



WELCOME

David Sellers; Senior Engineer, Facility Dynamics Engineering
Commissioning Heat Pump Systems: Ventilation System Integration
May 13, 2024



Please Visit These Links While We Are
Waiting to Begin

<https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2Refresh>

<https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2ExPref>



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Safety



Earthquake:
Drop
Cover
Hold



Evacuation Plan



**Review Emergency Plan
& Pack Go-Bag**



**Stretch,
Get Up & Move**

Visit: www.pge.com/emergencypreparedness

Class Survey coming...

At the end of this class, we'll share a class survey. We'd love to hear your feedback and if the class met your expectations.

Your comments will help us improve future classes.

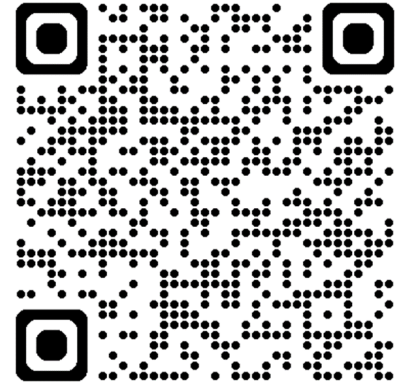


Class Survey

The survey should only take 2 minutes and your responses can be confidential.

Here's how to participate:

- Click the provided link:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/EWB20240514CHP>
- Scan the QR code with your phone's camera



Using GoTo Webinar

- On the right-hand side of the GoTo panel you will find:

The screenshot shows the GoTo Webinar Control Panel interface. On the left, three callout boxes point to specific sections: an orange arrow labeled 'Handouts Tab' points to the 'Handouts: 2' section; a dark blue arrow labeled 'In-Class Resources' points to the list of PDF documents; and a light blue arrow labeled 'Questions Tab' points to the 'Questions' section. On the right, three callout boxes provide instructions: a yellow box says 'Click the links to download today's course materials' pointing to the PDF links; a dark blue box says 'Access links to in-class resources & the class survey in the 'Questions' pane' pointing to the 'Questions' section; and a light blue box says 'Let's engage! Type your questions in the text box.' pointing to the text input field.

Handouts Tab

In-Class Resources

Questions Tab

Click the links to download today's course materials

Access links to in-class resources & the class survey in the 'Questions' pane

Let's engage! Type your questions in the text box.

Sign Up for Other Classes in this Series

**Upcoming Classes for Commissioning Heat Pump Systems Series
(From 9:30am to 1:30pm Pacific)**

[Sign up for the whole series here](#)

Or for individual classes:

- **[Commissioning Heat Pump Systems: New Construction](#)**- May 15
- **[Commissioning Heat Pump Systems: Existing Buildings](#)**- May 28
- **[Commissioning Heat Pump Systems: The Already All Electric Building](#)** - May 29



Introduction

Today's Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Ventilation System Approaches
3. Energy Recovery Strategies
4. Design and Operating Considerations
5. Exercises (Time permitting; priority set by attendee vote)
 - a. Assessing the Flow Path and Savings Opportunity for a Make Up Air System
 - b. Exploring a Heat Recovery Unit and Building a Monitoring Plan
 - c. Using Field Data to Assess Heat Recovery Ventilator Effectiveness
 - d. Estimating the Maximum Possible Savings that Can Be Achieved from a DOAS System and its Cost/Benefit

Introductions

<https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2Refresh>



<https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2ExPref>

A screenshot of a Microsoft Forms page. The browser address bar shows the URL 'https://forms.office.com/Pages/D...'. The form title is '01 - Pre-Class Refresher - Saved'. The page has a teal header with navigation options: 'Questions', 'Responses', 'Preview', 'Style', 'Collect responses', and 'Present'. Below the header is a decorative banner with icons representing various topics like science, technology, and industry. The main content area contains the following text:

01 - Pre-Class Refresher

To maximize class time, we are going to forgo the live introductions and have everyone answer a few informative questions while they are waiting for the class to start. Of course, you are under no obligation to answer any of them. But if you do, it will help us understand our "audience" a bit and also help get your head into the right space for the class.

We are also providing a few optional questions to serve as a "refresher" for topics that were covered previously. If you attended previous classes, you may want to use them test your retention of the information.

If you did not attend previous classes, you may want to use them to familiarize yourself with key points presented previously since answers are provided.

1

Please provide your first and last name, your job title, the place where you work, and your location in the form of First and Last Name, Job Title, Place of Work, Location. For example, I might write:
David Sellers, Senior Engineer, Facility Dynamics Engineering, Portland, Oregon *

Enter your answer

2

A Bit About Me

(See Module 1 and the Bio on the PG&E Training Site for Details)

A Senior Engineer for Facility Dynamics Engineering Focusing On:

- EBCx
- NCx Support
- Hands-on Technical Training
- System Analysis
- Control System Design



I Will Tend to Discuss Things in the RCx/Re-Cx/OCx Context (a.k.a Operating the Building Properly)

Resources

(See Module 1 for Details)



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What's New?

Buildings are Talking to Us

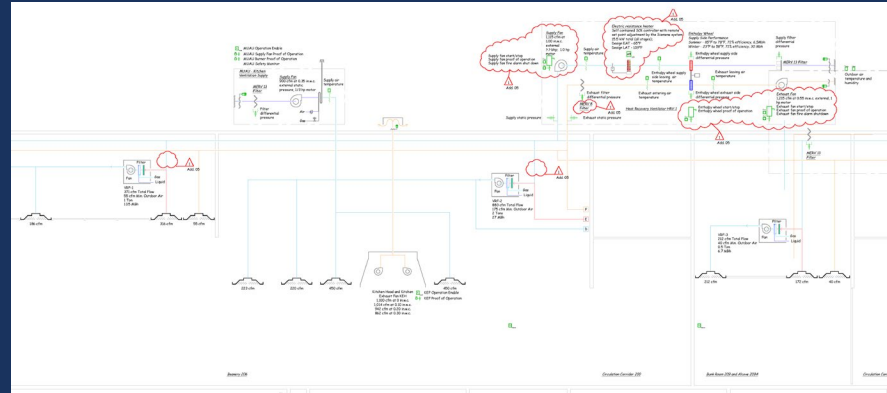
We Just Need to Learn How to Listen

My Goal

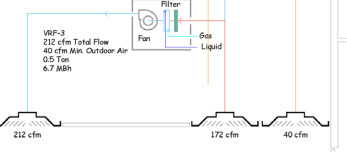
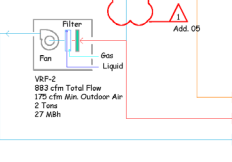
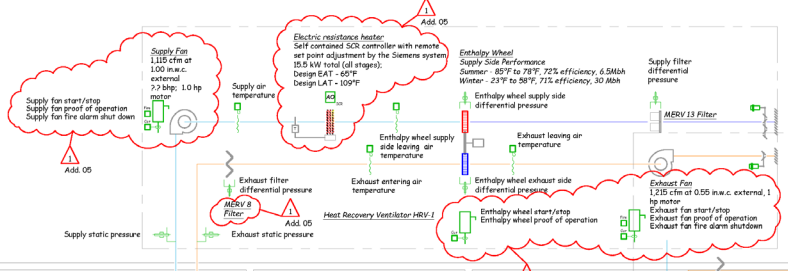
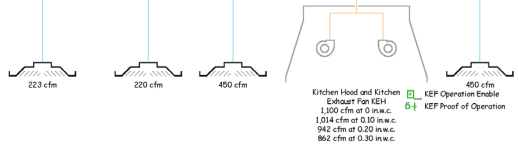
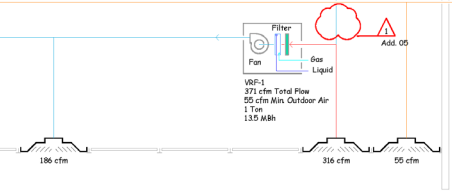


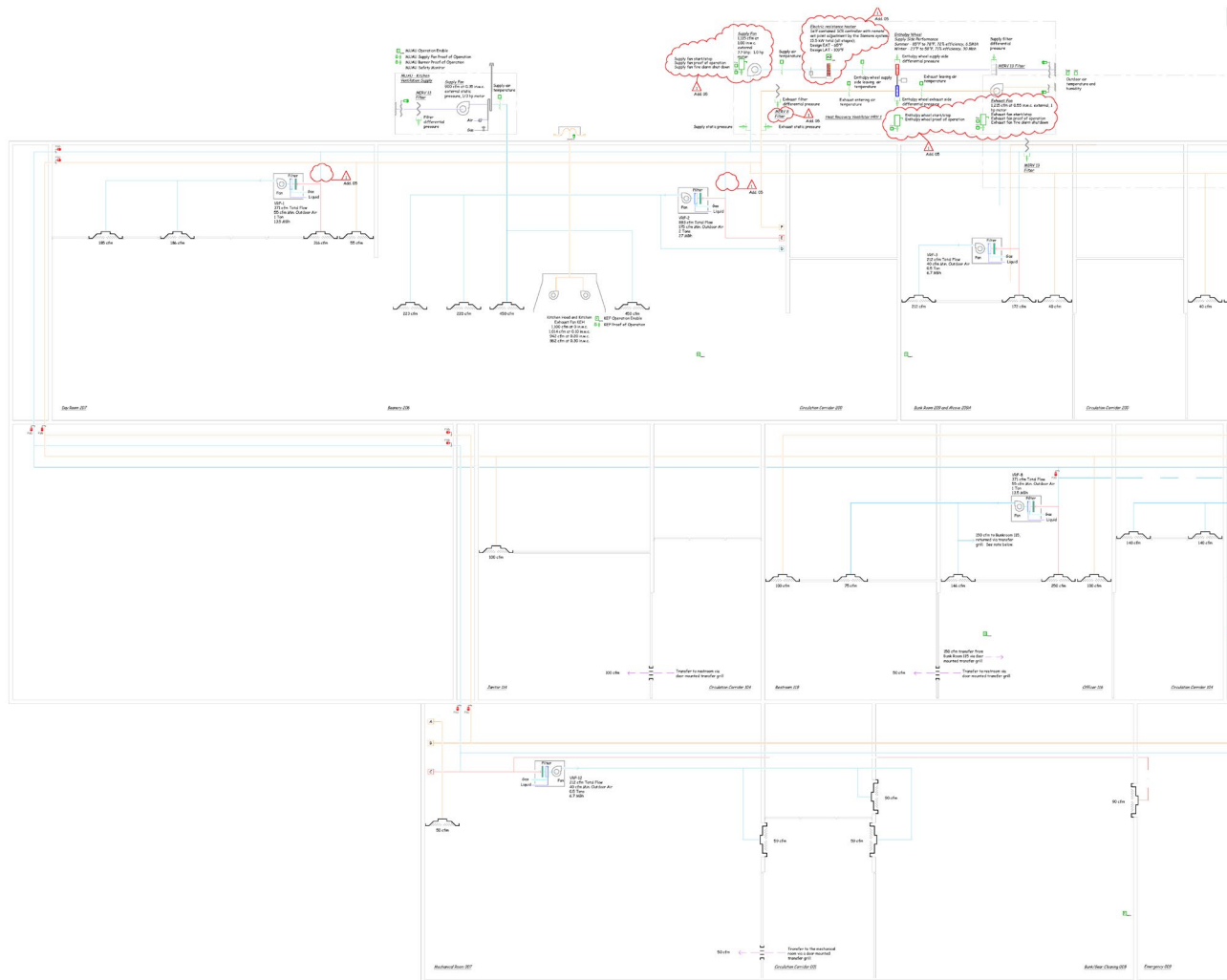
Ventilation

Today's Focus



- MUAU Operation Enable
- ◊ MUAU Supply Fan Proof of Operation
- ◊ MUAU Burner Proof of Operation
- ◊ MUAU Safety Monitor

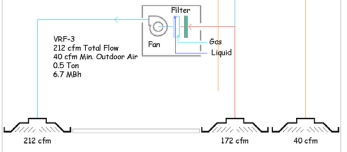
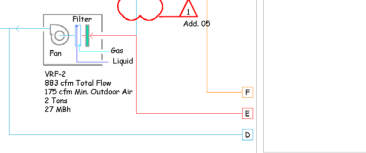
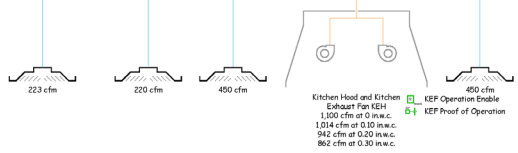
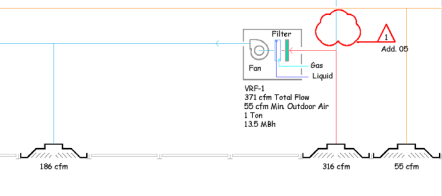
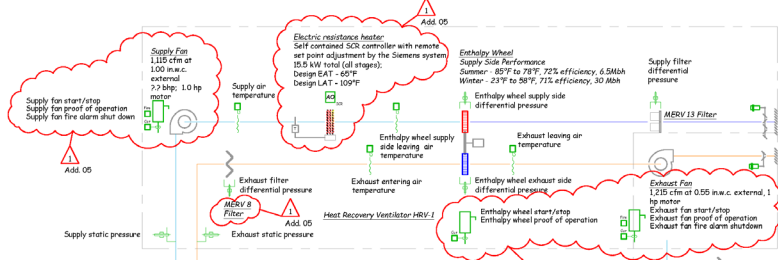
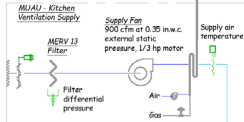




A

A

- MUAU Operation Enable
- MUAU Supply Fan Proof of Operation
- MUAU Burner Proof of Operation
- MUAU Safety Monitor



A Few More Definitions

Ventilation

- Outdoor air that is brought into the building to manage contaminants, generally by dilution
- The outdoor air volume is dictated by:
 - Type of contaminant
 - Capture velocity
 - Occupant count
 - Code requirements
- ASHRAE Standard 62.1 is usually the basis for design
- Ventilation air typically is removed by exhaust systems

A Few More Definitions

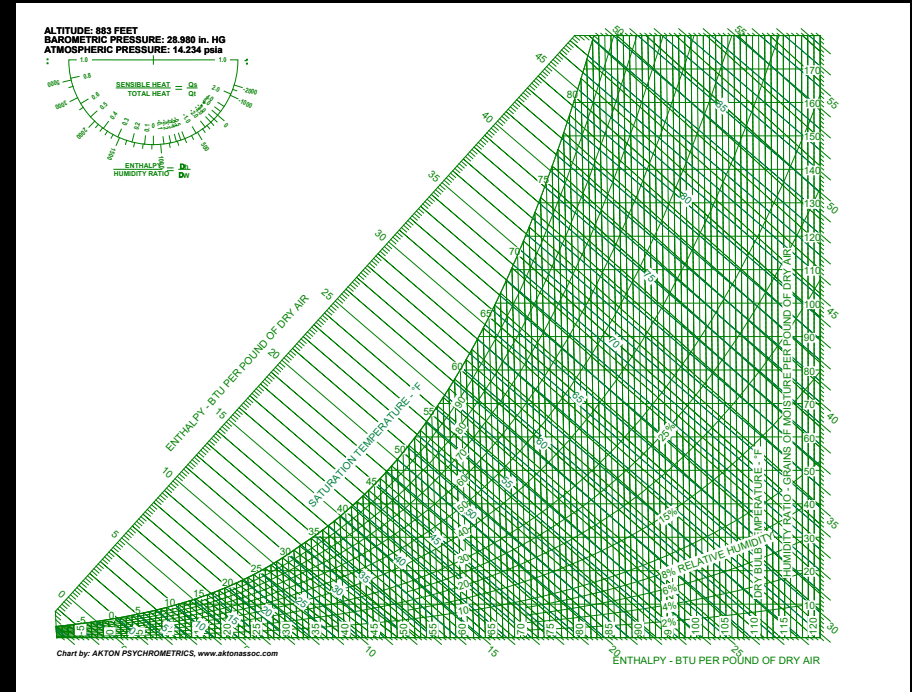
Ventilation Load

- The heating and cooling energy required to condition the ventilation air that is brought into a facility
 - With a positively pressurized space, it occurs at the central station AHU or in the system supplying outdoor air to the zone, not in the zone
 - It is often framed up in the context of delivering neutral air

A Few More Definitions

Neutral Air

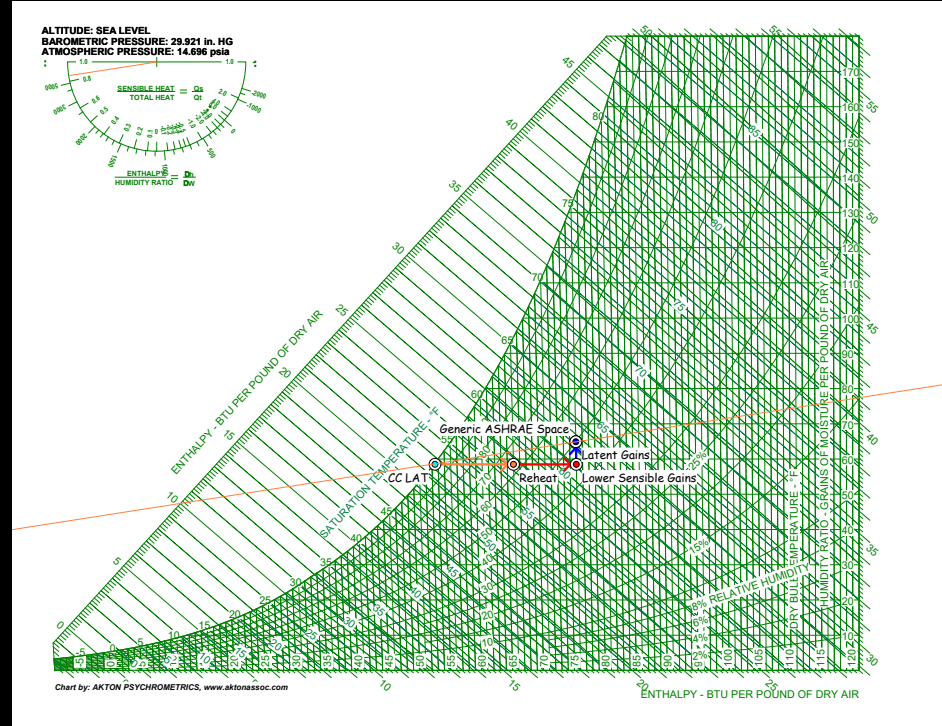
- Air that has been conditioned to match the targeted space condition
- Since this air is at the targeted space condition, it can be introduced directly into the space and will not impact the space load



A Few More Definitions

Neutral Air

- Delivering neutral air may require that you do reheat
- Neutral air may work against you in some applications



A Few More Definitions

MAU

– <https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2Q2MAU>



A Few More Definitions

MAU

– Do You Know what “MAU” stands for?

