

2021 Energy Management Plan

Municipality of the County of Antigonish



June 17, 2021

Table of Contents

1.0	Executive Summary	4
2.0	Acknowledgements	5
3.0	Introduction	5
3.1.	Energy Management Vision	6
3.2.	Previous Energy Initiatives	6
3.2.1.	Municipal Administration Building Rooftop Solar	6
3.2.2.	Community Solar Program	6
3.2.3.	Low Carbon Communities	7
3.2.4.	Antigonish Court House Retrofits	7
3.2.5.	ICIP Applications	7
3.2.6.	LED Streetlight Conversion	7
4.0	Energy Management Methodology	8
5.0	Energy Analysis	9
5.1.	Overall Energy Use	9
5.2.	Energy Use by Building Type	9
6.0	Benchmarking	10
6.1.	ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager	10
6.2.	Benchmarking results	10
7.0	Goals	11
7.1.	Energy Goals	11
7.2.	Energy Strategy	11
7.2.1.	Improve energy efficiency in existing buildings	11
7.2.2.	Incorporate energy efficient technology and controls within design and execution of new projects	11
7.2.3.	Invest in renewable and non-emitting sources of energy and improve community resilience	11
8.0	Opportunities & Action Plans	12
8.1.	Opportunities	12
8.2.	Action Plans	12
8.2.1.	Immediate Planning Actions	12
8.2.2.	Short-Term Planning Actions (1-4 Years)	12
8.2.3.	Long-Term Planning Actions (5+ years)	12
8.3.	Funding	13
9.0	Monitoring, Tracking, and Verification	13
9.1.	Five Year Energy Management Plan Review	14
10.0	Energy Culture	14
11.0	Next Steps	14
12.0	Appendices	15
12.1.	Appendix A: Benchmarking Results	15
12.2.	Appendix B: Opportunity Tables	16
12.3.	Appendix C: Energy Checklists	17

List of Tables

Table 1: Current and Target Levels.....	11
Table 2: Summary of Demand Pilot Opportunity.....	12
Table 3: Available Funding Sources.....	13
Table 4: Project Review Metrics.....	13
Table 5: Annual Review Metrics.....	13

List of Figures

Figure 1: Strait Area OEM Region.....	5
Figure 1: Breakdown of Energy Cost and Energy Use in County Buildings.....	9
Figure 2: Breakdown of Building Uses by Proportion, Gross Floor Area, and 2019 Energy Consumption (GJ).....	9

1.0 Executive Summary

The Municipality of the County of Antigonish has partnered with Efficiency Nova Scotia to better manage energy costs and develop long term energy efficiency plans for County owned and operated buildings. One of the main outcomes of this partnership is the development of this Energy Management Plan for the County. While the County has previously invested in energy efficiency and renewable energy, this plan provides the framework for managing energy at all levels of building operation. Continuous improvement is the guiding principle of the plan. Managing energy costs is an important aspect of keeping operating costs low as infrastructure ages and energy costs increase.

Opportunities to improve energy efficiency were identified through energy audits and are included in this plan. Over 110,000 kWh and \$20,000 of possible annual savings were identified. A summary of benchmarking results are included in the plan. Benchmarking provides a baseline of energy consumption that will be used to inform and verify savings from future projects.

Overall, this plan provides a basis for the County to reduce GHG emissions from County buildings by 35% by 2031.

2.0 Acknowledgements

The County would like to begin by acknowledging that it is in Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq People. The Mi'kmaq occupied this territory and have been living here for many centuries. These lands are steeped in rich Indigenous history and modern traditions. As a community, we have the responsibility to honour and respect the four directions as well as land, water, plants, animals, and ancestors.

3.0 Introduction

In September 2020, the Municipality of the County of Antigonish (the County), four other nearby municipalities, one Mi'kmaq First Nation, and Efficiency Nova Scotia began a partnership to reduce energy consumption in the Strait Area. Through this partnership, Efficiency Nova Scotia provides the six Strait Area partners with a single on-site energy manager (OEM) to identify and develop energy saving opportunities in the region. The regional on-site energy management approach is the first partnership of its type in Nova Scotia and aims to be an example in the province of how smaller municipalities can work together to achieve their energy goals.

