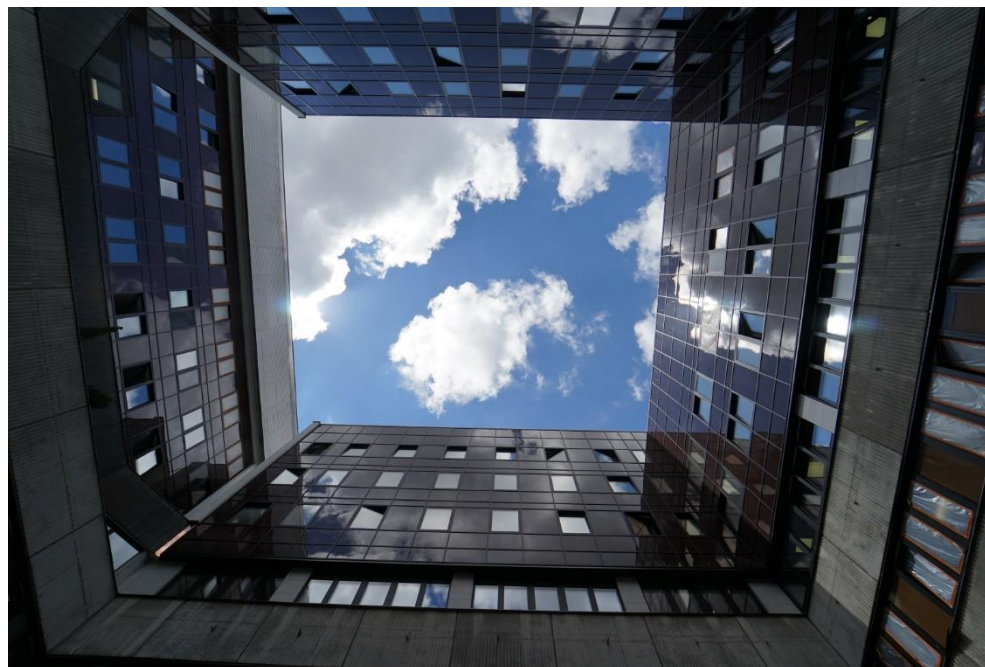


# ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES NA HOMOLCE HOSPITAL



# INITIAL STATE

**Na Homolce Hospital** is a specialized care center - excellent Cardiovascular, Neuro and Diagnostic programme **with** 2 thousand employees, over 20 operating rooms, 350 beds (half of them with intensive care), and for clarification: 7 ANGIOGRAMs, 2 CTs, 4 MRIs, 2 PET\_CTs, 1 PET\_MRI, 1 CYCLOTRON for the production of radiopharmaceuticals



**Over 30-years-old monoblock of the Hospital building** is a construction with characteristic brutalist architecture from the 1980s.

**Most of the building's technological equipment was beyond its useful life.**



EVROPSKÁ UNIE  
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy  
Operační program Životní prostředí



STÁTNÍ FOND  
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ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY



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ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

**H** NEMOCNICE  
NA HOMOLCE

# BASIC PROJECT DATA

**40% REDUCTION IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION** (excluding technological consumption), **10 years contractually guaranteed by EPC -**

**5,823 tonnes of EMISSIONS REDUCTION CO<sub>2</sub>/YEAR**

- 8 700 MWh gas savings/year
- 4 200 MWh electricity savings/year
- 15 300 m<sup>3</sup> water saving/year

## CZK 1.1B INVESTMENT COSTS



- CZK 720M Operational Programme Environment & New Green Savings programme
- CZK 393M OWN RESOURCES NNH

- CZK 681M INSULATION
- CZK 432M EPC – TECHNOLOGIES

PD - CONSTRUCTION COMPANY **4,6% extra work**

D&B - ESCO **1,6% extra work**



- approx. CZK 40M savings per year
- approx. CZK 0.5B saved in emergency-forced future investments in technological units and façade elements
- optimisation of the personnel organisational structure



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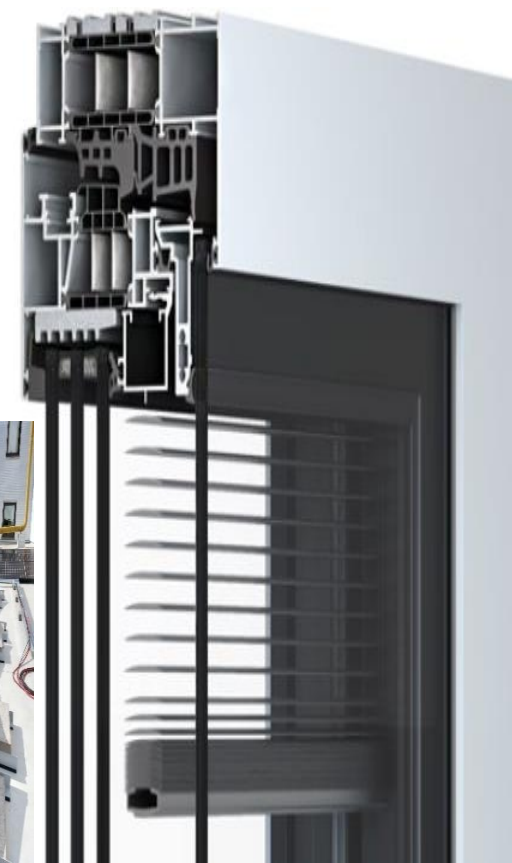
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# COST-SAVING MEASURES

