

Old Tools, New Tricks

Andy Padian – Data and Kids

Thomas Holmes – Fixing Ventilation

**Barry Stephens – Ventilation, Heat
Recovery**

Mark Pando – Airsealing PTAC units

Tom Sahagian- Water + Leaks

Dan Rieber – Boilers & DHW

**Henry Gifford – Elevators & Booster
Pumps**

Andy Padian

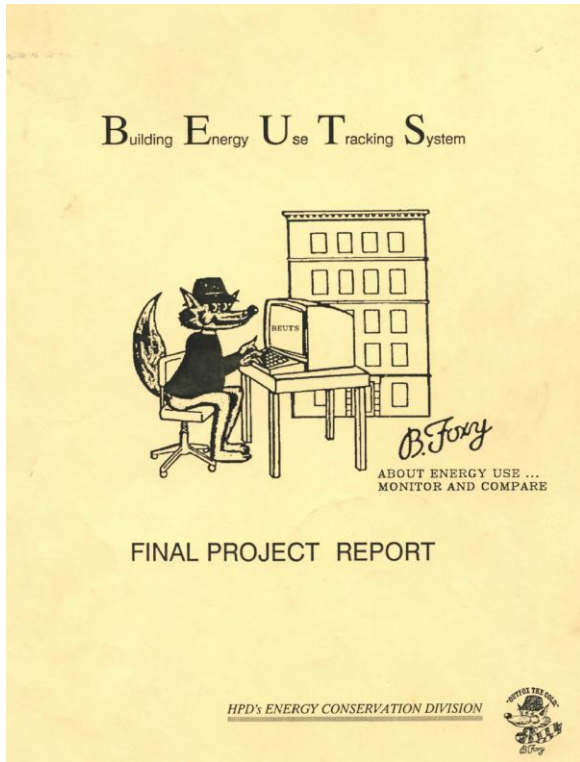
Data and Kids

Data and Kids

Andy Padian

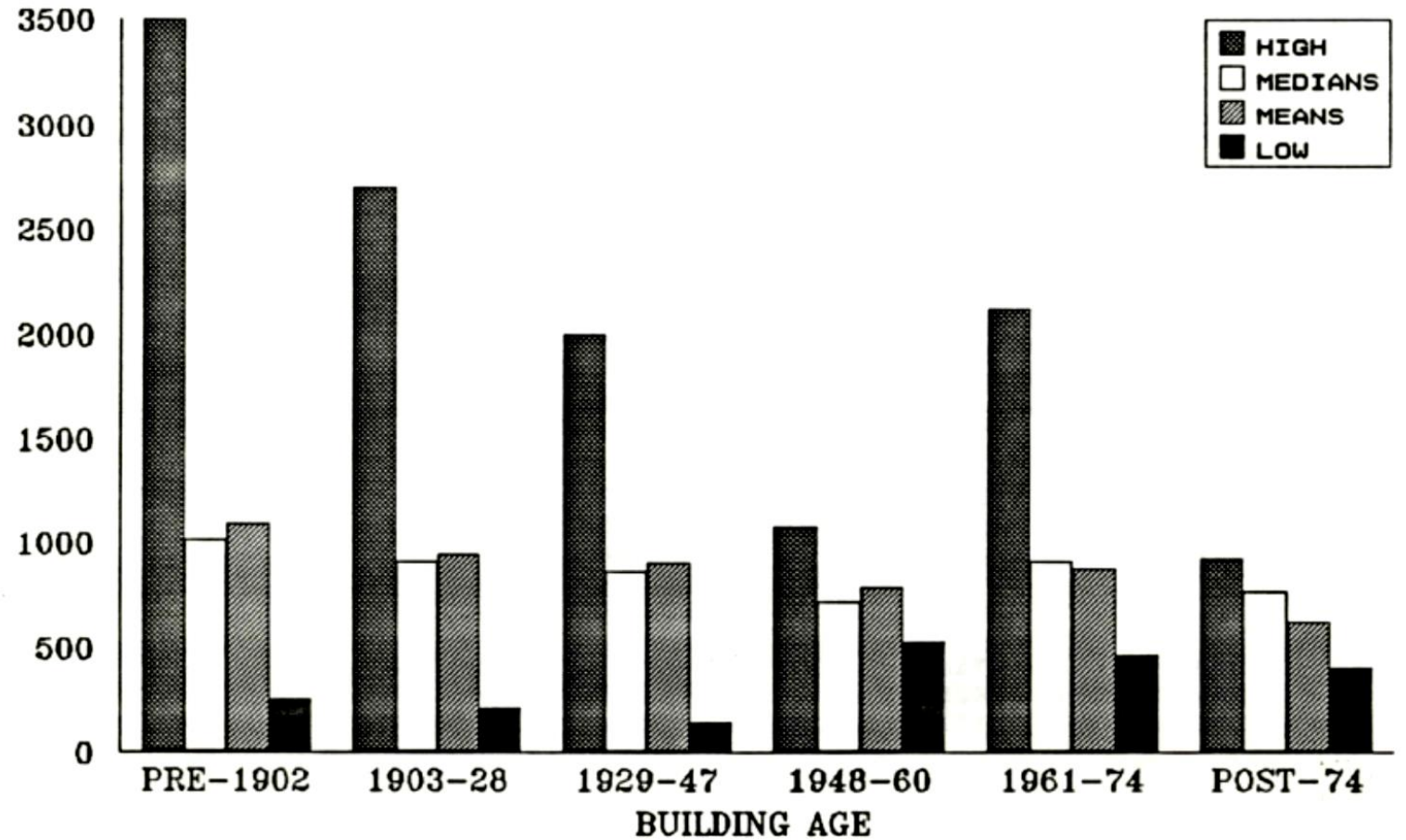
PadianNYC

BENYC October 15, 2015

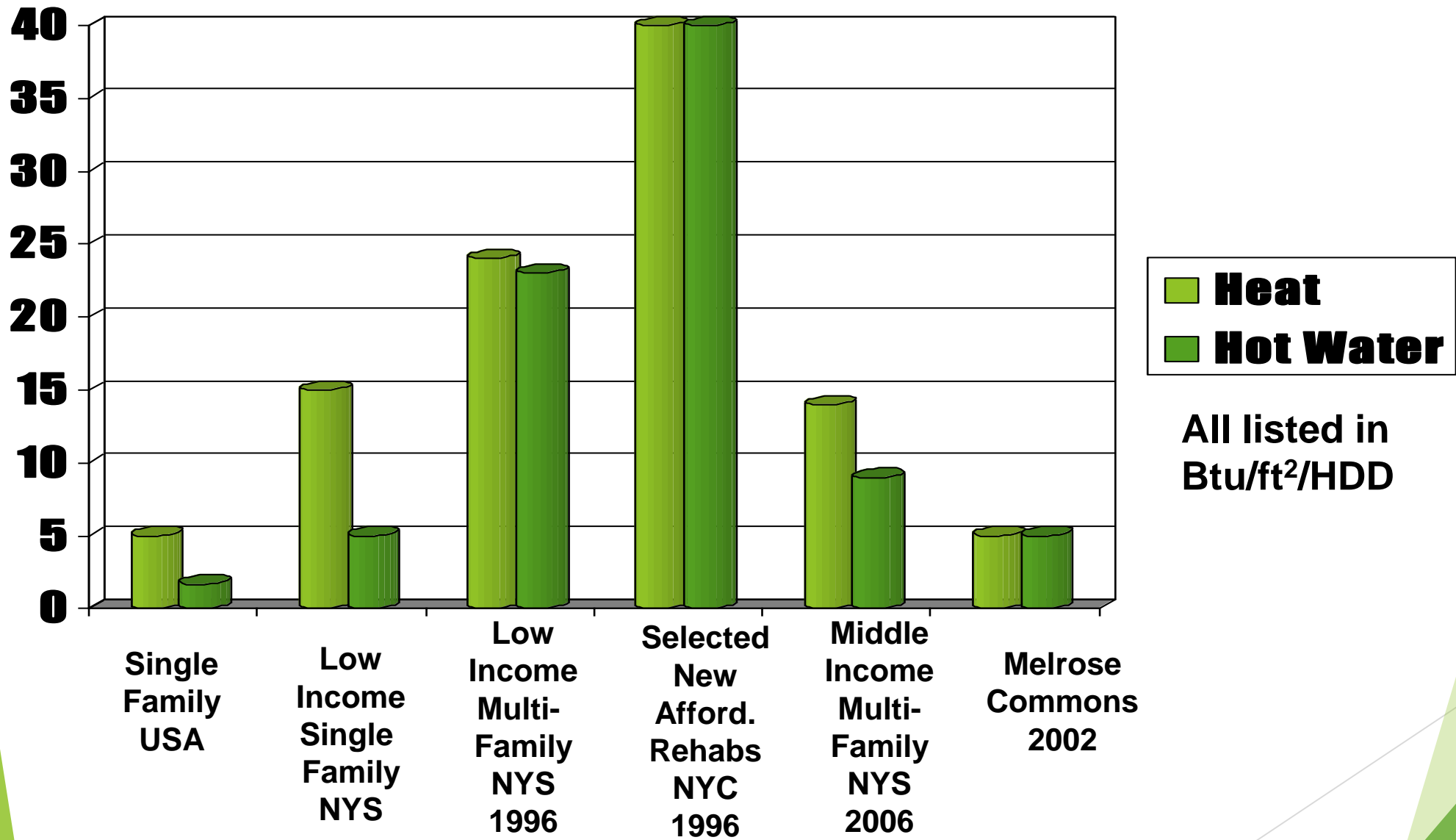


In 1989, a report written by Peter Judd noted that similar buildings ranged in energy usage by a factor of 7:1.

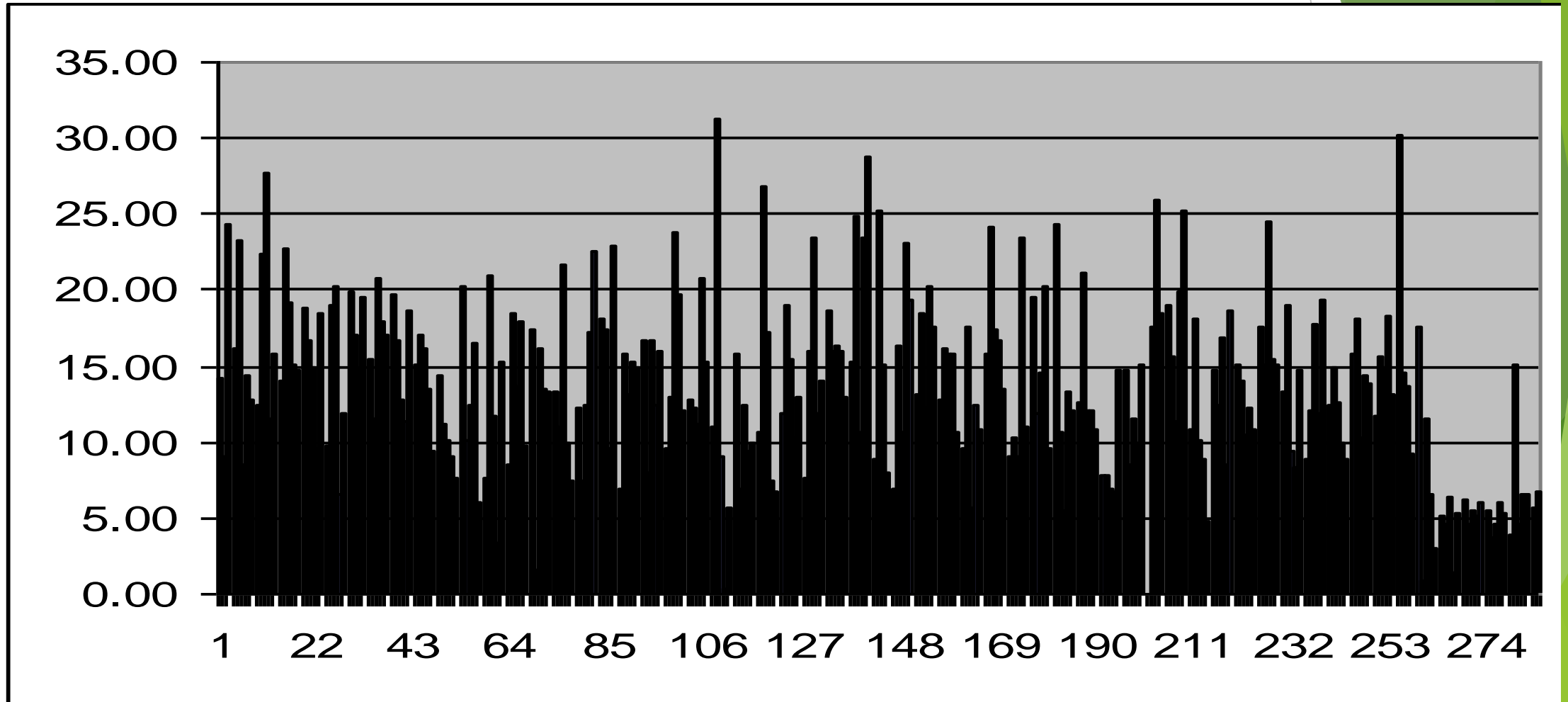
AGE VS RANGE OF GALLONS USAGE
GALLONS OF #2 OIL EQ. PER APARTMENT IN A NORMAL YEAR
GALLONS / APT



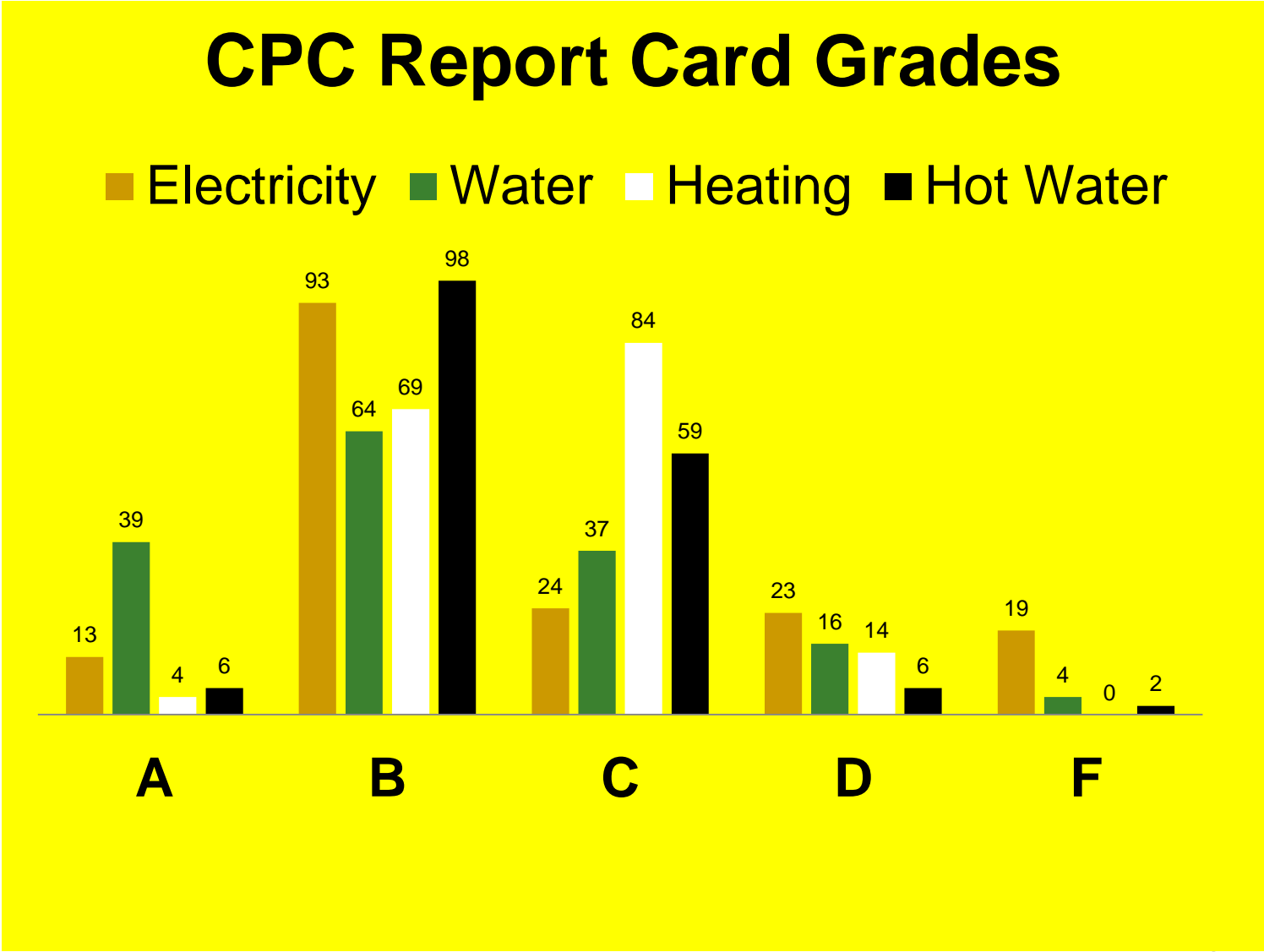
1996-2006 Range of Energy Usage in Buildings



Almost 300 NYS Buildings requesting NYSERDA Energy Audits 2001-2005 (BTU/ft²/HDD)



Data and understandable grades!



How can we miss WATER?

- ▶ In many MF buildings, largest resource cost
- ▶ More than gas, oil, electric
- ▶ In some buildings, larger than property taxes
- ▶ Owners don't believe leaks, toilets, showers, the problem

Two Case Studies 21-40% Savings 6 to 8 Month Payback



←21%
Showerheads
& aerators

40% →
Toilets Only



WWII vs LEED Gold?



Financing Improvements During Refinancing Removes “Payback” Chatter

- ▶ When done as part of refinancing, no pain
- ▶ Cash flow increases, rates lower costs
- ▶ Some banks now loaning against savings
- ▶ Innovative programs and incentives
- ▶ 3rd Party financing initiatives

But banks and other financiers won't play unless:

- ▶ They have “comparables”
- ▶ Which means pre/post results
- ▶ DATA!
- ▶ Financing Session After Lunch



Auburn Housing Authority
188 Units, 24 Buildings
All furnaces, hot water makers replaced
Lighting and refrigerators replaced
50% gas savings.

Vacancy rate from 20% to 1%.





- 1873 Historic building
- Converted to senior housing
- Attic air sealing and insulation
- Heating and DHW replacement
- 20% savings
- **No preservation alarms!**



131 apartments, electric heated, individually metered

New Hot Water Makers, showerheads, aerators

Tightened apartments average 24%

Apartment electric savings 25%!

