How to approach the environmental transition?

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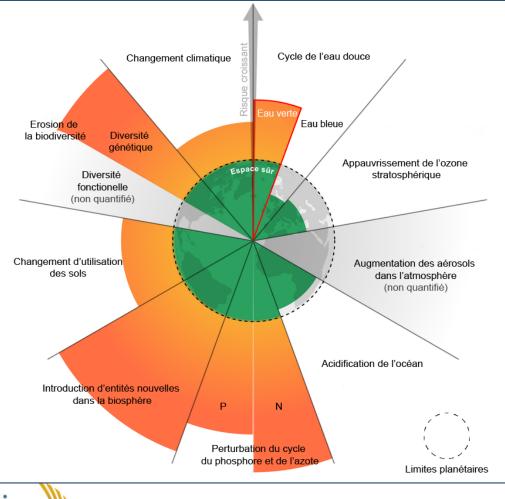


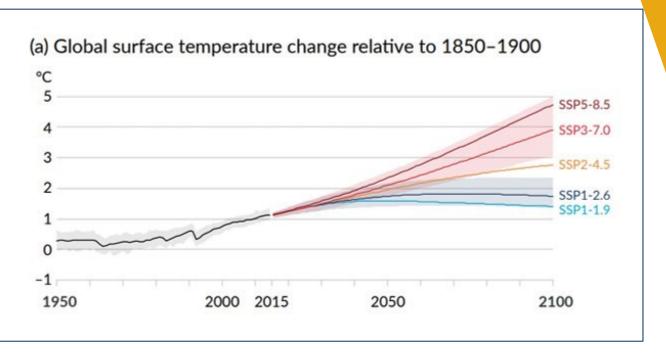


Regulatory and environmental context

6/9 planetary limits are crossed

Increase of global temperature





Clear guidelines are defined by the EU and transposed at Member State level



2050 target : carbon neutrality

2030 target: 55% reduction in emissions



Means of implementation :

- ✓ Improving energy efficiency
- ✓ Use of renewable energies
- \checkmark 0 emission and soft mobility
- ✓ Waste and water management
 - ✓ Protecting biodiversity



The EU taxonomy as a reference framework for non-financial reporting

Defines when a company is operating sustainably or is environmental friendly. Aims to reward and promote environmentally friendly business practices and technologies

Activities covered

- Construction of new buildings
- Renovation of existing buildings
- Acquisition and ownership of building

Mandatory for big companies.

- > 250 employees
- > 20 million euros in balance sheet
- > 40 million euros in turnover



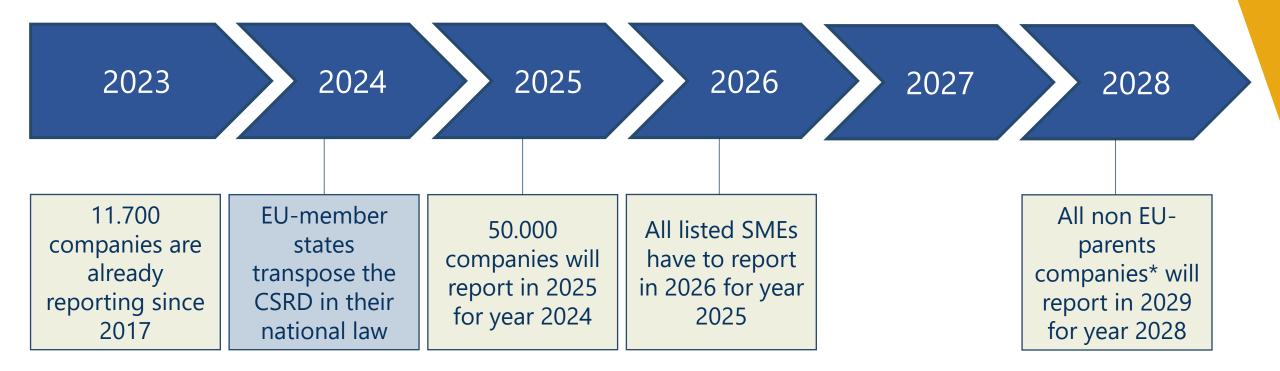
Evaluation through an EU taxonomy report

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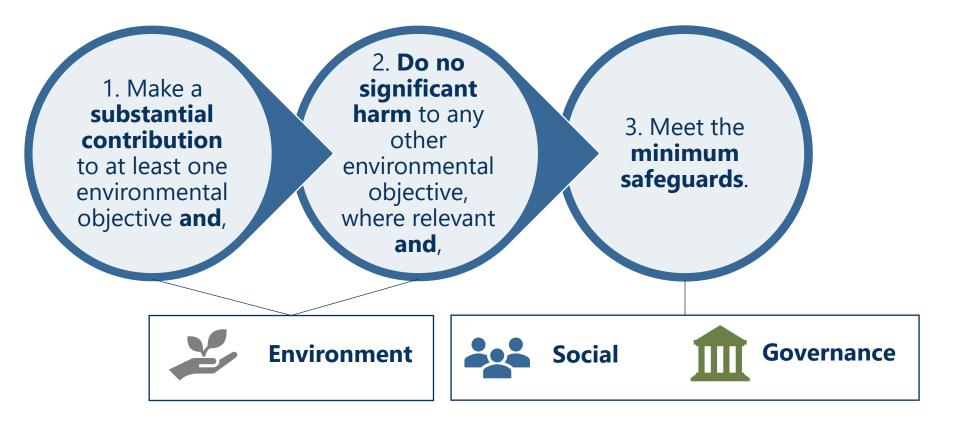
More and more companies concerned



*With combined group turnover in the EU of more than € 150 millions



To comply with the EU taxonomy, the company must align with 3 ESG criteria





The 2 first criteria are constructed around 6 environmental objectives

1. Climate change **mitigation**, 2. Climate change **adaptation**, Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources,

4. Transition to a **circular economy**,

5. **Pollution** prevention and control, 6. Protection and restoration of **biodiversity** and **ecosystems**.

