ENERGY ENGINEERING ANALYSIS BUILDING 2

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONTRACT NO. DACA65-82-C-0084

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY INCREMENTS A, B, F, G

FINAL SUBMITTAL

19971023 095

PREPARED FOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



NORFOLK DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS FORT NORFOLK 803 FRONT STREET NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23510

SUBMITTED BY

H.F. LENZ CO. ENGINEERS/PLANNERS/ENERGY CONSULTANTS 1732 LYTER DRIVE JOHNSTOWN, PA. 15905 FILE NO. 03-00 OCTOBER 7, 1983 DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A Approved for public release Distribution Unlimited

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ENERGY ENGINEERING ANALYSIS BUILDING 2

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

.

AFEP	-	Army Facilities Energy Plan
AHU		Air Handling Unit
AI .		Analog Input
ANSI	-	American National Standards Institute
AØ		Analog Output
ASHRAE	-	American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air
		Conditioning Engineers
ATC		Automatic Temperature Control
BTU	-	British Thermal Unit
BTUH		BTU Per Hour
CFM		Cubic Feet Per Minute
СРА		Control Point Adjust
CPU		Central Processing Unit
°F	-	Degree Fahrenheit
DI e		Digital Input
DØ		Digital Output
ECIP		Energy Conservation Investment Program
ECM '	-	Energy Conservation Measure
ECU	-	
EEAP	-	
EMCS	-	Energy Monitoring and Control System
ETL	-	Engineer Technical Letter
FID	-	
HV AC		Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning
IES		Illuminating Engineering Society
KBTU	-	Thousand BTUs
KLB		
KW		Kilowatt
		Kilowatthour Majon Army Commande
		Major Army Commands
MBTU MILCON		Million BTUs Military Construction
MUX		
0.A.	-	Outdoor Air
PDB	-	
PEPCO		Potomac Electric Power Company
VAV	-	Variable Air Volume
WG		Water Gauge
WRAMC		Walter Reed Army Medical Center
MIN WIN	-	nation Room Ring Routous Velleer

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ENERGY ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

BUILDING 2

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WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INCREMENTS A, B, F, G

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE OF TASK

In May, 1982, H. F. Lenz Co. was awarded a contract (DACA65-82-C-0084) to conduct an Energy Engineering Analysis Program (EEAP) for Building 2, Main Hospital, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington D.C. The scope of the program is to develop a systematic plan for projects that will be implemented to reduce energy consumption in compliance with the objectives set forth in the Army Facilities Energy Plan (AFEP).

The evaluation is to consider all practical methods of energy conservation and incorporate applicable data and results of related studies where feasible. Project Development Brochures (PDBs), DD Forms 1391 and supporting documentation are required for feasible energy conservation projects.

1.2 APPROACH

Building 2, Main Hospital, Walter Reed Army Medical Center is a seven floor structure with an interfloor between floors and between the Seventh Floor and the roof. There is grade access at both the First and Second Floors. The First Floor is below grade on two sides. The elevations exactly face the compass directions.

The building is very compact, with four equal sides, the greatest dimension being 486 feet on the uppermost floors. The average floor to floor height is 18 feet including a 9 foot interfloor. Total area for the basement, penthouses and floors One through Seven is 1,259,281 square feet.

-1-

Total area for the seven interfloors is 1,221,662 square feet. Floors One through Three contain administrative and support spaces. Floors Four through Seven are patient floors. The plan is compact (i.e. square) with corridors which implement loop circulation schemes. Floors Five through Seven have interior courtyards.

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The main HVAC system for Building 2 consists of Trane Climate Changer dual duct supply air units serving a network of Tuttle & Bailey dual duct mixing boxes. In general, surgical areas, intensive care areas and the ward areas of the patient floors are served by 100% outdoor air systems. The core section of the patient floors, outpatient clinics and administrative areas are served by combination supply/return systems.

