

## TECHNICAL REPORT III



# Water Bottling Facility

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Mid-Atlantic, US

Mechanical Systems Existing Conditions Evaluation



The Pennsylvania State University  
Architectural Engineering  
Mechanical Option

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Summaries of Tables and Figures ..... 2

    Tables ..... 2

    Figures ..... 2

Executive Summary..... 3

Mechanical System Design ..... 4

    Introduction..... 4

    Design Objectives and Requirements ..... 4

    Outdoor and Indoor Design Conditions ..... 4

    Design Ventilation Requirements ..... 5

    Design Heating and Cooling Loads ..... 5

System Energy Consumption and Operating Costs ..... 5

    System Energy Classification ..... 6

    Building Energy Cost Analysis..... 6

    Building Cost Analysis Results ..... 7

System Operation and Schematics ..... 8

    Major Mechanical Equipment..... 8

    Heating Water System ..... 9

    Chilled Water System ..... 10

    Mechanical System Space Requirements ..... 11

LEED® Analysis ..... 12

    Energy and Atmosphere..... 12

    Indoor Environment Quality ..... 13

Overall System Evaluation ..... 17

References ..... 17

Acknowledgements..... 18

Appendix A – Weather Information..... 19

## Summaries of Tables and Figures

### Tables

Table 1 - Outdoor Air Design Conditions .....	4
Table 2 - Indoor Air Design Conditions .....	4
Table 3 - Load Calculations vs. Actual Rates .....	5
Table 4 - Building Cost Analysis .....	7
Table 5 – Major Equipment List .....	8

### Figures

Figure 1 – Percentage of Energy Consumption per System .....	6
Figure 2 - Heating System Schematic.....	9
Figure 3 – Cooling System Schematic .....	10
Figure 4 – Mechanical Room Floor Plan .....	11

## Executive Summary

Within Technical Report III an analysis of the Water Bottling Facility's mechanical system was conducted. It addresses the mechanical design, the energy consumption and operating costs, the system operations, and the building's LEED® certification.

The mechanical design was analyzed by calculating the loads on the building and comparing those loads to the capacity of the mechanical systems. Based on the calculated design criteria, the design of the building's mechanical system, specifically the air-handling units' capacity, fulfills the needed ventilation and conditioning requirements for the use of the spaces.

Operating costs calculated in Technical Report II were further analyzed in this report to see cost of operation per square foot. This analysis found that the building requires a large amount of energy to run the manufacturing equipment. It was found that the HVAC equipment uses a minimal amount of energy when compared to the lighting and equipment in the spaces.

Schematics of the mechanical rooms can be found later in this report. These schematics show how water and steam move through the utilities. These schematics are paired with descriptions of the flow explaining how the manufacturing process is incorporated into the manufacturing process, not just the conditioning of the building.

An analysis of the mechanical side of LEED® was also performed. It can be seen that the main focus on the Energy and Atmosphere a reduction in energy use, use of environmentally friendly refrigerants, and proper procedures before, during, and after construction. The Indoor Environmental Quality focused on using materials that do not contain harsh chemicals and maintaining clean air in the spaces by flushing, filtering, and CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring.

Technical Report III will provide a clear understanding of the mechanical systems used within the Water Bottling Facility. After reading this report, one should have a clear knowledge of the mechanical design, the energy consumption and operating costs, the systems operations, and the building's LEED® certification.

## Mechanical System Design

### Introduction

The Water Bottling Facility’s mechanical system is made up of six roof top air-handling units. Each of these units are assigned to one of the five conditioned areas of the facility. Cooling is provided by cooling towers in conjunction with ammonia chillers, while heating is provided by gas, electric, or a combination for each of the units. 17 VAV terminal units provide the airflow to the offices spaces. The production space is conditioned with direct ducting to the space. The warehouse space is ventilated with 8 make up air handling units and supply fans.

### Design Objectives and Requirements

For the Water Bottling Facility, the main design objective was to create a building that could be easily replicated, constructed in different locations across the United States, and built rapidly. The other large design consideration was LEED® certification to both have a positive impact on the environment and to disprove the common belief that bottling water is bad for the environment. With these design considerations in mind, the mechanical systems were made to use 100% outside air and an enthalpy economizer cycle.

### Outdoor and Indoor Design Conditions

The 2009 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals provides weather data for the region in which the Water Bottling Facility is located. Table 1 below, shows the design day temperatures used in the Carrier Hourly Analysis Program (HAP) calculation. The spaces within the Water Bottling Facility have different design requirements based on their use. Below, Table 2 indicates these requirements.

**Table 1 - Outdoor Air Design Conditions**

	Summer Design Cooling (0.4%)	Winter Design Heating (99.6%)
OA Dry Bulb (°F)	88°F	5°F
OA Wet Bulb (°F)	72°F	-

**Table 2 - Indoor Air Design Conditions**

	Conditioned Process	Administration & Shipping Offices, QC Lab, & Parts Office	Warehouse & Packaging	Chemical Storage, Maintenance, Chiller, Electrical, Boiler, & Utility
Cooling Set Point	85°F	72°F	95°F	95°F
Heating Set Point	65°F	72°F	48°F	60°F
Relative Humidity	-	45%	-	-

## Design Ventilation Requirements

The ventilation rate for the office space of the Water Bottling Facility complies with the requirements set by ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2007 Section 6. Using the equations found in the standard and data found in the mechanical drawings it was discovered that RTU-1 exceeds the minimum requirements for ventilating the space based on occupancy. The unit provides 14,000 cfm while only about 3,500 cfm is required for the people in the space. Other loads that would influence the higher ventilation rate include computers, projectors, vending machines, and refrigerators.

