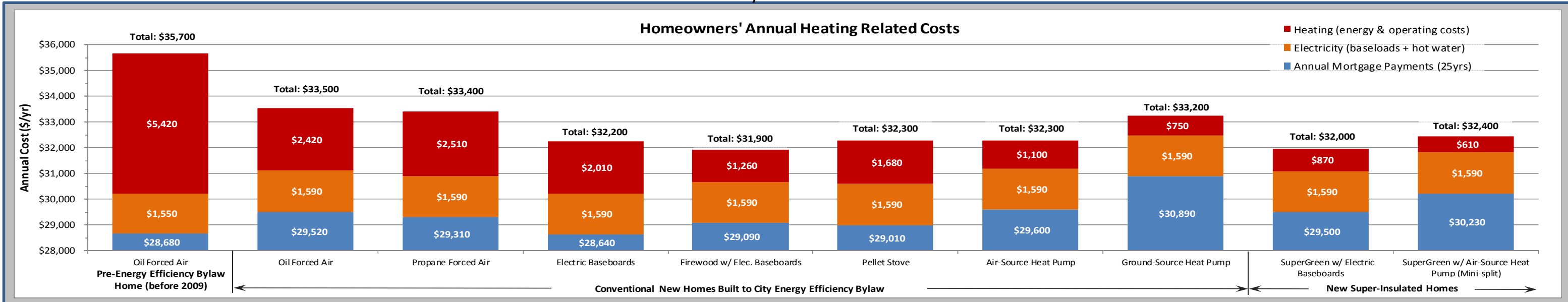


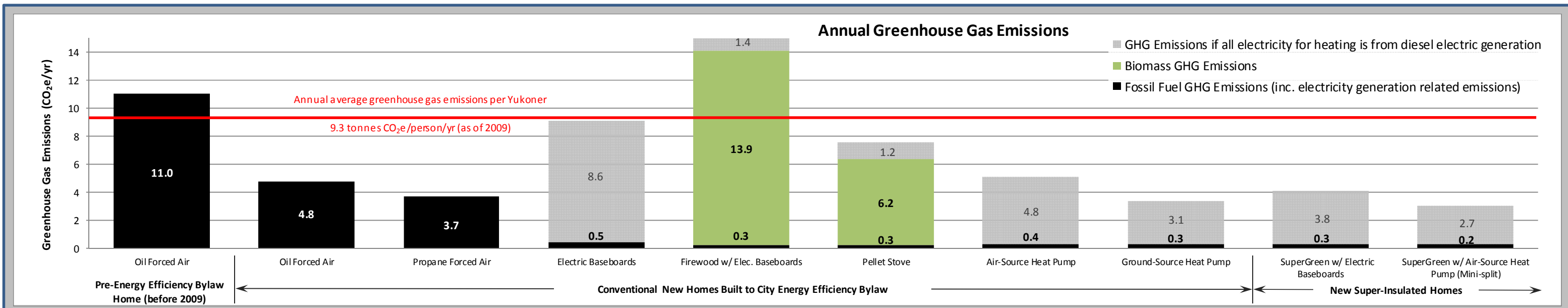
# Overview of Heating Options for New Homes in Whitehorse

