
Renewable Energy For An Average Household in Edmonton

Engineering Economic Analysis Report of Renewable Technologies

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Summary

The renewable energy projects are increasingly becoming attractive. This report explores three options with different scale, and compare it with the cashflow analysis of not doing anything. The electricity rate increases with time and any of the three solutions is better in the long run (after 26 years). However, the alternative with the greatest power output has the least \$ per wattage cost, and thus has the greatest rate of return. Therefore the large scale alternative should be chosen.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Problem

Edmonton, being the "Oil city", the capital of the province whose major export is oil, is relying too much on non-renewable resources like fossil fuel. Thus we need to take steps to move towards greener solutions.

Edmonton average household consumes an average of between 7500 to 8500 kWh per year. It would be world changing if all these electrical energy can be derived from renewable sources. With the rising prices of means to produce energy, the renewable approach could be economically viable.

Alberta consumes more than 10,000 GWh of energy a year. This averages to about 2400 kWh per capita.¹ The province has an over-reliance on non-renewable resources for its power generation. Furthermore, projects involving building pipelines and method of hydraulic fracturing (fracking) poses serious environmental impact.²

This report intends to explore the economic viability of renewable solutions that an individual or a family can realistically implement.

1.2 Solution Overview

To solve this problem, we will look at the economic analysis of solar solutions. The analysis outlines the economic criteria and economic viability of implementing solar generation for a single average household in the sub-urban neighbourhoods of Edmonton.

An adequate sustainable solar system should take pressure off of drawing energy from the grid, the electric companies, whose energy is generated from natural gas, coal, and oil. The main parts to a solar system consists of three components:³

1. Generation: this includes the solar (or commonly referred to as PV) cells that converts photon energy from the sun into electrical voltages. In the context of analysis and design, this would also include the infrastructure setup for these cells, such as mechanical mounting racks, and installation efforts.
2. Storage: this includes the necessary electrical equipment to ensure extra energy generated from the PV panels could be stored to be used or sold.
3. Utilization: this includes the delivery of energy, which consists of equipment to convert generated direct currents (DC) to household appliance compatible alternating current (AC), like an inverter. This component also considers metering the power output such that excess energy can be sold.

2 Design

A template will be built from an average house located in Edmonton suburban area, I will use my house as a reference. The type of landscape and architecture is ubiquitous throughout Edmonton neighbourhood and thus would make the model adequate.

The power analysis and simulation will be based off of this template.

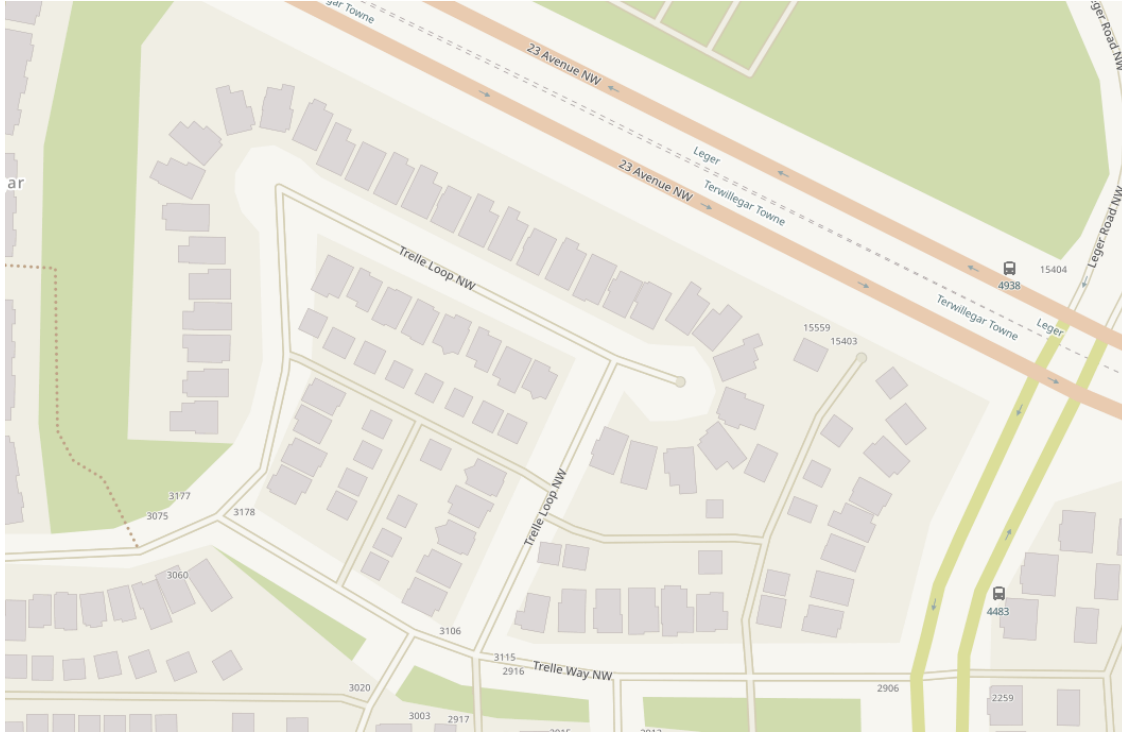


Figure 1: Map of the template house and its relative layout to the neighbourhood

2.1 Requirements

The requirement is the criteria that determines if the project is a success or fail. The alternatives and layouts we consider should all meet the requirements.

2.1.1 Power Demand

The average Canadian household consumes 11,135 kWh of electricity in 2014.⁴ While Alberta household average is actually lower than the national average: at 7200 kWh. For the sake of analysis and providing a conservative estimate, we will use 8300 kWh per household.⁵⁻⁷

Finding the daily average, the daily energy use is given by

$$E_{\text{daily}} = 8300 \div 365.25 = 22.7 \text{ kWh per day}$$

An ideal sustainable system would need to supply at least 22.7 kWh a day on average for everyday of the year. However, we will see later in section 3.1 that the power demand is non-uniform. On top of that, during winter times, the solar performance is hindered by the reduced hours of sunlight and snow coverage. Having big enough batteries to compensate the reduced generation for an entire season is inconceivable. This issue will be explored in more detail in the weather and generation section 3.2

2.1.2 Rate of Return

Because this is an economic analysis of a project meant to save costs in the long-run, we will assume an after-tax MARR of 3%. This aligns with historical data from the industry.

3 Scenario

For this economic analysis, the following assumptions will be asserted. These assumptions are based off of real data.

We will assume the solar system is installed for a residential household. Despite that, to incorporate the tax and asset analysis element in this exploration, we will treat the saved costs as operational income. The equipment will be treated as assets with the correspondant CCA class defined by the Canadian Revenue Agency.⁸ As such, the assets will be depreciated by using the method outlined in the course.

3.1 Energy Consumption

As calculated earlier in the requirements subsection (section 2.1), the yearly average is 8300 kWh. The monthly average is then 692 kWh and the daily average is 22.7 kWh. All uniformly spreadout throughout the year. To ensure the analysis is more realistic and accurate, we will tweak the usage such that it follows a cosine curve. The characteristics of this consumption curve is derived from real hourly usage data collected by AESO and IESO.^{5,6}

I derived a formula for monthly consumption such that the yearly average is still 8300 kWh, but the monthly usage varies due to seasonal appliance usage:

$$\text{Monthly Consumption} = X \cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{6}\right) + M \quad (1)$$

Where X is the expected fluctuation in consumption between the seasons. Suppose this is 10% of monthly 692 kWh usage.

Where m is the month in numerical form (1 for January, 5 for May, etc.) and M is the monthly average (692 kWh).

The projected consumption by our model for each month is computed using equation 1 in the table as follows (table 1, figure 2):

Month	Consumption
1	751.57 kWh
2	726.25 kWh
3	691.67 kWh
4	657.09 kWh
5	631.77 kWh
6	622.50 kWh
7	631.77 kWh
8	657.09 kWh
9	691.67 kWh
10	726.25 kWh
11	751.57 kWh
12	760.84 kWh
Total	8300 kWh

Table 1: Modelled monthly electricity consumption

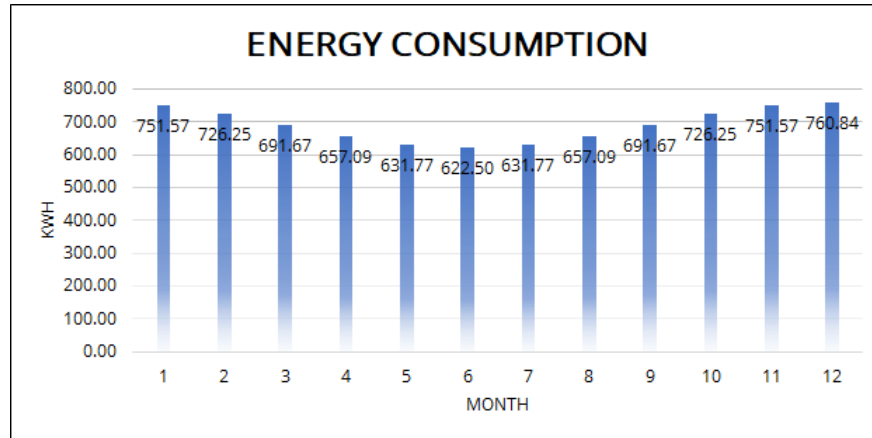


Figure 2: Modelled monthly electricity consumption (graph)

The full detailed calculations can be found in appendix A.

3.2 Weather

The biggest uncertainty lies in weather. Fortunately, Edmonton is statistically one of the sunniest places in Canada, with 4383 hours of daylight and 2205 of sunlight annually on average.^{9,10}

Using this information, we can build a model, similar to that of the monthly consumption to determine the amount of sunlight the PV cells have exposure to.

The output is a sinusoid with the peaks at mid-year during summer seasons: (figure 3).

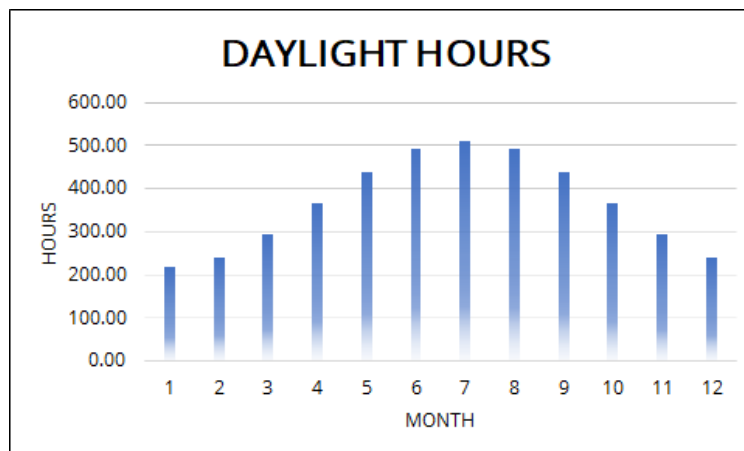


Figure 3: Model projection of hours of daylight monthly

Daylight does not imply direct sunlight. Climatemps concludes that 50.3% of the daylight time is sunny, 25% is cloudy or shade, and the rest 24.7% is other times where sun has low intensity, possibly due to rain, snow, etc.¹⁰ Thus, the number of sunny hours is 50.3% times the total monthly daylight hours. Likewise for the other two.

Now that we classified possible weather to three general states, we can assign a relative solar performance

score to each. For sunny weathers, the overall effect on the solar panel performance is minimal, the performance is expected to be at 90%. This is not 100% because we need to account for shallow angles of the sun during mornings and evenings. For cloudy, the performance can drop to 50%, and lastly 25% performance for overcasts.

Using these statistics, we can compute the expected value of the *equivalent hours of direct sunlight* received by the PV cells.

$$\text{Equivalent hours} = \text{Sunny hours} \times 50.3\% + \text{Cloudy hours} \times 25\% + \text{Overcast hours} \times 24.7\% \quad (2)$$

We then multiply these equivalent hours by a correction factor such that the projected data will fit better than real collected data from home-owners with solar panels. These data are available from Kuby, a solar systems installation and consulting firm in Alberta.¹¹ The correction factor corrects the loss in efficiency due to more extreme weather conditions in the winter and snow obstructions.

The final monthly equivalent sunlight hours is shown in figure 4. This will be directly incorporated into our economic analysis to determine how much grid power we need.

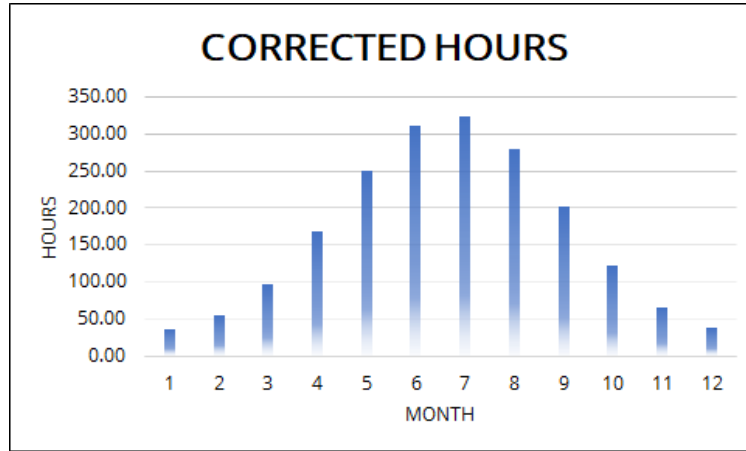


Figure 4: Corrected equivalent sunlight hours

The full detailed calculations can be found in appendix B.

