**Work Paper SCE13CC005**

**Revision 2**

**Southern California Edison Company**

**Commercial Electric Griddles**

# At-a-Glance Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ****Applicable Measure Codes:**** | FS-61445 |
| **Measure Description:** | Energy efficient electric griddle |
| **Base Case Description:** | Standard efficiency electric griddle |
| **Energy Impact Common Units:** | Per foot (width of griddle) |
| **Energy Savings :** | Refer to Excel Calculation Attachment |
| **Gross Measure Cost ($/unit)** | Refer to Excel Calculation Attachment |
| **Measure Incremental Cost ($/unit):** | Refer to Excel Calculation Attachment |
| **Effective Useful Life (years):** | Cook-ElecGriddle: 12 years |
| **Measure Application Type:** | Replace on Burnout (ROB) |
| **Net-to-Gross Ratios:** | Com-Default>2yrs: 0.6 |
| **Important Comments:** | This work paper document does not contain a data set in conformance with the 4/1/14 CPUC Ex Ante Database Specification; SCE will provide that data set separately. |

# Document Revision History

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Workpaper and Revision # | Tech. Revision | MM/DD/YY | Author/Affiliation | Summary of Changes |
| SCE13CC005.0 | No | 4/30/12 | Ricson Chude/EEG | * Converted WPSCNRCC0005 into new workpaper template, and changed name to WorkPaper SCE13CC005. * Revised cost and savings based on PGECOFST103 |
| SCE13CC005.1 | No | 6/5/2014 | Ricson Chude/SCE | -Work paper updated for the reporting period, effective 7/1/14 – 12/31/14. |
| SCE13CC005.2 | No | 7/14/2014 | Jason Wang/SCE | -Updated units to per ft  -Removed Energy Star requirement |

# Section 1. General Measure & Baseline Data

## 1.1 Measure Description & Background

### This work paper details the replacement of standard-efficiency commercial electric griddles with energy-efficient commercial electric griddles.

Table 1 Measure Names

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Solution Code | Measure Name |
| FS-61445 | Electric Griddle |

The measure case electric griddle must have a tested heavy load cooking energy efficiency of ≥70% and an idle energy rate ≤ 355 watts per ft² of cooking surface, utilizing ASTM Standard F1275 [147]. The griddle must also be listed on the Food Service Technology Center’s pre-approved list.

## 1.2 Technical Description

### Griddles are used throughout the hospitality industry, including casual dining and quick service restaurants, hotels, motels, schools, colleges and recreational facilities. Their versatility ranges from crisping and browning, to searing, and to warming or toasting. For a high production kitchen, the temperature uniformity of the griddle surface is important to assure that the food is evenly cooked.

### Recent advances in griddle design have produced equipment that exhibits greater uniformity, is better controlled, and provides higher production rates. Energy-efficient commercial electric griddles reduce energy consumption primarily through application of advanced controls and improved temperature uniformity. This measure is focused on electric “flat” (single sided) griddles.

## 1.3 Measure Application Type

The delivery method is Financial Support - Down-Stream Incentive – Deemed.

The install type is ROB (Replace-on-Burnout).

## 1.4 Measure and Base Case Cost Effectiveness Data

### 1.4.1 DEER Measure and Base Case Analysis

Table 2 DEER Difference Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DEER Difference Summary Table | |
| Modified DEER Methodology | No |
| Scaled DEER Measure | No |
| DEER Building Prototypes Used | No |
| Deviation from DEER | DEER does not contain this measure |
| DEER Version | N/A |
| DEER Run ID and Measure Name | N/A |

**Net to Gross**

The NTG value was obtained from the “DEER2011\_NTGR\_2012-05-16.xls” on the DEER website as required by Version 5 of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Energy Efficiency Policy Manual [351]. The relevant NTGR for this measure is shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Net-to-Gross Ratio

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NTGR\_ID\* | Description\* | Sector\* | BldgType\* | ProgDelivID | NTG\* |
| Com-Default>2yrs | All other EEMs with no evaluated NTGR; existing EEM in programs with same delivery mechanism for more than 2 years | Com | Any | Any | 0.6 |

\*Denotes that the column is taken from the DEER NTG Table.

