

**MARCH 8, 2024**

Energy Management and Efficient Electrification Series for Ontario  
Municipalities

# Financial Analysis for Energy Projects: Part One

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and Christian Tham**

# Agenda

1. Definition of a financial analysis for an energy project
2. Essential formulas
3. Example of a financial analysis
4. Financial analysis in RETScreen
5. Life cycle cost analysis





# Financial analysis 101

# What is a financial analysis for an energy project ?

Financial analysis of an energy project involves the **evaluation and assessment** of the **economic viability and profitability** of that project. This analysis aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the financial aspects associated with the project.

Here are key components typically included in a financial analysis of an energy project:

Cost estimation

Revenue  
projections

Cash flow  
analysis

Return on  
investment

Payback period

Net present  
value

Internal rate of  
return

# What information do we need?

## Capital Cost

- One time or phased (re-fit)

## Savings

- Energy & other

## Time Horizon

- The period over which the project will deliver value

## Discount rate

- Minimum rate of return required by investor
- Weighted average cost of capital
- Higher risk tends to increase discount rate.

## Inflation Rate

- Energy & other

# Essential formulas

- Conventionally future amounts are compared (apples to apples) with Present Value

$$\textit{Present Value} = \frac{\textit{Future Amount}}{(1 + \textit{Discount Rate})^{\textit{years}}}$$

- Future savings are typically determined by inflating present savings

$$\textit{Future Amount} = \textit{Present Savings} (1 + \textit{Inflation Rate})^{\textit{years}}$$

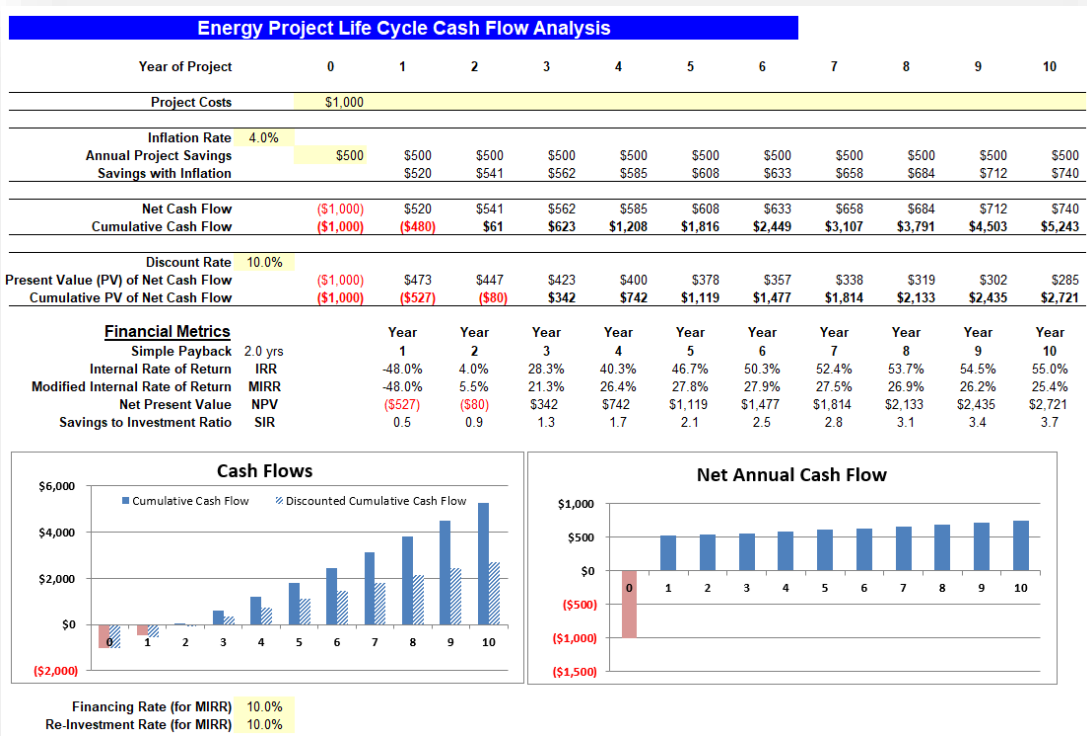
# Results formulas

- Net Present Value (NPV)

*Sum of the PV of Cash Inflows (Savings) – PV of Cash Outflows (Investment)*

- Savings to Investment Ratio (SIR) 
$$\frac{\text{Sum of the PV of Cash Inflows (Savings)}}{\text{PV of Cash Outflows (Investment)}}$$
- Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
  - The discount rate that makes the NPV zero.
  - In simple terms – similar to an effective interest rate on an investment
  - Complex spreadsheet function for calculation.


# Let's walkthrough a financial analysis





# Costs & savings (inflated)

Year of Project	0	1	2	3
Project Costs	\$1,000			
Inflation Rate	4.0%			
Annual Project Savings	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500



Future amount = Present savings (1+ inflation rate)<sup>years</sup>



Year of Project	0	1	2	3
Project Costs	\$1,000			
Inflation Rate	4.0%			
Annual Project Savings	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500
Savings with Inflation		\$520	\$541	\$562

# Present value of net cash flow

Year of Project	0	1	2	3
<b>Project Costs</b>	\$1,000			
<b>Inflation Rate</b>	4.0%			
<b>Annual Project Savings</b>	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500
<b>Savings with Inflation</b>		\$520	\$541	\$562
<b>Net Cash Flow</b>	(\$1,000)	\$520	\$541	\$562



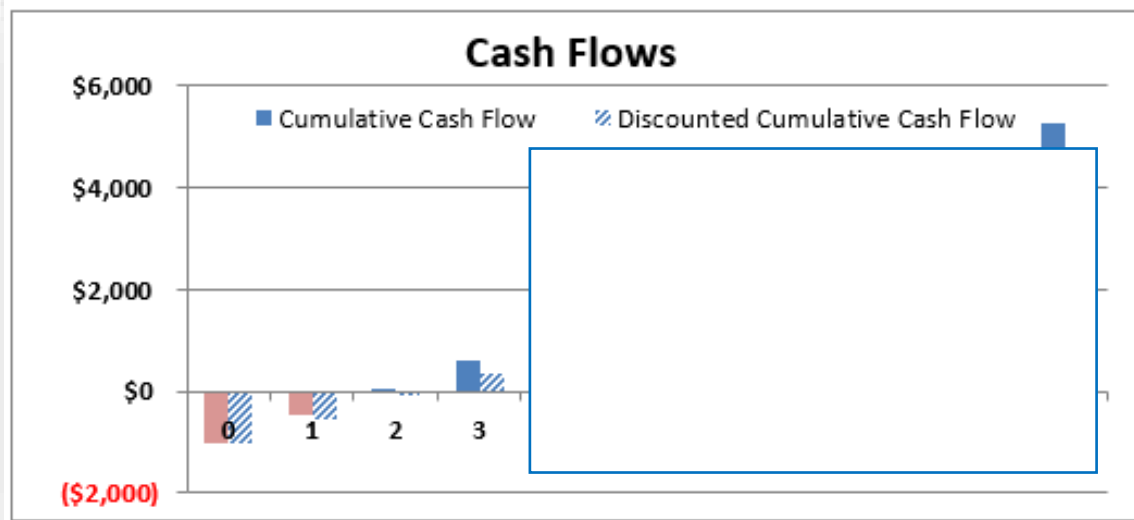
$$\text{Present value} = \frac{\text{Future amount}}{(1 + \text{Discount rate})^{\text{years}}}$$



	Discount Rate	10.0%			
<b>Present Value (PV) of Net Cash Flow</b>		(\$1,000)	\$473	\$447	\$423
<b>Cumulative PV of Net Cash Flow</b>		(\$1,000)	(\$527)	(\$80)	\$342