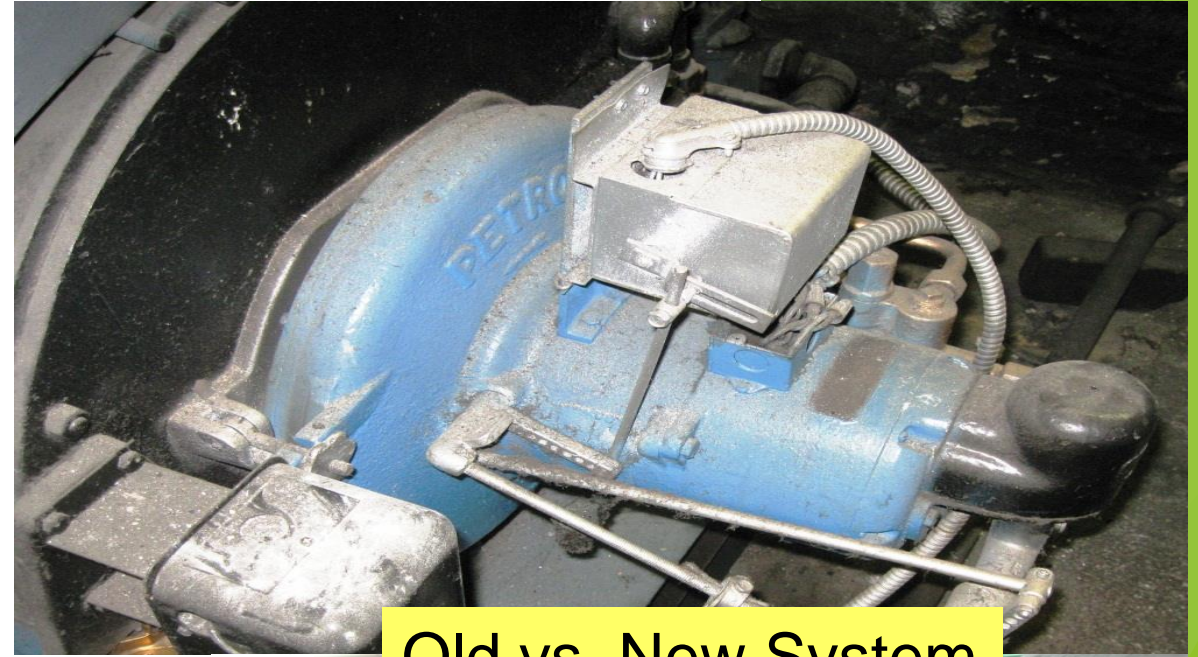
Gas use for hot water down 46%

Water use down 21%

North Street Apartments Canandagua, NY



Rehab/Refi Huge Success



Old vs. New System

35 apts, 36,000 ft²

- Mod rehab + full weatherization package (\$4000/apt)
- Boiler, airsealing, windows, insulation, better controls
- Oil usage declined (weather adjusted) 63.7%.
- Annual oil usage from \$119,636 to \$43,448
- Savings of \$76,188 **(\$2177/apartment)** per year.



**So we have the data,
the buildings, and most
of the solutions!**

Now do we have the kids to do the work?

kid¹

noun 1. (informal)

a child or young person.

You kids could be struggling with leaving HS, college, or grad school.

Some of you kids are 30-50 years old and are in career transition.

Some of you kids are older than I, and you are trying to give back.

THE FUTURE

- ▶ That should be all of you
- ▶ The “kids” in the audience
- ▶ How do you assume our jobs?
- ▶ Who trains you?
- ▶ Real world meets the ivory tower

FERTILIZE.
MENTORIZE.
GET A BOARD
OF DIRECTORS.



Continue to Learn

Each year, you should learn as much at work as you have in your entire previous career

You learn more from working than sitting in a classroom

...because there's only two ways I'm leaving this business:



Thanks for listening!

Thomas Holmes
Fixing Multifamily
Ventilation

Multifamily Ventilation *A Balancing Act*

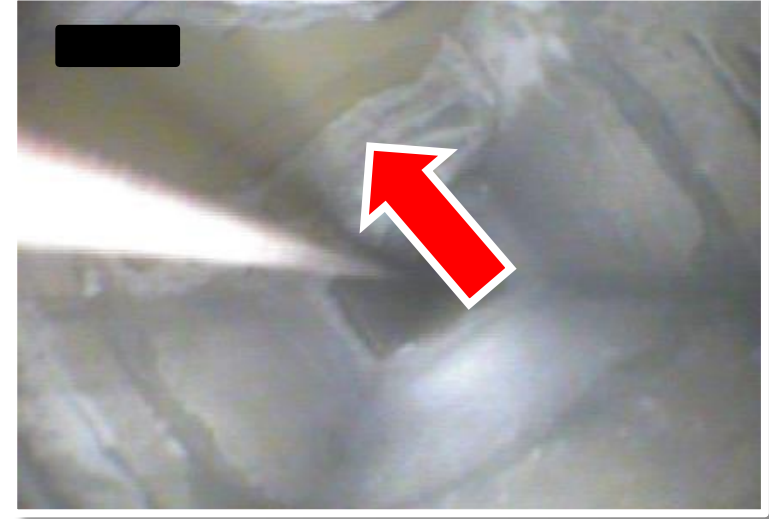


Tom Holmes
Remediation Specialists, Inc.









90



10





CBE 10"

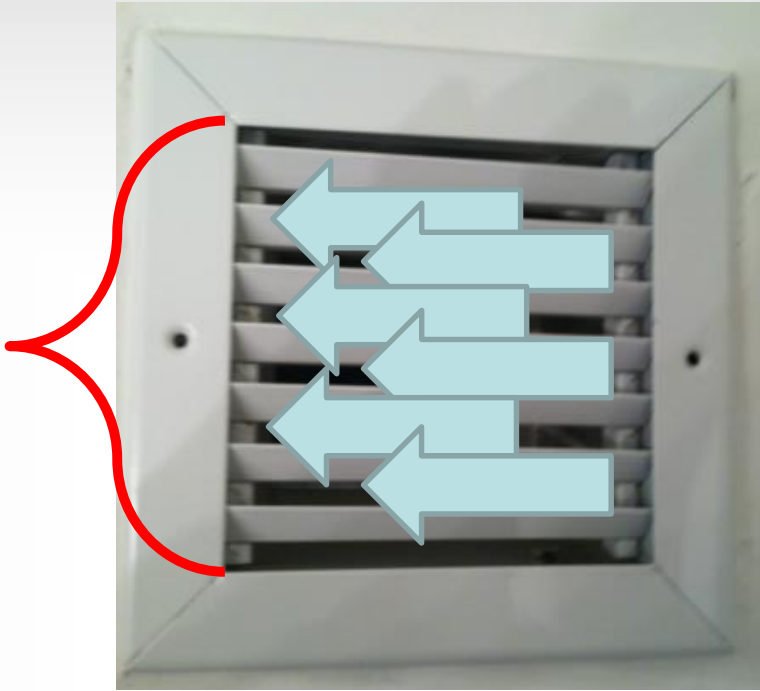
DRIVE COMB.	RPM	TS	CAPACITY - CFM															
			0" SP		1/8" SP		1/4" SP		3/8" SP		1/2" SP		5/8" SP		3/4" SP		1" SP	
			SONE	BHP	SONE	BHP	SONE	BHP	SONE	BHP	SONE	BHP	SONE	BHP	SONE	BHP	SONE	BHP
R-1	730	2126	619		468													
			4.7	.02	4.0	.02												
R-2	820	23	695		563		399											
R-3	910	26																
R-3	1000	29																
R-3	1090	3174	7.0	.07	6.7	.08	6.3	.08	5.8	.08	5.4	.08						
			1017		931		838		740		621		268					
R-3	1200	3495	7.8	.10	7.5	.10	7.1	.11	6.7	.11	6.3	.11	5.9	.07				
			1111		1022		949		860		783		650		272			
R-3	1310	3815	8.8	.13	8.5	.13	8.2	.14	7.8	.14	7.4	.14	7.0	.14	6.6	.09		
			1128		1050		966		881		788		684		584			
R-4	1330	3873	9.0	.13	8.7	.14	8.4	.14	8.0	.14	7.6	.14	7.2	.14				
			1144		1068		989		902		812		706					
R-4	1350	3932	9.2	.14	8.9	.14	8.6	.15	8.2	.15	7.8	.15	7.4	.15	7.0	.14		
			1161		1086		1009		923		836		733		603			

**System SP ≠ 5/8" WC
Measured SP = 1/4" WC**

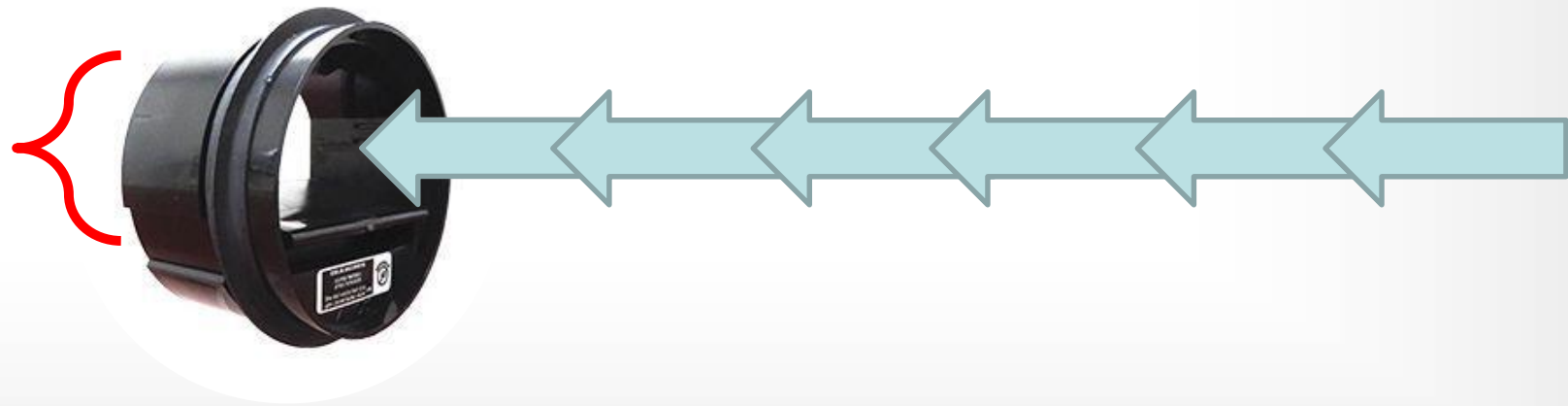
950 CFM



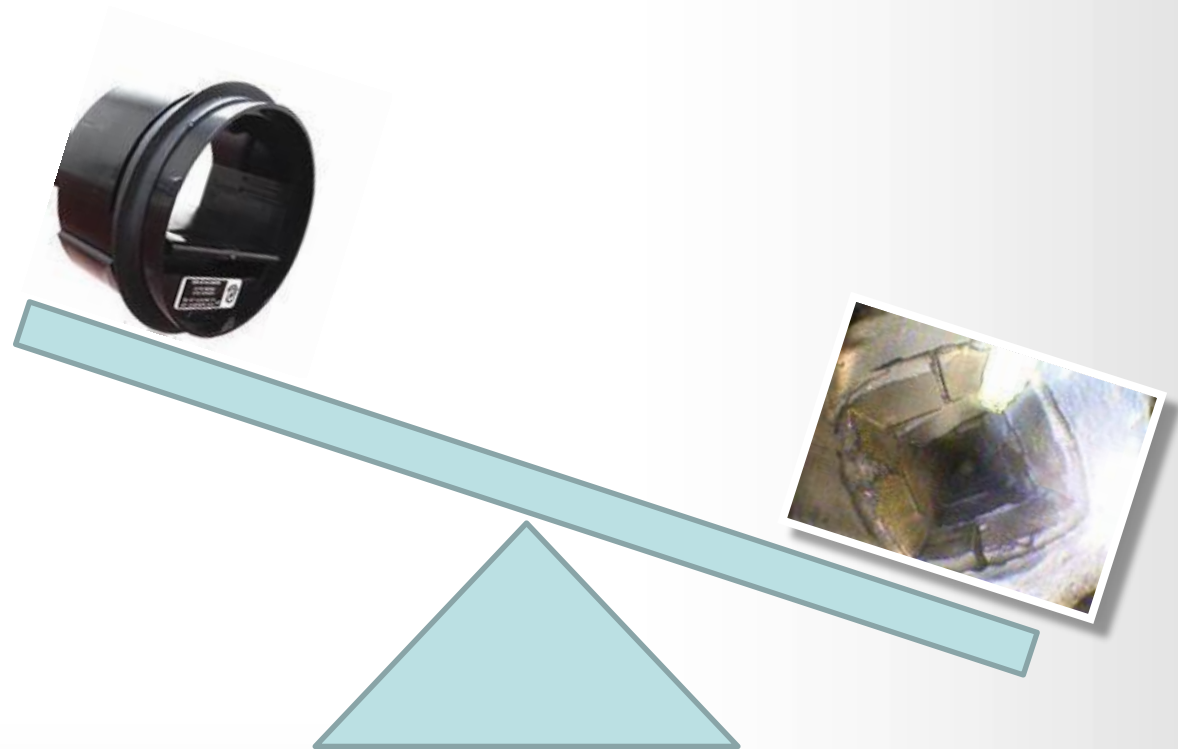
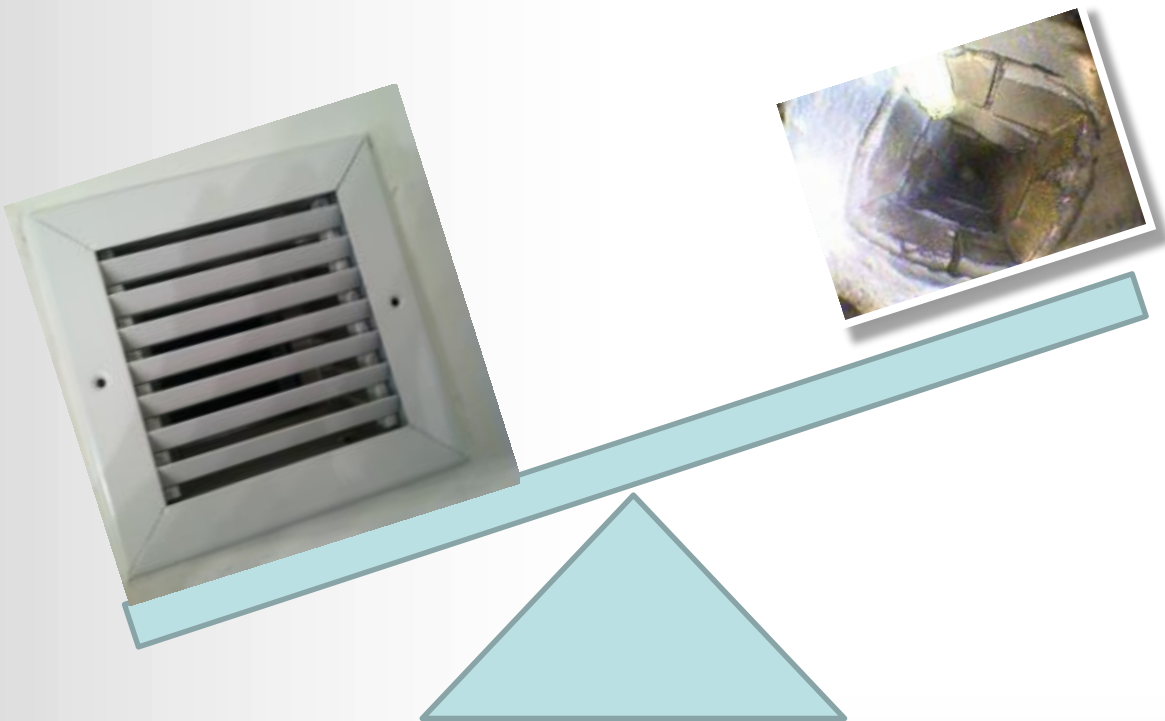
18 in²



3 in²



Balance

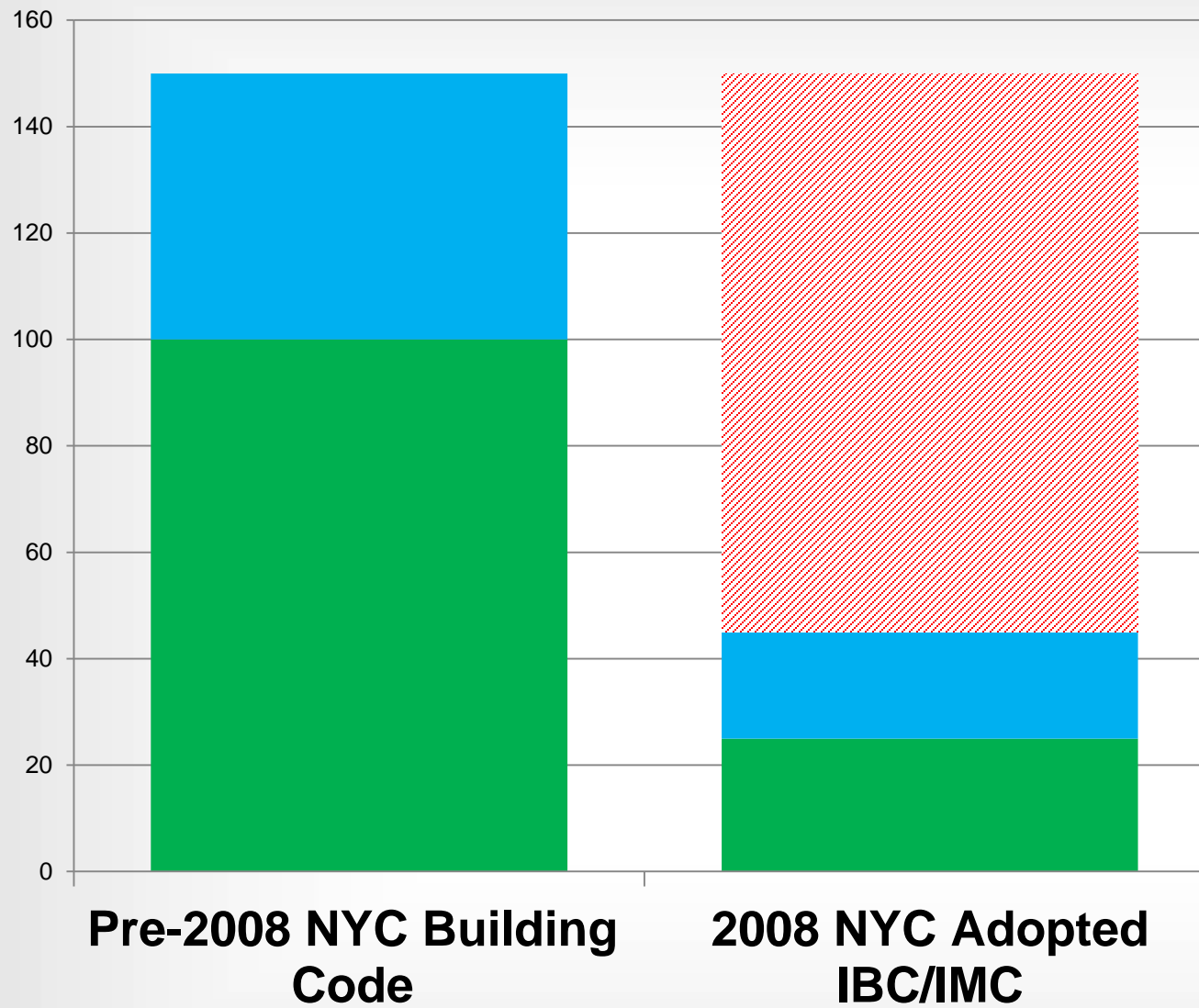




■ **Excess Fan Flow**

■ **Design Flow**

		Kitchens	Bathrooms
	Natural Gas \$0.49/ Therm	\$60	\$24
	#2 Heating Oil \$2.99/ Gal.	\$244	\$98
	District Steam \$38.50/ MLB	\$375	\$150
	Electricity \$0.26/ kWh	\$863	\$338

