

TECHNICAL REPORT 3

*CENTRAL HIGH
SCHOOL
MID-ATLANTIC
REGION*

ADAM BROWN

MECHANICAL OPTION

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Submitted 11/11/13

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Executive Summary

This report contains the analysis of Central High School's existing mechanical system in place. Included are design objectives and its influences, energy usage, LEED analysis and cost of the system.

Primarily electricity and natural gas are used as the primary energy sources on site. Almost 1.2 million lbm/year of CO₂ is produced primarily because of the boiler. This along with other air pollutants should be reduced for the safety and health for people and the environment.

As this building was not built with LEED in mind it has sustainable features. Energy recovery wheels in the energy recovery units are part of the sustainable design and give rebates to the school. Ventilation requirements have been met and exceeded according to ASHRAE 62.1 standards. Also VFD pumps are used to circulate hot and chilled water throughout the building depending on the demand. LEED Certified is achievable by the mechanical system alone but short 4 points.

The mechanical system costs \$51.89 per square foot of space in the building. Mechanical mezzanines take up the most space followed by the boiler room and mechanical shafts.

Building Overview

Building Description



Central High School is a newly renovated high school located in the Mid-Atlantic region. At roughly 320,000 square feet it is an impressive state of the art school with two levels the top one being the addition. The building has food and science labs, classrooms, offices, gyms and an auditorium to serve the learning needs of the occupants. It is expected to be completed by February 2015.

Mechanical System Overview

Twenty energy recovery units are located throughout the building that delivers outdoor air to fan coil units with recirculated air serving the zones. Along with that, two air cooled chillers and a boiler serve the energy recovery units and fan coil units.

Occupant and Project Team

Owner: Confidential

Construction Manager: Jacobs <http://jacobs.com/>

Architect: SHW Group, LLP <http://www.shwgroup.com/>

Structural Engineer: Adtek Engineers, INC. <http://www.adtekengineers.com/>

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers: SHW Group, LLP <http://www.shwgroup.com/>

Civil Engineers: Bowman Consulting <http://www.bowmanconsulting.com/>

Kitchen Consultant: Nyikos Associates <http://nyikosassociates.com/>

Acoustical and Technology: Polysonics Corporation <http://www.polysonics-corp.com/>

Design Objectives and Requirements

Mechanical System Design Objectives

The driving force behind the renovation and new construction was to bring Central High School up to date and make it a state of the art school. Even though LEED was not a target for this project creating a mechanical system that would sustain the building was. By doubling the size of the area of the building a central chiller and boiler plant was put in place so that they could handle the new loads on the building. Energy recovery units served from the central plants helped recover much of the energy from exhaust air. The total energy wheels within these units are designed to help keep energy consumption down as a whole for the entire system in place. Fan coil units were also added to help better handle the loads in each zone. Therefore the combination of all three components would hopefully help make Central High School a state of the art school.

Mechanical System Design Requirements

Currently the two main codes that are being followed are ASHRAE Standards 90.1 and 62.1. These two main codes are crucial for design as there are no zoning issues that are being taken into account at this time. Furthermore a stringent commissioning process is in place to make sure that after construction the building's mechanical systems are compliant and run as prescribed per specifications.

Site Energy Sources

The two main sources of energy are electricity and natural gas. Due to the site being so close to the Baltimore, Maryland area typical rates from there were used. Many energy source providers are present in and around the area but the two listed below in Table 1 are the lowest prices per unit. These factors do not include delivery cost, contract length and initial cost to the customer. However with natural gas if the customer goes over the 10,000 therms the cost become \$.1303 per therm.

Source Type	Provider	Price
Electricity	ConEdison Solutions	8.15 cents/kWh
Natural Gas	BGE	\$0.261/therm

Table 1 – Utility Rates

Site Factors

Central High School’s mechanical system was renovated and updated with energy recovery units due to the fact that rebates were given if they were chosen to be used. Therefore the mechanical system was re-designed in this case with the idea of using these energy recovery units to receive the rebate.

Design Conditions

Closest to the site is Baltimore, Maryland whose outdoor design conditions are listed in Appendix A. Indoor conditions for the summer time are set to be at 55 degrees Fahrenheit. For winter design conditions the set point varies by each space by the energy recovery unit that serves it which is shown in Appendix A.

Design Ventilation Requirements

In Table 2 below the ventilation rates from the design engineer and calculated rates are compared. Ventilation was increased from the minimum compliance of ASHRAE 62.1 for every energy recovery unit in the building. Therefore the design engineer meet and exceeded the minimum rate required for each space.

Ventilation Compliance ASHRAE 62.1 -2010			
System	OA Minimum	OA Designed Minimum	OA Provided
ERU-1	5700	9060	11780
ERU-2A/B	1500	2010	3400
ERU- 3	3400	4504	6990
ERU- 4	950	1255	1655
ERU- 5	3410	3070	3500
ERU- 6	430	495	1535
ERU- 7	13235	14598	20130
ERU- 8	16000	21260	28360
ERU- 9	2900	3730	5570
ERU- 10	3070	3531	4700
ERU- 11	1900	2250	4500
ERU- 12/13	7155	15000	21540
ERU- 14	705	1250	2295
ERU- 15	7570	7440	10660
ERU- 16	2235	1800	2170
ERU- 17	2000	3012	4050
ERU- 18/19	11200	13620	18960
ERU- 20	1770	2171	2925

Table 2 – Ventilation Rates

Design Heating and Cooling

Table 3 shows the comparison between the design and calculated heating and cooling loads for the building. Trane TRACE 700 was the program used for the model. Information for the design part was taken from drawings and specifications since the energy model was not released for comparison. The model shows a difference of almost 1.3 and 1.1 times more cooling and heating, respectively, needed than what the building systems were designed to. Therefore factors such as equipment, lighting and shading were assumed and would account for the differences between the design and model load calculations.