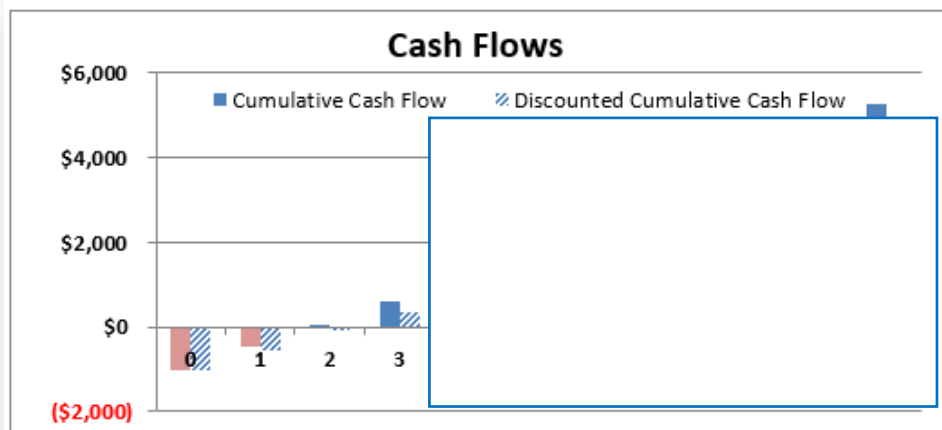
# Net present value (cumulative discounted cash flow)

<b>Cumulative Cash Flow</b>	<b>(\$1,000)</b>	<b>(\$480)</b>	<b>\$61</b>	<b>\$623</b>
<b>Discount Rate</b>	<b>10.0%</b>			
<b>Present Value (PV) of Net Cash Flow</b>	<b>(\$1,000)</b>	<b>\$473</b>	<b>\$447</b>	<b>\$423</b>
<b>Cumulative PV of Net Cash Flow</b>	<b>(\$1,000)</b>	<b>(\$527)</b>	<b>(\$80)</b>	<b>\$342</b>



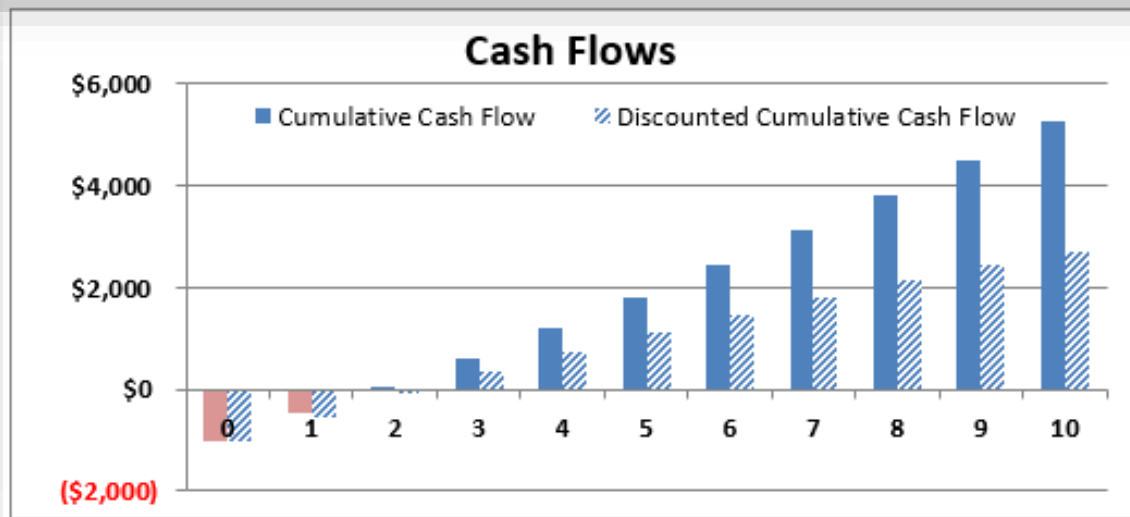
# Financial metrics (better & common)

<u>Financial Metrics</u>		Year	Year	Year
		1	2	3
Simple Payback	2.0 yrs			
Internal Rate of Return	IRR	-48.0%	4.0%	28.3%
Modified Internal Rate of Return	MIRR	-48.0%	5.5%	21.3%
Net Present Value	NPV	(\$527)	(\$80)	\$342
Savings to Investment Ratio	SIR	0.5	0.9	1.3

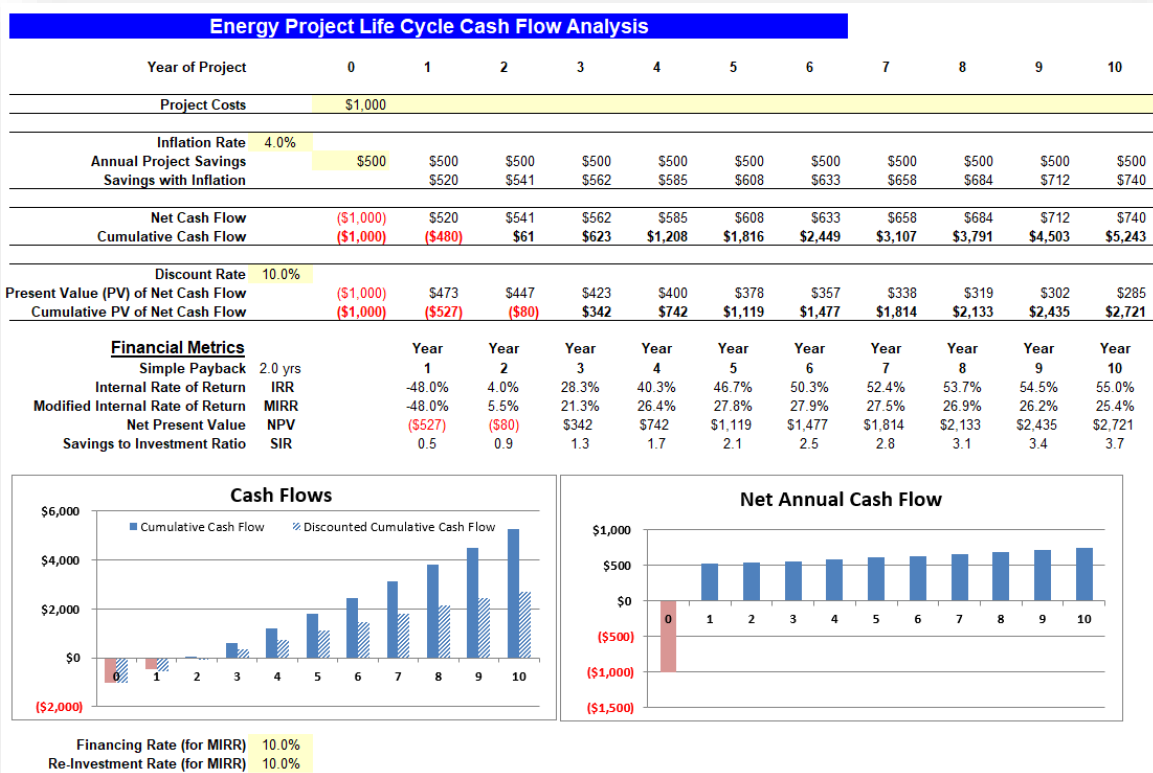


# Now let's stretch the horizon!

<u>Financial Metrics</u>		Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Simple Payback	2.0 yrs										
Internal Rate of Return	IRR	-48.0%	4.0%	28.3%	40.3%	46.7%	50.3%	52.4%	53.7%	54.5%	55.0%
Modified Internal Rate of Return	MIRR	-48.0%	5.5%	21.3%	26.4%	27.8%	27.9%	27.5%	26.9%	26.2%	25.4%
Net Present Value	NPV	(\$527)	(\$80)	\$342	\$742	\$1,119	\$1,477	\$1,814	\$2,133	\$2,435	\$2,721
Savings to Investment Ratio	SIR	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7



# The whole picture



# RETScreen Expert demonstration

What is RETScreen Expert?

