The Role Of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) in Developing Financially Viable Energy Efficiency Projects

by : Ar. ZULKIFLI ZAHARI MAESCO PRESIDENT



### **Presentation Outline**

- Who are ESCOs and What are their roles in projects
- How does ESCOs facilitate effective design and planning
- What are measurement and verification standards available
- How can ESCOs help manage risk

# **Energy Efficiency**

- Designing or retrofitting towards the optimal energy usage in residential, commercial, industrial, transportation and utilities sectors.
  - Energy efficiency is using less energy to provide the same level of service.



#### Example:

- 1. Home Appliances
- 2. Building Design Passive
  - Active
- 3. Industry
- 4. High Efficiency Motors (HEM)
- 5. Vehicles -Alternative Fuel
  - Plug-in Hybrid

-Co-generation (CHP)

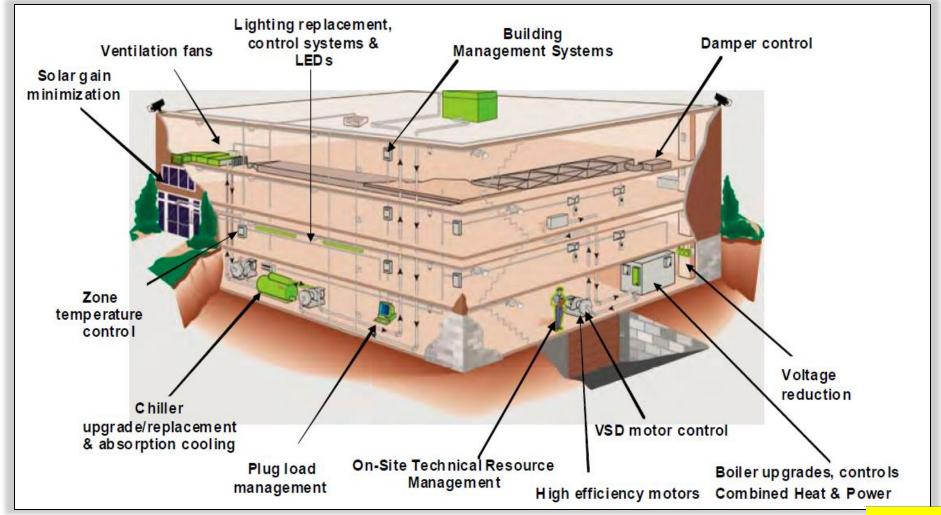
Think Green



It's All Good!

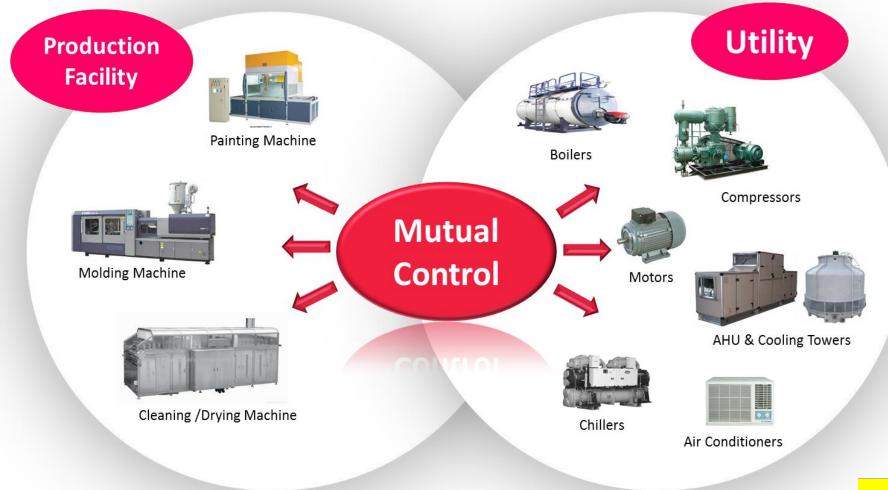


### Typical Active Energy Conservation System in Commercial Buildings



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### Energy Conservation System In a Production Facility



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# Commercial and Financial Benefits for implementing Energy Saving Measures (ESM)

- Increase productivity while reducing costs and your impact on the environment;
- Increase shareholder value—improve your profits, image and performance;
- Achieve **improved rates of return** on your investment;
- **Minimise controllable costs**—such as energy, waste, and equipment wear and tear;
- Minimise peak load costs—understand and manage your peak/off peak energy profile;
- Achieve process efficiency improvements right across the board;
- Demonstrate the responsiveness of your industry sector and company to key environmental issues; and
- Become an **employer of choice.**



# **Benefits Working with ESCOs**

ESCO is a one-stop solution provider which aims to bring together capital and technology to develop and implement turnkey solutions that enable companies to reduce their energy consumption and operating costs while meeting sustainability goals.

