



# Towards Standardising Building Rural Clinics: Energy Requirements

Domestic Use of Energy Conference
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#### Introduction

- Buildings have a significant impact on energy use and the environment
- Energy in the building sector continues to increase primarily because new buildings are being constructed faster than old ones are retired
- Energy consumption will continue to increase until buildings can be designed to:
  - use energy efficiently and
  - produce enough energy to offset the energy demand of these buildings
- Consequently, need to create the technology and knowledge base to reduce impact of buildings on the environment
- Case study: towards standardising rural clinics to be independent of municipal services, such as electricity

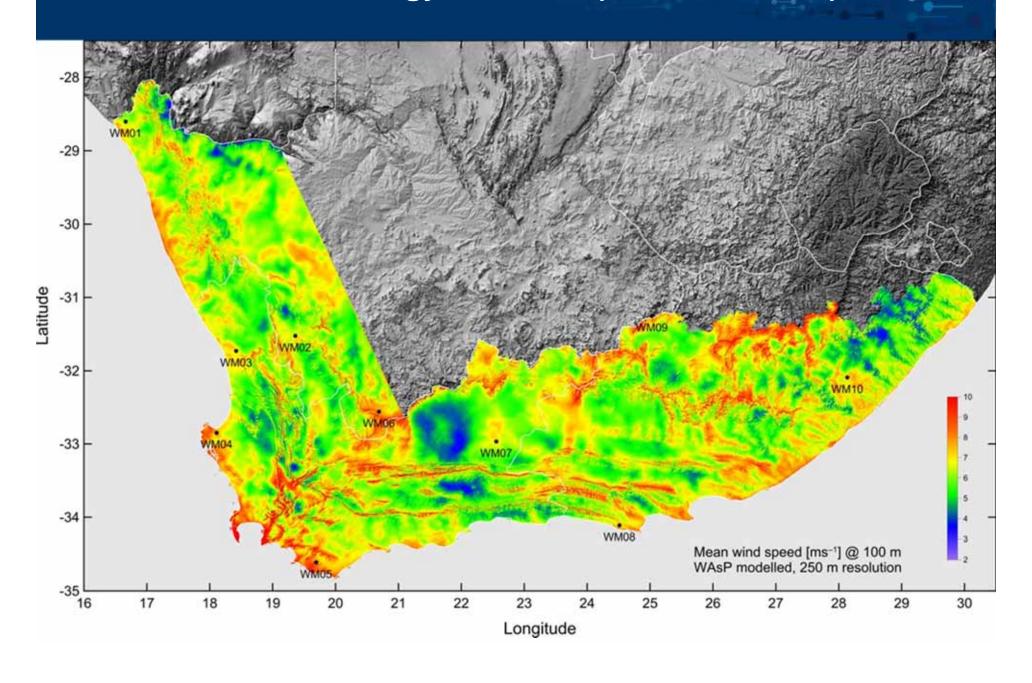
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### **Electricity Supply Option Hierarchy**

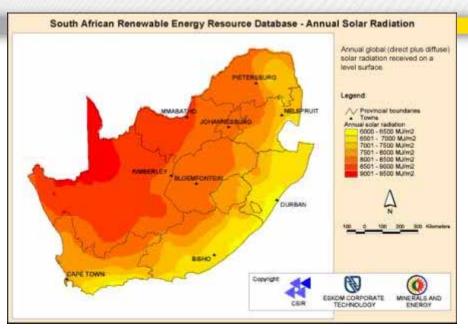
(courtesy of National Renewable Energy Laboratory, USA)

