

Energy Conservation & Demand Management Plan

2019 - 2023



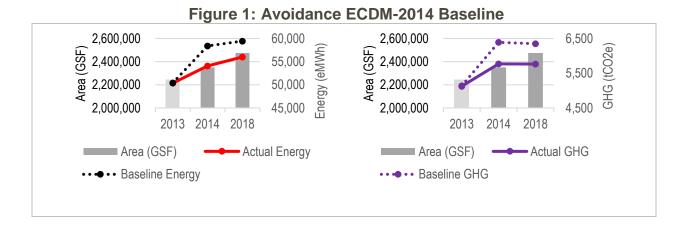
Executive Summary

2013).

This Energy Conservation and Demand Management (ECDM) Plan (the "Plan" or ECDM-2019) is written in accordance with sections 4, 5, and 6 of O. Reg. 507/18, of the recently amended Electricity Act, 1998.

The first iteration of the Plan (ECDM-2014) projected avoidances of 10% in total energy consumption and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and 7% in peak electrical, over ECDM-2014's baseline. During the five years of the ECDM-2014 (2014-2018), the College invested \$5.5 million (\$7.5 million before incentives) in energy & GHG conservation measures. The impact of these measures represent a near doubling of these targets, with avoidances of 19.5% in total energy consumption, 18.7% in GHG emissions, and 12.8% in peak electrical demand, over ECDM-2014 baseline! Refer to page 16 for details.

In 2018, overall avoidances of 5.8% in energy consumption and 9.2% in GHG emissions were achieved based on comparison of Baseline (ECDM-2014 baseline corrected to 2018 variables) with measured Actuals for 2018. This analysis looks at the performance of the College as a whole, independent of EMOs implemented, and provides an indication of whether other factors have affected performance. See Figure 1 below for details.



To further these energy conservation initiatives, the College has recently completed an ASHRAE Level 1 Energy Audit (EA-2018), as part of its Greenhouse Gas Reduction Roadmap (G-RRAP) and GHG Inventory of Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions. The results of this energy audit have formed the basis and details of Energy Management Opportunities (EMOs) identified in this Plan, along with EMOs from prior comprehensive Energy Audit completed in 2013 (EA-

ECDM-2019 projects a 10% avoidance in energy consumption and 14% avoidance in GHG emissions in the final year of the Plan (2023), over ECDM-2019 Baseline (2023 Projected). Initiatives implemented to meet these objectives require an investment of \$10.21 million, which will be offset by \$5.89 million in provincial GHG grant funding and incentives of \$467,000, for a total "out of pocket" expense to the College of \$3.85 million. With a total cost avoidance of

\$4.38 million over 10 years, the initiatives will pay for themselves in just over 8 years. In addition to energy and GHG avoidances, \$1.39 million in deferred maintenance will be addressed within the measures identified.

Business as usual (BAU) projections indicate that the College's annual energy costs will rise from \$5.5 million in 2019 to \$6.85 million in 2023. This increase is due to projected College growth, and increase in electrical costs over general inflation. It is estimated that implementation of the Plan will decrease additional budget required by \$444,000, to \$6.4 million in 2023 due to decrease in purchased electricity and natural gas. See Figure 2 for details.

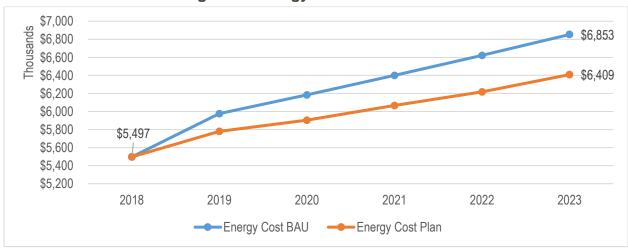


Figure 2: Energy Cost BAU vs Plan

This Plan is a living document. Periodic review and updates will take place to confirm approved budgets are adequate to meet expenditures required. Funding opportunities will be pursued to augment implementation of initiatives, as may be required to meet objectives.

This Plan fulfills the College's regulatory requirements under the Electricity Act, 1998, provides a roadmap for stabilizing and reducing overall operational costs as energy prices increase, and promotes a high-performing and sustainable college.

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Plan Information

Regulatory Requirements & Updates

On January 1, 2012, Ontario Regulation 397/11 made under the Green Energy Act, 2009 came into effect. This regulation required all public agencies to report on annual energy use and GHG emissions beginning in July of 2013 (for calendar year 2011), and required development of five-year energy conservation and demand management plans starting in July 2014.

In December of 2018, the Ontario Government passed Bill 34 (Green Energy Repeal Act, 2018). This bill repealed the Green Energy Act, and associated regulations, including O. Reg. 397/11. On January 1, 2019, O.Reg. 397/11 was officially repealed.

On December 14, 2018, Ontario Regulation 507/18 (Broader public sector: energy reporting and Conservation and Demand Management Plans) (the "Regulation") was filed under the Electricity Act, 1998. This regulation replaces O. Reg. 397/11.

This Energy Conservation and Demand Management (ECDM) Plan (the "Plan") is written in accordance with sections 4, 5, and 6 of O. Reg. 507/18.

Plan Details & Scope

The Regulation requires the following elements to be included in the Plan¹:

- i. information on the public agency's annual energy consumption during the last year for which complete information is available for a full year (2018 for the purposes of this Plan),
- ii. the public agency's goals and objectives for conserving and otherwise reducing energy consumption and managing its demand for energy,
- iii. the public agency's proposed measures under its energy conservation and demand management plan,
- iv. cost and saving estimates for its proposed measures,
- v. a description of any renewable energy generation facility operated by the public agency and the amount of energy produced on an annual basis by the facility,
- vi. a description of,
 - a. the ground source energy harnessed, if any, by ground source heat pump technology operated by the public agency,
 - b. the solar energy harnessed, if any, by thermal air technology or thermal water technology operated by the public agency, and
 - c. the proposed plan, if any, to operate heat pump technology, thermal air technology or thermal water technology in the future,
- vii. the estimated length of time the public agency's energy conservation and demand management measures will be in place, and

¹ O. Reg. 507/18, Section 6 (1) (c).

viii. confirmation that the energy conservation and demand management plan has been approved by the public agency's senior management.

Time Period

Publication: July 1, 2019

Term: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2023 (5 years)

Plan Life Cycle: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2028 (10 years). The Plan Life Cycle is

the 10-year period starting at commencement of the Term. Plan Life Cycle is used to calculate total energy avoidances and net investment

value at the end of the 10-year period.

EMO Life Cycle: Unless noted otherwise, Energy Management Opportunity (EMO)

initiatives identified in this Plan are anticipated to be in place for a

minimum of 10 years.

Development Team

Executive Sponsor: Peter Gilbert - Chief Infrastructure Officer, Facilities and IT Services

Author: Nathan Gerber, AScT, CEM, CMVP – Energy Coordinator, Campus

Planning & Capital Development

Contributors: Shawn Harrington – Director, Campus Planning & Capital Development

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Sustainability

Approval: Jenny Ruz – Vice President, Finance and Administration

Plan Access

As required under the Regulation, the Plan is required to be publically available. This Plan is on the College's website at https://www.fanshawec.ca/ecdm-plan.

Background Energy Information

Fanshawe College

The Fanshawe College of Applied Arts and Technology (the "College" or "Fanshawe") operates out of 34 buildings, at 16 sites in the counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Elgin, Norfolk and Huron, totaling over 2.5 million square feet of gross floor area. The London Campus, 1001 Fanshawe College Blvd site accounts for approximately 71% of this total. Table 1 provides a summary of College owned and leased facilities as of January 1, 2019. The College is in process of establishing a London South Campus (leased facility) at 1060 Wellington Rd S., London as well as new leased facility at 45 Metcalfe St., Woodstock, which are anticipated to come online by fall of 2019. Other facilities that the College currently leases but do not directly purchase utilities for are not included in the scope of this Plan. Refer to Appendix-A for further details.

