

New Construction Program's Energy modelling guideline

March 2016



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Introduction

The purpose of the BC Hydro Commercial New Construction Program is to assist in the design and construction of new high performance and energy efficient public/institutional, commercial, and multi-unit residential buildings in B.C.

A key program objective is to encourage the mainstream design and development industry to adopt integrated design process and building performance modelling as standard practices, and as a result, promote higher performing and more energy efficient buildings at lower cost.

The program encourages developers and their design teams to adopt energy-efficient design early in the design process, and provides them with a range of tools and financial incentives.

Whole building design

The program's Whole Building Design offer ("the offer") provides funding support to assist with capital equipment costs that help model buildings as complete and integrated systems, and continually optimize performance and energy consumption.

For the program application process please check the Consultant Orientation Manual at bchydro.com/construction.

Purpose of this guideline

This guideline has been prepared to clarify the energy-modelling responsibilities and tasks required to complete an energy-modelling study. It may help to:

1. Orient consultants on the overall energy-modelling concept, objectives, and approach.
2. Outline the energy-modelling process and report deliverables.
3. Provide additional energy-modelling resources and equipment efficiencies not available under the ASHRAE 90.1 and NECB Standard.

BC Hydro technical contacts

To obtain further information about the program's modelling requirements, please contact:

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1 Program introduction

Through the program, design teams incorporate life cycle costing principles, which account for ongoing energy and maintenance costs when evaluating and choosing components and systems. The best way to make these decisions is through an integrated design process and by using energy modelling software as a design tool in the earliest design stage. Offer incentives will help fund both the energy modelling studies and implemented Energy Conservation Measures (ECMs).

2 Eligibility

2.1 Project eligibility

To be eligible for offer, the project must:

- Be new construction or involve major building renovations¹.
- Offer potential annual electrical energy savings of at least 50,000 kWh per year.
- Be located in BC Hydro service territory, including New Westminster.
- Be in the conceptual/early design stage.

2.2 Consultant qualification requirements

2.2.1 Lead consultant

All lead consultants must be pre-qualified. The lead consultant role is to coordinate the project's deliverables, such as the Energy Study Proposal and Energy Study Report, in addition to acting as a project manager in charge of building design on behalf of the client. The lead consultant can be an energy modeller, mechanical consultant, or architect.

In order to qualify, a lead consultant must:

- be a member of the BC Hydro Alliance of Energy Professionals (“the Alliance”). This requires \$2M in liability insurance, references for proven track record, and a safety background check from WorkSafeBC. Contact alliance@bhydro.com to join.
- complete and submit the Lead Consultant Application Form.

1. Major building renovations defined as one of the following, all of which require a building permit and certified building plans by a licensed professional:

- Change of use and reconstruction of an existing building space or space within; or
- Change Construction work of a nature requiring the building or space within to be out of service for at least 30 consecutive days; or
- Renovations that are worth at least 50% of the existing building's value and impact the building envelope.

2.2.2 Approved modeller

A modelling (or mechanical engineering) consultant company must demonstrate that the modeller designated to perform energy modelling work has the appropriate training and experience. The modeller does not need to be an Alliance member to qualify.

The consulting company must submit the following documents to our Conservation and Energy Management engineering department:

- Modeller's CV that briefly outlines overall technical and building performance modelling experience.
- Two to three page summary that outlines three recent building performance modelling projects that they have worked on. The project description should include modelling scope, methodology, and software.

An approved modeller must supervise and review all modelling work prepared by a non-approved modeller. If the approved modeller is not a Professional Engineer (P.Eng.), the modelling report must be read and signed-off by the P.Eng. in-charge of the building design.

2.3 Approved energy-modelling software

An energy-modelling study must be performed using 8,760-hour whole building computer simulation software (tested with ASHRAE 140 Standard). Acceptable software for whole building analysis includes:

- DOE 2.1e, EE4 version 1.7, EnergyPro, VisualDOE
- DOE2.2 and derivations (eQuest, PowerDOE)
- EnergyPlus and derivations (Design Builder, Simergy, Bentley Hevacomp and Bentley AECOsim Energy Simulator V8i)
- IES Virtual Environment
- ESP-r
- TRNSYS
- Trane Trace 700 (Version 6.1 and higher)
- Carrier E20-II HAP

The program promotes the practice of using the best modelling software program (or combination of programs) for each building system configuration. The goal is to reduce complex modelling workarounds methods by using the modelling software programmed to simulate building systems in the most detailed and physically correct manner. The program also promotes continued training and education to increase accuracy and overall modelling quality.

To ensure accuracy and level of details required to expedite our review of the energy-modelling study, we requires:

- 1) Hydronic radiant heating/cooling slab/ceiling panel systems with natural, mixed mode and displacement ventilation systems must be modeled with either of:
 - a. IES VE and EnergyPlus
 - b. Others: ESP-r, TRNSYS/TRNFLOW – acceptable, but not used in B.C.
- 2) DOE2 based programs are accepted only for the following radiant heating systems:
 - a. All perimeter radiant heating-only panels and fin-tube convector heating.
 - b. Heating-only slabs (controlled by room sensible air temperature sensors) that do not receive significant direct solar gains. Thermal and energy performance from most heating-only systems does not depend significantly on taking advantage of thermal mass and off-peak operation of equipment.
 - c. Heating-only slabs (controlled by room sensible air temperature sensors) with displacement ventilation in rooms with insignificant stratification effect (ceiling height is less than 10 ft). In that case, splitting the room volume into occupied and unoccupied zones will not be required.
 - d. Perimeter radiant heating only panels, chilled beams (with typical overhead/low level ventilation).
 - e. If building has only one radiant heating/cooling system that serves 10% or less of the total building conditioned area.

These requirements are based on the report “Contrasting the Capabilities of Building Performance Simulation Programs”, July 2005 (pages 21 to 46): http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/tools_directory/pdfs/contrasting_the_capabilities_of_building_energy_performance_simulation_programs_v1.0.pdf

3 Project baseline

The project baseline must be agreed upon before any work begins on the energy-modelling report. To streamline and keep re-modelling work at a minimum, it’s essential for the energy modeller and lead consultant to coordinate and communicate in writing (or via email) with us on:

- The project modelling strategy prior to submitting the energy-modelling study proposal.
- Any updates on design and modelling changes in the post-proposal period.

The baseline is the benchmark of standard practice from which we will calculate and measure the energy savings for a project. The baseline will be calculated with the following considerations:

- Applicable legislation or by-laws – any applicable building code energy requirements
- ASHRAE 90.1 2010, or
- NECB 2011
- BC Hydro’s New Construction Baseline Table for HVAC Systems (Appendix A)
- Special cases to be reviewed by our program team

Energy performance guidelines or building labelling targets (such as LEED), unless required by current legislation, code, or by-law, are considered voluntary guidelines to be followed and would not affect our approved project baseline.

