

# 2024 LEED Performance

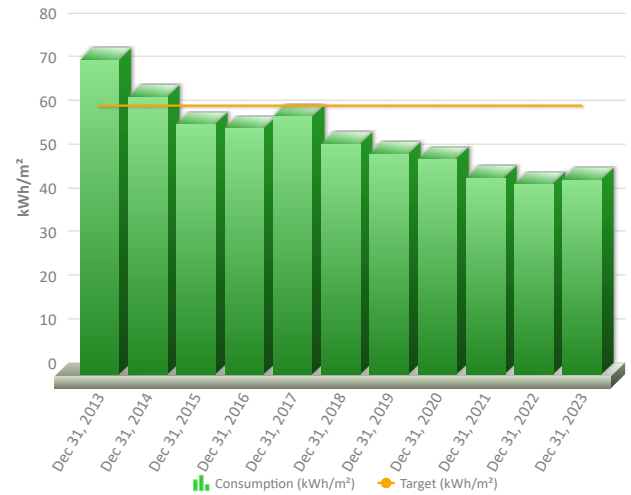
## Reliable Controls Corporation - South Annex at 120 Hallowell Road

Since October 2012, Reliable Controls has occupied this LEED platinum-certified facility located at 120 Hallowell Road, in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Throughout its history, the building has witnessed a steadily changing number of occupants, as well as many improvements to the operations of its mechanical and electrical systems, specifically the HVAC, lighting, and security systems. The simple, flexible, and sustainable hallmarks of the Reliable Controls BAS means optimizing the building operations is simple to do, and the results are easy to monitor.

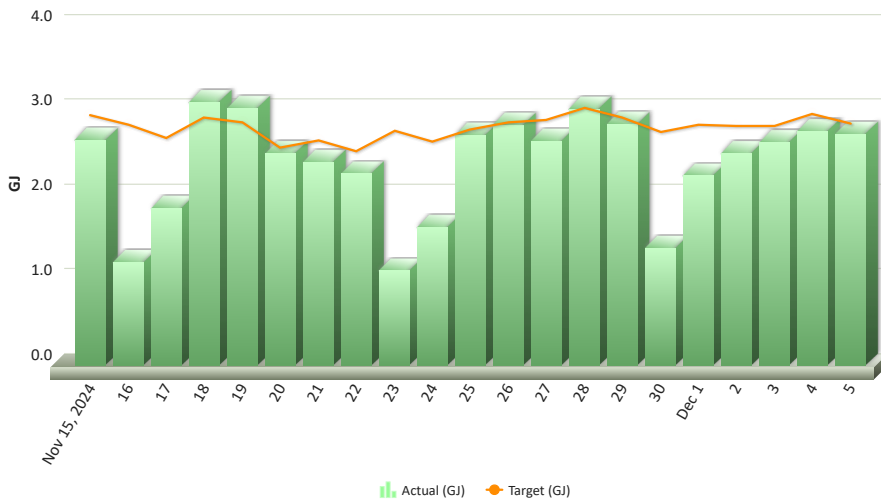
The chart to the right displays a track record of the energy consumed by the annex for each full year of occupancy since 2013, expressed in units of Energy Use Intensity (EUI). A commercial building is considered **green** if its EUI is 110 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> or lower. As can be readily seen in the chart, the EUI for the Reliable Controls LEED platinum South annex has consistently been well within the green building range and for the year 2023, the EUI was **44.0 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>**, well below the building's design target of **58.8 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>**.

Occupancy of the South annex remained below normal capacity during the COVID years (2020 to 2022), as many office employees switched to hybrid work weeks. For most, that meant working from home for more than 70% of the time. In 2023, occupancy increased and stabilized as the company formally adopted hybrid schedules. Regular attendance in the building (albeit less than maximum capacity) resulted in a slight increase in the EUI, but still well below the design target.