- No upfront investment for the Host on Shared Savings Basis.
- Enduring Operating Cost Savings.
- Asset Upgrade and Value Uplift.
- Carbon Emissions Reductions/Compliance with Building /Energy Management Regulation.
- Corporate Social Responsibility agenda.
- Highest Performance Standards with equipment and technology that is commercially proven and with warranties and guarantees as to the performance of contractors and suppliers.
- Savings Cover the Investment Cost.
- Risk Transfer.
- Service payment only starts when the equipment is fully installed and commissioned. As a result, the Host transfers all the procurement and construction risks to ESCO
- Flexible Service Payment including shared savings, progressive payment, buy-out clause etc.
- Collateral or Guarantee Requirement subject to a credit risk assessment funding for the project without any collateral or corporate/directors guarantee from the Host.



# **Role of an ESCO**

- 1. Carry out Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) in facilities and shows an understanding of issues inherent with working on similar sites
- 2. Ability to carry out Investment Grade Audits (IGA) in:
  - Energy Management
  - Mechanical
  - Electrical and Thermal
  - Control Systems
- 3. Ability to:
  - identify potential EE projects
  - design solutions
  - procure required equipment
  - project manage the implement and energy saving measures
- 4. Ability to provide post implementation services such as:
  - operational and maintenance support
  - energy management support
  - inhouse training



# **Typical ESCO Service**

- Detailed/Investment Grade Audit
- Establish baseline of energy use for specific equipment or facility as whole
- Design project in consultation with customer
- Undertaking turnkey supply/installation and commissioning of equipment
- Training, briefing customer personal
- Operating and maintaining the equipment for the life of contract
- Conducting Measurement and Verification (M&V) to determine the actual savings
- Provide savings and equipment guarantees

Total packaging the main difference to conventional contracting



# Who need to understand Energy Performance Contracting (EPC)

- Business owners and CEOs and MDs of organization
- FMs, building owners/managers, plant and process engineers, financial controllers and procurement office
- Financial institutions, Insurance companies, Leasing companies
- Government agencies and relevant regulators
- Professionals such as Engineers, Green Building Specialist, Architects, Lawyers