- Software developed by NRCAN to analyze efficiency scenarios
- Decision support tool
  - Enables low-carbon planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- Demonstration related to LCC and net zero



# Financial analysis in RETScreen

RETScreen Expert - Mark Jewell Example.retsx

File Location Facility Energy Cost Emission Finance Risk Data Analytics Report

Level 1 Level 2 Dashboard... Show graph Show notes Copy - Level 1->2 Options

Step 1 - Analysis level

### RETScreen - Financial Analysis

Financial parameters		Costs   Savings   Revenue		Yearly cash flows		
<b>General</b>		<b>Initial costs</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>Pre-tax</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
Inflation rate	% 3%	Incremental initial costs	0% \$ 0	#	\$	\$
Discount rate	% 10%	User-defined	100% \$ 50,000	0	0	0
Project life	yr 10	<b>Total initial costs</b>	<b>100% \$ 50,000</b>	1	-433	-433
<b>Finance</b>		<b>Annual costs and debt payments</b>		2	16,57	-417
Incentives and grants	\$	Debt payments - 4 yrs	\$ 15,433	3	480	63,21
Debt ratio	% 100%	<b>Total annual costs</b>	<b>\$ 15,433</b>	4	957	1,021
Debt	\$ 50,000	<b>Annual savings and revenue</b>		5	16,883	17,903
Equity	\$ 0	Energy	\$ 10,000	6	17,389	35,292
Debt interest rate	% 9%	Maintenance	\$ 4,563	7	17,911	53,203
Debt term	yr 4	<b>Total annual savings and revenue</b>	<b>\$ 14,563</b>	8	18,448	71,651
Debt payments	\$/yr 15,433	<b>Financial viability</b>		9	19,002	90,653
<b>Income tax analysis</b>		Pre-tax IRR - equity	% 196%	10	19,572	110,225
		Pre-tax IRR - assets	% 11.3%			
<b>Annual revenue</b>		Simple payback	yr 3.4			
<b>GHG reduction revenue</b>		Equity payback	yr Immediate			
Gross GHG reduction	tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr 0	Net Present Value (NPV)	\$ 54,334			
Gross GHG reduction - 10 yrs	tCO <sub>2</sub> 0	Annual life cycle savings	\$/yr 8,843			
GHG reduction revenue	\$ 0	Benefit-Cost (B-C) ratio				
<b>Other revenue (cost)</b>		Debt service coverage	0.97			



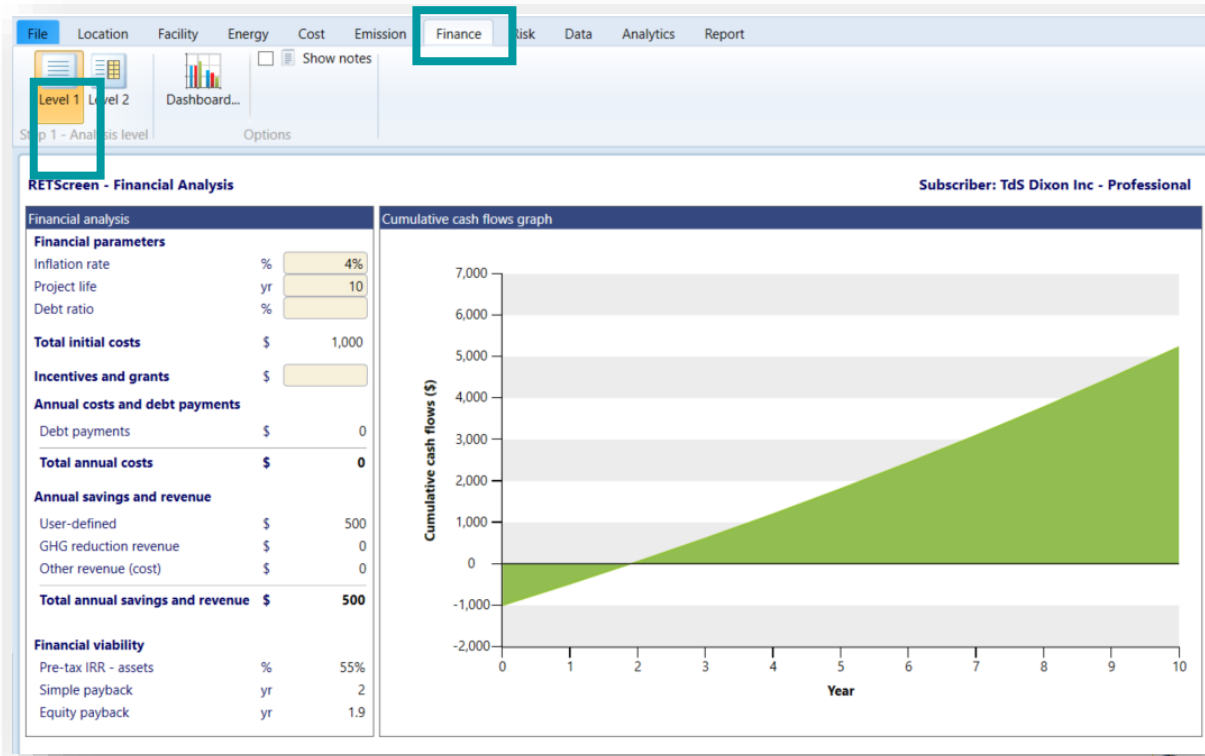
# Entering cost & savings into RETScreen expert

The screenshot shows the RETScreen expert software interface. The 'Cost' menu is highlighted with a red box. The main window displays the 'RETScreen - Cost Analysis' table, which is divided into three sections: Initial costs (credits), Annual costs (credits), and Annual savings. The 'Initial costs (credits)' section shows a single entry for 'User-defined' with a unit of 'cost', a quantity of 1, and a unit cost of \$1,000, resulting in a total initial cost of \$1,000. The 'Annual costs (credits)' section shows a single entry for 'User-defined' with a unit of 'cost', a quantity of 1, and a unit cost of \$, resulting in a total annual cost of \$-. The 'Annual savings' section shows a single entry for 'User-defined' with a unit of 'cost', a quantity of 1, and a unit cost of \$500, resulting in a total annual savings of \$500.