	Design	Model
Cooling [tons]	505	678
Heating [MBH]	11289	13147
Cooling [sf/ton]	634	472
Heating [Btuh/sf]	35	41
Supply [cfm/sf]	0.51	1.22
Ventilation [cfm/sf]	0.48	0.41

Table 3 – Heating and Cooling Loads

Energy Usage

Also from the Trane TRACE 700 model is the energy usage for the building on a monthly basis for the year shown in Figure 1 below. Electric and natural gas use were broken down into on and off peak demand times to show how much was being used during those periods. No comparison could be made with the mechanical engineer's energy calculations for the building.

MONTHLY ENERGY CONSUMPTION														
By ACADEMIC														
----- Monthly Energy Consumption -----														
Utility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
Alternative: 1 Central High School														
Electric														
On-Pk Cons. (kWh)	63,134	56,815	69,836	69,075	101,169	65,924	74,500	71,221	99,198	75,626	63,947	61,678	878,111	
On-Pk Demand (kW)	421	414	496	558	790	1,010	1,099	1,003	869	614	556	434	1,099	
Off-Pk Demand (kW)	63	63	63	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	63	63	
Mid-Pk Demand (kW)	330	330	339	397	649	839	975	894	711	456	384	339	975	
Gas														
On-Pk Cons. (therms)	488	459	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	223	1,321	
Off-Pk Cons. (therms)	570	499	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	298	1,440	
Mid-Pk Cons. (therms)	3,008	2,644	2,172	969	1	0	0	0	2	1,345	1,726	2,308	14,176	
On-Pk Demand (therms/h)	18	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	18	
Off-Pk Demand (therms/h)	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	
Mid-Pk Demand (therms/h)	68	68	54	39	2	0	0	0	0	44	51	62	68	
Energy Consumption				Environmental Impact Analysis										
Building	18,759	Btu/(ft2-year)	CO2		1,174,596 lbm/year									
Source	43,092	Btu/(ft2-year)	SO2		10,577 gm/year									
Floor Area	250,039	ft2	NOX		2,024 gm/year									

