



Comissionamento

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Commtech Commissioning Services









LEARNING OBJETIVES



- Commissioning definitions
- Benefits of New Construction/Major Renovation Commissioning Process
- Owner Project Requirements
- Testing vs Commissioning
- Commissioning opportunity for Existing Buildings
- Encourage the European Building Industry to benefit from commissioning

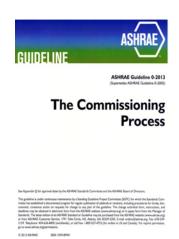


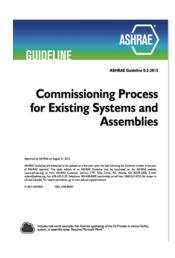


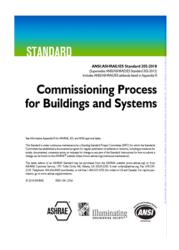


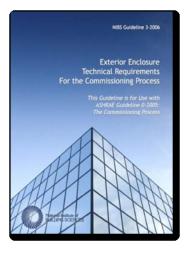


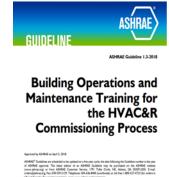
ASHRAE POSITIONING DOCUMENTS

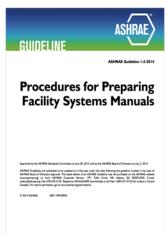


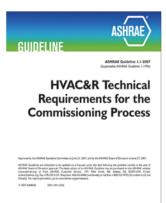


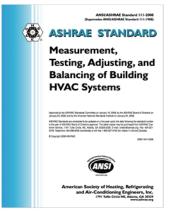


















HIGH-PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS

A high-performance building is a building designed, constructed, and capable of being operated in a manner that increases environmental performance and economic value over time, seeks to establish an indoor environment that supports the health of occupants, and enhances satisfaction and productivity of occupants through integration of environmentally preferable building materials and water-efficient and energy-efficient systems.

ANSI/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1-2014, Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings.



ASHRAE Headquarters, Atlanta, US





OUTLINE

Everyone benefits from a well designed, operated and maintained building. There are good reasons for commissioning a building. The primary intention of the Commissioning Process is to ensure building systems provide efficient comfort, reliability, safety and security to occupants, guarantee the building is wellmanaged by a effectively trained staff and environmentally friendly







COMMON ISSUES IN NEW CONSTRUCTED OR MAJOR RENOVATED BUILDINGS

- Owner Project Requirements-OPR-NOT well defined
- Gap between OPR vs Basis of Design, BOD
- Design solutions NOT well-communicated to contractors
- Poor construction/testing work
- Poor building performance
- O&M Staff NOT well-trained
- Equipment failure
- Complaints from occupants
- Poor available documentation



Resulting into inefficient, uncomfortable, unreliable and unmanageable buildings





Cx INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS: VALUE FOR MONEY

 A quality-focused process focuses verifying and documenting that building and all of its syste assemblies and equipment are plant designed, installed, tested, opera and maintained to meet the Own Project Requirements.

(ASHRAE Guideline 0-2013)

 The advancement of the installa from the state of static completion full working order to the speci requirements. It includes the setting work of an installation, the regulatio the system and the fine tuning of system.