Table 1: Facility Area²

Owned / Leased	Site Address	Area % of Total	Area GSF	Buildings per Site
OWN	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	71.1%	1,815,296	19
	1764 Oxford St, London	5.9%	149,866	1
	900 Fanshawe College BLVD, London	5.3%	134,625	1
	130 Dundas St., London	4.5%	116,000	1
	1001 Air Ontario Blvd, London	3.2%	81,400	1
	137 Dundas St, London	2.3%	58,598	1
	2 Cuddy Crt, London	1.8%	45,456	1
	120 Bill Martyn Pkwy, St. Thomas	1.8%	45,132	1
	2555 Bonder Rd, London	1.5%	37,039	1
	634 Ireland Rd, Simcoe	1.2%	31,774	1
	28443 Centre Rd, Strathroy	0.3%	6,501	1
OWN Total		98.7%	2,521,687	29
LEASE	369 Finkle St, Woodstock	0.7%	17,674	1
	431 Richmond St., London	0.3%	7,632	1
	417 Wellington St., St. Thomas	0.1%	2,807	1
	155 Clarke Rd., London	0.1%	2,535	11
	33 St. David St., Goderich	0.1%	1,500	1
LEASE Total		1.3%	32,148	5
Grand Total		100.0%	2,553,835	34

² Current as of commencement of Plan Publication (July 1, 2019)

Energy Information 2005 - 2017

Energy conservation has been a focus of Fanshawe for more than three decades. Between 2005-2017, the period for which data is available, the College has invested in energy conservation and demand management initiatives, as well as onsite renewable energy generation. During this timeframe, these initiatives have resulted in avoidances of approximately \$15 million in energy cost and of GHG emissions by 17,000 tCO2e, the equivalent to removing 3,200 cars or light trucks from use for one year. This represents an avoided energy cost of \$3 million and GHG emissions of 2,100 tCO2e in 2017 over 2005 baseline levels. Refer to Figure 3 and 4 for details.

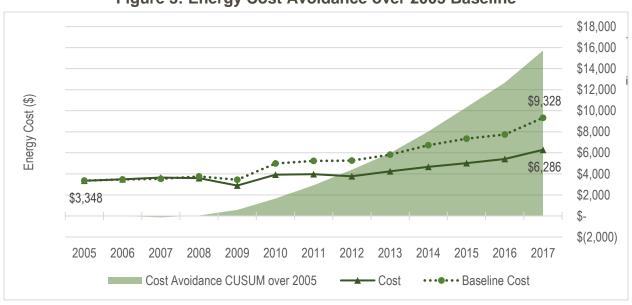
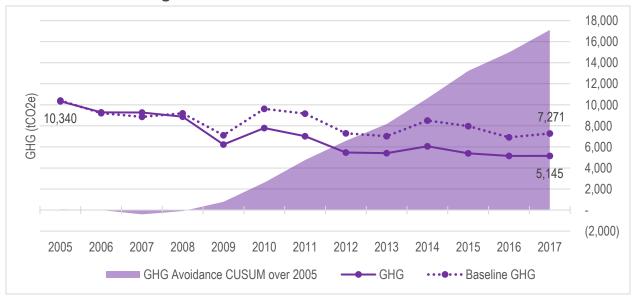


Figure 3: Energy Cost Avoidance over 2005 Baseline





In 2005, the College consumed 53,599 equivalent MWh (eMWh) of energy, comprised of 30,845 MWh and 2,198,469 m3 of electricity and natural gas respectively. GHG emissions were 10,340 tCO2e. The total average area during that timeframe was approximately 1.7 million gross square feet (GSF) for an Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of 0.030 eMWh/GSF. Total energy costs were \$3.35 million for an Energy Cost Intensity (ECI) of around \$1.92/GSF.

In 2017, the College consumed 50,260 eMWh of energy, comprised of 28,234 MWh and 2,123,869 m3 of electricity and natural gas respectively, and estimated 44 eMWh in on-site Solar and Thermal renewable energy. GHG emissions were 5,145 tCO2e. The total average area during that timeframe was approximately 2.4 million GSF, for an EUI of 0.0208 eMWh/GSF. Total energy costs were \$6.29 million for an Energy Cost Intensity (ECI) of around \$2.62/GSF.

This represents a 31% EUI reduction; however, due to increase in unit cost per unit of energy the total net Energy Cost Intensity (ECI) increased by around 36% for 2017 compared with 2005. In spite of College growth in GSF of 41%, overall energy usage was reduced by 6.2%.

The College has participated in the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) Embedded Energy Manager program since July 2012, and is completing its seventh term ending December 31, 2019. This program, currently provided under the Conservation First Framework (CFF), is in place until December 31, 2020. Fanshawe will continue to pursue this program in 2020 and beyond if extended.

To further these energy conservation initiatives, the College has recently completed an ASHRAE Level 1 Energy Audit (EA-2018), as part of its Greenhouse Gas Reduction Roadmap (G-RRAP) and GHG Inventory of Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG emissions. This audit assessed just over 2.3 million square feet, at 28 buildings located in London, St. Thomas, Simcoe and Woodstock. The results of this energy audit have formed the basis and details of Energy Management Opportunities (EMOs) identified in this Plan, along with EMOs from prior comprehensive Energy Audit completed in 2013 (EA-2013).

Figures 5, 6, 7 & 8 show energy, GHG, cost and intensity trends from 2005 through 2017.

Figure 5: Energy Trend 2005-2017

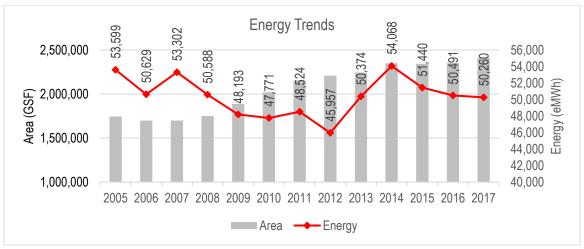
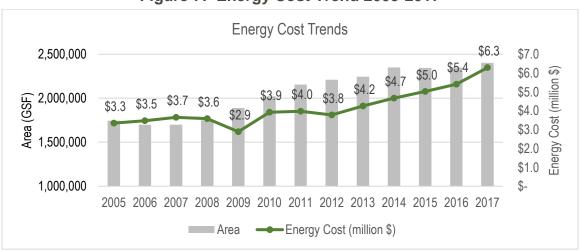


Figure 6: GHG Trend 2005-2017



Figure 7: Energy Cost Trend 2005-2017



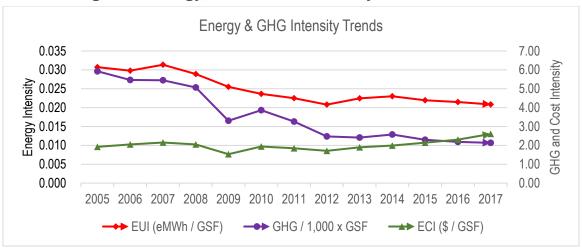


Figure 8: Energy, GHG & Cost Intensity Trend 2005-2017

Energy Information 2018

In 2018, the College consumed 56,005 eMWh of energy, comprised of 31,138 MWh purchased electricity, 100 MWh from onsite renewable Solar PV, 24,744 eMWh in natural gas plus an estimated 23 eMWh in Solar thermal. GHG emissions were 5,765 tCO2e. The College's total average building area that year was 2.47 million GSF for an EUI of 0.0226 eMWh/GSF. During this period, the College offset roughly 123 eMWh of non-renewable energy with onsite renewable energy generation. This included 100 MWh (electrical) in Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) made up of 18 MWh at the St. Thomas/Elgin Campus and , 81 MWh (electrical) on H Building Solar PV (2018 partial data) as well as 23 eMWh (natural gas avoidance) in Solar Hot Water (HW) at "Z" and "J" Building in London. Renewable energy generation accounted for approximately 11 tCO2e in GHG emissions avoided annually due to offsets in electrical and natural gas consumption. Refer to Appendix-B & Appendix-C for details.

Total energy costs in 2018 were \$5.5 million, comprised of \$4.8 million and \$673,000 in electrical and natural gas respectively, for an ECI of \$2.23/GSF. Cost per unit, for the College, during this timeframe averaged \$133/MWh (\$155/MWh mixed average) electrical and \$0.243/m3 (\$0.282/m3 mixed average) for natural gas.

Figure 9 shows total energy use by campus. Figures 10, 11 & 12 show energy usage, GHG emissions and cost breakdown by energy source at each campus. Figure 13 shows energy consumption by source.

