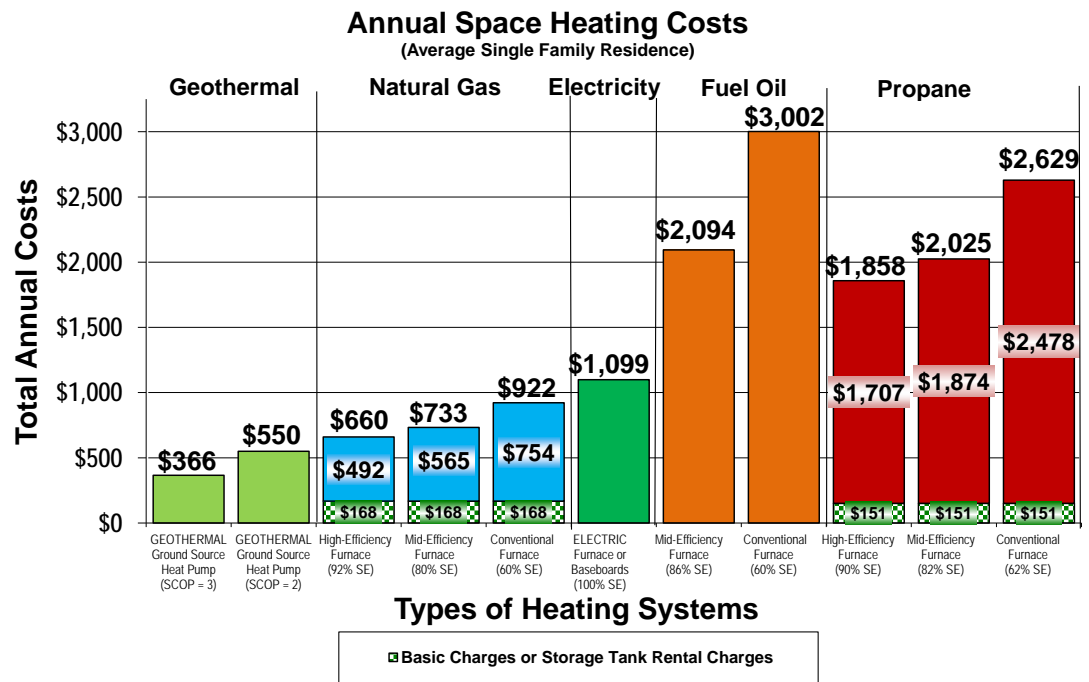


Typical space & water heating costs

Average single family residence at rates in effect November 1, 2011

Wondering about your energy options for heating?

1. Consult the charts to identify the costs of your current home heating and water heating systems.
2. Review the costs of other systems to see how your costs compare.
3. Consult the accompanying notes for guidance if you are thinking of switching systems or building a new home.