**Installation Rate**

The installation rate (IR) is identified in the calculation attachment. This value is obtained from the support table available in READi. Currently there is no versioning on the installation rate table. To address appropriate selection of the installation rate the date of the workpaper will serve as the last date checked for updated IR values. The installation rate varies by end use, sector, technology, application, and delivery method. The relevant IR values for this measure are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Installation Rate

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| GSIA\_ID\* | Description\* | Sector\* | BldgType\* | ProgDelivID | GSIAValue\* |
| Def-GSIA | Default GSIA values | Any | Any | Any | 1.0 |

**Spillage Rate**

Spillage rate will also be applied to measures however the values will not be tracked in the workpapers. The spillage rate will be tracked in an external table to be supplied to the Energy Division.

**READi Technology Fields**

Table 5 READi Tech IDs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| READi Field Name | Values included in this workpaper |
| Measure Case UseCategory | Food Service |
| Measure Case UseSubCats | Cooking |
| Measure Case TechGroups | Cooking Equipment |
| Measure Case TechTypes | Griddle |
| Base Case TechGroups | Cooking Equipment |
| Base Case TechTypes | Griddle |

### 1.4.2 Codes and Standards Analysis

Table 6 Code Summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Code | Applicable Code Reference | Effective Dates |
| ASTM | F1275 | January 1, 2008 |

**California Title 24 2013:** These measures do not fall under Title 24 of the California Energy Regulations.

**California Title 20 2014:** State of California Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulation [422] has a category for cooking appliances, but griddles are not included.

### ASTM Standards: ASTM Standard Test Method for the Performance of Griddles (F1275) is applicable for estimating energy use and cooking performance. It was used to estimate the energy consumption of the base case and measure equipment.

**Federal Standards:** These measures do not fall under Federal DOE or EPA Energy Regulations

### 1.4.3 Non-DEER Study Review

No Non-DEER studies are used in this work paper.

**1.4.4 Measure and Base Case Effective Useful Life**

DEER14 update documentation provides EUL and RUL information to be used for the 2013-14 program cycle on [www.deeresources.com](http://www.deeresources.com). The DEER documentation “Summary of EUL-RUL Analysis for the April 2008 Update to DEER” provides the RUL value as a flat 1/3 of the EUL value. The RUL value will only be applied to the first baseline period for retrofit measures that have applicable code that will affect the energy savings. In all other installation types and retrofit with no applicable code that affects the energy savings, the RUL is not applicable to either the first or second baseline period.

To obtain the EUL value the DEER14 update documentation, EUL\_Summary\_10-1-08.xls [213], was consulted. Table 7 below identifies the value/methodology used for the measures in this work paper.

Table 7 DEER14 EUL Value/Methodology

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| READi EUL ID | Market | Enduse | Measure | EUL (Years) | RUL (Years) |
| Cook-ElecGriddle | Non-Residential | Cooking | Griddle | 12 | 4 |

# Section 2. Energy Savings & Demand Reduction Calculations

## 2.1 Electric Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies

This work paper uses ASTM Standard Test Method for thePerformance of Griddles (F1275) for calculation of energy use and demand, based on testing in approved and qualified laboratories. In the absence of mandatory regulations for testing commercial griddles, there is little incentive on the part of equipment manufacturers to have their baseline equipment tested. Therefore, the ASTM performance parameters for baseline equipment were drawn from a sample of economy grade equipment tested by the Food Service Technology Center and is summarized in Table 8.

Table 8 Baseline ASTM Test Results for Commercial Griddles

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Griddle Type | Idle Energy Rate | Cooking-Energy Efficiency\* | Production Capacity\* |
| Electric Griddles | 400 W/sqft/h | 60% | 35 lb/h |

\* Based on the Heavy-load Hamburger Patties test in ASTM F1275.

