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## LIFE-CYCLE COSTING: A DIFFERENT VIEW ON BUILDING COSTS

Bucharest, May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017





# KEY COMPONENTS OF LIFE CYCLE COSTING



# Life-Cycle of a Building

The lifespan of a property or a building from its design and development until its disposal:

1. Concept planning
2. Design
3. Construction
4. Operations
5. Replacement or Disposal



## Life-Cycle Costs (LCC)

- Initial costs - Purchase, Acquisition, Construction costs
- Fuel Costs
- Operation, Maintenance and Repair Costs
- Replacement Costs
- Residual Values - Resale or Salvage Values or Disposal Costs
- Finance Charges - Loan Interest Payments
- Non-Monetary Benefits or Costs



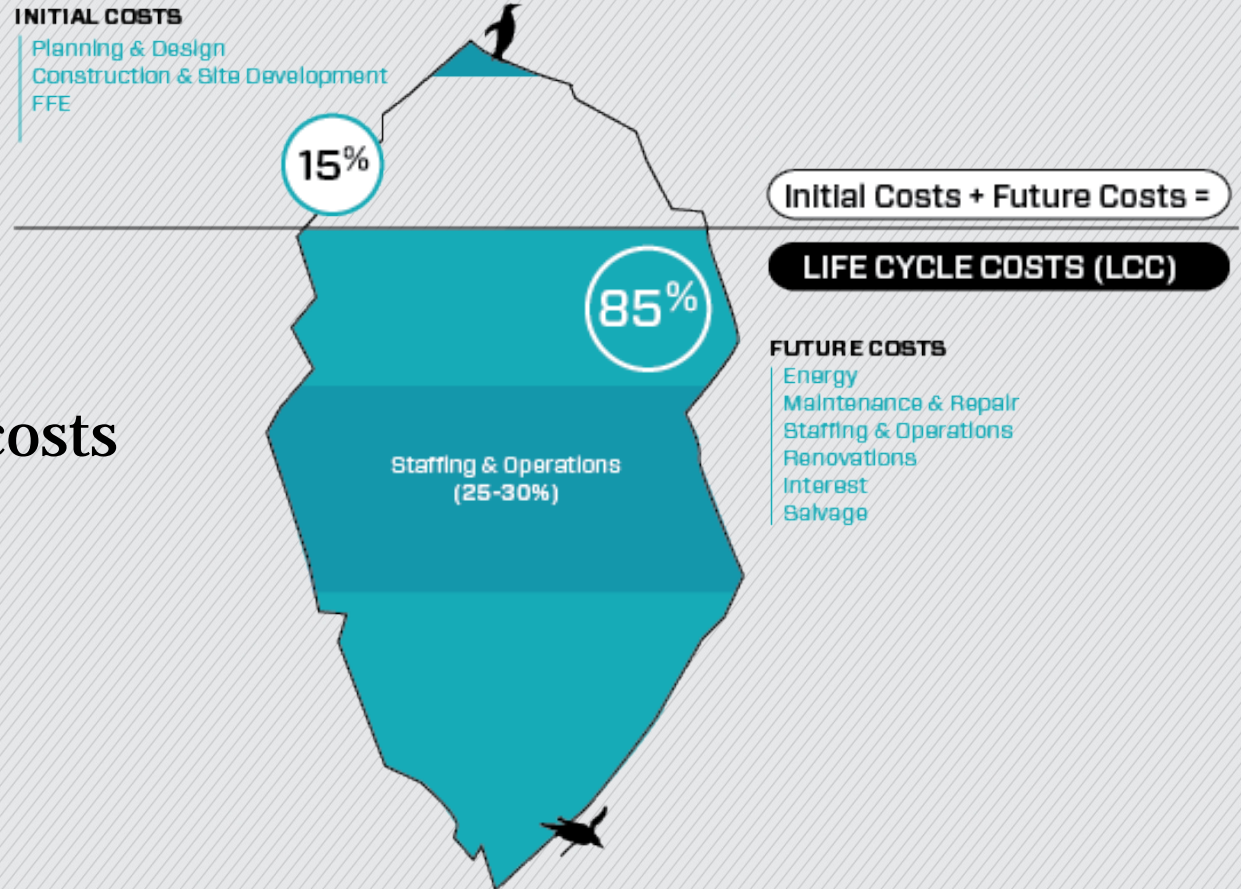
## Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA)

