

Basewide Energy Study

Fort Indiantown Gap

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Final Report
Volume One - Executive Summary

BASEWIDE ENERGY STUDY
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Prepared for
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, Pennsylvania

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SECTION 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Executive Summary is to summarize the results of the EEAP.

The Army Energy Plan, established in early 1978, sets both short and long term energy goals for the Army consistent with the Presidential Executive Order 12003 issued in mid-1977. It directs the Major Army commands to develop detailed implementation plans and funding documents. The National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) of 1978, directs that all facilities owned and operated by a Federal Agency must have all energy conservation retrofits performed by 1 January 1990.

The Department of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers Baltimore, has contracted with XENERGY Inc. to provide the Energy Engineering Analysis Program (EEAP) at Fort Indiantown Gap under contract number DACA31-85-0117. The results of the study are indicated in detail in the main report. Backup calculations have been provided under separate volumes to the Corps of Engineers.

1.2 Scope of Work (SOW)

The measurements of work to be provided as stated in the contract are as follows.

1.2.1 Increment A

Increment A projects involve modifying, improving or retrofitting existing buildings, including family housing, to make the buildings more energy efficient. Items to be investigated include architectural and structural features, HVAC systems, plumbing systems, interior or exterior building lighting.

Specifically, a matrix was created listing the 120 buildings to be included in the field survey along with the Energy Conservation Opportunities (ECO) to be examined. Not all buildings of the post were examined in this SOW, but instead, a majority of the energy consuming ones. Also, as specified in the ECO matrix, not every ECO was examined for each building since many were not applicable or appropriate. Despite this, many suitable energy conservation projects were formed at this post.

Computer modeling was used to incorporate field survey data, weather data, occupancy schedules, building construction data, energy distribution systems, and equipment data into a model of the typical buildings and to calculate total base energy use. The computer was used to develop load profiles, calculate energy savings, and evaluate possible energy conservation opportunities. The computer model was capable of analyzing the energy requirements of buildings, performance of heating, cooling, and ventilating equipment, energy distribution systems, and energy conversion equipment. The computer model was verified against historical energy use. The computer program analyzed the installation of an hour-by-hour basis. The computer model used was DOE-2 which has become the industry standard. It is comparable to the GLAST program used by the Army.

1.2.2 Increment B

Increment B projects involve utilities and energy distribution systems, EMCS for building and distribution systems, and existing energy plants. Specifically, the AE shall determine the feasibility of an EMCS for building electrical, mechanical and utility distribution systems. The intent of this study is to determine the basic conceptual architecture of the EMCS to the extent that primary economic calculations can be made to determine feasibility per ECIP criteria. The documentation shall be of sufficient accuracy to insure that future project design calculations that will be done after completion of this study will not deviate more than 20 percent from the results of this study.

The results of this increment indicate that a centralized EMCS is not recommended at Fort Indiantown Gap at this time since the SIR criteria is less than 1.0. Some 34 of the 120 buildings did qualify initially to be grouped into a system of automatic controls, but taken as a whole, when the costs of centralizing and non-energy related costs were considered, failed to meet the SIR criteria. As technology and energy price changes in the future, a centralized EMS might be cost-effective.

1.2.3 Increment F

Increment F projects provide recommendations for modifications and changes in system operation which are within the Director of Engineering and Housing funding authority and management control. These projects are also referred to as low cost/no cost projects in this Scope of Work. The intent of this increment is to provide energy saving recommendations in the form of specific, practical instructions for the use by Director of Engineering and Housing personnel. The results of the study were that a number of ECOs were available for local action by the post. These include reduce lighting hours, downsize nozzles, remove vents, domestic hot water no cost/low cost, reconfigure DHW tank.

1.2.4 Increment G

Increment G projects are those feasible energy saving projects developed in Increments A and B which do not qualify under the ECIP criteria. Economic analysis shall be based on ECIP procedures.

The result of the study were that a few of the ECOs did not meet the ECIP criteria, namely reduce window area, drop ceiling with insulation convert to coal, T8 lamps and ballast and O&M.

