

Unlocking the Potential of Rooftop Unit Electrification

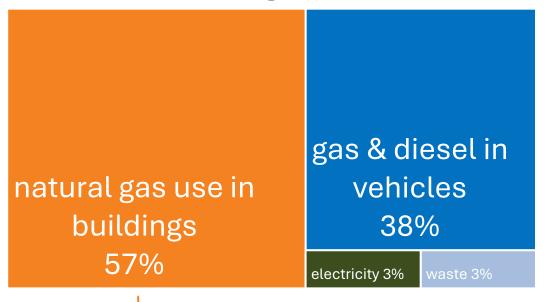
ZEBx Decarb Lunch



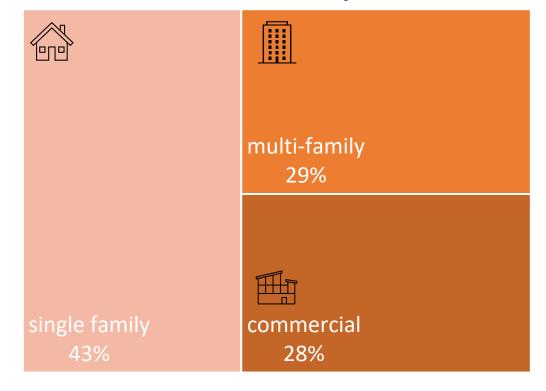
Ashley St Clair, Senior Green Building Planner October 24th, 2025



Where is Vancouver's carbon Pollution coming from?

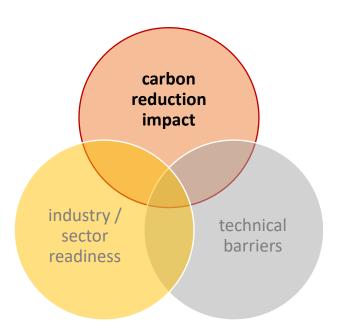


How do different building types contribute to carbon pollution?





How do we think about achieving our climate goals for existing commercial buildings? carbon reduction impact industry / technical sector barriers readiness



Impact of RTU Electrification

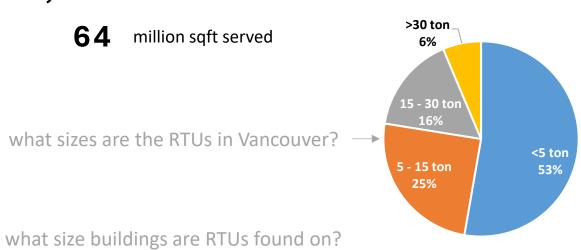


RTU Profile in Vancouver How many, how big, where?