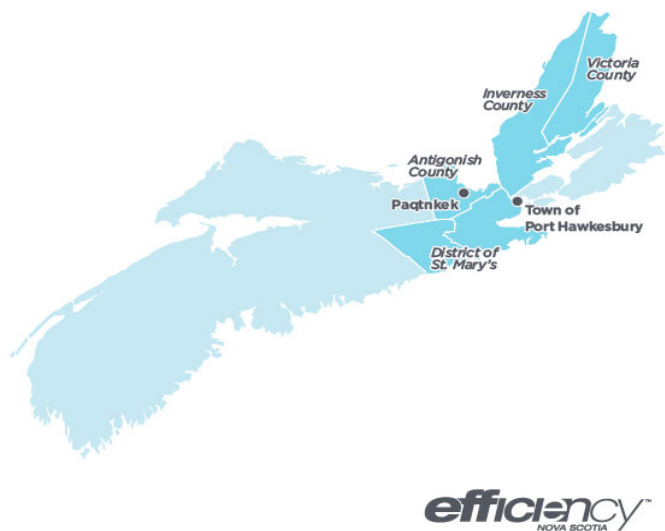


Figure 1: Strait Area OEM Region

This Energy Management Plan is the guiding energy document for the County. The aim of the plan is to foster sustainable and efficient municipal operations through focusing on achieving energy targets. The plan provides a set of recommended measures that can reduce energy consumption in new and existing buildings.

The development of this plan is the second of two major deliverables for the County provided through the on-site energy manager. The first, benchmarking municipal building energy use, was completed using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager. Energy performance in 19 buildings is being tracked and assessed using the software.

In 2019, the Province of Nova Scotia set some of the most ambitious climate goals in the country through the Sustainable Development Goals Act. The primary goals of the act are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 53% below 2005 levels by 2030, and to achieve net-zero emissions in Nova Scotia by 2050. Through its own energy goals, the County supports the provincial targets.

3.1. Energy Management Vision


Environmental stewardship is a key value of the Anku’kamkewey (Relationship Accord) between Paqtnkek Mi’kmaw First Nation and the Municipality of the County of Antigonish. The County is committed to improving energy efficiency and encouraging energy conscious behaviours among staff and the community as a method to root its environmental stewardship. Through honouring yesterday, acting today, and inspiring tomorrow the County is optimizing its service to the public.

3.2. Previous Energy Initiatives

Prior to the on-site energy manager partnership, the County has engaged in numerous projects aimed at reducing energy consumption, investing in renewable energy sources, and improving infrastructure. During 2021 Strategic Planning sessions, council identified renewable energy as one of the top priorities. Through this plan, the County is continuing to expand on the future-focused, energy conscious culture it has cultivated.

3.2.1. Municipal Administration Building Rooftop Solar

Municipal Administration Building Rooftop Solar



Size: 25 kW	Installed August 2016
Electricity generated from the array is used by the Municipal Administration Building, and any excess generation is sold to the NSPI grid.	
Peak Production Month	August
Energy Produced (August 2016 – January 2021)	103.4 MWh
Energy Savings (August 2016 – January 2021)	\$9,650
Energy Sold to Grid (August 2016 – January 2021)	\$3,288

3.2.2. Community Solar Program

As part of the province of Nova Scotia’s Solar for Community Buildings Program a 72 kW photovoltaic array was approved in 2019 and installed in June 2021. The array is located between the

Municipal Administration Building and the Public Works Building on Beech Hill Road. The array can supply up to 79,200 kWh annually to the NSPI grid. A 20-year power purchase agreement is in place. Nova Scotia Power will purchase electricity generated from the site at a rate of \$0.2075/kWh. Annual revenue from the project is expected to be over \$16,000.