1.2.5 Project Documentation

Finally, the SOW delineated that project documentation should be created for the following funding types: ECIP, PECIP and QRIP. After review with all parties concerned, five separate project documentations have been created. In addition, other ECOs were grouped for local action only. Finally, ECOs are listed as not cost-effective as no projects were developed for these ECOs. These groupings are summarized in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1
ECO Grouping Summary

Project Type	ECOs
QRIP #1	Relamp/Refixture Lighting
PECIP #1	Heating Systems Controls New Burner Guns
PECIP #2	Destratification Fans
PECIP #3	Pipe and Duct Insulation
ECIP #1	Wall Insulation Roof Insulation Floor Insulation Caulk and Weatherstripping Storm Windows Replace Doors Storm Doors Dock Seals Outside Air Reset Controls
Local Action Only (Increment F)	Reduce Lighting Hours Downsize Fuzzies Remove Vents DHW No Cost/Low Cost Reconfigure DHW Tank
Not Cost-Effective (Increment G)	Reduce Window Area Drop Ceiling and Insulation Convert to Cast O&M T8 Lamps & Ballasts

SECTION 2 EXISTING ENERGY CONSUMPTION

2.1 Introduction and Summary

FIG uses four (4) different fuels to satisfy the energy input requirements of the facility. Fuels utilized are electricity, fuel oil (No. 2 and No. 6), propane and coal. During FY85, FIG's total consumption was 188,061 MBTUs. At the current total building inventory of 4,736,731 gross square feet, the facility consumption rate for FY85 was 39,703 BTUs/GSF/YR. When normalized for heating degree days recorded for the site in FY85, the consumption rate translates to 8.77 BTUs/GSF/HDD. A breakdown of units of fuels used at FIG which comprise the total consumption for FY81 through FY85 is shown in Table 2-1. An illustration of the percent of the total consumption each fuel type represents, for FY85 only, is shown in Figure 2-1.

An analysis of FIG's energy use has been conducted and is presented and summarized in Figures 2-1 through 2-3. A brief discussion of each figure is provided on page 2-3.

Figures 2-1 through Figure 2-3 have been plotted from the data shown in Table 2-1. The energy and building inventory area data shown in Table 2-1 is that which was provided by the Army for FIG.

Energy consumption data for FIG for the years FY 1975 through FY 1980 was unavailable.

2.2 Historical Energy Use

Table 2-1 summarizes the facility-wide energy data for fiscal years 1981 through 1985. Also listed are heating degree days base 65°F and the building inventory area data for the years addressed.

Table 2-1
Facility-Wide Energy Data for FY81 - FY85

Description	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
Electricity Usage (MBTU)	29,740	34,305	29,875	19,727	29,482
Fuel Oil Usage (MBTU)	111,420	123,968	112,549	96,818	96,395
Propane Usage (MBTU)	6,048	6,621	6,715	7,244	7,909
Coal Usage (MBTU)	17,101	38,944	38,201	48,302	51,285
TOTAL USE (MBTU)	164,309	202,837	187,340	181,091	185,061
Heating Degree Days	5,780	4,810	4,929	5,982	4,525
Square Footage (Ksf)	4,736.7	4,736.7	4,736.7	4,736.7	4,736.7
TOTAL USE (MBTU/Ksf)	34.69	42.82	39.55	38.23	39.70
TOTAL USE (KBTU/sqHDD)	0.00600	0.00929	0.00802	0.00639	0.00877
Conversions:					
Electricity	3.413 MBTU/kWh				
Coal	25.4 MBTU/ton				
Propane	0.025 MBTU/gallon				
Fuel Oil (#2)	138,700 BTU/gallon				
Fuel Oil (#6)	149,700 BTU/gallon				

2.3 Energy End Use - FY 1985

Figure 2-1 illustrates the percent of the total consumption each fuel type represents. Electricity is used for lighting, fans, pumps, miscellaneous equipment and some cooling. Fuel oil is used for heating and domestic water heating, with most used for heating. Coal is used strictly for heating. Propane is used for domestic water heating and cooking. Space heating and domestic water heating consume 80.0% of the total energy use at FIG.

2.4 Energy Fuel Use Breakdown - FY81 through FY85

The graph in Figure 2-2 shows energy fuel use trends over the years studied. Propane and electricity use have remained fairly constant. Fuel oil consumption indicates a slow trend downward, as coal consumption rises. This illustrates the ongoing conversion of fuel oil-fired equipment to coal-fired equipment which apparently has been occurring over the five year period studied. Nonetheless, fuel use did increase between FY 1984 and FY 1985.

2.5 Total Energy Use Trends

The graph in Figure 2-3 presents the total energy use at FIG for 1981 through 1985 in MBTUs (left scale). For the five year period studied, the data indicates that energy use shows both increasing and decreasing trends year to year. Even when normalized by heating degree days as shown by the KBTU/d/HDD (right scale) the energy intensity does not show a clear increasing or decreasing trend.