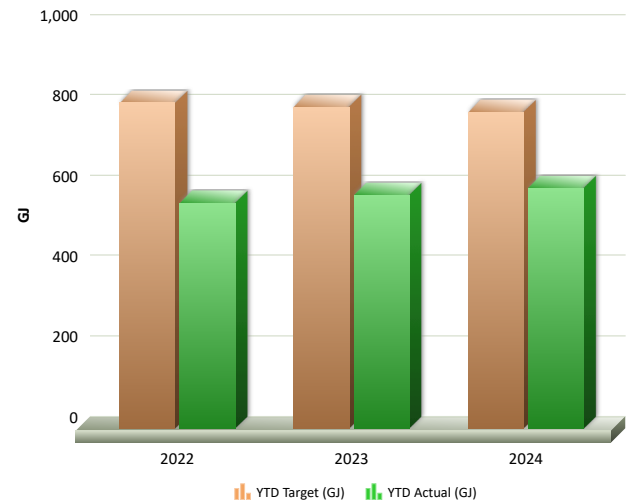
### Energy Use Intensity (EUI)



### Daily Energy Consumption

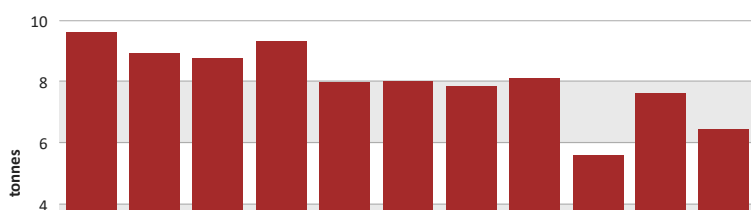


### YTD Consumption Target vs Actual



The Reliable Controls BAS calculates a daily energy consumption target in gigajoules (GJ), based on 50% of the ASHRAE standard 90.1 (1999), adjusted for actual heating and cooling degree days. Standard 90.1 is used to predict the energy consumption of an energy efficient building within a specified geographical region. Year to date for 2024, the actual energy consumed by the Reliable Controls South annex remains well below the target.

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>e tonnes)



In the province of British Columbia, over 90% of the electricity consumed is produced by hydroelectric generation (<https://www.bchydro.com/toolbar/about/sustainability/our-clean-system.html>). That means using electricity, rather than natural gas (methane), results in far fewer tonnes of greenhouse gas per GJ of energy.

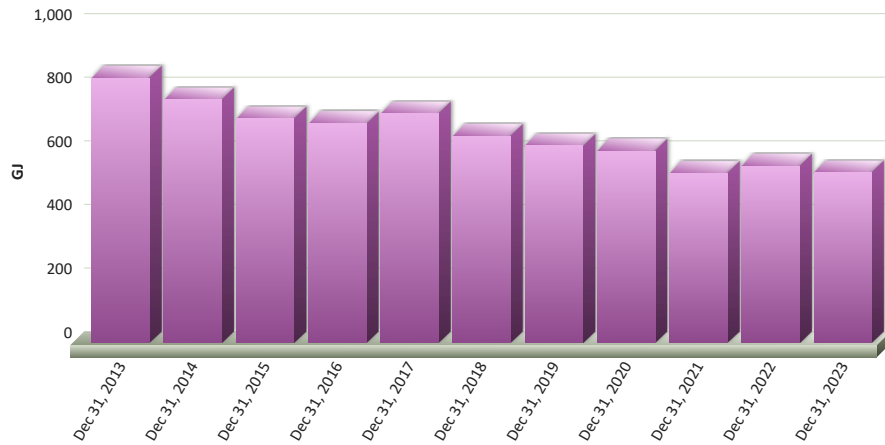
The chart on the left shows the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the energy consumed by the South annex, expressed in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e). CO<sub>2</sub>e is used by many industries to compare the overall global warming potential (GWP) of the greenhouse gases emitted by different processes.

Natural gas consumption decreased markedly in 2022 due to intermittent failures of both gas-fired boilers throughout the year. The boilers are the sole consumers of natural gas in the South annex. In December of that year, facilities engineers were able to use heat pump energy to replace the heat normally produced by the boilers, with the happy consequence of reducing GHGs for the whole month! With the repair of the boilers in January of 2023, an increase in GHGs resulted.