3.3 Grid Power

Using Ontario Energy Board (OEB) collected historical data for time-of-use (TOU) electricity rates as reference, we build a model for the grid power for the next 40 years.¹² The collected data goes back to 2006 which should be enough to project a trend. Table 2 shows the electricity rates depending on TOU.

Year	Off-peak (\$/kWh)	Mid-peak (\$/kWh)	On-peak (\$/kWh)
2006	\$0.04	\$0.08	\$0.11
2007	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.09
2008	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.09
2009	\$0.04	\$0.08	\$0.09
2010	\$0.05	\$0.08	\$0.10
2011	\$0.06	\$0.09	\$0.11
2012	\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.12
2013	\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.12
2014	\$0.08	\$0.11	\$0.14
2015	\$0.08	\$0.12	\$0.16
2016	\$0.09	\$0.13	\$0.18
2017	\$0.08	\$0.11	\$0.16
2018	\$0.07	\$0.09	\$0.13

Table 2: Historical electricity rates

Power Stream’s data gives into insight into the duration of the peak times. Using that determine for each day, 50% of the time is off-peak, 25% of the time is mid-peak and on-peak.¹³ Using this statistics, we find the expected value for electricity each year (equation 3):

$$\text{EV electricity rates} = 50\% \times \text{off-peak rate} + 25\% \times \text{mid-peak rate} + 25\% \times \text{on-peak rate} \quad (3)$$

Using past electric bills and online sources as references, there are also associated *transmission*, *distribution*, and *administration* fees associated with each kWh of consumption. Looking at a sample electric bill, the ratio of these fees, relatives to the electricity rates is as follows (table 3). Note that this only applies to year 2018, as projected rate of increase for electricity is different from rate of increase for distribution and transmission.

Transmission	16.80%
Distribution	13.00%
Admin	5.00%

Table 3: Rates of other electricity fees as a ratio to main electricity rates

The total cost per kWh for 2018 is \$0.1165 per kWh.

We assume the projected increase in electricity rates is 5.10% annually, and the projected rate of increase for transmission and distribution is 2.20% annually.¹⁴ Using the 2018 rates as base rate, we can compute the cost at some future time. Figure 5 shows tThe estimated trajectory of grid electricity costs. Full calculations and tables can be found in appendix C.

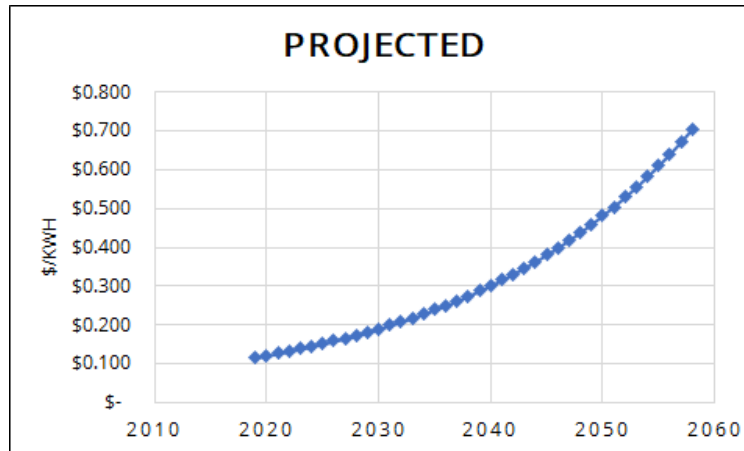


Figure 5: Projected total cost to electricity per kWh

According to BCHydro, the current buyback rate for excess generated electricity is 9.99 cents per kWh,¹⁵ assume a slow but steady growth of 1.0% a year. The buyback rate could be directly incorporated into our analysis (figure 6).

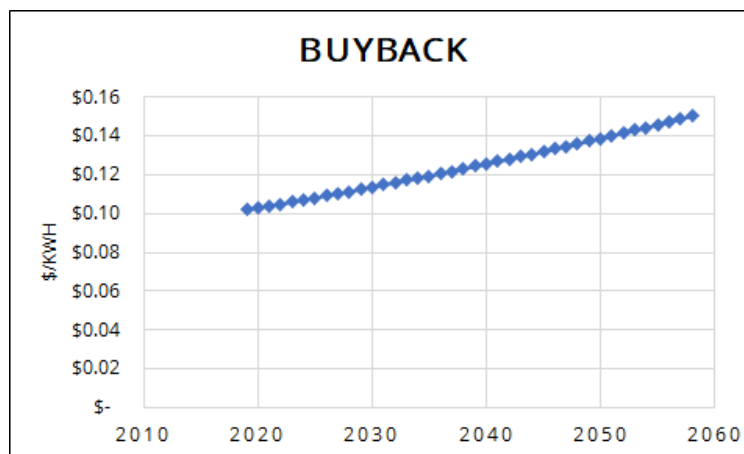


Figure 6: Projected buyback rate for electricity per kWh

3.4 Government Incentives

Asides from saving money in the long-run and potentiall selling excess energy (see previous section for buy-back), the Alberta government and the City of Edmonton offers generous incentives that takes form of a one-time rebate.^{16–18}

The rebate is applied immediately when the project is purchased with cash, or applied immediately and reduces the debt if a loan is taken.

Alberta offers a rebate of \$0.75 per W, up to the lesser of \$10,000 or 30% of the initial cost.¹⁸ The city of Edmonton offers an additional \$0.15 per W, no upper limits.

3.5 Capital

There are two main methods of purchasing, cash or loan. For the sake of simplicity, we will assume it is one or the other. We will also assume we have less than \$10,000 of savings immediately in savings. This implies that any setup under the cost of \$10,000 can be paid in cash.

Otherwise, we can choose to take a loan. The details for the loan is up to the contractor. This will be specified in the different alternatives in the alternatives section (section 4).

For loans, it is commonly to be relative to a *prime rate*. In this case, we use the recent data from yCharts which shows 3.0%.¹⁹ We assume that this rate won't change.

Finally, we will use a conservative constant 2% annual inflation rate based on historical data.²⁰ We assume this rate do not change for the duration of the analysis.

3.6 Depreciation and Taxes

Since we treat the cost savings as a business income, they will be taxed like a business. The corporation tax for new, small businesses is 10% according to the Revenue Agency.²¹

Any non-contracted purchases will be subject to a local sales tax GST of 5.0%.

Purchases that has a defined CCA class will be added to a UCC account. The book value for that account will be depreciated by the corresponding CCA class rate. In this analysis, we conservatively assume that excess tax credit are not carried on to the next year, and that the government will not provide negative tax (positive cashflow).

3.7 Maintenance and Wear

The assets in this analysis, mainly the solar panels require cleaning. This falls under the Maintenance fees. Using known data from solar companies, it is estimated to be \$0.01 per W per year of solar panels.¹⁶ This cost incorporates the cost of cleaning equipment (water) and opportunity costs (time).

Furthermore, the solar panels are known to have its efficiency wear out at a rate of 0.5% annually. We assume that this rate do not change and we only install replacements with similar technologies.

On top of the 0.5% wear, the solar panels will, on average, suffer an additional flat 2.0% efficiency decrease due to dust and soiling on the solar panel surfaces. Hence the \$0.01 per W per year of Maintenance costs.

3.8 Salvage

At the end of the analysis period, we assume the salvage value to be the left over amount in the depreciable asset's book value.

3.9 Analysis Periods

We will run the analysis period for three time-scales:

- short-term (5 years) - appropriate for if we don't stay at the house very long (such as for when the house gets sold or rented out). Since 5 years is short, it's likely that the equipment and technology are not yet obsolete. Thus for this analysis period, we would account for the extra salvage value / resale value at the end of the 5 year period.
- medium-term (20 years) - this is the most realistic time period for most home-owners. The projection of power company electricity costs will be estimated using cost-index. The improvement in technology for the replaced solar panels are modelled as learning curve model.
- long-term (40 years) - this analysis period is appropriate for long term residency. The market price, cost index, and technology efficiency would be quite inaccurate in the far future. The assumption is that we would still be using the same system.

4 Alternatives

This section outlines the four different main alternatives that we will be exploring.

4.1 Do Nothing

The "Do nothing" alternative implies nothing is invested into solar energy. There will be no rate of return, savings, or rebates.

Note that this will be used as reference for other three alternatives to analyze the relative benefits and savings.

4.2 A - Small Scale (0.4 kW)

The small scale alternative involves a very cheap approach to solar energy. The solution is offered as a kit from retailers such as HomeDepot and amazon.ca.^{22,23}

For a clearer analysis, I looked up the quantity and costs for the individual parts contained in this kit on their respective websites. The components' belongs to CCA class 8 and depreciation rates of 30%. Furthermore, everything except for the solar cells is assumed to have a flat lifetime of 10 years (need replacement after 10 years of use). The solar cell will have a replacement analysis of its own.

Putting everything together, the parts are as follows in table 4:

Part	Qty.	Cost ea.	Depre. Rate
100 W PV cells	4	\$238.00	30%
Charge controller	1	\$150.00	30%
Inverter	1	\$539.50	30%
Battery	8	\$26.00	30%

Table 4: Parts list for alternative A

The subtotal of all parts together including the 5.0% GST is \$1,941.98. The install time is approximately 4 hours with a solar technician. The cost to install is \$24 per hour of labour for a solar technician.^{24,25} So we add an additional \$96.00 to the initial cost.

The total rebate is $(0.15 + 0.75) \times (400) = 360$ dollars. We subtract this value from our initial cost.

Finally, our total initial cost is \$1,677.98. Since we have enough cash on hand (as assumed earlier in subsection 3.5, we don't need to take a loan on this.

4.3 B - Medium Scale (5 kW)

This alternative is significantly larger than the previous alternative. Installing, by Alberta law, requires a certified professional installation service. In this case we do not need to consider the cost of individual parts. However, in order to keep track of the depreciable assets, we need to account for the value of the installed parts.

Generally, the larger the solar generator, the smaller the investment amount per capacity (W). Kuby, the solar system company reveals that on average, the cost per W for a specified kW system is as follows (figure 7).¹⁶ The linear line of best fit shows the linear relationship: $\$ = 2900(\text{kW}) + 4120$.



Figure 7: Cost per W for a system with specific kW capacity

Using this relationship, we can determine that our 5 kW system would require a total of \$18,620.00. Using the same rebate calculation (subsection 3.4) as before, we determine the rebate value to be \$4,500.00. The initial cost we have to pay is \$14,120.00

Even with rebate, the initial cost is too expensive for us to afford using cash. Therefore we have the option to take out a loan with either 5 or 15 year terms with no down payment.

The company also shows the breakdown of the cost given some total contracting cost (figure 5):

Type	Fraction of total cost
PV panels	35%
Inverters	20%
Mechanical	9%
Electrical	14%
Planning	4%
Permitting	2%
Labor	16%

Table 5: Cost breakdown of a typical medium to large sized residential solar system

The PV panels and inverters fall under CCA class 43 at a depreciation rate of 30%. The mechanical components such as mounting, racks, and conduits, fall under CCA class 17 with depreciation rate of 10%. The electrical parts consists of wiring, batteries, insulation, fall under the CCA class 8, with depreciation rate of 20%.

The planning, permitting, and labor costs are unavoidable as Alberta law requires solar installation of this size to be performed by certified professions, as well as checked by engineers to ensure safety. These costs are not depreciable as they are not spent on assets. Because all these assets depreciate at a different rate, we need to keep three accounts for all assets.

The amount for each fraction of the total cost is as follows in figure 6:

Type	Fraction of total cost
PV panels	\$11,592.00
Inverters	\$6,624.00
Mechanical	\$2,980.00
Electrical	\$4,636.80
Planning	\$1,324.80
Permitting	\$662.40
Labor	\$5,299.00

Table 6: Broken-down costs for a medium capacity system

Note that the inverters and electrical parts, like alternative A, needs to be replaced every 10 years. There are no rebates for replacements.

4.4 C - Large Scale (10 kW)

This alternative is the same as alternative B, except with higher capacity by deploying more solar panels, having larger batteries, etc. Despite being twice the capacity, the linear relationship used for alternative B still applies. The estimated total cost is $2900(10 \text{ kW}) + 4120 = \$33,120.00$.

Applying the same rebate conditions, the rebate value is \$9,000.00.

The total cost we have to pay is \$24,120.00. Again, we need to choose either 5 or 15 year term loans with no down payment because we cannot to afford via cash.

5 Cashflow Analysis

5.1 Do Nothing

For doing nothing, the power consumed from the grid is a constant 8300 kWh per year. We multiply this by the electricity rates of that year as projected in subsection 3.3.

The energy cost for any particular is given by:

$$\text{\$} = 8300 \times E_n \quad (4)$$

where E_n is the expected value electricity rate for year n . Then we take this *real* cost and convert it to nominal cost because of inflation:

$$\text{\$ nominal} = \frac{\text{\$ real}}{(1 + f)^n} \quad (5)$$

where f is the inflation rate, 2%, and n is the year.