Figure 2-1
Energy End-Use Breakdown (FY 1985)
Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA

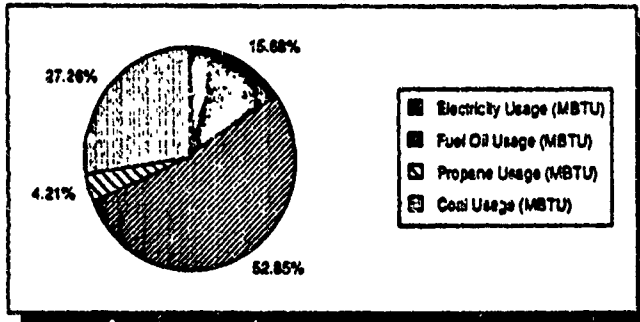


Figure 2-2
Energy Fuel Use Breakdown
Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA

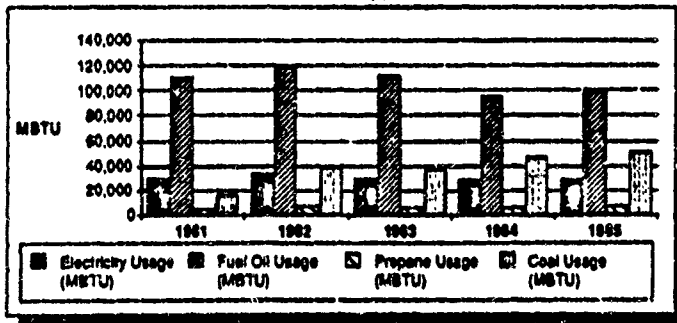
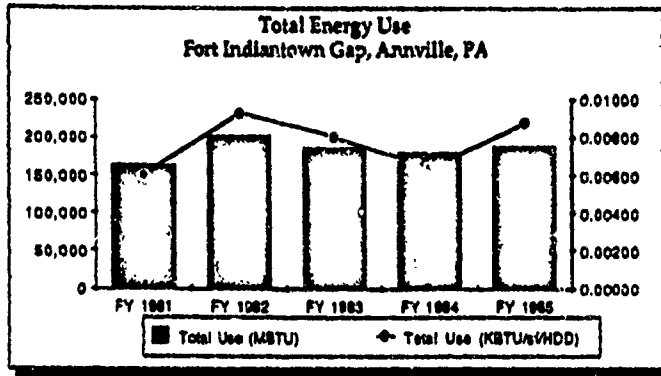


Figure 2-3
Total Energy Use
Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA



2.6 Individual Building Energy Use

Table 2-2 presents individual building performance data for all 120 buildings plus the area 14 corridors audited for the study. The total KBTUs shown for each year for each building does include electricity consumed as estimated by the DOE-2 simulations. The KBTU/sf utilization shown for each building for FY85 includes what fuels are used in the building for space heating and domestic water heating and electricity. Data for the table was provided by actual fuel bills for each building and the estimated electrical use derived from the DOE-2 simulations.

The total FY1985 fossil fuel was 87,215 MBTU (55% of the past total) and the total electricity use was 3,944,920 kWh (46% of the past total). Also shown in Table 2-2 are the peak heating and cooling loads for each building, as well as the energy utilization index (KBTU/sf). The energy utilization index includes the fossil fuel and electrical use shown.