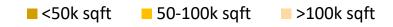


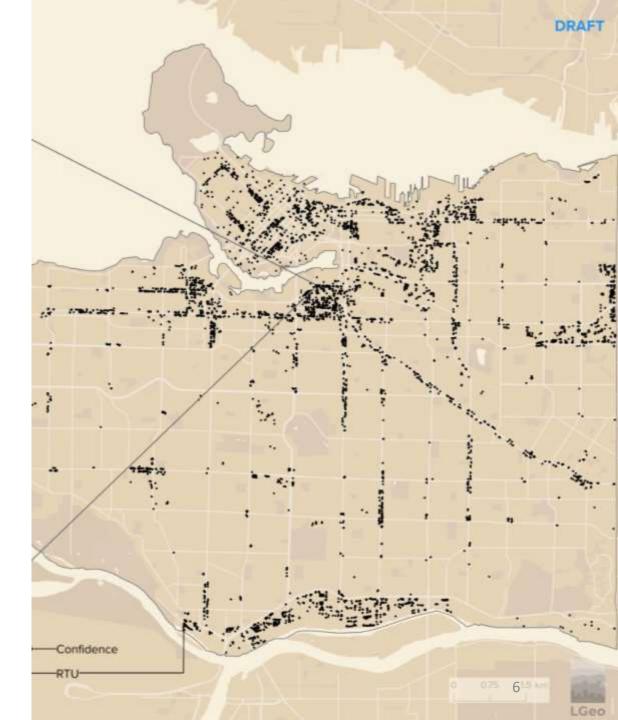


2,497 individual buildings





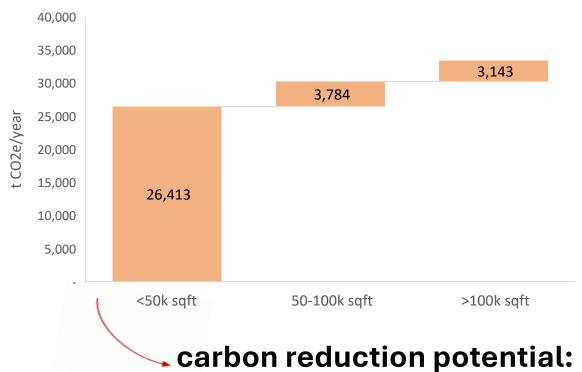




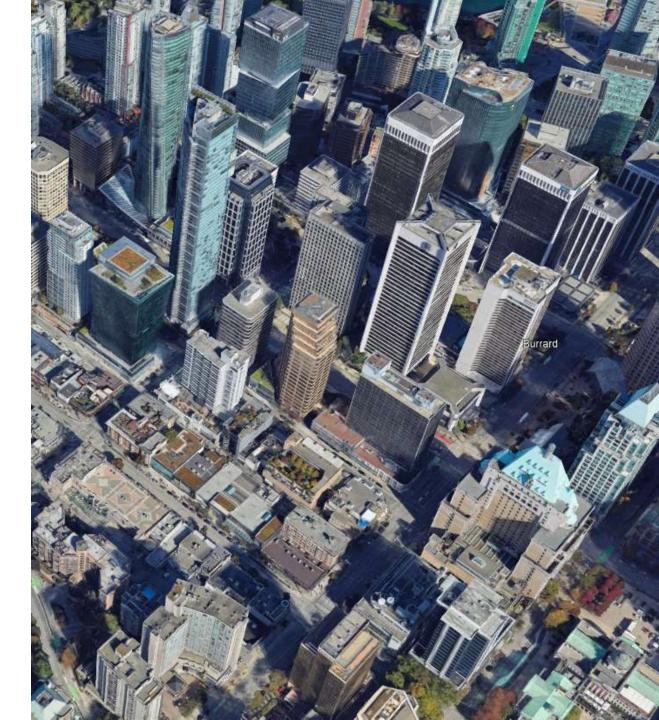
RTU Profile in Vancouver Emissions reduction impact?

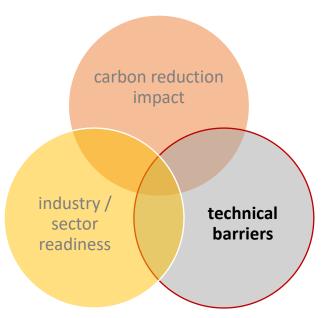


Estimated Annual GHG Emissions from RTU Equipment (<30 ton) Across Building Sizes



33,000 tons/year





Feasibility of RTU electrification at scale





On-Site Barriers to Existing Building Electrification

Approach

- Identify and analyze the 'real-world' barriers to electrification of **18 commercial** buildings
- Assessed the feasibility of full building electrification, + equipment-level electrification

- Hydronic Boiler

DHW Heater

- MAU
- **Rooftop Unit**
- **Furnace**
- Unit Heater
- Infrared Heater
- Operational complexity
- Installation disruptions
- Operational disruptions
- **Electrical Capacity**
- Structural load-bearing capacity
- Condition of existing infrastructure
- Physical space constraints

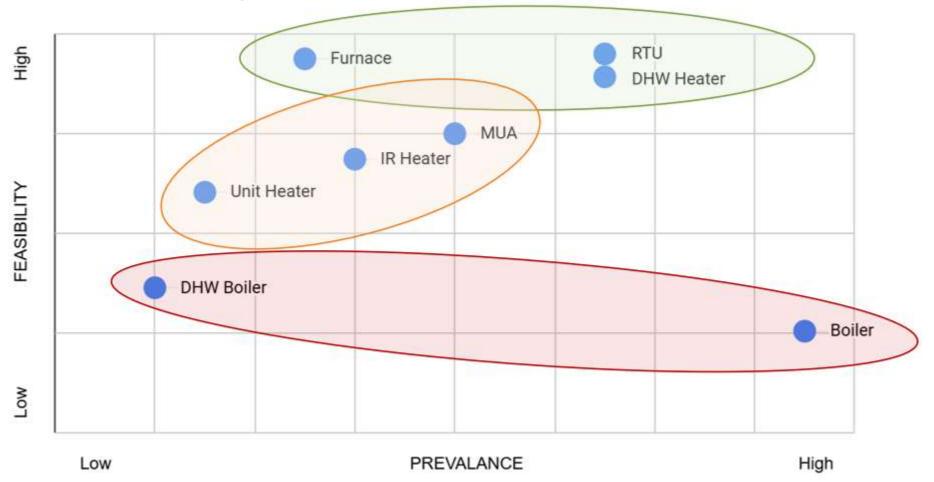
SES CONSULTING RDH MAES Final Report: On-Site Barriers to Commercial **Building Equipment** Electrification Study City of Vancouver Penn 10, 100 F ATTENTION AND RECEIVE

