



**Partners in
Project Green**

A Program of Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

GreenBiz Caledon: Best Practices in Energy Management & Low Carbon Transportation

June 7th, 2022

8:30am to 10:00am

We respectfully acknowledge that we are situated on the Traditional Territories and Treaty Lands, in particular those of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, as well as the Anishinaabe of the Williams Treaty First Nations, the Huron Wendat, the Haudenosaunee, and the Metis Nation.

As stewards of land and water resources within the Greater Toronto Region, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority appreciates and respects the history and diversity of the land and is grateful to have the opportunity to work and meet on this territory.



Additional Resources

- yrnature.ca/acknowledging_land
- edgeofthebush.ca
- native-land.ca
- Text 1-855-917-5263 with your City and Province to learn whose traditional territory you're on
(standard text messaging rates may apply)



Agenda

- Introduction to GreenBiz
- Energy Efficiency Workshop
 - Energy Management Challenge/Benefits
 - The Seven Steps
 - Finding Opportunities for Energy Savings
 - Low Carbon Transportation
- Question & Answer Period

GreenBiz



Caledon



Introduction



GreenBiz Resource Hub & Workshops

- **Free resources & support** to help businesses reduce their **carbon footprint, green their operations, and save on their bottom line**
- **Resource Hub** launching in June with tools, checklists, videos and more
- **Expert-led workshop series** provided throughout the year with practical steps for taking action
- Attend all four workshops for a chance at the **grand prize draw!**

Register for the next workshop today!

<https://partnersinprojectgreen.com/greenbiz-resource-hub/>

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Workshop Series



Water Efficiency

May 31, 2022

- Best practice in conserving water
- Low impact development for stormwater management



Energy Management

June 7, 2022

- Energy savings, carbon reduction, habits of efficient companies
- Low carbon transportation



Waste Reduction

September, 2022

- Waste reduction strategies
- Waste audit tools and best practices



Employee Engagement

October, 2022

- Best practice in engaging employees
- Drive workplace sustainability actions



Resource Hub

- Free action-oriented videos, tools, and materials
- Share with your team and drive action at your company

<https://partnersinprojectgreen.com/greenbiz-resource-hub/#GreenBiz-Hub>





Putting Sustainability to Practice

- Access to **tools, guides, videos, and resources**
- **Develop** internal **knowledge** and **capacity**
- **Identify opportunities** cost **savings** and improving your environmental **impact**
- **Network and collaborate** with like-minded businesses
- Learn how to **access additional government incentives**
- Entry in the **Grand Prize Draw**





Incentives, Support, & Resources

- Save on Energy business programs
 - [Retrofit, Small Business Program](#)
- Enbridge Gas business programs
 - [Equipment upgrades, new construction, retrofits and custom projects, audits and site assessments](#)
- Local programs & resources
 - [Caledon Financial Improvement Programs](#)
 - [Sustainable Transportation](#)





Today's Speakers



Stephen Dixon, B.Sc., M.A.Sc

Stephen Dixon, has for over 40 years, provided energy management services to a diverse range of industrial, commercial, institutional and utility organizations. Broadly recognized as a leader in energy management training, his focus is simple; to empower all that he works with to use energy more effectively by developing individual skills, organizational best practices and providing tools for energy management.



Gil Amdurski, Technical Coordinator, STEP

Gil Amdurski is a skilled consultant and researcher, with experience in renewable energy, sustainable technologies and energy auditing. He has a wide range of expertise in measurement and verification, test & monitoring equipment, energy monitoring & conservation, data analysis, and Energy Management Information Systems, among others.





Energy Efficiency Workshop

A woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored blazer, is smiling and looking towards a man. The man is wearing glasses and a dark suit, and is seen from the side. They appear to be in a professional setting. A large green semi-transparent banner is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing white text.

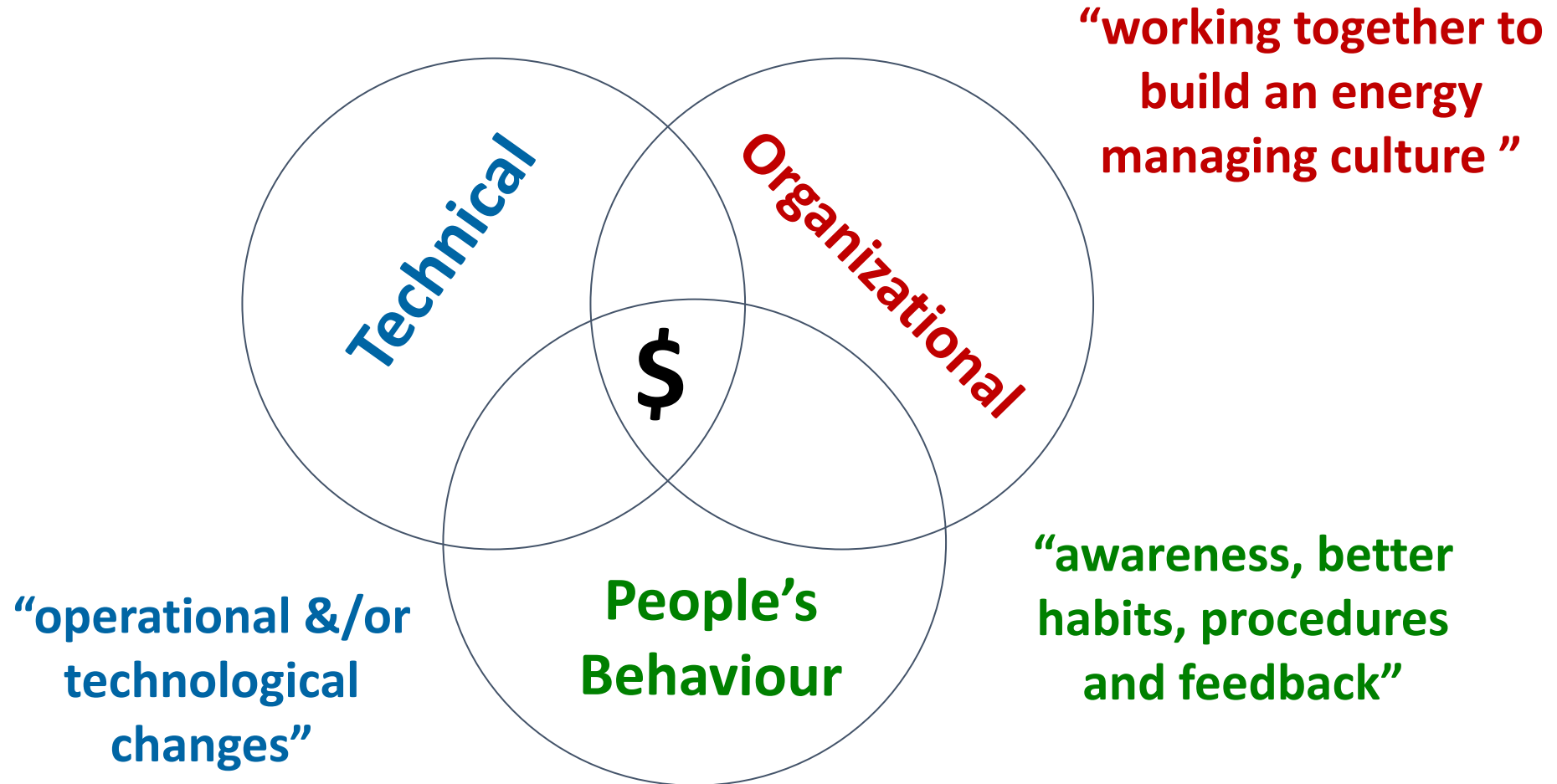
Energy Management Challenges/ Benefits

Bold Energy Facts

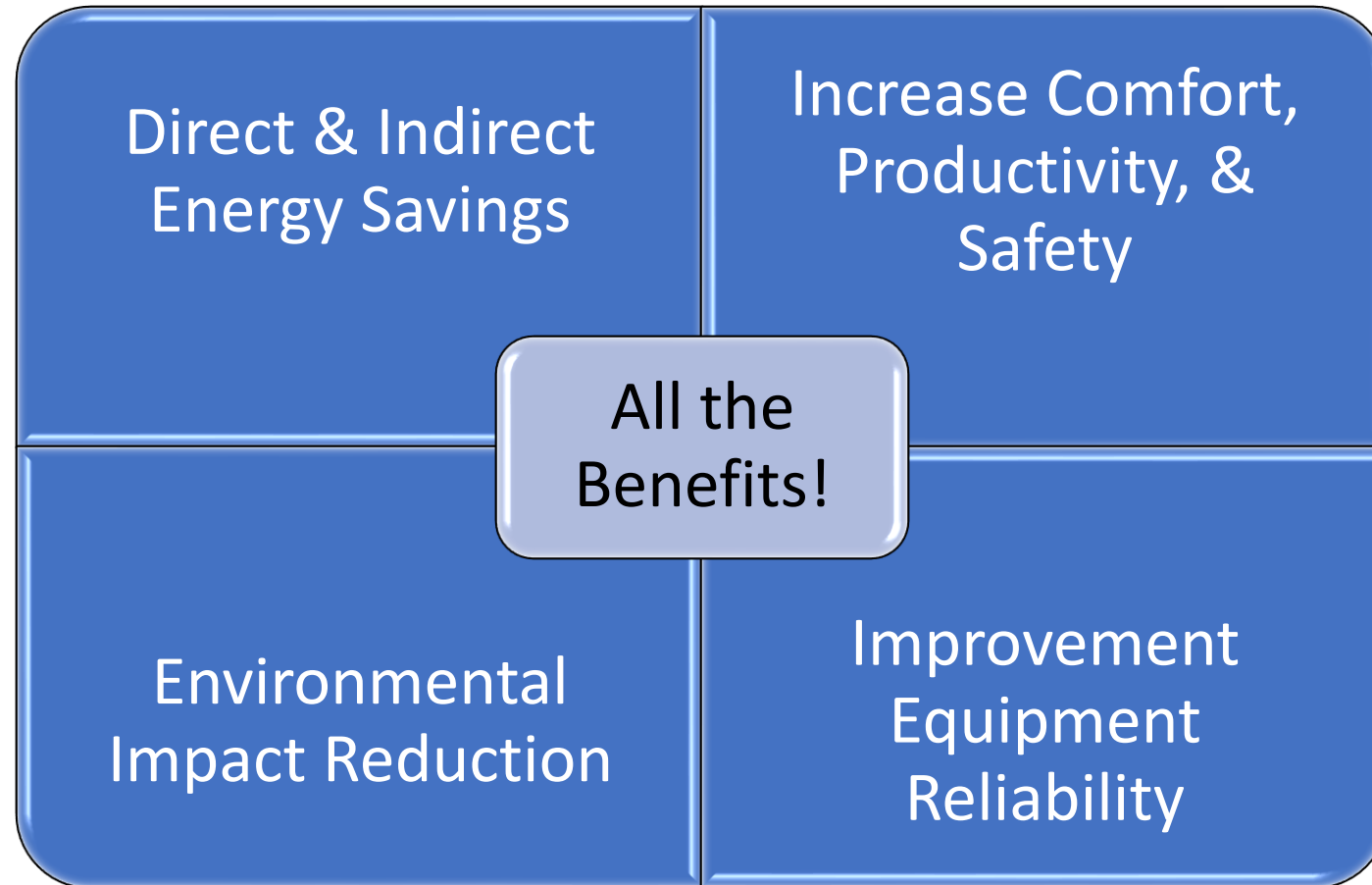
- Up to 30% energy reduction possible with 1.5 – 3.5 year paybacks
- Operational & behavioural changes could yield 10-20% savings.