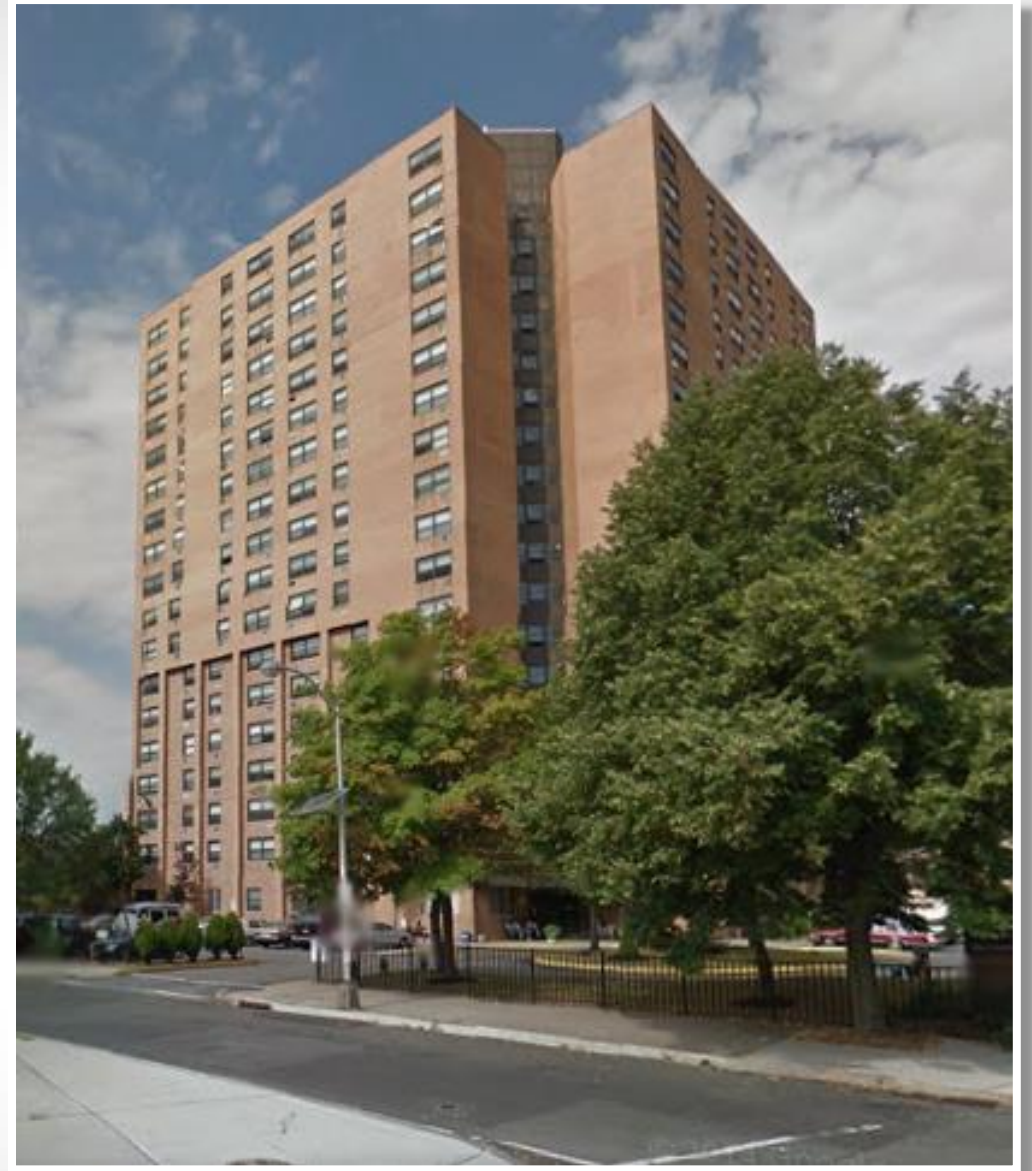


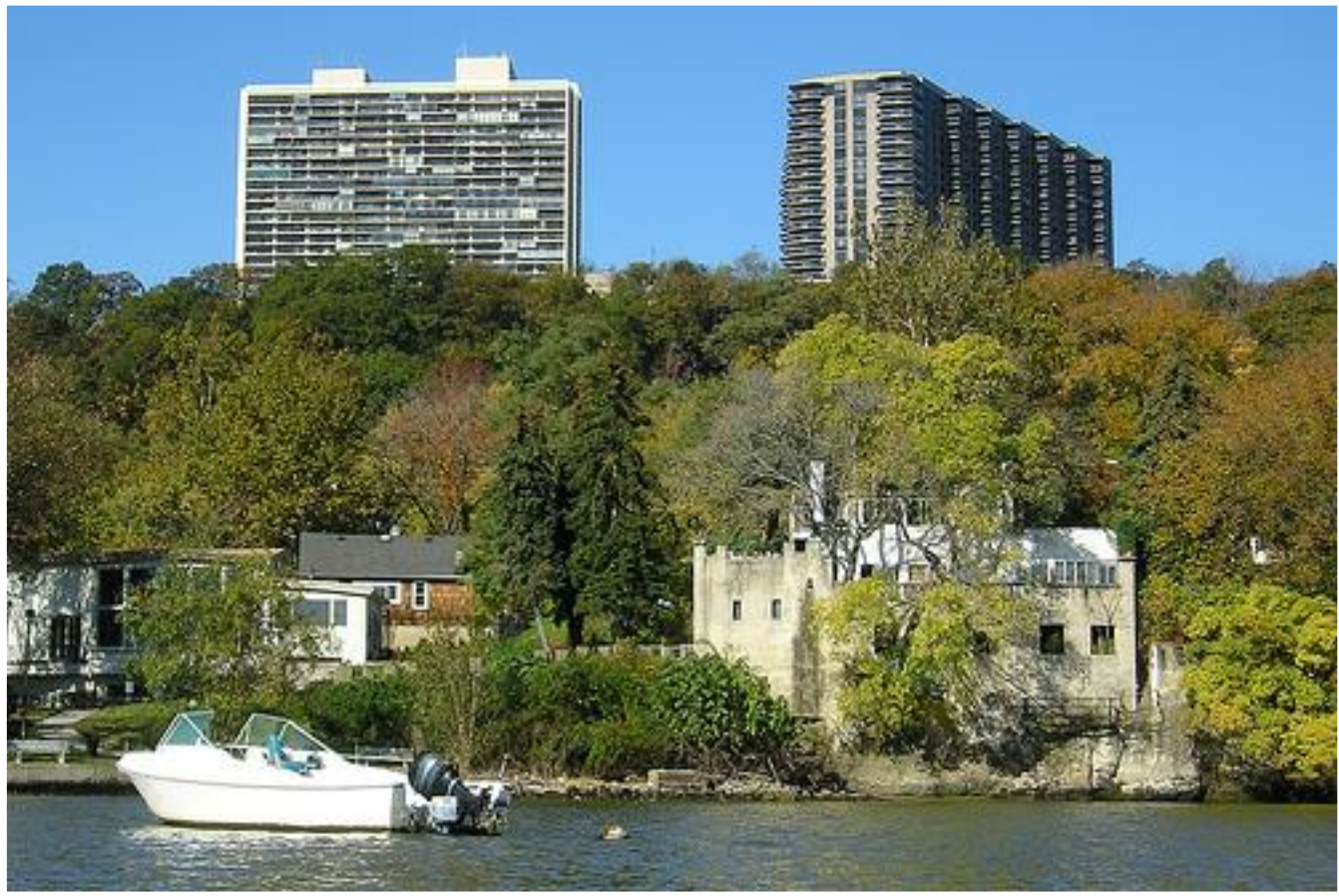
 **Possible Energy Savings**

 **Bathrooms**

 **Kitchens**

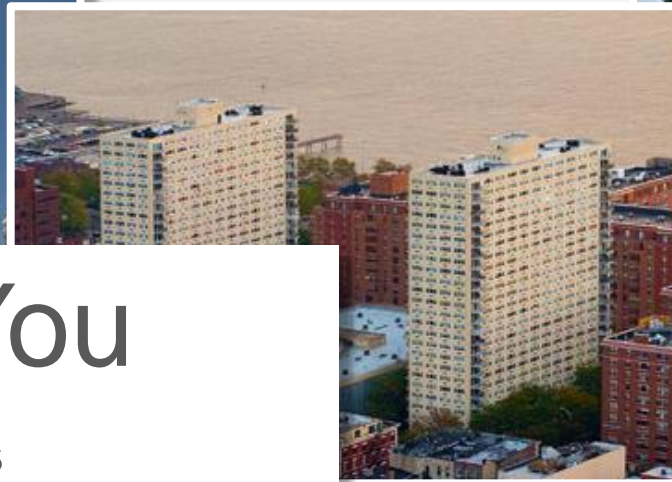
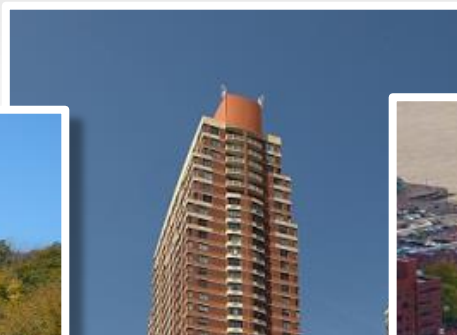












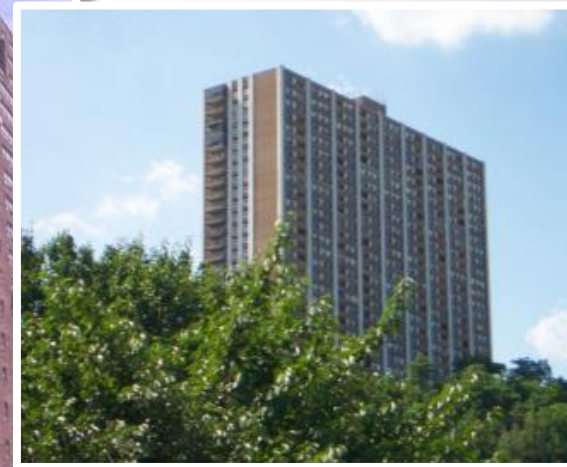
Thank You

Tom Holmes

RSI Remediation Specialists, Inc.

(800) 395-8368

tholmes@rsinj.com



Barry Stephens

Ventilation and Heat Recovery

Old Tools, New Tricks: Creative Solutions for Common Energy Problems

Ventilation and Heat Recovery

BENYC

15 October 2015

Presented by Barry Stephens

Experience with cutting edge energy efficiency with Zero-Heating-Energy-dwellings Wädenswil, 1990

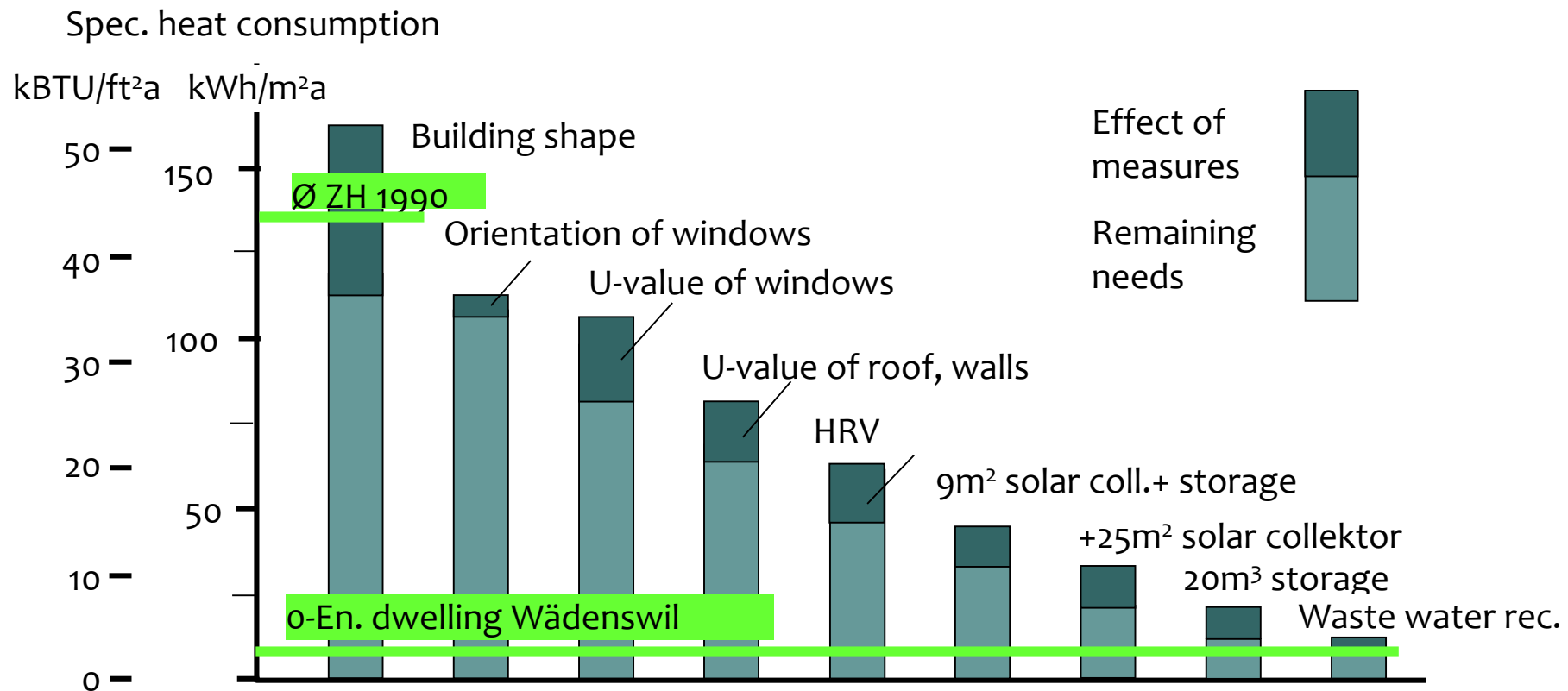
Comprehensive measures to reduce consumption and to use solar heat



600 pounds of
wood/year for space
heating/DHW



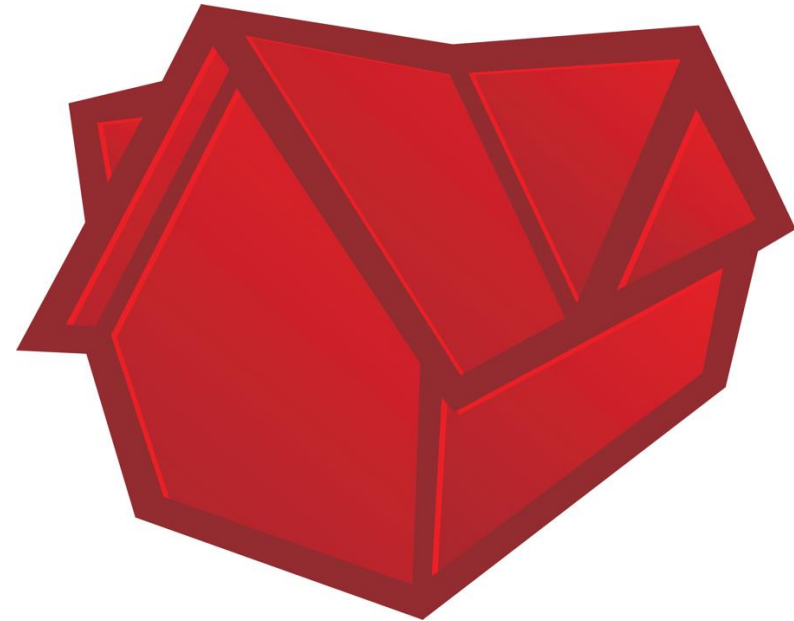
Determining Factors for Energy Use in Zero Energy Homes



Bath Fan vs. HRV Energy Usage

Assumptions:

- * 3 Bedroom/1 bath apartment
- * 1500 SF – 8 FT ceilings
- * Passive House Ventilation
0.3 ACH = 60 CFM
- * Outside Air Temp: 30°F
- * Inside Air Temp: 70°F



Bath Fan vs. HRV Energy Usage

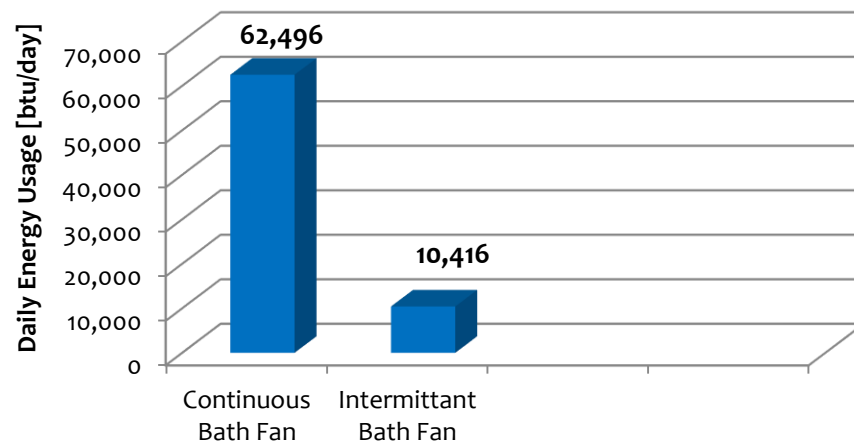
Bath Fan case, 60 CFM continuous:

$$\text{Energy Usage} = (1.085)(60 \text{ CFM})(70^\circ\text{F} - 30^\circ\text{F})(24 \text{ hours}) = 62,496 \text{ Btu/Day}$$

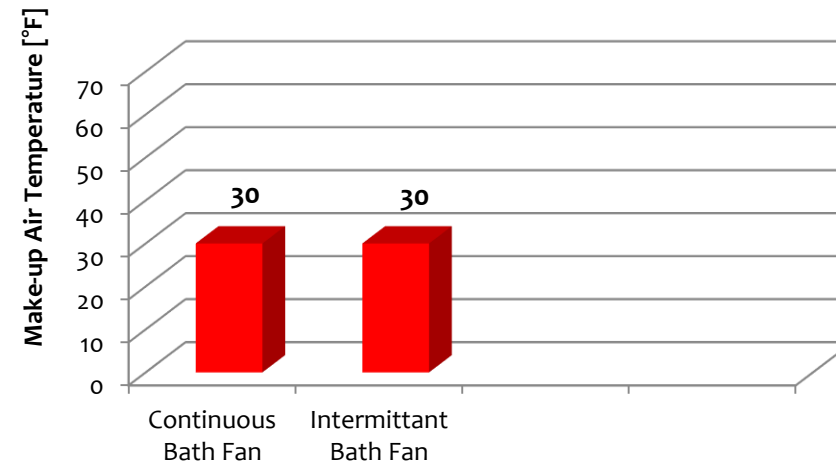
Bath Fan Case, 120 CFM intermittent (2 hours per day):

$$\text{Energy Usage} = (1.085)(120 \text{ CFM})(70^\circ\text{F} - 30^\circ\text{F})(2 \text{ hours}) = 10,416 \text{ Btu/Day}$$

Ventilation Thermal Energy Usage



Make-up Air Temperature



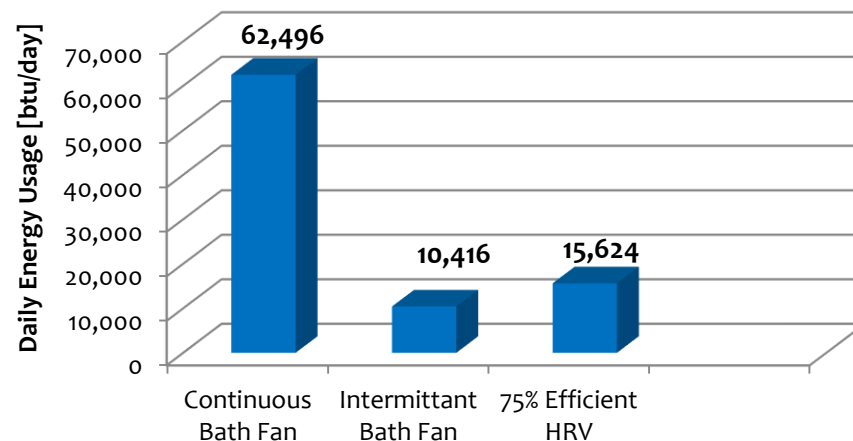
Bath Fan vs. HRV Energy Usage

75% Efficient HRV case, 60 CFM continuous:

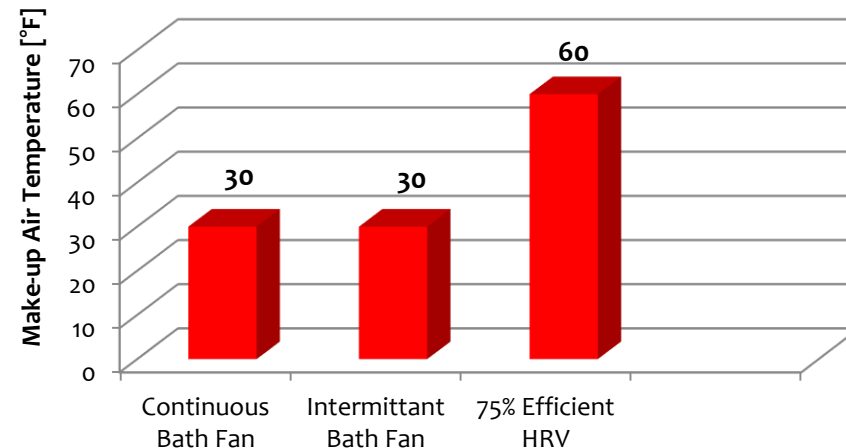
Energy Usage = $(1.085)(60 \text{ CFM})(70^\circ\text{F} - 30^\circ\text{F})(24 \text{ hours})(1 - 0.75) = 15,624 \text{ Btu/Day}$

