ | - | 9.8 |
| 5A - Transformer Replacements | \$ | - | s | 443 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 443 | \$ | - | 20.0 |
| 6A - Derrand Response/Permanent Load Reduction | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | - |
| Washington Avenue School | s | 2197.7 | \$ | 12,426 | \$ | 12,963 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 27,588 | \$ | 7,523 | 7.1 |
| 1A- Lighting Upgrades | S | 2,197.7 | \$ | 7,496 | \$ | (477) | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | 9,217 | \$ | 4,439 | 6.8 |
| 1B- Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting | \$ | - | \$ | 895 | \$ | (57) | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 838 | \$ | - | 9.5 |
| 1C-Vending Misers | \$ | - | \$ | 193 | \$ | , | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 193 | \$ | - | 1.8 |
| 1D - Install De-stratification Fans | \$ | - | s | (81) | \$ | 1,574 | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 1,494 | \$ | - | 15.8 |
| 1E-Plug Load Management via WiFi | S | - | \$ | 1,920 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 1,920 | \$ | - | 7.0 |
| 2A - Boiler Replacements | \$ | - | S |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2B-Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2G-Kitchen Hood Controllers | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | s | - | \$ | - | - |
| 2H-Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers | \$ | - | S | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 21-Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbishment | S | - | S | - | \$ | 3,752 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 3,752 | \$ | - | 7.6 |
| 2 - Piping Insulation | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 3A- Building Management Control Systerns | S | - | \$ |  | \$ | 6,392 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 6,392 | \$ | 3,085 | 6.0 |
| 3B-Demand Control Ventilation | \$ | - | s | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | - |
| 4A- Building Envel ope Improvements | - | - | \$ | 1,565 | \$ | 1,779 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | 3,344 | \$ | - | 7.0 |
| 5A - Transformer Replacements | , | - | s | 438 | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | S | 438 | \$ | - | 20.2 |
| 6A - Demand Response/Permanent Load Reduction | \$ | - | S |  | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ | - | \$ |  | \$ | - | - |
| Project Total | \$ | 31,993.6 | \$ | 173,411 | \$ | 113,562 | \$ | - | \$ | - | s | 318,967 | \$ | 109,161 | 7.7 |

## 4. Utility and Other Rebates and Incentives

## NJ Pay-for-Performance Program (P4P)

Honeywell has been certified as a Pay for Performance Program Partner to provide technical services under direct contract to you. Acting as your energy expert, Honeywell will develop an Energy Reduction Plan for each project with a whole-building technical component of a traditional energy audit, a financial plan for funding the energy efficient measures and a construction schedule for installation. This supports your ability to take a comprehensive, whole-building approach to saving energy in your existing facilities and earn incentives that are directly linked to your savings.


PAY FOR PERFORMANCE

## Eligibility

Existing commercial, industrial and institutional buildings with a peak demand over 100 kW for any of the preceding twelve months are eligible to participate including hotels and casinos, large office buildings, multi-family buildings, supermarkets, manufacturing facilities, schools, shopping malls and restaurants. Buildings that fall into the following five customer classes are not required to meet the 100 kW demand in order to participate in the Program: hospitals, public colleges and universities, nonprofits, affordable multifamily housing, and local governmental entities. Your Energy Reduction Plan must define a comprehensive package of measures capable of reducing the existing energy consumption of your building by $15 \%$ or more to utilize the Pay Performance Program.

## ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager

Pay for Performance takes advantage of the ENERGY STAR Program with Portfolio Manager, EPA's interactive tool that allows facility managers to track and evaluate energy and water consumption across all of their buildings. The tool provides the opportunity to load in the characteristics and energy usage of your buildings and determine an energy performance benchmark score. You can then assess energy management goals over time, identify strategic opportunities for savings, and receive EPA recognition for superior energy
 performance.

## Incentives

Incentives for the P4P program are based on the annual electric and natural gas savings produced by the Energy Conservation Measures. There are three incentives to the program; details are included in the follow page. The first incentive is distributed after a finalized project is selected and bid. This usually occurs shortly before construction starts or shortly thereafter. The second incentive is distributed a few months after construction is completed, while the third incentive is distributed usually thirteen to fourteen months after the second incentive - once a year of building usage, post-retrofit, is completed.

## Incentives, Rebates and Grants Summary

Honeywell has a great deal of experience in applying for, and successfully securing, all available incentives, rebates and grants for our clients. We have been approved for over $\$ 5.7 \mathrm{M}$ of incentives on behalf of our New Jersey customers alone since the introduction of the Energy Savings Improvement Program legislation in 2009. The New Jersey programs employed included primarily the Office of Clean Energy's Pay for Performance and Cogeneration Incentives. A table of the incentive amounts on a per project basis is provided below.

| Building | Rebate Amount |
| :--- | ---: |
| Elizabeth Schools | $\$ 934,209$ |
| Phillipsburg School District | $\$ 496,005$ |
| NH-Voorhees Regional HS District | $\$ 771,063$ |
| Bridgewater-Raritan Regional District | $\$ 1,313,470$ |
| Hanover Township School District | $\$ 343,139$ |

## School District of the Chathams

| Building | Rebate Amount |
| :--- | ---: |
| Robbinsville Public School District | $\$ 529,092$ |
| Camden County Technical Schools | $\$ 1,210,370$ |
| Town of Kearny | $\$ 145,002$ |
| Frankford School District | $\$ 50,657$ |

In regard to the School District of the Chathams Project, Honeywell has determined that the District is eligible for $\$ 627,264$ in total incentives from the P4P program rebates. Additional Incentives are available through the PJM Demand program and are estimated in the final cash flow form VI.

Please refer to the tables on the following page for a breakdown of the School District of the Chathams incentive levels on a building by building basis for each type of incentive.

## Recommended Project

|  | P4P |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building | First Incentive |  | Second Incentive |  | Third Incentive | Total Incentive |
| Chatham High School | \$ 12,683 | \$ | 99,813 | \$ | 99,813 | \$ 212,309 |
| Chatham Middle School | \$ 7,420 | \$ | 83,164 | \$ | 83,164 | \$ 173,747 |
| Lafayette School | \$ 5,000 | \$ | 35,558 | \$ | 35,558 | \$ 76,117 |
| Milton Avenue School | \$ 5,000 | \$ | 23,105 | \$ | 23,105 | \$ 51,211 |
| Southern Boulevard School | \$ 5,000 | \$ | 28,282 | \$ | 28,282 | \$ 61,563 |
| Washington Avenue School | \$ 5,000 | \$ | 26,666 | \$ | 26,666 | \$ 58,333 |
| TOTALS | \$ 34,088 | \$ | 296,588 | \$ | 296,588 | \$ 627,264 |

## 5. Financing the ESIP

In accordance with P.L.2012, c. 55 an ESIP can be financed through energy savings obligations. The term refers to the two primary financing tools, debt and lease-purchase instruments. Each of these options is discussed below.

Energy savings obligations shall not be used to finance maintenance, guarantees, or the required third party verification of energy conservation measures guarantees. Energy saving obligations, however, may include the costs of an energy audit and the cost of verification of energy savings as part of adopting an energy savings plan or upon commissioning. While the audit and verification costs may be financed, they are not to be considered in the energy savings plan as a cost to be offset with savings.

In all cases, maturity schedules of lease-purchase agreements or energy savings obligations shall not exceed the estimated average useful life of the energy conservation measures.

An ESIP can also include installation of renewable energy facilities, such as solar panels. Under an energy savings plan, solar panels can be installed, and the reduced cost of energy reflected as savings.

The law also provides that the cost of energy saving obligations may be treated as an element of the local unit's utility budget, as it replaces energy costs.

## Debt Issuance

The law specifically authorizes municipalities, school districts, counties, and fire districts to issue refunding bonds as a general obligation, backed with full faith and credit of the local unit to finance the ESIP. Because an ESIP does not effectively authorize new costs or taxpayer obligations, the refunding bond is appropriate, as it does not affect debt limits, or in the case of a board of education, require voter approval. The routine procedures for refunding bonds found in the Local Bond Law and Public School

Bond Law would be followed for issuance of debt, along with any required Bond Anticipation Notes as authorized pursuant to law.

With regard to bonds for public schools, the Department of Education (DoE) has concluded that debt financed ESIP projects are not covered by State aid for debt service or a "Section 15 EFFCA Grant" as there is no new local debt being authorized.

## Tax-Exempt Lease Purchase Financing

The tax-exempt lease is a common form of financing for ESIP projects. Tax-exempt leasing is a tool that meets the basic objectives of debt, spreading the cost of financing over the life of an asset, while avoiding constitutional or statutory limitations on issuing public debt. If structured properly, by including non-appropriation language in the financing documents, the tax-exempt lease will not be considered debt for state law purposes but will be considered debt for federal income tax purposes. Thus for federal purposes, the interest component of the lease payment is tax-exempt.

Under the New Jersey Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP), the District may authorize a lease purchase agreement between the District and a financier. Ownership of the equipment or improved facilities will pass to the District when all the lease payments have been made. There are legal expenses and other minimal closing costs associated with this type of structure. The lease purchase agreement may not exceed 15 years (commencing upon completion of the construction work), or 20 years where a combined heat and power or cogeneration plant is included in the project. The primary benefits of a lease are lower rates and the acquisition of essential use property without creating debt.

Under a lease there is typically a single investor. The lease may have non-appropriation language that allows the District to access low tax exempt rates. Some previous customers have chosen to remove the non-appropriation language which has resulted in lower competitive rates.

Repayment of the lease payments is tailored to meet the requirements of the School District of the Chathams. Payments are typically scheduled to commence after the construction is complete and acceptance of the project has been received by the District. Typically, payment terms are structured so there is no up-front capital expense to the District and payments are aligned within your cash flow and fiscal limits.

## Certificates of Participation (COP's)

Certificates of Participation are another form of a lease purchase agreement with the differentiating factor being that there are multiple investors participating in the purchase of the lease. COP's require financial disclosure and are typically utilized on higher value projects where one investor doesn't have the capacity to hold a high value lease for a single customer.

## Energy Savings Obligations

Energy Savings Obligations can be issued as refunding bonds in accordance with the requirements of N.J.S.A 40A:11-4.6(c)(3). These bonds may be funded through appropriation for the utility services in the annual budget of the contract unit and may be issued as refunding bonds pursuant to N.J.S.40A:2-52 et seq., including the issuance of bond anticipation notes as may be necessary, provided that all such bonds and notes mature within the periods authorized for such energy savings obligations. Energy savings obligations may be issued either through the contracting unit or another public agency authorized to undertake financing on behalf of the unit but does not require bond referendum.

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## Section E Measurement \& Verification and Maintenance Plan

## 1. Baseline

The purpose for establishing a baseline for an energy performance project is to accurately predict what the energy consumption and costs would have been as if the energy project was never completed. The baseline can then be used to measure the improvement in efficiency and determine the overall energy savings of the project. Since the energy consumption of all facilities is somewhat effected by variable weather conditions, a baseline for heating and cooling systems is typically dependent on degree-days or outside temperature. A baseline also needs to incorporate changes in facility use, such as a change in hours of operation or increased levels of outside air. Once again, if these changes would have occurred in the absence of the energy project, they should be incorporated into the project's baseline.

Honeywell will calculate the baseline based on the systems and operating conditions as they currently exist. Honeywell finds baseline development most accurate if specific measurements are taken on equipment over a period of time (early in the audit phase) to determine actual kW, kWh, oil and gas consumption, cfm, gpm, hours of use, etc. A summary of some of the methods, which will be used by Honeywell to establish baselines and support, calculated savings are listed below.

1. Spot measurements of electrical loads such as lighting, fan and pump motors, chillers, electric heat, etc.
2. Measurement of equipment operating hours using electric data recorders.
3. Measurement of existing operating conditions using data recorders for space temperature and humidity, air handler temperatures (mixed, return, cooling and heating coil discharges), and space occupancy using lighting loggers.
4. Spot measurement for boiler efficiencies, water use.
5. Running measurements of chiller operation, including simultaneous measurement of input kWh or steam flow, and chilled water supply and return temperatures and flow (gpm).
6. Records of operating conditions from building management systems and utility-grade meters.

The data from the above is used to calculate existing energy use, which is then reconciled with current facility utility bills, and adjusted as required to provide a mutually agreed baseline.

To provide valid savings evaluations, Honeywell's maintains a significant inventory of metering equipment utilized by its auditors and Energy Engineers to ascertain critical data about the operation of the facility.

Typically, Honeywell's auditors use the following equipment for their onsite measurements:

1. Recording and instantaneous power and harmonic analyzers.
2. Data loggers for pressures, temperatures, flow rates, humidity and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$.
3. Lighting level and recording profile/run-hour and occupancy meters.
4. Multimeters, hand held kW meters.
5. Combustion analyzers.
6. Ultrasonic flow meters.
7. Infrared thermometers

The ECMs installed in many projects allow for energy savings to be identified by direct metering or a combination of metering and calculations with accepted assumptions. In the case of lighting, for example, it is relatively easy to meter representative samples of unique fixture types, both before and after a retrofit, to determine the power consumption difference in Watts. When multiplied by the quantity of each fixture type, the total connected load reduction can be derived. In combination with run time assumptions, or meters, the electrical reduction can be accurately determined. Where possible, direct measurement of ECMs during construction (before and after the retrofit) coupled with energy savings calculations is a method the Honeywell finds to be very accurate and cost-effective.

Due to the nature of some ECMs, or when a combination of ECMs is installed, individual (discrete) metering may not be either possible or able to fully document a baseline and calculate savings. Many of these situations can be handled by combining results from metering along with either engineering-based calculations or output from nationally recognized building simulation
programs such as DOE II, ASEAM, TRACE or HAP. This method would be used for ECMs such as night setback, and where no other ECMs have significant interaction with the setback measure.

Formulas exercised in energy savings calculations follow the laws of physics, and many are included in the ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals. However, such calculations (i.e. equipment operation profiles) must be tempered by experience, past retrofit practice, and expectations of future operating conditions to arrive at achievable values in practice. Honeywell always reviews each and every project, in detail, for the anticipated savings and never hesitates to reduce the anticipated energy calculations where experience dictates necessary. The final result is a coupled project where the final savings are equal to or greater than anticipated.

Calculating the units of energy saved is a critical measure of energy efficiency improvements, but it does not indicate the actual dollars saved. To do this, Honeywell and the School District of the Chathams will establish the base rates that will act as "floor" rates in calculating the savings. These are usually the rates that are in effect at the time of the start of the contract or rates used for audit estimated savings.

## 2. Adjustment to Baseline Methodology ${ }^{1}$

Honeywell's methodology for establishing and adjusting the baseline is determined by the characteristics of the facility, the conservation technology being installed, the technology being replaced, the type of measurement and verification the School District of the Chathams requires and the needs of the District for future changes in facility use.

The purpose of this flexible approach is to make the most accurate possible measurement of the changes in energy uses that are specifically attributable to Honeywell installed ECMs. This creates the ability over the life of the contract to continue measuring only savings achieved by Honeywell and leaves the School District of the Chathams free to make future changes to the building or systems without affecting the savings agreement. It also necessitates fewer provisions for making adjustments to the baseline.

Modifications to the energy baseline or savings will be made for any of the following:

1. Changes in the number of days in the annual review cycle.
2. Changes in the square footage of the facilities.
3. Changes in the operational schedules of the facilities.
4. Changes in facility indoor temperatures.
5. Significant changes in climate.
6. Significant changes in the amount of equipment or lighting utilized in the facility.

Examples of situations where the baseline needs to be adjusted are: i) changes in the amount of space being air conditioned, ii) changes in auxiliary systems (towers, pumps, etc.) and iii) changes in occupancy or schedule. If the baseline conditions for these factors are not well documented it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to properly adjust them when they change and require changes to payment calculations. To compensate for any addition and deletion of buildings and impact on the baseline model, Honeywell will use sound technical methodologies to adjust the baseline. An example would be to add or delete building energy impact via the calculated cooling load in tons as a percentage of the existing campus tonnage baseline or use indices like $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ and Btu/ft ${ }^{2}$ to calculate the energy consumption of the building and then add or subtract the energy usage to or from the baseline energy consumption.

[^1]
## 3. Energy Savings Calculations

In calculating energy savings, Honeywell's highly experienced audit staff uses onsite surveys and measurements, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration weather data, detailed discussions with the client's operations and maintenance personnel and engineers, utility records, and other sources to ensure accurate energy, water and O\&M savings.

Typically, the following data is gathered:

1. Local weather data.
2. Utility bills and sub-metered consumption trends.
3. Utility rate structure.
4. Facility use and occupancy data.
5. Internal equipment loads.
6. Interviews of operations and maintenance staff and management.
7. Building construction, age, use and layout.
8. Schematics of energy and water distribution systems.
9. Identification and inventory of HVAC equipment.
10. Identification and inventory of process equipment.
11. Design, configuration and operating characteristics of HVAC systems.
12. Design, configuration and operating characteristics of process systems.
13. Control strategies and sequences of operation for HVAC and other process equipment.
14. Identification and count of all lighting fixtures and determination of power consumption for each type.
15. Identification and inventory of lighting control methods.
16. Measurement of foot-candle levels at sample locations.
17. Power quality and harmonics, power factor.
18. Indoor air quality issues.

Calculating the units of energy saved is a critical measure of energy efficiency improvements, but it does not indicate the actual dollars saved. To do this, Honeywell and the School District of the Chathams will establish the base rates that will act as "floor" rates in calculating the savings. These are usually the rates that are in effect at the time of the start of the contract or rates used for audit estimated savings.

The equation below will be used to calculate the annual savings in dollars.
AnnualSavi ngs $\mathbf{( \$ )}=\sum_{m=1}^{12}\left\{\left(\right.\right.$ Rate $\left._{k W h, \text { Base }} \times k W h_{\text {Saved }, m}\right)+($ Rate fuel oil, Base $\times$ Fuel Oil Saved, gal, $m)+$
$($ Rate Steam, Base $\times$ Steam Saved, ,kbs, $m)+\left(\right.$ Rate ${ }_{N G} \times N G$ Saved , MCF,$\left.\left.m\right)\right\}+$ Agreed (\$)
where:
Ratekwh,Base $=$ defined base rate for kWh consumption
$k W h_{\text {saved, } m}=$ calculated $k W h$ savings for month $m$
Rate $_{\text {Fuel lii, Base }}=$ defined base rate for fuel Oil savings (XX/gal.)
Fuel Oilsaved, $m=$ calculated chilled water savings in gal. for month $m$
Rate $_{\text {steam,Base }}=$ defined base rate for steam consumption (\$XX/MMBtu.)
Steamsaved, $m=$ calculated Steam savings in MMBtu. for month $m$
Rate $_{\text {NG,Base }}=$ defined base rate for natural gas consumption (\$XX/Therm)
$N G_{\text {saved }, m}=$ calculated natural gas savings in Therms for month $m$
Agreed(\$)= Annual savings in dollars (water, sewer, maintenance, etc.)
Honeywell assigns dollar values to the true incremental value of savings for energy and water. In other words, we do not combine for example, demand and consumptions numbers so that there is an average value to savings. Honeywell looks at each incremental rate
to units saved to properly determine the value (dollar) to the School District of the Chathams or "real bill reductions". As noted in the RFP energy escalation rates will be established in accordance with New Jersey Board of Public Utility guidelines.

Based on this, Honeywell will review all utility bills (hourly data), tariffs, special contracts and commodity contracts to develop the incremental value (costs) of each utility.

The O\&M savings is typically a function of existing the School District of the Chathams' budgets (labor \& direct costs), maintenance contracts and operations (supplier) contracts. Honeywell will analyze the information to provide a conservative savings representation for the School District of the Chathams' review and acceptance. The information will include all calculations and assumptions.

## 4. Measurement \& Verification

The purpose of performing any monitoring and verification is to establish an agreed upon process that provides the customer both a level of satisfaction that the improvements have been delivered and ongoing information as to their operation and performance. Additionally, this effort will be used to assess the actual dollars of savings versus the guarantee level.

It is essential for the success of this program that Honeywell and the School District of the Chathams agree on a mutually acceptable methodology for measuring and verifying energy savings that are attributable to the energy conservation measures (ECMs) Honeywell installs. This M\&V plan provides the procedures to document the energy and cost savings of each of the proposed ECMs.

The plan for monitoring and verifying energy savings for the proposed ECMs is based on the methods described in the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP)². Our approach to M\&V is directly consistent with, and in compliance with, the IPMVP. This protocol provides a framework for the most widely accepted and used M\&V methods by the industry.

Engineering calculations of energy and cost savings for the project are based on operating parameters (such as weather, temperature settings, run hours, occupancy patterns, and space usage) and equipment performance characteristics. The M\&V plan uses the operating parameters established in the baseline for all savings calculations during the term of the project. The intent of the M\&V plan is to verify that the ECMs installed by Honeywell will provide the expected energy savings. Therefore, Honeywell will collect data and relative information during the post-retrofit period to demonstrate that the installed equipment is performing at expected levels. It is assumed that the School District of the Chathams will continue to be a dynamic institution adding or renovating buildings and desiring to retain the right to set comfort and operating characteristics. To accommodate this, Honeywell will develop its M\&V plan in a way that allows the District to adapt to the demands of future campus growth and changes without the need for the School District of the Chathams and Honeywell to negotiate energy baseline adjustments.

Our typical M\&V plan will utilize broadband Internet access to the appropriate School District of the Chathams control interfaces to both confirm operating status and to download trend data to verify proper equipment maintenance.

One year after the commencement date of the ECMs, Honeywell will submit a report verifying and calculating the energy and cost savings for the first year. This report will be submitted for facility review and approval. For the remaining contract term, Honeywell will provide annual reports. These reports will include results of inspections of the installed equipment/systems, energy and cost savings, and recommendations to provide optimum energy performance.

The following table lists the information concerning typical M\&V equipment used:

| Instrument | Make |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power Multimeter | Fluke 39 |
| Light Meter | Osram or Phillips |
| Portable Temperature/Humidity Multimeter | TSI |
| Retractable Insertion Vortex Flow meter | Hydro-Flow Model 3100 |

[^2]| BTU Meter | Hydro-Flow BTU-121 BTU/Energy Measurement System |
| :--- | :--- |
| KW/KWH Transducers | Veris Industries (H6000 SERIES) |

All permanent measurement equipment will be purchased new with a calibration certificate from the manufacturer. The power multi-meter and the TSI multi-meter will be calibrated annually before using them in the annual inspection.

## General Approach to M\&V

Energy and water savings are determined by comparing the energy and water use associated with a facility or certain systems within a facility before and after the installation of an ECM or other measure. The "before" case is the baseline. The "after" case is the post-installation or performance period. Baseline and post-installation energy use measurements or estimates can be constructed using the methods associated with M\&V options A, B, C, and D, as described in the IPMVP. The challenge of M\&V is to balance M\&V costs, accuracy, and repeatability with the value of the ECM(s) or systems being evaluated, and to increase the potential for greater savings by careful monitoring and reporting.

## M\&V Options

The IPMVP guidelines classify the M\&V procedures into four categories, Options A, B, C and D. As shown in the table below, these options differ in their approach to the level of complexity of the M\&V procedures.

| M\&V Option | Performance Verification Techniques |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A <br> Verifying that the measure has the potential to perform and to <br> generate savings. | Engineering calculations before and after installation spot <br> measurements and use of EMS data points with stipulated <br> values. |
| Option B <br> Veriffing that the measure has the potential to perform and <br> verifying actual performance by end use. | Engineering calculations with metering and monitoring strategy <br> throughout term of the contract |
| Option C <br> Verifying that the measure has the potential to perform and <br> verifying actual performance (whole building analysis.) | Utility meter billing analysis-using techniques from simple <br> comparison to multivariable regression analysis. |
| Option D <br> Verifying actual performance and savings through simulation of <br> facility components and/or the whole facility | Calibrated energy simulation/modeling; calibrated with hourly or <br> monthly utility billing data and/or end-use metering. |

Option A is appropriate for ECMs that have energy use that can be readily quantified, such as the use of high efficiency lighting fixtures, high efficiency constant speed motors, and other standard engineering calculations.

Option B is appropriate for ECMs that require periodic or ongoing measurements to quantify energy use; such as the use of variable frequency drives on pump or fan motors.


[^3]In general,
ECM Energy Savings $=$ Baseline Energy Use - Post-Installation Energy Use
And

## Energy Cost savings (\$) = Total Energy Savings x Contractual Energy Rates

Exceptions to this simple equation are as follows:
Projects where an on/off M\&V method is used. For example, after a new energy management system is installed, control features are turned off for a set period of time to recreate baseline conditions. Thus, savings are determined after installation by comparing energy use with and without the control features activated.

Since energy use at a facility is rarely, if ever, constant, another way to define $\mathrm{M} \& \mathrm{~V}$ is as a comparison of a facility's postinstallation energy use with its usage if the ECM or system had not been installed. This takes into account situations in which baseline energy use must be adjusted to account for changing conditions, such as changes in facility operation, occupancy, or use or external factors such as weather.

## Post-Retrofit M\&V Activities

There are two components associated with M\&V of performance contract projects:

1. Verifying the potential of the ECM to generate savings also stated as confirming that the proper equipment/systems were installed, are performing to specification and have the potential to generate the predicted savings.
2. Determining/verify energy savings achieved by the installed ECM(s).

## Verifying the Potential to Generate Savings

Verifying baseline and post-installation conditions involves inspections (or observations), spot measurements, and/or commissioning activities. Commissioning includes the following activities:

- Documentation of ECM or system design assumptions
- Documentation of the ECM or system design intent for use by contractors, agencies and operators
- Functional performance testing and documentation necessary for evaluating the ECM or system for acceptance
- Adjusting the ECM or system to meet actual needs within the capability of the system


## Post-Installation Verification

Post-installation M\&V verification will be conducted by both Honeywell and the Client to ensure that the proper equipment/systems that were installed are operating correctly and have the potential to generate the predicted savings. Verification methods may include surveys, inspections, and/or spot or short-term metering.

## Regular Interval Post-Installation Verification

At least annually, Honeywell will verify that the installed equipment/systems have been properly maintained, continue to operate correctly, and continue to have the potential to generate the predicted savings. Savings report for all the installed ECMs will be submitted each year after the acceptance date of the work performed by Honeywell.

## Computation of Energy Savings

After the ECMs are installed, energy and cost savings will be determined annually by Honeywell in accordance with an agreedupon M\&V approach, as defined in a project-specific M\&V plan.

## Construction/Interim Savings

Construction or Interim savings are usually measured by using the same methodology as described in the detail M\&V plan for each ECM. The start and the completion time for each ECM must be agreed to between Honeywell and the School District of the Chathams.

Electricity and thermal savings from the ECMs where no detailed long-term data is required to be collected will be stipulated and will be based on the starting and the final completion dates and verification of the operation of the ECMs. For other ECMs where long-term data collection is required by the M\&V plan, data will be used to calculate the savings using the same equations as described in the detail plan. For example, to calculate electricity savings for the installation of a VFD, the kW is spot measured at a set speed for selected motors through a sampling plan. The measured kW is subtracted from the baseline kW to calculating the savings. Thermal savings are tied to the electrical savings in the manner described in the detail M\&V plan. The results are extrapolated to cover all the VFDs installed by Honeywell.

The savings for each of the monitored VFD is calculated on an interval basis as follows:
$\mathrm{kW}_{\text {Saved }}=(\mathrm{kW}$ Base -kW Spot Measured $)$
$\mathrm{kWh}_{\text {saved }}=$ Estimated operating hours during the interim period * kWsaved
The total $k W h$ savings is the sum of the $k W h_{\text {saved }}$ for all the installed VFDs.

## School District of the Chathams

## 5. Site Specific M\&V Plan

| ECM \# and <br> Name | Summary of ECM | Measurement and Verification <br> Methodology / Recommendation | Description of M\&V - Pre and Post Process |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## School District of the Chathams

| ECM \# and <br> Name | Summary of ECM | Measurement and Verification <br> Methodology / Recommendation | Description of M\&V - Pre and Post Process |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## School District of the Chathams

District Wide Energy Savings Plan
Honeywell

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ECM \# and } \\ & \text { Name } \end{aligned}$ | Summary of ECM | Measurement and Verification Methodology / Recommendation | Description of M\&V - Pre and Post Process |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | equipment and controls are installed and commissioned as recommended by manufacturer |
| ECM 2D - <br> Domestic Hot <br> Water <br> Replacement | Replace existing domestic hot water heater with condensing natural gas domestic hot water heater | Option C: <br> Utility Bill Comparison for all fuel related measures | Pre M\&V: <br> Baseline annual fuel cost based on fuel billing data and Metrix tuned to normalize to heating degree days <br> Perform combustion efficiency test on boilers <br> Post M\&V: <br> Compare post installation M\&V fuel cost based on fuel billing data and Metrix tuned to normalize to heating degree days <br> Perform efficiency test on replaced boilers to insure operating conditions are maintained |
| ECM 2E Rooftop Unit Replacement | Replace antiquated Roof Top Units with new high efficiency VFD equipped Rooftop Units | Option A: <br> Engineering calculations based on nameplate and manufacturer supplied data for the existing and replacement RTU | Pre M\&V: <br> Verify manufacturer provided data for existing unit efficiency (SEER) <br> Post M\&V: <br> Verify manufacturer provided data for new condensing unit (SEER) - verify the new equipment and controls are installed and commissioned as recommended by manufacturer |
| ECM 2F - <br> Window AC <br> Unit <br> Replacements | Replace antiquated Window AC Units with new high efficiency models | Option A: <br> Engineering calculations based on nameplate and manufacturer supplied data for the existing and replacement Window Unit | Pre M\&V: <br> Verify manufacturer provided data for existing unit efficiency (SEER) <br> Post M\&V: <br> Verify manufacturer provided data for new window AC unit (SEER) - verify the new equipment and controls are installed and commissioned as recommended by manufacturer |
| ECM 2GKitchen Hood Controls | Install control devices on the Kitchen hoods to control exhaust air in response to the cooking load. Replace fan motors with new premium efficiency motors and VFD drives | Option A: <br> Engineering calculations for variable frequency drives following affinity laws. <br> Engineering calculations based on nameplate, manufacturer supplied data and operating hours for the existing and replacement motors | Pre M\&V: <br> Verify manufacturer provided data for the motor performance data and motor efficiencies. Post M\&V: <br> Obtain trend data for VFD operation from the BMS system to verify baseline calculation assumptions on system loads Verify efficiency of new motors |
| ECM 2H- <br> Walk-In <br> Freezer/Cooler Controllers | Install control device on walk-in freezer and refrigerator evaporators to shut down the fan motor when the compressor is off on duty cycle | Option A: <br> Stipulated Engineering calculations based on case studies for the Intellidyne control | Pre M\&V: <br> None <br> Post M\&V: <br> Savings stipulated based on engineering calculations for the term of contract |

## School District of the Chathams

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ECM \# and } \\ & \text { Name } \end{aligned}$ | Summary of ECM | Measurement and Verification Methodology / Recommendation | Description of M\&V - Pre and Post Process |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ECM 2ISteam Trap Replacement | Replace failed steam traps throughout steam buildings | Option C: <br> Utility Bill Comparison for all fuel related measures | Pre M\&V: <br> Baseline annual fuel cost based on fuel billing data and Metrix tuned to normalize to heating degree days <br> Post M\&V: <br> Compare post installation M\&V fuel cost based on fuel billing data and Metrix tuned to normalize to heating degree days |
| ECM 2J - <br> Piping Insulation | Insulate hot water pipes that are currently uninsulated | Option A <br> Electric energy savings - <br> Engineering calculations based on programmed parameters. <br> Option C: <br> Fuel Savings <br> Utility Bill Comparison for all fuel related measures | Pre M\&V: <br> Verify parameters used in engineering calculations with site conditions <br> Post M\&V: <br> Fuel: <br> Compare post installation M\&V fuel cost based on fuel billing data and Metrix tuned to normalize to heating degree days |
| ECM 2K - <br> Window Replacements | Replace single pane windows with energy efficient low-e windows | Option A <br> Electric energy savings - <br> Engineering calculations based on programmed parameters. <br> Option C: <br> Fuel Savings <br> Utility Bill Comparison for all fuel related measures | Pre M\&V: <br> Verify parameters used in engineering calculations with site conditions <br> Post M\&V: <br> Fuel: <br> Compare post installation M\&V fuel cost based on fuel billing data and Metrix tuned to normalize to heating degree days |
| ECM 2L - AHU Replacement | Replace antiquated AHU with new unit paired with a Condensing Unit | Option A: <br> Engineering calculations based on nameplate and manufacturer supplied data for the existing and replacement AHU | Pre M\&V: <br> Verify manufacturer provided data for existing unit efficiency (SEER) <br> Post M\&V: <br> Verify manufacturer provided data for new condensing unit (SEER) - verify the new equipment and controls are installed and commissioned as recommended by manufacturer |
| ECM 3A - <br> Building <br> Management <br> System <br> Upgrades / <br> Pneumatic to <br> DDC <br> Conversion | Upgrade Building Management Systems to DDC and integrate all systems to a central platform such that the systems may be monitored and controlled as programmed to | Option A: <br> Electric energy savings - <br> Engineering calculations based on programmed parameters. <br> Option C: <br> Fuel Savings <br> Utility Bill Comparison for all fuel related measures | Pre M\&V: <br> Verify existing operating parameters match the baseline calculation assumptions <br> Post M\&V: <br> Verify that systems are installed as specified and controls are programmed to match the savings assumptions <br> Electric Energy: <br> Verify savings based on programmed parameters and engineering calculations Fuel: |

## School District of the Chathams

District Wide Energy Savings Plan
Honeywell

| ECM \# and <br> Name | Summary of ECM | Measurement and Verification <br> Methodology / Recommendation | Description of M\&V - Pre and Post Process |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## School District of the Chathams

District Wide Energy Savings Plan
Honeywell

| ECM \# and <br> Name | Summary of ECM | Measurement and Verification <br> Methodology / Recommendation | Description of M\&V - Pre and Post Process |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | Compare post installation M\&V fuel cost based on fuel billing data and Metrix tuned to <br> normalize to heating degree days |  |
| ECM 6A - <br> Permanent <br> Load <br> Reduction | Participate in utility <br> demand response <br> program | Option A: <br> Stipulated Savings based on <br> incentives offered by Utility (ISO) | Pre M\&V: <br> None <br> Post M\&V: <br> Savings stipulated based on incentives offered by Utility (ISO) |

## 6. Guarantee of Savings

The approach that Honeywell utilizes in this asset management program includes two key components: a performance guarantee and financial savings. Honeywell guarantees the District that all installations and work performed are subject to final inspection and the District's acceptance. This procedure ensures all work will be to the level of quality the District expects.

Honeywell also guarantees it will meet the objectives mutually defined with the District. Honeywell takes its commitment to partner with School District of the Chathams for the life of the contract seriously, and looks forward to a successful, long-term partnership.

Honeywell considers the guarantee to be the cornerstone of our service to you. To be considered a performance contract an energy guarantee is an optional component under the New Jersey Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) legislation. The basis of an energy performance contract is that the majority of risk is shifted from the District to the ESCO. The strength of the Guarantee is only as good as the Company backing it and their financial solvency. With over $\$ 37$ Billion in assets, Honeywell has the financial strength and background to support the District for the long term.

Savings Guarantee: With the understanding that School District of the Chathams must maintain fiscal health and accountability, Honeywell can financially guarantee the results of its programs and clearly support this obligation with the commitment to regular review of program results and reconciliation. Honeywell's financial strength and stability give it the ability to extend a FIRST-PARTY GUARANTEE to School District of the Chathams. A first party guarantee eliminates the risk on the District and places it directly onto Honeywell. This differs from some other ESCO's who provide a third-party guarantee, which insulates them from the owner through the use of insurance instruments.

If at the end of any year the program has not met or exceeded the guaranteed savings for that year, Honeywell will refund the difference between the guaranteed amount and what was actually saved.

For all equipment covered by the Energy Savings Guarantee, School District of the Chathams shall be responsible for on-going maintenance and component replacement in accordance with manufacturer's standards. The customer will also be responsible for operating the equipment in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

Honeywell will develop savings methodologies that follow current industry practice, such as outlined by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (BPU) and Federal Energy Management Program's (FEMP) M\&V Guidelines: Measurement and Verification for Federal Energy Projects. References to M\&V protocols from the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP), ASHRAE Guideline 14 and the Air-Conditioning Refrigeration Institute (ARI) are used to further qualify the M\&V plan.

As stated above, under the New Jersey ESIP legislation acceptance of a performance guarantee is optional at School District of the Chathams sole discretion. In the same way, the duration of the guarantee is also optional. Many of Honeywell's New Jersey customers have elected to keep the guarantee in force for less than the total performance periods, i.e. three (3) to five (5) years. Others have elected to accept a one (1) year guarantee, while reserving the option to renew for additional years after they have had the opportunity to review the track record of actual savings results. Obviously, this a very customer specific decision based on the risk management culture of each unique organization. The key point is that Honeywell is flexible with regard to the structure and duration of the guarantee. The final terms will be discussed and defined as part of our co-authored ESIP project.

Solely for informational purposes, it is worth noting that if the District does elect to accept a guarantee, New Jersey ESIP law requires that the District contract with a third-party independent firm to verify that the energy savings are realized. In order to preserve the independent status of this contractor these costs are required to be incurred directly by the District.

The RFP requires that the cost of the guarantee be identified during this response phase. Honeywell develops and implements every project with the same high level of detail and confidence and therefore will always provide a Savings Guarantee at no additional cost. However, if the District opts to accept the Savings Guarantee, an annual cost of \$15,000 (Fifteen Thousand

Dollars) will be applicable to account for on-going Honeywell service costs incurred during the measurement and verification of the savings.

All guarantees require that the owner maintain the system in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Regardless of guarantee acceptance, ongoing maintenance as recommended by the BPU, Honeywell and / or manufacturer specifications is required to achieve the projected energy savings. Maintenance should also include a periodic verification of the system to make sure the maintenance is properly conducted and the system is meeting the original specifications and design.

## 7. Recommended Preventive Maintenance Services



A Comprehensive Portfolio, a Customized Approach.

Honeywell offers a uniquely comprehensive portfolio of services - one of the most extensive in the industry. As part of the Energy Savings Plan, we recommend the following services for consideration to ensure achievement of the Energy Savings outlined in this plan

According to the NJ ESIP program, all services are required to be bid by the school district for services as desired. Based on Honeywell's vast service organization, we are uniquely qualified to develop design specification for the public bidding according to NJ Law.

Honeywell strongly believes that the long-term success of any conservation program is equally dependent upon the appropriate application of energy savings technologies, as well as solid fundamental maintenance and support. One of the primary contributors to energy waste and premature physical plant deterioration is the lack of operations, personnel training and equipment maintenance.

Honeywell recommends routine maintenance on the following systems throughout the district for the duration of an energy guarantee of savings

## Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Services:

- Mechanical Systems
- Building Automation Systems
- Temperature Control Systems
- Air Filtration

Honeywell will work with the School District to evaluate current maintenance practices and procedures. This information will be the basis of a preventive maintenance and performance management plan designed to maximize building operating efficiencies, extend the useful life of your equipment and support the designed Energy Savings Plan.

At a minimum, we recommend the following tasks be performed on a quarterly basis with the district wide Building Management System.

## System Support Services

1. Review recent mechanical system operation and issues with customer primary contact, on a monthly basis.
2. Review online automation system operation and event history logs and provide summary status to the customer primary contact. Identify systemic or commonly re-occurring events.
3. Check with customer primary contact and logbook to verify that all software programs are operating correctly.
4. Identify issues and prioritize maintenance requests as required.
5. Provide technical support services for trouble shooting and problem solving as required during scheduled visits.
6. Provide ongoing system review and operations training support; including two semi-annual lunches and learn sessions.
7. Establish dedicated, site-specific emergency stock of spare parts to ensure prompt replacement of critical components. These will be stored in a secure location with controlled access.

## Configuration Management

1. Update documentation and software archives with any minor changes to software made during maintenance work.
2. Verify and record operating systems and databases.
3. Record system software revisions and update levels.
4. Archive software in designated offsite Honeywell storage facility, on an annual basis.
5. Provide offline software imaging for disaster recovery procedures, updated on a regular basis.

## Front End / PC Service

1. Verify operation of personal computer and software:
2. Check for PC errors on boot up
3. Check for Windows errors on boot up
4. Check for software operations and performance, responsiveness of system, speed of software
5. Routinely backup system files, on an annual basis:
6. Trend data, alarm information and operator activity data
7. Custom graphics and other information
8. Ensure disaster recovery procedures are updated with current files
9. Clean drives and PC housing, on an annual basis:
10. Open PC and remove dust and dirt from fans and surfaces
11. Open PC interface assemblies and remove dust and dirt
12. Clean and verify operation of monitors.
13. Verify printer operation, check ribbon or ink.
14. Initiate and check log printing functions.
15. Verify modem operation (if applicable).
16. Review IVR schedule for alarms and review (if applicable).

## TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

## UNIT VENTS

## Services Performed <br> Annual Inspection

1. Inspect motor and lubricate.
2. Lubricate fan bearings.
3. Inspect coil(s) for leaks.
4. Vacuum interior.
5. Test operation of unit controls.

PUMPS

## Services Performed <br> Preseason Inspection

1. Tighten loose nuts and bolts.
2. Check motor mounts and vibration pads.
3. Inspect electrical connections and contactors.

## Seasonal Start-up

1. Lubricate pump and motor bearings per manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Visually check pump alignment and coupling.
3. Check motor operating conditions.
4. Inspect mechanical seals or pump packing.
5. Check hand valves.

## Mid-season Inspection

1. Lubricate pump and motor bearings as required.
2. Inspect mechanical seals or pump packing.
3. Ascertain proper functioning.

## Seasonal Shut-down

1. Switch off pump.
2. Verify position of hand valves.
3. Note repairs required during shut-down.

## PACKAGED AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

## Services Performed

Preseason Inspection

1. Energize crankcase heater.
2. Lubricate fan and motor bearings per manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Check belts and sheaves. Adjust as required.
4. Lubricate and adjust dampers and linkages.
5. Check condensate pan.

## Seasonal Start-up

1. Check crankcase heater operation.
2. Check compressor oil level.
3. Inspect electrical connections, contactors, relays, operating and safety controls.
4. Start compressor and check operating conditions. Adjust as required.
5. Check refrigerant charge.
6. Check motor operating conditions.
7. Inspect and calibrate temperature, safety and operational controls, as required.
8. Secure unit panels.
9. Pressure wash all evaporator and condenser coils (if applicable)
10. Log all operating data.

## Mid-season Inspection

1. Lubricate fan and motor bearings per manufacturer's recommendations.
2. Check belts and sheaves. Adjust as required.
3. Check condensate pan and drain.
4. Check operating conditions. Adjust as required.
5. Log all operating data.

## Seasonal Shut-down *

1. Shut down per manufacturer's recommendations.

* If no Shut-down is required then (2) Mid-season Inspections are performed


## BOILERS

## Services Performed

## Preseason Inspection

1. Inspect fireside of boiler and record condition.
2. Brush and vacuum soot and dirt from flues (not chimneys) and combustion chamber.
3. Inspect firebrick and refractory for defects.
4. Visually inspect boiler pressure vessel for possible leaks and record condition.
5. Disassemble, inspect and clean low-water cutoff.
6. Check hand valves and automatic feed equipment. Repack and adjust as required.
7. Inspect, clean and lubricate the burner and combustion control equipment.
8. Reassemble boiler.
9. Check burner sequence of operation and combustion air equipment.
10. Check fuel piping for leaks and proper support.
11. Review manufacturer's recommendations for boiler and burner start-up.
12. Check fuel supply.
13. Check auxiliary equipment operation.

## Seasonal Start-up

1. Inspect burner, boiler and controls prior to start-up.
2. Start burner and check operating controls.
3. Test safety controls and pressure relief valve.
4. Perform combustion analysis.
5. Make required control adjustments.
6. Log all operating conditions.
7. Review operating procedures and owner's log with boiler operator.

## Mid-season Inspection

1. Review operator's log.
2. Check system operation.
3. Perform combustion analysis.
4. Make required control adjustments.
5. Log all operating conditions.
6. Review operating procedures and log with boiler operator.

## Seasonal Shut-down

1. Review operator's log.
2. Note repairs required.

## Section F Design Approach

In accordance with the ESIP PL 2012, c. 55 as part of the implementation process, an agreement between your school district and Honeywell will determine the energy conservation measures (ECM's) to be implemented. The services of a NJ Licensed Engineering firm and / or Architectural firm shall then be secured in order to properly comply with local building codes, compliance issues and NJ Public contracts law. Specifications will be designed and developed to exact standards as recommended by Honeywell in order to achieve all savings outlined in this Energy Savings Plan (ESP). Once specifications are completed, Honeywell will publicly solicit contractors capable of meeting the requirements of the specification for each trade. However, even before the completion of the bidding process, Honeywell project management will be engaged in order to maintain the overall project schedule and ensure the school district's expectations are met. An overview of these activities and functions are detailed below.

## 1. Safety Management Plan

All of Honeywell's Project Management Plans Begin with Safety. By integrating health, safety and environmental considerations into all aspects of our business, we protect our customers, our people and the environment, achieve sustainable growth and accelerated productivity, drive compliance with all applicable regulations and develop the technologies that expand the sustainable capacity of our world. Our health, safety and environment management systems reflect our values and help us meet our customer's needs and our business objectives.

Honeywell's Safety Management Plan is provided in Appendix 4.

## 2. Project Management Process

A Honeywell Project Management Plan defines plans and controls the tasks that must be completed for your project. But more than task administration, our project management process oversees the efficient allocation of resources to complete those tasks.

Each project and each customer's requirements are unique. At Honeywell we address customer needs through a formal communication process. This begins by designating one of our project managers to be responsible for keeping the customer abreast of the status of the project.

As the facilities improvements portion of the partnership begins, the Project Manager serves as a single focal point of responsibility for all aspects of the partnership. The Project Manager monitors labor, material, and project modifications related to the School District of the Chathams/Honeywell partnership and makes changes to ensure achievement of performance requirements in the facilities modernization component. The Project Manager regularly reviews the on-going process of the project with the customers.

The Project Manager will develop and maintain effective on-going contact with the School District and all other project participants to resolve issues and update project status.

There are several challenges in this position. The Project Manager must staff the project and create a work force capable of handling the technologies associated with the project (pneumatic or electric/electronic controls, mechanical systems, etc.), and plan for and use these personnel to achieve optimum results focused on occupant comfort and guarantee requirements.

The project management process applies technical knowledge, people and communication skills, and management talent in an on-site, pro-active manner to ensure that our contract commitments are met on time, within budget, and at the quality you expect.


## 3. Construction Management

Prior to any work in the buildings, our Project Manager will sit down with your administrative and building staff to outline the energy conservation upgrades that we will be installing in their building. We will discuss proper contractor protocol of checking in and out of the buildings on a daily basis, wearing identifiable shirts, identification badges, and checking in with your facilities staff. We will coordinate certain projects for different times of the day so we do not interrupt the building and learning environments. Our staff will work a combination of first and second shifts to accomplish the pre-set implementation schedule.

Communication is the key success factor in any construction management plan, and our project manager will be the key focal point during the installation process.

Our team will prevent schedule slippages by continuously tracking the location of all equipment and components required for the project. We make sure all equipment and components will be delivered on time prior to the scheduled date of delivery. Our thorough survey, evaluation and analysis of existing conditions, performed prior to the commencement of construction, will also prevent schedule slippages.

Honeywell is required to subcontract various portions of our projects to contractors. Within the School District of the Chathams project, all subcontractors will be selected in accordance with New Jersey public contracts law. Typical areas that are subcontracted are as follows:

- Electrical Installation
- Lighting Retrofits
- HVAC Installation (depends upon the project size and scope)
- Associated General Contracting specialty items to support the project etc., (ceilings, windows, concrete, structural steel, roofing, demolition and removal of equipment, painting and rigging)

Where possible under New Jersey public contracts law, Honeywell uses the following guidelines in hiring subcontractors to perform work on our projects.

- Local Presence in the Community (Customer Recommendations)
- Firm's Qualifications and WBE/MBE Status
- Firm's Financial Stability
- Ability to perform the work within the project timeline
- Price
- Ability to provide service on the equipment or materials installed over a long period of time.

Approval of subcontractors that Honeywell proposes to use lies with the School District of the Chathams.

## 4. Commissioning

Honeywell provides full commissioning of energy conservation measures (ECM's) as part of our responsibility on this project. We will customize this process based on the complexity of ECMs. Specifically, Honeywell will be responsible for start-up and commissioning of the new equipment and systems to be installed during the project. This will include verifying that the installed equipment meets specifications, is installed and started up in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, and operates as intended. A commissioning plan will be prepared that describes the functional tests to be performed on the equipment and the acceptance criteria.

Prior to customer acceptance of the project, Honeywell submits the final commissioning report containing signed acceptance sheets for each ECM. Signed acceptance sheets are obtained upon demonstrating the functionality of each ECM to a school appointed representative.

Additionally, Honeywell provides training for facility operators and personnel as needed when each ECM is completed and placed into service. All training is documented in the final commissioning report.

Subsequent to the completion of the Honeywell commissioning effort, in accordance with New Jersey ESIP legislation, the School District of the Chathams will be required to secure the services of a 3rd party independent firm in order to verify that the new equipment and systems meet the standards set forth in the Energy Savings Plan. In order to maintain the independence of this review, these costs must be born directly by the District. However, at the option of the District, these services can be financed as a portion of the total project cost.

## 5. Installation Standards

When Honeywell designs a solution, we take into account current and future operations. For any upgrades we install, we follow building codes/standards, which dictate certain standards for energy or building improvements. Listed in tables following this section are standards for building design. During the life of the agreement, there is a partnership approach to maintaining these standards for reasons of comfort and reliability. For lighting our standard is to meet or exceed Department of Education light levels requirements, achieving the relevant standards wherever possible.

In the case of fluorescent lighting upgrades, we recommend that a group re-lamping of lamps be done approximately five years after the initial installation depending upon run times. Your building facility staff, on an as needed basis, can complete normal routine maintenance of lamps and ballasts. This maintains the quality of the lighting levels, and color rendering qualities of the lamps.

Space temperatures will be set by the energy management system and local building controls, and will be maintained on an annual basis. Flexibility will be maintained to regulate space temperatures as required to accommodate building occupant needs.

Your facility staff and building personnel will operate the energy management system with ongoing training and support from Honeywell. Therefore, both the District and Honeywell will maintain the standards of comfort. The comfort standards will be maintained throughout the life of the agreement through sound maintenance planning and services recommended as part of this ESP.

With regard to ventilation, Honeywell will upgrade ventilation to meet current standards in those areas where our scope of work involves upgrades to or replacement of systems providing building ventilation. We generally will not upgrade ventilation in those
areas where our work doesn't involve the upgrade or replacement of systems or equipment providing ventilation to a building or facility.

Heating and Cooling Standards

| Heating Temperatures | Cooling Temperatures | Unoccupied Temperatures |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $70-72^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $72-74^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $58-62^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |

## Lighting Standards

| Recommended Light Levels |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Task Area | Foot-candles |
| Corridors/Stairways/Restrooms | $10-20$ |
| Storage Rooms | $10-50$ |
| Conference Rooms | $50-55$ |
| General Offices | $50-100$ |
| Drafting/Accounting | 70 |
| Areas with VDTs | 75 |
| Classrooms | $50-55$ |
| Cafeterias | 50 |
| Gymnasiums | $30-50$ |

Honeywell uses a variety of in-house labor as well as subcontractors to install the energy conservation measures. We have on staff trained professionals in fire, security, energy management systems, all temperature control systems, and HVAC. However, according to the ESIP law, all trades will be publicly bid except for specific controls applications. Listed below is a sampling of some of the disciplines that would apply to the District:

| Improvements | Honeywell | Subcontractor |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Engineering Design/Analysis | X |  |
| Technical Audit | X |  |
| Construction Administration/Management | X |  |
| On-Site Construction Supervision | X |  |
| Installation of Energy Management System | X | X |
| Manufacturer of Energy Management Equipment |  | X |
| Installation of HVAC/Mechanical Equipment | X | X |
| Installation of Renewable Technology | X | X |
| Installation of Building Envelope | X | X |
| Energy Supply Management Analysis/Implementation | X | X |
| Installation of Boilers | X | X |
| Maintenance of Energy Management Equipment | X |  |
| Manufacturer/Installation of Temperature Controls |  |  |
| Monitoring/Verification Guarantee |  |  |
| Training of Owner Staff |  |  |
| Financial Responsibility for Energy Guarantees |  |  |

## Hazardous Waste Disposal or Recycling

Honeywell disposes of all PCB ballasts or mercury containing materials removed as part of the project per EPA guidelines. Honeywell will complete all of the required paperwork on behalf of the District. Honeywell will work with the School District to review your hazardous material reports, and will identify the areas where work will be completed so that the District can contract to have any necessary material abatement completed.

Honeywell can help schedule or coordinate waste removal, but does not contract for, or assume responsibility for, the abatement work. Honeywell also has the capabilities to assist the District in working with the EPA under compliance management issues. We also develop and manufacture automated systems to track and report a wide variety of environmental factors.

## 6. Implementation Schedule

Attached please find a sample schedule for construction and completion

## Chatham School District Honeywell Energy Project <br> Energy Savings Plan Schedule

| ID | Task Name | Start | Finish |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | RFP Review and ESCO Selection | Mon 9/1/14 | Tue 10/7/14 | RFP Review a | and ESCO \$ | Selection $\square$ |  |  |  |
| 2 | IGEA | Tue 10/14/14 | Wed 4/29/15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | IGEA Contract Executed | Tue 10/14/14 | Tue 10/14/14 |  | Contract | Executed |  |  |  |
| 4 | IGEA / ESP Development | Wed 10/15/14 | Mon 12/22/14 |  | / ESP D | evelopmen |  |  |  |
| 5 | IGEA / ESP Submission | Tue 12/23/14 | Tue 12/23/14 |  | IGEA / ES | SP Submis |  |  |  |
| 6 | IGEA / ESP Review / Final Project Selection | Wed 12/24/14 | Tue 1/6/15 | EA / ESP Rever | / Fina | ject Sel |  |  |  |
| 7 | IGEA / ESP Results Presented to Board | Fri 1/23/15 | Fri 1/23/15 | IGEA / ESP | Results Pre | resented to | 1/23 |  |  |
| 8 | ESIP | Mon 1/26/15 | Wed 4/29/15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | ESIP Project Negotiations | Mon 1/26/15 | Mon 2/16/15 |  | ESIP Proid | oject Negotia |  |  |  |
| 10 | Project Design / Bid Documents | Mon 1/26/15 | Fri 3/6/15 |  | ct Design | / Bid Docu |  |  |  |
| 11 | Bidding | Mon 3/9/15 | Fri 3/27/15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Finalize ESIP Project Agreement | Mon 3/30/15 | Wed 4/8/15 |  | Finalize ES | IP Project A |  |  |  |
| 13 | Financing | Thu 4/9/15 | Wed 4/29/15 |  |  |  | g 0 |  |  |
| 14 | Construction Period | Thu 4/30/15 | Fri 5/20/16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Notice to Proceed / Subcontract Awards | Thu 4/30/15 | Wed 5/13/15 |  | O Procee | d/ Subcon | rds 0 |  |  |
| 16 | Shop Drawing / Equipment Submittals | Thu 5/14/15 | Wed 7/8/15 |  | Drawing | / Equipment | tals |  |  |
| 17 | Lighting Upgrades and LED Parking Lot Lights | Thu 4/30/15 | Wed 9/16/15 | Lighting Upg | des and | ED Park | hts |  |  |
| 18 | Vending Misers | Thu 4/30/15 | Wed 5/6/15 |  |  |  | sers I |  |  |
| 19 | De-Stratification Fans | Thu 6/25/15 | Wed 9/16/15 |  |  | De-Stra | on Fans |  |  |
| 20 | Boiler Upgrades | Mon 7/6/15 | Thu 10/15/15 |  |  |  | jpgrades |  |  |
| 21 | Boiler Burner Controls | Mon 7/13/15 | Fri 8/21/15 |  |  | Boiler | Controls |  |  |
| 22 | Variable Frequency Drives and Motor Replacements | Thu 4/30/15 | Wed 7/22/15 | riable Frequenc | cy Drives a | Motor R | nts |  |  |
| 23 | Walk-In Controllers | Thu 4/30/15 | Wed 6/3/15 |  |  | Walk-In | illers $\square$ |  |  |
| 24 | BMS Upgrades | Thu 8/6/15 | Wed 3/16/16 |  |  |  | Upgrades |  |  |
| 25 | Building Envelope Improvements | Mon 5/4/15 | Fri 10/2/15 |  | Building | Envelope Imp | ents |  |  |
| 26 | Transformer Upgrades | Mon 6/22/15 | Fri 10/2/15 |  |  | Transfor | grades |  |  |
| 27 | Power Factor Correction | Mon 7/20/15 | Wed 7/29/15 |  |  | Power F | rrection |  |  |
| 28 | Plug Load Management Via Wifi | Mon 6/15/15 | Fri 10/2/15 |  |  | Mana | Wifi |  |  |
| 29 | Punchlist | Tue 1/12/16 | Fri 3/18/16 |  |  |  |  | Punchlist | - |
| 30 | Cleanup | Mon 3/21/16 | Fri 3/25/16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31 | Demobilization | Mon 3/28/16 | Fri 4/1/16 |  |  |  |  | Demobiliza | ation I |
| 32 | Delivery and Acceptance | Mon 4/11/16 | Fri 5/20/16 |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |

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## Appendix 1 Independent Energy Audits



## Energy Audit - Final Report

## School District of the Chathams Chatham High School <br> 255 Lafayette Avenue CHATHAM, NJ 07928 <br> Attn: RALPH GOODWIN School Business Administrator Board SECRETARY

CEG Project No. 9C09078

## Concord Engineering Group



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Chatham High School<br>255 Lafayette Avenue<br>Chatham, NJ 07928<br>Facility Contact Person: John Cataldo<br>Municipal Contact Person: Ralph Goodwin

This audit was performed in connection with the New Jersey Clean Energy Local Government Energy Audit Program. These energy audits are conducted to promote the office of Clean Energy's mission, 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 | $\$ 310,997$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 133,194$ |
| Total | $\$ 444,191$ |

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 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 <br> INSTALLATION <br> COST $^{A}$ | ANNUAL <br> SAVINGS | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK (Yrs) | SIMPLETIME ROI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | $\$ 6,712$ | $\$ 10,498$ | 0.6 | $3810.2 \%$ |
| ECM \#2 | Install Lighting Controls | $\$ 22,120$ | $\$ 4,699$ | 4.7 | $218.6 \%$ |
| ECM \#3 | Install LED Exit Signs | $\$ 3,082$ | $\$ 3,471$ | 0.9 | $2715.5 \%$ |
| ECM \#4 | T-5 Lighting System in Gym | $\$ 6,200$ | $\$ 1,022$ | 6.1 | $312.1 \%$ |
| ECM \#5 | Boiler Replacement - High <br> Efficiency Upgrade | $\$ 370,500$ | $\$ 6,181$ | 59.9 | $-41.6 \%$ |
| ECM \#6 | Install NEMA Premium <br> Efficient Pump Motor | $\$ 1,160$ | $\$ 123$ | 9.4 | $112.1 \%$ |
| ECM \#7 | Indoor Air handling Unit <br> Replacement | $\$ 72,100$ | $\$ 1,358$ | 53.1 | $-62.3 \%$ |
| ECM \#8 | DDC System - High School | $\$ 1,014,650$ | $\$ 36,807$ | 27.6 | $-45.6 \%$ |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |  |


| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | NET <br> INSTALLATION <br> COST $^{\text {A }}$ | ANNUAL <br> SAVINGS | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK <br> (Yrs) | SIMPLE <br> LIFETIME ROI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REM\#1 | Solar Energy System | $\$ 3,055,320$ | $\$ 202,420$ | 15.1 | $65.6 \%$ |

Notes: A. Cost takes into consideration applicable NJ Smart StartTM incentives.

The estimated demand and energy savings for each ECM and REM is shown below in Table 2. The information in this table corresponds to the ECM's and REM's 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 Upgrade - General | 28.1 | 62,693.5 | - |
| ECM \#2 | Install Lighting Controls | - | 28,307.0 | - |
| ECM \#3 | Install LED Exit Signs | 1.7 | 15,260.0 | - |
| ECM \#4 | T-5 Lighting System in Gym | 2.6 | 5,491.0 | - |
| ECM \#5 | Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade | - | - | 5,848 |
| ECM \#6 | Install NEMA Premium Efficient Pump Motor | 0.2 | 722.9 | - |
| ECM \#7 | Indoor Air handling Unit Replacement | 2.1 | 8,181.0 | - |
| ECM \#8 | DDC System - High School | - | 70,450.0 | 17,330 |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ELECTRIC <br> DEMAND <br> (KW) | ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION (KWH) | NATURAL GAS (THERMS) |
| REM \#1 | Solar Energy System | 339.5 | 392286.0 | - |

## Recommendation:

Concord Engineering Group (CEG) strongly recommends 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 Chatham High School:

- ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade
- ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls
- ECM \#3: Install LED Exit Signs
- ECM \#4: Install T-5 Lighting in Gym
- ECM\#6: Install NEMA Premium Efficient Pump Motor

Systems that have past their useful service life should be replaced such as the systems described in ECM\#5, 7 and 8. Although these ECMs will not have a payback, they are systems that should be replaced and will save a substantial amount of energy as summarized in Table 2 on page 5.

CEG recommends the owner pursue the REM\#1 PV Solar Energy System. The system can have a simple payback of 15.1 years and reduce the annual power requirement ( $\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr}$ ) from the power grid as much as $20.9 \%$. Two financing options are discussed in the Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures section of the report.

In addition to the ECMs, there are maintenance and operational measures that can provide significant energy savings and provide 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 light fixtures to maximize light output.
4. Provide more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.
5. Confirm that outside air economizers on the rooftop units are functioning properly to take advantage of free cooling and avoid excess outside air during occupied periods.

Efficient HVAC equipment replacements are difficult to justify with the energy savings alone. The replacement of HVAC equipment such as the heating and ventilation units at Chatham High School is typically initiated when the equipment stops working, surpasses the life expectancy, or maintenance requirements grow beyond the ability to continue to support it. When replacing the
equipment becomes necessary, the additional cost to install high efficiency systems becomes a great value for the investment.

Incentives provide financial motivation and much needed support for the implementation of energy conservation measures. Along with the NJ Smart Start program, the Pay for Performance Program incentives, sponsored by NJ Clean Energy Program, are suited favorably for this facility and its energy saving opportunities. It is expected through the implementation of multiple recommended ECMs, that this facility could reduce its overall energy consumption by more than $15 \%$. The existing average operating demand above 200 KW and high energy consumption suggests the potential to qualify for the pay for performance program through the implementation of multiple ECMs. The incentive based on a $15 \%$ energy reduction for this facility would qualify for an additional $\$ 75,840$ in the pay for performance program. This option is one to consider for a wholebuilding approach to energy reduction. CEG recommends the Owner review this option in more detail with a Pay for Performance Partner.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The High School is a 253,663 square foot facility that includes classrooms, offices, media center, gymnasiums, cafeteria, auditorium, kitchen, auto shop and boiler rooms.

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/ $\mathrm{ft}^{2} / \mathrm{yr}$ ), 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 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 SmartStart 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 costs and savings are applied and a simple payback and simple return on investment (ROI) is calculated. The simple payback is based on the years that it takes for the savings to pay back the net installation cost (Net Installation divided by Net Savings.) A simple return on investment is calculated as the percentage of the net installation cost that is saved in one year (Net Savings divided by Net Installation.)

A simple life-time calculation is shown for each ECM. The life-time for each ECM is estimated based on the typical life of the equipment being replaced or altered. The energy savings is extrapolated throughout the life-time of the ECM and the total energy savings is calculated as the total life-time savings.

## 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.

There are two electric services for the facility. The primary service is located at the original boiler room. The secondary service is located at the boiler room in the 2001 addition. The electric usage profile represents the combined total actual electrical usage for the facility. Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP\&L) provides electricity to the facility under their General Service Primary and Secondary Three-Phase rate structures. 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 the Basic General Supply Service- Large Volume Gas (LVG) rate structure. Hess Corporation is a third party supplier. 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 provide, the average cost for utilities at this facility is as follows:

Description
Electricity
Natural Gas
Average
$16.6 \nless / \mathrm{kWh}$
\$1.449 / Therm

Table 3
Electricity Billing Data
Electric Usage Summary
Utility Provider: JCP\&L, General Service Secondary 3 phase
Meter: G28742750 Customer Number: 08015778970000554655
Meter: G21248931 Customer Number: 08015778970005941011

| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION | DEMAND | TOTAL BILL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug-08 | 202,480 | 657.6 | $\$ 36,431$ |
| Sep-08 | 147,480 | 753.6 | $\$ 24,993$ |
| Oct-08 | 159,880 | 520.7 | $\$ 25,285$ |
| Nov-08 | 147,160 | 470.4 | $\$ 23,855$ |
| Dec-08 | 145,120 | 450.1 | $\$ 23,978$ |
| Jan-09 | 169,720 | 469.0 | $\$ 27,746$ |
| Feb-09 | 154,240 | 470.5 | $\$ 25,129$ |
| Mar-09 | 134,880 | 470.4 | $\$ 22,173$ |
| Apr-09 | 174,680 | 600.5 | $\$ 27,745$ |
| May-09 | 148,440 | 660.7 | $\$ 24,861$ |
| Jun-09 | 125,040 | 747.5 | $\$ 22,293$ |
| Jul-09 | 163,760 | 520.9 | $\$ 26,508$ |
| Totals | $\mathbf{1 , 8 7 2 , 8 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 5 3 . 6} \mathbf{~ M a x ~}$ | $\$ 310,997$ |

AVERAGE DEMAND 566.0 KW average
AVERAGE RATE $\$ 0.166 \quad \$ / k W h$

Figure 1

## Electricity Usage Profile



Table 4
Natural Gas Billing Data

| Natural Gas Usage Summary |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Utility Provider: PSE\&G Rate <br> LVG Meter: <br> PoD ID: <br> Third Party Utility Provider: HESS <br> HESS Meters: | $\begin{aligned} & 2917466 \\ & \quad \text { PG000008242842604649 } \\ & 394872 / 404581,394872 / 394901, \end{aligned}$ | Combined (2209062, 2352818) <br> PG000008242839204541 $4872 / 446430$ |
| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION (THERMS) | TOTAL BILL |
| Aug-08 | 613.14 | \$1,031.81 |
| Sep-08 | 841.01 | \$1,307.65 |
| Oct-08 | 2,949.30 | \$4,966.25 |
| Nov-08 | 9,963.09 | \$14,871.76 |
| Dec-08 | 17,618.38 | \$26,657.66 |
| Jan-09 | 20,502.47 | \$30,929.74 |
| Feb-09 | 17,100.95 | \$26,244.94 |
| Mar-09 | 11,221.82 | \$14,714.38 |
| Apr-09 | 4,667.44 | \$6,256.02 |
| May-09 | 4,157.48 | \$5,586.79 |
| Jun-09 | 1,868.46 | \$391.06 |
| Jul-09 | 406.69 | \$235.96 |
| TOTALS | 91,910.22 | \$133,194.02 |
| AVERAGE RATE: \$1.449 |  | THERM |

Figure 2
Natural Gas Usage Profile


## B. Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) 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. (See Table 5 for details):
Building Site EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in } k B t u+\text { Gas Usage in } k B t u)}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$
Building Source EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio }+ \text { Gas Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio })}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$

Table 5
Chatham High School EUI Calculations

## ENERGY USE INTENSITY CALCULATION

| ENERGY TYPE | BUILDING USE |  |  | SITE |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { SOURCE ENERGY } \\ \hline \mathrm{kBtu} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | kWh | Therms | Gallons | kBtu |  |  |
| ELECTRIC | 1,872,880.0 |  |  | 6,394,012 | 3.340 | 21,356,001 |
| NATURAL GAS |  | 91,910.2 |  | 9,191,022 | 1.047 | 9,623,000 |
| FUEL OIL |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| PROPANE |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 15,585,035 |  | 30,979,001 |


| *Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use document <br> issued Dec 2007. |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| BUILDING AREA | 253,663 | SQUARE FEET |
| BUILDING SITE EUI | 61.44 | kBtu/SF/YR |
| BUILDING SOURCE EUI | 122.13 | kBtu/SF/YR |

Figure 3
Source Energy Use Intensity Distributions: High 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, CEG has created an ENERGY STAR account for the municipality to access and monitoring the facility's yearly energy usage as it compares to facilities of similar type. The following is the user name and password for this account:

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

| Username: | chathamsd |
| :--- | :--- |
| Password: | lgeaceg2009 |

Security Question: What city were you born in?
Security Answer: "chatham"

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

| FACILITY <br> DESCRIPTION | ENERGY <br> PERFORMANCE <br> RATING | NATIONAL <br> AVERAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | 62 | 50 |

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

## V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Chatham High School is a two-story, block with brick faced building. The first floor of the facility houses the boiler rooms, kitchen, cafeteria, offices, classrooms, gymnasium, locker rooms, restrooms, library, auto shop, auditorium, band and choral rooms. The second floor areas consist of class rooms and the upper areas of the auditorium. The original building was approximately 120,440 square feet and was built in 1962. There were additions in 1973 that added approximately 60,081 square feet and an addition in 2001 added approximately 73,142 square feet bringing the building total to 253,663 square feet. The building operates for 40 hours during a typical week. There are different roof types in the building. There is cement fiber roof deck on steel joist, concrete plank with rigid insulation on steel joist, concrete on metal deck on steel joist as depicted in the 1973 addition architectural drawings. The 2001 additions have rigid insulation on steel deck on steel beams. There was a roofing project in progress during our survey. The windows in the additions are double pane with aluminum frame. The windows in the original 1962 building are single pane acrylic with aluminum frame and insulated opaque panels.

## Heating System

Heat for this facility is provided by two (2) boiler plants and thirty (30) gas fired roof top air handling units. The boiler plant in the original building consists of two (2) Cleaver Brooks model CB801-150, 6280 MBH Natural Gas input each, dual fuel burner (natural gas / oil) water boilers, are $82 \%$ efficient and were manufactured in July-1961 and are in poor condition. These boilers provide heating hot water to unit heaters, unit ventilators, fin tube radiation, heat \& ventilation units and AC units 2 through 6. There are two (2) 20 hp system pumps piped in parallel located in the original boiler room and operating in a lead/lag configuration. The pumps are eight years old and in good condition. AC unit 1 has been replaced by several packaged roof top units with natural gas furnaces. The packaged roof top units with natural gas heat have inputs ranging from 40,000 BTUH up to 469,000 BTUH. The packaged roof top units range from good to poor condition.

The 2001 addition added a boiler plant that serves the 2001 addition. The boiler is a Buderus model G615/13 cast iron boiler, 3753 maximum MBH natural gas input and is $82.9 \%$ efficient and is in good to fair condition. There are two (2) 5 hp in-line system pumps piped in parallel and operating in a lead/lag configuration. The pumps are eight (8) years old and are in fair condition.

## Domestic Hot Water

A Lochinvar model CWN500PM, natural gas, domestic water boiler provides hot water for the facility. This unit has an input of $500,000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{h}$ and a recovery rate of 498 gallons per hour. The boiler is 5 years old and is in good condition.

## Cooling System

The facility is cooled via twenty-six (26) split system air conditioning systems, eight (8) ductless split system air conditioning systems, fifteen (15) window air conditioners and thirty (30) roof top units. All cooling units are air cooled, direct expansion cooling. These units vary in sizes ranging from 0.75 nominal tons to 60 nominal tons and range from good to poor condition.

## Controls System

There are Johnson Controls pneumatic controls serving the original boiler room and original school building. A 2 year old Quincy air compressor with (2) 3hp motors provides air to the controls system. There are five control zones. Zone 1 is the cafeteria, zone 2 is Gym A and Gym B, zone 3 is rooms $55-79,136,137$ and 138 , zone 4 is room $82-135,139$ and zone 5 is rooms $140-159$. The system operates on a hot water reset schedule as follows: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $175^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $30^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $45^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $125^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT). The system appears to be operational but is antiquated.

## Exhaust System

There are many roof top centrifugal fans exhausting the bathroom, kitchen, gym and locker room areas. They are fractional horse power fan motors and range from good to poor condition. The two (2) largest exhaust fans noted are Penn Ventilator Fumex upblast centrifugal fans with 1 horsepower motors. These fans are exhausting air via the kitchen hood.

## Lighting

The building is lit by varying types and sizes of light bulb types. The types used include the use of T-12 fluorescent, T-8 fluorescent, incandescent, mercury start and compact fluorescent. Most of the wattages for the fluorescent light fixtures are 32 Watts and wattage for the incandescent lamps range from 60 watts to 200 watts. There are two types of exit signs. The older units have (2) 15 watt incandescent lamps whereas the newer units use LED technology. Approximately $1 / 3$ of the exit signs are the newer LED type.

## 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 Upgrade - General

## Description: General

The lighting in the High School is primarily made up of fluorescent fixtures with T-12 lamps and magnetic ballasts, T-8 lamps with electronic ballasts. There are a few storage rooms, original boiler room and closets with incandescent lighting and compact fluorescent fixtures.

This ECM includes replacement of the existing fixtures containing T12 lamps and magnetic ballasts with fixtures containing T 8 lamps and electronic ballasts. The new energy efficient, T 8 fixtures will provide adequate lighting and will save the owner on electrical costs due to the better performance of the lamp and ballasts. This ECM will also provide maintenance savings through the reduced number of lamps replaced per year. The expected lamp life of a T8 lamp is approximately 30,000 burn-hours, in comparison to the existing T12 lamps which is approximately 20,000 burn-hours. The facility will need $33 \%$ less lamps replaced per year.

This ECM also includes replacement of all incandescent lamps to compact fluorescent lamps. The energy usage of an incandescent compared to a compact fluorescent approximately 3 to 4 times greater. In addition to the energy savings, compact fluorescent fixtures burn-hours are 8 to 15 times longer than incandescent fixtures ranging from 6,000 to 15,000 burn-hours compared to incandescent fixtures ranging from 750 to 1000 burn-hours.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix - ECM\#1 outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a T-12 fixture to a T-5 or T-8 fixture warrants the following incentive: T-5 or T-8 (1-2 lamp) $=\$ 25$ per fixture; T-5 or T-8 (3-4 lamp) $=\$ 30$ per fixture.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Smart Start }{ }^{\circledR} \text { Incentive }=(\# \text { of } 1-2 \text { lamp fixtures } \times \$ 25)+(\# \text { of } 3-4 \text { lamp fixtures } \times \$ 30) \\
& \text { Smart Start }{ }^{\circledR} \text { Incentive }=(7 \times \$ 25)=\underline{\$ 175}
\end{aligned}
$$

Replacement and Maintenance Savings are calculated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Savings }=(\text { reduction in lamps replaced per year }) \times(\text { repacment } \$ \text { per lamp }+ \text { Labor } \$ \text { per lamp }) \\
& \text { Savings }=(13 \text { lamps per year }) \times(\$ 2.00+\$ 5.00)=\$ 91
\end{aligned}
$$

From the Smart Start Incentive appendix, there is no incentive for replacing incandescent lamps with compact fluorescent lamps. The incentive is only available if the entire light fixture is replaced. In most cases, the existing fixtures can be re-lamped by the facility's staff to obtain the energy savings without the expense of a new fixture and the involvement of an electrician to install a new fixture.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#1 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 6,887$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 175$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 6,712$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 91$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 10,407$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 10,498$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 0.6 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $3810.2 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 2,275$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 262,450$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $156 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 176,091.22$ |

* ECM\#1 Calculations DO NOT include lighting control changes implemented in ECM\#2. If ECM\#1 and \#2 are implemented together the savings will be relatively lower than shown above.


## ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls

## Description:

In some areas the lighting is left on unnecessarily. There has been a belief that it is better to keep the lights on rather than to continuously switch them on and off. This on/off dilemma was studied, and it was determined that the best option is to turn the lights off whenever possible. Although this practice reduces the lamp life, the energy savings far outweigh the lamp replacement costs.

Lighting controls are available in many forms. Lighting controls can be as simplistic as an additional switch. Timeclocks are often used which allow the user to set an on/off schedule. Timeclocks range from a dial clock with on/off indicators to a small box the size of a thermostat with user programs for on/off schedule in digital format. Occupancy sensors detect motion and will switch the lights on when the room is occupied. They can either be mounted in place of the current wall switch, or they can be mounted on the ceiling to cover large areas. Lastly, photocells are a lighting control that sense light levels and will turn the lights off when there is adequate daylight. These are mostly used outside, but they are becoming much more popular in energy-efficient office designs as well.

To determine an estimated savings for lighting controls, we used ASHRAE 90.1-2004 (NJ Energy Code). Appendix G states that occupancy sensors have a $10 \%$ power adjustment factor for daytime occupancies for buildings over $5,000 \mathrm{SF}$. CEG recommends the installation of dual technology occupancy sensors in all private offices, conference rooms, restrooms, lunch rooms, storage rooms, lounges, file rooms, etc.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

From Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix - ECM\#2 of this report, we calculated the lighting power density (Watts/ $/ \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ ) of the existing High School to be 220,840 Watts $/ 253,663 \mathrm{SF}=$ 0.87 Watts/SF. The hallways of the building is a $24 / 7$ facility while the majority of the building is only occupied 40 hours a week and other areas are only a few hours a day. Ten percent of this value is the resultant energy savings due to installation of occupancy sensors:

High School:
$10 \%$ x 0.87 Watts/SF x 156,426 SF x $2,080 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr}$. x $1 \mathrm{~kW} / 1000 \mathrm{~W}=28,307 \mathrm{kWh}$
Savings $=28,307 \mathrm{kWh} \times \$ 0.166 \mathrm{~Wh}=\$ 4,699 / \mathrm{yr}$
Installation cost per dual-technology sensor (Basis: Sensorswitch or equivalent) is $\$ 160 /$ unit including material and labor. The SmartStart Buildings $\circledR^{\circledR}$ incentive is $\$ 20$ per control which equates to an installed cost of $\$ 140 /$ unit. Total number of rooms to be retrofitted is 158 . Total cost to install sensors is $\$ 140 /$ ceiling unit x 158 units $=\$ 22,120$.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#2 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 25,280$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 3,160$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 22,120$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 4,699$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 4,699$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 4.7 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $218.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 70,485$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $20 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 33,976.36$ |

## ECM \#3: Install LED Exit Signs

## Description:

LED is an acronym for light-emitting-diode. LED's are small light sources that are readily associated with electronic equipment. LED exit signs have been manufactured in a variety of shapes and sizes. There are also retrofit kits that allow for simply modification of existing exit signs to accommodate LED technology. The benefits of LED technology are substantial. LED exit signs will last for $20-30$ years without maintenance. This results in tremendous maintenance savings considering that incandescent or fluorescent lamps need to be replaced at a rate of 1-5 times per year. Lamp costs (\$2-\$7 each) and labor costs (\$4-\$10 per lamp) add up rapidly. Additionally, LED exit lights only uses 4 Watts. In comparison, conventional exit signs use 10-40 Watts. It is recommended that samples of the products be installed to confirm that they are compatible with the existing electrical system.

This EM replaces all exit signs with incandescent lamps with new exit signs containing LED technology.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Investment Grade Lighting Audit can be found in Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix - ECM\#3 that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.
(30 watts-4 watts) $\times 1 \mathrm{~kW} / 1000$ watts $\times 8760 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr} \times 67$ fixtures $=15,259.92 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr}$. saved
$15,259.92 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr} \times \$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}=\$ 2,533 / \mathrm{yr}$. saved

Maintenance savings $=67$ fixtures $\times 2$ bulbs/fixture $\times(\$ 3 / b u l b+\$ 4 / b u l b$ installation $)=\$ 938 / \mathrm{yr}$

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, \$20/LED Exit sign ( $\leq 75 \mathrm{~kW}$ facility connected load) and $\$ 10 /$ LED Exit sign ( $\geq 75 \mathrm{~kW}$ facility connected load).

67 LED Exit signs x \$10/ LED Exit sign = \$670

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#3 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 3,752$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 670$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 3,082$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 938$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,533$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 3,471$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 0.9 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $2715.5 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 23,450$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 86,775$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $113 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 57,359.04$ |

## ECM \#4: Install T-5 Lighting System in Gym

## Description:

The Gym is currently lit via twenty (24) HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures that are mounted approximately 20 ' -0 " above the finished floor. The lighting system is antiquated and the space would be better served with a more efficient, fluorescent lighting system. Studies have shown that metal halide lighting systems have a steep lumen depreciation rate (rate at which light is produced from fixture) which equates to approximately a $26 \%$ to $35 \%$ reduction in lighting output at $40 \%$ of the rated lamp life. In addition, the new fluorescent system will provide a better quality of light and save the Owner many dollars on replacement of the highly expensive metal halide lamps.

CEG recommends upgrading the lighting within the Gym to an energy-efficient T-5 lighting system that includes new lighting fixtures with high efficiency, electronic ballasts and T-5 high output (HO) lamps. The T- 5 HO lamps are rated for 20,000 hours versus the 10,000 hours for the 250 W Metal Halide lamps so there would be a savings in replacement cost and labor. In addition to the standard lighting features of the T-5 fixtures; a day-lighting option could be selected for the outside rows of light to take advantage of the natural daylight that provides light to the room during the day via the clerestory.

This measure replaces all the HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures in the Gym with a well-designed T5 lighting system. Approximately twenty (24), 3-lamp T5HO high bay fixtures with reflectors and high-efficiency, electronic ballasts will be required in order to meet the mandated 50 foot-candle average within the Gym.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Investment Grade Lighting Audit can be found in Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix - ECM\#4 that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a 250 W HID fixture to a T-5 or T8 fixture warrants the following incentive: $\$ 50$ per fixture.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of fixtures $\times \$ 50)=(24 \times \$ 50)=\underline{\$ 1,200}$

Maintenance savings are calculated based on the facility operational hours as indicated by the Owner. For the Gym, the estimated operational hours are 2,080 hours per year. Based on the lamp life comparison, there will be two (5) complete lamp replacements required for the metal halide system at the time when one (2) complete lamp replacement would be required for the fluorescent lighting system. Based on industry pricing, the lamp cost for a 250 W metal halide lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 25$ per lamp and a T- 554 HO fluorescent lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 5$ per lamp. Therefore, the maintenance savings are calculated as follows:

Ma int eance Savings $=(\#$ of MH lamps $\times \$ 25$ per lamp $)-(\#$ of T5HO lamps $\times \$ 5$ per lamp $)$

$$
\text { Ma int eance Savings }=(120 \text { lamps } \times \$ 25 \text { per lamp })-(48 \text { lamps } \times \$ 5 \text { per lamp })=\$ 2,760
$$

$$
=\$ 2,760 / 25 \text { years }=\$ 110 / \text { year average maintenance savings }
$$

It is pertinent to note, that installation labor was not included in the maintenance savings.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#4 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 7,200$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 1,000$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 6,200$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 110$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 912$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,022$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 6.1 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $312.1 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 2,750$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 25,550$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $16 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 11,596.24$ |

## ECM \#5: Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade

## Description:

Heating is provided to the facility by two heating plants. The original heating plant, built in 1962 is outdated and can be more efficient. The newer heating plant, built in 2001 is adequately efficient and should remain in service.

In regards to the original plant, there are two (2) Clever Brooks model CB801-150, 6280 MBH Natural Gas input each, dual fuel burner (natural gas / oil) water boilers, which have a combustion efficiency of $82 \%$ when new. These boilers are 24 years past its ASHRAE useful service life.

This energy conservation measure will replace the gas fired boilers serving the original facility. Calculation is based on the following equipment: Aerco, Benchmark BMK-3.0LN-4 condensing boiler or equivalent. The existing units will be replaced with high energy efficient units with capacities typical of the existing units.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

Existing 6280 MBh Gas Fired Boiler:
Rated Capacity $=12,560$ MBh Input, 10,042 MBh Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency = 82\%
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency $=78 \%$

## Replacement Gas Fired Boiler:

High-Efficiency Gas Fired Boiler
Rated Capacity $=12,000$ MBh Input, 11,124 MBh Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency $=87.5 \%$
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Thermal Efficiency $=87 \%$

## Natural Gas Equipment List - Estimated Annual Usage per unit

Concord Engineering Group
Chatham High School

| Manufacturer | Qty. | Model \# | Serial \# | Input (MBh) | $\%$ of Total <br> Input | Estimated Annual Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cleaver Brooks | 1 | CB801-150 | L-25716 | 6280 | 31.81\% | 20,617.62 |
| Cleaver Brooks | 1 | CB801-150 | L-25715 | 6280 | 31.81\% | 20,617.62 |
| Buderus | 1 | G615-13 | 1529.9C | 3753 | 19.01\% | 12,321.32 |
| Carrier Weathermaster | 1 | 48HJE004-M-641HE | 4201 G 23115 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Carrier Weathermaster | 1 | 48HJD005--641HE | 4001G23503 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Nesbitt | 1 | RSA35053N05CLM0BDG00DD1201 | N0202008 | 469 | 2.38\% | 1,539.76 |
| Carrier | 7 | 48GX-024040301 | 4201G11258 | 40 | 0.20\% | 131.32 |
| York - LUX Air | 1 | DB HB-T072AA | NCHM043966 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| York - LUX Air | 1 | DD HB - T090AA | (S)NDHM055881 | 90 | 0.46\% | 295.48 |
| Carrier Weathermaster Series | 1 | 48HJD007-.-641HE | 4001 G23508 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Nesbitt | 1 | RSA25053N05GMM08DG00DD1201 | N0202007 | 469 | 2.38\% | 1,539.76 |
| Carrier Weathermaster Series | 1 | 48HJF007--641HE | 4001G23512 | 150 | 0.76\% | 492.46 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJF007--641HE | 4001G23513 | 150 | 0.76\% | 492.46 |
| Carrier Weathermaster Series | 1 | 48HJF007--.641HE | 4001G23511 | 150 | 0.76\% | 492.46 |
| Carrier Weathermaster Series | 1 | 48HJE004-M-541HE | $4201 \mathrm{G23106}$ | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJD005-M-541HE | 4201G23089 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJD006--541HE | 4301G22096 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJE004--641HE | 4001 G 23480 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48GX-024040301-- | 4201611256 | 40 | 0.20\% | 131.32 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJF007--641HE | 4001 G23516 | 150 | 0.76\% | 492.46 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJF007--641HE | 4001 G23514 | 150 | 0.76\% | 492.46 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJF007--641HE | 4001G23515 | 150 | 0.76\% | 492.46 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJD006--541HE | 4301 G22097 | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Carrier | 1 | 48HJD006--541HE | $4001 \mathrm{G23543}$ | 72 | 0.36\% | 236.38 |
| Lochanvar | 1 | CWN500PM | L04H00171813 | 500 | 2.53\% | 1,641.53 |
| State | 1 | Sandblaster SBF100199NET | G02415536 | 199.99 | 1.01\% | 656.58 |
| $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Total Input MBH } & 19,741 & 1.00 & 64,810.85 \\ \text { Total Input Therms } & 197.4 & & \\ \text { Total Gas Consumption Therms / yr. } & 64810.85 & & \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Operating Data:

Heating Season Fuel Consumption $=2 \times 20,617.62=41,235$ Therms $/ \mathrm{yr}$
Heating Energy Savings $=$ Fuel Consumption $\times($ New Boiler Efficiency - Old Boiler Efficiency $)$
Heating Energy Savings $=41,235$ Therms $x((87 \%-78 \%) /(87 \%))=4,266$ Therms

## Total Heating Cost savings

Heating Energy Cost Savings = Annual Energy Savings x \$/Therm
Heating Energy Cost Savings $=(4,266$ Therms $) \times \$ 1.449 /$ Therm $=\underline{\$ 6,181 / \mathrm{yr}}$.
Installed cost of (4) four new BMK3.0 LN 460/4, IRI 3000MBH input gas fired boilers with one (1) BMS II sequencing panel, sensor kit and installation is $\$ 391,500$.

Equipment Incentives:
Heating Smart Start Equipment Incentive $=(\$ 1.75 / \mathrm{MBh})=(12,000 \mathrm{MBh}) \times \$ 1.75=\underline{\$ 21,000}$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#5 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 391,500$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 21,000$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 370,500$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 6,181$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 6,181$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 35 |
| Simple Payback | 59.9 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-41.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 216,335$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-3 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 237,687.49)$ |

## ECM \#6: Install NEMA Premium Efficient Pump Motor

## Description:

Replacing the old system booster pump motor with new efficient motor is a simple change that can provide substantial savings.

Existing electric motors equal to or greater than one horsepower ranged from 78 to $93 \%$ efficient. The improved efficiency of the NEMA premium efficient motors is primarily due to better designs with use of better materials to reduce losses. Surprisingly, the electricity used to power a motor represents $95 \%$ of its total lifetime operating cost. Because many motors operate $40-80$ hours per week, even small increases in efficiency can yield substantial energy and dollar savings.

This energy conservation measure would replace all motors equal to or greater than 1 HP with NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficient Motors. NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ is the most efficient motor designation in the marketplace today. Using MotorMaster+, Version 4, the energy \& cost savings were calculated for the fan/pump motors in this facility that are greater than or equal to 1 HP .

## Energy Savings Calculations:

Existing: A 2 HP system circulation pump Motor with the following characteristics:
Existing Motor Efficiency $=78 \%$
Annual Hours of Operations $=4500$ (Average)
$1 \mathrm{HP}=0.746 \mathrm{Watt}$
Load Factor $=75 \%$
Cost of electricity $=\$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Existing 2HP Motor Operating Cost $=$
$\{0.746$ Watt/HP x Motor HP x Load Factor x Hours of Operation x Cost of Electricity] $\div$ Motor Efficiency
$=[0.746 \times 2 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166] \div 0.78=\$ 1072 /$ Year
New NEMA Premium Motor Efficiency $=88 \%$
New NEMA Premium Efficiency Motor Operating Cost $=$ $\{0.746 \times 2 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166\} \div 0.88=\$ 949 /$ Year

Savings $=\$ 1072-\$ 949=\$ 123 /$ Year
Installed Cost of a 2 HP NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficiency Motor $=\$ 1,280$ minus the SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive of $2 \mathrm{hp} \times \$ 60 / \mathrm{hp}$ is $\$ 1,160$.

Simple Payback $=\$ 1,160 / \$ 123=9.4$ Years
kWh saved $=\$ 120 / \$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}=722.9 \mathrm{kWh}$
kW saved $=722.9 \mathrm{kWh} / 4,500 \mathrm{hrs} . / \mathrm{yr} .=0.16 \mathrm{~kW}$

The following table outlines the motor replacement plan for this facility：

MOTOR REPLACEMENT PLAN

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 足 } \\ & \text { 울 } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\sum_{8}^{\infty} 0_{1}^{\infty}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 这采 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 1 | TEFC | 4－Pole | \＄1，280 | \＄1，160 | \＄123 | 9.4 | 10.6 \％ |
| Totals： |  |  |  |  | \＄3，587 | \＄617 | 5.81 | 17.2 \％ |

＊＊Net Cost after the SmartStart Buildings ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive is applied．
Energy Savings Summary：

| ECM \＃6－ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost（\＄）： | $\$ 1,280$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive（\＄）： | $\$ 120$ |
| Net Installation Cost（\＄）： | $\$ 1,160$ |
| Maintenance Savings（\＄／Yr）： | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings（\＄／Yr）： | $\$ 123$ |
| Total Yearly Savings（\＄／Yr）： | $\$ 123$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime（Yr）： | 20 |
| Simple Payback | 9.4 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $112.1 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | 0 |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 2,460$ |
| Internal Rate of Return（IRR） | $9 \%$ |
| Net Present Value（NPV） | $\$ 669.93$ |

## ECM \#7: Indoor Air handling Unit Replacement

## Description:

Three (3) indoor air handling units with hot water heating coils have surpassed there expected service life of fifteen (15) years as outlined in Chapter 36 of the 2007 ASHRAE Applications Handbook. These units appear to be 1975 vintage, and are excellent candidates for replacement. Due to escalating owning and maintenance costs, these units should be replaced. Each of these units contains a hot water heating section and savings can we yielded from year round operation. The units range from 2320 CFM (cubic feet per minute) to 13,000 cfm capacity.

This energy conservation measure would replace air handling units with fan motors equal to or greater than 1 HP with new air handling units having NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficient Motors. NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ is the most efficient motor designation in the marketplace today. The Trane M-series or equivalents were utilized as a basis of design. Because many units operate $40-80$ hours per week, even small increases in efficiency can yield substantial energy and dollar savings.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

Existing: HV-5 serving the Gym locker rooms, has a fan motor with the following characteristics:
Existing Motor Efficiency $=78 \%$
Existing motor HP $=2 \mathrm{HP}$
Annual Hours of Operations $=4500$ (Average)
$1 \mathrm{HP}=0.746 \mathrm{Watt}$
Load Factor $=75 \%$
Cost of electricity $=\$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Existing AHU Motor Operating Cost $=$
$\{0.746$ Watt/HP x Motor HP x Load Factor x Hours of Operation x Cost of Electricity] $\div$ Motor Efficiency
$=[0.746 \times 2 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166] \div 0.78=\$ 1,072 /$ Year
New AHU with NEMA Premium Motor Efficiency = 86.5\%
New AHU with NEMA Premium Efficiency Motor Operating Cost $=$ $\{0.746 \times 2 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166\} \div 0.865=\$ 966 /$ Year

Savings $=\$ 1,072-\$ 966=\$ 106 /$ Year
Installed Cost of a 2320 CFM AHU with a 2 HP NEMA Premium® Efficiency Motor $=\$ 9,300$
The SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive of $2 \mathrm{hp} \mathrm{x} \$ 60 / \mathrm{hp}$ is $\$ 120$
Net installed Cost $=\$ 9,300-\$ 120=\$ 9,180$.
Simple Payback $=\$ 9,180 / \$ 106=87$ Years
kWh saved $=\$ 106 / \$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}=639 \mathrm{kWh}$
kW saved $=639 \mathrm{kWh} / 4,500 \mathrm{hrs} . / \mathrm{yr} .=0.14 \mathrm{~kW}$

Existing: HV-6 serving the Gym, has a fan motor with the following characteristics:
Existing Motor Efficiency $=78 \%$
Existing motor HP $=15 \mathrm{HP}$
Annual Hours of Operations $=4,500$ (Average)
$1 \mathrm{HP}=0.746 \mathrm{Watt}$
Load Factor $=75 \%$
Cost of electricity $=\$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Existing AHU Motor Operating Cost $=$
$\{0.746$ Watt/HP x Motor HP x Load Factor x Hours of Operation x Cost of Electricity] $\div$ Motor Efficiency
$=[0.746 \times 15 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166] \div 0.78=\$ 8,037 /$ Year
New AHU with NEMA Premium Motor Efficiency $=92.4 \%$
New AHU with NEMA Premium Efficiency Motor Operating Cost = $\{0.746 \times 15 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166\} \div 0.924=\$ 6,785 /$ Year

Savings $=\$ 8,037-\$ 6,785=\$ 1,252 /$ Year
Installed Cost of a 13,000 CFM AHU with a 15 HP NEMA Premium® Efficiency Motor $=\$ 52,000$
The SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive of 2 hp x $\$ 60 / \mathrm{hp}$ is $\$ 900$
Net installed Cost $=\$ 52,000-\$ 900=\$ 51,100$.
Simple Payback $=\$ 51,100 / \$ 1,252=40$ Years
kWh saved $=\$ 1,252 / \$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}=7,542 \mathrm{kWh}$
kW saved $=7,542 \mathrm{kWh} / 4,500 \mathrm{hrs} . / \mathrm{yr} .=1.68 \mathrm{~kW}$

Existing: HV-7 serving the Auto Shop, has a fan motor with the following characteristics:
Existing Motor Efficiency $=78 \%$
Existing motor HP $=3 \mathrm{HP}$
Annual Hours of Operations $=4500$ (Average)
$1 \mathrm{HP}=0.746 \mathrm{Watt}$
Load Factor $=75 \%$
Cost of electricity $=\$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Existing AHU Motor Operating Cost $=$
$\{0.746$ Watt/HP x Motor HP x Load Factor x Hours of Operation x Cost of Electricity] - Motor Efficiency
$=[0.746 \times 3 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166] \div 0.78=\$ 1,607 /$ Year
New AHU with NEMA Premium Motor Efficiency $=89.5 \%$
New AHU with NEMA Premium Efficiency Motor Operating Cost $=$ $\{0.746 \times 3 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.166\} \div 0.895=\$ 1,401 /$ Year

Savings $=\$ 1,607-\$ 1,401=\$ 206 /$ Year
Installed Cost of a 3000 CFM AHU with a 3 HP NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficiency Motor $=\$ 12,000$ The SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive of $3 \mathrm{hp} \times \$ 60 / \mathrm{hp}$ is $\$ 180$
Net installed Cost $=\$ 12,000-\$ 180=\$ 11,820$.
Simple Payback $=\$ 11,820 / \$ 206=57$ Years
kWh saved $=\$ 206 / \$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}=1,241 \mathrm{kWh}$
kW saved $=1,241 \mathrm{kWh} / 4,500 \mathrm{hrs} . / \mathrm{yr} .=0.28 \mathrm{~kW}$

| Unit | CFM | Energy Savings | Energy Saved | Energy Demand Saved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HV-5 | 2,320 | $\$ 106$ | 639 kWh | 0.14 kW |
| HV-6 | 13,000 | $\$ 1,252$ | $7,542 \mathrm{kWh}$ | 1.68 kW |
| HV-7 | 3,000 | $\$ 206$ | $1,241 \mathrm{kWh}$ | 0.28 kW |
| ECM TOTAL |  | $\$ 1,358$ | $8,181 \mathrm{kWh}$ | 2.10 kW |

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#7 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 73,300$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 1,200$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 72,100$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,358$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,358$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 20 |
| Simple Payback | 53.1 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-62.3 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 27,160$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-8 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 51,896.39)$ |

## ECM \#8: DDC System - High School

## Description:

The current HVAC systems within the High School are controlled via pneumatic thermostats in the original building and the 1975 addition. There is a Siemens Direct Digital Control (DDC) system serving the 2001 addition and is not a web based system. Thermostats are 2 -stage for a day/night (occupied/unoccupied) function by means if a mechanical time clock. The roof top units in the 1975 addition can be monitored by a computer workstation using a Honeywell system. During initial discussions with the Owner it was noted that the hours of operation of the facility are generally 40 hours per week. Occasionally, there are additional after-hours usage during weeknights and weekends and thermostat adjustments are made by the person currently occupying the space instead on one general setpoint. This is a means for a cycling amongst different HVAC systems attempting to meet various setpoints throughout the year, independent of heating or cooling season. Therefore, a DDC system providing the Owner with full control over the HVAC equipment within the building appears to be an energy saving opportunity.

This ECM includes installing a Building Automation system with Direct Digital Controls (DDC) wired through an Ethernet backbone and front end controller within the High School only. The system will include new thermostat controllers for all indoor air-handling systems and the rooftop units, in addition to each piece of equipment being wired back to a front end controller and computer interface. With the communication between the devices and the front end computer interface, the Owner will be able to take advantage of equipment scheduling for occupied and unoccupied periods based on the actual occupancy of the facility. Due to the fact that the High School has diverse hours of occupancy, including evening and weekend hours, having supervisory control over all of the equipment makes sense. The DDC system will also aid in the response time to service / maintenance issues when the facility is not under normal maintenance supervision, i.e. after-hours.

The new DDC system has the potential to provide substantial savings by controlling the HVAC systems as a whole and provide operating schedules and features such as space averaging, night setback, temperature override control, etc. 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 referenced report:

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

Savings resulting from the implementation of this ECM for energy management controls are estimated to be $10 \%$ of the total energy cost for the facility.

The cost of a full DDC system with new field devices, controllers, computer, software, programming, etc. is approximately $\$ 4.00$ per SF in accordance with recent Contractor pricing for systems of this magnitude. Savings from the implementation of this ECM will be from the reduced
energy consumption currently used by the HVAC system by proper control of schedule and temperatures via the DDC system.

Cost of complete DDC System $=(\$ 4.00 / \mathrm{SF} \times 253,663 \mathrm{SF})=\underline{\$ 1,014,650}$
Heating Season Heating Degree Days $\quad=4,996$ HDD
Average Cost of Gas $=\$ 1.449 /$ Therm
Cooling Season Full Load Cooling Hrs. $\quad=1,129 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr}$
Average Cost of Electricity $\quad=\$ 0.166 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Note: Degree Days and Full Load Hours referenced from ASHRAE Weather Data for Newark, NJ.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

## 10\% Savings on Heating Calculations

Heat Load $=\frac{\text { Heat Loss }\left(\frac{B t u}{H r ~ S F}\right) \times \text { Area }(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}$
Heat Load $=\frac{50\left(\frac{B t u}{H r ~ S F}\right) \times 253,663(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}=12,683\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\mathrm{Hr}}\right)$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{\text { Heat Load }\left(\frac{k B t u}{H r}\right) \times \text { Heat Deg Days } \times 24 \text { Hrs } \times \text { Correction Factor }}{\text { Design Temp Difference }\left({ }^{\circ} F\right) \times \text { Efficiency }(\%) \times \text { Fuel Heat Value }\left(\frac{k B t u}{\text { Therm }}\right)}$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{12,683\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\mathrm{Hr}}\right) \times 4,996(\mathrm{HDD}) \times 24 \mathrm{Hrs} \times 0.6}{65\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \times 81 \% \times 100\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\text { Therm }}\right)}=173,304(\mathrm{Therms})$

Savings. $=$ Heat Cons. $($ Therms $) \times 10 \%$ Savings $\times$ Ave Gas Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)$
Savings. $=173,304($ Therms $) \times 10 \% \times 1.449\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)=\$ 25,112$

## 10\% Savings on Cooling Calculations:

Est Cool Cons. $=\frac{\text { Cool Load }(\text { Tons }) \times 12,000\left(\frac{B t u}{\text { Ton Hr }}\right) \times \text { Full Load Cooling Hrs. }}{\text { Ave Energy Efficiency Ratio }\left(\frac{B t u}{W h}\right) \times 1000\left(\frac{W h}{k W h}\right)}$
Est Cool Cons. $=\frac{520(\text { Tons }) \times 12,000\left(\frac{\mathrm{Btu}}{\text { Ton } \mathrm{Hr}}\right) \times 1,129 \mathrm{Hrs} .}{10.0\left(\frac{\mathrm{Btu}}{W h}\right) \times 1000\left(\frac{W h}{k W h}\right)}=704,496(\mathrm{kWh})$

Savings. $=$ Cool Cons. $(k W h) \times 10 \%$ Savings $\times$ Ave Elec Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)$

Savings. $=704,496(k W h) \times 10 \% \times 0.166\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)=\$ 11,695$

Total Annual Energy Savings $=\$ 25,112+\$ 11,695=\underline{\$ 36,807}$ per year
It is pertinent to note that electric demand savings were unable to be estimated. Also, incentives for the installation of the DDC system are not currently available and maintenance savings could not be adequately calculated because information was not available to baseline the savings.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#8 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 1,014,650$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 1,014,650$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 36,807$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 36,807$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 27.6 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-45.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 552,105$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-7 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 575,250.42)$ |

## VIII. RENEWABLE/DISTRIBUTED ENERGY MEASURES

Globally, renewable energy has become a priority affecting international and domestic energy policy. The State of New Jersey has taken a proactive approach, and has recently adopted in its Energy Master Plan a goal of $30 \%$ renewable energy by 2020. To help reach this goal New Jersey created the Office of Clean Energy under the direction of the Board of Public Utilities and instituted a Renewable Energy Incentive Program to provide additional funding to private and public entities for installing qualified renewable technologies. A renewable energy source can greatly reduce a building's operating expenses while producing clean environmentally friendly energy. CEG has assessed the feasibility of installing renewable energy technologies for Chatham High School, and concluded that there is potential for solar energy generation.

Solar energy produces clean energy and reduces a building's carbon footprint. This is accomplished via photovoltaic panels which will be mounted on all south and southwestern facades of the building. Flat roof, as well as sloped areas can be utilized; flat areas will have the panels turned to an optimum solar absorbing angle. (A structural survey of the roof would be necessary before the installation of PV panels is considered). The state of NJ has instituted a program in which one Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) is given to the Owner for every 1000 kWh of generation. SREC's can be sold anytime on the market at their current market value. The value of the credit varies upon the current need of the power companies. The average value per credit is around $\$ 350$, this value was used in our financial calculations. This equates to $\$ 0.35$ per kWh generated.

CEG has reviewed the existing roof area of the building being audited for the purposes of determining a potential for a roof mounted photovoltaic system. A roof area of 21,700 S.F. can be utilized for a PV system. A depiction of the area utilized is shown in Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation appendix. Using this square footage it was determined that a system size of 339.48 kilowatts could be installed. A system of this size has an estimated kilowatt hour production of $392,286 \mathrm{KWh}$ annually, reducing the overall utility bill by approximately $20.9 \%$ percent. A detailed financial analysis can be found in the Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation appendix. This analysis illustrates the payback of the system over a 25 year period. The eventual degradation of the solar panels and the price of accumulated SREC's are factored into the payback.

The proposed photovoltaic array layout is designed based on the specifications for the Sun Power SPR-230 panel. This panel has a "DC" rated full load output of 230 watts, and has a total panel conversion efficiency of $18 \%$. Although panels rated at higher wattages are available through Sun Power and other various manufacturers, in general most manufacturers who produce commercially available solar panels produce a similar panel in the 200 to 250 watt range. This provides more manufacturer options to the public entity if they wish to pursue the proposed solar recommendation without losing significant system capacity.

The array system capacity was sized on available roof space on the existing facility. Estimated solar array generation was then calculated based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1.0 Calculator. In order to calculate the array generation an appropriate location with solar data on file must be selected. In addition the system DC rated kilowatt ( $\mathrm{kW)}$ capacity must be inputted, a DC to AC de-rate factor, panel tilt angle, and array azimuth angle. The DC to AC derate factor is based on the panel nameplate DC rating, inverter and transformer efficiencies ( $95 \%$ ),
mismatch factor ( $98 \%$ ), diodes and connections ( $100 \%$ ), dc and ac wiring $(98 \%, 99 \%$ ), soiling, ( $95 \%$ ), system availability ( $95 \%$ ), shading (if applicable), and age(new/ $100 \%$ ). The overall DC to AC de-rate factor has been calculated at an overall rating of $81 \%$. The PVWatts Calculator program then calculates estimated system generation based on average monthly solar irradiance and user provided inputs. The monthly energy generation and offset electric costs from the PVWatts calculator is shown in the Renewable/Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix.

The proposed solar array is qualified by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Net Metering Guidelines as a Class I Renewable Energy Source. These guidelines allow onsite customer generation using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind with a capacity of 2 megawatts (MW) or less. This limits a customer system design capacity to being a net user and not a net generator of electricity on an annual basis. Although these guidelines state that if a customer does net generate (produce more electricity than they use), the customer will be credited those kilowatthours generated to be carried over for future usage on a month to month basis. Then, on an annual basis if the customer is a net generator the customer will then be compensated by the utility the average annual PJM Grid LMP price per kilowatt-hour for the over generation. Due to the aforementioned legislation, the customer is at limited risk if they generate more than they use at times throughout the year. With the inefficiency of today's energy storage systems, such as batteries, the added cost of storage systems is not warranted and was not considered in the proposed design.

CEG has reviewed financing options for the owner. Two options were studied and they are as follows: Self-financed and direct purchase without finance. Self-finance was calculated with $95 \%$ of the total project cost financed at a $7 \%$ interest rate over 25 years. Direct purchase involves the local government paying for $100 \%$ of the total project cost upfront via one of the methods noted in the Installation Funding Options section below. Both of these calculations include a utility inflation rate as well as the degradation of the solar panels over time. Based on our calculations the following are the payback periods for the respective method of payment:

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY - PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM

| PAYMENT TYPE | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK | SIMPLE <br> ROI | INTERNAL RATE <br> OF RETURN |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Self-Finance | 15.1 Years | $65.6 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |
| Direct Purchase | 15.1 Years | $65.6 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ |

*The solar energy measure is shown for reference in the executive summary REM table
The resultant Internal Rate of Return indicates that if the Owner was able to "Direct Purchase" the solar project, the project would be slightly more beneficial to the Owner.

In addition to the Solar Analysis, CEG also conducted a review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility. Wind energy production is another option available through the Renewable Energy Incentive Program. Wind turbines of various types can be utilized to produce clean energy on a per building basis. Cash incentives are available per kWh of electric usage. Based on CEG's review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility, it was determined that the average wind speed is not adequate for purchase of a commercial wind turbine. Therefore, wind energy is not a viable option to implement.

## IX. ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

## Load Profile:

Load Profile analysis was performed to determine the seasonal energy usage of the facility. Irregularities in the load profile will indicate potential problems within the facility. Consequently based on the profile a recommendation will be made to remedy the irregularity in energy usage. For this report, the facility's energy consumption data was gathered in table format and plotted in graph form to create the load profile. Refer to the Electric and Natural Gas Usage Profiles included within this report to reference the respective electricity and natural gas usage load profiles.

## Electricity:

The Electric Usage Profile demonstrates a very flat load shape throughout the year. This is a bit unusual for a school, because typically schools are closed in the summer. However the steady load profile (especially the summer) is supported by summer school, weekend activities, gymnasium, auditorium and some ongoing projects. The auditorium is in use throughout the year. There is an increase a slight peak in consumption in August as is typical with summer cooling (air conditioning) loads. The cooling in this facility is provided by (26) twenty six, split system air conditioning units, (8) eight, ductless split system air conditioning units, (15) window units and (30), thirty roof-top units. The units vary from .75 to 60 nominal ton capacity. A flatter load profile of this type, will allow for more competitive energy prices when shopping for alternative energy suppliers.

## Natural Gas:

The Natural Gas Usage Profile demonstrates a very typical heating load profile. An increase in consumption is observed October through March during the standard heating season. Heating for this facility is supplied by (2) two, boiler plants and (30) thirty gas-fired roof-top air-handling units. The boilers provide hot-water throughout the facility and to AC units 2-6 (adding to the base-load load profile). The 2001 addition also added a boiler for the addition. Domestic hot-water is supplied by a natural gas fired hot water boiler. Natural gas delivery-service is provided by Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G) on an LVG rate schedule. Commodity service is supplied by the Hess Corporation, the Third Party Supplier. This consistent load profile is beneficial when looking at supply options with a Third Party Supplier.

## Tariff:

## Electricity:

This facility receives electrical service through Jersey Central Power \& Light (JCP\&L) on a GSS (General Service Secondary - 3 Phase) rate. Service classification GS is available for general service purposes on secondary voltages not included under Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT or GST. This facility's rate is a three phase service at secondary voltages. For electric supply (generation), the customer uses the service of a JCP\&L. This facility uses the Delivery Service of the utility (JCP\&L). The Delivery Service includes the following charges: Customer Charge,

Supplemental Customer Charge, Distribution Charge (kW Demand), kWh Charge, Non-utility Generation Charge, TEFA, SBC, SCC, Standby Fee and RGGI. The Generation Service is provided by JCP\&L under BGS (Basic Generation Service). BGS Energy and Reconciliation Charges are provided in Rider BGS-FP (fixed pricing) or BGS-CIEP (Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing). BGS also has a Transmission component to its charge.

## Natural Gas:

This facility receives utility service through Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G). This facility utilizes the Delivery Service from PSE\&G while receiving Commodity service from a Third Party Supplier (TPS), Hess Corporation.

LVG Rate: This utility tariff is for "firm" delivery service for general purposes. This rate schedule has a Delivery Charge, Balancing Charge, Societal Benefits Charge, Realignment Adjustment Charge, Margin Adjustment Charge, RGGI Charge and Customer Account Service Charge. The customer can elect to have the Commodity Charge serviced through the utility or by a Third Party Supplier (TPS). Note: Should the TPS not deliver, the customer may receive service from PSE\&G under Emergency Sales Service. Emergency Sales Service carries an extremely high penalty cost of service.
"Firm" delivery service defines the reliability of the transportation segment of the pricing. Much like the telecom industry, natural gas pipelines were un-bundled in the late 1990's and the space was divided up and marketed into reliability of service. Firm Service is said to be the most reliable and last in the pecking order for interruption. This service should not be interrupted.

Commodity Charges: Customer may choose to receive gas supply from either: A TPS or PSE\&G through its Basic Gas Supply Service default service. PSE\&G may also supply Emergency Sales Service in certain instances. This is at a much higher than normal rate. It should be perceived as a penalty.

This facility utilizes the services of a Third Party Supplier, The Hess Corporation. The contract is administered by The Alliance for Competitive Service (ACES). ACES is the energy aggregation program of the New Jersey School Boards Association of School Administrator's. The process was reviewed and approved by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

Please see CEG recommendations below.

## Recommendations:

CEG recommends a global approach that will be consistent with all facilities. Good potential savings can be seen equally in the electric costs and the natural gas costs. The average price per kWh (kilowatt hour) for the High School based on a historical 1-year weighted average fixed price from the utility JCP\&L is $\$ .1415 / \mathrm{kWh}$ (this is the fixed "price to compare" when shopping for energy procurement alternatives). The fixed weighted average price per decatherm for natural gas service in the High School, provided by the Hess Corporation (TPS) is $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ (dth, is the common unit of measure). The natural gas prices are also the "prices to compare".

The "price to compare" is the netted cost of the energy (including other costs), that the customer will use to compare to Third Party Supply sources when shopping for alternative suppliers. For electricity this cost would not include the utility transmission and distribution chargers. For natural gas the cost would not include the utility distribution charges and is said to be delivered to the utilities city-gate.

Energy commodities are among the most volatile of all commodities, however at this point and time, energy is extremely competitive. Chatham School District could see improvement in its energy costs if it were to take advantage of these current market prices quickly, before energy prices increase. Based on electric supply from JCP\&L and utilizing the historical consumption data provided (August 2008 through July 2009) and current electric rates, the school(s) could see an improvement in its electric costs of up to $25 \%$ annually. (Note: Savings were calculated using Average Annual Consumption and a variance to a Fixed Average One-Year commodity contract). CEG recommends aggregating the entire electric load to gain the most optimal energy costs. CEG recommends advisement for alternative sourcing and supply of energy on a "managed approach".

CEG's second recommendation coincides with the natural gas costs. Based on the current alternative market pricing supplied by the Hess Corporation (ACES Agreement), CEG feels that School District could see an improvement of up to $33 \%$ in its natural gas costs. CEG has experience with the mechanism for schools to buy energy in New Jersey. It is through the ACES Agreement (The Alliance for Competitive Energy Services) which is an energy aggregation program. From our experience, the basis price is the reason that the overall average price per dekatherm is ( $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ ). Therefore the average pricing formula supplied by Hess is $25 \%$ above today's competitive market pricing. CEG recommends the school receive further advisement on these prices through an energy advisor. They should also consider procuring energy (natural gas) through an alternative supply source.

CEG also recommends scheduling a meeting with the current utility providers to review their utility charges and current tariff structures for electricity and natural gas. This meeting would provide insight regarding alternative procurement options that are currently available. Through its meeting with the Local Distribution Company (LDC), the municipality can learn more about the competitive supply process. The county can acquire a list of approved Third Party Suppliers from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities website at www.nj.gov/bpu. They should also consider using a billing-auditing service to further analyze the utility invoices, manage the data and use the information for ongoing demand-side management projects. Furthermore, special attention should be given to credit mechanisms, imbalances, balancing charges and commodity charges when meeting with the utility representative. The School District should ask the utility representative about alternative billing options, such as consolidated billing when utilizing the service of a Third Party Supplier. Finally, if the supplier for energy (natural gas) is changed, closely monitor balancing, particularly when the contract is close to termination. This could be performed with the aid of an "energy advisor".

## X. INSTALLATION FUNDING OPTIONS

CEG has reviewed various funding options for the Owner to utilize in subsidizing the costs for installing the energy conservation measures noted within this report. Below are a few alternative funding methods:
i. Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) - Public Law 2009, Chapter 4 authorizes government entities to make energy related improvements to their facilities and par for the costs using the value of energy savings that result from the improvements. The "Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)" law provides a flexible approach that can allow all government agencies in New Jersey to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources.
ii. Municipal Bonds - Municipal bonds are a bond issued by a city or other local government, or their agencies. Potential issuers of municipal bonds include cities, counties, redevelopment agencies, school districts, publicly owned airports and seaports, and any other governmental entity (or group of governments) below the state level. Municipal bonds may be general obligations of the issuer or secured by specified revenues. Interest income received by holders of municipal bonds is often exempt from the federal income tax and from the income tax of the state in which they are issued, although municipal bonds issued for certain purposes may not be tax exempt.
iii. Power Purchase Agreement - Public Law 2008, Chapter 3 authorizes contractor of up to fifteen (15) years for contracts commonly known as "power purchase agreements." These are programs where the contracting unit (Owner) procures a contract for, in most cases, a third party to install, maintain, and own a renewable energy system. These renewable energy systems are typically solar panels, windmills or other systems that create renewable energy. In exchange for the third party's work of installing, maintaining and owning the renewable energy system, the contracting unit (Owner) agrees to purchase the power generated by the renewable energy system from the third party at agreed upon energy rates.
iv. Pay For Performance - The New Jersey Smart Start Pay for Performance program includes incentives based on savings resulted from implemented ECMs. The program is available for all buildings with average demand loads above 200 KW . The facility's participation in the program is assisted by an approved program partner. An "Energy Reduction Plan" is created with the facility and approved partner to shown at least $15 \%$ reduction in the building's current energy use. Multiple energy conservation measures implemented together are applicable toward the total savings of at least $15 \%$. No more than $50 \%$ of the total energy savings can result from lighting upgrades / changes.

Total incentive is capped at $50 \%$ of the project cost. The program savings is broken down into three benchmarks; Energy Reduction Plan, Project Implementation, and

Measurement and Verification. Each step provides additional incentives as the energy reduction project continues. The benchmark incentives are as follows:

1. Energy Reduction Plan - Upon completion of an energy reduction plan by an approved program partner, the incentive will grant $\$ 0.10$ per square foot between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 50,000$, and not to exceed $50 \%$ of the facility's annual energy expense. (Benchmark \#1 is not provided in addition to the local government energy audit program incentive.)
2. Project Implementation - Upon installation of the recommended measures along with the "Substantial Completion Construction Report," the incentive will grant savings per KWH or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum saving must be $15 \%$. (Example $\$ 0.11$ / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.12 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 1.10$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 1.20$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from projected savings above $15 \%$.
3. Measurement and Verification - Upon verification 12 months after implementation of all recommended measures, that actual savings have been achieved, based on a completed verification report, the incentive will grant additional savings per kWh or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum savings must be $15 \%$. (Example $\$ 0.07$ / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.08 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 0.70 /$ Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.80$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from verified savings above $15 \%$.

CEG recommends the Owner review the use of the above-listed funding options in addition to utilizing their standard method of financing for facilities upgrades in order to fund the proposed energy conservation measures.

## XI. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations include no cost/low cost measures, Operation \& Maintenance $(\mathrm{O} \& \mathrm{M})$ items, and water conservation measures with attractive paybacks. These measures are not eligible for the Smart Start Buildings incentives from the office of Clean Energy but save energy none the less.
A. Chemically clean the condenser and evaporator coils in the window AC units periodically to optimize efficiency. Poorly maintained heat transfer surfaces can reduce efficiency 5-10\%. The 3 -step process includes cleaning of the coils, rinsing and a micro biocide treatment. Thoroughly cleaned coils are not as susceptible to re-fouling so they stay clean longer, reducing the cleaning cycle frequency
B. Maintain all weather stripping on windows and doors.
C. Repair/replace damaged or missing ductwork insulation in the ceiling spaces.
D. Provide more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall fan horsepower requirements and maintain better IAQ.
E. Recalibrate existing zone thermostats.
F. Clean all fixtures to maximize light output.
G. Feel for air drafts around electrical outlets. Inexpensive pads are available, as are plugs for unused sockets.

## ECM COST \& SAVINGS BREAKDOWN

CONCORD ENGINEERING GROUP

| Chatham High School |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ECM ENERGY AND FINANCIAL COSTS AND SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ECM No. | description | installation cost |  |  |  | yearly savings |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { LIFETMME }}}{\text { LIFETM }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LIFETIME ENERGY } \\ & \text { SAVINGS } \end{aligned}$ | LIFETIME MAINTENANCE SAVINGS | lifetime roi | Simple Payback | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { INTERNAL RATE } \\ \text { RETURN } \end{array} \\ \text { (IRR) } \end{array}$ | NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV) |
|  |  | material | Labor | rebates, incentives | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { COST } \end{array}$ | energy | maint. | тотal |  | (Yeary Saving*ECM Lifetime) | (Yearly Maint Svaing * ECM Lifetime) | (Lifetime Savings - Net Cost) / (Net Cost) | (Net cost Yearl Savings) | $\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{c_{n}}{(1+I R R)^{n}}$ | $\sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{c_{n}}{(1+2 R)^{n}}$ |
|  |  | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s/r) | (s/r) | (517r) | (rr) | (s) | (s) | (\%) | (r) | (s) | (s) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$6,887 | so | \$175 | 56,712 | \$10,407 | ${ }_{591}$ | \$10,498 | 25 | \$262,450 | \$2,275 | 3810.2\% | 0.6 | 156.41\% | \$176,091.22 |
| ЕСМ \#2 | Install Lighting Controls | \$25,280 | \$0 | \$3,160 | \$22,120 | \$4,699 | \$0 | \$4,699 | 15 | \$70,485 | so | 218.6\% | 4.7 | 19.84\% | \$3,976.36 |
| EСМ \#3 | Install LED Exit Signs | \$3,752 | \$0 | \$670 | \$3,082 | \$2,533 | 9938 | \$3,471 | 25 | \$86,775 | \$23,450 | 2715.5\% | 0.9 | 112.62\% | \$57,359.04 |
| EСМ \#4 | T-5 Lighting System in Gym | \$7,200 | \$0 | \$1,000 | 56,200 | 5912 | \$110 | \$1,022 | 25 | \$22,550 | \$2,750 | 312.1\% | 6.1 | 16.09\% | \$11,596.24 |
| EСм *5 | Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade | \$391,500 | \$0 | \$21,000 | \$370,500 | \$6,181 | so | \$6,181 | 35 | \$216,335 | so | -41.6\% | 59.9 | -2.73\% | ( $5237,687.49$ ) |
| еСм \#6 | Install NEMA Premium Efficient Pump Motor | \$1,280 | \$0 | \$120 | \$1,160 | \$123 | s0 | \$123 | ${ }^{20}$ | \$2,460 | so | 112.1\% | 9.4 | 8.55\% | \$669.93 |
| ECM \#7 | Indoor Air handling Unit Replacement | \$73,300 | \$0 | \$1,200 | \$72,100 | \$1,358 | so | \$1,358 | ${ }^{20}$ | \$27,160 | so | -62.3\% | 53.1 | -7.91\% | (551,896.39) |
| ECM \#8 | DDC System - High School | \$1,014,650 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,014,650 | \$36,807 | so | \$36,807 | 15 | \$552,105 | so | -45.6\% | 27.6 | -6.79\% | (555, 250.42) |
| REM RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FINANCIAL COSTS AND SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REM \#1 | Solar Energy System | \$3,055,320 | \$0 | \$0 | \$3,055,320 | \$202,420 | \$0 | \$202,420 | 25 | 55,06,500 | so | 65.\%\% | 15.1 | 4.33\% | \$469,449.36 |

Notes: 1) The variable Cn in the formulas for Internal Rate of Return and Net Present Value stands for the cash flow during each period.
3) For NPV and IRR calculations: From $\mathrm{n}=0$ to N periods where N is the lifetime of ECM and Cn is the cash flow during each period.

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## SmartStart Building Incentives

The NJ SmartStart Buildings Program offers financial incentives on a wide variety of building system equipment. The incentives were developed to help offset the initial cost of energy-efficient equipment. The following tables show the current available incentives as of January, 2009:

## Electric Chillers

| Water-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 12-\$ 170$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 8-\$ 52$ per ton |

Gas Cooling

| Gas Absorption Chillers | $\$ 185-\$ 400$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Engine-Driven <br> Chillers | Calculated through custom <br> measure path) |

## Desiccant Systems

$\$ 1.00$ per cfm - gas or electric
Electric Unitary HVAC

| Unitary AC and Split <br> Systems | $\$ 73-\$ 93$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-to-Air Heat Pumps | $\$ 73-\$ 92$ per ton |
| Water-Source Heat Pumps | $\$ 81$ per ton |
|  <br> HP | $\$ 65$ per ton |
| Central DX AC Systems | $\$ 40-\$ 72$ per ton |
| Dual Enthalpy Economizer <br> Controls | $\$ 250$ |

Ground Source Heat Pumps

| Closed Loop \& Open <br> Loop | $\$ 370$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |

Gas Heating

| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $<300 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 300$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 300-1500 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.75$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 1500-\leq 4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.00$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $>4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | (Calculated through <br> Custom Measure Path) |
| Gas Furnaces | $\$ 300-\$ 400$ per unit |

Variable Frequency Drives

| Variable Air Volume | $\$ 65-\$ 155$ per hp |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chilled-Water Pumps | $\$ 60$ per hp |
| Compressors | $\$ 5,250$ to $\$ 12,500$ <br> per drive |

Natural Gas Water Heating

| Gas Water Heaters <br> $\leq 50$ gallons | $\$ 50$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas-Fired Water Heaters <br> $>50$ gallons | $\$ 1.00-\$ 2.00$ per MBH |
| Gas-Fired Booster Water <br> Heaters | $\$ 17-\$ 35$ per MBH |

## Premium Motors

| Three-Phase Motors | $\$ 45-\$ 700$ per motor |
| :---: | :---: |

## Prescriptive Lighting

| T-5 and T-8 Lamps <br> w/Electronic Ballast in <br> Existing Facilities | $\$ 10-\$ 30$ per fixture, <br> (depending on quantity) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard-Wired Compact <br> Fluorescent | $\$ 25-\$ 30$ per fixture |
| Metal Halide w/Pulse Start | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| LED Exit Signs | $\$ 10-\$ 20$ per fixture |
| T-5 and T-8 High Bay <br> Fixtures | $\$ 16-\$ 284$ per fixture |

Lighting Controls - Occupancy Sensors

| Wall Mounted | $\$ 20$ per control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Remote Mounted | $\$ 35$ per control |
| Daylight Dimmers | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| Occupancy Controlled hi- <br> low Fluorescent Controls | $\$ 25$ per fixture controlled |

Lighting Controls - HID or Fluorescent Hi-Bay Controls

| Occupancy hi-low | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daylight Dimming | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |

Other Equipment Incentives

| Performance Lighting | \$1.00 per watt per SF <br> below program incentive <br> threshold, currently 5\% <br> more energy efficient than <br> ASHRAE 90.1-2004 for <br> New Construction and <br> Complete Renovation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Custom Electric and Gas <br> Equipment Incentives | not prescriptive |

## MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

Concord Engineering Group

| Boiler |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Boiler－Pumps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Split Systems and AC Condensers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | $\underbrace{\text { Trefofice }}_{\text {Aread }}$ |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  | ${ }^{\frac{202930}{}}$ |  |  | R22 | $\frac{208230}{115}$ | 1 | ${ }^{3.1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sin | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 15 | ${ }_{11}^{11}$ |  |
|  |  | cmicter | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{15}$ |  |  |



| Heating and Ventilation Units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Location | Ares sered | Mamataurur | ay. | Moded | seralt | Heaing coil | Capaity (eum) | Fan HP | Fan ReM | vals | Prase | ${ }_{\text {amps }}$ | Approx Age | AstraA Semice Lie | Remaming Lite | Nots |
| Classomon $A$ A32 |  |  |  |  | O10e80140 | ${ }_{\text {Hw }}^{\text {Hw }}$ |  | $\frac{16}{16}$ |  | ${ }^{120} 120$ | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Blise }} \mathrm{B}$ | Cosmssoms |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Hw }}$ | 2,000 | 16 |  | ${ }^{218}$ | 1 | ${ }^{134}$ |  | ${ }_{20}$ |  |  |
| Coratit | Coritor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Hw }}^{\text {Hw }}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{24.000}$ | ${ }_{16}^{16}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{208 \\ 208}}$ |  | ${ }^{134}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nesbiut | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {HW }}^{\text {HW }}$ |  | ${ }^{16}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{20}$ |  | ${ }^{13,4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Bi59 } \\ \text { B69 }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Classoms }}^{\text {Clasmoms }}$ | $\frac{\text { Nebbiut }}{\text { Nestit }}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ |  | proosmatis | ${ }_{\text {Hw }}^{\text {Hw }}$ |  | $\frac{16}{16}$ |  | 208 | 1 | $\underbrace{\frac{13}{134}}$ |  | ${ }^{20}$ |  | Soind |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {chem }}$ Classomms | Nobit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Aresesened | Mematacurer | Qoy. | Modet* | Serialt | Ean He |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Volts } \\ \hline 208-230 / 460 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Phase | Amps | Approx. Age |  | $\underset{\text { Remining Lite }}{17}$ | Nots |  |  |
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| ${ }^{\text {A115 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Cassom }}$ | tim | 1 | KNatas. | LCocreseas | ${ }^{\text {IV800 }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{202020}$ | 1 | ${ }^{8.1}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ | , | 100 SER |  |
| ${ }_{\text {All }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}$ |  |  | кnев30.3 |  | ${ }^{128000}$ |  |  | 23028 |  |  |  |  |  | 10.0err |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Al1 }}^{\text {A109 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Cosemem }}^{\substack{\text { Clasmom }}}$ |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{8,1}^{8.1}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 10 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Al0\% }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cosememem }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Premement }}$ | 1 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {reamo }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2002 }}^{20208}$ | 1 | ${ }_{81}$ | 2 | 10 | 8 | 10.0.EER |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Alob }}^{\text {Alos }}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | ${ }_{7,4}^{7.4}$ |  | $\frac{10}{10}$ |  |  |  |
| Heatioffice | Heatiofite | Emesom | 1 | Quite cool |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE Chatham High School 

Building ID: 1830578
For 12-month Period Ending: July 31, 20091
Date SEP becomes ineligible: N/A
Date SEP Generated: September 24, 2009

## Facility

Chatham High School
255 Lafayette Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928

## Facility Owner

School District of the Chathams
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Year Built: 1962
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 253,663

Energy Performance Rating² (1-100) 62
Site Energy Use Summary ${ }^{3}$
Electricity - Grid Purchase(kBtu)

6,390,267
Natural Gas (kBtu) ${ }^{4}$
9,191,023
Total Energy (kBtu)
15,581,290

## Energy Intensity ${ }^{5}$

Site (kBtu/ft2/yr)61

Source (kBtu/ft2/yr) 122
Emissions (based on site energy use)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions ( $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year)

## Electric Distribution Utility

Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { National Average Comparison } & 69 \\ \text { National Average Site EUI } & 137\end{array}$
National Average Source EUI 137
\% Difference from National Average Source EUI -11\%
Building Type

## Meets Industry Standards ${ }^{6}$ for Indoor Environmental Conditions:

| Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality | N/A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acceptable Thermal Environmental Conditions | N/A |
| Adequate Illumination | N/A |

Certifying Professional
Raymond Johnson 520 South Burnt Mill Road Voorhees, NJ 08043

Adequate Illumination
N/A

[^4]
# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

In order for a building to qualify for the ENERGY STAR, a Professional Engineer (PE) must validate the accuracy of the data underlying the building's energy performance rating. This checklist is designed to provide an at-a-glance summary of a property's physical and operating characteristics, as well as its total energy consumption, to assist the PE in double-checking the information that the building owner or operator has entered into Portfolio Manager.

Please complete and sign this checklist and include it with the stamped, signed Statement of Energy Performance.
NOTE: You must check each box to indicate that each value is correct, OR include a note.

| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Name | Chatham High School | Is this the official building name to be displayed in the ENERGY STAR Registry of Labeled Buildings? |  | $\square$ |
| Type | K-12 School | Is this an accurate description of the space in question? |  | $\square$ |
| Location | 255 Lafayette Avenue, Chatham, NJ 07928 | Is this address accurate and complete? Correct weather normalization requires an accurate zip code. |  |  |
| Single Structure | Single Facility | Does this SEP represent a single structure? SEPs cannot be submitted for multiple-building campuses (with the exception of acute care or children's hospitals) nor can they be submitted as representing only a portion of a building |  | $\square$ |
| High School 1973 Addition (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 60,081 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |
| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | , |
| Number of PCs | 53 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  |  |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Months | 12 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| High School? | Yes | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. |  | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High School 2001 Addition (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 73,142 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  |  |
| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| Number of PCs | 148 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  | $\square$ |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Months | 12 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  |  |
| High School? | Yes | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school' |  |  |
| High School original building (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 120,440 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of PCs | 189 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 2 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  |
| Presence of cooking facilities | Yes | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? | $\square$ |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  |
| Months | 12 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  |
| High School? | Yes | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. | $\square$ |

# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

## Energy Consumption

Power Generation Plant or Distribution Utility: Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co

| Fuel Type: Electricity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meter: High School Electric (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) Space(s): Entire Facility Generation Method: Grid Purchase |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 163,760.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 125,040.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 148,440.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 174,680.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 134,880.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 154,240.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 169,720.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 145,120.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 147,160.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 159,880.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 147,480.00 |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 202,480.00 |
| High School Electric Consumption (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |  | 1,872,880.00 |
| High School Electric Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 6,390,266.56 |
| Total Electricity (Grid Purchase) Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 6,390,266.56 |
| Is this the total Electricity (Grid Purchase) consumption at this building including all Electricity meters? |  | $\square$ |
| Fuel Type: Natural Gas |  |  |
| Meter: Natural Gas Facility Total (therms) Space(s): Entire Facility |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (therms) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 406.69 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 1,868.46 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 4,157.48 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 4,667.44 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 11,221.82 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 17,100.95 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 20,502.47 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 17,618.38 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 9,963.09 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 2,949.30 |

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| $09 / 01 / 2008$ | $09 / 30 / 2008$ | 841.01 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $08 / 01 / 2008$ | $08 / 31 / 2008$ | 613.14 |
| Natural Gas Facility Total Consumption (therms) | $\mathbf{9 1 , 9 1 0 . 2 3}$ |  |
| Natural Gas Facility Total Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{9 , 1 9 1 , 0 2 3 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Total Natural Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{9 , 1 9 1 , 0 2 3 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Is this the total Natural Gas consumption at this building including all Natural Gas meters? | $\square$ |  |

## Additional Fuels

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above represent the total energy use of this building?
Please confirm there are no additional fuels (district energy, generator fuel oil) used in this facility.

## On-Site Solar and Wind Energy

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above include all on-site solar and/or wind power located at your facility? Please confirm that no on-site solar or wind installations have been omitted from this list. All on-site systems must be reported.

## Certifying Professional

(When applying for the ENERGY STAR, the Certifying Professional must be the same as the PE that signed and stamped the SEP.)
Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$
Signature:
Signature is required when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## FOR YOUR RECORDS ONLY. DO NOT SUBMIT TO EPA.

Please keep this Facility Summary for your own records; do not submit it to EPA. Only the Statement of Energy Performance (SEP), Data Checklist and Letter of Agreement need to be submitted to EPA when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## Facility

Chatham High School
255 Lafayette Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928

Facility Owner
School District of the Chathams 58 Meyersville Road Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

General Information

| Chatham High School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gross Floor Area Excluding Parking: $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ | 253,663 |
| Year Built | 1962 |
| For 12-month Evaluation Period Ending Date: | July 31, 2009 |

## Facility Space Use Summary

| High School 1973 Addition |  | High School original building |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Space Type | K-12 School | Space Type | K-12 School |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 60,081 | Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 120,440 |
| Open Weekends? | No | Open Weekends? | No |
| Number of PCs | 53 | Number of PCs | 189 |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 2 |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Presence of cooking facilities | Yes |
| Percent Cooled | 100 | Percent Cooled | 100 |
| Percent Heated | 100 | Percent Heated | 100 |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 | Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 |
| High School? | Yes | High School? | Yes |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham | School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham |
| High School 2001 Addition |  |  |  |
| Space Type | K-12 School |  |  |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 73,142 |  |  |
| Open Weekends? | No |  |  |
| Number of PCs | 148 |  |  |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 |  |  |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No |  |  |
| Percent Cooled | 100 |  |  |
| Percent Heated | 100 |  |  |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 |  |  |
| High School? | Yes |  |  |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chathams |  |  |

## Energy Performance Comparison

|  | Evaluation Periods |  | Comparisons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance Metrics | Current <br> (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Baseline (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Rating of 75 | Target | National Average |
| Energy Performance Rating | 62 | 62 | 75 | N/A | 50 |
| Energy Intensity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2) | 61 | 61 | 54 | N/A | 69 |
| Source (kBtu/ft2) | 122 | 122 | 107 | N/A | 137 |
| Energy Cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$/year | \$ 444,191.02 | \$ 444,191.02 | \$ 390,682.74 | N/A | \$ 499,651.63 |

Appendix D

| $\$ / f t 2 /$ year | $\$ 1.75$ | $\$ 1.75$ | $\$ 1.54$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $\$ 1.97$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{year}$ | 1,462 |  | 1,286 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 1,645 |
| $\mathrm{kgCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{year}$ | 6 | 1,462 | 5 | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 7 |

More than $50 \%$ of your building is defined as K-12 School. Please note that your rating accounts for all of the spaces listed. The National Average column presents energy performance data your building would have if your building had an average rating of 50 .

## Notes:

o - This attribute is optional.
d - A default value has been supplied by Portfolio Manager.

## Statement of Energy Performance

2009
Chatham High School
255 Lafayette Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928
Portfolio Manager Building ID: 1830578

The energy use of this building has been measured and compared to other similar buildings using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Energy Performance Scale of 1-100, with 1 being the least energy efficient and 100 the most energy efficient. For more information, visit energystar.gov/benchmark.


This building uses 122 kBtu per square foot per year.*
*Based on source energy intensity for the 12 month period ending July 2009

Buildings with a score of 75 or higher may qualify for EPA's ENERGY STAR.

I certify that the information contained within this statement is accurate and in accordance with U.S
Environmental Protection Agency's measurement standards, found at energystar.gov

| CEG Job \#: | 9C09078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | Chatham School District |
| Address: | 255 Lafayett Avenue |
| City: | Chatham |
| Building SF: | 253,663 |

## ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade - General

|  |  | Existing Lighting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROPOSED LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { CEG } \\ \text { Type } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Fixture Location | Yearly Usage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { Fixts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { Lamps } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Fixture Type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixix } \\ & \text { Wats } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kw} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { kWh/Yr } \\ & \text { Fixtures } \end{aligned}$ | Yearly \$ Cost | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { No. } \\ \text { Fixts } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{gathered}$ | Retro-Unit Description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wats } \\ & \text { Used } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \mathrm{kw} \\ \mathrm{kw} \end{gathered}$ | kWh/Yr | Yearly S Cost | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { (INSTALLED) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$ Savings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly } \\ \text { S Savings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 1 | Front Hall | 8760 | 11 | 4 | T8 4x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.20 | 10,503.2 | \$1,743.54 | 11 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.20 | 10503.24 | \$1,743.54 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hall Behind Cafeteria | 8760 | 7 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 3,556.6 | \$590.39 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 3556.56 | \$590.39 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Maintenance Hall | 8760 | 5 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 2,540.4 | \$421.71 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 2540.4 | \$421.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Maintenance Hall | 8760 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent Surface Mounting | 100 | 0.10 | 876.0 | \$145.42 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 262.8 | \$43.62 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 613.2 | \$101.79 | 0.06 |
| 3 | Kitchen | 2080 | 34 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.97 | 4,101.8 | \$680.89 | 34 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.97 | 4101.76 | \$680.89 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Cafeteria Manager | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Secondary Kitchen | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$226.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hall Between Caf \& Storage | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 40 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 2.32 | 4,825.6 | \$801.05 | 40 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 2.32 | 4825.6 | \$801.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 5 | 1 | Incadescent Pendant Mounting | 100 | 0.50 | 1,040.0 | \$172.64 | 5 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.15 | 312 | \$51.79 | \$6.00 | \$30.00 | 0.35 | 728 | \$120.85 | 0.25 |
| 19 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.37 | 759.2 | \$126.03 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.37 | 759.2 | \$126.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2×42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$120.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Front Hall | 8760 | 17 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.85 | 16,232.3 | \$2,694.56 | 17 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.85 | 16232.28 | \$2,694.56 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hall Between Library | 8760 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 1,524.2 | \$253.02 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 1524.24 | \$253.02 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Conference Room | 2080 | 10 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.58 | 1,206.4 | \$200.26 | 10 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.58 | 1206.4 | \$200.26 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A104 | 2080 | 24 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.39 | 2,895.4 | \$480.63 | 24 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.39 | 2895.36 | \$480.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Counseling | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Counseling | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$160.21 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$160.21 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 18 | Main Office Hall | 8760 | 14 | 2 | T8 4' 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast <br> Side Wall Mount | 80 | 1.12 | 9,811.2 | \$1,628.66 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 80 | 1.12 | 9811.2 | \$1,628.66 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | Main Office Hall | 8760 | 1 | 1 | T12 8 8 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting No Lens Surface Mounting No Lens | 93 | 0.09 | 814.7 | \$135.24 | 1 | 2 | (2 in tandem) 4' - 1-Lamp 32W T-8 Industrial Strip w/ Elect Ballast; Metalux M/N SNF132 | 56 | 0.06 | 490.56 | \$81.43 | \$246.00 | \$246.00 | 0.04 | 324.12 | \$53.80 | 4.57 |
| 2 | Main Office | 8760 | 9 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.52 | 4,572.7 | \$759.07 | 9 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.52 | 4572.72 | \$759.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Assistant Prin | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Communications | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Principal 1 | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.08 | 170.6 | \$28.31 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.08 | 170.56 | \$28.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Principal 1 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Principal 2 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T12 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Magnetic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 70 | 0.14 | 291.2 | \$48.34 | 2 | 0 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81-U | 34 | 0.07 | 141.44 | \$23.48 | \$204.00 | \$408.00 | 0.07 | 149.76 | \$24.86 | 16.41 |
| 2 | Security | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$240.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A106 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A108 | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$420.55 | 21 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.22 | 2533.44 | \$420.55 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A107 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Athletic Director | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$240.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A109 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A111 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Social Sudies Office | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$280.37 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.81 | 1688.96 | \$280.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Infront of SS Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T12 2x4 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.21 | 1 | 0 | 2'x4' 2-Lamp 32W T-8 Prism Lens/Elect Ballast; Metalux M/N 2GC8 | 61 | 0.06 | 126.88 | \$21.06 | \$120.00 | \$120.00 | 0.01 | 24.96 | \$4.14 | 28.96 |
| 2 | A117, 118, Hall | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$160.21 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$160.21 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 14 | A113 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | A114 | 2080 | 45 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 2.61 | 5,428.8 | \$901.18 | 45 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 2.61 | 5428.8 | \$901.18 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | A114 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A115 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Hall to Courtyard | 2080 | 5 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.55 | 1,133.6 | \$188.18 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.55 | 1133.6 | \$188.18 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A117 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast <br> Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A116 | 2080 | 59 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 3.42 | 7,117.8 | \$1,181.55 | 59 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 3.42 | 7117.76 | \$1,181.55 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | A116 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | A120 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A119 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Child Study Office | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$339.76 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hallway | 2080 | 16 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.93 | 1,930.2 | \$320.42 | 16 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.93 | 1930.24 | \$320.42 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Server Room | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$56.63 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.16 | 341.12 | \$56.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A123 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$240.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A125 | 2080 | 16 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.93 | 1,930.2 | \$320.42 | 16 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.93 | 1930.24 | \$320.42 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Math Supervisor | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$80.10 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$80.10 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Math Supervisor | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A124 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A127 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$240.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A126 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A128 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A129 | 2080 | 22 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.28 | 2,654.1 | \$440.58 | 22 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.28 | 2654.08 | \$440.58 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | A131 | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$420.55 | 21 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.22 | 2533.44 | \$420.55 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 13 | A130 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | A132 | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$420.55 | 21 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.22 | 2533.44 | \$420.55 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A133 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Faculty Bathroom | 2080 | 3 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.30 | 624.0 | \$103.58 | 3 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.09 | 187.2 | \$31.08 | \$6.00 | \$18.00 | 0.21 | 436.8 | \$72.51 | 0.25 |
| 13 | A134 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.04 | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | A134 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$283.13 | 10 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.82 | 1705.6 | \$283.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hallway | 8760 | 7 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 3,556.6 | \$590.39 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 3556.56 | \$590.39 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Coach Office | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$140.18 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 844.48 | \$140.18 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Coach Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 4' 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Side Wall Mount | 80 | 0.08 | 166.4 | \$27.62 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 80 | 0.08 | 166.4 | \$27.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Coach Locker Room | 2080 | 26 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.51 | 3,136.6 | \$520.68 | 26 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.51 | 3136.64 | \$520.68 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Coach Locker Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Coach Locker Room | 2080 | 8 | 4 | T8 4'4 Lamps Surface Mounting | 109 | 0.87 | 1,813.8 | \$301.08 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.87 | 1813.76 | \$301.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Girls Locker Room | 2080 | 26 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.51 | 3,136.6 | \$520.68 | 26 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.51 | 3136.64 | \$520.68 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Locker Office | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$120.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hall | 8760 | 7 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 3,556.6 | \$590.39 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 3556.56 | \$590.39 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Workout Room | 2080 | 8 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.80 | 1,664.0 | \$276.22 | 8 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.24 | 499.2 | \$82.87 | \$6.00 | \$48.00 | 0.56 | 1164.8 | \$193.36 | 0.25 |
| 28 | Library | 2080 | 60 | 1 | T8 2x2 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 20 | 1.20 | 2,496.0 | \$414.34 | 60 | 0 | No Change | 20 | 1.20 | 2496 | \$414.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29 | Library | 2080 | 117 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 9.59 | 19,955.5 | \$3,312.62 | 117 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 9.59 | 19955.52 | \$3,312.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Library | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$280.37 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.81 | 1688.96 | \$280.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Library | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$226.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Server Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting No lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Storage | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | L11 | 2080 | 48 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 2.78 | 5,790.7 | \$961.26 | 48 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 2.78 | 5790.72 | \$961.26 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | L10 | 2080 | 28 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.62 | 3,377.9 | \$560.73 | 28 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.62 | 3377.92 | \$560.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | L12 | 2080 | 33 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.91 | 3,981.1 | \$660.87 | 33 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.91 | 3981.12 | \$660.87 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 3 | L12 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | ${ }^{\text {L12 }}$ | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | L12 | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 0.20 | 416.0 | \$69.06 | 1 | 0 | 65 W CFL Lamp | 65 | 0.07 | 135.2 | \$22.44 | \$17.00 | \$17.00 | 0.14 | 280.8 | \$46.61 | 0.36 |
| 13 | L14 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | L14 | 2080 | 38 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 2.20 | 4,584.3 | \$761.00 | 38 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 2.20 | 4584.32 | \$761.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Electrical Panels | 520 | 5 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 150.8 | \$25.03 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 150.8 | \$25.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | L15 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1×4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$174.02 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 28 | 0.50 | 1048.32 | \$174.02 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | L15 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x2 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 20 | 0.06 | 124.8 | \$20.72 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 20 | 0.06 | 124.8 | \$20.72 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | L13 | 2080 | 12 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.34 | 698.9 | \$116.01 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 28 | 0.34 | 698.88 | \$116.01 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | L13 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x2 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 20 | 0.06 | 124.8 | \$20.72 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 20 | 0.06 | 124.8 | \$20.72 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Storage | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$8.63 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 15.6 | \$2.59 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 36.4 | \$6.04 | 0.99 |
| 3 | Girls Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hall | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$120.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Elevator | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$84.34 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 508.08 | \$84.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Elevator | 8760 | 3 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.30 | 2,628.0 | \$436.25 | 3 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.09 | 788.4 | \$130.87 | \$6.00 | \$18.00 | 0.21 | 1839.6 | \$305.37 | 0.06 |
| 32 | Elevator | 8760 | 1 | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Compact Fluorescent High Hat } 1 \\ \text { lamp } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 100 | 0.10 | 876.0 | \$145.42 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.10 | 876 | \$145.42 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Math Office | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$453.01 | 16 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$453.01 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Electrical Room | 520 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 90.5 | \$15.02 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 90.48 | \$15.02 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Stairwell | 8760 | 3 | 2 | T12 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Wall Mounting No Lens | 94 | 0.28 | 2,470.3 | \$410.07 | 3 | 0 | 4' 2-Lamp T-8 32W wall Mtd.Metalux BC232 | 58 | 0.17 | 1524.24 | \$253.02 | \$170.00 | \$510.00 | 0.11 | 946.08 | \$157.05 | 3.25 |
| 21 | Stairwell | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Wall Mounting | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$84.34 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 508.08 | \$84.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$80.10 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$80.10 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.11 | 233.0 | \$38.67 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.11 | 232.96 | \$38.67 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | B160 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$339.76 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | B162 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | B163 | 2080 | 24 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.97 | 4,093.4 | \$679.51 | 24 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.97 | 4093.44 | \$679.51 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 15 | B161 | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | ${ }^{164} 4$ | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | ${ }^{\text {B166 }}$ | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32 | ${ }^{\text {B166 }}$ | 2080 | 2 | 1 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat 1 <br> lamp | 100 | 0.20 | 416.0 | \$69.06 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.20 | 416 | \$69.06 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | B165 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$396.38 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$396.38 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34 | B167 | 2080 | 9 | 1 | Mercury Start 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast | 175 | 1.58 | 3,276.0 | \$543.82 | 9 | 1 | Cylinder 9.5" Surface Cylinder 42W Triple Twin Tube Portfolio M/N C19242E | 85 | 0.77 | 1591.2 | \$264.14 | \$265.00 | \$2,385.00 | 0.81 | 1684.8 | \$279.68 | 8.53 |
| 15 | B167 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$339.76 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Stairwell | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Wall Mounting | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Auditorium | 2080 | 102 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 20.40 | 42,432.0 | \$7,043.71 | 102 | 0 | 65 W CFL Lamp | 65 | 6.63 | 13790.4 | \$2,289.21 | \$17.00 | \$1,734.00 | 13.77 | 28641.6 | \$4,754.51 | 0.36 |
| 31 | Auditorium Lobby | 2080 | 14 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 2.80 | 5,824.0 | \$966.78 | 14 | 0 | 65 W CFL Lamp | 65 | 0.91 | 1892.8 | \$314.20 | \$17.00 | \$238.00 | 1.89 | 3931.2 | \$652.58 | 0.36 |
| 31 | Auditorium Lobby | 2080 | 45 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 9.00 | 18,720.0 | \$3,107.52 | 45 | 0 | 65 W CFL Lamp | 65 | 2.93 | 6084 | \$1,009.94 | \$17.00 | \$765.00 | 6.08 | 12636 | \$2,097.58 | 0.36 |
| 24 | Auditorium Lobby | 2080 | 32 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 3.20 | 6,656.0 | \$1,104.90 | 32 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.96 | 1996.8 | \$331.47 | \$6.00 | \$192.00 | 2.24 | 4659.2 | \$773.43 | 0.25 |
| 11 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$240.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | B156 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | B153 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$226.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | B154 | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$453.01 | 16 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$453.01 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | B151 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$339.76 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Wordd Language | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$226.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | B150 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$424.69 | 15 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.23 | 2558.4 | \$424.69 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | B150 | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.21 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 151.84 | \$25.21 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 0.40 | 832.0 | \$138.11 | 2 | 0 | 65 W CFL Lamp | 65 | 0.13 | 270.4 | \$44.89 | \$17.00 | \$34.00 | 0.27 | 561.6 | \$93.23 | 0.36 |
| 33 | B Hallway | 8760 | 10 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.56 | 4,905.6 | \$814.33 | 10 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.56 | 4905.6 | \$814.33 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | B Hallway | 8760 | 52 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 3.02 | 26,420.2 | \$4,385.75 | 52 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 3.02 | 26420.16 | \$4,385.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32 | B Hallway | 8760 | 2 | 1 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat 1 lamp | 100 | 0.20 | 1,752.0 | \$290.83 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.20 | 1752 | \$290.83 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Projection Room | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Projection Room | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.10 | 208.0 | \$34.53 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 62.4 | \$10.36 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 145.6 | \$24.17 | 0.25 |
| 15 | M20 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$113.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | M19 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$113.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 22 | Band Room | 2080 | 56 | 4 | T8 2x2 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 56 | 3.14 | 6,522.9 | \$1,082.80 | 56 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 3.14 | 6522.88 | \$1,082.80 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Band Office | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$226.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Band Storage | 2080 | 8 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.87 | 1,813.8 | \$301.08 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.87 | 1813.76 | \$301.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Band Practice | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | M Hall | 8760 | 18 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.96 | 17,187.1 | \$2,853.06 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.96 | 17187.12 | \$2,853.06 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | M Hall | 8760 | 5 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 60 | 0.30 | 2,628.0 | \$436.25 | 5 | 0 | 13 W CFL Lamp | 13 | 0.07 | 569.4 | \$94.52 | \$5.75 | \$28.75 | 0.24 | 2058.6 | \$341.73 | 0.08 |
| 33 | M Hall | 8760 | 2 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.11 | 981.1 | \$162.87 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.11 | 981.12 | \$162.87 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.65 | 1360.32 | \$225.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | M18 | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.08 | 170.6 | \$28.31 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.08 | 170.56 | \$28.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | M17 | 2080 | 24 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.39 | 2,895.4 | \$480.63 | 24 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.39 | 2895.36 | \$480.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Orchastra Office Hall | 8760 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 2,540.4 | \$421.71 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 2540.4 | \$421.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Director Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$120.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | M16 | 2080 | 24 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.39 | 2,895.4 | \$480.63 | 24 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.39 | 2895.36 | \$480.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Music Tech Room | 2080 | 24 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.97 | 4,093.4 | \$679.51 | 24 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.97 | 4093.44 | \$679.51 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | M Wing Hall | 8760 | 13 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.75 | 6,605.0 | \$1,096.44 | 13 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.75 | 6605.04 | \$1,096.44 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | M Wing Hall | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$84.34 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 508.08 | \$84.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hallway Exit B | 8760 | 3 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 1,524.2 | \$253.02 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 1524.24 | \$253.02 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | B159 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | B158 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | B157 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$400.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Hallway | 8760 | 7 | 2 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Compact Fluorescent High Hat - } 2 \\ \text { lamp }}}{\text { C }}$ | 56 | 0.39 | 3,433.9 | \$570.03 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.39 | 3433.92 | \$570.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Hallway | 8760 | 15 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.64 | 14,322.6 | \$2,377.55 | 15 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.64 | 14322.6 | \$2,377.55 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Hallway | 8760 | 49 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 5.34 | 46,787.2 | \$7,766.67 | 49 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 5.34 | 46787.16 | \$7,766.67 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 33 | Hallway | 8760 | 4 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.22 | 1,962.2 | \$325.73 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.22 | 1962.24 | \$325.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Health Office | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$280.37 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.81 | 1688.96 | \$280.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Health Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 4' $2 \begin{gathered}\text { Lamps Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Side Wall Mount }\end{gathered}$ | 80 | 0.08 | 166.4 | \$27.62 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 80 | 0.08 | 166.4 | \$27.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Health Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35 | Health Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2 Tube 4' Indust Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting No Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 36 | Health Office | 2080 | 2 | 1 | T8 6' 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Wall Mounted Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.06 | 116.5 | \$19.34 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 28 | 0.06 | 116.48 | \$19.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C137 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C139 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C141 | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$453.01 | 16 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$453.01 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C143 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$396.38 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$396.38 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Office | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$56.63 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.16 | 341.12 | \$56.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.65 | 1360.32 | \$225.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Hallway | 8760 | 4 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.22 | 1,962.2 | \$325.73 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.22 | 1962.24 | \$325.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Science Room | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$339.76 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C138 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Prep Room | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C136 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.65 | 1360.32 | \$225.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.11 | 233.0 | \$38.67 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.11 | 232.96 | \$38.67 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Electric Closet | 520 | 5 | 4 | T8 2×44 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.55 | 283.4 | \$47.04 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.55 | 283.4 | \$47.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Storage | 2080 | 4 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.44 | 906.9 | \$150.54 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.44 | 906.88 | \$150.54 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Stairwell | 8760 | 20 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 2.18 | 19,096.8 | \$3,170.07 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 2.18 | 19096.8 | \$3,170.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 8760 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 1,016.2 | \$168.68 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 1016.16 | \$168.68 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 17 | C205 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | ${ }^{341.1}$ | \$56.63 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.16 | 341.12 | \$56.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Science Office | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$226.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C203 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Prep Room | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$113.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C201 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Greenhouse | 2080 | 4 | 6 | T8 8' 6 Lamps (4') Electronic <br> Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic <br> Lens Vapor Proof | 167 | 0.67 | 1,389.4 | \$230.65 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 167 | 0.67 | 1389.44 | \$230.65 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Electrical Room | 2080 | 12 | 4 | T8 2×44 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.31 | 2,720.6 | \$451.63 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.31 | 2720.64 | \$451.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | C Wing Up Stairs Hall | 8760 | 38 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 4.14 | 36,283.9 | \$6,023.13 | 38 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 4.14 | 36283.92 | \$6,023.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | C Wing Up Stairs Hall | 8760 | 6 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.34 | 2,943.4 | \$488.60 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.34 | 2943.36 | \$488.60 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Storage | 2080 | 3 | 4 | T8 2×44 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.33 | 680.2 | \$112.91 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.33 | 680.16 | \$112.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2×44 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.65 | 1360.32 | \$225.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.11 | 233.0 | \$38.67 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.11 | 232.96 | \$38.67 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C200 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Prep Room | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$113.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C202 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | C204 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 2.05 | 4264 | \$707.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$84.94 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.25 | 511.68 | \$84.94 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$169.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 39 | Boiler Room - Original | 2080 | 8 | 1 | Incadescent Pendant Mounting | 150 | 1.20 | 2,496.0 | \$414.34 | 8 | 1 | 40 W CFL Lamp | 40 | 0.32 | 665.6 | \$110.49 | \$9.60 | \$76.80 | 0.88 | 1830.4 | \$303.85 | 0.25 |
| 40 | Boiler Room - 2001 Addition | 2080 | 9 | 2 | 4' - 2-Lamp 32W T-8 Industrial Strip w/ Elect Ballast and Wire guard | 73 | 0.66 | 1,366.6 | \$226.85 | 9 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.66 | 1366.56 | \$226.85 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals |  | 2754 | 495 |  |  | 213.70 | 639,038.2 | \$106,080.33 | 2754 | 6 |  |  | 185.623 | 576344.6 | \$95,673.21 |  | \$6,886.55 | 28.07 | 62693.5 | \$10,407.12 | 0.66 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| CEG Job \#: | 9C09078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | Chatham School District |
| Address: | C55 Lafayete Avenue |
| Cityy |  |
| Buiding SF: | Chatham |
|  | 253,663 |

## ECM \#2: Lighting Control

| ExIIST | LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROP | POSED | ${ }_{\text {TING }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVINGS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CEG } \\ & \text { Type } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixture } \\ & \text { Location } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yeary } \\ & \text { Ysage } \\ & \text { Use } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Nom} \\ & \hline \text { Fixts } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 . \\ \text { Lamp } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fixture } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixt } \\ & \text { Wats } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { kW } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{YI} \\ & \text { Fixtures } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { S Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Noo } \\ & \text { Fixts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nomo } \\ & \text { Leampe } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Controls } \\ \text { Description } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watts } \\ & \text { Used } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reductiof } \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { kWhyI } \\ & \text { Fixtures } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unit Cost } \\ & \text { INSTALLEL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Torat } \\ & \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kw}^{\mathrm{kW}} \\ \text { Saving } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ \text { Savings } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yeary } \\ \$ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly Simpl\| } \\ \text { Payback } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 | Front Hall | 8760 | 11 | 4 | T8 4×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.20 | 10,503.2 | \$1,743.54 | 11 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.20 | 0\% | 10503.24 | \$1,743.54 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hall Behind Cafeteria | 8760 | 7 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 3,556.6 | \$590.39 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 0\% | 3556.56 | \$590.39 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Maintenance Hall | 8760 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 2,540.4 | \$421.71 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 0\% | 2540.40 | \$421.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Maintenance Hall | 8760 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent Surface Mounting | 100 | 0.10 | 876.0 | \$145.42 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | 876.00 | \$145.42 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Kitchen | 2080 | 34 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.97 | 4,101.8 | \$680.89 | 34 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.97 | 0\% | 4101.76 | \$680.89 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Cafeteria Manager | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 4 | Secondary Kitchen | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { Stand }}$ | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.03 | \$203.85 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$22.65 | 7.06 |
| 3 | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { Stan }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 3 | Hall Between Caf \& Storage | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 0\% | 241.28 | \$40.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 40 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 2.32 | 4,825.6 | \$801.05 | 40 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text {. }}$ | 58 | 2.32 | 10\% | 4343.04 | \$720.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 482.56 | \$80.10 | 2.00 |
| 26 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 5 | 1 | Incadescent Pendant Mounting | 100 | 0.50 | 1,040.0 | \$172.64 | 5 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 100 | 0.50 | 10\% | 936.00 | \$155.38 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 104 | \$17.26 | 9.27 |
| 19 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.37 | 759.2 | \$126.03 | 5 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { Stan }}$ | 73 | 0.37 | 10\% | 683.28 | \$113.42 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 75.92 | \$12.60 | 12.70 |
| 2 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 0\% | 723.84 | \$120.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Front Hall | 8760 | 17 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.85 | 16,232.3 | \$2,694.56 | 17 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.85 | 0\% | 16232.28 | \$2,694.56 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hall Between Library | 8760 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 1,524.2 | \$253.02 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 0\% | 1524.24 | \$253.02 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Conference Room | 2080 | 10 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.58 | 1,206.4 | \$200.26 | 10 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 0.58 | 10\% | 1085.76 | \$180.24 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 120.64 | \$20.03 | 7.99 |
| 14 | A104 | 2080 | 24 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.39 | 2,895.4 | \$480.63 | 24 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 1.39 | 10\% | 2605.82 | \$432.57 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 289.536 | \$48.06 | 3.33 |
| 15 | Counseling | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 922.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 2 | Counseling | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$160.21 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.46 | 10\% | 868.61 | \$144.19 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 96.512 | \$16.02 | 9.99 |
| 18 | Main Office Hall | 8760 | 14 | 2 | T8 4' 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Side Wall Mount | 80 | 1.12 | 9,811.2 | \$1,628.66 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 80 | 1.12 | 0\% | 9811.20 | \$1,628.66 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Main Office Hall | 8760 | 1 | 1 | T12 8' 1 Lamp Magnetic <br> Ballast Surface Mounting No <br> Lens | 93 | 0.09 | 814.7 | \$135.24 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 93 | 0.09 | 0\% | 814.68 | \$135.24 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Main Office | 8760 | 9 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.52 | 4,572.7 | \$759.07 | 9 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.52 | 0\% | 4572.72 | \$759.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Assistant Prin | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { and }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |


| 13 | Communications | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.58 | \$18.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.00 | 79.90 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Principal 1 | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.08 | 170.6 | \$28.31 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.08 | 10\% | 153.50 | \$25.48 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 17.056 | \$2.83 | 56.51 |
| 2 | Principal 1 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 2×42 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 2 | Principal 2 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.73 | \$54.07 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.01 | 26.63 |
| 6 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T12 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Magnetic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 70 | 0.14 | 291.2 | \$48.34 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sensor }}}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 70 | 0.14 | 10\% | 262.08 | \$43.51 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 29.12 | \$4.83 | 33.10 |
| 2 | Security | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.58 | \$18.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.00 | 79.90 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting <br> Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Techology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$216.28 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.03 | 6.66 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { T8 2×4 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.73 | \$54.07 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.01 | 26.63 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.58 | \$18.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.00 | 79.90 |
| 13 | A106 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting <br> Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 14 | A108 | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 1x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$420.55 | 21 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.22 | 10\% | 2280.10 | \$378.50 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 253.344 | \$42.06 | 3.80 |
| 14 | A107 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 2 | Athletic Director | 2080 | 12 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { T8 2x4 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sent }}}$ | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$216.28 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.03 | 6.66 |
| 14 | A109 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting <br> Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Techology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 14 | A111 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { D }}$ | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 14 | Social Studies Office | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$280.37 | 14 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.81 | 10\% | 1520.06 | \$252.33 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 168.896 | \$28.04 | 5.71 |
| 7 | Infront of SS Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T12 2x4 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.21 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 0\% | 151.84 | \$25.21 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | A117, 118, Hall | 8760 | 8 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.46 | 4,064.6 | \$674.73 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.46 | 0\% | 4064.64 | \$674.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A113 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 14 | A114 | 2080 | 45 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 2.61 | 5,428.8 | \$901.18 | 45 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 2.61 | 10\% | 4885.92 | \$811.06 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 542.88 | \$90.12 | 1.78 |
| 2 | A114 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 14 | A115 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 5 | Hall to Courtyard | 2080 | 5 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.55 | 1,133.6 | \$188.18 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.55 | 0\% | 1133.60 | \$188.18 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | A117 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 14 | A116 | 2080 | 59 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 3.42 | 7,117.8 | \$1,181.55 | 59 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 3.42 | 10\% | 6405.98 | \$1,063.39 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 711.776 | \$118.15 | 1.35 |
| 2 | A116 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.73 | \$54.07 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.01 | 26.63 |
| 2 | A120 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |


| 14 | A119 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Child Study Office | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sensor }}}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$305.78 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.98 | 4.71 |
| 2 | Hallway | 2080 | 16 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.93 | 1,930.2 | \$320.42 | 16 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.93 | 0\% | 1930.24 | \$320.42 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Server Room | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$56.63 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.16 | 10\% | 307.01 | \$50.96 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 34.112 | \$5.66 | 28.26 |
| 13 | A123 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$216.28 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.03 | 6.66 |
| 13 | A125 | 2080 | 16 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.93 | 1,930.2 | \$320.42 | 16 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.93 | 10\% | 1737.22 | \$288.38 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 193.024 | \$32.04 | 4.99 |
| 2 | Math Supervisor | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$80.10 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.30 | \$72.09 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$8.01 | 19.97 |
| 11 | Math Supervisor | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 |  | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 10.58 | \$18.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.00 | 79.90 |
| 13 | A124 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\substack{\text { Sensor }}}$ | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 13 | A127 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$216.28 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.03 | ${ }^{6.66}$ |
| 13 | A126 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 13 | A128 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 13 | A129 | 2080 | 22 | 2 | T8 1x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.28 | 2,654.1 | \$440.58 | 22 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.28 | 10\% | 2388.67 | \$396.52 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 265.408 | \$44.06 | 3.63 |
| 3 | A131 | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 1×42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$420.55 | 21 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.22 | 10\% | 2280.10 | \$378.50 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 253.344 | \$42.06 | 3.80 |
| 13 | A130 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 13 | A132 | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$420.55 | 21 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.22 | 10\% | 2280.10 | \$378.50 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 253.344 | \$42.06 | 3.80 |
| 13 | A133 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 24 | Faculty Bathroom | 2080 | 3 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.30 | 624.0 | \$103.58 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.30 | 0\% | 624.00 | \$103.58 | \$0.00 | S0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | A134 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.04 | 2,171.5 | \$360.47 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.04 | 10\% | 1954.37 | \$324.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 217.152 | \$36.05 | 4.44 |
| 15 | A134 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$283.13 | 10 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 82 | 0.82 | 10\% | 1535.04 | \$254.82 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 170.56 | \$28.31 | 5.65 |
| 2 | Hallway | 8760 | 7 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 3,556.6 | \$590.39 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 0\% | 3556.56 | \$590.39 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Gym | 2080 | 20 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 2.00 | 4,160.0 | \$690.56 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 100 | 2.00 | 10\% | 3744.00 | \$621.50 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | ${ }^{0.00}$ | 416 | \$69.06 | ${ }^{2.32}$ |
| 13 | Coach Office | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$140.18 | 7 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.41 | 10\% | 760.03 | \$126.17 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 84.448 | \$14.02 | 11.41 |
| 18 | Coach Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T8 4' } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ & \text { Ballast Side Wall Mount } \end{aligned}$ | 80 | 0.08 | 166.4 | \$27.62 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 80 | 0.08 | 10\% | 149.76 | \$24.86 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 16.64 | \$2.76 | 57.92 |
| 3 | Coach Locker Room | 2080 | 26 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.51 | 3,136.6 | \$520.68 | 26 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.51 | 10\% | 2822.98 | \$468.61 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 313.664 | \$52.07 | 3.07 |
| 3 | Coach Locker Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 10.58 | \$18.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.00 | 79.90 |
| 23 | Coach Locker Room | 2080 | 8 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T8 4' 4 Lamps Surface } \\ & \text { Mounting } \end{aligned}$ | 109 | 0.87 | 1,813.8 | \$301.08 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.87 | 10\% | 1632.38 | \$270.98 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 181.376 | \$30.11 | 5.31 |
| 3 | Girls Locker Room | 2080 | 26 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.51 | 3,136.6 | \$520.68 | 26 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.51 | 10\% | 2822.98 | \$468.61 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 313.664 | \$52.07 | ${ }^{3.07}$ |


| 3 | Locker Office | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 651.46 | \$108.14 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 72.384 | \$12.02 | 13.32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | Hall | 8760 | 7 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 3,556.6 | \$590.39 | 7 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 0.41 | 10\% | 3200.90 | \$531.35 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 355.656 | \$59.04 | 2.71 |
| 24 | Workout Room | 2080 | 8 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.80 | 1,664.0 | \$276.22 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy <br> Sensor | 100 | 0.80 | 10\% | 1497.60 | \$248.60 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 166.4 | \$27.62 | 5.79 |
| 23 | Gym 2 | 2080 | 24 | 4 | T8 4' 4 Lamps Surface Mounting | 109 | 2.62 | 5,441.3 | \$903.25 | 24 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 2.62 | 10\% | 4897.15 | \$812.93 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 544.128 | \$90.33 | 1.77 |
| 24 | Gym 2 | 2080 | 4 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.40 | 832.0 | \$138.11 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 100 | 0.40 | 10\% | 748.80 | \$124.30 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 83.2 | \$13.81 | 11.58 |
| 28 | Library | 2080 | 60 | 1 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { T8 2x2 1 Lamp Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Direct/Indirect Lens } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 20 | 1.20 | 2,496.0 | \$414.34 | 60 | 0 | No Change | 20 | 1.20 | 0\% | 2496.00 | \$414.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29 | Library | 2080 | 117 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 9.59 | 19,955.5 | \$3,312.62 | 117 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 9.59 | 0\% | 19955.52 | \$3,312.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Library | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$280.37 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.81 | 0\% | 1688.96 | \$280.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Library | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 0\% | 1364.48 | \$226.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Server Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting No lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 13 | Storage | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ Sensor | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 13 | L11 | 2080 | 48 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 2.78 | 5,790.7 | \$961.26 | 48 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 2.78 | 10\% | 5211.65 | \$865.13 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 579.072 | \$96.13 | 1.66 |
| 13 | L10 | 2080 | 28 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.62 | 3,377.9 | \$560.73 | 28 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.62 | 10\% | 3040.13 | \$504.66 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 337.792 | \$56.07 | 2.85 |
| 13 | L12 | 2080 | 33 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 1.91 | 3,981.1 | \$660.87 | 33 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 1.91 | 10\% | 3583.01 | \$594.78 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 398.112 | \$66.09 | 2.42 |
| 3 | L12 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 3 | L12 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { Din }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 31 | L12 | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 0.20 | 416.0 | \$69.06 | 1 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 200 | 0.20 | 10\% | 374.40 | \$62.15 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 41.6 | \$6.91 | 23.17 |
| 13 | L14 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 2 | L14 | 2080 | 38 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { T8 2x4 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 2.20 | 4,584.3 | \$761.00 | 38 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 2.20 | 10\% | 4125.89 | \$684.90 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 458.432 | \$76.10 | 2.10 |
| 2 | Electrical Panels | 520 | 5 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { T8 2x4 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.29 | 150.8 | \$25.03 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 0\% | 150.80 | \$25.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | L15 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$174.02 | 18 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 28 | 0.50 | 10\% | 943.49 | \$156.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 104.832 | \$17.40 | 9.19 |
| 10 | L15 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x2 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 20 | 0.06 | 124.8 | \$20.72 | 3 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 20 | 0.06 | 10\% | 112.32 | \$18.65 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.48 | \$2.07 | 77.23 |
| 9 | L13 | 2080 | 12 | 1 | T8 1x41 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.34 | 698.9 | \$116.01 | 12 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 28 | 0.34 | 10\% | 628.99 | \$104.41 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 69.888 | \$11.60 | 13.79 |
| 10 | L13 | 2080 | 3 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 1x2 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Surface Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \end{gathered}$ | 20 | 0.06 | 124.8 | \$20.72 | 3 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 20 | 0.06 | 10\% | 112.32 | \$18.65 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.48 | \$2.07 | 77.23 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | Boys Room | 2080 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | ${ }^{2}$ | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sual Technor } \\ \text { Seny Occupancy }}}{\text { Dict }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 24 | Storage | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$8.63 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | 52.00 | \$8.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Girls Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$40.05 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$36.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.01 | 39.95 |
| 2 | Hall | 2080 | 6 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 2x4 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 0\% | 723.84 | \$120.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Elevator | 8760 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 2x42 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$84.34 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 508.08 | \$84.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 24 | Elevator | 8760 | 3 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.30 | 2,628.0 | \$436.25 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.30 | 0\% | 2628.00 | \$436.25 | \$0.00 | S0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | Elevator | 8760 | 1 | 1 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat 1 lamp | 100 | 0.10 | 876.0 | \$145.42 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | ${ }^{876.00}$ | \$145.42 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Math Office | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$453.01 | 16 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.31 | 10\% | 2456.06 | \$407.71 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 272.896 | \$45.30 | 3.53 |
| 13 | Electrical Room | 520 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 90.5 | \$15.02 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 0\% | 90.48 | \$15.02 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Stairwell | 8760 | 3 | 2 | T12 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Wall Mounting No Lens | 94 | 0.28 | 2,470.3 | \$410.07 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 94 | 0.28 | 0\% | 2470.32 | \$410.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Stairwell | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Wall | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$84.34 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 508.08 | \$84.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$80.10 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.30 | \$72.09 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$8.01 | 19.97 |
| 33 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Compact Fluorescent High } \\ \text { Hat }-2 \text { lamp } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 56 | 0.11 | 233.0 | \$38.67 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 56 | 0.11 | 10\% | 209.66 | \$34.80 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 23.296 | \$3.87 | 41.37 |
| 15 | B160 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$305.78 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.98 | 4.71 |
| 2 | B162 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 15 | B163 | 2080 | 24 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.97 | 4,093.4 | \$679.51 | 24 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.97 | 10\% | 3684.10 | \$611.56 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 409.344 | \$67.95 | 2.35 |
| 15 | B161 | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 2 | B164 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 2 | B166 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 |  | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 32 | B166 | 2080 | 2 | 1 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat 1 lamp | 100 | 0.20 | 416.0 | \$69.06 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 100 | 0.20 | 10\% | 374.40 | \$62.15 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 41.6 | \$6.91 | 23.17 |
| 15 | B165 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$396.38 | 14 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.15 | 10\% | 2149.06 | \$356.74 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 238.784 | \$39.64 | 4.04 |
| 34 | B167 | 2080 | 9 | 1 | Mercury Start 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast | 175 | 1.58 | 3,276.0 | \$543.82 | 9 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 175 | 1.58 | 10\% | 2948.40 | \$489.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 327.6 | \$54.38 | 2.94 |
| 15 | B167 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { and }}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$305.78 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.98 | 4.71 |
| ${ }^{21}$ | Stairwell | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Wall | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 0\% | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | ${ }^{0.00}$ | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Auditorium | 2080 | 102 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 20.40 | 42,432.0 | \$7,043.71 | 102 | 0 | No Change | 200 | 20.40 | 0\% | 42432.00 | \$7,043.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Auditorium Lobby | 2080 | 14 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 2.80 | 5,824.0 | \$966.78 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 200 | 2.80 | 0\% | 5824.00 | \$966.78 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Auditorium Lobby | 2080 | 45 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 9.00 | 18,720.0 | \$3,107.52 | 45 | 0 | No Change | 200 | 9.00 | 0\% | 18720.00 | \$3,107.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Auditorium Lobby | 2080 | 32 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 3.20 | 6,656.0 | \$1,104.90 | 32 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 3.20 | 0\% | 6656.00 | \$1,104.90 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$240.31 | 12 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$216.28 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.03 | 6.66 |
| 2 | B156 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 15 | B153 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.03 | \$203.85 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$22.65 | 7.06 |
| 15 | B154 | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$453.01 | 16 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.31 | 10\% | 2456.06 | \$407.71 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 272.896 | \$45.30 | 3.53 |
| 15 | B151 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$305.78 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.98 | 4.71 |
| 15 | World Language | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.03 | \$203.85 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$22.65 | 7.06 |
| 15 | B150 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$424.69 | 15 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.23 | 10\% | 2302.56 | \$382.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 255.84 | \$42.47 | 3.77 |
| 19 | B150 | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.21 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.07 | 10\% | 136.66 | \$22.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 15.184 | \$2.52 | 63.48 |
| ${ }^{31}$ | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 1 | Incandescent Pendant | 200 | 0.40 | 832.0 | \$138.11 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 200 | 0.40 | 10\% | 748.80 | \$124.30 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 83.2 | \$13.81 | 11.58 |
| 33 | B Hallway | ${ }^{8760}$ | 10 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.56 | 4,905.6 | \$814.33 | 10 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.56 | 0\% | 4905.60 | \$814.33 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 2 | B Hallway | 8760 | 52 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 3.02 | 26,420.2 | \$4,385.75 | 52 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 3.02 | 0\% | 26420.16 | \$4,385.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | B Hallway | 8760 | 2 | 1 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat 1 lamp | 100 | 0.20 | 1,752.0 | \$290.83 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.20 | 0\% | 1752.00 | \$290.83 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | Projection Room | 2080 | 3 | ${ }^{2}$ | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 0\% | 361.92 | \$60.08 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | ${ }^{0}$ | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Projection Room | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 100 | 0.10 | 208.0 | \$34.53 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | 208.00 | \$34.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | M20 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.33 | 10\% | 614.02 | \$101.93 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 68.224 | \$11.33 | 14.13 |
| 15 | M19 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.33 | 10\% | 614.02 | \$101.93 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 68.224 | \$11.33 | 14.13 |
| 22 | Band Room | 2080 | 56 | 4 | T8 2x2 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 56 | 3.14 | 6,522.9 | \$1,082.80 | 56 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 56 | 3.14 | 10\% | 5870.59 | \$974.52 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 652.288 | \$108.28 | 1.48 |
| 15 | Band Office | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.03 | \$203.85 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$22.65 | 7.06 |
| 5 | Band Storage | 2080 | 8 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.87 | 1,813.8 | \$301.08 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.87 | 10\% | 1632.38 | \$270.98 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 181.376 | \$30.11 | 5.31 |
| 15 | Band Practice | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sensor }}}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 5 | M Hall | 8760 | 18 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.96 | 17,187.1 | \$2,853.06 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.96 | 0\% | 17187.12 | \$2,853.06 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | M Hall | 8760 | 5 | 1 | Incadescent High Hat | 60 | 0.30 | 2,628.0 | \$436.25 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 60 | 0.30 | 0\% | 2628.00 | \$436.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | M Hall | 8760 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Compact Fluorescent High } \\ & \text { Hat }-2 \text { lamp } \end{aligned}$ | 56 | 0.11 | 981.1 | \$162.87 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.11 | 0\% | 981.12 | \$162.87 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.65 | 10\% | 1224.29 | \$203.23 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.032 | \$22.58 | 7.09 |
| 15 | M18 | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.08 | 170.6 | \$28.31 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.08 | 10\% | 153.50 | \$25.48 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 17.056 | \$2.83 | 56.51 |
| 2 | M17 | 2080 | 24 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.39 | 2,895.4 | \$480.63 | 24 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 1.39 | 10\% | 2605.82 | \$432.57 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 289.536 | \$48.06 | ${ }^{3.33}$ |
| 11 | Orchastra Office Hall | 8760 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 2,540.4 | \$421.71 | 5 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.29 | 10\% | 2286.36 | \$379.54 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 254.04 | \$42.17 | 3.79 |
| 2 | Director Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T8 2x4 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ & \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \end{aligned}$ <br> Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$60.08 | 3 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.73 | \$54.07 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.01 | 26.63 |
| 2 | Office | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$120.16 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 651.46 | \$108.14 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 72.384 | \$12.02 | 13.32 |
| 2 | M16 | 2080 | 24 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.39 | 2,895.4 | \$480.63 | 24 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.39 | 10\% | 2605.82 | \$432.57 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 289.536 | \$48.06 | ${ }^{3.33}$ |
| 4 | Music Tech Room | 2080 | 24 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.97 | 4,093.4 | \$679.51 | 24 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.97 | 10\% | 3684.10 | \$611.56 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 409.344 | \$67.95 | 2.35 |
| 11 | M Wing Hall | 8760 | 13 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.75 | 6,605.0 | \$1,096.44 | 13 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.75 | 0\% | 6605.04 | \$1,096.44 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | M Wing Hall | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting <br> Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$84.34 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 508.08 | \$84.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hallway Exit B | 8760 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 1,524.2 | \$253.02 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 0\% | 1524.24 | \$253.02 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | B159 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 2 | B158 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting <br> Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 2 | B157 | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$400.52 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$360.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$40.05 | 3.99 |
| 33 | Hallway | 8760 | 7 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.39 | 3,433.9 | \$570.03 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.39 | 0\% | 3433.92 | \$570.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Hallway | 8760 | 15 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.64 | 14,322.6 | \$2,377.55 | 15 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 1.64 | 0\% | 14322.60 | \$2,377.55 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 5 | Hallway | 8760 | 49 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 5.34 | 46,787.2 | \$7,766.67 | 49 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 5.34 | 0\% | 46787.16 | \$7,766.67 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 33 | Hallway | 8760 | 4 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.22 | 1,962.2 | \$325.73 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.22 | 0\% | 1962.24 | \$325.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | ${ }^{0.00}$ |
| 2 | Health Office | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$280.37 | 14 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.81 | 10\% | 1520.06 | \$252.33 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 168.896 | \$28.04 | 5.71 |
| 18 | Health Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 4' 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Side Wall Mount | 80 | 0.08 | 166.4 | \$27.62 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 80 | 0.08 | 10\% | 149.76 | \$24.86 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 16.64 | \$2.76 | 57.92 |
| 2 | Health Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.58 | \$18.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.00 | 79.90 |
| 35 | Health Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2 Tube 4' Indust Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting No Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.03 | 1 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { D }}$ | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 10.58 | \$18.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.00 | 79.90 |
| 36 | Health Office | 2080 | 2 | 1 | T8 6' 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Wall Mounted Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.06 | 116.5 | \$19.34 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.06 | 10\% | 104.83 | \$17.40 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 11.648 | \$1.93 | 82.75 |
| 15 | C137 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 15 | C139 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 15 | C141 | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$453.01 | 16 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.31 | 10\% | 2456.06 | \$407.71 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 272.896 | \$45.30 | 3.53 |
| 15 | C143 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$396.38 | 14 | 0 |  | 82 | 1.15 | 10\% | 2149.06 | \$356.74 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 238.784 | \$39.64 | 4.04 |
| 15 | Office | 2080 | 2 | 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Parabolic Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$56.63 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.16 | 10\% | 307.01 | \$50.96 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 34.112 | \$5.66 | 28.26 |
| 16 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.65 | 10\% | 1224.29 | \$203.23 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.032 | \$22.58 | 7.09 |
| 33 | Hallway | 8760 | 4 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.22 | 1,962.2 | \$325.73 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.22 | 0\% | 1962.24 | \$325.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Science Room | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$339.76 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$305.78 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.98 | 4.71 |
| 15 | C138 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 15 | Prep Room | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 15 | C136 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.65 | 10\% | 1224.29 | \$203.23 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.032 | \$22.58 | 7.09 |
| 33 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Compact Fluorescent High } \\ \text { Hat - } 2 \text { lamp } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 56 | 0.11 | 233.0 | \$38.67 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 56 | 0.11 | 10\% | 209.66 | \$34.80 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 23.296 | \$3.87 | 41.37 |
| 5 | Electric Closet | 520 | 5 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.55 | 283.4 | \$47.04 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 0.55 | 0\% | 283.40 | \$47.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Storage | 2080 | 4 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.44 | 906.9 | \$150.54 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.44 | 10\% | 816.19 | \$135.49 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 90.688 | \$15.05 | 10.63 |
| 5 | Stairwell | 8760 | 20 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 2.18 | 19,096.8 | \$3,170.07 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 2.18 | 0\% | 19096.80 | \$3,170.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 8760 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 1,016.2 | \$168.68 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 0\% | 1016.16 | \$168.68 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | C205 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | $\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}$ | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 17 | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 3 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Surface Mounting } \\ \text { Parabolic Lens } \end{gathered}$ | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$56.63 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.16 | 10\% | 307.01 | \$50.96 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 34.112 | \$5.66 | 28.26 |
| 15 | Science Office | 2080 | 8 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic } \\ & \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ & \text { Parabolic Lens } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$226.50 | 8 | 0 |  | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.03 | \$203.85 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$22.65 | 7.06 |


| 15 | C203 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Prep Room | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { Sconer }}$ | 82 | 0.33 | 10\% | 614.02 | \$101.93 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 68.224 | \$11.33 | 14.13 |
| 15 | C201 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting <br> Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 12 | Greenhouse | 2080 | 4 | 6 | T8 8' 6 Lamps (4') Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens Vapor Proof | 167 | 0.67 | 1,389.4 | \$230.65 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 167 | 0.67 | 10\% | 1250.50 | \$207.58 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 138.944 | \$23.06 | 6.94 |
| 5 | Electrical Room | 2080 | 12 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic <br> Ballast Recessed Mounting <br> Prismatic Lens Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.31 | 2,720.6 | \$451.63 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 1.31 | 10\% | 2448.58 | \$406.46 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 272.064 | \$45.16 | 3.54 |
| 5 | C Wing Up Stairs Hall | 8760 | 38 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 4.14 | 36,283.9 | \$6,023.13 | 38 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 4.14 | 0\% | 36283.92 | \$6,023.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33 | C Wing Up Stairs Hall | 8760 | 6 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 0.34 | 2,943.4 | \$488.60 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 0.34 | 0\% | 2943.36 | \$488.60 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Storage | 2080 | 3 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.33 | 680.2 | \$112.91 | 3 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.33 | 10\% | 612.14 | \$101.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 68.016 | \$11.29 | 14.17 |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.65 | 1,360.3 | \$225.81 | 6 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { T. }}$ | 109 | 0.65 | 10\% | 1224.29 | \$203.23 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.032 | \$22.58 | 7.09 |
| 33 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Compact Fluorescent High } \\ \text { Hat - } 2 \text { lamp } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 56 | 0.11 | 233.0 | \$38.67 | 2 | 0 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 56 | 0.11 | 10\% | 209.66 | \$34.80 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 23.296 | \$3.87 | 41.37 |
| 15 | C200 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 15 | Prep Room | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$113.25 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.33 | 10\% | 614.02 | \$101.93 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 68.224 | \$11.33 | 14.13 |
| 15 | C202 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting <br> Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { Ser }}$ | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 15 | C204 | 2080 | 25 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 2.05 | 4,264.0 | \$707.82 | 25 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 2.05 | 10\% | 3837.60 | \$637.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 426.4 | \$70.78 | 2.26 |
| 15 | Storage | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$84.94 | 3 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.25 | 10\% | 460.51 | \$76.44 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 51.168 | \$8.49 | 18.84 |
| 4 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$169.88 | 6 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.02 | \$152.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$16.99 | 9.42 |
| 39 | Boiler Room - Original | 2080 | 8 | 1 | Incadescent Pendant Mounting | 150 | 1.20 | 2,496.0 | \$414.34 | 8 | 1 | No Change | 150 | 1.20 | 0\% | 2496.00 | \$414.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 40 | Boiler Room - 2001 Addition | 2080 | ${ }^{9}$ | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 4^{4} \text { - 2-Lamp 32W T-8 Industrial } \\ \text { Strip w/Elect Ballast and Wire } \\ \text { guard } \end{gathered}$ | 73 | 0.66 | 1,366.6 | \$226.85 | 9 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.66 | 0\% | 1366.56 | \$226.85 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 37 |  | 8760 | 67 | 2 | Exit Sign (2) 15 W | 30 | 2.01 | 17,607.6 | \$2,922.86 | 67 | 0 | No Change | 30 | 2.01 | 0\% | 17607.60 | \$2,922.86 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 38 |  | 8760 | 28 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED red |  | 0.11 | 9881.1 | ${ }_{\text {S }}$ \$162.87 | 28 | 0 | No Change |  | 0.11 | 0\% | 981.12 | \$162.87 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals |  | 2897 | 503 |  |  | 220.84 | 671,159.7 | \$111,412.51 | 2897 | 6 |  |  | 220.84 |  | 642,852.70 | \$106,713.55 |  | \$25,280.00 | 0.00 | 28307.0 | \$4,698.96 | 5.38 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| CEG Job \#: | 9C09078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | Chatam School District |
| Address: | 255 Latayete Avenue |
| City: |  |
| Building SF: | Chatam |
|  | 253,663 |

## ECM \#3: LED Exit Signs

| EXISTING LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SED LIGHTIN |  |  | Wats | Total | ${ }^{\text {kWWhYr }}$ | Yearly |  |  | , |  |  | Yearly simple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Fixture }}$ Location | Yearly | No. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { No. } \\ & \text { Lamps } \end{aligned}$ | Fixture | Fixt | Total | kWhYr | Yearly | No. | No. | Rero-Unit |  |  |  |  |  | Total | kW | ${ }^{\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}}$ |  |  |
| 37 | Throughout | ${ }^{8760}$ | 67 | 2 | Exit Sign (2) 15 W incadescent | 30 | 2.01 | 17,607.6 | \$2,922.86 | 67 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED red | 4 | 0.27 | 47.68 | 389.71 | S56.00 | \$3,752.00 | 1.74 | ${ }^{52559.92}$ | 2,533.15 |  |
| 38 | Throughout | 8760 | 28 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED red | 4 | 0.11 | 981.1 | \$162.87 | 28 | 0 | No Change | 4 | 0.11 | 981.12 | \$162.87 | S0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | tals |  | 95 | 2 |  |  | 2.12 | 8,588.7 | \$3,085. | 95 | 0 |  |  | 0.38 | 3328.8 | \$552.5 |  | S3,752.00 | 1.74 | 15259.9 | 2,53 | 1.48 |


| CEG Job \#: | 9C09078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | Chatham School Distric |
| Address: | 255 Lafayette Avenue |
| City: | Chatham |
| Building SF: | 253,663 |

## Chatham High School

DATE: $11 / 3 / 2009$

## ECM \#4: Lighting Upgrade - Gym

| EXISTING LIGHTING |  | PROPOSED LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CEG | Fixture | Yearly | No. | No. | Fixture | Fixt | Total | kWh/Yr | Yearly | No. | No. | Retro-Unit | Watts | Total | kWh/Yr | Yearly | Unit Cost | Potal |  |
| Type | Location | Usage | Fixts | Lamps | Type | Wats | kw | Fixtures | \$ Cost | Fixts | Lamps | Descripion | Used | kw | Fixtures | S Cost | (INSTALLED) | Cost |  |
| 41 | Gym | 2080 | 20 | 1 | Metal Halide-High-Bay Fixture | 292 | 5.84 | 12,147.2 | \$2,016.44 | 20 | 3 | 3-Lamp T-5 HO Cooper F-Bay | 182 | 3.64 | 7571.2 | \$1,256.82 | \$300.00 | \$6,000.00 |  |
| 23 | Gym 2 | 2080 | 24 | 4 | T8 4'4 Lamps Surface Mounting | 109 | 2.62 | 5,441.3 | \$903.25 | 24 | 0 | No Change | 109 | 2.62 | 5441.28 | \$903.25 | \$0.00 | 50.00 |  |
| ${ }^{41}$ | Gym 2 | 2080 | 4 | 1 | Metal Halide-High-Bay Fixture | 292 | 1.17 | 2,429.4 | \$403.29 | 4 | 3 | 3-Lamp T-5 HO Cooper F-Bay | 182 | 0.73 | 1514.24 | \$251.36 | \$300.00 | \$1,200.00 |  |
|  | Totals |  | 48 | 6 |  |  | 9.62 | 20,017.9 | \$3,322.97 | 48 | 6 |  |  | 6.984 | 14526.72 | \$2,411.44 |  | \$7,200.00 |  |



| ```Project Name: LGEA Solar PV Project - 9C09078 Chatham High School Location: Chatham, NJ Description: Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple Payback Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Construction Cost Annual kWh Production Annual Energy Cost Reduction Annual SREC Revenue |  | Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$3,055,320 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 392,286 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$65,119 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$137,300 |  |  |  |  |
| First Cost Premium |  | \$3,055,320 |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Payback: |  | $15.09 \longrightarrow$ Years |  |  |  |  |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis Period (years): | 25 |  |  | Financing \%: Maintenance Escalation Rate: Energy Cost Escalation Rate: SREC Value ( $\$ / \mathrm{kWh}$ ) |  | 0\% |
| Financing Term (mths): | 0 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Average Energy Cost (\$/kWh) | \$0.166 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Financing Rate: | 0.00\% |  |  |  |  | \$0.350 |
| PeriodAdditional <br> Cash Outlay | Energy kWh Production | Energy Cost Savings | Additional Maint Costs | SREC <br> Revenue | Net Cash Flow | Cumulative Cash Flow |
| 0 \$3,055,320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | $(3,055,320)$ | 0 |
| 1 \$0 | 392,286 | \$65,119 | \$0 | \$137,300 | \$202,420 | (\$2,852,900) |
| 2 \$0 | 390,325 | \$67,073 | \$0 | \$136,614 | \$203,687 | (\$2,649,214) |
| 3 \$0 | 388,373 | \$69,085 | \$0 | \$135,931 | \$205,016 | (\$2,444,198) |
| 4 \$0 | 386,431 | \$71,158 | \$0 | \$135,251 | \$206,409 | (\$2,237,789) |
| 5 \$0 | 384,499 | \$73,293 | \$3,960 | \$134,575 | \$203,907 | (\$2,033,882) |
| 6 \$0 | 382,576 | \$75,491 | \$3,941 | \$133,902 | \$205,453 | (\$1,828,430) |
| 7 \$0 | 380,664 | \$77,756 | \$3,921 | \$133,232 | \$207,067 | (\$1,621,362) |
| 8 \$0 | 378,760 | \$80,089 | \$3,901 | \$132,566 | \$208,754 | (\$1,412,609) |
| 9 \$0 | 376,866 | \$82,491 | \$3,882 | \$131,903 | \$210,513 | (\$1,202,096) |
| 10 \$0 | 374,982 | \$84,966 | \$3,862 | \$131,244 | \$212,348 | $(\$ 989,748)$ |
| 11 \$0 | 373,107 | \$87,515 | \$3,843 | \$130,588 | \$214,260 | $(\$ 775,489)$ |
| 12 \$0 | 371,242 | \$90,141 | \$3,824 | \$129,935 | \$216,251 | $(\$ 559,237)$ |
| 13 \$0 | 369,385 | \$92,845 | \$3,805 | \$129,285 | \$218,325 | $(\$ 340,912)$ |
| 14 \$0 | 367,539 | \$95,630 | \$3,786 | \$128,638 | \$220,483 | $(\$ 120,429)$ |
| 15 \$0 | 365,701 | \$98,499 | \$3,767 | \$127,995 | \$222,728 | \$102,298 |
| 16 \$0 | 363,872 | \$101,454 | \$3,748 | \$127,355 | \$225,061 | \$327,360 |
| 17 \$0 | 362,053 | \$104,498 | \$3,729 | \$126,719 | \$227,487 | \$554,847 |
| 18 \$0 | 360,243 | \$107,633 | \$3,710 | \$126,085 | \$230,007 | \$784,854 |
| 19 \$0 | 358,441 | \$110,862 | \$3,692 | \$125,455 | \$232,624 | \$1,017,478 |
| 20 \$0 | 356,649 | \$114,187 | \$3,673 | \$124,827 | \$235,341 | \$1,252,819 |
| 21 \$1 | 354,866 | \$117,613 | \$3,655 | \$124,203 | \$238,161 | \$1,490,980 |
| 22 \$2 | 353,092 | \$121,141 | \$3,637 | \$123,582 | \$241,087 | \$1,732,067 |
| 23 \$3 | 351,326 | \$124,776 | \$3,619 | \$122,964 | \$244,121 | \$1,976,188 |
| 24 \$4 | 349,570 | \$128,519 | \$3,601 | \$122,349 | \$247,268 | \$2,223,456 |
| 25 \$5 | 347,822 | \$132,374 | \$3,583 | \$121,738 | \$250,530 | \$2,473,985 |
| Totals: | 9,240,670 | \$2,374,208 | \$79,138 | \$3,234,234 | \$5,529,305 | (\$7,131,966) |
|  |  | Net Present Value (NPV)Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |  |  | \$2,474,010 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 |  |


| Building | Roof Area <br> (sq ft) | Panel | Qty | Panel Sq <br> Ft | Panel <br> Total Sq <br> Ft | Total <br> KW | Total <br> Annual <br> $\mathbf{k W h}$ | Panel <br> Weight (33 <br> lbs) | W/SQFT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High School | 21700 | Sunpower <br> SPR230 | 1476 | 14.7 | 21,703 | 339.48 | 392,286 | 48,708 | 15.64 |



■.= Proposed PV Layout

## Notes:

1. Estimated kWH based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 Calculator Program.

Click on Calculate if default values are acceptable, or after selecting your system specifications. Click on Help for information about system specifications. To use a DC to AC derate factor other than the default, click on Derate Factor Help for information.