- **Building modifications:** roof insulation, window replacement, external blinds - 33km of Al profiles, 42 000 m<sup>2</sup> of waterinsulation
- **Heat:** replacement of the heat distribution backbone and pumps, reconstruction of the hot water source, replacement of the central steam source, use of waste heat from the central cooling system
- **MaR:** installation of a new heat measurement and control system
- **Lights:** replacement of interior lighting with LED technology
- **PV:** 303 kWp, assumption 273MWh / YEAR
- **Air conditioning:** reconstruction of the central air conditioning heat recovery system and replacement of dozens of air conditioning units
- **Water:** faucet aerators and toilet water savers
- **ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

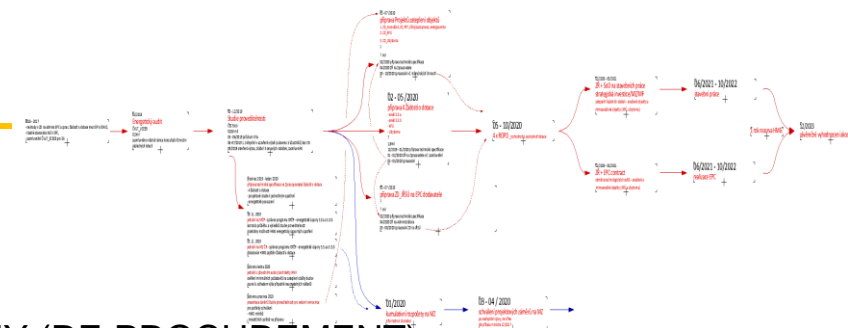


# PROJECT LOGISTICS

2018 ENERGY AUDIT  
2018 – 2020 ENERGY DATA COLLECTION  
2022 CONTRACT WITH ESCO  
2023 CONTRACT WITH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (RE-PROCUREMENT)

DEADLINE FOR THE ENDING OF GRANT PROGRAMMES IN 2023  
MINIMISE RESTRICTIONS ON THE PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE

- 1 year of work to build a meaningful schedule
- 1 YEAR IMPLEMENTATION WITHOUT TIME DELAY
  - 12 000 m2 of controlled zones for asbestos disposal - 116 tons
  - 26 000 m<sup>2</sup> of temporary bulkheads
  - more than 300 truck trailers were handled
  - 350 external staff at peak times
  - more than 10 insurance claims under settlement



		INV dod č.2 v Kč vč. DPH	úspora 2019 Kč. vč. DPH	podíl na investicích	podíl na úsporách	poměr úspory vs inv	úspora 2024 Kč. vč. DPH	přibližná návratnost inv v letech						
1	zateplení	681 861 520,00	2 736 400,00	61%	12%	0,2	6 589 251,200000	103						
2	kotelna	32 417 443,00	1 045 000,00	3%	5%	1,6	2 516 360,000000	13						
3	náhrada centrálního zdroje, příprava TUV	17 164 957,00	1 851 700,00	2%	8%	5,2	4 458 893,600000	4						
4	MaR	12 122 611,00	249 000,00	1%	1%	1,0	599 592,000000	20						
5	zónová regulace	31 149 526,00	931 000,00	3%	4%	1,4	2 241 848,000000	14						
6	transformátory	10 591 856,00	101 600,00	1%	0%	0,5	244 652,800000	43						
7	odpadní teplo z chlazení	4 284 673,00	368 000,00	0%	2%	4,2	886 144,000000	5						
8	pátevní rozvod UT	49 677 458,00	401 000,00	4%	2%	0,4	965 608,000000	51						
9	výměna osvětlení	63 334 384,00	5 656 000,00	6%	25%	4,3	13 619 648,000000	5						
10	úspory na vodě	2 712 014,00	1 315 000,00	0%	6%	23,4	3 166 520,000000	1						
11	rekonstrukce centrálního systému ZZT	76 195 897,00	2 420 900,00	7%	11%	1,5	5 829 527,200000	13						
12	FVE	20 152 878,00	740 400,00	2%	3%	1,8	1 782 883,200000	11		plyn	1,18	3,26		
13	VZT jednotky	109 398 741,00	4 188 400,00	10%	18%	1,9	10 085 667,200000	11		el	2,87	5,81		
		1 111 063 958,00	22 989 897,15				55 121 400,000000	20	z toho	kWh	2019 Kč vč. DPH	2024 Kč vč DPH		
	energetická management	150tis /rok							PLYN kWh	8 734 000,00	9 469 720	28 472 840		
									EL kWh	4 206 000,00	12 076 163	24 436 860		
			dotace	720 000 000,00					VODA m3	15 308,00	1 336 608	2 211 700		
			vl. prostředky	393 000 000,00					CELKEM V Kč s DPH/ROK		22 882 491	55 121 400	2,408889814	

The return on investment of CZK 1.1B is within 20 years (CZK 55M savings on energy + CZK 5M savings on wages per YEAR).  
Return on investment of the hospital's own resources is within 7 years, thanks to European funds CZK 720M

Return on partial investments in:  
\_insulation (windows, doors, roofs, balcony renovation, ...) 103 years  
\_return on installation of LED lighting is 5 years  
\_return on installation of waste heat system is 5 years  
\_return on cancellation of central steam generation 4 years  
\_return on installation of PV is 11 years  
\_return on installation for HVAC units is 11 years

...THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION





# Opportunities and Challenges of Energy Transition for a Sustainable Future

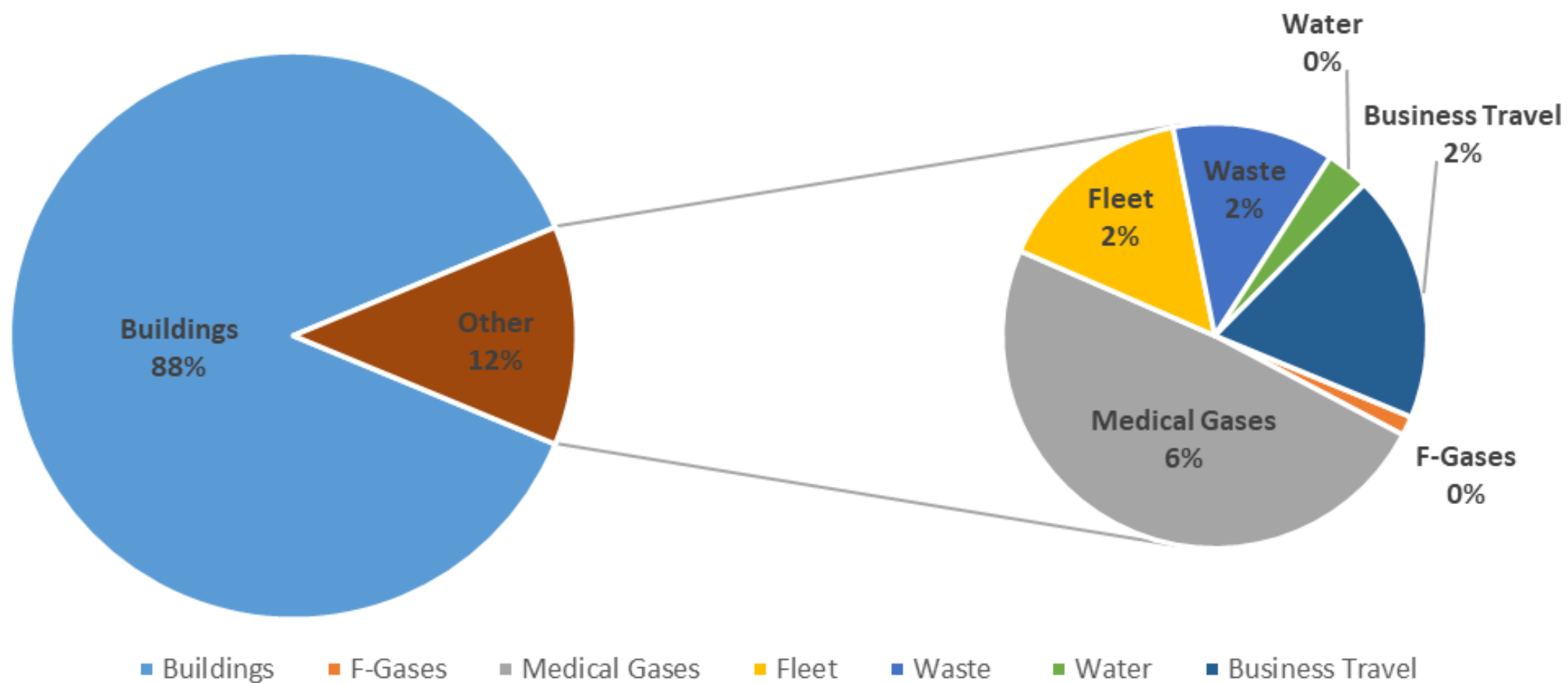




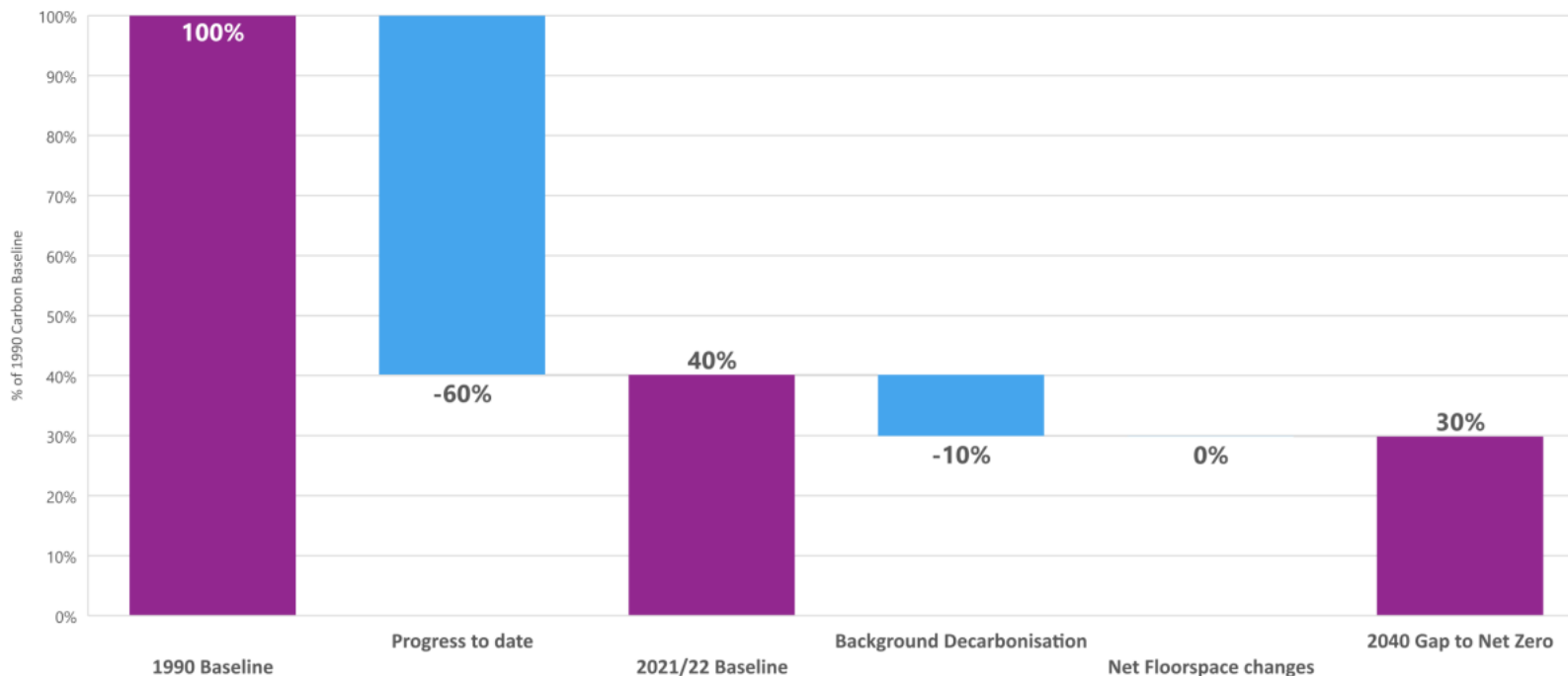
- **Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2019:**
  - 75% reduction by 2030 from 1990
  - National target of net-zero by 2045
  - **Fossil-free heating 2038**
  - **NHSS Net-zero by 2040**
- **Heat in Buildings Strategy**
  - all publicly-owned buildings to meet zero emission heating requirements, with a backstop of 2038.
  - 2024 New Build Zero Emissions from Heat Standard, requiring all new buildings to have zero direct emissions heating systems
- **Part 4: Public Bodies Duties:** Through their functions, public bodies must:
  - **Mitigate** climate change (reduce emissions)
  - Do so **sustainably**
- **NHSS Climate Emergency and Sustainability Strategy 2022 to 2026**



