

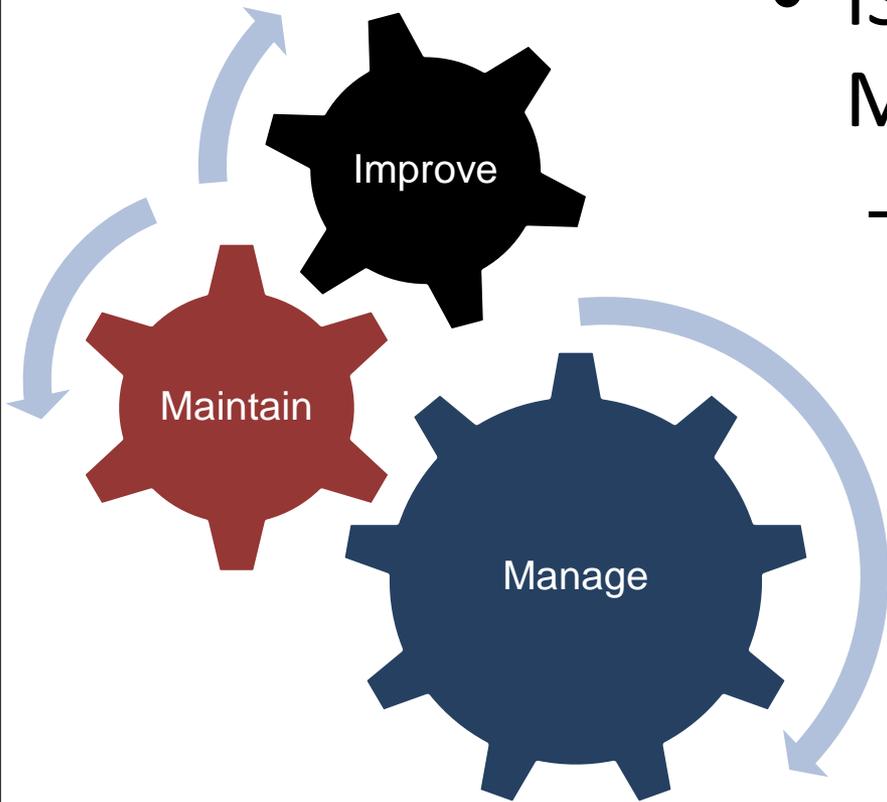


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ISO50001 – Overview
John Ruiz, Johnson Controls Inc.

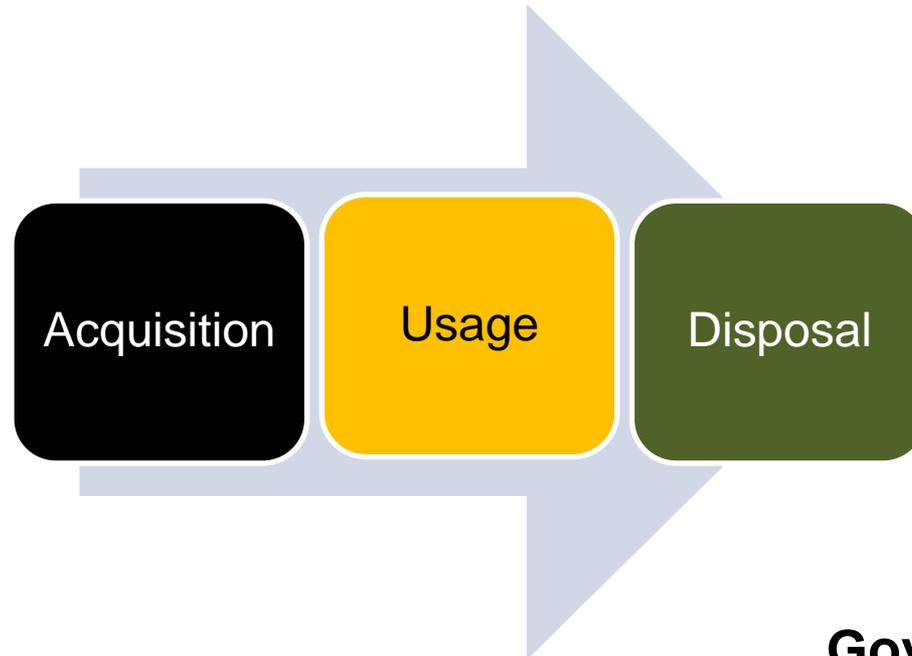
ISO50001 Introduction



- ISO50001 is one of the ISO Management Standards.
 - Intent is to provide guidance on “good management practices” in a specific area.
 - Examples include:
 - ISO9001 Quality Management Systems
 - ISO14001 Environmental Management Systems

Introduction - Continued

- ISO50001 provides guidance on an Energy Management System (EnMS).
 - Like the other “Management” standards, it focuses on managing the energy lifecycle within a business.