– Make Up Air Unit

Along with about 28 other things

MAU Monthly Active Users

MAU Multistation Access Unit

MAU Multiple Access Unit

MAU Multistation Access Unit (token ring)

MAU Medium Attachment Unit

MAU Air Maurice (ICAO code)

A Few More Definitions

MAU

- Do You Know what “MAU” stands for?
- Make Up Air Unit
- Typically
 - 100% outdoor air
 - Includes filtration, a preheat process, a cooling process, and (usually) a reheat process
 - May include a humidification process





Ambient Condition
(shirt sleeves)



Ambient Condition
(shirt sleeves)



Active Preheat



Ambient Condition
(shirt sleeves)



Active Preheat



Ambient Condition
(shirt sleeves)



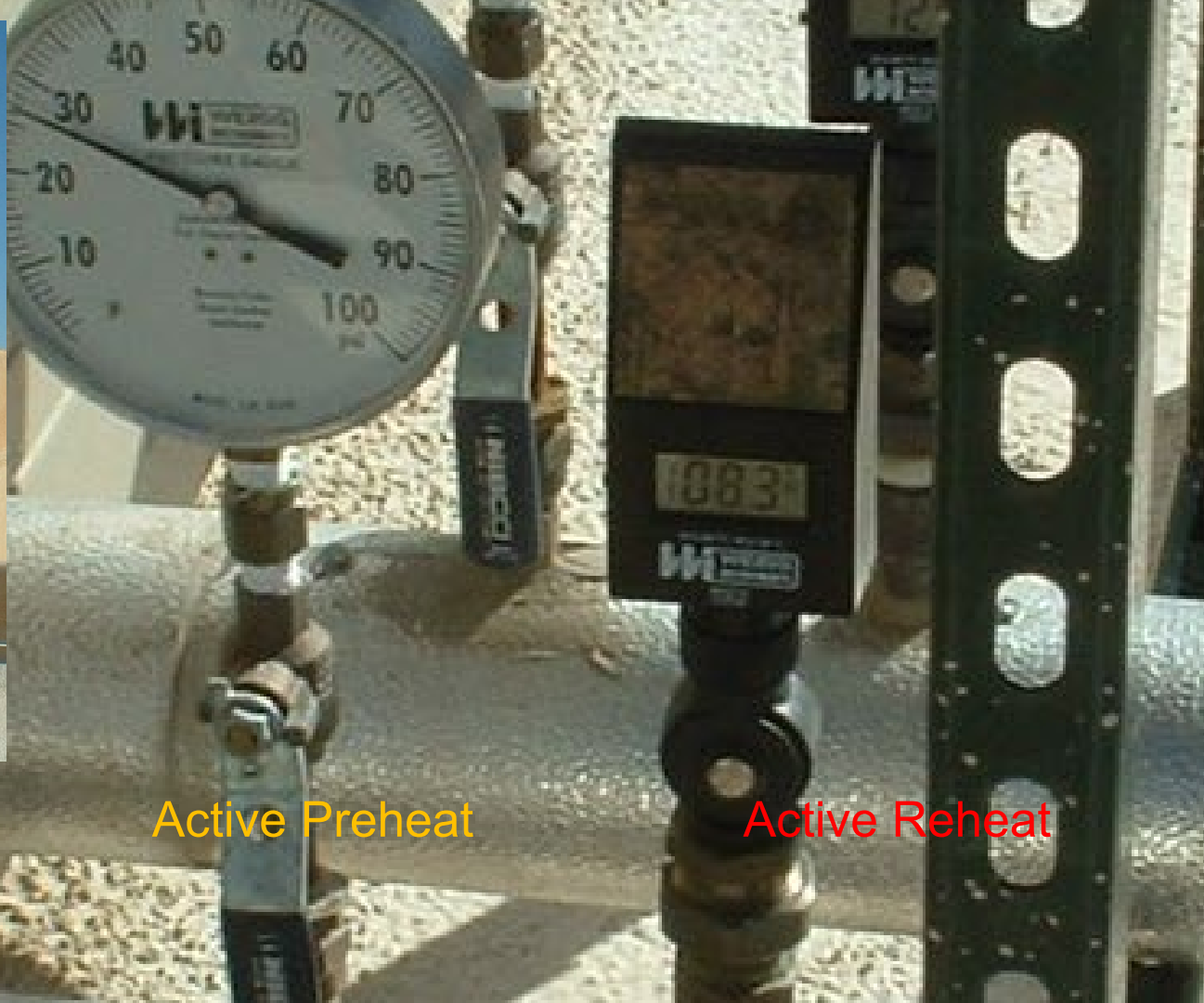
Active Preheat



Active Reheat



Ambient Condition
(shirt sleeves)



Active Preheat

Active Reheat



Ambient Condition
(shirt sleeves)



Active Preheat



Active Reheat

Cooling was also active

The Tall Things are Cactus

Can you “connect the
dots”?

[https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2
Q3MAU](https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2Q3MAU)



A Few More Definitions

ERV

- Energy Recovery Ventilator
- Typically
 - 100% outdoor air
 - Includes filtration, some sort of energy recovery device, and fans for the supply and exhaust air stream



E

D

C

B

A

Another Question For You

<https://tinyurl.com/HeatPumpD2Q4RTEquip>





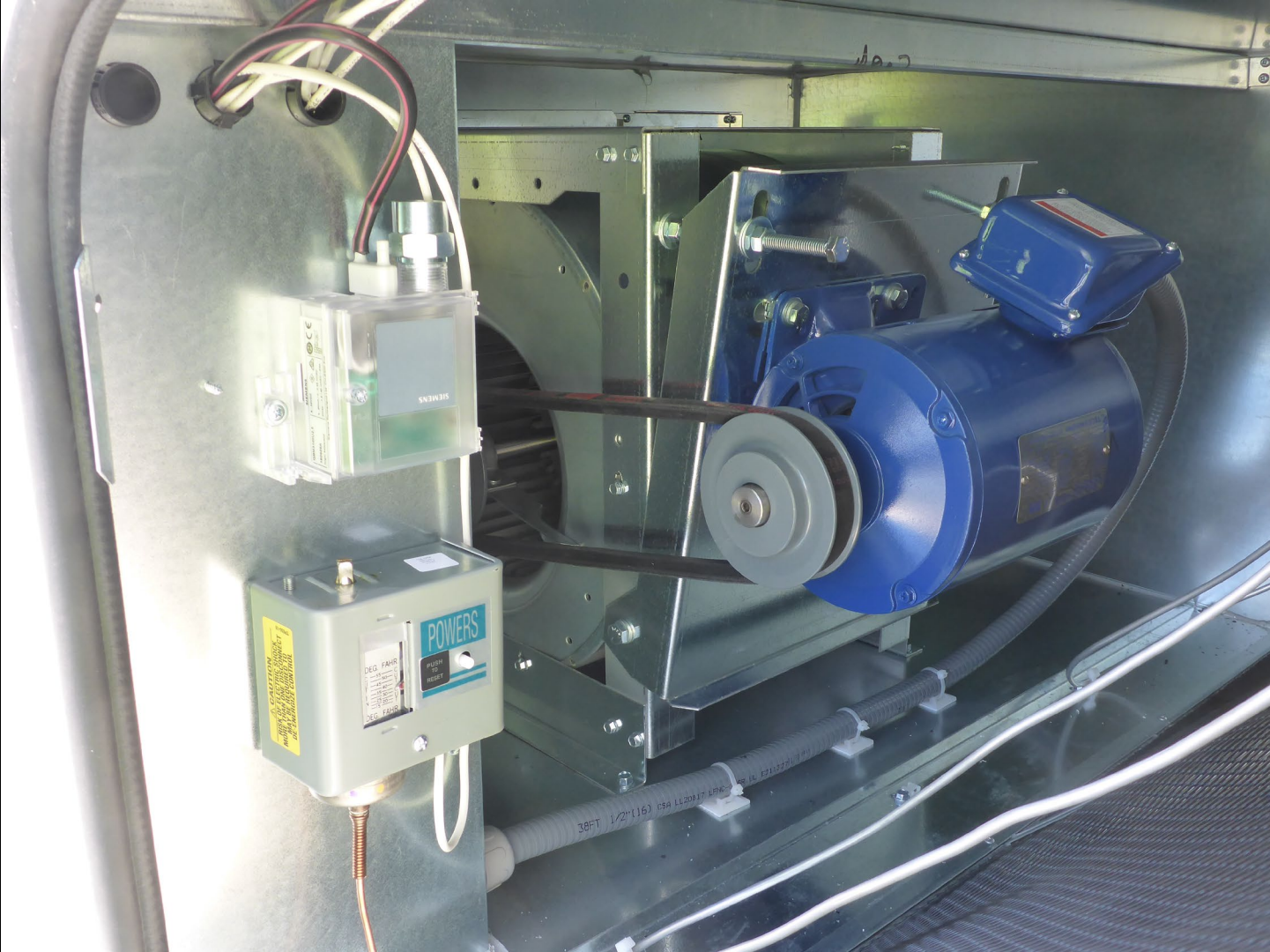
S Électronique du Québec SERPENTIN ELECTRIQUE SUR MESURE Électronique du Québec
Made in Canada CUSTOM ELECTRIC DUCT HEATER Électronique du Québec

--- SCHWELLEN (VOCATION) CIRCUIT GHI-OPPO-ORNF DATE: 24
Lignes: 200V 120V 141 AMP 1 180V 120V 1P 1P 1P
40 VA 24

40 VA 24 NA

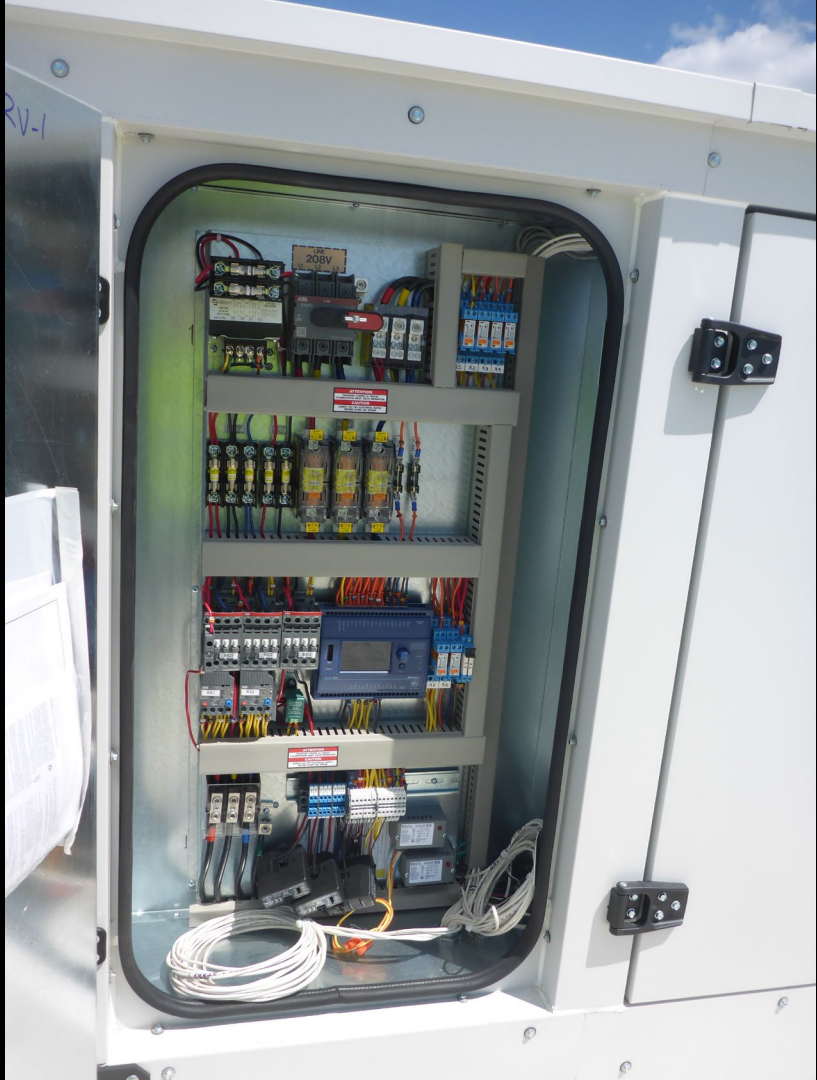
AVERTISSEMENT
RISQUE DE CHOC ÉLECTRIQUE
PEUT CAUSER DES BLESSURES GRAVES
OU LA MORT. DÉCONNECTER TOUTES
LES SOURCES D'ALIMENTATION
AVANT L'ENTRETIEN DE L'APPAREIL.
ATTENTION: LE SERVICEUR DOIT ÊTRE PROTÉGÉ PAR UN DISPOSITIF DE PROTECTION
ÉLECTRIQUE ADÉQUAT. LE SERVICEUR DOIT ÊTRE PROTÉGÉ PAR UN DISPOSITIF DE PROTECTION
ÉLECTRIQUE ADÉQUAT. LE SERVICEUR DOIT ÊTRE PROTÉGÉ PAR UN DISPOSITIF DE PROTECTION
ÉLECTRIQUE ADÉQUAT.

WARNING
RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK
CAN CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.
DISCONNECT ALL REMOTE
ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES
BEFORE SERVICING.
CAUTION: THE SERVICEUR MUST BE PROTECTED BY AN APPROPRIATE ELECTRICAL
SAFETY DEVICE. THE SERVICEUR MUST BE PROTECTED BY AN APPROPRIATE ELECTRICAL
SAFETY DEVICE. THE SERVICEUR MUST BE PROTECTED BY AN APPROPRIATE ELECTRICAL
SAFETY DEVICE.







