

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Energy-Efficiency Rebates for Your Business

Water Heating and Laundry Equipment Rebate Catalog

Saving energy for a brighter future



Together, Building
a Better California

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Hot Water Heating

Ozone Laundry System

Requirements:

- Customer must have a natural gas-fired boiler or natural gas water heater that supplies hot water to the on-premise laundry equipment.
- Rebate only applies to the following types of facilities with on-premise laundry operations:
 - Hotels
 - Gymnasiums
 - Skilled Nursing Facilities
 - Correctional Institutions
- Ozone laundry system must be a new, purchased product and must be added onto a new or existing commercial washing machine.
- Ozone laundry system must transfer ozone into the water through Venturi Injection or bubble diffusion.
- Installation address must have a commercial natural gas account with PG&E.

Exclusions:

- Tunnel washers do not qualify.
- Replacements of existing ozone laundry systems, whether they are functioning or not, do not qualify.

Applications must include:

- Ozone laundry system invoice must show total number of hotel guest rooms (only needed for hotel applications; not needed for other building types).
- Manufacturer's specification sheet must document the manufacturer's name, the equipment model and the ozone laundry system's serial number.
- Customer must provide clothes washer capacity in pounds for operating units with ozone laundry systems.

Rebate Code	Description	Rebate/Unit Measure
B85	Ozone Laundry System	\$39/lb washing machine capacity that is connected to the ozone laundry system



Modulating Gas Valve for Commercial Dryers

This valve replaces the original equipment manufacturer's (OEM) gas valve in natural gas dryers. A modulating valve provides two stages: high- and low-fire rates, which are controlled in real time by a program and a temperature sensor.

Requirements:

- Natural gas dryers must not be modified by any technology that would reduce the natural gas consumption beyond the manufacturer's specifications.
- Dryers eligible for this measure must have an accessible gas valve assembly and room to install the modulating device in the unit and on the unit's exhaust.
- Dryers must have a drum capacity ranging from 20 to 200 pounds.
- Installation address must have a commercial natural gas account with PG&E.

Exclusions:

- Dryers with drum capacities of less than 20 pounds or more than 200 pounds do not qualify.
- Dryers must not use a common or dedicated steam system.

Additional details:

Professionally trained and qualified installers should install this product to ensure the proper removal and reattachment of the inlet natural gas line during installation.

Rebate Code	Description	Rebate/Unit Measure
AP067	Modulating Gas Valve for On-Site Natural Gas Commercial Dryers	\$350/unit



Pool Heating

Commercial Pool and Spa Heaters

Requirements:

- Heater must replace existing commercial pool heater.
- Heater must be certified to meet the following requirements:
 - Must be equal to or greater than 84 percent thermal efficiency
 - Must have an on/off switch and have no pilot light
- For a list of qualifying products, visit energystar.gov and select the “Pool Products” category.
- Installation address must have a commercial natural gas account with PG&E.

Rebate Code	Description	Rebate/Unit Measure
H103	Commercial Pool and Spa Heater	\$2/MBtuh

Insulation

Pipe Insulation

Requirements:

- Minimum-qualifying pipe diameter is 0.5 inch.
- Pipe must transfer fluid directly from gas-fired equipment, and insulation materials/accessories must be installed according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Application must include the manufacturer's name, insulation material type and material K-value rating.
 - Acceptable types of insulation for hot water pipes include: elastomeric foam rubber, polyethylene foam, UV-resistant polyethylene foam and rigid polyurethane foam.
 - Acceptable types of insulation for steam pipes include silicone foam rubber, melamine foam, rigid urethane-based foam, cellular glass, rigid fiberglass and rigid mineral wool.

Exclusions:

- These measures are applicable to any small, large commercial and industrial pipe insulation retrofit (i.e., non-new construction) application. They cannot be used for residential purposes.
- Replacement of damaged or existing insulation is not eligible for a rebate.
- California Building Standards Code (Title 24), Section 123, establishes requirements for pipe insulation in the design and installation of space-conditioning and service water heating systems and equipment. Any pipe requiring insulation according to these standards does not qualify for a rebate. Details are available at [energy.ca.gov/title24](https://www.energy.ca.gov/title24).
- Pipe insulation for exposed steam and hot-water pipes within 7 feet of the floor that are not otherwise guarded in order to prevent contact does not qualify for rebate. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards require that exposed, heated surfaces be covered to prevent injury.