ISO50001 Maturity

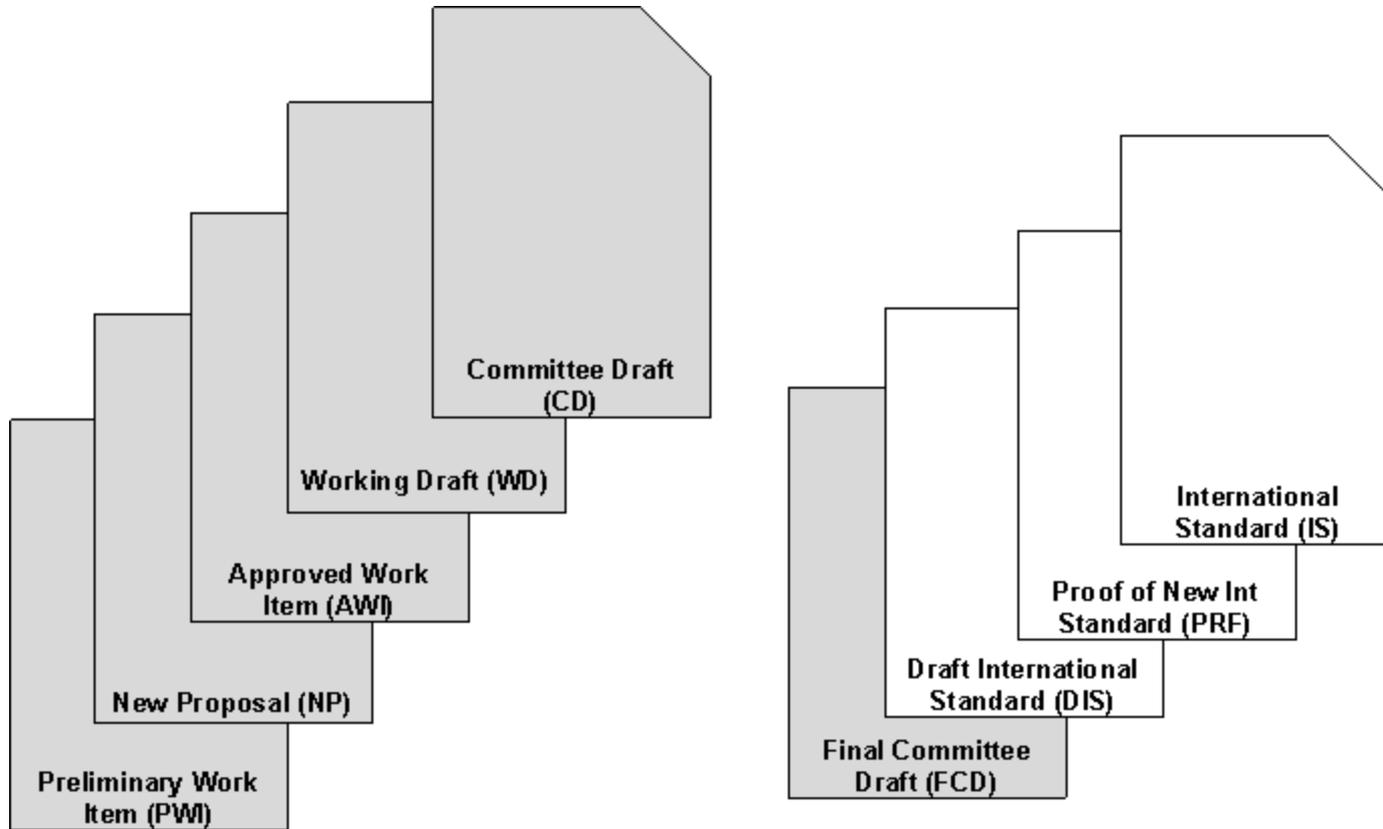
- ISO50001 is still a “work in progress”.
 - Standard is still in Draft (DIS) stage.
 - Completion expected in 2011
- Identical in scope and similar in content to ANSI Management System for Energy (MSE) 2000 – 2008.
 - ANSI is leading the standards group (PC 242) that is developing ISO50001.