# 2023/2024 Carbon Emissions (TCO<sub>2</sub>e)

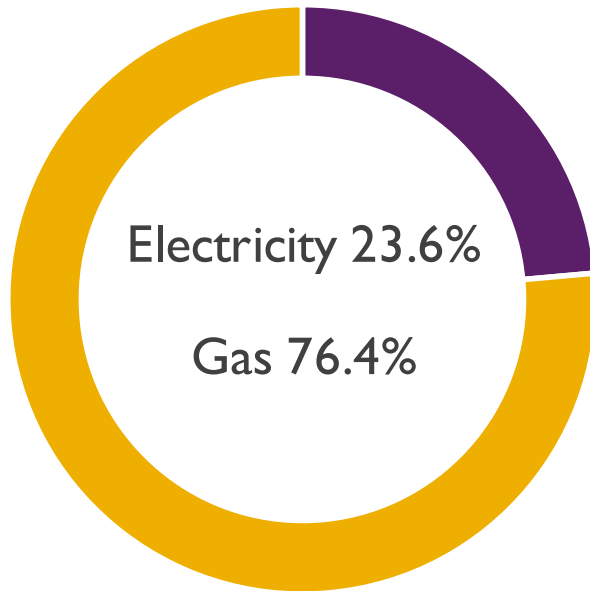


## What is NHS Lothian's gap to Net Zero?

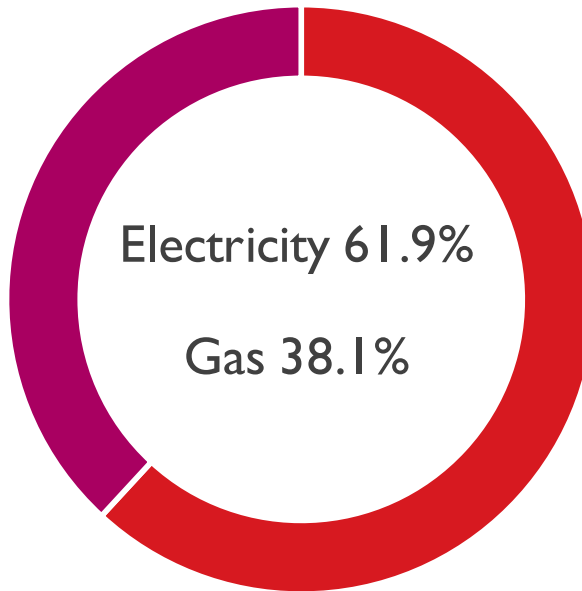


- ▶ Assumes continued use of gas and no reduction in gas supply emissions.
- ▶ Significant investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy required to close the gap
- ▶ Short-term priority is reducing demand, through energy efficiency.