The baseline HVAC Systems selection will default to BC Hydro’s Baseline Table (see new construction program website under Resources), which references (with some exceptions) ASHRAE 90.1 2010, Appendix G Performance Rating Method (PRM) HVAC systems selection table. The program baseline model follows most of the Appendix G PRM modelling requirements in table G3.1, with the following exceptions:

- If no heating/cooling system is installed in specific spaces of the proposed design, then these spaces will not be simulated as heated/cooled in both proposed and baseline models. For example, proposed buildings or spaces with heating systems, but no cooling systems, will be modelled and compared to similar baseline type building or spaces (with heating only and no cooling).
- Baseline building orientation – baseline model orientation may not be simulated as an average result of four building orientations – it must have the same orientation as the proposed building. The baseline model must be modeled so that it does shade itself.
- HVAC Fan Schedules: HVAC fans will run continuously only for all-air HVAC system with coupled heating/cooling and ventilation functions (baseline systems number 3 to 8 in Table G3.1.1B). Baseline HVAC systems 1 (PTAC) and 2 (PTHP) and some other special cases HVAC systems in BC Hydro’s Baseline Table have decoupled ventilation system (pressurized corridors with rooftop make up air units, or DOAS) and therefore will not be simulated with continuous fans operation during occupied hours. The fans should be cycled on and off to meet design set point temperatures during all hours.
- Baseline and proposed models must use the same wall structure types. For example, if proposed building design proposes mass walls, the baseline model walls must comply with ASHRAE 90.1 Table 5.5–5 prescriptive R value requirements for mass walls. Building envelope wall assembly enhancements that go beyond baseline model in Table 5.5–5, such as increased wall insulation thickness, increased wall mass and decreased thermal bridging, are still eligible for program incentives. All other Appendix G PRM requirements (G3.1.2.2 to G3.1.3.15) must follow the program’s baseline models.

If design team selects NECB 2011 as compliance energy efficiency standard, the baseline HVAC systems selection will also default to BC Hydro’s Baseline Table (see new construction program website under Resources), which references (with some exceptions) ASHRAE 90.1 2010, Appendix G Performance Rating Method (PRM) HVAC systems selection table. The program baseline model must follow most of the NECB 2011 Building Energy Performance Compliance Path modelling requirements (Part 8), with the following exceptions:

- The thermal characteristics of the reference (baseline) building's envelope assembly must be modelled as being identical to that of the proposed building. As per A-3.3.4.9.④(d), the baseline building envelope assemblies should follow the layer structure of the proposed building's assemblies (type and order) but the insulation thickness should be varied to match the maximum overall thermal transmittance of Section 3.2.2.2.
- As mentioned above, the program baseline model HVAC systems selection won't reference NECB tables 8.4.4.8.A and 8.4.4.8.B, but will default to BC Hydro's Baseline Table (see new construction program website under Resources), which references (with some exceptions) ASHRAE 90.1 2010, Appendix G Performance Rating Method (PRM) HVAC systems selection table.
- Where the proposed buildings, HVAC system includes an air-source, water-source or ground-source heat pump that supplies conditioned air to thermal block, the baseline building's HVAC system must be an air-source heat pump with performance requirements as per NCEB performance requirement Table 5.2.12.1.
- Where the proposed buildings HVAC system includes an air-source, water-source or ground-source heat pump that supplies conditioned water to hydronic loop, the baseline building's HVAC system heating/cooling plant must be an air to water heat pump with performance requirements included in Appendix A of this guideline document. Baseline building's air to water heat pump modelling setup is described in Section 5.11 and 5.12 of this guideline document.
- Space temperature control baseline modelling requirements for radiant heating/cooling systems (8.4.4.17.) are not acceptable for the purpose of the modelling studies. Instead, consultants must follow modelling requirements in Section 5.13 of this guideline document.

3.1 Modelling resources

COMNET COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS ENERGY MODELLING GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES

This energy-modelling resource is available for download at: <http://www.comnet.org/mgp-manual>.

The manual offers guidance to building energy modelers, ensuring technically rigorous and credible assessment of energy performance for commercial and multi-unit residential buildings. It provides a streamlined process that can be used with various existing modelling software and systems, across a range of programs.

DOE COMMERCIAL PROTOTYPE BUILDING MODELS

This energy modelling resource is available for download at:

<http://www.energycodes.gov/commercial-prototype-building-models>

These prototype buildings—derived from DOE's Commercial Reference Building Models—cover all Reference Building types (with the exception of supermarkets), and also an additional prototype representing high-rise apartment buildings. As Standard 90.1 evolves, PNNL makes modifications to the commercial prototype building models, with extensive input from ASHRAE 90.1 Standing Standards Project Committee members and other building industry experts.

BUILDING AMERICA BENCHMARK RESEARCH

The Building America Analysis Spreadsheets are available in a New Construction version at:

<http://energy.gov/eere/buildings/building-america-analysis-spreadsheets>

The spreadsheets provide the set of standard operating conditions—including hourly and monthly profiles for occupancy, lighting, appliances, and miscellaneous electric loads (MELs)—developed by Building America to objectively compare energy use before and after a retrofit, and against a Benchmark new construction building.

ENERGY STAR MULTI FAMILY HIGH RISE PROGRAM SIMULATION GUIDELINES

This energy modelling resource is available for download at:

http://www.energystar.gov/ia/partners/bldrs_lenders_raters/downloads/mfhr/ENERGY_STAR_MFHR_Simulation_Guidelines_Version_1.0_Rev02.pdf?4a08-e48f

3.2 Fortis BC Commercial Custom Design program



ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – FORTISBC

To participate in the aligned program, all customers must first apply and qualify for the program. Projects must meet FortisBC's Eligibility Criteria and be reviewed and accepted by a FortisBC representative. Generally, there are no changes to our current energy study and incentive application process. Applicants will need to provide consent for us to share their project information with FortisBC using a standard disclosure consent form at the project outset. Applicants will also have to complete FortisBC's Thermal Energy Services Provider Declaration. Projects that don't qualify for the FortisBC capital incentive may still qualify for our program.

Projects require the following to be eligible for FortisBC incentives:

- Applicants must first be accepted into BC Hydro's New Construction Program.
- Proposed projects must have a minimum floor area of 85,000 ft² (7,900 m²). Projects with a floor area less than 85,000 ft² may be considered if the project proponent can demonstrate potential natural gas savings of at least 1,200 GJ/Yr.
- Proposed projects must be located within the FortisBC Energy Inc. service territories.
- Proposed projects must demonstrate reduced natural gas consumption for space and portable hot water heating in new buildings or facilities. Manufacturing and transformative processes and similar heating loads are not eligible except where waste heat from processes is used to offset space or domestic hot water heating requirements.
- Such buildings or facilities must use natural gas as a space heating fuel source, either solely or in tandem with other lower carbon energy sources, after the proposed ECMs have been implemented or installed. Natural gas functions used as stand-by or back up space heating applications (i.e. design for redundancy) do not qualify.
- Proposed projects must not achieve natural gas savings by switching to higher carbon energy sources, electric resistance heating, or electric boilers.

Customers of Thermal Energy Services Providers (TESP) may participate in FortisBC's program offer if the provided thermal energy is ultimately derived from natural gas, however:

- The applicant's projects cannot be reviewed by FortisBC. They must be reviewed by an independent organization. Costs will be incurred for the review, for which the applicant will be responsible.
- Costs will be deducted directly from any incentives to which the applicant is found to be entitled.
- If an applicant is not eligible to receive incentives, or if the review cost is greater than the incentive, FortisBC will invoice the customer for the balance of the cost.

While review costs are guaranteed, incentive funding is NOT. TESP Customers are encouraged to speak with their FortisBC and BC Hydro account managers about the implications of the above.

For full details about incentive co-funding with FortisBC, visit fortisbc.com/Rebates/RebatesOffers/CommercialCustomDesignProgramNewConstruction/Pages/default.aspx

A TESP is defined as an individual other than the participant, who will/does own thermal energy generating assets for the purpose of selling the thermal energy generated to the participant.