Table 2-2
Surveyed Building List Sorted by Building

Building Number	Building Description	Building Area (sq)	Annual Electricity Use (Kwh)	FY 1985 Fossil Fuel Use (MMBTU)	Peak Heating Load (KBTU/hr)	Peak Cooling Load (KBTU/hr)	FY 1985 Energy Utilization (KBTU/sq)
00-001	Office	14,884	108,154	2,421	325.43	615.88	187.76
00-004	BOQ	2,296	40,806	75	342.83	224.14	29.09
00-006	Club	12,684	51,970	127	428.81	372.90	23.99
00-020	Chapel	3,145	15,118	1,185	119.11	111.02	283.97
01-004	Armory	2,992	3,261	300	98.84	91.00	122.84
03-108	Office	8,757	17,665	879	333.22	306.74	107.51
03-114	Classroom	2,532	52,173	473	96.04	125.19	259.01
04-117	Gym	21,327	187,372	1,872	1,141.89	740.32	126.79
04-118	Bowling Alley	11,234	22,714	1,213	428.45	594.40	124.67
04-142	STP	809	1,456	144	30.85	28.40	184.90
05-001	Office	2,168	15,950	813	76.29	60.80	399.93
05-082	Barracks	4,500	6,937	79	181.23	101.14	21.30
05-040	Office	1,070	1,174	66	43.10	24.05	85.43
05-047	Mass Hall	2,096	2,299	25	84.42	47.11	75.67
05-115	Office	34,710	142,195	39	1,173.27	1,023.03	13.11
05-117	Fire Station	5,469	40,318	810	192.33	152.81	179.21
07-001	Office	2,170	8,890	231	73.33	63.96	120.43
07-002	BOQ	7,353	54,075	1,219	257.39	207.45	190.88
07-004	Office	1,075	4,404	376	34.34	31.46	368.61
07-005	Office	2,232	15,414	290	78.49	62.37	194.83
07-006	Office	1,075	4,404	186	34.34	31.46	187.01
07-001	Motor Rpr	2,988	12,341	389	101.00	86.07	211.10
07-004	Office	2,170	8,890	297	73.33	63.96	180.83
08-003	BOQ	7,354	30,127	651	348.58	216.75	102.31
09-004	BOQ	7,354	35,351	191	273.57	259.60	42.38
09-011	Office	3,528	14,453	595	119.25	103.98	182.63
09-012	Office	2,187	10,513	243	82.83	77.20	127.52
09-013	Office	1,447	12,112	209	37.92	46.02	152.08
09-015	Office	1,447	10,333	241	85.76	83.61	167.74
09-020	Laundry	2,187	13,721	110	113.87	73.84	109.64
09-024	Office	783	3,758	136	27.34	21.88	224.33
09-027	Barracks	4,300	25,168	471	149.77	135.25	723.76
09-028	Barracks	4,300	28,233	330	234.31	151.90	943.64
09-032	Office	1,075	6,743	183	38.97	36.29	791.63
09-033	Barracks	4,300	75,168	582	149.77	134.23	148.42
09-034	Mass Hall	2,243	12,545	897	74.65	88.91	283.23
09-035	Barracks	4,300	25,168	340	149.77	134.23	739.09
09-036	Barracks	4,300	25,168	613	149.77	134.23	183.76
09-042	Office	1,075	4,404	313	36.34	31.46	307.01
09-046	Supply	2,456	4,966	206	94.08	86.96	120.56
09-048	Barracks	4,300	25,168	614	149.77	134.23	183.53
09-050	Barracks	4,300	25,168	399	149.77	134.23	906.87
09-051	Barracks	4,300	25,168	449	149.77	134.23	119.47
09-052	Barracks	4,300	25,168	668	149.77	134.23	112.38
09-054	Office	3,528	14,453	877	119.25	103.98	262.54
09-056	Lab	4,114	16,834	1,289	139.06	121.25	327.30
09-059	Motor Rpr	2,988	18,747	314	155.58	180.88	124.30
09-063	Switchboard	2,116	15,758	293	75.12	99.68	162.27
09-065	Club	13,942	76,729	2,372	686.33	583.64	177.54
09-067	BOQ	7,410	30,354	344	230.47	218.40	90.10
09-079	Library	4,319	19,309	284	152.72	133.16	72.42
10-030	Mass Hall	2,360	49,376	120	89.51	116.63	134.97
10-031	Barracks	4,720	98,732	638	179.05	233.24	144.26
10-032	Barracks	4,720	98,732	317	179.05	233.24	138.57

Table 2-2 (Continued)