- An economic evaluation method for determining **the most cost-effective option** out of competing alternative.
- Sums up, over a given study period, all relevant costs of a building, building system, or building component, in present value (PV) currency.



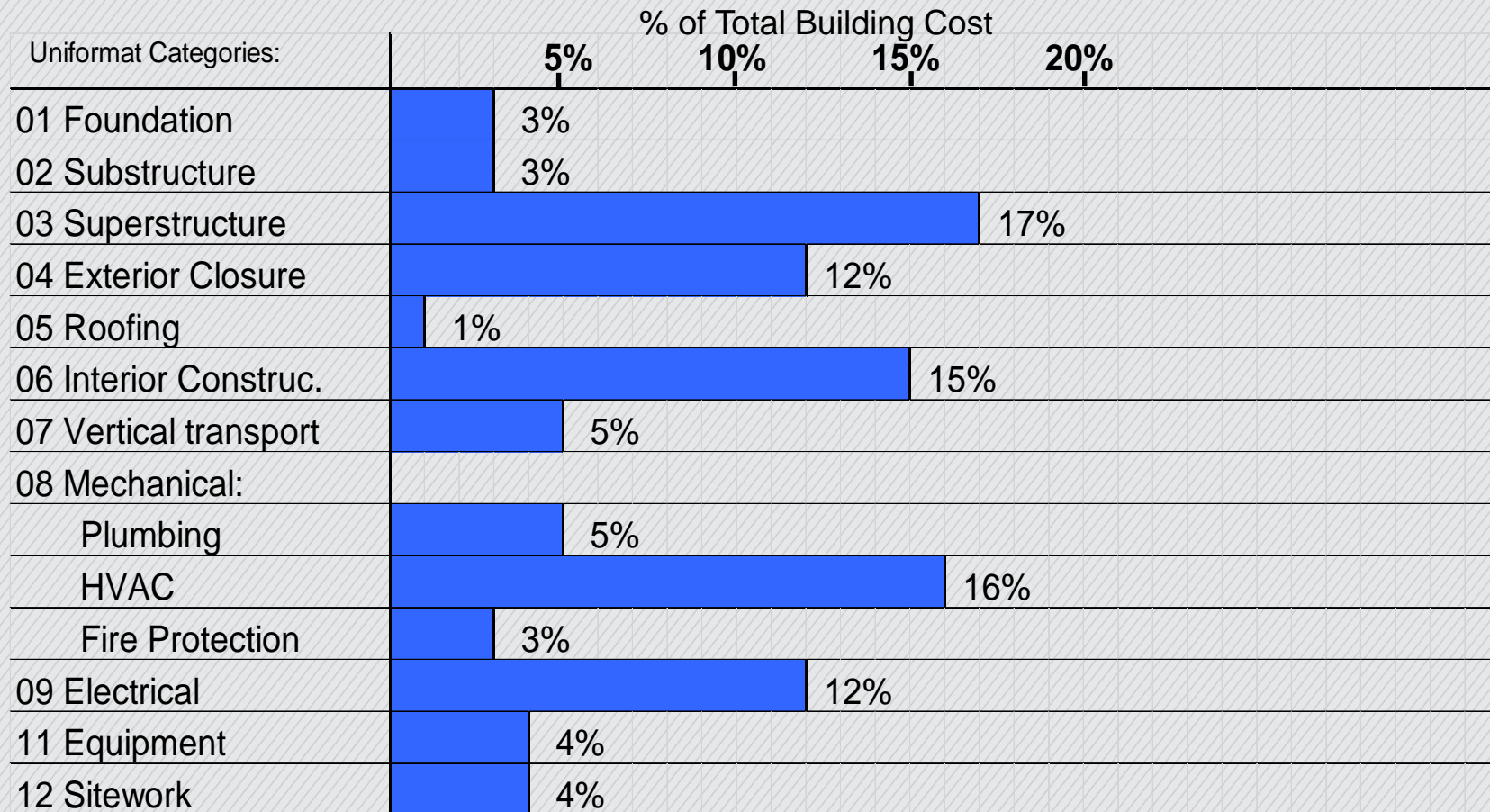
# Data Requirements for LCCA

1. Investment costs
2. OM&R costs
3. Cyclical renewal costs
4. Financial criteria





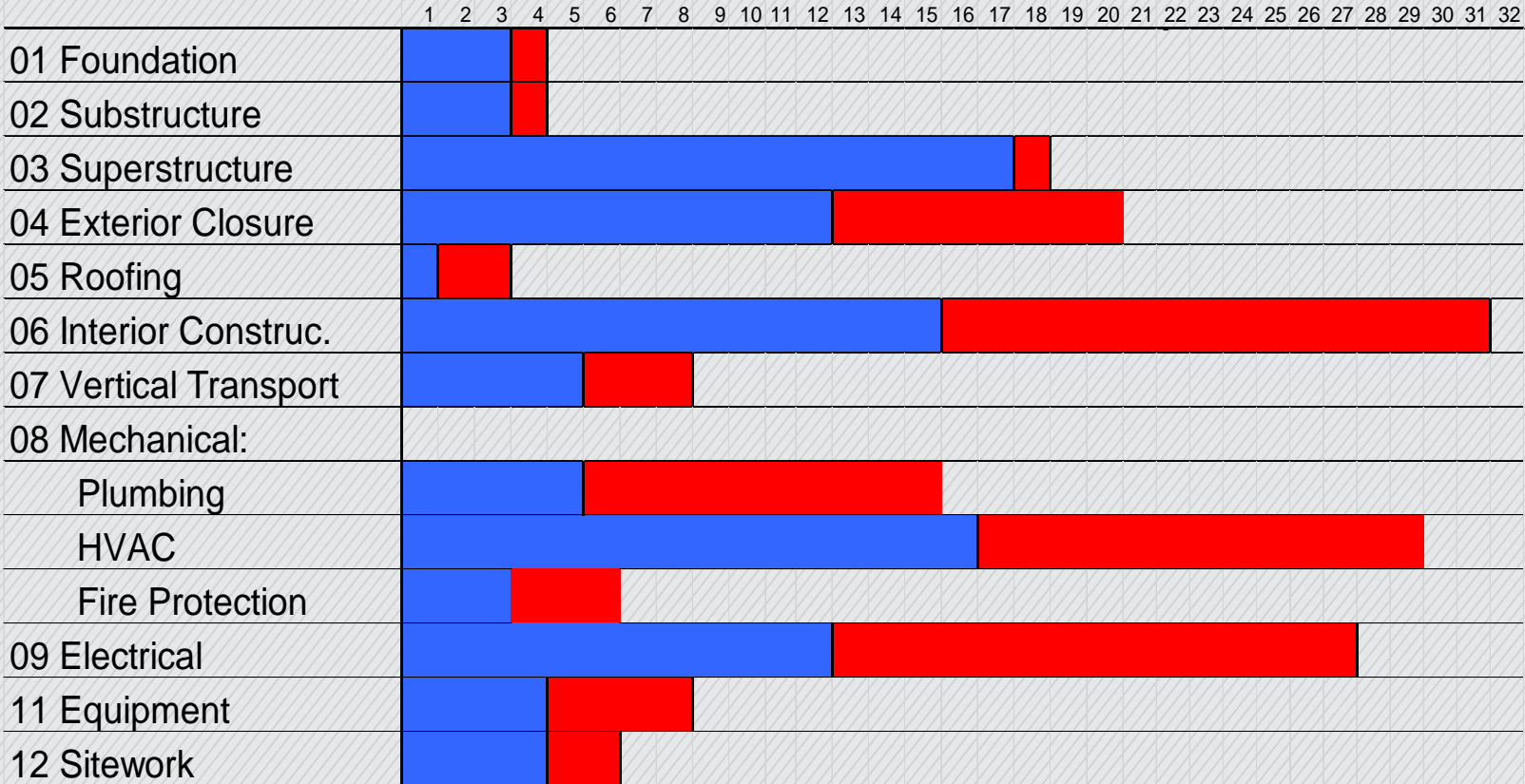
# Initial Cost – Office Building





# Life Cycle Cost – Office Building

■ Initial Cost   
 ■ Operational Cost



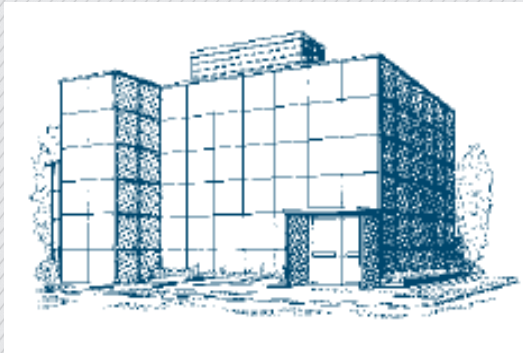


A modern office interior with large glass windows and office chairs. The scene is dimly lit, suggesting dusk or dawn, with a view of a city skyline through the glass. A green geometric overlay is present in the foreground, partially obscuring the view.