BASELINE

Previously, customers with buildings proposed to utilize multiple heating energy sources (e.g. natural gas & electric hybrid central heating plant) that applied to the BC Hydro/FortisBC CNC Joint Program were required to include a separate FortisBC baseline model in addition to the BC Hydro baseline model. In response to recent changes to the B.C. Building Code (BCBC) and the increasing popularity of buildings with natural gas & electric hybrid heating system, FortisBC is adapting its baseline modelling requirements to align with BC Hydro's baseline modelling requirements.

This change will only affect those customers with buildings proposed to use multiple fuel types for space heating (i.e. natural gas/electric hybrid). Buildings with proposed plant with stand-by/back up natural gas boilers (i.e. designed only for redundancy) are not eligible for FortisBC's capital incentives.

Completion of a study is not a guarantee of capital incentives from FortisBC. All capital incentives are subject to program funding, FortisBC internal cost-effectiveness tests and project size requirements, and are solely at the discretion of FortisBC.

For more information about the Fortis BC Commercial Custom Design Program please check:

<http://www.fortisbc.com/NaturalGas/BuildingProfessionsTrades/IncentivePrograms/CommercialCustomDesignProgramNewConstruction/Pages/default.aspx>

4 Energy modelling study submission requirements

As of May 1st, 2015 the program required the submission of the Energy Modelling Study Proposal and Report Workbook. This workbook was developed by the program to serve three purposes:

1. To standardize energy study reporting format.
2. To show required information and inputs needed from consultants for the technical review in the proposal and study approval process.
3. To minimize duplication in documenting and submitting information for review phases (proposal and study reviews).

This workbook is to be completed and returned in digital format, as part of the mandatory requirements for energy study funding under the program. It includes the Life Cycle Cost (LCC) analysis spreadsheet and Incremental Capital Cost Calculation (ICCC) spreadsheet. It is highly recommended that consultants read the instruction worksheet which has detailed step by step instructions before they use the workbook for the first time.

4.1 Energy study proposal

At the energy study proposal stage, the workbook (with completed proposal worksheet) is to be submitted along with the project application and consultants' proposal(s). Consultants are welcome to submit the proposals to the customer in their preferable proposal format. However, the consultant's proposal(s) do not need to contain project technical details, but just a reference to this workbook (proposal worksheet tab only). Our program engineer will use this worksheet to review the proposed modelling study scope and cost. The modelling consultant will fill out all applicable fields to the best of their knowledge. Multi-type building projects should have inputs broken down by major building type (i.e. more than 10% of combined conditioned area).

4.2 Energy study report

At the energy study report stage, this workbook is the only document that we require for study review. Consultants are welcome to organize and present the study results to the customer in their preferred format. This customer oriented report could be in an executive summary format and have the study report workbook referenced as an appendix. This executive summary should include the study report intent a brief building description, and a brief description of the baseline building model and the ECMs to be studied. A summary table can be provided with the energy savings and capital costing numbers.

The approved study proposal workbook must be used as starting point for study report inputs. The study inputs worksheet tab (automatically populated at the proposal stage) must be updated at the study report submission stage. During the detailed design and modelling stage, modelling inputs agreed upon at the proposal stage may change and this worksheet should capture all those changes. Edited cells will be automatically highlighted in yellow to give an indication to both the modeller and reviewer that

assumptions/inputs have been changed from the proposal stage.

The study results worksheet is the central location for all simulation results (baseline, EPM, ECMs and proposed bundle). If this worksheet is properly filled out, LCC analysis and our summary worksheets will be automatically populated. At the same time, the ICCC worksheet will automatically add ECM names of modelled measures. The energy modeller must add ECM details required for the cost consultant to fill out the costing information. Alternatively, the cost consultant can submit the costing information in their own preferred format, and the modelling consultant must then copy over those numbers to the ICCC worksheet in the study report workbook.

The hourly simulation results (8,760 hours) from the simulation program for both baseline and proposed models must be copied into Baseline and Proposed Models' Hourly Results worksheet tabs. Results in these worksheets are to show total building electricity and gas and for each major building type separately.

Any additional building systems and modelling process details/descriptions must be added at the bottom of the worksheet. If required, consultants are also welcome to add additional worksheets to the end of this workbook with additional calculations and project details.

Please refer to the instructions worksheet tab for more specific worksheet inputs details.

4.3 Post-tender energy study report update (if applicable)

Post-tender modelling updates will be required in the event that the building design and/or building size has been significantly changed after the approval of the pre-tender study report, and in cases where some of approved ECMs have been excluded by the applicant after the tender.

In this case, the study report workbook must be updated (study inputs, study results and ICCC worksheets) and resubmitted to the program engineer for additional review. The additional modelling and reporting fees can be submitted to the program engineer for approval with a proper justification and estimate of additional modelling hours required to complete this task. Note that additional funding support plus the the initial funding support must not exceed the specified maximum amounts set in the Program Orientation Manual.

4.4 Lighting calculator

Lighting ECMs must be coordinated with electrical consultant and modelled along with other measures using the space by space approach. The Lighting Calculator (in Excel format, downloadable from bchydro.com/nclighting) must be completed by an electrical consultant based on the final lighting design (or as-built) and submitted along with associated lighting drawings and luminaire specification sheets (in PDF format) to the project KAM prior to project site inspection.

5 Other modelling requirements

5.1 Windows to wall ratio (WWR)

ASHRAE 90.1 2010. The offer requirement for baseline WWR is identical with ASHRAE Appendix G PRM requirement: it must equal that in proposed design or 40% of gross above-grade wall area, whichever is smaller. (Please note that WWR might include below grade walls for “conditioned” spaces. Refer to ASHRAE INTERPRETATION IC 90.1-2004-1.)

NECB 2011. The Fenestration and Door area to gross Wall area Ratio(FDWR) requirement for whole building design baseline FDWR is identical with NECB requirement 3.2.1.4. but it must be the same with the proposed FDWR below 40%.

However, modelling requirements for the projects with proposed WWR (and FDWR) higher than 40% are as follows:

1. Run the baseline model with 40% WWR. Provide energy consumption by end-use breakdown in the report.
2. Run an Energy Penalty Measure (EPM) which is actually the same baseline model in step 1, but with higher WWR (as proposed by design, but assume 80% as an example). Include the energy consumption by end-use breakdown table for this measure in the report, along with negative energy consumption and demand saving numbers (incremental capital cost estimate is required for EPM as well). The main purpose of EPM is to provide information to client about energy penalty that will need to be overcome by implementing different types of ECMs.
3. Run all proposed ECM simulations with proposed WWR (as proposed by design, but assume 80% as an example). All ECM energy savings numbers will represent a difference between EPM's (80% WWR) consumption and ECM's energy consumption. Include the energy consumption by end-use breakdown tables for all analyzed measures in the report and energy consumption and demand saving numbers, along with incremental capital cost estimates. (Note that incremental capital cost for each ECM will represent a difference between EPM and ECM capital cost.)
4. Run recommended bundle of ECMs with proposed WWR (80% in this case). Note that the bundle energy saving number will represent a difference between the baseline (40% WWR) model's consumption and recommended bundle's energy consumption (and therefore will include negative energy penalty of higher glazing percentage). Include the energy consumption by end-use breakdown table for the bundle in the report and energy consumption and demand saving numbers, along with incremental capital cost estimate. A bundle incremental capital cost will represent a cost difference between baseline and bundle capital cost. The program capital incentive will be calculated based on the recommended bundle saving results.

5.2 Building envelope thermal bridging and effective building envelope opaque u-values

Effective May 1st, 2015, the program requires effective building envelope opaque U-values calculation/reporting/usage referencing the methodology and data presented in Building Envelope Thermal Bridging Guide (BETBG). The low resolution version of the guide can be downloaded from the program web page under “resources.” Each energy study report submission (regardless of inclusion of building envelope ECMs) must report opaque building envelope effective U-values calculations and include them in both baseline and proposed models.