Figure 9: 2018 Energy Use by Campus

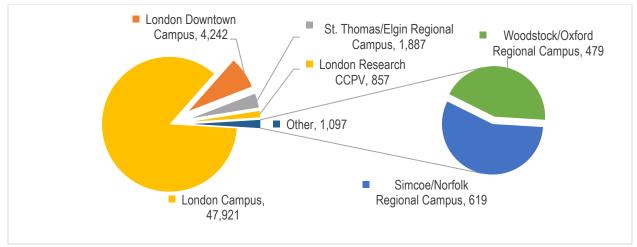


Figure 10: 2018 Campus Energy Use by Source

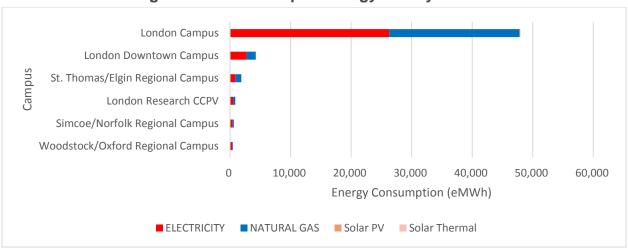


Figure 11: 2018 Campus GHG Emissions by Source

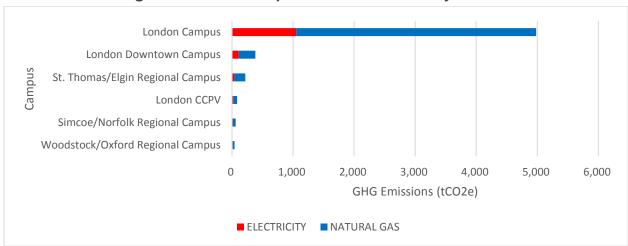


Figure 12: 2018 Campus Cost by Source Summary

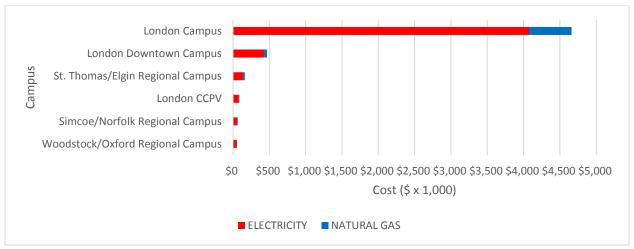
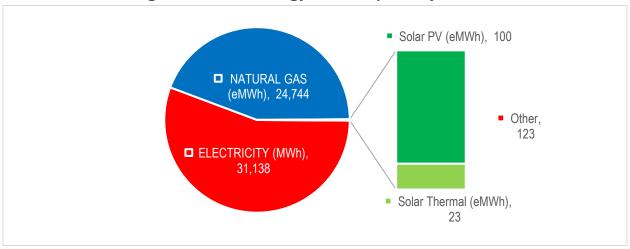


Figure 13: 2018 Energy Consumption by Source



ECDM Plan 2014-2018 Results

In July of 2014, the College published the first iteration of its Plan (ECDM-2014). The term of this plan was from April 2014 through to March 31, 2019. The ECDM-2014 projected a 10% avoidance in total energy and GHG emissions and 7% avoidance in peak electrical, of 5,317 eMWh, 652 tCO2e, and 459 kW respectively, over ECDM-2014's baseline.

Based on the results period - the five full calendar years (2014-2018) – the EMOs implemented have contributed to an incremental avoidance of 19.5% energy, 18.7% GHG emissions and 12.8% in demand, of 10,287 eMWh, 1,242 tCO2e, and 803 kW respectively over ECDM-2014 baseline. These reductions consist of annual Net electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 4,469 MWh & 562,134 m3 respectively, of which 170 eMWh per year is due to offsets related to renewable energy generation. This is equivalent to the energy 346 average households consume, or the amount of GHG emissions 284 cars or light trucks emit, every year.

At a total incremental capital expenditure of \$5.5 million (\$7.5 million before incentives and GHG grant funding), these investments are projected to result in total normalized energy cost avoidances of just under \$1 million per year in the final year. This represents an overall simple payback of just over 5.5 years (7.6 years without incentives).

Initiatives completed include:

- Existing Building Commissioning (EBCx) buildings B, D, H, M and Z.
- Energy upgrades for new building expansions J-Wellness and LD-B (130 Dundas), which improved building performance over baseline minimum code requirements.
- Demand ventilation control in the Centre for Advanced Research and Innovation in Biotechnology (CARIB)
- HVAC Upgrades
- Lighting upgrades
- Heating / cooling plant optimization

In addition to EMO implementation, the Energy Team was established, and meets three times per year aligned with the College's academic semesters (fall, winter, summer). Refer to page 32 for details.

In 2018, overall avoidances of 5.8% in energy consumption and 9.2% in GHG emissions, of 3,429 eMWh and 584 tCO2e respectively were achieved. These results are determined by comparing the Baseline³ with measured Actuals for 2018. The Baseline for 2018 was 59,434 eMWh in energy consumption and 6,349 tCO2e in GHG emissions. The Actuals for 2018 were 56,005 eMWh in energy consumption and 5,765 tCO2e in GHG emissions. This analysis looks at the performance of the College as a whole, independent of EMOs implemented, and provides indication of whether other factors have affected performance. These results indicate that other variables affected total energy and GHG avoidances than the EMOs implemented. These variables may include new buildings and processes with higher EUI than baseline, controls and

The ECDM-2014 baseline adjusted with 2018 reference year variables such as area (GSF) and weather (cooling and heating degree-days)

schedule changes, and increase in student enrollment of 31% from 30,277 in 2013 to estimated 39,498 in 2018⁴.

Figures 14 & 15 show details of the top ten Energy and GHG EMO categories, by funding phase, completed during the results period identified as part of ECDM-2014. Phases include ECDM-2014 Pre-Plan Funded, ECDM-2014 Funded, and incremental energy efficiency (EFF) Upgrades in new buildings and other College projects. Figures 16 & 17 show verified results of energy and GHG results of ECDM-2014.

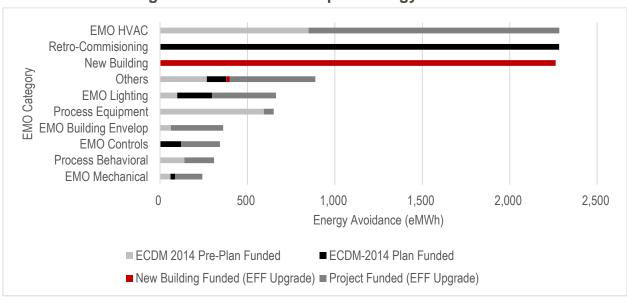
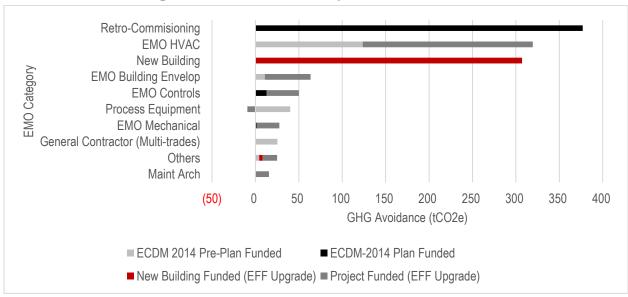


Figure 14: ECDM-2014 Top 10 Energy Initiatives





Estimates based on "Combined Domestic & International 5 Year FTPS Target Projection" found on page 32 of "The integrated Master Academic Priorities Plan (iMAPP) 2018-2021".

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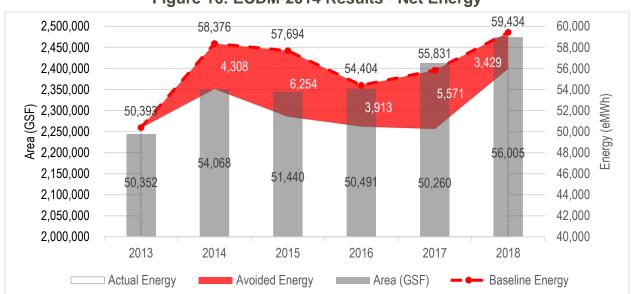
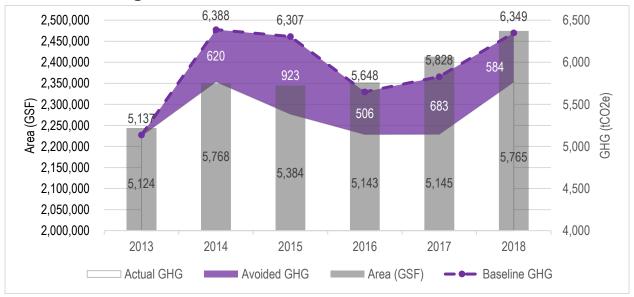


Figure 16: ECDM-2014 Results - Net Energy





Energy Baseline ECDM-2019

The energy analysis provided in the EA-2018, along with the College's utilities database derived from utilities bills for 2017 and 2018 have been used to determine the Baseline year's energy usage. This Baseline will be used for comparing reporting period data to verify EMO performance. The Baseline is calculated using regression analysis of overall EUI (net energy + onsite energy produced) compared to heating and cooling degree days (HDD and CDD respectively) and then extrapolated to a normalized set of variables (GSF, HDD, and CDD). This normalized predicted Baseline represents the energy usage during normal operating conditions. These variables (GSF, HDD, and CDD) will be updated to match the reporting period in order to verify performance and to calculate avoidances in the reporting period. Peak electrical kW data is estimated based on 50% load factor (typical for all references to peak kW). Table 2 provides details for the years 2016 through to 2018, as well as the Baseline year⁵. Figure 18 and 19 provide details on the College's net energy usage for 2016, 2017 and 2018.