# CALCULATING LIFE CYCLE COSTS - EXAMPLES -



## Example – Low rise office building



### OPTION 1:

**Standard office building:**

- Gas boilers
- Air cooled chillers
- T5 lamps

€ 5.5 million



### OPTION 2:

**Low energy office building:**

- Natural ventilation
- Good daylighting + LED
- Ground Source Heat Pump
- Condensing boiler for peaks
- Cooling tower for free-cooling

€ 6 million



### OPTION 3:

**Same as Option 2, but only with GSHP:**

- Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP) for all the building heating and cooling

€ 5.85 million



# Project specific costs

Unless you are comparing temporary buildings, the replacement cycle for a building would be longer than 25 years.

	Option 1 Name: Standard office building	Option 2 Name: Low energy office building	Option 3 Name: Same as Option 2, but only with GSHP
Initial capital cost	5,500,000 €	6,000,000 €	5,850,000 €
And then replaced every	80 years	80 years	80 years
with a cost of	€	€	€
and a disposal cost of	€	€	€
Annual servicing and maintenance	10,000 €	11,000 €	10,000 €
Annual cost of consumables and spare parts	€	€	€
Total annual fixed cost:	10,000 €	11,000 €	10,000 €
Annual On - peak electric use	390,000 kWh	150,000 kWh	240,000 kWh
Off - peak electric use	- kWh	- kWh	- kWh
Other electric use	- kWh	- kWh	- kWh
Gas use	540,000 kWh	90,000 kWh	kWh
Other fuel use	- kWh	- kWh	- kWh
annual water use	2,000 m <sup>3</sup>	2,800 m <sup>3</sup>	2,000 m <sup>3</sup>



# Project specific costs

As replacement cycles vary for the different building elements, break costs down into annual costs and factor into maintenance.

