# REGULATORY IMPACT STUDY FOR

# WATER AND GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMPS

#### PREPARED BY:

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HTTP://WWW.EMPR.GOV.BC.CA/EEC/STRATEGY/EEA/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX

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| TYPE OF DEVICE          | Geothermal (Geoexchange) Heat Pumps (also referred to as Ground Source Heat Pump – GSHP) including:  Water-to-air heat pumps used in both open (ground water) and closed loop (ground  |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
|                         | loop or closed lake, pond or ocean loop) configurations with a heating or cooling capacity up to and including 40 kW (135,000 Btu/hr).   |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | (ground loop or closed   | Water-to-water heat pumps used in both open (ground water) and closed loop (ground loop or closed lake, pond or ocean loop) configurations with a heating or cooling capacity up to and including 40 kW (135,000 Btu/hr). |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         |  |   | equipment only, not the ater distribution systems |     |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEST STANDARD           | CAN/CSA-C13256-1-01  | for Water-to-air and bri  | ne-to-air heat pumps                              |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | CAN/CSA-C13256-2-01  | for Water-to-water and  | brine-to-water heat pur                           | mps |  |  |  |  |  |
| PROPOSED ENERGY         |  |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
| PERFORMANCE<br>STANDARD | Application  | COPh  | COP <sub>c</sub> (EER)                            |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | Water-to-Air   | <u> </u>  | <u> </u>  |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | Closed Loop  | <del>3.3</del> <b>3.1</b>   | 4. <del>1 (14.1)</del> 3.93                       |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | Open Loop  | 3.6   | 4 <del>.7 (16.2)</del> <b>4.75</b>                |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | Water-to-Water   | ,   | ,   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | Closed Loop  | <del>3.0</del> <b>2.8</b>   | 4.4 (15.1) <b>4.21</b>                            |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | Open Loop  | 3.4   | 5.6 (19.1)  |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | COP <sub>h</sub> – Coefficient of Po   | erformance Heating  | ,   | 1   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | COP <sub>c</sub> – Coefficient of Pe   | erformance Cooling  |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | COP is Coefficient of Performance is the ratio of net heating or cooling capacity to the power input.  Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) is total cooling capacity (Btu/hr) per electrical energy input (Kw) - Energy Star requirements are listed in EER. |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         |  |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
|                         | Note: these standards are consistent with the former voluntary ENERGY STAR * tier 1 requirements. The proposed standard has been updated to align with the proposed National Building Code equipment efficiency requirements.                          |   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |
| EFFECTIVE DATE          | Products manufactured  | Products manufactured and sold after September 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2013   |   |     |  |  |  |  |  |

#### **CERTIFICATION**

Verification of compliance with the energy performance standard based on the noted "Test Standard(s)" is required.

However, no new testing or labeling requirement is proposed, as products are already tested for the Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) product database which could be used to verify compliance with the BC standards:

http://oee.nrcan.gc.ca/pml-lmp/index.cfm?action=app.search-recherche&appliance=HP GS

# NEED FOR REGULATION

This energy efficiency standard is proposed for geothermal or ground source heat pump (GSHP) equipment. The standard will address the following:

- Existing Energy Efficiency Regulations reference out of date test standards (CAN/CSA C-446-94) for both water-to-air and water-to-water GSHP. This amendment would reference the current Canadian and international test standards for geothermal heat pumps (CAN/CSA-C13256-1).
- The current performance specifications identified in the Energy Efficiency Regulations are lower than the National Standards published by NRCAN and California for water-to-air geothermal heat pumps.
- Minimum efficiencies for GSHP identified in CSA/CAN C13256 and adopted by NRCAN and California are for water-to-air but not for water-to-water heat pumps (Table 1). Water-to-water heat pumps are therefore currently excluded from energy efficiency standards.
- Market transformation has been supported by the United States Federal Tax Credits for Consumer Energy Efficiency program that requires heat pumps to meet current ENERGY STAR® efficiencies. The LiveSmart BC and previous NRCan ecoENERGY grants were established prior to ENERGY STAR standards for geothermal heat pumps.
- Market forces have increased efficiencies of GSHPs above what is currently specified in the regulation and it is believed that all geothermal heat pumps sold in BC already meet the proposed efficiency standard.