It is known in industry that the current prescriptive opaque envelope U-values in many energy codes, including ASHRAE 90.1 2010 and NECB 2011, represents only clear wall structure assembly U-values, but they do not include the additional heat loss from the building envelope interface details. The BETBG research has shown that thermal bridging at interface details, especially at slabs, parapets and glazing transitions can be sources of significant heat flow through the building envelope. These additional heat flows were not accounted for in envelope heat loss calculations, which resulted in overestimated building envelope performance in building simulations.

To help consultants perform the effective opaque U-values calculations, the program has provided the Enhanced Thermal Performance Spreadsheet which is also available on the program's web page under "resources." This enhanced spreadsheet is intended to be a helpful tool in combining thermal performance values for building assemblies into an overall R- and U-value. The methodology for calculations in this spreadsheet follows the approach given in the BETBG. Submission of this spreadsheet (or consultant's spreadsheet with similar format), along with the Energy Modelling Study Proposal/Report Workbook, is mandatory for a project submission in the program.

BASELINE BUILDING MODELS

It would be unfair to compare effective building envelope opaque U-values (that takes in account major building envelope interface details thermal bridging) with the baseline clear envelope assembly U-values prescribed by ASHRAE or NECB energy codes. Additionally, we understand that the baseline building is a fictitious code-compliant building without building envelope architectural details required for a proper building envelope interface details selection. Based on the research conducted for the BETBG, we requested Morrison Hershfield to develop a methodology for "de-rating" the base building envelope or prescriptive U-values found in energy codes, based on inclusion of thermal bridging at interface details. Two alternative methods for determining baseline building U-values (that account for interface details) are presented in the report "Accounting for Thermal Bridging at Interface Details – A Methodology for De-Rating Prescriptive Opaque Envelope Requirements in Energy Codes", which can be downloaded from the program webpage, under "resources." The program has adopted Method 1 – Simplified Approach. This approach is simple and does not require the use of base building effective U-values calculations. To help consultants select the appropriate effective baseline opaque U-values, the program has provided Base Building U-value calculator in the second tab of the "Enhanced Thermal Performance Spreadsheet".

PROPOSED BUILDING MODELS

Effective opaque U-values calculations will be required for the proposed building envelope design. These calculations can be performed by energy modellers, architects or building envelope consultants. If performed by the energy modeller, selection of details will require discussion/coordination with the architect and/or building envelope consultant. A good collaboration within design team is essential for the success of the project.

Effective opaque U-values step-by-step calculation methodology is provided in the BETBG in section 1.4 – "Example Utilization of the Catalogue". In addition to this, recommended calculation/modelling methodology during the concept and detailed modelling stage (along with calculations Excel file example and set of example PDF drawings) is provided in the "Building Envelope Thermal Bridging Guide Working Example" package on the program web page.

Building energy simulation software commonly used in Canada currently does not have capabilities to directly input linear transmittance values into energy simulations. Some modelling programs already de-rate insulation layers to account for steel studs, but this takes in account only thermal bridging through clear wall assemblies, and does not take in account most influential building envelope interface details (slabs, parapets, window to

wall transitions). The overall U-value that includes the effects of linear and points transmittances must first be determined without the assistance of the energy modelling software to ensure that the correct thermal transmittances will be processed by the model.

Many modelling programs use construction layers to build up the building envelope assemblies based on material properties. To account for thermal bridging, all the material properties should be left as is, while only the insulating layer R-value should be de-rated such that the correct overall U-value determined from calculation is matched with the output by the software. This method allows for the functions that account for thermal mass to be approximated by the software.

The clear field U-values can be determined using tables in the appendix A of the ASHRAE 90.1 2010 standard. This appendix has tables for example steel stud wall assemblies, but there are a numbers of other tables for other types of assemblies. If the clear field envelope assemblies are substantially different from what is in the appendix A tables, they can always be calculated using BETBG. BETBG has an extensive catalogue of 300+ assemblies including clear field U-values for a variety of constructions and configurations.

The clear field U-values given in the BETBG catalogue are based on the ASHRAE 1365-RP methodology, which include air films. Many energy modelling programs calculate air films separately. The air films for the modeled details in this BETBG are listed with the material properties in each of the details in appendix A. The thermal resistance of these air films may need to be subtracted out before entering R- or U-values into an energy modelling program.

5.3 Mechanical ventilation

BCBC indicates that mechanical ventilation systems, not specifically described in ventilation subsection, must be designed, constructed and installed as described in ASHRAE Handbooks and Standards.

BCBC and Vancouver Building By-Law (VBBL) references ASHRAE 62.1 2001(excluding addendum N) version for ventilation rates.

NECB 2011 specifies that minimum rates as per code should be used, which means ASHRAE 62.1 2001 (excluding addendum N) version.

ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010 lists ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2007 in its table of references.

The program references also ASHRAE 62.1 2007 whenever BCBC does not specifically prescribe ventilation rates, or does not reference specific ventilation standard.

Mechanical ventilation rates should be consistent in baseline and proposed model. The only exception to this rule is a proposed design with displacement ventilation system decoupled from heating/cooling system (supply air temperature is cooler than room air and delivered at a low velocity to achieve unidirectional flow and thermal stratification). In that case, a ventilation effectiveness credit can be applied to the proposed model in terms of using higher zone air distribution effectiveness E_z of 1.2 (as described in ASHRAE 62.1 Standard) in calculation of the minimum zone outdoor air rate.

Mechanical ventilation of underground garages must comply with BCBC 6.2.2.3. requirements. If not specified otherwise, intermittent garage exhaust fans operation must be modeled with a four hr/day runtime for MURB garages and with a six hr/day runtime for commercial garages. Both baseline and proposed models must be modelled with the same garage ventilation control strategies prescribed by BCBC.

RESIDENTIAL VENTILATION

For BCBC Part 3 MURBs, the program references BCBC which prescribes minimum dwelling units ventilation requirements in 6.2.2.1 as well as in 9.32.3.3, 9.32.3.4 and 9.32.3.5. The MURB baseline building design dwelling units ventilation rates must be modeled the same as the proposed design ventilation rates up to 50% higher than BCBC requirements. If the ventilation in the proposed design exceeds BCBC by more than 50%, the baseline must be modeled as 50% above BCBC.

BCBC (and therefore new construction program) references ASHRAE 62.1–2001 standard ventilation rates for all spaces in Part 3 residential buildings. However, for self-contained mechanical ventilation systems serving only one dwelling unit, required ventilation must comply with Part 6.2.2 or Subsection 9.32.3.

Dwelling units' kitchen and bathroom fans (with intermittent operation) must be modelled in both baseline and proposed models using the same exhaust ventilation rates, which do not exceed the rates provided in BCBC Table 9.32.3.3.B by more than 50%. If not specified otherwise, intermittent exhaust must be modelled with a two hr/day runtime.

On September 17, 2014, the Building and Safety Standards Branch issued the Bulletin No. B14–O5 which outlines changes related to residential dwelling units ventilation. Here is a brief overview of the proposed changes:

Effective December 19, 2014 residential dwelling units, such as houses, apartments and secondary suites will be required to have a principal ventilation system that exhausts air from bathrooms and kitchens and supplies fresh air to bedrooms and living areas [9.32.3.3.]. The principal ventilation system is intended to create a continuous flow of air through the dwelling unit, making it easier to control issues related to moist and contaminated air, such as mold and mildew. To satisfy the exhaust requirements of a principal ventilation system, every dwelling unit needs to have one fan that exhausts air continuously (24hr/day) at the minimum exhaust rates outlined in Table 9.32.3.5. Some small dwelling units in mild climates are permitted to supply fresh air through passive vents [9.32.3.4.(6)], but for most dwelling units exhaust and supply will require a mechanical fan. [Copied from Bulletin No. B14–O5].