A Sustainability Based Review for 2011\*

## Financial



## Environmental



## Social (Comfort, health & resilience)

Pre-Energy Efficiency Bylaw w/ Oil Forced Air	Oil Forced Air	Propane Forced Air	Electric Baseboards	Wood Stove	Pellet Stove	Air Source Heat Pump	Ground-Source Heat Pump	SuperGreen with Electric Baseboards	SuperGreen with Air-Source Heat Pump
✓ Uses least electricity	✓ Conventional, many contractors to install and maintain	✓ Conventional, many contractors to install and maintain	✓ Easy to install	✓ Simple & common	✓ Simple & common	✓ Reduced indoor air quality problems	✓ Reduced indoor air quality problems	✓ Easy to install	✓ Reduced indoor air quality problems
✗ Low insulation levels no longer permitted in City	✗ Indoor air quality risk	✗ Indoor air quality risk	✓ Reduced indoor air quality problems	✓ Comfortable radiant heat	✓ Comfortable radiant heat	✓ Low maintenance	✓ Very low to no maintenance	✓ Reduced indoor air quality problems	✓ Low maintenance
✗ Indoor air quality risk	✗ Annual maintenance	✗ Annual maintenance	✓ No maintenance	✓ Local energy	✗ Indoor air quality risk	✓ Low & predictable heating costs (regulated)	✓ Very low & predictable heating costs (regulated)	✓ No maintenance	✓ Very quiet homes
✗ Annual maintenance	✗ High energy cost fluctuation = lack of financial certainty (i.e. fixed income households)	✗ Annual maintenance required	✓ Comfortable and has individual room heating control	✓ Works during power outages	✗ Regular loading of pellets & storage space required	✓ Locally produced energy	✓ Very low & predictable heating costs (regulated)	✓ Very quiet homes	✓ Comfortable and has individual room heating control
✗ Can be cold & uncomfortable	✗ Risk of fuel spills	✗ High energy cost fluctuation = lack of financial certainty (vis. fixed income homes)	✓ Predictable heating costs (regulated)	✗ Indoor air quality risk	✗ Regular cleaning required	✓ "High-tech" - exciting energy	✓ Locally produced energy	✓ Comfortable and has individual room heating control	✓ Low & predictable heating costs (regulated)
✗ High energy cost fluctuation = lack of financial certainty (vis. fixed income homes)	✗ Furnace can be noisy	✗ High energy cost fluctuation = lack of financial certainty (vis. fixed income households)	✓ Locally produced energy	✗ Labour intensive & needs wood storage space	✗ Some local air pollution	✗ Few contractors and limited experience	✓ "High-tech" - exciting energy	✓ Very quiet homes	✓ Low & predictable heating costs (regulated)
✗ Risk of fuel spills	✗ Does not work during power outages	✗ Furnace can be noisy	✓ Last for life of home	✗ Regular cleaning required & messy	✗ Some stoves noisy	✗ Outside unit can be noisy	✗ Very few contractors and limited experience in Yukon	✓ Comfortable and has individual room heating control	✓ Home stays warmer during power outages
✗ Furnace can be noisy	✗ Replacement after 20+years	✗ Does not work during power outages	✗ Boring - low-tech	✗ Risk of house fires & burns	✗ Does not work during power outages	✗ Does not work during power outages	✗ Does not work during power outages	✓ Comfortable and has individual room heating control	✓ Last for life of home
✗ Does not work during power outages		✗ Replacement after 20+years	✗ Uses most electricity	✗ Local air pollution	✗ Replacement after 20+years	✗ Replacement after 20+years	✗ Replacement after 20+years	✓ Low & predictable heating costs (regulated)	✗ Boring - low-tech
✗ Replacement after 20+years				✗ Replacement after 20+years				✓ Locally produced energy	✗ Replacement after 20+years
								✓ Home stays warmer during power outages	✓ "High-tech" - exciting
								✓ Last for life of home	✗ Outside unit can be noisy
								✗ Replacement after 20+years	✗ Replacement after 20+years

\* Based on costs and opportunities as of September 2011. See reverse side for data sources and analysis basis.