The result is an increasing nominal yearly cost to electricity (as shown in table 7 and figure ??).

Year	Nominal yearly cost
1	\$991.13
2	\$1,015.79
3	\$1,041.20
4	\$1,067.37
5	\$1,094.32
⋮	⋮
20	\$1,610.79
⋮	⋮
40	\$2,776.13

Table 7: Nominal cashflow each year for doing nothing

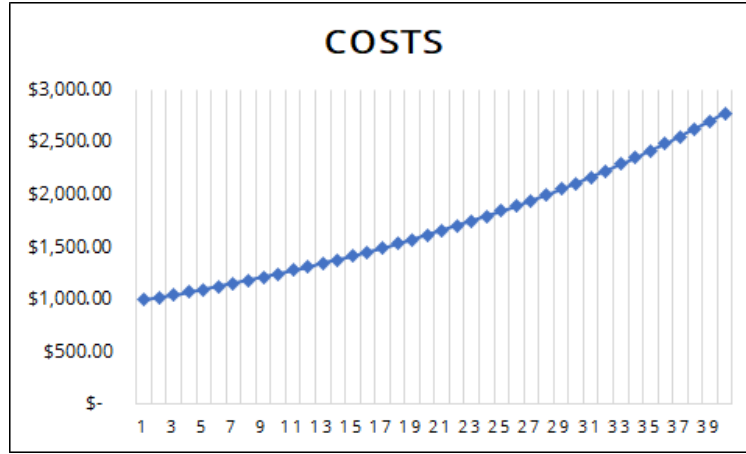


Figure 8: Nominal cashflow each year for doing nothing (graph)

The full detailed calculations can be found in appendix D.

5.1.1 Net Present Worth

The net present value, calculated in excel, using MARR of 3% is as follows (table 8):

Period	Nominal NPV
5 years	\$4,764.89 in losses
20 years	\$18,478.41 in losses
40 years	\$35,844.19 in losses

Table 8: Nominal NPV for the three analysis periods for doing nothing

The full detailed calculations can be found in appendix D.

5.1.2 Equivalent Annual Cash Flow

Given the net present value, we can easily compute the equivalent annual cash flow using Excel's PMT function (table 9):

Period	Nominal EACF
5 years	\$1,040.44 in losses per year
20 years	\$1,242.04 in losses per year
40 years	\$1,550.70 in losses per year

Table 9: Nominal EACF for the three analysis periods for doing nothing

The full detailed calculations can be found in appendix D.

5.2 A - Alternative A

Recall this alternative implements a small 400 W system. Since this is not enough to replace grid power on any day, we simply have to compute how much energy this system generates in one year first.

By taking the weather data from subsection 3.2, multiply the generation capacity of 400W to the equivalent effective hours of sunlight, we obtain energy in Wh. The energy in Wh for each month is computed and shown in table ?? below.

Month	Generated	
1	13753	Wh
2	20807	Wh
3	37818	Wh
4	65098	Wh
5	96642	Wh
6	120434	Wh
7	125227	Wh
8	108434	Wh
9	78117	Wh
10	47272	Wh
11	25468	Wh
12	14982	Wh
Total	754.05	kWh

Table 10: Monthly generated solar energy

Let us start with the 5-year period analysis. In year 0, we establish the initial install cost of \$2,037.98 and the \$360 rebate. As well as the addition to the CCA class 43 account of \$1,018.99 (half of \$2,037.98 by the 1/2 rule).

We also set the initial over all solar efficiency to 100%, expected to decrease at a rate of 0.5% a year.

In year 1, the total total generated energy is 754.05k kWh (base value in year 0) multiplied by the overall panel efficiency of 99.5% minus the 2% flat inefficiency due to dust and soil. The total power is therefore 735 kWh this year. Subtracted that from the 8300 kWh usage, we get 7565 kWh drawn from the grid.

Taking the energy drawn from the grid and multiplying by that year's electricity rate gives us \$921.40 for the first year. Plus $400\text{W} \times \$0.01$ per W of Maintenance and opportunity cost per year gives this year's total before-tax cashflow of \$925.40 (real) in losses.

This is better than doing nothing, as doing nothing in the year 1 would have costed \$1,010.95 (real). Because of this, we will take the difference (\$1,010.95-\$925.40) as our **relative benefit** or cost saving. This metric will act as our income to perform tax analysis.

The relative benefit now is our income and is taxable. Before that, we compute the tax credit from CCA of 30% of our existing book value. And add the remaining half of the initial cost basis.

The taxable income is the relative benefit minus the CCA. If that happens to be less than or equal to 0, we do not have to pay any taxes. However, given our assumption, we also cannot receive payment from the government.

The net saved amount (net profit) is the relative benefit minus the tax paid, which would be the corporate tax rate (10%)²¹ multiplied by the taxable income.

The same process applies for the following years.

In the last year of analysis, year 5. The salvage value, according to the scenario set up above (section ??), is just the left over book value in our UCC account, which is \$415.92.

This process repeats for analysis period of 20 years as well as 40 years. Except that of spending the replacement costs every 10 years. As such, the UCC account would update with half of the replacement costs added to the account and the next half added the following year.

The full cashflow spreadsheet is available in appendix E.

5.2.1 5 Year Analysis Result

For an operating life time of 5 years, the nominal NPV savings are -\$978.94 (negative!). That means we're losing almost a thousand dollars if we chose this design option if we're only certain to make use of it for five years. Which is a EUAC of spending \$213.76

As expected, the after tax nominal IRR is far below the after tax MARR, at -17.01%.

It would be a blunder to implement this option.

5.2.2 20 Year Analysis Result

For 20 years, the result is better but still not worthy enough. The nominal NPV in savings are -\$773, or an EUAC of \$168.79. The nominal after tax IRR of the relative benefits is only -2.30%.

Still not far from being a desirable option, due to the lower production of real solar energy, relatively high initial cost, and high cost per watt.

5.2.3 40 Year Analysis Result

For 40 years, we do eventually make a positive return. The total NPV savings is \$235.40 in 40 years. Which is a saving of EUAB of \$51.40 annually.

The nominal after tax IRR for operating for 40 years is 3.67%, which is above the MARR. Technically, it is desirable to accept this option.

5.2.4 Solar Panel Replacement Analysis

Solar panel, in this set of analysis, is different from other assets because we did not assume to have a flat replacement rate due to its long lifespan. But given that the efficiency is deteriorating at a rate of 0.5% per year, when is the opportunity cost lost due to the lost efficiencies start becoming a problem?

The replacement analysis I have setup sets the defending to be the current solar panels, and we're replacing the defending with the challenger, the exact same model with exact same specifications, except newer.

The marginal cost of operating the defender is the opportunity cost of power that did not get generated due to inefficiencies. the lost energy is given by $(1 - e_{s_n}) \times 754.05 \times E_n$ where e_{s_n} is the overall solar efficiency of year n , E_n is the electricity rate of year n , and 754.05 is the base amount of energy (100%) in kWh.

The marginal cost is always rising because of the constant decrease in efficiency. Therefore we incorporate replacement analysis technique 1: comparing marginal cost to challenger's minimum life cost EUAC.

The challenger EUAC is given by the EUAC for operating for n years as lifetime plus the initial cost divided by the lifetime. The excel formula used for this part is `=PMT(3%,K91,-NPV(3%,J91:J91))+C$15/K91` where 3% is the MARR, the nested PMT and NPV functions calculate the EUAC for operating the challenger, and C15/K91 is the term that divides the initial install cost by the intended lifetime.

In this case, putting the two together, we have the following graph in figure 9.

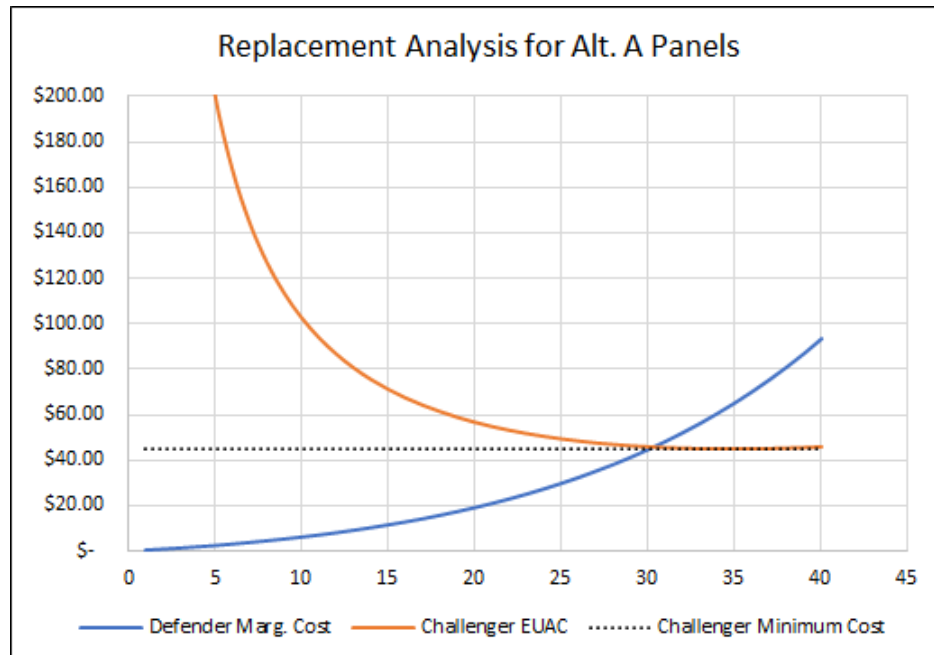


Figure 9: Replacement analysis (graph) for solar panels in alternative A

It is clear to see that we need to replace the solar panels at the end of year 28 or 29. But given that our maximum analysis period is only 40 years. The savings in opportunity cost wouldn't break even with the replacement costs given this late into the analysis. Therefore, any replacement of solar panels is illadvised.

5.3 B - Alternative B

For alternative B, the relative benefits and tax component is identical to that of alternative A's except for the change in design parameter of course.

First the solar power generation is different. Because the system has large enough capacity to generate excess energy during summer, we could sell this extra energy. However, at the same time, we don't generate enough power and has to rely on the grid during the winter.

The simulation of solar generation and consumption is as follows (table 11).

Month	Generated [kW]	Consumed [kW]	Grid [kW]	Excess [kW]
1	172	752	580	0
2	260	726	466	0
3	473	692	219	0
4	814	657	0	157
5	1208	632	0	576
6	1505	623	0	883
7	1565	632	0	934
8	1355	657	0	698
9	976	692	0	285
10	591	726	135	0
11	318	752	433	0
12	187	761	574	0
Total	9426	8300	2407	3533

Table 11: Monthly generated and grid power for alternative B

It can be seen visually how much energy is pulled from the grid, and how much energy is excess in the summer seasons (figure 10).

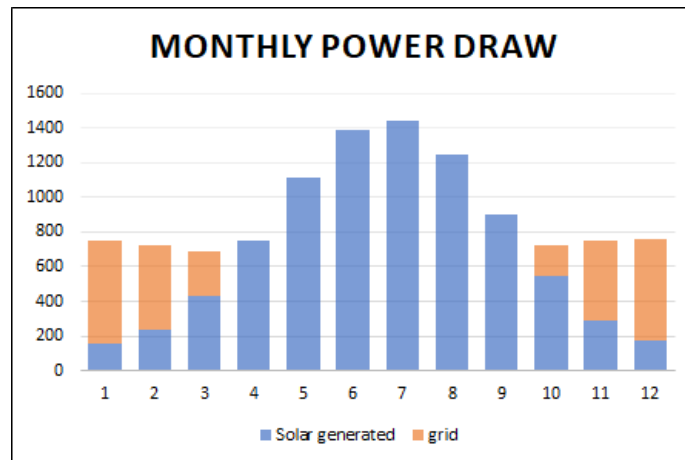


Figure 10: Monthly generated and grid power for alternative B (graph)

Every year, the excess energy is sold at the buyback rate for that year (starting with 9.99 cents per kWh in 2016). The buyback rate increases annually and is calculated using method outlined in section 3.3. The full spreadsheet is available in appendix C.

The positive cashflow from selling extra energy contributes to the relative benefits, which is taxable.

For analysis B, the payment option is either 5 or 15 years term of loan and no down payment. The listed interest is prime interest rate +2.0%,¹⁶ which comes out to 5.0%. To fully repay the loan within the terms, we can use capital recovery factor to determine the annual payment. For 5 years, the annuity is:

$$A = \left(18,620.00 - \underbrace{4,500}_{\text{rebate}} \right) (A/P, 5.0\%, 5) = \$5,571.11$$

For 15 years:

$$A = \left(18,620.00 - \underbrace{4,500}_{\text{rebate}} \right) (A/P, 5.0\%, 15) = \$2,323.78$$

We integrate this yearly payment for either the first 5 years or 15 years to substitute the initial payment in year 0.

Lastly, we need to consider three separate UCC accounts for our assets because of the assets depreciate at different rates. The set up is straight forward, the costs that associated with each class is added to the account (1/2 applies). The salvage value at the end of the analysis period is the sum of all remaining book values of UCC accounts (see figure 11).

