Section: Planning

Task 8: We identify our energy sources and energy uses, have a data collection plan in place, and collect related energy and relevant variable data. We ensure the accuracy and repeatability of measurements. We analyze our energy use and consumption data.

Getting It Done

1. Identify all energy sources that are consumed within the scope and boundaries.
2. Make a list of energy uses within the scope and boundaries.
3. Identify relevant variables that potentially affect the energy consumption of significant energy uses (SEUs), and would help create meaningful energy performance indicators (EnPIs) and energy baselines (EnBs). If seeking 50001 Ready recognition identify relevant variables that potentially affect the energy consumption of the scope and boundaries of your 50001 Ready EnMS.
4. Develop and implement a data collection plan based upon the data needs, including the key characteristics of ISO 50001.
5. Ensure measurements and metering are conducted accurately and are repeatable
6. Determine appropriate analysis methods, and use them to understand and monitor energy use and energy consumption.

Task Overview

The first step in the data collection process is to identify the energy sources used by your organization within the scope and boundaries of the energy management system (EnMS). To ensure that all energy sources are identified, this effort should include identification of the sites, equipment, systems, and processes associated with each energy source. Understanding the sources of energy used and how they are used sets the stage for determining, collecting, and analyzing the data needed to evaluate your organization's energy performance, and that will be useful when selecting significant energy uses in Task 9 Significant Energy Uses (SEUs).

The next step in the data collection process is to identify your organization's data needs. ISO 50001 requires that certain data are included in the energy review, including: energy sources, analysis of past and present energy use and energy consumption, relevant variables, estimates of future energy use and consumption, and data detailing energy uses that have substantial levels of energy consumption. These data will be critical to selecting energy performance indicators (EnPIs), establishing baselines, and setting objectives and energy targets (Task 11 Energy Performance Indicators and Energy Baselines and Task 12 Objectives and Targets).

Once your data needs have been defined, establish a data collection plan that details a process to ensure regular data collection and ensure the collected data are accurate and repeatable. Energy bills are one

ready data source, but other data will be required to determine energy performance. Based on your identified energy data needs, your organization must develop a data collection process that includes assignment of responsibilities for data collection and handling (see Task 6 Energy Team and Resources).

A 50001 Ready EnMS is data-driven and focused on measurable energy performance improvement. Analysis of energy use and energy consumption are critical not only to the energy planning processes of the EnMS, but also to measure the overall effectiveness of your EnMS. To analyze energy use and consumption data, you must identify or develop methods that are effective and suit your organization's needs.

This guidance is relevant to sections 6.3, 6.6, and 9.1.1 of the ISO 50001:2018 standard.

Associated Resources Short Description

no resources for this questions

Full Description

Identify current energy sources

The first step in completing this task is to identify and document your organization's current energy sources. Energy sources (called "energy types" in ISO 50001:2018) are the forms of energy that are consumed by your organization.

Learn More: **Examples of energy sources**

Some examples of energy sources include:

- Electricity
- Natural gas
- Fuel oil
- Diesel
- Gasoline
- Propane
- Coal
- Wind-based electricity
- Geothermal
- Biomass
- Steam
- Compressed air
- Chilled water

To help identify all energy sources consumed within the defined boundaries you will want to identify

associated sites, equipment, systems, and processes. Use one or more of the following to help identify energy-using sites, equipment, systems, and processes, and to account for all energy sources:

- Floor plans
- Process flow charts
- Site plan with equipment locations
- Building schematics
- Wiring diagrams
- Utility diagrams
- Equipment lists

Identify energy uses

In ISO 50001 terminology, energy use is not the same as energy consumption. *Energy use* is defined as an "application of energy." Examples include ventilation, heating, cooling, lighting, and transportation. Energy uses are associated with the sites, equipment, systems, and processes that consume energy.

Learn More: **Examples of energy uses**

Some examples of these energy uses are:

- Indoor lighting
- Outdoor lighting
- Space heating
- Space cooling/air conditioning
- Commercial/industrial hot water or steam boilers
- Domestic type hot water heaters
- Office equipment
- Maintenance building
- Boiler house
- Main production building
- Accounting office
- Air compressors
- Pumps
- Ovens or process heating
- Refrigeration systems
- Conveyors/conveying systems
- Fans and ventilation (not associated with space heating/cooling)
- Cooling towers
- Motors
- Water chillers
- Paint line
- Assembly
- Purchasing

- Information technology

Energy uses can be identified in any way that suits your organization. Earlier in this task you associated energy sources with their appropriate sites, equipment, systems, and processes to ensure all relevant sources were identified. Organize equipment, systems, and processes into logical groupings or categories (i.e., uses) that would best allow you to evaluate and improve energy performance.