RETScreen - Cost Analysis				
Initial costs (credits)				
	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Amount
Initial cost				\$ -
- User-defined	cost	1	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
+				
<b>Total initial costs</b>				<b>\$ 1,000</b>
Annual costs (credits)				
	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Amount
O&M costs (savings)	project			\$ -
- User-defined	cost			\$ -
+				
<b>Total annual costs</b>				<b>\$ -</b>
Annual savings				
	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost	Amount
- User-defined	cost	1	\$ 500	\$ 500
+				
<b>Total annual savings</b>				<b>\$ 500</b>

# LEVEL 1 Financial analysis

## Entering values to match spreadsheet



# LEVEL 2 Financial analysis

## Entering values to match spreadsheet

File Location Facility Energy Cost Emission Finance Risk Data Analytics Report

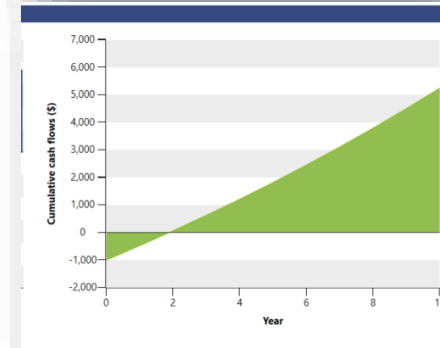
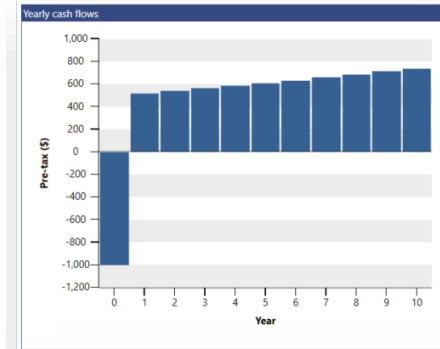
Level 1 Level 2 Dashboard... Show graph Show notes Copy - Level 1->2 Options

Step 1 Analysis level

### RETScreen - Financial Analysis

Subscriber: TdS Dixon Inc - Professional

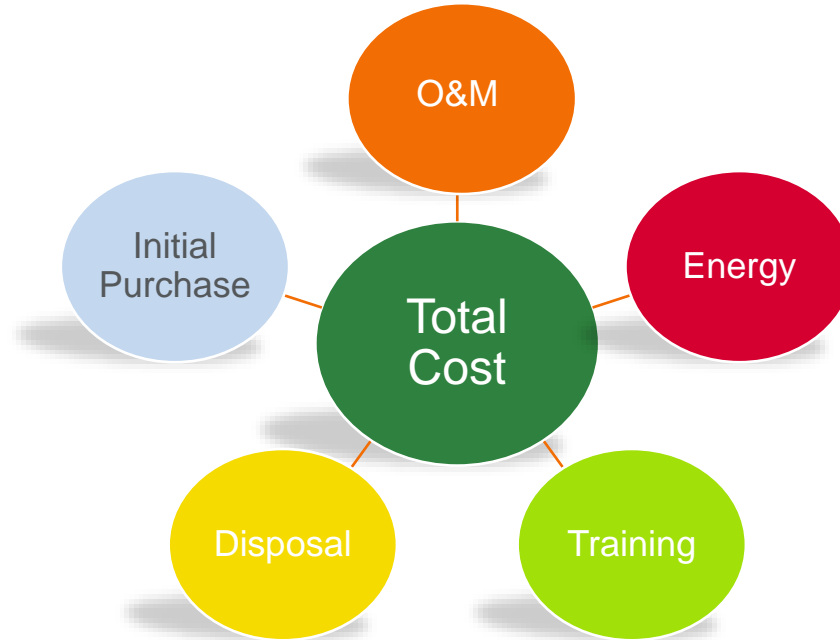
Financial parameters		Costs   Savings   Revenue		Yearly cash flows		
<b>General</b>		<b>Initial costs</b>		<b>Year</b>	<b>Pre-tax</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>
Fuel cost escalation rate	4%	User-defined	100% \$ 1,000	#	\$	\$
Inflation rate	4%	<b>Total initial costs</b>	<b>100% \$ 1,000</b>	0	-1,000	-1,000
Discount rate	10%	<b>Yearly cash flows - Year 1</b>		1	520	-480
Reinvestment rate	10%	<b>Annual costs and debt payments</b>		2	541	60.80
Project life	10 yr	Debt payments	\$ 0	3	562	623
<b>Finance</b>		<b>Annual savings and revenue</b>		4	585	1,208
Incentives and grants	\$	Total annual costs	\$ 0	5	608	1,816
Debt ratio	0%	User-defined	\$ 500	6	633	2,449
<b>Income tax analysis</b>		GHG reduction revenue	\$ 0	7	658	3,107
		Other revenue (cost)	\$ 0	8	684	3,791
		<b>Total annual savings and revenue</b>	<b>\$ 500</b>	9	712	4,503
		<b>Net yearly cash flow - Year 1</b>	<b>\$ 500</b>	10	740	5,243
<b>Annual revenue</b>		<b>Financial viability</b>				
<b>GHG reduction revenue</b>		Pre-tax IRR - equity	% 55%			
Gross GHG reduction	tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr 0	Pre-tax MIRR - equity	% 25.5%			
Gross GHG reduction - 10 yrs	tCO <sub>2</sub> 0	Pre-tax IRR - assets	% 55%			
GHG reduction revenue	\$ 0	Pre-tax MIRR - assets	% 25.5%			
<b>Other revenue (cost)</b>		Simple payback	yr 2			
		Equity payback	yr 1.9			
		Net Present Value (NPV)	\$ 2,721			
		Annual life cycle savings	\$/yr 443			
		Benefit-Cost (B-C) ratio	3.7			
		Debt service coverage	No debt			
		GHG reduction cost	\$/tCO <sub>2</sub> No reduction			





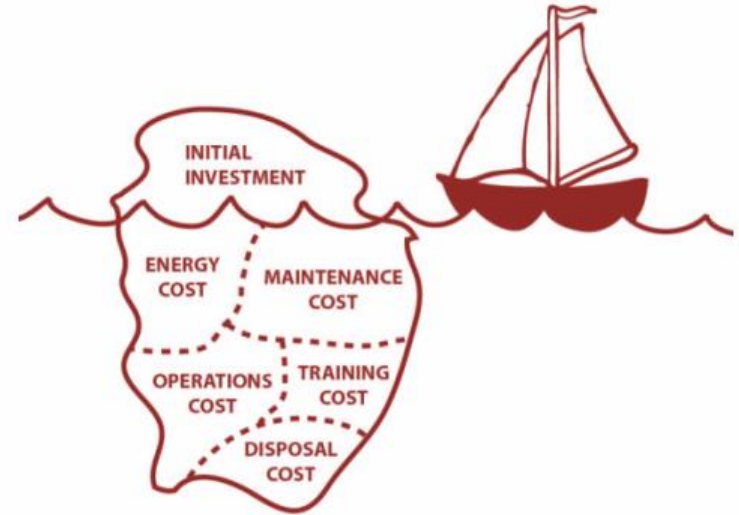
# What is life-cycle costing?

# What is life cycle costing (LCC)?



# Life cycle cost analysis (LCCA)

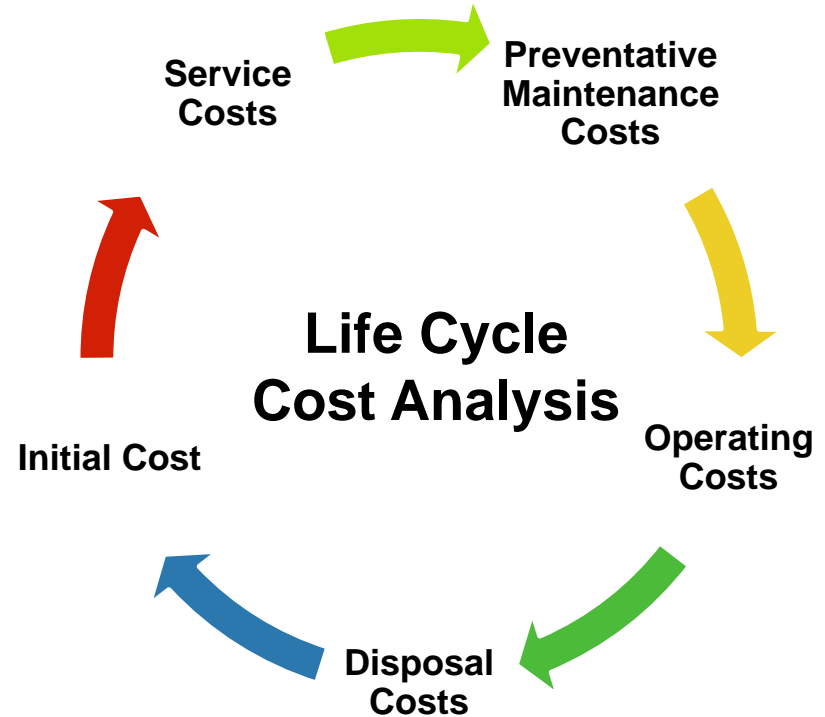
- A method for assessing the total cost of ownership.
- Accounts for all costs of acquiring, owning, and disposing of a piece of equipment or system.
- Especially useful when project alternatives fulfill the same performance requirements:
  - But differ with respect to initial costs and operating costs,
  - And have to be compared in order to select the one that maximizes net savings