5 Year Analysis									
Year	Depreciation 1 (Class 43)			Depreciation 2 (Class 17)			Depreciation 3 (Class 8)		
	+CCA	CCA	UCC	+CCA	CCA	UCC	+CCA	CCA	UCC
	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]
0	\$ 5,120.50	\$ -	\$ 5,120.50	\$ 837.90	\$ -	\$ 837.90	\$ 1,303.40	\$ -	\$ 1,303.40
1	\$ 5,120.50	\$ 1,536.15	\$ 8,704.85	\$ 837.90	\$ 83.79	\$ 1,592.01	\$ 1,303.40	\$ 260.68	\$ 2,346.12
2	\$ -	\$ 2,611.46	\$ 6,093.40	\$ -	\$ 159.20	\$ 1,432.81	\$ -	\$ 469.22	\$ 1,876.90
3	\$ -	\$ 1,828.02	\$ 4,265.38	\$ -	\$ 143.28	\$ 1,289.53	\$ -	\$ 375.38	\$ 1,501.52
4	\$ -	\$ 1,279.61	\$ 2,985.76	\$ -	\$ 128.95	\$ 1,160.58	\$ -	\$ 300.30	\$ 1,201.21
5	\$ -	\$ 895.73	\$ 2,090.03	\$ -	\$ 116.06	\$ 1,044.52	\$ -	\$ 240.24	\$ 960.97

Figure 11: CCA depreciation on alternative B

The remaining cash flow analysis is identical to that of alternative A. The full spreadsheets can be viewed in appendix F.

5.3.1 5 Year Analysis Result

For the 5-year analysis period source of capital, there is no option but to choose the 5-year term loan. This means higher annuity. As a result, and obviously, the project is not worth it:

The nominal NPV in savings is -\$6,244.42, or -\$1,363.50 annually as an EUAC. If we look at the cash flow (F), every year, the relative benefit is negative, except when we salvage the assets that's been depreciated for five years already at the end.

Overall, because of the short time period, 5 year analysis on larger systems like alternative B or C should never be considered.

5.3.2 20 Year Analysis Result

For 5 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR for savings is at 1.47%, below our desired rate. The nominal NPV in savings is -\$1,479.17, or EUAC of -\$322.98.

For 15 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR actually decreases to 0.33%. The nominal NPV in savings is -\$1,149.96, or EUAC of -\$251.10

Nevertheless, both is not recommended. (See full cashflow spreadsheet in appendix F).

5.3.3 40 Year Analysis Result

With a longer period, the high initial cost is offset by the expensive grid electricity costs in the future.

For 5 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR is 5.95%, far above the desired MARR of 3.0%! The nominal NPV in savings is \$6,981.29, or EUAB of \$1,524.40.

For 15 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR increases to 10.05%! The nominal NPV in savings is \$7,310.50, or EUAB of \$1,596.28.

5.3.4 Solar Panel Replacement Analysis

The replacement analysis uses the same method as the solar panel replacement analysis for alternative A. Unsurprisingly, because our analysis period is finite and is only 40 years, the replacement year (in figure 12) is far too late to make a positive impact.

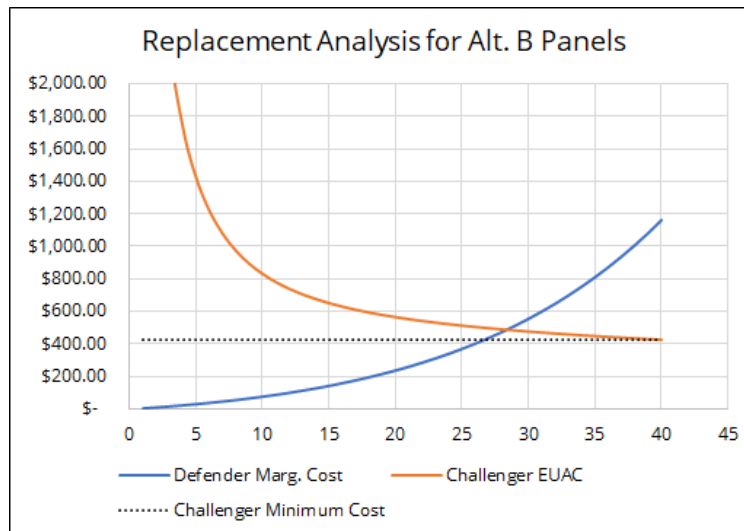


Figure 12: Replacement analysis for solar panels in alternative B

5.4 Alternative C

The analysis for alternative C is identical to that of alternative B. It is worth noting the solar energy generated. In figure 13, the increase in solar capacity has shifted the overall generated amount up, thus the grid is less relied during the winter.

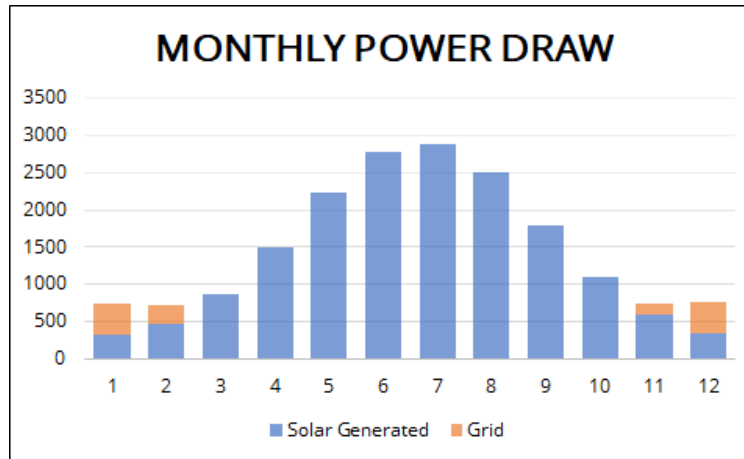


Figure 13: Monthly generated and grid power for alternative C

5.4.1 5 Year Analysis Result

Again, as stated before for alternative B, 5 year is too short given the high initial investment. Using 5 year loan repayment as the only option, the nominal NPV “savings” are -\$9,667.22. Or EUAC of -\$2,110.88. Not recommended! (See full spreadsheet in appendix G).

5.4.2 20 Year Analysis Result

With 5 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR for 20 years is 1.81%, higher than that of alternative B’s but still not high enough to be worthy of MARR of 3.0%. The nominal NPV “savings” are -\$1,865.47, or EUAC of -\$407.33. (See full spreadsheet in appendix G).

With 15 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR decreases to 0.97%. The nominal NPV “savings” are -\$1,299.28, or EUAC of -\$283.70. (See full spreadsheet in appendix G).

Both are not recommended once again.

5.4.3 40 Year Analysis Result

Using 5 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR for 40 years is 5.77%. It is higher than MARR of 3.0% which is desirable. But it is lower than alternative B’s 40 year nominal IRR. Thus further investigation, in particular, incremental IRR analysis is required.

Nonetheless, this option has nominal NPV savings of \$10,007.49 and EUAB of \$2,185.18.

Using 15 year loan repayment, the nominal IRR is 7.95%, nominal NPV savings of \$10,573.68 and EUAB of \$2,308.81. (See full spreadsheet in appendix G).

5.4.4 Solar Panel Replacement Analysis

As shown for alternative A and alternative B, it is not economical to replace the solar panels themselves, even within a 40 year analysis period. The same applies to alternative C: figure ?? shows replacement time is 27 years: too late.

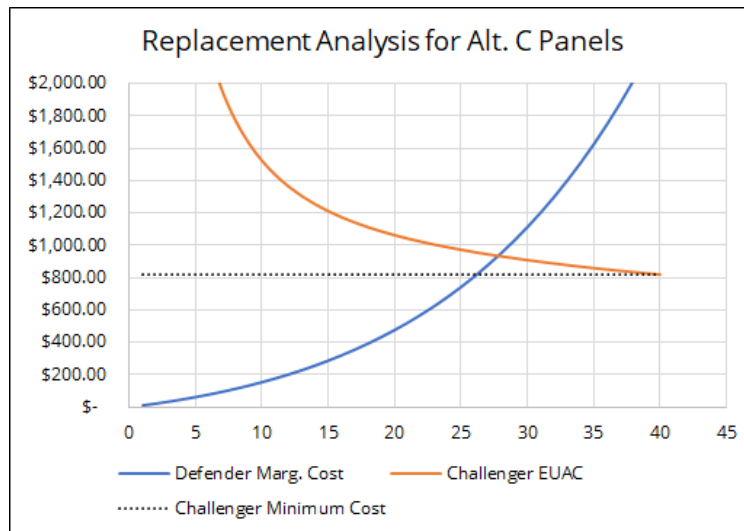


Figure 14: Replacement analysis for solar panels in alternative C

5.4.5 Incremental Rate of Return Analysis

As stated in section 5.4.3, an incremental rate of return analysis is required to determine which alternative, B or C, is more profitable.

The incremental analysis takes C-B since alternative C is more expensive. For both incremental analysis on 5 or 15 year repayment periods, the incremental IRR is greater than MARR of 3.0%. Which favors the more expensive option, alternative C. (See full spreadsheet in appendix G).

6 Sensitivity and Risk Analysis

The biggest risk and source of uncertainty is the weather. According to a study by HeatSpring, author Chris Williams calculated that the weather uncertainty can range between 5% to 17%.²⁶ Williams' model is for a 35 kW system, his total uncertainty estimate is 12.5% after weighting everything.

This implies that none of our option is worth the risk, at least according to the risk analysis rule of thumb outlined in the course.

However, the rule of thumb not always apply to all cases. In this analysis, I tweaked the weather data such that the effective sunlight is 17% less, the worst case. The result for alternative B and C for the analysis period of 40 years is still above after-tax MARR. Therefore, we can conclude that the system is surprising not sensitive to the sunlight hours. The project viability still holds. (See appendix ??).

The system, however is sensitive to the solar performance efficiency of solar generation. Note that this

is not to be confused with the overall solar panel efficiency, which degrades at 0.5% a year. This is the efficiency that accounts for the solar panel direction to the sun, the effect of sunrise and sunset, etc.

At 90%, the nominal IRR for alternative C, 40 years, is 5.77%. When the solar performance efficiency increase to 100% (+10%) which can be achieved using a tracking device, the nominal IRR increases to 6.65%. When solar performance is 80%, the nominal IRR decreases to 4.93%.

This makes sense as the majority of the daylight (50.3%) is sunlight, and losing 10% on that is relatively significant to the economic viability of the system.

7 Non-Economic Factors

Despite the government incentives, Alberta population's main economic driver is still fossil fuel, the public perception and public interest is not as sustainable as we prefer. The low demand from the general public could lead to lower supply of sustainable technologies such as solar panels which drives up the price.

One concern is the safety of the individuals in the household. Eventhough solar panel generation is a rather passive generator, the process of Maintenance could lead to injuries.

8 Conclusion

All four alternatives (including doing nothing) cashflow has been analyzed to a realistic degree with accurate consumption and weather modelling. The following graph (figure 15) shows all four alternatives' net present worth of accumulated total cashflows (not relative benefits).

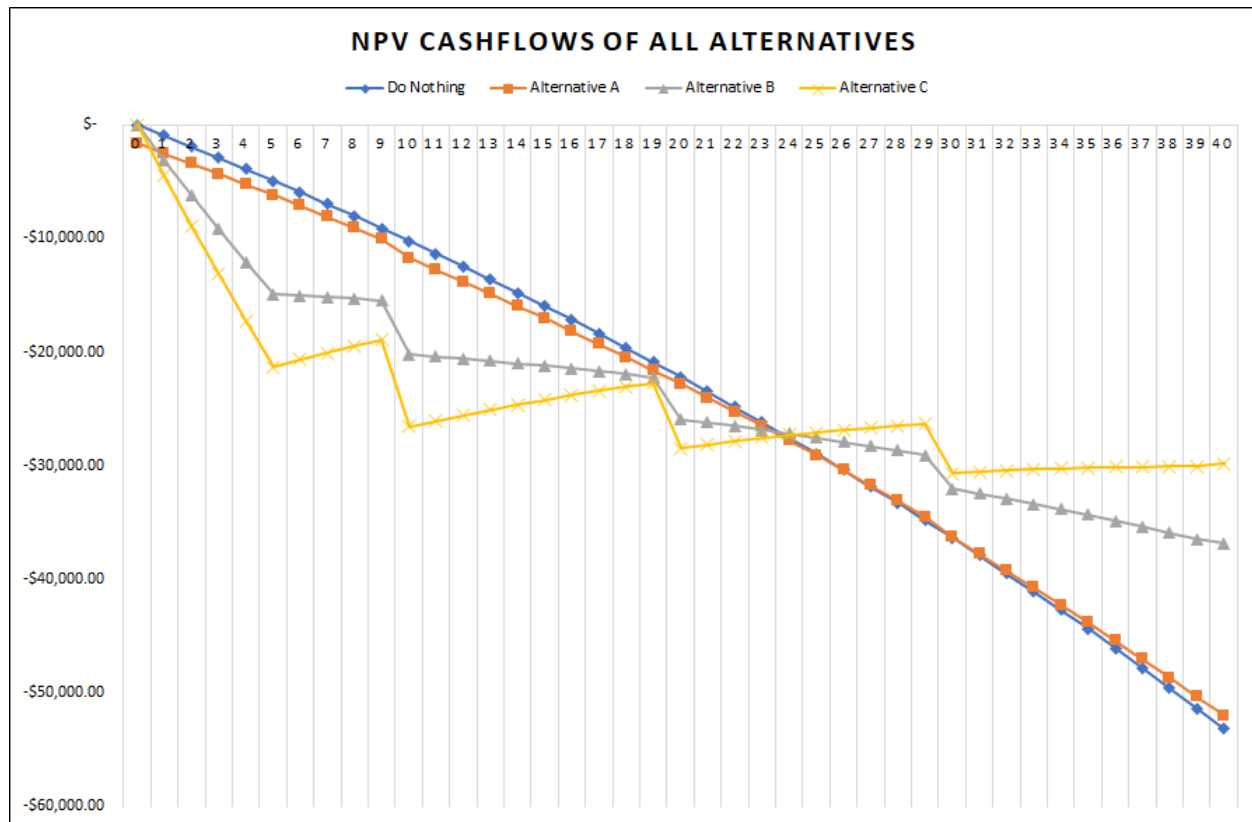


Figure 15: All alternatives' net present worth cashflows

The steep slope for alternative B and C at the beginning is due to the repayment of the loans, thus driving the cost higher. Every 10 years, certain parts of the system needs to be replaced, and drops the slope.

