

1 **Q. GENERAL PROPERTY**

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3 **DEMAND/LOAD CONTROL – COMPANY BUILDINGS (OTHER), p. 59 of 81,**  
4 **\$143,000**

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6 **PUB 25.0**

7 **Although the Cost Benefit Analysis provided uses the cost of automated load control**  
8 **and the possible reduction in demand charges from Hydro as a result of a 2.5 MW**  
9 **reduction in peak, it does not include the cost of the utilization of auxiliary back-up**  
10 **generation as a substitute source of electricity (2006 Load Control Initiative, June**  
11 **2005, p. 1, para. 2). How does this factor into the analysis?**

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14 **A.** The cost of utilizing the auxiliary back-up generation as a substitute source of electricity  
15 is the incremental cost of fuel required to run the generation, less the reduced charges  
16 from Hydro for the energy purchases avoided when the back-up generation is in  
17 operation.

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19 Based on a diesel fuel cost of 44 cents per litre and 30% diesel plant efficiency, the cost  
20 of operating a diesel generator is 13.5 cents per kilowatt hour. The avoided end block  
21 energy cost from Hydro is 4.7 cents per kilowatt hour, providing a net cost of 8.8 cents  
22 per kilowatt hour. On that basis, operating both the 400 kW Kenmount Road and 145  
23 kW Duffy Place diesels would cost \$48 per hour ((400 kW + 145 kW) x 8.8 cents per  
24 kilowatt hour).

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26 Assuming that the back-up generation is used between 5 and 10 hours per year to help  
27 control peak, the total operating cost of the back-up generation ranges from \$240 to \$480  
28 per year. This cost does not materially affect the analysis of this project which will  
29 provide estimated annual benefits of \$200,000 in reduced demand charges from Hydro.  
30 The cost of utilizing the auxiliary back-up generation as a substitute source of electricity  
31 was therefore not specifically included in the analysis.