



Solar & Your Home

Things to Think About

Peter Robinson
Community Energy Association

2018 11 21

Community Energy Association

- CEA is **charitable non-profit** society
- CEA supports local governments and communities across BC

Awareness & Recognition

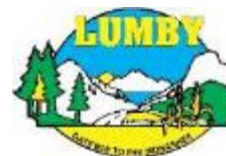
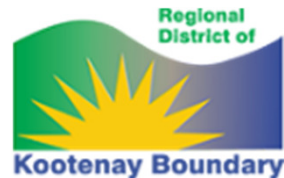
- Workshops & Presentations
- Research & Publications
- Collaboration
- Climate & Energy Action Awards

Projects

- Planning
- Implementation
- Technology Acceleration
- Facilitation and management



Community Energy Association Members



Community Energy Association Members



Energy at work



www.communityenergy.bc.ca

First things first... energy efficiency, then renewables

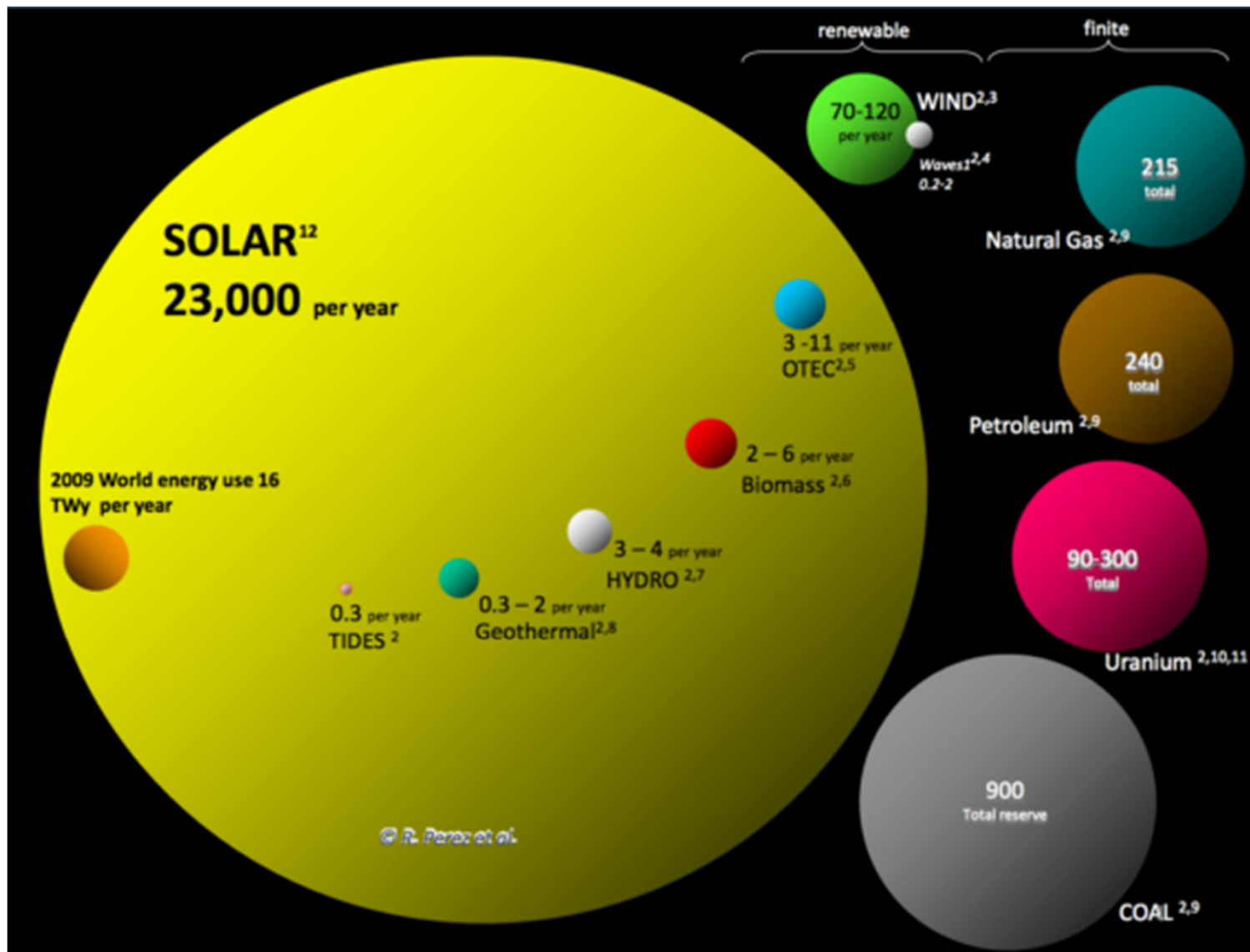


*Source:
Efficiency BC*



*Source:
FortisBC*

Solar – why is it so interesting?