Learn More: **Categories of energy use**

Sometimes it is helpful to categorize energy uses. Some potential categories to consider (with examples in parentheses) are:

- Processes (all the equipment associated with a printing process or a drying process)
- Similar equipment (all air conditioners or all compressors)
- Departments (computer lab or painting department)
- Systems (lighting or compressed air)
- Utility distribution (panel A or all 50 amp circuit breakers)
- Specific equipment (a specific mainframe computer or boiler)
- Sites (administration building or production shop)

Energy uses do not have to be collected into one specific category; a combination of different categories can be used. An example is that the computer lab, the printing process, the boiler, and the electricity used by the remainder of the site could each be identified as separate energy uses.

It is recommended that you make a list of energy uses identified in this task. This list can be used to review energy uses and ensure you are monitoring them appropriately. Additionally, as part of Task 9 Significant Energy Uses (SEUs) you will select individual energy uses to focus your energy performance improvement activities. Making a list now of identified energy uses will aid in the SEU selection process later.

Identify relevant variables

Relevant variables are quantifiable factors that routinely change and have a major impact on energy performance, including the operational performance. As part of ISO 50001:2018, energy consumption values for EnPIs, EnBs, and SEUs may need to be “normalized” for relevant variables. Consider potential EnPIs and SEUs and what factors might be relevant variables if the organization determines that the relevant variables significantly affect energy consumption. For commercial or institutional sites, occupancy and weather can often be variables affecting consumption. For industrial sites, production level is generally an additional variable that affects energy consumption. In addition to weather, occupancy, and production, consider the following: operating schedule, product mix, input materials, and season. Understanding the relationship between relevant variables and energy consumption is important in formulating how energy can be controlled and energy performance maximized.

An easy way to verify the impact of specific variables is to collect relevant energy data and compare it to appropriate variable data to determine the relationship, if any, of the change in energy consumption coinciding with the change in the variable. One way to define the relationship is to graph the energy data over a defined time period and compare it to a graph of the variable data, such as average daily temperature, over the same period and determine if there are coincidental variations. Consistent variations between the two could indicate a valid relevant variable. Anomalies between the two may indicate other relevant variables that are also a factor. Statistical techniques or more sophisticated engineering calculations may be required for analysis of multiple variables.

The EnPI Lite software can help you determine if variables significantly affect energy consumption per the 50001 Ready Measurement and Verification Protocol. This free online tool can also be used to determine energy performance improvement. Additional tools are available for non-US tool users and Ready Recognition participants. Please contact your local Ready program administrators for more information.

Records of relevant variable data must be retained.

Identify data needs

In addition to the data needed to measure and monitor energy consumption and relevant variables, you should identify data needs to satisfy the process of conducting an energy review, the “key characteristics” of operations affecting energy performance, and other needs of your organization.

Learn More: **Energy Review**

The energy review is intended to profile your organization’s energy situation and serve as a guide for collecting and analyzing the data needed to determine energy performance and identify improvement opportunities.

ISO 50001 requires that the following data and information be included in the energy review:

- Energy sources
- Analysis of past and present energy use and energy consumption
- SEUs and their current performance
- Relevant variables affecting the SEUs
- Estimates of future energy use and energy consumption
- Prioritized opportunities for improving energy performance

In addition to collecting and analyzing data to determine your organization’s energy performance, the energy review provides the basis for establishing the metrics for energy performance measurement and opportunity identification. Use these data for the following purposes:

- Selecting EnPIs
- Establishing the energy baseline
- Setting objectives and energy targets

Learn More: **Key Characteristics**

In addition to the data required for the energy review and those that your organization determines is needed, ISO 50001 requires that some specific data identified as “key characteristics of operations affecting energy performance” be collected in order to evaluate your organization’s energy performance (see Task 21 Monitoring and Measurement of Energy Performance Improvement). These key characteristics include:

- Energy consumption of SEUs and of the organization
- Relevant variables for SEUs
- Static factors, if applicable
- Operational criteria of SEUs
- Data related to action plans

A resource such as the optional Playbook worksheet can be used to identify and record the key characteristics and their monitoring and measurement requirements for your organization as you work through the tasks below. The Playbook worksheet is provided to illustrate the types of information that can be captured in planning for monitoring, measurement, and analysis of the key characteristics.