- **Barriers to Electrification**
- **On-Site Barriers**
- Financial / Cost Effectiveness
- 3. Market Readiness



On-Site Barriers to Commercial Building Electrification

Equipment - Prevalence vs. Feasibility of Electrification

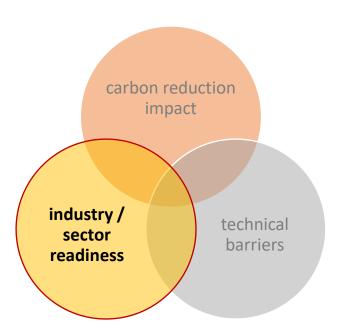




On-Site Barriers Study Findings: RTUs

- · Electrical: Most gas-fired RTUs can be replaced with a HP RTU without an electrical service upgrade
- · Structural: HP RTUs are similar in size and weight to gas-fired RTUs for most systems under 10 tons
- · Cost: Lowest cost premium of all equipment studied relative to business-as-usual replacement





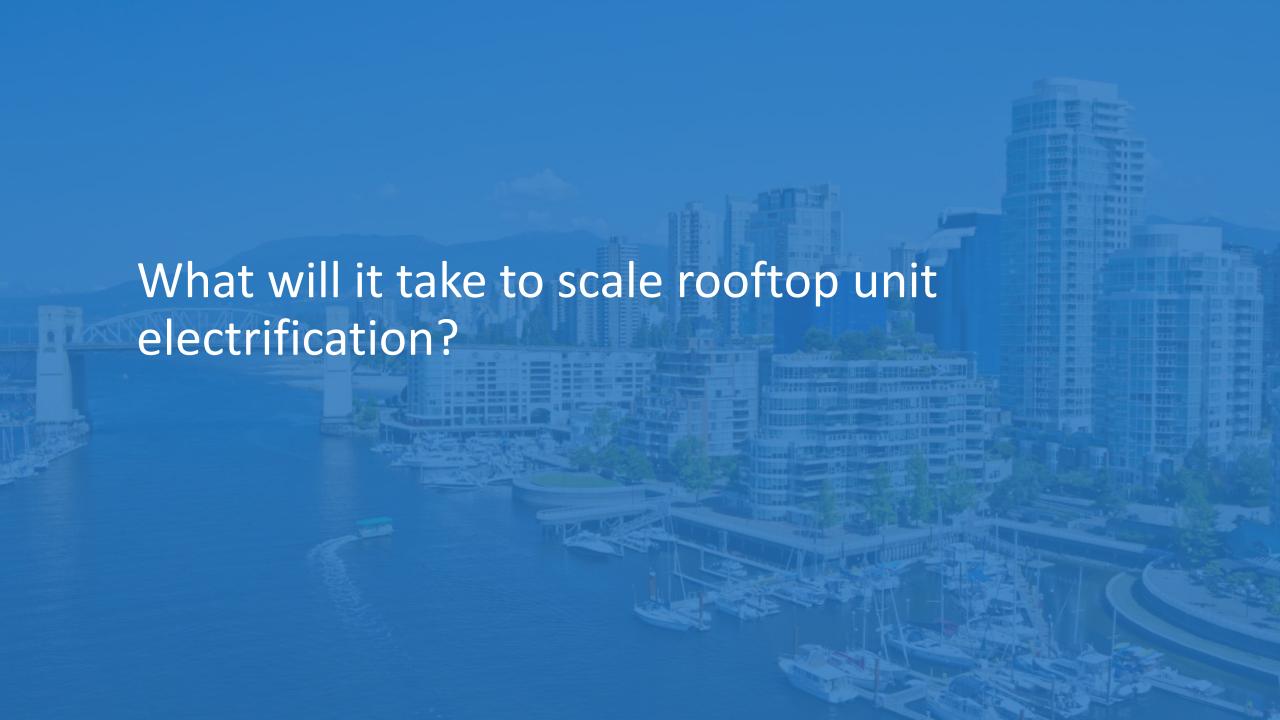
How ready is the market?