It is obvious to see that alternative B and C, in the longer term is more beneficial economically. The two options both break-even on year 24. The lighter entry of alternative A is still better than doing nothing, but only breaks-even on year 26. In conclusion, the solar panel is definitely an economic viable project given that it is for certain that it runs for 24 years.

Therefore, it is obvious to choose alternative C as it provides the greatest rate of return. Choose 15 year payment over the 5 year payment as this actually offsets the increasing rate of electricity and avoids taxes.

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A Consumption Calculations

Yearly Aveage	8300 kWh
Fluctuation	10%
Monthly Fluct.	69.17 kWh
Monthly Offset	691.67 kWh

Month	Consumption	
	Uniform	Model
	[kWh]	[kWh]
1	691.67	751.57
2	691.67	726.25
3	691.67	691.67
4	691.67	657.09
5	691.67	631.77
6	691.67	622.50
7	691.67	631.77
8	691.67	657.09
9	691.67	691.67
10	691.67	726.25
11	691.67	751.57
12	691.67	760.84
Yearly	8300.00	8300.04

Figure 16: Spreadsheet calculations on power consumption

B Weather Calculations

Sunny	50.30% of daylight
Cloudy	25.00% of daylight
Overcast	24.70% of daylight

Month	Daylight	Sunlight	Cloudy	Overcast	Equivalent	Correction Factor	Corrected
	[hours]	[hours]	[hours]	[hours]	[hours]		[hours]
1	219.15	110.23	54.79	54.13	129.11	25%	32.66
2	238.72	120.08	59.68	58.96	140.64	35%	49.41
3	292.20	146.98	73.05	72.17	172.15	52%	89.80
4	365.25	183.72	91.31	90.22	215.19	72%	154.58
5	438.30	220.46	109.58	108.26	258.22	89%	229.48
6	491.78	247.37	122.95	121.47	289.73	99%	285.98
7	511.35	257.21	127.84	126.30	301.26	99%	297.36
8	491.78	247.37	122.95	121.47	289.73	89%	257.49
9	438.30	220.46	109.58	108.26	258.22	72%	185.50
10	365.25	183.72	91.31	90.22	215.19	52%	112.25
11	292.20	146.98	73.05	72.17	172.15	35%	60.48
12	238.72	120.08	59.68	58.96	140.64	25%	35.58
Solar Performance		80%	50%	25%			

Figure 17: Spreadsheet calculations on weather model

C Grid Calculations

Electricity Cost										
Year	Off-peak [\$/kWh]	Mid-peak [\$/kWh]	On-peak [\$/kWh]	Electricity [\$/kWh]	Transmission [\$/kWh]	Distribution [\$/kWh]	Admin Fees [\$/kWh]	Total [\$/kWh]	Buyback [\$/kWh]	
2006	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.06	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
2007	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06						
2008	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06						
2009	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06						
2010	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.07						
2011	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.08						
2012	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.09						
2013	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.09						
2014	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.10						
2015	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.11						
2016	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.12						
2017	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.11						
2018	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.117	\$ 0.10	
2019	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.10	
2020	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	
2021	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10	
2022	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.11	
2023	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.1456	\$ 0.11	

Peak Probability	
Off-peak	50%
Mid-peak	25%
On-peak	25%

Relative Costs	
Transmission	16.80%
Distribution	13.00%
Admin	5.00%

Cost Increase	
Electricity Increase	5.10% per year
Transmission Increase	2.20% per year

Buy back increase rate	1% per year
------------------------	-------------

Figure 18: Spreadsheet calculations on grid electricity model (part 1)

Projected	2023	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.1456	\$ 0.11
	2024	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.11
	2025	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.11
	2026	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.11
	2027	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.11
	2028	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.11
	2029	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.11
	2030	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.11
	2031	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.11
	2032	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.12
	2033	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.12
	2034	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.12
	2035	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.12
	2036	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.12
	2037	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.12
	2038	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.12
	2039	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.12
	2040	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.13
	2041	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.13
	2042	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.13
	2043	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.13
	2044	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.13
	2045	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.13
	2046	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.13
	2047	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.13
	2048	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.14
	2049	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.14
	2050	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.14
	2051	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.14
	2052	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.14
	2053	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.14
	2054	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.14
	2055	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.15
	2056	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.15
	2057	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.15
	2058	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.15

Figure 19: Spreadsheet calculations on grid electricity model (part 2)

D Do Nothing Analysis

Year	Usage [kWh]	Energy cost [\$]	Energy Cost [\$ nominal]
0	0	\$ -	\$ -
1	8300	\$ 1,010.95	\$ 991.13
2	8300	\$ 1,056.83	\$ 1,015.79
3	8300	\$ 1,104.93	\$ 1,041.20
4	8300	\$ 1,155.35	\$ 1,067.37
5	8300	\$ 1,208.21	\$ 1,094.32
6	8300	\$ 1,263.64	\$ 1,122.08
7	8300	\$ 1,321.76	\$ 1,150.67
8	8300	\$ 1,382.70	\$ 1,180.12
9	8300	\$ 1,446.60	\$ 1,210.45
10	8300	\$ 1,513.62	\$ 1,241.70
11	8300	\$ 1,583.91	\$ 1,273.88
12	8300	\$ 1,657.64	\$ 1,307.03
13	8300	\$ 1,734.96	\$ 1,341.18
14	8300	\$ 1,816.07	\$ 1,376.36
15	8300	\$ 1,901.16	\$ 1,412.59
16	8300	\$ 1,990.42	\$ 1,449.91
17	8300	\$ 2,084.07	\$ 1,488.36
18	8300	\$ 2,182.31	\$ 1,527.97
19	8300	\$ 2,285.39	\$ 1,568.76
20	8300	\$ 2,393.55	\$ 1,610.79
21	8300	\$ 2,507.03	\$ 1,654.08
22	8300	\$ 2,626.12	\$ 1,698.68
23	8300	\$ 2,751.09	\$ 1,744.62
24	8300	\$ 2,882.23	\$ 1,791.94
25	8300	\$ 3,019.86	\$ 1,840.70
26	8300	\$ 3,164.30	\$ 1,890.92
27	8300	\$ 3,315.90	\$ 1,942.66
28	8300	\$ 3,475.02	\$ 1,995.96
29	8300	\$ 3,642.02	\$ 2,050.87
30	8300	\$ 3,817.33	\$ 2,107.44
31	8300	\$ 4,001.34	\$ 2,165.71
32	8300	\$ 4,194.50	\$ 2,225.74
33	8300	\$ 4,397.28	\$ 2,287.59
34	8300	\$ 4,610.15	\$ 2,351.31
35	8300	\$ 4,833.63	\$ 2,416.95
36	8300	\$ 5,068.24	\$ 2,484.57
37	8300	\$ 5,314.57	\$ 2,554.24
38	8300	\$ 5,573.18	\$ 2,626.01
39	8300	\$ 5,844.71	\$ 2,699.96
40	8300	\$ 6,129.82	\$ 2,776.13

Period	NPV [\$]	NPV [\$ nominal]
5 years	\$ 5,057.57	\$ 4,764.89 In losses
20 years	\$ 22,837.99	\$ 18,478.41 In losses
40 years	\$ 54,766.12	\$ 35,844.19 In losses

EAUC	
Period	[\$ nominal]
5 years	\$ 1,040.44
20 years	\$ 1,242.04
40 years	\$ 1,550.70

Figure 20: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on do nothing option

E Analysis for Alternative A

A

One Year Power Estimate	
Month	Generated
1	12672 Wh
2	19170 Wh
3	34843 Wh
4	59977 Wh
5	89040 Wh
6	110961 Wh
7	115376 Wh
8	99904 Wh
9	71972 Wh
10	43554 Wh
11	23465 Wh
12	13803 Wh
Total	694.74 kWh

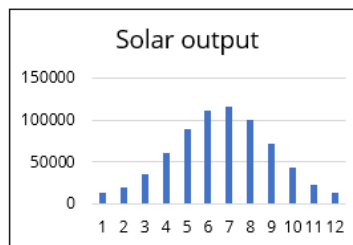


Figure 21: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative A (part 1)

5 Year Analysis																			
Year	Power		Cost				Benefits				Tax and Depreciation					Net			
	Solar efficiency	Power [kWh]	Grid [kWh]	Power Cost [kWh]	Installation [kWh]	Maintenance [kWh]	Replacement [kWh]	Rebate [kWh]	Buyback [kWh]	Salvage [kWh]	Cashflow [kWh]	Relative Benefit [kWh]	UCC Change [kWh]	CCA [kWh]	Book Val. [kWh]	Taxable Income [kWh]	Tax [kWh]	Net Saved [kWh]	Net Saved [kWh]
0	100.0%	0	0	-	\$ 2,037.38	-	-	-	\$ 360.00	-	-	\$(1,677.38)	\$(1,677.38)	1,018.33	-	\$ 1,018.33	-	-	\$(1,677.38) / \$ 1,677.38
1	93.5%	735	7565	\$ 321.40	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(325.40)	85.55	1,018.33	\$ 305.70	\$ 1,732.28	-	-	\$ 85.55	\$ 83.68
2	93.0%	731	7563	\$ 363.69	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(367.69)	89.14	-	\$ 518.68	\$ 1,212.60	-	-	\$ 89.14	\$ 85.68
3	96.5%	728	7572	\$ 1,008.05	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,012.05)	32.88	-	\$ 363.78	\$ 948.82	-	-	\$ 32.88	\$ 87.52
4	98.0%	724	7576	\$ 1,054.57	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,058.57)	36.79	-	\$ 254.64	\$ 594.17	-	-	\$ 36.79	\$ 89.41
5	97.5%	720	7580	\$ 1,103.35	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$ 415.32	\$(814.33)	516.78	-	\$ 178.25	\$ 415.32	338.53	\$ 33.85	\$ 482.93 / \$ 437.40

Real IRR

-15.35%

NPV IRR

-17.01%

NPV Savings

\$(978.34)

EUAB

\$(213.78)

Real IRR

-2.39%

NPV IRR

773.01

NPV Savings

\$(168.79)