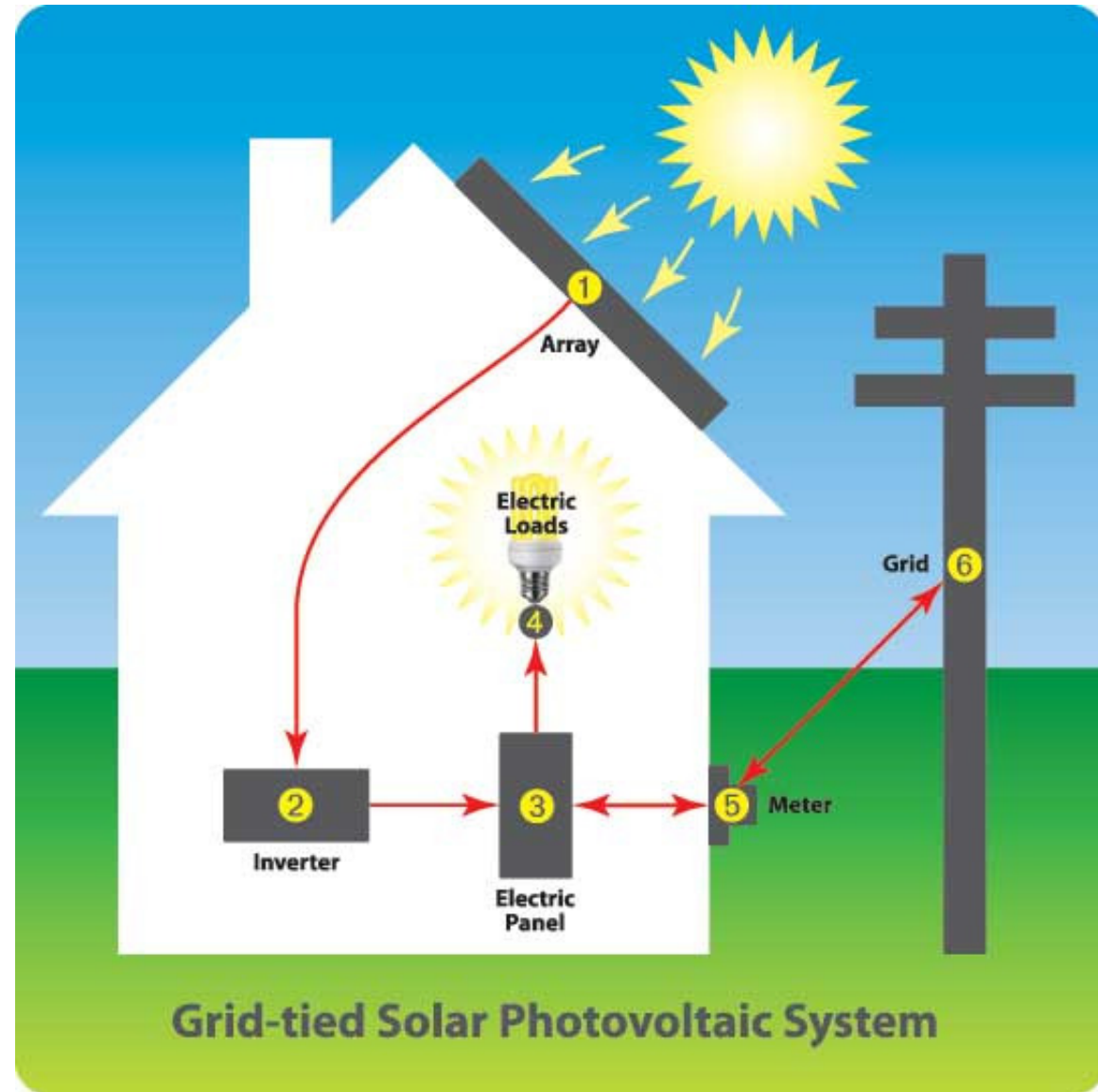
Solar photovoltaics – how do they work?