	Option 1 Name: Standard office building	Name: Low energy office building	Name: Same as Option 2, but only with GSHP
Initial capital cost	5,500,000 €	6,000,000 €	5,850,000 €
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Other electric use	- kWh	- kWh	
Gas use	540,000 kWh	90,000 kWh	
Other fuel use	- kWh	- kWh	
annual water use	2,000 m <sup>3</sup>	2,800 m <sup>3</sup>	

Cost of annual maintenance for specific services installations:

- Mechanical services (Heating, ventilation, air-conditioning)
- Renewable energy installations
- Alarm systems
- And others



# Project specific costs

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Energy consumption of:

- Mechanical services (Heating, ventilation, air-conditioning)
- Renewable energy installations (=negative consumption)
- Alarm systems
- Lighting
- Fans, pumps, controls
- Catering equipment
- and others, as applicable

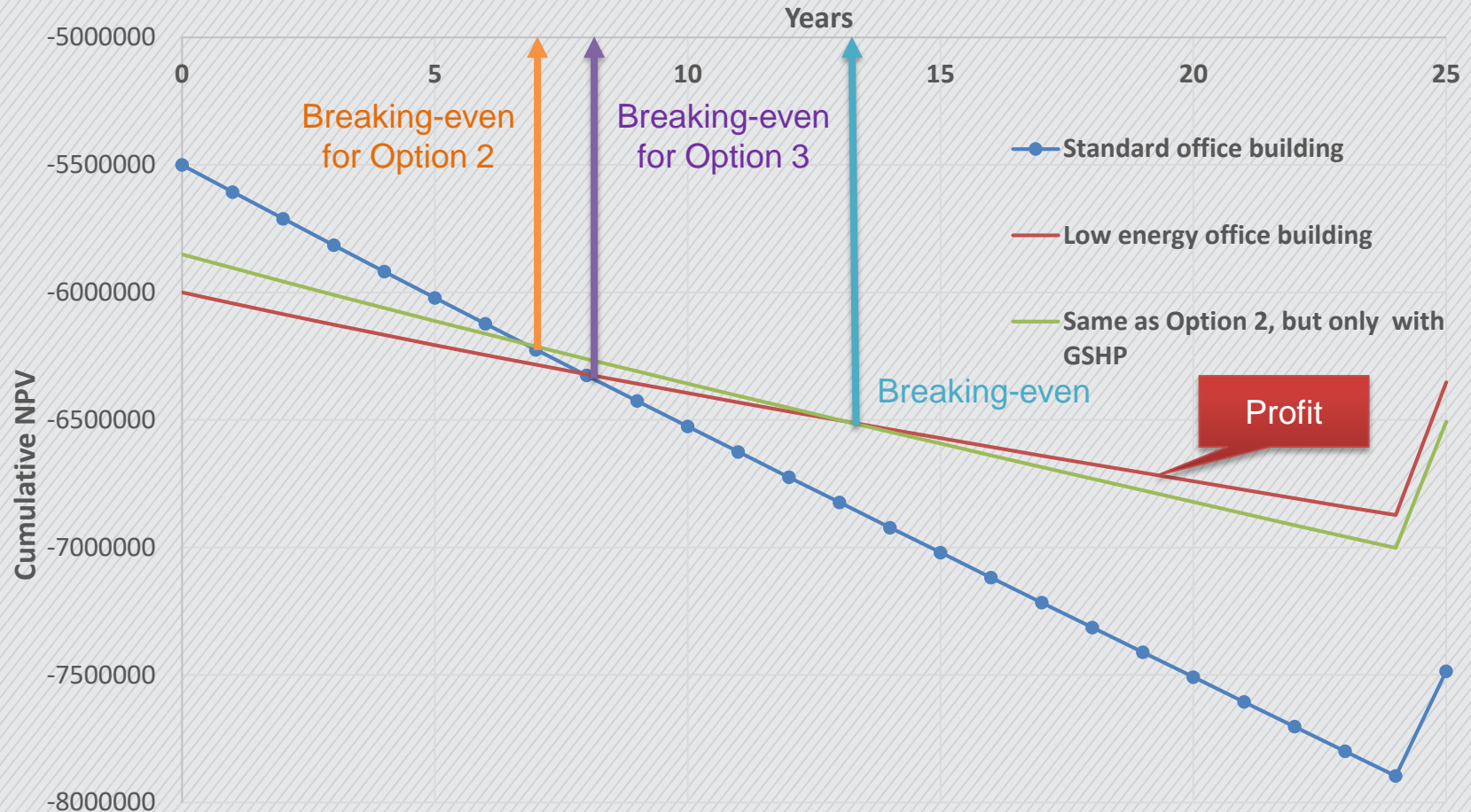


## 25 years results

<b>NPV at end of life</b>	<b>(7,484,993) €</b>	<b>(6,351,751) €</b>	<b>(6,529,962) €</b>
<b>Total energy use over life cycle</b>	<b>42,150,000 kWh</b>	<b>12,975,000 kWh</b>	<b>17,150,000 kWh</b>
<b>Total water use in m<sup>3</sup> over life cycle</b>	<b>50,000 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>70,000 m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>50,000 m<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over life cycle</b>	<b>5,605 t CO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>1,553 t CO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>1,782 t CO<sub>2</sub></b>