[<https://www.wbdg.org/resources/lcca.php>]

# Where is LCC being used?

- Design environmentally and socially preferable tender specifications.
- Develop indicators on which bids will be appraised.
- Justify the purchase of environmentally and socially preferable alternatives
- Determine the “need to purchase” and subsequently discern between the outright purchase of an asset and the option of contracting services that would full this need.



[Adapted from: [https://www.iisd.org/pdf/2009/life\\_cycle\\_costing.pdf](https://www.iisd.org/pdf/2009/life_cycle_costing.pdf)]



# Life cycle costing methodology



# LCC six step procedure

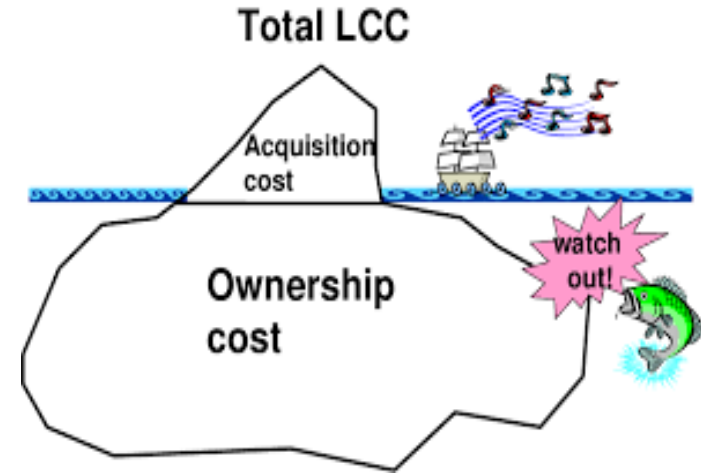
## 1. Define the scope of the analysis

- Time Horizon
- Equipment/System/Building/Site/Portfolio

## 2. Identify relevant cost components

- Initial
- Energy
- Maintenance
- Disposal
- Other

## 3. Gather data and perform analysis



Kawauchi, Y., & Rausand, M. (1999). Life cycle cost (LCC) analysis in oil and chemical process industries.

# LCC six step procedure

## 4. Calculate key financial indicators

- Net Present Value
- Total Cost

## 5. Perform a risk and uncertainty analysis

- What if inputs vary?

## 6. Take the best decision



# 1. Define scope of analysis

- Hot water circulator pump in heating system
- Pump is at end of useful life
- Maintenance costs are significant
- Investigation reveals a significant energy savings potential
- Time horizon selected based on asset life etc. (example: 30 years)



## 2. Identify relevant cost components

- Initial Cost
- Maintenance Cost
- Energy Cost
  - Consumption x Price
  - Consumption = Power x Time



### 3. Gather data and perform analysis

- Option A

- Initial Cost = \$2,000
- Maintenance Cost of \$500 every 2 years
- Annual energy consumption of 5,000 kWh/yr

- Option B

- Initial Cost = \$2,500
- Maintenance Cost of \$375 every 3 years
- Annual energy consumption of 4,000 kWh/yr

- Option C

- Initial Cost = \$3,000
- Maintenance Cost of \$250 every 4 years
- Annual energy consumption of 3,000 kWh/yr



# Life cycle cost analysis

Simple Life Cycle Costing Tool      Other Inflation Rate       Energy Inflation Rate       Discount Rate

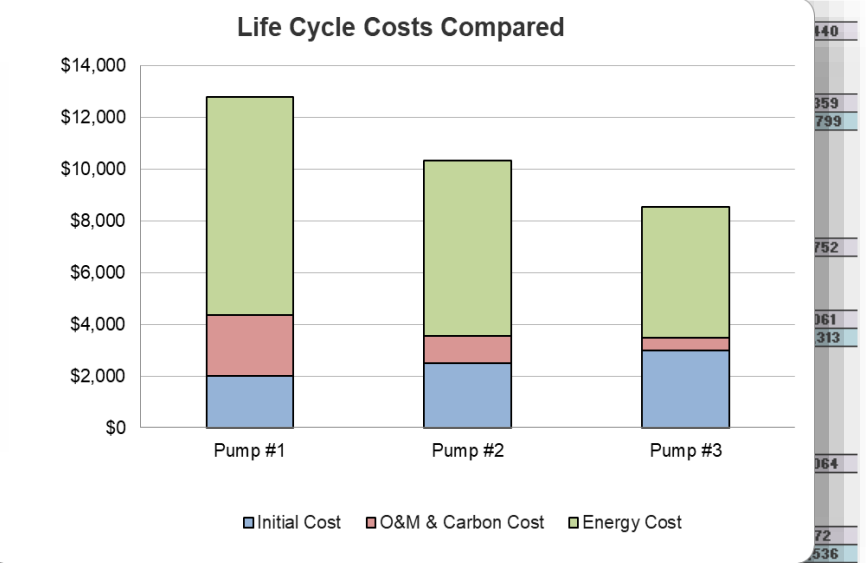
Option A - Initial Costs	Cost	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	25	26	27	28	29	30	Present Value	After
<b>Pump #1</b>	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	10 Years
<b>Energy Costs</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>Price</b>																					
Electricity (kWh)	5,000	\$0.16	\$800	\$832	\$865	\$900	\$936	\$973	\$1,012	\$1,053	\$1,095	\$1,139	\$1,184	\$1,230	\$1,278	\$1,327	\$1,378	\$1,430	\$1,483	\$1,537	\$1,592	\$1,648	\$1,705
Natural Gas (m3)	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Energy Sub-Total</b>			\$800	\$832	\$865	\$900	\$936	\$973	\$1,012	\$1,053	\$1,095	\$1,139	\$1,184	\$1,230	\$1,278	\$1,327	\$1,378	\$1,430	\$1,483	\$1,537	\$1,592	\$1,648	\$1,705

### Life Cycle Costing Summary

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	Pump #1	Pump #2	Pump #3
<b>Initial Cost</b>	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>	\$2,359	\$1,061	\$472
<b>Energy Cost</b>	\$8,440	\$6,752	\$5,064
<b>Total Cost</b>	\$12,799	\$10,313	\$8,536

Energy Sub-Total	Cost	Period	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	25	26	27	28	29	30	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>			\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$271	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Sub-Total</b>	\$250		\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$271	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Option C - Total Annual Costs</b>	\$3,000	\$439	\$519	\$540	\$562	\$584	\$607	\$632	\$657	\$683	\$709	\$735	\$762	\$789	\$816	\$844	\$872	\$900	\$929	\$958	\$987	\$1,017	\$1,047