## Station Identification:

WBAN Number:
City:
State:

## PV System Specifications:

$$
\text { DC Rating (kW): } 339.48
$$

DC to AC Derate Factor:

Array Type:
Fixed Tilt

Fixed Tilt or 1-Axis Tracking System:

| Array Tilt (degrees): | 10 | (Default $=$ Latitude $)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Array Azimuth (degrees): | 180.0 | (Default $=$ South $)$ |

## Energy Data:

Cost of Electricity (cents/kWh): 0.166

Calculate HELP
Reset Form

RReDC

## ${ }^{\text {PW}}$ <br> AC Energy <br> \& Cost Savings



| Station Identification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| City: | Newark |
| State: | New_Jersey |
| Latitude: | $40.70^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ |
| Longitude: | $74.17^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Elevation: | 9 m |
| PV System Specifications |  |
| DC Rating: | 339.5 kW |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.810 |
| AC Rating: | 275.0 kW |
| Array Type: | Fixed Tilt |
| Array Tilt: | $10.0^{\circ}$ |
| Array Azimuth: | $180.0^{\circ}$ |
| Energy Specifications |  |
| Cost of Electricity: | $0.2 \mathrm{q} / \mathrm{kWh}$ |


| Results |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Solar <br> Radiation <br> $\left(\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right.$ /day $)$ | AC <br> Energy <br> (kWh) | Energy <br> Value <br> $(\$)$ |
| 1 | 2.39 | 20368 | 33.81 |
| 2 | 3.17 | 24693 | 40.99 |
| 3 | 4.07 | 34559 | 57.37 |
| 4 | 4.83 | 38289 | 63.56 |
| 5 | 5.70 | 45554 | 75.62 |
| 6 | 5.94 | 44514 | 73.89 |
| 7 | 5.77 | 44168 | 73.32 |
| 8 | 5.38 | 40909 | 67.91 |
| 9 | 4.65 | 35197 | 58.43 |
| 10 | 3.61 | 28973 | 48.10 |
| 11 | 2.35 | 18480 | 30.68 |
| 12 | 2.01 | 16581 | 27.52 |
| Year | 4.16 | 392286 | 651.19 |

## Output Hourly Performance Data

Output Results as Text

About the Hourly Performance Data
Saving Text from a Browser

Run PVWATTS v. 1 for another US location or an International location Run PVWATTS v. 2 (US only)

Please send questions and comments regarding PVWATTS to Webmaster

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Return to RReDC home page (http://rredc.nrel.gov )


## Energy Audit - Final Report

## School District Of The Chathams Chatham Middle School 480 MAIN StReet <br> CHATHAM, NJ 07928 <br> Attn: Ralph Goodwin <br> School Business Administrator Board Secretary

CEG Project No. 9C09078

## CONCORD ENGINEERING GROUP



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Chatham School District<br>Chatham Middle School<br>480 Main Street<br>Chatham, NJ 07928<br>Municipal Contact Person: Ralph Goodwin<br>Facility Contact Person: John Cataldo

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 | $\$ 206,786$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 115,630$ |
| Total | $\$ 322,416$ |

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 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \operatorname{cosT}^{A} \end{gathered}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMPLE } \\ \text { PAYBACK (Yrs) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMPLE } \\ \text { LIFETIME ROI } \end{gathered}$ |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$3,062 | \$812 | 3.8 | 297.8\% |
| ECM \#2 | Install Compact Fluorescents | \$426 | \$2,053 | 0.2 | 7137.4\% |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Contrls | \$6,215 | \$5,535 | 1.1 | 1235.9\% |
| ECM \#4 | Install T-5 Lighting System in Gym | \$9,000 | \$1,412 | 6.4 | 135.3\% |
| ECM \#5 | Boiler Replacement | \$277,414 | \$12,069 | 23.0 | 52.3\% |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | $\operatorname{CosT}^{\text {A }}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{B}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMPLE } \\ \text { PAYBACK } \\ \text { (Yrs) } \end{gathered}$ | SIMPLE LIFETIME ROI |
| REM \#1 | 253.46 KW PV System | \$2,281,140 | \$150,543 | 15.2 | 65.0\% |

Notes: A. Cost takes into consideration applicable NJ Smart StartTM 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 information in this table corresponds to the ECM's and REM's 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 Upgrade - General | 4.75 | 9,874 | 0 |
| ECM \#2 | Install Compact Fluorescents | 6.02 | 12,517 | 0 |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Contrls | 0 | 33,749 | 0 |
| ECM \#4 | Install T-5 Lighting System in Gym | 4.07 | 8,461 | 0 |
| ECM \#5 | Boiler Replacement | 0 | 0 | 6,936 |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ELECTRIC DEMAND (KW) | ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION (KWH) | NATURAL GAS (THERMS) |
| REM \#1 | 253.46 KW PV System | 253 | 292,885 | 0 |

Elec. Demand Savings are calculated for cooling season only. Elec. consumption savings are totaled annually.
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 Upgrade - General
- ECM \#2: Install Compact Fluorescents
- ECM \#3: Lighting Controls
- ECM \#4: Intall T-5 Lighting System in Gym

Although ECM \#5 does not provide a payback less than 10 years, it is recommended to proceed with the installation of efficient boiler units as suggested in ECM \#5 (or equal) for the Middle School, since the existing boilers are past their expected lifespan.

In addition to the ECMs, there are maintenance and operational measures that can provide significant energy savings and provide 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 more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.

Incentives provide financial motivation and much needed support for the implementation of energy conservation measures. Along with the NJ Smart Start program, the Pay for Performance Program incentives, sponsored by NJ Clean Energy Program, are suited favorably for this facility and its energy saving opportunities. It is expected through the implementation of multiple recommended ECMs, that this facility could reduce its overall energy consumption by more than $15 \%$. The existing average operating demand above 200 KW and high energy consumption suggests the potential to qualify for the pay for performance program through the implementation of multiple ECMs. The incentive based on a $15 \%$ energy reduction for this facility would qualify for an additional $\$ 75,840$ in the pay for performance program. This option is one to consider for a wholebuilding approach to energy reduction. CEG recommends the Owner review this option in more detail with a Pay for Performance Partner.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The comprehensive energy audit covers the 148,396 square foot Middle School, which includes classrooms, auditorium, library, gymnasiums, locker rooms, cafeteria and offices.

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 ( $\mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{ft}^{2} / \mathrm{yr}$ ), 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 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 ${ }^{\circledR}$ 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:
Simple Payback $=\left(\frac{\text { Net Cost }}{\text { Yearly Savings }}\right)$
Simple Lifetime Savings $=($ Yearly Savings $\times$ ECM Lifetime $)$
Simple Lifetime ROI $=\frac{(\text { Simple Lifetime Savings }- \text { Net Cost })}{\text { Net Cost }}$
Lifetime Ma int enance Savings $=($ Yearly Ma int enance Savings $\times$ ECM Lifetime $)$
Internal Rate of Return $=\sum_{n=0}^{N}\left(\frac{\text { Cash Flow of Period }}{(1+I R R)^{n}}\right)$
Net Pr esent Value $=\sum_{n=0}^{N}\left(\frac{\text { Cash Flow of Period }}{(1+D R)^{n}}\right)$
Net Present Value calculations based on Interest Rate of 3\%.

## IV. HISTORIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION/COST

## A. Energy Usage / Tariffs

The electric usage profile (below) represents the actual electrical usage for the facility. Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP\&L) provides electricity to the facility under their General Service Secondary Three-Phase 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 the Large Volume Gas (LVG) rate structure. In addition to PSE\&G providing primary service, HESS is a third party supplier for the middle school. 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 provide, the average cost for utilities at this facility is as follows:

| Description | Average |
| :--- | :--- |
| Electricity | $16.4 \not / \mathrm{kWh}$ |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 1.74 /$ Therm |

Table 3

## Electricity Billing Data

## ELECTRIC USAGE SUMMARY

Utility Provider: JCP\&L, General Service Secondary 3 phase
Rate: JC_GS3_01F
Meter No: (G28873585, G21060890)
Customer ID No: ( 08015778970000424954,08015778970005984109 )
TPS Meter / Acct No: (10 00062966 59, 1000424972 87)

| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION | DEMAND | TOTAL BILL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sep-08 | 95,035 | 420.4 | $\$ 18,050$ |
| Oct-08 | 98,961 | 401.5 | $\$ 16,169$ |
| Nov-08 | 106,111 | 327.8 | $\$ 16,735$ |
| Dec-08 | 107,931 | 329.7 | $\$ 17,325$ |
| Jan-09 | 111,020 | 311.2 | $\$ 18,220$ |
| Feb-09 | 100,203 | 322.9 | $\$ 16,781$ |
| Mar-09 | 106,580 | 318.9 | $\$ 17,499$ |
| Apr-09 | 97,778 | 313.8 | $\$ 15,999$ |
| May-09 | 98,286 | 315.0 | $\$ 16,027$ |
| Jun-09 | 106,761 | 362.6 | $\$ 16,673$ |
| Jul-09 | 89,108 | 353.2 | $\$ 14,719$ |
| Aug-09 | 92,072 | 260.5 | $\$ 13,716$ |
| Totals | $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 9 , 8 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 2 0 . 4} \mathbf{M a x}$ | $\$ \mathbf{1 9 7 , 9 1 3}$ |

AVERAGE DEMAND 336.5 KW average
AVERAGE RATE \$0.164 \$/kWh

Figure 1
Electricity Usage Profile


Table 4
Natural Gas Billing Data

## NATURAL GAS USAGE SUMMARY

Utility Provider: PSE\&G
Rate: LVG
Meter No: 1810088
Point of Delivery ID: PG000009701158904569
Third Party Utility Provider: HESS
TPS Meter No: 394872/394900

| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION (THERMS) | TOTAL BILL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sep-08 | 7.30 | $\$ 102.11$ |
| Oct-08 | 462.31 | $\$ 710.11$ |
| Nov-08 | $9,915.48$ | $\$ 14,951.08$ |
| Dec-08 | $18,918.68$ | $\$ 28,321.73$ |
| Jan-09 | $17,404.92$ | $\$ 26,161.17$ |
| Feb-09 | $21,368.43$ | $\$ 32,225.97$ |
| Mar-09 | $16,526.88$ | $\$ 25,515.46$ |
| Apr-09 | $9,571.25$ | $\$ 46,632.53$ |
| May-09 | $1,897.06$ | $\$ 2,564.25$ |
| Jun-09 | 977.14 | $\$ 1,377.79$ |
| Jul-09 | $3,866.72$ | $\$ 478.81$ |
| Aug-09 | 48.75 | $\$ 99.54$ |
| TOTALS | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 9 6 4 . 9 1}$ | $\$ 179,140.55$ |
| AVERAGE RATE: | $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 7 7 4}$ | $\$ /$ THERM |

## Figure 2

## Natural Gas Usage Profile



## B. Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) 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. (See Table 5 for details):
Building Site EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in } k B t u+\text { Gas Usage in } k B t u)}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$
Building Source EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in kBtu X SS Ratio }+ \text { Gas Usage in kBtu X SS Ratio })}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$

Table 5
Chatham Middle School EUI Calculations

ENERGY USE INTENSITY CALCULATION

| ENERGY TYPE | BUILDING USE |  |  | $\overline{\text { SITE }}$ <br> ENERGY | $\begin{gathered} \text { SITE- } \\ \text { SOURCE } \\ \text { RATIO } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { SOURCE ENERGY } \\ \hline \text { kBtu } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | kWh | Therms | Gallons | kBtu |  |  |
| ELECTRIC | 1209845.5 |  |  | 4,130,413 | 3.340 | 13,795,578 |
| NATURAL GAS |  | 100964.9 |  | 10,096,491 | 1.047 | 10,571,026 |
| FUEL OIL |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| PROPANE |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 14,226,904 |  | 24,366,604 |

*Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use document issued Dec 2007.

| BUILDING AREA | 148,396 | SQUARE FEET |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| BUILDING SITE EUI | 95.87 | $\mathrm{kBtu} / \mathrm{SF} / \mathrm{YR}$ |
| BUILDING SOURCE EUI | 164.20 | $\mathrm{kBtu} / \mathrm{SF} / \mathrm{YR}$ |

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

Figure 3
Source Energy Use Intensity Distributions: Elementary/ Middle School

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, CEG has created an ENERGY STAR account for the municipality to access and monitoring the facility's yearly energy usage as it compares to facilities of similar type. The login page for the account can be accessed at the following web address; the username and password are also listed below:
https://www.energystar.gov/istar/pmpam/index.cfm?fuseaction=login.login

| User Name: | chathamsd |
| :--- | :--- |
| Password: | lgeaceg2009 |

Security Question: What city were you born in?
Security Answer: "chatham"
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 <br> DESCRIPTION | ENERGY <br> PERFORMANCE <br> RATING | NATIONAL <br> AVERAGE |
| Chatham Middle School | 25 | 50 |

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

## V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The 148,396 SF Middle School is a two story building comprised of an auditorium, cafeteria, kitchen, classrooms, offices, gymnasiums, locker rooms, and library. The building operates for 40 hours during a typical week. The building was originally 115,294 SF when it was built in 1957 and has been through several additions. The first addition in 1989 added approximately $3,200 \mathrm{SF}$. The second addition in 2000 added approximately 10,091 SF. The last addition was in 2006 and added $19,811 \mathrm{SF}$. There are three (3) different roofing types for this building. The first type is built up roofing with gravel topping and two (2) inches of insulation which is located on the original building. There is a roof section on the new gymnasium which is part of the 2006 addition built containing built up rubber roofing. The last roof type is on the 1989 music room addition which is comprised of rubber spray on roofing. Exterior walls are brick construction. The windows throughout the facility are in good condition and appear to be maintained. Typical windows throughout the facility are double pane, $1 / 4$ " clear glass with aluminum frames.

## Heating System

There is one boiler plant providing hot water for heating and there are natural gas fired roof top air handling and split system units that provide heat for this facility. The boiler plant consists of two (2) Smith cast iron boilers, model M450A, 3,603 MBH input, natural gas, water boiler. These boilers provide heating hot water to unit heaters, unit ventilators, unit heaters and packaged rooftop units.

## Cooling System

Cooling for the building is provided through packaged rooftop DX units, split AC units, window air conditioning units, unit ventilators, and supply fans. The rooftop units are mostly manufactured by Aaon and range in capacity from 5 tons to 31 tons and provide cooling to larger areas such as the new gym, library, cafeteria, etc. Almost every classroom contains a window air conditioning unit or Airedale model CMX.

## Exhaust System

Air is exhausted from the toilet rooms through the roof exhausters. The toilet room exhaust fan is operated based on the facility occupancy schedule. In addition to this ventilation, there is a fan room located below the old gym. This fan room contains two (2) large fan blower units which provide make up are and ventilation to the old gym.

## Domestic Hot Water

A 28 gallon A.O. Smith gas fired hot water heater, capacity of $300,000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{h}$, runs only during the summer months to supplement the boiler in the supply of hot water to the Middle School. During the winter months when the two (2) Smith boilers are active, they heat a holding tank for domestic hot water use. In the summer months when the boilers are shut down, this small A.O. Smith heater supplies the hot water thereafter. The domestic hot water is circulated throughout the building by a hot water re-circ pump. The domestic hot water piping insulation appeared to be in good condition.

## Lighting

Typical lighting throughout building are fluorescent tube lay-in fixtures with T-8 lamps and electronic ballasts. Storage rooms and closets lit with a mixture of incandescent lamps, compact fluorescent lamps, and industrial surface mounted T-8 fixtures. The parking lot is lit with light poles and high pressure sodium lamps.

## 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 Upgrade - General

## Description:

The Chatham Middle School is comprised mostly of T-8 and fluorescent fixtures throughout. There are a few places in the Middle School which contain T-12 and incandescent lighting which should be retrofitted to match the rest of the school.

This ECM includes replacement of the existing fixtures containing T12 lamps and magnetic ballasts with fixtures containing T8 lamps and electronic ballasts. The new energy efficient, T8 fixtures will provide adequate lighting and will save the owner on electrical costs due to the better performance of the lamp and ballasts. This ECM will also provide maintenance savings through the reduced number of lamps replaced per year. The expected lamp life of a T8 lamp is approximately 30,000 burn-hours, in comparison to the existing T12 lamps which is approximately 20,000 burn-hours. The facility will need $33 \%$ less lamps replaced per year.

This ECM also includes replacement of all incandescent fixtures to compact fluorescent fixtures. The energy usage of an incandescent compared to a compact fluorescent approximately 3 to 4 times greater. In addition to the energy savings, compact fluorescent fixtures burn-hours are 8 to 15 times longer than incandescent fixtures ranging from 6,000 to 15,000 burn-hours compared to incandescent fixtures ranging from 750 to 1000 burn-hours.

Hours of Operation: 2,080 Hrs per year.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a T-12 fixture to a T-5 or T-8 fixture warrants the following incentive: T-5 or T-8 (1-2 lamp) $=\$ 10$ per fixture; T-5 or T-8 (3-4 lamp) $=\$ 20$ per fixture.

SmartStart ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of 1-2 lamp fixtures $\times \$ 10)+(\#$ of 3-4 lamp fixtures $\times \$ 20)$

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(2 \times \$ 10)+(18 \times \$ 20)=\underline{\$ 380}$

Replacement and Maintenance Savings are calculated as follows:
Savings $=($ reduction in lamps replaced per year $) \times($ repacment \$ per lamp + Labor \$ per lamp $)$
Savings $=(58$ lamps per year $) \times(\$ 2.00+\$ 5.00)=\underline{\$ 580}$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#1 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 3,442$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 380$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 3,062$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 580$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 232$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 812$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 3.8 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $297.8 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 8,700$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 12,180$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $26 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 6,631.60$ |

## ECM \#2: Install Compact Fluorescent Lamps

## Description:

Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL's) were created to be direct replacements for the standard incandescent lamps which are common to table lamps, spot lights, hi-hats, bathroom vanity lighting, etc. The light output of the CFL has been designed to resemble the incandescent lamp. The color rendering index (CRI) of the CFL is much higher than standard fluorescent lighting, and therefore provides a much "truer" light. The CFL is available in a myriad of shapes and sizes depending on the specific application. Typical replacements are: a 13-Watt CFL for a 40 -Watt incandescent lamp, a 15 -Watt CFL for a 60 -Watt incandescent lamp, an 18 -Watt CFL for a 75 -Watt incandescent lamp, and a 23-Watt CFL for a 100-Watt incandescent lamp.

The CFL is also available for a number of "brightness colors" that is indicated by the Kelvin rating. A 2700 K CFL is the "warmest" color available and is closest in color to the incandescent lamp. CFL's are also available in $3000 \mathrm{~K}, 3500 \mathrm{~K}$, and 4100 K . The 4100 K would be the "brightest" or "coolest" output. A CFL can be chosen to screw right into your existing fixtures, or hardwired into your existing fixtures.

This ECM involves replacing all incandescent lamps in the facility with energy efficient compact fluorescent lamps.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

There are two (2) 75-Watt and seventy-two (72) 100-Watt incandescent lamps in the facility that can be upgraded to 18 Watt CFL units respectively. The average operating hours for these lamps is estimated to be 2,080 .

## Energy cost savings:

[2 units * ( $75 \mathrm{~W}-18 \mathrm{~W}$ ) +72 units * ( $100 \mathrm{~W}-18 \mathrm{~W}$ )] 2,080 hours * $1 \mathrm{~kW} / 1,000 \mathrm{~W} * \$ 0.164 / \mathrm{kWh}$ ] $=\$ 2,053.00 / \mathrm{yr}$

The installed cost of seventy-four (74) 18-Watt CFL's is $\$ 425.50$.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#2 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 426$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 426$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,053$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,053$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 0.2 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $7137.4 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 30,795$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $482 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 24,083.08$ |

## ECM \#3: 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 storage 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 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\%.

The ECM includes replacement of standard wall switches with sensors wall switches for individual classrooms, ceiling mount sensors for large cafeteria areas or restrooms. 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 $20 \%$ for all areas that include occupancy sensor lighting controls.

Light Energy $\quad=168,746 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$. occupancy sensor controlled lighting

## Energy Savings Calculations:

## Energy Savings $=20 \% \times$ Occupancy Sensored Light Energy $(k W h / Y r)$

Energy Savings $=20 \% \times 168,746(k W h)=33,749.2(k W h)$
Savings. $=$ Energy Savings $(k W h) \times$ Ave Elec Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)$
Savings. $=33,749.2(k W h) \times 0.164\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)=\$ 5,535$
Installation cost per dual-technology sensor (Basis: Sensorswitch or equivalent) is $\$ 75 /$ unit including material and labor.

Installation Cost $\quad=\$ 75 \times 113$ motion sensors $=\$ 8,475$
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the installation of a lighting control device warrants the following incentive: occupancy $=\$ 20$ per fixture, daylight $=\$ 25$ per fixture.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of wall mount devices $\times \$ 20)=(113 \times \$ 20)=\$ 2,260$
Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=\$ 2,260$ Total

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#3 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 8,475$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 2,260$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 6,215$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 5,535$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 5,535$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 1.1 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $1235.9 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 83,025$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $89 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 59,861.47$ |

## ECM \#4: Install T-5 Lighting System in Gym

## Description:

The Upstairs Gym is currently lit via thirty-six (36) HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures that are mounted approximately $20^{\prime}-0$ " above the finished floor. The lighting system is antiquated and the space would be better served with a more efficient, fluorescent lighting system. Studies have shown that metal halide lighting systems have a steep lumen depreciation rate (rate at which light is produced from fixture) which equates to approximately a $26 \%$ to $35 \%$ reduction in lighting output at $40 \%$ of the rated lamp life. In addition, the new fluorescent system will provide a better quality of light and save the Owner many dollars on replacement of the highly expensive metal halide lamps.

CEG recommends upgrading the lighting within the Gym to an energy-efficient T-5 lighting system that includes new lighting fixtures with high efficiency, electronic ballasts and T-5 high output (HO) lamps. The T-5 HO lamps are rated for 20,000 hours versus the 10,000 hours for the 250 W Metal Halide lamps so there would be a savings in replacement cost and labor. In addition to the standard lighting features of the T-5 fixtures; a day-lighting option could be selected for the outside rows of light to take advantage of the natural daylight that provides light to the room during the day via the clerestory.

This measure replaces all the HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures in the Gym with a well-designed T-5 lighting system. Approximately thirty-sex (36), 3-lamp T5HO high bay fixtures with reflectors and high-efficiency, electronic ballasts will be required in order to meet the mandated 50 footcandle average within the Gym.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a 250 W HID fixture to a T-5 or T8 fixture warrants the following incentive: $\$ 50$ per fixture.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of fixtures $\times \$ 50)=(36 \times \$ 50)=\underline{\$ 1,800}$

Maintenance savings are calculated based on the facility operational hours as indicated by the Owner. For the Gym, the estimated operational hours are 2,080 hours per year. Based on the lamp life comparison, there will be five (5) complete lamp replacements required for the metal halide system at the time when two (2) complete lamp replacements would be required for the fluorescent lighting system. Based on industry pricing, the lamp cost for a 250 W metal halide lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 25$ per lamp and a T- 554 HO fluorescent lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 5$ per lamp. Therefore, the maintenance savings are calculated as follows:

Ma int eance Savings $=(\#$ of MH lamps $\times \$ 25$ per lamp $)-(\#$ of T5HO lamps $\times \$ 5$ per lamp $)$
Ma int eance Savings $=(36$ lamps $\times \$ 25$ per lamp $)-(108$ lamps $\times \$ 5$ per lamp $)=\underline{\$ 360}$
$=\$ 360 / 15$ years $=\$ 24 /$ year average maintenance savings
It is pertinent to note, that installation labor was not included in the maintenance savings.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#4 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 10,800$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 1,800$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 9,000$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 24$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,388$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,412$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 6.4 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $135.3 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 360$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 21,180$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $13 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 7,856.36$ |

## ECM \#5: Boiler Replacement

## Description:

There is one boiler plant providing hot water for heating and there are natural gas fired roof top air handling and split system units that provide heat for this facility. The boiler plant consists of two (2) Smith cast iron boilers, model M450A, 3,603 MBH input, natural gas, water boiler. The existing units are inefficient with an estimated combustion efficiency of $80 \%$ for heating, when new. The estimated service life for this type of gas fired boiler is thirty-five (35) years; these hot water boilers are 42 years old and have exceeded their ASHRAE service life and should be replaced due to their poor condition.

This energy conservation measure will replace the gas fired boilers serving the facility. Calculation is based on the following equipment: Aerco, Benchmark BMK-3.0GWB condensing boiler or equivalent replacing the hot water boiler. The existing units will be replaced with high energy efficient units with capacities typical of the existing units.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

## Existing Gas Fired Hot Water Boilers, Typical for (2) Iron Fireman:

Rated Capacity $=7,212$ MBh Input, 6,434 MBh Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency $=89 \%$
Age \& Radiation Losses $=10 \%$
Thermal Efficiency $=79 \%$
Replacement Gas Fired Boiler (Hot water) (3 Aerco Benchmark):
High-Efficiency Gas Fired Boiler
Rated Capacity $=9,000 \mathrm{MBh}$ Input, $8,343 \mathrm{MBh}$ Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency $=87.5 \%$
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Thermal Efficiency $=87 \%$

Natural Gas Equipment List - Estimated Annual Usage per unit

| Concord Engineering Group <br> Chatham Middle School |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Location | Qty. | Model \# | Serial \# | Input (MBh) | \% of Total Input | Estimated Annual Therms |
| Boiler Room 1 | 1 | M450A | MB95-20 | 3603 | 37.36\% | 37,715.66 |
| Boiler Room 1 | 1 | M450A | MB95-20 | 3603 | 37.36\% | 37,715.66 |
| Boiler Room 1 | 1 | HW 300932 | 932 E 0056787 | 300 | 3.11\% | 3,140.35 |
| Rooftop (RTU-1) | 1 | RN-031-3-0-BB04-3A9 | 200609-BNGU02289 | 540 | 5.60\% | 5,652.64 |
| Rooftop (RTU-2) | 1 | RM-008-3-0-BA02-339 | 200609-AMGH28518 | 180 | 1.87\% | 1,884.21 |
| Rooftop (RTU-3) | 1 | RM-A02-9-0-BA01-319 | 200609-AMGB28530 | 69 | 0.72\% | 722.28 |
| Rooftop (RTU-4) | 1 | DL-10N24ATAAA3B | NANM001143 | 0.24 | 0.00\% | 2.51 |
| Rooftop (RTU-5) | 1 | RM-013-3-0-BB02-349 | 200609-AMGK28548 | 270 | 2.80\% | 2,826.32 |
| Rooftop | 1 | RM-008-3-0-BA02-339 | 200609-AMGH28519 | 180 | 1.87\% | 1,884.21 |
| Rooftop | 1 | RN-031-3-0-BB04-3A9 | 200609-BNGU02288 | 540 | 5.60\% | 5,652.64 |
| Boiler Room 1 | 1 | RM-013-3-0-B002-349 | 200609-AMGK28547 | 270 | 2.80\% | 2,826.32 |
| Boiler Room 2 | 2 | RM-A05-3-0-BB01-329 | 200 609-AMGE29054 | 90 | 0.93\% | 942.11 |
| Total Input MBH $\quad \mathbf{9 , 6 4 5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Input Therms 96.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Gas Consumption Therms / vr. 100964.91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Operating Data:

Heating Season Fuel Consumption $=2 \times 37,715.66=75,431$ Therms
Heating Energy Savings $=$ Fuel Consumption $\times($ New Furnace Efficiency - Old Furnace Efficiency $)$
Heating Energy Savings $=75,431$ Therms $x((87 \%-79 \%) /(87 \%))=\underline{6,936}$ Therms

## Total Heating Cost savings

Heating Energy Cost Savings = Annual Energy Savings x \$/Therm
Heating Energy Cost Savings $=6,936$ Therms x $\$ 1.74 /$ Therm $=\$ 12,069 / \mathrm{yr}$.
Installed cost of a new gas fired heating plant $\underline{\$ 293,164}$. Cost for asbestos abatement was not included in this estimate.

## Equipment Incentives:

Heating Smart Start Equipment Incentive $=\$ 2.00 / \mathrm{MBh}$ for boilers $<300 \mathrm{MBh}$ and $\$ 1.75 / \mathrm{MBh}$ for boilers $\geq 300 \mathrm{MBh}$.

Total Smart Start Equipment Incentive $=(\$ 1.75 / \mathrm{MBh} x 9,000 \mathrm{MBh})$ Total Smart Start Equipment Incentive $=\$ 15,750$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#5 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 293,164$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 15,750$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 277,414$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 12,069$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 12,069$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 35 |
| Simple Payback | 23.0 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $52.3 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 422,415$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $3 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 18,084.74)$ |

## VIII. RENEWABLE/DISTRIBUTED ENERGY MEASURES

Globally, renewable energy has become a priority affecting international and domestic energy policy. The State of New Jersey has taken a proactive approach, and has recently adopted in its Energy Master Plan a goal of $30 \%$ renewable energy by 2020. To help reach this goal New Jersey created the Office of Clean Energy under the direction of the Board of Public Utilities and instituted a Renewable Energy Incentive Program to provide additional funding to private and public entities for installing qualified renewable technologies. A renewable energy source can greatly reduce a building's operating expenses while producing clean environmentally friendly energy. CEG has assessed the feasibility of installing renewable energy measures (REM) for the municipality utilizing renewable technologies and concluded that there is potential for solar energy generation. The solar photovoltaic system calculation summary will be concluded as REM\#1 within this report.

Solar energy produces clean energy and reduces a building's carbon footprint. This is accomplished via photovoltaic panels which will be mounted on all south and southwestern facades of the building. Flat roof, as well as sloped areas can be utilized; flat areas will have the panels turned to an optimum solar absorbing angle. (A structural survey of the roof would be necessary before the installation of PV panels is considered). The state of NJ has instituted a program in which one Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) is given to the Owner for every 1000 kWh of generation. SREC's can be sold anytime on the market at their current market value. The value of the credit varies upon the current need of the power companies. The average value per credit is around $\$ 350$, this value was used in our financial calculations. This equates to $\$ 0.35$ per kWh generated.

CEG has reviewed the existing roof area of the building being audited for the purposes of determining a potential for a roof mounted photovoltaic system. A roof area of 18,000 S.F. can be utilized for a PV system. A depiction of the area utilized is shown in Renewable / Distributed
Energy Measures Calculation Appendix. Using this square footage it was determined that a system size of 253.46 kilowatts could be installed. A system of this size has an estimated kilowatt hour production of $292,885 \mathrm{KWh}$ annually, reducing the overall utility bill by approximately $24 \%$ percent. A detailed financial analysis can be found in the Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix. This analysis illustrates the payback of the system over a 25 year period. The eventual degradation of the solar panels and the price of accumulated SREC's are factored into the payback.

The proposed photovoltaic array layout is designed based on the specifications for the Sun Power SPR-230 panel. This panel has a "DC" rated full load output of 230 watts, and has a total panel conversion efficiency of $18 \%$. Although panels rated at higher wattages are available through Sun Power and other various manufacturers, in general most manufacturers who produce commercially available solar panels produce a similar panel in the 200 to 250 watt range. This provides more manufacturer options to the public entity if they wish to pursue the proposed solar recommendation without losing significant system capacity.

The array system capacity was sized on available roof space on the existing facility. Estimated solar array generation was then calculated based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1.0 Calculator. In order to calculate the array generation an appropriate location
with solar data on file must be selected. In addition the system DC rated kilowatt ( $\mathrm{kW} \mathrm{)} \mathrm{capacity}$ must be inputted, a DC to AC de-rate factor, panel tilt angle, and array azimuth angle. The DC to AC de-rate factor is based on the panel nameplate DC rating, inverter and transformer efficiencies ( $95 \%$ ), mismatch factor ( $98 \%$ ), diodes and connections ( $100 \%$ ), dc and ac wiring $(98 \%, 99 \%$ ), soiling, ( $95 \%$ ), system availability ( $95 \%$ ), shading (if applicable), and age(new/ $100 \%$ ). The overall DC to AC de-rate factor has been calculated at an overall rating of $81 \%$. The PVWatts Calculator program then calculates estimated system generation based on average monthly solar irradiance and user provided inputs. The monthly energy generation and offset electric costs from the PVWatts calculator is shown in the Renewable/Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix.

The proposed solar array is qualified by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Net Metering Guidelines as a Class I Renewable Energy Source. These guidelines allow onsite customer generation using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind with a capacity of 2 megawatts (MW) or less. This limits a customer system design capacity to being a net user and not a net generator of electricity on an annual basis. Although these guidelines state that if a customer does net generate (produce more electricity than they use), the customer will be credited those kilowatthours generated to be carried over for future usage on a month to month basis. Then, on an annual basis if the customer is a net generator the customer will then be compensated by the utility the average annual PJM Grid LMP price per kilowatt-hour for the over generation. Due to the aforementioned legislation, the customer is at limited risk if they generate more than they use at times throughout the year. With the inefficiency of today's energy storage systems, such as batteries, the added cost of storage systems is not warranted and was not considered in the proposed design.

CEG has reviewed financing options for the owner. Two options were studied and they are as follows: Self-financed and direct purchase without finance. Self-finance was calculated with $95 \%$ of the total project cost financed at a $7 \%$ interest rate over 25 years. Direct purchase involves the local government paying for $100 \%$ of the total project cost upfront via one of the methods noted in the Installation Funding Options section below. Both of these calculations include a utility inflation rate as well as the degradation of the solar panels over time. Based on our calculations the following are the payback periods for the respective method of payment:

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY - PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAYMENT TYPE | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK | SIMPLE <br> ROI | INTERNAL RATE <br> OF RETURN |
| Self-Finance | 15.15 Years | - | - |
| Direct Purchase | 15.15 Years | $65 \%$ | $4.9 \%$ |

*The solar energy measure is shown for reference in the executive summary Renewable Energy Measure (REM) table

The resultant Internal Rate of Return indicates that if the Owner was able to "self-finance" the solar project, the project would be slightly more beneficial to the Owner. However, if the Owner was able to work out a Power Purchase Agreement with a third-party and agree upon a decent base energy rate for kilowatt hour production, the "direct purchase" option could also, prove to be a beneficial route.

In addition to the Solar Analysis, CEG also conducted a review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility. Wind energy production is another option available through the Renewable Energy Incentive Program. Wind turbines of various types can be utilized to produce clean energy on a per building basis. Cash incentives are available per kWh of electric usage. Based on CEG's review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility, it was determined that the average wind speed is not adequate, and the kilowatt demand for the building is below the threshold ( $200 \mathrm{~kW} \mathrm{)} \mathrm{for}$ purchase of a commercial wind turbine. Therefore, wind energy is not a viable option to implement.

## IX. ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

## Load Profile:

Load Profile analysis was performed to determine the seasonal energy usage of the facility. Irregularities in the load profile will indicate potential problems within the facility. Consequently based on the profile a recommendation will be made to remedy the irregularity in energy usage. For this report, the facility's energy consumption data was gathered in table format and plotted in graph form to create the load profile. Refer to the Electric and Natural Gas Usage Profiles included within this report to reference the respective electricity and natural gas usage load profiles.

## Electricity:

The Electric Usage Profile demonstrates a very flat load shape throughout the year. This is a bit unusual for a school, because typically schools are closed in the summer. However the steady load profile (especially the summer) is supported by summer school, auditorium, locker rooms, kitchen, library, weekend activities and some ongoing projects. The auditorium is in use throughout the year. A steady load throughout the summer is a sign of consistent cooling load (air-conditioning). Air-conditioning in this facility is provided by packaged DX roof-top units, split AC units, window units, unit ventilators and supply fans. The roof-top units range in capacity from $5-31$ tons. Almost every classroom contains a unit ventilator and either a window unit or Airedale model CMX. A flatter load profile of this type, will allow for more competitive energy prices when shopping for alternative energy suppliers.

## Natural Gas:

The Natural Gas Usage Profile demonstrates a very typical heating load profile. An increase in consumption is observed October through April during the standard heating season. Heating for this facility is supplied by (1) one, boiler plant providing hot-water for heating and natural gas fired roof top air handling and split system units that provide heat for the facility. The boiler plant consists of (2) two Smith cast iron boilers. The boilers provide hot water to unit heaters, unit ventilators and packaged roof-top units. Domestic hot water for the restrooms and kitchen lounge is provided by a 1,625 gallon A.O. Smith natural gas fired hot water heater. The domestic hot water is circulated throughout the building by a hot water re-circ pump.

Natural gas Delivery-service is provided by Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G) on an LVG rate schedule. Commodity service is supplied by the Hess Corporation, the Third Party Supplier. This consistent load profile is beneficial when looking at supply options with a Third Party Supplier.

## Tariff:

Electricity:
This facility receives electrical service through Jersey Central Power \& Light (JCP\&L) on a GSS (General Service Secondary - 3 Phase) rate. Service classification GS is available for general service purposes on secondary voltages not included under Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT or GST. This facility's rate is a three phase service at secondary voltages. For electric supply (generation), the customer uses the service of a JCP\&L. This facility uses the Delivery Service of the utility (JCP\&L). The Delivery Service includes the following charges: Customer Charge, Supplemental Customer Charge, Distribution Charge (kW Demand), kWh Charge, Non-utility Generation Charge, TEFA, SBC, SCC, Standby Fee and RGGI. The Generation Service is provided by JCP\&L under BGS (Basic Generation Service). BGS Energy and Reconciliation Charges are provided in Rider BGS-FP (fixed pricing) or BGS-CIEP (Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing). BGS also has a Transmission component to its charge.

Natural Gas:
This facility receives utility service through Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G). This facility utilizes the Delivery Service from PSE\&G while receiving Commodity service from a Third Party Supplier (TPS), Hess Corporation.

LVG Rate: This utility tariff is for "firm" delivery service for general purposes. This rate schedule has a Delivery Charge, Balancing Charge, Societal Benefits Charge, Realignment Adjustment Charge, Margin Adjustment Charge, RGGI Charge and Customer Account Service Charge. The customer can elect to have the Commodity Charge serviced through the utility or by a Third Party Supplier (TPS). Note: Should the TPS not deliver, the customer may receive service from PSE\&G under Emergency Sales Service. Emergency Sales Service carries an extremely high penalty cost of service.
"Firm" delivery service defines the reliability of the transportation segment of the pricing. Much like the telecom industry, natural gas pipelines were un-bundled in the late 1990's and the space was divided up and marketed into reliability of service. Firm Service is said to be the most reliable and last in the pecking order for interruption. This service should not be interrupted.

Commodity Charges: Customer may choose to receive gas supply from either: A TPS or PSE\&G through its Basic Gas Supply Service default service. PSE\&G may also supply Emergency Sales Service in certain instances. This is at a much higher than normal rate. It should be perceived as a penalty.

This facility utilizes the services of a Third Party Supplier, The Hess Corporation. The contract is administered by The Alliance for Competitive Service (ACES). ACES is the energy aggregation program of the New Jersey School Boards Association of School Administrator's. The process was reviewed and approved by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

Please see CEG recommendations below.

Recommendations:
CEG recommends a global approach that will be consistent with all facilities. Good potential savings can be seen equally in the electric costs and the natural gas costs. The average price per kWh (kilowatt hour) for the High School based on a historical 1-year weighted average fixed price from the utility JCP\&L is $\$ .1415 / \mathrm{kWh}$ (this is the fixed "price to compare" when shopping for energy procurement alternatives). The fixed weighted average price per decatherm for natural gas service in the High School, provided by the Hess Corporation (TPS) is $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ (dth, is the common unit of measure). The natural gas prices are also the "prices to compare".

The "price to compare" is the netted cost of the energy (including other costs), that the customer will use to compare to Third Party Supply sources when shopping for alternative suppliers. For electricity this cost would not include the utility transmission and distribution chargers. For natural gas the cost would not include the utility distribution charges and is said to be delivered to the utilities city-gate.

Energy commodities are among the most volatile of all commodities, however at this point and time, energy is extremely competitive. Chatham School District could see improvement in its energy costs if it were to take advantage of these current market prices quickly, before energy prices increase. Based on electric supply from JCP\&L and utilizing the historical consumption data provided (August 2008 through July 2009) and current electric rates, the school(s) could see an improvement in its electric costs of up to $25 \%$ annually. (Note: Savings were calculated using Average Annual Consumption and a variance to a Fixed Average One-Year commodity contract). CEG recommends aggregating the entire electric load to gain the most optimal energy costs. CEG recommends advisement for alternative sourcing and supply of energy on a "managed approach".

CEG's second recommendation coincides with the natural gas costs. Based on the current alternative market pricing supplied by the Hess Corporation (ACES Agreement), CEG feels that School District could see an improvement of up to $33 \%$ in its natural gas costs. CEG has experience with the mechanism for schools to buy energy in New Jersey. It is through the ACES Agreement (The Alliance for Competitive Energy Services) which is an energy aggregation program. From our experience, the basis price is the reason that the overall average price per dekatherm is ( $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ ). Therefore the average pricing formula supplied by Hess is $25 \%$ above today's competitive market pricing. CEG recommends the school receive further advisement on these prices through an energy advisor. They should also consider procuring energy (natural gas) through an alternative supply source.

CEG also recommends scheduling a meeting with the current utility providers to review their utility charges and current tariff structures for electricity and natural gas. This meeting would provide insight regarding alternative procurement options that are currently available. Through its meeting with the Local Distribution Company (LDC), the municipality can learn more about the competitive supply process. The county can acquire a list of approved Third Party Suppliers from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities website at www.nj.gov/bpu. They should also consider using a billing-auditing service to further analyze the utility invoices, manage the data and use the information for ongoing demand-side management projects. Furthermore, special attention should
be given to credit mechanisms, imbalances, balancing charges and commodity charges when meeting with the utility representative. The School District should ask the utility representative about alternative billing options, such as consolidated billing when utilizing the service of a Third Party Supplier. Finally, if the supplier for energy (natural gas) is changed, closely monitor balancing, particularly when the contract is close to termination. This could be performed with the aid of an "energy advisor".

## X. INSTALLATION FUNDING OPTIONS

CEG has reviewed various funding options for the facility owner to utilize in subsidizing the costs for installing the energy conservation measures noted within this report. Below are a few alternative funding methods:
i. Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) - Public Law 2009, Chapter 4 authorizes government entities to make energy related improvements to their facilities and par for the costs using the value of energy savings that result from the improvements. The "Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)" law provides a flexible approach that can allow all government agencies in New Jersey to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources.
ii. Municipal Bonds - Municipal bonds are a bond issued by a city or other local government, or their agencies. Potential issuers of municipal bonds include cities, counties, redevelopment agencies, school districts, publicly owned airports and seaports, and any other governmental entity (or group of governments) below the state level. Municipal bonds may be general obligations of the issuer or secured by specified revenues. Interest income received by holders of municipal bonds is often exempt from the federal income tax and from the income tax of the state in which they are issued, although municipal bonds issued for certain purposes may not be tax exempt.
iii. Power Purchase Agreement - Public Law 2008, Chapter 3 authorizes contractor of up to fifteen (15) years for contracts commonly known as "power purchase agreements." These are programs where the contracting unit (Owner) procures a contract for, in most cases, a third party to install, maintain, and own a renewable energy system. These renewable energy systems are typically solar panels, windmills or other systems that create renewable energy. In exchange for the third party's work of installing, maintaining and owning the renewable energy system, the contracting unit (Owner) agrees to purchase the power generated by the renewable energy system from the third party at agreed upon energy rates.
iv. Pay For Performance - The New Jersey Smart Start Pay for Performance program includes incentives based on savings resulted from implemented ECMs. The program is available for all buildings with average demand loads above 200 KW . The facility's participation in the program is assisted by an approved program partner. An "Energy Reduction Plan" is created with the facility and approved partner to shown at least $15 \%$ reduction in the building's current energy use. Multiple energy conservation measures implemented together are applicable toward the total savings of at least $15 \%$. No more than $50 \%$ of the total energy savings can result from lighting upgrades / changes.

Total incentive is capped at $50 \%$ of the project cost. The program savings is broken down into three benchmarks; Energy Reduction Plan, Project Implementation, and

Measurement and Verification. Each step provides additional incentives as the energy reduction project continues. The benchmark incentives are as follows:

1. Energy Reduction Plan - Upon completion of an energy reduction plan by an approved program partner, the incentive will grant $\$ 0.10$ per square foot between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 50,000$, and not to exceed $50 \%$ of the facility's annual energy expense. (Benchmark \#1 is not provided in addition to the local government energy audit program incentive.)
2. Project Implementation - Upon installation of the recommended measures along with the "Substantial Completion Construction Report," the incentive will grant savings per KWH or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum saving must be $15 \%$. (Example $\$ 0.11$ / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.12 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings,.. and $\$ 1.10 /$ Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 1.20$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from projected savings above $15 \%$.
3. Measurement and Verification - Upon verification 12 months after implementation of all recommended measures, that actual savings have been achieved, based on a completed verification report, the incentive will grant additional savings per kWh or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum savings must be $15 \%$. (Example $\$ 0.07$ / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.08 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 0.70$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.80$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from verified savings above $15 \%$.

CEG recommends the Owner review the use of the above-listed funding options in addition to utilizing their standard method of financing for facilities upgrades in order to fund the proposed energy conservation measures.

## XI. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations include no cost/low cost measures, Operation \& Maintenance (O\&M) items, and water conservation measures with attractive paybacks. These measures are not eligible for the Smart Start Buildings incentives from the office of Clean Energy but save energy none the less.
A. Chemically clean the condenser and evaporator coils periodically to optimize efficiency. Poorly maintained heat transfer surfaces can reduce efficiency 5-10\%.
B. Maintain all weather stripping on windows and doors.
C. Clean all light fixtures to maximize light output.
D. Provide more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.
E. Confirm that outside air economizers on the rooftop units are functioning properly to take advantage of free cooling and avoid excess outside air during occupied periods.

## ECM COST \& SAVINGS BREAKDOWN

CONCORD ENGINEERING GROUP


Notes: 1) The varible Cn in the formulas for Internal Rate of Return and Net Present Value stands for the cash flow during each period.
3) $\operatorname{For} N P V$ and $I R R$ calculations: From $n=0$ to $N$ periods where $N$ is the lifetime of $E C M$ and $C$ is the cash flow during each period.

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## SmartStart Building Incentives

The NJ SmartStart Buildings Program offers financial incentives on a wide variety of building system equipment. The incentives were developed to help offset the initial cost of energy-efficient equipment. The following tables show the current available incentives as of January, 2009:

## Electric Chillers

| Water-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 12-\$ 170$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 8-\$ 52$ per ton |

Gas Cooling

| Gas Absorption Chillers | $\$ 185-\$ 400$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Engine-Driven <br> Chillers | Calculated through custom <br> measure path) |

## Desiccant Systems

$\$ 1.00$ per cfm - gas or electric
Electric Unitary HVAC

| Unitary AC and Split <br> Systems | $\$ 73-\$ 93$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-to-Air Heat Pumps | $\$ 73-\$ 92$ per ton |
| Water-Source Heat Pumps | $\$ 81$ per ton |
|  <br> HP | $\$ 65$ per ton |
| Central DX AC Systems | $\$ 40-\$ 72$ per ton |
| Dual Enthalpy Economizer <br> Controls | $\$ 250$ |

Ground Source Heat Pumps

| Closed Loop \& Open <br> Loop | $\$ 370$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |

Gas Heating

| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $<300 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 300$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 300-1500 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.75$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 1500-\leq 4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.00$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $>4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | (Calculated through <br> Custom Measure Path) |
| Gas Furnaces | $\$ 300-\$ 400$ per unit |

Variable Frequency Drives

| Variable Air Volume | $\$ 65-\$ 155$ per hp |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chilled-Water Pumps | $\$ 60$ per hp |
| Compressors | $\$ 5,250$ to $\$ 12,500$ <br> per drive |

Natural Gas Water Heating

| Gas Water Heaters <br> $\leq 50$ gallons | $\$ 50$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas-Fired Water Heaters <br> $>50$ gallons | $\$ 1.00-\$ 2.00$ per MBH |
| Gas-Fired Booster Water <br> Heaters | $\$ 17-\$ 35$ per MBH |

## Premium Motors

| Three-Phase Motors | $\$ 45-\$ 700$ per motor |
| :---: | :---: |

## Prescriptive Lighting

| T-5 and T-8 Lamps <br> w/Electronic Ballast in <br> Existing Facilities | $\$ 10-\$ 30$ per fixture, <br> (depending on quantity) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard-Wired Compact <br> Fluorescent | $\$ 25-\$ 30$ per fixture |
| Metal Halide w/Pulse Start | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| LED Exit Signs | $\$ 10-\$ 20$ per fixture |
| T-5 and T-8 High Bay <br> Fixtures | $\$ 16-\$ 284$ per fixture |

Lighting Controls - Occupancy Sensors

| Wall Mounted | $\$ 20$ per control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Remote Mounted | $\$ 35$ per control |
| Daylight Dimmers | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| Occupancy Controlled hi- <br> low Fluorescent Controls | $\$ 25$ per fixture controlled |

Lighting Controls - HID or Fluorescent Hi-Bay Controls

| Occupancy hi-low | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daylight Dimming | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |

Other Equipment Incentives

| Performance Lighting | \$1.00 per watt per SF <br> below program incentive <br> threshold, currently 5\% <br> more energy efficient than <br> ASHRAE 90.1-2004 for <br> New Construction and <br> Complete Renovation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Custom Electric and Gas <br> Equipment Incentives | not prescriptive |

## MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

## Concord Engineering Group

Boiler



Domestic Hot Water Heater



| Air Handling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Location | Mamutacurer | Qiy | vodel 4 | Serial | Cooling Coil | Cooling Eff. (ERR) | Cooling Capait (Tons) | Heatig Type | Input (MBb) | Ouput (MBL) | Heating Eff. \%) | Fuel | Vols | Phase | Amps | Approx. Age | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sthrai } \\ \text { Serice Life }}}{\text { ate }}$ | Remaining Lite |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Rootiop } \\ \text { Rootop }}}^{\text {en }}$ | ${ }_{\text {AAON }}^{\text {AAON }}$ | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{410 A}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{31}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { HTX } \\ \text { HTX }}}^{\text {der }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{50 \\ 180}}^{\text {180 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\substack{437 \\ 146}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {NG }}^{\text {NG }}$ | ${ }_{460}^{460}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |  | $\frac{12}{12}$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Rootop } \\ \text { Rootop }}}^{\text {Rote }}$ |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  | $4{ }^{40 \mathrm{~A}}$ |  | i | HTX |  | ${ }_{58}$ | 84\% | NG | ${ }_{\substack{20830 \\ 208}}^{\text {20, }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{26}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Rootop } \\ \text { Reotop } \\ \text { Refor }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Mater }}^{\text {Yaok }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  | 40a |  | $\stackrel{2}{13}$ |  |  |  |  | NG |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { AAOON }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  | $\frac{13}{8}$ <br> 31 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Hix } \\ \text { HTX }}}{\text { Hix }}$ | (210 <br> 180 <br> 500 | ${ }_{\substack{219 \\ 146}}^{136}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{10}}_{\substack{810 \\ 880}}$ | cong |  | ${ }_{3}$ |  | ) |  |  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack { \text { Rootop } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Roofop } \\ \text { Reotop }{ \text { Rootop } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Roofop } \\ \text { Reotop } } }\end{subarray}}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { AAOON }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  | (en | $\frac{4.40 A}{400}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { HTX } \\ \text { HTX }}}{\text { Hex }}$ | ( |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{NG}}{\substack{\text { NG }}}$ | $\frac{460}{460}$ |  |  |  |  |  |



| Location | Manutacurur | Qay. | Model $\#$ | Serial ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { coining } \\ \text { Capaity }}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | Eff. | Refigerant | Vols | Phase | Amps | Appro. .age | AshraE Serice | Remaining Lite | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { Roortop }}_{\text {Rooflop }}$ | $\frac{\text { eml }}{\text { EMI }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {R22 }}$-22 | ${ }_{\text {20830 }}^{2083}$ | 1 | : | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 15 | $\frac{12}{12}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{208230}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Yain } \\ \text { Ano }}}_{\text {Yark }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  | (inter | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 20830 } \\ 460}}^{460}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |  | 3 | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ |  |
| $\underbrace{\text { Roortop }}_{\text {Rooftop }}$ | $\frac{\text { Masove }}{\text { Misobisii }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {R22 }}$ | ${ }_{100}^{460}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | ${ }^{12}$ |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Roofop }}$ Rootiop |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R4.0A }}}^{\text {R22 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{208300}}^{460}$ |  |  | 9 |  | 6 |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { EAOM } \\ \text { AAON }}}{\text { and }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R222 } \\ \text { R22 }}}^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }_{\text {208330 }}^{460}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ |  |
| $\substack{\text { Rooftop } \\ \text { Rootiop }}$ | ${ }_{\text {AAONV }}^{\text {AAON }}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Re.22 }}^{\text {R.22 }}$ | $\frac{460}{460}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |  |  |  |
| Rootop | Yook | 1 |  | NHKM102887 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R22 }}$ | ${ }^{208830}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  | 8 | ${ }_{15}$ |  |  |



# STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE Chatham Middle School 

Building ID: 1830612
For 12-month Period Ending: August 31, 20091
Date SEP becomes ineligible: N/A
Date SEP Generated: October 26, 2009
Facility
Chatham Middle School
480 Main StreetChatham, NJ 07928

## Facility Owner

School District of the Chathams
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928
Year Built: 1957
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 148,396

## Energy Performance Rating ${ }^{2}$ (1-100) 25

## Site Energy Use Summary ${ }^{3}$

Electricity - Grid Purchase(kBtu)
4,127,995
Natural Gas (kBtu) ${ }^{4}$
Total Energy (kBtu)
10,096,492
14,224,487
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Energy Intensity } & \\ \text { Site }(\mathrm{kBtu} / \mathrm{ft} 2 / \mathrm{yr}) & 96 \\ \text { Source }(\mathrm{kBtu} / \mathrm{ft} 2 / \mathrm{yr}) & 164\end{array}$
Source (kBtu/ft2/yr) 164
Emissions (based on site energy use)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MtCO ${ }_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year) 1,166
Electric Distribution Utility
Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co
National Average Comparison
National Average Site EUI
77
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { National Average Site EUI } & 77 \\ \text { National Average Source EUI } & 131\end{array}$
\% Difference from National Average Source EUI $25 \%$
Building Type

K-12
School

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

## Meets Industry Standards ${ }^{6}$ for Indoor Environmental Conditions:

| Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality | N/A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acceptable Thermal Environmental Conditions | N/A |
| Adequate Illumination | N/A |

N/A
N/A

## Certifying Professional

Raymond Johnson 520 South Burnt Mill Road Voorhees, NJ 08043


[^5]
# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

In order for a building to qualify for the ENERGY STAR, a Professional Engineer (PE) must validate the accuracy of the data underlying the building's energy performance rating. This checklist is designed to provide an at-a-glance summary of a property's physical and operating characteristics, as well as its total energy consumption, to assist the PE in double-checking the information that the building owner or operator has entered into Portfolio Manager.

Please complete and sign this checklist and include it with the stamped, signed Statement of Energy Performance.
NOTE: You must check each box to indicate that each value is correct, OR include a note.

| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\checkmark$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Name | Chatham Middle School | Is this the official building name to be displayed in the ENERGY STAR Registry of Labeled Buildings? |  | $\square$ |
| Type | K-12 School | Is this an accurate description of the space in question? |  | $\square$ |
| Location | 480 Main Street, Chatham, NJ 07928 | Is this address accurate and complete? Correct weather normalization requires an accurate zip code. |  |  |
| Single Structure | Single Facility | Does this SEP represent a single structure? SEPs cannot be submitted for multiple-building campuses (with the exception of acute care or children's hospitals) nor can they be submitted as representing only a portion of a building |  | $\square$ |
| Chatham Middle School (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 148,396 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |
| Open Weekends? | Yes | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| Number of PCs | 235 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  | $\square$ |
| Presence of cooking facilities | Yes | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 60 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Months | 10 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| High School? | No | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

## Energy Consumption

Power Generation Plant or Distribution Utility: Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co

| Fuel Type: Electricity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meter: Middle School Electric (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) Space(s): Entire Facility Generation Method: Grid Purchase |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |
| 08/01/2009 | 08/31/2009 | 92,072.00 |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 89,108.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 106,761.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 98,286.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 97,778.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 106,580.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 100,203.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 111,020.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 107,931.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 106,111.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 98,961.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 95,035.00 |
| Middle School Electric Consumption (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |  | 1,209,846.00 |
| Middle School Electric Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 4,127,994.55 |
| Total Electricity (Grid Purchase) Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 4,127,994.55 |
| Is this the total Electricity (Grid Purchase) consumption at this building including all Electricity meters? |  | $\square$ |
| Fuel Type: Natural Gas |  |  |
| Meter: Middle School Gas (therms) Space(s): Entire Facility |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (therms) |
| 08/01/2009 | 08/31/2009 | 48.75 |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 3,866.72 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 977.14 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 1,897.06 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 9,571.25 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 16,526.88 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 21,368.43 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 17,404.92 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 18,918.68 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 9,915.48 |

Appendix D

| $10 / 01 / 2008$ | $10 / 31 / 2008$ | 462.31 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $09 / 01 / 2008$ | $09 / 30 / 2008$ | 7.30 |
| Middle School Gas Consumption (therms) | $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 9 6 4 . 9 2}$ |  |
| Middle School Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 9 6 , 4 9 2 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Total Natural Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 9 6 , 4 9 2 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Is this the total Natural Gas consumption at this building including all Natural Gas meters? | $\square$ |  |

## Additional Fuels

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above represent the total energy use of this building?
Please confirm there are no additional fuels (district energy, generator fuel oil) used in this facility.

## On-Site Solar and Wind Energy

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above include all on-site solar and/or wind power located at your facility? Please confirm that no on-site solar or wind installations have been omitted from this list. All on-site systems must be reported.

## Certifying Professional

(When applying for the ENERGY STAR, the Certifying Professional must be the same as the PE that signed and stamped the SEP.)
Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

Signature:
Signature is required when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## FOR YOUR RECORDS ONLY. DO NOT SUBMIT TO EPA.

Please keep this Facility Summary for your own records; do not submit it to EPA. Only the Statement of Energy Performance (SEP), Data Checklist and Letter of Agreement need to be submitted to EPA when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## Facility

Chatham Middle School
480 Main Street
Chatham, NJ 07928

## Facility Owner

School District of the Chathams 58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

General Information

| Chatham Middle School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gross Floor Area Excluding Parking: $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ | 148,396 |
| Year Built | 1957 |
| For 12-month Evaluation Period Ending Date: | August 31, 2009 |

## Facility Space Use Summary

| Chatham Middle School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Space Type | K-12 School |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 148,396 |
| Open Weekends? | Yes |
| Number of PCs | 235 |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer <br> units | 0 |
| Presence of cooking facilities | Yes |
| Percent Cooled | 60 |
| Percent Heated | 100 |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 10 |
| High School? | No |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham |

## Energy Performance Comparison

|  | Evaluation Periods |  | Comparisons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance Metrics | Current <br> (Ending Date 08/31/2009) | Baseline (Ending Date 08/31/2009) | Rating of 75 | Target | National Average |
| Energy Performance Rating | 25 | 25 | 75 | N/A | 50 |
| Energy Intensity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2) | 96 | 96 | 60 | N/A | 77 |
| Source (kBtu/ft2) | 164 | 164 | 103 | N/A | 131 |
| Energy Cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$/year | \$ 389,449.55 | \$ 389,449.55 | \$ 243,868.15 | N/A | \$ 311,844.06 |
| \$/ft2/year | \$ 2.62 | \$ 2.62 | \$ 1.64 | N/A | \$ 2.10 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year | 1,166 | 1,166 | 730 | N/A | 934 |
| $\mathrm{kgCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{ft2} / \mathrm{year}$ | 8 | 8 | 5 | N/A | 6 |

[^6]
## Statement of Energy Performance

2009
Chatham Middle School
480 Main Street
Chatham, NJ 07928
Portfolio Manager Building ID: 1830612

The energy use of this building has been measured and compared to other similar buildings using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Energy Performance Scale of 1-100, with 1 being the least energy efficient and 100 the most energy efficient. For more information, visit energystar.gov/benchmark.
This building's
score

I certify that the information contained within this statement is accurate and in accordance with U.S
Environmental Protection Agency's measurement standards, found at energystar.gov

## INVESTMENT GRADE LIGHTING AUDIT

## CONCORD ENERGY SERVICES

| CEG Job \#: | 9C09078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | Chatham School District Energy Audit |
| Address: | 480 Main Street |
| City: | Chatham, NJ |

"Chatham Middle School"

DATE: 11/4/2009 KWH CosT: $\$ 0.164$

Building SF: $\quad \mathbf{1 4 8 , 3 9 6}$

| ExISTING LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROPOSED LIGHTING |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Watts } \\ \text { Used } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ \text { Fixtures } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { (INSTALLED) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & \text { Cost } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | SAVINGS |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Yearly } \\ \$ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly } \\ \text { Payback } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Line } \\ \text { No. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fixture } \\ \text { Location } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { eFixts } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Fixture eType | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { Usage } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watts } \\ & \text { Used } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \mathrm{kW} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ \text { Fixtures } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { No. } \\ \text { rFixts } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Retro-Unit } \\ \text { rDescription } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| 1 | Audio Visual | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting No Lense | 2080 | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.57 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | 201 | 8 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$223.77 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3 | 203 | 9 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabalic 1 ons | 2080 | 82 | 0.74 | 1535.04 | \$251.75 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4 | 207 | 8 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic I ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$223.77 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 204 | 12 | T8 16' Total 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 6 | 206 | 16 | T8 16' Total 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$447.55 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Women's Room | 3 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.35 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 208 | 10 | T8 16' Total 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.82 | 1705.6 | \$279.72 | 10 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 210 | 14 | T8 4' Sections 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$391.61 | 14 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 212 | 6 | T8 4' Sections 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$167.83 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 214 | 8 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 44 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Recessed Mounting } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2080 | 109 | 0.87 | 1813.76 | \$297.46 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 214 | 2 | U Tube 2 Lamps $2 \times 2$ Electronic Ballast Recessed Mowntino Prismatic Iens | 2080 | 73 | 0.15 | 303.68 | \$49.80 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |


| 13 | 216 | 4 | T8 4' Sections 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mountino Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$79.14 | 4 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Men's Room | 1 | CFL 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Parabolic. I ens | 2080 | 16 | 0.02 | 33.28 | \$5.46 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 270 | 12 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic.I ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 16 | 272 | 12 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 17 | 274 | 12 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic I ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 276 | 12 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 19 | 200 | 6 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabalic Ions | 2080 | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$167.83 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 205 | 8 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic 1 ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$223.77 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 21 | 202 | 12 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 22 | 209 | 8 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic Ions | 2080 | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$223.77 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Men's Room | 3 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic _ ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.35 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Custodial Closet | 1 | 1 Florecent Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting None | 2080 | 75 | 0.08 | 156 | \$25.58 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.06 | 118.56 | 19.44384 | 0.30 |
| 25 | 211 | 14 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$391.61 | 14 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 26 | 213 | 14 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$391.61 | 14 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 27 | 215 | 5 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$98.92 | 5 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 28 | 217 | 10 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatir I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.58 | 1206.4 | \$197.85 | 10 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 29 | 221 | 8 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$158.28 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 30 | 221 | 2 | T8 1x1 U-Tube Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 35 | 0.07 | 145.6 | \$23.88 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 31 | 223 | 14 | T8 1 $\times 4$ 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect I ens | 2080 | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$391.61 | 14 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 32 | 222 | 10 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic لens | 2080 | 58 | 0.58 | 1206.4 | \$197.85 | 10 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 33 | 219 | 8 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatir I ons | 2080 | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$158.28 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 34 | 219 | 1 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatir I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 35 | Women's Room | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.57 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 36 | 271 | 16 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$447.55 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 37 | 273 | 16 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$447.55 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |


| 38 | 275 | 16 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$447.55 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39 | Electric Closet | 1 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 40 | Locker Rooms | 18 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 1.48 | 3070.08 | \$503.49 | 18 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 41 | Locker Rooms | 8 | T8 2x2 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic I ens | 2080 | 47 | 0.38 | 782.08 | \$128.26 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 42 | Team Locker Room | 1 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 43 | Team Locker Room | 5 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$98.92 | 5 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 44 | Upstairs Gym | 36 | Metal Halide 1 Lamp Pendant Mounting Clear Lens | 2080 | 295 | 10.62 | 22089.6 | \$3,622.69 | 36 | 3-Lamp T-5 HO Cooper F-Bay | 182 | 6.55 | 13628.2 | \$2,235.02 | \$300.00 | \$10,800.00 | 4.07 | 8461.44 | 1387.67616 | 7.78 |
| 45 | Locker Rooms | 26 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 1.51 | 3136.64 | \$514.41 | 26 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 46 | Locker Rooms | 1 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting No Lens | 2080 | 100 | 0.10 | 208 | \$34.11 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.08 | 170.56 | 27.97184 | 0.21 |
| 47 | 1st Floor Hallway | 23 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 1.33 | 2774.72 | \$455.05 | 23 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 48 | 1st Floor Hallway | 9 | CFL 2 Lamp High Hat Electronic Ballast Recessed Mountino No Cover | 2080 | 16 | 0.14 | 299.52 | \$49.12 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 49 | 1st Floor Hallway | 48 | T8 2×4 4 Lamp Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 109 | 5.23 | 10882.6 | \$1,784.74 | 48 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 50 | 1st Floor Hallway | 4 | T8 or T5 3 Twin Tube Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Direct/Indirect Lane | 2080 | 96 | 0.38 | 798.72 | \$130.99 | 4 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 51 | 1st Floor Hallway | 4 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 28 | 0.11 | 232.96 | \$38.21 | 4 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 52 | Cafeteria | 30 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 1.74 | 3619.2 | \$593.55 | 30 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 53 | Cafeteria | 15 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic I ons | 2080 | 82 | 1.23 | 2558.4 | \$419.58 | 15 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 54 | Cafeteria | 20 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parahnlic I ens | 2080 | 82 | 1.64 | 3411.2 | \$559.44 | 20 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 55 | Cafeteria | 33 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatir 1 ens | 2080 | 58 | 1.91 | 3981.12 | \$652.90 | 33 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 56 | Electric Closet | 2 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Surface Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.16 | 341.12 | \$55.94 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 57 | 2nd Floor Hallway | 5 | T12 2x2 6 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 138 | 0.69 | 1435.2 | \$235.37 | 5 | 2'x 2' Troffer 3 Lamp T5 FB40BX Electronic Ballast (Biax) | 130 | 0.65 | 1352 | \$221.73 | \$168.21 | \$841.05 | 0.04 | 83.2 | 13.6448 | 61.64 |
| 58 | 2nd Floor Hallway | 31 | T8 or T5 3 Twin Tube Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Direct/Indirect | 2080 | 96 | 2.98 | 6190.08 | \$1,015.17 | 31 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 59 | 2nd Floor Hallway | 22 | CFL 2 Lamp High Hat Electronic Ballast Recessed Mountino No Cover | 2080 | 32 | 0.70 | 1464.32 | \$240.15 | 22 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 60 | 2nd Floor Hallway | 25 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 1.45 | 3016 | \$494.62 | 25 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 61 | Stairwell | 6 | T8 or T5 3 Twin Tube Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Direct/Indirect | 2080 | 96 | 0.58 | 1198.08 | \$196.49 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |


| 62 |  | 7 | CFL 2 Lamp Wall Mount Electronic Ballast Surface Mountino Prismatic Cover | 2080 | 32 | 0.22 | 465.92 | \$76.41 | 7 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 63 | Closet | 1 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic.Iens | 2080 | 109 | 0.11 | 226.72 | \$37.18 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 64 | D Gym | 16 | CFL 8 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting No Cover | 2080 | 128 | 2.05 | 4259.84 | \$698.61 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 65 | D Gym | 2 | CFL High Hat 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mountino No cover | 2080 | 32 | 0.06 | 133.12 | \$21.83 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 66 | Storage | 8 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic_Iens | 2080 | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$158.28 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 67 | Storage | 36 | T8 or T5 3 Twin Tube Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Direct/Indirect | 2080 | 96 | 3.46 | 7188.48 | \$1,178.91 | 36 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 68 | Stairwell | 3 | CFL Wall Mount 2 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mountino Prismatic /ens | 2080 | 32 | 0.10 | 199.68 | \$32.75 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 69 | Stairwell | 12 | T8 or T5 3 Twin Tube Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Direct/Indirect | 2080 | 120 | 1.44 | 2995.2 | \$491.21 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 70 | Cafeteria Hall | 1 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 71 | Cafeteria Hall | 1 | CFL 1 Lamp Electronic <br> Ballast | 2080 | 23 | 0.02 | 47.84 | \$7.85 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 72 | Custodial Closet | 1 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mountina | 2080 | 100 | 0.10 | 208 | \$34.11 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.08 | 170.56 | 27.97184 | 0.21 |
| 73 | Attendance Office | 12 | T8 $2 \times 23 \cup$ Tubes Electronic Ballast Recessed Mountinn_Parabolic Lens | 2080 | 108 | 1.30 | 2695.68 | \$442.09 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 74 | Attendance Office | 7 | T8 2 2 4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect I ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.57 | 1193.92 | \$195.80 | 7 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 75 | Attendance Office | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 1x4 } 2 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Surface Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic } \text { _ens } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 76 | Guidance Office | 16 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.93 | 1930.24 | \$316.56 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 77 | Storage | 3 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.35 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 78 | Office | 5 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic - ons | 2080 | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$98.92 | 5 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 79 | Office | 12 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$237.42 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 80 | Office | 1 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting | 2080 | 100 | 0.10 | 208 | \$34.11 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.08 | 170.56 | 27.97184 | 0.21 |
| 81 | 100 | 6 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting | 2080 | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$167.83 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 82 | Library | 26 | T8 2×2 3 U Tubes Electronic Ballast Recessed Mountino Paraholir Lens | 2080 | 108 | 2.81 | 5840.64 | \$957.86 | 26 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 83 | Library | 41 | CFL 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting N م Cover | 2080 | 46 | 1.89 | 3922.88 | \$643.35 | 41 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 84 | Library | 36 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic Lens | 2080 | 82 | 2.95 | 6140.16 | \$1,006.99 | 36 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 85 | Library | 8 | CFL Wall Mount 2 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Direct/Indirect | 2080 | 140 | 1.12 | 2329.6 | \$382.05 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 86 | 118 | 14 | T8 1 1 4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lons | 2080 | 58 | 0.81 | 1688.96 | \$276.99 | 14 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 87 | Men's Room | 4 | T8 1×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 109 | 0.44 | 906.88 | \$148.73 | 4 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 88 | Women's Room | 3 | T8 1x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic lens | 2080 | 109 | 0.33 | 680.16 | \$111.55 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |


| 89 | Custodial Closet | 1 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting | 2080 | 100 | 0.10 | 208 | \$34.11 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.08 | 170.56 | 27.97184 | 0.21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | Men's Room | 3 | T8 1x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic 1 ens | 2080 | 109 | 0.33 | 680.16 | \$111.55 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 91 | Women's Room | 3 | T8 1x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 109 | 0.33 | 680.16 | \$111.55 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 92 | Nurse's Office | 9 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic I ons | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 93 | Nurse's Office | 2 | T8 1x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatir 1 ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.57 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 94 | Nurse's Office | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 24 \text { Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Surface Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic } \end{array}$ | 2080 | 56 | 0.06 | 116.48 | \$19.10 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 95 | Office | 12 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electonic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$237.42 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 96 | Office | 1 | T8 Circular Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic 1 ens | 2080 |  | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 97 | Library | 8 | CFL 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting nirect/Indirect | 2080 | 140 | 1.12 | 2329.6 | \$382.05 | 8 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 98 | 119 | 29 | T8 $1 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 82 | 2.38 | 4946.24 | \$811.18 | 29 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 99 | 121 | 12 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$237.42 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 100 | 125 | 6 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$167.83 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 101 | 127 | 16 | T8 1×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting | 2080 | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$447.55 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 102 | 129 | 18 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Pendant Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic L ens } \end{array}$ | 2080 | 82 | 1.48 | 3070.08 | \$503.49 | 18 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 103 | 134 | 24 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/lndirect 1 ens | 2080 | 82 | 1.97 | 4093.44 | \$671.32 | 24 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 104 | Storage | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic /ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.57 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 105 | 126 | 10 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatir 1 ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.82 | 1705.6 | \$279.72 | 10 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 106 | 128 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T8 1x4 } 1 \text { Lamp Electronic } \\ & \text { Ballast Pendant Mounting } \\ & \text { Prismatic Lens } \end{aligned}$ Prismatic lens | 2080 | 28 | 0.34 | 698.88 | \$114.62 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 107 | 130 | 4 | T8 1 $\times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting | 2080 | 82 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$111.89 | 4 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 108 | 131 | 12 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Pendant Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic L ens } \end{array}$ | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 109 | 132 | 12 | T8 1×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 110 | 136 | 24 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 82 | 1.97 | 4093.44 | \$671.32 | 24 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 111 | Men's Room | 3 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Iens | 2080 | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.35 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 112 | Women's Room | 3 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.35 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 113 | Closet | 1 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballas_ Surface Mountina_ | 2080 | 100 | 0.10 | 208 | \$34.11 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.08 | 170.56 | 27.97184 | 0.21 |
| 114 | Hallway | 12 | T12 2x2 6 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 138 | 1.66 | 3444.48 | \$564.89 | 12 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 2'x 2' Troffer 3 Lamp } \\ \text { T5 FB40BX } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { (Biax) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 103 | 1.24 | 2570.88 | \$421.62 | \$168.21 | \$2,018.52 | 0.42 | 873.6 | 143.2704 | 14.09 |


| 115 | 143 | 2 | T12 8' 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 210 | 0.42 | 873.6 | \$143.27 | 2 | 8' 2-Lamp T-8 Cooper Metalux, Electronic Ballast M/N 8TDIM-232-UNV-EB81-U | 118 | 0.24 | 490.88 | \$80.50 | \$207.00 | \$414.00 | 0.18 | 382.72 | 62.76608 | 6.60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 116 | 144 | 1 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mountina | 2080 | 100 | 0.10 | 208 | \$34.11 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.08 | 170.56 | 27.97184 | 0.21 |
| 117 | 160 | 9 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 118 | 162 | 9 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 119 | 164 | 9 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 120 | 171 | 12 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic 1 ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 121 | 173 | 12 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parahalic /ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 122 | 175 | 12 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parahalic 1 ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 123 | Front Stairwell | 3 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic 1 ons | 2080 | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.35 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 124 | Front Stairwell | 3 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Recessed Mountina | 2080 | 100 | 0.30 | 624 | \$102.34 | 3 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.05 | 112.32 | \$18.42 | \$5.75 | \$17.25 | 0.25 | 511.68 | 83.91552 | 0.21 |
| 125 | Stairwell | 1 | T12 2x2 6 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 138 | 0.14 | 287.04 | \$47.07 | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { 2'x 2' } \text { 2' Troffer 3 } 3 \text { Lamp }_{\text {T5 FB40BX }} \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { (Biax) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 103 | 0.10 | 214.24 | \$35.14 | \$168.21 | \$168.21 | 0.04 | 72.8 | 11.9392 | 14.09 |
| 126 | Stairwell | 4 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic lenc | 2080 | 100 | 0.40 | 832 | \$136.45 | 4 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.07 | 149.76 | \$24.56 | \$5.75 | \$23.00 | 0.33 | 682.24 | 111.88736 | 0.21 |
| 127 | 141 | 21 | T8 1×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 82 | 1.72 | 3581.76 | \$587.41 | 21 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 128 | 146 | 16 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$447.55 | 16 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 129 | 146 | 6 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$118.71 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 130 | 147 | 45 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatir I ons | 2080 | 58 | 2.61 | 5428.8 | \$890.32 | 45 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 131 | 147 | 1 | T8 1×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting No $\qquad$ | 2080 | 109 | 0.11 | 226.72 | \$37.18 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 132 | 147 | 1 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic _ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 133 | 151 | 6 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$118.71 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 134 | 152 | 20 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 82 | 1.64 | 3411.2 | \$559.44 | 20 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 135 | 152 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Paraholic $/$ ons | 2080 | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.57 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 136 | 152 | 1 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 137 | 153 | 12 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic lens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 138 | 153 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.57 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 139 | 153 | 1 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting | 2080 | 75 | 0.08 | 156 | \$25.58 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$6.14 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.06 | 118.56 | 19.44384 | 0.30 |
| 140 | 153 | 1 | CFL 1 Lamp <br> Electronic Ballast Surface <br> Mauntina No_ | 2080 | 26 | 0.03 | 54.08 | \$8.87 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |


| 141 | Band Room | 38 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.I ens | 2080 | 58 | 2.20 | 4584.32 | \$751.83 | 38 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 142 | Hallway | 6 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$118.71 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 143 | Hallway | 19 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 2080 | 58 | 1.10 | 2292.16 | \$375.91 | 19 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 144 | Stairwell | 5 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$98.92 | 5 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 145 | Auditorium | 54 | Inc 1 Lamp High Hat Magnetic Ballast Recessed Mountino No Cover | 2080 | 100 | 5.40 | 11232 | \$1,842.05 | 54 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.97 | 2021.76 | \$331.57 | \$5.75 | \$310.50 | 4.43 | 9210.24 | 1510.47936 | 0.21 |
| 146 | Auditorium | 5 | Inc 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface | 2080 | 100 | 0.50 | 1040 | \$170.56 | 5 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.09 | 187.2 | \$30.70 | \$5.75 | \$28.75 | 0.41 | 852.8 | 139.8592 | 0.21 |
| 147 | Auditorium | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic.Iens | 2080 | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.57 | 2 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 148 | Hallway | 4 | T8 2 U Tubes Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.I ens | 2080 | 73 | 0.29 | 607.36 | \$99.61 | 4 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 149 | Hallway | 4 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$79.14 | 4 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 150 | 161 | 9 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.lens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 151 | 163 | 9 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.Iens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 152 | 165 | 9 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 153 | 167 | 9 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.Iens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 154 | 166 | 9 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.Iens | 2080 | 58 | 0.52 | 1085.76 | \$178.06 | 9 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 155 | 170 | 12 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic.I ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 156 | 172 | 12 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parahalic.Iens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 157 | 174 | 12 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic.I ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 158 | 176 | 12 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting ParaholicI I ens | 2080 | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$335.66 | 12 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 159 | 177 Closet | 1 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic.I ens | 2080 | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.78 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 160 | 177 Closet | 1 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Paraholic.Iens | 2080 | 82 | 0.08 | 170.56 | \$27.97 | 1 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 161 | Stairwell | 3 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic/ Iens | 2080 | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.35 | 3 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 162 | Stairwell | 6 | T8 or T5 3 Twin Tube Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Direct/Indirect | 2080 | 96 | 0.58 | 1198.08 | \$196.49 | 6 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 163 | Middle School | 56 | LED Exit Sign | 8760 | 4 | 0.22 | 1962.24 | \$321.81 | 56 | No Change Required | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 164 | Middle School | 3 | INC Exit Sign | 8760 | 15 | 0.05 | 394.2 | \$64.65 | 3 | LED Exit Sign | 4 | 0.01 | 105.12 | \$17.24 | \$56.00 | \$168.00 | 0.03 | 289.08 | 47.40912 | 3.54 |
| 165 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0 |  |  | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 |  | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals | 1733 |  |  |  | 136.13 | 284949 | \$46,731.70 | 1733 |  |  | 10.12 | 21131.8 | \$3,465.62 |  | \$14,835.28 | 10.80 | 22680.3 | \$3,719.57 | 3.99 |



| ```Project Name: LGEA Solar PV Project -Chatham Middle School Location: Chatham, NJ Description: Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple Payback Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Construction Cost Annual kWh Production Annual Energy Cost Reduction Annual SREC Revenue |  | Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$2,281,140 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 292,885 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$48,033 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$102,510 |  |  |  |  |
| First Cost Premium |  | \$2,281,140 |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Payback: |  | 15.15 Years |  |  |  |  |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis Period (years): | 25 |  |  | Financing \%: Maintenance Escalation Rate: Energy Cost Escalation Rate: SREC Value ( $\$ / \mathrm{kWh}$ ) |  | 0\% |
| Financing Term (mths): | 0 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Average Energy Cost (\$/kWh) | \$0.164 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Financing Rate: | 0.00\% |  |  |  |  | \$0.350 |
| PeriodAdditional <br> Cash Outlay | Energy kWh Production | Energy Cost Savings | Additional Maint Costs | SREC <br> Revenue | Net Cash Flow | Cumulative Cash Flow |
| $0 \quad \$ 2,281,140$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | (2,281,140) | 0 |
| \$0 | 292,885 | \$48,033 | \$0 | \$102,510 | \$150,543 | (\$2,130,597) |
| 2 \$0 | 291,421 | \$49,474 | \$0 | \$101,997 | \$151,471 | (\$1,979,126) |
| 3 \$0 | 289,963 | \$50,958 | \$0 | \$101,487 | \$152,446 | (\$1,826,680) |
| 4 \$0 | 288,514 | \$52,487 | \$0 | \$100,980 | \$153,467 | (\$1,673,213) |
| 5 \$0 | 287,071 | \$54,062 | \$2,957 | \$100,475 | \$151,580 | (\$1,521,634) |
| 6 \$0 | 285,636 | \$55,684 | \$2,942 | \$99,973 | \$152,714 | (\$1,368,920) |
| 7 \$0 | 284,208 | \$57,354 | \$2,927 | \$99,473 | \$153,899 | (\$1,215,020) |
| 8 \$0 | 282,787 | \$59,075 | \$2,913 | \$98,975 | \$155,137 | (\$1,059,883) |
| \$0 | 281,373 | \$60,847 | \$2,898 | \$98,480 | \$156,429 | $(\$ 903,454)$ |
| 10 \$0 | 279,966 | \$62,672 | \$2,884 | \$97,988 | \$157,777 | $(\$ 745,677)$ |
| 11 \$0 | 278,566 | \$64,553 | \$2,869 | \$97,498 | \$159,181 | $(\$ 586,496)$ |
| 12 \$0 | 277,173 | \$66,489 | \$2,855 | \$97,011 | \$160,645 | $(\$ 425,851)$ |
| 13 \$0 | 275,787 | \$68,484 | \$2,841 | \$96,526 | \$162,169 | $(\$ 263,682)$ |
| 14 \$0 | 274,408 | \$70,538 | \$2,826 | \$96,043 | \$163,755 | $(\$ 99,927)$ |
| 15 \$0 | 273,036 | \$72,654 | \$2,812 | \$95,563 | \$165,405 | \$65,478 |
| 16 \$0 | 271,671 | \$74,834 | \$2,798 | \$95,085 | \$167,121 | \$232,598 |
| 17 \$0 | 270,313 | \$77,079 | \$2,784 | \$94,609 | \$168,904 | \$401,503 |
| 18 \$0 | 268,961 | \$79,391 | \$2,770 | \$94,136 | \$170,758 | \$572,260 |
| 19 \$0 | 267,616 | \$81,773 | \$2,756 | \$93,666 | \$172,682 | \$744,943 |
| 20 \$0 | 266,278 | \$84,226 | \$2,743 | \$93,197 | \$174,681 | \$919,624 |
| 21 \$1 | 264,947 | \$86,753 | \$2,729 | \$92,731 | \$176,756 | \$1,096,379 |
| 22 \$2 | 263,622 | \$89,356 | \$2,715 | \$92,268 | \$178,908 | \$1,275,288 |
| 23 \$3 | 262,304 | \$92,036 | \$2,702 | \$91,806 | \$181,141 | \$1,456,429 |
| 24 \$4 | 260,992 | \$94,798 | \$2,688 | \$91,347 | \$183,457 | \$1,639,885 |
| 25 \$5 | 259,688 | \$97,641 | \$2,675 | \$90,891 | \$185,857 | \$1,825,743 |
| Totals: | 6,899,185 | \$1,751,253 | \$59,085 | \$2,414,715 | \$4,106,883 | (\$5,570,031) |
|  |  | Net Present Value (NPV)Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |  |  | \$1,825,768 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4.9\% |  |



Notes:

1. Estimated kWH based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 Calculator Program.

## PVWatts Version 1 Input Screen

PV System Specifications:

DC Rating (kW):

DC to AC Derate Factor:

Array Type:
Fixed Tilt
1 - Axis Tracking
2 - Axis Tracking

Inputted From Roof Space Cell "G2" Total KW

Inputted From Derate Factor Calculated Below in Cell "B37"

There are 3 inputs for Array Type in all cases you should be using Fixed Tilt as the Selection

Based on Roof Type: For Flat Roof use 10 degrees, For Pitched Roof this is based on roof pitch.

Based on Direction Array is Facing.

| PV Watts Derate Factor for AC Power Rating at STC |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Component Derate Factors | PVWatts Default | Range |
| PV module nameplate DC rating | 1.00 | $0.80-1.05$ |
| Inverter and transformer | 0.95 | $0.88-0.96$ |
| Mismatch | 0.98 | $0.97-0.995$ |
| Diodes and connections | 1.00 | $0.99-0.997$ |
| DC wiring | 0.98 | $0.97-0.99$ |
| AC wiring | 0.99 | $0.98-0.993$ |
| Soiling | 0.95 | $0.30-0.995$ |
| System availability | 0.95 | $0.00-0.995$ |
| Shading | 1.00 | $0.00-1.00$ |
| Sun-tracking | 1.00 | $0.95-1.00$ |
| Age | 1.00 | $0.70-1.00$ |
| Overall DC-to-AC derate factor | $\mathbf{0 . 8 1}$ | $0.96001-0.09999$ |

## ${ }^{\text {PW}}$ <br> AC Energy <br> \& Cost Savings



| Station Identification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| City: | Newark |
| State: | New_Jersey |
| Latitude: | $40.70^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ |
| Longitude: | $74.17^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Elevation: | 9 m |
| PV System Specifications |  |
| DC Rating: | 253.5 kW |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.810 |
| AC Rating: | 205.3 kW |
| Array Type: | Fixed Tilt |
| Array Tilt: | $10.0^{\circ}$ |
| Array Azimuth: | $180.0^{\circ}$ |
| Energy Specifications |  |
| Cost of Electricity: | $0.2 \mathrm{q} / \mathrm{kWh}$ |


| Output Hourly Performance Data | $*$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Output Results as Text |  |
| About the Hourly Performance Data |  |
| Saving Text from a Browser |  |

Run PVWATTS v. 1 for another US location or an International location Run PVWATTS v. 2 (US only)

Please send questions and comments regarding PVWATTS to Webmaster

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## Energy Audit - Final Report

## School District of the Chathams Lafayette School <br> 221 Lafayette Avenue CHATHAM, NJ 07928 <br> Attn: Ralph Goodwin School Business Administrator Board SECRETARY

CEG Project No. 9C09078


Contact: Michael Fischette, President EMAIL: mfischette@ceg-inc.net

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an energy audit conducted for:
Lafayette School
221 Lafayette Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928
Facility Contact Person: John Cataldo
Municipal Contact Person: Ralph Goodwin
This audit was performed in connection with the New Jersey Clean Energy Local Government Energy Audit Program. These energy audits are conducted to promote the office of Clean Energy's mission, 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 | $\$ 108,728$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 97,868$ |
| Total | $\$ 206,596$ |

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 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { COST }^{\mathrm{A}} \end{gathered}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | SIMPLE PAYBACK (Yrs) | SIMPLE LIFETIME ROI |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$13,218 | \$2,887 | 4.6 | 446.1\% |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | \$10,220 | \$2,718 | 3.8 | 298.9\% |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | \$4,500 | \$805 | 5.6 | 347.3\% |
| ECM \#4 | Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade | \$294,500 | \$8,430 | 34.9 | 0.2\% |
| ECM \#5 | Domestic Water Heater $\qquad$ <br> Replacement | \$14,692 | \$451 | 32.6 | -63.2\% |
| ECM \#6 | Indoor Air handling Unit Replacement | \$37,700 | \$2,605 | 14.5 | 3.6\% |
| ECM \#7 | DDC System - Lafayette Avenue School | \$301,072 | \$14,531 | 20.7 | -27.6\% |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | $\operatorname{cost}^{\text {A }}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMPLE } \\ \text { PAYBACK } \\ \text { (Yrs) } \end{gathered}$ | SIMPLE LIFETIME ROI |
| REM \#1 | Solar PV Project | \$904,590 | \$66,284 | 13.6 | 83.2\% |

Notes: A. Cost takes into consideration applicable NJ Smart StartTM 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 information in this table corresponds to the ECM's and REM in Table 1.

Table 2
Estimated Energy Savings Summary Table
ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECM's)

| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ELECTRIC } \\ \text { DEMAND } \\ \text { (KW) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ELECTRIC } \\ & \text { CONSUMPTION } \\ & \text { (KWH) } \end{aligned}$ | NATURAL GAS (THERMS) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | 3.9 | 16128.3 | - |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | N/A | 15183.5 | - |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | 2.0 | 4118.4 | - |
| ECM \#4 | Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade | - | - | 5583.0 |
| ECM \#5 | Domestic Water Heater $\qquad$ | - | - | 298.4 |
| ECM \#6 | Indoor Air Handling Unit Replacement | 0.4 | 1587.0 | - |
| ECM \#7 | DDC System - Lafayette Avenue School | - | 23281.5 | 5141.9 |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ELECTRIC <br> DEMAND <br> (KW) | ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION (KWH) | NATURAL GAS <br> (THERMS) |
| REM \#1 | Solar PV Project | 0.4 | 156850.0 | - |

## Recommendation:

Concord Engineering Group (CEG) strongly recommends 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 Lafayette School:

- ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade
- ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls
- ECM \#3: Install T-5 Lighting in Gym

ECM \#5 does not provide a payback. These systems are past the ASHRAE recommended useful service life and will need to be replaced. The water heaters can be replaced with more efficient equipment that will provide some energy savings and improve the schools carbon foot print.

Systems that have past their useful service life should be replaced such as the systems described in ECM\#4 and 6. Although these ECMs will not have a payback in less than 10 years, they are systems that should be replaced and will save a substantial amount of energy as summarized in Table 2 on page 5 and will pay back in the system lifetime.

In addition to the ECMs, there are maintenance and operational measures that can provide significant energy savings and provide 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 more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.
5. Confirm that outside air economizers on the rooftop units are functioning properly to take advantage of free cooling and avoid excess outside air during occupied periods.

Efficient HVAC equipment replacements are difficult to justify with the energy savings alone. The replacement of HVAC equipment such as the heating and ventilation units at Lafayette Avenue School is typically initiated when the equipment stops working, surpasses the life expectancy, or maintenance requirements grow beyond the ability to continue to support it. When replacing the equipment becomes necessary, the additional cost to install high efficiency systems becomes a great value for the investment.

The existing facility does not qualify as Pay for Performance project because the average operating demand is below 200 KW .

## II. INTRODUCTION

The Lafayette School is a 75,268 square foot facility that includes classrooms, offices, media center, gymnasium, cafeteria, music room, music tech room, art room and boiler rooms.

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/ft ${ }^{2} / \mathrm{yr}$ ), 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 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 SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ 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 costs and savings are applied and a simple payback and simple return on investment (ROI) is calculated. The simple payback is based on the years that it takes for the savings to pay back the net installation cost (Net Installation divided by Net Savings.) A simple return on investment is calculated as the percentage of the net installation cost that is saved in one year (Net Savings divided by Net Installation.)

A simple life-time calculation is shown for each ECM. The life-time for each ECM is estimated based on the typical life of the equipment being replaced or altered. The energy savings is extrapolated throughout the life-time of the ECM and the total energy savings is calculated as the total life-time savings.

## 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.

There are three electric services for the facility. The primary service is located at the original boiler room. The secondary service is located at the boiler room in the 2001 addition. A third service for outdoor lighting was not located. The electric usage profile (below) represents the combined total actual electrical usage for the facility. Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP\&L) provides electricity to the facility under their General Service Primary Three-Phase rate structure, General Service Secondary Day/Night Three-Phase rate structure and Outdoor Lighting Service. 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 the Basic General Supply Service- Large Volume Gas (LVG) rate structure. Hess Corporation is a third party supplier. 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 provide, the average cost for utilities at this facility is as follows:

| Description | $\underline{\text { Average }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Electricity | $17.9 \Phi / \mathrm{kWh}$ |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 1.51 /$ Therm |

Table 3
Electricity Billing Data

| Electric Usage Summary |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Utility Provider: JCP\&L, General Service Secondary 3 phase |  |  |  |
| Meter: S07013739 |  | Customer Numb | 78970000554662 |
| Meter: |  | Customer Numb | 47190003075605 |
| Meter: |  | Customer Number: 08006447190005007742 |  |
| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION KWH | DEMAND | TOTAL BILL |
| Aug-08 | 55,946 | 144.1 | \$10,586 |
| Sep-08 | 54,920 | 259.8 | \$9,944 |
| Oct-08 | 60,359 | 177.5 | \$10,196 |
| Nov-08 | 61,423 | 171.1 | \$10,575 |
| Dec-08 | 55,646 | 152.3 | \$9,859 |
| Jan-09 | 58,364 | 149.9 | \$10,271 |
| Feb-09 | 54,648 | 147.2 | \$9,567 |
| Mar-09 | 43,029 | 273.8 | \$7,794 |
| Apr-09 | 37,031 | 140.4 | \$6,755 |
| May-09 | 52,021 | 198.8 | \$9,270 |
| Jun-09 | 38,221 | 157.7 | \$7,104 |
| Jul-09 | 36,027 | 159.9 | \$6,807 |
| Totals | 607,635 | 273.8 Max | \$108,728 |
| AVERAGE DEMAND 177.7 KW average AVERAGE RATE $\$ 0.179 \quad \$ / \mathbf{k W h}$ |  |  |  |

Figure 1
Electricity Usage Profile


Table 4
Natural Gas Billing Data

| Natural Gas Usage Summary |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Utility Provider: PSE\&G <br> PoD ID: <br> Third Party Utility Provider: <br> HESS Meters: | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline 3164343 \\ & \text { PG000009458410904631 } \\ & \text { HESS } \\ & 394872 / 394899 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION (THERMS) | TOTAL BILL |
| Aug-08 | 174.42 | \$333.09 |
| Sep-08 | 600.23 | \$894.11 |
| Oct-08 | 5,609.23 | \$9,556.05 |
| Nov-08 | 11,904.14 | \$18,224.70 |
| Dec-08 | 12,125.22 | \$18,584.82 |
| Jan-09 | 13,253.04 | \$20,123.96 |
| Feb-09 | 9,907.93 | \$15,488.39 |
| Mar-09 | 7,729.24 | \$10,091.60 |
| Apr-09 | 2,751.75 | \$3,667.51 |
| May-09 | 445.77 | \$679.57 |
| Jun-09 | 191.69 | \$116.11 |
| Jul-09 | 118.21 | \$107.83 |
| TOTALS | 64,810.85 | \$97,867.74 |
| AVERAGE RATE: | \$1.510 |  |

## Figure 2

Natural Gas Usage Profile

## Lafayette Elementary School

Gas Usage Profile
August-08 through July-09


## B. Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) 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. (See Table 5 for details):
Building Site EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in } k B t u+\text { Gas Usage in } k B t u)}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$
Building Source EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio }+ \text { Gas Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio })}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$

## Table 5

Lafayette School EUI Calculations

## ENERGY USE INTENSITY CALCULATION

| ENERGY TYPE | BUILDING USE |  |  | SITE | SITE-SOURCE RATIO | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SOURCE ENERGY } \\ \hline \mathrm{kBtu} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | kWh | Therms | Gallons | kBtu |  |  |
| ELECTRIC | 607635.0 |  |  | 2,074,466 | 3.340 | 6,928,716 |
| NATURAL GAS |  | 64810.9 |  | 6,481,085 | 1.047 | 6,785,696 |
| FUEL OIL |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| PROPANE |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 8,555,551 |  | 13,714,412 |


| *Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use <br> document issued Dec 2007. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| BUILDING AREA | 75,268 | SQUARE FEET |
| BUILDING SITE EUI | 113.67 | $\mathrm{kBtu} /$ SF/YR |
| BUILDING SOURCE EUI | 182.21 | $\mathrm{kBtu} /$ SF/YR |

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, CEG has created an ENERGY STAR account for the municipality to access and monitoring the facility's yearly energy usage as it compares to facilities of similar type. The following is the user name and password for this account:
https://www.energystar.gov/istar/pmpam/index.cfm?fuseaction=login.login
Username: chathamsd
Password: lgeaceg2009
Security Question: What city were you born in?
Security Answer: "chatham"

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

| FACILITY <br> DESCRIPTION | ENERGY <br> PERFORMANCE <br> RATING | NATIONAL <br> AVERAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lafayette School | 25 | 50 |

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

## V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Lafayette School is a one-story, block with brick faced building. The facility houses the boiler rooms, kitchen, cafeteria, offices, classrooms, gymnasium, locker rooms, restrooms, media center, general music, art room, tech labs and the boiler room. The original building was approximately 39,862 square feet and was built in 1953. There were additions in 1995 that added approximately 12,438 square feet, an addition in 2001 added approximately 10,425 square feet, and an addition in 2006 added 12,543 square feet, bringing the building total to 75,268 square feet. The building operates for 40 hours during a typical week. There are different roof types on the building. There is an asphalt shingle roof on the original building The 1995, 2001 and 2006 additions have rigid insulation on steel deck on steel beams. The windows are tempered, insulated glass with aluminum frame.

## Heating System

There are two boiler plants providing hot water for heating and there are natural gas fired roof top air handling units that provide heat for this facility. The boiler plant in the original building consists of two (2) Cyclotherm model 3500W-W4-SP, 4,190 MBH Natural Gas input each, natural gas burner water boilers, are $80 \%$ efficient, in poor condition and were manufactured in 1953. These boilers provide heating hot water to unit heaters, unit ventilators, convectors, heat \& ventilation unit, and radiant floor panels. There are two 7.5 hp system pumps piped in parallel located in the original boiler room and operating in a lead/lag configuration. These pumps are approximately 10 years old and in good to fair condition with $90.2 \%$ motor efficiency. The seven (7) packaged roof top units with natural gas heat have inputs ranging from 50,000 BTUH up to 390,000 BTUH and are $81 \%$ efficient. There are five (5) units that are three (3) years old and are in very good condition. There are two (2) units that are eight (8) years old and are in fair condition. There is one (1) heat and ventilation unit that is original to the building and is in poor condition.

The 2001 addition added a boiler plant that serves the 2001 addition. The boiler is a HB Smith model Series 28A-8 cast iron boiler, 2499 maximum MBH natural gas input and is $82.9 \%$ efficient. The boiler is eight years old and in good condition. There are two 5 hp system pumps piped in parallel located in the 2001 addition boiler room and operating in a lead/lag configuration. The pumps are eight years old and are in fair condition.

## Domestic Hot Water

There is an A.O. Smith model HW 200M 942, natural gas, domestic water heater provides hot water for the original building. This unit has an input of $199,000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{h}$, and a recovery rate of 181.0 gallons per hour, is $82 \%$ thermal efficient. The water heater was manufactured in 1998 and is in fair condition.

There is an A.O. Smith model BTR 120 110, natural gas, domestic water heater provides hot water for the 2001 addition. This unit has an input of $120,000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{h}, 71$ gallon tank and a recovery rate of 116.4 gallons per hour, is $80 \%$ thermal efficient. The water heater was manufactured in 2001 and is in good condition.

## Cooling System

The facility is cooled via thirty-two (32) split system air conditioning systems, five (5) window air conditioners and seven (7) roof top units. All cooling units are air cooled, direct expansion cooling. These units vary in sizes ranging from 0.75 nominal tons to 25 nominal tons. The split systems are three (3) to thirteen (13) years old and range from good to fair condition. The window air conditioners are four (4) years old and are in good condition.

The seven (7) roof top units are heating and cooling and are described in the heating section above. Again, there are five (5) units that are three (3) years old and are in very good condition and there are two (2) units that are eight (8) years old and are in fair condition.

## Controls System

There are Johnson Controls pneumatic controls serving the original boiler room and original school building. A Quincy air compressor, approximately 3 years old, with (2) 2 hp motors provides air to the controls system. The system operates on a hot water reset schedule as follows: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $175^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $30^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $45^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $125^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT). The system appears to be operational but is antiquated.

## Exhaust System

There are many roof top centrifugal fans exhausting the toilet rooms, kitchen, all purpose room and locker room areas. They are fractional horse power fan motors and the largest exhaust fans is less than 1 horsepower.

## Lighting

The building is lit by varying types and sizes of light bulb types. The types used include the use of T-12 fluorescent, T-8 fluorescent, incandescent, halogen and compact fluorescent. The lamp wattages range from 26 watts to 150 watts with the majority being fluorescent T 8 light fixtures with 32 Watt lamps. The incandescent lamps range from 100 watts to 150 watts. There are 25 LED exit signs.

## 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 Upgrade - General

## Description: General

The lighting in the Lafayette School is primarily made up of fluorescent fixtures with T-12 lamps and magnetic ballasts, T-8 lamps with electronic ballasts, incandescent lamps and compact fluorescent lamps. There are a few storage rooms, original boiler room and closets with incandescent lighting and compact fluorescent fixtures.

This ECM includes replacement of the existing fixtures containing T12 lamps and magnetic ballasts with fixtures containing T8 lamps and electronic ballasts. The new energy efficient, T8 fixtures will provide adequate lighting and will save the owner on electrical costs due to the better performance of the lamp and ballasts. This ECM will also provide maintenance savings through the reduced number of lamps replaced per year. The expected lamp life of a T8 lamp is approximately 30,000 burn-hours, in comparison to the existing T12 lamps which is approximately 20,000 burn-hours. The facility will need $33 \%$ less lamps replaced per year.

This ECM also includes replacement of all incandescent lamps to compact fluorescent lamps. The energy usage of an incandescent compared to a compact fluorescent approximately 3 to 4 times greater. In addition to the energy savings, compact fluorescent fixtures burn-hours are 8 to 15 times longer than incandescent fixtures ranging from 6,000 to 15,000 burn-hours compared to incandescent fixtures ranging from 750 to 1000 burn-hours.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#1- General Appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a T-12 fixture to a T-5 or T-8 fixture warrants the following incentive: T-5 or T-8 (1-2 lamp) = \$25 per fixture; T-5 or T-8 (3-4 lamp) = \$30 per fixture.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of $1-2$ lamp fixtures $\times \$ 25)+(\#$ of $3-4$ lamp fixtures $\times \$ 30)$
Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(4 \times \$ 25)=\underline{\$ 100}$
Replacement and Maintenance Savings are calculated as follows:
Savings $=T 12 \cos t-T 8 \cos t$
96T12: 2 fixtures x 2 lamps x (\$4.30/lamp+ \$5 labor/lamp) x 25 years x $2080 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr} / 20,000$ hours/lamp = \$96.72
40T12: 2 fixtures x 1 lamp x (\$1.95/lamp+ \$5 labor/lamp) x 25 years x $2080 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr} / 20,000$ hours/lamp = \$36.14

T 12 cost $=96 \mathrm{~T} 12+40 \mathrm{~T} 12=\$ 96.72+\$ 36.14=\$ 132.86$ lifetime cost

32T8: 10 lamps x (\$1.95/lamp+ \$5 labor/lamp) x 25 years x 2080 hrs/yr / 30,000 hours/lamp = \$120.47

Savings $=\mathrm{T} 12$ cost -T cost $=\$ 132.86-\$ 120.47=\$ 12.39$ lifetime maintenance and cost savings
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, there is no incentive for replacing incandescent lamps with compact fluorescent lamps. The incentive is only available if the entire light fixture is replaced. In most cases, the existing fixtures can be re-lamped by the facility's staff to obtain the energy savings without the expense of a new fixture and the involvement of an electrician to install a new fixture.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#1 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 13,218$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 13,218$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,887$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,887$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 4.6 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $446.1 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 12$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 72,186$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $22 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 37,061.61$ |

[^7]
## ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls

## Description:

In some areas the lighting is left on unnecessarily. There has been a belief that it is better to keep the lights on rather than to continuously switch them on and off. This on/off dilemma was studied, and it was determined that the best option is to turn the lights off whenever possible. Although this practice reduces the lamp life, the energy savings far outweigh the lamp replacement costs.

Lighting controls are available in many forms. Lighting controls can be as simplistic as an additional switch. Timeclocks are often used which allow the user to set an on/off schedule. Timeclocks range from a dial clock with on/off indicators to a small box the size of a thermostat with user programs for on/off schedule in digital format. Occupancy sensors detect motion and will switch the lights on when the room is occupied. They can either be mounted in place of the current wall switch, or they can be mounted on the ceiling to cover large areas. Lastly, photocells are a lighting control that sense light levels and will turn the lights off when there is adequate daylight. These are mostly used outside, but they are becoming much more popular in energy-efficient office designs as well.

To determine an estimated savings for lighting controls, we used ASHRAE 90.1-2004 (NJ Energy Code). Appendix G states that occupancy sensors have a $10 \%$ power adjustment factor for daytime occupancies for buildings over 5,000 SF. CEG recommends the installation of dual technology occupancy sensors in all private offices, conference rooms, restrooms, lunch rooms, storage rooms, lounges, file rooms, etc.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Investment Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#2- Lighting Controls Appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods. The hallways of the building is a $24 / 7$ facility while the majority of the building is only occupied 40 hours a week and other areas are only a few hours a day. Ten percent of this value is the resultant energy savings due to installation of occupancy sensors and was calculated to be $15,183.5 \mathrm{kWh} /$ year and $\$ 2,718 /$ year.

Installation cost per dual-technology sensor (Basis: Sensorswitch or equivalent) is \$160/unit including material and labor. The SmartStart Buildings ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive is $\$ 20$ per control which equates to an installed cost of $\$ 140 /$ unit. Total number of rooms to be retrofitted is 73 . Total cost to install sensors is $\$ 140 /$ ceiling unit $\times 73$ units $=\$ 10,220$.

## Energy Savings Summary:

ECM \#2 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY

| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 11,680$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 1,460$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 10,220$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,718$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,718$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 3.8 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $298.9 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 40,770$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $26 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 22,227.31$ |

## ECM \#3: Install T-5 Lighting System in Gym

## Description:

The Gym is currently lit via eighteen (18) HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures that are mounted approximately 20 '- 0 " above the finished floor. The lighting system is antiquated and the space would be better served with a more efficient, fluorescent lighting system. Studies have shown that metal halide lighting systems have a steep lumen depreciation rate (rate at which light is produced from fixture) which equates to approximately a $26 \%$ to $35 \%$ reduction in lighting output at $40 \%$ of the rated lamp life. In addition, the new fluorescent system will provide a better quality of light and save the Owner many dollars on replacement of the highly expensive metal halide lamps.

CEG recommends upgrading the lighting within the Gym to an energy-efficient T-5 lighting system that includes new lighting fixtures with high efficiency, electronic ballasts and T-5 high output (HO) lamps. The T-5 HO lamps are rated for 20,000 hours versus the 10,000 hours for the 250 W Metal Halide lamps so there would be a savings in replacement cost and labor. In addition to the standard lighting features of the T-5 fixtures; a day-lighting option could be selected for the outside rows of light to take advantage of the natural daylight that provides light to the room during the day via the clerestory.

This measure replaces all the HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures in the Gym with a well-designed T5 lighting system. Approximately twenty (18), 3-lamp T5HO high bay fixtures with reflectors and high-efficiency, electronic ballasts will be required in order to meet the mandated 50 foot-candle average within the Gym.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#3- T-5 Lighting System in Gym Appendix that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From Appendix C, the replacement of a 250 W HID fixture to a T-5 or T-8 fixture warrants the following incentive: \$50 per fixture.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of fixtures $\times \$ 50)=(18 \times \$ 50)=\underline{\$ 900}$

Maintenance savings are calculated based on the facility operational hours as indicated by the Owner. For the Gym, the estimated operational hours are 2,080 hours per year. Based on the lamp life comparison, there will be five (5) complete lamp replacements required for the metal halide system at the time when two (2) complete lamp replacement would be required for the fluorescent lighting system. Based on industry pricing, the lamp cost for a 250 W metal halide lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 25$ per lamp and a T-5 54HO fluorescent lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 5$ per lamp. Therefore, the maintenance savings are calculated as follows:

Ma int eance Savings $=(\#$ of MH lamps $\times \$ 25$ per lamp $)-(\#$ of $T 5 H O$ lamps $\times \$ 5$ per lamp $)$

Ma int eance Savings $=(90$ lamps $\times \$ 25$ per lamp $)-(108$ lamps $\times \$ 5$ per lamp $)=\$ 1,710$
= \$1,710 / 25 years = \$68/year average maintenance savings
It is pertinent to note, that installation labor was not included in the maintenance savings.

| ECM \#3 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 5,400$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 900$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 4,500$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 68$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 737$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 805$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 5.6 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $347.3 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 1,700$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 20,130$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $18 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 9,520.89$ |

## ECM \#4: Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade

## Description:

Heating is provided to the facility by two heating plants. The original heating plant, built in 1953 is outdated and can be more efficient. The newer heating plant, built in 2001 is adequately efficient and should remain in service.

In regards to the original plant, there are two (2) two Cyclotherm model 3500W-W4-SP, 4, 190 MBH Natural Gas input each, natural gas burner water boilers, which have a combustion efficiency of $80 \%$ when new. These boilers are 21 years past its ASHRAE useful service life.

This energy conservation measure will replace the gas fired boilers serving the original facility. The calculation is based on the following equipment: Aerco, Benchmark BMK-3.0LN-3 condensing boiler or equivalent. The existing units will be replaced with high energy efficient units with capacities typical of the existing units.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

## Existing 4,190 MBH Gas Fired Boiler:

Rated Capacity $=8,380$ MBh Input, 6,700 MBh Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency = 80\%
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency $=75 \%$

## Replacement Gas Fired Boiler:

High-Efficiency Gas Fired Boiler
Rated Capacity = 9,000 MBh Input, 8,343 MBh maximum Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency $=86.5 \%$
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Thermal Efficiency = 86\%

## Operating Data:

Heating Season Fuel Consumption $=43,648$ Therms of natural (based on natural gas billing data and the square footage of the facility).

Heating Energy Savings $=$ Fuel Consumption $\times($ New Furnace Efficiency - Old Furnace Efficiency $)$
Heating Energy Savings $=43,648$ Therms $x((86 \%-75 \%) /(86 \%))=$ 5,583 Therms

Total Heating Cost savings
Heating Energy Cost Savings = Annual Energy Savings x \$/Therm
Heating Energy Cost Savings $=(5,583$ Therms $) \times \$ 1.51 /$ Therm $=\underline{\$ 8,430 / y r}$.
Installed cost of (3) three new BMK3.0 LN 460/4, IRI 3000MBH input gas fired boilers with one (1) BMS II sequencing panel, sensor kit and installation is $\$ 294,500$.

Equipment Incentives:
Heating Smart Start Equipment Incentive = (\$1.75/MBh) = (9,000 MBh ) x \$1.75 = \$15,750
Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#4 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 294,500$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 294,500$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 8,430$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 8,430$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 35 |
| Simple Payback | 34.9 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $0.2 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 295,050$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $0 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 113,362.73)$ |

## ECM \#5: Domestic Water Heater Replacement

## Description:

The existing domestic water heater (WH-1) is a A.O. Smith model HW-200M with 199,000 BTUH input natural gas heater with $82 \%$ thermal efficiency and ( $\mathrm{WH}-2$ ) is a is a A.O Smith model BTR120 with a 71 gallon tank and 120,000 BTUH input natural gas heater with an $80 \%$ thermal efficiency and a nameplate recovery rate of 116 gallons per hour.

This energy conservation measure will replace the existing natural WH-1 with a $92 \%$ thermal efficient Bradford White model EF-60T-199E-3N gas fired domestic hot water heater having 199 MBH input and 60 -gallon storage capacity or equivalent. This energy conservation measure will replace the existing natural WH-2 with a $96 \%$ thermal efficient Bradford White model EF-60T-125E-3NA gas fired domestic hot water heater having 125 MBH input and 60-gallon storage capacity or equivalent. This ECM requires coordination with the utility due to increase in natural gas demand for the facility. CEG advises the owner to contact the utility provider regarding the installation of this ECM.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

## Existing Natural Gas DW Heater (WH1)

Rated Capacity $=199 \mathrm{MBH}$ input
Combustion Efficiency = 82\%
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency $=77 \%$

Proposed Natural Gas-Fired, High-Efficiency DW Heater (WH1)
Rated Capacity $=199$ MBH input; 60 gallons storage
Thermal Efficiency = 92\%
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Net Efficiency = 91.5\%

Existing Natural Gas DW Heater (WH2)
Rated Capacity $=120 \mathrm{MBH}$ input; 71 gallons storage
Combustion Efficiency = 80\%
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency = 75\%
Proposed Natural Gas-Fired, High-Efficiency DW Heater (WH2)
Rated Capacity = 125 MBH input; 60 gallons storage
Thermal Efficiency = 96\%
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Net Efficiency = 95.5\%

## Operating Data for DW Heater

## Natural Gas Equipment List - Estimated Annual Usage per unit

Concord Engineering Group
Lafayette Avenue School


Estimated Consumption $(\mathrm{WH} 1)=\frac{199 \text { MBHinput }}{12,443 M B H b l d g i n p u t} x 64,810.85$ Therms $/$ year $=1036.52$ Therms $/$ year
Estimated Consumption $(\mathrm{WH} 2)=\frac{120 \text { MBHinput }}{12,443 M B H b l d g i n p u t} \times 64,810.85$ Therms $/$ year $=625.03 T h e r m s /$ year

Energy Savings = Old Water Heater Energy Input x ((New Water Heater Efficiency - Old Water Heater) / New Water Heater Efficiency))

Energy Savings $(W H 1)=1036.52$ Therms $x(91.5 \%-77 \%)=164.26$ Therms
(91.5\%)

Energy Savings $(\mathrm{WH} 2)=625.03$ Therms x $(\underline{95.5 \%-75 \%})=134.17$ Therms

Total Energy Savings $=(\mathrm{WH} 1)+(\mathrm{WH} 2)=$ 164.26 Therms + 134.17 Therms $=$ 298.43 Therms

Average Cost of Natural Gas $=\$ 1.51 /$ Therm
Yearly Savings = 298.43 Therm x \$1.51/ Therm = \$451/year

Cost of (2) two Commercial Domestic Water Heater and Installation $=\$ 15,340$
Simple Payback $=\$ 15,340 / \$ 451=34$ years
Smart Start Incentive = \$2.00/MBh x (199+125) /installed MBh = \$648.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#5 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 15,340$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 648$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 14,692$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 451$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 451$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 12 |
| Simple Payback | 32.6 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-63.2 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 5,412$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-13 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 10,202.74)$ |

## ECM \#6: Indoor Air Handling Unit Replacement

## Description:

One (1) indoor air handling units with hot water heating coils have surpassed there expected service life of fifteen (15) years as outlined in Chapter 36 of the 2007 ASHRAE Applications Handbook. These units appear to be 1953 vintage, and are excellent candidates for replacement. Due to escalating owning and maintenance costs, these units should be replaced. Each of these units contains a hot water heating section and savings can we yielded from year round operation. The unit is 12,600 CFM (cubic feet per minute) capacity.

This energy conservation measure would replace the air handling unit with fan motors equal to or greater than 1 HP with units having NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficient Motors. NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ is the most efficient motor designation in the marketplace today. The Trane M-series or equivalents were utilized as a basis of design. Because many units operate 40-80 hours per week, even small increases in efficiency can yield substantial energy and dollar savings.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

Existing: Unit in Original Boiler Room has a fan motor with the following characteristics:
Existing Motor Efficiency $=78 \%$
Existing motor HP = 5 HP
Annual Hours of Operations $=4500$ (Average)
$1 \mathrm{HP}=0.746 \mathrm{Watt}$
Load Factor $=75 \%$
Cost of electricity $=\$ 0.179 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Existing AHU Motor Operating Cost =
\{0.746 Watt/HP x Motor HP x Load Factor x Hours of Operation x Cost of Electricity] - Motor Efficiency
$=[0.746 \times 5 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.179] \div 0.78=\$ 2,889 /$ Year
New AHU with NEMA Premium Motor Efficiency $=86.5 \%$
New AHU with NEMA Premium Efficiency Motor Operating Cost = $\{0.746 \times 5 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.179\} \div 0.865=\$ 2,605 /$ Year

Savings = \$2,889-\$2,605 = \$284 / Year
Installed Cost of a 12,600 CFM AHU with a 5 HP NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficiency Motor $=\$ 38,000$
The SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive of 5 hp x $\$ 60 / \mathrm{hp}$ is $\$ 300$
Net installed Cost $=\$ 38,000-\$ 300=\$ 37,700$.
Simple Payback = \$37,700 / \$2,605 = 14.5 Years
kWh saved $=\$ 284 / \$ 0.179 / \mathrm{kWh}=1,587 \mathrm{kWh}$
kW saved $=1,587 \mathrm{kWh} / 4,500 \mathrm{hrs} . / \mathrm{yr} .=0.35 \mathrm{~kW}$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#6 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 38,000$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 300$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 37,700$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,605$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,605$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 14.5 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $3.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | 0 |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 39,075$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $0 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 6,601.68)$ |

## ECM \#7: DDC System - Lafayette Avenue School

## Description:

The current HVAC systems within the Lafayette Avenue School are controlled via three types of systems. The original building has pneumatic thermostats. A Johnson Controls electronic control system was installed in the 1995 addition but has since been ripped out and is now controlled manually. An Automated Logic Direct Digital Control (DDC) system is serving the 2000 and 2006 additions and is not a web based system. Thermostats are 2-stage for a day/night (occupied/unoccupied) function by means if a mechanical time clock. During initial discussions with the Owner it was noted that the hours of operation of the facility are generally 40 hours per week. Occasionally, there are additional after-hours usage during weeknights and weekends and thermostat adjustments are made by the person currently occupying the space instead on one general setpoint. This is a means for a cycling amongst different HVAC systems attempting to meet various setpoints throughout the year, independent of heating or cooling season. Therefore, a DDC system providing the Owner with full control over the HVAC equipment within the building appears to be an energy saving opportunity.

This ECM includes installing a Building Automation system with Direct Digital Controls (DDC) wired through an Ethernet backbone and front end controller within the Lafayette School only. The system will include new thermostat controllers for all indoor air-handling systems and the rooftop units, in addition to each piece of equipment being wired back to a front end controller and computer interface. With the communication between the devices and the front end computer interface, the Owner will be able to take advantage of equipment scheduling for occupied and unoccupied periods based on the actual occupancy of the facility. Due to the fact that the Lafayette School has diverse hours of occupancy, including evening and weekend hours, having supervisory control over all of the equipment makes sense. The DDC system will also aid in the response time to service / maintenance issues when the facility is not under normal maintenance supervision, i.e. after-hours.

The new DDC system has the potential to provide substantial savings by controlling the HVAC systems as a whole and provide operating schedules and features such as space averaging, night setback, temperature override control, etc. 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 referenced report:

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

Savings resulting from the implementation of this ECM for energy management controls are estimated to be $10 \%$ of the total energy cost for the facility.

The cost of a full DDC system with new field devices, controllers, computer, software, programming, etc. is approximately $\$ 4.00$ per SF in accordance with recent Contractor pricing for
systems of this magnitude. Savings from the implementation of this ECM will be from the reduced energy consumption currently used by the HVAC system by proper control of schedule and temperatures via the DDC system.

Cost of complete DDC System $=(\$ 4.00 /$ SF x 75,268 SF $)=\underline{\$ 301,072}$
Heating Season Heating Degree Days $=4,996$ HDD
Average Cost of Gas = \$1.51 / Therm
Cooling Season Full Load Cooling Hrs. $\quad=1,129 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr}$
Average Cost of Electricity $=\$ 0.179 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Note: Degree Days and Full Load Hours referenced from ASHRAE Weather Data for Newark, NJ.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

10\% Savings on Heating Calculations
Heat Load $=\frac{\text { Heat Loss }\left(\frac{B t u}{H r ~ S F}\right) \times \text { Area }(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}$
Heat Load $=\frac{50\left(\frac{B t u}{H r S F}\right) \times 75,268(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}=3,763\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\mathrm{Hr}}\right)$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{\text { Heat Load }\left(\frac{k B t u}{H r}\right) \times \text { Heat Deg Days } \times 24 \text { Hrs } \times \text { Correction Factor }}{\text { Design Temp Difference }\left({ }^{\circ} F\right) \times \text { Efficiency }(\%) \times \text { Fuel Heat Value }\left(\frac{k B t u}{\text { Therm }}\right)}$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{3,763\left(\frac{k B t u}{H r}\right) \times 4,996(H D D) \times 24 \text { Hrs } \times 0.6}{65\left({ }^{\circ} F\right) \times 81 \% \times 100\left(\frac{k B t u}{\text { Therm }}\right)}=51,419($ Therms $)$
Savings. $=$ Heat Cons. $($ Therms $) \times 10 \%$ Savings $\times$ Ave Gas Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)$

Savings. $=51,419($ Therms $) \times 10 \% \times 1.51\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)=\$ 7,764$
10\% Savings on Cooling Calculations:
Est Cool Cons. $=\frac{\text { Cool Load (Tons) } \times 12,000\left(\frac{B t u}{\text { Ton Hr }}\right) \times \text { Full Load Cooling Hrs. }}{\text { Ave Energy Efficiency Ratio }\left(\frac{B t u}{W h}\right) \times 1000\left(\frac{W h}{k W h}\right)}$
Est Cool Cons. $=\frac{177(\text { Tons }) \times 12,000\left(\frac{B t u}{\text { Ton } \mathrm{Hr}}\right) \times 1,129 \mathrm{Hrs} .}{10.3\left(\frac{B t u}{W h}\right) \times 1000\left(\frac{W h}{k W h}\right)}=232,815(\mathrm{kWh})$
Savings. $=$ Cool Cons. $(k W h) \times 10 \%$ Savings $\times$ Ave Elec Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)$
Savings. $=232,815(k W h) \times 10 \% \times 0.179\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)=\underline{\$ 4,167}$
Total Annual Energy Savings = \$7,764 + \$4,167 = \$11,931 per year

It is pertinent to note that electric demand savings were unable to be estimated. Also, incentives for the installation of the DDC system are not currently available and maintenance savings could not be adequately calculated because information was not available to baseline the savings.

## Estimated Maintenance Savings:

As stated before, a Johnson Controls electronic control system was installed in the 1995 addition but has since been ripped out and is now controlled manually. This ECM would eliminate the need to manually control this equipment and the savings is estimated as follows:

Maintenance Savings = $0.5 \mathrm{hrs} /$ day x 5 days/week x 52 weeks/year x $\$ 20 /$ hour $=\$ 2,600$

Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#7 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 301,072$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 301,072$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,600$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 11,931$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 14,531$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 20.7 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-27.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 39,000$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 217,965$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-4 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 127,601.87)$ |

## VIII. RENEWABLE/DISTRIBUTED ENERGY MEASURES

Globally, renewable energy has become a priority affecting international and domestic energy policy. The State of New Jersey has taken a proactive approach, and has recently adopted in its Energy Master Plan a goal of 30\% renewable energy by 2020. To help reach this goal New Jersey created the Office of Clean Energy under the direction of the Board of Public Utilities and instituted a Renewable Energy Incentive Program to provide additional funding to private and public entities for installing qualified renewable technologies. A renewable energy source can greatly reduce a building's operating expenses while producing clean environmentally friendly energy. CEG has assessed the feasibility of installing renewable energy measures (REM) for the municipality utilizing renewable technologies and concluded that there is potential for solar energy generation. The solar photovoltaic system calculation summary will be concluded as REM\#1 within this report.

Solar energy produces clean energy and reduces a building's carbon footprint. This is accomplished via photovoltaic panels which will be mounted on all south and southwestern facades of the building. Flat roof, as well as sloped areas can be utilized; flat areas will have the panels turned to an optimum solar absorbing angle. (A structural survey of the roof would be necessary before the installation of PV panels is considered). The state of NJ has instituted a program in which one Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) is given to the Owner for every 1000 kWh of generation. SREC's can be sold anytime on the market at their current market value. The value of the credit varies upon the current need of the power companies. The average value per credit is around $\$ 350$, this value was used in our financial calculations. This equates to $\$ 0.35$ per kWh generated.

CEG has reviewed the existing roof area of the building being audited for the purposes of determining a potential for a roof mounted photovoltaic system. A roof area of 6,426 S.F. can be utilized for a PV system. A depiction of the area utilized is shown in Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation appendix. Using this square footage it was determined that a system size of 100.51 kilowatts could be installed. A system of this size has an estimated kilowatt hour production of $125,300 \mathrm{KWh}$ annually, reducing the overall utility bill by approximately $20.6 \%$ percent. A detailed financial analysis can be found in the Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation appendix. This analysis illustrates the payback of the system over a 25 year period. The eventual degradation of the solar panels and the price of accumulated SREC's are factored into the payback.

The proposed photovoltaic array layout is designed based on the specifications for the Sun Power SPR-230 panel. This panel has a "DC" rated full load output of 230 watts, and has a total panel conversion efficiency of $18 \%$. Although panels rated at higher wattages are available through Sun Power and other various manufacturers, in general most manufacturers who produce commercially available solar panels produce a similar panel in the 200 to 250 watt range. This provides more manufacturer options to the public entity if they wish to pursue the proposed solar recommendation without losing significant system capacity.

The array system capacity was sized on available roof space on the existing facility. Estimated solar array generation was then calculated based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1.0 Calculator. In order to calculate the array generation an appropriate location with solar data on file must be selected. In addition the system DC rated kilowatt (kW) capacity must be inputted, a DC to AC de-rate factor, panel tilt angle, and array azimuth angle. The DC to AC de-
rate factor is based on the panel nameplate DC rating, inverter and transformer efficiencies (95\%), mismatch factor (98\%), diodes and connections (100\%), dc and ac wiring(98\%, 99\%), soiling, (95\%), system availability (95\%), shading (if applicable), and age(new/100\%). The overall DC to AC de-rate factor has been calculated at an overall rating of $81 \%$. The PVWatts Calculator program then calculates estimated system generation based on average monthly solar irradiance and user provided inputs. The monthly energy generation and offset electric costs from the PVWatts calculator is shown in the Renewable/Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix.

The proposed solar array is qualified by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Net Metering Guidelines as a Class I Renewable Energy Source. These guidelines allow onsite customer generation using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind with a capacity of 2 megawatts (MW) or less. This limits a customer system design capacity to being a net user and not a net generator of electricity on an annual basis. Although these guidelines state that if a customer does net generate (produce more electricity than they use), the customer will be credited those kilowatthours generated to be carried over for future usage on a month to month basis. Then, on an annual basis if the customer is a net generator the customer will then be compensated by the utility the average annual PJM Grid LMP price per kilowatt-hour for the over generation. Due to the aforementioned legislation, the customer is at limited risk if they generate more than they use at times throughout the year. With the inefficiency of today's energy storage systems, such as batteries, the added cost of storage systems is not warranted and was not considered in the proposed design.

CEG has reviewed financing options for the owner. Two options were studied and they are as follows: Self-financed and direct purchase without finance. Self-finance was calculated with $95 \%$ of the total project cost financed at a $7 \%$ interest rate over 25 years. Direct purchase involves the local government paying for $100 \%$ of the total project cost upfront via one of the methods noted in the Installation Funding Options section below. Both of these calculations include a utility inflation rate as well as the degradation of the solar panels over time. Based on our calculations the following are the payback periods for the respective method of payment:

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY - PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAYMENT TYPE | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK | SIMPLE <br> ROI | INTERNAL RATE <br> OF RETURN |
| Self-Finance | 13.7 Years | $83.2 \%$ | $1.1 \%$ |
| Direct Purchase | 13.7 Years | $83.2 \%$ | $6.0 \%$ |

*The solar energy measure is shown for reference in the executive summary REM table
The resultant Internal Rate of Return indicates that if the Owner was able to "Direct Purchase" the solar project, the project would be slightly more beneficial to the Owner.

In addition to the Solar Analysis, CEG also conducted a review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility. Wind energy production is another option available through the Renewable Energy Incentive Program. Wind turbines of various types can be utilized to produce clean energy on a per building basis. Cash incentives are available per kWh of electric usage. Based on CEG's review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility, it was determined that the average wind speed is not adequate for purchase of a commercial wind turbine. Therefore, wind energy is not a viable option to implement.

## IX. ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

## Load Profile:

Load Profile analysis was performed to determine the seasonal energy usage of the facility. Irregularities in the load profile will indicate potential problems within the facility. Consequently based on the profile a recommendation will be made to remedy the irregularity in energy usage. For this report, the facility's energy consumption data was gathered in table format and plotted in graph form to create the load profile. Refer to the Electric and Natural Gas Usage Profiles included within this report to reference the respective electricity and natural gas usage load profiles.

## Electricity:

The Electric Usage Profile demonstrates a fairly flat load profile throughout the year. This is a unusual for a school, because typically schools are closed in the summer. However the steady and elevated summer load profile (March - July), with a peak in May is supported by summer school, the boiler rooms, kitchen, cafeteria, offices, classrooms, gymnasium, locker rooms, restrooms, media center, general music, art room and tech labs. The auditorium is in use throughout the year. A steady load throughout the summer is a sign of consistent cooling load (air-conditioning). Airconditioning in this facility is provided by (32) thirty two split system air-conditioning units, (5) five window units and (7) seven, roof-top units. Lighting in the Lafayette School is primarily made up of T-12 lamps. These lamps use more energy than energy-efficient lamps recommended today. A flatter load profile of this type, will allow for more competitive energy prices when shopping for alternative energy suppliers.

## Natural Gas:

The Natural Gas Usage Profile demonstrates a very typical heating load profile. An increase in consumption is observed October through March during the standard heating season. Heating for this facility is provided by (2) two boiler plants providing hot water for heating and the presence of roof-top air handling units that also provide heat. The boiler plant consists of (2) two natural gas fired water boilers. These boilers provided hot water to unit heaters, unit ventilators, convectors, heat and ventilator units and radiant floor panels. The 2001 addition also has a boiler for this addition. Domestic hot water is provided by an A.O Smith natural gas fired hot water heater. The addition has its own smaller A.A. Smith natural gas fired hot water heater. Natural gas Deliveryservice is provided by Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G) on an LVG rate schedule. Commodity service is supplied by the Hess Corporation, the Third Party Supplier. This consistent load profile is beneficial when looking at supply options with new Third Party Suppliers.

## Tariff:

## Electricity:

This facility receives electrical service through Jersey Central Power \& Light (JCP\&L) on a GSS (General Service Secondary - 3 Phase) rate. Service classification GS is available for general service purposes on secondary voltages not included under Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT or GST. This facility's rate is a three phase service at secondary voltages. For electric supply (generation), the customer uses the service of a JCP\&L. This facility uses the Delivery Service of
the utility (JCP\&L). The Delivery Service includes the following charges: Customer Charge, Supplemental Customer Charge, Distribution Charge (kW Demand), kWh Charge, Non-utility Generation Charge, TEFA, SBC, SCC, Standby Fee and RGGI. The Generation Service is provided by JCP\&L under BGS (Basic Generation Service). BGS Energy and Reconciliation Charges are provided in Rider BGS-FP (fixed pricing) or BGS-CIEP (Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing). BGS also has a Transmission component to its charge.

## Natural Gas:

This facility receives utility service through Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G). This facility utilizes the Delivery Service from PSE\&G while receiving Commodity service from a Third Party Supplier (TPS), Hess Corporation.

LVG Rate: This utility tariff is for "firm" delivery service for general purposes. This rate schedule has a Delivery Charge, Balancing Charge, Societal Benefits Charge, Realignment Adjustment Charge, Margin Adjustment Charge, RGGI Charge and Customer Account Service Charge. The customer can elect to have the Commodity Charge serviced through the utility or by a Third Party Supplier (TPS). Note: Should the TPS not deliver, the customer may receive service from PSE\&G under Emergency Sales Service. Emergency Sales Service carries an extremely high penalty cost of service.
"Firm" delivery service defines the reliability of the transportation segment of the pricing. Much like the telecom industry, natural gas pipelines were un-bundled in the late 1990's and the space was divided up and marketed into reliability of service. Firm Service is said to be the most reliable and last in the pecking order for interruption. This service should not be interrupted.

Commodity Charges: Customer may choose to receive gas supply from either: A TPS or PSE\&G through its Basic Gas Supply Service default service. PSE\&G may also supply Emergency Sales Service in certain instances. This is at a much higher than normal rate. It should be perceived as a penalty.

This facility utilizes the services of a Third Party Supplier, The Hess Corporation. The contract is administered by The Alliance for Competitive Service (ACES). ACES is the energy aggregation program of the New Jersey School Boards Association of School Administrator’s. The process was reviewed and approved by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

Please see CEG recommendations below.

## Recommendations:

CEG recommends a global approach that will be consistent with all facilities. Good potential savings can be seen equally in the electric costs and the natural gas costs. The average price per kWh (kilowatt hour) for the High School based on a historical 1-year weighted average fixed price from the utility JCP\&L is $\$ .1415 / \mathrm{kWh}$ (this is the fixed "price to compare" when shopping for energy procurement alternatives). The fixed weighted average price per decatherm for natural gas service in the High School, provided by the Hess Corporation (TPS) is \$ 12.08 / dth (dth, is the common unit of measure). The natural gas prices are also the "prices to compare".

The "price to compare" is the netted cost of the energy (including other costs), that the customer will use to compare to Third Party Supply sources when shopping for alternative suppliers. For electricity this cost would not include the utility transmission and distribution chargers. For natural gas the cost would not include the utility distribution charges and is said to be delivered to the utilities city-gate.

Energy commodities are among the most volatile of all commodities, however at this point and time, energy is extremely competitive. Chatham School District could see improvement in its energy costs if it were to take advantage of these current market prices quickly, before energy prices increase. Based on electric supply from JCP\&L and utilizing the historical consumption data provided (August 2008 through July 2009) and current electric rates, the school(s) could see an improvement in its electric costs of up to $25 \%$ annually. (Note: Savings were calculated using Average Annual Consumption and a variance to a Fixed Average One-Year commodity contract). CEG recommends aggregating the entire electric load to gain the most optimal energy costs. CEG recommends advisement for alternative sourcing and supply of energy on a "managed approach".

CEG's second recommendation coincides with the natural gas costs. Based on the current alternative market pricing supplied by the Hess Corporation (ACES Agreement), CEG feels that School District could see an improvement of up to $33 \%$ in its natural gas costs. CEG has experience with the mechanism for schools to buy energy in New Jersey. It is through the ACES Agreement (The Alliance for Competitive Energy Services) which is an energy aggregation program. From our experience, the basis price is the reason that the overall average price per dekatherm is ( $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ ). Therefore the average pricing formula supplied by Hess is $25 \%$ above today's competitive market pricing. CEG recommends the school receive further advisement on these prices through an energy advisor. They should also consider procuring energy (natural gas) through an alternative supply source.

CEG also recommends scheduling a meeting with the current utility providers to review their utility charges and current tariff structures for electricity and natural gas. This meeting would provide insight regarding alternative procurement options that are currently available. Through its meeting with the Local Distribution Company (LDC), the municipality can learn more about the competitive supply process. The county can acquire a list of approved Third Party Suppliers from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities website at www.nj.gov/bpu. They should also consider using a billing-auditing service to further analyze the utility invoices, manage the data and use the information for ongoing demand-side management projects. Furthermore, special attention should be given to credit mechanisms, imbalances, balancing charges and commodity charges when meeting with the utility representative. The School District should ask the utility representative about alternative billing options, such as consolidated billing when utilizing the service of a Third Party Supplier. Finally, if the supplier for energy (natural gas) is changed, closely monitor balancing, particularly when the contract is close to termination. This could be performed with the aid of an "energy advisor".

## X. INSTALLATION FUNDING OPTIONS

CEG has reviewed various funding options for the Owner to utilize in subsidizing the costs for installing the energy conservation measures noted within this report. Below are a few alternative funding methods:
i. Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) - Public Law 2009, Chapter 4 authorizes government entities to make energy related improvements to their facilities and par for the costs using the value of energy savings that result from the improvements. The "Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)" law provides a flexible approach that can allow all government agencies in New Jersey to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources.
ii. Municipal Bonds - Municipal bonds are a bond issued by a city or other local government, or their agencies. Potential issuers of municipal bonds include cities, counties, redevelopment agencies, school districts, publicly owned airports and seaports, and any other governmental entity (or group of governments) below the state level. Municipal bonds may be general obligations of the issuer or secured by specified revenues. Interest income received by holders of municipal bonds is often exempt from the federal income tax and from the income tax of the state in which they are issued, although municipal bonds issued for certain purposes may not be tax exempt.
iii. Power Purchase Agreement - Public Law 2008, Chapter 3 authorizes contractor of up to fifteen (15) years for contracts commonly known as "power purchase agreements." These are programs where the contracting unit (Owner) procures a contract for, in most cases, a third party to install, maintain, and own a renewable energy system. These renewable energy systems are typically solar panels, windmills or other systems that create renewable energy. In exchange for the third party's work of installing, maintaining and owning the renewable energy system, the contracting unit (Owner) agrees to purchase the power generated by the renewable energy system from the third party at agreed upon energy rates.
iv. Pay For Performance - The New Jersey Smart Start Pay for Performance program includes incentives based on savings resulted from implemented ECMs. The program is available for all buildings with average demand loads above 200 KW . The facility's participation in the program is assisted by an approved program partner. An "Energy Reduction Plan" is created with the facility and approved partner to shown at least $15 \%$ reduction in the building's current energy use. Multiple energy conservation measures implemented together are applicable toward the total savings of at least $15 \%$. No more than $50 \%$ of the total energy savings can result from lighting upgrades / changes.

Total incentive is capped at $50 \%$ of the project cost. The program savings is broken down into three benchmarks; Energy Reduction Plan, Project Implementation, and Measurement and Verification. Each step provides additional incentives as the energy reduction project continues. The benchmark incentives are as follows:

1. Energy Reduction Plan - Upon completion of an energy reduction plan by an approved program partner, the incentive will grant $\$ 0.10$ per square foot between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 50,000$, and not to exceed $50 \%$ of the facility's annual energy expense. (Benchmark \#1 is not provided in addition to the local government energy audit program incentive.)
2. Project Implementation - Upon installation of the recommended measures along with the "Substantial Completion Construction Report," the incentive will grant savings per KWH or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum saving must be 15\%. (Example \$0.11/ kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.12 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings,.. and $\$ 1.10$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 1.20$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from projected savings above $15 \%$.
3. Measurement and Verification - Upon verification 12 months after implementation of all recommended measures, that actual savings have been achieved, based on a completed verification report, the incentive will grant additional savings per kWh or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum savings must be 15\%. (Example \$0.07 / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.08$ / kWh for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 0.70$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.80$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from verified savings above $15 \%$.

CEG recommends the Owner review the use of the above-listed funding options in addition to utilizing their standard method of financing for facilities upgrades in order to fund the proposed energy conservation measures.

## XI. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations include no cost/low cost measures, Operation \& Maintenance (O\&M) items, and water conservation measures with attractive paybacks. These measures are not eligible for the Smart Start Buildings incentives from the office of Clean Energy but save energy none the less.
A. Chemically clean the condenser and evaporator coils in the window AC units periodically to optimize efficiency. Poorly maintained heat transfer surfaces can reduce efficiency 5-10\%. The 3 -step process includes cleaning of the coils, rinsing and a micro biocide treatment. Thoroughly cleaned coils are not as susceptible to re-fouling so they stay clean longer, reducing the cleaning cycle frequency
B. Maintain all weather stripping on windows and doors.
C. Repair/replace damaged or missing ductwork insulation in the ceiling spaces.
D. Provide more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall fan horsepower requirements and maintain better IAQ.
E. Recalibrate existing zone thermostats.
F. Clean all fixtures to maximize light output.
G. Feel for air drafts around electrical outlets. Inexpensive pads are available, as are plugs for unused sockets.

ECM COST \& SAVINGS BREAKDOWN
CONCORD ENGINEERING GROUP

| ECM No. | description | installation cost |  |  |  | yearly savings |  |  | $\underset{\text { ECM }}{\text { LIFETIME }}$ | LIfetime energy SAVINGS | $\begin{gathered} \text { LIFETIME } \\ \text { MAINENANCE } \\ \text { sAVING. } \end{gathered}$ | lifetime roi | simple payback | INTERNAL RATE OF (IRETURN RETV (IR | NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | material | Labor | Rebates, incentives | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { cOST } \end{gathered}$ | ENERGY | MAINT. | total |  | (Yearly Saving *ECM Lifetime) | (Yearly Maint Svaing * ECM Lifetime) | (Lifetime Savings - Net Cost) / (Net Cost) | (Net cost Yearty Savins) | $\sum_{n=0}^{n} \frac{c_{n}}{(1+i R)^{n}}$ | $\sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{c_{0}}{(1+D R)^{3}}$ |
|  |  | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s/r) | (s\%r) | (s\%r) | (r) | (s) | (s) | (\%) | (r) | (s) | (s) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$13,218 | so | so | \$13,218 | S2,887 | so | \$2,887 | 25 | \$72,186 | S12 | 446.1\% | 4.6 | 21.68\% | 537,061.61 |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | \$11,680 | so | \$1,460 | \$10,220 | \$2,718 | so | \$2,718 | 15 | \$40,770 | so | 298.9\% | 3.8 | 25.74\% | 522,227.31 |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | 55,400 | so | 5900 | \$4,500 | 9737 | S68 | 5805 | 25 | \$20,130 | 51,700 | 347.3\% | 5.6 | 17.58\% | 59,520.89 |
| ECM \#4 | Boiler Replacement- High Efficiency Upgrade | \$294,500 | so | so | \$294,500 | 58,430 | so | 58,430 | 35 | \$295,050 | so | 0.2\% | 34.9 | 0.01\% | (5113,362.73) |
| ECM \#5 | Domestic Water Heater Replacement | \$15,340 | so | 5648 | \$14,692 | 5451 | so | 5451 | 12 | \$5,412 | so | -63.2\% | 32.6 | -12.79\% | (\$10,202.74) |
| ECM \#6 | Indoor Air handling Unit Replacement | \$38,000 | so | 5300 | 537,700 | \$2,605 | so | \$2,605 | 15 | 539,075 | so | 3.6\% | 14.5 | 0.45\% | (56,601.68) |
| ECM \#7 | DDC System - Lafyette Avenue School | \$301,072 | so | so | \$301,072 | \$11,931 | \$2,600 | \$14,531 | 15 | 5217,965 | 533,000 | -27.6\% | 20.7 | -3.79\% | (\$127,601.87) |
| REM RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FINANCIAL COSTS AND SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REM \#1 | Solar PV Project | 5904,590 | so | so | 5904,590 | \$22,429 | \$43,855 | \$66,284 | 25 | \$1,657,100 | \$1,096,375 | 83.2\% | 13.6 | 5.32\% | \$249,623.08 |

[^8]
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## SmartStart Building Incentives

The NJ SmartStart Buildings Program offers financial incentives on a wide variety of building system equipment. The incentives were developed to help offset the initial cost of energy-efficient equipment. The following tables show the current available incentives as of January, 2009:

## Electric Chillers

| Water-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 12-\$ 170$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 8-\$ 52$ per ton |

Gas Cooling

| Gas Absorption Chillers | $\$ 185-\$ 400$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Engine-Driven <br> Chillers | Calculated through custom <br> measure path) |

## Desiccant Systems

$\$ 1.00$ per cfm - gas or electric
Electric Unitary HVAC

| Unitary AC and Split <br> Systems | $\$ 73-\$ 93$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-to-Air Heat Pumps | $\$ 73-\$ 92$ per ton |
| Water-Source Heat Pumps | $\$ 81$ per ton |
|  <br> HP | $\$ 65$ per ton |
| Central DX AC Systems | $\$ 40-\$ 72$ per ton |
| Dual Enthalpy Economizer <br> Controls | $\$ 250$ |

Ground Source Heat Pumps

| Closed Loop \& Open <br> Loop | $\$ 370$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |

Gas Heating

| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $<300 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 300$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 300-1500 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.75$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 1500-\leq 4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.00$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $>4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | (Calculated through <br> Custom Measure Path) |
| Gas Furnaces | $\$ 300-\$ 400$ per unit |

Variable Frequency Drives

| Variable Air Volume | $\$ 65-\$ 155$ per hp |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chilled-Water Pumps | $\$ 60$ per hp |
| Compressors | $\$ 5,250$ to $\$ 12,500$ <br> per drive |

Natural Gas Water Heating

| Gas Water Heaters <br> $\leq 50$ gallons | $\$ 50$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas-Fired Water Heaters <br> $>50$ gallons | $\$ 1.00-\$ 2.00$ per MBH |
| Gas-Fired Booster Water <br> Heaters | $\$ 17-\$ 35$ per MBH |

## Premium Motors

| Three-Phase Motors | $\$ 45-\$ 700$ per motor |
| :---: | :---: |

## Prescriptive Lighting

| T-5 and T-8 Lamps <br> w/Electronic Ballast in <br> Existing Facilities | $\$ 10-\$ 30$ per fixture, <br> (depending on quantity) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard-Wired Compact <br> Fluorescent | $\$ 25-\$ 30$ per fixture |
| Metal Halide w/Pulse Start | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| LED Exit Signs | $\$ 10-\$ 20$ per fixture |
| T-5 and T-8 High Bay <br> Fixtures | $\$ 16-\$ 284$ per fixture |

Lighting Controls - Occupancy Sensors

| Wall Mounted | $\$ 20$ per control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Remote Mounted | $\$ 35$ per control |
| Daylight Dimmers | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| Occupancy Controlled hi- <br> low Fluorescent Controls | $\$ 25$ per fixture controlled |

Lighting Controls - HID or Fluorescent Hi-Bay Controls

| Occupancy hi-low | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daylight Dimming | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |

Other Equipment Incentives

| Performance Lighting | \$1.00 per watt per SF <br> below program incentive <br> threshold, currently 5\% <br> more energy efficient than <br> ASHRAE 90.1-2004 for <br> New Construction and <br> Complete Renovation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Custom Electric and Gas <br> Equipment Incentives | not prescriptive |

## MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

## Concord Enginering Group

Boiler

Beiter Berner



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\substack{\text { Bulere Rom } 22 \\ \text { Boler foom1 }}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { ate }}_{\substack{\text { sminh } \\ \text { Smith }}}$ | \| 1 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Bir } 220100}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{120}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{1164 \\ 181}}$ |  |  | $\frac{\mathrm{Nc}}{\mathrm{Nc}}$ |  | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ | ${ }_{\text {c- }}^{\text {(-5) }} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Media Cener |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R-4 }}^{\text {R20 }}$ | 10.8 | ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{\text {HTX }}^{\text {Hix }}$ | - |  |  | ${ }_{\text {NG }}^{\text {NG }}$ | $\underset{\substack{20830 \\ 208}}{ }$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | 12 |  |
| Roofop (RTV-2) | 2006 Coroitoor E Restroms | aton | 1 |  | 200612:AMEE29986 | R.40A | ${ }^{13,4}$ | 5 | нrх | ${ }^{180}$ | ${ }^{146}$ | ${ }^{81 \%}$ | ng | ${ }^{208}$ | 3 |  | 3 | ${ }^{15}$ | ${ }_{12}$ |  |
|  | 2006 corfm | Amov | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R.40A } \\ \text { R.40A }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{13,8 \\ 138}}$ | 2 | ${ }_{\text {HIX }}^{\text {HTX }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{69}$ | ${ }_{56}^{56}$ | ${ }_{\substack{810 \\ 8.0}}^{\text {8, }}$ | ${ }_{\text {NG }}^{\substack{\mathrm{NG} \\ \mathrm{Na}}}$ | 200 <br> 200 <br> 20 | 1 |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 15 <br> 15 | ${ }_{12}^{12}$ |  |
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| cile |  | $\underset{\text { Finderich diememser }}{\text { redues }}$ | 4 |  |  |  |  | R.22 |  | 1 | ${ }_{8}^{8.110}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{10 \\ 15}}^{15}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\substack{\text { Camer } \\ \text { Traer }}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  | 9. | R.22 | ${ }_{2}^{100230}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 12 | Ma.96 | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | 2 |  |
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| Air Compressor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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# STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE Lafayette Avenue School 

Building ID: 1830623
For 12-month Period Ending: July 31, 20091
Date SEP becomes ineligible: N/A
Date SEP Generated: October 06, 2009

## Facility

Lafayette Avenue School
221 Lafayette Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928

## Facility Owner

School District of the Chathams
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Year Built: 1954
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 75,268

Energy Performance Rating ${ }^{2}$ (1-100) 25

| Site Energy Use Summary |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Electricity - Grid Purchase(kBtu) | $2,073,251$ |
| Natural Gas (kBtu) |  |
| Total Energy (kBtu) | $6,481,087$ |
|  | $8,554,338$ |
|  |  |
| Energy Intensity |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2/yr) | 114 |
| Source (kBtu/ft2/yr) | 182 |
|  |  |
| Emissions (based on site energy use) | 661 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions (MtCO2 e/year) |  |
|  |  |
| Electric Distribution Utility |  |
| Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co | 90 |
| National Average Comparison | 145 |
| National Average Site EUI | $26 \%$ |
| National Average Source EUI | K-12 |
| \% Difference from National Average Source EUI | School |
| Building Type |  |



## Meets Industry Standards ${ }^{6}$ for Indoor Environmental Conditions:

| Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality | N/A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acceptable Thermal Environmental Conditions | N/A |
| Adequate Illumination | N/A |

## Certifying Professional

Raymond Johnson 520 South Burnt Mill Road Voorhees, NJ 08043

[^9]
# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

In order for a building to qualify for the ENERGY STAR, a Professional Engineer (PE) must validate the accuracy of the data underlying the building's energy performance rating. This checklist is designed to provide an at-a-glance summary of a property's physical and operating characteristics, as well as its total energy consumption, to assist the PE in double-checking the information that the building owner or operator has entered into Portfolio Manager.

Please complete and sign this checklist and include it with the stamped, signed Statement of Energy Performance.
NOTE: You must check each box to indicate that each value is correct, OR include a note.

| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Name | Lafayette Avenue School | Is this the official building name to be displayed in the ENERGY STAR Registry of Labeled Buildings? |  | $\square$ |
| Type | K-12 School | Is this an accurate description of the space in question? |  |  |
| Location | 221 Lafayette Ave, Chatham, NJ 07928 | Is this address accurate and complete? Correct weather normalization requires an accurate zip code. |  |  |
| Single Structure | Single Facility | Does this SEP represent a single structure? SEPs cannot be submitted for multiple-building campuses (with the exception of acute care or children's hospitals) nor can they be submitted as representing only a portion of a building |  | $\square$ |
| Lafayette 1995 Addition (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 12,438 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ <br>  <br> $\square$ |
| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| Number of PCs | 14 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  | $\square$ |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Months | 12 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  | $\square$ |


| High School? | No | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. |  | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lafayette 2001 Addition (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\boxed{\square}$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 10,425 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  |  |
| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| Number of PCs | 9 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  |  |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  |  |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  |  |
| Months | 12 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  |  |
| High School? | No | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. |  |  |
| Lafayette 2006 Addition (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 12,543 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of PCs | 25 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  |  |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  |  |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  |  |
| Months | 12 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  | $\square$ |
| High School? | No | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. |  |  |
| Lafayette Original Bldg (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\checkmark$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 39,862 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |
| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| Number of PCs | 88 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  | $\square$ |
| Presence of cooking facilities | Yes | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| Percent Heated | $100 \%$ | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within <br> the facility that is served by mechanical heating <br> equipment? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Months | 12 (Optional) | lis this school in operation for at least 8 months of <br> the year? |  |
| High School? | No | ls this building a high school (teaching grades 10, <br> 1, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high <br> school students at all, the user should check 'yes' <br> to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches <br> to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high <br> school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high <br> school'. | $\square$ |

# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

Energy Consumption
Power Generation Plant or Distribution Utility: Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co

| Fuel Type: Electricity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meter: Lafayette Electric (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) <br> Space(s): Entire Facility <br> Generation Method: Grid Purchase |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 36,027.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 38,221.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 52,021.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 37,031.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 43,029.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 54,648.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 58,364.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 55,646.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 61,423.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 60,359.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 54,920.00 |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 55,946.00 |
| Lafayette Electric Consumption (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |  | 607,635.00 |
| Lafayette Electric Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 2,073,250.62 |
| Total Electricity (Grid Purchase) Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 2,073,250.62 |
| Is this the total Electricity (Grid Purchase) consumption at this building including all Electricity meters? |  | $\square$ |
| Fuel Type: Natural Gas |  |  |
| Meter: Lafayette Gas Meter (therms) Space(s): Entire Facility |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (therms) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 118.21 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 191.69 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 445.77 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 2,751.75 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 7,729.24 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 9,907.93 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 13,253.04 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 12,125.22 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 11,904.14 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 5,609.23 |

Appendix D

| $09 / 01 / 2008$ | $09 / 30 / 2008$ | 600.23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $08 / 01 / 2008$ | $08 / 31 / 2008$ | 174.42 |
| Lafayette Gas Meter Consumption (therms) | $\mathbf{6 4 , 8 1 0 . 8 7}$ |  |
| Lafayette Gas Meter Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{6 , 4 8 1 , 0 8 7 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Total Natural Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{6 , 4 8 1 , 0 8 7 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Is this the total Natural Gas consumption at this building including all Natural Gas meters? | $\square$ |  |

## Additional Fuels

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above represent the total energy use of this building?
Please confirm there are no additional fuels (district energy, generator fuel oil) used in this facility.

## On-Site Solar and Wind Energy

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above include all on-site solar and/or wind power located at your facility? Please confirm that no on-site solar or wind installations have been omitted from this list. All on-site systems must be reported.

## Certifying Professional

(When applying for the ENERGY STAR, the Certifying Professional must be the same as the PE that signed and stamped the SEP.)
Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

Signature:
Signature is required when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## FOR YOUR RECORDS ONLY. DO NOT SUBMIT TO EPA.

Please keep this Facility Summary for your own records; do not submit it to EPA. Only the Statement of Energy Performance (SEP), Data Checklist and Letter of Agreement need to be submitted to EPA when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## Facility

Lafayette Avenue School
221 Lafayette Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928

Facility Owner
School District of the Chathams 58 Meyersville Road Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

General Information

| Lafayette Avenue School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gross Floor Area Excluding Parking: $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ | 75,268 |
| Year Built | 1954 |
| For 12-month Evaluation Period Ending Date: | July 31, 2009 |

## Facility Space Use Summary

| Lafayette 1995 Addition |  | Lafayette 2006 Addition |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Space Type | K-12 School | Space Type | K-12 School |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 12,438 | Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 12,543 |
| Open Weekends? | No | Open Weekends? | No |
| Number of PCs | 14 | Number of PCs | 25 |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Presence of cooking facilities | No |
| Percent Cooled | 100 | Percent Cooled | 100 |
| Percent Heated | 100 | Percent Heated | 100 |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 | Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 |
| High School? | No | High School? | No |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham | School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham |
| Lafayette 2001 Addition |  | Lafayette Original Bldg |  |
| Space Type | K-12 School | Space Type | K-12 School |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 10,425 | Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 39,862 |
| Open Weekends? | No | Open Weekends? | No |
| Number of PCs | 9 | Number of PCs | 88 |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Presence of cooking facilities | Yes |
| Percent Cooled | 100 | Percent Cooled | 100 |
| Percent Heated | 100 | Percent Heated | 100 |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 | Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 12 |
| High School? | No | High School? | No |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham | School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham |

## Energy Performance Comparison

|  | Evaluation Periods |  | Comparisons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance Metrics | Current (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Baseline (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Rating of 75 | Target | National Average |
| Energy Performance Rating | 25 | 25 | 75 | N/A | 50 |
| Energy Intensity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2) | 114 | 114 | 71 | N/A | 90 |
| Source (kBtu/ftr) | 182 | 182 | 113 | N/A | 145 |
| Energy Cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$/year | \$ 206,595.74 | \$ 206,595.74 | \$ 128,520.18 | N/A | \$ 164,331.32 |

Appendix D

| \$/ft2/year | \$ 2.74 | \$ 2.74 | \$ 1.70 | N/A | \$ 2.18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year | 661 | 661 | 411 | N/A | 526 |
| $\mathrm{kgCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{ft} 2 /$ year | 9 | 9 | 6 | N/A | 7 |

More than $50 \%$ of your building is defined as K-12 School. Please note that your rating accounts for all of the spaces listed. The National Average column presents energy performance data your building would have if your building had an average rating of 50 .
Notes:
o - This attribute is optional.
d - A default value has been supplied by Portfolio Manager.

## Statement of Energy Performance

2009
Lafayette Avenue School
221 Lafayette Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928
Portfolio Manager Building ID: 1830623

The energy use of this building has been measured and compared to other similar buildings using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Energy Performance Scale of 1-100, with 1 being the least energy efficient and 100 the most energy efficient. For more information, visit energystar.gov/benchmark.
This building's
score

I certify that the information contained within this statement is accurate and in accordance with U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency's measurement standards, found at energystar.gov

| CEG Job \#: | 9Co9078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | Chatham School District |
| Address: | 221 Lafayete Avenue |
| City: | Chathay |
| Building SF: | 75,268 |

DATE: 11/3/2009

ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade - General

| EXIST | TIING |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  | PROP | OSED L | TII |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { CEG } \\ & \text { Type } \end{aligned}$ | Fixture Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly y } \\ & \text { Usage } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { No. } \\ \text { Fixts } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Noo } \\ \hline \text { Lamps } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixture } \\ & \text { Type } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixt } \\ & \text { Wats } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kw} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}}$ Fixtures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { S Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { No } \\ \text { Fixts } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \hline \text { Lamps } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Retro-Unit Description | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Watts } \\ \text { Used } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \mathrm{kw} \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$ <br> Fixture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { C Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { (INSTALLED) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$ Savings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly } \\ \$ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | Room 32 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$457.95 | 15 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.23 | 2558.4 | \$457.95 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Room 30 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$457.95 | 15 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.23 | 2558.4 | \$457.95 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Room 29 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$457.95 | 15 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.23 | 2558.4 | \$457.95 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 9 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 8 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Room 8 | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballas <br> Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$86.38 | 4 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$86.38 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 7 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$259.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 6 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$259.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 5 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$259.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 4 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$259.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 3 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$259.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 2 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$259.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 1 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$259.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$9.31 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 15.6 | \$2.79 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 36.4 | \$6.52 | 0.92 |
| 2 | Art Room | 2080 | 20 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.64 | 3,411.2 | \$610.60 | 20 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.64 | 3411.2 | \$610.60 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Art Room | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$91.59 | 3 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.25 | 511.68 | \$91.59 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Office | 2080 | 9 | 3 | T8 2 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.74 | 1,535.0 | \$274.77 | 9 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.74 | 1535.04 | \$274.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$64.78 | 3 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$64.78 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Faculty Room | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$86.38 | 4 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$86.38 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Faculty Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8 U-Tube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$54.36 | 2 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81 U | 34 | 0.07 | 141.44 | \$25.32 | \$204.00 | \$408.00 | 0.08 | 162.24 | \$29.04 | 14.05 |


| 4 | Faculy Room | 2080 | 12 | 3 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { T8 } 2 \times 43 \text { Lamps Electronic Ballas } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting Prismatic } \\ \text { Lens }\end{array}\right\|$ | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent | 120 | 0.12 | 62.4 | \$11.17 | 1 | 0 | 30 W CFL Lamp | 30 | 0.03 | 15.6 | \$2.79 | \$8.88 | \$8.88 | 0.09 | 46.8 | \$8.38 | 1.06 |
| 7 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent | 150 | 0.15 | 78.0 | \$13.96 | 1 | 0 | 40 W CFL Lamp | 40 | 0.04 | 20.8 | \$3.72 | \$9.60 | \$9.60 | 0.11 | 57.2 | \$10.24 | 0.94 |
| 1 | Custodian Closet | 520 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.12 | 60.3 | \$10.80 | 2 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 60.32 | \$10.80 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Custodian Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$9.31 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 15.6 | \$2.79 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 36.4 | \$6.52 | 0.92 |
| 10 | Stairwell | 8760 | 2 | 4 | 4' - 4 lamp T-8, Parabolic, Electronic Ballast | 109 | 0.22 | 1,909.7 | \$341.83 | 2 | 3 | 4' - 3-Lamp 32W T-8 Industrial Strip w/ Elect Ballast; Metalux M/N SNF332 | 82 | 0.16 | 1436.64 | \$257.16 | \$143.00 | \$286.00 | 0.05 | 473.04 | \$84.67 | 3.38 |
| 1 | Stairwell | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$90.95 | 1 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 508.08 | \$90.95 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Stairwell | 8760 | 6 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 4,309.9 | \$771.48 | 6 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.49 | 4309.92 | \$771.48 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Hallway | 8760 | 15 | 3 | 2'x2' 3-Lamp T-8 twin-Tube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 108 | 1.62 | 14,191.2 | \$2,540.22 | 15 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81 U | 34 | 0.51 | 4467.6 | \$799.70 | \$204.00 | \$3,060.00 | 1.11 | 9723.6 | \$1,740.52 | 1.76 |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 14 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.36 | 3,188.6 | \$570.77 | 14 | 2 | No Replacement | 26 | 0.36 | 3188.64 | \$570.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Bathrooms | 2600 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 603.2 | \$107.97 | 4 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.23 | 603.2 | \$107.97 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Closets | 520 | 4 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballas <br> Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 120.6 | \$21.59 | 4 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.23 | 120.64 | \$21.59 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 23 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 24 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 25 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 21 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas <br> Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 10,669.7 | \$1,909.87 | 21 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 1.22 | 10669.68 | \$1,909.87 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Hallway | 8760 | 3 | 6 | 4'x4' 6 lamp T8 Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 167 | 0.50 | 4,388.8 | \$785.59 | 3 | 6 | No Replacement | 167 | 0.50 | 4388.76 | \$785.59 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Boiler Room | 2600 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.35 | 904.8 | \$161.96 | 6 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.35 | 904.8 | \$161.96 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Boiler Room | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent | 150 | 0.15 | 312.0 | \$55.85 | 1 | 0 | 40 W CFL Lamp | 40 | 0.04 | 83.2 | \$14.89 | \$9.60 | \$9.60 | 0.11 | 228.8 | \$40.96 | 0.23 |
| 3 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 30.2 | \$5.40 | 1 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 30.16 | \$5.40 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Conference Room | 8760 | 4 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 2,873.3 | \$514.32 | 4 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.33 | 2873.28 | \$514.32 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Conference Room | 2080 | 3 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.08 | 162.2 | \$29.04 | 3 | 2 | No Replacement | 26 | 0.08 | 162.24 | \$29.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Conference Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$21.59 | 1 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$21.59 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Conference Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$43.19 | 2 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$43.19 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | SG1 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$427.42 | 14 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$427.42 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | SG1 | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$61.06 | 2 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.16 | 341.12 | \$61.06 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Bathrooms | 2600 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x42 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 603.2 | \$107.97 | 4 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.23 | 603.2 | \$107.97 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 22 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { T8 2x4 } 3 \text { Lamps Electronic Ballas } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting Prismatic } \\ \text { Lens }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 4 | Room 21 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { T8 2x4 } 3 \text { Lamps Electronic Ballas } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting Prismatic } \\ \text { Lens }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Room 20 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas <br> Recessed Mounting Prismatic <br> Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 19 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Library Conference Rm | 2080 | 4 | 6 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4'x4' } 6 \text { lamp T8 Prism Lens } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 167 | 0.67 | 1,389.4 | \$248.71 | 4 | 6 | No Replacement | 167 | 0.67 | 1389.44 | \$248.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Library | 2080 | 16 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8 U-Tube, <br> Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 73 | 1.17 | 2,429.4 | \$434.87 | 16 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81 U | 34 | 0.54 | 1131.52 | \$202.54 | \$204.00 | \$3,264.00 | 0.62 | 1297.92 | \$232.33 | 14.05 |
| 4 | Library | 2080 | 24 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.97 | 4,093.4 | \$732.73 | 24 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.97 | 4093.44 | \$732.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Library | 2080 | 15 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.39 | 811.2 | \$145.20 | 15 | 2 | No Replacement | 26 | 0.39 | 811.2 | \$145.20 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Boys Room | 2600 | 5 | 3 | 2'x2' 3-Lamp T-8 twin-Tube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 108 | 0.54 | 1,404.0 | \$251.32 | 5 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81 U | 34 | 0.17 | 442 | \$79.12 | \$204.00 | \$1,020.00 | 0.37 | 962 | \$172.20 | 5.92 |
| 9 | Girls Room | 2600 | 5 | 3 | 2'x2' 3-Lamp T-8 twin-Tube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 108 | 0.54 | 1,404.0 | \$251.32 | 5 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81 U | 34 | 0.17 | 442 | \$79.12 | \$204.00 | \$1,020.00 | 0.37 | 962 | \$172.20 | 5.92 |
| 13 | Room 33 | 2080 | 15 | 15 | 1'x20' 3 lamp/4' T8 electronic Ballast direct/indirect | 410 | 6.15 | 12,792.0 | \$2,289.77 | 15 | 15 | No Replacement | 410 | 6.15 | 12792 | \$2,289.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Room 31 | 2080 | 15 | 15 | 1'x20' 3 lamp/4' T8 electronic Ballast direct/indirect | 410 | 6.15 | 12,792.0 | \$2,289.77 | 15 | 15 | No Replacement | 410 | 6.15 | 12792 | \$2,289.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 10 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.82 | 1705.6 | \$305.30 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 11 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.82 | 1705.6 | \$305.30 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Boys Room | 2600 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | 3 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Girls Room | 2600 | 3 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | 3 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Custodial Closet | 520 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas <br> Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 30.2 | \$5.40 | 1 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 30.16 | \$5.40 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 12 | 2080 | 10 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.58 | 1,206.4 | \$215.95 | 10 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.58 | 1206.4 | \$215.95 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 13 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.82 | 1705.6 | \$305.30 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 14 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.82 | 1705.6 | \$305.30 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Room 15 | 2080 | 16 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8 U-Tube, <br> Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 73 | 1.17 | 2,429.4 | \$434.87 | 16 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81 U | 34 | 0.54 | 1131.52 | \$202.54 | \$204.00 | \$3,264.00 | 0.62 | 1297.92 | \$232.33 | 14.05 |
| 4 | Room 15 | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$61.06 | 2 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.16 | 341.12 | \$61.06 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Boys Room | 2600 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 301.6 | \$53.99 | 2 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 301.6 | \$53.99 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 3 | Girls Room | 2600 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | 3 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | Room 15 | 2080 | 15 | 15 | 1'x20' 3 lamp/4' T8 electronic Ballast direct/indirect | 410 | 6.15 | 12,792.0 | \$2,289.77 | 15 | 15 | No Replacement | 410 | 6.15 | 12792 | \$2,289.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Restroom | 2600 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent | 100 | 0.10 | 260.0 | \$46.54 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 78 | \$13.96 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 182 | \$32.58 | 0.18 |
| 4 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 15 | 4 | 2x44 lamp T-8 | 128 | 1.92 | 3,993.6 | \$714.85 | 15 | 4 | No Replacement | 128 | 1.92 | 3993.6 | \$714.85 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Music Tech | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$488.48 | 16 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.31 | 2728.96 | \$488.48 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Kitchen | 2080 | 2 | 2 | 1'x8' 2-Lamp 75T12 Prismatic Lens Magnetic Ballast | 158 | 0.32 | 657.3 | \$117.65 | 2 | 4 | (2) 1'x4' 2-Lamp 32W T-8 Prism Lens/Elect Ballast; Metalux M/N GC | 110 | 0.22 | 457.6 | \$81.91 | \$200.00 | \$400.00 | 0.10 | 199.68 | \$35.74 | 11.19 |
| 16 | Kitchen | 2080 | 2 | 1 | 4' - 1 lamp T-12, No Lens, Magnetic Ballast | 57 | 0.11 | 237.1 | \$42.44 | 2 | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 4' - 1-Lamp 32W T-8 Industrial } \\ \text { Strip w/ Elect Ballast; Metalux M/N } \\ \text { SNF132 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 28 | 0.06 | 116.48 | \$20.85 | \$123.00 | \$246.00 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$21.59 | 11.39 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 13 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.75 | 6,605.0 | \$1,182.30 | 13 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.75 | 6605.04 | \$1,182.30 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Hallway | 8760 | 1 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8 U-Tube, <br> Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 73 | 0.07 | 639.5 | \$114.47 | 1 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast, Architectural surface or Recessed static METALUX 2AC-217-UNV-EB81 U | 34 | 0.03 | 297.84 | \$53.31 | \$204.00 | \$204.00 | 0.04 | 341.64 | \$61.15 | 3.34 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 20 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 10,161.6 | \$1,818.93 | 20 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 1.16 | 10161.6 | \$1,818.93 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 2 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.05 | 455.5 | \$81.54 | 2 | 2 | No Replacement | 26 | 0.05 | 455.52 | \$81.54 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 28 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$244.24 | 8 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$244.24 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 27 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$244.24 | 8 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$244.24 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 26 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 14 | 2 | T8 2×42 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 7,113.1 | \$1,273.25 | 14 | 0 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.81 | 7113.12 | \$1,273.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Offices | 2080 | 22 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.80 | 3,752.3 | \$671.67 | 22 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.80 | 3752.32 | \$671.67 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Custodial Closet | 520 | 1 | 2 | 1'x4' 2-Lamp 32W T-8 Prism Lens/Elect Ballast; Metalux M/N GC | 58 | 0.06 | 30.2 | \$5.40 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 30.16 | \$5.40 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 16 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 17 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2 2 4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 18 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballas <br> Recessed Mounting Prismatic <br> Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$366.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Throughout | 8760 | 25 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED | 4 | 0.10 | 876.0 | \$156.80 | 25 | 0 | No Replacement | 4 | 0.10 | 876 | \$156.80 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals |  | 812 | 264 |  |  | 74.43 | 206,404.5 | \$36,946.40 | 812 | 93 |  |  | 70.487 | 190276.2 | \$34,059.44 |  | \$13,218.08 | 3.94 | 16128.3 | \$2,886.96 | 4.58 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| CEG Job \#: | 9 909078 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Project: | Chatam School District |
| dre | 221 Lafayete Ave |
| City: | Chatha |
| Building SF: | 75,268 |

## ECM \#2: Lighting Controls

| EXIST | Fiting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROPO | POSED | ING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVINGS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { CEG } \\ \text { Type } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fixture } \\ \text { Location } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearty } \\ & \text { Usage } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NoO} \\ & \text { Fixts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NoO} \\ \text { Lamps } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hixture } \\ & \text { Type } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Fixt} \\ & \text { W} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | kWh/Yr Fixtures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { Fixist } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Nomps } \\ \text { Lamp } \end{gathered}$ | Controls Description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wata } \\ & \text { Used } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totalal } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reductiof } \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ | kWh/Yr Fixtures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Unit Cost INSTALLED | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Cost } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { kWh/ } \\ \text { Savings } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly } \\ \$ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Yeary Simpl } \\ \text { Payback } \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Room 32 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 1×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$457.95 | 15 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text {. }}$ | 82 | 1.23 | 10\% | 2302.56 | \$412.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 255.84 | \$45.80 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Room 30 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 1×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$457.95 | 15 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.23 | 10\% | 2302.56 | \$412.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 255.84 | \$45.80 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Room 29 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$457.95 | 15 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { T. }}$ | 82 | 1.23 | 10\% | 2302.56 | \$412.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 255.84 | \$45.80 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 9 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 8 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Room 8 | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$86.38 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.30 | \$77.74 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$8.64 | 18.52 |
| 3 | Room 7 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$233.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$25.91 | 6.17 |
| 3 | Room 6 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$233.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$25.91 | 6.17 |
| 3 | Room 5 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$233.22 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$25.91 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 4 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$233.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$25.91 | 6.17 |
| 3 | Room 3 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$233.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$25.91 | 6.17 |
| 3 | Room 2 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$233.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$25.91 | 6.17 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | Room 1 | 2080 | 12 | ${ }^{2}$ | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$259.13 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.91 | \$233.22 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$25.91 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$9.31 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | 52.00 | \$9.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Art Room | 2080 | 20 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.64 | 3,411.2 | \$610.60 | 20 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.64 | 10\% | 3070.08 | \$549.54 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 341.12 | \$61.06 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Art Room | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$91.59 | 3 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.25 | 10\% | 460.51 | \$82.43 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 51.168 | \$9.16 | 17.47 |
| 4 | Office | 2080 | 9 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.74 | 1,535.0 | \$274.77 | 9 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.74 | 10\% | 1381.54 | \$247.29 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 153.504 | \$27.48 | 5.82 |
| 1 | Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$64.78 | 3 | 0 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor } \end{array}$ | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.73 | \$58.31 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.48 | 24.70 |
| 3 | Faculty Room | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$86.38 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.30 | \$77.74 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$8.64 | 18.52 |
| 8 | Faculty Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8 U- } \\ & \text { Tube, Prism Lens Electronic } \\ & \text { Ballast } \end{aligned}$ | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$54.36 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.15 | 10\% | 273.31 | \$48.92 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 30.368 | \$5.44 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Faculty Room | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent | 120 | 0.12 | 62.4 | \$11.17 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 120 | 0.12 | 0\% | 62.40 | \$11.17 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent | 150 | 0.15 | 78.0 | \$13.96 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 150 | 0.15 | 0\% | 78.00 | \$13.96 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Custodian Closet | 520 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.12 | 60.3 | \$10.80 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 0\% | 60.32 | \$10.80 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Custodian Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$9.31 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | 52.00 | 59.31 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Stairwell | 8760 | 2 | 4 | 4' - 4 lamp T-8, Parabolic, Electronic Ballast | 109 | 0.22 | 1,909.7 | \$341.83 | 2 | 3 | No Change | 109 | 0.22 | 0\% | 1909.68 | \$341.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Stairwell | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$90.95 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 508.08 | \$90.95 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 4 | Stairvell | 8760 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 4,309.9 | \$771.48 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.49 | 0\% | 4309.92 | \$771.48 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Halway | 8760 | 15 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2'x2' 3-Lamp T-8 twin- } \\ & \text { Tube, Prism Lens Electronic } \\ & \text { Ballast } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 108 | 1.62 | 14,191.2 | \$2,540.22 | 15 | 2 | No Change | 108 | 1.62 | 0\% | 14191.20 | \$2,540.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 14 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.36 | 3,188.6 | \$570.77 | 14 | 2 | No Change | 26 | 0.36 | 0\% | 3188.64 | \$570.77 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Batrroms | 2600 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 603.2 | \$107.97 | 4 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { a }}$ | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 542.88 | \$97.18 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 60.32 | \$10.80 | 14.82 |
| 3 | Closets | 520 | 4 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 120.6 | \$21.59 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 0\% | 120.64 | \$21.59 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 23 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 4 | Room 24 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 4 | Room 25 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 21 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 10,669.7 | \$1,909.87 | 21 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.22 | 0\% | 10669.68 | \$1,909.87 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Hallway | 8760 | 3 | 6 | 4'x4' 6 lamp T8 Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 167 | 0.50 | 4,388.8 | \$785.59 | 3 | 6 | No Change | 167 | 0.50 | 0\% | 4388.76 | \$785.59 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Boiler Room | 2600 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.35 | 904.8 | \$161.96 | 6 | 0 | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 814.32 | \$145.76 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 90.48 | \$16.20 | 9.88 |
| 7 | Boiler Room | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent | 150 | 0.15 | 312.0 | \$55.85 | 1 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\substack{\text {. } \\ \hline}}$ | 150 | 0.15 | 10\% | 280.80 | \$50.26 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 31.2 | \$5.58 | 28.65 |
| 3 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 30.2 | \$5.40 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 30.16 | \$5.40 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Conference Room | 8760 | 4 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 2,873.3 | \$514.32 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.33 | 10\% | 2585.95 | \$462.89 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 287.328 | \$51.43 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Conference Room | 2080 | 3 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.08 | 162.2 | \$29.04 | 3 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 26 | 0.08 | 10\% | 146.02 | \$26.14 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 16.224 | \$2.90 | 55.09 |
| 3 | Conference Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$21.59 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.58 | \$19.44 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.16 | 74.09 |
| 1 | Conference Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Parabolic | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$43.19 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.15 | \$38.87 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.32 | 37.05 |
| 2 | SG1 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 1x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$427.42 | 14 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.15 | 10\% | 2149.06 | \$384.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 238.784 | \$42.74 | 3.74 |
| 4 | SG1 | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$61.06 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.16 | 10\% | 307.01 | \$54.95 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 34.112 | \$6.11 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Batrooms | 2600 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 603.2 | \$107.97 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 542.88 | \$97.18 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 60.32 | \$10.80 | 14.82 |
| 4 | Room 22 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 4 | Room 21 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 4 | Room 20 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 4 | Room 19 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | $\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 12 | Library Conference Rm | 2080 | 4 | 6 | $4^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime} 6$ lamp T8 Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 167 | 0.67 | 1,389.4 | \$248.71 | 4 | 6 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 167 | 0.67 | 10\% | 1250.50 | \$223.84 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 138.944 | \$24.87 | 6.43 |
| 8 | Library | 2080 | 16 | 2 | 2'x2' 2 -Lamp T-8 $\quad$ U- Tube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 73 | 1.17 | 2,429.4 | \$434.87 | 16 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 1.17 | 10\% | 2186.50 | \$391.38 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 242.944 | \$43.49 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Library | 2080 | 24 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.97 | 4,093.4 | \$732.73 | 24 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.97 | 10\% | 3684.10 | \$659.45 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 409.344 | \$73.27 | 2.18 |
| 11 | Library | 2080 | 15 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.39 | 811.2 | \$145.20 | 15 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 26 | 0.39 | 10\% | 730.08 | \$130.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 81.12 | \$14.52 | 11.02 |
| 9 | Boys Room | 2600 | 5 | 3 | 2'x2' 3-Lamp T-8 twinTube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 108 | 0.54 | 1,404.0 | \$251.32 | 5 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 108 | 0.54 | 10\% | 1263.60 | \$226.18 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 140.4 | \$25.13 | 6.37 |
| 9 | Girls Room | 2600 | 5 | 3 | 2'x2' 3-Lamp T-8 twinTube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast | 108 | 0.54 | 1,404.0 | \$251.32 | 5 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 108 | 0.54 | 10\% | 1263.60 | \$226.18 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 140.4 | \$25.13 | 6.37 |


| 13 | Room 33 | 2080 | 15 | 15 | $1^{\prime} \times 20^{\prime} 3$ lamp/4' T8 electronic <br> Ballast direct/indirect | 410 | 6.15 | 12,792.0 | \$2,289.77 | 15 | 15 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 410 | 6.15 | 10\% | 11512.80 | \$2,060.79 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 1279.2 | \$228.98 | 0.70 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{13}$ | Room 31 | 2080 | 15 | 15 | 1'x20' 3 lamp/4' T8 electronic Ballast direct/indirect | 410 | 6.15 | 12,792.0 | \$2,289.77 | 15 | 15 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 410 | 6.15 | 10\% | 11512.80 | \$2,060.79 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 1279.2 | \$228.98 | 0.70 |
| 4 | Room 10 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.82 | 10\% | 1535.04 | \$274.77 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 170.56 | \$30.53 | 5.24 |
| 4 | Room 11 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.82 | 10\% | 1535.04 | \$274.77 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 170.56 | \$30.53 | 5.24 |
| 3 | Boys Room | 2600 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | 3 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 407.16 | \$72.88 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 45.24 | \$8.10 | 19.76 |
| 3 | Girls Room | 2600 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | 3 | 0 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { and }}$ | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 407.16 | \$72.88 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 45.24 | \$8.10 | 19.76 |
| 3 | Custodial Closet | 520 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 30.2 | \$5.40 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 30.16 | \$5.40 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Room 12 | 2080 | 10 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.58 | 1,206.4 | \$215.95 | 10 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.58 | 10\% | 1085.76 | \$194.35 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 120.64 | \$21.59 | 7.41 |
| 4 | Room 13 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.82 | 10\% | 1535.04 | \$274.77 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 170.56 | \$30.53 | 5.24 |
| 4 | Room 14 | 2080 | 10 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.82 | 1,705.6 | \$305.30 | 10 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.82 | 10\% | 1535.04 | \$274.77 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 170.56 | \$30.53 | 5.24 |
| 8 | Room 15 | 2080 | 16 | 2 | 2'x2' 2-Lamp T-8 U- Tube, Prism Lens Electronic Ballast <br> Ballast | 73 | 1.17 | 2,429.4 | \$434.87 | 16 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 1.17 | 10\% | 2186.50 | \$391.38 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 242.944 | \$43.49 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 15 | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$61.06 | 2 | 0 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 82 | 0.16 | 10\% | 307.01 | \$54.95 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 34.112 | \$6.11 | 26.20 |
| 3 | Boys Room | 2600 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 301.6 | \$53.99 | 2 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 271.44 | \$48.59 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 30.16 | \$5.40 | 29.64 |
| 3 | Girls Room | 2600 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 452.4 | \$80.98 | 3 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 407.16 | \$72.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 45.24 | \$8.10 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Room 15 | 2080 | 15 | 15 | 1'x20' 3 lamp/4' T8 electronic <br> Ballast direct/indirect | 410 | 6.15 | 12,792.0 | \$2,289.77 | 15 | 15 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 410 | 6.15 | 10\% | 11512.80 | \$2,060.79 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 1279.2 | \$228.98 | 0.70 |
| 5 | Restroom | 2600 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent | 100 | 0.10 | 260.0 | \$46.54 | 1 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor } \end{gathered}$ | 100 | 0.10 | 10\% | 234.00 | \$41.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 26 | \$4.65 | 34.38 |
| 18 | Gym | 2080 | 18 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal Halide -High-Bay } \\ & \text { Fixture } \end{aligned}$ | 292 | 5.26 | 10,932.5 | \$1,956.91 | 18 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 292 | 5.26 | 10\% | 9839.23 | \$1,761.22 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 1093.248 | \$195.69 | 0.82 |
| 4 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 14 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 15 | 4 | $2 \times 44$ lamp T-8 | 128 | 1.92 | 3,993.6 | \$714.85 | 15 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 128 | 1.92 | 10\% | 3594.24 | \$643.37 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 399.36 | \$71.49 | 2.24 |
| 4 | Music Tech | 2080 | 16 | 3 | T8 2×4 Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.31 | 2,729.0 | \$488.48 | 16 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.31 | 10\% | 2456.06 | \$439.64 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 272.896 | \$48.85 | 3.28 |
| 15 | Kitchen | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1'x8' 2-Lamp 75T12 } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens Magnetic } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 158 | 0.32 | 657.3 | \$117.65 | 2 | 4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor } \end{gathered}$ | 158 | 0.32 | 10\% | 591.55 | \$105.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 65.728 | \$11.77 | 13.60 |
| 16 | Kitchen | 2080 | 2 | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4' - } 1 \text { lamp T-12, No Lens, } \\ \text { Magnetic Ballast } \end{gathered}$ | 57 | 0.11 | 237.1 | \$42.44 | 2 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor } \end{gathered}$ | 57 | 0.11 | 10\% | 213.41 | \$38.20 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 23.712 | \$4.24 | 37.70 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 13 | 2 | T8 2×42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.75 | 6,605.0 | \$1,182.30 | 13 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.75 | 0\% | 6605.04 | \$1,182.30 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Hallway | 8760 | 1 | 2 | 2'x2' $^{2}$ 2-Lamp T-8 U- <br> Tube, Prism Lens Electronic  <br> Ballast  | 73 | 0.07 | 639.5 | \$114.47 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 0\% | 639.48 | \$114.47 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 10,161.6 | \$1,818.93 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 0\% | 10161.60 | \$1,818.93 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 2 | 2 | High Hat - CFL | 26 | 0.05 | 455.5 | 581.54 | 2 | 2 | No Change | 26 | 0.05 | 0\% | 455.52 | \$81.54 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 28 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$244.24 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.03 | \$219.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$24.42 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 27 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$244.24 | 8 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.03 | \$219.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$24.42 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Room 26 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Hallway | 8760 | 14 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 7,113.1 | \$1,273.25 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.81 | 0\% | 7113.12 | \$1,273.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 4 | Offices | 2080 | 22 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.80 | 3,752.3 | \$671.67 | 22 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.80 | 10\% | 3377.09 | \$604.50 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 375.232 | \$67.17 | 2.38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | Custodial Closet | 520 | 1 | 2 | 1'x4' 2-Lamp 32W T-8 Prism Lens/Elect Ballast; Metalux M/N GC | 58 | 0.06 | 30.2 | \$5.40 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 27.14 | \$4.86 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 3.016 | \$0.54 | 296.37 |
| 4 | Room 16 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 4 | Room 17 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 4 | Room 18 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$366.36 | 12 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.05 | \$329.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$36.64 | 4.37 |
| 19 | Throughout | 8760 | 25 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED | 4 | 0.10 | 876.0 | \$156.80 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 4 | 0.10 | 0\% | 876.00 | \$156.80 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals |  | 830 | 265 | WWWWWW | L | 79.69 | 217,337.0 | \$38,903.32 | 830 | 92 | WWWWWW.W.W. | IT | 79.686 |  | 202,153.50 | \$36,185.48 | WW | \$11,200.00 | 0.00 | 15183.5 | \$2,717.84 | 4.12 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| CEG Job \#: | 9c09078 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Project: | Chatham School District | Lafayette School |
| Address: | 221 Lafayette Avenue |  |
| City: | Chatham |  |
| Building SF: | 75,268 |  |

## ECM \#3: Lighting Upgrade - Gym



| Project Name: LGEA Solar PV Project - Lafayette Avenue School <br> Location: Chatham, NJ <br> Description: Photovoltaic System 95\% Financing-25 year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple Payback Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Construction Cost Annual kWh Production Annual Energy Cost Reduction Annual SREC Revenue |  |  | Photovoltaic System 95\% Financing - 25 year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$904,590 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 125,300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$22,429$\$ 43,855$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Cost Premium |  |  | \$904,590 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Payback: |  |  | $13.65 \longrightarrow$ Years |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ysis Period (years): | 25 |  |  |  |  | Financing \%: Maintenance Escalation Rate: Energy Cost Escalation Rate: SREC Value ( $\$ / \mathrm{kWh}$ ) |  | 95\% |
|  | ncing Term (mths): | 240 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Aver | ergy Cost (\$/kWh) | \$0.179 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
|  | Financing Rate: | 7.00\% |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$0.350 |
| Period | Additional Cash Outlay | Energy kWh Production | Energy Cost Savings | Additional Maint Costs | SREC <br> Revenue | Interest Expense | Loan Principal | Net Cash Flow | Cumulative Cash Flow |
| 0 | \$45,230 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | $(45,230)$ | 0 |
| 1 | \$0 | 125,300 | \$22,429 | \$0 | \$43,855 | \$59,508 | \$20,444 | (\$13,668) | $(\$ 58,897)$ |
| 2 | \$0 | 124,674 | \$23,102 | \$0 | \$43,636 | \$58,030 | \$21,922 | $(\$ 13,214)$ | $(\$ 72,111)$ |
| 3 | \$0 | 124,050 | \$23,795 | \$0 | \$43,418 | \$56,445 | \$23,506 | $(\$ 12,739)$ | $(\$ 84,850)$ |
| 4 | \$0 | 123,430 | \$24,508 | \$0 | \$43,200 | \$54,746 | \$25,206 | $(\$ 12,242)$ | $(\$ 97,093)$ |
| 5 | \$0 | 122,813 | \$25,244 | \$1,265 | \$42,984 | \$52,924 | \$27,028 | $(\$ 12,988)$ | $(\$ 110,081)$ |
| 6 | \$0 | 122,199 | \$26,001 | \$1,259 | \$42,770 | \$50,970 | \$28,982 | $(\$ 12,439)$ | $(\$ 122,520)$ |
| 7 | \$0 | 121,588 | \$26,781 | \$1,252 | \$42,556 | \$48,875 | \$31,077 | $(\$ 11,867)$ | (\$134,387) |
| 8 | \$0 | 120,980 | \$27,584 | \$1,246 | \$42,343 | \$46,628 | \$33,323 | $(\$ 11,270)$ | $(\$ 145,658)$ |
| 9 | \$0 | 120,375 | \$28,412 | \$1,240 | \$42,131 | \$44,219 | \$35,732 | $(\$ 10,648)$ | $(\$ 156,306)$ |
| 10 | \$0 | 119,773 | \$29,264 | \$1,234 | \$41,921 | \$41,636 | \$38,315 | $(\$ 10,000)$ | $(\$ 166,306)$ |
| 11 | \$0 | 119,174 | \$30,142 | \$1,227 | \$41,711 | \$38,866 | \$41,085 | $(\$ 9,326)$ | $(\$ 175,631)$ |
| 12 | \$0 | 118,578 | \$31,047 | \$1,221 | \$41,502 | \$35,896 | \$44,055 | $(\$ 8,624)$ | (\$184,255) |
| 13 | \$0 | 117,985 | \$31,978 | \$1,215 | \$41,295 | \$32,712 | \$47,240 | $(\$ 7,894)$ | $(\$ 192,149)$ |
| 14 | \$0 | 117,395 | \$32,937 | \$1,209 | \$41,088 | \$29,297 | \$50,655 | $(\$ 7,135)$ | $(\$ 199,284)$ |
| 15 | \$0 | 116,808 | \$33,925 | \$1,203 | \$40,883 | \$25,635 | \$54,317 | $(\$ 6,346)$ | $(\$ 205,630)$ |
| 16 | \$0 | 116,224 | \$34,943 | \$1,197 | \$40,679 | \$21,708 | \$58,243 | $(\$ 5,527)$ | $(\$ 211,156)$ |
| 17 | \$0 | 115,643 | \$35,991 | \$1,191 | \$40,475 | \$17,498 | \$62,454 | $(\$ 4,676)$ | $(\$ 215,832)$ |
| 18 | \$0 | 115,065 | \$37,071 | \$1,185 | \$40,273 | \$12,983 | \$66,968 | $(\$ 3,793)$ | $(\$ 219,625)$ |
| 19 | \$0 | 114,490 | \$38,183 | \$1,179 | \$40,071 | \$8,142 | \$71,810 | $(\$ 2,876)$ | $(\$ 222,501)$ |
| 20 | \$0 | 113,917 | \$39,329 | \$1,173 | \$39,871 | \$2,951 | \$77,001 | $(\$ 1,925)$ | $(\$ 224,426)$ |
| 21 | \$0 | 113,348 | \$40,509 | \$1,167 | \$39,672 | \$2,502 | \$70,787 | \$5,724 | $(\$ 218,701)$ |
| 22 | \$0 | 112,781 | \$41,724 | \$1,162 | \$39,473 | \$1,712 | \$58,251 | \$20,072 | $(\$ 198,629)$ |
| 23 | \$0 | 112,217 | \$42,976 | \$1,156 | \$39,276 | \$0 | \$0 | \$81,096 | $(\$ 117,533)$ |
| 24 | \$0 | 111,656 | \$44,265 | \$1,150 | \$39,080 | \$0 | \$0 | \$82,195 | $(\$ 35,339)$ |
| 25 | \$0 | 111,098 | \$45,593 | \$1,144 | \$38,884 | \$0 | \$0 | \$83,333 | \$47,994 |
| Totals: |  | 2,951,561 | \$0 | \$25,277 | \$1,033,046 | \$743,880 | \$988,399 | \$93,224 | (\$3,720,906) |
|  |  |  | Net Present Value (NPV) Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |  |  |  | $(\$ 86,839)$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



| Building | Roof Area <br> (sq ft) | Panel | Qty | Panel Sq <br> Ft | Panel <br> Total Sq <br> Ft | Total <br> KW | Total <br> Annual <br> $\mathbf{k W h}$ | Panel <br> Weight (33 <br> lbs) | W/SQFT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lafayette | 6422 | Sunpower <br> SPR230 | 437 | 14.7 | 6,426 | 100.51 | 125,300 | 14,421 | 15.64 |


. . = Proposed PV Layout
Notes:

1. Estimated kWH based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 Calculator Program.

## PVWatts Version 1 Input Screen

PV System Specifications:

| DC Rating (kW): |
| :--- |
| 100.51 <br> DC to AC Derate Factor: <br> Array Type: <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Fixed Tilt |

Inputted From Roof Space Cell "G2" Total KW

Inputted From Derate Factor Calculated Below in Cell "B37"

There are 3 inputs for Array Type in all cases you should be using Fixed Tilt as the Selection

Based on Roof Type: For Flat Roof use 10 degrees, For Pitched Roof this is based on roof pitch.