Identify data sources

It is important to know where to locate and how to acquire energy data. Requirements will vary depending on the data to be collected. Energy bills are generally readily available and easy to collect, but other data may require more effort. Metering may not exist for some energy management data, and it may be necessary to evaluate your metering availability and data collection process to determine the most advantageous method(s) to collect the required data. For energy sources that can be metered, there are generally four sources for energy data collection, and you can employ some combination of these:

- Utility revenue meters and records
- Purchase orders
- Nameplate data
- Portable meters
- Submeters

Collecting data

Once you have determined the data you need and want to collect and the potential collection mechanism, determine if a collection process is already in place and how you collect the information. If these data are not already collected, evaluate how they are being generated. Then determine if your organization has the means to collect the data. If not, consider acquiring additional metering equipment

or devising an alternative form of performance analysis.

Develop a consistent and reliable process for acquiring and recording data. Define the steps to be followed to ensure timely acquisition of accurate energy management related data. The complete collection process includes:

- Energy management data required
- Data location
- How the data are to be collected
- Person (by position) or source keeping the data
- Frequency of data collection
- Data storage method and location
- Method of analysis

The process may include additional steps, but the above steps, at a minimum, are best practice. Your energy team typically oversees this process. The Playbook worksheet or a similar document can be helpful in establishing your data collection process.

How often the data are collected depends on your organization's needs and requirements. The benefit of having a formal data collection process is that it will ensure you collect the appropriate data and record it at the necessary frequency.

Define and implement an energy data collection plan

ISO 50001 requires a plan for collection of energy data. The energy data collection plan is developed to define, organize, and document monitoring and measurement activities. Each of the key characteristics of operations that affect energy performance listed above is evaluated to determine the appropriate attributes that should be measured or monitored so appropriate data can be collected for analysis.

The optional Playbook worksheet provides a guide to the details required to ensure adequate collection of data for determining energy performance. This form encompasses the relevant key characteristics.

Periodically review measurement needs

Periodically reviewing your organization's measurement needs ensures that as the key characteristics that affect energy performance change over time, any needed adjustments are made to the energy data collection plan. If there are adjustments, inform relevant personnel of the changes. A practical approach to periodic review of measurement needs and updating the data collection plan involves two elements:

- Defining a minimum frequency (e.g., monthly, quarterly, semi-annually) for the review
- Integrating the review as part of your organization's "real-time" change management processes (mainly communication)

Ensure accuracy and repeatability of measurements

A calibration program provides the means to ensure monitoring and measuring equipment is properly maintained to provide accurate data. Basic components of a calibration program involve the following:

- Identifying the equipment to be calibrated – key characteristics
- Specifying the method of calibration to be used – reference
- Establishing calibration tolerance and frequency – deviation
- Defining and assigning calibration responsibilities – multiple elements
- Maintaining appropriate documentation – plan and records

Smaller organizations can use simpler plans to assure measurements, monitoring, and metering are accurate and repeatable. Some available resources are located in the optional Playbook worksheet.

Determine data analysis method(s) and assign responsibilities

Your organization can analyze and track energy in many different ways, from simple in-house spreadsheets to very sophisticated software and web-enabled applications. As an example, the DOE's Energy Footprint Tool provides basic energy data analysis for your building or site. Please consult your regional program guide for additional information regarding energy data analysis tools available in your region or utilized for the Ready Recognition program offered by your local administrator.

Finding an effective data analysis method is important for identifying energy uses with major energy consumption, as well as energy opportunities that lead to cost savings. It will show areas that are significant and deserve the most attention. It will also show trends and anomalies that help direct your energy management efforts. It can also help you identify billing errors and hidden costs within utility rate structures. It will help your energy team communicate the value of energy management to top management and get the resources needed to make the EnMS successful. One of the most important outcomes of this analysis is to find the largest energy consuming systems and equipment, which helps you determine your organization's significant energy uses Task 9 Significant Energy Uses (SEUs).