EUAB

\$

20 Year Analysis																				
Year	Power		Cost				Benefits				Tax and Depreciation					Net				
Solar efficiency	Power [kWh]	Grid [kWh]	Power Cost [kWh]	Installation [kWh]	Maintenance [kWh]	Replacement [kWh]	Rebate [kWh]	Buyback [kWh]	Salvage [kWh]	Cashflow [kWh]	Relative Benefit [kWh]	UCC Change [kWh]	CCA [kWh]	Book Val. [kWh]	Taxable Income [kWh]	Tax [kWh]	Net Saved [kWh]	Net Saved [kWh]		
0	100.0%	0	0	-	\$ 2,037.38	-	-	-	\$ 360.00	-	-	\$(1,677.38)	\$(1,677.38)	1,018.33	-	\$ 1,018.33	-	-	\$(1,677.38) / \$ 1,677.38	
1	100.0%	735	7565	\$ 321.40	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(325.40)	85.55	1,018.33	\$ 305.70	\$ 1,732.28	-	-	\$ 85.55	\$ 83.68	
2	93.0%	731	7563	\$ 363.69	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(367.69)	89.14	-	\$ 518.68	\$ 1,212.60	-	-	\$ 89.14	\$ 85.68	
3	96.5%	728	7572	\$ 1,008.05	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,012.05)	32.88	-	\$ 363.78	\$ 948.82	-	-	\$ 32.88	\$ 87.52	
4	98.0%	724	7576	\$ 1,054.57	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,058.57)	36.79	-	\$ 254.64	\$ 594.17	-	-	\$ 36.79	\$ 89.41	
5	98.0%	720	7580	\$ 1,103.35	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,107.35)	100.86	-	\$ 178.25	\$ 415.32	-	-	\$ 100.86	\$ 91.35	
6	97.0%	717	7583	\$ 1,154.53	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,158.53)	105.11	-	\$ 124.70	\$ 291.14	-	-	\$ 105.11	\$ 93.33	
7	97.0%	715	7587	\$ 1,206.21	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,210.21)	105.54	-	\$ 117.34	\$ 303.80	22.20	\$ 2.22	\$ 107.32	\$ 93.43	
8	96.0%	709	7591	\$ 1,264.52	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,268.52)	114.17	-	\$ 61.14	\$ 142.66	53.03	\$ 5.30	\$ 108.87	\$ 92.92	
9	96.0%	706	7594	\$ 1,323.60	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,327.60)	119.00	-	\$ 42.80	\$ 93.86	76.21	\$ 7.62	\$ 111.38	\$ 93.20	
10	95.0%	702	7598	\$ 1,385.58	-	\$ 4.00	-	942.38	-	-	\$(2,331.95)	(818.33)	471.19	\$ 23.96	\$ 541.09	-	-	\$(818.33)	\$(671.32)	
11	95.0%	699	7601	\$ 1,450.61	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,454.61)	123.31	-	\$ 471.19	\$ 162.33	\$ 843.95	-	-	\$ 123.31	\$ 104.00
12	94.0%	695	7605	\$ 1,518.04	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,522.04)	134.80	-	\$ 254.93	\$ 594.97	-	-	\$ 134.80	\$ 106.29	
13	94.0%	691	7609	\$ 1,590.43	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,594.43)	140.53	-	\$ 178.43	\$ 476.48	-	-	\$ 140.53	\$ 108.64	
14	93.0%	688	7612	\$ 1,665.58	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,669.58)	146.52	-	\$ 124.94	\$ 291.53	215.7	\$ 2.16	\$ 144.36	\$ 109.41	
15	93.0%	684	7616	\$ 1,744.40	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,748.40)	152.76	-	\$ 87.46	\$ 204.07	65.30	\$ 6.53	\$ 146.23	\$ 108.65	
16	92.0%	681	7619	\$ 1,827.14	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,831.14)	153.28	-	\$ 61.22	\$ 142.85	36.06	\$ 3.61	\$ 143.48	\$ 108.69	
17	92.0%	677	7623	\$ 1,913.97	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(1,917.97)	166.09	-	\$ 42.86	\$ 100.00	123.24	\$ 12.32	\$ 153.77	\$ 109.62	
18	91.0%	674	7626	\$ 2,005.11	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(2,009.11)	173.20	-	\$ 30.00	\$ 70.00	143.20	\$ 14.32	\$ 158.88	\$ 111.04	
19	91.0%	670	7630	\$ 2,100.77	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	-	\$(2,104.77)	180.62	-	\$ 21.00	\$ 43.00	159.62	\$ 15.96	\$ 164.66	\$ 113.23	
20	90.0%	667	7633	\$ 2,201.18	-	\$ 4.00	-	-	-	\$ 34.30	\$(2,170.88)	222.67	-	\$ 14.70	\$ 34.30	207.97	\$ 20.80	\$ 201.87	\$ 135.85	

Real IRR	-15.35%
Nominal IRR	-17.01%
NPV Savings	\$(918.94)
EUAB	\$(213.78)

Treating the money saved (compared to doing nothing) as income (relative benefit)

Real IRR	-0.35%
Nominal IRR	-2.30%
NPV Savings	773.01
EUAB	(168.79)

Figure 22: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative A (part 2)

Figure 23: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative A (part 3)

Solar Panel Replacement Analysis						
Defender					Challenger	
Year	Solar efficiency	Loss	Lost energy	Opp. Cost	Lifetime	EAUC
			[kWh]	[\$]		[\$]
0	100%	0%	0.00	\$ -	0	\$0.00
1	100%	1%	3.47	\$ 0.42	1	\$1,000.02
2	99%	1%	6.93	\$ 0.88	2	\$500.45
3	99%	1%	10.37	\$ 1.38	3	\$334.09
4	98%	2%	13.79	\$ 1.92	4	\$251.03
5	98%	2%	17.20	\$ 2.50	5	\$201.31
6	97%	3%	20.58	\$ 3.13	6	\$168.26
7	97%	3%	23.95	\$ 3.81	7	\$144.74
8	96%	4%	27.31	\$ 4.55	8	\$127.18
9	96%	4%	30.65	\$ 5.34	9	\$113.61
10	95%	5%	33.97	\$ 6.19	10	\$102.82
11	95%	5%	37.27	\$ 7.11	11	\$94.06
12	94%	6%	40.56	\$ 8.10	12	\$86.84
13	94%	6%	43.83	\$ 9.16	13	\$80.79
14	93%	7%	47.08	\$ 10.30	14	\$75.67
15	93%	7%	50.32	\$ 11.53	15	\$71.30
16	92%	8%	53.54	\$ 12.84	16	\$67.54
17	92%	8%	56.75	\$ 14.25	17	\$64.29
18	91%	9%	59.94	\$ 15.76	18	\$61.46
19	91%	9%	63.11	\$ 17.38	19	\$58.99
20	90%	10%	66.27	\$ 19.11	20	\$56.84
21	90%	10%	69.41	\$ 20.97	21	\$54.95
22	90%	10%	72.54	\$ 22.95	22	\$53.30
23	89%	11%	75.65	\$ 25.07	23	\$51.85
24	89%	11%	78.75	\$ 27.34	24	\$50.59
25	88%	12%	81.83	\$ 29.77	25	\$49.50
26	88%	12%	84.89	\$ 32.36	26	\$48.55
27	87%	13%	87.94	\$ 35.13	27	\$47.74
28	87%	13%	90.97	\$ 38.09	28	\$47.06
29	86%	14%	93.99	\$ 41.24	29	\$46.49
30	86%	14%	97.00	\$ 44.61	30	\$46.02
31	86%	14%	99.98	\$ 48.20	31	\$45.66
32	85%	15%	102.96	\$ 52.03	32	\$45.39
33	85%	15%	105.92	\$ 56.11	33	\$45.20
34	84%	16%	108.86	\$ 60.47	34	\$45.10
35	84%	16%	111.79	\$ 65.10	35	\$45.08
36	83%	17%	114.71	\$ 70.04	36	\$45.13
37	83%	17%	117.61	\$ 75.30	37	\$45.26
38	83%	17%	120.49	\$ 80.91	38	\$45.45
39	82%	18%	123.36	\$ 86.87	39	\$45.71
40	82%	18%	126.22	\$ 93.22	40	\$46.04

Figure 24: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative A (part 4) replacement analysis

F Analysis for Alternative B

B

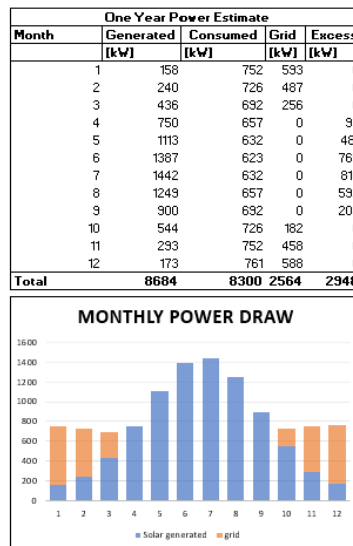


Figure 25: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative B (part 1)

5 Year Analysis																				Real IRR 14.00%	NPV \$1,232.90	WACC 10.00%																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Year	Solar efficien [L/kWh]	Grid [L/kWh]	Excess [L/kWh]	Cost				Cashflow				Depreciation 1 (Class 43)				Depreciation 2 (Class 17)							Depreciation 3 (Class 9)				Taxable Income [\$]	Tax [\$]	Net Saved [\$]	Net Saved [\$]																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
				Power Cost [\$/kWh]	Excess [\$/kWh]	Installation [\$]	Maintenance [\$]	Replacement [\$]	Busback [\$]	Salvage [\$]	Cashflow [\$]	Relative Benefit [\$]	-CCA [\$]	CCA [\$]	UCC [\$]	-CCA [\$]	CCA [\$]	UCC [\$]	-CCA [\$]				CCA [\$]	UCC [\$]																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Figure 26: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative B (part 2) 5 year repayment

40 Year Analysis																							Final RFI		8.00%	
Year	Solar Offset	Power [kW]	Time [hrs]	Cost [k\$]	Power Cost [k\$/kWh]	Installation [k\$]	Maintenance [k\$]	Replacement [k\$]	Residual [k\$]	Savings [k\$]	Cashflow [k\$]	Relative Benefit [k\$]	Depreciation 1		Depreciation 2		Depreciation 3		Tangible [k\$]	Net [k\$]	Net [k\$]	Final RFI [k\$]	8.00%			
													-CCA [k\$]	UCC [k\$]	-CCA [k\$]	UCC [k\$]	-CCA [k\$]	UCC [k\$]								
0	100%	0																								
1	100%	2440	2956	294.63	3.21816	0			-	295.61		(2,247.48)	(2,250.50)	155.8	155.80	167.90	93.79	156.21	130.40	150.40						
2	93%	2443	2956	294.63	3.21816	0			-	369.29		(2,207.37)	(2,209.50)	248.16	248.16	167.90	107.90	166.22	130.40	150.40						
3	83%	2443	3440	305.20	3.21816	0			-	362.07		(1,327.48)	(2,688.56)	1162.02	1,425.00	-	1,432.00	1169.93	-	375.00	150.00	150.00				
4	70%	2495	3440	316.08	3.21816	0			-	362.07		(1,239.19)	(2,333.68)	1278.41	1,545.00	-	1,545.00	1278.41	-	375.00	150.00	150.00				
5	56%	2466	3445	359.04	3.21816	0			-	365.66		(1,203.94)	(2,250.50)	1667.3	1,625.00	1667.3	1,625.00	1667.3	1,625.00	1667.3	1,625.00					
6	37%	2478	3428	377.30	3.21816	0			-	367.47		(95.82)	(1,202.82)	1627.01	1,643.00	1627.01	1,643.00	1627.01	1,643.00	1627.01	1,643.00					
7	24%	2489	3428	429.91	3.21816	0			-	367.47		(1,445.29)	(1,445.29)	1627.01	1,643.00	1627.01	1,643.00	1627.01	1,643.00	1627.01	1,643.00					
8	26%	2502	3384	438.70	3.21816	0			-	371.12		(95.80)	(1,287.99)	1627.01	1,768.00	1627.01	1,768.00	1627.01	1,768.00	1627.01	1,768.00					
9	26%	2510	3377	470.20	3.21816	0			-	372.36		(16.94)	(1,231.95)	-	2,066	1,002.00	-	78.65	695.31	-	98.40	330.00				
10	26%	2515	3377	470.20	3.21816	6,230.00			-	372.36		(4,949.52)	(1,982.00)	1627.01	2,066	1,002.00	1627.01	2,066	1,002.00	1627.01	2,066					
11	25%	2536	3344	403.35	3.21816	0			-	376.66		(87.29)	(1,426.2)	1,682.00	1,663.98	3,412.00	-	1,618	955.10	1,320.00	1,320.00	3,258.00				
12	24%	2547	3328	506.00	3.21816	0			-	378.82		(80.23)	(1,477.41)	-	1,663.29	3,247.00	-	95.61	949.69	-	95.61	3,270.43				
13	24%	2559	3328	506.00	3.21816	0			-	378.82		(76.37)	(1,477.41)	-	1,663.29	3,247.00	-	95.61	949.69	-	95.61	3,270.43				
14	23%	2570	3320	562.33	3.21816	0			-	382.28		(230.95)	(1,596.00)	-	1,501.6	1,170.00	-	44.96	1,044.67	-	332.95	1,320.00				
15	23%	2581	3277	591.24	3.21816	0			-	384.17		(257.07)	(1,644.00)	-	1,501.6	1,170.00	-	44.96	1,044.67	-	332.95	1,320.00				
16	23%	2582	3260	625.20	3.21816	0			-	384.17		(257.07)	(1,644.00)	-	1,501.6	1,170.00	-	44.96	1,044.67	-	332.95	1,320.00				
17	22%	2604	3244	657.32	3.21816	0			-	387.99		(315.73)	(1,768.3)	-	1,320.00	1,000.00	-	32.28	1,250.00	-	32.28	1,250.00				
18	20%	2635	3220	687.41	3.21816	0			-	389.31		(474.53)	(1,864.7)	-	1,000.00	900.00	-	10.00	1,000.00	-	10.00	1,000.00				
19	18%	2662	3212	700.48	3.21816	0			-	392.42		(584.28)	(1,964.8)	-	900.00	800.00	-	10.00	1,000.00	-	10.00	1,000.00				
20	20%	2636	306	760.31	3.21816	6,230.00			-	393.70		(1,674.33)	(1,453.7)	1,882.00	1,500.00	1,998.00	-	23.90	2,056	1,320.00	67.98	1,955.32				
21	20%	2647	300	799.09	3.21816	0			-	395.73		(1,453.62)	(2,031.2)	1,882.00	1,598.00	3,247.00	100	23.90	1,995	1,320.00	2,623.00	1,919.19				
22	20%	2668	294	812.70	3.21816	0			-	398.64		(1,327.48)	(2,091.5)	1,882.00	1,643.00	3,247.00	100	23.90	1,995	1,320.00	2,623.00	1,919.19				
23	20%	2669	344	884.65	3.21816	0			-	399.65		(1,556.00)	(2,266.0)	-	1,643.00	1,598.00	3,000	17.71	1,623.29	-	1,620.01	1,640.00				
24	20%	2680	312	903.20	3.21816	0			-	403.63		(1,579.39)	(2,303.2)	-	1,643.00	1,598.00	3,000	17.71	1,623.29	-	1,620.01	1,640.00				
25	20%	2690	308	919.86	3.21816	0			-	405.62		(1,525.44)	(2,354.6)	70.19	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
26	20%	2701	301	1,023.73	3.21816	0			-	405.62		(1,671.0)	(2,490.0)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
27	27%	2732	3005	1,023.73	3.21816	0			-	407.82		(1,725.66)	(2,580.6)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
28	27%	2732	3005	1,023.73	3.21816	0			-	407.82		(1,725.66)	(2,580.6)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
29	27%	2732	3005	1,023.73	3.21816	0			-	407.82		(1,725.66)	(2,580.6)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
30	27%	2732	3005	1,023.73	3.21816	0			-	407.82		(1,725.66)	(2,580.6)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
31	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
32	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	6,230.00			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
33	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
34	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
35	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
36	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
37	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
38	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
39	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
40	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
41	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
42	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
43	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
44	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
45	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
46	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
47	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
48	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
49	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
50	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
51	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
52	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
53	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
54	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
55	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				
56	28%	2743	3029	1,180.03	3.21816	0			-	416.57		(1,673.26)	(2,604.87)	-	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600				