Field survey effort for the EEAP concentrated on HVAC, control and electrical systems in the basement, interfloors two through five and the penthouses. In addition, lighting systems for floors one through five and the interfloors were evaluated. In order to establish completeness of the field survey effort, it should be pointed out that, per pre-negotiation discussions, floors five, six and seven were to be considered typical with a survey required for only one of the typical floors.

In that there are numerous typical systems involved in Building 2, the analysis of potential retrofit projects was initially developed in terms of a typical unit. Where the results of this initial analysis demonstrated both technical and financial feasibility, details were refined to extend the project to all applicable units/systems in Building 2 and appropriate support documentation was developed.

-2-

II. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2.1 BASE YEAR

In general, the hospital was not fully occupied until the end of FY'78. With that in mind FY'79, rather than FY'75, must be used as the base year for measuring the progress of energy conservation activities. Base year consumption history for Building 2 is as follows:

	FY'79	ELECTRICITY	67,111,890	KWH
,	1	τ.	778 , 498	MBTU
			563, 540	BTU/SQ FT/YR
		#6 FUEL OIL	1,717,168	GAL
			250,707	MBTU
			181,482	BTU/SQ FT/YR
,		TOTAL ENERGY	1,029,205	MBTU
			745,022	BTU/SQ FT/YR

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2.2 LATEST FISCAL YEAR

,

Consumption history for the most recent fiscal year is as follows:

FY'82	ELECTRICITY	64,080,100 KWH
		\$ 3,278,979.00
		743,329 MBTU
		538,082 BTU/SQ FT/YR
1	#6 FUEL OIL	1,898,083 GAL
i		\$ 1,727,256.00
,	、	277,120 MBTU
		200,602 BTU/SQ FT/YR
	TOTAL ENERGY	\$ 5,006,235.00
		1,020,449 MBTU
		738,684 BTU/SQ FT/YR

A comparison of source energy consumption for FY'79 and FY'82 is as follows:

	ELECTRICAL	#6 FUEL OIL	TOTAL
FY'79	778,498 MBTU	250,707 MBTU	1,029,205 MBTU
FY'82	743,329 MBTU	277,120 MBTU	1,020,449 MBTU

III. ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

3.1 POTENTIAL ECMs INVESTIGATED

The following potential energy conservation measures (ECMs) were investigated. Measures with an NA designation after the description were determined to be inappropriate for Building 2. Measures with an NCE designation were rejected because they were not cost effective. Measures with no additional information following the description have been developed as ECIP projects.

3.1.1, Architectural ECMs

- 1. Reduction of glass area NCE
- 2. Solar films NA
- 3. Double glazing NA
- 4. Additional insulation for the interfloor areas NA
- 5. Insulated panels NCE
- 6. Weatherstripping and caulking NA
- 7. Additional vestibules NA
- 8. Load dock seals NA

3.1.2 Mechanical ECMs

- 1. Reduce supply air quantities
- 2. Balance air and water systems
- Add return air connection to 100% outdoor air supply air units -NCE

-5-

- 4. Convert constant volume air handling systems to variable air volume (VAV) NCE
- 5. Prevent lobby air stratification NA
- 6. Insulate steam lines NA
- 7. Add infrared heaters NCE

3.1.3 Electrical ECMs

- 1. Reduce lighting levels via delamping
- 2. Replace incandescent lighting on interfloors
- 3. Photocell dimming of fluorescent lights
- 4'. Revised switching of corridor lights NCE
- 5. Replace kitchen light fixtures NA
- 6. More efficient lighting source NA
- 7. High efficiency motor replacement NA
- 8. Power factor improvement NA

3.1.4 Automatic Control ECMs

- 1. Night setback/setup
- 2. Improved economizer cycles
- 3. Control hot water circulating pumps
- 4. Seasonal reset of thermostats
- 5. Install time clocks NA
- 6. FM radio controls NA
- 7. Radiator controls NA

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3.1.5 Plumbing ECMs

- 1. Shower flow restrictors
- 2. Hot water heater shutdown or controls modification NA
- 3. Decentralize domestic hot water heaters NA
- 4. Install reduced flow flush valves NCE
- 5. Replace city water cooled systems NCE

3.2 ECIP PROJECTS DEVELOPED

The ECIP projects in the following three sections have been developed in order to reduce Building 2 annual energy consumption in compliance with the objectives set forth in the AFEP. In each case, a brief description of project scope is provided.