Figure 1 – Energy Usage

Mechanical Schematic – Water Side

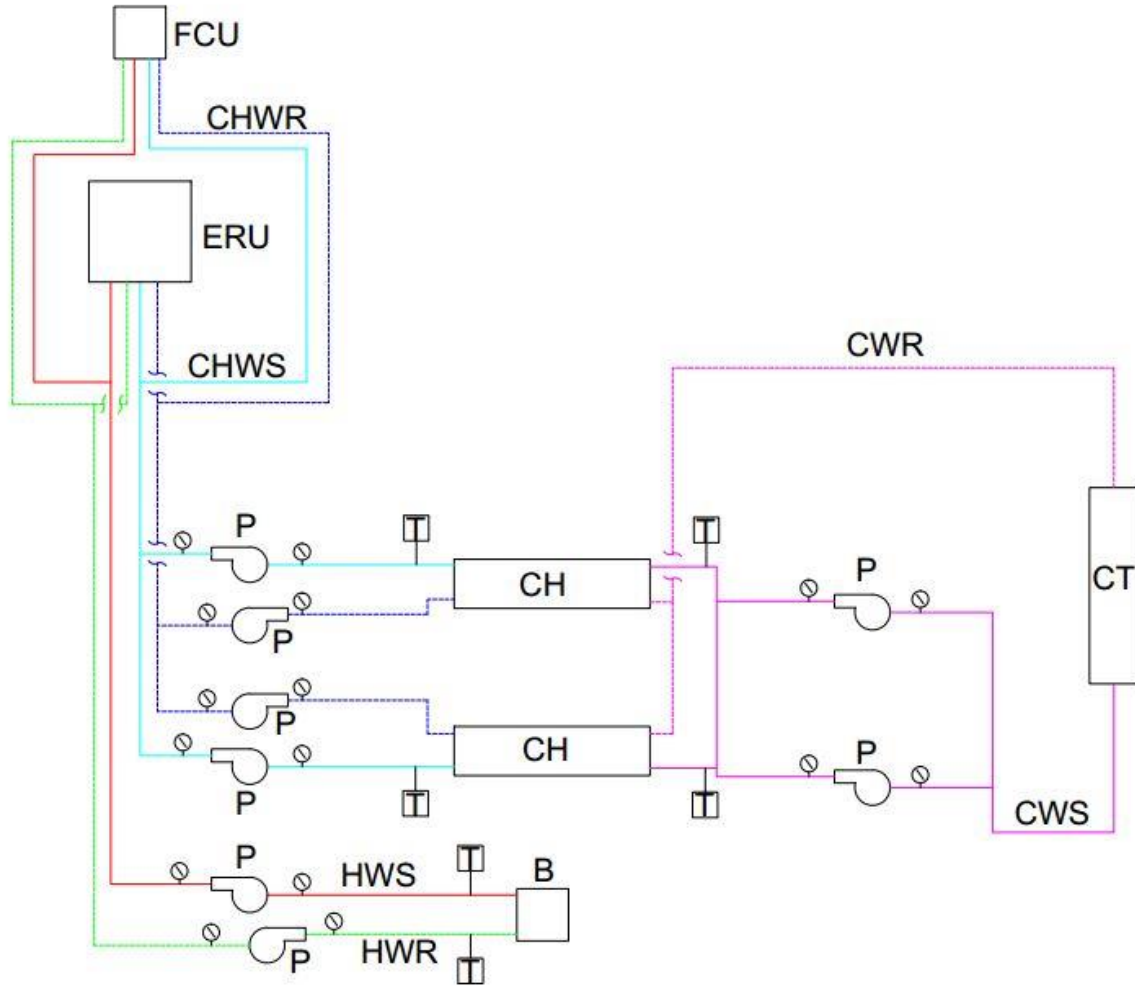


Figure 2 – Mechanical Schematic – Water Side

Central High School has a central plant for the water side of its mechanical system as laid out in Figure 2. Two chillers create chilled water that is pumped to the energy recovery units and fan coil units. After use the chilled water is then returned to the chillers where the heat is rejected to a refrigerant that rejects heat to a water loop. From there the heat is rejected to the outdoor air through the use of a cooling tower. For heating a natural gas boiler creates hot water for both the energy recovery units and fan coil units. After use the hot water is returned back to the boiler.

Mechanical Schematic – Air Side

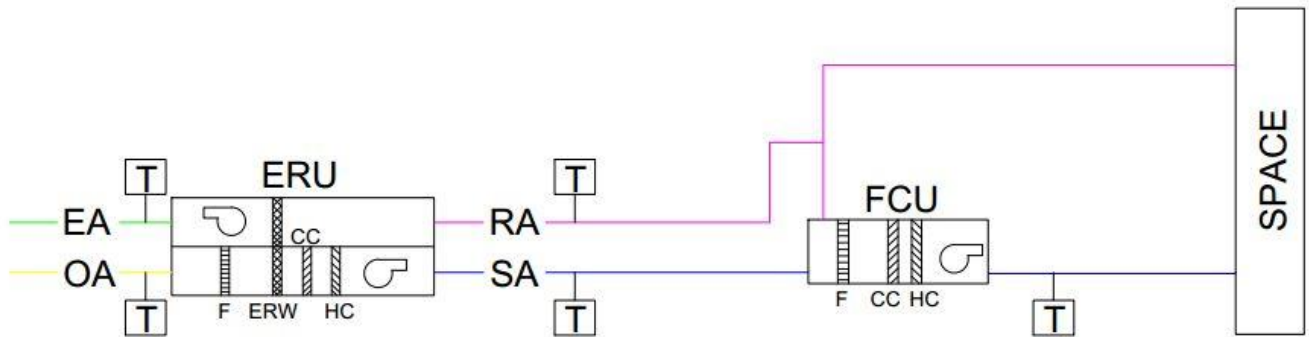


Figure 3 – Mechanical Schematic – Air Side

The two main pieces of mechanical equipment that deliver air to the space are energy recovery units and fan coil units as laid out in Figure 3. Outdoor air is pulled through the energy recovery unit and then pumped through the duct work to the fan coil unit. Return and outdoor air are mixed within the plenum and the fan coil unit then supplies this mixed air to the space. Afterwards some return is exhausted through the energy recovery unit to the outside of the building.

System Operation – Water Side

When the building requires cooling the chillers produce chilled water to meet this demand. Chilled water from the chillers is pumped by two VFD pumps that have pressure gauges on both the suction and discharge sides shown in Figure 2. This will tell the pumps how much flow the spaces need in order to satisfy the heating loads. Both the energy recovery units and fan coil units require chilled water to meet the load demand. After satisfying the loads water is returned by two VFD pumps to the chillers where the refrigerants R-134A and R-22 take the heat and reject it to a water loop. That water is then run through a cooling tower and the heat is rejected to the outdoor air. Two more VFD pumps then pump the now chilled water through the chillers to be distributed to the energy recovery units and fan coil units. Thermometers are set and calibrated on both the supply and return side of the chillers to make sure the correct temperature of chilled water is made depending on the demand of the loads.

System Operation – Air Side

Fresh outdoor air is pulled through the energy recovery unit that goes through a filter, energy recovery wheel, cooling coil and then a heating coil. The addition of the energy recovery wheel allows the heating coil to not work as hard especially when the outdoor air is at a freezing temperature. A thermostat is placed on both the outdoor, supply, return and exhaust ends of the energy recovery unit shown in Figure 3. This controls how much the air needs to be conditioned and if the energy recovery wheel needs to operate. Outdoor air is pumped through the ductwork to fan coil units where it mixes in the plenum space with return air. The amount of return air mixed with outdoor air to the fan coil unit and to what temperature is controlled by thermostats placed on the outdoor, return and supply sides. A carbon monoxide sensor system is in place to make sure the levels within the spaces does not exceed a certain amount that would be harmful to the occupants. Exhaust systems for labs, bathrooms, kitchens, and equipment rooms were omitted from this schematic.