Energy rates

Natural gas: **\$0.2818/cubic metre**

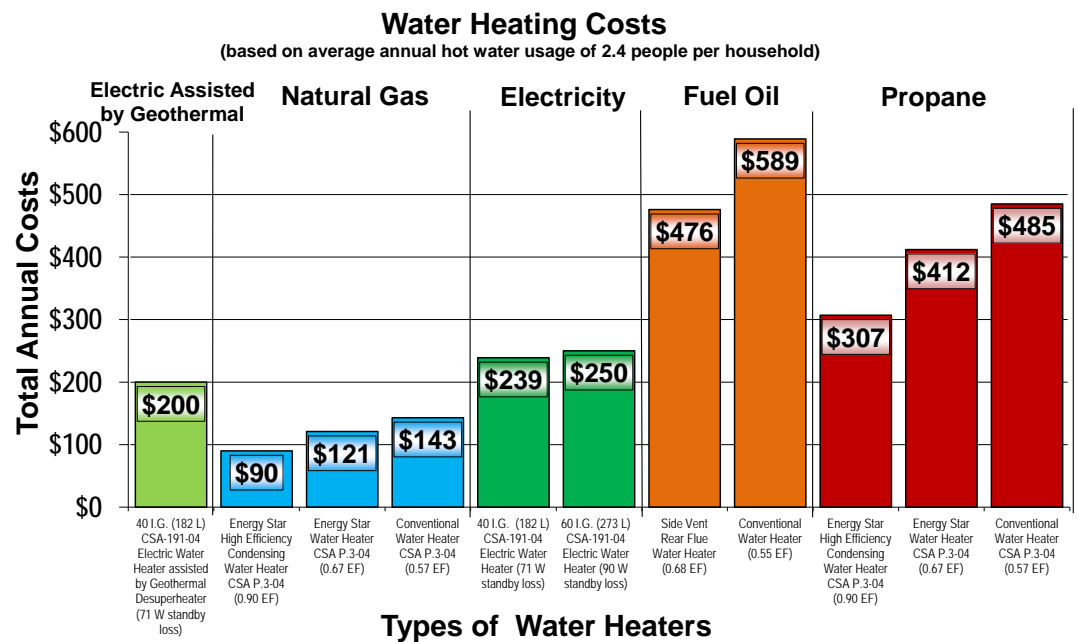
Electricity: **\$0.0662/kilowatt-hour**

Fuel oil: **\$1.16/litre**

Propane: **\$0.656/litre**

Basic monthly charge for natural gas is **\$14 (\$168 per year)**

Annual propane tank rental: **\$151**



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Weigh your options

The home heating costs shown in the chart are based on the amount of gas used to heat the average natural gas-heated home served by Manitoba Hydro. This average home is about 1200 square feet and uses a mid-efficiency furnace and conventional gas water heater. Your heating costs may differ due to a variety of factors, such as weather, heating equipment, insulation levels, air tightness and lifestyle. Water-heating costs are based on typical usage of the average Manitoba household of 2.4 people.

Annual cost estimates

The charts present annual costs as if all energy rates remained fixed for the coming year at rates in effect on November 1, 2011.

Your actual annual costs will vary, since natural gas rates change four times a year, while propane and oil rates can change weekly. Note that Primary Gas represents the bulk of the gas used. With Manitoba Hydro's Quarterly Rate Service, the price you pay for Primary Gas is the same price we pay for the gas in the marketplace. This rate changes every 3 months and is currently \$0.1436 per cubic metre. If you buy Primary Gas on a Fixed Rate Service contract from Manitoba Hydro or a Gas Broker, you will continue to pay Manitoba Hydro for Supplemental Gas as well as transportation and distribution charges. The figure of \$0.2818 per cubic metre of natural gas that we've used in the charts is known as a "re-bundled" effective rate. It includes charges for Primary and Supplemental gas, as well as for transportation and distribution of the gas on Manitoba Hydro's Quarterly Rate Service.

Key points if you are thinking of converting

Is it economically feasible?

Note that the costs of switching to another system to heat your home and hot water may be economically feasible only if your current system is at or near the end of its useful life, or if you are building a new home. Be sure to obtain quotations from at least three reputable heating contractors before you make your decision.

Conventional furnaces no longer manufactured

The space heating chart includes conventional natural gas, fuel oil, and propane furnaces. These conventional furnaces have not been manufactured since 1992, but many are still in operation.

High efficiency furnaces are now required by law

Effective December 30, 2009 the Province of Manitoba enacted legislation controlling the sale and lease of gas and propane heating equipment. Visit www.greenmanitoba.ca (click on the energy tab) for more information on this regulation.

Size of existing electrical service

Your electrical system may need to be upgraded if you want it to carry a heating load. Depending on the capacity of the electrical appliances and equipment currently installed, and the size of your home, the Manitoba Electrical Code will allow a maximum of 8 to 10 kilowatts of electric heating on a standard 100-amp service. Most homes will need more than this.

Increasing the size of an electrical service usually involves changing your electrical panel or installing an additional one. An electrician should perform an electrical code load calculation to advise whether your existing service is adequate to serve the heating equipment required to heat your home.

Other gas appliances

If you have other appliances in your home like a range, clothes dryer, fireplace, or swimming pool heater, switching to an all-electric system may be quite costly.

Flue Gas Venting

When natural gas is burned, flue gases are produced which primarily contain carbon dioxide and water vapour which are not harmful to people. However, flue gases can also contain trace amounts of carbon monoxide and other gases that can present a health hazard. High-efficiency natural gas furnaces will not use the existing chimney to vent (remove) flue gases from the home. Instead they will be vented via approved plastic piping through the home's side wall or roof.

If you have a standard natural gas water heater, the Manitoba Gas Notices allow it to continue to use the existing chimney if it is in good condition and meets the requirements of the Code Authority Having Jurisdiction (Manitoba Dept. of Labour). Your heating contractor should inform you if the chimney has corroded or does not meet the code requirements. Generally, installing a new approved smaller diameter chimney liner may meet the requirements.

Issues that can arise once the natural gas water heater vents alone on the old chimney include: flue gases condensing in the chimney, or flue gas spillage into the home. If these venting problems occur, you may need to upgrade your venting system or have other work performed

to rectify them. If the upgrades are costly, other options to consider are replacing the conventional heater with a side-wall vented gas water heater or an electric water heater.

Reduced chimney ventilation

Converting to electric heat or to a high-efficiency gas furnace will reduce the uncontrolled ventilation provided by the chimney. The uncontrolled chimney ventilation will be completely eliminated if you also replace your conventional gas water heater and either remove or cap off the chimney.

With a conventional gas furnace, warm moist air continuously exits the house through the chimney. This draws cold and dry replacement air into the house through cracks in walls and around windows and doors. This uncontrolled ventilation dehumidifies your home in winter, but consumes heating energy.

Reducing or eliminating this chimney ventilation can save energy but may also increase humidity levels and change the way that air leaks into and out of your home. Homes usually become slightly more positively pressurized.