On-Site Barriers Study Findings: RTUs

- Product Availability: HP RTUs are widely available and proven; local suppliers stocking units as demand grows
- Awareness & Adoption: awareness and uptake are increasing, though gas units remain the default at large
- Standardization & Performance: standardized practices for commissioning, controls, and operator training to ensure reliable performance outcomes
- Streamlining Permitting: Cities play a key role in ensuring permitting processes enable, not delay, these retrofits

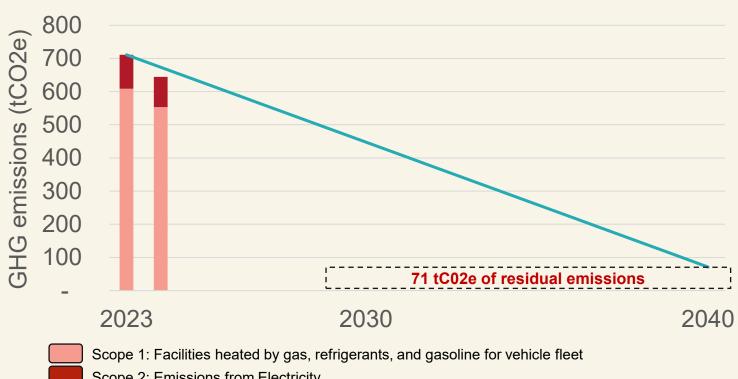


Commercial building RTU fuel switching: A portfolio approach

Nicole Montgomery
Vancity Credit Union

The goal: Operational net zero

Linear trajectory Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 by 2040



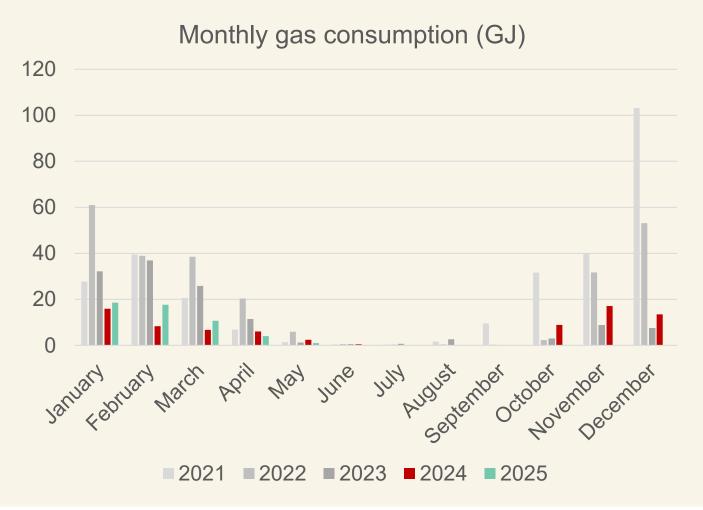
Scope 2: Emissions from Electricity

Step 1: Data, data, data

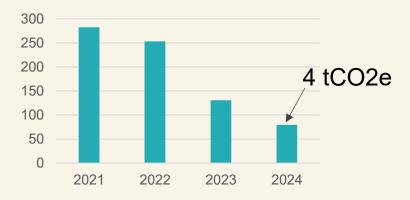
| Location ID | Reprogrammed? | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
|-------------|---------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1 | | 8% | -3% | 1% | -9% | -29% | -13% | -5% | -19% | -23% | 9% | 17% | 13% |
| 4 | Yes | -23% | 2% | 2% | 37% | 23% | 70% | -11% | -64% | -17% | -15% | 58% | 34% |
| 7 | | -4% | -27% | -8% | -15% | 22% | 92% | -43% | -10% | -20% | -17% | -23% | -11% |
| 9 | | -16% | -2% | 4% | 7% | 35% | 75% | 23% | 107% | 63% | 64% | 36% | 8% |
| 13 | Yes | 10% | 1% | 13% | -30% | -9% | 35% | -63% | -20% | 19% | -21% | -27% | -7% |
| 18 | Yes | 2% | -46% | -25% | -42% | -36% | -21% | -93% | -95% | -62% | -33% | -17% | -29% |
| 19 | | -9% | -12% | -7% | -26% | -25% | 5% | -79% | -27% | 8% | 12% | 12% | 5% |