Mechanical Systems Cost

Table 4 gives the total first cost of the mechanical system to be put into place for the building. It is above \$16.6 million that is then spread out over an area of 320,000 square feet. This gives a cost per square foot for the entire mechanical system to be about \$52. However the school is getting a rebate by using energy recovery units which has not been factored in for the initial cost.

Total First Cost	\$16,604,704.00
Cost per sq. ft.	\$51.89

Table 4 – Mechanical System Cost

Major Mechanical Equipment

Listed in Table 4 are the major pieces of mechanical equipment. This list includes heating and cooling equipment along with air distribution units.

Major Mechanical Equipment							
Tag	Equipment	Input/Output (MBH)		Max Pressure (lb)			
B-1	Cast Iron Boiler	9805/7872		40			
		Load/Source (GPM)					
HX-1	Heat Exchanger	500/540					
		Compressor (kW/Ton)		Evaporator Flow (GPM)			
CHL-3	Air Cooled Chiller	1.13		540			
CHL-4	Air Cooled Chiller	3.52		92			
		GPM	Head (ft)	HP	RPM	Efficiency (%)	
P-1A/B	VFD Pump - Boiler	1675	122	75	1750	84.8	
P-2A/B	VFD Pump - Chillers	1500	70	40	1750	83.2	
P-3A/B	VFD Pump - Chillers	2000	110	75	1750	82.7	
P-4A/B	VFD Pump - Chillers	1560	80	50	1750	85.3	
		Tank Volume (Gal)		Acceptance Volume (Gal)			
ET-1	Expansion Tank	300		300			
		GPM					
AS-1	Air Seperator	975					
AS-2	Air Seperator	540					
		Capacity (MBH)					
CU-1	Air Cooled Condensing Unit	18					
CU-2	Air Cooled Condensing Unit	12					
CU-3	Air Cooled Condensing Unit	36					
CU-4	Air Cooled Condensing Unit	48					
		Supply (CFM)	Exhaust (CFM)	Total GPM	Cooling (MBH)	Heating (MBH)	ER Wheel (HP)
ERU-1	Energy Recovery Unit	12100	10800	141.8	484.3	609.9	0.05
ERU-2A/B	Energy Recovery Unit	1700	1650	18.4	65.1	66.7	0.05
ERU-3	Energy Recovery Unit	6990	6790	61.9	166.6	313.5	0.05
ERU-4	Energy Recovery Unit	1655	1580	16.2	40.5	86.5	0.05
ERU-5	Energy Recovery Unit	6000	3500	66	222.9	329.3	0.05
ERU-6	Energy Recovery Unit	1535	1515	16.2	40.5	86.5	0.05
ERU-7	Energy Recovery Unit	20393	20130	174.6	840.7	339.1	0.50
ERU-8	Energy Recovery Unit	28655	28360	245.9	1160	480.7	0.50
ERU-9	Energy Recovery Unit	5570	5345	49.2	196.5	63.4	0.05
ERU-10	Energy Recovery Unit	4700	3400	42.3	171	57.7	0.05
ERU-11	Energy Recovery Unit	8480	4500	95.9	333.3	336.5	0.05
ERU-12	Energy Recovery Unit	10700	10700	118.5	395	590.6	0.05
ERU-13	Energy Recovery Unit	10700	10700	118.5	395	590.6	0.05
ERU-14	Energy Recovery Unit	2295	2175	19.9	50.7	97.3	0.05
ERU-15	Energy Recovery Unit	10660	10660	118.5	395	590.6	0.05
ERU-16	Energy Recovery Unit	4420	2170	49.7	154.4	244.1	0.05
ERU-17	Energy Recovery Unit	4050	3830	39.1	110.4	178.1	0.05
ERU-18	Energy Recovery Unit	9480	9000	114.6	385.4	576.1	0.05
ERU-19	Energy Recovery Unit	9480	9000	114.6	385.4	576.1	0.05
ERU-20	Energy Recovery Unit	2925	2475	28	71.1	131.6	0.05

Table 5 – Major Mechanical Equipment

Mechanical System Space Usage

The total amount of space usage by the mechanical system, listed in Table 5, is 9925 square feet. The majority of it is taken up by mechanical mezzanines where the energy recovery units sit. Chillers and boilers are in the boiler room and take up the second most amount of space. Shafts for the ducts take up the least amount of space in the building. Comparing the total amount of area the mechanical system takes up in comparison with the rest of the building comes out to be about 3 percent.

Mechanical Space	Area (sf)
Boiler Room	3847
Mechanical Mezzanines	5574
Shafts	504
Total	9925
Building	320000
Building Space Usage	3.10%

Table 6 – Mechanical Space Usage

LEED Rating

To make Central High School LEED certified is not a goal of the current project team or the owner. Sustainable features such as low flow toilets were put in place however. The point total for the mechanical system is 32 points making the building close to LEED Certified by 4 points. In Energy and Atmosphere the points came from the rigorous verification and commissioning process that is going to take place when the building is finished. Also optimizing energy performance with energy recovery units and state of the art controls on the chillers, boilers and pumps gave the assumed maximum amount of points possible. For Indoor Environmental Quality the design team put outdoor air monitoring devices on the energy recovery units along with increasing ventilation from ASHRAE standards. Controls for pollutants and chemicals are set up to ensure the best quality air is delivered to the occupants. Finally thermal comfort controls are in place and the curtain wall systems allow for daylight and views.