ISO50001 Status

- A Draft International Standard (DIS) of ISO50001 is currently being reviewed within the participating countries.
 - Standard is being developed by PC 242
 - 52 countries are participating
 - There is a US Technical Advisory Group (TAG) that is formulating comments.
- Final standard expected in 2011.

Chronology Of An International Standard



Implementation

- US Council for Energy-Efficient Manufacturing pilot program in place for manufacturing organizations called the Superior Energy Performance (SEP) Program.
 - Goal is to reduce industrial energy intensity by 25% over 10 years.
 - Program uses ANSI/MSE 2000-2008 as the Management System Standard in the pilot program but will use ISO50001 in final program.
 - <http://www.superiorenergyperformance.net/>



ISO50001 DESCRIPTION

Energy Management System (EnMS)

- To ISO50001 an Energy Management System (EnMS) is a formalized business process. It consists of:

- Organizational Responsibilities
- Energy Policy
- Energy Targets
- Action Plans



- Developed to improve energy performance, leading to lower energy costs and emissions.

ISO50001 Overview

- ISO50001 requires an organization to:
 - Develop an Energy Policy taking into account any legal or administrative requirements.
 - Establish energy targets and Energy Performance Indicators (EnPIs).
 - Identify areas/equipment that have significant energy consumption or savings potential.
 - Create an organization/processes to implement the Energy Policy.
 - Use the Plan-Do-Check-Act methodology to implement the Energy Policy.

Energy Policy

- Energy Policy is upper management 's statement of its organizational commitment to managing energy.
- An Energy Policy should commit the organization to:
 - Continuous energy improvement.
 - Resources to meet the energy improvement goals.
 - Availability of energy information needed to meet energy improvement goals.
 - Legal and regulatory compliance