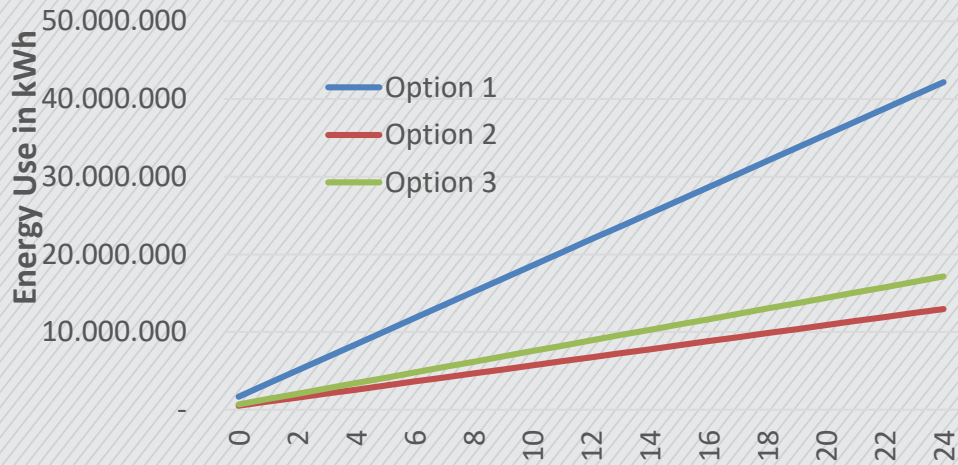
# Comparison of Options



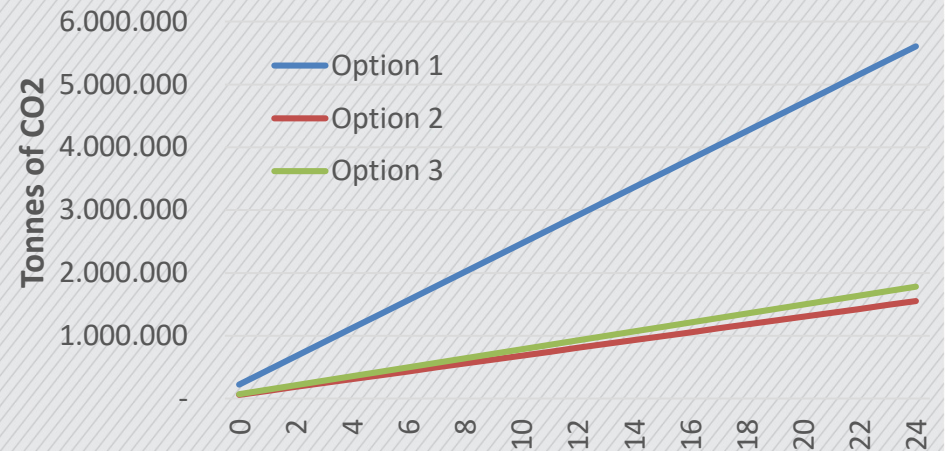


# Operational energy, CO2, Water

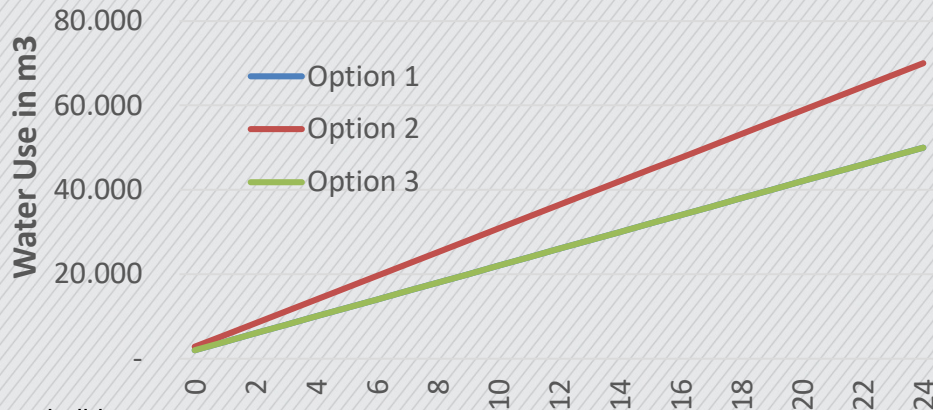
## PRIMARY ENERGY USE



## CO2 EMISSIONS



## WATER USE





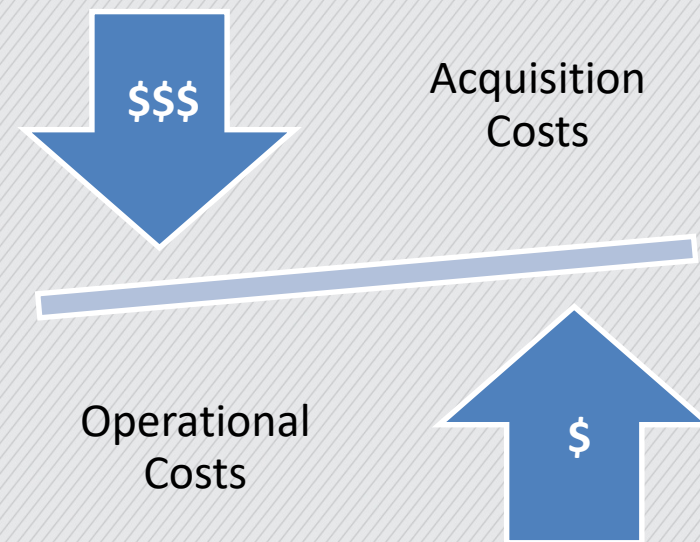
A nighttime cityscape featuring several prominent skyscrapers. The buildings are illuminated with various lights, including a tall, thin tower with a glowing triangular top. A large, semi-transparent teal shape is overlaid on the lower half of the image, containing the word "CONCLUSIONS" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

# CONCLUSIONS



## Life Cycle Costs vs. Initial Construction Costs

Lower acquisition costs could hide higher long-term operational expense. The actual long-term cost of an equipment depends more on operational costs than on initial acquisition expenses.