Photovoltaic = PV

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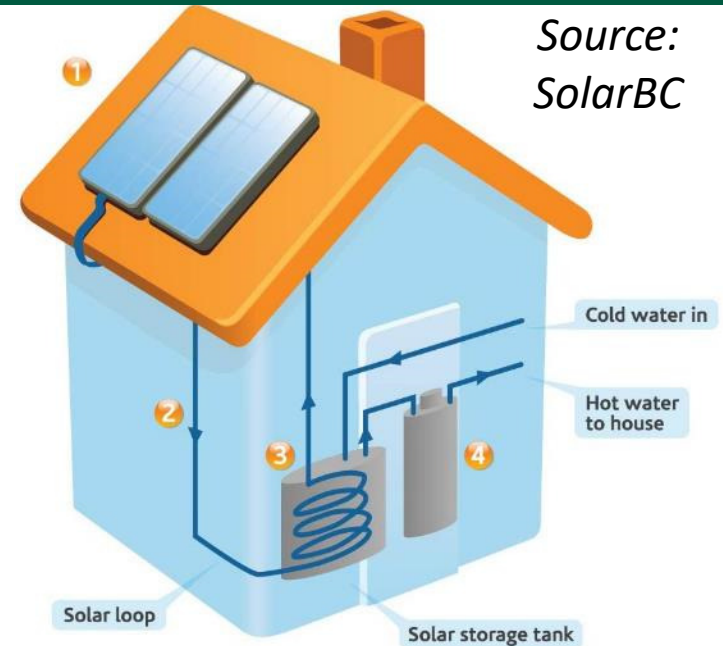
Electricity generating

Source:
Energy Solution Providers



Remember solar hot water?

- Solar PV dropped rapidly in price
- It's not as flexible as solar PV (e.g. limited hot water tank capacity)
- If you want solar heated domestic hot water, probably better off with solar PV & an electric water tank or heat pump water heater
- But solar hot water still has applications, e.g.: pools, some commercial applications



Solar photovoltaics – why are they so interesting?

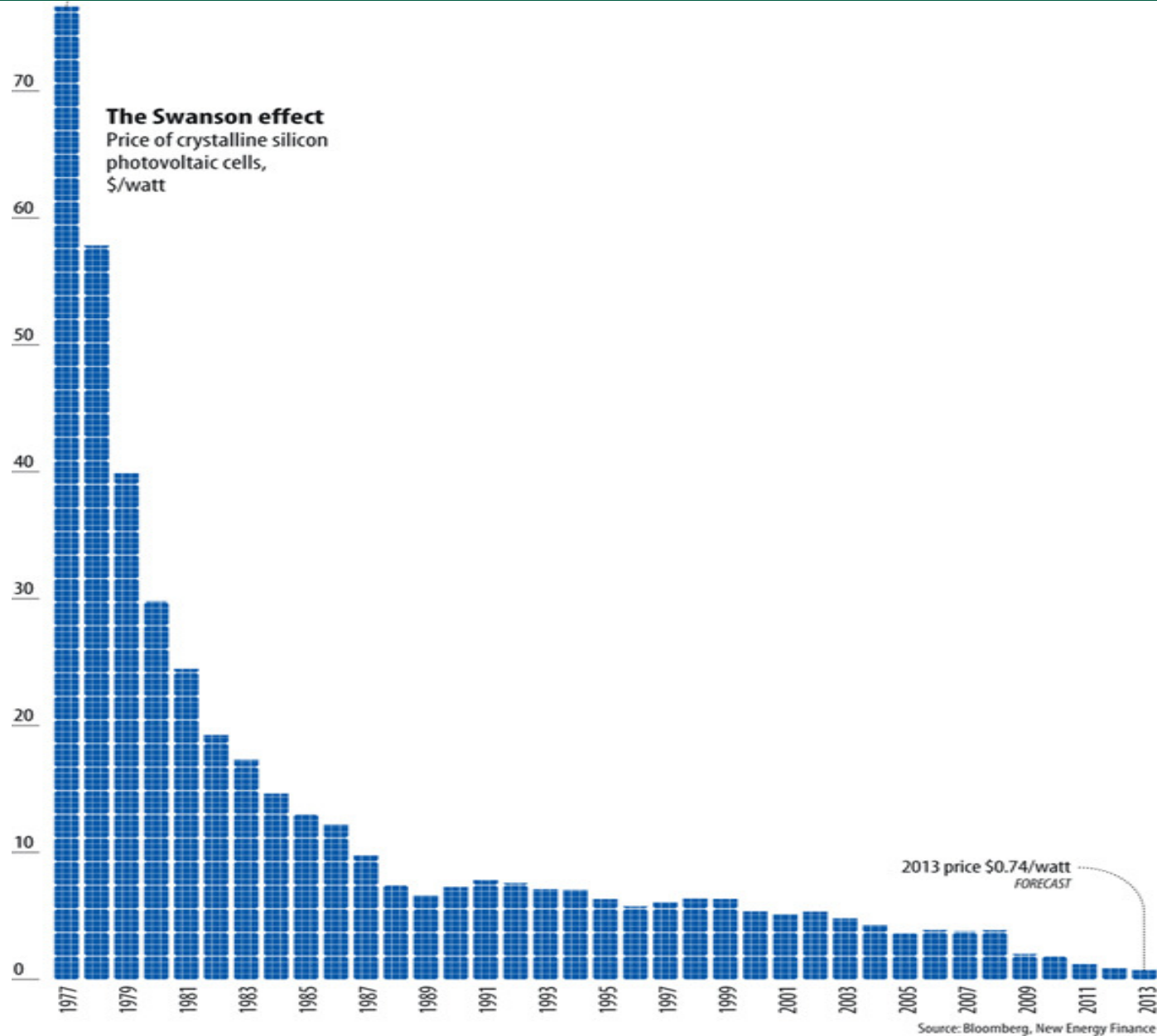
1. Abundant energy source
2. Rapidly falling costs
3. Rapidly increasing installations worldwide

