



# Local Government Energy Audit: Energy Audit Report



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**Firehouse Hose Co. #2**

**Secaucus, Town of**

764 7th Street  
Secaucus, New Jersey 07094

November 27, 2018

Final Report by:

**TRC Energy Services**

## **Disclaimer**

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

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

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

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

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## I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for the Secaucus Firehouse Hose Company No. 2 at 764 7<sup>th</sup> Street.

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

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

### I.I Facility Summary

The Firehouse located at 764 7th Street (Hose Company No. 2) is two-story building totaling 3,102 square feet. The building was constructed in 1910. The facility's interior spaces consist of an engine bay area, first and second floor meeting rooms, kitchen, office and a boiler room. The building has a flat roof, and the exterior walls are constructed of brick masonry. The windows are double paned glass with aluminum frames. The facility interior and exterior lighting systems have been retrofitted to LED. The cooling system consists of three window air conditioners (AC) while heating is provided by two small hot water boilers.

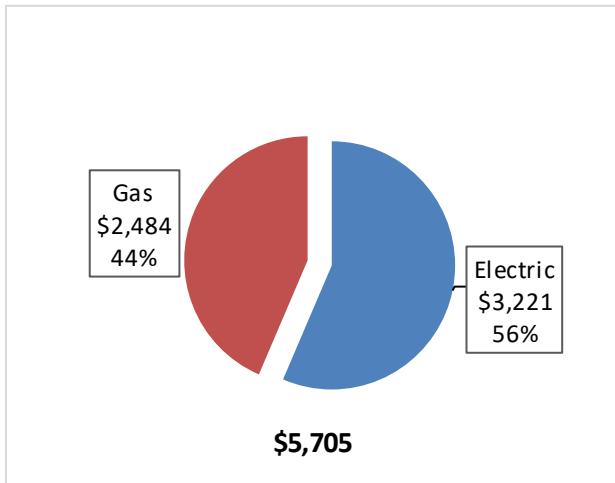
A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

## 1.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

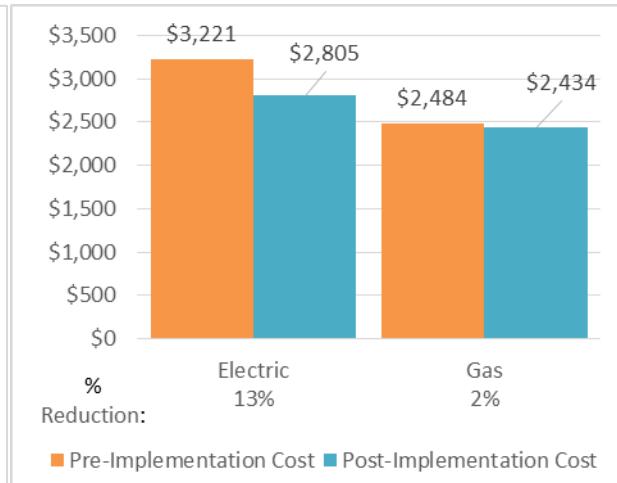
### Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated six measures and recommends five measures that together represent an opportunity for the Firehouse Hose Company No. 2 to reduce annual energy costs by roughly \$466 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 3,237 lbs CO<sub>2</sub>e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in roughly 3.2 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs after project implementation are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. Together these measures represent an opportunity to reduce the Firehouse @ 7th Street's annual energy use by 4%.

**Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs**



**Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs**



A detailed description of the Firehouse Hose Company No. 2's existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

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

**Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities**

Energy Conservation Measure		Recommend?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Natural Gas Savings (MMBtu)	Annual N/A Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Upgrades</b>													
ECM 1	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	193	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$67.13	\$37.73	\$10.00	\$27.73	7.9	406
ECM 2	Install LED Exit Signs	Yes	210	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$32.15	\$107.51	\$10.00	\$97.51	3.0	195
<b>Lighting Control Measures</b>													
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	485	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$80.66	\$810.00	\$105.00	\$705.00	8.7	488
<b>Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement</b>													
	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	No	0	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	\$44.80	\$364.27	\$13,816.42	\$2,000.00	\$11,816.42	32.4
<b>Domestic Water Heating Upgrade</b>													
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	\$49.88	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.4	719
<b>Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine</b>													
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control	Yes	1,612	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$268.13	\$230.00	\$0.00	\$230.00	0.9	1,623
<b>TOTALS (RECOMMENDED MEASURES)</b>			<b>2,500</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$465.8</b>	<b>\$1,599.2</b>	<b>\$115.0</b>	<b>\$1,484.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3,236.6</b>
<b>TOTALS FOR ALL MEASURES</b>			<b>2,500</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>\$830.06</b>	<b>\$15,415.66</b>	<b>\$2,115.00</b>	<b>\$13,300.66</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>8,487</b>

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

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

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

**Lighting Controls** measures generally involve the installation of automated controls to turn off lights or reduce light output when not needed. Automated control reduces reliance on occupant behavior for adjusting lights. These measures save energy by reducing the amount of time lights are on.

**Gas Heating** (HVAC/Process) measures generally involve replacing older inefficient hydronic heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. Gas heating systems can provide equivalent heating compared to older systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel demands for heating, due to improved combustion and heat transfer efficiency.

**Domestic Hot Water** upgrade measures generally involve replacing older inefficient domestic water heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. New domestic hot water heating systems can provide equivalent, or greater, water heating capacity compared to older systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel used for domestic hot water heating due to improved heating efficiency or reducing standby losses.

**Plug Load Equipment** control measures generally involve installing automated devices that limit the power usage or operation of equipment that is plugged into an electric outlet when not in use.

## **Energy Efficient Practices**

TRC also identified seven low cost or no cost energy efficient practices. A facility's energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral or operational adjustments and by performing better routine maintenance on building systems. These practices can extend equipment lifetime, improve occupant comfort, provide better health and safety, as well as reduce annual energy and O&M costs. Potential opportunities identified at the Firehouse @ 7th Street include:

- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Perform Routine Motor Maintenance
- Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets
- Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems
- Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance
- Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance
- Water Conservation

For details on these energy efficient practices, please refer to Section 5.