### **COMMON Options for EPC MODEL**

1. GUARANTEED SAVING

• The loan goes on the client's balance sheet

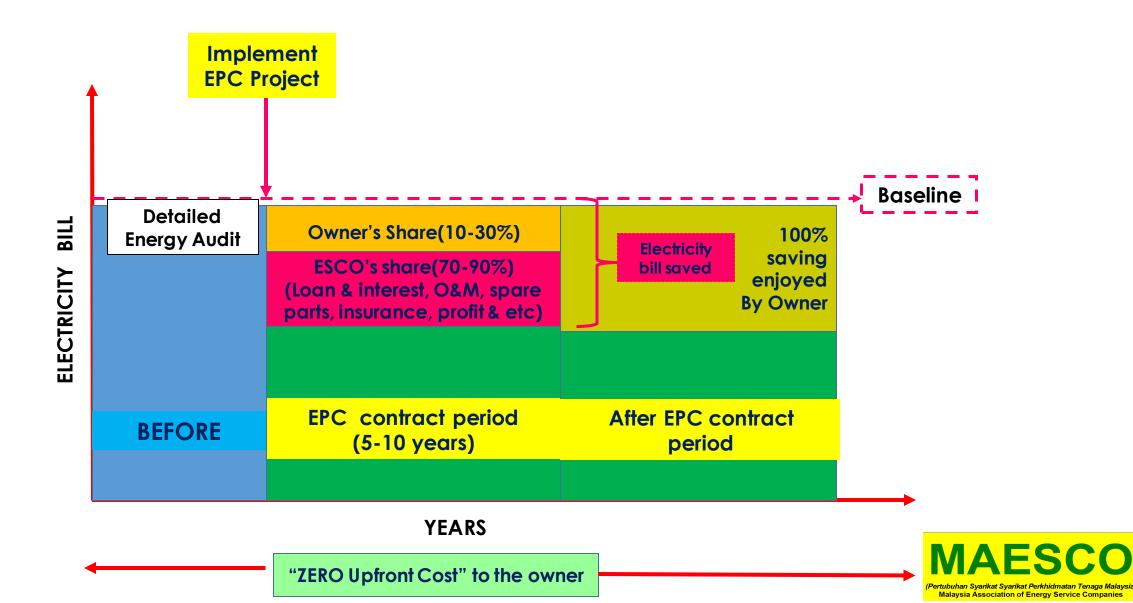
**2. SHARED SAVING** 

 The loan goes on ESCO's balance sheet

# **BOTH PERFORMANCE GUARANTEED!**



### **EPC** -shared saving



### **Fundamental Funding Principal of EPC**

If the cost of ESMs installed under EPC contract is to be paid from savings, the accumulated savings over the life of the contract need to be equal or greater than the total cost of the project, including financing cost.

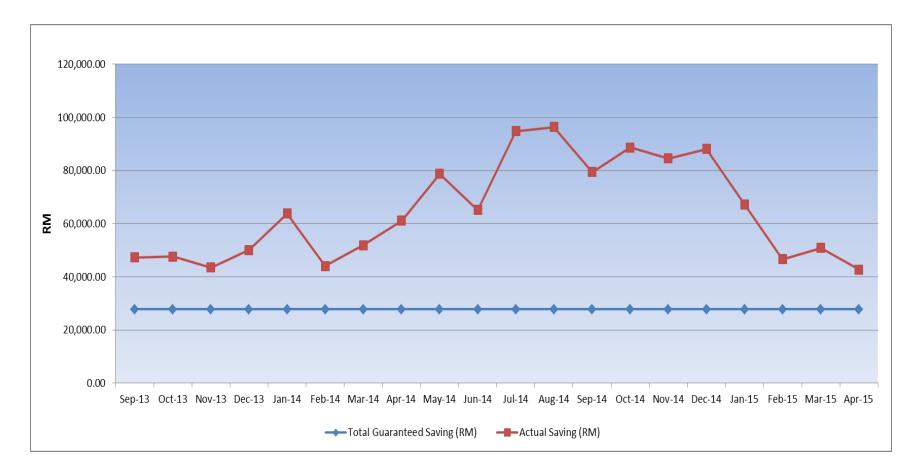


# Main Factor Influencing the Effectiveness of using EPC

- 1. Facilities in one location and not scattered in different locations
- 2. The tariff structure of the facility
- 3. The total area/size of the facility
- 4. Total annual energy bill (all fuels)
- 5. Age of the facilities
- 6. Years since last significant upgrade

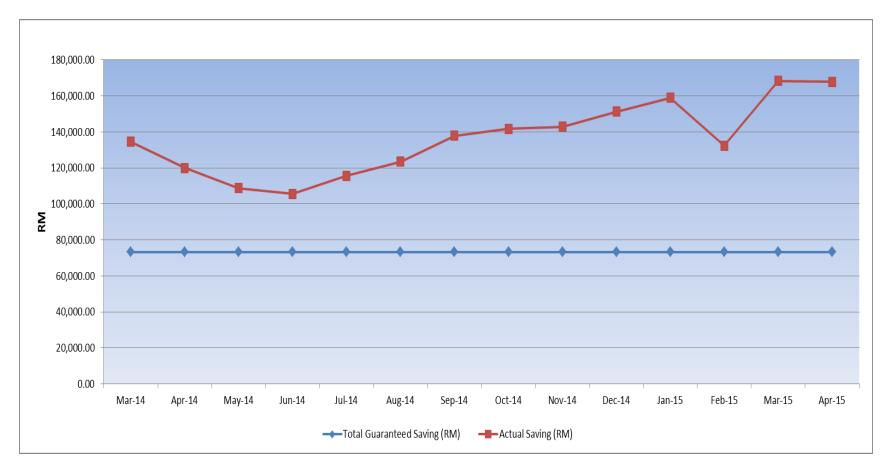


#### **ESCO EPC Case Study in Malaysia**



Baselines Electricity Bill (RM)	: ~ RM 520k per month
Shared Saving Ratio	: 80:20 and 75:25
Contract Term (years)	: 7 years
Guaranteed Shared Saving to Client side (RM)	: RM 5,547.25per month
Actual Shared Saving to Client side (RM)	: ~ RM 74k per month