*Source:
Solar City*



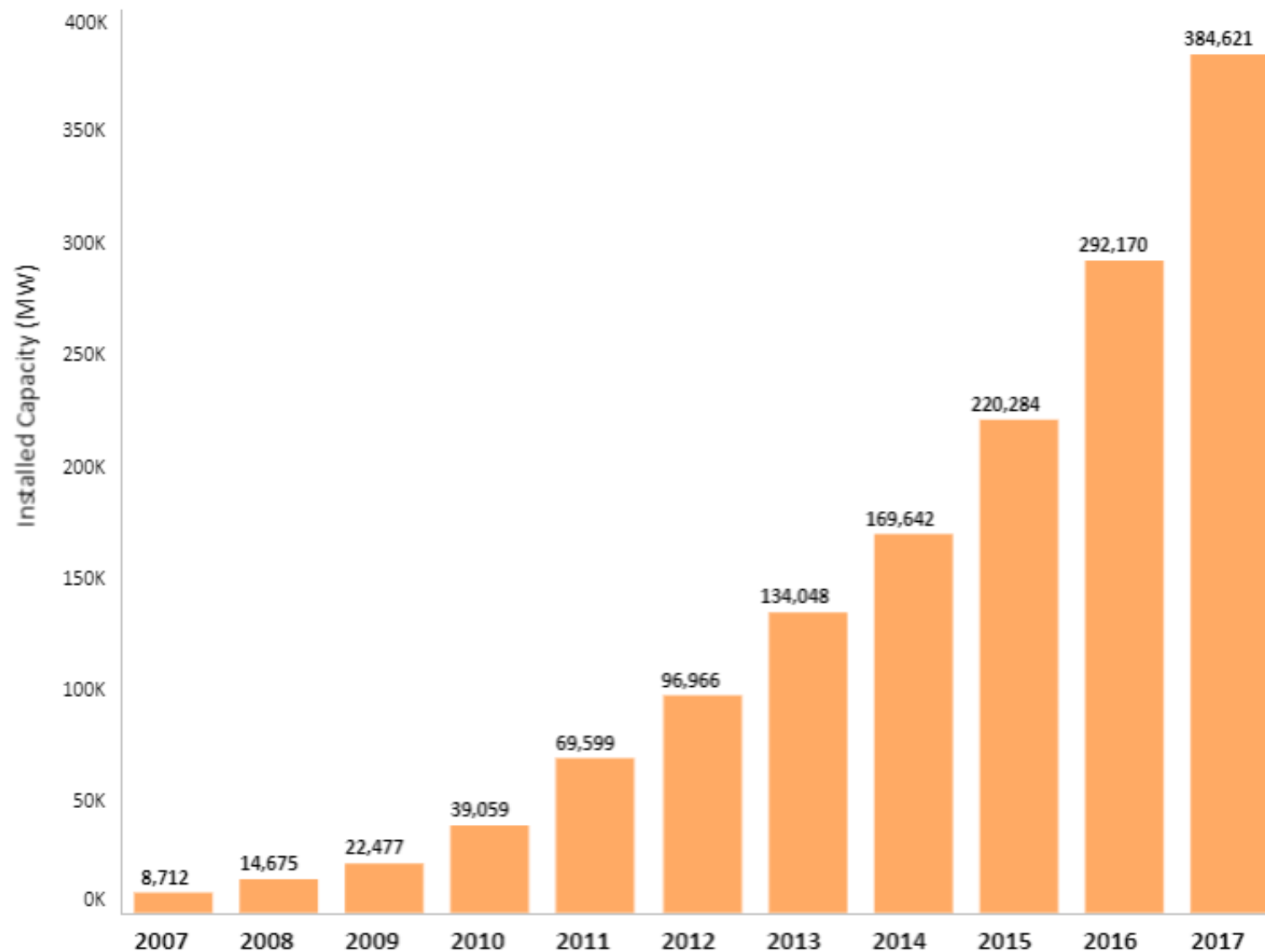
www.communityenergy.bc.ca

Solar photovoltaics – why are they so interesting?