3.2.1 AIRFLOW REDUCTION AND AIR SIDE REBALANCING

Environmental conditions at WRAMC Building No. 2 are maintained by an air distribution system which circulates either cooled or warmed air through the conditioned space. Based on field survey data and computer load simulation, most systems are delivering air in excess of that required by both code and load requirements.

The scope of this retrofit is to reduce the air delivery rate of the air handling system fans by replacing the fans' sheaves and drive belts. Rebalancing of the air systems will be accomplished by adjusting existing volume control dampers in the air distribution systems. New airflow rates will be established from a computer program which simulates load conditions with the minimum airflow rate set by Hospital code requirements.

-7-

Calculations indicate that a 21% reduction in the airflow presently being delivered to the occupied space is possible.

3.2.2 ENERGY MONITORING AND CONTROL SYSTEM

The existing Building 2 Computerized Building Automation System, which is typical for equipment of its vintage, provides time clock scheduling and generates and displays simplistic information such as motor status, temperature, alarms, etc. It also provides centralized manual control point adjust. The control console is located in the second floor ECU room. Forty-nine field cabinets located throughout the building utilize solid-state multiplexing and decoding equipment to transmit data from field sensors to the CPU and to transmit commands from the CPU to the appropriate field equipment.

A new EMCS is being designed for the buildings of WRAMC, Main Section, not served by the existing system in Building 2, plus selected buildings at Forest Glen Annex. The scope of this project is to transfer the current Building Automation Center functions over to the new EMCS, plus add the required field hardware and appropriate software to support new energy management projects identified as part of the Building 2 EEAP.

3.2.3 LIGHTING SYSTEM MODIFICATIONS

Present lighting in the basement and on the interfloors consists primarily of incandescent fixtures. The existing fluorescent fixtures in the bridge corridors of the patient floors (five, six and seven) are left on during the daylight hours, although natural lighting is provided by the courtyard windows.

-8-

The scope of this retrofit is to replace the existing incandescent fixtures in the basement and on the interfloors with new single tube fluorescent fixtures and install automatic photocell dimming control that would provide for dimming of the bridge corridor fixtures during the daylight hours when natural lighting is provided by the courtyard windows. There are four intersecting bridge corridor arrangements on each of the patient floors that are involved in the dimming control scheme.

3.3 MINOR O & M PROJECTS

As discussed in the following section, the coils that were accessible for inspection in the air handling units are generally dirty and need to be cleaned.

3.4 REQUIRED POLICY CHANGES

During the course of the detailed field survey, conditions were encountered which suggest the need for policy changes in the areas of air handling unit filter change and coil cleaning procedures. The following recommendations summarize the situation.

- Require that filter change log sheets be maintained at the various air handling units for ease of verification of filter change intervals.
- 2. Institute a procedure that requires removal of dirty filter media from Building 2 interfloor areas on a daily basis corresponding to the number of units serviced that particular day.

-9-

- 3. Initiate a program to spot check units which were scheduled for filter change during a given month to verify that the proper level of attention has been paid to the filter change process.
- 4. Verify that the dimensions of the 95% final filters being supplied as replacement units are compatible with the original space provided.
- 5. Initiate a program to clean all preheat coils and runaround heat transfer coils on an annual basis.
- 6. Whenever routine maintenance problems are encountered on an air handling unit which require the addition of access panels, consideration should be given to adding access panels of sufficient size to allow the coils associated with the hot deck and cold deck to be added to the scheduled cleaning program.

