**Work Paper PGECODHW125**

**Showerheads, Thermostatic Control Valves and Aerators**

**Revision # 7**

**Pacific Gas & Electric Company**

**Customer Energy Solutions**

**Low Flow Showerheads and Aerators**

**Measure Codes:**

***Faucet Aerators Measure Codes for Direct Install/ Accelerated Replacement: BW040, BW041, BW042, BW043, BW044, BW045***

***Low Flow Showerheads for Direct Install/ Accelerated Replacement: BW046, BW047, BW048, BW049***

***Faucet Aerators 3P Measure Codes: S530, S531, S235, S236,***

***Moderate Income Direct Install (MIDI) Measure Codes: 0S00, 0S01, BW001, BW002, (GP and some 3P programs)***

***Core Measure codes AP005, AP006, AP007, AP008***

***Low Flow Showerheads 3P Measure Codes: G8, G11, G13, G14***

***MIDI Measure Codes: 0S02, 0S03, BW005, BW006,***

***Core Measure Codes: AP009 and AP010***

# At-a-Glance Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Applicable Measure Codes:** | **S530**  **0S01**  **AP006**  **BW041** | **S531**  **0S00**  **AP005**  **BW040** | | **S235**  **BW001**  **AP008**  **BW043** | | **S236**  **BW002**  **AP007**  **BW042** | | **BW044**  **BW045** |
| **Measure Description:** | Lav Faucet Aerator 0.5GPM (Electric WH) | Lav Faucet Aerator 0.5GPM (Gas WH) | | Lav Faucet Aerator 1.0GPM (Electric WH) | | Lav Faucet Aerator 1.0GPM (Gas WH) | | Kitchen Faucet Aerator 1.5 GPM (Gas and Electric WH) |
| **Energy Impact Common Units:** | Each | | | | | | | |
| **Base Case Description:** | Lavatory: 2.2 GPM pre-existing, 1.8 GPM Code  Kitchen: 2.41 GPM pre-existing, 1.2 GPM Code | | | | | | | |
| **Base Case Energy Consumption:** | Varies | | | | | | | |
| **Measure Energy Consumption:** | Source: DEER2015, ED Disposition for 13-14 | | | | | | | |
| **Energy Savings**  **(Base Case – Measure):** | Varies | | | | | | | |
| **Costs Common Units:** | $ / aerator | | | | | | | |
| **Base Case Equipment Cost ($/unit):** | Source: DEER; $3.74 | | | | | | | |
| **Measure Equipment Cost ($/unit):** | Source DEER; $6.54 | | | | | | | |
| **Gross Measure Cost ($/unit)** | Source: DEER; $13.24 | | | | | | | |
| **Measure Incremental Cost ($/unit):** | Source: DEER; $2.80 | | | | | | | |
| **Effective Useful Life (yr):** | Source: DEER; 10 years | | | | | | | |
| **Measure Application Type:** | NR, AR | | | | | | | |
| **Net-to-Gross Ratios:** | Source: DEER2014  Direct Install: NTG = 0.59, Res-mDHWaerator  Upstream: NTG = 0.55, Res-Default>2 | | | | | | | |
| **Applicable Measure Codes:** | **G8**  **BW006**  **BW046** | | **G13**  **BW005**  **BW047** | | **G11 / 0S02**  **AP009**  **BW048** | | **G14 / 0S03**  **AP010**  **BW049** | |
| **Measure Description:** | Low Flow Showerhead (1.6 GPM Gas WH) | | Low Flow Showerhead (1.6 GPM Electric WH) | | Low Flow Showerhead Thermostatic Control Valve(1.6 GPM Gas WH) | | Low Flow Showerhead Thermostatic Control Valve (1.6 GPM Electric WH) | |
| **Energy Impact Common Units:** | Each | | | | | | | |
| **Base Case Description:** | 2.25 GPM pre-existing, 1.8 GPM Code | | | | | | | |
| **Base Case Energy Consumption:** | Varies | | | | | | | |
| **Measure Energy Consumption:** | Varies | | | | | | | |
| **Energy Savings**  **(Base Case – Measure):** | Varies | | | | | | | |
| **Costs Common Units:** | $ / showerhead | | | | | | | |
| **Base Case Equipment Cost ($/unit):** | Source: DEER, $14.32 | | | | | | | |
| **Measure Equipment Cost ($/unit):** | Source DEER $29.22 | | Source DEER $29.22 | | Source DEER $39.95 | | Source DEER $39.95 | |
| **Gross Measure Cost ($/unit)** | Source: DEER $45.96 | | Source: DEER $45.96 | | Source: DEER $56.69 | | Source: DEER $56.69 | |
| **Measure Incremental Cost ($/unit):** | Source: DEER $14.90 | | Source: DEER $14.90 | | Source: DEER $25.63 | | Source: DEER $25.63 | |
| **Effective Useful Life (years):** | Source: DEER 10 years | | | | | | | |
| **Measure Application Type:** | NR, AR | | | | | | | |
| **Net-to-Gross Ratios:** | Source: DEER2014  Direct Install: NTG = 0.7, Res-sAll-mDHWshwr  Upstream: NTG = 0.55, Res-Default>2 | | | | | | | |