## Design Heating and Cooling Loads

The table below shows the cooling, heating, supply air, and ventilation requirements for the Water Bottling Facility. The supply data was gathered from the AHU schedule within the drawings. There were no calculations provided by the engineers.

**Table 3 - Load Calculations vs. Actual Rates**

	Cooling (ft <sup>2</sup> /cfm)	Heating (Btu/hr*ft <sup>2</sup> )	Supply Air (cfm/ft <sup>2</sup> )	Ventilation Air (cfm/ft <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Block Calculation</b>	17.99	0.25	0.78	0.04
<b>Data Supplied</b>	3.33	2.80	0.57	0.14

Although the building has little to no heating in the warehouse and production areas, heating units are still present. During times of normal operation, the production and packaging equipment provide enough heat to the space to create a comfortable environment. At times when production is stopped, heat is no longer being produced by the equipment and therefore needs to be produced by electric and gas heaters located throughout the space. Times of down production are limited to 4 days a year and maintenance issues, for the reason of their rarity they were not factored into the load calculations

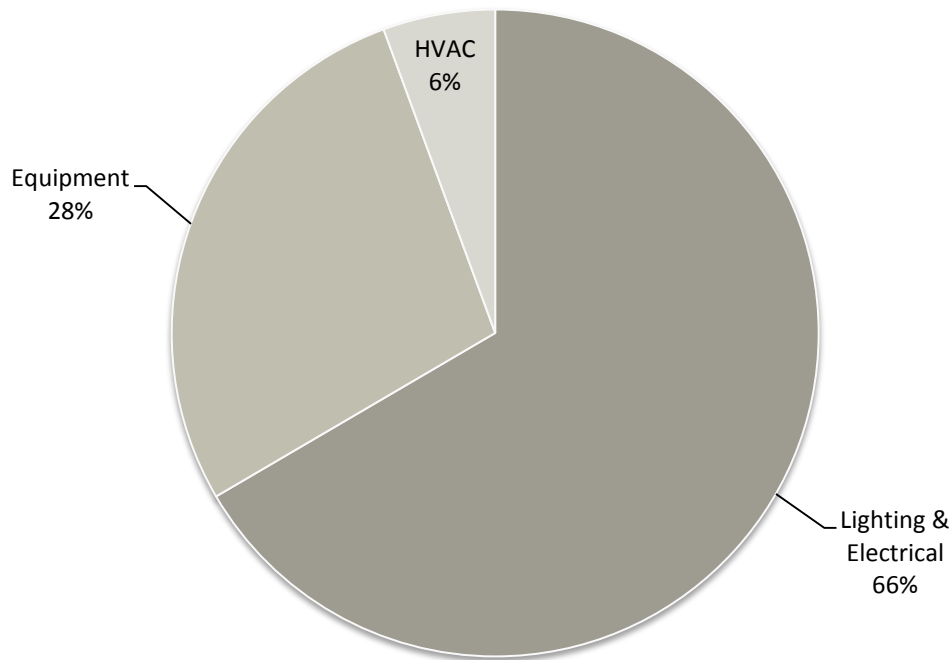
## System Energy Consumption and Operating Costs

Through Carrier's Hourly Analysis Program (HAP) a yearlong simulation of the energy use of the Water Bottling Facility was run to find the design heating and cooling loads for the building. Heating for the spaces are provided by electric or gas heaters within the roof top units or gas and electric makeup units. Cooling is provided by the three ammonia chillers powered by electricity.

## System Energy Classification

According to the Annual Energy Consumption estimate produced by HAP, the Water Bottling Facility consumes about 19,103,240 kWh annually. The majority of this energy was used to light the space and run the equipment used for processing. HVAC systems used a mere 6% of the energy consumed by the facility.

Figure 1 – Percentage of Energy Consumption per System



## Building Energy Cost Analysis

Energy cost was found via the electricity provider. The cost per kWh varies based on the type of building it is going to. Since the Water Bottling Facility is industrial, it falls in a category of businesses that pay \$0.10346/kWh. While this value may seem to be low, the amount of energy consumed at the Water Bottling Facility causes it to add up quickly.

Based on the HAP calculations the annual energy cost to run the building is about \$2.09 million. The actual energy cost for the Water Bottling Facility is about \$3.7 million annually. This large cost difference is likely attributed to the additional production equipment whose energy information was omitted from the specifications.

## Building Cost Analysis Results

The total cost of the Water Bottling Facility can be seen in Table 4. This analysis breaks up the cost of the building, production lines, packaging, the warehouse, and the land. Influencing the selection a material and site were past experiences. The Water Bottling Company has many factories throughout the United States that follow the same manufacturing process. Location was selected based on proximity to transportation and spring water sources.

**Table 4 - Building Cost Analysis**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Factory	\$35,100,000
Line 1 Production	\$12,000,000
Line 2 Production	\$12,000,000
Line 3 Production	\$12,000,000
Line 4 Production	\$12,000,000
Injection #1	\$3,500,000
Injection#2	\$3,500,000
12 Pack-Line 3	\$1,300,000
Splash-Flavored Water	\$3,700,000
Multipack-Line 1	\$1,700,000
Infrastructure	\$6,176,000
Warehouse	\$9,200,000
Land	\$19,405,745
<b>Total Factory Costs</b>	<b>\$131,581,745</b>



## System Operation and Schematics

### Major Mechanical Equipment

Within the mechanical system are many components that can be found below in Table 5. These pieces of equipment work in conjunction on the waterside of the mechanical system to heat and cool equipment and the spaces within the building.