The increase in humidity and change in air leakage patterns may cause increased condensation/icing: on interior surfaces of well-sealed windows, and anywhere warm moist air leaks out of the home such as electrical outlets, between the panes of poorly sealed windows, on door seals, in door lock mechanisms and around chimney and plumbing stacks. A very small percentage of homeowners have reported experiencing some of these issues.

There is not one solution that works in every home and for every issue. Here are some of the measures that individually or in combination can minimize or eliminate the effects of reduced chimney ventilation:

- improved weatherstripping and caulking on doors and windows and other areas of air leakage (but not on storm doors)
- seasonal window insulator kits (clear heat shrink poly over inside windows and frames)
- improved windows (preferably triple pane)
- a ventilation system which may consist of:
 - exhaust fan(s)
 - exhaust fan(s) combined with a fresh air intake
 - heat recovery ventilator (HRV)

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Average single family residence at rates in effect November 1, 2010

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Carbon monoxide safety

If you are burning heating oil, diesel, propane, kerosene, natural gas, wood, or coal in your home, or if you have an attached garage, we recommend that you install at least one carbon monoxide detector in your home.

The building code now requires permanently mounted carbon monoxide detectors in all new homes with fuel burning appliances or attached garages.

For further details, contact us for a copy of our brochure on "Carbon monoxide safety — Because your family comes first!"

What is the payback?

Determining how many years it will take for a new heating system to pay for itself may help you reach a decision.

Determine the potential savings

Subtract the annual cost of the new heating system you are considering from the annual cost of your current heating system (check the charts).

The difference is approximately what you can expect to save each year, at current energy rates.

Determine the costs of the new system

Determine how much it will cost to buy and install the new system, along with any other adjustments required. Get quotations from three reputable contractors.

Factor in the cost of financing, if necessary.

Determine the payback

Divide the estimated cost of switching your system, by the estimated savings.

The result is the number of years it will take for the new system to pay for itself.

Explanation of technical information in the charts

- Typical annual home heating requirement (output) of 60 Gigajoules is based on Manitoba Hydro's system average for natural gas heated homes.
- Water heating usage is based on Manitoba Hydro's average electric and natural gas water heating household of 2.4 people consuming about 140 litres per day that are heated up an average temperature rise of 50 C.
- The Electric water heating assisted by geothermal desuperheater option is based on Manitoba Hydro's field monitoring of nine homes with geothermal heating and desuperheaters where 80 per cent of the average water heating load was provided by the electric heating elements of the water tank and 20 per cent by the desuperheater.
- The cost of heating with propane includes a propane tank rental or lease charge of \$151 per year for a typical 500 US gallon tank. See table below. This charge may not apply to all customers and may vary.
- The cost of space heating with natural gas includes a basic monthly charge of \$14 (\$168 per year).

- SE (seasonal efficiency) is defined as the total heat output delivered by the furnace during one heating season as a percentage of the total energy input to the system. SE takes into consideration not only normal operating losses but also the fact that most furnaces rarely run long enough to reach their steady-state efficiency temperature, particularly during milder weather at the beginning and end of the heating season.
- Energy Factor (EF) is an overall efficiency rating of the water heater. The higher the EF, the more efficient the model. Electric water heaters are required to have maximum standby losses of 71 watts for a 40 gallon and 90 Watts for a 60 gallon.
- SCOP (Seasonal Coefficient of Performance) = 2 and = 3 appears in the home heating chart under geothermal closed loop heat pump. It refers to the Seasonal Coefficient of Performance of the heat pump over an entire heating season.

SCOP is defined as the total heat output of the system during the heating season, divided by the total energy input to the system.

The SCOP of a geothermal heat pump system typically ranges from 2.0 to 3.0. For reference, the SCOP of an electric baseboard heater is 1.0. The SCOP rating accounts for cycling losses, circulating fan and pump energy and auxiliary electric heating loads which are not included in the manufacturer's COP rating of the heat pump "unit". The overall system SCOP will therefore always be significantly lower than the unit COP.

The SCOP of a geothermal system can vary significantly and is highly dependent on the quality of the system design, installation, commissioning and ongoing maintenance practices.

- Note that the natural gas energy price reflected in the charts is a bundled price that includes primary and supplemental gas, and transportation and distribution charges. For reference, one of the major components of the bundled price is the price of Primary Gas, at \$0.1436 per cubic metre. Primary Gas currently comprises 97 per cent of the gas supplied (supplemental gas is 3 per cent.)
- Taxes are not included in these calculations and costs.

ENERGY RATES — in effect November 1, 2011

	Commodity charge	Heating value
Natural gas	\$0.2818/cubic metre	35,310 Btu/cubic metre
Electricity	\$0.0662/kilowatt-hour	3,413 Btu/kilowatt-hour
Fuel oil	\$1.16/litre	36,500 Btu/litre
Propane	\$0.656/litre	24,200 Btu/litre