# Document Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision #** | **Revision Date** | **Section-by-Section Description of Revisions** | **Author (Company)** |
| **Revision 0** | **05/15/2014** | **Showerhead, TXV, Aerators**  **Combined PGECODHW113 with PGE3PDHW117 and PGE3PDHW116** | **Charlene Spoor (PG&E)** |
| **Revision 1** | **01/12/2015** | **Updated MIDI Codes for all offerings** | **Charlene Spoor (PG&E)** |
| **Revision 2** | **08/14/2015** | **Added new measure codes for DEEMED offering** | **Charlene Spoor (PG&E)** |
| **Revision 3** | **08/30/2016** | **Revised template to be consistent with DEER measure tables. Updated energy savings estimates due to Title 20 code update effective 1/1/2016 for faucet aerators.** | **Jia Huang (PG&E)** |
| **Revision 4** | **08/30/2016** | **Update energy savings estimates due to Title 20 code update effective 7/1/2016 for showerheads.** | **Jia Huang (PG&E)** |
| **Revision 5** | **01/25/2017** | **Sunset measure codes BW003 and BW004** | **Jia Huang (PG&E)** |
| **Revision 6** | **03/20/2017** | **Sunset measure codes BW007, BW008, S237, S238, H803, and H804. Corrected NTG for upstream measures. Corrected GSIA for low flow showerheads with flow restrictor valves.** | **Jia Huang (PG&E)** |
| **Revision 7** | **12/26/2018** | **Add new measure codes BW040 to BW049 with Direct Install, Accelerated replacement implementations** | **Jia Huang (PG&E)** |
|  |  |  |  |

# Table of Contents

[At-a-Glance Summary iv](#_Toc534032503)

[Document Revision History vi](#_Toc534032504)

[Table of Contents vii](#_Toc534032505)

[1.1 Product Measure Description & Background 1](#_Toc534032506)

[1.2 Product Technical Description 1](#_Toc534032507)

[1.3 Measure Application Type 2](#_Toc534032508)

[1.4 Product Base Case and Measure Case Data 2](#_Toc534032509)

[1.4.1 DEER Base Case and Measure Case Information 2](#_Toc534032510)

[1.4.2 Codes & Standards Requirements Base Case and Measure Information 4](#_Toc534032511)

[1.4.3 EM&V, Market Potential, and Other Studies – Base Case and Measure Case Information 5](#_Toc534032512)

[1.4.4 Assumptions and Calculations from other sources—Base and Measure Cases 5](#_Toc534032513)

[Section 2. Calculation Methods 6](#_Toc534032514)

[Measure Application Type 6](#_Toc534032515)

[Measure Life Basis 6](#_Toc534032516)

[First Baseline Period: Energy Savings Baseline 6](#_Toc534032517)

[Second Baseline Period: Energy Savings Baseline 6](#_Toc534032518)

[2.1 Electric Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies 6](#_Toc534032519)

[2.2. Demand Reduction Estimation Methodologies 7](#_Toc534032520)

[2.3. Gas Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies 7](#_Toc534032521)

[*Section 3. Load Shapes* 7](#_Toc534032522)

[3.1 Base Case Load Shapes 7](#_Toc534032523)