| 21 | | -7% | -39% | -22% | -35% | -28% | -29% | -56% | 79% | 6% | -15% | -28% | -26% |
| 23 | | -33% | -72% | -38% | -64% | -91% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -99% | -90% | -73% | -51% |
| 25 | Yes | 24% | -2% | 11% | -27% | 32% | 64% | 100% | -57% | -28% | -20% | -17% | -13% |
| 30 | | -13% | -24% | -50% | -90% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| 31 | Yes | 15% | 42% | 36% | 54% | 130% | 273% | 220% | -100% | -81% | 147% | -2% | -38% |
| 32 | Yes, 202412 | 24% | -11% | -9% | -26% | -22% | -53% | -55% | 67% | 162% | 72% | -9% | -14% |
| 36 | Yes | -4% | -2% | -15% | 20% | 98% | 65% | -28% | -79% | -31% | -38% | -44% | -50% |
| 42 | Yes | 1% | -4% | -4% | -3% | 25% | 52% | 4% | 69% | 57% | 7% | -17% | -24% |
| 44 | | -63% | -82% | -76% | -42% | -36% | -80% | -99% | -100% | -97% | -7% | -24% | -66% |
| 46 | Yes | -27% | -51% | -54% | -88% | -100% | -98% | -73% | -100% | -95% | -64% | -46% | -30% |
| 50 | Yes | -45% | -55% | -71% | -81% | -75% | -75% | -87% | 448% | -15% | -49% | -8% | -15% |
| 54 | Yes | 13% | -33% | -6% | -7% | 42% | 147% | 104% | 448% | -16% | -46% | -34% | -20% |
| 56 | | -15% | -13% | -19% | -25% | -17% | -57% | -83% | -92% | -76% | -43% | -26% | -33% |
| 58 | | -43% | -48% | -60% | -52% | -52% | -64% | -100% | -100% | -58% | -36% | -19% | -30% |
| 81 | | 24% | -33% | -17% | -6% | -57% | -3% | 515% | 227% | 123% | 4% | 6% | 16% |
| 88 | | -31% | -27% | -11% | -12% | 26% | 14% | -72% | -100% | -17% | -18% | -9% | -14% |



Before and after: Controls optimization



Annual gas consumption reduced significantly



Define your problem

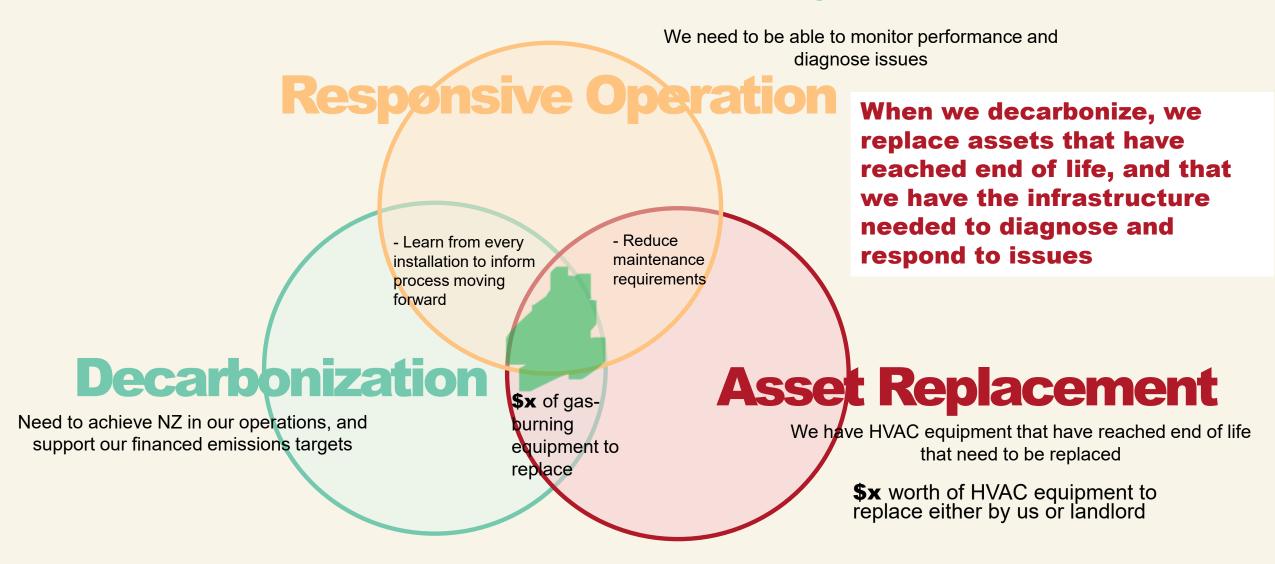
Can the building's electrical capacity accommodate fully electric heat pumps?

