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# A Case Study of the CO<sub>2</sub> Systems in Whole Foods Market Northern California Region





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# Agenda

- Whole Foods Market (WFM) & Natural Refrigerants
- Systems Employed
- Performance Comparisons
- Summary & Lessons Learned

## WFM & Natural Refrigerants

- Refrigerant Reduction (GreenChill Partner with 10 Platinum, 5 Gold, and 6 Silver Certifications)
- Energy efficiency and overall reduced consumption
- Stable System Operation
- Reviewing all options available
- Different climate zones may call for different solutions

# System Details

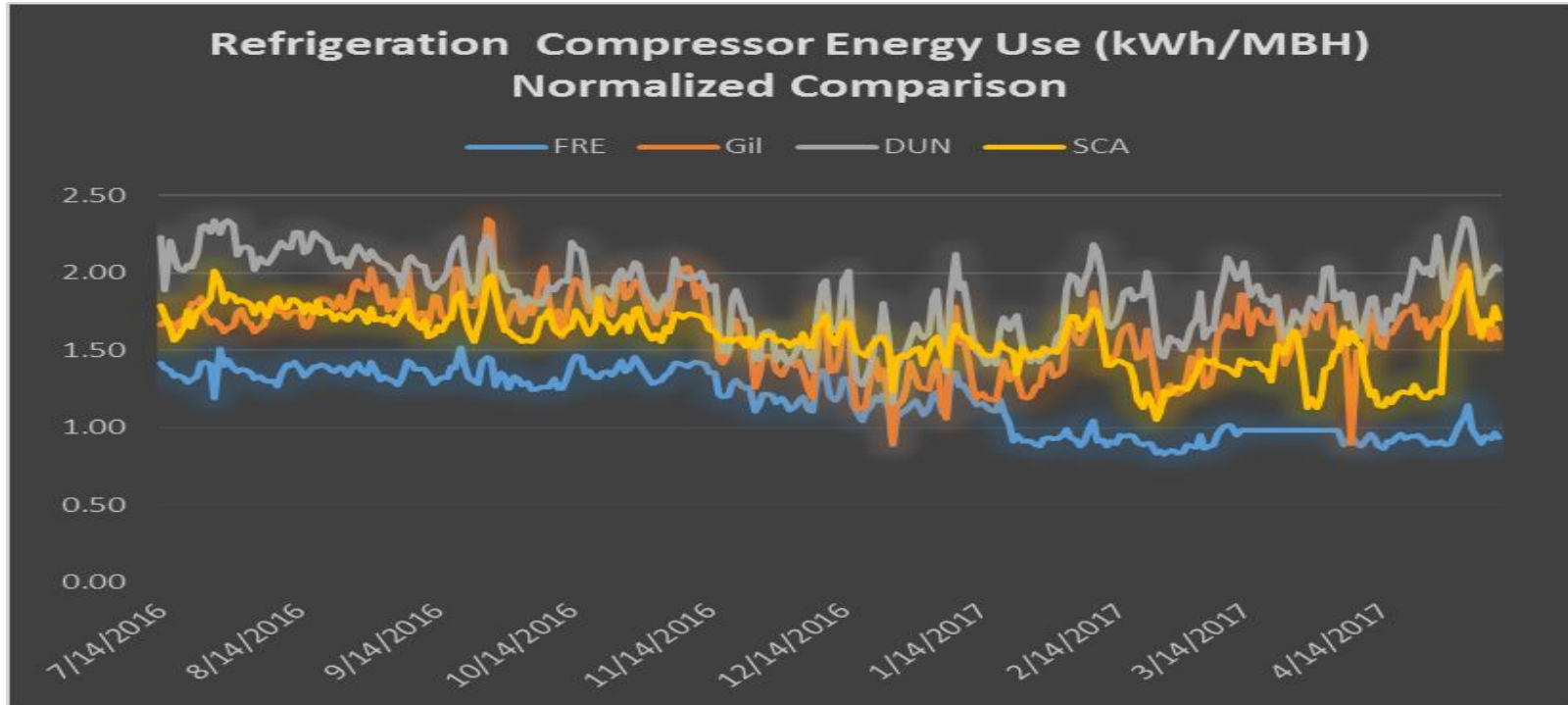
Store ID	Size (Ft <sup>2</sup> )	Refrigeration Load (MBH)	Refrigerant Charge (LBS)	System Type
FRE	39,026	847	R407A (1,225)	Distributed 407A scroll units, hybrid condensers
GIL	47,805	650	CO <sub>2</sub> (1,200)	CO <sub>2</sub> Transcritical, Gas Cooler (air cooled)
DUN	40,072	605	CO <sub>2</sub> (1,440) NH <sub>3</sub> (250)	Low-Temp DX CO <sub>2</sub> ,/Medium temp liquid overfeed CO <sub>2</sub> , cascaded to R717 (NH <sub>3</sub> ) system, hybrid condensers
SCA	50,198	750	CO <sub>2</sub> (1,730) Propane (231)	Low-Temp DX CO <sub>2</sub> ,/Medium temp liquid overfeed CO <sub>2</sub> , cascaded to R290 (Propane C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ) system, air cooled condensers