[3.2 Measure Load Shapes 8](#_Toc534032524)

[Section 4. Base Case & Measure Costs 8](#_Toc534032525)

[4.1 Base Case(s) Costs 8](#_Toc534032526)

[4.2 Measure Case Costs 9](#_Toc534032527)

[4.3 Incremental & Full Measure Costs 10](#_Toc534032528)

[*4.3.1 Full Measure Cost* 10](#_Toc534032529)

[*4.3.2 Incremental Measure Costs* 11](#_Toc534032530)

[Section 5. Other Concerns 12](#_Toc534032531)

[5.1 Reliability 12](#_Toc534032532)

[5.2 Scalding 12](#_Toc534032533)

[Input Appendices 13](#_Toc534032534)

[References 14](#_Toc534032535)

List of Tables

[Table 1 Measure Application Type 3](#_Toc324427642)

[Table 2 DEER Use and Technology Table…………………………………………………………… 3](#_Toc324427643)

[Table 3 Energy Division Disposition Savings………………………………………………………… 4](#_Toc324427643)

[Table 4 Base Case and Measure Case Costs………………………………………………………. .4](#_Toc324427643)

[Table 5 DEER Net-to-Gross Ratios 4](#_Toc324427643)

Table 6 DEER Effective Useful Life…………………………………………………………………… .5

[Table 7 In Service Rate GSIA ………………………………………………………………………………. 5 Table 8 Summary of Inputs for Savings Calculations……………………………………………………. 6 Table 9 Baseline by Measure Application Type……………………………………………………………..……7 Table 10 Extrapolation of Aerator Electric Savings…………………………………………….........................8 Table 11 Annual Electric Savings Per Showerhead. G-13…………………………………………….………8 Table 12 Annual Electric Savings Per Showerhead. G-14………………………………………………….…9 Table 13 Demand Reductions Per Showerhead Per Measure 10](#_Toc324427644)

[Table 14 Extrapolation of Aerator Gas Savings 11](#_Toc324427645)

[Table 15 Annual Gas Savings Per Showerhead. G-8 11](#_Toc324427646)

[Table 16 Annual Gas Savings Per Showerhead. G-11 12](#_Toc324427647)

[Table 17 Base Case Building Type and Load Shapes 13](#_Toc324427648)

[Table 18 DEER 2014 Base and Measure Case Cost Definitions 8](#_Toc324427649)

[Table 19 Measure Case Costs 14](#_Toc324427650)

Table 20 DEER 2014 Incremental and Full Measure Cost Definitions…………………………………….…15

**Section 1. General Measure & Baseline Data**

## 1.1 Product Measure Description & Background

***Measure Eligibility Requirements –***

**Measure codes for Normal Replacement:**

***Faucet Aerators (NR):*** Measures S530, 0S01, AP006, S531, 0S00, AP005, S235, BW001, AP008, S236, BW002, and AP007 – faucet aerator must have a flow rate of at most what is specified in the measure description. The faucet aerator heating source must be electric for measures S530, 0S01, AP006, S235, BW001, and AP008; and gas for measures S531, 0S00, AP005, S236, BW002, and AP007.

***Low Flow Showerheads (NR):*** Measures G8, BW006, G13, BW005, G11, 0S02, AP009, G14, 0S03, and AP010: Low flow showerheads must have a flow rate of at most 1.6 gallons per minute (gpm). The shower water heating source must be gas for measure G8, BW006, G11, 0S02, and AP009 and electric for measures G13, BW005, G14, 0S03, and AP010.

**Measure Codes for Accelerated Replacement:**

***Faucet Aerators (AR):*** Measures BW040, BW041, BW042, and BW043 – faucet aerator must have a flow rate of at most what is specified in the measure description. Existing faucet aerators must have a flow rate of at least 2.41 GPM for lavatory faucet aerators and 2.2 GPM for kitchen faucet aerators. Codes BW040, BW041, BW042, and BW043 are used for faucet aerators installed in lavatory sinks. Measure Codes BW044 and BW045 can only be used for faucet aerators directly installed in kitchen sinks. The faucet heating source must be electric for measures BW041, BW043, and BW045. The faucet heating source must be gas for measures BW040, BW042, and BW044.