Work with your engineer, electrician, supplier and BC Hydro to order and install the heat pumps

Work out a combination of electric heat pumps and hybrid units that will stay within a comfortable threshold of the building's electrical capacity.

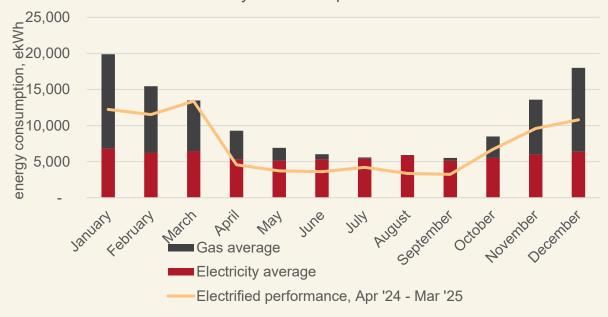
Ask the right questions! If you're ready to fuel-switch, don't ask: what can we do here? Instead, ask HOW you can fuel switch while meeting cross-cutting goals

Decarbonization Framework: A multi-objective approach



What we've accomplished: Guildford Branch

Branch 30: 4-year average gas and electricity consumption vs. fully-electrified performance



5 RTUs

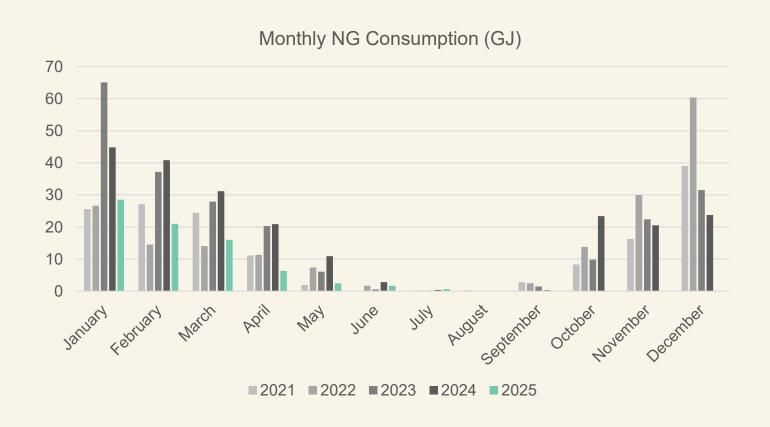
All units reached end of life, replaced with a fully electric heat pumps in March 2024

Annual utility cost comparison of pre- and post-heat pump installation



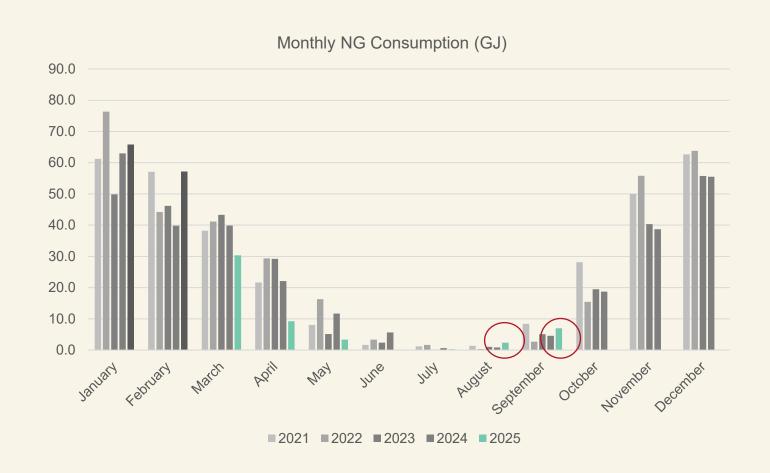


What we've accomplished: Branch B



3 RTUs
1 unit reached end of life,
replaced with a fully electric
heat pump in December 2024

What we've accomplished: Branch C



6 RTUs
3 units reached end of life,
replaced with a fully electric
heat pumps in March 2025







Why Dual Fuel Units?