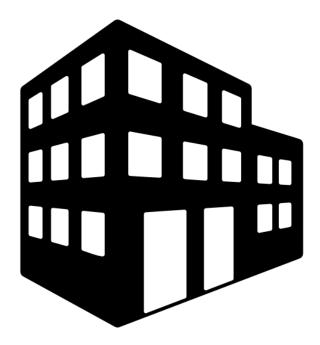


EU Taxonomy

Sector	Activity	1. Climate mitigation	2. Climate adaptation	3. Water	4. Circular economy	5. Pollution prevention	6. Biodiversit y		
Construction & real estate	Acquisition and ownership of buildings								
	Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies								
	Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings		one of the six environmental objectives						
	Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation []		 one of the six environmental objectives Do no significant harm to any of the other five environmental objectives 						
	Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	>	Comply with minimum safeguards (social & governance)						
	Renovation of existing buildings								
	Construction of new buildings								



Example

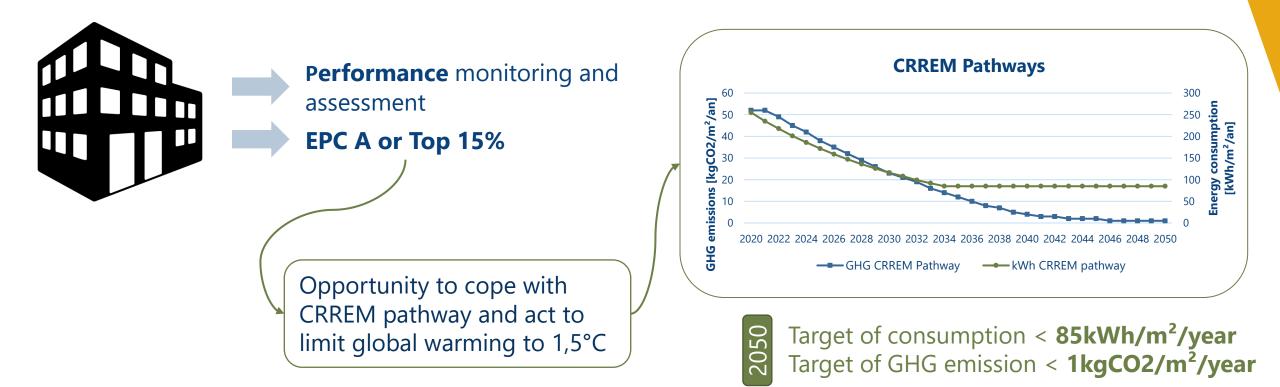


- ✓ Office building
- ✓ Building built in the 90's in Brussels Capital region
- ✓ High consumption level (EPC E)
- ✓ No clear idea of how the building works
- → Willingness to renovate the building (= activity covered by EU Taxonomy)
 - → Possibility to adapt the rents in consequence
 - → Avoid financial pressure
 - → Possible classification of the building in a "green" found (article 7 etc.)
 - → Asset more liquid (interested by institutional investors concerned by EU Taxonomy)



1. Substantial contribution to

Climate change **mitigation**





1. Substantial contribution to

Climate change **mitigation**

→ Implementation of **sub-metering**

- → Corrective maintenance
- → Real **performance** monitoring ...

Performance monitoring and assessment

EPC A or Top 15%

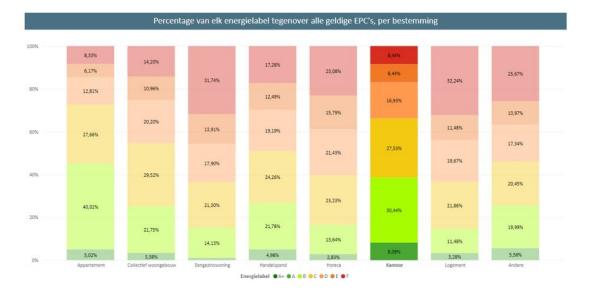
→ Renovation of the techniques and the envelope
 → Revision of the environmental conditions
 → Modification of user behavior ...



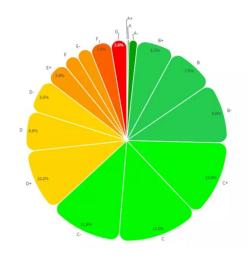


Before the technical project

1. What is the consumption target? EPC A or Top 15% ??? 2 Real different questions in Belgium



Flanders Top 15 % < 122,3 kWh/sqm. Y





Top 15 % < 121 kWh/sqm. Y



Presentation of the 3 scenarios

Methodology

Budgeting of the cost of renovating the techniques on the basis of three renovation scenarios.

Scenario 1

Complete technical renovation in line with minimum energy performance regulations & compliance with the well-being code.

Objectives: PEB C BREEAM VERY GOOD

Scenario 2

2030 Target

Optimising the performance of techniques for a reasonable extra cost and guaranteeing a low level of energy and maintenance costs.

