



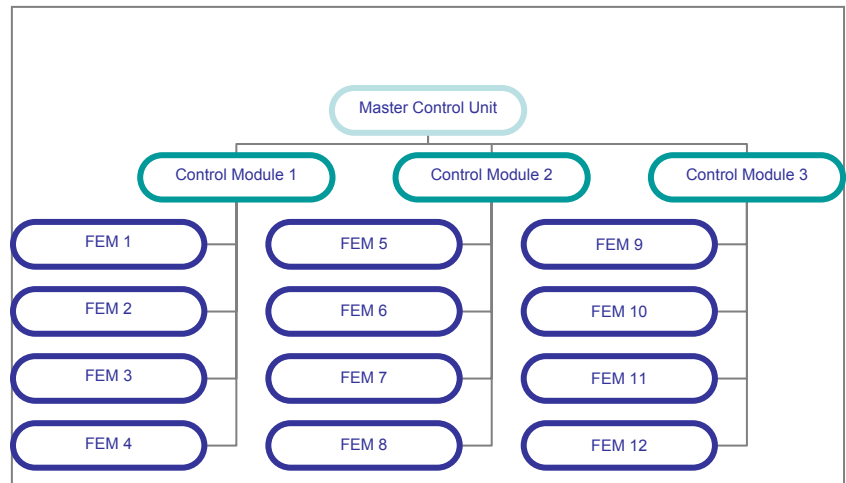
The StrionAir GC System’s electrical enhancements (ionization and electrostatics), although energized by an external power supply, consume very little energy. What little energy the StrionAir System does consume is offset by up to a 69% reduction in the HVAC system’s blower energy consumption.



StrionAir Energy Consumption

In addition to a requisite number of Filter Enhancement Modules (FEMs), each StrionAir GC System installation includes one or more Master Control Units (MCUs), shown to the left. Each MCU contains up to three Control Modules, each of which can supply power and control features for up to four FEMs. In other words, a single MCU can power up to 12 FEMs.

The MCU requires access to a 110V AC circuit. A Control Module within the MCU converts AC to DC and powers the individual FEMs. During normal operating load, depending on humidity, each FEM typically will draw between 3 and 3.75 watts (the equivalent of a small night light).



At an average energy cost of \$0.075 per kWh (U.S. national average energy rate), each StrionAir FEM operating at 3 watts for 24 hours a day would consume less than \$2 in energy a year. The average 100,000 sq. ft. facility would be served by an installation of 50 StrionAir GC Systems.¹ The total energy required to operate these 50 units would be approximately \$100/year.

StrionAir Energy Savings

That same 100,000 sq. ft. commercial facility’s HVAC system consumes approximately 1,111,110 kWh per year.² At \$0.075 per kWh, that facility spends \$83,333 annually to operate its HVAC system. Were this facility to install the StrionAir GC System, the low pressure drop (0.35” w.g. @ 500 FPM) this system delivers would reduce the facility’s HVAC system’s blower energy consumption by up to 69%, and total HVAC energy consumption by 17% or more. That amounts to a reduction of almost 190,000 kWh, and a savings of \$14,166 in energy expenses, directly attributable to the installation of the StrionAir GC System.

¹ 100,000 sq. ft / 2,000 sq. ft. per 24” x 24” unit operated at 500 FPM

² EIA, A Look at Commercial Buildings in 1995: Characteristics, Energy Consumption, and Energy Expenditures, Oct. 1998