Operating Engineers Seminar 2020 Building Care & Energy Savings



Presenters



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Overview

- How building energy use translates to costs
- How to access data about your energy use
- Customer resources
- Questions and answers
- Raffle
- 12 12:30 PM Optional question and answer time with the District Energy team

How building energy use translates to costs



Energy budget on-site vs District Energy



- Reliability rate of 99.99%
- Stable Rates
- Simplified operations
- Less mechanical space required
- Customer-driven nonprofit partner
- Flexible energy sources
- Sustainable solutions



37 years or rate stability



- Rates are cost based
- When adjusted for inflation, District Energy customers are paying less for services today than when the system started.
- \$800,000 in rebates to cooling customers since 2016.



Rates – the basics

- District Energy use a two part rate structure with energy and demand as the primary two components
 - Total Costs = Energy + Demand + Surcharges + City Fee + Sales Tax
- Energy = (Flow) * (Supply Temp Return Temp) * Conversion Factor
 - Hot water energy is measured in Megawatt-hours (MWh).
 - Chilled water energy is measured in Ton-hours.
- Demand 12 equal monthly installments throughout fiscal year
 - Hot water demand is measured in Kilowatts (kW).
 - Chilled water demand is measured in Tons.





Cooling demand – what you can control



Cooling Delta T – what you can control

• Aim for Delta T 14 °F or higher



Cooling Energy Performance



Cooling Energy Performance for 67,000 sq. ft building w/19 deg Delta T and 2,500 ton-hrs



■ 19 deg Delta T ■ 14 deg Delta T



Heating demand – what you can control

Energy Profile





Heating return temp – what you can control

• Aim for hot water return temperature at or below 160 °F





How to access data about your energy use

Your meter is your friend





- Real time confirmation
- Flow, temp, energy; NOTE Cubic M/hr*4.4 = GPM
- Alerts and failures

• To reset this message press the "Enter" button



Integrating data points into your BAS

- Two (2) 4-20 mA points exist on each meter.
- Connection allows for local trending and alarms
- No cost for integration





Customized building energy reports



Summer Cooling Peaks History

What is Trending?

- Historical peaks
- Monthly energy
- Temperature
- Budget against actual



Future customer portal

- What?
 - Access to near real-time usage and past billing information 24/7
- When?
 - Currently targeting March 1, 2021 for full customer rollout
- Why?
 - Get data in the hands of the end user to inform and ultimately improve efficiency



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City's benchmarking requirement

- 100,000 square feet and larger by June 1, 2020
- 50,000 99,999 square feet by June 1, 2021
- Request District Energy spreadsheet to upload to Energy Star (until Customer Portal is online)





Customer resources



We can help you save

- Add our experts to your projects
 - Knowledge and advice to integrate project with your service connection
 - Support to avoid issues that can result in additional costs and downtime
- Improve your cooling Delta T or hot water return temperature
- Building Walk-Throughs Invite the District Energy team to evaluate your building for savings opportunities
- There are financing programs available for energy efficiency projects, including District Energy programs





Customer mechanical interface and metering



Reset schedule with desired return temp



Building care during low-occupancy

- Outdoor temperature reset
 - Reduce thermal losses and the constant cycling of control valves
 - Adjust down to as low as 120 °F
- Lower zone setpoints, but keep HVAC systems running to avoid
 - Freezing issues
 - Excess humidity and mold growth
 - Condensation on windows that can damage casing and woodwork
- Prevent freezing equipment
 - Proper layup of fan coils after draining
 - When in use, ensure freeze stats are working and water is circulating
 - Check that glycol % are correct for -20 deg F
- Prevent Legionella in domestic water and continue system water treatment program
- Ensure controls and communication systems are working properly as designed and in stand alone mode





Efficient heat transfer – Understanding your Heat Exchanger





Common Heat Exchangers in HVAC

Non-





Common issues when selecting a new HX

- Focus on upfront cost at the expense of thermal efficiency
 - Higher utility charges for energy over equipment lifetime
 - <u>Pumps</u> and air-side equipment need to be larger
 - Flow charges (DESP)
- Engineer or DB Contractor is unaware of DESP requirements
 - Pressure requirements (unsafe)
 - Flow charges (DESP)
- HX metallurgy and gaskets: Failure to consider water quality
 - Corrosion and leaking
 - Scale accumulation and plugging





Control Valves



- Positioner speed
 - Too slow = overheat/cool
 - Too fast = hammer and wear
 - More equipment cycling
 - Instability in the comfort space
- Modulating positioner
 - Is the signal binary (i.e. on/off) or variable?



Maintenance

- Replace faulty thermometers and pressure gauges
- Review District Energy's suggested maintenance checklist
- Always follow manufacturer suggested maintenance recommendations





Label equipment/piping to understand system



- Helps your team and service providers understand process
- Essential during programming and troubleshooting
- Use ANSI/ASME/ASHRAE standards





Piping Schematic/P&ID and Mechanical Equipment Schedule



Resources at DistrictEnergy.com

- Ask the Engineer
- Past operating engineers presentations
- Maintenance checklist
- Request service or submit a question
- Newsletter





Questions

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