> **Objectives:** PEB B BREEAM EXCELLENT

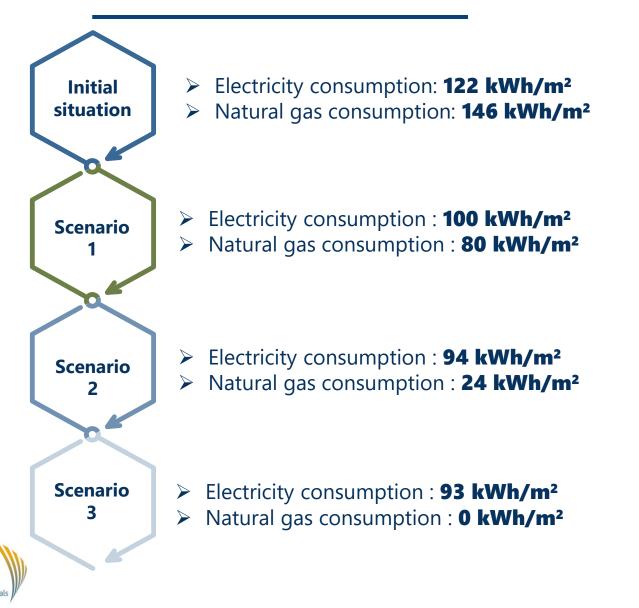
Scenario 3

2050 Target

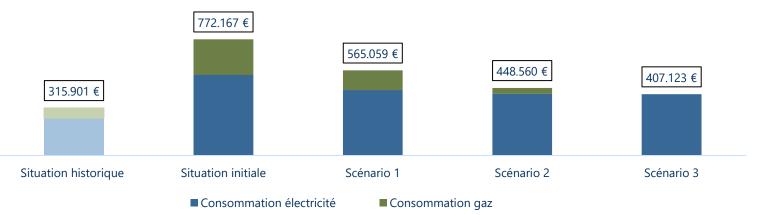
Elimination of local fossil fuels (gas) for 100% fossil fuel free operation, maximising local renewable energy & electricity potential

> **Objectives:** PEB A BREEAM EXCELLENT (OUTSTANDING)

CONSUMPTION LEVELS

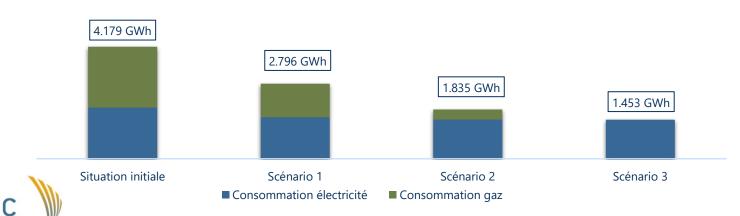


CONSUMPTION LEVELS



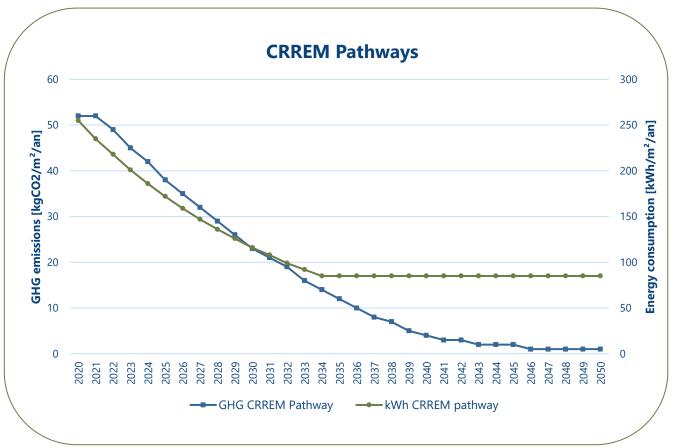
Cost of energy carriers (€)

Consumption of energy carriers (GWh)



for HVAC professional

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT



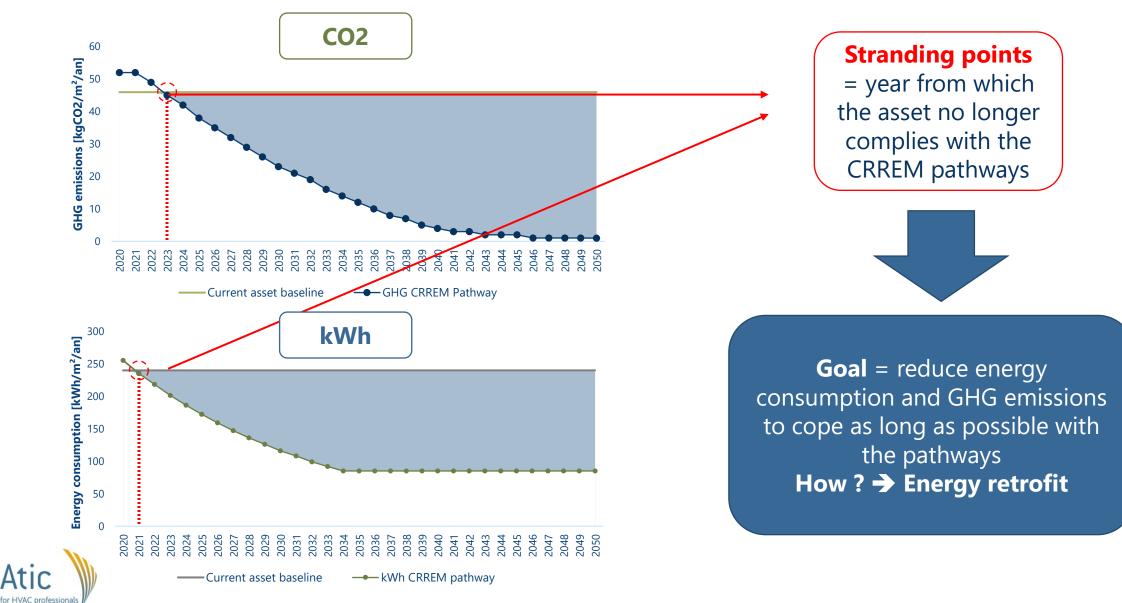


2050

Target of consumption < **85kWh/m².year** Target of GHG emission < **1kgCO2/m².year**



CRREM decarbonization pathway





The project: the importance of commissioning

Commissioning ? What's this ?