3.2.3.Low Carbon Communities

The County and Paqtnkek Mi'kmaw Nation are working together on a joint energy initiative under the First Nations – Municipal Community Economic Development Initiative (CEDI) to increase low carbon energy delivery, support local job training in renewable energy technology and increase energy security in the communities. Funding for a feasibility study has been secured through the Nova Scotia Low Carbon Communities (LCC) program to assess three options for a high output solar project. The feasibility study is currently underway, and results are expected in Summer 2021.

Paqtnkek Mi'kmaw Nation is one of the Strait Area OEM partners and has a close working relationship with the County. Part of future on-site work in Paqtnkek, and continued work with Antigonish, will aim to identify more joint opportunities to leverage funding and improve energy efficiency.

3.2.4.Antigonish Court House Retrofits

Built in 1855, the Antigonish Court House is a National Historic Site and local landmark. The Court House is owned by the County and continues to operate as a courthouse. Due to the age of the building, need for significant repairs has been identified in recent years. Since 2015, two building audits have been completed to prioritize repairs and retrofits.

Upgrades to the Court House began in Spring 2020 and are expected to finish in early 2022. Renovations are scheduled to minimally impact court proceedings. As a National Historic Site, the original design and façade are maintained as much as possible. Repairs include:

- Conversion of heating system from an oil boiler to an electric boiler
- Installation of heat pumps
- Replacement of siding, windows, and doors
- Addition of insulation to exterior walls
- Retrofit of main room lighting
- Replacement of front concrete work, to increase accessibility
- Repairs to front columns

These repairs, particularly ones to the heating system and building envelope, will increase the efficiency of the building. Effects resulting from the changes will be captured by tracking energy consumption in Portfolio Manager. An energy audit of the Court House was conducted in January 2020 as part of OEM site work. Identified efficiency opportunities to be included as part of repairs are outlined in Appendix B.

3.2.5.ICIP Applications

The County submitted two applications in 2020 to the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP). The first application is for a project that would improve the energy efficiency, and reduce GHG emissions, of 17 community buildings in the County through deep energy retrofits and solar installations. The second application is for the creation of an Active Transportation route through the Town and County of Antigonish. Both applications are currently under review with the Provincial and Federal governments. Decisions on funding are expected in the third quarter of 2021.

3.2.6.LED Streetlight Conversion

Streetlights in the County are either owned and operated by NSPI; owned by the County and operated by NSPI; or owned and operated by the County. NSPI has converted all streetlights under

their operation to LEDs. In 2020, the Municipality completed conversion of the streetlights it operates to LEDs. A total of 50 streetlights were replaced. All new streetlights in the County will be LEDs.

4.0 Energy Management Methodology

The Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle is an iterative four-step management method for continuous improvement. PDCA serves as the basis for creating this plan and for how it will be executed. ISO 50001 – Energy Management Systems, uses PDCA as its operating principle. The iterative nature makes incorporating energy management into municipal operations easier.

Plan	Establish goals and targets while identifying the processes and resources required to achieve them
Do	Implement objectives from the plan
Check	Evaluate the results gathered from implementing the objectives. Measurement and verification are used to validate outcomes
Act	Process improvement phase where records are reviewed, issues are identified, and corrective actions are established