Carbon Tax (\$ per Tonne, calculated by formula)	\$66	\$80	\$95	\$110	\$125	\$139	\$154	\$169	\$184	\$198	\$213	\$228	\$242	\$419	\$434	\$449	\$463	\$478	\$493
User Selected Carbon Tax/Price																			
<b>Carbon Price to be used in Calculation (\$/Tonne)</b>	\$66	\$80	\$95	\$110	\$125	\$139	\$154	\$169	\$184	\$198	\$213	\$228	\$242	\$419	\$434	\$449	\$463	\$478	\$493

## 4. Calculate key financial indicators



### Net Present Value (NPV)



### Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

*the annualized effective compounded **return rate** or **rate of return** that makes the net present value of all cash flows (both positive and negative) equal to zero.*



### Savings to Investment Ratio (SIR)

## Key financial indicators (option C vs option A)

### Financial Value Indicators (Option C vs Option A)

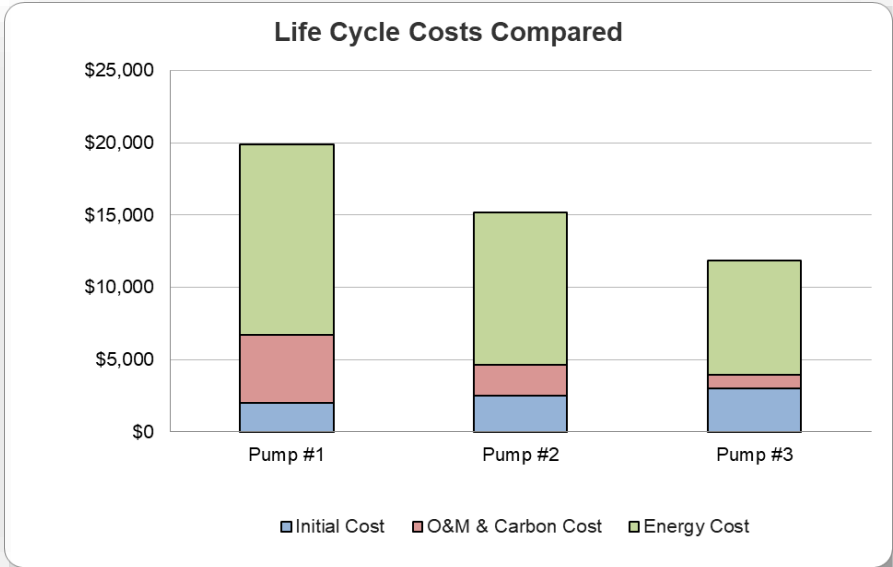
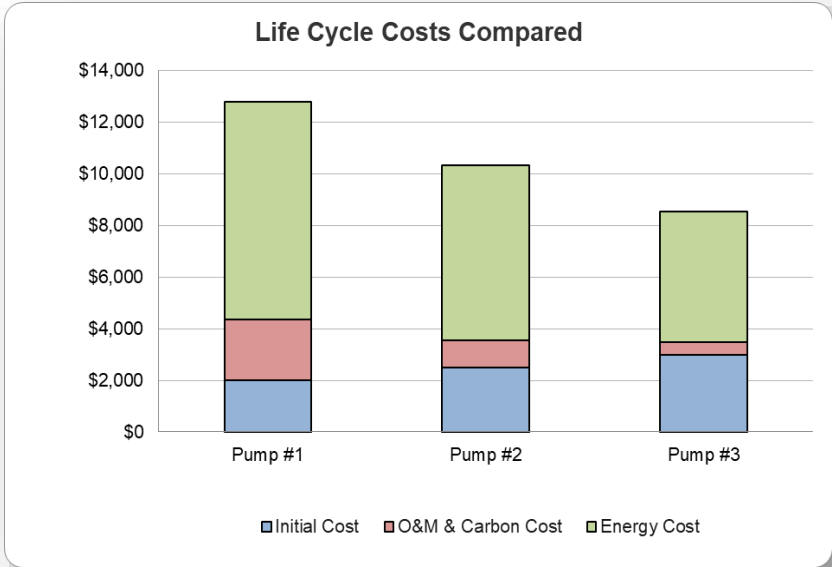
Net Investment	\$1,000
Net Present Value	\$4,263
Internal Rate of Return	52.9%
Savings to Investment Ratio	5.26
Time Horizon (1-30 years)	10 years



# 5. Perform basic sensitivity analysis

Option A - Initial Costs			Cost	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Pump #1</b>			\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Energy Costs</b>			<b>Usage</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>\$/yr</b>									
Electricity (kWh)	5,000	\$0.25	\$1,250	\$1,300	\$1,352	\$1,406	\$1,462	\$1,521	\$1,582	\$1,645	\$1,711	\$1,779	\$1,850	
Natural Gas (m3)	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>Energy Sub-Total</b>			<b>\$1,250</b>	<b>\$1,300</b>	<b>\$1,352</b>	<b>\$1,406</b>	<b>\$1,462</b>	<b>\$1,521</b>	<b>\$1,582</b>	<b>\$1,645</b>	<b>\$1,711</b>	<b>\$1,779</b>	<b>\$1,850</b>	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>			<b>Cost</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>0</b>									
O&M Cost	\$1,000	2	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,040	\$0	\$1,082	\$0	\$1,126	\$0	\$1,172	\$0	\$1,219	
Carbon Tax (on Nat Gas)	0	Tonnes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Sub-Total</b>			<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,082</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,126</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,172</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,219</b>	
<b>Option A - Total Annual Costs</b>			<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$1,300</b>	<b>\$2,392</b>	<b>\$1,406</b>	<b>\$2,545</b>	<b>\$1,521</b>	<b>\$2,708</b>	<b>\$1,645</b>	<b>\$2,882</b>	<b>\$1,779</b>	<b>\$3,069</b>	
Option B - Initial Costs			Cost	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Pump #2</b>			\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Energy Costs</b>			<b>Usage</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>\$/yr</b>									
Electricity (kWh)	4,000	\$0.25	\$1,000	\$1,040	\$1,082	\$1,125	\$1,170	\$1,217	\$1,265	\$1,316	\$1,369	\$1,423	\$1,480	
Natural Gas (m3)	0	\$0.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>Energy Sub-Total</b>			<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,082</b>	<b>\$1,125</b>	<b>\$1,170</b>	<b>\$1,217</b>	<b>\$1,265</b>	<b>\$1,316</b>	<b>\$1,369</b>	<b>\$1,423</b>	<b>\$1,480</b>	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>			<b>Cost</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>0</b>									
O&M Cost	\$750	3	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$796	\$0	\$0	\$845	\$0	\$0	\$896	\$0	
Carbon Tax (on Nat Gas)	0	Tonnes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Sub-Total</b>			<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$796</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$845</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$896</b>	<b>\$0</b>	
<b>Option B - Total Annual Costs</b>			<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$1,040</b>	<b>\$1,082</b>	<b>\$1,921</b>	<b>\$1,170</b>	<b>\$1,217</b>	<b>\$2,110</b>	<b>\$1,316</b>	<b>\$1,369</b>	<b>\$2,320</b>	<b>\$1,480</b>	
Option C - Initial Costs			Cost	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Pump #3</b>			\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Energy Costs</b>			<b>Usage</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>\$/yr</b>									
Electricity (kWh)	3,000	\$0.25	\$750	\$780	\$811	\$844	\$877	\$912	\$949	\$987	\$1,026	\$1,067	\$1,110	
Natural Gas (m3)	0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>Energy Sub-Total</b>			<b>\$750</b>	<b>\$780</b>	<b>\$811</b>	<b>\$844</b>	<b>\$877</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>\$949</b>	<b>\$987</b>	<b>\$1,026</b>	<b>\$1,067</b>	<b>\$1,110</b>	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>			<b>Cost</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>0</b>									
O&M Cost	\$500	4	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$541	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$586	\$0	\$0	
Carbon Tax (on Nat Gas)	0	Tonnes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Sub-Total</b>			<b>\$500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$586</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	
<b>Option C - Total Annual Costs</b>			<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$780</b>	<b>\$811</b>	<b>\$844</b>	<b>\$1,419</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>\$949</b>	<b>\$987</b>	<b>\$1,612</b>	<b>\$1,067</b>	<b>\$1,110</b>	
Carbon Tax (\$ per Tonne, calculated by formula)					\$66	\$80	\$95	\$110	\$125	\$139	\$154	\$169	\$184	\$198
User Selected Carbon Tax/Price														
Carbon Price to be used in Calculation (\$/Tonne)					<b>\$66</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$110</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$139</b>	<b>\$154</b>	<b>\$169</b>	<b>\$184</b>	<b>\$198</b>