#### **ESCO EPC Case Study in Malaysia**



Baselines Electricity Bill (RM)	: ~ RM 1 mil per month
Shared Saving Ratio	: 80:20 and 75:25
Contract Term (years)	: 7 years
Guaranteed Shared Saving to Client side (RM)	: RM 14,644.10 per month
Actual Shared Saving to Client side (RM)	: ~ RM 98k per month

#### **ESCO EPC Case Study in Malaysia**

#### Private Commercial Shopping Complex



Areas of Implementation:

- 1) Transformers
- 2) Cooling System Chillers, Cooling Towers, AHUs, CHW & CDW Pumps
- Lighting System Internal, External & Parking 3)
- Demand Controls

### **Application Areas:** - Fluorescent Lamps

#### **Private Warehouse**



- High bay Lighting - HID

**Total Actual Saving Achieved** = RM 1,495,000/year Source: ESCO **Total annual Saving** = 42.2%= 3,283,200 kWh, = RM 920,000

**TREASURY BUILDING, MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF MALAYSIA** 17% reduction of electricity bill in 2011 based on 2010 baseline consumption – SEDA Malaysia

#### **Cement Sector**

		Energ	y Savings	CO2	Capital	Annual	Payback
No	Measure	Electricity	Fuels	Reduction	expendi tures	Cost savings	time
		MWh/yr	GJ/yr	t/yr	('000) RM	th. RM/yr	yr
1	Use of palm kernel shells		1,276,686	118,803	2,986	2,514	1.19
2	New transformer 132/22 kV						
2.1	Energy invoicing				7,436	3,195	
2.2	Load management				426	434	
2.3	Power factor management				-	79	
	Total new transformer				7,862	3,708	2.1
3	Local sequence controllers	883		602	202	174	1.2
4	Heat recovery for drying		28,061	2,430	90	479	0.2
	Total	883	1,304,747	121,835	11,141	6,875	1.6205



#### **Ceramic Sector**

		Energy	Savings	CO2	Capital	Annual	Payback
No	M e a s u r e	Electricity	Fuels	Reduction	Expenditures	Cost savings	time
		MWh/yr	GJ/yr	t/yr	(1000) RM	(1000) RM/yr	(yr)
	Raw material preparation						
1.1	Reduction of the grinding time	26.3	-	18	30	7	4.4
	Continuous wet grinding						
2	Dryer						
2.1	Optimize dryer efficiency	_	2,854.0	186	40	95	0.4
2.2	Replace existing fans in the dryer with						
	new fans						
3	Tunnel kiln						
3.1	Optimization of kiln car loading	-	8,617.1	560	-	228	-
	Installation of low thermal mass kiln car	-	15,882.6	1,032	1,320	527	2.5
3.3	Heat recovery from the cooling zone	-	1,278.7	83	10	42	0.2
3.4	Installation of kiln doors	-	3,140.9	204	45	104	0.4
3.5	Implementing periodic inspection and	-	4,306.6	280	30	143	0.2
	adjustment of burners in the kilns						
3.6	Changing to fast roller kiln						
3.7	Stabilizing the pushing speed of kiln car						
4	Lighting						
	Good housekeeping	11.1	-	8	-	3	-
6	Energy Management						
	Implementation of an Energy Monitoring	40.5	2,075.8	163	230	80	2.9
	and Targeting (M&T) system		,				
7	Compressed Air						
	Good housekeeping and reduce leakages	28.5	-	20	-	7	-
	Total	106	38,156	2,553	1,705	1,237	1.4

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#### **Food Sector**

		Energy	savings	CO2	Capital	Annual cost	Non energy	Payback	ty
No	Measure	Elect.	Fuel	Reduc.	expend.	savings	savings (water)	time	Priority
		MWh/yr	GJ/yr	t/yr	th RM	th.RM / yr	th.RM / yr	yr	
	No cost								
1.0	Boiler excess air improvement	0	4,573	338	0	103	0	0.00	1
2.0	Increasing low-pressure boiler water TDS level	0	193	14	0	4	0.45	0.00	1
3.0	Boiler pressure reduction	0	319	24	0	9	0	0.00	2
4.0	Steam leak maintenance	0	1,108	82	0	18	0	0.00	1
5.0	Compressed air pipe leakages	296	0	0	0	48	0	0.00	1
	Low Cost								
6.0	Main silo fan redesign	181	0	0	17	38	0	0.45	1
7.0	Insulation maintenance	0	20,582	1,512	20	510	0	0.04	1
8.0	Boiler combustion air increase	0	3,492	258	20	56	0	0.36	3
	High Cost								
9.0	Fract plant cooling system optimization	548	0	0	131	131	0	3.05	3
10.0	Monitoring & Targeting	120	5,345	394	200	95	0	1.66	1
11.0	Boiler fuel switching	0	0	0	360	1,468	0	0.25	1
12.0	Installation of boiler economizer	1	14,096	1,035	400	331	0	1.21	2
13.0	New scheme for condensate recovery system	0	25,377	1,878	500	418	12	1.20	2
	Total	1,146	75,085	5,536	1,648	3,227	13	0.51	