Make-up air temperature = $30^\circ\text{F} + (70^\circ\text{F} - 30^\circ\text{F})(0.75) = 60^\circ\text{F}$

Ventilation Thermal Energy Usage



Make-up Air Temperature



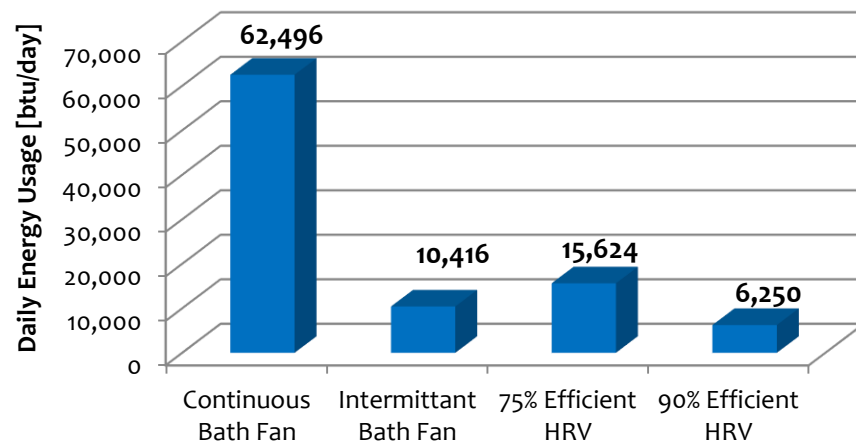
Bath Fan vs. HRV Energy Usage

90% Efficient HRV case, 60 CFM continuous:

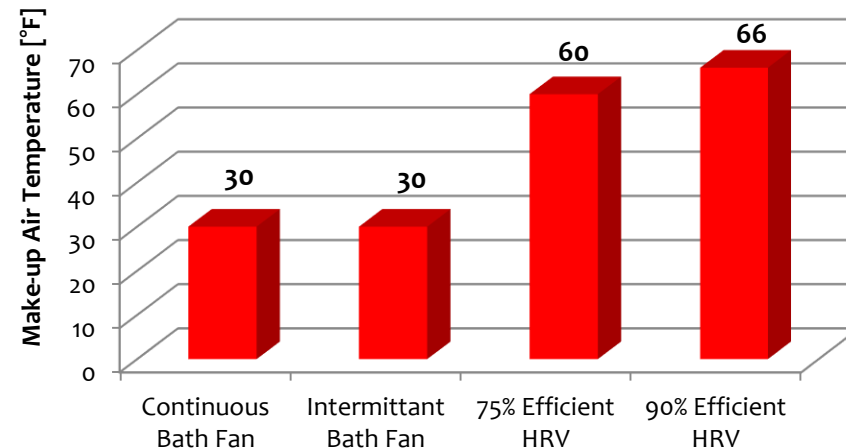
Energy Usage = $(1.085)(60 \text{ CFM})(70^\circ\text{F} - 30^\circ\text{F})(24 \text{ hours})(1 - 0.90) = 6,250 \text{ Btu/Day}$

Make-up air temperature = $30^\circ\text{F} + (70^\circ\text{F} - 30^\circ\text{F})(0.90) = 66^\circ\text{F}$

Ventilation Thermal Energy Usage

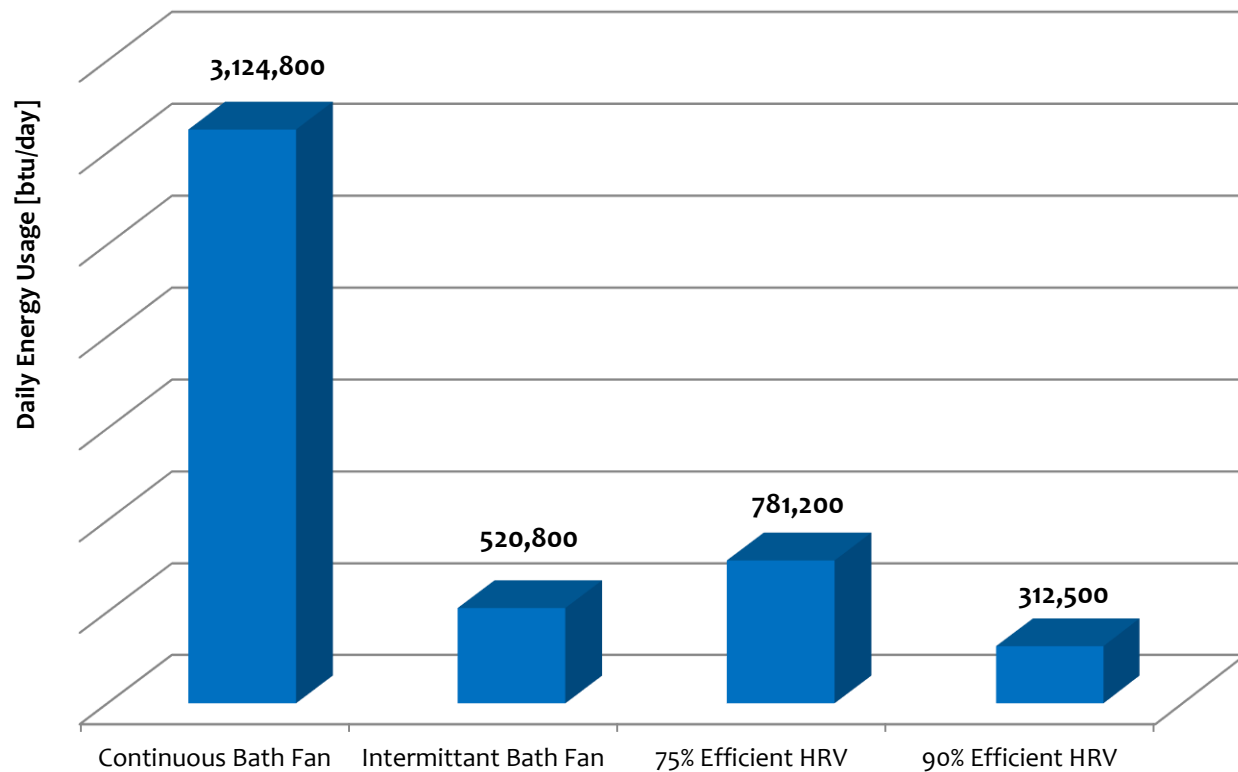


Make-up Air Temperature



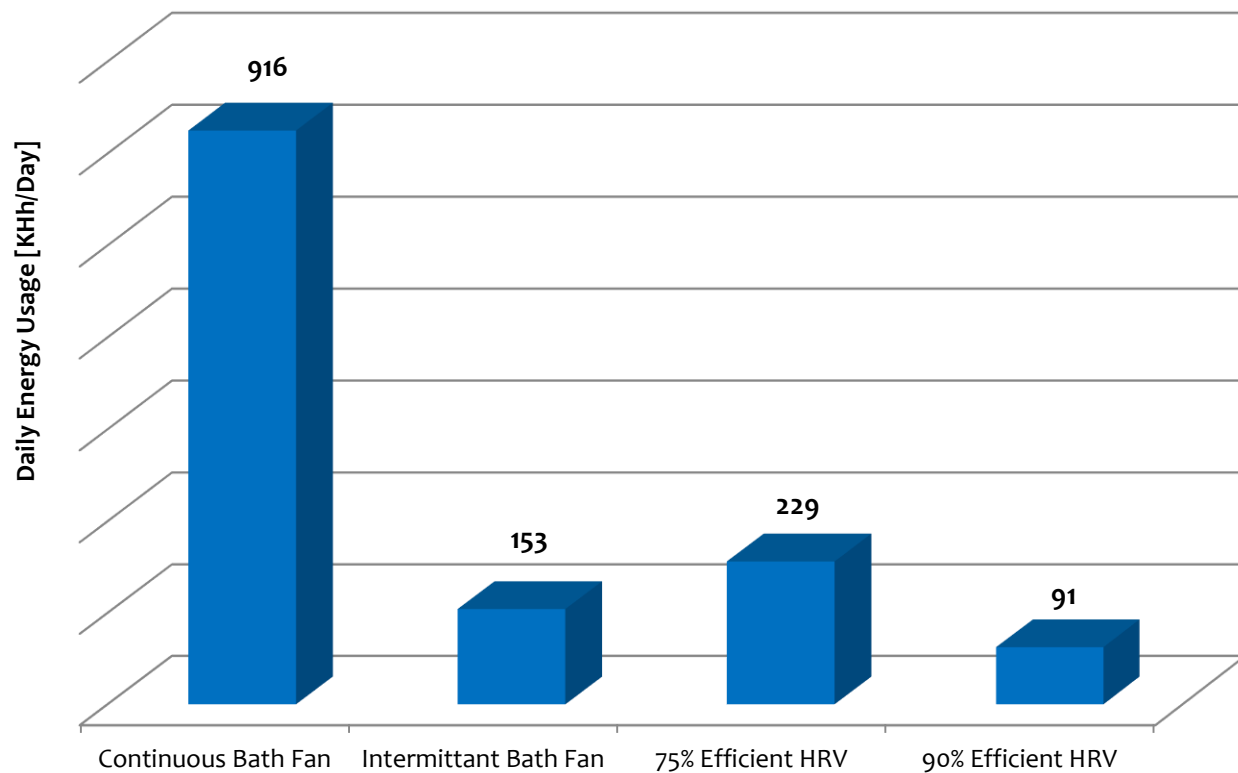
Apply formula to 50 unit multi-family

Ventilation Thermal Energy Usage (Daily)



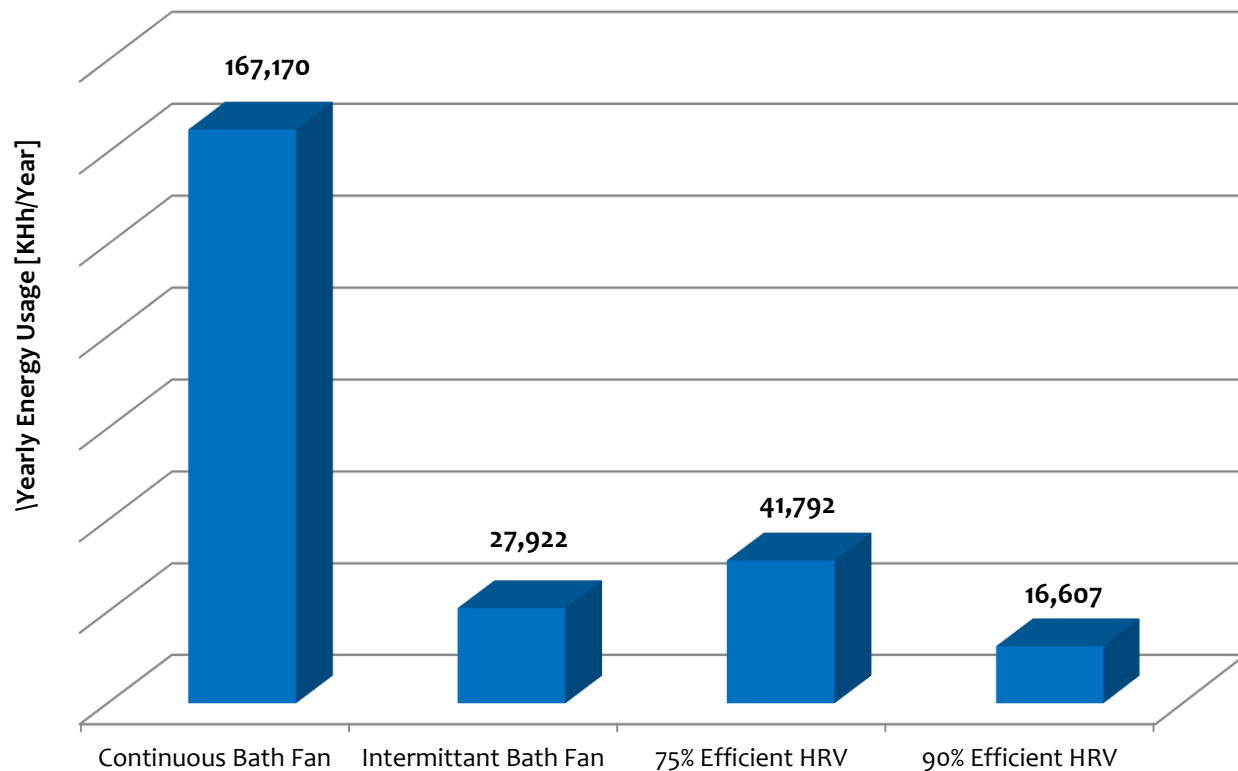
Apply formula to 50 unit multi-family

Ventilation KWh Equivalent (Daily)



Apply formula to 50 unit multi-family

Ventilation KWh Equivalent (Yearly)



Calculated with average temperature gradient from outside to inside of 20F.

Ever seen one of these?

Rooftop AHU



Multi-Family Options



Install individual units in each Apartment.

Multi-Family Options

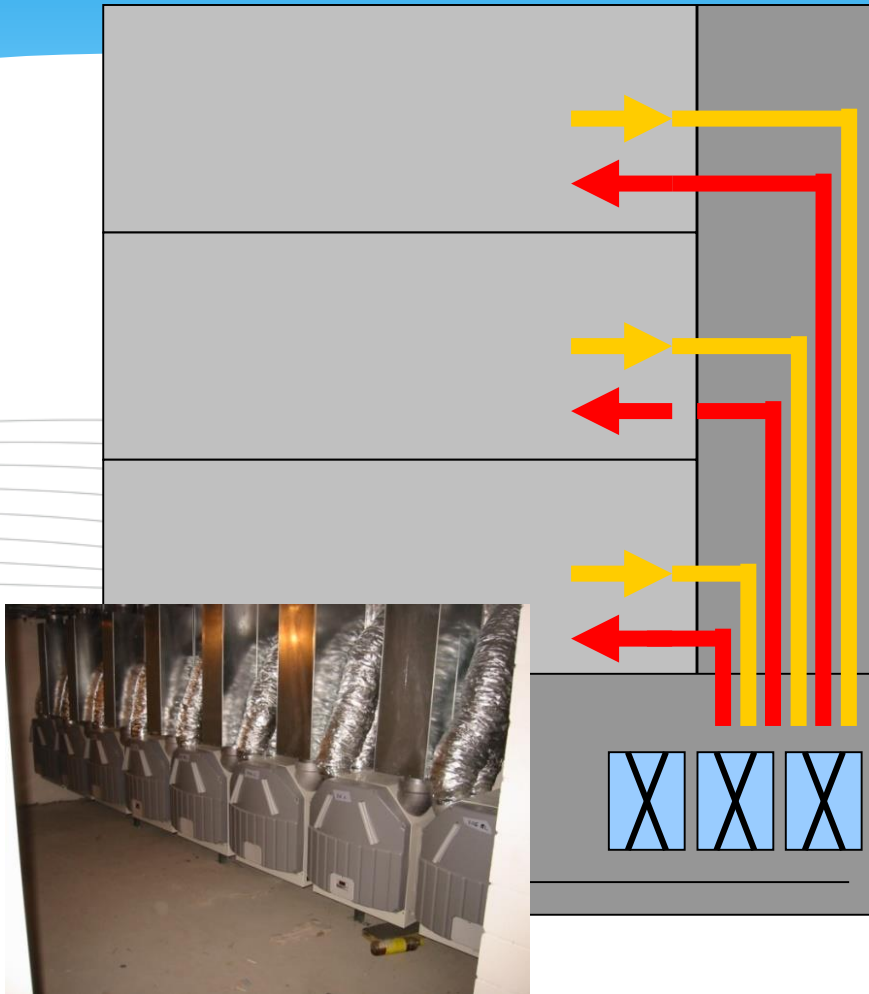
Individual Apartment Units With Central Mechanical Room

Pros

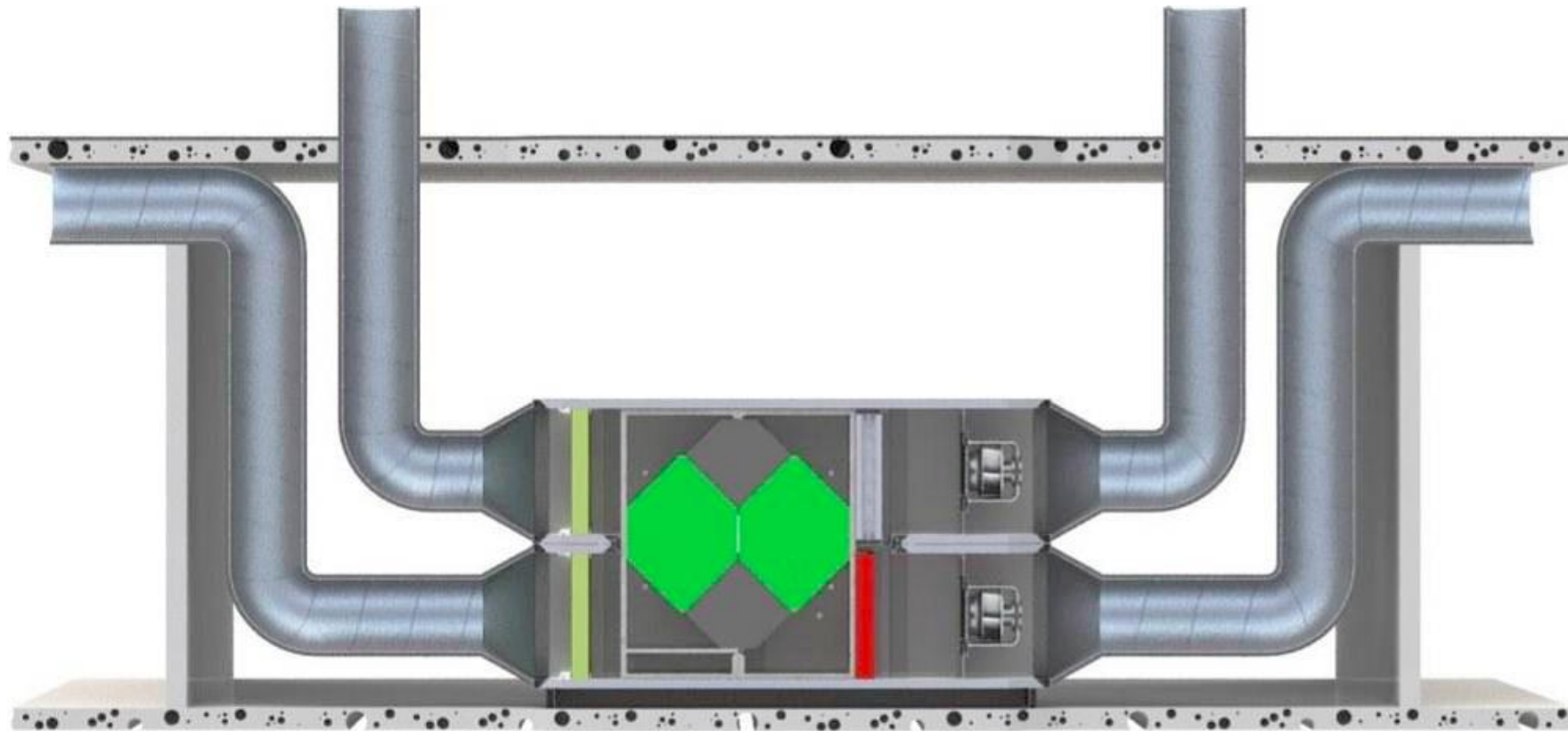
- Good Compartmentalization
- Individual Control
- Boost Capacity
- Minimize Penetrations
- Centralized Maintenance

Cons

- Central Ductwork & Fire Dampers
- Loss of Floor Space for Shafts
- May be more expensive
- Energy paid by building owner