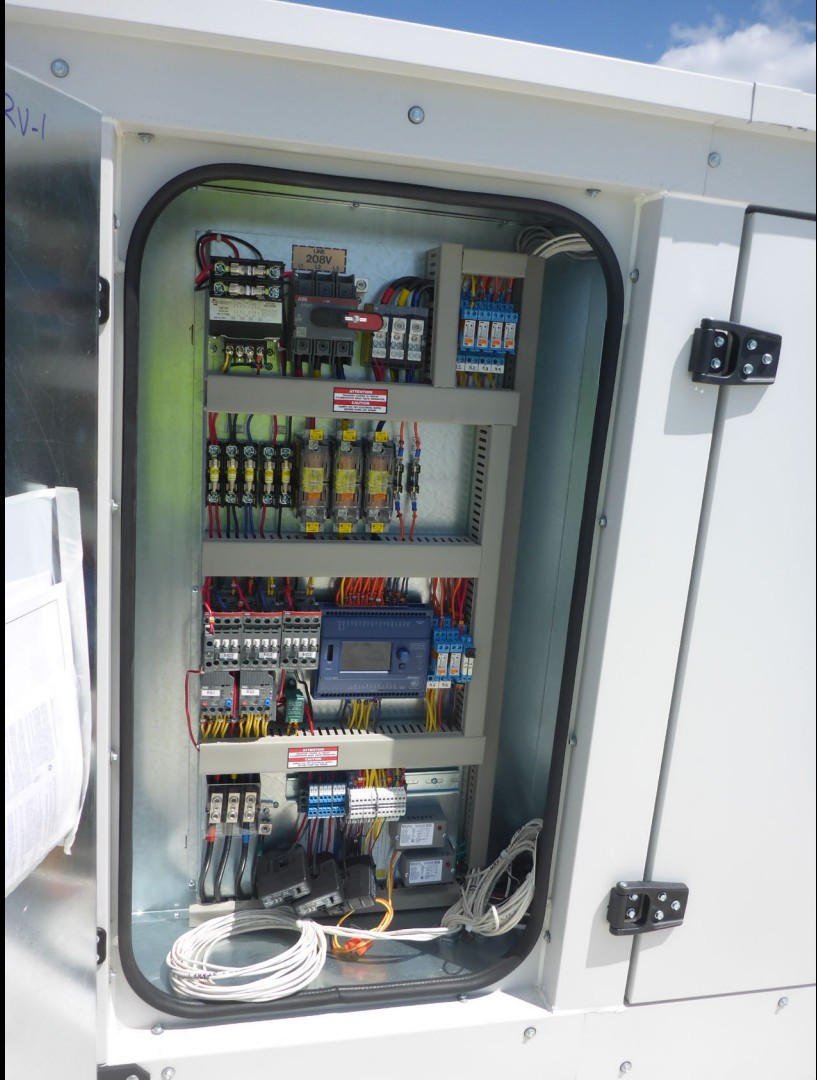




ATTENTION
INDICAZIONE SCARICA LE CARICHE
E LA MANIPOLAZIONE DEVE ESSERE
FATTA CON LA MASSIMA PRESSIONE
CAUTION
WARNING: THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
MAY BE UNDER VOLTAGE

ABBUCO
ABBUCO









A Few More Definitions

DOAS

- Dedicated Outdoor Air System
- A complete package for handling and conditioning outdoor air
- Typically
 - 100% outdoor air
 - Includes filtration, some sort of energy recovery device, and fans for the supply and exhaust air stream
 - May include some form of supplemental heating or cooling or humidification or all three





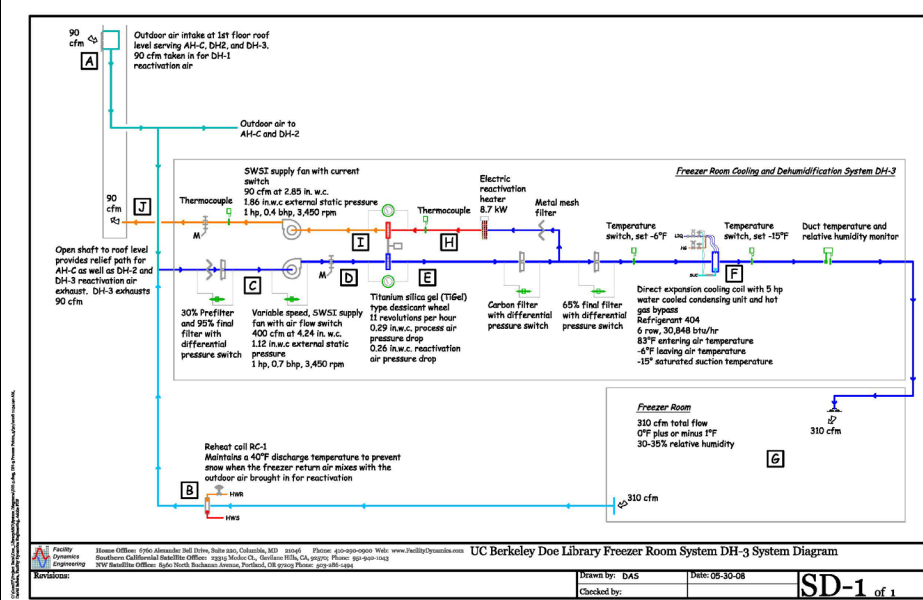
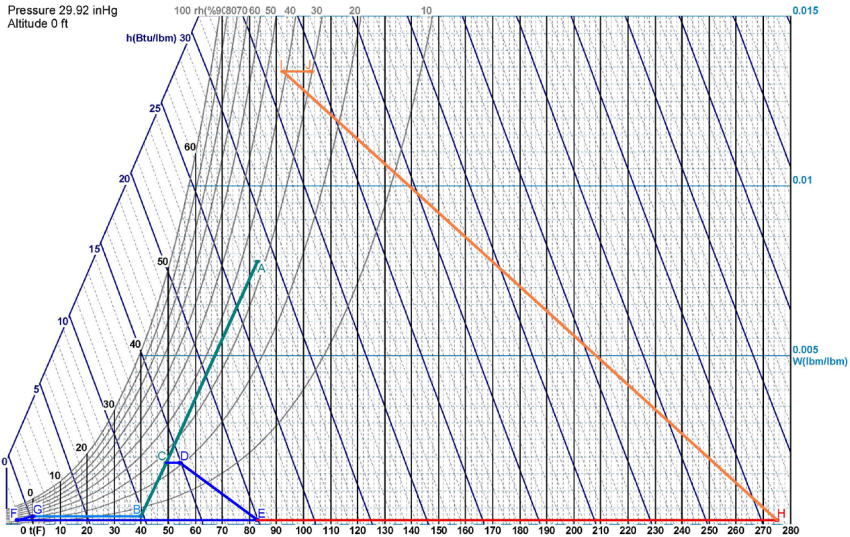
A Few More Definitions

Desiccant Dehumidification

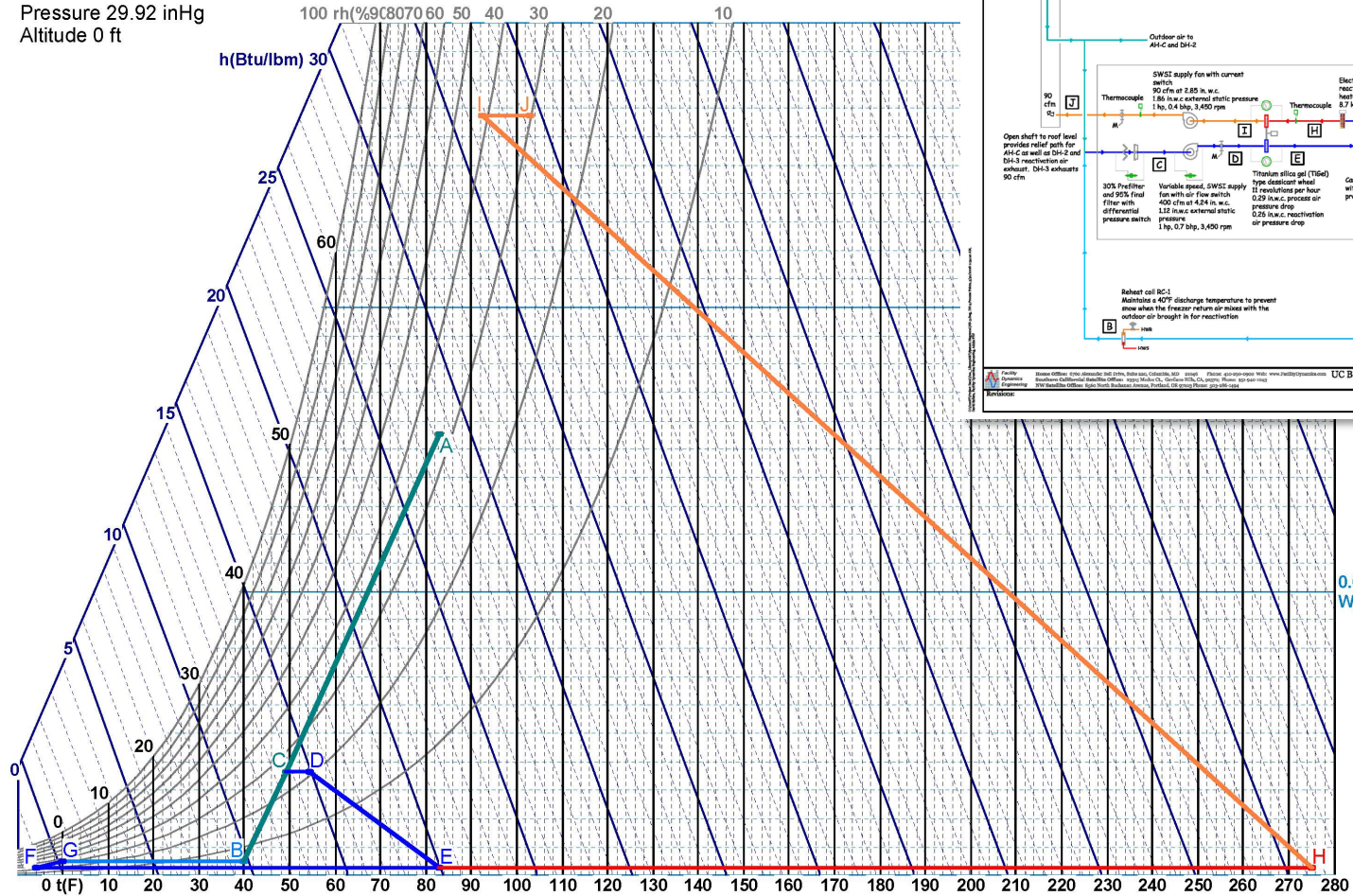
- Similar in concept to heat and energy wheels
- Actively dehumidify vs. transfer latent energy
- Require regeneration
- May be an option in humid climates
- More often used for special applications



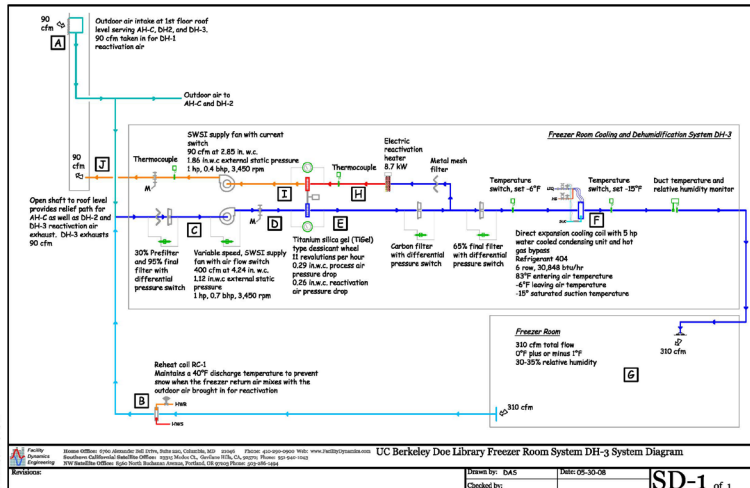
Pressure 29.92 inHg
Altitude 0 ft



Pressure 29.92 inHg
Altitude 0 ft



0.005
W(lbm/lbm)



A Few More Definitions

Effectiveness

- Can be defined in terms of:
 - Total energy (enthalpy)
 - Sensible energy
 - Latent energy

$$\varepsilon = \left(\frac{\text{Actual transfer of energy}}{\text{Maximum transfer of energy possible}} \right)$$

Therefore, we can say ...

$$\varepsilon = \left(\frac{m_{Exh} \times (\eta_{Exh_{Lvg}} - \eta_{Exh_{Ent}})}{m_{Min} \times (\eta_{Sup_{Ent}} - \eta_{Exh_{Ent}})} \right) \text{ and } \varepsilon = \left(\frac{m_{Sup} \times (\eta_{Sup_{Ent}} - \eta_{Sup_{Lvg}})}{m_{Min} \times (\eta_{Sup_{Ent}} - \eta_{Exh_{Ent}})} \right)$$

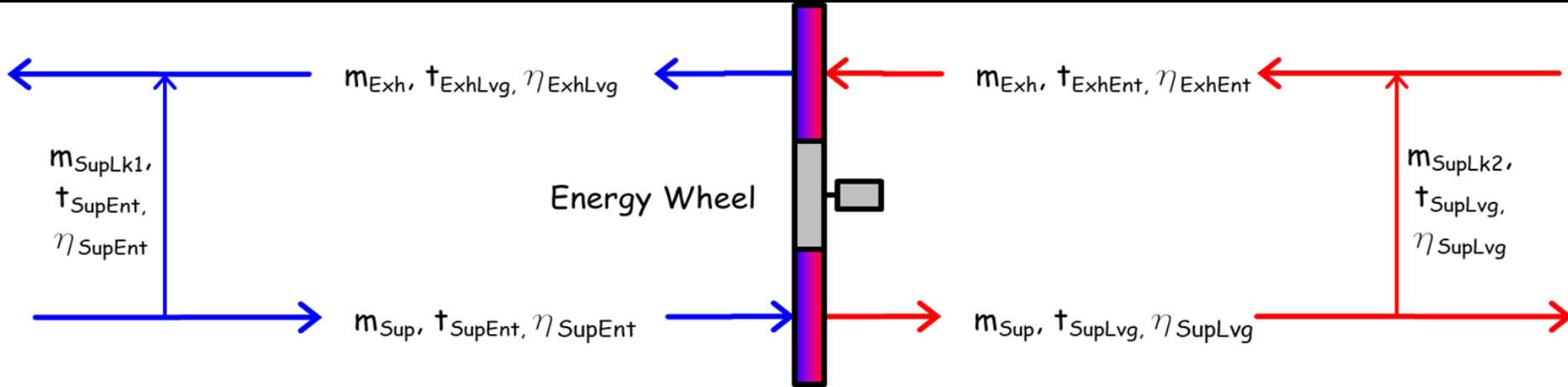
Where:

- ε = Wheel effectiveness
- m_{Exh} = Exhaust mass flow rate
- m_{Sup} = Supply mass flow rate
- m_{Min} = Minimum of the two mass flow rates
- $\eta_{Exh_{Lvg}}$ = Exhaust air leaving enthalpy
- $\eta_{Exh_{Ent}}$ = Exhaust air entering enthalpy
- $\eta_{Sup_{Ent}}$ = Supply air entering enthalpy
- $\eta_{Sup_{Lvg}}$ = Supply air leaving enthalpy

A Few More Definitions

Effectiveness

- From the perspective of the exhaust air stream
- Cooling supply air is numerically positive
- Heating supply air is numerically negative



A Few More Definitions

Recovery Efficiency Ratio

- Considers the energy it takes to recover energy
- Extra fans
- Additional filter static losses
- Energy recovery device static losses
- Run around coil pumps

$$\begin{aligned} RER_{Total} &= \frac{Q_{Recovered}}{Q_{Input}} \\ &= \frac{Q_{Recovered}}{(W_{SupplyFan} + W_{ExhaustFan} + W_{WheelMotor})} \\ &= \frac{\varepsilon \times m_{Min} \times (\eta_{SupEnt} - \eta_{ExhEnt})}{(+W_{SupplyFan} + W_{ExhaustFan} + W_{WheelMotor})} \end{aligned}$$

Where:

RER_{Total}	=	Recovery efficiency ratio, total energy basis, Btu per watt hour
ε	=	Recovery device effectiveness
η_{SupEnt}	=	Supply air entering enthalpy, Btu/lb
η_{ExhEnt}	=	Exhaust air entering enthalpy, Btu/lb
m_{Min}	=	Minimum of the two mass flow rates associated with the wheel (m_{Sup} and m_{Exh})
m_{Sup}	=	Supply mass flow rate, lb/hr
m_{Exh}	=	Exhaust mass flow rate, lb/hr
$W_{SupplyFan}$	=	Supply fan energy, watts
$W_{ExhaustFan}$	=	Exhaust fan energy, watts
$W_{WheelMotor}$	=	Wheel (or other power consuming recovery device) motor energy, watts