## **On-Site Generation Measures**

TRC evaluated the potential for installing on-site generation for the Firehouse Hose Company No. 2. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any PV and combined heat and power self-generation measures.

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

## 1.3 Implementation Planning

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

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

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

- SmartStart
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

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

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP). Supported directly by the NJBPU, ESIP provides government agencies with project development, design, and implementation support services, as well as, attractive financing for implementing ECMs. An LGEA report (or other approved energy audit) is required for participation in ESIP. Please refer to Section 8.2 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

Additional information on relevant incentive programs is located in Section 8. You may also check the following website for more details: [www.njcleanenergy.com/ci](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/ci).

## 2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 2.1 Project Contacts

*Figure 4 – Project Contacts*

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
<b>Customer</b>			
Amanda Nesheiwat	Environmental Director	<a href="mailto:anesheiwat@secaucus.net">anesheiwat@secaucus.net</a>	201-864-7336
<b>Designated Representative</b>			
Phil Taglieri	Maintenance Personnel	<a href="mailto:ptaglieri@secaucus.net">ptaglieri@secaucus.net</a>	201-864-7336
<b>TRC Energy Services</b>			
Moussa Traore	Auditor	<a href="mailto:mtraore@trcsolutions.com">mtraore@trcsolutions.com</a>	(732) 855-0033

### 2.2 General Site Information

On January 08, 2018, TRC performed an energy audit at the Firehouse Hose Company No. 2 located in Secaucus, New Jersey. TRC met with Phil Taglieri to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The Firehouse, located at 764 7th Street (Engine Company No. 2), is two-story building totaling 3,102 square feet. The building was constructed in 1910. The facility's interior spaces consist of an engine bay area, first and second floor meeting rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a boiler room. The building has a flat roof, and the exterior walls are constructed of brick masonry. The windows are double paned glass with aluminum frames. The facility interior and exterior lighting systems have been retrofitted to LED. The cooling system consists of three window air conditioners (AC)s while heating is provided by two small hot water boilers.

### 2.3 Building Occupancy

The building is an emergency service facility used by the volunteer firefighters on call anytime there is a fire emergency call in the service area. The typical schedule is presented in the table below. The entire facility is used year-round.

*Figure 5 – Building Schedule*

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
The Firehouse @ 7th Street	Weekday	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
The Firehouse @ 7th Street	Weekend	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

## 2.4 Building Envelope

The building foundations consists of masonry perimeter wall footings with masonry foundation walls. The foundation system includes masonry piers and column pads to support the upper floor and the roof. The exterior walls are finished with brick masonry. The building has a flat roof that was not accessible during the survey. The windows are double paned glass with aluminum frames and appear to be in good condition. The exterior door is constructed of metal with an integrated glazed vision panel. The engine bay area has one motorized metallic roll up door, which appears in good condition.



*Image I: Building Envelope*

## 2.5 On-Site Generation

The Firehouse Hose Company No. 2 does not have any on-site electric generation capacity.

## 2.6 Energy-Using Systems

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

### Lighting System

The facility interior and exterior lighting systems have been retrofitted to LED. The engine room, second floor office and meeting room and restroom are all illuminated with LED tubes, while the first-floor meeting room, kitchen, and boiler room are lit with downlight screw in LED lamps. The exit signs are fluorescent lamps. Interior lighting is controlled with manual switches while the exterior lighting system is controlled with photocells.

### Hot Water Heating System

Heating hot water for the building is provided by two small non-condensing hot water boilers located in the boiler room. One Hydrotherm with an output capacity of 68 MBh and an estimated combustion efficiency of 75% is used to heat the kitchen and the first-floor meeting room. The boiler is 46 years old, has passed its useful live service and appears in poor condition. The second boiler serving the Engine room and the second floor is an H.B. Smith model with an output capacity of 285 MBh and an estimated efficiency of 75%. It is 35 years old, has passed its useful life service and appears in poor condition. One 0.3 hp, and two 0.1 hp constant speed pumps distribute the heating hot water to hydronic baseboards and hot water unit heaters. Local thermostats are used to control the temperature in spaces. Overall, the building heating hot water system needs to be upgraded.



**Image 2: Hot Water Boilers**

## Cooling Systems



*Image 1: Typical Window AC*

The cooling system consists of three 1.5-ton window air conditioners serving the first and second floor meeting rooms and the kitchen. The units appear in good condition.

## Domestic Water Heating System

The domestic water heating system for the facility consists of one A.O. Smith gas fired non-condensing water heater with an input rating of 32 MBh and a combustion efficiency of 80%. It is located in the boiler room and has a 40-gallon storage tank. The water heater is 19 years old and is in good condition.

## Food Service & Refrigeration

The Firehouse has a small kitchen room that has a microwave oven, a coffee machine and one refrigerator.

## Building Plug Load

There is one computer work station with LCD monitor in the Firehouse. There are six wall mounted TVs, two small freezers, and one printer. One refrigerated beverage vending machine is located in the kitchen.

## 2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are two restrooms at the Firehouse with faucets that are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher, the toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and the urinals are rated at 2 gpf.

## 3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

Utility data for electricity and natural gas was analyzed to identify opportunities for savings. In addition, data for electricity and natural gas was evaluated to determine the annual energy performance metrics for the building in energy cost per square foot and energy usage per square foot. These metrics are an estimate of the relative energy efficiency of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the “typical” energy usage profile for facilities with similar characteristics. Local weather conditions, building age and insulation levels, equipment efficiency, daily occupancy hours, changes in occupancy throughout the year, equipment operating hours, and energy efficient behavior of occupants all contribute to benchmarking scores. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.4 for additional information.