Table 2: Energy & GHG Baseline

	0,			
	2016	2017	2018	Baseline (2023 Projected)
Average Area GSF	2,352,277	2,413,331	2,474,594	2,819,640
Enrollment	34,560	37,790	39,498	45,901
CDD	711	468	669	623
HDD	3,642	3,679	3,993	3,712
Net Electrical Peak (kW) - estimated	6,524	6,446	7,109	8,208
Net Electrical Consumption (MWh)	28,575	28,234	31,138	35,949
Net Electrical EUI (MWh/GSF)	0.0121	0.0117	0.0126	0.0127
Net Natural Gas Consumption (M3)	2,115,488	2,123,869	2,390,658	2,868,043
Net Natural Gas Energy (eMWh)	21,896	21,982	24,744	29,685
Net Natural Gas EUI (eMWh/GSF)	0.0093	0.0091	0.0100	0.0105
Total Net Energy Consumption	50,470	50,216	55,882	65,634
Total Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)	21	44	123	153
Total Energy Consumption	50,491	50,260	56,005	65,787
GHG (tCO2e) Emissions	5,143	5,145	5,765	6,860
Total EUI (eMWh/GSF)	0.0215	0.0208	0.0226	0.0233
Total NEUI (eMWh/GSF)	0.0215	0.0208	0.0226	0.0233
Total NEUI per Student (eMWh/Student)	1.460	1.329	1.415	1.430

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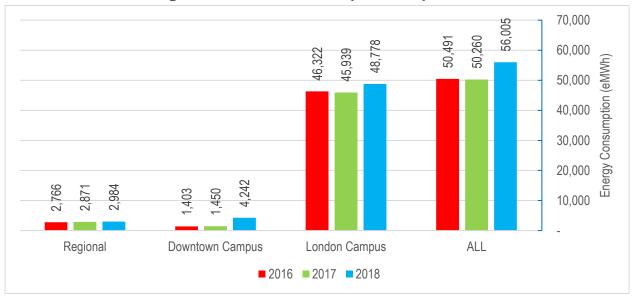
Normalized to reporting period variables (HDD & CDD values projected as average of prior 5 years & projected GSF). Assumes 2% YOY GSF Increase over Jan 1 2019 (See Table 1).

Energy Trends 56,005 60,000 0.0230 50,491 50,260 **123 2**1 50,000 0.0225 0.0220 Energy (eMWh) 24,744 40,000 21,896 21,982 0.0215 WW 0.0210 30,000 0.0210 20,000 31,138 0.0205 ∃ 28,575 28,234 10,000 0.0200 2016 2017 2018 Net Electrical Consumption (MWh) Net Natural Gas Energy (eMWh) Total Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh) **Total Energy Consumption**

Figure 18: 2016-2018 Fanshawe Trend



••••• Total NEUI (eMWh/GSF)



Total EUI (eMWh/GSF)

Energy Objectives and Targets

Vision, Mission, Values & Goals

In April 2017, "following a year of extensive research, consultation and planning, inclusive of a series of engaging, robust planning sessions, a set of bold and relevant new strategic goals have emerged to provide the necessary focus for us to respond together to new and emerging challenges and opportunities"⁶.

This Plan aligns with the new strategic framework and provides a means towards achievement, specifically with respect to involving our communities, optimizing and utilizing resources wisely, as well as enhancing innovative practices for exceptional student learning.

Vision	Unlocking Potential						
Mission	Provide pathways to success, an exceptional learning experience, and a global outlook to meet student and employer needs						
Values (How we will meet the goals)	 Focus on Students Engage Each Other Utilize Resources Wisely Embrace Change Involve our Communities 						
Strategic Goals	 Enhance innovative practices for exceptional student learning. Manage enrolment growth. Optimize use of resources. Build sustainable sources of alternative revenue. 						

https://www.fanshawec.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/strategicplan/strategic_goals.pdf

Energy and GHG Targets

This Plan outlines an annual implementation of EMOs, consisting of capital initiatives, retro-commissioning, renewable energy generation and harvesting, and further enhancements to the Energy Management Information System (EMIS) over the Term of the Plan, commencing in 2019 with the target year being year ending 2023 for verification of performance. The proposed EMOs are projected to avoid overall net electrical and natural gas usage by 5% and 16% respectively over the Baseline (2023 Projected). The overall net energy avoidance is projected to be 10%, which is made up of 8% avoidance in energy usage plus 2% from renewable energy generation offsets⁷.

Table 3 provides a summary of the energy management projections of this Plan based on full implementation of all measures (approved and budgeted pending approval) 8. Figures 20, 21 & 22 show breakdown of energy, GHG and cost avoidances by category of approved and budgeted pending approval EMOs.

Table 3: Plan Projections Summary

	2018	Baseline (2023 Projected)	Proposed (2023)	Reduction (Baseline – Proposed)	Percent Reduction
Average Area GSF	2,474,594	2,819,640	2,819,640	N/A	N/A
Enrollment	39,498	45,901	45,901	N/A	N/A
CDD	669	623	623	N/A	N/A
HDD	3,993	3,712	3,712	N/A	N/A
Net Electrical Peak (kW) - estimated	7,109	8,208	8,031	176	2%
Net Electrical Consumption (MWh)	31,138	35,949	34,098	1,851	5%
Net Electrical EUI (MWh/GSF)	0.0126	0.0127	0.0121	0.0006	5%
Net Natural Gas Consumption (M3)	2,390,658	2,868,043	2,397,232	470,811	16%
Net Natural Gas Energy (eMWh)	24,744	29,685	24,812	4,873	16%
Net Natural Gas EUI (eMWh/GSF)	0.0100	0.0105	0.0088	0.0017	16%
Total Net Energy Consumption	55,882	65,634	58,910	6,724	10%
Total Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)	123	153	1,598	-1,445	-944%
Total Energy Consumption	56,005	65,787	60,508	5,279	8%
GHG (tCO2e) Emissions	5,765	6,860	5,896	964	14%
Total EUI (eMWh/GSF)	0.0226	0.0233	0.0215	0.0019	8%
Total NEUI (eMWh/GSF)	0.0226	0.0233	0.0209	0.0024	10%
Total NEUI per Student (eMWh/Student)	1.415	1.430	1.283	0.146	10%
			CapEx	Total (\$ x 1,000):	\$10,210
			College	e Cost (\$ x 1,000):	\$3,853

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Renewable energy generation in Reduction (Baseline – Proposed) field shows as negative to indicate increased usage (reliance) of renewable energy to offset non-renewable energy sources.

Due to uncertainty in levels of funding this Plan will need to be reviewed and adjusted annually to reflect the level of achievement relative to funding availability. Advocacy for funding to support this Plan will continue with all levels of government.

Figure 20: Energy Avoidance by Category and Approval Status

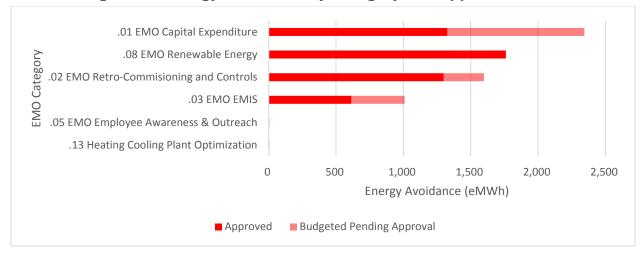


Figure 21: GHG Avoidance by Category and Approval Status

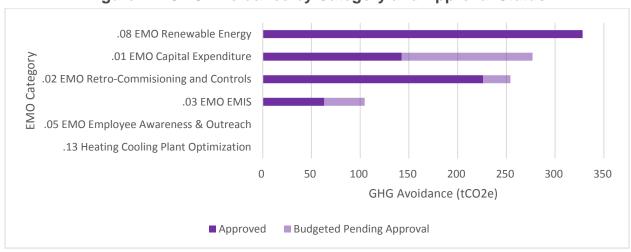
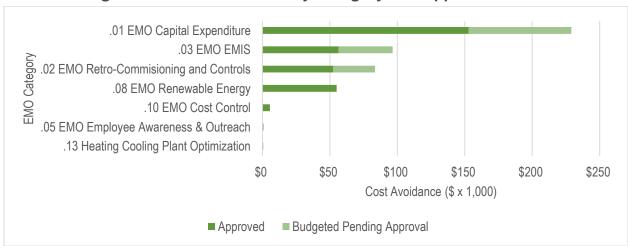


Figure 22: Cost Avoidance by Category and Approval Status



Plan of Action

Business as Usual

Business as usual (BAU) projections indicate that the College's annual energy costs will rise from \$5.5 million in 2019 to \$6.85 million in 2023. This increase is due to projected College growth, and increase in electrical costs over general inflation. It is estimated that implementation of the Plan will decrease additional budget required by \$444,000, to \$6.4 million in 2023 due to decrease in purchased electricity and natural gas. See Figure 23 for details.

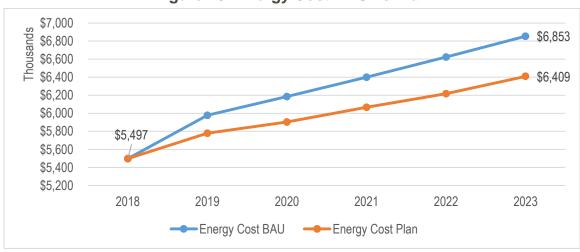


Figure 23: Energy Cost BAU vs Plan

Approved Initiatives (2019 – 2020)

Currently the Plan has funding approval for EMOs scheduled for completion in 2019 and 2020.