Building Number	Building Description	Building Area (sf)	Annual Electricity Use (Kwh)	FY 1985 Fossil Fuel Use (KBTU)	Peak Heating Load (KBTU/hr)	Peak Cooling Load (KBTU/hr)	FY 1985 Energy Utilization (KBTU/sf)
10-203	Office	1,144	4,447	101	38.57	32.72	154.72
10-204	Supply	1,296	7,248	168	43.13	39.81	144.72
10-206	Warehouse	5,376	22,024	348	181.72	158.43	59.53
11-006	Clothing Sales	11,113	49,724	1,806	578.63	275.21	156.90
11-007	Office	19,104	78,263	1,533	645.76	648.05	93.27
11-009	Office	10,572	42,491	945	310.60	308.70	109.91
11-012	Supply	11,107	45,922	5,269	275.44	327.36	488.37
11-013	Storage	9,054	37,091	776	306.04	264.85	99.69
11-017	Shops	3,410	13,970	343	113.27	102.51	83.24
11-018	Shops	3,410	13,970	348	113.27	102.51	114.04
11-019	Office	5,595	22,921	466	189.12	164.91	131.39
11-029	Office	8,449	32,405	687	194.86	161.19	130.66
11-030	Office	8,449	19,643	238	163.91	142.92	63.27
11-031	Storage	2,826	10,782	102	99.56	78.96	61.19
11-054	Laundry	297	1,322	23	7.28	5.79	134.21
11-070	Heavy Equip	10,991	43,368	1,016	258.80	312.16	109.91
11-071	Warehouse	10,991	43,368	3,853	258.80	312.16	277.78
11-088	Cold Storage	40,000	294,133	285	1,404.70	1,117.66	32.17
11-091	Warehouse	119,200	488,321	1,906	4,029.22	3,513.26	63.33
11-095	Office	171	781	0	5.79	5.04	13.99
12-033	Men's Hall	1,649	1,607	165	66.42	27.06	103.80
12-038	Men's Hall	2,294	2,517	61	92.40	81.96	30.77
12-176	Camion Car	2,574	12,573	232	97.49	93.86	145.39
14-099	Office	3,277	25,367	943	199.86	186.28	194.90
14-100	Office	3,070	6,297	160	117.08	107.78	191.31
14-101	BOQ	3,391	18,943	619	112.86	104.18	201.43
14-102	Conf Rm	1,075	1,404	196	36.34	31.68	194.31
14-103	BOQ	4,345	23,787	773	141.32	130.44	201.61
14-104	BOQ	3,975	24,940	725	206.97	134.21	202.80
14-105	BOQ	4,346	26,640	773	221.08	143.36	208.94
14-106	BOQ	3,391	21,273	619	176.56	114.49	208.94
14-107	BOQ	4,346	26,411	773	160.81	149.89	198.92
14-108	BOQ	3,391	21,273	619	176.56	114.49	208.94
14-109	BOQ	3,391	21,273	619	176.56	114.49	208.94
14-110	Office	3,700	17,796	675	140.14	130.61	198.84
14-111	BOQ	3,391	18,943	619	112.86	104.18	201.43
14-112	Office	3,618	11,028	702	167.91	126.91	198.21
14-116	Health Clinic	3,722	13,248	679	123.91	104.79	196.41
14-118	Health Clinic	2,767	11,318	688	93.83	81.58	196.49
14-120	Health Clinic	1,418	1,585	264	38.20	32.48	196.44
14-200	Office	4,097	16,784	748	138.49	128.75	196.53
14-208	Office	3,940	18,731	701	129.80	113.16	196.33
14-204	Office	3,841	18,731	701	129.80	113.16	196.33
14-206	Office	3,637	14,900	664	122.94	107.20	196.53
14-208	Office	3,637	14,900	664	122.94	107.20	196.53
14-210	Office	3,637	14,900	664	122.94	107.20	196.53
14-212	Storage	3,637	76,093	664	137.98	179.74	253.97
14-216	Office	3,840	18,731	701	129.80	113.16	196.53
14-220	Office	4,445	24,402	1,176	217.86	189.96	196.45
14-301	Storage	9,662	36,382	1,762	236.60	304.77	196.48
14-304	Computer	4,312	23,357	768	140.19	129.40	201.42
14-304	Office	3,637	14,900	664	122.94	107.20	196.95
14-308	Office	3,637	14,900	664	122.94	107.20	196.83
14-310	Storage	2,848	18,477	702	145.74	133.84	198.84

Table 2-2 (Concluded)

Building Number	Building Description	Building Area (sf)	Annual Electricity Use (Kwh)	FY 1985 Fuel Use (KBTU)	Peak Heating Load (KBTU/hr)	Peak Cooling Load (KBTU/hr)	FY 1985 Energy Utilization (KBTU/sf)
14-401	Custodial	782	14,341	143	39.46	38.65	254.27
14-413	Office	3,450	14,951	646	123.38	107.98	196.45
14-417	Storage	3,433	14,883	640	122.80	107.08	196.48
14-419	Storage	3,450	14,953	646	123.38	107.98	196.45
14-501	Boiler Plant	2,872	38,474	706	136.17	108.19	207.43
14-COR	Area 14 Corridor	30,000	122,900	4513	1,814.06	284.21	147.82
• 14-117	Office	3,006	12,313	289	101.61	88.60	109.79
• 14-147	Thp	18,043	122,700	2,011	634.60	504.20	136.54
• 14-133	Office	2,532	10,373	343	83.59	74.65	109.95
• 14-018	Office	2,088	10,023	309	78.97	73.60	143.42
• 14-020	Hanger	8,668	41,681	632	199.33	158.37	136.60
25-025	Office	781	3,034	87	26.08	21.84	131.39
TOTALS		707,645	3,944,930	87,333	27,323	33,156	137.37

Note 1. Electricity use is not separately metered, values in table are derived from the DOE-2 simulations.

Note 2. Peak Heating and Peak Cooling Loads derived from the DOE-2 simulations.

Note 3. FY 1985 Energy Utilization includes both fossil fuel and electrical use.

Note 4. Starred (*) buildings had no record of FY1985 actual fuel use, table values derived from DOE-2 simulations.

Note 5. Building 14-419 is presently vacant, fuel and electrical use listed assumes full occupancy.

Note 6. Building 14-01 has electric heat only due to its small size.

Note 7. Area 14 buildings fossil fuel use is generated by square footage assuming 25% central plant distribution.