# 2024 LEED Performance

## Electricity

### Annual Electrical Consumption



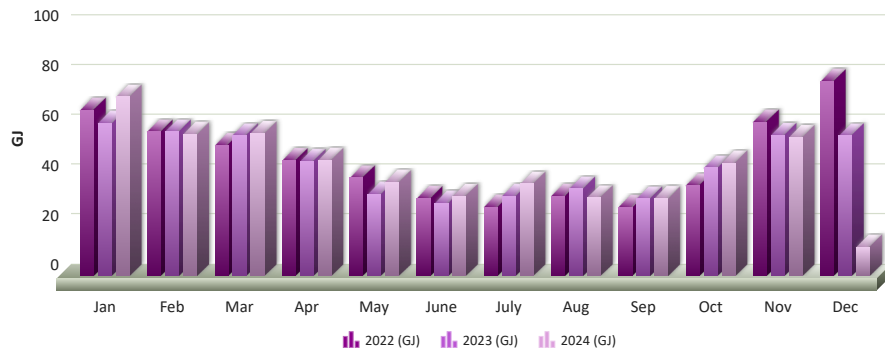
In August 2020, all of the existing T5 fluorescent fixtures in the South annex were retrofitted with new LED tubes and drivers. This change led to an instant and ongoing drop in electricity consumption, however, the impact was hidden by occupancy reductions attributable to COVID-19.

The MACH-System receives occupancy data from a fully integrated BACnet card access system. When a space is unoccupied, the heating/cooling equipment serving that space operates in standby mode, and the overhead light(s) remain off. This means that the energy consumption of the South annex is closely linked to the number of occupants.

Relative electrical consumption was lower in January but higher in February and March due to variances in temperatures from 2022 to 2023. January had 14% less heating degree days, while February and March had 7% and 8% more heating days respectively.

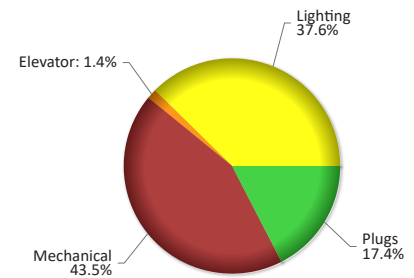
### Monthly Electrical Consumption

2022 through 2024

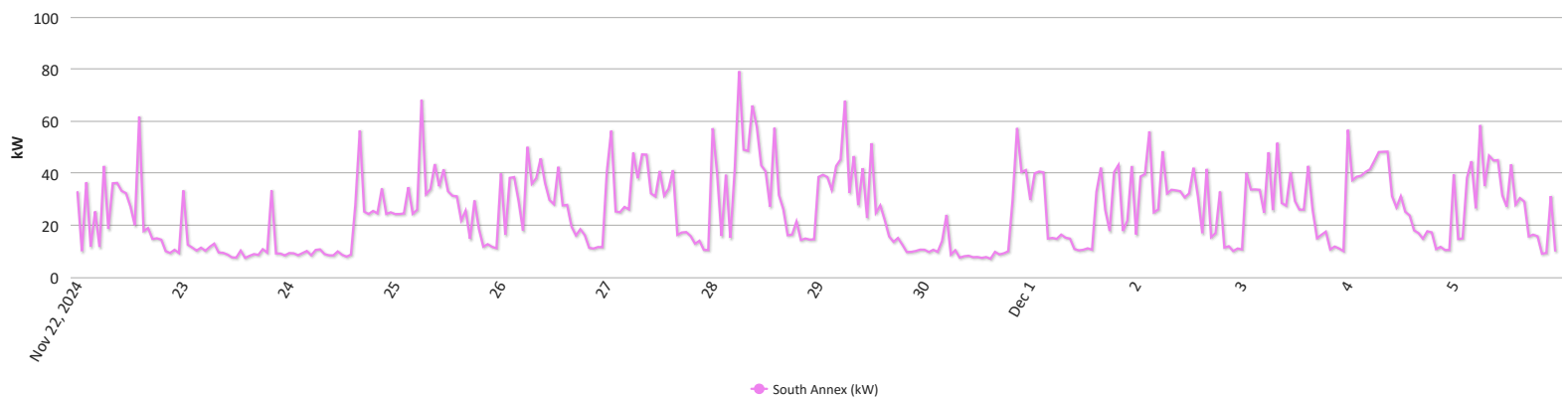


### Electrical Consumption Breakdown

(past 12 months)