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#### **Glass Sector**

		Energy s	avings	CO <sub>2</sub>	Capital	Annual	Payback
No	Measure	Electricity	Fuels	Reduction	expenditure	cost	time
		MWh/yr	GJ/yr	t/yr	th. RM	th.RM	yr
	Measures on the production side						
1	Increase of cullet portion in the batch		3,533	258		59	0
2	Batch preheating*		16,958	1,238	1,200	232	5.2
3	Reduction in production losses	473	9,624	1015	50	267	0.2
4	Reduce excess air to furnace and		2,675	192	10	50	0.2
	maintain regular control						
5	Process control saves energy and raw						
	materials		1,683	121	114	64	1.8
6	Improving annealing equipment	312		215	150	59	2.6
	Measures on the supply side						
7	Monitoring & Targeting system	167	5,101	480	400	79	5.1
8	Implement compressed air leakage	233		160	0	44	0
	repair and awareness program						
9	Improve lighting housekeeping	11		8	0	2	0
	Total	1,196	39,574	3,685	1,924	854	2.3

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# **MIEEIP Experience** Steel Sector

	Steel Sector							
		Energy sa		CO2	Capital	Annual	Payback	Priority
No	Measure	Electricity MWh/yr	Fuels GJ/yr	Reduction t/yr	expenditure th.RM	cost saving th.RM	time yr	
		101 00 H/ y1	Gu/j1	UJI	thinkivi	tinittivi	<b>J1</b>	
	Energy saving measures at SM2-Steel making plant							
1	SM2 compressor control adjustment	189		130		33		2
2	SM2-inlet air cooler installation	309		212	30	54	0,6	2
	Energy saving measures at RM1-rolling mill							
3	RM1-Cooling water flow reduction	169		116		30		2
	Energy saving measures at RM1-compressed air							
4	RM1-RF furnace and rolling mill air systems interconnection	308		212		54		1
5	RM1 compressed air pressure reduction	24		16		4		3
6	RM1-Repair of compressed air leakages	74		51		13		3
7	RM1-inlet air cooler installation	29		20	15	5	2,9	3
	Energy saving measures at RM1-reheting furnace							
8	RM1RF-Furnace outlet door repair and adjustment		7 922	578		88		1
9	RM1RF-Lower combustion air excess resetting		11 960	873	100	132	0,8	1
10	RM1RF two -stage recuperator installation		19 223	1 403	400	213	1,9	3
	Energy saving measures at RM2-quenching system							
11	RM2 Steel quenching pumps VSD	2 292		1 574	250	403	0,6	1
	RM2-cooling water flow reduction	185		127		32	2,4	2
	Energy saving measures at RM2-rolling mill							
13	RM2-cooling water flow reduction	185		127		32		2
	Energy saving measures at RM2-compressed air							
14	RM2-Repair of compressed air leakages	243		167		43		3
	RM2-Inlet air cooler installation	85		59	20	15	1,3	3
	RM2-Compressor control	1 120		769	15	197	0,1	1
	Energy saving measures at RM2-reheting furnace							
17	RM2RF Combustion air fan variable speed control	120		82	60	21	2,8	3
	RM2- Furnace door adjustment		7 1 1 0	519		79	_,.	1
	RM2RF-Combustion air excess immediate reduction		2 3 3 7	171		26		2
	RM2RF-Fuel atomization at upper and soaking zone		1 846	135	20	20	1,0	- 3
	RM2RF Lower zone burners refurbishment		2 325	170	50	26	1,9	3
	RM2RF Flue gas utilization in heat recovery steam boiler		37 966	2 772	500	420	1,2	1
	RM2RF recuperator pipe temperature control		3 020	220	5	33	0,1	2
	Energy saving measures at boiler rooms							
24	Boiler RMD1259 excess air reduction		215	17		2		none
	Other energy saving measures							
25	Other energy saving measures RM1 & RM2 Compressors predictive maintenance	126		86		22		2
	SM2 cleaning of the compressor 1st. stage blading	120		118	25	30	0.8	
20	Sinz creating of the compressor 1st. stage blading	1/1		110	23	50	0,8	2
	Total	5 479	93 925	10 622	1 505	2 003		
	Kriterium used for priority evaluation (1-high, 2-middle, 3-lower) was net cost saving	within 2 years.					0-Detail	