As per these new ventilation requirements, a principal ventilation system must mechanically provide supply air to living room and each bedroom (except as provided in 9.32.3.4 (6)). These BCBC ventilation requirements are optional for self-contained ventilation systems in Part 3 MURBs dwelling units (as indicated in 6.2.2.1.(3)). In such cases previous standard market practice MURB ventilation system (over-pressurized corridors with door undercuts for ventilation air supply) will not be accepted as program baseline residential ventilation system. The BCBC provides five separate compliance paths for mechanical distribution of supply air that utilize different systems, including forced-air heating systems, HRV's, ERV's, and central-recirculation ventilation systems [9.32.3.4.]. To eliminate any modelling re-work, it is essential for an energy modeller to communicate and coordinate proposed and baseline ventilation modelling strategy with the program engineer.

5.4 Natural ventilation (with passive cooling)

In case of “passive cooling by natural ventilation,” the program follows LEED Canada 2009 modelling guideline:

- 1) Demonstrate that common practice for similar buildings within the same climate zone and market segment of the LEED project is to install vapour-compression cooling systems. For this purpose, the comparable buildings must have similar occupancy type(s), densities and schedules, and similar conditioned floor areas. (In this case, a survey of similar projects of similar building type in the region would be acceptable.)
- 2) A detailed hourly analysis of the peak cooling periods must demonstrate that the proposed building design applying passive cooling energy efficiency approaches can maintain comfortable conditions acceptable to the building occupants (a narrative and psychrometric analysis or a building energy modelling report that demonstrates that acceptable comfort conditions are provided for 98% of the year as per the LEED NC 1.0 Reference Manual).
- 3) The passive cooling energy efficiency approaches must be permanent (e.g., window overhang) or automatically controlled (e.g., opening of dampers by a BAS). Manual measures that rely on occupant control can only be included in the model if comprehensive training and Operations & Maintenance manuals are provided to occupants.
- 4) The same energy analysis tool(s) must be used for both the proposed and baseline building models to predict energy performance. The analysis tool(s) used must be suited for the proposed passive cooling energy efficiency approaches.
- 5) The space temperature cooling and heating set points in the baseline building model must result in similar indoor temperatures to those exhibited in the proposed building model. Additionally, the proposed building model must capture all potential energy impacts associated with the operation of the natural ventilation systems in the heating mode including the infiltration of undesirable levels of cold air.

Appropriate thermal comfort analysis (Percentage People Dissatisfied – PPD) must be provided.

5.5 Service water heating

Baseline and proposed average daily service hot water demands must be used from the ASHRAE 90.1 2010 User’s Manual Table 7–C (Source: Table 7, Chapter 49 of the 2007 ASHRAE Handbook – HVAC Applications). These demands are aligned well with the results of the latest ASHRAE research projects.

5.6 Plug loads

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Baseline and proposed plug loads (Receptacle Power Densities) for all buildings (except MURBs) must be used from the ASHRAE 90.1 2010 User’s Manual Table G–C. These power densities are aligned well with the results of the latest ASHRAE research projects.

If design team selects NECB 2011 as compliance energy efficiency standard, the baseline and proposed plug loads must be used from the NECB 2011 Appendix A Table A–8.4.3.3.(1)A. and Table A–8.4.3.3.(1)B.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

All regulated and non-regulated loads (including dwelling units’ lighting, plug loads, appliances and building elevators) must be modelled in both baseline and proposed MURB models.

The following dwelling units’ non-regulated loads must be modelled equally in both baseline and proposed MURB models:

- **All home appliances and other dwelling units’ miscellaneous electrical loads:** 7.2 W/m² (0.67 W/ft²) – 62% sensible and 11% latent ratio. This number is derived for an average dwelling unit size of 850 ft (Resource: DOE Commercial Prototype Building Models – which references Building America Research Benchmark. Note that ENERGY STAR Multi Family High Rise Program Simulation Guidelines references the Building America Research Benchmark as well. However, the DOE source is more current and takes in account higher efficiency of households electrical equipment). The following operating schedules must be used in simulations:

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
All	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6

Resource: Building America Research Benchmark Report (total 15.8 daily full load hours of operation).

- **Dwelling units’ lighting power density:** 5 W/m² (0.47 W/ft²). This number is derived for an average dwelling unit size of 850 ft² (Resource: Building America Research Benchmark Report. Note that NECB 2011 standard in-suite lighting power density is aligned well with the number in Building America Research Benchmark report). The following lighting schedules must be used in simulations:

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
All	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2

Resource: Building America Research Benchmark Report (total 7.9 daily full load hours of operation).

This dwelling units’ non-regulated loads and schedules are applicable for typical multi-family residential building projects. For non-typical residential projects with lower occupancy density (students dormitories, senior apartments and healthcare residential buildings) the ASHRAE 90.1 hotel-motel (or more applicable) power densities/schedules must be used. If average dwelling unit size in the building is different from 850 ft², the plug loads W/ft² must be recalculated.

5.7 Lighting power densities and schedules

Baseline lighting power densities in non-dwelling unit spaces must be modelled as per ASHRAE 90.1 2010 Table 9.6.1. Baseline and proposed lighting schedules (if not specified differently) must be modelled as per Tables G–D to G–M in ASHRAE 90.1 2010 User’s Manual.

If design team selects NECB 2011 as compliance energy efficiency standard, the baseline lighting power densities in non-dwelling units spaces must be modelled as per NECB 2011 Table 4.2.1.6. Baseline and proposed lighting schedules (if not specified differently) must be modelled as per Tables A–8.4.3.2(1)A to I.

Total annual lighting hours of operations used in the Lighting Calculator are provided in appendix B as a reference. The modelled lighting hours of operation must be reasonably close to these numbers to avoid significant discrepancy in lighting energy savings.

5.7.1 Modeling of lighting controls

A. BASELINE BUILDING INTERIOR LIGHTING

- Occupancy based/time limiting controls mandated in Section 9.4 (Std 90.1–2010) or in Part 4.2.2 (NECB 2011) must be modelled through adjustment of the lighting operating schedules (refer to Tables G–D to G–M in ASHRAE/IES Std.90.1–2010 User’s Manual, NECB 2011 Tables A–8.4.3.2 (1) A to I, and Appendix B of the current document).
- Daylighting controls required in Sections 9.4.1.4 and 9.4.1.5 (Std 90.1–2010) or in 4.2.2.4 and 4.2.2.8 (NECB 2011) must be modelled explicitly in the internal daylighting module of the modeling software.

B. PROPOSED BUILDING INTERIOR LIGHTING

- Occupancy based/time limiting controls in spaces where they are not mandated by Std 90.1–2010 or NECB 2011, must be modelled either through adjustment of the lighting operating schedules (if the routine occupancy/ space use pattern is well known) or by the lighting power adjustment factors listed in Std 90.1–2010 Table G3.2.
- Daylighting controls must be modelled explicitly in the internal daylighting module of the modeling software.

Important!