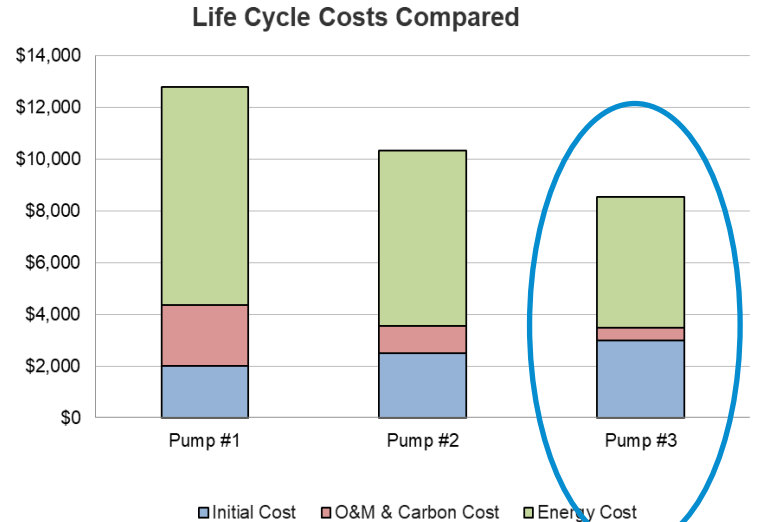
# Perform basic sensitivity analysis - look at maintenance cost increases



## 6. Take the best decision

### Life Cycle Costing Summary

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	Pump #1	Pump #2	Pump #3
Initial Cost	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000
O&M & Carbon Cost	\$2,359	\$1,061	\$472
Energy Cost	\$8,440	\$6,752	\$5,064
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$12,799</b>	<b>\$10,313</b>	<b>\$8,536</b>



# Let's look at how the spreadsheet works...

Simple Life Cycle Costing Tool				Other Inflation Rate		2.0%		Energy Inflation Rate		4.0%		Discount Rate		3.0%														
<b>Option A - Initial Costs</b>				<b>Cost</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Present Value</b>	<b>After</b>		
<b>Pump #1</b>				\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	10 Years
<b>Energy Costs</b>				<b>Usage</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>\$/yr</b>																						
Electricity (kWh)				5,000	\$0.16	\$800	\$832	\$865	\$900	\$936	\$973	\$1,012	\$1,053	\$1,095	\$1,139	\$1,184	\$1,232	\$1,281	\$1,332	\$2,133	\$2,218	\$2,307	\$2,399	\$2,495	\$2,595			
Natural Gas (m3)				0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<b>Energy Sub-Total</b>				<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$832</b>	<b>\$865</b>	<b>\$900</b>	<b>\$936</b>	<b>\$973</b>	<b>\$1,012</b>	<b>\$1,053</b>	<b>\$1,095</b>	<b>\$1,139</b>	<b>\$1,184</b>	<b>\$1,232</b>	<b>\$1,281</b>	<b>\$1,332</b>	<b>\$2,133</b>	<b>\$2,218</b>	<b>\$2,307</b>	<b>\$2,399</b>	<b>\$2,495</b>	<b>\$2,595</b>	<b>\$27,975</b>	<b>\$27,975</b>	<b>\$8,440</b>		
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>				<b>Cost</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>0</b>																						
O&M Cost				\$500	2	\$500	\$0	\$520	\$0	\$541	\$0	\$563	\$0	\$586	\$0	\$609	\$0	\$634	\$0	\$637	\$0	\$871	\$0	\$906				
Carbon Tax (on Nat Gas)				0	Tonnes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Sub-Total</b>				<b>\$500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$520</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$563</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$586</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$609</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$634</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$637</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$871</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>\$6,439</b>	<b>\$2,359</b>	<b>\$6,439</b>	<b>\$2,359</b>		
<b>Option A - Total Annual Costs</b>				<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$832</b>	<b>\$1,385</b>	<b>\$900</b>	<b>\$1,477</b>	<b>\$973</b>	<b>\$1,575</b>	<b>\$1,053</b>	<b>\$1,661</b>	<b>\$1,139</b>	<b>\$1,794</b>	<b>\$1,232</b>	<b>\$1,915</b>	<b>\$1,332</b>	<b>\$2,133</b>	<b>\$3,055</b>	<b>\$2,307</b>	<b>\$3,269</b>	<b>\$2,495</b>	<b>\$3,500</b>	<b>\$36,414</b>	<b>\$12,799</b>			
<b>Option B - Initial Costs</b>				<b>Cost</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Present Value</b>	<b>After</b>		
<b>Pump #2</b>				\$2,500	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	
<b>Energy Costs</b>				<b>Usage</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>\$/yr</b>																						
Electricity (kWh)				4,000	\$0.16	\$640	\$666	\$692	\$720	\$749	\$779	\$810	\$842	\$876	\$911	\$947	\$985	\$1,025	\$1,066	\$1,706	\$1,774	\$1,845	\$1,919	\$1,996	\$2,076			
Natural Gas (m3)				0	\$0.40	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<b>Energy Sub-Total</b>				<b>\$640</b>	<b>\$666</b>	<b>\$692</b>	<b>\$720</b>	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>\$810</b>	<b>\$842</b>	<b>\$876</b>	<b>\$911</b>	<b>\$947</b>	<b>\$985</b>	<b>\$1,025</b>	<b>\$1,066</b>	<b>\$1,706</b>	<b>\$1,774</b>	<b>\$1,845</b>	<b>\$1,919</b>	<b>\$1,996</b>	<b>\$2,076</b>	<b>\$22,380</b>	<b>\$6,752</b>	<b>\$22,380</b>	<b>\$6,752</b>	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>				<b>Cost</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>0</b>																						
O&M Cost				\$375	3	\$375	\$0	\$398	\$0	\$422	\$0	\$448	\$0	\$476	\$0	\$505	\$0	\$536	\$0	\$564	\$0	\$640	\$0	\$679				
Carbon Tax (on Nat Gas)				0	Tonnes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Sub-Total</b>				<b>\$375</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$398</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$422</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$448</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$476</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$505</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$536</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$564</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$640</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$679</b>	<b>\$3,204</b>	<b>\$1,061</b>	<b>\$3,204</b>	<b>\$1,061</b>		
<b>Option B - Total Annual Costs</b>				<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$666</b>	<b>\$692</b>	<b>\$1,118</b>	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>\$1,232</b>	<b>\$842</b>	<b>\$876</b>	<b>\$1,359</b>	<b>\$947</b>	<b>\$985</b>	<b>\$1,500</b>	<b>\$1,066</b>	<b>\$1,706</b>	<b>\$1,774</b>	<b>\$2,485</b>	<b>\$1,919</b>	<b>\$1,996</b>	<b>\$2,755</b>	<b>\$28,084</b>	<b>\$10,313</b>			
<b>Option C - Initial Costs</b>				<b>Cost</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>Present Value</b>	<b>After</b>		
<b>Pump #3</b>				\$3,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	
<b>Energy Costs</b>				<b>Usage</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>\$/yr</b>																						
Electricity (kWh)				3,000	\$0.16	\$480	\$493	\$519	\$540	\$562	\$584	\$607	\$632	\$657	\$683	\$711	\$739	\$768	\$799	\$1,280	\$1,331	\$1,384	\$1,439	\$1,497	\$1,557			
Natural Gas (m3)				0	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<b>Energy Sub-Total</b>				<b>\$480</b>	<b>\$493</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$540</b>	<b>\$562</b>	<b>\$584</b>	<b>\$607</b>	<b>\$632</b>	<b>\$657</b>	<b>\$683</b>	<b>\$711</b>	<b>\$739</b>	<b>\$768</b>	<b>\$799</b>	<b>\$1,280</b>	<b>\$1,331</b>	<b>\$1,384</b>	<b>\$1,439</b>	<b>\$1,497</b>	<b>\$1,557</b>	<b>\$16,785</b>	<b>\$5,064</b>	<b>\$16,785</b>	<b>\$5,064</b>	
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>				<b>Cost</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>0</b>																						
O&M Cost				\$250	4	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$271	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435	\$0	\$0			
Carbon Tax (on Nat Gas)				0	Tonnes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Sub-Total</b>				<b>\$250</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$271</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$293</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$317</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$435</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,502</b>	<b>\$472</b>	<b>\$1,502</b>	<b>\$472</b>		
<b>Option C - Total Annual Costs</b>				<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$493</b>	<b>\$519</b>	<b>\$540</b>	<b>\$632</b>	<b>\$584</b>	<b>\$607</b>	<b>\$632</b>	<b>\$950</b>	<b>\$683</b>	<b>\$711</b>	<b>\$739</b>	<b>\$1,086</b>	<b>\$799</b>	<b>\$1,280</b>	<b>\$1,331</b>	<b>\$1,384</b>	<b>\$1,875</b>	<b>\$1,497</b>	<b>\$1,557</b>	<b>\$21,287</b>	<b>\$8,536</b>			
Carbon Tax (\$ per Tonne, calculated by formula)						\$66	\$80	\$95	\$110	\$125	\$139	\$154	\$169	\$184	\$198	\$213	\$228	\$242	\$419	\$434	\$449	\$463	\$478	\$493				
User Selected Carbon Tax/Price																												
<b>Carbon Price to be used in Calculation (\$/Tonne)</b>						<b>\$66</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$110</b>	<b>\$125</b>	<b>\$139</b>	<b>\$154</b>	<b>\$169</b>	<b>\$184</b>	<b>\$198</b>	<b>\$213</b>	<b>\$228</b>	<b>\$242</b>	<b>\$419</b>	<b>\$434</b>	<b>\$449</b>	<b>\$463</b>	<b>\$478</b>	<b>\$493</b>				