In addition, the following recommendations are made with the intent of promoting the long-term success of the recommended retrofit projects. In each case, a re-evaluation of the existing situation is warranted:

- 1. Increase the number of HVAC service technicians.
- 2. Institute procedures that provide for a detailed inspection of all air handling systems on a routine basis. It is recognized that this recommendation is somewhat dependent on the outcome of the first item.

-10-

3. Place the contractor selected to implement the rebalancing ECM under the supervision of the A/E who determined the new design quantities.

IV. ENERGY AND COST SAVINGS

4.1 POST IMPLEMENTATION CONSUMPTION LEVELS

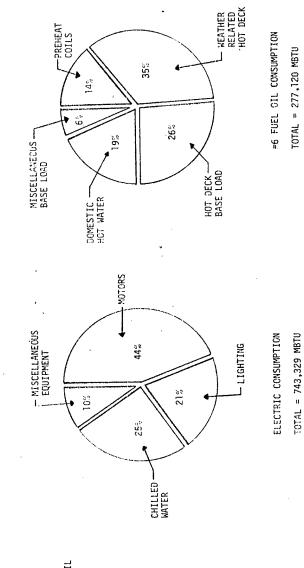
After implementation of the projects recommended in Increments A, B and F, Building 2 annual electrical consumption will be reduced by 169,721 MBTU (Equivalent) and annual fuel oil consumption by 109,267 MBTU. Allocation of these reductions is as follows:

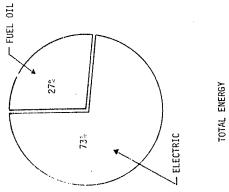
Project	Electrical Reduction MBTU	#6 Fuel Oil Reduction MBTU
Enthalpy Economizer	6498	-
EMCS	43,516	28,576
Lighting System Mods.	10,209	-
Heat Transfer Loop Mods.	246	7,471
Air Flow Reduction/Rebalancin	y 110,291	65,717
Seasonal Reset of Thermostats	-1,039	7,503
	169,721	109,267

In addition, completion of the in-house delamping program and full operation without secondary chilled water pumps should further reduce annual electrical consumption levels by 15,200 MBTU (equivalent). Refer to Figures 4-1 and 4-2 for "pie charts" contrasting annual energy consumption before and after implementation of the recommended scope of ECMs.

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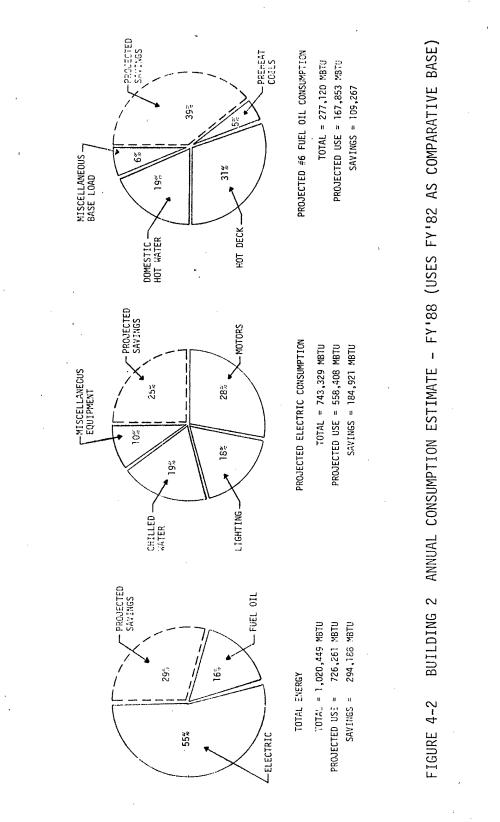






T0TAL = 1,020,449 M3TU

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NOTE: ALL PERCENTAGES ROUADED