5.0 Energy Analysis

5.1. Overall Energy Use

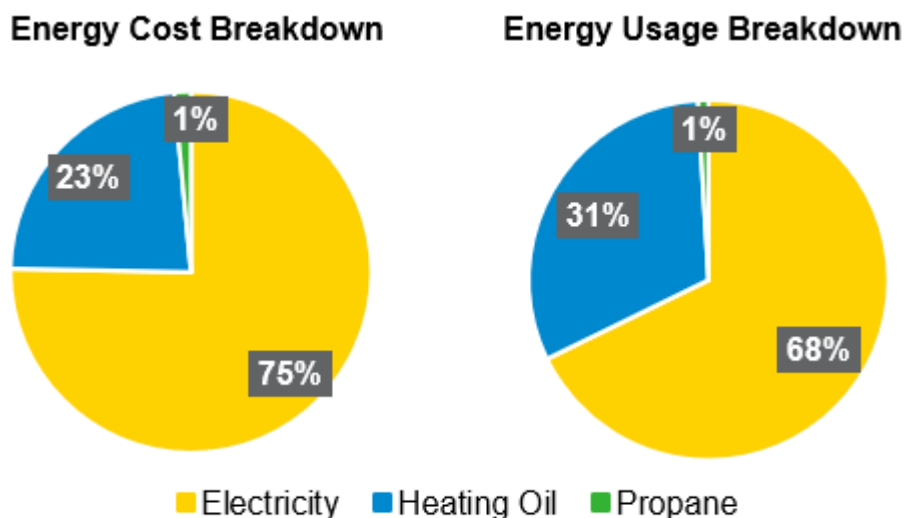


Figure 2: Breakdown of Energy Cost and Energy Use in County Buildings

Annual building emissions were approximately 800 tonnes of eCO₂ in 2019 and are expected to decline. Electricity is both the largest energy use and energy cost for County buildings.

The four primary fuel sources for County buildings are electricity, heating oil, propane, and geothermal. Electricity is used in the largest proportion of buildings, but heating oil warms the largest amount of floor area. Propane is commonly used as a secondary heat source in the winter for buildings that are primarily heated by electricity.

5.2. Energy Use by Building Type

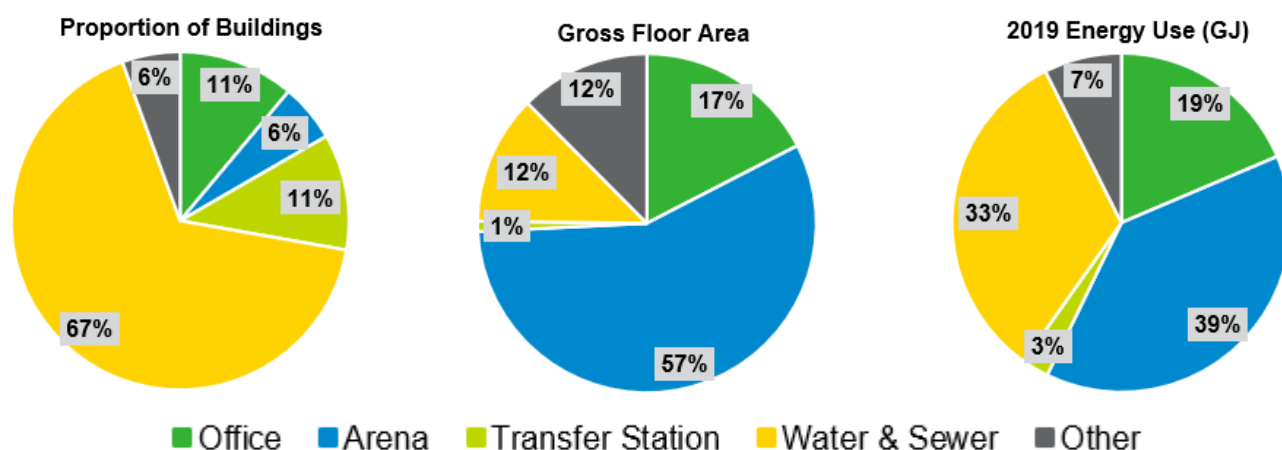


Figure 3: Breakdown of Building Uses by Proportion, Gross Floor Area, and 2019 Energy Consumption (GJ)

Water and sewer related buildings account for the largest proportion of buildings owned by the County, 67%. These structures include water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, and booster stations. However, water and sewer represents only 12% of total floor area.

The Arena is the largest use by gross floor area, 57%. Offices, water and sewer, and other space uses occupy relatively equal floor areas, 17%, 12%, and 12%, respectively. While differing in floor area, the Arena and water and sewer accounted for similar energy use in 2019, 39% and 33%, respectively. Water and sewer is an energy intense area of County operations.

2019 was chosen as the comparison year due to impacts from COVID-19 in 2020. 2019 levels are a more accurate reflection of annual energy use than those in 2020 and will be a more accurate baseline comparison in the future. The Arena was significantly impacted by closures in 2020 that led to reduced electricity and heating oil consumption. Closures are not anticipated to be as impactful for 2021.