If both interior LPD reduction and interior lighting control ECMs are proposed for the project, two simulations must be run:

1. Interior LPD Reduction ECM only
2. Combined interior LPD reduction AND interior lighting controls ECM

C. BASELINE BUILDING EXTERIOR LIGHTING

- All exterior lighting controls must be modelled in accordance to Sections 9.4.1.7 (Std 90.1–2010) or 4.2.4.1 (NECB 2011) through adjustment of the lighting operating schedules and power where required.

D. PROPOSED BUILDING EXTERIOR LIGHTING

The additional exterior lighting controls, not mandated by Std 90.1–2010 or NECB 2011, must be modelled through adjustment of the lighting operating schedules and power where applicable.

Non-tradable areas’ lighting controls must be modelled identically for both baseline and proposed buildings; only lighting for tradable areas with advancement in lighting controls are eligible for funding.

Important!

If both, Exterior LPD Reduction and Exterior Lighting Controls ECMs are proposed for the project, two simulations must be run:

1. Exterior LPD reduction ECM only.
2. Combined exterior LPD reduction AND exterior lighting controls ECM.

5.8 Elevators

Elevators can consume up to 10% of total building energy, so they should be modelled in both baseline and proposed models. Program references elevators modelling assumptions from the NREL’s report “U.S. Department of Energy Commercial Reference Building Models of the National Building Stock”, which is publically available at <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy11osti/46861.pdf>.

If not specified otherwise, the total numbers of elevators installed in different building types and associated motor power is provided in the following table:

Building type	Number of elevators	Motor power (kW/each)
Medium office	2	14.6
Large office	12	18.5
Secondary school	2	14.6
Small hotel	2	14.6
Large hotel	6	18.5
Hospital	8	18.5
Outpatient healthcare	3	14.6
Mid-rise MURB	2	14.6
High-rise MURB	3	18.5

For buildings with fewer than six stories, elevators use hydraulic motors with mechanical efficiency of 58% (heat gain will be applied to the first floor core zone). For buildings six stories and higher, elevators use traction motors with mechanical efficiency of 64% (heat gain will be applied to the top floor core zone).

The following elevators operating schedules will be used in simulations:

o Medium and large office:

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
M-F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.35	0.69	0.43	0.37	0.43	0.58	0.48	0.37	0.37	0.46	0.62	0.12	0.04	0.04	0	0	0
Sat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.18	0.25	0.21	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

o Secondary school:

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
M-F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

o Small and large hotel:

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
All	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.35	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

○ **Hospital:**

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
M-F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.75	1	1	1	0.75	1	1	1	1	1	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.28	0.2	0.2
Sat	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.46	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sun	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

○ **Outpatient healthcare:**

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
M-F	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.5	0.75	1	1	1	0.75	1	1	1	1	1	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.28	0.05	0.05
Sat	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.4	0.46	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sun	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

○ **Mid and high-rise MURB:**

Day	Times of day																							
	1a	2a	3a	4a	5a	6a	7a	8a	9a	10a	11a	12	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	11p	12
All	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.35	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.35	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

5.9 Indoor temperature set points

Both baseline and proposed models must use the same indoor heating/cooling temperature set points and the same setback temperature set points. The only exception to this rule is radiant heating/cooling system with decoupled displacement ventilation controlled by a globe temperature sensor.

Modelling software must be capable of properly modelling operative (effective or dry resultant) temperature and radiant heating/cooling systems controlled by operative temperature sensors. The concept of having the same temperature set points in baseline and proposed models still applies, but in this case will apply to equal operative temperatures. Since the baseline HVAC model is usually an all-air system, operative temperature is equal to dry bulb temperature, which is not the case for radiant heating/cooling systems. Appropriate thermal comfort analysis (Percentage People Dissatisfied – PPD) must be provided.

5.10 Minimum equipment efficiencies

ASHRAE 90.1 2010: The program references minimum HVAC equipment efficiency tables listed in Tables 6.8.1A to K, and service water heating equipment efficiency requirements listed in Table 7.8.

NECB 2011: The program references minimum HVAC equipment efficiency tables listed in Table 5.2.12.1. and service water heating equipment efficiency requirements listed in Table 6.2.2.1.

Note that any equipment efficiency prescribed in B.C. Energy Efficiency Act supersedes ASHRAE 90.1 and NECB minimum equipment efficiencies requirements.

5.11 Air to water heat pumps

A common whole building design baseline heating/cooling plant is a modular central air to water heat pump plant. This plant is able to provide simultaneous heating and cooling by having different modules work in either heating or cooling modes. However, ASHRAE 90.1 2010 and NECB Standards have not provided yet minimum efficiency requirements for air to water heat pumps. If that is the case, the supplemental material provided in the appendix A can be used as a reference.

Hydronic mechanical terminal systems connected to central heat pump plants are usually designed with lower hot water temperature (up to 130°F) than the systems connected to gas fired boilers (up to 180°F). The main purpose of this is to utilize heat pump capacity as much as possible at maximum heat pump COP (above 40°F of outside air temperature). The rest will be handled by an auxiliary (backup) heating energy source (gas, electricity or purchased energy depending on the proposed heat pump system configuration).

Hot water supply temperature for the heat pump based baseline hydronic systems must be reset based on the outdoor dry-bulb temperature using the following schedule:

- 150°F at 20°F and below (means backup heating energy source only).
- 130°F above 40°F (means hybrid plant operation with baseline heat pump/boiler annual heating load proportion to match the proposed).
- Ramped linearly between 20°F and 40°F.

The baseline heat pumps work in tandem with a backup boiler down to 20°F. Heat pumps COPs can be calculated based on the multistack performance tables (appendix A). When COPs on certain outdoor air temperatures are not available, they can be extrapolated from the available COPs in the performance tables. To eliminate any modelling re-work, it's essential that energy modeller communicate and coordinate baseline and proposed heat pump based plant modelling strategy with the program engineer.

5.12 Baseline model central heat pump type and sizing

The program's baseline heat pump type is by default an air source heat pump with two variations (if proposed heating/cooling plant is heat pump based):

- Air to air heat pump for all-air proposed HVAC systems (i.e. air source VRF system, PTHPs and CV rooftop air source heat pumps).
- Air to water heat pump for all hydronic proposed HVAC systems.

To avoid excessive fuel switching, the same heat pump/boiler sizing strategy used in the proposed design must be applied to baseline plant sizing. Here is one example how it should be done:

- Concept Proposed Plant Design Assumption (P1)
 - Mechanical design engineer proposes heat pump capacity to be (for example) 75% of peak building heating load. Proposed backup gas boiler capacity is (for example) 90% of peak building heating load.
- Concept Baseline Model (B1)
 - Modeller runs the first baseline loads simulation and gets the peak building heating load.

- Modeller applies the proposed sizing concept from P1 step, inputs the sizes of baseline heat pump and boiler in the model and run the baseline energy simulation.
- Modeller use baseline B1 model to run all ECMs (including the different, more efficient heat pump type).
- Final Proposed Model/Design (P2)
 - Modeller creates the proposed model based on selected bundle of the most cost effective ECMs, which now becomes a final model/design.
 - The results of the final model simulation run may show that proposed heat pump and backup gas boiler handle now 60% and 40% of annual heating load respectively.
- Final Baseline Model (B2)
 - To avoid excessive fuel switching, modeller adjusts capacities of baseline model heat pump and boiler iteratively to match annual load proportions of P2 model (60% and 40%).
 - The final bundle of ECMs energy savings entered in LCC analysis spreadsheet will represent a difference between B2 and P2 models energy consumptions.

Note that with some proposed heat pump configuration some fuel switching may happen using this procedure, which is acceptable as long as the final bundle saving result does not show any gas consumption increase.