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4.2 PROJECTED ENERGY COSTS

When data from the previous section is summarized and subtracted from FY'82 consumption data of Section 2.2, Building 2 annual electrical consumption is 558,408 MBTU (equivalent) and annual #6 fuel oil consumption is 167,853 MBTU. In that full benefit of all recommended projects will not be available until FY'88, projected FY'88 costs of \$5.28 per MBTU electrical and \$8.60 per MBTU fuel oil must be applied against annual consumption projections in order to determine probable operating costs. The following results are obtained:

ŕγ'88	Projected	Building	2	Electrical Costs	\$2,948,394
FY'88	Projected	Building	2	#6 Fuel Oil Costs	\$ <u>1,443,536</u>
					\$4,391,930

V. INCREMENT F SUMMARY

5.1 IN-HOUSE ENERGY CONSERVATION MODIFICATIONS

The following energy conservation modifications have been accomplished by WRAMC personnel since Building 2 was totally occupied in late 1978.

- A major delamping and relamping program was begun in September 1979 and is nearing completion at the present time.
- Air handling unit winter mode control sequence modifications were initiated in 1981.

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3. Building 2 secondary chilled water pumps were equipped with valved bypass lines during the summer of <u>1982</u> and the pumps are now shutdown.

5.2 INCREMENT F MODIFICATIONS

As discussed during the Interim Submittal review conference, a few of the projects considered under Increment F should be tried on a "pilot project" basis on one or two air handling systems before any recommendation is made to extend such projects to all air handling systems. The projects recommended for such a trial implementation are indicated in Table 5-1 along with other projects evaluated for Increment F.

5.3 PLANNED FACILITIES CHANGES

The installation master plan does not include sufficiently detailed information about any planned facilities changes for Building 2 to allow energy use estimates to be developed and accounted for in the EEAP.

TOTAL TOTAL	38 28 , 656	17 47,629	64 42,162	79 118,447			
SAVINGS	- 6,438	±4 7,717	14 6,464	28 20,679			
NERGY JEL OI		7,471 46,5±4	46,744	93,28			
ANNUAL ENERGY SAVINGS #6 FUEL DIT MBTU S	ı		7,503	14,974 93,228	,		
ELECTRICAL BTU S	28,656	1,085	-1,039 -4,582	25,159			
ELEC MBTU	6,498	246	-1,039	5,705	а ,		
ENGINEER	' .	t	160	160	•		
E BY TRADE	80 -	ı	•	80	details.*	for cost	not allow the Main
IMPLEMENTATION MAN-HOURS BY TRADE APPRENTICE ELECTRICIAN PROGRAMMER ENGINEER	74	140	•	214	Refer to page 195 for details.*	Humidity requirements and AHU configuration do not allow for cost effective relocation. Refer to page 201 for details.*	High labor costs resulting from interfloor congestion do not allow for cost effective changeout. Refer to Section 10.4 of the Main Report for details.
IMPLEMENTAT APPRENTICE	ı	280	864	1,144		figuration d age 201 for d	nterfloor co fer to Secti
FITTER	210	420	'	630	leaning	AHU con fer to p	g from i out. Re
TOTAL	46,026	199,507	23,177	268,710	Coils not accessible for cleaning.	tion. Re	resultin ve change ls.
CURRENT CONSTRUCTION COST LABOR MATERIAL TOTAL	32,057	2.33 27,387 172,120 199,507	0	,177	t accessi	/ require	oor costs re t effective for details.
CURRENT (LABOR	5.11 13,969 32,	27,387	1.87 23,177	64,533 204	Coils no	Humidity effectiv	Hign labor for cost ef Report for
SIR	5.11	2.33	1.87				
DESCRIPTION	ENTHALPY ECONOMIZER MODIFICATIONS	HEAT TRANSFER LOOP MODIFICATIONS	SEASONAL RESET OF THERMOSTATS		CLEAN HOT DECK AND COLD DECK COILS	RELOCATE AHU STEAM HUMIDIFIERS	 CHANGE ELECTRICAL MOTORS TO HIGH EFFICIENCY TYPE
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NOTE: 1. All cost information calculated for current year.