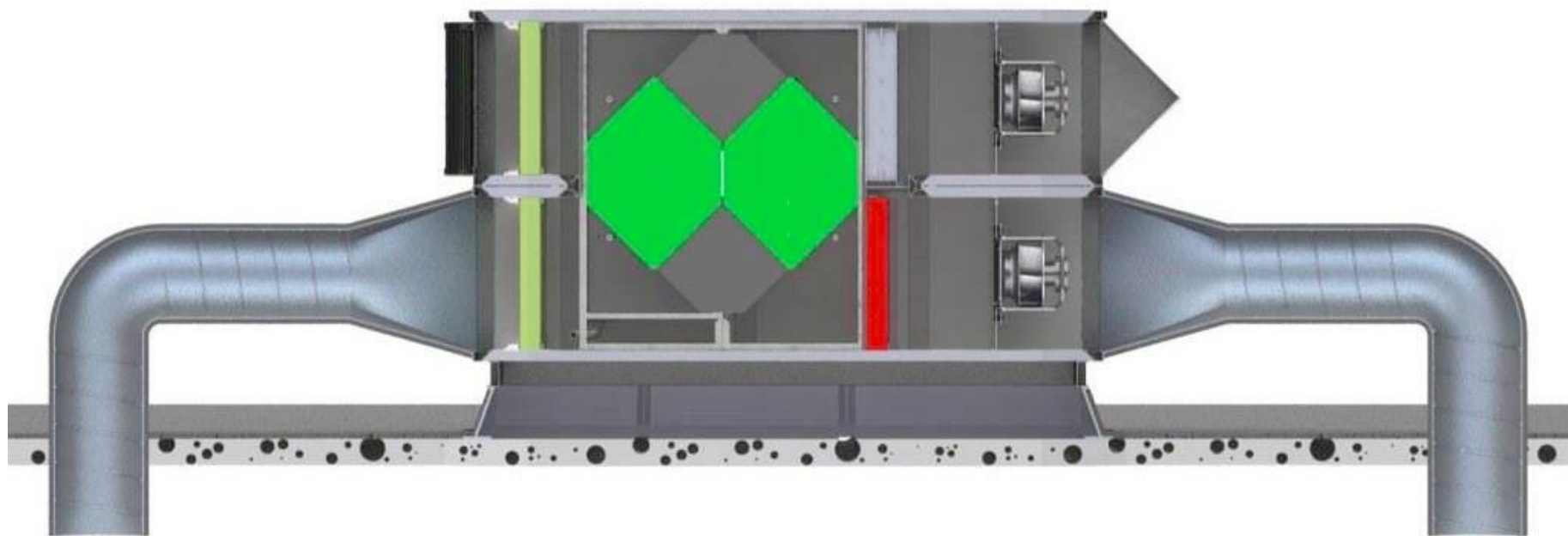
Mechanical Room Central Unit







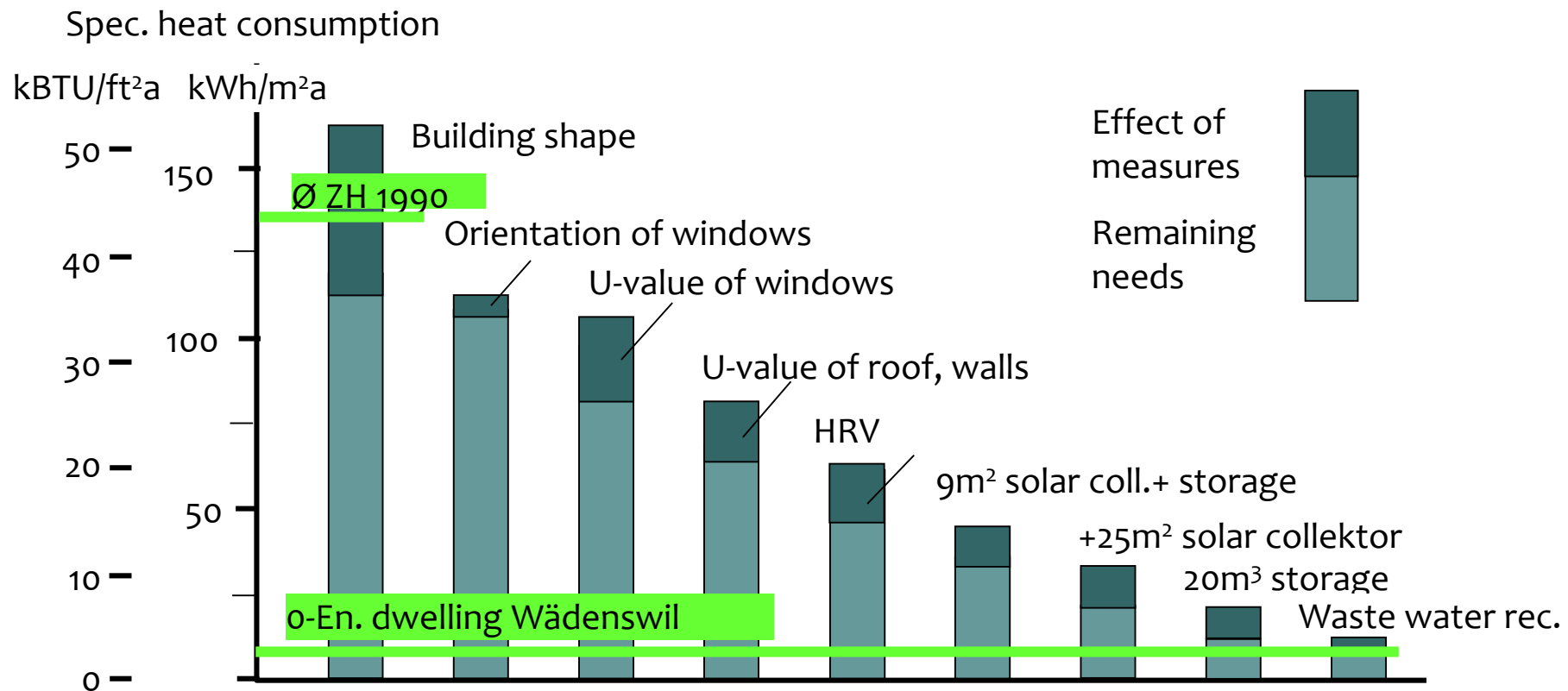
Roof Top Unit







Determining Factors for Energy Use in Zero Energy Homes



Mark Pando
Retrofitting
PTAC Units

Mark Pando
Bright Power, Inc.

Retrofitting PTACS: A New Solution

Proof of Concept

- Electric Heat PTAC with Mini-Split Heat Pump
- “Outdoor Unit” mounted in expanded PTAC cavity in masonry wall
- Completed December 2014

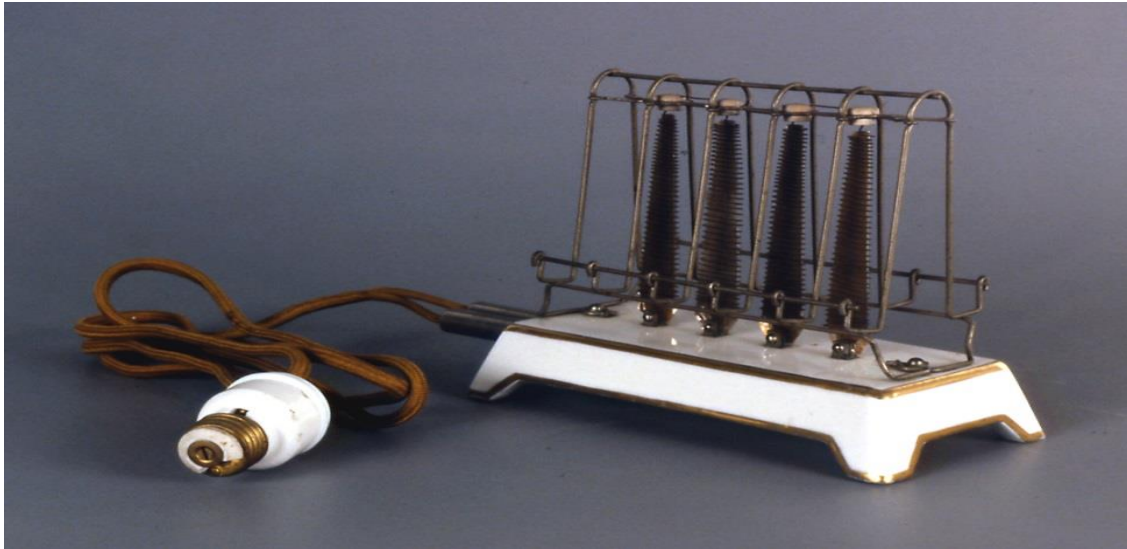


PTAC Sleeves – Leaky Envelope



Out-Dated Technology

1909

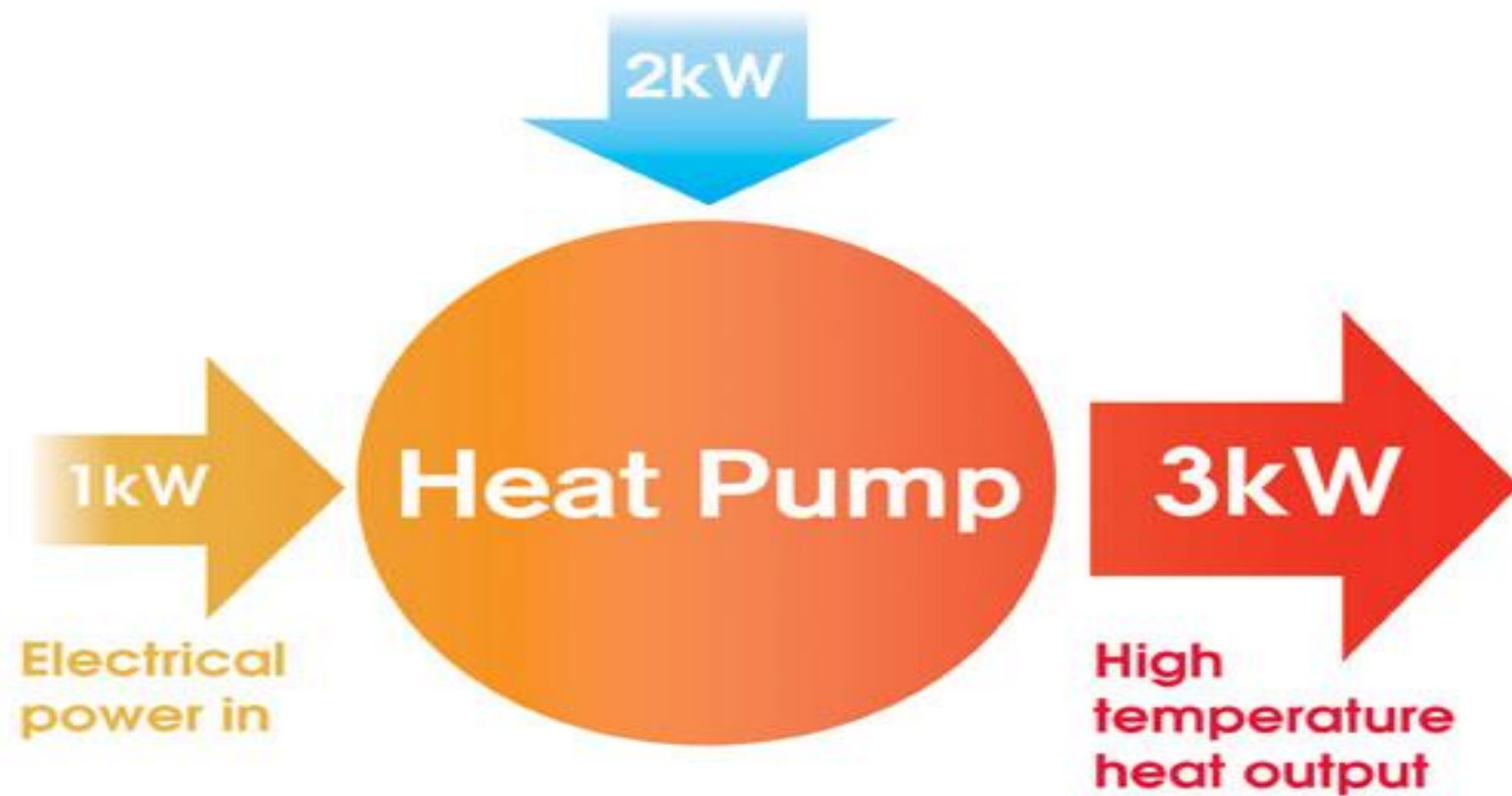


"D12cord". Licensed under CC BY 3.0 via Wikipedia - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:D12cord.jpg#/media/File:D12cord.jpg>

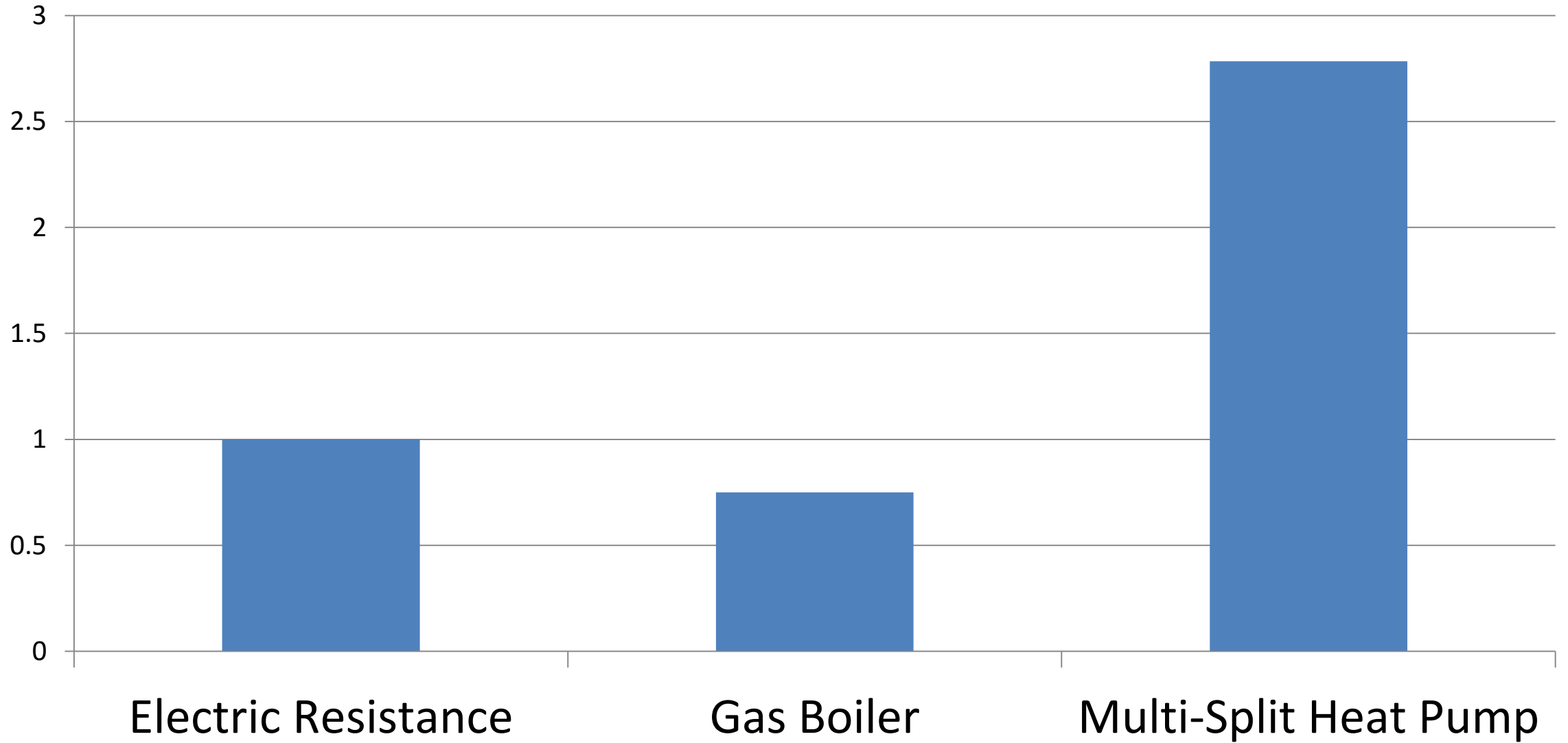
2014



Low temperature renewable heat energy recovered from the environment



Heating System Efficiencies (COP/AFUE)



Retrofits: What were our options?

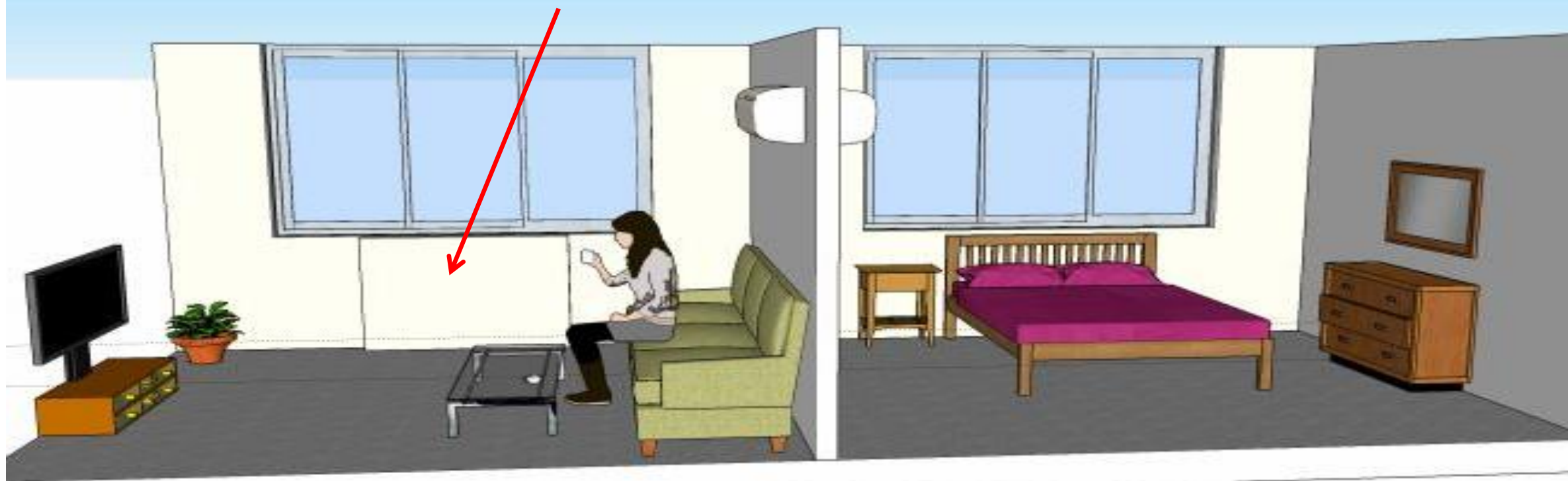
Hydronic Gas Plant	VRF	PTHP
New Piping Needed	Bldg Geometry Restrictions	Sleeve Size = Non Standard
No Space for new Plant	Refrigerant Piping Needed	Electric Ht. on Coldest Days
No Air Sealing	Metering Configuration	No Air Sealing