Solar photovoltaics – why are they so interesting?

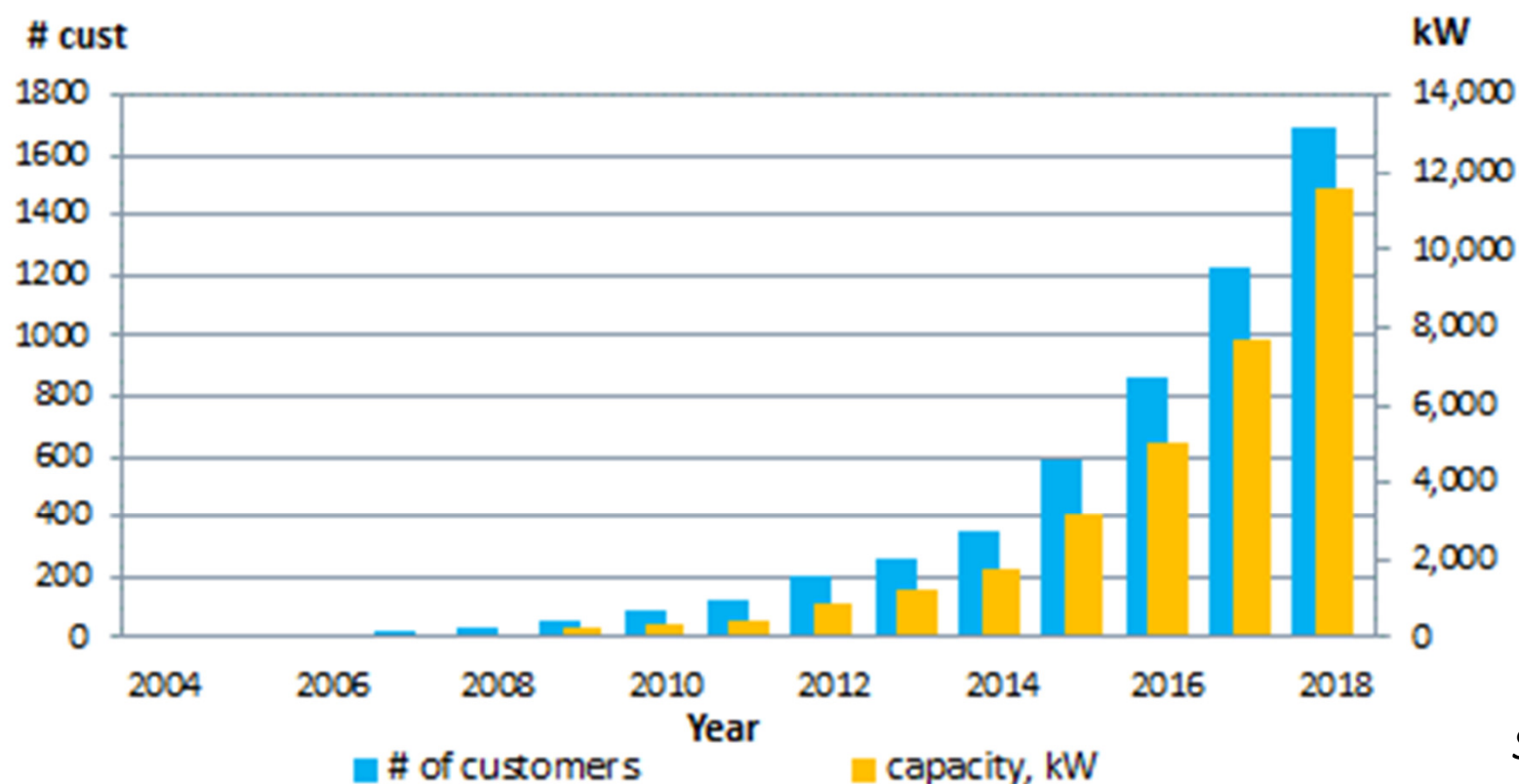
Trends in Renewable Energy (Installed Capacity)



*Source:
International
Renewable
Energy Agency*

Solar photovoltaics – why are they so interesting?