The Dimensions of Energy Management

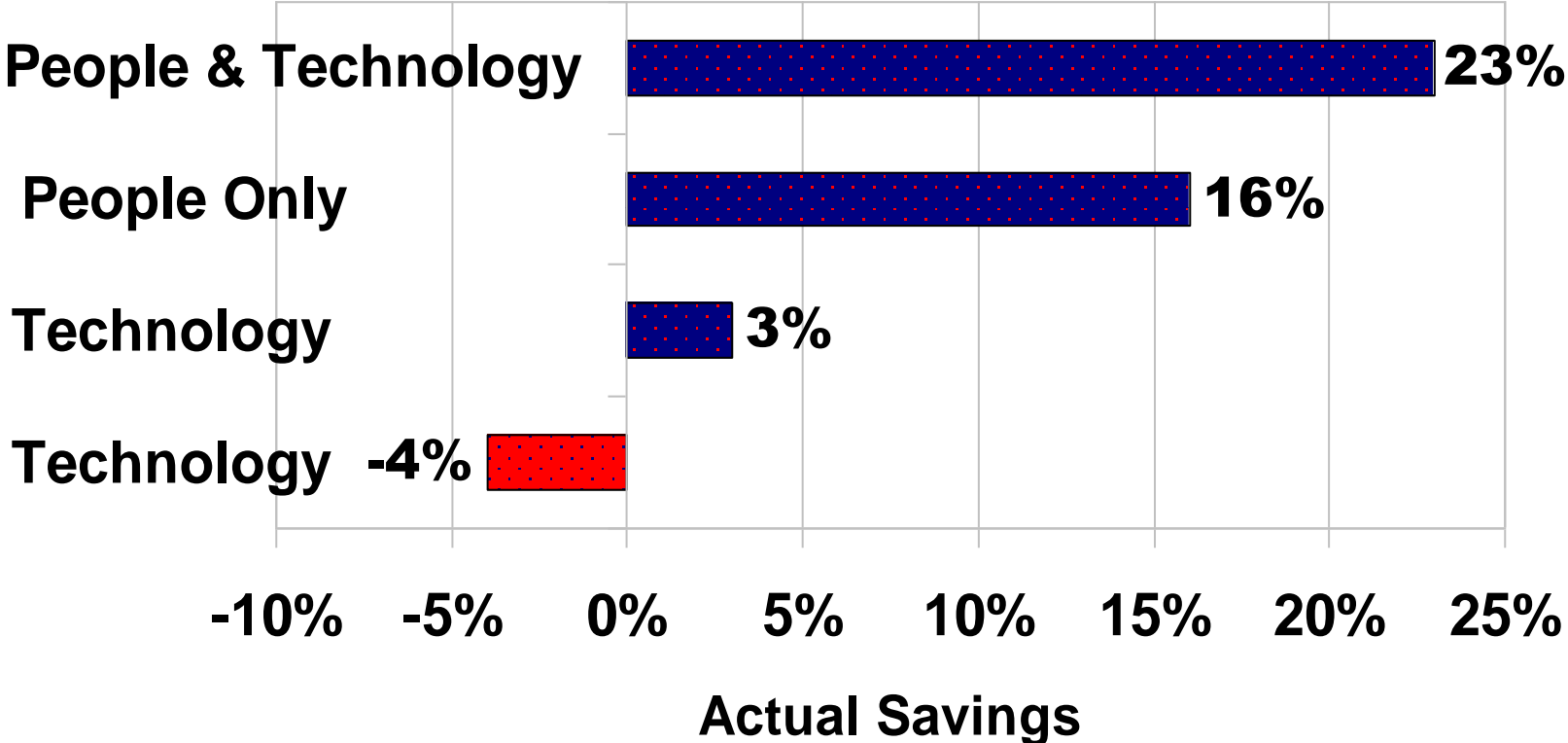


All of the Energy Management Benefits



Finally, ~~What~~ Creates Savings?

^
Who

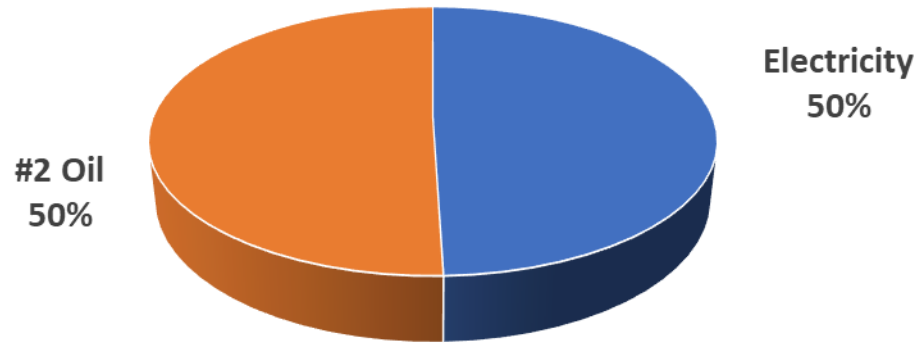


Source: Good Practice Guide 84 Managing and Motivating Staff to Save Energy

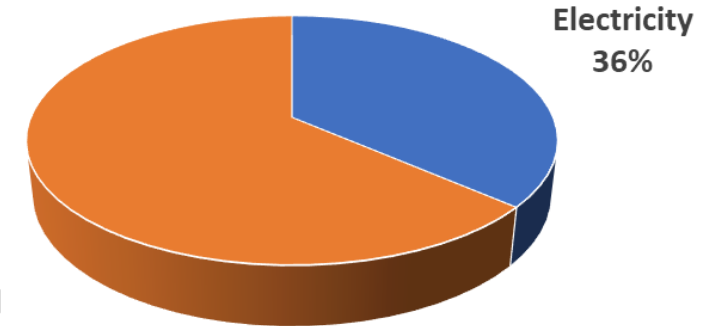
Cost , Energy & Carbon

(Medium Size Office Building in PEI)

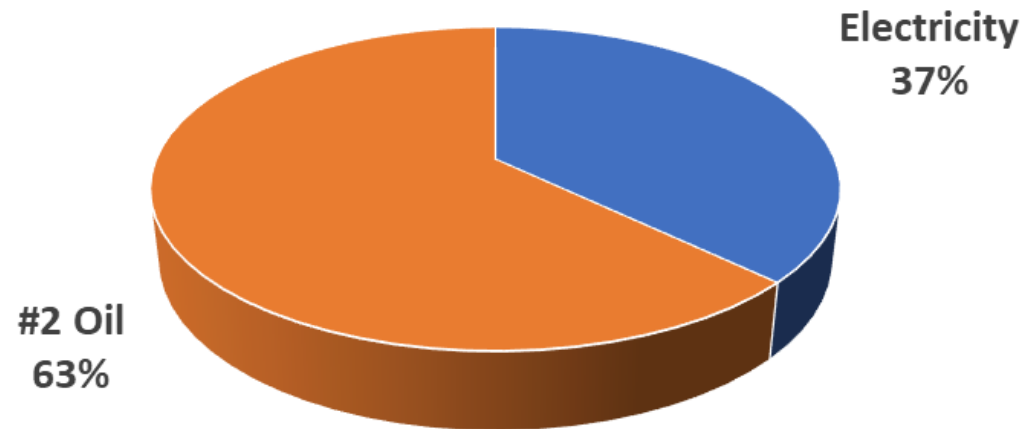
Energy Cost



Energy Consumption



Carbon Emissions



The Seven Steps to Understanding & Reducing Energy Consumption

1. Understand Consumption Price & Cost

2. Compare Yourself to Benchmarks

3. Understand When Your Building Uses Energy

4. Understand Where Your Building Uses Energy

7. Optimize Energy Supply

6. Improve Efficiency

5. Eliminate Energy Waste

A woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored blazer, is smiling and looking towards a man. The man is wearing glasses and a dark suit, and is seen from the side. They appear to be in a professional setting. A large green semi-circular shape is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text 'The Seven Steps' in white.

The Seven Steps

The Seven Steps to Understanding & Reducing Energy Consumption

1. Understand Consumption Price & Cost

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1. Understand Consumption Price & Cost

Example – Electricity

- January '05
250,000 kWh ... \$19,670
- February '05
250,015 kWh ... \$20,032
- Energy Up 0.01%
- Cost Up 1.8% ???
- >\$24 per kWh



hydro one

Service address:

Your account number:

Page 2 of 2

How we calculated your charges

Balance forward	Amount of your last bill	\$4,354.73
	Amount we received on March 31, 2021 - thank you	\$4,354.73 CR
	Balance forward	\$0.00

Your electricity charges

Your service type is General Service - Demand

- Electricity - kWh**
Meter J3693207 for billing period March 04, 2021 to April 01, 2021
Metered usage in kilowatt-hours = 21,419.9360 kWh
Adjusted usage in kilowatt-hours (21,419.9360 x 1.0610*) = 22,726.5519 kWh
- Demand - kW**
Demand used in kilowatts = 67 kW
Total demand in kilowatts = 67 kW
- Demand - kVA**
Demand used in kVA = 69 kVA
69 x 90% = 62 kVA
Total demand in kVA = 62 kVA
- Your Power Factor is 67 kW ÷ 69 kVA = 97%.
- Electricity:** 22,726.5519 kWh @ 1.598131 ¢ \$363.20
- Global Adjustment:** 22,726.5519 kWh @ 7.973581 ¢ \$1,812.12
- Delivery** \$1,582.88
- Regulatory Charges** \$88.88

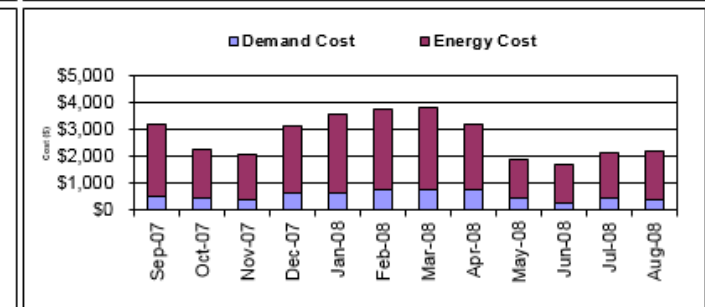
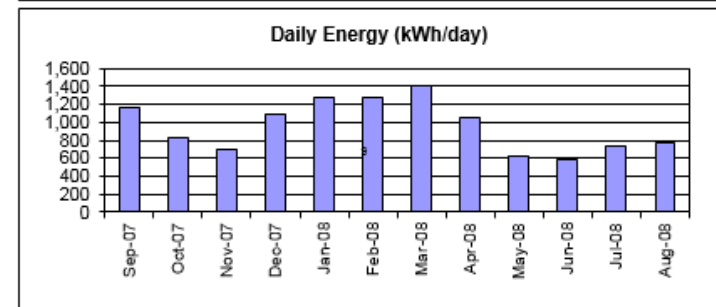
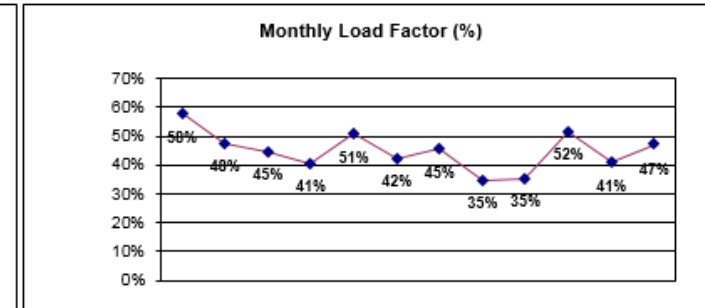
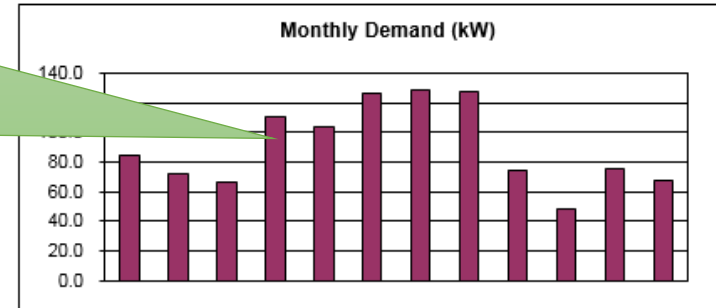
HST (B7086-5821-RT0001)	\$500.12
Ontario Electricity Rebate	\$815.58 CR
Total of your electricity charges	\$3,531.62

The cost of electricity averaged over all hours is 1.5981 ¢ per kWh. For a detailed calculation using hourly electricity prices, please call the billing and services inquiries phone number on the front of your bill.

A Simple Historical Analysis Spreadsheet

Electricity Consumption Data											Location: Sample Facility			
Billing Date	Metered kVA	Metered kW	Power Factor	Billed kW	Energy kWh	Days	Daily kWh	Load Factor	Demand Cost	Energy Cost	Adjust (+/-)	Sub Total	Total Cost	
1-Sep-07	0.0	84.0	✓	84.0	36,053	31	1,163	58%	\$500	\$2,704	\$0	\$3,204	\$3,396	
1-Oct-07	0.0	72.0	✓	72.0	24,707	30	824	48%	\$428	\$1,853	\$0	\$2,281	\$2,418	
1-Nov-07	0.0	66.0	✓	66.0	21,934	31	708	45%	\$393	\$1,645	\$0	\$2,038	\$2,160	
1-Dec-07	0.0	111.0	✓	111.0	32,523	30	1,084	41%	\$660	\$2,439	\$0	\$3,100	\$3,286	
1-Jan-08	0.0	104.0	✓	104.0	39,330	31	1,269	51%	\$619	\$2,950	\$0	\$3,569	\$3,783	
1-Feb-08	0.0	126.0	✓	126.0	39,835	31	1,285	42%	\$750	\$2,988	\$0	\$3,737	\$3,962	
1-Mar-08	0.0	129.0	✓	129.0	40,843	29	1,408	45%	\$768	\$3,063	\$0	\$3,831	\$4,061	
1-Apr-08	0.0	127.0	✓	127.0	32,775	31	1,057	35%	\$756	\$2,458	\$0	\$3,214	\$3,407	
1-May-08	0.0	74.0	✓	74.0	18,909	30	630	35%	\$440	\$1,418	\$0	\$1,858	\$1,970	
1-Jun-08	0.0	48.0	✓	48.0	18,404	31	594	52%	\$286	\$1,380	\$0	\$1,666	\$1,766	
1-Jul-08	0.0	75.0	✓	75.0	22,157	30	739	41%	\$446	\$1,662	\$0	\$2,108	\$2,235	
1-Aug-08	0.0	68.0	✓	68.0	23,699	31	764	47%	\$405	\$1,777	\$0	\$2,182	\$2,313	
Totals/Max	0.0	129.0		129.0	351,169	366			\$6,450	\$26,338	\$0	\$32,787	\$34,755	

Tracking the bill uncovers increased demand charges due to service/testing of A/C systems (1 month = 1% of annual bill)

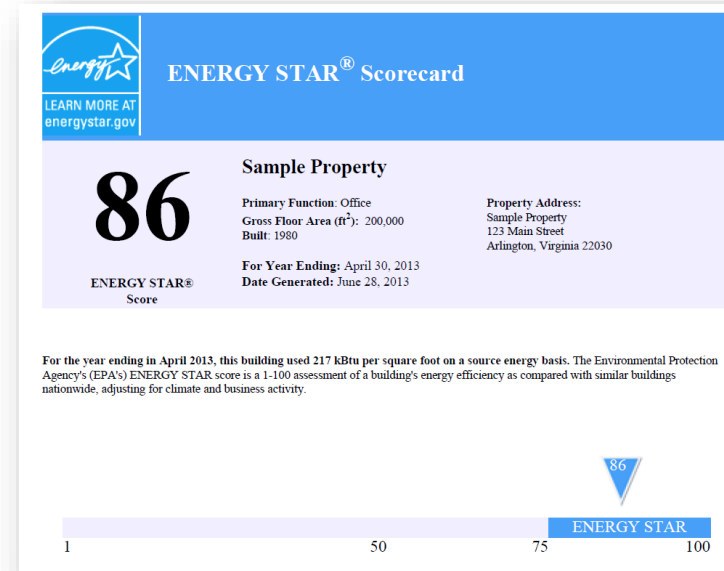


Step 2: Compare Yourself

- Externally
 - Benchmarking
 - Associations
- Internally
 - Compare buildings in your portfolio
 - Monitoring
- Energy Utilization Index (EUI)
 - $\text{ekWh/ft}^2/\text{year}$



ENERGY STAR® PortfolioManager™



Finding Savings with Benchmarking



Simple benchmarking identifies a project to reduce electricity usage by 25%

Activity: Building Energy Benchmarking

This facility is a four storey building with a basement and mechanical penthouse. The total floor area is assumed to be 5700 sq feet. Two key intensity ratios can be calculated based upon the 1994 historical data.