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#### **Pulp & Paper Sector**

		Energy s	savings	CO2	Capital	Annual	Payback
No	Measure	Electricity	Fuels	Reduction	expenditure	cost savings	time
		MWh/yr	GJ/yr	t/yr	th. RM	th.RM	yr
	No cost measures:						
1	Power shut down at night	171	-	118	-	44	-
2	Air Compressor leaks	157	-	108	-	40	-
	Change compressor operation	15		10		4	
3	Compr.+Dryer shut off	104	-	72	-	27	-
4	Boiler readjust	-	767	56	-	14	-
5	Reduce Boiler blowdown	-	100	7	-	2	-
6	Repair steam leaks	-	2165	160	-	45	-
	Low cost measures:						
7	Replace pneumatic pumps	24	-	16	3	6	0.5
8	Insulate boiler + condensate	-	3503	256	7	73	0.1
9	Insulate piping to the WWD	-	2291	170	50	48	1.0
10	Pump condensate from WWD	-	1409	104	25	29	0.8
	Total	471	10,235	1,077	85	333	



#### **Rubber Sector**

		Energy S	avings	CO <sub>2</sub>	Capital	Annual	Payback
No	Measure	Electricity	Fuels	Reduction	Expenditures	<b>Cost savings</b>	time
		MWh/yr	GJ/yr	t/yr	th. RM	th. RM/yr	yr
1	Thermo oil heaters						
1.1	Readjustement of burners		14,765	1,093	0	248.6	-
1.2	Flue gas heat recovery		7,734	572	100	43.4	2.3
2	Waste water treatment						
2.1	Reduce air intake	144.3		98	13	25.2	0.5
3	Compressed air system						
3.1	Reduce pressure	97.9		67	8	17.1	0.5
4	Preparation activities						
4.1	Reduce agitation in active vessel	45.4		31	1	7.9	0.1
4.2	Conduct grinding in off peak times				0	2.3	-
4.3	Shift homogenation to night shift				0	3.3	-
5	Leeching bath						
5.1	Reduce Waterflow		3,867	286	0	65.1	-
5.2	Cover bath		241	18	3	4.1	0.7
6	LPG shock heating						
6.1	Divide LPG-burner head		304.9	20	8	7.3	1.1
	Total	288	26,912	2,185	133	424	

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#### **Wood Sector**

		Energy	/ Savings	CO <sub>2</sub>	Capital	Annual	Payback
No	Measure	Electricity	Fuels	Reduction	Expenditures	Cost savings	time
		MWh/yr	GJ/yr	t/yr	th.RM	th.RM/yr	yr
1	Log yard						
1.1	Reduce moisture content of logs	-	13,035.3	1,017	270	213	1.3
2	Chip-dryer						
2.1	Replacement of the dust-burner *)		64,882.0	5,061	1,000	1,063	0.9
3	Thermal oil heat supply			-			
3.1	Retrofit economizer of the heater		3,085.7	225	55	51	1.1
3.2	Replacement of the oil fired heater*)		37,385.5	2,729	1,700	440	3.9
4	Compressed air						
4.1	Reduce compressed air pressure*)	39.6		27	10	7	1.5
5	Energy management						
5.1	Load management*)				40	26	1.5
Total	Low cost option, items: 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1 and	39.6	16,121.0	1,269	375	297	1.3
Total	High cost option, items 2.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 5.1	39.6	102,267.4	7,817	2,750	1,536	1.8

\*) no-cost/low-cost measure

\*\*) Measure which has been considered in the evaluation mentioned in Table 0.2-1



#### **INTERNATIONAL**

### International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP)

International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol Concepts and Options for Determining Energy and Water Savings Volume 1 Prepared by Efficiency Valuation Organization www.evo-world.org January 2012 EVO 10000 - 1:2012

Developed by a volunteer committee under the U.S. DOE in 1994, the first version of this protocol was released in 1996 under the name North American Energy Measurement and Verification Protocol (NEMVP). At the time, investments in energy efficiency were low because of the considerable uncertainty about energy savings.

