### **ENRG 57 - Miscellaneous Building Systems**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:** Overview of types of facilities with high-energy use equipment, descriptions of equipment, plug load, vampire loads. Common energy efficiency opportunities.

#### **18 Lecture Hours**

#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

- Describe the types of facilities that contain high energy-use equipment, and evaluate why these are of interest to commercial building auditors
- Summarize the types of equipment in commercial kitchens, describe energy efficiency opportunities within commercial kitchens, and assess the challenges to implementing many of them
- Summarize the types of equipment in grocery stores, describe the energy efficiency opportunities within grocery stores, and assess the challenges to implementing many of them
- Summarize the types of equipment in offices, describe the energy efficiency opportunities within offices, and assess the challenges to implementing many of them
- Categorize equipment that contributes to vampire loads, and assess energy efficiency opportunities

#### **COURSE TOPICS:**

#### I. Introduction

- A. Types of commercial facilities with high-intensity energy use due to process equipment requirements
  - 1. Food service (commercial kitchens)
  - 2. Grocery stores
  - 3. Laundries
  - 4. Data Centers
  - 5. Hotels (contain kitchens and laundries)
  - 6. Laboratories
  - 7. Hospitals (contain kitchens, laundries, computers, diagnostic and monitoring equipment)
- B. Other energy-consuming equipment
  - 1. Computers, printers, and copiers
  - 2. Signage
  - 3. Conveyance systems
  - 4. Office plug loads represent 13% of commercial electric energy
  - 5. Vampire loads from stand-by features of "off" equipment
- C. Focusing on the areas where energy consumption can be reduced in energy intensive facilities
- D. Rebates and incentives for energy reductions
- II. Commercial kitchens
  - A. Why auditors need to focus on commercial kitchens
    - 1. Energy intensive (use 5X more energy per square foot than the rest of the building)
    - 2. Long operating hours
    - 3. Low equipment turnover
    - 4. There's a kitchen in almost every building
  - B. Types of equipment in commercial kitchens
    - 1. Cooking
      - a. Electric or gas oven
      - b. Electric or gas steamer
      - c. Griddle equipment
      - d. Hot food holding cabinets
    - 2. Common energy efficiency measures
      - a. Routine maintenance and cleaning (O&M)
      - b. Focus on ventilation
        - 1.) Position appliances against walls and fully under exhaust hoods

- 2.) Install side panels on exhaust hoods
- 3.) Rebalance ventilation systems
- 4.) Turn off hoods when cooking appliances are off
- 5.) Set make-up air duct stat to 55°
- 6.) Variable speed exhaust fan controls ("demand ventilation")
- 7.) Change exhaust hood lights with CFLs
- c. Replace un-insulated hot food holding cabinets with insulated equipment
- d. Challenges to implementing changes
  - 1.) Long equipment life and low equipment turnover
  - 2.) Long operational hours
  - 3.) Safety of workers and work "traffic" flow
- 3. Refrigeration
  - a. Glass or solid door refrigerators
  - b. Glass or solid door freezers
  - c. Ice machines
  - d. Walk-in coolers or freezers
  - e. Common energy efficiency measures
    - 1.) Routine maintenance and cleaning (O&M)
    - 2.) Condenser coils
    - 3.) Thermostat
    - 4.) Automatic door closers
    - 5.) Leak repairs
    - 6.) Add strip curtains to walk-in coolers
    - 7.) Replace ice machines with energy efficient models
  - f. Challenges to implementing changes
    - 1.) Long equipment life and low equipment turnover
  - 2.) Long operational hours
- 4. Dishwashing
  - a. Water use, sewer costs, water heating costs
  - b. Common energy efficiency measures
    - 1.) Low flow pre-rinse spray valves
    - 2.) Hand sink aerators
    - 3.) Fix leaks
- III. Grocery store cooling/refrigeration equipment and energy consumption
  - A. High-intensity facilities: up to 50% of energy use attributable to refrigeration
  - B. High air heating costs to compensate for open refrigerated cases
  - C. Facilities contain freezers and refrigerated cases
    - 1. Low/Anti-sweat heat refrigeration
    - 2. Open fronted cooling cases
    - 3. Strip curtain freezers
  - D. Inspect existing equipment
    - 1. Compressors, condensers, evaporators, cases
    - 2. Refrigerant sight glass
    - 3. Gaskets, automatic door closers, insulation
    - 4. Case lighting controls
    - 5. Anti-sweat controls
  - E. Consider store opening schedule (24-hour or more limited hours)
  - F. Common energy efficiency measures
    - 1. Routine maintenance and cleaning (O&M)
      - a. Clean condenser coils
      - b. De-ice and clean evaporator coils
      - c. Replace door gaskets
      - d. Repair or replace automatic door closers