1. Demand Intensity

Typical peak demand intensity (in 1994) for an office building is: 4 – 10 watts/ ft²

This building demands 380 kW over 5,700ft² for: 6.7 watts/ ft².

2. Electrical Energy Intensity

Typical energy intensity (in 1994) for an office building is: 14 to 26 kWh/ ft²

This building used 1,743,120 kWh in 1994, for: 30.6 kWh/ ft²

3. Fuel (Natural Gas) Energy Intensity

Typical fuel energy intensity (in 1994) for an office building is: 12 to 24 kWh/ ft²

This building used 961,448 kWh in 1994, for: 16.9 kWh/ ft²
(92, 447 m³ at 10.4 kWh/m³)

4. Overall Energy Intensity

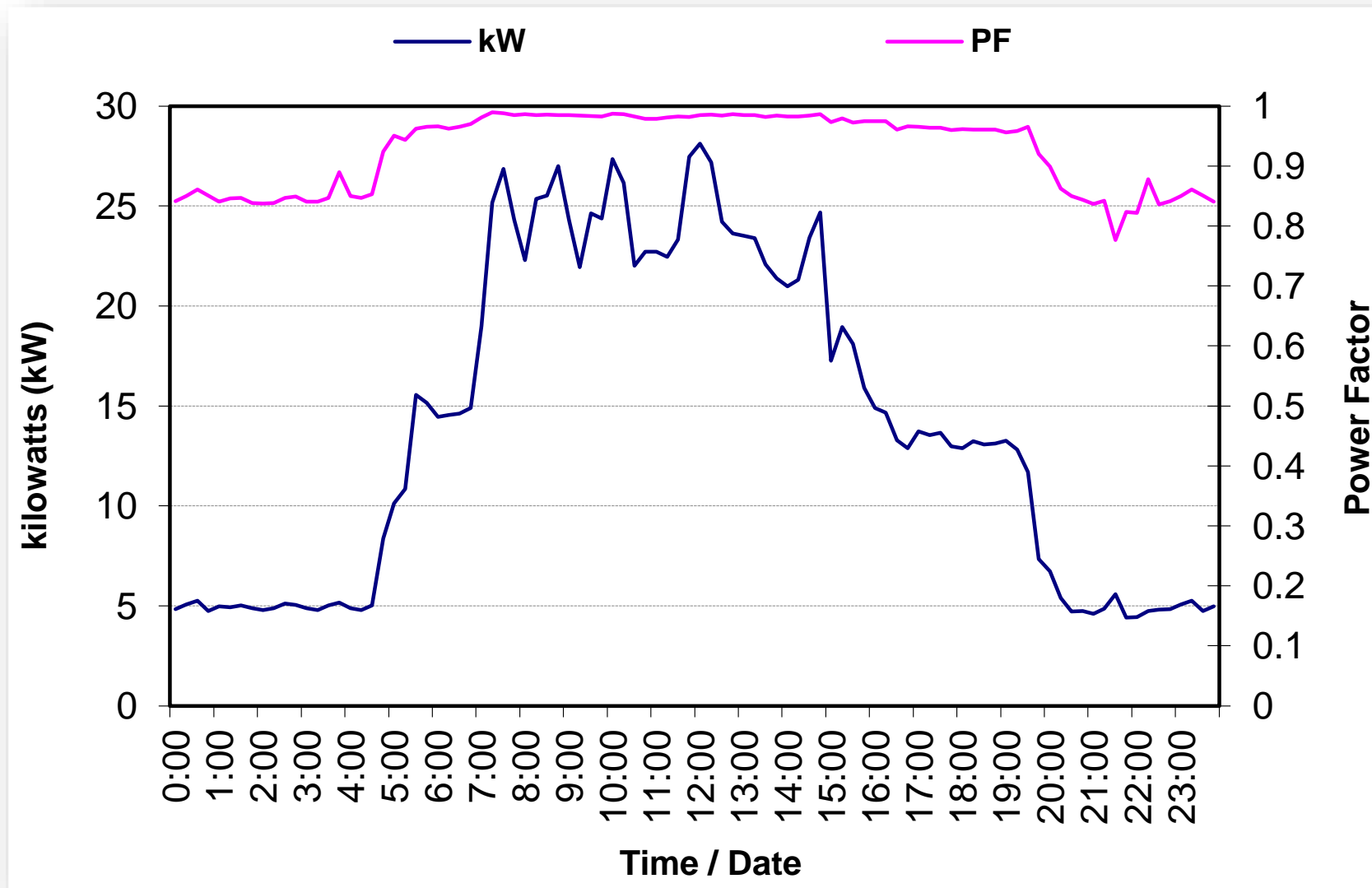
39.7 kWh/ ft²

5. Other Benchmarks

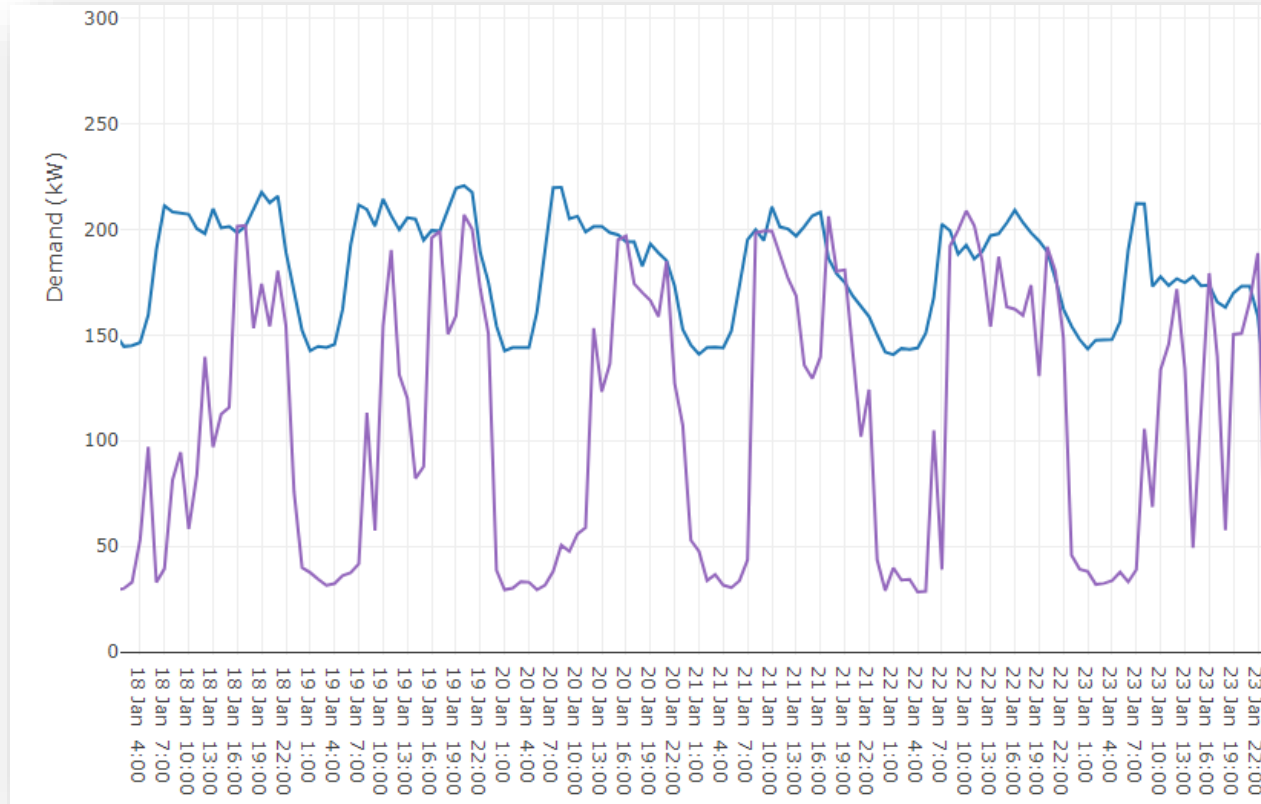
BOMA BEST™ 2014 Average: 27.4 kWh/m²

REALpac 2013 Average: 27.4 kWh/m²

Step 3: Understand When A Facility Uses Energy

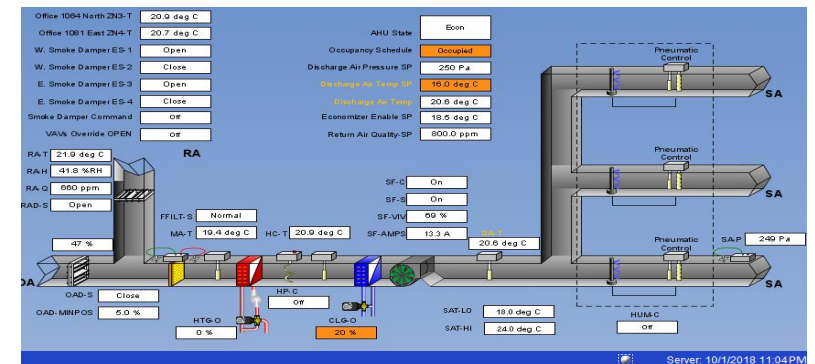


What We Found: Facility Staff Operator Spots Similar Facility – Different Baseload!



**Building Automation
System Schedule
Overrides**

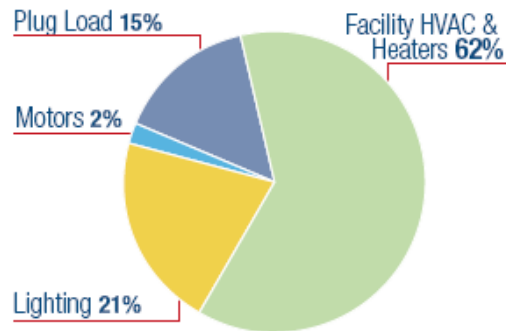
> \$20,000/yr



Step 4: Understand Where A Facility Uses Energy

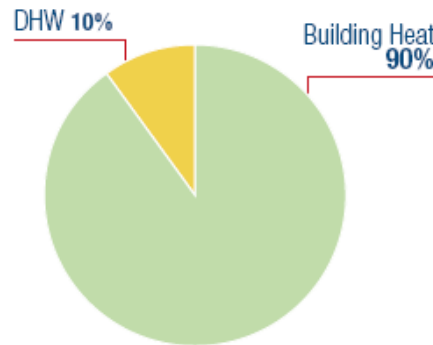


Electricity Breakdown



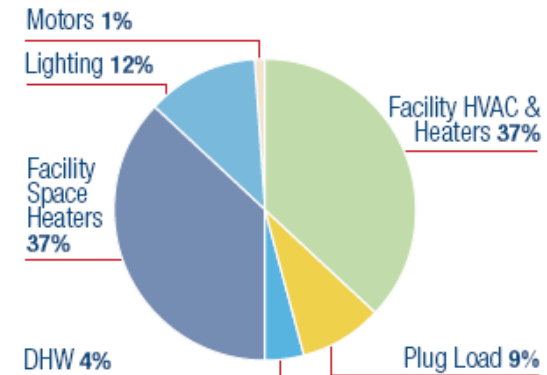
2007 Prorated Annual Consumption:
783,273 kWh