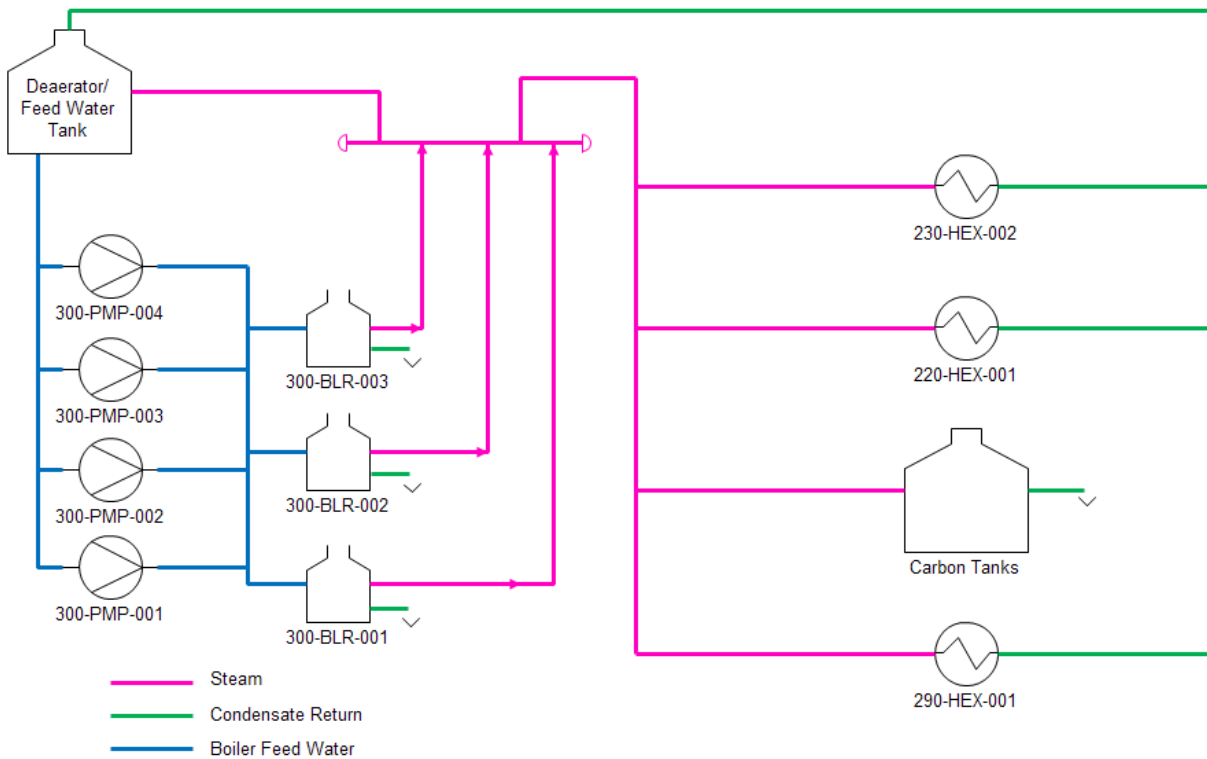
**Table 5 – Major Equipment List**

Mark	Equipment	Size	Capacity
RTU-001	Main Office A/C	57 Ton	14,000 CFM
RTU-002	LAN A/C	5 Ton	1,800 CFM
RTU-003	QC Lab A/C	11 Ton	2,400 CFM
RTU-004	Shipping Office	11 Ton	2,400 CFM
RTU-005	Line 3 & 4 A/C	264 Ton	77,600 CFM
RTU-006	Lines 1 & 2 A/C	264 Ton	77,600 CFM
BLR-001, 002, 003	Gas Fired Boiler	225 BHP	7,577 lb/hr @100 PSI
BLR-004	Gas Fired Boiler	240 BHP	8,077 lb/hr @100 PSI
COT-001, 002, 003	Cooling Tower	900 Ton	2,250 GPM
COT-004	Cooling Tower	956 Ton	2,390 GPM
CHI-001, 002	Chiller	650 Ton	1,850 GPM
CHI-003	Chiller	1,000 Ton	2,800 GPM
410-HEX-001, 002	Heat Exchanger	650 TWR Tons	1,500 GPM
230-HEX-002	Heat Exchanger	119.5 BHP	800 GPM
220-HEX-001	Heat Exchanger	179.2 BHP	600 GPM
290-HEX-001, 002	Heat Exchanger	179.2 BHP	400 GPM
300-PMP-001, 002, 003	Feed Water Pump	7.5 HP	300 GPM
420-PMP-001, 002, 003, 004	Primary CHW Pump	50 HP	1,560 GPM
410-PMP-001, 002, 003	Primary TW Pump	75 HP	2250 GPM
410-PMP-004	Primary TW Pump	75 HP	2390 GPM
410-PMP-005, 006, 007	Secondary HEX Pumps	100 HP	1,500 GPM

## Heating Water System

Heat is generated for the manufacturing equipment within the building using three gas-fired boilers. These boilers produce steam at a 100 psi maximum that is distributed to heat exchangers and equipment that heats the spring water to be bottled while it extracts it from the outdoor silos in order to minimize the amount of condensation that forms due to temperature differences between the water and the interior of the building.