### 3.1 Total Cost of Energy

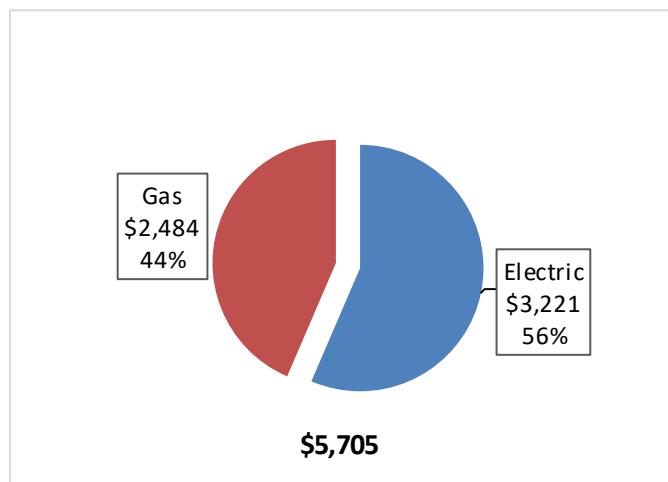
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

*Figure 6 - Utility Summary*

Utility Summary for The Firehouse @ 7th Street		
Fuel	Usage	Cost
Electricity	19,362 kWh	\$3,221
Natural Gas	3,057 Therms	\$2,484
Total		\$5,705

The current annual energy cost for this facility is \$5,705 as shown in the chart below.

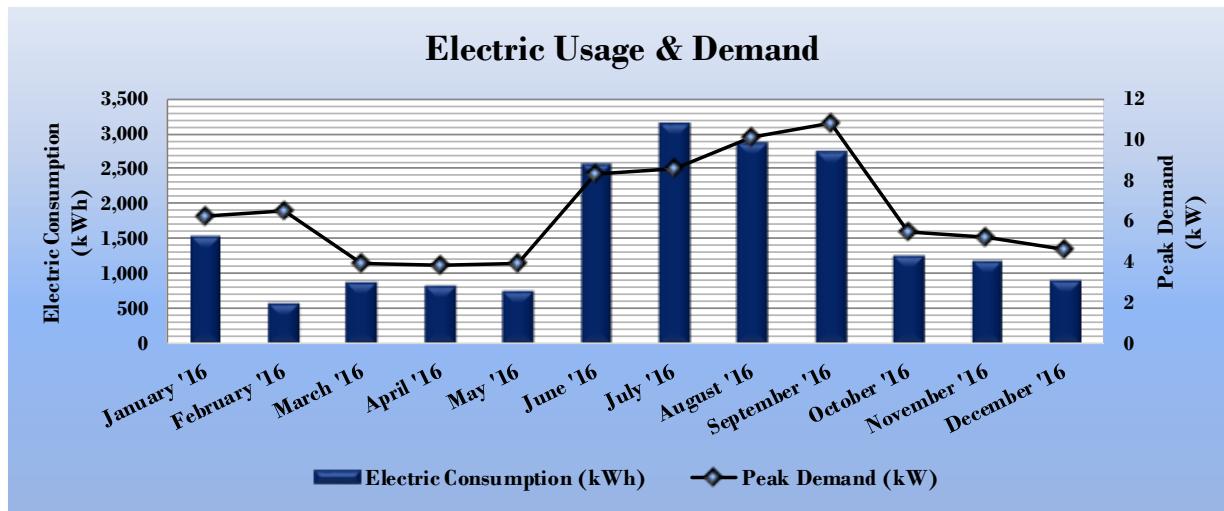
*Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown*



### 3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by PSE&G. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.166/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, and other charges. This rate is used throughout the analyses in this report to assess energy costs and savings. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.

*Figure 8 - Electric Usage & Demand*



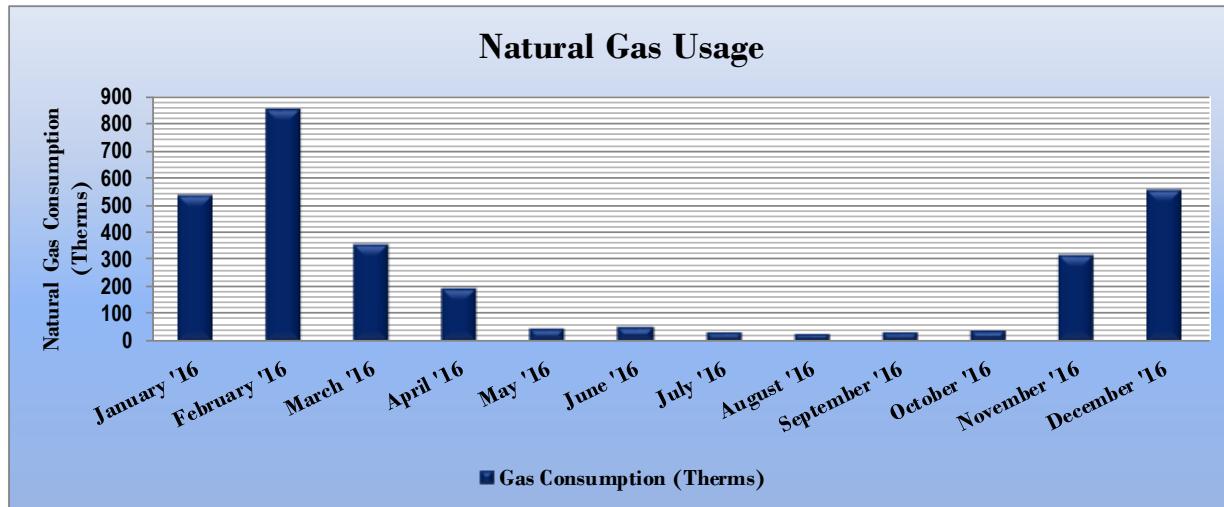
*Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand*

Electric Billing Data for The Firehouse @ 7th Street				
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Total Electric Cost
1/28/16	31	1,542	6	\$220
2/29/16	28	588	7	\$109
3/30/16	31	888	4	\$134
4/28/16	30	846	4	\$128
5/27/16	31	750	4	\$117
6/28/16	30	2,586	8	\$454
7/28/16	31	3,162	9	\$534
8/26/16	31	2,874	10	\$514
9/27/16	30	2,754	11	\$510
10/26/16	31	1,272	6	\$187
11/28/16	30	1,182	5	\$175
12/28/16	31	918	5	\$140
<b>Totals</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>19,362</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>\$3,221</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>19,362</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>\$3,221</b>

### 3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by PSE&G. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$0.812/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is shown in the chart below. The gas use profile is typical for a facility with a significant heating load relative to other end uses.

