

Some thoughts on the meeting in Atlanta and next steps.

I agree that information on current energy usage by vending machines is hard to come by, that notwithstanding - once a process for accurately and repeatably measuring a machine's energy usage is in place, meaningful data can be produced. Without a standard method for producing the data-all data- is directional at best and subject to challenge. That would suggest that a test method procedure -- as proposed by ASHRAE for example-be adopted/instituted by EPA as soon as possible. I would encourage a testing procedure (such as ASHRAE) be set up early on in the process with an independent facility/lab to assure self policing is working. Random samples of machines/models representing a large percentage of new equipment sales could be "audited" to encourage compliance and assure that accurate self testing is being done. Trust but verify.

Regarding the problem of machines moving in and out of utility service territories, could some type of asset tracking system (that most bottlers currently use to track machine placements/locations) be adapted to assure utilities were receiving energy savings through units they paid for? There is no easy answer for this -- except maybe regional cooperation among utilities and their customers. This will become a "sticking point" for opponents and delay implementation if not addressed to the satisfaction of the utilities. Also, Bottlers cannot be expected to curtail business in particular areas because of local utility disputes. This issue definitely requires more exploration and attention.

On the question of qualifying machines-The ASHRAE approach - if the machine passes the test procedure it qualifies-seems to be the most fair and most easily managed. Same observation for used/remanufactured or reconditioned machines. Any machine new or "used" that passes the test procedure qualifies for "ENERGY STAR". I guess the best example would be Auto emissions - which are relatively "blind" regarding make/model/year. only issue on "used" machines would be - --is each individual machine tested or will a certain "list" of replacement parts and technology qualify a class or model of machine as Energy Star rated?

Similar to Auto emissions -- each individual car is tested-no blanket approval. Energy consumption is different in that a particular device or component can be tested to determine the percentage savings generated and possibly this could be "translated" into a component list to qualify remanufactured machines.

Low power mode is a problematic area as there is currently no method or procedure to assure the "mode" is ever used. Therefore the energy savings become immeasurable -- and clearly not repeatable. There might be a way to give credit for a machine having the ability to revert to a "low power" mode automatically -- beyond the control of the location. This could cause some issue/push back with bottlers who want the advertising of a lighted vendor. I would suggest that -- for now---in the interest of getting something in place -- we save the low power mode issue until we have established some of the more basic procedures. This was a "sticking point" in our ASHRAE debates and moved attention from the core issue of energy savings. Reality is that if a machine cannot attain significant energy savings without a timer device or "pulling the plug" it probably should not be considered for Energy Star status. Just my opinion.

Labeling requirements will be an interesting debate since the primary reason for labeling is to promote Energy Star "brand" recognition and secondarily to allow power companies to audit machines. The incentive for prominent placement on the front of a Bottler's machine is minimal at best. In fact, until most machines are rated and Energy Star qualified---labeling might/will hurt the bottler and his equipment placements. there seems to be some precedent and support for placing the label with the UL label, maybe this would be a good compromise position initially with the label moving to the front of the machine in year 4 or 5. I don't think this is a "sword" worth dying on -- if the overall objective is to save energy and get there quickly.

Speaking of getting there quickly, the installed base represents the quickest and most impactful way to achieve huge savings in a very short time. (with associated Greenhouse gas reduction,

etc.) Normal retro fit programs, remanufacturing and field repairs are an ongoing part of every Bottler/vending operators business. Utilizing the current activities of operators to install energy saving components, refrigeration units, Vending Miser like devices etc. and upgrading to electronic ballasts and T-8 lamps would quickly move a large portion of the 3 to 5 million (depending on whose number you believe) base to Energy Star status. This would be a huge plus for the Energy Star program and could be accomplished during the course of normal servicing and repair/maintenance of the existing base. The main barrier to execution is the component/device costs associated with a program of this nature. Mechanics/Service Technicians visit vending machines on an average of 2.6 time per year for repairs. During one of these visits an upgrade or device installation could be done and an Energy Star label attached to the machine. Additionally some of the devices currently available have proven to reduce service calls on equipment -- providing some incentive for the bottler to install them. I think there is great opportunity to address the installed base question and develop some viable options for a quick and relatively painless transition to Energy Star status for most machines.

I would be happy to work on a solutions for the installed base. Please advise if this makes sense from your perspective.

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