A Phased Approach to Decarbonization

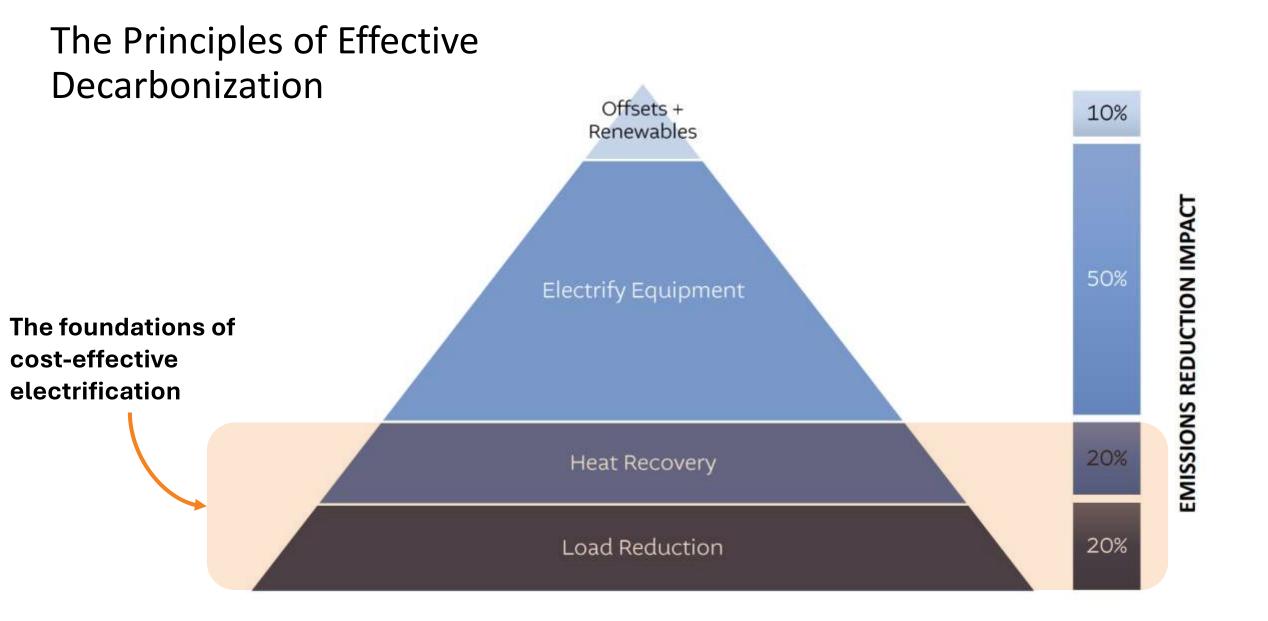


3. Implement projects + real time **metering**

1. Estimate spare electrical capacity



2. Identify opportunities that won't exceed capacity





What is the difference between an RTU, an MUA, and an AHU?



Packaged Roof Top Units (RTU)

- One of the most common HVAC systems in many commercial buildings
- Often include gas-fired heat and electric cooling





DUAL FUEL- RTU OPPORTUNITIES



Packaged RTU Opportunities

- ASHP with gas backup
- · No electric service upgrade required
- · No structural upgrade required
- Predicted savings = 80-90% gas reduction
- FortisBC Rebate 30-50% of the total project cost
- Rebate should cover 100% of the incremental cost when done at end of life



Makeup Air Units (MUA)

- Very common HVAC systems in commercial buildings
- Include gas-fired heat, but generally not electrical cooling