Solar PV growth in BC Hydro's Net Metering Program



As of November 1, 2018

Source:
BC Hydro

Rising electricity rates

FortisBC, between 2012 – 2018:

- Tier 1: 23% increase
- Tier 2: 30% increase

Plus tax

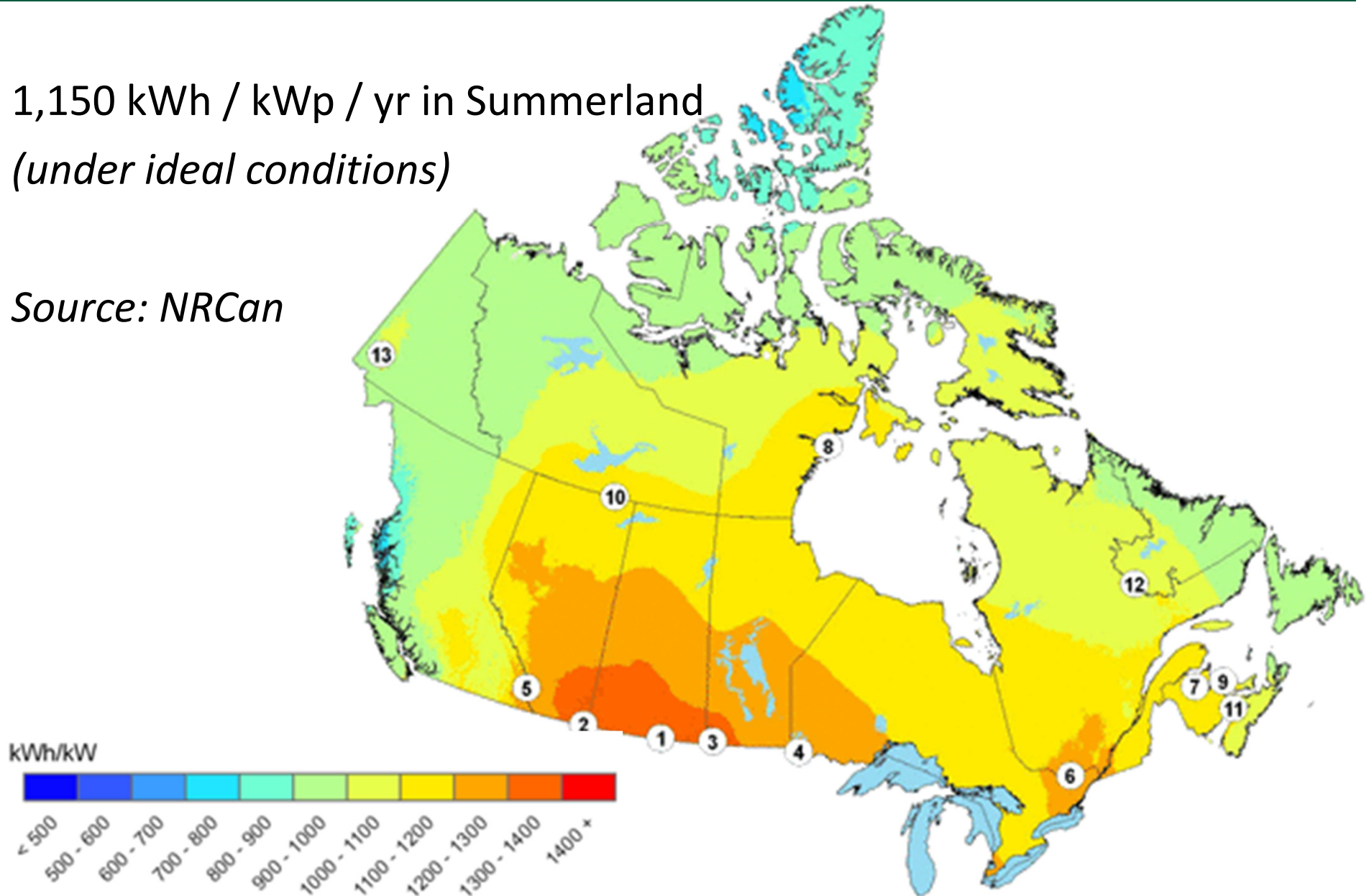
*Source:
Solar Now*



Summerland Solar Resource

1,150 kWh / kWp / yr in Summerland
(under ideal conditions)

Source: NRCan



The big question

Soon, Summerland Council will discuss whether to adopt a:

- net *metering* approach, or
- a net *billing* approach,

to integrating distributed solar PV systems for the Summerland electrical utility.

Which will Summerland choose?