Based on Direction Array is Facing.

| PV Watts Derate Factor for AC Power Rating at STC |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Component Derate Factors | PVWatts Default | Range |
| PV module nameplate DC rating | 1.00 | $0.80-1.05$ |
| Inverter and transformer | 0.95 | $0.88-0.96$ |
| Mismatch | 0.98 | $0.97-0.995$ |
| Diodes and connections | 1.00 | $0.99-0.997$ |
| DC wiring | 0.98 | $0.97-0.99$ |
| AC wiring | 0.99 | $0.98-0.993$ |
| Soiling | 0.95 | $0.30-0.995$ |
| System availability | 0.95 | $0.00-0.995$ |
| Shading | 1.00 | $0.00-1.00$ |
| Sun-tracking | 1.00 | $0.95-1.00$ |
| Age | 1.00 | $0.70-1.00$ |
| Overall DC-to-AC derate factor | $\mathbf{0 . 8 1}$ | $0.96001-0.09999$ |

Click on Calculate if default values are acceptable, or after selecting your system specifications. Click on Help for information about system specifications. To use a DC to AC derate factor other than the default, click on Derate Factor Help for information.

## Station Identification:

## WBAN Number:

City:
State:

## PV System Specifications:

$$
\text { DC Rating (kW): } \quad 100.51
$$

DC to AC Derate Factor:

Array Type:
Fixed Tilt

Fixed Tilt or 1-Axis Tracking System:

| Array Tilt (degrees): | 40.7 | (Default = Latitude) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Array Azimuth (degrees): | 180.0 | (Default = South) |

## Energy Data:

Cost of Electricity (cents/kWh): . 179

Calculate HELP
Reset Form

```
Return to RREDC Home Page ( http://rredc.nrel.gov/ )
```


## Pwolls <br> AC Energy <br> \& Cost Savings



| Station Identification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| City: | Newark |
| State: | New_Jersey |
| Latitude: | $40.70^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ |
| Longitude: | $74.17^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Elevation: | 9 m |
| PV System Specifications |  |
| DC Rating: | 100.5 kW |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.810 |
| AC Rating: | 81.4 kW |
| Array Type: | Fixed Tilt |
| Array Tilt: | $40.7^{\circ}$ |
| Array Azimuth: | $180.0^{\circ}$ |
| Energy Specifications |  |
| Cost of Electricity: | $0.2 \mathrm{q} / \mathrm{kWh}$ |


| Output Hourly Performance Data | Output Results as Text |
| :---: | :---: |
| About the Hourly Performance Data |  |
| Saving Text from a Browser |  |

Run PVWATTS v. 1 for another US location or an International location Run PVWATTS v. 2 (US only)

Please send questions and comments regarding PVWATTS to Webmaster

Disclaimer and copyright notice


Return to RReDC home page (http://rredc.nrel.gov )


## Energy Audit - Final Report

School District Of The Chathams Milton Avenue School 16 Milton Avenue<br>CHATHAM, NJ 07928<br>Attn: RALPH GOODWIN<br>School Business Administrator Board<br>SECRETARY

CEG Project No. 9C09078

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the energy audit conducted for:
Chatham Township
Milton Avenue School
16 Milton Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928
Municipal Contact Person: Ralph Goodwin
Facility Contact Person: John Cataldo
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 | $\$ 25,382$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 42,999$ |
| Total | $\$ 68,381$ |

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 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 <br> INSTALLATION <br> COST $^{\text {a }}$ | ANNUAL <br> SAVINGS $^{B}$ | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK (Yrs) | SIFETIME ROI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | $\$ 684$ | $\$ 77$ | 8.9 | $68.5 \%$ |
| ECM \#2 | Lightinf Controls | $\$ 5,300$ | $\$ 777$ | 6.8 | $119.8 \%$ |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | $\$ 3,000$ | $\$ 400$ | 7.5 | $233.6 \%$ |
| ECM \#4 | LED Exit Sign | $\$ 46$ | $\$ 47$ | 1.0 | $2443.5 \%$ |
| ECM \#5 | Domestic Water Heater <br> Replacement | $\$ 6,950$ | $\$ 128$ | 54.3 | $-77.9 \%$ |

RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's)

| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | COST $^{\text {A }}$ | ANNUAL <br> SAVINGS $^{\text {B }}$ | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK <br> (Yrs) | SIMPLE <br> LIFETIME ROI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REM \#1 | 21.16 KW PV System | $\$ 190,440$ | $\$ 12,820$ | 14.9 | $68.3 \%$ |

Notes: A. Cost takes into consideration applicable NJ Smart StartTM 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 information in this table corresponds to the ECM's and REM's 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 Upgrade - General | 0.5 | 387 | - |
| ECM \#2 | Lightinf Controls | 0 | 5,392 | - |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | 1 | 2,746 | - |
| ECM \#4 | LED Exit Sign | 0 | 228 | - |
| ECM \#5 | Domestic Water Heater Replacement | - | - | 83 |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ELECTRIC <br> DEMAND (KW) | ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION (KWH) | NATURAL GAS (THERMS) |
| REM \#1 | 21.16 KW PV System | 23.69 | 29,054 | 0 |

*Elec. Demand Savings are calculated for cooling season only. Elec. consumption savings are totaled annually.
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 Upgrade - General
- ECM \#2: Lighting Controls
- ECM\#3: Lighting Upgrade - Gym
- ECM \#4: LED Exit Sign

Although ECM \#5 does not provide a payback less than 10 years, it is recommended to proceed with the installation of an efficient water heater unit as suggested in ECM \#5 (or equal) for the Milton Avenue School, since the existing water heater is past its expected lifespan.

In addition to the ECMs, there are maintenance and operational measures that can provide significant energy savings and provide 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 more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The comprehensive energy audit covers the 37,964 square foot Milton Avenue School, which classrooms, auditorium, library, gymnasiums, locker rooms, cafeteria and offices.

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 ( $\mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{ft}^{2} / \mathrm{yr}$ ), 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 ${ }^{\circledR}$ 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:
Simple Payback $=\left(\frac{\text { Net Cost }}{\text { Yearly Savings }}\right)$
Simple Lifetime Savings $=($ Yearly Savings $\times$ ECM Lifetime $)$
Simple Lifetime ROI $=\frac{(\text { Simple Lifetime Savings }- \text { Net Cost })}{\text { Net Cost }}$

Lifetime Ma int enance Savings $=($ Yearly Ma int enance Savings $\times$ ECM Lifetime $)$

Internal Rate of Return $=\sum_{n=0}^{N}\left(\frac{\text { Cash Flow of Period }}{(1+I R R)^{n}}\right)$
Net Pr esent Value $=\sum_{n=0}^{N}\left(\frac{\text { Cash Flow of Period }}{(1+D R)^{n}}\right)$
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 (below) represents the actual electrical usage for the facility. Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP\&L) provides electricity to the facility under their General Service Secondary Three-Phase 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 the Large Volume Gas (LVG) rate structure. In addition to PSE\&G providing primary service, HESS is a third party supplier for Milton Avenue School. 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 provide, the average cost for utilities at this facility is as follows:

| $\underline{\text { Description }}$ | Average |
| :--- | :--- |
| Electricity | $14.4 \varnothing / \mathrm{kWh}$ |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 1.542 /$ Therm |

Table 3
Electricity Billing Data

## ELECTRIC USAGE SUMMARY

Utility Provider: JCP\&L
Rate: General Service Secondary 3 Phase
Meter No: G21077377
Customer ID No: 08015778970006273672
Third Party Utility N/A
TPS Meter / Acct No: 100048413502

| MONTH OF USE | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline \text { CONSUMPTION } \\ \text { KWH } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | DEMAND | TOTAL BILL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sep-08 | 13,680 | 110.2 | \$2,929 |
| Oct-08 | 21,480 | 113.9 | \$3,656 |
| Nov-08 | 11,760 | 99.1 | \$2,246 |
| Dec-08 | 16,560 | 113.9 | \$2,699 |
| Jan-09 | 13,440 | 113.9 | \$2,335 |
| Feb-09 | 15,240 | 113.9 | \$2,606 |
| Mar-09 | 14,760 | 113.9 | \$2,512 |
| Apr-09 | 16,560 | 67.7 | \$2,778 |
| May-09 | 13,080 | 82.6 | \$944 |
| Jun-09 | 15,120 | 67.3 | \$942 |
| Jul-09 | 13,560 | 80.4 | \$984 |
| Aug-09 | 11,280 | 113.9 | \$752 |
| Totals | 176,520 | 113.9 Max | \$25,382 |
| AVERAGE DEMAND 99.2 KW average <br> AVERAGE RATE $\$ 0.144 \quad \$ / \mathrm{kWh}$ |  |  |  |

Figure 1
Electricity Usage Profile


Table 4
Natural Gas Billing Data

| NATURAL GAS USAGE SUMMARY |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Utility Provid <br> Ra <br> Meter N <br> Point of Delivery I <br> Third Party Utility Provid <br> TPS Meter N | PSE\&G LVG 3010313 PG000010187185304600 Hess 1242849211 |  |
| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION (THERMS) | TOTAL BILL |
| Sep-08 | 56.39 | \$169.90 |
| Oct-08 | 89.47 | \$211.43 |
| Nov-08 | 2,856.83 | \$4,853.83 |
| Dec-08 | 5,104.56 | \$7,951.61 |
| Jan-09 | 4,711.58 | \$7,248.97 |
| Feb-09 | 6,082.22 | \$9,251.69 |
| Mar-09 | 4,442.25 | \$6,978.81 |
| Apr-09 | 3,457.11 | \$4,577.08 |
| May-09 | 1,019.93 | \$1,432.15 |
| Jun-09 | 29.68 | \$132.75 |
| Jul-09 | 16.50 | \$95.65 |
| Aug-09 | 12.10 | \$95.16 |
| TOTALS | 27,878.62 | \$42,999.03 |
| AVERAGE RAT | \$1.542 |  |

Figure 2

## Natural Gas Usage Profile



## B. Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) 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. (See Table 5 for details):
Building Site EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in } k B t u+\text { Gas Usage in } k B t u)}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$
Building Source EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in kBtu X SS Ratio }+ \text { Gas Usage in kBtu X SS Ratio })}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$

## Table 5

Milton Avenue School EUI Calculations

| ENERGY USE INTENSITY CALCULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENERGY TYPE | BUILDING USE |  |  | SITE | SITE-SOURCE RATIO | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SOURCE ENERGY } \\ \hline \mathrm{kBtu} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | kWh | Therms | Gallons | kBtu |  |  |
| ELECTRIC | 176,520.0 |  |  | 602,639 | 3.340 | 2,012,815 |
| NATURAL GAS |  | 27,878.6 |  | 2,787,862 | 1.047 | 2,918,891 |
| FUEL OIL |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| PROPANE |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 3,390,501 |  | 4,931,707 |


| *Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use <br> document issued Dec 2007. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| BUILDING AREA | 37,964 | SQUARE FEET |
| BUILDING SITE EUI | 89.31 | $\mathrm{kBtu} / \mathrm{SF} / \mathrm{YR}$ |
| BUILDING SOURCE EUI | 129.90 | $\mathrm{kBtu} / \mathrm{SF} / \mathrm{YR}$ |

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

Figure 3
Source Energy Use Intensity Distributions: Elementary/ Middle School

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, CEG has created an ENERGY STAR account for the municipality to access and monitoring the facility's yearly energy usage as it compares to facilities of similar type. The login page for the account can be accessed at the following web address; the username and password are also listed below:
https://www.energystar.gov/istar/pmpam/index.cfm?fuseaction=login.login

| User Name: | chathamsd |
| :--- | :--- |
| Password: | lgeaceg2009 |

Security Question: What city were you born in?
Security Answer: "chatham"
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 <br> DESCRIPTION | ENERGY <br> PERFORMANCE <br> RATING | NATIONAL <br> AVERAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milton Avenue School | 53 | 50 |

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

## V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Milton Avenue School is a block with face brick constructed, two story facility comprised of classrooms, a library/ media center, offices, a gymnasium and boiler rooms. The original building was approximately 26,022 square feet and was built in 1948. An addition was built in 2001 that added approximately 11,940 square feet, bringing the building total to 37,964 square feet. The building operates for 40 hours during a typical week. There are different roof types on the building. The roof throughout is asphalt shingles on $15 \#$ felt on 4 " nailable insulation on 3 " structural metal deck. The flat portions are a cold process built up roofing system on uniform insulation. The windows in the original building are single pane. The windows in the 2001 addition are tempered, insulated glass with aluminum frame.

## Heating

There are two (2) boiler plants at this facility. The first boiler room is located in the original building. There are four (4) natural gas fired, Fulton pulse boilers model PVLP-115 having $1,150,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ input and $978,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ maximum output, producing steam and have a combustion efficiency of $85 \%$. These boilers serve the original building equipment via pipe tunnel. The original building equipment consists of classroom unit ventilators and fin tube radiation.

The boiler plant in the 2001 addition has one (1) H.B. Smith series 28 A four (4) section boiler with a Power Flame burner model JR30A-12UHBS-4. The maximum natural gas input is $1,154,000$ $\mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ and a maximum output of $783,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ and a combustion efficiency of $78 \%$. The HB Smith boiler serves the 2001 addition. There are two (2) TACO model 1600-028 in-line pumps in a lead/lag configuration serving as loop pumps and a TACO series $1600-155 \mathrm{BF} 2$ that serves as a recirculation pump. The boilers and pumps are eight years old and are in good condition.

There are three (3) Carrier series 48HJ Weather Maker packaged roof top units that provide heat for portions of the building. The units have natural gas heat inputs ranging from $72,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ to $125,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ and have an AFUE of $81 \%$ to $82.9 \%$. The units are located on the 2001 addition roof, serving the 2001 addition.

## Cooling

There are three (3) Carrier series 48HJ Weather Maker packaged roof top units serving the 2001 addition as described in the heating section above. The units have cooling capacities from 4 to 7.5 nominal tons. There are eight (8) split systems having cooling capacities ranging from 0.75 to 4 tons. The split systems serve the 2001 addition and are in good condition.

## Controls System

There are pneumatic controls serving the original school building. A Quincy air compressor that is approximately 3 years old provides air to the controls system. The system appears to be operational but is antiquated. There is an Automated Logic DDC system that controls the 2001 addition and allows read only status of the boilers.

## Exhaust System

There are a couple of exhaust fans exhausting the bathroom areas. They are fractional horse power fan motors and are in fair condition.

## Domestic Hot Water

There is a Rheem Fury model 22-50-3 domestic water heater having a 50 gallon tank, 50 MBH natural gas input. It serves the original building and is approximately 32 years old, is past its useful service life and is in poor condition.

There is a Rheem model G75-125 domestic water heater having a 75 gallon tank, 125 MBH natural gas input. It serves the 2001 addition and is approximately 8 years old and is in fair condition.

## Lighting

The building is lit by varying types and sizes of light bulb types. The types used include the use of T-12 fluorescent, T-8 fluorescent, incandescent and compact fluorescent. The predominant lamps in the fluorescent light fixtures are 32 Watts and wattage for the incandescent lamp is 100 watts. The compact fluorescent lamp is 13 watts. The two (2) exit signs units that have (2) 15 watt incandescent lamps there are seventeen (17) exit signs that use LED technology and are 4 watts each.

## 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 Upgrade - General

## Description:

The lighting in the Milton Avenue School is primarily made up of fluorescent fixtures with T-8 lamps with electronic ballasts. There are a few T12 fluorescent fixtures in the boiler room and storage rooms. There is an incandescent lighting fixture in the Gym Office.

This ECM includes replacement of the existing fixtures containing T12 lamps and magnetic ballasts with fixtures containing T8 lamps and electronic ballasts. The new energy efficient, T8 fixtures will provide adequate lighting and will save the owner on electrical costs due to the better performance of the lamp and ballasts. This ECM will also provide maintenance savings through the reduced number of lamps replaced per year. The expected lamp life of a T8 lamp is approximately 30,000 burn-hours, in comparison to the existing T12 lamps which is approximately 20,000 burn-hours. The facility will need $33 \%$ less lamps replaced per year.

This ECM also includes replacement of all incandescent fixtures to compact fluorescent fixtures. The energy usage of an incandescent compared to a compact fluorescent approximately 3 to 4 times greater. In addition to the energy savings, compact fluorescent fixtures burn-hours are 8 to 15 times longer than incandescent fixtures ranging from 6,000 to 15,000 burn-hours compared to incandescent fixtures ranging from 750 to 1000 burn-hours.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Investment Grade Lighting Audit appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:

From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a T-12 fixture to a T-5 or T-8 fixture warrants the following incentive: T-5 or T-8 (1-2 lamp) $=\$ 10$ per fixture; T-5 or T-8 (3-4 lamp) $=\$ 20$ per fixture.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of 1-2 lamp fixtures $\times \$ 10)+(\#$ of 3-4 lamp fixtures $\times \$ 20)$
Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(3 \times \$ 20)=\underline{\$ 60}$

There is no incentive available to replace an incandescent bulb with a CFL bulb. There is an incentive available to replace an entire fixture with a CFL fixture but is not necessary to incur the expense to replace the entire fixture.

Replacement and Maintenance Savings for fluorescent lamps are calculated as follows:
Savings $=($ reduction in lamps replaced per year $) \times($ repacment $\$$ per lamp + Labor \$ per lamp $)$ Savings $=(3$ lamps per year $) \times(\$ 2.00+\$ 5.00)=\$ 21$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#1 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 744$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 60$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 684$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 21$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 56$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 77$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 8.9 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $68.5 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 315$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 1,152$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $7 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 232.96$ |

* ECM\#1 Calculations DO NOT include lighting control changes implemented in ECM\#2. If ECM\#1 and \#2 are implemented together the savings will be relatively lower than shown above.


## ECM \#2: 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 storage 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 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.

ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004, Appendix G is a reference standard for modeling building efficiency. The standard estimates that lighting controls provide a $10 \%$ reduction in lighting power usage for daytime occupancies in buildings over 5,000 SF, and $15 \%$ reduction in buildings under $5,000 \mathrm{SF}$. This ECM includes dual technology occupancy sensors in each classroom, private office, open office, conference room, restrooms, lunch room, boiler room, Library and.

The ECM includes replacement of standard wall switches with sensors wall switches for individual rooms, ceiling mount sensors for large office areas or restrooms, and photocell sensors for the rotunda sky-lit accent lights. 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 sensor lighting controls and $20 \%$ for areas that include occupancy sensors as well as photocell daylight sensors.

Light Energy $=53,924 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$. occupancy sensor controlled lighting

## Energy Savings Calculations:

```
Energy Savings \(=10 \% \times\) Occuapancy Sensored Light Energy \((k W h / Y r)\)
Energy Savings \(=10 \% \times 53,924(k W h)=5,392(k W h)\)
```

Savings. $=$ Energy Savings $(k W h) \times$ Ave Elec Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)$
Savings. $=5,392(k W h) \times 0.144\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)=\$ 776$
Installation cost per dual-technology sensor (Basis: Sensorswitch or equivalent) is $\$ 160 /$ unit including material and labor.

Installation Cost $\quad=\$ 160 \times 47$ motion sensors $=\$ 7,520$
From the NJ Smart Start appendix, the installation of a lighting control device warrants the following incentive: occupancy $=\$ 20$ per sensor.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of wall mount devices $\times \$ 20)=(47 \times \$ 20)$
Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=\$ 940$ Total

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#2 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 6,240$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 940$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 5,300$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 777$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 777$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 6.8 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $119.8 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 11,648$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $12 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 3,969.93$ |

[^10]
## ECM \#3: Install T-5 Lighting System in Gym

## Description:

The Gym is currently lit via twelve (12) HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures that are mounted approximately $20^{\prime}-0$ " above the finished floor. The lighting system is antiquated and the space would be better served with a more efficient, fluorescent lighting system. Studies have shown that metal halide lighting systems have a steep lumen depreciation rate (rate at which light is produced from fixture) which equates to approximately a $26 \%$ to $35 \%$ reduction in lighting output at $40 \%$ of the rated lamp life. In addition, the new fluorescent system will provide a better quality of light and save the Owner many dollars on replacement of the highly expensive metal halide lamps.

CEG recommends upgrading the lighting within the Gym to an energy-efficient T-5 lighting system that includes new lighting fixtures with high efficiency, electronic ballasts and T-5 high output (HO) lamps. The T-5 HO lamps are rated for 20,000 hours versus the 10,000 hours for the 250 W Metal Halide lamps so there would be a savings in replacement cost and labor. In addition to the standard lighting features of the T-5 fixtures; a day-lighting option could be selected for the outside rows of light to take advantage of the natural daylight that provides light to the room during the day via the clerestory.

This measure replaces all the HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures in the Gym with a well-designed T-5 lighting system. Approximately twelve (12), 3-lamp T5HO high bay fixtures with reflectors and high-efficiency, electronic ballasts will be required in order to meet the mandated 50 footcandle average within the Gym.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Investment Grade Lighting Audit can be found in Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix - ECM\#4 that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:

From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a 250 W HID fixture to a T-5 or T8 fixture warrants the following incentive: $\$ 50$ per fixture.

SmartStart ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of fixtures $\times \$ 50)=(12 \times \$ 50)=\underline{\$ 600}$
Maintenance savings are calculated based on the facility operational hours as indicated by the Owner. For the Gym, the estimated operational hours are 2,080 hours per year. Based on the lamp life comparison, there will be two (5) complete lamp replacements required for the metal halide system at the time when one (2) complete lamp replacement would be required for the fluorescent lighting system. Based on industry pricing, the lamp cost for a 250 W metal halide lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 25$ per lamp and a T- 554 HO fluorescent lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 5$ per lamp. Therefore, the maintenance savings are calculated as follows:

Ma int eance Savings $=(\#$ of MH lamps $\times \$ 25$ per lamp $)-(\#$ of $T 5 H O$ lamps $\times \$ 5$ per lamp $)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Ma int eance Savings } & =(12 \text { lamps } \times \$ 25 \text { per lamp })-(36 \text { lamps } \times \$ 5 \text { per lamp })=\$ 120 \\
& =\$ 120 / 25 \text { years }=\$ 5 / \text { year average maintenance savings }
\end{aligned}
$$

It is pertinent to note, that installation labor was not included in the maintenance savings.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#3 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 3,600$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 600$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 3,000$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 5$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 395$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 400$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 7.5 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $233.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 125$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 10,009$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $13 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 3,971.70$ |

## ECM \#4: Install LED Exit Signs

## Description:

LED is an acronym for light-emitting-diode. LED's are small light sources that are readily associated with electronic equipment. LED exit signs have been manufactured in a variety of shapes and sizes. There are also retrofit kits that allow for simply modification of existing exit signs to accommodate LED technology. The benefits of LED technology are substantial. LED exit signs will last for 20-30 years without maintenance. This results in tremendous maintenance savings considering that incandescent or fluorescent lamps need to be replaced at a rate of 1-5 times per year. Lamp costs (\$2-\$7 each) and labor costs (\$4-\$10 per lamp) add up rapidly. Additionally, LED exit lights only uses 4 Watts. In comparison, conventional exit signs use 10-40 Watts. It is recommended that samples of the products be installed to confirm that they are compatible with the existing electrical system.

This ECM replaces all exit signs with incandescent lamps with new exit signs containing LED technology.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Investment Grade Lighting Audit can be found in Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix - ECM\#3 that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.
(30 watts-4 watts) $\times 1 \mathrm{~kW} / 1000$ watts $\times 8760 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr} \times 1$ fixtures $=227.8 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr}$. saved
$227.8 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr} \times \$ 0.144 / \mathrm{kWh}=\$ 33 / \mathrm{yr}$. saved
Maintenance savings $=1$ fixtures x 2 bulbs/fixture $\times(\$ 3 / b u l b+\$ 4 / b u l b$ installation $)=\$ 14 / \mathrm{yr}$
NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, $\$ 20 /$ LED Exit sign ( $\leq 75 \mathrm{~kW}$ facility connected load) and $\$ 10 /$ LED Exit sign ( $\geq 75 \mathrm{~kW}$ facility connected load).

1 LED Exit signs x \$10/ LED Exit sign = \$10

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#4 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 56$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 10$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 46$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 14$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 33$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 47$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 1.0 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $2443.5 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 350$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 1,170$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $102 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 768.94$ |

## ECM \#5: Domestic Water Heater Replacement

## Description:

The existing Rheem model Fury 22-50-3 with a 50 gallon tank, 50,000 BTUH input natural gas heater with $80 \%$ thermal efficiency and a nameplate recovery rate of 42 gallon per hour.

This energy conservation measure will replace each of the existing water heater with a $96 \%$ thermal efficient Bradford White model EF-60T-125E-3N gas fired domestic hot water heater having 125 MBH input and 60 -gallon storage capacity or equivalent.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

## Existing Natural Gas DW Heater (WH1)

Rated Capacity $=50 \mathrm{MBH}$ input; 50 gallons storage
Combustion Efficiency $=80 \%$
Age \& Radiation Losses $=20 \%$
Thermal Efficiency $=60 \%$

## Proposed Natural Gas-Fired, High-Efficiency DW Heater

Rated Capacity $=125 \mathrm{MBH}$ input; 60 gallons storage
Thermal Efficiency $=96 \%$
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Net Efficiency = 95.5\%
Operating Data for Domestic Water Heater
Estimated Consumption $=\frac{50 \mathrm{MBHinput}}{6,241 M B H b l d g i n p u t} \times 27,878.62$ Therms $/$ year $=223.35$ Therms $/$ year

Energy Savings = Old Water Heater Energy Input x ((New Water Heater Efficiency - Old Water Heater) / New Water Heater Efficiency))

Energy Savings $=223.35$ Therms $\times(\underline{95.5 \%}-60 \%)=83$ Therms

Average Cost of Natural Gas $=\$ 1.542 /$ Therm
Yearly Savings $=83$ Therm $x$ \$1.542/ Therm $=\$ 128 /$ year
Cost of one (1) Commercial Domestic Water Heater and Installation $=\$ 7,070$
Smart Start Incentive $=\$ 2.00 / \mathrm{MBh} x(60) /$ installed $\mathrm{MBh}=\$ 120$.
Simple Payback $=\$ 7070 / \$ 128=55$ years

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#5 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 7,070$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 120$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 6,950$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 128$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 128$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 12 |
| Simple Payback | 54.3 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-77.9 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 1,536$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-18 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 5,675.89)$ |

## VIII. RENEWABLE/DISTRIBUTED ENERGY MEASURES

Globally, renewable energy has become a priority affecting international and domestic energy policy. The State of New Jersey has taken a proactive approach, and has recently adopted in its Energy Master Plan a goal of $30 \%$ renewable energy by 2020. To help reach this goal New Jersey created the Office of Clean Energy under the direction of the Board of Public Utilities and instituted a Renewable Energy Incentive Program to provide additional funding to private and public entities for installing qualified renewable technologies. A renewable energy source can greatly reduce a building's operating expenses while producing clean environmentally friendly energy. CEG has assessed the feasibility of installing renewable energy measures (REM) for the municipality utilizing renewable technologies and concluded that there is potential for solar energy generation. The solar photovoltaic system calculation summary will be concluded as REM\#1 within this report.

Solar energy produces clean energy and reduces a building's carbon footprint. This is accomplished via photovoltaic panels which will be mounted on all south and southwestern facades of the building. Flat roof, as well as sloped areas can be utilized; flat areas will have the panels turned to an optimum solar absorbing angle. (A structural survey of the roof would be necessary before the installation of PV panels is considered). The state of NJ has instituted a program in which one Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) is given to the Owner for every 1000 kWh of generation. SREC's can be sold anytime on the market at their current market value. The value of the credit varies upon the current need of the power companies. The average value per credit is around $\$ 350$, this value was used in our financial calculations. This equates to $\$ 0.35$ per kWh generated.

CEG has reviewed the existing roof area of the building being audited for the purposes of determining a potential for a roof mounted photovoltaic system. A roof area of 1,500 S.F. can be utilized for a PV system. A depiction of the area utilized is shown in Renewable / Distributed
Energy Measures Calculation Appendix. Using this square footage it was determined that a system size of 21.16 kilowatts could be installed. A system of this size has an estimated kilowatt hour production of $25,952 \mathrm{KWh}$ annually, reducing the overall utility bill by approximately $14.7 \%$ percent. A detailed financial analysis can be found in the Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix. This analysis illustrates the payback of the system over a 25 year period. The eventual degradation of the solar panels and the price of accumulated SREC's are factored into the payback.

The proposed photovoltaic array layout is designed based on the specifications for the Sun Power SPR-230 panel. This panel has a "DC" rated full load output of 230 watts, and has a total panel conversion efficiency of $18 \%$. Although panels rated at higher wattages are available through Sun Power and other various manufacturers, in general most manufacturers who produce commercially available solar panels produce a similar panel in the 200 to 250 watt range. This provides more manufacturer options to the public entity if they wish to pursue the proposed solar recommendation without losing significant system capacity.

The array system capacity was sized on available roof space on the existing facility. Estimated solar array generation was then calculated based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1.0 Calculator. In order to calculate the array generation an appropriate location
with solar data on file must be selected. In addition the system DC rated kilowatt ( $\mathrm{kW} \mathrm{)} \mathrm{capacity}$ must be inputted, a DC to AC de-rate factor, panel tilt angle, and array azimuth angle. The DC to AC de-rate factor is based on the panel nameplate DC rating, inverter and transformer efficiencies ( $95 \%$ ), mismatch factor ( $98 \%$ ), diodes and connections ( $100 \%$ ), dc and ac wiring $(98 \%, 99 \%$ ), soiling, ( $95 \%$ ), system availability ( $95 \%$ ), shading (if applicable), and age(new/ $100 \%$ ). The overall DC to AC de-rate factor has been calculated at an overall rating of $81 \%$. The PVWatts Calculator program then calculates estimated system generation based on average monthly solar irradiance and user provided inputs. The monthly energy generation and offset electric costs from the PVWatts calculator is shown in the Renewable/Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix.

The proposed solar array is qualified by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Net Metering Guidelines as a Class I Renewable Energy Source. These guidelines allow onsite customer generation using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind with a capacity of 2 megawatts (MW) or less. This limits a customer system design capacity to being a net user and not a net generator of electricity on an annual basis. Although these guidelines state that if a customer does net generate (produce more electricity than they use), the customer will be credited those kilowatthours generated to be carried over for future usage on a month to month basis. Then, on an annual basis if the customer is a net generator the customer will then be compensated by the utility the average annual PJM Grid LMP price per kilowatt-hour for the over generation. Due to the aforementioned legislation, the customer is at limited risk if they generate more than they use at times throughout the year. With the inefficiency of today's energy storage systems, such as batteries, the added cost of storage systems is not warranted and was not considered in the proposed design.

CEG has reviewed financing options for the owner. Two options were studied and they are as follows: Self-financed and direct purchase without finance. Self-finance was calculated with $95 \%$ of the total project cost financed at a $7 \%$ interest rate over 25 years. Direct purchase involves the local government paying for $100 \%$ of the total project cost upfront via one of the methods noted in the Installation Funding Options section below. Both of these calculations include a utility inflation rate as well as the degradation of the solar panels over time. Based on our calculations the following are the payback periods for the respective method of payment:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM

| PAYMENT TYPE | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK | SIMPLE <br> ROI | INTERNAL RATE <br> OF RETURN |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Self-Finance | 14.85 Years | N/A | N/A |
| Direct Purchase | 14.85 Years | $68.3 \%$ | $5 \%$ |

*The solar energy measure is shown for reference in the executive summary Renewable Energy Measure (REM) table

In addition to the Solar Analysis, CEG also conducted a review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility. Wind energy production is another option available through the Renewable Energy Incentive Program. Wind turbines of various types can be utilized to produce clean energy on a per building basis. Cash incentives are available per kWh of electric usage. Based on CEG's review of
the applicability of wind energy for the facility, it was determined that the average wind speed is not adequate, and the kilowatt demand for the building is below the threshold ( $200 \mathrm{~kW} \mathrm{)} \mathrm{for}$ purchase of a commercial wind turbine. Therefore, wind energy is not a viable option to implement.

## IX. ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

## Load Profile:

Load Profile analysis was performed to determine the seasonal energy usage of the facility. Irregularities in the load profile will indicate potential problems within the facility. Consequently based on the profile a recommendation will be made to remedy the irregularity in energy usage. For this report, the facility's energy consumption data was gathered in table format and plotted in graph form to create the load profile. Refer to the Electric and Natural Gas Usage Profiles included within this report to reference the respective electricity and natural gas usage load profiles.

## Electricity:

The Electric Usage Profile demonstrates a fairly flat load profile throughout the year. This is unusual for a school, because typically schools are closed in the summer. However the steady and elevated summer load profile (April - October), with a peak in October is supported by classrooms, library/media center, office, gymnasium and boiler rooms. The majority and elevated electric loads seen throughout the year are provided by cooling. Air-conditioning in this facility is provided by (3) three Carrier roof-top units serving the 2001 addition, with $4-7.5$ tons of capacity. There are also (8) eight, split systems having cooling capacities ranging from . $75-4$ tons of capacity. Currently this facility's electric supply is provided by JCP\&L (Jersey Central Power and Light). A flatter load profile of this type, will allow for more competitive energy prices when shopping for alternative energy suppliers.

## Natural Gas:

The Natural Gas Usage Profile demonstrates a very typical heating load profile. An increase in consumption is observed October through April during the standard heating season. Heating for this facility is provided by (2) two boiler plants. The first boiler is located in the original building and has (4) four pulse boilers producing steam. The boiler in the 2001 addition has (1) one H.B. Smith 4 -section natural gas fired boiler. In addition there are (4) four Carrier packaged roof-top units, which are natural gas fired and serve the 2001 addition. Domestic hot water is supplied by a 50 Gallon Rheem, natural gas fired hot water heater in the original building. The 2001 addition has a 75 Gallon Rheem natural gas fired hot water heater. Natural gas Delivery-service is provided by Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G) on an LVG rate schedule. Commodity service is supplied by the Hess Corporation, the Third Party Supplier. This consistent load profile is beneficial when looking at supply options with new Third Party Suppliers.

## Tariff:

## Electricity:

This facility receives electrical service through Jersey Central Power \& Light (JCP\&L) on a GSS (General Service Secondary - 3 Phase) rate. Service classification GS is available for general service purposes on secondary voltages not included under Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT or GST. This facility's rate is a three phase service at secondary voltages. For electric supply
(generation), the customer uses the service of a JCP\&L. This facility uses the Delivery Service of the utility (JCP\&L). The Delivery Service includes the following charges: Customer Charge, Supplemental Customer Charge, Distribution Charge (kW Demand), kWh Charge, Non-utility Generation Charge, TEFA, SBC, SCC, Standby Fee and RGGI. The Generation Service is provided by JCP\&L under BGS (Basic Generation Service). BGS Energy and Reconciliation Charges are provided in Rider BGS-FP (fixed pricing) or BGS-CIEP (Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing). BGS also has a Transmission component to its charge.

## Natural Gas:

This facility receives utility service through Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G). This facility utilizes the Delivery Service from PSE\&G while receiving Commodity service from a Third Party Supplier (TPS), Hess Corporation.

LVG Rate: This utility tariff is for "firm" delivery service for general purposes. This rate schedule has a Delivery Charge, Balancing Charge, Societal Benefits Charge, Realignment Adjustment Charge, Margin Adjustment Charge, RGGI Charge and Customer Account Service Charge. The customer can elect to have the Commodity Charge serviced through the utility or by a Third Party Supplier (TPS). Note: Should the TPS not deliver, the customer may receive service from PSE\&G under Emergency Sales Service. Emergency Sales Service carries an extremely high penalty cost of service.
"Firm" delivery service defines the reliability of the transportation segment of the pricing. Much like the telecom industry, natural gas pipelines were un-bundled in the late 1990's and the space was divided up and marketed into reliability of service. Firm Service is said to be the most reliable and last in the pecking order for interruption. This service should not be interrupted. Commodity Charges: Customer may choose to receive gas supply from either: A TPS or PSE\&G through its Basic Gas Supply Service default service. PSE\&G may also supply Emergency Sales Service in certain instances. This is at a much higher than normal rate. It should be perceived as a penalty.

This facility utilizes the services of a Third Party Supplier, The Hess Corporation. The contract is administered by The Alliance for Competitive Service (ACES). ACES is the energy aggregation program of the New Jersey School Boards Association of School Administrator's. The process was reviewed and approved by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.
Please see CEG recommendations below.

## Recommendations:

CEG recommends a global approach that will be consistent with all facilities. Good potential savings can be seen equally in the electric costs and the natural gas costs. The average price per kWh (kilowatt hour) for the High School based on a historical 1-year weighted average fixed price from the utility JCP\&L is $\$ .1415 / \mathrm{kWh}$ (this is the fixed "price to compare" when shopping for energy procurement alternatives). The fixed weighted average price per decatherm for natural gas service in the High School, provided by the Hess Corporation (TPS) is $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ (dth, is the common unit of measure). The natural gas prices are also the "prices to compare".

The "price to compare" is the netted cost of the energy (including other costs), that the customer will use to compare to Third Party Supply sources when shopping for alternative suppliers. For electricity this cost would not include the utility transmission and distribution chargers. For natural gas the cost would not include the utility distribution charges and is said to be delivered to the utilities city-gate.

Energy commodities are among the most volatile of all commodities, however at this point and time, energy is extremely competitive. Chatham School District could see improvement in its energy costs if it were to take advantage of these current market prices quickly, before energy prices increase. Based on electric supply from JCP\&L and utilizing the historical consumption data provided (August 2008 through July 2009) and current electric rates, the school(s) could see an improvement in its electric costs of up to $25 \%$ annually. (Note: Savings were calculated using Average Annual Consumption and a variance to a Fixed Average One-Year commodity contract). CEG recommends aggregating the entire electric load to gain the most optimal energy costs. CEG recommends advisement for alternative sourcing and supply of energy on a "managed approach".

CEG's second recommendation coincides with the natural gas costs. Based on the current alternative market pricing supplied by the Hess Corporation (ACES Agreement), CEG feels that School District could see an improvement of up to $33 \%$ in its natural gas costs. CEG has experience with the mechanism for schools to buy energy in New Jersey. It is through the ACES Agreement (The Alliance for Competitive Energy Services) which is an energy aggregation program. From our experience, the basis price is the reason that the overall average price per dekatherm is ( $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ ). Therefore the average pricing formula supplied by Hess is $25 \%$ above today's competitive market pricing. CEG recommends the school receive further advisement on these prices through an energy advisor. They should also consider procuring energy (natural gas) through an alternative supply source.

CEG also recommends scheduling a meeting with the current utility providers to review their utility charges and current tariff structures for electricity and natural gas. This meeting would provide insight regarding alternative procurement options that are currently available. Through its meeting with the Local Distribution Company (LDC), the municipality can learn more about the competitive supply process. The county can acquire a list of approved Third Party Suppliers from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities website at www.nj.gov/bpu. They should also consider using a billing-auditing service to further analyze the utility invoices, manage the data and use the information for ongoing demand-side management projects. Furthermore, special attention should be given to credit mechanisms, imbalances, balancing charges and commodity charges when meeting with the utility representative. The School District should ask the utility representative about alternative billing options, such as consolidated billing when utilizing the service of a Third Party Supplier. Finally, if the supplier for energy (natural gas) is changed, closely monitor balancing, particularly when the contract is close to termination. This could be performed with the aid of an "energy advisor".

## X. INSTALLATION FUNDING OPTIONS

CEG has reviewed various funding options for the facility owner to utilize in subsidizing the costs for installing the energy conservation measures noted within this report. Below are a few alternative funding methods:
i. Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) - Public Law 2009, Chapter 4 authorizes government entities to make energy related improvements to their facilities and par for the costs using the value of energy savings that result from the improvements. The "Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)" law provides a flexible approach that can allow all government agencies in New Jersey to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources.
ii. Municipal Bonds - Municipal bonds are a bond issued by a city or other local government, or their agencies. Potential issuers of municipal bonds include cities, counties, redevelopment agencies, school districts, publicly owned airports and seaports, and any other governmental entity (or group of governments) below the state level. Municipal bonds may be general obligations of the issuer or secured by specified revenues. Interest income received by holders of municipal bonds is often exempt from the federal income tax and from the income tax of the state in which they are issued, although municipal bonds issued for certain purposes may not be tax exempt.
iii. Power Purchase Agreement - Public Law 2008, Chapter 3 authorizes contractor of up to fifteen (15) years for contracts commonly known as "power purchase agreements." These are programs where the contracting unit (Owner) procures a contract for, in most cases, a third party to install, maintain, and own a renewable energy system. These renewable energy systems are typically solar panels, windmills or other systems that create renewable energy. In exchange for the third party's work of installing, maintaining and owning the renewable energy system, the contracting unit (Owner) agrees to purchase the power generated by the renewable energy system from the third party at agreed upon energy rates.
iv. $\quad$ Pay For Performance - The New Jersey Smart Start Pay for Performance program includes incentives based on savings resulted from implemented ECMs. The program is available for all buildings with average demand loads above 200 KW . The facility's participation in the program is assisted by an approved program partner. An "Energy Reduction Plan" is created with the facility and approved partner to shown at least $15 \%$ reduction in the building's current energy use. Multiple energy conservation measures implemented together are applicable toward the total savings of at least $15 \%$. No more than $50 \%$ of the total energy savings can result from lighting upgrades / changes.

Total incentive is capped at $50 \%$ of the project cost. The program savings is broken down into three benchmarks; Energy Reduction Plan, Project Implementation, and

Measurement and Verification. Each step provides additional incentives as the energy reduction project continues. The benchmark incentives are as follows:

1. Energy Reduction Plan - Upon completion of an energy reduction plan by an approved program partner, the incentive will grant $\$ 0.10$ per square foot between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 50,000$, and not to exceed $50 \%$ of the facility's annual energy expense. (Benchmark \#1 is not provided in addition to the local government energy audit program incentive.)
2. Project Implementation - Upon installation of the recommended measures along with the "Substantial Completion Construction Report," the incentive will grant savings per KWH or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum saving must be $15 \%$. (Example $\$ 0.11$ / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.12 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 1.10$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 1.20$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from projected savings above $15 \%$.
3. Measurement and Verification - Upon verification 12 months after implementation of all recommended measures, that actual savings have been achieved, based on a completed verification report, the incentive will grant additional savings per kWh or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum savings must be $15 \%$. (Example $\$ 0.07$ / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.08 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 0.70$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.80$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from verified savings above $15 \%$.

CEG recommends the Owner review the use of the above-listed funding options in addition to utilizing their standard method of financing for facilities upgrades in order to fund the proposed energy conservation measures.

## XI. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations include no cost/low cost measures, Operation \& Maintenance (O\&M) items, and water conservation measures with attractive paybacks. These measures are not eligible for the Smart Start Buildings incentives from the office of Clean Energy but save energy none the less.
A. Chemically clean the condenser and evaporator coils periodically to optimize efficiency. Poorly maintained heat transfer surfaces can reduce efficiency 5-10\%.
B. Maintain all weather stripping on windows and doors.
C. Clean all light fixtures to maximize light output.
D. Provide more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.
E. Confirm that outside air economizers on the rooftop units are functioning properly to take advantage of free cooling and avoid excess outside air during occupied periods.

ECM COST \& SAVINGS BREAKDOWN
CONCORD ENGINEERING GROUP

|  | description | installation cost |  |  |  | yearly savings |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ECM } \\ \text { LIFETIME } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Lfetime energy } \\ \text { SAVINGs }}}{\text { and }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { LIFETIME } \\ \text { MAINTENANCE } \\ \text { SAVINGS } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | lifetime roi | simple payback |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { net present value } \\ \text { (NPV) }}}{\text { nent }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ecm no. |  | material | Labor | rebates, incentives | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { COST } \end{gathered}$ | energy | maint. | тотal |  | (Yearl Saxing ${ }^{\text {ECM L Lifeime) }}$ | (Yearly Maint Svaing * ECM Lifetime) | (Lifetime Savings - Net Cost)/ (Net Cost) | (Net cost Yearly Saings) | $\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{c_{n}}{(1+I R)^{n}}$ | $\sum_{n=0}^{n} \frac{c_{N}}{\left(1+D N^{2} N\right.}$ |
|  |  | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | $(\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{rr})$ | $(5 \mathrm{Nr})$ | $\left(\mathrm{S} \mathrm{rr}_{\text {r }}\right.$ | (r) | (s) | (s) | (\%) | (r) | (s) | (s) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$744 | so | \$60 | \$684 | \$56 | \$21 | 577 | 15 | 5837 | 5315 | 22.4\% | 8.9 | 7.36\% | \$232.96 |
| ECM \# 2 | Lightinf Controls | S6,240 | so | 5940 | \$5,300 | 5777 | so | 5777 | 15 | \$11,648 | so | 119.8\% | 6.8 | 11.96\% | \$3,969.93 |
| ECM \#3 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | \$3,600 | so | 5600 | 53,000 | 5395 | \$5 | 5400 | 25 | 59,884 | \$125 | 229.5\% | 7.5 | 12.67\% | \$3,971.70 |
| ECM \#4 | LED Exit Sign | 556 | so | \$10 | \$46 | \$33 | \$14 | 547 | 25 | 5820 | 5350 | 1682.6\% | 1.0 | 101.74\% | \$768.94 |
| ECM \#5 | Domestic Water Heater Replacement | 57,070 | so | \$120 | 56,950 | \$128 | so | \$128 | ${ }^{12}$ | \$1,536 | so | -77.9\% | 54.3 | -17.95\% | (55,675.89) |
| REM RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FINANCIAL COSTS AND SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REM \#1 | 21.16 KW PV System | s190,440 | so | so | s190,440 | 53,737 | 59,083 | \$12,820 | 25 | 593,425 | \$227,075 | -50.9\% | 14.9 | 4.48\% | \$32,796.55 |

[^11]
## Concord Engineering Group, Inc.

520 BURNT MILL ROAD
VOORHEES, NEW JERSEY 08043
PHONE: (856) 427-0200
FAX: (856) 427-6508

## SmartStart Building Incentives

The NJ SmartStart Buildings Program offers financial incentives on a wide variety of building system equipment. The incentives were developed to help offset the initial cost of energy-efficient equipment. The following tables show the current available incentives as of January, 2009:

## Electric Chillers

| Water-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 12-\$ 170$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 8-\$ 52$ per ton |

Gas Cooling

| Gas Absorption Chillers | $\$ 185-\$ 400$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Engine-Driven <br> Chillers | Calculated through custom <br> measure path) |

## Desiccant Systems

$\$ 1.00$ per cfm - gas or electric
Electric Unitary HVAC

| Unitary AC and Split <br> Systems | $\$ 73-\$ 93$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-to-Air Heat Pumps | $\$ 73-\$ 92$ per ton |
| Water-Source Heat Pumps | $\$ 81$ per ton |
|  <br> HP | $\$ 65$ per ton |
| Central DX AC Systems | $\$ 40-\$ 72$ per ton |
| Dual Enthalpy Economizer <br> Controls | $\$ 250$ |

Ground Source Heat Pumps

| Closed Loop \& Open <br> Loop | $\$ 370$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |

Gas Heating

| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $<300 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 300$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 300-1500 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.75$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 1500-\leq 4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.00$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $>4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | (Calculated through <br> Custom Measure Path) |
| Gas Furnaces | $\$ 300-\$ 400$ per unit |

Variable Frequency Drives

| Variable Air Volume | $\$ 65-\$ 155$ per hp |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chilled-Water Pumps | $\$ 60$ per hp |
| Compressors | $\$ 5,250$ to $\$ 12,500$ <br> per drive |

Natural Gas Water Heating

| Gas Water Heaters <br> $\leq 50$ gallons | $\$ 50$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas-Fired Water Heaters <br> $>50$ gallons | $\$ 1.00-\$ 2.00$ per MBH |
| Gas-Fired Booster Water <br> Heaters | $\$ 17-\$ 35$ per MBH |

## Premium Motors

| Three-Phase Motors | $\$ 45-\$ 700$ per motor |
| :---: | :---: |

## Prescriptive Lighting

| T-5 and T-8 Lamps <br> w/Electronic Ballast in <br> Existing Facilities | $\$ 10-\$ 30$ per fixture, <br> (depending on quantity) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard-Wired Compact <br> Fluorescent | $\$ 25-\$ 30$ per fixture |
| Metal Halide w/Pulse Start | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| LED Exit Signs | $\$ 10-\$ 20$ per fixture |
| T-5 and T-8 High Bay <br> Fixtures | $\$ 16-\$ 284$ per fixture |

Lighting Controls - Occupancy Sensors

| Wall Mounted | $\$ 20$ per control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Remote Mounted | $\$ 35$ per control |
| Daylight Dimmers | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| Occupancy Controlled hi- <br> low Fluorescent Controls | $\$ 25$ per fixture controlled |

Lighting Controls - HID or Fluorescent Hi-Bay Controls

| Occupancy hi-low | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daylight Dimming | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |

Other Equipment Incentives

| Performance Lighting | \$1.00 per watt per SF <br> below program incentive <br> threshold, currently 5\% <br> more energy efficient than <br> ASHRAE 90.1-2004 for <br> New Construction and <br> Complete Renovation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Custom Electric and Gas <br> Equipment Incentives | not prescriptive |

## MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

## Concord Engineering Grou



Boiler - Burner



DHw - Pumps







| Location | Area | Mantacturer | Qy. | Model 1 \# | Serail.t | Heaing Cail | Capaciy ( Bumu) | Fan HP | Fan RpM | Vols | Phase | Amp | Approx. Age | $\underset{\substack{\text { SHRRE } \\ \text { Serice Lie }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Remaining Lite }}$ |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Hemana Noson }}$ Af | $\frac{18}{6}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2001 | ${ }_{15}$ | , 7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 201 |  |  |  |  |

# STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE Milton Avenue School 

Building ID: 1830632
Facility
Milton Avenue School
16 Milton Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928

Facility Owner
School District of the Chathams
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Year Built: 1948
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 37,964

Energy Performance Rating ${ }^{2}$ (1-100) 53

| Site Energy Use Summary ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Electricity - Grid Purchase(kBtu) | 602,286 |
| Natural Gas (kBtu) ${ }^{4}$ | 2,787,862 |
| Total Energy (kBtu) | 3,390,148 |
| Energy Intensity ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2/yr) | 89 |
| Source (kBtu/ft2/yr) | 130 |
| Emissions (based on site energy use) |  |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions ( $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{ye}$ er) | 240 |
| Electric Distribution Utility |  |
| Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co |  |
| National Average Comparison |  |
| National Average Site EUI | 92 |
| National Average Source EUI | 134 |
| \% Difference from National Average Source EUI | -3\% |
| Building Type | K-12 |
|  | School |

## Meets Industry Standards ${ }^{6}$ for Indoor Environmental Conditions:

| Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality | N/A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acceptable Thermal Environmental Conditions | N/A |
| Adequate Illumination | N/A |

Certifying Professional
Raymond Johnson 520 South Burnt Mill Road Voorhees, NJ 08043

Adequate Illumination
N/A

[^12]
# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

In order for a building to qualify for the ENERGY STAR, a Professional Engineer (PE) must validate the accuracy of the data underlying the building's energy performance rating. This checklist is designed to provide an at-a-glance summary of a property's physical and operating characteristics, as well as its total energy consumption, to assist the PE in double-checking the information that the building owner or operator has entered into Portfolio Manager.

Please complete and sign this checklist and include it with the stamped, signed Statement of Energy Performance.
NOTE: You must check each box to indicate that each value is correct, OR include a note.

| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\checkmark$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Name | Milton Avenue School | Is this the official building name to be displayed in the ENERGY STAR Registry of Labeled Buildings? |  | $\square$ |
| Type | K-12 School | Is this an accurate description of the space in question? |  | $\square$ |
| Location | 16 Milton Ave, Chatham, NJ 07928 | Is this address accurate and complete? Correct weather normalization requires an accurate zip code. |  |  |
| Single Structure | Single Facility | Does this SEP represent a single structure? SEPs cannot be submitted for multiple-building campuses (with the exception of acute care or children's hospitals) nor can they be submitted as representing only a portion of a building |  | $\square$ |
| Milton Ave (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 37,964 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |
| Open Weekends? | Yes | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| Number of PCs | 64 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  | $\square$ |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 60 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Heated | 100 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Months | 10 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| High School? | No | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

## Energy Consumption

Power Generation Plant or Distribution Utility: Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co

| Fuel Type: Electricity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meter: Milton Ave Electric (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) <br> Space(s): Entire Facility Generation Method: Grid Purchase |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |
| 08/01/2009 | 08/31/2009 | 11,280.00 |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 13,560.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 15,120.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 13,080.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 16,560.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 14,760.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 15,240.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 13,440.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 16,560.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 11,760.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 21,480.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 13,680.00 |
| Milton Ave Electric Consumption (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |  | 176,520.00 |
| Milton Ave Electric Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 602,286.24 |
| Total Electricity (Grid Purchase) Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 602,286.24 |
| Is this the total Electricity (Grid Purchase) consumption at this building including all Electricity meters? |  | $\square$ |
| Fuel Type: Natural Gas |  |  |
| Meter: Milton Ave Gas (therms) Space(s): Entire Facility |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (therms) |
| 08/01/2009 | 08/31/2009 | 12.10 |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 16.50 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 29.68 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 1,019.93 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 3,457.11 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 4,442.25 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 6,082.22 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 4,711.58 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 5,104.56 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 2,856.83 |

Appendix D

| $10 / 01 / 2008$ | $10 / 31 / 2008$ | 89.47 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $09 / 01 / 2008$ | $09 / 30 / 2008$ | 56.39 |
| Milton Ave Gas Consumption (therms) | $\mathbf{2 7 , 8 7 8 . 6 2}$ |  |
| Milton Ave Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{2 , 7 8 7 , 8 6 2 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Total Natural Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) | $\mathbf{2 , 7 8 7 , 8 6 2 . 0 0}$ |  |
| Is this the total Natural Gas consumption at this building including all Natural Gas meters? | $\square$ |  |

## Additional Fuels

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above represent the total energy use of this building?
Please confirm there are no additional fuels (district energy, generator fuel oil) used in this facility.

## On-Site Solar and Wind Energy

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above include all on-site solar and/or wind power located at your facility? Please confirm that no on-site solar or wind installations have been omitted from this list. All on-site systems must be reported.

## Certifying Professional

(When applying for the ENERGY STAR, the Certifying Professional must be the same as the PE that signed and stamped the SEP.)
Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

Signature:
Signature is required when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## FOR YOUR RECORDS ONLY. DO NOT SUBMIT TO EPA.

Please keep this Facility Summary for your own records; do not submit it to EPA. Only the Statement of Energy Performance (SEP), Data Checklist and Letter of Agreement need to be submitted to EPA when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## Facility

Milton Avenue School
16 Milton Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928

Facility Owner
School District of the Chathams
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

General Information

| Milton Avenue School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gross Floor Area Excluding Parking: $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ | 37,964 |
| Year Built | 1948 |
| For 12-month Evaluation Period Ending Date: | August 31, 2009 |

Facility Space Use Summary

| Milton Ave | K-12 School |
| :--- | :---: |
| Space Type | 37,964 |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | Yes |
| Open Weekends? | 64 |
| Number of PCs | 0 |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer <br> units | No |
| Presence of cooking facilities | 60 |
| Percent Cooled | 100 |
| Percent Heated | 10 |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | No |
| High School? | Chatham |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |

## Energy Performance Comparison

|  | Evaluation Periods |  | Comparisons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance Metrics | Current (Ending Date 08/31/2009) | Baseline (Ending Date 08/31/2009) | Rating of 75 | Target | National Average |
| Energy Performance Rating | 53 | 53 | 75 | N/A | 50 |
| Energy Intensity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2) | 89 | 89 | 72 | N/A | 92 |
| Source (kBtu/ftr) | 130 | 130 | 105 | N/A | 134 |
| Energy Cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$/year | \$ 68,382.03 | \$ 68,382.03 | \$ 55,333.54 | N/A | \$ 70,755.87 |
| \$/ft2/year | \$ 1.80 | \$ 1.80 | \$ 1.46 | N/A | \$ 1.86 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year | 240 | 240 | 194 | N/A | 248 |
| $\mathrm{kgCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{ft} 2 / \mathrm{year}$ | 6 | 6 | 5 | N/A | 6 |

[^13]
## Statement of Energy Performance

Portfolio Manager Building ID: 1830632

The energy use of this building has been measured and compared to other similar buildings using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Energy Performance Scale of 1-100, with 1 being the least energy efficient and 100 the most energy efficient. For more information, visit energystar.gov/benchmark.
This building's
score

I certify that the information contained within this statement is accurate and in accordance with U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency's measurement standards, found at energystar.gov

ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade - General


| 18 | Gym Office | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incandescent 100 w | 100 | 0.10 | 208.0 | \$29.95 | 1 | 1 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.02 | 37.44 | \$5.39 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.08 | 170.56 | \$24.56 | 0.23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$34.74 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 106 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$208.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 105 | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$104.23 | 6 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$104.23 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | 101 | 2080 | 12 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.34 | 698.9 | \$100.64 | 12 | 1 | No Replacement | 28 | 0.34 | 698.88 | \$100.64 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 101 | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$17.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 101 | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$17.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 102 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$294.73 | 12 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$294.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 102 | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$17.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Hallway | 8760 | 6 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 3,048.5 | \$438.98 | 6 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.35 | 3048.48 | \$438.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 104 | 2080 | 13 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.07 | 2,217.3 | \$319.29 | 13 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.07 | 2217.28 | \$319.29 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 104 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$34.74 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 103 | 2080 | 13 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.07 | 2,217.3 | \$319.29 | 13 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.07 | 2217.28 | \$319.29 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 103 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$34.74 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Stairwell | 8760 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 1,016.2 | \$146.33 | 2 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 1016.16 | \$146.33 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Stairwell | 8760 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 2,032.3 | \$292.65 | 4 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.23 | 2032.32 | \$292.65 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$34.74 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 25 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.45 | 12,702.0 | \$1,829.09 | 25 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 1.45 | 12702 | \$1,829.09 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 2 | Hallway | 8760 | 1 | 1 | CFL 1 Lamp | 28 | 0.03 | 245.3 | \$35.32 | 1 | 1 | No Replacement | 28 | 0.03 | 245.28 | \$35.32 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 3,048.5 | \$438.98 | 6 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.35 | 3048.48 | \$438.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 214 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$208.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 213 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$208.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 212 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$196.49 | 8 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$196.49 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 211 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$294.73 | 12 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$294.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Hallway | 8760 | 8 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 4,064.6 | \$585.31 | 8 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.46 | 4064.64 | \$585.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Stairwell | 8760 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 2,032.3 | \$292.65 | 4 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.23 | 2032.32 | \$292.65 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Stairwell | 8760 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$73.16 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 508.08 | \$73.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Boiler Room | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting No Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$52.12 | 3 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$52.12 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 204/205 | 2080 | 7 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.57 | 1,193.9 | \$171.92 | 7 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.57 | 1193.92 | \$171.92 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 206 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T5 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic } \\ \text { Ballast Pendant Mounting } \\ \text { Direct/Indirect Sylvania } \\ \text { FP54/835/HO } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 54 | 0.97 | 2,021.8 | \$291.13 | 18 | 2 | No Replacement | 54 | 0.97 | 2021.76 | \$291.13 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Library | 2080 | 45 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect | 58 | 2.61 | 5,428.8 | \$781.75 | 45 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 2.61 | 5428.8 | \$781.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 203 | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$147.36 | 6 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$147.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$147.36 | 6 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.49 | 1023.36 | \$147.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Kitchen | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$86.86 | 5 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$86.86 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Girls Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$17.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Boys Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$17.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 12 | 207 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$208.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 202 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$208.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 208 | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$138.98 | 8 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$138.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$34.74 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Girls Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$17.37 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 201 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$98.24 | 4 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$98.24 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 209 | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$138.98 | 8 | 2 | No Replacement | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$138.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 210 | 2080 | 13 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.07 | 2,217.3 | \$319.29 | 13 | 3 | No Replacement | 82 | 1.07 | 2217.28 | \$319.29 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals | IIII | 452 | 126 |  | III | 28.86 | 93,105.4 | \$13,407.18 | 452 | 125 | WIWIS.I. | III | 28.361 | 92718.04 | \$13,351.40 | IIII | \$743.75 | 0.50 | 387.4 | \$55.79 | 13.33 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

ECM \#2: Lighting Controls


| 12 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$31.27 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.47 | 46.05 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 106 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$187.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$20.85 | 7.68 |
| 12 | 105 | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$104.23 | 6 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 651.456 | \$93.81 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 72.384 | \$10.42 | 15.35 |
| 17 | 101 | 2080 | 12 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.34 | 698.9 | \$100.64 | 12 | 1 | Dual Technology OccupancySensor | 28 | 0.34 | 10\% | 628.992 | \$90.57 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 69.888 | \$10.06 | 15.90 |
| 12 |  | 2080 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | T8 2×42 Lamps | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 |  | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$15.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.74 | 0.00 |
| 12 |  | 2080 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 |  | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$15.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.74 | 0.00 |
| ${ }^{13}$ | 102 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2 2 4 3 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$294.73 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology OccupancySensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$265.25 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$29.47 | 5.43 |
| 12 |  | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 |  | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$15.63 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.74 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Hallway | 8760 | 6 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 3,048.5 | \$438.98 | 6 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.35 | 0\% | 3048.48 | \$438.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 104 | 2080 | 13 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.07 | 2,217.3 | \$319.29 | 13 | 3 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text {. }}$ | 82 | 1.07 | 10\% | 1995.552 | \$287.36 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 221.728 | \$31.93 | 5.01 |
| 12 |  | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 |  | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$31.27 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.47 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 103 | 2080 | 13 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.07 | 2,217.3 | \$319.29 | 13 | 3 | Dual Technology OccupancySensor | 82 | 1.07 | 10\% | 1995.552 | \$287.36 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 221.728 | \$31.93 | 5.01 |
| 12 |  | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 |  | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$31.27 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.47 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Stairwell | 8760 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 1,016.2 | \$146.33 | 2 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.12 | 0\% | 1016.16 | \$146.33 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Stairwell | 8760 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 2,032.3 | \$292.65 | 4 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.23 | 0\% | 2032.32 | \$292.65 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$31.27 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.47 | 46.05 |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 25 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.45 | 12,702.0 | \$1,829.09 | 25 | 2 | None | 58 | 1.45 | 0\% | 12702 | \$1,829.09 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Hallway | 8760 | 1 | 1 | CFL 1 Lamp | 28 | 0.03 | 245.3 | \$35.32 | 1 | 1 | None | 28 | 0.03 | 0\% | 245.28 | \$35.32 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Hallway | 8760 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 3,048.5 | \$438.98 | 6 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.35 | 0\% | 3048.48 | \$438.98 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 214 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$187.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$20.85 | 7.68 |


| 12 | 213 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$187.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$20.85 | 7.68 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 212 | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$196.49 | 8 | 3 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 82 | 0.66 | 10\% | 1228.032 | \$176.84 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 136.448 | \$19.65 | 8.14 |
| 13 | 211 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$294.73 | 12 | 3 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sens }}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$265.25 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$29.47 | 5.43 |
| 12 | Hallway | 8760 | 8 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Len | 58 | 0.46 | 4,064.6 | \$585.31 | 8 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.46 | 0\% | 4064.64 | \$585.31 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Stairwell | 8760 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Len | 58 | 0.23 | 2,032.3 | \$292.65 | 4 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.23 | 0\% | 2032.32 | \$292.65 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Stairwell | 8760 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | T8 1 1 4 42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface | 58 | 0.06 | 508.1 | \$73.16 | 1 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 508.08 | \$73.16 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Boiler Room | 2080 | 3 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 1x4 2 Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Pendant Mounting No } \\ \text { Lens } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$52.12 | 3 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.728 | \$46.90 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$5.21 | 30.70 |
| 13 | 204/205 | 2080 | 7 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.57 | 1,193.9 | \$171.92 | 7 | 3 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 82 | 0.57 | 10\% | 1074.528 | \$154.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 119.392 | \$17.19 | 9.31 |
| 1 | 206 | 2080 | 18 | 2 | T5 1x4 2 Lamps <br> Electronic Ballast <br> Pendant Mounting <br> Direct/Indirect Sylvania <br> FP54/835/HO | 54 | 0.97 | 2,021.8 | \$291.13 | 18 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Oct }}{\text { Seupancy }}$ | 54 | 0.97 | 10\% | 1819.584 | \$262.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 202.176 | \$29.11 | 5.50 |
| 7 | Library | 2080 | 45 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect | 58 | 2.61 | 5,428.8 | \$781.75 | 45 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 2.61 | 10\% | 4885.92 | \$703.57 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 542.88 | \$78.17 | 2.05 |
| 13 | 203 | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$147.36 | 6 | 3 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.024 | \$132.63 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$14.74 | 10.86 |
| 13 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 6 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.49 | 1,023.4 | \$147.36 | 6 | 3 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 82 | 0.49 | 10\% | 921.024 | \$132.63 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 102.336 | \$14.74 | 10.86 |
| 12 | Kitchen | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$86.86 | 5 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.29 | 10\% | 542.88 | \$78.17 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 60.32 | \$8.69 | 18.42 |
| 12 | Girls Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$15.63 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.74 | 92.10 |
| 12 | Boys Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$15.63 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.74 | 92.10 |
| 12 | 207 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$187.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$20.85 | 7.68 |
| 9 | 202 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$208.47 | 12 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$187.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$20.85 | 7.68 |
| 12 | 208 | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Len | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$138.98 | 8 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.46 | 10\% | 868.608 | \$125.08 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 96.512 | \$13.90 | 11.51 |


| 12 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$34.74 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$31.27 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.47 | 46.05 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | Girls Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Recessed Mounting | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$17.37 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$15.63 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.74 | 92.10 |
| 14 | 201 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 4$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$98.24 | 4 | 3 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { and }}$ | 82 | 0.33 | 10\% | 614.016 | \$88.42 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 68.224 | \$9.82 | 16.29 |
| 12 | 209 | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$138.98 | 8 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Techology Occupancy }}$ | 58 | 0.46 | 10\% | 868.608 | \$125.08 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 96.512 | \$13.90 | 11.51 |
| 13 | 210 | 2080 | 13 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.07 | 2,217.3 | \$319.29 | 13 | 3 |  | 82 | 1.07 | 10\% | 1995.552 | \$287.36 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 221.728 | \$31.93 | 5.01 |
| 15 | Throughout | 8760 | 1 | 2 | Exit Sign (2) 15 W incadescent | 30 | 0.03 | 262.8 | \$37.84 | 1 | 0 | None | 30 | 0.03 | 0\% | 262.8 | \$37.84 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Throughout | 8760 | 17 | 0 | LED Exit Signs | 4 | 0.07 | 595.7 | \$85.78 | 17 | 0 | None | 4 | 0.07 | 0\% | 595.68 | \$85.78 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals | IIL | 484 | 130 | WWWWW | IIL | 32.52 | 101,368.7 | \$14,597.10 | 484 | 130 |  | Im | 32.518 |  | 95976.3 | \$13,820.59 | WW. | \$6,240.00 | 0.00 | 5392.4 | \$776.51 | 8.04 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| CEG Job \#: | 9Co9o78 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | Shool District of the Chathams |
| Address: | 16 Milton Ave |
| cuilding SF: | Chatham, NJ |
|  | 37,964 |

ECM \#3: Lighting Upgrade - Gym

|  |  | Existing Lighting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVINGS |  | Yearly Yearly simp |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CEG } \\ & \text { Type } \end{aligned}$ | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { Usage } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { Fixts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Noo } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array}$ | Fixture Type | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixi } \\ & \text { Wats } \end{aligned}$ | Total | ${ }^{\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { S Cot } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Retro-Unit Description | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { watas } \\ \text { Used } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Toal } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { kWh/Yr } \\ \text { Fixtures } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { S Cost } \end{aligned}$ | Unit Cost <br> (INSTALLED) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}}$ Savings | Yearly ${ }_{\text {S Savings }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \end{gathered}$ |
| 3 | Gym | 2080 | 12 | 1 | Metal Halide -High-Bay Fixture | 292 | 3.50 | 7,288.3 | \$1,049.52 | 12 | 3 | 3 -Lamp T-5 HO Cooper F-Bay | 182 | 2.18 | 4542.72 | \$654.15 | \$300.00 | \$3,600.00 | 1.32 | 2745.6 | \$395.37 | 9.11 |
| 2 | Gym | 2080 | 2 | 1 | CFL 1 Lamp | 28 | 0.06 | 116.5 | \$16.77 | 2 | 1 | No Replacement | 28 | 0.06 | 116.48 | \$16.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals |  | 14 | 2 |  |  | 3.56 | 7,404.8 | \$1,066.29 | 14 | 4 |  |  | 2.24 | 4659.2 | \$670.92 |  | \$3,600.00 | 1.32 | 2745.6 | \$395.37 | 9.11 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| CEG Job \#: | 9Co9078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Project: | School District of the Chathams |
| Address: | 16 Milton Ave |
| Cuilding SF: | Chatham, NJ |
| 37,964 |  |

## ECM \#4: LED Exit Sign

| EXISTING LIGHTING |  | PROPOSED LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVINGS |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Yearly } \\ \$ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { CEG } \\ \text { Type } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Fixture Location | Yearly | $\stackrel{N}{\text { No. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { No. } \\ & \text { Lamps } \end{aligned}$ | Fixture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixt } \\ & \text { Watst } \end{aligned}$ | Total | ${ }^{\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { SCost } \end{aligned}$ | No. <br> Fixts | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Noo } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{gathered}$ | Retro-Unit Description | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watas } \\ & \text { Used } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | kWhYr Fixtures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { SCos } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { (INSTALLED) } \end{array}$ | Total Cost | $\begin{gathered} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}}$ |  |  |
| 15 | Throughout | 8760 | 1 | 2 | Exit Sign (2) 15 W | 30 | 0.03 | 262.8 | \$37.84 | 1 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED | 4 | 0.00 | 35.04 | \$5.05 | \$56.00 | \$56.00 | 0.03 | ${ }^{227.76}$ | \$32.80 | 1.71 |
| 16 | Throughout | 8760 | 17 | 0 | Led Exit Signs | 4 | 0.07 | 595.7 | \$85.78 | 17 | 0 | No Replacement | 4 | 0.07 | 595.68 | \$85.78 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals |  | 18 | 2 |  |  | 0.10 | 858.5 | \$123.62 | 18 | 0 |  |  | 0.072 | 630.72 | \$90.82 |  | \$56.00 | 0.03 | 227.8 | \$32.80 | 1.71 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| Project Name: LGEA Solar PV Project - Milton Avenue School <br> Location: Chatham, NJ <br> Description: Photovoltaic System 95\% Financing-25 year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple Payback Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Construction Cost Annual kWh Production Annual Energy Cost Reductior Annual SREC Revenue |  | Photovoltaic System 95\% Financing-25 year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$190,440 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25,952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$3,737 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$3,737$\$ 9,083$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First Cost Premium |  | \$190,440 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Payback: |  | 14.85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis Period (years): | 25 |  |  |  |  |  | Financing \%: | 95\% |
| Financing Term (mths):Average Energy Cost (\$/kWh) | 300 |  |  |  |  | Maintenance Escalation Rate: |  | 3.0\% |
|  | \$0.144 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Financing Rate: | 7.00\% |  |  |  |  | SREC Value ( $\$ / \mathrm{kWh}$ ) |  | \$0.350 |
| PeriodAdditional <br> Cash Outlay | Energy kWh Production | Energy Cost Savings | Additional Maint Costs | SREC <br> Revenue | Interest Expense | Loan Principal | Net Cash Flow | Cumulative Cash Flow |
| 0 \$9,522 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | 0 | $(9,522)$ | 0 |
| \$0 | 25,952 | \$3,737 | \$0 | \$9,083 | \$12,577 | \$2,768 | $(\$ 2,524)$ | $(\$ 12,046)$ |
| 2 \$0 | 25,822 | \$3,849 | \$0 | \$9,038 | \$12,377 | \$2,968 | $(\$ 2,457)$ | $(\$ 14,503)$ |
| 3 \$0 | 25,693 | \$3,965 | \$0 | \$8,993 | \$12,162 | \$3,182 | $(\$ 2,387)$ | $(\$ 16,890)$ |
| 4 \$0 | 25,565 | \$4,084 | \$0 | \$8,948 | \$11,932 | \$3,412 | $(\$ 2,313)$ | $(\$ 19,203)$ |
| 5 \$0 | 25,437 | \$4,206 | \$262 | \$8,903 | \$11,685 | \$3,659 | $(\$ 2,497)$ | $(\$ 21,701)$ |
| 6 \$0 | 25,310 | \$4,332 | \$261 | \$8,858 | \$11,421 | \$3,924 | $(\$ 2,414)$ | $(\$ 24,115)$ |
| 7 \$0 | 25,183 | \$4,462 | \$259 | \$8,814 | \$11,137 | \$4,207 | $(\$ 2,327)$ | $(\$ 26,442)$ |
| 8 \$0 | 25,057 | \$4,596 | \$258 | \$8,770 | \$10,833 | \$4,511 | $(\$ 2,236)$ | $(\$ 28,678)$ |
| 9 \$0 | 24,932 | \$4,734 | \$257 | \$8,726 | \$10,507 | \$4,837 | $(\$ 2,141)$ | $(\$ 30,819)$ |
| 10 \$0 | 24,807 | \$4,876 | \$256 | \$8,683 | \$10,157 | \$5,187 | $(\$ 2,041)$ | $(\$ 32,861)$ |
| 11 \$0 | 24,683 | \$5,022 | \$254 | \$8,639 | \$9,782 | \$5,562 | $(\$ 1,937)$ | (\$34,798) |
| 12 \$0 | 24,560 | \$5,173 | \$253 | \$8,596 | \$9,380 | \$5,964 | $(\$ 1,828)$ | $(\$ 36,626)$ |
| 13 \$0 | 24,437 | \$5,328 | \$252 | \$8,553 | \$8,949 | \$6,395 | $(\$ 1,715)$ | $(\$ 38,341)$ |
| 14 \$0 | 24,315 | \$5,488 | \$250 | \$8,510 | \$8,487 | \$6,858 | $(\$ 1,597)$ | $(\$ 39,937)$ |
| 15 \$0 | 24,193 | \$5,653 | \$249 | \$8,468 | \$7,991 | \$7,353 | $(\$ 1,473)$ | $(\$ 41,410)$ |
| 16 \$0 | 24,072 | \$5,822 | \$248 | \$8,425 | \$7,459 | \$7,885 | $(\$ 1,345)$ | (\$42,755) |
| 17 \$0 | 23,952 | \$5,997 | \$247 | \$8,383 | \$6,889 | \$8,455 | $(\$ 1,211)$ | (\$43,966) |
| 18 \$0 | 23,832 | \$6,177 | \$245 | \$8,341 | \$6,278 | \$9,066 | $(\$ 1,072)$ | $(\$ 45,038)$ |
| 19 \$0 | 23,713 | \$6,362 | \$244 | \$8,300 | \$5,623 | \$9,722 | (\$927) | $(\$ 45,965)$ |
| 20 \$0 | 23,594 | \$6,553 | \$243 | \$8,258 | \$4,920 | \$10,424 | (\$776) | $(\$ 46,741)$ |
| 21 \$0 | 23,476 | \$6,750 | \$242 | \$8,217 | \$4,482 | \$9,583 | \$659 | $(\$ 46,082)$ |
| 22 \$0 | 23,359 | \$6,952 | \$241 | \$8,176 | \$3,622 | \$7,886 | \$3,379 | $(\$ 42,703)$ |
| 23 \$0 | 23,242 | \$7,161 | \$239 | \$8,135 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,056 | $\begin{aligned} & (\$ 27,647) \\ & (\$ 12,415) \end{aligned}$ |
| 24 \$0 | 23,126 | \$7,375 | \$238 | \$8,094 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,231 |  |
| 25 \$0 | 23,010 | \$7,597 | \$237 | \$8,054 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,413 | $\$ 2,998$ |
| Totals: | 495,110 | \$100,417 | \$4,038 | \$173,288 | \$190,544 | \$116,342 | \$133,811 | (\$768,685) |
|  | Net Present Value (NPV) <br> Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | Net Present Value (NPV)Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |  |  |  | $(\$ 18,626)$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | N/A |  |


| ```Project Name: LGEA Solar PV Project - Milton Avenue School Location: Chatham, NJ Description: Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple Payback Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Construction Cost Annual kWh Production Annual Energy Cost Reduction Annual SREC Revenue |  | Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$190,440 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25,952 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$3,737 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$9,083 |  |  |  |  |
| First Cost Premium |  | \$190,440 |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Payback: |  | 14.85 |  | Years |  |  |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis Period (years): | 25 |  |  | Financing \%: <br> Maintenance Escalation Rate: <br> Energy Cost Escalation Rate: <br> SREC Value ( $\$ / \mathrm{kWh}$ ) |  | 0\% |
| Financing Term (mths): | 0 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Average Energy Cost (\$/kWh) | \$0.144 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Financing Rate: | 0.00\% |  |  |  |  | \$0.350 |
| PeriodAdditional <br> Cash Outlay | Energy kWh Production | Energy Cost Savings | Additional Maint Costs | SREC <br> Revenue | Net Cash Flow | Cumulative Cash Flow |
| $0 \quad \$ 190,440$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | $(190,440)$ | 0 |
| 1 \$0 | 25,952 | \$3,737 | \$0 | \$9,083 | \$12,820 | (\$177,620) |
| 2 \$0 | 25,822 | \$3,849 | \$0 | \$9,038 | \$12,887 | $(\$ 164,733)$ |
| 3 \$0 | 25,693 | \$3,965 | \$0 | \$8,993 | \$12,957 | $(\$ 151,775)$ |
| 4 \$0 | 25,565 | \$4,084 | \$0 | \$8,948 | \$13,031 | $(\$ 138,744)$ |
| 5 \$0 | 25,437 | \$4,206 | \$262 | \$8,903 | \$12,847 | $(\$ 125,897)$ |
| 6 \$0 | 25,310 | \$4,332 | \$261 | \$8,858 | \$12,930 | $(\$ 112,967)$ |
| 7 \$0 | 25,183 | \$4,462 | \$259 | \$8,814 | \$13,017 | $(\$ 99,950)$ |
| 8 \$0 | 25,057 | \$4,596 | \$258 | \$8,770 | \$13,108 | $(\$ 86,842)$ |
| 9 \$0 | 24,932 | \$4,734 | \$257 | \$8,726 | \$13,203 | $(\$ 73,639)$ |
| 10 \$0 | 24,807 | \$4,876 | \$256 | \$8,683 | \$13,303 | $(\$ 60,336)$ |
| 11 \$0 | 24,683 | \$5,022 | \$254 | \$8,639 | \$13,407 | $(\$ 46,928)$ |
| 12 \$0 | 24,560 | \$5,173 | \$253 | \$8,596 | \$13,516 | $(\$ 33,412)$ |
| 13 \$0 | 24,437 | \$5,328 | \$252 | \$8,553 | \$13,629 | $(\$ 19,783)$ |
| 14 \$0 | 24,315 | \$5,488 | \$250 | \$8,510 | \$13,748 | $(\$ 6,035)$ |
| 15 \$0 | 24,193 | \$5,653 | \$249 | \$8,468 | \$13,871 | \$7,836 |
| 16 \$0 | 24,072 | \$5,822 | \$248 | \$8,425 | \$14,000 | \$21,835 |
| 17 \$0 | 23,952 | \$5,997 | \$247 | \$8,383 | \$14,133 | \$35,969 |
| 18 \$0 | 23,832 | \$6,177 | \$245 | \$8,341 | \$14,273 | \$50,241 |
| 19 \$0 | 23,713 | \$6,362 | \$244 | \$8,300 | \$14,417 | \$64,659 |
| 20 \$0 | 23,594 | \$6,553 | \$243 | \$8,258 | \$14,568 | \$79,227 |
| 21 \$1 | 23,476 | \$6,750 | \$242 | \$8,217 | \$14,725 | \$93,952 |
| 22 \$2 | 23,359 | \$6,952 | \$241 | \$8,176 | \$14,887 | \$108,839 |
| 23 \$3 | 23,242 | \$7,161 | \$239 | \$8,135 | \$15,056 | \$123,895 |
| 24 \$4 | 23,126 | \$7,375 | \$238 | \$8,094 | \$15,231 | \$139,126 |
| 25 \$5 | 23,010 | \$7,597 | \$237 | \$8,054 | \$15,413 | \$154,539 |
| Totals: | 495,110 | \$100,417 | \$4,038 | \$173,288 | \$344,979 | \$269,667 |
|  |  | Net Present Value (NPV) <br> Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |  |  | \$154,564 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 |  |


| Building | Roof Area <br> (sq ft) | Panel | Qty | Panel Sq <br> Ft | Panel <br> Total Sq <br> $\mathbf{F t}$ | Total <br> KW $_{\mathbf{D C}}$ | Total <br> Annual <br> $\mathbf{k W h}$ | Panel <br> Weight (33 <br> $\mathbf{l b s})$ | W/SQFT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milton Ave | 1500 | Sunpower <br> SPR230 | 92 | 14.7 | 1,353 | 21.16 | 25,952 | 3,036 | 15.64 |



प.= Proposed PV Layout

Notes:

1. Estimated kWH based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 Calculator Program.

## PVWatts Version 1 Input Screen

## PV System Specifications:

| DC Rating (kW): | 21.16 |
| :--- | :---: |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.81 <br> Array Type: |
|  | Fixed Tilt |
| 2 - Axis Tracking Tracking |  |

## Inputted From Roof Space Cell "G2" Total KW

Inputted From Derate Factor Calculated Below in Cell "B37"
There are 3 inputs for Array Type in all cases you should be using Fixed Tilt as the Selection

Fixed Tilt of Single Axis Tracking System: Array Tilt (degrees):

Array Azimuth (degrees):

| 22 |
| :---: |
| 180 |


| PV Watts Derate Factor for AC Power Rating at STC |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Component Derate Factors | PVWatts Default | Range |
| PV module nameplate DC rating | 1.00 | $0.80-1.05$ |
| Inverter and transformer | 0.95 | $0.88-0.96$ |
| Mismatch | 0.98 | $0.97-0.995$ |
| Diodes and connections | 1.00 | $0.99-0.997$ |
| DC wiring | 0.98 | $0.97-0.99$ |
| AC wiring | 0.99 | $0.98-0.993$ |
| 1. Estimated kWH based on the <br> National Renewable Energy <br> Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 <br> Calculator Program. |  |  |
| System availability | 0.95 | $0.30-0.995$ |
| Shading | 0.95 | $0.00-0.995$ |
| Sun-tracking | 1.00 | $0.00-1.00$ |
| Age | 1.00 | $0.95-1.00$ |
| Overall DC-to-AC derate factor | $\mathbf{0 . 8 1}$ | $0.70-1.00$ |

## ${ }^{\text {PW}}$ <br> AC Energy <br> \& Cost Savings



| Station Identification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| City: | Newark |
| State: | New_Jersey |
| Latitude: | $40.70^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ |
| Longitude: | $74.17^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Elevation: | 9 m |
| PV System Specifications |  |
| DC Rating: | 21.2 kW |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.810 |
| AC Rating: | 17.1 kW |
| Array Type: | Fixed Tilt |
| Array Tilt: | $22.0^{\circ}$ |
| Array Azimuth: | $180.0^{\circ}$ |
| Energy Specifications |  |
| Cost of Electricity: | $1.4 \mathrm{¢} / \mathrm{kWh}$ |


| Output Hourly Performance Data | Output Results as Text |
| :---: | :---: |
| About the Hourly Performance Data | Saving Text from a Browser |

Run PVWATTS v. 1 for another US location or an International location Run PVWATTS v. 2 (US only)

Please send questions and comments regarding PVWATTS to Webmaster

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# Energy Audit - Final Report 

School District of the Chathams SOUTHERN BOULEVARD SCHOOL<br>192 Southern Boulevard<br>Сhatham, NJ 07928<br>Attin: RALPH GOODWIN School Business Administrator Board SECRETARY

CEG Project No. 9C09078

## Concord Engineering Group <br> 520 South Burnt Mill Road <br> VOORHEES, NJ 08043 <br> TELEPHONE: (856) 427-0200 <br> FACSIMILE: (856) 427-6529 <br> WWW.CEG-INC.NET

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an energy audit conducted for:
Southern Boulevard School
192 Southern Boulevard
Chatham, NJ 07928
Facility Contact Person: John Cataldo
Municipal Contact Person: Ralph Goodwin
This audit was performed in connection with the New Jersey Clean Energy Local Government Energy Audit Program. These energy audits are conducted to promote the office of Clean Energy's mission, 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 | $\$ 68,813$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 56,600$ |
| Total | $\$ 125,413$ |

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 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { COST }^{\text {A }} \end{gathered}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMPLE } \\ \text { PAYBACK (Yrs) } \end{gathered}$ | SIMPLE LIFETIME ROI |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$2,050 | \$469 | 4.4 | 471.4\% |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | \$10,080 | \$1,545 | 6.5 | 130.0\% |
| ECM \#3 | LED EXIT SIGNS | \$414 | \$464 | 0.9 | 2703.3\% |
| ECM \#4 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | \$4,500 | \$427 | 10.5 | 137.3\% |
| ECM \#5 | Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade | \$185,250 | \$5,795 | 32.0 | 9.5\% |
| ECM \#6 | Domestic Water Heater Replacement | \$22,420 | \$351 | 63.9 | -81.2\% |
| ECM \#7 | High-Efficiency Split System Units | \$21,103 | \$217 | 97.4 | -84.6\% |
| ECM \#8 | DDC System | \$247,628 | \$9,631 | 25.7 | -41.7\% |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | $\operatorname{Cost}^{\text {A }}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIMPLE } \\ & \text { PAYBACK } \\ & \text { (Yrs) } \end{aligned}$ | SIMPLE LIFETIME ROI |
| REM \#1 | Solar PV Project | \$1,374,480 | \$98,046 | 14.0 | 78.3\% |

Notes: A. Cost takes into consideration applicable NJ Smart StartTM 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 information in this table corresponds to the ECM's and REM in Table 1.

Table 2
Estimated Energy Savings Summary Table
ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECM's)

| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ELECTRIC } \\ & \text { DEMAND } \\ & \text { (KW) } \end{aligned}$ | $\qquad$ | NATURAL GAS (THERMS) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | 1.4 | 2,844.9 | 0.0 |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | 0.0 | 9,366.4 | 0.0 |
| ECM \#3 | LED EXIT SIGNS | 0.2 | 2,049.8 | 0.0 |
| ECM \#4 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | 1.2 | 2,545.9 | 0.0 |
| ECM \#5 | Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,775 |
| ECM \#6 | Domestic Water Heater Replacement | 0.0 | 0.0 | 230.9 |
| ECM \#7 | High-Efficiency Split System Units | 0.0 | 1,313.0 | 0.0 |
| ECM \#8 | DDC System | 0.0 | 31,431.0 | 42,820.0 |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |


| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DEM \#1 | Solar PV Project | $\begin{array}{c}\text { ELECTRIC } \\ \text { DEMAND } \\ \text { (KW) }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { ELECTRIC } \\ \text { CONSUMPTION } \\ \text { (KWH) }\end{array}$ | \(\left.\begin{array}{c}NATURAL GAS <br>

(THERMS)\end{array}\right]\)

## Recommendation:

Concord Engineering Group (CEG) strongly recommends 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 Southern Boulevard School:

- ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade
- ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls
- ECM \#3: LED Exit Signs
- ECM \#4: Install T-5 Lighting in Gym

ECM \#5 provides a payback within its lifetime. This system is past the ASHRAE recommended useful service life and will need to be replaced. The boiler can be replaced with more efficient equipment that will provide some energy savings and improve the schools carbon foot print.

Systems that have past their useful service life should be replaced such as the systems described in ECM\#6 and 7. Although these ECMs will do not have a payback, they are systems that should be replaced and will save energy as summarized in Table 2 on page 5.

In addition to the ECMs, there are maintenance and operational measures that can provide significant energy savings and provide 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 more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.

Efficient HVAC equipment replacements are difficult to justify with the energy savings alone. The replacement of HVAC equipment such as the heating and ventilation units at Southern Boulevard School is typically initiated when the equipment stops working, surpasses the life expectancy, or maintenance requirements grow beyond the ability to continue to support it. When replacing the equipment becomes necessary, the additional cost to install high efficiency systems becomes a great value for the investment.

The existing facility does not qualify for the Pay for Performance Program because the average operating demand is below 200 KW .

## II. INTRODUCTION

The Southern Boulevard School is a 61,907 square foot facility that includes classrooms, offices, Library/Media center, gymnasium, cafeteria, music rooms, Electric room and boiler rooms.

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/ $\mathrm{ft}^{2} / \mathrm{yr}$ ), 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 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 SmartStart 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 costs and savings are applied and a simple payback and simple return on investment (ROI) is calculated. The simple payback is based on the years that it takes for the savings to pay back the net installation cost (Net Installation divided by Net Savings.) A simple return on investment is calculated as the percentage of the net installation cost that is saved in one year (Net Savings divided by Net Installation.)

A simple life-time calculation is shown for each ECM. The life-time for each ECM is estimated based on the typical life of the equipment being replaced or altered. The energy savings is extrapolated throughout the life-time of the ECM and the total energy savings is calculated as the total life-time savings.

## 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.

There are two electric services for the facility. The primary service is located at the Electric room room. The secondary service is located at the boiler room in the 1988 addition. The electric usage profile (below) represents the combined total actual electrical usage for the facility. Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP\&L) provides electricity to the facility under their General Service ThreePhase rate structure, General Service Secondary Three-Phase 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 the Basic General Supply Service- Large Volume Gas (LVG) rate structure. Hess Corporation is a third party supplier. 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 provide, the average cost for utilities at this facility is as follows:

Description
Electricity
Natural Gas

Average
16.5 d / kWh
\$1.521 / Therm

Table 3
Electricity Billing Data

| Electric Usage Summary |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meter: G28743023 <br> Meter: G16589718 |  | Customer Number: 08015778970000554411Customer Number: 08015778970006106040 |  |
| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION KWH | DEMAND | TOTAL BILL |
| Aug-08 | 33,760 | 159.2 | \$6,411 |
| Sep-08 | 32,200 | 122.2 | \$5,168 |
| Oct-08 | 35,480 | 118.6 | \$5,615 |
| Nov-08 | 41,360 | 111.9 | \$6,554 |
| Dec-08 | 37,720 | 115.7 | \$6,206 |
| Jan-09 | 23,920 | 119.9 | \$4,248 |
| Feb-09 | 39,240 | 117.2 | \$6,360 |
| Mar-09 | 29,920 | 116.2 | \$4,980 |
| Apr-09 | 36,120 | 145.7 | \$5,920 |
| May-09 | 37,480 | 138.0 | \$6,107 |
| Jun-09 | 37,400 | 138.5 | \$6,056 |
| Jul-09 | 33,200 | 157.4 | \$5,188 |
| Totals | 417,800 | 159.2 Max | \$68,813 |
| AVERAGE DEMAND 130.0 KW average AVERAGE RATE $\$ 0.165 \quad \$ / \mathbf{k W h}$ |  |  |  |

## Figure 1

## Electricity Usage Profile



Table 4
Natural Gas Billing Data

| Natural Gas Usage Summary |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Utility Provider: PSE\&G <br> PoD ID: <br> Third Party Utility Provider: <br> HESS Meters: | Combined (1874132, 1810551) <br> PG00001165 0698104556 HESS <br> 394872 / 394902, 394872 / 40 |  |
| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION (THERMS) | TOTAL BILL |
| Aug-08 | 64.94 | \$181.76 |
| Sep-08 | 207.19 | \$368.93 |
| Oct-08 | 2,968.93 | \$5,112.68 |
| Nov-08 | 6,195.02 | \$9,562.44 |
| Dec-08 | 7,074.66 | \$10,832.63 |
| Jan-09 | 7,603.17 | \$11,599.91 |
| Feb-09 | 6,307.56 | \$9,804.56 |
| Mar-09 | 4,563.15 | \$6,004.71 |
| Apr-09 | 1,719.89 | \$2,335.55 |
| May-09 | 380.09 | \$593.24 |
| Jun-09 | 78.18 | \$102.85 |
| Jul-09 | 60.46 | \$100.92 |
| TOTALS | 37,223.23 | \$56,600.18 |
| AVERAGE RATE: | \$1.521 |  |

Figure 2
Natural Gas Usage Profile


## B. Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) 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. (See Table 5 for details):
Building Site EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in } k B t u+\text { Gas Usage in } k B t u)}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$
Building Source EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio }+ \text { Gas Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio })}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$

## Table 5

Lafayette School EUI Calculations

| ENERGY USE INTENSITY CALCULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENERGY TYPE | BUILDING USE |  |  | SITE | SITE-SOURCE RATIO | SOURCE ENERGY |
|  | kWh | Therms | Gallons | kBtu |  |  |
| ELECTRIC | 417,800.0 |  |  | 1,426,369 | 3.340 | 4,764,073 |
| NATURAL GAS |  | 37,223.2 |  | 3,722,323 | 1.047 | 3,897,272 |
| FUEL OIL |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| PROPANE |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 5,148,692 |  | 8,661,345 |
| *Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use document issued Dec 2007. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUILDING AREA |  | 61,907 | SQUAR | FEET |  |  |
| BUILDING SITE EUI |  | 83.1 | kBtu/SF |  |  |  |
| BUILDING SOURCE EUI |  | 139.9 | kBtu/SF |  |  |  |

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

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, CEG has created an ENERGY STAR account for the municipality to access and monitoring the facility's yearly energy usage as it compares to facilities of similar type. The following is the user name and password for this account:

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

| Username: | chathamsd |
| :--- | :--- |
| Password: | lgeaceg2009 |

Security Question: What city were you born in?
Security Answer: "chatham"

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

| FACILITY <br> DESCRIPTION | ENERGY <br> PERFORMANCE <br> RATING | NATIONAL <br> AVERAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Boulevard <br> School | 36 | 50 |

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

## V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The original Southern Boulevard School building was built in 1955 and is a two-story with a basement, concrete with brick faced building. An addition of similar construction was built in 1964 making a total of approximately 54,320 square feet at that time. A gym addition was built in 1988 and boiler room built in 2001 that added approximately 7,587 square feet, bringing the building total to 61,907 square feet.

The facility currently houses the boiler rooms, electric room, cafeteria, offices, classrooms, gymnasium, restrooms, Library/Media center and music rooms. The building operates for 40 hours during a typical week. There is a built up roof on the original building. The 1988 addition has an EPDM roof membrane on $1.5 "$ rigid insulation on $1.5 "$ steel deck on steel beams. The windows are tempered, insulated glass with aluminum frame.

## Heating System

There are two (2) boiler plants providing hot water for heating for this facility. The boiler plant in the original building consists of two (2) H.B. Smith, Mills 450-W-13 water boilers, each rated for 2,640,000 BTU/hr gross output and 2,295,700 BTU/hr net water output. Each boiler has a Power Flame model C2-GO-20B Natural Gas/oil burner with a maximum natural gas input rating of $3,080,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$. The boilers are $78.3 \%$ thermal efficient, operating in a lead/lag configuration. These pumps are approximately 8 years old and in good to fair condition.

The 2001 addition added a boiler plant and serves the 1988 addition. The boiler is a HB Smith model Series 28A-10 cast iron boiler, 3172 maximum MBH natural gas input and is $78.8 \%$ efficient. The boiler is eight years old and in good condition. There are two (2) 1.5 hp system pumps piped in parallel located in the 2001 addition boiler room and operating in a lead/lag configuration. The pumps are eight years old and are in fair condition.

There is one (1) heat and ventilation unit in the Basement Custodial room serving the Cafeteria. It appears (could not verify scheduled data) to be the original Nesbitt unit Type G, Size 1012L, 3600 CFM, 1.5 hp fan motor, 180 MBH hot water coil built in 1964 and is in poor condition.

The heating hot water serves twenty five (25) unit ventilators, nine (9) unit heaters and twenty nine (29) fin tube radiators in the original building and 1964 addition. The heating hot water serves three (3) cabinet unit heaters, two (2) heat and ventilation units, one (1) unit ventilator and two (2) fin tube radiators in the 1988 gym addition. The unit ventilators and unit heaters have fractional horse power fan motors and are in fair to poor condition. The two (2) heat and ventilation units serving the gym have a 1 hp and a 1.5 hp fan motor and are in fair condition.

## Domestic Hot Water

There is an A.O. Smith model BT-80-112, 74 gallon capacity tank, natural gas, domestic water heater provides hot water for the original building. This unit has an natural gas input of 75,100 $\mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{h}$, and a recovery rate of 72.82 gallons per hour, is $80 \%$ thermal efficient. The water heater was manufactured in 2005 and is in good condition.

There is a Rheem-Ruud Universal model G75-125, natural gas, domestic water heater provides hot water for the 1988 addition. This unit has an input of $125,000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{h}, 75$ gallon tank and a recovery rate of 121.2 gallons per hour, is $80 \%$ thermal efficient. The water heater was manufactured in 2000 and is in fair condition.

There is a Ruud-Monel size 80-80, natural gas, domestic water heater provides hot water for the original building. This unit has an input of $95,200 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{h}, 67$ gallon tank and a recovery rate of 80 gallons per hour, is $80 \%$ thermal efficient. The water heater was manufactured in 1955 and is in poor condition.

## Cooling System

The facility is cooled via four (4) split system air conditioning systems and forty two (42) window air conditioners. All cooling units are air cooled, direct expansion cooling. The split systems range from 3.5 to 7.5 nominal tons. The split systems range from eight (8) to fourteen (14) years old and range from good to fair condition. The window air conditioners range from one (1) to eight (8) years old and are in good condition.

## Controls System

There are Johnson Controls pneumatic controls serving the original boiler room and original school building. A Quincy air compressor, approximately 3 years old, with (2) 2 hp motors provides air to the controls system. The system operates on a hot water reset schedule as follows: $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $175^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $30^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $45^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $125^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT). The system appears to be operational but is antiquated.

## Exhaust System

There are approximately twenty three (23) exhaust fans exhausting the toilet rooms, basement and gym. They are all fractional horse power fan.

## Lighting

The building is lit by varying types and sizes of light bulb types. The types used include the use of T-12 fluorescent, T-8 fluorescent, incandescent and halogen. The lamp wattages range from 31 watts to 200 watts with the majority being fluorescent T8 light fixtures with 32 Watt lamps. The incandescent lamps range from 75 watts to 100 watts and the Halogen are 200 watts. There are twenty nine (29) LED exit signs and nine (9) incandescent lamp exit signs.

## 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 Upgrade - General

## Description: General

The lighting in the Southern Boulevard School is primarily made up of fluorescent fixtures with T12 lamps and magnetic ballasts, T-8 lamps with electronic ballasts, incandescent lamps and halogen lamps. There is a closet, faculty room and a stairwell with incandescent lighting.

This ECM includes replacement of the existing fixtures containing T12 lamps and magnetic ballasts with fixtures containing T8 lamps and electronic ballasts. The new energy efficient, T8 fixtures will provide adequate lighting and will save the owner on electrical costs due to the better performance of the lamp and ballasts. This ECM will also provide maintenance savings through the reduced number of lamps replaced per year. The expected lamp life of a T8 lamp is approximately 30,000 burn-hours, in comparison to the existing T12 lamps which is approximately 20,000 burn-hours. The facility will need $33 \%$ less lamps replaced per year.

This ECM also includes replacement of all incandescent lamps to compact fluorescent lamps. The energy usage of an incandescent compared to a compact fluorescent approximately 3 to 4 times greater. In addition to the energy savings, compact fluorescent fixtures burn-hours are 8 to 15 times longer than incandescent fixtures ranging from 6,000 to 15,000 burn-hours compared to incandescent fixtures ranging from 750 to 1000 burn-hours.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#1- General Appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a T-12 fixture to a T-5 or T-8 fixture warrants the following incentive: T-5 or T-8 (1-2 lamp) $=\$ 25$ per fixture; T-5 or T-8 (3-4 lamp) $=\$ 30$ per fixture.

SmartStart ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of $1-2$ lamp fixtures $\times \$ 25)+(\#$ of 3-4 lamp fixtures $\times \$ 30)$
Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(11 \times \$ 25)=\underline{\$ 275}$
Replacement and Maintenance Savings are calculated as follows:
96T12: 11 fixtures x 2 lamps x (\$4.30/lamp+ \$5 labor/lamp) x 25 years x $2080 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr} / 20,000$ hours/lamp = \$531.96 lifetime cost

59T8: 22 lamps x (\$9.50/lamp+ \$5 labor/lamp) x 25 years x $2080 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr} / 30,000$ hours/lamp $=$ \$552.93

Savings $=\mathrm{T} 12$ cost -T 8 cost $=\$ 531.96-\$ 552.93=(-\$ 20.97)$ lifetime maintenance and cost savings (loss)

From the Smart Start Incentive appendix, there is no incentive for replacing incandescent lamps with compact fluorescent lamps. The incentive is only available if the entire light fixture is replaced. In most cases, the existing fixtures can be re-lamped by the facility's staff to obtain the energy savings without the expense of a new fixture and the involvement of an electrician to install a new fixture.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#1 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 2,325$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 275$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 2,050$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $(\$ 1)$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 469$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 469$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 4.4 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $471.4 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $(\$ 21)$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 11,714$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $23 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 6,109.36$ |

* ECM\#1 Calculations DO NOT include lighting control changes implemented in ECM\#2. If ECM\#1 and \#2 are implemented together the savings will be relatively lower than shown above.


## ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls

## Description:

In some areas the lighting is left on unnecessarily. There has been a belief that it is better to keep the lights on rather than to continuously switch them on and off. This on/off dilemma was studied, and it was determined that the best option is to turn the lights off whenever possible. Although this practice reduces the lamp life, the energy savings far outweigh the lamp replacement costs.

Lighting controls are available in many forms. Lighting controls can be as simplistic as an additional switch. Timeclocks are often used which allow the user to set an on/off schedule. Timeclocks range from a dial clock with on/off indicators to a small box the size of a thermostat with user programs for on/off schedule in digital format. Occupancy sensors detect motion and will switch the lights on when the room is occupied. They can either be mounted in place of the current wall switch, or they can be mounted on the ceiling to cover large areas. Lastly, photocells are a lighting control that sense light levels and will turn the lights off when there is adequate daylight. These are mostly used outside, but they are becoming much more popular in energy-efficient office designs as well.

To determine an estimated savings for lighting controls, we used ASHRAE 90.1-2004 (NJ Energy Code). Appendix G states that occupancy sensors have a $10 \%$ power adjustment factor for daytime occupancies for buildings over 5,000 SF. CEG recommends the installation of dual technology occupancy sensors in all classrooms, private offices, conference rooms, restrooms, lunch rooms, lounges, file rooms, etc.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Investment Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#2- Lighting Controls Appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods. The hallways of the building is a $24 / 7$ facility while the majority of the building is only occupied 40 hours a week and other areas are only a few hours a day. Ten percent of this value is the resultant energy savings due to installation of occupancy sensors and was calculated to be $9,366.4 \mathrm{kWh} /$ year and $\$ 1,545 /$ year.

Installation cost per dual-technology sensor (Basis: Sensorswitch or equivalent) is \$160/unit including material and labor. The SmartStart Buildings ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive is $\$ 20$ per control which equates to an installed cost of $\$ 140 /$ unit. Total number of rooms to be retrofitted is 72 . Total cost to install sensors is $\$ 140 /$ ceiling unit x 72 units $=\$ 10,080$.

## Energy Savings Summary:

## ECM \#2 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY

| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 11,520$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 1,440$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 10,080$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,545$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,545$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 6.5 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $130.0 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 23,182$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $13 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 8,369.60$ |

## ECM \#3: Install LED Exit Signs

## Description:

LED is an acronym for light-emitting-diode. LED's are small light sources that are readily associated with electronic equipment. LED exit signs have been manufactured in a variety of shapes and sizes. There are also retrofit kits that allow for simply modification of existing exit signs to accommodate LED technology. The benefits of LED technology are substantial. LED exit signs will last for 20-30 years without maintenance. This results in tremendous maintenance savings considering that incandescent or fluorescent lamps need to be replaced at a rate of 1-5 times per year. Lamp costs (\$2-\$7 each) and labor costs (\$4-\$10 per lamp) add up rapidly. Additionally, LED exit lights only uses 4 Watts. In comparison, conventional exit signs use 10-40 Watts. It is recommended that samples of the products be installed to confirm that they are compatible with the existing electrical system.

This EM replaces all exit signs with incandescent lamps with new exit signs containing LED technology.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Investment Grade Lighting Audit can be found in Investment Grade Lighting Audit Appendix - ECM\#3 that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.
(30 watts-4 watts) x $1 \mathrm{~kW} / 1000$ watts $\mathrm{x} 8760 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr} \times 9$ fixtures $=2,049.84 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr}$. saved
$2,049.84 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr} \times \$ 0.165 / \mathrm{kWh}=\$ 338.22$ / yr. saved

Maintenance savings $=9$ fixtures $\times 2$ bulbs/fixture $x(\$ 3 / b u l b+\$ 4 / b u l b$ installation $)=\$ 126 / y r$

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, $\$ 20 /$ LED Exit sign ( $\leq 75 \mathrm{~kW}$ facility connected load) and $\$ 10 /$ LED Exit sign ( $\geq 75 \mathrm{~kW}$ facility connected load).

9 LED Exit signs x \$10/ LED Exit sign = \$90

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#3 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 504$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 90$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 414$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 126$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 338$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 464$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 0.9 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $2703.3 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 3,150$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 11,606$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $112 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 7,669.53$ |

## ECM \#4: Install T-5 Lighting System in Gym

## Description:

The Gym is currently lit via eighteen (18) HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures that are mounted approximately 20 ' 0 " above the finished floor. The lighting system is antiquated and the space would be better served with a more efficient, fluorescent lighting system. Studies have shown that metal halide lighting systems have a steep lumen depreciation rate (rate at which light is produced from fixture) which equates to approximately a $26 \%$ to $35 \%$ reduction in lighting output at $40 \%$ of the rated lamp life. In addition, the new fluorescent system will provide a better quality of light and save the Owner many dollars on replacement of the highly expensive metal halide lamps.

CEG recommends upgrading the lighting within the Gym to an energy-efficient T-5 lighting system that includes new lighting fixtures with high efficiency, electronic ballasts and T-5 high output (HO) lamps. The T-5 HO lamps are rated for 20,000 hours versus the 10,000 hours for the 250 W Metal Halide lamps so there would be a savings in replacement cost and labor. In addition to the standard lighting features of the T-5 fixtures; a day-lighting option could be selected for the outside rows of light to take advantage of the natural daylight that provides light to the room during the day via the clerestory.

This measure replaces all the HID, 250 W Metal Halide fixtures in the Gym with a well-designed T5 lighting system. Approximately twenty (18), 3-lamp T5HO high bay fixtures with reflectors and high-efficiency, electronic ballasts will be required in order to meet the mandated 50 foot-candle average within the Gym.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

A detailed Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#4- T-5 Lighting System in Gym Appendix that outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the replacement of a 250 W HID fixture to a T-5 or T8 fixture warrants the following incentive: $\$ 50$ per fixture.

SmartStart ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive $=(\#$ of fixtures $\times \$ 50)=(18 \times \$ 50)=\underline{\$ 900}$

Maintenance savings are calculated based on the facility operational hours as indicated by the Owner. For the Gym, the estimated operational hours are 2,080 hours per year. Based on the lamp life comparison, there will be five (5) complete lamp replacements required for the metal halide system at the time when two (2) complete lamp replacement would be required for the fluorescent lighting system. Based on industry pricing, the lamp cost for a 250 W metal halide lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 25$ per lamp and a T- 554 HO fluorescent lamp is approximately $\pm \$ 5$ per lamp. Therefore, the maintenance savings are calculated as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ma int eance Savings }=(\# \text { of MH lamps } \times \$ 25 \text { per lamp })-(\# \text { of T5HO lamps } \times \$ 5 \text { per lamp }) \\
& \begin{aligned}
\text { Ma int eance Savings } & =(18 \text { lamps } \times \$ 25 \text { per lamp })-(54 \text { lamps } \times \$ 5 \text { per lamp })=\$ 180 \\
& =\$ 180 / 25 \text { years }=\$ 7.20 / \text { year average maintenance savings }
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}
$$

It is pertinent to note, that installation labor was not included in the maintenance savings.

## Energy Savings Summary:

ECM \#4 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY

| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 5,400$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 900$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 4,500$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 7$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 420$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 427$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 25 |
| Simple Payback | 10.5 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $137.3 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 180$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 10,680$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $8 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 2,938.90$ |

## ECM \#5: Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade

## Description:

Heating is provided to the facility by two heating plants. The original basement heating plant, built in 1965 is outdated and can be more efficient. The newer heating plant, built in 2001 is adequately efficient and should remain in service.

In regards to the original plant, there are two (2) two H.B. Smith, Mills 450 series boiler, model 450-W-13, 3,370 MBH Natural Gas input each, natural gas burner water boilers, which have a combustion efficiency of $78.3 \%$ when new. These boilers are 9 years past its ASHRAE useful service life.

This energy conservation measure will replace the gas fired boilers serving the original facility. The calculation is based on the following equipment: Aerco, Benchmark BMK-3.0LN-2 condensing boiler or equivalent. The existing units will be replaced with high energy efficient units with capacities typical of the existing units.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

Existing 2,640 MBH Gas Fired Boiler:
Rated Capacity $=5,280$ MBh Input, 4,591.4 MBh Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency $=78.3 \%$
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency = 73.3\%

## Natural Gas Equipment List - Estimated Annual Usage per unit <br> Concord Engineering Group <br> Southern Boulevard

| Manufacturer | Qty. | Model \# | Serial \# | Input (MBh) | \% of Total Input | Estimated Annual Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H.B. SMITH | 1 | MILLS 450-W-13 | 41992H | 3370 | 33.02\% | 12,289.47 |
| H.B. SMITH | 1 | MILLS 450-W-13 | 781163 HI | 3370 | 33.02\% | 12,289.47 |
| H.B. SMITH | 1 | Series 28A-10 | N2001-350 | 3172 | 31.08\% | 11,567.42 |
| A.O. Smith | 1 | BT-80-112 | L05M002900 | 75 | 0.74\% | 273.87 |
| Rheem-Ruud | 1 | G75-125 | URNG 1100G03000 | 125 | 1.22\% | 455.84 |
| Ruud-Monel | 1 | Size 80-80 |  | 95.2 | 0.93\% | 347.17 |
| Total Input MBH |  |  |  | 10,207 | 1.00 | 37,223.23 |
| Total Input Therms |  |  |  | 102.1 |  |  |
| Total Gas Consumption Therms / yr. |  |  |  | 37223.23 |  |  |

## Replacement Gas Fired Boiler:

High-Efficiency Gas Fired Boiler
Rated Capacity $=6,000 \mathrm{MBh}$ Input, 11,124 MBh maximum Output (Natural Gas)
Combustion Efficiency $=87.1 \%$
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Thermal Efficiency $=86.6 \%$

## Operating Data:

Heating Season Fuel Consumption $=24,579$ Therms of natural (based on natural gas billing data and the square footage of the facility).

Heating Energy Savings $=$ Fuel Consumption $\times($ New Furnace Efficiency - Old Furnace Efficiency $)$
Heating Energy Savings $=24,579$ Therms $x((86.6 \%-73.3 \%) /(86.6 \%))=\underline{3,775 \text { Therms }}$

## Total Heating Cost savings

Heating Energy Cost Savings = Annual Energy Savings x \$/Therm
Heating Energy Cost Savings $=(3,775$ Therms $) \times \$ 1.521 /$ Therm $=\underline{\$ 5,742} / \mathrm{yr}$.
Installed cost of two (2) new BMK3.0 LN 460/4, IRI 3000MBH input gas fired boilers with one (1) BMS II sequencing panel, sensor kit and installation is $\$ 195,750$.

## Equipment Incentives:

Heating Smart Start Equipment Incentive $=(\$ 1.75 / \mathrm{MBh})=(6,000 \mathrm{MBh}) \times \$ 1.75=\underline{\$ 10,500}$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#5 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 195,750$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 10,500$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 185,250$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 5,795$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 5,795$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 35 |
| Simple Payback | 32.0 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $9.5 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 202,825$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $1 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 60,731.56)$ |

## ECM \#6: Domestic Water Heater Replacement

## Description:

There are three (3) existing domestic water heaters. The existing (WH-1) Ruud-Monel size 80-80 with a 67 gallon tank, 95,200 BTUH input natural gas heater with $80 \%$ thermal efficiency and a nameplate recovery rate of 80 gallon per hour. The existing domestic water heater (WH-2) is a Rheem-Ruud model G75-125 with a 75 gallon tank, 125,000 BTUH input natural gas heater with $80 \%$ thermal efficiency and a nameplate recovery rate of 121.2 gallon $/ \mathrm{hr}$. The other domestic water heater (WH-3) is an A.O Smith model BT-80-112 with a 74 gallon tank and 75,000 BTUH input natural gas heater with an $80 \%$ thermal efficiency and a nameplate recovery rate of 72.82 gallons per hour.

This energy conservation measure will replace each of the three (3) existing water heaters with a $96 \%$ thermal efficient Bradford White model EF-60T-125E-3N gas fired domestic hot water heater having 125 MBH input and 60 -gallon storage capacity or equivalent.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

## Existing Natural Gas DW Heater (WH1)

Rated Capacity $=95.2 \mathrm{MBH}$ input; 67 gallons storage
Combustion Efficiency = 80\%
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency $=75 \%$
Existing Natural Gas DW Heater (WH2)
Rated Capacity $=125 \mathrm{MBH}$ input; 75 gallons storage
Combustion Efficiency = 80\%
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency $=75 \%$
Existing Natural Gas DW Heater (WH2)
Rated Capacity $=75 \mathrm{MBH}$ input; 74 gallons storage
Combustion Efficiency $=80 \%$
Age \& Radiation Losses = 5\%
Thermal Efficiency $=75 \%$

Proposed Natural Gas-Fired, High-Efficiency DW Heater (WH1), (WH2), and (WH3)
Rated Capacity $=125$ MBH input; 60 gallons storage
Thermal Efficiency $=96 \%$
Radiation Losses $=0.5 \%$
Net Efficiency = 95.5\%

Natural Gas Equipment List - Estimated Annual Usage per unit
Concord Engineering Group
Southern Boulevard


## Operating Data for Domestic Water Heater

Estimated Consumption $(\mathrm{WH} 1)=\frac{95.2 \text { MBHinput }}{10,207 \text { MBHbldginput }} \times 37,223.23$ Therms $/$ year $=347.2$ Therms $/$ year
Estimated Consumption $(\mathrm{WH} 2)=\frac{125 \text { MBHinput }}{10,207 \text { MBHbldginput }} \times 37,223.23$ Therms $/$ year $=455.8$ Therms $/$ year

Estimated Consumption $(\mathrm{WH} 3)=\frac{75 \text { MBHinput }}{10,207 \text { MBHbldginput }} \times 37,223.23$ Therms $/$ year $=273.9$ Therms $/$ year

Energy Savings = Old Water Heater Energy Input x ((New Water Heater Efficiency - Old Water Heater) / New Water Heater Efficiency))

Energy Savings $(\mathrm{WH} 1)=347.2$ Therms $x(\underline{95.5 \%-75 \%})=74.2$ Therms (95.5\%)

Energy Savings $(\mathrm{WH} 2)=455.8$ Therms $x(\underline{95.5 \%-75 \%})=97.9$ Therms
(95.5\%)

Energy Savings $(\mathrm{WH} 3)=273.9$ Therms $x(\underline{95.5 \%-75 \%})=58.8$ Therms (95.5\%)

Total Energy Savings $=(\mathrm{WH} 1)+(\mathrm{WH} 2)+(\mathrm{WH} 3)$
$=74.2$ Therms +97.9 Therms +58.8 Therms
$=230.9$ Therms
Average Cost of Natural Gas $=\$ 1.521 /$ Therm
Yearly Savings $=$ 230.9 Therm x $\$ 1.521 /$ Therm $=\$ 351 /$ year

Cost of (3) two Commercial Domestic Water Heater and Installation $=\$ 23,010$
Simple Payback $=\$ 23,010 / \$ 351=65.6$ years
Smart Start Incentive $=\$ 2.00 / \mathrm{MBh} x(95.2+125+75) /$ installed $\mathrm{MBh}=\$ 590$.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#6 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 23,010$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 590$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 22,420$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 351$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 351$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 12 |
| Simple Payback | 63.9 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-81.2 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | 0 |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 4,212$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-19 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 18,926.14)$ |

## ECM \#7: High-Efficiency Split System Units

## Description:

There is one (1) indoor air handling unit and one (1) outdoor condensing unit that is near the end of it's expected service life of fifteen (15) years as outlined in Chapter 36 of the 2007 ASHRAE Applications Handbook. This split system was built in 1995 and is in fair condition. Due to escalating owning and maintenance costs, this unit can be replaced. The unit is 3,000 CFM (cubic feet per minute) capacity, 7.6 tons cooling.

This measure would replace the air handling and condensing unit with energy-efficient variable air volume air handler with DX cooling and hot water heating coil, variable air volume zone control dampers and an energy efficient condensing unit, by Trane or approved equivalent.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

EnergySavings $=\frac{[\text { CoolingTons } \times 12,000 \text { Btu } / \text { ton }]}{[1000 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kW}]} \times\left(\frac{1}{E E R_{\text {OLD }}}-\frac{1}{E E R_{\text {NEW }}}\right) \times$ Avg.LoadFactor $\times$ Hrs.ofCooling

## Existing Trane 7.5-Ton CU

Rated Capacity $=7.5$ Tons per unit
Condenser Section Efficiency = 10.3 EER
Cooling Season Hrs. of Operation $=1,800 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr}$.
Average Cost of Electricity - $\$ 0.165 / \mathrm{kWh}$

## Proposed High-Efficiency 7.5-Ton Condensing Unit

Rated Capacity $=$ 7.5 Tons per Unit
New Cooling Unit Efficiency = 11.5 EER
EnergySavings $=\frac{[7.5 T o n s \times 12,000 \text { Btu } / \text { ton }]}{[1000 \mathrm{~W} / \mathrm{kW}]} \times\left(\frac{1}{10.3}-\frac{1}{11.5}\right) \times 0.8 \times 1800=1,313 \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr}$ per unit
$\underline{\text { Total Energy Cost Savings }}=(1,313) \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{yr} . \mathrm{x} \$ 0.165 / \mathrm{kWh}=\underline{\$ 216.64}$ per year per unit
Installation costs for the 7.5 nominal Ton split system Air handling unit and condensing unit replacements with matching capacity are estimated at $\$ 21,900$. It is pertinent to note that this estimate includes the demolition of the existing units.

NJ Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Program Incentives are calculated as follows:
From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, the rooftop unit replacement falls under the category "Unitary HVAC" and warrants an incentive based on efficiency (EER) at a certain cooling tonnage.

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive (UnitaryHVAC / SplitSystems : 5.4-11.25 Tons) $=($ Cooling Tons $\times$ Incentive $)$ $=1$ unit $(7.5$ Tons $\times \$ 73 /$ Ton $)=\$ 547$

Smart Start ${ }^{\circledR}$ Incentive DualEnthalpyEconomizerControls $=\$ 250 \times 1$ units $=\$ 250$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#7 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 21,900$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 797$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 21,103$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 217$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 217$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 97.4 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-84.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 3,250$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-18 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 18,516.77)$ |

## ECM \#8: DDC System - Southern Boulevard School

## Description:

There is a Johnson Controls pneumatic controls system serving the original boiler room and original school building at the Southern Boulevard School. It appears to be original to the 1965 building. A Quincy air compressor, approximately 3 years old, with (2) 2 hp motors provides air to the controls system. The system operates on a hot water reset schedule $0^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $175^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $30^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $45^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $125^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Leaving Water Temperature (LWT), $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Outside air temperature (OA): $100^{\circ}$ F Leaving Water Temperature (LWT). The system appears to be operational but is antiquated.

During initial discussions with the Owner it was noted that the hours of operation of the facility are generally 40 hours per week. Occasionally, there is additional after-hours usage during weeknights and weekends and thermostat adjustments are made by the person currently occupying the space instead on one general setpoint. This is a means for a cycling amongst different HVAC systems attempting to meet various setpoints throughout the year, independent of heating or cooling season. Therefore, a DDC system providing the Owner with full control over the HVAC equipment within the building appears to be an energy saving opportunity.

This ECM includes installing a Building Automation system with Direct Digital Controls (DDC) wired through an Ethernet backbone and front end controller within the Southern Boulevard School only. The system will include new thermostat controllers for all indoor air-handling systems and the rooftop units, in addition to each piece of equipment being wired back to a front end controller and computer interface. With the communication between the devices and the front end computer interface, the Owner will be able to take advantage of equipment scheduling for occupied and unoccupied periods based on the actual occupancy of the facility. Due to the fact that the Southern Boulevard School has diverse hours of occupancy, including evening and weekend hours, having supervisory control over all of the equipment makes sense. The DDC system will also aid in the response time to service / maintenance issues when the facility is not under normal maintenance supervision, i.e. after-hours.

The new DDC system has the potential to provide substantial savings by controlling the HVAC systems as a whole and provide operating schedules and features such as space averaging, night setback, temperature override control, etc. 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 referenced report:

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

Savings resulting from the implementation of this ECM for energy management controls are estimated to be $10 \%$ of the total energy cost for the facility.

The cost of a full DDC system with new field devices, controllers, computer, software, programming, etc. is approximately $\$ 4.00$ per SF in accordance with recent Contractor pricing for systems of this magnitude. Savings from the implementation of this ECM will be from the reduced energy consumption currently used by the HVAC system by proper control of schedule and temperatures via the DDC system.

Cost of complete DDC System $=(\$ 4.00 /$ SF x $61,907 \mathrm{SF})=\underline{\$ 247,628}$
Heating Season Heating Degree Days $\quad=4,996$ HDD
Average Cost of Gas
$=\$ 1.521 /$ Therm
Cooling Season Full Load Cooling Hrs. $\quad=1,129 \mathrm{hrs} / \mathrm{yr}$
Average Cost of Electricity $\quad=\$ 0.165 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Note: Degree Days and Full Load Hours referenced from ASHRAE Weather Data for Newark, NJ.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

10\% Savings on Heating Calculations
Heat Load $=\frac{\text { Heat Loss }\left(\frac{B t u}{H r ~ S F}\right) \times \operatorname{Area}(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}$
Heat Load $=\frac{50\left(\frac{B t u}{H r S F}\right) \times 61,907(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}=3095.3\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\mathrm{Hr}}\right)$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{\text { Heat Load }\left(\frac{k B t u}{H r}\right) \times \text { Heat Deg Days } \times 24 \text { Hrs } \times \text { Correction Factor }}{\text { Design Temp Difference }\left({ }^{\circ} F\right) \times \text { Efficiency }(\%) \times \text { Fuel Heat Value }\left(\frac{k B t u}{\text { Therm }}\right)}$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{3,095\left(\frac{k B t u}{H r}\right) \times 4,996(\mathrm{HDD}) \times 24 \mathrm{Hrs} \times 0.6}{65\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \times 80 \% \times 100\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\text { Therm }}\right)}=42,820($ Therms $)$

Savings. $=$ Heat Cons. $($ Therms $) \times 10 \%$ Savings $\times$ Ave Gas Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)$
Savings. $=42,820($ Therms $) \times 10 \% \times 1.521\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)=\$ 6,513$
10\% Savings on Cooling Calculations:
Est Cool Cons. $=\frac{\text { Cool Load (Tons) } \times 12,000\left(\frac{B t u}{\text { Ton Hr }}\right) \times \text { Full Load Cooling Hrs. }}{\text { Ave Energy Efficiency Ratio }\left(\frac{B t u}{W h}\right) \times 1000\left(\frac{W h}{k W h}\right)}$
Est Cool Cons. $=\frac{23.2(\text { Tons }) \times 12,000\left(\frac{\mathrm{Btu}}{\text { Ton } \mathrm{Hr}}\right) \times 1,129 \mathrm{Hrs} .}{10.0\left(\frac{\mathrm{Btu}}{W h}\right) \times 1000\left(\frac{W h}{k W h}\right)}=31,431(\mathrm{kWh})$
Savings. $=$ Cool Cons. $(k W h) \times 10 \%$ Savings $\times$ Ave Elec Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)$
Savings. $=31,431(k W h) \times 10 \% \times 0.165\left(\frac{\$}{k W h}\right)=\underline{\$ 518}$
Total Annual Energy Savings $=\$ 6,513+\$ 518=\underline{\$ 7,031}$ per year

It is pertinent to note that electric demand savings were unable to be estimated. Also, incentives for the installation of the DDC system are not currently available and maintenance savings could not be adequately calculated because information was not available to baseline the savings.

## Estimated Maintenance Savings:

As stated before, a Johnson Controls electronic control system was installed in the 1995 addition but has since been ripped out and is now controlled manually. This ECM would eliminate the need to manually control this equipment and the savings is estimated as follows:

Maintenance Savings $=0.5 \mathrm{hrs} /$ day x 5 days/week x 52 weeks/year x $\$ 20 /$ hour $=\$ 2,600$

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#8 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 247,628$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 247,628$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,600$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 7,031$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 9,631$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 25.7 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-41.7 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 39,000$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 144,465$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-6 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 132,653.75)$ |

## VIII. RENEWABLE/DISTRIBUTED ENERGY MEASURES

Globally, renewable energy has become a priority affecting international and domestic energy policy. The State of New Jersey has taken a proactive approach, and has recently adopted in its Energy Master Plan a goal of $30 \%$ renewable energy by 2020. To help reach this goal New Jersey created the Office of Clean Energy under the direction of the Board of Public Utilities and instituted a Renewable Energy Incentive Program to provide additional funding to private and public entities for installing qualified renewable technologies. A renewable energy source can greatly reduce a building's operating expenses while producing clean environmentally friendly energy. CEG has assessed the feasibility of installing renewable energy technologies for Southern Boulevard School, and concluded that there is potential for solar energy generation.

Solar energy produces clean energy and reduces a building's carbon footprint. This is accomplished via photovoltaic panels which will be mounted on all south and southwestern facades of the building. Flat roof, as well as sloped areas can be utilized; flat areas will have the panels turned to an optimum solar absorbing angle. (A structural survey of the roof would be necessary before the installation of PV panels is considered). The state of NJ has instituted a program in which one Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) is given to the Owner for every 1000 kWh of generation. SREC's can be sold anytime on the market at their current market value. The value of the credit varies upon the current need of the power companies. The average value per credit is around $\$ 350$, this value was used in our financial calculations. This equates to $\$ 0.35$ per kWh generated.

CEG has reviewed the existing roof area of the building being audited for the purposes of determining a potential for a roof mounted photovoltaic system. A roof area of $9,755 \mathrm{~S} . \mathrm{F}$. can be utilized for a PV system. A depiction of the area utilized is shown in Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix. Using this square footage it was determined that a system size of 152.72 kilowatts could be installed. A system of this size has an estimated kilowatt hour production of $190,380 \mathrm{KWh}$ annually, reducing the overall utility bill by approximately $45.5 \%$ percent. A detailed financial analysis can be found in the Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix. This analysis illustrates the payback of the system over a 25 year period. The eventual degradation of the solar panels and the price of accumulated SREC's are factored into the payback.

The proposed photovoltaic array layout is designed based on the specifications for the Sun Power SPR-230 panel. This panel has a "DC" rated full load output of 230 watts, and has a total panel conversion efficiency of $18 \%$. Although panels rated at higher wattages are available through Sun Power and other various manufacturers, in general most manufacturers who produce commercially available solar panels produce a similar panel in the 200 to 250 watt range. This provides more manufacturer options to the public entity if they wish to pursue the proposed solar recommendation without losing significant system capacity.

The array system capacity was sized on available roof space on the existing facility. Estimated solar array generation was then calculated based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1.0 Calculator. In order to calculate the array generation an appropriate location with solar data on file must be selected. In addition the system DC rated kilowatt ( $\mathrm{kW)}$ capacity must be inputted, a DC to AC de-rate factor, panel tilt angle, and array azimuth angle. The DC to AC derate factor is based on the panel nameplate DC rating, inverter and transformer efficiencies ( $95 \%$ ),
mismatch factor ( $98 \%$ ), diodes and connections ( $100 \%$ ), dc and ac wiring $(98 \%, 99 \%$ ), soiling, ( $95 \%$ ), system availability ( $95 \%$ ), shading (if applicable), and age(new/ $100 \%$ ). The overall DC to AC de-rate factor has been calculated at an overall rating of $81 \%$. The PVWatts Calculator program then calculates estimated system generation based on average monthly solar irradiance and user provided inputs. The monthly energy generation and offset electric costs from the PVWatts calculator is shown in the Renewable/Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix.

The proposed solar array is qualified by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Net Metering Guidelines as a Class I Renewable Energy Source. These guidelines allow onsite customer generation using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind with a capacity of 2 megawatts (MW) or less. This limits a customer system design capacity to being a net user and not a net generator of electricity on an annual basis. Although these guidelines state that if a customer does net generate (produce more electricity than they use), the customer will be credited those kilowatthours generated to be carried over for future usage on a month to month basis. Then, on an annual basis if the customer is a net generator the customer will then be compensated by the utility the average annual PJM Grid LMP price per kilowatt-hour for the over generation. Due to the aforementioned legislation, the customer is at limited risk if they generate more than they use at times throughout the year. With the inefficiency of today's energy storage systems, such as batteries, the added cost of storage systems is not warranted and was not considered in the proposed design.

CEG has reviewed financing options for the owner. Two options were studied and they are as follows: Self-financed and direct purchase without finance. Self-finance was calculated with $95 \%$ of the total project cost financed at a $7 \%$ interest rate over 25 years. Direct purchase involves the local government paying for $100 \%$ of the total project cost upfront via one of the methods noted in the Installation Funding Options section below. Both of these calculations include a utility inflation rate as well as the degradation of the solar panels over time. Based on our calculations the following are the payback periods for the respective method of payment:

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY - PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAYMENT TYPE | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK | SIMPLE <br> ROI | INTERNAL RATE <br> OF RETURN |
| Self-Finance | 14 Years | $78.3 \%$ | $3.7 \%$ |
| Direct Purchase | 14 Years | $78.3 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ |

*The solar energy measure is shown for reference in the executive summary REM table
The resultant Internal Rate of Return indicates that if the Owner was able to "Direct Purchase" the solar project, the project would be slightly more beneficial to the Owner.

In addition to the Solar Analysis, CEG also conducted a review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility. Wind energy production is another option available through the Renewable Energy Incentive Program. Wind turbines of various types can be utilized to produce clean energy on a per building basis. Cash incentives are available per kWh of electric usage. Based on CEG's review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility, it was determined that the average wind speed is not adequate for purchase of a commercial wind turbine. Therefore, wind energy is not a viable option to implement.

## IX. ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

## Load Profile:

Load Profile analysis was performed to determine the seasonal energy usage of the facility. Irregularities in the load profile will indicate potential problems within the facility. Consequently based on the profile a recommendation will be made to remedy the irregularity in energy usage. For this report, the facility's energy consumption data was gathered in table format and plotted in graph form to create the load profile. Refer to the Electric and Natural Gas Usage Profiles included within this report to reference the respective electricity and natural gas usage load profiles.

## Electricity:

The Electric Usage Profile demonstrates a fairly flat load profile throughout the year, with the exception of a sharp drop-off in January 2009. But for this exception the balance of the year is quite steady in consumption. The steady load in the summer suggests activities and use of the building during this time. Again, this is a multi-function facility with boiler rooms, electric room, cafeteria, offices classrooms, gymnasium, restrooms, library/media center, and music rooms. The steady summer time consumption is suggestive of cooling (air conditioner) load. In this facility airconditioning is provided via (4) four split systems and (42) forty two window units. The split systems range from $3.5-7.5$ nominal tons of capacity. This is unusual for a school, because typically schools are closed in the summer. However the steady and elevated summer load profile (March - October), with a unique peak in November, is supported by the amount of multi-use rooms in this facility. Currently this facility's electric supply is provided by JCP\&L (Jersey Central Power and Light). CEG will provide options for this under the Recommendations section. A flatter load profile of this type, will allow for more competitive energy prices when shopping for alternative energy suppliers.

## Natural Gas:

The Natural Gas Usage Profile demonstrates a very typical heating load profile. An increase in consumption is observed September through March during the standard heating season. Heating for this facility is provided by (2) two boiler plants which provide hot water for heating. The boiler plant consists of (2) two H.B. Smith Mills hot water boilers serviced by natural gas. The 2001 addition has a H.B Smith boiler that serves the 1988 building. There is (1) one heat and ventilation unit in the custodial room serving the cafeteria. The heating hot water serves (25) twenty five unit ventilators, (9) nine unit heaters and (29) twenty nine fin tube radiators in the original building. The heating hot water serves (3) three cabinet unit heaters, (2) two heat and ventilation units, (1) one unit ventilator and (2) two fin tube radiators in the 1988 gym addition.

Domestic Hot Water: The original building has a 75 gallon natural gas fired A.O. Smith hot water heater. The 1988 addition has a Rheem Ruud 75 gallon natural gas fired water heater. The original building has a Ruud Monel, 67 gallon natural gas fired hot water heater.

Natural gas Delivery-service is provided by Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G) on an LVG rate schedule. Commodity service is supplied by the Hess Corporation, the Third Party

Supplier. This consistent load profile is beneficial when looking at supply options with a new Third Party Supplier.

## Tariff:

## Electricity:

This facility receives electrical service through Jersey Central Power \& Light (JCP\&L) on a GSS (General Service Secondary - 3 Phase) rate. Service classification GS is available for general service purposes on secondary voltages not included under Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT or GST. This facility's rate is a three phase service at secondary voltages. For electric supply (generation), the customer uses the service of a JCP\&L. This facility uses the Delivery Service of the utility (JCP\&L). The Delivery Service includes the following charges: Customer Charge, Supplemental Customer Charge, Distribution Charge (kW Demand), kWh Charge, Non-utility Generation Charge, TEFA, SBC, SCC, Standby Fee and RGGI. The Generation Service is provided by JCP\&L under BGS (Basic Generation Service). BGS Energy and Reconciliation Charges are provided in Rider BGS-FP (fixed pricing) or BGS-CIEP (Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing). BGS also has a Transmission component to its charge.

## Natural Gas:

This facility receives utility service through Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G). This facility utilizes the Delivery Service from PSE\&G while receiving Commodity service from a Third Party Supplier (TPS), Hess Corporation.

LVG Rate: This utility tariff is for "firm" delivery service for general purposes. This rate schedule has a Delivery Charge, Balancing Charge, Societal Benefits Charge, Realignment Adjustment Charge, Margin Adjustment Charge, RGGI Charge and Customer Account Service Charge. The customer can elect to have the Commodity Charge serviced through the utility or by a Third Party Supplier (TPS). Note: Should the TPS not deliver, the customer may receive service from PSE\&G under Emergency Sales Service. Emergency Sales Service carries an extremely high penalty cost of service.
"Firm" delivery service defines the reliability of the transportation segment of the pricing. Much like the telecom industry, natural gas pipelines were un-bundled in the late 1990's and the space was divided up and marketed into reliability of service. Firm Service is said to be the most reliable and last in the pecking order for interruption. This service should not be interrupted.

Commodity Charges: Customer may choose to receive gas supply from either: A TPS or PSE\&G through its Basic Gas Supply Service default service. PSE\&G may also supply Emergency Sales Service in certain instances. This is at a much higher than normal rate. It should be perceived as a penalty.

This facility utilizes the services of a Third Party Supplier, The Hess Corporation. The contract is administered by The Alliance for Competitive Service (ACES). ACES is the energy aggregation program of the New Jersey School Boards Association of School Administrator's. The process was reviewed and approved by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.

Please see CEG recommendations below.

## Recommendations:

CEG recommends a global approach that will be consistent with all facilities. Good potential savings can be seen equally in the electric costs and the natural gas costs. The average price per kWh (kilowatt hour) for the High School based on a historical 1-year weighted average fixed price from the utility JCP\&L is $\$ .1415 / \mathrm{kWh}$ (this is the fixed "price to compare" when shopping for energy procurement alternatives). The fixed weighted average price per decatherm for natural gas service in the High School, provided by the Hess Corporation (TPS) is $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ (dth, is the common unit of measure). The natural gas prices are also the "prices to compare".

The "price to compare" is the netted cost of the energy (including other costs), that the customer will use to compare to Third Party Supply sources when shopping for alternative suppliers. For electricity this cost would not include the utility transmission and distribution chargers. For natural gas the cost would not include the utility distribution charges and is said to be delivered to the utilities city-gate.

Energy commodities are among the most volatile of all commodities, however at this point and time, energy is extremely competitive. Chatham School District could see improvement in its energy costs if it were to take advantage of these current market prices quickly, before energy prices increase. Based on electric supply from JCP\&L and utilizing the historical consumption data provided (August 2008 through July 2009) and current electric rates, the school(s) could see an improvement in its electric costs of up to $25 \%$ annually. (Note: Savings were calculated using Average Annual Consumption and a variance to a Fixed Average One-Year commodity contract). CEG recommends aggregating the entire electric load to gain the most optimal energy costs. CEG recommends advisement for alternative sourcing and supply of energy on a "managed approach".
CEG's second recommendation coincides with the natural gas costs. Based on the current alternative market pricing supplied by the Hess Corporation (ACES Agreement), CEG feels that School District could see an improvement of up to $33 \%$ in its natural gas costs. CEG has experience with the mechanism for schools to buy energy in New Jersey. It is through the ACES Agreement (The Alliance for Competitive Energy Services) which is an energy aggregation program. From our experience, the basis price is the reason that the overall average price per dekatherm is $(\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth})$. Therefore the average pricing formula supplied by Hess is $25 \%$ above today's competitive market pricing. CEG recommends the school receive further advisement on these prices through an energy advisor. They should also consider procuring energy (natural gas) through an alternative supply source.

CEG also recommends scheduling a meeting with the current utility providers to review their utility charges and current tariff structures for electricity and natural gas. This meeting would provide insight regarding alternative procurement options that are currently available. Through its meeting with the Local Distribution Company (LDC), the municipality can learn more about the competitive supply process. The county can acquire a list of approved Third Party Suppliers from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities website at www.nj.gov/bpu. They should also consider using a billing-auditing service to further analyze the utility invoices, manage the data and use the information for ongoing demand-side management projects. Furthermore, special attention should be given to credit mechanisms, imbalances, balancing charges and commodity charges when
meeting with the utility representative. The School District should ask the utility representative about alternative billing options, such as consolidated billing when utilizing the service of a Third Party Supplier. Finally, if the supplier for energy (natural gas) is changed, closely monitor balancing, particularly when the contract is close to termination. This could be performed with the aid of an "energy advisor".

## X. INSTALLATION FUNDING OPTIONS

CEG has reviewed various funding options for the Owner to utilize in subsidizing the costs for installing the energy conservation measures noted within this report. Below are a few alternative funding methods:
i. Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) - Public Law 2009, Chapter 4 authorizes government entities to make energy related improvements to their facilities and par for the costs using the value of energy savings that result from the improvements. The "Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)" law provides a flexible approach that can allow all government agencies in New Jersey to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources.
ii. Municipal Bonds - Municipal bonds are a bond issued by a city or other local government, or their agencies. Potential issuers of municipal bonds include cities, counties, redevelopment agencies, school districts, publicly owned airports and seaports, and any other governmental entity (or group of governments) below the state level. Municipal bonds may be general obligations of the issuer or secured by specified revenues. Interest income received by holders of municipal bonds is often exempt from the federal income tax and from the income tax of the state in which they are issued, although municipal bonds issued for certain purposes may not be tax exempt.
iii. Power Purchase Agreement - Public Law 2008, Chapter 3 authorizes contractor of up to fifteen (15) years for contracts commonly known as "power purchase agreements." These are programs where the contracting unit (Owner) procures a contract for, in most cases, a third party to install, maintain, and own a renewable energy system. These renewable energy systems are typically solar panels, windmills or other systems that create renewable energy. In exchange for the third party's work of installing, maintaining and owning the renewable energy system, the contracting unit (Owner) agrees to purchase the power generated by the renewable energy system from the third party at agreed upon energy rates.
iv. Pay For Performance - The New Jersey Smart Start Pay for Performance program includes incentives based on savings resulted from implemented ECMs. The program is available for all buildings with average demand loads above 200 KW . The facility's participation in the program is assisted by an approved program partner. An "Energy Reduction Plan" is created with the facility and approved partner to shown at least $15 \%$ reduction in the building's current energy use. Multiple energy conservation measures implemented together are applicable toward the total savings of at least $15 \%$. No more than $50 \%$ of the total energy savings can result from lighting upgrades / changes.

Total incentive is capped at $50 \%$ of the project cost. The program savings is broken down into three benchmarks; Energy Reduction Plan, Project Implementation, and Measurement and Verification. Each step provides additional incentives as the energy reduction project continues. The benchmark incentives are as follows:

1. Energy Reduction Plan - Upon completion of an energy reduction plan by an approved program partner, the incentive will grant $\$ 0.10$ per square foot between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 50,000$, and not to exceed $50 \%$ of the facility's annual energy expense. (Benchmark \#1 is not provided in addition to the local government energy audit program incentive.)
2. Project Implementation - Upon installation of the recommended measures along with the "Substantial Completion Construction Report," the incentive will grant savings per KWH or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum saving must be 15\%. (Example \$0.11/ kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.12 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 1.10 /$ Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 1.20$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from projected savings above $15 \%$.
3. Measurement and Verification - Upon verification 12 months after implementation of all recommended measures, that actual savings have been achieved, based on a completed verification report, the incentive will grant additional savings per kWh or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum savings must be $15 \%$. (Example $\$ 0.07$ / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.08 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 0.70$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.80$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from verified savings above $15 \%$.

CEG recommends the Owner review the use of the above-listed funding options in addition to utilizing their standard method of financing for facilities upgrades in order to fund the proposed energy conservation measures.

## XI. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations include no cost/low cost measures, Operation \& Maintenance ( $\mathrm{O} \& \mathrm{M}$ ) items, and water conservation measures with attractive paybacks. These measures are not eligible for the Smart Start Buildings incentives from the office of Clean Energy but save energy none the less.
A. Chemically clean the condenser and evaporator coils in the window AC units periodically to optimize efficiency. Poorly maintained heat transfer surfaces can reduce efficiency 5-10\%. The 3 -step process includes cleaning of the coils, rinsing and a micro biocide treatment. Thoroughly cleaned coils are not as susceptible to re-fouling so they stay clean longer, reducing the cleaning cycle frequency
B. Maintain all weather stripping on windows and doors.
C. Repair/replace damaged or missing ductwork insulation in the ceiling spaces.
D. Provide more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall fan horsepower requirements and maintain better IAQ.
E. Recalibrate existing zone thermostats.
F. Clean all fixtures to maximize light output.
G. Feel for air drafts around electrical outlets. Inexpensive pads are available, as are plugs for unused sockets.

## ECM COST \& SAVINGS BREAKDOWN

 CONCORD ENGINEERING GROUP| Southern Boulevard School |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ECM ENERGY AND FINANCIAL COSTS AND SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ecm no. | description | installation cost |  |  |  | yearly savings |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ECM } \\ \text { LIFETIME } \end{gathered}$ | LIFETIME ENERGY SAVINGS | LIFETIME MAINENANCE SAVINGS | lifetime roi | SImple Payback | INTERNAL RATE OF <br> RETURN <br> (IRR) | NET PRESENT VALUE (NPV) |
|  |  | material | Labor | Rebates, incentives | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { COST } \end{gathered}$ | energy | maint. | тотal |  | (Yeary Saving*ECM Lifetime) | (Yearly Maint Svaing * ECM Lifetime) | (Lifetime Savings - Net Cost) / (Net Cost) | (Net cost / Yearl Savings) | $\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{c_{n}}{(1+I R R)^{n}}$ | $\sum_{\pi i}^{N} \frac{c_{n}}{[1+D R\}_{n}}$ |
|  |  | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | $\left(\mathrm{SVFr}^{\text {r }}\right.$ | $(5 \mathrm{Nr})$ | (s/r) | (Yr) | (s) | (s) | (\%) | (Yr) | (s) | (s) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$2,325 | so | \$275 | \$2,050 | 5469 | (\$1) | \$469 | 25 | \$11,714 | - 521 | 471.4\% | 4.4 | 22.72\% | \$6,109.36 |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | \$11,520 | \$0 | \$1,440 | \$10,080 | \$1,545 | \$0 | \$1,545 | 15 | \$23,182 | \$0 | 130.0\% | 6.5 | 12.82\% | \$8,369.60 |
| EСМ \#3 | LED ExIT SIGNS | \$504 | so | \$90 | \$414 | 5338 | \$126 | 5464 | 25 | \$11,606 | \$3,150 | 2703.3\% | 0.9 | 112.13\% | \$7,669.53 |
| ECM \#4 | Lighting Upgrade - Gym | \$5,400 | \$0 | 5900 | \$4,500 | \$420 | \$7 | \$427 | 25 | \$10,680 | \$180 | 137.3\% | 10.5 | ${ }^{8.16 \%}$ | \$2,938.90 |
| еСм \#5 | Boiler Replacement - High Efficiency Upgrade | \$195,750 | \$0 | \$10,500 | \$185,250 | \$5,795 | \$0 | \$5,795 | 35 | \$202,825 | \$0 | 9.5\% | 32.0 | 0.51\% | (560,731.56) |
| ECM \#6 | Domestic Water Heater Replacement | \$23,010 | so | \$590 | \$22,420 | \$351 | so | \$351 | ${ }^{12}$ | \$4,212 | \$0 | -81.2\% | 63.9 | -19.46\% | (\$18,926.14) |
| EСМ \#7 | High-Efficiency Split System Units | \$21,900 | \$0 | \$797 | \$21,103 | 5217 | \$0 | 5217 | 15 | \$3,250 | so | -84.6\% | 97.4 | -17.56\% | (\$18,516.77) |
| ECM \#8 | DDC System | \$247,628 | so | so | \$247,628 | \$7,031 | \$2,600 | \$9,631 | 15 | \$144,465 | \$39,000 | -41.7\% | 25.7 | -6.09\% | (\$132,653.75) |
| REM RENEWABLE ENERGY AND FINANCIAL COSTS AND SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REM \#1 | Solar PV Project | \$1,374,480 | so | \$0 | \$1,374,480 | \$31,413 | 966,633 | \$98,046 | 25 | \$2,451,150 | \$1,66,825 | 78.3\% | 14.0 | 5.05\% | ¢332,809.48 |

[^14]2) The variable DR in the NPV equation stand for Discount Rate ${ }^{3}$ ) For NPV and IRR calculations: From $\mathrm{n}=0$ to N periods where N is the lifetime of $E C M$ and Cn is the cash flow during each period

## Concord Engineering Group, Inc.

520 BURNT MILL ROAD
VOORHEES, NEW JERSEY 08043
PHONE: (856) 427-0200
FAX: (856) 427-6508

## SmartStart Building Incentives

The NJ SmartStart Buildings Program offers financial incentives on a wide variety of building system equipment. The incentives were developed to help offset the initial cost of energy-efficient equipment. The following tables show the current available incentives as of January, 2009:

## Electric Chillers

| Water-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 12-\$ 170$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 8-\$ 52$ per ton |

Gas Cooling

| Gas Absorption Chillers | $\$ 185-\$ 400$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Engine-Driven <br> Chillers | Calculated through custom <br> measure path) |

## Desiccant Systems

$\$ 1.00$ per cfm - gas or electric
Electric Unitary HVAC

| Unitary AC and Split <br> Systems | $\$ 73-\$ 93$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-to-Air Heat Pumps | $\$ 73-\$ 92$ per ton |
| Water-Source Heat Pumps | $\$ 81$ per ton |
|  <br> HP | $\$ 65$ per ton |
| Central DX AC Systems | $\$ 40-\$ 72$ per ton |
| Dual Enthalpy Economizer <br> Controls | $\$ 250$ |

Ground Source Heat Pumps

| Closed Loop \& Open <br> Loop | $\$ 370$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |

Gas Heating

| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $<300 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 300$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 300-1500 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.75$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 1500-\leq 4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.00$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $>4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | (Calculated through <br> Custom Measure Path) |
| Gas Furnaces | $\$ 300-\$ 400$ per unit |

Variable Frequency Drives

| Variable Air Volume | $\$ 65-\$ 155$ per hp |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chilled-Water Pumps | $\$ 60$ per hp |
| Compressors | $\$ 5,250$ to $\$ 12,500$ <br> per drive |

Natural Gas Water Heating

| Gas Water Heaters <br> $\leq 50$ gallons | $\$ 50$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas-Fired Water Heaters <br> $>50$ gallons | $\$ 1.00-\$ 2.00$ per MBH |
| Gas-Fired Booster Water <br> Heaters | $\$ 17-\$ 35$ per MBH |

## Premium Motors

| Three-Phase Motors | $\$ 45-\$ 700$ per motor |
| :---: | :---: |

## Prescriptive Lighting

| T-5 and T-8 Lamps <br> w/Electronic Ballast in <br> Existing Facilities | $\$ 10-\$ 30$ per fixture, <br> (depending on quantity) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard-Wired Compact <br> Fluorescent | $\$ 25-\$ 30$ per fixture |
| Metal Halide w/Pulse Start | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| LED Exit Signs | $\$ 10-\$ 20$ per fixture |
| T-5 and T-8 High Bay <br> Fixtures | $\$ 16-\$ 284$ per fixture |

Lighting Controls - Occupancy Sensors

| Wall Mounted | $\$ 20$ per control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Remote Mounted | $\$ 35$ per control |
| Daylight Dimmers | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| Occupancy Controlled hi- <br> low Fluorescent Controls | $\$ 25$ per fixture controlled |

Lighting Controls - HID or Fluorescent Hi-Bay Controls

| Occupancy hi-low | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daylight Dimming | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |

Other Equipment Incentives

| Performance Lighting | \$1.00 per watt per SF <br> below program incentive <br> threshold, currently 5\% <br> more energy efficient than <br> ASHRAE 90.1-2004 for <br> New Construction and <br> Complete Renovation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Custom Electric and Gas <br> Equipment Incentives | not prescriptive |


| Boiler | Ara Served | Manutacurer | Qy. | Modelt | Serial 1 | Southern Boulerard School |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Locaion |  |  |  |  |  | Impu( (MBn) | Ouput (MBH) | Efficieny (\%) | Fuel | Approx. Age | $\underset{\substack{\text { astafteremice } \\ \text { Lie }}}{\text { ate }}$ | Remaning Lite | Notes |
| $\frac{\text { Bisenem }}{\text { Basenent }}$ |  |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cien }}^{\substack{337 \\ 330}}$ | $\frac{2640}{2600}$ | \% |  | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ | ${ }_{35}^{35}$ | $\stackrel{(-9)}{(-9)}$ |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ 2001 Addiditon | Onil | нв. | 1 | Seies 28-10 | $\xrightarrow{\text { N2001 } 350}$ | 3172 | ${ }_{2} 2989$ | ${ }^{7.88 \%}$ | Naural Cas | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{35}^{55}$ | ${ }_{27}$ |  |


| Boiler - Burner |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Location | Area Sered | Manulacurur | Qy. | Model 1 | Serial | Imput (MBb) | Efficieny (\%) | Fuel | Approx. Age | Ashratierice | Remaining Lite | Notes |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  | ${ }^{78130449}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3080 \\ 3000}}^{\substack{\text { 30, }}}$ | ${ }_{78,3}^{78.3}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Nc/ oil }}$ | ${ }^{31}$ |  | ${ }_{(-11)}^{(-11)}$ |  |
| 2001 Addition | Smits series 28 A |  | 1 | ${ }_{\text {HC. } 3 \text { S. } 5.2}$ | 40464 |  | ${ }^{78.8 \%}$ | NG | 8 | 20 | 12 |  |




| Loation | Area sere | Manutacurur | Qy. | Modele | Serial 4 |  | Ef. | Refrigerant | Vols | Phase | Amps | Approx. Age | $\underset{\substack{\text { ashraf Serice } \\ \text { Lite }}}{\text { ceice }}$ | Remaining Life | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Classoons }}$ |  | Aifemp | 1 | CSM12275 | LIL1785653138 | ${ }^{12500}$ | 108 | R.22 | 115 | 1 | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| Classooms |  | ${ }_{\text {Aliremp }}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | Bz301827 |  |  | 10.8 | ${ }_{\text {R } 222}$ | ${ }_{202008}$ | 1 | ${ }_{7}^{798.5}$ | 200 |  |  |  |
| Classoons <br> Classoms |  | Air Exdanger | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {12500 }}^{12500}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {R }}^{\text {R.22 }}$ |  | 1 | $\frac{12}{11115}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Classooms |  |  | 8 | KM18s3o. | Lempoolsi | ${ }_{\text {17800017600 }}$ | 10 | ${ }_{\text {R222 }}$ | ${ }_{202088}^{200208}$ | 1 | ${ }_{8,1 / 98}$ | ${ }^{2008}$ |  |  |  |
| Classooms |  | Firielich | 1 | KмızBaC-A |  | ${ }^{18000177700}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {R22 }}$ | 230208 | 1 |  | 2004 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {chass }}$ Classoms |  | Whieveneirspouse | ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{\text {Fasszisinat }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R-22 }}^{\text {R22 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{200208}$ | 1 |  | ${ }^{2001}$ |  |  |  |
| Classooms |  | Fitidgiditic ailey | 1 | FALI251143 | Jk0157999 | 12000 | 9.5 | R.22 | 115 | 1 |  | 2000 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Enerson Quxiel Cool | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ |  | ${ }^{140950310}$ | ${ }_{\text {10000 }}^{180001500}$ | 9.5 10 | R.22 | ${ }_{\substack{115 \\ 208230}}^{\text {a }}$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Classo |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Friedich }}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R.22 }}^{\text {R.22 }}$ | ${ }^{230208}$ | 1 | 12 | (2005 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {KTM }}$ | ${ }_{\text {L CGARORO232 }}$ | ${ }^{17800017600}$ | ${ }_{10,8}^{10}$ | ${ }_{\text {R22 }}$ | ${ }^{208230}$ | + |  | $\stackrel{2007}{2007}$ |  |  |  |

Air Compresso

Heating and Ventilation Units


# STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE Southern Blvd School 

Building ID: 1830643
For 12-month Period Ending: July 31, 20091
Date SEP becomes ineligible: N/A
Date SEP Generated: October 15, 2009

## Facility

Southern Blvd School
192 Southern Blvd
Chatham, NJ 07928

## Facility Owner

School District of the Chathams 58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Year Built: 1955
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 61,907

Energy Performance Rating ${ }^{2}$ (1-100) 36

Site Energy Use Summary ${ }^{3}$
Electricity - Grid Purchase(kBtu)
Natural Gas (kBtu) ${ }^{4}$
Total Energy (kBtu)

1,425,534
3,722,324
5,147,858
83
Site (kBtu/ft2/yr) ..... 140
Emissions (based on site energy use)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions ( $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year)415
Electric Distribution UtilityJersey Central Power \& Lt Co
National Average Comparison
National Average Site EUI ..... 73
National Average Source EUI ..... 124
\% Difference from National Average Source EUI ..... 13\%
Building TypeK-12

## Meets Industry Standards ${ }^{6}$ for Indoor Environmental Conditions:

| Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality | N/A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acceptable Thermal Environmental Conditions | N/A |
| Adequate Illumination | N/A |

Adequate Illumination
N/A


Stamp of Certifying Professional
Based on the conditions observed at the time of my visit to this building, I certify that the information contained within this statement is accurate.

## Certifying Professional

Raymond Johnson 520 South Burnt Mill Road Voorhees, NJ 08043

[^15]
# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

In order for a building to qualify for the ENERGY STAR, a Professional Engineer (PE) must validate the accuracy of the data underlying the building's energy performance rating. This checklist is designed to provide an at-a-glance summary of a property's physical and operating characteristics, as well as its total energy consumption, to assist the PE in double-checking the information that the building owner or operator has entered into Portfolio Manager.

Please complete and sign this checklist and include it with the stamped, signed Statement of Energy Performance.
NOTE: You must check each box to indicate that each value is correct, OR include a note.

| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\boxed{\square}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Name | Southern Blvd School | Is this the official building name to be displayed in the ENERGY STAR Registry of Labeled Buildings? |  | $\square$ |
| Type | K-12 School | Is this an accurate description of the space in question? |  | $\square$ |
| Location | 192 Southern Blvd, Chatham, NJ 07928 | Is this address accurate and complete? Correct weather normalization requires an accurate zip code. |  | $\square$ |
| Single Structure | Single Facility | Does this SEP represent a single structure? SEPs cannot be submitted for multiple-building campuses (with the exception of acute care or children's hospitals) nor can they be submitted as representing only a portion of a building |  | $\square$ |
| Southern Blvd School (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\boxed{\square}$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 61,907 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |
| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  | $\square$ |
| Number of PCs | 108 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  | $\square$ |
| Presence of cooking facilities | Yes | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 60 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Heated | 90 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Months | 10 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| High School? | No | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

## Energy Consumption

Power Generation Plant or Distribution Utility: Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co

| Fuel Type: Electricity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meter: G28743023 JCP\&L (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) Space(s): Entire Facility Generation Method: Grid Purchase |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 18,800.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 21,920.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 23,320.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 24,720.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 18,880.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 26,400.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 16,240.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 24,400.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 27,440.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 21,920.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 20,560.00 |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 19,840.00 |
| G28743023 JCP\&L Consumption (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |  | 264,440.00 |
| G28743023 JCP\&L Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 902,269.28 |
| Meter: G16589718 JCP\&L (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) <br> Space(s): Entire Facility <br> Generation Method: Grid Purchase |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 14,400.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 15,480.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 14,160.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 11,400.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 11,040.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 12,840.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 7,680.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 13,320.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 13,920.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 13,560.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 11,640.00 |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 13,920.00 |
| G16589718 JCP\&L Consumption (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |  | 153,360.00 |


| G16589718 JCP\&L Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 523,264.32 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Electricity (Grid Purchase) Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 1,425,533.60 |
| Is this the total Electricity (Grid Purchase) consumption at this building including all Electricity meters? |  | $\square$ |
| Fuel Type: Natural Gas |  |  |
| Meter: 1874132, 1810551 PSE\&G (therms) <br> Space(s): Entire Facility |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (therms) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 60.46 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 78.18 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 380.09 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 1,719.89 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 4,563.15 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 6,307.56 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 7,603.17 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 7,074.66 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 6,195.02 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 2,968.93 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 207.19 |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 64.94 |
| 1874132, 1810551 PSE\&G Consumption (therms) |  | 37,223.24 |
| 1874132, 1810551 PSE\&G Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 3,722,324.00 |
| Total Natural Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 3,722,324.00 |
| Is this the total Natural Gas consumption at this building including all Natural Gas meters? |  | $\square$ |

## Additional Fuels

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above represent the total energy use of this building?
Please confirm there are no additional fuels (district energy, generator fuel oil) used in this facility.

## On-Site Solar and Wind Energy

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above include all on-site solar and/or wind power located at your facility? Please confirm that no on-site solar or wind installations have been omitted from this list. All on-site systems must be reported.

## Certifying Professional

(When applying for the ENERGY STAR, the Certifying Professional must be the same as the PE that signed and stamped the SEP.)
Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$
Signature:
Signature is required when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## FOR YOUR RECORDS ONLY. DO NOT SUBMIT TO EPA.