Figure 2 - Heating System Schematic

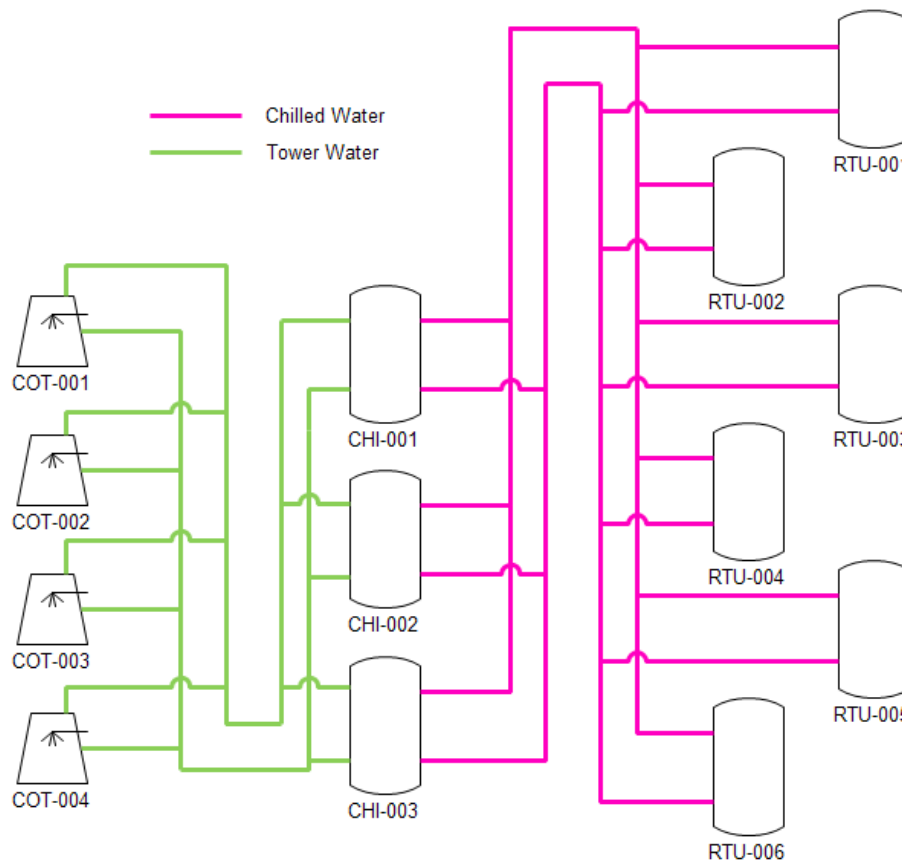


In the heating schematic steam is used to support the manufacturing equipment. Deaerated water is pumped into the boilers, which produce steam. Some of the steam condenses quickly, and is drained into a runoff tank. The water that remains steam makes its way to the heat exchangers. The heat exchangers increase the temperature of the spring water that had been stored in silos outside as it makes its way in to be bottled. The water is heated so that condensation does not form on the outside of the equipment of bottles because condensation would interfere with the manufacturing and packaging processes. The water that condenses after it passes through the heat exchangers is recirculated through the same process of deaeration and boiling. It is important for the water to pass through a deaerator because bubbles in the water can cause serious damage to the boilers.

### Chilled Water System

Cooling is generated for the building using 3 ammonia chillers. These chillers, in combination with the 4 outdoor cooling towers, provide chilled water for the air handling units as well as other equipment within the manufacturing process.

Figure 3 – Cooling System Schematic

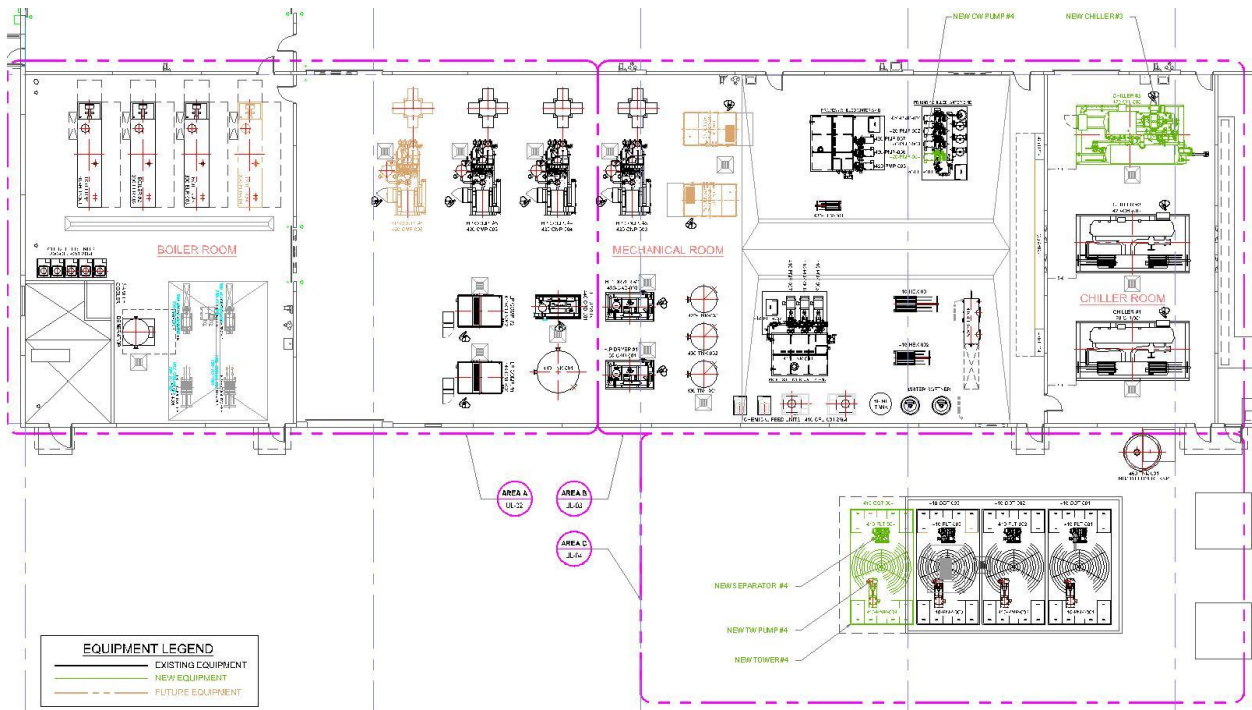


In the cooling system schematic, water is being circulated from the cooling towers to the chillers, which then returns to the cooling towers as the cycle continues. This allows the chillers to remove heat from the water that is going to the roof top units by transferring the heat to the tower water. The cooling towers cool the water so that they will accept as much heat as possible from the chillers so that they can cool the chilled water more efficiently.