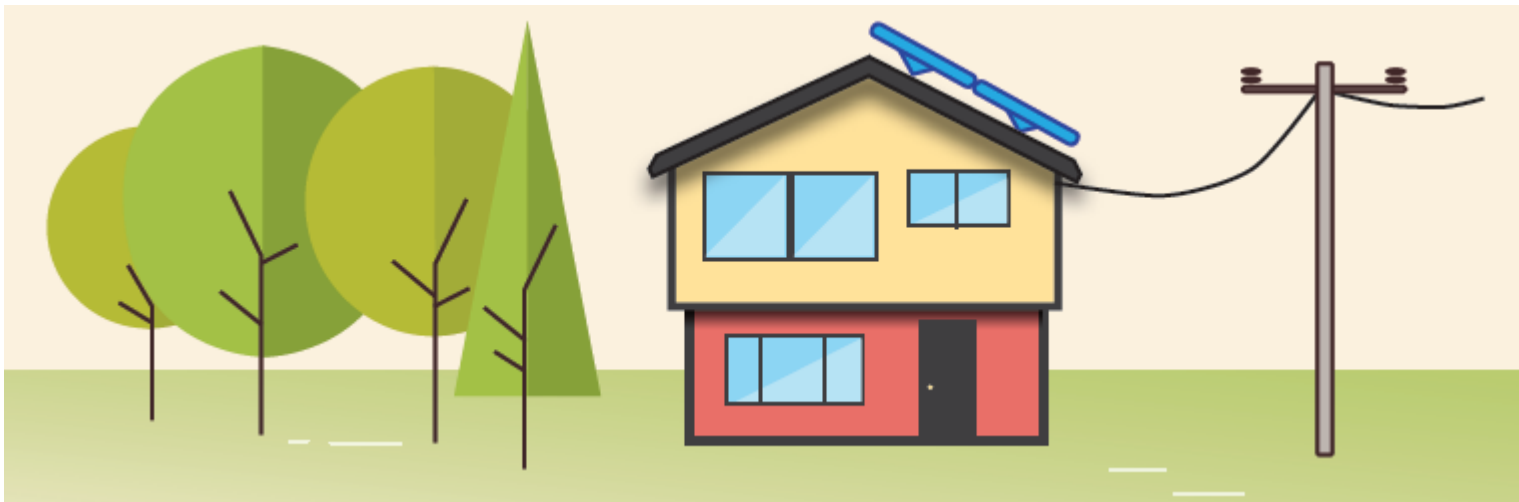


Residential solar PV

- Can typically meet 30-100% of a home's annual electricity needs
 - Average home in Summerland uses 13,200 kWh/yr
- \$7,000 – 30,000 cost (about \$2.25-3.50 per W, installed)
- Requires virtually no maintenance
- Net *metering*: generates a return of around 5-7%, at today's electricity rates. Size for max. of annual elec consumption.
- Net *billing*: more complex, depends on time of electricity use. May generate return of around 5% or lower. Size for max. daytime elec consumption in summer

What to look for on your home

- South-facing (SE to SW), unshaded roof
 - Note: if net *billing* approach is adopted and you have a.c., facing panels more to the west will likely give a better business case
- Roof in good condition
- At least 200-500 square feet of available roof space (typical)



Source:
Solar Now

Sizing your system – net *metering* scenario

- Look at your annual electricity consumption
- Consider future load changes
 - Changes to household size
 - Future efficiency measures
 - Air conditioning
 - Hot tub
 - Electric vehicle purchase
- Take your annual consumption figure, divide by 1,150 kWh (or lower figure if shaded). This gives your maximum recommended system size in kW
- For most people, finances will dictate a smaller system size than this