Energy Recovery Strategies

Options

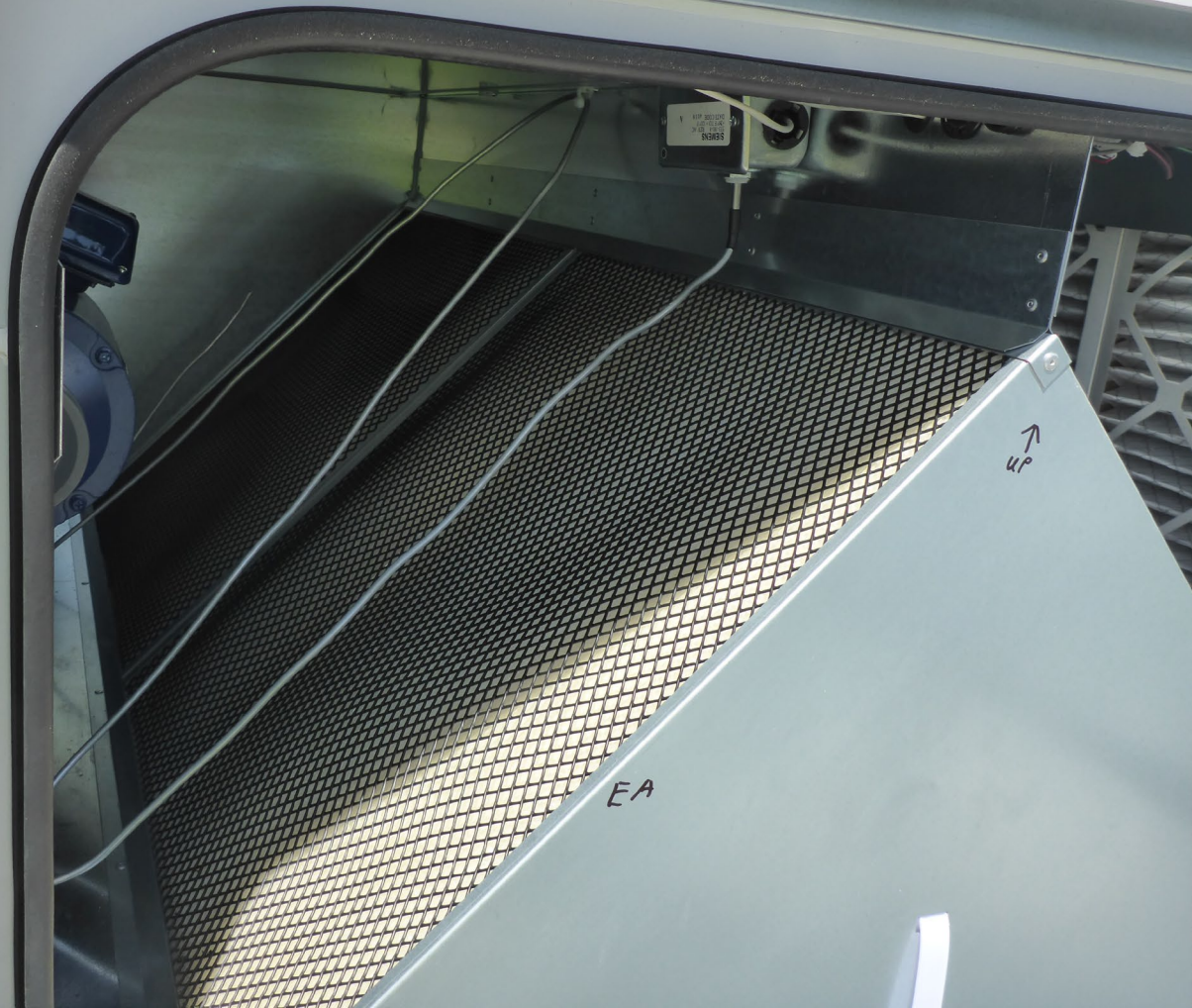
- Plate Heat Exchangers
- Wheels
- Heat Pipes
- Run Around Coils
- Thermosiphons
- Liquid Desiccant Recovery
- Fixed Bed Regenerator

*ASHRAE Systems and Equipment Handbook
Chapter 26 is a good reference*

Energy Recovery Strategies

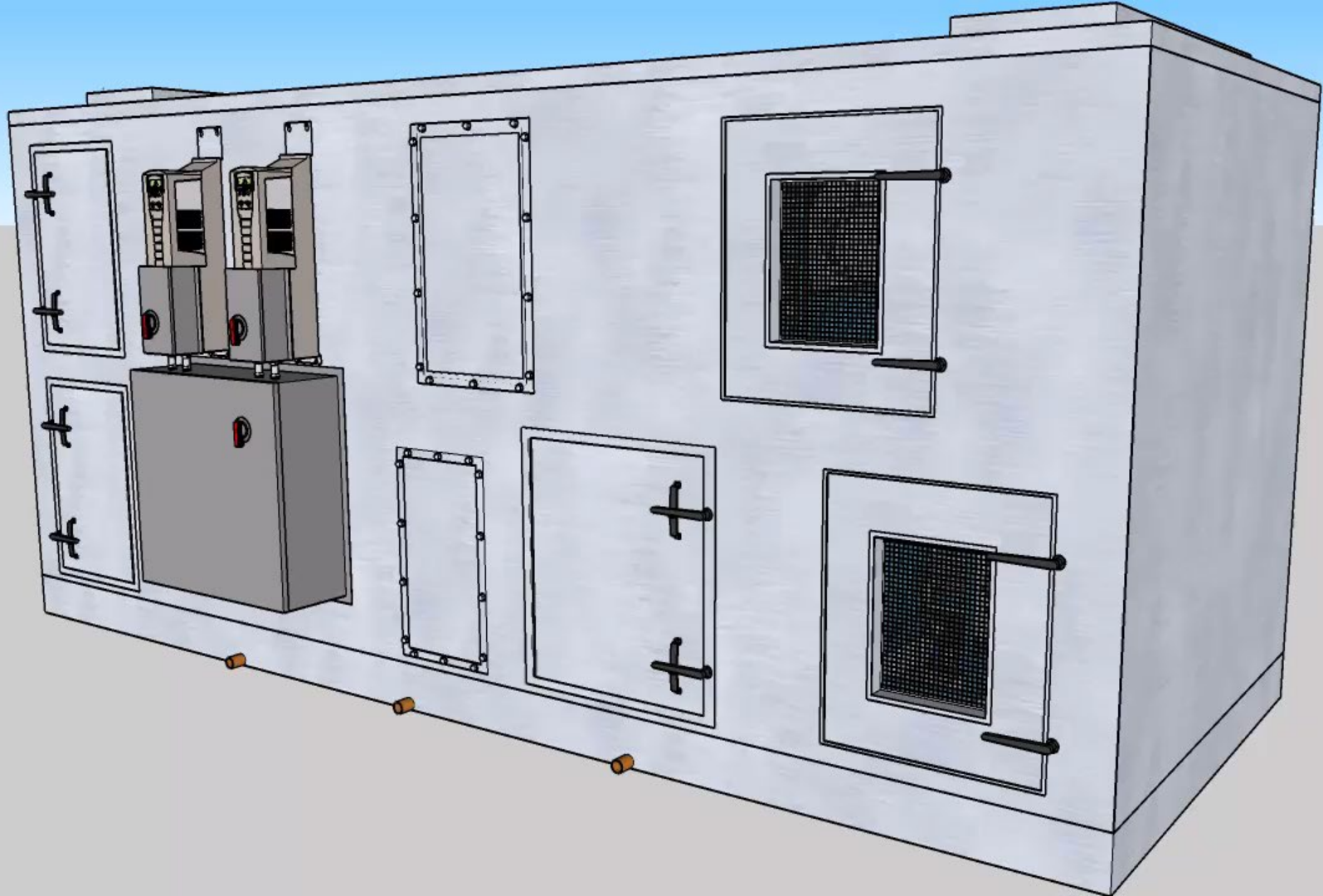
Plate Heat Exchangers

- Non-permeable (sensible only) and permeable (sensible and latent) option
- Typical effectiveness range
 - Sensible – 50-75
 - Latent – 25-60
 - Total – 35 – 70
- Pressure drop range – 0.4 – 4.0 in.w.c. at up to 1,000 fpm
- Control methods
 - Bypass dampers



↑
UP

EA



Energy Recovery Strategies

Wheels

- Sensible only and total energy options
- Typical effectiveness range
 - Sensible – 65 - 80
 - Latent – 50 - 80
 - Total – 25 - 60
- Pressure drop range – 0.4 – 1.2 in.w.c. at up to 800 fpm
- Control methods
 - Bypass dampers
 - Wheel speed control

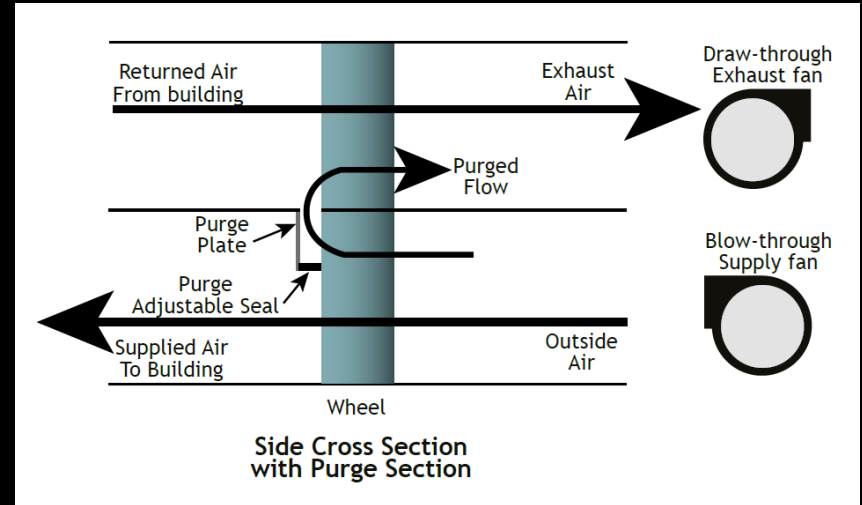
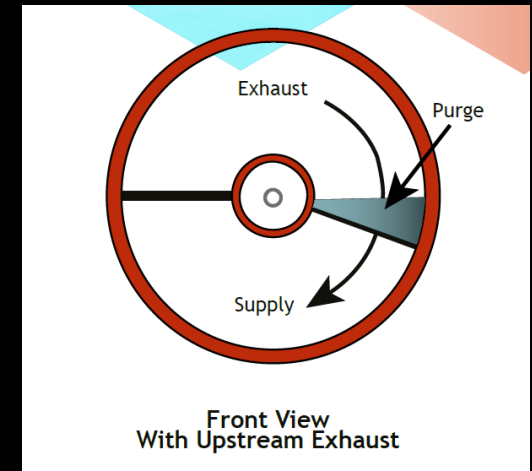




Heat and Energy Wheel Purge

- By their nature, wheels will move a bit of exhaust air to the supply air stream and vice versa
- Purge hardware reverses the flow through a sector of the wheel as it enters the supply air stream
- This reduces cross-contamination but reduces effectiveness and increases fan power

*Images courtesy
innergytech.com*



Energy Recovery Strategies

Heat Pipes

- Sensible only
- Typical effectiveness range – 40 - 60
- Pressure drop range – 0.6 – 2.0 in.w.c. at up to 800 fpm
- Controlled by tilting the coil

How Many of You Are Familiar With Heat Pipes?

How Many of You Are Familiar With Heat Pipes?

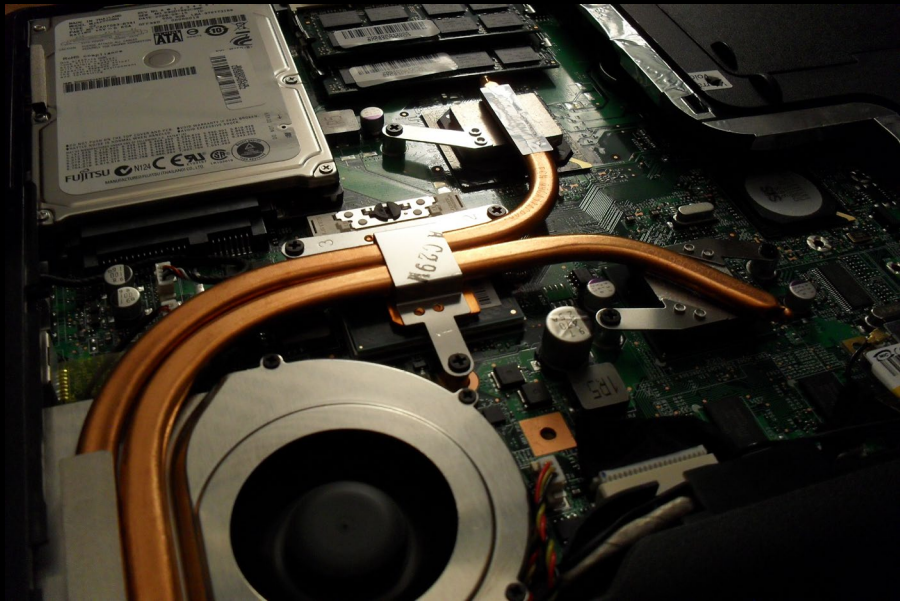


Image courtesy Kristoferb, Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported

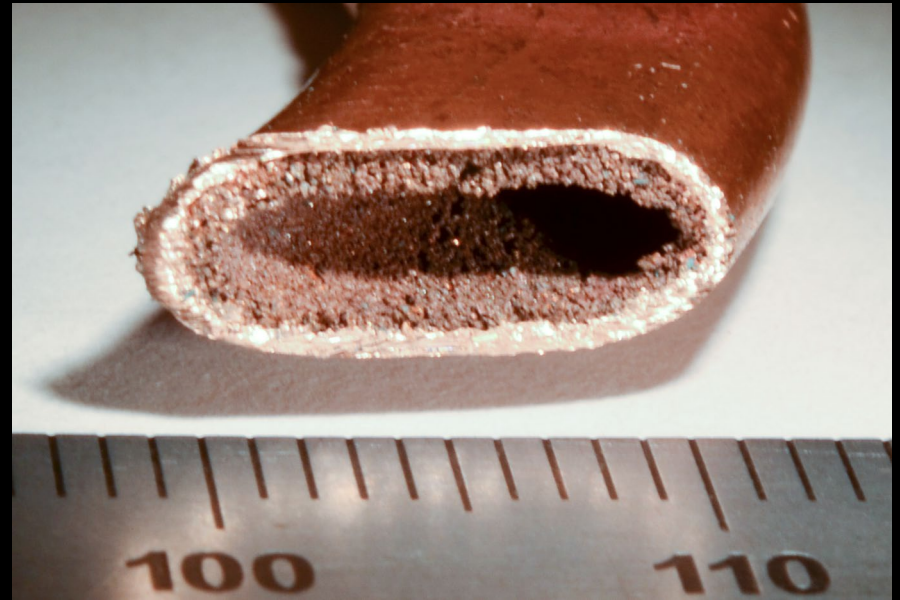


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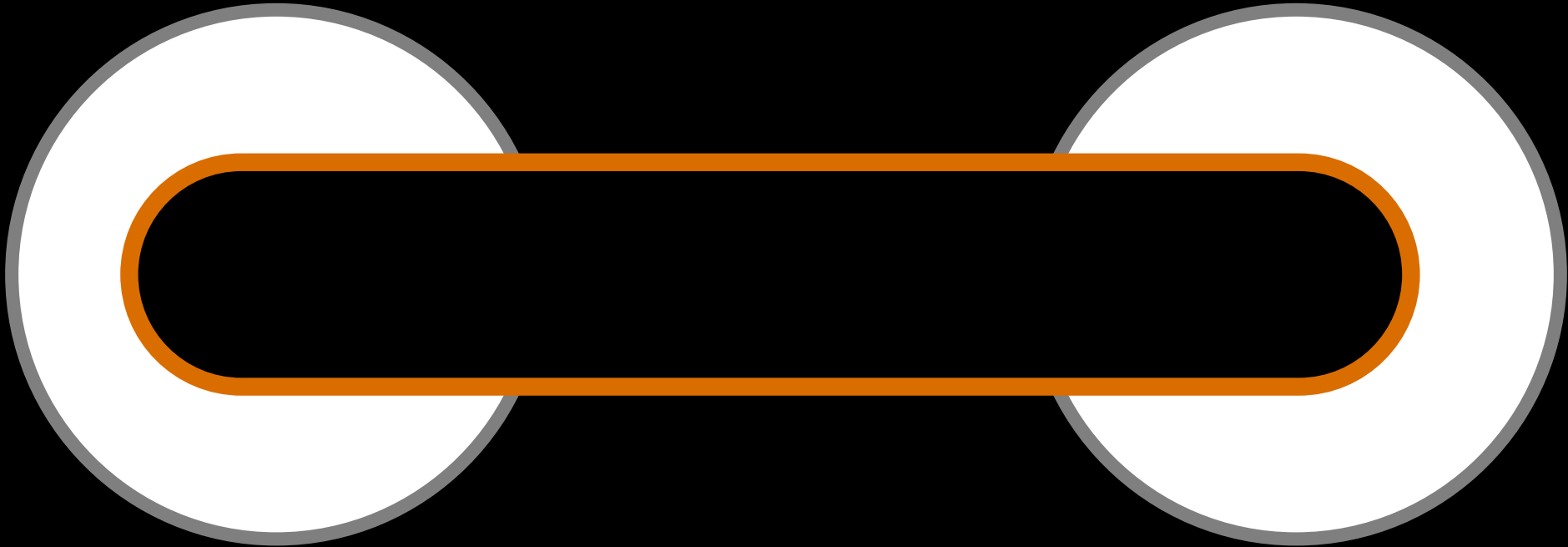
Heat Pipe Operation