Thermal Breakdown



2007 Prorated Annual Consumption:
60,606 m³ (622,429 ekWh)

Total Energy Breakdown



2007 Prorated Annual Consumption:
1,405,702 ekWh

HVAC = Heating , Ventilation and Air Conditioning

DHW = Domestic Hot Water Heating

Steps 5, 6 & 7 – Identify the Opportunity

1. Understand Consumption Price & Cost

2. Compare Yourself to Benchmarks

3. Understand When Your Building Uses Energy

4. Understand Where Your Building Uses Energy

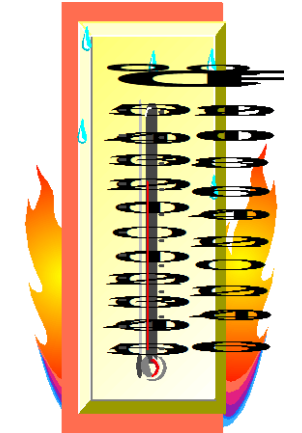
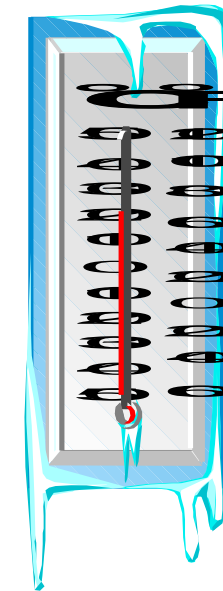
7. Optimize Energy Supply

6. Improve Efficiency

5. Eliminate Energy Waste

Establish a Valid Need

- Heat/cool
- Air power
- Fluid flow
- Ventilation
- Illumination

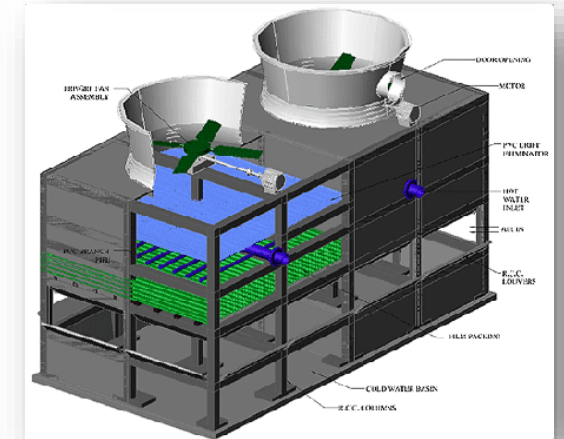


Current Facility Requirement

5. Eliminate Energy Waste

“Match the Need – Right Size”

- Turn it off
 - Lights, fans, pumps
 - Leaky building envelope
 - Phantom loads
- Turn it down
 - Temperature
 - Water
 - Air flow
- Control it
 - Exhaust / ventilation
 - Lighting time & levels

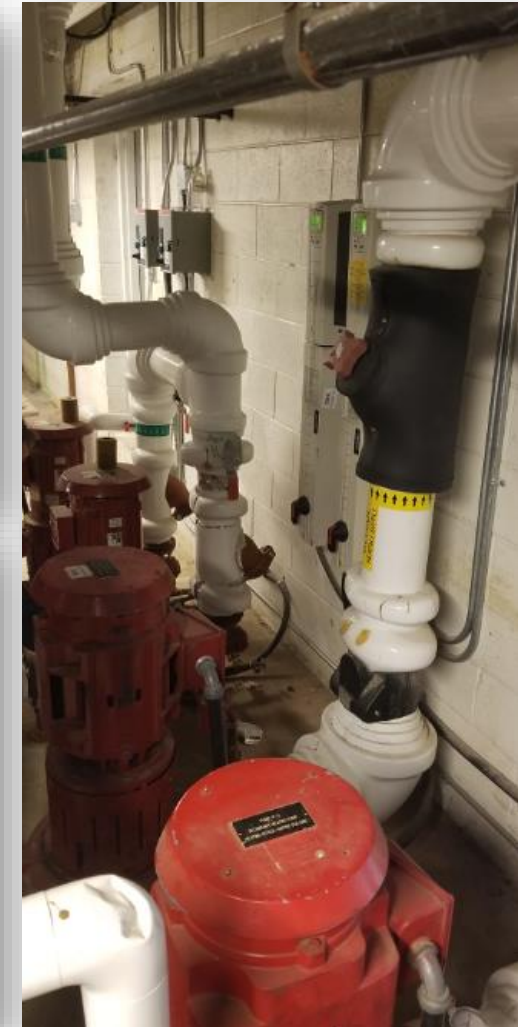


Which Uses More Energy.... Clocks or Cooking?



What We Found: Parallel Pumps

- Two pumps in parallel
- Both with VFDs
 - One at 20%
 - Other at 87%
- One was a backup
 - “deep” override on
- Shut down slower pump
- **Savings of \$2,900/yr**
- No cost



Reduce Compressed Air Leaks

- Metering of compressors and ultrasonic leak testing revealed 200 scfm = 50 HP
- Where: piping connections, control valves, drains.
- Savings : 343,000 kWh per year
- Savings : \$30,870 per year
- Payback: < 1 year.



<https://www.caasafety.com.au/products/ultrasonic-leak-detector/>

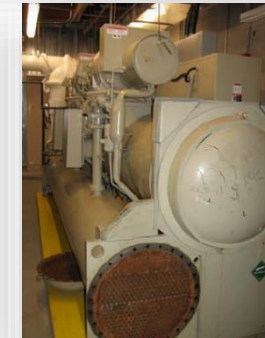
Let's Take a Quick Walk



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yeT3pNUorXM>

Step 6: Maximize Efficiency

- Maintenance
 - Filters and lubrication
 - Clean heat exchangers, pipes, ducts and coils
- Combustion Equipment
 - Regular tune-ups
 - New controls
- Optimize compressors, pumps and fans
 - Sequence multiple devices
 - Operate at most efficient point.
 - Variable speed drives
- More efficient equipment
 - Lighting
 - Lamps &/or re-design
 - Compressors & Chillers



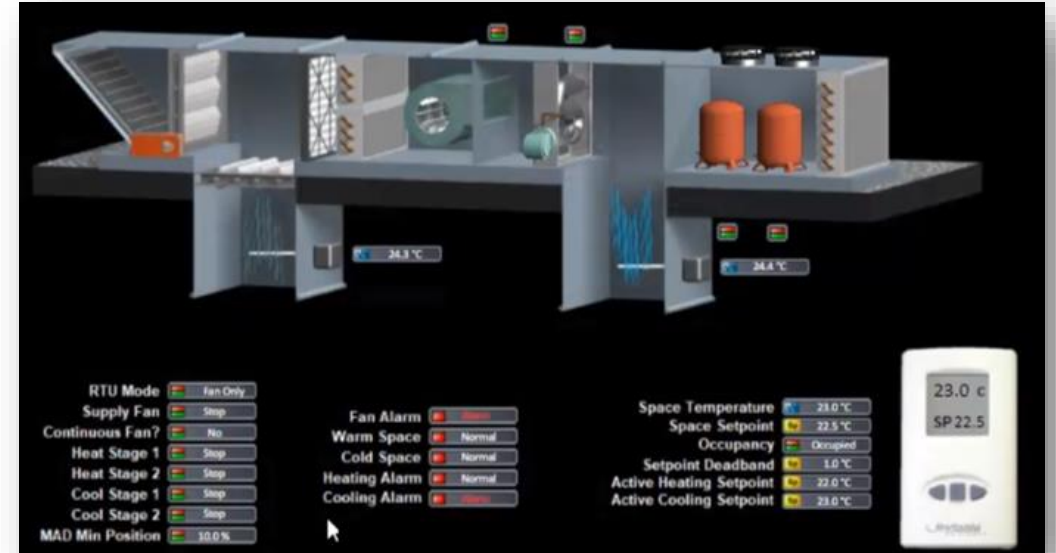
Improve Compressed Air System Control

- Incorporate larger receiver capacity, variable speed compressor, and controls.
- Variable speed compressor could be an alternative to rebuild 2 existing compressors .
- Savings : \$8,200 per year.
- Payback: 1-2 years depending options.

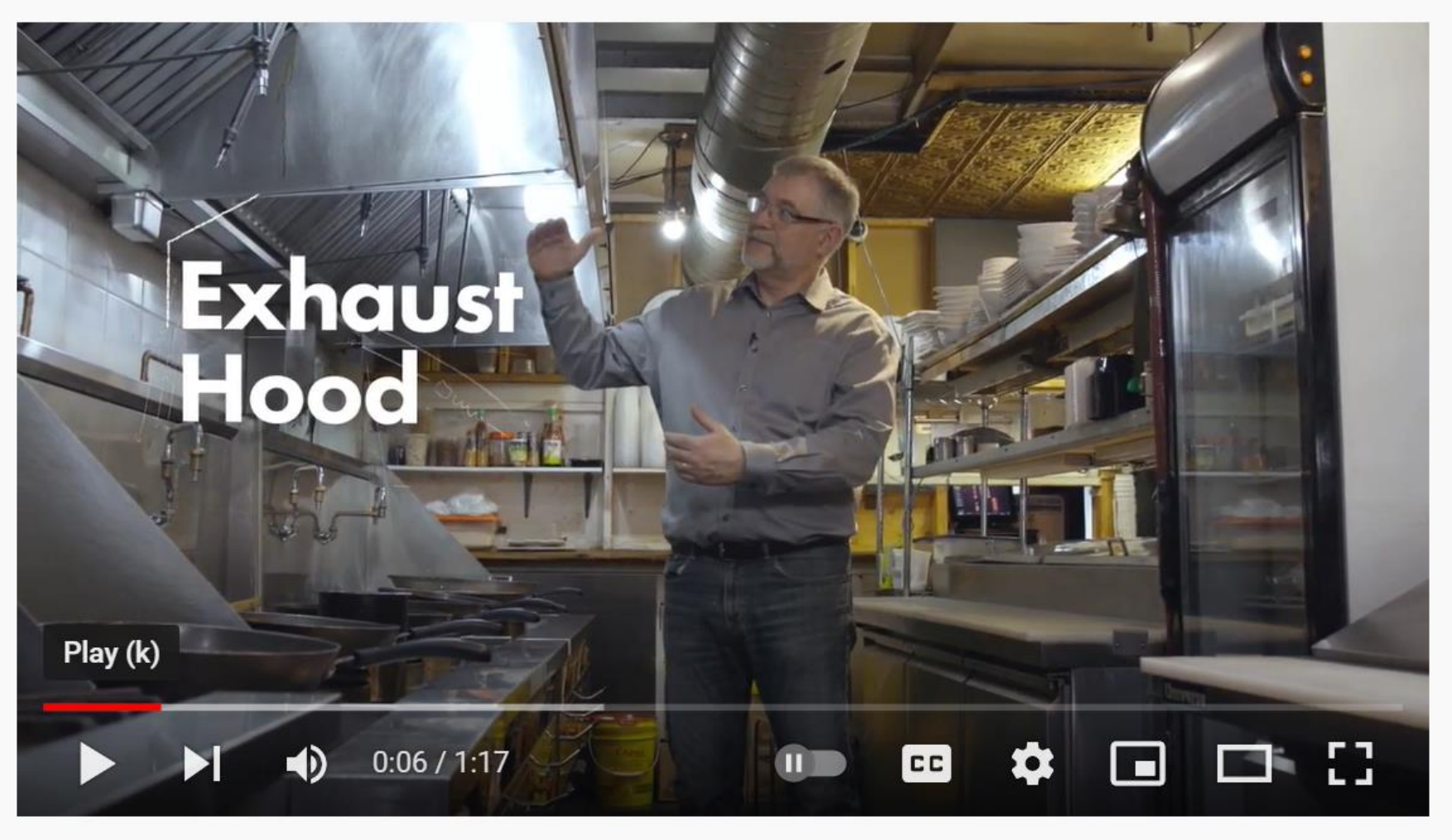


Proper Roof Top Unit Economizer Operation

- Air-side “free cooling” can become inefficient or cost you if your economizer is not working properly or is not controlled optimally.
- For many rooftop units, economizer can be somewhat “forgotten” due to location.
- Without an economizer, cooling consumption can increase by more than 50%.