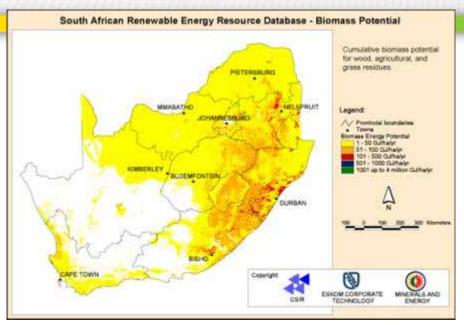
| Option<br>No.           | Supply-Side Options   | Examples   |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0                       | Reduce site energy use through energy efficiency and demand-side renewable building technologies.   | Daylighting; insulation; passive solar heating; high-<br>efficiency heating, ventilation and air-conditioning<br>equipment; natural ventilation, evaporative cooling;<br>heat pumps;   |  |  |  |  |
| On-Site Supply Options  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1                       | Use RE sources available within the building footprint and connected to its electricity or hot/chilled water system                       | PV, solar hot water, and wind located on the building  |  |  |  |  |
| 2                       | Use RE sources available at the building site and connected to its electricity or hot/chilled water distribution system.                  | PV, solar hot water, low-impact hydro, and wind located on parking lots or adjacent open space, but not physically mounted on the building   |  |  |  |  |
| Off-Site Supply Options |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3                       | Use RE sources available off site to generate energy on site and connected to the building's electricity and/or hot/chilled water system. | Biomass, wood pellets, ethanol, or biodiesel that can<br>be imported from off site, or collected from waste<br>streams from on-site processes that can be used on<br>site to generate electricity and heat   |  |  |  |  |
| 4                       | Purchase electricity from off-site RE sources, e.g REIPPP.  | Utility-based wind, PV, emissions credits, or other "green" purchasing options. All off-site purchases must be certified as RE. A building could also negotiate with its power provider to install dedicated wind turbines or PV panels at a site with good off-site solar and/or wind resources |  |  |  |  |

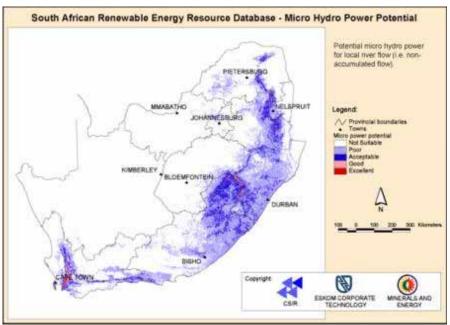
#### SA's renewable energy resource (WASA Phase 1)



#### South Africa's Renewable Energy Resource cont'd







Waste is another resource that can be exploited.

Examples: waste water (sewage), municipal solid waste, agricultural waste



# Case study: Renewable Energy for Electrification of Rural Buildings in the Eastern Cape Province

- 3 year multinational EU (Garrad Hassan of UK, Netherlands Energy Research Foundation) CSIR investigative project
- Objective: identify rural electrification opportunities using renewable energies linked to existing & new economic activities
- Output: identified implementable projects emphasis on objective technological evaluations of energy efficiency & renewable energy in buildings
- Identified energy efficiency & renewable energy projects at Hluleka Nature Reserve & Lucingweni village on Wild Coast of Eastern Cape Province
- Both examples of NREL Option 2: Renewable energy based electricity generated within the boundary of the building site