## Mechanical System Space Requirements

The mechanical rooms make up 14,625 ft<sup>2</sup> of the Water Bottling Facility. When compared to the over 516,500 ft<sup>2</sup> of the entire facility, the mechanical spaces take up less than 3% of the building. At this small percentage, the mechanical rooms are still oversized in the planned event of expansion. Lines have already been added to the facilities production. Adding these lines required the addition of a chiller, a cooling tower, and pumps. These new pieces of mechanical equipment can be seen in figure 4 in green. Equipment that is to be added in the future can be seen in brown. Currently there are no plans in the works for the addition but the room is kept because with the high demand for water the event is inevitable.

Figure 4 – Mechanical Room Floor Plan



## LEED® Analysis

The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) system was developed by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) to create a goal for the building industry to strive to design and construct buildings in an environmentally conscious manner. LEED® certification is not meant to be the industry standard but a title given to the buildings that go above and beyond.

The Water Bottling Facility in the Mid-Atlantic region was the first of the Water Bottling Company's factories to achieve LEED® Gold with 42 points. This achievement was then used as the goal for all new construction for the Water Bottling Company. This achievement is not very common in factories and important to the reputation of the Water Bottling Company, which strives to have as little impact on the environment as possible, recycling 95% of all waste produced within the facility.

## Energy and Atmosphere

### *EA Prerequisite 1: Fundamental Commissioning of the Building Energy Systems*

"Intent: Verify that the building's energy related systems are installed, calibrated and perform according to the owner's project requirements, basis of design, and construction documents."

The Water Bottling Facility fulfilled the prerequisite requirement to ensure that the building's mechanical system was operating properly and to the designed specifications.

### *EA Prerequisite 2: Minimum Energy Performance*

"Intent: Establish the minimum level of energy efficiency for the proposed building and systems."

ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2007 was used as a minimum requirement for all mechanical systems according to the building's specifications and the building does comply with these requirements.

### *EA Prerequisite 3: Fundamental Refrigerant Management*

"Intent: Reduce ozone depletion."

Within the building specifications it is stated that the building is required to use an environmentally friendly refrigerant such as R-410A or R-407C. These refrigerants do not contain CFCs and therefore fulfill the requirements of this prerequisite.

*EA Credit 1: Optimize Energy Performance*

“Intent: Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the baseline in the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental and economic impacts associated with excessive energy use.”

The Water Bottling Facility earned 3 points in this category for having 25% energy cost savings. Savings was achieved by following ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2007.

*EA Credit 3: Enhanced Commissioning*

“Intent: Begin the commissioning process early during the design process and execute additional activities after systems performance verification is completed.”

The Water Bottling Company hired an independent Commissioning Authority to oversee the commissioning process to ensure proper measures were being taken to build an environmentally responsible building.

*EA Credit 4: Enhanced Refrigerant Management*

“Intent: Reduce ozone depletion and support early compliance with the Montreal Protocol while minimizing direct contributions to global warming.”

The refrigerants used in the facility’s utilities were either R-410A or R-407C, which both minimize or eliminate emissions that contribute to ozone depletion. The facility also uses a fire suppression system that relies solely on water and therefore does not contain any ozone depleting substances.

*EA Credit 5: Measurement & Verification*

“Intent: Provide for the ongoing accountability of building energy consumption over time.”

The Water Bottling Facility is earning the points associated with this credit by having a Measurement and Verification Plan, which gathers data quarterly to ensure compliance.

## Indoor Environment Quality

*EQ Prerequisite 1: Minimum IAQ Performance*

“Intent: Establish minimum indoor air quality (IAQ) performance to enhance indoor air quality in buildings, thus contributing to the comfort and well-being of the occupants.”

The Water Bottling Facility was designed to meet or exceed the minimum requirements of ASHRAE 62.1-2007 and because of this meets the requirements of prerequisite 1.

*EQ Prerequisite 2: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control*

“Intent: Minimize exposure of building occupants, indoor surfaces, and ventilation air distribution systems to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS).”

As a smoke free building, the Water Bottling Facility does not have any interior smoking areas and has exterior smoking areas at least 25 feet from entries and air intakes.

*EQ Credit 1: Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring*

“Intent: Provide capacity for ventilation system monitoring to help sustain occupant comfort and wellbeing.”

The Water Bottling Facility is equipped with CO<sub>2</sub> sensors throughout the building. This monitoring system is connected to the air handling units and supply fans, which will provide more outside air to the space to lower the percentage of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air.

*EQ Credit 3.1: Construction IAQ Management Plan: During Construction*

“Intent: Reduce indoor air quality problems resulting from the construction/renovation process in order to help sustain the comfort and well-being of construction workers and building occupants.”

In order to manage the indoor air quality during construction a plan was developed to meet or exceed the Control Measures of the Sheet Metal and Air conditioning National Contractors Association IAG Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction

*EQ Credit 3.2: Construction IAQ Management Plan: Before Occupancy*

“Intent: Reduce indoor air quality problems resulting from the construction/renovation process in order to help sustain the comfort and well-being of construction workers and building occupants.”

After construction was completed and before occupants began using the space, the air was flushed out of the building to remove harmful chemicals or dust that may have been in the space.

*EQ Credit 4.1: Low-Emitting Materials: Adhesives & Sealants*

“Intent: Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants.”

All adhesives and sealants used in the Water Bottling Facility were chosen to comply with the requirements of credit 4.1.

*EQ Credit 4.2: Low-Emitting Materials: Paints & Coatings*

“Intent: Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants.”