These EMOs are anticipated to reduce peak electrical demand by 82 kW and provide net annual electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 1,086 MWh & 379,090 m3 respectively. This equates to a total net energy consumption avoidance of 5,009 eMWh per year, of which 1,445 eMWh per year is due to offsets related to renewable energy generation, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 760 tCO2e.

The EMOs represent approximately \$8.9 million in capital expenditures, which are offset by provincial GGRP Grant funding and incentives of \$5.89 million and \$356,000 respectively, for total cost to the College of \$2.7 million. These EMOs are anticipated to provide an energy cost avoidance of \$324,000 annually (present value). Table 4 provides summary details.

Table 4: Approved Initiatives (2019 - 2020)

Phase / Year	CapEx (x \$1,000)	CapEx - Incentives (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
0. Current Allocation	\$8,386	\$2,199	\$239	669	49	329,573	4,080	650	1,262
2019	\$8,386	\$2,199	\$239	669	49	329,573	4,080	650	1,262
1. FMCS Capital Plan	\$590	\$532	\$85	417	32	49,518	930	110	183
2020	\$590	\$532	\$85	417	32	49,518	930	110	183
Grand Total	\$8,976	\$2,730	\$324	1,086	82	379,090	5,009	760	1,445

Pending Approval Initiatives (2021 – 2023)

In order to meet the targets identified in this Plan, further approvals will be required to complete initiatives identified for completion in 2021, 2022 & 2023.

These EMOs are anticipated to reduce peak electrical demand by 95 kW and provide net annual electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 765 MWh & 91,721 m3 respectively. This equates to a total net energy consumption avoidance of 1,715 eMWh per year, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 204 tCO2e.

They represent approximately \$1.24 million in capital expenditures, which are offset by incentives of \$111,000, for total cost to the College of \$1.13 million. These EMOs are identified in the College's multi-year capital plan pending annual budget approval. These EMOs are anticipated to provide an energy cost avoidance of \$148,000 annually (present value) in the final year. Table 5 provides summary details.

Table 5: Pending Approval Initiatives (2021 – 2023)

Phase / Year	CapEx (x \$1,000)	CapEx - Incentives (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
2. FMCS Capital Plan	\$1,234	\$1,123	\$148	765	95	91,721	1,715	204	0
2021	\$506	\$467	\$49	263	38	22,763	499	54	0
2022	\$445	\$390	\$63	391	54	13,937	535	42	0
2023	\$283	\$266	\$36	111	3	55,021	681	108	0
Grand Total	\$1,234	\$1,123	\$148	765	95	91,721	1,715	204	0

Initiative Priority and Category

This Plan distinguishes initiatives by Priority, CDM Plan Category, and EMO Category. The Priority level groups initiatives in order of impact on a particular building or process. The CDM Plan category groups initiatives by type for basis of budgeting and for method of procurement and implementation. The EMO Category further defines initiatives by type of measure, supplier or subject matter expert grouping. Table 6 shows priority structure of initiatives:

Table 6: Initiative Prioritization and Categories

Priority	CDM Plan Category	EMO Category
0. Study	.04 EMO Energy Audit	Energy Audit
1. Match Load	.02 EMO Retro- Commissioning and Controls	EMO Controls
		Retro-Commissioning
	.03 EMO EMIS	M&T
	.05 EMO Employee Awareness & Outreach	Process Behavioral
		Process Equipment
	.16 Water Conservation	WCO Plumbing
2. Reduce Load	.01 EMO Capital Expenditure	EMO Building Envelop
		EMO ELEC
		EMO HVAC
		EMO Lighting
		EMO Mechanical
		General Contractor (Multi-trades)
		Maint Arch
		Maint Mech
	.07 EMO New Building	New Building
3. Energy Transfer	.08 EMO Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy
	.13 Heating Cooling Plant Optimization	EMO Plant Chiller
4. Cost Control	.10 EMO Cost Control	EMO Cost Control

Year 1 (2019)

The EMOs scheduled for completion in 2019, target electrical peak reduction of 49 kW annual net electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 669 MWh & 329,573 m3 respectively. This equates to a total net energy consumption avoidance of 4,080 eMWh per year, of which 1,262 eMWh per year is due to offsets related to renewable energy generation, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 650 tCO2e. These EMOs represent approximately \$8.3 million in capital expenditures, and offset energy costs by \$239,000 annually (present value). These initiatives are fully approved, with capital cost of \$8.4 million. Table 7 provides details of initiatives scheduled for completion in 2019 by Priority and EMO Category.

Table 7: Year 1 Initiatives (2019)

Priority and EMO Category	CapEx (x \$1,000)	CapEx - Incentives (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
0. Current Allocation	\$8,386	\$2,199	\$239	669	49	329,573	4,080	650	1,262
1. Match Load	\$276	\$214	\$105	415	27	134,196	1,804	270	0
.02 EMO Retro- Commisioning and Controls	\$71	\$52	\$48	72	8	108,093	1,191	207	0
.03 EMO EMIS	\$205	\$162	\$57	343	19	26,103	613	63	0
2. Reduce Load	\$5,208	\$1,481	\$87	294	25	43,012	739	93	0
.01 EMO Capital Expenditure	\$5,208	\$1,481	\$87	294	25	43,012	739	93	0
3. Energy Transfer	\$2,902	\$505	\$48	-40	-2	152,365	1,537	286	1,262
.08 EMO Renewable Energy	\$2,866	\$469	\$47	-45	-2	152,365	1,532	286	1,262
.13 Heating Cooling Plant Optimization	\$36	\$36	\$1	4	0	0	4	0	0
Grand Total	\$8,386	\$2,199	\$239	669	49	329,573	4,080	650	1,262

Year 2 (2020)

The EMOs scheduled for completion in 2020 target electrical peak reduction of 32 kW and annual net electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 417 MWh & 49,518 m3 respectively. This equates to a total net energy consumption avoidance of 930 eMWh per year, of which 183 eMWh per year is due to offset related to renewable energy generation, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 110 tCO2e. These EMOs represent approximately \$590,000 in capital expenditures, and offset energy costs by \$85,000 annually (present value). Including

potential incentives of \$59,000, these initiatives provide a simple payback in under 7 years. Table 8 provides details regarding initiatives, which have approved funding for 2020 by Priority and EMO Category.

Table 8: Year 2 Initiatives (2020)

					a	(-0-0)			
Priority and EMO Category	CapEx (x \$1,000)	CapEx - Incentives (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
1. FMCS Capital Plan	\$590	\$532	\$85	417	32	49,518	930	110	183
1. Match Load	\$15	\$13	\$5	11	0	9,822	113	19	0
.02 EMO Retro- Commissioning and Controls	\$13	\$11	\$5	8	0	9,822	109	19	0
.05 EMO Employee Awareness & Outreach	\$2	\$2	\$1	4	0	0	4	0	0
2. Reduce Load	\$496	\$442	\$66	406	33	17,546	588	49	0
.01 EMO Capital Expenditure	\$496	\$442	\$66	406	33	17,546	588	49	0
3. Energy Transfer	\$69	\$67	\$8	0	-1	22,149	229	42	183
.08 EMO Renewable Energy	\$69	\$67	\$8	0	-1	22,149	229	42	183
4. Cost Control	\$10	\$10	\$6	0	0	0	0	0	0
.10 EMO Cost Control	\$10	\$10	\$6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	\$590	\$532	\$85	417	32	49,518	930	110	183

Years 3-5 (2021-2023)

The EMOs included for the remaining years of this Plan (2021-2023) target an additional annual net electrical and natural gas usage avoidance of 765 MWh and 91,721 m3 respectively. This equates to a total net Energy consumption avoidance of 1,715 eMWh per year, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 204 tCO2e. The total expenditure for these EMOs will be \$1.24 million⁹ and, when including potential incentives and energy cost avoidances of \$148,000

⁹ Due to uncertainty in levels of funding this Plan will need to be reviewed and adjusted annually to reflect the level of achievement relative to funding availability. Advocacy for funding to support this Plan will continue with all levels of government.

annually, will result in a simple payback of under 8 years. Table 9 provides details regarding initiatives for Years 3-5 (2021-2023) by Priority and EMO Category.