LEED 2009 for New Construction and Major Renovations		Project Name	
Project Checklist		Date	
Sustainable Sites Possible Points: 26		Materials and Resources, Continued	
Y ? N	Prereq 1 Construction Activity Pollution Prevention	Y ? N	Credit 4 Recycled Content 1to 2
Y	Credit 1 Site Selection 1		Credit 5 Regional Materials 1to 2
	Credit 2 Development Density and Community Connectivity 5		Credit 6 Rapidly Renewable Materials 1
	Credit 3 Brownfield Redevelopment 1		Credit 7 Certified Wood 1
	Credit 4.1 Alternative Transportation—Public Transportation Access 6	Indoor Environmental Quality Possible Points: 15	
	Credit 4.2 Alternative Transportation—Bicycle Storage and Changing Room 1	Y	Prereq 1 Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance
	Credit 4.3 Alternative Transportation—Low-Emitting and Fuel-Efficient Vehicle 3	Y	Prereq 2 Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control
	Credit 4.4 Alternative Transportation—Parking Capacity 2	Y	Credit 1 Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring 1
	Credit 5.1 Site Development—Protect or Restore Habitat 1	Y	Credit 2 Increased Ventilation 1
	Credit 5.2 Site Development—Maximize Open Space 1	?	Credit 3.1 Construction IAQ Management Plan—During Construction 1
	Credit 6.1 Stormwater Design—Quantity Control 1	?	Credit 3.2 Construction IAQ Management Plan—Before Occupancy 1
	Credit 6.2 Stormwater Design—Quality Control 1	?	Credit 4.1 Low-Emitting Materials—Adhesives and Sealants 1
	Credit 7.1 Heat Island Effect—Non-roof 1	?	Credit 4.2 Low-Emitting Materials—Paints and Coatings 1
	Credit 7.2 Heat Island Effect—Roof 1	?	Credit 4.3 Low-Emitting Materials—Flooring Systems 1
	Credit 8 Light Pollution Reduction 1	?	Credit 4.4 Low-Emitting Materials—Composite Wood and Agrifiber Product 1
Water Efficiency Possible Points: 10		Y	Credit 5 Indoor Chemical and Pollutant Source Control 1
Y	Prereq 1 Water Use Reduction—20% Reduction	?	Credit 6.1 Controllability of Systems—Lighting 1
	Credit 1 Water Efficient Landscaping 2 to 4	Y	Credit 6.2 Controllability of Systems—Thermal Comfort 1
	Credit 2 Innovative Wastewater Technologies 2	Y	Credit 7.1 Thermal Comfort—Design 1
	Credit 3 Water Use Reduction 2 to 4	Y	Credit 7.2 Thermal Comfort—Verification 1
Energy and Atmosphere Possible Points: 35		Y	Credit 8.1 Daylight and Views—Daylight 1
Y	Prereq 1 Fundamental Commissioning of Building Energy Systems	Y	Credit 8.2 Daylight and Views—Views 1
Y	Prereq 2 Minimum Energy Performance	Innovation and Design Process Possible Points: 6	
Y	Prereq 3 Fundamental Refrigerant Management		Credit 1.1 Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
	Credit 1 Optimize Energy Performance 1 to 19		Credit 1.2 Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
	Credit 2 On-Site Renewable Energy 1 to 7		Credit 1.3 Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
	Credit 3 Enhanced Commissioning 2		Credit 1.4 Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
	Credit 4 Enhanced Refrigerant Management 2		Credit 1.5 Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
	Credit 5 Measurement and Verification 3		Credit 2 LEED Accredited Professional 1
	Credit 6 Green Power 2	Regional Priority Credits Possible Points: 4	
Materials and Resources Possible Points: 14			Credit 1.1 Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1
Y	Prereq 1 Storage and Collection of Recyclables		Credit 1.2 Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1
	Credit 1.1 Building Reuse—Maintain Existing Walls, Floors, and Roof 1 to 3		Credit 1.3 Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1
	Credit 1.2 Building Reuse—Maintain 50% of Interior Non-Structural Element 1		Credit 1.4 Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1
	Credit 2 Construction Waste Management 1 to 2	Total Possible Points: 110	
	Credit 3 Materials Reuse 1 to 2	Certified 40 to 49 points Silver 50 to 59 points Gold 60 to 79 points Platinum 80 to 110	

Figure 4 – LEED Checklist

Overall System Evaluation

The mechanical system at Central High School has done a good job for sustainability and energy efficiency. Through the use of energy recovery units the building is not only more efficient but will receive rebates for using them. At over 16.6 million dollars the project cost associated with the mechanical system will be reduced by utilizing these energy recovery units.

Since the high school is at 320,000 square feet it requires a large mechanical system to deal with heating and cooling loads. Two chillers and a natural gas fired boiler are the primary means of heating and cooling in the building. There is not much in the way of redundancy for heating but for cooling the extra chiller provides such a means for backup. Also the ventilation rates are well above that of the ASHRAE 62.1 standards minimum requirements.

A thorough and rigorous commissioning process is in place when the building is done with the renovation and addition. This will ensure that the mechanical system should function as well as it was designed to be. Along with this the maintenance will be easy since the energy recovery units are in mechanical mezzanines. The fan coil units are located above the spaces and therefore are easy to access in case problems occur with them.

References

ConEdison Solutions electricity rate.

<https://electricityrates.com/results/?zipCode=21122#21122MDBGENonRnwbl>

BGE natural gas rate.