Additional details:

Project cost can include installation and material cost.

continued

Pipe diameter is less than or equal to 1 inch

Rebate Code	Description	Rebate/Unit Measure
PR051	1 inch insulation layer, ≤ 1 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR052	1 inch insulation layer, ≤ 1 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR053	1 inch insulation layer, ≤ 1 inch pipe, hot water, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR060	1 inch insulation layer, ≤ 1 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR061	1 inch insulation layer, ≤ 1 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR062	1 inch insulation layer, ≤ 1 inch pipe, hot water, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR069	Fitting insulation ≤ 1 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR070	Fitting insulation ≤ 1 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR071	Fitting insulation ≤ 1 inch pipe, hot water, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR078	Fitting insulation, ≤ 1 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/fitting
PR079	Fitting insulation, ≤ 1 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/fitting
PR080	Fitting insulation, ≤ 1 inch pipe, hot water, outdoor	\$3/fitting

Pipe diameter larger than 1 inch and less than or equal to 4 inches

Rebate Code	Description	Rebate/Unit Measure
PR057	1 inch insulation layer, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR058	1 inch insulation layer, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, > 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR059	1 inch insulation layer, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, hot water, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR066	1 inch insulation layer, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, ≤ 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR067	1 inch insulation layer, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, > 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR068	1 inch insulation layer, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, hot water, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR075	Fitting insulation 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, ≤ 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR076	Fitting insulation 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, > 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR077	Fitting insulation 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, hot water, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR084	Fitting insulation, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, ≤ 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/fitting
PR085	Fitting insulation, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, > 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/fitting
PR086	Fitting insulation, 1 inch < pipe ≤ 4 inch, hot water, outdoor	\$3/fitting

Pipe diameter is greater than 4 inches

Rebate Code	Description	Rebate/Unit Measure
PR054	1 inch insulation layer, > 4 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR055	1 inch insulation layer, > 4 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR056	1 inch insulation layer, > 4 inch pipe, hot water, outdoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR063	1 inch insulation layer, > 4 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR064	1 inch insulation layer, > 4 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR065	1 inch insulation layer, > 4 inch pipe, hot water, indoor	\$3/linear ft.
PR072	Fitting insulation > 4 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR073	Fitting insulation > 4 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR074	Fitting insulation > 4 inch pipe, hot water, indoor	\$3/fitting
PR081	Fitting insulation, > 4 inch pipe, ≤ 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/fitting
PR082	Fitting insulation, > 4 inch pipe, > 15 psig steam, outdoor	\$3/fitting
PR083	Fitting insulation, > 4 inch pipe, hot water, outdoor	\$3/fitting

Tank Insulation

Requirements:

- One or two inches of fiberglass or foam insulation must be added to existing bare, liquid solution storage or transfer tanks. The insulation thickness and tank solution temperature will determine the rebate amount.
- Tank must be coupled to gas-fired commercial or industrial equipment that transfers heat to the contained liquid or solution.
- Insulation materials and accessories must be installed according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Application must include the manufacturer's name, insulation material type and material K-value rating.
- Project cost can include installation and material cost.
- Installation address must have a commercial natural gas account with PG&E.

Exclusions:

- Tanks with preexisting insulation do not qualify for a rebate. This rebate cannot be used for the replacement of old or damaged insulation.
- California Building Standards Code (Title 24), Section 123, establishes requirements for tank insulation in the design and installation of space-conditioning and service water heating systems and equipment. Any tank requiring insulation per these standards does not qualify for a rebate. Details are available at energy.ca.gov/title24.
- Tanks insulated within 7 feet of the floor do not qualify for rebates. The OSHA standards require that exposed, heated surfaces be covered to prevent injury.