Paints and coatings used in the Water Bottling Facility were selected based on the requirements of credit 4.2 to have low VOC content.

*EQ Credit 4.3: Low-Emitting Materials: Carpet Systems*

“Intent: Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants.”

Carpets installed in the Water Bottling Facility all meet the requirements set forth by this credit.

*EQ Credit 4.4: Low-Emitting Materials: Composite Wood & Agrifiber Products*

“Intent: Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of installers and occupants.”

All composite wood and agrifiber products, as well as the laminating adhesives used in the interior of the building have not added urea-formaldehyde resins within their composition.

*EQ Credit 5: Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control*

“Intent: Minimize exposure of building occupants to potentially hazardous particulates and chemical pollutants.”

To minimize and control pollutant entry into the building and prevent cross contamination of outside spaces, air-handling units are equipped with filters rated with a minimum of MERV 13. All mats in the entry way are maintained on a weekly basis at minimum. Exhaust fans are connected to chemical storage areas to prevent particulate from leaving the area.

*EQ Credit 7.1: Thermal Comfort: Design*

“Intent: Provide a comfortable thermal environment that supports the productivity and well-being of building occupants.”

The building envelope of the Water Bottling Facility meets ASHRAE Standard 55 according to record drawings, providing an environment supporting productivity.



*EQ Credit 7.2: Thermal Comfort: Verification*

“Intent: Provide for the assessment of building thermal comfort over time.”

The Water Bottling Facility implemented a thermal comfort survey for the occupants and found that less than 20% of occupants felt that, on average day, the spaces were uncomfortable.

With compliance to all of the above prerequisites and credits for the Energy and Atmosphere as well as the Indoor Environment Quality, the mechanical system provides 16 out of the 42 total points the Water Bottling Facility earned towards its LEED® Gold rating making up about 38% of the buildings points.

## Overall System Evaluation

After an evaluation of the Water Bottling Facility's mechanical system and building costs several conclusions about construction cost, operating cost, space requirements, maintainability, environmental control, and indoor air quality can be drawn.

The construction cost of the building with all manufacturing equipment was \$131,581,745. With a total area of 516,500 ft<sup>2</sup> the building cost about \$255/ft<sup>2</sup> to construct. While this may seem like a very high price when the cost of the manufacturing equipment is removed the cost reduces significantly to under \$120/ft<sup>2</sup>, which is the average cost of commercial buildings in the United States. Achieving LEED® Gold with this low of a price shows that a significant amount of value engineering took place to make construction less expensive including using a common design, tilt up walls, and mix of concrete and rebar pieces that can just be poured without taking time to lay rebar. All of these factors lead to average building cost for a building above average in environmental design.

To operate the Water Bottling Facility, according to the engineer's reports, it cost about \$3,700,000 per year. When divided over the total area cost of operation the cost comes to about \$7.17/ft<sup>2</sup> per year. This very high operation cost is directly related to the purpose of the building, producing water bottles.

With regard to the spacing of the mechanical rooms, it can be seen that the rooms are oversized to accommodate future growth. Even if the equipment that will be installed in the future is added to the mechanical space, there is still an abundance of room. This was done intentionally to provide ease of access for maintenance and housekeeping. Having the equipment spaced generously allows the maintenance staff to work on the utilities without having to struggle to move around other pieces of equipment. In addition to a maintenance stand point, replacing old equipment is much easier with the extra space given. Less time and cost will go into repairs and replacements with the current mechanical room set up.

Environmental control is provided based on set points to for the zones and not controlled by the individuals. This provides thermal comfort for at least 80% of the occupants of the space. To ensure that the occupants are comfortable and able to maintain a good productivity level, CO<sub>2</sub> sensors are installed throughout the building. Monitoring the CO<sub>2</sub> levels in conjunction with the supply fans and air handling units prevents the levels from getting too high and creating an undesirable environment.

## References

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Haskel Architects and Engineers Engineering Reports

Water Bottling Facility Specifications and Images

## Acknowledgements

A special thanks to the team at the Water Bottling Facility, who have been a constant source of information.

Jack Neborak, Ron Hendsen, and Chris Hoffner,  
Thank you for all your help.