The data analysis method(s) appropriate to your organization may depend on several factors:

- Data availability
- Desired output
- Level of available competency for data analysis
- Audience

Learn More: **Factors impacting the choice of data analysis methods**

Desired output: What is the output you want to achieve from the analysis? Before determining the analysis method to be used, you should clearly understand the goal of the data analysis. The Task Overview for this task mentions several uses for the data, but you may also want to:

- determine performance level.
- monitor operations.
- evaluate against a benchmark or like equipment or systems.

- evaluate the result of maintenance or improvement activities.
- validate the impact of relevant variables.

Consider the output, audience, and level of available competence for data analysis available when you select a method for analyzing data. Many simple analysis methods can be very effective in analyzing data collected in the energy review and providing the desired results. Some of these are discussed below.

Your organization is responsible for selecting one or more data analysis methods for the purpose of EnMS and energy performance improvement. Examples of common methods include trend analysis, benchmarking, graphing, Pareto analysis, energy balance, heat balance, utility analysis, financial analysis, and regression analysis. Choose the method or combination of methods that meets the specific goals of your organization. Consider learning from other organization's experience with data analysis to determine what will be most effective for you. Common forms of data analysis include the following:

- Trend analysis
- Benchmarking
- Graphs
- Ranking
- Pareto analysis
- Energy balance
- Heat balance
- Utility analysis
- Financial analysis
- Regression analysis

You will continue to regularly collect and update the data to monitor conditions in the EnMS so you can make changes as required. Organizational changes related to processes, equipment, occupancy, improvement projects, etc. may require adjustments to your EnPIs, baselines, SEUs, objectives and energy targets, or other parts of the EnMS. Continue to collect data to evaluate any required adjustments to energy metrics or energy performance.

Decarbonization

This task outlines the steps for determining, collecting, and analyzing the data needed to evaluate your energy-related GHG emissions and performance. When developing this process, it is important to have defined the scope of the energy-related GHG emissions to be managed, an activity covered under Task 3 Scope and Boundaries. It is also critical to understand the quality of the data needed to satisfy the needs of the organization and of the legal and other requirements relative to the EnMS, an activity covered under Task 2 People and Legal Requirements Affecting the EnMS.

Keep in mind that your organization may need to evolve its GHG emissions-related data collection, analysis processes and practices as GHG emissions reporting requirements, from internal and external

stakeholders, change. Chapter 7 of the GHG Protocol's Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard provides guidance and outlines accounting principles for ensuring the quality of GHG emissions data meets the organization's needs, both now and in the future, especially for use at a corporate level.

If your organization is including Scope 3 emissions in the EnMS, the GHG Protocol's Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standards provides guidance on Scope 3 data collection. Many organizations opt to limit the scope of their EnMS initially to Scopes 1 and 2, before exploring how to manage energy-related Scope 3 emissions through the EnMS.

For a more complete discussion on the definitions of scope for GHG emissions and guidance for quantifying GHG emissions see ISO 14064-1.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides methods to calculate and report GHG emissions from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in its Scope 1 and Scope 2 Inventory Guidance. To increase the accuracy of Scope 2 emissions inventory, organizations are encouraged to use site-specific emissions factors provided from energy suppliers if available. If using generic emissions factors, EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub provides a regularly updated, easy-to-use, and consolidated set of default emission factors. Additional emission factors from electricity generation in non-U.S. countries are available through the IEA.

Establishing a new EnMS prioritizing decarbonization

If you do not have an existing 50001 Ready-based EnMS and want to build one that helps your organization manage energy-related GHG emissions, in this task you should follow the guidance in the "Full Description" tab keeping the following in mind:

1. **Identify current energy sources and energy uses**. For each of the energy-related GHG emissions categories (Scope 1, 2, and 3) included in your EnMS scope and boundaries, identify and document the energy-related GHG emissions sources alongside the energy sources. For each of your emission sources select an approach for calculating GHG emissions.
2. **Identify relevant variables**. Relevant variables are quantifiable factors that routinely change and have a major impact on energy consumption and energy-related GHG emissions.
3. **Identify data needs and data sources.** For energy-related GHG emission sources, identify the data needs, data sources and data collection period as well as preferred methods for data collection. If collecting site-specific emissions factors from energy suppliers, include this in your data needs and sources. Make sure the quality of any data collected meets your organization's needs and meets the legal and other requirements of the organization. Consider reviewing the GHG Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard to ensure your data quality and processes meet the organization's needs now and in the future.
4. **Define and implement a data collection plan.** Develop a data collection plan to include any new data sources, processes, monitoring equipment or techniques necessary for the collection of energy-related GHG emissions data. For each data source, review existing data collection mechanisms to determine if a collection process is already in place and can be used or updated to collect the necessary data. If one is not in place, devise the means to collect the necessary data.
5. **Update data analysis methods and responsibilities**. Make sure that energy-related GHG emissions are analyzed in a manner that meets your organization's needs. Assign responsibility for