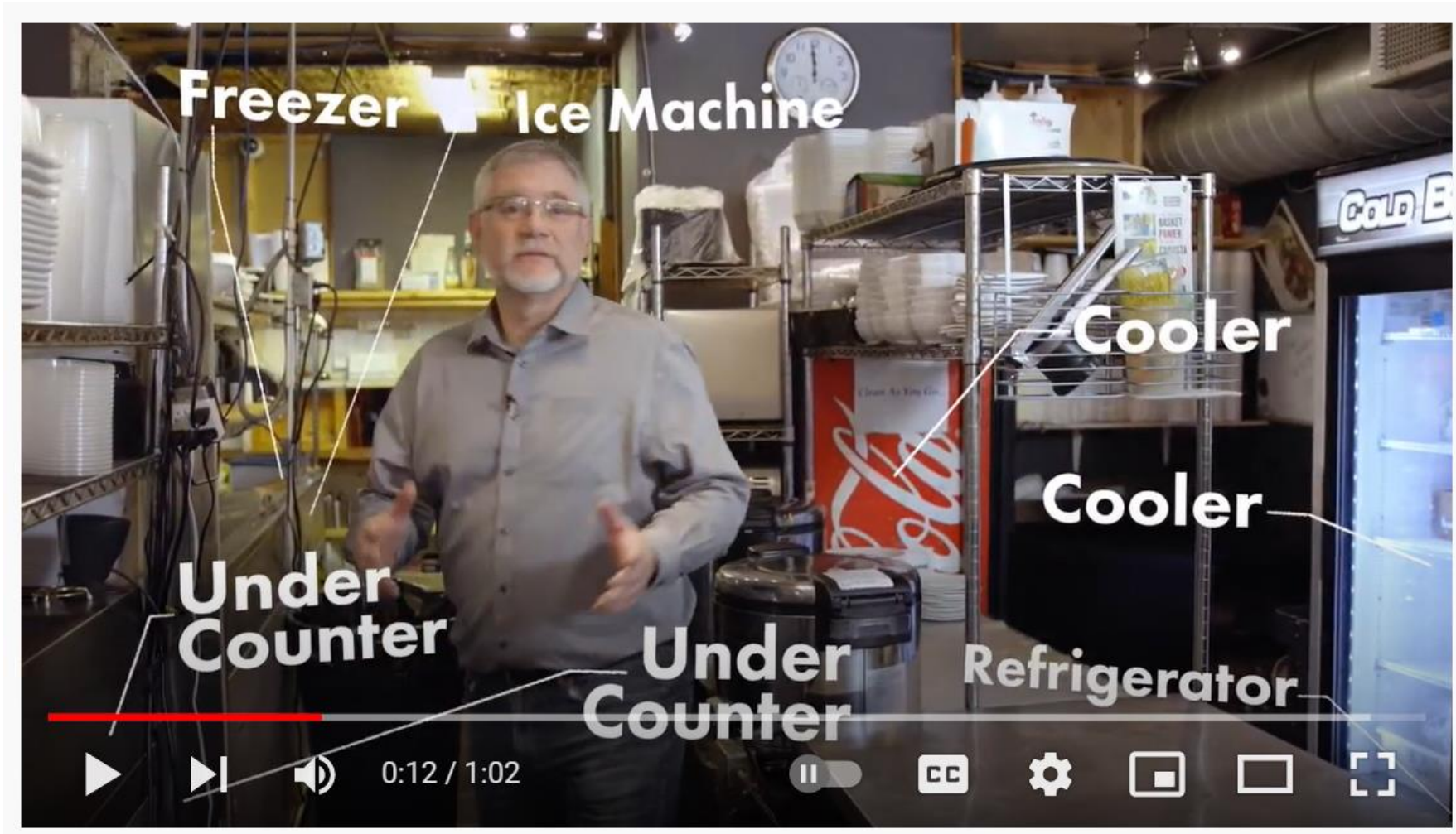


A Heating Ventilation & A/C (HVAC) Walkthrough



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hTsvnqQzT5Q>

A Refrigeration Walkthrough



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t2rDBxJWOmg>

Waste & Efficiency...

Action	Lower Cost (operational)	Higher Cost (technological)
<i>Eliminate Waste</i>	1. Manual control	2. Automatic control
<i>Maximize Efficiency</i>	3. Operating conditions	4. Efficient equipment

Match the Need

Reducing waste is as simple as turning it off!

Reduce Losses

Efficiency is a result of good maintenance

Back to the 7th & Final Step!

1. Understand Consumption Price & Cost

2. Compare Yourself to Benchmarks

3. Understand When Your Building Uses Energy

4. Understand Where Your Building Uses Energy

7. Optimize Energy Supply

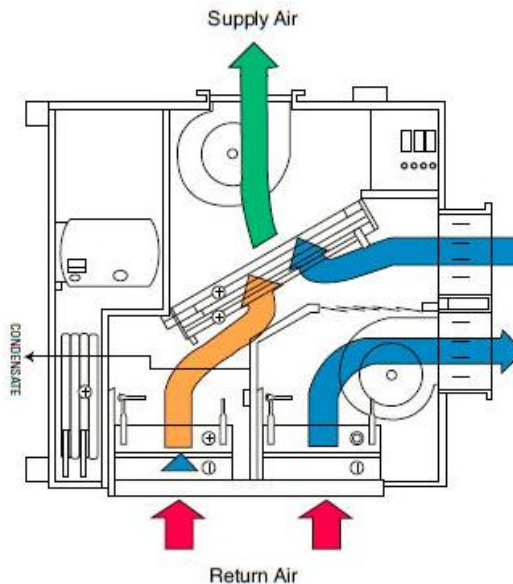
6. Improve Efficiency

5. Eliminate Energy Waste

7: Optimize Supply:

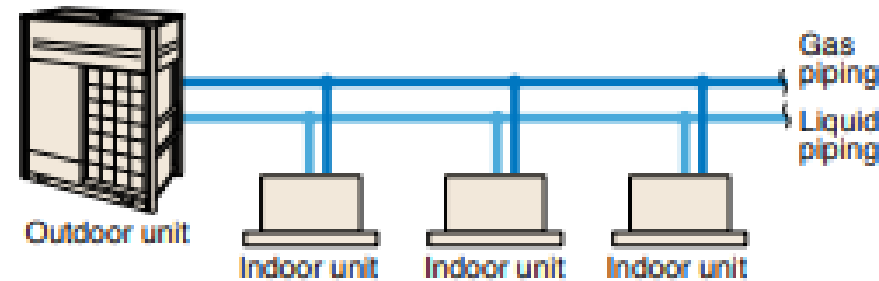
After reducing waste & increasing efficiency

- Heat Recovery
 - Look at water and air streams
- Heat pumps
 - Air & ground source
- Renewable energy
 - Photovoltaic
 - Solar air, hot water
 - Wind power
- Supply contracts



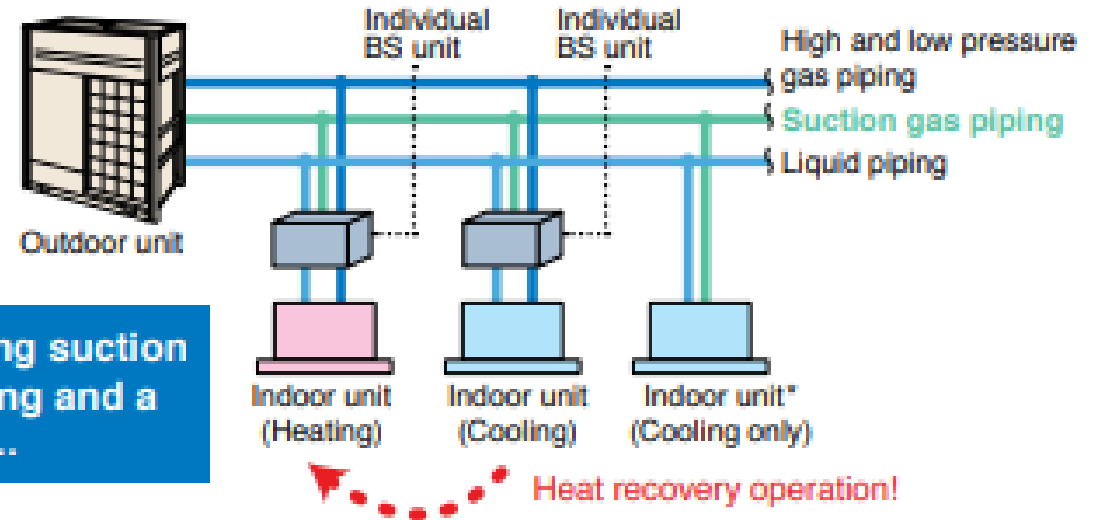
Heat Pumps & Heat Recovery

Heat pump



* For indoor units used for cooling only (do not connect to BS unit when using for heat recovery), total capacity index must be 50% or less than the capacity index of the outdoor units.

Heat recovery

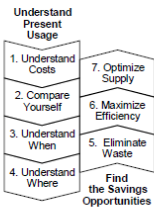


By adding suction gas piping and a BS unit...

Energy Assessment Results

Energy Profile & Savings Opportunity Assessment

for
A Sample Hotel



March 2009

The Facility

The Hotel is an 86 room hotel serving the Some City area. This year round hotel is heated and cooled electrically primarily with through the wall heating and air conditioning units.

Domestic hot water for guest rooms and the laundry is heated by natural gas, which also provides heats for the dryers in the laundry.

Exterior lighting is provided by high pressure sodium wall packs and incandescent pot lamps in the lobby entry canopy.



Interior lighting is provided by a mix of incandescent lamps in ceiling pot fixtures and fluorescent wall sconces in hallways.

While the energy consumption of this hotel does not include that of the attached restaurant, there are ice, cold beverage and snack vending machines throughout the facility.

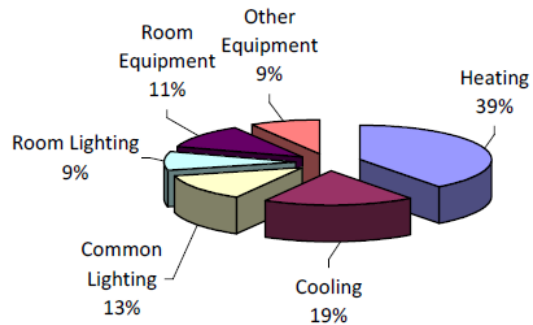
The walls and roof of this building are reasonably well insulated while windows are double glazed or double thermo-pane unit.

Each guest room features an array of incandescent ceiling and desk/table lighting, a small refrigerator, microwave oven, small coffee maker and an exhaust fan in the bathroom operated from the light switch.



Typical of this type of hotel, each of the lower large sliding windows is various

Breakdown of Electricity Consumption



Summary of Findings

The following table summarizes the current level of energy consumption costs, greenhouse gas emissions and the savings opportunities that have been identified in this facility:

Energy Analysis and Opportunity Summary for Sample Hotel												
	Electricity Consumption		Natural Gas Consumption		Total Energy Use		Benchmark	CO2 Emissions	Estimated Cost	Simple Payback	IRR	Savings to Investment Ratio
	kWh	\$	m3	\$	GJ	\$	GJ/m2	kg	\$	yrs	%	
Current Situation A Comparable Facility	351,169	\$34,755	22,439	\$10,334	2,093	\$45,089	0.63 0.70	117,647				
Energy Management Opportunities												
<i>Building Envelope</i>												
Reduce Air Leakage on Sliding Doors	33,000	\$2,475			119	\$2,475		7,260	\$2,000	0.8	132.7%	11.7
<i>Hot Water</i>												
Utilize low-flow shower heads			3,060	\$1,225	115	\$1,225		5,508	\$650	0.5	200.0%	17.9
Replace washing machine			1,500	\$600	58	\$600		2,700	\$1,800	3.0	36.4%	3.2
<i>Equipment</i>												
Room refrigerator temperature control	4,000	\$300			14	\$300		880	\$100	0.3	316.0%	28.5
Occupancy control on vending machines	2,000	\$150			7	\$150		440	\$300	2.0	55.0%	4.7
<i>Lighting</i>												
Room lamps from Incandescent to CFL	12,000	\$1,300			43	\$1,300		2,640	\$3,250	2.5	44.0%	3.8
Hall pots from Inc. to induction	5,000	\$425			18	\$425		1,100	\$650	1.5	71.5%	6.2
Canopy lamps from Inc. to Induction	3,000	\$225			11	\$225		660	\$450	2.0	55.0%	4.7
<i>Heat Recovery</i>												
Install heat recovery on laundry dryers.			4,900	\$1,960	183	\$1,960		8,820	\$8,000	4.1	25.6%	2.3
Savings for Selected Actions as a % of Current Situation	59,000 17%	\$4,875 14%	9,460 42%	\$3,785 37%	568 27%	\$8,660 19%	0.17 27%	30,008 26%	\$17,200	2.0	55.4%	4.8
Proposed Situation With All Opportunities Implemented	292,169	29,880	12,979	6,549	1,525	36,429	0.46	87,639				

Note 1: figures provided are annual totals

Note 2: IRR and SIR based upon 45 inflation, 5% discount rate and 10 yr project life

ESO #3: Replace Washing Machine with New Low Water Model

At the time of the site assessment it was reported that the washer currently in use is aging and will leak a considerable amount of water per load - estimated to be 3-5 gallons. New washers today could reduce the routine consumption of water by as much as 50%, and would eliminate the leaking water. As in the previous measure, there will be additional water cost savings to the energy savings estimated below.