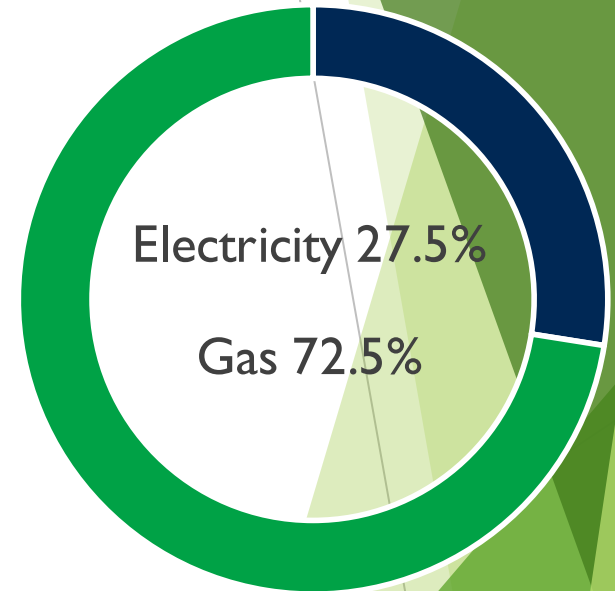
**Usage Breakdown**



**Cost Breakdown**



**CO<sub>2</sub> Breakdown**

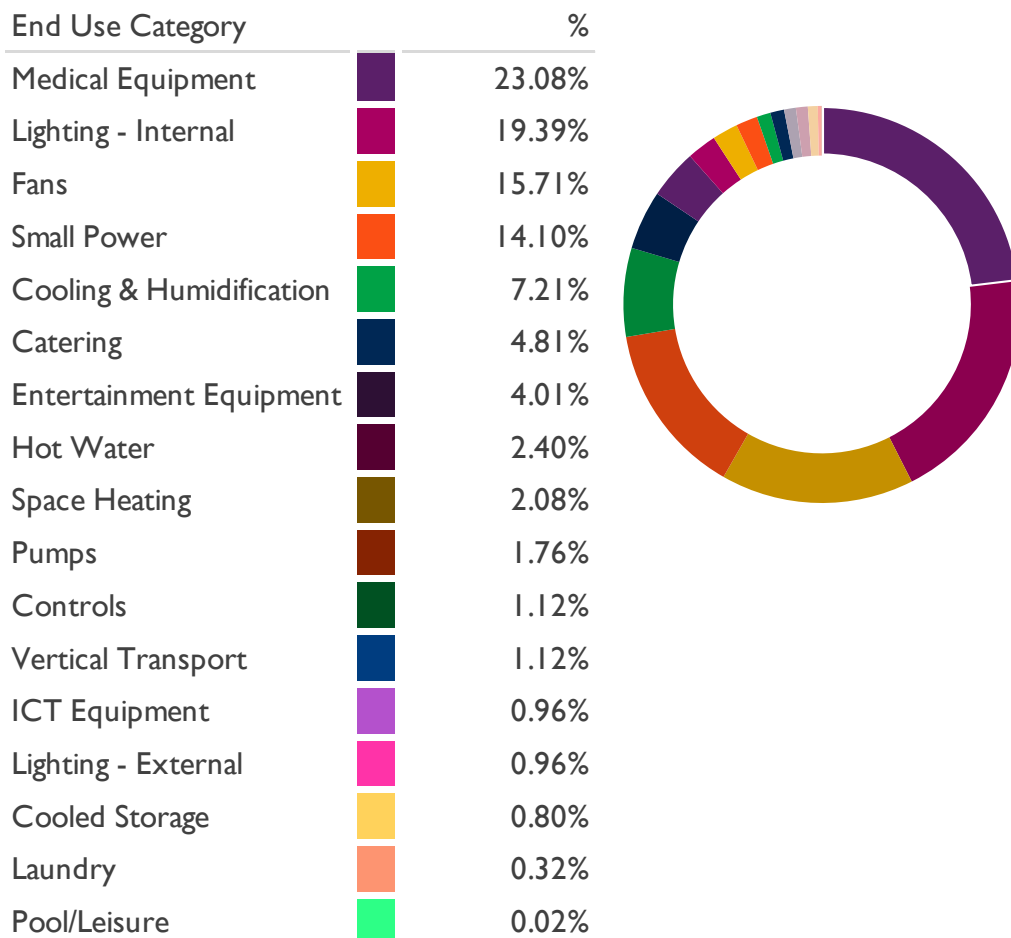




# Energy Breakdown

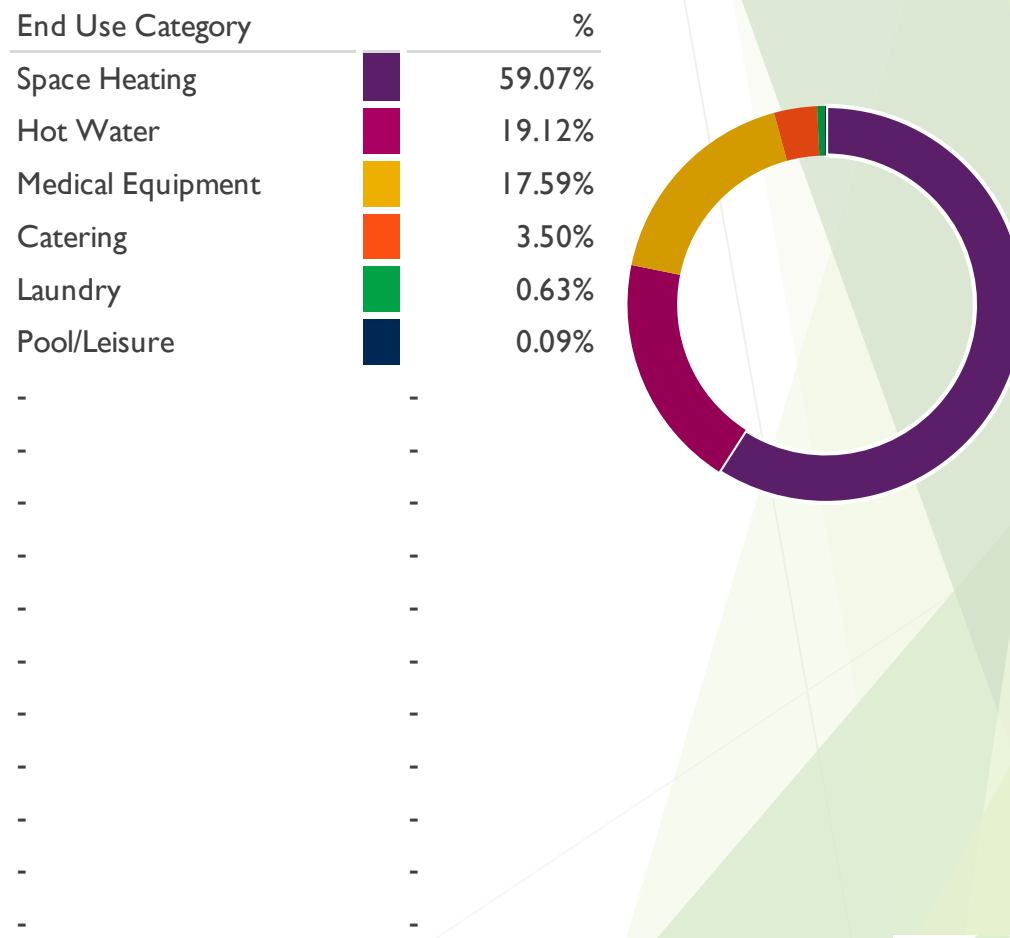
## Electricity

Estimated End Usage Category Breakdown Electricity



## Gas

Estimated End Usage Category Breakdown Natural Gas



## Overview

The Energy Team successfully developed a project, granted funding from Scottish Government to deliver energy savings at St John's Hospital by replacing older inefficient lighting, with LED fittings.

## The Challenge

- Reduce energy **costs and carbon** emissions.
- Meet challenging funding constraints on programme.
- Replace fittings across a **live** operational site.
- Ensure products and delivery consider **Infection Control** risks.

## The Solution

- Over **9,000 LED replacement fittings** installed across the St John's Hospital site.
- **£2,000,000** Grant fund from Green Public Sector Estates Decarbonisation Scheme (GPSEDS)
- Delivered through our **Energy Performance Contract**, which guarantees the level of savings.
- Improved clinical environmental conditions

## The Results

Total Capital Cost	£2.38M
Energy Savings (£/annum)	£308k
Carbon Savings (TCO <sub>2</sub> /annum)	619
Payback	8 years



## Overview

NHS Lothian operates an industrial laundry facility. Operation requires substantial energy and water to provide this critical service, with carbon emissions equivalent to the 5<sup>th</sup> largest site in the estate. The project was completed in May 2024.