DUAL FUEL - MUA OPPORTUNITIES

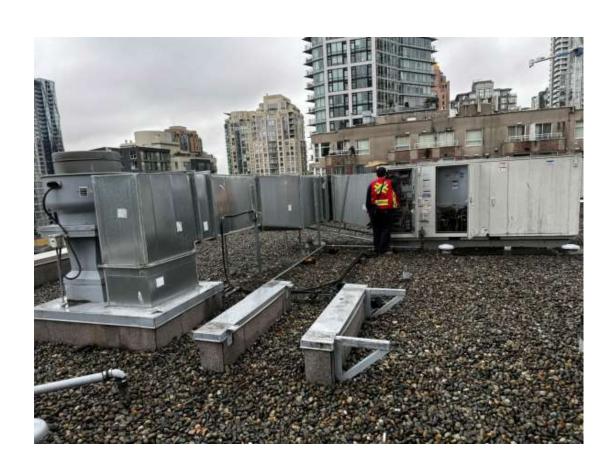


Custom MUA Opportunities

- MUA HP with gas backup
- · Electric service upgrade required
- · Structural modifications required
- Predicted savings = 30-50% gas reduction
- FortisBC Rebate 30% of the total project cost
- Rebate should cover 50% of the incremental cost when done at end of life



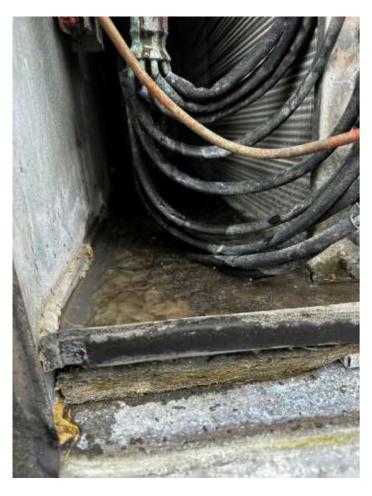
DUAL FUEL RTUS - MUA CASE STUDY



Project Background

- Dual fuel MUAs were installed at two social housing buildings
- New units replaced existing end of life gas fired units
- Served hallways and amenity spaces
- Predicted savings = 85% gas reduction
- · Actual outcome
 - » Building 1: 10% savings in gas
 - » Building 2: 11% increase in gas

DUAL FUEL RTUS – CASE STUDY



Findings:

- Heat pump was not being used as first stage of heating.
 - » The MUA controller setpoints were too high.
- · Gas burner was short cycling
 - » SAT Duct sensor too close to the gas burner
- Condensate pooling
 - » drain pan slightly sloped away from drain point
- Heat pump was causing vibration, disrupting occupants

Solutions:

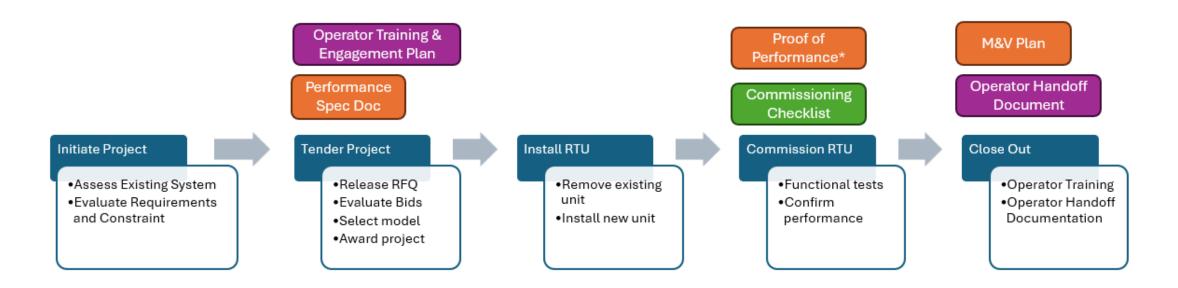
- · Recommission the setpoints
 - » Ensure heat pump was acting as the first stage of heating
- Updated control of the unit to be based on space temperature sensor
- Had contractor fix the drain pan
- Isolation pad was installed to reduce vibration
 - » This should have been done as part of original install



MAXIMIZING EMISSION REDUCTIONS – LESSONS LEARNED

- Include an electric pre-heat coil for dual-fuel MUA
 - » MUA is 100% and below 7°C the evaporator coil starts to freeze
 - » Design preheat capacity for 10 °C so can run down to -3 °C
 - » Allows heat pump to run more often Increases savings
- · Choosing the right size of heat pump (likely not actually changing the size)
- Specify datalogging capabilities when selecting a model
- Include performance commissioning specifications in the RFP/IFT specs
 - » Outline specific operational conditions/tests the contractor shall run
 - ex. test switchover temp from HP gas/electric preheat and ensure SAT is being maintained
- · Have someone validate commissioning

DUAL FUEL RTU – Methodology



Deliverable Intended Audience







Energy Modeller Exchange

Resources ~

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