The measure case data was drawn from the list of commercial griddles that have been tested by SCE and PGE testing laboratories. The lab-based test data was used to establish a measure case level that effectively differentiated between standard-efficiency models and energy-efficient models. The performance parameters used to determine the energy consumption for the measure case are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9 Measure Case ASTM Test Results for Commercial Griddles

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Griddle Type | Idle Energy Rate | Cooking-Energy Efficiency\* | Production Capacity\* |
| Electric Griddles | 294 W/sqft/h | 75% | 49 lb/h |

\* Based on the Heavy-load Hamburger Patties test in ASTM F1275.

Table 10 shows the calculation results for 3-foot electric griddles based on data obtained from applying the ASTM F1275 test method.

Table 10 Commercial Electric Griddle Calculations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Performance  (3 ft Griddle Size) | Baseline Model | Avg. Efficient Model |
| Nominal width (ft) | 3 | 3 |
| Preheat Time (min) | 15 | 15 |
| Preheat Energy (kWh) | 4.00 | 2.00 |
| Number of Preheats per Day | 1 | 1 |
| Normalized Idle Energy Rate (watts per ft²) | 400 | 294 |
| Idle Energy Rate (kW) | 2.40 | 2.13 |
| Heavy Load Cooking Energy Efficiency (%) | 60% | 75% |
| Production Capacity (lbs/hr) | 35 | 49 |
| Operating Hours/Day | 12 | 12 |
| Operating Days/Year | 355 | 355 |
| Pounds of Food Cooked per Day | 100 | 100 |
| ASTM Energy to Food (kWh/lb) | 0.139 | 0.139 |
| Daily Energy Consumption (kWh) | 48.5 | 37.6 |
| Average Demand (kW) | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| Estimated Demand Reduction (kW)  (Applied 0.9 DEER CDF) | **-** | 0.81 |
| **Estimated Demand Reduction (kW/ft)** | **-** | **0.27** |
| Annual Energy Consumption (kWh) | 17,218 | 13,348 |
| Estimated Energy Savings (kWh/yr) | - | 3,870 |
| **Estimated Energy Savings (kWh/yr/ft)** | **-** | **1,290** |

**Daily Energy Consumption Calculation and Definitions**

EDAY = (LBFOOD x EFOOD) ÷ EFFICIENCY + [IDLERATE x (TON - LBFOOD/PC – nP x TP/60)] + nP x EP

Where:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| EDAY = | Calculated Daily Energy Consumption (kWh/day) |
| LBFOOD = | Estimated Pounds of Food Cooked per Day |
| EFOOD = | ASTM Energy to Food (kWh/lb) = kWh/pound of energy absorbed by food product during cooking per ASTM F1275 |
| EFFICIENCY = | Measured Heavy Load Cooking Energy Efficiency % |
| IDLE RATE = | Calculated Idle Energy Rate (kW) |
| TON = | Estimated Operating Hours/Day |
| PC = | Estimated Production Capacity (lbs/hr) |
| TP = | Estimated Preheat Time (min) |
| nP = | Estimated Number of preheats/Day |
| EP = | Calculated Preheat Energy (kWh) |

See Attachment 2 for all calculations. See Attachment 1 for a complete list of savings.

## 2.2. Demand Reduction Estimation Methodologies

A griddle’s actual contribution to a building’s peak demand may vary significantly depending on its usage pattern in relation to that of other electric equipment in the facility (operating schedule, appliance on time, etc.). The probability of an appliance drawing its average rate during the period that the building peak is set is significantly higher than for any other input rate for that appliance. Therefore, it has been assumed that the probable contribution to the building’s peak demand is equal to the appliance’s average demand.

A coincidence factor of 0.9 from DEER 2005 [26] is applied to demand reduction; since griddles are not specifically addressed, the 0.9 from other foodservice measures is used. See Section 2.1 for final values.