<https://tinyurl.com/HeatPipeDetails>



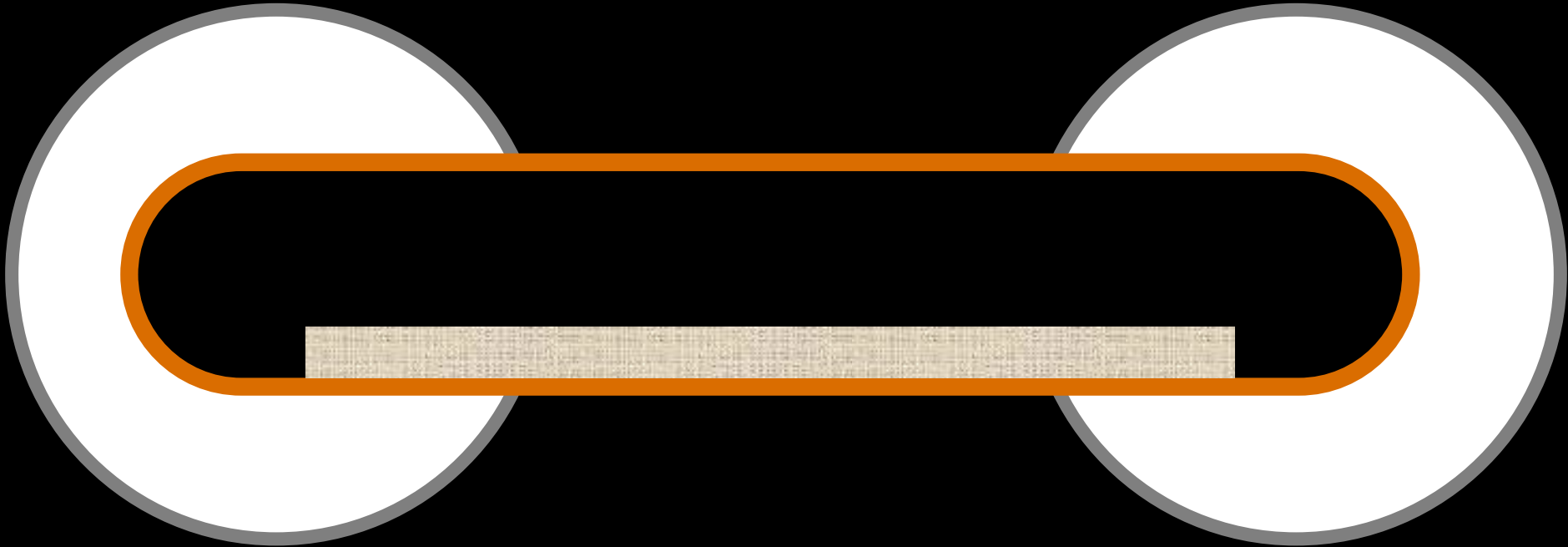
Heat Pipe Operation

Start with a sealed conductive metal tube between two ducts



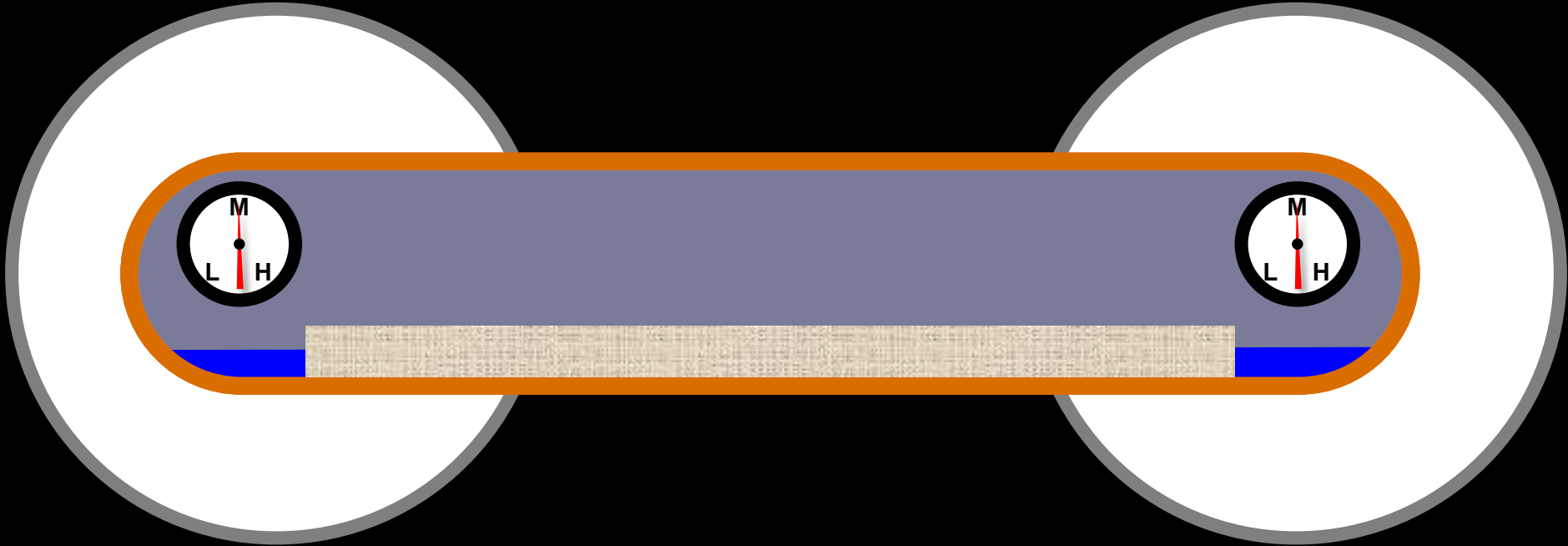
Heat Pipe Operation

Add a wick



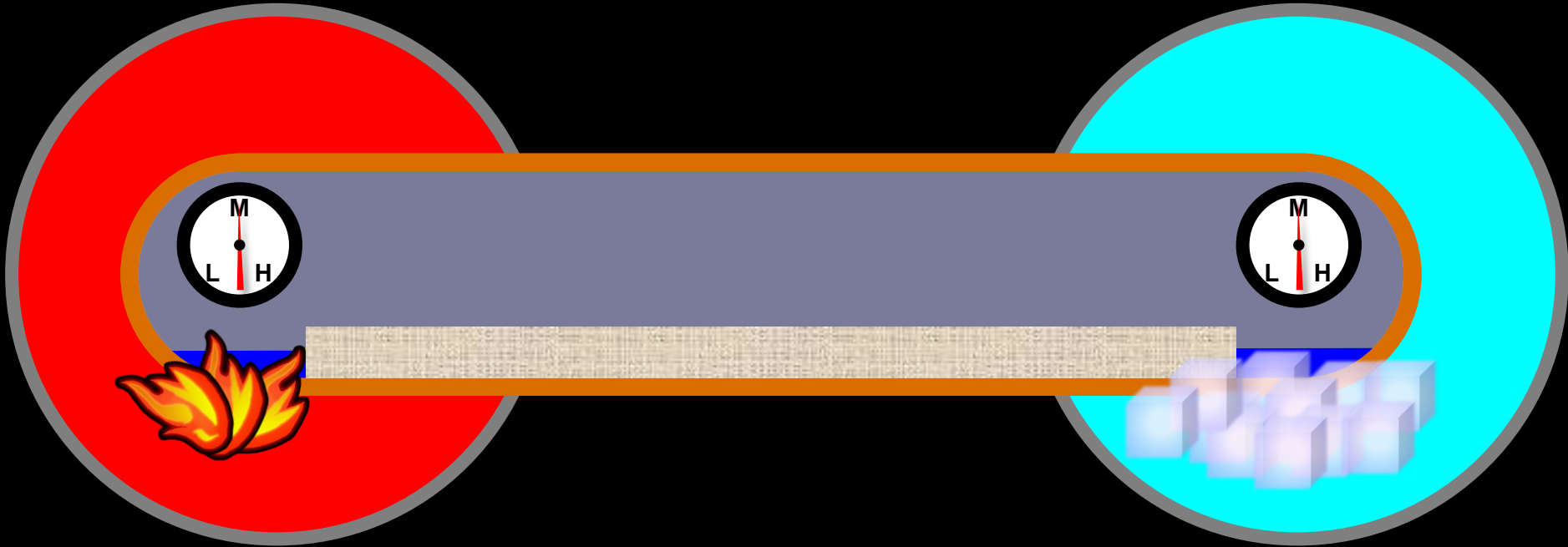
Heat Pipe Operation

Charge it with refrigerant in a saturated state



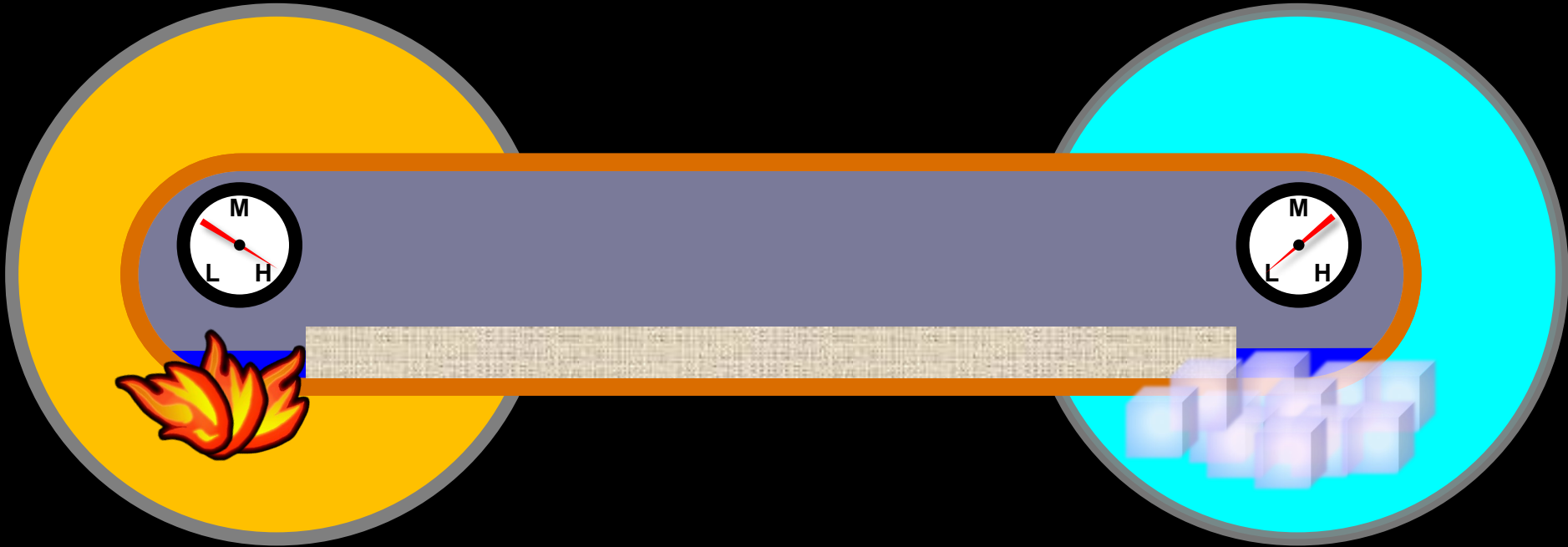
Heat Pipe Operation

Create a thermal gradient along its length



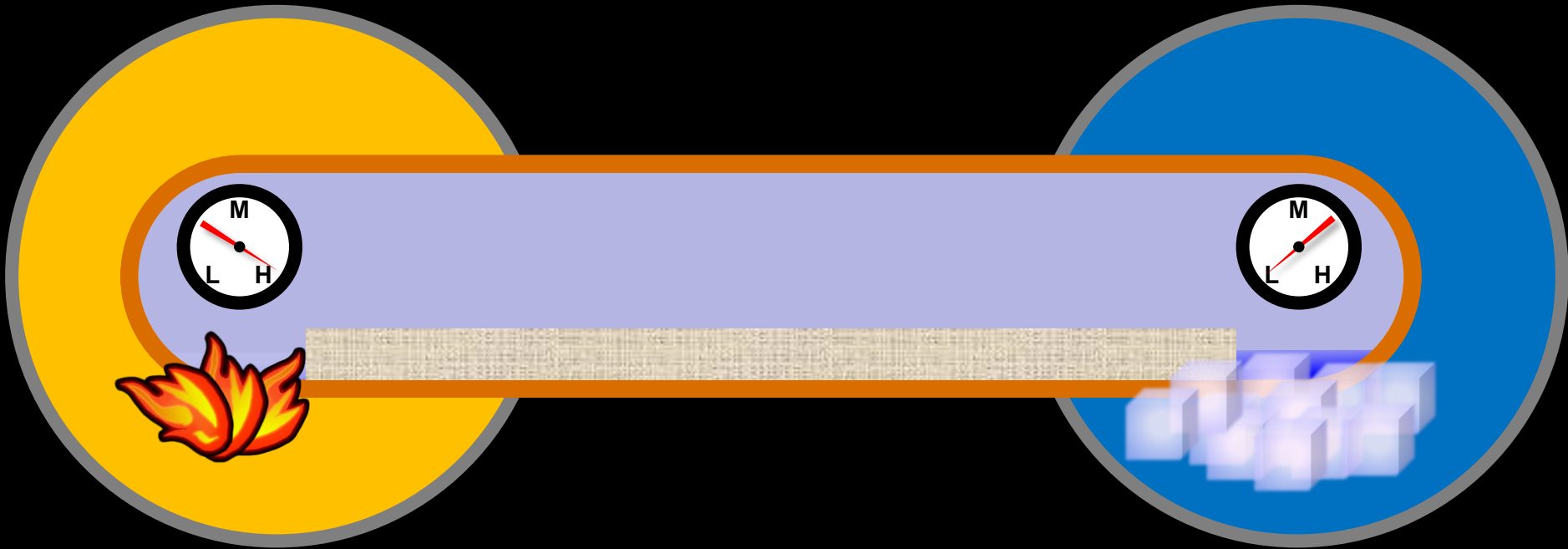
Heat Pipe Operation

Evaporating refrigerant at the hot end removes energy from the vicinity of the hot end and creates a pressure gradient in the tube



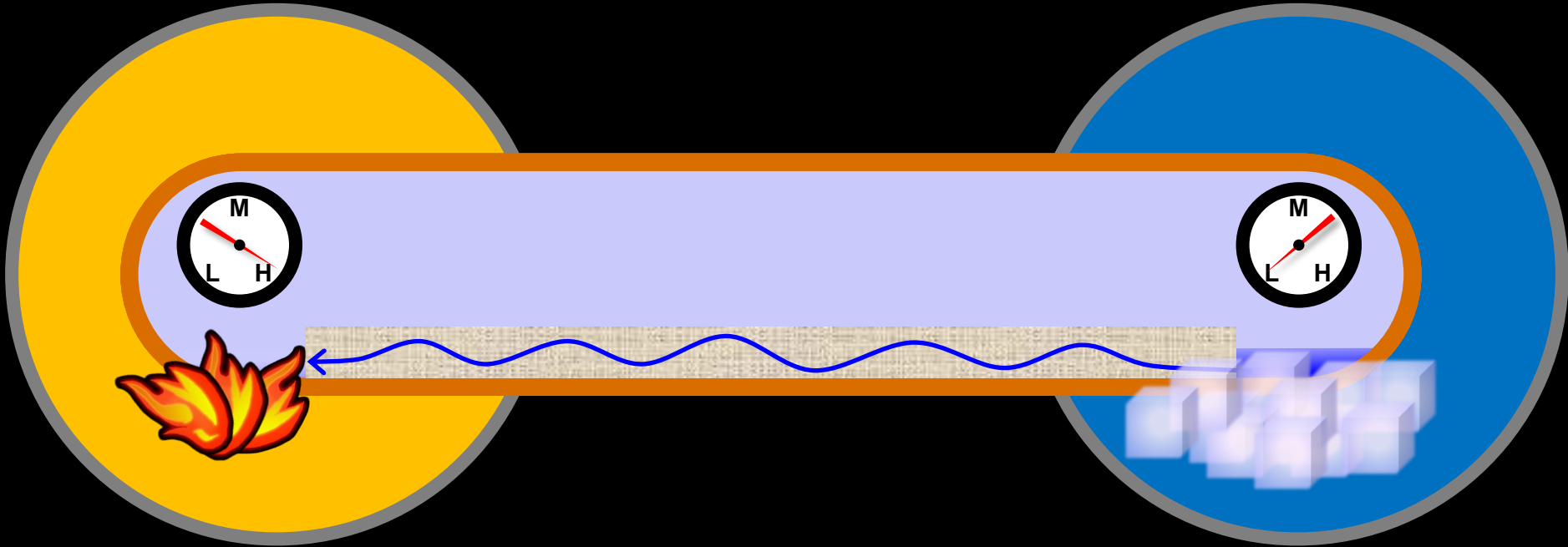
Heat Pipe Operation

The pressure gradient causes vapor to flow to the cold end where it condenses and releases the energy in the vicinity of the cold end