Savings Summary	KWh	Gas M ³	\$ Saved
Direct Saving	0	1,500	
Indirect Cooling Savings	0		
Indirect Heating Cost	0		
Net Savings	0	1,500	\$600
Estimated Cost			\$1,800
Payback, IRR & SIR	3.0 yrs	36.4%	3.2

After an Energy Walkthrough – Take Action

- Can you shut it off?
 - Or turn it down, or control it better
- Can you tune it up?
- Can you make it routine?
 - Find better practices
- Can you make an investment in it?
 - A lot of incentives/rebates are available

Finding Opportunities with 4 Basic Questions

Questions	Opportunity to Save
<p>Can I shut it off?</p> <p>Are there systems or equipment operating during times when they are not required and you could shut them down?</p> <p><i>Example: electric sidewalk heater in late spring</i></p>	
<p>Can it be tuned up?</p> <p>Are there pieces of equipment that need regular check-ups or adjustments to ensure better efficiency.</p> <p><i>Example: small gas fired DHW heater.</i></p>	

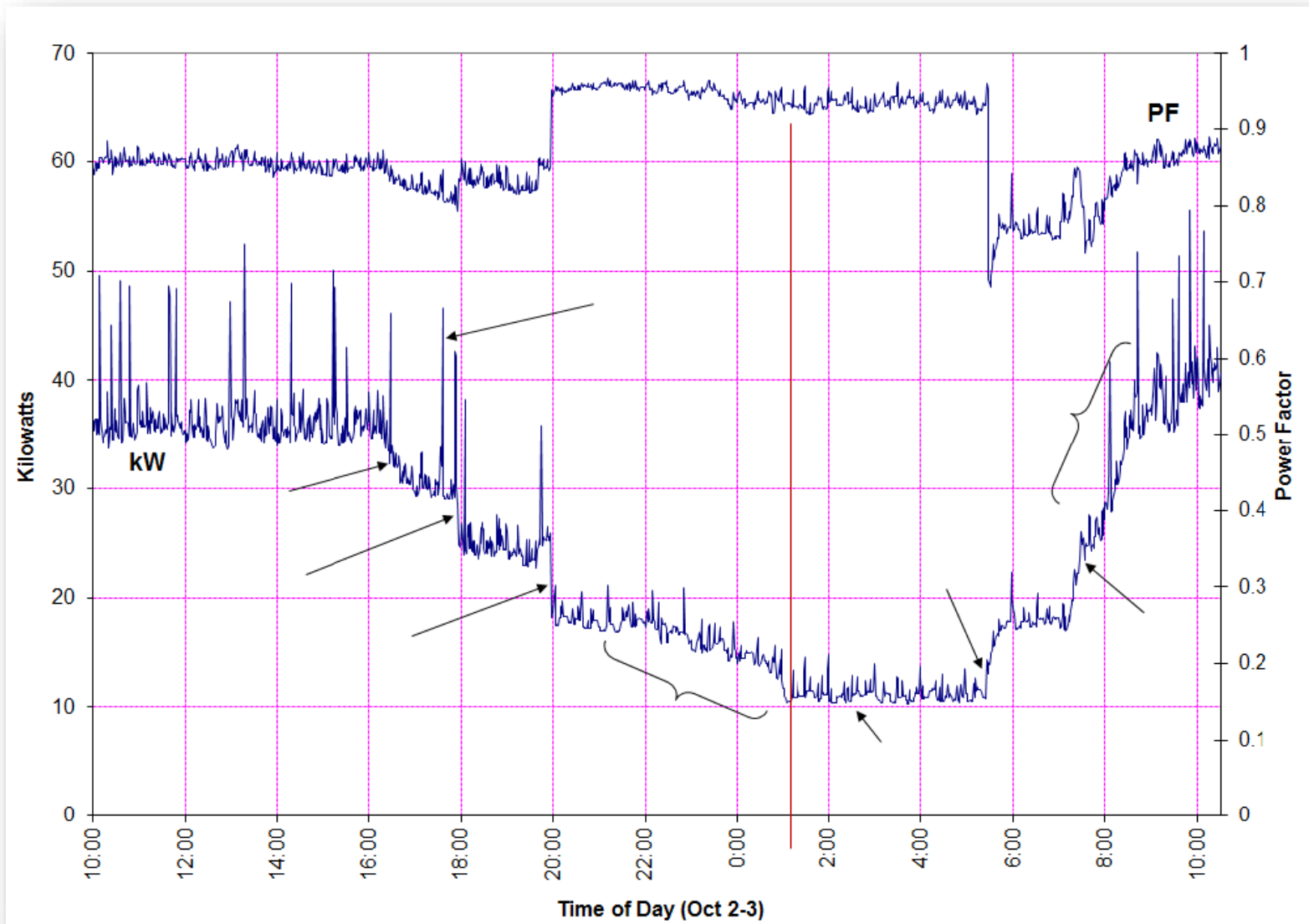
<p>Can I make it routine?</p> <p>Are there items that maybe small or large but tend to get forgotten in the everyday rush of keeping other things operating properly. Can I add them to a checklist or procedure?</p> <p><i>Example: cleaning/changing of an air intake filter on a boiler or compressor.</i></p>	
<p>Can invest in it and use a rebate?</p> <p>Is there older equipment that needs replacing or is far less efficient than newer equipment. Is there a rebate from SaveOnEnergy or Enbridge?</p> <p><i>Example: Older T12 or T8 lighting in service areas.</i></p>	

List Compiled by: _____

A woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored blazer, is smiling and looking towards a man. The man is wearing glasses and a dark suit, and is seen from the side. They appear to be in a professional setting. A large green semi-circular overlay is on the left side of the image, containing white text.

Finding Opportunities for Energy Savings

Finding Savings in an Office Demand Profile



Using kW & PF Information

- ▶ + kW - PF
▪ Motor load on
- ▶ + kW + PF
▪ Lighting load on
- ▶ - kW - PF
▪ Lighting load off
- ▶ - kW + PF
▪ Motor load off

Profile Data Available from Utility Interval Data Portals

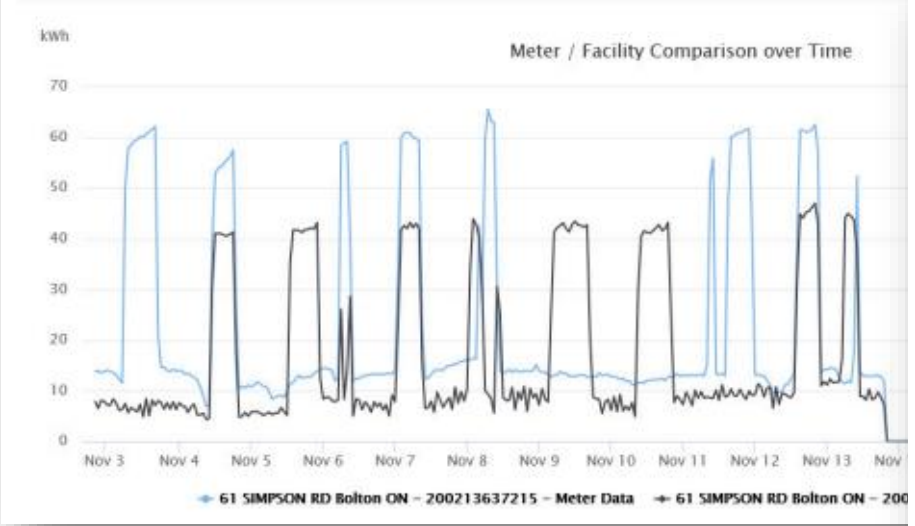
(check with your Utility/Local Distribution Company)

Selected Data Source: 2 of 60 selected

Data Type: Hourly from 11/03/2019 to 12/03/2019

Temperature: Off High Contrast: Off kWh: Adjusted Unadjusted

Unit: kWh Normalize Compared Meters



Data Type: Hourly from 05/07/2018 to 05/11/2018

Temperature: On High Contrast: Off kWh: Adjusted Unadjusted



The Help Desk for Workshop

Stephen Dixon

sdixon@knowenergy.com



A woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored blazer, is smiling and looking towards a man. The man is wearing glasses and a dark suit jacket, and is seen from the side. They appear to be in a professional setting. A large green semi-circular overlay is positioned on the left side of the image, containing the text 'Low Carbon Transportation' in white.

Low Carbon Transportation



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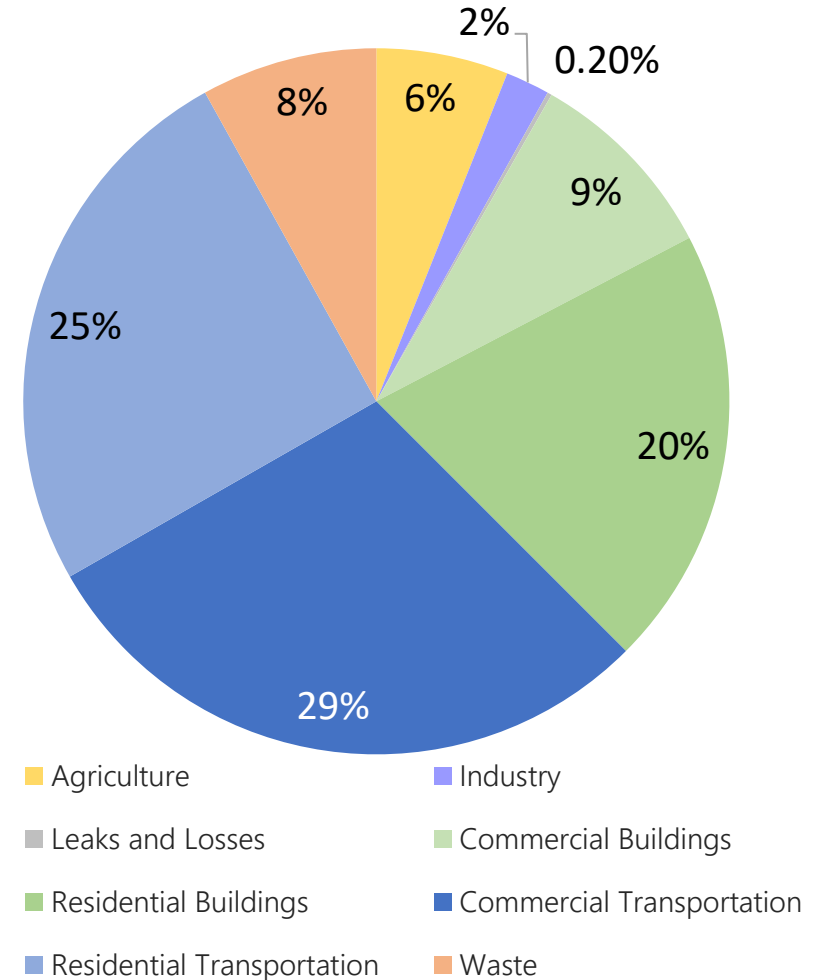
- Non-profit
- Collaborative
- Research
- Pilots
- M & V
- Clean Tech
- Buildings
- Renewables
- Smart-grid

www.sustainabletechnologies.ca

The context

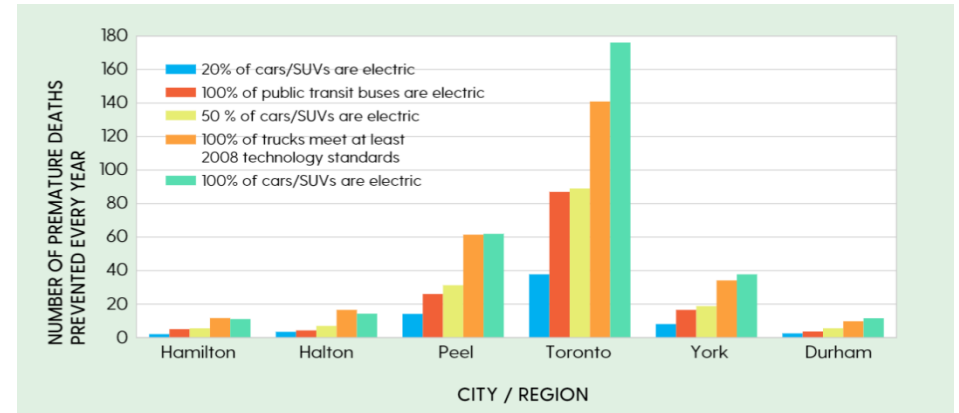
- Over 50% of Caledon's GHG emissions from transportation
- Commercial transportation highest

2016 Baseline GHG Emissions



The transition to EVs and Public Health

- GHG emissions and climate change are not the benefits of a transition to Evs
- Air quality
- Hydrocarbon pollutants
- Carbon monoxide dangers
- Oil spills
- dangers of transporting fuels



