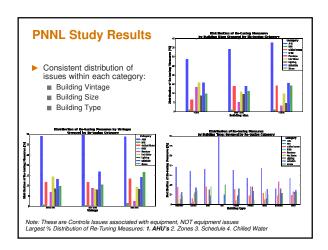
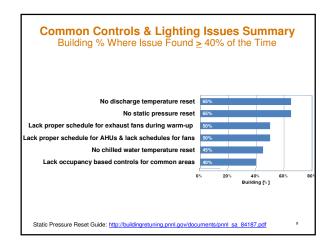
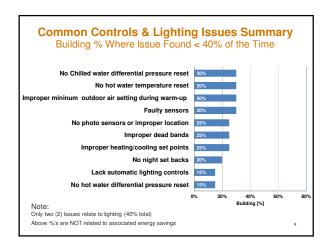


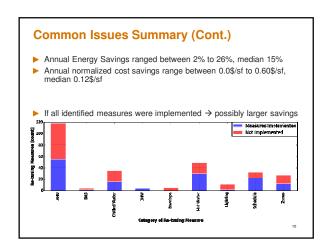


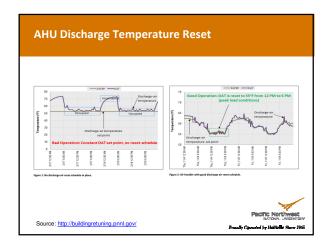
State of Commercial Buildings Efficiency U.S. DOE Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) Richmond, WA Analyzed ~ 100 buildings over 8 – 10 years Commercial buildings were half of the study sample 5% to 30% potential energy savings by simple BAS re-tuning changes Re-tuning: "Systematic process to identify & correct building operational problems that lead to excess energy use."

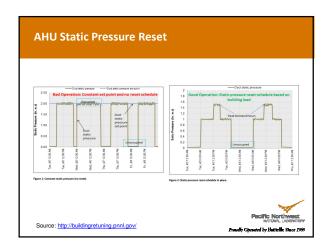






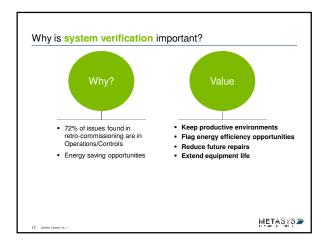


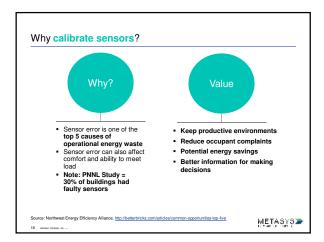


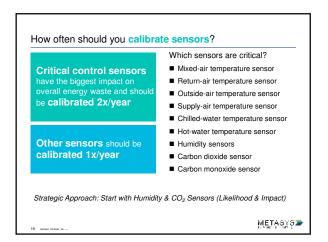


US GOV PNNL Conclusions Nearly every building has BAS operational improvements opportunities Re-tuning BAS systems can yield 5% and 20% energy savings (often through very low-cost actions) Without regular review, these benefits may not continue because of the "human factor" (overrides...) and system changes (sequence, retrofit...) Having a trained controls specialist routinely review the system can maintain these savings. References: Dr. Srinivas Katipamula PNNL Staff Scientist HPAC Engineering Presentation 07/22/2015 http://returningtraining.labworks.org/training/lms/.

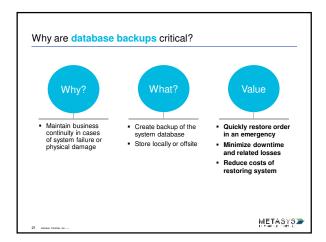




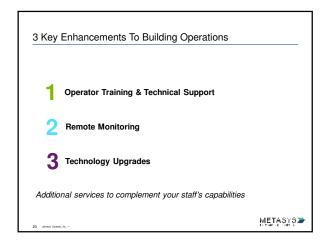


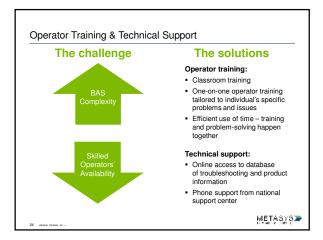


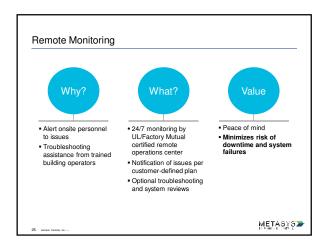
Top 5 O&M Energy Wasters Trivia: What are the Top 5 O&M Energy Wasters? "Most O&M-related energy waste falls into these major categories:..." Envelope Integrity Envelope leakage allows for uncontrolled energy losses. Equipment Scheduling - Equipment runs when it is not needed. Sensor Error - Erroneous sensor data causes increased heating, cooling, or equipment operation, which can affect occupant comfort. Simultaneous Heating and Cooling - The same air gets heated and cooled, or hot and cold air streams get mixed together to make warm air. Outside-Air Usage - Economizer does not functioning optimally, or excessive outside air causes increased heating and/or mechanical cooling, and sometimes too little air compromises indoor air quality. http://betterbricks.com/articles/common-opportunities-top-five

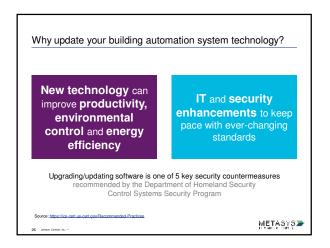


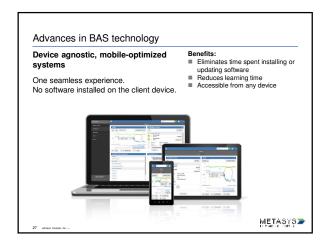


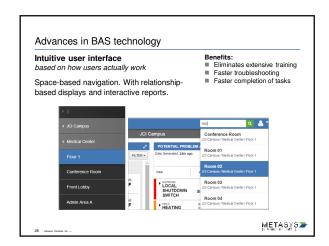














Steps to creating a BAS maintenance strategy: First, evaluate your in-house capabilities

Does in house capabilities have:

- Capacity?
- Privilege of focus?
- Capabilities?
- Skills?
- Desire?

... to execute the 3 key maintenance activities? (System Verification, Sensor Calibration & Database Backup)

■ What areas make sense to supplement with additional services?



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Steps to creating a BAS maintenance strategy: **Next**, evaluate potential partners

- Do they have processes and skills to execute the 3 key maintenance activities?
- Can they tailor a maintenance program to meet your specific needs?
- Can they work with your staff to share responsibilities?
- Can they provide supplemental services? (technical support, onsite training and remote monitoring?)
- What is their record on safety and customer satisfaction?



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Finally, Create a plan I Identify which systems will be reviewed at what frequency Determine responsibilities split between in-house and external partner to perform Document, track and manage

Summary

- Nearly every building has 5% to 20% energy waste from BAS systems (regardless of age, size or type / often through very low-cost actions)
- Trained controls specialist regular review can maintain these savings
- 3 Key Maintenance Activities for Every BAS for productive environments, savings opportunities and minimize risk (system verification, sensor calibrations and database backups)
- 3 Key Enhancements to Operations increased productivity and efficiencies (training & technical support, remote monitoring, technology updates)
- Technology updates also help protect against cybersecurity risks
- BAS maintenance strategy that works well between in-house and external partner's capabilities and then executing the plan.

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Question & Answer Discussion
What questions can we answer?

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