- 2. Repair leaks
- 3. Correctly size equipment to needs
- 4. Change defrost schedule
- 5. Correctly load open cases within cooling area and not blocking air returns
- 6. Do not block airflow to evaporator in freezers
- 7. Add doors or covers to open cases
- 8. Add night covers to open cases
- 9. Replace freezer lighting with low-temp CFLs
- 10. Motion sensor case lighting controls
- 11. Add strip curtains to walk-in freezers and coolers
- 12. Insulate bare pipes
- 13. Install efficient evaporator fan motors
- 14. Replace appliances with new Energy Star rated appliances
- G. Challenges to implementing changes
  - 1. Long equipment life and low equipment turnover
  - 2. Long operational hours
  - 3. Employee training and behavior
- IV. Hot water equipment and energy consumption (sanitation, laundry, dishwashing, cooking)
  - A. Process heating boiler
    - 1. Direct contact water boiler
    - 2. Indirect water boiler
    - 3. Large domestic hot water boiler
    - 4. Space heating boiler
    - 5. Steam traps
  - B. Hot water heater
    - 1. Electric or gas storage water heater
    - 2. Ozone laundry heating systems
    - 3. Commercial pool and spa heaters
  - C. Common energy efficiency measures
    - 1. Insulate bare pipes
    - 2. Regulate tank temperature
    - 3. Allocate the recirculating pump operation by using a timer to turn it off during closed hours
    - 4. Activate the automatic flue damper operation
    - 5. Fix leaks
- V. Codes and standards for appliance and equipment efficiencies
  - A. Manufacturer specifications
  - B. Energy Star
  - C. California Title 20
  - D. Rebates and incentives
- VI. Plug-load of common tenant office equipment
  - A. Why plug load is important
    - 1. Most office equipment left on 24 hrs/day
    - 2. Plug load equipment totals 13% of electrical use in commercial buildings
    - 3. Heats air in room, which then needs to be cooled
    - 4. Most plug load equipment has minimal control strategies available
  - B. Equipment contributing to plug load
    - 1. Computers
    - 2. Monitors
    - 3. Printers
    - 4. Scanners
    - 5. Copiers
    - 6. Fax machines
    - 7. Audio/visual equipment

- 8. Task lighting
- 9. Space heaters
- 10. Ceiling fans
- 11. Home appliances in employee break rooms
- 12. Others
- C. Common energy efficiency measures
  - 1. Routine maintenance and cleaning (O&M)
  - 2. Replace appliances with new Energy Star rated appliances
  - 3. Turn off equipment when not in use
  - 4. Manual controls: tenant education and behavior change
- D. Challenges to implementing energy efficiency measures
  - 1. Difficult to change behavior
    - 2. Few automatic control options

#### VII. Vampire loads

- A. Equipment with standby feature draws 1-15 W in off mode
- B. Control devices such as remote controls
- C. Video cassette recorder
- D. Computer monitors
- E. Television cable box
- F. Phone charger

#### VIII. Signage

- A. Exit and other safety signs must remain on
  - B. LED signs
- IX. Building conveyance systems
  - A. Elevators
  - B. Escalators

#### **TYPES OF ASSIGNMENTS:**

#### I. In-class

A. Class discussions

B. Small group projects such as on-line research of manufacturer information to determine energy use of specific equipment

C. Possible field trips such as to the Pacific Energy Center, or campus or non-campus facilities such as commercial kitchens or grocery stores

D. Field simulation exercises such as cataloging equipment during a Field trip or site visit

- II. Out-of-class
  - A. Readings from textbooks, instructor handouts or websites

B. Research and prepare a brief (1 page) report of energy efficient equipment and rebates in response to specific scenarios

C. Field work simulations such as visiting a grocery store and preparing a list of observed energy efficiency opportunities

#### **TEXTBOOKS & RESOURCES:**

• Websites such as www.fishnick.com, www.pge.com/ftsc, www.energystar.gov

## **BEST Center Curricula, Resources & Recordings**

Academic Programs Georgia Piedmont Technical College - Building Automation Systems Milwaukee Area Technical College - Sustainable Facilities Operations Laney College - Commercial HVAC Systems City College San Francisco - Commercial Building Energy Analysis & Audits

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