Heating plant oversizing in B1 and B2 models not to exceed 25% as per ASHRAE 90.1 Appendix G requirement.

5.13 Radiant heating/cooling systems with displacement ventilation

Splitting room volumes into occupied and unoccupied zones will be required for all radiant heating/cooling systems (floors, ceilings, slabs and panels) coupled with displacement ventilation in rooms with significant stratification effect (floor to ceiling height more than 10 feet). In the case of under-floor air distribution of displacement ventilation (coupled with radiant ceiling slabs or panels), the floor ventilation supply air plenum must be modeled as a separate zone. Radiant heating/cooling ECM simulation must be run together with high performance building envelope ECMs.

5.14 Under floor air distribution (UFAD) and thermal displacement ventilation

Splitting room volumes into occupied and unoccupied zones will not be required for rooms conditioned with typical under floor air distribution (UFAD) systems or thermal displacement ventilation (systems with supply air velocities and temperatures higher than typical displacement ventilation but lower than UFAD systems).

5.15 Infiltration

Infiltration is not constant in pressurized buildings and it should not be modelled with constant rate and 24/7 schedule.

A good source of information on infiltration in commercial buildings is the PNNL Report 18898 “Infiltration Modelling Guidelines for Commercial Building Energy Analysis”, publicly available at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2013standards/rulemaking/documents/public_comments/45-day/2012-05-15_Infiltration_Modelling_Guidelines_for_Commercial_Building_Energy_Analysis_TN-65229.pdf

5.16 Baseline fan power calculation

The following rules must be followed for the baseline fan power calculations:

1. The baseline HVAC systems with decoupled ventilation for both residential and commercial buildings:
 - a. Terminal heating/cooling units (such as distributed HPs, PTACs and PTHPs): fan power calculation must be performed as per ASHRAE 90.1 2010 G.3.1.2.10 – system fan power for ASHRAE Systems 1 and 2 ($P_{fan} = CFMs \times 0.3$).
 - b. Baseline dedicated (decoupled) ventilation systems that provide preconditioned outdoor air to the above mentioned terminal units (such as DOAS MAUs and AHUs): fan power calculation must be performed as per ASHRAE 90.1 2010 Table G.3.1.2.9 – constant volume system fan power for ASHRAE Systems 3 and 4 ($P_{fan} = CFMs \times 0.00094 + A$). The factor A must be calculated as per 6.5.3.1.1 using the pressure drop adjustment and filter MERF rating from the proposed building and the design flow rate of the baseline building system.
2. The baseline HVAC systems with coupled ventilation – follow ASHRAE 90.1 Table G.3.1.2.9 (for ASHRAE systems 3–4 and 5–8).

Energy-modelling study Q&A

Who should I contact if I have technical questions?

If you have any technical questions, or are unsure on how a measure or system should be simulated, contact the engineer appointed to the project. It is important that simulation issues be resolved early, to avoid additional work later on. Don't hesitate to call or e-mail with any questions or clarifications.

How should we account for energy interactions between measures?

By using a computer simulation program, the interactions between systems will be accounted for. But the inclusion or exclusion of individual measures will impact the savings of other measures. Although the analysis procedure will be left up to the consultant, we recommend that the measures analyzed first are building envelope measures, then lighting measures, and finally HVAC system measures. This will lead to more accurate savings analysis for individual measures. The final bundle or bundles of recommended measures will be simulated together to assess the combined savings impact.

Do we need to provide total capital costs, or just the incremental cost of the measure?

The LCC analysis conducted for the studies will use the incremental costs. When submitting completion documents, we require total capital costs for both the baseline and the energy efficient measure, where these have been explicitly identified in the tender documents.

What level of costing detail is required?

The costing for the identified energy conservation measures should be broken out in sufficient detail that we can review it and assess its accuracy. At a minimum, major equipment should be broken out, as well as labour and materials. Incremental cost estimates must be provided by either:

- a registered Quantity Surveyor, or
- a qualified contractor selected by applicant.

What rate should we use for electricity?

All energy cost savings must be based on current rates for gas and electricity. This must include energy charges, demand charges, taxes, and any other applicable components of the rate structure. See details at our Business Rates Overview.

(link “Business Rates Overview” to <https://www.bchydro.com/accounts-billing/customer-service-business/business-rates-overview.html>)

What is the purpose of the LCC spreadsheet?

The spreadsheet provides a preliminary simplified LCC analysis estimate that allows the building owner to evaluate economic returns over the life of the building. (Note the LCC is limited in that it uses a static rate amount and does not account for future rate changes and/or inflation). This is the way ECMs should be examined, although in practice they rarely are. Since the program aims to change the way buildings are designed, it is important that design teams have an early estimate on the LCC analysis.

General Q&A

What simulation program can be used for whole building analysis?

Any programs that use 8,760-hour simulations and have been tested according to ASHRAE Standard 140 can be used. The list of the approved modelling software is provided in appendix A.

Can multi-family buildings apply?

MURBs can apply; however, in-suite energy saving measures such as ENERGY STAR® appliances, fans and compact fluorescent lamps are not eligible for capital incentives under this program. MURBs must also meet the program minimum 50,000 kWh electrical energy saving threshold.

Are gas-saving measures eligible?

For the energy modelling study, the customer can study all potential efficiency measures, including gas-only ECMs. However, for the Capital Incentive Application and for the two-year payback calculation, the bundle must only include energy saving measures that have some electrical energy savings. However, if the customer

applied to the joint program, FortisBC's capital incentive must only include energy saving measures that have some natural gas savings. All associated maintenance cost savings of combined gas and electrical energy saving measures must be included in the Capital Incentive Application for calculating the two-year payback.

Can fuel switching be considered an energy saving measure?

No, it cannot. As per current provincial policy, as well as our standards, fuel switching is not allowed.

Are we asking for an ASHRAE 90.1 or NECB reference building as the baseline?

The acceptable baseline will refer to the program baseline table and most of the ASHRAE 90.1 2010 Appendix G, or NECB 2011 Building Energy Performance Compliance Path requirements.

Why do we not use the same baseline/reference as LEED Canada?

The LEED Canada approved reference standards are ASHRAE 90.1 2007 and MNECB, which are lagging. We wish to have more accurate savings, as determined by comparison with current design practice and BCBC.

Can someone apply to our program if they are applying for LEED?

Yes. The program requires whole building modelling and provides study funding early in the design process, which LEED does not. We encourage and supports LEED, but do not provide incentives for it.