(CIBSE Commissioning Code M: 200

Cx let me get what I have paid for







BUILDING SYSTEMS TO BE COMMISSIONED: Cx ROADMAP



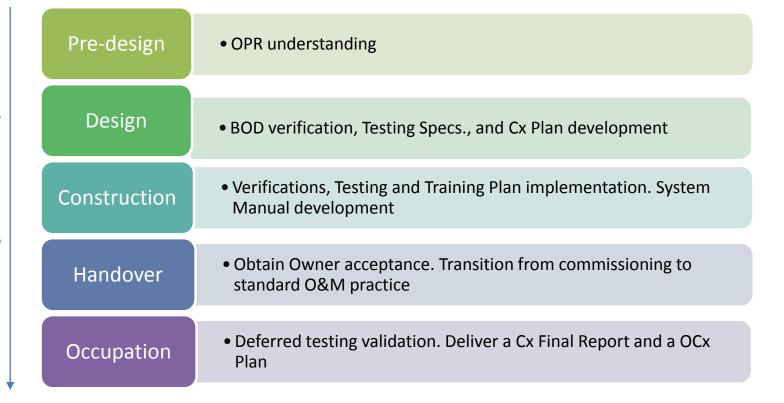






Cx PROCESS IMPLEMENTATION IN NEW CONSTRUCTION/MAJOR RENOVATION

Meeting OPR: Cx Plan update

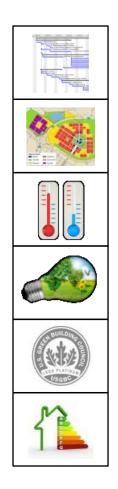


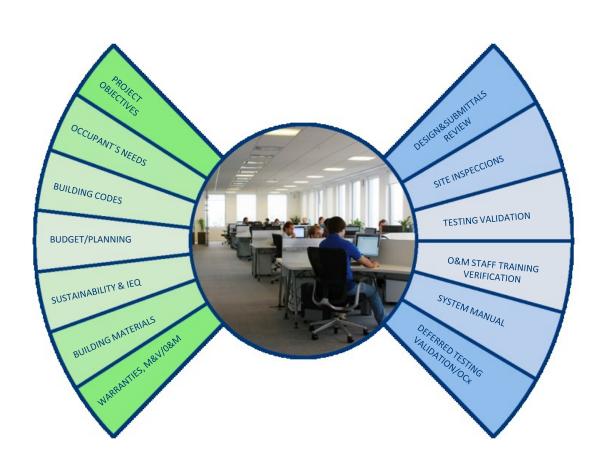






OPR DEFINITION vs Cx OBJECTIVES





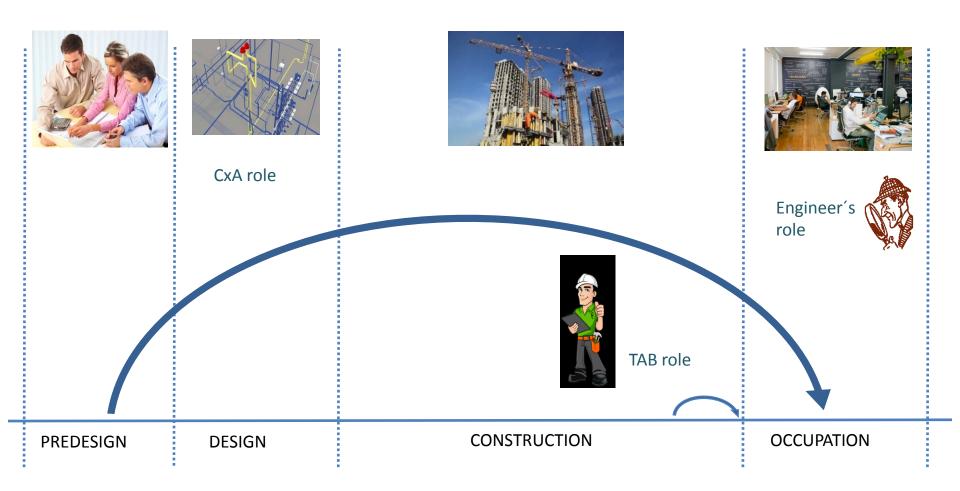








COMMISSIONING vs TESTING







VERIFICATIONS AND TESTING



- Factory Testing, FT
- Static Testing, ST
- Pre-functional Verifications, PFV
- Testing, Adjusting and Balancing, TAB
- Load Testing, LT
- Performance Demostrations, PD
- System Integration Testing, IST



Seasonal Testing, ST





CX BENEFITS: HIGHER ASSET VALUE

A successful and effective Cx Process delivers a project:

- That reflects the Owner's needs and desires.
- That fully works from occupation day 1
- That is well-documented
- Managed by a well-trained O&M Building Staff
- With clear performance benchmarks

Then:

- Sustainability and well-being Certifications
- Smooth handover
- Fewer callbacks
- Improved building occupant confort, health conditions and productivity
- Lower utility bills thank to energy savings
- Improved building systems reliabilty and extended LC







Cx: KEY SUCCESS FACTORS

- Accredited and independent Cx Agent
- Reporting to the Owner
- Support from the Owner
- Cx strategy integration
- Sufficient budget/time to TAB
- Monitor OPR
- Cx Specs in the construction documents
- Design and Submittals review
- Test planning
- O&M Staff onboard previous to Static Completion
- Cooperation of stakeholders in the Cx Process

And document, communicate, document, communicate,....!!!