Commissioning (Cx) ensures that a new building functions as the client originally intended, and that the building's occupants are able to operate and maintain it. This intensive quality assurance process begins at the design stage.

Monitoring is one of the necessary tools for commissioning, involving the collection, reading and analysis of data. It enables energy performance to be certified and comfort to be optimised, particularly in connection with energy performance contracts.





American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers



Importance of commissioning and fine-tuning installations

Objectives :

Correct an anomaly

Reduce operating costs

Obtain certifications (breeam, lead, etc.)

Extend life spans

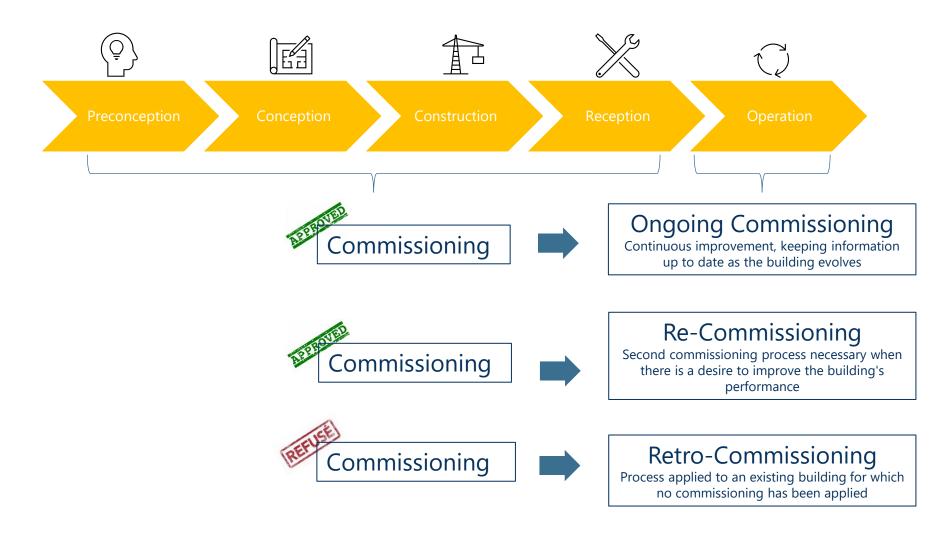
Help maintenance

Maintain performance over time

Direct impact of 10 to 50% on a building's energy efficiency



Life-Cycle Building Commissioning (LCBCx)

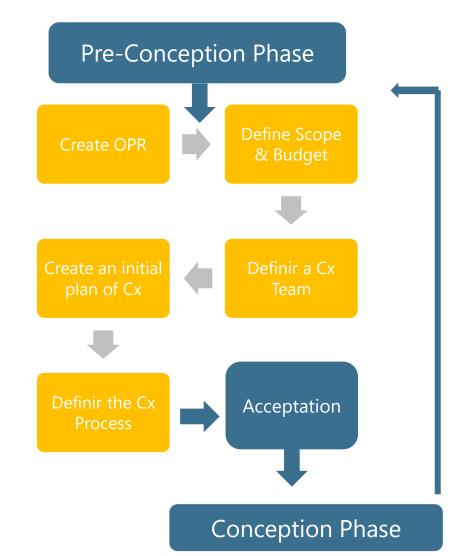




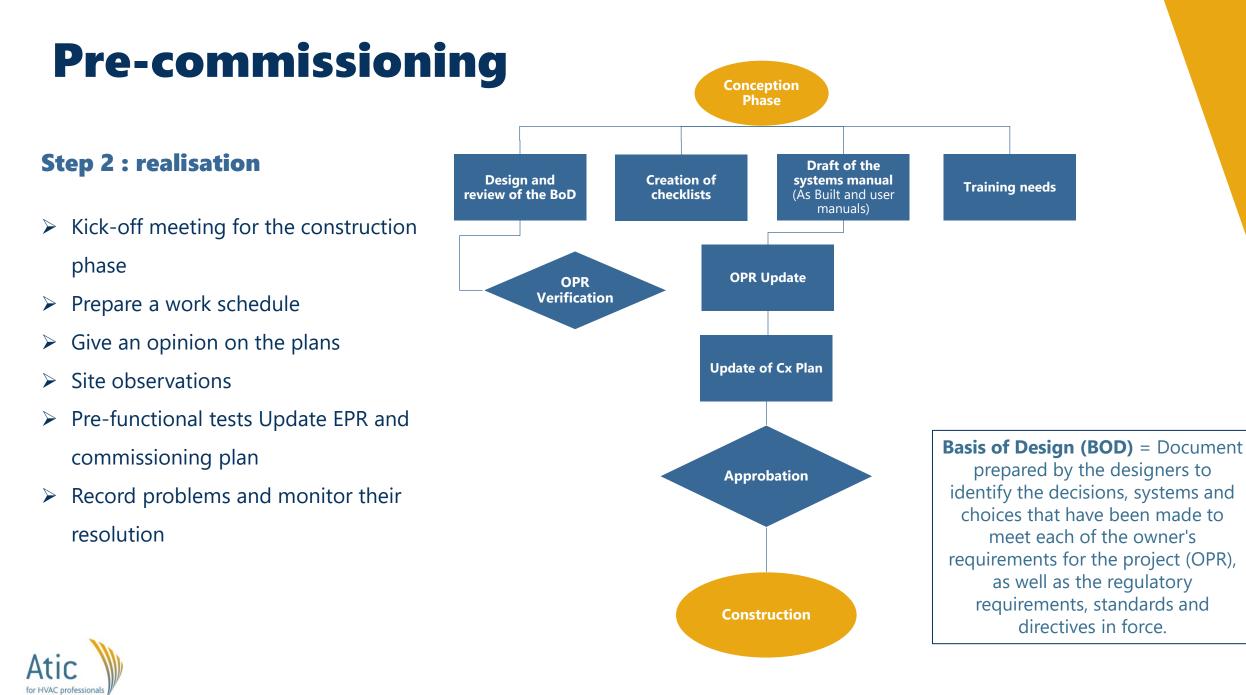
Phase 1: Pre-commissioning

Step 1 : pre-conception & conception :