Please keep this Facility Summary for your own records; do not submit it to EPA. Only the Statement of Energy Performance (SEP), Data Checklist and Letter of Agreement need to be submitted to EPA when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## Facility

Southern Blvd School
192 Southern Blvd
Chatham, NJ 07928

Facility Owner
School District of the Chathams
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

## Primary Contact for this Facility

Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

General Information

| Southern Blvd School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gross Floor Area Excluding Parking: $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ | 61,907 |
| Year Built | 1955 |
| For 12-month Evaluation Period Ending Date: | July 31, 2009 |

Facility Space Use Summary

| Southern Blvd School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Space Type | K-12 School |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 61,907 |
| Open Weekends? | No |
| Number of PCs | 108 |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer <br> units | 0 |
| Presence of cooking facilities | Yes |
| Percent Cooled | 60 |
| Percent Heated | 90 |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 10 |
| High School? | No |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Chatham |

## Energy Performance Comparison

|  | Evaluation Periods |  | Comparisons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance Metrics | Current <br> (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Baseline <br> (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Rating of 75 | Target | National Average |
| Energy Performance Rating | 36 | 36 | 75 | N/A | 50 |
| Energy Intensity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2) | 83 | 83 | 57 | N/A | 73 |
| Source (kBtu/ft2) | 140 | 140 | 97 | N/A | 124 |
| Energy Cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$/year | \$ 80,971.99 | \$ 80,971.99 | \$ 55,945.17 | N/A | \$ 71,545.55 |
| \$/ft2/year | \$ 1.31 | \$ 1.31 | \$ 0.91 | N/A | \$ 1.16 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year | 415 | 415 | 287 | N/A | 367 |
| $\mathrm{kgCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{ft} 2 / \mathrm{year}$ | 7 | 7 | 5 | N/A | 6 |

[^16]
## Statement of Energy Performance

2009
Southern Blvd School
192 Southern Blvd
Chatham, NJ 07928
Portfolio Manager Building ID: 1830643

The energy use of this building has been measured and compared to other similar buildings using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Energy Performance Scale of 1-100, with 1 being the least energy efficient and 100 the most energy efficient. For more information, visit energystar.gov/benchmark.
This building's
score

I certify that the information contained within this statement is accurate and in accordance with U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency's measurement standards, found at energystar.gov


## ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade - General

| CEG | Fixture | Yearly | No. | No. | Fixture | Fixt | Total | kWh\%r | Yearly | No. | No. | Retro-Unit | Watt | Total | KWh/Yi | Yearly | Unit Cost | Total | kW | kWh/Yı | Yearly | Yearty Simple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Location | Usage | Fixts | Lamp | Type | Wats | kW | Fixtures | \$ Cost | Fixts ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | Lamp. | Description | Used | kW | Fixtures | \$ Cost | InSTALLED | Cost | Savings | Savings | \$ Savings | Payback |
| 10 | Closet | 260 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 45.2 | \$7.46 | 3 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 45.24 | \$7.46 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 122 | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$278.68 | 14 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.81 | 1688.96 | \$278.68 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 122 | 2080 | 5 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.41 | 852.8 | \$140.71 | 5 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.41 | 852.8 | \$140.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | 125 | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 23$ U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 108 | 0.32 | 673.9 | \$111.20 | 3 | 3 | No Change | 108 | 0.32 | 673.92 | \$111.20 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 125 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$393.99 | 14 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$393.99 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 125 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x42 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic $L$ nen Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$39.81 | 2 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Gym | 2080 | 18 | 1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Halogen } 1 \text { Lamp } \\ \text { Magnetic Ballast Surface } \\ \text { Mounting } \end{array}$ | 200 | 3.60 | 7,488.0 | \$1,235.52 | 18 | 1 | No Change | 200 | 3.60 | 7488 | \$1,235.52 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 106 | 2080 | 20 | 1 | T8 $1 \times 41$ Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.56 | 1,164.8 | \$192.19 | 20 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.56 | 1164.8 | \$192.19 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 106 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 22$ U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$50.11 | 2 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.15 | 303.68 | \$50.11 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 105 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 $1 \times 41$ Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.50 | 1048.32 | \$172.97 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 104 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.50 | 1048.32 | \$172.97 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 103 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.50 | 1048.32 | \$172.97 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 102 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.39 | 815.36 | \$134.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 101 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.39 | 815.36 | \$134.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 10 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$79.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 100 watt | 100 | 0.10 | 208.0 | \$34.32 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 62.4 | \$10.30 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 145.6 | \$24.02 | 0.25 |
| 2 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$79.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Nurse | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$159.24 | 8 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.46 | 965.12 | \$159.24 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Nurse | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Nurse | 2080 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mouting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \end{gathered}$ | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.05 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 151.84 | \$25.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 4 | T8 2x44 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.11 | 226.7 | \$37.41 | 1 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 0.11 | 226.72 | \$37.41 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Closet | 260 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 15.1 | \$2.49 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 15.08 | \$2.49 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Closet | 260 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 100 watt | 100 | 0.10 | 26.0 | \$4.29 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-30w mini sprial | 30 | 0.03 | 7.8 | \$1.29 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | 0.07 | 18.2 | \$3.00 | 2.00 |
| 15 | 100 | 2080 | 12 | 6 | T8 2x4 6 Lamps Electronic Ballast $\underset{\substack{\text { Recessed Mouting } \\ \text { Prismatic }}}{ }$ Prismatic Lens | 167 | 2.00 | 4,168.3 | \$687.77 | 12 | 6 | No Change | 167 | 2.00 | 4168.32 | \$687.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$59.72 | 3 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$59.72 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x44 Lamps Electronic Ballast $\underset{\substack{\text { Recessed Mouting } \\ \text { Prismatic }}}{ }$ Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 0.22 | 453.44 | \$74.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x43 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.08 | 170.6 | \$28.14 | 1 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.08 | 170.56 | \$28.14 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 208 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 0.22 | 453.44 | \$74.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 13 | Art Room | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Art Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouted Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 201 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 202 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | 203 | 2080 | 12 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.31 | 2,720.6 | \$448.91 | 12 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 1.31 | 2720.64 | \$448.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 204 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Stairwell | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 75 watt | 75 | 0.08 | 156.0 | \$25.74 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-25w mini sprial | 25 | 0.03 | 52 | \$8.58 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.05 | 104 | \$17.16 | 0.34 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Hallway | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$225.14 | 8 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.66 | 1364.48 | \$225.14 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Hallway | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$119.43 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 45 | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$139.34 | 7 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 844.48 | \$139.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Hallway | 2080 | 19 | 4 | T8 2x 44 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 2.07 | 4,307.7 | \$710.77 | 19 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 2.07 | 4307.68 | \$710.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Hallway | 2080 | 2 | 6 | T8 4×4 6 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 164 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$112.57 | 2 | 6 | No Change | 164 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$112.57 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Hallway | 2080 | 5 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 23$ U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 108 | 0.54 | 1,123.2 | \$185.33 | 5 | 3 | No Change | 108 | 0.54 | 1123.2 | \$185.33 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 36 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 2.09 | 4,343.0 | \$716.60 | 36 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 2.09 | 4343.04 | \$716.60 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting No Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$119.43 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 5 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$119.43 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | Electric Rm | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T12 1x8 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Pendant Mouting No Lens | 210 | 0.21 | 436.8 | \$72.07 | 1 | 2 | 8' 2-Lamp T-8 Cooper Metalux, Electronic Ballast Metalux, Electronic Ball EB81-U | 118 | 0.12 | 245.44 | \$40.50 | \$207.00 | \$207.00 | 0.09 | 191.36 | \$31.57 | 6.56 |
| 22 | Electric Rm | 2080 | 4 | 1 | Incadescent 75 watt | 75 | 0.30 | 624.0 | \$102.96 | 4 | 0 | Eiko-25w mini sprial | 25 | 0.10 | 208 | \$34.32 | \$5.75 | \$23.00 | 0.20 | 416 | \$68.64 | 0.34 |
| 14 | Music Rm | 2080 | 17 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast $\underset{\substack{\text { Recessed Mouting } \\ \text { Prismatic }}}{ }$ Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.85 | 3,854.2 | \$635.95 | 17 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 1.85 | 3854.24 | \$635.95 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 0.22 | 453.44 | \$74.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 10 | 4 | T8 $2 \times 44$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.09 | 2,267.2 | \$374.09 | 10 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 1.09 | 2267.2 | \$374.09 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast $\underset{\substack{\text { Recessed Mouting } \\ \text { Prismatic }}}{ }$ Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$119.43 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$139.34 | 7 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 844.48 | \$139.34 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 40 watt | 40 | 0.04 | 83.2 | \$13.73 | 1 | 0 | Eiko-13w mini sprial | 13 | 0.01 | 27.04 | \$4.46 | \$7.19 | \$7.19 | 0.03 | 56.16 | \$9.27 | 0.78 |
| 10 | Bathroom | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$79.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Exit Stairs | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$79.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Library | 2080 | 41 | 3 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 23 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mouting } \\ \text { Parabolic Lens } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 108 | 4.43 | 9,210.2 | \$1,519.69 | 41 | 3 | No Change | 108 | 4.43 | 9210.24 | \$1,519.69 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Library | 2080 | 16 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 58 | 0.93 | 1,930.2 | \$318.49 | 16 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.93 | 1930.24 | \$318.49 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Library | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$84.43 | 3 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.25 | 511.68 | \$84.43 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | 124 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$393.99 | 14 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$393.99 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | 124 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 108 | 0.43 | 898.6 | \$148.26 | 4 | 3 | No Change | 108 | 0.43 | 898.56 | \$148.26 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Storage | 260 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 15.1 | \$2.49 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 15.08 | \$2.49 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 10 | Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$19.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 $2 \times 44$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 0.22 | 453.44 | \$74.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Boys Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Reecesed Mouting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.05 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 151.84 | \$25.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Girls Room | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x44 Lamps Electronic Ballast $\underset{\substack{\text { Recessed Mouting } \\ \text { Prismatic } \\ \hline}}{ }$ Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | No Change | 109 | 0.22 | 453.44 | \$74.82 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Girls Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 22$ U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.05 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 151.84 | \$25.05 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 107 | 2080 | 20 | 1 | T8 $1 \times 41$ Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.56 | 1,164.8 | \$192.19 | 20 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.56 | 1164.8 | \$192.19 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 107 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Reecesed MMoting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \end{array}$ | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$50.11 | 2 | 2 | No Change | 73 | 0.15 | 303.68 | \$50.11 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 108 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.50 | 1048.32 | \$172.97 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 108 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.50 | 1048.32 | \$172.97 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$39.81 | 2 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 109 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 $1 \times 41$ Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.39 | 815.36 | \$134.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | 110 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | No Change | 28 | 0.39 | 815.36 | \$134.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 111 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 112 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 206 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | 207 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$39.81 | 2 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$39.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 13 | 205 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$337.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic BallastSurface Mouting <br> Prismaic Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Staff Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 108 | 0.11 | 224.6 | \$37.07 | 1 | 3 | No Change | 108 | 0.11 | 224.64 | \$37.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Staff Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x43 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$56.28 | 2 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.16 | 341.12 | \$56.28 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Gym Office | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T12 1x8 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Pendant Mouting No Lens | 210 | 1.68 | 3,494.4 | \$576.58 | 8 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 8^{\prime 2} \text { 2-Lamp } 7 \text { T-8 Cooper } \\ \text { Metalux, Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { M/N 8TDIM-232-UN- } \\ \text { EB81-U } \end{array}$ | 118 | 0.94 | 1963.52 | \$323.98 | \$207.00 | \$1,656.00 | 0.74 | 1530.88 | \$252.60 | 6.56 |
| 19 | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T12 1x8 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 210 | 0.42 | 873.6 | \$144.14 | 2 | 2 | 8' 2-Lamp T-8 Cooper Metalux, Electronic Ballast $\underset{\text { EB8 }}{\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{N}} \mathrm{8TDIM-232-UNV-}$ EB81-U | 118 | 0.24 | 490.88 | \$81.00 | \$207.00 | \$414.00 | 0.18 | 382.72 | \$63.15 | 6.56 |
|  | Totals |  | 701 | 211 | TH: |  | 51.31 | 106,012.9 | \$17,492.13 | 701 | 206 |  |  | 49.88 | 103168 | \$17,022.72 |  | \$2,324.94 | 1.43 | 2844.9 | \$469.41 | 4.95 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

CEG Job \#:
Project:
Shool District of the Chatham 192 Southern Blvd

Building SF
61,907

ECM \#2: Lighting Controls

| EXIST | LIGHTIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROP | POSED L | LIGHTING CONTROLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVINGS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { CEG } \\ \text { Type } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fixture } \\ \text { Location } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yearly } \\ \text { Usage } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \text { Fixts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { Lamps } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fixture } \\ \text { Type } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fixt } \\ \text { Watts } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | kWh/Yr Fixtures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { Fixts } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Controls } \\ \text { Description } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Watts } \\ \text { Used } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Total } \\ \mathrm{kW} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reduction } \\ (\%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { kWh/Yr } \\ & \text { Fixtures } \end{aligned}$ | Yearly \$ Cost | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { INSTALLED } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Cost } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | kWh/Yr Savings | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yearly } \\ \text { \$ Savings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 10 | Closet | 260 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 45.2 | \$7.46 | 3 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.17 | 0\% | 45.24 | \$7.46 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | 122 | 2080 | 14 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 58 | 0.81 | 1,689.0 | \$278.68 | 14 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.81 | 10\% | 1520.064 | \$250.81 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 168.896 | \$27.87 | 5.74 |
| 12 | 122 | 2080 | 5 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.41 | 852.8 | \$140.71 | 5 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.41 | 10\% | 767.52 | \$126.64 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 85.28 | \$14.07 | 11.37 |
| 8 | 125 | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 108 | 0.32 | 673.9 | \$111.20 | 3 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 108 | 0.32 | 10\% | 606.528 | \$100.08 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 67.392 | \$11.12 | 14.39 |
| 12 | 125 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$393.99 | 14 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.15 | 10\% | 2149.056 | \$354.59 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 238.784 | \$39.40 | 4.06 |
| 10 | 125 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$39.81 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$35.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.98 | 40.19 |
| 17 | Gym | 2080 | 18 | 1 | Halogen 1 Lamp Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting | 200 | 3.60 | 7,488.0 | \$1,235.52 | 18 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 200 | 3.60 | 10\% | 6739.2 | \$1,111.97 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 748.8 | \$123.55 | 1.30 |
| 1 | 106 | 2080 | 20 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.56 | 1,164.8 | \$192.19 | 20 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.56 | 10\% | 1048.32 | \$172.97 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 116.48 | \$19.22 | 8.33 |
| 7 | 106 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$50.11 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.15 | 10\% | 273.312 | \$45.10 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 30.368 | \$5.01 | 31.93 |
| 1 | 105 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.50 | 10\% | 943.488 | \$155.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 104.832 | \$17.30 | 9.25 |
| 1 | 104 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.50 | 10\% | 943.488 | \$155.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 104.832 | \$17.30 | 9.25 |
| 1 | 103 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.50 | 10\% | 943.488 | \$155.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 104.832 | \$17.30 | 9.25 |
| 1 | 102 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.39 | 10\% | 733.824 | \$121.08 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 81.536 | \$13.45 | 11.89 |
| 1 | 101 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.39 | 10\% | 733.824 | \$121.08 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 81.536 | \$13.45 | 11.89 |


| 10 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.304 | \$71.66 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$7.96 | 20.09 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 100 watt | 100 | 0.10 | 208.0 | \$34.32 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 100 | 0.10 | 10\% | 187.2 | \$30.89 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 20.8 | \$3.43 | 46.62 |
| 2 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$17.92 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.99 | 80.38 |
| 3 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.304 | \$71.66 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$7.96 | 20.09 |
| 10 | Nurse | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.46 | 965.1 | \$159.24 | 8 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.46 | 10\% | 868.608 | \$143.32 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 96.512 | \$15.92 | 10.05 |
| 2 | Nurse | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$17.92 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.99 | 80.38 |
| 7 | Nurse | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.05 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.07 | 10\% | 136.656 | \$22.55 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 15.184 | \$2.51 | 63.86 |
| 14 | Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.11 | 226.7 | \$37.41 | 1 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.11 | 10\% | 204.048 | \$33.67 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 22.672 | \$3.74 | 42.77 |
| 10 | Closet | 260 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 15.1 | \$2.49 | 1 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 15.08 | \$2.49 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Closet | 260 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 100 watt | 100 | 0.10 | 26.0 | \$4.29 | 1 | 0 | None | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | 26 | \$4.29 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | 100 | 2080 | 12 | 6 | T8 2x4 6 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 167 | 2.00 | 4,168.3 | \$687.77 | 12 | 6 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 167 | 2.00 | 10\% | 3751.488 | \$619.00 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 416.832 | \$68.78 | 2.33 |
| 10 | Office | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$59.72 | 3 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.728 | \$53.75 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$5.97 | 26.79 |
| 3 | Office | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$17.92 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.99 | 80.38 |
| 14 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2×4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.22 | 10\% | 408.096 | \$67.34 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 45.344 | \$7.48 | 21.39 |
| 13 | Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.08 | 170.6 | \$28.14 | 1 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.08 | 10\% | 153.504 | \$25.33 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 17.056 | \$2.81 | 56.85 |
| 13 | 208 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 14 | Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.22 | 10\% | 408.096 | \$67.34 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 45.344 | \$7.48 | 21.39 |
| 13 | Art Room | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |


| 11 | Art Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouted Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$17.92 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$1.99 | 80.38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 201 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 13 | 202 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 14 | 203 | 2080 | 12 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.31 | 2,720.6 | \$448.91 | 12 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 1.31 | 10\% | 2448.576 | \$404.02 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 272.064 | \$44.89 | 3.56 |
| 13 | 204 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 22 | Stairwell | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 75 watt | 75 | 0.08 | 156.0 | \$25.74 | 1 | 0 | None | 75 | 0.08 | 0\% | 156 | \$25.74 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.29 | 0\% | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Hallway | 2080 | 8 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.66 | 1,364.5 | \$225.14 | 8 | 3 | None | 82 | 0.66 | 0\% | 1364.48 | \$225.14 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Hallway | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.35 | 0\% | 723.84 | \$119.43 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.29 | 0\% | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 45 | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$139.34 | 7 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.41 | 10\% | 760.032 | \$125.41 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 84.448 | \$13.93 | 11.48 |
| 14 | Hallway | 2080 | 19 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 2.07 | 4,307.7 | \$710.77 | 19 | 4 | None | 109 | 2.07 | 0\% | 4307.68 | \$710.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Hallway | 2080 | 2 | 6 | T8 4x4 6 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 164 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$112.57 | 2 | 6 | None | 164 | 0.33 | 0\% | 682.24 | \$112.57 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Hallway | 2080 | 5 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 108 | 0.54 | 1,123.2 | \$185.33 | 5 | 3 | None | 108 | 0.54 | 0\% | 1123.2 | \$185.33 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 36 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 2.09 | 4,343.0 | \$716.60 | 36 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 2.09 | 10\% | 3908.736 | \$644.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 434.304 | \$71.66 | 2.23 |
| 6 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting No Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 651.456 | \$107.49 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 72.384 | \$11.94 | 13.40 |
| 5 | Cafeteria | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 651.456 | \$107.49 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 72.384 | \$11.94 | 13.40 |
| 18 | Electric Rm | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T12 1x8 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Pendant Mouting No Lens | 210 | 0.21 | 436.8 | \$72.07 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 210 | 0.21 | 10\% | 393.12 | \$64.86 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 43.68 | \$7.21 | 22.20 |


| 22 | Electric Rm | 2080 | 4 | 1 | Incadescent 75 watt | 75 | 0.30 | 624.0 | \$102.96 | 4 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 75 | 0.30 | 10\% | 561.6 | \$92.66 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 62.4 | \$10.30 | 15.54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Music Rm | 2080 | 17 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.85 | 3,854.2 | \$635.95 | 17 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 1.85 | 10\% | 3468.816 | \$572.35 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 385.424 | \$63.59 | 2.52 |
| 14 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.22 | 10\% | 408.096 | \$67.34 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 45.344 | \$7.48 | 21.39 |
| 14 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 10 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 1.09 | 2,267.2 | \$374.09 | 10 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 1.09 | 10\% | 2040.48 | \$336.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 226.72 | \$37.41 | 4.28 |
| 26 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$119.43 | 6 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 651.456 | \$107.49 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 72.384 | \$11.94 | 13.40 |
| 10 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$139.34 | 7 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.41 | 10\% | 760.032 | \$125.41 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 84.448 | \$13.93 | 11.48 |
| 21 | Basement Rms | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 40 watt | 40 | 0.04 | 83.2 | \$13.73 | 1 | 0 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 40 | 0.04 | 10\% | 74.88 | \$12.36 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 8.32 | \$1.37 | 116.55 |
| 10 | Bathroom | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.304 | \$71.66 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$7.96 | 20.09 |
| 10 | Exit Stairs | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$79.62 | 4 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.23 | 0\% | 482.56 | \$79.62 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Library | 2080 | 41 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 108 | 4.43 | 9,210.2 | \$1,519.69 | 41 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 108 | 4.43 | 10\% | 8289.216 | \$1,367.72 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 921.024 | \$151.97 | 1.05 |
| 20 | Library | 2080 | 16 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Direct/Indirect Lens | 58 | 0.93 | 1,930.2 | \$318.49 | 16 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.93 | 10\% | 1737.216 | \$286.64 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 193.024 | \$31.85 | 5.02 |
| 12 | Library | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$84.43 | 3 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.25 | 10\% | 460.512 | \$75.98 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 51.168 | \$8.44 | 18.95 |
| 12 | 124 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$393.99 | 14 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.15 | 10\% | 2149.056 | \$354.59 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 238.784 | \$39.40 | 4.06 |
| 9 | 124 | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 108 | 0.43 | 898.6 | \$148.26 | 4 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy | 108 | 0.43 | 10\% | 808.704 | \$133.44 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 89.856 | \$14.83 | 10.79 |
| 10 | Storage | 260 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 15.1 | \$2.49 | 1 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 15.08 | \$2.49 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$19.91 | 1 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.06 | 0\% | 120.64 | \$19.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.22 | 10\% | 408.096 | \$67.34 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 45.344 | \$7.48 | 21.39 |
| 7 | Boys Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.05 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.07 | 10\% | 136.656 | \$22.55 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 15.184 | \$2.51 | 63.86 |
| 14 | Girls Room | 2080 | 2 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.22 | 453.4 | \$74.82 | 2 | 4 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 109 | 0.22 | 10\% | 408.096 | \$67.34 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 45.344 | \$7.48 | 21.39 |
| 7 | Girls Room | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$25.05 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.07 | 10\% | 136.656 | \$22.55 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 15.184 | \$2.51 | 63.86 |


| 1 | 107 | 2080 | 20 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.56 | 1,164.8 | \$192.19 | 20 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.56 | 10\% | 1048.32 | \$172.97 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 116.48 | \$19.22 | 8.33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 107 | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$50.11 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.15 | 10\% | 273.312 | \$45.10 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 30.368 | \$5.01 | 31.93 |


| 1 | 108 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.50 | 10\% | 943.488 | \$155.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 104.832 | \$17.30 | 9.25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 108 | 2080 | 18 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.50 | 1,048.3 | \$172.97 | 18 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.50 | 10\% | 943.488 | \$155.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 104.832 | \$17.30 | 9.25 |
| 2 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$39.81 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$35.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.98 | 40.19 |
| 1 | 109 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.39 | 10\% | 733.824 | \$121.08 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 81.536 | \$13.45 | 11.89 |
| 1 | 110 | 2080 | 14 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamp Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 28 | 0.39 | 815.4 | \$134.53 | 14 | 1 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 28 | 0.39 | 10\% | 733.824 | \$121.08 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 81.536 | \$13.45 | 11.89 |
| 13 | 111 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 13 | 112 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 13 | 206 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 13 | 207 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 10 | Boys Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$39.81 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$35.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$3.98 | 40.19 |
| 13 | 205 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$337.71 | 12 | 3 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text {. }}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$303.94 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$33.77 | 4.74 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.29 | 0\% | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Stairwell | 2080 | 5 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mouting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.29 | 603.2 | \$99.53 | 5 | 2 | None | 58 | 0.29 | 0\% | 603.2 | \$99.53 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Staff Bathroom | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Parabolic Lens | 108 | 0.11 | 224.6 | \$37.07 | 1 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 108 | 0.11 | 10\% | 202.176 | \$33.36 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 22.464 | \$3.71 | 43.17 |
| 13 | Staff Bathroom | 2080 | 2 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mouting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.16 | 341.1 | \$56.28 | 2 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.16 | 10\% | 307.008 | \$50.66 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 34.112 | \$5.63 | 28.43 |
| 18 | Gym Office | 2080 | 8 | 2 | T12 1x8 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Pendant Mouting No Lens | 210 | 1.68 | 3,494.4 | \$576.58 | 8 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 210 | 1.68 | 10\% | 3144.96 | \$518.92 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 349.44 | \$57.66 | 2.78 |
| 19 | Storage | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T12 1x8 2 Lamps Magnetic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 210 | 0.42 | 873.6 | \$144.14 | 2 | 2 | None | 210 | 0.42 | 0\% | 873.6 | \$144.14 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals | IT | 701 | 211 | WIW W | T. | 51.31 | 106,012.9 | \$17,492.13 | 701 | 206 | I. | 1 | 51.309 |  | 96646.47 | \$15,946.67 | IT | \$11,520.00 | 0.00 | 9366.4 | \$1,545.46 | 7.45 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives

ECM \#3: LED EXIT SIGNS

| EXISTING LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROPOSED LIGHTING |  |  | $\frac{1}{\text { watts }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | kWh/Yr Fixtures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { INSTALLED } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | SAVINGS |  | \%ers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { TEG } \\ \text { Type } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fixture } \\ \text { Location } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { Usage } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { No. } \\ & \text { Fixts } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixture } \\ & \text { Type } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Fixt } \\ \text { Wats } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { kW } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$ Fixtures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \$ \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { Fixts } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { No. } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array}$ | Retro-Unit Description | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Watts } \\ \text { Used } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { KW } \\ \text { Saving } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ & \text { Savings } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly } \\ \text { \$ Savings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \end{array}$ |
| 24 | Throughout | 8760 | 28 | 0 | LED Exit Signs | 4 | 0.11 | 981.1 | \$161.88 | 28 | 0 | No Change | 4 | 0.11 | 981.12 | \$161.88 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Throughout | 8760 | 9 | 0 | INC Exit Signs | 30 | 0.27 | 2,365.2 | \$390.26 | 9 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED | 4 | 0.04 | 315.36 | \$52.03 | \$56.00 | \$504.00 | 0.23 | 2049.84 | \$338.22 | 1.49 |
|  | Totals |  | 37 | 0 |  |  | 0.38 | 3,346.3 | \$552.14 | 37 | 0 |  |  | 0.148 | 1296.48 | \$213.92 |  | \$504.00 | 0.23 | 2049.8 | \$338.22 | 1.49 |

[^17]9 C 09078
School District of the Chathams
${ }^{192 \text { Southern Blvd }}$ Chatham. NJ
Chatham,
61,907

## Building SF:

ECM \#4: Lighting Upgrade - GYM



| ```Project Name: LGEA Solar PV Project - Southern Boulevard School Location: Chatham, NJ Description: Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase``` |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple Payback Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Construction Cost Annual kWh Production Annual Energy Cost Reduction Annual SREC Revenue |  | Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$1,374,480 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 190,380 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$31,413 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$66,633 |  |  |  |  |
| First Cost Premium |  | \$1,374,480 |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Payback: |  | 14.02 Years |  |  |  |  |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis Period (years): | 25 |  |  | Financing \%: <br> Maintenance Escalation Rate: <br> Energy Cost Escalation Rate: <br> SREC Value (\$/kWh) |  | 0\% |
| Financing Term (mths): | 0 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Average Energy Cost (\$/kWh) | \$0.165 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Financing Rate: | 0.00\% |  |  |  |  | \$0.350 |
| PeriodAdditional <br> Cash Outlay | Energy kWh Production | Energy Cost Savings | Additional Maint Costs | SREC <br> Revenue | Net Cash <br> Flow | Cumulative Cash Flow |
| $0 \quad \$ 1,374,480$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | (1,374,480) | 0 |
| 1 \$0 | 190,380 | \$31,413 | \$0 | \$66,633 | \$98,046 | (\$1,276,434) |
| 2 \$0 | 189,428 | \$32,355 | \$0 | \$66,300 | \$98,655 | (\$1,177,779) |
| 3 \$0 | 188,481 | \$33,326 | \$0 | \$65,968 | \$99,294 | (\$1,078,485) |
| 4 \$0 | 187,539 | \$34,326 | \$0 | \$65,638 | \$99,964 | $(\$ 978,521)$ |
| 5 \$0 | 186,601 | \$35,355 | \$1,922 | \$65,310 | \$98,744 | $(\$ 879,778)$ |
| 6 \$0 | 185,668 | \$36,416 | \$1,912 | \$64,984 | \$99,487 | $(\$ 780,290)$ |
| 7 \$0 | 184,740 | \$37,508 | \$1,903 | \$64,659 | \$100,264 | $(\$ 680,026)$ |
| 8 \$0 | 183,816 | \$38,634 | \$1,893 | \$64,336 | \$101,076 | $(\$ 578,950)$ |
| 9 \$0 | 182,897 | \$39,793 | \$1,884 | \$64,014 | \$101,923 | $(\$ 477,027)$ |
| 10 \$0 | 181,982 | \$40,986 | \$1,874 | \$63,694 | \$102,806 | $(\$ 374,222)$ |
| 11 \$0 | 181,072 | \$42,216 | \$1,865 | \$63,375 | \$103,726 | $(\$ 270,495)$ |
| 12 \$0 | 180,167 | \$43,483 | \$1,856 | \$63,058 | \$104,685 | $(\$ 165,810)$ |
| 13 \$0 | 179,266 | \$44,787 | \$1,846 | \$62,743 | \$105,684 | $(\$ 60,126)$ |
| 14 \$0 | 178,370 | \$46,131 | \$1,837 | \$62,429 | \$106,723 | \$46,597 |
| 15 \$0 | 177,478 | \$47,515 | \$1,828 | \$62,117 | \$107,804 | \$154,400 |
| 16 \$0 | 176,591 | \$48,940 | \$1,819 | \$61,807 | \$108,928 | \$263,328 |
| 17 \$0 | 175,708 | \$50,408 | \$1,810 | \$61,498 | \$110,096 | \$373,424 |
| 18 \$0 | 174,829 | \$51,920 | \$1,801 | \$61,190 | \$111,310 | \$484,734 |
| 19 \$0 | 173,955 | \$53,478 | \$1,792 | \$60,884 | \$112,571 | \$597,304 |
| 20 \$0 | 173,085 | \$55,082 | \$1,783 | \$60,580 | \$113,879 | \$711,184 |
| 21 \$1 | 172,220 | \$56,735 | \$1,774 | \$60,277 | \$115,238 | \$826,422 |
| 22 \$2 | 171,359 | \$58,437 | \$1,765 | \$59,976 | \$116,647 | \$943,069 |
| 23 \$3 | 170,502 | \$60,190 | \$1,756 | \$59,676 | \$118,109 | \$1,061,179 |
| 24 \$4 | 169,649 | \$61,996 | \$1,747 | \$59,377 | \$119,626 | \$1,180,804 |
| 25 \$5 | 168,801 | \$63,856 | \$1,739 | \$59,080 | \$121,197 | \$1,302,001 |
| Totals: | 4,484,582 | 1,145,284 | 38,406 | 1,569,604 | 2,676,481 | $(833,499)$ |
|  | Net Present Value (NPV) <br> Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |  |  |  | \$1,302,026 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5.7 |  |


| Building | Roof Area <br> (sq ft) | Panel | Qty | Panel Sq <br> Ft | Panel <br> Total Sq <br> Ft | Total <br> KW | Total <br> Annual <br> $\mathbf{k W h}$ | Panel <br> Weight (33 <br> lbs) | W/SQFT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern <br> Boulevard School | 9755 | Sunpower <br> SPR230 | 664 | 14.7 | 9,764 | 152.72 | 190,380 | 21,912 | 15.64 |



प.= Proposed PV Layout
Notes:

1. Estimated kWH based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 Calculator Program.

## PVWatts Version 1 Input Screen

## PV System Specifications:

| DC Rating (kW): | 152.72 |
| :--- | :---: |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.81 <br> Array Type: |
|  | Fixed Tilt |
| 2 - Axis Tracking Tracking |  |

## Inputted From Roof Space Cell "G2" Total KW

Inputted From Derate Factor Calculated Below in Cell "B37"
There are 3 inputs for Array Type in all cases you should be using Fixed Tilt as the Selection

Fixed Tilt of Single Axis Tracking System: Array Tilt (degrees):

Array Azimuth (degrees):

| 10 |
| :---: |
| 180 |


| PV Watts Derate Factor for AC Power Rating at STC |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Component Derate Factors | PVWatts Default | Range |
| PV module nameplate DC rating | 1.00 | $0.80-1.05$ |
| Inverter and transformer | 0.95 | $0.88-0.96$ |
| Mismatch | 0.98 | $0.97-0.995$ |
| Diodes and connections | 1.00 | $0.99-0.997$ |
| DC wiring | 0.98 | $0.97-0.99$ |
| AC wiring | 0.99 | $0.98-0.993$ |
| 1. Estimated kWH based on the <br> National Renewable Energy <br> Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 <br> Calculator Program. | 0.95 | $0.30-0.995$ |
| System availability | 0.95 | $0.00-0.995$ |
| Shading | 1.00 | $0.00-1.00$ |
| Sun-tracking | 1.00 | $0.95-1.00$ |
| Age | 1.00 | $0.70-1.00$ |
| Overall DC-to-AC derate factor | $\mathbf{0 . 8 1}$ | $0.96001-0.09999$ |

Click on Calculate if default values are acceptable, or after selecting your system specifications. Click on Help for information about system specifications. To use a DC to AC derate factor other than the default, click on Derate Factor Help for information.

## Station Identification:

## WBAN Number:

City:
State:

## PV System Specifications:

$$
\text { DC Rating (kW): } \quad 152.72
$$

DC to AC Derate Factor:

Array Type:
Fixed Tilt

## DERATE FACTOR

HELP

Fixed Tilt or 1-Axis Tracking System:
Array Tilt (degrees): $\quad 40.73 \quad$ (Default $=$ Latitude)
Array Azimuth (degrees): $180.0 \quad$ (Default $=$ South $)$

## Energy Data:

Cost of Electricity (cents/kWh): 0.165

Calculate HELP
Reset Form

```
Return to RREDC Home Page ( http://rredc.nrel.gov/)
```

RReDC

## Pwolls <br> AC Energy <br> \& Cost Savings



| Station Identification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| City: | Newark |
| State: | New_Jersey |
| Latitude: | $40.70^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ |
| Longitude: | $74.17^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Elevation: | 9 m |
| PV System Specifications |  |
| DC Rating: | 152.7 kW |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.810 |
| AC Rating: | 123.7 kW |
| Array Type: | Fixed Tilt |
| Array Tilt: | $40.7^{\circ}$ |
| Array Azimuth: | $180.0^{\circ}$ |
| Energy Specifications |  |
| Cost of Electricity: | $0.2 \mathrm{q} / \mathrm{kWh}$ |


| Output Hourly Performance Data | Output Results as Text |
| :---: | :---: |
| About the Hourly Performance Data | Saving Text from a Browser |

Run PVWATTS v. 1 for another US location or an International location Run PVWATTS v. 2 (US only)

Please send questions and comments regarding PVWATTS to Webmaster

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# Energy Audit - Final Report 

## School District Of The Chathams Washington Avenue School 102 WASHINGTON AVENUE CHATHAM, NJ 07928 <br> Attin: RALPH GOODWIN <br> School Business Administrator Board <br> SECRETARY

CEG Project No. 9C09078


Contact: Michael Fischette, President EmAIL: mfischette@ceg-inc.net

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of an energy audit conducted for:
Washington Avenue School
102 Washington Avenue
Chatham, NJ 07928
Facility Contact Person: John Cataldo
Municipal Contact Person: Ralph Goodwin
This audit was performed in connection with the New Jersey Clean Energy Local Government Energy Audit Program. These energy audits are conducted to promote the office of Clean Energy's mission, 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 | $\$ 55,510$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 51,573$ |
| Total | $\$ 107,083$ |

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 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { COST }^{\text {A }} \end{gathered}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | SIMPLE PAYBACK (Yrs) | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMPLE } \\ \text { LIFETIME ROI } \end{gathered}$ |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$49 | \$158 | 0.3 | 4735.2\% |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | \$5,880 | \$1,567 | 3.8 | 299.6\% |
| ECM \#3 | Install NEMA Premium Efficient Pump Motor | \$5,012 | \$214 | 23.4 | -57.3\% |
| ECM \#4 | DDC System | \$131,514 | \$7,156 | 18.4 | -18.4\% |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  |  |  |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | $\operatorname{cost}^{\text {A }}$ | ANNUAL SAVINGS ${ }^{B}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIMPLE } \\ & \text { PAYBACK } \\ & \text { (Yrs) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SIMPLE } \\ \text { LIFETIME ROI } \end{gathered}$ |
| REM \#1 | Solar PV Project | \$1,039,972 | \$26,040 | 39.9 | -37.4\% |

Notes: A. Cost takes into consideration applicable NJ Smart StartTM 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 information in this table corresponds to the ECM's and REM in Table 1.

Table 2
Estimated Energy Savings Summary Table

| ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES (ECM's) |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DESCRIPTION | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
|  |  | ELECTRIC <br> DEMAND <br> (KW) | ELECTRIC <br> CONSUMPTION <br> (KWH) | NATURAL GAS <br> (THERMS) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | 0.5 | 918.3 | - |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | 0.0 | $9,108.1$ | - |
| ECM \#3 | Install NEMA Premium <br> Efficient Pump Motor | 0.3 | $1,244.1$ | - |
| ECM \#4 | DDC System | - | - | $2,995.2$ |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES (REM's) |  | ANNUAL UTILITY REDUCTION |  |  |
| ECM NO. | DESCRIPTION | ELECTRIC <br> DEMAND <br> (KW) | ELECTRIC <br> CONSUMPTION <br> (KWH) | NATURAL GAS |
| (THERMS) |  |  |  |  |

## Recommendation:

Concord Engineering Group (CEG) strongly recommends 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 Washington Avenue School:

- ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade
- ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls

Equipment that has past its useful service life should be replaced such as the equipment described in ECM\#3. Although this ECM will not have a payback in less than 10 years, this equipment should be replaced and will save energy as summarized above in Table 2 on page 5.

In addition to the ECMs, there are maintenance and operational measures that can provide significant energy savings and provide 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 more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall system power usage and maintain better IAQ.

Efficient HVAC equipment replacements are difficult to justify with the energy savings alone. The replacement of HVAC equipment such as the heating and ventilation units at Washington Avenue School is typically initiated when the equipment stops working, surpasses the life expectancy, or maintenance requirements grow beyond the ability to continue to support it. When replacing the equipment becomes necessary, the additional cost to install high efficiency systems becomes a great value for the investment.

The existing facility does not qualify for the Pay for Performance Program because the average operating demand is below 200 KW .

## II. INTRODUCTION

The Washington Avenue School is a 43,838 square foot facility that includes restrooms, classrooms, offices, Library, gymnasium, multi-purpose room, art room and boiler room.

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/ft ${ }^{2} / \mathrm{yr}$ ), 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 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 SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ 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 costs and savings are applied and a simple payback and simple return on investment (ROI) is calculated. The simple payback is based on the years that it takes for the savings to pay back the net installation cost (Net Installation divided by Net Savings.) A simple return on investment is calculated as the percentage of the net installation cost that is saved in one year (Net Savings divided by Net Installation.)

A simple life-time calculation is shown for each ECM. The life-time for each ECM is estimated based on the typical life of the equipment being replaced or altered. The energy savings is extrapolated throughout the life-time of the ECM and the total energy savings is calculated as the total life-time savings.

## 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.

There is one (1) electric service for the facility. The primary service is located just outside of the boiler room. The electric usage profile (below) represents the actual electrical usage for the facility. Jersey Central Power and Light (JCP\&L) provides electricity to the facility under their General Service Three-Phase 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 the Basic General Supply Service- Large Volume Gas (LVG) rate structure. Hess Corporation is a third party supplier. 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 provide, the average cost for utilities at this facility is as follows:

| Description | Average |
| :--- | :--- |
| Electricity | $17.2 \Phi / \mathrm{kWh}$ |
| Natural Gas | $\$ 1.521 /$ Therm |

Table 3
Electricity Billing Data

## ELECTRIC USAGE SUMMARY

Utility Provider: JCP\&L
Rate: JC_GS3_01F
Meter No: G28890566
Customer ID No: 08015778970000426058
Third Party Utility Provider: N/A
TPS Meter / Acct No: N/A

| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION (KWH) | DEMAND (KW) | TOTAL BILL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug-08 | 25,120 | 175.9 | \$5,186 |
| Sep-08 | 27,760 | 152.1 | \$4,757 |
| Oct-08 | 29,120 | 117.4 | \$4,734 |
| Nov-08 | 29,600 | 100.8 | \$4,774 |
| Dec-08 | 26,720 | 99.0 | \$4,503 |
| Jan-09 | 28,320 | 95.2 | \$4,728 |
| Feb-09 | 26,720 | 98.7 | \$4,472 |
| Mar-09 | 27,200 | 112.2 | \$4,570 |
| Apr-09 | 28,720 | 146.7 | \$4,861 |
| May-09 | 26,160 | 144.9 | \$4,526 |
| Jun-09 | 23,600 | 143.0 | \$4,191 |
| Jul-09 | 24,360 | 127.7 | \$4,207 |
| Totals | 323,400 | 175.9 Max | \$55,510 |
| AVERAGE DEMAND 126.1 KW average AVERAGE RATE $\$ 0.172 \$ \mathbf{k W h}$ |  |  |  |

## Figure 1

## Electricity Usage Profile



## Table 4

Natural Gas Billing Data
GAS USAGE SUMMARY
Utility Provider:
Rate:
Meter No: 3274106 and 2808799
Point of Delivery ID: PG000010675177904612
Third Party Utility Provider: Hess Corporation

| TPS Meter No: 394872/394904 |  | TOTAL BILL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONTH OF USE | CONSUMPTION (THERMS) | $\$ 94.93$ |
| Aug-08 | 2.21 | $\$ 167.31$ |
| Sep-08 | 56.33 | $\$ 4,537.44$ |
| Oct-08 | $2,589.80$ | $\$ 9,417.96$ |
| Nov-08 | $6,130.77$ | $\$ 8,443.61$ |
| Dec-08 | $5,546.09$ | $\$ 10,757.21$ |
| Jan-09 | $7,078.64$ | $\$ 8,972.05$ |
| Feb-09 | $5,791.06$ | $\$ 6,310.74$ |
| Mar-09 | $4,800.21$ | $\$ 2,552.74$ |
| Apr-09 | $1,888.02$ | $\$ 131.30$ |
| May-09 | 28.58 | $\$ 93.84$ |
| Jun-09 | 1.10 | $\$ 93.72$ |
| Jul-09 | 0.00 | $\$ 51,572.85$ |
| TOTALS | $\mathbf{3 3 , 9 1 2 . 8 1}$ |  |
| AVERAGE RATE: | $\mathbf{\$ 1 . 5 2 1}$ | \$/THERM |

## Figure 2

Natural Gas Usage Profile

## Chatham Washington Ave School <br> Gas Usage Profile <br> August-08 through July-09



## B. Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) 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. (See Table 5 for details):
Building Site EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in } k B t u+\text { Gas Usage in } k B t u)}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$
Building Source EUI $=\frac{(\text { Electric Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio }+ \text { Gas Usage in kBtu x SS Ratio })}{\text { Building Square Footage }}$

## Table 5

Washington Avenue School EUI Calculations

| ENERGY USE INTENSITY CALCULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENERGY TYPE | BUILDING USE |  |  | SITE | SITE-SOURCERATIO | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SOURCE ENERGY } \\ \hline \mathrm{kBtu} \end{array}$ |
|  | kWh | Therms | Gallons | kBtu |  |  |
| ELECTRIC | 323,400.0 |  |  | 1,104,088 | 3.340 | 3,687,653 |
| NATURAL GAS |  | 33,912.8 |  | 3,391,281 | 1.047 | 3,550,671 |
| FUEL OIL |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| PROPANE |  |  | 0.0 | 0 | 1.010 | 0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  | 4,495,368 |  | 7,238,323 |
| *Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use document issued Dec 2007. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BUILDING AREA |  | 43,838 | SQUARE FEET |  |  |  |
| BUILDING SITE EUI |  | 102.55 | kBtu/SF/YR |  |  |  |
| BUILDING SOURCE EUI |  | 165.12 | kBtu/SF/YR |  |  |  |

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, CEG has created an ENERGY STAR account for the municipality to access and monitoring the facility's yearly energy usage as it compares to facilities of similar type. The following is the user name and password for this account:
https://www.energystar.gov/istar/pmpam/index.cfm?fuseaction=login.login
Username: chathamsd
Password: lgeaceg2009
Security Question: What city were you born in?
Security Answer: "chatham"

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

| FACILITY <br> DESCRIPTION | ENERGY <br> PERFORMANCE <br> RATING | NATIONAL <br> AVERAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington Avenue <br> School | 11 | 50 |

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

## V. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The original Washington Avenue School building was built in 1952. The original school is a onestory block and brick faced building, and is 23,318 square feet. An addition of similar construction was built in 1996 and in 2006 that added approximately 20,520 square feet, bringing the building total to 43,838 square feet.

The facility currently houses the rest rooms, classrooms, offices, Library, gymnasium, multipurpose room, art room and boiler room. The building operates for 40 hours during a typical week. There is a asphalt rolled roof on the 2006 addition. The original building and the 1996 addition has an EPDM roof membrane roof. The windows in the original 1952 building are single pane wire glass. The windows in the 1996 and 2006 additions are tempered, insulated glass with aluminum frame.

## Heating System

The boiler plant consists of five (5) Fulton Pulse model PVLP 1150 steam boilers, each rated for $1,150,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ max input and $978,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$ net maximum output. Each boiler has a maximum natural gas input rating of $1,150,000 \mathrm{BTU} / \mathrm{hr}$. The boilers are $84.4 \%$ thermal efficient. The steam is piped via pipe tunnel to the existing building classroom unit ventilators. A portion of the steam is diverted to a heat exchanger to generate heating hot water. The heating hot water is pumped to unit heaters, fin tube radiation, classroom units and unit ventilators in the 2006 addition. The 5 hp in-line pumps operate in a lead/lag configuration. These pumps are approximately 3 years old and in good condition.

There are three (3) roof top units with natural gas heat serving the 2006 addition. The heating input ranges from 55.9 MBH to 631.8 MBH . These units are three (3) years old and are in good condition.

## Domestic Hot Water

There is a Rheem Fury model 82V52-2 electric, domestic water heater provides hot water for the 2006 addition. This unit has an input of 4,500 watts, 50 gallon tank and a recovery rate of 18.6 gallons per hour at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ rise and a . 91 energy factor. The water heater was manufactured in 2007 and is in good condition.

There is a Paterson-Kelley steam to hot water generator. An Armstrong model S-25 circulator pump is used. The hot water generator and pump are two (2) years old and in good condition.

## Cooling System

The facility is cooled via eleven (11) split system air conditioning systems and eighteen (18) window air conditioners and three (3) roof top units. All cooling units are air cooled, direct expansion cooling. The split systems range from 1.5 to 4 nominal tons. The split systems range from five (5) to fourteen (14) years old and range from good to fair condition. The window air conditioners range from four (4) to nine (9) years old and are in good condition. The three (3) packaged roof top units are $2,2.5$ and 40 nominal tons cooling with gas heat exchangers as listed above in the heating section, are three (3) years old and in good condition.

## Controls System

There are pneumatic controls serving the original school building. The system appears to be operational but is antiquated. The 2006 addition has Automated Logic DDC controls. The boilers are monitored through the DDC contols.

## Exhaust System

There are five (5) fractional horse power exhaust fans exhausting the toilet rooms and gym in the 2006 addition.

## Lighting

The building is lit by varying types and sizes of light bulb types. The types used include the use of T-8 fluorescent, incandescent and compact fluorescent. The lamp wattages range from 26 watts to 200 watts with the majority being fluorescent T8 light fixtures with 32 Watt lamps. The incandescent lamps range from 90 watts to 200 watts. There are seventeen (17) LED exit signs.

## 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 Upgrade - General

## Description: General

The lighting in the Washington Avenue School is primarily made up of fluorescent fixtures with T-8 lamps with electronic ballasts, incandescent lamps and compact fluorescent lamps. There are a few closets, room 14, Library with incandescent lighting and Faculty room and hallway with compact fluorescent fixtures.

This ECM includes replacement of all incandescent lamps to compact fluorescent lamps. The energy usage of an incandescent compared to a compact fluorescent approximately 3 to 4 times greater. In addition to the energy savings, compact fluorescent fixtures burn-hours are 8 to 15 times longer than incandescent fixtures ranging from 6,000 to 15,000 burn-hours compared to incandescent fixtures ranging from 750 to 1000 burn-hours.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#1- General Appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods.

From the Smart Start Incentive Appendix, there is no incentive for replacing incandescent lamps with compact fluorescent lamps. The incentive is only available if the entire light fixture is replaced. In most cases, the existing fixtures can be re-lamped by the facility's staff to obtain the energy savings without the expense of a new fixture and the involvement of an electrician to install a new fixture.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#1 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 49$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 49$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 158$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 158$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 0.3 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $4735.2 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 2,369$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $322 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 1,836.60$ |

* ECM\#1 Calculations DO NOT include lighting control changes implemented in ECM\#2. If ECM\#1 and \#2 are implemented together the savings will be relatively lower than shown above.


## ECM \#2: Install Lighting Controls

## Description:

In some areas the lighting is left on unnecessarily. There has been a belief that it is better to keep the lights on rather than to continuously switch them on and off. This on/off dilemma was studied, and it was determined that the best option is to turn the lights off whenever possible. Although this practice reduces the lamp life, the energy savings far outweigh the lamp replacement costs.

Lighting controls are available in many forms. Lighting controls can be as simplistic as an additional switch. Timeclocks are often used which allow the user to set an on/off schedule. Timeclocks range from a dial clock with on/off indicators to a small box the size of a thermostat with user programs for on/off schedule in digital format. Occupancy sensors detect motion and will switch the lights on when the room is occupied. They can either be mounted in place of the current wall switch, or they can be mounted on the ceiling to cover large areas. Lastly, photocells are a lighting control that sense light levels and will turn the lights off when there is adequate daylight. These are mostly used outside, but they are becoming much more popular in energy-efficient office designs as well.

To determine an estimated savings for lighting controls, we used ASHRAE 90.1-2004 (NJ Energy Code). Appendix G states that occupancy sensors have a $10 \%$ power adjustment factor for daytime occupancies for buildings over 5,000 SF. CEG recommends the installation of dual technology occupancy sensors in all classrooms, private offices, conference rooms, restrooms, lunch rooms, storage rooms, lounges, file rooms, gym, etc.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

The Investment Grade Lighting Audit ECM\#2- Lighting Controls Appendix outlines the proposed retrofits, costs, savings, and payback periods. The hallways of the building is a $24 / 7$ facility while the majority of the building is only occupied 40 hours a week and other areas are only a few hours a day. Ten percent of this value is the resultant energy savings due to installation of occupancy sensors and was calculated to be $6,046.6 \mathrm{kWh} /$ year and $\$ 1,040 /$ year.

Installation cost per dual-technology sensor (Basis: Sensorswitch or equivalent) is \$160/unit including material and labor. The SmartStart Buildings ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive is $\$ 20$ per control which equates to an installed cost of $\$ 140 /$ unit. Total number of rooms to be retrofitted is 34 . Total cost to install sensors is $\$ 140 /$ ceiling unit $x 42$ units $=\$ 5,880$.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#2 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 6,720$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 840$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 5,880$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,567$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 1,567$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 3.8 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $299.6 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 23,499$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $26 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $\$ 12,821.97$ |

## ECM \#3: Install NEMA Premium Efficient Pump Motor

## Description:

Replacing the old system booster pump motor with new efficient motor is a simple change that can provide substantial savings.

Existing electric motors equal to or greater than one horsepower ranged from 78 to $93 \%$ efficient. The improved efficiency of the NEMA premium efficient motors is primarily due to better designs with use of better materials to reduce losses. Surprisingly, the electricity used to power a motor represents $95 \%$ of its total lifetime operating cost. Because many motors operate $40-80$ hours per week, even small increases in efficiency can yield substantial energy and dollar savings.

This energy conservation measure would replace all motors equal to or greater than 1 HP with NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficient Motors. NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ is the most efficient motor designation in the marketplace today. Using MotorMaster+, Version 4, the energy \& cost savings were calculated for the fan/pump motors in this facility that are greater than or equal to 1 HP .

## Energy Savings Calculations:

Existing: A 1.5 HP system circulation pump motor with the following characteristics:
Existing Motor Efficiency $=78 \%$
Annual Hours of Operations $=4500$ (Average)
$1 \mathrm{HP}=0.746 \mathrm{Watt}$
Load Factor $=75 \%$
Cost of electricity $=\$ 0.172 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Existing 1.5HP Motor Operating Cost =
\{0.746 Watt/HP x Motor HP x Load Factor x Hours of Operation x Cost of Electricity] $\div$ Motor Efficiency
$=[0.746 \times 1.5 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.172] \div 0.78=\$ 833 /$ Year
New NEMA Premium Motor Efficiency $=88.9 \%$
New NEMA Premium Efficiency 5HP Motor Operating Cost = $\{0.746 \times 5 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.172\} \div 0.889=\$ 731 /$ Year

Savings $=\$ 833-\$ 731=\$ 102 /$ Year x 2 motors $=\$ 204 /$ Year
Installed Cost of a 1.5 HP NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficiency Motor $=\$ 1,234$ minus the SmartStart Building ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive for a 1.5 hp ( $\$ 50 /$ motor) is $\$ 1,189$ or $\$ 2,368$ for two (2) motors.

Simple Payback = \$2,368 / \$204 = 11.6 Years
kWh saved $=\$ 204 / \$ 0.172 / \mathrm{kWh}=1186 \mathrm{kWh}$
kW saved $=593 \mathrm{kWh} / 4,500 \mathrm{hrs} . / \mathrm{yr} .=0.26 \mathrm{Kw}$

Existing: A 5 HP system circulation pump motor with the following characteristics:
Existing Motor Efficiency = 90\%
Annual Hours of Operations $=4500$ (Average)
$1 \mathrm{HP}=0.746 \mathrm{Watt}$
Load Factor $=75 \%$
Cost of electricity $=\$ 0.172 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Existing 1.5HP Motor Operating Cost =
\{0.746 Watt/HP x Motor HP x Load Factor x Hours of Operation x Cost of Electricity] $\div$ Motor Efficiency
$=[0.746 \times 5 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.172] \div 0.90=\$ 2,406 /$ Year
New NEMA Premium Motor Efficiency $=90.2 \%$
New NEMA Premium Efficiency 5HP Motor Operating Cost =
$\{0.746 \times 5 \times 0.75 \times 4,500 \times 0.172\} \div 0.902=\$ 2401 /$ Year
Savings $=\$ 2,406-\$ 2,401=\$ 5 /$ Year x 2 motors $=\$ 10 /$ Year
Installed Cost of a 5 HP NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ Efficiency Motor $=\$ 1,382$ minus the SmartStart Building $®$ incentive for a 5 hp ( $\$ 60 /$ motor) is $\$ 1,322$ or $\$ 2,644$ for two (2) motors.

Simple Payback $=\$ 2,644 / \$ 10=264.4$ Years
kWh saved $=\$ 10 / \$ 0.172 / \mathrm{kWh}=58.1 \mathrm{kWh}$
kW saved $=58.1 \mathrm{kWh} / 4,500 \mathrm{hrs} . / \mathrm{yr} .=0.01 \mathrm{~kW}$

The following table outlines the motor replacement plan for this facility:

## MOTOR REPLACEMENT PLAN

|  |  |  |  |  | $$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 2 | TEFC | 4-Pole | \$1,322 | \$2,644 | \$10 | 264.4 | 0.4\% |
| 1.5 | 2 | TEFC | 4-Pole | \$1,184 | \$2,368 | \$204 | 11.6 | 8.6\% |
|  |  |  |  | Totals: | \$5,012 | \$214 | 23.4 | 4.3 \% |

** Net Cost after the SmartStart Buildings ${ }^{\circledR}$ incentive is applied.

## Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#3 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 5,232$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 220$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 5,012$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 0$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 214$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 214$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 10 |
| Simple Payback | 23.4 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-57.3 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 0$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 2,140$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-13 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 3,186.54)$ |

## ECM \#4: DDC System - Washington Avenue School

## Description:

The current HVAC systems within the Washington Avenue School are controlled via two types of systems. The original building has pneumatic thermostats. An Automated Logic Direct Digital Control (DDC) system is serving the new classrooms in the 2006 addition and can monitor the boilers. The DDC system is not a web based system. Thermostats are 2-stage for a day/night (occupied/unoccupied) function by means if a mechanical time clock. During initial discussions with the Owner it was noted that the hours of operation of the facility are generally 40 hours per week. Occasionally, there are additional after-hour usage during weeknights and weekends and thermostat adjustments are made by the person currently occupying the space instead on one general setpoint. This is a means for a cycling amongst different HVAC systems attempting to meet various setpoints throughout the year, independent of heating or cooling season. Therefore, a DDC system providing the Owner with full control over the HVAC equipment within the building appears to be an energy saving opportunity.

This ECM includes installing a Building Automation system with Direct Digital Controls (DDC) wired through an Ethernet backbone and front end controller within the Washington Avenue School only. The system will include new thermostat controllers for all indoor air-handling systems and the rooftop units, in addition to each piece of equipment being wired back to a front end controller and computer interface. With the communication between the devices and the front end computer interface, the Owner will be able to take advantage of equipment scheduling for occupied and unoccupied periods based on the actual occupancy of the facility. Due to the fact that the Washington Avenue School has diverse hours of occupancy, including evening and weekend hours, having supervisory control over all of the equipment makes sense. The DDC system will also aid in the response time to service / maintenance issues when the facility is not under normal maintenance supervision, i.e. after-hours.

The new DDC system has the potential to provide substantial savings by controlling the HVAC systems as a whole and provide operating schedules and features such as space averaging, night setback, temperature override control, etc. 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 referenced report:

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

Savings resulting from the implementation of this ECM for energy management controls are estimated to be $10 \%$ of the total energy cost for the facility.

The cost of a full DDC system with new field devices, controllers, computer, software, programming, etc. is approximately $\$ 4.00$ per SF in accordance with recent Contractor pricing for systems of this magnitude. Savings from the implementation of this ECM will be from the reduced
energy consumption currently used by the HVAC system by proper control of schedule and temperatures via the DDC system.

Cost of complete DDC System $=(\$ 3.00 /$ SF x 43,838 SF $)=\underline{\$ 131,514}$
Heating Season Heating Degree Days $\quad=4,996$ HDD
Average Cost of Gas = \$1.521/Therm
Cooling Season Full Load Cooling Hrs. $\quad=1,129$ hrs $/ \mathrm{yr}$
Average Cost of Electricity $\quad=\$ 0.172 / \mathrm{kWh}$
Note: Degree Days and Full Load Hours referenced from ASHRAE Weather Data for Newark, NJ.

## Energy Savings Calculations:

10\% Savings on Heating Calculations
Heat Load $=\frac{\text { Heat Loss }\left(\frac{B t u}{H r ~ S F}\right) \times \text { Area }(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}$
Heat Load $=\frac{50\left(\frac{B t u}{H r S F}\right) \times 43,838(S F)}{1000\left(\frac{B t u}{k B t u}\right)}=2,192\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\mathrm{Hr}}\right)$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{\text { Heat Load }\left(\frac{k B t u}{H r}\right) \times \text { Heat Deg Days } \times 24 \text { Hrs } \times \text { Correction Factor }}{\text { Design Temp Difference }\left({ }^{\circ} F\right) \times \text { Efficiency }(\%) \times \text { Fuel Heat Value }\left(\frac{k B t u}{\text { Therm }}\right)}$
Est Heat Cons. $=\frac{2,192\left(\frac{k B t u}{H r}\right) \times 4,996(H D D) \times 24 \text { Hrs } \times 0.6}{65\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \times 81 \% \times 100\left(\frac{\mathrm{kBtu}}{\text { Therm }}\right)}=29,952($ Therms $)$
Savings. $=$ Heat Cons. $($ Therms $) \times 10 \%$ Savings $\times$ Ave Gas Cost $\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)$

Savings. $=29,952($ Therms $) \times 10 \% \times 1.521\left(\frac{\$}{\text { Therm }}\right)=\underline{\$ 4,556}$

10\% Savings on Cooling Calculations:
Cooling equipment that would be served by the DDC system is already connected to the DDC system and would not materialize into any further savings.

Total Annual Energy Savings $=\$ 4,556+\$ 0=\underline{\$ 4,556}$ per year

It is pertinent to note that electric demand savings were unable to be estimated. Also, incentives for the installation of the DDC system are not currently available and maintenance savings could not be adequately calculated because information was not available to baseline the savings.

## Estimated Maintenance Savings:

This ECM would eliminate the need to manually control this equipment and the savings is estimated as follows:

Maintenance Savings = $0.5 \mathrm{hrs} /$ day x 5 days/week x 52 weeks/year x $\$ 20 /$ hour $=\$ 2,600$

Energy Savings Summary:

| ECM \#4 - ENERGY SAVINGS SUMMARY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 131,514$ |
| NJ Smart Start Equipment Incentive (\$): | $\$ 0$ |
| Net Installation Cost (\$): | $\$ 131,514$ |
| Maintenance Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 2,600$ |
| Energy Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 4,556$ |
| Total Yearly Savings (\$/Yr): | $\$ 7,156$ |
| Estimated ECM Lifetime (Yr): | 15 |
| Simple Payback | 18.4 |
| Simple Lifetime ROI | $-18.4 \%$ |
| Simple Lifetime Maintenance Savings | $\$ 39,000$ |
| Simple Lifetime Savings | $\$ 107,340$ |
| Internal Rate of Return (IRR) | $-2 \%$ |
| Net Present Value (NPV) | $(\$ 46,086.14)$ |

## VIII. RENEWABLE/DISTRIBUTED ENERGY MEASURES

Globally, renewable energy has become a priority affecting international and domestic energy policy. The State of New Jersey has taken a proactive approach, and has recently adopted in its Energy Master Plan a goal of 30\% renewable energy by 2020. To help reach this goal New Jersey created the Office of Clean Energy under the direction of the Board of Public Utilities and instituted a Renewable Energy Incentive Program to provide additional funding to private and public entities for installing qualified renewable technologies. A renewable energy source can greatly reduce a building's operating expenses while producing clean environmentally friendly energy. CEG has assessed the feasibility of installing renewable energy measures (REM) for the municipality utilizing renewable technologies and concluded that there is potential for solar energy generation. The solar photovoltaic system calculation summary will be concluded as REM\#1 within this report.

Solar energy produces clean energy and reduces a building's carbon footprint. This is accomplished via photovoltaic panels which will be mounted on all south and southwestern facades of the building. Flat roof, as well as sloped areas can be utilized; flat areas will have the panels turned to an optimum solar absorbing angle. (A structural survey of the roof would be necessary before the installation of PV panels is considered). The state of NJ has instituted a program in which one Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) is given to the Owner for every 1000 kWh of generation. SREC's can be sold anytime on the market at their current market value. The value of the credit varies upon the current need of the power companies. The average value per credit is around $\$ 350$, this value was used in our financial calculations. This equates to $\$ 0.35$ per kWh generated.

CEG has reviewed the existing roof area of the building being audited for the purposes of determining a potential for a roof mounted photovoltaic system. A roof area of 7,764 S.F. can be utilized for a PV system. A depiction of the area utilized is shown in Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix. Using this square footage it was determined that a system size of 121.44 kilowatts could be installed. A system of this size has an estimated kilowatt hour production of $151,393 \mathrm{KWh}$ annually, reducing the overall utility bill by approximately $46.8 \%$ percent. A detailed financial analysis can be found in the Renewable / Distributed Energy Measures Calculation appendix. This analysis illustrates the payback of the system over a 25 year period. The eventual degradation of the solar panels and the price of accumulated SREC's are factored into the payback.

The proposed photovoltaic array layout is designed based on the specifications for the Sun Power SPR-230 panel. This panel has a "DC" rated full load output of 230 watts, and has a total panel conversion efficiency of $18 \%$. Although panels rated at higher wattages are available through Sun Power and other various manufacturers, in general most manufacturers who produce commercially available solar panels produce a similar panel in the 200 to 250 watt range. This provides more manufacturer options to the public entity if they wish to pursue the proposed solar recommendation without losing significant system capacity.

The array system capacity was sized on available roof space on the existing facility. Estimated solar array generation was then calculated based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1.0 Calculator. In order to calculate the array generation an appropriate location with solar data on file must be selected. In addition the system DC rated kilowatt (kW) capacity must be inputted, a DC to AC de-rate factor, panel tilt angle, and array azimuth angle. The DC to AC de-
rate factor is based on the panel nameplate DC rating, inverter and transformer efficiencies (95\%), mismatch factor (98\%), diodes and connections (100\%), dc and ac wiring(98\%, 99\%), soiling, (95\%), system availability (95\%), shading (if applicable), and age(new/100\%). The overall DC to AC de-rate factor has been calculated at an overall rating of $81 \%$. The PVWatts Calculator program then calculates estimated system generation based on average monthly solar irradiance and user provided inputs. The monthly energy generation and offset electric costs from the PVWatts calculator is shown in the Renewable/Distributed Energy Measures Calculation Appendix.

The proposed solar array is qualified by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Net Metering Guidelines as a Class I Renewable Energy Source. These guidelines allow onsite customer generation using renewable energy sources such as solar and wind with a capacity of 2 megawatts (MW) or less. This limits a customer system design capacity to being a net user and not a net generator of electricity on an annual basis. Although these guidelines state that if a customer does net generate (produce more electricity than they use), the customer will be credited those kilowatthours generated to be carried over for future usage on a month to month basis. Then, on an annual basis if the customer is a net generator the customer will then be compensated by the utility the average annual PJM Grid LMP price per kilowatt-hour for the over generation. Due to the aforementioned legislation, the customer is at limited risk if they generate more than they use at times throughout the year. With the inefficiency of today's energy storage systems, such as batteries, the added cost of storage systems is not warranted and was not considered in the proposed design.

CEG has reviewed financing options for the owner. Two options were studied and they are as follows: Self-financed and direct purchase without finance. Self-finance was calculated with $95 \%$ of the total project cost financed at a $7 \%$ interest rate over 25 years. Direct purchase involves the local government paying for $100 \%$ of the total project cost upfront via one of the methods noted in the Installation Funding Options section below. Both of these calculations include a utility inflation rate as well as the degradation of the solar panels over time. Based on our calculations the following are the payback periods for the respective method of payment:

| FINANCIAL SUMMARY - PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PAYMENT TYPE | SIMPLE <br> PAYBACK | SIMPLE <br> ROI | INTERNAL RATE <br> OF RETURN |
| Self-Finance | 13.8 Years | $-37.4 \%$ | $4.6 \%$ |
| Direct Purchase | 13.8 Years | $-37.4 \%$ | $5.9 \%$ |

*The solar energy measure is shown for reference in the executive summary REM table
The resultant Internal Rate of Return indicates that if the Owner was able to "Direct Purchase" the solar project, the project would be slightly more beneficial to the Owner.

In addition to the Solar Analysis, CEG also conducted a review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility. Wind energy production is another option available through the Renewable Energy Incentive Program. Wind turbines of various types can be utilized to produce clean energy on a per building basis. Cash incentives are available per kWh of electric usage. Based on CEG's review of the applicability of wind energy for the facility, it was determined that the average wind speed is not adequate for purchase of a commercial wind turbine. Therefore, wind energy is not a viable option to implement.

## IX. ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGY

## Load Profile:

Load Profile analysis was performed to determine the seasonal energy usage of the facility. Irregularities in the load profile will indicate potential problems within the facility. Consequently based on the profile a recommendation will be made to remedy the irregularity in energy usage. For this report, the facility's energy consumption data was gathered in table format and plotted in graph form to create the load profile. Refer to the Electric and Natural Gas Usage Profiles included within this report to reference the respective electricity and natural gas usage load profiles.

## Electricity:

The Electric Usage Profile demonstrates a very flat load profile throughout the year. A load profile of this consistency is not standard when compared to school profiles. In this case there is a steady electric consumption throughout the year, which represents elevated activity in this facility especially in the summer. This active facility has the following types of rooms: restrooms, classrooms, offices, library, gymnasium, multi-purpose room, art room and boiler room. The steady summer load profile is supported by steady cooling (air-conditioning) load. Cooling in this facility is provided by (11) eleven split system air conditioning systems and (18) eighteen window units and (3) three rooftop units. The capacity of the split system units ranges from $1.5-4$ tons. The three packaged air conditioning units range in capacity from 2.5-40 ton of capacity.

In addition, domestic hot water is supplied by a Rheem Fury electric hot water heater that provides hot water for the 2006 addition. There is a Paterson-Kelley steam to hot water generator present. An Armstrong circulating pump is used.

Currently this facility’s electric supply is provided by JCP\&L (Jersey Central Power and Light). CEG will provide options for this under the Recommendations section. A flatter load profile of this type, will allow for more competitive energy prices when shopping for alternative energy suppliers.

## Natural Gas:

The Natural Gas Usage Profile demonstrates a very typical heating load profile. An increase in consumption is observed September through April during the standard heating season. Heating in this facility is sourced from a boiler plant. This plant consists of (5) five Fulton Pulse steam boilers. The boilers are sourced with natural gas and a portion of the steam is diverted to a heat exchanger to generate hot water. The heating hot water is pumped to unit heaters, fin tube radiation, classroom units and ventilators in the 2006 addition. There are (3) three natural gas sourced roof-top units that serve the 2006 addition. Natural gas Delivery-service is provided by Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G) on an LVG rate schedule. Commodity service is supplied by the Hess Corporation, the Third Party Supplier. This consistent load profile is beneficial when looking at supply options with a new Third Party Supplier.

## Tariff:

## Electricity:

This facility receives electrical service through Jersey Central Power \& Light (JCP\&L) on a GSS (General Service Secondary - 3 Phase) rate. Service classification GS is available for general service purposes on secondary voltages not included under Service Classifications RS, RT, RGT or GST. This facility's rate is a three phase service at secondary voltages. For electric supply (generation), the customer uses the service of a JCP\&L. This facility uses the Delivery Service of the utility (JCP\&L). The Delivery Service includes the following charges: Customer Charge, Supplemental Customer Charge, Distribution Charge (kW Demand), kWh Charge, Non-utility Generation Charge, TEFA, SBC, SCC, Standby Fee and RGGI. The Generation Service is provided by JCP\&L under BGS (Basic Generation Service). BGS Energy and Reconciliation Charges are provided in Rider BGS-FP (fixed pricing) or BGS-CIEP (Commercial Industrial Energy Pricing). BGS also has a Transmission component to its charge.

## Natural Gas:

This facility receives utility service through Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE\&G). This facility utilizes the Delivery Service from PSE\&G while receiving Commodity service from a Third Party Supplier (TPS), Hess Corporation.

LVG Rate: This utility tariff is for "firm" delivery service for general purposes. This rate schedule has a Delivery Charge, Balancing Charge, Societal Benefits Charge, Realignment Adjustment Charge, Margin Adjustment Charge, RGGI Charge and Customer Account Service Charge. The customer can elect to have the Commodity Charge serviced through the utility or by a Third Party Supplier (TPS). Note: Should the TPS not deliver, the customer may receive service from PSE\&G under Emergency Sales Service. Emergency Sales Service carries an extremely high penalty cost of service.
"Firm" delivery service defines the reliability of the transportation segment of the pricing. Much like the telecom industry, natural gas pipelines were un-bundled in the late 1990's and the space was divided up and marketed into reliability of service. Firm Service is said to be the most reliable and last in the pecking order for interruption. This service should not be interrupted.

Commodity Charges: Customer may choose to receive gas supply from either: A TPS or PSE\&G through its Basic Gas Supply Service default service. PSE\&G may also supply Emergency Sales Service in certain instances. This is at a much higher than normal rate. It should be perceived as a penalty.

This facility utilizes the services of a Third Party Supplier, The Hess Corporation. The contract is administered by The Alliance for Competitive Service (ACES). ACES is the energy aggregation program of the New Jersey School Boards Association of School Administrator's. The process was reviewed and approved by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs.
Please see CEG recommendations below.

## Recommendations:

CEG recommends a global approach that will be consistent with all facilities. Good potential savings can be seen equally in the electric costs and the natural gas costs. The average price per kWh (kilowatt hour) for the High School based on a historical 1-year weighted average fixed price from the utility JCP\&L is $\$ .1415 / \mathrm{kWh}$ (this is the fixed "price to compare" when shopping for energy procurement alternatives). The fixed weighted average price per decatherm for natural gas service in the High School, provided by the Hess Corporation (TPS) is $\$ 12.08$ / dth (dth, is the common unit of measure). The natural gas prices are also the "prices to compare".

The "price to compare" is the netted cost of the energy (including other costs), that the customer will use to compare to Third Party Supply sources when shopping for alternative suppliers. For electricity this cost would not include the utility transmission and distribution chargers. For natural gas the cost would not include the utility distribution charges and is said to be delivered to the utilities city-gate.

Energy commodities are among the most volatile of all commodities, however at this point and time, energy is extremely competitive. Chatham School District could see improvement in its energy costs if it were to take advantage of these current market prices quickly, before energy prices increase. Based on electric supply from JCP\&L and utilizing the historical consumption data provided (August 2008 through July 2009) and current electric rates, the school(s) could see an improvement in its electric costs of up to $25 \%$ annually. (Note: Savings were calculated using Average Annual Consumption and a variance to a Fixed Average One-Year commodity contract). CEG recommends aggregating the entire electric load to gain the most optimal energy costs. CEG recommends advisement for alternative sourcing and supply of energy on a "managed approach".
CEG's second recommendation coincides with the natural gas costs. Based on the current alternative market pricing supplied by the Hess Corporation (ACES Agreement), CEG feels that School District could see an improvement of up to $33 \%$ in its natural gas costs. CEG has experience with the mechanism for schools to buy energy in New Jersey. It is through the ACES Agreement (The Alliance for Competitive Energy Services) which is an energy aggregation program. From our experience, the basis price is the reason that the overall average price per dekatherm is ( $\$ 12.08 / \mathrm{dth}$ ). Therefore the average pricing formula supplied by Hess is $25 \%$ above today's competitive market pricing. CEG recommends the school receive further advisement on these prices through an energy advisor. They should also consider procuring energy (natural gas) through an alternative supply source.

CEG also recommends scheduling a meeting with the current utility providers to review their utility charges and current tariff structures for electricity and natural gas. This meeting would provide insight regarding alternative procurement options that are currently available. Through its meeting with the Local Distribution Company (LDC), the municipality can learn more about the competitive supply process. The county can acquire a list of approved Third Party Suppliers from the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities website at www.nj.gov/bpu. They should also consider using a billing-auditing service to further analyze the utility invoices, manage the data and use the information for ongoing demand-side management projects. Furthermore, special attention should be given to credit mechanisms, imbalances, balancing charges and commodity charges when meeting with the utility representative. The School District should ask the utility representative
about alternative billing options, such as consolidated billing when utilizing the service of a Third Party Supplier. Finally, if the supplier for energy (natural gas) is changed, closely monitor balancing, particularly when the contract is close to termination. This could be performed with the aid of an "energy advisor".

## X. INSTALLATION FUNDING OPTIONS

CEG has reviewed various funding options for the Owner to utilize in subsidizing the costs for installing the energy conservation measures noted within this report. Below are a few alternative funding methods:
i. Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) - Public Law 2009, Chapter 4 authorizes government entities to make energy related improvements to their facilities and par for the costs using the value of energy savings that result from the improvements. The "Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)" law provides a flexible approach that can allow all government agencies in New Jersey to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources.
ii. Municipal Bonds - Municipal bonds are a bond issued by a city or other local government, or their agencies. Potential issuers of municipal bonds include cities, counties, redevelopment agencies, school districts, publicly owned airports and seaports, and any other governmental entity (or group of governments) below the state level. Municipal bonds may be general obligations of the issuer or secured by specified revenues. Interest income received by holders of municipal bonds is often exempt from the federal income tax and from the income tax of the state in which they are issued, although municipal bonds issued for certain purposes may not be tax exempt.
iii. Power Purchase Agreement - Public Law 2008, Chapter 3 authorizes contractor of up to fifteen (15) years for contracts commonly known as "power purchase agreements." These are programs where the contracting unit (Owner) procures a contract for, in most cases, a third party to install, maintain, and own a renewable energy system. These renewable energy systems are typically solar panels, windmills or other systems that create renewable energy. In exchange for the third party's work of installing, maintaining and owning the renewable energy system, the contracting unit (Owner) agrees to purchase the power generated by the renewable energy system from the third party at agreed upon energy rates.
iv. Pay For Performance - The New Jersey Smart Start Pay for Performance program includes incentives based on savings resulted from implemented ECMs. The program is available for all buildings with average demand loads above 200 KW . The facility's participation in the program is assisted by an approved program partner. An "Energy Reduction Plan" is created with the facility and approved partner to shown at least $15 \%$ reduction in the building's current energy use. Multiple energy conservation measures implemented together are applicable toward the total savings of at least $15 \%$. No more than $50 \%$ of the total energy savings can result from lighting upgrades / changes.

Total incentive is capped at $50 \%$ of the project cost. The program savings is broken down into three benchmarks; Energy Reduction Plan, Project Implementation, and Measurement and Verification. Each step provides additional incentives as the energy reduction project continues. The benchmark incentives are as follows:

1. Energy Reduction Plan - Upon completion of an energy reduction plan by an approved program partner, the incentive will grant $\$ 0.10$ per square foot between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 50,000$, and not to exceed $50 \%$ of the facility's annual energy expense. (Benchmark \#1 is not provided in addition to the local government energy audit program incentive.)
2. Project Implementation - Upon installation of the recommended measures along with the "Substantial Completion Construction Report," the incentive will grant savings per KWH or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum saving must be 15\%. (Example \$0.11/ kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.12 / \mathrm{kWh}$ for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 1.10$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 1.20$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from projected savings above $15 \%$.
3. Measurement and Verification - Upon verification 12 months after implementation of all recommended measures, that actual savings have been achieved, based on a completed verification report, the incentive will grant additional savings per kWh or Therm based on the program's rates. Minimum savings must be 15\%. (Example \$0.07 / kWh for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.08$ / kWh for $17 \%$ savings, $\ldots$ and $\$ 0.70$ / Therm for $15 \%$ savings, $\$ 0.80$ / Therm for $17 \%$ saving, ...) Increased incentives result from verified savings above $15 \%$.

CEG recommends the Owner review the use of the above-listed funding options in addition to utilizing their standard method of financing for facilities upgrades in order to fund the proposed energy conservation measures.

## XI. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations include no cost/low cost measures, Operation \& Maintenance (O\&M) items, and water conservation measures with attractive paybacks. These measures are not eligible for the Smart Start Buildings incentives from the office of Clean Energy but save energy none the less.
A. Chemically clean the condenser and evaporator coils in the window AC units periodically to optimize efficiency. Poorly maintained heat transfer surfaces can reduce efficiency 5-10\%. The 3 -step process includes cleaning of the coils, rinsing and a micro biocide treatment. Thoroughly cleaned coils are not as susceptible to re-fouling so they stay clean longer, reducing the cleaning cycle frequency
B. Maintain all weather stripping on windows and doors.
C. Repair/replace damaged or missing ductwork insulation in the ceiling spaces.
D. Provide more frequent air filter changes to decrease overall fan horsepower requirements and maintain better IAQ.
E. Recalibrate existing zone thermostats.
F. Clean all fixtures to maximize light output.
G. Feel for air drafts around electrical outlets. Inexpensive pads are available, as are plugs for unused sockets.

## ECM COST \& SAVINGS BREAKDOWN

CONCORD ENGINEERING GROUP

| sch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ECM ENE | GY AND FINANCIAL COSTS AND S | Ings summ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | insta | Ation cost |  |  | yearly sav |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LIfetime energy } \\ & \text { SAvings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { LIFETIME } \\ \text { MAINTENANCE } \\ \text { SAVINGS } \end{gathered}$ | lifetime roi | SIMPLE PaYback | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { INTERNAL RATE OF } \\ \text { (IRETURN } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { net present value }}{\text { (NPV) }}$ |
| ecm no. | description | material | Labor | REBATES INCENTIVES | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { NET } \\ \text { INSTALLATION } \\ \text { COST } \end{array}$ | Energy | maint. | тотal | LIfetime | (Yearly Saving * ECM Lifetime) | (Yearly Maint Svaing * ECM Lifetime) | (Lifetime Savings - Net Cost) / (Net Cost) | (Net cost Yearly Saving) | $\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{c_{n}}{(1+I R R)^{n}}$ | $\sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{c_{n}}{[2+2 R\}_{n}}$ |
|  |  | (s) | (s) | (s) | (s) | $(\mathrm{sVr})$ | $(\mathrm{sVr})$ | $(5 \mathrm{Vr})$ | (rr) | (s) | (s) | (\%) | (ri) | (s) | (s) |
| ECM \#1 | Lighting Upgrade - General | \$49 | so | so | S49 | \$158 | so | \$158 | 15 | \$2,369 | so | 4735.2\% | 0.3 | 322.35\% | \$1,836.60 |
| ECM \#2 | Lighting Controls | \$6,720 | s0 | \$840 | \$5,880 | \$1,567 | \$0 | \$1,567 | 15 | \$23,499 | so | 299.6\% | 3.8 | 25.79\% | \$12,821.97 |
| ECM \#3 | Install NEMA Premium Efficient Pump Motor | \$5,232 | so | \$220 | \$5,012 | \$214 | so | \$214 | 10 | \$2,140 | so | -57.3\% | 23.4 | -13.08\% | ( $53,186.54$ ) |
| ЕСМ \#4 | DDC System | \$131,514 | so | \$0 | \$131,514 | \$4,556 | \$2,600 | \$7,156 | 15 | \$107,340 | \$39,000 | -18.4\% | 18.4 | -2.44\% | ( $546,086.14$ ) |
| REM REN | EWABLE ENERGY AND FINANCIAL | COSTS AND SA | GS SUMM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REM \#1 | Solar PV Project | \$1,02,960 | so | \$52,988 | \$1,039,972 | \$26,040 | \$0 | \$26,040 | 25 | \$651,000 | so | -37.4\% | 39.9 | ${ }^{-3.32 \%}$ | (5586,533.63) |

Notes: 1) The variable Cn in the formulas for Internal Rate of Return and Net Present Value stands for the cash flow during each period.
2) The variable DR in the NTV equation stands for Discount Rate
) For NPV and IRR calculations: From $\mathrm{n}=0$ to N periods where N is the $l$ ifetime of ECM and Cn is the cash flow during each period.

## Concord Engineering Group, Inc.

520 BURNT MILL ROAD
VOORHEES, NEW JERSEY 08043
PHONE: (856) 427-0200
FAX: (856) 427-6508

## SmartStart Building Incentives

The NJ SmartStart Buildings Program offers financial incentives on a wide variety of building system equipment. The incentives were developed to help offset the initial cost of energy-efficient equipment. The following tables show the current available incentives as of January, 2009:

## Electric Chillers

| Water-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 12-\$ 170$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-Cooled Chillers | $\$ 8-\$ 52$ per ton |

Gas Cooling

| Gas Absorption Chillers | $\$ 185-\$ 400$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Engine-Driven <br> Chillers | Calculated through custom <br> measure path) |

## Desiccant Systems

$\$ 1.00$ per cfm - gas or electric
Electric Unitary HVAC

| Unitary AC and Split <br> Systems | $\$ 73-\$ 93$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |
| Air-to-Air Heat Pumps | $\$ 73-\$ 92$ per ton |
| Water-Source Heat Pumps | $\$ 81$ per ton |
|  <br> HP | $\$ 65$ per ton |
| Central DX AC Systems | $\$ 40-\$ 72$ per ton |
| Dual Enthalpy Economizer <br> Controls | $\$ 250$ |

Ground Source Heat Pumps

| Closed Loop \& Open <br> Loop | $\$ 370$ per ton |
| :---: | :---: |

Gas Heating

| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $<300 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 300$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 300-1500 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.75$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $\geq 1500-\leq 4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | $\$ 1.00$ per MBH |
| Gas Fired Boilers <br> $>4000 \mathrm{MBH}$ | (Calculated through <br> Custom Measure Path) |
| Gas Furnaces | $\$ 300-\$ 400$ per unit |

Variable Frequency Drives

| Variable Air Volume | $\$ 65-\$ 155$ per hp |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chilled-Water Pumps | $\$ 60$ per hp |
| Compressors | $\$ 5,250$ to $\$ 12,500$ <br> per drive |

Natural Gas Water Heating

| Gas Water Heaters <br> $\leq 50$ gallons | $\$ 50$ per unit |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gas-Fired Water Heaters <br> $>50$ gallons | $\$ 1.00-\$ 2.00$ per MBH |
| Gas-Fired Booster Water <br> Heaters | $\$ 17-\$ 35$ per MBH |

## Premium Motors

| Three-Phase Motors | $\$ 45-\$ 700$ per motor |
| :---: | :---: |

## Prescriptive Lighting

| T-5 and T-8 Lamps <br> w/Electronic Ballast in <br> Existing Facilities | $\$ 10-\$ 30$ per fixture, <br> (depending on quantity) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hard-Wired Compact <br> Fluorescent | $\$ 25-\$ 30$ per fixture |
| Metal Halide w/Pulse Start | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| LED Exit Signs | $\$ 10-\$ 20$ per fixture |
| T-5 and T-8 High Bay <br> Fixtures | $\$ 16-\$ 284$ per fixture |

Lighting Controls - Occupancy Sensors

| Wall Mounted | $\$ 20$ per control |
| :---: | :---: |
| Remote Mounted | $\$ 35$ per control |
| Daylight Dimmers | $\$ 25$ per fixture |
| Occupancy Controlled hi- <br> low Fluorescent Controls | $\$ 25$ per fixture controlled |

Lighting Controls - HID or Fluorescent Hi-Bay Controls

| Occupancy hi-low | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |
| :---: | :---: |
| Daylight Dimming | $\$ 75$ per fixture controlled |

Other Equipment Incentives

| Performance Lighting | \$1.00 per watt per SF <br> below program incentive <br> threshold, currently 5\% <br> more energy efficient than <br> ASHRAE 90.1-2004 for <br> New Construction and <br> Complete Renovation |
| :---: | :---: |
| Custom Electric and Gas <br> Equipment Incentives | not prescriptive |

## MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

## Concord Engineering Group



## DHW - Pumps



| ${ }_{\text {Location }}$ | Manufacturer | Qy. | Model ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | Serial 4 |  | Eff. | Refrigerat | Vols | Phase | Amps | Approx. Age | $\underset{\substack{\text { ashras serice } \\ \text { Life }}}{\text { ate }}$ | Remaining Lite | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Rooftop } \\ \text { Rootop }}}{ }$ | $\frac{\text { Lemox }}{\text { Lemox }}$ | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { fitao } \\ 3000}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R.22 } \\ \mathrm{R} \cdot 22}}^{\text {2, }}$ | $\frac{208370}{20830}$ | ${ }_{1}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{8}$ | Her | 7 |  |
| $\underbrace{\text { Rootop }}_{\text {Rootiop }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Lenemex }}^{\text {Tranex } \mathrm{El} 200}$ | 1 |  |  |  | 12 ser | ${ }_{\substack{\text { R.22 } \\ \mathrm{R}, 22}}$ | 208230 <br> 200230 | ${ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {lan }}^{\text {lag }}$ | 15 | 2 |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Rooftop } \\ \text { Rootop }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Trane }}^{\text {Trane }}$ (1200 | 1 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R.22 }}^{\text {R.22 }}$ | ${ }^{200230} 20$ | 1 |  | $\substack { \text { Mar.01 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Jul-95 }{ \text { Mar.01 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Jul-95 } } } \end{subarray}$ | 15 | 1 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Rosfop }}^{\text {Roortop }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Federse }}^{\text {emi }}$ | 1 | ${ }_{\text {cioubsbis }}^{\text {Nab }}$ | HS354535 224x | 48000 | 10 SEER | ${ }_{\text {R} 22}$ | 208230 | 1 |  | 2004 | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | ${ }_{10}^{10}$ |  |
| Rootiop | Yok | 2 | H2RDO24006B | W0N6295122 | 24000 |  | R.22 | 208 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |



Heating and Ventilation Units


## STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE Washington Avenue School

Building ID: 1830654
For 12-month Period Ending: July 31, 20091
Date SEP becomes ineligible: N/A
Date SEP Generated: October 15, 2009

## Facility

Washington Avenue School
102 Washington Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928

## Facility Owner

School District of the Chathams
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Year Built: 1952
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 43,838

Energy Performance Rating ${ }^{2}$ (1-100) 11
Site Energy Use Summary ${ }^{3}$

Electricity - Grid Purchase(kBtu)

$$
1,103,441
$$

Natural Gas (kBtu) ${ }^{4}$
3,391,281
Total Energy (kBtu)
4,494,722
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Energy Intensity }{ }^{5} & \\ \text { Site }(\mathrm{kBtu} / \mathrm{ft} 2 / \mathrm{yr}) & 103 \\ \text { Source (kBtu/ft} 2 / \mathrm{yr}) & 165\end{array}$
Emissions (based on site energy use)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions ( $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year)348

Electric Distribution Utility
Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { National Average Comparison } \\ \text { National Average Site EUI } & 68\end{array}$
National Average Source EUI 110
\% Difference from National Average Source EUI 50\%
Building Type

K-12
School

## Meets Industry Standards ${ }^{6}$ for Indoor Environmental Conditions:

| Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality | N/A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Acceptable Thermal Environmental Conditions | N/A |
| Adequate Illumination | N/A |

Adequate Illumination
N/A


Stamp of Certifying Professional
Based on the conditions observed at the time of my visit to this building, I certify that the information contained within this statement is accurate.

## Certifying Professional

Raymond Johnson 520 South Burnt Mill Road Voorhees, NJ 08043

[^18]
# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

In order for a building to qualify for the ENERGY STAR, a Professional Engineer (PE) must validate the accuracy of the data underlying the building's energy performance rating. This checklist is designed to provide an at-a-glance summary of a property's physical and operating characteristics, as well as its total energy consumption, to assist the PE in double-checking the information that the building owner or operator has entered into Portfolio Manager.

Please complete and sign this checklist and include it with the stamped, signed Statement of Energy Performance.
NOTE: You must check each box to indicate that each value is correct, OR include a note.

| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Name | Washington Avenue School | Is this the official building name to be displayed in the ENERGY STAR Registry of Labeled Buildings? |  | $\square$ |
| Type | K-12 School | Is this an accurate description of the space in question? |  | $\square$ |
| Location | 102 Washington Ave, Chatham, NJ 07928 | Is this address accurate and complete? Correct weather normalization requires an accurate zip code. |  | $\square$ |
| Single Structure | Single Facility | Does this SEP represent a single structure? SEPs cannot be submitted for multiple-building campuses (with the exception of acute care or children's hospitals) nor can they be submitted as representing only a portion of a building |  |  |
| Washington Ave School (K-12 School) |  |  |  |  |
| CRITERION | VALUE AS ENTERED IN PORTFOLIO MANAGER | VERIFICATION QUESTIONS | NOTES | $\square$ |
| Gross Floor Area | 43,838 Sq. Ft. | Does this square footage include all supporting functions such as kitchens and break rooms used by staff, storage areas, administrative areas, elevators, stairwells, atria, vent shafts, etc. Also note that existing atriums should only include the base floor area that it occupies. Interstitial (plenum) space between floors should not be included in the total. Finally gross floor area is not the same as leasable space. Leasable space is a subset of gross floor area. |  | $\square$ |
| Open Weekends? | No | Is this building normally open at all on the weekends? This includes activities beyond the work conducted by maintenance, cleaning, and security personnel. Weekend activity could include any time when the space is used for classes, performances or other school or community activities. If the building is open on the weekend as part of the standard schedule during one or more seasons, the building should select ?yes? for open weekends. The ?yes? response should apply whether the building is open for one or both of the weekend days. |  |  |
| Number of PCs | 73 | Is this the number of personal computers in the K12 School? |  | $\square$ |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer units | 0 | Is this the total number of commercial walk-in type freezers and coolers? These units are typically found in storage and receiving areas. |  | $\square$ |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No | Does this school have a dedicated space in which food is prepared and served to students? If the school has space in which food for students is only kept warm and/or served to students, or has only a galley that is used by teachers and staff then the answer is "no". |  | $\square$ |
| Percent Cooled | 70 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical cooling equipment? |  | - |
| Percent Heated | 90 \% | Is this the percentage of the total floor space within the facility that is served by mechanical heating equipment? |  | $\square$ |
| Months | 10 (Optional) | Is this school in operation for at least 8 months of the year? |  | $\square$ |

Appendix D

| High School? | No | Is this building a high school (teaching grades 10, 11, and/or 12)? If the building teaches to high school students at all, the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. For example, if the school teaches to grades K-12 (elementary/middle and high school), the user should check 'yes' to 'high school'. | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

# ENERGY STAR ${ }^{\circledR}$ Data Checklist for Commercial Buildings 

## Energy Consumption

Power Generation Plant or Distribution Utility: Jersey Central Power \& Lt Co

| Fuel Type: Electricity |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meter: G28890566 JCP\&L (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) <br> Space(s): Entire Facility <br> Generation Method: Grid Purchase |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 24,360.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 23,600.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 26,160.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 28,720.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 27,200.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 26,720.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 28,320.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 26,720.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 29,600.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 29,120.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 27,760.00 |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 25,120.00 |
| G28890566 JCP\&L Consumption (kWh (thousand Watt-hours)) |  | 323,400.00 |
| G28890566 JCP\&L Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 1,103,440.80 |
| Total Electricity (Grid Purchase) Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 1,103,440.80 |
| Is this the total Electricity (Grid Purchase) consumption at this building including all Electricity meters? |  | $\square$ |
| Fuel Type: Natural Gas |  |  |
| Meter: 3274106 PSE\&G (therms) <br> Space(s): Entire Facility |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (therms) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 0.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 0.00 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 0.00 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 0.00 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 0.00 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 5,791.06 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 7,078.64 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 5,546.09 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 6,130.77 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 2,589.80 |

Appendix D

| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 56.33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 2.21 |
| 3274106 PSE\&G Consumption (therms) |  | 27,194.90 |
| 3274106 PSE\&G Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 2,719,490.00 |
| Meter: 2808799 PSE\&G (therms) Space(s): Entire Facility |  |  |
| Start Date | End Date | Energy Use (therms) |
| 07/01/2009 | 07/31/2009 | 0.00 |
| 06/01/2009 | 06/30/2009 | 1.10 |
| 05/01/2009 | 05/31/2009 | 28.58 |
| 04/01/2009 | 04/30/2009 | 1,888.02 |
| 03/01/2009 | 03/31/2009 | 4,800.21 |
| 02/01/2009 | 02/28/2009 | 0.00 |
| 01/01/2009 | 01/31/2009 | 0.00 |
| 12/01/2008 | 12/31/2008 | 0.00 |
| 11/01/2008 | 11/30/2008 | 0.00 |
| 10/01/2008 | 10/31/2008 | 0.00 |
| 09/01/2008 | 09/30/2008 | 0.00 |
| 08/01/2008 | 08/31/2008 | 0.00 |
| 2808799 PSE\&G Consumption (therms) |  | 6,717.91 |
| 2808799 PSE\&G Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 671,791.00 |
| Total Natural Gas Consumption (kBtu (thousand Btu)) |  | 3,391,281.00 |
| Is this the total Natural Gas consumption at this building including all Natural Gas meters? |  | $\square$ |

## Additional Fuels

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above represent the total energy use of this building? Please confirm there are no additional fuels (district energy, generator fuel oil) used in this facility.

## On-Site Solar and Wind Energy

Do the fuel consumption totals shown above include all on-site solar and/or wind power located at your facility? Please confirm that no on-site solar or wind installations have been omitted from this list. All on-site systems must be reported.

## Certifying Professional

(When applying for the ENERGY STAR, the Certifying Professional must be the same as the PE that signed and stamped the SEP.)
Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

Signature:
Signature is required when applying for the ENERGY STAR

## FOR YOUR RECORDS ONLY. DO NOT SUBMIT TO EPA.

Please keep this Facility Summary for your own records; do not submit it to EPA. Only the Statement of Energy Performance (SEP), Data Checklist and Letter of Agreement need to be submitted to EPA when applying for the ENERGY STAR.

## Facility

Washington Avenue School
102 Washington Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928

Facility Owner
School District of the Chathams 58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

Primary Contact for this Facility
Ralph Goodwin
58 Meyersville Road
Chatham, NJ 07928

General Information

| Washington Avenue School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Gross Floor Area Excluding Parking: $\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)$ | 43,838 |
| Year Built | 1952 |
| For 12-month Evaluation Period Ending Date: | July 31, 2009 |

## Facility Space Use Summary

| Washington Ave School |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Space Type | K-12 School |
| Gross Floor Area(ft2) | 43,838 |
| Open Weekends? | No |
| Number of PCs | 73 |
| Number of walk-in refrigeration/freezer <br> units | 0 |
| Presence of cooking facilities | No |
| Percent Cooled | 70 |
| Percent Heated | 90 |
| Months ${ }^{\circ}$ | 10 |
| High School? | No |
| School District ${ }^{\circ}$ | Rutherford |

## Energy Performance Comparison

|  | Evaluation Periods |  | Comparisons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Performance Metrics | Current (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Baseline (Ending Date 07/31/2009) | Rating of 75 | Target | National Average |
| Energy Performance Rating | 11 | 11 | 75 | N/A | 50 |
| Energy Intensity |  |  |  |  |  |
| Site (kBtu/ft2) | 103 | 103 | 53 | N/A | 68 |
| Source (kBtu/ftr) | 165 | 165 | 86 | N/A | 110 |
| Energy Cost |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$/year | \$ 62,401.40 | \$ 62,401.40 | \$ 32,524.44 | N/A | \$ 41,592.82 |
| \$/ft2/year | \$ 1.42 | \$ 1.42 | \$ 0.74 | N/A | \$ 0.95 |
| Greenhouse Gas Emissions |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{MtCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} /$ year | 348 | 348 | 181 | N/A | 232 |
| $\mathrm{kgCO}_{2} \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{ft} 2 /$ year | 8 | 8 | 4 | N/A | 5 |

[^19]
## Statement of Energy Performance

2009
Washington Avenue School
102 Washington Ave
Chatham, NJ 07928
Portfolio Manager Building ID: 1830654

The energy use of this building has been measured and compared to other similar buildings using the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Energy Performance Scale of 1-100, with 1 being the least energy efficient and 100 the most energy efficient. For more information, visit energystar.gov/benchmark.

## This building's

 score11

| Least Efficient Average | Most Efficient |
| :---: | :---: |
| This building uses 165 kBtu per square foot per year.* <br> *Based on source energy intensity for the 12 month period ending July 2009 | Buildings with a score of 75 or higher may qualify for EPA's ENERGY STAR. |


| CEG Job \#: | 9C09078 |
| :---: | :--- |
| Project: | School District of the Chathams |
| Address: | 102 Wastingtof Ave |
| Building SF: | Chatham, NJ |

ECM \#1: Lighting Upgrade - General

| ExISTING LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROPOSED LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVINGS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { CEG } \\ \text { Type } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Fixture Location | Yearly Usage | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { No } \\ \text { Fixts } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \hline \text { Lamps } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixture } \\ & \text { Type } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixix } \\ & \text { W } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \mathrm{kw} \end{gathered}$ | $\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$ <br> Fixtures | Yearly <br> \$ Cost | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N} \\ & \text { Nixts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { No. } \\ \hline \text { Lamps } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Retro-Unit Description | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Watts } \\ \text { Used } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kw} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr}$ Fixtures | Yearly \$ Cost | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { (INSTALLED) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totl } \\ & \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{YI}}$ Savings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly } \\ \$ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 18 | 3 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 100 Watt | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$8.94 | 1 | 1 | 26 W CFL Lamp | 26 | 0.03 | 13.52 | \$2.33 | \$5.75 | \$5.75 | 0.07 | 38.48 | \$6.62 | 0.87 |
| 18 | 2 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 8 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Restrooms | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$83.00 | 4 | 3 | No Change | 58 | 0.23 | 482.56 | \$83.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 1 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 6 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 5 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$249.00 | 12 | 2 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$249.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | SG1 | 2080 | 9 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.74 | 1,535.0 | \$264.03 | 9 | 3 | No Change | 82 | 0.74 | 1535.04 | \$264.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 4 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$249.00 | 12 | 3 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$249.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 1 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.11 | 226.7 | \$39.00 | 1 | 2 | No Change | 109 | 0.11 | 226.72 | \$39.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 |  | 2080 | 4 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$117.35 | 4 | 2 | No Change | 82 | 0.33 | 682.24 | \$117.35 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 |  | 2080 | 2 | 2 | CFL 2 High Hat Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting No Cover | 28 | 0.06 | 116.5 | \$20.03 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 28 | 0.06 | 116.48 | \$20.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 24 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 22 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 11 | 21 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 11 | Closet | 520 | 3 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 127.9 | \$22.00 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.25 | 127.92 | \$22.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 |  | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 43$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$410.71 | 14 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.15 | 2387.84 | \$410.71 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | 2 | 2080 | 1 | 3 | T8 $2 \times 23$ U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 108 | 0.11 | 224.6 | \$38.64 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 108 | 0.11 | 224.64 | \$38.64 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 |  | 2080 | 19 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.56 | 3,240.6 | \$557.39 | 19 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.56 | 3240.64 | \$557.39 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 17 | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$26.12 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 151.84 | \$26.12 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 |  | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$440.04 | 15 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.23 | 2558.4 | \$440.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 18 | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$26.12 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 151.84 | \$26.12 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$52.23 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.15 | 303.68 | \$52.23 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$62.25 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$62.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Special Services | 2080 | 3 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$88.01 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.25 | 511.68 | \$88.01 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 10 | 14 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$249.00 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.70 | 1447.68 | \$249.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 |  | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 200 Watt | 200 | 0.20 | 416.0 | \$71.55 | 1 | 0 | 65 W CFL Lamp | 65 | 0.07 | 135.2 | \$23.25 | \$20.25 | \$20.25 | 0.14 | 280.8 | \$48.30 | 0.42 |
| 10 |  | 2080 | 31 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 1.80 | 3,739.8 | \$643.25 | 31 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.80 | 3739.84 | \$643.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 |  | 2080 | 10 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.58 | 1,206.4 | \$207.50 | 10 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.58 | 1206.4 | \$207.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Library | 2080 | 23 | 1 | T8 1x4 1 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 28 | 0.64 | 1,339.5 | \$230.40 | 23 | 0 | No Change | 28 | 0.64 | 1339.52 | \$230.40 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 |  | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 22$ U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.44 | 911.0 | \$156.70 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.44 | 911.04 | \$156.70 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 |  | 2080 | 4 | 1 | Incadescent 90 Watt | 90 | 0.36 | 748.8 | \$128.79 | 4 | 0 | 18 W CFL Lamp | 18 | 0.07 | 149.76 | \$25.76 | \$5.75 | \$23.00 | 0.29 | 599.04 | \$103.03 | 0.22 |
| 11 |  | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$440.04 | 15 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 1.23 | 2558.4 | \$440.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | 19 | 2080 | 1 | 2 |  | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$26.12 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.07 | 151.84 | \$26.12 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | 13 | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$145.25 | 7 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.41 | 844.48 | \$145.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Restroom | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.75 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 7 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 43 \text { Lamps } \\ & \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{aligned}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 8 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Storage | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$62.25 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$62.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 |  | 8760 | 34 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 1.97 | 17,274.7 | \$2,971.25 | 34 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.97 | 17274.72 | \$2,971.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 |  | 8760 | 4 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{array}$ | 73 | 0.29 | 2,557.9 | \$439.96 | 4 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 0.29 | 2557.92 | \$439.96 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 |  | 8760 | 19 | 3 | T8 2x2 3 Twin Tube Lamps Electronic | 40 | 0.76 | 6,657.6 | \$1,145.11 | 19 | 0 | No Change | 40 | 0.76 | 6657.6 | \$1,145.11 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Hallway | 8760 | 5 | 2 | CFL 2 High Hat Lamps <br> Electronic Ballast | 28 | 0.14 | 1,226.4 | \$210.94 | 5 | 0 | No Change | 28 | 0.14 | 1226.4 | \$210.94 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 |  | 8760 | 17 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 1.24 | 10,871.2 | \$1,869.84 | 17 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 1.24 | 10871.16 | \$1,869.84 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 |  | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$41.50 | 2 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.12 | 241.28 | \$41.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Boiler Room | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$62.25 | 3 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.17 | 361.92 | \$62.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { T8 2×42 Lamps } \\ & \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{aligned}$ | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.75 | 1 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.06 | 120.64 | \$20.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 11 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 10 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 18 | 12 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 9 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast | ${ }^{82}$ | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 0 | No Change | 82 | 0.98 | 2046.72 | \$352.04 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Storage | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$124.50 | 6 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 0.35 | 723.84 | \$124.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Gym | 2080 | 18 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{array}$ | 73 | 1.31 | 2,733.1 | \$470.10 | 18 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 1.31 | 2733.12 | \$470.10 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 |  | 2080 | 19 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 1.10 | 2,292.2 | \$394.25 | 19 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.10 | ${ }^{2292.16}$ | \$394.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Offic | 2080 | 20 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 42 \text { Lamps } \\ & \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{aligned}$ | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$415.00 | 20 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.16 | 2412.8 | \$415.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 |  | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$435.75 | 21 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.22 | 2533.44 | \$435.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Principal | 2080 | 22 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 1.28 | 2,654.1 | \$456.50 | 22 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.28 | 2654.08 | \$456.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Boys | 2080 | 23 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{array}$ | 73 | 1.68 | 3,492.3 | \$600.68 | 23 | 0 | No Change | 73 | 1.68 | 3492.32 | \$600.68 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Girls | 2080 | 24 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{array}$ | ${ }^{73}$ | 1.75 | 3,644.2 | \$626.80 | 24 | 0 | No Change | ${ }^{73}$ | 1.75 | 3644.16 | \$626.80 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gym } 2006 \\ \text { Addition } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 2080 | 25 | 8 | 826 w CFL Lamps Electronic Ballast | 208 | 5.20 | 10,816.0 | \$1,860.35 | 25 | 0 | No Change | 208 | 5.20 | 10816 | \$1,860.35 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Gym Office | 2080 | 26 | 3 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 2x2 } 3 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{array}$ | 108 | 2.81 | 5,840.6 | \$1,004.59 | 26 | 0 | No Change | 108 | 2.81 | 5840.64 | \$1,004.59 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22 | New Hallway | 2080 | 27 | 3 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { 2'x2' 3-Lamp 40w Biax, } \\ \text { Center Mount Split } \end{array}$ | 102 | 2.75 | 5,728.3 | \$985.27 | 27 | 0 | No Change | 102 | 2.75 | 5728.32 | \$985.27 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Closet | 520 | 28 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 1.62 | 844.5 | \$145.25 | 28 | 0 | No Change | 58 | 1.62 | 844.48 | \$145.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Closet | 520 | 29 | 2 | Compact Fluorescent High Hat - 2 lamp | 56 | 1.62 | 844.5 | \$145.25 | 29 | 0 | No Change | 56 | 1.62 | 844.48 | \$145.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| ${ }^{23}$ | Throughout | 8760 | 17 | 0 | Exit Sign - LED | 4 | 0.07 | 595.7 | \$102.46 | 17 |  | No Change | 4 | 0.07 | 595.68 | \$102.46 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Totals |  | 767 | 157 |  |  | 56.1 | 140,931.9 | \$24,240.28 | 767 | 30 |  |  | 55.6 | 140,013.6 | \$24,082.33 |  | \$49.00 | 0.5 | 918.3 | \$157.95 | 0.31 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.

| CEG Job \#: | 9c09078 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Projet: | School District of the Chathams |
| Address: | 102 Washington Ave <br> Chatam, |
| Building SF: | 43,838 |

ECM \#2: Lighting Controls

| ExIST | LIGHTING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROP | OSED | GHTING CONTROLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SAVING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CEG <br> Type | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Fixture } \\ \text { Location } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Yearly } \\ \text { Usage } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & \hline \text { Fixt } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Noo } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixture } \\ & \text { Type } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fixu } \\ & \text { Wats } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kw} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ & \text { Fixtures } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { S Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { Fixts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Noo } \\ \text { Lamps } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Controls } \\ \text { Description } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Watts } \\ & \text { Used } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \mathrm{kw} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Reduction } \\ (\%) \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ & \text { Fixtures } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yearly } \\ & \text { S Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Unit Cost } \\ \text { (INSTALLED) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Cost } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Savings } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{Yr} \\ \text { Savings } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearly } \\ \$ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yearly Simple } \\ \text { Payback } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 18 | 3 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | $\underset{\text { Sual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 14 | Closet | 520 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 100 Watt | 100 | 0.10 | 52.0 | \$8.94 | 1 | 1 | None | 100 | 0.10 | 0\% | 52 | \$8.94 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | 2 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 3 | Restrooms | 2080 | 4 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.23 | 482.6 | \$83.00 | 4 | 2 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{ }$ | 58 | 0.23 | 10\% | 434.304 | \$74.70 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 48.256 | \$8.30 | 19.28 |
| 18 | 1 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Len | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 18 | 6 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Len | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 10 | 5 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$249.00 | 12 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$224.10 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.90 | 6.43 |
| 11 | SG1 | 2080 | 9 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting | 82 | 0.74 | 1,535.0 | \$264.03 | 9 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.74 | 10\% | 1381.536 | \$237.62 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 153.504 | \$26.40 | 6.06 |
| 10 | 4 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$249.00 | 12 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$224.10 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.90 | 6.43 |
| 12 |  | 2080 | 1 | 4 | T8 2x4 4 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 109 | 0.11 | 226.7 | \$39.00 | 1 | 4 |  | 109 | 0.11 | 10\% | 204.048 | \$35.10 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 22.672 | \$3.90 |  |
| 11 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 4 | 3 | 18 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting | 82 | 0.33 | 682.2 | \$117.35 | 4 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.33 | 10\% | 614.016 | \$105.61 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 68.224 | \$11.73 | 9.07 |
| 16 |  | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { CFL } 2 \text { High Hat Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 28 | 0.06 | 116.5 | \$20.03 | 2 | 2 |  | 28 | 0.06 | 10\% | 104.832 | \$18.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 11.648 | \$2.00 |  |
| 11 | 24 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 11 | 22 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 11 | 21 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | ${ }^{82}$ | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 11 | Closet | 520 | 3 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 43 \text { Lamps } \\ & \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 82 | 0.25 | 127.9 | \$22.00 | 3 | 3 | None | 82 | 0.25 | 0\% | 127.92 | \$22.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |


| 11 | 20 | 2080 | 14 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.15 | 2,387.8 | \$410.71 | 14 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy | 82 | 1.15 | 10\% | 2149.056 | \$369.64 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 238.784 | \$41.07 | ${ }^{3.56}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 |  | 2080 | 1 | 3 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { T8 } 8 \times 2 \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{array} \\ \hline \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 108 | 0.11 | 224.6 | \$38.64 | 1 | 3 |  | 108 | 0.11 | 10\% | 202.176 | \$34.77 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 22.464 | \$3.86 |  |
| 18 | 17 | 2080 | 19 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.56 | 3,240.6 | \$557.39 | 19 | 3 | $\underset{\text { Sensor }}{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}$ | 82 | 1.56 | 10\% | 2916.576 | \$501.65 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 324.064 | \$55.74 | 2.74 |
| 5 |  | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$26.12 | 1 | 2 |  | 73 | 0.07 | 10\% | 136.656 | \$23.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 15.184 | \$2.61 |  |
| 18 | 18 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$440.04 | 15 | 3 | Dual Technology OccupancySensor | 82 | 1.23 | 10\% | 2302.56 | \$396.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 255.84 | \$44.00 | 3.43 |
| 5 |  | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$26.12 | 1 | 2 |  | 73 | 0.07 | 10\% | 136.656 | \$23.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 15.184 | \$2.61 |  |
| 5 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 2 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { T8 } 8 \times 2 \\ \text { Electronic Bellast } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 73 | 0.15 | 303.7 | \$52.23 | 2 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 0.15 | 10\% | 273.312 | \$47.01 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | ${ }^{30.368}$ | \$5.22 | 30.63 |
| 10 | Faculty Rm | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 $2 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$62.25 | 3 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.728 | \$56.03 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.23 | 25.70 |
| 18 | Special Services | 2080 | 3 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T8 } 2 \times 43 \text { Lamps } \\ & \text { Electronic Ballast } \end{aligned}$ | 82 | 0.25 | 511.7 | \$88.01 | 3 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.25 | 10\% | 460.512 | \$79.21 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 51.168 | \$8.80 | 18.18 |
| 10 | 14 | 2080 | 12 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.70 | 1,447.7 | \$249.00 | 12 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.70 | 10\% | 1302.912 | \$224.10 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 144.768 | \$24.90 | 4.99 |
| 15 |  | 2080 | 1 | 1 | Incadescent 200 Watt | 200 | 0.20 | 416.0 | \$71.55 | 1 | 1 |  | 200 | 0.20 | 10\% | 374.4 | \$64.40 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 41.6 | \$7.16 |  |
| 10 | Library | 2080 | 31 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.80 | 3,739.8 | \$643.25 | 31 | 2 | Dual Technology OccupancySensor | 58 | 1.80 | 10\% | 3365.856 | \$578.93 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 373.984 | \$64.33 | 1.17 |
| 9 |  | 2080 | 10 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 58 | 0.58 | 1,206.4 | \$207.50 | 10 | 2 |  | 58 | 0.58 | 10\% | 1085.76 | \$186.75 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 120.64 | \$20.75 |  |
| 1 |  | 2080 | 23 | 1 | T8 1×4 1 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Parabolic Lens | 28 | 0.64 | 1,339.5 | \$230.40 | 23 | 1 |  | 28 | 0.64 | 10\% | 1205.568 | \$207.36 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 133.952 | \$23.04 |  |
| 5 |  | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.44 | 911.0 | \$156.70 | 6 | 2 |  | 73 | 0.44 | 10\% | 819.936 | \$141.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 91.104 | \$15.67 |  |
| 13 |  | 2080 | 4 | 1 | Incadescent 90 Watt | 90 | 0.36 | 748.8 | \$128.79 | 4 | 1 |  | 90 | 0.36 | 10\% | 673.92 | \$115.91 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 74.88 | \$12.88 |  |
| 11 | 19 | 2080 | 15 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 82 | 1.23 | 2,558.4 | \$440.04 | 15 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 1.23 | 10\% | 2302.56 | \$396.04 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 255.84 | \$44.00 | 3.43 |
| 5 |  | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.07 | 151.8 | \$26.12 | 1 | 2 |  | 73 | 0.07 | 10\% | 136.656 | \$23.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 15.184 | \$2.61 |  |
| 10 | 13 | 2080 | 7 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.41 | 844.5 | \$145.25 | 7 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.41 | 10\% | 760.032 | \$130.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 84.448 | \$14.53 | 11.02 |


| 10 | Restroom | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.75 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$18.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.08 | 77.11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 7 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 18 | 8 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 10 | Storage | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$62.25 | 3 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.728 | \$56.03 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.23 | 25.70 |
| 10 | Hallway | 8760 | 34 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.97 | 17,274.7 | \$2,971.25 | 34 | 2 | None | 58 | 1.97 | 0\% | 17274.72 | \$2,971.25 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 |  | 8760 | 4 | 2 | T8 2x2 2 U-Tube Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Parabolic Lens | 73 | 0.29 | 2,557.9 | \$439.96 | 4 | 2 |  | 73 | 0.29 | 0\% | 2557.92 | \$439.96 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 |  |
| 6 |  | 8760 | 19 | 3 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { T8 } 2 \times 23 \text { Twin Tube } \\ \text { Lamps Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Direct/Indirect Lens } \end{array}$ | 40 | 0.76 | 6,657.6 | \$1,145.11 | 19 | 3 |  | 40 | 0.76 | 0\% | 6657.6 | \$1,145.11 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 |  |
| 16 |  | 8760 | 5 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CFL } 2 \text { High Hat Lamps } \\ & \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ & \text { Recessed Mounting No } \\ & \text { Cover } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 28 | 0.14 | 1,226.4 | \$210.94 | 5 | 2 |  | 28 | 0.14 | 0\% | 1226.4 | \$210.94 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 |  |
| 5 |  | 8760 | 17 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Electronic Ballast }}{\text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { Uubs }}$ | 73 | 1.24 | 10,871.2 | \$1,869.84 | 17 | 2 |  | 73 | 1.24 | 0\% | 10871.16 | \$1,869.84 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | \$0.00 |  |
| 8 | Boiler Room | 2080 | 2 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.12 | 241.3 | \$41.50 | 2 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Dual Technology Occupancy }}{\text { Sensor }}$ | 58 | 0.12 | 10\% | 217.152 | \$37.35 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 24.128 | \$4.15 | 15.42 |
| 2 |  | 2080 | 3 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.17 | 361.9 | \$62.25 | 3 | 2 |  | 58 | 0.17 | 10\% | 325.728 | \$56.03 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 36.192 | \$6.23 |  |
| 10 | Bathrooms | 2080 | 1 | 2 | T8 2×4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.06 | 120.6 | \$20.75 | 1 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.06 | 10\% | 108.576 | \$18.68 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 12.064 | \$2.08 | 77.11 |
| 18 | 11 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 18 | 10 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2×4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 18 | 12 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Len | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 18 | 9 | 2080 | 12 | 3 | T8 2x4 3 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 82 | 0.98 | 2,046.7 | \$352.04 | 12 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 82 | 0.98 | 10\% | 1842.048 | \$316.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 204.672 | \$35.20 | 4.54 |
| 2 | Storage | 2080 | 6 | 2 | T8 1x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Pendant Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 0.35 | 723.8 | \$124.50 | 6 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 58 | 0.35 | 10\% | 651.456 | \$112.05 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 72.384 | \$12.45 | 12.85 |
| 19 | Gym | 2080 | 18 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Prismatic Lens } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 73 | 1.31 | 2,733.1 | \$470.10 | 18 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 1.31 | 10\% | 2459.808 | \$423.09 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 273.312 | \$47.01 | 3.40 |


| 3 | Office | 2080 | 19 | 2 | $\underset{\text { Electronic Ballast Surface }}{\text { T8 1 }}$ | 58 | 1.10 | 2,292.2 | \$394.25 | 19 | 2 | Dual Technology OccupancySensor | 58 | 1.10 | 10\% | 2062.944 | \$354.83 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 229.216 | \$39.43 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 |  | 2080 | 20 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.16 | 2,412.8 | \$415.00 | 20 | 2 |  | 58 | 1.16 | 10\% | 2171.52 | \$373.50 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 241.28 | \$41.50 | 1.98 |
| 10 | Principal | 2080 | 21 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.22 | 2,533.4 | \$435.75 | 21 | 2 | Dual Technology OccupancySensor | 58 | 1.22 | 10\% | 2280.096 | \$392.18 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 253.344 | \$43.58 | 1.79 |
| 3 |  | 2080 | 22 | 2 | T8 $1 \times 42$ Lamps Electronic Ballast Surface Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.28 | 2,654.1 | \$456.50 | 22 | 2 |  | 58 | 1.28 | 10\% | 2388.672 | \$410.85 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 265.408 | \$45.65 |  |
| 5 | Boys | 2080 | 23 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 } 2 \times 22 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Parabolic Lens } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 73 | 1.68 | 3,492.3 | \$600.68 | 23 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 1.68 | 10\% | 3143.088 | \$540.61 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 349.232 | \$60.07 | 2.66 |
| 5 | Girls | 2080 | 24 | 2 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 2×2 } 2 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Parabolic Lens } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 73 | 1.75 | 3,644.2 | \$626.80 | 24 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 73 | 1.75 | 10\% | 3279.744 | \$564.12 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 364.416 | \$62.68 | 2.55 |
| 20 | Gym 2006 Addition | 2080 | 25 | 2 | CFL 2 High Hat Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting No Cover | 56 | 1.40 | 2,912.0 | \$500.86 | 25 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 56 | ${ }^{1.40}$ | 10\% | 2620.8 | \$450.78 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 291.2 | \$50.09 | 3.19 |
| 7 | Gym Office | 2080 | 26 | 3 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { T8 2x2 } 3 \text { U-Tube Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting } \\ \text { Parabolic Lens } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 108 | 2.81 | 5,840.6 | \$1,004.59 | 26 | 3 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 108 | 2.81 | 10\% | 5256.576 | \$904.13 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 584.064 | \$100.46 | 1.59 |
| 22 | New Hallway | 2080 | 27 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { CFL } 2 \text { High Hat Lamps } \\ \text { Electronic Ballast } \\ \text { Recessed Mounting No } \\ \text { Cover } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 56 | 1.51 | 3,145.0 | \$540.93 | 27 | 2 | Dual Technology Occupancy Sensor | 56 | 1.51 | 10\% | 2830.464 | \$486.84 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 314.496 | \$54.09 | 2.96 |
| 10 | Closet | 520 | 28 | 2 | T8 2x4 2 Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting Prismatic Lens | 58 | 1.62 | 844.5 | \$145.25 | 28 | 2 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Sual Technology Octupancy } \\ \text { Sensor }}}{\text { Din }}$ | 58 | 1.62 | 10\% | 760.032 | \$130.73 | \$160.00 | \$160.00 | 0.00 | 84.448 | \$14.53 | 5.51 |
| 21 |  | 520 | 29 | 2 | CFL 2 High Hat Lamps Electronic Ballast Recessed Mounting No Cover | 56 | 1.62 | 844.5 | \$145.25 | 29 | 2 |  | 56 | 1.62 | 10\% | 760.032 | \$130.73 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.00 | 84.448 | \$14.53 |  |
|  | Totals |  | 750 | 150 |  | \% | 50.976 | 129,848.8 | \$22,334.00 | 750 | 150 |  |  | 50.976 |  | 120,740.7 | \$20,767.41 |  | \$6,720.00 | 0 | 9,108.1 | \$1,566.60 | 4.29 |

NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentives.


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Project Name: LGEA Solar PV Project - Washington Ave School } \\ & \text { Location: Chatham, NJ } \\ & \text { Description: Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Simple Payback Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Construction Cost Annual kWh Production Annual Energy Cost Reduction Annual SREC Revenue |  | Photovoltaic System - Direct Purchase |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$1,092,960 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 151,393 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$26,040 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$52,988 |  |  |  |  |
| First Cost Premium |  | \$1,092,960 |  |  |  |  |
| Simple Payback: |  | 13.83 Years |  |  |  |  |
| Life Cycle Cost Analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analysis Period (years): | 25 |  |  | Financing \%: Maintenance Escalation Rate: Energy Cost Escalation Rate: SREC Value ( $\$ / \mathrm{kWh}$ ) |  | 0\% |
| Financing Term (mths): | 0 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Average Energy Cost (\$/kWh) | \$0.172 |  |  |  |  | 3.0\% |
| Financing Rate: | 0.00\% |  |  |  |  | \$0.350 |
| Period Additional | Energy kWh | Energy Cost Savings | Additional | SREC | Net Cash | Cumulative |
| $0 \quad \$ 1,092,960$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | \$0 | $(1,092,960)$ | 0 |
| 1 \$0 | 151,393 | \$26,040 | \$0 | \$52,988 | \$79,027 | (\$1,013,933) |
| 2 \$0 | 150,636 | \$26,821 | \$0 | \$52,723 | \$79,543 | $(\$ 934,389)$ |
| 3 \$0 | 149,883 | \$27,625 | \$0 | \$52,459 | \$80,084 | $(\$ 854,305)$ |
| 4 \$0 | 149,133 | \$28,454 | \$0 | \$52,197 | \$80,651 | $(\$ 773,654)$ |
| 5 \$0 | 148,388 | \$29,308 | \$1,528 | \$51,936 | \$79,715 | $(\$ 693,939)$ |
| 6 \$0 | 147,646 | \$30,187 | \$1,521 | \$51,676 | \$80,342 | $(\$ 613,597)$ |
| 7 \$0 | 146,908 | \$31,093 | \$1,513 | \$51,418 | \$80,997 | $(\$ 532,600)$ |
| 8 \$0 | 146,173 | \$32,025 | \$1,506 | \$51,161 | \$81,680 | $(\$ 450,919)$ |
| 9 \$0 | 145,442 | \$32,986 | \$1,498 | \$50,905 | \$82,393 | $(\$ 368,526)$ |
| 10 \$0 | 144,715 | \$33,976 | \$1,491 | \$50,650 | \$83,135 | $(\$ 285,391)$ |
| 11 \$0 | 143,991 | \$34,995 | \$1,483 | \$50,397 | \$83,909 | $(\$ 201,482)$ |
| 12 \$0 | 143,271 | \$36,045 | \$1,476 | \$50,145 | \$84,714 | $(\$ 116,768)$ |
| 13 \$0 | 142,555 | \$37,126 | \$1,468 | \$49,894 | \$85,552 | $(\$ 31,215)$ |
| 14 \$0 | 141,842 | \$38,240 | \$1,461 | \$49,645 | \$86,424 | \$55,208 |
| 15 \$0 | 141,133 | \$39,387 | \$1,454 | \$49,397 | \$87,330 | \$142,539 |
| 16 \$0 | 140,427 | \$40,569 | \$1,446 | \$49,150 | \$88,272 | \$230,811 |
| 17 \$0 | 139,725 | \$41,786 | \$1,439 | \$48,904 | \$89,251 | \$320,061 |
| 18 \$0 | 139,027 | \$43,039 | \$1,432 | \$48,659 | \$90,267 | \$410,328 |
| 19 \$0 | 138,332 | \$44,331 | \$1,425 | \$48,416 | \$91,322 | \$501,650 |
| 20 \$0 | 137,640 | \$45,661 | \$1,418 | \$48,174 | \$92,417 | \$594,067 |
| 21 \$1 | 136,952 | \$47,030 | \$1,411 | \$47,933 | \$93,553 | \$687,620 |
| 22 \$2 | 136,267 | \$48,441 | \$1,404 | \$47,693 | \$94,731 | \$782,351 |
| 23 \$3 | 135,586 | \$49,895 | \$1,397 | \$47,455 | \$95,953 | \$878,304 |
| 24 \$4 | 134,908 | \$51,391 | \$1,390 | \$47,218 | \$97,220 | \$975,523 |
| 25 \$5 | 134,233 | \$52,933 | \$1,383 | \$46,982 | \$98,532 | \$1,074,056 |
| Totals: | 3,566,206 | 949,385 | 30,541 | 1,248,172 | 2,167,016 | $(218,202)$ |
|  |  | Net Present Value (NPV) <br> Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |  |  | \$1,074,081 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5.9 |  |


| Building | Roof Area <br> (sq ft) | Panel | Qty | Panel Sq <br> $\mathbf{F t}$ | Panel <br> Total Sq <br> Ft | Total <br> KW | Total <br> Annual <br> $\mathbf{k W h}$ | Panel <br> Weight (33 <br> $\mathbf{l b s})$ | W/SQFT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington <br> Avenue | 7750 | Sunpower <br> SPR230 | 528 | 14.7 | 7,764 | 121.44 | 151,393 | 17,424 | 15.64 |



- . = Proposed PV Layout

Notes:

1. Estimated kWH based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 Calculator Program.

## PVWatts Version 1 Input Screen

## PV System Specifications:

| DC Rating (kW): | 121.44 |
| :--- | :---: |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.81 <br> Array Type: |
|  | Fixed Tilt |
| 2 - Axis Tracking Tracking |  |

Inputted From Roof Space Cell "G2" Total KW
Inputted From Derate Factor Calculated Below in Cell "B37"
There are 3 inputs for Array Type in all cases you should be using Fixed Tilt as the Selection

Based on Roof Type: For Flat Roof use 10 degrees, For Pitched Roof this is based on roof pitch.
Based on Direction Array is Facing.

| PV Watts Derate Factor for AC Power Rating at STC |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Component Derate Factors | PVWatts Default | Range |
| PV module nameplate DC rating | 1.00 | $0.80-1.05$ |
| Inverter and transformer | 0.95 | $0.88-0.96$ |
| Mismatch | 0.98 | $0.97-0.995$ |
| Diodes and connections | 1.00 | $0.99-0.997$ |
| DC wiring | 0.98 | $0.97-0.99$ |
| AC wiring | 0.99 | $0.98-0.993$ |
| 1. Estimated kWH based on the <br> National Renewable Energy <br> Laboratory PVWatts Version 1 <br> Calculator Program. | 0.95 | $0.30-0.995$ |
| System availability | 0.95 | $0.00-0.995$ |
| Shading | 1.00 | $0.00-1.00$ |
| Sun-tracking | 1.00 | $0.95-1.00$ |
| Age | 1.00 | $0.70-1.00$ |
| Overall DC-to-AC derate factor | $\mathbf{0 . 8 1}$ | $0.96001-0.09999$ |

Click on Calculate if default values are acceptable, or after selecting your system specifications. Click on Help for information about system specifications. To use a DC to AC derate factor other than the default, click on Derate Factor Help for information.

## Station Identification:

## WBAN Number:

City:
State:

## PV System Specifications:

$$
\text { DC Rating (kW): } \quad 121.44
$$

DC to AC Derate Factor:

Array Type:
Fixed Tilt

Fixed Tilt or 1-Axis Tracking System:

| Array Tilt (degrees): | 40.7 | (Default = Latitude) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Array Azimuth (degrees): | 180.0 | (Default $=$ South) |

## Energy Data:

Cost of Electricity (cents/kWh): . 172

Calculate HELP
Reset Form

Please send questions and comments to Webmaster Disclaimer and copyright notice.

```
Return to RREDC Home Page ( http://rredc.nrel.gov/ )
```

RReDC

## Pwolls <br> AC Energy <br> \& Cost Savings



| Station Identification |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| City: | Newark |
| State: | New_Jersey |
| Latitude: | $40.70^{\circ} \mathrm{N}$ |
| Longitude: | $74.17^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ |
| Elevation: | 9 m |
| PV System Specifications |  |
| DC Rating: | 121.4 kW |
| DC to AC Derate Factor: | 0.810 |
| AC Rating: | 98.4 kW |
| Array Type: | Fixed Tilt |
| Array Tilt: | $40.7^{\circ}$ |
| Array Azimuth: | $180.0^{\circ}$ |
| Energy Specifications |  |
| Cost of Electricity: | $0.2 \mathrm{q} / \mathrm{kWh}$ |


| Results |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | Solar <br> Radiation <br> $\left(\mathrm{kWh} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right.$ /day $)$ | AC <br> Energy <br> (kWh) | Energy <br> Value <br> $(\$)$ |
| 1 | 3.36 | 10592 | 18.22 |
| 2 | 4.05 | 11434 | 19.67 |
| 3 | 4.58 | 13866 | 23.85 |
| 4 | 4.84 | 13558 | 23.32 |
| 5 | 5.30 | 14943 | 25.70 |
| 6 | 5.33 | 14103 | 24.26 |
| 7 | 5.27 | 14242 | 24.50 |
| 8 | 5.25 | 14087 | 24.23 |
| 9 | 5.06 | 13657 | 23.49 |
| 10 | 4.46 | 12862 | 22.12 |
| 11 | 3.15 | 9186 | 15.80 |
| 12 | 2.87 | 8862 | 15.24 |
| Year | 4.46 | 151393 | 260.40 |

## Output Hourly Performance Data

Output Results as Text

About the Hourly Performance Data
Saving Text from a Browser

Run PVWATTS v. 1 for another US location or an International location Run PVWATTS v. 2 (US only)

Please send questions and comments regarding PVWATTS to Webmaster

Disclaimer and copyright notice


Return to RReDC home page (http://rredc.nrel.gov )

## Appendix 2 ECM Calculations

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 1A - Lighting Upgrades
Lighting Upgrade and Heating Penalty

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Retrofit existing lighting fixtures with new energy efficient lighting fixtures, install motion sensors and implement daylight harvesting in selected areas

DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

* Heating Season
** Fraction of heat to be made-up
Heating Hours (Weather Data)

| 20 |
| ---: |
| $40.0 \%$ |
| 3,948 Heeks |
| Hours |

** Fraction of the Year Representing the Cooling Season Liberal estimate of the heating season, as there are times during the year when the building is neither heated nor cooled *** Fraction of the Lighting Reduction that Has to Be Made Up by Heating a portion of the lighting heat is released at night plus interior zones will have limited heating loads

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option
A - The
Engine

## COMMISSIONING

Confirm lighting operation and occupancy sensors functions

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

Safety Factor (Electric) =
Safety Factor (Thermal) =
$\square$

Relatively high safety factor is used for this ECM because of direct measurements are proven over the time and savings are stipulated

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 1A - Lighting Upgrades
Lighting Upgrade and Heating Penalty

## CALCULATIONS

Detailed energy savings calculations are in the line-by-line calculation sheet
*Inputs are blue

| Building | Lighting Savings <br> $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | Lighting Savings <br> (kW) | Lighting Hours Check <br> (hrs) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Chatham High School | $\mathbf{3 4 4 , 4 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 2 . 8 0}$ | 2,254 |
| Chatham Middle School | 248,665 | 108.77 | 2,286 |
| Lafayette School | 125,332 | 52.45 | 2,390 |
| Milton Avenue School | 69,367 | 27.79 | 2,496 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 108,575 | 45.61 | 2,381 |
| Washington Avenue School | 76,262 | 31.45 | 2,425 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |

## CALCULATIONS

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Lafayette School | Milton Avenue School | Southern Boulevard School | Washington Avenue School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lighting Derate | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Lighting Savings | 344,469 | 248,665 | 125,332 | 69,367 | 108,575 | 76,262 |
| kW Savings | 153 | 109 | 52 | 28 | 46 | 31 |
| Heating Season | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| ** \% of Heating Season | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% |
| ***Fraction of Heat to be Made-up | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% |
| ****Annual Equivalent of Lighting kWh Saved in Therms | 11,753 | 8,484 | 4,276 | 2,367 | 3,705 | 2,602 |
| Current Boiler Efficiency | 80.0\% | 87.0\% | 90.0\% | 78.0\% | 76.3\% | 77.9\% |
| Heating Penalty (Therms) | $(2,260)$ | $(1,500)$ | (731) | (467) | (747) | (514) |


| Building | ocation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Curent } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | Current Qty | $\begin{aligned} & c \text { current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | Total Current Watts | Current <br> Kw | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descrip | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | Proposed Watts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \end{gathered}$ | Proposed KwH | Proposed kW | Proosed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kw} \\ \text { Rewaction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | wing tech room | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 98.72 | 0.38 |  | 872.00 | 12 | 5.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 | 0.18 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len Sep Leb tube - dic listed | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High school | c wing custst | 2880.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  | FixTue, 4-432/T8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BALLAST | 872.00 | 12 | 5.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 | 0.18 | 4 foot 15w nw MLLK L Lens Sep led tube- dic listed | 1.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High school |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 2880.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 | 0.72 |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }_{\text {cen }}^{\text {cemen facuty }}$ | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 | 0.18 | 363 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens Sp Leo tube - olc listeo | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }^{\text {ceming faculy }}$ | 2880.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | $2-18$ WATt Quab-pin CFL | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | Helen lamp, horzontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 Pin Led replacement buli - 4000k | 18.72 | 0.01 |
| Chatham High School | mens br | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  |  | 461.76 | .20 |
| Chatham High School |  | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | $2-18$ WATT UUAD-PIN CFL | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 18.72 | 0 |
| Chatham High School |  | 2080.00 | 35 | 128.00 | 488000 | 9318.40 | 4.48 |  | 2880.00 | 120 | 500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chatham High School |  |  |  | 360 | 14400 | 299.52 |  | 2.18 Wat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 通 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| am High School | br | 2080.0 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  | FixTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, ELECTRONIC BalLast | 872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  |  | 61.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }^{\text {c wing mens br }}$ | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  | C3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKY LENS SEP LED TUBE - DIC LISted | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | area | 2080.00 | 2 | 36.00 | 2.00 | 199.76 |  | $2-18$ WATt UUAD-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | Helen Lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Watt 4 Pin Led replacement bulb -4000k | 24.96 | 0.01 |
| Chatham High School | c205 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 |  | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 |  | 2886.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | c205st | 520.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 99.84 |  | *4 4 ExTURE, 3-F3/T/8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 468.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 42.12 | 0.0 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc uisted | 57.72 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | c204 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 | *4 4 ExTURE, 3-F3/T/8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 |  | 8600 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | c204 prep | 2080.00 | 3 | 96.00 | 288.00 | 599.04 | 0.29 | *4 4 EXTURE, 3-F32/T8 LAMPS, ELECTRONIC BALLAST | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 | 0.13 |  | 34632 | 0.15 |
| Chatham High School | cssience office | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4 ExTURE, 3-F3/T8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BALLAST | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 673.92 | 0.36 |  | 923.52 | 0.41 |
| Chatham High School | 203 | 208000 | 25 | 9600 | 24000 | 4992.00 | 240 |  | 18720 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 112 |  | 28860 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | c203 ree | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 576.00 | 1198.08 | 0.58 | *4' ExTURE, 3-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTroncl ballast | 1872.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 505.44 | 0.27 |  | 692.64 | 0.31 |
| Chatham High School | c203 chem st | 520.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 199.68 | 0.38 | *4' ExTURE, 3-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 468.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 84.24 | 0.18 |  | 115.44 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | c202 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 | *4' FxTURE, 3-73/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 |  | 288600 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | c202 rep | 2080.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/Ts Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 421.20 | 0.22 | 63 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY L Lens Sep led tube- olc listed | 77.20 | 0.26 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | c202 prep EM | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 99.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | * $4^{\prime}$ FIXTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 6.0 | 123.55 | 0.07 | 4 foot 22 W NWM BalLast reapr led tube | 76.13 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | c202 chem st | 52.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 199.68 | 0.38 |  | 468.0 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 84.24 | 0.18 | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY L Len SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 115.44 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | c200 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 | *4' ExTURE, 3--32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balLast | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 125.00 | 106.00 | 1.12 |  | 288.00 | 1.28 |
| tham High School | c201 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 20.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 |  | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 06.00 | 1.12 | SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SEP Led tube - dic listed | 888.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High school | c201 fower m | 2080.00 | 8 | 221.00 | 1768.00 | 3677.44 | 1.77 | / $8^{\prime}$ Fixture, 3-F96/T12/ 60 WATt Lamps, , TANDARD Magnetic balast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 | 0.72 |  | 2329.60 | 1.05 |
| Chatham High School | fixter | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | .00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 00 | 8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | TANDEM VAPOR TIGHT THRE LIGH 8' | 0 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | display case | 2080.00 | 2 | 32.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2880.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ Nw MLKY Len S Se Leo tube - olc listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| hatham High School | stair B | 2080.00 | 10 | .00 | 180.00 | 2662.40 | 1.28 |  | 2080.00 | 40 | 15.00 | 600.00 | 1248.00 | 0.60 |  | 1414.40 | 0.68 |
| Chatham High School | stair | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' ExTURE, 2-f3/Ts Lamp, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.00 | 0.03 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | main entry | 2088.00 | 3 | 60.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | A LaMP 60 Wati Incandescent | 2080.00 | 3 | 18.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 |  | 5 CREE 100 W EquVVALENT BULE DIMMABLIE | 262.08 | 0.13 |
| Chatham High School | min entry ext | 4880.00 | 3 | 60.00 | 180.00 | 788.40 | 0.18 | A LaMP 60 WATI INCANDESCENT | 4380.00 | 3 | 18.00 | 54.00 | 236.52 | 0.05 | CREE 100W EquVVALENT BuLB DIMMABLE | ${ }^{551.88}$ | 0.13 |
| Chatham High School | cist finll | 2080.00 | 41 | 128.00 | 5248.00 | 10915.84 |  |  | 2080.00 | 64 | 15.00 | . 00 | 5116.80 | 2.4 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Led tube - dic uisted | 9.04 | 2.79 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | 21 | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 |  | 288.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 4800 | 999.40 | 0.48 |  | 131.52 | 0.54 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | stair | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4 4 ExTURE, 2--73/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | stair | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 102.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 |  | 288.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 |  |  | 131.52 | 0.54 |
| Chatham High School | boiler m | 2088.00 | 9 | 64.00 | 576.00 | 1198.08 |  | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 561.60 | 0.27 | G3 3 P 4 foot 15W NW MLIKY LeNS SEP Leb tube - olc Listed | 636.48 | 0.31 |
| Chatham High School | sym | 2080.00 | 20 | 333.00 | 6720.00 | 13977.60 |  | 8.42 WATT CFL HIGHBAY | 1882.00 | 20 | 160.00 | 3200.00 | 5990.40 |  | HH HIGHBAY,160W, 18,000 LM, 40k,120-277v, 0-10V DIMMING, 15 AMP 120V TwIST LOCK PLUG (RELLECTOR NOT INCLUDED) | 7987.20 | 3.52 |
| Chatham High School | weight room | . 00 | 10 | 336.00 | 3336.00 | 6988.80 |  | 8.42 WATt CFL LIGHBAY | 1872.00 | 10 | 160.00 | 1600.00 | 2995.20 |  | HH HIGHBAY, $160 \mathrm{~W}, 18,000$ LM, $40 \mathrm{~K}, 120-277 \mathrm{~V}, 0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMING, 15 AMP 120 V Twist LOCK PLUG (REFLECTTR NOT | 3993.60 | 1.76 |
| Chatham High school | hall | 88.00 | 4 | 36.00 | 144.00 | 299.52 |  | 18 Wat duad.pin CfL | 080.00 | ${ }^{8}$ | 16.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 33.28 | 0.02 |
| Chatham High School | c137 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 | *4' ExTURE, 3--73/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BalLast | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY Len S Sep led tuee - dic listed | 888.00 |  |


| Building | bocation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Curent } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { curent } \\ \text { Qty }}}{\substack{c}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | Total Current Watts | Current Kw | Current kW <br> kW | ting Description | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Qaty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwh }}}{\text {. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Proosed Lighting D | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | Redution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High school | ${ }^{\text {c137 }}$ prep | 2880.00 | 6 | 98.00 | 57.00 | 1198.08 | 0.58 |  | 872.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 27.00 | 505.44 | 0.27 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP LeD Tube - dic listed | 692.64 | 0.31 |
| Chatham High School | $\mathrm{cc}^{137}$ chem st | 2880.00 | 4 | 98.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | FixTUE, 3-F32/T8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BALLAST | 872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 | 0.18 |  | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High school | ${ }^{1} 139$ | 2080.00 | 25 | 99.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 |  | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 |  | 2886.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }^{1} 14$ | 2880.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.4 | FixTune, 3 --32/T8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC ballast | 872.00 | 75 | 5.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 |  | 886.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | 141 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronct balast | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 |  | 2886.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High school | 141 m | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 57.00 | 1198.08 | 0.5 | $4^{4}$ F\|xTURE, 3 -F32/T8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 2080.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 27.00 | 561.60 |  | 3 SP4 foot 15 N Nw MILKY LENS SEP L Led Tube- Dic listed | 36.48 | 0.31 |
| Chatham High School | 140 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2366.16 | 1.15 | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/Ts Lamps, ELECTronic balast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | mens br stifl | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4' Fixure, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  | B G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 461.76 | - 0.20 |
| Chatham High school | mens | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  | 63 CP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube - dic lised | 461.76 | . 20 |
| Chatham High school | cor hall | 2080.00 | 2 | 36.00 | 72.00 | 149.76 | 0.0 | 2-18 WATt Quad-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 4 | 16.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 |  |  | 16.64 | 0.01 |
| Chatham High school | 138 | 2080.00 | 25 | 99.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.45 | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 |  |  | 886.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | 138 prep | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 57.00 | 1198.08 | 0.5 |  | .00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 505.44 |  |  | 692.64 | ${ }^{0.31}$ |
| Chatham High School | c138 chem st | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4' FxTURE, 3-73/Ts Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 37.40 |  | 8 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 24,32 | - 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | 136 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 | *4' Fixture, 3 -32/T8 Lamps, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 |  |  | 2886.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | womens fac br | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.02 | 2-18 WAIT Quad-PIN CFL | 1872.00 | 2 | 16.00 | 32.00 | 59.90 |  | (3) Downulight retrofit 6 ", 16W, HIGH CRI, 120V, 2700 , IIM - Energ Y Star | 14.98 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | womens fac br | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/Ts Lamps, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  | 863 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S Sep Led tuek - olc listed | 461.76 | - 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | mens fac br | 288000 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | -18 WATt Quad.pin Cfl | 872.00 | 2 | 16.00 | 32.00 | 59.90 |  | 3 Doownlight retrofit 6", 16W, HIGH CRI, 120V, 2700, IIM - Energ Y Star | 14.98 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | c mens fac br | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/Ts Lamps, ELECTroncl balast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  |  | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | c 1 stfil st | 520.00 | 4 | 60.00 | 240.00 | 124.80 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 520.00 | 4 | 18.00 | 72.00 | 4 | 0.07 | 7 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | . 36 | 0.17 |
| Chatham High School | c ist fielectrm | 52.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 25.00 | 133.12 | 0.26 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Aamps, Electroncl ballast | 520.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | - 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | hall to main gym | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 236.16 | 1.15 | *4' F /XTVRE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | all to main gym | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 6.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 |  | 2 C 3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 28.88 | - 0.14 |
| chatham High school | main hall gym | 2080.00 | 26 | 62.00 | 12.00 | 2.96 | 1.6 | 2-2x-313-FEB031/841-4 PIN UTUBE | 2080.00 | 26 | 35.00 | 910.00 | 1892.80 | 0.91 | IZR22, 35 WATT , 3200LM, 4000\%, 0-10V DIMMIING | 1460.16 | 0.70 |
| Chatham High School | main gym | 2080.00 | 4 | 336.00 | 1344.00 | 2795.52 | 1.3 | 8.42 Wat CfL HIGHBAY | 1872.00 | 4 | 160.00 | 640.00 | 1198.08 |  | HH HIGHBAY,160W, 18,000 LM, $40 \mathrm{~K}, 120-277 \mathrm{~V}, 0$ - 0 -10V DIMMING, 15 AMP 120V TWIST LOCK PLUG (REFLLECTOR NOT | 1597.44 | 0.70 |
| Chatham High School | main yym | 2080.00 | 24 | 226.00 | 5424.00 | 11881.92 | 5.4 | 4'FXTURE, 4-F54/5/H//LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BALLAST | 1872.00 | 144 | 18.00 | 2592.00 | 4852.22 |  |  | 29.70 | 2.83 |
| Chatham High School | main gym fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | $0-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 006 LAMP LINEAR HIGHBAY WTH WRE GUARD | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | sym | 2080.00 | 7 | 128.00 | 896.00 | 1863.68 | 0.90 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 28 | 15.00 | 420.00 | 87.60 |  |  | 990.08 | 0.48 |
| Chatham High School | main hall sym | 2080.00 | 2 | 32.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.08 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | rm | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4' FxTURE , 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronc balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 14.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | cafe hall | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | *4 Fixture, 2-32/Ts Lamp, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 |  | 2 G 3 SP 4 foot 15W NW Mukr Lens Sep Lep tube - olc listed | 2828 | . 14 |
| Chatham High School | chem st | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | hall cafe | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A laMP 60 WATT INCANDESCent | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 87.36 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | kitchen frezer | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 06 G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLLKY LeNS SPP LeD tube - dic listed | 141.4 | . 07 |
| Chatham High School | freezer | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 WATt Incandescent | 2880.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | 22 CREE 100W EQuUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 6 | 0.04 |
| chatham High school | kitchen st | 50.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 2. 28 | 0.08 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | .00 | 2 | 5.00 | 30.00 | 5.60 |  |  | 98 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | cafe mgr | 880.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 24 | 0.13 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Aamp, Electroonc balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 5.00 | 60.00 | 24.80 |  | 66 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Len S SPP Led tube - dic listed | 141.44 | -0.07 |
| Chatham High School | kitchen | 2088.00 | 22 | 64.00 | 1408.00 | 298.64 | 1.4 | *4 fexture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 660.00 | 1235.52 |  |  | 193.12 | 0.75 |
| Chatham High School | kithen fixtures | 4880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | $0-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O4FT 2 LaMP INOUSTRRAL Hooo | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | wash rea | 2088.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 |  | *4 Fexture, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 29.60 |  |  | 282.88 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4880.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O4FT 2 LAMP INDUSTRRAL Hood | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | kitchen st | 520.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 199.68 |  | *4' FxTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 520.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 93.60 |  | 8 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee-dic usted | 100.08 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | girls locker hall | 2080.00 | 7 | 64.00 | 488.0 | 931.84 | 0.45 | *4' FixTure, 2-32/T8 Lamps, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 210.00 | 436.80 |  |  | 95.04 | - 0.24 |
| Chatham High School | display case | 2080.00 | 16 | 35.00 | 560.00 | 1164.80 | 0.5 | 35 WATT MR 16 INCANDESCENT 12V-RECESSED FXTURE | 2080.00 | 16 | 7.00 | 112.00 | 232.96 |  |  | 21.84 | 0.45 |
| Chatham High School | cafe hall | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Llectronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 1.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | cafe garage | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 | *4' FxTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTroncl balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 141.44 | . 07 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | current | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripition | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proososed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trotal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwhed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High school | cyber center | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.0 |  | 1872.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 48.00 | 898.56 |  |  | ${ }^{1231.36}$ | 0.54 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | cyber center | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.1 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 | 0.06 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKXY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- dolc listo | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High school | cafeteria | 2080.00 | 32 | 128.00 | 4096.00 | 8519.68 | 4.1 |  | 1872.00 | 128 | 15.00 | 1920.00 | 3594.24 | 1.92 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens sep Leo tube- -olc listo | 4925.44 | 2.18 |
| Chatham High School | cafeteria | 2080.00 | 5 | 65.00 | 325.00 | 67.00 | 0.3 | 33 Par 30 flood 65 Watt | 2080.00 | 5 | 14.00 | 70.00 | 145.60 | 0.07 | PAR30, E26 BASE, 14 WAT, $120 \mathrm{~V} 25^{\circ}, 2700 \mathrm{~K}$, DIMMABLE- ENERGY STAR | 530.40 | 0.26 |
| Chatham High school | main ofitice | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1155.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 | 0.54 |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High school | 2104-114 hall | 2080.00 | 17 | 128.00 | 2176.00 | 4526.08 | 2.1 |  | 2080.00 | 68 | 15.00 | 1020.00 | 2121.60 | 1.02 | 63 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Led tube- -IC LITED | 2404.48 | 1.16 |
| Chatham High School | 2113 hall | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.1 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | langauge | 2080.00 | 13 | 128.00 | 1664.00 | 3461.12 | 1.6 |  | 2080.00 | 52 | 15.00 | 78000 | 1622.40 | 0.78 |  | 1838.72 | 0.88 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | stair chall | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.5 |  | 2880.00 | ${ }^{48}$ | 15.00 | 2.00 | 1497.60 | 0.72 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatram High School | ${ }^{\text {b } 154 ~ h a l l ~}$ | 2080.00 | 8 | 36.00 | 288.00 | 599.04 | 0.2 | $92-18$ Watr quad.pin CFL | 2080.00 | 8 | 16.00 | 18.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 32.80 | 0.16 |
| Chatham High School | chall | 2080.00 | 7 | 36.00 | 252.00 | 24.16 | 0.2 | 25-18 WATt Quab-pin cfl | 2080.00 | 7 | 16.00 | 12.00 | 32.96 | 0.11 | Downlight retrofit 6 ", 16W, HIGH CR1, $120 \mathrm{~V}, 2700 \mathrm{O}$, DIM - ENREGY STAR | 291.20 | 0.14 |
| Chatram High School | hall to carea | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.0 |  | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 880.0 | 98.40 | 0.48 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- DIC L LTEED | 131.52 | 0.54 |
| Chatham High School | 2123-133 hall | 2080.00 | 16 | 128.00 | 2088.00 | 4259.84 | 2.05 | \% *4 Fixture, 4 -F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 64 | 15.0 | 60.00 | 999.80 | 0.96 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- DIC L LTED | 2263.4 | 1.09 |
| Chatham High School | min office walls | 2080.00 | 7 | 64.00 | 488.00 | 931.84 | 0.4 | 5*4'FxTURE, 2-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 14 | 15.0 | 210.00 | 436.80 | 0.21 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- DIC L LTED | 495.04 | 0.24 |
| Chatham High school | kitchen | 2080.00 | 1 | 59.00 | 59.00 | 122.72 | 0.0 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | G3 SP 4 Foot 15w NW MILKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- DIC LITED | 60.32 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | kithenen fixture | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 10-N/A | 4880.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4FT WRAP AROUND 2 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | ${ }_{\text {kitchen }}$ | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 32.48 | 0.2 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 299.60 | 0.12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | 82.8 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | ommunications | 2080.00 | 1 | .00 | 4.00 | 133.12 | 0.0 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | assitant principal | 2080.00 | 2 | 28.00 | 6.00 | 32.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 5.00 | .00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | 3 SP 4 foot 15 NWW N MILkY Lens sep led tube- dic listed | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | principal | 2080.00 | 3 | 8.00 | 384.00 | 98.72 | 0.3 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 336.96 | 0.18 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | \% | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | women br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.0 | 66 *2' Fixture, 2-F32/T8/UG Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 3 | . 00 | 27.0 | 56.1 | 0.03 |  | 76.96 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | womens br kit | 4880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 00-N/A | 4880.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for 2 ' U-TUBE [ INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | mens br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.0 | 66 *2' Fixture, 2-F32/T8/UG Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 3 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 | 0.03 | G3 SP 2 Foot 9 W Nw MILKY LENS SEP Led TUBE- - olc listed | 76.96 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | men br kit | 4880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | O0-N/A | 4880.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ ' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | .00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | chapman office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.0 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- DIC LISted | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | malea office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 55.00 | 200 | 24.64 | 0.12 |  | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | counseling | 2080.00 | 14 | 96.00 | 1344.00 | 2795.52 | 1.3 |  | 1872.00 | 42 | 5.00 | 63000 | 1179.36 | 0.63 | G3 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube-dic usted | 1616.16 | 0.71 |
| Chatham High School | patterson office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.88 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.0 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | G3 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube-dic ulted | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | newcombe office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube-dic usted | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | murphy office | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Le tube- dic listo | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | kool-behr office | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Le tube- olc listo | .84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | tully-cano office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- -Ic ulited | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | tull cano br | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.0 | 6 A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37,44 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EQUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 87.36 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | barbato office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- olc listo | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High school | office | 2088.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | 63 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKM Lens sep Leo tube- -olc listo | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | miin hall cust cl | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.0 | 6 A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | CREE 100w EQulvalent bulb dimMable | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | men br | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.3 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 | 0.18 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic lised | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | girls br | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.3 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 | 0.18 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- otc ulited | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High school | hall | 4380.00 |  | 64.00 | 192.00 | ${ }^{840.96}$ |  |  | 4380.00 | 6 | 22.00 | 132.00 | 578.16 | 0.13 | 4 foot 22 W NWM Balast read l Led Tube | 262.80 | 0.06 |
| Chatham High School | stairsto L wing | 2080.00 | 4 | 32.00 | 128.00 | ${ }^{266.24}$ |  | 13.32 WAT CFL | 2080.00 | 4 | 18.00 | 72.00 | 149.76 | 0.07 | CREE 100W EQulvalent bulb dimMable | ${ }^{116.48}$ | 0.06 |
| Chatham High School | wing hall | 2880.00 | 1 | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  |  | 2880.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 141 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | wing hall | 2080.00 | 6 | 128.00 | 768 | 1597.44 | 0.7 |  | 2080.00 | ${ }^{24}$ | 15.0 | 360.0 | 748.80 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic usied | 888.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | wing hall | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 28.00 | 599.04 |  |  | 2080.00 | 9 | 5.00 | 135.00 | 30.80 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- -IC LITED | 18.2 | 0.15 |
| Chatham High School | L wing hal | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.1 | 9*4 4 ExTURE, 2-F32/ts LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 | 0.09 |  | 212.16 | 0.10 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\boldsymbol{c}_{\substack{\text { current } \\ \text { KNw }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { current } \\ \mathrm{kN} \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Proososed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totolal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proososed } \\ k w \end{array}$ | Proosesed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | 10 | 2080.00 | 28 | .00 | 1792.00 | 37.36 | 1.79 |  | 1872.00 | 56 | 15.00 | 80.00 | 1572.48 | 0.84 |  | 54.88 | 0.95 |
| Chatham High school | 112 | 2080.00 | 33 | 64.00 | 2112.0 | 22.96 | 11 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 15.00 | 9.00 | 1853.28 | 0.99 |  | 39.68 | 1.1 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | 12 office | 2080.00 | 2 | 4.00 | 28.00 | 56.24 | 13 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | .00 | 60.00 | 112.32 | 0.06 | 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | 14 | 2080.00 | 38 | 6.00 | 2432.00 | 5058.56 | 2.43 |  | 1872.00 | 76 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 2134.08 | 1.14 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 2924.48 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High school | L14 kin | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 300 | 56.16 | 0.03 |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High school | 140 office | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 333.96 | 0.18 |  | 461.76 | 5 |
| Chatham High school | L14 hall | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 |  | 70.72 | 0.0 |
| Chatham High school | L maint shop | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | 8* $4^{4}$ FexTURE, 2-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC Ballast | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 | 0.18 | 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube -dic listod | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | 41 | 2080.00 | 25 | 96.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 |  | 1872.00 | 75 | 15.00 | 1125.00 | 2106.00 | 1.12 |  | 2886.00 | 1.28 |
| Chatham High School | Lwomens br | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 9.00 | 108.00 | 224.64 | 0.11 | G3 SP2 F Foot 9w nw MLLKY Lens sep Led tube- dic listed | 307.84 | 0.15 |
| Chatham High School | L womens br kit | 4880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Ol - N/ | 4380.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Retrofit kit for 2' U-TUEE (INcludes (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | L cust closet | 520.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 16.64 | 0.03 | 31.32 WATT CFL | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EQulvalent tulb dimMAble | 7.28 | 0.01 |
| Chatham High school | Lmens br | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 9.00 | 108.00 | 224.64 | 0.11 | G3 SP2 F Foot 9w nw MLLKY Lens sep Led tube- dic listed | 307.84 | 4 |
| Chatham High school | L mens br kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O - N/A | 4380.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Retrofit kit for 2' U-TUUEE (INcludes (3) Sockeis) | 0.00 |  |
| Chatham High school | 113 | 2080.00 | 12 | 32.00 | 388.00 | 798.72 | 0.3 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 18000 | 336.96 | 0.18 | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY LeNS SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High school | 113 | 2080.00 | 3 | 34.00 | 102.00 | 212.16 | 0.1 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9.00 | 54.00 | 101.09 | 0.05 | G3 SP 2 foot 9 W NW MLLKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 111.07 | 0.05 |
| Chatham High school | 115 | 2080.00 | 17 | 32.00 | 54.00 | 1131.52 | 0.54 |  | 1872.00 | 17 | 15.00 | 25.00 | 477.36 | 0.25 |  | 654.16 | 0.29 |
| Chatham High school | 15 | 2080.00 | 3 | 34.00 | 102.00 | 212.16 | 0.10 | O *2' FxTURE, 2-f17/T8/sTD Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9.00 | 54.00 | 101.09 | 0.05 | G3 SP2 F Foot 9w nw MLLKY Lens sep Led tube- dic listed | 111.07 | 0.05 |
| Chatham High School | b150-158 hall | 2080.00 | 27 | 128.00 | 3456.00 | 7188.48 |  |  | 2080.00 | 108 | 15.00 | 1620.00 | 3369.60 |  |  | 3818.88 | $3 \quad 1.84$ |
| Chatham High School | B hall | 2080.00 |  | 60.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | 18 A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 2880.00 |  | 18.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 | 0.05 | CREE 100W EQuValent bulb dim Mable | ${ }^{262.08}$ | - 0.13 |
| Chatham High school | B 158 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 |  | 1872.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 450.00 | 842.40 | 0.45 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leo tube - dic listeo | 1154.40 |  |
| Chatham High School | B158em | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 2080.00 | 6 | 22.00 | 132.00 | 27.56 | 0.13 | 34 foot 22 W NWM BaLLAST REAOY LLed Tube | 124.80 |  |
| Chatham High School | B 158 | 2080.00 | 9 | 36.00 | 324.00 | 673.92 | 0.32 | 22.18 Watt dual-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 280.80 | 0.13 | Helen Lamp, horzontal, 1-13 WATt G24D Series 2 Pin Led Replacement bulb- 3500k | 393.12 |  |
| Chatham High School | 8156 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 | 0.54 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube -dic listod | 1385.28 |  |
| Chatham High school | B156em | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 2080.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 22.00 | 132.00 | 274.56 | 0.13 | 34 foot 22 W NWM Ballast readr led tube | 124.80 | 0.06 |
| Chatham High School | B157 | 2080.00 | 13 | 128.00 | 1664.00 | 3461.12 | 6 |  | 1872.00 | 52 | 15.00 | 78000 | 1460.16 |  |  | 2000.96 | 5 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }^{1} 155$ | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 | 0.72 |  | 1847.04 | 4 |
| Chatham High School | B154 | 2080.00 | 13 | 96.00 | 1248.00 | 2595.84 | 1.25 |  | 1872.00 | 39 | 15.00 | 585.00 | 1095.12 |  |  | 1500.72 | 20 |
| Chatham High School | B154 EM | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 |  | 2080.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 137.28 | 0.07 | 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast ready led tube | 62.40 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }_{8} 152$ | 2080.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 |  |  | 1872.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 422.20 | 0.22 |  | 577.20 | - 0.26 |
| Chatham High School | B152 EM | 2080.00 |  | 99.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 |  |  | 2080.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 137.28 | 0.07 | 4 foot $22 W$ NWM BaLLAST ReAOY LED TUBE | 62.40 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | 8151 | 2080.00 | 12 | 99.00 | 1152.00 | 239.16 |  |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic ulsed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | B men br | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  | 42-18 WATt UUAD-PIN CFL | 2080.00 |  | 16.00 | 16.00 | 33.28 |  | Lownlight retrofit 6 ", 16 W , HIGH CRI, 120V, 2700 , DIM - Energ Y Star | 41.60 | 0.02 |
| Chatham High School | Bmen br | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | G3 SP 4 Foot 15w NW MLKRY Lens Sep Led tube -dic listod | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | B women br | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  | 2 2 -18 WATt QUAD-PIN CFL | 2080.00 |  | 16.00 | 16.00 | 33.28 |  |  | 41.60 | 0.02 |
| Chatham High School | B womens br | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  |  | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High school | B hall br | 2080.00 | 2 | 36.00 | 72.00 | 149.76 | 0.07 | 2-18 WATt UUAD-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 16.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 |  | Lowwnight retrofit 6 ", 16 W , HIGH CRI, 120V, 2700 , DIM - Energ Y Star | 83.20 | - 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | Bexit stais | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 320.00 | 665.60 |  |  | 2080.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 312.00 |  |  | 353.60 | 0.17 |
| Chatham High school | 8 mech m | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  | 9*4 | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube- -dic listo | 12.16 | $6 \quad 0.10$ |
| Chatham High School | fixtures | 2088.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 2080.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | dif L LAMP INOUSTRALL Hooo | 0.00 | - 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | 8 auto main | 2080.00 | 14 | 32.00 | 448.00 | 931.84 |  | 55*4' Fixtue, 1--32/Ts Lamp, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 210.00 | 393.12 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 538.72 | 0.24 |
| Chatham High School | 8 Main auto | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 |  |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 |  |  | 307.84 | 4 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | 8 Main auto | 2088.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 |  | 6)*4'ExTURE, 2-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKM Lens sep Led tube- odic listo | 76.96 | 6 0.03 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { current } \\ \text { aty }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Totala Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { current } \\ \text { kwht }} \end{gathered}$ | Current kW | Current Lighting Descripion | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { oty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwht }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ k w} \end{array}$ | Proosesed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High school | n br | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 95.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 |  | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 45.00 | 84.24 |  |  | 115.44 | 0.05 |
| Chatham High School | Maint ER | 2080.00 | 3 | 60.00 | 188.00 | 37740 | 0.18 | A LaMP 60 WAT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 | 0.05 | CREE 100W EquVVALENT BULE DIMMABLE | 26.08 | 0.13 |
| Chatham High School | Maint wash rea | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 |  | 2880.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | 63 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MLKY Lens Sep Led tube - dic usted | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | Maint break m | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 57.00 | 1198.8 | 0.58 |  | 2880.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 561.60 | .27 | Sp 4 foot 15W nW MILKY Lens Sep Lee Tube- dic listeo | 63.48 | 0.31 |
| Chatham High School | Maint office | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 2880.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 | 0.18 |  | 24.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | Maint shop | 2080.00 |  | 118.00 | 236.00 | 490.88 | 0.2 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 29.60 |  |  | 241.28 | 0.12 |
| Chatham High School | fixture | 2080.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 2080.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | AfT WRAP AROUND 4 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | Maintst | 52.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 66.56 | 0.13 |  | 520.00 |  | 15.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 |  | 35.36 | 0.07 |
| chatham High School | Maint office | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 6.24 | . 1 |  | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 |  | 1.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | Maint shop | 2080.00 | 3 | 190.00 | 57.00 | 1185.60 | 0.5 | Metal halle, 1-150 wat Lamp | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | 8 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP Led tube - dic listed | 811.20 | 0.39 |
| Chatham High school | fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - 0 N/A | 4380.00 | 3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 1047 WRAP AROUND 4 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | Hall to mens br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.0 | 6. 4 ' FixTure, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKY LeNS SEP LeD tube - olc listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | fixture | 2080.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 2080.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O4FT 2 LAMP INOUSTRAL HOOD | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | $B$ Math office | 2080.00 | 13 | 96.00 | 1248.00 | 2595.84 | 1.25 |  | 1872.00 | 39 | 15.00 | 585.00 | 1095.12 |  | 8 C3 3 P 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 1500.72 | 0.66 |
| Chatham High School | $B$ math office $E M$ | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.1 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 22.00 | 22.00 | .10 |  | 334 foot 22 W NwM BalLast ready led tube | 12.26 | 0.06 |
| Chatham High school | 3160 | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 40.00 | 2995.20 | 1.4 |  | 2.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 67.00 | 1263.60 | 0.67 | 7 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY LeNS SEP LeD TUBE - dic Listed | 1731.60 | 0.77 |
| Chatham High School | 8160 | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 3 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 0.54 |  |  | 2.58 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | B160 kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - N/A | 3380.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | ORETROFIT KTT For 2 ' U-TUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | B word a languge | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | .00 | 1597.44 | 0.71 | *4' FxTURE, 3-73/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 172.00 | ${ }^{24}$ | 5.00 | 30.00 | 673.92 | . 36 |  | 3.52 | 0.41 |
| Chatham High School | B161 | 2080.00 | 10 | \% | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.9 |  | 22.00 | 30 | 00 | 450.00 | 842.40 | 45 |  | 54.40 | 0.51 |
| Chatham High School | B164 | 2080.00 | 16 | 00 | 56.00 | .88 | 1.5 |  | . 00 | 48 | .00 | 720.00 | .84 | . 72 | 2 C 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 44.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | 8163 | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.71 |  | 200 | 24 | 5.00 | 360.00 | 3.92 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 3,52 | 0.41 |
| Chatham High School | B166 | 080.00 | 20 | 64.00 | 80.00 | 2662.40 | 1.28 |  | 1872.00 | 40 | 15.00 | 500.00 | 123.20 |  | 0 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 539.20 | 0.68 |
| Chatham High School | 8167 | 2880.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 6.00 | 3194.88 |  |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 8847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | 8168 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 33.00 | 319488 | 1.5 |  | 182.00 | 48 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 8847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | 8169 | 2080.00 | 20 | 64.00 | 28800 | 2662.40 | 1.28 |  | 72.00 | 40 | 5.00 | 600.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 53920 | 0.68 |
| Chatham High School | B hall down | 2080.00 |  | 125.00 | 125.00 | 260.00 | 0.13 | HIGH Pressure soolum, $1-125$ WATt Lamp | 2080.00 |  | 19.00 | 00 | 9.52 | 0.02 |  | 220.48 | 0.11 |
| Chatham High School | B hall | 2080.00 | 7 | 128.00 | 899.00 | 186.68 | 0.90 | *4' FxTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 280.00 | 28 | 5.00 | 420.00 | 873.60 |  |  | 90.08 | 0.48 |
| Chatham Hiph School | B hallem | 2080.00 | 1 | 128.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.1 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 22.00 | 88.00 | 183.04 |  | 9 4 foot 22 W nwm ballast reaor led tube | 83.20 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium hall | 2080.00 | 10 | 32.00 | 320.00 | 665.60 | 0.32 | 1-32 WATT CFL | 2080.00 | 10 | 18.00 | 188.00 | 374.40 |  | 8 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 29.20 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium hall | 2080.00 | 14 | 90.00 | 1260.00 | 2620.80 | 1.2 | PAR 38 Llood 90 WATT | 2080.00 | 14 | 19.00 | 26.00 | ${ }_{553.28}$ |  |  | 2067.52 | 0.99 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium hall | 2080.00 | 5 | 32.00 | 160.00 | 332.80 | 0.1 | 1 -32 WATT CFL | 2080.00 | 5 | 18.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 | 0.09 | 9 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 145.60 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium Hall | 208000 | 19 | 90.00 | 1710.00 | 355.80 | 1.72 | PAR 38 Llooo 90 WATT | 2080.00 | 19 | 19.00 | 361.00 | 750.88 |  |  | 805.92 | 1.35 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium hall | 2080.00 | 10 | 90.00 | 900.00 | 1872.00 |  | PAR 38 Llood go WATT | 2080.00 | 10 | 19.00 | 190.00 | 395.20 |  |  | 1476.80 | 0.71 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium hall | 2080.00 | 13 | 60.00 | 78000 | 162.40 |  | A LaMP 60 WAT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 13 | 18.00 | 234.00 | 486.72 | 0.23 | 3 CREE 100W EquUVALENT SULB DIMMABLE | ${ }^{1135.68}$ | 0.55 |
| Chatham High school | polan office | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 665.60 | 0.32 |  | 1872.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 280.80 |  |  | 384.80 | 0.17 |
| Chatham High School | polan office | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 322.00 | 665.60 | 0.32 |  | 1872.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 280.80 |  | 5 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY LeNS SPP LeD TUEE - DLC LISted | 34.80 | 0.17 |
| Chatham High school | Aud hall | 2080.00 | 13 | 90.00 | 1170.00 | 243.60 | 1.1 | Par 38 flooo go Wat | 2880.00 | 13 | 19.00 | 247.00 | 513.76 |  |  | 919.84 | 0.92 |
| Chatham High School | Aud hall | 2080.00 |  | 90.00 | 27.00 | 561.60 | 0.2 | Par 38 Llood go Wat | 2080.0 | 3 | 19.00 | 57.00 | 18.5 |  |  | 443.04 | 0.21 |
| Chatham High School | Aud mens br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  |  | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | Aud mens br | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 1872.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 33.70 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 91.10 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium | 2080.00 | 96 | 90.00 | 8640.00 | 17971.20 |  | PAAR 38 Llood go Wat | 2080.00 | 96 | 19.00 | 1824.00 | 3793.22 |  | 22PAB38, E26 BASE, 19 WAT, $120 \mathrm{~V} 25^{\circ}$, 2700 O , OIMMABLE - ENERGY STAR | 1417.28 | 6.82 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }_{\text {booth }}$ Aud control | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 |  |  | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium | 2080.00 | 4 | 60.00 | 24000 | 499.20 |  | 24 Lamp 60 Wat Incandescent | 2080.00 | 4 | 9.50 | 38.00 | 79.04 |  | 94 CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM WHITE (2700k) LED LGGHT BULB | 420.16 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High school | stage | 2080.00 |  | 118.00 | 236.00 | 490.88 |  |  | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 66.08 | 0.18 |
| Chatham High School | stage fixtures | 4880.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O0BEGHELLI SSI10 4FT 2 LAMP VAPOR TIGHT | 0.00 | 0.00 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { aty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c} \text { curent } \\ \text { Kww } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \mathrm{kW} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripion | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Proosed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | light storge | 2080.00 | 5 | 125.00 | 625.00 | 1300.00 | 0.63 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-122 WATT L LAMP | 2080.00 | 20 | 15.00 | 300.00 | ${ }^{624.00}$ |  |  | 67.00 | 0.33 |
| Chatham High School | fixtures | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 0-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | OOATP WRAP AROUND 4 LaMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | B aud hall | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4 Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 |  | O9G3 SPP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee - dic Listed | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | B lower hall | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 672.00 | 1397.76 | 0.67 | *4 Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 21 | 15.00 | 315.00 | 655.20 |  |  | 74.56 | 0.36 |
| Chatham High School | B lower hallem | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4 Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 6 | 22.00 | 132.00 | 27.56 |  | 134 foot 22 W NWM BALLAST ReAar Leo tube | 124.80 | 0.06 |
| Chatham High School | 8170 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1155.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' FxTure, 3-32/Ts Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | 8171 | 2880.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | B172 | 2880.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | 8173 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 544 63 SP4 4 foot 15 W NW MLKM Lens Sep Led tube- dic Listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | Aud hall | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.1 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 41.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | Aud hallem | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 8 | 22.00 | 176.00 | 366.08 |  | 1844 foot 22 W NWM BALLAST ReAOY LED tube | 66.40 | 0.08 |
| Chatham High School | Aud woodshop | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 1997.60 |  | 22 C3S SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee - dic Listed | 199.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | M womens brem | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4 FixTuRE, 2-32/T8 AMMP, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 22.37 |  | O944 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast read leo tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| Chatham High school | M mens brem | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4 Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 82.37 |  | O944 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast reaby Leo tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| Chatham High school | Whall | 2080.00 | 17 | 128.00 | 2176.00 | 4526.08 | 2.18 | *4 fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamp, electroonc balast | 2080.00 | 68 | 15.00 | 1020.00 | 2121.60 |  |  | 2040.48 | 1.16 |
| Chatham High School | M 19 | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 288.0 | 599.04 | 0.29 | *4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 |  |  | 346.32 | 0.15 |
| Chatham High School | M 19 em | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *4 F FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 123.55 |  | 074 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast read l Led tube | 76.13 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | M band dm | 2080.00 | 45 | 132.00 | 5940.00 | 12355.20 | 5.94 | 2'4-400Ts, Bax Llectronic ballast. | 1872.00 | 45 | 35.00 | 1575.00 | 2988.40 |  | 572R222, 35 WAT, 3200LM, 4000K, 0-10V DIMMING | 9406.80 | 4.37 |
| Chatham High School | M band rm Em | 2080.00 | 11 | 132.00 | 1452.00 | 3020.16 | 1.45 | 2'4-440Ts, Bax Llectronic ballast. | 1872.00 | 11 | 35.00 | 385.00 | 720.72 |  | 3882R22, 35 WATT, 3200LM, 4000k, $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIIMMING, EMERGENCY | 2299.44 | 1.07 |
| Chatham High School | M band m | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 |  | 9.00 | 27.00 | 50.54 |  |  | 82.58 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | M band r m kit | 2080.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 2080.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | M musis office | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4 Fixture, 3-32/ts Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 67.92 |  |  | 923.52 | 0.41 |
| Chatham High School | m Uniform st | 52.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 532.48 | 1.02 | *4' Fixture, 4-33/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 29.60 |  |  | 282.88 | 0.54 |
| Chatham High School | M band st | 520.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 24.60 | 0.48 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 52.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 117.00 |  |  | 132.60 | 0.26 |
| Chatham High School | M band stem | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *4' FixTure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 137.28 |  | 074 4 foot 22 W NWM BALLASt Readr Leo tube | 62.40 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | M 20 | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4 FixTuRe, 3 -32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  | 018 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LED TUEE- DLC LISted | 461.7 | 0.20 |
| chatham High School | $\mathrm{m}_{\text {M }}^{\text {socis }}$ | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 3 | 15.00 | 45.00 | 84.24 |  | 94 C3S SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee - dic Listed | 115.44 | 0.05 |
| Chatham High School | social studies | 2080.00 | 14 | 64.00 | 89.00 | 1863.68 | 0.90 | *4 4 FxTuRE, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 28 | 15.00 | 42.00 | 786.24 |  |  | 1077.44 | 0.48 |
| Chatham High school | ${ }^{\text {A13 }}$ | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4 Fixture, 4-32/Ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | A114 | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | *4' Fixture, 4-33/T8 LAMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 898.56 |  |  | ${ }^{1231.36}$ | . 54 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }^{\text {A114 }}$ | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.2 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 9.00 | 108.00 | 202.18 |  |  | 333.30 | 0.15 |
| Chatham High School | A114 kit | 2080.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | . 00 |
| Chatham High School | A115 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4 FixTuRe, 4-32/T8 Lamp, electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  | 22 C3S SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee - dic Listed | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | A114B | 2080.00 | 4 | 128.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 | *4 Fixture, 4-32/Ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 24.00 | 449.28 |  |  | 615.68 | 0.27 |
| Chatham High School | a114bem | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  | *4' Fixure, 4-32/Ts Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 4 | 22.00 | 88.00 | 164.74 |  | O9 4 foor 22 W NWM BALLAST ReAar LED tuge | 101.50 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | ${ }^{2116}$ | 2080.00 | 45 | 64.00 | 2880.00 | 5990.40 |  | *4' Fixuek, 2-32/T8 LAMP, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 90 | 15.00 | 1350.00 | 2527.20 |  |  | ${ }^{3463.20}$ | 1.53 |
| Chatham High School | a116 office | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 |  | *4' FITURE , 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 |  | 12 C3S SP4 f foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee- dic Listed | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | 2117 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 |  | *4' FxTURE, 4-F32/78 Lamps, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | 2119 | 2080.00 | 11 | 128.00 | 1408.00 | 2928.64 | 1.41 | *4 Fixture, 4-332/t Lamps, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }_{44}$ | 15.00 | 660.00 | 1235.52 |  | 66 G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY LeNS SEP LeD TuEE-DLC LSTED | 1693.12 | 0.75 |
| Chatham High School | 1212 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 |  | *4' FxTURE, 4-732/t Lamps, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | a120 romero | 2080.00 | 4 | 128.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 |  | 1872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 449.28 |  | 24 G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKY Lens Sep Led tuee - dic Listed | ${ }^{615.68}$ | . 27 |
| Chatham High School | a120 office | 2080.00 | 6 | 128.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 |  |  | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 366.00 | 67.92 |  | 3663 Sp 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 923.52 | 0.41 |


| Building | bocation | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { current } \\ \text { aty }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { current } \\ \text { Kwh } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \mathrm{kW} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Ote } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Potato } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Waats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | Proosesed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| atham High School | a121 cst | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.0 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 872.00 | 12 | 5.00 | 80.00 | 336.96 |  |  | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | a121 cont | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKK Lens Spp Led tube - dic listed | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | a121 cubby | 2080.00 | 1 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 35.36 | 0.02 |  | 1872.00 |  | 9.00 | 9.00 | 16.85 |  | G33 SP2 foot 9w nw Mliky Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 18.51 | 0.01 |
| Chatham High School | a121 calle | 2088.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKkr Lens Spp Led tube - dic listed | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | a121 camano | 2088.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | a121 devalle | 2088.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | C3 SP 4 foot 15 W Nw MLKMY Lens Sep Led tube - olc Liteo | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | A electric m | 2080.00 | 2 | 32.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | $1-32$ Wat Cfl | 1872.00 | 2 | 18.00 | 36.00 | 67.39 |  | CREE 100W EquValent bulb dimmable | 65.73 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | Atech office | 2080.00 | 3 | 96.00 | 288.0 | 599.04 | 0.29 |  | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 |  | 63 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY L Lens Sep Led Tube- DIC LITted | 346.32 | 0.15 |
| Chatham High School | 2123 | 2088.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 F\|xTURE, 4.-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A Ath Dir kitchen | 2080.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 | 0.03 | *4' Fixture, 1-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 1 | 15.00 | 15.0 | 28.08 |  |  | 8.48 | 0.02 |
| Chatham High School | A 125 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A 124 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1155.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | G 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKY Lens Sep Led tube - olc usted | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A 127 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1155.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | G 63 SP 4 foot 15 W Nw M MLKY Lens Sep Led tube - olc listed | 385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A126 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKKY Lens Spp Led tube - olc Listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A128 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 F\|ixure, 4-F32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube - ILC LITED | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A 129 | 2088.00 | 15 | 128.00 | 1920.00 | 3993.60 | 1.92 | *4 FixTure, 4-32/Ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }_{60}$ | 15.00 | 900.00 | 1684.80 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W Nw MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube - dic liteo | 308.80 | 1.02 |
| Chatham High School | extentry | 4380.00 | 1 | 295.00 | 295.00 | 10 | 0.30 | Metal halide, 1-250 Watt lamp | 4380.00 | 1 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 271.56 |  | SLIM WALPACK 62 W cooo Led 120 To 277 V Bronze WP3 - -ICC LITED | 1020.54 | . 23 |
| Chatham High School |  | 4380.00 | 14 | 295.00 | 4130.00 | 18089.40 |  | High pressure Sodum, 1-250 watt lamp | 4380.00 | 14 | 78.00 | 1092.00 | 4782.96 |  |  | ${ }^{13306.44}$ | 3.04 |
| Chatham High School | Doors: 3,26,27 | 4380.00 | 4 | 60.00 | 240.00 | 1051.20 |  | A Lamp 60 Wat Incandescent | 4880.00 | 4 | 18.00 | 72.00 | 315.36 | 0.01 | CREE 100W EquValent bulb dim ABLE | 735.84 | 0.17 |
| Chatham High school | entry | 4380.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 590.00 | 2584.20 | 0.59 | Metal halide, 1-250 Watt lamp | 4380.00 | 2 | 62.00 | 124.00 | 54.12 | 0.12 | I2 Sum wallpack 62 W cool Led 120 To 277 V Bronze Wp3 - DIC LITED | 2041.08 | 0.47 |
| Chatham High School | door 24 | 4880.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 590.00 | 2584.20 | 0.59 | Metal halle, 1-250 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 | 2 | 62.00 | 124.00 | 54.12 | 0.12 |  | 2041.08 | 0.47 |
| Chatham High School | door 22 | 4880.00 | 1 | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 |  | Metal halle, 1-250 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 | SLIM WALLPACK 62 W cooo Leo 120 To 277 V Bronze WP3 - DIC LISte | 102.54 | 0.23 |
| Chatham High School | door 20 area | 4380.00 | 8 | 190.00 | 1520.00 | 6657.60 | 1.52 | Metal halle, 1-150 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 | 8 | 26.00 | 208.00 | 911.04 | 0.21 |  | 576.56 | 1.31 |
| Chatham High School | A 130 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' Fixture, 4-33/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A131 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  | 263 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube - olc Listed | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | A 132 | 2080.00 | 12 | 8.00 | 1536.00 | 4.88 | 1.54 | * 4 FixTURE, 4-F32/tr Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 220.00 | ${ }^{1347.84}$ |  |  | S47.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | A133 | 2080.00 | 12 | 8.00 | 1536.00 | 4.88 | 1.54 | * ${ }^{4}$ FrxTURE, 4-F32/T8 Aamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.0 | 2200 | 1347.84 |  |  | 847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | A134 | 2080.00 | 18 | 64.00 | 52.00 | 6.16 | 1.15 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamp, Electroncl ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A134 | 2080.00 | 3 | 96.0 | 288.0 | 599.04 | 0.29 | * 4 'rixure, 3-32/T8 Aamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 |  |  | 32 | 0.15 |
| chatham High school | A134 em | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 |  | 1872.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 123.55 |  | 4 foot 22 W NWM BaLLAST ReAOY LLe tube | 6.13 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | library office | 880.00 | 5 | 96.0 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 421.20 | 22 |  | 577.20 | 0.26 |
| Chatham High School | ibrary office em | 880.00 | 1 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Aamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 123.55 | 0.07 | 4 foot 22 W NWM BaLLAST ReAOY LLe tube | 6.13 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | Hibray | 2080.00 | 52 | 2200 | 6864.00 | 12277.12 | 6.86 | $2^{\prime} 4$-400тs, Bax Llectronic ballast. | 1872.00 | 52 | 35.00 | 1820.00 | 3407.04 | 1.82 | [ZR22, 35 WAT, 3200ı, 40000, $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMIING | 0870.08 | 5.04 |
| Chatham High School | libray em | 2080.00 | 13 | 132.00 | 1716.00 | 3569.28 | 1.72 | 2'4.-400т, , Bax Electroonc balast. | 1872.00 | 13 | 35.0 | 55.00 | 851.76 | 45 | SZR22, 35 WAT, 3200 LM , 40000\%, 0-10V IIMMING, EmERGENCY | 271.52 | 1.26 |
| Chatham High School | Iibrary | 2080.00 | 113 | 6.00 | 10888.00 | 22563.84 | 10.85 |  | 872.00 | 339 | 15.0 | 5085.00 | 9519.12 |  |  | 13044.72 | 5.76 |
| Chatham High School | librar em | 2080.00 | 14 | 6.00 | 344.00 | 2795.52 | 1.34 | * 4 FixTURE, 3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 872.00 | ${ }^{42}$ | 22.00 | 24.00 | 1729.73 |  | 24 foot 22 W NWM BaLLASt Ready led tube | 1065.79 | 0.42 |
| Chatham High School | Iibray | 2080.00 | ${ }^{34}$ | 36.0 | 1224.00 | 5.92 | 1.22 | 2-18 WATt Quad-PIN CFL | 1872.00 | 68 | 15.0 | 1020.00 | 1999.44 |  | Helen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 63.48 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | Hibray st | 520.00 | 20 | 60.00 | 1200.00 | 624.00 |  | 4' Fixture, 2-F34/T12 Lamps, electronic ballast | 520.00 | 40 | 15.00 | 600.00 | 312.00 | 0.6 |  | 12.00 | 0.60 |
| Chatham High School | librarst | 52.00 |  | 00 | 2.00 | 16.64 | 0.03 | *4' Fixture, 1-F3/T8 Lamp, ELECTRONIC Ballast | 52.00 |  | 15.00 | 15.00 | 7.80 |  |  | 34 | 0.02 |
| Chatham High school | libray | 520 |  | 60.00 | 122000 | 20 | 0.12 | A lamp 60 WATt Incandescent | ${ }^{520.00}$ |  |  | 36.00 | 18.72 |  | CREE How EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABELE | 3.68 | 0.08 |
| Chatham High School | library sever m | 520.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 66.56 |  |  | 52.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leo tube - olc listeo | 5.36 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | library office | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 76.00 | 1198.08 |  |  | 872.00 | 18 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 505.44 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic uised | 692.64 | 0.31 |
| Chatham High School | library office em | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.0 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  | *4' Fixture, 3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 6 | 22.00 | 2200 | 247.10 |  | 33 4 foot 22 W NWM BaLLAST Reaory Led tube | 152.26 |  |


| Building | .ocation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { aty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ k \text { whel } \end{gathered}$ | Current kW | Current Lighting Description | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { oty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trotal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { kwh } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | Proosed Lighting Description | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Iitrary display | 2080.00 |  | 32.00 | 128.00 | 2 |  |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 14.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High School | A faculy BR's | 2080.00 | 4 | 60.00 | 24000 | 499.20 |  | A LaMP 60 WAT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 4 | 18.00 | 72.00 | 199.76 | 0.0 | C CREE 100W EquUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 349.44 | 0.17 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | Afacult lounge | 2080.00 | 18 | 64.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 | 0.5 |  | ${ }^{1385.28}$ | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | boys locker | 2080.00 | 24 | 64.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 | 0.7 |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High school | hockee equip st | 520.00 | 5 | 60.00 | 300.00 | ${ }^{156.00}$ |  | A LaMP 60 Wat Incandescent | 520.00 | 5 | 18.00 | 90.00 | 46.80 |  | 9 CREE LOOW EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 109.20 | 0.21 |
| Chatham High school | lockerst's | 520.00 | 4 | 60.00 | 24000 | 124.80 |  | A LaMP 60 WATI INCANDESCent | 520.00 | 4 | 18.00 | 72.00 | 37.44 |  | CREE 100W EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 87.36 |  |
| Chatham High School | locker cust cl | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  | A LaMP 60 WATI INCANDESCent | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | boys lounge | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 88.00 | \%.96 |  | 63 SP4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY LENS SEP LED TUEE- DIC LISted | . 76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | boys locker br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | * 4 ' 'xTURE, 2-732/T8 LaMPs, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 363 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens Sep Led tube- -dic listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High school | boys sym office | 2080.00 | 7 | 64.00 | 448.00 | 931.84 | 0.45 | *4 4 'exTURE, 2-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 210.00 | 393.12 |  |  | 538.72 | 0.24 |
| Chatham High School | fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 7 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O4FT 2 LaMP INOUSTRIAL HOOD | 0.00 | .00 |
| Chatham High School | br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 | 0.0 |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | heath office | 2880.00 | 13 | 64.00 | 832.00 | 1730.56 | 0.83 |  | 1872.00 | 26 | 15.00 | 390.00 | 730.08 |  | C3 SP4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep led Tube- dic usted | 1000.48 | 0.44 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | Lataralo office | 2880.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 | 0.0 | SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILkY Lens sep Led tuee- dic Listed | 3.92 | 0.07 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | realth st | 52.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | FixTUE, 2-F32/ts LAmp, ELECTRONIC BALLAST | 520.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 00 | 15.60 |  |  | 17.68 | 03 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | heath br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4 4 ExTURE, 2-73/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.0 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High school | mens br | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | 9 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY Lens Sep Led tube- - dic listed | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | cust cl | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A LaMP 60 Wati Incandescent | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | girls br | 208000 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 3993 | 0.19 | * $4^{4}$ FIXTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 | 0.0 |  | 20.88 | 0.10 |
| Chatham High School | storage | 520.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 3.28 | 0.06 |  | 52.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 5.60 | 0.0 |  | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | A hall side | 2880.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 54.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.0 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | A hall side em | 2880.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 22.00 | 88.00 | 18.04 |  | foot 22 N NWM Ballast reapr Led tube | 83.20 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | A conf m | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 24.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | $4^{4}$ FXXTURE, 4 -F32/T8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 1872.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 00 | 98.56 |  | 63 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY LENS SEP LED TUBE- DIC LITTED | 123.15 | 0.54 |
| Chatham High School | A 104 | 2080.00 | 14 | 128.00 | 1792.00 | 3727.36 | 1.79 |  | 1872.00 | 56 | 15.00 | 840.00 | 1572.48 | 0.8 | 3 SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILKY LENS SEP Led Tube- DIC LITted | 2154.88 | 0.95 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | A 106 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *54' ExTURE, 4-F32/Ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 63 SP4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY LENS SEP LED TUEE- DIC LISted | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Chatham High School | A 106 | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | 2'fiture, 2-32/T8/v6 Lamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 9 | 12.00 | 108.00 | 202.18 | 0.1 | 2 Foot 12W NwM BaLLast readr led tube | 197.18 | 0.08 |
| Chatham High School | A 106 kkt | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 4380.00 | 3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Rettrofit kit for ' U-TUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | A 108 | 2880.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 | 0.72 |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | A 107 | 2080.00 | 12 | 12.00 | 56.0 | 94.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 347.84 | 0.72 | Sp 4 foot 15W Nw MLKY Lens Sep Led Tube - olc listo | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | 109 | 208000 | 12 | 128.0 | 6.00 | 94.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 | 0.72 |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Chatham High School | A 110 | 2080.00 | 12 | 64.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 |  | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 67.92 |  |  | 923.52 | 0.41 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | A111 | 2080.00 | 4 | 128.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 | *4' ExTURE, 4-F32/Ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 449.28 | 0.2 | 24 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leo tube - olc Listed | 615.68 | 0.27 |
| Chatham High School | A 110 A | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | \% *4' ExTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.1 | 2G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Chatham High School | Bst | 52.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 |  | 52.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 | 0.0 | 3 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Chatham High School | girs locker | 2080.00 | 27 | 64.00 | 1728.00 | 3599.24 | 1.73 |  | 1872.00 | 54 | 15.00 | 810.00 | 1516.32 | 0.8 | 163 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLux L Len Sep Leo tube - olc uisted | 2077.92 | 0.92 |
| Chatham High School | girssl lockerst's | 52.00 | 2 | 60.00 | 120.00 | 62.40 | 0.12 | A LAMP 60 WATI INCANDESCENT | 520.00 | 2 | 18.00 | 36.00 | 18.72 | 0.0 | 4 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 43.68 | 0.08 |
| Chatham High School | girs locker cust st | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  | A LaMP 60 Wati INCANDESCent | 52.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 |  | CREE 100W EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Chatham High School | girs locker office | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 | 0.1 | 8 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY L Len Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Chatham High School | girs lockere office | 2080.00 | 2 | 60.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 |  | A L LAMP 60 WATI INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 2 | 18.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  | 4 CREE LOOW EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 174.72 | 0.08 |
| Chatham High School | 11 sockets | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | (noN.SHUNTED Socket, 600V, 660 W | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | 2 L Harnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - 0 N/ | 4380.00 | 520 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 2 LAMP UNVERSAL Tombstone kit | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | 3 L Harresses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 763 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 03 LAMP UNVERSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | 4 L Harnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 717 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O4 LAMP UNVERSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham High School | Closet tock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 | 100 | 15.00 | 1500.00 | ${ }_{6570.00}$ |  |  | ${ }^{6570.00}$ | ${ }^{1.50}$ |
| Chatham High School | coset stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 8.00 | 5 | 2.00 | .00 | 481.80 |  | 144 foot $22 W$ NWM BALLAST REAOY LED TUBE | ${ }^{481.80}$ | 0.11 |
| Chatham High 5 chool | closet stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 5 | 9.00 | 45.00 | 197.10 |  | 4 CB SP2 2 Foot 9W NW MILKY Lens SEP Le tube- dic liste | 197.10 | -0.04 |
| Chatham High School | exit signs | 4380.00 | 67 | 26.00 | 1772.00 | 629.96 | 1.74 | 2-13 Wati bl pin fluorescent fixture with liectronic ballast | 4380.00 | 67 | 1.31 | 87.77 | 384.43 | 0.0 | (cooper surelite led thermop lastic ext sign with batter backup (red lettrs) | 245.53 | 1.65 |
| Chatham High School | bays | ${ }^{4380000}$ | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 43880.00 | ${ }^{34}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | CREE ALUMINUM REFLECTOR 16" | 0.00 | ${ }^{0.00}$ |
| Chatham High School | exterior | 4880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4880.00 | ${ }^{28}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | OENCLI PHOTOCEL 120 V | 0.00 | 0.00 |