SECTION 3

ENERGY CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY (ECO) SUMMARY

As a result of XENERGY's on-site evaluations and subsequent analysis, thirty Energy Conservation Opportunities (ECOs) have been evaluated. These include recommendations which address energy efficiency of the building envelope (walls, roof, windows), ventilation systems, HVAC system controls, steam systems, domestic hot water (DHW) systems, and lighting systems.

Table 3-1 is the ECO Master Matrix Summary. This table shows the status of each of the recommendations for each of the buildings. Some of the codes in this table may require some additional clarification. Measures which are considered acceptable have a Savings to Investment Ratio (SIR) which is greater than 1 and are indicated as REC. If the SIR is less than 1, indicating that the measure is not recommended, we use SIR < 1. Finally, if the particular recommendation is not applicable to some building, we have indicated this by N/A.

All of the recommendations are further categorized as ECIP, QRIP or PECIP ECOs. Table 3-2 presents a list of the ECOs and indicates which category they represent. Local indicates that the measure is to be implemented by facility staff. A brief description of the categories follows.

3.1 ECIP

Recommendations which are classified as ECIP have payback periods which exceed 4 years and therefore are not eligible for funding by QRIP or PECIP. Primarily, these include building envelope recommendations such as roof, floor and wall insulation, caulking and weatherstripping, storm windows and doors, replacement doors, dock seals and outdoor air reset. The total energy savings of the ECIP recommendations is 18,882.9 MBtu including synergistic effects.

3.2 QRIP and PECIP

QRIP recommendations have paybacks which are less than 2 years. Included in this category are relamping and refixturing of incandescent and fluorescent lighting systems. Overall energy savings in the QRIP category are 808.37 MBtu.

Table 2-1

32

Table 3-1 (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 3-1 (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 3-1 (Continued)

[illegible]

Table 3-1 (Continued)

B-Group		C-Group		D-Group		E-Group		F-Group		G-Group		H-Group		I-Group		J-Group		K-Group		L-Group		M-Group		N-Group		O-Group		P-Group		Q-Group		R-Group		S-Group		T-Group		U-Group		V-Group		W-Group		X-Group		Y-Group		Z-Group																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room	Building	Room																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
10-101	10-101	10-102	10-102	10-103	10-103	10-104	10-104	10-105	10-105	10-106	10-106	10-107	10-107	10-108	10-108	10-109	10-109	10-110	10-110	10-111	10-111	10-112	10-112	10-113	10-113	10-114	10-114	10-115	10-115	10-116	10-116	10-117	10-117	10-118	10-118	10-119	10-119	10-120	10-120	10-121	10-121	10-122	10-122	10-123	10-123	10-124	10-124	10-125	10-125	10-126	10-126	10-127	10-127	10-128	10-128	10-129	10-129	10-130	10-130	10-131	10-131	10-132	10-132	10-133	10-133	10-134	10-134	10-135	10-135	10-136	10-136	10-137	10-137	10-138	10-138	10-139	10-139	10-140	10-140	10-141	10-141	10-142	10-142	10-143	10-143	10-144	10-144	10-145	10-145	10-146	10-146	10-147	10-147	10-148	10-148	10-149	10-149	10-150	10-150	10-151	10-151	10-152	10-152	10-153	10-153	10-154	10-154	10-155	10-155	10-156	10-156	10-157	10-157	10-158	10-158	10-159	10-159	10-160	10-160	10-161	10-161	10-162	10-162	10-163	10-163	10-164	10-164	10-165	10-165	10-166	10-166	10-167	10-167	10-168	10-168	10-169	10-169	10-170	10-170	10-171	10-171	10-172	10-172	10-173	10-173	10-174	10-174	10-175	10-175	10-176	10-176	10-177	10-177	10-178	10-178	10-179	10-179	10-180	10-180	10-181	10-181	10-182	10-182	10-183	10-183	10-184	10-184	10-185	10-185	10-186	10-186	10-187	10-187	10-188	10-188	10-189	10-189	10-190	10-190	10-191	10-191	10-192	10-192	10-193	10-193	10-194	10-194	10-195	10-195	10-196	10-196	10-197	10-197	10-198	10-198	10-199	10-199	10-200	10-200	10-201	10-201	10-202	10-202	10-203	10-203	10-204	10-204	10-205	10-205	10-206	10-206	10-207	10-207	10-208	10-208	10-209	10-209	10-210	10-210	10-211	10-211	10-212	10-212	10-213	10-213	10-214	10-214	10-215	10-215	10-216	10-216	10-217	10-217	10-218	10-218	10-219	10-219	10-220	10-220	10-221	10-221	10-222	10-222	10-223	10-223	10-224	10-224	10-225	10-225	10-226	10-226	10-227	10-227	10-228	10-228	10-229	10-229	10-230	10-230	10-231	10-231	10-232	10-232	10-233	10-233	10-234	10-234	10-235	10-235	10-236	10-236	10-237	10-237	10-238	10-238	10-239	10-239	10-240	10-240	10-241	10-241	10-242	10-242	10-243	10-243	10-244	10-244	10-245	10-245	10-246	10-246	10-247	10-247	10-248	10-248	10-249	10-249	10-250	10-250	10-251	10-251	10-252	10-252	10-253	10-253	10-254	10-254</

