

Monitoring & Targeting Case Study

Property

Daily consumption is compared to previous years and previous trends in daily consumption. Decreases and increases due to occupancy changes around Christmas/Easter/Summer are ignored unless significant.

When a meter is responsible for heating a building, consumption is analysed in accordance to heat demand.

Analysts will also use site information to provide further educated commentary around an alert. For example, if a site has a combined heat and power unit, the analyst will identify if the trends in data are in accordance with a possible CHP problem.

Other typical alerts include:

- Off-season heat demand: An increase in consumption where there is little to no heating or cooling demand.
- Daily increases in consumption: An increase in consumption that doesn't follow a consistent pattern (e.g. an increase when demand would expect to be lower).

Example 1

An alert was raised following a CHP query at site. In September 2021, gas consumption decreased and electricity consumption increased, suggesting to the customer that the CHP at site is not working as optimally as it should be. This was investigated by the client, confirmed to be a CHP query, and fixed with the client in September 2022.

Incident Cost: £39,205

Monthly Cost Avoided: £6,715

Annual Cost Avoided: £79,059



Figure 1 Alert Example: PBSA CHP Query

Example 2

An alert was raised following an increase in electricity consumption when the site has gas heating and hot water. It was suggested that this could be due to the additional plug-in electric heaters.

Incident Cost: £59,918

Monthly Cost Avoided: £12,550

Annual Cost Avoided: £147,770



Figure 2 Alert Example: PBSA 2022 vs 2023 Electricity Consumption