**Figure 10 - Natural Gas Usage**



**Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage**

Gas Billing Data for The Firehouse @ 7th Street			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
1/28/16	31	537	\$416
2/29/16	28	853	\$641
3/30/16	31	361	\$258
4/28/16	30	198	\$138
5/27/16	31	46	\$42
6/28/16	30	51	\$42
7/28/16	31	31	\$35
8/26/16	31	30	\$34
9/27/16	30	35	\$41
10/26/16	31	41	\$44
11/28/16	30	318	\$291
12/28/16	31	556	\$503
<b>Totals</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>\$2,484</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>\$2,484</b>

### 3.4 Benchmarking

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

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

**Figure 12 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions**

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	The Firehouse @ 7th Street	National Median Building Type: Fire/Police Station
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> )	170.4	154.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> )	119.9	88.3

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

**Figure 13 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Following Installation of Recommended Measures**

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	The Firehouse @ 7th Street	National Median Building Type: Fire/Police Station
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> )	159.7	154.4
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> )	115.1	88.3

Many types of commercial buildings are also eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR® score. This score is a percentile ranking from 1 to 100. It compares your building's energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. This building is not eligible to receive a score because the property type falls under Fire Station type, which is currently not being rated by ENERGY STAR® score. Also, the building is under 5,000 square footage minimum required to be qualified to receive an ENERGY STAR® score.

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

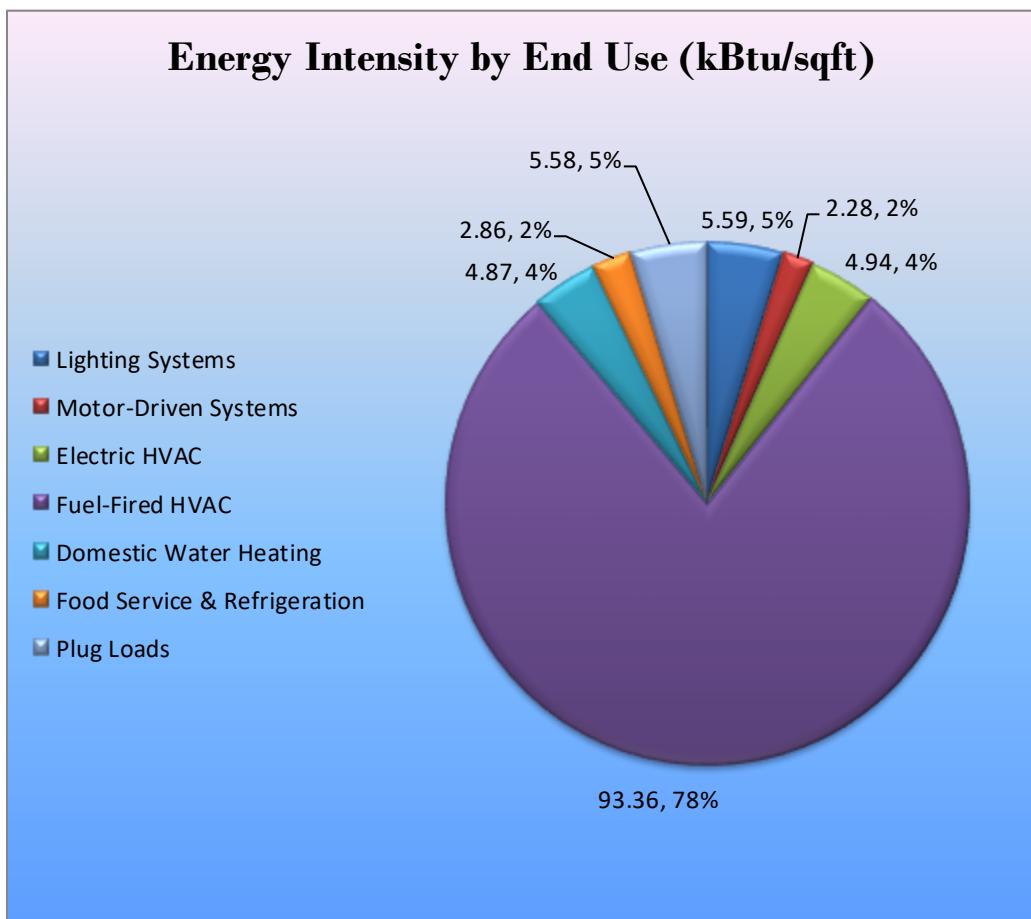
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1>.

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

### 3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

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

**Figure 14 - Energy Balance (% and kBtu/SF)**



## 4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

### Level of Analysis

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information to the Firehouse Hose Company No. 2 regarding financial incentives for which they may qualify to implement the recommended measures. For this audit report, most measures have received only a preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to demonstrate project cost-effectiveness and help prioritize energy measures. Savings are based on the New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings dated June 29, 2016, approved by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more precise savings based on specific circumstances. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any custom SmartStart or Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Financial incentives for the ECMs identified in this report have been calculated based the NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. Some measures and proposed upgrade projects may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs as described in Section 8.

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

### 4.1 Recommended ECMs

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

**Figure 15 – Summary of Recommended ECMs**

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Upgrades</b>		404	0.1	0.0	\$67.13	\$537.73	\$10.00	\$527.73	7.9	406
ECM 1	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	193	0.1	0.0	\$32.15	\$107.51	\$10.00	\$97.51	3.0	195
ECM 2	Install LED Exit Signs	210	0.0	0.0	\$34.97	\$430.22	\$0.00	\$430.22	12.3	212
<b>Lighting Control Measures</b>		485	0.1	0.0	\$80.66	\$810.00	\$105.00	\$705.00	8.7	488
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	485	0.1	0.0	\$80.66	\$810.00	\$105.00	\$705.00	8.7	488
<b>Domestic Water Heating Upgrade</b>		0	0.0	6.1	\$49.88	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.4	719
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	6.1	\$49.88	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.4	719
<b>Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine</b>		1,612	0.0	0.0	\$268.13	\$230.00	\$0.00	\$230.00	0.9	1,623
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control	1,612	0.0	0.0	\$268.13	\$230.00	\$0.00	\$230.00	0.9	1,623
<b>TOTALS</b>		2,500	0.2	6.1	\$465.79	\$1,599.24	\$115.00	\$1,484.24	3.2	3,237

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

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

## 4.2 Lighting Upgrades

Our recommendations for upgrades to existing lighting fixtures are summarized in Figure 16 below.