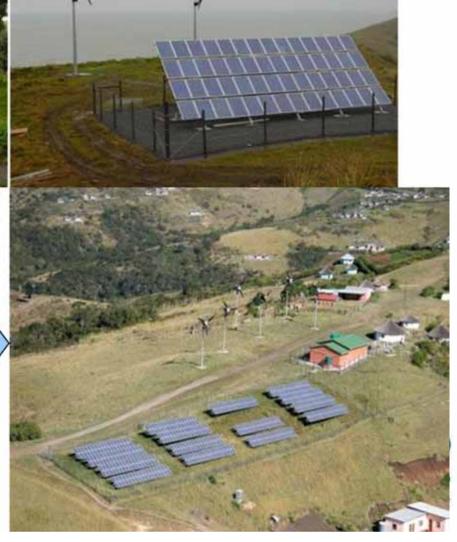


### Hluleka Nature Reserve and Lucingweni Village



Hluleka Nature Reserve

Lucingweni village



#### **Rural Clinics**

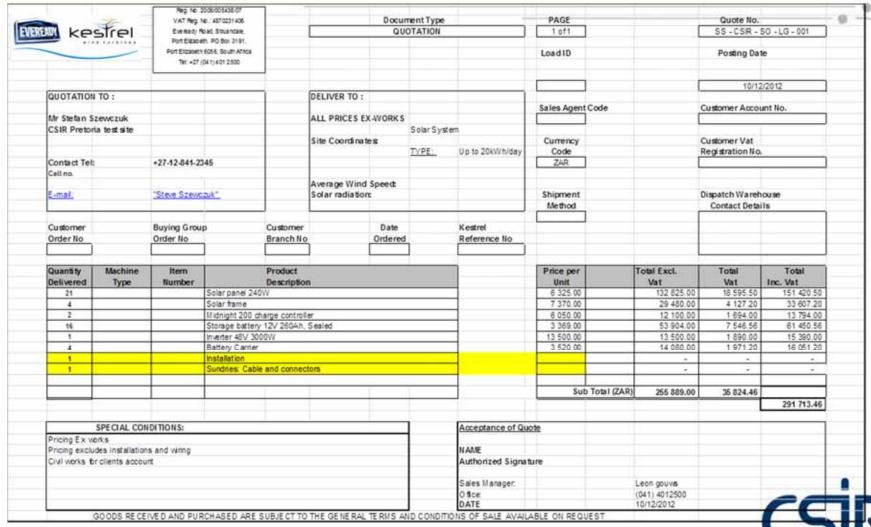
- No standardised South African rural clinic
- Provinces have developed their own design guidelines for their respective health facilities
- CSIR investigated patient flow patterns into and out of a typical basic clinic
- A general patient flow pattern was established
- Information used to design a generic rural clinic standardised clinic
- Designed to be independent of municipal services, ie water, sanitation and energy



#### **Energy requirements for standardised rural clinic**

| ELEC | RICITY CONSUMPTION CALCULATION   |                            | PROFESSION AND PROVIDENCE.                 |                        |
|------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| QTY  | ITEM / APPLIANCE DESCRIPTION   | Power draw of item - Watts | Average hours run-<br>time (each) per week | Watt-hours per<br>week |
| 4    | Lights (external) 10hrs/day  | 40                         | 70   | 11200                  |
| 22   | Lights (internal)  | 20                         | 40   | 17600                  |
| 1    | TV 67cm  | 80                         | 40   | 3200                   |
| 1    | Radio / Hi-Fi  | 30                         | 30   | 900                    |
| 1    | Alarm System (48 hrs over weekend, 10hrs/day weekday)  | 30                         | 98   | 2940                   |
| 1    | Fridge medium, modern energy efficient. 1700-2500 watt-<br>hrs/day but depends lot on ambient temp, thermostat setting,<br>door openings, content turnover. Select 2200 watt-hrs/day | 2200                       | 10   | 22000                  |
| 1    | Microwave medium (1hr/day)   | 1200                       | 5  | 6000                   |
| 1    | Toaster 2hrs/day   | 800                        | 10   | 8000                   |
| 2    | Computer ( desktop) 14inch screen  | 175                        | 40   | 14000                  |
| 1    | Printer (Dot matrix) 1hour/day   | 150                        | 5  | 750                    |
| 1    | Kettle 2hrs/day - high power, use must be limited  | 1500                       | 10   | 15000                  |
| 5    | Medical appliances, 5 items each 100w  | 100                        | 20   | 10000                  |
| 1    | Vacuum cleaner   | 800                        | 5  | 4000                   |
| 1    | other - switchboard small  | 50                         | 40   | 2000                   |
| 2    | other - cell phone charger   | 100                        | 20   | 4000                   |
| 1    | other - DSTV   | 40                         | 40   | 1600                   |
| 1    | other - pump 5hrs/day  | 400                        | 25   | 10000                  |
| 1    | other - contingency 0.5hr/day  | 1200                       | 3.5  | 4200                   |
| 1    | other - contingency 0.25 hr/day  | 800                        | 1.75                                       | 1400                   |
|      | TOTAL WATT-HOURS PER WEEK  |                            |  | 138790                 |