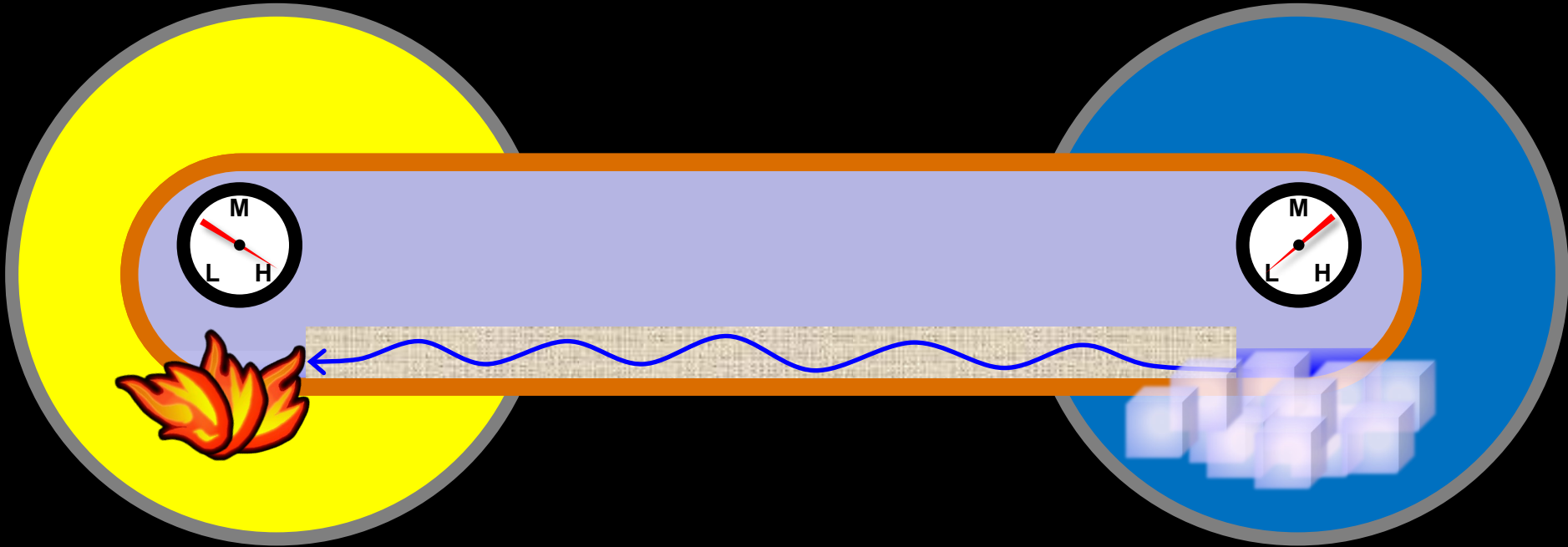
Heat Pipe Operation

Capillary action in the wick moves the liquid refrigerant back to the hot end to repeat the cycle



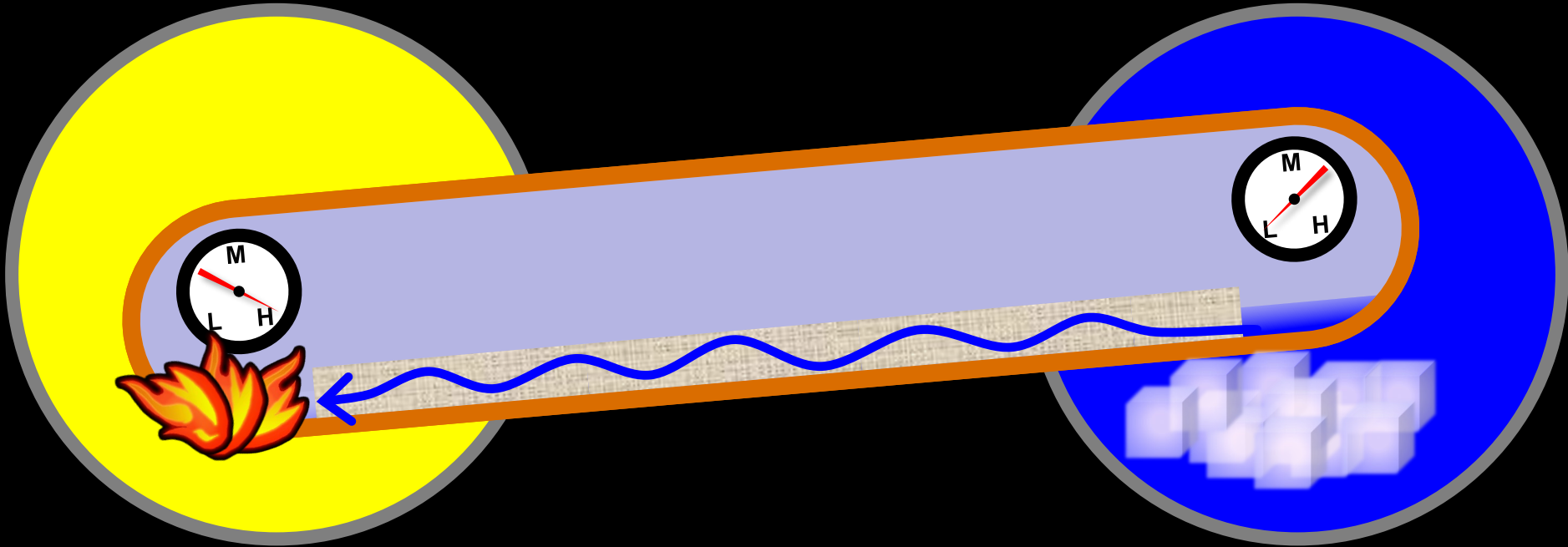
Heat Pipe Operation

Tilting the tube impacts the capillary action and can modulate energy transfer



Heat Pipe Operation

Tilting the tube impacts the capillary action and can modulate energy transfer



Taking a Look at a Heat Pipe

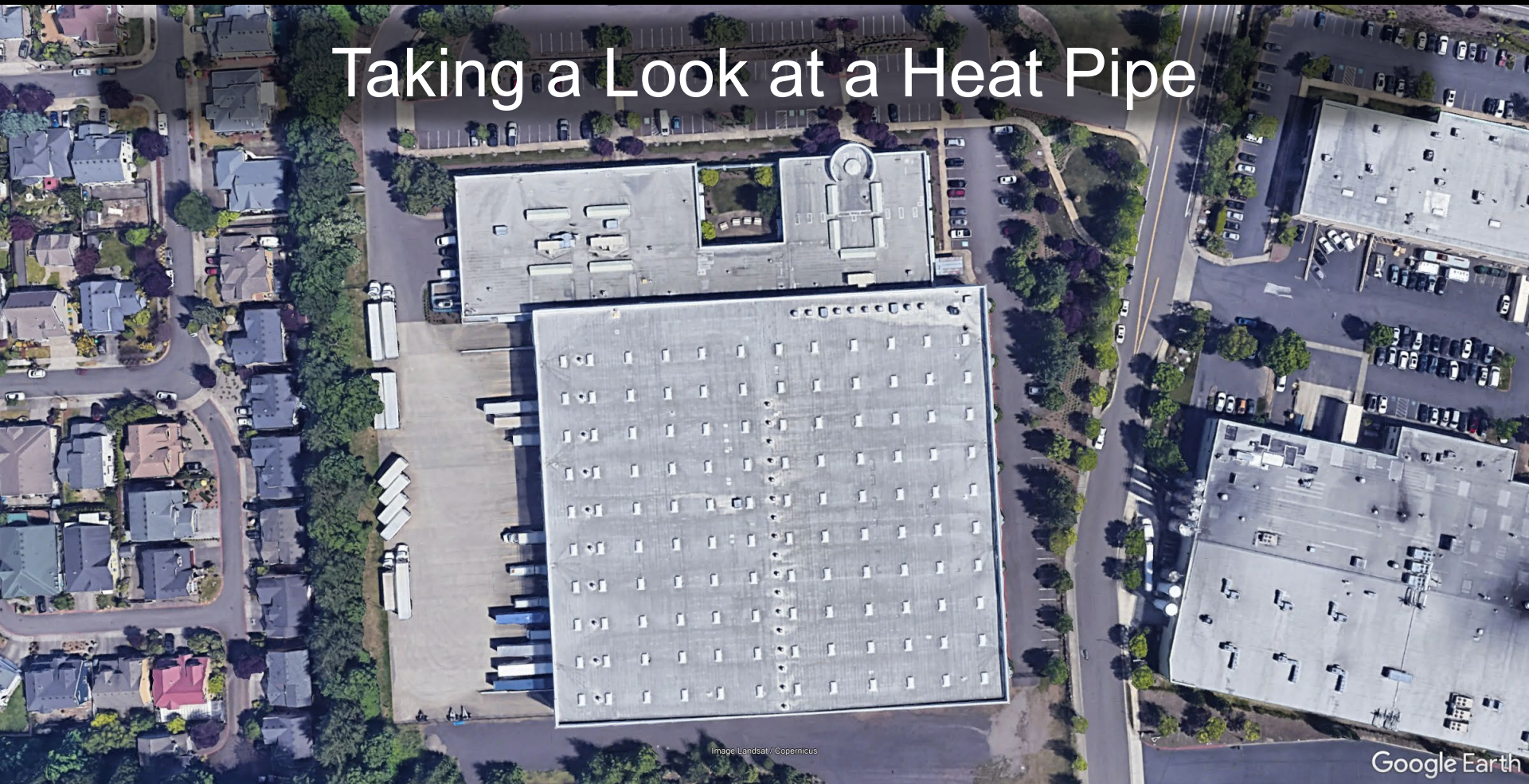


Image Landsat / Copernicus

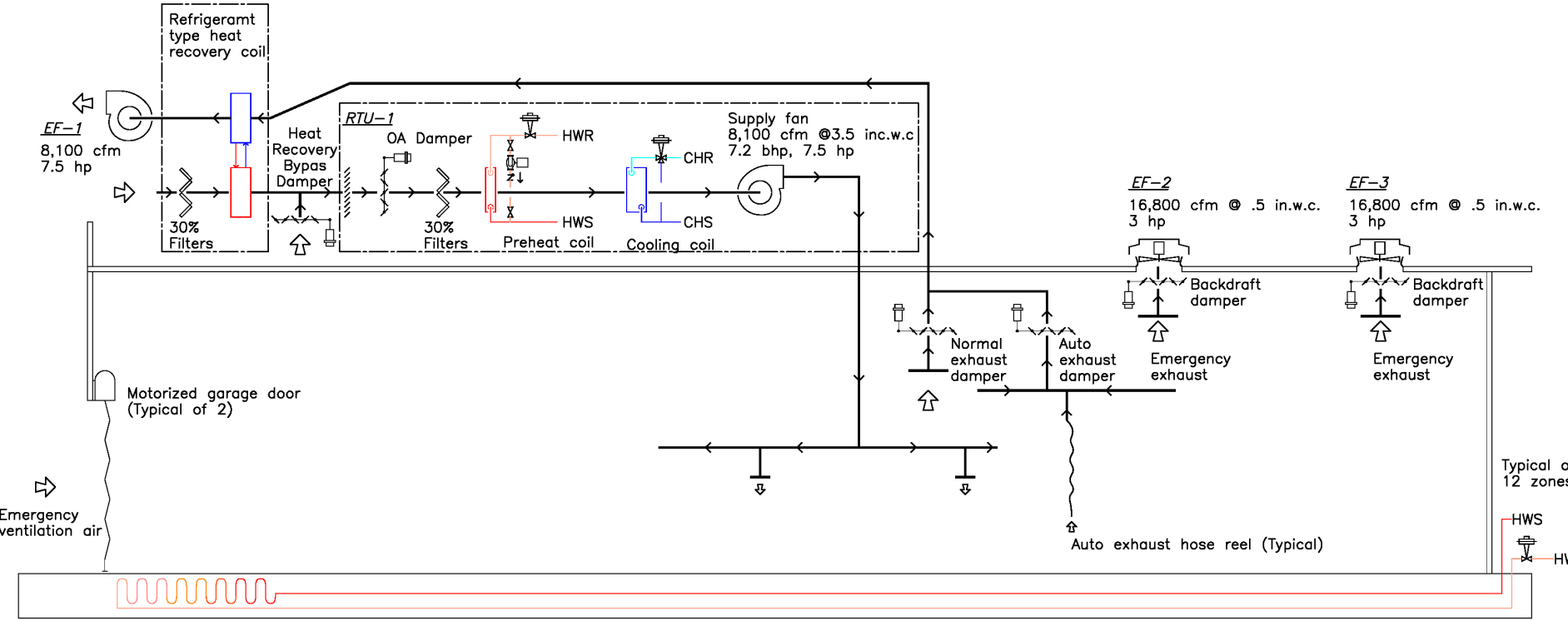
Google Earth





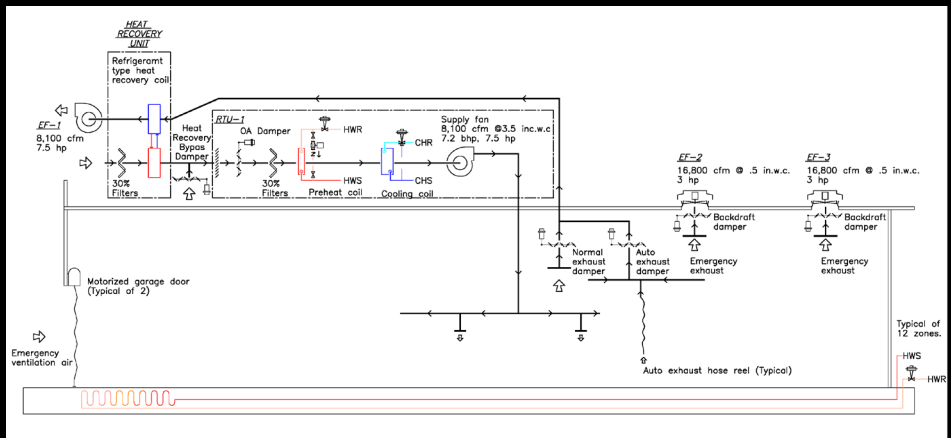
7/16/2001 4:54pm

HEAT RECOVERY UNIT





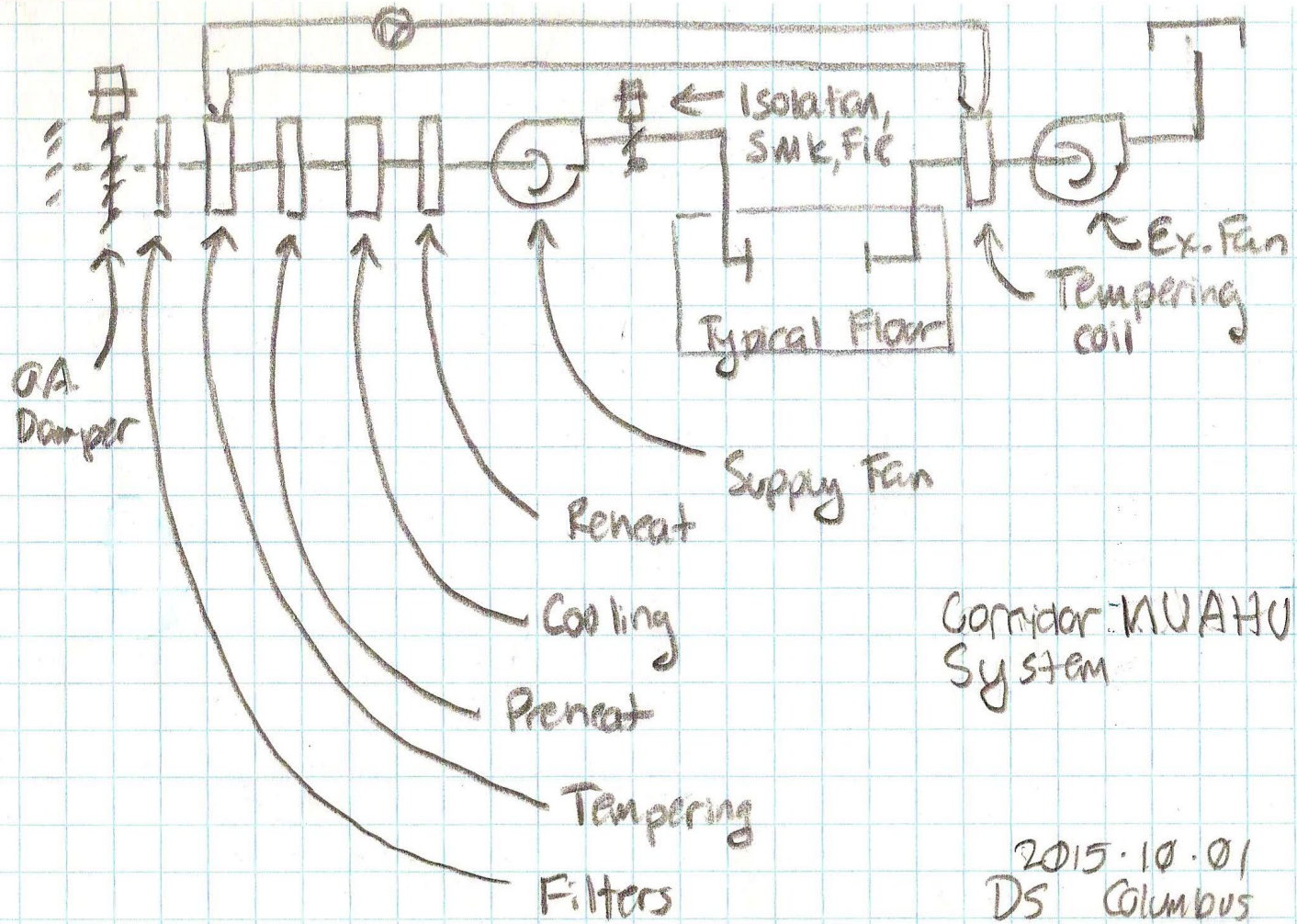
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Energy Recovery Strategies