**Figure 16 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs**

Energy Conservation Measure			Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Upgrades</b>			404	0.1	0.0	\$67.13	\$537.73	\$10.00	\$527.73	7.9	406
ECM 1	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps		193	0.1	0.0	\$32.15	\$107.51	\$10.00	\$97.51	3.0	195
ECM 2	Install LED Exit Signs		210	0.0	0.0	\$34.97	\$430.22	\$0.00	\$430.22	12.3	212

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

### **ECM I: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps**

#### *Summary of Measure Economics*

Interior/Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0
Exterior	193	0.1	0.0	\$32.15	\$107.51	\$10.00	\$97.51	3.0	195

#### *Measure Description*

We recommend retrofitting existing 700-Watt flood light of the back-entrance LED lamps. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED bulbs can be used in existing fixtures as a direct replacement for most other lighting technologies. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs, which use less power than other lighting technologies yet provide equivalent lighting output for the space.

## **ECM 2: Install LED Exit Signs**

### *Summary of Measure Economics*

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	210	0.0	0.0	\$34.97	\$430.22	\$0.00	\$430.22	12.3	212
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0

### *Measure Description*

We recommend replacing all compact fluorescent exit signs with LED exit signs. LED exit signs require virtually no maintenance and have a life expectancy of at least 20 years. This measure saves energy by installing LED fixtures, which use less power than other technologies with an equivalent lighting output.

## 4.3 Lighting Control Measures

Our recommendations for lighting control measures are summarized in Figure 17 below.

**Figure 17 – Summary of Lighting Control ECMs**

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Lighting Control Measures</b>		485	0.1	0.0	\$80.66	\$810.00	\$105.00	\$705.00	8.7	488
ECM 3   Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls		485	0.1	0.0	\$80.66	\$810.00	\$105.00	\$705.00	8.7	488

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

### **ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls**

#### *Summary of Measure Economics*

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
485	0.1	0.0	\$80.66	\$810.00	\$105.00	\$705.00	8.7	488

#### *Measure Description*

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures that are currently controlled by manual switches in the meeting rooms. Lighting sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. For most spaces, we recommend lighting controls use dual technology sensors, which can eliminate the possibility of any lights turning off unexpectedly. Lighting systems are enabled when an occupant is detected. Fixtures are automatically turned off after an area has been vacant for a preset period. Some controls also provide dimming options and all modern occupancy controls can be easily over-ridden by room occupants to allow them to manually turn fixtures on or off, as desired. Energy savings results from only operating lighting systems when they are required.

Occupancy sensors may be mounted on the wall at existing switch locations, mounted on the ceiling, or in remote locations. In general, wall switch replacement sensors are recommended for single occupant offices and other small rooms. Ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors are used in locations without local switching or where wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area and in large spaces. We recommend a comprehensive approach to lighting design that upgrades both the lighting fixtures and the controls together for maximum energy savings and improved lighting for occupants.

## 4.4 Domestic Hot Water Heating System Upgrades

Our recommendations for domestic water heating system improvements are summarized in Figure 18 below.

**Figure 18 - Summary of Domestic Water Heating ECMs**

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
<b>Domestic Water Heating Upgrade</b>		0	0.0	6.1	\$49.88	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.4	719
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	6.1	\$49.88	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.4	719

### **ECM 4: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices**

#### *Summary of Measure Economics*

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	6.1	\$49.88	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.4	719

#### *Measure Description*

We recommend installing low-flow domestic hot water devices to reduce overall hot water demand. Energy demand from domestic hot water heating systems can be reduced by reducing water usage in general. Faucet aerators can reduce hot water usage, relative to standard aerators, which saves energy. Low-flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture, while still adequate pressure for washing. This reduces the amount of water used per day resulting in energy and water savings.

## 4.5 Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machines

Our recommendations for plug load equipment controls are summarized in Figure 19 below.

**Figure 19-Summary of Plug Load Equipment Control ECMs**

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Plug Load Equipment Control - Vending Machine		1,612	0.0	0.0	\$268.13	\$230.00	\$0.00	\$230.00	0.9	1,623
ECM 5   Vending Machine Control		1,612	0.0	0.0	\$268.13	\$230.00	\$0.00	\$230.00	0.9	1,623

### **ECM 5: Vending Machine Control**

#### *Summary of Measure Economics*

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
1,612	0.0	0.0	\$268.13	\$230.00	\$0.00	\$230.00	0.9	1,623

#### *Measure Description*

Vending machines operate continuously, even during non-business hours. It is recommended to install occupancy sensor controls to reduce the energy use. These controls power down vending machines when the vending machine area has been vacant for some time, then power up at regular intervals, as needed, to turn machine lights on or keep the product cool. Energy savings are a dependent on vending machine and activity level in the area surrounding the machines.

## 4.6 ECMs Evaluated but Not Recommended

The measure below has been evaluated by the auditor but are not recommended for implementation at the facility. Reasons for exclusion can be found in the measure description section.

**Figure 20 – Summary of Measures Evaluated, but Not Recommended**

Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement	0	0.0	44.8	\$364.27	\$13,816.42	\$2,000.00	\$11,816.42	32.4	5,250
Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	44.8	\$364.27	\$13,816.42	\$2,000.00	\$11,816.42	32.4	5,250
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>\$364.27</b>	<b>\$13,816.42</b>	<b>\$2,000.00</b>	<b>\$11,816.42</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>5,250</b>

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

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

### Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers

#### *Summary of Measure Economics*

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO <sub>2</sub> e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	44.8	\$364.27	\$13,816.42	\$2,000.00	\$11,816.42	32.4	5,250

#### *Measure Description*

We evaluated replacing older inefficient hot water boilers with high efficiency hot water boilers. Significant improvements have been made in combustion technology resulting in increased overall boiler efficiency. Energy savings results from improved combustion efficiency and reduced standby losses at low loads.