***Low Flow Showerheads (AR):*** Measures BW046, BW047, BW048, and BW049 – low flow showerheads must have a flow rate of at most 1.6 gallons per minute (gpm) and must replace an existing showerhead that has a flow rate of 2.25 gpm or greater. The shower heating source must be gas for measure BW046 and BW048 and electric for measures BW047 and BW049.

***Program Requirements for Accelerated Replacement Measures:*** The customer must be approached by a direct install implementer. Preponderance of Evidence will be assessed at the program-level based on the direction outlined in the “Accelerated Replacement Using Preponderance of Evidence” document.

***Program Restrictions and Guidelines***

***Terms and Conditions***

Customer must have electricity/gas distributed by PG&E to the installation address. The customer must meet all the terms and conditions as described on the rebate application form.

***Market Applicability***

Applicable building types area as follows: SFm, MFm, DMo.

## 1.2 Product Technical Description

Faucet aerators are inexpensive and easy to install. They lower flow by introducing air to the spray. The user may experience what feels like additional flow, but this is due to the air-water mixture under pressure producing a high speed spray.

Low flow showerheads are inexpensive and easy to install. They lower flow by introducing air to the spray in two ways: drawn or forced (using compressed air). It may seem like more water is flowing than it really is due to the air-water mixture under pressure produces a high speed spray. Since about 73% of water used in a typical shower is hot water, reducing the amount of water used will save energy because there is less water needed to be heated. As a result, the water heater will use less energy, creating an opportunity for savings[[1]](#endnote-1).

Thermostatically initiated shower restriction valves are installed at the showerhead. The valve is initially open and allows cold water that has been sitting in the pipes to flow through the showerhead at full flow. When the water temperature reaches approximately 95 ºF, the valve closes and restricts the water flow to a trickle until the user enters the shower and switches the valve open again to restore full flow. The intention of this device is to prevent hot water from running down the drain during the ‘pre-useful shower’ warm-up period, i.e. the time the user lets the shower water run down the drain before the ‘useful’ shower event. This pre-useful shower period typically involves the user engaging in an activity instead of standing at the shower head, after which the user returns to the shower to find the hot water running (and the water has been hot for an unknown period of time). By preventing hot water from unnecessarily running down the drain before the useful shower event, this device reduces water heater energy consumption because the hot water demand on the water heater has temporarily been halted.

## 1.3 Measure Application Type

The DEER 2014 Ex Ante Database Format defines the terms as follows:

Table  Measure Application Type[[2]](#endnote-2)

*Identifies the measure application type in the Measure Implemenation table in DEER2014.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Description** | **Comment** |
| AR | Accelerated replacement | *Measure is more efficient than code/std; Dual baseline, full measure costs required* |
| NR | Normal Replacement | *Single baseline (above code), incremental or full costs* |
| NC | New Construction | *Single baseline (above code), incremental or full costs* |
| REA | Retrofit Add On | *Single baseline (above pre-existing), full measure costs required* |

*These measures are considered NR and AR.*

## 1.4 Product Base Case and Measure Case Data

## 1.4.1 DEER Base Case and Measure Case Information

The DEER 2014 database does not include faucet aerators or showerheads, however the ex-ante team, as part of their disposition for Water Fixtures, dated February 22, 2013, recommended statewide savings values based on review the IOU workpapers for the 2013-2014 program cycle . DEER 2014 data includes Net to Gross and EUL data. Cost data is also referenced in DEER 2014. All other savings data is taken directly or scaled from the ED disposition recommendations for statewide savings values.

Faucet aerator and low flow shower head savings are included in READI tool; however existing values in the READI Tool have expired due to a code update for Title 20. Above code savings are scaled from the DEER values to account for recent Title 20 code updates.

**Table 2. DEER Use and Technology Table Faucet Aerators and Showerheads**





**Base Case Costs and Measure Case Costs**

The Base Case and Measure case costs were downloaded from DEER 2014 directly.

See Section 4 for base and measure costs.

**Net-to-Gross Assumption:** *DEER 2014 NTG assumptions were used and downloaded directly from the READI database.*

Table 5 below summarizes all applicable DEER based Net-to-Gross ratios for programs that may be used by this measure.