# Life cycle costing : case study

# Coldstream fire station – Middlesex Centre

- Middlesex Centre, ON
- 10,000 sq/ft fire hall
- 6-bay apparatus bay
- Completed in 2017
- Achieved net zero energy in [2017/2018] and thereafter.
- “First net zero energy fire hall in Canada”



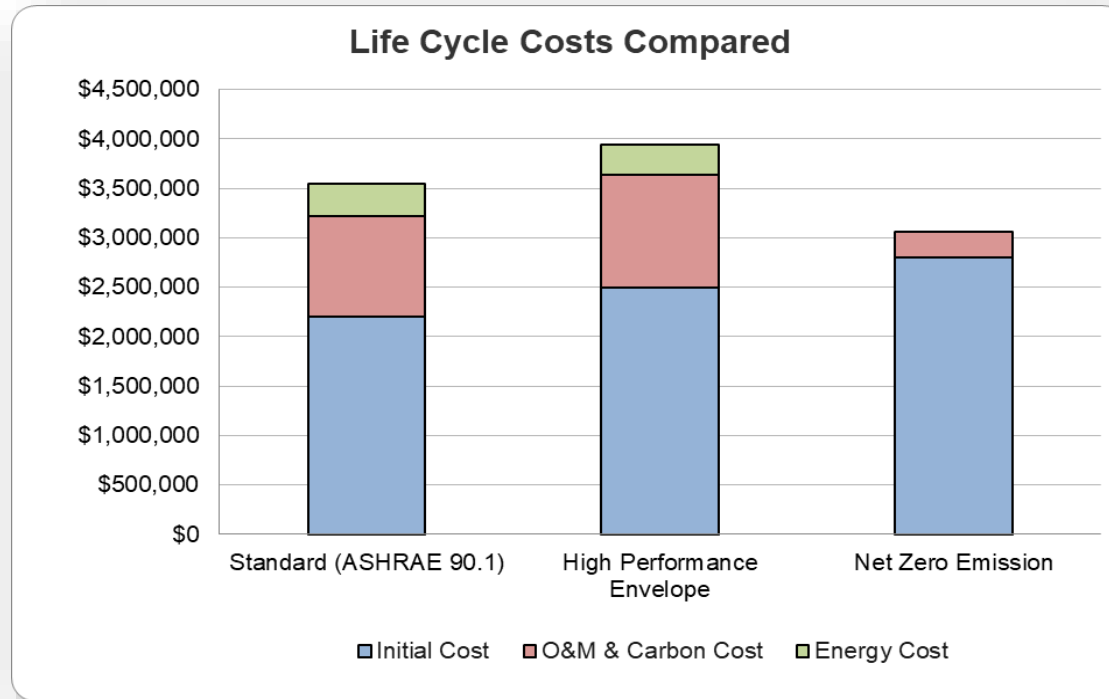


# LCC & net zero emissions/carbon neutral

Type of construction	Initial cost	Energy consumption (ekWh/year)	Annual energy cost (electricity & natural gas)	CO2 emissions (kg/year)
<b>Option A:</b> Normal Fire Hall (ASHRAE 90.1 – 2010)	\$2,200,000	162,530	\$10,310	26,741
<b>Option B:</b> Energy efficient (high performance envelope)	\$2,500,000	148,366	\$9,850	24,227
<b>Option C:</b> Net zero emission/carbon neutral GSHP & photovoltaic	\$2,800,000	120,112	\$0	0



# Fire Hall - LCC of 3 options



# Make the best decision

## Life Cycle Costing Summary

	Option A	Option B	Option C
	Standard (ASHRAE 90.1)	High Performance Envelope	Net Zero Emission
<b>Initial Cost</b>	\$2,200,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,800,000
<b>O&amp;M &amp; Carbon Cost</b>	\$1,022,690	\$1,140,083	\$258,818
<b>Energy Cost</b>	\$325,208	\$305,990	\$0
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$3,547,898</b>	<b>\$3,946,072</b>	<b>\$3,058,818</b>

# The help desk is now open...



**Christian Tham**  
AMO/LAS

[ctham@amo.on.ca](mailto:ctham@amo.on.ca)



**Stephen Dixon**  
Knowenergy

[sdixon@knowenergy.com](mailto:sdixon@knowenergy.com)

**Thanks for your participation!**



# Post-webinar support

One-on-one coaching: tailored support for managing energy resources effectively

## Post-webinar support intake form

Coaching sessions conducted virtually: phone, video calls, and email  
Designed for organizations, new or old, seeking guidance.

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# Thank you!

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