COMMON ISSUES IN EXISTING BUILDINGS



Many existing buildings even those that were apparently well-built, share common patterns:

- Wrong design specifications
- Faulty construction work
- Poor start-up
- Inefficient operation
- Ineffective maintenance
- Building performance deterioration
- Not well-trained O&M Staff

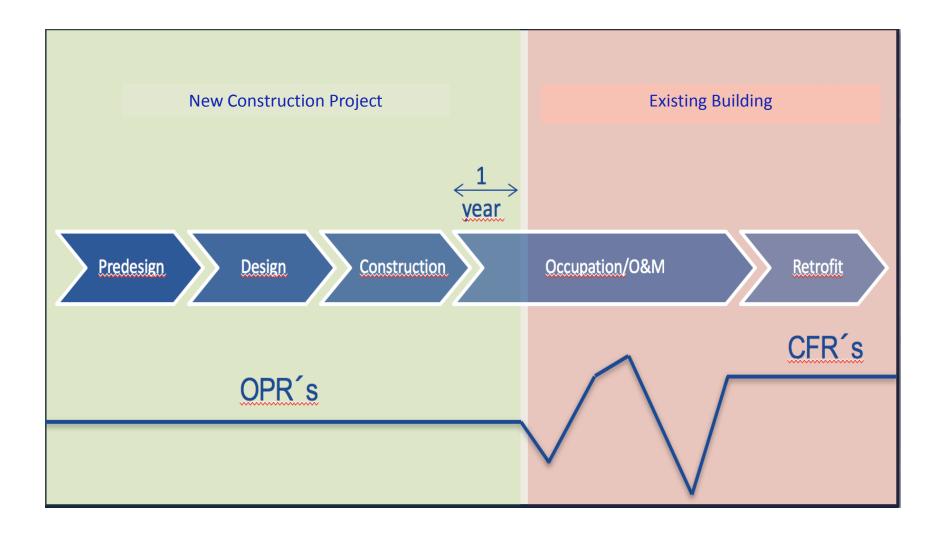
Resulting into:

- High operation costs
- Lot of equipment repairs and replacements
- Lot of occupant complains about comfort





OPR's EVOLUTION: CFR's

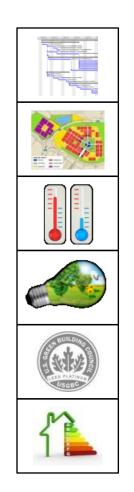


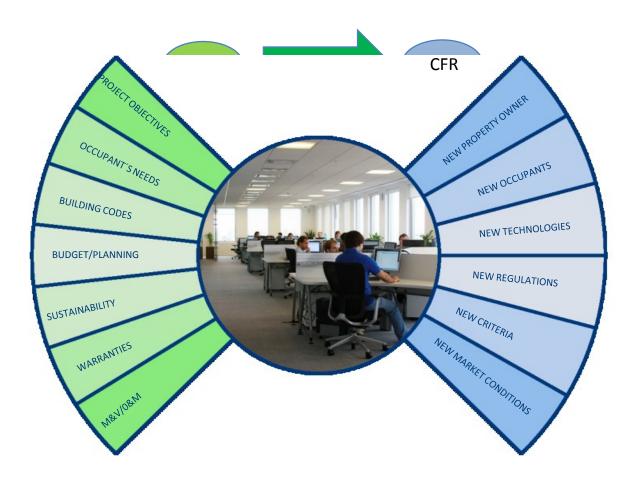






CFR DEFINITION: EVOLVING OPR











EBCx: INTERNATIONAL DEFINITIONS

• A quality-focused process for attaining the Current Facility Requirements, CFR of an existing building and/or its systems and assemblies. The process focuses on planning, investigating, implementing, verfying, and documenting that the building and/or its systems and assemblies are operated and maintained to meet the CFR,with a program in place to maintain the enhancements for its remaining life.

(ASHRAE Guideline 0.2-2015)

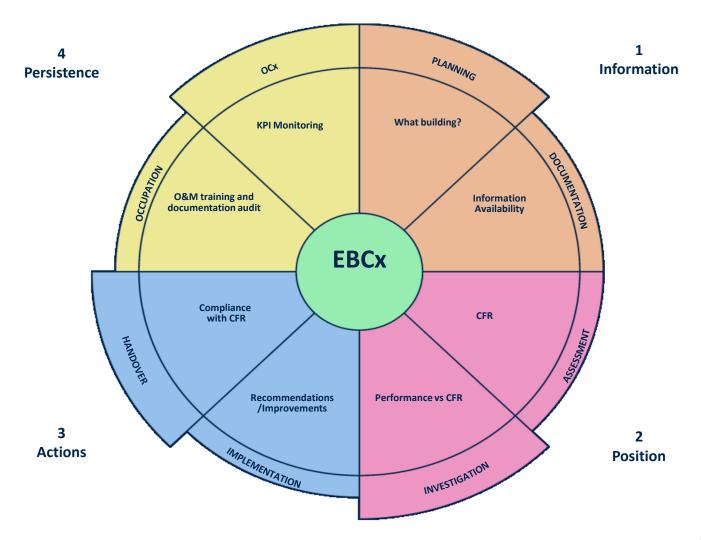
• A systematic process for investigating, analyzing, and optimizing the performance of existing buildings and/or their systems and assemblies through the identification and implementation of low/no-cost Energy Consevation Measures (ECMs) and capital intensive Facility Improvement Measures (FIMs) and ensuring their continued performance.