Station	Lat	Long	Elev	Heating DB		Cooling DB/ACWB				Evaporation WB/ACDB				Dehumidification DP/HR/ACDB				Extreme Annual WS		Heat/Cool. Degrees-Days						
				99.6%	99%	0.4%	DB / MCWB	DB / MCWB	DB / MCWB	DB / MCWB	0.4%	WB / ACDB	WB / ACDB	WB / ACDB	WB / ACDB	1%	DP / HR / ACDB	DP / HR / ACDB	1%	1%	5%	HDD / CDD 65	HDD / CDD 65			
				°F		°F		°F		°F		°F		°F		°F		%		%		°F-Days		°F-Days		
<b>North Dakota</b>																										
BISMARCK MUNICIPAL ARPT	46.77N	100.75W	1660	-20.0	-13.9	93.9	69.4	90.3	68.6	86.8	67.4	74.3	55.8	71.9	84.5	70.7	120.4	81.4	68.0	109.3	78.3	27.3	24.4	20.8	8471	539
FARGO HECTOR INTERNATIONAL AP	46.93N	96.81W	899	-20.4	-15.8	90.8	72.1	87.7	70.3	84.7	68.8	75.4	53.4	73.4	82.6	72.4	123.9	81.8	70.0	113.9	80.1	28.3	25.4	23.1	8793	553
GRAND FORKS AFB	47.97N	97.40W	906	-20.4	-15.8	90.8	72.1	87.7	70.3	84.7	68.8	75.4	53.4	73.4	82.6	72.4	123.9	81.8	70.0	113.9	80.1	28.3	25.4	23.1	8793	553
GRAND FORKS INTERNATIONAL AP	47.95N	97.18W	833	-22.2	-17.2	90.0	71.0	86.6	69.4	83.7	68.0	75.0	51.1	71.0	82.5	71.8	121.0	81.2	69.4	111.3	78.9	24.2	20.9	19.1	9310	434
MINOT AFB	48.42N	101.35W	1631	-22.2	-17.2	93.2	68.6	89.3	67.8	85.6	66.5	73.1	56.3	70.7	83.5	69.4	114.9	79.9	66.4	103.2	77.1	28.9	25.9	22.6	9097	433
MINOT FAA AP	48.26N	101.28W	1713	-19.9	-15.0	91.4	68.9	88.0	68.1	84.3	66.2	73.6	54.4	71.2	82.1	70.3	118.8	79.8	67.7	108.6	77.5	27.5	24.7	21.4	8763	450
<b>Ohio</b>																										
AKRON AKRON-CANTON REG AP	40.92N	81.44W	1337	1.8	7.1	88.7	72.9	83.9	71.7	83.3	70.2	75.4	54.6	73.9	82.3	72.7	126.9	80.3	71.3	120.8	78.3	23.4	19.8	18.1	6044	676
CINCINNATI MUNICIPAL AP/LUNKE	39.10N	84.42W	499	6.3	12.4	92.8	74.9	90.2	74.4	87.9	73.2	77.9	58.0	76.7	86.2	75.1	134.1	82.5	73.8	128.2	81.1	20.2	18.3	16.6	4754	743
CLEVELAND HOPKINS INTL AP	41.41N	81.85W	804	2.5	8.5	89.4	73.9	86.7	72.5	84.1	71.1	76.3	53.6	74.7	83.1	73.3	127.4	81.4	71.9	121.6	79.6	24.7	21.0	19.0	5904	743
COLUMBUS PORT COLUMBUS INTL A	39.99N	82.88W	817	3.2	9.1	91.1	73.8	88.7	72.8	86.3	71.6	76.7	56.8	75.2	84.5	73.6	129.0	81.2	72.3	123.4	80.2	21.9	18.9	16.9	5322	971
DAYTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	39.91N	84.22W	1004	0.6	6.9	90.3	73.6	87.9	72.8	86.3	71.3	76.5	56.2	75.1	84.0	73.4	128.8	81.8	72.2	123.6	80.4	24.4	20.7	18.7	5549	924
FINDLAY AIRPORT	41.01N	83.67W	814	-0.4	5.6	90.4	73.5	87.8	72.6	84.8	70.8	76.8	56.2	75.0	83.3	73.3	129.5	82.1	72.3	123.1	80.1	24.4	20.7	18.8	5494	777
LANCASTER FAIRFEL	39.75N	82.65W	866	3.1	9.9	90.5	74.0	88.3	73.5	85.6	71.9	76.8	56.6	75.4	84.0	73.3	127.8	80.9	72.5	124.6	80.1	24.2	17.9	16.1	5474	776
MANSFIELD LAHMAN MUNICIPAL ARPT	40.82N	82.52W	1312	0.1	5.7	88.0	73.0	85.5	71.7	83.1	70.4	75.8	54.6	74.3	82.5	73.1	129.0	80.8	71.7	122.8	79.3	24.6	21.1	19.1	6150	659
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	40.07N	83.07W	928	6.9	11.7	90.4	73.7	88.2	73.1	85.3	71.9	76.4	56.1	75.1	83.8	73.0	126.9	81.1	72.3	123.9	80.1	21.6	19.0	17.2	5343	899
RICKENBACKER ANGB	39.82N	82.93W	755	4.3	10.3	92.5	75.7	90.1	74.9	87.7	73.9	79.8	58.7	77.7	86.1	78.5	132.4	84.2	75.1	135.6	81.3	22.1	18.9	16.8	5172	1028
TOLEDO EXPRESS AIRPORT	41.59N	83.80W	692	-0.3	5.3	91.2	74.2	88.4	72.7	85.7	71.4	77.2	56.9	75.4	84.2	74.2	131.0	82.9	72.7	124.2	80.7	24.3	20.6	18.6	6156	773
WRIGHT-PATERSON AFB	39.83N	84.65W	820	1.4	8.5	91.3	74.5	89.2	73.6	86.4	72.2	77.5	57.1	75.9	85.0	74.8	134.3	82.5	73.0	126.4	80.8	21.5	18.8	16.8	5381	974
YOUNGSTOWN REGIONAL AIRPORT	41.25N	80.67W	1188	1.8	7.1	88.5	72.7	85.8	71.1	83.4	69.7	75.1	54.7	73.5	82.1	72.1	124.3	79.6	70.7	118.1	77.7	21.9	19.0	17.4	6318	577
<b>Oklahoma</b>																										