The different measurement and verification protocols that existed were for the most part inconsistent, which increased doubt about savings computations.

To reduce this uncertainty, an international protocol was established describing the different methods to determine the water or energy savings of an energy efficiency project.

To date, the IPMVP is in its seventh edition, version, translated into more than 11 languages and is distributed for free throughout the world. Since 2001, the committee in charge of the IPMVP has developed into EVO, a not- for- profit organization to improve the protocol's content and promote its use.

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#### INTERNATIONAL

# FEMP M&V Guidelines Version 4.0

ENERGY Harewable Energy	
	M&V Guidelines: Measurement and Verification for Performance-Based Contracts Version 4.0
	Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy Federal Energy Management Program November 2016
	FEMPLE Total and total

FEMP M&V Guidelines was developed to provide specific methods and directives for the measurement and verification of energy savings obtained from a performance contract targeting a federal building. It contains procedures and guidelines for quantifying the savings resulting from cogeneration, renewable energy, water conservation and energy efficiency equipment projects. The current is Version 4.0 published in November 2015.



#### INTERNATIONAL

## ASHRAE Guideline 14 - 2014

ASPECTOR BUIDELINE MERASUREMENT OF Energy, Demand, and Water Savings

Approved by ASI RAC on Decomber 18, 2014.

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hickudes online access to RP 1050 and RP 1093 final reports, as well as downloadable advance toolkis for analysis of building energy and environmental data. ASHRAE Guideline 14-2014 provides guidelines for reliably measuring the energy, demand and water savings achieved in conservation projects.

It provides procedures for using measured pre-retrofit and post retrofit billing data (e.g., kWh, kW, others) used for the calculation of energy, demand and water savings. The procedures:

- i) include the determination of energy, demand and water savings from individual facilities or meters;
- ii) apply to all forms of energy, including electricity, gas, oil, district heating/cooling, renewables; and to water and wastewater; and
- iii) encompass all types of facilities: residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial.



#### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 50015, 2014 Standard

BS ISO 50015:2014



**BSI Standards Publication** 

Energy management systems — Measurement and verification of energy performance of organizations — General principles and guidance In December of 2014, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) issued the first edition of ISO 50015:2014. This Standard is labelled Energy management systems - Measurement and verification of energy performance of organizations--General principles and guidelines. ISO 50015 was developed to work in conjunction (or independently) with other standards such as ISO 50001:2012 - Energy management system that outlines the model of improving efforts for quality and environment standards. The new issue, ISO 50015, outlines the framework for measurement and verification of these energy management systems.

ISO 50015 complements the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) although they are not officially linked. This standard sets out to establish a common set of principles and guidelines to be used for the measurement and verification of energy performance.





...making excellence a habit."

#### LOCAL CERTIFICATION

#### ACCREDITED ENERGY MEASUREMENT & VERIFICATION PROFESSIONAL (AEMVP) TRAINING

Organised by I	
)ate : 02 - 04 April 2019 fenue : PKNS BizPoint, Seksyen 7, hah Alam, Selangor	* 12 CPD Points Fees :
	RM 3500.00 / person (Public / Non members)     RM 3200.00 / person (MAESCO members)

#### Trainer's Profile



Dr. Hassan Bathish is a Chartered Engineer (Institution of Engineers, Australia) and hold an MBA (Technology Management), a Ph.D in Power System Engineering, a M.Sc. in Electrical Drives and Automation of Industrial Plants, and a Certified Measurement & Veification Profession by EVO (USA) with more than 40 years of professional experience. Dr Hassan is a leading energy management trainerwith world class expertise in, energy efficiency, monitoring & vertication, least cost renewable power generation and Smart Grid applications from feasibility studies to design, installation and commissioning.