Rebate Code	Description	Rebate/Unit Measure
H115	1 inch Tank Insulation, Low Temp. Solution (120 °F–170 °F)	\$2/sq. ft.
H13	2 inch Tank Insulation, Low Temp. Solution (120 °F–170 °F)	\$4/sq. ft.
H114	1 inch Tank Insulation, High Temp. Solution (170 °F–200 °F)	\$3/sq. ft.
H18	2 inch Tank Insulation, High Temp. Solution (170 °F–200 °F)	\$4/sq. ft.

Definitions

Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI): This organization offers product information and testing procedures. For more information, visit ahrinet.org.

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE): This organization provides lists of program-qualifying products and information on test procedures. For more information, visit ashrae.org.

Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE): This measures the percentage of fuel that is converted into usable heating energy. For example, a 90 percent AFUE furnace means that 90 percent of the fuel is used in heating a facility, while 10 percent escapes as exhaust with the combustion gases.

Anti-Sweat Heaters (ASH): ASH are typically applied to low-temperature refrigerated display cases to prevent glass doors from fogging and cold surfaces from forming condensation. Commonly, ASH stay on at full load around the clock. Their contribution to the cooling load and electric power consumption of the refrigeration system can be significant.

Ballast: This is a lighting component that controls the electrical current drawn in from a power source.

Btu: British thermal unit, which refers to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water by 1 degree Fahrenheit.

Btuh: British thermal units per hour.

Bubble Diffusion: This is a laundry method of inserting ozone into water by continuously bubbling ozone directly into the drum of the clothes washer throughout the wash cycle.

California Energy Commission's Appliance Efficiency Database: energy.ca.gov/appliances.

CEC: This refers to the California Energy Commission.

Climate Zones (CZ): Climate zones are based on energy use, temperature, weather and other factors. They are basically a set of geographic areas that are grouped according to similar climatic characteristics.

CO₂ Sensor: This device measures the parts per million (PPM) of CO₂ in the air.

Color Rendering Index (CRI): This is a measure of a light source's ability to show object colors "realistically" or "naturally" compared to a familiar reference source, either incandescent light or daylight.

Conditioned Area/Space: This term refers to an area being heated or cooled by the heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system.

Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE): To learn more about CEE's Tier specifications, visit cee1.org.

Database for Energy Efficient Resources (DEER): This database contains information on selected energy-efficient technologies and measures.

Display Case: This equipment is designed to store and display chilled and/or frozen foodstuffs.

Electrical Testing Laboratory (ETL): This organization marks products of compliance to applicable electrical, gas and other safety standards. For more information, visit etl.com.

Electronically Commutated Motors (ECM): ECMs are synchronous motors that are powered by a DC electric source using an integrated inverter/switching power supply, producing an AC electric signal, which drives the motor.

End-Use Customers: This term refers to customers who acquire energy for their own consumption.

Energy Factor (EF): EF measures a water heater's efficiency, based on recovery efficiency, standby losses and cycling losses. The higher the EF, the more efficient the water heater. This measure is only used for residential-grade water heaters.

ENERGY STAR®: To learn more about ENERGY STAR's energy-efficiency specifications, visit energystar.gov/cfs.

Fixture: Generally, a light fixture is an electrical device used to create artificial light by use of an electric lamp. All light fixtures have a fixture body and a socket to hold the lamp and allow for its replacement. For PG&E lighting rebates, a fixture refers to new equipment being installed based on system wattage (lamp and ballast for fluorescent fixtures).

HID: This refers to high-intensity discharge.

High-Performance Linear Fluorescent Fixture Ballasts: This term refers to National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) premium or Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE)-qualified T8 ballasts or T5 ballasts.

High-Performance Linear Fluorescent Lamps: This refers to Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE)-qualified 4-foot T8 lamps or 2-foot T8/T5 lamps with at least 20,000-hour-rated life and a Color Rendering Index (CRI) that meets or exceeds 82.

Horsepower (hp): This is a unit of power equal to 550 foot-pounds per second.

Ice Making Head (IMH): Automatic commercial ice makers that do not contain integral storage bins, but are generally designed to accommodate a variety of bin capacities. Storage bins entail additional energy use not included in the reported energy consumption figures for these units.