Table 3 DEER Net-to-Gross Ratios

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **DEER Spreadsheet** | |
| NTG ID | NTG | Bldg type | Install Type |
| Res-sAll-mDHWshwr | 0.70 | Any | DI |
| Res-mDHWaerator | 0.59 | Any | DI |
| Res-Default>2 | 0.55 | Any | Upstream |

**Effective Useful Life / Remaining Useful Life:**

**Table 4 Effective Useful Life**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Building type** | **Bldg Vintage** | **Climate Zone** | **Electric Savings Watts** | **Deer units** | **DEER Version** | **EUL** | **Measure** | **DEER ID** |
| **Any** | **Any** | **Any** | **Any** | **Each** | **2014** | **10 yrs** | **Aerators** | WtrHt-WH-Aertr |
| **Any** | **Any** | **Any** | **Any** | **Each** | **2014** | **10 yrs** | **Showerheads** | WtrHt-WH-Shrhd |

**In-service rate: DEER Version and Impact IDs**

* In-Service Rate (ISR) for aerators:  0.665 per DEER2014
* ISR for Showerheads: 0.737, 0.59 for Shower heads with thermostatic controls per DEER2014.

**Table 5 In Service Rate or GSIA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Building type/vin/CZ** | **measure** | **implementation** | **In-service rate** | **DEER Version** | **GSIA Ids** |
| **ANY** | **Faucet aerator** | **DI, Upstream** | **0.665** | **DEER 2011** | Res-LowF-FA-All |
| **ANY** | **Showerhead** | **DI, Upstream** | **0.737** | **DEER 2011** | Res-LowF-SH-All |
| **ANY** | **Showerhead with restrictor** | **DI, Upstream** | **0.59** | **DEER 2013** | Res-LowF-wRest-SH-All |

## 1.4.2 Codes & Standards Requirements Base Case and Measure Information

**Title 20:** Showerheads and faucets fall under Title 20 of the California Energy Regulations, Section 1605.3. Effective January 1st, 2016, new regulations for faucets and aerators are as follows:



The CEC added amendments to its 2015 Appliance Efficiency Regulations to apply more stringent efficiency requirements for certain water appliance measures. Showerheads manufactured on or after July 1, 2018 are required to have a maximum flow rate of no greater than 1.8 gpm.



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

**Federal Standards:** These measures fall under Federal DOE or EPA Energy Regulations. The Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992 requires that all faucet fixtures manufactured in the United States restrict maximum water flow at or below 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) at 80 pounds per square inch (psi) of water pressure or 2.2 gpm at 60 psi. This ensures that most faucet products available will offer at least minimal water efficiency benefits.[[3]](#endnote-3) The Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992 requires that “showerheads must use no more than 2.5 gpm”[[4]](#endnote-4).

## 1.4.3 EM&V, Market Potential, and Other Studies – Base Case and Measure Case Information

## 1.4.4 Assumptions and Calculations from other sources—Base and Measure Cases

There are no further data or calculations provided for the support of the measures in this workpaper.

***1.5 Summary of Inputs for Savings Calculations***

The following table provides references to sections that document the inputs for calculation:

**Table 6 Summary of Inputs for Savings Calculations**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Input Variable** | **Variations** | **Base Case 1Average Value** | **Measure Case Average Value** | **Reference Section** |
| **Electric Savings** | Res | Varies | Varies | Section 2.1 |
| **Gas Savings** | Res | Varies | Varies | Section 2.3 |
| **Hours of operation** | N/A |  |  | N/A |
| **Full Cost** | Varies | N/A | Varies | Section 4.2 |
| **Incremental Cost** | Varies | N/A | Varies | Section 4.2 |
| **EUL /RUL** | NR/ AR | 10 yrs EUL/ 3.33 yrs RUL | 10 yrs EUL/ 3.33 yrs RUL | Section 1.4.1 |
| **NTG** | many | Varies | Varies | Section 1.4.1 |
| **ISR** | Yes | Varies | Varies | Section 1.4.1 |
| **TOU Factor** | A/C projects only |  |  | Section 1.4.5 |