The most notable efficiency improvement is condensing hydronic boilers that can achieve over 90% efficiency under the proper conditions. Condensing hydronic boilers typically operate at efficiencies between 85% and 87% (comparable to other high efficiency boilers) when the return water temperature is above 130°F. The boiler efficiency increases as the return water temperature drops below 130°F. Therefore, condensing hydronic boilers should be considered only when the return water temperature can be set to operate at less than 130°F during most of the operating hours.

#### *Reasons for not Recommending*

The simple payback of this measure exceeds the expected useful life of the equipment and is therefore not recommended on the basis of energy savings alone. However, as the unit has passed its useful service life and appears to be in poor condition, it is likely in the best interest of the town to replace the boilers prior to a catastrophic failure.

Replacement of the boilers may also necessitate replacement of ancillary equipment, including pumping, piping, and controls. Such additional work may increase the overall cost significantly beyond the estimate provided. It is recommended to engage the services of a local heating system engineer to establish a basis of design for your optimal heating system.

## 5 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRACTICES

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

### **Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly**

Lighting controls are very cost-effective energy efficient devices, when installed and operating correctly. As part of a lighting maintenance schedule, lighting controls should be tested annually to ensure proper functioning. For occupancy sensors, this requires triggering the sensor and verifying that the sensor's timer settings are correct. For daylight sensors, maintenance involves cleaning of sensor lenses and confirming setpoints and sensitivity are appropriately configured.

### **Perform Routine Motor Maintenance**

Motors consist of many moving parts whose collective degradation can contribute to a significant loss of motor efficiency. In order to prevent damage to motor components, routine maintenance should be performed. This maintenance consists of cleaning surfaces and ventilation openings on motors to prevent overheating, lubricating moving parts to reduce friction, inspecting belts and pulleys for wear and to ensure they are at proper alignment and tension, and cleaning and lubricating bearings. Consult a licensed technician to assess these and other motor maintenance strategies.

### **Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets**

Ensure thermostats are correctly set back. By employing proper set back temperatures and schedules, facility heating and cooling costs can be reduced dramatically during periods of low or no occupancy. As such, thermostats should be programmed for a setback of 5-10°F during low occupancy hours (reduce heating setpoints and increase cooling setpoints). Cooling load can be reduced further by increasing the facility's occupied setpoint temperature. In general, during the cooling season, thermostats should be set as high as possible without sacrificing occupant comfort.

### **Clean Evaporator/Condenser Coils on AC Systems**

Dirty evaporators and condensers coils cause a restriction to air flow and restrict heat transfer. This results in increased evaporator and condenser fan load and a decrease in cooling system performance. Keeping the coils clean allows the fans and cooling system to operate more efficiently.

## **Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance**

Many boiler problems develop slowly over time, so regular inspection and maintenance is essential to retain proper functionality and efficiency of the heating system. Fuel burning equipment should undergo yearly tune-ups to ensure they are operating as safely and efficiently as possible from a combustion standpoint. A tune-up should include a combustion analysis to analyze the exhaust from the boilers and to ensure the boiler is operating safely. Buildup of dirt, dust, or deposits on the internal surfaces of a boiler can greatly affect its heat transfer efficiency. These deposits can accumulate on the water side or fire side of the boiler. Boilers should be cleaned regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove this build up in order to sustain efficiency and equipment life.

## **Perform Proper Water Heater Maintenance**

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

## **Water Conservation**

Installing low-flow faucets or faucet aerators, low-flow showerheads, and kitchen sink pre-rinse spray valves saves both energy and water. These devices save energy by reducing the overall amount of hot water used hence reducing the energy used to heat the water. The flow ratings for EPA WaterSense™ (<http://www3.epa.gov/watersense/products>) labeled devices are 1.5 gpm for bathroom faucets, 2.0 gpm for showerheads, and 1.28 gpm for pre-rinse spray valves.

Installing dual flush or low-flow toilets and low-flow or waterless urinals are additional ways to reduce the sites water use, however, these devices do not provide energy savings at the site level. Any reduction in water use does however ultimately reduce grid level electricity use since a significant amount of electricity is used to deliver water from reservoirs to end users. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 gpf and toilets that use as little as 1.28 gpf (this is lower than the current 1.6 gpf federal standard).

Refer to Section 4.4 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

## 6 ON-SITE GENERATION MEASURES

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

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

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

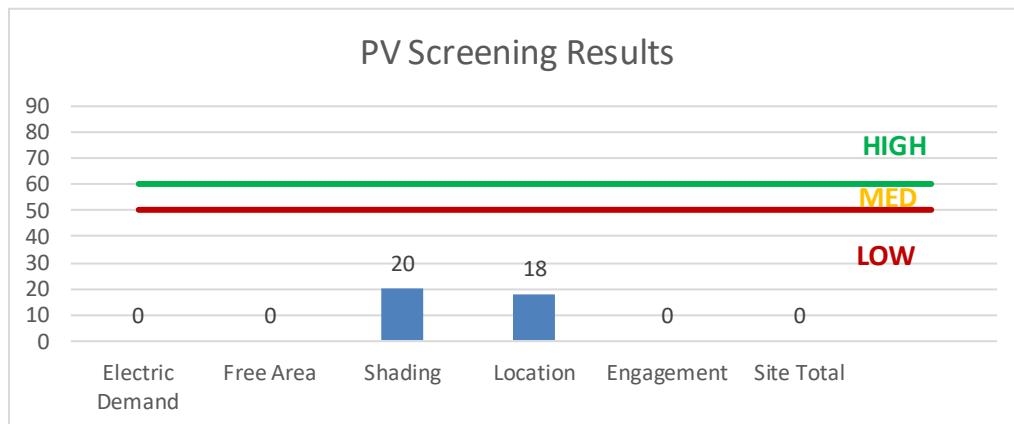
## 6.1 Photovoltaic

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

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

In order to be cost-effective, a solar PV array needs certain minimum criteria, such as flat or south-facing rooftop or other unshaded space on which to place the PV panels. In our opinion, the facility does appear not meet these minimum criteria for cost-effective PV installation.