| Building | tocation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | current | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { current } \\ k N} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proososed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { Watats } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Potal } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Waats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { KwH } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Proosesed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kw} \\ \text { Rewuction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Midale School | main office | 2880.00 | 12 | 64.00 | 76.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | so | 0.36 | 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Midde School | ${ }_{\text {main oftice }}^{\text {mithen }}$ | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 65.60 | 0.32 | *4' FITURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electroncl ballast | 2080.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 312.00 | 0.15 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MIKY Lens SEP Led Tube - IC Listed | 35.60 | 0.17 |
| Chatham Midde School | main o | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 53.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 | 0.12 |  | 28.88 | 0.14 |
| Chatham Midade School |  | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | prinicipal | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4' FixTure, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 | 0.18 |  | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham Middle School | princ br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle school | princ or | 2880.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 | 0.03 | CIRCLE FIXTURE 32 WATT T8 fluorecent | 2080.00 | 3 | 9.50 | 28.50 | 59.28 | 0.03 | CreE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700k Leo Light buli | 7.28 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle school | princ br fixture | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle school | assist princ | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 65.60 | 0.32 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electroncl ballast | 2080.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 312.00 | 0.15 |  | 353.60 | 0.17 |
| Catham Middle School | main office clset | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 24.80 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 Watt incandescent | 2080.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 19.76 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700k) Leo LIGHT BULB | 15.04 | 0.05 |
| hatham Middle School | 113 | 2880.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/Ts Lamps, electroonc balast | 2080.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 30.00 | 2.40 | 0.03 |  | 72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | 100 | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 576.00 | 1198.08 | 0.58 | *4' FITTURE , 3-32/T8 Aamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 18 | 5.00 | . 00 | 51.60 | 0.27 |  | 36.48 | 0.31 |
| Chatham Middle School | 118 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' FixTURE, 4-732/T8 Lamps, Electroonc balast | 2880.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1497.60 | 0.72 |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Midolle Schol | 119/120 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' FixTURE, 4-32/T8 Aamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 | 0.72 |  | 697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Midolle School | media center | 2080.00 | 26 | 96.00 | 2496.00 | 5191.68 | 2.50 | *2' Fixture, 3 -F32/Tz/U3 Lamps, Electroonc ballast | 2080.00 | 104 | 9.00 | 93600 | 1996.88 | 0.94 | G3 SP2 2 foot 9w nw MILKY Lens Sep Lee Tube- dic listeo | 3244.80 | 1.56 |
| Chatham Midolle School | media center kts | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N/A | 4380.00 | 26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Etrofit kit for 2' u-TUBE (INCLUDES (4) sockess) | 00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | media center hall | 2880.00 | 4 | 99.00 | 396.00 | 82.68 | 0.40 | 2'3-40008, BAX Llectronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 35.00 | 140.00 | 29.12 | 0.14 | ZZR22, 35 WAT, 3200LM, 40000, 0-10V DIMMMING | 532.48 | 0.26 |
| Chatham Middle School | displays | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | $4^{4}$ ' FXTURE, 2 - $732 /$ /8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.0 | 120.00 | 29.60 | 0.12 |  | 282.8 | 0.14 |
| Chatham Middle School | media center | 2080.00 | 41 | 36.00 | 1476.00 | 3070.08 | 1.48 | 2-18 WATt Quad-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 82 | 5.00 | 1230.00 | 2558.40 | 1.23 | Helen lamp, horzontta, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 511.68 | 0.25 |
| Chatham Middle School | media center | 2080.00 | 36 | 96.00 | 3456.00 | 7188.48 | 3.46 | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 208.00 | 108 | 15.00 | 1620.00 | 3369.60 | 1.62 |  | 3818.88 | 1.84 |
| Chatham Middle school | hall to 118 | 2080.00 | 4 | 36.00 | 144.00 | 29.52 | 0.14 | 2-18 Watt quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 299.60 | 0.12 |  | 49.92 | 0.02 |
| Chatham Middle school | hall 1 stil | 2880.00 | 23 | 128.00 | 2944.00 | 6123.52 | 2.94 | $4^{4}$ FXXTURE, 4 -F32/T8 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 2080.00 | 92 | 15.00 | 1380.00 | 2870.40 | 1.38 |  | 3253.12 | 1.56 |
| Chatham Middle School | art music wing hall 1 st fl | 2080.00 | 28 | 64.00 | 1792.00 | ${ }^{3727.36}$ | 1.79 | *4' FITURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 56 | 15.00 | 840.00 | 1747.20 | 0.84 |  | 1980.16 | 0.95 |
| Chatham Midale School | auditorium hall | 2880.00 | 12 | 120.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 | 1.44 | 2' FXTURE , 6-F20//12-20 Watt Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 72 | 9.00 | 548.00 | 1347.84 | 0.65 | G3 SP 2 foot 9w nw mulky Lens sep led tube- olc uited | 1647.3 | 0.79 |
| Chatham Middle School | auditiorum | 2080.00 | 54 | 300.00 | 16200.00 | 33696.00 | 16.20 | A Lamp 300 w Incandescent | 2080.00 | 54 | 19.00 | 1026.00 | 2134.08 | 1.03 |  | 31561.92 | 15.1 |
| Chatham Middle School | aud exit areas | 2080.00 | 2 | 60.00 | 120.00 | 24.60 | 0.12 | 12 A lamp 60 Wat incandescent | 2080.00 | 4 | 9.50 | 38.00 | 79.04 | 0.04 | CREE 9.5-WAT ( (G0W) WARM White (2700k) Leo LIGHt BuL | 70.56 | 0.08 |
| Chatham Middle School | stage | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 450.00 | 93.00 | 0.45 |  | 1060.80 | 0.51 |
| Chatham Middle school | stage | 2080.00 | 4 | 300.00 | 1200.00 | 2496.00 | 1.20 | A Lamp 300 W Incandescent | 2080.00 | 4 | 19.00 | 78.00 | 158.08 | 0.08 | PAAB38, E26 BASE, 19 WAT, $120 \mathrm{~V} 40^{\circ}, 2700 \mathrm{c}$, DIMMABLE - energy star | 2337.92 | 1.12 |
| Chatham Middle school | band m | 2080.00 | 38 | 64.00 | 2432.00 | 5058.56 | 2.43 | *4' FxTURE, 2-73/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 72 | 15.00 | 1080.00 | 2246.40 | 1.08 | 63 SP 4 foot $15 W$ nw MILKY Len S SP Leo tube - olc listed | 8812.16 | ${ }^{1.35}$ |
| Chatham Middle School | mens fac br | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 | * *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILXY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 14.4 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | j6st | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 wat incandescent | 2080.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 19.76 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT ( (\%ow) WARM White (2700k) Leo LIGHT BuLB | 105.04 | 0.05 |
| Chatham Middle School | womens fac br | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | * $4^{\prime}$ FIxTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 | 0.09 | G3 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 21.26 | 0.10 |
| Chatham Middle School | band m hall | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 8.72 | 0.38 | *4' FITURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 288.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 4.40 | 0.18 |  | ${ }^{424.32}$ | 0.20 |
| Chatham Middle school | 153 | 2080.00 | 15 | 128.00 | 192.00 | 3993.60 | 1.92 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 60 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 1872.00 | 0.90 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY L Len S Se Leo tube - olc listed | 2121.60 | 1.02 |
| Chatham Middle School | 153 st | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 |  | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 C3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Len Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | 155 st | 2080.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 208.00 | 0.10 | A LaMP 100 WATt INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EquValient bulb dimmable | 170.56 | 0.08 |
| Chatham Middle School | 152 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | * $4^{\prime}$ 'rxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 | 0.72 | $2 \mathrm{G3}$ SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Middle school | 151 | 2880.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 98.7 |  | *4' FixURE, 2-53/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.0 | 180.00 | 374.4 | 0.18 |  | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham Middle school | 149 | 2880.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 | 0.03 | 1-32 WATT 4 PIN/PL---32W/41/4P | 2080.00 | 1 | 15.0 | 15.00 | 31.20 |  | Helen Lamp, vertical, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement buib - 4000k | 35.36 | 0.02 |
| Chatham Middle School | 149 | 2880.00 | 10 | 96.0 | 960.00 | 1996.80 |  | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 30 | 15.0 | 450.0 | 936.00 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MIKY Lens SEP Led tube - dic listed | 1060.80 | 0.51 |
| Chatham Middle School | 148 | 2880.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 |  | 1-32 WATT 4 PIN/PL-T-32W/41/4P | 2080.00 | 1 | 15. | 15.00 | 31.20 |  | Helen Lamp, vertichl, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 35.36 | 0.02 |
| Chatham Mididle School | 148 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 450.00 | 936.00 | 0.45 | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W nw MILKY Len Sep Led tube - olc Listed | 1060.80 | 0.51 |


| Building | bocation | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { current } \\ \text { aty }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Totala current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \mathrm{KWH} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { current } \\ \mathrm{kN} \end{array}$ | Current Lighting Descripition | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | Proposed Qty | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwht }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | Proopsed Lighting Description | KwH Reduction | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Midale school | 147 | 2080.00 | 18 | 96.00 | 1728.00 | 3594.24 | 1.73 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electroncl ballast | 2080.00 | 54 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 1684.80 |  | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 909.44 | 0.92 |
| Chatham Middle school | 146 | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 9.00 | 108.00 | 22.464 | 0.11 |  | 307.84 | 0.15 |
| Chatham Middle school | 146 kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 4380.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for 2 ' u-TUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Midade school | 146 | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | *4 Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 |  |  | 1131.52 | 0.54 |
| Chatham Midade school | 141 art | 2080.00 | 14 | 128.00 | 1792.00 | 3727.36 | 79 | *4' FxTure, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronc balast | 2080.00 | 56 | 15.00 | 840.00 | 1747.20 |  | G3 SP 4 Foot 15 W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube - dic Liteo | 1980.16 | 0.95 |
| Chatham Middle school | 141 artc | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4' FxTURE , 2-32/T8 Lamps, electronc balast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 |  |  | 212.16 | . 10 |
| Chatham Midade School | 144 | 2080.00 | 1 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 156.00 | 0.08 | Br 4075 Wat incanoescent | 2080.00 |  | 17.00 | 17.00 | 35.36 |  |  | 120.64 | 0.06 |
| Chatham Midalle school | 143 | 2080.00 | 2 | 173.00 | 346.00 | 719.68 | 0.35 | 8' I IXTURE, 2-F96/T12/75 WATt Lamps, , STANDARD MAGNetic balast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 299.60 |  |  | 40.08 | 0.23 |
| Chatham Mididle school | 143 fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 44FT WRAP AROUND 4 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 138 | 2080.00 | 3 | 96.00 | 288.00 | 59.04 | 0.29 | -4' FXTURE , 3-F32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 280.80 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 318.24 | 0.15 |
| Chatham Middle school | 136 | 2080.00 | 11 | 128.00 | 1408.00 | 298.64 | 1.41 |  | 2080.00 | 44 | 15.00 | 66.00 | 1372.80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP LeD Tube - dic listed | 1555.84 | 0.75 |
| Chatham Middle school | 136 | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | $2^{2}$ 'fixuefe, 2-32/T8/U6 LAMPs, ELECTRONIC BALLAST | 2080.00 | 3 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.04 |
| Chatham Middle school | 136 | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | R Retrofit kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockers) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Midalle school | 136 office | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4 Fixture, 2-32/Ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | ${ }_{124.80}$ |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLIKY LeNS SEP Leb tube - olc Listed | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle school | 1365 | 2080.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 208.00 |  | A LAMP 100 WATT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 177.56 | 0.08 |
| Chatham Middle school | 134 | 2080.00 | 24 | 64.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 |  | 2 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 7.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Midalle school | 132 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1115.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Midalle school | 131 | 2080.00 | 6 | 128.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4 fexture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 848.64 | ${ }^{4} 4$ |
| Chatham Mididle School | 131 | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 2080.00 | 9 | 9.00 | 81.00 | 166.48 | 0.08 | 88 C3S SP 2 foot 9w Nw MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 230.88 | 0.11 |
| Chatham Middele school | 131 kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 4380.00 | 3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | OREtrofit Kit For 2 ' -TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Chatham Mididle School | 160's hall | 2080.00 | 14 | 64.00 | 896.00 | 1863.68 | 90 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/ts Lamp, Electroncl ballast | 2080.00 | 28 | 15.00 | 42.00 | 87.60 |  | 2 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP Led tube - dic listed | 99.08 | 48 |
| Chatham Middle school | 166 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 |  | 2080.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 954.72 | . 46 |
| Chatham Middle school | 164 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 | *4' FxTure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronc balast | 2080.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 954.72 | . 46 |
| Chatham Middle school | 167 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 | *4' FxTure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronc balast | 2080.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  | 0 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 954.72 | . 46 |
| Chatham Mididle School | 165 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 | *4' FxTure, 3-32/T8 Lamp, electronc balast | 2080.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  | 10 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 954.72 | 0.46 |
| Chatham Middle School | 163 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | .00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 954.72 | 0.46 |
| Chatham Midalle school | 162 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 | *4' FxTuRE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic balast | 2080.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  | 0 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 954.72 | 0.46 |
| Chatham Mididle School | 161 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 364.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 954.72 | 0.46 |
| Chatham Midalle School | 160 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 86 | *4' FixTure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 954.72 | 0.46 |
| Chatham Mididle School | 160 men br | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 8.00 | 26.24 | 13 |  | .00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leo tube - olc Listed | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Midalle school | 160 men br | 2080.00 | 1 | 5.00 | . 00 | . 12 | 0.06 |  | 880.00 | 3 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 |  | $3 \mathrm{C3}$ SP2 2 foot 9w NW MLKM Lens Sep Le tube- dic liste | 76.96 | 0.04 |
| Chatham Middle School | 160 men br ckt | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | ORETROFIT KTI For 2 ' U-TUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | ,00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 160 st | 2080.00 | 1 | 6.00 | 56.00 | 16.48 |  | 2' FXTURE, 2-2-20/T12/STD Lamps, Standaro Magnetic ballast | 880.00 | 2 | 9.00 | 8.00 | 37.44 |  |  | . 04 | 0.04 |
| Chatham Middle school | 160 women br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 5.00 | 60.00 | 24.80 |  | 66 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S Sep Led tube - dic listed | 41.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle school | 160 womens br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 |  | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 |  | 3363 SP 2 foot gw sw MLKY Lens Sep Led Tube - olc listed | 76.96 | 0.04 |
| Chatham Middle school | 60 women br kit | 4380.00 | 。 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | . 00 | 0.00 | ( Retrofit IT For 2 ' U-TUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 160 rof access | 2080.00 |  | 56.00 | 55.00 | 116.48 | 0.06 | 2'FXTURE, 2-F20/T12/sTd Lamps, standard Magnetic ballast | 2080.00 |  | 9.00 | 8.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | G3 SP 2 foot 9w nw Mulky lens sep led tube- dic listed | . 04 | 0.04 |
| Chatham Middle School | 130 | 2080.00 |  | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1004.96 | 0.51 | *4' F /XTVRE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 16 | 5.00 | 24.00 | 99.20 |  |  | 65.76 | 0.27 |
| Chatham Middle school | 129 | 2080.00 | 9 | . 00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 5.00 | 40.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 128 | 2080.00 | 6 | 128.00 | 68.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 288000 | 24 | 15.0 | 360.00 | 788.80 |  |  | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Midalle School | 128 | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  |  | 2080.00 | 9 | 9.00 | 1.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 30.88 | 0.11 |
| Chatham Mididle school | 128 kit | 2080.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 2880.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | ( Retrofit kit for 2 ' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle school | ${ }^{127}$ | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' Fixure, 4-32/T8 Lamps, electronc balast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | .00 | 33.20 | 0.54 |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |


| Suilding | tocation | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | Current Qty | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { current } \\ k N} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { aty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Totalal } \\ \text { Proped } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | Proposed KwH | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Proosed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | 126 | 2080.00 |  | 8.0 | 24.00 | 2129.92 | 02 |  | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 98.40 | 0.48 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc uisted | 131.52 | 0.5 |
| Chatham Middle school | 126 | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | 66 *2' Fixture, 2-F32/T8/V6 Lamps, Electroncl ballast | 2080.00 | 3 | 00 | 27.00 | 56.16 | 0.03 | G33 SP2 F Foot 9w nw MLLKY Lens sep led tube- dic listed | 76.96 | 0.06 |
| Chatham Middle School | 126 kit | 2080.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00-N/A | 2080.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 125 | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 57.00 | 1198.08 | 0.58 |  | 2080.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 27.00 | 561.60 | 0.27 | G3 SP 4 Foot 15w NW MLKKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- -dLC LITED | 636.48 | 0.31 |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 stffigirs br | 2080.00 | 3 | 96.00 | 288.00 | 599.04 |  |  | 2080.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 288.80 | 0.13 |  | 318.24 | 0.15 |
| Chatham Middle School | 123 cust loset | 2080.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 10000 | 208.00 | 0.10 | If A AMP 100 WATT INCANDESSENT | 2080.00 | ${ }^{1}$ | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37,44 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EQUVVALENT BULB DIMMABELE | ${ }^{170.56}$ | 0.08 |
| Chatham Middle school | Ist l boys br | 2080.00 | 3 | 96.00 | 88.00 | 599.04 | 0.29 |  | 2080.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 280.80 | 0.13 | 3 G3 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LeD TUBE - IC LISTED | 318.24 | 0.15 |
| Chatham Middle School | 170's hall | 2080.00 | 12 | 64.0 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.7 |  | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 | 0.36 | 63 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Middle School | 170's hall em | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 91.52 | 0.04 | 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast reany led tube | 41.60 | 0.02 |
| Chatham Middle School | 177 | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | 177 sever rm | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 |  | 2080.00 | 3 | 15.00 | 45.00 | 93.60 | 0.04 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- -dLC LITED | 106.0 | 0.05 |
| Chatham Middele school | 176 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY LeNS SEP Led tube- -dic listo | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 174 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 175 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 173 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKYY Len S SP Leo tube - olc listed | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 171 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKYY Len S SP Leo tube - olc listed | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 172 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 170 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 5 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 | C3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKYY Lens Spp Leo tube - dic listod | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 121 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 1 stil hall | 2080.00 | 25 | 64.00 | 1600.00 | 3328.00 | 1.0 |  | 2080.00 | 50 | 15.00 | 750.00 | 1560.00 | 0.75 | 63 SP 4 foot 15 W nw Mukr Len Sep Leo tube - olc uisted | 1768.00 | 0.85 |
| Chatham Middle school | 1stfl hala display | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | sym entry | 2080.00 |  | 100.00 | 200.00 | ${ }^{416.00}$ | 0.20 | A LAMP 100 WATT ICANDESCENT | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | CREE 100W EQulvalent bule immabil | 341.12 | 0.16 |
| Chatham Middele school | grm | 2080.00 | 24 | 432.00 | 10368.00 | 21565.44 | 10.37 |  | 2080.00 | 192 | 18.00 | 3456.00 | 7188.48 | 3.46 | G3 HP4 foot 18w 5000k Clear L Len S Sep Led TUBE- DIC LISTED | 14376.96 | 6.91 |
| Chatham Middle School | GrMm fixtures | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 0 - N/A | 4380.00 | 24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.008 | 8 Lamp open HIGH Bar with locking sockets | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle school | svm | 2080.00 | 8 | 252.00 | 2016.00 | 4193.28 | 2.02 | 2 PL HIIGH Bay 6.42 Watt cfl at 252 Watts | 2080.00 | ${ }_{8}$ | 160.00 | 1280.00 | 2662.40 | $1.28 \mid{ }^{H}$ | HH HIGHBAY, $160 \mathrm{~W}, 18,000$ LM, $40 \mathrm{~K}, 120-277 \mathrm{~V}, 0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMING, 15 AMP 120 V TWIST LOCK PLUG (REFLECTOR NOT INCLUDED) | 1530.88 | 0.74 |
| Chatham Middle School | cicarellioffice | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 63 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leb tube - dic listeo | 141. | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | cicarelli br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | boys locker | 2080.00 | 23 | 64.00 | 1472.00 | 3061.76 | 1.47 |  | 2080.00 | 46 | 15.00 | 69000 | 1435.20 |  | G3 3 P 4 foot 15W D DW MLux L Len Sep Led tube - olc uisted | 1626.56 | 0.78 |
| Chatham Middle school | bovs locker closet | 2080.00 |  | 100.00 | 10000 | 20800 | 0.10 | A LAMP 100 WATT ICANDESCENT | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EQuVVALENT BULIB DIMMABBLE | ${ }^{170.56}$ | 0.08 |
| Chatham Middle School | gym st | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ Nw MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | gym entry stairs 1 | 2080.00 | 6 | 108.00 | 648.00 | 1347.84 | 0.65 | $52^{2}-3$ LAMP/PL/36 WAT CFL | 2080.00 | 6 | 35.00 | 210.00 | 436.80 | 0.21 | ZZR22, 35 WAT, 3200L, 40000, $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMIING | 911.04 | 0.44 |
| Chatham Middle School | lower hall | 2080.00 | 36 | 108.00 | 3888.00 | 8887.04 |  | 2 2.3 LAMP/PL/36 WATC CLL | 2080.00 | 36 | 35.00 | 1260.00 | 2620.80 | 1.26 | ZRR22, 35 WAT, 3200L, 40000, $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMIING | 5466.24 | 2.63 |
| Chatham Middle School | lowerstir 4 | 2080.00 |  | 108.00 | 648.00 | 1347.84 |  | $52^{2} \cdot 3$ LAMP/PL/36 WAT CFL | 2080.00 |  | 35.00 | 210.00 | 436.80 | 0.21 | ZRR22, 35 WAT, 3200LM, 40000, 0-10V DIMMMING | 911.04 | 0.44 |
| Chatham Middle school | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { lower elev } \\ \text { machine rm em } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.0 | 6*4 FixTure, 2-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC Ballast | 2080.00 |  | 22.00 | 44.00 | 91.52 |  | 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast ready led tube | 41.6 | 0.02 |
| Chatham Middele School | ${ }_{\text {em }}^{\text {emer elev coset }}$ | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 |  | 22.00 | 44.00 | 91.52 | 0.04 | 4 foot 22 W NWM BaLLASt ReAOY LED TUBE | 41.60 | 0.02 |
| Chatham Middle School | lower custcl | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 63 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 141 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | lowerstair 2 | 2080.00 | 6 | 99.00 | 594.00 | 1235.52 |  | 92'3-49078, BAX ELECTRONIC ballast | 2080.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 35.00 | 210.00 | 436.80 | 0.21 | ZZR22, 35 WAT, 3200L, 4000\%, $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMIING | 798.72 | 0.38 |
| Chatham Middle School | cyym | 2080.00 | 16 | 252.00 | 4032.00 | 8386.56 |  | 3 PL HIGH Bav $6-42$ WAtT CFL AT 252 WATTS | 2080.00 | 16 | 160.00 | 2560.00 | 5324.80 |  | HH HIGHBAY,160W,18,000 LM,40K,120-277V, 0-10V DIMMING,15 AMP 120 V TWIST LOCK PLUG (REFLECTOR NOT INCLUDED) | 3061.76 | 1.47 |
| Chatham Middle school | c girs locker | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 |  |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.7 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | c girs locker | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 672.00 | 1397.76 |  |  | 2080.00 | 21 | 15.00 | 315.00 | 655.20 |  |  | 74.56 | 0.36 |
| Chatham Middle School | c girs locker em | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 |  |  | 2080.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 137.28 |  | 4 foot 22 W DWM Ballast reaor led tube | 62.40 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | coach bray ofice | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  | 88 22 $^{2}$ Fexture, 3 - $32 /$ /T8/U3 LAMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 16 | 9.00 | 144.00 | 299.52 |  | G3 SP2 2 foot 9w nw MLLKY Lens sep Led tube- dic listed | 499.20 |  |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { current } \\ \text { Kwh } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { current } \\ k N} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripition | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proososed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Potal } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Waats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwhed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Proosed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kw} \\ \text { Rewuction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | coach bray kit | 2080.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 2080.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | c boys locker | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quad-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | Helen lamp, Horzontal , 1-13 Watt 4pin led repalacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | c girls locker | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quad-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 1 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 31.20 | 0.01 |  | 43.68 | 0.02 |
| Chatham Middle School | c boys locker | 2880.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' Fixure, 3 -32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 | 0.36 |  | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Middle School | chovs locker em | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 99.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 |  | 2080.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 137.28 | 0.07 | 4 foot 22 W DWM Ballast reaid led tube | 62.40 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 2080.00 | 16 | 9.00 | 144.00 | 299.52 | 0.14 | G3 SP 2 foot 9w nw Muky Lens sep led Tube- dic listed | 499.20 | 0.24 |
| Chatham Middle School | c phys | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4880.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit kit for 2 ' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (4) sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle school | lowerst | 2880.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electroonc balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNs SEP LED TUBE- -ICC LITED | 14.14 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle school | 'ower mech st | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 665.60 | 0.32 | * $4^{\prime}$ 'rixture, 2-73/T8 Lamps, electronic balast | 2880.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 312.00 | 0.15 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube- -dic listo | 53.60 | 0.17 |
| Chatham Midolle school | locker | 2080.00 | 5 | 128.00 | 0.00 | 1331.20 | 0.64 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 20 | 15.00 | 50.00 | 62.00 | 0.30 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKM Lens sep Leo tube- -otc listo | 707.20 | 0.34 |
| Chatham Middle School | locker | 2880.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | G3 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | coach ulmeyer | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | 3 $4^{4}$ 'rxTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens SEP LED TUBE- DIC L LTEED | 41.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | ullmeere br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FITURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- DIC L LTED | 0.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | giris locker | 2080.00 | 21 | 64.00 | 1344.00 | 2795.52 | 1.34 |  | 2080.00 | 42 | 15.00 | 630.00 | 1310.40 | 0.63 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W DW MILKY Lens Sep Le tube- dic ulito | 1485.12 | 0.71 |
| Chatham Middle school | girls cust cl | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A LaMP 60 WATt INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | CREE 100W Equvalent tulb dimMable | 87.36 | 0.04 |
| Chatham Middle School | fac br mens 1stif | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 | 0.18 | 63 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham Middle School | pay phone 1stfl | 2880.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 Wat incandescent | 2080.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 19.7 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM WHITE (2700K) Led Light bule | 10.54 | ${ }^{0.05}$ |
| Chatham Middle school | 103 cl | 2880.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 Wat incandescent | 2880.00 | 1 | 50 | 9.50 | 19.76 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM WHITE (2700K) Led Light bule | 105.04 | 0.05 |
| Chatham Middle School | fac b 1 st fl | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 40 | 0.18 | 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKY Lens SEP Le tube- olc listo | 4.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham Middle School | 106 | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *2' FXTURE, 3-32/T8/33 LAMPs, ELECTRoNic ballast | 2080.00 | 16 | 900 | 44.0 | 299.52 | 0.14 | G3 3 P 2 foot 9w nw MILY LENS SEP Led TUBE- DIC LISTED | 499.20 | 0.24 |
| Chatham Middle School | 106 kit | 2880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 2080.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for 2 ${ }^{2}$-TUUEE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 1065 | 2080.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 468.00 | 0.22 | 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 53.40 | 0.26 |
| Chatham Middle school | 1068 | 2880.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Llectronic balast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 | 0.09 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- -IC LITED | 12.1 | 0.10 |
| Chatham Middle School | admin trebour | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 |  | 2080.00 | 32 | 9.00 | 288.00 | 599.04 | 0.29 | G3 3 P 2 foot 9w Nw MLKY LENS SEP LED TUBE- DIC LISTED | 998.40 | 0.48 |
| Chatham Middle School | asmin treoour kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4880.00 | 8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Etroeft kit for 2' U-TUEE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | admin br | 2080.00 | 1 | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4' FxTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.0 | 124.80 | 0.06 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKM Lens sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 41.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | 106 | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 896.00 | 1863.68 | 0.90 | *4' FXTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 28 | 15.00 | 420.00 | 873.60 | 0.42 | 63 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKRY Lens sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 990.08 | 0.48 |
| Chatham Middle School | 106 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 74.00 | 74.00 | 153.92 | 0.07 | *2' FXTURE, 4-F17/T8/sto Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 9.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | G3 SP 2 foot 9w nw MLKY LENS SEP Led Tube-dic listed | 79.04 | 0.04 |
| Chatham Middle school | 106 wating | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 | *4' FXTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic lised | 1.4 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle school | suidance | 2880.00 | 11 | 64.00 | 704.00 | 1464.32 | 0.70 | *4' FixTVRE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Llectronic balast | 2880.00 | 22 | 15.00 | 333.00 | 686.40 | 0.33 | 3 SP 4 foot 15 w NW MILKY Lens sep Led tube-dic listed | 77.92 | 0.37 |
| Chatham Middle school | diararo office | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  | *4' FixTVRE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Llectronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 24.80 | 6 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | 14.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | montifiore office | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 |  | 14.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | soder office | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKXY LeNS SPP Leo tube- doc listo | 14.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | kashetta office | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKKY Lens sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 0.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | crefereis stairs | 2080.00 | 4 | 128.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 | *4 ExTURE, 4-33/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 499.20 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic listo | 565.76 | 0.27 |
| Chatham Middle School | cafeteria | 2080.00 | 18 | 128.00 | 2304.00 | 4792.32 | 2.30 | *4' ExTURE, 4-F3/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 72 | 15.00 | 1080.00 | 2246.40 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | 2545.92 | 1.22 |
| Chatham Middle school | crafereia | 2080.00 | 20 | 96.00 | 1920.00 | 3993.60 | 1.92 | * *4'ExTURE, 3-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 60 | 15.00 | 900.00 | 1872.00 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -dic usied | 2121.6 | 1.02 |
| Chatham Middle School | cafeteria | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 | 1.44 |  | 2080.00 | 45 | 15.0 | 57.0 | 1404.00 |  |  | 1591.20 | 0.77 |
| Chatham Middle School | kithen | 2080.00 | 37 | 64.00 | 2368.00 | 4925.44 | 2.37 |  | 2080.00 | 74 | 15.00 | 1110.00 | 2308.80 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKXY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- -dLC LITED | 2616.64 | 1.26 |
| Chatham Middle School | kitchen office | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 62.4 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKXY LeNS SEP LED TUBE- -dLC LITED | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | kitchen st | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 |  |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.0 | 120. | 249.6 |  |  | 282.88 | 0.14 |
| Chatham Middele School | boiler hall | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 665.60 |  | 20 *4 ExTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, Electronic eallast | 2080.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 312.00 | 0.15 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKry Lens Sp Led tube -dic listod | 353.60 | 0.17 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Qty } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Cwatt } \end{gathered}$ | Total Current Watts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{array}$ | Current Lighting Descripition | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proososed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totolal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Proposed } \\ k N \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Proosed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | boiler rm | 2088.00 |  | 30.00 | 2400.00 | 4992.00 | 2.40 | A Lamp 300 W Incanoescent | 2080.00 |  | 17.00 | 136.00 | 28.88 | 0.14 | 4 Brate, E26 BASE, 17 WAT, 120V, 3000 K , DIMMABLE-ENERGY STAR | 4799.12 | 2.26 |
| Chatham Middle School | boier rm | 2080.00 | 4 | 60.00 | 240.00 | 499.20 | 0.24 | A LaMP 60 WAT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 72.00 | 149.76 | 0.07 | 7 CREE 100W EQUVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 349.44 | 0.17 |
| Chatham Middle School | leon office | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | leon office | 2080.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 wati incandescent | 2080.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 19.76 | 0.01 |  | 105.04 | 0.05 |
| Chatham Middle school | st near leon office | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY LeNS SEP Led tube - dic listed | 70.72 | 0.0 |
| Chatham Middle School | i3 closet | 2080.00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 | 0.03 | 1.32 Waft cf | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EQuValent bulb dim Mable | 29.12 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | ${ }_{\text {ar }}^{\text {br near }}$ ofe | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | st near leon office | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4' FXTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School |  | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILXY Lens SEP LeD TUBE - olc LISted | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | 201 hall | 2080.00 | 4 | 99.00 | 396.00 | ${ }^{83.68}$ | 0.40 | 2'3-f4007, biax llectronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 35.00 | 140.00 | 291.20 | 0.14 | 4ZR22, $35 \mathrm{WAT}, 3200 \mathrm{LM}, 4000 \mathrm{~K}, 0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMIING | 532.48 | 0.26 |
| Chatham Middle School | 201 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3HLLen Lamp, Horzontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 Pin Leo replacement bulb -4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 201 | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' FxTURE, 3-73/T8 Ammp, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 | 0.36 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LeD TUEE - DLC L LSted | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Middele school | 203 | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1797.12 | 0.86 | *4' FxTURE, 3-73/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | ${ }^{27}$ | 15.00 | 405.00 | 842.40 | 0.40 |  | 954.72 | 0.46 |
| Chatham Middele school | car 2 elev | 2080.00 | 6 | 32.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | $1-32$ WATT CfL | 2080.00 | 6 | 9.50 | 57.00 | 118.56 | 0.06 | 6, CREE 9.5-WAT ( (ow) WARM White (2700k) Leo LIGHt buLB | 280.80 | 0.14 |
| Chatham Middele school | 2ndif hall | 2080.00 | 8 | 99.0 | 792.00 | 1647.36 | 0.79 | 2'3-F40тs, в1ax Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 8 | 35.00 | 280.00 | 588.40 | 0.28 | 28ZR22, 35 WATT, 3200L, 4000\%, 0-10V DIMMING | 1064.96 | 0.51 |
| Chatham Middle School | 205 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 Helen Lamp, Horzontal, -13 Watt 4 PIN Led replacement bulb -400\% | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 205 | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' ExTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 | 0.36 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SP Led tube - dic listed | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Middle School | 207 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 Watt quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 Helen Lamp, Horzontal, -13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 207 | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Llectronic balast | 2080.00 | ${ }^{24}$ | 15.00 | 360.00 | 788.80 | 0.36 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SPP LeD TUBE - dic listed | 848.6 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Middele school | 202 enty | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 2880.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 Helen lamp, horzontal, -13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb -4000k | 12.48 | ${ }^{0.01}$ |
| Chatham Middle school | 202 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | -4' FxTURE, 3-73/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.0 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 |  | 272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middele school | 204 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.0 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quab-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.4 | 0.03 | 33 Helen Lamp, Horzontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middele School | 204 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 15 | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 36 | .00 | 40.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle school | 209 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 Watt Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 33 Helen Lamp, Horzzontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 pin Led replacement bulb -4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle school | 209 | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 | 0.36 |  | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Chatham Middle School | 206 entry | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | O3] Helen lamp, Horzontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.0 |
| Chatham Middle School | 206 | 2080.00 | 16 | 96.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 |  | *4' FxTURE, 3-73/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 | 0.72 |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Middle School | avm | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 255.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 | 0.12 |  | 282.88 | 0.14 |
| Chatham Middle School | 200 | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 576.00 | 1198.08 | 0.58 | *4' FxTure, 3-32/Ts Lamp, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 561.60 | 0.27 |  | ${ }^{636.48}$ | 0.31 |
| Chatham Middle School | stair 5 | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  | *4' F /XURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, ELectronic balast | 2080.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 | 0.09 |  | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Chatham Middle School | 2ndif hall | 2080.00 | 25 | 64.00 | 1600.00 | 3382.00 | 1.60 | *4' FXTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic balast | 2080.00 | 50 | 15.00 | 750.00 | 1560.00 | 0.75 |  | 1768.00 | ${ }^{0.85}$ |
| Chatham Middle School | 2nd fl boy br | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  | *4' FixTure, 2-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTroonc balast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 | 0.09 |  | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Chatham Middle School | 2ndif custcl | 2080.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 208.00 |  | A LAMP 100 WAT INCANDESCENT | 2880.00 | , | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EQUUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | ${ }^{170.56}$ | 0.08 |
| Chatham Middle School | 2nd fliris br | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 | 0.09 |  | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Chatham Middle School | 211 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 |  | *4' FxTure, 4-32/T8 Amps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 213 | 2080.00 | 10 | 128.00 | 1280.00 | 2662.40 |  | *4' FxTure, 4-32/T8 Aamp, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 40 | 15.00 | 600.00 | 1248.00 |  |  | 1414.40 | 0.68 |
| Chatham Middele school | 215 | 2080.00 | 10 | 64.00 | 640.00 | 1331.20 |  | *4' FxTuRE, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 20 | 15.00 | 300.00 | 624.00 |  |  | 707.20 | 0.34 |
| Chatham Middle School | 217 | 2080.00 | 10 | 64.00 | 640.00 | 1331.20 | 64 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 2080.00 | 20 | 15.00 | 300.00 | 624.00 |  |  | 707.20 | 0.34 |
| Chatham Middle school | 221 | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 |  | *4' FixTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electroonc balast | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 |  |  | 1131.52 | 0.54 |
| Chatham Middle School | 221 | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 |  | *2' fixtue, 2-F32/T8/UL LAMPS, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 6 | 9.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 | 0.05 |  | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | 221 kit | 4880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 223 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 |  |  | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 | 0.72 |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Middle School | 2nd flaud hall | 2080.00 | 5 | 12.00 | 600.00 | 1288.00 |  | 2' ExTURE, 6-F20/T12-20 Wati LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 30 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 561.60 |  |  | 686.40 |  |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Kwht } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { kw } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripion | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | Proposed Qty | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trotal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{array}$ | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Midale School | 222 | 2080.00 | 10 | 64.00 | 640.00 | 1331.20 | 0.64 | **4' FXTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 20 | 15.00 | 300.00 | 624.00 |  | 30 G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MiLk Lens sep Led tuee-dic usted | 707.20 | 0.34 |
| Chatham Middele School | stair | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 665.60 | 0.32 |  | 2080.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 312.00 |  | 15 G3 SPP4 foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee - dic LISted | 353.60 | 0.17 |
| Chatham Middle School | 2nd fl facc br | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 14.44 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | 219 | 2080.00 | 8 | 64.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 |  | 2080.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 499.20 |  |  | 565.76 | 0.27 |
| Chatham Middle school | 218 | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | ${ }_{532.48}$ | 26 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 249.60 |  | 12 G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILK Lens Sep Led tuee - dic cisted | 282.88 | 0.14 |
| Chatham Middle School | 218 br | 4380.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 280.32 | 0.06 |  | 4380.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 131.40 |  | 33 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuek - dic listed | 148.92 | 0.03 |
| Chatham Middle School | 216 | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  |  | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Chatham Midale School | 214 | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 |  | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 48.00 | 998.40 |  |  | 131.52 | 0.54 |
| Chatham Middle School | 214 | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 6 | 9.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 |  |  | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Chatham Middle School | 214 kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | $0-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | ( Retrofit kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockers) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 212 | 208.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | *4' ExTURE, 4-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 488.00 | 998.40 |  |  | 1131.52 | 0.54 |
| Chatham Middle School | 210 | 2880.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 152.00 | 96.16 | 1.15 | *4' ExTURE, 4-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 880.00 | 36 | 5.00 | 40.00 | 123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Midale School | 208 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 04 | 2-18 Watt quad-pin CFL | 288.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 33 Helen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb -4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Midale school | 208 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 966.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | *4' ExTURE, 3-F3/Ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 208.00 | 30 | 5.00 | 450.00 | 36.00 |  |  | 1060.80 | 0.51 |
| Chatham Midale School | 270's hall | 2080.00 | 2 | 36.00 | 72.00 | 96 76 | 0.07 | 2-18 WATt Quad.pin cFl | 208.00 | 4 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 24.80 |  | \% Helen Lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 pin Leo replacement bulb - 4000k | 24.96 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middele school | 270 's ele closet | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 2.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4' ExTURE, 3-F3/Ts LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 208.00 | 6 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 187.20 |  |  | 2.26 | 0.10 |
| Chatham Middle School | 276 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 33 Helen Lamp, Horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin Leo replacement bulb - 4000k | 1.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 276 | 2880.00 | 12 | 96.0 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 |  | G3 SP4 foot 15 W nW MLLK L Lens Sep led tube- dic listed | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 274 entry | 2880.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.0 | 74.88 | 0.04 | -18 Wat quad.pin Crl | 080.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | Helen Lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin Led Replacement bulb - 4000k | 1.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 274 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' ExTURE, 3-73/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 080.00 | 36 | 5.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 |  | 63 SP 4 Foot 15W NW MLKY LENS SEP Led TUBE - DLC LISTED | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle School | 275 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WAIT Quad.pIn CFL | 208000 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 33 Helen Lamp, Horizontal, 1-13 Wat 4 pin Leo replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Midale School | 275 | 2080.00 | 16 | 96.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' ExTURE, 3-F3/Ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 280.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 |  |  | 1297.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Middle School | 273 entry | 288000 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | Helen lamp, horrontal, 1-13 Wat a pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 273 | 2080.00 | 16 | 96.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' ExTURE, 3-F3/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BalLast | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 | 0.72 | G3 SP4 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens SEP Le tube- dic listed | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Middle School | 271 entry | 2880.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt Quab-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 3 | 3 Helen Lamp, Horzontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Leo replacement bulb - 4000k | 2.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 271 | 2080.00 | 16 | 96.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 |  |  | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 |  |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Chatham Middle School | 272 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  | 2-18 WATt UUAD-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 33 Helen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Watt 4 pin Leo replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 272 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 ExTURE, 3-73/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Midale school | 270 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 74.88 |  | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin cFl | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 33 Helen Lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 pin Leo replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | 270 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 |  | * $4^{4}$ 'rxTURE, 3-f32/T8 Lamps, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Chatham Middle school | extenty | 4380.00 |  | 60.00 | 24000 | 1051.20 |  | A LaMP 60 Wat INCANDESCENT | 4380.00 |  | 18.00 | 72.00 | 315.36 | 0.07 | 7 CREE 100W EquUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 735.84 | 0.17 |
| Chatham Midale School | extentry flood | 4380.00 |  | 465.00 | 465.00 | 2036.70 | 0.47 | HIGH Pressure Solum, 1-400 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 |  | 150.00 | 150.00 | 657.00 |  |  | 1379.70 | 0.32 |
| Chatham Middle School | ext wp | 4380.00 | 25 | 295.00 | 7375.00 | 32302.50 |  | HIGH Pressure Soium, 1 -250 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 | 25 | 62.00 | 1550.00 | 678.00 |  |  | 25513.50 | 5.83 |
| Chatham Middle school | extekg lot floods | 4380.00 | 10 | 465.00 | 4650.00 | 20367.00 |  | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1.400 WATT LaMP | 4380.00 | 10 | 150.00 | 1500.00 | 6570.00 |  | So flexLlood 150W cool Led slupilter bronze - olc uised | 13797.00 | 3.15 |
| Chatham Middle School | ext garbage area | 4380.00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 140.16 | 0.03 | 1.32 WATT CFL | 4380.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 78.84 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 61.32 | 0.01 |
| Chatham Middle School | exis | 4380.00 | 59 | 36.00 | 2124.00 | 9303.12 |  | 2-2-18 WATt Bl Pin fluorescent fixture with electronc ballast | 4380.00 | 59 | 1.31 | 77.29 | 338.53 |  | 88 COoper Surelite Led thermoplastic ext sign with batery backup (red Letters) | 8964.59 | 2.05 |
| Chatham Middde School | 2 Lharnesses | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - 0 - $/ \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 417 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 002 LAMP UNVVESSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | ${ }_{0} 0.00$ |
| Chatham Middle School | 3 3harnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - 0 N/ | 4380.00 | 526 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 003 LaMP UNVEESSLL TOMBSTOONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | 4 Lharnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 276 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 004 LAMP UNVERSSLL TOMBSTOONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle school | 6 Lharnesses | 4880.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 4880.00 | 17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 006 LAMP UNVVERSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | closet tock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 10 | 9.00 | 90.00 | 99.20 |  |  | 34.20 | -0.09 |
| Chatham Middele School | closet stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 | 110 | 15.00 | 1650.00 | 7227.00 |  |  | 7227.00 | 1.65 |
| Chatham Middole School | cosest stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 66.00 | 289.08 |  | 74 foot 22 NWM B BALLAST ReAOVY LED TUBE | ${ }^{288.08}$ | -0.07 |
| Chatham Mididle school | bays | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4380.00 | ${ }^{24}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Co CREE ALUMINUM R RELLECTOR 16" | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Chatham Middle School | exterior | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - 0 N/ | 4380.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | OOPENCLI PHOTOCEEL 120 V | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafaetete School | library kits | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O0RETROFIT Kit For 2 ' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (4) Sccketis) | 0.00 | 0.00 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { cuntr } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { kwht } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Trotal } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { kwh }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ k w \end{gathered}$ | Prooseed Lighting Description | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ | Reduction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lafayette School | Librar Em kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | ( Retrofir kit for ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ U-TUBE (INCLUDES (4) Sockers) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | fixture | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4880.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O04TP WRAP AROUND 2 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafaetete School | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\substack{\text { eleatric loset } \\ \text { ballaseded fixures }}}$ | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - - N/ | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Oolatt wrap around 2 Lamp | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | fixture | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O44T WRAP AROUND 2 LaMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafavette School | boy/birs br kits | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - - N/ | 4380.00 | 8 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | ( Retrofit Kit For ${ }^{2}$ ' -TUBE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafavete School | boysfigirs em kits | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - - N/A | 880.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Retrofit Kit For ${ }^{2}$ ' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafaetes school | 15 utube k tis | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - - N/ | 4380.00 | 16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafavetete School | fixures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O04FT WRAP AROUND 4 LaMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | ${ }_{\text {mens }}^{\text {factuomens br }}$ | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - 0 - / $/$ | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | ORETrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ ' -TUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafaveette School | boiler min fixures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4388.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00 AfT L LAMP INOUSTRALL HOOD | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | kitchen fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 0 AfT WRAP AROUND 4 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafyette School | 11 sockets | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 4380.00 | 19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Oonov.SHUNTED Socket, $600 \mathrm{~V}, 660 \mathrm{~W}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | 2 Lharnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | $00-\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 130 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 002 LAMP UNVERSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | 3 L harnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00-N/A | 4380.00 | 578 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 003 LAMP UNVERSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | 4 L harnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000 N/A | 4380.00 | 96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 004 LAMP UNVVESSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayete School | closet tock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | -0-N/A | 4380.00 | 5 | 9.00 | 45.00 | 197.10 |  |  | -197.10 | 0.04 |
| Lafayette School | coset stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00-N/A | 4380.00 | 5 | 12.00 | 60.00 | 262.80 |  | 662 Foot $12 W \mathrm{NWM}$ BALLAST R RAOOY LLE TUBE | -262.80 | 0.06 |
| Lafaetese school | closet stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O0 - N/A | 4380.00 | 72 | 15.00 | 1080.00 | 4730.40 |  |  | 4730.40 | 1.08 |
| Lafayette School | coset stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00-N/A | 4380.00 | 10 | 22.00 | 220.00 | 963.60 |  | 224 foot $22 W$ NWM BALLAST ReAOY LLe TUBE | -963.60 | 0.22 |
| Lafayette School | bays | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 100-N/A | 4380.00 | 18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | OOCRE ALUMINUM ReFLECTOR 16" | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School | exterior | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000 N/A | 4380.00 | ${ }^{27}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 0 PeENCLIP PHotocel 120 V | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Lafayette School |  | 2080.00 | 16 | 64.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 9.00 | 432.00 | 808.70 |  |  | 3321.22 | - 0.5 |
| afayete school | womens br | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 6.24 | 0.13 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }_{6}$ | 9.00 | 54.00 | 01.09 |  |  | 55.15 | 0.07 |
| Lafaetete School |  | 2880.00 | 8 | 50.00 | 400.00 | 832.00 | 0.40 |  | 2880.00 | 8 | 5.00 | 120.00 | 299.60 |  |  | 2.40 | 0.28 |
| Lafaetete School | 9 | 2080.00 | 6 | 50.00 | 300.00 | ${ }^{624.00}$ | 0.30 |  | 2080.00 | 6 | 5.00 | 00.0 | 187.20 |  |  | 5.80 | 0.21 |
| Lafayette School | kithcen | 2080.00 |  | 32.0 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 6.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayette School | confm | 2080.00 |  | 5.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  | *4 FixTUEE, 3-332/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 80.00 | 333.96 |  |  | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Lafayette School | office | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 288.00 | 599.04 | 0.29 | *4' Fixuve, 3-3/32/ts LAMPS, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 |  |  | 344.32 | 0.15 |
| Lafaetese School | iosepin office | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 |  | 5.00 | 0.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafaetete School | magno office | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 288.00 | 599.04 | 0.29 | $9 * 4$ exture, 3--32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BalLast | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 |  |  | 346.32 | 0.15 |
| Lafaetete School | office | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | 9*4' ExTURE, 3--32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BalLast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafaetete School | badian office | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | 9*4' ExTURE, 3--32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BalLast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafaetete School | office waiting | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | 9*4 | 1872.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 23.88 | . 10 |
| Lafaetete School | freye effice | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  |  | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Lafavete School | weiner office | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  | 8 *4' ExTURE, 3-F32/T8 LAMPS, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 333.96 |  |  | 461.76 | . 20 |
| Lafayette School | ssi | 2080.00 | 14 | 96.00 | 1344.00 | 2795.52 |  | 4**4' ExTURE, 3-F32/T8 LAMPS, ELECTRONIC Ballast | 1872.00 | 42 | 5.00 | 630.00 | ${ }^{1179.36}$ |  |  | 1616.16 | 0.71 |
| Lafaetete School | ssio ofice | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  | *4 FixTue, , -332/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 5.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafayete School | 10 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 450.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 1154.40 | 0.51 |
| Lafayete School | 11 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | *4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 450.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 154.40 | 0.51 |
| Lafayete School | 8 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayette School | 31 | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 |  | *4' FxTURE, 3-33/78 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 |  |  | 1731.60 | 0.77 |
| Lafayette School | 30 | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 |  | *4 FixTuRe, 3 -32/T8 LAMP, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 |  |  | 1731.60 | 0.77 |
| Lafayette School | 33 | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 |  | *4 Fexture, 3-32/Ts LAMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 |  |  | 1731.60 | 0.77 |
| Lafayette School | 32 | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 |  | *4 FixTue, , -332/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{45}$ | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 |  |  | 1731.60 | 0.77 |
| Lafyette School | hall | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 |  | *4 FixTue, , -332/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 30 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 336.00 |  |  | 1060.80 | 0.51 |
| Lafayette School | libray | 2080.00 | 24 | 96.00 | 2304.00 | 4792.32 |  |  | 1872.00 | 72 | 15.00 | 1080.00 | 2021.76 |  |  | 2770.56 | 1.22 |
| Lafaetete School | libray confm | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 333.96 |  | 8863 SP4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube - dic listed | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Lafayette School | ${ }_{29}$ | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 |  | FXXTURE, 3-F32/T8 AMMP, ELECTRONIC BalLast | 1872.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 |  |  | 1731.60 |  |


| Suilding | tocation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \mathrm{kW} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Qty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Trotal } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \mathrm{KwH} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ k w \end{array}$ | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lafayete school |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 | 0.54 |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafyete school |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 | 0.54 | a G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLLKY Len S SPP Leo tube - dic listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 | 0.54 |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete school |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete School | 12 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | \%*4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 455.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 1154,40 | 0.51 |
| Lafyetete School | 13 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | **4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electroonc ballast | 1872.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 455.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 1154.40 | 0.51 |
| Lafayete School | 14 | 2080.00 | 10 | 96.00 | 960.00 | 1996.80 | 0.96 | **4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electroonc ballast | 1872.00 | 30 | 15.00 | 455.00 | 842.40 |  |  | 1154.40 | 0.51 |
| Lafayete School | main ofice | 2080.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 |  | 1872.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 421.20 |  |  | 577.20 | 0.26 |
| Lafayete School | art m | 2080.00 | 20 | 96.00 | 1920.00 | 3993.60 | 1.92 | *4' Fixure, 3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 60 | 15.00 | 900.00 | 1684.80 |  | O3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Len Sep Leb tube - dic listed | 2308.80 | 1.02 |
| Lafyete school | entry hall main | 2080.00 | 7 | 96.00 | 672.00 | 1397.76 | 0.67 | *4 Fexture, 3-32/ts Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 2080.00 | 21 | 15.00 | 315.00 | 655.20 |  |  | 22.56 | 0.36 |
| Lafyete school | 15 otc | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4 Fexture, 3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafayete School | 15 | 2080.00 | 15 | 96.00 | 1440.00 | 2995.20 | 1.44 |  | 1872.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 |  | G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 1731.60 | 0.77 |
| Lafyete school | music | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 57.00 | 1198.08 | 0.5 | \% $* 4$ ' Fixture, 3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 505.44 |  |  | 692.64 | 0.31 |
| Lafayete School | m15 | 2080.00 | 24 | 96.00 | 2304.00 | 4792.32 | 2.30 | *4' Fixuet, 3-32/ts Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 72 | 15.00 | 1080.00 | 2021.76 |  |  | 2770.56 | 1.22 |
| Lafayete school | hall | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 38 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | 8 C3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY LeN SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Lafayete school | prinicipal office | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4 FixTure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.0 | 168.48 | 0.09 |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafayete school | 17 | 2080.00 | 14 | 96.00 | 1344.00 | 2795.52 | 1.34 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 633.00 | 1179.36 |  |  | 116.1 | 0.71 |
| Lafayete School | 23-33 hall | 2080.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 |  | 2080.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 468.00 |  |  | 530.40 | . 26 |
| Lafayete School | 28 sgi | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 67.92 |  |  | 923.5 | 0.41 |
| Lafayete School | 27 sgi | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 67.92 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic LISted | 923.52 | 0.41 |
| Lafayete School | 26 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | 5*4 FixTure, 3-32/tr Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLIKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete school | 25 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete school | 24 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete school | 16 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete School | boys br | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4 FixTuRe, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lfayete School | girs br | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4 Fixture, 3-32/ts Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafyete School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafyete School | faculty lounge | 2080.00 | 9 | 96.00 | 864.00 | 1997.12 | 0.86 | *4' Fixuet, 3-32/ts Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 758.16 |  |  | 1038.96 | 0.46 |
| Lafyete School | 23 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' Fixuer, 3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lfayete School | 17 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' Fixure, 3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1355.28 | 0.61 |
| Lfayete School | 22 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 |  | \% * 4 'fiture, 3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.2 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete school | 18 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafyete school | 21 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | a G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafayete school | 19 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafyete school | 20 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' Fixure, 3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | a G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Lafyete school | office | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Lafayete school | nuse | 2080.00 | 4 | 128.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/Ts Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 449.28 |  | 24 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLLKY Len S SPP Leo tube - dic listed | 615.68 | 0.27 |
| Lfayete School | cafeterias | 2080.00 | 27 | 128.00 | 3456.00 | 7188.48 | 3.46 |  | 1872.00 | 108 | 15.00 | 1620.00 | 3032.64 |  |  | 4155.84 | 1.84 |
| Lafyete School | hall | 2080.00 | 14. | 128.00 | 1792.00 | 3727.36 |  |  | 2080.00 | 56 | 15.00 | 840.00 | 1747.20 |  | 4G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 1980.16 | 0.95 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { aurent } \\ \text { aty }}}{\substack{\text { cur }}}$ | Current Watts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ k w \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripion | Proposed Hours | Proposed Qty | Proposed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trotolased } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | Proposed KwH | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ k w \end{gathered}$ | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| afayete School | storage upstair | 520.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 133.12 | 0.26 | *4' FixTURE, 4-732/T8 Aamps, Electroonc balast | 520.00 | 8 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 62.40 | 0.12 | 263 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 70.72 | 0.14 |
| Lafayette school | chorus m16 | 2080.00 | 24 | 128.00 | 3072.00 | 6389,76 | 3.07 | *4 Fixture, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic balast | 1872.00 | 96 | 15.00 | 1440.00 | 2695.68 | 1.44 |  | 3694.08 | 1.63 |
| Lafavete School | orchestra m17 | 2088.00 | 24 | 128.00 | 3072.00 | 6389.76 | 3.07 | *4 FixTure, 4-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 96 | 15.00 | 1440.00 | 2695.68 | 1.44 | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 3694.08 | 1.63 |
| Lafaete School | exit Signs | 4380.00 | 25 | 23.00 | 575.0 | 2518.50 | 0.58 | 23 WATt IP Pin fluorescent fxiure with liectronic ballast | 4380.00 | 25 | 0.75 | 18.75 | 82.12 | 0.02 | (cooper Surelite led ext/emergencr combo (red Lettrs) | 2463.37 | 0.56 |
| Lafayette School | door | 4380.00 | 1 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 328.50 | 0.08 | PAR 38 LIOOD 75 WATT | 4380.00 | 1 | 19.00 | 19.00 | 83.22 | 0.02 |  | 245.28 | 0.06 |
| Lafayette School | extentry | 4380.00 | 7 | 60.00 | 420.00 | 1839.60 | 0.42 | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | , | 18.00 | 126.00 | 551.88 |  | 3 CREE 100W EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 1287.72 | 0.29 |
| Lafayette School | canopy | 4380.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 262.80 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | ${ }^{4380.00}$ |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 78.84 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquValent bulb dimMable | 183.96 | 0.04 |
| Lafayetete School | cust closet | 52.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Lafayette School | cust closet | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 520.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EquUVALENT BuLb dimMAble | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Lafayette School | storage in hall | 520.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A laMP 60 WATT I ICANDESCENT | 520.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | 2 CREE 100W EquUVALENT BULE DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Lafayette Sthool | cust closet | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  | A LAMP 60 WATT INCANOESCENT | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EQUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Lafayette School | men br | 2080.00 | 2 | 60.00 | 120.00 | 29.90 | 0.12 | A lamp 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 2 | 18.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | CCREE 100W EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 174.72 | 0.08 |
| Lafayete School | womens br | 2080.00 | 2 | 60.00 | 120.00 | 24.60 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 | 2 | 18.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  | CCREE 100W EquUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 174.72 | 0.08 |
| Lafayette School | kitchen hoods | 2080.00 |  | 60.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCent | 2080.00 | 3 | 18.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 |  | 5 CREE 100W EquVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 262.08 | 0.13 |
| Lafayette school | kithen office | ${ }^{2080.00}$ | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 |  | $1-32$ Watt ch | ${ }^{1872.00}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 18.00 | 18.00 | 33.70 | 0.02 | CreE 100w Equvalent bulb dmMable | ${ }^{32.86}$ | 0.01 |
| Lafayette School | av closet | 520.00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 16.64 | 0.03 | 1-32 WAT CFL | 520.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 7.28 | 0.01 |
| afayete School | back walls | 4380.00 | 7 | 188.00 | 1316.00 | 08 | 1.32 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-150 WATT LAMP | 4380.00 | 7 | 26.00 | 82.00 | 97.16 | 0.18 | Sum 26 W coou Led 120V To 277 V Walumount rronze- olc listed | 4966.92 | 1.13 |
| afayete School | wp | 4380.00 | 7 | 295.00 | 2065.00 | 944.2 | 2.07 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT LAMP | 4880.00 | 7 | 62.00 | 434.00 | 1900.92 | 0.43 |  | 7143.78 | 1.63 |
| afayete School | ourtyard ext wp | 4880.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 59.00 | 2584.20 | 0.5 | GH PRESSURE SOOIUM, $1-250$ WATT LAMP | 4380.00 | 2 | 62.00 | 124.00 | 543.12 | 0.12 | Sum wallpack 62 W cool Led 120 To 277 V Bronne wp3- odic listed | 2041.08 | 0.47 |
| Lafayette School | courtyard ext | 4880.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 59.00 | 2584.20 | 0.59 | IGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT LAMP | 380.00 | 2 | 62.00 | 124.00 | 543.12 | 0.12 |  | 2041.08 | 0.47 |
| Lafyette School | ext wp | 4380.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 59.00 | 2584.20 | 0.59 | HGH Pressure soium, $1-250$ Watt Lamp | 380.00 | 2 | 62.00 | 124.00 | 54.12 | 0.12 |  | 2041.08 | 0.47 |
| afayete School | cafe door | 200 | 1 | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 | 0.30 | GH PRESSURE SOIUM, $1-250$ WATt LAMP | . 00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 |  | 1020.54 | 0.23 |
| afayete School | garbage area | 80.0 | 1 | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 | 0.30 | H PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1 -250 WATT LAMP | .00 |  | 78.00 | 78.00 | 34.164 | 08 | mellexLlood 78 W cool Leo trunnon bronze- dic Listed | 950.46 | 0.22 |
| afayete School | door 10 | 38800 | 1 | .00 | 295.00 | 10 | 0.30 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT LAMP | 38.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 | Llpack 22 W cool Led 120 To 277V Bronze Wp3 - olc ulited | 20.54 | 0.23 |
| afayete School | ilirary offices | 2080.00 | 17 | .00 | 1632.00 | 94.56 | 1.63 | *2' 'fxTure, 3-F32/Tz/U3 Lamps, Electronic ballast | . 00 | 68 | 9.00 | 2.00 | 145.66 | 0.61 | 1633 SP2 foot 9w nw miky Lens sep Le tube- dic uisto | 8.90 | 1.02 |
| afayete School | libray Em | 2080.00 | 2 | 6.00 | 2200 | 9.36 | 0.19 | *2' FxTURE, 3-F3/Tr/U3 LAMPs, Electronic ballast | 22.00 | 8 | 12.00 | 96.00 | .71 | 10 | 2 Foot 12 W NWM BaLLAS R ReAOY Leb tube | 9.65 | 0.10 |
| afayete School | boy/giris sre ems | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 2200 | 9.36 | 0.19 | *2' FxTURE, 3 -F3/T/8/U3 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 0.00 | 8 | 12.00 | 96.00 | 9.68 | 0.10 | 2 foot 12 W NWM BaLLAST REAOY LED TUBE | 9.68 | 0.10 |
| afayete School | Sys br | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | . 00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *2' FxTURE, 3 -F3/T/8/U3 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 380.00 | 16 | 9.00 | 144.00 | 29.52 | 0.14 | Sp 2 foot 9w nw MILKY Lens Sep Lee tube-dic Listeo | 992 | 0.24 |
| Lafayetere School | girls br | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *2' FxTURE, 3 -F32/Tz/U3 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 16 | 9.00 | 4.00 | 299.52 | 0.14 | 4 G3 SP2 2 foot 9w nw milk Lens Sep le tube- dic listed | 499.20 | - 0.24 |
| Lafayete School | hall | 2080.00 | 17 | 2.00 | 1224.00 | 2545.92 | 1.22 | 36w bax | 2880.00 | 17 | 55.0 | 95.00 | 1237.60 | 0.59 | [ZR22, 35 WAT, 3200L, 4000k, 0-10V DIMMING | 308.32 | 0.63 |
| afayete School | 32 entry | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 36.00 | 2. 88 | 0.04 | 18 Watt quad.pin CFL | 80.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.0 | Helen Lamp, horiontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Lafaetete School | 33 entry | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 18 Wat quab-pin chl | 0.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.0 | elen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Lafayete School | 30 entry | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATt QUAD-PINCFL | 288.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 Helen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Lafayette School | 31 entry | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 | 0.04 | 2-18 WATT QUAD-PIN CFL | 288.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 | 0.03 | 3 HLen Lamp, Horzontal, 1-13 WATt 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Lafayete School | hall | 2088.00 |  | 36.00 | 144.00 | 29.52 | 0.14 | 2-18 WATT QUAD-PINCFL | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 24.60 | 0.12 | 22 Helen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Watt 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 49.92 | 0.02 |
| Lafayete School | libray | 2080.00 |  | 36.00 | 108.0 | 224.64 | 0.11 | $2-18$ WATT QUAD-PINCFL | 1887.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 | 0.09 | Helen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacement buls -4000k | 56.16 | 0.02 |
| Lafaetete School | library entry | 2080.00 | 2 | 36.00 | 72.00 | 149.76 | 0.07 | 18 Wat quad.pin Cri | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 12.32 | 0.06 | Helen Lamp, Horiontal, 1 -13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacment tulb -4000k | 37.44 | 0.01 |
| Lafaetete School | librar ceiling | 2080.00 | 12 | 36.00 | 432.00 | 888.5 | 0.43 | $18 \mathrm{Watt} \mathrm{quad.pin} \mathrm{CrL}$ | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 673.92 | 0.36 | Helen Lamp, horiontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacment buib - 4000k | 2.64 | 0.07 |
| afayete school | libray | 2080.00 | 3 | 36.00 | 108.0 | 224.64 | 0.11 | $18 \mathrm{Watt} \mathrm{quad.pin} \mathrm{CrL}$ | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | elen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Watt 4 Pin Lled replacement bulb - 4000k | 56.16 | -0.02 |
| Lafavette School | courtyard ext | 4380.00 | 4 | 36.00 | 144.00 | 630.72 |  | -18 Watt quab.pin CFL | 4380.00 | 4 | 12.00 | 48.00 | 210.24 |  | ENTRA 12 W Cooo Led 120 V PC Walmount bronze- - dLC LITED | 420.48 | 0.10 |
| Lafayetete School | 29 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  | - 18 WATT Quad.pin CfL | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 Helen lamp, horzontal, 1-13 Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 12.48 | 0.01 |
| Lafayete School | hall near BR's | 2080.00 | 2 | 36.00 | 72.00 | 149.76 | 0.07 | 2-18 WATT Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | \|helen lamp, horzontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 pin led replacement bulb - 4000k | 24.96 | 0.01 |
| Lafaetes school | hall | 2080.00 | 2 | 36.00 | 72.00 | 149.76 | 0.07 | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | Helen lamp, horzontal, $1-13$ WAt 4 Pin Led replacement buls - 4000k | 24.96 | 0.01 |
| Lafaetes school | conf m | 2080.00 | 3 | 36.00 | 108.00 | 224.64 | 0.11 | 2-18 WATt Quad-pin CFL | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | Helen lamp, horzontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement buls - 4000k | 56.16 | 0.02 |
| Lafavete School | mehrm | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  | *4 FixTure, 2-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | .00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 |  | $9 \mathrm{G3}$ SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic uisted | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Lafaetese School | display case | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 |  | *4 4 Fixure, 2-32/T8 Lamp, Electroncl ballast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MIKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic Listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| afayete school | kitchen | 80.0 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 |  | T8 Lamps, electronic ballast | 1872.0 | 8 | 5.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 | Isw nw MLux Lens sep Leo tube - olc uisted | 41.60 |  |


| Suilding | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { curent } \\ \text { aty }}}{\substack{\text { cht } \\ \text { careterent }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \mathrm{kW} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \substack{\text { Trotal } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \mathrm{KwH} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ k w \end{array}$ | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lafayete school | performing arts | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 65.60 | 0.32 |  | 1872.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 280.80 |  | 5 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 384.80 | 0.17 |
| Lafyete school | PA practice m 1 1 | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete School | PA practicer $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete School | PA practice m 3 | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 3635 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLIKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete School | PA office | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | 93 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafyete Sthool | director | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY Lens SEP LeD TUBE - dic Listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete School | room | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete School | 80 fice | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafayete School | 8 office hall | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Lafayete School | Mens br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F32/T8 Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafayete School | womens br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | * *4'exTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lafayete School | womens br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | * *4'exTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.8 | 0.10 |
| Lafyete school | nuse | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | * *4' FxTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, Electronic eallast | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafyete school | nurse br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FXTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, Electronic eallast | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete school | copy m | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FXTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic eallast | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafyete school | mens br | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4' ExTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Lfayete School | stairs | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Lafyete School | copy br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete school | faculy lounge | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | \%4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 |  | 84 | 0.14 |
| Lafayete school | 23-33 hall | 2080.00 | 16 | 64.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic eallast | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 | 863 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKY LeNS SEP Leb tube - olc Listed | 131.52 | . 54 |
| Lafayete school | $23-33 \mathrm{hallem}$ | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 8.72 | 38 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, Electronic eallast | 2080.00 | 12 | 22.00 | 64.00 | 549.12 | 0.26 | 264 4 foot 22 W NWM BalLast ready leb tube | 29.60 | 0.12 |
| Lafyete School | nall to cafe | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.0 | 124.80 |  |  | 1.44 | 0.07 |
| Lafayete School | printer m | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | * *4' FxTURE, 2-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete school | Printer mem | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | * *4'fxTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 91.52 | 0.04 | 44 foot 22 W nwM ballast reany led tube | 41.60 | 0.02 |
| Lafayete school | men br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete school | men brem | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 82.37 |  | 44 foot 22 W NWM Ballast ready Led tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| Lafayete school | teacher br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 06 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete School | teacher brem | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 Lamps, Electronic eallast | 1872.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 82.37 |  | 44 foot 22 W NWM Ballast ready Led tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| Lfayete School | boiler m | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLIKY LeNS SEP LeD TUBE - olc Listed | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Lafyete School | door 19 | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FxTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, Electronic eallast | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 00.72 | 0.03 |
| Lafyete School | girs br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FXTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLIKY LeN SEP Leo TUBE - dic Listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Lafyete school | hall | 2080.00 | 12 | 64.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 788.80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Lfayete School | cust closet | 52.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | *4' ExTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  |  | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Lfayete School | server | 52.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | *4' FixTURE, 2-73/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Lfayete School | storage | 52.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | **4' FITURE, 2-73/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Lfayete School | storage | 52.00 |  | 64.00 | 128.00 | 66.56 | 0.13 | **4' FITURE, 2-73/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 35.36 | 0.07 |
| Lafyete School | library closet | 520.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | *44' FxTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 2 | 9.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 |  | 2 Cz SP2 2 foot 9w nw mulk Lens Sep Led tube-dic listed | 23.92 | 0.05 |
| Lafyete school | hall | 2080.00 | 25 | 64.00 | 1600.00 | 3328.00 | 1.60 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 50 | 15.00 | 750.00 | 1560.00 |  | 5 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLIKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1768.00 | 0.85 |
| Lafyete school | electric closet | 52.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 |  | 52.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 17.6 | 0.03 |
| Lafayete school | electric closet | 52.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 |  | 52.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 22.88 |  | 44 foot 22 W NWM BaLLAST ReAOY LED TUBE | 10.40 | 0.02 |
| Lfayete School | cust closet | 520.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | **4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  |  | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Lafyete School | boys/gi storage | 52.00 | 8 | 64.00 | 512.00 | 266.24 |  | \% *4' ExTURE, 2-32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 52.00 | ${ }^{16}$ | 15.00 | 24.00 | 124.80 |  | 24G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - olc uisted | 141.44 | 0.27 |


| Jing | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { cuntr } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Current Lighting Descripition | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Trotal } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \mathrm{KwH} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ k w \end{gathered}$ | Proosesed Lighting Description | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| afaetete school | min office st | 52.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | 6*4' ExTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 520.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  | 33 G3 SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILkY Lens sep Led tuee- dic Lsted | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| afaetete school | cust closet | 52.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 66.56 | 0.13 |  | 520.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  |  | 36 | . 07 |
| Lafayete School | gym offices | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | ${ }^{532.48}$ | 0.26 |  | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 | 0.12 |  | 307.84 | 14 |
| afayete School | sym | 2080.00 | 18 | 336.00 | 6088.0 | 12579.84 | 6.05 | - 42 WATT CFL LIGGBAY | 1872.00 | 18 | 160.00 | 2880.00 | 5331.36 |  | HH HIGHBAY,160W,18,000 LM,40K,120-277V, 0-10V DIMMING, 15 AMP 120 V TWIST LOCK PLUG (REFLECTOR NOT 8 INCLUDED) | 7188.48 | 3.17 |
| Milto Avenue School | main office | 2080.00 | 8 | 64.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 |  | 1872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 449.28 |  |  | 615.68 | 0.27 |
| milto Avenue school | prinicipal office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | \%*4'ExTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 |  |  | 307.84 | 0.14 |
| Milto Avenue School | Main office st | 520.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A L LaMP 60 Wat INCANDESCENT | 520.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquUVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Milton Avenue school | gym st | 520.00 | $3^{3}$ | 94.00 | 282.00 | 144.64 | 0.28 |  | 520.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 188.00 | 93.60 |  |  | 53.04 | 0.10 |
| Milton Avenue school | gym st fixtures | 4380.00 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - 0 N/ | 4380.00 | 3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | S0aft WRAP AROUND 4 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue school | maint ofice | 2080.00 |  | 32.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | 33 ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ Fixture, 1 -/32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 66G3 SP4 f foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee- dic Listed | ${ }^{141.44}$ | 0.07 |
| Milto Avenue School | area | 2080.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 6 A LaMP 60 WAT INCANDESCENT | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 87.36 | 0.04 |
| Milton Avenue School | boiler m | 2080.00 | 10 | 64.00 | 640.00 | 1331.20 | 0.64 |  | 2080.00 | 20 | 15.00 | 300.00 | 624.00 |  | 30 G3 SP4 4 foot 15 W NW MLLKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 07.20 | 0.34 |
| Milto Avenue School | boier rm fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | O0-N/A | 4380.00 | 10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00 4FT L LAMP INOUSTRAL HOOD | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| milton Avenue School | 1 1st fihal | 2080.00 | 34 | 64.00 | 2176.00 | 452.08 | 2.18 |  | 2080.00 | 68 | 15.00 | 1020.00 | 2121.60 |  |  | 2004.48 | 1.16 |
| Milton Avenue School | 1 stf fialem | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 22.00 | 88.00 | 188.04 |  | 994 foot 22 W NWM Ballast readr Leo tube | 83.20 | 0.04 |
| Milton Avenue School | stair | 4380.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 560.64 | 0.13 | ${ }^{4} 4$ F\|xTURE, 2 - $732 /$ /8 LAMPS, ELECTronic ballast | .00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 262.80 |  |  | 297.84 | 0.07 |
| Milton Avenue School | stair a em | 438000 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 1121.28 | 0.26 |  | .00 | 8 | 22.00 | 176.00 | 770.88 |  | 844 foot 22 W NWM Ballast ready Leo tube | 350.40 | 0.08 |
| Milto Avenue School | boys br stfil | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  | 66G3 SP4 f foot 15 WW NW MLKM Lens Sep Led tube- dic Listed | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Mitton Avenue School | cust cl 1 stil | 520.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  | 6 A LAMP 60 WAT T ICAADESCENT | 520.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 |  | 2 CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Milton Avenue School | sym | 2080.00 | 12 | 336.00 | 4032.00 | 8386.56 | 4.03 | 8.42 Watt CfL HIGHBAY | 1872.00 | 12 | 160.00 | 192000 | 3594.24 |  | HH HIGHBAY,160W,18,000 LM,40K,120-277V, $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DIMMING, 15 AMP 120 V TWIST LOCK PLUG (REFLECTOR NOT 2 INCLUDED) | 4792.32 | 2.11 |
| milton Avenue school | stage | 2080.00 | 3 | 32.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 10 | 10.32 WatcFL | 1872.00 | 3 | 9.50 | 28.50 | 53.35 |  |  | 146.33 | 0.07 |
| milton Avenue School | sym office | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 333.96 |  |  | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Milto Avenue School | 110 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | ${ }^{1347.84}$ |  |  | 847.04 | 0.82 |
| milton Avenue school | 109 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | ${ }^{1347.84}$ |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| milton Avenue school | 108 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | ${ }^{1347.84}$ |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Milton Avenue school | display case 1 st fil | 2080.00 |  | 91.00 | 91.00 | 189.28 |  |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3363 Sp 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- - dic listed | 126.88 | 0.06 |
| Mitton Avenue school | fixtures | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 0044 1 1 AMP S STRIP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue School | 117 nuse | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 |  | 872.00 | 15 | 5.00 | 225.00 | 421.20 |  |  | 577.20 | 26 |
| milton Avenue school | 117 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 0.72 | . 03 |
| milton Avenue school | st st fil | 520.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 133.12 | 0.26 | *4 FixTUEE, 2-F32/ts LAMP, Electronic ballast | 520.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 0.72 | 0.14 |
| Milton Avenue School | 107 | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 |  | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 573.92 |  |  | 923.52 | . 41 |
| Milton Avenue School | 106 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 844.04 | . 82 |
| Milton Avenue School | 105 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | ${ }^{1347.84}$ |  |  | 47.04 | 0.82 |
| Milto Avenue School | 104 | 2080.00 | 13 | 96.00 | 1248.00 | 2595.84 |  | *4 F\|xTURE, 3 -33//t LAMPS, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 39 | 15.00 | 585.00 | 1095.12 |  | 88 C3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP LeD TUEE- DLC LISTED | 1500.72 | 0.66 |
| Milton Avenue school | 104 cl | 520.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 |  | *4 FixTuRE, 2-32/T8 LamP, ELECTroonc balast | 520.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  |  | 17.68 | . 03 |
| Milto Avenue school | 100 br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 4.00 | 82.37 |  | O4 44 foot $22 W$ NWM Ballast ready Led tube | 50.75 | . 02 |
| Milton Avenue School | 103 | 2080.00 | 13 | 96.00 | 1248.00 | 2595.84 | 1.25 |  | 1872.00 | 39 | 15.00 | 585.00 | 1095.12 |  |  | 1500.72 | 6 |
| milto Avenue School | 1036 | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.0 | 82.37 |  | 9044 foot 22 W NWM BaLLAST Readr Leo tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| milton Avenue School | 103 st | 520.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.0 | 33.28 |  |  | 52.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 15.60 |  | 33 63 Sp 4 foot 15 W NW MLKM Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Milton Avenue School | 102 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 |  |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | ${ }^{1385.28}$ | 0.61 |
| Milton Avenue School | 102 br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 |  | 96 *4' Fixtue, 2-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 |  | 22.00 | 44.0 | 82.37 |  | 944 4 foot 22 W NWM BaLLast reab l Leo tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| Milton Avenue School | 102 st | 520.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 33.28 | 0.06 | * 4 FixTURE, 2-F32/ts Aamps, Electronic ballast | 520.00 |  | 5.00 | 0.00 | 15.60 |  |  | 17.68 | 0.03 |
| Milto Avenue school | Womens Br 1stil | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 |  | 22.00 | 44.00 | 82.37 |  | S4 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast readr Led tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| milto Avenue School | 101 | 2080.00 | 12 | 32.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 |  | 88 *4 Fexture, 1-F32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 333.96 |  | 88 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILK Lens Sep Led tuee - dic listed | 461.76 |  |


| Building | Location | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { aty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { current } \\ \text { watts } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Kwht } \end{gathered}$ | Current kW | Current Lighting Descripion | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Ote } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trotal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | Proposed | Proopsed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wilton Avenue School | 101 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.0 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Milton Avenue School | girls br 1stil | 2880.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4 Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  |  | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Milton Avenue School | cust c 1 1 til | 520.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 16.64 | 0.03 | $1-32$ Watt cfl | 52.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 4.94 |  | 121 CRE 9.5-Wat ( (cow) Warm White (2700k) LED LIGHT BuLB | 11.70 | 0.02 |
| Milton Avenue School | stair | 4380.00 | 9 | 64.00 | 57.00 | 2522.88 | 0.58 | *4 FixTure, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 4380.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 1182.60 | 0.2 | 27G3 SP4 foot 15 W NW MLLKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 1340.28 | 0.31 |
| Milto Avenue School | 2nd fi hall | 2080.00 | 29 | 64.00 | 1856.00 | 3860.48 | 1.86 | *4 4 FITURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 58 | 15.00 | 870.00 | 1889.60 |  |  | 2050.88 | 0.99 |
| Milton Avenue School | 2nd fl hall em | 4380.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 25.00 | 1121.28 | 0.26 | *4 4 FxTuRE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 4380.00 | 8 | 22.00 | 176.00 | 770.88 |  | 184 foot 22 W NWM Ballast read l Leo tube | 350.40 | 0.08 |
| Milto Avenue School | counselor office | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4 4 FxTuRE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  |  | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Milton Avenue School | boiler m 2 | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Milton Avenue Schol | fixture | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0-N/A | 4380.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00 AfT L LAMP INOUSTRIAL Hooo | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue school | boiler m 2 | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | $4^{4}$ Fixture, 2-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 06 G3 SP4 foot 15w nw MILKY Lens sep Led tuek- dic Lsted | 141.4 | 0.07 |
| Milton Avenue school | maintst | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 Watt Incandescent | 52.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 4.94 |  | 1) CREE 9.5-Wat ( (60W) WARM WHITE (2700k) LED LIGHT BuLB | 26.26 | 0.05 |
| Milton Avenue school | cust li 2nd fi | 520.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 16.64 | 0.03 | 32 Wat CFL | 52.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 4.94 |  |  | 11.70 | 0.02 |
| Milton Avenue School | artst 2nd fl | 520.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 199.68 | 0.38 | *4 FixTuRe, 2-32/T8 Lamp, Electroncl ballast | 52.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 93.60 |  |  | 106.08 | 0.20 |
| Milton Avenue School | 214 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4 Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Milton Avenue School | giris br 2nd fl | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4 Fixture, 2-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  |  | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Milto Avenue School | 213 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4 4 FxTuRE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Milton Avenue School | 212 | 2080.00 | 8 | 96.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4 fixture, 3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 673.92 |  | 36 G3 Sp 4 foot 15w Nw MILK Lens Sep Led tuek - dic listed | 923.52 | 0.41 |
| Milton Avenue School | 211 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1385.28 | 0.61 |
| Milton Avenue School | 210 | 2080.00 | 13 | 96.00 | 1248.00 | 2595.84 | 1.25 |  | 1872.00 | 39 | 15.00 | 585.00 | 1095.12 |  |  | 1500.72 | 0.66 |
| Milton Avenue School | 209 | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 480.00 | 39.56 |  |  | 1231.36 | 0.54 |
| Milton Avenue School | Cy br 2 nd fil | 288.00 | 2 | 54.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4 FixTuRe, 2-32/T8 Lamp, Electroncl balast | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.3 |  |  | .92 | 0.07 |
| Milton Avenue School | cust l 12 d fl | 520.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | . 64 | 0.03 | 1.32 Watt cfl | .00 |  | 9.50 | 9.50 | 4.94 |  | 121 CRE 9.5-Wat ( (6W) WARM WHITE (2700k) LED LIGHT BuLB | 11.70 | 0.02 |
| Milto Avenue School | 208 | 2080.00 | 8 | 8.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 |  | .00 | 32 | 15.00 | 8.00 | 8.56 |  |  | 1.36 | 0.54 |
| Milton Avenue School | 207 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 36.00 | 3194.88 | 1.5 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | .00 | 347.84 |  |  | 1847.04 | 0.82 |
| Milton Avenue School | Iibary | 2080.00 | 39 | 64.00 | 96.00 | 5191.68 | 2.50 | *4 Fexture, 2-32/Ts Lamp, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 78 | oo | 1170.00 | 2190.24 |  |  | 1.44 | 1.33 |
| Milton Avenue School | 216 bsi | 288.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4' Fixtuet, 2-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  | 88 G3 SP4 foot 15w nw MILkY Lens sep Led tuee- dic Lsted | 1.76 | 0.20 |
| Milton Avenue School | 206 | 288.00 | 18 | 117.00 | 2106.00 | 4380.48 | 2.1 |  | 872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | 44 G3 SP4 f Foot 15w Nw MILkY Lens sep Led tuee- dic Lsted | 3369.60 | 1.57 |
| Milton Avenue School | 206 | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | V/A | 388.00 | 18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Sol Emptr Leo reaid 4 ' Pendant fxiture (2 Lamp) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue School | 205 | 2080.00 |  | 5.00 | 22.0 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4' FixTure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 72.00 |  | 5.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 |  | 9 G3 SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILkY Lens sep Led tuee- dic usted | 230.88 | 0.10 |
| Milto Avenue School | 204 | 2080.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 | *4 Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 72.00 | 15 | 15.00 | 225.00 | 421.20 |  |  | 577.2 | 0.26 |
| Milton Avenue School | 203 st | 2080.00 | 6 | 96.00 | 57.00 | 1198.08 | 0.58 |  | 1872.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 505.44 |  |  | 692.64 | 0.31 |
| Milton Avenue School | 200 facr m | 2080.00 |  | 96.00 | 57.00 | 1198.08 | 0.58 | *4 fexture, 3-32/Ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 27.00 | 505.44 |  | 27G3 SP4 foot 15w nw MILkY Lens sep Led tuek- dic Listed | 692.64 | 0.31 |
| Milton Avenue School | faculty kithen | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 | *4 4 Fixure, 2-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  | 66 G3 Sp 4 foot 15w Nw MILKY Lens sep Led tuek- dic Listed | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Milton Avenue School | womens br 2ndif | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' Fixture, 2-32/T8 LAMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 4.00 | 82.37 |  | O944 foot 22 W NWM BALLAST Ready leo tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| Milton Avenue School | mens br 2ndil | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 82.37 |  | O4 4 foot 22 W NWM BALLAST Readr Leo tube | 50.75 | 0.02 |
| Milton Avenue School | 202 | 2080.00 | 12 | 64.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.71 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 673.92 |  | 663 SP 4 foot 15w nw MILKY Lens sep Led tuee- dic usted | 923.52 | 0.41 |
| Milton Avenue School | stair | 4380.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 1401.60 | 0.32 |  | 4380.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 657.00 |  | 15 G3 SP4 f foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens sep Led tube - dic listed | 744.60 | 0.17 |
| Milton Avenue School | 201 | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 336.96 |  | 863 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLLKY Lens sep Led tube- dic listed | 461.76 | 0.20 |
| Milton Avenue School | 201 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4 4 Fixure, 2 -32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | 33 G3 SP4 f foot 15w Nw MILKY Lens sep Led tuee- dic Listed | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Milton Avenue School | 201 hal | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 33 G3 SP4 f foot 15W Nw MILKY Lens sep Led tuee- dic Listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Milton Avenue School | tech hub 2 nd fil | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.03 |
| Milton Avenue School | ext min entry | ${ }^{43880.00}$ | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | ${ }^{26288}$ |  | A LAMP 60 WATI INCANDESCENT | 4380.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 78.84 |  | 2 CREE 100W EQUUVALENT TULIB DIMMABLE | 183.96 | 0.04 |
| Milton Avenue School | extwp | 4380.00 | ${ }^{13}$ | 295.00 | 3835.00 | 16797.30 | 3.84 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT LAMP | 4380.00 | ${ }^{13}$ | 62.00 | 806.00 | 3530.28 |  | 31] SLIM WALLPACK 62 W coool Led 120V PC Bronze wp3 - dic Lsted | 13367.02 | 3.03 |


| Building | bocation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { curent } \\ \text { aty }}}{\substack{\text { curt }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripition | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Waats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | Proopsed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \mathrm{kw} \\ \text { Reduction } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milton Avenue School | ext canopy | ${ }^{4380.00}$ |  | 60.00 | 180.00 | 788.40 |  | 8 A LAMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 4380.00 |  | 18.00 | 54.00 | 236.52 |  | CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULE DIMMABLE | ${ }^{551.88}$ | 0.13 |
| Milton Avenue School | ext door 6 | 4380.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 262.80 |  | 6 L LAMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | ${ }^{4380.00}$ |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 8.84 |  | CREE 100W EquIVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 183. | 0.04 |
| Milton Avenue School | xxt dor 7 | 4388000 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 26280 |  | A LLAMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 0 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 88.84 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EquValent dulb dimMable | 183.96 | 0.04 |
| Milton Avenue school | closet stock | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00-N/A | 4380.00 | 40 | 15.00 | 500.00 | 2628.00 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Leo tube- -IC LITED | -268.00 | 0.60 |
| Milton Avenue School | closet stock EM | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 00-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 22.00 | 110.00 | 48.80 |  | 4 FOOT 22 W NWM BalLLas R ReAO L LED TUBE | ${ }^{481.80}$ | 0.11 |
| Milton Avenue school | exits | 4380.00 | 20 | 36.00 | 720.00 | ${ }_{3153.60}$ |  | 22-18 WATt Bi Pin fluorescent fxiture with electronic balast | 4380.00 | 20 | 0.75 | 15.00 | 65.70 | 0.01 | cooper sureltr Lid extitemergencr combo (RED Lettrrs) | 3087.90 | 0.71 |
| Milton Avenue school | 11 sockets | 4388000 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 20 - N/ | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | NoN-SHUNTEE Socket, $600 \mathrm{~V}, 6$ 60w | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue school | 2 L ameseses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00-N/A | 4380.00 | 193 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2 LAMP UNVEESSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue school | 3 Lhameseses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O00-N/ | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 107 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33 LAP UNVVESALL ToMBstone kit | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue school | 4 Lharnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O0-N/A | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 114 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4 Lamp unversal Tombstone kit | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Milton Avenue School | bays | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00-N/A | 4380.00 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Cree aluminum reflector 16" | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Builevard School | nurse br kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | -0-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Pettofit Kit for 2 ' - -tuee (INCLUDes (3) sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 103 | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ '-TUUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 104 kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ '-TUUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 00 | 0.00 |
| Suthern Boulevard School | 108 | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ '-TUUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 106 kt | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4880.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | 106 ckit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00-N/A | 4880.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Retrooff Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | 106 brkt | 4880.00 | 。 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4880.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Retrofit kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southerm Buluevard School | 107 kt | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Pettofit Kit for 2 ' - -tube (INCLUDes (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 107 ckit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Petrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUEE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | . 00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | girls near br kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O00 - N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | fetrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUuEE ( (NCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Bulvevard Schol | fixtures | 4388000 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 4fT WRAP AROUND 4 LaMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| thern Boulevard School | ooy br cit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 3380.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | . 00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUE ( (NCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 125 kt | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | . 00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ '-TUUEE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | . 00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 kt | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 380.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Retrooff Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 hal kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000- - / $/$ | 4380.00 | 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Souther Boulevard School | 124 hall em kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Pettofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUEE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | . 00 |
| Southern Builevard School | 122 FxTURE | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000- N/A | 4380.00 | 14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Empty Led readr 4 ' Pendant fixture (2 Amp) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | library fixtres | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Empty Led readr 4 ' Pendant fixture (2 Lamp) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | librar kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | ${ }^{41}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Retrofit Kit for ${ }^{2}$ U-TUUE ( (NCLUDES (4) Sockets) | 0.00 | . 00 |
| Souther Boulevard School | ${ }_{\text {kit }}^{\text {krt }}$ | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O00 - - / $/$ | 4380.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 |  |
| Southern Builevard Schol | fixture | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 4 AFT WRAP AROUND 4 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Bulevard School | closet stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Ool - N/A | 4380.00 | 10 | 9.00 | 90.00 | 394.20 |  | G3 SP2 foot 9w nw Mulk Lens sep lid tube- duc listed | 394.20 | 0.09 |
| Southern Bulvevard Schol | closest stock | 4388000 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 |  | . 00 | 60.00 | 26280 | 0.06 | 2 Foot 12 W NWM BalLast reap l Led Tues | 26280 | 0.06 |
| Southern Bulevard School |  | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O00 - N/A | 4380.00 | 30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4ft 2 LaMP stil | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Souther Boulevard School | closet stock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O00 - N/A | 4380.00 | 50 | 15.00 | 750.00 | 3285.00 |  |  | 3885.00 | 0.75 |
| Southem Boulevard Schol | closestsock | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 22.00 | 110.00 | 488.80 |  | 14 Foot 22W NWM Ballast reap led tube | 481.80 | 0.11 |
| Southerm Bulueard Schol | 11 sockets | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Non.SHUNTEE Socket, $600 \mathrm{~V}, 6$ 60w | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Suthern Bulvevard Schol | 2 L haresses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 172 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2 LAMP UNVEESSAL ToMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Builevard schol | 3 h harnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3 LAMP UNVEESALL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Bulvevard schol | 4 L arnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 222 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 4 Lamp Unversal tombstone kit | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Bulevard School | 6 Lharnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 6 LAMP UNVVESSAL TOMBSTONE KT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | bays | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | CREE ALUMINUM REFLLECTOR $16^{\prime \prime}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Suuthern Boulevard School | exterior | 4388000 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | ${ }^{4388.00}$ | 29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Pencli Photoct 120 V | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 000-N/A | 4380.00 | 6 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | AfT L LAMP INOUSTRIAL HOOO | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Souther Boulevard School | 107 cl | 260.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 33.28 |  |  | 260.00 | 6 | 9.00 | 54.00 | 14.04 |  | G3 SP 2 foot 9w nw MLLKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 19.24 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 106 c | 260.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 16.64 |  | 006 *2' 2 ExTURE, 2 2-732/T8/U6 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 260.00 |  | 9.00 | 27.00 | 7.02 |  | G3 SP2 2 foot 9w nw MLLKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 9.62 | 0.04 |
| Southerm Bulevard School | nurse br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 |  |  | 2080.00 | 3 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 |  | G3 SP 2 foot 9w nw MLLK L Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | \%.96 | 0.04 |
| Southern Bulevard School | 103 | 2080.00 | 3 | 54.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 |  |  | . 00 | 9 | 9.00 | 81.00 | 168.48 |  | G3 SP2 foot 9w nw muky lens sep led tube-dic listed | 20.88 | 0.11 |
| Southern Bulevard School | 108 | 2080.00 | 2 | 54.00 | 128 | 266.24 |  |  | 2880.00 | ${ }^{6}$ | 9.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 |  | G3 SP2 f foot 9w nw muky Lens Sep led tube- dic usted | 153.92 | 0.07 |
| Southern Bulevard School | 106 | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 |  |  | 208.00 | 6 | 9.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 | 0.05 | G3 SP2 2 foot 9w nw MLLK L Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 153.92 | 0.07 |


| Building | bocation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { curent } \\ \text { Qty }}}{\substack{c}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c \text { current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | Current Kw | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proosoded } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Paty }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Potatal } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { whast } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwh }}}{\text {. }}$ | Proposed kW | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { kw } \\ \text { Reduction }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Boulevard School | 104 | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.0 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 2080.00 | 9 | 9.00 | 81.00 | 168.48 |  |  | 23.88 | 0.11 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 107 | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.0 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 6 | 9.00 | 54.00 | 112.32 |  | 0563 SP 2 Foot 9w nw MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 3.92 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 106 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 |  | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 7.96 | 0.04 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | bovs br near gym | 2880.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 |  | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.04 |
| Southern Boulevard School | girls br near sym | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | $2^{2}$ 'fixure, 2-32/T//UL LAMPs, ELECTRonic ballast | 2080.00 | ${ }^{3}$ | 9.00 | 27.00 | 56.16 |  |  | 76.96 | 0.04 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 110 | 2080.00 | 14 | 32.00 | 448.0 | 931.84 | 0.45 | *4' Fixure, 1-32/T8 Lamp, ELECTRonic ballast | 2080.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 21.00 | 436.80 |  |  | 495.04 | 0.24 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 101 | 2080.00 | 14 | 32.00 | 448.0 | 931.84 | 0.45 | *4' Fixure, 1-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 21.00 | 436.80 |  |  | 495.04 | 0.24 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 109 | 2080.00 | 14 | 32.00 | 448.00 | 931.84 | 0.45 | *4' Fixure, 1-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 21.00 | 436.80 |  |  | 495.04 | 0.24 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 102 | 2080.00 | 14 | 32.00 | 448.00 | 931.84 | 0.45 |  | 2080.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 21.00 | 436.80 |  |  | 495.04 | 0.24 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 112 | 2088.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 FixTure, 3 -332/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 | 2088.00 | 14 | 96.00 | 1344.00 | 2795.52 | 1.34 |  | 2080.00 | 42 | 15.00 | ${ }_{63000}$ | 1310.40 |  |  | 1485.12 | 0.71 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 125 | 288.00 | 14 | 96.00 | 1334.00 | 2795.52 | 1.34 |  | 2080.00 | 42 | 15.00 | 63.00 | 1310.40 |  |  | 1485.12 | 0.71 |
| Southern Builevard School | 201 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1155.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 FixTue, , -332/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | .$^{6}$ |
| Southern Boulevard School | 204 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 FixTure, 3 -F32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 202 | 2080.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4 FixTure, 3 -F32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1123.20 |  |  | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Southern Boulevard School | libarak kitchen | 2080.00 | 2 | 96.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4 FixTure, 3 -F32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 188.20 |  |  | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | libray office | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *4 FixTUE, , -3-32/t LAMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 3 | 15.00 | 45.00 | 93.60 |  |  | 10.08 | 0.05 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | librar conf m | 080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *4* FixUuRe, -3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  |  | 24.32 | 0.20 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | 111 | 0.00 | 12 | 96.00 | 1152.00 | 16 | 1.15 | *4* FixUuRe, -3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | . 00 | ${ }^{36}$ | 15.00 | 40.00 | 1123.20 |  | 54.63 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY Lens sep led tuee - dic listed | 22.96 | 0.61 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 122 coset | 00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 24.96 | 0.10 | *4 FixTURE, 3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 260.00 | 3 | .00 | 45.00 | 1.70 |  |  | 13.26 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | rst | 26000 | 4 | 28.00 | 12.00 | 33.12 | 0.51 | *4* FixUUE, 4,-732/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 260.00 | 16 | 5.00 | 24000 | 6.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.27 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 1 stf girls br | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 48 | 0.26 |  | 288000 | 8 | 15.0 | 120.00 | 299.60 |  |  | 22.88 | 0.14 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 203 | 2080.00 | 12 | 8.00 | 6.00 | 88 | 1.54 |  | .00 | 48 | 5.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 |  |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Southern Boulevard School | art | 2080.00 | 12 | 8.00 | 36.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 |  | .00 | 48 | 5.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 |  |  | 169.28 | 0.82 |
| Southern Bulevard school | main office | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.3 |  | 288000 | ${ }^{12}$ | 15.00 | 80.00 | 374.40 |  | 18 G3 SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILKY Lens sep Led tuee - dic listed | 424.32 | 0.20 |
| Southern Bulevard school | 1 stf halls | 080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.0 | 2129.92 | 1.02 |  | 880.00 | ${ }^{32}$ | 15.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 |  | 4863 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKY Lens sep led tuee - dic listed | 1131.52 | - 0.54 |
| Southern Bulevard school | 1st fllong hall | 288.00 | 25 | 128.00 | 3200.00 | 655.00 | 3.20 |  | 80.00 | 100 | 15.00 | 1500.00 | 3120.00 |  | 150 G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MLKY Lens sep led tuee - dic listed | 3536.00 | 1.70 |
| Southern Bulevard school | 2nd fiboys br | 288.00 |  | 128.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 20.00 | 249.60 |  | 12 G3 SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILKY Lens sep led tuee - dic listed | 28.88 | 0.14 |
| Southern Boulevard School | br near gym | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 249.60 |  |  | 22.88 | 0.14 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 2nd fl hall | 2080.00 | 14 | 128.00 | 1792.00 | 3727.36 | 1.79 |  | 28800 | 56 | 15.0 | 84000 | 1747.20 |  |  | 1980.16 | 0.95 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 206 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2880.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 1997.60 |  |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Southern Bulevard School | 207 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/Ts Lamps, Electronic balast | 2880.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 720.00 | 1997.60 |  |  | 1697.28 | - 0.82 |
| Southern Bulevard School | 208 | 2080.00 | 12 | 128.00 | 1536.00 | 3194.88 | 1.54 | *4' Fixture, 4-33/T8 Lamps, ELectronic balast | 2080.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 72.00 | 1497.60 |  |  | 1697.28 | 0.82 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | boys br near gym | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | *4' FixTURE,4-432/ts Aamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 |  |  | 28.88 | 0.14 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | 107 | 2080.00 | 7 | 128.00 | 896.00 | 1883.88 | 0.90 | *4' FixTURE,4-432/ts Ammp, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 28 | 15.00 | 42.00 | 873.60 |  |  | 990.08 | 0.48 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | 104 | 2080.00 | 6 | 128.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' FixTURE,4-432/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | ${ }^{24}$ | 15.00 | 60.00 | 748.80 |  |  | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 1stif bovs br | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | *4' FixUVE, 4-F32/ts Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 |  |  | 28.88 | 0.14 |
| Southern Boulevard School | comba office | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | *4 fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamp, electroonc balast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 249.60 |  | 12 C3S SP4 f foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tuee - dic Listed | 28.88 | 0.14 |
| Suthern Boulvard School | 1stifl | 2080.00 | 1 | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.1 | *4' FxTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.8 |  | 06 G3 SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILKY Lens sep led tuee - dic usted | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Southerm Bulevard School | 1stfliboy br | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 2080.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 12.00 | 24.60 |  | 12 G3 SP4 foot 15 NWW MILKY Lens SEP Led tube- dic Listed | 2828 | 0.14 |
| Southerm Builevard School | 103 | 2080.00 | 6 | 128.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' Fixure, 4-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 |  |  | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | prinipipl office | 2080.00 | 3 | 128.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | 18 G3 SP 4 foot 15w Nw MILKY LeNS SEP LeD TUBE - dic Listed | 424.32 | 0.20 |


| Building | .ocation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | Current Qty | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { current } \\ \text { Kwh }} \end{gathered}$ | Current kW | Current Lighting Descripition | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\overbrace{\substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { whatrs }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwht }} \end{gathered}$ |  | Proosesel Lighting Description | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Boulevard School | 108 | 2080.00 |  | 128.00 | 89.00 | 1883.68 | 0.90 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 28 | 15.00 | 22.00 | 87.60 | 42 |  | 990.08 | 0.48 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 118 | 2080.00 | 10 | 128.00 | 1280.00 | 2662.40 | 1.28 | *4' FxTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic eallast | 2080.00 | 40 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 1248.00 | 0.60 | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLur Lens Sep Led tube - olc Listed | 1414.40 | 0.68 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 105 | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' FxTURE, 4-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic eallast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLur Lens Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 106 | 2080.00 | 6 | 128.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 | *4' ExTURE, 4-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic eallast | 2080.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 | 0.36 | 6 G SP 4 Foot 15 W NW M MLKY Lens Sep Led tube - ol listed | 84.64 | 0.41 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 305 | 2080.00 | 2 | 128.00 | 25.00 | 53.48 | 0.26 | *4' FixTURE, 4-32/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 8 | 5.00 | 20.00 | 249.60 | 0.12 |  | 282.88 | 0.14 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 306 | 2080.00 | 4 | 128.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 | *4' FxTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic eallast | 2080.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 499.20 | 0.24 |  | 565.76 | 0.27 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 307 | 2080.00 | 4 | 128.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 | *4' FxTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 499.20 | 0.24 |  | 565.76 | 0.27 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 308 | 2880.00 | 1 | 128.00 | 128. | 26.24 | 0.13 | *4' ExTURE, 4-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | G63 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY Lens Sep Led tube - olc Listed | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 308 em | 2080.00 | 1 | 128.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 | *4' FixTURE, 4-932/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 22.00 | 88.00 | 183.04 | 0.09 | 4 foot $22 W$ NWM BalLast read led tube | 83.20 | 0.04 |
| Southern Boulevard School | music | 2080.00 | 9 | 128.00 | 1152.00 | 2396.16 | 1.15 | *4' ExTURE, 4-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1123.20 | 0.54 | G63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Leo tube- -otc listo | 1272.96 | 0.61 |
| Southern Boulevard School | counseler | 80.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | *4' ExTURE, 4-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic ballast | 2080.00 | 32 | 15.00 | 48.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 |  | 131.52 | 0.54 |
| Southern Boulevard School | lower girs br | 080.00 | 1 | 128.00 | 128.00 | 26.24 | 0.13 | *4' ExTURE, 4-F32/T8 LaMPs, ELECTronic eallast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | 6 G3 SP 4 Foot 15 W NW M MLKY Lens Sep Led tube - olc liste | 1.44 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard school | Iower boy br | 288.00 | 2 | 8.00 | . 00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 9.60 | 0.12 |  | 82.88 | 0.14 |
| Southern Boulevard School | lower classoom | 2080.00 | 8 | 128.00 | 1024.00 | 2129.92 | 1.02 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/Ts Lamp, electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 32 | 5.00 | . 00 | 98.40 | 0.48 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP Le Le tube- -IC LITED | 131.52 | 0.54 |
| Suther Boulevard School | rom | 20.00 | 1 | 118.00 | 118.00 | 30.68 | 0.12 | *8' I ITURE, 2-96/T8/ 59 WATt Lamps, Electronic balast | 260.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 | 0.06 | 6 G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY LeNS SEP Led tube- -IC LITED | 5.08 | 0.06 |
| Suther Boulevard School | gym office | 2080.00 | 4 | 18.00 | 2.00 | 98.76 | 0.47 | *8' I ITURE, 2-96/T8/ 59 WATt Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 16 | . 00 | 24000 | 99.20 | 0.24 |  | 48.56 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door | 2080.00 | 1 | 75.0 | 75.00 | 156.00 | 0.08 | Par 38 flood 75 WAT | 2080.00 | 1 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.52 | 0.02 |  | 16.48 | 0.06 |
| Southern Boulevard School | sconce | 4380.00 | 2 | 75.00 | 150.00 | 657.00 | 0.15 | A Lamp 75 Wati incandescent | 4380.00 | 2 | 3.50 | 27.00 | 18.26 | 0.03 | CrREE 13.5-WATT (75W) Dar White (5000) Led LIGHt buli | 53.74 | 0.12 |
| Southern Boulverat School | ext door 4 | 4380.00 |  | 5.00 | 5.00 | 328.50 | 0.08 | A Lamp 75 Wati Incandescent | 4380.00 |  | 13.50 | 13.50 | 59.13 | 0.01 | CREE 13.5.WAT (75W) Day White (5000) Led Light buli | 269.37 | 0.06 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 5 | 4380.00 |  | 75.00 | 75.00 | 328.50 |  | A lamp 75 Wati incandescent | 4380.00 |  | 13.50 | 13.50 | 59.13 | 0.01 | CREE 13.5.WATT (75W) Day White (5000k) Led light bulb | 269.37 | 0.06 |
| Southern Boulevard School | canopy | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 3 | 75.00 | 225.00 | 985.50 |  | A LaMP 75 WATI INCANDESCENT | 4880.00 | , | 18.00 | 54.00 | 236.52 |  | CREE 100W EquVVaLeNt BuIB DIMMABLE | 748.98 | 0.17 |
| Southern Boulvevard School | ext door 11 | ${ }^{4380.00}$ | 1 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 328.50 | 0.08 | A LaMP 75 WATI INCANDESCENT | 4880.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 78.84 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EquVVALENT BULB DIMMABLE | 24.66 | 0.06 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 100a | 2080.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 Wati incandescent | 2080.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 19.76 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT ( (ow) WARM White (2700k LeD LGHt BuLi | 105.04 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | principal closet | 260.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 Wati incandescent | 260.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | Cree 9.5-WAT ( (ow) WARM White (2700k LeD Light buli | 13.13 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | comba closet | 260.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 Wati incandescent | 260.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT ( (60W) WARM White (2700k) LeD LIGHt BuLB | 13.13 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | cust closet | 260.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 Wati incandescent | 26.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT ( (\%OW) WARM White (2700k L LeD LIGHt BuLB | 13.13 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 115 c | 260.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 Wati Incandescent | 26.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT ( (\%OW) WARM White (2700k LED LIGHt BuLB | 13.13 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 1 1stil custal | 260.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 wati incandescent | 26.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM WHITE (2700k) LLD LIGHt BuLB | 13.13 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 2 | 260.00 | 4 | 60.00 | 24.00 | 62.40 | 0.24 | A Lamp 60 Wati Incandescent | 260.00 | 4 | 9.50 | 38.00 | 9.88 | 0.04 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700\%) LED LGHt BuLB | 52.52 | 0.20 |
| Southern Boulevard School | music cl | 260.00 | 1 | 6.00 | 60.0 | 15.60 | 0.06 | A Lamp 60 Wat Incandescent | 26.00 | 1 | 5 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700k Leo Light buli | 13.13 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | lower custcl | 260.00 | 1 | 0.00 | 60.0 | 5.60 | 0.06 | A lamp 60 wati incandescent | 26.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700K) LLD L.GHt buli | 13.13 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | lower room | 2880.00 | 3 | 60.00 | 80.00 | 374.40 | 0.18 | A lamp 60 wati incandescent | 2080.00 | 3 | 9.50 | 28.50 | 59.28 | 0.03 | CreE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700k) Le LIGHT BuLB | 315.12 | 0.15 |
| Southern Boulevard School | lower mech m | 2880.00 | 2 | 32.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | $1-32 \mathrm{WATtcFL}$ | 2080.00 | 2 | O | 19.00 | 39.52 | 0.02 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700k) Leo LIGHT BULB | 93.60 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | nurse closet | 260.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 8.32 | 0.03 | $1-32 \mathrm{WATt} \mathrm{CFL}$ | 260.00 | 1 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700k) Le LIGHT BuLB | 5.85 | 0.02 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 2nd fl custcl | 260.00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 8.32 |  | $1-32$ WATt CFL | 260.00 |  | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM White (2700k) Leo LIGHT BULB | 5.85 | 0.02 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 2nd fl loset | 260.00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 8.32 | 0.03 | $1-32$ WATt CFL | 260.00 |  | 9.50 | 9.50 | 2.47 | 0.01 | CREE 9.5-WAT (60W) WARM WHITE (2700k) Le LIGHT BULB | 5.85 | 0.02 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 12 | 4380.00 |  | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 |  | Metal halle, 1-250 Watt lamp | 4380.00 | 1 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 |  |  | 1020.54 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 13 | 4380.00 |  | 295.00 | 5.00 | 1292.10 |  | Metal halle, 1-250 Watt lamp | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 2.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 | SLM Wallpack 62 W cool Led 120 To 277V Bronze wp3- odc usted | 102.54 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 8 | 4380.00 |  | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 |  | Metal hallee, 1-250 watt Lamp | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 | Sum wallpack 22 W cool Led 120 To 277V Bronze wp3- odc uited | 102.54 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 10 | 4880.00 |  | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 |  | Metal hallee, 1-250 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 | SLIM Wallpack 62 W cooo Led 120 To 277 V Bronze WP3 - dic ulted | 102.54 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext 106 | 4380.00 |  | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 |  | Metal hallee, 1-250 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 | 1 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 |  |  | 020.54 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext 103 | 4380.00 | 1 | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 |  | Metal halle, 1-250 Wati lamp | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 |  |  | 1020.54 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 5 | 4380.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 590. | 84.20 | 0.59 | Metal halle, 1-250 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 | 2 | 62.00 | 124.00 | 543 | 0.12 |  | 2041.08 | 0.47 |


| Building | ocation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { curent } \\ \text { Qty }}}{\substack{c}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c \text { current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | Current Kw | Current kW <br> kW | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proosoded } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Qaty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Kwh }}}{\text {. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Proosed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | ken |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Boulvard School | ext wall facin pkg lot | 4380.00 | 4 | 295.00 | 1880.00 | 5168.40 | 1.18 | Metal halle, 1 -250 WAtt Lamp | 4380.00 | 4 | 62.00 | 248.00 | 1086.24 | 0.25 | S SLMM Wallpack 62 W cooo Led 120 To 277 V BRONZE WP3 - dic ulito | 4082.16 | 0.93 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 2 | 4380.00 | 1 | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 | 0.30 | Metal halide, 1-250 Watt lamp | 4380.00 | 1 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 271.56 | 0.06 |  | 102.54 | 0.23 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ext door 3 | 4380.00 | 1 | 295.00 | 295.0 | 1292.10 | 0.30 | Metal halie, 1-250 Watt lamp | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 271.56 | 0.06 |  | 1020.54 | 0.23 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | ext courtyards | 4380.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 59.00 | 2584.20 | 0.59 | Metal halle, 1-250 Watt Lamp | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 124.00 | 54.12 | 0.12 | SLIM WALPACK 62 W cool Led 120 To 277V Bronze wp3- olc usted | 041.08 | 0.47 |
| Southern Boulevard School | parking shoebox | 4380.00 | 13 | 458.00 | 5994.00 | 26078.52 | 5.95 | METAL HALIDE, 1-400 Wat Lamp - under 15 | 4380.00 | 13 | 150.00 | 1950.00 | 8541.00 | 1.95 |  | 1537.52 | 4.00 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 hall | 2080.00 | 2 | 192.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 180.00 | 374.40 |  | 8 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLLXY Len S SPP Led tube - dic listed | 24.32 | 0.20 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 hall | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 | *2' FXTURE, 3-F3/T/8/u3 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 16 | 9.00 | 144.00 | 299.52 |  | 63 SP2 2 foot 9w nw MILkY Lens sep led tube- dic listo | 99.20 | 0.24 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 hallem | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *2' ExTURE, 3-F3/T/8/U3 Lamps, Electronic balast | 2080.00 | 4 | 12.00 | 48.00 | 9.84 |  | 552 foot 12 W NWM BaLLAST REAOY Leb tube | 9.84 | 0.05 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 | 2080.00 | 4 | 96.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 0.38 |  | 2080.00 | 16 | 9.00 | 144.00 | 29.52 |  |  | 499.20 | 0.24 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 125 | 2080.00 | 3 | 96.00 | 288.00 | 599.04 | 0.29 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 9.00 | 108.00 | 224.64 |  |  | 374.40 | . 18 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | ibrarem | 2080.00 | 5 | 96.00 | 480.00 | 998.40 | 0.48 |  | 2080.00 | 20 | 12.00 | 24.00 | 499.20 |  | 242 Foot 12 W NWM BaLLAST REAOY LED TUBE | 99.20 | 0.24 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | 1 1stfi womens br | 2080.00 | 1 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *2' FxTURE, 3-73/T/8/U3 Lamps, ELECTRonic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 9.00 | 36.00 | 74.88 |  |  | 124.80 | 0.06 |
| Southern Boulevard School | libary | 2080.00 | 36 | 96.00 | 3456.00 | 7188.48 | 3.46 | *2' ExTURE, 3-73/T8/U3 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 144 | 9.00 | 1296.00 | 2695.68 |  |  | 4992.80 | 2.16 |
| Southern Boulevard School | library entry | 2080.00 | 3 | 36.00 | 108.0 | 224.64 | 0.11 | 2-18 WATt QUAD-PIN CFL | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 188.20 |  | ) helen Lamp, horizontal, 1 -13 Watt 4 Pin Led repacement bulb- 4000 K | 37.44 | 0.02 |
| Southern Bullevard School | 1st fl hall | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 | *4'FixTURE, 2-F32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 188.20 |  | 9 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc listed | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 1 stfl womens br | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 14.44 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard School | hal of 125 | 2080.00 | 11 | 64.00 | 704.00 | 1464.32 | 0.70 | *4* FixUURE, 2-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 22 | 15.00 | 330.00 | 68.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP Led tube - dic listed | 77.92 | 0.37 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | tairs | 288000 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | *4* FixUURE, 2-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | .00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY L Les S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | em | 30.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 56.00 | 48 | 0.26 | *4* FixUuRe, 2-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | . 00 | 8 | 22.00 | 78.00 | 366.08 |  | 84 foot 22 W NWM BaLLAST ReAOY LED TUBE | 166.40 | 0.08 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | airs | 80.00 | 1 | 5.00 | 64.00 | 3.12 | 0.06 | *4 FixTURE, 2-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 30.00 | 2 | .00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP LeD tube - dic listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | stairs em | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 56.00 | 2. 48 | 0.26 | *4* FixUURE, 2-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 080.00 | 8 | 22.00 | 176.00 | 66.08 |  | 184 foot 22 W NWm ballast reapy led tube | 6.40 | 0.08 |
| Southern Boulevard School | stais | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 66.24 | 0.13 | *4* FixUVE, 2-F32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.0 | 60.00 | .80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MIKY Lens SEP LeD TUBE - Dic usted | 1.44 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard School | is em | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | . 00 | 12 | 06 | *4* FixUUE, 2-F32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | .00 | 2 | 2.00 | 44.00 | 91.52 |  | 444 foot 22 W NwM BalLast readr led tube | 41.60 | 0.02 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 br | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 5.00 | 3.12 | 0.06 |  | .00 | 2 | 5.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 Foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo Tube - dic uisted | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southern Bulevard Schol | 124 hall | 2080.00 | 7 | 64.00 | 448.00 | 931.84 | 0.45 |  | .00 | 14 | 5.00 | .00 | 436.80 | 0.21 |  | 495.04 | 0.24 |
| Southern Bulevard school | sym hall | 880.00 | 11 | 64.00 | 04.00 | 1464.32 | 0.70 | *4 FixTUE, 2 - -23 //8 LAMPS, Electronic ballast | 080.00 | 22 | 15.00 | 330.00 | 686.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 77.92 | 0.37 |
| Southern Bulevard school | nurse | 2080.00 | 8 | 64.00 | 512.0 | 1064.96 | 0.51 |  | 2080.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 2400 | 499.20 |  | 24 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 565.76 | 0.27 |
| Southern Bulevard school | copy rm | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 25.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 | *4 FixTUE, 2--232/ts LAMP, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 20.00 | 299.60 | 12 | 2 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 28.88 | 0.14 |
| Southern Boulevard School | $115+115$ br | 2080.00 | 5 | 64.00 | 320.00 | 655.60 | 0.32 |  | 2080.00 | 10 | 15.0 | 150.00 | 312.00 |  |  | 353.60 | 0.17 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 126 | 260.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 16.64 | 0.06 |  | 260.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.80 |  |  | 8.84 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 124 cl | 260.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 16.64 | 0.06 |  | 260.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.80 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 Foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 8.84 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | art closet | 260.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 16.64 | 0.06 |  | 260.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.80 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 Foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 8.84 | 0.03 |
| Southern Bulevard School | nurse closet | 260.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 16.64 | 0.06 |  | 26.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.80 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 3.84 | 0.03 |
| Southern Bulevard school | main office coset | 260.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 16.64 | 0.06 |  | 00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.80 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 8.84 | 0.03 |
| Southern Bulevard school | 100a | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southerm Boulevard School | 100 | 2080.00 | 12 | 64.00 | 768.00 | 1597.44 | 0.77 |  | 2080.00 | ${ }^{24}$ | 15.00 | 360.00 | 748.80 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 848.64 | 0.41 |
| Southern Boulevard School | lower closet | 260.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 64 | 0.06 | *4* FixUUE, 2-F32/T8 Lamp, Electronic ballast | 260.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.80 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 8.84 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | st rear door 5 | 260.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 33.28 | 0.13 |  | 260.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 17.68 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulvara School | 1 stffloset | 26000 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 33.28 | 0.13 | *4 FixTURE, 2-F32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 260.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 15.6 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SPP Leo tube - dic listed | 17.68 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulvara School | counseler closet | 26000 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 16.64 | 0.06 | *4 FixTURE, 2-F32/Ts LAMPs, Electronic ballast | 260.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 7.80 |  | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SPP LeD Tube - dic listed | 8.84 | 0.03 |
| Souther Boulevard School | elec panel st | 260.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 33.28 | 0.13 | *4 FixTURE, 2-F32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 260.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 15.60 |  |  | 17.68 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard school | cafeteria | 2080.00 | 36 | 64.00 | 2304.00 | 4792.32 | 2.30 |  | 2080.00 | 72 | 15.00 | 1080.00 | 2246.40 |  | 8 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 2545.92 | 1.22 |


| Building | bocation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { current } \\ \text { aty }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { current } \\ \text { kw }}}{ }$ | Current Lighting Descripion | Proposed Hours | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Ote } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totoal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \mathrm{KwH} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{array}{r} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sthern Boulevard School | ustrom | 2080.00 | 6 | 64.00 | 384.00 | 798.72 | 38 |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 5.00 | 80.00 | 374.40 |  | 18 G3 SP 4 foot 15w NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 24.32 | 0.20 |
| Souther Boulevard School | lowerstafeteria | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | stairs | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 | 6 *4 ExTURE, 2-F3/T8 LaMPs, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 33 C3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MLKY Lens Sep Led tube- -dic listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | tairsem | 2080.00 | 4 | 64.00 | 256.00 | 532.48 | 0.26 |  | 2080.00 | 8 | 22.00 | 17.00 | 366.08 |  | 1844 foot 22 W NWM BalLast read led tube | 166.40 | 0.08 |
| Souther Boulevard School | tairs | 2080.00 | 3 | 64.00 | 192.00 | 399.36 | 0.19 |  | 2080.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 187.20 |  |  | 212.16 | 0.10 |
| Southern Boulevard School | tairsem | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 91.52 |  | O44 4 foot 22 W NWM Ballast read l Leo tube | 41.60 | 0.02 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 2 2nd figris br | 2080.00 | 2 | 64.00 | 128.00 | 266.24 | 0.13 |  | 2080.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 124.80 |  |  | 141.44 | 0.07 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ower hall | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  | 0363 SP 4 foot 15w nw MILK Lens Sep Led tuee - dic Listed | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ower room | 2080.00 | 1 | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 2080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | ower hall | 2080.00 |  | 64.00 | 64.00 | 133.12 | 0.06 |  | 080.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 62.40 |  |  | 70.72 | 0.03 |
| Southern Boulevard School | hall | 2880.00 | 8 | 64.00 | 512.00 | 1064.96 | 0.51 |  | .00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 499.20 |  |  | 565.76 | 0.27 |
| Southern Boulevard School | gym | 2080.00 | 18 | 336.00 | 48.00 | 12579.84 | 6.05 | 8.42 WATt CLL LIIGHAY | 2080.00 | 18 | 160.00 | 2880.00 | 5990.40 |  | HH HIGHBAY,160W, 18,000 LM, 40K, 120-277V, 0 -10V DIMMING, 15 AMP 120V Twist LOCK PLUG (REFLECTOR NOT | 6589.4 | 3.17 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 122 | 2080.00 | 14 | 72.00 | 2408.00 | 5008.64 | 2.41 | Peen | .00 | 56 | 15.00 | 840.00 | 20 |  |  | 21.44 | 1.57 |
| Southern Boulevard School | tray | 2080.00 | 16 | 172.00 | 2752.00 | 5724.16 | 2.75 | Preno | 0.00 | 32 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 998.40 |  |  | 725.76 | 2.27 |
| Washington Avenue School | Sovs br kits | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 50 | O-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | . 00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | girls br kits | 4380.00 | 。 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | sym EM packs | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 | 12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | do cooper Surelte lid emergencr lght with battery backup | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | gym fixtures | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4880.00 | 20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | OO2X4 ECONOMY LAY Y A ACRYLC 4 LAMP | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Wastington Avenue school | 20 brkits | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | . 00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 20 Retrofit kit for ${ }^{\text {' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (4) Sockets) }}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Wastington Avenue School | brkt | 4380.00 | 0 | . 00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | . 00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 20 Retrofit kit for ' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Wastington Avenue School | brkt | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - - N/ | .00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | Ood Retrofit kit for 2' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | en brk | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 0.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | oo |  | Oo Retrofit kit for 2' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (3) Sockets) | 00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | women br kit | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 50 | O-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | se kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | specials sve kit | 4380.00 | 。 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | 14 brkit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | libray hall kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 380.00 |  | 0.00 | .00 | 0.00 |  |  | 0 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | librar kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 | 6 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  |  | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | sym office kit | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - N/A | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 20 Retrofit kit for ${ }^{\text {' U-TUBE (INCLUDES (4) Sockis) }}$ | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | 11 sockets | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O0 NoN-SHUNTED Socket, 600V, 6 60W | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | 2 l harnesses | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  |  | 4380.00 | 122 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 002 LAMP UNVVESSAL ToMBSTTone kit | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | 3 l harnesses | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 276 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 003 LAMP UNVVESSAL TOMBSTONE KIT | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | 2 tr | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - 0 N/A | 4880.00 | , | 12.00 | 36.00 | 157.68 |  | 042 foot 12 NW NWM BALLAST ReAOY LED TUBE | 157.68 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue Schol | bays | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - 0 N/A | 4380.00 | 16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | 00 CREE AlUMINUM REFLECTOR 16" | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | closet tock 2 ft | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | O-N/A | 4380.00 | 3 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 118.26 |  |  | 18.26 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | exterior | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4880.00 | 9 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | OOP PENCLI PHOTOCEEL 120 V | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Washington Avenue School | closet tock | 4380.00 |  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - - N/ | 4380.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 2365.20 |  |  | 2365.20 | 0.54 |
| Washington Avenue Schol | tubes | 4380.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |  | - $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$ | 4380.00 | 2 | 22.00 | 44.00 | 192972 |  | S4 4 foot 22 W NWM BALLAST ReAOY LED TUBE | -192.72 | 0.04 |
| Wastingto Avenue School | libary | 2080.00 | 6 | 73.00 | 438.00 | 911.04 |  | / *2' Fixture, 2-F32/T8/U6 Lamps, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 18 | 9.00 | 162.00 | 303.26 |  | 16 G3 SP 2 Fooot 9w Nw MLKY LeN SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 8 | 0.28 |
| Washington Avenue School | Hibray hall | 2080.00 | 4 | 73.00 | 292.00 | 607.36 | 0.29 |  | 1872.00 | 12 | 9.00 | 108.00 | 202.18 |  | 11 C3 SP 2 Fooot 9w Nw MILKY LeN SEP Leo tube - olc listed | 405.18 | 0.18 |
| Washington Avenue School | special sve | 2080.00 | 1 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 151.84 | 0.07 |  | 1872.00 | 3 | 12.00 | 36.00 | 67.39 |  | O42 2 foot 12W NWM BALLASt ReAOP LED TUBE | 4.45 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | nurse | 2080.00 | 1 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 151.84 | 0.07 |  | 1872.00 | 3 | 12.00 | 36.0 | 67.39 |  | O42 2 Foot 12W NWM BALLAST ReADY LED TUBE | 4.45 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | vomen br | 2080.00 | 1 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 151.84 |  |  | 1872.00 |  | 12.00 | 36.00 | 67.39 |  | O42 2 foot 12W NWM Ballast read Leo tube | 54.45 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | 18 b | 2080.00 |  | 73.0 | 73.0 | 151.84 |  | *2' fixture, 2-332/T8/U6 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 |  | 12.00 | 36.0 | 67.39 |  | O42 2 foot 12 W NWM Ballast read Leo tube | 54.45 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | 14 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 73.00 | 73.00 | 151.84 | 0.07 |  | 1872.00 | 3 | 9.00 | 27.00 | 50.54 |  |  | 101.30 | 0.05 |


| Building | Location | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { curent } \\ \text { aty }}}{\substack{\text { curt }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { WWatts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { kW } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { aty } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Patts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Total } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Waats }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { kwh } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Proposed } \\ k N \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Proopsed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { kW } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington Avenue School | men br | 2080.00 | 1 | 73.00 | 73.00 | 151.84 | 0.07 |  | 1872.00 | 3 | 12.00 | 36.00 | 67.39 |  | 42 2 Foot 12 W NWM Ballast ready Lep tube | 84.45 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | 17 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 73.00 | 73.00 | 151.84 | 0.07 |  | 1872.00 | 3 | 12.00 | 36.00 | 67.39 | 0.04 | 42 foot 12 W NWM Ballast ready lied tube | ${ }_{84,45}$ | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | hall | 2080.00 | 6 | 102.00 | 612.00 | 1272.96 | 0.61 | $2{ }^{2} \times 22^{2}$ 2-fats, Blax lecectoonic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 35.00 | 21.00 | 393.12 | 0.21 |  | 879.84 | 0.40 |
| Washington Avenue School | hall | 2080.00 | 13 | 102.00 | 1326.00 | 275.08 | 1.33 | 2'X2' 2-F4007s, Blax leectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 13 | 35.00 | 455.00 | 851.76 | 0.45 | .5ZR22, 35 WATt, 3200L, 4000\%, 0-10V DIMMING | 1906.32 | 0.87 |
| Washington Avenue School | sym hall | 2080.00 | 5 | 102.00 | 510.00 | 106.80 | 0.51 | 2'X2' 2 -fates, BIAX Llectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 5 | 35.00 | 175.00 | 327.60 | 0.17 |  | 733.20 | 0.34 |
| Washington Avenue School | display | 2080.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 | 0.03 | *4' ExTURE, 1-F3/T8 LaMP, ELECTRONIC BaLLast | 2080.00 | 1 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 31.20 | 0.01 | 1 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 35.36 | 0.02 |
| Washington Avenue School | libray | 2080.00 | 23 | 32.00 | 736.00 | 1530.88 | 0.74 | *4' ExTURE, 1-F3/T8 LaMP, ELECTRONIC BaLLast | 1872.00 | 23 | 15.00 | 345.00 | 645.84 | 0.34 | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 885.04 | 0.39 |
| Washington Avenue School | display case | 2080.00 | 1 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 | 0.03 | *4' :1xTURE, 1-F3/T8 LaMP, ELECTRONIC BaLLAST | 2080.00 | 1 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 31.20 | 0.01 | 1 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 35.36 | 0.02 |
| Wastington Avenue School | display cases (3) | 2080.00 | 3 | 32.00 | 96.00 | 199.68 | 0.10 | *4' ExTURE, 1-F3/T8 LaMP, ELECTRONIC BaLLast | 2080.00 | 3 | 15.00 | 45.00 | 93.60 | 0.04 | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SEP LeD tube - dic listed | 19.08 | 0.05 |
| Wastington Avenue School | elec closet | 52.00 | 1 | 82.00 | 82.00 | 42.64 | 0.08 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 3 | 15.00 | 45.00 | 23.40 | 0.04 | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 19.24 | 0.04 |
| Wastington Avenue School | cust closet | 520.00 | 1 | 82.00 | 82.00 | 42.64 | 0.08 | *4' FixUURE, -3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 52.00 | 3 | 15.00 | 45.00 | 3.40 | 0.04 | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 19.24 | 0.04 |
| Wastington Avenue School | faculy m | 2080.00 | 4 | 82.00 | 328.0 | 682.24 | 0.33 | *4' FixUURE, -3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 12 | 15.00 | 80.00 | 336.96 |  | 8 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 5.28 | 0.15 |
| Wastingto Avenue school |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 | 0.98 | * 4 FixTURE, 3 -332/8/ Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MIKY Lens SEP Leo Tube - dic usted | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 20 | 2080.00 | 14 | 82.00 | 1148.00 | 2387.84 | 1.15 | *4' FixUure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 42 | 15.00 | ${ }^{63} .00$ | 179.36 | 0.63 | 3 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SPP Leo tube - dic listed | 1208.48 | 0.52 |
| Washington Avenue School | nurse | 2080.00 | 3 | 82.00 | 246.00 | 511.68 | 0.25 |  | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 | 0.13 | 3 C3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MIKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 258.96 | 0.11 |
| Washington Avenue School | 14 | 2080.00 | 15 | 82.00 | 1230.00 | 255.40 | 1.23 | *4 FixTUE, ,-3-32/ts Lamp, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 | 0.67 | 7 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1294.80 | 0.56 |
| Washington Avenue School | 17 | 2080.00 | 15 | 82.00 | 1230.00 | 2558.40 | 1.23 | *4' FixUURE, -3-32/ts Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | ${ }^{45}$ | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 | 0.67 | 7 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic listed | 1294.80 | 0.56 |
| Wastington Avenue school | 24 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 204.72 | 0.98 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - dic uisted | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Wastington Avenue School | 23 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 | 0.98 | *4 FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Wastington Avenue school | 22 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 | 0.98 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 21 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 | 0.98 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 54.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 204.72 | 0.98 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | boys br | 2080.00 |  | 82.00 | 164.00 | 341.12 | 0.16 | *4' F /XTVRE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 9.00 | 168.48 |  | 9 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 12.64 | 0.07 |
| Washington Avenue School | girls br | 2080.00 | 2 | 82.00 | 164.00 | 344.12 | 0.16 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTroonc balast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.0 | 168.48 |  | 9 G 3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 72.64 | 0.07 |
| Wastington Avenue School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 | 0.98 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Aamp, Electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY L LeN S SP Leo tube - dic uisted | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Wastington Avenue School | 6 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 | 0.98 |  | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic uisted | 035.84 | 0.44 |
| Wastington Avenue school | sgi | 2880.00 | 9 | 82.00 | 738.00 | 1535.04 | 0.74 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamp, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 27 | 15.00 | 405.00 | 758.16 |  | 0 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 77.88 | 0.33 |
| Washington Avenue School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 | 0.98 | *4' Fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELectronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 18 | 2080.00 | 15 | 82.00 | 1230.00 | 2558.40 | 1.23 | *4' FixTure, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 45 | 15.00 | 675.00 | 1263.60 |  | 7 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SEP Leo tube - dic listed | 1294.80 | 0.56 |
| Washington Avenue School | 14 art music | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 |  | *4 fixture, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 |  | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronc balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 8 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 |  | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamp, electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  |  | 035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 9 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 |  | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 10 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2066.72 | 0.98 | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 11 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 6.72 |  | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELectronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | 12 | 2080.00 | 12 | 82.00 | 984.00 | 2046.72 |  | *4' FixTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 36 | 15.00 | 540.00 | 1010.88 |  | 4 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Len S SP Leo tube - dic listed | 1035.84 | 0.44 |
| Washington Avenue School | pecial svce | 2080.00 | 3 | 82.00 | 248.00 | 511.68 |  | *4' FxTURE, 3-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronic balast | 1872.00 | 9 | 15.00 | 135.00 | 252.72 |  | 3 C3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Lens Sep Leo tube - olc ulited | 258.96 | 0.11 |
| Washington Avenue School | all | 2080.00 |  | 109.00 | 109.00 | 226.72 | 0.11 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electroncl balast | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  |  | 114.40 | 0.05 |
| Washington Avenue School | Soy | 2080.00 | 2 | 109.00 | 218.00 | 453.44 | 0.22 | *4' FixTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electronic balast | 1872.00 | 8 | 15.00 | 120.00 | 224.64 |  |  | 22.80 | 0.10 |
| Washington Avenue School |  | 2080.00 | 12 | 109.00 | 1308.00 | 272.64 | 1.31 | *4' FixTVRE, 4-32/T8 Aamp, electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 22.00 | 1347.84 |  |  | 372.80 | 0.59 |
| Washington Avenue School | rincipal | 2080.00 | 4 | 109.00 | 436.00 | 90.88 | 0.44 | *4' FixTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, Electroonc balast | 1872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 49.28 |  |  | 457.60 | 0.20 |
| Washington Avenue School | ffice | 2080.00 | 6 | 109.00 | 654.00 | 1360.32 | 0.65 | *4' FixTURE,4-432/T8 Lamps, Electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 24 | 15.00 | 360.00 | 67.92 |  | 6 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MLKY Lens SPP Leo tube - dic usted | 686.40 | 0.29 |


| Building | bocation | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { curent } \\ \text { aty }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { current } \\ \text { Kwht } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { current } \\ \text { kw } \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Oty } \\ \text { O. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { KwH } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \mathrm{kW} \end{aligned}$ | Proposed Lighting Description | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{KwH} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | \|cen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington Avenue School | faculy br | 2080.00 | 1 | 109.00 | 109.00 | 226.72 | 0.1 | *4' Fixture, 4-32/T8 Lamp, electronic ballast | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 | 0.06 | 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Led tube- -dic listo | 114.40 | 0.05 |
| Wastington Avenue School | cst | 2080.00 | 4 | 109.00 | 436.00 | 906.88 | 0.4 |  | 872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 24.00 | 449.28 | 0.24 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKKY Lens Sep Led tube- -dic listo | 457.60 | 0.20 |
| Washington Avenue School | gymst | 52.00 | 1 | 109.00 | 109.00 | 56.68 | 0.1 | *4' FixTURE, 4-32/T8 Lamps, ELECTronnc balast | 520.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 50.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | 63 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Led tube- -otc listo | 25.48 | 0.05 |
| Wastington Avenue school | exits | 4380.00 | 30 | 56.00 | 1680.00 | 7358.40 | 1.68 | 28 WATt Bl Pin fluorescent fixture with electronic ballast | 3380.00 | 30 | 0.75 | 22.50 | 98.55 | 0.02 | Cooper Surelit Lid extiemergencr combo (red Letters) | 259.95 | 1.66 |
| Wastington Avenue School | ext near rock | 4380.00 | 1 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 394.20 | 0.0 | PAR 38 flood 90 WATT | 4880.00 |  | 19.00 | 19.00 | 33.22 | 0.02 | PaR33, E26 BASE, 19 WAT, 120V $40^{\circ}, 2700 \mathrm{~K}$, IIMMABLE- - energy star | 10.98 | 0.07 |
| Wastington Avenue School | ext door 7 | 4380.00 | 1 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 920 | 0.0 | AR 38 flood 90 watt | 4880.00 |  | 19.00 | 19.00 | 83.22 | . 02 | PaR33, E26 Base, 19 WAT, $120 \mathrm{~V} 40^{\circ}, 2700 \mathrm{~K}$, IIIMABLE- - EneRgY Star | 310.98 | 0.07 |
| Washington Avenue School | ${ }_{\text {l }}$ | 2080.00 | 6 | 65.00 | 390.00 | 81.20 | 0.39 | PAR 30 flood 65 WATT | 1872.00 | 6 | 10.00 | 60.00 | 112.32 |  | Br30, E26 BASE, 10 WAT, 120V, 2700, DIMMABLE- - ENERGY STAR | 69.88 | 33 |
| Washington Avenue School | ctst | 520.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 | 0.06 | A LaMP 60 WATI INCANDESCENT | 520.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | CreE 100w Equivalent bulb dimMABLE | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue Schol | custodian cl | 52.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 520.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EquValent bulb dimmable | 21.84 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | multipurose st | 52.00 |  | 60.00 | 120.00 | 62.40 |  | A laMP 60 WATT I ICANDESCENT | 520.00 |  | 18.00 | 36.00 | 18.72 |  | CREE 100W Equlvalent bulb dimmable | 43.68 | 0.08 |
| Washington Avenue School | ext door 6 | 4380.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 60.00 | 262.80 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | ${ }^{4380.00}$ |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 78.84 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EquValent bulb dimmable | 183.96 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | ext door 1 | 4380.00 | 3 | 60.00 | 180.00 | 78.40 |  | A lamp 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 4380.00 |  | 18.00 | 54.00 | 236.52 | 0.05 | CREE 100W EQUVALLENT BULB DIMMABELE | 551.88 | 0.13 |
| Washington Avenue Schol | ext courtyard | 4380.00 |  | 60.00 | 60.00 | 262.80 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | ${ }^{4380.00}$ |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 78.84 | 0.02 | CREE 100W EquValent dulb dimmable | 183.96 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | library | 2080.00 | 6 | 60.00 | 360.00 | 788.80 |  | A LaMP 60 WATT INCANDESCENT | 1872.00 |  | 18.00 | 108.00 | 202.18 | 0.11 | CreE 100W Equlvalent bulb dimmable | 546.62 | 0.25 |
| Washington Avenue Schol | office | 2080.00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 |  | 1.32 Watt CFL | 2080.00 |  | 18.00 | 18.00 | 37.44 | 0.02 | CREE 100 W EquVALENT BULE DIMMABLE | 29.12 | 0.01 |
| Washington Avenue School | 14 kk | 2080.00 |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 66.56 |  | $1-32$ Wat CfL | 1882.00 | ${ }^{1}$ | 18.00 | 18.00 | 33.70 | 0.02 | CreE 100W EQuIVALENT BULB BIMMABLE | 32.86 |  |
| Washington Avenue Schol | cust closet | ${ }^{520.00}$ |  | 32.00 | 32.00 | 16.64 |  | $1-32$ Wat CFL | 52.00 | 1 | 18.00 | 18.00 | 9.36 | 0.02 | CREE 100 W EquVALENT BULE DIMMABLE | 7.28 | 0.01 |
| Washington Avenue School | stage | 2880.00 | 3 | 32.00 | 96.00 | ${ }^{199968}$ | 0.1 | 1 -32 Wat CfL | 1882.00 | ${ }^{3}$ | 18.00 | 54.00 | 101.09 | 0.05 | CREE 100W Equvalent dulb dimMable | 88.59 | 0.04 |
| Washington Avenue School | ext door 11 | 4380.00 | 2 | 138.00 | 27.00 | 1208.88 | 0.28 | IGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, $1-100$ WATT LAMP | 4380.00 | 2 | 12.00 | 24.00 | 105.12 | 0.02 | Entra 12 W cooo Led 120V To 277V Wallmount bronze- -IC L LTEED | 103.76 | 0.25 |
| Washington Avenue School |  | 4380.00 | 1 | 188.00 | 188.00 | 823.44 | 0.19 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-1-50 WATT L LaMP | 4380.00 |  | 39.00 | 39.00 | 170.82 |  |  | 652.62 | 0.15 |
| Washington Avenue School | ext near rm 24 | 4380.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 590.00 | 2584.20 | 0.5 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT L LAMP | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 124.00 | 54.12 | 0.12 | SLIM WALPACC 62 W cooo Led 120 To 277 V Bronze WP3 - dic usteo | 2041.08 | 0.47 |
| Washington Avenue School | ext door 3 | 4380.00 |  | 295.0 | 295.00 | 1292.10 | 0.30 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT L LAMP | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 | SLIM WALPACC 62 W cooo Led 120 T0 277 V Bronze WP3- dic usteo | 1020.54 | 0.23 |
| Washington Avenue School | ext courtyard | 4380.00 |  | 295.00 | 295.00 | 1292.10 | 0.30 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT L LMP | 4380.00 |  | 62.00 | 62.00 | 27.56 | 0.06 | SLIM Wallpack 62 W cooo Led 120 To 277 V Bronze WP3- dic usteo | 1020.54 | 0.23 |
| Washington Avenue School | ext near door 2 | 4380.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 590.00 | 2584.20 | 0.5 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT L Lamp | 4880.00 | 2 | 62.00 | 124.00 | 54.12 | 0.12 | SuIM WALPACK 62 W cooo Led 120 To 277 V Bronze WP3- dic usteo | 2041.08 | 0.47 |
| Washington Avenue School | multipuroseserm | 2080.00 | 20 | 295.00 | 50.00 | 12272.00 | 5.95 | HIGH PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT L AMP | 1872.00 | 80 | 18.00 | 1440.00 | 269.68 | 44 |  | 6.32 | 4.46 |
| Wastington Avenue School | multipurose | 2080.00 | 2 | 295.00 | 590.00 | 1227.20 | 0.5 | HIG PRESSURE SOOIUM, 1-250 WATT L AMP | 1872.00 | 2 | 19.00 | 38.00 | 71.14 |  | PAB38, E26 BASE, 19 WAT, 120V $40^{\circ}, 2700 \mathrm{~K}$, DIMMABLE-ENERGY STAR | 6.06 | 0.55 |
| Wastington Avenue School | 20 br | 2080.00 | 1 | 108.00 | 108.00 | 224.64 | 0.1 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | 9.00 | 36.00 | 67.39 |  | G3 SP 2 foot 9w nw muky lens Sep Led Tube-dic listed | 157.25 | . 07 |
| Washington Avenue School | boys br | 2080.00 | 6 | 108.00 | 648.00 | 1347.84 | 0.6 |  | 1872.00 | 24 | 9.00 | 21.00 | 404.35 |  |  | 43.49 | 0.43 |
| Washington Avenue School | 5 br | 2080.00 | 6 | 108.00 | 648.00 | 7.84 | 0.6 |  | 1872.00 | ${ }^{24}$ | 9.00 | 21.00 | 404.35 | 0.22 | $2 \mathrm{G3}$ SP2 2 foot 9w nw MLKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic listed | 943.49 | 0.43 |
| Washington Avenue School | sym office | 2080.00 | 4 | 108.0 | 432.00 | 898.56 | 0.4 |  | 2080.00 | 16 | 9.00 | 144.00 | 29.52 | 0.14 | G3 SP2 2 foot 9w nw mlik l Len Sep led tube-dic listed | 599.04 | 0.29 |
| Washington Avenue School | hall | 2080.00 |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.0 | $2-26$ WATT CFL LUAD - PIN Fixture | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 55.16 | 0.03 | Helen lamp, Horzzontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 64.48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | sym hall | 288000 | 5 | 58.00 | 290.00 | 60.20 | 0.29 | $2-26$ WATt CFL L Quad - Pin fxture | 2.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 288.80 | 0.15 | Helen Lamp, horizontal, 1 -13 Watt 4 Pin Led repacement bulb- 4000k | 322.40 | 0.14 |
| Washington Avenue School | 22 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 58.00 | 58.00 | 20.64 |  | $2-26$ WATt CFL LuAd - Pin fixture | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.0 | 55.16 | 0.03 | Helen lamp, horzzontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 Pin Led repacement bulb -4000 | 48 | 0.03 |
| Wastington Avenue School | 21 entry | 2080.00 | 1 | 58.00 | 58.00 | 20.64 |  | $2-26$ WATT CFL LuAd - Pin fixture | 1872.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 56.16 | 0.03 | Helen Lamp, Horiontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led repacement bulb - 4000k | 4.48 | 0.03 |
| Wastingto Avenue School | faculy m | 2080.00 | 2 | 58.00 | 6.00 | 1.28 | 0.12 | 2 -26 Watt Cfl quad - Pin fxiture | 1872.00 | 4 | 15.0 | 0.00 | 112.32 | 0.06 | Helen Lamp, Horzontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led repacement bulb - 4000k | 128.96 | 0.06 |
| Wastingto Avenue School | 20 | 2080.00 | 1 | 58.00 | 58.00 | 20.64 | 0.06 | $2-26$ WATt CFL LuAd - Pin fixture | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 | 0.03 | Helen Lamp, horzontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 4.48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | 24 entry | 2080.00 |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.0 | $2-26$ WATt CFL LuAd - Pin fixture | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 | 03 | Helen Lamp, Horiontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | 23 entry | 2080.00 |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.0 | $2-26$ WATt CFL LuAd - Pin fixture | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 0 | 56.16 | 0.03 | Helen Lamp, Horiontal, $1-13$ Watt 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | hall | 2080.00 |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.0 | $2-26$ Watt cfl quad - Pin Exture | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 0 | 56.16 | 0.03 | Helen Lamp, horizontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000k | 64.48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | hall | 2080.00 |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.0 | 2 -26 WATT CFL LUAD - PIN FIXTURE | 1872.00 |  | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 | 0.03 | Helen Lamp, horizontal, $1-13$ Wat 4 Pin Led replacement bulb - 4000 K | 64.48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | cbr | 2080.00 |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.06 |  | 872.00 |  | 5.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- dic ulted | 4.48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue School | st | 20.00 |  | 58.00 | 58.00 | 30.16 | 0.06 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Aamp, electronic balast | 468.00 |  | 5.00 | 30.00 | 14.04 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- olc ulite | .12 | 0.03 |
| Wastington Avenue School | officest | 520.00 | 2 | 58.00 | 116.00 | 60.32 | 0.12 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Aamp, , Electroonc balast | 52.00 |  | 15.00 | 60.00 | 31.20 |  |  | .12 | 0.06 |
| Washington Avenue School | st | 520.00 | 6 | 58.00 | 348.00 | 180.96 | 0.35 | *4' FixTURE, 2-32/T8 Aamp, , Electroonc balast | 20.00 | 12 | 15.0 | 180.00 | 93.60 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- otc ulted | 87.36 | 0.17 |
| Washington Avenue School | custcl | 52.00 | 2 | 58.00 | 116.00 | 60.32 | 0.12 |  | 52.00 | 4 | 15.00 | 60.00 | 1.20 |  | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MILKY Lens Sep Led tube- -IC LITED | 29.12 | 0.06 |
| Washington Avenue School | hall | 2080.00 | 19 | 58.00 | 1102.00 | 2292.16 | 1.12 |  | 1872.00 | 38 | 15.00 | 570.00 | 1067.04 | 0.5 |  | 1225.12 | 0.53 |
| Washington Avenue Schol | girs | 2080.00 | 2 | 8.00 | 116.00 | 241.28 | 0.12 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | 5.00 | 60.00 | 12.32 | 0.06 | G3 SP 4 foot 15W NW MLKM Lens Sep Led tube- -dic listo | 128.96 | 0.06 |

## Honerwell Building Solutions

| Building | Location | $\begin{aligned} & \text { current } \\ & \text { Hours } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { current } \\ \text { aty }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { current } \\ \text { Watts } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total Current } \\ & \text { Watts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { KwH } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Current } \\ \mathrm{kW} \end{gathered}$ | Current Lighting Descripion | Proposed Hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proposed } \\ \text { Qty } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Proposed } \\ & \text { PWatts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trotal } \\ \substack{\text { Proposed } \\ \text { Watts }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Proposed KwH | Proposed <br> kW | osed Lighting Desci | $\begin{gathered} \text { KwH } \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{kW} \\ \text { Reduction } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wastington Averue School | Ibrar 15 | 2080.00 | 17 | 58.00 | 986.00 | 2050.88 | 0.9 |  | 1872.00 | 34 | 5.00 | 510.00 | 954.72 | 0.5 |  | 096.16 | 0.48 |
| Wastington Avenue School | library work rm | 2080.00 | 3 | 58.00 | 174.00 | 361.22 | 0.17 |  | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 168.48 | 0.0 | 63 SP4 foot 15w Nw Mulky lens sep led tube- olc listed | 193.44 | 0.08 |
| Washington Averue School | hall | 2080.00 | 24 | 58.00 | 1332.00 | 2895.36 | 1.39 |  | 1872.00 | 48 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 1347.84 | 0.7 |  | 547.52 | 0.67 |
| Washington Averue School | stage hall | 2080.00 | 1 | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 | 0.0 |  | 64.48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Averue School | hall | 2080.00 | 11 | 58.00 | 638.0 | 1327.04 | 0.64 |  | 1872.00 | 22 | 15.00 | 330.00 | 617.76 | 0.3 |  | 70.28 | 0.31 |
| Washington Averue School | hall em | 2080.00 | 2 | 58.00 | 116.00 | 24.12 | 0.12 |  | 1872.00 | 4 | 22.00 | 88.00 | 164.74 | 0.0 | 4 foot $22 W$ NWM BaLLAST ReADY LED TUBE | 76.54 | 0.03 |
| Wastington Avenue School | 13 | 2080.00 | 7 | 58.00 | 406.00 | 844.48 | 0.41 |  | 1872.00 | 14 | 15.00 | 210.00 | 393.12 | 0.2 |  | 451.36 | 0.20 |
| Washington Avenue school | av | 2080.00 | 8 | 58.00 | 464.00 | 965.12 | 0.46 |  | 1872.00 | 16 | 15.00 | 240.00 | 449.28 | 0.2 |  | 515.84 | 0.22 |
| Washington Avenue School | av | 2080.00 | 9 | 58.00 | 522.00 | 1085.76 | 0.52 |  | 1872.00 | 18 | 15.00 | 270.00 | 505.44 | 0.2 |  | 580.32 | 0.25 |
| Washington Avenue School | avst | 2080.00 | 3 | 8.00 | 174.00 | 361.92 | 0.17 | $4{ }^{4}$ F\|xTURE, 2 2-32/ts LAMPS, ELECTronic ballast | 1872.00 | 6 | 15.00 | 90.00 | 168.48 | 0.0 | G3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Len Sep Leo tube - dic Listed | 193.44 | 0.08 |
| Washington Avenue School | faculy br | 2080.00 | 1 | 58.00 | 58.00 | 120.64 | 0.06 |  | 1872.00 | 2 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 56.16 |  | C3 3 SP 4 foot 15 W NW MILKY Len Sep Leo tube - olc Listed | 64.48 | 0.03 |
| Washington Avenue school | boiler | 2080.00 | 5 | 58.00 | 290.00 | 603.20 | 0.29 | *4' ExTURE, 2-F32/T8 LaMPs, Electronic ballast | 2080.00 | 10 | 15.00 | 150.00 | 312.00 |  | 5 G3 SP 4 foot $15 W$ NW MILKY Len Sep Led tube - olc Listed | 291.20 | 0.14 |
| Washington Avenue School | gym | 2080.00 | 16 | 336.00 | 5376.00 | 1182.08 |  | 8.42 WATT CFLHIGHBAY | 2080.00 | 16 | 160.00 | 2560.00 | 5324.80 | 2.5 | HH HIGHBAY,160W, 18,000 LM, 40K, 120-277V, 0-10V DIMMING, 15 AMP 120V TwIST LOCK PLUG (RELLECTOR NOT \|INCLUDED) | 5857.28 | 2.82 |

## Chathams School District <br> Exhibit D <br> ECM 1B - Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting <br> Lighting Controls and Heating Penalty

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Retrofit existing lighting fixtures with new energy efficient lighting fixtures, install motion sensors and implement daylight harvesting in selected areas

## DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

* Heating Season
** Fraction of heat to be made-up
Heating Hours (Weather Data)

| $\mathbf{2 0}$ |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{4 0 . 0 \%}$ |
| 3,948 Heeks |
| Hours |

** Fraction of the Year Representing the Cooling Season Liberal estimate of the heating season, as there are times during the year when the building is neither heated nor cooled
*** Fraction of the Lighting Reduction that Has to Be Made Up by Heating a portion of the lighting heat is released at night plus interior zones will have limited heating loads

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option
A - The
Engine

## COMMISSIONING

Confirm lighting operation and occupancy sensors functions

RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Electric) =
Safety Factor (Thermal)
$\square$

Relatively high safety factor is used for this ECM because of direct measurements are proven over the time and savings are stipulated

## Chathams School District

## Exhibit D

ECM 1B - Lighting Controls and Daylight Harvesting
Lighting Controls and Heating Penalty

## CALCULATIONS

Detailed energy savings calculations are in the line-by-line calculation sheet
*Inputs are blue

| Building | Lighting Controls <br> Savings <br> (kWh) |
| :--- | ---: |
| Chatham High School | 28,307 |
| Chatham Middle School | 33,749 |
| Lafayette School | 15,184 |
| Milton Avenue School | 5,392 |
| Southern Boulevard School | 9,366 |
| Washington Avenue School | 9,108 |
|  |  |
| Totals | 101,106 |

## CALCULATIONS

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Lafayette School | Milton Avenue School | Southern Boulevard School | Washington Avenue School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lighting Safety Factor | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Lighting Savings | 28,307 | 33,749 | 15,184 | 5,392 | 9,366 | 9,108 |
| Heating Season | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| ** \% of Heating Season | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% |
| **Fraction of Heat to be Made-up | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% | 40\% |
| ****Annual Equivalent of Lighting kWh Saved in Therms | 966 | 1,152 | 518 | 184 | 320 | 311 |
| Current Boiler Efficiency | 80.0\% | 87.0\% | 90.0\% | 78.0\% | 76.3\% | 77.9\% |
| Heating Penalty | (186) | (204) | (89) | (36) | (64) | (61) |

ECM Description
Install vending machines with vending misers, mounted on the respective vending machine.
DATA/ ASSUMPTIIONS
Cold Dink Run Hour Reduction
Typical Cold Drink Wattage
Typical Snack Machine Wattrage $\square$
measurement ano verification

occupancy sensors savings are calculuted as\% of poerating hours basebdo on Iogging datata and historicial statisticial data.
Commissioning
Confirm vending miser operatio
Recovery/SAEETY factor
Safety factor (Electric) $=$ $\square$
Relatively high saferty factor is used for this ECM because of direct measurements are proven over the time and savings are stipulate
calculations
Detailed energy ssvings calculations are in the line-by-line calcultion sheet
Inputs are blue

| Building | Label | Type | aty | Location |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | CHS-VM-1 | Cold Beverage | 1 | Cafeteria |
| Chatham High School | CHSVM-2 | Snack |  | Cafeteria |
| Chatham High School | CHS-VM-3 | Cold Beverage | 1 | Cafeteria |
| Chatham High School | CHSVM-4 | Cold Beverage |  | Hallway |
| Chatham High School | CHSVM-5 | Cold Beverage |  | Hallway |
| Chatham High School | CHS-VM-6 | Snack |  | Halway |
| Chatham High School | CHS-VM-7 | Cold Beverage |  | Faculy Room |
| Chathem High school | CHS-VM-8 | Snack |  | Faculty Room |
| Chatham Mididle School | cms-vM-1 | Cold Beverage |  | Cafeteria |
| Chatham Middle School | CMs-VM-2 | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Chatham Midade School | Cms.VM.3 | Snack |  | Faculty Room |
| Lafayette School | LAF-VM-1 | Cold Beverage |  | Faculty Room |
| Southern Boulevard School | SBS-VM-1 | Cold Beverage | 1 | Hallway |
| Milton Avenue School | MAs-VM-1 | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculy Room |
| Washington Avenue School | WAS-VM-1 | Cold Beverage | 1 | Faculty Room |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |

calculation

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham High school | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham High school | Chatham Middle | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle | Lafayete School | Southern Boulevard | Milton Avenue School | Washington Avenue School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Label | CHs-vM-1 | CHs-vM-2 | CHs-vM-3 | CHSVMM-4 | CHS.VM-5 | CHSVMM 6 | CHSVM-7 | CHSVMM 8 | CMS.VM-1 | CMS.VM-2 | CMS.vM-3 | LAFVMM-1 | S88-VM.1 | MAS.VM-1 | was-vM-1 |
| type | Cold Beverage | Snack | Cold Beverage | Cold Beverage | Cold Beverge | Snack | Cold Beverage | Snack | Cold Beverage | Cold Beverage | Snack | Cold Beverage | Cold Beverage | Cold Beverage | Cold Beverage |
| Location | Cafeteria | Cafeteria | Cafeteria | Hallway | Hallway | Hallway | Facultr Room | Faculy Room | Cafeteria | Faculy Room | Faculy Room | Facultr Room | Halway | Faculy Room | Faculy foom |
| Quantity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Run Hours | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | ${ }^{8,760}$ | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 8,760 | 0 |
| Exising kwh Consumption | 2,970 | 359 | 2,970 | 2,970 | 2,970 | 359 | 2,970 | 359 | 2,970 | 2,970 | 359 | 2,970 | 2,970 | 2,970 | 2,970 |
| Proposed kWh Consumption | 1,960 | 215 | 1,960 | 1,960 | 1,960 | ${ }^{144}$ | 1,010 | 144 | 1,010 | 1,010 | 144 | 1,010 | 1,010 | 1,010 | 1,010 |
| Safety Fator |  | \% |  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| kWh Saving | 1,010 | 144 | 1,010 | 1.010 | 1.010 | 215 | 1,960 | 215 | 1,960 | 1,960 | 215 | 1,960 | 1,960 | 1,960 | 1,960 |

Honeywell Building Solutions
Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 1D - Install De-stratification Fans
De-stratifcation fans
ECM DESCRIPTION
Install de-stratification fans in large open ares. Fans will push and hold hot air down to reduce heating losses through the roof and upper section of the outside walls due to reducing the indoor temperature in these sections above the fan.

DATA / ASSUMPTIONS
Heating Hours
3,948 Hours
*Heating efficiency of de-stratification fans assumed at 60\%
MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION
Option C - Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data
COMMISSIONING
Verify that the installed fans operate. Install clock meter on fans to verify that fans are running 24/7 during heating season
RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Electric) $=$
Safety Factor (Thermal) =

| $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| ---: |
| $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |

Fuel savings recovery factor is conservatively set for 0 for the ECM due to the uncertainity in consistency of temperature difference between room and upper level temperatures, electric penalties recovery factor is
at 0 .
at.
FORMULA
$\mathrm{W}_{\text {TOTAL }}=\mathrm{W}_{\text {FAN }} \cdot \mathrm{q} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {FAN }}$
$\mathrm{Q}_{\text {SAVINGS }}=\mathrm{Q}_{\text {TOTAL }} \cdot \mu$
$\mathrm{Q}_{\text {TOTAL }}=\mathrm{Q}_{\text {WALL }}+\mathrm{Q}_{\text {ROOF }}+\mathrm{Q}_{\text {WIN }}$
$\mathrm{a}_{\text {WALL }}=\sum^{60}{ }_{-5}\left(\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\text {OCC }}-\mathrm{T}_{\text {BIN }}\right) \cdot \mathrm{A}_{\text {WALL }} \cdot \mathrm{U}_{\text {WALL }} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {OCC) }}+\left(\left(\mathrm{T}_{\text {UNOCC }}-T_{\text {BII }}\right) \cdot A_{\text {WALL }} \cdot U_{\text {WALL }} \cdot t_{\text {UNOCC }}\right)\right.$
$\mathrm{Q}_{\text {WIN }}=\Sigma^{60}{ }_{-5}\left(\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\text {OCC }}-\mathrm{T}_{\text {BIN }}\right) \cdot \mathrm{A}_{\text {WIN }} \cdot \mathrm{U}_{\text {WIN }} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {OCC }}+\left(\left(\mathrm{T}_{\text {UNOCC }}-\mathrm{T}_{\text {BIN }}\right) \cdot \mathrm{A}_{\text {WIN }} \cdot \mathrm{U}_{\text {WIN }} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {UNOCC }}\right)\right.$
$\mathrm{Q}_{\text {ROOF }}=\sum^{60}{ }_{-5}\left(\left(\mathrm{~T}_{\text {OCC }}-\mathrm{T}_{\text {BIN }}\right) \cdot \mathrm{A}_{\text {ROOF }} \cdot \mathrm{U}_{\text {ROOF }} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {OCC) }}+\left(\left(\mathrm{T}_{\text {UNOCC }}-\mathrm{T}_{\text {BIN }}\right) \cdot A_{\text {ROOF }} \cdot \mathrm{U}_{\text {ROOF }} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {UNOCC }}\right)\right.$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {SAVINGS }}$ | Therms | Annual thermal savings |
| $\sum^{60}{ }_{-5}$ | - | Summation of all bins from $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| $\mu$ | \% | Diversity factor of de-stratification fans (25\%-50\%) |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {total }}$ | btu | Total heat loss |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {wall }}$ | btu | Heat loss through wall (above de-stratification fan) |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {ROOF }}$ | btu | Heat loss through roof |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {win }}$ | btu | Heat loss through windows (above de-stratification fan) |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {BIN }}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Temperature of respective bin |
| Tocc | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Existing temperature of space during occupied hours |
| Tunoce | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Existing temperature of space during unoccupied hours |
| toce | Hrs | Occupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| tunocc | Hrs | Unoccupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| $\mathrm{A}_{\text {Wall }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Exposed wall area adove de-stratification fan |
| $\mathrm{A}_{\text {Roof }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Exposed roof area adove de-stratification fan |
| $A_{\text {window }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Exposed window area adove de-stratification fan |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\text {wall }}$ | $\mathrm{btu} / \mathrm{ft}^{2} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | U-factor of wall |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\text {Roof }}$ | btu $/ \mathrm{ft}^{2} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | U-factor of roof |
| $\mathrm{U}_{\text {win }}$ | $\mathrm{btu} / \mathrm{ft}^{2} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | U-factor of windows |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {Total }}$ | kWh | Annual electrical consumption of fans |
| q | - | Quantity of fans |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {fan }}$ | kW | Input kW of fan |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {fan }}$ | Hrs | Annual run time of de-stratification fan (annual heating hours) |

*Inputs are in blue

| Building | Location | Wall Length Perimeter <br> (ft) | wall width perimeter $_{(\mathrm{tt})}$ | $\underset{(t)}{\substack{\text { Celing Height }}}$ | Exposed Wall Height above Fan (tt) | Ceiling Type | Roof Area $\left(t t^{2}\right)$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Window Area } \\ & \text { (ft²-above Fan) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Roof U-Factor | Window U-Fator | Wall $u$-Factor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Main Gym | 100 | 92 | 24 | 3.0 | Trus | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 0.22 |
| Chatham High School | Second Gym | 92 | 62 | 24 | 3.0 | Tuus | 5,704 |  | 0.28 |  |  |
| Chatham High School | Weight Room | 35 | ${ }^{35}$ | 25 | 2.0 | Trus | 1,225 |  | 0.28 |  | 0.22 |
| Chatham High School | Aux Weight Room | 17 | 29 | 25 | 2.0 | Tuss | 493 |  | 0.28 |  | 0.22 |
| Chatham Midald School | Upper Gym | 98 | 89 | 29 | 2.0 | 1. Beam | 8,722 |  | 0.28 |  | 0.22 |
| Chatham Mididle school | Lower Gym | 90 | 64 | 24-29-24 | 3.0 | Trus | 5,760 | 512 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 0.22 |
| Lafayette School | Gym | 87 | 50 | 17-25-17 | 3.0 | Tuss | 4,350 |  | 0.28 |  | 0.22 |
| Miton Avenue School | Multipurpose Room | 61 | 42 | 21 | 3.0 | 1. Beam | 2,562 | 200 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 0.22 |
| Southern Boulevard School | Gym | 92 | 54 | 25 | 3.0 | Tuss | 4,968 |  | 0.28 |  | 0.22 |
| Wastingto Avenue school | Gym | 70 | 50 | , | 2.5 | Trus | 3,500 | 96 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 0.22 |
| Washington Avenue School Totals | Auditorium | 65 |  | 16 | 4.0 | Drop | 2,925 49,409 |  | 0.28 |  | 0.22 |

calculations

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham High <br> School | Chatram High School | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle <br> School | Lafayette School | Milton Avenue | Southern Boulevard | Washington Avenue School | Washington Avenue School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .ocation $\# 1$ | Main Gym | Second Gym | Weight foom | Aux Weight Room | Upper Gym | Lower Gym | 6 ym | Mutipurpose Room | Gym | Gym | Auditorium |
| Wall length | 100 |  | 35 |  | ${ }^{98}$ | ${ }^{90}$ | 87 |  | -92 | 70 |  |
| Wall Width | 92 |  | ${ }^{35}$ | 29 | 89 | 64 | 50 | 42 | - $5^{54}$ | 5 |  |
| Wall Height Above Fan | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 |  |
| Roof Area | 9,200 | 5,704 | 1,225 | 493 | 8,722 | 5,760 | 4,350 | 2.562 | 4,968 | 3,500 | 2,925 |
| Window Area | 140 |  |  |  |  | 512 |  | 200 |  | 96 |  |
| Wall Exposed Area | (864) | 462 | 140 | 92 | 374 | (50) | ${ }_{411}$ | 109 | 438 | 204 |  |
| Roof U-Factor | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| Window U-Fator | 0.60 |  |  |  |  | 0.60 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.60 |  |
| Wall U-Factor | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 |  |
| Fan Mode | Air Pear 25 | Air Pear 25 | Air Pear 25 | Air Pear 25 | Air Pear 45 | Air Pear 45 | Air Pear 25 | Air Pear 25 | Air Pear 25 | Air Pear 25 | ar 1 |
| Total run hours | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 |
| Fan Input wats | ${ }^{35}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| kwh consumed by fan | 138 |  | ${ }^{138}$ | ${ }^{138}$ | 178 |  | 138 | 138 |  | 138 |  |
| SF per fan | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | ${ }^{800}$ |
| Total Fans Total Kwh Consumed | 1,105 | 829 | 138 | 138 | 1,066 | 1,066 | $\begin{array}{r}583 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 276 | 553 | ${ }_{553}^{4}$ | ${ }_{268}$ |
| Exising Occuried Heating Setpoint | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |  |
| Exisitig Unoccup. Heating Setpoint | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |  |
| Divesisit Factor | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| Boile Efficiency | 80.0\% | 80.\% | 80.\% | 80.0\% | 87.\% | 87.\% | 90.0\% | 78.0\% | 76.3\% | 77.9\% | -77.9 |
| Additional Eletric Usage | (1,105) | (829) | (138) | (138) | (1,066) | (1,066) | (553) | (276) | (553) | (553) | 1268 |
| Calculated fuel Svings Therms | 2,79 | 1,437 | 316 | 134 | 1,956 |  | 961 | 730 | 1,289 | 919 |  |
| Safety Factor flectric | \% $\%$ | 0\% | \% | \% | \% | 0\% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  |
| Safety factor Therma |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | 0\% | \% |  |
| Additional Electric usage Calculated Fuel Savings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

eywell Bulaiding Solutions
ECM 1D- Install De-stratification Fans
СНатнам HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | ${ }^{01-08}$ Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wall rea | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wallu factor | Roof f factor | Window Ufactor | Wall Heat loss | Roof Heat Loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $t^{2}$ | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | bu/ft $t^{2}$ P | bu/ft $t^{2}$ P | btu/tit ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ | btu/r | btu/r | bu/ur | btu/r |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | ${ }^{86}$ | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | ${ }^{(864)}$ | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | [928,568) | 12,584,128 | 4,220,763 | 15,876,323 |
|  | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 |  | 283 | 180 |  | 9,200 | 1440 |  |  | 0.60 | (1,75, 267) | 23,88,704 | 7,978,485 |  |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (1,724,596) | 23,32,048 | 7,83,072 | 29,486,524 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (2,912,704) | 39,43,520 | 13,23,566 | 49,800,381 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (4,459,241) | 60,43,1,20 | 20,26,823 | 76,200,802 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (4,798,447) | 65,02,964 | 21,81,125 | 82,042,141 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | ${ }^{121}$ | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (2,964,43) | 40,17,560 | 13,47,697 | 50,684,824 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (2,945,683) | 39,92,456 | 13,38,470 | 50,364,242 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | ${ }^{(1,867,061)}$ | 25,32,760 | 8,48,640 | 31,922,339 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (855,116) | 11,58,688 | 3,886,889 | 14,620,462 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 |  | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (376,766) | 5,106,000 | 1,712,571 | 6,441,806 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 |  | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (78,829) | 1,068,304 | 358,313 | 1,347,788 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | (864) | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (55,666) | 754,400 | 25,029 | 951,762 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 |  |  |  |  |
| -15 to- 10 | -12.5 | - | - |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1864)}$ | 9,200 | 1440 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (25,722,277) | ${ }^{348,593,152}$ | 116,919,442 | 439,790,317 |

СНАТНАМ HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 01.08 Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wall area | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wall factor | Roof U factor | Window Ufator | Wall heat loss | Roof Heat loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat oss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEATNG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | bu/ft $t^{\circ}$ Pr | but/t $t^{2}$ Pr | btu/trt ${ }^{\text {P }}$ F | btu/r | bu/ur | btu/r | bu/ur |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 462 | 5,04 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }^{496,526}$ | 7,802,159 |  | 8,298,685 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 |  |  | 180 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }^{938,580}$ | 14,74,376 |  | 15,68,957 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 922,180 | 14,490,670 | - | 15,412,849 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 1,55,488 | 24,47,582 | - | 26,031,070 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,384,402 | 37,46,294 |  | 39,851,966 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,565,836 | 40,318,268 |  | 42,884,104 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,585,148 | 24,08,27 |  | 26,493,376 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,575,122 | 24,750,883 | - | 26,325,055 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 998,359 | 15,687,711 |  | 16,68,070 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | ${ }^{28}$ | 76 | 32 | 44 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 457,249 | 7,184,87 |  | 7,642,236 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 201,465 | 3,165,720 |  | 3,367,185 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 42,152 | 662,388 |  | 704,500 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | . | 4 | 1 | 3 | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 29,766 | 467,728 |  | 497,49 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  | - |  |
| -15 to-10 | -12.5 |  | - | - |  | - |  | 462 | 5,704 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 1.391 | 1,241 | ${ }_{1,316}$ | 3,948 | 2,135 | 1,813 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,754,273 | 216,127,754 |  | ${ }^{229,882,028}$ |

CHATHAM HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wallarea | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wall factor | Roof factor | Window Ufator | Wall Heat loss | Roof teat Loss | Windows Heat Loss | Otal Heat loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEATNG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pi^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | $\pi{ }^{2}$ | btu/t ${ }^{\text {che }}$ F | btu/titer | btu/tit ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ | btu/r | btu/r | bu/kr | btu/r |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | ${ }^{86}$ | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 150,462 | 1,675,64 |  | 1,82,066 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 284,418 | 3,167,384 |  | 3,451,803 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 279,488 | 3,112,039 |  | 3,391,487 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | . | 471,966 | 5,25,985 | . | 5,727,951 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 722,546 | 8,046,535 |  | 8,76,081 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | ${ }^{237}$ | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 777,526 | 8,55,8,14 |  | 9,436,341 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }_{480,348}$ | 5,399,330 |  | 5,829,678 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 477,310 | 5,315,995 | - | 5,792,805 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | ${ }_{80}$ | 101 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 302,533 | 3,369,17 |  | 3,671,650 |
| 10015 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 138,560 | 1,543,059 |  | 1,681,619 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 61,050 | 679,875 |  | 740,925 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  |  | 2 |  | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 12,773 | ${ }^{142,247}$ |  | 155,020 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  |  | 4 | 1 | 3 | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 9,020 | 100,450 | . | 109,470 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 |  | . | . |  |  |  | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -15to- 10 | -12.5 | - | - | - |  | - |  | 140 | 1,225 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | - |  | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50,58,8 |

eywel Bulding Solutions
ECM 1D- Install De-stratification Fans
СНатнам HIGH SCHOOL


CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp $\mathrm{Bin}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 01.08 Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wal rea | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wallu factor | Roof Ufactor | Window Ufator | Wall heat loss | Roof Heat loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat oss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEATMG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | bu/fit $t^{2}$ P | bu/fit $t^{2}$ P | bu/ft ${ }^{\text {P }}$ \% | btu/r | btu/r | btu/r | btu/r |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 191 | 136 | 374 | 8,722 | - | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }^{399,099}$ | ${ }^{11,845,697}$ |  | 12,244,966 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 195 |  | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 754,749 | 22,01,759 |  | 23,15, 508 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 197 | 169 | 374 | 8,722 | , | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 742,354 | 22,03,865 | . | 22,776,219 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 261 | 256 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,25,622 | 37,26,234 |  | 38,523,566 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 343 | 334 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,923,148 | 57,81,129 |  | 59,004,277 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 322 | 315 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,071,287 | 61,48,064 |  |  |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 181 | 168 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | . | 1,27,895 | 37,88,671 | . | 39,268,566 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | ${ }^{137}$ | 177 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,272,249 | 37,76,725 |  | 39,03, 9,73 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 76 | 105 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 806,84 | 23,97,995 |  | 24,754,839 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | ${ }^{28}$ | 76 | 30 | 46 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 36, 331 | 10,962,158 | - | 11,331,40 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 |  | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 162,944 | 4,83, 39 |  |  |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | , | 4 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 34,123 | 1,012,799 | - | 1,046,921 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  |  | 4 | 1 | 3 | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 24,096 | 715,204 |  | 73,300 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  | - |  |
| -15 to-10 | -12.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 374 | 8,722 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | $\cdot$ | - | . |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,017 | 1,931 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,095,70 | 329,33,649 |  | 340,429,389 |

CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp ${ }^{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wal area | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wall factor | Roof factor | Window Ufactor | Wall Heat loss | Roof teat Loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | bu/ft ${ }^{2}$ \% | bu/ft ${ }^{2}$ Pr | btu/t $\mathrm{t}^{2} / \mathrm{F}$ | btu/r | btu/r | bu/ur | btu/r |
| 55 to60 | 57.5 | ${ }_{86}$ | 144 | 97 | 327 | 191 | 136 | ${ }^{(50)}$ | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (53,355) | 7,822,886 | 1,990,074 | 9,259,604 |
| 500055 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 |  |  | 195 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (100,92) | 14,794,099 | 2,817,924 | 17,511,212 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 197 | 169 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (99,255) | 14,551,142 | 2,771,646 | 17,223,543 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 261 | 256 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (167,864) | 24,611,904 | 4,687,982 | 29,132,022 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 343 | 334 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (257,105) | 37,696,320 | 7,188,251 | 44,619,466 |
| 300035 | 32.5 | ${ }^{237}$ | 202 | 198 | 637 | 322 | 315 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | [276,910) | 40,00,051 | 7,733,343 | 48,056,484 |
| 25030 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 181 | 168 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (177,109) | 25,87,880 | 4,778,06 | 29,695,177 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 137 | 177 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (170,087) | 24,937,005 | 4,750,058 | 29,517,76 |
| 155020 | 17.5 | ${ }_{95}$ | 40 | 46 | 181 | 76 | 105 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (107,867) | 15,815,232 | 3,012,425 | 18,719,790 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 30 | 46 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (49,36) | 7,239,388 | 1,378,933 | 8,56,956 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 |  | 5 | ${ }_{31}$ | 11 | 20 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (21,744) | 3,193,20 | 608,366 | 3,78,502 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (4,562) | 668,851 | 127,400 | 791,690 |
| . 5 to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | (3,221) | 472,320 | 89,966 | 55,064 |
| -10to. 5 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | (50) | 5,760 | ${ }_{512}^{512}$ | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 |  |  |  |  |
| -15 to-10 | -12.5 | . | - | - | - | - | - | (50) | 5,760 | 512 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | - | - | - |  |
| Total |  | ${ }_{1,391}$ | 1,241 | ${ }_{1,316}$ | 3,988 | 2,017 | 1,93i |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(1,48,388)}$ | 217,41,610 | 41,426,973 | 257,43,195 |

neywell Buluang Solutions
Chathams School District
ECM 10 - Install De-stratification Fans
De-stratifation fans
AfaYeTTE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp $\mathrm{Bin}^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | ${ }^{01-08}$ Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Ein Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wall rea | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wall | Roof f factor | Window Ufator | Wall Heat loss | Roof Heat loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $t^{2}$ | $t^{2}$ | bu/ft $t^{2}$ P | bu/ft $t^{2}$ P | btu/t $t^{2}$ Pr | bu/ur | btu/r | btu/r | bu/ur |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | ${ }^{86}$ | 144 | 97 | 327 | 136 | 191 | ${ }^{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }^{418,612}$ | 5,688,005 |  | ${ }^{6,057,517}$ |
|  | 52.5 |  | 182 |  |  | 180 | 283 |  | 4,350 |  |  |  |  | 799,795 | 10,74,675 |  |  |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 129 | 237 | ${ }^{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 791,304 | 10,55,240 |  | 11,450,544 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 175 | 342 | 411 | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,388,970 | 18,77,255 |  |  |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 228 | 449 | ${ }_{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | . | 2,071,942 | 27,91,035 | - | 29,981,977 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 222 | 415 | ${ }_{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,240,188 | 30,17,385 |  | 32,416,573 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | ${ }^{121}$ | 115 | 113 | 349 | 124 | 225 | ${ }_{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,385,977 | 18,669765 |  | 20,055,72 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 92 | 222 | ${ }_{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,382,070 | 18,617,130 |  | 19,999,200 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 54 | 127 | 411 | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 878,656 | 11,83,915 | - | 12,714,571 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 18 | 58 | ${ }_{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 401,788 | 5,412,270 | - | 5,814,058 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 |  | 5 | 31 | 8 | ${ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 178,160 | 2,399,895 |  | 2,578,055 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 |  | ${ }^{411}$ | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 37,395 | 50,730 |  | 541,125 |
| -5too | -2.5 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 411 | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 26,480 | 356,700 | - | 383,180 |
| -10to-5 | ${ }^{-7.5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -15to-10 | -12.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 411 | 4,350 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  | - |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 1,370 | 2.578 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,959,37 | 161,097,900 |  | 173,057,237 |

mitton avenue school

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | ${ }^{01-08}$ Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wall rea | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wall factor | Roof U factor | Window factor | Wall Heat loss | Roof teat Loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\pi^{2}$ | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | btu/tita | btu/t $/ t^{2} /$ F | bu/tit $/$ F | bu/vr | bu/r | bu/r | btu/r |
| 555060 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 136 | 191 |  | 2,562 |  |  |  | 0.60 | 111,019 | 3,321,121 | 55,557 | 3,88,697 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 180 | 283 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 211,581 | 6,329,421 | 1,058,786 | 7,59,787 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 129 | 237 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 209,859 | 6,277,225 | 1,050,171 | 7,53,9,95 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 175 | 342 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 357,756 | 10,70,243 | 1,790,271 | 12,85, 270 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 228 | 449 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 549,493 | 16,43,048 | 2,74,757 | 19,737,298 |
| 300035 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 222 | 415 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 594,113 | 17,72,850 | 2,973,043 | 21,34,006 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 124 | 225 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 367,571 | 10,95, 848 | 1,889,386 | 13,202,804 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 92 | 22 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 366,534 | 10,96,848 | 1,884,200 | 13,16,582 |
| 155020 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 54 | 127 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 233,026 | 6,970,946 | 1,166,100 | $8,370,071$ |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 |  | 28 |  | 18 | 58 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 106,557 | 3,187,640 | 53,229 | 3,827,426 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | ${ }^{21}$ | 5 | 5 | ${ }_{31}$ | 8 | ${ }^{23}$ | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 47,299 | 1,413,455 | 236,443 | 1,967,147 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 |  | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 9,917 | 296,680 | 49,629 | 356,226 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | 3 | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 | 7,023 | 210,084 | 35,143 | 25,250 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 |  |  |  |  |
| -15to- 10 | -12.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109 | 2,562 | 200 | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.60 |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 1,370 | 2.578 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,171,688 | 94,881,108 | 15,871,714 | 113,924,520 |

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp ${ }^{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09.16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wal area | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wall factor | Roof factor | Window Ufator | Wall Heat loss | Roof teat Loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | bu/ft ${ }^{2}$ \% | bu/ft ${ }^{2}$ Pr | bu/tit ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | bu/ur | bu/wr | btu/r | bu/ur |
| 55 to60 | 57.5 | ${ }_{86}$ | 144 | 97 | 327 | 136 | 191 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }^{446,112}$ | 6,40,018 |  | 6,886,131 |
| 500055 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 |  |  | 283 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 850,205 | 12,273,444 |  |  |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 129 | 237 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 843,288 | 12,173,587 | - | 13,016,875 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 175 | 342 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,437,588 | 20,752,826 |  |  |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 228 | 449 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,208,055 | 31,875,185 |  | 34,083,240 |
| 300035 | 32.5 | ${ }^{237}$ | 202 | 198 | 637 | 222 | 415 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,387,353 | 34,46,5,13 |  | 36,850,866 |
| 25030 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 124 | 225 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 1,47,027 | 21,322,159 | - | 22,799,186 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 92 | 222 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,472,863 | 21,262,096 |  | 22,734,009 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 54 | 127 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 936,378 | 13,517,431 |  | 14,453,809 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 18 | 58 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | 428,183 | 6,181,186 | . | 6,609,368 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 |  | 5 | 31 |  | ${ }^{23}$ | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 189,864 | 2,70, 846 |  | 2,930,709 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 39,852 | 575,294 | . | 615,146 |
| . 5 to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 28,220 | 407,36 | - | 435,566 |
| -10to. 5 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{438}$ | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  | - |  |
| -15to-10 | -12.5 | . | - | - | - | - | - | 438 | 4,968 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | - | $\cdot$ | - | - |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 1,370 | 2.578 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,74,987 | 188,984,912 |  | 196,729,899 |

WASHINGTON AVENUE SCHOOL


## WASHINGTON AVERUE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | $01-08$ Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unocupied Bin Hours | Exposed Wall rea | Exposed Roof area | Window area | Wall factor | Roof factor | Window Ufactor | Wall Heat loss | Roof teat Loss | Windows Heat Loss | Total Heat loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $t^{2}$ | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | $t^{2}$ | buthet ${ }^{\text {P }}$ F | bu/fet $t^{2}$ P | btu/t $t^{2}$ \% ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | btu/r | bu/ur | btu/r | btu/r |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | ${ }^{86}$ | 144 | 97 | ${ }^{327}$ | 136 | ${ }^{191}$ | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | ${ }^{0.28}$ |  | ${ }^{448,149}$ | 3,791,677 |  | ${ }^{4,239,827}$ |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | ${ }_{463}$ | 180 | ${ }^{283}$ | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }_{854,087}$ | 7,226,212 |  | 8,080,300 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | ${ }^{366}$ | 129 | ${ }^{237}$ | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | ${ }^{847,138}$ | 7,167,420 |  | $8.014,588$ |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 175 | 342 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 | . | 1,444,152 | 12,218,602 | . | 13,662,755 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | ${ }^{241}$ | 677 | 228 | 449 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,218,137 | 18,76,092 |  | 20,98, ,30 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 22 | 415 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 2,398,25 | 20,21,017 |  | 22,68,2,72 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 124 | 225 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,483,771 | 12,53,807 |  | 14,037,579 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | ${ }^{314}$ | 92 | 22 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 1,479,588 | 12,518,415 |  | 13,98,003 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 54 | 127 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 940,654 | 7,958,632 |  | 8,899,286 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 18 | 58 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 430,138 | 3,63,285 |  | 4,069,423 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | ${ }^{21}$ | 5 | 5 | 31 | 8 | ${ }^{23}$ | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 190,731 | 1,613,722 |  | 1,804,453 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 40,034 | 338,715 |  | 378,749 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  |  | 4 | 1 | 3 | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  | 28,39 | 239,850 |  | 268,19 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 440 | $\xrightarrow{2,925}$ |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.22}$ | 0.28 0.28 |  |  |  |  |  |
| -15 to-10 | -12.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 440 | 2,925 |  | 0.22 | 0.28 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 1,370 | 2.578 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,803,183 | 108,324,450 |  | 122,127,633 |

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 1 E - Plug Load Management via Wifi
Smart Strips and Smart Board Projectors

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Install BERT plug load management plug on the various plug loads throughout the district. Integrate equipment onto a central wifi network to schedule these pieces of equipment

## DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

Electrical draw for Cold Beverage Machine when off
Electrical draw for Snack Machine when off
Electrical draw for Large Copier when o
Electrical draw for Medium Printer / Copier when off lectrical draw for Lab Monitor when off lectrical draw for Labtop Che Cort when of lectrical draw for AC Unit when off
Electrical draw for Coffee Machine when off
Electrical draw for Hot/Cold Water Machine when off

| 350 |
| ---: |
| 60 |
| 60 |
| 60 |
| 20 |
| 15 |
| 35 |
| 12 |
| 50 |

nnual Savings for smart strips and smart board projectors are based on logsing results for the various pieces of equipment

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

ption A - The engineering calculations are based on direct kW measurements over a defined time period of the existing plug load and post BERT device. A population will be measured before the switch to the BERT devices to determine a baseline usage during a defined time period.