<http://www.bge.com/myaccount/billsrates/ratestariffs/gasservice/gas%20rates%20and%20tariffs%20documents/gasschedulec.pdf>

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SHW Group LLP “Final Bid Set”. Reston, Virginia.

Central High School “Master Specifications”.

ASHRAE. Standard 62.1-2010, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality. Atlanta, GA. American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.

ASHRAE. Standard 90.1-2010, Energy Standards for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings. Atlanta, GA. American Society of Heating Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc.

Appendix A

Baltimore, Maryland (Baltimore-Washington) outdoor design conditions.

Station	Lat	Long	Elev	Heating DB		Cooling DB/MCWB			Evaporation WB/MCDB			Dehumidification DP/HR/MCDB			Extreme Annual WS		Heat/Cool.												
				99.6%	99.9%	0.4%	1%	2%	DB/MCWB	DB/MCWB	DB/MCWB	1%	0.4%	1%	1%	2.5%	5%	HDD	CDD										
				°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F									
<i>Meaning of acronyms:</i>																													
<i>DB:</i> Dry bulb temperature, °F																													
<i>Wb:</i> Wet bulb temperature, °F																													
<i>MCWB:</i> Mean coincident wet bulb temperature, °F																													
<i>Lat:</i> Latitude, °																													
<i>DP:</i> Dew point temperature, °F																													
<i>MCDB:</i> Mean coincident dry bulb temperature, °F																													
<i>Long:</i> Longitude, °																													
<i>HR:</i> Humidity ratio, grains of moisture per lb. of dry air																													
<i>HR/MCDB:</i> Annual heating and cooling degree-days, base 65°F, °F-day																													
<i>HDD and CDD 65:</i> Annual heating and cooling degree-days, base 65°F, °F-day																													
<i>Elev:</i> Elevation, ft																													
<i>WS:</i> Wind speed, mph																													
Kentucky																													
TOPEKA/BILLARD MUNI	39.07N	95.63W	886	3.1	8.7	71.1	76.2	93.9	75.9	91.0	75.0	79.0	91.3	77.8	90.1	75.5	137.9	86.3	74.2	132.1	84.7	23.5	20.1	18.3	4902	1446	1682	1577	
WICHITA/AMID-CONTINE	37.65N	97.43W	1359	7.4	12.2	100.1	73.7	97.0	73.8	93.5	73.7	77.7	90.5	76.5	89.5	74.2	134.2	83.6	72.9	128.5	82.1	28.2	25.6	23.4	4464	1682			
COL WAMES/IABARA	37.75N	97.22W	1421	7.1	11.5	99.4	74.0	96.8	74.4	92.6	73.9	77.4	91.2	76.4	89.7	73.2	130.2	83.4	72.5	126.9	82.4	27.7	25.0	22.6	4495	1577			
Ohio																													
BOWLING GREEN/GREEN WARRE	36.98N	86.44W	538	11.2	16.7	93.4	75.0	91.1	75.2	89.5	74.7	78.4	88.6	77.4	87.3	75.5	136.0	83.6	74.5	131.5	82.5	19.8	17.9	16.1	4063	1427			
CINCINNATI/GREATER	39.04N	84.67W	883	5.4	11.3	91.4	74.2	89.2	73.5	86.7	72.5	77.4	87.1	76.1	85.0	74.5	133.1	82.3	73.2	127.6	80.7	21.8	19.1	17.2	4954	1107			
FORT CAMPBELL (A&P)	36.67N	87.50W	571	12.3	18.1	93.3	76.0	91.0	76.0	89.8	75.8	79.6	87.6	78.4	86.5	77.3	145.3	80.9	76.6	141.8	82.4	20.1	17.7	15.7	3818	1548			
HENDERSON/CITY CO	37.81N	87.68W	387	8.8	14.2	93.2	76.4	91.1	76.0	90.0	75.4	79.4	87.6	78.1	89.0	75.5	155.4	86.9	74.6	131.3	85.8	21.0	18.7	16.7	4444	1384			
LEXINGTON/BLEUE GRAS	38.04N	84.61W	988	8.3	13.6	91.6	73.9	89.6	73.6	87.3	72.8	77.3	87.5	76.1	85.4	74.2	132.6	82.7	73.1	127.5	81.1	20.3	18.0	16.3	4567	1201			
BOWMAN/FD	38.23N	85.66W	558	9.7	15.7	93.3	75.1	91.1	74.7	89.6	74.0	78.5	88.6	77.4	87.3	75.4	136.0	82.3	74.6	132.0	82.7	18.7	16.8	14.7	4201	1459			
LOUISVILLE/STANDFORD	38.18N	85.73W	489	10.2	15.9	93.8	75.3	91.5	75.0	89.6	74.2	78.7	89.1	77.5	87.9	75.7	136.8	84.7	74.4	131.0	83.2	21.0	18.7	16.8	4109	1572			