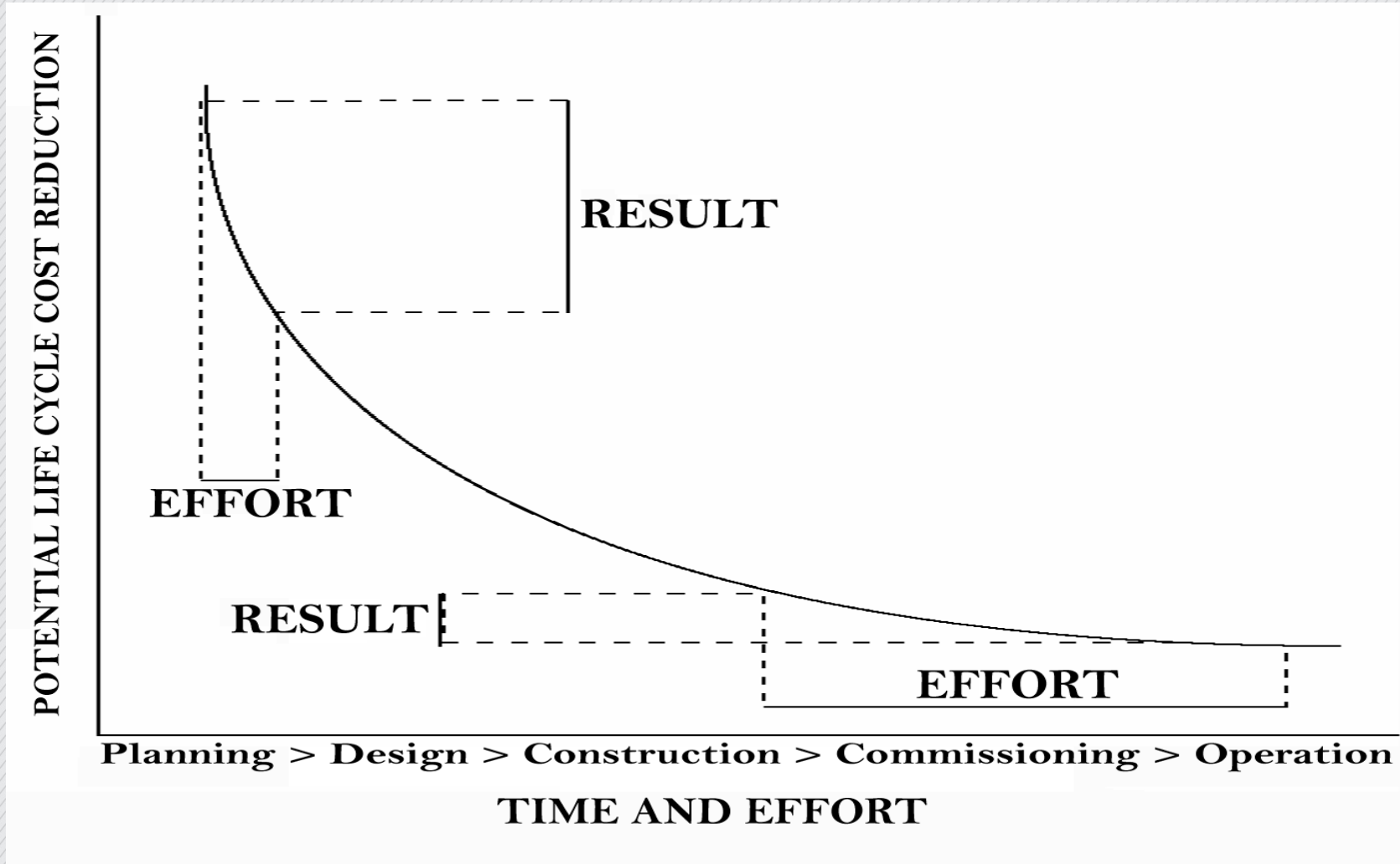
# LCCA of Buildings

## Referring to Life Cycle Costs vs. Initial Construction Costs

- **Compares execution options**
  - Technically equally appropriate
  - Different costs
- Takes into account the whole life-cycle of a building
- Implemented early on, during concept planning and design – Radical changes possible
- Main purpose is cost-efficiency, not environmental effects
- Extent of study may vary



# Integrating LCC in the Design Process





## Part of the solution

An Integrated Design Process with all stakeholders that includes at the Schematic Phase:

- A Baseline Preliminary Project Description (PPD)
- An Elemental Cost Estimate With Analytic Parameters
- An Energy Analysis Simulation Model





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