- Definition and development of objectives (OPR)
- Setting up and updating a commissioning plan
- Setting up and managing a problem log
- Kick-off meeting for the design phase
- Schedule commissioning activities
- Assessing the compliance of the basis of design (BOD)
- Definition of training requirements
- Integration of the approach into the consultation



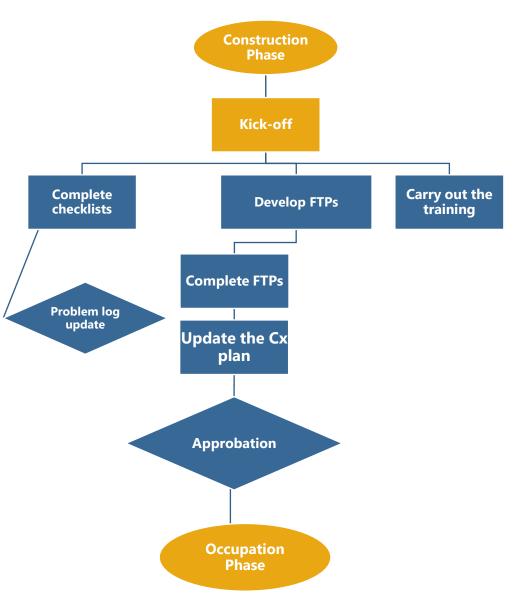




Commissioning in Construction Phase

Step 3 : reception

- Report on tests, verification of settings and balancing
- Functional tests
- ➤ Training
- Updating ERP, problem log and commissioning plan
- Problem log and resolution
- Final commissioning report





Monitoring et Commissioning Training @ATIC

Bastien Mercenier - Greisch & Julien de Rongé - Deplasse

Julien De Rongé

- Industrial Engineer @ ECAM
- Maintenance Sector Manager @ Tem/Engie Solutions
- Project Manager HVAC @ Deplasse & Associés

Expertise technique

- Certification Building commissioning @ AEE (Association of Energy Engineers) •
- Strategic upgrading of technical installations with a focus on energy savings •







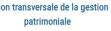
Acteur de la transition énergétique



Engagement sur le résultat









Nestlé : Case study

Building

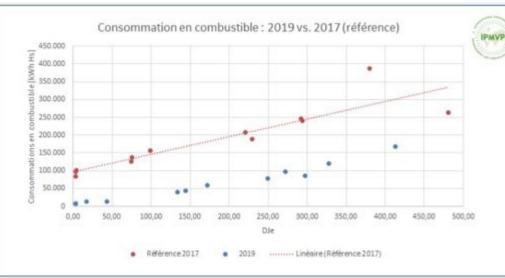
- Affectation : Offics
- Surface Area : 10.617 m²

Actors

- Client : Nestlé
- Design Office: Deplasse & Associés
- > Technical Operator: Comantec

Mission

- > Energy audits for large companies
- Support in implementing the mandatory action plan
- Optimisation of regulation (air renewal, timetables, set points, humidifier operation, etc.)
- Implementation of a "No Cure No Pay" EPC
- Monthly energy monitoring in compliance with IPMVP
- Maintenance control