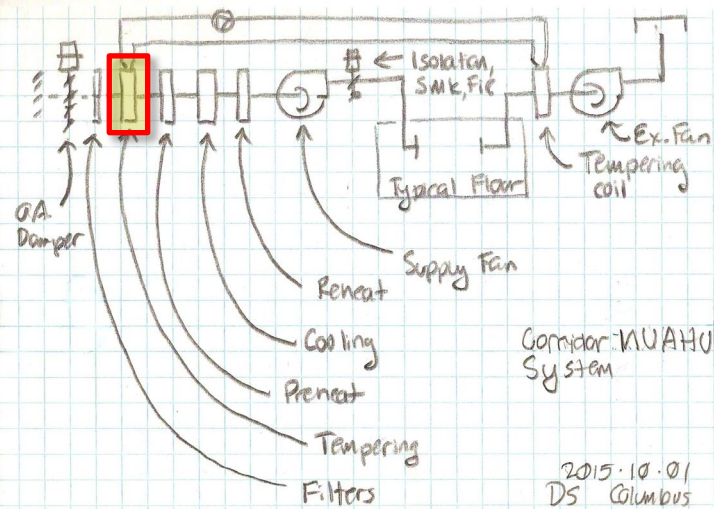
Run Around Coils

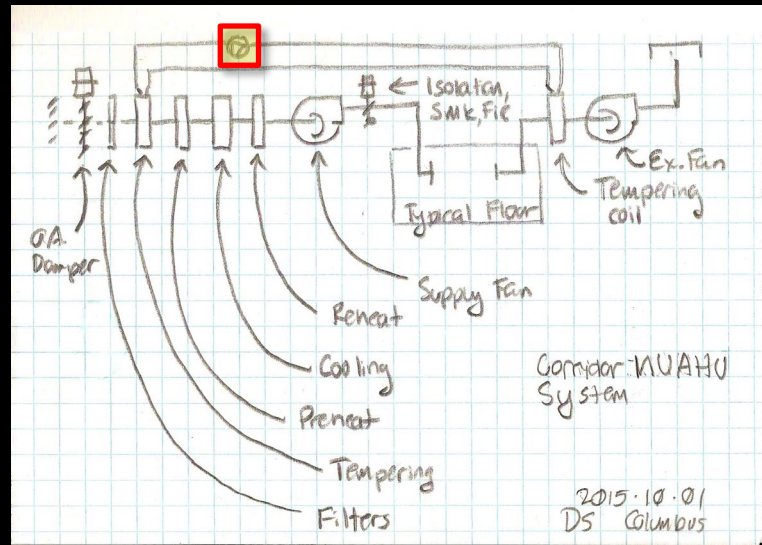
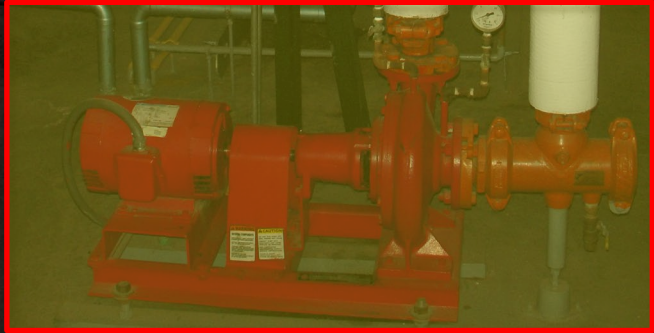
- Sensible only
- Typical effectiveness range – 45 - 65
- Pressure drop range – 0.6 – 2.0 in.w.c. at up to 600 fpm
- Controlled by a valve that bypasses flow around the coil

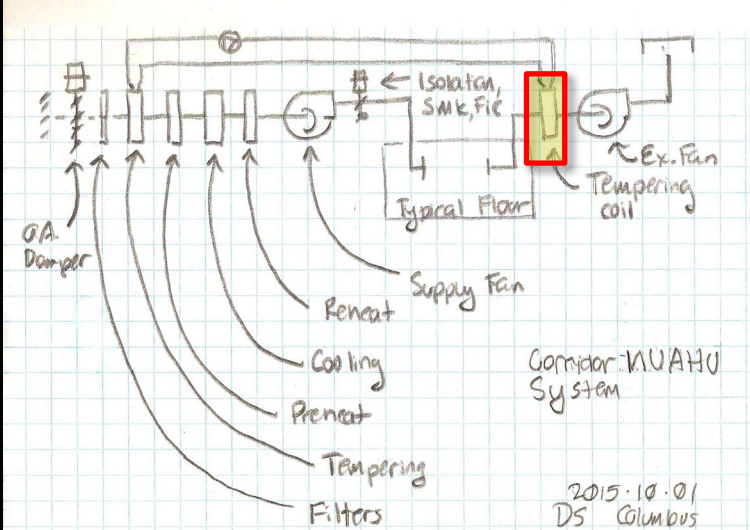
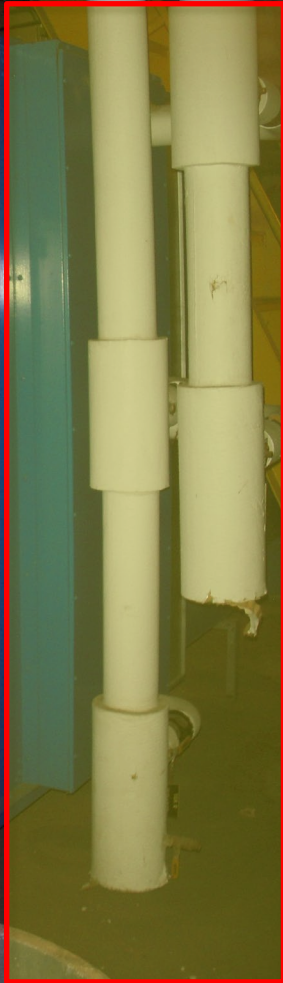


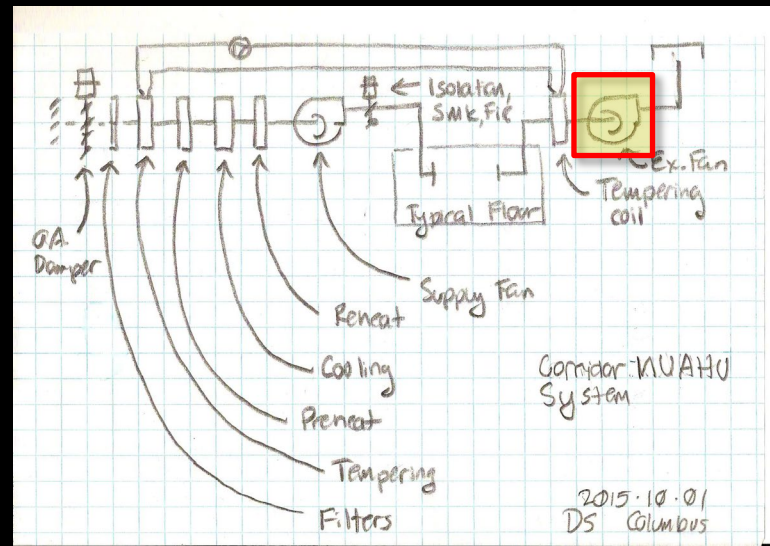
Corridor: KUAHU System

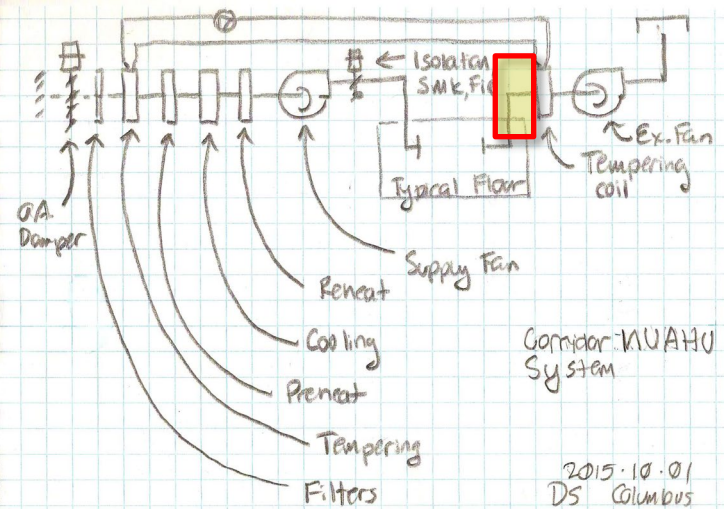
2015.10.01
DS Columbus











Summary

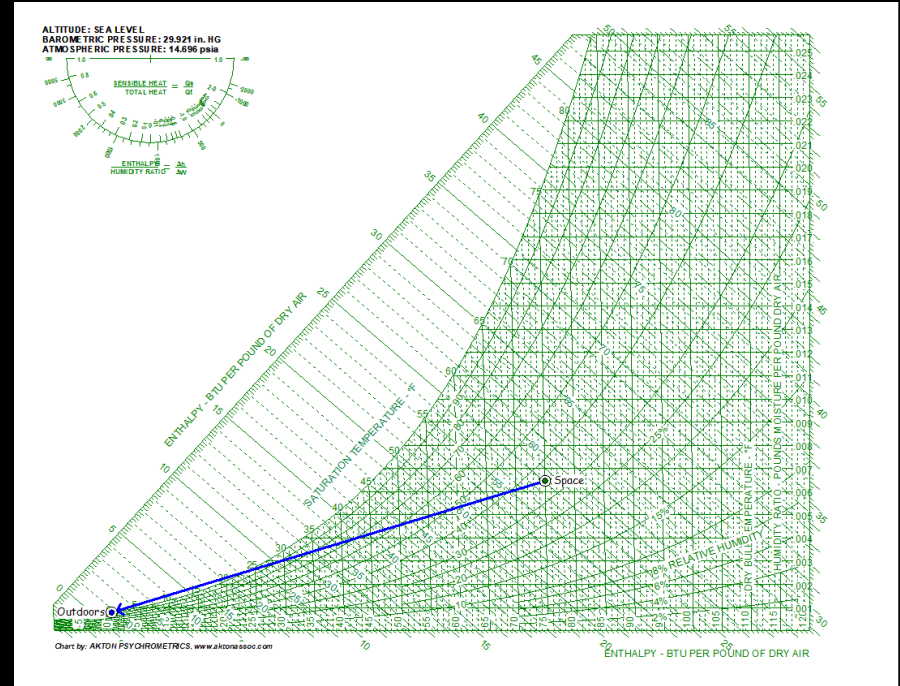
Energy Recovery Technology Contrast

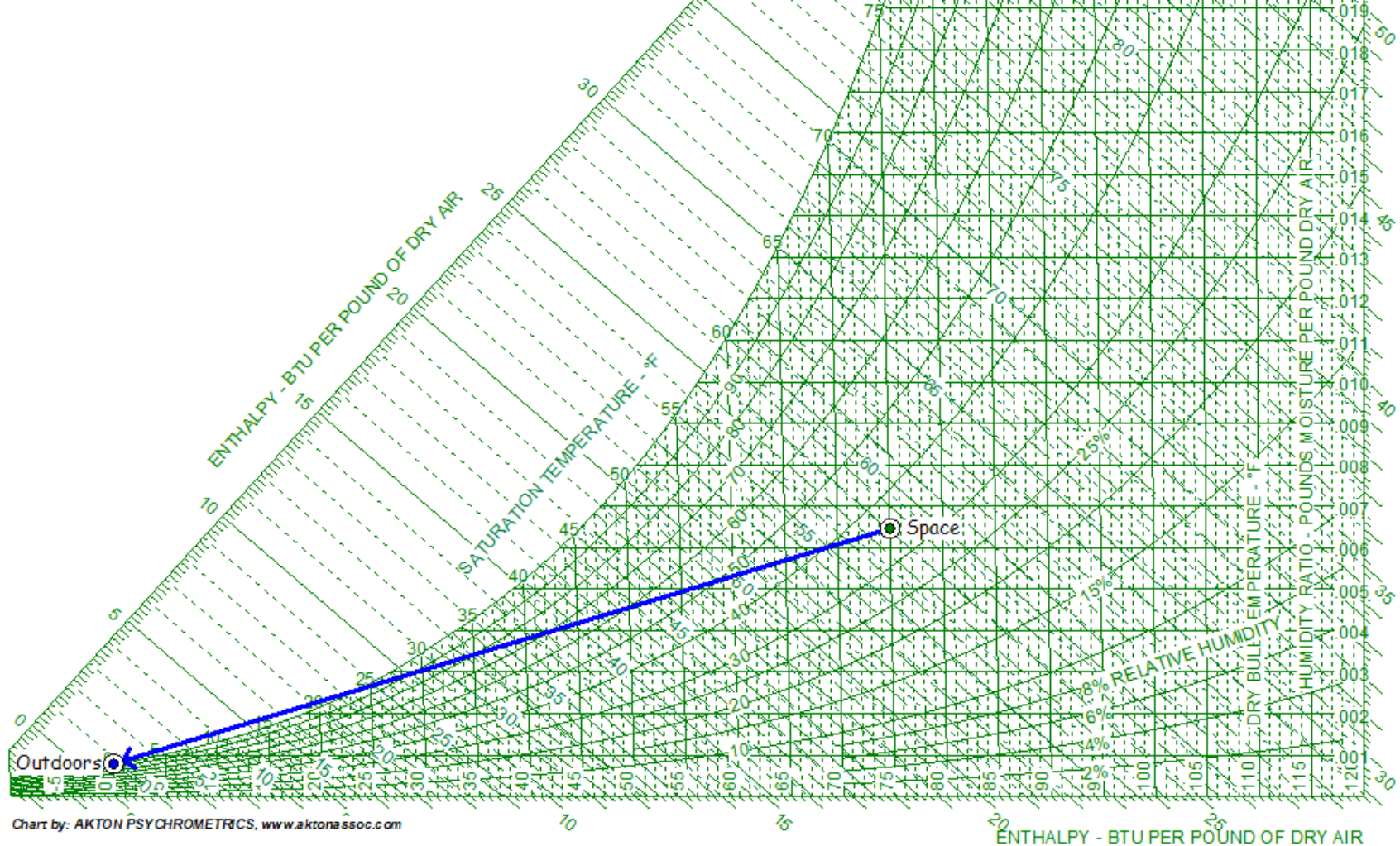
Technology	Heat Transfer		Effectiveness Range						Pressure Drop Range			Control Methods			
	Sensible	Total	Sensible		Latent		Total		Min. in.w.c.	Max. in.w.c.	Velocity fpm	Bypass Damper	Speed Control	Tilt	Bypass Valve
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.							
Plate Heat Exchangers	✓	✓	50%	75%	25%	60%	35%	70%	0.40	4.00	1,000	✓	✓		
Wheels	✓	✓	65%	80%	50%	80%	25%	60%	0.40	1.20	800		✓		
Heat Pipes	✓		40%	60%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.60	2.00	800			✓	
Run Around Coils	✓		45%	65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.60	2.00	600				✓