## The Challenge

- The aim was to achieve substantial reductions in energy consumption and carbon emissions.
- Reduction in laundry operational costs.
- Meet challenging programme constraints from funding scheme.

## The Solution

A special purpose heat exchanger, designed to extract the heat energy from laundry wastewater and transfer it to the incoming freshwater, without risk of contamination.

The solution includes integration of purpose designed heat exchangers, water tanks and process controls to connect to the laundry systems.

## Projected Results

Total Capital Cost	£253k
Energy Savings (£/annum)	£173k
Carbon Savings (TCO <sub>2</sub> /annum)	269
Payback	1.5 years





## Overview

Staff contacted the Energy Team as they were keen to work with the NHS as their building owner to support energy optimisation, carbon reduction and behaviour change for their staff and people in the communities they support.

## The Challenge

- Identify energy saving measures
- Identify plant optimisation
- Monitor energy usage

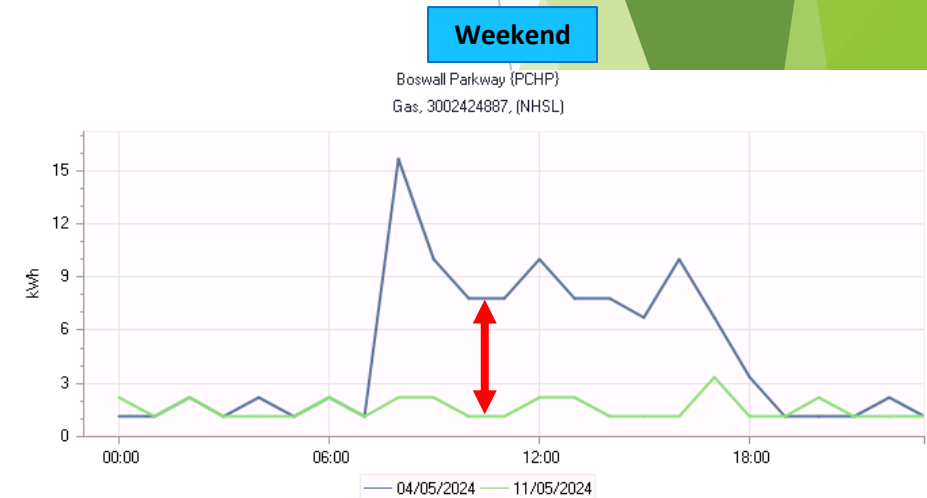
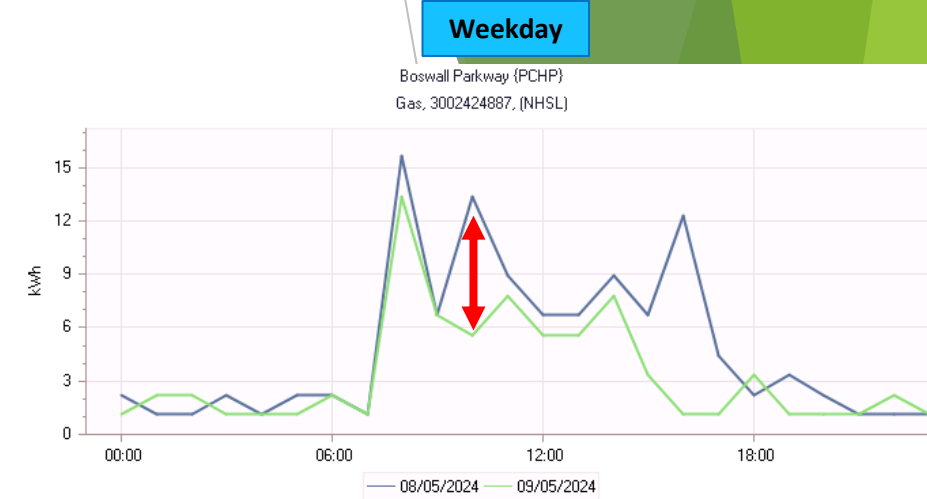
## The Solution

Desktop energy survey completed before a site visit. Identified high gas usage during the evening and weekends when closed. Through collaboration with site user and estate colleagues, this led to:

- Time schedule adjusted to switch off at 3.30pm and over weekends.
- Energy Saving measures such as fridge/freezer rationalisation implemented by the staff.
- Staff trained and given access to energy manager Monitoring & Targeting software.