Table 1 – Current and proposed energy efficiency standards for GSHP equipment (EWT – entering water temperature in testing standard). *Proposed requirements have been updated to align with proposed National Building Code equipment efficiency requirements.* 

|  | Current Re            | quirm     | ents                   |                  | Proposed R      | equirn    | nents                      |                  | Energy Sto      | ır - Tiei | 3 - Voluntary            |           |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Testing Standard                                 | dard CAN/CSA C-446-94 |           |                        | CAN/CSA-C13256-1 |                 |           |                            | CAN/CSA-C13256-1 |                 |           |                          |           |
|  | Heating<br>COPh       | EWT<br>°C | Cooling<br>COPc (EER)  | EWT<br>°C        | Heating<br>COPh | EWT<br>°C | Cooling<br>COPc (EER)      | ewt<br>°C        | Heating<br>COPh | EWT<br>°C | Cooling<br>COPc (EER)    | EWT<br>°C |
| Water to Air Pumps<br>Closed Loop<br>Open Loop   | 2.8<br>3.1            | 0<br>10   | 3.8 (13)<br>3.3 (11.5) | 10<br>25         | 3.1<br>3.6      | 0<br>10   | 3.93 (13.4)<br>4.75 (16.2) | 15<br>25         | 3.6<br>4.1      | 0<br>10   | 5.0 (17.1)<br>6.2 (21.1) | 15<br>25  |
| Water to Water Pumps<br>Closed Loop<br>Open Loop | 2.8<br>3.1            | 0<br>10   | 3.8 (13)<br>3.3 (11.5) | 10<br>25         | 2.8<br>3.4      | 0<br>10   | 4.21 (14.4)<br>5.6 (19.1)  | 15<br>25         | 3.1<br>3.5      | 0<br>10   | 4.7 (16.1)<br>5.9 (20.1) | 15<br>25  |

#### **HARMONIZATION**

British Columbia's current minimum efficiency for geothermal heat pumps is lower than current NRCan and California standards. Harmonization with these jurisdictions would not be advantageous as they are outdated and have not specified standards for Water-to-Water geothermal heat pumps, which are a growing segment of the equipment market.

The proposed minimum efficiencies align with ENERGY STAR Tier 1 which was in effect between December 1, 2009 and December 31, 2010. The proposed standard has been updated to align with the proposed National Building Code equipment efficiency requirements. These standards partly align with NRCan and California standards for open loop Water-to-Air heat pumps, adopt a higher standard for closed loop and add standards for Water-to-Water geothermal heat pumps.

Table 2 - Comparison of NRCan, California and proposed requirements for geothermal heat pumps *Proposed requirements have been updated to align with proposed National Building Code equipment efficiency requirements.* 

|                                   | NRCan           |           |                              |           | California                                   |           |                       |                  | Proposed i      | Requirn                   | nents                 |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Testing Standard                  | CA              | •         | A-C13256-1<br>1, 2006        |           | ISO 13256-1<br>October 29, 2003              |           |                       | CAN/CSA-C13256-1 |                 |                           |                       |           |
|                                   | Heating<br>COPh | EWT<br>°C | Cooling<br>COPc (EER)        | EWT<br>°C | Heating<br>COPh                              | EWT<br>°C | Cooling<br>COPc (EER) | EWT<br>°C        | Heating<br>COPh | EWT<br>°C                 | Cooling<br>COPc (EER) | EWT<br>°C |
| Water to Air Pumps<br>Closed Loop | 3.1             | 0         | 3.93 (13.4)                  | 15        | 3.1  | 0         | 3.93 (13.4)           | 15               | 3.1             | 0                         | 3.93 (13.4)           | 15        |
| Open Loop                         | 3.6             | 10        | 4.75 (16.2)                  | 25        | 3.6  | 10        | 4.75 (16.2)           | 25               | 3.6             | 10                        | 4.75 (16.2)           | 25        |
| Water to Water Pumps              |                 |           |                              |           |  |           |                       |                  |                 |                           |                       |           |
| Closed Loop<br>Open Loop          |                 |           | OP Specified<br>OP Specified |           | no min COP Specified<br>no min COP Specified |           |                       | 2.8<br>3.4       | 0<br>10         | 4.21 (14.4)<br>5.6 (19.1) | 15<br>25              |           |

# TRANSPARENT REGULATION DEVELOPMENT

Development of the proposed regulation included the following steps:

- Economic assessment by the Province of BC
- Regulatory assessment by the Province of BC

Stakeholder consultation began in spring 2012, including a workshop and solicitation of written responses to this regulatory impact statement in September and October 2012. Additional stakeholder feedback sessions may be scheduled as required.