6.0 Benchmarking

6.1. ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager

Nineteen buildings that are either owned, or partially owned, by the County are now being tracked and benchmarked in ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager, a free software offered by Natural Resources Canada. Benchmarking in Portfolio Manager allows for comparison of buildings within the County and to industry averages. Using Portfolio Manager allows for easy identification of underperforming buildings, progress tracking for energy and GHG reductions, and labelling buildings with Energy Star scores. Benchmarking can inform policy decisions and be used to assess the effectiveness of energy saving strategies.

Through Efficiency Nova Scotia, electrical data entry into Portfolio Manager has been automated. Automated electrical data is currently only available for Nova Scotia Power accounts. Sites that purchase power through the Town of Antigonish's Electric Utility have their data entered manually. In 2021, the process to automate fuel bills will be completed.

The County has created a Portfolio Manager account with read-only access so that members of staff and council can view the information captured by the program.

6.2. Benchmarking results

Site energy use index (EUI) expresses energy use per square meter, GJ/m², and is used to assess and compare buildings. Lower EUIs generally indicate better energy performance. However, EUI is not always an accurate indicator of efficiency. Energy consumption varies based on building type. Thus, when evaluating site EUIs, it is best to compare only to buildings with similar usages. Natural Resources Canada, in partnership with Portfolio Manager, has published median Canadian EUI values for a range of property types.¹

Water and wastewater treatment facilities consume large amounts of energy but may have small building footprints depending on treatment style. To effectively compare these sites, it is more useful to look at energy intensity relative to treatment capacity, GJ/m³/day, than traditional EUI.

A 2019 annual energy use summary is in Appendix A and contains annual energy consumption, energy costs, site EUIs, and gross floor areas. 2019 was chosen as the baseline year rather than 2020 due to energy use changes caused by COVID-19. 2019 more accurately reflects energy usage in County buildings.

Lower South River Well 3 & 7 Pump Houses are two separate structures located roughly 240 m apart that share a single Nova Scotia Power Inc. account and meter. There is currently no way to track separate energy consumption for the two structures; therefore, both buildings are tracked on Portfolio Manager as one property with an aggregate square footage.

¹ <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/sites/www.nrcan.gc.ca/files/energy/pdf/Canadian%20National%20Median%20Tables-EN-Aug2018-7.pdf>

7.0 Goals

7.1. Energy Goals

The County has established three major energy goals:

- Reduce GHG emissions from County buildings by 35% by 2031
- All new builds designed to be 45% more efficient than the 2017 Building Code Act²
- Reduce water and sewer energy intensity by 10% by 2026

These goals were developed through conversations with County staff and council. The reduction goals should be achievable by actioning all the opportunities outlined in this goal.

Table 1: Current and Target Levels

Goal	2019 Level	Target Year	Target Level	Reduction Needed
Reduce GHG emissions from County Buildings by 35% by 2031	802.43 tonnes eCO ₂	2031	521.58 tonnes eCO ₂	280.85 tonnes eCO ₂
Reduce water and sewer treatment energy intensity by 10%	0.676 GJ/m ³ /day	2026	0.608 GJ/m ³ /day	164 GJ

7.2. Energy Strategy

To achieve the energy goals, the County has developed the following strategic actions.

7.2.1. Improve energy efficiency in existing buildings

Decreasing energy consumption in current facilities is the main method for reducing the emissions from municipal assets. Benchmarking is the first step toward effective data tracking and will help inform future projects. Buildings that are identified as high consumers will be prioritized. High consumers may be the result of the size of building, nature of use, or poor performance. Opportunities that have been identified include, but are not limited to, lighting retrofits, programmable thermostats, and heating system retrofits. Identifying opportunities for energy savings will be an ongoing action undertaken by the OEM, staff, and council.

7.2.2. Incorporate energy efficient technology and controls within design and execution of new projects

Energy efficiency will be a major factor in all decisions made by staff and council. Tools will be provided to assist decision makers understand the costs and benefits of choosing energy efficient technology.