# Section 2. Calculation Methods

Table 7 Baseline by Measure Application Type

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ****Measure Application Type**** | ****Measure Life Basis**** | ****First Baseline Period: Energy Savings Baseline**** | ****Second Baseline Period: Energy Savings Baseline**** |
| ***ER* (*Accelerated Replacement*)** | **EUL** | Customer Average Baseline | Code Baseline |
| ***NR* *(Normal Replacement)*** | **EUL** | Code Baseline | N/A |
| ***NC* *(New Construction)*** | **RUL/EUL-RUL** | Code Baseline | N/A |
| ***AOE (Add-on Equipment)*** | **EUL** | Code Baseline | N/A |

Notes:

* For NR measures, First Baseline is the baseline for the full EUL. There is no second baseline.
* For AOE measures, First Baseline is the full EUL of the add-on equipment or the RUL (RUL=1/3 EUL) of the host equipment, whichever is lower. There is no second baseline.
* For AR measures, First Baseline Period is the period for the RUL(remaining useful life),defined by the CPUC as RUL=1/3 EUL. Second baseline period for AR is Code baseline for the period EUL-RUL.

## 2.1 Electric Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies

The READI Tool contains impacts for measures in this workpaper. DEER impacts were derived from the CPUC’s Workpaper Disposition for Water Fixtures, dated February 22, 2013.

Above pre-existing savings impacts (first baseline for accelerated replacement measures) were derived from customer pre-existing flow rates from a SCG/SDGE survey study. The impacts were taken directly from the READI Tool.

Above code savings impacts (for normal replacement measures and second baseline for accelerated replacement measures) we scaled from values taken from the READI Tool to account for recent changes to code requirements. Since the California Energy Commission adopted more stringent requirements for faucets and aerators for products sold on or after January 1, 2016 and showerheads for products manufactured on or after July 1, 2018, existing savings estimates in the READI Tool were scaled to reflect the new code. The spreadsheet “WP template-PGECODHW125 R7.xlsx” includes detailed calculations for the revised values. The highlighted cells in tab “Revised DEER Measure Impacts” show the proposed revisions to be added to the READI Tool to reflect the new Title 20 requirements.

The energy savings is scaled as follows:

Where are the kWh savings in DEER, is the maximum GPM required by current code, is the GPM used in the derivation of the DEER value, and is the GPM of the measure.

## 2.2. Demand Reduction Estimation Methodologies

Above pre-existing impacts were taken directly from the READI Tool. Above code impacts for peak demand reduction is scaled as follows:

## 2.3. Gas Energy Savings Estimation Methodologies

Above pre-existing impacts were taken directly from the READI Tool. Above code impacts for gas energy savings are scaled as follows:

# *Section 3. Load Shapes*

Load Shapes are an important part of the life-cycle cost analysis of any energy efficiency program portfolio. The net benefits associated with a measure are based on the amount of energy saved and the avoided cost per unit of energy saved. For electricity, the avoided cost varies hourly over an entire year. Thus, the net benefits calculation for a measure requires both the total annual energy savings (kWh) of the measure and the distribution of that savings over the year. The distribution of savings over the year is represented by the measure’s load shape. The measure’s load shape indicates what fraction of annual energy savings occurs in each time period of the year. An hourly load shape indicates what fraction of annual savings occurs for each hour of the year. A Time-of-Use (TOU) load shape indicates what fraction occurs within five or six broad time-of-use periods, typically defined by a specific utility rate tariff. Formally, a load shape is a set of fractions summing to unity, one fraction for each hour or for each TOU period. Multiplying the measure load shape with the hourly avoided cost stream determines the average avoided cost per kWh for use in the life cycle cost analysis that determines a measure’s Total Resource Cost (TRC) benefit.

## 3.1 Base Case Load Shapes

The base case load shape would be expected to follow a typical multifamily residential hot water end use load shape.

Table 8 Base Case Building Types and Load Shapes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Building Type** | **E3 Alt. Building Type** | **Load Shape** |
| RESIDENTIAL | Any | PGE:Residential:21 = Res. Wtr. Heating |

## 3.2 Measure Load Shapes

For purposes of the net benefits estimates in the E3 calculator, what is required is the load shape that ideally represents the *difference* between the base equipment and the installed energy efficiency measure. This *difference* load profile is what is called the Measure Load Shape and would be the preferred load shape for use in the net benefits calculations.