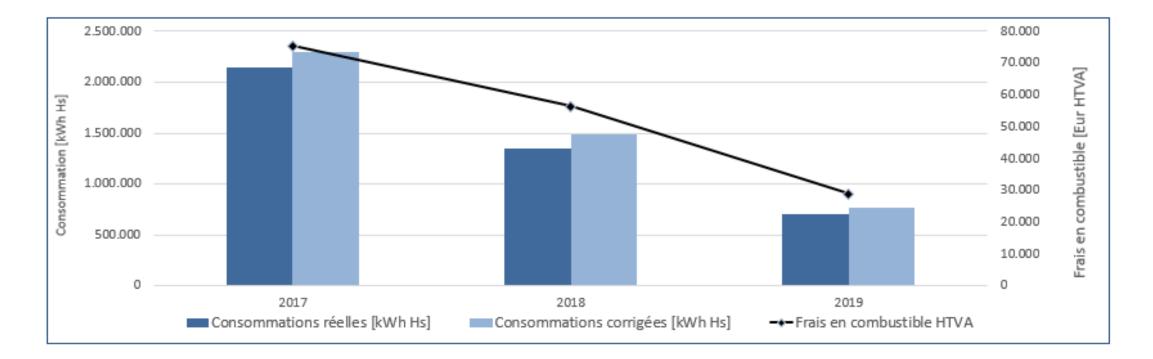


-60% of fuel -45% of electricity > 100.000€ HTVA/year





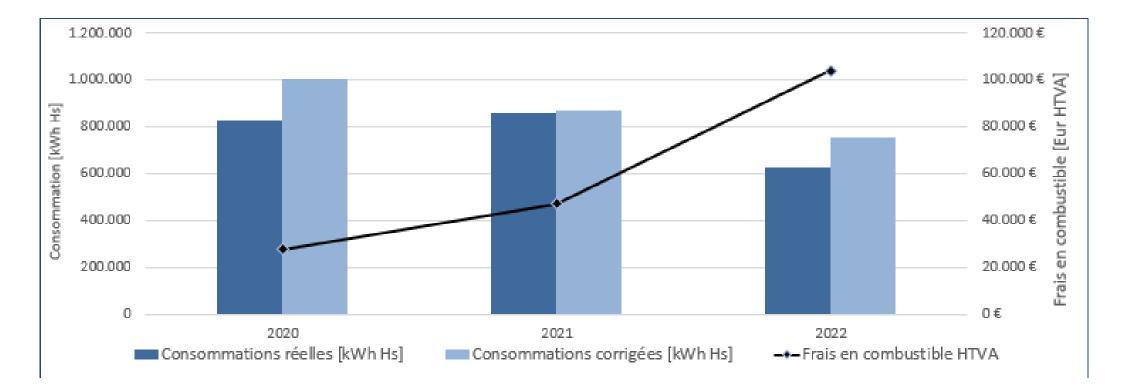
Nestlé : Case study



Annual fuel consumption	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Real consumption [kWh Hs]	2.236.952	1.446.193	735.417	826.264	860.612	627.801
Real consumption [kWh Hi]	2.013.257	1.301.574	661.875	743.638	774.551	565.021



Nestlé : Continuous improvement



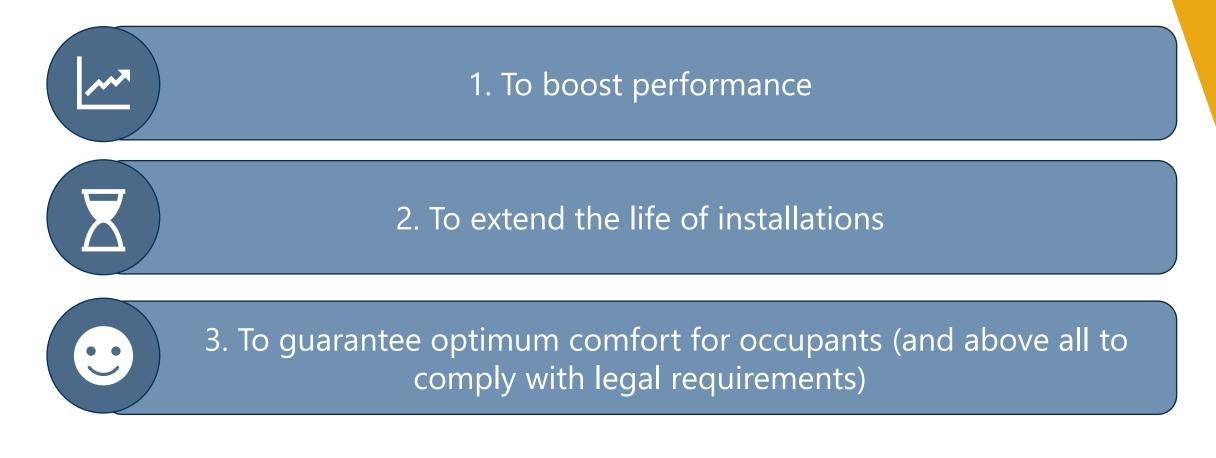
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Performance tracking and monitoring

Importance of continuous monitoring of installations





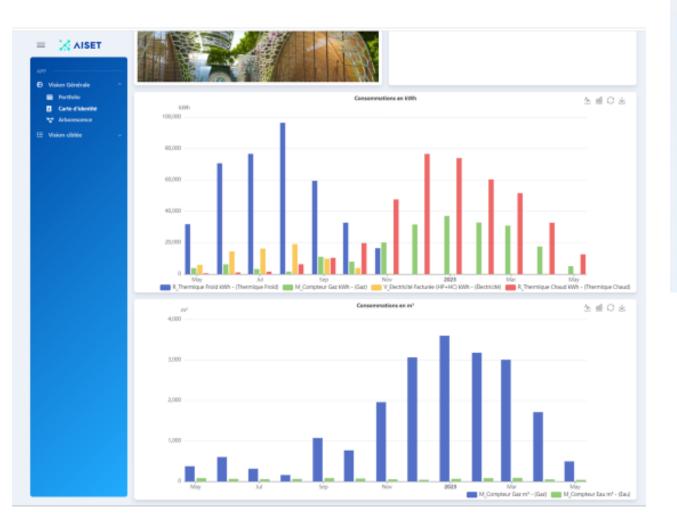
Tools for engineers and experience sharing

1. Audit and dashboarding tools for auditors/engineers AISET etc.

2. Al-driven automatic BMS control tools (Brainbox, Delta Q, etc.)



Overconsumption detection









1. Audit and dashboarding tools for auditors/engineers



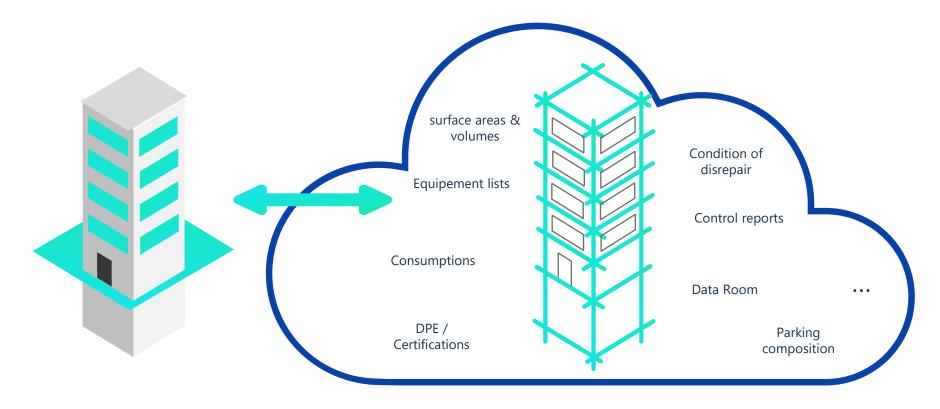








AISET builds the digital twin of buildings

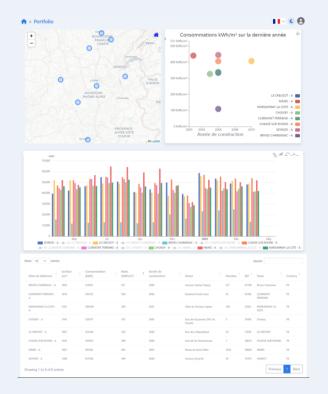


AISET ensures that all data is stored in one secure location.