7.2.3. Invest in renewable and non-emitting sources of energy and improve community resilience

Reduction and efficient use are the main priority for energy in the County. However, when possible, the County will continue to support purchasing renewable and non-emitting forms of energy. Improving County operations will lead to enhanced County services. While the focus of the energy management plan is on County assets, the County will help identify and facilitate similar opportunities within the county when possible.

² <https://novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/bcregs.htm>

8.0 Opportunities & Action Plans

8.1. Opportunities

Energy audits of County buildings were completed in Winter 2021. Full tables outlining identified measures, estimated costs, savings, incentives, and simple payback are in Appendix B.

Over 110,000 kWh and \$20,000 of possible annual savings were identified. If actioned, these savings would directly contribute to achieving the County's reduction goals. Identified opportunities include lighting retrofits, occupancy sensors, daylighting controls, programmable thermostats, heat pumps, and increased insulation (Appendix B, Table 2). Lighting retrofits, occupancy sensors, and daylighting controls are to be installed by the end of April 2021 in both the Municipal Administration and Public Works buildings (Appendix B, Table 1).

In addition to the water and sewer opportunities outlined in Appendix B, Table 3, lighting retrofits of all water and sewer buildings should be undertaken in the short-term planning period, within the next five years. These buildings are visited for short intervals of time, so electricity consumption from lights is low. However, a dedicated replacement campaign will upgrade all lights to LEDs, reduce maintenance costs and improve lighting quality.

Demand Pilot Opportunity

Two opportunities to participate in Efficiency Nova Scotia's Demand Incentives Pilot in Winter 2021/2022 have been identified (Table 2). Both opportunities would make use of water towers, including the new Market Street water tower installed in January 2021, to shift demand away from Nova Scotia Power's peak period. No disruption to domestic water service will occur because of the changes.

Table 2: Summary of Demand Pilot Opportunity

Water Tower Locations	Estimated ENS Incentive	Project Cost
Market Street	\$2,750	\$0 – minor changes made in SCADA system
Lower South River		

8.2. Action Plans

8.2.1. Immediate Planning Actions

The following projects are currently underway,

- Low Carbon Communities Feasibility Study with Paqtnkek
- Antigonish Court House upgrades
- Lighting retrofits of Municipal Administration and Public Works Buildings

8.2.2. Short-Term Planning Actions (1-4 Years)

The following projects should be completed in a short-term time frame, within the next 1-4 years,

- Lighting retrofits and heat pump installation in water and sewer buildings
- Court House attic insulation upgrade
- Programmable thermostat installation in all proposed locations

8.2.3. Long-Term Planning Actions (5+ years)

The following project is recommended to be completed in the long-term time frame, more than 5 years from now,

- Replacement of oil furnace with air to water heat pump in Municipal Administration Building

8.3. Funding

The County has successfully leveraged funding for energy projects in the past. Continued work with the Strait Area OEM will maximize incentives from Efficiency Nova Scotia and help identify new funding sources. Current funding sources are outlined in Table 3.

Strait Area OEM will work with the County to develop a list of “funding-waiting” projects. This is a list of energy projects that are currently not feasible to finance through the municipal capital budget but could be if supported by funding. Identifying and applying for funding will be simplified through the creation of this list.

Table 3: Available Funding Sources

Fund	Distributor
Green Municipal Fund	Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)
Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP)	Federal Government
Green and Inclusive Community Buildings	Federal Government
Federal Gas Tax Fund	Federal Government
Low Carbon Communities	Provincial Government

9.0 Monitoring, Tracking, and Verification

Measurement and verification should be carried out for each project to ensure that the estimated and calculated savings, as well as project costs, are formally captured and documented (Table 4). Annual summaries of consumption and savings should also be created to assess progress towards achieving the County’s energy goals and update Council on progress (Table 5). Portfolio Manager can be used to track several of the performance measures suggested below. Council and County staff can view consumption data tracked on Portfolio Manager at any time. Assigning these reviews to a specific person, such as the OEM, will ensure success of the measurement and verification process.