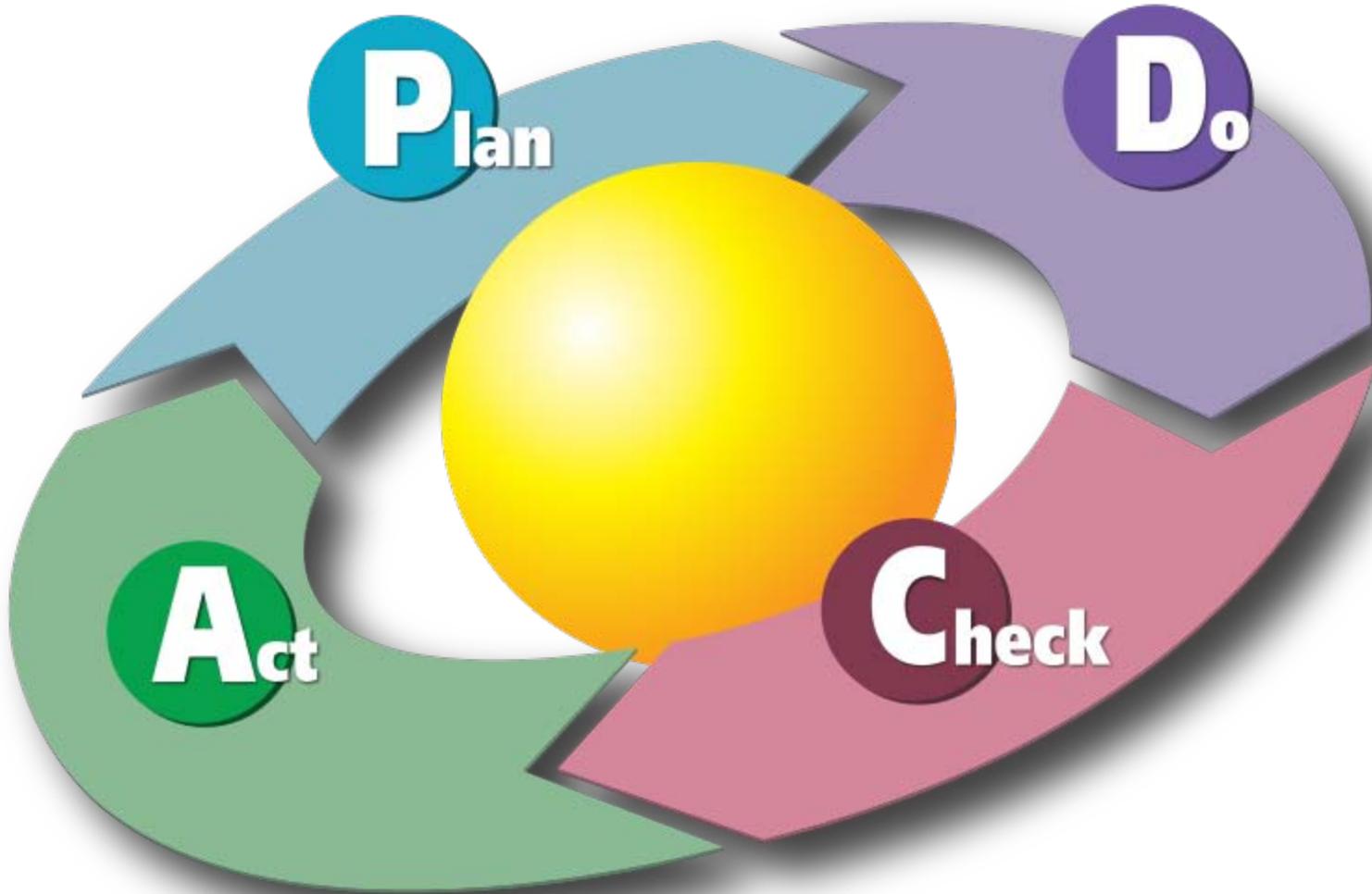


Energy Savings Goals

- ISO50001 does not specify energy performance goals.
 - Business sets its own Energy Policy commitments.
 - Measures its own progress.
 - Business Can self declare conformance.
 - It is expected that certification process will be put into place.



Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle

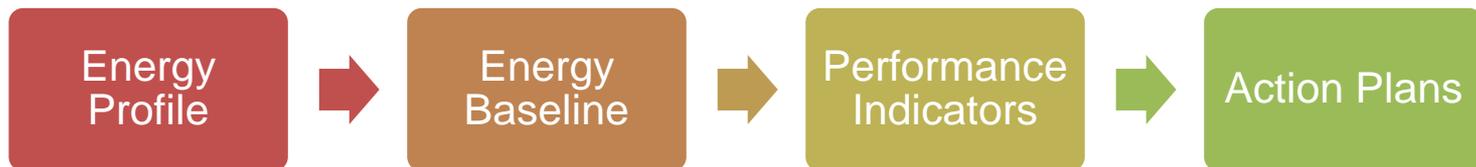




PLANNING PHASE

Planning Process Steps

- After completion of an Energy Policy, the planning process creates:
 - Energy Profile
 - Energy Baseline
 - Energy Performance Indicators
 - Action Plans



Energy Profile

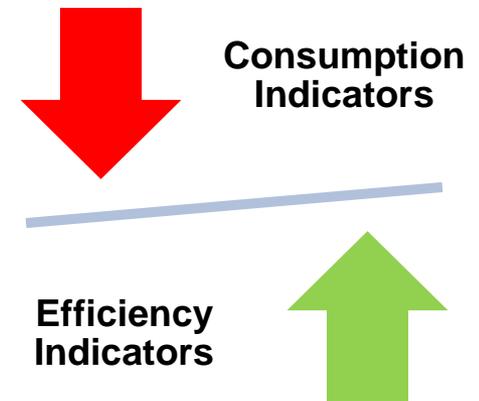
- An Energy Profile identifies the amount and characteristics of energy that an organization consumes.
 - Helps in identifying significant energy consumers in an organization.
 - Helps in identifying specific energy use patterns.
 - Helps in identifying opportunities to reduce energy use.
- Energy Profile should be updated regularly to address changes in the organization.

Energy Baseline

- An Energy baseline measures energy performance over a specific time period.
 - Typically uses 12 months of measured data but longer timeframes are better.
 - This provides the starting point for setting goals, creating performance indicators, and evaluating overall energy performance.
- Energy Baseline should be updated regularly to address changes in the organization.

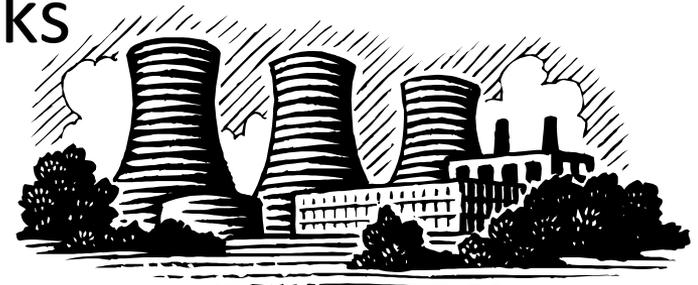
Energy Performance Indicators (EnPIs)

- Performance indicators are benchmarks that can be compared over time.
 - Indicator has to be meaningful to the organization.
 - Should be easy to understand.
 - Typical Examples:
 - KW / m² in leased office environments
 - KJ / line / hr for a production line
 - Energy Expense (\$) / person



Industry Specific EnPIs

- Performance Indicators are typically normalized to make historical comparisons easier.
 - Can be normalized for weather, occupancy, commodity price changes, or production quantities.
- Energy Intensive industries may use standard benchmarks to compare against other companies in the same industry.