Table 9: Years 3-5 Initiatives (2021-2023)

Priority and EMO Category	CapEx (x \$1,000)	CapEx - Incentives (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
2. FMCS Capital Plan	\$1,234	\$1,123	\$148	765	95	91,721	1,715	204	0
1. Match Load	\$698	\$650	\$72	404	30	28,287	697	70	0
.02 EMO Retro- Commissioning and Controls	\$271	\$253	\$31	186	0	10,885	299	28	0
.03 EMO EMIS	\$426	\$397	\$40	216	30	17,402	396	42	0
.05 EMO Employee Awareness & Outreach	\$1	\$1	\$1	2	0	0	2	0	0
2. Reduce Load	\$536	\$473	\$76	361	64	63,433	1,018	134	0
.01 EMO Capital Expenditure	\$536	\$473	\$76	361	64	63,433	1,018	134	0
Grand Total	\$1,234	\$1,123	\$148	765	95	91,721	1,715	204	0

Capital Projects (Conservation and Renewable Energy):

Capital Projects include Conservation measures, which are EMOs including; lighting, electrical, and mechanical, HVAC, and building envelope upgrades as well as major renovations and new construction. Renewable Energy projects involve Solar PV, Solar Wall Ventilation and Solar Hot Water. This Plan identifies Capital Projects which when fully implemented are expected to provide annual net electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 1,021 MWh, and 298,505 m3 respectively, as well as reduce electrical peak demand by 119 kW. This equates to a total net Energy consumption avoidance of 4,110 eMWh per year, of which 1,445 eMWh per year is due to offsets related to renewable energy generation, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 605 tCO2e. Refer to Table 10 details. Capital Projects planned for implementation by Priority and EMO Category including but not limited to the following:

- EMO Building Envelop: Building Envelope Upgrades (new roofing, and cladding, weather-stripping of doors and windows)
- **EMO HVAC Upgrades**: HVAC Upgrades (motors, variable frequency drives, building automation controls, etc.)
- **EMO Lighting**: Involves lighting upgrades to LED and lighting controls.
- EMO Electrical: Includes installation of VFD's other electrical power using equipment.

- **EMO Mechanical**: Involves upgrades to mechanical systems, including hydronic equipment and controls for pumps, valves, boilers and cooling equipment.
- **EMO Renewable**: Solar Wall (ventilation air preheat) and Solar Thermal (hot water reheat or domestic water preheat).

Table 10: Capital Projects

Priority and EMO Category	CapEx (x \$1,000)	CapEx - Incentives (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
2. Reduce Load	\$6,240	\$2,395	\$229	1,061	122	123,991	2,344	277	0
EMO Building Envelop	\$3,669	\$103	\$38	41	14	78,068	849	149	0
EMO HVAC	\$946	\$756	\$84	354	10	42,382	792	94	0
EMO Lighting	\$463	\$399	\$69	440	92	-3,290	406	11	0
EMO ELEC	\$224	\$203	\$26	157	6	0	157	6	0
EMO Mechanical	\$933	\$930	\$13	70	0	5,194	124	13	0
Maint Mech	\$3	\$3	\$1	0	0	1,099	11	2	0
Maint Arch	\$2	\$2	\$0	0	0	539	6	1	0
3. Energy Transfer	\$2,971	\$572	\$56	-41	-3	174,514	1,766	328	1,445
Renewable Energy	\$2,935	\$536	\$55	-45	-3	174,514	1,761	328	1,445
EMO Plant Chiller	\$36	\$36	\$1	4	0	0	4	0	0
Grand Total	\$9,211	\$2,967	\$285	1,021	119	298,505	4,110	605	1,445

Retro-Commissioning (RCx) & Controls:

Retro-Commissioning (RCx) of existing buildings involves a process of optimizing a building's operations and maintenance. The goal of RCx is to return the building to either its original designed purpose or to an improved energy efficient state. RCx may result in Capital Projects being identified; however, the main purpose is the optimization of the facility. EA-2013 noted that typically RCx provides energy savings in the range of 8% to 30%. For the purposes of this Plan, a conservative energy savings of 8% is assumed. Controls optimization involves modifications to the Building Automation System (BAS) to change how facilities operate, and minimizing waste and right sizing supply with demand. This Plan anticipates that RCx along with Controls optimization of select facilities will provide annual electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 265 MWh and 128,800m3 respectively. This equates to a total Energy consumption avoidance of 1,598 eMWh per year, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 254 tCO2e. Refer to Table 11 for details.

Table 11: RCx Projects

Priority and EMO Category	CapEx (x \$1,000)	CapEx - Incentives (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
1. Match Load	\$355	\$316	\$84	265	8	128,800	1,598	254	0
Retro- Commisioning	\$154	\$128	\$62	125	8	126,136	1,430	243	0
EMO Controls	\$201	\$188	\$22	141	0	2,664	168	11	0
Grand Total	\$355	\$316	\$84	265	8	128,800	1,598	254	0

Energy Management Information System (EMIS):

The Energy Management Information System (EMIS) will play an integral role in verifying and tracking the performance of the other initiatives implemented as well as identify in real time unexpected energy waste. The system is in the process of being fully rolled out in multiple phases. Phase 1a (System setup and integration of existing meters) was completed in 2018. Phase 1b involves the installation of additional meters required for building level energy usage tracking. Phase 2 involves additional sub-meters required for further refinement of energy usage within the buildings. Once completed and configured, this system will provide the necessary information and analysis required to monitor energy usage in real time so that action can be taken in a timely manner, ensuring system efficiency is maintained. By identifying wasted energy or inefficiencies immediately, rather than at receipt of the next energy bill or yearly analysis, it is anticipated that an electrical and natural gas energy usage avoidance of 1.5% will be realized annually. This Plan anticipates that the EMIS will provide annual electrical and natural gas usage avoidances of 559 MWh and 43,505 m3 respectively, as well as reduce electrical peak demand by 49 kW. This equates to a total Energy consumption avoidance of 1,010 eMWh per year, and represents an annual GHG avoidance of 105 tCO2e.

Energy Auditing & Cost Control:

As EMOs are implemented over the course of this Plan and new technology becomes available, it may be beneficial for the energy audit to be updated. Assessment of current list of EMOs will take place in the fourth year of the Plan to determine whether funding to update the Energy Audit will be requested. In addition to auditing and review of energy bills, measures have been identified to reduce operating costs. This involves review of the College's contracts for energy, as well as improving power factor. Although these measures may not reduce energy usage or consumption, they are anticipated to reduce overall operating costs, which provide overall financial benefit to the College as this Plan is rolled out.

College Community Awareness & Training:

In consultation with the Energy Team, the Sustainability Coordinator and sustainability groups at Fanshawe; programs (such as Residence energy challenge, Lunch'n Learn's, and information booths at Orientation, Open House, and student services showcase, events) will be developed to bring about an awareness of energy usage and foster a culture inclined towards reducing

waste and becoming more efficient. It is anticipated that energy awareness, training and College community involvement, will result in energy avoidances. As these initiatives are difficult to quantify, it is estimated that a conservative reduction of 1 - 2 % will be realized annually.

Energy Team:

The Energy Team, formed in 2015 as part of ECDM-2014, consists of key energy champions. This team meets three times per year, aligned with the College's academic semesters (fall, winter, summer), to review progress of the Plan's implementation, identify additional measures, oversee the implementation of the College Community Awareness and Training programs as well as provide recommendations for additional content and improvements.

Implementation Budget & Plan Life Cycle Analysis

In order to meet the targets as presented in this Plan investment will be required on an annual basis to support expenditures including costs for implementation of Capital Projects, RCx, the EMIS, and initiatives under the Energy Team including College Community Awareness and Training programs. Total capital funding of \$10.21 million will be required over the Term of the Plan, and when potential incentives and grant funding received and cumulated cost avoidances are included, it is anticipated that the maximum "out of pocket" expense will be approximately \$1.24 million occurring in Year 3 (2021).

Table 12 details the allocation of funding and Table 13 details the anticipated benefits of these measures, at each year of the Plan. Figure 27 shows the Plan Life Cycle financial analysis.