Table 4: Project Review Metrics

Performance Indicator	Unit
Net change in energy use	kWh/year
Estimated savings	kWh/year
Estimated savings	\$
Project cost	\$
Simple payback	years
GHG savings	kgCO ₂ e/year

Table 5: Annual Review Metrics

Performance Indicator	Unit
Annual electricity consumption	kWh
Annual GHG emissions	kgCO ₂ e/year
Updated site EUIs	GJ/m ²
Updated treatment EUIs	GJ/m ³ /day
Total annual project savings	kWh
Total annual project savings	\$
Electricity generated from Solar installations	kWh

9.1. Five Year Energy Management Plan Review

In 2026, a full review of the Energy Management Plan should be completed. A five-year review time frame is ideal for the County to renew their commitment to long-term goals established in this plan and establish new goals that align with future legislation. At that stage, performing energy audits, conducting a thorough review of energy use, and updating related procedures will be required. The annual summaries created as part of the measurement and verification process will be useful documents. This review will require significant resources and should be completed by the OEM.

10.0 Energy Culture

Ongoing commitment to an energy conservation culture among County staff and council is a key pathway for success of the Energy Management Plan. All members of staff have a role to play in energy management. Energy behaviour training should be implemented in the future to aid staff in identifying the specific roles they can play and how energy efficiency can improve their work.

Two energy checklists have been developed to facilitate incorporating energy efficiency in day-to-day operations and planning. One checklist is for use by project managers when preparing and reviewing requests for proposals (RFPs) and tender documents. The second is for council and the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) to use when making decisions. Both checklists are in Appendix C.

Identifying an energy champion in each department to engage all aspects of County operations in energy management will help ensure success of the plan.

11.0 Next Steps

Next steps for the County led actions include

- Update Asset Management Policy to reflect energy goals
 - Make efficiency a priority when replacing assets at end-of-life
- Identify departmental energy champions
- Consider expanding Energy Management Plan to include fleet greening options
- Develop a climate informed water and sewer plan
- Improve energy metering for geothermal system
- Improve water and sewer metering

Next steps for the Strait Area OEM led actions include

- Track County building energy use on Portfolio Manager
- Identify available funding
- Continue monthly Strait Area OEM newsletter
- Increase communication and engagement of energy efficient behaviours

MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF
ANTIGONISH

Honour Yesterday, Act Today, Inspire Tomorrow

12.0 Appendices

12.1. Appendix A: Benchmarking Results

Table 1: Benchmarking Summary

2019 Building Energy Use Summary					
Location	Annual Energy Use (GJ)	Annual Energy Cost	Gross Floor Area (m ²)	Site EUI (GJ/m ²)	Daily Treatment EUI (GJ/m ³ /day)
Antigonish Arena	3,506	\$98,379	3,389	1.03	-
Antigonish Courthouse	291.8	\$9,953	204.4	1.43	-
Brierly Brook Booster Station 1	41.9	\$1,734	9.3	2.57	-
Gaspereaux Lake Water Treatment Plant	155.6	\$4,649	50.2	3.1	5.52
Havre Boucher Sewer Treatment Plant	744.3	\$20,990	306.6	2.43	2.17
Lochaber Booster Station	181.10	\$5,549	7.4	7.53	-
Lower South River RBC	319.2	\$10,199	51.1	6.25	1.37
Lower South River Water Treatment Plant	127.6	\$3,658	55.7	2.29	0.34
Lower South River Well 3 & 7 Pump Houses	134	\$4,365	24.2	5.52	-
Lower South River Well 4 & 6 Pump House	256.3	\$7,209	55.7	4.6	-
MCA Municipal Administration Building	1,070.3	\$25,550	836.1	1.28	-
MCA Public Works Building	636.1	\$18,431	743.2	0.86	-
MCA Transfer Station Maintenance	110.2	\$4,472	125.4	0.88	-
MCA Transfer Station Scale House	22	\$926	27.9	0.79	-
Pomquet Sewer Treatment Plant	119.3	\$3,620	83.6	2.47	2.32
Post Road Booster Station	69.77	\$2,153	9.3	7.50	-
St. Andrew's Booster Station	82.86	\$3,377	7.4	11.20	-
Wright's River Booster Station	170.9	\$5,438	27.9	6.13	0.12