**Figure 21 - Photovoltaic Screening**



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

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

## 6.2 Combined Heat and Power

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

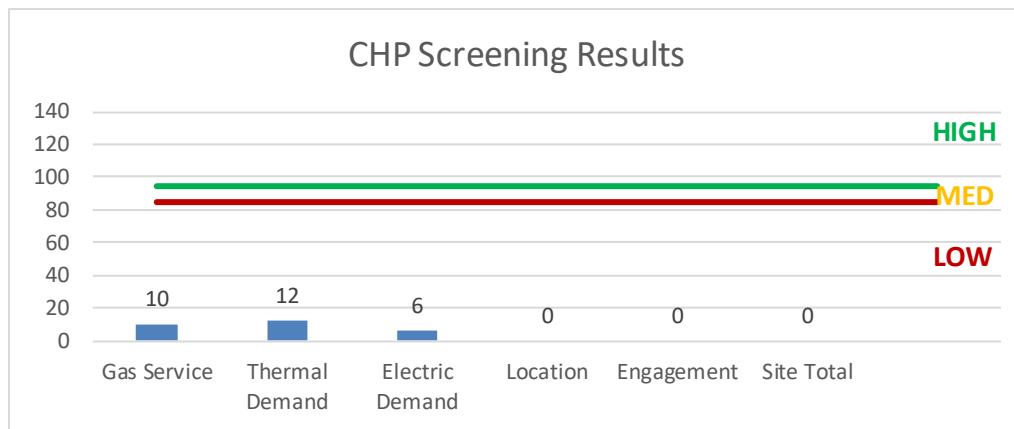
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electric power used onsite by a facility, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by grid purchases. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste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

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

Low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing boilers are the most significant factors contributing to the low potential for CHP at the site. In our opinion, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation.

For a list of qualified firms in New Jersey specializing in commercial CHP cost assessment and installation, go to: [http://www.nicleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/ni-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved\\_vendorsearch/](http://www.nicleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/ni-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/).

**Figure 22 - Combined Heat and Power Screening**



## 7 DEMAND RESPONSE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**This facility is not a good candidate for DR curtailment.**

## 8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and other benefits to ratepayers, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey's Electricity Restructuring Law (1999), which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay a surcharge on their monthly energy bills. As a customer of a state-regulated electric or gas utility and therefore a contributor to the fund your organization is eligible to participate in the LGEA program and also eligible to receive incentive payment for qualifying energy efficiency measures. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 23 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

*Figure 23 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility*

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings	Large Energy Users Program	Combined Heat & Power and Fuel Cell
ECM 1	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	X					
ECM 2	Install LED Exit Signs						
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	X					
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices						
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control						

SmartStart is generally well-suited for implementation of individual measures or small group of measures. It provides flexibility to install measures at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple ECMs together. This can greatly simplify participation and may lead to higher incentive amounts, but requires the use of pre-approved contractors. The Pay for Performance (P4P) program is a “whole-building” energy improvement program designed for larger facilities. It requires implementation of multiple measures meeting minimum savings thresholds, as well as use of pre-approved consultants. The Large Energy Users Program (LEUP) is available to New Jersey’s largest energy users giving them flexibility to install as little or as many measures, in a single facility or several facilities, with incentives capped based on the entity’s annual energy consumption. LEUP applicants can use in-house staff or a preferred contractor.

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

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

## 8.1 SmartStart

### Overview

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

#### **Equipment with Prescriptive Incentives Currently Available:**

<i>Electric Chillers</i>	<i>Lighting Controls</i>
<i>Electric Unitary HVAC</i>	<i>Refrigeration Doors</i>
<i>Gas Cooling</i>	<i>Refrigeration Controls</i>
<i>Gas Heating</i>	<i>Refrigerator/Freezer Motors</i>
<i>Gas Water Heating</i>	<i>Food Service Equipment</i>
<i>Ground Source Heat Pumps</i>	<i>Variable Frequency Drives</i>
<i>Lighting</i>	

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

### Incentives

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

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

### How to Participate

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

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

## 8.2 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) is an alternate method for New Jersey's government agencies to finance the implementation of energy conservation measures. An ESIP is a type of "performance contract," whereby school districts, counties, municipalities, housing authorities and other public and state entities enter into contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. This is done in a manner that ensures that annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the ECMs, ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive in year one, and every year thereafter. ESIP provides government agencies in New Jersey with a flexible tool to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources. NJCEP incentive programs can be leveraged to help further reduce the total project cost of eligible measures.

This LGEA report is the first step to participating in ESIP. Next, you will need to select an approach for implementing the desired ECMs:

- (1) Use an Energy Services Company or "ESCO."
- (2) Use independent engineers and other specialists, or your own qualified staff, to provide and manage the requirements of the program through bonds or lease obligations.
- (3) Use a hybrid approach of the two options described above where the ESCO is utilized for some services and independent engineers, or other specialists or qualified staff, are used to deliver other requirements of the program.

After adopting a resolution with a chosen implementation approach, the development of the Energy Savings Plan (ESP) can begin. The ESP demonstrates that the total project costs of the ECMs are offset by the energy savings over the financing term, not to exceed 15 years. The verified savings will then be used to pay for the financing.

The ESIP approach may not be appropriate for all energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements. Entities should carefully consider all alternatives to develop an approach that best meets their needs. A detailed program descriptions and application can be found at: [www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP).