analyzing and tracking energy-related GHG emissions data. Make sure the organization is able to quantify its energy-related GHG emissions using techniques appropriate to the type of emission (Scope 1, 2, or 3), that meet the organization's needs and any legal or other requirements, and that meet the needs of the EnMS. You may need to revisit this task once you complete subsequent tasks, especially as you identify and fine tune your SEUs, EnPIs, and energy objectives and targets.

Adapting an existing EnMS to prioritize decarbonization

If you have an existing 50001 Ready-based EnMS and want to adapt it to also manage energy-related GHG emissions, in this task you should:

1. **Review current energy sources and energy uses**. For each of the energy-related emissions categories (Scope 1, 2, and 3) included in your EnMS scope and boundaries, identify and document the energy-related GHG emissions sources alongside the energy sources. For each of your emission sources select an approach for calculating energy-related GHG emissions.
2. **Review relevant variables**. Relevant variables are quantifiable factors that routinely change and have a major impact on energy consumption and energy-related GHG emissions. Review your current list of relevant variables to see if any that affect energy-related GHG emissions need to be included.
3. **Review data needs and data sources.** For energy-related GHG emission sources not previously included in your data collection process, identify the data needs, data sources and data collection period as well as preferred methods for data collection. If collecting site-specific emissions factors from energy suppliers, include this in your data needs and sources. Make sure the quality of any data collected meets your organization's needs and meets the legal and other requirements of the organization. Consider reviewing the GHG Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard to ensure your data quality and processes meet the organization's needs now and in the future.
4. **Review the current data collection plan.** Update the data collection plan to include any new data sources, processes, monitoring equipment, or techniques necessary for the collection of energy-related GHG emissions data.
5. **Update data analysis methods and responsibilities**. Make sure that energy-related GHG emissions are analyzed in a manner that meets your organization's needs. Assign responsibility for analyzing and tracking energy-related GHG emissions data. Make sure the organization is able to quantify its energy-related GHG emissions using techniques appropriate to the type of emission (Scope 1, 2, or 3), that meet the organization's needs and any legal or other requirements, and that meet the needs of the EnMS. You may need to revisit this task once you complete subsequent tasks, especially if your SEUs, EnPIs, or energy objectives and targets change.

Commercial Emissions Reduction Planning Framework

The guidance for this task is from the following sections from the ERP Framework: ERP Framework Milestone 1.

After identifying stakeholders, the next step is to develop a GHG Inventory Management Plan (IMP) that leads to a GHG inventory in conformance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The IMP ensures standardization and repeatability in methods of calculating and reporting GHG emissions year over year

by documenting the organization's process for data management, methods to quantify emissions, and methods for auditing and verification. The GHG inventory is calculated based on methodologies detailed in the IMP. (Milestone 1)

Industrial Emissions Reduction Planning Framework

Collecting robust data and conducting proper analyses are as critical for GHG emissions as they are for energy, especially with growing interest in organizational emissions reporting and disclosure.

The guidance for Task 8 is found within the following sections of the ERP Industrial Framework:

Milestone 1:

Establish a greenhouse gas inventory management plan – Develop and document standardized data management processes and methods to collect, quantify, verify, and roll up emissions data from the facility level to the portfolio level to create a GHG inventory.

At a minimum, inventories must include all direct emissions from sources owned or operated by the organization, such as boilers, furnaces, and vehicles (Scope 1) as well as indirect emissions associated with purchased energy such as electricity (Scope 2). In addition to energy-related

emissions, Scope 1 emissions may also include non-energy emissions, such as direct process emissions from certain industrial processes or leaks of fluorinated gases or other GHGs. Indirect emissions that occur in the value chain, both upstream and downstream, may also be included

(Scope 3).

Milestone 3:

From the inventory completed in Milestone 1, gather relevant data on facility energy consumption and individual production processes needed to calculate emissions.

Milestone 4:

Review Emission Reduction Measures: Review the opportunities identified in facility- and portfolio-level assessments. Collect data on technology/equipment availability, deployment year, cost, implementation effort, etc.