Death toll in Lac-Mégantic disaster now at 47

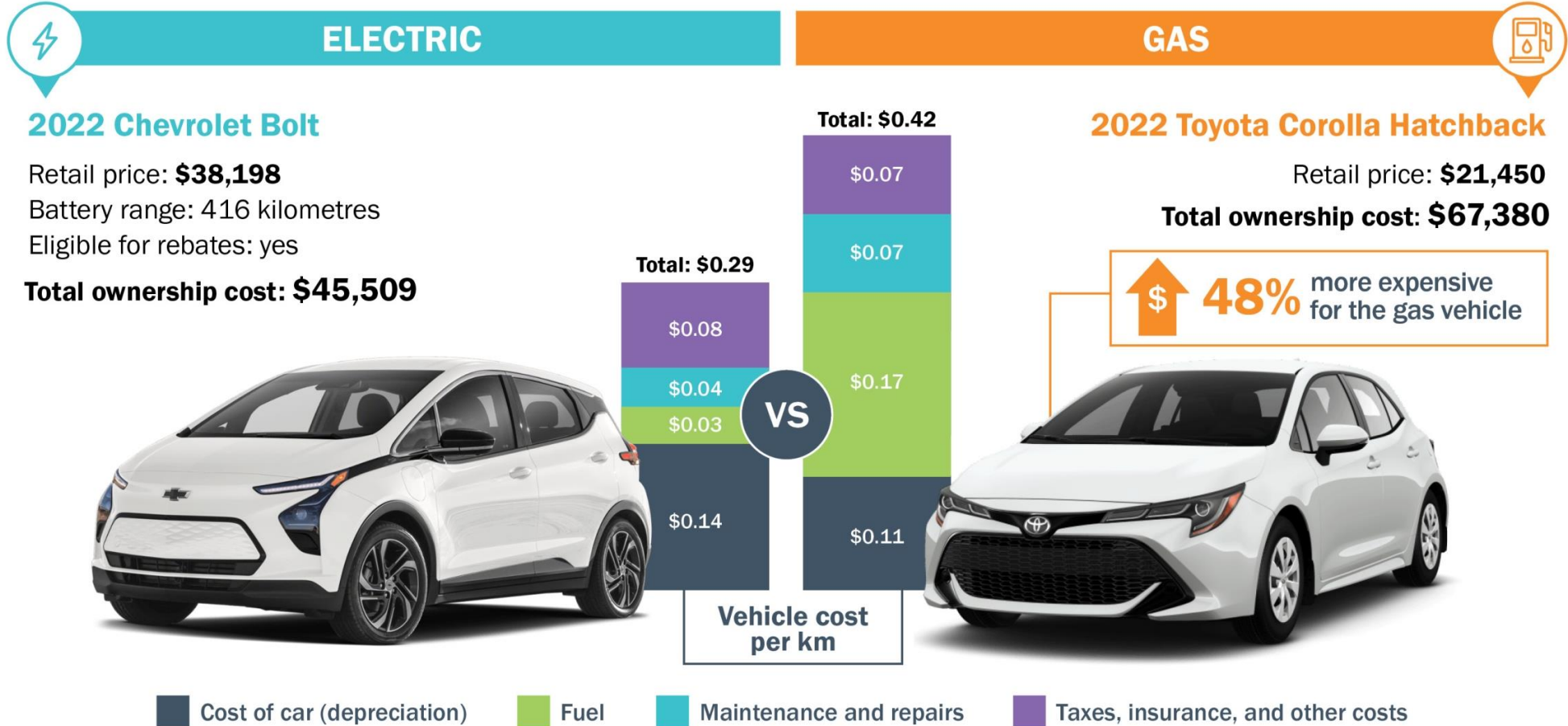
By Staff • The Canadian Press

Posted July 19, 2013 4:17 pm • Updated July 19, 2013 4:19 pm



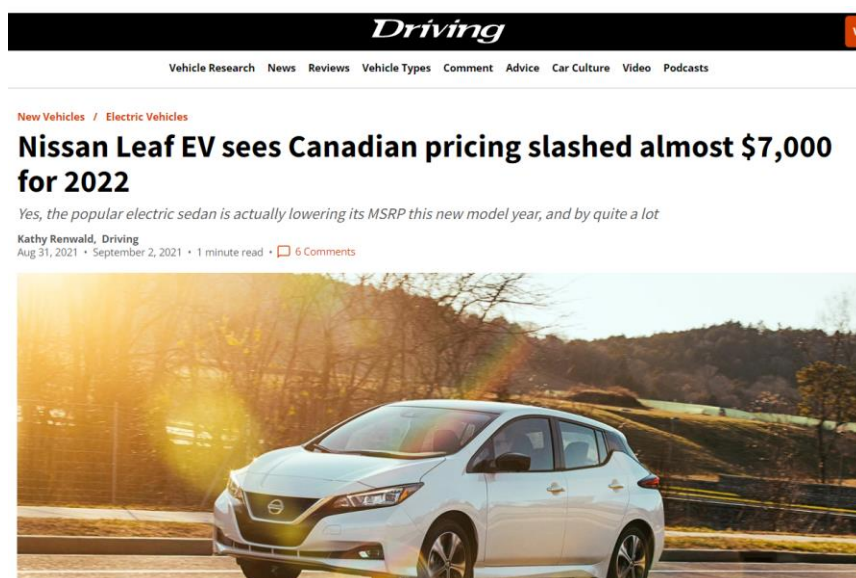
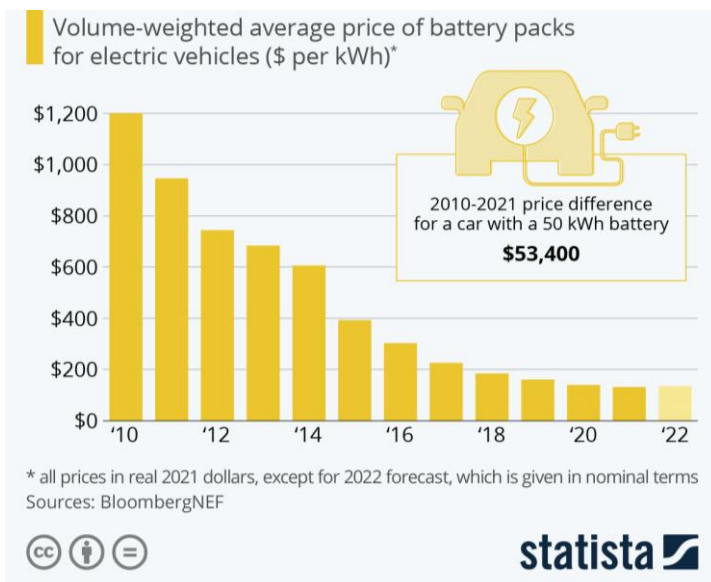
Authorities have established a number of people they believe have been killed in the Lac-Mégantic train disaster. THE CANADIAN PRESS/Ryan Remiorz

The full cost of an EV and an equivalent gas car if gasoline averages \$2/L



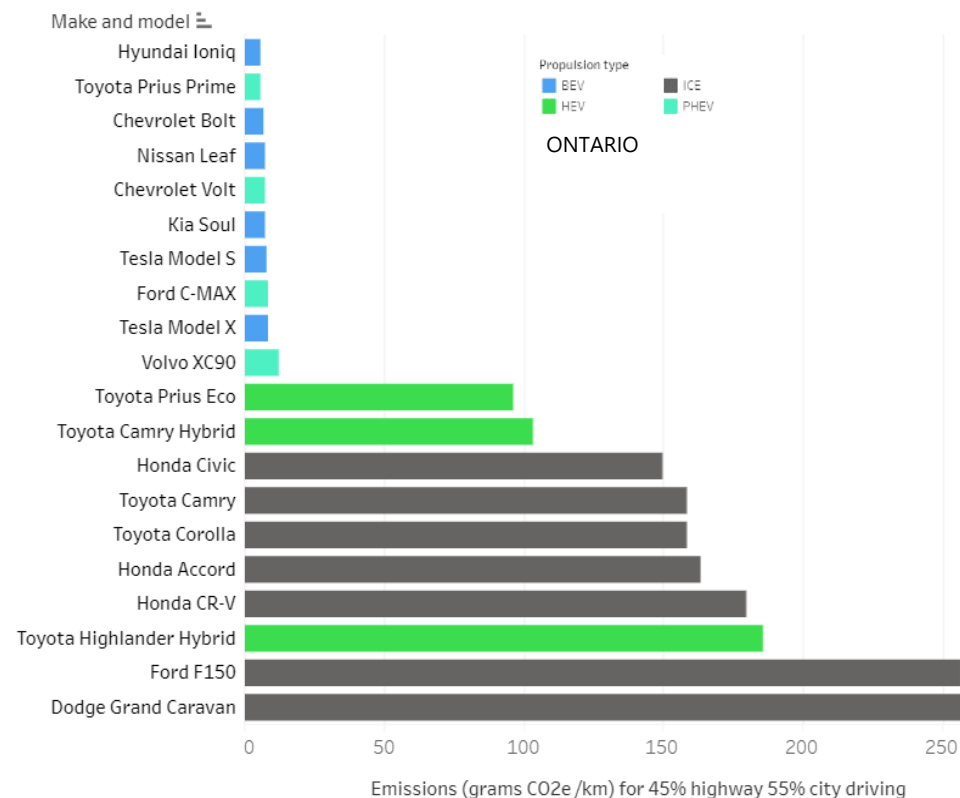
EV capital costs

- Year after year, EVs are becoming cheaper
- More competitive manufacturing
- Price parity is estimate 2024-2026; though some estimate sooner

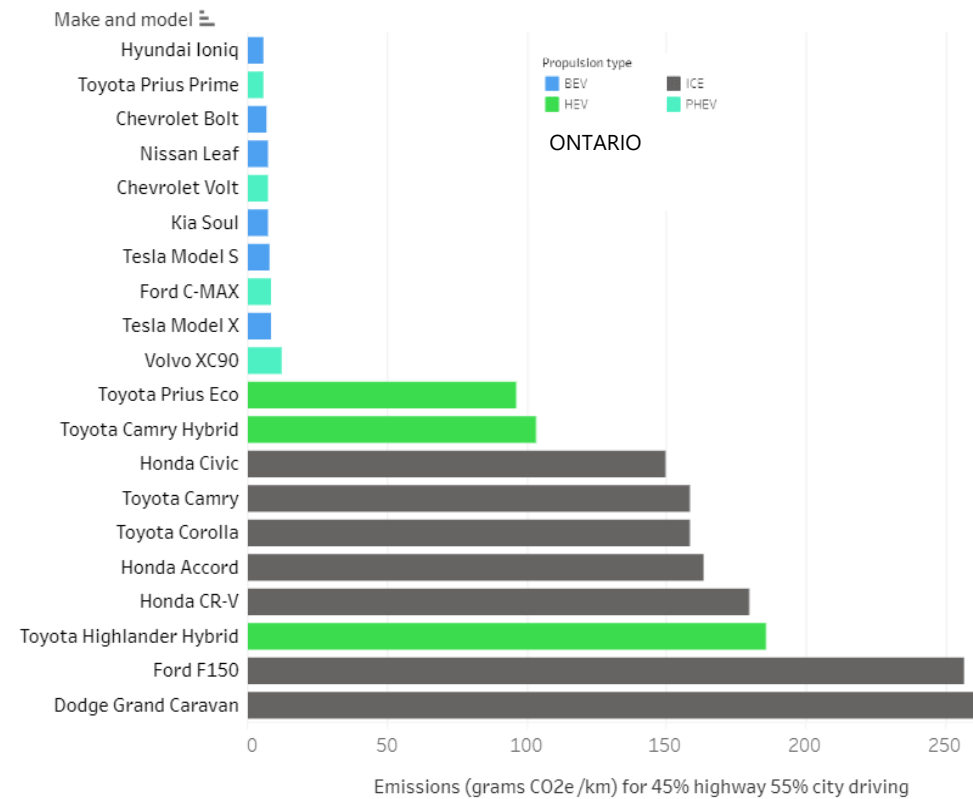
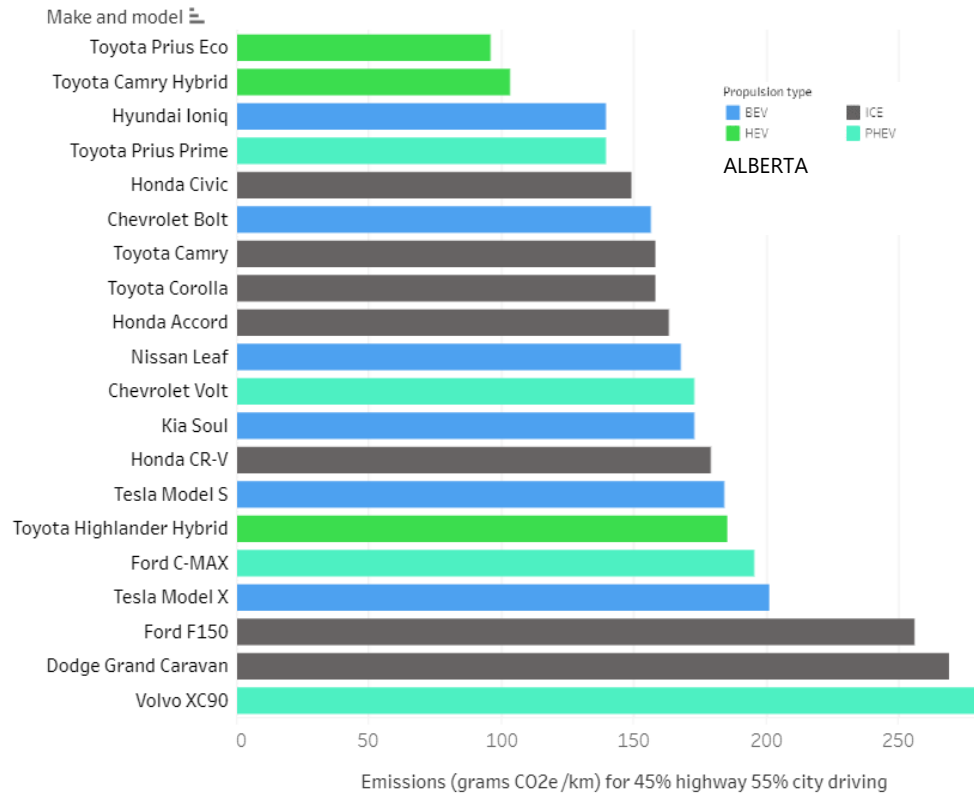


EV Emissions

- Operating emissions are very low
- Ontario at advantage with low carbon electricity

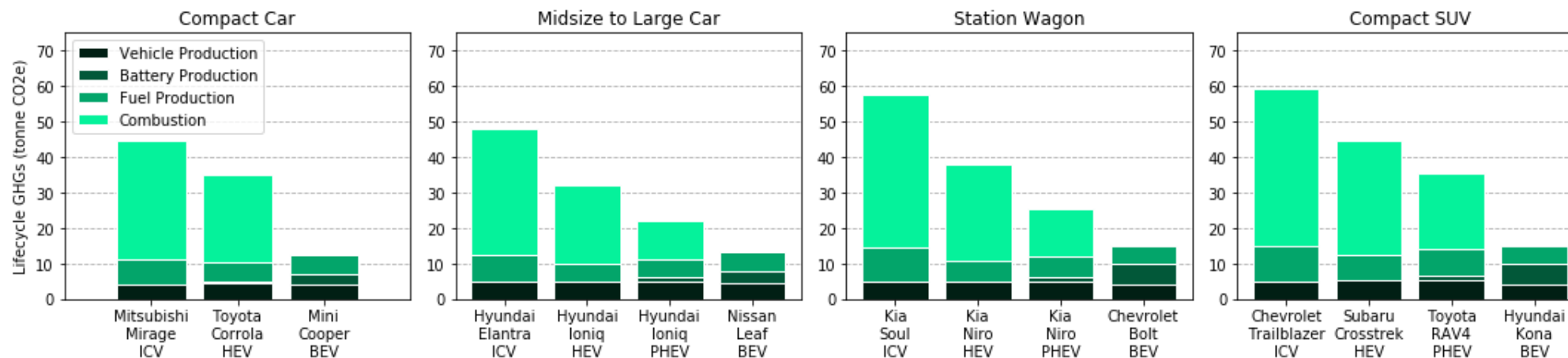


EV Emissions



EV Emissions - Lifecycle

Lifecycle Emissions of Light Duty Vehicles for Average Ontario Driver with Respect to Vehicle Class and Powertrain