The measure load shape for this measure is determined by the E3 calculator based on the applicable residential market sector and hot water end-use.

# Section 4. Base Case & Measure Costs

**Table 9 DEER 2014 Base Case & Measure Case Cost Definitions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure Application Type** | **Measure Life Basis** | **First Baseline Period Full Measure Cost (RUL)** | **Second Baseline Period Full Measure Cost (EUL – RUL)** |
| ***NC (new construction)*** | EUL | Calculated as Incremental Measure Cost | N/A |
| ***NR (Normal Replacement )*** | EUL | Calculated as Incremental Measure Cost | N/A |
| ***ER (accelerated replacement)*** | RUL/  EUL-RUL | Calculated as Full Gross Measure Cost | Calculated as Incremental Measure Cost |
| ***REA (retrofit add on)*** | EUL | Calculated as Full Gross Measure Cost | N/A |

## 4.1 Base Case(s) Costs

**Table 10 Base Case Costs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Measure Code*** | **Measure Application Type** | **Baseline** | **Equipment Cost** | **Labor / Installation Cost** | **Maintenance / Other Cost** | **Total Base Case Cost** |
| S530, S531, S235, S236, 0S00, 0S01, BW001, BW002, AP005, AP006, AP007, AP008, BW040 to BW045 | NR, AR | Existing | $3.74 | $6.70 | $N/A | $10.44 |
| G8, G13, BW005, BW006, BW046, BW047 | NR, AR | Existing | $14.32 | $16.74 | $N/A | $31.06 |
| G11, 0S02, AP009, G14, 0S03, AP010, BW048, BW049 | NR, AR | Existing | $14.32 | $16.74 | $N/A | $31.06 |

## 4.2 Measure Case Costs

Costs from the DEER 2014 database were used (although these values have not been updated since the DEER 2008 cost data update). The following Measure Application Types are appropriate to these measures. The Measure Case Costs are noted in Table 19 below:

**Table 11 Measure Case Costs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Measure Code*** | **Measure Application Type** | **Baseline** | **Equipment Cost** | **Labor / Installation Cost** | **Maintenance / Other Cost** | **Total Measure Case Cost** |
| S530, S531, S235, S236, 0S00, 0S01, BW001, BW002, AP005, AP006, AP007, AP008,  BW040 to BW045 | NR, AR | Existing | $6.54 | $6.70 | $N/A | $13.24 |
| G8, G13, BW005, BW006,  BW046, BW047 | NR, AR | Existing | $29.22 | $16.74 | $N/A | $45.96 |
| G11, 0S02, AP009, G14, 0S03, AP010, BW048, BW049 | NR, AR | Existing | $39.95 | $16.74 | $N/A | $56.69 |

*All costs are noted as $ per measure unit*

## 4.3 Incremental & Full Measure Costs

**Table 12 DEER 2014 Incremental and Full Measure Case Cost Definitions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure Application Type** | **Full Measure Cost**  **(RUL Period/First Baseline)** | **Full Measure Cost**  **(EUL-RUL Period/ Second Baseline)** | **Incremental Measure Cost** |
| ER | Measure Equipment Cost  +Measure Labor Cost | (-1)x(Base Equipment Cost  + Base Labor Cost) | Measure Equipment Cost  – Base Case Equipment Cost |
| NR | Measure Equipment Cost  – Base Case Equipment Cost | N/A | Measure Equipment Cost  – Base Case Equipment Cost |
| NC | Measure Equipment Cost  – Base Case Equipment Cost | N/A | Measure Equipment Cost  – Base Case Equipment Cost |
| REA | Measure Equipment Cost  – Base Case Equipment Cost | N/A | Measure Equipment Cost  – Base Case Equipment Cost |

# *4.3.1 Full Measure Cost*

Full Measure Cost is the cost to install an energy efficient measure per the CPUC calculators. This definition implies a different meaning depending on the Measure Application type.

This Measure Application Type(s) is **NR**, so the Full Measure Cost (FMC) is represented by the equation below (choose):

FMC = (Measure Equipment Cost + Measure Labor Cost) –

(Base Case Equipment Cost + Base Case Labor Cost)

\*Note: We assume that, unless stated otherwise, the measure case labor and base case labor are assumed to be the same value reducing the equation to the following:

FMC = Measure Equipment Cost – Base Case Equipment Cost

# *4.3.2 Incremental Measure Costs*

Incremental Measure Cost is the premium cost to install an energy efficient measure over a standard efficiency measure or code baseline measure. While IMC has a straightforward definition depending on the Measure Application type, the equation does vary.