(The BCxA Building Commissioning Handbook, 3rd Edition)





EBCx PROCESS PHASES







EBCx: OBJECTIVES

- Verify that a building meets defined CFR
- Save energy and reduce demand
- Solve O&M and controls issues
- Reduce ocupants/tenants complaints: improve comfort
- Improve maintenance programmes
- Identify O&M staff training needs
- Extend equipment life cycle
- Ensure persistence of implemented improvements







EBCx: EXISTING BUILDING SELECTION CRITERIA

- Forget about a small building!!!
- Lot of complaints and frequent equipment breakdown
- BMS with adequate trending capacity
- Available time from O&M staff
- High motivation of the Owner/Manager
- Robust available documentation
- Availability of incentive programmes
- Strong interest in making it more efficient









EBCx: TYPICAL FINDINGS. IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES



- Poor performance of critical equipment
- Equipment close to their final life cycle period
- Not well-defined sequence of operations. Building work schedules
- Not tight ductwork
- Pumps and fan oversized
- Unbalanced water and air distribution.
- C/H circuit water temperatures not optimized. Poor chiller/boiler performance
- Unbalanced pressure in the building
- Speed variators set at max. speed
- Poor IEQ
- Poor Maintenance Plan
- Not well-trained O&M Personnel









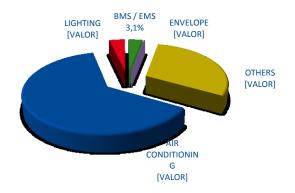


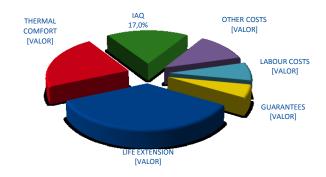


EBCx: DEFICIENCIES / BENEFITS

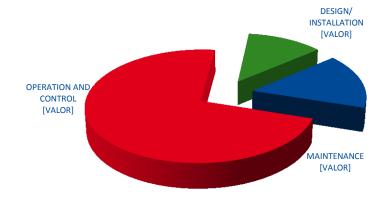
EBCx: Deficiencies usually identified in Energy Systems

EBCx: Energy and non-energy benefits





EBCx: Nature of the identified deficiencies







OCx: CONTINUOUS/ONGOING COMMISSIONING

MOST BUILDINGS WILL LOSE UP TO 30% OF THEIR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF OPERATION (Texas A&M)

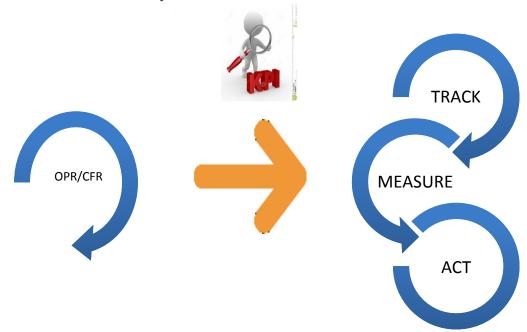




OCX CONTINUOUS/ONGOING COMMISSIONING

A continuation of the Cx Process after the handover and well into the occupation and operation phase to verify that a building keeps meeting the OPR/CFR throughout its life cycle, resulting into continuous, scheduled or non scheduled activities.