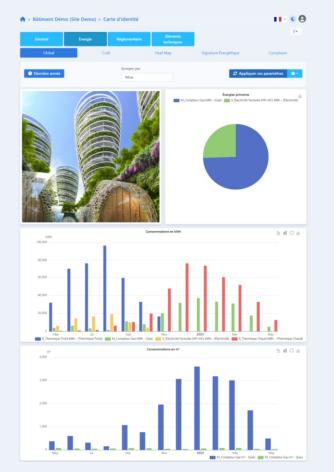


Example : AISET

Global View



Dashboards



Heat maps





The BMS, the key of succes

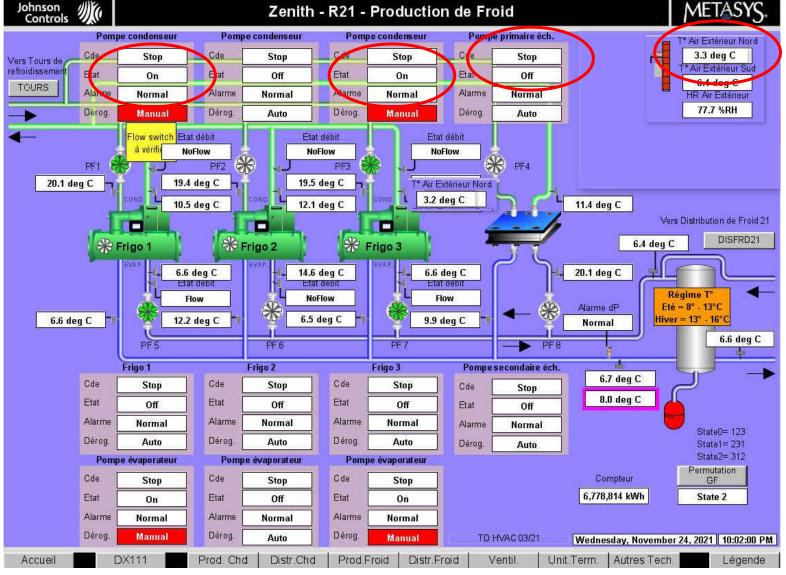
It is 3,3°C outside

The drycooling doesn't work.

Two fridges are free.

The load seems extra.





2. Al-driven tools for automatic BMS control





AI takes parameters into account and controls the BMS. Ex: The AI realizes that the air-conditioning will start at 11 am but that the outside temperature will drop (weather forecast) -> The AI will prevent the machine from starting.

- → Can cause problems if technicians don't understand how AI works: they can't understand why the heating is off.
- → In practice, savings on a well-tuned BMS are quite low
- → Still useful for getting every possible kWh, but requires specialized partners