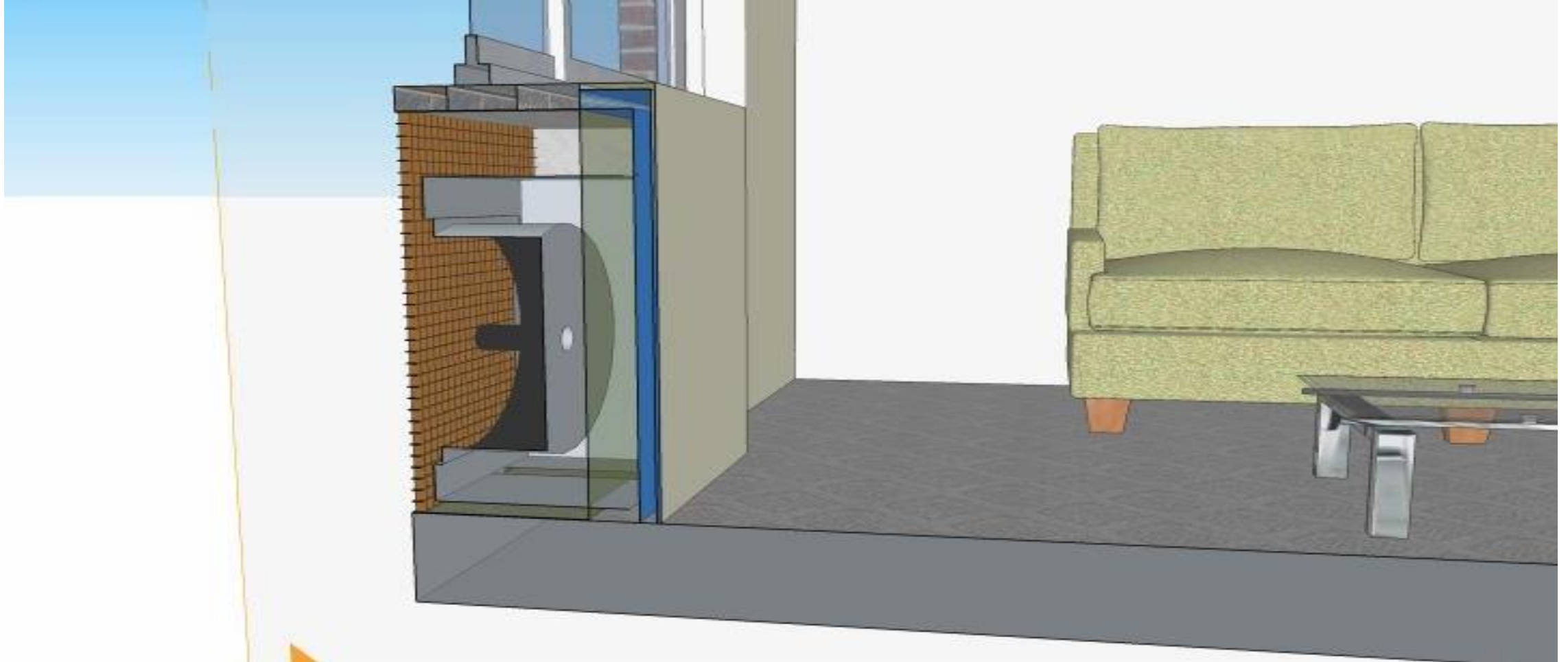
Solution: Mini Splits



Condenser Unit mounted in Wall Cavity



Condenser Unit Location







Enlarged grille





Air Seal Bedroom PTAC



BEFORE

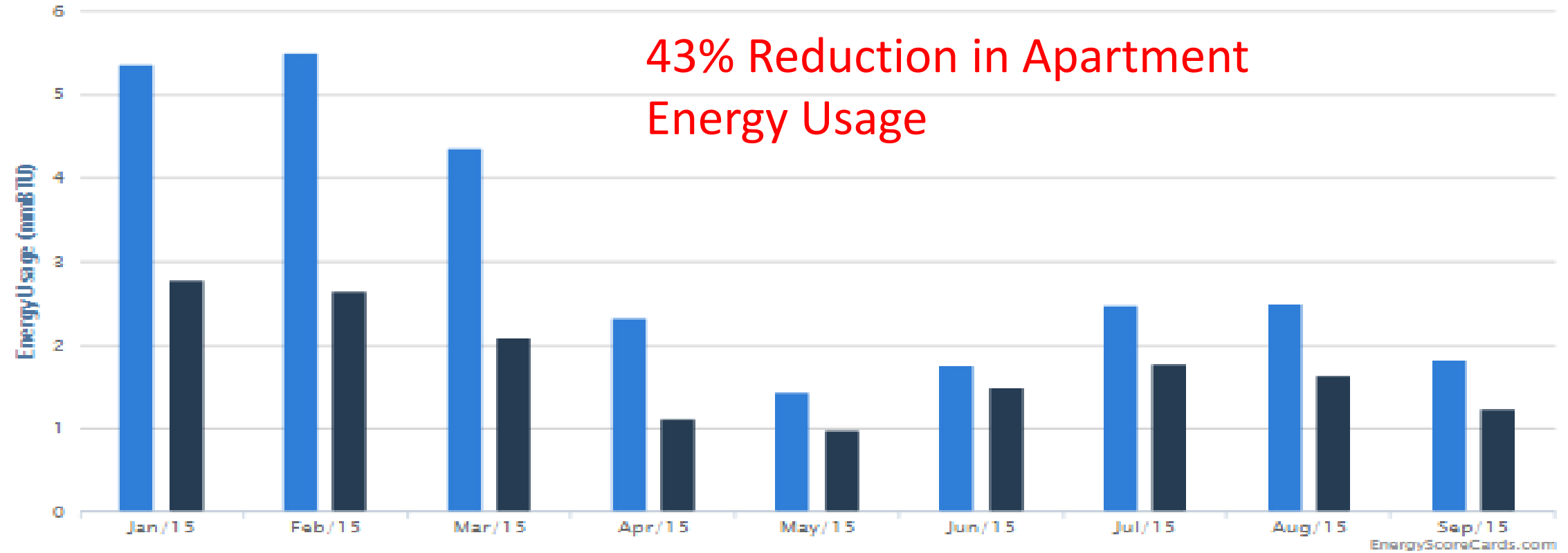
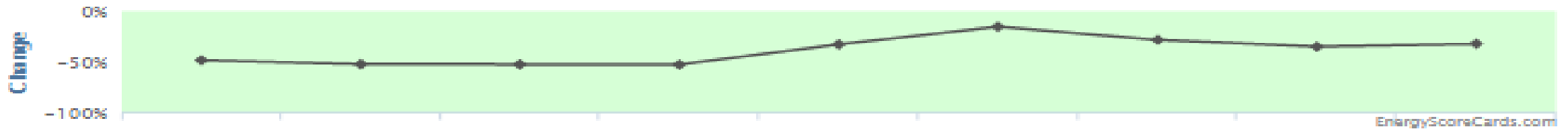


AFTER



Each PTAC occupied 8 sq. ft. of interior floor area





Baseline Period for Report

Pre-Retrofit - Owner ▼
Dec 2013 - Dec 2014



All Energy ▼

Display

Spending Usage


Display Series

Baseline vs Actual ▼

Accounts

Assumptions

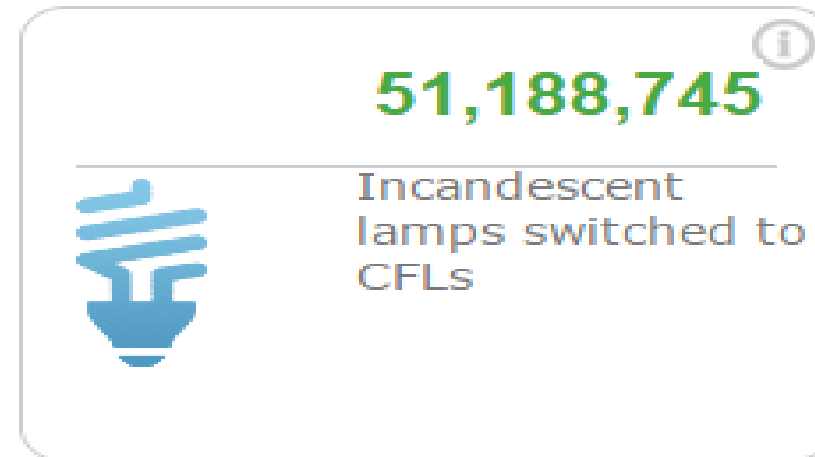
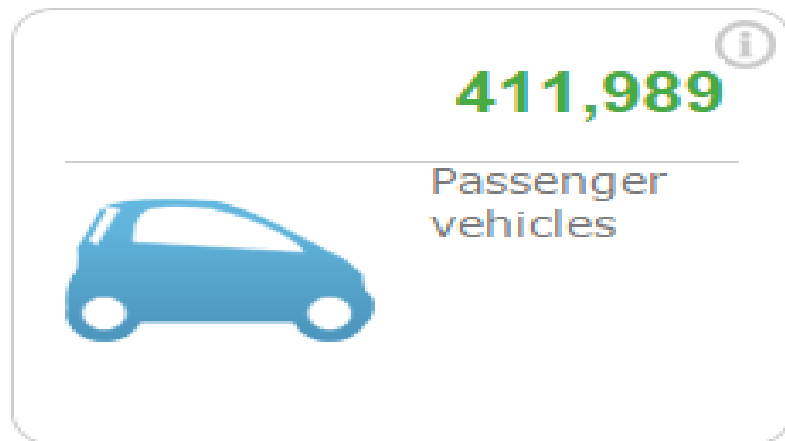
HVAC Savings

Indices_ ▾	Pre-Retrofit - Owner ▾	Post-Retrofit - Owner ▾	Difference		Units
 Energy Index	43 N/A	27 N/A	↓ -39%	-16.0	kBTU/ ft ² /yr
 Cooling Index	5.4 D	3.1 C	↓ -43%	-2.30	BTU/ ft ² /CDD
 Heating Index	5.6 A	2.5 A	↓ -56%	-3.10	BTU/ ft ² /HDD
 Electric Baseload Index	2,555 A	2,574 A	~	19.0	kWh/unit/yr

Big Picture

Region	Electric Heating Usage MWh	Potential Savings MWh
NY State	2,102,000	1,346,000
New England	2,330,000	1,492,000
Total:	4,432,000	2,838,000

Source: RECS 2009 Data



Tom Sahagian
Water Leak
Warning System

Water Leak Early Warning System

Tom Sahagian

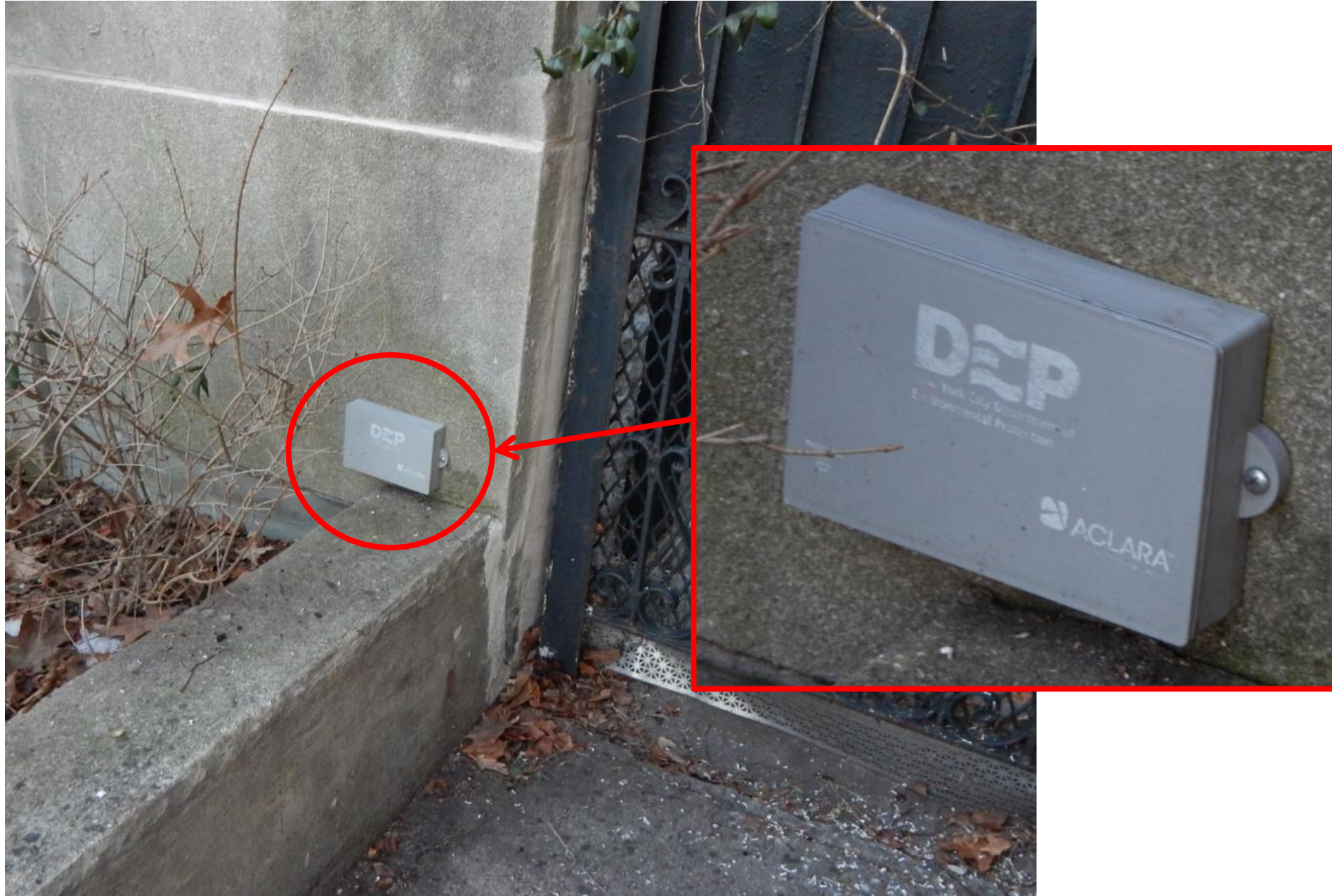
BE-NYC

October 15, 2015

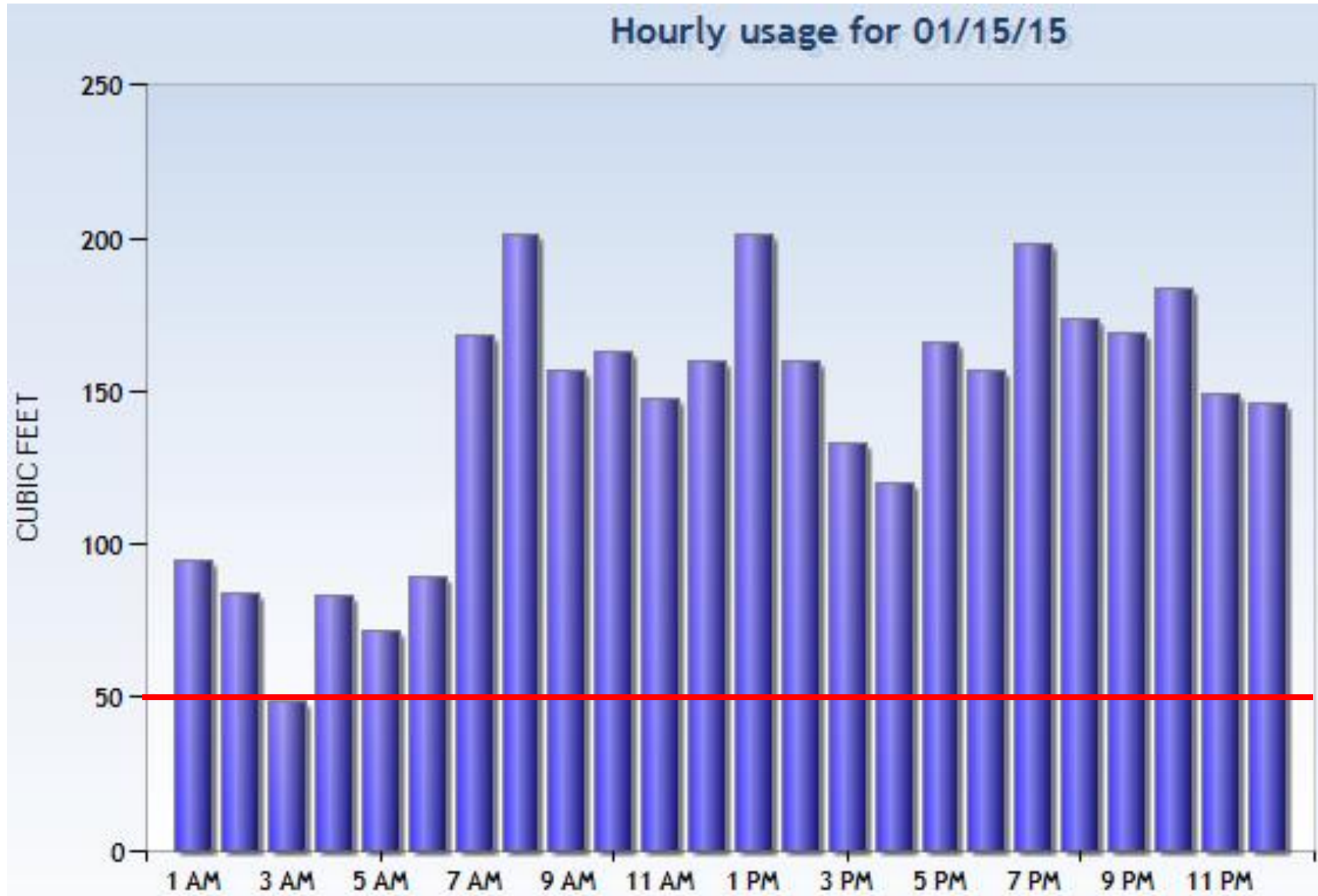
Typical DEP Meter



DEP AMR Data-Gathering System



Typical DEP Graph



Water Submetering is Not New



What to do?