Indoor Tank: This refers to a tank located in an enclosed indoor space, where it is not exposed to sun or wind.

Integrated Retrofit Kits: These replace existing fluorescent lamps, sockets and ballasts, along with the lens and frame, and they can be installed easily into the existing fluorescent fixture. Troffers provide the required electrical components, LED light sources and optical elements, which include new lens and door frame—all in a prepackaged kit.

K-Value: This refers to thermal conductivity and has a unit of Btu-inch per hour, per square foot, per degree Fahrenheit.

Kilolumen: A kilolumen is 1,000 lumens.

Large Office: This refers to office buildings typically greater than 20,000 square feet.

Large Retail: Retail buildings that are typically greater than 5,000 square feet.

Light-Emitting Diode (LED): LED is a light-emitting diode product that is assembled into a lamp (or light bulb) for use in lighting fixtures. LED lamps have a lifespan and electrical efficiency that is several times better than incandescent lamps, and significantly better than most fluorescent lamps, with some chips able to emit more than 100 lumens per watt.

Low Temperature: For freezers, refrigerated space temperatures are considered “low” if they are below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Lumen (lm): A lumen is the unit of light output.

MBtu: 1,000 British thermal units.

MBtuh: 1,000 British thermal units per hour.

Medium Temperature: For coolers, refrigerated space temperatures are considered “medium” if they are between 32 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Minimum Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER): EER is a measure of the efficiency of the unit. It indicates the cooling capacity in Btu per watt hour. The higher the EER rating, the higher the efficiency of the unit.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Premium Ballasts: These are the most efficient fluorescent fixed output and dimmable electronics for T8 ballasts to be recognized by NEMA.

NEMA Premium Motor: This is an alternating current (AC) induction motor that has a certified efficiency rating from NEMA.

Parking Garage: A parking garage is a covered building or structure for the purpose of parking vehicles, which consists of at least a roof over the parking area, enclosed with walls on all sides. Parking garages may have fences, rails, partial walls (pony wall) or other barriers in place of one or more walls. The structure has an entrance(s) and exit(s) and includes areas for vehicle maneuvering to reach the parking spaces. If the roof of the parking structure is also used for parking, the section without an overhead roof is considered a parking lot instead of a parking garage.

Permanent Mag Motor: This term refers to a permanent magnet alternating current (AC) motor.

Pounds per Square Inch (PSIG): This refers to the pounds of steam pressure per square inch, as shown on a gauge. The steam system should have a steam pressure gauge attached that reads the pressure of the steam in the pipes. The pressure gauge will register in pounds of pressure per square inch.

Reach-in Cabinets: These are refrigerated retail display cabinets with chilled glass door(s) and horizontal/semi-horizontal merchandising. Cabinets enable customers to view contents even when closed, and enable customers to self-serve. Styles include:

- “Plug-in” refrigerated display cabinets with integral refrigeration systems (for example, incorporating a compressor and condensing unit)
- “Remote” refrigerated display cabinets designed to work with a nonintegral refrigeration system (for example, where the compressor and condenser, or all or parts of the refrigeration system, are located at a different location from the cabinet)

Remote Condensing Unit (RCU): A type of automatic commercial ice maker in which the ice-making mechanism and condenser or condensing unit are in separate sections. This includes ice makers with and without remote compressor.

R-Value: Insulation is rated in terms of thermal resistance, called R-value, which indicates the resistance to heat flow. A greater R-value corresponds with a greater insulating effectiveness.

Self-Contained Unit (SCU): A type of automatic commercial ice maker in which the ice-making mechanism and storage compartment are in an integral cabinet.

Shaded-Pole Motor: This type of motor is the original form of an AC single-phase induction motor.

Small Office: This refers to office buildings that are typically less than 20,000 square feet.

Small Retail: This refers to retail buildings that are typically less than 5,000 square feet.

System Types: Commercial refrigeration equipment can be classified into two categories: split-system refrigeration systems and self-contained refrigeration systems. Split-system configurations have a condenser unit that is located remotely, usually on the rooftop, which allows it to exchange heat with the outside air. Self-contained units have all of the components, including the condenser, contained in a single package.

