



## HURON PERTH HEALTHCARE ALLIANCE STRATFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL

### CONSTRUCTION YEAR

2024

### HIGHLIGHTS

Annual Electricity Reduction =  
4700 kWh/yr

Annual Natural Gas Reduction =  
17,000 m3/yr

Annual Energy Reduction =  
184,100 ekWh/yr

Annual GHG Reduction =  
33 tons/yr

### EQUIVALENCY RESULTS

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions From

10  
Passenger Vehicles

8  
Homes' Energy Use for One Year

22  
Homes' Electricity for One Year

### PHARMACY & CHEMOTHERAPY ROOM CONSTRUCTION

Stratford General Hospital (SGH) underwent a significant renovation and expansion to enhance its compounding pharmacy, oncology, and administrative services. The project focuses on modernizing critical areas, including the 300 and 400 blocks of Level 4 and the 400 block of Level 3 in the West Building. Key infrastructure upgrades include the installation of two new air handling units, ensuring improved air quality and environmental control, as well as new hydronic heating loops for enhanced energy efficiency and temperature regulation.

Additionally, new exhaust fans, including two high-plume fans, have been integrated to optimize ventilation and maintain a safe and compliant facility for both patients and staff. These improvements will support advanced oncology treatments, medication preparation, and administrative functions, reinforcing SGH's commitment to delivering high-quality, patient-centered care in a modern, efficient, and technologically advanced setting. The renovations align with current healthcare standards, improving overall operational efficiency and safety while ensuring SGH remains a leading provider of medical and cancer care services in the region.

### ENERGY & CARBON SAVINGS

A heat recovery run-around loop has been provided on the pharmacy exhaust and air handling units include energy recovery wheels to exchange heat and humidity between exhaust and outside air. The hazardous compounding rooms have been provided with variable flow hoods which reduce exhaust air when not in use. The airborne isolation room has been provided with controls to reduce air change rate when not being used for patient isolation.

Temperature setbacks have been provided outside of occupied hours. Radiant ceiling panels and heating coils have been fed from separate heating loops to facilitate future use of low-temperature heating water. Variable speed pumps with 2-way valves have been used on the hydronic system to reduce heating water flow when demand is lower.