#### Standard clinic: CSIR Pretoria demo site - solar

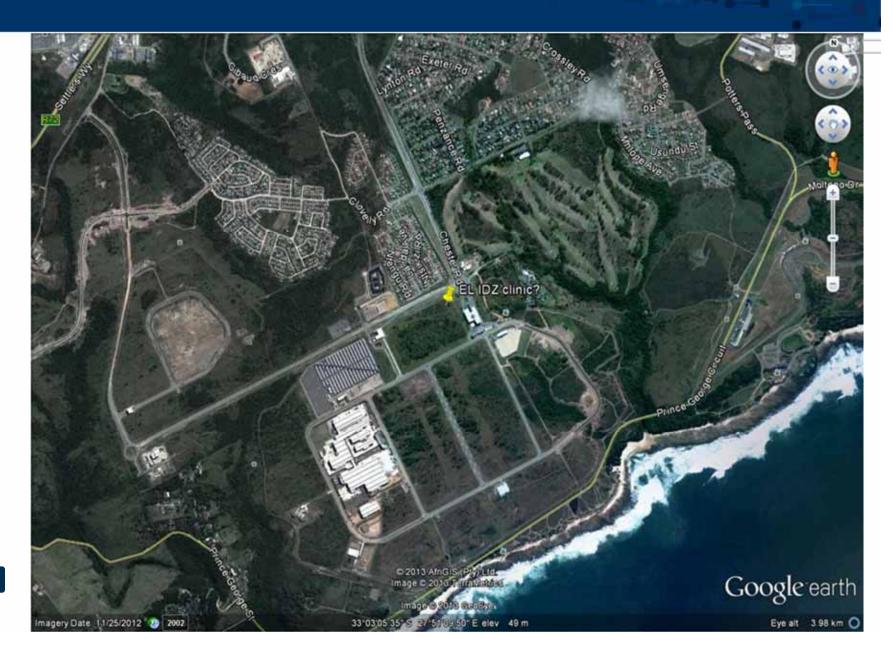


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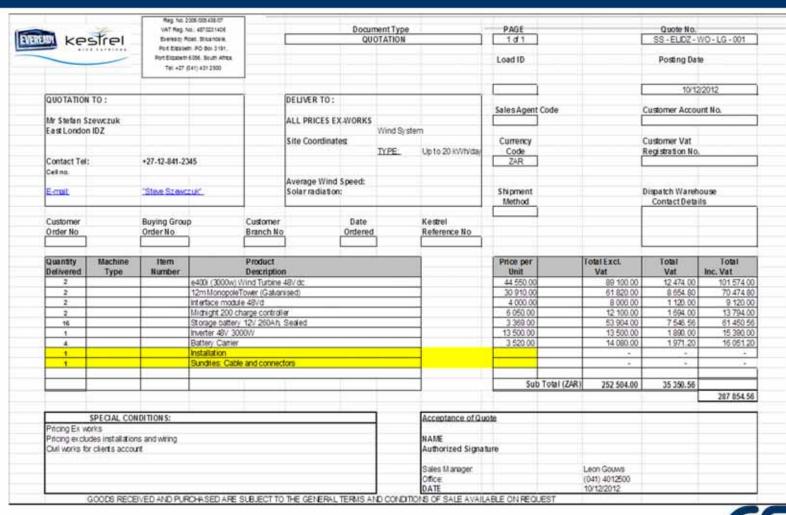
Based on a technical analysis of the expected electricity requirements of the clinic and the available roof space for solar panels, a demo standardised clinic on CSIR Pretoria campus can be powered solely by PV

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# Standard clinic: East London IDZ - wind



## Standard clinic: East London IDZ - wind



Preliminary investigations indicate that a wind system is slightly cheaper than a PV only system, but is site dependent on the availability of renewable energy resources.

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#### Preliminary recommendations for off-grid standard clinic

The following options are recommended for the clinic to function off-grid and independent of municipal services:

- Photovoltaic (PV) based system for the generation of electricity for sunny but wind free sites such as CSIR Pretoria campus.
- Wind based system for the generation of electricity for windy sites such as the East London Industrial Development Zone.
- Known renewable energy resources at specific site determines combinations of renewables used
- Solar water heating
- Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for space heating and cooking.