Figure 27: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative B (part 3) 5 year repayment

[illegible]

20 Year Annual																									Net		Real IRR		2.35%																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Solar		Power		Euros		Power Cost		Installation		Maintenance		Replacement		Rushback		Storage		CashFlow		Relative Benefit		-CCA		-DECA		-DECA		-DECA		-CCA		-CCA		Feasible Income		Yes		Net Saved		Net Saved		NPV		NPV		NPV		NPV																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464

Figure 28: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative B (part 4) 15 year repayment

48 Year Analysis																				Final HPR	7.05%			
Year	Solar		Power	Cost	Cashflow				Depreciation 1				Depreciation 2				Depreciation 3				Net		Normal	NPV
	offices	res	[kW]	[\$/kW]	Installation	Maintenance	Replacement	Budget	Salvage	Cashflow	Revenue	Expense	CCA	CCA	CCA	CCA	CCA	CCA	CCA	Tax	Net Saved	Final	NPV	
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	
0	0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0000	2499	2995	294.6	1,350,000	50.00	-	359,011	-	1,346,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0000	2497	2994	294.6	1,350,000	50.00	-	358,912	-	1,346,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0000	2443	2440	226.20	1,350,000	50.00	-	362,007	-	1,337,488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0000	2495	2492	244.33	1,350,000	50.00	-	363,936	-	1,338,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0000	2498	2495	244.33	1,350,000	50.00	-	363,936	-	1,338,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0000	2478	2428	217.30	1,350,000	50.00	-	367,022	-	1,329,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0000	2494	2491	244.33	1,350,000	50.00	-	363,936	-	1,338,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0000	2502	2499	244.33	1,350,000	50.00	-	363,936	-	1,338,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0000	2503	2477	236.01	1,350,000	50.00	-	372,396	-	1,347,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0000	2525	2500	246.39	1,350,000	50.00	6,330.00	374,800	-	1,726,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0000	2500	2497	244.33	1,350,000	50.00	-	363,936	-	1,338,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0000	2547	2526	250.00	1,350,000	50.00	-	378,552	-	1,345,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0000	2559	2539	253.00	1,350,000	50.00	-	380,400	-	1,346,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	0000	2570	2550	253.00	1,350,000	50.00	-	382,333	-	1,346,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0000	2591	2577	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	384,177	-	1,347,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0000	2600	2588	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	386,111	-	1,347,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	0000	2609	2596	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	388,044	-	1,348,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	0000	2618	2605	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	390,000	-	1,349,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	0000	2627	2614	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	391,956	-	1,349,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	0000	2636	2623	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	393,911	-	1,350,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0000	2645	2632	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	395,866	-	1,350,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22	0000	2654	2641	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	397,821	-	1,351,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0000	2663	2650	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	399,776	-	1,352,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	0000	2672	2659	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	401,731	-	1,352,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	0000	2681	2668	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	403,686	-	1,353,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	0000	2690	2677	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	405,641	-	1,353,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	0000	2699	2686	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	407,596	-	1,354,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	0000	2708	2695	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	409,551	-	1,355,178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	0000	2717	2704	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	411,506	-	1,355,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	0000	2726	2713	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	413,461	-	1,356,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	0000	2735	2722	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	415,416	-	1,357,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	0000	2744	2731	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	417,371	-	1,357,622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	0000	2753	2740	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	419,326	-	1,358,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	0000	2762	2749	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	421,281	-	1,358,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	0000	2771	2758	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	423,236	-	1,359,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	0000	2780	2767	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	425,191	-	1,360,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	0000	2789	2776	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	427,146	-	1,360,677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	0000	2798	2785	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	429,101	-	1,361,288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	0000	2807	2794	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	431,056	-	1,361,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
40	0000	2816	2803	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	433,011	-	1,362,510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	0000	2825	2812	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	434,966	-	1,363,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42	0000	2834	2821	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	436,921	-	1,363,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	0000	2843	2830	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	438,876	-	1,364,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	0000	2852	2839	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	440,831	-	1,364,954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	0000	2861	2848	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	442,786	-	1,365,565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	0000	2870	2857	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	444,741	-	1,366,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	0000	2879	2866	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	446,696	-	1,366,787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
48	0000	2888	2875	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	448,651	-	1,367,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
49	0000	2897	2884	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	450,606	-	1,368,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	0000	2906	2893	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	452,561	-	1,368,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	0000	2915	2902	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	454,516	-	1,369,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
52	0000	2924	2911	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	456,471	-	1,369,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
53	0000	2933	2920	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	458,426	-	1,370,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54	0000	2942	2929	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	460,381	-	1,371,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	0000	2951	2938	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	462,336	-	1,371,675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
56	0000	2960	2947	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	464,291	-	1,372,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	0000	2969	2956	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	466,246	-	1,372,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	0000	2978	2965	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	468,201	-	1,373,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	0000	2987	2974	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	470,156	-	1,374,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	0000	2996	2983	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	472,111	-	1,374,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61	0000	3005	2992	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	474,066	-	1,375,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
62	0000	3014	3001	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	476,021	-	1,375,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
63	0000	3023	3010	259.24	1,350,000	50.00	-	477,976	-	1,376,563	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
64	0000																							

Solar Panel Replacement Analysis						
Year	Solar efficiency	Defender			Challenger	
		Loss	Lost energy [kWh]	Opp. Cost [\$]	Lifetime	EAUC [\$]
0	100%	0%	0.00	\$ -	0	\$0.00
1	100%	1%	43.42	\$ 5.29	1	\$6,564.15
2	99%	1%	86.62	\$ 11.03	2	\$3,326.31
3	99%	1%	129.61	\$ 17.25	3	\$2,259.05
4	98%	2%	172.39	\$ 24.00	4	\$1,733.28
5	98%	2%	214.94	\$ 31.29	5	\$1,423.25
6	97%	3%	257.29	\$ 39.17	6	\$1,220.47
7	97%	3%	299.43	\$ 47.68	7	\$1,078.51
8	96%	4%	341.35	\$ 56.87	8	\$974.17
9	96%	4%	383.06	\$ 66.76	9	\$894.63
10	95%	5%	424.57	\$ 77.43	10	\$832.21
11	95%	5%	465.87	\$ 88.90	11	\$782.04
12	94%	6%	506.96	\$ 101.25	12	\$740.93
13	94%	6%	547.85	\$ 114.52	13	\$706.64
14	93%	7%	588.53	\$ 128.77	14	\$677.62
15	93%	7%	629.01	\$ 144.08	15	\$652.72
16	92%	8%	669.28	\$ 160.50	16	\$631.11
17	92%	8%	709.36	\$ 178.11	17	\$612.16
18	91%	9%	749.23	\$ 196.99	18	\$595.36
19	91%	9%	788.91	\$ 217.22	19	\$580.36
20	90%	10%	828.38	\$ 238.89	20	\$566.83
21	90%	10%	867.66	\$ 262.08	21	\$554.56
22	90%	10%	906.74	\$ 286.89	22	\$543.35
23	89%	11%	945.63	\$ 313.43	23	\$533.04
24	89%	11%	984.32	\$ 341.81	24	\$523.51
25	88%	12%	1022.82	\$ 372.14	25	\$514.66
26	88%	12%	1061.13	\$ 404.54	26	\$506.40
27	87%	13%	1099.25	\$ 439.15	27	\$498.65
28	87%	13%	1137.17	\$ 476.10	28	\$491.37
29	86%	14%	1174.91	\$ 515.54	29	\$484.50
30	86%	14%	1212.45	\$ 557.63	30	\$477.99
31	86%	14%	1249.81	\$ 602.52	31	\$471.82
32	85%	15%	1286.98	\$ 650.39	32	\$465.94
33	85%	15%	1323.97	\$ 701.43	33	\$460.34
34	84%	16%	1360.77	\$ 755.82	34	\$454.99
35	84%	16%	1397.39	\$ 813.79	35	\$449.86
36	83%	17%	1433.82	\$ 875.53	36	\$444.95
37	83%	17%	1470.07	\$ 941.30	37	\$440.23
38	83%	17%	1506.14	\$ 1,011.32	38	\$435.70
39	82%	18%	1542.03	\$ 1,085.87	39	\$431.33
40	82%	18%	1577.75	\$ 1,165.21	40	\$427.13

Figure 30: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative B (part 5) replacement analysis

G Analysis for Alternative C

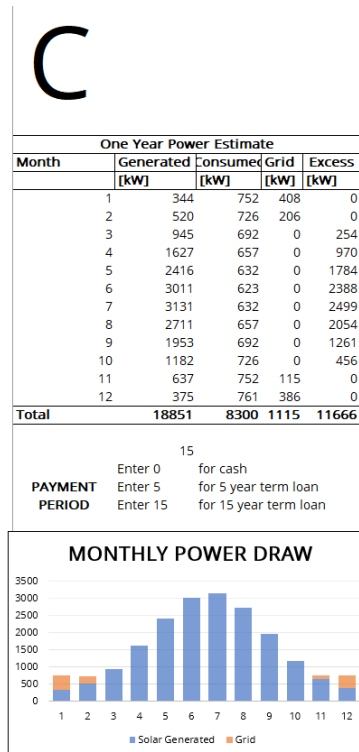


Figure 31: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative C (part 1)

5 Year Analysis																			
Power				Cost				Benefits				Cashflow				Depreciation 1			
Year	Solar efficien [kWh]	Grid [kWh]	Excess [kWh]	Power Co [kWh]	Installation [kWh]	Maintenance [kWh]	Replacement [kWh]	Backup [kWh]	Salvage [kWh]	Cashflow [kWh]	Relative Benefit [kWh]	-CCA [kWh]	CCA [kWh]	UCC [kWh]	-CCA [kWh]	CCA [kWh]	UCC [kWh]	-CCA [kWh]	CCA [kWh]
0	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	99%	1021	1800	136.40	5,571.11	100.00	0	0	0	180.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	99%	1025	1850	143.39	5,571.11	100.00	0	0	0	189.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	99%	1032	1845	150.65	5,571.11	100.00	0	0	0	195.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	99%	1037	18435	158.28	5,571.11	100.00	0	0	0	201.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	99%	1043	10377	166.32	5,571.11	100.00	0	0	0	207.62	7,284.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	99%	1048	10321	174.78	0	0	0	0	0	213.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	99%	1053	10264	183.68	0	0	0	0	0	219.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	99%	1059	10208	193.05	0	0	0	0	0	225.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	99%	1064	10152	202.80	0	0	0	0	0	231.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	99%	1069	10096	213.27	0	0	0	0	0	237.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	99%	1075	10040	224.19	0	0	0	0	0	243.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	94%	1080	10085	235.68	0	0	0	0	0	250.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	94%	1085	10030	247.77	0	0	0	0	0	256.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	92%	1091	10076	260.50	0	0	0	0	0	262.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	92%	1096	10023	273.89	0	0	0	0	0	268.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	92%	1101	10077	287.89	0	0	0	0	0	274.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	92%	1106	10131	302.83	0	0	0	0	0	280.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	91%	1210	10680	318.45	0	0	0	0	0	286.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	91%	1216	10732	334.80	0	0	0	0	0	293.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	90%	1221	10785	352.21	0	0	0	0	0	299.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Real IRR	8.0%
Nominal IRR	10%
NPV Savings	(\$1,065.47)
EWAB	(\$407.22)

Figure 32: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative C (part 2) 5 year repayment