Table 12: Annual Implementation Budget (\$ x 1,000)

EMO Category	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	Total
Approved						
.01 EMO Capital Expenditure	\$5,208	\$496				\$5,704
.03 EMO EMIS	\$205					\$205
.05 EMO Employee Awareness & Outreach		\$2				\$2
.02 EMO Retro-Commissioning and Controls	\$71	\$13				\$84
.08 EMO Renewable Energy	\$2,866	\$69				\$2,935
.13 Heating Cooling Plant Optimization	\$36					\$36
.10 EMO Cost Control		\$10				\$10
Approved Total	\$8,386	\$590				\$8,976
Budgeted Pending Approval						
.01 EMO Capital Expenditure			\$52	\$274	\$210	\$536
.03 EMO EMIS			\$426			\$426
.05 EMO Employee Awareness & Outreach				\$1		\$1
.02 EMO Retro-Commissioning and Controls			\$28	\$170	\$73	\$271
Budgeted Pending Approval Total			\$506	\$445	\$283	\$1,234
Approved						
.01 EMO Capital Expenditure	\$1,481	\$442				\$1,922
Capital Expenditure	\$8,386	\$590	\$506	\$445	\$283	\$10,210
Approved Budget	\$8,386	\$590	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,976
Budget Required	\$0	\$0	\$506	\$445	\$283	\$1,234
Total Cost to College (Expenditure less Incentives and Grants)	\$2,199	\$532	\$467	\$390	\$266	\$3,853
Cost Avoidance / Year	\$239	\$85	\$49	\$63	\$36	\$471
Simple Payback	35.1	7.0	10.4	7.1	7.9	21.7
Simple Payback College Funding	9.2	6.3	9.6	6.2	7.4	8.2

Table 13: Annual Energy and GHG Avoidance

	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	Total
Electrical Avoidance (MWh) / Year	669	417	263	391	111	1,851
Electrical Peak Avoidance (KW)	49	32	38	54	3	176
Natural Gas Avoidance (M3) / Year	329,573	49,518	22,763	13,937	55,021	470,811
Total Energy Avoidance (eMWh) / Year	4,080	930	499	535	681	6,724
Total GHG Avoidance (TCO2e) / Year	650	110	54	42	108	964
Total Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh) / Year	1,262	183	0	0	0	1,445
Vehicles (GHG Equivalent)	123	21	10	8	21	183



Figure 24: Plan Life Cycle Costing¹⁰

Keys to Success & Verification

This Plan is a living document and requires periodic updates and review of the EMOs implemented, in order to verify performance. Each individual element and phase of the Plan requires targets for implementation, as well as a method for verifying level of performance in meeting specific target. As the nature of the Plan relies on energy cost avoidance to validate payback on investment, and for ongoing investment, the Plan includes utilization of the EMIS and measurement and verification (M&V) best practices to confirm that targets of the Plan are achieved.

Verification of funding availability¹¹ will be reviewed on an annual basis to confirm the adequacy in meeting the expenditures required. Shortfalls (if any) will be documented and mitigation strategies developed to minimize the impact on targets. The College will pursue other funding opportunities to achieve and accelerate implementation of initiatives and look for ways to incorporate energy measure in non-ECDM capital projects.

Each phase of this Plan plays an integral role in its success. By assigning individual(s) responsibility and pre-determining timelines and milestones for completion, this Plan can be effectively implemented within the annually-approved funding envelop, so that the desired results are achieved.

Conclusion

This Plan will result in a net annual reduction in electrical and natural gas by 1,851 MWh (5%) and 470,811 m3 (16%) respectively when compared to the Baseline (2023 Projected). This equates to a total net Energy consumption avoidance of 6,724 eMWh (10%) per year, of which 1,445 eMWh per year is due to additional offsets from renewable energy generation. These energy usage avoidances will result in GHG emissions reduction of 964 tCO2e (14%), or the equivalent of removing 183 cars or light trucks from use annually. The cumulated amount of GHG reduction over the Plan Life Cycle (10-years) will be 8,864 tCO2e, or equivalent to the amount 1,650 vehicles produce in one year.

These EMOs require funding of \$10.21 million of which \$5.89 million is currently funded through provincial GHG funding. Including additional potential incentives of \$467,000, the total "Out of Pocket" expense to the College will be \$3.85 million over the Term of the Plan. Over the 10 year Plan Life Cycle, these investments projected result in total normalized energy cost avoidances of approximately \$4.38 million (\$438,000 average per year). This represents an overall simple payback of just over 8 years when including grants and incentives. In addition to energy and GHG avoidances, \$1.39 million in deferred maintenance is addressed within the measures identified.

This Plan fulfills the College's regulatory requirements under the Electricity Act, 1998, provides a roadmap for stabilizing and reducing overall operational costs as energy prices increase, and promotes a high-performing and sustainable college.

Appendix-A: Facility Information

Table A-1: Facility Info¹²

Campus / Facility Name	Address	Owned /	Associated	Area (GSF)
		Leased	Activity Code	, ,
"A" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	120,912
"B" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	199,385
"C" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, & 3	79,842
"D" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	239,302
"E" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	49,457
"F" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	86,466
"G" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	30,821
"H" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2 & 3	77,138
"J" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3, 5, & 6	147,934
"K" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, & 3	13,370
"L" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	40,893
"M" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	91,505
"N" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, & 3	4,025
"R1" Residence	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2 & 4	150,018
"R2" Residence	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1 & 4	142,164
"R3" Residence	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	4	154,886
"R4" (12 Buildings)	900 Fanshawe College BLVD, London	OWN	4	134,625
"SC" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1 & 2	50,717
"SUB" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1 & 2	24,792
"T" Building	1001 Fanshawe College Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	111,669
"Y" Building	1001 Air Ontario Blvd, London	OWN	1, 2 & 3	81,400
"Z" Building	1764 Oxford St, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	149,866
"LD-A" Building	137 Dundas St, London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	58,598
"LD-B" Building	130 Dundas St., London	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	116,000
2 Cuddy Facility	2 Cuddy Crt, London	OWN	2	45,456
"LR-A" CCPV	2555 Bonder Rd, London	OWN	1, 3	37,039
Cuddy Farm	28443 Centre Rd, Strathroy	OWN	3	6,501
LSD-NELSON PLAZA	155 Clarke Rd., London	LEASE	1 & 2	2,535
HURON-Goderich	33 St. David St., Goderich	LEASE	2	1,500
St. Thomas Elgin Campus	120 Bill Martyn Pkwy, St. Thomas	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	45,132
Oxford County Campus	369 Finkle St, Woodstock	LEASE	1, 2, 3 & 6	17,674
JNA Campus Simcoe	634 Ireland Rd, Simcoe	OWN	1, 2, 3 & 6	31,774
ELGN-STT 417	417 Wellington St., St. Thomas	LEASE	1, 2	2,807
"LD-XB"	431 Richmond St., London	LEASE	1 & 2	7,632
Total	34			2,553,835

¹² Current as of commencement of Plan Publication (July 1, 2019)

Table A-2: Activity Code

Activity Code	Description
1	Administrative offices and related facilities
2	Classrooms and related facilities
3	Laboratories
4	Student residences that have more than three storeys or a building area of more than 600 square metres
5	Student recreational facilities and athletic facilities
6	Libraries
7	Parking garages

Appendix-B: Energy Usage

Table B-1: 2017 Usage Data

			io ir Goage			
Building	Electrical Usage (MWh)	Natural Gas Usage (eMWh)	Solar (eMWh)	Total Energy (eMWh)	Natural Gas Usage (M3)	Total GHG (tCO2e)
"A" Building	1,830	947	0	2,778	91,540	246
"B" Building	2,139	1,574	0	3,713	152,105	373
"C" Building	529	104	0	632	10,030	40
"D" Building	3,728	5,349	0	9,078	516,850	1,126
"E" Building	836	0	0	836	0	33
"F" Building	1,358	505	0	1,862	48,764	146
"G" Building	657	62	0	719	5,990	38
"H" Building	1,315	365	0	1,680	35,312	119
"J" Building	1,601	589	22	2,211	56,876	172
"K" Building	162	149	0	311	14,375	34
"L" Building	458	0	0	458	0	18
"M" Building	1,737	603	0	2,339	58,259	180
"N" Building	172	370	0	541	35,707	74
"R1" Residence	1,093	1,018	0	2,111	98,380	230
"R2" Residence	1,092	1,055	0	2,146	101,891	236
"R3" Residence	1,208	898	0	2,106	86,744	212
"R4" (12 Buildings)	405	1,100	0	1,506	106,316	217
"SC" Building	656	303	0	959	29,300	82
"SUB" Building	503	657	0	1,160	63,477	140
"T" Building	1,750	881	0	2,631	85,138	231
"Y" Building	406	861	0	1,267	83,205	174
"Z" Building	1,469	1,939	1	3,409	187,323	413
"LD-A" Building	922	528	0	1,450	51,029	133
2 Cuddy Facility	76	344	0	420	33,261	66
"LR-A" CCPV	469	301	0	770	29,085	74
Cuddy Farm	46	54	0	100	5,258	12
LSD-NELSON PLAZA	62	53	0	116	5,149	12
HURON-Goderich	17	55	0	72	5,266	11
St. Thomas Elgin Campus	803	900	21	1,723	86,909	196
Oxford County Campus	301	136	0	437	13,186	37
JNA Campus Simcoe	407	247	0	654	23,911	61
ELGN-STT 417	23	33	0	56	3,234	7
LC Sign	6	0	0	6	0	0
Total	28,234	21,982	44	50,259	2,123,869	5,145