Table 3-2
ECO Summary Table

ECO	Electricity Fuel CO ₂ E ₂ Fuel ON on	Coal	Savings	Percent	Savings	Cost	SIOM	Payback	Comments
	(1 kWh)	(gal)	(MMBTU)	of Total	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(yrs)	
1. On-Jump Selected Lighting Fixtures	99,127	0	0	0.0%	99,099	\$1,000	\$37	0.1	ECOP Local
2. Overcurrent Wrench	0	4,140	0	0.0%	\$2,657	\$1,000	\$85	0.4	ECOP Local
3. Reserve Vents	0	2,671	0	0.0%	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$162	2.3	ECOP Local
4. Radiant Lighting Heats	24,291	0	0	0.1%	\$1,053	\$2,500	\$309	2.8	ECOP Local
5. D1400 No-Cost Floor Coat	17,502	0	0	0.1%	\$1,076	\$6,344	\$309	3.5	ECOP Local
6. Recirculate D1400 Tank	3,749	0	0	0.0%	\$218	\$1,379	\$44	4.9	ECOP Local
7. Radiant Insulation w/ Fluorescent	100,229	0	0	0.1%	\$14,112	\$25,308	\$1,036	1.6	ECOP #1
8. Radiant Insulation w/ Fluorescent	68,446	0	0	0.0%	\$14,112	\$11,708	\$607	3.3	ECOP #1
9. New Radiant Glass	0	24,507	0	0.0%	\$27,000	\$14,536	\$2,000	1.0	ECOP #1
10. Improved Heating System Controls	0	94,790	0	0.0%	\$17,000	\$14,536	\$2,000	1.0	ECOP #1
11. Ductwork Insulation	0	2,055	0	0.0%	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$339	3.0	ECOP #1
12. Pipes & Duct Insulation	0	14,034	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
13. Caulk & Weatherstripping	3,754	0	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
14. Storm Doors	0	1,114	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
15. Duct & Seal	0	2,055	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
16. Radiant Glass	0	2,055	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
17. Storm Windows	224	4,128	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
18. Wall Insulation	0	7,280	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
19. Floor Insulation	117	0,302	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
20. OA Heat Controls	0	343	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
21. Roof Insulation	0	5,339	0	0.0%	\$27,257	\$27,257	\$2,000	3.0	ECOP #1
TOTALS	364,971	194,227	27,549	25.3%	\$2,519	\$1,316	\$1,203	5.9	

- Notes:
1. Construction costs are for fiscal year 1985 and do not include SIOM, design, or contingency.
 2. Savings for ECOP project include allowance for synergistic effects.
 3. Best Available ECO combines new and ECOs built and placed with.
 4. Caulk & Weatherstripping ECO combines new ECOs (doors & windows).
 5. Total savings for ECOP Project is \$1,203.

PECIP recommendations are those with paybacks under 4 years. These are further reduced into PECIP #1, PECIP #2, and PECIP #3. PECIP #1 includes heating system control improvements and installation of new burner guns. The energy savings are 13,961.3 MBtu. PECIP #2 includes destratification fans and represents an energy savings of 369.2 MBtu. PECIP #3 includes installation of pipe and duct insulation and results in energy savings of 8,136.2 MBtu.

3.3 Other Measures

Certain measures are referred to as local indicating that facility staff will handle implementation. The recommendations listed as local include reduced lighting hours, delamping of light fixtures, downstaging chaises, reconfiguration of DHW systems, no cost/low cost DHW measures, remove vents and installation of TB lamps and ballasts.

Deleted EOCs are those measures do not qualify ($STR < 1$) for any buildings. Conversion to coal and reduced window area fell into this category.

3.4 Energy Management Control System Evaluation

An Energy Management Control System (EMCS) was evaluated at Fort Indiantown Gap and a conceptual design developed.

Each building and its energy-consuming systems was analyzed to determine the applicability of various energy conservation measures as well as EMCS. All of the pertinent data were obtained from field investigation and documentation.

The savings were analyzed for the functions of temperature reset, load shedding, HVAC improvements and reduction of lighting hours using conventional controls such as timers. As per the SOW alternative local control methods of implementing were also evaluated against the EMCS. The EMCS analysis and conceptual design was done in accordance with TM-8-815-2/NAVFAC DM-4.9/AFM 88-34.