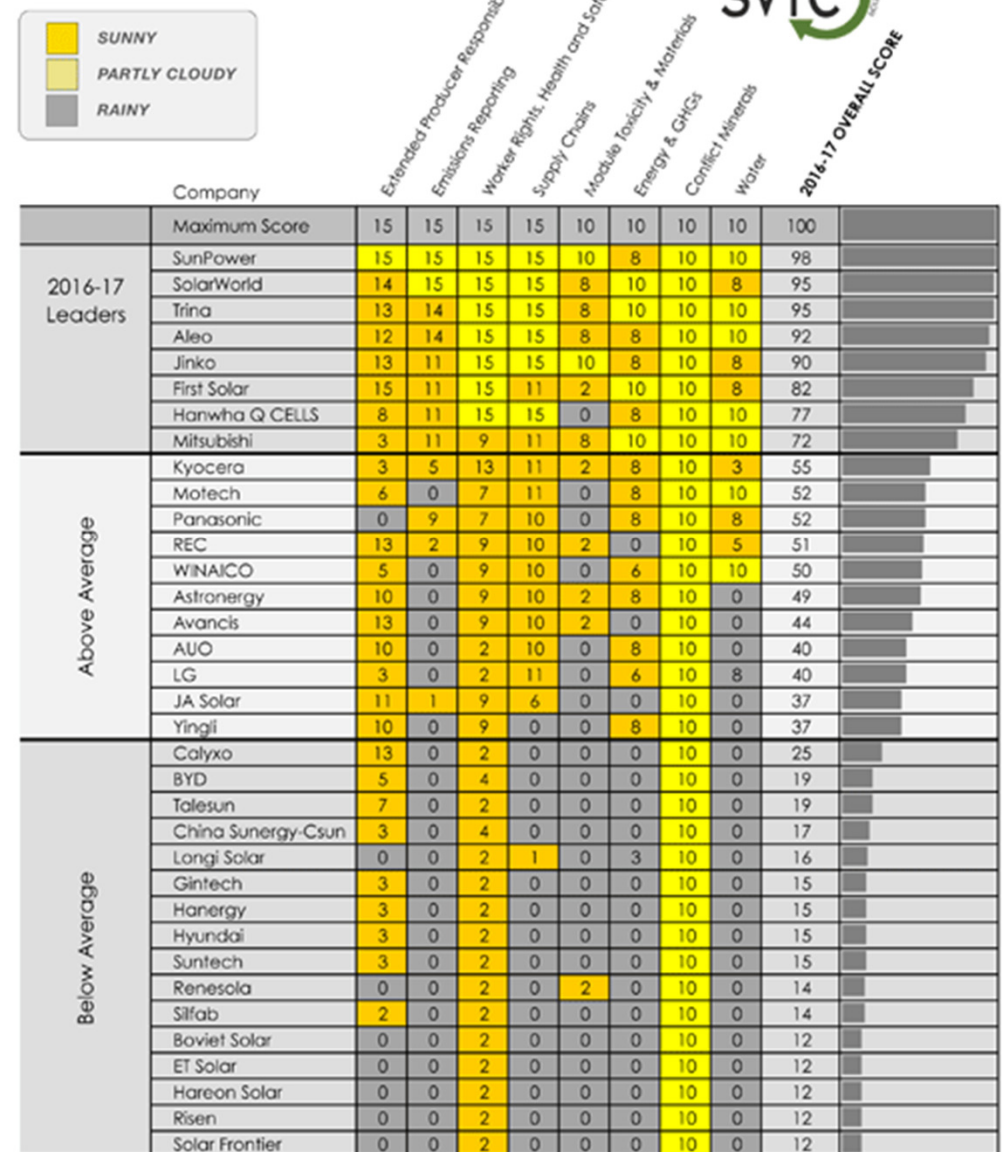
Sizing your system – net *billing* scenario

- Look at your typical summer daytime electricity consumption (e.g. a.c.)
 - May be 3-5 kW
- Consider future load changes
 - Air conditioning changes
 - Changes to usage patterns, e.g. working from home, retirement
 - Future efficiency measures
 - Other?
- Take your typical summer daytime instantaneous consumption figure. This gives your maximum recommended system size in kW
- Might want to think about batteries

Want to help solve climate change, but don't want to create other problems?

- Google: Solar Scorecard
- Considers:
 - Lifecycle impacts, e.g. toxicity
 - Equitable environmental & labour standards
 - Working towards reducing toxic chemicals in PV module manufacturing
- Ask installation firms what panels they use

2016-17 SOLAR SCORECARD



www.solarvalleytargetcouncil.org

From idea to installation to savings

- STEP 1 – conduct sensible energy efficiency measures, as possible.
Go to / contact Efficiency BC
- STEP 2 – preliminary solar self assessment:
 - Assess your roof for PV (condition, shading, etc.)
 - Assess your finances
 - Assess your annual electricity consumption (net metering) **or** typical summer daytime instantaneous electricity consumption (net billing)
 - Consider future electricity consumption changes

From idea to installation to savings

- STEP 3 – contact solar PV installation firms for:
 - System size confirmation
 - System design (ask about aesthetics)
 - Quotes / assessment (free if possible)
 - Ask about:
 - Do you subcontract, or do the work yourself
 - Insurance – liability & WCB (Workers Compensation Board)
 - Warranties on components, & system (e.g. 10 yrs panels, 5 yrs inverters)
 - Experience (no. of systems, years in business, etc.)
 - References (local, & several, & similar projects)
 - Training / certification
 - Will they do local government permit and grid-connection applications
 - Timeframes
 - System maintenance (e.g. inverter replacement)
 - Tracking power production
 - Potential future system expansion
 - Panel efficiency (15-18% fairly typical)
 - Panel toxicity etc. (Solar Scorecard)
 - Dispute resolution

From idea to installation to savings

- STEP 4 – compare quotes received (hopefully 2-4?), plus experience / references / reputations, warranties, etc.
- STEP 5 – check the business case yourself (est. elec generation, rates, potential increases in rates)
- STEP 6 – proceed

*Source:
Chelsfield Solar*



A few words on batteries...

- Currently expensive (e.g. \$10,500)
- No time of use billing in Summerland
- Infrequent power disruptions in Summerland
- But can provide emergency power source / off-grid potential

BUT, if net *billing* approach is adopted:

- Allows energy to be stored to offset consumption.
May improve business case

Under net *metering* approach:

- Better to use the grid as your “battery”



Source: Tesla

Questions?