40 Year Analysis																								
Year	Power				Cost				Benefits				Cashflow				Depreciation 1				Depreciation 2			
	Solar	Grid	Excess	Power	Cost	Power	Cost	Power	Cost	Power	Cost	Power	Cashflow	Relative	Benefit	-CCA	CCA	UCC	-CCA	CCA	UCC	-CCA	CCA	UCC
0	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	100%	1021	18008	15448	5,571.0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	99%	1026	18550	16129	5,571.0	102.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	99%	1032	18632	16608	5,571.0	104.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	99%	1037	18635	16820	5,571.0	106.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	99%	1043	18777	16632	5,571.0	108.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	97%	1048	19255	16579	5,571.0	104.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	97%	1053	19254	16538	5,571.0	102.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	96%	1059	19208	16305	5,571.0	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	96%	1064	19182	16262	5,571.0	97.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	95%	1069	19086	16127	5,571.0	95.00	12,060.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	95%	1075	19040	16249	5,571.0	92.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	94%	1080	19005	16258	5,571.0	90.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	94%	1085	19000	16277	5,571.0	87.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	93%	1091	19076	16205	5,571.0	85.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	93%	1096	19021	16239	5,571.0	83.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	92%	1101	19076	16205	5,571.0	81.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	92%	1106	19021	16239	5,571.0	78.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	91%	1111	19076	16205	5,571.0	76.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	91%	1116	19021	16239	5,571.0	74.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	90%	1121	19076	16205	5,571.0	72.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	90%	1126	19021	16239	5,571.0	70.05	12,060.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	89%	1131	19076	16205	5,571.0	67.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	89%	1136	19021	16239	5,571.0	65.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	88%	1141	19076	16205	5,571.0	63.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	88%	1146	19021	16239	5,571.0	61.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	87%	1151	19076	16205	5,571.0	59.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	87%	1156	19021	16239	5,571.0	56.91	12,060.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	86%	1161	19076	16205	5,571.0	54.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	86%	1166	19021	16239	5,571.0	52.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	85%	1171	19076	16205	5,571.0	50.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	85%	1176	19021	16239	5,571.0	48.15	12,060.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	84%	1181	19076	16205	5,571.0	45.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	84%	1186	19021	16239	5,571.0	43.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	83%	1191	19076	16205	5,571.0	41.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	83%	1196	19021	16239	5,571.0	39.39	12,060.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	82%	1201	19076	16205	5,571.0	37.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	82%	1206	19021	16239	5,571.0	35.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	81%	1211	19076	16205	5,571.0	32.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	81%	1216	19021	16239	5,571.0	30.63	12,060.00	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	80%	1221	19076	16205	5,571.0	28.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Real IRR	7.68%
Nominal IRR	5.77%
NPV Savings	\$10,007.41
EUAB	\$2,955.18

Figure 33: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative C (part 3) 5 year repayment

5 Year Analysis																										
Year	Power			Cost				Benefits				Cashflow				Depreciation 1		Depreciation 2		Depreciation		Net		Real IRR	NPV Savings	IRR Savings
	Solar efficiency	Grid [kWh]	Excess	Power	Cost	Installation	Replacement	Energy	Salvage	Cashflow	Relative	Benefit	-CCA	CCA	UCC	-CCA	CCA	UCC	-CCA	CCA	UCC	Taxable Income	Tax			
	[%]	[kWh]	[%]	[%]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[%]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[%]	[\$]	[\$]	[%]
0	100%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	100%	1021	18008	15448	5,571.0	100.00	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	99%	1026	18550	16129	5,571.0	102.00	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	99%	1032	18632	16608	5,571.0	104.00	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	99%	1037	18635	16820	5,571.0	106.12	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	96%	1043	18777	16632	5,571.0	108.24	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	96%	1048	19255	16579	5,571.0	104.81	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	97%	1053	19254	16538	5,571.0	102.82	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	96%	1059	19208	16305	5,571.0	100.00	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	96%	1064	19182	16262	5,571.0	97.17	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	95%	1069	19086	16127	5,571.0	95.00	12,060.00	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	95%	1075	19040	16249	5,571.0	92.38	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	94%	1080	19095	25667	5,571.0	92.38	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	94%	1085	19090	24777	5,571.0	94.04	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	93%	1091	19091	23600	5,571.0	92.37	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	93%	1096	19021	23789	5,571.0	92.37	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	92%	1101	19071	23990	5,571.0	94.04	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	92%	1106	19073	23083	5,571.0	91.00	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	91%	1121	19060	23425	5,571.0	94.03	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	91%	1126	19040	23446	5,571.0	94.03	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	90%	1121	19055	35841	5,571.0	94.03	0	0	0	1,830.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Solar Panel Replacement Analysis						
Defender				Challenger		
Year	Solar efficien	Loss	lost energy [kWh]	Opp. Cost [\$]	Lifetime	EAUC [\$]
0	100%	0%	0.00	\$ -	0	\$0.00
1	100%	1%	94.26	\$ 11.48	1	\$11,694.34
2	99%	1%	188.04	\$ 23.94	2	\$5,943.18
3	99%	1%	281.36	\$ 37.46	3	\$4,052.24
4	98%	2%	374.21	\$ 52.09	4	\$3,123.80
5	98%	2%	466.59	\$ 67.92	5	\$2,578.55
6	97%	3%	558.52	\$ 85.03	6	\$2,223.53
7	97%	3%	649.98	\$ 103.51	7	\$1,976.18
8	96%	4%	740.99	\$ 123.44	8	\$1,795.32
9	96%	4%	831.54	\$ 144.93	9	\$1,658.13
10	95%	5%	921.64	\$ 168.07	10	\$1,551.01
11	95%	5%	1011.28	\$ 192.99	11	\$1,465.35
12	94%	6%	1100.48	\$ 219.78	12	\$1,395.44
13	94%	6%	1189.24	\$ 248.59	13	\$1,337.39
14	93%	7%	1277.55	\$ 279.53	14	\$1,288.43
15	93%	7%	1365.42	\$ 312.76	15	\$1,246.55
16	92%	8%	1452.85	\$ 348.41	16	\$1,210.29
17	92%	8%	1539.84	\$ 386.64	17	\$1,178.53
18	91%	9%	1626.40	\$ 427.62	18	\$1,150.43
19	91%	9%	1712.52	\$ 471.54	19	\$1,125.32
20	90%	10%	1798.21	\$ 518.57	20	\$1,102.69
21	90%	10%	1883.48	\$ 568.91	21	\$1,082.13
22	90%	10%	1968.32	\$ 622.77	22	\$1,063.32
23	89%	11%	2052.73	\$ 680.39	23	\$1,045.99
24	89%	11%	2136.73	\$ 741.99	24	\$1,029.93
25	88%	12%	2220.30	\$ 807.83	25	\$1,014.97
26	88%	12%	2303.45	\$ 878.17	26	\$1,000.97
27	87%	13%	2386.19	\$ 953.29	27	\$987.80
28	87%	13%	2468.52	\$ 1,033.51	28	\$975.38
29	86%	14%	2550.43	\$ 1,119.12	29	\$963.60
30	86%	14%	2631.94	\$ 1,210.47	30	\$952.42
31	86%	14%	2713.03	\$ 1,307.92	31	\$941.76
32	85%	15%	2793.72	\$ 1,411.84	32	\$931.58
33	85%	15%	2874.01	\$ 1,522.62	33	\$921.84
34	84%	16%	2953.90	\$ 1,640.70	34	\$912.49
35	84%	16%	3033.39	\$ 1,766.53	35	\$903.51
36	83%	17%	3112.47	\$ 1,900.57	36	\$894.88
37	83%	17%	3191.17	\$ 2,043.32	37	\$886.56
38	83%	17%	3269.47	\$ 2,195.33	38	\$878.53
39	82%	18%	3347.38	\$ 2,357.15	39	\$870.78
40	82%	18%	3424.90	\$ 2,529.38	40	\$863.29

Figure 36: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative C (part 6) replacement analysis

15%			Incremental IRR	8%	5%			Incremental IRR	5%
B	C	C-B			B	C	C-B		
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
-\$ 328.94	-\$ 358.15	-\$ 29.21			-\$ 2,192.68	-\$ 3,541.81	-\$ 1,349.13		
-\$ 291.00	-\$ 309.94	-\$ 18.94			-\$ 2,118.19	-\$ 3,431.18	-\$ 1,312.99		
-\$ 253.06	-\$ 261.76	-\$ 8.70			-\$ 2,044.43	-\$ 3,321.80	-\$ 1,277.37		
-\$ 215.10	-\$ 213.55	\$ 1.54			-\$ 1,971.34	-\$ 3,213.59	-\$ 1,242.26		
-\$ 177.08	-\$ 165.30	\$ 11.78			-\$ 1,898.89	-\$ 3,106.52	-\$ 1,207.63		
-\$ 139.00	-\$ 116.97	\$ 22.03			\$ 1,044.08	\$ 1,897.72	\$ 853.64		
-\$ 100.82	-\$ 68.52	\$ 32.30			\$ 1,034.88	\$ 1,865.35	\$ 830.47		
-\$ 62.53	-\$ 19.93	\$ 42.60			\$ 1,032.61	\$ 1,845.21	\$ 812.60		
-\$ 24.09	\$ 28.84	\$ 52.93			\$ 1,035.37	\$ 1,833.94	\$ 798.56		
-\$ 5,178.95	-\$ 9,159.95	-\$ 3,981.00			-\$ 4,062.99	-\$ 7,253.64	-\$ 3,190.65		
\$ 53.29	\$ 127.06	\$ 73.76			\$ 1,117.03	\$ 1,946.50	\$ 829.47		
\$ 92.30	\$ 176.57	\$ 84.28			\$ 1,164.92	\$ 2,008.85	\$ 843.93		
\$ 131.53	\$ 226.40	\$ 94.87			\$ 1,156.19	\$ 1,983.01	\$ 826.82		
\$ 171.03	\$ 276.58	\$ 105.55			\$ 1,148.42	\$ 1,952.43	\$ 804.01		
\$ 210.82	\$ 327.15	\$ 116.32			\$ 1,148.28	\$ 1,935.27	\$ 786.99		
\$ 1,153.74	\$ 1,927.92	\$ 774.19			\$ 1,153.74	\$ 1,927.92	\$ 774.19		
\$ 1,163.37	\$ 1,927.86	\$ 764.49			\$ 1,163.37	\$ 1,927.86	\$ 764.49		
\$ 1,176.21	\$ 1,933.32	\$ 757.11			\$ 1,176.21	\$ 1,933.32	\$ 757.11		
\$ 1,191.53	\$ 1,943.04	\$ 751.51			\$ 1,191.53	\$ 1,943.04	\$ 751.51		
-\$ 2,929.97	-\$ 5,427.30	-\$ 2,497.33			-\$ 2,929.97	-\$ 5,427.30	-\$ 2,497.33		
\$ 1,281.94	\$ 2,068.21	\$ 786.28			\$ 1,281.94	\$ 2,068.21	\$ 786.28		
\$ 1,340.10	\$ 2,153.56	\$ 813.46			\$ 1,340.10	\$ 2,153.56	\$ 813.46		
\$ 1,336.01	\$ 2,127.94	\$ 791.93			\$ 1,336.01	\$ 2,127.94	\$ 791.93		
\$ 1,340.53	\$ 2,117.41	\$ 776.88			\$ 1,340.53	\$ 2,117.41	\$ 776.88		
\$ 1,351.39	\$ 2,117.94	\$ 766.55			\$ 1,351.39	\$ 2,117.94	\$ 766.55		
\$ 1,367.01	\$ 2,126.67	\$ 759.67			\$ 1,367.01	\$ 2,126.67	\$ 759.67		
\$ 1,386.26	\$ 2,141.63	\$ 755.37			\$ 1,386.26	\$ 2,141.63	\$ 755.37		
\$ 1,408.38	\$ 2,161.43	\$ 753.05			\$ 1,408.38	\$ 2,161.43	\$ 753.05		
\$ 1,432.83	\$ 2,185.10	\$ 752.27			\$ 1,432.83	\$ 2,185.10	\$ 752.27		
-\$ 1,883.27	-\$ 3,775.70	-\$ 1,892.43			-\$ 1,883.27	-\$ 3,775.70	-\$ 1,892.43		
\$ 1,531.66	\$ 2,320.41	\$ 788.75			\$ 1,531.66	\$ 2,320.41	\$ 788.75		
\$ 1,592.21	\$ 2,407.42	\$ 815.21			\$ 1,592.21	\$ 2,407.42	\$ 815.21		
\$ 1,602.02	\$ 2,403.88	\$ 801.86			\$ 1,602.02	\$ 2,403.88	\$ 801.86		
\$ 1,619.27	\$ 2,413.25	\$ 793.97			\$ 1,619.27	\$ 2,413.25	\$ 793.97		
\$ 1,642.10	\$ 2,432.20	\$ 790.10			\$ 1,642.10	\$ 2,432.20	\$ 790.10		
\$ 1,669.22	\$ 2,458.45	\$ 789.22			\$ 1,669.22	\$ 2,458.45	\$ 789.22		
\$ 1,699.74	\$ 2,490.37	\$ 790.63			\$ 1,699.74	\$ 2,490.37	\$ 790.63		
\$ 1,733.02	\$ 2,526.85	\$ 793.83			\$ 1,733.02	\$ 2,526.85	\$ 793.83		
\$ 1,768.64	\$ 2,567.12	\$ 798.48			\$ 1,768.64	\$ 2,567.12	\$ 798.48		
\$ 2,063.62	\$ 2,980.62	\$ 917.00			\$ 2,063.62	\$ 2,980.62	\$ 917.00		

Figure 37: Spreadsheet cashflow analysis on alternative C (part 7) incremental rate of return analysis