## MARKET TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY

Market transformation efforts have included provincial and federal consumer rebate programs, with the former operating between 2008 to present, and the latter ending in 2012. Both the LiveSmart BC and Federal ecoENERGY retrofit programs have required that ground source heat pumps systems be compliant with Canadian Standards CSA 448, an installation and design standard, and be certified by the Canadian Geoexchange Coalition. These programs have focused on the retrofit of existing residential heating systems and the total design and reliability of the system.

The United States Federal Tax Credits for Consumer Energy Efficiency (30% of costs with no upper limit, expiring December 31, 2016) require that heat pumps installed meet current ENERGY STAR standards. As a result, most manufacturers' product lines conform to the current ENERGY STAR (tier 3) standard.

The Canadian Geoexchange Coalition has developed, as part of its market transformation initiative, certification programs for GSHP designers, installers and drillers to ensure increase consumer confidence in the design and installation of ground source heat pump systems. Geoexchange BC has worked proactively to promote ground source heat pump systems in British Columbia and develop procurement and a series of professional guidelines highlighting concerns unique to British Columbia.

Demand-Side Management Attribution

This proposed regulation can be promoted by energy utilities through their Demand-Side Management (DSM) programs, leading to increased market share of compliant products prior to the effective date. In turn, part of the energy savings from the proposed regulation can be attributed back to those DSM programs as per Section 4 (Subsection 1.4) of the Demand-Side Measures Regulation under the *Utilities Commission Act*:

http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws\_new/document/ID/freeside/10\_326\_2008

## ASSESSMENT FROM AN INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE

# RANGE OF PRODUCTS AFFECTED

All water-to-water and water-to-air, ground or water source heat pumps used in an open or closed loop configuration up to 40 kW (135,000 Btu/hr).

| COST IMPACT             | The regulation proposes to increase minimum energy efficiency standards of ground source heat pumps to align with the former ENERGY STAR tier 1 requirements (expired December 31, 2010). The proposed standard has been updated to align with the proposed National Building Code equipment efficiency requirements.   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         | Manufactures that have pursued ENERGY STAR certification since December 2009 for geothermal heat pumps will therefore already meet this standard and will not experience any further costs. Current ENERGY STAR tier 3 requirements will remain a voluntary measure.  |
|                         | No new labelling of equipment will be required. Publication of net heating and cooling capacities and coefficient of performance specified in CAN/CSA-C13256-1 (section 8) is already an NRCan requirement. Therefore, no additional costs are expected to be incurred by manufacturers.  |
| COMPETITIVE<br>ANALYSIS | The Federal Tax Credit program in the United States requires that eligible ground source heat pumps meet current ENERGY STAR requirements at the time of installation. This becomes a market force for increasing the energy efficiency of ground source heat pumps in North America. It was applied equally across all manufacturers, thus ensuring a level playing field. |
| MARKET SHARE            | Over 6,680 geothermal heat pumps are identified as meeting current voluntary ENERGY STAR (tier3) requirements by NRCan. All of the remaining 31 heat pumps listed by NRCan meet the proposed regulation.  |
| WASTE<br>MANAGEMENT     | Geothermal heat pumps have a serviceable life typically in excess of 20 years.  |

# COST ASSESSMENT FROM A CONSUMER PERSPECTIVE

| CAPITAL /<br>PURCHASE<br>COSTS | Current models of ground source heat pumps from multiple manufacturers meet the proposed energy efficiency standards. Therefore incremental costs to consumers associated with meeting the proposed energy efficiency standard is zero. However,  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| RESIDENTIAL                    | heat pumps not conforming to the proposed energy efficiency standards could be introduced in future. In this scenario it was estimated that non-conforming heat pumps would be \$174 less expensive than conforming ones.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                | It is expected that costs of ground source heat pumps will decrease over time due to increase in market share. However, if the United States Federal Tax Credits for Consumer Energy Efficiency is not extended, there is a possibility that lower efficiency heat pumps may gain market share in North America after 2016. It is assumed that lower efficiency heat pumps could be marketed at a discount. |  |  |  |  |  |

# COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

## ENERGY SAVINGS FOR EACH CONSUMER

#### **RESIDENTIAL**

A cost benefit analysis was performed with the following assumptions:

- A model of installations was developed based on historical data from Canadian Geoexchange Coalition with modest growth;
- The baseline was assumed to be a non-compliant geoexchange system that meets current Energy Efficiency Act standards;
- Installations were modelled for 10 years, with an additional 10 years of energy savings modeled for both Single Family Dwellings (SFD) and Multiple Unit Residential Buildings (MURB) scenarios;
- The costing analysis is based on the 2011 rate structure, escalating by 8.0%, 7.1% and 1.44% through to 2014 (including the rate rider effective April 1, 2012), reflecting the BC Utilities Commission Order G-17-12, dated February 15, 2012, and the announcement of the provincial government's direction to the Commission in May 2012 (<a href="http://www2.news.gov.bc.ca/news\_releases\_2009-2013/2012ENER0063-000720.htm">http://www2.news.gov.bc.ca/news\_releases\_2009-2013/2012ENER0063-000720.htm</a>);
- An 8% discount rate was used;
- Energy savings were modeled based on an average improvement in efficiency from current regulated efficiencies. The average takes into account the variation between water-to-air and water-to-water heat pumps and the ratio between open loop and closed loop configurations;
- Heating loads were estimated from BC Hydro and Fortis BC end use studies; and
- Average annual energy savings estimated were estimated as:

|                     | Single Family Dwelling | Multi Unit<br>Residential Building |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Energy Savings/unit | 594 kWh/year           | 332 kWh/year                       |

A positive benefit was calculated for consumers of \$22 with as simple payback of 4.25 years.

Although the proposed energy efficiency standard has been updated, the economic model has not been revised. The change to the NBC-aligned standard will not materially impact the energy efficiency gains or consumer savings from the proposed regulation.

# CAPITAL / PURCHASE COSTS COMMERCIAL

An analysis of commercial applications indicated that the capacity of the majority of GSHP equipment installed was larger than the heating or cooling capacity up to and including 40 kW (135,000 Btu/hr) covered by this proposed regulation.

# ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT FROM A PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVE

(Aggregate energy, emission and net cost savings)

The effect of the proposed energy efficiency standards has been modeled to estimate the economic impact of implementation. The model was based on the consumer model with the following assumptions:

- A marginal cost of power with a 2% increase for 10 years, then flat for the remaining 10 years modeled; and
- A 6% discount rate.

The cumulative electricity savings to 2020 and cost savings generated by this regulation from the proposed effective date to year 2032 are shown below:

| Cumulative Electricity Savings to 2020 in GWh/yr and million \$ |                              | 32,663 GWh/ \$4.76M |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------|
|   | Provincial NPV in million \$ | \$10.8M             |

Although the proposed energy efficiency standard has been updated, the economic model has not been revised. The change to the NBC-aligned standard will not materially impact the energy efficiency gains or consumer savings from the proposed regulation

# REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AVOID OR ELIMINATE DUPLICATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

This regulation will correct the following deficiencies in the current Energy Efficiency Standards Regulation:

- The current regulations reference out of date testing protocols. This update is required to reference current national and international standards;
- Efficiency regulations contained within CAN/CSA C13256 do not address waterto-water heat pumps so this regulation will address this omission by specifying minimum efficiencies;
- Current minimum efficiencies for geothermal heat pumps are much lower than models currently on the market due to market transformation efforts; and
- This regulation would bring British Columbia's requirements into alignment with ENERGY STAR tier 1 requirements. The proposed standard has been updated to align with the proposed National Building Code equipment efficiency requirements.

# ADMINISTRATIVE FEASIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The compliance and enforcement approach is based on product listings on the NRCan database and education of manufacturers, distributors, retailers, home builders and developers, and consumers with respect to energy efficiency standards and labelling requirements.

### **NOTES**

# REGULATORY ASSESSMENT COMPLETED BY

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