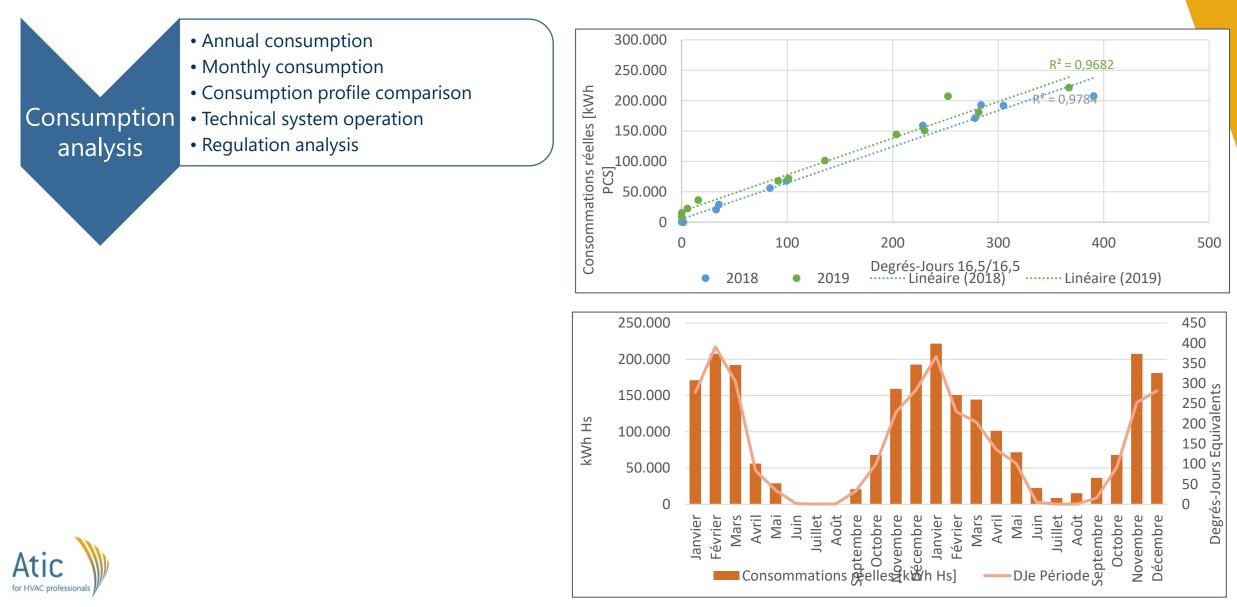




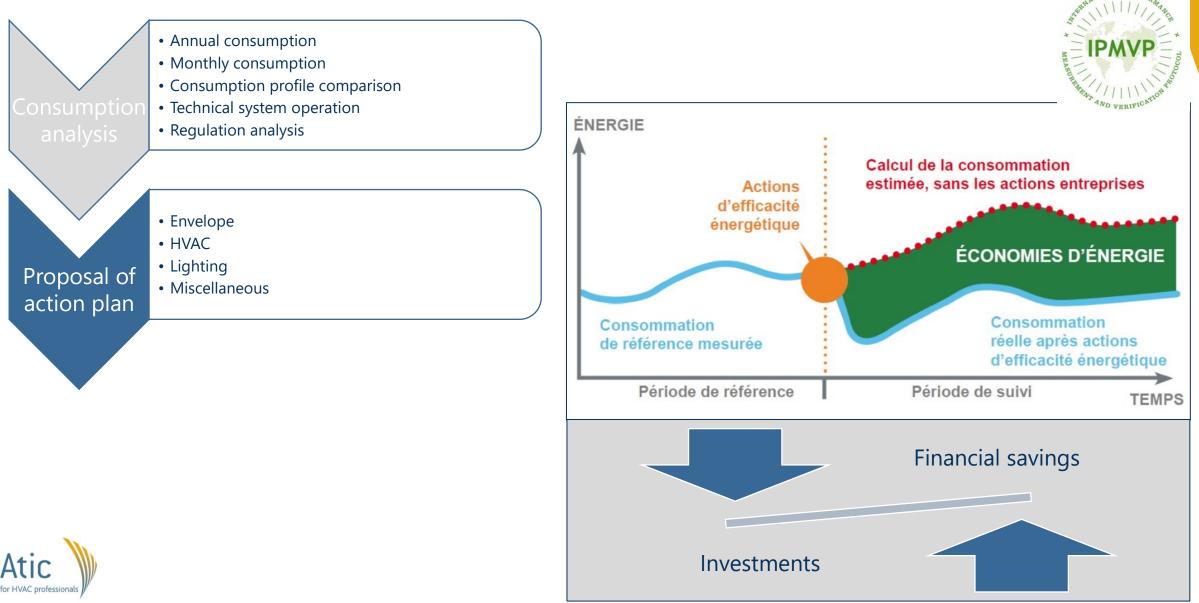
Savings validation



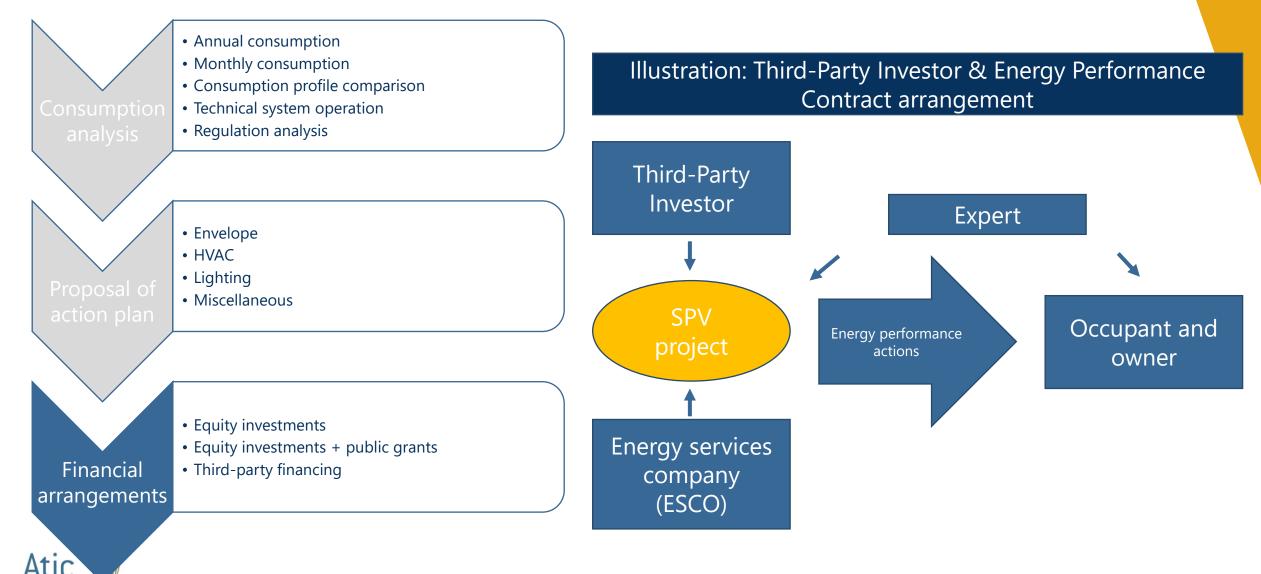
Several steps are essential



Several steps are essential



Several steps are essential





Main messages

In conclusion

Context

- > The european legal concept help us to reach decarbonization goal
- All big owners or promotors are concerned
- > There is no need to destroy completely the shell of a building to reach top 15% and to respect

Paris Agreement -> preserve our ressources

Switching gas to Electricity heating is an obviousness

Commissioning

- Take time to make a commissioning helps maintenance to warranty the economy on a long period
- Fine tuning of a BMS helps equipments to exceed their theoretical lifetime (short cycles etc.) and helps to preserve resource
- Exploitant technique : Comantec

Monitoring

- Monitoring on a long period helps to reach each year a beter result
- > AI tools could helps but after fine tuning



We remain at your disposal for any information