## The Result

Projected Savings	
Energy Savings (£/annum)	<b>£1,939</b>
Carbon Savings (TCO <sub>2</sub> /annum)	<b>0.73</b>



# De-Steaming



## Overview

Generation of thermal energy, is critical to site operations for buildings environmental conditions, hot water and other process demands such as kitchens. Heat provided from a single energy centre with industrial steam boilers.

## The Challenge

- Reduce energy costs and carbon emissions, through efficiency of heat **generation and distribution**.
- Increase system **resilience** and operational performance.
- Undertake disruptive engineering works on a live operational site, and transitioning buildings heat source.

## The Solution

- Phases 1 - site wide de-steaming and transition to a new low-temperature heat network began in 2019, with phase 2 completed in 2024.
- New **gas heating plant** and around a **kilometre of underground insulated pipes** to connect new and existing buildings to the new network, in the south-east zone of the site.
- Further development of the project is needed, but this is a significant step on the decarbonisation pathway for WGH.

## The Results

Total Capital Cost	£15M
Energy Savings (£/annum)	£460k
Carbon Savings (TCO <sub>2</sub> /annum)	2575





## Overview

3<sup>rd</sup> largest energy consumer within NHS Lothian, St John's Hospital embarked on a significant initiative to enhance energy efficiency, focusing on reducing costs and minimizing carbon emissions. A variety of critical clinical services and laundry services.

## The Challenge

- Replacement of aged Energy Centre.
- Energy demand and cost reduction.
- Maintain site operations while replacing heat generation plant.

## The Solution

- New steam boilers and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) unit to generate both thermal and electrical energy at a more efficient and cost-effective rate.
- Project development and delivery involved use of an Energy Performance Contract (EPC), guaranteeing energy cost savings and providing expert ongoing support to maintain savings and efficient operation of the systems.

## The Result

Total Investment Cost	£6.1M
Energy Savings (£/annum)	£950k
Carbon Savings (TCO <sub>2</sub> /annum)	143
Payback (years)	6.4

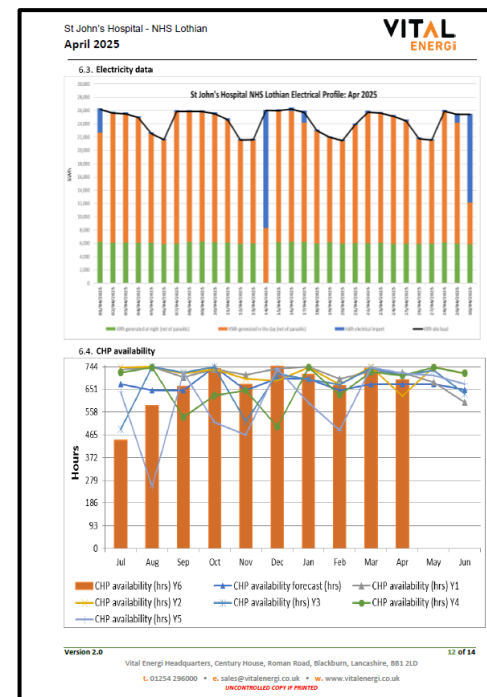


## The Solution

- 25-year Guaranteed Energy Performance Contract
- Robust Energy contract model
- Operations delivery
- Includes flexibility
- Route for additional projects