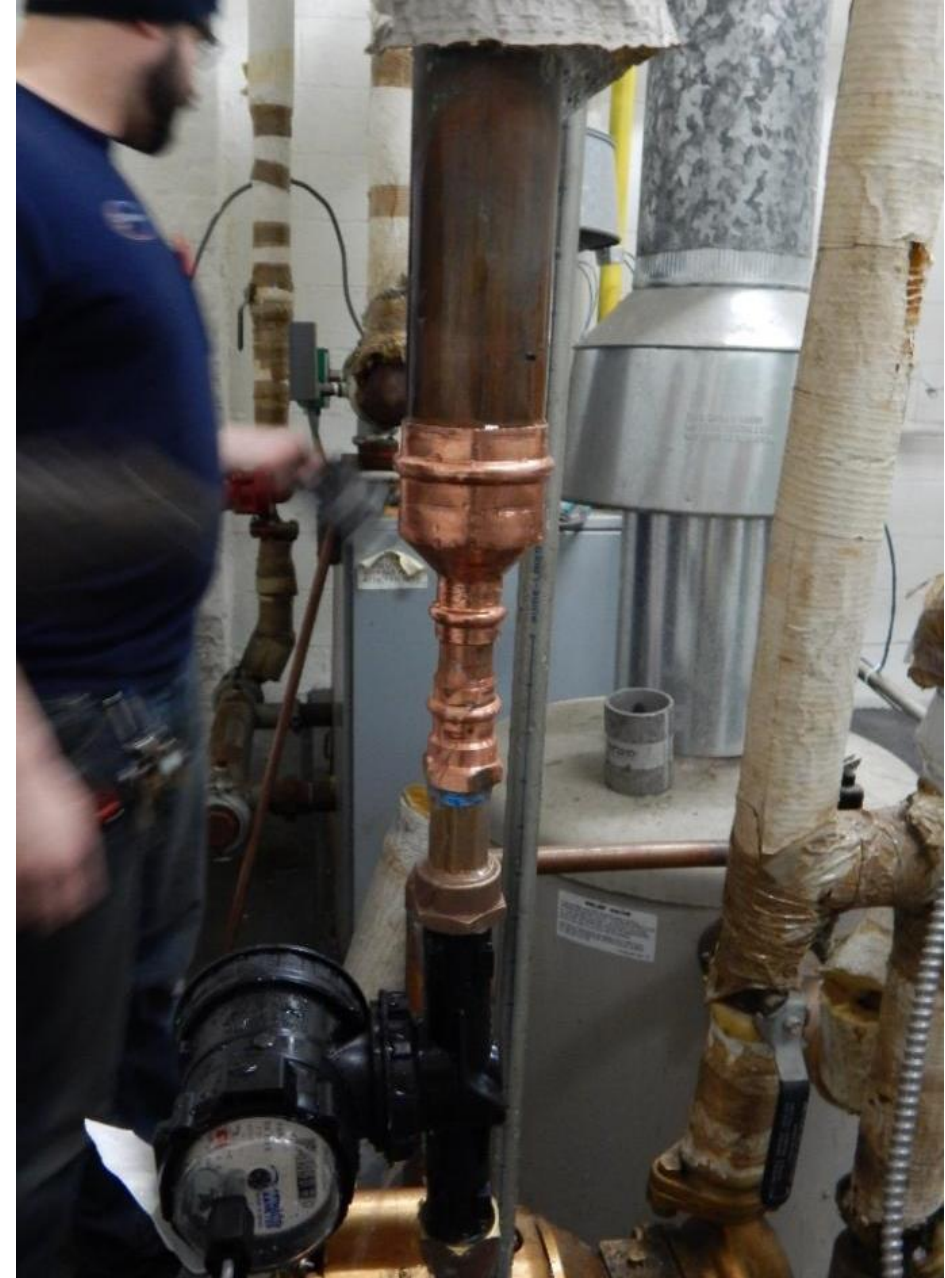
More Difficult Meter Installation



May Require a Shutdown



Meter Installation Technique



Note the Condensation



Note the Condensation



Logger and Pulsers

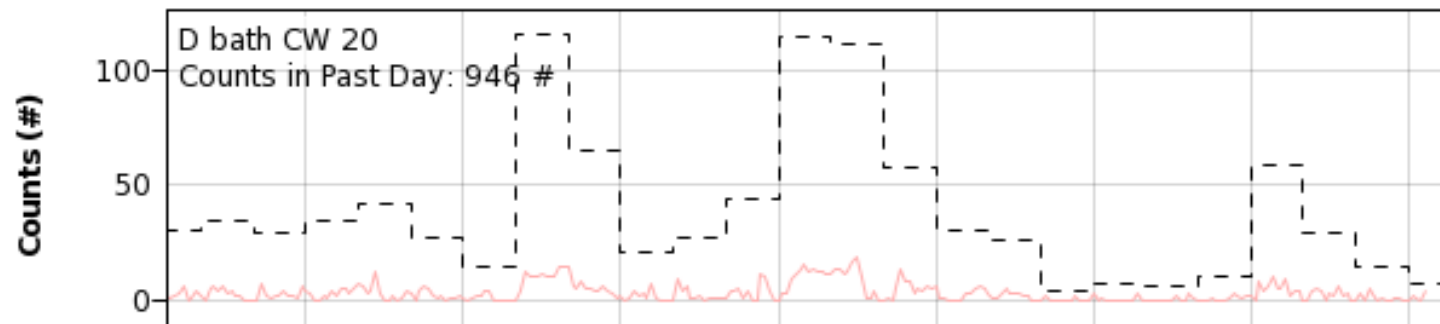
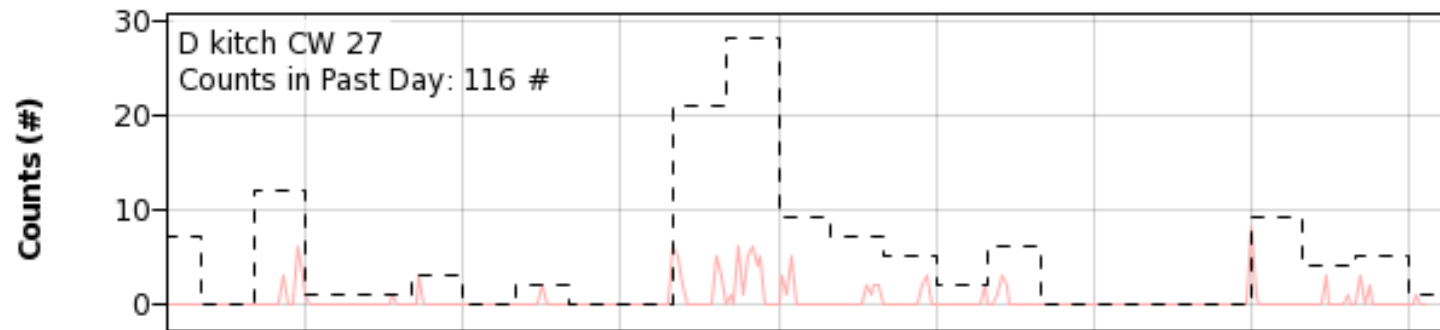
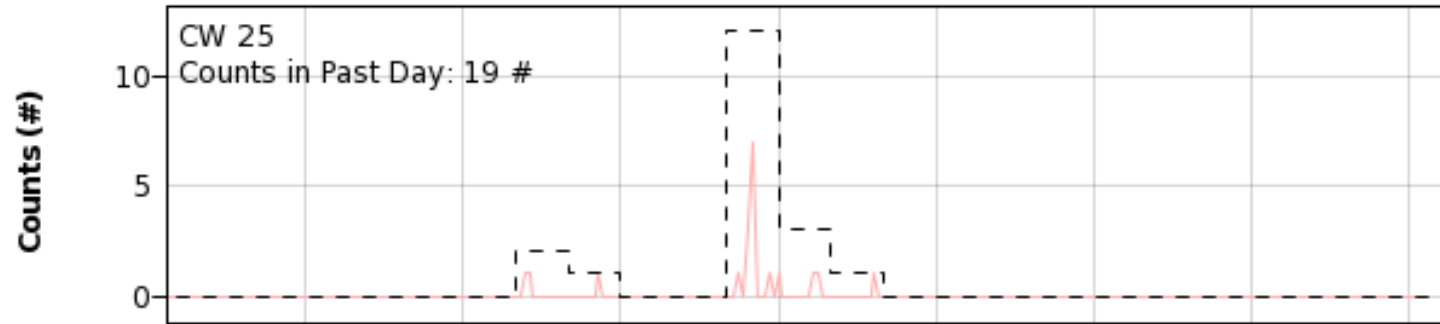


Internet Issues

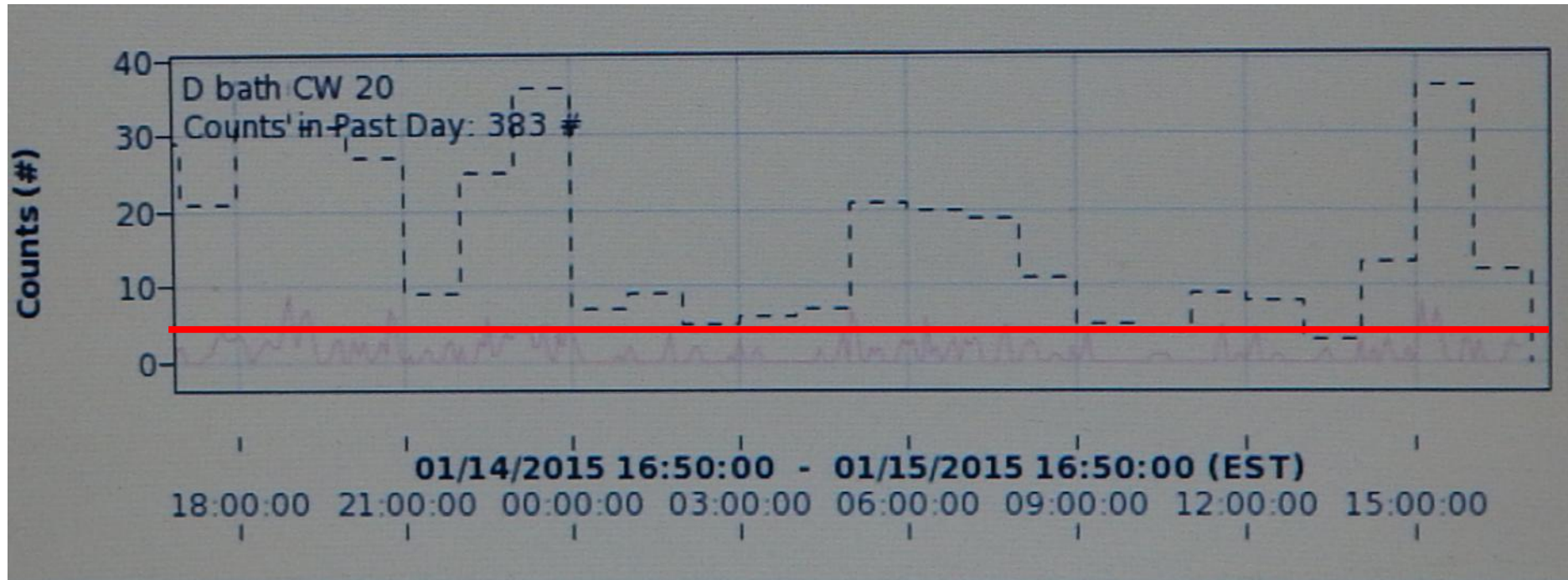


Sample Datalogger Graph

01/19/2015 09:20:00 - 01/20/2015 09:20:00 (EST)
12:00:00 15:00:00 18:00:00 21:00:00 00:00:00 03:00:00 06:00:00

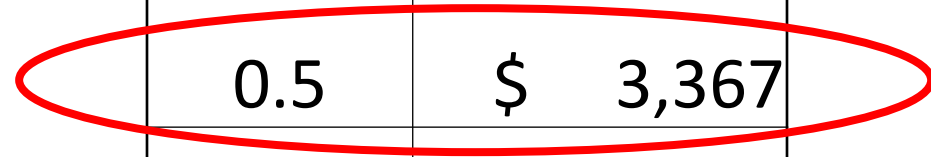


Obvious Leak



Cost of a Leak

Leak (GPM)	Annual Cost
0.05	\$ 337
0.1	\$ 673
0.2	\$ 1,347
0.5	\$ 3,367
1	\$ 6,734
2	\$ 13,467



Wireless System -- Gateway



Wireless System -- Sensor



How Much Does it Cost?

Vendor Installed Cost Per Meter		
Meter Size	Vendor 1	Vendor 2
3/4-inch	\$ 935	\$ 625
1-inch	\$ 1,230	\$ 975
1-inch Hot	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,250
1.5-inch	\$ 1,988	\$ 1,725

Typical All-in Installed Cost Per Meter				
10-Meter System				
Meter*	Logger**	Wiring	Other Labor	Total
\$ 1,000	\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 524	\$ 2,524
1,800	Hours			
204	Meters			
8.8	Hours per Meter			
\$ 150	Hourly Labor Rate			
\$ 1,324	Wiring Cost per Meter (includes Other Labor)			
*Includes pulse output capability				
**Logger costs about \$2,000 or \$200/meter for 10 meters				

Installed cost can easily be reduced

Thank you

ts.conserve@gmail.com

Dan Rieber
Boilers and
Domestic Hot Water

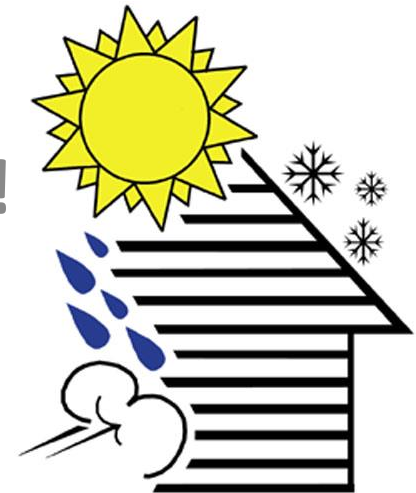


BUILDINGENERGY NYC

OCTOBER 15, 2015 AT THE TKP NEW YORK CONFERENCE CENTER

- A common sense solution to replace a Steam boiler and add separate DHW.
- Converting to Hydronic heat, or insulating walls with cellulose and converting to Hydronic Heat.
- Either way it's a *home* run, because **Weatherization Works!**

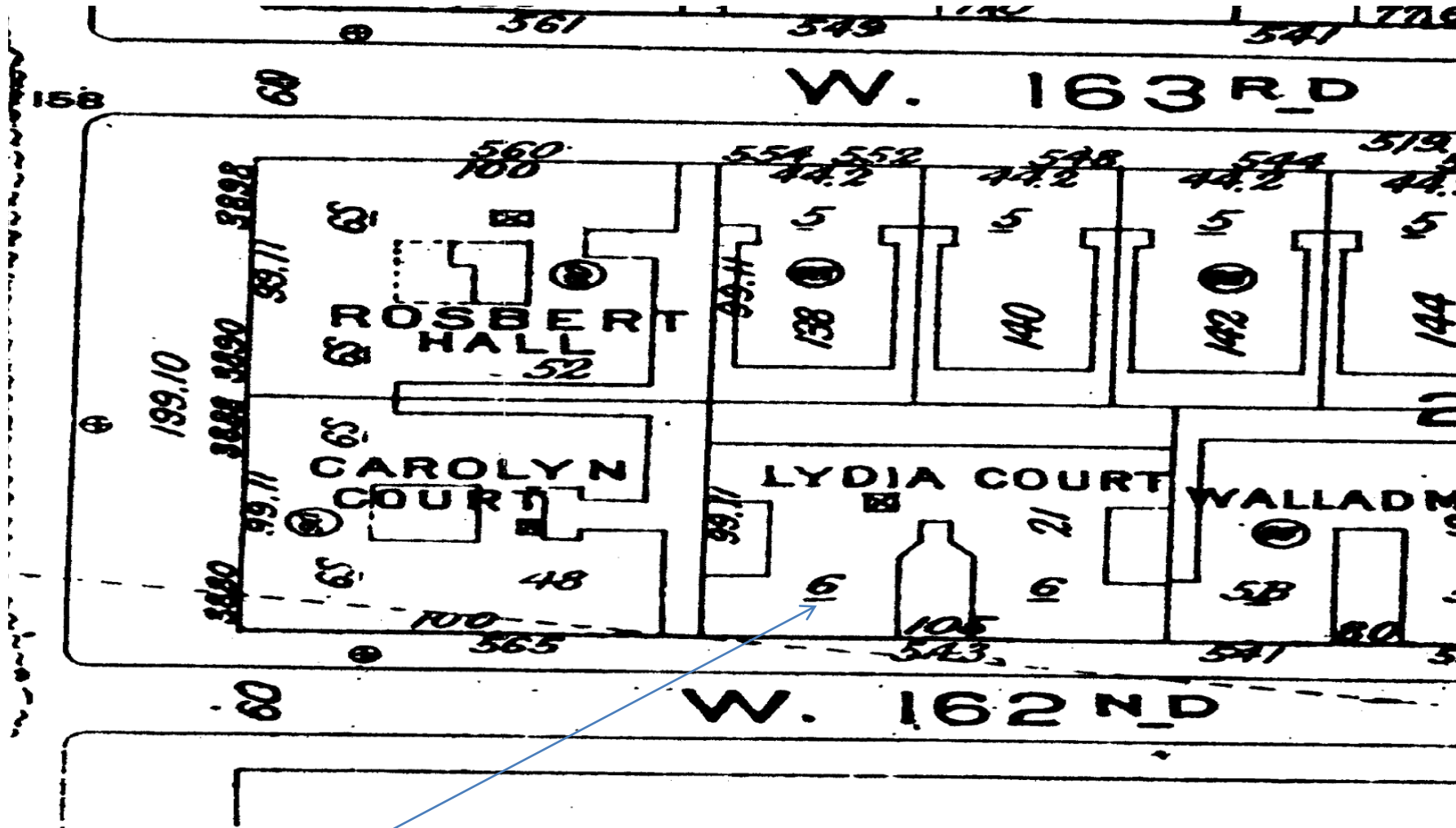
Dan Rieber
Weatherization
Director, NMIC
danriever@nmic.org



Steam boiler replacement with separate DHW

- 42 unit, 6 story elevator building built in 1910
- 1974 Gas fired Steam Boiler and unused oil tank.
- Old boiler is way oversized 100 HP or 4 million btu's.
- Take advantage of space in boiler room to reduce boiler size and add a separate DHW maker.
- Pre WAP btu/sqft/hdd =20.37

Where is this building?

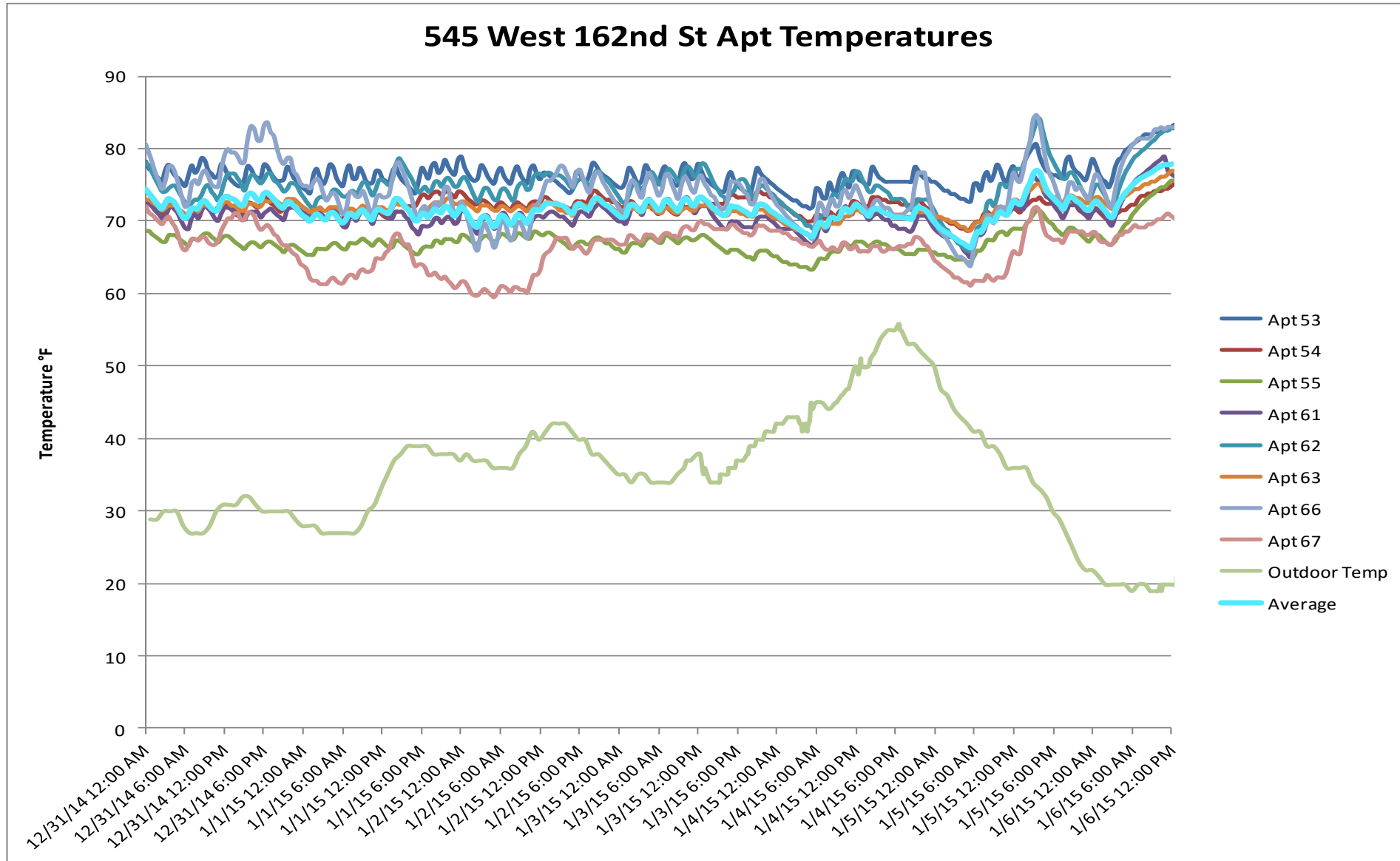


Right Here

Typical Washington Heights pre-War building



We did a temperature study



545 West 162nd radiator survey*

Floor	Apt. Line							Supts
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6	108.0	132.0	72.0	36.0	40.6	86.0	82.7	
5	61.5	68.0	60.0	38.0	64.0	78.0	66.0	
4	36.0	42.7	32.5	40.0	52.0	78.0	65.0	
3	53.3	65.3	32.0	40.0	45.0	96.0	104.0	
2	61.5	48.0	27.5	45.0	42.0	65.3	84.0	
0	48.7	36.0	56.0	40.0	0.0	66.0	80.3	
Total	369.0	392.0	280.0	239.0	243.6	469.3	482.0	0.0