Figure 1 DEER 2005 Cooking Coincidence Factor

# Section 3. Load Shapes

The difference between the base case load shape and the measure load shape would be the most appropriate load shape; however, only end-use profiles are available. Therefore, the closest load shape chosen for this measure is the DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg load shape. See Table 11 for a list of all Building Types and Load Shapes. See the KEMA report [31] for a more thorough discussion regarding the load shapes for this measure.

Table 11 Building Types and Load Shapes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Building Type | E3 Alt.  Building Type | Load Shape |
| Assembly | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Education - Primary School | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Education - Secondary School | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Education - Community College | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Education - University | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Health/Medical - Hospital | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Health/Medical - Nursing Home | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Lodging - Hotel | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Misc - Commercial | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |
| Office - Large | NON\_RES | DEER:Indoor\_Non-CFL\_Ltg |

# Section 4. Base Case & Measure Costs

High-efficiency griddles typically have a higher list price than standard efficiency griddles. However, high-efficiency designs are often bundled with other features such as all stainless steel construction and high quality components and controls. In addition to lower operating costs, high-efficiency griddles exhibit better uniformity and higher production rates that increase their cost-effectiveness. For example, an energy efficient, 3-foot griddle can produce as much as a 4-foot Baseline model.

## 4.1 Base Case Cost

Base case costs are calculated by applying an industry-standard 50% discount to manufacturer published list prices. It is assumed that the labor cost is the same in base and measure cases, so only equipment costs are presented here.

Equipment prices for this work paper were compiled from a number of sources including quotes, equipment sales representatives, and manufacturer sources. Since equipment pricing in food service is closely held information and prices vary widely according to buying volume and other factors, the sources for prices cannot be listed explicitly.

## 4.2 Gross Measure Cost

For ROB measures, assuming the labor cost is the same in base and measure cases, the gross measure cost is determined using the following equation:

*Gross Measure Cost = Measure Case Material Cost – Base Case Material Cost*

Table 12 shows the calculation of gross measure cost:

Table 12 Gross and Incremental Measure Cost

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Griddle Type | Baseline Unit Price | Energy Efficient Unit Price | Baseline Unit Cost per ft | Energy Efficient Unit Cost per ft | Incremental Measure Cost per ft (IMC) |
| Electric Griddle | $4,501 | $6,049 | $750.33 | $1,008.33 | $258 |

\*Estimated purchase price and Incremental Measure Cost (IMC) were based on an industry-standard 50% discount off the manufacturer’s list price.

## 4.3 Incremental Measure Cost

The incremental cost is the same as the gross measure cost and is shown in Table 12.

# Attachments

1. 

1. 

# References



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [26] | 2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study - Final Report - Itron Inc. - Dec. 2005 |
| [31] | Load Shape Update Initiative - KEMA / JJ Hirsch and Assoc. / Itron Inc. - November 17, 2006 |
| [147] | Standard Test Method for the Performance of Griddles |
| [213] | EUL/RUL Values Provided through Excel Spreadsheet |
| [351] | Energy Efficiency Policy Manual-Version 5 |
| [422] | 2014 Appliance Efficiency Regulations (Title 20) |

# Appendix A – SCE/ED Application Types

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SCE Program Type | ED Application Type | 1st Baseline Savings | 2nd Baseline Savings | 1st Baseline Cost | 2nd Baseline Cost | 1st Baseline Life | 2nd Baseline Life |
| New | New Construction (Nc) | Above Code/Standard | N/A | Incremental Cost | N/A | EUL | 0 |
| Replace on Burnout (ROB) | Replace on Burnout (Rob)/Normal Replacement (NR) | Above Code/Standard | N/A | Incremental Cost | N/A | EUL | 0 |
| Retrofit (RET) | Early Replacement (ER) | Above Cust. Existing | Above Code/Standard | Full Cost | Incremental Cost | RUL | EUL-RUL |
| Retrofit – First Baseline Only (REF) | Early Replacement RUL (ErRul) | Above Cust. Existing | N/A | Full Cost | N/A | EUL | 0 |
| Retrofit Add-on (REA) | N/A | Above Cust. Existing | N/A | Full Cost | N/A | EUL | 0 |