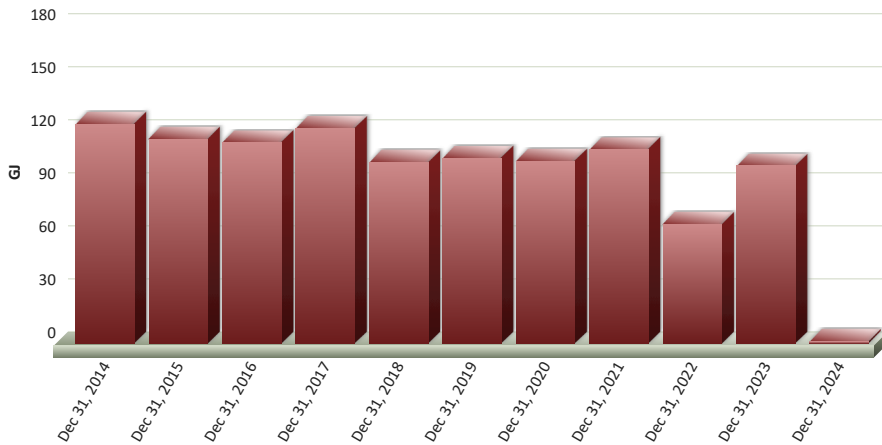
### Daily Electrical Demand



# 2024 LEED Performance

## Natural Gas

### Annual Gas Consumption

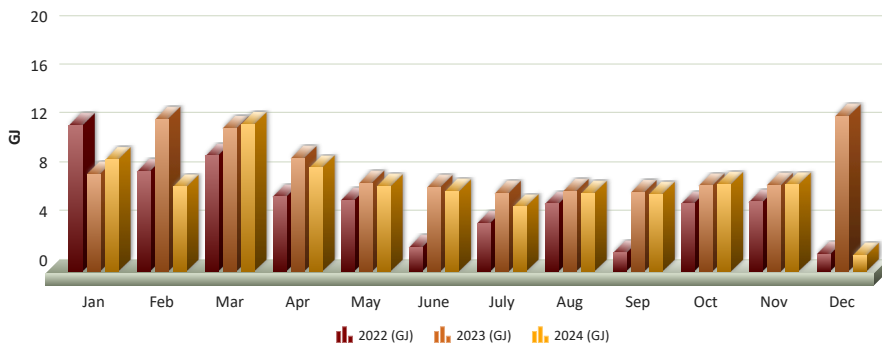


Annual gas consumption is very low for the South annex because all of the radiant floor heating and ventilation heat is generated by electrical energy, using air-source heat pumps and heat reclaim from exhaust air.

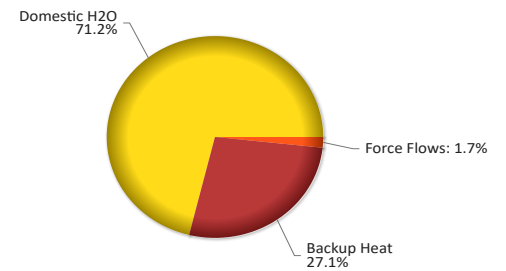
Two small methane fired boilers provide hydronic heat for domestic hot water, force flow entrance heaters, and back-up for the heat pump systems during the heating season.

Throughout 2022, both methane boilers were subject to intermittent mechanical failures. In December, facilities staff were forced to use hot water from the heat pump systems to operate the domestic hot water and force flow entrance heaters. A notable increase in gas consumption can be noted with the repair of the methane boilers although it is still less than consumption in 2021.