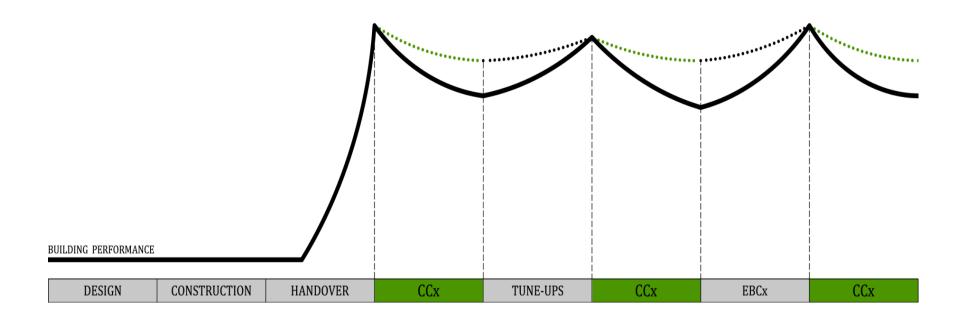
(ASHRAE Guideline 0.2-2015)







OCX IMPACT ON LC BUILDING PERFORMANCE







OCX CONTINUOUS COMMISSIONING BENEFITS

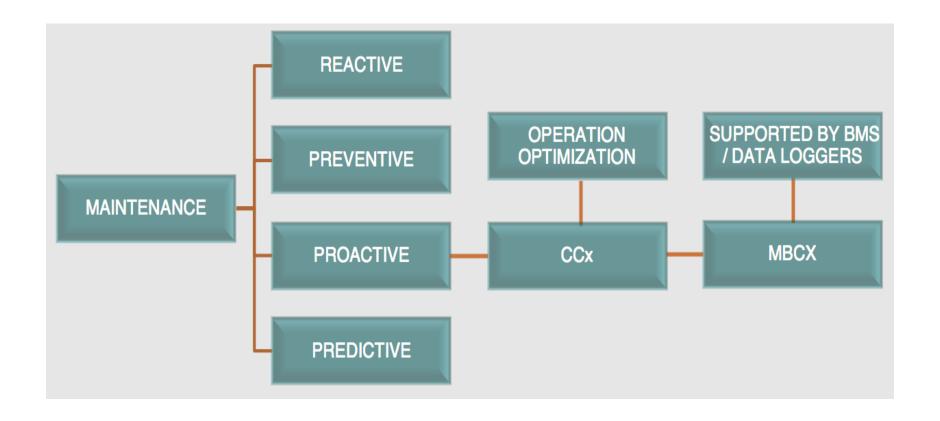
- Maintain the CFR during LC
- Ensure efficient operation in compliance with BOD
- Improve performance by monitoring/optimization
- Reduce ongoing operational costs
- Poor building performance
- Identify O&M Staff training needs
- Identify deficiencies prior to impact occupants
- Improve systems reliability
- Extend system life cycle







OCx: MONITORING BASED COMMISSIONING, MBCx







WHAT TYPE OF COMMISSIONING SHOULD I CHOOSE?





...being designed and ▶constructed or subjected to a major renovation

Commissioning, NCx – from building pre-design into the occupation and operation phase throughout all project phases.

...relatively new with high energy use, having being poorly commissioned when constructed

Retro-commissioning, RCx – to verify the building meets the Owner Project Requirements (OPR).

...existing, with high operational costs and a high number of equipment failure and comfort complains

Re-Commissioning, ReCx – ideal for existing buildings that were NEVER commissioned.

...existing, where the OPR have changed significantly:

CFR

Existing Building Commissioning, EBCx – ideal for existing buildings that are NOT any longer meeting the Current Facility Requirements (CFR).

...jut occupied, having being fully commissioned by a NCx or EECx Process

Ongoing/Continuous Commissioning, OCx – to verify meeting the Current Facility Requirements (CFR) continuously.







FUTURE OF COMMISSIONING



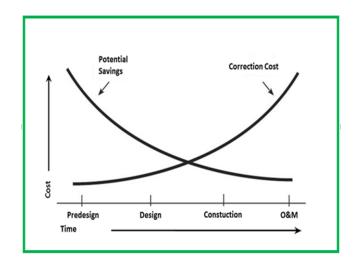
- Waiting too long to contract commissioning in a project
- Chronicled experiences are leading to better estimates of costs and potential savings
- Statements of work are becoming more standardized
- New functional testing protocols have been developed and widely available and applied
- New automated diagnostic technologies are critical components in establishing continuous commissioning programs
- Need for certified and accredited commissioning providers
- Commissioning is nor that widely use outside UK and US and influenced markets





Cx MANAGEMENT FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS: CONCLUSIONS

- The Building Industry has not historically placed enough importance about addressing building performance early in the Project Development, fixing problems and delivering performance at the end of the Project intead of preventing them happening from the beginning.
- An effective and successful Cx Process engaged at a very early stage in a project can anticipate and address future building performance problems in a cost-efficient way.







Cx. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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