FORT SILL	34.65N	98.40W	1211	12.6	18.9	100.5	72.8	98.2	73.0	95.5	73.2	77.4	60.6	76.4	89.6	74.1	133.1	82.6	72.8	127.3	81.7	24.8	21.2	19.2	3286	2111
LAWTON MUNICIPAL	34.57N	98.42W	1109	17.9	20.8	102.4	73.4	100.2	73.7	96.9	73.8	77.1	62.9	77.2	91.6	73.4	129.4	83.9	72.9	127.2	83.3	26.0	23.1	20.1	3163	2248
OKLAHOMA CITY WILL ROGERS WOR	35.39N	97.60W	1306	11.4	17.4	99.5	74.1	98.8	74.1	94.0	73.8	77.7	60.8	76.7	89.9	74.1	133.6	83.7	73.0	128.7	82.4	27.2	24.7	22.2	3516	1926
OKLAHOMA CITY WILEY	35.53N	97.68W	1299	12.1	17.9	99.5	73.8	97.2	73.9	94.2	73.7	77.4	61.1	76.4	89.9	73.4	130.2	83.4	72.6	126.7	82.5	26.4	24.1	21.3	3493	2045
STILLWATER RGNL	36.15N	97.68W	1010	13.6	18.2	101.8	75.0	99.2	75.3	96.6	75.2	79.0	63.4	79.2	92.5	75.2	133.8	85.7	73.4	128.8	83.8	24.6	21.5	19.5	3571	1982
TINKER AFB	35.42N	97.38W	1260	12.1	17.9	99.3	73.6	96.7	74.0	93.6	73.9	78.2	60.8	77.1	89.8	74.8	136.8	84.8	73.8	129.8	82.9	25.5	22.7	20.0	3407	1971
TULSA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	36.20N	95.89W	676	10.9	16.8	99.4	75.8	96.8	76.0	94.2	75.6	79.2	62.3	78.1	91.2	75.5	136.9	85.4	74.4	131.9	84.5	24.5	21.0	19.2	3494	2060
TULSA ALLOYD JONES	36.03N	95.98W	633	15.8	18.8	100.1	76.5	98.8	76.8	95.4	76.7	79.6	64.3	78.5	92.7	75.4	136.1	85.5	74.8	133.5	85.1	19.8	17.8	16.1	3481	2004
VANCE AFB	36.33N	97.92W	1339	6.5	13.1	100.6	73.5	98.6	73.5	95.5	73.7	77.4	61.8	76.4	90.9	73.4	130.7	83.2	72.4	126.2	82.6	26.7	23.9	20.7	3986	1903
<b>Oregon</b>																										
AURORA STATE	45.25N	122.77W	197	27.5	29.7	91.2	67.2	88.2	67.1	83.9	65.8	70.2	53.6	68.4	83.8	64.0	90.0	76.5	63.1	87.2	74.1	18.2	15.9	12.9	4333	385
CORVALLIS MUNI	44.48N	123.28W	253	25.0	27.7	92.9	66.7	88.3	65.7	85.7	64.1	68.4	59.5	66.8	86.9	60.6	79.9	77.8	57.4	71.0	74.6	19.7	17.7	15.9	4204	412
EUGENE MAHLON SWEET ARPT	44.13N	123.21W	374	22.4	26.3	91.4	66.6	87.6	65.5	83.9	64.4	68.7	67.2	87.0	84.5	62.0	84.3	74.5	60.2	79.0	72.1	19.6	17.5	15.9	4676	259
MC MINNVILLE MUNI	45.18N	123.13W	167	27.6	29.8	91.4	65.8	89.5	66.1	84.1	64.6	68.5	67.4	86.9	85.5	61.5	82.0	72.2	60.7	79.7	71.7	20.9	18.0	15.8	4559	300
MEDFORD ROGUE VALLEY INTL AP	42.30N	122.87W	1329	22.9	25.7	98.9	67.2	95.3	65.9	87.0	64.7	69.0	64.0	67.5	91.4	60.4	83.4	74.5	58.6	77.1	73.9	18.4	15.5	13.5	4333	700
PORTLAND INTERNATIONAL AP	45.59N	122.60W	108	23.9	26.6	91.2	67.5	87.1	66.5	83.4	65.3	69.4	67.0	67.8	84.5	62.9	86.1	75.2	61.4	81.6	73.1	23.8	19.8	17.6	4222	423
PORTLAND-HILLSBORO	45.53N	122.95W	203	21.8	26.6	91.8	68.1	88.1	67.1	83.9	65.6	70.5	67.9	68.2	85.1	63.8	89.2	77.3	63.8	89.2	74.1	18.9	17.1	14.6	4750	280
FEDMOND ROBERTS FIELD	44.25N	121.15W	3084	5.4	11.9	92.8	61.9	89.9	61.0	86.5	59.7	63.8	58.4	62.2	85.9	54.8	71.7	67.4	53.0	66.9	67.0	20.6	18.5	16.7	6540	229
SALEM/MCNARY FIELD	44.91N	123.00W	200	21.9	26.2	92.0	67.0	87.9	65.8	84.1	64.6	68.7	68.2	67.1	85.0	61.4	80.2	73.9	59.8	77.4	72.6	20.8	18.3	16.3	4576	292
<b>Pennsylvania</b>																										
ALLENTOWN LEHIGH VALLEY INTL	40.65N	75.45W	384	7.0	11.5	91.0	73.8	88.2	72.5	85.6	71.3	76.7	56.3	75.2	83.8	73.8	127.8	81.1	72.5	122.0	79.7	24.2	20.3	18.1	5564	828
ALTOONA BLAIR CO ARPT	40.30N	78.33W	1470	4.7	9.6	88.5	72.0	85.7	70.7	83.0	69.6	74.7	53.9	73.2	82.0	72.0	125.0	79.6	70.3	118.0	77.7	21.9	18.8	17.2	5959	617
BUTLER CO. (AWOS)	40.78N	79.95W	1247	3.1	8.9	88.0	72.4	84.4	70.6	82.1	69.1	74.6	53.5	73.0	81.7	72.1	124.6	79.8	70.4	117.1	77.3	17.8	15.3	13.9	6088	535
ERIE INTERNATIONAL AP	42.08N	80.18W	738	5.2	9.7	86.4	72.9	84.0	71.6	81.7	67.0	73.5	52.6	73.8	81.0	72.8	125.2	80.5	71.3	118.7	78.6	24.7	21.7	19.5	6092	643
HARRISBURG CAPITAL CITY ARPT	40.12N	76.85W	348	8.7	13.3	92.4	73.8	89.6																		