Thermal Efficiency (TE): Measures a water heater’s efficiency, based on recovery efficiency, standby losses and cycling losses. The higher the TE, the more efficient the water heater. It is only used for nonresidential grade water heaters.

Ton: When used in reference to air conditioning systems, a ton is the unit of measurement that is the cooling capacity of the system and is 12,000 Btuh.

Total Washer Capacity: This refers to the rated capacity of installed and operating washing machine units that will be connected to an ozone laundry system. This is normally measured in pounds capacity.

Troffer: A troffer is a rectangular light fixture that fits into a modular dropped ceiling grid.

Underwriters Laboratories (UL): This independent product safety certification organization’s website is ul.com.

Uniform Energy Factor (UEF): This measures a water heater's efficiency, based on recovery efficiency, standby losses and cycling losses. The higher the UEF, the more efficient the water heater. UEF is used to measure both residential and nonresidential water heaters.

Variable Frequency Drive (VFD): This electric motor control changes the driven motor's input power frequency measured in cycles per second by either manual setting or variable input from one or more sensors.

Venturi Injection: This laundry method inserts ozone, using very high pressure, directly into the cold-water supply line leading to a washer.

Walk-in Coolers/Freezers: Also known as "walk-ins," these are insulated refrigerated spaces with access doors large enough for people to enter. Walk-ins are used for food storage and merchandising in the food service and food sales applications.

More ways for your business to save money

To find the latest rebate information and catalogs or to apply for rebates online, visit [pge.com/businessrebates](https://www.pge.com/businessrebates).

PG&E offers a wide range of tools and resources that can help your business save energy and money while helping the environment.

- Check out PG&E's Calculated Incentives for businesses if you did not find a rebate matching the high-efficiency equipment you would like to install. To learn more, visit [pge.com/cr](https://www.pge.com/cr).
- Sign up for automated benchmarking service at [pge.com/benchmarking](https://www.pge.com/benchmarking), which allows you to use the ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager to track and compare your facility's energy performance over time.
- Use PG&E's audit tools to identify options for saving energy and money at your facility, and get started on developing a comprehensive energy management plan. Visit the Business Energy Checkup at [pge.com/waystosave](https://www.pge.com/waystosave).
- Find out how you can earn incentives for large custom projects, including equipment upgrades and retrocommissioning, by using PG&E's Calculated Incentives Program. Visit [pge.com/customized](https://www.pge.com/customized) and [pge.com/rcx](https://www.pge.com/rcx).
- Explore PG&E's demand response programs, which offer incentives for managing your energy use during times of peak demand. Visit [pge.com/demandresponse](https://www.pge.com/demandresponse).
- Check out PG&E's third-party programs at [pge.com/thirdparty](https://www.pge.com/thirdparty). These programs are managed by energy-efficiency specialists and offer a range of services to provide you with industry-specific, energy-saving solutions—from dairies and wineries to food processors.
- Use PG&E's Savings By Design or Customized New Construction programs to build in energy efficiency from the ground up and earn incentives at the same time. To get started, visit [pge.com/savingsbydesign](https://www.pge.com/savingsbydesign).
- Go to the Agriculture and Food Processing section of PG&E's website at [pge.com/ag](https://www.pge.com/ag) to learn about loans and grants that focus on food, agribusiness, alternative energy and environmental programs, or call our **Agricultural Customer Service Center** at [1-877-311-FARM \(3276\)](tel:1-877-311-FARM).
- If you are considering generating your own electricity, talk to your PG&E account representative about incentives for solar, wind and fuel cell self-generation equipment.

You also may learn more about these programs, tools and offers by contacting your local PG&E account representative or by calling our **Business Customer Service Center** at [1-800-468-4743](tel:1-800-468-4743).

Ready to get started with your next project and need the help of a contractor? Find local vendors who participate in PG&E's energy-efficiency rebate programs for your business at [pge.com/tradeprodirectory](https://www.pge.com/tradeprodirectory).