### Monthly Gas Consumption 2022 through 2024



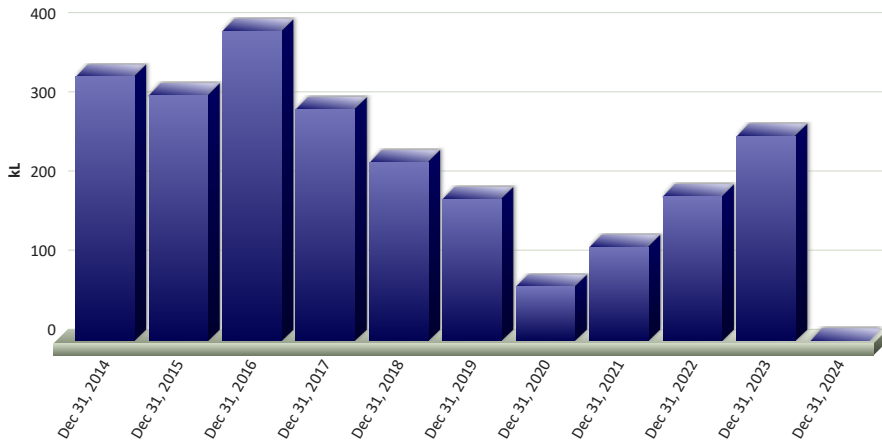
### Gas Consumption Breakdown (past 12 months)



# 2024 LEED Performance

## Water

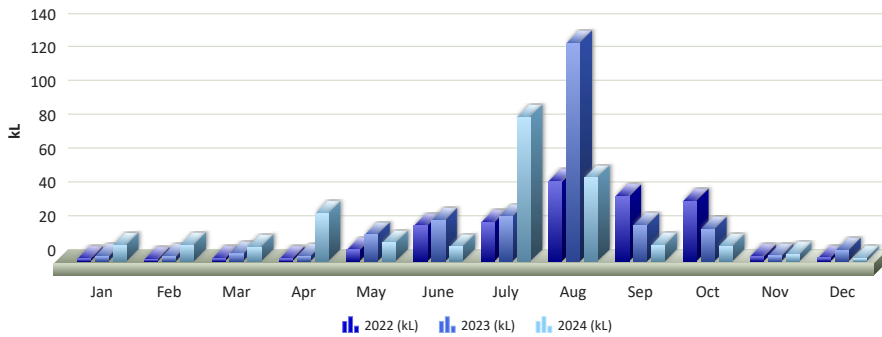
### Annual Potable Water Consumption



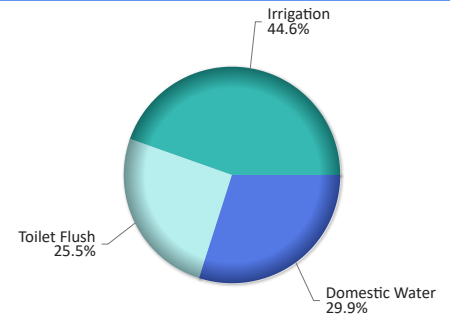
Collecting and using rainwater for landscape irrigation and sewage conveyance can significantly reduce the demand (and expense) of annual potable water consumption. The South annex has two large cisterns used to store rainwater. The water collected in one cistern is used to flush toilets, and the water in the other cistern is used for landscape irrigation during the summer months. In general, the site is planted with drought tolerant local plants. The irrigation schedule is controlled by the building automation system, considering outdoor air temperature and rainfall. Despite these measures, irrigation is the largest single user of domestic water.

In 2020, potable water consumption fell to an all time low as the initial round of COVID-19 kept staff working at home for most of the year. In 2021 and 2022, water consumption was higher due to additional consumption by the irrigation system during two hot and dry summers. In 2023, the lower than average rainfall has created an increase in the requirement of irrigation water. Precipitation for May has been 20% of 2022. A failed level sensor created a spike in domestic water usage in August due to the system filling automatically.

### Monthly Potable Water Consumption 2022 through 2024



### Potable Water Consumption Breakdown (last 12 months)



### Potable Water Monthly Breakdown 2023 vs 2024