# System Cost\*

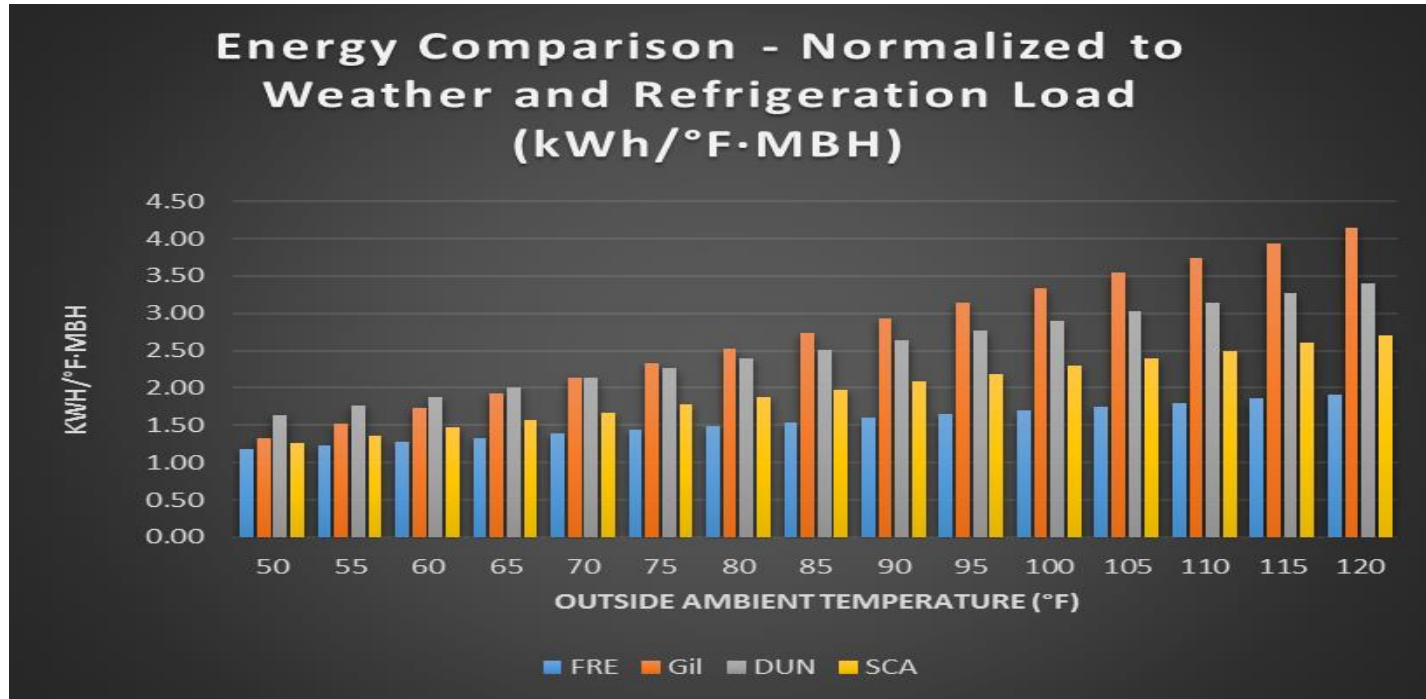
Store	Type	System Cost	Install Cost	Total	Percent Increase Over Baseline
FRE	Baseline DX	1	1	2	0%
GIL	CO <sub>2</sub> Transcritical	1.22	2.01	3.23	61%
DUN	Low-Temp DX CO <sub>2</sub> ,/Medium temp liquid CO <sub>2</sub> , Cascaded R717 (NH <sub>3</sub> ) System	2.45	1.58	4.03	101%
SCA	Low-Temp DX CO <sub>2</sub> ,/Medium temp liquid CO <sub>2</sub> , Cascaded R290 (Propane C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ) System	2.06	2.66	4.72	136%