# Overview of Heating Options for New Homes in Whitehorse

## Data Sources and Cost Estimates

<p><b>1. Pre-Energy Efficiency Bylaw Home (before 2009) with Oil-Forced Air Heating:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> 2x6 construction, dual pane glass, higher air leakage (3.2 ACH), no HRV, no foundation insulation (EnerGuide Rating ~61)  <u>Heating System Efficiency:</u> 80%  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 29,200 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced construction cost: -\$12,200</li> <li>Oil Furnace, Fuel Tank: \$10,500</li> <li>Ductwork: \$6,500</li> <li>Total: \$4,800</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil costs (3,966 L/yr): \$5,116</li> <li>Annual furnace maintenance: \$184</li> <li>Insurance premium (+5%): \$44</li> <li>Electricity (13,500 kWh/yr): \$1,623</li> <li>Total: \$6,967</li> </ul> <p><u>Fossil Fuel Emission Factor:</u> 2.7 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 L (<a href="#">GHG Protocol</a>) + electricity emissions (see below)</p>	<p><b>2. Conventional New Construction with Oil-Forced Air Heating:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Energy Conservation Bylaw prescriptive approach (Enhanced 2x6 construction, EnerGuide Rating ~80)  <u>Heating System Efficiency:</u> 83%  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 14,300 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil Furnace, Fuel Tank: \$10,500</li> <li>Ductwork: \$6,500</li> <li>Makeup air device: \$1,250</li> <li>Total: \$18,250</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil costs (1,670 L/yr): \$2,150</li> <li>Annual furnace maintenance: \$184</li> <li>Insurance premium (+5%): \$44</li> <li>Electricity (13,600 kWh/yr): \$1,628</li> <li>Total: \$4,006</li> </ul> <p><u>Fossil Fuel Emission Factor:</u> 2.7 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 L (<a href="#">GHG Protocol</a>) + electricity emissions (see below)</p>	<p><b>3. Conventional New Construction with Propane-Forced Air Heating:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Energy Conservation Bylaw prescriptive approach (Enhanced 2x6 construction, EnerGuide Rating ~80)  <u>Heating System Efficiency:</u> 87%  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 14,200 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propane Furnace, installed: \$7,000</li> <li>Ductwork: \$6,500</li> <li>Makeup air device: \$1,250</li> <li>Total: \$14,750</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Propane costs (2,260 L/yr): \$2,333</li> <li>Propane tank rental: \$100</li> <li>Insurance premium (+5%): \$44</li> <li>Electricity (13,600 kWh/yr): \$1,628</li> <li>Total: \$4,165</li> </ul> <p><u>Fossil Fuel Emission Factor:</u> 1.5 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 L (<a href="#">Environment Canada National GHG Inventory</a>) + electricity emissions (see below)</p>	<p><b>4. Conventional New Construction with Electric Baseboards:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Energy Conservation Bylaw prescriptive approach (Enhanced 2x6 construction, EnerGuide Rating ~80)  <u>Heating System Efficiency:</u> 100%  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 14,200 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electric baseboards: \$4,000</li> <li>Total: \$4,000</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity (27,500 kWh/yr): \$3,599</li> <li>Total: \$3,599</li> </ul> <p><u>Electricity Emission Factor:</u> 0.01 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 kWh (based on 2011 Yukon electrical grid generation, Yukon Energy Corp. 2011 Business Plan), see details below.</p>
<p><b>5. Conventional New Construction with Firewood Heating:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Energy Conservation Bylaw prescriptive approach (Enhanced 2x6 construction, EnerGuide Rating ~70)  <u>Heating System Efficiency:</u> 60%  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 16,000 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wood stove, chimney &amp; labour: \$6,000</li> <li>Electric baseboard backup: \$4,000</li> <li>Makeup air device: \$1,250</li> <li>Total: \$11,250</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Firewood costs (3.3 cords /yr): \$797</li> <li>Insurance Premium (+10%): \$88</li> <li>Electricity (16,000 kWh/yr): \$1,966</li> <li>Total: \$2,851</li> </ul> <p><u>GHG Emission Factors:</u> 1.86 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / tonne (<a href="#">GHG Protocol</a>) + electricity emissions (see below)</p>	<p><b>6. Conventional New Construction with Pellet Stove Heating:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Energy Conservation Bylaw prescriptive approach (Enhanced 2x6 construction, EnerGuide Rating ~76)  <u>Heating System Efficiency:</u> 78%  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 15,200 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pellet stove, chimney &amp; labour: \$4,750</li> <li>Electric baseboard backup: \$4,000</li> <li>Makeup air device: \$1,250</li> <li>Total: \$10,000</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pellet costs (3.4 tonnes/yr): \$1303</li> <li>Insurance Premium (+10%): \$88</li> <li>Electricity (15,700 kWh/yr): \$1,920</li> <li>Total: \$3,311</li> </ul> <p><u>GHG Emission Factors:</u> 1.86 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / tonne (<a href="#">GHG Protocol</a>) + electricity emissions (see below)</p>	<p><b>7. Conventional New Construction with Air-Source Heat Pump – Forced Air:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Energy