## COMMISSIONING

Review installation and network integration with the IT department

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTO

Safety Factor (Electric) = $\quad \square$
The safety factor for this ECM is taken at 0 due to conserative run hours based on data logging results.
formulae
$\mathrm{W}_{\text {Total }}=\left(\mathrm{W}_{\text {STRPPS }} \cdot\right.$ Strips $\left._{\#}\right)+\left(\mathrm{W}_{\text {Proikctors }} \cdot\right.$ Projectors $\left._{\#}\right)$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\text {Total }}$ | kwh | Total Electrical Savings asociated with this measure |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\text {strps }}$ | kwh | Electrical Savings associated with smart strips |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {Proilctors }}$ | kWh | Electrical Savings associated with smart boards projectors |
| Strips $_{\text {\# }}$ | - | Numbers of Electrical Strips |
| Projectors ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ | - | Numbers of Projectors |

## Chathams School District

ECM 1E- Plug Load Management via Wifi
Smart Strips and Smart Board Projectors

* Inputs are in blue

| Building | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Cold Beverage } \\ \text { Machine } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Snack Machine | Large Copier | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Medium Printer } \quad \begin{array}{c} \text { copier } \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Lab Monitor | Laptop Charging Carts | Projectors | AC Unit | Coffee Machine | Hot/Cold Water Machine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School |  |  | 6 | 15 | 266 | 36 | 130 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Chatham Middle School |  |  | 9 | 3 | 45 | 64 | 124 | 37 |  | 8 |
| Lafayette School |  |  | 4 | 4 | 65 | 36 | 75 | 16 |  | 6 |
| Milton Avenue School |  |  | 2 | 4 | 28 | 22 | 42 | 21 |  | 12 |
| Southern Boulevard School |  |  | 3 | 7 | 30 | 26 | 56 | 33 |  |  |
| Washington Avenue School |  |  | 2 | 1 | 32 | 23 | 50 | 11 |  | 10 |
| Totals | - | - | 26 | 34 | 466 | 207 | 477 | 135 | 2 | 36 |

CALCULATIONS

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Lafayette School | Milton Avenue Schoo | Southern Boulevard School | Washington Avenue School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cold Beverage Machine | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Snack Machine | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Large Copier | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Small Printer \Copier | 15 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Monitor Combo (Printer) | 266 | 45 | 65 | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Laptop Charging Carts | 36 | 64 | 36 | 22 | 26 | 23 |
| Projectors | 130 | 124 | 75 | 42 | 56 | 50 |
| Water Fountains | 17 | 37 | 16 | 21 | 33 | 11 |
| Coffee Machine | - 2 | - |  |  |  |  |
| Hot / Cold Water Machine |  | 8 | 6 | 12 |  | 0 |
| Total Devices | 472 | 290 | 206 | 131 | 155 | 129 |
| kW Electrical Draw | 8.460 | 7.333 | 4.615 | 3.664 | 4.002 | 3.175 |
| Unoccupied Hours / Day | 12.1 | 12.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| Unoccupied Hours/Yr | 4,432 | 4,693 | 6,153 | 6,153 | 6,153 | 6,153 |
| kWh Saving | 37,496 | 34,413 | 28,395 | 22,544 | 24,624 | 19,535 |
| Safety Factor | 0\% |  | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| kWh Savings | 37,496 | 34,413 | 28,395 | 22,544 | 24,624 | 19,535 |

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 2A - Boiler Replacements
Boiler Replacement Calculation

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Replace boilers in respective buildings with new high efficiency condensing boilers

## DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

Typical Condensing Boiler Seasonal Efficiency = Heating Hours

| $91.5 \%$ |
| :--- |
| 3,948 Hours |

* Utility baseline reduced by $10.5 \%$ to account for domestic hot water, science labs, and kitchen usage
* An adjusted baseline is used for the boiler baseline usage as to not double-dip on savings


## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option C - Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data

## COMMISSIONING

Verify all functions of the boiler control system, safety and operation. Verify air/fuel ratio is consistent through firing range. Provide training of the boiler operators

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

Safety Factor (Thermal) =
0\%

A safety factor of 0 is used due to minimal variables and the proven results of this measure

FORMULAE
$\mathrm{Q}_{\text {savings }}=\left(\left(\eta_{\text {NEW }}-\eta_{\text {oLD }}\right) / \eta_{\text {NEW }}\right) \cdot$ Fuel $_{\text {ADJ }}$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {savings }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $\eta_{\text {NEW }}$ | $\%$ | Efficiency of New Boiler |
| $\eta_{\text {OLD }}$ | $\%$ | Efficiency of Old Boiler |
| Fuel $_{\text {ADJ }}$ | Therms | Adjusted Boiler Fuel Usage |

*Inputs are blue

| Building | Label | Boilers to be <br> Replaced |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | B1-1 | 2 |
| Chatham High School | B1-2 | 1 |
| - | - | - |
| Totals |  | $\mathbf{3}$ |


| Chatham High School | Chatham High School |
| :---: | :---: |
| B1-1 | B1-2 |
| 2 | 1 |
| Natural Gas | Natural Gas |
| Natural Gas | Natural Gas |

## CALCULATIONS

|  | Chatham High <br> School | Chatham High School |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Label | B1-1 | B1-2 |
| No. of Units to be Replaced | 2 | 1 |
| Fuel Switch | N | N |
| Existing Fuel | Natural Gas | Natural Gas |
| Proposed Fuel | Natural Gas | Natural Gas |
| Current Boiler Efficiency | $80.0 \%$ | $80.0 \%$ |
| Proposed Boiler Efficiency | $91.0 \%$ | $91.0 \%$ |
| Improvement in Boiler Efficiency | $11.0 \%$ | $11.0 \%$ |
| Annual Boiler Fuel Use | 29,737 | 29,737 |
| Adjusted Boiler Usage | 26,201 | 26,201 |
| Percentage of Building Load | $30 \%$ | $30 \%$ |
| Safety Factor | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Natural Gas Savings | 3,167 | 3,167 |
| Fuel Oil \#2 Savings | - | - |
| Fuel Oil \#4 Savings | - | - |
| Fuel Oil \#6 Savings | - | - |
| Propane Savings | - | - |

Notes:
Replacing the existing boiler with a new, high efficiency unit will reduce operating costs at this location.
Improving the air/fuel ratio will increase overall boiler combustion efficiency.
Note that the boiler efficiency discussed here is the overall boiler thermal efficiency, not just its combustion efficiency. The value of this number will be much lower than for combustion efficiency alone as it includes losses from radiation, blowdown, and other related losses. The value for annual boiler fuel has been adjusted for the effect of other ECMs.

New Non-Condensing Boilers will be Equiped with Control Links

## Honeywell Building Solutions

## Chathams School District

## Exhibit D5

ECM 2B - Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller
Boiler Controlinks

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Install burner controls on existing burners which optimize fuel to air ratio instantaneously

## DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

## Heating Hours

Controlinks improvement in boiler efficiency:
Intellidyne improvement in boiler efficiency:

| 3,948 Hours |
| ---: | ---: |
| $5.0 \%$ |
| $4.0 \%$ |

* Utility baseline reduced by $10.5 \%$ to account for domestic hot water, science labs, and kitchen usage
* An adjusted baseline is used for the boiler baseline usage as to not double-dip on savings


## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option C - Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data

COMMISSIONING

Verify all functions of the boiler control system, safety and operation. Verify air/fuel ratio is consistent through firing range. Provide training of the boiler operators

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

Safety Factor (Thermal) =

There is no safety factor as improvement in efficiency is conservative

## Honeywell Building Solutions

## Chathams School District

## Exhibit D5

ECM 2B - Install Honeywell "Controlinks" Boiler Burner Controller
Boiler Controlinks

## FORMULAE

$Q_{\text {savings }}=\left(\eta_{\text {BOILER }} /\left(\eta_{\text {BOILER }}+\eta_{\text {IMP }}\right)\right) \cdot$ Fuel $_{\text {ADJ }}$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {savings }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $\eta_{\text {BOILER }}$ | $\%$ | Efficiency of Existing Boiler |
| $\eta_{\text {IMP }}$ | $\%$ | Improvement in Efficiency |
| Fuel $_{\text {ADJ }}$ | Therms | Adjusted Boiler Fuel Usage |

*Inputs are blue

| Building | Label | Units to be Installed | Burner Upgrade <br> Type | Fuel Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | B2-1 | 2 | Control Links | Natural Gas |
| Totals |  |  | $\mathbf{2}$ |  |

## CALCULATIONS

|  | Chatham Middle <br> School |
| :--- | :---: |
| Label | B2-1 |
| No. of Units to be Installed | 2 |
| Burner Upgrade | Control Links |
| Fuel Type | Natural Gas |
| Current Boiler Efficiency | $87.0 \%$ |
| Improvement in Boiler Efficiency | $5 \%$ |
| Percentage of Load | $100.0 \%$ |
| Annual Boiler Fuel Use | $\mathbf{9 9 , 5 8 1}$ |
| Adjusted Boiler Usage | 89,028 |
| Safety Factor | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Annual Energy Savings |  |

## Chathams School District <br> Exhibit D <br> CM 2C - Install Premium Efficiency Motors and VFDs <br> Variable Frequency Drives and Motor Replacements <br> CM DESCRIPTION

There are standard efficiency motors and motors that need to be replaced due to poor condition throughout the district. These motors will be replaced with premium high efficiency motors to save electrical energy. In addition some new motors will be equipped with variable frequency drives (VFDs) for additional savings.

## DATA / ASSUMPTION

Load Factor

## Varies by Building

*VFD run speed percentages are based on typical VFD curves for hot water / chilled water loops
*Run hours are based on the audit, data logging, and through interviews with facility staff

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option A - The engineering calculations are based on direct kW measurements of the existing and installed motors and operating hours. All existing motors will be measured before emoval and new motors after the installation. VFD KW will be measured through the load range and selected motors with VFDs will be monitored for the time period using kW loggers. Equipment operating hours are based on the audit, logging and operating personnel input.

## COMMISSIONING

Review installation documents for alignments and vibrations. Start up equipment and measure vibration through the load range along with motor kW. Verify that VFDs are capable of operating in full design range upon the control signal demand

## ECCOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

Safety Factor (Electric) $=\quad \square \quad 0 \%$
The safety factor for this ECM is taken at 0 due to some unknown data such as actual existing motor kW loads and operation hours.

## ORMULAE

VFD
$W_{\text {SAVIIGGVFD }}=W_{\text {PROPOSED }}-W_{\text {VFE }}$
$W_{\text {VFD }}=\Sigma^{60}{ }_{0} H p \cdot L f \cdot \eta \cdot f^{2.8} \cdot t_{f}$

## Chathams School District <br> Exhibit D <br> ECM 2C - Install Premium Efficiency Motors and VFDs <br> Variable Frequency Drives and Motor Replacements

MOTOR
$W_{\text {SAVINGS }}=W_{\text {EXISTING }}-W_{\text {PROPOSED }}$
$W_{\text {ExISTING }}=H p \cdot L f \cdot \eta \cdot t$
$W_{\text {PROPOSED }}=H p \cdot L f \cdot \eta \cdot \dagger$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {savingsFD }}$ | kWh | Electrical Savings associated with VFD |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {savings }}$ | kWh | Electrical Savings for Motor Replacement |
| Hp | HP | Horsepower of motor |
| t | Hrs | Existing Run Hours |
| t | Hrs | Proposed Run Hours |
| Lf | - | Load Factor of motor |
| $\eta$ | - | Existing efficiency of motor |
| $\eta$ | - | Proposed efficiency of motor |
| $\eta$ | Summation of all frequences $(0 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to 60 Hz$)$ |  |
| $\Sigma^{60}$ | - | Frequency of drive, as a percentage of full frequency $(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ |
| f | - | Percentage of time motor will run at a particular frequency |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | Hrs |  |
|  |  | Electrical consumption with VFD |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {VFD }}$ | kWh | Existing electrical consumption of motor |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {EXISTING }}$ | kWh | Proposed electrical consumption of motor |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {PROPOSED }}$ | kWh |  |

## ASSUMPTIONS / INPUTS

* Inputs are in blue

| Building | Equipment Label | Configuration | Qty | HP | Existing Efficiency | Replace Motor | Add VFD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | CHS-P-1 | Primary | 1 | 20.0 | $91.0 \%$ | Y | Y |
| Chatham High School | CHS-P-2 | Standby | 1 | 20.0 | $91.0 \%$ | Y | Y |
| Chatham High School | CHS-P-3,4 | Primary/Standby | 2 | 5.0 | $82.0 \%$ | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS-P-1,2 | Primary/Standby | 2 | 7.5 | $88.5 \%$ | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS-P-A,B | Primary/Standby | 2 | 7.5 | $86.5 \%$ | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS-P-4,5 | Primary/Standby | 2 | 8 | $91.7 \%$ | Y | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS-F-1 | Primary/Standby | 1 | 5 | $86.5 \%$ | Y | N |
| Chatham Middle School | CMS-F-2 | 0 | 1 | 8 | $86.5 \%$ | Y | N |
| Southern Boulevard School | SBS-P-1,2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | $82.0 \%$ | Y | Y |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## hathams School District <br> Exhibit D <br> ECM 2C - Install Premium Efficiency Motors and VFD <br> Variable Frequency Drives and Motor Replacements

## CALCULATIONS (MOTOR

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Southern Boulevard School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equipment Label | CHS-P-1 | CHS-P-2 | CHS-P-3,4 | CMS-P-1,2 | CMS-P-A,B | CMS-P-4,5 | CMS-F-1 | CMS-F-2 | SBS-P-1,2 |
| Equipment Configuration | Primary | Standby | Primary/Standby | Primary/Standby | Primary/Standby | Primary/Standby | Primary/Standby | 0 | 0 |
| Replace Motor | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| VFD to be Installed | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | N | N | Y |
| Qty | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| HP | 20.0 | 20.0 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 5.0 |
| Run Hours | 3,948 | 3,948 | 3,948 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 | 366 |
| Load Factor | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Existing Motor Efficiency | 0.910 | 0.910 | 0.820 | 0.885 | 0.865 | 0.917 | 0.865 | 0.865 | 0.820 |
| Proposed Motor Efficiency | 0.930 | 0.930 | 0.907 | 0.910 | 0.910 | 0.910 | 0.907 | 0.910 | 0.907 |
| Existing kW | 10.7 | 10.7 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| Proposed kW | 10.4 | 10.4 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| Existing Motor kWh Consumption | 42,074 | 42,074 | 11,673 | 1,504 | 1,539 | 1,452 | 1,026 | 1,539 | 1,082 |
| Proposed Motor kWh Consumption | 41,170 | 41,170 | 10,553 | 1,463 | 1,463 | 1,463 | 978 | 1,463 | 978 |
| Proposed Motor kWh Consumption w/ VFD | 18,849 | 18,849 | 4,832 | 670 | 670 | 670 | 0 | 0 | 448 |
| Safety Factor | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| kW Savings | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | (0.0) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| kWh Savings | 23,225 | 23,225 | 6,841 | 834 | 869 | 782 | 48 | 76 | 634 |

MOTOR RUN PERCENTAGES AT RESPECTIVE SPEED

WH CONSUMPTION W/ VFD

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $30 \%$ | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| $40 \%$ | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| $50 \%$ | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| $60 \%$ | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| $70 \%$ | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.22 |
| $80 \%$ | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| $90 \%$ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| $100 \%$ | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |  |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.05 |


| 30\% | 11 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40\% | 79 | 79 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 50\% | 412 | 412 | 106 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 10 |
| 60\% | 1,067 | 1,067 | 274 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 25 | 38 | 25 |
| 70\% | 3,107 | 3,107 | 796 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 74 | 110 | 74 |
| 80\% | 6,113 | 6,113 | 1,567 | 217 | 217 | 217 | 145 | 217 | 145 |
| 90\% | 6,003 | 6,003 | 1,539 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 143 | 213 | 143 |
| 100\% | 2,058 | 2,058 | 528 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 49 | 73 | 49 |

## hathams School District

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 2C - Install Premium Efficiency Motors and VFDs
Variable Frequency Drives and Motor Replacements
Variable Frequency Drives and Motor Replacements

| $30 \%$ | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $40 \%$ | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.26 | 0.17 |
| $50 \%$ | 1.30 | 1.30 | 0.33 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.33 | 0.50 | 0.33 |
| $60 \%$ | 2.25 | 2.25 | 0.58 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.58 | 0.86 |  |
| $70 \%$ | 3.58 | 3.58 | 0.92 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 0.92 | 1.37 | 0.58 |
| $80 \%$ | 5.34 | 5.34 | 1.37 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1.37 | 2.05 | 1.37 |
| $90 \%$ | 7.60 | 7.60 | 1.95 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 2.91 | 1.95 | 2.91 | 1.95 |
| $100 \%$ | 10.43 | 10.43 | 2.67 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.67 | 4.00 | 2.67 |

## Honeywell Building Solutions

## Chathams School District

## Exhibit D

## CM 2D - Domestic Hot Water Replacement

Domestic Hot Water Upgrades

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Replacement of Domestic Hot Water Heaters with high efficiency condensing Domestic Hot Water Heaters

## DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

*Isolating a storage tank improves the DHW system efficiency by Current DHW Heater Efficiency $\square$

MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option C - Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data

## COMMISSIONING

Verify all functions of the boiler control system, safety and operation. Verify air/fuel ratio is consistent through firing range. Provide training of the boiler operators

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

## Safety Factor (Electric) $=$

Safety Factor (Thermal) =

## 0.0\%

No Safety Factor is used because of a minimal of variables

Honeywell Building Solutions
Chathams School District

## Exhibit D

ECM 2D - Domestic Hot Water Replacement
Domestic Hot Water Upgrades

## DHW REPLACEMENT CALCULATION

$Q_{\text {savings }}=\left(\left(\eta_{\text {NEW }}-\eta_{\text {oLD }}\right) / \eta_{\text {NEW }}\right) \cdot$ Fuel $_{\text {DHW }}$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Q $_{\text {Savings }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $\eta_{\text {NEW }}$ | $\%$ | Efficiency of Existing DHW Heater |
| $\eta_{\text {OLD }}$ | $\%$ | Efficiency of Proposed DHW Heater |
| Fuel $_{\text {DHW }}$ | Therms | Annual DHW Fuel Consumption |

*Inputs are blue

| Building | Label | DHW Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southern Boulevard School | DHW-5-2 | 1 |
| Southern Boulevard School | DHW-5-3 | 1 |
| Totals |  |  |


| Southern Boulevard Schoojouthern Boulevard Schoo |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DHW-5-2 | DHW-5-3 |
| 1 | 1 |
| Natural Gas | Natural Gas |
| Natural Gas | Natural Gas |
| 0.4 | 0.3 |

## Honeywell Building Solutions

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D

## CM 2D - Domestic Hot Water Replacement

## Domestic Hot Water Upgrades

## A. DOMESTIC HOT WATER HEATER REPLACEMENT

|  | Southern <br> Boulevard School | Southern <br> Boulevard School |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Label | DHW-5-2 | DHW-5-3 |
| Quantity | 1 | 1 |
| Fuel Switch | N | N |
| Existing Fuel | Natural Gas | Natural Gas |
| Proposed Fuel | Natural Gas | Natural Gas |
| Current DHW System Efficiency | $80.0 \%$ | $80.0 \%$ |
| Proposed DHW System Efficiency | $90.0 \%$ | $90.0 \%$ |
| Improvement DHW System Efficiency | $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| Annual DHW Heater Baseline | 4,205 | 4,205 |
| Percentage of DHW Building Load | $40 \%$ | $30 \%$ |
| Safety Factor | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Electric Savings | - | - |
| Natural Gas Savings | 210 | 158 |
| Fuel Oil \#2 Savings | - | - |
| Fuel Oil \#4 Savings | - | - |
| Fuel Oil \#6 Savings | - | - |
| Propane Savings | - | - |

B. STORAGE TANK ISOLATION

| Storage Tank Isolation |
| :--- |
| Current DHW System Efficiency |
| Improvement in System Efficiency |
| New System Efficiency |
| Safety Factor |
| Electric Savings |
| Natural Gas Savings |
| Fuel Oil \#2 Savings |
| Fuel Oil \#4 Savings |
| Fuel Oil \#6 Savings |
| Propane Savings |

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Honeywell Building Solutions

## Chathams School District

## Exhibit D

ECM 2D - Domestic Hot Water Replacement
Domestic Hot Water Upgrades

## C. OIL PUMP CALCULATION

| Oil Pump Savings |
| :--- |
| Oil Pump HP |
| Efficiency |
| Load Factor |
| Annual Run Hours |
| Safety Factor (Run Hours) |
| Adjusted Run Hours |
| Electric Savings |

Honeywell Building Solutions
District
ECM 2E- Rooftop Unit Replacements
ECM DESCRIPTION
Replace existing Rooftop Units with high efficiency ynits
DATA/ASSUMPTIONS
 $\qquad$
MEASUREMENT AND VERFICATION
Option A (Electricic) - Direct kW and ssavings measurements before and after installation conducted. A report is senerated showing the reduction in kW
Option C (Fuel)- Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data
COMMISSIONING
Verify all functions of the rooftop system, sfiety and operation
Recovery/safety factor
Safety Factor (Thermal) = $\quad \square$
A sfifty factor of 0 is used due to minimal variables and the proven results of this measure
formulae
$w_{\text {savngs }}=w_{c}-w_{c}$
$W_{c}=\left(W_{\text {c.occ }}+W_{c \text { cunoce }}\right)$
$W_{c}=\left(W_{\text {co.oct }}+W_{\text {c.unocd }}\right)$





$a_{\text {mevt }}=\sum^{50} .5\left(\right.$ tocc $\left.\cdot a_{\text {Ioad }} \cdot L_{2 x}\right) / n_{\text {RTV }}$
$Q_{\text {mur }}=\sum^{00} \cdot s\left(\right.$ tocc $\left.\cdot Q_{\text {Ioad }} \cdot L_{\text {rex }}\right) / n_{\text {RTU }}$
$Q_{\text {IOAD }}=\varepsilon^{60} .51 .08 \cdot$ CFM Supper $\cdot\left(T_{\text {Superer }}-T_{\text {MXXE }}\right)$



Honeywell Building Solutions
Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 2E- Rooftop Unit Replacements

| Variable | JUnits | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\text {Suwngs }}$ | kwh | Electrical Savings |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | kwh | Existing RTU Consumption |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | kwh | Proposed RTU Consumption |
| $\mathrm{n}_{0}$ | \% | Efficiency gain due to RTU optimization |
| $\Sigma^{105}{ }_{60}$ | - | Summation of all bins from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $105^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| c | Ton | Tonnage of RTU |
| n |  | Existing efficiency of RTU (EER) |
| n | - | Proposed efficiency of RTU (EER) |
| Tesion | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Design Temperature of RTU (Usually $97.5^{\circ}$ F) |
| ${ }_{\text {tan }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Bin Weather Temperature |
| Tocc | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature of building during occupied hours |
| Tunocc | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature of building during unoccupied hours |
| tocc | Hrs | Existing occupued Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| tunocc | Hrs | Existing unoccupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| $Q_{\text {savncs }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $8^{60} .5$ |  | Summation of all bins from - $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| $\mathrm{Tan}_{\text {g }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperatur of respective bin |
| $Q_{\text {meut }}$ | Therms | Exisiting Input heat provided by RTU sat respective bin temperature |
| $a_{\text {mput }}$ | Therms | Proposed Input heat provided by RTUs at respective bin temperature |
| $a_{\text {Load }}$ | Therms | Heat load on the unit vent |
| L\% | \% | Load \% at respective bin |
| $T_{\text {TSIE }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature is e across the coil ( $100 \%$ Design at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {Mxe }}$ | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Mixed air temperature |
| Tsuper | Hrs | Temperature of supply air |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {teruna }}$ | Hrs | Temperature of return air |
| CFM supper | CFM | Total suply CFM of unit vent |
| $\mathrm{CFM}_{\text {OA }}$ | cfm | Total outside air CFM of unit vent |
| $\mathrm{CFM}_{\text {Retuan }}$ | CFM | Total return air CFM of unit vent |
| q | - | Quantity of relaced/refurbished RTUS |
| nafeurs | \% | Efficiency improvement of refurbished unit vent |
| neprace | \% | Efficiencr improvement of replaced unit vent |
| tocc | Hrs | Occupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |

* Inputs are in blue



## Honeywel Buiang Sourions

Exhibit D
ECM 2 E - Rooftop Unit Replacements
calculations

|  | Chatham High | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Label | RTU-1-A3 | RTU-1-A8 | RTU-1-A2 | RTU-2-AC1 | RTU-2-AC2 |
| swith | r | r | r | r | Y |
| Existing Thermal tuel | None |  |  |  |  |
| Proosed Thermal fuel | N110, A110A | ${ }_{\text {None }}^{\text {A120 }}$ | None | None | None ${ }_{100.00}$ |
| Area Sering Quantity | A110, A10A | A120 | Main oftices + Giriance |  |  |
| RTU Tonage | 6.0 | 7.5 | 23.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| RTU Supply Air CFM | 2,400 | 3,000 | 9,333 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| RTU Fresh Air CFM | 360 | $\begin{array}{r}450 \\ \hline 55\end{array}$ | 1,400 | 180 | 180 |
| RTU Return Air CFM | 2,040 | 2,550 | 7,933 | 1,020 | 1,020 |
| Current Thermal Efficiency | 80\% | 80\% | 80\% |  |  |
| Proopsed Thermal Efficiency | 80\% | 80\% | 80\% | \% | \% |
| Current EER | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Prooosed EER | 19.8 | 20.6 | 11.2 | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| Existing Occupied Heating Setpoint | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 |
| Existing Unocuupied Heating Setpoint | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| Proposed Occupied Cooling Setpoint | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| Proposed Unoccupied Cooling Setpoint | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 |
| Supply Air Temperature | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 |
| Current RTU KWh Consumption | 4,912 | 8,161 | 22,823 | 2,328 | 2,328 |
| Current RTU Thermal Consumption | 1,105 | 1,382 | 4,298 |  |  |
| Percent of Electric Baseline Consumption | 0.3\% | 0.5\% | 1.3\% | 0.2\% | 0.2\% |
| Percent of Thermal Baseline Consumption | 1.1\% | 1.4\% | 4.3\% | 0.0\% |  |
| Proposed RTU KWh Consumption | 1,985 | 3,169 | 18,136 | 1,515 | 1,515 |
| Proposed RTU Thermal Consumption | 1,105 |  |  |  |  |
| Safety factor | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Electrical Savings | 2,927 | 4,992 | 4,687 | 813 | 813 |
| Natura Gas Saving |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel 1 il 144 savings |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel oil 16 S Saving |  |  |  |  |  |

CHATHAM HIGH SCHOOL

|  | Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Avg Temp $^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occup.Bin Hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unocc. } \\ \text { Bin Hours } \end{gathered}$ | Occupied Tons | Unoccupied Tons | Occupied Ton-Hrs | Unocupuied Ton-Hrs | Current Condensing Unit Consumption | Proposed Condensing Unit Consumption | Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOLING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | kWh | kWh | kWh |
|  | 100 to 105 | 102.5 975 |  | 19 |  | ${ }_{21}^{1}$ | 18 18 | 0 | 6.0 | ${ }_{6}^{6.0}$ | 5 | ${ }_{21}^{1}$ | $\stackrel{9}{189}$ | ${ }_{76}^{4}$ | 13 |
|  | 90 to 95 | 92.5 | - | 44 | 13 | 57 | ${ }_{46}^{18}$ | 11 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 275 | ${ }_{67}^{21}$ | ${ }_{513}$ | 207 |  |
|  | 85 to 90 | 87.5 | 1 | 167 | 60 | 228 | 181 | 47 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 690 | 138 | 1,242 | 502 | 740 |
|  | 80 to 85 | 82.5 | 31 | 283 | 162 | 476 | 349 | 127 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 953 | 175 | 1,692 | 684 | 1,008 |
|  | 75 to 80 | 77.5 | 191 | 235 | 280 | 706 | 411 | 295 | 1.6 |  | 672 | - | 1,008 | 407 | 601 |
|  | 70 to 75 | 72.5 | ${ }^{203}$ | 177 | ${ }^{222}$ | ${ }_{6}^{602}$ | 327 | 275 | 0.5 | - | 178 | - | 267 | 108 | 159 |
|  | 65 to 70 60 to 65 | 67.5 62.5 | 325 180 | 165 <br> 152 | 204 195 | 694 527 | 327 <br> 284 <br> 8 | 367 243 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 931 | 1,242 | 1,138 | 3,311 | 1,942 | 1,369 | 20.7 | 16.3 | 2,873 | 401 | 4,912 | 1,985 | 2,933 |

Honeywell Building Solutions

| Chatham |
| :--- |
| Exhibit |

ECM 2 - Rooftop Unit Replacements
Rooftop Unit Replacem

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unocupued Bin Hours | Mixed Air Temp | Temp rise across cil | Heat Load on the unit | Load \% at bin 0/A temp (Note 1) | Heat provided by unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEATING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | btu/hr | \% | Btu/Vr |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 68.1 | 16.9 | 43,740 | 69.2\% | 6,03,463 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 67.4 | 17.6 | 45,684 | 72.3\% | 9,347,172 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 66.6 | 18.4 | 47,628 | 75.4\% | 7,521,927 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 65.9 | 19.1 | 49,572 | 78.5\% | 10,755,199 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 65.1 | 19.9 | 51,516 | 81.5\% | 15,29, 200 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 64.4 | 20.6 | 53,460 | 84.5\% | 15,34,489 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 63.6 | 21.4 | 55,404 | 87.7\% | 9,270,200 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | ${ }^{68}$ | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 62.9 | 22.1 | 57,348 | 90.8\% | 7,574,836 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | 62.1 | 22.9 | 59,292 | 93.8\% | 4,451,461 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | 61.4 | 23.6 | 61,236 | 96.9\% | 1,909,857 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{11}$ | 20 | 60.6 | 24.4 | 63,180 | 100.0\% | 705,134 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 59.9 | 25.1 | 65,124 | 100.0\% | 158,158 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | - | 4 | 1 | ${ }^{3}$ | 59.1 | 25.9 | 67,068 | 100.0\% | 47,906 |
| -10 to - 5 | -7.5 | - |  | - |  | - |  | 58.4 | 26.6 | 69,012 | 100.0\% |  |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - |  | - |  | - |  | 57.6 | 27.4 | 70,96 | 100.0\% |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 1,935 | 1,813 |  |  |  |  | 88,42,952 |

СНАТнаM HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Avg Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occup.Bin Hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unocc. } \\ \text { Bin Hours } \end{gathered}$ | Occupied Tons | Unoccupied Tons | Occupied Ton-Hrs | Unoccupied Ton-Hrs | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Current Condensing } \\ & \text { Unit Consumption } \\ & \text { (kWh) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Proposed Condensing } \\ \text { Unit Consumption } \\ \text { (kWh) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Savings (kWh) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOULING 100 to 105 | 102.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | $4_{4}$ |  |
| ${ }_{95}^{100}$ to 1005 | ${ }_{97.5}$ | - | ${ }_{19}^{19}$ | 2 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | ${ }_{132}$ | 26 | ${ }_{236}^{11}$ | 92 | 145 |
| 90 to 95 | 92.5 | - | 44 | 13 | 57 | 46 | 11 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 344 | 84 | 641 | 249 | 392 |
| 85 to 90 | 87.5 | 1 | 167 | ${ }^{60}$ | 228 | 181 | ${ }^{47}$ | 5.2 | 5.2 | 939 | 245 511 | 1,776 <br> 1893 <br> 186 | 690 | 1,086 1,764 |
| 80 to 85 | 82.5 | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{283}$ | 162 | 476 | 349 | ${ }^{127}$ | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1,411 | 511 | 2,883 <br> 1,76 | 1,120 |  |
| 75 to 80 70 to 75 | 77.5 | 191 | 235 | ${ }^{280}$ | 706 | ${ }^{411}$ | 295 | 2.9 |  | 1,184 |  | 1,776 | 690 | $\begin{array}{r}1,087 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ |
| 70 to 75 65 to 70 | 72.5 67.5 | 203 325 | 177 165 | 202 <br> 204 | 602 694 | 327 327 | 275 <br> 367 | 1.7 | - | 565 |  | 848 | 329 | 519 |
| 60 to 65 | 62.5 | 180 | 152 | 195 | 527 | 284 | 243 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 931 | 1,242 | 1,138 | ${ }^{3,311}$ | 1,942 | 1,369 | 28.8 | 24.2 | 4,575 | 866 | 8,161 | 3,169 | 4,999 |


| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01.08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Mixed Air Temp | Temp rise across coil | Heat Load on the unit | Load \% at bin 0/A temp (Note 1) | Heat provided by unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | btu/hr | \% | Btu/Yr |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 68.1 | 16.9 | 54,675 | 69.2\% | 7,588,079 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 67.4 | 17.6 | 57,105 | 72.3\% | 11,68,965 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 66.6 | 18.4 | 59,535 | 75.4\% | 9,402,408 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 65.9 | 19.1 | 61,965 | 78.5\% | 13,43,937 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 65.1 | 19.9 | 64,395 | 81.5\% | 19,12, 7 ,50 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 64.4 | 20.6 | 66,825 | 84.6\% | 19,18,6611 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 63.6 | 21.4 | 69,255 | 87.7\% | 11,587,750 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 62.9 | 22.1 | 71,685 | 90.8\% | 9,468,545 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | ${ }_{9}$ | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | 62.1 | 22.9 | 74,115 | 93.8\% | 5,564,326 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | 61.4 | 23.6 | 76,545 | 96.9\% | 2,387,321 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | ${ }^{11}$ | 20 | 60.6 | 24.4 | 78,975 | 100.0\% | 881,417 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | 59.9 | 25.1 | 81,405 | 100.0\% | 197,698 |
| -5to 0 | $-2.5$ | 4 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 59.1 | 25.9 | 83,835 | 100.0\% | 59,882 |
| -10 to -5 -15 to -10 | -7.5 <br> -12.5 |  | $\because$ |  | - |  | - | 58.4 57.6 | 26.6 27.4 | 86,265 88,95 | 100.0\% |  |
| -15 to - 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,135 | 1,813 |  |  |  |  | 110,528,690 |

СНАТНАМ HIGH SCHOOL

|  | Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Avg Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01.08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occup.Bin Hours | Unocc. Bin Hours | Occupied Tons | Unoccupied Tons | Occupied Ton-Hrs | Unoccupied Ton-Hrs | Current Condensing Unit Consumption $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | Proposed Condensing Unit Consumption $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | Savings (kWh) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOLING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 to 105 | 102.5 |  | 1 |  | ${ }^{1}$ | 1 |  | ${ }^{23,3}$ | ${ }^{23,3}$ | 20 | ${ }_{81}^{3}$ | ${ }_{31}^{31}$ | 25 | ${ }^{6}$ |
|  | ${ }_{90} 95095$ | ${ }_{92.5}$ | $\cdots$ | 19 <br> 44 <br> 8 | ${ }_{13}^{2}$ | 21 57 | 18 <br> 46 | 11 | 23.3 <br> 23.3 <br> 12.2 | 23.3 <br> 23.3 <br> 12.2 <br> 1 | 1,070 | - $\begin{array}{r}81 \\ 260\end{array}$ | 1,793 | 1,425 | 368 |
|  | 85 to 90 | 87.5 | 1 | 167 | 60 | 228 | 181 | ${ }_{47}$ | 16.2 | 16.2 | 2,921 | 762 | 4,966 | +3,946 | 1,020 |
|  | 80 to 85 | 82.5 | 31 | 283 | 162 | ${ }_{476}$ | 349 <br> 18 | 127 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 4,389 | 1,591 | 8,064 | 6,408 | 1,656 |
|  | 75 to 80 | 77.5 | 191 | 235 | 280 | 706 | ${ }^{421}$ | 295 | 9.0 |  | 3,684 |  | 4,9688 | 3,947 | 1,020 |
|  | 70 to 75 | 72.5 | ${ }^{203}$ | 177 | ${ }^{222}$ | 602 | ${ }^{327}$ | 275 | 5.4 |  | 1,759 |  | 2,372 | 1,885 | 487 |
|  | 65 to 70 | 67.5 | 325 180 | 165 <br> 152 <br> 1 | ${ }^{204}$ | 694 | ${ }^{327}$ | 367 |  | - | $\cdot$ | - | - |  | - |
|  | 60 to 65 | 62.5 | 180 | 152 | 195 | 527 | 284 | 243 | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| Total |  |  | 931 | 1,242 | 1,138 | 3,311 | 1,942 | 1,369 | 89.7 | 75.4 | 14,233 | 2,695 | 22,823 | 18,136 | 4,693 |


| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Mixed Air Temp | Temp rise across coil | Heat Load on the unit | Load \% at bin 0/A temp (Note 1) | Heat provided by unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{\circ} 6$ | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | btu/hr | \% | ${ }^{\text {Btu/ }}$ Yr |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | ${ }^{86}$ | 144 | ${ }^{97}$ | 327 | 199 | 128 | 68.1 | 16.9 | 170,100 | 69.2\% | 23,482,912 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 67.4 | 17.6 | 177,600 | 72.3\% | 36,350,115 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 66.6 | 18.4 | 185,220 | 75.4\% | 29,251,937 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 65.9 | 19.1 | 192,780 | 78.5\% | 41,82, 581 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 65.1 | 19.9 | 200,340 | 81.5\% | 59,492,999 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 64.4 | 20.6 | 207,900 | 84.6\% | 59,673,012 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 63.6 | 21.4 | 215,460 | 87.7\% | 36,050,79 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | ${ }^{68}$ | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 62.9 | 22.1 | 223,020 | 90.\% | 29,457,995 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | 62.1 | 22.9 | 230,580 | 93.\%\% | 17,311,237 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | 61.4 | 23.6 | 238,140 | 96.9\% | 7,42,220 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | ${ }^{31}$ | 11 | 20 | 60.6 | 24.4 | 245,700 | 100.0\% | 2,742,187 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 59.9 | 25.1 | 253,260 | 100.0\% | 615,060 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 59.1 | 25.9 | 260,820 | 100.0\% | 186,300 |
| -10 to -5 | $\begin{array}{r}-7.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | - | - |  | - | - | 58.4 | 26.6 | $\begin{array}{r}268,380 \\ \hline 27590\end{array}$ | 100.0\% | - |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - | - | - |  |  |  | 57.6 | 27.4 | 275,940 | 100.0\% |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,135 | 1,813 |  |  |  |  | 343,867,034 |

## Honeywell Building Solutions

Chathams School District
ECM 2F-Window AC Unit Replacements
Window AC Replacement
ECM DESCRIPTION
Replace existing low efficiency window units in respective buildings with new high efficiency window units with an EER of $12+$

## DATA/ASSUMPTIONS

*Run Hours based on occupancy schedule
*Run hours are based on chiller cutofft temperature and bin weather data
$\qquad$

## measurement and verfication

Option A - The engineering calculations are based on direct kW measurements of the existing and installed chillers and operating hours. All existing chillers will be measured before removal and new motors after the installation
COMMISSIONING
Start up equipment ensure proper operation
RECOVERY/SAEETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Electric) $=\square \quad \square$
The safety factor for this ECM is taken ato due to some variances on the run hours and the estimated part load efficiencies of the existing chille.
FORMULAE
optimization
$W_{\text {SAWMGS }}=W_{c} \cdot n_{\text {Oc }}$

## REPDACEMENT

$w_{\text {savngss }}=w_{c}-w_{c}$
$W_{c}=\left(W_{\text {coocc }}+W_{\text {cunooc }}\right)$
$W_{c}=\left(W_{\text {coocc }}+W_{\text {cunocd }}\right)$


$W_{\text {coccc }}=\sum^{105}{ }_{60} C \cdot\left(T_{\text {Bin }}-T_{\text {occd }}\right) /\left(T_{\text {Be }}-T_{\text {ossisn }}\right) \cdot t_{\text {occc }} \cdot n$
$W_{\text {C.Unocc }}=\Sigma^{105}{ }_{60} C \cdot\left(T_{\text {Bin }}-T_{\text {unocec }}\right) /\left(T_{\text {Bin }}-T_{\text {ossisen }}\right) \cdot t_{\text {unoocc }} \cdot n$

| Variable | Junits | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\text {savnus }}$ | kWh | Electrical Savings |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | kwh | Existing condensing unit Consumption |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | kwh | Proposed condensing unit Consumption |
| $n_{\%}$ | \% | Efficiency gain due to condensing unit optimization |
| $\Sigma^{105}{ }_{60}$ |  | Summation of all bins from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $105^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| c | Ton | Tonnage of condensing unit |
| n | - | Existing efficiency of condensing unit (EER) |
| n | - | Proposed efficiency of condensing unit (EER) |
| Tesion | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Design Temperature of condensing unit (Usually $97.5^{\circ}$ F) |
| $\mathrm{Tam}_{\text {gin }}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Bin Weather Temperature |
| Tocc | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Temperature of building during occupied hours |
| $T_{\text {unocc }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature of building during unoccupied hours |
| tocc | Hrs | Existing occupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| tunocc | Hrs | Existing unoccupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |

* Inputs are in blue
*Checks against baseline are in purple

Honeywell Building Solutions
Chathams School District
Exhibit D
Replacements
Window AC Replacement


CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Avg Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occup.Bin Hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unocc. } \\ \text { Bin Hours } \end{gathered}$ | Occupied Tons | Unoccupied Tons | Occupied Ton-Hrs | Unocupuied Ton-Hrs | Current Condensing Unit Consumption | Proposed Condensing Unit Consumption | Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOLING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | kWh | kWh | kWh |
| 100 to 105 | 102.5 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 33 | 5 | 43 | ${ }^{23}$ |  |
| 95 to 100 | 97.5 | - | 19 | 2 | 21 | 17 | 4 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 660 | 138 | 895 | ${ }^{491}$ | 404 |
| 90 to 95 | 92.5 |  | 44 | 13 | 57 | 45 | 12 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 1,698 | 468 | 2,429 | 1,333 | 1,096 |
| 85 to 90 | 87.5 | 1 | 167 | 60 | 228 | 175 | 53 | 21.8 | 24.2 | 3,830 | 1,270 | 5,720 | 3,139 | 2,582 |
| 80 to 85 | 82.5 | 31 | 283 | 162 | 476 | 335 | 141 | 13.7 | 17.3 | 4,603 | 2,437 | 7,896 | 4,332 | 3,563 |
| 75 to 80 | 77.5 | 191 | 235 | 280 | 706 | 386 | 320 | 5.7 | 10.4 | 2,182 | 3,321 | 6,172 | 3,387 | 2,785 |
| 700075 | 72.5 | 203 | 177 | 222 | 602 | 307 | 295 |  | 3.5 |  | 1,019 | 1,143 | 627 | 516 |
| ${ }^{65 \text { to } 70}$ | 67.5 6.25 | $\begin{array}{r}325 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 165 <br> 152 | 204 195 | 694 577 | 309 267 | $\begin{array}{r}385 \\ 260 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 to 65 | 62.5 | 180 | 152 | 195 | 527 | 267 | 260 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{24,25}$ | 13,30 |  |

CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Avg Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occup. Bin Hours | Unocc. Bin Hours | Occupied Tons | Unoccupied Tons | Occupied Ton-Hrs | Unoccupied Ton-Hrs | Current Condensing Unit Consumption | Proposed Condensing Unit Consumption | Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOLING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | kWh | kWh | kWh |
| 100 to 105 | 102.5 |  | 19 |  | 21 | 1 | 0 | 28.0 | 28.0 28 | ${ }^{24}$ | 102 | ${ }^{31}$ | 17 |  |
| 95 to 100 | 97.5 |  | 19 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{5}^{21}$ | 175 | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}28.0 \\ 280 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}486 \\ \hline 1.251 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 102 <br> 345 | 659 1.790 | 362 <br> 982 |  |
| 85 to 90 | ${ }_{87.5}$ | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 167 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{60}^{13}$ | 228 | $\stackrel{45}{175}$ | ${ }_{53}^{12}$ | 28.0 16.1 | 28.0 <br> 17.8 | $\xrightarrow{1,822}$ | $\begin{array}{r}345 \\ 936 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,790 <br> 4,215 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { 2,322 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}808 \\ \hline 1,902 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 80 to 85 | 82.5 | 31 | 283 | 162 | 476 | 335 | ${ }^{141}$ | 10.1 | 12.7 | 3,392 | 1,796 | 5,818 | 3,192 | 2,625 |
| 75 to 80 | 77.5 | 191 | $\begin{array}{r}235 \\ 177 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 280 | 706 | 386 307 | 320 329 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 1,608 | 2,447 | 4,548 | 2,495 | 2,052 |
| 70 to 75 | 72.5 | 203 | 177 | 222 | 602 | 307 | 295 |  | 2.5 |  | 751 | 842 | 462 | 380 |
| ( 65 6to 70 | 67.5 62.5 | 325 180 | 165 152 | 204 195 | 694 527 | 309 267 | 385 260 |  | - | - |  |  |  | - |
| Total |  | 931 | ${ }_{1}^{1.242}$ | ${ }_{1,138}$ | ${ }^{3,311}$ | 1.840 | 1.471 | 86.4 | 96.7 | 9,559 | 6.377 | 17.872 | 9.807 | 8.080 |

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 2G - Kitchen Hood Controllers

## Kitchen Hood Replacement

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Kitchen hoods in the district's kitchens are ventilated by exhaust fans. Fans are running most of the time at full speed when kitchen is in operation even if there are no activities under the hoods. e new ventilaton control systems will control exhaust fans based on hood exhaust temperatures. The exhaust fan will be equipped with VFDs will control air flows. If the exhaust fan is combined with a make up air unit, then variable air flow will be controlled on both exhaust and make up air fans.

## DATA / ASSUMPTION

Existing equipment schedule was given by personnel operating the kitchen equipment and with interviews with facility staff

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option A (Both Electric and Fuel) - Measure kW, logging fan operation and calculate energy savings, both electric and fuel, from collected data with fan and make up air information from manufacturer.

## COMMISSIONING

Test exhaust fans and make up air units that they operate per design intent, which include simulation of the exhaust temperature driving fan motor speeds. Verify all safety interlocks.

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

Recovery/Safety Factor (Electric) = 0\%
Recovery/Safety Factor (Thermal) $\square$
Savings calculations are based on weather bin data, make up air flow and operating schedules. A more conservative is used for heating losses due to the uncertainty of the basic operating information in terms of the volume of air being exhausted and other operating perimeters. The heating fuel saving calculations are based upon information provided by the equipment vendor The exhaust fan electric savings are based on existing fan schedules and proposed fan schedules. Recovery factor of the electric savings is less conservative due to knowledge of technical data and agreed operating schedule.

Exhibit D
ECM 2G - Kitchen Hood Controllers
Kitchen Hood Replacement

## FORMULAE

$W_{\text {SAVIIGS }}=\left(W_{\text {FAN }}-W_{\text {FAN }}\right)$
$Q_{\text {SAVINGS }}=\left(Q_{\text {Hoод }}-Q_{\text {Hoод }}\right) / \eta_{\text {Boiler }}$
$W_{\text {FAN }}=\Sigma^{100 \%}{ }_{0 \%}$ HP.Lf $\cdot 746 \cdot$ thоод
$W_{\text {FAN }}=\Sigma^{100 \%}{ }_{0 \%}(H P \cdot L f \cdot .746) \cdot$ RPM $_{\%}{ }^{3} \cdot t_{\text {ноод }}$
$Q_{\text {Hood }}=\left(1.08 \cdot V_{\text {EX }} \cdot H D_{\text {occ }} \cdot\left(t_{\text {ноод }} / t_{\text {Hоод }}+t_{\text {occ }}\right)\right) /\left(n_{\text {sys }} \cdot 100,000\right)$
$\mathrm{a}_{\text {Hood }}=\left(1.08 \cdot \mathrm{~V}_{\text {EX }} \cdot \mathrm{HD}_{\text {OcC }} \cdot\left(\mathrm{t}_{\text {нооо }} / \mathrm{t}_{\text {Hoод }}+\mathrm{t}_{\text {occ }}\right)\right) /\left(\mathrm{n}_{\text {Sys }} \cdot 100,000\right)$
$V_{E X}=V_{E X} \cdot R P M_{W}$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {savings }}$ | kWh | kWh Savings |
| $\mathrm{a}_{\text {savings }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {FAN }}$ | kWh | Existing Annual Fan Electricial Consumption |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {FAN }}$ | kWh | Proposed Annual Fan Electricial Consumption |
| HP | HP | Horsepower of Exhaust Fan |
| $\Sigma \Sigma^{100 \%}{ }_{0 \%}$ | - | Summation of run times |
| RPM\% | RPM | Percentage of RPM compared to the motors full speed ( $0 \%$ - 100\%) |
| RPM ${ }_{\text {w }}$ | RPM | Weighted RPM of Exhaust Fan |
| Lf | - | Load Factor of motor |
| $n_{\text {sys }}$ | - | Existing system efficiency |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{EX}}$ | CFM | Current Exhaust Volume |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {EX }}$ | CFM | Proposed Exhaust Volume |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {Hoоб }}$ | Therms | Existing Heat Load of Kitchen Hood |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {ноод }}$ | Therms | Proposed Heat Load of Kitchen Hood |
| Tocc | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Existing temperature of space during occupied hours |
| $\eta_{\text {Boiler }}$ | - | Existing system efficiency |
| thood | Hrs | Existing Hood Run Hours |
| toce | Hrs | Occupied Bin Hours |
| $\mathrm{HD}_{\text {occ }}$ | Hrs | Existing occupied heating degree hours |

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 2G - Kitchen Hood Controllers
Kitchen Hood Replacement

* Inputs are in blue

| Building | Kitchen Hood Area (ft ${ }^{2}$ ) | HP of Exhaust Fan Motor | HP of MAU Motor | Annual Run Hours | System Efficiency | Current Exhaust <br> Volume (CFM) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | 68 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1,440 | 60\% | 5,100 |
| Chatham Middle School | 64 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1,440 | 60\% | 4,800 |
| Totals | 132 | 10.0 | 3.0 |  |  | 9,900 |


|  | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kitchen Hood Area | 68 | 64 |
| HP of Fan Motor | 5 | 5.0 |
| HP Fan MAU Motor | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Load Factor | 90\% | 90\% |
| Annual Run Hours | 1,440 | 1,440 |
| System Efficiency | 60\% | 60\% |
| Current Exhaust Volume | 5,100 | 4,800 |
| Proposed Exhaust Volume | 2,423 | 2,280 |
| Existing Heat Load | 2,768 | 2,544 |
| Proposed Heat Load | 1,315 | 1,208 |
| Existing Occupied Heating Setpoint | 74.0 | 74.0 |
| Existing Occupied Cooling Setpoint | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| Existing Unoccup. Cooling Setpoint | 78.0 | 78.0 |
| Boiler Efficiency | 80.0\% | 87.0\% |
| Safety Factor | 0\% | 0\% |
| Electrical Savings | 5,263 | 5,263 |
| Thermal Savings | 1,816 | 1,535 |

Honeywell Building Solutions

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 2G - Kitchen Hood Controllers
Kitchen Hood Replacement
ELECTRICAL CALCULATIONS
CHATHAM HIGH SCHOOL

| \% Rated RPM | \% Run Time | Time $\mathrm{Hrs} / \mathrm{Yr}$ | Weighted RPM | Existing kWh | Proposed kWh | kWh Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100\% | 1\% | 14 | 1\% | 63 | 63 | 0 |
| 90\% | 3\% | 43 | 3\% | 189 | 137 | 51 |
| 80\% | 6\% | 86 | 5\% | 377 | 193 | 184 |
| 70\% | 10\% | 144 | 7\% | 628 | 216 | 413 |
| 60\% | 10\% | 144 | 6\% | 628 | 136 | 493 |
| 50\% | 20\% | 288 | 10\% | 1,257 | 157 | 1,100 |
| 40\% | 20\% | 288 | 8\% | 1,257 | 80 | 1,176 |
| 30\% | 20\% | 288 | 6\% | 1,257 | 34 | 1,223 |
| 20\% | 10\% | 144 | 2\% | 628 | 5 | 623 |
| 10\% | 0\% | - | 0\% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 1,440 | 48\% | 6,284 | 1,021 | 5,263 |

CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| \% Rated RPM | \% Run Time | Time Hrs/Yr | Weighted RPM | Existing kWh | Proposed kWh | kWh Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100\% | 1\% | 14 | 1\% | 63 | 63 | 0 |
| 90\% | 3\% | 43 | 3\% | 189 | 137 | 51 |
| 80\% | 6\% | 86 | 5\% | 377 | 193 | 184 |
| 70\% | 10\% | 144 | 7\% | 628 | 216 | 413 |
| 60\% | 10\% | 144 | 6\% | 628 | 136 | 493 |
| 50\% | 20\% | 288 | 10\% | 1,257 | 157 | 1,100 |
| 40\% | 20\% | 288 | 8\% | 1,257 | 80 | 1,176 |
| 30\% | 20\% | 288 | 6\% | 1,257 | 34 | 1,223 |
| 20\% | 10\% | 144 | 2\% | 628 | 5 | 623 |
| 10\% | 0\% | - | 0\% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 1,440 | 48\% | 6,284 | 1,021 | 5,263 |

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## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 2H - Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers
Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers
ECM DESCRIPTION
Installation of a refrigeration controller made by intellidyne on walk-in freezers and refrigerators. This will reduce cycling and improve operating efficiency of the compressor

## DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

Assumed compressor and controller savings
Assumed Run Hours

```
15% Hours
```


## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option A - Measure kW of selected freezer compressors. Logging compressor operation before and after the controller installations. Calculate savings based on measured results.
COMMISSIONING
Test compressors after installation.

RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Electric) =
0\%
Recovery factor taken at 0 due to few installations and not proven savings record.

## FORMULAE

$W_{\text {SAVINGS }}=\left(\mathrm{kW}_{\text {REERIG }}+\mathrm{kW}\right.$ FREEZER $) \cdot \mathrm{t} \cdot \delta_{\% \text { SAVINGS }}$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\text {savings }}$ | kWh | Electrical Savings for Motor Replacement |
| kW $_{\text {RERRIG }}$ | kW | Horsepower of motor |
| $\mathrm{kW}_{\text {FREEZER }}$ | kW | Existing Run Hours |
| t | Hrs | Run hours (assumed) |
| $\delta_{\% \text { SAVINGs }}$ | $\%$ | Compressor and controller savings (assumed) |

*Inputs are blue

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 2H - Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers
Walk-In Freezer/Cooler Controllers

| Building | Location | No. of Walk-In Refrigerators | No. of Walk-In Freezers | kW of Refrigerator | kW of Freezer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Kitchen | 1 | 1 | 1.152 | 2.863 |
| Chatham Middle School | Kitchen | 1 | - | 1.152 |  |
|  | - | - | - |  |  |
|  | - | - | - |  |  |
| Totals |  | 2 | 1 | 2.3 | 2.9 |

CALCULATIONS
*Note Typical Refrig kW = 1.152; Freezer kW = 2.863

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Walk-In Refrigerators | 1 | 1 |
| No. of Walk-In Freezers | 1 | 0 |
| kW of Refrigerator | 1.152 | 1.152 |
| kW of Freezer | 2.863 | - |
| Run Hours | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Total Electrical Consumption | 16,863 | 4,838 |
| Compressor and Controller Savings | 15\% | 15\% |
| Safety Factor | 0\% | 0\% |
| Electrical Savings | 2,529 | 726 |

## Chathams School District

xhibit D
ECM 21- Steam Trap Replacement/Refurbishment
Steam Trap Retrofit
ECM DESCRIPTION
steam trap audit identified that there are steam traps that are not currently working or are partially working. Faulty steam traps will be either replaced or repaire
DATA / ASSUMPTIONS
Percentage of failed steam traps based on audit
*Respective boiler efficiencies are used
Respective boiler efficiencies are used
Heating Hours
948 Hours

MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION
Option C - Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data
COMMISSIONING
Verify function of all steam traps per scope of work
RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Diversity Factor =
Safety Factor (Ther
Diversity Factor $=$
Safety Factor (Thermal) $=$

| $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| :---: |
| $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| Percentage of "lost" steam from orifice size from a failed trap (i.e. Not all all steam will flow through open orficice) |

The safety factor for this ECM is taken at 0 due to exactness of the existing trap losses

## ORMULAE

$Q_{\text {svings }}=\left(q_{\text {loss }} \cdot 1,194 / 100,000\right) / n$
$q_{\text {loss }}=\Sigma^{\text {Treps }} q_{\text {trap }} \cdot s_{\text {trails }} \cdot t$
$q_{\text {trap }}=10.1 \cdot d^{2} \cdot(p+14.7)$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $Q_{\text {Suvings }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $\Sigma^{\text {TRAPs }}$ | - | Summation of all steam traps |
| quoss | lb/yr | Annual steam loss through failed office |
| $q_{\text {trap }}$ | $\mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{hr}$ | Steam loss through failed office |
| stally | \% | Percentage of failed steam traps |
| t | hrs | Annual heating system run hours |
| p | psig | Pressure of steam through respective system |
| d | inches | Orifice Diameter |
| n | \% | Boiler Efficiency |

* Inputs are in blue

| Building | \% of Population <br> Failed |
| :--- | :---: |
| Milton Avenue School | $20 \%$ |
| Washington Avenue School | $20 \%$ |
|  |  |



Honeywell Building Solutions
Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 21 - Piping Insulatio
Piping Insulation
ECM DESCRIPTION
Insulate bare hot water, steam and condensste piping located in boiler rooms and in transition areas. Repair damaged insulation on piping. Insulate condensate storage tanks where applicable. Insulate steam heat exchangers where applicable.
DATA/ASSUMPTIONS
${ }^{\text {Run Hours }}$

* Insulation " k " Factor of New Piping Insulation
measurement and verfication
Option C-Savings Calculutions are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data
COMMISSIONING
Visual inspection per scope of work from subcontractor.
RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Electric) $=$
Safety factor (Therinal) $=$ $\square$
The safety factor for this ECM is taken at 0 due to uncertainty of on going steam and hot water piping temperatures incorporated in the savings calculation.
formulae
Detailed energy savings calculations are in the Piping Insulation calculation shee
* Inputs are in blue

Subcontractor Calculations $\square \mathrm{N} \square *$ *f Yes - Please Refere to tab 'Sub Pipe Insulation' for details


CALCULATIONS


| Nominal Pipe Sie elincess | 14.00 | ${ }^{10.00}$ | ${ }_{8.00}$ | 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 200 | ${ }_{1.50}$ | ${ }^{1.00}$ | 0.75 | ${ }_{0} .50$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contact Teneerature f fare Pipe (bsseine) | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Thickesss of insulatio finches) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 1 Issutaton "X"Fator | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 | 0.270 |
| Pipe eengh | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Huus of opeation | 3,814 | 3.814 | 3.814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 | 3,814 |
| Tenerature ef Envionment | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Contact Tenerature of floor | 60 | 60 | 60 | ${ }_{6} 0$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | 60 | 60 | 60 | ${ }_{6}$ | 60 | ${ }_{6}$ |
| Contact Temperatureof ceilins | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 9 | 9 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Contact Teneerature of wals | ${ }^{5}$ | 75 | ${ }^{75}$ | ${ }^{75}$ | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | ${ }^{5}$ | 75 | ${ }^{75}$ | ${ }^{75}$ | ${ }^{75}$ |
| Intial Insulation fim Cefflicent Stsimate | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.65 |
| Emisisivy of fare Pipe | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Emisisititof fosulaed Pipe | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Outside Piameere of Brae Pipe inches | 14.000 | 10.750 | 8.625 | 6.625 | 5.563 | 4.500 | ${ }^{3.500}$ | 2.875 | 2375 | 1.900 | 1.315 | 1.050 | 0.880 |
| Outiside Diameere of insuatee Pipe (inches) | 19.00 | 15,750 | 13.25 | 11.625 | 10.563 | 8.500 | 7.500 | 6.875 | 6.375 | 4.900 | 4.315 | 4.050 | 3.840 |
| Charaterisicicengt of Bare Pipe feet | 1.167 | 0.896 | 0.719 | 0.552 | 0.464 | 0.375 | 0.292 | 0.240 | 0.198 | 0.158 | 0.110 | 0.088 | 0.070 |
| Charatersisic lengt of fl subuted Pipe fieet | 1.583 | 1.313 | 1.135 | 0.969 | 0.880 | 0.78 | 0.625 | 0.573 | 0.531 | 0.408 | 0.350 | 0.338 | 0.330 |
| Average film Temp. For Bree Pipe (deg. f) | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | ${ }^{112.5}$ | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 | 112.5 |
|  | 97 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 94 | 93 |
|  | 0.88 | 0.843 | 0.890 | 0.951 | 0.994 | 1.048 | 1.116 | 1.172 | 1.229 | 1.300 | 1.425 | 1.507 | 1.594 |
|  | 0.55 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.66 | 0.68 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.76 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.79 |
|  | 245.85 | 20.16 | 170.96 | 140.27 | 123.04 | 100.95 | 86.92 | 75.00 | 66.99 | 54.97 | ${ }_{4.71}$ | 35.23 | 29.80 |
|  | 115.87 | 99.95 | 89.09 | ${ }_{78,45}$ | 72.59 | 62.88 | 56.61 | 52.69 | 49.45 | 4.152 | ${ }^{3730}$ | 35.29 | 33.64 |
| Radiant Osses for bere Pipe (BT/Mr.) | ${ }_{34} 6$ | 265 | ${ }^{213}$ | 164 | ${ }^{137}$ | 111 | ${ }^{86}$ | 71 | 59 | 47 | 3 | ${ }^{26}$ | 21 |
| Radiant Ossese for Insulaed Pipe (Bu/hr.) | 22 | 18 | 16 | ${ }^{13}$ | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
|  | 591 | 467 | 384 | 304 | 260 | 216 | 173 | 146 | 124 | 102 | 74 | ${ }_{61}$ | 51 |
|  | ${ }^{138}$ | 118 | 105 | 92 | 85 | 72 | 65 | 61 | 57 | ${ }^{47}$ | 42 | ${ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{38}$ |
| Savings (BTU/hr.) With Boiler Eff. = Savings (MMBTU) | ${ }^{454}$ | 399 1.20 | ${ }_{0}^{279}$ | ${ }_{0}^{212}$ | 176 0.60 | ${ }^{194}$ | ${ }_{0}^{108}$ | 85 0.29 | 67 0.23 | 55 0.19 | ${ }^{32}$ | ${ }_{0}^{21}$ | ${ }_{0}^{13}$ |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION |  | FFist teation teat toss | 282 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14.0 inch pipe |  | First teation Insulation Suracee Temp. | 104 |
|  |  | isst teation film coefficient | 0.621 |
|  |  | Second deation teat loss | 169 |
| NeS SPipe Size (inches) | 14.00 | Ieration Insulation Surface Tent | 125 |
| Bare Pipes surface Temeeature | 155 | Second deration film coeffice | 0.654 |
| Initiaf Film Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration teat oss | 175 |
| Inslatioio Thickeses (inches) | 2.5 | Third teation Insulation Sufrace | 124 |
| nsulation "K" | 0.270 | Third dearaton fill coefficient | 0.651 |
| Enviomment Temperature | 70 | Fourt heation Heat Loss | 174 |
| Eterena Pipe Oimeter | 14 | Fuurth teation Insulation Surface Temp. | 124 |
| Insulation Surface Temp | 124 | Fourh heeation Flim Coefficient | 0.65 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION |  | First teration teat Loss | 22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10.0 inch pipe |  | Firstleation Insulation Surfae Temp. | 104 |
|  |  | Fiststeration film coefficient | 0.617 |
|  |  | Second teation Heat toss | 138 |
| Nes Pipes Size (inches) | 10.00 | Second teration Insulation Surace Temp | 124 |
| Bare Pipe surace eemperature | 155 | Second teration Film coefficient | 0.684 |
| Inital fill coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration teat oss ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 147 |
| Insulation Thickesess (inches) | 2.5 | Third deatioio Insuataion Surfae e emp. | 122 |
| Insulation "K" Factor | 0.270 | Third tearaion fill Coefficent | 0.67 |
| Enviroment Tenperature | 70 | Fourht teation Heat Loss | 146 |
| Etemal Pipe Ilameter | 10.75 | Fourth teeation Insulation Surface Temp. | 122 |
| Insulation Surface Temp | 122 | Fourh teation film Coefticient | 0.678 |


|  |  | Firstleation Heat loss | ${ }_{12}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ation Insulation surface Temp. | 105 |
|  |  | First Iteration Film Coefficient <br> Second Iteration Heat Loss | 0.622 |
| 3.0 inch pipe |  |  | 67 |
| Nos Sipe Size (inches) | 3.00 |  | 125 |
| Bare Pipe Suracee Temper | 155 | Second teration Eilm Coefficient | 0.87 |
| Film Coefficient | 1.65 | Third learation teat Loss | ${ }^{80}$ |
| Insulation Thickesess Inchn | 2.0 | Third teration Insulation surface Temp. | 119 |
| Eation "K" fator | 0.270 | Third tearation Flim Coefficient | 2 |
| Enviroment Temperatur | 70 | Fourhtereation Heat Loss | 79 |
| Etemal Pipe ilimeter | 3.5 | Fourth heration Insulation Surface Temp. |  |
| Insulation Surface $T_{\text {e }}$ | 120 | Founth teration Film Coefficient | 0.806 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION 2.5 inch pipe |  | Fistrteation Heat Loss | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First teation Insulation Sur | 104 |
|  |  | fistleration film coefficent | 0.618 |
|  |  | Second leation teat toss | 60 |
| NTS Pipe Size (inches) | 2.50 | Second deeation Insulatio | 124 |
| Bare Pipe Surace Temper | 155 | Seoond teation film coefticient | 0.842 |
| Initial film coefficient | 1.65 | Third deation Heat Los | 72 |
| Insuation Thickeses Sinh | 2.0 | Third teation Insulation Surace eem. | 118 |
| Insulation "K"Factor | 0.270 | Third learaion film Coefficent | 0.816 |
| iromment temperatur | 70 | urth teration teat toss | 71 |
| Estemal Pipe iameter | 2.875 | Fourth teration Insulation Surface Temp. | 118 |
| nsulation Surface Te | 118 | Fourh Heation Flim Coefficient | 0.819 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION |  | Firstieation Heat Loss | 194 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8.0 inch pipe |  | First teation Insulation Surfae Temp. | 103 |
|  |  | irsteration film coeficient | 0.614 |
|  |  | Second deeration Heat toss | ${ }_{17}$ |
| Pes Sipes Size (indes) | 8.00 | Heation Insulation Surfae eemp. | 123 |
| Bare Pipe surface Temperatue | 155 | Second deation film coefficient | 207 |
| nitial film Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration teat oss | 128 |
| Insultion Thickeses (incres) | 2.5 | Third tieation Insulation Surface Temp. | 121 |
| nsulation "K" Fator | 0.270 | Thidd teation film Coefficient | 0.698 |
| Enviomment Temperatur | 70 | Fourh heation Heat Loss | 127 |
| Eterena Pipe ilimeter | 8.625 | fourt heration Insulation Surface een | 121 |
| Insulation Surface Temp | 121 | Fourth heation Film Coefficient | 9 |
| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION <br> 6.0 inch pipe |  | Fistrteration Heat oss | 160 |
|  |  | First teration Insulation surface | 102 |
|  |  | Fiststeation Eilm Coefficient | 0.609 |
|  |  | Second dearaion teat Loss | ${ }_{98}$ |
| Ps Pipes Size (inches) | 6.00 | Second teataion Insulatio Surrace Temp. | 123 |
| Bare Pipe Surface Temperature | 155 | Second teration Flim Coefficient | 0.73 |
| nitial Elim Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration Heat oss | 109 |
| Insulatio Thickenes (incres) | 2.5 | Third teration Insulation Surface Tenm | 119 |
| nsulation "K" Fater | 0.270 | Thid leataion Eilm Coefficient | 0.720 |
| Enviomment emperature | 0 | Fourth teation Heat toss | 108 |
| Estema Pipe Oimeter | 6.625 | Fuurth teation Insulation Surface Temp. | 119 |
| Insulation Surface Temp | 119 | Fourh heeraion film Cefficient | 0.721 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION |  | Fistrieation Heat Loss | ${ }_{142}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fistst teation Insulation Surfee Temp. | 101 |
|  |  | Fiststeation film Coefficient | 0.006 |
|  |  | Sond deeration teat tos | ${ }^{87}$ |
| Nes SPies Size (inches) | 5.00 | Second dearaion nsulation Surace Temp. | 122 |
| Bare Pipesurface Temperature | 155 | Second teration Film Coefticent | 0.74 |
| nitial Film Coeficient | 1.65 | Third teration teat loss | 99 |
| Insulation Thickness Inches) | 2.5 | Third teation Insulation Surface eemp. | 118 |
| Insulation "K' fater | 0.270 | Third learion film coefficient | 0.73 |
| Enviromment Temperature | 70 | Fourth teation Heat loss | ${ }^{98}$ |
| Etemal Pipe ilimeter | 5.563 | Fuuth teration n nsulation Surface Temp. | 118 |
| Insulation Surface Temp | 118 | Fourhteration Film Coefticient | 0.734 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION4.0 inch pipe |  | Fiststeration Heat Loss | ${ }^{131}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First teation Insulation Suracee Temp. | 106 |
| 4.0 inch pipe |  | Fiststeration film coefficient | 0.627 |
|  |  | Second deation Heat Loss | 78 |
| Nos Pipe Size (inces) | 4.00 | Second teation Insulatio Surace Temp. | 126 |
| Bare Pipe surface Tempeature | 155 | Second leation Flim Coefficient | 0.884 |
| Initial film Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration Heat Loss | 91 |
| Inslation Thickeses (inches) | 2.0 | Third teation I Isulation Surface eemp. | 121 |
| nsulation "K" Fater | 0.270 | Third leataion film coefficient | 0.786 |
| Enviomment emperature | 70 | Fourth heation Heat Loss | 90 |
| External Pipe iimeter | 4. | Fuuth teration n nsulation Surface Temp. | 121 |
| Insulation Surface Temp | 121 | Fourth Heation film Coefficient | 0.788 |


|  |  | First teration teat Loss | ${ }_{90}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First Iteration Insulation Surface Temp. <br> First Iteration Film Coefficient <br> Second Iteration Heat Loss | 103 |
|  |  | 0.613 |
| 2.0 inch pipe |  |  | 55 |
| Ves Pipes Size (inctes) | 2.00 |  | Second Iteration Heat Loss <br> Second Iteration Insulation Surface Temp | 123 |
| Bare Pipe Surace Temper | 155 | Second teration Film Coefficient | 0.854 |
| Intialalim Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration Heat Loss | ${ }^{66}$ |
| Insulation Thickeness Inent | 2.0 | Third teration Insulation Surface Temp. | 116 |
| Insulation "KF Fator | 0.270 | Third teration film coefficient | 0.826 |
| Esviomment Temperatur | 70 | Fuurht teation Heat toss | 65 |
| Exteral Pipe ilimeter | 2375 | Fourth Iteration Insulation Surface Temp. | 117 |
| Insulation Surface Te | 117 |  | 0.829 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION1.5 inch pipe |  | Fist teration teat Loss | 82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fist teration Insulatio Surface Ten | 109 |
|  |  | First teation film Coefficent | 0.641 |
|  |  | Second teation Heat Loss | ${ }^{48}$ |
| Nos Pipe Size (inceses) | 1.50 | Second deration nosulation Suratae Temp. | 128 |
| Bare Pipe surface Temper | 155 | Second teation Film coefficient | 0.933 |
| nitiale film Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration teat toss | ${ }_{61}$ |
| Insulation Thickeness inen | 1.5 | Third teration ISsulation Surface Temp. | 121 |
| Insulation "k" Fatar | 0.270 | Third deation film coefficent | 0.902 |
| Envionment Temperatur | 70 | fourth teation Heat loss | 60 |
| Estemal Pipe oiameter |  |  | ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{122}$ |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION1.0 inch pipe |  | Fist teration teat Loss | 69 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First teation Insulation Surface eemp. | 107 |
|  |  | fiststeration film Coefficient | 0.632 |
|  |  | Second | ${ }^{40}$ |
| NPS Sipe Sise (inches) | 1.00 | Sceond teration Insulation | 127 |
| Bare Pipe surface Temper | 155 | Scoond teation Film coefficient | 0.957 |
| Intital film Coeficient | 1.65 | Third teration Heat Loss | 52 |
| lation Thickesess Inen | 1.5 | Third leataion Insulatio Surfae Tem | 118 |
| Insulation "K' Fatar | 0.270 | Third learaion film coefficient | 0.92 |
| Enviroment temeatatur | 70 | Fourth teation Heat loss | 51 |
| Etemal Pipe imeter | 1.315 | Furth heeration nsulation Surface Temp. | 119 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION0.8 inch pipe 0.8 inch pipe |  | First leation Heat Loss | 62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | First teation Insulation Surfece emp. | 106 |
|  |  | First teation Filim Coefficent | 0.26 |
|  |  | Second teraion teat loss | 37 |
| NeSS Pies Size İinches) | 0.75 | Second deration Insulation Surface Temp. | 126 |
| Bare Pipe Suface Temper | 155 | Second teration film coefficient | 0.967 |
| Eafilm Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration teat oss | ${ }^{48}$ |
| Insulation Thickness Sinch | 1.5 | Third teration Insulation Surface Temp. | 117 |
| Insulation "KF Fatar | 0.270 | Third deation film coefficient | 0.92 |
| Eviromment temperatur | 70 | Fourhteration Heat loss | 47 |
| Extemal Pipe iliameer | 1.05 | Fourth Iteration Insulation Surface Temp. | 118 |
| Insulation Surface ${ }^{\text {e }}$ e | 118 |  | 0.931 |


| SURFACE TEMPERATURE CALCULATION0.5 inch pipe |  | Heeation Heat oss | 57 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fistl teation Insulatio Suratae Temp. | 104 |
|  |  | Fist teration film coefficient | 620 |
|  |  | Sond teation teat Loss | ${ }^{34}$ |
| Nes Sipes Size lineres) | 0.50 | Second dearaion Insulatio Suratae Temp. | 125 |
| Bare Pipe Surface Temper | 155 | Seoond teation Film coeflicient | 0.976 |
| Inital fillm Coefficient | 1.65 | Third teration teat toss | 44 |
| Insulation Thickness Sinh | 1.5 | Third deation Insulation Surface emp. | 115 |
| 1 nsulation "K" Fator | 0.270 | Third dearaion film coefficient | 931 |
| Environment Temperar | 70 | Fourh heration Heat Loss | ${ }^{43}$ |
| Extemal Pipe Clameter | 0.84 | Fourh heration Insulation Surface Temp. | 116 |
| Insulation Surface $T_{\text {e }}$ | 116 | Fourth teation Film coefficient | 0.936 |



Chathams School District
ECM 2K- Window Replacements
Window Replacement
ECM DESCRIPTION

## data/ASSUMPTIONS

Recover//Safety Factor (Electric) $=$
Recovery/Safety Factor (Thermal)

*U Factors for the new windows are obtained by manufacturer data. U Factors for the existing windows are based on type, material, and thickness

## MEASUREmENT AND verfication

Option C-Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data

## COMMISSIONIN

## Verify quantities installed and total square feet.

Recovery/safety factor
Savings calculations are based on weather bin data, fresh air flows and temperature setpoints. A more conservative of 0 percent is ssed for this ECM due to the uncertainty of variables. The heating fuel

formulae
$a_{s s w n s s}=\left(Q_{c}-Q_{d}\right)+Q_{n}$


$\left.\left.a_{c}=\Sigma^{100} \cdot 5\left(T_{W / S}-T_{\text {en }}\right) \cdot A_{W N} \cdot U_{W N} \cdot \tan \right) /\right)_{1000000}$
Wote $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{s}$ designates sse of either winter buildings setpoint or summer building setooint with the appropiate $b$

| Variablel | Uunits | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{a}_{\text {asings }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $a_{c}$ | Therms | Conductive/convective cooling gain and heating loss with existing windows |
| $a_{c}$ | Therms | Conductiv/convective cooling gain and heating loss with proosed windows |
| $\mathrm{a}_{\text {Ne }}$ | Therms | 1 Ifiltration savings with prooosed windows |
| $\Sigma^{100}$ S | - | Summation of all bins from - $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Winter building setpoint |
| Ts | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Summer building setpoint |
| Tan | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature of respective bin |
| ten | Hrs | Hrs in respective bin |
| $A_{\text {wn }}$ | $\mathrm{Ht}^{2}$ | Exisiting unoccupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| $U_{\text {wn }}$ | $\mathrm{btu} / \mathrm{ft}^{2} / \mathrm{F}$ | Existing $u$-factor of roof |
| $U_{\text {wn }}$ | $\mathrm{btu} / \mathrm{tt}^{2} / \mathrm{F}$ | Proposed U-Fatato of roof |
| iwn | $\mathrm{Cfm} / \mathrm{t}$ | Infiltation constant for existing windows |
| iwn | cfm/t | 1 Infitration constant for proposed windows |
| Iw | ft | Linear feet of curtain wall |

* Inuts are in blue

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
${ }^{\text {ECN }}$ Window Replacement

| Building | Window Area (tt ${ }^{2}$ ) | U-Factor of Existing Window | U-Factor of Proposed Window | Infiltration of <br> Existing Window (CFM / linear ft) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Infiltration of } \\ \text { Proposed Window } \\ \text { (CFM / Inear ft) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Total Linear feet of Curtain Wall | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EER of Cooling } \\ & \text { System } \\ & \text { (Average) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High school | 14,369 | 1.13 | 0.45 | 0.20 | 0.10 |  | 10.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 14,369 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Chatham High <br> School |
| :---: | :---: |
| Window $\mathrm{tt}^{2}$ Audited | 14,369 |
| U of Existing Window | 1.13 |
| U of Proposed Window | 0.45 |
| Infiltration of Existing Windows | 0.20 |
| Infiltration of Proposed Window | 0.10 |
| Total Linear Ft of Curtain Wall |  |
| EER of Cooing System (Average) | 0.0 |
| Exising Occupied Heating Setpoint | 74.0 |
| Exising Unoccup. Heating Setpoint | 70.0 |
| Existing Occupied Cooing Setpoint | 70.0 |
| Existing Unoccup. Cooiling Setpoint | 88.0 |
| necy | 80.0\% |
| Safety Factor |  |
| Electrical Savings | 46,958 |
| Thermal Saving | 1,874 |


calculations
СНАТНАМ HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Avg Temp ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | ${ }^{01-08}$ Hours | ${ }^{09-16}$ Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Hours | Unoccupied Hours | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Window Sauare } \\ & \text { Feet } \end{aligned}$ | Existing Occupied Cooling Gain and Heating Loss | Existing Unoccupied <br> Cooling Gain and <br> Heating Loss | Proposes Occupied <br> Cooing Gain and <br> Heating Loss | Proposed <br> Unccupuid Cooling <br> Gain and Heating <br> Loss | Cooling or Heating | Infiltration savings | Total Heating or Cooling Savings | Safety Factor | kWh saved | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input } \\ & \text { Theress } \\ & \text { ssyod } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOLING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (MМВтU) | (ММвтО) | (MМВтU) | (MMSTU) | (ММВти) | (ММВтU) | (ММВти) |  |  |  |
| 100 to 105 | 102.5 | - | 1 | - | 1 |  |  | 14,369 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 |  | 0.4 | 0\% | 108 |  |
| 95 to 100 | 97.5 | - | 19 | 2 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 14,369 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 6.4 |  | 6.4 | \% | 1,889 |  |
| 90 to 95 | 92.5 | - | 44 | 13 | 57 | 46 | 11 | 14,369 | 20.1 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 14.0 |  | 14.0 | 0\% | 4,100 |  |
| 855090 | 87.5 |  | 167 | 60 | 228 | 181 | 47 | 14,369 | 61.7 | 8.7 | 24.6 | 3.5 | 42.4 |  | 42.4 | \% | 12,412 |  |
| 80 to 85 | 82.5 | 31 | 283 | 162 | 476 | 349 | 127 | 14,369 | 85.1 | 11.1 | 33.9 | 4.4 | 57.9 |  | 57.9 | \% | 16,962 |  |
| 75 to 80 | 77.5 | 191 | 235 | 280 | 706 | 411 | 295 | 14,369 | 60.0 |  | 23.9 |  | 36.1 |  | 36.1 | \% | 10,579 |  |
| 70 to 75 | 72.5 | 203 | 177 | 222 | 602 | 327 | 275 | 14,369 | 15.9 | - | 6.3 | - | 9.6 |  | 9.6 | \% | 2,806 |  |
| 65 to 70 | 67.5 | 325 | 165 | 204 | 694 | 327 | 367 | 14,369 |  | - |  | . |  |  |  | 0\% |  |  |
| 60 to 65 | 62.5 | 180 | 152 | 195 | 527 | 284 | 243 | 14,369 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | \% |  |  |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 14,369 | 53.4 | 12.4 | 21.3 | 10.3 | 34.3 |  | 34.3 | \% |  |  |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 14,369 | 98.8 | 17.5 | 39.3 | 20.4 | 62.3 | - | 62.3 | \% |  | 778 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 14,369 | 90.1 | 15.2 | 35.9 | 22.8 | 61.8 | . | 61.8 | 0\% |  |  |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 14,369 | 141.4 | 23.4 | 56.3 | 42.8 | 104.4 |  | 104.4 | 0\% |  | 1,306 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 14,369 | 215.8 | 30.5 | 86.0 | 65.7 | 165.2 | - | 165.2 | \% |  | 2,064 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 14,369 | 228.6 | 29.0 | 91.0 | 72.2 | 180.7 |  | 180.7 | \% |  |  |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 14,369 | 144.1 | 15.4 | 57.4 | 43.5 | 114.8 | - | 114.8 | \% |  | 1,434 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 |  | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 14,369 | 121.7 | 16.4 | 48.5 | 51.7 | 108.6 |  | 108.6 | \% |  | 1,357 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | 14,369 | 73.4 | 9.8 | 29.2 | 34.3 | 68.6 | - | 68.6 | \% |  | 858 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | 14,369 | 32.1 | 4.3 | 12.8 | 16.3 | 31.4 | - | 31.4 | \% |  | 392 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 14,369 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 13.3 | $\cdot$ | 13.3 | \% |  | 167 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  |  | 2 | , | 14,369 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.9 | $\square$ | 2.9 | \% |  | 36 |
| - 500 | -2.5 |  |  |  | 4 | 1 | 3 | 14,369 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 |  | 1.8 | 0\% |  | 22 |
| -10to. 5 | -7.5 |  | - | - | - |  |  | 14,369 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | \% |  |  |
| $\frac{-15 \text { to -10 }}{\text { Total }}$ | -12.5 |  | 2.48 | 2,45 | 7,260 | 4.078 |  | 14,369 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  | ${ }_{11,874}$ |

Honeywell Building Solutions
ool District
Exhibit D
ECM 2 L - AHU Replacement
Replace/Refurbished Air Handling Units

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Replace and/or refurbish existing air handlers with new units.
DATA/ ASSUMPTIONS

*Air Handler Supply CFM and OA CFM is obtained by drawings and equipment manuals
*Air Handler load is assumed to occur at 7.5 degrees $F$ bin average temperature

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option C-Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data

## COMMISSIONING

Review installation documents for wiring and vibrations. Start up equipment, test thermostat/building management system response, and inspect perimeter of new units for any air infiltration.
RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Thermal) = $\quad \square$
The safety factor for this ECM is taken at 0.1 due to some variability in schedule and load changes.
FORMULAE

$Q_{\text {NPUT }}=\sum^{60} .5\left(\right.$ tocc $\left.\cdot Q_{\text {LOAD }} \cdot L_{\%}\right) / \eta_{\text {BOILER }}$
$Q_{\text {LIAA }}=\sum^{60}{ }_{-5} 1.08 \cdot$ CFM $_{\text {SUPPIY }} \cdot\left(T_{\text {SUPPLY }}-T_{\text {MXXED }}\right)$
$T_{\text {RISE }}=\Sigma^{60}{ }_{-5} T_{\text {Supply }}-T_{\text {MxXED }}$
$T_{\text {MXED }}=\Sigma^{60}{ }_{-5}\left(\left(\right.\right.$ CFM $\left._{\text {Return }} \cdot T_{\text {Return }}\right)+\left(\right.$ CFM $\left._{\text {OA }} \cdot T_{\text {BIIN }}\right) /\left(\right.$ CFM $_{\text {Return }}+$ CFM $\left._{\text {OA }}\right)$
chool District
Exhibit D
ECM 2L - AHU Replacement
Replace/Refurbished Air Handling Units

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $Q_{\text {Savincs }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $\Sigma^{60}{ }^{5}$ | - | Summation of all bins from - $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| $\mathrm{n}_{\text {Bouler }}$ | \% | Efficiency of boiler |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {gin }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature of respective bin |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {nvout }}$ | Therms | Input heat provided by air handlers at respective bin temperature |
| $Q_{\text {Load }}$ | Therms | Heat load on the air handler |
| L\% | \% | Load \% at respective bin |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {RISE }}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Temperature rise across the coil ( $100 \%$ Design at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {mxe }}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Mixed air temperature |
| ${ }^{\text {Suppriv }}$ | Hrs | Temperature of supply air |
| $T_{\text {Return }}$ | Hrs | Temperature of return air |
| $\mathrm{CFM}_{\text {supply }}$ | CFM | Total supply CFM of air handler |
| CFM $\mathrm{ma}_{\text {a }}$ | CFM | Total outside air CFM of air handler |
| CFM $\mathrm{metugn}^{\text {a }}$ | CFM | Total return air CFM of air handler |
| q | - | Quantity of replace//refurbished air handlers |
| $\eta_{\text {Refurb }}$ | \% | Efficiency improvement of refurbished air handler |
| $\eta_{\text {Replack }}$ | \% | Efficiency improvement of replaced air handler |
| tocc | Hrs | Occupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |

*Inputs are blue

| Qty <br> Building | Qty <br> (Refurbished) | Total Supply <br> (Replaced) <br> (CFM) | Total OA <br> (CFM) |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | 0 | 1 | 4,000 | 836 |


|  | Chatham High School |
| :---: | :---: |
| No. of Units to be Refurbished | - |
| No. of Units to be Replaced | $\square$ |
| Total Supply Air CFM | 4,00 |
| Total Outdoor Air CFM | 836 |
| Total Return Air CFM | 3,164 |
| Efficiency Gain w/ Refurbished and Replaced Units | 5.0\% |
| Return Air Temperature | 70.0 |
| Supply Air Temperature | 85.0 |
| Boile Efficiency | 80.0\% |
| Annual Energy Savings | -96 |
| Safety Factor | 10\% |
| Annual Energy Savings | 86 |

Exhibit
Replace/Refurbished Air Handling Units

## CALCULATIONS

CHATHAM HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin deg. F | Avg Temp deg. F | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occup.Bin Hours | Mixed air Temp | Temp rise across coil | Heat Load on the unit | $\underset{\text { temp }}{\text { Load \% at bin O/A }}$ | Heat Provided by Units | Input Heat to Units | Heat Savings by Refurb/Replace |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | BTU | втU | Therms |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 67.4 | 17.6 | 76,085 | 63\% | 9,522,586 | 11,903,233 | 6.0 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 66.3 | 18.7 | 80,599 | 66\% | 15,163,483 | 18,954,354 | 9.5 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 65.3 | 19.7 | 85,113 | 70\% | 12,519,402 | 15,649,253 | 7.8 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 64.3 | 20.7 | 89,627 | 74\% | 18,323,500 | 22,904,375 | 11.5 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 63.2 | 21.8 | 94,141 | 78\% | 26,625,674 | 33,282,093 | 16.6 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 62.2 | 22.8 | 98,655 | 81\% | 27,234,504 | 34,043,129 | 17.0 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 61.1 | 23.9 | 103,169 | 85\% | 16,752,973 | 20,941,216 | 10.5 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 146 | 60.1 | 24.9 | 107,683 | 89\% | 13,919,299 | 17,399,124 | 8.7 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 59.0 | 26.0 | 112,197 | 93\% | 8,307,285 | 10,384,106 | 5.2 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 58.0 | 27.0 | 116,711 | 96\% | 3,615,737 | 4,519,671 | 2.3 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 56.9 | 28.1 | 121,225 | 100\% | 1,352,953 | 1,691,191 | 0.8 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 55.9 | 29.1 | 125,739 | 104\% | 316,736 | 395,920 | 0.2 |
| -5 to 0 | -2.5 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 54.8 | 30.2 | 130,253 | 107\% | 99,966 | 124,958 | 0.1 |
| -10 to -5 | -7.5 | - | - | - | - | - | 53.8 | 31.2 | 134,767 | 111\% | - | - | - |
| -15 to -10 | -12.5 | - | - | - | - | - | 52.8 | 32.2 | 139,280 | 115\% | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,135 |  |  |  |  | 153,754,099 |  | 96 |

Honeywell Building Solutions
Chatham
Exhibit $D$
ECM 2M - Condensing Unit Replacemen
Condensing Unit Replacemen
ECM DESCRIPTION
Replacerisin
ClaRIIICATIONs, DELETIONS
*Run Hours based on occupancy schedule
$\qquad$
*Full Load is estimated at (unless stated otherwise):
$97.5^{\circ}$

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFLCATION

Otion A. The ensineering calcultions are based on direct kW measurements of the existing and installed chillers and onerating hours. Al existing chillers will be measured before removal and new motors after the installatio.
COMMISSIONING
Start up equipment ensure proper operation

## recovery/safetr factor

Safety Factor (Electric) $=$

The safety factor for this ECM is taken at $O$ due to some variances on the run hours and the estimated part load efficiencies of the existing chille.

## formula

optimization
$w_{\text {savngs }}=w_{c} \cdot n_{0}$
REPLACEMENT
$W_{\text {savnos }}=w_{c}-w_{c}$
$w_{c}=\left(W_{\text {cosc }}+w_{\text {cunocd }}\right)$
$W_{c}=\left(W_{\text {coocc }}+W_{\text {cunocd }}\right)$


$W_{\text {C.occ }}=\sum^{105}{ }_{60} C \cdot\left(T_{\text {sin }}-T_{\text {occc }}\right) /\left(T_{\text {ten }}-T_{\text {ossian }}\right) \cdot T_{\text {occc }} \cdot n$


| Variable | Junits | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\text {savnvs }}$ | kwh | Electrical Savings |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | kwh | Existing condensing unit Consumption |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | kwh | Proposed condensing unit Consumption |
| $\mathrm{n}_{6}$ | \% | Efficiency gain due to condensing unit optimization |
| $\Sigma^{105}{ }_{60}$ | - | Summation of all bins from $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $105^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| c | Ton | Tonnage of condensing unit |
| n | - | Existing efficiency of condensing unit (EER) |
| n | - | Proposed efficiency of condensing unit (EER) |
| Tosion | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Design Temperature of condensing unit (Usually $97.5^{\circ}$ F) |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {bin }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Bin Weather Temperature |
| Tocc | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature of building during occupied hours |
| Tunocc | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Temperature of building during unoccupied hours |
| tocc | Hrs | Existing occuried Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| turoca | Hrs | Existing unoccupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |

Honeywell Building Solutions
Chatham
Exhibit D
ECM 2 M - Condensing Unit Replacement
Condensing Unit Replacement

* Inputs are in blue

| Building | Label | Tonnage | Current EER | Proposed EER | Area Serving |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | CU-1-32 | 20.0 | 38.2 | 19.1 | New Unit for Cafeteria |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  | 20.0 |  |  |  |

calculations


CHATHAM HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Avg Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | tal Bin Hours | Occup.Bin Hours | Unocc. Bin Hours | Occupied Tons | Unocupied Tons | Occupied Ton-Hrs | Unoccupied Ton-Hrs | Current Condensing Unit Consumption | Proposed Condensing Unit Consumption | Savings |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOLNG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | kWh | kWh | kWh |
| 100 to 105 | 102.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 17 |  |  | ${ }^{13}$ |  |
| 95 to 100 | 97.5 |  | 19 | 2 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 351 | 69 | 132 | 264 |  |
| 90 to 95 | 92.5 |  | 44 | 13 | 57 | 46 | 11 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 917 | 223 | 358 | 716 | (358) |
| 85 to 90 | 87.5 | 1 | 167 | 60 | 228 | 181 | 47 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 2,301 | 460 | 867 | 1,735 |  |
| 80 to 85 | 82.5 | 31 | 283 | 162 | 476 | 349 | 127 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 3,176 | 585 | 1,181 | 2,363 | (1,181) |
| 75 to 80 | 77.5 | 191 | 235 | 280 | 706 | 411 | 295 | 5.5 |  | 2,239 |  |  | 1,407 |  |
| 70 to 75 | 72.5 | 203 | 177 | 222 | 602 | 327 | 275 | 1.8 |  | 594 |  | 187 | 373 | (187) |
| 65 to 70 | 67.5 | 325 | 165 | 204 | 694 | 327 | 367 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60 to 65 | 62.5 | 180 | 152 | 195 | 527 | 284 | 243 |  |  | - |  |  | - |  |
| Total |  | 931 | 1,242 | 1,138 | 3,311 | 1,942 | 1,369 | 69.1 | 54.4 | 9.578 | 1,337 | 3,429 | 6,857 | (3,435) |

## Honeywel Buididing Solutions



| ECNM 3 - Buiding Management Control Systems |
| :---: |
| BMS Upgrades |


pata/ Assumptoons
Heationghous
Scredulues and temperatures are based on data logging tends performed throughout the builiding

## easurement and vericication

Stion C-Sviviss calualitions ree based on regeression nanyysis of utility bliling meter data

## missouv


recovery saferv factor

 | $0 \%$ |
| :---: |
| $0 \%$ |


formulae




- nouts for section 1and Section 2 are in bue

|  | ${ }_{\text {ExSTING }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | jection |  |  |  |  |  |  | Setion |  |  |
| Builing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage of } \\ \text { Building } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heating } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { teation } \\ \text { Temperatue } \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} \text { fi } \end{array}\right. \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Occupied Cooling } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { couine } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \text { (ff) } \end{gathered}$ | Percentage of Building Building | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} \text { Occupied Heating } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \text { (} \left.{ }^{\circ} \text { ) }\right) \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Occupied Cooling } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Chatam Hibib School | 100\% | 74.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | ${ }_{8.0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chathm Midde Sthoo | 100\% | ${ }^{74.0}$ | 70.0 | 70.0 | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lafyete school | 100\% | 74.0 | 70.0 | 20.0 | ${ }_{7} 8.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milton Averue School | 100\% | 74.0 | 20.0 | 70.0 | ${ }_{7} 8.0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $m$ Bulevara sch | 100\% | ${ }^{74.0}$ | ${ }^{70.0}$ | ${ }^{70.0}$ | ${ }_{8}^{78.0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wastingto Avenue sthol | 100\% | ${ }^{74.0}$ | 20.0 | 20.0 | ${ }_{78.0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |


| proposs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Section 1 |  |  |  | - Setion |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|} \text { Occupied Heating } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Heating } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Occupied Cooling } \\ & \text { Temperature } \\ & \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cooling } \\ & \text { Temperature } \\ & \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Occupied Heating } \\ \text { Temperature } \\ \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heating } \\ & \text { Temperature } \\ & \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Occupied Cooling } \\ & \text { Temperature } \\ & \left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 70.0 | 60.0 | 72.0 | 80.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 7.0 | 60.0 | ${ }^{22.0}$ | 80.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 20.0 | 60.0 | ${ }^{2} 20$ | 80.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 7.0 | 60.0 | ${ }^{22.0}$ | 80.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 7.0 | 60.0 | ${ }^{22.0}$ | 80.0 |  |  |  |  |
| 70.0 | 60.0 | 12.0 | 80.0 |  |  |  |  |

Chanthams School District
Exxibiti
CCM 3A－Building Management Control Systems
Hermal night setiback savinos calcuations

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham | Lafivete school | Milton Avenue School | Southern Boulevard School | Washington |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Scupied B H Hou | 2，135 | 2.017 | 1.370 | 1.370 | 1.370 | ${ }_{1,370}$ |
| Ocupuied H0．hrs | 7，483 | 70，886 | ${ }_{48,39}$ | 48，039 | ${ }_{48,039}$ | ${ }^{48,33}$ |
| Annual fuel Usge | 99,12 | 99，581 | ${ }_{48,792}$ | ${ }^{28,758}$ | ${ }_{3,539}$ | 34，122 |
| a boier vage | 87，366 | 89，028 | 45.599 | ${ }^{22,714}$ | 2，96 | ， 60 |
| Ssting Heating oegreeths | 135，323 | ${ }_{13,883}$ | ${ }_{132,264}$ | ${ }^{132,264}$ | ${ }_{132,26}$ | ${ }^{132,264}$ |
| Proposed Heating oegree．tis | 106，234 | 105，59 | 98，566 | 9，586 | 586 | 3，586 |
| Satey fator | \％ | 0\％ | 0\％ | \％ | 0 |  |
| $\underset{\text { Thermal Ssings }}{\text { Themalsuins }}$ |  | 221\％ |  | 25．5\％ | 25．5\％ |  |

## sctacman settracksavingscaicuations



| Amb，Temp Bindeg．F | Ave Temp deg．F | ${ }^{01.08}$ Huus | 09.16 Huus | 17．24 Hour | Toat lin Hours | Occup．Bin Hours |  | Ocaup |  | Oectup | heating Decer hours | Total heating Deg－ |  | Unocremp | deateres． | neatingeceshours | Total heating Deg－ | Total heating Deg－ hours | ${ }^{\text {Occupbin }}$（turs | $\underset{\substack{\text { Unoc．} \mathrm{Bin} \\ \text { Huus }}}{ }$ | Ocup． | Unocrem | heatigecup |  | ${ }^{\text {Totataeating beg．}}$ haus |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cooung |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Building }}$ | Building | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section2 | Section 2 | Section 2 | Section2 | Section2 | ${ }^{\text {Builiding }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 Oto 105 | 1025 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70.0 | 78.0 | ${ }^{28}$ |  | ${ }^{31}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72.0 | 80.0 | ${ }^{26}$ |  |  |
| 95t 100 | 97.5 |  | ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | $\stackrel{21}{57}$ | 18 46 | 11 | 70.0 <br> 700 | 78.0 <br> 780 <br> 1 | 482 1031 103 | （ $\begin{gathered}68 \\ 162\end{gathered}$ |  |  | － |  |  |  | （ ${ }_{\substack{550 \\ 1193}}$ | 17 45 | ${ }_{12}^{4}$ | $\xrightarrow{720}$ | 80.0 <br> 800 <br> 0 | ${ }_{96}^{443}$ | $\underset{\substack{64 \\ 154}}{ }$ | （500 <br> 1.000 |
| 855090 | 87.5 |  | ${ }^{167}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{228}$ | ${ }_{181}$ | ${ }^{47}$ | 20.0 | 78．0 | 3，164 | ${ }_{4}^{448}$ | ${ }_{\text {3，613 }}$ |  |  | － | － |  | － | ${ }^{175}$ | ${ }_{53}$ | 72.0 | 8000 | 2，788 |  | 3，13 |
|  | 825 <br> 775 <br> 8. | 31 <br> 191 <br> 19 | $\underset{ }{283}$ | （182 | ${ }_{706}^{476}$ | 349 <br> 411 <br> 4 | $\underset{\substack{127 \\ 295}}{ }$ | 70.0 70.0 | 78.0 <br> 78.0 | ${ }_{\substack{4,367 \\ 3,079}}^{\substack{1}}$ | ${ }^{570}$ |  | ． | $:$ | $\because$ | － | － | 边， | （132 |  | 72.0 <br> 720 <br> 20 | 80．0 | ［3，887 <br> 2,07 |  | 3,84 <br> 2,027 |
| 704075 | ${ }^{2} 2.5$ | ${ }^{203}$ | ${ }^{177}$ | ${ }^{222}$ | ${ }_{602}$ | ${ }^{327}$ | ${ }^{275}$ | 70.0 | ${ }^{78.0}$ | ${ }^{817}$ |  | ${ }^{817}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{817}$ | ${ }^{289}$ | ${ }^{313}$ | 72.0 | 88.0 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {coit }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{67.5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}325 \\ 180 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | （155 | （204 |  | （ ${ }^{327}$ 284 | 263 | 70.0 70.0 | （780． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | （280 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14，220 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10，737 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Buluing }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Buluding }}$ | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 2 | Section2 | Section 2 | Section 2 | Section 2 | Buluing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 555060 | 57.5 |  | ${ }^{144}$ |  |  | 199 |  | 74.0 | 70.0 | 3，290 | ${ }_{1}^{1.595}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,885}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,885}$ |  | ${ }^{1245}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2,288}$ | ${ }_{350}^{338}$ |  |
| ${ }_{455050}$ | ${ }_{4}^{525} 4$ | 109 <br> 105 | 112 <br> 119 | ${ }_{122}^{12}$ | ${ }_{366}^{463}$ | 209 | 157 | 74．0 | 70.0 | ¢，${ }_{\substack{\text { c，585 } \\ 5,58}}$ | （3，5151 <br> 3,51 | cois |  |  |  |  |  | cois | $\underset{187}{258}$ | ${ }_{179}^{205}$ | 70 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ |  | cine |  |
| ${ }^{2004045}$ | 42.5 | 185 <br>  <br>  <br> 236 | 155 <br> 200 <br>  <br> 15 | ${ }^{177}$ | ${ }_{517}^{517}$ | ${ }^{277}$ | ${ }^{240}$ | 74.0 | ${ }^{70.0}$ | 8，710 |  | （15，24 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 244 | ${ }_{\substack{273 \\ 35}}^{2}$ | 70 |  | cotic | （ 4,774 | coind |
| 30 20035 | 32.5 | ${ }_{237}^{238}$ | 202 | ${ }_{198}$ | 637 | ${ }_{39} 38$ | 298 | 74.0 | 70.0 | 1，0，77 | 11，1，67 | 25，24 |  |  |  |  |  | 25，24 | 300 | ${ }_{37} 3$ | 70 | ${ }_{60} 0$ | － | 9，257 |  |
| ${ }^{251030}$ | 27.5 <br> 275 <br> 125 | ${ }^{121}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{113}$ | 349 | 191 <br> 148 <br> 188 | cis8 | 77.0 | 70．0 |  |  | （15，566 |  |  |  |  |  | 15,56 15.597 1 | 170 | 179 190 190 | 700 |  | ¢， | （ | （13，022 |
| 25020 | ${ }_{12}^{22.5}$ | ${ }_{95}^{129}$ | ${ }_{40}^{68}$ | ${ }_{46}$ | ${ }_{181}^{184}$ | 180 <br> 80 <br> 18 | （108 | 74.0 | 70.0 | － |  | － |  |  |  |  |  | ¢，${ }_{\text {9，822 }}^{15,99}$ | 124 <br> 67 | 114 | 70 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | \％ 31 |  |  | ${ }_{31}^{76}$ | （32 | ${ }_{20}^{44}$ |  | 70.0 <br> 70.0 | 1,997 <br> 742 <br> 18 |  | 4,499 <br> 1.982 |  |  | － | － |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{26}$ | 告碞 | 70 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{205}$ | 2.5 |  | 2 |  | 6 |  | ${ }_{4}$ | 74.0 | 70.0 | ${ }^{174}$ | ${ }_{212}^{241}$ | ${ }_{4} 45$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{415}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 4 | 70 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | 140 | ${ }_{226} 22$ | ${ }^{1,365}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {－}}^{\text {－} 5100}$ | $\underset{(125)}{(2,5)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 74.0 74.0 | $\xrightarrow{70.0}$ |  |  | 293 |  |  |  |  |  | 293 |  |  |  | 碞60 |  | ${ }^{228}$ |  |
| －150．0．10 | （12．5） |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,883 | ${ }_{60,881}$ | 135323 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{135,33}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




| WASHINGTON Avenve school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amb．Temp in deg．F | Ave Temp deg． | 01.08 Hurs | 09.16 Huus | 17．24 Hour | Total ${ }^{\text {in Hours }}$ | ocup，Bin Hours |  |  | Unoce． |  |  | Total heating Deg- |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Unocce } \\ \text { Indoremp }}}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Totat eneitio Dog． | Totat | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { Ocin } \\ \text { Hous }}}_{\text {Ocaup }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Unoct in }}^{\substack{\text { Unous } \\ \text { Hous }}}$ | Ocaup | ${ }_{\text {Unoce }}^{\text {Undoremp }}$ | Occuy． |  | Totat enativ Doeg |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Bulding }}$ | Bulding | section | Section 1 | Serion 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Serion 2 | Setion 2 | Section 2 | Section 2 | Section 2 | Buliding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| washmetere | ${ }^{1025}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{220}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Wsathero 95 Sto 100 | 97.5 |  | 19 |  |  | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ | 7 | 70.0 | ${ }_{78,0}^{780}$ | ${ }_{383}{ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{138}$ | ${ }_{521}^{30}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  | 720 | 88.0 | ${ }_{351}^{22}$ |  | ${ }_{47}{ }^{26}$ |
| （0iose | 29,5 <br> 885 |  | ${ }_{4}^{44}$ | ${ }_{60}^{13}$ | 228 | －${ }^{34} 180$ | ¢888 | ${ }_{720}^{70.0}$ | 78．0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 279 } \\ \hline 278 \\ \hline 288\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {co }}^{33}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.096}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1．096 | ¢ |  | 120 | 80.0 800 80 | ci68 | 305 <br> 775 <br> 7 | ${ }^{973}$ |
|  | ${ }^{82,5}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{238}$ | ${ }^{162}$ | ${ }_{476}^{476}$ | ${ }^{237}$ | 239 | 70.0 | ${ }^{78.0}$ | 2，958 | 1.077 | 4,035 | ． | - | － |  | － | 4,035 | ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }^{257}$ | ${ }^{2720}$ | 80. | 2，303 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,95}$ |
|  | 77.5 72.5 | ${ }_{203}^{191}$ |  | 洔 220 | \％${ }_{60} 7$ | ${ }_{202}^{252}$ | ${ }_{400}^{454}$ | 70.0 70.0 | 78.0 78.0 | 1,890 <br> 506 | － | $\underset{\substack{1,890 \\ 506}}{ }$ | － | $:$ | － | － | － | $\underset{\substack{1,890 \\ 506}}{ }$ | 210 164 120 | 4968 ${ }_{438}^{48}$ | （220 |  | $1,1,55$ <br> 88 |  |  |
|  | 67.5 <br> 62.5 | （ ${ }_{\substack{325 \\ \text { 180 }}}$ | （156 | （204 | ${ }_{\substack{694 \\ 592}}^{6}$ | 212 <br> 176 | ${ }_{351}^{482}$ | 70.0 70.0 | 78.0 78.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{165}$ | （585 | 220． | 80．0． |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11，25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,368 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Building }}$ | Buiding | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 1 | Section 2 | Section 2 | ${ }^{\text {Section } 2}$ | ${ }^{\text {Section } 2}$ | Section 2 | Suiling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 575 <br> 525 | 86 109 | 194 182 | 97 <br> 172 | ${ }_{363}^{327}$ | ${ }^{136}$ | ${ }_{129}^{193}$ | 74.0 | 20.0 | 2， 2 | 2,333 | 4，4830 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,583}$ | ${ }^{119}$ |  |  |  | 1.990 | 520 |  |
|  | 52,5 <br> 47.5 <br> 2.5 | 109 | （182 | ${ }_{122}^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{366}^{463}$ | （180 | ${ }_{237}^{283}$ | 74.0 74.0 | 70.0 70.0 |  | 4,999 <br> 5,38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 155 <br> 107 <br> 10 |  | 70 | 碞60 |  |  |  |
| Weshmertat 40 a 4 | ${ }^{22,5}$ | ${ }^{185}$ | ${ }^{155}$ | ${ }^{177}$ | 517 | ${ }^{175}$ | 342 | 74.0 | 20.0 | 5 5，524 | 9，395 | ${ }^{14,9,9}$ |  |  | － |  | － | ${ }^{14,9,9}$ | ${ }^{143}$ | ${ }^{374}$ | 70 | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }_{3,933}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,54}$ | ${ }^{10,478}$ |
|  | 37.5 <br> 32.5 | ${ }_{237}^{236}$ | ${ }_{202}^{200}$ | ${ }_{198}^{241}$ | ${ }_{6}^{637}$ | 哏2828 | ${ }_{415}^{449}$ | 74.0 <br> 74.0 | 70．0 |  |  | cole |  |  |  |  |  | 22,97 <br> 24,75 | （185 | ${ }_{454}^{492}$ | ${ }_{70}^{70}$ | ¢00 ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | ci，${ }_{\substack{6,87 \\ 6,87}}$ |  | coiver |
| Shince 25 to 30 | 27.5 | ${ }^{121}$ | ${ }^{115}$ | ${ }^{113}$ | 399 | ${ }^{124}$ | 225 | 74.0 | 20.0 | 5,763 | 9，5666 | －15，288 |  |  |  |  |  | －15，288 | ${ }^{103}$ | ${ }^{246}$ | 70 | ${ }^{60}$ | 4，379 | 7，994 | 12，373 |
|  | 22,5 <br> 17.5 | 149 95 | 碞 ${ }_{40}$ | $\stackrel{97}{46}$ | （381 | （ ${ }_{54}^{92}$ | 222 <br> 122 | 74.0 74.0 | 70．0 |  |  | 15,25 <br> 9,717 <br> 150 |  |  |  |  |  | 15,25 <br> 9,717 <br> 150 | ${ }_{41}^{71}$ |  | 70 | ¢ ${ }_{60}^{60}$ |  |  |  |
| WAStM ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,5 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | ${ }_{31}^{39}$ |  | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }_{6}^{76}$ | ${ }_{8}^{18}$ | ${ }_{58}^{58}$ | 77.0 | 70.0 <br> 700 | $\begin{array}{r}1,131 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 边3,312 <br> 1,24 | 4,494 <br> 1,902 |  |  |  |  |  | 4,494 <br> 1,902 | ${ }^{12}$ | －64 | ${ }_{70}^{70}$ | ¢0 | $\underset{\substack{74 \\ 368}}{ }$ |  |  |
| washmerdotos | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | ． | ， |  | 4 | 74.0 | 70.0 | 153 | ${ }^{260}$ | ${ }_{414}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{414}$ | 2 | ， | 70 | 50 | 121 | ${ }_{22} 2$ | ${ }_{363}$ |
|  | $12.5)$ <br> 10.5 | .$^{4}$ | $\therefore$ | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 74.0 74.0 | 70.0 70.0 | ${ }^{55}$ | ${ }^{238}$ | 293 |  |  | － |  | － | 293 | $\bigcirc$ | 4 | 70 70 | 60 60 | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{228}$ | 254 |
| Washnere -156 | ${ }_{(12,5)}$ |  | － | － |  |  |  | 74.0 | 70.0 | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toas |  | ${ }^{1,391}$ | ${ }_{1,241}$ | ${ }_{1.316}$ | 3，988 | 1.370 | ${ }_{2578}$ |  |  | 48．039 | ${ }_{84} 226$ | ${ }^{132264}$ |  |  |  |  | 0 | ${ }^{132,264}$ | 1.128 | 2882 |  |  | 34，599 | 64027 | ${ }_{98,586}$ |

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
Exhibit D
ECM 3B - Demand Control Ventilation
Demand Control Ventilation
ECM DESCRIPTION
Install CO2 sensors in large areas to control fresh air intake
DATA/ASSUMPTIONS
Heating Hours
3,948 Hours
*Schedules and temperatures are based on data logging trends performed throughout the building
Proposed setpoints are used as to not capture thermal savings twice

## measurement and verification

Option ( (Thermal) - Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data
commissioning
Simulate function of CO2 control signal. Test all equipment involved in DCV, which will include but not limited to testing function of fresh air damper response to the CO2 sensor signal and sequence of operation per design (OVerride CO2 signal during the building warm up, etc.)

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

Safety Factor (Electric) $=$
Safety Factor (Thermal) $=$ $\square$
Savings calculations are based on weather bin data, fresh air flows and temperature setpoints. A more conservative of 0 percent is used for this ECM due to the uncertainty of variables
formulae
$W_{\text {SAWMGS }}=\varepsilon^{60} \cdot 5\left[\left(k W_{\text {FAN }} \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {occ }}\right)-\left(\mathrm{kW}_{\text {FAN }} \cdot(1-\mathrm{RPM} .8)^{2.8}\right) \cdot \mathrm{t}_{\text {occ }}\right.$



| Variable | Junis | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\text {Suwncs }}$ | kWh | Annual kWh Savings |
| Qsanuss | Therms | Annual Thermal Saving |
| $a_{\text {coad }}$ | Mmbtu | Thermal Load of unit at respective temperatur bin |
| $\mathrm{kN}_{\text {FAN }}$ | kw | Totak kW of fan |
| $5^{60} .5$ |  | Summation of all bins from - $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {ten }}$ | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Temperature of respective bin |
| tocc | Hrs | Proposed occuried Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| tunoca | Hrs | Proposed unoccupied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| RPM $\mathrm{F}_{\text {\% }}$ | \% | Percentage of RPM fan will be eeduced due to VFD |
| OAsocc | \% | Percentage fresh Air Reduction during occupied hours |
| OAssonocc | \% | Percentage Fresh Air Reduction during unoccupied hours |
| CFMsupery | CFM | Total supply CFM of units |
| CfMon | cFm | Total outside air CFM of units |
| Tocc | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Proposed occupied Temperature |
| Tunoco | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Proposed unoccupied Temperature |
| Tocclunocc | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Proposed occupied/unoccupied Mode Temperature for controlled unit |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { поoure }}$ | \% | Boile Efficiency |

* Inputs are in blue

| Building | Area Served | aty | $\underset{\text { (Each) }}{\text { HP }}$ | Supply CFM | $\begin{gathered} \text { OA CFM } \\ (\mathrm{Each}) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | 1973 Gym addition | 1 | 5.0 | 8,000 | 1,600 |
| Chatham High School | Cafeteria | 1 | 3.0 | 5,15 | 1,03 |

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
Exhibit D
ECM 3B- Demand Control Ventilation
ECM 3B - Demand Control
Demand Control Ventiation

| Chatham Middle School | Upper Gymasium | 1 | 3.0 | 8,250 | 1,650 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham Middle School | Upper Gymasium | 1 | 3.0 | 8,250 | 1,650 |
| Chatham Middle School | Auditorium | 1 | 7.5 | 8,000 | 1,600 |
| Milton Avenue School | Gymnasium | 1 | 5.0 | 4,000 | 800 |
| Milton Avenue School | Gymnasium | 1 | 5.0 | 4,000 | 800 |
| Southern Boulevard School | Gymnasium | 2 | 3.0 | 4,000 | 800 |
| Chatham High School | Auditorium | 1 | 25.0 | 15,416 | 3,083 |
| Chatham High school | Auditorium | 1 | 25.0 | 15,416 | 3,083 |
| Chatham Middle School | Gymasium | 1 | 3.0 | 12,400 | 2,480 |
| Chatham Middle School | Gymnasium | 1 | 3.0 | 12,400 | 2,480 |
| Totals |  | 13 | 90.5 | 105,289 | 21,058 |


|  | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chatham Middle } \\ & \text { School } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chatham Middle } \\ & \text { school } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chatham } \\ \text { Middle } \\ \text { Mchool } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Milton Avenue School | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Milton Avenue } \\ \text { School } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Southern Boulevard } \\ \text { School } \end{gathered}$ | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Chatram Middle School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Location | 1973 Gym addition | Cafeteria | Upper Gymnasium | Upper Gymnasium | Auditorium | Gymnasium | Gymnasium | 6ymnasium | Auditorium | Auditorium | 6ymnasium | 6ymnasium |
| Quantity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| HP Motor Total |  |  | 3 |  | 7.5 |  |  |  | 25 | 25 |  |  |
| Motor Load Factor | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| kW Motor Tota | 2.42 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 3.64 | 2.42 | 2.42 | 1.45 | 12.12 | 12.12 | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| CFM Total | 8,000 | 5,157 | 8,250 | 8,250 | 8,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 | 15,416 | 15,416 | 12,400 | 12,400 |
| Outside Air Total | 1,600 | 1,031 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 1,600 | 800 | 800 | 1,600 | 3,083 | 3,083 | 2,480 | 2,480 |
| **Proosed Occupied Heating setpoint | 70.0 | 70 | 70 | 70 |  | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |  |
| **Proposed Unoccup. Heating Setpoint | 60.0 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| **Proposed Occupied Cooing Setpoint | 72.0 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |  |
| **Proposed Unoccup. Cooling setpoint | 80.0 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Exising Boiler Efficiency | 80.0\% | 80.0\% | 87.0\% | 87.\% | 87.0\% | 78.0\% | 78.0\% | 76.3\% | 80.0\% | 80.0\% | 87.0\% | 87.0\% |
| Average Fan Speed Reduction | 0\% | \% | 0\% | 0\% | \% | \% | 0\% | \% | \% | \% | 0\% | \% |
| Average Occupied Heating Reduction | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% | 30\% |
| Average Unoccupied Heating Reduction | \% | \% | 0\% | 0\% | \% | 0\% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |  |
| Safety Factor | \% | \% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | \% | 0\% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| Electrical Savins |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | - - | 56 | - 56 | - |  |
| Thermal Saving | 291 | 188 | 261 | 261 | 253 | 96 | 96 | 196 | 561 | 561 | 392 | 392 |


| Chathams School District |
| :---: |
| Exhibit |

Exhibit D
ECM 3B - Demand Control Ventilatio
Demand Control Ventilation
calculations
СНАТНАМ HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 01.08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Tota Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Outside Air Flowrate } \\ \text { CFM } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | OA Air Load MBH | Annual Fan Electrical Savings | Annual Occupied Heating Savings | Annual Unoccupied Heating Savings | Total Saving Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 1,600 | 4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 1,600 | 13 | 0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 14 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 1,600 | 22 | 0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 17 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 1,600 | 30 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 31 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 1,600 | 39 | 0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 53 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 1,600 | 48 | 0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 60 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 1,600 | 56 | 0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 40 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 1,600 | 65 | 0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 35 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | 1,600 | 73 | 0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 22 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | 1,600 | 82 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 10 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 1,600 | 91 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1,600 | 99 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| -5 to 0 | -2.5 | 4 | . | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1,600 | 108 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -10 to -5 | -7.5 | - | - | - | - | . | - | 1,600 | 117 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,600 | 125 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,135 | 1,813 |  |  | . | 23 |  | 291 |

CHATHAM HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total Bin } \\ \text { Hours } \end{gathered}$ | Occupied Bin | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Outside Air fowrate CFM | OA Air Load MBH | Annual Fan Electrical Savings | Annual Occupied Heating Savings | Annual Unoccupied | Total Saving Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEATING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 1,031 | 3 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 1,031 | 8 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 9 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 1,031 | 14 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 11 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 1,031 | 19 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 20 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 1,031 | 25 | 0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 34 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 1,031 | 31 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 39 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 1,031 | 36 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 26 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 1,031 | 42 | 0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 23 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 80 | 101 | 1,031 | 47 | 0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 14 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 32 | 44 | 1,031 | 53 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 1,031 | 58 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1,031 | 64 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1,031 | 70 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,031 | 75 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - |  | - | - | - | - | 1,031 | 81 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 391 | ,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,135 | 1,813 |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |


| Chathams School District |
| :---: |
| Exhibit |

Exhibit D
ECM 3B - Demand Control Ventilation
Demand Control Ventilation
CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\circ}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin <br> Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Outside Air Flowrate CFM | OA Air Load MBH | Annual Fan Electrical Savings | Annual Occupied Heating Savings | Annual Unoccupied Heating Savings | Total Savings Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEATING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 191 | 136 | 1,650 | 4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 268 | 195 | 1,650 | 13 | 0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 12 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 197 | 169 | 1,650 | 22 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 15 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 261 | 256 | 1,650 | 31 | 0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 28 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 343 | 334 | 1,650 | 40 | 0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 47 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 322 | 315 | 1,650 | 49 | 0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 54 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 181 | 168 | 1,650 | 58 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 36 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 137 | 177 | 1,650 | 67 | 0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 32 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 76 | 105 | 1,650 | 76 | 0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 20 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 30 | 46 | 1,650 | 85 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 9 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 1,650 | 94 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1,650 | 102 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  |  | 4 | , | 3 | 1,650 | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -10 to-5 | -7.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,650 | 120 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - | - | - | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | - | 1,650 | 129 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,017 | 1,931 |  |  |  | 23 |  | 261 |

CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | ccupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Outside Air Flowrate CFM | OA Air Load MBH | Annual Fan Electrical Savings | Annual Occupied Heating Savings | Annual Unoccupied Heating Savings | Total Savings Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEATING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | ${ }^{86}$ | 144 | 97 | 327 | 191 | 136 | 1,650 | 4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 268 | 195 | 1,650 | 13 | 0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 12 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 197 | 169 | 1,650 | 22 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 15 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 261 | 256 | 1,650 | 31 | 0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 28 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 343 | 334 | 1,650 | 40 | 0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 47 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 322 | 315 | 1,650 | 49 | 0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 54 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 181 | 168 | 1,650 | 58 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 36 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 137 | 177 | 1,650 | 67 | 0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 32 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 76 | 105 | 1,650 | 76 | 0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 20 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 30 | 46 | 1,650 | 85 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.0 |  |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 1,650 | 94 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1,650 | 102 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 | . | . | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1,650 | 111 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -10 to- 5 | -7.5 |  | . |  | - | - | - | 1,650 | 120 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,650 | 129 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,017 | 1,931 |  |  |  | 23 |  | 261 |

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
Exhibit D
ECM 3B - Demand Control Ventilatio
Demand Control Ventilation

## CHATHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {PF }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Bin Hours | Unoccupied Bin <br> Hour | Outside Air Flowrate CFM | OA Air Load MBH | Annual Fan Electrical Savings | Annual Occupied Heating Savings | Annual Unoccupied Heating Savings | Total Savings Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 191 | 136 | 1,600 | 4 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 268 | 195 | 1,600 | 13 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 12 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 197 | 169 | 1,600 | 22 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 15 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 261 | 256 | 1,600 | 30 | 0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 27 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 343 | 334 | 1,600 | 39 | 0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 46 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 322 | 315 | 1,600 | 48 | 0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 53 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 181 | 168 | 1,600 | 56 | 0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 35 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 137 | 177 | 1,600 | 65 | 0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 31 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 76 | 105 | 1,600 | 73 | 0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 19 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 30 | 46 | 1,600 | 82 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 8 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 11 | 20 | 1,600 | 91 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | , | 2 | 4 | 1,600 | 99 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  | . | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1,600 | 108 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1,600 | 117 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,600 | 125 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 2,017 | 1,931 |  |  |  | 22 |  | 253 |

MILTON AVENUE SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Ave Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | 01-08 Hours | 09-16 Hours | 17-24 Hours | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total Bin } \\ \text { Hours }}}{ }$ | Occupied Bin <br> Hours | Unoccupied Bin Hours | Outside Air Flowrate CFM | OA Air Load MBH | Annual Fan lectical savings | Annual occupied <br> Heating Savings | Annual Unoccupied Heating Savings | Total Savings Therms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HEating |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 136 | 191 | 800 | 2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 180 | 283 | 800 | 6 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4 |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 129 | 237 | 800 | 11 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 5 |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 175 | 342 | 800 | 15 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 10 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 228 | 449 | 800 | 19 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 17 |
| 30 to 35 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 222 | 415 | 800 | 24 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 20 |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 124 | 225 | 800 | 28 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 13 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 | 68 | 97 | 314 | 92 | 222 | 800 | 32 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 12 |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | 95 | 40 | 46 | 181 | 54 | 127 | 800 | 37 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 8 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | 39 | 9 | 28 | 76 | 18 | 58 | 800 | 41 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 8 | 23 | 800 | 45 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 4 | 800 | 50 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 3 | 800 | 54 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 | . |  | . | . |  | - | 800 | 58 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| -15 to - 10 | -12.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 800 | 63 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total |  | 1,391 | 1,241 | 1,316 | 3,948 | 1,370 | 2,578 |  |  |  |  |  | 96 |

## Honeywell Building Solutions

Chathams School District

## Exhibit D

ECM 4A - Building Envelope Improvements
Building Envelope Improvements

## ECM DESCRIPTION

Reduce building infiltration by weather stripping doors, sealing roof \& wall joints, duct \& piping penetrations, skylight perimeters and window corners.
DATA / ASSUMPTIONS
*Crack area determined by survey team

MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION
Option C - Savings Calculations are based on regression analysis of utility billing meter data

## COMMISSIONING

Visual inspection per scope of work from subcontractor. Inspection might include smoke test
RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Electric) =
Safety Factor (Thermal) =
0\%
Recovery factor taken at $10 \%$ due to the uncertainty of variables incorporated in the savings calculations

## FORMULAE

$Q_{\text {SAVINGS }}=\left(\left(1.08 \cdot Q_{\text {INF }} \cdot H D_{\text {HRS }}\right) / \eta\right)_{/ 100,000}$
$\mathrm{Q}_{\text {INF }}=\left(\mathrm{A}_{\text {CRACK }} \cdot \mathrm{v} \cdot \delta \cdot \mathrm{S}\right) / \mathrm{n}$
$A_{\text {CRACK }}=A_{\text {VENTS }}+A_{\text {WIN }}+A_{\text {RTV }}+A_{\text {DOors }}+A_{\text {BULK }}+A_{\text {ROOF/WAL }}$

## Honeywell Building Solutions

Chathams School District

## Exhibit D

ECM 4A - Building Envelope Improvements
Building Envelope Improvements

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $Q_{\text {SAVINGS }}$ | kWh | Electrical Savings associated with VFD |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {INF }}$ | kWh | Infiltration savings |
| $A_{\text {crack }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Total square feet of infiltration spaces |
| v | $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$ | Average wind speed at building location |
| $\delta$ | \% | Windspeed Diversity |
| $\varsigma$ | \% | Percentage of crack area to be eliminated |
| n | \% | Heating system efficiency |
| HD ${ }_{\text {HRS }}$ | $\left(\mathrm{Hr}-{ }^{-} \mathrm{F}\right) / \mathrm{Yr}$ | Annual heating degree hours |
| Avents | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Total square feet of infiltration spaces with regards to vents |
| $A_{\text {win }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Total square feet of infiltration spaces with regards to windows |
| $A_{\text {RTV }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Total square feet of infiltration spaces with regards to RTV's |
| $A_{\text {doors }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Total square feet of infiltration spaces with regards to doors |
| $A_{\text {buLk }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Total square feet of infiltration spaces with regards to bulkheads |
| $A_{\text {Roof/Wall }}$ | $\mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Total square feet of infiltration spaces with regards to the wall roof joint |

ASSUMPTIONS / DATA
Subcontractor Calculations $\qquad$ If Yes - Please Refer to tab 'Sub BEI Calculation' for details

| Building | Building Envelope Improvements ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ) | Envelope Tightness | Cooling Savings Applicable (Y/N) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Y | Poor | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | Y | Poor | Y |
| Lafayette School | $Y$ | Poor | Y |
| Milton Avenue School | $Y$ | Poor | Y |
| Southern Boulevard School | $Y$ | Poor | Y |
| Washington Avenue School | $Y$ | Poor | Y |
|  |  |  |  |

Honeywell Building Solutions
Chathams School District

## xhibit D

ECM 4A - Building Envelope Improvements
Building Envelope Improvements

## CALCULATION

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham Middle School | Lafayette School | Milton Avenue School | Southern Boulevard School | Washington Avenue School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building Envelope Improvements | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Envelope Tightness | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor | Poor |
| Tightness Multiplier | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 | 0.0004 |
| Cooling Savings Applicable | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Heating Savings Diversity Factor | 90\% | 90\% | 90\% | 90\% | 90\% | 90\% |
| Flow Factor | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| $(\mathrm{AP})^{\wedge} \mathrm{n}$ | 5.16 | 5.16 | 5.16 | 5.16 | 5.16 | 5.16 |
| Crack Area | 37.8 | 36.8 | 19.9 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 12.3 |
| Air Leakage (CFM) | 3,896 | 3,798 | 2,056 | 1,074 | 1,459 | 1,271 |
| Heating Degree Days | 4,843 | 4,843 | 4,843 | 4,843 | 4,843 | 4,843 |
| Heating Efficiency Factor | 28,900 | 28,900 | 28,900 | 28,900 | 28,900 | 28,900 |
| Cooling Savings Diversity Factor | 70\% | 70\% | 70\% | 50\% | 50\% | 70\% |
| Constant | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| CFM | 3,896 | 3,798 | 2,056 | 1,074 | 1,459 | 1,271 |
| Enthalpy | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| Tons | 23.4 | 22.8 | 12.3 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 7.6 |
| Constant | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| CDD | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,242 | 1,242 |
| Load factor | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |
| kWh | 48,773 | 47,546 | 25,737 | 9,607 | 13,049 | 15,917 |
| Therms | 5,876 | 5,728 | 3,100 | 1,620 | 2,201 | 1,918 |
| Electric Safety Factor | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| Thermal Safety Factor | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% |
| kWh Savings | 48,773 | 47,546 | 25,737 | 9,607 | 13,049 | 15,917 |
| Thermal Savings | 5,876 | 5,728 | 3,100 | 1,620 | 2,201 | 1,918 |

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 4 - Roof Replacements
Roof Replacement
ECM DESCRIPTION
Furrish and install a PVC roofing system as manufactured by sika Samafil or equal.
DATA/ASSUMPTIIONS
Heating Hours 3,948 Hours
*U Factors for the new roof was obtained by manufacturer and product data. U Factors for the existing roof is based on construction type and material

## MEASUREMENT AND VERFICCATION


COMMISSIONIIG
Verify area of new roof installed.
Recovery $/$ SAFETT Factor
Recover/Safety factor (Electric) $=$
Recover//Safey Factor (Thermal) $=$


Savings calculations re based on weather bin data, fresh ai flows and temperature setpoints. A more $\mathbf{c o s}$.
formulae
$Q_{\text {sawncs }}=\left(a_{c}-Q_{d}\right)+Q_{\text {ll }}$

$\left.Q_{C}=\Sigma^{100} \cdot S\left(T_{W / S}-T_{\text {Im }}\right) \cdot A_{\text {Roof }} \cdot U_{\text {Roof }} \cdot \tan \right) / /_{100,00}$

Note $W / s$ designates use of either winter building setpoint or summer buididing setpoint with the appropiate bin

| Variable | Junits | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {sumiss }}$ | Therms | Thermal Savings |
| $a_{c}$ | Therms | Conductive/convective cooling gain and heating oss with existing windows |
| $a_{c}$ | Therms | Conductive/convective cooling gin and heating loss with proposed windows |
| $a_{\text {ne }}$ | Therms | 1 ffitration savings with proposed windows |
| $\Sigma^{100}$, | - | Summation of all bins from $-5^{\circ}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {w }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Winter building setpoint |
| Ts | ${ }^{\circ}$ | Summer building setpoint |
| $\mathrm{Tem}_{\text {g }}$ | ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | Temperature of respective bin |
| tan | Hrs | Hrs in respective bin |
| Anoof | $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ | Existing unocupuied Bin Hours in respective temperature bin |
| Unof $^{\text {ref }}$ | $\mathrm{btu} / \mathrm{tt}^{2} / \mathrm{F}$ | Existing U-Fatator of roof |
| Unoof $^{\text {r }}$ | $\mathrm{btu} / \mathrm{tt}^{2} / \mathrm{F}$ | Proposed U -actoro of roof |
| limos | $\mathrm{Cfm} / \mathrm{t}$ | Infitration constant for existing windows |
| troos | Cfm/t | 1 fiftration constant for proposed windows |
| L | H | Linear feet of curain wall |

$\underset{\text { Exhathams School District }}{ }$

| Exhathams |
| :---: |
| ExM |
| CM ${ }^{2}$. |

ECM 4B-Roof Replacements
Roof Replacement
Roof Replacement

| Building | Rooft $\mathrm{t}^{2}$ Audited | $\underset{\substack{\text { Uactor of Existing } \\ \text { Roof }}}{ }$ | U Factor of Proposed Roof |  |  | EER of Cooling System (Average) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High school | 13,525 | 0.22 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 10.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Chatham High |
| :---: | :---: |
| Roofft ${ }^{\text {audited }}$ | 13,525 |
| U Of Existing Roof | 0.22 |
| U of Proposed Roof | 0.10 |
| nfitration of exisiting Roofs | 0.25 |
| Infitration of Proposed Roofs | 0.10 |
| Total Linear Ftof f Perimeter | 465 |
| EER of Cooling System (Average) | 10.0 |
| Exising Occuried Heating Setpoint | 74.0 |
| Exising Unoccup. Heating Setpoint | 70.0 |
| Exising ocupuied Cooling setpoint | 70.0 |
| Existing Unoccup. Cooling Setpoint | 78.0 |
| Boile ffficiency | 5.0\% |
| Safety Factor | 0\% |
| Electrical Savings | 7,896 |
| Thermal savings | 2,259 |


calculations
СНаТнАМ HIGH SCHOOL

| Amb. Temp Bin ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Avg Temp ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | ${ }^{01-08}$ Hours | ${ }^{09-16 ~ H o u r s ~}$ | 17-24 Hours | Total Bin Hours | Occupied Hours | Unocupied Hours | Roof Square feet | Existing Occupied Cooling Gain and Heating Loss | Existing Unoccupied Cooling Gain and Heating Loss | Proposed Occupied Cooling Gain and Heating Los |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cooling or Heating } \\ \text { Savings } \end{gathered}$ | Infiltation savings | Total Heating or Cooling Savings | Safety Factor | kwh saved | Input Therms Saved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COOLING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Ммвтण) | (ммвти) | (ммвтU) | (MMBSTO) | (МмвтU) | (Ммвтण) | (MмВтU) |  |  |  |
| 100 to 105 | 102.5 |  | , |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13,525 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0\% | 18 |  |
| 95 to 100 | 97.5 |  | 19 |  | ${ }^{21}$ | 18 | 3 | 13,525 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | ${ }^{1.1}$ | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0\% | 323 |  |
| 90 to 95 | 92.5 | - | 44 | 13 | 57 | 46 | 11 | 13,525 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 2.4 | \% | 699 |  |
| 855090 | 87.5 | 1 | 167 | 60 | 228 | 181 | 47 | 13,525 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 7.2 | \% | 2,109 |  |
| 80 to 85 | 82.5 | 31 | 283 | 162 | 476 | 349 | 127 | 13,525 | 15.6 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 9.8 | \% | 2,865 |  |
| 75 to 80 | 77.5 | 191 | 235 | 280 | 706 | 411 | 295 | 13,525 | 11.0 |  | 5.0 |  | 6.0 |  | 6.0 | 0\% | 1,757 |  |
| 70 to 75 | 72.5 | 203 | 177 | 222 | 602 | 327 | 275 | 13,525 | 2.9 |  | 1.3 |  | 1.6 |  | 1.6 | \% | 466 |  |
| 65 to 70 | 67.5 | 325 | 165 | 204 | 694 | 327 | 367 | 13,525 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0\% |  |  |
| 60 to 65 | 62.5 | 180 | 152 | 195 | 527 | 284 | 243 | 13,525 |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | \% |  |  |
| HEATING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55 to 60 | 57.5 | 86 | 144 | 97 | 327 | 199 | 128 | 13,525 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 5.8 | \% |  | 72 |
| 50 to 55 | 52.5 | 109 | 182 | 172 | 463 | 283 | 180 | 13,525 | 18.1 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 4.3 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 11.5 | \% |  |  |
| 45 to 50 | 47.5 | 105 | 119 | 142 | 366 | 209 | 157 | 13,525 | 16.5 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 0.6 | 11.6 | \% |  |  |
| 40 to 45 | 42.5 | 185 | 155 | 177 | 517 | 277 | 240 | 13,525 | 25.9 | 4.3 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 18.8 | 1.1 | 19.9 | \% |  | 248 |
| 35 to 40 | 37.5 | 236 | 200 | 241 | 677 | 364 | 313 | 13,525 | 39.6 | 5.6 | 18.0 | 13.7 | 29.7 | 1.7 | 31.4 | \% |  |  |
| 30035 | 32.5 | 237 | 202 | 198 | 637 | 339 | 298 | 13,525 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 19.0 | 15.1 | 32.6 | 1.8 | 34.4 | \% |  |  |
| 25 to 30 | 27.5 | 121 | 115 | 113 | 349 | 191 | 158 | 13,525 | 26.4 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 9.1 | 20.7 | 1.1 | 21.8 | \% |  | 272 |
| 20 to 25 | 22.5 | 149 |  | 97 | 314 | 146 | 168 | 13,525 | 22.3 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 20.0 | 1.1 | 21.1 | \% |  |  |
| 15 to 20 | 17.5 | ${ }^{95}$ | 40 | ${ }^{46}$ | 181 | 80 | 101 | 13,525 | 13.4 | 1.8 | ${ }_{6} .1$ | 7.2 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 13.4 | \% |  | 168 |
| 10 to 15 | 12.5 | ${ }^{39}$ | 9 | 28 | ${ }^{76}$ | ${ }^{32}$ | 44 | 13,525 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 6.2 | \% |  | 77 |
| 5 to 10 | 7.5 | ${ }^{21}$ |  | 5 | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{11}$ | 20 | 13,525 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0\% |  | ${ }^{33}$ |
| 0 to 5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 | 13,525 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0\% |  |  |
| -5to 0 | -2.5 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | 3 | 13,525 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | \% |  | 5 |
| -10to-5 | -7.5 | - | - | - | - | . | - | 13,525 |  |  | - |  | - |  | - | 0\% |  |  |
| -15 to-10 | -12.5 |  | - |  |  |  |  | 13,525 |  | - |  |  |  |  | - | \% |  |  |
| Total |  | 2,322 | 2,484 | 2,454 | 7,260 | 4,078 | 3,182 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,896 | 2,259 |

Chathams School District
Exhibit D
ECM 5A - Transformer Replacements
ECM 5A- Transformer Repl
Transformer Replacement
ECM DESCRIPTION
Replace dry transformers with new custom designed high efficiency transformers. New transformers will save electricity and avoid the future replacements due to failure.

## DATA/ASSUMPTIONS

Existing loads were obtained by data logging
*Existing efficiencies were obtained by data logging or manufacturer specifications

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Option A - Direct kW and savings measurements before and after installation conducted. A report is generated showing the reduction in kW
COMMISSIONING
Test all transformers after installation
RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR
Safety Factor (Electric) $=$ $\square$
ecovery factor is set at $10 \%$ due to unknown flucuations in transformer loads
FORMULAE
$W_{\text {SAlVGS }}=\varepsilon_{T}-\varepsilon$
$\varepsilon_{\mathrm{T}}=\varepsilon_{o c c} \cdot$ tocc $+\varepsilon_{\text {unocc }} \cdot$ tunoci
$=\varepsilon_{\text {occ }} \cdot$ tocc $+\varepsilon_{\text {unocc }} \cdot$ tunocc
$\varepsilon_{o c c}=\left[\left(L L_{\text {focc }} \cdot K V A\right) / \eta_{1}^{\text {occ }]}\right]-\left(\right.$ KVA $\left.\cdot L_{\text {focc }}\right)$
$\varepsilon_{o c c}=\left[\left(L_{\text {focc }} \cdot K V A\right) / n^{\text {occ }}\right]-\left(\right.$ KVA $\left.\cdot L_{\text {focc }}\right)$
$\varepsilon_{\text {unocc }}=\left[(\right.$ Lfocc $\cdot$ KVA $\left.) / L_{\text {Unocc }}^{\text {Un }}\right]-($ KVA $\cdot L$ focc $)$
$\varepsilon_{\text {unocc }}=\left[(\right.$ (Lfocc $\cdot$ KVA $) /$ U $\left._{\text {UNocc }}\right]-($ KVA $\cdot$ Lfocc $)$
$n^{\circ}{ }^{\text {occ }}=L f_{\text {occ }} \cdot k V A \cdot n_{T}$
$n_{1}^{\text {occ }}=$ ffocc $\cdot k V A \cdot n_{1}$
$n_{u}^{\text {Unocc }}=L$ funocc $\cdot \mathrm{kVA} \cdot \eta_{1}$
$n_{\mathrm{u}}{ }^{\text {Unocc }}=L$ funocc $\cdot \mathrm{kVA} \cdot \eta_{7}$

## Chathams School District

## xhibit D

ECM 5A - Transformer Replacements
Transformer Replacement

| Variable | JUnits | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{w}_{\text {suvins }}$ | kWh | Electrical Savings |
| $\varepsilon_{\text {T }}$ | kw | Existing annual transformer losses |
| $\varepsilon_{T}$ | kw | Proposed annual transformer losses |
| tocc | Hrs | Existing Run Hours |
| tunocc | Hrs | Proposed Run Hours |
| $\varepsilon_{\text {occ }}$ | kw | Existing transformer losses during occupied hours |
| $\varepsilon_{\text {occ }}$ | kw | Proposed transformer losses during occupied hours |
| $\varepsilon_{\text {unoca }}$ | kw | Existing transformer losses during unoccupied hours |
| $\varepsilon_{\text {unocc }}$ | kw | Proposed transformer losses during unoccupied hours |
| kVA | kVA | kVA of existing transormer |
| Lfocc | - | Load Factor of transformer during occupied hours |
| Lfunocc | - | Load Factor of transformer during unoccupied hours |
| $\mathrm{n}_{\text {orc }}^{\text {occ }}$ | \% | Existing efficiency of transformer during occupied hours |
| $\mathrm{n}^{\text {OcC }}$ | \% | Proposed efficiency of transformer during occupied hours |
| $n^{\text {unoca }}$ | \% | Existing efficiency of transformer during unoccupied hours |
| $n_{\text {u }}{ }^{\text {unocc }}$ | \% | Proposed efficiency of transformer during unoccupied hours |
| $n_{T}$ | \% | Existing weighted efficiency of transformer at various loads |
| $n_{T}$ | \% | Proposed weighted efficiency of transformer at various loads |

* Inputs are in blue

Calculation is automatic. If ffficiencies are known override automatically generated efficiencies in Columns $G$ through $M$ when necessary

| Existing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building | Replace | Qty | kVA | \% Load During Occupied Hours | \% Load During Unoccupied Hours | Efficiency at Occupied Loads | Efficiency at Unoccupied Loads |
| Chatham High School | $r$ | 1 | 15.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 86.88\% | 81.90\% |
| Chatham High School | r | 1 | 112.5 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 92.50\% | 90.52\% |
| Chatham High School | r | 1 | 75.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 93.00\% | 91.00\% |
| Chatham High School | r | 1 | 75.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 93.00\% | 91.00\% |
| Lafayette School | r | 1 | 30.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 89.89\% | 85.78\% |
| Chatham Middle School | r | 1 | 15.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 86.88\% | 81.90\% |
| Chatham Middle School | r | 1 | 30.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 89.89\% | 85.78\% |
| Chatham Middle School | r | 1 | 30.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 89.89\% | 85.78\% |
| Chatham Middle School | r | 1 | 75.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 93.00\% | 91.00\% |
| Chatham Middle School | r | 1 | 45.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 90.53\% | 86.68\% |
| Chatham Middle School | r | 1 | 30.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 89.89\% | 85.78\% |
| Chatham Middle School | r | 1 | 500.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 94.48\% | 91.57\% |
| Washington Avenue School | r | 1 | 30.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 89.89\% | 85.78\% |
| Southern Boulevard School | r | 1 | 30.0 | 15.0\% | 10.0\% | 89.89\% | 85.78\% |
| Totals |  | 14 | 1093 |  |  |  |  |

PROPOSED

| Efficiency <br> Occupied Loads | Efficiency <br> Unoccupied Loads |
| :---: | :---: |
| $96.75 \%$ | $95.75 \%$ |
| $98.20 \%$ | $97.8 \%$ |
| $97.30 \%$ | $96.20 \%$ |
| $97.30 \%$ | $96.20 \%$ |
| $99.90 \%$ | $95.90 \%$ |
| $96.75 \%$ | $95.75 \%$ |
| $96.90 \%$ | $95.90 \%$ |
| $96.90 \%$ | $95.90 \%$ |
| $97.30 \%$ | $96.20 \%$ |
| $97.10 \%$ | $96.10 \%$ |
| $96.90 \%$ | $95.90 \%$ |
| $98.45 \%$ | $98.12 \%$ |
| $96.90 \%$ | $95.90 \%$ |
| $96.90 \%$ | $95.90 \%$ |
|  |  |

## hathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 5A - Transformer Replacements
Transformer Replacement
CALCULATIONS

|  | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Chatham High School | Lafayette School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Chatham Middle School | Washington Avenue School | Southern Boulevard School |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Replace Transformer | Y | Y | Y | Y | $r$ | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
|  | 15.0 | 112.5 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 30.0 | 15.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 75.0 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 500.0 | 30.0 | 0.0 |
| Quantity | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |
| \% Load at Occupied Hours | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | 15\% | $\stackrel{15 \%}{10 \%}$ |
| \% Load at Unoccupied Hours | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% |
| Existing Efficiency at Occupied Loads | 86.9\% | 92.5\% | 93.0\% | 93.0\% | 89.9\% | 86.9\% | 89.9\% | 89.9\% | 93.0\% | 90.5\% | 89.9\% | 94.5\% | 89.9\% | 89.9\% |
| Existing Efficiency at Unoccupied Loads | 81.9\% | 90.5\% | 91.0\% | 91.0\% | 85.8\% | 81.9\% | 85.8\% | 85.8\% | 91.0\% | 86.7\% | 85.8\% | 91.6\% | 85.8\% | 85.8\% |
| Proposed Efficiency at Occupied Loads | 96.8\% | 98.2\% | 97.3\% | 97.3\% | 96.9\% | 96.8\% | 96.9\% | 96.9\% | 97.3\% | 97.1\% | 96.9\% | 98.5\% | 96.9\% | 96.9\% |
| Proposed Efficiency at Unoccupied Loads | 95.8\% | 97.8\% | 96.2\% | 96.2\% | 95.9\% | 95.8\% | 95.9\% | 95.9\% | 96.2\% | 96.1\% | 95.9\% | 98.1\% | 95.9\% | 95.9\% |
| Existing kW Losses Occupied Hours | 0.3399 | 1.3682 | 0.8468 | 0.8468 | 0.5064 | 0.3399 | 0.5064 | 0.5064 | 0.8468 | 0.7060 | 0.5064 | 4.3819 | 0.5064 | 0.5064 |
| Existing kW Losses Unoccupied Hours | 0.4974 | 1.7673 | 1.1126 | 1.1126 | 0.7459 | 0.4974 | 0.7459 | 0.7459 | 1.1126 | 1.0373 | 0.7459 | 6.9037 | 0.7459 | 0.7459 |
| Occupied Hours per Day | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Occupied Days per Year | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Existing Annual kWh Losses | 4,042 | 14,683 | 9,215 | 9,215 | 6,055 | 4,042 | 6,055 | 6,103 | 9,268 | 8,491 | 6,103 | 55,937 | 6,103 | 6,103 |
| Proposed kW Losses Occupied Hours | 0.0756 | 0.3093 | 0.3122 | 0.3122 | 0.1440 | 0.0756 | 0.1440 | 0.1440 | 0.3122 | 0.2016 | 0.1440 | 1.1808 | 0.1440 | 0.1440 |
| Proposed kW Losses Unoccupied Hours | 0.0666 | 0.2531 | 0.2963 | 0.2963 | 0.1283 | 0.0666 | 0.1283 | 0.1283 | 0.2963 | 0.1826 | 0.1283 | 0.9580 | 0.1283 | 0.1283 |
| Proposed Annual kWh Losses | 601 | 2,329 | 2,627 | 2,627 | 1,155 | 601 | 1,155 | 1,152 | 2,624 | 1,634 | 1,152 | 8,793 | 1,152 | 1,152 |
| Safety Factor | 20\% |  | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% | 10\% |
| kW Savings | 0.211 2.753 | 1.059 | 0.535 | 0.535 | 0.362 | 0.264 | 0.362 | 0.362 | 0.535 | 0.454 | 0.326 | 2.881 | 0.326 | 0.326 |

Honeywell Building Solutions

## Chathams School District

Exhibit D
ECM 6A - Demand Response/Permanent Load Reduction

## Demand Response

## ECM DESCRIPTION

PJM Demand Response Program based on Shedable Load on Peak Demand Curtailment Day

## DATA / ASSUMPTIONS

| Demand Response Revenue | \$ | 44,125 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | / MW |  |

Customer Share (Typically between 60-70\%)
$70 \%$
*Demand Response Savings = Assumed between 1-4\% Annual Electrical Load
*Assume 2\% of Total District Load as Shedable
*Savings is not Guaranteed any savings from program will be considered operational savings only

## MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

None - Operational Savings

## COMMISSIONING

N/A

## RECOVERY/SAFETY FACTOR

N/A
FORMULAE
$\$_{\text {savings }}=\mathrm{kWh}_{\text {ADJ }} \cdot$ Cust $_{\%} \cdot \mathrm{DM}_{\%}$

| Variable | Units | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$_{\text {savings }}$ | Dollars | Dollar Savings from Demand Response |
| DM $_{\%}$ | $\%$ | Demand Response Savings as a percentage of electric baseline |
| Cust $_{\%}$ | $\%$ | Customer Percentage of Savings |
| kWh $_{\text {BASE }}$ | kWh | Adjusted Boiler Fuel Usage |

## Chathams School District

## Exhibit D

ECM 6A - Demand Response/Permanent Load Reduction

## Demand Response

* Inputs are in blue

| Building | Demand Response <br> Participation <br> (Y/N) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chatham High School | Y |
| Chatham Middle School | Y |
| Lafayette School | Y |
| Milton Avenue School | Y |
| Southern Boulevard School | Y |
| Washington Avenue School | Y |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## CALCULATIONS



## ApPENDIx 3 Cutsheets

Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
03.50

Chatham HS -CU-1-32

$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline \text { Unit Overview } & & \\ \hline \text { Model Number } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Voltage } \\ \mathrm{v} / \mathrm{Hz} / \text { Phase }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Refrigeration Effect } \\ \text { Btu/hr }\end{array} & \text { Unit Power } & \mathrm{kW}\end{array}\right]$ EER

## Condensing Section

| Temperature |  | Altitude | Refrigeration Effect |  | Power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Suction | Ambient |  |  |  |  |
| $45.0{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $95.0{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 0 ft | 115318 Btu/hr |  | 8.9 kW |
| Compressor |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quantity |  | Type | Capacity Control |  | Compressor Isolation |
| 1 |  | Scroll | 1 step |  | Resilient |
| Full Load Current: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compressor 1 30.1 A |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condenser |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coil |  |  | Fans | Fan Motors |  |
| Type | Number of Rows | Fins per Inch | Condenser Fan Type | Quantity | Full Load Current |
| Copper tube | 2 | 18 | Standard | 2 | 2.40 A |


| Physical |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions and Weight |  |  |  |  |  |
| Length |  | Height | Width |  | Operating Weight |
| 62.1 in |  | 44.8 in | 38.4 in |  | 01 lb |
| Electrical |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage | MROPD | Field Power Connection | MCA | SCCR | Field Outlet Connection |
| 208/60/3 V/Hz/Phase | 60 A | Single power block | 43.0 A | 10 kAIC | 115V, 20 amp service |


| Options |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |
| Condenser Coil Options: | Aluminum fins |  |
| Wiring Options | Sealtite conduit |  |
| GFI Receptacle | None |  |
| Temperature Controls: | Terminal strip for YGR |  |
| Low Ambient Control: | 0 degree standard |  |
|  |  |  |


| Warranty |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Parts: | Standard one year parts |
| Compressor: | Standard five year compressor |

## Notes

## UNIT DIMENSIONS

10 TON [35.2 kW]
CORNER WEIGHTS (LBS.) [kg]

| MODEL | TOTAL WEIGHT | Corner Weights, Lbs. [kg] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LBS.[k g] | A | B | $C$ | $119[54.1]$ |
| RCS 10F | $501[228]$ | $123[55.9]$ | $132[60.0]$ | $127[58.0]$ |  |
| RCS 11F | $586[266]$ | $144[65.3]$ | $154[69.9]$ | $139[63.2]$ | $149[67.6]$ |

## [ ] Designates Metric Con versions



| Product Drawing | Unit Tag: Chatham HS -CU-1-32 |  |  | DA/K/N <br> 13600 Industrial Park Blvd. Minneapolis, MN 55441 www.DaikinApplied.com <br> Software Version: 03.50 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product: | Project Name: Honeywell-Chatham School |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model: RCS10F120C | Sales Office: D \& B Eng. of New Jersey, Inc |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales Engineer: | Dec. 09, 2014 | Ver/Rev: | Sheet 1 of 1 | Scale: NTS | Tolerance: $+/-0.25^{\prime \prime}$ | Dwg Units: in [mm] |


| Job Information |  | Technical Data Sheet |  | $-\dot{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Job Name | Honeywell-Chatham School District |  |  |  |  |
| Date | 12/9/2014 |  |  |  |  |
| Submitted By | Jennifer Olivo |  |  |  |  |
| Software Version | 04.20 |  |  |  |  |
| Unit Tag | Chatham HS - Under Cafeteria |  |  |  |  |
| Unit Overview |  |  |  |  |  |
| Model Number | Voltage <br> V/Hz/Phase | Airflow CFM | Static Pressure |  | Unit Configuration |
|  |  |  | External $\mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Total $\mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |  |
| LAH010A | 208/60/3 | 5157 | 1.00 | 1.78 | Horizontal |


| Unit |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Model Number: | LAH010A |
| Type: | Indoor Air Handler |
| Configuration | Horizontal |
| Construction: | Double-wall construction with foam injected insulation |
| Approval: | AHRI, ETL, CETL \& MEA |


| sical |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit |  |  |  |  |
| Length |  |  |  | Weight |
| 58.9 in |  |  |  | 524 lb |
| Unit Construction |  |  |  |  |
| Outer Panel | Inner Liner | Insulation | Frame | Access |
| Galvanized Steel | Galvanized steel | 1 inch Expanded Foam | 1 inch Aluminum | Removable panels access; Side filter and fan |


| Filter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Face Area | Filter Face Velocity | Air Pressure Drop | Air Pressure Drop Type | (Quantity) Height $\mathbf{x}$ <br> Width $\times$ Depth |
| Pleated (MERV 8) | $10.0 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | $518.3 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$ | $0.34 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Clean Pressure Drop | (3) $20 \mathrm{in} \times 25$ in $\times 2$ in |

Chilled Water Cooling Coil

| Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fins per Inch | Rows | Face Area F | Face Velocity | Fin Height | Fin Length | Air Pressure Drop |
| 12 | 4 | $9.8 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | $528.9 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$ | 26.0 in | 54.0 in | $0.44 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Material |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fin |  | Tube |  | Header | Casing |  |
| . 0060 in Aluminum |  | . 013 in Copper |  | Copper | Galvanized steel casing |  |
| Connection |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size |  | Type |  |  | Location |  |
| 1.625 in OD |  | Copper Sweat |  |  | Drive Side |  |
| Drain Pan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Material |  | Connection |  |  | Secondary Connection |  |
| Stainless steel |  | 1 in ID MPT |  |  | 1/2 in ID MPT |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity |  | Air Temperature |  |  |  |  |
| Total Btu/hr | Sensible Btu/hr | Entering |  |  | Leaving |  |
|  |  | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| 179534 | 128940 | 80.0 |  | 67.0 | 57.1 | 55.9 |
| Fluid |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Entering Temperature | Leaving Temperature |  | Flow Rate gpm | Pressure Drop $\mathrm{ft} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ | Velocity $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Water | 45.0 | 53.7 41.3 |  |  | 14.5 | 4.9 |


| ply Fan |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | Class | Wheel Diameter |  | Orientation | Vibration Isolation |
| Forward Curved | Class 1 | 12 in $x 12$ in |  | Top Horizontal - CCW Rotation | Rubber in Shear |
| Motor |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horsepower | Type | Efficiency | Voltage | Full Load Current | Drive Side |
| 7.5 HP | Open Drip Proof | 91.0 \% | 208/60/3 V/Hz/Phase | 22.3 A | Left Hand |
| Drives |  |  |  |  |  |
| VFD | Sheaves |  |  | Belts |  |
|  | Fan | Motor |  | Quantity | Part Number |
| 60 Hz | 2B5V62 | 2VP60 |  | 2 | B47 |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |
| Air Flow CFM | Total Static Pressure $\mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Fan Speed RPM | Brake Horsepower HP | Outlet Velocity $\mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$ | Altitude ft |
| 5157 | 1.78 | 1378 | 5.71 | 3557 | 0 |

Sound

| Sound Power (db) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency | 125 Hz | 250 Hz | 500 Hz | 1 kHz | 2 kHz | 4 kHz | 8 kHz |
| Inlet | 96 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 87 | 86 | 84 |
| Discharge | 96 | 95 | 97 | 94 | 92 | 89 | 83 |
| Radiated | 91 | 83 | 82 | 78 | 76 | 70 | 61 |

## Internal Pressure Drop Calculation

| Cooling Coil: | $0.44 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| Filter: | $0.34 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Total Internal Pressure Drop: | $0.78 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |

```
AHRI Certification
```

```
AHP% CERTIFED.
m
All equipment is rated and certified in accordance with AHRI 430.
```

```
Notes
```





| MODEL | VOLTS 10 | HZ | *AMPS | *WATTS | *MAX RPM | *MAX CFM | *dB(A) | WEIGHT | MOUNTING HEIGHT | COVERAGE AREA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 120 | $50 / 60$ | $0.30 / 0.32$ | $30 / 35$ | $1500 / 1650$ | $459 / 547$ | 50 | $7 \mathrm{lb} / 9 \mathrm{lb}$ | Up to 25 ft. | Up to $1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 25 | 230 | $50 / 60$ | $0.14 / 0.13$ | $31 / 33$ | $1450 / 1650$ | $459 / 547$ | 50 | $7 \mathrm{lb} / 9 \mathrm{lb}$ | Up to 25 ft. | Up to $1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| 25 | 277 | $50 / 60$ | $0.13 / 0.17$ | $35 / 45$ | $1500 / 1650$ | $459 / 547$ | 50 | $7 \mathrm{lb} / 9 \mathrm{lb}$ | Up to 25 ft. | Up to $1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |

*0-static motor data supplied by fan manufacturer. Subject to change at any time.


| PROJECT |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| ENGINEER |  |
| ARCHITECT |  |
| CONTRACTOR |  |
| SUBMITTED BY |  |
| DATE |  |
| CONFIGURATION |  |
| QUANTITY |  |

## ORDERING LOGIC

Enter part number into the configuration field above

| Style | Model | Motor Type | Nozzle Length | Voltage | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 25 | SP <br> (Air Pear) |  | (Short) SH <br> (Shaded Pole) <br> (Standard) STD | 120 <br> 230 <br> 277 | | (Off White) W |
| :---: |
| (Gray) G |
| (Black) B |

EXAMPLE:


DESTRATIFICATION FAN DESCRIPTION
The patented Air Pear Thermal Equalizer creates uniform air temperatures from floor to ceiling for maximum thermal comfort and energy savings up to $35 \%$ in the heating season and up to $25 \%$ in the cooling season. Conforms to UL-507, ACAN/CSA-IEC-E60335-1, UL 94 5VA and is ETL listed in USA and Canada.

HOUSING

- PC/ABS resin
- 5VA flame resistance rating


## MOTOR

- Single phase, shaded pole, single speed (variable with optional speed control), axial motor.
- Motor is thermally protected. Shutoff is at $230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ \& reset is at $195^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.
- Operating temperature: $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ to $158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.
- No lubrication required. Bearings are sealed.
- 6' cord and plug provided for 120 V , no plug for 230/227V


## STATOR

- PC/ABS resin, fixed blade stator


## SAFETY CABLE

- 6' length steel cable (fastened to body)


## WARRANTY

- Warranty - 3-years parts and workmanship
- Money back guarantee - 30 days
- Refurbish program after 3-year warranty period

ACCESSORIES (additional costs apply) Speed Control (coordinate w/ electrical requirement)
$\square$ TRIAC-120-1.5: 1.5 Amp, 120V, Up to 3 fans
$\square$ TRIAC-120-5: 5 Amp, 120V, Up to 14 fans
$\square$ TRIAC-120-15: 15 Amp, 120V, Up to 45 fans
$\square$ TRIAC-230-8: 8 Amp, 230V, Up to 56 fans
TRIAC-277-5: 5 Amp, 277V, Up to 28 fans

## Photohydroionization Cell

$\square$ PHI-5-C: 5" (Short nozzle) - adds 9 watts
$\square$ PHI-9-C: 9" (Standard nozzle) - adds 10 watts

| FAN QUANTITY ON DEDICATED CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL | VOLTAGE | AMPS | MODEL 10 | MODEL 15 | MODEL 25 | MODEL 45-PSP4 | MODEL 45-PSP2 | MODEL 60-PSP4 |
| TRIAC-120-5 | 120 V | 5 | 37 | 34 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 4 |



| PROJECT |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| ENGINEER |  |
| ARCHITECT |  |
| CONTRACTOR |  |
| SUBMITTED BY |  |
| DATE |  |
| QUANTITY |  |

## PART NUMBER \& QUANTITY

$\square$ TRIAC-120-5
Qty. $\qquad$

## TRIAC SPEED CONTROL DESCRIPTION

Airius speed controls are used to vary the speed of shaded pole or permanent split capacitor (PSC) motors (Air Pear or Designer Series 10, 15, 25, 45-P4, 45-P2, or 60-P4). Speed controls for EC motors: refer to the potentiometer submittal. Speed control for EL fans: refer to the FanCenter submittal.

## ATTRIBUTES AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Built-in On/Off AC line switch
- Minimum speed trimpot
- RFI filter (provides RFI and EMI suppression)
- All models mount in a standard 2" x 4" electrical wall box
- Faceplate (4.5" x $2.75^{\prime \prime}$ ), knob, screws and wire nuts included
- Simple installation by a qualified electrician
- Adjust top 50\% RPM
- Can control multiple fans on a single dedicated circuit


## CODE APPROVAL

- UL listing/recognition
- CSA certified


## WARRANTY

- Warranty - 1 - years parts and workmanship


|  | FAN QUANTITY ON DEDICATED CIRCUIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MODEL | VOLTAGE | AMPS | MODEL 10 | MODEL 15 | MODEL 25 | MODEL 45-PSP4 | MODEL 45-PSP2 | MODEL 60-PSP4 |  |
| TRIAC-120-1.5 | 120 V | 1.5 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  |



| PROJECT |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| ENGINEER |  |
| ARCHITECT |  |
| CONTRACTOR |  |
| SUBMITTED BY |  |
| DATE |  |
| QUANTITY |  |

## PART NUMBER \& QUANTITY

( TRIAC-120-1.5
Qty. $\qquad$

## TRIAC SPEED CONTROL DESCRIPTION

Airius speed controls are used to vary the speed of shaded pole or permanent split capacitor (PSC) motors (Air Pear or Designer Series 10, 15, 25, 45-P4, 45-P2, or 60-P4). Speed controls for EC motors: refer to the potentiometer submittal. Speed control for EL fans: refer to the FanCenter submittal.

## ATTRIBUTES AND CHARACTERISTICS

- Built-in On/Off AC line switch
- RFI filter (provides RFI and EMI suppression)
- All models mount in a standard 2 " x 4" electrical wall box
- Faceplate ( $4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 2.75^{\prime \prime}$ ), knob, screws and wire nuts included
- Simple installation by a qualified electrician
- Off - Max - Hi - Med - Low speeds (4 step)
- Can control multiple fans on a single dedicated circuit


## CODE APPROVAL

- UL listing/recognition
- CSA certified


## WARRANTY

-Warranty - 1 - years parts and workmanship


| MODEL | VOLTS 1Ø | HZ | ${ }^{*}$ AMPS | *WATTS | *MAX RPM | *MAX CFM | *dB(A) | WEIGHT | MOUNTING HEIGHT | COVERAGE AREA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 120 | $50 / 60$ | $0.11 / 0.14$ | $13.5 / 17$ | $1230 / 1260$ | 406 | 36 | 16 lb | Up to 18 ft. | Up to $800 \mathrm{ft}{ }^{2}$ |
| 15 | 230 | $50 / 60$ | $0.06 / 0.07$ | $15 / 17$ | $1230 / 1260$ | 406 | 36 | 16 lb | Up to 18 ft. | Up to $800 \mathrm{ft}{ }^{2}$ |

*O-static motor data supplied by fan manufacturer. Subject to change at any time.


| PROJECT |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| ENGINEER |  |
| ARCHITECT |  |
| CONTRACTOR |  |
| SUBMITTED BY |  |
| DATE |  |
| CONFIGURATION |  |
| QUANTITY |  |

## ORDERING LOGIC

Enter part number into the configuration field above

| Style | Model | Motor Type | Nozzle Length | Voltage | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| S <br> (Suspended) | 15 | SP <br> (Shaded Pole) | (Short) SH <br> (Standard) STD | $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ <br> $\mathbf{2 3 0}$ | (Off White) W <br> (Black) B |



DESTRATIFICATION FAN/AIR TURBINE DESCRIPTION
The patented Air Pear Thermal Equalizer creates uniform air temperatures from floor to ceiling for maximum thermal comfort and energy savings up to $35 \%$ in the heating season and up to $25 \%$ in the cooling season. Conforms to UL-507, ACAN/CSA-IEC-E60335-I, UL 94 5VA and is ETL listed in USA and Canada.

## HOUSING

- $23.8^{\prime \prime} \times 23.8^{\prime \prime}$ lay-in ceiling mount
- PC/ABS resin
- 5VA flame resistance rating


## MOTOR

- Single phase, shaded pole, single speed (variable with optional speed control), axial motor.
- Motor is thermally protected. Shutoff is at $230^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ \& reset is at $195^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.
- Operating temperature: $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ to $158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.
- No lubrication required. Bearings are sealed.
- A junction box and receptacle are supplied. Electrical contractor will need to provide MC cable and wire directly to j-box/receptacle mounted to side of dome.


## STATOR

- PC/ABS resin, fixed blade stator


## WARRANTY

- Warranty - 3-years parts and workmanship
- Money back guarantee - 30 days
- Refurbish program after 3-year warranty period

ACCESSORIES (additional costs apply) Speed Control (coordinate w/ electrical requirement)

TRIAC-120-1.5:1.5 Amp, 120 V , Up to 9 fans
$\square$ TRIAC-120-5: $5 \mathrm{Amp}, 120 \mathrm{~V}$, Up to 34 fans
T TRIAC-120-15: 15 Amp, 120V, Up to 105 fans
T TRIAC-230-8: 8 Amp, 230V, Up to 113 fans
Photohydroionization Cell
ㅁ PHI-5-C: 5" (Short nozzle) - adds 9 watts

- PHI-9-C: 9" (Standard nozzle) - adds 10 watts

| MODEL | VOLTS 1Ø | HZ | ${ }^{*}$ AMPS | *WATTS | *MAX RPM | *MAX CFM | *dB(A) | WEIGHT | MOUNTING HEIGHT | COVERAGE AREA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $45-P 4$ | 120 | $50 / 60$ | $0.40 / 0.41$ | $44 / 46$ | $1400 / 1650$ | $595 / 715$ | 58 | 14 lb | Up to 38 ft. | Up to $1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| $45-\mathrm{P} 4$ | 230 | $50 / 60$ | $0.19 / 0.2$ | $42 / 45$ | $1450 / 1630$ | $595 / 707$ | 58 | 14 lb | Up to 38 ft. | Up to $1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |
| $45-\mathrm{P} 4$ | 277 | $50 / 60$ | $0.19 / 0.2$ | $42 / 45$ | $1450 / 1630$ | $595 / 707$ | 58 | 14 lb | Up to 38 ft. | Up to $1200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |

*O-static motor data supplied by fan manufacturer. Subject to change at any time.


| PROJECT |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| ENGINEER |  |
| ARCHITECT |  |
| CONTRACTOR |  |
| SUBMITTED BY |  |
| DATE |  |
| CONFIGURATION |  |
| QUANTITY |  |

## ORDERING LOGIC

Enter part number into the configuration field above

| Style | Model | Motor Type | Nozzle Length | Voltage | Color |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { A } \\ \text { (Air Pear) } \end{gathered}$ | 45 | P4 (permanent split capacitor) | (Standard) STD | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 230 \\ & 277 \end{aligned}$ | (Off White) W (Gray) G (Black) B |

EXAMPLE:


DESTRATIFICATION FAN DESCRIPTION
The patented Air Pear Thermal Equalizer creates uniform air temperatures from floor to ceiling for maximum thermal comfort and energy savings up to $35 \%$ in the heating season and up to $25 \%$ in the cooling season. Conforms to UL-507, ACAN/CSA-IEC-E60335-I, UL 94 5VA and is ETL listed in USA and Canada.

HOUSING

- PC/ABS resin
- 5VA flame resistance rating


## MOTOR

- Permanent Split Capacitor, single speed (variable with optional speed control), axial motor.
- Motor is thermally protected. Shutoff is at $275^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(135^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ \& reset is at $255^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.
- Operating temperature: $-13^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ to $158^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.
- No lubrication required. Bearings are sealed.
- 6 ' cord and plug provided for 120V, no plug for 230/277V


## STATOR

- PC/ABS resin, fixed blade stator


## GUARD GRILLE

- Steel, phosphated and coated in black plastic


## SAFETY CABLE

- 6' length steel cable (fastened to body)


## WARRANTY

- Warranty - 3 - years parts and workmanship
- Money back guarantee - 30 days
- Refurbish program after 3-year warranty period

ACCESSORIES (additional costs apply)
Speed Control (coordinate w/ electrical requirement)
TRIAC-120-1.5: 1.5 Amp, 120V, Up to 3 fan
TRIAC-120-5: $5 \mathrm{Amp}, 120 \mathrm{~V}$, Up to 11 fans
TRIAC-120-15: 15 Amp, 120V, Up to 35 fans
TRIAC-230-8: $8 \mathrm{Amp}, 230 \mathrm{~V}$, Up to 39 fans
TRIAC-277-5: $5 \mathrm{Amp}, 277 \mathrm{~V}$, Up to 24 fans

## Photohydroionization Cell

$\square$ PHI-9-C: 9" (Standard nozzle) - adds 10 watts

## Controlling Energy Costs With Best Energy Reduction Tools (BERT)

## Executive Summary:

As companies, consumers and the country look for ways to save energy and reduce pollution, increased attention will be focused on new ways of controlling the energy use of the legion of smaller electrical loads which now represent the major source of growth in total energy use. While energy managers have been quick to identify and automate large sources of energy use (like HVAC), controlling many smaller devices spread throughout a building is difficult to do. The promotion of 'good habits' like turning off lights and computers may have short term impacts, but sustaining these types of activities over time has proven to be difficult. This paper describes a new approach to facility energy management that leverages a building's existing WiFi network to control end uses throughout a building. By connecting 'smart plugs' to a web-based software interface, energy managers can program schedules by end-use that control energy consumption during times when facilities are not being used. Case studies of university, office, restaurant and residential applications illustrate a range of ways in which the technology can be used. The end uses described in these cases average a 6 month payback. If widely adopted, the control of 'small use' devices could save approximately 461 million kWh and 632 million pounds of carbon annually.

## Section 1: Introduction

As energy prices increase and companies and organizations place increased focus on the environment, facility energy managers are challenged to find ways of controlling the energy use of an ever-widening variety of electronic devices. While most managers have made significant strides increasing the efficiency and control of major end uses like HVAC, a large portion of each facility's bill is spent on 'the little stuff'-computers, lights, and other relatively new electronic devices. This paper describes and documents a new patented technology that utilizes the existing WiFi infrastructure to control devices throughout a facility. Section 2 describes the explosion of electronic devices, which represents both a significant growth area for energy demand as well as a new, untapped opportunity for savings. Section Green Power Technologies

3 provides an overview of past attempts to control diffuse devices over networks, and provides a glimpse into the future of 'smart' appliances. Section 4 describes a new technology called "BERT", for Best Energy Reduction Technologies. Particular focus is placed on how the software interface allows for the individual control of virtually any device. Section 5 describes how the technology can operate within a university, office, restaurants and in residential applications. Section 6 concludes by documenting the savings potential of the technology in several key sectors, and illustrates the potential for this type of technology to transform how energy use is managed in homes and businesses.

## Section 2: The Electronics Explosion: Growth and Savings Opportunity

Despite the increased efficiency of a wide variety of many electronic devices, efficiency gains for many facilities have been countered by a proliferation of new devices. Spending on PCs continues to be strong, growing 22.7\% in 2010 according to iSuppli, a company that tracks technology sales. According to the Department of Energy's Building Data Book, total energy use for computers rose 43\% between 2006 and 2010. Even more startling is the growth in uncategorized uses, which jumped $663 \%$ during the period ${ }^{1}$. The increasing number of peripheral devices, from iPhones, to video conferencing equipment and large format LED and plasma displays all add up. Energy use at work is clearly on the rise, despite the increased efficiency of new equipment. Similar growth is taking place residentially. According to the Nielsen Television Audience Report ${ }^{2}$, the number of TV's per household is now 2.86 , jumping $43 \%$ since 1990. In addition, $88 \%$ of homes have a DVD, over $80 \%$ of homes have a computer, and of those homes 92\% had internet access ${ }^{3}$.

A byproduct of the proliferation of devices is phantom load. Phantom load refers to energy that is used when a device is off. This includes energy used by TV's when they're in standby mode (i.e. when they can be turned on with a remote), and energy used by chargers or a laptop's AC adapter. Studies estimate that phantom load now accounts for $6 \%$ of all energy use.

This increase in energy consumption has been made worse by increases in price. Recent data from the Department of Energy shows that average electricity prices have increased in all three sectors (commercial, residential, industrial) between 2009-2010. The lifting of rate caps in many states has already lead to dramatic price increases. Electricity rates have already increased 39\% in Maryland, 21\% in Illinois, and are projected to increase 40-70\% in Pennsylvania.

With the increasing number of devices, many facilities managers must rely on people to remember to turn out the lights, or unplug their printers when not in use. However this is easier said than done. A

[^20]study conducted by the Alliance for Efficiency found that the impact of behaviorally-based conservation programs wanes within a year, even when education campaigns are ongoing ${ }^{5}$.

## Section 3: The Device Control Industry: Past, Present and Future

Home automation and control technologies have been around for years, and have the potential to reduce the energy used by a wide variety of devices. Pioneers such as X10 created a communications protocol that used in-home electric wiring to transmit commands to compatible devices. These technologies have advanced over the years to utilize wireless transmission (for example, X10 now uses 310 MHz radio frequency to transmit commands to specially equipped devices within the home.) While significant effort has been put behind these technologies a host of problems have hindered widespread adoption, including unreliability due to wiring impedance, slow response time, and interference with/from other household appliances and devices. Despite the apparent allure of ubiquitous electrical wiring, X10 lacked the ease, reliability and security needed for the product segment to grow.

Individual manufacturers, such as Lutron, have created proprietary high-end home control products intended to provide high levels of control, allowing the programming of lighting 'schemes', and the integrated control of equipment throughout the home. These high cost end-to-end solutions provide an interesting niche product for high end or specialty customers, but do not appeal to the mass market. At the other end of the market, products like Belkin's Conserve ${ }^{6}$ Surge With Timer builds a timer into standard surge strip allowing an individual user to set the strip to turn off during select hours.

More recently, the Zigbee suite of proprietary communications protocols has made an appearance in the home control market. Under the Smart Energy 2.0 initiative, Zigbee proponents have created a data standard that they hope will be adopted by a potentially large AMI and Smart Metering industry. While the potential of this utility-driven segment is large, its success will rely on the installations of millions of Zigbee enabled electric meters and related devices.

## Section 4: What Makes BERT different?

BERT provides a deceptively simple solution to the device control dilemma. First, BERT was built on a large, reliable, existing networking technology- WIFI. Building the control platform on the existing network has several key benefits:

1. Ubiquity: Virtually all homes and businesses are wifi-enabled. This means that any building that has wi-fi can easily utilize a "Plug and Play" BERT device.

[^21]2. Reliability: WiFi networks have achieved an amazingly high degree of reliability and security. This reliability meaning that the problems of cross-device interference and the lack of security are no longer issues.
3. Cost: Because the wifi network already exists, no special equipment needs to be purchased as would be with proprietary or other standards such as ZigBee. This allows for the lowest total cost solution in the marketplace.
4. Ease of installation and use: The computer-based control software allows devices to be easily programmed or controlled through any computer-enabled device. BERT does not rely on proprietary physical control panels, or specially-wired consoles. Instead BERT takes commands through common MAC, PC or Smart Phone devices consumers and businesses already use.

Figure 4-1 shows how the BERT device works. The Enterprise Application Program (EAP) is installed on one computer on the network, and is used to set schedules, group devices, and monitor activity. On/Off requests are sent through the existing network router using WiFi. Each BERT plug contains a microchip and antenna that communicates with the EAP on a periodic basis. The BERT EAP uses SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) to monitor the activity of connected devices (plugs). When a BERT plug receives an "off" command, the module turns off all power supplied to the plug.

Figure 4-1: BERT System Schematic


The BERT EAP provides a set of tools to configure, schedule and monitor connected BERT devices. The windows based program is installed on a computer within the network (e.g. a facilities manager's workstation). BERT plug contains a microchip and obtains an IP address from your network. Each BERT device appears on the interface, and individual schedules can be set with multiple on/off periods over a seven day schedule. For example, hallway TV monitors can be programmed to go off at midnight, and
on again at 6 am . Multiple TV's can be grouped together to make control and reporting easier. The EAP tracks and reports the status of all devices on the system.

The energy use of each device can also be programmed into the EAP. For example, if the LCD hallway monitor consumes 225 watts of power, then BERT can use this information to track cumulative energy and dollar savings. The BERT reporting interface allows reports for individual devices, groups, or the entire portfolio of devices.

When deviations from standard building schedules occur, devices can be activated in several ways. Most simply, users approaching a BERT device that is it's off state can press a button on the side of the BERT plug and power will be restored to the device. This change of state will be recognized and recorded by the EAP. The device will remain on until the next programmed schedule change. If there are temporary schedule changes for multiple devices, for example if a building is open late for a special event, the facilities manager can turn on/off individual or groups of units remotely. The manager simply selects the designated groups, like Hallway LCD Monitors, and clicks on "Turn On Selected Groups".

Figure 4-2: The BERT EAP Interface


The microprocessors embedded in each BERT plug provide unique protection in the event of a WiFi outage, the shutdown of the management computer, or other interruption. Each BERT unit contains the programmed weekly schedule within the microchip, so if the plug loses contact with the EAP control software it will simply continue to execute its standard schedule.

## Section 5: Sample Applications

BERT units can work in a wide variety of applications. This section describes how BERT can operate in university, office, restaurant and residential applications.

## University Building:

Temple University's Speakman Hall is an academic building in the middle of campus, and contains a mix of classrooms, public spaces, study areas, and administrative services. The building includes a wide variety of devices that are on $24 \times 7$, including hallway announcement TVs, cooled water fountains, office equipment, vending machines, and computer monitors. The building is WiFi enabled. While the University prides itself on having a wide variety of amenities available for students, it also recognizes that many of these amenities use energy round the clock, even when the building is closed during nighttime hours.

Table 5-1: Sample BERT Installation in a University Building

| Item Description | Watt <br> Savings | Hours off <br> per day | $\frac{\text { Number of }}{\underline{\text { devices }}}$ | Potential energy savings <br> $(k W h$ per year) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Computer Monitors | 65 | 8 | 30 | 5,694 |
| Vending Machine | 400 | 8 | 2 | 2,336 |
| Water fountain (cooled) | 60 | 8 | 24 | 4,205 |
| Copier | 5.26 | 10 | 2 | 38 |
| LCD TV | 225 | 10 | 12 | 9,855 |

Table 5-1 shows modeled energy savings for 70 BERT plugs installed in a single academic building over a 1 year period of time. This application saves $22,128 \mathrm{kWh}$ and $\$ 3,983$ per year.

## Office

An office has 30 workstations (each with a computer, monitor, printer and cell phone charger), a water cooler, copier, and a TV screen in the company lobby. The office manager installs a BERT plug at each workstation, and various other devices. The manager schedules the BERT devices to go off for 12 hours each night, when the office is closed.

Table 5-2: Sample BERT Savings In A Small Office

| $\underline{\text { Item Description }}$ | Watt <br> Savings | $\frac{\text { Hours off }}{\text { per day }}$ | $\frac{\text { Number of }}{\underline{\text { devices }}}$ | Potential energy <br> savings $(\mathrm{kWh})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Workstation | 48.51 | 12 | 30 | 6,374 |


| Water cooler | 60 | 12 | 1 | 263 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copier | 9.63 | 10 | 1 | 35 |
| LCD TV | 225 | 10 | 1 | 821 |

Table 5-2 shows modeled energy savings for 33 BERT plugs installed in a single office over a 1 year period of time. This application saves 7.493 kWh and $\$ 1,349$ per year.

## Restaurant:

A sports bar features a large number of flat screen TVs so that patrons can view their favorite sporting events from virtually any seat. The restaurant owner configures BERT so that the closing manager can turn off all BERT devices as part of the nightly shut down procedure. BERTS return to service when the opening manager returns in the morning.

Table 5-3: Sample BERT Applications In A Restaurant

| Item Description | $\frac{\text { Watt }}{\text { Savings }}$ | $\frac{\text { Hours off }}{\text { per day }}$ | $\frac{\text { Number of }}{\frac{\text { devices }}{}}$ | Potential energy <br> savings $(k W h)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Register Stations | 48.51 | 14 | 3 | 744 |
| Bar lighting | 65 | 14 | 5 | 1,661 |
| Vending Machines | 400 | 14 | 4 | 8,176 |
| LCD TV | 225 | 14 | 20 | 22,995 |

Table 5-3 shows modeled energy savings for 33 BERT plugs installed in a single restaurant over a 1 year period of time. This application saves $33,882 \mathrm{kWh}$ and $\$ 6,099$ per year in energy.

## Residential:

A homeowner buys four BERTS to control a computer workstation, entertainment center, area lighting, and kitchen appliances. The homeowner programs BERTS to be on during the times when family members are typically using the equipment; the coffee maker goes on in the morning, while the computer station is active in both morning and evening hours.

Table 5-4: Sample BERT Residential Application

| Item Description | $\underline{\text { Watt }}$ <br> Savings | $\frac{\text { Hours off }}{\text { per day }}$ | $\frac{\text { Number of }}{\frac{\text { devices }}{}}$ | Potential energy <br> savings (kWh) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Light | 60 | 14 | 1 | 307 |
| Entertainment Center | 75 | 16 | 1 | 438 |
| Workstation | 48 | 14 | 1 | 245 |
| Kitchen | 8 | 20 | 1 | 58 |

Table 5-4 shows modeled energy savings for 4 BERT plugs installed in a single home over a 1 year period of time. This application saves $1,084 \mathrm{kWh}$ and $\$ 189$ per year in energy.

## Section 6: Global Impacts:

The global impacts of the adoption of BERT plugs is significant. For example, one million plugs deployed in applications similar to the ones described above saves 461 million kilowatt hours and over 632 million pounds of carbon per year.

Table 6-1: Potential Energy and Environmental Savings

| Number of plugs | $1,000,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Average KWH Savings | 461.34 |
| Total KWH Savings | $461,335,714$ |
| Total Dollar savings | $\$ 83,040,428$ |
| Annual Carbon Savings: | $632,029,928$ pounds per year |

In contrast to existing and emerging technologies described in Section 3, WiFi based devices like BERT provide an immediate opportunity to leverage an enormous existing technology infrastructure to save money, energy and the environment by turning off devices on a controlled, scheduled basis while they are not in use.



## ControLinks ${ }^{\text {Tm }}$ Fuel Air Control System Honeywell




Get superior performance, improved accuracy and fuel efficiency with Honeywell ControLinks ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ microprocessor-based fuel air ratio controls on your burner equipment. Control accuracy to 0.1 degrees provides accurate fuel air ratio curves and improves combustion efficiency, which means fuel savings for you. It all adds up to more accuracy and efficiency, as well as less service and downtime.

## ControLinks ${ }^{T m}$ Fuel Air Control System



ControLinks ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ uses unique air curves and fuel curves, separate light-off points and different minimum and maximum modulation points. Innovative safety features include a unique potentiometer circuit, component anti-swap protection and curve verification algorithms.

## Fuel/Air Profile Graph



The new S7999B system display allows you to commission the ControLinks Fuel Air Control System using the touchscreen with four color graphics. This eliminates the need for a laptop or PC for commissioning. Diagnostic information can be accessed for ControLinks and for 7800 SERIES Controls using this display.

## To Learn More

For more information about ControLinks Fuel Air Control System, contact your Honeywell Representative, call 1-800-345-6770, ext. 423, or visit customer.honeywell.com.

## Automation and Control Solutions

In the U.S.:
Honeywell
1985 Douglas Drive North
Golden Valley, MN 55422-3992
In Canada:
Honeywell Limited
35 Dynamic Drive
Toronto, Ontario M1V 4Z9

## 63-9165

May 2006
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www.honeywell.com

Technical brochures, savings calculator and case studies are also available. Contact your local ControLinks rep for more details.

## SYSTEM COMPONENTS:

R7999 FUEL AIR RATIO CONTROL

- Monitors and controls the burner fuel and air ratios to maintain proper combustion
- Provides LED status for power, alarm and motor drives
- Includes fault-annunciating LEDs


## ML7999A UNIVERSAL PARALLEL-POSITION ACTUATOR

- Provides 100 lb ./in. torque to control combustion air dampers, modulating fuel valves, oil modulation valves and flue gas recirculation (FGR) dampers
- Optimizes burner performance by providing precision potentiometer feedback to the R7999 control


## S7999B SYSTEM DISPLAY

- Optional tool that provides an interface for the entire burner/boiler system
- Large, full color, touchscreen display module
- Two additional LEDs indicate CSD power and communications


## V5197 Firing Rate Valve

- Accepts $4-20 \mathrm{~mA}$ signal for firing rate control
- More linear turndown


## A7999 PORTABLE COMBUSTION ANALYZER

- Portable diagnostic tool (optional) expedites burner setup


## ZM7999 COMMISSIONING SOFTWARE

- Commissioning software via laptop


## Q7999 WIRING SUB-BASE

- For ease of installation, all wiring goes to this panel-mounted sub-base

| The Following ControLinks Demos And Toolkits Are Also Available: |
| :--- |
| Item \#  <br> DSP3822 S7999B System Display Demo <br> DSP3564 ControLinks Demo <br> DSP3548 ControLinks Tool Kit |

## Commercial Gas Water Heaters



The Cyclone ${ }^{\circledR} \mathrm{HE}$ is a light-duty, power vent, fully condensing commercial gas water heater with an internal helical heat exchanger, similar to the design of A. O. Smith's industry-leading Cyclone ${ }^{\circledR}$ models. This helical heat exchanger helps Cyclone ${ }^{\oplus}$ HE achieve $90 \%$ thermal efficiency and deliver outstanding hot water output.

## HELICAL INTERNAL HEAT EXCHANGER

- Completely surrounded by water in tank, provides much greater heat transfer surface than standard straight flue tube
- Operates at $90 \%$ thermal efficiency, which saves money on operating costs, increases hot water output compared to standard efficiency water heaters
- Minimizes standby losses by trapping heat in the tank
- Spiral heat exchanger reduces scale and sediment from forming on water-side surface, which can reduce energy efficiency over time


## VERSATILE POWER VENT DESIGN

- Vents using inexpensive PVC, CPVC or ABS pipe. Canadian installations require ULC S636 listed PVC or CPVC pipe for venting.
- 2" pipe, vents up to 20 equivalent feet
- 3" pipe, vents up to 60 equivalent feet
- 4" pipe, vents up to 120 equivalent feet


## MODULAR BLOWER

- Equipped with 120 volt, 60 Hz electrical system (rating 5 amps or less), 6 -foot cord with standard 3-prong connector
- 2" PVC pipe, elbows and condensate drain supplied to connect heat exchanger outlet to blower
- PVC Vent Attenuation Assembly (VAA) supplied for applications where extra-quiet operating environment is essential


## HIGH OUPUT WITH SMALL FOOTPRINT

- 22" diameter, combined with $90 \%$ efficiency, 50 -gallon tank and 76,000 BTU input means Cyclone HE can be installed in less space than a larger 75-gallon unit, with equal or better performance
- Total height is $70-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ to top of unit


## SIDE-MOUNTED HOT AND COLD RECIRCULATING TAPS

- Allows Cyclone HE to be installed as part of combination space heating/water heating applications, or any system requiring a recirculating hot water loop
- Plugs for the recirculating taps are factory installed


## INTELLI-VENTTM* GAS CONTROL

- Equipped with long lasting silicon nitride hot surface ignitor - no standing pilot
- Advanced electronics for more precise control of water temperature and easy-to-understand system diagnostics
- $180^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ maximum temperature setting


## PERMAGLAS ${ }^{\circledR}$ ULTRA COAT ${ }^{\text {M }}$ GLASS LINING

- A. O. Smith exclusive process provides superior protection against corrosion
- Protects all interior tank surfaces including inside and outside of helical heat exchanger


## TWO HEAVY-DUTY ANODE RODS

- Provides advanced protection against corrosion


## GREEN CHOICE® GAS BURNER

- Patented "Eco-Friendly" design reduces NOx emissions and meets less than $40 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{j}$ requirements for low NOX


## CSA CERTIFIED AND ASME RATED T\&P RELIEF VALVE MAXIMUM HYDROSTATIC WORKING PRESSURE: 150 PSI CODES AND STANDARDS

- Design-certified by Underwriters' Laboratories according to ANSI Z21.10.3-4.3 CSA standards governing storage-type water heaters
- Meets the thermal efficiency and standby loss requirements of the U.S. Department of Energy and Current Edition of ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1


Series 100

GAS-FIRED


Low Lead Compliant

## Commercial Gas Water Heaters

## THREE-YEAR LIMITED TANK WARRANTY

- For complete warranty details, consult written warranty shipped with heater


## SPECIFICATIONS

| MODEL NUMBER | BTUINPUT PER HOUR | GALLONS OR LITRES | TANK SIZE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GPH } \\ & \text { OR } \\ & \text { LPH } \end{aligned}$ | RECOVERY - GALLONS OR LITRES PER HOUR AT DEGREE RISE |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { LBS. } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { KG } \end{gathered}$ | SHIPPING WEIGHT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $10{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $22^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $56^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| BTX-80 | 76,000 | Gallons | 50 | GPH | 206 | 83 | 59 | Lbs. | 210 |
|  |  | Litres | 189 | LPH | 780 | 314 | 223 | Kg | 95.3 |

Manifold Pressure: 4.0 inches w.c. ( 99 kPa ); All models-Maximum Supply Pressure: 14 inches w.c. ( 3.48 kPa )
Minimum Supply Pressure Natural Gas: 5.0 inches w.c. ( 1.24 kPa ); Minimum Pressure must be maintained under both load and no-load (dynamic and static) conditions
Approved for installation up to 5300 ft . High alt models available.
Approved for Canada.