NOTE: *Estimated values* in red

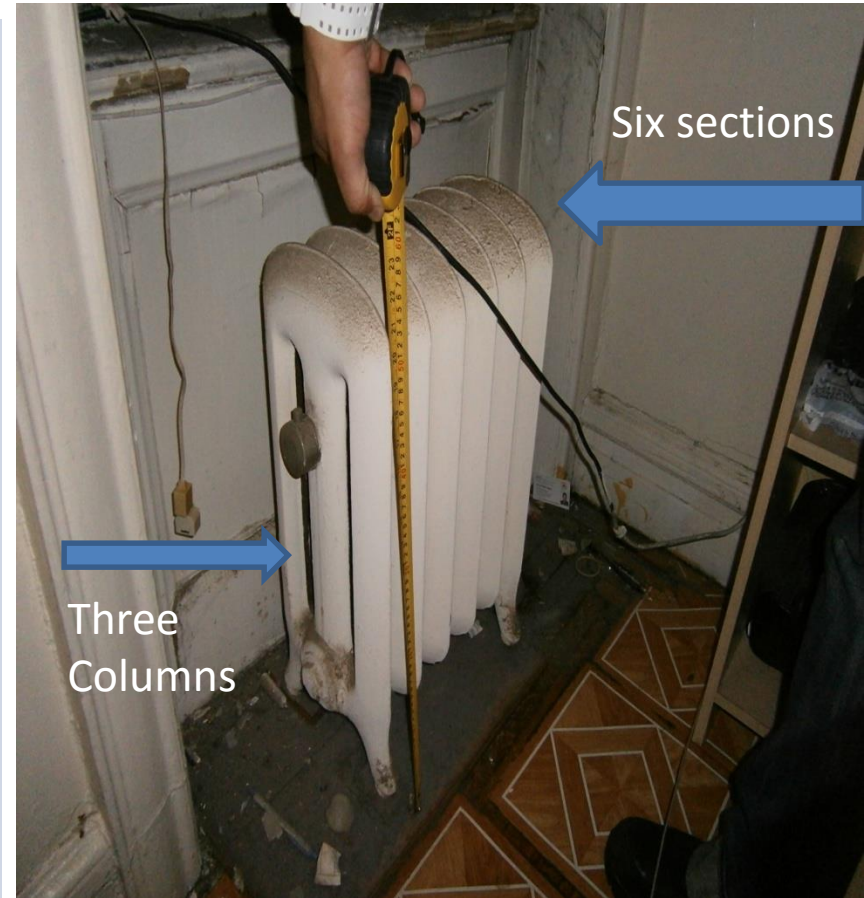
*Includes estimates for removed radiators

STEAM BOILER SIZING CALCULATION

RADIATOR HEAT LOAD				# of Sections	EDR
Total Radiator EDR	Btu/hr Net	Btu/hr Gross	Boiler HP	8	21.5
2475.0	593,988	791,984	23.66	9	24
DOMESTIC HOT WATER LOAD				10	26.67
DHW Gallons Per Hour	Max Temp Rise [deg F]	Btu/hr Gross	Boiler HP	35 or 40 hp	29.33
840.00	100	699,720	20.90	12	32.00
				13	34.67
				14	37.33

TOTAL BOILER CAPACITY = 44.56

1,491,704 btu/hr
1,492 MBH



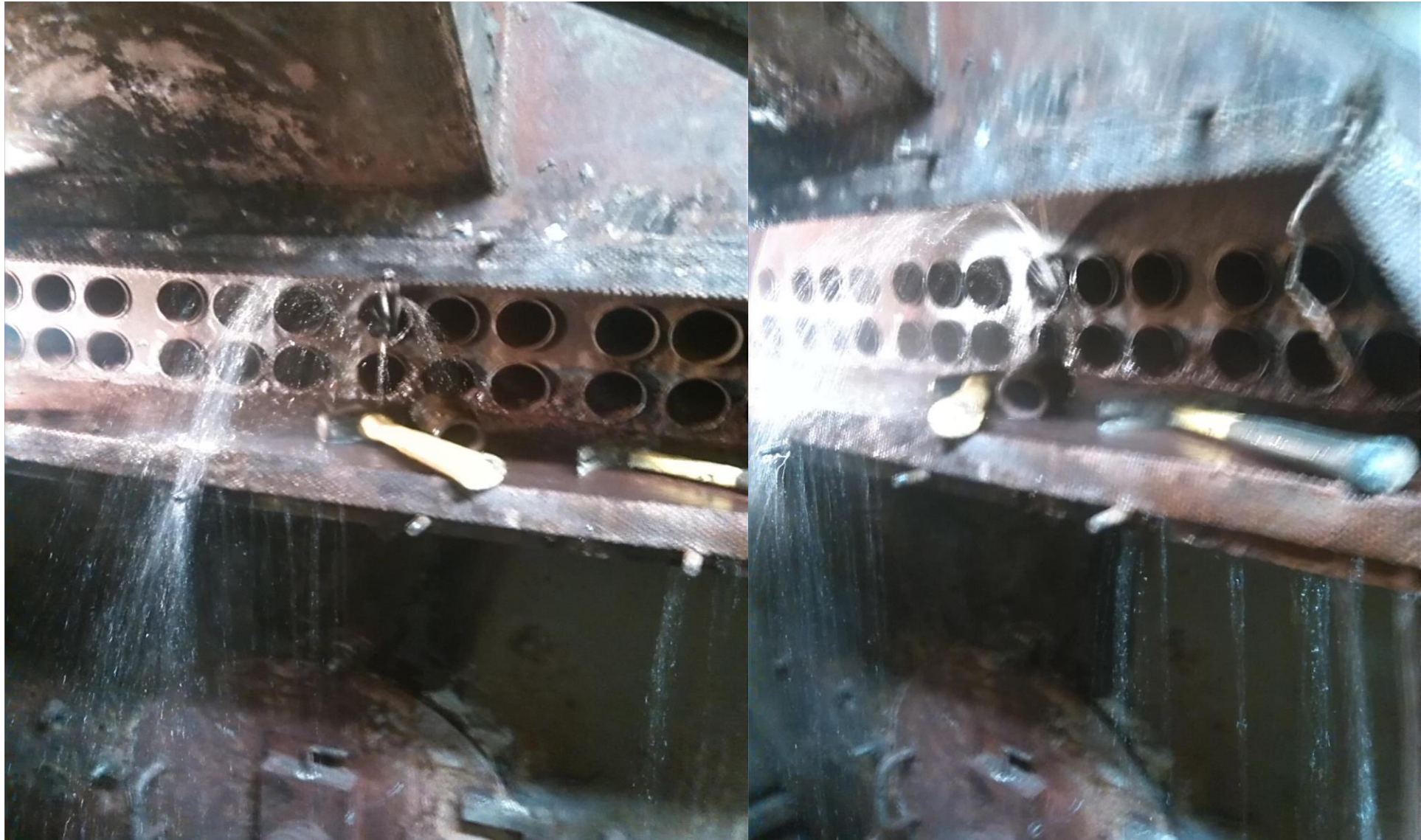
The old boiler was a Rockmills MP100



The Boiler is leaking



The leak revealed



Lets put in a 50HP boiler and a new
750,000 btu DHW maker



DHW boiler Laars Pennant 750,000 btus



Designed, Manufactured
and Certified By
(Conçu, Fabriqué Et Certifié Par)

LAARS
Heating Systems Company

Authorized by **BRADFORD WHITE**
CORPORATION

AHRI CERTIFIED
www.ahridirectory.org

Rochester, NH, U.S.A. : Mississauga, Ontario, Canada

Pennant - Automatic Circulating Tank Water Heater
For Either Indoor or Outdoor Installation,
Indoor Installation Either Direct Vent or Using Indoor Combustion Air.
For Installation on Combustible Flooring, CATEGORY I & III .
Suitable for Water (Potable) Heating Only

This Product Complies With ANSI Z21.10.3 - 2011 : CSA 4.3 - 2011 : CRN # F1031.152T3674
Pennant - Chauffe-Eau À Circulation D'air Automatique
Pour Une Installation À Ventilation Directe, Ou Une
Installation Qui Utilise La Combustion De L'air Intérieur.
Ce Produit Complys Avec ANSI Z21.10.3 - 2011 : CSA 4.3 - 2011 : CRN # F1031.152T3674

Manufactured Date / Date De Fabrication **Jul 14, 2015**

Model Number / Modèle No **PNCV0750NACK22XN**

Serial Number / No. De Série **C 15 268857**

National Board **268857**

Combustion Eff. **N/A** % Thermal Eff. **84.2** %

This Heater Equipped to Burn **Natural Gas / Gaz**
Chauffe-eau équipé pour gaz

Input / Débit à l'entrée **750,000** Btu/hr

Min. Input Rate / Débit à l'entrée (min.) **500,000** Btu/hr

Output / Débit À La Sortie **638,000** Btu/hr

Max. W.P. Water / Pression de l'eau (max.) **160** P.S.I.

Max. Water Temperature [Température de l'eau (max.)] **210** Deg. F (99 C)

Recovery Rate (100°F Rise) / Taux de récupération **765** GPH

Min. Relief Valve Cap. [Capacité Minimale De] **830** lbs/hr (lb/h)

Heating Surface / Surface de chauffage **83** sq. ft.

Max. Permissible Gas Supply Pressure **13** inches W.C.
Pression maximale admise de l'alimentation en gaz 3.2 (kPa)

Min. Permissible Gas Supply Pressure **4.0** inches W.C.
Pression minimale admise de l'alimentation en gaz 1.0 (kPa)

Manifold Pressure / Pression À La Tubulaire **2.5** " W.C. / 0.6 (kPa)

FOR INSTALLATION ON COMBUSTIBLE FLOORING
(POUR INSTALLATION SUR SURFACES INFLAMMABLES)

Minimum Clearances From Combustible Surfaces
(Dégagements Combustibles À La Construction)

Clearance From (dégagement avec)	Indoor / à l'intérieur	Outdoor / à l'extérieur
Top / Dessus	1 in. (25.4 mm)	Unobstructed
Side / Côté	1 in. (25.4 mm)	36 in. (91.4 cm)
Front / Avant	1 in. (25.4 mm)	24 in. (61 cm)
Rear / Arrière	1 in. (25.4 mm)	12 in. (30.48 cm)

Vertical (Category 1) Vent* **3 in.** n/a
Passage (catégorie 1) vertical (7.62 cm)

Horizontal (Category 3) Vent **per UL1739 venting**
Passage (catégorie 1) Horizontal system supplier's instructions

Service Clearance **24" at front of boiler**
Service le dégagement 60.96 cm à l'avant de rechauffeur
*** 1" (2.5cm) when b-vent is used.**

This product complies with the requirements of SCAGMD Rule 1146.2, BAAGMD Regulation 9, Rule 6; VCAPCD Rule 74.11.1 and TNRC 5 117.465

FOR YOUR SAFETY **POUR VOTRE SECURITE**
Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
Ne pas entreposer ni utiliser d'essence ou autre vapeurs ou liquides inflammables à proximité de cet appareil

Electrical Characteristics / Caractéristique Electrique
120 V - 60Hz - SINGLE PHASE - Less than 12 Amperes
120 V - 60Hz - Monophasé - Moins de 12 Ampères

READ YOUR MANUAL THOROUGHLY
This heater must be installed in accordance with local codes for gas burning appliances, if any. If not, follow ANSI Z223.1 or, in Canada, CAN/CGA-B149.1 OR .2 installation codes.

Lisez Votre Manuel Complètement
CE CHAUFFE-EAU DOIT ETRE INSTALLE SELON LES REGLEMENTS LOCAUX EVENTUELS SINON SUIVRE LE CODE DE LA NORME ANSI Z223.1 OR CGA 149.1 CODE.



TURBOMAX®

Indirect water
heater 119 us gal.



Richmond, Qc, Canada
JOB 2HO, 888-854-1111

OPTIMIZER®

Chauffe-eau
indirect

MODEL NO.

TURBOMAX 109

SERIAL NO.

T0191506289

MAX. TANK
PRESSURE
MAX. COIL
PRESSURE

WATER 150 PSI EAU

WATER 150 PSI EAU

MAX. TEMPERATURE
DOMESTIC HOT WATER
MAXIMUM TANK
TEMPERATURE

195° F

210° F

TEMPÉRATURE MAX.
EAU CHAUDE DOMESTIQUE
TEMPÉRATURE MAX.
RÉSERVOIR

NO. MODÈLE

NO. SÉRIE

PRESSION MAX.
RÉSERVOIR
PRESSION MAX.
SERPENTINS

This tank is NOT designed to receive domestic water or open circuit water. The warranty shall be null and void if the fluid velocity in the coils is excessive (see warranty notice). The heat transfer medium liquid must be non-toxic and only additives recognized as safe by the USFDA shall be used.

Ce Réservoir n'est PAS conçu pour recevoir de l'eau domestique ou provenant d'un circuit ouvert. La garantie est nulle et inopérante si la vitesse du fluide dans les serpentins est excessive (voir la notice de garantie). Le liquide utilisé comme véhicule de transfert de chaleur ne doit pas être toxique. Uniquement des additifs reconnus comme sécuritaires par la USFDA doivent être utilisés.

Refer to installation manual for additional instructions

Se référer au manual d'installation pour des directives additionnelles

CANADIAN PATENT #

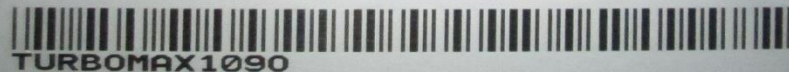
2,038.520

NO. BREVET CANADIEN

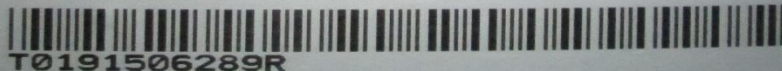
USA PATENT #

5,165.472

NO. BREVET USA



TURBOMAX1090



T0191506289R

Made in Canada / Fabriqué au Canada

www.thermo2000.com



Oh and Steam to Hydronic Conversion works. It just costs a lot!



New Gas Hydronic Heat & DHW



179 Henry St. New York, NY

Background:

- 12 floors
- 50 Units
- 60,400 Heated SqFt
- HUD regulated senior housing

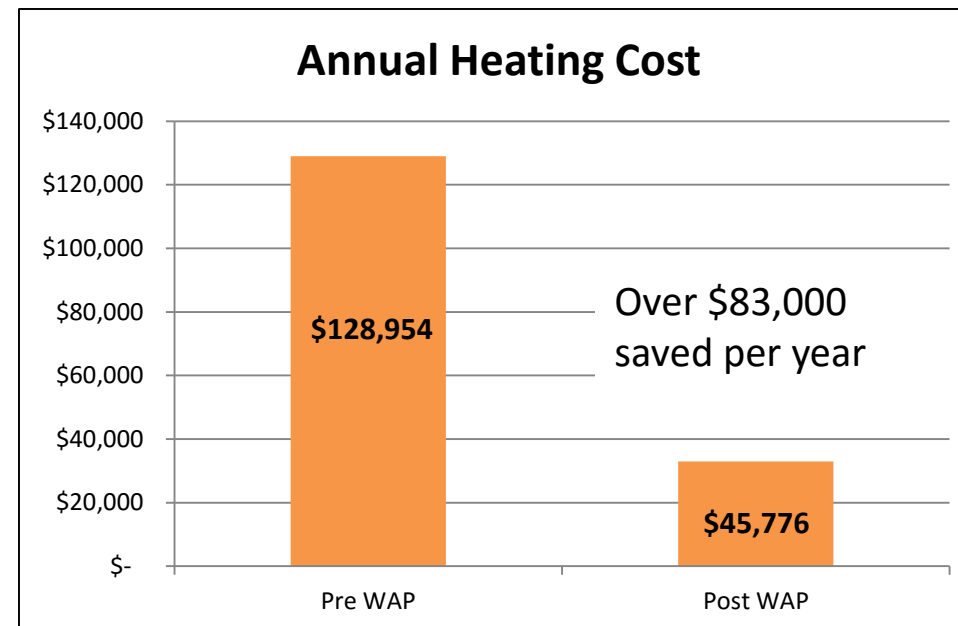
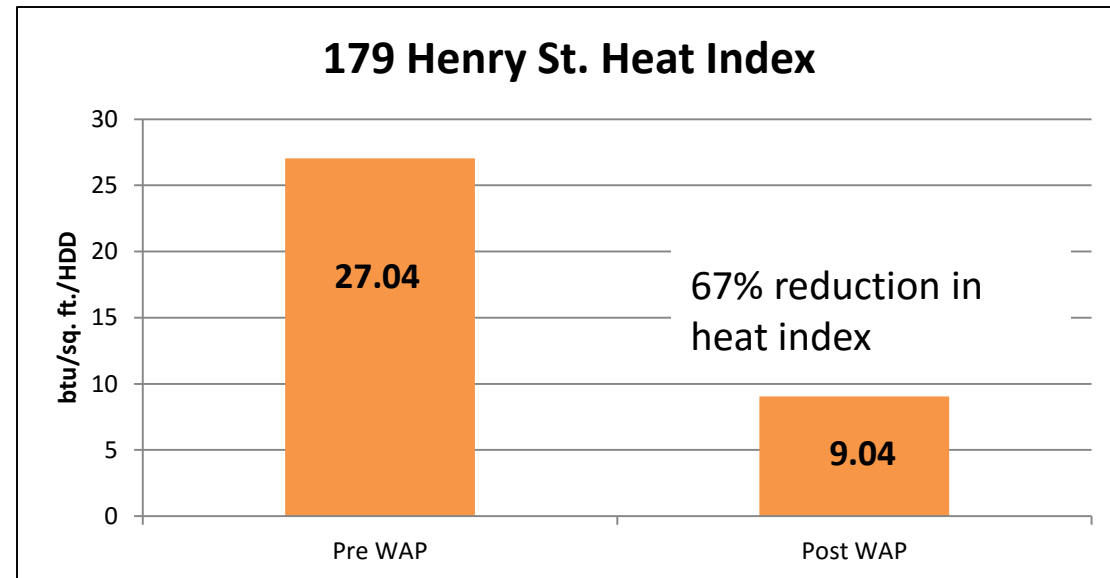
The cost for the new Heating/dhw/ & distribution system... \$593,137.00 + Temp Service \$16,087 = Grand Total of \$609,224.00

Workscope:

1. Conversion from steam to hydronic hot water system
2. Conversion from #6 oil to gas
3. Common area lighting upgrade
4. Apartment lighting upgrade

Savings:

- 47% Total Energy Reduction
- \$83,000 First Year Savings



The Academy Street Project

NMIC and L&W

Gut Rehab of 5 buildings on Academy Street in the Inwood section of Northern Manhattan.

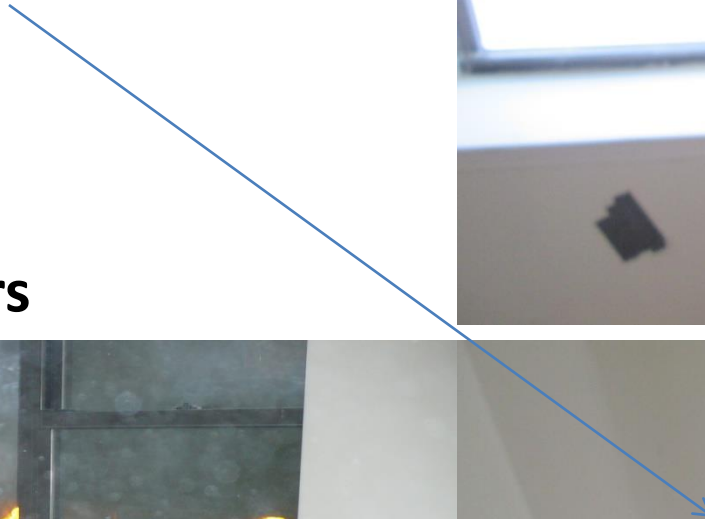
NMIC provided Roof insulation and Wall insulation
L&W as part of the rehab converted to Hydronic heating.



An uninsulated wall



An Insulated Wall



New baseboard hydronic radiators



**High Eff Condensing
boilers with DHW
storage, by Lochinvar**



**Thank you and enjoy
the rest of the
Conference.**