Data retrieved from Carboncounter 2021 Tool. Accessed online March 2021:
www.carboncounter.com

- Battery production does create emission
- Majority of emission in Fuel production and consumption



Medium and Heavy Duty Vehicles

- There are many large auto manufacturers entering this stream
- Small manufacturers exist
- Have been operating for some time.
- Wide variety of electric vehicles



Medium Duty, Vans, Delivery vehicles. Class 2/3



- 68 kWh Lithium-ion battery
- targeted range of 203 km
- \$63,570 CAD



Medium Duty, Vans, Delivery vehicles. Class 2/3



Vehicle type	Mfr.	Vehicle model	Max GVWR (kg)	Battery capacity (kWh)	Range (km)	Availability in Canada
Cargo van	GM	EV600	4,536	-	402	2022
Cargo van	Ford	Transit EV	3,800	67	203	2022
Cargo van	Lightning	Transit Cargo Van	4,699	86 / 105	225 / 275	Available
Cargo van	SEA Electric	Ford Transit Cargo Van	4,699	88	304	Available
Cargo van	Adomani	All Electric High-Top Cargo Van	6,400	106.2	200	Available
Cargo van	Green Power	EV Star Cargo	6,499	118	240	Available
Step van	Motiv	EPIC E-450 Step Van	6,577	106 / 127	160	Available
Step van	Motiv	EPIC F-59 Step Van	9,979	127	144	Available
Step van	Lightning	Ford F-59	8,845 / 9,980	128 / 160 / 192	175 / 225 / 270	Available
Step van	SEA Electric	Ford F-59	8,156	138	320	Available
Step van	Workhorse	C1000	5,670	70	160	Available
Step van	Workhorse	C650	5,670	70	160	Available

EV Models for urban deliveries.



Class 4-8

- Electric Shunt Trucks/yard spotter/terminal tractor
 - Excellent choice for electrification
 - Lack of emissions due to idling in busy yards
 - Small battery due to low milage
 - Lots of manufacturers



NFI
Kalmar T2e



Ruan
Orange EV T Series



Ryder Logistics
LoneStar SV S22



Class 4-8

Case Study:

- Orange EV – Boathouse Farms
- Less down time
- Diesel = \$3.9/hr
- Electric = \$0.98/hr
- Diesel fuel \$15,750/yr
- Electricity \$1,575/yr



Class 4-8

- There are numerous manufacturers of Medium/heavy duty already on the market
- Lion
- E-lightning
- International
- Peterbilt





Lightning Electric Vehicles

FLEETS POWERED BY LIGHTNING

Lightning eMotors designs, manufactures and installs high-quality battery-electric drivetrains for popular medium- and heavy-duty commercial vehicles. Whether you need a passenger shuttle or a food truck, we have the vehicle for you.

Transit 350HD passenger shuttle and cargo van

This popular and versatile Class 3 van gives a refined and quiet ride with great range and reliability.

- Battery capacity options: 43 kWh, 86 kWh
- Typical ranges*: 60 miles, 120 miles
- Level 2 AC and DC Fast Charge (J1772 CCS-1 Combo)
- Buy America compliant. Ford eQVM. CARB certified.



E-450 shuttle and cutaway

A mainstay of the shuttle industry, the E-450 is a trusted platform that's even better as a fully electric vehicle.

- Battery capacity options: 86 kWh, 129 kWh
 - Typical ranges*: 80 miles, 110 miles
- Level 2 AC and DC Fast Charge (J1772 CCS-1 Combo)
- Buy America compliant. Ford eQVM. CARB certified.



F-53 / F-59 delivery van and food truck

From delivering packages to serving food, the F-59 is a familiar sight on the streets. The electric range easily covers delivery and food truck routes.

- Battery capacity options: 96 kWh, 128 kWh
- Typical ranges*: 80 miles, 110 miles
- Level 2 AC and DC Fast Charge (J1772 CCS-1 Combo)
- Ford eQVM. CARB certified.



F-550 bus and truck

Filling the space between shuttles and transit buses, the electric F-550 bus produces no emissions and gives a quiet ride.

- Battery capacity options: 128 kWh, 160 kWh
 - Typical ranges*: To be confirmed
- Level 2 AC and DC Fast Charge (J1772 CCS-1 Combo)
- Ford eQVM.



GM 6500XD Low Cab Forward Class 6 truck

The electric GM 6500XD is ideal for logistics and large package delivery, and eliminates the pollution and noise of the equivalent diesel vehicle.

- Battery capacity options: 96 kWh, 128 kWh, 160 kWh, 192 kWh
- Typical ranges*: 66 miles, 88 miles, 110 miles, 130 miles
- DC Fast Charge (J1772 CCS-1 Combo)
- CARB certified.



* All-electric range can vary depending on route or drive cycle, environmental conditions, vehicle or equipment configurations, and driver behavior.

LION8

Technical Specifications

WEIGHT & DIMENSIONS

Cabin Length – BBC	79 in.
Cabin Height	107 in.
Wheelbase	195 in.
Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR)	Up to 60,000 lb

ELECTRIC POWERTRAIN

Top Speed	65 mph
Maximum Power	350 kW • 470 HP
Maximum Torque	3,400 Nm • 2,500 ft-lb
Range	Up to 170 miles
Battery Capacity	Up to 252 kWh
Motor & Inverter	SUMO HD 800 VDC 9 phases Dana TM4
Transmission	Direct drive No transmission
Level III – Charging Time	Minimum 2 hours

CHASSIS

Front Axle	Up to 20,000 lb
Rear Axle	Up to 40,000 lb
Suspension	Air suspension • Hendrickson
Braking	Air disc brakes • Bendix



Multiple range offerings available



All-Electric Class 8 Straight Truck



thelionelectric.com

Semi

- Freightliner e-Cascadia
- Volvo, 6 models
- Daimler eM2
- Mercedes-Benz eActros



Semi - Tesla

Acceleration 0-100 km/h with 36k kg	25 sec
Speed up a 5% Grade	100+ km/h
Kilometer Range	475 or 800 kilometers
Powertrain	4 Independent Motors on Rear Axles
Energy Consumption	Less than 125 kWh per 100 kilometers
Expected Base Price (475 kilometer range)	\$190,000
Expected Base Price (800 kilometer range)	\$230,000
Base Reservation	\$26,000



Charging Infrastructure (EVSE)

Type	Description	Approximate unit cost ^{8,9}
Level 1 AC	Plugging in directly to a standard wall outlet (110 to 120 V). This is the slowest speed of charging.	\$790 to \$1,080
Level 2 AC	An EV charger that uses a 208 to 240 V system. Charges at a faster speed than Level 1 charging. ¹⁰	\$1,240 to \$4,150
Direct current fast charger (DCFC)	An EV charger that uses a 400 to 1,000 V system, offering the fastest charging speeds. ¹¹	\$37,690 to \$185,770

- Plan ahead, plan ahead... Plan ahead
- Engage the local distribution company
- Identify need for transformer or grid upgrades
- Highly recommend* consider smart-charging



Who can help you

- NGO's and private organizations
- Plug N' Drive
- Funding available:
 - Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program (ZEVIP)
 - Federal tax write-off
 - Accelerated Investment Incentive
 - iZEV Program
 - Not yet released: \$547.5 million, for medium- and heavy-duty



- Living Labs @ Kortright and TRCA buildings provide a friendly environment for vetting/testing prior to further deployment
- Open houses, group tours, meeting space, professional training, event space




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TECHNICAL BRIEF

Residential Heat Pump Case Study 4: Cold-Climate Heat Pump in a Century Townhome



Introduction

This is the fourth case study in a series evaluating heat pump installations in single-family homes in Ontario, focusing on the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area. The City of Toronto targets net-zero emissions by 2040. Most of the emissions (57%) are from homes and buildings, primarily a result of natural gas used for space heating. Home energy retrofits on a massive scale are therefore needed. Cold-climate air-source heat pumps (ASHPs) are a low-carbon alternative that can completely replace conventional mechanical systems that rely on natural gas. This case study evaluates upfront costs, carbon reductions, and utility bill impacts of an installation in a Toronto home.

Site and Equipment

The centrally-ducted cold-climate ASHP was installed in November 2020 in a Victorian townhome that was constructed in 1885 and is located in the Harbour Village neighbourhood. The ASHP replaced an aging high-efficiency furnace and A/C system. The home is approximately 2,000 ft² and has a single occupant. Various energy upgrades have been performed over the home's lifetime. Fibreglass insulation was added to walls in the 1980s. Insulation has also been added to both the roof (during a partial roof replacement) and basement walls/headers. Air-tightness has been improved through caulking windows and improving weatherstripping on doors. Many windows have been upgraded but 9 of 22 windows are original. The home has a solar hot water system assisted by air-on-demand natural gas heater. When the budget allows, the homeowner plans to use electric water heating and disconnect natural gas entirely.

ASHPs can completely replace conventional home heating and cooling systems that rely on fossil fuels like natural gas, propane, or oil. ASHPs are normally powered by electricity and provide heat to a home by extracting heat energy from cold outdoor air. Some cold-climate ASHPs operate in conditions as cold as -30°C. They also provide cooling because they "pump" heat. ASHPs can be approximately 3x more efficient than furnaces or boilers. In jurisdictions with a low-carbon electricity grid, like Ontario, ASHP retrofits can result in significantly lower lifetime operating costs and carbon emissions.

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Heating & Cooling

Case Study: Ductless Heat Pump Retrofits in an Ontario Rowhouse Complex



Introduction

Electric baseboards are the main heating source for 24% of all multi-unit residential building (MURB) and rowhouse units in Ontario. In this sector, heat pump retrofits represent a significant opportunity to conserve electricity, reduce carbon emissions and reduce operating costs, while simultaneously promoting tenant comfort and safety. Various heat pump options are available, including both air- and ground-source (i.e. geothermal). Multi-split ductless air-source heat pumps (ASHPs) are a potentially good option because they are simple to retrofit and may entirely displace an electric baseboard heating system, while also providing a high-efficiency cooling system. Multi-split ductless ASHPs have a single outdoor fan coil unit connected to multiple indoor fan coils through small diameter refrigerant piping that can be run on the exterior of a building or otherwise retrofitted into tight spaces within the building. This makes retrofits into an electrically-heated building straightforward.


Air-source heat pumps (ASHPs) function on the same principle as air-air-conditioners. ASHPs provide both cooling in the summer and heating in the winter. The key benefits of an ASHP in heating mode is that it supplements electrical energy used for space heating with heat energy extracted from the outside air to drastically reduce overall energy consumption.

This case study evaluated the performance of ductless multi-split air-source heat pump retrofits in a rowhouse complex located in Brantford, ON during 2017/2018.

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Heating & Cooling

Gas Absorption Heat Pumps: Carbon, Energy and Cost Reductions for Heating Applications in a Cold Climate



Introduction

Heat pumps achieve heating efficiencies beyond conventional limitations because they extract renewable heat energy from the air, ground or elsewhere. Natural gas heat pumps (GASHPs) are of interest because they utilize a low-cost fuel. GASHPs have been applied in Europe and Japan, but have not made significant inroads in Canada. This study analyzed the operation of a GASHP installed at the Andreyev Sustainable House (ASHH) Lab in Vaughan, Ontario, during 2017/2018. The aim of the study was to characterize the GASHPs performance for cold-climate conditions such that potential energy, cost, and carbon reductions could be estimated for different Canadian applications.

Technology

The GASHP-AB from Robur was evaluated. It is an "air-to-water" gas absorption heat pump that heats as well as cools. Nominal heating capacity and efficiency are 33.3 kW and 126% (HSPV), respectively, and it supplies fluids up to 60°C. A heating-only version (GASHP-A) is also available. The unit is single packaged, installed outdoors on a pad or rooftop, and connected to a building via hydronics. It is well-suited for large homes, multi-unit residential and industrial-commercial/institutional (ICI) buildings.

Energy is stored in the chemical bonds that make up natural gas. The combustion of gas in furnaces, boilers and water heaters, releases that energy in the form of heat. Using conventional equipment, it is not possible for the heat energy output to exceed the gas energy input. In contrast, a heat pump can use the energy contained in gas to extract heat from the ambient outdoor environment and deliver an overall heat energy output that exceeds the gas energy input. In this way, heat pump "efficiency" can surpass 100% and less natural gas is consumed.



Thanks!
Questions?

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For more information:
sustainabletechnologies.ca





Partners in Project Green

A Program of Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Thank you. Any questions?

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