LOUISVILLE/STANDFORD	37.05N	84.60W	928	12.3	17.9	94.6	74.9	91.6	74.3	90.3	73.7	78.0	90.5	76.8	88.4	74.1	131.8	84.1	73.0	126.9	83.2	17.9	15.4	12.6	3866	1460			
Indiana																													
ESLER/RGNL	31.40N	92.30W	118	26.6	28.3	97.8	76.7	95.3	77.2	93.0	76.7	80.3	89.7	79.5	89.6	78.3	147.8	83.8	77.1	141.8	83.3	16.5	13.8	12.0	2004	2485			
ALEXANDRIA/INT	31.34N	92.56W	79	27.4	29.9	97.2	77.1	94.7	77.3	92.8	76.8	80.7	89.5	79.8	89.4	77.2	150.3	84.4	77.3	142.3	84.0	18.6	16.5	14.1	1835	2621			
BARKSDALE/AFB	32.50N	93.66W	167	23.6	27.2	97.3	76.6	95.0	76.5	92.8	76.5	80.0	90.8	79.0	89.9	77.2	142.5	84.0	76.1	137.4	83.2	19.1	17.0	14.8	2291	2305			
BATON ROUGE/METRO R	30.54N	91.15W	75	28.5	31.6	94.6	77.6	93.1	77.3	91.5	76.9	80.4	89.9	79.8	88.2	78.5	148.3	83.8	77.5	143.5	83.2	18.7	16.7	15.0	1573	2709			
LAFAYETTE/RGNL	30.21N	91.99W	43	29.9	33.6	94.6	77.8	92.9	77.6	91.3	77.3	80.7	89.8	80.0	88.3	78.9	150.3	83.7	77.8	144.9	83.3	20.4	18.3	16.5	1463	2806			
LAKE CHARLES/MUNI	30.13N	92.23W	80	30.3	33.8	94.4	77.8	92.8	77.7	91.2	77.6	81.0	88.5	80.4	87.6	79.4	152.8	84.2	78.7	149.2	83.7	20.5	18.4	16.7	1453	2806			
MONROE/RGNL	32.51N	92.04W	82	25.2	28.1	97.5	77.8	95.2	77.7	93.1	77.0	81.0	91.4	80.1	90.6	78.5	148.2	85.4	77.3	142.6	84.6	19.0	17.0	15.0	2189	2462			
NEW ORLEANS/NAS IRB	29.83N	90.03W	20	30.7	34.2	93.8	78.1	92.2	77.7	90.8	77.5	80.9	87.9	80.2	88.0	80.4	157.8	84.6	79.2	151.3	83.6	18.1	16.0	13.6	1444	2626			
NEW ORLEANS/MOISANT	29.99N	90.25W	20	33.1	36.3	93.8	78.1	92.2	77.7	90.8	77.5	80.9	87.9	80.2	88.0	80.4	157.8	84.6	79.2	151.3	83.6	18.1	16.0	13.6	1444	2626			
LAKESFRONT	30.04N	90.03W	10	35.6	38.6	93.3	78.7	91.8	78.2	90.7	77.9	81.4	89.3	80.6	88.3	79.3	152.3	85.3	78.8	149.7	85.0	24.9	21.0	18.9	1138	3232			
SHREVEPORT/DOWNTOWN	32.54N	93.74W	180	26.9	29.6	99.2	76.6	96.0	76.3	93.5	76.2	79.6	94.0	83.1	78.8	90.2	76.9	141.0	83.1	78.8	149.7	85.0	18.8	16.7	14.9	2149	2628		
SHREVEPORT REGIONAL	32.45N	93.82W	259	25.2	28.4	98.5	76.2	96.0	76.3	93.6	76.0	79.4	91.2	78.6	89.9	76.4	139.2	83.2	75.7	135.8	82.7	19.7	17.7	16.1	2117	2535			
Alabama																													
AUBURN LEWISTON/MUNI	44.05N	70.28W	289	-6.2	-0.1	87.9	70.7	83.6	69.2	81.0	67.5	73.6	83.4	71.4	80.2	70.4	113.1	78.5	68.5	106.0	76.4	20.8	18.5	16.4	7632	308			
BANGOR/INTL	44.81N	68.83W	194	-7.3	-2.0	87.9	70.7	84.1	69.0	81.1	67.0	73.2	83.1	71.3	80.6	70.2	111.7	78.1	68.2	104.2	75.4	23.5	19.7	18.0	7605	355			
BURNSWICK (NAS)	43.90N	69.93W	715	-2.2	2.1	86.3	70.7	82.8	68.9	80.5	67.3	73.0	82.4	71.5	79.8	70.4	112.4	78.0	69.0	106.7	76.0	23.2	19.5	17.4	7202	367			
PORTLAND/INTL/JET	43.64N	70.30W	62	0.1	4.9	86.8	71.3	83.4	69.9	80.4	68.2	74.1	83.2	72.2	80.2	71.0	114.7	78.8	69.5	108.8	76.6	23.2	19.6	17.6	7023	370			
SANFORD/RGNL	43.39N	70.70W	243	-6.2	0.3	89.5	71.0	85.2	69.4	82.0	67.8	74.1	84.6	72.1	81.9	71.5	117.4	80.1	69.6	109.6	77.7	20.9	18.5	16.3	7470	350			
Maryland																													
BALTIMORE/AFB/CAMP SP	38.82N	76.85W	289	15.6	18.4	92.6	74.1	90.2	73.4	87.9	72.8	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.9	75.1	133.1	80.4	73.4	125.3	79.2	24.7	20.7	18.3	4419	1199			
BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON	39.17N	76.68W	154	14.0	17.9	94.0	74.9	91.3	74.1	88.7	73.1	78.1	88.6	76.8	86.6	75.3	133.2	82.1	74.1	127.8	80.7	22.3	19.1	17.1	4552	1261			
THOMAS POINT	38.90N	76.43W	39	17.6	21.4	86.8	74.2	84.8	74.6	83.1	74.0	79.6	82.7	77.8	81.5	78.7	149.0	81.2	76.9	140.3	80.0	37.7	31.6	26.5	4196	1236			
Massachusetts																													
BARNSTABLE/MUNI/BOA	41.67N	70.28W	52	9.9	15.6	84.0	73.0	81.5	71.5	79.3	70.2	75.5	81.3	74.2	78.9	73.3	124.1	77.6	72.7										