Frosting

A Concern in Cold Environments

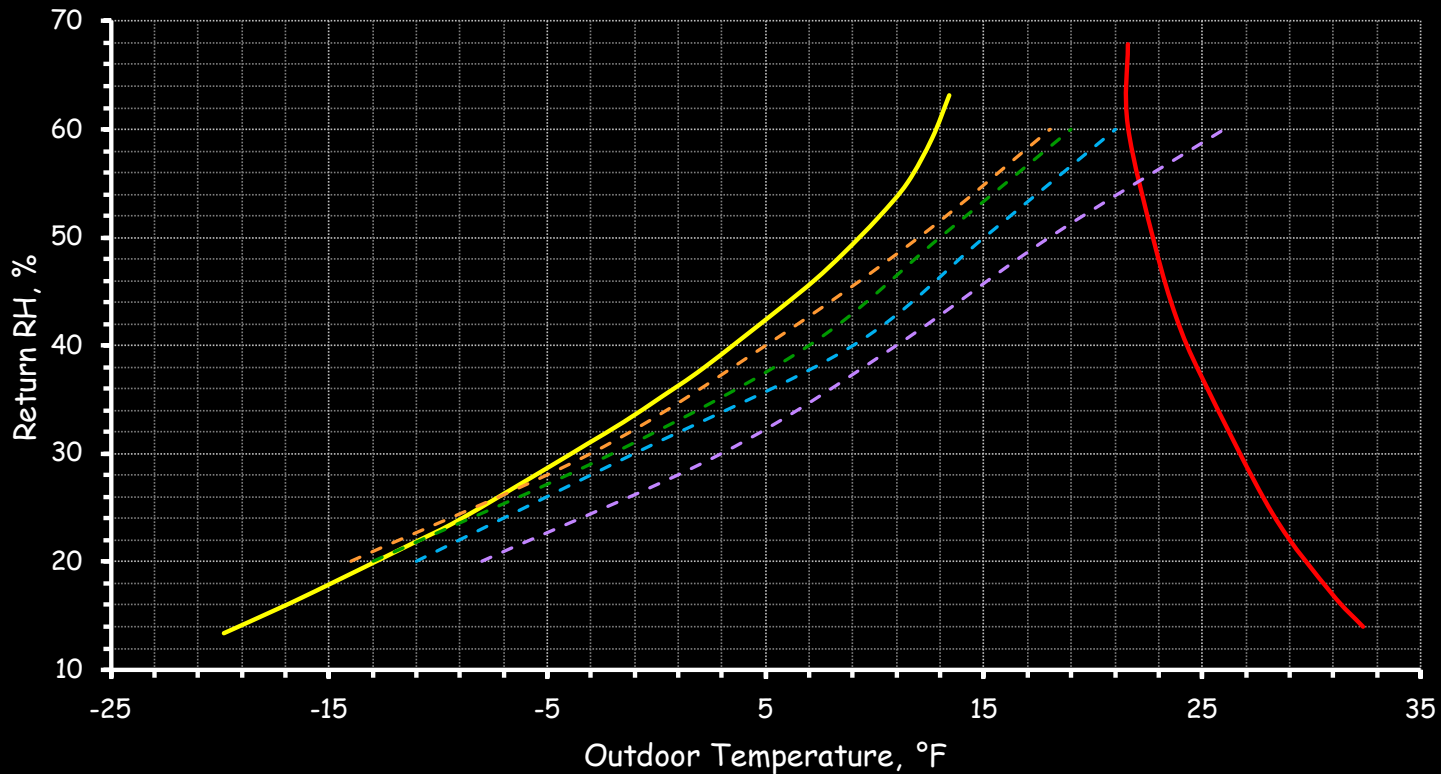
- Occurs when:
 - The dew point of the return air is high enough to result in condensation on the recovery device
 - Outdoor temperatures are below 32°F





Energy Recovery Unit Frost Thresholds

Based on data from *Frost Control Strategies for AirXchange Enthalpy Wheels* by AirXchange



— Generic Plate Heat Exchanger

— Generic Enthalpy Wheel

- - - Airxchange Enthalpy Wheel - 70°F Indoor Air

- - - Airxchange Enthalpy Wheel - 72°F Indoor Air

- - - Airxchange Enthalpy Wheel - 75°F Indoor Air

- - - Airxchange Enthalpy Wheel - 80°F Indoor Air

Costs

There Are Many Things to Consider

- Is supplemental capacity required?
- Is redundancy required?
- Is the goal:
 - Saving energy
 - Avoiding demand
 - Reducing first cost
 - Any or all
- Size

Costs

Industry Metrics Could Be Misleading

- They could be dated

Vendor	Source	per cfm cost	Date	2023 cost based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Inflation Calculator
Greenheck	Application Guide	\$3.60	Copyright 1997	\$6.95
Loren-Cook	ERV Catalog	\$3.00	Mar-16	\$3.90

Costs

Industry Metrics Could Be Misleading

- They could be dated
- They may not consider all of the desired features

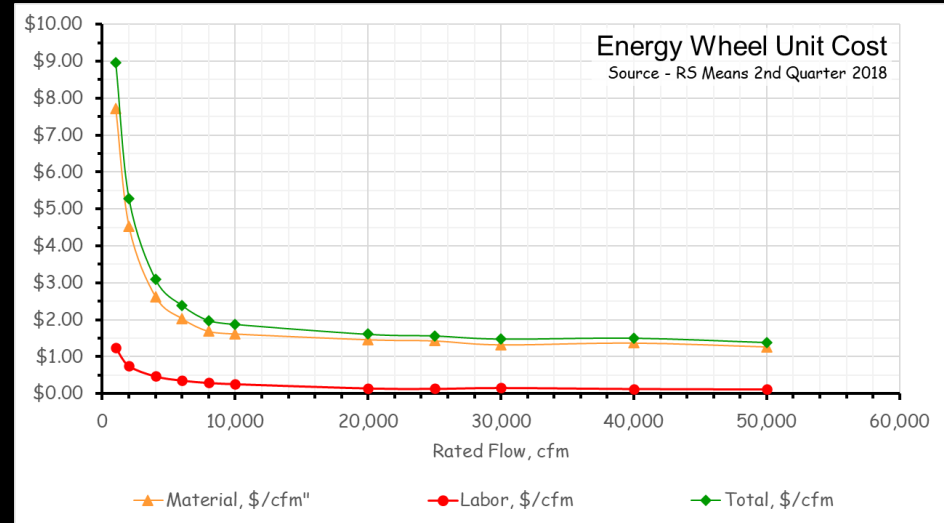
Mark:	HRU-1	Model:	ERCH-45H-15	Product Family:	Energy Recovery			
	Supply FRPM	Outdoor Volume (CFM)	Supply SP (in wg)	Exhaust FRPM	Exhaust Volume (CFM)	External SP (in wg)	List	
Qty	1	1,658	3,500	1.75	905	2,250	0.75	\$47,841
ID:	4							
	Tag HRU-1							
	TAGS							
SELECTION			CONFIGURATION			MOTOR SPECS		
Elevation (ft):	800	OA Intake Position:	Top	Outdoor Size (hp):	5			
Weatherhood:	No	OA Discharge Position:	Top	Exhaust Size (hp):	1 1/2			
Frost Controls:	Timed Exhaust	EA Intake Position:	Top	UL:	UL/cUL-1995			
Night Setback:	No	EA Discharge Position:	Top	Enclosure:	ODP			
Outdoor Damper:	Yes			Power:	60 Cycle			
Outdoor Filters:	Pleated			Phase:	3			
Exhaust Damper:	Yes			Voltage (V):	208			
Exhaust Filters:	Pleated			RPM:	1725			
				Efficiency Selected:	SE			
				MCA (A):	29.2			
				MOCp (A):	45.0			
HEATING:								
Hot Water	- 1 Coil	- Model: 5WQ0802B	- 51 x 24	- Conn. Size- 2.5	- 12.5 GPM		\$4,226	
COOLING:								
Chilled Water	- 1 Coil	- Model: 5WQ1206C	- 51 x 24	- Conn. Size- 2	- 29.1 GPM		\$9,561	
ACCESSORIES:								
	Outdoor Air Intake Damper, Motorized, Low Leakage VCD-23						\$1,515	
	Exhaust Air Intake Damper, Motorized, Low Leakage VCD-23						\$1,226	
	Duct Flange						\$236	
	Outdoor Air Filter, 2" pleated (30% efficient)						\$711	
	Exhaust Air Filters, 2" pleated (30% efficient)						\$711	
	Listed to UL-1995						\$31	
	Water Coil(s) piped external to unit						Incl.	
	Temp Control by Others						Incl.	
	Timed Exhaust Frost Control						\$562	
	Variable Air Volume - Modulating						\$4,830	
						Extended Subtotal (\$)	\$71,450	
						ER1	0.2440 17,433.80	

Maximum flow rate -	3,500 cfm
Basic ERU cost -	\$47,841
	13.67 \$/cfm
As furnished ERU cost -	\$71,450
	20.41 \$/cfm

Costs

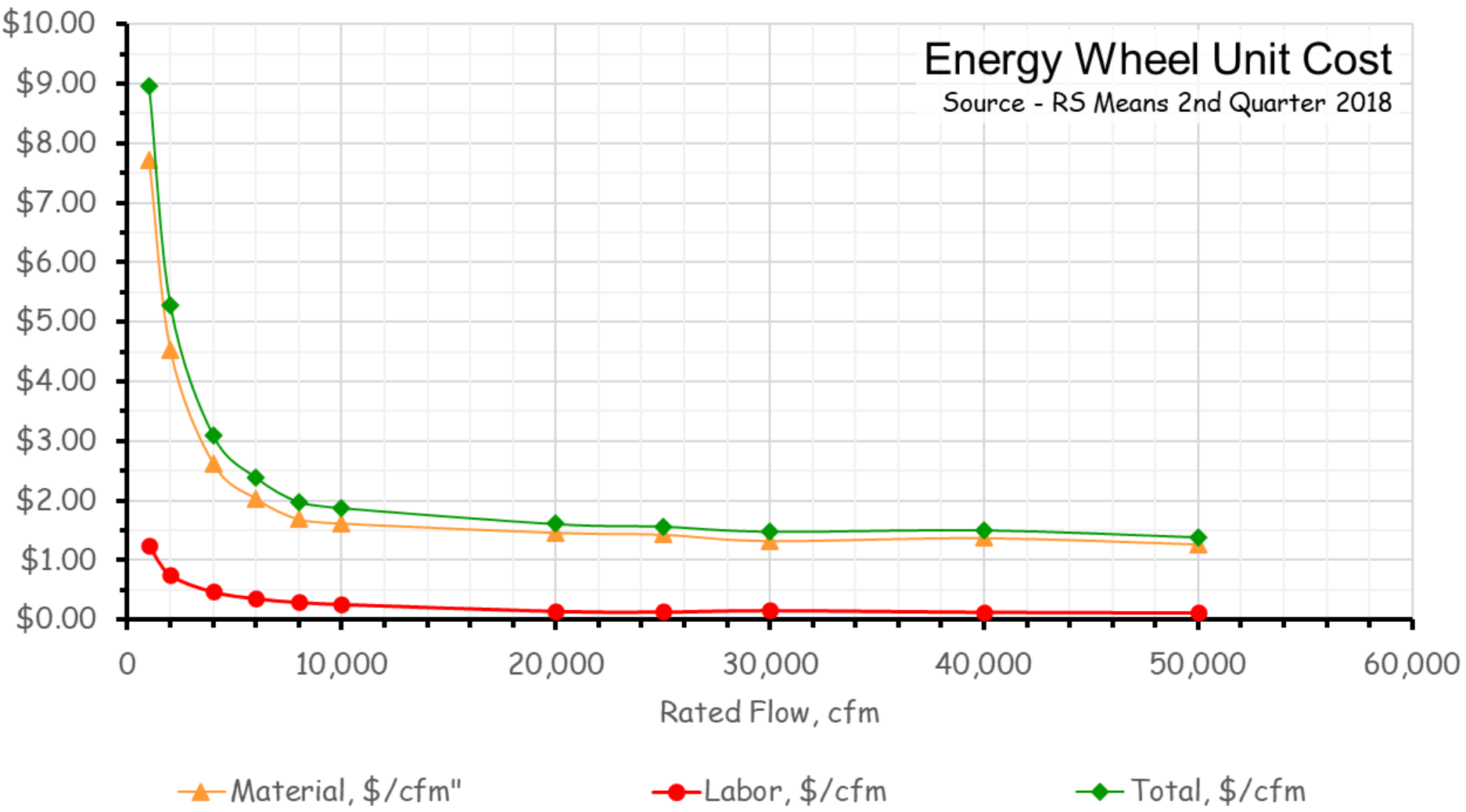
Industry Metrics Could Be Misleading

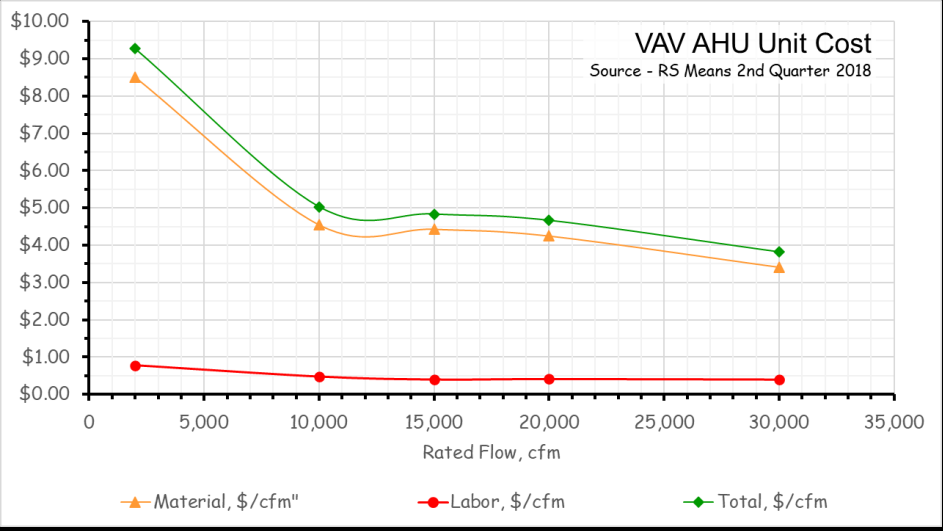
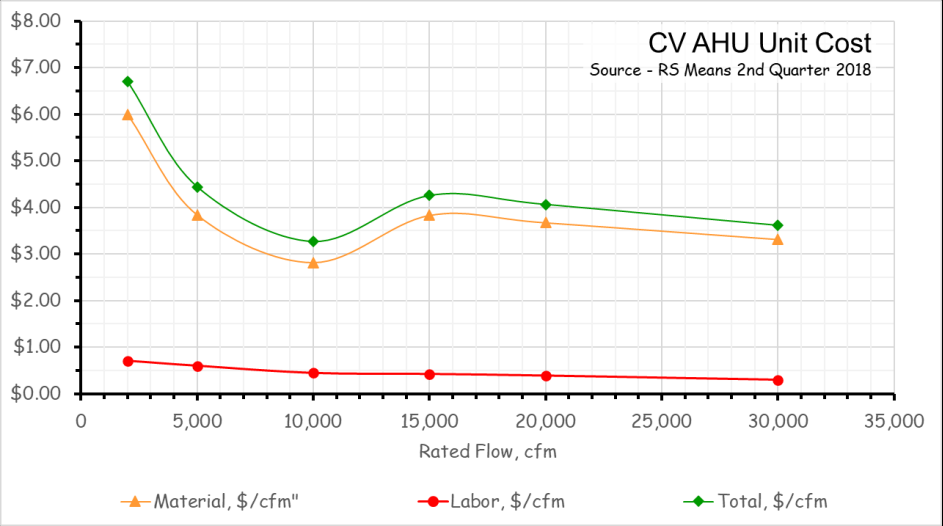
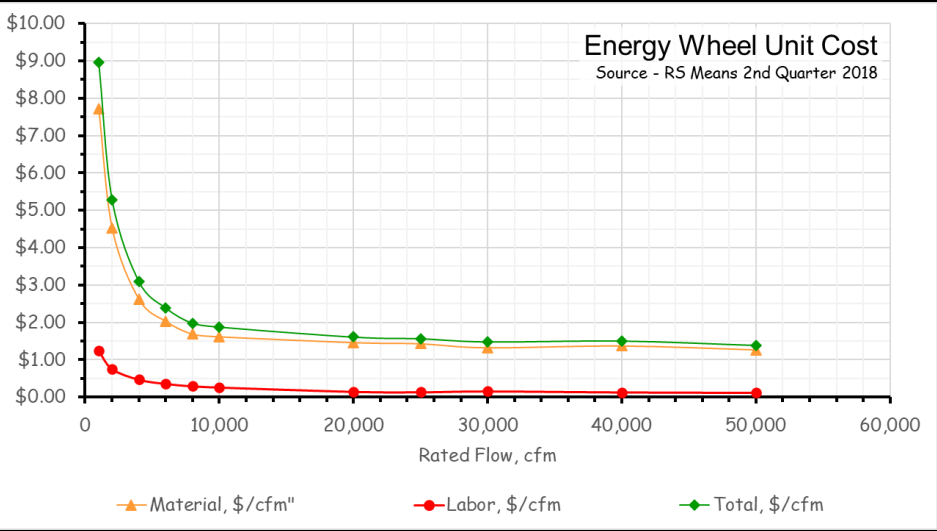
- They could be dated
- They may not consider all of the desired features
- Size has a significant impact



Energy Wheel Unit Cost

Source - RS Means 2nd Quarter 2018







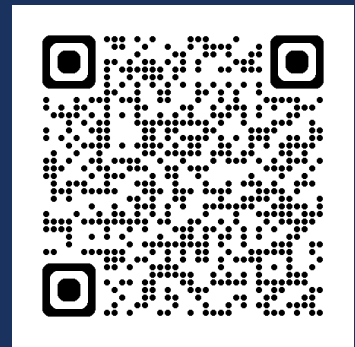
Questions?



Together, Building
a Better California



Please fill out the class survey here,
we appreciate your feedback!



THANK YOU