Action Plans

- An Action Plan is a course of action used by the organization to achieve energy goals and targets.
 - Measureable energy reduction goals are established.
 - A plan to meet these goals are documented.
 - Resources needed to execute the plan are obtained.
 - Timeframe for the improvements are identified.



DOING PHASE

Implementation

- In addition to implementing projects that seek to reduce specific significant energy use area, ISO50001 manages the energy life-cycle.
 - Energy Selection
 - Energy Procurement
 - Energy Consumption
 - Energy Reliability
 - Energy Disposal
 - Environmental Impact of Energy Systems



Training

- People working in areas of significant energy use and people working on energy reduction projects need to be trained on:
 - The importance of the Energy Policy.
 - The impact of their work on energy consumption.
 - The importance of using the energy procedures developed.





CHECKING PHASE

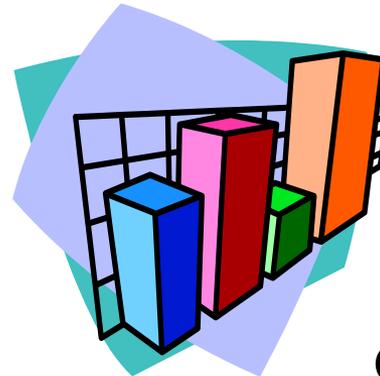
Measurement

- Measuring the performance of the Energy Management System by monitoring is critical to reducing energy consumption.
- Areas to be measured:
 - The Energy Performance Indicators (EnPIs)
 - Significant Energy Uses
 - Effectiveness of the Action Plans
- Remember the cost of measurement should be commensurate to the energy savings.



Measurement & Verification

- Measurement and Verification (M&V) can be used to validate energy savings.
- The International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) is a standard method to ensure energy savings.
 - Multiple methods are identified including:
 - Whole Building Analysis
 - Submetering
 - Simulation





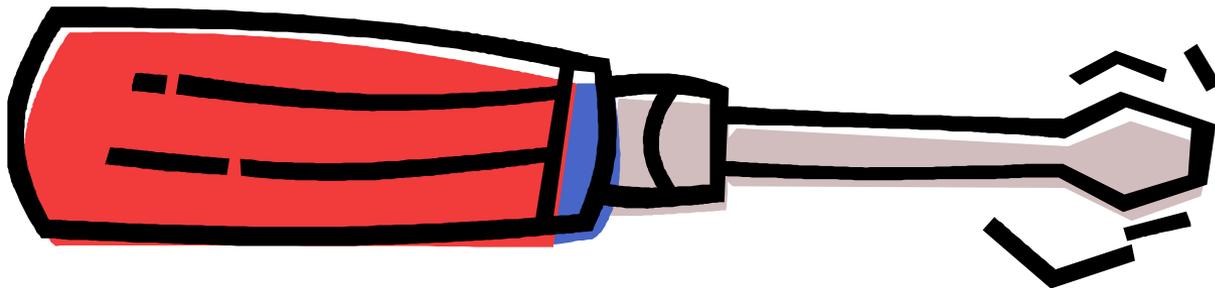
ACTING PHASE

Continuous Improvement

- A key element of any management system is a continuous improvement framework.
- Continuous Improvement involves:
 - Reviews of the results, processes, and Energy Performance Indicators (EnPIs).
 - Corrective Actions identified to ensure the effectiveness of the Energy Management System.
 - Changes to the Energy Policy to reflect current organizational goals.

Corrective Action

- When a problem is found within the Energy Management System a process needs to be established to define the corrective and preventive actions needed.
 - Corrective actions should be measured against the size of any energy savings.



Management Review

- A key element of any management system are frequent management reviews to ensure a continuous improvement framework.
 - Management reviews are be a dynamic process of status leading to decisions, and corrective actions.
 - Designed to ensure the continuing suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the Energy Management System.
 - Management reviews should be done often enough that Corrective Actions are effective.
 - At least yearly.



CONCLUSIONS

The ISO50001 Journey

- ISO50001 is being developed to ensure long-term sustainable energy performance improvements by making an Energy Management System part of the organizational culture.
 - Like the other ISO Management System standards, effective Energy Management is a process, not a project.
 - Long Term Commitment is needed at all levels of the organization.