12.2. Appendix B: Opportunity Tables

Table 1: Municipal Administration and Public Works Buildings Lighting Retrofits Summary

Location	Measures	Cost	Estimated ENS Incentive	Annual Energy Savings (kWh)	Annual Savings	Simple Payback (years)
Municipal Administration Building	Lighting Retrofits, Occupancy Sensors, Daylighting	\$18,250	\$3,695	25,591	\$3,210	4.5
Public Works		\$11,340	\$3,012	12,918	\$2,068	4.0
Total		\$29,590	\$6,707	38,509	\$5,278	4.3

Table 2: Municipal Building Opportunities

Location	Measures	Cost	Estimated ENS Incentive	Annual Energy Savings (kWh)	Annual Savings	Simple Payback (years)
Antigonish Arena	Lighting Retrofits, Occupancy Sensors, Programmable Thermostats	\$36,300	\$5,185	26,694	\$3,013	10.3
Antigonish Court House	Lighting Retrofits, Additional Attic Insulation, Programmable Thermostats	\$5,920	\$300	1,528	\$308	18.3
Municipal Administration Building	Air to Water Heat Pump	\$75,000	\$3,000	-	\$5,842	12.3
Public Works Building	Programmable Thermostats	\$300	\$100	-	\$242	0.8
Total		\$117,520	\$8,585	28,222	\$9,406	11.6

Table 3: Water and Sewer Opportunities

Location	Measures	Cost	Estimated ENS Incentive	Annual Energy Savings (kWh)	Annual Savings	Simple Payback (years)
Gaspereaux Water Treatment Plant	Combined Heat Pumps & Lighting Retrofits	\$5,307	\$240	5,195	\$652	7.8
Havre Boucher Sewer Treatment Plant		\$11,658	\$616	10,440	\$1,310	8.4
Lower South River RBC		\$5,503	\$257	5,219	\$655	8.0
Lower South River Well 3 Pump House		\$5,123	\$216	5,186	\$593	8.3
Lower South River Water Treatment Plant		\$5,369	\$248	5,198	\$594	8.6
Pomquet Sewer Treatment Plant		\$10,491	\$464	10,384	\$1,187	8.5
Wright's River Pumping Station		\$5,246	\$232	5,192	\$828	6.1
Total		\$48,697	\$2,273	46,814	\$5,817	8.0

Energy Checklist for Project Managers

Energy and environment should be incorporated into review of design, construction, and specifications for all projects. The following checklist is intended for project managers to use throughout the lifecycle of a project.

- Inform OEM of project
 - OEM seek incentives
- Consider energy costs and source, and impact on environment
- Select technologies and strategies that improve energy performance
- For applicable projects, choose a contractor who is an Efficiency Nova Scotia Preferred Partner
- Preparing RFPs and Tender Documents
 - Include energy use goals in specifications/contract documents
- Purchasing
 - Has the product/service been certified by an independent organization such as Environmental Choice, Energy Star, or LEED?
 - Does this product make efficient use of resources and energy throughout its lifecycle?
 - Is it made with resource-saving materials or processes?
 - What are the operational costs of the product over its life?
 - Does the product have any energy, fuel, or water saving features such as a “sleep mode”?
 - Is there clear instruction on how to use the product to achieve the maximum efficiencies?
 - How does it compare to its competitors in terms of resource efficiency?
 - Choose VFDs when possible
- Commissioning
 - Communicate the energy performance goal to the commissioning agent
 - Document detailed commissioning activities for the building
- Document outcomes and use information to inform energy decisions on future design projects
- Share lessons learned about energy performance and if decisions made during design helped in achieving operational goals

Council and SLT Guiding Energy Questions

Ask yourself the following questions when evaluating any project or opportunity.

- Will this project reduce GHG emissions?
- How does this project relate to the energy goals?
- What are the energy costs and source, and impact on the environment?
- Are there more energy efficient or environmentally friendly options to consider?
- What are the non-savings benefits to the project?