This Measure Application Types is **NR,** so the Incremental Measure Cost (GMC) is represented by the appropriate equation below:

IMC = (Measure Equipment Cost + Measure Labor Cost) –

(Base Case Equipment Cost + Base Case Labor Cost)

\*Note: Unless stated otherwise the measure case and base case labor costs are typically the same, reducing the equation to the following:

IMC = Measure Equipment Cost – Base Case Equipment Cost

**Summary Table for Section 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure ID** | **Measure Application Types** | **Base Case Total Cost** | **Measure Case Total Cost[[5]](#endnote-5)** | **Full Measure Case Cost** | **Incremental Measure Cost** |
| S530, S531, S235, S236, 0S00, 0S01, BW001, BW002, AP005, AP006, AP007, AP008 | NR | $10.44 | $13.24 | N/A | $2.80 |
| G8, G13, BW005, BW006, | NR | $31.06 | $45.96 | N/A | $14.90 |
| G11, 0S02, AP009, G14, 0S03, AP010 | NR | $31.06 | $56.69 | N/A | $25.63 |
| BW041 to BW045 | ER | $10.44 | $13.24 | $13.24 | $2.80 |
| BW046, BW047 | ER | $31.06 | $45.96 | $45.96 | $14.90 |
| BW048, BW049 | ER | $31.06 | $56.69 | $56.69 | $25.63 |

# Section 5. Other Concerns

Factors unrelated to energy savings were also investigated further for program effectiveness: reliability and scalding issues. Applied Technology Services (ATS), a division of Pacific Gas and Electric Company, was contracted to test these issues and develop a report on their findings[[6]](#endnote-6). Below is a summary of their conclusions.

## 5.1 Reliability

Due to a lack of government enforcement, the advertised versus actual flow rate of low flow showerheads is a concern. ATS tested two samples of ten different showerhead models (for a total of twenty) with various flow rates, most of which are less than 2 gpm. Their findings concluded nine out of ten showerhead models demonstrated flow rates consistent to the manufacturers’ advertised flow rates.

## 5.2 Scalding

Safety issues over scalding were also a concern with low flow showerheads. Scalding, or thermal shock, is the result of a rapid change in water temperature, causing sudden physical reactions in which a person may slip or fall. Scalding may also cause epidermal damage, depending on the length of exposure to hot water temperatures. After testing, ATS has concluded that showerhead design, mixing, and pressure did not greatly affect the potential for scalding. However, plumbing systems with inadequate piping may increase the risk for scalding with installation of low flow showerheads. Testing under plumbing systems with adequate piping showed minimal to no effects. Due to uncertainty of the design of a customer’s plumbing system, there is a certain degree of risk for scalding when installing low flow showerheads. Therefore, due to legal reasons, a disclaimer will be provided for participants of this program.

# Input Appendices

# References

1. Flex Your Power – Residential Product Guides – Showerheads. 2007. Retrieved

   December 14, 2007 from <http://www.fypower.org/res/tools/products_results.html?id=100160> [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. The DEER Measure Cost Data Users Guide found on [www.deeresources.com](http://www.deeresources.com) under DEER2011 Database Format hyperlink, DEER2011 for 13-14, spreadsheet SPTdata\_format-V0.97.xls. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Flex Your Power: <http://www.fypower.org/res/tools/products_results.html?id=100160> [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Flex Your Power – Residential Product Guides – Showerheads. 2007. Retrieved

   December 14, 2007 from <http://www.fypower.org/res/tools/products_results.html?id=100160> [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. SCE, Measure Cost Revision 5 revised for PG&E by S.L. Blanc 2012

   [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Leni-Konig, K. (2008). Low Flow Showerhead Test Report: Scalding, Flow Rates, and the Evolve Ladybug Showerhead Adapter, Pages ii, 11 and 12. Applied Technology Services. Pacific Gas and Electric Company [↑](#endnote-ref-6)