Appendix A: Air-cooled heat pump supplement performance tables

Cooled performance table: single module ASP20 entering condenser air temperature

Leaving chilled water °F	85 °F			95 °F			105 °F		
	Tons	kW	EER	Tons	kW	EER	Tons	kW	EER
40	18.1	21.0	10.3	16.7	23.3	8.6	16.3	26.0	7.5
42	18.8	21.0	10.8	17.4	23.3	9.0	17.0	26.0	7.9
44	19.6	21.0	11.2	18.2	23.3	9.4	17.7	26.0	8.2
45	20.0	21.0	11.4	18.5	23.3	9.6	18.0	26.0	8.3
46	20.4	21.0	11.6	18.9	23.3	9.7	18.4	26.0	8.5
48	21.2	21.0	12.1	19.7	23.3	10.1	19.1	26.0	8.8
50	22.0	21.0	12.6	20.5	23.3	10.6	19.9	26.0	9.2

Heating performance tables: ASP-20 entering source air temperature

Leaving hot water °F	0 °F			10 °F			20 °F			30 °F		
	MBH	kW	COP	MBH	kW	COP	MBH	kW	COP	MBH	kW	COP
80	105.7	17.2	1.8	126.1	17.1	2.2	151.3	17.1	2.6	181.4	17.2	3.1
90	106.4	19.8	1.6	124.3	19.4	1.9	147.4	19.2	2.3	175.8	19.1	2.7
100				126.3	22.3	1.7	146.5	21.8	2.0	172.3	21.4	2.4
105							147.2	23.3	1.9	171.5	22.8	2.2
110							148.8	24.9	1.8	171.4	24.3	2.1
115							151.4	26.7	1.7	171.9	26.0	1.9
120										173.2	27.7	1.8
125										175.4	29.6	1.7
130												
135												
140												

Heating performance tables: ASP-20 entering source air temperature (con't)

Leaving hot water °F	40 °F			50 °F			60 °F		
	MBH	kW	COP	MBH	kW	COP	MBH	kW	COP
80	216.1	17.4	3.6	255.6	17.6	4.3	299.6	17.8	5.0
90	209.3	19.1	3.2	247.8	19.1	3.8	291.4	19.3	4.4
100	203.7	21.2	2.8	240.6	21.2	3.3	282.8	21.2	3.9
105	201.6	22.5	2.6	237.2	22.4	3.1	278.5	22.3	3.7
110	199.8	23.9	2.5	234.2	23.7	2.9	274.3	23.6	3.4
115	198.6	25.4	2.3	231.4	25.1	2.7	270.2	24.9	3.2
120	198.0	27.1	2.1	229.0	26.6	2.5	266.2	26.4	3.0
125	197.9	28.8	2.0	226.9	28.3	2.3	262.4	27.9	2.8
130	198.5	30.8	1.9	225.3	30.1	2.2	258.8	29.6	2.6
135	199.7	32.8	1.8	224.2	32.0	2.1	255.5	31.4	2.4
140				223.6	34.0	1.9	252.4	33.4	2.2

All performance data is based on a 10°F hot water temperature rise through the condenser. For total chiller performance, multiply above (Tons) and input (kW) by the number of modules.

Appendix B: Lighting annual hours of operations (for non-dwelling units spaces)

Building area type	Annual hours	Corridor/ lobby for elevator	Washroom	Locker room	Stairway
Automotive facility	3210	3880	3100	3100	2910
Convention centre	3530	3880	3100	3100	2910
Courthouse	2820	2930	2340	2340	2200
Dining: bar lounge/ leisure	4740	5220	4180	4180	3920
Dining: cafeteria/ fast food	4590	5220	4180	4180	3920
Dining: family	4750	5220	4180	4180	3920
Dormitory	3870	8760	2380	2380	5260
Exercise centre	2820	2950	2360	2360	2660
Fire station	5880	8760	7010	7010	6570
Gymnasium	2870	2950	2360	2360	2660
Health-care clinic	3290	2930	2340	2340	2200
Hospital	4720	8760	7010	7010	6570
Hotel	3310	8760	1630	1630	6570
Library	3610	3880	3100	3100	3490
Manufacturing facility	3760	3880	3100	3100	3490
Motel	3620	8760	1630	1630	6570
Motion picture theatre	2620	2980	1740	1740	2680
Multi-unit residential building	6210	8760	7010	7010	4820
Museum	3500	3880	3100	3100	3490
Office	2870	2930	2340	2340	2200
Parking garage	5760	8760	7010	7010	5260
Penitentiary	4450	8760	2340	2340	5260
Performing arts theatre	1940	2980	830	830	2680
Police station	4100	8760	7010	7010	6570
Post office	3140	3880	3100	3100	2910
Religious building	2350	2180	1740	1740	1960
Retail area	3750	3880	3100	3100	3490
School/ university	2580	2930	2340	2340	2200
Sports arena	4170	5220	4180	4180	4700
Town hall	3040	3370	2700	2700	2530
Transportation	5190	8760	7010	7010	7880
Warehouse	2830	2830	2260	2260	2120
Workshop	3580	3880	3100	3100	2910

Appendix B: Lighting annual hours of operations (for non-dwelling units spaces)

Common space types	Annual hours
Atrium	3880
First 13m in height – per m (height)	3880
Height above 13m – per m (height)	3880
Audience/seating area – permanent	
for auditorium	2980
for motion picture theatre	2180
for performing arts theatre	1040
Classroom/lecture/training	2330
Conference/meeting/multipurpose	3370
Corridor/transition	*
≥2.4 m wide	*
<2.4 m wide	*
Dining area	
for bar lounge/leisure dining	5220
For family dining	5220
Dining other	5220
Dressing/fitting room for performance arts theatre	2800
Electrical/mechanical	1000
Food preparation	5220
Laboratory	
Lab for classrooms	2420
Lab for medical/Industrial/research	2930
Lobby	
For elevator	*
For motion picture theatre	2950
For performing arts theatre	2950
Lobby other	3880
Locker room	*
Lounge/recreation	5220
Office	
Office enclosed	2300
Office open plan	2930
Sales area	3880
Stairway	*
Storage	1910
Washroom	*
Workshop	3880

Building type specific space types	Annual hours
Automotive repair garage	3880
Bank – banking activity area	2930
Convention centre	
audience seating	3880
Convention – exhibit space	3880
Courthouse/police station/penitentiary	
courtroom	2930
confinement cell	5820
judges' chambers	2930
penitentiary audience seating	2930
penitentiary classroom	2260
penitentiary dining	5220
Dormitory – living quarters	2970
Fire station	
engine room	8760
sleeping quarters	2970
Gymnasium/fitness centre	
Fitness area	2950
Gymnasium – audience seating	2950
Play area	2950
Hospital	
Hospital corridor/transition area ≥2.4 m wide	8760
Corridor/transition area <2.4 m wide	8760
Emergency	8760
Exam/treatment	3880
Laundry – washing	3880
Hospital lounge/recreation	5220
Medical supply	8760
Nursery	8760
Nurses' station	8760
Operating room	8760
Patient room	5820
Pharmacy	3880
Physical therapy	3880
Radiology/imaging	8760
Recovery	8760

Building type specific space types	Annual hours
Hotel/motel	
hotel dining	5220
hotel guest rooms	2040
hotel lobby	8760
highway lodging dining	5220
highway lodging guest rooms	2040
Library	
card file and cataloging	3880
reading area	3880
stacks	3880
Manufacturing	
Manufacturing corridor/transition area ≥ 2.4 m wide	3880
corridor/transition area < 2.4 m wide	3880
detailed manufacturing	3880
equipment room	3880
extra high bay (> 15 m floor-to-ceiling height)	3880
high bay (7.5 m to 15 m floor-to-ceiling height)	3880
low bay (< 7.5 m floor-to-ceiling height)	3880
Museum	
general exhibition	3880
restoration	2930
Parking garage – garage area	6730
Post office – sorting area	2930
Religious building	
Religious audience seating	2180
fellowship hall	2180
worship pulpit, choir	2180
Retail	
retail dressing/fitting room	3680
mall concourse	3880
retail sales area	3880

Building type specific space types	Annual hours
Sports arena	
Sports audience seating	2950
Court sports arena – class 4	2950
Court sports arena – class 3	2950
Court sports arena – class 2	2950
Court sports arena – class 1	2950
Ring sports arena	2950
Transportation	
Air/train/bus – baggage area	8760
Airport – concourse	8760
Seating area	8760
Terminal – ticket counter	8760
Warehouse	
Fine material storage	2830
Medium/bulky material	2830
Medium/bulky material with permanent shelving that is $> 60\%$ of ceiling height	2830

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