## Conclusions

- Large opportunity for further expansion
- Project finance option
- Complex



**cef**  
CARBON + ENERGY FUND

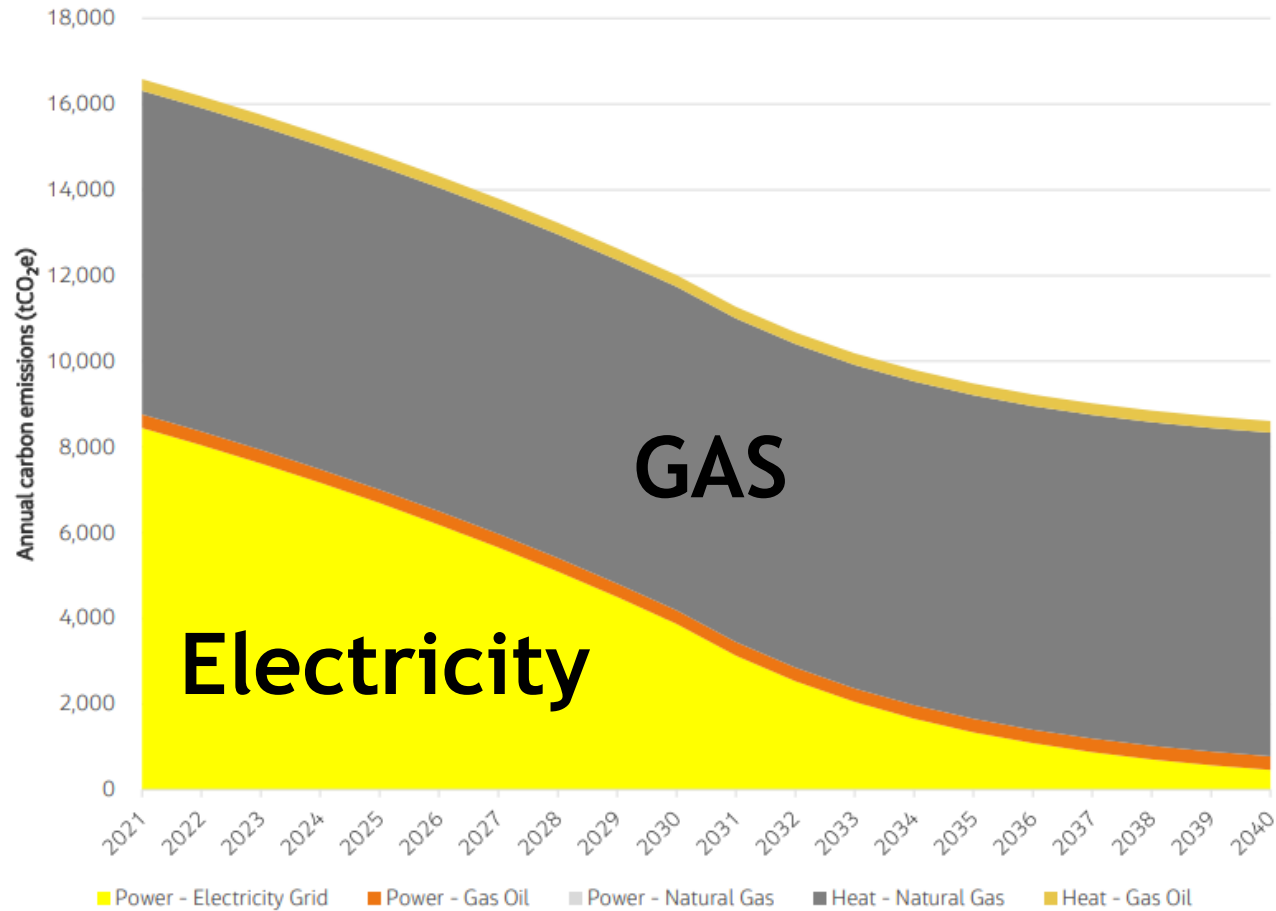
Table 1: Savings Summary

Nature of Contract saving:	Planned saving guaranteed at contract tariff rates	Actual savings YTD	Additional savings £	Total saving £ = B + C	Notes	Savings Impact
CHP including CHPQA compliance	£ 773,760 End of year Y5QA	£ 572,119	£ -	£ 572,119	1	£ 201,642
Boilers efficiency savings	£ 88,989 End of year Y5QA	£ 115,904	£ -	£ 115,904	2	£ 30,923
Boiler CCL savings	£ 87,782 End of year Y5QA	£ 71,901	£ -	£ 71,901	3	£ 15,881
CHUOS savings	£ 130,202 End of year Y5QA	£ 99,871	£ -	£ 99,871	4	£ 30,331
TNUoS Triad savings	£ 67,854 End of year Y5QA	£ 67,853	£ -	£ 67,853	5	£ -
EU ETS cost	£ 11,105 End of year Y5QA	£ 10,911	£ -	£ 10,911	6	£ 194
Reduction in Water Consumption	£ 30,391 End of year Y5QA	£ 27,163	£ -	£ 27,163	7	£ 3,227
Laundry heat recovery saving	£ 4,208 End of year Y5QA	£ 23,191	£ -	£ 23,191	8	£ 18,984
Transformer Loss saving	£ 181 End of year Y5QA	£ 1,006	£ -	£ 1,006	9	£ 1,187
<b>Total Energy Savings (A):</b>	<b>£ 1,167,851 End of year Y5QA</b>	<b>£ 965,605</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£ 965,605</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>£ 202,166</b>
<b>Operational Savings (B)</b>	<b>£ 73,935 End of year Y5QA</b>	<b>£ 73,935</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£ 73,935</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>£ -</b>
<b>Total Savings:</b>	<b>£ 1,241,786 End of year Y5QA</b>	<b>£ 1,039,540</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£ 1,039,540</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>£ 202,166</b>
Total Aggregate of Energy Savings, operational Savings, Additional Savings, and Early Savings at Actual Tariffs B + C + D		Target End of year	Total savings achieved			
		£ 1,241,967	£ 1,039,540			
		Target Y5QA	£ 1,241,786			

026LSH Y5Q4 CEF CPA Report V2  
Page 6  
cef NHS Countess of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

# The Future?

## Royal Infirmary Edinburgh





Pathway	Technology	Suitability	Impact
1	<b>Heat pump</b> systems	Air-source and closed-loop ground-source heat pumps are <b>unlikely to be suitable</b>	Estimated <b>cost</b> to provide the site's peak demand is <b>exceptionally high</b> .
2	<b>Hydrogen</b> as the primary heating fuel	Currently <b>unclear</b> whether there will be widescale adoption of hydrogen	<b>Significant risk</b> to the target of decarbonising heat by 2038
3	<b>District Heat Network</b>	Accelerated site decarbonisation, thanks to the displacement of imported gas with <b>purchased heat</b>	Estimated to be <b>lowest cost and best technology</b> .

Challenges	Opportunities
Aged Buildings & Infrastructure	Cost savings from Energy Efficiency as the priority
Access to capital funding	Alternative financing models
Competing priorities (Clinical and Operations)	Collaboration and shared outcomes
Gas v's Electricity price & Carbon Balance	
Technology options and reliability	



# Questions?

## Daniel Mill

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