Table B-2: 2018 Usage Data

Table D-2. 2010 Osage Data											
Building	Electrical Usage (MWh)	Natural Gas Usage (eMWh)	Solar (eMWh)	Total Energy (eMWh)	Natural Gas Usage (M3)	Total GHG (tCO2e)					
"A" Building	1,927	834	0	2,761	80,534	229					
"B" Building	2,171	1,907	0	4,078	184,233	435					
"C" Building	488	173	0	661	16,698	51					
"D" Building	3,926	5,881	0	9,807	568,252	1,231					
"E" Building	880	0	0	880	0	35					
"F" Building	1,429	618	0	2,048	59,726	170					
"G" Building	838	62	0	900	6,009	45					
"H" Building	1,307	448	82	1,836	43,250	134					
"J" Building	1,715	476	22	2,213	46,013	156					
"K" Building	162	172	0	334	16,629	38					
"L" Building	482	0	0	482	0	19					
"M" Building	1,791	729	0	2,520	70,439	205					
"N" Building	177	447	0	624	43,173	89					
"R1" Residence	1,068	1,212	0	2,280	117,123	264					
"R2" Residence	1,102	740	0	1,842	71,508	179					
"R3" Residence	1,245	1,092	0	2,337	105,497	249					
"R4" (12 Buildings)	438	1,275	0	1,714	123,225	250					
"SC" Building	686	245	0	931	23,704	72					
"SUB" Building	530	718	0	1,247	69,334	152					
"T" Building	1,777	1,037	0	2,814	100,238	261					
"Y" Building	420	906	0	1,326	87,537	182					
"Z" Building	1,498	1,810	1	3,309	174,879	391					
"LD-A" Building	1,426	496	0	1,922	47,916	148					
"LD-B" Building	1,255	963	0	2,217	93,016	226					
2 Cuddy Facility	117	535	0	652	51,701	102					
"LR-A" CCPV	506	351	0	857	33,946	84					
Cuddy Farm	40	91	0	130	8,762	18					
LSD-NELSON PLAZA	62	39	0	101	3,747	10					
HURON-Goderich	18	71	0	89	6,872	14					
St. Thomas Elgin Campus	852	965	18	1,835	93,213	210					
Oxford County Campus	330	149	0	479	14,422	40					
JNA Campus Simcoe	380	238	0	619	23,028	59					
ELGN-STT 417	21	31	0	52	2,977	6					
"LD-XB"	71	32	0	103	3,059	9					
LC Sign	5	0	0	5	0	0					
Total	31,138	24,744	123	56,005	2,390,658	5,765					

Appendix-C: Renewable Energy Generation

Existing Renewable Energy

The College has several generators of renewable energy in the form of solar electrical and thermal heating (water). Table C-1 shows details regarding the existing¹³ current renewable energy generation at the College.

Table C-1: Renewable Energy (Existing)

Phase / Year	CapEx (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)
2011	\$30	\$0	0	0	108	1	0	1
CATT - Solar Hot Water								
LC-Z (1764)	\$30	\$0	0	0	108	1	0	1
2013	\$179	\$3	17	10	0	17	1	17
St. Thomas Solar PV								
ELGN-STT	\$179	\$3	17	10	0	17	1	17
2017	\$70	\$ 1	0	0	2,099	22	4	17
Solar Water Heating for DHW and System Reheat								
LC-J	\$70	\$1	0	0	2,099	22	4	17
2018	\$297	\$23	153	129	0	153	6	153
Roof Solar PV								
LC-H	\$297	\$23	153	129	0	153	6	153
Grand Total	\$576	\$26	170	139	2,207	193	11	189

St. Thomas Campus Solar Arrays:

This project included the installation of a dual tracking 10kW solar PV Array system at the St. Thomas Elgin Campus. This system was installed in 2013 and generates approximately 17MWh of electricity to offset the usage at this campus.

"Z" Building Solar Hot Water:

In 2011, "Z" Building was expanded and renovated to house the College's Centre for Applied Transportation Technology (CATT), and was equipped with a solar domestic hot water system. This system is estimated to offset the equivalent of 108 m3 of natural gas per year (1.4 MMBtu/year).

¹³ Existing as of December 31, 2018

"J-Wellness" Building Solar Hot Water:

In 2017, "J" Building Wellness expansion was completed adding a solar domestic hot water preheat system. This system is estimated to offset the equivalent of 2,099 m3 of natural gas per year (27 MMBtu/year).

"H" Building Solar PV:

In 2018 the installed 129 kW DC Solar PV on H Building Roof. This system generates 153 MWh per year, of electricity to offset the usage on H Building, which equates to about an annual reduction in GHG emissions by 6 tCO2e.

Renewable Energy Capital Projects:

Several EMOs are currently underway or identified as candidates for renewable energy implementation. These initiatives included Solar Wall Ventilation air preheat in Buildings B, C, D, R1 & R2 (completion summer 2019), and Solar Hot water heating at the St. Thomas Elgin Campus (targeting completion in 2020). Table C-2 shows details regarding these initiatives.

Table C-2: Renewable Energy (Future)

Phase / Year	CapEx (x \$1,000)	Cost Avoidance (x \$1,000)	Elec Avoidance (MWh)	Elec Peak Avoidance (kW)	Natural Gas Avoidance (M3)	Total Energy (eMWh)	GHG Avoidance (tCO2e)	Renewable Energy Generation (eMWh)	
2019	\$2,866	\$47	-45	-2	152,365	1,532	286	1,262	
LC-B Ventilation Solar Wall									
LC-B	\$175	\$3	-2	0	9,520	97	18	79	
LC-C Ventilation Solar Wall									
LC-C	\$625	\$9	-10	0	28,266	283	53	234	
LC-D Ventilation Solar Wall									
LC-D	\$1,394	\$24	-28	-1	80,537	805	151	667	
LC-R1 Ventilation Solar Wall									
LC-R1	\$317	\$5	-2	0	15,204	155	29	126	
LC-R2 Ventilation Solar Wall									
LC-R2	\$355	\$7	-2	0	18,838	193	36	156	
2020	\$69	\$8	0	-1	22,149	229	42	183	
Solar Water Heating for DHW and System Reheat									
ELGN-STT	\$69	\$8	0	-1	22,149	229	42	183	
Grand Total	\$2,935	\$55	-45	-3	174,514	1,761	328	1,445	

Renewable Energy Research and Education:

In collaboration with various academic programs, the College is completing the installation of Solar PV arrays in D Building courtyard. The electrical energy generated by these panels are connected back to an off grid system, which heats domestic hot water, using the existing tanks as energy storage, and in turn offsetting natural gas consumption. As this is part of research and education, persistence of the generation may vary; the offsets are not included in this Plan. As installed in 2019, a minimum 17 MWh in electricity is estimated to be generated, offsetting 2,053 m3 in natural gas consumption, and reducing GHG emissions by about 3.8 tCO2e annually.

Appendix-D: Glossary of Terms & Conversions

ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers
British Thermal Units (BTU):	The unit of heat in the imperial system can be defined in two ways: The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water through 1oF (58.5oF - $59.5oF$) at sea level (30 inches of mercury). 1 BTU = 1055.06 J = 107.6 kpm = 2.931 10-4 kWh = 0.252
Cost/Energy Saving:	The cost/energy savings as result of implementation of EMOs imply cost avoidance
Cooling Degree Day (CDD)	Degree-days are calculated by the average temperature above or below the base temperature (exterior temperature where heating or cooling is not required depending on desired interior temperature) times the number of days. For example assuming base temperature of 72dF and average exterior temperature of 52df for 5 days, the HDD = $(72-52) \times 5 = 100 \text{ HDD}$ for that period (F days/year).
ЕМО	Energy Management Opportunity
Energy Use(d)	Energy required for end use or process (or output energy).
Energy (or Fuel) Consumption	Input energy or unit of measure (i.e. MWh electricity or m3 natural gas), from utility or source. Equals Energy required divided by efficiency of energy conversion equipment (boiler, chiller, etc.)
Gigajoule (GJ)	The unit of heat in the SI-system the Joule is: The mechanical energy, which must be expended to raise the temperature of a unit weight (2 kg) of water from 0oC to 1oC, or from 32oF to 33oF. 1 J (Joule) = $0.1020 \text{ kpm} = 2.778 10\text{-}7 \text{ kWh} = 2.389 10\text{-}4 \text{ kcal} = 0.7376 \text{ft.lbf} = 1 \text{ kg.m2/s2} = 1 \text{ watt second} = 1 \text{ Nm} = 1 \text{ft.lb} = 9.478 10\text{-}4 \text{Btu}$
GHG Emission Factors	GHG Emission Conversion Factors: 1890.63 gCO2/m3 of NG and 80 gCO2/kWh.
Heating Degree Day (HDD)	See note for Cooling Degree Day
HVAC	Heating Ventilation and Air-conditioning
Kilowatt Hour (kWh)	Is the amount of power consumed/generated over a period of one hour
Megawatt hour (MWh)	1 MWh = 1,000 kWh
Net Energy Consumption	Total energy used minus amount of renewable energy generated.
Net Zero Energy (NEB)	A building with zero Net Energy Consumption
LED	Light Emitting Diode
Simple Payback	Simple Payback is calculated by total expenditure / annual cost savings. Simple payback does not take into consideration increase in energy costs over the years or inflation.