BASIS OF DESIGN
SEE SCHEDULE

COOLING GPM	WPD (PSI)	WATER FLOW		REHEAT		BRANCH PIPING SIZE		UNIT ELECTRICAL DATA			MANUF.	MODEL	NOMINAL SIZE L x W x H	MAX. OPERATING WEIGHT (LBS)	GENERAL LOCATION	SYMBOL	
		PREHEAT GPM	WPD (PSI)	PREHEAT GPM	WPD (PSI)	CLG	PREHEAT	MCA	MOP	VOLT/PHASE							
87.7	11.9'	-	-	54.1	13.1'	3"	-	2-1/2"	26.0	35	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	APEX-200H-30	289'x98'x98"	12,000	CAFETERIA - ROOFTOP UNIT	ERU-1
11.2	3.6'	-	-	7.2	1.0'	1-1/2"	-	1-1/4"	8.0	15	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-20H-30	98'x65'x50"	1,800	STAGE - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-2A/B
32.4	1.1'	-	-	29.5	2.2'	2"	-	2"	18.5	25	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERT-74H-30	197'x97'x91"	9,800	EAST CLRM. ADDITION - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-3
8.2	0.5'	-	-	8.0	1.0'	1-1/4"	-	1-1/4"	7.2	15	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERT-52S-15	158'x69'x64"	4,500	CHLD DEV./CONF. - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-4
42.0	3.4'	-	-	24.0	3.2'	2-1/2"	-	2"	26.1	35	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-55H-30	117'x76'x70"	4,500	MEDIA CENTER - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-5
8.2	0.5'	-	-	8.0	1.0'	1-1/4"	-	1-1/4"	7.2	15	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERT-52S-15	158'x69'x64"	4,500	MAIN LOBBY - ROOFTOP UNIT	ERU-6
152.2	9.5'	156.4	3.1'	22.4	1.0'	4"	4"	2"	105.2	175	460V-3ø	AIR ENTERPRISES	CUSTOM UNIT	368'x315'x122"	-	1ST FLOOR EXISTING CLASSROOM CORE	ERU-7
214.4	12.6'	147.1	9.5'	31.5	1.0'	4"	4"	2"	150.0	225	460V-3ø	AIR ENTERPRISES	CUSTOM UNIT	368'x315'x132"	-	2ND FLOOR EXISTING CLASSROOM CORE	ERU-8
37.7	14.2'	39.2	6.0'	11.5	1.0'	2-1/2"	2-1/2"	1-1/2"	27.8	35	460V-3ø	AIR ENTERPRISES	CUSTOM UNIT	252'x98'x77"	-	ADMN./PART. CR. ADD. - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-9
31.8	10.5'	39.2	6.0'	10.5	1.0'	2"	2-1/2"	1-1/4"	27.8	35	460V-3ø	AIR ENTERPRISES	CUSTOM UNIT	252'x98'x77"	-	PART. CLRM. ADDITION - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-10
58.2	4.5'	-	-	37.7	3.3'	2-1/2"	-	2-1/2"	29.9	40	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-90H-30	130'x95'x85"	6,000	AUXILIARY GYM - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-11
71.9	6.5'	-	-	46.6	9.3'	3"	-	2-1/2"	41.6	60	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-90H-30	130'x95'x85"	6,000	NEW GYM - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-12
10.2	0.5'	-	-	9.7	1.3'	1-1/4"	-	1-1/4"	7.2	15	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERT-52S-15	158'x69'x64"	4,500	NEW GYM - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-13
71.9	6.5'	-	-	46.6	9.3'	3"	-	2-1/2"	41.6	60	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-90H-30	130'x95'x85"	6,000	GYM LOBBY/OFFICES - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-14
30.1	2.2'	-	-	19.6	2.4'	2"	-	2"	17.9	25	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-49H-30	105'x65'x68"	3,500	TEAM/LOCKER AREA - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-15
20.7	1.1'	-	-	18.4	2.2'	2"	-	2"	15.1	20	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERT-52H-30	158'x69'x64"	4,500	FITNESS AREA - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-16
69.4	6.1'	-	-	45.2	8.8'	3"	-	2-1/2"	38.6	50	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-90H-30	130'x95'x85"	6,000	EXTERIOR MUSIC AREA - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-17
69.4	6.1'	-	-	45.2	8.8'	3"	-	2-1/2"	38.6	50	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERCH-90H-30	130'x95'x85"	6,000	AUDITORIUM - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-18
14.4	0.5'	-	-	13.6	1.0'	1-1/2"	-	1-1/2"	9.8	15	460V-3ø	GREENHECK	ERT-52S-15	158'x69'x64"	4,500	INTERIOR MUSIC AREA - INDOOR UNIT	ERU-20