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Measures 1 and 2 recommended for implementation on a pilot basis before extension to all applicable units/systems. Heat transfer loop modifications project includes cleaning of transfer coils and preheat coils. т. З

*Refer to Main Report Volume.

TABLE 5-1 INCREMENT F SUMMARY

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5.4 INCREMENTS A, B, F, G - PROJECT SUMMARY

The projects considered as a result of required evaluations for Increments A, B, F and G are summarized in Table 5-2.

VI. ENERGY PLAN

6.1 PROJECT MATRIX

The scope of Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) projects and Increment F projects developed for Building 2 is summarized in Table 6-1, Page 19. It should be pointed out that continuation of the in-house delamping program and full operation without secondary chilled water pumps will further reduce FY'83 energy consumption (as compared to FY'82) by as much as 15,200 MBTU electric (or 11,003 BTU/SQ FT/YR) before accounting for the impact of the projects in Table 6-1.

The recommended scope of retrofit projects will enable Building 2 to achieve a 27% reduction in annual energy consumption when compared to base year FY'79. In order to achieve this reduction and improve existing environmental conditions, the following order is recommended for implementation.

1. Air flow reduction and air side rebalancing.

2. Energy Monitoring and Control System.

3. Increment F pilot projects.

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	EEAP		CURRENT CONSTRUCTION	A ELECTRI	CAL	ENERGY SAVINGS	L OIL	
DESCRIPTION	INCREMENT	SIR	COST	MBTU	5	MBTU	s	BASIS OF EVALUATION
1. ENTHALPY ECONOMIZER MODIFICATIONS	3 	5.11	\$ 46,026	6.498	28,656		•	
2. OPERALING ROOM SUPPLY AIR REDUCTION	A	3.09	18,696	2;198			2,261	SABSE1
3. INTERFLOCK INCANDESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURE CARGEOUT	<u>Å</u>	2.83	100	5.2	-15.29		a second a second a second a	TYPICAL FIXTURE
4		-11-2-	-1.467.631-	43,516	133,821		-178,028-	ENERGY RELATED POINTS ONLY
5. HEAT TRANSFER LOOP MODIFICATIONS	La.,	2.33	199,507	246	1,085	7,471	46,544	ALL APPLICABLE SYSTEMS
6. SEASONAL RESET OF THERMOSTATS	L1_	1.87	23,177	-1,039	-4,532	7,503	46,744	
7. REDUCE SUPPLY ALR CHANTITY	ų	1.59		-1,458	6,430	346	2-156	SA5NW3
8. SPHCTOCELL JIMMING-OF INTERSECTING-BRIDGE CORRIDCR FIXTURES	A	-1.39-	1,483	42	185			TYPIGAL INTERSECTING BRIDGE CORRIDOR
9	¢	1.26	29,053	1,315	5,799	283	1,763	SA5NW2->
10. VARLABLE ATA VOLUME CONVERSION	A			1,427	6.293	62t	1,117-	SA5NW3
11. REDUCTION OF GLASS AREA	7→6	0.77	577,119	2,542	7,471	2,902	18,090	34,821 SQUARE FEET OF PANELS
12. OPERATING ROOM - UNOCCUPIED CYCLE SUPPL: 113 REDUCTION	ط	0.67	61,605	1,314	3,062	370	2,305	SABSE1
13. RETURN AIR ADDITION	4	0.65	140,507	236	1,041	924	5,757	SA5NE2
14. LOW VOLTAGE SWITCHING OF CORRIDOR LIGHTS	A ↓G	0.61	1,312	31	72	ı	1	TYPICAL 10 FIXTURE CORRIDOR
15. ADDITIONAL INSULATED PANELS	σ	1	388,872	94	275	472	2,945	23,568 SQUARE FEET OF PANELS
16. CLEAN HOT DECK AND COLD DECK COILS	LL.		Coils not accessible for cleaning.	ccessible	for cleani		to page 19	Refer to page 195 for details. *
17. RELOCATE AHU STEAM HUMIDIFIERS	LL.		Humidity re effective r	quirement: elocation	s and AHU c Refer to	configuratio page 201 f	n do not a or details	Humidity requirements and AHU configuration do not allow for cost effective relocation. Refer to page 201 for details. \bigstar
18. CHANGE ELECTRICAL MOTORS TO HIGH EFFICIENCY TYPE	u.		High labor costs resulting fro for cost effective changeout. Report for details.	costs resu fective cl details.	ulting from Nangeout.	i interfloor Refer to Se	congestio ction 10.4	High labor costs resulting from interfloor congestion do not allow for cost effective changeout. Refer to Section 10.4 of the Main Report for details.
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*Refer to Main Report Volume.								