na Obiectives	Cou	irse Outline
y Measurement & Vertilication /) fundamentals by specialist in-		The Need for Energy Meas- urement & Verification Standards;
ining existing accreditation of exist-		Overview of Global Energy M&V Standards, Protocols and Guidelines:
rement and Verification Standards, lines and Protocols widely used		Energy Measurement and Verification Principles;
ng how to develop and implement an ve EM&V Plan;		Energy Measurement and /erification Plan;
ng on how to decide on the accepta- lel of metering accuracy to be used		M&V Uncertainty and other Critical Issues; Energy M&V Related Data
ng how to deal with metering errors,		Sathering and Analysis;
ng how to model energy monitoring sing regression analysis and under-		Adjustments of Energy Baseline; Examples on Union Mean
fidence and precision levels in esti- energy savings as per adopted		Examples on Using Meas- urement & Verification Standards;
how to verify the operations and		Verification of Renewable Energy System Operations and Savings; and
Measurement & Vertilication Option	10. \ t	Workshop on How to Select he Energy M&V Option that
how to issue an effective reporting		Fits Your Project.
	Ines and Protocols widely used y; ng how to develop and implement an ve EM&V Plan; ng on how to decide on the accepta- el of metering accuracy to be used I&Vs ng how to deal with metering errors, of second motivies data;	Measurement & Vertication     /) fundamentals by specialist in- in EM&Vs     aning existing accreditation of exist- <b>INVPs;</b> aning existing accreditation of exist- <b>INVPs;</b> arizing with the status of international rement and Vertification Standards, INVPs;     arizing with the status of international rement and Vertification Standards, INVPs;     arizing with the status of international rement and Vertification Standards, ng how to develop and implement an yc eM&V Plan; ng on how to decide on the accepta- el of metering accuracy to be used l&Vs g or compted metering data; ng how to model energy monitoring sing regression analysis and under- ng statistical uncertainty and level hence and precision levels in esti- penergy savings as per adopted Plan; how to verify the operations and ng how to adopt the most suitable y Measurement & Vertification Option sour project; how to issue an effective reporting maide savings within the agreed

#### http://www.maesco.org.my

MAESCO, 9, Jalan SS7/10, Kelana Jaya, 47301, Petaling Jaya, Selangor

Contact Person: Anuar/ Waty Phone: 03-78730784/017-5002161 Pax: 03-78730769 Email: training@maesco.org.my

## Accredited Measurement & Verification Professional (AEMVP) by MAESCO



Malaysia Association of Energy Service Companies

#### LOCAL CERTIFICATION

# Certified Professional in Measurement and Verification (CPMV) by GreenTech







#### CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN MEASUREMENT AND VERIFICATION

Certified Professional in Measurement and Verification (CPMV) is a certification training module that aims to facilitate the end users and energy service company to conduct measurement and verification activities for energy saving programs.

The module covers the fundamental concept of energy savings, available options for Measurement and Verification (M&V) activity, plan, uncertainty and statistics.

#### **Course Objectives**

- Facilitate energy end users to develop proper M&V strategy for their Sustainable Energy Management System (SEMS).
- Provide participants with knowledge and a structured application of reporting energy savings.
- Produce Certified M&V practitioner to verify energy saving projects (upon passing of exam).
- Provide individual capacity building skills.

#### Who should attend?

Sustainable Improvement Team, Energy Managers / Energy Consultants, Technical Staff, Energy Service Companies' staff, Energy Management Committee Members, Facility Owners, Architect, Trainers & Lecturers.

#### **Course Outline**

- Differentiate characteristics of different M&V options.
- Evaluate and propose the best M&V option that suit objectives of Energy Conservation Measure (ECM) project.
- Develop a proper M&V plan according to standards and protocol.
- Calculate energy savings using cost avoidance and normalized saving techniques.
- Employ basic statistical formula for determining uncertainty in reporting energy savings.
- Perform statistical analysis from the measurement data for quantifying energy savings.
- · Express savings with relative precision and confidence level.

\*Full attendance of programme shall entitle participants to 12 CPD points from Energy Commission (Suruhanjaya Tenaga)

#### Venue

BANGI RESORT HOTEL (Tentative)

Individual : RM 2,650\* / pax GTM member/staff : RM 2,438\* / pax Group of 4 (and above) : RM 2,438\* / pax

> \*Inclusive 6% SST \*Full payment must be made before the training date \* Closing Date : 6\* July 2020

#### What to do at our premise

- Temperature scan and contact tracing.
- Wear face mask.
- Use provided hand sanitizers to clean their
- hands before and after entering premise.
- Social Distance (1 meter).
- Wash hand regularly.

#### What not to do at our premise

- No handshaking, hugging, high-fives or
- touching another person.
- No loitering at premise.
- No utensils sharing.



Together we can turn this crisis around

# Lend a hand

And Remember

go RED to go GREE

Thank You

# -End of Session-



9, Jalan SS7/10, 47301, Kelana Jaya. Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan Tel: 03-78730784/5/6 Fax: 03-78730769 Email: training@maesco.org.my Website: www.maesco.org.my