Costs were computed using the guidelines from HINDSF 83-019-ED-M3 increased by 7.4 percent to reflect price increases since January 1, 1986 the date upon which the guidelines were based. The local HVAC improvement costs, such as radiator valves, were added to the individual building costs.

Savings and EMCS field costs were computed for each building. As per the Army documented analysis method all buildings with an SIR of less than one were excluded from the final EMCS package. To the EMCS building field costs were added the central equipment, DTM and general costs.

The resultant EMCS considered provided monitoring and/or control functions in 34 buildings. A total of 276 points would be required for implementation. According to NAVFAC DM-4.9/AFM 88-36 a micron EMCS would not be appropriate since more than 125 points are required. Since the cost difference between a small system (50 - 600 points) and a medium system (200 - 2,500) is about 12% and yet provides for significant expansion, the medium system was analyzed. Finally, the SOW required an EMCS system having the capacity to provide expanded control throughout the Base in the future.

Table 3-3 presents a summary of costs for the larger, medium, and small EMCS systems in addition to the energy and cost savings. Because the facilities were generally quite small and had such a small number of points per building, the savings were not large enough to justify the costs of an EMCS. The SIR for the medium EMCS system was .87. Even when evaluating a small EMCS the SIR still was less than 1 at .86.

3.5 Conclusions, Recommendations & Energy Savings Plan

3.5.1 Conclusions

The following conclusions were reached as a result of the Energy Engineering Analyses Program (EEAP) Basewide Energy Study at FIG:

1. Currently, there is significant energy waste at the post in both fossil fuels and electricity. This is due to the age and construction of the buildings.
2. No major energy conservation project or efforts have been instituted at the post. In fact, that is one reason why this EEAP has been completed.
3. Of the buildings surveyed, there is significant energy conservation opportunities (ECOs) for all major end-use categories and fuels. If all ECOs are implemented, it is estimated that 54.5% of the energy will be saved. This includes allowances for synergistic effects.
4. These ECOs have been grouped into five major projects plus local action for implementation by the Army.

Table 3-3
Final Cost Summary

Energy Management and Control System
HNOSP 83-048-EDME APRIL 1987

Peking: 276

	Large	Medium	Small
COSTS:			
General Costs	\$72,017	\$72,017	\$71,691
System Equipment:	\$148,295	\$101,902	\$50,117
Software	\$68,319	\$80,533	\$41,856
Field Equipment	\$350,591	\$350,591	\$350,591
Data Trans Media	\$49,233	\$49,233	\$49,233
Maintenance(40%)	\$45,305	\$41,862	\$37,169
Taxes and Insurance	\$51,483	\$47,570	\$42,261
Overhead	\$102,967	\$95,140	\$84,522
Profit	\$68,644	\$63,427	\$56,348
Bond	\$6,864	\$6,343	\$5,635
TOTAL COSTS:	\$961,709	\$888,605	\$789,431

SAVINGS:			
Electricity	16,331 kwh		mmbtus 56
Coal	43 tons		1,095
Oil	47,066 gallons		6,529
Oil	17,234 gallons		2,580
TOTAL		10,259	\$51,271

SIR 0.70 0.76 0.66

3.5.2 Recommendations & Energy Savings Plan

It is recommended that all the ECOs which met the cost-effectiveness criteria (ECIP criteria) be funded and implemented. Twenty-one different ECOs were shown to be cost-effective and are summarized in Table 3-2 below. The table lists for each ECO the specific fuel savings, the savings in MBTU, savings as a percent of the total energy use of the building surveyed, savings in current dollars, estimated construction cost, SIOH, simple payback, and the savings-to-investment ratio (STR). Also listed is the recommended grouping of the ECOs.

It is recommended that five projects (plus local action) be implemented as follows:

Project	ECOs
QRIP #1	Refixture Incandescent w/ Fluorescent Relamp Fluorescent Lighting
PECIP #1	Install New Burner Guns Improve Heating System Controls
PECIP #2	Install Destratification Fans
PECIP #3	Install Pipe & Duct Insulation
ECIP #1	Caulk & Weatherstripping Storm Doors Deck Seals Replace Doors Add Storm Windows Install Wall Insulation Install Floor Insulation Outside Air Reset Controls Install Roof Insulation
Local Action	Delamp Selected Lighting Fixtures Downsize Burner Nozzles Remove Vents Reduce Lighting Hours DHW No Cost/Low Cost Reconfigure DHW Tank

It is further recommended that the local action ECOs be implemented during FY1990. It is recommended that the QRIP and PECIP projects be implemented as soon as possible either during FY1991 or FY1992. Because of the size of the ECIP project, it is recommended that implementation be funded during FY1996.