*Please note that ESIP is a program delivered directly by the NJBPU and is not an NJCEP incentive program. As mentioned above, you may utilize NJCEP incentive programs to help further reduce costs when developing the ESP. You should refer to the ESIP guidelines at the link above for further information and guidance on next steps.*

## 9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

### 9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

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

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

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

### 9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

### Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Fixture Quantity	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis									
		Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Exterior Wall Pack	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	55	4,380	None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	55	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Exterior Wall Pack	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	44	4,380	None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	44	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Engine Room	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	None	No	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Engine Room	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	2,912	None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Engine Room	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	44	1,638	None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	44	1,638	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Engine Room	1	Exit Signs: Fluorescent	None	12	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	59	0.0	\$9.88	\$107.56	\$0.00	10.89
Restroom	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,912	None	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Meeting Room	18	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	11	2,912	None	Yes	18	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Occupancy Sensor	11	2,038	0.05	195	0.0	\$32.52	\$540.00	\$70.00	14.45
Meeting Room	1	Exit Signs: Fluorescent	None	12	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	59	0.0	\$9.88	\$107.56	\$0.00	10.89
Boiler Room	1	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	11	2,912	None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	11	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	4	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	11	2,912	None	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	11	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,276	None	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,276	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	1	Exit Signs: Fluorescent	None	12	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	59	0.0	\$9.88	\$107.56	\$0.00	10.89
Back Entrance	2	Halogen Incandescent: Flood Light	Daylight Dimming	70	1,638	Relamp	No	2	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED A Lamp	Daylight Dimming	11	1,638	0.10	218	0.0	\$36.33	\$107.51	\$10.00	2.68
Back Entrance	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Daylight Dimming	85	1,638	None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Daylight Dimming	85	1,638	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Stairwell	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
2nd Floor Meeting Room	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	26	2,912	None	Yes	14	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	2,038	0.09	352	0.0	\$58.63	\$270.00	\$35.00	4.01
2nd Floor Meeting Room	2	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	11	2,912	None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	11	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
2nd Floor Meeting Room	1	Exit Signs: Fluorescent	None	12	8,760	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	59	0.0	\$9.88	\$107.56	\$0.00	10.89
2nd Floor Office	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Closet	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Restroom	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,912	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

## Motor Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Annual Operating Hours	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kWh Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Engine Room	Hot Water Unit Heater	2	Supply Fan	0.1	78.0%	No	910	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Engine Room	Exhaust Hood	1	Exhaust Fan	1.0	84.0%	No	1,092	No	84.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Meeting Room	Meeting Room	2	Ventilation Fan	0.3	78.0%	No	1,092	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Engine Bay door	Engine Bay door	1	Other	1.0	82.0%	No	728	No	82.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	Engine Room	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.1	78.0%	No	910	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	2nd Floor	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.3	78.0%	No	910	No	78.0%	No		0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

## Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis									
		System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Meeting Room	Meeting Room	1	Window AC	1.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Kitchen	Kitchen	1	Window AC	1.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
2nd Floor Meeting Room	2nd Floor Meeting Room	1	Window AC	1.50		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

## Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	Meeting Room - Kitchen	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	68.00	Yes	1	Condensing Hot Water Boiler	68.00	93.00%	AFUE	0.00	0	8.4	\$68.49	\$2,661.52	\$1,000.00	24.26
Boiler Room	Engine Room - 2nd Floor	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	285.00	Yes	1	Condensing Hot Water Boiler	285.00	93.00%	AFUE	0.00	0	36.4	\$295.77	\$11,154.90	\$1,000.00	34.33

## DHW Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Replace?	System Quantity	System Type	Fuel Type	System Efficiency	Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	Firehouse	1	Storage Tank Water Heater ( $\leq$ 50 Gal)	No						0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

## Low-Flow Device Recommendations

Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Firehouse	3	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	6.1	\$49.88	\$21.51	\$0.00	0.43

## Commercial Ice Maker Inventory & Recommendations

Existing Conditions				Proposed Condi	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Ice Maker Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Remote Condensing Unit ( $<1,000$ lbs/day), Batch	Yes	No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

## Plug Load Inventory

Existing Conditions				
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Firehouse	6	Wall Mounted TV	124.0	Yes
Firehouse	2	Small Freezer	127.0	Yes
Firehouse	1	Coffee Machine	850.0	No
Kitchen	1	Microwave	1,000.0	No
Kitchen	1	Refrigerator	227.0	Yes
2nd Floor Office	1	Desktop With LCD Monitor	191.0	Yes
2nd Floor Office	1	Printer	45.0	Yes

## Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations

Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions	Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Vending Machine Type	Install Controls?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Refrigerated	Yes	0.00	1,612	0.0	\$268.13	\$230.00	\$0.00	0.86

## APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

LEARN MORE AT  
[energystar.gov](http://energystar.gov)

### ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

N/A

**Firehouse - HOSE Co. No. 2**

Primary Property Type: Fire Station  
Gross Floor Area (ft<sup>2</sup>): 3,102  
Built: 1910

ENERGY STAR® Score<sup>1</sup>

For Year Ending: November 30, 2016  
Date Generated: February 20, 2018

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

Property & Contact Information		
<b>Property Address</b> Firehouse - HOSE Co. No. 2 764 7th Street Secaucus, New Jersey 07094	<b>Property Owner</b> Town of Secaucus 1203 Paterson Plank Rd Secaucus, NJ 07094 201-864-7336	<b>Primary Contact</b> Amanda Nesheiwat 1203 Paterson Plank Rd Secaucus, NJ 07094 201-864-7336 <a href="mailto:anesheiwat@secaucus.net">anesheiwat@secaucus.net</a>
Property ID: 6221338		
Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)		
<b>Site EUI</b> 119.9 kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup>	<b>Annual Energy by Fuel</b> Natural Gas (kBtu) 305,748 (82%) Electric - Grid (kBtu) 66,063 (18%)	<b>National Median Comparison</b> National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> ) 108.6 National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup> ) 154.4 % Diff from National Median Source EUI 10%
<b>Source EUI</b> 170.4 kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Annual Emissions</b> Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO <sub>2</sub> e/year) 24		

### Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Licensed Professional

\_\_\_\_\_  
(\_\_\_\_\_) - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Professional Engineer Stamp  
(if applicable)