TABLE 5-2 INCREMENTS A, B, F AND G SUMMARY

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CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE DURATION START (MONTHS)	18	Q	12			9	12	EVERY ronths		
CONSTRUCTI START	FEB '86	FEB '86	FEB '86			OCT .87	FEB '86	REQUIRED EVERY SIX (6) MONTHS		
<u>EDUCTION</u>	11.4%	I	26.2%	37.6%	'•	ı	3.0%	3.0%	6.0%	43.6%
ANNUAL #6 FUEL OIL REDUCTION MBTU BTU/SQ FT/YR % FY'79	20,686	•	47,571	68,257		ı	5,408	5,431	10,839	<u>79,096</u>
ANNUAL #6 MBTU BT	28,576	ı	65,717	94,293		ı	7,471	7,503	14,974	109,267
ICTION	5.6%	1.3%	14.2%	21.1%		0.8%	I	-0.1%	0.7%	21.8%
ANNUAL ELECTRICAL REDUCTION (EQUIV) <u>BTU/SQ FT/YR % FY</u>	31,500	7,390	79,838	118,728		4,704	178	-752	4,130	122,858
ANNUAL E MBTU (EQUIV)	43,516	10,209	110,291	164,016		6,498	246	-1,039	5,705	169,721
CURRENT ADJUSTED CONSTRUCTION COST	\$1,467,631	206,404	1,922,526	3,596,561		46,026	199,507	23,177	268,710	3,865,271
SIR	2.71	2.69	2.31			5.11	2.33	1.87		
EEAP INCREMENT	ß	A	A			LL.	. LL	LL.		
DESCRIPTION	1. ENERGY MONITORING AND	단단 전원 2. LIGHTING SYSTEM 전원 MODIFICATIONS	3. AIR FLOW REDUCTION AND AIR SIDE REBALANCING			1. ENTHALPY ECONOMIZER	たび ドラジュ・HEAT TRANSFER LOOP 系記 MODIFICATIONS	3. SEASONAL RESET OF THERMOSTATS		
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TABLE 6-1 ENERGY PLAN MATRIX

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4. Lighting system modifications.

5. Seasonal reset of thermostats.

6.2 REVISED ANNUAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

The data in Table 6-1 gives the annual energy consumption reductions for each of the recommended projects.

After implementation of the remaining elements of the in-house energy conservation program and the recommended ECIP and Increment F projects, Building 2 annual energy consumption should be as follows. In that construction on all projects is scheduled to begin on 1 February 1986, with the projects having the larger impact on annual energy consumption lasting from 12 to 18 months, these annual consumption projections would not become totally effective until FY'88.

ELECTRICITY

47,822,068 KWH

558,408 MBTU ' 404,221 BTU/SQ FT/YR 28% REDUCTION OVER FY'79

#6 FUEL OIL

1,181,192 GAL

167,853 MBTU

121,505 BTU/SQ FT/YR

33% REDUCTION OVER FY'79

TOTAL ENERGY

726,261 MBTU

525,726 BTU/SQ FT/YR

29% REDUCTION OVER FY'79