\*Normalized to Refrigeration Load

# Refrigeration Energy Use



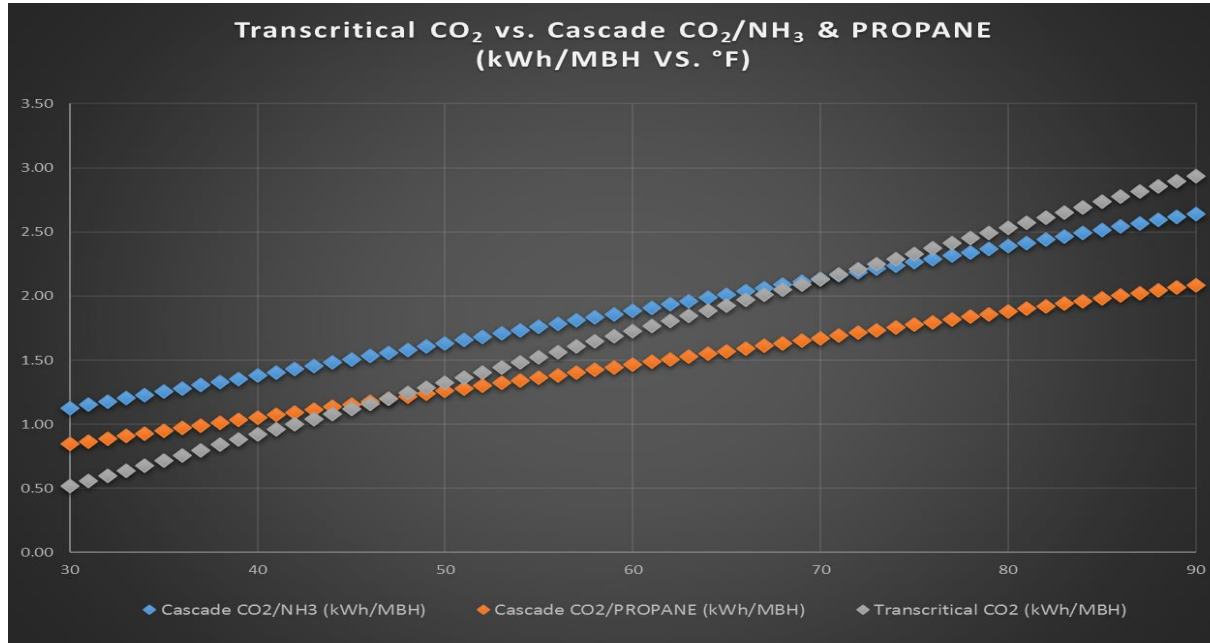
# Projected Refrigeration Energy Use





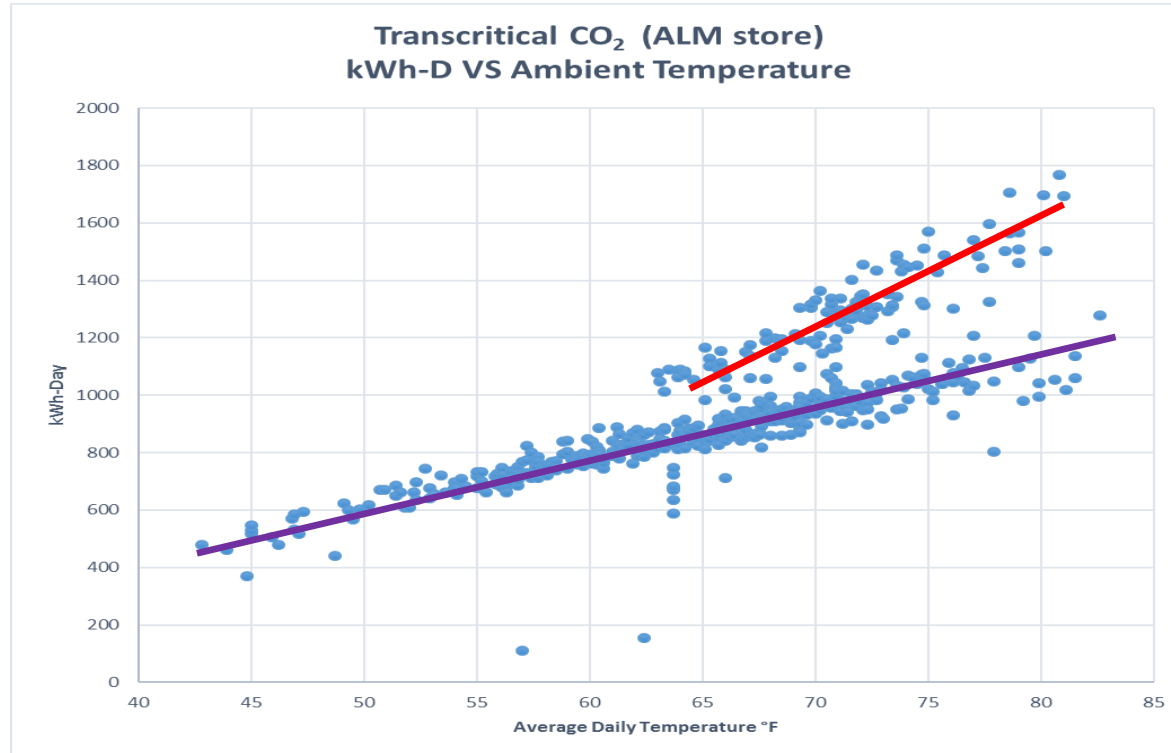


# Energy Performance – Normalized to Case Design Load



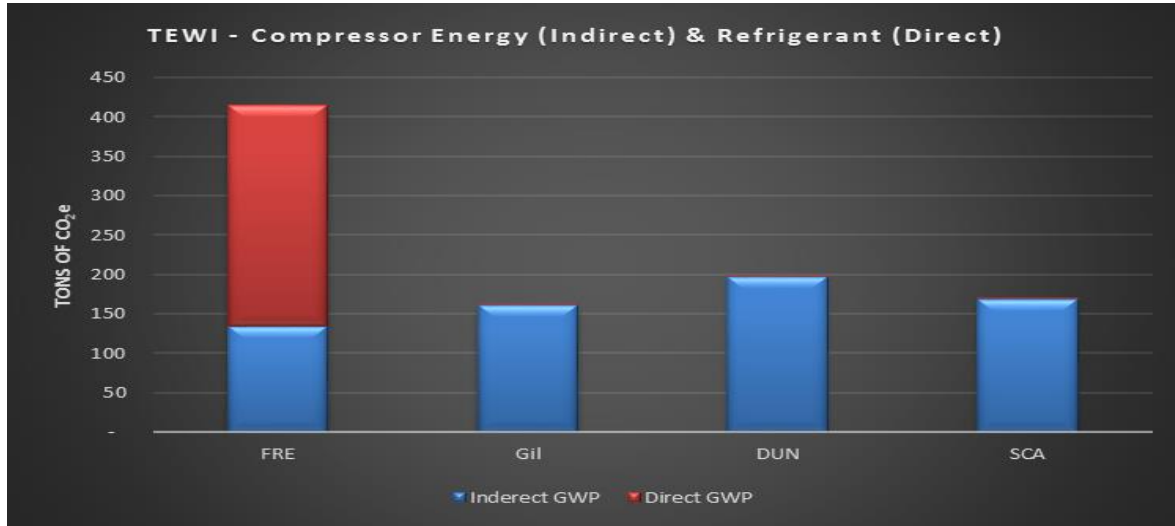
- Daily kWh divided by design case load
- Plotted vs Ambient temperature
- Crossroads is 72° for Ammonia and 48° for Propane

# Energy Performance



- Transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> refrigeration system
  - Absorption Chiller
  - Maximize Sub-Critical operation
- Operates in “Sub-critical” and in Transcritical modes

# TEWI – Refrigeration Comparison



- Tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions
- Includes Refrigeration Compressors Energy Usage (Indirect emissions) and Refrigerant Leaks (Direct)
- Natural refrigerants Emit 1,500 times less CO<sub>2</sub>e than the 407A (FRE store)
- Assumes:
  - 621 Lbs. CO<sub>2</sub>e/MWH for California (source: EIA)
  - R407A GWP of 2,107
  - Standard Leak Rate
  - Energy use normalized to FRE

# Lessons Learned

- Custom systems come at a premium, but standardization & wider adoption is driving cost down
- Controls collaboration and commissioning are key
- Collaborative design/implementation – who drives the process (OEM, EoR, Owner, Installer)?
- Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) Engagement
- Natural Refrigerant Accessibility
- Contractors/technicians are becoming more comfortable, but training is still very necessary
- Safety – procedures, contractors, store personnel
- Industrial vs. commercial applications
- Anticipated energy penalty doesn't apply, but TEWI says it all



## A Case Study of the CO<sub>2</sub> System at Whole Foods Market, Castro

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**Thank you very much!**