Conservation Bylaw prescriptive approach (Enhanced 2x6 construction, EnerGuide Rating ~87)  <u>Annual Heating System Efficiency:</u> 180% with rated COP of 2.75 (Mitsubishi Zuba)  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 14,200 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heat Pump, installed: \$14,300</li> <li>Ductwork: \$6,500</li> <li>Total: \$20,800</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity (21,200 kWh/yr): \$2,690</li> <li>Total: \$2,690</li> </ul> <p><u>Electricity Emission Factor:</u> 0.017 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 kWh (estimated 2011 Yukon electrical grid generation, Yukon Energy Corp. 2011 Business Plan)</p>	<p><b>8. Conventional New Construction with Ground-Source Heat Pump – Forced Air:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Energy Conservation Bylaw prescriptive approach (Enhanced 2x6 construction, EnerGuide Rating ~89)  <u>Annual Heating System Efficiency:</u> 250% with rated COP of 4.2 (WaterFurnace Envision in partial load)  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 14,200 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heat Pump, installed, inc. 4 boreholes: \$35,000</li> <li>Ductwork: \$6,500</li> <li>Total: \$41,500</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity (18,800 kWh/yr): \$2,343</li> <li>Total: \$2,343</li> </ul> <p><u>Electricity Emission Factor:</u> 0.017 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 kWh (estimated 2011 Yukon electrical grid generation, Yukon Energy Corp. 2011 Business Plan)</p>
<p><b>9. SuperGreen Construction with Electric Baseboards:</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Super Insulated-R60 walls, R100 ceiling, R30 under-slab, air-tight (0.8 ACH), double doors (EnerGuide Rating ~88)  <u>Heating System Efficiency:</u> 100%  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 6,300 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extra materials, insulation &amp; labour: \$16,600</li> <li>Electric baseboards: \$2,500</li> <li>Total: \$19,100</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity (19,600 kWh/yr): \$2,456</li> <li>Total: \$2,456</li> </ul> <p><u>Electricity Emission Factor:</u> 0.017 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 kWh (estimated 2011 Yukon electrical grid generation, Yukon Energy Corp. 2011 Business Plan)</p>	<p><b>10. SuperGreen Construction with Mini-Split Air-Source Heat Pump</b></p> <p><u>Insulation:</u> Super Insulated-R60 walls, R100 ceiling, R30 under-slab, air-tight (0.8 ACH), double doors (EnerGuide Rating ~90)  <u>Annual Heating System Efficiency:</u> 170% with rated COP of 2.78 (Fujitsu 30RLX)  <u>Total Annual Heating Requirement:</u> 6,300 kWh/yr  <u>Incremental Construction Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extra materials, insulation &amp; labour: \$16,600</li> <li>Mini-split Heat Pump, installed: \$11,750</li> <li>Electric baseboards: \$2,500</li> <li>Total: \$30,900</li> </ul> <p><u>Annual Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity (17,700 kWh/yr): \$2,199</li> <li>Total: \$2,199</li> </ul> <p><u>Electricity Emission Factor:</u> 0.017 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 kWh (estimated 2011 Yukon electrical grid generation, Yukon Energy Corp. 2011 Business Plan)</p>	<p><b>Common Elements:</b></p> <p><u>Home Size:</u> 1,800 sq. ft. (average Yukon home size) + full ICF basement, no garage.  <u>Base Building Cost:</u> \$457,000 (inc. land). All costs based on actual construction costs experienced in Whitehorse, 2010.  <u>Mortgage Terms:</u> 25 year amortization, 5yr fixed @ 4.09%, 5% down-payment. CHMC loan insurance cost of 2.75% added (less 10% discount for energy efficient homes (EGH Rating 80 or higher)).  <u>Energy Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arctic Stove Oil - \$1.29 / L; Propane - \$1.03 / L (source: <a href="#">Yukon Retail Fuel Prices</a>)</li> <li>Pellets - \$365 / ton (\$7.30 / bag based on average Whitehorse retail price in November 2011); Firewood: \$240 / cord.</li> <li>Electricity: \$15.27 + \$0.102 for 0-1000kWh + \$0.137/kWh for 1000-2500kWh + \$0.149 for &gt;2500kWh / month.</li> <li>All operating costs include GST.</li> </ul> <p><u>Heat Energy Requirements:</u> from the Yukon's home energy audit database (<a href="http://www.housing.yk.ca/pdf/SpaceHeatingCost1800sqftHome08-09-10.pdf">http://www.housing.yk.ca/pdf/SpaceHeatingCost1800sqftHome08-09-10.pdf</a>)  <u>Base electrical usage:</u> from HOT2000 with baseload from Yukon Conservation Potential Review (Marbek 2011 in prep.) = 8,350 kWh/yr for baseload + 4,580 kWh/yr for hot water and BC Recommended Standard Operating Conditions (Innes Hood 2011) = 2.5 people / home, 160 L/day of hot water, weather data for Whitehorse, 19°C average house temperature. Average house temperature reduced by 1°C for heating systems that provide zone or individual room heating to reflect practice of reducing temperature in rooms when unoccupied.</p> <p>GHG emission factor for electricity from Yukon's electrical grid in 2011 is approximately 0.017 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 kWh. This is based on a total estimated generation on the grid of 399 GWh in 2011, of which 9 GWh is produced by diesel electric generation (see <a href="#">Yukon Energy Corp. 2011 Business Plan</a>). If it is assumed that electricity used for heating comes from diesel electric generation, then the GHG emission factor for that electricity is 0.71 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e / 1000 kWh.</p>	