## Rough-In-Dimensions



| Model | Units | A | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{F}$ | $\mathbf{G}$ | $\mathbf{H}$ | $\mathbf{J}$ | K |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BTX-80 | Inches | 70.62 | 68.20 | 51.90 | 20.90 | 9.15 | 12.00 | 22.00 | 8.00 | 15.81 | 26.92 |
|  | cm | 179.37 | 173.23 | 131.83 | 53.09 | 23.24 | 30.48 | 55.88 | 20.32 | 40.16 | 68.38 |

Top/Side Inlet and Outlet: 3/4" NPT
Gas Inlet: 1/2" NPT

## Capacity and Gas and Electrical Characteristics

| Model | Approximate Capacity |  | Manifold Pressure |  |  | Electrical Characteristics |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U.S. Gals. | Liters | Gas Type | "WC | kPA | Volts/Hz | Amperes |
| BTX-80 | 50 | 189 | Nat. | 4.00 | 0.99 | $120 / 60$ | $<5$ |

All models - Maximum Supply Pressure: 14 inches W.C. (3.48kPa)
Minimum Supply Pressure Natural Gas: 5.0 inches W.C. ( 1.24 kPa )
Minimum Pressure must be maintained under both load and no load (static and dynamic) conditions.


* INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL CODES


## SUGGESTED SPECIFICATION

Natural gas water heater(s) shall be A. O. Smith Cyclone HE model \# BTX-80, with $90 \%$ thermal efficiency, a storage capacity of 50 gallons, an input rating of 76,000 BTUs per hour, a recovery rating of 83 gallons per hour at $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ rise and a maximum hydrostatic working pressure of 150 psi . Water heater(s) shall be of power vent design, using $2^{\prime \prime}$, $3^{\prime \prime}$ or 4" PVC pipe for horizontal and/or vertical vent runs. Water heater(s) shall have: 1: Glasslined steel tank construction and a spiral-shaped heat exchanger placed entirely inside the tank, which shall be glasslined on the flue gas side to protect against acidic condensate. 2: An Intelli-Vent ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ gas control system with silicon nitride hot surface ignitor. 3: A 3-year limited warranty against tank leaks. Water heater(s) shall meet the thermal efficiency and standby loss requirements of the U. S. Department of Energy and Current Edition of ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1 and be design-certified by UL (Underwriters Laboratories) according to ANSI Z21.10.3-CSA4.3 standards governing storage tank water heaters.


The Intellidyne RU will reduce electric consumption by $10 \%$ when installed on commercial refrigeration and freezer systems. Intellidyne RU is easily installed by a qualified installer, maintenance free, and guaranteed to save energy.

## Features

- Dynamic Cycle Management ${ }^{\oplus}$ (DCM) technology is guaranteed to reduce electricity consumption by at least 10\%.
- UL listed, "Energy Management Equipment".
- Increases savings without replacing or upgrading costly system components.
- LED indicators show operating modes.
- Protects compressor against momentary power outages and short cycling.
- Easy installation by a qualified installer.
- No programming or follow-up visits required.
- Maximum year-round efficiency.
- Reduces maintenance and extends compressor life.
- Fail-safe operation.
- 15-year replacement warranty for breakdowns or defects.


ENERGY STAR PARTNER

# Refrigeration 

## Specifications

Mounting:
In any position via molded 1/2" electrical fitting

Size:
4"H x 4"W x $21 / 2^{\prime \prime} D$
Operating Humidity: 5\% - 95\% Non-Condensing Operating Temperature Range: $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{F}-+120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ Power Input: 24/115/220 VAC @ 5W Control Circuit: 24 VAC/DC, 115/220 VAC Relay Contact:
10A @ 220VAC General Purpose UL Listed, "Energy Management Equipment" Made in U.S.A.


The Intellidyne RU is a microprocessor-based, UL listed, electronic control that automatically adjusts the compressor cycles to achieve the greatest efficiency and reduced electrical usage.

The sizing of refrigeration systems is based on a number of factors. When any design considerations are not met, the refrigeration system is oversized for the load and thus less efficient. Intellidyne's patented process analyzes the demands and thermal characteristics of the entire refrigeration system to dynamically modify the compressor cycle pattern. These new patterns result in less frequent and more efficient compressor cycles.

The Intellidyne RU improves the electrical efficiency of refrigeration systems by supplementing the antiquated on/off action of the thermostat or pressuretrol with the analysis and control capabilities of a computer.

Intellidyne's patented process uses Dynamic Cycle Management ${ }^{\circledR}$ (DCM) technology to produce electrical energy savings. Our innovative and intelligent algorithms have field proven electrical savings on systems that were properly sized and operating, but also on units that were undersized, and those that had not been properly maintained.

The Intellidyne $R U$ works in conjunction with the existing temperature controls, will not void the compressor manufacturer's warranty, and has anti-short-cycling.

Installation by a qualified service technician takes about 45 minutes. The Intellidyne $R U$ does not require any programming, adjustments or maintenance.

## Description

The IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ is a patented microprocessor-based energysaving device for commercial refrigeration systems. The IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}$ reduces electric consumption and lowers compressor run-time by actively managing the compressor cycling pattern, in conjunction with the existing compressor controls. Note that the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}$ can not cause the compressor to run when the controls are not calling for cooling. The IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ enhances compressor protection by eliminating compressor short-cycling. This unit is compatible with Intellidyne's Remote Display Unit (model RDU). In addition to Status, the RDU will also indicate total compressor run-time and economizer time.

## Electric Ratings

Power Input: 24, 115, 220 VAC $\pm 10 \%, 5$ Watts Max., $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
Control Circuit Input: 24,115,220 VAC $\pm 10 \%, 0.1 \mathrm{~A}$ Max. Burden
Relay Contact: Form B, 10A @ 220 VAC

## Environmental Conditions

Indoor Use
Maximum Altitude (2000M)
Rated Ambient Temperature $32-120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. ( $0-49^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.)
Maximum Rh $90 \%$ non-condensing
Mains Supply Voltage Fluctuations $\pm 10 \%$
Transient Overvoltage Category (III)
Pollution Degree (2)

## Operation

After installation, setting the slide switch on the top of the unit to the 'ON' position activates the device. The lights on the front panel indicate the state of operation of the device and will sequence as the device goes through its operating cycle. Each light indicates one of the possible modes of operation, which are:

STANDBY MODE: The refrigeration unit's control system has shut off the compressor after cooling the space to the desired temperature. The IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ is waiting for the next call for the compressor to start. This occurs for a period of time after the compressor has shut down.

ECONOMIZING: The refrigeration unit's compressor control has requested the compressor to start but the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ has intervened to delay the start based on information it has gathered from the previous run cycle.

## COMPRESSOR ON: The compressor is enabled.

ANTI-SHORT-CYCLE: This is an added compressor protection feature of the device, which ensures at least a thirty-second delay between compressor starts. This light will illuminate whenever the compressor has been turned off and will remain on for the thirtysecond protection period. The compressor can not be enabled while this light is lit.

During normal operation, the top three lights will cycle from one state to the next and the anti-short-cycle light will come on for thirty-seconds after the compressor is stopped.

## Installation

The IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ is electrically installed in series with the refrigeration unit's compressor control as shown in the wiring diagrams on the reverse side. Check and determine the voltages of the compressor control circuit and power circuit prior to installation. FOR SAFETY, POWER TO THE UNIT MUST BE DISCONNECTED DURING INSTALLATION.

## Positioning

The unit must be protected from the elements and may be mounted on the equipment either vertically or horizontally. The unit should be mounted directly on the existing electric enclosure via the unit's standard $1 / 2$ " electrical fitting or within the enclosure using an accessory mounting bracket. For mounting in the elements, a rain-tight mounting enclosure is available.

## Wiring

All wiring and connections must comply with Local and National Electrical Codes. The unit should be wired as shown in the wiring diagrams on the reverse side. It is important to read all of the instructions carefully. Ensure that POWER TO

THE UNIT IS OFF DURING INSTALLATION and that all unused leads are individually taped/insulated.

## Checkout

Recheck wiring one last time. Set the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ slide switch to 'Off/Bypass' and restore power to the compressor. Set the slide switch to 'On'. First, as part of the system check, all four (4) lights on the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ will be briefly lit and then go out. Next, either the 'STANDBY MODE', or the 'ECONOMIZING' light will activate depending upon the operating state of the refrigeration unit controls. The 'ANTI-SHORT-CYCLE' light will come on and remain on for thirty-seconds. This is normal during power-up. After the thirty-second interval, the 'ANTI-SHORT-CYCLE' light will go out. Next, if the 'ECONOMIZER' light is lit, after a short delay the 'COMPRESSOR ON' light will light and the compressor should start. If this happens, the installation is complete.

If the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ remains in the 'STANDBY MODE' after the 'ANTI-SHORT-CYCLE' light goes out, it will be necessary to simulate a cooling call to verify proper operation. Note the control thermostat or pressuretrol setting and force a compressor call by temporarily resetting the control. Verify that the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ has changed modes to either 'ECONOMIZING' or 'COMPRESSOR ON'. This indicates the unit is operating normally. Make sure to return the compressor control to its' previous setting. If the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ does not come out of 'STANDBY MODE' when the unit's control is calling for the compressor to run, the unit is probably miswired; see the WIRING NOTE below.

## Service and Troubleshooting

After Installation and Checkout, the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ requires no maintenance and will provide years of trouble free operation.

The unit may be bypassed at any time by putting the slide switch to the 'Off/Bypass' position. In this position, the unit has no effect on the system and the compressor will function as it did prior to the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ installation. This allows service personnel to diagnose problems without the IntelliCon ${ }^{\circledR}-R U$ interfering.

## IMPORTANT - READ CAREFULLY

1. Failure to follow these instructions may result in damage to the system or cause a hazardous condition.
2. Installer must be experienced, qualified, and in certain locations, licensed to work on the system that this control is being installed on.
3. After installation is complete, follow the checkout procedure as provided in these instructions to confirm proper system operation .
4. Intellidyne is not responsible for improper installation or any damages that may result from improper installation.
5. Actual wiring may differ from that shown in the diagrams.
6. Equipment may have controls not shown.
7. Because the IntelliCon can operate with different voltages for the power and control circuits, it has separate common wires for these circuits. It is necessary that these wires are connected to the proper commons or the unit will not function properly. See the wiring diagrams on the reverse side of this sheet for details.

IMPROPER VOLTAGE SELECTION MAY DAMAGE THE UNIT AND VOID THE WARRANTY.

Typical $1 \varnothing$ or $3 \varnothing$ Pump-down Type Refrigeration Systems


Typical 1ø or $3 \varnothing$ Pressure Control Type Refrigeration Systems


ITHWorld leaders in airflow controls and monitors


## Kitchen Hood Controls (VAV) <br> Product Brochure

# Kitchen Hood Controls (VAV) 

## $20 \%$ of energy costs are to condition air

The average food service kitchen exchanges inside air for fresh outside air at least 20 times per hour. It sounds like an effective way to keep a kitchen comfortable and safe, but in most situations it is actually a huge drain on energy resources that provides no real health benefits to employees or guests. Roughly $25 \%$ of a food service operations energy costs go to conditioning the outside air brought in during these air exchanges, and according to estimates from the American Gas Association, the U.S. food service industry wastes more than $\$ 2$ billion each year because of excessive ventilation.

## Excessive ventilation

Technology is typically the culprit. Until a few years ago, most kitchen ventilation controls consisted of a manual on/ off switch and a magnetic relay or motor starter for each fan. Exhaust and make up fans either operated at 100\% speed or not at all, and the whir of the exhaust fan was a common sound in the average commercial kitchen - even when cooking equipment was not in use. Manual two speed systems that relied on cools to switch from low to high speed and vice versa offered some energy savings but were seldom used efficiently.

## Variable volume control

The TEL kitchen control system has changed all that. With microprocessor based controls whose sensors automatically regulate fan speed based on cooking load, time of day and hood temperature while minimising energy usage. The TEL system includes a temperature sensor installed in the hood exhaust collar, IP sensors on the ends of the hood that detect the presence of smoke or cooking effluent and variable frequency drives (VFD) that control the speed of the fans.

## Variable volume hoods reduce running costs and increase equipment life

If you're not using a variable volume hood it is always at maximum design volume when running. The TEL Kitchen control system detects both smoke and temperature rise, increasing the volume when it is needed. Most kitchen hoods require full exhaust performance for only a small percentage of the day. Varying the speed of the fan as the cooking loads change will save money by reducing ventilation needs.


## Kitchen Hood Controls (VAV)

## Benefits go beyond energy savings

## Variable volume can also mean:

## A significantly quieter kitchen

Even relatively small decreases in speed can reduce the kitchen noise level. When the fans run at $80 \%$ speed, the air noise generated at the grease filters decreases more than $20 \%$, when the fans run at $50 \%$ speed, the air noise is virtually eliminated. The result: a more pleasant environment for employees and guests (when the hoods are located near customers).

## Reduced HVAC equipment wear

Soft-starting the hood fans with a VFD extends belt life, and reducing the outside air load on the kitchen air conditioning units reduces compressor run time and extends life as well (this can also apply to refrigeration units inside the kitchen). In addition, reducing the makeup air decreases the rate at which the filters become dirty and need to be cleaned or replaced.

## Decreased grease entrapment

Excessive fan speeds send grease up the duct, into the fan and out to the building roof, and sometimes, into the atmosphere. Slowing down the exhaust fans and reducing the air duct velocity allows the grease to drain back into the hood and into grease cups, where it can be easily disposed if, which reduces the frequency that the hoods and ducts need to be cleaned.

## Sample energy calculation

The following calculation was done based on a Kitchen Hood $16 \mathrm{ft} \times 4 \mathrm{ft}$ in Allentown,PA using a LPHW heating system without cooling and considers the exhaust and supply air fans running at full speed 14 hours per day, 7 days per week, 52 weeks per year.

| Hood air volume | Gas Costs | Electricity |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4000 cfm | $\$ 1.07 /$ Therm | $\$ 0.088$ per kWh |

Calculation 1 Based on 16 Hours/day ( $6.00 \mathrm{am}-10.00 \mathrm{pm}$ ), 7 days / week, 52 weeks / Year (CAV)
Annual Energy Cost \$17,760.32

## Calculation 2 Based on 16 Hours / day ( $6.00 \mathrm{am}-10.00 \mathrm{pm}$ ), 7 days / week, 48 weeks / Year with variable exhaust and supply volume (VAV)

Annual Energy Cost \$8,023.54

$$
\text { Potential Annual Energy Cost Savings } \$ 9,736.78
$$

## Key benefits

a. The exhaust volume for a kitchen hood can be significantly reduced.
b. The energy costs of the input air heating and cooling system may be significantly reduced.
c. The carbon footprint will be reduced.
d. A quieter kitchen - Even relatively small decreases in speed can reduce the kitchen noise level. When the fans run at 80 percent speed, the air noise generated at the grease filters decreases more than 20 percent; when the fans run at 50 percent speed, air noise is virtually eliminated. The result: a more pleasant environment for employees and guests (when the hoods are located near customers).
e. Reduced HVAC equipment wear - Soft-starting the hood fans with a VFD extends belt life, reducing the make-up airflow decreases the rate at which the filters become dirty and need to be cleaned or replaced.
f. Decreased grease entrapment - Excessive fan speeds send grease up the duct, into the fan and out to the building roof and, sometimes, even into the atmosphere. Slowing down the exhaust fans and reducing the air duct velocity allows the grease to drain back to the hood and into grease cups, where it can be easily disposed of, which reduces the frequency that the hood and ducts need to be cleaned.
g. The system may be readily linked to a computerized building management system.

## Kitchen Hood Controls (VAV)

Typical Kitchen VAV control system

for multiple systems


## Kitchen Hood Controls (VAV)

## Features

- Single or Multiple Hood control.
- Ventilation On/Off from control panel or Auto On/Off on a time basis (from on board time clock or BMS).
- Up to 3 On/Off time periods per day using on board time clock.
- Can be set for annual time scheduling with holidays and exceptions.
- Measures the duct and room temperatures and uses the differential temperature to control the speed of the exhaust and supply fans to maintain good exhaust with minimum energy consumption.
- Compensates for heat gain in the room from other equipment by controlling to room temperature set point if the room temperature exceeds the set value.
- The smoke detector inside the hood will detect any sudden plumes of smoke and runs the ventilation at maximum speed for a set period of time or until the smoke has cleared.
- Auto Run feature if heat is detected outside of normal hours operation.
- Auto Run On feature to extend the ventilation running period until cooking has finished.
- Remote Emergency pushbutton to override the Automatic controls for a given period of time.
- Max/Auto/Standby operation modes.
- Selectable Metric / Imperial Units
- Modbus RTU and BACnet coms on board for connection to BMS.
- Graphic digital display with indication of ventilation output, temperatures and alarms.
- Pushbutton menu set up with password protection.


## Gas interlocking

Cutting off the gas flow in the event of kitchen ventilation failure is now a requirement in most commercial kitchens :-

- On installation of a completely new extraction/ ventilation canopy
- On installation of a new pipe run
- On installation of a new cook line or layout
- When fitting any new or replacing any Category B equipment (Ovens/fryers/grills etc)

The optional Gas Interlock system senses the ventilation system pressure and switches off the gas flow if the ventilation fails. The gas flow is also switched off when the ventilation system is switched off from the Kitchen Hood controller.

The TEL kitchen hood VAV system can be supplied with an integrated Gas Interlock system


Specifications are valid as of 010-11-19 08:58:30] , but are subject to change. Confirm latest specifications prior to placing order.

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## Product Description

The CR22 Architectural LED troffer delivers up to 100 lumens per watt of exceptional 90 CRI light at both 2000 and 3200 lumen levels. This breakthrough performance is achieved by combining the high efficacy and high-quality light of Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\circledR}$ Technology with a unique thermal management design. The CR22 High Definition (HD) option delivers enhanced spectrum 80+CRI color quality. The CR22 product family is available in warm, neutral, cool, or daylight color temperatures and has step, 0-10V, or Lutron EcoSystem ${ }^{\star}$ Enabled dimming options. Its compact, lightweight design makes the CR22 perfect for use in commercial new construction or renovated spaces.

## Performance Summary

Utilizes Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\circledR}$ Technology or High Definition Color
Active Color Management
Room-Side Heat Sink
Assembled in the US \& Mexico
Efficacy: 90-100 LPW
Delivered Light Output: 2000, 3200 lumens
Input Power: 22-35 watts
CRI: 90 CRI (Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\circledR}$ Technology), 80+ CRI (High Definition)
CCT: $3000 \mathrm{~K}, 3500 \mathrm{~K}, 4000 \mathrm{~K}, 5000 \mathrm{~K}$
Input Voltage: 120-277 VAC or 347 VAC*
Warranty: 10 Years
Lifetime: Designed to last from 50,000 hours (HD), 75,000 hours (Standard TW), and 100,000 hours (HE TW)

Controls: Step Level to 50\%, O-10V Dimming or Lutron EcoSystem ${ }^{\circledR}$ Enabled to 5\%
Mounting: Recessed

## CR22 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$



NOTE: Use of Expanded Junction Box will expand the depth to 6.67" and Emergency Backup will expand the depth to $6.30^{\prime \prime}$. Use of 347 V will increase fixture height by $1.4^{\prime \prime}$
*32L- 100 LPW 10V types only- other types require addition of a 347 accessory kit

## Housings \& Accessories

| Accessories |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CPLCR <br> Chicago Plenum Field Kit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CR-347V } \\ & 347 \text { Volt } \end{aligned}$ | PW-18/4-06-9T/SS-CR <br> Power Whip | AC5-72-PD8-JB Adjustable Cable |
| CPLCR-EM <br> Chicago Plenum Field Kit-Emergency | CR-347V-SD <br> Step Dimming to 50\% <br> SMK-CR22 <br> Surface Mount Kit | AC5-18/4-72-PD8-JB Adjustable Cable | EJBCR-5PK <br> Expanded size junction box for through wiring (5 pack) |

## Ordering Information

Example: CR22-2OL-35K-S

| CR22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product | Lumen Output | Color Temp | Voltage | Control | Options |
| CR22 | 20L <br> 22W 2000 lumens - 90 LPW <br> 32L <br> 32W 3200 lumens - 100 LPW | 30K <br> 3000 Kelvin <br> 35K <br> 3500 Kelvin <br> 40K <br> 4000 Kelvin <br> 50K <br> 5000 Kelvin | Blank <br> 120-277 Volt <br> (Standard) <br> $34^{6}$ <br> 347 Volt (Optional) | s <br> Step Dimming to 50\% <br> 10V <br> 0-10V Dimming to $5 \%$ <br> LES <br> Lutron EcoSystem ${ }^{\text {E }}$ Enabled to 5\% | $H^{7}$ <br> High Definition Color - CRI 80+ <br> (35W 3200 lumens - 90 LPW) <br> EB14 ${ }^{2,4}$ <br> Emergency Backup - 1400 lumens <br> EB14 SMK ${ }^{2,3,5}$ <br> Emergency Backup with surface mount kit - 1400 lumens |

1. Reference www.cree.com/lighting for recommended dimming control options. 2. Not available in LES types except 32L LES type. 3. Not available with EB14 option. Use EB14 SMK. 4. EB14 not for use with SMK Kits 5. Includes surface mount kit accessory (SMK-CR24). 6.347 V integrated option only available on 32 L 100 LPW 10 V fixtures. Wattage increases to 33.5 W and fixture height increases by 1.4 " over standard $120-277 \mathrm{~V}$ fixtures. 7 . HD only available in 32 L . Suggested MSRP for the adder over the standard CRSeries fixture for the Lutron EcoSystem${ }^{8}$ Enabled feature is $\$ 49$. 'See www.cree.com/lighting for warranty terms.

## Product Specifications

## CREE TRUEWHITE ${ }^{*}$ TECHNOLOGY

A revolutionary way to generate high-quality white light, Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Technology mixes the light from the highest performing red and unsaturated yellow LEDs. This patented approach delivers an exclusive combination of $90+$ CRI, beautiful light characteristics, and lifelong color consistency, all while maintaining high luminous efficacy-a true no compromise solution.

## HIGH DEFINITION COLOR

High Definition (HD) Color delivers enhanced spectrum 80+ CRI color quality. HD is derived from color mixed and tuned Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\circledR}$ Technology

## ROOM-SIDE HEAT SINK

An innovative thermal management system designed to maximize cooling effectiveness by integrating a unique room-side heat sink into the diffusing lens. This breakthrough design creates a pleasing architectural aesthetic while conducting heat away from LEDs in a temperature-controlled environment. This enables the LEDs to consistently run cooler, providing significant boosts to lifetime, efficacy, and color consistency.

## LUMEN MAINTENANCE FACTORS

- Reference www.cree.com/lighting for detailed lumen maintenance factors.


## CONSTRUCTION \& MATERIALS

- Durable 20-gauge steel housing with standard troffer access plate for electrical installation.
- Field replaceable light engine integrates LEDs, driver, power supply, thermal management, and optical mixing components.
- One-piece lower reflector finished with a textured high reflectance white polyester powder coating creates a comfortable visual transition from the lens to the ceiling plane.
- Provided $t$-bar clips and holes for mounting support wires enable recessed or suspended installation.
- Individual fixtures may be mounted end to end for a continuous row of illumination.

NOTE: Reference www.cree.com/lighting for detailed instructions on field replacement of the light engine.

## OPTICAL SYSTEM

- Unique combination of reflective and refractive optical components achieves a uniform, comfortable appearance while eliminating pixelation and color fringing.
- Components work together to optimize distribution, balancing the delivery of high illuminance evels on horizontal surfaces with an ideal amount of light on walls and vertical surfaces. This increases the perception of spaciousness.
- Diffusing lens integrated with upward-facing LED strip eliminates direct view of LEDs while lower reflector balances brightness of lens with the ceiling to create a low-glare high angle appearance.


## ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- Integral, high-efficiency driver and power supply.
- Power Factor = 0.9 nominal
- Input Power: Stays constant over life.
- Input Voltage: $120-277 \mathrm{~V}, 347 \mathrm{~V}-50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Battery Backup: Consult factory.
- Temperature Rating: Designed to operate in temperatures 0-35 C and below room side and plenum side.
- Total Harmonic Distortion: < 20\%


## CONTROLS

- Step dimming to $50 \%$ comes standard.*
- Optional continuous dimming to $5 \%$ with $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DC control protocol.*
- Optional Lutron EcoSystem ${ }^{\circledR}$ Enabled option allows seamless integration with Lutron EcoSystem controls.*


## REGULATORY \& VOLUNTARY QUALIFICATIONS

- UL924 (EB14 option).
- cULus Listed.
- DLC qualified.**
- Suitable for damp locations.
- Designed for Indoor use.
*Reference www.cree.com/lighting for recommended dimming controls and wiring diagrams.
**Please refer to DLC QPL list for most current information.
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## Photometry

## CR22 BASED ON LTL REPORT TEST \#: 24292



Average Luminance Table (cd/m2)


| Coefficients Of Utilization |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RCC \%: | 80 |  |  |  |
| RW \%: | 70 | 50 | 30 | 10 |
| RCR: 0 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 110 | 105 | 101 | 98 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 100 | 92 | 85 | 80 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 91 | 81 | 73 | 67 |
| 4 | 84 | 72 | 63 | 57 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 77 | 64 | 55 | 49 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 71 | 58 | 49 | 43 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 66 | 52 | 44 | 38 |
| 8 | 61 | 48 | 39 | 33 |
| 9 | 57 | 44 | 36 | 30 |
| 10 | 53 | 40 | 32 | 27 |

Effective Floor Cavity Reflectance: 20\%

| Zonal Lumen Summary |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Zone | Lumens | \% Lamp | Luminaire |
| $0-30$ | 923 | N/A | $28.1 \%$ |
| $0-40$ | 1527 | N/A | $46.5 \%$ |
| $0-60$ | 2704 | N/A | $82.5 \%$ |
| 0-90 | 3280 | N/A | $100 \%$ |

Application Reference

| Open Space |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spacing | Lumens | Wattage | LPW | $\mathbf{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Average fc |  |
|  | 2000 L | 22 W | 90 | 0.35 | 28 |  |
|  | 3200 L | 32 W | 100 | 0.55 | 44 |  |
| $8 \times 10$ | 2000 L | 22 W | 90 | 0.28 | 23 |  |
|  | 3200 L | 32 W | 100 | 0.44 | 37 |  |
| $10 \times 10$ | 2000 L | 22 W | 90 | 0.22 | 20 |  |
|  | 3200 L | 32 W | 100 | 0.35 | 31 |  |
| $10 \times 12$ | 2000 L | 22 W | 90 | 0.19 | 16 |  |
|  | 3200 L | 32 W | 100 | 0.29 | 25 |  |

9' ceiling: 80/50/20 reflectances; 2.5' workplane, open room LLF: 1.0 Initial.
Open Space: $50^{\prime} \times 40^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}$

## Product Description

The CR24 Architectural LED High Efficiency (HE) troffer delivers up to 130 lumens per watt of exceptional 90 CRI light at 4000 lumens. This breakthrough performance is achieved by combining the high efficacy and high-quality light of Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\oplus}$ Technology with a unique thermal management design. The CR24 High Definition (HD) option delivers enhanced spectrum 80+CRI color quality. The CR24 product family is available in warm, neutral, cool, or daylight color temperatures and has step, 0-10V, or Lutron EcoSystem ${ }^{\circledR}$ Enabled dimming options. Its compact, lightweight design makes the CR24 perfect for use in commercial new construction or renovated spaces.

## Performance Summary

Utilizes Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\circledR}$ Technology or High Definition Color Quality
Active Color Management
Room-Side Heat Sink
Assembled in the US \& Mexico
Efficacy: 90-130 LPW
Delivered Light Output: 2200, 3100, 4000, 5000 lumens
Input Power: 22-50 watts
CRI: 90 CRI (Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\circledR}$ Technology), 80+ CRI (High Definition)
CCT: $3000 \mathrm{~K}, 3500 \mathrm{~K}, 4000 \mathrm{~K}, 5000 \mathrm{~K}$
Input Voltage: 120-277 VAC or 347 VAC*
Warranty: 10 years
Lifetime: Designed to last from 50,000 hours (HD), 75,000 hours (Standard TW), and 100,000 hours (HE TW)

Controls: Step Level to 50\%, 0-10V Dimming or Lutron EcoSystem Enabled to 5\% ${ }^{1}$
Mounting: Recessed
*40L 100 LPW 10V types only - other types require addition of a 347 accessory kit

CR24 ${ }^{\text {TM }}$


NOTE: Use of Expanded Junction Box will expand the depth to 6.67 " and Emergency Backup will expand the depth to $6.30^{\prime \prime}$. Use of 347 V will increase fixture height by $1.4^{\prime \prime}$.

## Housings \& Accessories

| Accessories |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CPLCR <br> Chicago Plenum Field Kit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CR-347V } \\ & 347 \text { Volt } \end{aligned}$ | PW-18/4-06-9T/SS-CR Power Whip | AC5-72-PD8-JB Adjustable Cable |
| CPLCR-EM <br> Chicago Plenum Field Kit-Emergency | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CR-347V-SD } \\ & \text { Step Dimming to } 50 \% \end{aligned}$ | AC5-18/4-72-PD8-JB Adjustable Cable | EJBCR-5PK <br> Expanded size junction box for through |
|  | SMK-24 <br> Surface Mount Kit |  | wiring (5 pack) |


| Ordering Information |  |  |  |  |  | Example: CR24-40L-35K-S |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CR24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Product |  | Lumen Output | Color Temp | Voltage | Control | Options |
| CR24 | 22L <br> 22W <br> 31L <br> 34W <br> 40L <br> 40W <br> 40L HE <br> 30.5W <br> 32W <br> 33W <br> 34.5W <br> 50L <br> 50W | $2200 \text { lumens - } 100 \text { LPW }$ <br> 31L <br> 3100 lumens - 90 LPW <br> 40L <br> 4000 lumens - 100 LPW <br> 40L HE <br> 4000 lumens - 130 LPW (30K) <br> 4000 lumens - 125 LPW (35K) <br> 4000 lumens - 120 LPW (40K) <br> 4000 lumens - 115 LPW (50K) <br> 50L <br> 5000 lumens -100 LPW | 30K <br> 3000 Kelvin <br> 35K <br> 3500 Kelvin <br> 40K <br> 4000 Kelvin <br> 50K <br> 5000 Kelvin | Blank <br> 120-277 Volt <br> (Standard) <br> $34^{6}$ <br> 347 Volt (Optional) | S <br> Step Dimming to 50\% <br> 10V <br> 0-10V Dimming to 5\% <br> LES <br> Lutron EcoSystem ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Enabled to 5\% | $H^{7}$ <br> High Definition Color - CRI 80+ <br> (44W 4000 lumens - 90 LPW) <br> EB14 ${ }^{2,4}$ <br> Emergency Backup - 1400 lumens <br> EB14 SMK ${ }^{2,3,5}$ <br> Emergency Backup with surface mount kit - 1400 lumens |

[^22]
## Product Specifications

## CREE TRUEWHITE ${ }^{\bullet}$ TECHNOLOGY

A revolutionary way to generate high-quality white light, Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\oplus}$ Technology mixes the light from the highest performing red and unsaturated yellow LEDs. This patented approach delivers an exclusive combination of $90+$ CRI, beautiful light characteristics, and lifelong color consistency, all while maintaining high luminous efficacy-a true no compromise solution.

## HIGH DEFINITION COLOR

High Definition (HD) Color delivers enhanced spectrum 80+ CRI color quality. HD is derived from color mixed and tuned Cree TrueWhite ${ }^{\ominus}$ Technology

## ROOM-SIDE HEAT SINK

An innovative thermal management system designed to maximize cooling effectiveness by integrating a unique room-side heat sink into the diffusing lens. This breakthrough design creates a pleasing architectural aesthetic while conducting heat away from LEDs in a temperature-controlled environment. This enables the LEDs to consistently run cooler, providing significant boosts to lifetime, efficacy, and color consistency.

## LUMEN MAINTENANCE FACTORS

- Reference www.cree.com/lighting for detailed lumen maintenance factors.


## CONSTRUCTION \& MATERIALS

- Durable 20-gauge steel housing with standard troffer access plate for electrical installation.
- Field replaceable light engine integrates LEDs, driver, power supply, thermal management, and optical mixing components.
- One-piece lower reflector finished with a textured high reflectance white polyester powder coating creates a comfortable visual transition from the lens to the ceiling plane.
- Provided $t$-bar clips and holes for mounting support wires enable recessed or suspended installation.
- Individual fixtures may be mounted end to end for a continuous row of illumination.

NOTE: Reference www.cree.com/lighting for detailed instructions on field replacement of the light engine.

## OPTICAL SYSTEM

- Unique combination of reflective and refractive optical components achieves a uniform, comfortable appearance while eliminating pixelation and color fringing.
- Components work together to optimize distribution, balancing the delivery of high illuminance levels on horizontal surfaces with an ideal amount of light on walls and vertical surfaces. This increases the perception of spaciousness.
- Diffusing lens integrated with upward-facing LED strip eliminates direct view of LEDs while lower reflector balances brightness of lens with the ceiling to create a low-glare high angle appearance.


## ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- Integral, high-efficiency driver and power supply.
- Power Factor = 0.9 nominal
- Input Power: Stays constant over life.
- Input Voltage: $120-277 \mathrm{~V}, 347 \mathrm{~V}-50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Battery Backup: Consult factory.
- Temperature Rating: Designed to operate in temperatures 0-35 C and below room side and plenum side.
- Total Harmonic Distortion: < 20\%


## CONTROLS

- Step dimming to $50 \%$ comes standard.*
- Optional continuous dimming to $5 \%$ with $0-10 \mathrm{~V}$ DC control protocol.*
- Optional Lutron EcoSystem ${ }^{\circledR}$ Enabled option allows seamless integration with Lutron EcoSystem controls.*


## REGULATORY \& VOLUNTARY QUALIFICATIONS

- UL924 (EB14 option).
- cULus Listed.
- DLC qualified.**
- Suitable for damp locations.
- Designed for Indoor use.
*Reference www.cree.com/lighting for recommended dimming controls and wiring diagrams.
**Please refer to DLC QPL list for most current information.
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## Photometry

CR24-4000L BASED ON LTL REPORT TEST \#: 22421
Fixture photometry has been conducted by a NVLAP accredited testing laboratory in accordance with IESNA LM-79-08. IESNA LM-79-08 specifies the entire luminaire as the source resulting in a fixture efficiency of $100 \%$.


Average Luminance Table (cd/m2)


Coefficients Of Utilization

| RCC \%: | 80 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RW \%: | 70 | 50 | 30 | 0 |
| RCR: 0 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 109 | 105 | 101 | 97 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 100 | 92 | 85 | 79 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 91 | 80 | 72 | 66 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 83 | 71 | 63 | 56 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 76 | 64 | 55 | 48 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 71 | 57 | 48 | 42 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 65 | 52 | 43 | 37 |
| 8 | 61 | 47 | 39 | 33 |
| 9 | 57 | 43 | 35 | 30 |
| 10 | 53 | 40 | 32 | 27 |

Effective Floor Cavity Reflectance: 20\%

| Zonal Lumen Summary |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Zone | Lumens | \% Lamp | Luminaire |
| $\mathbf{0 - 3 0}$ | 1,115 | $27.9 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{0 - 4 0}$ | 1,835 | $45.9 \%$ | $45.9 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{0 - 6 0}$ | 3,245 | $81.1 \%$ | $81.1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{0 - 9 0}$ | 4,000 | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Reference www.cree.com/lighting <br> for detailed photometric data. |  |  |  |

## Application Reference

| Open Space |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spacing | Lumens | Wattage | LPW | $\mathrm{w} / \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | Average fc |
| $8 \times 8$ | 2200L | 22W | 100 | 0.35 | 30 |
|  | 4000L | 40W | 100 | 0.69 | 54 |
|  | 4000L | 30.5 W | 130 | 0.56 | 54 |
|  | 5000L | 50W | 100 | 0.78 | 68 |
| $8 \times 10$ | 2200L | 22W | 100 | 0.28 | 25 |
|  | 4000L | 40W | 100 | 0.55 | 45 |
|  | 4000L | 30.5W | 130 | 0.45 | 45 |
|  | 5000L | 50W | 100 | 0.62 | 57 |
| $10 \times 10$ | 2200L | 22W | 100 | 0.22 | 21 |
|  | 4000L | 40W | 100 | 0.44 | 38 |
|  | 4000L | 30.5 W | 130 | 0.36 | 38 |
|  | 5000L | 50W | 100 | 0.50 | 48 |
| $10 \times 12$ | 2200L | 22W | 100 | 0.19 | 17 |
|  | 4000L | 40W | 100 | 0.37 | 30 |
|  | 4000L | 30.5 W | 130 | 0.30 | 30 |
|  | 5000L | 50W | 100 | 0.42 | 38 |

$9^{\prime}$ ceiling: 80/50/20 reflectances; $2.5^{\prime}$ workplane, open room. LLF: 1.0 Initial. Open Space: $50^{\prime} \times 40^{\prime} \times 10^{\prime}$

## CMG Lightung



Architectural Grade High Power 12 Watt Dimmable Led Replacement Lamp
Produces 60-75 Watts of Incandescent Halogen Light
LM-79 and LM-80 Tested

- Robust electronics mounted to a layered (redundant) heat dissipation substrate
- Proprietary optics deliver light to the task
- Finishes: White, Black, Custom
- Instant On, No Warm Up, No Flicker
- May Be Controlled by Peripheral Systems and Sensors
- Reduced waste - contractor and earth-friendly packaging for roll-outs and projects

Life Rating Reduced +/- $15 \%$ When Used in IC Housings.
Do Not Use in Enclosed Fixtures. Not for use in damp locations.
*Compatible dimmer models:
Lutron TG-600PH-LA; S-600PE; S-600; TGLV-600PR-WH; CT-600PR; D-600PH; MRF2-6ELV; HW/LP-RPM-4A-120; HW/LP-RPM-4U-120; GP (Harrier) Card; HxD-5NE; RRD-6NA; PHPM-WBX with DVF-103P; PHPM-PA with QSG-6D; Leviton 6633-P; PRI06; Legrand LS1000PWV (consult factory for updated list)

| Family | Product | Field | Color Temp | Finish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DL | P30F | 38 | 27 K | WH |
|  |  | 60 | 30 K | BL |


| Beam Angle 50\% | $17^{\circ}$ | $35^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Field Angle 10\% | $38^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ |
| Power Consumption | 12 Watts |  |
| Equivalent Source | 75W | 60W |
| Power Factor | >0.80 |  |
| Dimming Range* | 20-100\% |  |
| Color Temperature | 2700K (Warm White) 3000K (Natural White) |  |
| CRI | 80+ |  |
| Lumen Output | $\begin{aligned} & 550 \operatorname{lm}(2700 \mathrm{~K}) \\ & 600 \mathrm{Im}(3000 \mathrm{~K}) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Lumens/Watt (Typ) | 54 |  |
| CBCP | 5050 | 1400 |
| Operating Temp | $-20 \sim+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Storage Temp | $-40 \sim+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| AC Input Voltage | 120 Volts 60 Hz |  |
| Lumen Maintenance | L70 > 25,000 hrs |  |
| LED | Lumileds |  |
| Environmental | Contains no lead or mercury <br> No UV or IR emissions |  |
| Warranty | 3 years |  |
| Use | Indoor applications |  |
| Weight | 300 grams $\pm 5$ |  |
| Dimensions | 3.75 "W x 3.75"H |  |
| Base | E26 |  |



## CMG Lighting

-(4L) us


RoHS
FC

## Architectural Grade High Power

 17 Watt Dimmable Led Replacement LampProduces 90 Watts of Incandescent Halogen Light
LM-79 and LM-80 Tested

- Robust electronics mounted to a layered (redundant) heat dissipation substrate
- Proprietary optics deliver light to the task
- Finishes: White, Black, Custom
- Instant On, No Warm Up, No Flicker
- May Be Controlled by Peripheral Systems and Sensors
- Reduced waste - contractor and earth-friendly packaging for roll-outs and projects

Life Rating Reduced +/- $15 \%$ When Used in IC Housings.
Do Not Use in Enclosed Fixture. Not for use in damp locations.
*Compatible dimmer models:
Lutron TG-600PH-LA, S-600PE; S-600; CT-603PG; TGLV-600PR-WH; CT-600PR; D-600PH; MRF-2-6ELV; HW/LP-RPM-4A-120; HW/LP-RPM-4U-120; GP (Harrier) Card; HxD-5NE; Grafik Eye QS Main Unit Family; RRD-6NA; PHPM-PA with QSG-6D; Leviton 6633-P; PRI06; Legrand LS1000PWV (consult factory for updated list)

| Family | Product | Field | Color Temp | Finish |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DL | P38F | 38 | 27 K | WH |
|  |  | 60 | 30 K | BL |



|  | LEO SOLUTIORS | Spec Sheet |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SKU\# | 200711 | $\begin{aligned} & 8000 \\ & 7500 \\ & 7000 \end{aligned}$ | Deylight Metal Holide$5,500 \mathrm{k}$ |
| Product Name | G2 HP 2 Foot 8W NWM SEP LED Tube Light |  |  |
| Description | Tube Light, 2 Foot, 8 Watt, NWM, 120-277VAC, SEP, G2, HP |  |  |
| Estimated Energy Cost (\$/yr)** | 13.45 | 5500 | 4.000k ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Watts (W) | 8 | 4500 | Varm (3K) Metal Halide |
| Light Output (Lumens) | 800 | 4000 3500 | cosen |
| Efficacy (Lumens/Watt) | 100 | 3000 2500 | daed inanocecers ook |
| Color Accuracy (CRI) | 87 | 2000 |  |
| Color Temperature (K) | 4000-4500 |  |  |
| Lighting Angle/Type | 120 |  |  |
| Power Factor | 0.98 |  |  |
| Working Voltage | 120-277VAC |  |  |
| LED Count/Type | 32 |  |  |
| Lens Reflector Style | Milky |  |  |
| Operating Temperature (F) | -20 to 122 |  |  |
| Mount/Base Type | Med Bi-Pin |  |  |
| Dimensions (inches) | 24.00 $\mathrm{L} \times 0.00 \mathrm{~W} \times 0.00 \mathrm{H} \times 1.11 \mathrm{DIA}$ |  |  |
| Weight (pounds) | 0.4 |  |  |
| Typically Replaces | 20W T8 Fluorescent |  |  |
| Typical Life Expectancy (L70 Hours) | 50,000 |  |  |
| Approvals / Certifications | UL |  |  |
| Photometric Data Available? | No |  |  |
| IES File Available? | No |  |  |
| Features |  |  |  |
| Strong yet lightweight aluminum heat sink; ultra-bright, long-life 5630 SMD LEDs; polycarbonate lens; no UV, noise, or flickering; constant-current integrated driver; high shock and vibration resistance; mercuryfree; single end power configuration; UL listed. |  |  |  |
| NOTE: The preliminary performance information provided in this notice is pending verification by an independent testing laboratory. Contact your Seesmart representative for more information about photometric and other performance testing information for this product. |  |  |  |

Specifications are valid as of 010-11-19 08:58:30], but are subject to change.
Confirm latest specifications prior to placing order.

Web: www.seesmartled.com | Tel: 877.578.2536 Copyright © 2010 Seesmart, Inc. All rights reserved.

| SKU\# | 200729 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Product Name | G2 HP 4 Foot 15W NWM SEP LED Tube Light |
| Description | Tube Light, 4 Foot, 15 Watt, NWM, 120-277VAC, SEP, G2, HP |
| Estimated Energy Cost (\$/yr)** | 21.65 |
| Watts (W) | 15 |
| Light Output (Lumens) | 1625 |
| Efficacy (Lumens/Watt) | 108.33 |
| Color Accuracy (CRI) | 85 |
| Color Temperature (K) | 4000-4500 |
| Lighting Angle/Type | 120 |
| Power Factor | 0.98 |
| Working Voltage | 120-277VAC |
| LED Count/Type | 64 |
| Lens Reflector Style | Milky |
| Operating Temperature (F) | -20 to 122 |
| Mount/Base Type | Med Bi-Pin |
| Dimensions (inches) | 48.00 L x 0.00 W x 0.00 H x 1.11 DIA |
| Weight (pounds) | 0.9 |
| Typically Replaces | 32-45W T8 Fluorescent |
| Typical Life Expectancy (L70 Hours) | 50,000 |
| Approvals / Certifications | UL DLC |
| Photometric Data Available? | Yes |
| IES File Available? | Yes |

## Features

Strong yet lightweight aluminum heat sink; ultra-bright, long-life 5630 SMD LEDs; polycarbonate lens; no UV, noise, or flickering; constant-current integrated driver; high shock and vibration resistance; mercuryfree; single end power configuration; UL listed.

NOTE: The preliminary performance information provided in this notice is pending verification by an independent testing laboratory. Contact your Seesmart representative for more information about photometric and other performance testing information for this product.
** Calculation based on 3 hours/day, $\$ 0.11 / \mathrm{kWh}$. Cost depends on rates and use.

Specifications are valid as of 010-11-19 08:58:30] , but are subject to change.
Confirm latest specifications prior to placing order.

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## ONLINE CERTIFICATIONS DIRECTORY

OOLV2.E350939<br>Lamps, Self-ballasted, Light-emitting-diode Type - Component<br>Page Bottom

# Lamps, Self-ballasted, Light-emitting-diode Type - Component 

```
See General Information for Lamps, Self-ballasted, Light-emitting-diode Type - Component
\begin{tabular}{lc} 
SEESMART INC & E350939 \\
4139 GUARDIAN ST & \\
SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA &
\end{tabular}
```

LED Tube Lamps, Model(s) 200200-200205, 200212-200217

Self-Ballasted LED Tube Lamps, Model(s) 200124 (A), 200125 (A), 200126 (A), 200127 (A), 200128 (A), 200129 (A), 200130 (A), 200131 (A), 200132 (A), 200133 (A), 200134 (A), 200135 (A), 200136 (A), 200137 (A), 200138 (A), 200139 (A), 200140 (A), 200141 (A), 200142 (A), 200143 (A), 200144 (A), 200145 (A), 200146 (A), 200147 (A), 200148 (A), 200149 (A), 200150 (A), 200151 (A), 200152 (A), 200153 (A), 200154 (A), 200155 (A), 200156 (A), 200157 (A), 200158 (A), 200159 (A), 200160 (A), 200161 (A), 200162 (A), 200163 (A), 200164 (A), 200506 (A), 200507 (A), 200508 (A), 200509 (A), 200510 (A), 200511 (A), 200512 (A), 200513 (A), 200514 (A), 200515 (A), 200516 (A), 200517 (A), 200518 (A), 200519 (A), 200520 (A), 200521 (A), 200522 (A), 200523 (A), 200524 (A), 200525 (A), 200526 (A), 200527 (A), 200528 (A), 200529 (A), 200530 (A), 200531 (A), 200532 (A), 200533 (A), 200534 (A), 200535 (A), 200536 (A), 200537 (A), 200538 (A), 200539 (A), 200540 (A), 200541 (A), 200542 (A), 200543 (A), 200544 (A), 200545 (A), 200546 (A), 200547 (A), 200548 (A), 200549 (A), 200550 (A), 200551 (A), 200552 (A), 200553 (A), TP-Tube10-8FT
(A) - May end with the letter A-Z.

Marking: Company name and model designation.
Last Updated on 2012-09-18
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# Lamps, Self-ballasted, Light-emitting-diode Type Certified for Canada Component 

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## Lamps, Self-ballasted, Light-emitting-diode Type Certified for Canada - Component

```
See General Information for Lamps, Self-ballasted, Light-emitting-diode Type Certified for Canada - Component
SEESMART INC
    E350939
4 1 3 9 \text { GUARDIAN ST}
SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA
```

Self-Ballasted LED Tube Lamps, Model(s) 200124 (A), 200125 (A), 200126 (A), 200127 (A), 200128 (A), 200129 (A), 200130 (A), 200131 (A), 200132 (A), 200133 (A), 200134 (A), 200135 (A), 200136 (A), 200137 (A), 200138 (A), 200139 (A), 200140 (A), 200141 (A), 200142 (A), 200143 (A), 200144 (A), 200145 (A), 200146 (A), 200147 (A), 200148 (A), 200149 (A), 200150 (A), 200151 (A), 200152 (A), 200153 (A), 200154 (A), 200155 (A), 200156 (A), 200157 (A), 200158 (A), 200159 (A), 200160 (A), 200161 (A), 200162 (A), 200163 (A), 200164 (A), 200506 (A), 200507 (A), 200508 (A), 200509 (A), 200510 (A), 200511 (A), 200512 (A), 200513 (A), 200514 (A), 200515 (A), 200516 (A), 200517 (A), 200518 (A), 200519 (A), 200520 (A), 200521 (A), 200522 (A), 200523 (A), 200524 (A), 200525 (A), 200526 (A), 200527 (A), 200528 (A), 200529 (A), 200530 (A), 200531 (A), 200532 (A), 200533 (A), 200534 (A), 200535 (A), 200536 (A), 200537 (A), 200538 (A), 200539 (A), 200540 (A), 200541 (A), 200542 (A), 200543 (A), 200544 (A), 200545 (A), 200546 (A), 200547 (A), 200548 (A), 200549 (A), 200550 (A), 200551 (A), 200552 (A), 200553 (A), TP-Tube10-8FT
(A) - May end with the letter A-Z.
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OOQA2.E354920
Light-emitting-diode Arrays, Modules and Controllers - Component Page Bottom

## Light-emitting-diode Arrays, Modules and Controllers - Component

\author{

See General Information for Light-emitting-diode Arrays, Modules and Controllers - Component <br> | SEESMART INC | E354920 |
| :--- | :---: |
| 4139 GUARDIAN ST |  |
| SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA |  | <br> LED modules, Models 270206, 270203, 270200, 270215.

}

Marking: Company name, model designation and the Recognized Component Mark Last Updated on 2012-04-27
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$$
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# OOQA8.E354920 <br> Light-emitting-diode Arrays, Modules and Controllers Certified for Canada Component 

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# Light-emitting-diode Arrays, Modules and Controllers Certified for Canada Component 

See General Information for Light-emitting-diode Arrays, Modules and Controllers Certified for Canada - Component
SEESMART INC
4139 GUARDIAN ST
SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA
LED modules, Models 270206, 270203, 270200, 270215 .

| Marking: Company name, model designation and the Recognized Component Mark for Canada |
| :--- |
| Last Updated on 2012-04-27 |
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[^23]IFAR.E355293
Light-emitting-diode Retrofit Luminaire Conversion Kits
Page Bottom

## Light-emitting-diode Retrofit Luminaire Conversion Kits

See General Information for Light-emittinq-diode Retrofit Luminaire Conversion Kits

| SEESMART INC |  | E355293 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4139 GUARDIAN ST |  |  |  |
| SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA |  |  |  |
| Retrofit Kit Model/Part No. | Retrofitted Luminaire Type or Model/Part No. | Light Source | Rating |
| LED retrofit luminaire conversion kit |  |  |  |
| Model 240001 | Enclosed type IC Recessed or Surface Mounted $2^{\prime} \times 4$ ' or larger Fluorescent Luminaire | Replaceable-type T8 selfballasted LED Iamp | 120 V ac, 0.23 A Max. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Model 200212- } \\ & 200217 \end{aligned}$ | Permanently-connected fluorescent | Replaceable-type T8 selfballasted LED lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rated } 100-277 \mathrm{~V}, 47- \\ & 63 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.16 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Model } 200200- \\ & 200205 \end{aligned}$ | Permanently-connected fluorescent | Replaceable-type T8 selfballasted LED lamp | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rated } 100-277 \mathrm{~V}, 47- \\ & 63 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.3 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SKU \#200704- } \\ & 200706 \end{aligned}$ | Recessed Type-IC or surface mounted, Max. 4 lamps per fluorescent luminaire | LED Tube Lamps | $\begin{aligned} & 120-240 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & 0.2 \mathrm{~A}, 11 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SKU \#200700- } \\ & 200703 \end{aligned}$ | Recessed Type-IC or surface mounted, Max. 4 lamps per fluorescent luminaire | LED Tube Lamps | $\begin{aligned} & 120-240 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & 0.3 \mathrm{~A}, 22 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200722 \\ & 200723 \\ & 200724 \\ & 200725 \\ & 200726 \\ & 200727 \end{aligned}$ | Permanently-connected fluorescent or incandescent | Non-replaceable type LED Array with driver | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \sim 277 \mathrm{Vac}, \\ & 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & 110 \mathrm{~mA}, 12 \mathrm{w} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200728 \\ & 200729 \\ & 200730 \\ & 200731 \\ & 200732 \\ & 200733 \\ & 200734 \\ & 200735 \\ & 200736 \end{aligned}$ | Permanently-connected fluorescent or incandescent | Non-replaceable type LED Array with driver | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \sim 277 \mathrm{Vac}, \\ & 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & 150 \mathrm{~mA}, 15 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200737 \\ & 200738 \\ & 200739 \\ & 200740 \\ & 200741 \\ & 200742 \\ & 200743 \\ & 200744 \\ & 200745 \end{aligned}$ | Permanently-connected fluorescent or incandescent | Non-replaceable type LED Array with driver | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \sim 277 \mathrm{Vac}, \\ & 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}, \\ & 180 \mathrm{~mA}, 18 \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 200746 \\ & 200747 \\ & 200748 \\ & 200749 \\ & 200750 \\ & 200751 \\ & 200752 \\ & 200753 \end{aligned}$ | Permanently-connected fluorescent or incandescent | Non-replaceable type LED Array with driver | 100~277Vac, $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $220 \mathrm{~mA}, 22 \mathrm{~W}$ |



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## Light-emitting-diode Surface-mounted Luminaires

See General Information for Light-emitting-diode Surface-mounted Luminaires

```
SEESMART INC
    E349191
4139 GUARDIAN ST
SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA
```

LED surface-mounted luminaire, Model(s) SKU \#280065-280066, SKU \#280067-280070, SKU \#280071-280074

LED surface-mounted luminaires, $\operatorname{Model}(\mathrm{s}) 190033,190034,190042,190043,190035,190036,190044,190045,190037,190038,190046$, 190047, 190039, 190040, 190048, 190049, 190087 (A), 190088 (A), 190089 (A), 190090 (A), 190091 (A), 190092 (A), 190093 (A), 190094 (A), 190095 (A), 190096 (A), 190097 (A), 190098 (A), 190099 (A), 190100 (A), 190101 (A), 190102 (A), 190103 (A), 190104 (A), 190105 (A), 190106 (A), 190107 (A), 190108 (A), 190109 (A), 190110 (A), 190111 (A), 190112 (A), 190113 (A), SKU\# 120001

Light-emitting-diode surface-mounted Luminaires, Model(s) SKU \#120365-120370, SKU \#120389-120400, SKU \#120371-120376, SKU \#120335-120343, SKU \#120353-120358, SKU \#120344-120352, SKU \#120359-120364, SKU \# 120377-120388
(A) - May end with the letter A-Z.

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## IFAM7.E349191

## Light-emitting-diode Surface-mounted Luminaires Certified for Canada

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# Light-emitting-diode Surface-mounted Luminaires Certified for Canada 



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# IEUQ.E324248 <br> Luminaire Conversions, Retrofit 

Page Bottom

## Luminaire Conversions, Retrofit

```
See General Information for Luminaire Conversions, Retrofit
```

```
SEESMART INC
```

SEESMART INC
E324248
E324248
4 1 3 9 GUARDIAN ST
4 1 3 9 GUARDIAN ST
SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA

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SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA
```

LED tube lamps, Cat. Nos. 200124 (A), 200125 (A), 200126 (A), 200127 (A), 200128 (A), 200129 (A), 200130 (A), 200131 (A), 200132 (A), 200133 (A), 200134 (A), 200135 (A), 200136 (A), 200137 (A), 200138 (A), 200139 (A), 200140 (A), 200141 (A), 200142 (A), 200143 (A), 200144 (A), 200145 (A), 200146 (A), 200147 (A), 200148 (A), 200149 (A), 200150 (A), 200151 (A), 200152 (A), 200153 (A), 200154 (A), 200155 (A), 200156 (A), 200157 (A), 200158 (A), 200159 (A), 200160 (A), 200161 (A), 200162 (A), 200163 (A), 200164 (A), TP-Tube10-8FT, 200506 (A), 200507 (A), 200508 (A), 200509 (A), 200510 (A), 200511 (A), 200512 (A), 200513 (A), 200514 (A), 200515 (A), 200516 (A), 200517 (A), 200518 (A), 200519 (A), 200520 (A), 200521 (A), 200522 (A), 200523 (A), 200524 (A), 200525 (A), 200526 (A), 200527 (A), 200528 (A), 200529 (A), 200530 (A), 200531 (A), 200532 (A), 200533 (A), 200534 (A), 200535 (A), 200536 (A), 200537 (A), 200538 (A), 200539 (A), 200540 (A), 200541 (A), 200542 (A), 200543 (A), 200544 (A), 200545 (A), 200546 (A), 200547 (A), 200548 (A), 200549 (A), 200550 (A), 200551 (A), 200552 (A), 200553 (A).
(A) May end with the letter A through Z .

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# Luminaire Conversions, Retrofit Certified for Canada 


#### Abstract

See General Information for Luminaire Conversions, Retrofit Certified for Canada

SEESMART INC E324248 4139 GUARDIAN ST SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063 USA

LED tube lamps, Cat. Nos. 200124 (A), 200125 (A), 200126 (A), 200127 (A), 200128 (A), 200129 (A), 200130 (A), 200131 (A), 200132 (A), 200133 (A), 200134 (A), 200135 (A), 200136 (A), 200137 (A), 200138 (A), 200139 (A), 200140 (A), 200141 (A), 200142 (A), 200143 (A), 200144 (A), 200145 (A), 200146 (A), 200147 (A), 200148 (A), 200149 (A), 200150 (A), 200151 (A), 200152 (A), 200153 (A), 200154 (A), 200155 (A), 200156 (A), 200157 (A), 200158 (A), 200159 (A), 200160 (A), 200161 (A), 200162 (A), 200163 (A), 200164 (A), TP-Tube10-8FT, 200506 (A), 200507 (A), 200508 (A), 200509 (A), 200510 (A), 200511 (A), 200512 (A), 200513 (A), 200514 (A), 200515 (A), 200516 (A), 200517 (A), 200518 (A), 200519 (A), 200520 (A), 200521 (A), 200522 (A), 200523 (A), 200524 (A), 200525 (A), 200526 (A), 200527 (A), 200528 (A), 200529 (A), 200530 (A), 200531 (A), 200532 (A), 200533 (A), 200534 (A), 200535 (A), 200536 (A), 200537 (A), 200538 (A), 200539 (A), 200540 (A), 200541 (A), 200542 (A), 200543 (A), 200544 (A), 200545 (A), 200546 (A), 200547 (A), 200548 (A), 200549 (A), 200550 (A), 200551 (A), 200552 (A), 200553 (A). (A) May end with the letter A through $Z$.


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XSP2 $^{\text {TM }}$
XSP Series LED Street Light - Horizontal Tenon - Type III

## Product Description

Designed from the ground up as a totally optimized LED street light system, the XSP Series delivers incredible efficiency and is designed to provide L70 lifetime over 100,000 hours without sacrificing application performance.
Beyond substantial energy savings and reduced maintenance, Cree achieves better optical control with our NanoOptic ${ }^{\oplus}$ Precision Delivery Grid ${ }^{\top M}$ optic than a traditional cobra head luminaire. The Cree XSP Series LED Street Light is the best alternative for traditional street lighting with better payback and better performance.

## Performance Summary

Utilizes BetaLED ${ }^{\circledR}$ Technology
NanoOptic Precision Delivery Grid optic
CRI: Minimum 70 CRI
CCT: 4000K (+/- 300K), 5700K (+/-500K)
Warranty: 10 years on luminaire/limited 10 years on Colorfast DeltaGuard ${ }^{\circledR}$ finish
Made in the U.S.A. of U.S. and imported parts

## Accessories

| $\quad$ Field Installed Accessories |
| :--- |
| XA-SP2BLS |
| Backlight Control Shield |
| - Provides $1 / 2$ Mounting Height Cutoff |
| XA-SP2BRDSPK |
| Bird Spikes |

## Ordering Information

Example: BXSPAO32A-USF

| BXSP | A | 0 |  |  | A | - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product | Version | Mounting | Optic | Modules | Input <br> Power | - | Voltage | Color Options | Options |
| BXSP | A | 0 <br> Horizontal Tenon | 3 <br> Type III <br> H <br> Type III w/ BLS | ```Standard 4000K B Standard 5700K H High Efficacy 4000K* P High Efficacy 5700K*``` | A 101W | - | U <br> Universal 120-277V V Universal 347480V** | S <br> Silver <br> (Standard) T <br> Black <br> Z <br> Bronze <br> B <br> Platinum <br> Bronze <br> W <br> White | A ROAM ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Controls <br> - Installation of ROAM dimming control module only. Services provided by others. <br> - Includes R option <br> F Fuse <br> - When code dictates fusing, use time delay fuse <br> - Not available with $V$ voltage <br> K Occupancy Control <br> - Refer to Occupancy Control spec sheet for details <br> N Utility Label and NEMA Photocell Receptacle <br> - Includes Q option <br> - Refer to Field Adjustble Output spec sheet for details <br> Q Field Adjustable Output <br> - Refer to Field Adjustable Output spec sheet for details <br> R NEMA Photocell Receptacle <br> - Photocell by others <br> U Utility <br> - Includes exterior wattage label that indicates the maximum available wattage of the luminaire <br> - Includes Q option <br> - Refer to Field Adjustable Output spec sheet for details |

[^24]
## Product Specifications

## CONSTRUCTION \& MATERIALS

- Die cast aluminum housing
- Tool-less entry
- Mounts on $1.25^{\prime \prime}$ IP (1.66" [42mm] O.D.) or 2" IP (2.375" [60mm] O.D.) horizontal tenon (minimum $8^{\prime \prime}[203 \mathrm{~mm}]$ in length) and is adjustable $+/-$ $5^{\circ}$ to allow for fixture leveling (includes two axis T-level to aid in leveling)
- Designed with 0-10V dimming capabilities. Controls by others
- Exclusive Colorfast DeltaGuard ${ }^{\circledR}$ finish features an E-Coat epoxy primer with an ultradurable powder topcoat, providing excellent resistance to corrosion, ultraviolet degradation and abrasion. Standard is silver. Black, bronze, platinum bronze and white are also available


## ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- Input Voltage: $120-277 \mathrm{~V}$ or $347-480 \mathrm{~V}, 50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- Class 2 output
- Power Factor: > 0.9 at full load
- Total Harmonic Distortion: < 20\% at full load
- Integral 10 kV surge suppression protection standard
- To address inrush current, slow blow fuse or type C/D breaker should be used


## REGULATORY \& VOLUNTARY QUALIFICATIONS

- cULus Listed
- Suitable for wet locations
- Product qualified on the DesignLights Consortium ("DLC") Qualified Products List ("QPL"). Exceptions apply when N, U, or Q options are ordered - see Field Adjustable Output spec sheet for details.
- Certified to ANSI C136.31-2001, 3G bridge and overpass vibration standards
- 10 kV surge suppression protection tested in accordance with IEEE/ANSI C62.41.2
- Meets CALTrans 611 Vibration testing and GR-63-CORE Section 4.4.1/5.4.2 C62.41.2
- Luminaire and finish endurance tested to withstand 5,000 hours of elevated ambient salt fog conditions as defined in ASTM Standard B 117
- RoHS Compliant
- Meets Buy American requirements within ARRA


## PATENTS

- Visit website for patents that cover these products: Patents http://www.cree.com/patents
Lumen Output, Electrical, and Lumen Maintenance Data


## Photometry

All published luminaire photometric testing performed to IESNA LM-79-08 standards by Independent Testing Laboratories, a NVLAP certified laboratory.


TL Test Report \#: 72724
BXSPA*32A-U
Initial Delivered Lumens: 7,406


BXSPA*32A-U
Mounting Height: $25^{\prime}$ (7.6m) Initial Delivered Lumens: 7,000 Initial FC at grade.

| Type 3 Distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4000K |  | 5700K |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { System } \\ \text { Watts } \\ 120-277 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL CURRENT |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { System } \\ \text { Watts } \\ 347-480 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL CURRENT |  | 50K HoursCalculated LumenMaintenanceFactor@ $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(59^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)^{* * *}$ |
| Module | Input <br> Power Designator | Initial Delivered Lumens | BUG <br> Ratings** <br> Per TM-15-11 | Initial Delivered Lumens | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { BUG } \\ \text { Ratings** } \\ \text { Per TM-15-11 } \end{array}$ |  | 120V | 208V | 240V | 277V |  | 347 V | 480V |  |
| Standard | A | 7.000 | B2 U0 G1 | 7,700 | B2 U G2 | 101 | 0.84 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 106 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 91\% |
| High <br> Efficacy* | A | 9,612 | B2 U0 G2 | 10,680 | B2 U G 2 | 101 | 0.84 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 106 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 91\% |


| Type 3 Distribution w/ BLS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Module | Input <br> Power Designator | 4000K |  | 5700K |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { System } \\ & \text { Watts } \\ & 120-277 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | TOTAL CURRENT |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { System } \\ \text { Watts } \\ 347-480 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | TOTAL CURRENT |  | 50K Hours Calculated Lumen Maintenance Factor @ $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(59^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)^{* * *}$ |
|  |  | Initial Delivered Lumens | BUG <br> Ratings** <br> Per TM-15-11 | Initial Delivered Lumens | BUG <br> Ratings** <br> Per TM-15-11 |  | 120V | 208V | 240V | 277V |  | 347V | 480V |  |
| Standard | A | 6,130 | TBD | 6,742 | TBD | 101 | 0.84 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 106 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 91\% |
| High Efficacy* | A | 8,417 | TBD | 9,352 | TBD | 101 | 0.84 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 106 | 0.31 | 0.22 | 91\% |

** For more information on the IES BUG (Backlight-Uplight-Glare) Rating visit www.iesna.org/PDF/Erratas/TM-15-11BugRatingsAddendum.pdf ${ }^{* * *}$ Projected $L_{70}(6 \mathrm{~K})$ Hours: $>36,000$. For recommended lumen maintenance factor data see TD-13

## EPA and Weight

| Input | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { 120-277V } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ 347-480 \mathrm{~V} \end{gathered}$ | EPA |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Designator |  |  | 1@90 | 2@90 | 2@180 | 3@90 | 4@90 |
| A | 26 lbs (12kg) | 29 lbs (13.2kg) | 0.692 | 1.140 | 1.384 | 1.832 | 2.280 |

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www.cree.com/lighting T (800) 236-6800 F (262) 504-5415


## COVERAGE PATTERN

## WSD WALL SWITCH DECORATOR LENS

- Small motion (e.g. hand movements) detection up to 20 ft ( 6.10 m )
- Large motion (e.g. walking) detection up to 50 ft ( 15.24 m )
- Wall-to-Wall coverage





## WIRING (DO NOT WIRE HOT)

STANDARD WIRING
BLACK* - Line Input BLACK* - Load Output \} *BLACK wires can be reversed GREEN SCREW - Ground (required connection)

## 347 VAC OPTION (347)

Black wires are replaced w/ Red wires

## STANDARD CONFIGURATION



## BI-LEVEL CONFIGURATION



Note: Connection to Ground required for sensor to function

## 3-WAY CONFIGURATIONS

Travelers are used to wire sensors (or sensor and 3-way switch) i


Note: Connection to Ground required for sensor to function
WARNING
Fire Hazard Caution: Maximum Lamps 1500 Watts, Type 347 VAC.
Attention: Risque d'incendie : Pauissance Maximales Des Lampes 1500 Watts, Type 347 VAC.
Warning: The units are intended to be installed by a qualified person with properly rated branch circuit protectors as per applicable local and national regulations (CEC, NEC).

WARRANTY: Sensor Switch, Inc. warrants these products to be free of defects in manufacture and workmanship for a period of 60 months. Sensor Switch, Inc., upon prompt notice of such defect, will, at its option, provide a Returned Material Authorization number and repair or replace returned product.
LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS: This Warranty is in full lieu of all other representation and expressed and implied warranties (including the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for use) and under no circumstances shall Sensor Switch, Inc. be liable for any incidental or consequential property damages or losses.


The WSD PDT Series is a Wall Switch Decorator style Passive Dual Technology (PDT) occupancy sensor. The combination of Passive Infrared and patented Microphonics ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ detection allows this sensor to literally see \& hear occupants. It is ideal for restrooms with stalls, private offices where occupant turns their back to the sensor, or rooms with obstructions.

## SENSOR OPERATION \& MODES

Passive Dual Technology (PDT) sensors first see motion using Passive Infrared (PIR) and then engage Microphonics ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ to hear sounds that indicate continued occupancy. This patented technology uses Automatic Gain Control (AGC) to dynamically selfadapt a sensor to its environment by filtering out constant background noise and detecting only noises typical of human activity. When occupancy is detected, a self-contained relay switches the connected lighting load on. The sensor is line powered and can switch line voltage (see specifications). A timer, factory set at 10 minutes, keeps the lights on during brief periods of inactivity. This timer is push-button programmable from 30 seconds to 20 minutes, and is reset every time occupancy is re-detected. If needed, a 10 second grace period also allows the lights to be voice reactivated after shutting off. This state-of-the-art design requires no field calibration or sensitivity adjustments.
ON MODES
AUTOMATIC ON (default) - Lights come on when occupancy is detected.
MANUAL ON - Requires the occupant manually turn on lights via the push-button. REDUCED TURN ON - Sensor is initially set to only detect large motions, effectively ignoring PIR signals reflected off of surfaces, while still sensing occupants when they enter the room. Once lights are on, the sensor returns to maximum sensitivity.

## SWITCH MODES

PREDICTIVE OFF MODE (default) - This mode allows occupants to turn lights off via the switch without losing the convenience of having the lights automatically turn on when they re-enter the room. Pressing the switch turns the lights off and temporarily disables the occupancy detection in the sensor. After a short exit time delay, the occupancy detection reactivates and monitors for an additional grace period. If no occupancy is detected, the zone will remain in Automatic On operation. If occupancy is detected, the zone will go to a Permanent Off mode, requiring the switch to be pressed again in order to turn the lights on and restore the sensor to Automatic On operation.
PERMANENT OFF - Pressing the switch turns the lights and the sensor off. Lights will not come on until switch is pressed again.
SWITCH DISABLE - Prevents user from manually turning off the lights via the push-button. Button can still be utilized for programming.

| LENS | PHOTOCELL | VOLTAGE | COLOR | TEMP/HUMIDITY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} \text { Blank } & =\text { None } \\ \text { V } & =\text { Vandal Resistant } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \text { Blank } & =\text { None } \\ \text { P } & =\text { Photocell } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \text { Blank } & =120 / 277 \text { VAC } \\ 347 & =347 \text { VAC } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \text { WH } & =\text { White } \\ \text { IV } & =\text { Ivory } \\ \text { GY } & =\text { Gray } \\ \text { AL } & =\text { Almond } \\ \text { BK } & =\text { Black } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} \text { Blank } & =\text { Standard } \\ \text { LT } & =\text { Low Temp } \end{aligned}$ |

## COVERAGE PATTERN

WSD WALL SWITCH DECORATOR LENS W/ MICROPHONICS ${ }^{\text {m }}$

- Small motion (e.g. hand movements) detection up to $20 \mathrm{ft}(6.10 \mathrm{~m})$
- Large motion (e.g. walking) detection up to 50 ft ( 15.24 m )
- Wall-to-Wall coverage
- Microphonics ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ provides overlapping detection of human activity over the complete PIR coverage area
- Advanced filtering is utilized to prevent non-occupant noises from keeping the lights on



## WIRING (DO NOT WIRE HOT)

STANDARD WIRING $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { BLACK* - Line Input } \\ \text { BLACK* - Load Output }\end{array}\right\} *$ BLACK wires can be reversed GREEN SCREW - Ground (required connection)

## 347 VAC OPTION (347)

Black wires are replaced w/ Red wires

STANDARD CONFIGURATION


## BI-LEVEL CONFIGURATION



Note: Connection to Ground required for sensor to function

## 3-WAY WIRING CONFIGURATIONS

Travelers are used to wire sensors (or sensor and 3-way switch) in parallel.


Note: Connection to Ground required for sensor to function

## WARNING

Fire Hazard Caution: Maximum Lamps 1500 Watts, Type 347 VAC.
Attention: Risque d'incendie : Pauissance Maximales Des Lampes 1500 Watts, Type 347 VAC.
Warning: The units are intended to be installed by a qualified person with properly rated branch circuit protectors as per applicable local and national regulations (CEC, NEC).

WARRANTY: Sensor Switch, Inc. warrants these products to be free of defects in manufacture and workmanship for a period of 60 months. Sensor Switch, Inc., upon prompt notice of such defect, will, at its option, provide a Returned Material Authorization number and repair or replace returned product.
LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS: This Warranty is in full lieu of all other representation and expressed and implied warranties (including the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for use) and under no circumstances shall Sensor Switch, Inc. be liable for any incidental or consequential property damages or losses.

## EXTENDED RANGE $360^{\circ}$ SENSOR

CEILING MOUNT • LOW VOLTAGE•PASSIVE INFRARED（PIR）

## SPECIFICATIONS

## FEATURES

100\％Digital PIR Detection Excellent RF Immunity
$360^{\circ}$ Coverage Pattern
Push－Button Programmable Adjustable Time Delays
No Field Calibration or Sensitivity Adjustments Required
Convenient Test Mode 100 hr Lamp Burn－in Timer Green LED Indicator

LAMPMAXIMIZER ${ }^{\circledR}$ TECHNOLOGY
－Protects Lamp Life while Maximizing Energy Savings
－Minimum On Timer（15 min default）
－Occ．Time Delay（10 min defatult）
－LampMaximizer＋Mode－
Optimizes Lamp Life \＆Energy
Savings（disabled by default）
－Switch Counter（in 1000＇s）
－Total Lamp On Time（in khrs）

## PHYSICAL SPECS

SIZE 4．55＂Dia．（ 11.56 cm ）
1.55 ＂Deep（ 3.94 cm ）

WEIGHT 6 oz
MOUNTING
Ceiling Tile Surface
3．5＂Octagon Box
Single Gang Handy Box
color White
ELECTRICAL SPECS
OPERATING VOLTAGE 12－24 VAC／VDC
CURRENT DRAW Standard， 4 mA w／R option， 16 mA
DIMMING LOAD Sinks＜20mA； $\sim 40$ Ballasts＠．5mA each
RECOMMENDED POWER PACK PP20

## ENVIRONMENTAL SPECS

OPERATING TEMP $14^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
STORAGE TEMP $-14^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-26^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
RELATIVE HUMIDITY 20 to $90 \%$ non－condensing SILICONE FREE ROHS COMPLIANT

## OVERVIEW

The CM 10 Series Extended Range $360^{\circ}$ occupancy sensor incorporates Passive Infrared（PIR）technology into an attractive and economical sensor to provide maximum viewing from the ceiling．When mounted at 9 $\mathrm{ft}(2.74 \mathrm{~m})$ ，this sensor views up to $28 \mathrm{ft}(8.53$ m ）in all directions．Its circular coverage pattern is designed for walking motions；making it ideal for T－shaped intersections in corridors，or other areas where wall mounting a sensor is not practical．A long hallway，for example，may require a HW13 Series Hallway sensor at each end，with CM 10＇s mounted in the center to fill in the distance．Low ceiling heights are also best covered by the CM 10．For example，when mounted at only $7 \mathrm{ft}(2.13 \mathrm{~m})$ ，the height of pick aisles in many distribution centers，the CM 10 provides a $32 \mathrm{ft}(9.75 \mathrm{~m})$ diameter pattern of coverage．In applications where detection of minor motion is also required，use the CM PDT 10 Series Dual Technology sensor．

## SENSOR OPERATION

The sensor detects changes in the infrared energy given off by occupants as they move within the field－of－view．When occupancy is detected，a DC output goes high and can drive up to 200 mA of connected load．The sensor is powered with 12－24 VAC／VDC and typically operates with a PP20 or MP20 power pack，enabling complete 20 Amp circuits to be controlled．This innovative sensor requires no field calibration or sensitivity adjustments．

## LAMPMAXIMIZER ${ }^{\circledR}$

This sensor also contains patent pending LampMaximizer technology that allows users to aggressively target energy savings while still protecting lamp life．A minimum on timer， factory set at 15 minutes，helps preserve lamp life by eliminating all lamp cycles shorter than lamp warranties specify．

A standard occupancy time delay is also present that ensures lights turn off（assuming minimum on timer has elapsed）if no occupancy is detected．This timer is factory set at 10 minutes to promote energy savings，but is adjustable between 30 seconds and 20 minutes．These adjustments can be done manually，through the units push－button，or automatically every two weeks through an advanced mode，called LampMaximizer＋，that determines the optimum time delay in order to maximize both lamp life and energy savings．Additionally，this sensor maintains statistics on total lamp on time and number of cycles．

## OPTIONS

## LOW VOLTAGE RELAY（R）

－Enables sensors to interface with other systems（e．g．，BMS，lighting panels）
－Provides dry contact closure via a SPDT， 1 Amp， 40 Volt relay
－Only one relay needed per zone
－Changes state when all connected sensors register unoccupied
－Relay requires sensor power to function

## OCCUPANCY CONTROLLED

 DIMMING（D）－Provides dimming output to control 0－10 VDC dimmable ballasts
－Provides a second occupancy time－ out period that enables the lights to go to a dim setting before turning off
－Adjustable max／min dim setting
－Only one sensor per zone needs to have dimming output

## PHOTOCELL（P）

－Auto set－point calibration
－Two selectable modes of operation
－On／Off mode：Photocell has full control during periods of occupancy
－Inhibit mode：Photocell can prevent lights from turning on if adequate daylight is available，but cannot turn lights off

## PHOTOCELL W／DIMMING（ADC）

－Photocell within sensor maintains tota room light level by controlling levels of 0－10 VDC dimmable ballasts
－Photocell also has full on／off control during periods of occupancy
－Provides a second occupancy time－ out period that enables the lights to go to a dim setting before turning off

Note：LampMaximizer＋features not available with ADC option

## LOW TEMP／HIGH HUMIDITY（LT）

－Sensor is corrosion resistant to moisture
－Operates down to $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{C}$


TITLE 24
MADE in U．S．A． 5 YEAR WARRANTY

Blank＝None R＝Low Voltage Relay

DIMMING／PHOTOCELL CHOOSE ONE ONLY
Blank＝None
D＝Occupancy Controlled Dimming
P＝Photocell
ADC＝Photocell w／Dimming

TEMP／HUMIDITY
Blank＝Standard LT＝Low Temp

## COVERAGE PATTERN

## 10 extended range Lens

- Best choice for large motion (e.g. walking) detection
- Viewing angle of $67^{\circ}$ in a $360^{\circ}$ conical shaped pattern
- Provides $28 \mathrm{ft}(8.53 \mathrm{~m})$ radial coverage when mounted to standard $9 \mathrm{ft}(2.74 \mathrm{~m})$ ceiling
- 7 to $15 \mathrm{ft}(2.13$ to 4.57 m ) mounting heights provide 16 to $36 \mathrm{ft}(4.88$ to 10.97 m ) radial coverage



## WIRING (DO NOT WIRE HOT)

## STANDARD WIRING

RED - Power Input (12-24 VAC/VDC)
BLACK - Common
WHITE - Occupancy State (high VDC for occupied)
PHOTOCELL/DIMMING OPTIONS (D, P, ADC)
BLUE - Direct output to power pack for providing photocell control and/or secondary dim time out. Output is high VDC with occupancy \& low light. Output also held high during secondary dim time out. For multi-level control, use two power packs and connect White wire to primary load and Blue to daylight load.
VIOLET w/ WHITE STRIPE - Connect to 0-10 VDC control wire (typically Violet) from 0-10 VDC dimmable ballast
GRAY from Ballast - Connect to sensor Black wire


RELAY OPTION (R)
GRAY / BROWN - Connected during occupied state VIOLET/BROWN - Connected during unoccupied state Note: Relay is energized during unoccupied state

## INSTALLATION

- Mount sensor directly to a ceiling tile or a metallic grid (two self-tapping screws provided).
- Sensor's mounting holes also align with 3.5 " octagon or single gang handy box (screws not provided).
- Sensor will detect motions crossing segments more effectively than motions parallel to beams.
- For optimal detection, position sensor such that segments are crossed upon entrance and unable to view outside the space.


PROGRAMMING
Refer to instruction card IC7.001 for default settings and directions on programming the sensor via the push-button.


AnsAcuityBrands Company

[^25]
## WIDE VIEW SENSOR <br> CORNER MOUNT•LOW VOLTAGE•DUAL TECHNOLOGY (PDT)



## SPECIFICATIONS

## FEATURES

PIR Occupancy Detection $120^{\circ}$ by $40 \mathrm{ft}(12.19 \mathrm{~m})$ Coverage for Small Motion
Adjustable Time Delay
100 Hr. Lamp Burn-In Timer Mode
Green LED Indicator
PHYSICAL SPECS
SIZE $3.0^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H} \times 3.6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 1.75^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D}$
( $7.62 \mathrm{~cm} \times 9.14 \mathrm{~cm} \times 4.45 \mathrm{~cm}$ )
WEIGHT 5 oz
MOUNTING Directly to corner or to ceiling using WV BR bracket
color White
ELECTRICAL SPECS
opERATING VOLTAGE 12-24 VAC/VDC
CURRENT DRAW Standard, 4 mA w/ R option, 16 mA
RECOMMENDED POWER PACK PP20

ENVIRONMENTAL SPECS
OPERATING TEMP $14^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-10^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
STORAGE TEMP
$-14^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(-26^{\circ}\right.$ to $\left.71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
RELATIVE HUMIDITY 20 to $90 \%$ non-condensing

OTHER
UL and CUL Listed
Title 24 Compliant
5 Year Warranty
Made in the U.S.A.

Classrooms are the ideal application for the WV PDT 16 Dual Technology Wide View Sensor. Installed in the corner of the room along the entrance wall, this inconspicuous sensor provides line of sight PIR detection of small movements up to $40 \mathrm{ft}(12.19 \mathrm{~m})$ away, and combines overlapping Microphonics ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ for detection around obstructions. Many classrooms are filled with shelving, projects, or lab benches. Total coverage of the room is always maintained no matter how cluttered the space becomes. The WV PDT 16 is also used in corridors due to its ability to view up to $70 \mathrm{ft}(21.34 \mathrm{~m})$ for walking motions, or large open storage areas where obstructions may block the PIR's ability to view. For large lecture halls, multiple WV PDT 16s may be wired together, or along with any other low voltage sensors.

## SENSOR OPERATION

The sensor has Passive Dual Technology (PDT), which first sees motion using Passive Infrared (PIR), and then engages Microphonics ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ to hear sounds that indicate continued occupancy. This patented technology uses Automatic Gain Control (AGC) to dynamically self-adapt the sensor to its environment by filtering out constant background noise and detecting only noises typical of human activity. When occupancy is detected, a DC output goes high and can drive up to 200 mA of connected load. The sensor is powered with 12-24 VAC/VDC and typically operates with a PP20 or MP20 power pack, enabling complete 20 Amp circuits to be controlled. An internal timer, factory set at 10 minutes, keeps the lights on during brief periods of inactivity. This timer is push-button programmable from 30 seconds to 20 minutes, and is reset every time occupancy is re-detected. This state-of-the-art sensor requires no field calibration or adjustment.

## OPTIONS

## LOW Voltage relay ( R)

- Enables sensors to interface with other systems (e.g., BMS, lighting panels)
- Provides dry contact closure via a SPDT, 1 Amp, 40 Volt relay
- Only one relay needed per zone
- Changes state when all connected sensors register unoccupied
- Relay requires sensor power to function
PHOTOCELL (P)
- Auto set-point calibration
- Two selectable modes of operation
- On/Off mode: Photocell has full control during periods of occupancy
- Inhibit mode: Photocell can prevent lights from turning on if adequate daylight is available, but cannot turn lights off

LOW TEMP/HIGH HUMIDITY (LT)

- Sensor is corrosion resistant to moisture
- Operates down to $-4^{\circ} \mathrm{F} / 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


## ORDERING INFO

RELAY
Blank = None
R = Low Voltage Relay

PHOTOCELL

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Blank } & =\text { None } \\
\text { P } & =\text { Photocell }
\end{aligned}
$$

TEMP/HUMIDITY
Blank = Standard
LT = Low Temp

## COVERAGE PATTERN

16 WIDE VIEW LENS WITH MICROPHONICS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

- Small motion (e.g. hand movements) detection up to $40 \mathrm{ft}(12.19 \mathrm{~m})$.
- Large motion (e.g. walking) detection up to $70 \mathrm{ft}(21.34 \mathrm{~m})$.
- Designed for 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft}(2.44$ to 3.05 m ) high mounting in room corner.
- Microphonics ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ provides overlapping detection of human activity over the complete PIR coverage area. Advanced filtering is also utilized to prevent non-occupant noises from keeping the lights on.



WIRING (DO NOT WIRE HOT)

STANDARD WIRING
RED - Power Input (12-24 VAC/VDC)
BLACK - Common
WHITE - Output (high VDC for occupancy)

## RELAY OPTION (R)



GRAY/BROWN - Connected during occupied state
VIOLET/BROWN - Connected during unoccupied state
Note: Relay is energized during unoccupied state.
PHOTOCELL OPTION (P)
BLUE - Use in place of White ouput wire. Photocell output is high VDC with occupancy \& low light. For multi-level control, use two power packs and connect White to primary load and Blue to daylight load.

## INSTALLATION

- Sensor has rear enclosure, which is beveled so as to be corner mounted at 8-10 ft (2.44-3.05 m); see tilt settings below.
- Mount in corner above entrance door or in a corner along the same wall as the entrance. .
- For mounting heights above $10 \mathrm{ft}(3.05 \mathrm{~m})$, use the WV BR and mount sensor to angled side to provide an intial $30^{\circ}$ look down.


CEILING MOUNT BRACKET (WV BR) The WV BR Ceiling Mount Bracket allows the WV PDT 16 to be mounted in the corner of the area from the ceiling for conditions where mounting to the wall is not possible.


PROGRAMMING
Refer to included instruction card for default settings and directions on programming the sensor via the push-button.

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WARRANTY: Sensor Switch, Inc. warrants these products to be free of defects in manufacture and workmanship for a period of 60 months. Sensor Switch, Inc., upon prompt notice of such defect, will, at its option, provide a Returned Material Authorization number and repair or replace returned product.
LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS: This Warranty is in full lieu of all other representation and expressed and implied warranties (including the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for use) and under no circumstances shall Sensor Switch, Inc. be liable for any incidental or consequential property damages or losses.


## Description

The MB-1 and MB-2 are durable mounting brackets used to install occupancy sensors in a variety of settings. Both brackets include adjustable plates that allow sensor rotation to achieve the desired angle for optimal coverage. The brackets also include built-in bubble levels that afford the installer reliable guides to ensure the bracket is correctly positioned before adjusting the sensor. The MB-1 and MB-2 are constructed of aluminum with a clear powder coating finish.

MB-1
The MB-1 bracket enables users to mount sensors to a variety of structures, including fluorescent fixtures, walls, shelves, and girders. Among the many sensors compatible for use with the MB-1 bracket are the WPIR, CX, CI, and HB sensors. The MB-1 features an L-shaped bracket and a sensor mounting plate. When installed, this mounting plate can be rotated to direct the sensor toward the floor or along an aisle way at up to a $33^{\circ}$ angle. In addition, the L-shaped bracket can be molded or reshaped to provide other mounting options.

## Ordering Information

Catalog No. Description

| $\square$ | MB-1 | L-Plate Industrial Mounting Bracket |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | MB-2 | J-Plate HID Mounting Bracket |

## MB-2

With the MB-2, sensors can be attached directly to High Intensity Discharge (HID) fixtures, mounting to the bottom rim of the HID reflector bell and secured to the rim with three clamping screws. Sensors recommended for use with the MB-2 bracket include the $\mathrm{CX}, \mathrm{Cl}$ and HB sensors. The MB-2 includes a J-shaped bracket and a sensor mounting plate. The MB-2 also comes with extension wires that can be used, if needed, to connect the attached sensor to the DM HID controller.

## Bracket Diagrams



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Used with Low Voltage Sensors
- Multiple Sensors
- Multiple Loads
- AC Switching Only HIGHLIGHTS
- Dual Voltage Transformer
- Self-Contained Relay
- Patented Relay Circuit Protection (Tested to over 400,000 cycles)
- Powers up to 14 sensors

SPECIFICATIONS

- Size:(1/2" inch chase nipple not inc.) PP-20-2P: $4^{1} / 8 \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{7} / 8^{\prime \prime}$ PP-20 \& SP-20: $3^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{1 /} / 4^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{7} / 8^{\prime \prime}$
- Mounting: $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ inch chase nipple
- Operating Voltage: 120, 240, or 277 VAC (Single Phase only)
- Each Relay: 20 Amps
- 1 HP Motor Load
- Output Voltage: 15 VDC, 150 mA at 120 or 277 VAC
- Class II: 18 AWG, up to $2,000 \mathrm{ft}$.
- Plenum Rated
- Relative Humidity: 20 to $90 \%$ non-condensing
- Operating Temp: $14^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- Storage Temp: $-14^{\circ}$ to $160^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- UL and CUL Listed
- 5 Year Warranty
- Made in U.S.A.

LOW TEMP/HI HUMIDITY (-LT)

- Conformally Coated PCB
- Operates down to $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
- Corrosion resistant from moisture


## PLENUM CONSIDERATIONS

Most local codes allow for small plastic controls in Return Air Plenums; Some Do Not! To meet local code, the Power Pack can be mounted inside an adjacent (Deep) junction box as shown below.



Power Packs are the heart of the Low Voltage Sensor System. The PP-20 transforms 120, 240 or 277 Volts (single phase) to class II 15 VDC to power the remote sensors. Utilizing Patented Relay Circuit Protection the PP-20 also switches the lighting load "On" and "Off": Tested to over 400,000 cycles at rated load! Although Plenum Rated, the elongated mounting nipple allows for the PP-20 to be mounted either directly thru a $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ inch knockout in a junction box, or to be located inside an adjacent box for specific local code requirements. Up to 14 sensors may be connected to one PP-20. Multi-circuit control can be handled by multiple PP-20's, or 2-Pole Power Packs (PP-20-2P) and Slave Packs (SP-20) may be configured. PP-20's can be wired continuously hot (line side), or on the switch leg (load side) without nuisance delays upon turn "On".

## LOW VOLTAGE OPERATION AND TEST

The Low Voltage Wires or Terminal is color coded Red (15 VDC), Black (Common), and White (Occupancy Signal). With no sensors connected, using a small wire, connect the Red terminal to the White. The lights should turn "On". Remove the connection and the lights should turn "Off". With the sensors connected, the Red and Black wires provide DC power to the remote sensors, and when there is occupancy detected, the White wire produces a 15 VDC signal from the sensor to the power pack initiating the lights to "On". Upon initial power up, the Sensors automatically send an "On" signal until the sensors have stabilized and "Timed Out".
SIZING OF THE SYSTEM - VARIOUS COMBINATIONS
Combining Power Packs provides for additional power to drive remote devices. Maximum numbers of remote sensors are shown below based on the Power Pack/Slave Pack being used. Maximum number of "Relays" is 30.

|  | Sensors | Sensors with_Relav |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 1 PP-20 | 14 | 8 |
| 1 PP-20-2P | 7 | 6 |
| 1 PP-20 w/SP-20 | 7 | 6 |
| 1 PP-20-2P w/SP-20 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 PP-20 | 28 | 16 |
| 2 PP-20-2P | 14 | 12 |

Note 1: Only three relays may be controlled with one Power Pack. If more than three circuits are required, multiple Power Packs must be used.
Note 2: Only one "Sensor with Relay" is required in most cases. See Technical Datasheet on Low Voltage Sensors with -R Interface Option.
SYSTEMS CONSIDERATIONS
The local override switch may be upstream or downstream of a PP-20. However, if an SP-20 Auxiliary Relay or a PP-20-2P controller is being used, the switch(es) should be downstream on the load side of the relay. If power is disconnected to the Power Pack all subsequent relays will open, turning off all of the loads. If wiring the local switches before the Power Pack and Slave Pack, use multiple PP-20's, one for each circuit. This will allow for one circuit to remain powered, keeping the system operational when the other is turned off. When controlling a dimming circuit, $P P-20$ must be wired before dimmer, or SP-20 may be wired after dimmer.
INTERFACING WITH ELECTRONIC CONTROL SYSTEMS
The Relay Switching System is designed to switch Alternating Currents Only. The relay will not switch DC signal inputs to EMS or Lighting Control Systems. Use model \#MP-20, or "-R" for signal relay located in Low Voltage Sensor Heads.

CATALOG INFORMATION

OUTPUT VOLTAGE
OUTPUT CURRENT

TYPICAL WIRING DIAGRAMS - DO NOT WIRE HOT
NOTE: The Power Pack must be connected to a single phase Hot and Neutral System. For 120 VAC, connect the Black wire to Hot, White wire to Neutral, and Cap off the Orange wire. For 240-277 VAC, connect the Orange to Hot, White to Neutral, and Cap off the Black wire. Never connect both the Black and Orange wires! Low Voltage wire can be 18 to 22 AWG; shielding is not necessary. Class II terminal Block on PP-20-2P only accepts one conductor per terminal of 18 AWG stranded or smaller.

Multiple Sensors Controlling One Circuit
Multiple Sensors Controlling Two Circuits


Multiple Sensors Controlling Three Circuits
Multiple Sensors Controlling Four Circuits


One Sensor Controlling Two Circuits
Wiring Multiple Power Packs Together



One Sensor Controlling One Circuit


> WARRANTY: Sensor Switch, Inc. warrants these products to be free of defects in manufacture and workmanship for a period of sixty months. Sensor Switch, Inc., upon prompt notice of such defect will, at its option, provide a Returned Material Authorization number and repair or replace returned product. LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS: This Warranty is in full lieu of all other representation and expressed and implied warranties (including the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for use) and under no circumstances shall Sensor Switch, Inc. be liable for any incidental or consequential property damages or losses.

## SmartVFD HVAC and BYPASS

## Honeywell



## The Smart Choice for Energy Savings.

## Saving Energy the Smart Way

Buildings consume more than 70 percent of the electricity produced in North America - and roughly half
of that is used to circulate air and water. Honeywell SmartVFD HVAC, BYPASS and COMPACT variable
frequency drives maximize energy savings by modulating the speed of fans and pumps. VFDs achieve
these savings by operating within a building's control system or independently through its internal PID capabilities. Additionally, Honeywell's VFDs are loaded with labor-saving features such as startup wizards, PC programming, and an intuitive graphical interface that allows for faster, more accurate commissioning and reliable maintenance over the life of the drive.


## BACKED BY HONEYWELL

Already among the leading names in HVAC variable frequency drives, Honeywell is pleased to deliver the SmartVFD HVAC line the third generation of Honeywell VFDs. Designed specifically for commercial applications and backed by more than a century of Honeywell's control expertise, you can count on Honeywell's SmartVFD HVAC and BYPASS to deliver long-term service and energy savings for your customer. You simply can't find a commercial building control name with a more proven record than Honeywell.

## Honeywell

## The Smart Choice for Efficient Investment

It's a common myth that any VFD can easily be applied in a commercial application, but many VFDs are not the right tool for the job. The Honeywell SmartVFD HVAC and BYPASS are designed specifically for commercial buildings to deliver the energy savings that building owners and facility managers need with 98 percent energy efficiency, minimal labor and a fast ROI.

## SMARTVFD HVAC - SMART INSTALLATION, SMART COMMISSIONING AND SMART COMMUNICATION

The Honeywell SmartVFD HVAC meets UL and cUL standards which makes installation and commissioning easy for you and energy savings easy for your customers:

## Easy Communication

- Start-up Wizards - Set the clock and tell the VFD whether you have a pump or a fan, enter nominal motor information, and you are up and running. PID and multi-pumps wizards are also built in.
- PC Software Wizards - Commissioning, programming and troubleshooting are all a snap with the PC Software Wizards.
- Graphic Interface - The easy-to-use keypad and interface deliver menu-driven programming and monitoring for fast, uniform commissioning. It's also easy for the building owner or manager to learn and use, helping to reduce service calls. Every parameter has a built-in help feature to provide assistance while programming.
- Built-In Communications - With BACnet ${ }^{\oplus}$, N 2 and Modbus built in, your customers will enjoy a lower total installed cost and reliable communications with the building management system.
- Built-In PLC - PC based tools eliminate the need for an expensive external controller.


## Built-in Protection

- DC Choke for harmonic protection.
- Standard RFI Filter - Ensures that EMC/RFI requirements are met.
- Bypass Options - Meet specifications and system critical applications with a comprehensive bypass offering.


## Smart Software

- Real-Time Clock - Battery included.
- Fire Mode to improve fire safety in the building.
- Motor Switch Ride-Through - Easy, fault-free maintenance.
- Hand-Off-Auto (HOA) control built into the keypad.
- Plenum rated for install flexibility.
- 100 KA Short Circuit Current Rating (SCCR) rated.


## Smart Benefits with Easy Commissioning

Honeywell SmartVFD HVAC doesn't just work in the laboratory - it works in the field. From the variety of network protocols that make integration easy, to the guided Startup and PID wizards, the design and technology of SmartVFDs make them true HVAC drives. Intuitive menus assist with commissioning, programming, troubleshooting and overall operation.

## COMMUNICATION STANDARD

Integrating Honeywell SmartVFD HVAC into a building management system is a breeze. There's no need for extra cards because it offers a wide range of communications protocols right out of the box, including:


- RS485 - BACnet ${ }^{\circledR}$, Modbus and N2
- Ethernet - BACnet/IP and Modbus/TCP
- Available options - LonWorks ${ }^{\oplus}$ and DeviceNet

DETERMINE ROOT CAUSE OF FAULTS
With the SmartVFD HVAC, troubleshooting involves very little trouble. The built in, diagnostic screen provides a description for every fault, and the actual values and references are stored at the time of the fault for easy review and problem resolution.

HIGH-RESOLUTION GRAPHIC DISPLAY
It's not just easy on the eyes, it's also easy to use. The menu driven display shows the minimum, maximum and actual values for all parameters and allows easy
 uploading and
downloading of parameters, and has multiple help functions and the manual built-in. In addition, there is a Local/Remote button on the keypad for built in HOA control.

## MONITOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

The data needed to analyze
usage and make adjustments for maximum energy savings is right at your fingertips. Actual electricity consumption in kWh can be
 monitored using the VFD PC Wizard, and can be conveniently displayed in bar graphs. At any time, the user can see the actual power consumption currently in use - a great tool for managing energy savings.

## Smart Configurations

For system critical applications, you must be able to select a bypass that meets the requirements of the specification. The SmartVFD BYPASS is easy to specify, select, install and commission. The SmartVFD BYPASS is UL certified and is the perfect complement to the advanced capabilities of the SmartVFD family a combination that is both simple and smart.

## SMARTVFD BYPASS CONFIGURATIONS

Our five configurations make it easy for you to select the right bypass to complete your drive package. All bundles are available in NEMA 1, NEMA 12 and ventilated NEMA 3R HOA (HAND OFF AUTO).

## SmartVFD Disconnect Only

- Adds a fused disconnect to the VFD.


## SmartVFD 2-Contactor Bypass

Provides an economical means of bypassing the VFD.

- Freeze/Fire/Smoke Interlock


## SmartVFD 3-Contactor Bypass

Commission, service or replace the VFD without affecting the operation of the motor.

- Fused Disconnect
- Freeze/Fire/Smoke Interlock
- VFD is isolated from power with motor running in BYPASS mode
- TEST position powers the VFD without sending power to the motor


## SmartVFD 3-Contactor Bypass with Auto-Bypass

The package adds the control capabilities below to the standard three contactor bypass.

- Any VFD fault will automatically send the bypass to BYPASS mode
- A contact closure sends the bypass to BYPASS mode
- Dry contacts indicate when the bypass is in BYPASS mode, alerting the building management system

SLEEKER. SMALLER. SMARTER.
As the latest evolution of the Honeywell VFD line, the SmartVFD BYPASS is sleeker, smaller, lighter and less expensive.


## Smart Selection



## PICK THE RIGHT VFD FOR THE APPLICATION

- Drives are typically sized to match the horsepower rating of the motor, which will be accurate 95 percent of the time. But for the greatest accuracy, drives should be sized based upon the Full Load Amps or current draw of the motor. The VFD must have a slightly larger current rating maximum.
- The environment the drive will operate in is critical for selection. Honeywell offers NEMA 1, NEMA 12 (for dusty, dirtier environments) and NEMA 3R enclosures (for falling water or rain situations).
- Because of the complexity of VFDs, a clean, conditioned space with temperatures between $14^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ provides an environment for ideal operation. Heaters are an option in order to keep your VFD at its recommended temperature.
- Honeywell SmartVFD HVAC has a model range from 1.5-250 HP for $460 \mathrm{Vac}, 0.75-125 \mathrm{HP}$ for 208/230 Vac.
- Honeywell SmartVFD offers a standard 3-year warranty from the date of purchase.

Find all SmartVFD selection information on the following pages

## SmartVFD HVAC Drive Alone

|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 1 Drive Alone | NEMA 12 Drive Alone | NEMA 3R Drive Alone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 460 Vac | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4 | HVFDSD3C0015G100 | HVFDSD3C0015G200 | HVFDSD3C0015G300 |
|  | 2 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSD3C0020G100 | HVFDSD3C0020G200 | HVFDSD3C0020G300 |
|  | 3 | 5.6 | 4 | HVFDSD3C0030G100 | HVFDSD3C0030G200 | HVFDSD3C0030G300 |
|  | 4 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSD3C0040G100 | HVFDSD3C0040G200 | HVFDSD3C0040G300 |
|  | 5 | 9.6 | 4 | HVFDSD3C0050G100 | HVFDSD3C0050G200 | HVFDSD3C0050G300 |
|  | 7.5 | 12 | 4 | HVFDSD3C0075G100 | HVFDSD3C0075G200 | HVFDSD3C0075G300 |
|  | 10 | 16 | 5 | HVFDSD3C0100G100 | HVFDSD3C0100G200 | HVFDSD3C0100G300 |
|  | 15 | 23 | 5 | HVFDSD3C0150G100 | HVFDSD3C0150G200 | HVFDSD3C0150G300 |
|  | 20 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSD3C0200G100 | HVFDSD3C0200G200 | HVFDSD3C0200G300 |
|  | 25 | 38 | 6 | HVFDSD3C0250G100 | HVFDSD3C0250G200 | HVFDSD3C0250G300 |
|  | 30 | 46 | 6 | HVFDSD3C0300G100 | HVFDSD3C0300G200 | HVFDSD3C0300G300 |
|  | 40 | 61 | 6 | HVFDSD3C0400G100 | HVFDSD3C0400G200 | HVFDSD3C0400G300 |
|  | 50 | 72 | 7 | HVFDSD3C0500G100 | HVFDSD3C0500G200 | HVFDSD3C0500G300 |
|  | 60 | 87 | 7 | HVFDSD3C0600G100 | HVFDSD3C0600G200 | HVFDSD3C0600G300 |
|  | 75 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSD3C0750G100 | HVFDSD3C0750G200 | HVFDSD3C0750G300 |
|  | 100 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSD3C1000G100 | HVFDSD3C1000G200 | HVFDSD3C1000G300 |
|  | 125 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSD3C1250G100 | HVFDSD3C1250G200 | HVFDSD3C1250G300 |
|  | 150 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSD3C1500G100 | HVFDSD3C1500G200 | HVFDSD3C1500G300 |
|  | 200 | 261 | 9 | HVFDSD3C2000G100 | HVFDSD3C2000G200 |  |
|  | 250 | 310 | 9 | HVFDSD3C2500G100 | HVFDSD3C2500G200 |  |
|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 1 Drive Alone | NEMA 12 Drive Alone | NEMA 3R Drive Alone |
| $\begin{gathered} 208 / \\ 230 \mathrm{Vac} \end{gathered}$ | 75 | 3.7 | 4 | HVFDSD3A0007G100 | HVFDSD3A0007G200 | HVFDSD3A0007G300 |
|  | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSD3A0010G100 | HVFDSD3A0010G200 | HVFDSD3A0010G300 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4 | HVFDSD3A0015G100 | HVFDSD3A0015G200 | HVFDSD3A0015G300 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSD3A0020G100 | HVFDSD3A0020G200 | HVFDSD3A0020G300 |
|  | 3 | 11 | 4 | HVFDSD3A0030G100 | HVFDSD3A0030G200 | HVFDSD3A0030G300 |
|  | 5 | 18 | 5 | HVFDSD3A0050G100 | HVFDSD3A0050G200 | HVFDSD3A0050G300 |
|  | 7.5 | 24 | 5 | HVFDSD3A0075G100 | HVFDSD3A0075G200 | HVFDSD3A0075G300 |
|  | 10 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSD3A0100G100 | HVFDSD3A0100G200 | HVFDSD3A0100G300 |
|  | 15 | 48 | 6 | HVFDSD3A0150G100 | HVFDSD3A0150G200 | HVFDSD3A0150G300 |
|  | 20 | 62 | 6 | HVFDSD3A0200G100 | HVFDSD3A0200G200 | HVFDSD3A0200G300 |
|  | 25 | 75 | 7 | HVFDSD3A0250G100 | HVFDSD3A0250G200 | HVFDSD3A0250G300 |
|  | 30 | 88 | 7 | HVFDSD3A0300G100 | HVFDSD3A0300G200 | HVFDSD3A0300G300 |
|  | 40 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSD3A0400G100 | HVFDSD3A0400G200 | HVFDSD3A0400G300 |
|  | 50 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSD3A0500G100 | HVFDSD3A0500G200 | HVFDSD3A0500G300 |
|  | 60 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSD3A0600G100 | HVFDSD3A0600G200 | HVFDSD3A0600G300 |
|  | 75 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSD3A0750G100 | HVFDSD3A0750G200 | HVFDSD3A0750G300 |
|  | 100 | 261 | 9 | HVFDSD3A1000G100 | HVFDSD3A1000G200 | - |
|  | 125 | 310 | 9 | HVFDSD3A1250G100 | HVFDSD3A1250G200 |  |

For additional tools you can use for the selection and pricing of VFDs, click on the
"Commercial Components Estimating Tools" link at customer.honeywell.com.

## SmartVFD HVAC NEMA 1 Disconnect and SmartVFD BYPASS

|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 1 Fused Disconnect | NEMA 1 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 1 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 1 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 460 Vac | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0015G110 | HVFDSB3C0015G120 | HVFDSB3C0015G130 | HVFDSB3C0015G131 |
|  | 2 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0020G110 | HVFDSB3C0020G120 | HVFDSB3C0020G130 | HVFDSB3C0020G131 |
|  | 3 | 5.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0030G110 | HVFDSB3C0030G120 | HVFDSB3C0030G130 | HVFDSB3C0030G131 |
|  | 4 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0040G110 | HVFDSB3C0040G120 | HVFDSB3C0040G130 | HVFDSB3C0040G131 |
|  | 5 | 9.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0050G110 | HVFDSB3C0050G120 | HVFDSB3C0050G130 | HVFDSB3C0050G131 |
|  | 7.5 | 12 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0075G110 | HVFDSB3C0075G120 | HVFDSB3C0075G130 | HVFDSB3C0075G131 |
|  | 10 | 16 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0100G110 | HVFDSB3C0100G120 | HVFDSB3C0100G130 | HVFDSB3C0100G131 |
|  | 15 | 23 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0150G110 | HVFDSB3C0150G120 | HVFDSB3C0150G130 | HVFDSB3C0150G131 |
|  | 20 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0200G110 | HVFDSB3C0200G120 | HVFDSB3C0200G130 | HVFDSB3CO200G131 |
|  | 25 | 38 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0250G110 | HVFDSB3C0250G120 | HVFDSB3C0250G130 | HVFDSB3C0250G131 |
|  | 30 | 46 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0300G110 | HVFDSB3C0300G120 | HVFDSB3C0300G130 | HVFDSB3C0300G131 |
|  | 40 | 61 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0400G110 | HVFDSB3C0400G120 | HVFDSB3C0400G130 | HVFDSB3C0400G131 |
|  | 50 | 72 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0500G110 | HVFDSB3C0500G120 | HVFDSB3C0500G130 | HVFDSB3C0500G131 |
|  | 60 | 87 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0600G110 | HVFDSB3C0600G120 | HVFDSB3C0600G130 | HVFDSB3C0600G131 |
|  | 75 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0750G110 | HVFDSB3C0750G120 | HVFDSB3C0750G130 | HVFDSB3C0750G131 |
|  | 100 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1000G110 | HVFDSB3C1000G120 | HVFDSB3C1000G130 | HVFDSB3C1000G131 |
|  | 125 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1250G110 | HVFDSB3C1250G120 | HVFDSB3C1250G130 | HVFDSB3C1250G131 |
|  | 150 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1500G110 | HVFDSB3C1500G120 | HVFDSB3C1500G130 | HVFDSB3C1500G131 |
|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 1 Fused Disconnect | NEMA 1 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 1 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 1 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| 208 Vac | . 75 | 3.7 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0007G110 | HVFDSB3A0007G120 | HVFDSB3A0007G130 | HVFDSB3A0007G131 |
|  | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0010G110 | HVFDSB3A0010G120 | HVFDSB3A0010G130 | HVFDSB3A0010G131 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0015G110 | HVFDSB3A0015G120 | HVFDSB3A0015G130 | HVFDSB3A0015G131 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0020G110 | HVFDSB3A0020G120 | HVFDSB3A0020G130 | HVFDSB3A0020G131 |
|  | 3 | 11 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0030G110 | HVFDSB3A0030G120 | HVFDSB3A0030G130 | HVFDSB3A0030G131 |
|  | 5 | 18 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0050G110 | HVFDSB3A0050G120 | HVFDSB3A0050G130 | HVFDSB3A0050G131 |
|  | 7.5 | 24 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0075G110 | HVFDSB3A0075G120 | HVFDSB3A0075G130 | HVFDSB3A0075G131 |
|  | 10 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0100G110 | HVFDSB3A0100G120 | HVFDSB3A0100G130 | HVFDSB3A0100G131 |
|  | 15 | 48 | 6 | HVFDSB3A0150G110 | HVFDSB3A0150G120 | HVFDSB3A0150G130 | HVFDSB3A0150G131 |
|  | 20 | 62 | 6 | HVFDSB3A0200G110 | HVFDSB3A0200G120 | HVFDSB3A0200G130 | HVFDSB3A0200G131 |
|  | 25 | 75 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0250G110 | HVFDSB3A0250G120 | HVFDSB3A0250G130 | HVFDSB3A0250G131 |
|  | 30 | 88 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0300G110 | HVFDSB3A0300G120 | HVFDSB3A0300G130 | HVFDSB3A0300G131 |
|  | 40 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0400G110 | HVFDSB3A0400G120 | HVFDSB3A0400G130 | HVFDSB3A0400G131 |
|  | 50 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0500G110 | HVFDSB3A0500G120 | HVFDSB3A0500G130 | HVFDSB3A0500G131 |
|  | 60 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0600G110 | HVFDSB3A0600G120 | HVFDSB3A0600G130 | HVFDSB3A0600G131 |
|  | 75 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0750G110 | HVFDSB3A0750G120 | HVFDSB3A0750G130 | HVFDSB3A0750G131 |
|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 1 Fused Disconnect | NEMA 1 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 1 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 1 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| 230 Vac | . 75 | 3.7 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0007G110 | HVFDSB3B0007G120 | HVFDSB3B0007G130 | HVFDSB3B0007G131 |
|  | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0010G110 | HVFDSB3B0010G120 | HVFDSB3B0010G130 | HVFDSB3B0010G131 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0015G110 | HVFDSB3B0015G120 | HVFDSB3B0015G130 | HVFDSB3B0015G131 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0020G110 | HVFDSB3B0020G120 | HVFDSB3B0020G130 | HVFDSB3B0020G131 |
|  | 3 | 11 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0030G110 | HVFDSB3B0030G120 | HVFDSB3B0030G130 | HVFDSB3B0030G131 |
|  | 5 | 18 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0050G110 | HVFDSB3B0050G120 | HVFDSB3B0050G130 | HVFDSB3B0050G131 |
|  | 7.5 | 24 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0075G110 | HVFDSB3B0075G120 | HVFDSB3B0075G130 | HVFDSB3B0075G131 |
|  | 10 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0100G110 | HVFDSB3B0100G120 | HVFDSB3B0100G130 | HVFDSB3B0100G131 |
|  | 15 | 48 | 6 | HVFDSB3B0150G110 | HVFDSB3B0150G120 | HVFDSB3B0150G130 | HVFDSB3B0150G131 |
|  | 20 | 62 | 6 | HVFDSB3B0200G110 | HVFDSB3B0200G120 | HVFDSB3B0200G130 | HVFDSB3B0200G131 |
|  | 25 | 75 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0250G110 | HVFDSB3B0250G120 | HVFDSB3B0250G130 | HVFDSB3B0250G131 |
|  | 30 | 88 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0300G110 | HVFDSB3B0300G120 | HVFDSB3B0300G130 | HVFDSB3B0300G131 |
|  | 40 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0400G110 | HVFDSB3B0400G120 | HVFDSB3B0400G130 | HVFDSB3B0400G131 |
|  | 50 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0500G110 | HVFDSB3B0500G120 | HVFDSB3B0500G130 | HVFDSB3B0500G131 |
|  | 60 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0600G110 | HVFDSB3B0600G120 | HVFDSB3B0600G130 | HVFDSB3B0600G131 |
|  | 75 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0750G110 | HVFDSB3B0750G120 | HVFDSB3B0750G130 | HVFDSB3B0750G131 |

SmartVFD HVAC NEMA 12 Disconnect and SmartVFD BYPASS

|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 12 Fused Disconnect | NEMA 12 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 12 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 12 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 460 Vac | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0015G210 | HVFDSB3C0015G220 | HVFDSB3C0015G230 | HVFDSB3C0015G231 |
|  | 2 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0020G210 | HVFDSB3C0020G220 | HVFDSB3C0020G230 | HVFDSB3CO020G231 |
|  | 3 | 5.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0030G210 | HVFDSB3C0030G220 | HVFDSB3C0030G230 | HVFDSB3C0030G231 |
|  | 4 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0040G210 | HVFDSB3C0040G220 | HVFDSB3C0040G230 | HVFDSB3C0040G231 |
|  | 5 | 9.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0050G210 | HVFDSB3C0050G220 | HVFDSB3C0050G230 | HVFDSB3C0050G231 |
|  | 7.5 | 12 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0075G210 | HVFDSB3C0075G220 | HVFDSB3C0075G230 | HVFDSB3C0075G231 |
|  | 10 | 16 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0100G210 | HVFDSB3C0100G220 | HVFDSB3C0100G230 | HVFDSB3C0100G231 |
|  | 15 | 23 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0150G210 | HVFDSB3C0150G220 | HVFDSB3C0150G230 | HVFDSB3C0150G231 |
|  | 20 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0200G210 | HVFDSB3C0200G220 | HVFDSB3C0200G230 | HVFDSB3CO200G231 |
|  | 25 | 38 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0250G210 | HVFDSB3C0250G220 | HVFDSB3C0250G230 | HVFDSB3CO250G231 |
|  | 30 | 46 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0300G210 | HVFDSB3C0300G220 | HVFDSB3C0300G230 | HVFDSB3C0300G231 |
|  | 40 | 61 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0400G210 | HVFDSB3C0400G220 | HVFDSB3C0400G230 | HVFDSB3CO400G231 |
|  | 50 | 72 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0500G210 | HVFDSB3C0500G220 | HVFDSB3C0500G230 | HVFDSB3C0500G231 |
|  | 60 | 87 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0600G210 | HVFDSB3C0600G220 | HVFDSB3C0600G230 | HVFDSB3C0600G231 |
|  | 75 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0750G210 | HVFDSB3C0750G220 | HVFDSB3C0750G230 | HVFDSB3C0750G231 |
|  | 100 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1000G210 | HVFDSB3C1000G220 | HVFDSB3C1000G230 | HVFDSB3C1000G231 |
|  | 125 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1250G210 | HVFDSB3C1250G220 | HVFDSB3C1250G230 | HVFDSB3C1250G231 |
|  | 150 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1500G210 | HVFDSB3C1500G220 | HVFDSB3C1500G230 | HVFDSB3C1500G231 |
|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 12 Fused Disconnect | NEMA 12 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 12 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 12 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| 208 Vac | . 75 | 3.7 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0007G210 | HVFDSB3A0007G220 | HVFDSB3A0007G230 | HVFDSB3A0007G231 |
|  | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0010G210 | HVFDSB3A0010G220 | HVFDSB3A0010G230 | HVFDSB3A0010G231 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0015G210 | HVFDSB3A0015G220 | HVFDSB3A0015G230 | HVFDSB3A0015G231 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0020G210 | HVFDSB3A0020G220 | HVFDSB3A0020G230 | HVFDSB3A0020G231 |
|  | 3 | 11 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0030G210 | HVFDSB3A0030G220 | HVFDSB3A0030G230 | HVFDSB3A0030G231 |
|  | 5 | 18 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0050G210 | HVFDSB3A0050G220 | HVFDSB3A0050G230 | HVFDSB3A0050G231 |
|  | 7.5 | 24 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0075G210 | HVFDSB3A0075G220 | HVFDSB3A0075G230 | HVFDSB3A0075G231 |
|  | 10 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0100G210 | HVFDSB3A0100G220 | HVFDSB3A0100G230 | HVFDSB3A0100G231 |
|  | 15 | 48 | 6 | HVFDSB3A0150G210 | HVFDSB3A0150G220 | HVFDSB3A0150G230 | HVFDSB3A0150G231 |
|  | 20 | 62 | 6 | HVFDSB3A0200G210 | HVFDSB3A0200G220 | HVFDSB3A0200G230 | HVFDSB3A0200G231 |
|  | 25 | 75 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0250G210 | HVFDSB3A0250G220 | HVFDSB3A0250G230 | HVFDSB3A0250G231 |
|  | 30 | 88 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0300G210 | HVFDSB3A0300G220 | HVFDSB3A0300G230 | HVFDSB3A0300G231 |
|  | 40 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0400G210 | HVFDSB3A0400G220 | HVFDSB3A0400G230 | HVFDSB3A0400G231 |
|  | 50 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0500G210 | HVFDSB3A0500G220 | HVFDSB3A0500G230 | HVFDSB3A0500G231 |
|  | 60 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0600G210 | HVFDSB3A0600G220 | HVFDSB3A0600G230 | HVFDSB3A0600G231 |
|  | 75 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0750G210 | HVFDSB3A0750G220 | HVFDSB3A0750G230 | HVFDSB3A0750G231 |
|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 12 Fused Disconnect | NEMA 12 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 12 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 12 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| 230 Vac | . 75 | 3.7 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0007G210 | HVFDSB3B0007G220 | HVFDSB3B0007G230 | HVFDSB3B0007G231 |
|  | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0010G210 | HVFDSB3B0010G220 | HVFDSB3B0010G230 | HVFDSB3B0010G231 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0015G210 | HVFDSB3B0015G220 | HVFDSB3B0015G230 | HVFDSB3B0015G231 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0020G210 | HVFDSB3B0020G220 | HVFDSB3B0020G230 | HVFDSB3B0020G231 |
|  | 3 | 11 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0030G210 | HVFDSB3B0030G220 | HVFDSB3B0030G230 | HVFDSB3B0030G231 |
|  | 5 | 18 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0050G210 | HVFDSB3B0050G220 | HVFDSB3B0050G230 | HVFDSB3B0050G231 |
|  | 7.5 | 24 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0075G210 | HVFDSB3B0075G220 | HVFDSB3B0075G230 | HVFDSB3B0075G231 |
|  | 10 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0100G210 | HVFDSB3B0100G220 | HVFDSB3B0100G230 | HVFDSB3B0100G231 |
|  | 15 | 48 | 6 | HVFDSB3B0150G210 | HVFDSB3B0150G220 | HVFDSB3B0150G230 | HVFDSB3B0150G231 |
|  | 20 | 62 | 6 | HVFDSB3B0200G210 | HVFDSB3B0200G220 | HVFDSB3B0200G230 | HVFDSB3B0200G231 |
|  | 25 | 75 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0250G210 | HVFDSB3B0250G220 | HVFDSB3B0250G230 | HVFDSB3B0250G231 |
|  | 30 | 88 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0300G210 | HVFDSB3B0300G220 | HVFDSB3B0300G230 | HVFDSB3B0300G231 |
|  | 40 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0400G210 | HVFDSB3B0400G220 | HVFDSB3B0400G230 | HVFDSB3B0400G231 |
|  | 50 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0500G210 | HVFDSB3B0500G220 | HVFDSB3B0500G230 | HVFDSB3B0500G231 |
|  | 60 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0600G210 | HVFDSB3B0600G220 | HVFDSB3B0600G230 | HVFDSB3B0600G231 |
|  | 75 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0750G210 | HVFDSB3B0750G220 | HVFDSB3B0750G230 | HVFDSB3B0750G231 |

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## SmartVFD HVAC NEMA 3R Disconnect and SmartVFD BYPASS

|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 3R Fused Disconnect | NEMA 3R 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 3R 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 3R 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 460 Vac | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0015G310 | HVFDSB3C0015G320 | HVFDSB3C0015G330 | HVFDSB3C0015G331 |
|  | 2 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0020G310 | HVFDSB3C0020G320 | HVFDSB3C0020G330 | HVFDSB3C0020G331 |
|  | 3 | 5.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0030G310 | HVFDSB3C0030G320 | HVFDSB3C0030G330 | HVFDSB3C0030G331 |
|  | 4 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0040G310 | HVFDSB3C0040G320 | HVFDSB3C0040G330 | HVFDSB3C0040G331 |
|  | 5 | 9.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0050G310 | HVFDSB3C0050G320 | HVFDSB3C0050G330 | HVFDSB3C0050G331 |
|  | 7.5 | 12 | 4 | HVFDSB3C0075G310 | HVFDSB3C0075G320 | HVFDSB3C0075G330 | HVFDSB3C0075G331 |
|  | 10 | 16 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0100G310 | HVFDSB3C0100G320 | HVFDSB3C0100G330 | HVFDSB3C0100G331 |
|  | 15 | 23 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0150G310 | HVFDSB3C0150G320 | HVFDSB3C0150G330 | HVFDSB3C0150G331 |
|  | 20 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3C0200G310 | HVFDSB3C0200G320 | HVFDSB3C0200G330 | HVFDSB3C0200G331 |
|  | 25 | 38 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0250G310 | HVFDSB3C0250G320 | HVFDSB3C0250G330 | HVFDSB3C0250G331 |
|  | 30 | 46 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0300G310 | HVFDSB3C0300G320 | HVFDSB3C0300G330 | HVFDSB3C0300G331 |
|  | 40 | 61 | 6 | HVFDSB3C0400G310 | HVFDSB3C0400G320 | HVFDSB3C0400G330 | HVFDSB3C0400G331 |
|  | 50 | 72 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0500G310 | HVFDSB3C0500G320 | HVFDSB3C0500G330 | HVFDSB3C0500G331 |
|  | 60 | 87 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0600G310 | HVFDSB3C0600G320 | HVFDSB3C0600G330 | HVFDSB3C0600G331 |
|  | 75 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3C0750G310 | HVFDSB3C0750G320 | HVFDSB3C0750G330 | HVFDSB3C0750G331 |
|  | 100 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1000G310 | HVFDSB3C1000G320 | HVFDSB3C1000G330 | HVFDSB3C1000G331 |
|  | 125 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1250G310 | HVFDSB3C1250G320 | HVFDSB3C1250G330 | HVFDSB3C1250G331 |
|  | 150 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3C1500G310 | HVFDSB3C1500G320 | HVFDSB3C1500G330 | HVFDSB3C1500G331 |
|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 3R Fused Disconnect | NEMA 3R 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 3R 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 3R 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| 208 Vac | . 75 | 3.7 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0007G310 | HVFDSB3A0007G320 | HVFDSB3A0007G330 | HVFDSB3A0007G331 |
|  | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0010G310 | HVFDSB3A0010G320 | HVFDSB3A0010G330 | HVFDSB3A0010G331 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0015G310 | HVFDSB3A0015G320 | HVFDSB3A0015G330 | HVFDSB3A0015G331 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0020G310 | HVFDSB3A0020G320 | HVFDSB3A0020G330 | HVFDSB3A0020G331 |
|  | 3 | 11 | 4 | HVFDSB3A0030G310 | HVFDSB3A0030G320 | HVFDSB3A0030G330 | HVFDSB3A0030G331 |
|  | 5 | 18 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0050G310 | HVFDSB3A0050G320 | HVFDSB3A0050G330 | HVFDSB3A0050G331 |
|  | 7.5 | 24 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0075G310 | HVFDSB3A0075G320 | HVFDSB3A0075G330 | HVFDSB3A0075G331 |
|  | 10 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3A0100G310 | HVFDSB3A0100G320 | HVFDSB3A0100G330 | HVFDSB3A0100G331 |
|  | 15 | 48 | 6 | HVFDSB3A0150G310 | HVFDSB3A0150G320 | HVFDSB3A0150G330 | HVFDSB3A0150G331 |
|  | 20 | 62 | 6 | HVFDSB3A0200G310 | HVFDSB3A0200G320 | HVFDSB3A0200G330 | HVFDSB3A0200G331 |
|  | 25 | 75 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0250G310 | HVFDSB3A0250G320 | HVFDSB3A0250G330 | HVFDSB3A0250G331 |
|  | 30 | 88 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0300G310 | HVFDSB3A0300G320 | HVFDSB3A0300G330 | HVFDSB3A0300G331 |
|  | 40 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3A0400G310 | HVFDSB3A0400G320 | HVFDSB3A0400G330 | HVFDSB3A0400G331 |
|  | 50 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0500G310 | HVFDSB3A0500G320 | HVFDSB3A0500G330 | HVFDSB3A0500G331 |
|  | 60 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0600G310 | HVFDSB3A0600G320 | HVFDSB3A0600G330 | HVFDSB3A0600G331 |
|  | 75 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3A0750G310 | HVFDSB3A0750G320 | HVFDSB3A0750G330 | HVFDSB3A0750G331 |
|  | HP | AMPS | Frame | NEMA 3R Fused Disconnect | NEMA 3R 2-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 3R 3-Contactor Bypass | NEMA 3R 3-Cont. Bypass + Auto-Bypass |
| 230 Vac | . 75 | 3.7 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0007G310 | HVFDSB3B0007G320 | HVFDSB3B0007G330 | HVFDSB3B0007G331 |
|  | 1 | 4.8 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0010G310 | HVFDSB3B0010G320 | HVFDSB3B0010G330 | HVFDSB3B0010G331 |
|  | 1.5 | 6.6 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0015G310 | HVFDSB3B0015G320 | HVFDSB3B0015G330 | HVFDSB3B0015G331 |
|  | 2 | 8 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0020G310 | HVFDSB3B0020G320 | HVFDSB3B0020G330 | HVFDSB3B0020G331 |
|  | 3 | 11 | 4 | HVFDSB3B0030G310 | HVFDSB3B0030G320 | HVFDSB3B0030G330 | HVFDSB3B0030G331 |
|  | 5 | 18 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0050G310 | HVFDSB3B0050G320 | HVFDSB3B0050G330 | HVFDSB3B0050G331 |
|  | 7.5 | 24 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0075G310 | HVFDSB3B0075G320 | HVFDSB3B0075G330 | HVFDSB3B0075G331 |
|  | 10 | 31 | 5 | HVFDSB3B0100G310 | HVFDSB3B0100G320 | HVFDSB3B0100G330 | HVFDSB3B0100G331 |
|  | 15 | 48 | 6 | HVFDSB3B0150G310 | HVFDSB3B0150G320 | HVFDSB3B0150G330 | HVFDSB3B0150G331 |
|  | 20 | 62 | 6 | HVFDSB3B0200G310 | HVFDSB3B0200G320 | HVFDSB3B0200G330 | HVFDSB3B0200G331 |
|  | 25 | 75 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0250G310 | HVFDSB3B0250G320 | HVFDSB3B0250G330 | HVFDSB3B0250G331 |
|  | 30 | 88 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0300G310 | HVFDSB3B0300G320 | HVFDSB3B0300G330 | HVFDSB3B0300G331 |
|  | 40 | 105 | 7 | HVFDSB3B0400G310 | HVFDSB3B0400G320 | HVFDSB3B0400G330 | HVFDSB3B0400G331 |
|  | 50 | 140 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0500G310 | HVFDSB3B0500G320 | HVFDSB3B0500G330 | HVFDSB3B0500G331 |
|  | 60 | 170 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0600G310 | HVFDSB3B0600G320 | HVFDSB3B0600G330 | HVFDSB3B0600G331 |
|  | 75 | 205 | 8 | HVFDSB3B0750G310 | HVFDSB3B0750G320 | HVFDSB3B0750G330 | HVFDSB3B0750G331 |

NEMA 1

| Frame Size | HP And Voltage |  | Configuration | Dimensions (in) |  |  | Weight (lb) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 208/230 VAC | 460 VAC |  | W | H | D |  |
| 4 | 0.75-3 HP | 1.5-7.5 HP | Drive alone | 5 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 13.2 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 8.9 | 31.9 | 10.3 | 33 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 8.9 | 31.9 | 9.6 | 38 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 8.9 | 38.9 | 10.3 | 44 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 8.9 | 38.9 | 10.3 | 46 |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \mathrm{HP} \\ 7.5 \mathrm{HP} \\ 10 \mathrm{HP} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 15 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 20 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 5.7 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 22 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 8.9 | 34.7 | 10.3 | 43 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 8.9 | 34.7 | 9.6 | 48/50/50 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 8.9 | 41.7 | 10.3/10.3/10.8 | 55.5/57/59.5 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 8.9 | 41.7 | 10.3/10.3/10.8 | 56/57.5/60 |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 20 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 30 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 40 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 7.7 | 21.9 | 9 | 44.1 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 12.4 | 45.1 | 11.3 | 50 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 12.4 | 45.1 | 10.1 | 55/59 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 12.4 | 55.2 | 11.3 | 94.5/98.5/105.5 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 12.4 | 55.2 | 11.3 | 96.5/100.5/107.5 |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 30 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 40 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 60 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 75 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 9.3 | 25.4 | 10.2 | 82.7 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 20.8 | 51.5 | 13.2 | 100 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 20.8 | 51.5 | 12.2 | 169/179/189 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 20.8 | 59 | 13.2 | 175/184/195 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 20.8 | 59 | 13.2 | 177/186/197 |
| 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 60 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 75 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 125 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 150 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 11.4 | 38 | 13.5 | 154.3 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 25 | 60 | 16.2 | 200 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 25 | 60 | 15.2 | 250/265/280 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 25 | 70 | 16.2 | 285/295/331 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 25 | 70 | 16.2 | 287/297/333 |
| 9 | 100-125 HP | 200-250 HP | Drive alone | 18.9 | 45.3 | 14.4 | 238.1 |

NEMA 12

| Frame Size | HP And Voltage |  | Configuration | $\begin{gathered} \text { 208/230 Vac } \\ \text { Dimensions (in) \& Weight (Ib) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 460 \text { Vac } \\ \text { Dimensions (in) \& Weight (b) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 208/230 VAC | 460 VAC |  | W | H | D | lb | W | H | D | lb |
| 4 | 0.75-3 HP | 1.5HP-7.5 HP | Drive alone | 5 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 13.2 | 5 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 13.2 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 12 | 37.5 | 11 | 40 | 12 | 37.5 | 11 | 40 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 16 | 37.5 | 11 | 55 | 16 | 37.5 | 11 | 53 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 16 | 37.5 | 11 | 55 | 16 | 37.5 | 11 | 53 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 16 | 37.5 | 11 | 55 | 16 | 37.5 | 11 | 53 |
| 5 | 5-10 HP | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 15 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 20 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 5.7 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 22 | 5.7 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 22 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 12 | 41 | 11 | 72 | 12 | 41 | 11 | 72 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 16 | 41/41/45 | 11 | 70/70/84 | 16 | 41/41/45 | 11 | 64/64/76 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 16 | 41/41/45 | 11 | 70/70/84 | 16 | 41/41/45 | 11 | 64/64/76 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 16 | 41/41/45 | 11 | 70/70/84 | 16 | 41/41/45 | 11 | 64/64/76 |
| 6 | 15-20 HP | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 30 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 40 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 7.7 | 21.9 | 9 | 44.1 | 7.7 | 21.9 | 9 | 44.1 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 12 | 46.5 | 13 | 120 | 12/12/16 | 46.5 | 13 | 120/120/136 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 16/20 | 50.5/54.5 | 13 | 125/140 | 16/16/20 | 50.5/50.5/54.5 | 13 | 120/120/136 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 16/20 | 50.5/54.5 | 13 | 125/140 | 16/16/20 | 50.5/50.5/54.5 | 13 | 120/120/136 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 16/20 | 50.5/54.5 | 13 | 125/140 | 16/16/20 | 50.5/50.5/54.5 | 13 | 120/120/136 |
| 7 | $25-40 \mathrm{HP}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 60 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 75 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 9.3 | 25.4 | 10.2 | 82.7 | 9.3 | 25.4 | 10.2 | 82.7 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | 16 | 50.5 | 13.5 | 145/160/175 | 16 | 50.5 | 13.5 | 145/160/775 |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 20/24/30 | 58.5/65.5/70.5 | 13.5 | 160/175/200 | 20/24/30 | 58.5/65.5/70.5 | 13.5 | 150/165/193 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 20/24/30 | 58.5/65.5/70.5 | 13.5 | 160/175/200 | 20/24/30 | 58.5/65.5/70.5 | 13.5 | 150/165/193 |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 20/24/30 | 58.5/65.5/70.5 | 13.5 | 160/175/200 | 20/24/30 | 58.5/65.5/70.5 | 13.5 | 150/165/193 |
| 8 | $50-75 \mathrm{HP}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 125 \mathrm{HP} \\ & 150 \mathrm{HP} \end{aligned}$ | Drive alone | 11.4 | 38 | 13.5 | 154.3 | 11.42 | 38.03 | 13.5 | 154.3 |
|  |  |  | Disconnect | Contact Customer Care |  |  |  | Contact Customer Care |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2-Contactor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 100-125 HP | 180-220 HP | Drive alone | 18.9 | 45.3 | 14.4 | 238.1 | 14.37 | 45.27 | 18.9 | 238.1 |


| NEMA $3 R$ | Frame Size | HP And Voltage |  | Configuration | Dimensions (in) |  |  | Weight (Ib) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 208/230 VAC | 460 VAC |  | W | H | D |  |
|  | 4 | 0.75-3 HP | 1.5-7.5 HP | Drive alone | 20.5 | 20 | 10.5 | 39 |
|  |  |  |  | Disconnect | 20.5 | 20 | 12 | 43 |
|  |  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 24.5 | 24 | 10.5 | 49 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 24.5 | 24 | 12 | 54 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 24.5 | 24 | 12 | 54 |
|  | 5 | 5-10 HP | 10-20 HP | Drive alone | 20.5 | 24 | 10.5 | 58 |
|  |  |  |  | Disconnect | 20.5 | 24 | 12 | 61 |
|  |  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 24.5 | 24 | 10.5 | 72 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 28.5 | 30 | 12 | 78 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 28.5 | 30 | 12 | 78 |
|  | 6 | 15-20 HP | 25-40 HP | Drive alone | 28.5 | 36 | 10.5 | 80 |
|  |  |  |  | Disconnect | 28.5 | 36 | 12 | 88 |
|  |  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 28.5 | 36 | 10.5 | 118 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 34.5 | 36 | 12 | 124 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 34.5 | 36 | 12 | 124 |
|  | 7 | 25-40 HP | 50-75 HP | Drive alone | 28.5 | 48 | 12.5 | 130 |
|  |  |  |  | Disconnect | 28.5 | 48 | 14 | 149 |
|  |  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 28.5 | 48 | 12.5 | 185 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 40.5 | 48 | 14 | 193 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 40.5 | 48 | 14 | 193 |
|  | 8 | 50-75 HP | 100-150 HP | Drive alone | 40.5 | 60 | 12.5 | 299 |
|  |  |  |  | Disconnect | 40.5 | 60 | 14 | 340 |
|  |  |  |  | 2-Contactor | 40.5 | 60 | 12.5 | 430 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor | 40.5 | 60 | 14 | 440 |
|  |  |  |  | 3-Contactor with Auto-Bypass | 40.5 | 60 | 14 | 440 |

Honeywell SmartVFD
HVAC and SmartVFD BYPASS are smaller, sleeker and require a smaller footprint than other manufacturers. They are specifically designed for your HVAC application.

## Smart Accessories

## SmartVFD Accessories

| Accessory | Description | Drive Used with |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32006630-001/U | LON Communication Card (NXOPTC4) | SMART |
| HVFDSDOPT1AI2A0/U | $1 \times \mathrm{Al}, 2 \times \mathrm{AO}$ (isolated, D- and E- slot compatible) | SMART |
| HVFDSDOPT1R05DI/U | $1 \times \mathrm{RO}, 5 \times \mathrm{DI}$ (42-240 VAC, D- and E- slot compatible) | SMART |
| HVFDSDREP2R01T/U | $2 \times \mathrm{RO}+$ Thermistor (B- slot compatible) | SMART |
| HVFDSDOPT2R01T/U | $2 \times \mathrm{RO}+$ Thermistor ( $\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{and} \mathrm{E}$ - slot compatible) | SMART |
| HVFDSDOPT3R0/U | $3 \times \mathrm{RO}$ (D- and E- slot compatible) | SMART |
| HVFDSDBATTERY/U | Battery Package, 5 pcs, for Real Time Clock | SMART |
| HVFDSDREP3R0/U | $3 \times$ RO (B- slot compatible) | SMART |
| HVFDSD0PT6DI/U | $6 \times \mathrm{DI} /$ DO Programmable ( $\mathrm{D}-$ and E - slot compatible) | SMART |
| HVFDSDTRAINER/U | SmartVFD HVAC Training Demonstration Kit | SMART |
| HVFDSDGRAPHICKP/U | SmartVFD HVAC Replacement Graphical Keypad | SMART |
| HVFDSDMOUNTKIT/U | SmartVFD HVAC Panel Mount Kit for NEMA 12 Install 3 Meter Cable | SMART |
| HVFDSDNEMA12FR4/U | SmartVFD HVAC NEMA 12 Kit Frame 4 | SMART |
| HVFDSDNEMA12FR5/U | SmartVFD HVAC NEMA 12 Kit Frame 5 | SMART |
| HVFDSDNEMA12FR6/U | SmartVFD HVAC NEMA 12 Kit Frame 6 | SMART |
| HVFDSDFLANGEFR4/U | SmartVFD HVAC Flange Mounting Kit for Frame 4 | SMART |
| HVFDSDFLANGEFR5/U | SmartVFD HVAC Flange Mounting Kit for Frame 5 | SMART |
| HVFDSDFLANGEFR6/U | SmartVFD HVAC Flange Mounting Kit for Frame 6 | SMART |
| HVFDSDFLANGEFR7/U | SmartVFD HVAC Flange Mounting Kit for Frame 7 | SMART |
| HVFDSDFANFR4/U | SmartVFD HVAC Frame 4 Replacement Fan | SMART |
| HVFDSDFANFR5/U | SmartVFD HVAC Frame 5 Replacement Fan | SMART |
| HVFDSDFANFR6/U | SmartVFD HVAC Frame 6 Replacement Fan | SMART |
| HVFDSDFANFR7/U | SmartVFD HVAC Frame 7 Replacement Fan | SMART |
| HVFDSDINSTALLFR4/U | SmartVFD HVAC Replacement Installation Accessories Frame 4 | SMART |
| HVFDSDINSTALLFR5/U | SmartVFD HVAC Replacement Installation Accessories Frame 5 | SMART |
| HVFDSDINSTALLFR6/U | SmartVFD HVAC Replacement Installation Accessories Frame 6 | SMART |
| HVFDCABLE/U | SmartVFD Compact Commissioning Cable and USB Adaptor | COMPACT \& SMART |

## See the Big Picture

With an optional Micro Communication Adapter (MCA), you can turn your computer into a window to easily setup, operate, monitor and diagnose your SmartVFD drives. Just download the free PC Tool software from customer.honeywell.com, then use the adapter to connect to the drive.

## PROGRAMMING AND COMMISSIONING

You'll have it all at your fingertips:

- Upload and download parameters to the SmartVFD drive for viewing and editing with maximum, minimum and default values for each parameter
- Directly control the drive to run it through its paces
- Save parameters for offline editing
- Directly control the drive speed in real time


## MONITORING AND DIAGNOSTICS

See it all onscreen:

- Monitor parameters in real time
- Save screen shots and export values to a spreadsheet
- Pause a real-time monitoring window to capture accurate data
- For diagnostic assistance, view detailed active faults, the fault history (up to 40 stored faults), and I/O states


## Smart Contacts and Websites



## Honeywell Take-Off Service

1. Submit your information in one of the following ways:
a) E-mail to takeoff.service@ honeywell.com (preferred)
b) Fax toll-free to 1-877-880-3386
2. Include your desired turn-around time
3. Take-Off Service staff will send you a confirmation that your e-mail or fax was received. We always attempt to have your request finished as soon as possible. Please note, however, that the quality of the submitted information largely determines the turn-around time. We will work closely with you to ensure that we have enough information to move forward as quickly as possible.
4. Following take-off completion, a final product schedule spreadsheet will be returned to you that includes:

- Complete product schedule
- Base Price
- Directions on how to order Honeywell products
- Links to product submittals
- Quote identification number

Main VFD Website<br>customer.honeywell.com/VFD

## VFD Technical Hotline

763-954-6464 or
888-516-9347 option 4
techmail@honeywell.com
VFD for Consulting Engineer Site
specifyhoneywell.com/product.resources

## Literature Ordering for VFD

literature.honeywell.com
Honeywell Promotional Materials
honeywell.promocollection.com

## Buildings University Online and

 Face-to-Face Trainingcustomer.honeywell.com/
buildingsuniversity
New Product and Programs Website
beyondinnovation.honeywell.com

## Learn More

For more information on
Honeywell Variable Frequency Drives, contact your local Honeywell distributor, your Honeywell sales representative, call 1-800-466-3993 or visit
customer.honeywell.com/VFD.

## Automation and Control Solutions

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twitters
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YouTuhe

## Honeywell Enovate ${ }^{\circledR}$ Blowing Agent



## Spray Foam Roofing for Commercial Buildings

# Protect Your Commercial Building With a Spray Foam Roof Formulated With Enovate ${ }^{\circledR}$ Blowing Agent 

## Insulate and Waterproof Using Advanced Wind Resistance and Energy-Efficient Technology

Roof insulation and waterproofing systems formulated with Enovate provide improved dimensional stability and compression strength when compared to other roof systems. The U.S. government's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) agency documents spray foam roof systems' excellent performance compared to other type roof systems after hurricanes Katrina and Rita.*

Honeywell is a leading supplier of blowing agents for closed-cell spray foam. Blowing agents make foam expand during application. Trapped in the foam cells, they are the main factor in determining thermal insulation performance.

Spray foam roofing systems formulated with non-flammable, non-ozone depleting Honeywell Enovate ${ }^{\circledR}$ Blowing Agent (HFC-245fa) offer superior thermal performance and moisture protection. Spray foam roof systems are both FM (Factory Mutual) and UL (Underwriters Laboratory) listed.

## Contractor Benefits

Polyurethane spray foam roofing systems that use Enovate blowing agent provide contractors with the highest quality roofing material and technology on the market today.

Both the NRCA (National Roofing Contractors Association) and SPFA (Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance) feature spray foam roofs in their low-slope roofing design and application guidelines.

Spray foam roof systems are lightweight and adaptable to uniquely-shaped
structures and difficult-to-flash penetrations. They can be finished in a variety of colors and textures.

A spray foam roof is watertight within 30 seconds of being applied to a dry, clean substrate. In addition, it is a monolithic seamless roof system, reducing the chance of leaks and contractor call-backs.

Spray foam roof systems are fully adhered, with no penetrating fasteners, therefore attaching easily to all types of decks and substrates.

## Building Owner Benefits

Polyurethane spray foam roof systems that use Honeywell's Enovate blowing agent can save building owners both time and money.

Spray foam roof systems are backed by manufacturers' warranties for up to 20 years. Another beneficial feature of spray foam roofs is their sustainable nature; they can be re-coated at the end of their warranty period to extend the warranty and the life of the roof investment. Spray foam roofs are an excellent choice for those seeking Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System certification.

Spray foam roofs are fast and easy to apply, allowing the building owner to experience minimal business interruption and inconvenience during installation.

The unique physical performance characteristics of polyurethane spray foam roof systems provide the building owner with added protection from severe weather, such as storms, hail, and high winds.

Polyurethane spray foam offers the highest performance of any roof system,

reducing both heating and cooling costs. Spray foam roofs also eliminate thermal transfer in and out of the building at insulation joints and mechanical fasteners.

The use of a highly reflective white coating in conjunction with closed-cell spray foam may save the building owner additional energy costs associated with heating and cooling. The improved reflectivity and emissivity properties of the roof insulation system can lower the surface temperature of the roof. This has the added benefit of reducing urban heat island effect. Spray foam roof manufacturers are listed on the ENERGYSTAR ${ }^{\oplus}$ Roof Products Program. Studies at Oak Ridge National Labs (ORNL) and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) document the energy and reflective performance and savings from spray foam roof systems.

NOTE: Because spray foam formulations vary from manufacturer to manufacturer, interested building designers, contractors and owners should consult the spray foam specification sheets to understand the exact properties. Savings vary. Find out why in the seller's fact sheet on R-values. Higher R-values mean greater insulating power.

* NIST Technical Note 1476 - Performance of Physical Structures in Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Rita: A Reconnaissance Report - June 2006


## Honeywell Performance Materials and Technologies

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## Honeywell Enovate ${ }^{\circledR}$ 245fa



Technical information

Honeywell


## Introduction

Honeywell Enovate ${ }^{\oplus} 245 f a$ blowing agent (HFC-245fa, 1,1,1,3,3,-pentafluoropropane) is a liquid hydrofluorocarbon, which has been developed as a blowing agent for rigid insulating foams. It is a replacement for HCFC-141b and other fluorocarbon and nonfluorocarbon blowing agents. Enovate is a nonflammable liquid having a boiling point slightly below room temperature. It has a zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) and it is not considered a Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) in the US. The physical properties of Enovate are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Physical Properties of Enovate.

| Molecular Formula |  | $\mathrm{CF}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CHF}_{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Molecular Weight | $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | 134.0 |
| Boiling Point | $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 59.5 |
|  | $(\mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cc}) @ 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 15.3 |
| Liquid Density | $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | 1.32 |
| Freezing Point | $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | $<-160$ |
|  | $\left(\mathrm{PSIA} @ 68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | $<-107$ |
| Vapor Pressure: | $\left(\mathrm{kPa} @ 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 17.8 |
|  | $\left(\mathrm{BTU}\right.$ in $\left./ \mathrm{ft}^{2} \mathrm{hr}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | 123 |
| Vapor Thermal Conductivity | $(\mathrm{mW} / \mathrm{mK})$ | $@ 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | 0.097 |  |
| Water Solubility (in Enovate) |  |  |

*Flashpoint by ASTM D 3828-87; ASTM D1310-86
**Flame Limits measured at ambient temperature and pressure using ASTME681-85 with electrically heated match ignition, spark ignition and fused wire ignition; ambient air.

## Toxicity

Enovate ${ }^{\circledR}$ is currently listed on the US EPA TSCA Inventory, the European EINECS Inventory, and the Japanese MITI Inventory. Extensive toxicity testing indicates that Enovate is of low toxicity. Overall results from a series of genetic studies indicate that Enovate is non-mutagenic and non-teratogenic. The American Industrial Hygiene Association has established a Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL) of 300 ppm. Anyone who uses or handles Enovate should carefully review the MSDS and product label prior to use.

Table 2: Regulatory and Environmental Information on Enovate ${ }^{\circledR}$

| CAS Number | $460-73-1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| ELINCS Number | $419-170-6$ |
| Ozone Depletion Potential | 0 |
| US VOC status | Exempt |
| Exposure guidelines | None |
| ACGIH TLV | None |
| OSHA PEL | 300 ppm |
| WEEL (AIHA) TWA 8 hrs | Listed |
| TSCA Inventory Status | All Foam Applications |
| SNAP Approval |  |

## Environmental

Enovate ${ }^{\oplus}$ blowing agent is a fluorinated hydrocarbon. Treatment or disposal of wastes generated by use of this product may be of concern depending on the nature of the wastes and the means of discharge, treatment or disposal. Enovate is not considered a "hazardous waste" by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act if discarded unused. Care should be taken to avoid releases into the environment.

## Applications

Enovate Enovate has been evaluated in a variety of foam systems and applications. Its superior thermal insulating characteristics, physical properties and compatibility with other materials make it ideal as a blowing agent for rigid polyurethane foams. Enovate replaces HCFC-141b in rigid polyurethane foam-blowing applications. Foams formulated with Enovate generally have thermal properties equivalent to those of HCFC-141b foams and better dimensional stability and compressive strength properties. The US EPA has given SNAP approval for the use of Enovate as a replacement in all foam applications.

## Miscibility

As reflected in the statistics below, Enovate has exhibited acceptable miscibility in a wide range of polyols. To determine miscibility a mixture containing 40 wt. \% Enovate and 60 wt . \% polyol is prepared in a calibrated miscibility tube. The mixture is thoroughly mixed at an elevated temperature. The tube is then placed in a constant temperature bath for 24 hours. The height of the polyol and the Enovate is measured and the miscibility is calculated.



Miscibility of Enovate ${ }^{\circledR}$ in Polyols @ $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(21^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| Polyol | \% Miscible |
| :---: | :---: |
| POLYETHERS |  |
| (Sucrose) |  |
| Dow Voranol ${ }^{\text {® }} 360$ | $>40.0$ |
| (Sucrose- Amine) |  |
| Huntsman Rubinol ${ }^{\oplus}$ R 170 | >40 |
| Huntsman Rubinol ${ }^{\text {® }}$ P 180 | $>40$ |
| (Aromatic-Amine) |  |
| Huntsman Rubinol ${ }^{\oplus}$ R 144 | >40 |
| Huntsman Rubinol ${ }^{\circledR}$ R159 | 21 |
| (TDA) |  |
| BASF Pluracol ${ }^{\text {- }} 824$ | 35.4 |
| Dow Voranol ${ }^{\text {® }} 490$ | $>40$ |
| POLYESTER |  |
| Invista Terate ${ }^{\text {® }} 2541$ | 23.3 |
| Invista Terate ${ }^{\text {® }}$ 2541L | 27.9 |
| Invista Terate ${ }^{\text {® }} 2031$ | 18.8 |
| Invista Terate ${ }^{\text {® }} 2542$ | 21.5 |
| Invista Terate ${ }^{\text {® }} 5521$ | 23.0 |
| Invista Terate ${ }^{\text {® }} 254$ | 23.4 |
| Stepan Stepanol ${ }^{(1352}$ | 32.3 |
| Great Lakes PHT 4 Diol ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | 6.2 |

## Stability

Laboratory tests indicate that Enovate ${ }^{\oplus}$ blowing agent has a high degree of thermal and hydrolytic stability. In sealed tube studies the material showed no signs of decomposition after six (6) weeks of exposure to temperatures ranging from $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in the presence and absence of water (at 300 ppm ), and in the presence and absence of metals (3003 aluminum and/or 316 stainless steel). A separate study was also conducted with cold rolled steel rod exposed to Enovate in the presence and absence of air and water for a period of two (2) to six (6) weeks at temperatures ranging from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Again, Enovate did not show any signs of decomposition.

## Compatibility

Enovate blowing agent is non-reactive and non-corrosive toward all commonly used metals in polyurethane processing equipment. This includes carbon steel, stainless steel, copper and brass. There is a concern with use of aluminum in contact with any halogenated material, which includes Enovate, due to the reactive nature of aluminum, particularly if aluminum fines are present and if the oxide layer on the surface of the aluminum is removed.

In general, Enovate is less aggressive toward plastics and elastomers than is HCFC141b. Gaskets and seals that were changed to accommodate HCFC-141b should be compatible with Enovate. Honeywell has evaluated plastics and elastomers for use with Enovate. Table 3 below reports the findings of this study. Elastomers that may find application in both static conditions (for example, gasketing between flanges) versus dynamic conditions (for example, seals on rotating shafts) may have varying degrees of suitability in use.

Table 3: Materials Compatibility

| Plastics |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Application | \% Weight Delta | \% Length Delta | \% Width Delta | \%Thickness Delta |
| Acetal | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Acrylic | Dissolving |  |  |  |
| HDPE | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Nylon | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Polycarbonate | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Polyetherimide | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Polypropylene | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| PET | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| PVC | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| PVDF | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| PTFE | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |

Elastomers

| Application | \% Weight Delta | \% Length Delta | \% Width Delta | \% Thickness Delta |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Butyl Rubber | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Fluoroelastomer | 76.5 | 24.8 | 26.9 | 27.7 |
| EPDM | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Epichlorohydrin | 10.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| EthylenePropylene | 1.2 | 0.8 | Negligible | Negligible |
| Neoprene | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Nitrile Rubber | 4.2 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Silicone | 6.0 | Negligible | Negligible | 2.4 |
| Urethane | 20.5 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 9.1 |

Notes: Fluoroelastomer: "Viton A": Trademark of DuPont Dow Elastomers
Nitrile Rubber: "Buna N"
PTFE: "Teflon": Trademark of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
PVDF: "Kynar": Trademark of Arkema Inc.
Polyetherimide: "Ultem": Trademark of The General Electric Company

## Storage \& Handling

Enovate ${ }^{\oplus}$ should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated area. The material should only be stored in an approved cylinder. Please consult Honeywell's Technical Service Department prior to storage of the material in anything other than its original shipping cylinder to insure that the new container meets all safety requirements. The container and its fittings should be protected from physical damage. It should neither be punctured or dropped, nor exposed to open flames, excessive heat or direct sunlight. The container's valves should be tightly closed after use and when the container is empty.

Based on experience with other HFCs, Enovate should not be mixed with either air or oxygen at pressures above atmospheric pressure. If pressurization is required in your application, the use of nitrogen is recommended.

For additional information on use of cylinders please consult the appropriate handling, storage and unloading bulletin (available from a Honeywell Technical
 Service Representative)

Temperture vs. Pressure


| Temperature <br> $\left({ }^{\circ}\right.$ F ) | Pressure <br> $\mathbf{( ~ p s i a ~ ) ~}$ | Temperature <br> $\left({ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\right.$ ) $)$ | Pressure <br> $($ psia ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 4.3 | 110 | 40.7 |
| 20 | 5.7 | 120 | 48.4 |
| 30 | 7.4 | 130 | 57.2 |
| 40 | 9.5 | 140 | 67.2 |
| 50 | 12 | 150 | 78.5 |
| 60 | 15.1 | 160 | 91.1 |
| 70 | 18.7 | 170 | 105.2 |
| 80 | 23 | 180 | 120.9 |
| 90 | 28.1 | 190 | 138.2 |
| 100 | 33.9 | 200 | 157.4 |

## Density vs. Temperture




## Density vs. Temperture (continued)

| Temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Liquid Density ( lb/ft ${ }^{3}$ ) | Temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ) | Liquid Density ( lb/ft ${ }^{3}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 89.5 | 110 | 80.4 |
| 20 | 88.7 | 120 | 79.3 |
| 30 | 87.8 | 130 | 78.3 |
| 40 | 86.9 | 140 | 77.2 |
| 50 | 86.1 | 150 | 76.1 |
| 60 | 85.2 | 160 | 75.0 |
| 70 | 84.2 | 170 | 73.8 |
| 80 | 83.3 | 180 | 72.6 |
| 90 | 82.3 | 190 | 71.3 |
| 100 | 81.4 | 200 | 69.9 |


| Temperature <br> $\left.\mathbf{(}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ | Liquid Density <br> $\mathbf{( \mathbf { k g } / \mathbf { m } )} \mathbf{)}$ | Temperature <br> $\left.\mathbf{(}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ | Liquid Density <br> $\mathbf{( \mathbf { k g } / \mathbf { m } )}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1404 | 100 | 1093 |
| 10 | 1378 | 110 | 1049 |
| 20 | 1352 | 120 | 998 |
| 30 | 1325 | 130 | 939 |
| 40 | 1297 | 140 | 863 |
| 50 | 1268 | 150 | 743 |
| 60 | 1237 |  |  |
| 70 | 1205 |  |  |
| 80 | 1170 |  |  |
| 90 | 1133 |  |  |

## Vapor Thermal Conductivity vs. Temperature




| Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | Vapor Thermal Conductivity ( Btu/hr-ft-F ) | Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} F\right)$ | Vapor Thermal Conductivity (Btu/hr-ft-F ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | 0.0056 | 110 | 0.0081 |
| 20 | 0.0058 | 120 | 0.0083 |
| 30 | 0.0060 | 130 | 0.0086 |
| 40 | 0.0063 | 140 | 0.0089 |
| 50 | 0.0065 | 150 | 0.0092 |
| 60 | 0.0068 | 160 | 0.0095 |
| 70 | 0.0070 | 170 | 0.0098 |
| 80 | 0.0073 | 180 | 0.0101 |
| 90 | 0.0075 | 190 | 0.0104 |
| 100 | 0.0078 | 200 | 0.0108 |


| Temperature | Vapor Thermal <br> Conductivity <br> $\mathbf{( W / m - k ~ )}$ | Temperature <br> $\left.\mathbf{(}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ | Vapor Thermal <br> Conductivity <br> $\mathbf{( W / m - k})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.0105 | 80 | 0.0172 |
| 10 | 0.0113 | 90 | 0.0183 |
| 20 | 0.0121 | 100 | 0.0194 |
| 30 | 0.0129 | 110 | 0.0207 |
| 40 | 0.0137 | 120 | 0.0224 |
| 50 | 0.0145 | 130 | 0.0246 |
| 60 | 0.0154 | 140 | 0.0282 |
| 70 | 0.0163 | 150 | 0.0365 |

## Honeywell Performance

## Materials and Technologies

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Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
04.50

Chatham HS- RTU-1-A2

## Unit Overview

| Model Number | Voltage | Design Cooling <br> Capacity | AHRI 360 Standard <br> Efficiency | ASHRAE 90.1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | EER |  |  |
| MPSO20B | $208 / 60 / 3$ | $254342 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{hr}$ | 11.1 | 11.4 | 2010 Compliant |


| Unit |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Model Number: | MPSO20B |
| Model Type: | Cooling, Standard Efficiency |
| Heat Type: | None |
| Application: | Constant volume |
| Altitude: | 0 ft |
| Approval | cULus |
|  |  |

Physical



Internal Static Pressure Drop Calculation

| External Static Pressure: | 0.50 |
| ---: | :---: |
| Internal Static Pressure: | 0.53 |
| Total Static Pressure: | $1.03 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |

## Options

## Electrical

|  | Electrical |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Field Connection: | Power Block |  |
| Power Options: | None |  |
|  |  | Controls |
| Temperature Controls: | DDC controls, field installed BACnet card |  |



## AHRI Certification

## AHPi\% certified. 

All equipment is rated and certified in accordance with AHRI 340/360

## Notes

As a standalone component, unit meets or exceeds the requirements of ASHRAE 90.1.2010. The approving authority is responsible for compliance of multi-component building systems.

## Accessories

Part Number
910108514
113117801
RXKG-CBH14

Description
Maverick I Rooftop Comm Mod, BACnet IP-MS/TP
Space sensor w/setpoint adjust, tenant override
14" Roof curb, 15-25 ton, R410A


Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
03.10

Chatham HS-RTU-1-A3

| Unit Overview |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model Number | Voltage <br> V/Hz/Phase | Design Cooling Capacity Btu/hr | AHRI360 Standad Efficiency |  | ASHRAE 90.1 |
|  |  |  | EER | IEER |  |
| DPS006A | 208/60/3 | 73415 | 11.4 | 19.3 | 2010 Compliant |


| Unit |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Model Number: | DPS006A |
| Model Type: | Heat Pump |
| Heat Type: | None |
| Application: | Variable Air Volume, Single Zone |
| Outside Air: | $0-100 \%$ Economizer with Drybulb Control |
| Altitude: | 0 ft |
| Approval | cETLus |
|  |  |


| Physical |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions and Weight |  |  |  |
| Length | Height | Width | Weight |
| 67.0 in | 40.8 in | 87.0 in | 1359 lb |
| Corner Weights |  |  |  |
| L1 | L2 | L3 | 14 |
| 258 lb | 248 lb | 418 lb | 435 lb |
| Construction |  |  |  |
| Exterior | Insulation and Liners |  |  |
|  |  | Return | Supply |
| Painted Galvanized Steel | 1" Injected Foam, R-7, Galvanized Steel Liner | Bottom | Bottom |



| DX Cooling Coil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coil Type | Fins per Inch | Rows | Face Area | Face Velocity |  | Air Pressure drop | Drain Pan Material |
| Cu Tube/ Al Fin | 16 | 4 | $6.0 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |  | min | $0.59 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Stainless Steel |
| Cooling Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Total | Sensible Btu/hr |  | Entering |  | Leaving |  |  |
| Btu/hr |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dry Bulb } \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Wet Bulb <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |
| 73415 | 58570 | R410A | 80.0 | 67.0 | 57.7 | 57.4 | 95.0 |
| Heating Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Capacity Btu/hr |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature Dry Bulb |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
|  |  | Entering ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |
| 657 |  |  | R410A | 70.0 |  |  | 95.0 | 47.0 |


| Fan Section |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  |  | Fan Wheel Diameter |  |
| SWSI AF |  |  | 16 in |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |
| Airflow | Total Static Pressure | Fan Speed | Brake Horsepower | Altitude |
| 2400 CFM | $1.3 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | 1681 rpm | 0.88 HP | 0 ft |
| Motor |  |  |  | Drive |
| Type | Horsepower | Efficiency | FLA | Type |
| ECM Motor | 4.0 | Premium | 8.8 A | Direct Drive |


| Condensing Section |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Compressor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  | Quantity | Total Power | Capacity Control |  | Compressor Isolation |
| Inverter Scroll |  | 1 | 3.9 kW | Mod Control with Inverter Compressors |  | Rubber in Shear |
| Compressor Amps: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compressor 1 |  |  |  | 15.0 A |  |  |
| Compressor Options: Suction and Discharge Isolation Valves |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condenser Coil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  |  | Fins per Inch | Fin Material |  |  |
| Copper Tube |  |  | 16 | Aluminum |  |  |
| Coil Options: Vandal Guard |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Condenser Fan Motors |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Motors |  |  |  | Full Load Current |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | 2.0 A |  |  |
| AHRI 360 Certified Data at AHRI 360 Standard Conditions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Capacity | EER | IEER | Heat Net Capacity at $47^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | COP at $47^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Heat Net Capacity at $17^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | COP at $17^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| $69000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{hr}$ | 11.4 | 19.3 | $64000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{hr}$ | 3.74 | $39000 \mathrm{Btu} / \mathrm{hr}$ | 2.56 |



## Options

## Electrical

| Field Connection: | Non-Fused Disconnect Switch |
| ---: | :--- |
| Powered Receptacle: | Field powered 115V GFI outlet |
| Power Options: | Phase Failure Monitor |
|  |  |
| Communication Card: | BACnet/MSTP card, Factory installed |


| Warranty |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Parts: | Standard One Year |
| Compressor: | Additional Four Year, Five Year Total |

## AHRI Certification



All equipment is rated and certified in accordance with AHRI 360.

## Notes

| Accessories |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Part Number | Optional |
| 910119550 | Description |
| 910143408 | DDC Space Sensor with Setpoint Adj and Tenant Over |



Notes:
(1) Recommended location for optional field cut side power connection.

| Product Drawing | Unit Tag: Chatham HS-RTU-1-A3 |  |  | Sales Office: D \& B Eng. of New Jersey, Inc |  |  | DA/KIN <br> 13600 Industrial Park Blvd. Minneapolis, MN 55441 www.DaikinApplied.com Software Version: 03.10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product: | Project Name: Honeywell-Chatham School |  |  | Sales Engineer: |  |  |  |  |
| Model: DPS006A | Dec. 09, 2014 | Ver/Rev: | Sheet: 1 of 1 | Scale: NTS | Tolerance: + /- 0.25 " | Dwg Units: in [mm] |  |  |




Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
03.10

Chatham HS-RTU-1-A8


| Unit Overview |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model Number | Voltage <br> V/Hz/Phase | Design Cooling Capacity Btu/hr | AHRI360 Standad Efficiency |  | ASHRAE 90.1 |
|  |  |  | EER | IEER |  |
| DPS007A | 208/60/3 | 91466 | 12.3 | 20.1 | 2010 Compliant |


| Unit |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Model Number: | DPS007A |
| Model Type: | Heat Pump |
| Heat Type: | None |
| Application: | Variable Air Volume, Single Zone |
| Outside Air: | 0-100\% Economizer with Drybulb Control |
| Altitude: | 0 ft |
| Approval | cETLus |
|  |  |


| Physical |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions and Weight |  |  |  |
| Length | Height | Width | Weight |
| 91.0 in | 55.8 in | 96.5 in | 1996 lb |
| Corner Weights |  |  |  |
| L1 | L2 | L3 | 14 |
| 329 lb | 281 lb | 639 lb | 747 lb |
| Construction |  |  |  |
| Exterior | Insulation and Liners | Air Opening Location |  |
|  |  | Return | Supply |
| Painted Galvanized Steel | 1" Injected Foam, R-7, Galvanized Steel Liner | Bottom | Bottom |


| Electrical |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MCA |  | MROPD | SCCR |
|  | 40 A | 5 kAIC |  |
| Return/Outside/Exhaust Air |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Type | Outside Air Option |  |  |
| Damper Pressure Drop | Exhaust Air Type |  |  |
| $0-100 \%$ Econ with Dry Bulb Control | $0.07 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Barometric Relief |  |


| Filter Section |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Quantity / Size | Face Area |  |  |
| Combo 2"/4" rack with |  |  |  |  |
| 2 2" Merv 8 |  |  |  |  |


| DX Cooling Coil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coil Type | Fins per Inch | Rows | Face Area | Face Velocity |  | Air Pressure drop | Drain Pan Material |
| Cu Tube/ Al Fin | 15 | 3 | $14.0 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ | $214.0 \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{min}$ |  | $0.14 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Stainless Steel |
| Cooling Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Total | Sensible Btu/hr |  | Entering |  | Leaving |  |  |
| Btu/hr |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dry Bulb } \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{aligned}$ | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Wet Bulb <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |
| 91466 | 73370 | R410A | 80.0 | 67.0 | 57.6 | 57.4 | 95.0 |
| Heating Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Capacity Btu/hr |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature Dry Bulb |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
|  |  | Entering ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |  |
| 788 |  |  | R410A | 70.0 |  |  | 94.0 | 47.0 |


| Fan Section |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  |  | Fan Wheel Diameter |  |
| SWSI AF |  |  | 14 in |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |
| Airflow | Total Static Pressure | Fan Speed | Brake Horsepower | Altitude |
| 3000 CFM | $0.8 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | 2254 rpm | 1.03 HP | 0 ft |
| Motor |  |  |  | Drive |
| Type | Horsepower | Efficiency | FLA | Type |
| ECM Motor | 2.3 | Premium | 5.0 A | Direct Drive |




## Options

## Electrical

| Field Connection: | Non-Fused Disconnect Switch |
| ---: | :--- |
| Powered Receptacle: | Field powered 115V GFI outlet |
| Power Options: | Phase Failure Monitor |
|  |  |
| Communication Card: | BACnet/MSTP card, Factory installed |


| Warranty |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Parts: | Standard One Year |
| Compressor: | Additional Four Year, Five Year Total |

## AHRI Certification



All equipment is rated and certified in accordance with AHRI 360.

## Notes

| Accessories |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Part Number | Optional |
| 910143408 | DDC Space Sensor with Setpoint Adj and Tenant Over |
| 910119532 | $24 "$ Roof Curb, Size $007-015$ |



Notes:
(1) Recommended location for optional field cut side power connection.

| Product Drawing | Unit Tag: Chatham HS-RTU-1-A8 |  |  | Sales Office: D \& B Eng. of New Jersey, Inc |  |  | DA/KIN <br> 13600 Industrial Park Blvd. Minneapolis, MN 55441 www.DaikinApplied.com Software Version: 03.10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product: | Project Name: Honeywell-Chatham School |  |  | Sales Engineer: |  |  |  |  |
| Model: DPS007A | Dec. 09, 2014 | Ver/Rev: | Sheet: 1 of 1 | Scale: NTS | Tolerance: +/-0.25" | Dwg Units: in [mm] |  |  |




PLAN VIEW - CG, CORNER WEIGHTS, SERVICE CLEARANCE
Notes:
(1) Center of Gravity Height $=28.3$
(2) Total Weight $=1996 \mathrm{lb}$

| Product Drawing | Unit Tag: Chatham HS-RTU-1-A8 |  |  | Sales Office: D \& B Eng. of New Jersey, Inc |  |  | DA/KIN <br> 13600 Industrial Park Blvd. Minneapolis, MN 55441 www.DaikinApplied.com Software Version: 03.10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product: | Project Name: Honeywell-Chatham School |  |  | Sales Engineer: |  |  |  |  |
| Model: DPS007A | Dec. 09, 2014 | Ver/Rev: | Sheet: 1 of 1 | Scale: NTS | Tolerance: + /- 0.25 " | Dwg Units: in [mm] |  |  |

Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
03.10

Chatham HS-RTU-2-AC1

| Unit Overview |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model Number | Voltage <br> V/Hz/Phase | Design Cooling Capacity Btu/hr | AHRI 210 Standard Efficiency |  | ASHRAE 90.1 |
|  |  |  | EER | SEER |  |
| DPS003A | 208/60/3 | 36312 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 2010 Compliant |


| Unit |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Model Number: | DPS003A |
| Model Type: | Heat Pump |
| Heat Type: | None |
| Application: | Variable Air Volume, Single Zone |
| Outside Air: | $0-100 \%$ Economizer with Drybulb Control |
| Altitude: | 0 ft |
| Approval | cETLus |
|  |  |


| Physical |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions and Weight |  |  |  |
| Length | Height | Width | Weight |
| 67.0 in | 40.8 in | 87.0 in | 1304 lb |
| Corner Weights |  |  |  |
| L1 | L2 | 13 | 14 |
| 244 lb | 235 lb | 405 lb | 420 lb |
| Construction |  |  |  |
| Exterior | Insulation and Liners |  |  |
|  |  | Return | Supply |
| Painted Galvanized Steel | 1" Injected Foam, R-7, Galvanized Steel Liner | Bottom | Bottom |



| DX Cooling Coil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coil Type | Fins per Inch | Rows | Face Area |  | Face Velocity | Air Pressure drop | Drain Pan Material |
| Cu Tube/ Al Fin | 16 | 3 | $4.8 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |  | /min | $0.19 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Stainless Steel |
| Cooling Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Total | Sensible Btu/hr |  | Entering |  | Leaving |  |  |
| Btu/hr |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dry Bulb } \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | Wet Bulb <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $\underset{{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}}{\text { Dry Bulb }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wet Bulb } \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 36312 | 29408 | R410A | 80.0 | 67.0 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 95.0 |
| Heating Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Capacity Btu/hr |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature Dry Bulb |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
|  |  | Entering ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |
| 322 |  |  | R410A | 70.0 |  |  | 94.6 | 47.0 |


| Fan Section |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  |  | Fan Wheel Diameter |  |
| SWSI AF |  |  | 16 in |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |
| Airflow | Total Static Pressure | Fan Speed | Brake Horsepower | Altitude |
| 1200 CFM | $0.8 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | 1104 rpm | 0.25 HP | 0 ft |
| Motor |  |  |  | Drive |
| Type | Horsepower | Efficiency | FLA | Type |
| ECM Motor | 4.0 | Premium | 8.8 A | Direct Drive |




## Options

## Electrical

| Field Connection: | Non-Fused Disconnect Switch |
| ---: | :--- |
| Powered Receptacle: | Field powered 115V GFI outlet |
| Power Options: | Phase Failure Monitor |
|  |  |
| Communication Card: | BACnet/MSTP card, Factory installed |


| Warranty |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Parts: | Standard One Year |
| Compressor: | Additional Four Year, Five Year Total |

## AHRI Certification



All equipment is rated and certified in accordance with AHRI 360.

## Notes

| Accessories |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Part Number | Optional |
| 910119550 | Description |
| 910143408 | DDC Space Sensor with Setpoint Adj and Tenant Over |



Notes:
(1) Recommended location for optional field cut side power connection.

| Product Drawing | Unit Tag: Chatham HS-RTU-2-AC1 |  |  | Sales Office: D \& B Eng. of New Jersey, Inc |  |  | DA/KIN <br> 13600 Industrial Park Blvd. Minneapolis, MN 55441 www.DaikinApplied.com <br> Software Version: 03.10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product: | Project Name: Honeywell-Chatham School |  |  | Sales Engineer: |  |  |  |  |
| Model: DPS003A | Dec. 09, 2014 | Ver/Rev: | Sheet: 1 of 1 | Scale: NTS | Tolerance: +/- 0.25" | Dwg Units: in [mm] |  |  |




Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
03.10

Chatham HS-RTU-2-AC2

| Unit Overview |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model Number | Voltage <br> V/Hz/Phase | Design Cooling Capacity Btu/hr | AHRI 210 Standard Efficiency |  | ASHRAE 90.1 |
|  |  |  | EER | SEER |  |
| DPS003A | 208/60/3 | 36312 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 2010 Compliant |


| Unit |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Model Number: | DPS003A |
| Model Type: | Heat Pump |
| Heat Type: | None |
| Application: | Variable Air Volume, Single Zone |
| Outside Air: | $0-100 \%$ Economizer with Drybulb Control |
| Altitude: | 0 ft |
| Approval | cETLus |
|  |  |


| Physical |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dimensions and Weight |  |  |  |
| Length | Height | Width | Weight |
| 67.0 in | 40.8 in | 87.0 in | 1304 lb |
| Corner Weights |  |  |  |
| L1 | L2 | 13 | 14 |
| 244 lb | 235 lb | 405 lb | 420 lb |
| Construction |  |  |  |
| Exterior | Insulation and Liners |  |  |
|  |  | Return | Supply |
| Painted Galvanized Steel | 1" Injected Foam, R-7, Galvanized Steel Liner | Bottom | Bottom |



| DX Cooling Coil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Physical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coil Type | Fins per Inch | Rows | Face Area |  | Face Velocity | Air Pressure drop | Drain Pan Material |
| Cu Tube/ Al Fin | 16 | 3 | $4.8 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ |  | /min | $0.19 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Stainless Steel |
| Cooling Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| Total | Sensible Btu/hr |  | Entering |  | Leaving |  |  |
| Btu/hr |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dry Bulb } \\ { }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{gathered}$ | Wet Bulb <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | $\underset{{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}}{\text { Dry Bulb }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wet Bulb } \\ & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 36312 | 29408 | R410A | 80.0 | 67.0 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 95.0 |
| Heating Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Capacity Btu/hr |  | Refrigerant Type | Indoor Air Temperature Dry Bulb |  |  |  | Ambient Air Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
|  |  | Entering ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |  |
| 322 |  |  | R410A | 70.0 |  |  | 94.6 | 47.0 |


| Fan Section |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  |  | Fan Wheel Diameter |  |
| SWSI AF |  |  | 16 in |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |
| Airflow | Total Static Pressure | Fan Speed | Brake Horsepower | Altitude |
| 1200 CFM | $0.8 \mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | 1104 rpm | 0.25 HP | 0 ft |
| Motor |  |  |  | Drive |
| Type | Horsepower | Efficiency | FLA | Type |
| ECM Motor | 4.0 | Premium | 8.8 A | Direct Drive |




## Options

## Electrical

| Field Connection: | Non-Fused Disconnect Switch |
| ---: | :--- |
| Powered Receptacle: | Field powered 115V GFI outlet |
| Power Options: | Phase Failure Monitor |
|  |  |
| Communication Card: | BACnet/MSTP card, Factory installed |


| Warranty |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Parts: | Standard One Year |
| Compressor: | Additional Four Year, Five Year Total |

## AHRI Certification



All equipment is rated and certified in accordance with AHRI 360.

## Notes

| Accessories |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Part Number | Optional |
| 910119550 | Description |
| 910143408 | DDC Space Sensor with Setpoint Adj and Tenant Over |



Notes:
(1) Recommended location for optional field cut side power connection.

| Product Drawing | Unit Tag: Chatham HS-RTU-2-AC2 |  |  | Sales Office: D \& B Eng. of New Jersey, Inc |  |  | DA/KIN <br> 13600 Industrial Park Blvd. Minneapolis, MN 55441 www.DaikinApplied.com <br> Software Version: 03.10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product: | Project Name: Honeywell-Chatham School |  |  | Sales Engineer: |  |  |  |  |
| Model: DPS003A | Dec. 09, 2014 | Ver/Rev: | Sheet: 1 of 1 | Scale: NTS | Tolerance: +/- 0.25" | Dwg Units: in [mm] |  |  |





## Operation

The sensor is wax-filled and the wax volume varies according to ambient temperature. The volume changes are transmitted to the valve stem via a liquid capillary system. The valve body has a return spring which closes the valve when the stem is under low pressure. When the force from the sensor and the return spring are balanced to the room temperature selected, the valve disc stops in that position to allow a certain amount of water or steam to flow through the valve. Temperature changes cause the valve disc to change position and thereby continuously modulate the flow so that the room temperature is maintained at the desired temperature. The unit is secured against damage from over pressure by a pressure absorbing spring.

## Features

- Combined remote dial/sensor
- Brass sensor, High sensitivity
- Fiberglass valve plug shaft
- Stainless steel capillary tube, $6^{\prime} 6$ ' standard length
- Longer capillary available, consult factory
- Fits all Macon NT series valves
- Replaces the valve-mounted sensors on built-in convectors, etc., and where the valve-mounted sensor is exposed to draft from windows or doors
- Fully automatic - nonelectric, no wiring
- Small dimensions
- Manufactured to exacting standards using exceptionally high quality materials
- Each sensor is tested and re-checked to achieve exact settings before leaving the factory
- Note that changing of the actuator can be accomplished without draining the system
- All Macon thermostats can be locked at or limited to a specific temperature or temperature range
- Simple one-trade installation
- All Macon valves and thermostats conform to ASHRAE Standard 102P-1983 and European Standard EN 215/1215. We are also ISO 9001 certified (1994) and ISO 14001 certified (1998).


# MACON SPECIFICATIONS <br> ENTL - B46000 



## DATA

Temp. Range: $46^{\circ}-80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Hystersis: $0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Heat Transfer: $1.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Valve Housing Sensor)
Dead Time: 0.8 Minutes
Max. Differential Pressure: 20 psi
Suggested Differential Pressure $=0.5$ to 2.9 psi
Max. Water Temp.: $250^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Max. Storage \& Ambient Temp.: $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Max. Steam Pressure: 15 psig
Max. Movement: 0.125
Nominal Opening: $0.018\left(3.6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Long Term Test: 5000 cycles ( $1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ )

## DIAL SETTINGS:

$0=$ Off

* $=46^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Frost Protection)
$1=54^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$3=61^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

$5=68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$6=72^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$7=76^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$8=80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$


## DIRECT MOUNT OPERATOR MTW


see reverse for min/max field adjustment

The Macon MTW thermostatic valve will help you balance your heating system. The MTW operator has one of the most accurate sensors for individual radiator temperature control. The problem of overheating, underheating and wide temperature swings can now be controlled.

The MTW thermostatic valve by Macon Controls conserves energy by regulating temperature. Fuel costs can be reduced up to $30 \%$ !

The MTW is a self-acting adjustable non-electric thermostatic operactor. It has anti-freeze position, adjustable max./min. temperature, selected temperature locking feature and can be shutoff completely if required. Each MTW thermostatic operator is individually calibrated and conform to ASHRAE standardization rules for temperature regulation. The MTW's smooth shape and narrow air gaps gives a nice operation and makes it easy to keep clean. Can be mounted on all Macon NT series valves. Millions are in use throughout the world.


# MACON SPECIFICATIONS <br> MTW 



## DATA

Temp. Range: $46^{\circ}-82^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Hystersis: $0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Heat Transfer: $1.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Valve Housing Sensor)
Dead Time: 0.8 Minutes
Max. Differential Pressure: 20 psi
Suggested Differential Pressure $=0.5$ to 2.9 psi
Max. Water Temp.: $250^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Max. Storage \& Ambient Temp.: $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Max. Steam Pressure: 15 psig
Max. Movement: 0.125
Nominal Opening: $0.018\left(3.6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
Long Term Test: 5000 cycles $\left(1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$

## DIAL SETTINGS:

$0=$ Off

* $=46^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Frost Protection)
$1=54^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$3=61^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$5=68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$6=72^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$7=76^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$8=80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$9=82^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$


## Maximum \& minimum setting

Maximum setting

1. Turn the wheel to maximum and a red mark will occur in the indicating window (located opposite the dial setting window).
2. Push the mark in while turning the wheel to desired temperature according to below chart.
3. When reached desired temperature let go of the mark and the maximum temperature limit is set.

## Minimum setting

1. Turn the wheel to minimum and a blue mark will occur in the indicating window (located opposite the dial setting window).
2. Push the mark in while turning the wheel to desired temperature according to below chart.
3. When reached desired temperature let go of the mark and the minimum temperature limit is set. REMOTE SENSOR THERMOSTAT


see reverse for min/max field adjustment

## Operation

The sensor on the MTWZ is wax-filled and the wax volume varies according to ambient temperature. The volume changes are transmitted to the valve stem via a liquid capillary system. The valve body has a return spring which closes the valve when the stem is under low pressure. When the force from the sensor and the return spring are balanced to the room temperature selected, the valve disc stops in that position to allow a certain amount of water or steam to flow through the valve. Ambient temperature changes cause the valve disc to change position and thereby continuously modulate the flow so that the room temperature is maintained at the desired temperature. The unit is secured against damage from over-pressure by a built-in pressure absorbing spring.

## Features and Benefits

- Valve-mounted setting knob and remote temperature sensor
- Brass sensor, High sensitivity
- Fiberglass valve plug shaft
- Stainless steel capillary tube, $6^{\prime} 6$ ' standard length
- Longer capillary available, consult factory
- Fits all Macon NT series valves
- Replaces the valve-mounted sensors on built-in convectors, etc., and where the valve-mounted sensor is exposed to draft from doors and windows
- Fully automatic - nonelectric, no wiring
- Manufactured to exacting standards using exceptionally high quality materials
- Each sensor is tested and re-checked to achieve exact settings before leaving the factory
- Note that changing the actuator can be accomplished without draining the system
- All Macon thermostats can be locked at or limited to a specific temperature or temperature range
- Simple one-trade installation
- Sensor guard furnished at no extra cost
- All Macon valves and thermostats conform to ASHRAE Standard 102P-1983 and European Standard EN 215/1215. We are also ISO 9001 certified (2002) and ISO 14001 certified (2002).


## MACON SPECIFICATIONS MTWZ



## DATA

Temp. Range: $46^{\circ}-82^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Hystersis: $0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Heat Transfer: $1.1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Valve Housing Sensor)
Dead Time: 0.8 Minutes
Max. Differential Pressure: 20 psi
Suggested Differential Pressure $=0.5$ to 2.9 psi
Max. Water Temp.: $250^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Max. Storage \& Ambient Temp.: $122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Max. Steam Pressure: 15 psig
Max. Movement: 0.125 inches
Long Term Test: 5000 cycles ( $1.3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ )

Each unit is factory pre-set per the dial settings listed.
If field adjustments are necessary see below.

## Maximum setting

1. Turn the wheel to maximum and a red mark will occur in the indicating window (located opposite the dial setting window).
2. Push the mark in while turning the wheel to desired temperature according to chart below.
3. When desired temperature is reached, let go of the mark and the maximum temperature limit is set.

## Minimum setting

1. Turn the wheel to minimum and a blue mark will occur in the indicating window (located opposite the dial setting window).
2. Push the mark in while turning the wheel to desired temperature according to chart below.
3. When desired temperature is reached, let go of the mark and the minimum temperature limit is set.

## DIAL SETTINGS:

* $=46^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ (Frost Protection)
$1=54^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$3=61^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$5=68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$6=72^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$7=76^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$8=80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$9=82^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$


YALYES FOR
WT SERIES OPERATORS

## Operation

The Macon valve is designed to save energy by controlling hot water or low pressure steam heat in freestanding radiators, convectors, baseboards, fan coil units and the like in a loop, a zone or a unit. The valve, coupled with a Macon operator, provides a reliable automatic modulating unit. As room temperature drops, the Macon valve opens to allow more hot water or steam to flow through the radiator, thus allowing more heat into the room. When the room approaches the selected temperature, the operator causes the valve to begin closing off the flow of hot water or steam. This continued monitoring of the temperature is fully automatic, using no electricity whatsoever. The Macon valve can be equipped with any wide variety of Macon operators.

## Features

- Compact dimensions
- Replaceable insert
- Stainless steel spindle
- Individual room control
- Easy one-trade installation
- Fuel savings up to $30 \%$
- Prevents over- and under-heating
- Helps balance the heating system
- Same valve used for hot water or low pressure steam
- All NPT are forged brass nickel-plated
- Minimizes or eliminates expansion noises
- Suitable for nearly any hydronic heating application
- Operators can be changed without draining the system
- Shipped with a protective cap that can be used to control heating during the installing period


Fail closed valves also available, consult factory.
All Macon valves and thermostats conform to ASHRAE Standard 102P-1983 and European Standard EN 215/1215. We are also ISO 9001
N10930-1/2"
N10950-3/4"
N10970-1"


Horizontal angle valve with straight nipple. NPT - female inlet, male union outlet.

N10837-1/2"
N10857-3/4"
N10877-1"
N10897-1-1/4"


Sweat valve with female inlet and outlet

## DATA - Macon Valves for NT Series

## Vertical Angle NPT

1/2", 3/4", 1", 1-1/4"

## Straight NPT

$1 / 2 ", 3 / 4 ", 1 ", 1-1 / 4 "$

## Horizontal Angle NPT

$1 / 2 ", 3 / 4 ", 1 ", 1-1 / 4 "$

## Straight Female Sweat

$1 / 2 ", 3 / 4 ", 1 "$
Disc Material: EPDM
Body Styles: Straightway or angle
Maximum steam pressure: 15 psig
Maximum static pressure: 145 PSI


Maximum water temperature: $250^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Body tappings: Female inlet, male union outlet,
Female sweat
Body Material: Forged brass, NPT valves are nickel-plated
Max. Differential pressure: $20{\text { psi } \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \text {, refer }}^{\text {a }}$ to thermostat specs
Suggested Differential Pressure $=0.5$ to 2.9 psi
Overall Height: Add thermostat dimensions less $1 / 4$ "


Horizontal Angle


Sweat

Macon NT Series Valves are in an open position when no operator is attached.

$$
\text { CV: } \quad \begin{aligned}
1 / 2 " & =1.8 \\
3 / 4 " & =2.5 \\
1 " & =2.74 \\
1-1 / 4 " & =3.5
\end{aligned}
$$

## DIMENSIONS

VERTICAL ANGLE

| BODY \# | SIZE | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N10637 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| N10657 | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| N10677 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $3 \prime$ | $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| N10697 | $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-1 / 4 \prime \prime$ | $1-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |

HORIZONTAL ANGLE

| BODY \# | SIZE | A | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N10837 | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ |
| N10857 | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $2-1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ |
| N10877 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | $4-3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ | $3 \prime$ | $1-3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
| N10897 | $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $4-3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $3-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $1-7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |

Tunstall Capsule

Thermostatic Traps

Thermal-Disc Traps

F\&T Traps

F\&T Repair Kits

Inverted Bucket Traps

Pressure Action Pump

Inlet Orifice

Heat Exchangers

Mixing Valves

Miscellaneous

Literature Downloads

Questions / Comments

Steam Trap Team

Reps \& Distributors

Tunstall Corporation

Tunstall

## Tunstall Steam Trap Capsules ${ }^{\circledR}$ Typical Specification

## Quality Engineering

## Typical Specification

Thermostatic steam trap repair units shall be Tunstall Steam Trap Capsule ${ }^{\circledR}$ (1-800-423-5578) or approved equal. Capsules to be rated for Vac to 125 psig working pressure. Due to the extended life of high pressure bellows units on low pressure applications, only high pressure bellows units will be acceptable.

Capsule to be made entirely of corrosion resistant stainless steel with TIG welded construction. The actuator shall be a ten plate stainless steel bellows, with heat treated hardened ball bearing close off mechanism. Bellows shall be entirely enclosed in a protective stainless steel capsule to prevent damage from water hammer and debris build-up.

The replacement capsule shall include integral welded stainless steel seat able to fit directly into the condensate portion of the steam trap body. Diaphragm, Nozzle, Orifice, Venturi, Quick Fix, Wafer, Nugget or low pressure units are not acceptable.

The replacement Tunstall unit must be of universal design, able to retrofit the existing thermostatic steam traps.

New covers may be necessary and shall be provided as required.

## Typical Examples



TF (Class 1) Post \& Spring Style


TC (Class 2) Post \&
Spring Style


Toll Free:1-800-423-5578
Give Us A Call To Cross Reference Any Manufacturers Unit. Tunstall Corporation - 118 Exchange Street - Chicopee, MA 01013 Phone:(413)594-8695-Fax:(413)598-8109

| Tunstall Capsule <br> Thermostatic Traps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ri | T |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thermal-Disc Traps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F\&T Traps |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F\&T Repair Kits | CAPACITIES <br> lbs. Condensate per hour |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inverted Bucket Traps | DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE (PSI) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pressure Action Pump | Model | Size <br> NPT | PSIG Orifice | 1/4 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 |
| Inlet Orifice | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT3-15 } \end{array}\right\|$ | $3 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | . 218 | 279 | 369 | 489 | 650 | 785 | 1000 | 1075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heat Exchangers | $\begin{gathered} \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT4-15 } \end{gathered}$ | $1 "$ | . 218 | 279 | 369 | 489 | 650 | 785 | 1000 | 1075 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixing Valves | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT5- } 15 \end{array}$ | 11/4" | . 312 | 600 | 770 | 980 | 1240 | 1640 | 2000 | 2340 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | $\begin{gathered} \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT6-15 } \end{gathered}$ | 11/2" | . 500 | 1100 | 1700 | 2400 | 3300 | 5000 | 6600 | 7600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Literature Downloads | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT8-15 } \end{array}$ | 2" | . 625 | 2300 | 2800 | 3600 | 4650 | 6900 | 9000 | 10900 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Questions / Comments | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT3-30 } \end{array}$ | $3 / 4 "$ | . 218 | 279 | 369 | 489 | 650 | 785 | 1000 | 1075 | 1210 | 1300 | 1370 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reps \& Distributors | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT4-30 } \end{array}$ | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | . 218 | 279 | 369 | 489 | 650 | 785 | 1000 | 1075 | 1210 | 1300 | 1370 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tunstall CorporationLinks | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT5-30 } \end{array}$ | 11/4" | . 228 | 375 | 500 | 690 | 910 | 1200 | 1500 | 1680 | 1800 | 1900 | 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA- } \\ & \text { FT6-30 } \end{aligned}$ | 11/2" | . 390 | 1000 | 1300 | 1700 | 2300 | 3400 | 4600 | 5500 | 6000 | 6600 | 7000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Links | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA- } \\ & \text { FT8-30 } \end{aligned}$ | 2" | . 500 | 1300 | 1800 | 2500 | 3400 | 5200 | 6800 | 7800 | 8600 | 9300 | 10000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT3-75 } \end{array}$ | 3/4" | . 166 | 160 | 213 | 280 | 365 | 520 | 700 | 795 | 875 | 930 | 970 | 1120 | 1230 | 1450 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA- } \\ & \text { FT4-75 } \end{aligned}$ | $1 "$ | . 166 | 160 | 213 | 280 | 365 | 520 | 700 | 795 | 875 | 930 | 970 | 1120 | 1230 | 1450 |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT5-75 } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 11/4" | . 312 | 550 | 725 | 960 | 1300 | 1900 | 2650 | 3050 | 3400 | 3700 | 4000 | 4400 | 4750 | 5400 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TA- } \\ \text { FT6-75 } \end{array}$ | 11/2" | . 312 | 550 | 725 | 960 | 1300 | 1900 | 2650 | 3050 | 3400 | 3700 | 4000 | 4400 | 4750 | 5400 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TA- } \\ & \text { FT8- } 75 \end{aligned}$ | 2" | . 421 | 850 | 1100 | 1500 | 2000 | 3100 | 4150 | 4750 | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6400 | 6800 | 7700 |  |  |
|  | TA-FT3125 | $3 / 4$ " | . 125 | 100 | 135 | 175 | 230 | 330 | 415 | 500 | 585 | 620 | 685 | 750 | 830 | 970 | 1110 | 1190 |
|  | TA- FT4- 125 | 1" | . 125 | 100 | 135 | 175 | 230 | 330 | 415 | 500 | 585 | 620 | 685 | 750 | 830 | 970 | 1110 | 1190 |
|  | TA-FT5125 | 11/4" | . 246 | 400 | 520 | 680 | 890 | 1300 | 1700 | 2050 | 2300 | 2500 | 2700 | 3000 | 3200 | 3800 | 4200 | 4500 |
|  | TA-FT6125 | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | . 246 | 400 | 520 | 680 | 890 | 1300 | 1700 | 2050 | 2300 | 2500 | 2700 | 3000 | 3200 | 3800 | 4200 | 4500 |
|  | TA- FT8- 125 | 2" | . 332 | 550 | 675 | 880 | 1225 | 1950 | 2600 | 3000 | 3250 | 3500 | 3800 | 4200 | 4600 | 5500 | 6100 | 6600 |

ALL 3/4", 1"
1-1/4" TA-FT-15, TA-FT-30


ALL 1-1/2", $2^{\prime \prime}$
1-1/4" TA-FT-75, TA-FT-125


|  |  | DI MENSI ONS (Inches) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Model | Size | A | B | C | D | E | Weight (Ibs.) |
| TA-FT3-15 | 3/4" | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |
| TA-FT4-15 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |
| TA-FT5-15 | 11/4" | 6.25 | 5.75 | 3.00 | 3.81 | 5.75 | 91⁄2 |
| TA-FT6-15 | 11/2" | 8.50 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 8.40 | 18 |
| TA-FT8-15 | 2 " | 9.81 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 0.12 | 9.12 | 26 |
| TA-FT3-30 | $3 / 4$ " | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |
| TA-FT4-30 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |
| TA-FT5-30 | 11/4" | 6.25 | 5.75 | 3.00 | 3.81 | 5.75 | 91/2 |
| TA-FT6-30 | 11/2" | 8.50 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 8.40 | 18 |
| TA-FT8-30 | 2' | 9.81 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 0.12 | 9.12 | 26 |
| TA-FT3-75 | $3 / 4{ }^{11}$ | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |
| TA-FT4-75 | $1 "$ | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |
| TA-FT5-75 | 11/4" | 8.50 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 8.40 | 18 |
| TA-FT6-75 | 11/2" | 8.50 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 8.40 | 18 |
| TA-FT8-75 | 2 " | 9.81 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 0.12 | 9.12 | 26 |
| TA-FT3-125 | $3 / 4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |
| TA-FT4-125 | $1{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.25 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 3.00 | 5.75 | 9 |


| TA-FT5-125 | $1^{1} / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | 8.50 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 8.40 | 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TA-FT6-125 | $1^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 8.50 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 0.70 | 8.40 | 18 |
| TA-FT8-125 | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | 9.81 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 0.12 | 9.12 | 26 |

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## Operation

Tunstall Associates, Inc. produces a complete line of thermostatic radiator steam traps with ratings up to 125 psi . Each unit is tested and inspected before leaving the factory guaranteeing years of trouble free service. All units are "normally open" to expel air and water and will "close" at saturated steam temperature thereby preventing steam from entering into condensate return lines. Each Tunstall Steam Trap features the Tunstall Capsule ${ }^{\circledR}$ which has become the best steam trap replacement bellows available today.

## Features

- Chrome-plated heavy duty forged brass
- TIG welded stainless steel Tunstall Capsule ${ }^{\circledR}$ with balanced pressure stainless steel bellows
- Calibrated, inspected and tested
- Ratings from $25 " \mathrm{Hg}$ vacuum to 125 psi
- Available in $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \& 3 / 4$ " straight or angle, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4$ " angle, $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ vertical and 1 " angle patterns


Tunstall Capsule ${ }^{\circledR}$

## Benefits

- Simple installation
- Corrosion resistant stainless steel internals
- Extended life on low pressure applications


## Applications

- Cast Iron Radiators
- Finned Tube Radiation
- Convectors
- Air Coils
- Sterilizers
- Drips


## Typical Specification

Furnish and install Tunstall Thermostatic Steam Traps as shown or as specified on plans and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, sizes $1 / 2$ ", $3 / 4$ " or 1 ". The trap body and cover shall be forged brass and provided with an entirely stainless steel Tunstall Capsule ${ }^{\circledR}$. Rating shall be $\qquad$ $\mathrm{lbs} / \mathrm{hr}$ at $\qquad$ PSIG pressure differential. Each unit shall be guaranteed for 2 years from date of installation.

The Tunstall Capsule ${ }^{\circledR}$ professionally upgrades all thermostatic steam traps. Refer to catalog \#795 or www.tunstall-inc.com for more detailed information.

TUNSTALL THERMOSTATIC STEAM TRAPS SERIES "TA"
Engineering Specifications

## CAPACITIES*

DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE (PSI)

| Square Feet EDR** | $\begin{array}{l}\text { lbs Condensate } \\ \text { per hour*** }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- |


| Model | Size <br> NPT | PSIG <br> Orifice | $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1 - 1 / 2}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TA-1/2-A | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $5 / 16$ | 120 | 165 | 200 | 230 | 3320 | 500 | 825 | 1400 | 1700 | 1950 |
| TA-3/4-A | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $5 / 16$ | 230 | 330 | 400 | 465 | 730 | 1050 | 1700 | 2375 | 2680 | 3300 |
| TA-1-A | $1^{\prime \prime}$ | $1 / 4$ | 430 | 590 | 700 | 760 | 1200 | 1750 | 4100 | 4050 | 4700 | 5500 |
| TA-1/2x3/4-A | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $5 / 16$ | 230 | 330 | 400 | 465 | 730 | 1050 | 1700 | 2375 | 2680 | 3300 |
| TA-1/2-S | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $5 / 16$ | 120 | 165 | 200 | 230 | 320 | 500 | 825 | 1400 | 1700 | 1950 |
| TA-3/4-S | $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ | $5 / 16$ | 230 | 330 | 400 | 465 | 730 | 1050 | 1700 | 2375 | 2680 | 3300 |
| TA-1/2-V | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | $5 / 16$ | 120 | 165 | 200 | 230 | 320 | 500 | 825 | 1400 | 1700 | 1950 |

*Ratings are in accordance with standards established by The Steam Heating Equipment Manufacturers Association (SHEMA). No safety factor required.
**To convert Square Feet EDR to pounds of condensate per hour: Divide the square foot ratings by 4.
One Square Foot EDR is equivalent to net emission of 240 BTU per hour with $215^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ steam in the radiator surrounded by $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ air temperature.
$* * *$ Basic ratings for trap pressures greater than 25 psi are given in lbs of condensate per hour.
One pound of condensate is equivalent to approximately $1000 \mathrm{BTU} ; 1000 \mathrm{BTU}$ is equivalent to approximately 4 square feet EDR.


| Model No. | Pipe Size | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{B}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | Weight |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TA-1/2-A | 1/2" Angle | 3.00 | 1.25 | 2.57 | 2.56 | -- | 1.75 lbs |
| TA-3/4-A | 3/4" Angle | 3.38 | 1.37 | 2.87 | 2.56 | -- | 1.84 lbs |
| TA-1-A | 1" Angle | 4.13 | 2.00 | 4.12 | 2.08 | -- | 2.50 lbs |
| TA-1/2-S | 1/2" Straight | 3.00 | 2.15 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 1.94 lbs |
| TA-3/4-S | 3/4" Straight | 3.38 | 2.15 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.00 | 2.05 lbs |
| TA-1/2X3/4-A | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{X} \mathrm{3/4"} \mathrm{Angle}$ | 3.38 | 1.25 | 2.57 | 2.56 | -- | 1.75 lbs |
| TA-1/2-V | $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ Vertical | 2.50 | 4.85 | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 lbs |

## E-Saver $2016^{\text {m }}$

## APPLICATION

E-Saver 2016 is an ultra-efficient low voltage dry-type transformer that exceeds the U.S. Dept. of Energy's new and more stringent efficiency legislation effective January 1, 2016. E-Saver 2016 is optimized to maximize energy savings and provide an attractive payback when supplying both light loading and electronic equipment, a load profile documented to be the most widespread in most building types.

## KEY PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

When tested according to the U.S. Dept. of Energy's 10 CFR Part 431, a linear load test at $35 \%$ of nameplate capacity, the E-Saver 2016 delivers an average of $41 \%$ less losses than current EPAct 2005 legislation/NEMA TP1/C802.2, and 14\% less losses than NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circ}$, the Consortium for Energy Efficiency CEE Tier 1 and the U.S. DOE 2016 legislation ${ }^{1}$. Under real-world conditions savings will be even higher.

E-Saver 2016 is k-rated per UL1561 in order to be compatible with the nonlinear load profile fed by most low voltage transformers today, and has been designed and tested to maintain higher efficiency and lower losses in this environment.

## EXPANDED KVA SELECTION ENABLES RIGHT-SIZING

Powersmiths enables right-sizing of electrical infrastructure by offering a much broader selection of transformer kVA sizes. The capital cost, operating cost and footprint reductions can be dramatic - on the order of 30-50\%, through smaller transformers, breakers, conductors, and distribution panels.

## RETROFIT CONSIDERATIONS

Powersmiths' flexible design and manufacturing process removes the many barriers associated with replacing an existing transformer, including footprint, impedance, internal terminal layout, inrush, fault and arc flash levels.

Field measurement of loading, losses and efficiency are part of Powersmiths' retrofit best practice. The end result is a refreshed electrical infrastructure with the appropriate electrical characteristics with proven and documented energy savings.


Chart from The Cadmus Group Inc. "Metered Load Factors for Low-Voltage, Dry-Type Transformers in Commercial, Industrial, and Public Buildings"


75kVA E-Saver 2016 shown with Cyberhawk TX ${ }^{\text {w }}$, hinged door and Rotatable IR Port"' options

## ENVIRONMENTAL/GREEN BUILDING CONTRIBUTIONS

E-Saver 2016 contributes to green building programs and carbon footprint reduction through its substantial reduction in energy losses compared to legislation. Additional benefits include our ISO14001 certified manufacturing, biodegradable packaging, integrated metering and ability to integrate with the Powersmiths WOW ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Sustainability Management Platform.

## CERTIFICATIONS \& TESTING

Powersmiths certifications include ISO 9001 (Quality), ISO 14001 (Environment), ISO 17025 (Efficiency Test Lab), UL and CSA. In addition to standard industry tests, Powersmiths has a production-integrated nonlinear load test program that replicates real-world conditions to enable true losses and efficiency verification.

## WARRANTY

E-Saver 2016 has an industry leading 25-year pro-rated warranty.

## INTEGRATED OPTIONS

Powersmiths offers many options, such as integrated metering to provide information about capacity utilization, load profiles, power and energy use, and patented Rotatable IR Port ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ and lockable hinged doors to enable safer, cost-effective and non-invasive thermal imaging of the live transformer.

## K EY FEATURES

- Optimized for light load and nonlinear load profiles found in most applications
- Energy savings through lower losses and reduced associated cooling provide lower lifecycle cost
- Efficiency beyond NEMA Premium ${ }^{\bullet}$, Consortium for Energy Efficiency CEE Tier 1, U.S. DOE 2016 legislation ${ }^{1}$ and CSL-3
- K-rated as required by UL for today's electronic equipment
- Manufactured in a certified ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 17025 facility for quality, low environmental impact, and transformer efficiency testing


## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

E-Saver 2016 is a copper-wound dry-type isolation transformer with a common-core, 10kV BIL, 200\% rated neutral, built to NEMA ST-20, UL1561 and other applicable ANSI and IEEE standards, and is cULus Listed and CSA Efficiency Verified. Both primary and secondary terminals and voltage taps (typically six $2.5 \%$ ) are readily accessible by removing the front enclosure panel. E-Saver 2016 is UL Listed for 2" clearance for ventilated openings - a significant improvement over the typical industry $6^{\prime \prime}$ limit. E-Saver $2016^{\prime}$ s $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ class insulation system is NOMEX-based with an Epoxy Co-polymer impregnant with technical performance characteristics that embed lower environmental impact, long term reliability and long life expectancy. E-Saver 2016 comes standard with $60 \mathrm{~Hz}, \mathrm{~K}-7 \mathrm{rating}, 115^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature rise, and carries OSHPD and IBC Seismic Certification ( $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{DS}}=1.5 \mathrm{~g}$ ) ${ }^{\star}$. The seismic bracing option provides a higher 2.28 g .

E-Saver 2016 exceeds U.S. DOE 2016 efficiency legislation (Final Rule issued April 2013), and reduces losses over the kVA size range by an average of $41 \%$ when compared to current EPAct 2005/NEMA TP1/C802.2 legislation, and 14\% less losses than NEMA Premium ${ }^{\circledR}$ and the Consortium for Energy Efficiency CEE Tier 1 level.

Designs have been carefully optimized to address primary breaker inrush characteristics and manage secondary short circuit currents and arc flash levels.

Keeping noise at a minimum is key. Every Powersmiths E-Saver 2016 comes standard 3dB quieter than NEMA ST-20 and is tested for noise prior to shipment. An even lower noise option is available for very sensitive environments.

All E-Saver ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ models come standard in a NEMA 1 ventilated drip-proof indoor enclosure made of heavy gauge steel finished with epoxy powder coating for durability and low environmental impact. A wide variety of enclosures and options are available.

## ORDERING INFORMATION

kVA: Rating of unit (9-1000 kVA)
PV: Primary voltage (up to 600V)
SV: Secondary voltage (up to 600/347V)

## PRODUCT \& MODEL INFORMATION

E-SAVER 2016 model no. format: E-SAVER-C4L-KVA-PV-SV

## TECHNICAL DATA

| kVA | Efficiency <br> $(\%)$ | Impedance <br> $(\%$ Z $)$ | CU Model <br> Weight (lbs) |  | Standard Case Size <br> $($ in $)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | 98.22 | $3.0-6.0$ | $250-300$ | $\mathrm{~A}(18 \mathrm{~W} \times 17 \mathrm{D} \times 27 \mathrm{H})$ | Alternate Smaller <br> Case Size (in) |
| 20 | 98.31 | $3.0-6.0$ | $275-325$ | $\mathrm{~B}(26 \mathrm{~W} \times 18 \mathrm{D} \times 30 \mathrm{H})$ | $23 \mathrm{~W} \times 15.5 \mathrm{D} \times 25 \mathrm{H} \times 27.5 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 25 | 98.41 | $3.0-6.0$ | $300-350$ | $\mathrm{~B}(26 \mathrm{~W} \times 18 \mathrm{D} \times 30 \mathrm{H})$ | $23 \mathrm{~W} \times 15.5 \mathrm{D} \times 27.5 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 30 | 98.50 | $3.0-6.0$ | $350-400$ | $\mathrm{~B}(26 \mathrm{~W} \times 18 \mathrm{D} \times 30 \mathrm{H})$ | $23 \mathrm{~W} \times 15.5 \mathrm{D} \times 27.5 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 45 | 98.64 | $3.0-6.0$ | $450-500$ | $\mathrm{~B}(26 \mathrm{~W} \times 18 \mathrm{D} \times 30 \mathrm{H})$ | $25 \mathrm{~W} \times 16 \mathrm{D} \times 29 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 50 | 98.67 | $3.0-6.0$ | $500-550$ | $\mathrm{C}(32 \mathrm{~W} \times 22 \mathrm{D} \times 40 \mathrm{H})$ | $26.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 17 \mathrm{D} \times 33 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 63 | 98.74 | $3.0-6.0$ | $550-600$ | $\mathrm{C}(32 \mathrm{~W} \times 22 \mathrm{D} \times 40 \mathrm{H})$ | $26.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 17 \mathrm{D} \times 33 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 75 | 98.80 | $3.0-6.0$ | $675-725$ | $\mathrm{C}(32 \mathrm{~W} \times 22 \mathrm{D} \times 40 \mathrm{H})$ | $26.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 17 \mathrm{D} \times 33 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 100 | 98.85 | $3.0-6.0$ | $775-825$ | $\mathrm{C}(32 \mathrm{~W} \times 22 \mathrm{D} \times 40 \mathrm{H})$ | $30.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 20 \mathrm{D} \times 33 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 112.5 | 98.91 | $3.0-6.0$ | $875-925$ | $\mathrm{C}(32 \mathrm{~W} \times 22 \mathrm{D} \times 40 \mathrm{H})$ | $30.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 20 \mathrm{D} \times 33 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 125 | 98.94 | $3.0-6.0$ | $1000-1100$ | $\mathrm{D}(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 27 \mathrm{D} \times 48 \mathrm{H})$ | $33 \mathrm{~W} \times 22.5 \mathrm{D} \times 38 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 150 | 98.99 | $3.0-6.0$ | $1150-1250$ | $\mathrm{D}(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 27 \mathrm{D} \times 48 \mathrm{H})$ | $33 \mathrm{~W} \times 22.5 \mathrm{D} \times 38 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 175 | 99.02 | $3.0-6.0$ | $1250-1350$ | $\mathrm{D}(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 27 \mathrm{D} \times 48 \mathrm{H})$ | $34.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 24 \mathrm{D} \times 42 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 200 | 99.05 | $3.0-6.0$ | $1325-1425$ | $\mathrm{D}(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 27 \mathrm{D} \times 48 \mathrm{H})$ | $34.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 24 \mathrm{D} \times 42 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 225 | 99.08 | $3.0-6.0$ | $1400-1500$ | $\mathrm{D}+(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 32 \mathrm{D} \times 52 \mathrm{H})$ | $34.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 24 \mathrm{D} \times 42 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 250 | 99.10 | $3.0-6.0$ | $1550-1650$ | $\mathrm{D}+(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 32 \mathrm{D} \times 52 \mathrm{H})$ | $37 \mathrm{~W} \times 26 \mathrm{D} \times 43 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 300 | 99.14 | $3.0-6.0$ | $1700-1850$ | $\mathrm{D}+(38 \mathrm{~W} \times 32 \mathrm{D} \times 52 \mathrm{H})$ | $37 \mathrm{~W} \times 26 \mathrm{D} \times 43 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 400 | 99.19 | $3.0-6.0$ | $2200-2350$ | $\mathrm{E}+(52 \mathrm{~W} \times 38 \mathrm{D} \times 61 \mathrm{H})$ | $43 \mathrm{~W} \times 33 \mathrm{D} \times 51 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 450 | 99.22 | $3.0-6.0$ | $2500-2650$ | $\mathrm{E}+(52 \mathrm{~W} \times 38 \mathrm{D} \times 61 \mathrm{H})$ | $43 \mathrm{~W} \times 33 \mathrm{D} \times 51 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 500 | 99.24 | $3.0-6.0$ | $2750-2900$ | $\mathrm{E}+(52 \mathrm{~W} \times 38 \mathrm{D} \times 61 \mathrm{H})$ | $43 \mathrm{~W} \times 33 \mathrm{D} \times 51 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 600 | 99.27 | $3.0-6.0$ | $3000-3150$ | $\mathrm{~F}(64 \mathrm{~W} \times 47 \mathrm{D} \times 67 \mathrm{H})$ | $51.4 \mathrm{~W} \times 37.5 \mathrm{D} \times 60.6 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 750 | 99.31 | $3.0-6.0$ | $3550-3700$ | $\mathrm{~F}(64 \mathrm{~W} \times 47 \mathrm{D} \times 67 \mathrm{H})$ | $51.4 \mathrm{~W} \times 37.5 \mathrm{D} \times 60.6 \mathrm{H}$ |
| 850 | 99.33 | $3.0-6.0$ | $4100-4300$ | $\mathrm{~F}+(64 \mathrm{~W} \times 53 \mathrm{D} \times 67 \mathrm{H})$ | Custom |
| 1000 | 99.36 | $3.0-6.0$ | $4700-4900$ | $\mathrm{~F}+(64 \mathrm{~W} \times 53 \mathrm{D} \times 67 \mathrm{H})$ | Custom |

NOTE: The above data applies to the standard configuration of each kVA. Selection of some options may change enclosure size and/or transformer weight. Consult factory for detailed product data sheet for these and other configurations. Efficiencies tested according to U.S. Dept. of Energy's 10 CFR Part 431, a linear load test at $35 \%$ of nameplate capacity.

## AVAILABLE OPTIONS

Metering: Express Logger ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, SMART $^{\text {TM }}$ or Cyberhawk TX ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ (See product cut sheets for more info)
N3R: NEMA 3R, ventilated enclosure
N2S: Indoor sprinkler proof enclosure
OSEC: Enclosure for outdoor public areas
OV: Enclosure for outdoor secure areas
SS: Painted stainless steel enclosure
NVI: Non-ventilated indoor enclosure
IRP: Rotatable IR Port ${ }^{\text {TM }}$
HD: Hinged Door
F50: 50 Hz design
1S: Single electrostatic shield
2S: Dual electrostatic shields
3S: Triple electrostatic shields
SPD: (120/208 V OR 277/480V)
PRO80: 80kA, 7 mode, Filter
PRO120: 120kA, 7 mode, Filter
PRO200: 200kA, 7 mode, Filter
PRO240: 240kA, 7 mode Filter
PROXX: Where XX is custom ID
LKS: Lug kit, screw-type
LKC: Lug kit, compression type
LI: Low inrush
COL: Custom color
TS: Thermal sensors at $170^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
NLT: Nonlinear load test
SE: Sensitive environment, extra low noise
K9: K-9 rating
SB: Seismic bracing
*For Seismic certification details contact Powersmiths

Wall-mount kit is available and sold separately

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## Powersmiths

POWERSMITHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
Phone: (905) 791-1493
Toll-free: (800) 747-9627

Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

## Technical Data Sheet

Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
02.50

Chatham MS-UV (Heating \& Cooling) 1000 CFM


## Unit Overview

| Model Number | Voltage | Cooling Coil Type | Heating Coil Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UAVV6S10 | $115 / 60 / 1$ | DX | Hot Water |

Physical

| Unit |  | Controls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arrangement | Weight | Type |
| Vertical, Floor Mounted | 445 lb | Factory Installed Digital Controls |


| Electrical |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | Minimum Voltage |  | Maximum Voltage | Total Unit MCA |  | Maximum Fuse Size |
| 115/60/1 V/Hz/Phase | 104 v |  | 126 v | 3.9 A |  | 15 A |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Speed | Air Volume CFM |  | External Static Pressure $\mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Motor Power HP |  | Fan Full Load Current A |
| High | 979 |  | 0.00 | 0.250 |  | 2.70 |
| Direct Expansion Coil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity |  |  | Air Temperature |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Entering |  | Leaving |  |
| Total Btu/hr | Sensible Btu/hr | Evap Refrigerant Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| 33166 | 24875 | 45.0 | 80.0 | 67.0 | 56.6 | 56.0 |

Hot Water Coil

| Performance |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Capacity Btu/hr | Air Temperature Dry Bulb |  | Fluid Temperature |  |
|  | Entering <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Entering ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| 46059 | 70.0 | 113.4 | 180.0 | 133.9 |
| Fluid |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  | Flow Rate gpm | Pressure Drop $\mathrm{ft} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ |  |
| Water |  | 2.00 | 0.85 |  |
| Physical |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Rows |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |

## Warranty

## Type

$$
\text { Extended: Ext. } 4 \text { yr. parts - (Entire Unit) }
$$

## Notes

## Accessories

Part Number
105677701
106041390
107292502
111048101
105631522

Description
Auxiliary Drain Pan for Unit End Compartment - AV
1" End Pnl, Ant Ivory, 21-7/8"D, Solid (AV AZ)
Head Press Variable Spd Kit-Condensing Units-120/
STANDARD Room Sensor with Override
LVR HORZ W/GRILLE 10 3/8HX48L CLR ANOD- W/FLGE S1

Group: Unit Ventilator Type: MTII DDC Control Date: January 2014

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Models AVS, AVV, and AVR

## MicroTech IITM Unit Mounted DDC Control Components

1. MicroTech II Unit Ventilator Controller (UVC): (Located Beneath the Local User Interface Panel). Factory mounted and run tested, microprocessor-based DDC control device capable of complete Standalone unit control, Master/Slave control or incorporated into a building-wide network using an optional plug-in communication module. The UVC contains a microprocessor that is preprogrammed with the application code required to operate the unit. The UVC supports up to 6 analog inputs, 12 binary inputs, and 9 binary outputs. The UVC EXP I/O board supports up to 4 additional analog inputs and 8 additional binary outputs. Master/Slave units have the controller factory configured and installed for a local peer-to-peer network between these units (network wiring between these units needs to be field installed). Optional network communication is provided via plug-in communication modules that connect directly to the UVC.
2. Communication Module (optional): Plug-in network communication module that is attached to the UVC via a 12-pin header and 4 locking standoffs. Available communication modules:

- Building Automation and Control Network (BACnet ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) Master Slave/Token Passing (MS/TP) - Allows the UVC to interoperate with systems that use the BACnet (MS/ TP ) protocol with a conformance level of 3 . Meets the requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE 135-1995 standard for BACnet systems.
- LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ compliant Space Comfort Controller (SCC) Supports the LonWorks SCC profile number 8500_10
- Metasys N2® Open - Provides N2 Open network communication capability to the UVC.

3. Local User Interface (LUI): (see fig. 2-1) - The LUI provides a unit mounted interface which indicates the current unit operating state and can be used to adjust the unit ventilator operating parameters (operating mode, temperature set points, fan speed and occupancy mode). The LUI features a 2-digit display, 7 keys (1 key is hidden), and 9 individual LED indicators. See "Local User Interface (LUI)" on page 3 for further details.
4. Tenant Override Switch: (see fig. 2-1) - Provides a momentary contact closure that causes the unit to enter the "tenant override" operating mode for a set time period (default $=120$ minutes).
5. Time Clock: (optional on standalone units only) (see fig. 2-1) - Factory mounted 7 day/24 hour, digital time clock with up to twenty (20) programs to sequence the unit ventilator through occupied and unoccupied modes in accordance with a user programmed time schedule.
6. External Signal Connection Plugs: Three (3) multi-pin plugs are factory provided and pre-wired with short wire whips that are capped (they must remain capped if not used). Provided for field wiring of :

Figure 1: Component Locations (Vertical Floor Unit Shown)


- Remote Wall Mounted Temperature Sensor (optional accessory).
- External Input Signals (by others): unoccupied, remote shutdown, ventilation lockout, dew point/humidity (night time operation), or exhaust interlock signals • External Output Options (by others): lights on/off, fault indication signal, exhaust fan on/off or auxiliary heat signal
Note: Not all external signal options can be used simultaneously and may not be available on all software models. Refer to the "UVC Input and Output Tables" in IM 739 for available options.

7. Electric Connection Box: Contains the motor speed transformer. Refer to the unit wiring diagram for specifics.
8. Unit Main Power "On-Off" Switch: Disconnects the main power to the unit for servicing or when the unit is to be shut down for an extended period of time.
9. Fuse(s) - Fan motor and controls have the hot line(s) protected by factory installed cartridge type fuse(s).
10. Control Transformer: 75 VA 24 -volt NEC Class 2 transformer for 24 volt power supply. (Located behind the the motor transformer).
11. Outdoor Air/Return Air Damper Actuator: Direct coupled, floating point (tristate) actuator that spring returns the outdoor air damper to the closed position upon a loss of power.
12. Face and Bypass Damper Actuator: Direct coupled, floating point (tristate) actuator that is non-spring returned (Model AVS only).
13. Hydronic Coil Low Air Temperature Limit (T6 freezestat): Factory installed on all units with hydronic (water) coils. The T6 freezestat cuts out at $38 \mathrm{oF}(+/-3 \mathrm{oF})$ and automatically resets at $45 \mathrm{oF}(+/-3 \mathrm{oF})$.
14. Low Refrigerant Temperature Sensor (S4): The S 4 sensor is provided on all units with a direct expansion (DX) cooling coil. It is located on the right hand side of the coil "u-bend".
15. Room Temperature Sensor: The unit mounted sensor is located in the sampling chamber (front, center section) where room air is continuously drawn through for prompt response to temperature changes in the room. A Remote Wall Mounted Temperature Sensor is also available for remote room temperature sensing. (optional accessory).
16. Discharge Air Temperature Sensor: The sensor is located on the second fan from the right to sense discharge air temperatures.
17. Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor: The sensor is located in the outdoor air section of the unit before the outdoor air damper. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
18. Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor (optional): Unit mounted humidity sensor for units using Expanded outdoor enthalpy economizer or Leading Edge indoor/outdoor, true enthalpy comparison economizer. The sensor is located in the outdoor air section of the unit before the outdoor air damper. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
19. Room Humidity Sensor (optional): Unit mounted humidity sensor for units capable of passive or active dehumidification or with units using Leading Edge indoor/ outdoor, true enthalpy comparison economizer. The sensor is located in the sampling chamber (front, center panel) where room air is continuously drawn through for fast response to humidity changes in the room. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
20. CO2 Sensor (optional): Unit mounted, single beam absorption infrared gas sensor with a sensing range of 0 -2000 ppm and voltage output of 0 to 10 VDC ( 100 ohm output impedance). The Pitot Tube sensing device is located in the unit ventilator's return air stream. The optional CO2 sensor is used with the UVC's Demand Control Ventilation feature to vary the amount of outside air based on actual room occupancy. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
21. Control Valve(s) (not shown): Optional accessory valve(s) may be either 2 position "End of Cycle" (AVS models) or modulating (AVV and AVR models), to control the quantity of water through the coil. Available in 2-way or 3-way configurations. Spring return actuators are required for all hot water and steam heating valves. All heating valves are Normally Open (NO) and all cooling valves Normally Closed (NC).
22. Water In Temperature Sensor (not shown): The (S5) water in temperature sensor is factory wired on 2-pipe CW/HW units only. The sensor must be field installed and insulated (by others) on the supply connection of the hydronic coil. It is located on the same side as the coil connections. The sensor measures the entering water temperature to determine if the temperature is acceptable for either heating or cooling based on the unit's operating state.

Figure 2: AV Top View


## Economizer Control Capabilities

Basic - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Expanded - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and calculates the enthalpy of the outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - True enthalpy comparison economizer that compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and compares the enthalpy of the inside and outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Economizer for Reheat

Basic - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature sensor, item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature Sensor), item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor), item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Local User Interface (LUI)

The built-in LUI touch pad (See Figure 3-1) has a 2-digit LED display that indicates the current unit operating state. The touch pad will "digitally display":

- The room set point temperature
- Current Room Temperature (With certain buttons held in place)
- Any fault code for diagnostics at the unit (With certain buttons held in place)
The LUI has a built in menu structure (Hidden Key and Password protected) with 7 keys ( 1 key is hidden) and 9 individual LED indicators to adjust the unit ventilator operating parameters shown below.
Figure 3: Local User Interface (LUI)



## Operating Mode States (4)

- Heat - Heating and economizer operation only
- Cool - Cooling and economizer operation only
- Fan Only - Fan operation only
- Auto - Unit automatically switches between heating, cooling and economizer operation to satisfy the room load conditions. The current unit state is also displayed.


## Fan States (4)

- High (constant speed)
- Medium (constant speed)
- Low (constant speed)
- Auto (part load, variable air) - Varies the fan speed automatically to meet the room load conditions whether the unit is in heating, cooling or economizer mode. The current fan speed is also displayed. During low load or normal operation (about $60 \%$ of the time) the fans will operate at low speed. When the load increases to an intermediate demand the fans automatically shift to medium speed. At near design or design load conditions, the fans will operate on high speed. A 10-minute delay between speed changes is incorporated to minimize the awareness of these changes. The outdoor air damper will index based on the fan speed to maintain the required minimum cfm (cubic feet per minute) of ventilation air.


## Occupancy Modes (4)

- Occupied - Normal, daytime operation where the unit maintains the room set point.
- Unoccupied - Night set back operating mode in which the unit responds to a new room set point and cycles to maintain the condition. The fan comes on when heating or cooling is needed and runs until the load is satisfied. The outside air damper is closed during this mode. With direct expansion (DX) cooling units, when a cooling load is satisfied by the refrigerant system, the compressor is de-energized and the Unit Ventilator indoor fan continues to run for a fixed period of time to remove possible frost buildup on the evaporator coil.
- Stand By Mode - The unit ventilator maintains the stand by mode set point temperature with the outside air damper closed. The fan runs continuously unless it is configured to cycle in response to the room load.
- Bypass Mode - By depressing the Tenant Override Switch (Item 4) the unit is placed back into the Occupied Mode for a predetermined time (default of 120 minutes). This time can be set in 1-minute increments from 1 minute to 240 minutes through the Service Tool or a network.
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| Group: Unit Ventilator |
| :--- |
| Type: Basic Unit Data |
| Date: September 2014 |

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage)

## Standard Features

- UL/cUL listed.
- AHRI Certified chilled water performance. Unit ventilation rate certified and tested per Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) standard 840.
- Institutional quality cabinet with durable, textured, charcoal bronze paint finish on top surface. Oven baked powder paint on all other exterior panels.
- Welded chassis constructed from galvanized steel.
- Two, top hinged doors for access.
- Removable bar discharge grille.
- Three individual front access panels provided for ease of maintenance and service.
- All access panels have positive positioning threaded fasteners operated with $5 / 32$ " hex wrench.
- Insulated unit back.
- Built in pipe tunnel.
- Leveling legs.
- Rigid, double wall, insulated outdoor air damper made from welded galvanized steel, with mohair end and damper seals in turned over edges.
- Composite drain pan-hand of connection field reversible. Direction of slant can be field modified. An optional stainless steel indoor drain pan is also available.
- Room air fan shaft have oilable sleeve bearings for quietness and long life.
- Low speed room air fan constructed of injection molded polypropylene for precise, smooth, quiet performance.
- Energy efficient $1 / 4$ H.P. permanent split capacitor (PSC) plug-in room air fan motor fits all size units. Located out of air stream.
- UL listed individual fusing of fan motor and controls.
- Room air motor speed controlled by multi-tap transformer, highmedium- low-off speeds.
- MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Controls (Optional) - State of the art "MicroTech II unit controller is a stand alone microprocessor based DDC control device that is preengineered, pre-programmed, pre-tested and factory installed. It provides correct sequence of operations and the advantage of one source responsibility.
- Steam coils equipped with vacuum breaker.
- Manual air vent and drain plug on water coils.
- Throwaway filter(s) factory installed in unit.

Table 1: Physical Data

|  |  |  | S07 | S10 | S13 | S15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Airflow CFM (L/s): |  |  | 750 (340) | 1000 (472) | 1250 (590) | 1500 (708) |
| Fan Data: | Number of Fans: |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Size: | Diameter - in (mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) |
|  |  | Width- in (mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) |
| Filter Data: | Nominal Size: | in | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 48-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 60-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ |
|  |  | (mm) | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1232 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1537 \times 25$ | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ |
|  | Area - $\mathrm{Ft}^{2}\left(\mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ : |  | 2.54 (.24) | 3.37 (.31) | 4.2 (.39) | 5.08 (.47) |
|  | Quantity: |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shipping Weight: | 16-5/8" Deep Units: |  | 350 (168) | 425 (193) | 495 (225) | 570 (259) |
|  | 21-7/8" Deep Units: |  | 370 (163) | 445 (202) | 525 (238) | 600 (272) |
| Coil Water Volume Gallons (Liters): | 1 Row Coil: |  | 0.25 (0.95) | 0.31 (1.17) | 0.38 (1.44) | 0.44 (1.67) |
|  | 2 Row Coil: |  | 0.45 (1.70) | 0.57 (2.16) | 0.69 (2.61) | 0.82 (3.10) |
|  | 3 Row Coil: |  | 0.64 (2.42) | 0.82 (3.10) | 1.01 (3.82) | 1.19 (4.50) |
|  | 4 Row Coil: |  | 0.83 (3.14) | 1.08 (4.09) | 1.32 (5.00) | 1.57 (5.94) |

## AVV Unit Cross Sections

Valve Control


| Single Coil Units | Two Coil Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Raceway for factory wiring | Direct Expansion Units (DX) | Chilled Water Units |
| 2 Hot Water, Steam, Chilled Water, CW/HW (2-pipe), | 1 Raceway for factory wiring | 1 Raceway for factory wiring |
| Direct Expansion, Electric Heat | 2 Direct Expansion | 2 Hot Water |
|  | 3 Steam or Electric Heat | 3 Chilled Water |
|  | 2 Hot Water | 2 Chilled Water |
|  | 3 Direct Expansion | 3 Electric Heat or Steam |

Daikin Applied certifies that it will furnish equipment in accordance with this drawing and specifications, and subject to its published warranty. Purchaser's approval to this drawing signifies that the equipment is acceptable under the provisions of the job specifications. Any change made hereon by any person whomsoever is subject to acceptance by Daikin

Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: Inlet Air Arrange.
Date: October 2013

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage) Arrangement AB - Full Adapter Back, Closed Pipe Tunnel with Solid Back

## 217/8" (556mm) Deep Floor Unit - Dimensions

| Uniit Size | Dimensions in inches. (mm) |  | Drawing Notes ( © , *, etc.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | C | 1 Bottom entry within 10" $\times 11-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}(254 \mathrm{~mm} \times 295 \mathrm{~mm})$ area |
| AV S07 | 62 (1575) | 38 (965) | 2 Rear entry area 14 " x 5 " ( $356 \mathrm{~mm} \times 127 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). <br> 3 Opening between pipe tunnel \& end compartment. |
| AV S13 | 86 (2184) | 62 (1575) | 7 Slotted kickplate for return air arrangements; partially open kickplate for draftstop arrangements. 8 (4) - 7/8" (22 mm) diameter holes in back for anchoring unit to wall. |
| AV S15 | 98 (2489) | 74 (1880) | 9 Accessory panels not included with unit, order separately as an accessory. <br> 10 Insulated top and back of unit and outside air section of adapter back. <br> 11. Full metal plate across entire back. <br> 12. Controls location (MicroTech II units only). <br> 13. Drain Pan. |

## Certified Drawing

UV-MTII-Sensor101

> Daikin Applied certifies that it will furnish equipment in accordance with this drawing and specifications, and subject to its published warranty. Purchaser's approval to this drawing signifies that the equipment is acceptable under the provisions of the job specifications. Any change made hereon by any person whomsoever is subject to acceptance

Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: MicroTech II Sensor
Date: December 2013

## Daikin Classroom Unit Ventilator

## Standard Wall Mounted, MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Room Sensor Accessory with Tenant Override

The MicroTech II, wall mounted room sensor accessory has a Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) silicon sensing element, a red LED for unit status and a tenant override switch.

## Sensor part number: 111048101

Included with the pre-assembled sensor:

- Large ( $3.1 " \times 4.6$ [ $80 \times 117 \mathrm{~mm}]$ ) mounting base (1) for wall box or surface mounting
- End Caps (2)
- Terminal Block (1)
- $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$.) cover screw (1)
- Small $\left(3.1^{\prime \prime} \times 3.1^{\prime \prime}[80 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}]\right)$ mounting base (1) with attached terminal block (1) for surface mounting
- Sliding panel with printed (Daikin) logo
- Hardware for wallbox or surface mounting


## Sensor Specifications

Type: $\quad 1035$ ohms @ $77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Accuracy: $\quad \pm 0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ between $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ and $\left.75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Figure 1: MicroTech II Sensor 111048101


## Wiring

All field wiring connections must be run in shielded cable with the shield drain wires connected as shown in the wiring diagram.

Figure 2: Wall mounted temperature sensor wiring for standard wall sensor

Unit Ventilator
External Signal Connection Plug


| Maximum Wire Length for Less than $1^{\circ}$ F Error |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wire Gauge | Wire Length |
| 14 AWG | 800 Ft |
| 16 AWG | 500 Ft |
| 18 AWG | 310 Ft |
| 20 AWG | 200 Ft |
| 22 AWG | 124 Ft |

Figure 3: Wallbox mounting


Figure 4: Surface mounting using small base


Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
02.50

Chatham MS-UV (Stage) 1000 CFM


## Unit Overview

| Model Number |  | Voltage |  | Coil Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UAVV6S10 |  | 115/60/1 | Hot Water |  |
| Physical |  |  |  |  |
| Unit |  |  | Controls |  |
| Arrangement |  | Weight | Type |  |
| Vertical, Floor Mounted |  | 445 lb | Factory Installed Digital Controls |  |
| Electrical |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage | Minimum Voltage | Maximum Voltage | Total Unit MCA | Maximum Fuse Size |
| 115/60/1 V/Hz/Phase | 104 v | 126 v | 3.9 A | 15 A |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |
| Speed | Air Volume CFM | External Static Pressure $\mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Motor Power HP | Fan Full Load Current A |
| High | 1014 | 0.00 | 0.250 | 2.70 |



## Warranty

## Type

Extended: Ext. 4 yr. parts - (Entire Unit)

## Notes

## Accessories

Part Number
106041390
111048101
105631514

Description
1" End Pnl, Ant Ivory, 21-7/8"D, Solid (AV AZ)
STANDARD Room Sensor with Override
LVR HORZ W/GRILLE 10 3/8HX48L DRK BRZE- W/FLGE S1

Group: Unit Ventilator Type: MTII DDC Control Date: January 2014

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Models AVS, AVV, and AVR

## MicroTech IITM Unit Mounted DDC Control Components

1. MicroTech II Unit Ventilator Controller (UVC): (Located Beneath the Local User Interface Panel). Factory mounted and run tested, microprocessor-based DDC control device capable of complete Standalone unit control, Master/Slave control or incorporated into a building-wide network using an optional plug-in communication module. The UVC contains a microprocessor that is preprogrammed with the application code required to operate the unit. The UVC supports up to 6 analog inputs, 12 binary inputs, and 9 binary outputs. The UVC EXP I/O board supports up to 4 additional analog inputs and 8 additional binary outputs. Master/Slave units have the controller factory configured and installed for a local peer-to-peer network between these units (network wiring between these units needs to be field installed). Optional network communication is provided via plug-in communication modules that connect directly to the UVC.
2. Communication Module (optional): Plug-in network communication module that is attached to the UVC via a 12-pin header and 4 locking standoffs. Available communication modules:

- Building Automation and Control Network (BACnet ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) Master Slave/Token Passing (MS/TP) - Allows the UVC to interoperate with systems that use the BACnet (MS/ TP ) protocol with a conformance level of 3 . Meets the requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE 135-1995 standard for BACnet systems.
- LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ compliant Space Comfort Controller (SCC) Supports the LonWorks SCC profile number 8500_10
- Metasys N2® Open - Provides N2 Open network communication capability to the UVC.

3. Local User Interface (LUI): (see fig. 2-1) - The LUI provides a unit mounted interface which indicates the current unit operating state and can be used to adjust the unit ventilator operating parameters (operating mode, temperature set points, fan speed and occupancy mode). The LUI features a 2-digit display, 7 keys (1 key is hidden), and 9 individual LED indicators. See "Local User Interface (LUI)" on page 3 for further details.
4. Tenant Override Switch: (see fig. 2-1) - Provides a momentary contact closure that causes the unit to enter the "tenant override" operating mode for a set time period (default $=120$ minutes).
5. Time Clock: (optional on standalone units only) (see fig. 2-1) - Factory mounted 7 day/24 hour, digital time clock with up to twenty (20) programs to sequence the unit ventilator through occupied and unoccupied modes in accordance with a user programmed time schedule.
6. External Signal Connection Plugs: Three (3) multi-pin plugs are factory provided and pre-wired with short wire whips that are capped (they must remain capped if not used). Provided for field wiring of :

Figure 1: Component Locations (Vertical Floor Unit Shown)


- Remote Wall Mounted Temperature Sensor (optional accessory).
- External Input Signals (by others): unoccupied, remote shutdown, ventilation lockout, dew point/humidity (night time operation), or exhaust interlock signals • External Output Options (by others): lights on/off, fault indication signal, exhaust fan on/off or auxiliary heat signal
Note: Not all external signal options can be used simultaneously and may not be available on all software models. Refer to the "UVC Input and Output Tables" in IM 739 for available options.

7. Electric Connection Box: Contains the motor speed transformer. Refer to the unit wiring diagram for specifics.
8. Unit Main Power "On-Off" Switch: Disconnects the main power to the unit for servicing or when the unit is to be shut down for an extended period of time.
9. Fuse(s) - Fan motor and controls have the hot line(s) protected by factory installed cartridge type fuse(s).
10. Control Transformer: 75 VA 24 -volt NEC Class 2 transformer for 24 volt power supply. (Located behind the the motor transformer).
11. Outdoor Air/Return Air Damper Actuator: Direct coupled, floating point (tristate) actuator that spring returns the outdoor air damper to the closed position upon a loss of power.
12. Face and Bypass Damper Actuator: Direct coupled, floating point (tristate) actuator that is non-spring returned (Model AVS only).
13. Hydronic Coil Low Air Temperature Limit (T6 freezestat): Factory installed on all units with hydronic (water) coils. The T6 freezestat cuts out at $38 \mathrm{oF}(+/-3 \mathrm{oF})$ and automatically resets at $45 \mathrm{oF}(+/-3 \mathrm{oF})$.
14. Low Refrigerant Temperature Sensor (S4): The S 4 sensor is provided on all units with a direct expansion (DX) cooling coil. It is located on the right hand side of the coil "u-bend".
15. Room Temperature Sensor: The unit mounted sensor is located in the sampling chamber (front, center section) where room air is continuously drawn through for prompt response to temperature changes in the room. A Remote Wall Mounted Temperature Sensor is also available for remote room temperature sensing. (optional accessory).
16. Discharge Air Temperature Sensor: The sensor is located on the second fan from the right to sense discharge air temperatures.
17. Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor: The sensor is located in the outdoor air section of the unit before the outdoor air damper. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
18. Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor (optional): Unit mounted humidity sensor for units using Expanded outdoor enthalpy economizer or Leading Edge indoor/outdoor, true enthalpy comparison economizer. The sensor is located in the outdoor air section of the unit before the outdoor air damper. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
19. Room Humidity Sensor (optional): Unit mounted humidity sensor for units capable of passive or active dehumidification or with units using Leading Edge indoor/ outdoor, true enthalpy comparison economizer. The sensor is located in the sampling chamber (front, center panel) where room air is continuously drawn through for fast response to humidity changes in the room. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
20. CO2 Sensor (optional): Unit mounted, single beam absorption infrared gas sensor with a sensing range of 0 -2000 ppm and voltage output of 0 to 10 VDC ( 100 ohm output impedance). The Pitot Tube sensing device is located in the unit ventilator's return air stream. The optional CO2 sensor is used with the UVC's Demand Control Ventilation feature to vary the amount of outside air based on actual room occupancy. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
21. Control Valve(s) (not shown): Optional accessory valve(s) may be either 2 position "End of Cycle" (AVS models) or modulating (AVV and AVR models), to control the quantity of water through the coil. Available in 2-way or 3-way configurations. Spring return actuators are required for all hot water and steam heating valves. All heating valves are Normally Open (NO) and all cooling valves Normally Closed (NC).
22. Water In Temperature Sensor (not shown): The (S5) water in temperature sensor is factory wired on 2-pipe CW/HW units only. The sensor must be field installed and insulated (by others) on the supply connection of the hydronic coil. It is located on the same side as the coil connections. The sensor measures the entering water temperature to determine if the temperature is acceptable for either heating or cooling based on the unit's operating state.

Figure 2: AV Top View


## Economizer Control Capabilities

Basic - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Expanded - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and calculates the enthalpy of the outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - True enthalpy comparison economizer that compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and compares the enthalpy of the inside and outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Economizer for Reheat

Basic - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature sensor, item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature Sensor), item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor), item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Local User Interface (LUI)

The built-in LUI touch pad (See Figure 3-1) has a 2-digit LED display that indicates the current unit operating state. The touch pad will "digitally display":

- The room set point temperature
- Current Room Temperature (With certain buttons held in place)
- Any fault code for diagnostics at the unit (With certain buttons held in place)
The LUI has a built in menu structure (Hidden Key and Password protected) with 7 keys ( 1 key is hidden) and 9 individual LED indicators to adjust the unit ventilator operating parameters shown below.
Figure 3: Local User Interface (LUI)



## Operating Mode States (4)

- Heat - Heating and economizer operation only
- Cool - Cooling and economizer operation only
- Fan Only - Fan operation only
- Auto - Unit automatically switches between heating, cooling and economizer operation to satisfy the room load conditions. The current unit state is also displayed.


## Fan States (4)

- High (constant speed)
- Medium (constant speed)
- Low (constant speed)
- Auto (part load, variable air) - Varies the fan speed automatically to meet the room load conditions whether the unit is in heating, cooling or economizer mode. The current fan speed is also displayed. During low load or normal operation (about $60 \%$ of the time) the fans will operate at low speed. When the load increases to an intermediate demand the fans automatically shift to medium speed. At near design or design load conditions, the fans will operate on high speed. A 10-minute delay between speed changes is incorporated to minimize the awareness of these changes. The outdoor air damper will index based on the fan speed to maintain the required minimum cfm (cubic feet per minute) of ventilation air.


## Occupancy Modes (4)

- Occupied - Normal, daytime operation where the unit maintains the room set point.
- Unoccupied - Night set back operating mode in which the unit responds to a new room set point and cycles to maintain the condition. The fan comes on when heating or cooling is needed and runs until the load is satisfied. The outside air damper is closed during this mode. With direct expansion (DX) cooling units, when a cooling load is satisfied by the refrigerant system, the compressor is de-energized and the Unit Ventilator indoor fan continues to run for a fixed period of time to remove possible frost buildup on the evaporator coil.
- Stand By Mode - The unit ventilator maintains the stand by mode set point temperature with the outside air damper closed. The fan runs continuously unless it is configured to cycle in response to the room load.
- Bypass Mode - By depressing the Tenant Override Switch (Item 4) the unit is placed back into the Occupied Mode for a predetermined time (default of 120 minutes). This time can be set in 1-minute increments from 1 minute to 240 minutes through the Service Tool or a network.
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Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: Coil Connections
Date: October 2013

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage)

## Coil Headers, Locations (Heating)

Hot Water Only Unit (Coils 65, 66, 67)

$\square$ Steam Heating Only Unit (Coils 68, 69, 78, 79)


Note: For opposite end drain steam coils (code 78, 79) Return (R) is $71 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ ( 184 mm ) from bottom of unit and (H) 2" ( 51 mm ) from the back of unit.
Steam Heating Only Unit (Coils 68, 69, 78, 79)


Table 1: Dimensions

| Unit <br> Depth | Coil Connection Locations - Dimensions (in inches) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | H | J | K | L |
| $\mathbf{1 6 5 / 8}$ | $33 / 4$ | $121 / 4$ | $27 / 8$ | 3 | 5 | 14 |
| $\mathbf{2 1 7 / 8}$ | 9 | $171 / 2$ | $81 / 8$ | $81 / 4$ | $101 / 4$ | $191 / 4$ |

Table 2: Coil Water Capacities (Gallons/Liters)

| Unit Series | S07 |  | S10 |  | S13 |  | S15 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gal | Liter | Gal | Liter | Gal | Liter | Gal | Liter |
| 1 Row Coil | 0.24 | 0.91 | 0.29 | 1.10 | 0.35 | 1.32 | 0.41 | 1.55 |
| 2 Row Coil | 0.41 | 1.55 | 0.52 | 1.97 | 0.63 | 2.38 | 0.74 | 2.80 |
| 3 Row Coil | 0.58 | 2.20 | 0.74 | 2.80 | 0.92 | 3.48 | 1.07 | 4.05 |
| 4 Row Coil | 0.76 | 2.88 | 0.96 | 3.63 | 1.2 | 4.54 | 1.4 | 5.30 |

Table 3: Heating Only - Coil Position/Combinations in Air Stream (one coil per position)
Stream (one coil per position)

| First Position In <br> Airstream | Second Position <br> In Airstream | Basic Valve Control |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating Only | AVV |  |
| 65666768697879 | Z |  |
| 1213 | Z | • |

-= Available
Heating Coils:
$65=1$ Row Hot Water Coil
$66=2$ Row Hot Water Coil
67 = 3 Row Hot Water Coil
68 = Low Capacity Steam Coil
69 = High Capacity Steam Coil
78 = Opposite End Drain Low Capacity Steam Coil
79 = Opposite End Drain High Capacity Steam Coil
12 = Low Electric Heat Coil
13 = High Electric Heat Coil
Cooling Coils:
Z = None

## Notes:

1. All coils have same end supply and return connections.
2. Steam coils have a factory installed pressure equalizing valve and a 24 " (610mm) long pressure equalizing line which terminates in a 12 " M.P.T. fitting.
3. Cooling condensate drain pan is shipped sloped down towards the cooling coil connections but is field reversible.
4. For limitations with coil combinations see table Table 3.
5. Hot water coil connections are 7/8"I.D. (female) and terminate 9 " (229mm) from the end of the unit.
6. Steam coils are 1-1/8" female (sweat) connections and terminate $9^{\prime \prime}(229 \mathrm{~mm})$ from the end of the unit.
7. All dimensions are approximated.

## Condensate Drain Location



| Group: Unit Ventilator |
| :--- |
| Type: Basic Unit Data |
| Date: September 2014 |

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage)

## Standard Features

- UL/cUL listed.
- AHRI Certified chilled water performance. Unit ventilation rate certified and tested per Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) standard 840.
- Institutional quality cabinet with durable, textured, charcoal bronze paint finish on top surface. Oven baked powder paint on all other exterior panels.
- Welded chassis constructed from galvanized steel.
- Two, top hinged doors for access.
- Removable bar discharge grille.
- Three individual front access panels provided for ease of maintenance and service.
- All access panels have positive positioning threaded fasteners operated with $5 / 32$ " hex wrench.
- Insulated unit back.
- Built in pipe tunnel.
- Leveling legs.
- Rigid, double wall, insulated outdoor air damper made from welded galvanized steel, with mohair end and damper seals in turned over edges.
- Composite drain pan-hand of connection field reversible. Direction of slant can be field modified. An optional stainless steel indoor drain pan is also available.
- Room air fan shaft have oilable sleeve bearings for quietness and long life.
- Low speed room air fan constructed of injection molded polypropylene for precise, smooth, quiet performance.
- Energy efficient $1 / 4$ H.P. permanent split capacitor (PSC) plug-in room air fan motor fits all size units. Located out of air stream.
- UL listed individual fusing of fan motor and controls.
- Room air motor speed controlled by multi-tap transformer, highmedium- low-off speeds.
- MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Controls (Optional) - State of the art "MicroTech II unit controller is a stand alone microprocessor based DDC control device that is preengineered, pre-programmed, pre-tested and factory installed. It provides correct sequence of operations and the advantage of one source responsibility.
- Steam coils equipped with vacuum breaker.
- Manual air vent and drain plug on water coils.
- Throwaway filter(s) factory installed in unit.

Table 1: Physical Data

|  |  |  | S07 | S10 | S13 | S15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Airflow CFM (L/s): |  |  | 750 (340) | 1000 (472) | 1250 (590) | 1500 (708) |
| Fan Data: | Number of Fans: |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Size: | Diameter - in (mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) |
|  |  | Width- in (mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) |
| Filter Data: | Nominal Size: | in | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 48-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 60-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ |
|  |  | (mm) | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1232 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1537 \times 25$ | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ |
|  | Area - $\mathrm{Ft}^{2}\left(\mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ : |  | 2.54 (.24) | 3.37 (.31) | 4.2 (.39) | 5.08 (.47) |
|  | Quantity: |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shipping Weight: | 16-5/8" Deep Units: |  | 350 (168) | 425 (193) | 495 (225) | 570 (259) |
|  | 21-7/8" Deep Units: |  | 370 (163) | 445 (202) | 525 (238) | 600 (272) |
| Coil Water Volume Gallons (Liters): | 1 Row Coil: |  | 0.25 (0.95) | 0.31 (1.17) | 0.38 (1.44) | 0.44 (1.67) |
|  | 2 Row Coil: |  | 0.45 (1.70) | 0.57 (2.16) | 0.69 (2.61) | 0.82 (3.10) |
|  | 3 Row Coil: |  | 0.64 (2.42) | 0.82 (3.10) | 1.01 (3.82) | 1.19 (4.50) |
|  | 4 Row Coil: |  | 0.83 (3.14) | 1.08 (4.09) | 1.32 (5.00) | 1.57 (5.94) |

## AVV Unit Cross Sections

Valve Control


| Single Coil Units | Two Coil Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Raceway for factory wiring | Direct Expansion Units (DX) | Chilled Water Units |
| 2 Hot Water, Steam, Chilled Water, CW/HW (2-pipe), | 1 Raceway for factory wiring | 1 Raceway for factory wiring |
| Direct Expansion, Electric Heat | 2 Direct Expansion | 2 Hot Water |
|  | 3 Steam or Electric Heat | 3 Chilled Water |
|  | 2 Hot Water | 2 Chilled Water |
|  | 3 Direct Expansion | 3 Electric Heat or Steam |

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Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: Inlet Air Arrange.
Date: October 2013

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage) Arrangement AB - Full Adapter Back, Closed Pipe Tunnel with Solid Back

## 217/8" (556mm) Deep Floor Unit - Dimensions

| Uniit Size | Dimensions in inches. (mm) |  | Drawing Notes ( © , *, etc.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | C | 1 Bottom entry within 10" $\times 11-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}(254 \mathrm{~mm} \times 295 \mathrm{~mm})$ area |
| AV S07 | 62 (1575) | 38 (965) | 2 Rear entry area 14 " x 5 " ( $356 \mathrm{~mm} \times 127 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). <br> 3 Opening between pipe tunnel \& end compartment. |
| AV S13 | 86 (2184) | 62 (1575) | 7 Slotted kickplate for return air arrangements; partially open kickplate for draftstop arrangements. 8 (4) - 7/8" (22 mm) diameter holes in back for anchoring unit to wall. |
| AV S15 | 98 (2489) | 74 (1880) | 9 Accessory panels not included with unit, order separately as an accessory. <br> 10 Insulated top and back of unit and outside air section of adapter back. <br> 11. Full metal plate across entire back. <br> 12. Controls location (MicroTech II units only). <br> 13. Drain Pan. |

## Certified Drawing

UV-MTII-Sensor101

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Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: MicroTech II Sensor
Date: December 2013

## Daikin Classroom Unit Ventilator

## Standard Wall Mounted, MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Room Sensor Accessory with Tenant Override

The MicroTech II, wall mounted room sensor accessory has a Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) silicon sensing element, a red LED for unit status and a tenant override switch.

## Sensor part number: 111048101

Included with the pre-assembled sensor:

- Large ( $3.1 " \times 4.6$ [ $80 \times 117 \mathrm{~mm}]$ ) mounting base (1) for wall box or surface mounting
- End Caps (2)
- Terminal Block (1)
- $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$.) cover screw (1)
- Small $\left(3.1^{\prime \prime} \times 3.1^{\prime \prime}[80 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}]\right)$ mounting base (1) with attached terminal block (1) for surface mounting
- Sliding panel with printed (Daikin) logo
- Hardware for wallbox or surface mounting


## Sensor Specifications

Type: $\quad 1035$ ohms @ $77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Accuracy: $\quad \pm 0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ between $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ and $\left.75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Figure 1: MicroTech II Sensor 111048101


## Wiring

All field wiring connections must be run in shielded cable with the shield drain wires connected as shown in the wiring diagram.

Figure 2: Wall mounted temperature sensor wiring for standard wall sensor

Unit Ventilator
External Signal Connection Plug


| Maximum Wire Length for Less than $1^{\circ}$ F Error |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wire Gauge | Wire Length |
| 14 AWG | 800 Ft |
| 16 AWG | 500 Ft |
| 18 AWG | 310 Ft |
| 20 AWG | 200 Ft |
| 22 AWG | 124 Ft |

Figure 3: Wallbox mounting


Figure 4: Surface mounting using small base


Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

## Technical Data Sheet

Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
02.50

Chatham MS-UV (Heating \& Cooling)


## Unit Overview

| Model Number | Voltage | Cooling Coil Type | Heating Coil Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UAVV6S15 | $115 / 60 / 1$ | DX | Hot Water |

Physical

| Unit |  | Controls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arrangement | Weight | Type |
| Vertical, Floor Mounted | 600 lb | Factory Installed Digital Controls |


| Electrical |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | Minimum Voltage |  | Maximum Voltage | Total Unit MCA |  | Maximum Fuse Size |
| 115/60/1 V/Hz/Phase | 104 v |  | 126 V | 3.9 A |  | 15 A |
| Fan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Speed | Air Volume CFM |  | External Static Pressure $\mathrm{inH}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ | Motor Power HP |  | Fan Full Load Current A |
| High | 1444 |  | 0.00 | 0.250 |  | 2.70 |
| Direct Expansion Coil |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Performance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity |  |  | Air Temperature |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Entering |  | Leaving |  |
| Total Btu/hr | Sensible Btu/hr | Evap Refrigerant Temperature ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Dry Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Wet Bulb ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| 53666 | 40250 | 45.0 | 80.0 | 67.0 | 54.3 | 54.3 |

Hot Water Coil

| Performance |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Capacity Btu/hr | Air Temperature Dry Bulb |  | Fluid Temperature |  |
|  | Entering <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Entering <br> ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | Leaving ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ |
| 62878 | 70.0 | 110.1 | 180.0 | 117.1 |
| Fluid |  |  |  |  |
| Type |  | Flow Rate gpm | Pressure Drop $\mathrm{ft} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ |  |
| Water |  | 2.00 | 0.65 |  |
| Physical |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Rows |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |

## Warranty

## Type

$$
\text { Extended: Ext. } 4 \text { yr. parts - (Entire Unit) }
$$

## Notes

## Accessories

Part Number
105677701
106041390
107292502
105631524
111048101

Description
Auxiliary Drain Pan for Unit End Compartment - AV
1" End PnI, Ant Ivory, 21-7/8"D, Solid (AV AZ)
Head Press Variable Spd Kit-Condensing Units-120/
LVR HZ WGRL 10 3/8HX72L CLR ANOD W/FLGE S15 H15 S
STANDARD Room Sensor with Override

Group: Unit Ventilator Type: MTII DDC Control Date: January 2014

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Models AVS, AVV, and AVR

## MicroTech IITM Unit Mounted DDC Control Components

1. MicroTech II Unit Ventilator Controller (UVC): (Located Beneath the Local User Interface Panel). Factory mounted and run tested, microprocessor-based DDC control device capable of complete Standalone unit control, Master/Slave control or incorporated into a building-wide network using an optional plug-in communication module. The UVC contains a microprocessor that is preprogrammed with the application code required to operate the unit. The UVC supports up to 6 analog inputs, 12 binary inputs, and 9 binary outputs. The UVC EXP I/O board supports up to 4 additional analog inputs and 8 additional binary outputs. Master/Slave units have the controller factory configured and installed for a local peer-to-peer network between these units (network wiring between these units needs to be field installed). Optional network communication is provided via plug-in communication modules that connect directly to the UVC.
2. Communication Module (optional): Plug-in network communication module that is attached to the UVC via a 12-pin header and 4 locking standoffs. Available communication modules:

- Building Automation and Control Network (BACnet ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) Master Slave/Token Passing (MS/TP) - Allows the UVC to interoperate with systems that use the BACnet (MS/ TP ) protocol with a conformance level of 3 . Meets the requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE 135-1995 standard for BACnet systems.
- LonWorks ${ }^{\circledR}$ compliant Space Comfort Controller (SCC) Supports the LonWorks SCC profile number 8500_10
- Metasys N2® Open - Provides N2 Open network communication capability to the UVC.

3. Local User Interface (LUI): (see fig. 2-1) - The LUI provides a unit mounted interface which indicates the current unit operating state and can be used to adjust the unit ventilator operating parameters (operating mode, temperature set points, fan speed and occupancy mode). The LUI features a 2-digit display, 7 keys (1 key is hidden), and 9 individual LED indicators. See "Local User Interface (LUI)" on page 3 for further details.
4. Tenant Override Switch: (see fig. 2-1) - Provides a momentary contact closure that causes the unit to enter the "tenant override" operating mode for a set time period (default $=120$ minutes).
5. Time Clock: (optional on standalone units only) (see fig. 2-1) - Factory mounted 7 day/24 hour, digital time clock with up to twenty (20) programs to sequence the unit ventilator through occupied and unoccupied modes in accordance with a user programmed time schedule.
6. External Signal Connection Plugs: Three (3) multi-pin plugs are factory provided and pre-wired with short wire whips that are capped (they must remain capped if not used). Provided for field wiring of :

Figure 1: Component Locations (Vertical Floor Unit Shown)


- Remote Wall Mounted Temperature Sensor (optional accessory).
- External Input Signals (by others): unoccupied, remote shutdown, ventilation lockout, dew point/humidity (night time operation), or exhaust interlock signals • External Output Options (by others): lights on/off, fault indication signal, exhaust fan on/off or auxiliary heat signal
Note: Not all external signal options can be used simultaneously and may not be available on all software models. Refer to the "UVC Input and Output Tables" in IM 739 for available options.

7. Electric Connection Box: Contains the motor speed transformer. Refer to the unit wiring diagram for specifics.
8. Unit Main Power "On-Off" Switch: Disconnects the main power to the unit for servicing or when the unit is to be shut down for an extended period of time.
9. Fuse(s) - Fan motor and controls have the hot line(s) protected by factory installed cartridge type fuse(s).
10. Control Transformer: 75 VA 24 -volt NEC Class 2 transformer for 24 volt power supply. (Located behind the the motor transformer).
11. Outdoor Air/Return Air Damper Actuator: Direct coupled, floating point (tristate) actuator that spring returns the outdoor air damper to the closed position upon a loss of power.
12. Face and Bypass Damper Actuator: Direct coupled, floating point (tristate) actuator that is non-spring returned (Model AVS only).
13. Hydronic Coil Low Air Temperature Limit (T6 freezestat): Factory installed on all units with hydronic (water) coils. The T6 freezestat cuts out at $38 \mathrm{oF}(+/-3 \mathrm{oF})$ and automatically resets at $45 \mathrm{oF}(+/-3 \mathrm{oF})$.
14. Low Refrigerant Temperature Sensor (S4): The S 4 sensor is provided on all units with a direct expansion (DX) cooling coil. It is located on the right hand side of the coil "u-bend".
15. Room Temperature Sensor: The unit mounted sensor is located in the sampling chamber (front, center section) where room air is continuously drawn through for prompt response to temperature changes in the room. A Remote Wall Mounted Temperature Sensor is also available for remote room temperature sensing. (optional accessory).
16. Discharge Air Temperature Sensor: The sensor is located on the second fan from the right to sense discharge air temperatures.
17. Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor: The sensor is located in the outdoor air section of the unit before the outdoor air damper. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
18. Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor (optional): Unit mounted humidity sensor for units using Expanded outdoor enthalpy economizer or Leading Edge indoor/outdoor, true enthalpy comparison economizer. The sensor is located in the outdoor air section of the unit before the outdoor air damper. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
19. Room Humidity Sensor (optional): Unit mounted humidity sensor for units capable of passive or active dehumidification or with units using Leading Edge indoor/ outdoor, true enthalpy comparison economizer. The sensor is located in the sampling chamber (front, center panel) where room air is continuously drawn through for fast response to humidity changes in the room. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
20. CO2 Sensor (optional): Unit mounted, single beam absorption infrared gas sensor with a sensing range of 0 -2000 ppm and voltage output of 0 to 10 VDC ( 100 ohm output impedance). The Pitot Tube sensing device is located in the unit ventilator's return air stream. The optional CO2 sensor is used with the UVC's Demand Control Ventilation feature to vary the amount of outside air based on actual room occupancy. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
21. Control Valve(s) (not shown): Optional accessory valve(s) may be either 2 position "End of Cycle" (AVS models) or modulating (AVV and AVR models), to control the quantity of water through the coil. Available in 2-way or 3-way configurations. Spring return actuators are required for all hot water and steam heating valves. All heating valves are Normally Open (NO) and all cooling valves Normally Closed (NC).
22. Water In Temperature Sensor (not shown): The (S5) water in temperature sensor is factory wired on 2-pipe CW/HW units only. The sensor must be field installed and insulated (by others) on the supply connection of the hydronic coil. It is located on the same side as the coil connections. The sensor measures the entering water temperature to determine if the temperature is acceptable for either heating or cooling based on the unit's operating state.

Figure 2: AV Top View


## Economizer Control Capabilities

Basic - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Expanded - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and calculates the enthalpy of the outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - True enthalpy comparison economizer that compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and compares the enthalpy of the inside and outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Economizer for Reheat

Basic - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature sensor, item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature Sensor), item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor), item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Local User Interface (LUI)

The built-in LUI touch pad (See Figure 3-1) has a 2-digit LED display that indicates the current unit operating state. The touch pad will "digitally display":

- The room set point temperature
- Current Room Temperature (With certain buttons held in place)
- Any fault code for diagnostics at the unit (With certain buttons held in place)
The LUI has a built in menu structure (Hidden Key and Password protected) with 7 keys ( 1 key is hidden) and 9 individual LED indicators to adjust the unit ventilator operating parameters shown below.
Figure 3: Local User Interface (LUI)



## Operating Mode States (4)

- Heat - Heating and economizer operation only
- Cool - Cooling and economizer operation only
- Fan Only - Fan operation only
- Auto - Unit automatically switches between heating, cooling and economizer operation to satisfy the room load conditions. The current unit state is also displayed.


## Fan States (4)

- High (constant speed)
- Medium (constant speed)
- Low (constant speed)
- Auto (part load, variable air) - Varies the fan speed automatically to meet the room load conditions whether the unit is in heating, cooling or economizer mode. The current fan speed is also displayed. During low load or normal operation (about $60 \%$ of the time) the fans will operate at low speed. When the load increases to an intermediate demand the fans automatically shift to medium speed. At near design or design load conditions, the fans will operate on high speed. A 10-minute delay between speed changes is incorporated to minimize the awareness of these changes. The outdoor air damper will index based on the fan speed to maintain the required minimum cfm (cubic feet per minute) of ventilation air.


## Occupancy Modes (4)

- Occupied - Normal, daytime operation where the unit maintains the room set point.
- Unoccupied - Night set back operating mode in which the unit responds to a new room set point and cycles to maintain the condition. The fan comes on when heating or cooling is needed and runs until the load is satisfied. The outside air damper is closed during this mode. With direct expansion (DX) cooling units, when a cooling load is satisfied by the refrigerant system, the compressor is de-energized and the Unit Ventilator indoor fan continues to run for a fixed period of time to remove possible frost buildup on the evaporator coil.
- Stand By Mode - The unit ventilator maintains the stand by mode set point temperature with the outside air damper closed. The fan runs continuously unless it is configured to cycle in response to the room load.
- Bypass Mode - By depressing the Tenant Override Switch (Item 4) the unit is placed back into the Occupied Mode for a predetermined time (default of 120 minutes). This time can be set in 1-minute increments from 1 minute to 240 minutes through the Service Tool or a network.
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| Group: Unit Ventilator |
| :--- |
| Type: Basic Unit Data |
| Date: September 2014 |

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage)

## Standard Features

- UL/cUL listed.
- AHRI Certified chilled water performance. Unit ventilation rate certified and tested per Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) standard 840.
- Institutional quality cabinet with durable, textured, charcoal bronze paint finish on top surface. Oven baked powder paint on all other exterior panels.
- Welded chassis constructed from galvanized steel.
- Two, top hinged doors for access.
- Removable bar discharge grille.
- Three individual front access panels provided for ease of maintenance and service.
- All access panels have positive positioning threaded fasteners operated with $5 / 32$ " hex wrench.
- Insulated unit back.
- Built in pipe tunnel.
- Leveling legs.
- Rigid, double wall, insulated outdoor air damper made from welded galvanized steel, with mohair end and damper seals in turned over edges.
- Composite drain pan-hand of connection field reversible. Direction of slant can be field modified. An optional stainless steel indoor drain pan is also available.
- Room air fan shaft have oilable sleeve bearings for quietness and long life.
- Low speed room air fan constructed of injection molded polypropylene for precise, smooth, quiet performance.
- Energy efficient $1 / 4$ H.P. permanent split capacitor (PSC) plug-in room air fan motor fits all size units. Located out of air stream.
- UL listed individual fusing of fan motor and controls.
- Room air motor speed controlled by multi-tap transformer, highmedium- low-off speeds.
- MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Controls (Optional) - State of the art "MicroTech II unit controller is a stand alone microprocessor based DDC control device that is preengineered, pre-programmed, pre-tested and factory installed. It provides correct sequence of operations and the advantage of one source responsibility.
- Steam coils equipped with vacuum breaker.
- Manual air vent and drain plug on water coils.
- Throwaway filter(s) factory installed in unit.

Table 1: Physical Data

|  |  |  | S07 | S10 | S13 | S15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Airflow CFM (L/s): |  |  | 750 (340) | 1000 (472) | 1250 (590) | 1500 (708) |
| Fan Data: | Number of Fans: |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Size: | Diameter - in (mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) |
|  |  | Width- in (mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) |
| Filter Data: | Nominal Size: | in | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 48-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 60-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ |
|  |  | (mm) | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1232 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1537 \times 25$ | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ |
|  | Area - $\mathrm{Ft}^{2}\left(\mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ : |  | 2.54 (.24) | 3.37 (.31) | 4.2 (.39) | 5.08 (.47) |
|  | Quantity: |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shipping Weight: | 16-5/8" Deep Units: |  | 350 (168) | 425 (193) | 495 (225) | 570 (259) |
|  | 21-7/8" Deep Units: |  | 370 (163) | 445 (202) | 525 (238) | 600 (272) |
| Coil Water Volume Gallons (Liters): | 1 Row Coil: |  | 0.25 (0.95) | 0.31 (1.17) | 0.38 (1.44) | 0.44 (1.67) |
|  | 2 Row Coil: |  | 0.45 (1.70) | 0.57 (2.16) | 0.69 (2.61) | 0.82 (3.10) |
|  | 3 Row Coil: |  | 0.64 (2.42) | 0.82 (3.10) | 1.01 (3.82) | 1.19 (4.50) |
|  | 4 Row Coil: |  | 0.83 (3.14) | 1.08 (4.09) | 1.32 (5.00) | 1.57 (5.94) |

## AVV Unit Cross Sections

Valve Control


| Single Coil Units | Two Coil Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Raceway for factory wiring | Direct Expansion Units (DX) | Chilled Water Units |
| 2 Hot Water, Steam, Chilled Water, CW/HW (2-pipe), | 1 Raceway for factory wiring | 1 Raceway for factory wiring |
| Direct Expansion, Electric Heat | 2 Direct Expansion | 2 Hot Water |
|  | 3 Steam or Electric Heat | 3 Chilled Water |
|  | 2 Hot Water | 2 Chilled Water |
|  | 3 Direct Expansion | 3 Electric Heat or Steam |

Daikin Applied certifies that it will furnish equipment in accordance with this drawing and specifications, and subject to its published warranty. Purchaser's approval to this drawing signifies that the equipment is acceptable under the provisions of the job specifications. Any change made hereon by any person whomsoever is subject to acceptance by Daikin

Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: Inlet Air Arrange.
Date: October 2013

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage) Arrangement AB - Full Adapter Back, Closed Pipe Tunnel with Solid Back

## 217/8" (556mm) Deep Floor Unit - Dimensions

| Uniit Size | Dimensions in inches. (mm) |  | Drawing Notes ( © , *, etc.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | C | 1 Bottom entry within 10" $\times 11-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}(254 \mathrm{~mm} \times 295 \mathrm{~mm})$ area |
| AV S07 | 62 (1575) | 38 (965) | 2 Rear entry area 14 " x 5 " ( $356 \mathrm{~mm} \times 127 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). <br> 3 Opening between pipe tunnel \& end compartment. |
| AV S13 | 86 (2184) | 62 (1575) | 7 Slotted kickplate for return air arrangements; partially open kickplate for draftstop arrangements. 8 (4) - 7/8" (22 mm) diameter holes in back for anchoring unit to wall. |
| AV S15 | 98 (2489) | 74 (1880) | 9 Accessory panels not included with unit, order separately as an accessory. <br> 10 Insulated top and back of unit and outside air section of adapter back. <br> 11. Full metal plate across entire back. <br> 12. Controls location (MicroTech II units only). <br> 13. Drain Pan. |

## Certified Drawing

UV-MTII-Sensor101

> Daikin Applied certifies that it will furnish equipment in accordance with this drawing and specifications, and subject to its published warranty. Purchaser's approval to this drawing signifies that the equipment is acceptable under the provisions of the job specifications. Any change made hereon by any person whomsoever is subject to acceptance

Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: MicroTech II Sensor
Date: December 2013

## Daikin Classroom Unit Ventilator

## Standard Wall Mounted, MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Room Sensor Accessory with Tenant Override

The MicroTech II, wall mounted room sensor accessory has a Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) silicon sensing element, a red LED for unit status and a tenant override switch.

## Sensor part number: 111048101

Included with the pre-assembled sensor:

- Large ( $3.1 " \times 4.6$ [ $80 \times 117 \mathrm{~mm}]$ ) mounting base (1) for wall box or surface mounting
- End Caps (2)
- Terminal Block (1)
- $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$.) cover screw (1)
- Small $\left(3.1^{\prime \prime} \times 3.1^{\prime \prime}[80 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}]\right)$ mounting base (1) with attached terminal block (1) for surface mounting
- Sliding panel with printed (Daikin) logo
- Hardware for wallbox or surface mounting


## Sensor Specifications

Type: $\quad 1035$ ohms @ $77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Accuracy: $\quad \pm 0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ between $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ and $\left.75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Figure 1: MicroTech II Sensor 111048101


## Wiring

All field wiring connections must be run in shielded cable with the shield drain wires connected as shown in the wiring diagram.

Figure 2: Wall mounted temperature sensor wiring for standard wall sensor

Unit Ventilator
External Signal Connection Plug


| Maximum Wire Length for Less than $1^{\circ}$ F Error |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wire Gauge | Wire Length |
| 14 AWG | 800 Ft |
| 16 AWG | 500 Ft |
| 18 AWG | 310 Ft |
| 20 AWG | 200 Ft |
| 22 AWG | 124 Ft |

Figure 3: Wallbox mounting


Figure 4: Surface mounting using small base


Job Information

| Job Name |
| :--- |
| Date |
| Submitted By |
| Software Version |
| Unit Tag |

Technical Data Sheet
Honeywell-Chatham School District
12/9/2014
Jennifer Olivo
02.50

Chatham MS-UV (Stage)



## Warranty

## Type

Extended: Ext. 4 yr. parts - (Entire Unit)

## Notes

## Accessories

Part Number
106041390
105631524
111048101

## Description

1" End Pnl, Ant Ivory, 21-7/8"D, Solid (AV AZ)
LVR HZ WGRL 10 3/8HX72L CLR ANOD W/FLGE S15 H15 S
STANDARD Room Sensor with Override

Group: Unit Ventilator Type: MTII DDC Control Date: January 2014

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Models AVS, AVV, and AVR

## MicroTech IITM Unit Mounted DDC Control Components

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Figure 1: Component Locations (Vertical Floor Unit Shown)


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12. Face and Bypass Damper Actuator: Direct coupled, floating point (tristate) actuator that is non-spring returned (Model AVS only).
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20. CO2 Sensor (optional): Unit mounted, single beam absorption infrared gas sensor with a sensing range of 0 -2000 ppm and voltage output of 0 to 10 VDC ( 100 ohm output impedance). The Pitot Tube sensing device is located in the unit ventilator's return air stream. The optional CO2 sensor is used with the UVC's Demand Control Ventilation feature to vary the amount of outside air based on actual room occupancy. With network applications, the unit mounted sensor can be overridden by a remote sensor through the network.
21. Control Valve(s) (not shown): Optional accessory valve(s) may be either 2 position "End of Cycle" (AVS models) or modulating (AVV and AVR models), to control the quantity of water through the coil. Available in 2-way or 3-way configurations. Spring return actuators are required for all hot water and steam heating valves. All heating valves are Normally Open (NO) and all cooling valves Normally Closed (NC).
22. Water In Temperature Sensor (not shown): The (S5) water in temperature sensor is factory wired on 2-pipe CW/HW units only. The sensor must be field installed and insulated (by others) on the supply connection of the hydronic coil. It is located on the same side as the coil connections. The sensor measures the entering water temperature to determine if the temperature is acceptable for either heating or cooling based on the unit's operating state.

Figure 2: AV Top View


## Economizer Control Capabilities

Basic - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Expanded - Compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and calculates the enthalpy of the outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - True enthalpy comparison economizer that compares the inside and outside air temperatures using item 16 (Room Temperature Sensor) and item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and compares the enthalpy of the inside and outside air relative humidity using item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Economizer for Reheat

Basic - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature sensor, item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.
Leading Edge - Uses items 16 (Room Temperature Sensor), item 18 (Outdoor Air Temperature Sensor), item 19 (Outdoor Air Humidity Sensor) and item 20 (Room Humidity Sensor) for active dehumidification (reheat) or to determine if outdoor air can be used for "free", economizer cooling operation.

## Local User Interface (LUI)

The built-in LUI touch pad (See Figure 3-1) has a 2-digit LED display that indicates the current unit operating state. The touch pad will "digitally display":

- The room set point temperature
- Current Room Temperature (With certain buttons held in place)
- Any fault code for diagnostics at the unit (With certain buttons held in place)
The LUI has a built in menu structure (Hidden Key and Password protected) with 7 keys ( 1 key is hidden) and 9 individual LED indicators to adjust the unit ventilator operating parameters shown below.
Figure 3: Local User Interface (LUI)



## Operating Mode States (4)

- Heat - Heating and economizer operation only
- Cool - Cooling and economizer operation only
- Fan Only - Fan operation only
- Auto - Unit automatically switches between heating, cooling and economizer operation to satisfy the room load conditions. The current unit state is also displayed.


## Fan States (4)

- High (constant speed)
- Medium (constant speed)
- Low (constant speed)
- Auto (part load, variable air) - Varies the fan speed automatically to meet the room load conditions whether the unit is in heating, cooling or economizer mode. The current fan speed is also displayed. During low load or normal operation (about $60 \%$ of the time) the fans will operate at low speed. When the load increases to an intermediate demand the fans automatically shift to medium speed. At near design or design load conditions, the fans will operate on high speed. A 10-minute delay between speed changes is incorporated to minimize the awareness of these changes. The outdoor air damper will index based on the fan speed to maintain the required minimum cfm (cubic feet per minute) of ventilation air.


## Occupancy Modes (4)

- Occupied - Normal, daytime operation where the unit maintains the room set point.
- Unoccupied - Night set back operating mode in which the unit responds to a new room set point and cycles to maintain the condition. The fan comes on when heating or cooling is needed and runs until the load is satisfied. The outside air damper is closed during this mode. With direct expansion (DX) cooling units, when a cooling load is satisfied by the refrigerant system, the compressor is de-energized and the Unit Ventilator indoor fan continues to run for a fixed period of time to remove possible frost buildup on the evaporator coil.
- Stand By Mode - The unit ventilator maintains the stand by mode set point temperature with the outside air damper closed. The fan runs continuously unless it is configured to cycle in response to the room load.
- Bypass Mode - By depressing the Tenant Override Switch (Item 4) the unit is placed back into the Occupied Mode for a predetermined time (default of 120 minutes). This time can be set in 1-minute increments from 1 minute to 240 minutes through the Service Tool or a network.
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Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: Coil Connections
Date: October 2013

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage)

## Coil Headers, Locations (Heating)

Hot Water Only Unit (Coils 65, 66, 67)

$\square$ Steam Heating Only Unit (Coils 68, 69, 78, 79)


Note: For opposite end drain steam coils (code 78, 79) Return (R) is $71 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ ( 184 mm ) from bottom of unit and (H) 2" ( 51 mm ) from the back of unit.
Steam Heating Only Unit (Coils 68, 69, 78, 79)


Table 1: Dimensions

| Unit <br> Depth | Coil Connection Locations - Dimensions (in inches) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | H | J | K | L |
| $\mathbf{1 6 5 / 8}$ | $33 / 4$ | $121 / 4$ | $27 / 8$ | 3 | 5 | 14 |
| $\mathbf{2 1 7 / 8}$ | 9 | $171 / 2$ | $81 / 8$ | $81 / 4$ | $101 / 4$ | $191 / 4$ |

Table 2: Coil Water Capacities (Gallons/Liters)

| Unit Series | S07 |  | S10 |  | S13 |  | S15 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gal | Liter | Gal | Liter | Gal | Liter | Gal | Liter |
| 1 Row Coil | 0.24 | 0.91 | 0.29 | 1.10 | 0.35 | 1.32 | 0.41 | 1.55 |
| 2 Row Coil | 0.41 | 1.55 | 0.52 | 1.97 | 0.63 | 2.38 | 0.74 | 2.80 |
| 3 Row Coil | 0.58 | 2.20 | 0.74 | 2.80 | 0.92 | 3.48 | 1.07 | 4.05 |
| 4 Row Coil | 0.76 | 2.88 | 0.96 | 3.63 | 1.2 | 4.54 | 1.4 | 5.30 |

Table 3: Heating Only - Coil Position/Combinations in Air Stream (one coil per position)
Stream (one coil per position)

| First Position In <br> Airstream | Second Position <br> In Airstream | Basic Valve Control |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heating Only | AVV |  |
| 65666768697879 | Z |  |
| 1213 | Z | • |

-= Available
Heating Coils:
$65=1$ Row Hot Water Coil
$66=2$ Row Hot Water Coil
67 = 3 Row Hot Water Coil
68 = Low Capacity Steam Coil
69 = High Capacity Steam Coil
78 = Opposite End Drain Low Capacity Steam Coil
79 = Opposite End Drain High Capacity Steam Coil
12 = Low Electric Heat Coil
13 = High Electric Heat Coil
Cooling Coils:
Z = None

## Notes:

1. All coils have same end supply and return connections.
2. Steam coils have a factory installed pressure equalizing valve and a 24 " (610mm) long pressure equalizing line which terminates in a 12 " M.P.T. fitting.
3. Cooling condensate drain pan is shipped sloped down towards the cooling coil connections but is field reversible.
4. For limitations with coil combinations see table Table 3.
5. Hot water coil connections are 7/8"I.D. (female) and terminate 9 " (229mm) from the end of the unit.
6. Steam coils are 1-1/8" female (sweat) connections and terminate $9^{\prime \prime}(229 \mathrm{~mm})$ from the end of the unit.
7. All dimensions are approximated.

## Condensate Drain Location



| Group: Unit Ventilator |
| :--- |
| Type: Basic Unit Data |
| Date: September 2014 |

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage)

## Standard Features

- UL/cUL listed.
- AHRI Certified chilled water performance. Unit ventilation rate certified and tested per Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) standard 840.
- Institutional quality cabinet with durable, textured, charcoal bronze paint finish on top surface. Oven baked powder paint on all other exterior panels.
- Welded chassis constructed from galvanized steel.
- Two, top hinged doors for access.
- Removable bar discharge grille.
- Three individual front access panels provided for ease of maintenance and service.
- All access panels have positive positioning threaded fasteners operated with $5 / 32$ " hex wrench.
- Insulated unit back.
- Built in pipe tunnel.
- Leveling legs.
- Rigid, double wall, insulated outdoor air damper made from welded galvanized steel, with mohair end and damper seals in turned over edges.
- Composite drain pan-hand of connection field reversible. Direction of slant can be field modified. An optional stainless steel indoor drain pan is also available.
- Room air fan shaft have oilable sleeve bearings for quietness and long life.
- Low speed room air fan constructed of injection molded polypropylene for precise, smooth, quiet performance.
- Energy efficient $1 / 4$ H.P. permanent split capacitor (PSC) plug-in room air fan motor fits all size units. Located out of air stream.
- UL listed individual fusing of fan motor and controls.
- Room air motor speed controlled by multi-tap transformer, highmedium- low-off speeds.
- MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Controls (Optional) - State of the art "MicroTech II unit controller is a stand alone microprocessor based DDC control device that is preengineered, pre-programmed, pre-tested and factory installed. It provides correct sequence of operations and the advantage of one source responsibility.
- Steam coils equipped with vacuum breaker.
- Manual air vent and drain plug on water coils.
- Throwaway filter(s) factory installed in unit.

Table 1: Physical Data

|  |  |  | S07 | S10 | S13 | S15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal Airflow CFM (L/s): |  |  | 750 (340) | 1000 (472) | 1250 (590) | 1500 (708) |
| Fan Data: | Number of Fans: |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
|  | Size: | Diameter - in (mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) | 8.12 (206mm) |
|  |  | Width- in (mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) | 8.25 (210mm) |
| Filter Data: | Nominal Size: | in | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 48-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 60-1 / 2 \times 1$ | $10 \times 36-1 / 2 \times 1$ |
|  |  | (mm) | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1232 \times 25$ | $254 \times 1537 \times 25$ | $254 \times 927 \times 25$ |
|  | Area - $\mathrm{Ft}^{2}\left(\mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ : |  | 2.54 (.24) | 3.37 (.31) | 4.2 (.39) | 5.08 (.47) |
|  | Quantity: |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Shipping Weight: | 16-5/8" Deep Units: |  | 350 (168) | 425 (193) | 495 (225) | 570 (259) |
|  | 21-7/8" Deep Units: |  | 370 (163) | 445 (202) | 525 (238) | 600 (272) |
| Coil Water Volume Gallons (Liters): | 1 Row Coil: |  | 0.25 (0.95) | 0.31 (1.17) | 0.38 (1.44) | 0.44 (1.67) |
|  | 2 Row Coil: |  | 0.45 (1.70) | 0.57 (2.16) | 0.69 (2.61) | 0.82 (3.10) |
|  | 3 Row Coil: |  | 0.64 (2.42) | 0.82 (3.10) | 1.01 (3.82) | 1.19 (4.50) |
|  | 4 Row Coil: |  | 0.83 (3.14) | 1.08 (4.09) | 1.32 (5.00) | 1.57 (5.94) |

## AVV Unit Cross Sections

Valve Control


| Single Coil Units | Two Coil Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Raceway for factory wiring | Direct Expansion Units (DX) | Chilled Water Units |
| 2 Hot Water, Steam, Chilled Water, CW/HW (2-pipe), | 1 Raceway for factory wiring | 1 Raceway for factory wiring |
| Direct Expansion, Electric Heat | 2 Direct Expansion | 2 Hot Water |
|  | 3 Steam or Electric Heat | 3 Chilled Water |
|  | 2 Hot Water | 2 Chilled Water |
|  | 3 Direct Expansion | 3 Electric Heat or Steam |

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Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: Inlet Air Arrange.
Date: October 2013

## Daikin Classroom Floor Unit Ventilator Model AVV (F Vintage) Arrangement AB - Full Adapter Back, Closed Pipe Tunnel with Solid Back

## 217/8" (556mm) Deep Floor Unit - Dimensions

| Uniit Size | Dimensions in inches. (mm) |  | Drawing Notes ( © , *, etc.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | C | 1 Bottom entry within 10" $\times 11-5 / 8^{\prime \prime}(254 \mathrm{~mm} \times 295 \mathrm{~mm})$ area |
| AV S07 | 62 (1575) | 38 (965) | 2 Rear entry area 14 " x 5 " ( $356 \mathrm{~mm} \times 127 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). <br> 3 Opening between pipe tunnel \& end compartment. |
| AV S13 | 86 (2184) | 62 (1575) | 7 Slotted kickplate for return air arrangements; partially open kickplate for draftstop arrangements. 8 (4) - 7/8" (22 mm) diameter holes in back for anchoring unit to wall. |
| AV S15 | 98 (2489) | 74 (1880) | 9 Accessory panels not included with unit, order separately as an accessory. <br> 10 Insulated top and back of unit and outside air section of adapter back. <br> 11. Full metal plate across entire back. <br> 12. Controls location (MicroTech II units only). <br> 13. Drain Pan. |

## Certified Drawing

UV-MTII-Sensor101

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Group: Unit Ventilator
Type: MicroTech II Sensor
Date: December 2013

## Daikin Classroom Unit Ventilator

## Standard Wall Mounted, MicroTech ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ II Room Sensor Accessory with Tenant Override

The MicroTech II, wall mounted room sensor accessory has a Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC) silicon sensing element, a red LED for unit status and a tenant override switch.

## Sensor part number: 111048101

Included with the pre-assembled sensor:

- Large ( $3.1 " \times 4.6$ [ $80 \times 117 \mathrm{~mm}]$ ) mounting base (1) for wall box or surface mounting
- End Caps (2)
- Terminal Block (1)
- $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 16 \mathrm{in}$.) cover screw (1)
- Small $\left(3.1^{\prime \prime} \times 3.1^{\prime \prime}[80 \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}]\right)$ mounting base (1) with attached terminal block (1) for surface mounting
- Sliding panel with printed (Daikin) logo
- Hardware for wallbox or surface mounting


## Sensor Specifications

Type: $\quad 1035$ ohms @ $77^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Accuracy: $\quad \pm 0.9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ between $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ and $167^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
$\left(-15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ and $\left.75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
Figure 1: MicroTech II Sensor 111048101


## Wiring

All field wiring connections must be run in shielded cable with the shield drain wires connected as shown in the wiring diagram.

Figure 2: Wall mounted temperature sensor wiring for standard wall sensor

Unit Ventilator
External Signal Connection Plug


| Maximum Wire Length for Less than $1^{\circ}$ F Error |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wire Gauge | Wire Length |
| 14 AWG | 800 Ft |
| 16 AWG | 500 Ft |
| 18 AWG | 310 Ft |
| 20 AWG | 200 Ft |
| 22 AWG | 124 Ft |

Figure 3: Wallbox mounting


Figure 4: Surface mounting using small base


EnergyMiser ${ }^{\circledR}$ Products are easy to install devices designed to lower the energy consumption of vending machines, commercial coolers, and other "always on" machines and appliances. No other technology can compete with its price and ease of installation for the immediate energy savings that can be achieved.
-Win and retain accounts by offering energy-efficient technology

- Save clients up to \$150 per machine, per year
- Typical return on investment in 12 months
- Easy retrofit field installation
- Reduction in machine energy use an average of 35-45\%
- Reduced machine maintenance and longer machine lifespans
- Environmental benefits such as reducing pollution and natural resource use


## How EnergyMisers Work

External EnergyMisers use a controller and a machine mounted sensor to monitor room occupancy and temperature. If 15 minutes pass without any pedestrian traffic, the EnergyMiser will power down the machine. The machine is powered back up when people return and at regular intervals to to keep the product cold. External controllers are best suited for low traffic areas.


Internal EnergyMisers use sales based intelligence to power down the cooling system while leaving lighting and controller electronics on. While the cooling system is powered down, the internal EnergyMiser monitors the room's temperature and automatically re-powers the cooling system at regular intervals to keep the product cold. Internal controllers are best suited for high traffic areas.

## Who Uses EnergyMisers

Several large retailers such as Wal-Mart and Kroger have installed EnergyMiser Products at their locations. Educational facilities along with the US Government have purchased EnergyMisers through GSA. Also, many utilities offer rebates on the purchase of EnergyMiser products and several have provided customers with EnergyMiser Products at no cost through Turnkey Programs.

## EnergyMiser Products

## VendingMiser®- for cold drink vending machines

VM150 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with Occupancy Sensor
VM151 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with 10' Repeater Cable
VM160 - Outdoor Wall Mount Controller with Occupancy Sensor and Weatherproof Enclosure
VM161 - Outdoor Wall Mount Controller with $10^{\prime}$ Repeater Cable and Weatherproof Enclosure
VM170 - Indoor Controller with EZ Mount Z-Bracket and Occupancy Sensor
VM171 - Indoor Controller with EZ Mount L-Bracket and 10' Repeater Cable
VM180 - Outdoor Controller with EZ Mount Z-Bracket, Occupancy Sensor, and Weatherproof Enclosure
VM181 - Outdoor Controller with EZ Mount L-Bracket, 10' Repeater Cable and Weatherproof Enclosure
VM2iQ - Internal VendingMiser

## CoolerMiser ${ }^{T M}$ - for commercial glass-front coolers

CM150 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with Occupancy Sensor
CM151 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with 10' Repeater Cable
CM170 - Indoor Controller with EZ Mount Z-Bracket and Occupancy Sensor
CM171 - Indoor Controller with EZ Mount L-Bracket and 10' Repeater Cable
CM2iQ - Internal CoolerMiser

## SnackMiser®- for snack vending machines

SM150 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with Occupancy Sensor
SM151 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with 10' Repeater Cable
SM170 - Indoor Controller with EZ Mount Z-Bracket and Occupancy Sensor SM171 - Indoor Controller with EZ Mount L-Bracket and 10' Repeater Cable

## PlugMiser ${ }^{T M}$ - for most major electrical equipment

PM150 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with Occupancy Sensor
PM151 - Indoor Wall Mount Controller with 10' Repeater Cable
PM190 - Indoor Controller with Leg Mount and Occupancy Sensor


## Visit www.energymisers.com for more information.



## STANDARD FEATURES

-AAMA Certified AP-AW100 (60" X 144" AAMA/NWWDA 101/I.S.2-97 Configuration C)

- 15 psf water test
- Superior thermal strut
- COL RS and/or finishes can differ from interior to exterior of window
- Aesthetically pleasing flush vent design protects weatherstripping, reduces dust accumulation and insures long lasting perfofmance
- Vents are precision miter-cut, reinforced with aluminum gusset blocks and mechanically crimped
- Wet glazed with silicone and snap-in glazing beads
- Tubular meeting rails and vents


## OPTIONS

- Dual glazing with removable access panels (can be combined with polycarbonate glazing for vandal resistant applications)
- Triple glazing with up to $11 / 4$ " insulating glass at exterior and removable access panels at interior
- $5 / 8$ " or 1 " deep internal blinds
-1/2" deep extruded profiled muntins (exterior applied or between dual glazing, can be combined with 5/8" deep internal blinds)
- True muntins • Insect screens • Custodial locks (key operated)
- Pole operated white bronze spring catch locks (project-in only)
- Key operated limit stops - Manual or motorized remote operators
- Mates with all $31 / 2$ " double hung, casement and fixed series
- Impact resistant (level of performance based on glazing and window components)
- Scissor arm (roto) operators (project out only)



SINGLE

DESIGN
○ P T I


APPLIED MUNTINS SELF-MULLION


DUAL GLAZING INTERNAL MUNTINS IMPOST
 TRUE MUNTINS


INTERNAL BLINDS TOP PANEL IMPOST


ARCHED TRANSOM INTERNAL MUNTINS

PERFORMANCE
CLASS/GRADE: AP-AW100
MAXIMUM TEST SIZE: 60" X 144"
GLAZING THICKNESS: 1/8" to 2 5/8"
MUNTINS: True, exterior applied or between glass
DUAL GLAZING: $21 / 4$ " air space between (2) pieces of $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ (SPLIT SASH) glass. Interior access panel is removable for easy cleaning or repair

INTERNAL BLINDS: Between the lites of glass in dual glazing application. Manual and pole operated controls are available.

FINISHES: Clear or color anodized, electrostatically applied baked enamel or high performance paint.

TWO-TONE: Windows can be fabricated where COLOR and/or finish are different from outside to inside of window.

MULLING: Three piece or self mullions between operable and/or matching 3 1/2" deep fixed windows.

SCREENS: Insect screens with fiberglass mesh in extruded aluminum frames. Aluminum or stainless steel mesh is optional.

IMPACT PERFORMANCE: Windows can be fabricated to comply with AAMA or ASTM impact requirements.









HALF SCALE DETAILS
Details shown reflect the most commonly used configurations.


Series 3000i

(POTOPO)


SELF-STACK

Window Details
Series 3000i

(35)

3-PIECE MULLION
(FIXED TO P.O.)

(36)

3-PIECE MULLION
FIXED PANEL TO FIXED PANEL)

ARCHITECTURAL



Window Details
Series 3000i
3 1/2" Projected
(In/Out)


Optional 1/2" Extended Frames for use with Panning, Sub-Frames, Mullions, and Other Accessories.

Window Details<br>Series 3000i<br>3 1/2" Projected<br>(In/Out)



## Appendix 4 Safety Management Plan

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## HSE Safety Management Plan

| Prepared by: | Tim Laverick |
| ---: | :--- |
| Signature: |  |
| Date: | $01 / 19 / 15$ |
| HSE Manager: | Steve Serian |
| Signature: |  |
| Date: |  |
| Customer: | School District of the Chathams |
| Signature: |  |
| Date: |  |

NOTE: A SIGNED AND ACCEPTED COPY IS TO BE KEPT ON SITE AND ON CONTRACT FILE.

## INTRODUCTION

The Health, Safety \& Environmental (HSE) Site Management Plan is an integral part of all work and site specific procedures for all Honeywell operations. Honeywell is committed to developing safety systems which ensure the highest standard of health and safety for all employees. We aim to continually improve the systems of work and strive for best practice in the area of health, safety and environment. Honeywell aims to control risk through the implementation of an effective HSE Site Management Plan and Program.
The objective of this document is to establish a plan for implementing the company safe operations management program. The plan is intended to minimize losses, meet regulatory compliance requirements and to implement site health, safety and environmental regulations established by the Customer.
Honeywell demonstrates its commitment to health and safety by making all levels of management accountable for all health and safety issues. We attribute the success of effective safety systems to the ability to communicate the agreed standards of performance between employees and management. Honeywell's commitment to health, safety and the environment can be viewed at Attachment 1: Honeywell HSE Commitment Statements.

## 1. Plan Deployment

The HSE Plan is one component of Honeywell's Safe Operations Management (SOM) program. The HSE Plan, and its relevant components and references specific to this project, should be reviewed with the Customer, Honeywell representatives and subcontractors/contractors to ensure effective deployment of the SOM program. This includes:
(1) On-site meeting between Customer and Honeywell representative(s) and subcontractors.
(2) Customer and Honeywell representative(s) and subcontractors are briefed and understand the Safety Management Plan:
a) Site information,
b) Hazard and risk assessments,
c) HSE training,
d) Activity schedules,
e) Measures of HSE performance.
(3) Plan is to be reviewed on a quarterly basis to ensure Management of Change.
(4) Plan shall be maintained to ensure that relevant information is available to employees, contractors, customers, clients and the public concerning the effects of the Company's activities and materials on the safety and health of people and impact on the environment.
(5) Communication and management systems shall be developed, implemented and maintained throughout each site to facilitate continuous improvement in performance.
(6) Active consultation and communication with employees and contractors in the improvement of health, safety and environmental work.
Honeywell Management Systems are the property of Honeywell and must be maintained in accordance with Honeywell Information Security guidelines. Clients wishing to view any components of the Honeywell Operating System (external to Safe Operations Management) can request to do so by contacting the Honeywell Project Manager, who will assess the request and where deemed appropriate, arrange for viewing of the relevant Honeywell information.

## 2. Revision Sheet

When changes are made to this document, the revision sheet must be revised and all controlled copies of the document updated and distributed per the Distribution List.

| Revision | Date | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Initial Draft | $01 / 19 / 15$ | Initial document |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## 3. Distribution List

One hard copy will be maintained for the assigned contract on site. Electronic copy can be distributed, upon request.

| Copy | Name | Organization \& Title | Email Address |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | Bob Platt | Honeywell Project Manager | Robert.Platt@Honeywell.com |
| 2 | Steve Serian | Honeywell HSE Leader | Steven.Serian@Honeywell.com |
| 3 | Jim Freeman | Honeywell PM Leader | James.Freeman@Honeywell.com |
| 4 | John Cataldo | Customer Project Manager | jcataldo@chatham-nj.org |
| 5 |  | Customer HSE Leader |  |

## 4. Contents

## Introduction

Section 1 Site Information
Section 2 Site Hazards and Safety Management Plan
Section 3 Site Requirements
Section 4 Site HSE Activity Schedule
Section 5 Site HSE Performance
Section 6 Contract Form and Attachments

## SECTION 1 - SITE INFORMATION \& HSE ADMINISTRATION

## 5. Contract - Scope of Work Description

| Project name: | School District of the Chathams |
| :--- | :--- |
| Customer name and <br> address: | 58 Meyersville Road, Chatham, NJ 07928 |
| Scope of work (summary): | Lighting, Mechanical, Controls, Building Envelope, Transformers |
| Start Date: |  |
| Completion Date: |  |

6. Key Project Contacts (List all Honeywell Employees \& Contractors)

| Honeywell Project <br> Manager | Bob Platt | 203-215-7340, Robert.Platt@honeywell.com |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Honeywell Project <br> Administrator | Tim Laverick | $908-635-3853$, timothy.laverick@honeywell.com |
| Honeywell Branch <br> Project Manager |  |  |
| Honeywell Regional <br> HSE Leader | Steve Serian | $603-930-0222$, steven.serian@honeywell.com |
| Customer Project <br> Manager | John Cataldo | $973-457-2504$, jcataldo@chatham-nj.org |
| Customer HSE <br> Leader |  |  |
| Subcontractor Project <br> Manager |  |  |
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| Subcontractor Project <br> Manager |  |  |

## 7. Customer HSE Reporting

Honeywell will report HSE performance to the Customer, if required, as defined in the scope of work and/or contract. Reporting topics may include:

- Customer requested HSE metrics at customer request,
- Incidents/injuries, Safety Observation System events,
- Summary of HSE Project Manager site reviews/audits, Contractor audit results


## 8. Cardinal Rules - Unacceptable Behaviors \& Attitudes

The Cardinal Rules shall be displayed at all Honeywell locations, including field offices and also at designated Honeywell offices within the Customer site. All employees are to adhere to the Cardinal Rules which can be viewed at Attachment 2: Honeywell Cardinal Rules.

## 9. Responsibilities, Authority \& Resources

## Management \& Resources

The Honeywell Project Manager is responsible for the implementation of the Honeywell Health, Safety and Environment Plan requirements and shall maintain and monitor programs aimed at continuous improvement of HSE performance. Appropriate health, safety and environmental support and resources shall be available to assist project and service managers to discharge their responsibilities.

## Honeywell Project Manager Responsibilities

Each PM is accountable for implementation of Honeywell's HSE Policy. Specific responsibilities are:

- Supports and promotes jobsite safety through leadership and example.
- Becomes involved in task safety analysis in order to identify any hazards and manage the associated risks prior to work being done.
- Ensures the completion of job hazard analysis prior to the beginning of any work including review and approval.
- Insist upon employee's and subcontractor's compliance with established safety rules, correcting any unsafe acts or conditions, and implementing corrective or disciplinary actions as necessary for the effective functioning of the safety program.
- Ensure all team members are trained in safe work procedures.
- Ensure regular hazard inspections are carried out within areas under their control.
- Verify that employees and subcontractors implement the designated site safe work procedures/systems.
- Ensure approved Honeywell employee protective equipment is issued and proper instruction given as to its use, maintenance and storage.
- Be involved in formal as well as informal safety audits and monitor contractor and site safety performance on a regular basis.
- Ensure that all accidents and injuries are reported and investigated.
- Identify cause of non-compliance and investigate/document actions to correct safe work method deficiencies or rectify inappropriate workplace behaviors, including consultation, counselling, training and/or disciplinary action.
- Preparation and regular review of work procedures.


## All Honeywell Employee Responsibilities

Employees have a duty to cooperate in the achievement of a safe and accident free workplace, through:

- Cooperating in fulfilment of the obligations placed on Honeywell International.
- Identify all tasked and prepare risk assessments.
- Working with care for their own safety and that of others who may be affected by their actions
- Reporting unsafe conditions and behaviours.
- Wear and maintain any issued personal protective equipment (PPE) when necessary.
- Assisting in the investigation of any accidents with the objective to prevent recurrence.
- Maintain a safe working environment for all Honeywell/Contractor employees that may be utilized for this project.
- Report all safety issues or events directly to the Honeywell Project Manager.


## Subcontractors shall be responsible for complying with all Subcontractor Responsibilities

Subcontractors shall be responsible for complying with all statutory obligations and shall exercise all possible care for the health and safety of their personnel and other persons at the workplace who may be affected by their activities. Subcontractors shall at all times comply with Honeywell's HSE policy and procedures. As a condition of employment all employees are expected to work in a safe and responsible manner. The employee is ultimately responsible for his or her own safety. All contractors shall provide the employee with all the necessary training and PPE, but the employee must make the proper choices when performing an assigned task. Any issues not covered by this Safety Plan should be communicated to the relevant Honeywell representative. The Contractor's personnel will have responsibilities, which include but may not be limited to the following:

- Establishing safety responsibilities for their site personnel including their subcontractors.
- Insisting and ensuring correct and safe practices are used at all times.
- Providing adequate resources, personnel, equipment, time and funds to ensure the objectives of the safety plan are met.
- Completing the required work authorization forms and safety permits for each activity.
- Following safety rules and verbal instructions. Ask superintendent questions when any uncertainty exists.
- Ensuring their site personnel are suitably trained to effectively carry out their HSE responsibilities.
- Using tools in a safe and appropriate manner in accordance with their design; inspecting them for damage prior to each use.
- Ensuring safety auditing and performance reporting requirements specified by Honeywell are met.
- Reporting any unsafe acts or conditions, correcting them whenever possible.
- Reporting all injuries, incidents and near misses immediately, no matter how minor.


## Project Employee/Contractor List

The Honeywell Project Manager will maintain the Attachment 3 Site Project Contractor/Employee List. All Contractors and Honeywell Employees working on site, listed or not, have a duty to cooperate in the achievement of a safe and accident free workplace.

## 10. Site Facilities

## Honeywell Designated Areas

All designated Honeywell areas, if any, at the customer site must be maintained by Honeywell staff to ensure these facilities are kept in a clean and hygienic condition for the duration of the contract. At a minimum, these areas are to be inspected weekly to identify any workplace hazards or risks and to ensure minimum standards are maintained. If there is a Honeywell office you are required to post the Honeywell Commitment Statement and Cardinal Safety Rules. Depending on local or federal requirements ensure regulatory postings are current.

## Security

Honeywell employees must meet all customer security requirements. This may include visitor badges, access training, appropriate regulatory and/or customer documentation, background checks, registry upon arrival and departure, etc. Badges are to be worn above the waist and in a visible position at all times while on site.

## 11. Honeywell Staff Training

Training needs shall be identified and training delivered to ensure that the project and service managers have the appropriate health, safety and environmental management skills. Honeywell employees shall be instructed in safe systems of work to ensure they work with proper regard for the safety, health, and protection of themselves, others and the environment. The Honeywell Project Manager is responsible for identifying the specific training requirements of their team members and ensuring the required training is undertaken. This training may be either Honeywell internal training, or training specific to the project location provided by the customer, provided the minimum content requirements are met. The minimum required training for the project scope of work is listed in Section 3 of this safety management plan.

## 12. Contractor Work Authorization \& Permits

## Contractor Sign-in \& Work Authorization

Contractors must complete the Contractor Safety Declaration and Work Authorization Form with required risk assessments and permits prior to commencing work. Low risk work can be undertaken by contractors without direct authorization given that the relevant Honeywell Project Manager is aware of the:

1) Scope of work.
2) Time the work is to be undertaken.
3) Workers performing the work.

Attachment 4: Contractor Safety Declaration \& Work Authorization Form
Attachment 5: Safety Permit Applications

## 13. Accident / Incident Events

## Reporting of Accident / Incident Events

Honeywell Employees \& Contractors must adhere to the following reporting requirements,
(1) Globally contact the Honeywell Project Manager
(2) Honeywell employees only - Call the HSE Hotline at 1-866-466-1765
(3) Honeywell Project Manager will contact the customer safety manager if required.
(4) The Honeywell HSE Manager must be contacted should any of these events occur.
a. All injuries and incident events
b. Release of dangerous goods or hazardous substances to the environment
(5) Certain incidents must also be reported to the relevant local workplace safety or environmental
protection authorities in accordance with local legislation.

## Incident Investigation of Accident / Incident Events

Honeywell Representative must follow the following criteria after an accident or incident occurs.
(1) Conduct an incident investigation in accordance with Honeywell injury and incident investigation requirements in consultation with the regional HSE manager and affected employee(s).
(2) Ensure implementation and close out of short and/or long-term corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence.
(3) Present to Honeywell Project Management Leader and HSE Manager all planned corrective actions.

## Attachment 6: Incident Investigation Report

## 14. Safety Observation System Events

Safety Observations must be submitted to the Honeywell Project Manager by any Honeywell employee using the Attachment 7 Safety Observation Form. Safety Observation is an unplanned event or condition that could have reasonably resulted in personal injury or illness, equipment or property damage, an environmental excursion, or when a safety control measure is challenged or ignored.

## 15. Site Evacuation Procedures

The Honeywell site specific Emergency Response Plan, Attachment 17 shall be prepared, if a customer equivalent response plan is not available. The Honeywell Project Manager shall review and incorporate the emergency response plan into the Safety Management Plan. Either the Honeywell or Customer site specific emergency response plan shall be followed and this plan shall be communicated to all Honeywell employees, contractors, and visitors prior to working at the project site. For any Honeywell-occupied spaces such as a job trailer, leased office space or warehouse used during the course of a project, Honeywell shall complete a Honeywell site specific Emergency Risk Assessment by checking the appropriate boxes, then complete a site specific Emergency Response Plan as explained in the Emergency Response Procedure.

## SECTION 2 - SITE RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

## 16. Hazard Reporting

It is the responsibility of all employees to immediately report any unsafe act or condition to the Honeywell Project Manager. Honeywell actively encourages all employees and contractors to report hazards. The strength of our Health, Safety Management Plan relies on the ability of Honeywell employees and contractors to report hazards. At each site, all hazards that are identified by employees or contractors shall be communicated immediately to the Honeywell Project Manager. In the event that the hazard is considered significant, it must be reported immediately to the appropriate Customer representative.

## 17. Site Assessment Tools

## Identify Site Hazards

Hazards associated with contracted scope of work shall be identified and documented in the Attachment 8 hazard assessment site inventory. The Hazard Assessment Site Inventory should include all identified hazards for the scope of work on this contract. The Hazard Assessment is used to prepare task and generic risk assessments or contractor authorizations.

## Risk Assessment \& Contractor Work Authorization Forms

Each hazard must be assessed according to the risk calculator listed on the Attachment 9 Risk Assessment Form to ensure the hazards are categorized as low, medium or high risks. Risk exposure to hazards in the work environment is determined by consequence and severity resulting in a low, medium or high risk level. [Click HERE for sample Risk Assessments / Safe Work Procedures.]

Risk assessments and contractor work authorization forms include a list of control measures which need to be developed and made readily available for the duration of the work. Hazards shall be controlled to ensure that consequent risks are eliminated or reduced as far as is reasonably practicable. Control measures shall be reviewed and monitored for their effectiveness. Continuous consultation should occur with all employees and contractors on site to ensure that hazards are identified and controls implemented.

Control measures will be selected in accordance with both established Field Risk Assessment Forms and the "Hierarchy of Control Measures" aimed at eliminating the hazard or hazardous activity. The most desirable
control measure must be selected using the control hierarchy, in this order, elimination, substitution, engineering control, administrative control and personal protective equipment.

Tasks assessed as a high risk will require notifying the Honeywell Project Manager prior to commencement of work. The Honeywell Project Manager will evaluate the task for personal safety issues. All relevant activity check sheets and permits shall be completed in advance, and applicable guidelines, procedures, and/or work instructions will be reviewed and followed prior to and during the performance of the tasks.

Both contract and site specific data should be reviewed for inclusion in the orientation process to ensure key hazards/risks and any expectations in relation to the hazard elimination/risk management are communicated to the relevant employees and contractors.

The Honeywell Project Manager shall ensure that risk assessment and contractor authorization forms are implemented where required and ensure a quality standard of service is provided. Honeywell has developed a list of safety procedures for site work that facilitate compliance to legislative requirements. After the contractor completes the work authorization form the contractor may use previously completed Honeywell and/or the customer field risk assessment forms, provided that the contractor understands the procedure and takes ownership of the field risk assessment forms. All field risk assessment forms need to be reviewed by each employee prior to commencement of work.

Field Risk Assessment Forms identified are assessed for any potential risks of personal injury or injury to others, and property damage or environmental damage. Risk Assessments are separated into generic and task specific functions. The following are only examples and do not include all tasks that may apply at the customer or Honeywell location,

- Generic Field Risk Assessment Forms include common steps that are prepared once and can be used at multiple locations,
o Climbing a ladder, working from a scaffold, scissor lifts, aerial lifts, man lift, etc.
o Safe driving to/from customer locations
o Personnel safety at customer locations, including walking on site
o Roof Work
o Mobilization of personnel, equipment or heavy components
o Working on operating equipment
- Task Specific Field Risk Assessment Forms are prepared for a unique task at the customer site,
o Equipment specific Lock Out / Tag Out, of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, gravity, gas tie-ins, refrigerant servicing, etc.
o Working from heights involving fall protection
o Demolition of Electrical Cabling, equipment, etc.
o Working in areas (e.g., installation, demolition) with live power or active control / fiber-optic cable, including junction boxes, where there is a substantial possibility of interrupting a live circuit.


## 18. Site Specific Field Risk Assessment Form Inventory

The Project Manager is responsible for keeping an inventory of the completed risk assessments and contractor work authorizations for the scope of work of this contract using the table provided in the hazard assessment site survey Attachment 8. This includes specific Field Risk Assessment Forms identified as a result of the completed Risk Assessments and Contractor Work Authorization Forms. All contract personnel are required to be familiar with the procedures and when they are to be used. These procedures must be followed at all times when the identified major risk activity is performed. Full records are to be kept for every major risk activity performed.

## SECTION 3 - Site Requirements, HSE Training, Licenses and Competency

## 19. Customer Site Orientation

## General Requirements

All Honeywell employees and contractors working on the customers sites will complete the customer site orientation, if required by the customer. Honeywell contractor orientations shall be managed by the Honeywell Project Manager to ensure that all orientations, including site safety management plan requirements are received and accepted by contractors and Honeywell staff, documented as being completed, and maintained in this plan for all contract personnel as required by Honeywell.

Orientation Schedule
The following orientations must be completed:

| Orientation | Orientation Frequency | Key Contact(s) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Contractor Orientation | Prior to commencement of work. Complete Site <br>  <br> their employees <br> Prior to commencement of work. Complete <br> Attachment 12 Field Safety Checklist which <br> document potential hazards. Review Contractor Work <br> Authorization Forms with required safety permits. | Tim Laverick |
| Honeywell Employee | 1. Prior to commencement of work and annually. <br> Complete required monthly training modules per <br> Orientation | Tim Laverick |
| Attachment 11 Training Register. <br> 2. Document employee having completed Risk <br> Assessment Forms with required safety permits. |  |  |

## 20. HSE Training, Licenses \& Certificate of Competency

## Honeywell Staff, Contractors and Sub-contractors

Both Honeywell Staff and contractors are required to complete the Attachment 11 Training Register as proof of completion of the required training. Honeywell employees are required to complete Attachment 15 Vehicle, Tool, \& PPE Inspection Checklist. Additional training requirements may be required by local regulations. If applicable, this must be verified as completed before commencing work at the site. Training must be completed prior to performing site specific task or activities. All contractors and Honeywell employees are required to be currently licensed in accordance with state and local requirements to perform the work and activities associated with the contract scope of work.

## SECTION 4 - Site HSE Activity Schedule

## 21. Honeywell Project Manager HSE Activity Schedule

1) Conduct Safety Inspections:
a) Attachment 12 Field Safety Checklist - Project Manager to complete prior to starting work onsite and annually.
b) Attachment 13 Behavioural Observation Checklist - Project Manager to complete periodically to assess Honeywell field employees during scheduled construction.
c) Attachment 14 Contractor Safety Checklist - Project Manager to complete periodically to assess Contractor safety compliance.
2) Attend Customer safety meetings and audits, as scheduled.
3) Report Safety Observations to the HSE Manager and Customer.
4) Document and approve all Risk Assessments, Contractor Work Authorizations and required safety permits.

## SECTION 5 - Site HSE Performance

## 22. HSE Metrics

The following HSE metrics will be documented and maintained during project construction,

- Attendance at weekly contractor safety meetings.
- Number of safety audits performed and completed.
- Number (and \%) of safety audit items in conformance with requirements.
- Number and types of injuries, illnesses, and safety observation events noted during the project.


## SECTION 6 - Contract Forms and Tools

## 23. Contract Forms and Tools

## Contracts Forms, Tools and Procedures

The following list includes all pertinent safety forms for the use of initiating and maintaining safe work practices as described in this Safety Management Plan. These forms are also included in the following pages of this section.

| Attachment No. | Document Name | Time to Complete: | Frequency | Responsible to Complete |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Safety Management Plan (SMP) | Start of contract | Once for each phase/contract | Honeywell PM |
| 1 | HSE Commitment Statements | Start of contract | Once with SMP | Honeywell PM (Post on-site) |
| 2 | HSE Cardinal Rules | Start of contract | Once with SMP | Honeywell PM (Post on-site) |
| 3 | Site Employee/Contractor list | Booking Date Before Installation | Update as needed throughout project duration | Honeywell PM |
| 4 | Contractor Work Authorization Form | Booking Date Before Installation | Update as needed throughout project duration | All Subcontractors |
| 5 | Safety Permit Applications | Before performing task that requires it. | As required throughout installation | Contractor / Honeywell Field Employees |
| 6 | Incident Investigation Report Form | Within 24 hours of incident. | As required throughout project duration | Honeywell PM |
| 7 | Safety Observation Form | Throughout Project Duration | Monthly | All Honeywell Employees |
| 8 | Hazard Assessment Site Inventory | Booking Date Before Installation | Update as needed throughout project duration | Honeywell PM |
| 9 | Risk Assessment Form | Booking Date Before Installation | Update as needed throughout project duration | Honeywell Field Employees |
| 10 | Site Orientation Form | Booking Date Before Installation | Once with SMP | Honeywell PM |
| 11 | Training Register | Booking Date Before Installation | Once with SMP | Honeywell PM |
| 12 | Field Safety Checklist | Booking Date Before Installation | Done once for each trade, Update as needed throughout project duration | Honeywell PM |
| 13 | Behavioral Observation Checklist | Throughout installation | Monthly while Honeywell field employees are working | Honeywell PM |
| 14 | Contractor Safety Checklist | Throughout installation | Monthly while subcontractors are working | Honeywell PM |
| 15 | Vehicle, Tool, \& PPE Inspection Checklist | Throughout project duration | Quarterly | Honeywell PM/Employees |
| 16 | Site Specific Emergency Plan | Booking Date Before Install | Once with SMP | Honeywell PM |

## Sustainable Opportunity Policy Honeywell's Commitment to Health, Safety and the Environment

By integrating health, safety and environmental considerations into all aspects of our business, we protect our employees, our communities and the environment, achieve sustainable growth and accelerated productivity, drive compliance with all applicable regulations and develop technologies that expand the sustainable capacity of our world. Our health, safety and environmental management systems reflect our values and help us meet our business objectives.

- We protect the safety and health of our employees, and minimize the environmental footprint of our operations through efforts to prevent illness, injury and pollution.
- We actively promote and develop opportunities for expanding sustainable capacity by increasing fuel efficiency, improving security and safety, and reducing emissions of harmful pollutants.
- We are committed to compliance with all of our health, safety, environmental and legal requirements everywhere we operate.
- Our commitment to health, safety and the environment is an integral aspect of our design of products, processes and services, and of the lifecycle management of our products.
- Our management systems apply a global standard that provides protection of both human health and the environment during normal and emergency situations.
- We identify, control and endeavor to reduce emissions, waste and inefficient use of resources and energy.
- We are open with stakeholders and work within our communities to advance laws, regulation and practices that safeguard the public.
- We abide by the company's own strict standards in cases where local laws are less stringent.
- Our senior leadership and individual employees are accountable for their role in meeting our commitments.
- We measure and periodically review our progress and strive for continuous improvement.

These are our commitments to health, safety, and the environment, and to creating Sustainable Opportunity everywhere we operate.


Dave Cote Chairman and CEO


John Rajchert
President HBS
July 6, 2014

## SMP Attachment 2: Honeywell Cardinal Rules

No Employee/Contractor may:

1. Engage in horseplay or conduct that endangers or injures employees, risks damage or actually does damage to company and/or customer property or the environment.
2. Bring into any company and/or customer site: firearms, explosives, or weapons of any type.
3. Bypass or operate equipment without guards, safety devices, or control equipment without following company and/or customer established procedures and protocols.
4. Disassemble, enter or perform servicing, changeover or maintenance on equipment without properly deenergizing and safeguarding all power sources according to the applicable lock-out/tag-out policy.
5. Violate a life safety permit procedure (confined space, hot work, line breaking and fall protection).
6. Knowingly place her/himself or another person in physical danger, conceal a safety hazard or unlawful chemical release to the environment, or fail to promptly obtain attention for a personal injury or chemical spill.
7. Possess or be under the influence of illegal drugs (not prescribed by a Physician of for their own use) or alcohol while on a customer site, company-owned and/or company-operated facility.

The actions listed above have been found to have such great potential for serious injury or damage that any employee that engages in such actions may be subject to discipline, up to and including termination from the company or removal from the project site, regardless of previous performance. This policy is intended to protect the employee and his/her co-workers.

All employees are expected to understand and adhere to these Cardinal Rules and to request assistance in questionable situations. Further, all employees are encouraged to question the safety and environmental performance of all operations and become involved in improving them.

Project Manager Signature:

## SMP Attachment 3: Site Employee Contractor List

| Badge <br> $\#$ | Employer | Name | Phone Number | Supervisor |
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## SMP Attachment 4: Contractor Safety Declaration \& Work Authorization Form

## Contractor Safety Declaration

As a duly authorized and designated representative and agent of $\qquad$ _,
hereafter called "Contractor/Subcontractor", I hereby certify and agree for myself and for and on behalf of Contractor /Subcontractor:

I have visited the project site $\qquad$ and visually inspected the general and local conditions which could affect the Contractor /Subcontractor Work. Any failure of the Contractor /Subcontractor to reasonably ascertain from a visual inspection of the site, the general and local conditions which could affect the Contractor /Subcontractor Work, will not relieve the Contractor/Subcontractor from its responsibility to properly complete the Contractor /Subcontractor Work without additional expense to Honeywell. In addition, I have read and agree to comply with all the Terms and Conditions as specified in the written contract.

1. I have already instructed or will immediately instruct all such agents and employees with respect to such conditions and/or hazards and the proper safety precautions to be observed in regard there to;
2. I certify that all necessary, adequate and operative protective clothing and equipment have been or will be immediately issued to all such agents and employees, together with full instructions and training for their use at Contractor's cost;
3. I certify that all Honeywell Safety and Work Specific procedures as specified in the Honeywell Contractors Safety Guide, including those addressing employee personal protective equipment (PPE), Life Critical Tasks and tool and equipment requirements will be put into effect; and that all such agents and employees will be properly supervised to insure compliance in the use of PPE, procedures and equipment and in the strict observance of safety rules and regulations;
4. I certify that all such agents and employees have completed the identified and required training and that proof of such training has been submitted to Honeywell representative. If such identified training has not been completed I agree to complete such training as identified and required to a standard equivalent or exceeding Honeywell standards.
5. I certify that I will participate in the Honeywell program to observe and monitor all such agents and employees for compliance to specified Safety Procedures and work practices as defined or required by any and all governmental regulations and laws.
6. At a minimum, I certify that Contractor /Subcontractor employees have been trained and/or briefed for the following applicable programs (identified with $x$ ), in accordance with local laws/regulations,
$\square$ General safety rules and regulations
$\square$ Specific safety requirements
$\square$ Confined space entry
$\square$ Eye and face protection
$\square$ Hearing protection
Burning, welding and cutting
$\square$ Utility line hazards/precautions
Chemical line hazards/precautions
$\square$ Workplace chemical hazards
other (specify)General protective clothing and equipment requirements
Lockout and tagout
$\square$ Line breaking
Excavation
$\square$ Respiratory protection
x Honeywell Contractor HSE Guide

Date: $\qquad$

[^26]Date: $\qquad$
Signature of Honeywell Representative


## SMP Attachment 5: Safety Permit Applications (Contractor \& Honeywell Employee)

The permits listed below are required when called for by a risk assessment or contractor work authorization and must be documented and kept with the SMP. Permits not included or shown below may still be applicable, as determined by the Honeywell PM. Contractors may also use their own permits if approved and accepted by Honeywell PM.

Line Breaking, roof/ceiling access, Equipment Isolation, Fire/EVAC Impairment, Penetration in Fire Rated Material, Others
(Click on images below for PDF file attachment)


## SMP Attachment 6: Incident Investigation Report - Filed per Occurrence



Part 2: INCIDENT INVESTIGATION (Complete \& return to the HBS Regional HSE Leader within 5 days)

| Root Cause Analysis |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Why did the incident happen? (Direct Cause) |  |  |  |
| Why did this occur? (Contributing Cause) |  |  |  |
| Why did that occur? (Contributing Cause) |  |  |  |
| ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: |  |  |  |
| PRIMARY ROOT CAUSE: |  |  |  |
| SECONDARY/CONTRIBUTING ROOTCAUSE(S) |  |  |  |
| Please explain or if additional information is meaningful, please describe: |  |  |  |
| List corrective and preventative actions: |  |  |  |
| Corrective Action | Responsible Person | Target Date | Completion Date |
|  |  |  |  |
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## SMP Attachment 7: Safety Observation Form



## SMP Attachment 8: Hazard Assessment Site Inventory

The following table lists each of the completed contractor work authorization forms and risk assessments for the scope of work of this contract.

| HID\# | Description of Hazard, Location, Safety <br> Permits Required | Original <br> Date | Check which is applicable below <br> Contractor <br> Authorization <br> Form | Risk <br> Assessment <br> Form | Rate <br> Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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## Honeywell

## SMP Attachment 9: Field Risk Assessment Form

## FIELD RISK ASSESSMENT FORM CRITERIA / CALCULATOR

## Hierarchy of Controls



## RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

In most instances, moderate and major risks to bealth and safety can be adequately managed using site specific safe systems of work. For example, if a safety harness is specified as the control measure for working at height the rist assessment form should specify the pre-use inspections, selection of proper anchorage points, training of wearers, rescue of a suspended worker, etc.

For work with plant and substances consideration must be given to any safety recommendations of the manufacturer (e.g. the MSDS).

The actual workers performing the task should participate in all steps of the risk assessment process. It is crucial that the workers involved in the activity have input in the development and review of the safety measures.

## Remember.

1. The risk assessment provides a written record of the process to be used to carry out a task safely. To demonstrate mutual understanding, it should be signed off by the parties who have responsibility for the tasks.
2. Management processes must be in place to ensure workers are competent and have the skills to complete the job and that there is a required level of supervision to
The risk assessment should be completed by
activity, not just the principal contraces involved in the activity, not just the principal contractor or supervisor.

## Describe the Site and the Scope of Work (Job Task)

The risk assessment should contain a brief description of the scope of work, location, supervisor, contractors, date \& revision date where relevant. Details of the specific area where the work is to be performed should also be included with the site details (e.g., building 1, phase 1 etc)
Document the Hazards that Make up the Scope of Work (Job Task)
In consultation with the persons performing the work, write down the hazards required to perform the scope of work/job task in the order to be carried out. Details of the equipment and tools to be used should also be included. (e.g., fixing

## Identify Harm from Exposure to the Hazard

For each hazard, identify the harm/injury that may be caused from exposure to the hazard (s) to those engaged in the task or to others in the vicinity. For example the main hazards from drilling concrete include exposure to hazardous silica dust, flying debris, high torque of tools and noise. The respective consequences would typically include respiratory damage, hearing damage, eye damage, sprains or cuts. Pay particular attention to the use of plant and power tools to ensure that all safety For mobile plant check the general plant risk assessment record/Work instructions, as this will provide specific information on potential hazards associated with the plant.

Document all the Existing Risk Control Measures Associated with the Hazard to Eliminate / Reduce Risk

List all the control measures required to eliminate or minimise the risk of injury from the identified hazard (Refer to relevant Honeywell HSE Procedures). Control measures include training, instructions, information and supervision. For each hazard assess the foreseeable level of risk using the Honeywell risk assessment calculator.

Also include cross reference in the control measure column to any other risk assessments undertaken as part of the task, by referring to relevant hazard assessed (i.e. manual handling of ladders).

## Risk Control Measures

Risk control measures should be selected in consultation with the relevant workers, making reference to the Honeywell HSE procedures where applicable. It may be ecessary to seek advice from persons with safety training, working experience \& he relevant Safety Advisor to identify the most appropriate control measure. When selecting control measures consider

- All persons that may be affected by the hazard, not just those involved in performing the task
The actual work practices on site
How often and for how long people are exposed to the hazard
- The experience of workers doing the task

Safe work methods available and their effectiveness.
The degree of safety training \& instruction required (e.g. Safety inductions, safe work procedures, PPE use, use of MSDS's or the amount of supervision required).

Document Risk Level
Using the Risk Calculator, perform a risk assessment: evaluate the potential severity and probability ( $1,2,3,4$ or 5 ) of an incident for each hazard associated with the task.

Use the Risk Matrix to establish the risk ranking for each Task and Hazard; based n the Severity and Probability of an event, determine Low, Medium or High risk Low Risk (green): Adhere to current hazard controls
Medium Risk (yellow): Control plan requires cell supervisor approval. Task should nly proceed once the controls are in place
High Risk (red): Control plan must be reviewed and approved by the supervisor and site HSE. Work should not proceed until all the controls are in place and verified. High risk tasks must also be added to site Risk Assessment tool. Activities should take place to lower risk classification.

List in priority order any additional control measures required to eliminate or reduce the hazard to the lowest exposure level possible relevant to the Hierarchy of Control.

## Hierarchy of Risk Control Measures

Select control measures from the highest level practicable in levels 1 to 5 below, .g., first try to eliminate the hazard, as this gives the best result. The measures he lower levels are less effective and require training of workers plus frequent review of the hazards and systems of work. In some situations a combination of control measures may need to be used.
1 - Eliminate the hazard
Discontinue the activity or stop using the plant, tool or substance where practicable. - Substitute the hazard
se something safer or change the system of work
.
safety screens, etc to separate workers from the hazard, us ust extractors on tools or exhaust ventilation to reduce dust

- Administrative controls
e.g. specific worker instructions or procedures

Only when level 1-4 control measures have been considered and applied to the highest extent practicable, any remaining risk may be reduced by using PPE such as safety harness, eye protection, hearing protection, etc

Any specific training, permits and information needed to carry out the task safely should also be noted (e.g. work at height training).

## Identify Who Is Responsible

Document the names of the person's responsible for mplementing the control plan (additional controls/information) to lower the risk level.

## Monitor and Review the Risk Assessmen

Make sure the work is supervised to ensure that the work is carried out as documented in the risk assessmen Review the risk assessment if conditions, location, etc of the work change or after an appropriate length of time. Consider also

Whether the control measures are suitable for the task. The degree of support it has amongst the employees concerned

The effectiveness of control measures.

## Designated Major Risk Task

Major risk work includes, but is not limited to:

- Unprotected work at heights $>1.8$ meters $/ 6$ feet,
particularly on roofs.
- Working on ladders above 1.8 meters / 6 feet
- Entering confined spaces
- Live electrical works.
- Working with mobile plant and machinery.
- Working near power lines.
- Working with elevating work platforms and cranes.

Trenching and excavation.
Work on or near gas mains or electricity supplies

- Working with/near asbestos or lead or their removal.
- Demolition.
- Using certain hazardous substances including - carcinogens

Assessing and Reviewing Subcontractor Risk
Assessments
The team leader/project manager or their delegated representative should ensure that the adequacy of subcontractor risk assessments and any associated safety documents and instructions are assessed prior to commencing work. In assessing subcontractor risk assessments consider the following:

- Compliance with Honeywell's policies and procedures

Has the recommended process been followed to
develop the risk assessment?
Are foreseeable significant hazards and risks to health
and safety identified in relation to the nature of the works, including plant, tools and equipment used?

- Are risk control measures adequate and in line with the hierarchy of controls?
- Are all legislative requirements satisfied?
- Has the subcontractors inducted their workers into their own risk assessment?
- Is there adequate provision for supervision to ensure control?


## [CLICK HERE FOR LINK TO PRE-POPULATED RISK ASSESSMENTSISAFE WORK PROCEDURES ]



## Honeywell

## SMP Attachment 10: Orientation Form (Completed at Project Construction Kick-off)

## Employee/Contractor:

Contract:
Date $\qquad$
Honeywell Representative:


I have completed the Orientation \& Training as required for this Contract and agree to follow the guidelines and procedures as outlined in these courses.

| Name | Signature | Name | Signature |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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SMP Attachment 10: (Completed by ALL Contractor/HW Employees prior to construction start)
I have read and understand the Risk Assessments, completed Site Orientation \& Safety training as required for this Contract at (enter project name) and agree to follow all guidelines to work safely

| Print Name | Signature | Company | Date |
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SMP Attachment 10: (Completed by ALL Contractor/HW Employees prior to construction start)
I have read and understand the Risk Assessments, completed Site Orientation \& Safety training as required for this Contract at (enter project name) and agree to follow all guidelines to work safely

| Print Name | Signature | Company | Date |
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## SMP Attachment 11: Training Register

The following table lists the Site Specific training requirements that must be completed prior to working on the project site. These training procedures were identified as a result of the completed hazard and risk assessments observed at the contract site. All employees and contractors must be familiar with the required training for this project and agree to follow these procedures for the entire duration of the project.

| Training Register |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# | Training Requirement | Contract Required (yes or no) | Who is to Complete | Comments |
| 1 | Customer orientation | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 2 | Honeywell Safety Awareness / Orientation | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 3 | Asbestos Awareness | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 4 | Bloodborne Pathogen Awareness |  |  |  |
| 5 | Canine Awareness |  |  |  |
| 6 | Cold Weather Safety |  |  |  |
| 7 | Compressed Gas Awareness |  |  |  |
| 8 | Confined Space Awareness | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 9 | Confined Space Entry - advanced training required | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 10 | Cranes \& Slings | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 11 | Driver Safety | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 12 | Electrical Arc Flash Awareness | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 13 | Electrical Safety General Awareness | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 14 | Emergency Preparedness Plan (Customer) |  |  |  |
| 15 | Environmental Hazard | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 16 | Eye \& Face Protection | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 17 | Fall Protection | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 18 | Fire Extinguisher Usage | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 19 | Hand \& Power Tool | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 20 | Hazard Communication | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 21 | Hearing Protection | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 22 | Hot Work Permit | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 23 | Ladder Safety | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 24 | Laser Safety |  |  |  |
| 25 | Lead Safety | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 26 | Line Breaking | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 27 | Lock Out/Tag Out | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 28 | Machine Safeguarding |  |  |  |
| 29 | Management of Change | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 30 | Manual Material Handling / Back Safety | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 31 | Office Ergonomics | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 32 | Personal Protective Equipment | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 33 | Powered Industrial Trucks | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 34 | Process Safety Management |  |  |  |
| 35 | Refrigerant Management | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 36 | Respiratory Protection | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 37 | Safety Observation System (SOS) | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| 38 | Safe Operations Management (SOM)Training | Yes | Honeywell Employees |  |
| Below list other customer specific training requirements, if applicable. |  |  |  |  |
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| 2 |  |  |  |  |

## SMP Attachment 12: Field Safety Checklist

Honeywell requires a Field HSE Check List be maintained onsite for all current or new projects. It is to be performed prior to starting work during the initial site visit. Hazards identified are to be communicated to all personnel working at the site and referenced during future visits.

Original Date:
Contractor(s): Customer Name:
Telephone No:


1. Scope of work summary:
$\qquad$
Address:
Phone:
$\qquad$
2. Personal protective equipment required on site?

NO

| Fall Protection? | $\square$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Hard Hat? | $\square$ |
| Safety Glasses? | $\square$ |
| Hearing Protection? | $\square$ |
| Safety Shoes? | $\square$ |
| Protective Clothing? (specify) | $\square$ |
| Respiratory protection? Explain: | $\square$ |


3. Safety hazards encountered at customer's facility (Check and explain plans for addressing the hazard).

| Check for Yes | Safety Hazard | Name of Contractor / Personnel Performing Work | Plans to Address: Risk Assessment or Contractor Work Authorization |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | Construction environment |  |  |
| $\square$ | High or low temperature materials or equipment |  |  |
| $\square$ | Welding |  |  |
| $\square$ | Laser equipment |  |  |
| $\square$ | Confined space or isolated work area |  |  |
| $\square$ | Overhead operations |  |  |
| $\square$ | Work at heights requiring a ladder, lift platform or basket; who provides the equipment and has appropriate training been completed? |  |  |
| $\square$ | Are there areas where the following conditions are present: Oxygen deficient atmosphere, toxic gases, vapors, fumes, mists, dusts, lead, mercury? |  |  |
| $\square$ | Known or suspected carcinogens including asbestos |  |  |
| $\square$ | Potential exposure to biohazards |  |  |
| $\square$ | Explosive or highly combustible materials |  |  |
| $\square$ | Excessive noise levels (signage identifies area) |  |  |
| $\square$ | High voltage (480 volts or greater) in the work area |  |  |
| 7 | Radiation sources |  |  |
| $\square$ | Ergonomics: excessive bending/stooping, cramped space |  |  |
| $\square$ | Slippery surfaces |  |  |
| , | Open pits, vats, trenches |  |  |
| $\square$ | Material handling requiring hoists, cranes, rigging, forklifts? |  |  |
|  | Raw or partially treated sewage |  |  |
| $\square$ | High pressure equipment |  |  |
| $\square$ | Unguarded machinery |  |  |
|  | Hot work permits required |  |  |
| $\square$ | Lockout/tagout permits required |  |  |
| $\square$ | Emergency evacuation |  |  |
|  | Special parking or security requirements |  |  |
| $\square$ | Customer hazard communication requirements |  |  |
| $\square$ | Process safety management requirements |  |  |
| $\square$ | Applicable MSDS's available; if no, who obtains them |  |  |
| $\square$ | Other hazards |  |  |

4. Specific safety considerations necessary to abide with customer's safety procedures.
5. Have all employees been briefed on the customer's site emergency response and evacuation plans \& how will employees be accounted for in the event of an emergency?
6. Does the customer have a drug/alcohol policy for contractors and does it include drug testing?
7. Have the employees assigned to this project received appropriate safety training to prepare them for safety issues identified? $\qquad$
Complete, Sign and review on first visit or after work order changes. Revise annually. Review, sign \& date:
Complete, Sign and review on first visit or after work order changes. Revise annually. Review, sign \& date:

| Honeywell Manager | EmployeelContractor | Customer Representative (Optional) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

## SMP Attachment 13: Behavioral Observation Checklist (HW Employee Monitoring)

Utilize the Behavior Observation Checklist to identify both safe and at risk conditions in the work environment. After observation provide feedback to the employee for both safe and at risk observations. All at risk observations must have comments to identify corrective action or explanation. Only respond to questions that apply to the task

## 1. Observer

Report Observer
Name $\square$
Observer EID


## 2. Observed

Observed Name


Observed EID
3.Task performed by Employee: $\qquad$

| (4) | Select SBU: HB | or HPS | (5) | Sele | (6) | Region within Pole: | (7) | State/District /Branch within Region: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Location of vior rvation (select |  |  |  |  | QLaboratoryQ ResidenceQ WareouseQ RoofOCouputer Room / Control RoomQ VehicleQ Other |  |  |
| (9) Date BOC Observed: |  |  | DD/MIM/YYYY |  |  |  |  |  |


| SAFE PATH OF TRAVEL |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uses designated walkways to access work area | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Has clear view of path to travel | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) |  |  |  |
| Head Protection | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Eye/Face Protection | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Hand Protection | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Foot Protection | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Respiratory Protection | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Electrical Protection | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Personal gas detector | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| SAFE MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATION |  |  |  |
| Does not use any mobile device while driving | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Secures equipment for safe transport | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Vehicle properly maintained | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Parking brake engaged when parked | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| BODY POSITIONING DURING TASK |  |  |  |
| Uses knees to lift not back | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Use knee pads when kneeling | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Watches hand placement / Keeps eyes on task | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Avoids pinch points or "line of fire" hazards | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Note: Line of fire: Struck by/against, caught in /between/under |  |  |  |
| LADDERS |  |  |  |
| Properly stores ladder on vehicle | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Ladders inspected prior to use | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Right ladder (step/extension) for the job | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Three points of contact at all times | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Does not use ladders in wet conditions | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Uses tool belt/back pack to carry tools | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| PRE-JOB PLANNING |  |  |  |


| Identifies all hazards in the work environment | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conducts risk assessment using the risk calculator for | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Low / Medium or High Risks | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Obtains Work Permit where required | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Implements controls prior to starting work | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Communicates job activities with customer or team | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| TOOLS |  |  |  |
| Tools properly maintained | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Lock out, tag out properly applied | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Verifies zero energy after lock out | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Proper use of tools/ Uses right tool for the job | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Inspects tools before use | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| INCLEMENT WEATHER |  |  |  |
| Drinking plenty of fluids | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Taking rest breaks | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Uses ice cleats for icy conditions | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| WORK ENVIRONMENT |  |  |  |
| Keeps work area clean / free of trip hazards | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Checks work area for bees, wasps, snakes, etc | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| HAZARD/INCIDENT REPORTING |  |  |  |
| Reports Safety Observations | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Knows how to report injuries | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| OTHER CRITICAL BEHAVIORS OBSERVED |  |  |  |
|  | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
|  | SAFE | AT RISK | N/A |
| Describe At Risk Behavior: |  |  |  |
| Describe Safe Behavior: |  |  |  |


| Corrective action entered into SOS: | Yes: | No: | SOS Number: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manager / Lead Signature |  |  | Date | DDIMMIYYYY |

## SMP Attachment 14: Contractor Performance Safety Checklist (Contractor Audits)

## Contractor Performance Safety Checklist

| Site location: |  | Location of work |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Auditor: |  |  | Date time | and | Date |  | Time |
| Details of work being undertaken |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contract Number or Name |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Name of contractor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Observed health and safety standards |  |  |  | Com | ents |  |  |
| (i) Have all contractor and sub contractor staff attended a site <br> safety orientation course and received required HSE training?  |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (ii) Have all contractor and sub contractor staff aware of the sites emergency procedures? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (iii) Have all contractor and sub contractor staff been aware of what to do in the event of an accident and/or safety observation? (speak to contractor staff) |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (iv) Has the contractor made adequate first aid provision? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (v) Have safety observations been submitted to Honeywell on a periodic basis? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (vi) Are the contractor and sub contractor risk assessments, safe work procedures, method statements, HSE procedures, and permits to work being followed? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (vii) Has required PPE, e.g. hard hats, safety boots, etc. been provided according to the risk assessment and is it being worn? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (viii) Has the contractor implemented life critical control measures for fall protection, electrical safety, arc flash, and permit confined spaces? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (ix) Where applicable are the contractor works securely fenced off or otherwise protected from the public, staff, etc? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (x) Is the contractor maintaining a safe work area and implementing good housekeeping standards, including safe egress to roads, aisles, stairs, etc.? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (xi) Is the contractor holding regular tool box talks with employees? |  | Yes | No |  |  |  |  |
| (xii)Other <br> observations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Auditor: I hereby declare that I have completed health and safety monitoring on the contractor named above |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Name (capitals) |  | Signature |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job Title |  | Time |  |  |  | Date |  |
| Contractors representatives name | Signature |  |  |  |  | Date |  |
| Site managers name | Signature |  |  |  |  | Date |  |

## SMP Attachment 15: Vehicle, Tool, \& PPE Inspection Checklist (Honeywell Employees)

| EMPLOYEE NAME: |  |  |  | VEHICLE \#: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUPERVISOR NAME: |  |  |  | VEHICLE MILEAGE: |  |  |  |
| LOCATION ID\# VEHICLE ASSIGNED: |  |  |  | INSPECTION DATE (MM/DD/YY): |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{l}$ <br> $\mathbf{n}$ <br> $\mathbf{s}$ <br> $\mathbf{p}$ | T <br> e | Items |  |  | N | Deviations: Enter a brief description of deviation, action taken, and date corrected |
|  | x |  | Housekeeping - vehicle, tools, and equipment are neat and orderly, items in driver compartment are adequately secured |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Ladder racks - in good condition, hardware intact, operates easily, ladders secure |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Exterior/Body damage - exterior clean and in good condition (note all damage including scratches, dents, etc.) |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | x | Lights visible and operational - headlights (low \& high beam), tail lights, brake lights, emergency flashers, other lights |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | x | Windshield washer system/wipers/fluid - operating properly, good condition, appropriate fluid level |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | x | Seatbelt - available and in good condition |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Glass \& mirrors - clean, no cracks or pits in areas that obstruct driver's view, mirrors securely mounted, properly positioned |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | x | Tire Condition and Pressure - appropriate tire wear and pressure (including spare) |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | x | Fluid levels - verify that oil is full, no fluid leaks |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | $x$ | Tire Condition and Pressure - adequate tread depth and appropriate tire wear, proper pressure (including spare) |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | $x$ | Brakes - operating properly (per driver's verbal report), verify that emergency brake operates properly |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | $x$ | Doors \& locks - door catches and handles work properly, locks work properly and can be secured |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Fire extinguisher - mounted within vehicle, gauge needle in "green" zone or otherwise indicates "full" |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | First aid kit - vehicle kit available and adequately stocked |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Chocks and cones - available, as needed |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Vehicle registration, insurance card, driver's license, Honeywell driver's guide, fuel card -present, current, available for appropriate vehicle |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Ladders - Rungs, rails, hardware, rope in good condition. Appropriate ladder size and type available (non-conductive ladder available when electricity could be encountered) |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Fall protection equipment - harness, lanyard, anchoring equipment inspected and in good condition. Complete system from same manufacturer. Harness and lanyard stored properly (without twisting, bending, away from chemicals and direct sunlight). Replaced according to manufacturer guidance. |  |  |  |  |
| a | x |  | Eye protection - readily available, clean, in good condition |  |  |  |  |
|  | x | x | Hard hat - in good condition, no cracks or dents. Cradle system intact and in good condition. Clean surface. |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Hand and foot protection - available and in good condition |  |  |  |  |
|  | x |  | Hearing protection - appropriately selected, clean, in good condition, stored properly |  |  |  |  |



## SMP Attachment 17: Emergency Response Plan

HBS \& HPS Facilities Emergency Response Plan

| Honeywell <br> Business Unit: |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| Street Address: |  |
| City, State, Zip: |  |
| Date of ERP <br> Review: |  |

Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) Checklist:

(Click on PDF)


## SMP Attachment 17: Emergency Response Plan

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## 1. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN SCOPE:

Honeywell International Inc. (Honeywell) will provide a safe and healthy work environment. Consistent with policy, the following emergency action plan is developed for this site and will guide the actions taken by employees, management, and emergency coordinators. Emergency events addressed by this plan include building evacuation, fires, severe weather, medical emergencies, Bomb Threats or other facilityrelated emergencies that could endanger employees and/or visitors to this Honeywell location.
2. HSE HOTLINE REPORTING GUIDANCE:

Report all Injuries and Illnesses and Emergency Events addressed within this reporting procedure to the Honeywell Hotline at (866-466-1765). Early Post Injury Reporting with Immediate First Aid measures can reduce Injury Severity \& Eliminate the need for Future Medical Care (Recordable Injuries).
3. DRILLSITEST OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN:

Familiarity with responsibilities and procedures must be thorough so that response to the plan is automatic. Each location is responsible for accomplishing at least one emergency situation drill every twelve (12) months. After accomplishing the emergency situations drill it must be documented on the Emergency Preparedness Drill Critique.
4. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION, DESCRIPTION, GENERAL INFORMATION:

| Office Name/LID |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Address |  |
| Description of Bldg, Usage |  |
| Location Description, <br> Cross Streets, Directions |  |
| Facility Utilities, Nearby <br> Buildings |  |

## 5. EMERGENCY COORDINATOR INFORMATION

THE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR HAS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASSURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN AND REQUIREMENTS STATED HEREIN. WHEN EMERGENCIES OCCUR, THE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR MAINTAINS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE NOTIFICATIONS TO EMPLOYEES, HONEYWELL MANAGEMENT, MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES (I.E. FIRE AND/OR POLICE DEPARTMENTS), AND OTHER AGENCIES OR SERVICES THAT MAY ASSIST IN MANAGEMENT OF THE EMERGENCY.

The alternate Emergency Coordinator serves in place of the Emergency Coordinator when the primary coordinator is unavailable. (It is recommended that these positions be filled with employees who are typically in the building for the majority of the workday.)
A. THE PRIMARY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR FOR THIS FACILITY IS:

| Name |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Title |  |
| Office Phone |  |
| Pager or Cell |  |
| Alternate Phone |  |

B. THE ALTERNATE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR FOR THIS FACILITY IS:

| Name |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Title |  |
| Office Phone |  |
| Pager or Cell |  |
| Alternate Phone |  |

## 6. HONEYWELL CRISIS COMMUNICATION:

Major crisis situations often generate interest from the news media and require effective internal communications to address employee concerns. As soon as possible following a major crisis event, contact the Communications Leader to discuss the situation so appropriate internal and external communications plans and tools can be developed. Examples of such times where crisis reporting should be accomplished include the following:
a. Catastrophic facility damage caused by fires, storms, explosions, or earthquakes, tsunamis, accidents that may result in severe injury and threats or acts of violence or terrorism
b. Other unexpected events that have the potential to cause harm to Honeywell's employees, reputation, competitive positioning, or financial viability.
I. INTERNAL RESOURCE NUMBERS: It is always appropriate to contact the local site leader if they are not on-site at the time of the incident. Additionally, based on the nature of the event/injury it may also be necessary to contact other Honeywell personnel listed below:

|  | Name | Office Phone | Cell Phone |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Local Site Leader(s) |  |  | $603-930-0222$ |
| HSE Leader | Steve Serian | $603-930-0222$ |  |
| Facilities Manager |  |  |  |
| HR Leader |  | $763-954-6123$ | $952-303-1648$ |
| ACS Security Director | Jeff Soholt |  |  |

## * Additional Links

o Corporate Communication Policy
o Corporate Communication Contacts
II. EXTERNAL RESOURCES / EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

|  | Name | Phone |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Police Department |  | 911 |
| Fire \& Ambulence |  | 911 |
| Building Landlord/Manager |  |  |
| Other |  |  |

## 7. EMERGENCY EVACUATION SYSTEM:

A fire alarm will be used to alert employees within the building of fire or severe weather emergency or other need to evacuate the building or to seek shelter in place. In buildings that are not equipped with audible emergency alarms, employees will be alerted to other emergencies through direct verbal communication from the Emergency Coordinator(s) and/or designated alternate.

The Emergency Coordinator or designated alternate will make physical contact with employees who have sight or hearing disabilities to ensure that they are aware of the emergency.

## a. BUILDING EVACUATION:

Evacuation of employees to a rally point outside of the building or to a refuge area within the building will be enacted whenever there is a threat to their safety or health because of an emergency condition. The refuge area shall be a safe area within the building away from windows where employees can gather, for example, in severe weather. The Emergency Coordinator is authorized to enact the evacuation of a particular room, floor, or the building.
$\checkmark$ The designated rally point is:

## Specify:

If the designated rally point is involved in the emergency, the alternate rally point will be:
Specify:
$\checkmark$ The designated (indoor) refuge area is:
Specify:
$\checkmark$ The Emergency Coordinator and Team will be responsible for accounting for all employees, visitors and contractors. If personnel are unaccounted for after conducting the headcount at the rally point, the Emergency Coordinator will be the designated person responsible for communicating with emergency services.
$\checkmark$ Re-entry to the building will be coordinated through emergency services and the Emergency Coordinator. In the event of an incident preventing re-entry, the Emergency Coordinator will work with senior management, Facilities, and Health, Safety, Environmental (HSE) departments to assure the safety of the building and personnel.
$\checkmark$ Injured personnel will receive medical care through the municipality's emergency response system.
$\checkmark$ In the event an unplanned evacuation results from an actual site emergency, the Emergency Coordinator shall ensure appropriate notifications are made to site leadership.
$\checkmark$ A diagram or description of the evacuation routes, exit doors, rally points and refuge areas are posted:
Specify:
The designated exit doors for this facility are (list exit doors).
$\checkmark$ Know the locations of your building evacuation route, outdoor rally point, and indoor refuge area before an emergency occurs by reviewing the posted/attached instructions and/or evacuation map.
8. MEDICAL EMERGENCY:

Remember to report all injuries no matter how minor to your manager and HSE leader immediately and the Honeywell Hotline at (866-466-1765). Never enter into a medical emergency area unless you are sure there are no hazards present. Scan the area visually, overhead as well, to ensure that there are no physical dangers present. We do not want to delay the initial medical emergency response nor do we want to provide additional responses to would-be rescuers. Never move or attempt to render any assistance that could impact greater injury to the already injured victim.

The following steps to be taken in the event of an on-site medical emergency:
a. Immediately contact First Aid personnel and dial 9-911 for assistance, such as loss of consciousness, uncontrolled bleeding, potential heart attack or stroke and give exact location and nature of the emergency.
b. Remember, when First Aid arrives, they are in charge. Persons in the immediate area should be limited to only those identified by the First Aid Attendant. The First Aid Person will provide direction and course of action.
c. If further medical assistance is required, the First Aid Attendant or designate will contact dial 911 and request an ambulance be dispatched
9. FIRE EMERGENCY (Evacuate and call 9-911):

To protect yourself, it is important to understand the basic characteristics of fire. Fire spreads quickly so there is no time to gather valuables or make a phone call. In just two minutes, a fire can become lifethreatening. In five minutes, a residence can be engulfed in flames. Heat and smoke from fire can be more dangerous than the flames. Inhaling the super-hot air can sear your lungs. Fire produces poisonous gases that make you disoriented and drowsy. Asphyxiation is the leading cause of fire deaths, exceeding burns by a three-to-one ratio.
a. Protective Measures for Fires:
$\checkmark$ Insure smoke alarms are installed, tested and cleaned in accordance with applicable instructions.
$\checkmark$ Ensure Fire Suppression Systems are maintained and tested in accordance with applicable instructions.
$\checkmark$ Ensure Fire extinguishers are in place and serviceable.
$\checkmark$ Accomplish Annual Emergency Fire Drills to prepare employees.
b. Escaping the Fire:
$\checkmark$ Review escape routes with personnel and practice escaping from each room.
$\checkmark$ Ensure security doors and other antitheft mechanisms that could block outside window entry are easily opened from the inside.
$\checkmark$ Remain low to the floor (where the air is safer in a fire) when escaping from a fire.
$\checkmark$ Clean out storage areas. Never allow trash, old newspapers, boxes or magazines to accumulate.
c. Flammable Items:
$\checkmark$ Never use gasoline, benzene, naphtha, or similar flammable liquids indoors.
$\checkmark$ Store flammable liquids in approved containers in well-ventilated storage areas.
d. Fire sources and smoking:
$\checkmark$ Never smoke near flammable liquids
$\checkmark$ Smoke only in designated smoking areas as described below:

## Specify:

Provide deep sturdy ashtrays or outdoor approved cigarette/cigar disposal cans.
e. Heating Sources
$\checkmark$ Be careful when using portable heating sources.
$\checkmark$ Ensure space heaters are at least three feet (1 meter) away from combustible materials.
$\checkmark$ Ensure Portable heating devices have a tilt shutoff as well as a timer shutoff.
$\checkmark$ Always unplug Portable Heating Devices when not in use.
f. Electrical Wiring:
$\checkmark$ Ensure electrical wiring is not exposed.
$\checkmark$ Never Daisy Chain extension cords.
$\checkmark$ Inspect extension cords for frayed or exposed wires or loose plugs.
$\checkmark$ Make sure outlets have cover plates and no exposed wiring.
$\checkmark$ Make sure wiring does not run under rugs, over nails, or across high-traffic areas.
$\checkmark$ Do not overload extension cords or outlets. If you need to plug in two or three appliances, get a UL-approved unit with built-in circuit breakers to prevent sparks and short circuits.
g. During a Fire If your clothes catch on fire:
$\checkmark$ Stop, drop, and roll until the fire is extinguished.

## 10. TERROIST / BOMB / BIOLOGICAL / CHEMICAL / RADIOLOGICALTHREAT EMERGENCY:

a. Remain calm, listen carefully and record the following details:
$\checkmark$ Time the call was received,
$\checkmark$ Details of the threat (Where is the bomb or When it is expected to explode),
$\checkmark$ Details of the caller (voice tone - angry, joking, sarcastic, quiet, business-like),
$\checkmark$ Background noise (car noise, street noise, television, radio),
$\checkmark$ Time the call ended
c. Notify Local Police Department, Honeywell Management and Security immediately.

Bomb, Chemical and/or Biological Threat Guideline

| Detailed DESCRIPTION OF CALLER'S VOICE <br> Male $\qquad$ Female <br> Young $\qquad$ Middle Aged $\qquad$ Older $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Calm $\qquad$ Nasal $\qquad$ Angry $\qquad$ Stutter $\qquad$ Slow <br> Lisp $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Deep $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Cleared Throat $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Accent $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Slurred $\qquad$ $\qquad$ Disguised <br> BACKGROUND SOUNDS $\qquad$ Street $\qquad$ Factory $\qquad$ Animal <br> Clear $\qquad$ Voices $\qquad$ $\qquad$ House $\qquad$ Traffic $\qquad$ Other <br> THREAT LANGUAGE $\qquad$ Well spoken $\qquad$ Incoherent <br> Foul/ Irrational $\qquad$ Read Message? | Ask the below EXACT WORDS upon BOMB THREAT <br> 1. Where is the device right now? <br> 2. What does it look like? <br> 3. What kind of a device is it? <br> 4. Why are you doing this? <br> 5. What is your name? <br> 6. Are you part of an organization? <br> 7. Why are you warning us? <br> 8. What will cause it to activate? |
| :---: | :---: |
| Person receiving call Phone number at which call was received | Time Caller hung up Date |

## 11. HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS:

If applicable, identify and list below all hazardous chemical quantities stored on site. Otherwise state
"Not Applicable" to this location.

## Inside and/or outside locations:

Quantities of hazardous materials:
$\checkmark$ Physical and/or chemical hazards, i.e., asphyxiation hazards
Hazardous material properties, i.e. flammability, toxicity. Reference location of Safety Data Sheets

## 12. INTERNAL HAZARD / CONTROL MEASURES:

Include in this section any process operations that may fail during an emergency event.

| Possible Failures | Emergency Control Measure Description |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

The following are examples of process operations that are addressed in the procedure, but do not need to be part of this section if not applicable to your location: (Truck/railcar deliveries, transfer of materials, utilities, pollution control devices, control rooms, pipelines, control valves, ventilation systems, boilers, pressure vessels, security access controls, fire protection systems, identify existing engineering control measures to avoid release of hazardous materials). However, if applicable, prepare emergency control measures for each potential failed process that may apply to your location.

## 13. EMERGENCY DRILL REQUIREMENTS

## a. Annual Emergency Evacuation Drills

$\checkmark$ Drills must be accomplished annually and include different types of Emergency Scenarios as outlined in this Emergency Preparedness Plan
$\checkmark$ Upon completion of the Emergency Evacuation Drill use the Critique Form to Document Drill.
$\checkmark$ In accordance with Corporate Policy, once the Emergency Evacuation Drill is complete, forward the Critique Form to regional HSE Manager for entry into the Corporate Event Tracking System.

## b. Annual AED Emergency Drill

$\checkmark$ If a location has more than 200 employees an AED is required. Before making the determination to purchase an AED, contact your Regional Safety Manager.
$\checkmark$ Locations with AEDs must conduct AED drills at least annually on all shifts where AED trained personnel are present. These drills must be documented and must measure the actual response time.
$\checkmark$ When AED drill response times are greater than or equal to 5 minutes, the organization must create a corrective action plan to reduce the response time to less than 5 minutes. This action plan must be documented in the Corporate Event Tracking System by the HSE Manager. Corrective actions must include a mechanism for ensuring the response time of 5 minutes or less is met.

## 14. NATURAL DISASTERS:

## a. TORNADO EMERGENCY:

## I. Tornado Terms:

$\checkmark$ Tornado Watch: Means Tornadoes are possible. Remain alert for approaching storms. Watch the sky and stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.
$\checkmark$ Tornado Warning: A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar. Take shelter immediately.
II. Protective Measures before and during a Tornado:
$\checkmark$ Listen to NOAA Weather Radio or to commercial radio or television newscasts for the latest information \& remain alert.
$\checkmark$ Look for approaching danger signs such as a dark greenish sky or dark low-lying cloud with rotation or evidence of large hail.
$\checkmark$ Listen for a loud roar, similar to a freight train.
$\checkmark$ If you see approaching storms or any of the danger signs, be prepared to take shelter immediately or if you're under a tornado WARNING, seek shelter immediately!
$\checkmark$ If inside an enclosed structure such as a small building, school, nursing home, hospital, factory, shopping center or high-rise building, go to a pre-designated shelter area such as a safe room, basement, storm cellar, or the lowest building level. If there is no basement, go to the center of an interior room on the lowest level (closet, interior hallway) away from corners, windows, doors, and outside walls. Put as many walls as possible between you and the outside. Get under a sturdy table and use your arms to protect your head and neck. Do not open windows.
$\checkmark$ If outside with no shelter lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression and cover your head with your hands.
$\checkmark$ Watch out for flying debris. Flying debris from tornadoes causes most fatalities and injuries.
b. HURRICANE/CYCLONE EMERGENCY:

## I. Hurricanes Terms:

$\checkmark$ Hurricane/Cyclone and Tropical Storm Watch: Hurricane/tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.
$\checkmark$ Hurricane/Cyclone and Tropical Storm Warning: Hurricane/tropical storm conditions are expected in the specified area, usually within 24 hours.
II. Hurricane/Cyclone Protective Measures before and during a Hurricane:
$\checkmark$ Make plans to secure property by closing all windows, doors and roof vents if possible.
$\checkmark$ Determine a safe room / location for shelter.
$\checkmark$ Listen to the radio or TV for information.
$\checkmark$ Turn off utilities if instructed to do so.
$\checkmark$ Evacuate building if directed by local authorities and be sure to follow their instructions.

## c. EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY:

## I. Protective Measures before and during an Earthquake:

$\checkmark$ Keep your cool, avoid panic and confusion and ride out the motion.
$\checkmark$ Take cover under a sturdy desk, table, or bench or against an inside wall, and hold on. If there isn't a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
$\checkmark$ Stay away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
$\checkmark$ Use a doorway for shelter only if it is in close proximity to you and if you know it is a strongly supported, load bearing doorway.
$\checkmark$ Remain inside until shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Most injuries during earthquakes occur when people are hit by falling objects when entering into or exiting from buildings.
$\checkmark$ Be aware that the electricity may go out or the sprinkler systems or fire alarms may turn on.
$\checkmark$ Do not use elevators during an Earthquake.
II. Post Earthquake Protective Measures: Being prepared for aftershocks are extremely important. Even though secondary shockwaves are usually less violent, they can be strong enough to cause additional damage to already weekend structures.
$\checkmark \quad$ Check for injuries amongst those around you. Notify First Aid of injured persons as soon as safe to do so. Do not move the seriously injured unless they are in immediate danger. Try and keep the injured warm.
$\checkmark$ Contact local emergency resource centers such as the hospital or fire department as required for injuries or fire concerns or call 9-911.
$\checkmark \quad$ Stay away from damaged areas unless your assistance has been specifically requested by police, fire, or relief organizations
$\checkmark$ Listen for sounds or smell of leaking gas and exit building if the smell of gas apparent.
$\checkmark \quad B e$ aware of possible tsunamis if you live in coastal areas. These are also known as seismic sea waves (mistakenly called "tidal waves"). When local authorities issue a tsunami warning, assume that a series of dangerous waves is on the way. Stay away from the beach.
$\checkmark \quad$ Always open cabinets cautiously as objects may have shifted causing falling hazards.
$\checkmark \quad$ Never leave the worksite area unless you have advised your Site Manager. You may be jeopardizing your safety (bridge or road damage, et cetera) as well as create traffic congestion for emergency vehicles.
$\checkmark \quad$ If evacuation is ordered, leave by the nearest emergency exit and report directly to your designated assembly/rally point.

## d. VOLCANO EMERGENCY:

I. Protective Measures before and during a Volcanic Eruption:
$\checkmark$ Monitor local radio stations and News Broadcasts
$\checkmark$ Ensure the building / office ventilation system is turned off. This will keep ash particulates from entering building.
$\checkmark$ Cover sensitive equipment with plastic sheets to keep ash particulates from entering parts.
$\checkmark$ Evacuate immediately from the volcano area to avoid flying debris, hot gases, lateral blast and lava flow.
$\checkmark$ Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
$\checkmark$ Use goggles and war eyeglasses instead of contact lenses.
$\checkmark$ Use a dust mask or hold a damp cloth over your face to help with breathing.
$\checkmark$ Stay away from areas downwind from the volcano to avoid volcanic ash.
$\checkmark$ Stay indoors until the ash has settled unless there is a danger of the roof collapsing.
$\checkmark$ Close doors, windows and turn off all ventilation systems.

## e. TSUNAMI EMERGENCY:

I. Understanding Tsunamis Terms:
$\checkmark$ Advisory: An earthquake has occurred in the Pacific basin, which might generate a tsunami.
$\checkmark$ Watch: A tsunami was or may have been generated, but is at least two hours travel time to the area in Watch status.
$\checkmark$ Warning: A tsunami was, or may have been generated, which could cause damage; therefore, people in the warned area are strongly advised to evacuate.

## II. Tsunami Protective measures before and during a tsunami event:

$\checkmark$ Turn on your radio to learn if there is a tsunami warning if an earthquake occurs and you are in a coastal area.
$\checkmark$ Move inland to higher ground immediately and stay there.
$\checkmark$ Visual Indication of Imminent Tsunami-Strong Earthquake lasting 20 seconds or more where it is difficult to stand or walk or the water level at the beach begins receding / being pulled back into the ocean.
15. Insert PDF of Building Evacuation Map and Location of Fire Extinguishers on Following Page

Insert PDF map on here or on next page


[^0]:    *Source: Questline Electric Commercial Benchmark Data by Business Segment (Schools) and Climate Zone (Zone 3)

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ The energy baseline modifications shall use commonly accepted energy engineering methods that are mutually agreeable to both Honeywell and customer. Should agreement on these methods, including the climate adjustments, not be reached between Honeywell and customer, both parties could appeal to an independent engineering.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ www.ipmvp.org.

[^3]:    - M\&V is about shared risk and the cost to mitigate it
    - Higher M\&V Cost = Less Productive Work

[^4]:    Notes:

    1. Application for the ENERGY STAR must be submitted to EPA within 4 months of the Period Ending date. Award of the ENERGY STAR is not final until approval is received from EPA.
    2. The EPA Energy Performance Rating is based on total source energy. A rating of 75 is the minimum to be eligible for the ENERGY STAR.
    3. Values represent energy consumption, annualized to a 12-month period.
    4. Natural Gas values in units of volume (e.g. cubic feet) are converted to kBtu with adjustments made for elevation based on Facility zip code.
    5. Values represent energy intensity, annualized to a 12 -month period.
    6. Based on Meeting ASHRAE Standard 62 for ventilation for acceptable indoor air quality, ASHRAE Standard 55 for thermal comfort, and IESNA Lighting Handbook for lighting quality.
[^5]:    Notes:

    1. Application for the ENERGY STAR must be submitted to EPA within 4 months of the Period Ending date. Award of the ENERGY STAR is not final until approval is received from EPA.
    2. The EPA Energy Performance Rating is based on total source energy. A rating of 75 is the minimum to be eligible for the ENERGY STAR.
    3. Values represent energy consumption, annualized to a 12-month period.
    4. Natural Gas values in units of volume (e.g. cubic feet) are converted to kBtu with adjustments made for elevation based on Facility zip code.
    5. Values represent energy intensity, annualized to a 12-month period.
    6. Based on Meeting ASHRAE Standard 62 for ventilation for acceptable indoor air quality, ASHRAE Standard 55 for thermal comfort, and IESNA Lighting Handbook for lighting quality.
[^6]:    More than $50 \%$ of your building is defined as K-12 School. Please note that your rating accounts for all of the spaces listed. The National Average column presents energy performance data your building would have if your building had an average rating of 50 .

    ## Notes:

    o-This attribute is optional.
    d - A default value has been supplied by Portfolio Manager.

[^7]:    * ECM\#1 Calculations DO NOT include lighting control changes implemented in ECM\#2. If ECM\#1 and \#2 are implemented together the savings will be relatively lower than shown above.

[^8]:    Notes: 1) The variable Cn in the formulas for Internal Rate of Return and Nee Present Value stands for the cash flow during each period.
    2) The variable DR in the NPV equation sands for Discount Rate
    3) For $N P V$ and IRR calculations: From $n=0$ to N periods where N

[^9]:    Notes

    1. Application for the ENERGY STAR must be submitted to EPA within 4 months of the Period Ending date. Award of the ENERGY STAR is not final until approval is received from EPA.
    2. The EPA Energy Performance Rating is based on total source energy. A rating of 75 is the minimum to be eligible for the ENERGY STAR.
    3. Values represent energy consumption, annualized to a 12 -month period.
    4. Natural Gas values in units of volume (e.g. cubic feet) are converted to kBtu with adjustments made for elevation based on Facility zip code.
    5. Values represent energy intensity, annualized to a 12 -month period
    6. Based on Meeting ASHRAE Standard 62 for ventilation for acceptable indoor air quality, ASHRAE Standard 55 for thermal comfort, and IESNA Lighting Handbook for lighting quality
[^10]:    * ECM\#2 Calculations DO NOT include lighting changes implemented in ECM\#1. If ECM\#1 and \#2 are implemented together the savings will be relatively lower than shown above.

[^11]:    
    2) The variable DR in the NPV equation stand for Discount Rate
    3) For $N P V$ and $I R R$ calcultaions: From $n=0$ to $N$ periods where $N$
    lifetime of ECM and Cni s the cash flow during each perioa

[^12]:    Notes:

    1. Application for the ENERGY STAR must be submitted to EPA within 4 months of the Period Ending date. Award of the ENERGY STAR is not final until approval is received from EPA.
    2. The EPA Energy Performance Rating is based on total source energy. A rating of 75 is the minimum to be eligible for the ENERGY STAR.
    3. Values represent energy consumption, annualized to a 12 -month period.
    4. Natural Gas values in units of volume (e.g. cubic feet) are converted to kBtu with adjustments made for elevation based on Facility zip code.
    5. Values represent energy intensity, annualized to a 12 -month period.
    6. Based on Meeting ASHRAE Standard 62 for ventilation for acceptable indoor air quality, ASHRAE Standard 55 for thermal comfort, and IESNA Lighting Handbook for lighting quality
[^13]:    More than $50 \%$ of your building is defined as K-12 School. Please note that your rating accounts for all of the spaces listed. The National Average column presents energy performance data your building would have if your building had an average rating of 50 .

    ## Notes:

    o-This attribute is optional.
    d - A default value has been supplied by Portfolio Manager.

[^14]:    Notes: 1) The variable Cn in the formulas for Internal Rate of Return and Net Present Value stands for the cash flow during each period.

[^15]:    Notes:

    1. Application for the ENERGY STAR must be submitted to EPA within 4 months of the Period Ending date. Award of the ENERGY STAR is not final until approval is received from EPA.
    2. The EPA Energy Performance Rating is based on total source energy. A rating of 75 is the minimum to be eligible for the ENERGY STAR.
    3. Values represent energy consumption, annualized to a 12 -month period.
    4. Natural Gas values in units of volume (e.g. cubic feet) are converted to kBtu with adjustments made for elevation based on Facility zip code.
    5. Values represent energy intensity, annualized to a 12 -month period.
    6. Based on Meeting ASHRAE Standard 62 for ventilation for acceptable indoor air quality, ASHRAE Standard 55 for thermal comfort, and IESNA Lighting Handbook for lighting quality.
[^16]:    More than $50 \%$ of your building is defined as K-12 School. Please note that your rating accounts for all of the spaces listed. The National Average column presents energy performance data your building would have if your building had an average rating of 50 .

    ## Notes:

    o-This attribute is optional.
    d - A default value has been supplied by Portfolio Manager.

[^17]:    NOTES: 1. Simple Payback noted in this spreadsheet does not include Maintenance Savings and NJ Smart Start Incentive

[^18]:    Notes:

    1. Application for the ENERGY STAR must be submitted to EPA within 4 months of the Period Ending date. Award of the ENERGY STAR is not final until approval is received from EPA.
    2. The EPA Energy Performance Rating is based on total source energy. A rating of 75 is the minimum to be eligible for the ENERGY STAR.
    3. Values represent energy consumption, annualized to a 12-month period.
    4. Natural Gas values in units of volume (e.g. cubic feet) are converted to kBtu with adjustments made for elevation based on Facility zip code.
    5. Values represent energy intensity, annualized to a 12 -month period.
    6. Based on Meeting ASHRAE Standard 62 for ventilation for acceptable indoor air quality, ASHRAE Standard 55 for thermal comfort, and IESNA Lighting Handbook for lighting quality.
[^19]:    More than $50 \%$ of your building is defined as K-12 School. Please note that your rating accounts for all of the spaces listed. The National Average column presents energy performance data your building would have if your building had an average rating of 50 .

    ## Notes:

    o - This attribute is optional.
    d - A default value has been supplied by Portfolio Manager.

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ http://buildingsdatabook.eren.doe.gov/docs/DataBooks/2009_BEDB_Updated.pdf
    ${ }^{2}$ http://blog.nielsen.com/nielsenwire/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/tva_2008_071709.pdf
    ${ }^{3}$ http://blog.nielsen.com/nielsenwire/online_mobile/home-internet-access-continuing-to-grow-but-big-differences-among-demographics/
    ${ }^{4}$ http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm_sum.html Green Power Technologies 2

[^21]:    ${ }^{5}$ http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/public_education.aspx
    ${ }^{6}$ http://www.belkin.com/energy/conserve/default.aspx Green Power Technologies

[^22]:    1. Reference www.cree.com/lighting for recommended dimming control options. 2. Not available in 50 L . Not available in LES types except 40 LES type. 3. Not available with EB14 option. Use EB14 SMK. 4 . EB14 not for use with SMK Kits 5 . Includes surface mount kit accessory (SMK-CR24). 6.347 V integrated option only available on 40 L 100 LPW 10 V fixtures. Wattage increases to 42 W and fixture height increases by 1.4 " over standard 120 277V fixtures. 7. HD only available in 40L.
    +See www.cree.com/lighting for warranty terms.
    Rev. Date 9/17/2013
[^23]:    When the UL Leaf Mark is on the product, or when the word "Environment" is included in the UL Mark, please search the UL Environment database for additional information regarding this product's certification.

    The appearance of a company's name or product in this database does not in itself assure that products so identified have been manufactured under UL's Follow-Up Service. Only those products bearing the UL Mark should be considered to be Listed and covered under UL's Follow-Up Service. Always look for the Mark on the product.

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[^24]:    * 347-480V utilizes magnetic step-down transformer. For input power for 347-480V, refer to the Lumen Output, Electrical, and Lumen Maintenance data table below.

[^25]:    WARRANTY: Sensor Switch, Inc. warrants these products to be free of defects in manufacture and workmanship for a period of 60 months. Sensor Switch, Inc., upon prompt notice of such defect, will, at its option, provide a Returned Material Authorization number and repair or replace returned product.
    LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS: This Warranty is in full lieu of all other representation and expressed and implied warranties (including the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for use) and under no circumstances shall Sensor Switch, Inc. be liable for any incidental or consequential property damages or losses.

[^26]:    Signature of Contractor's/Subcontractor's Representative

