

28 AUGUST 2025

Pathways to efficient industrial electrification

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Energy management coach

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6708 7293

When you hear the
word electrification in
an industrial context,
what is the first thing
that comes to mind?



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Pathway to Industrial El...



When you hear the word *electrification* in an industrial context, what's the first thing that comes to mind?

transpiration
focus bold
creative
fast
inspiration
leader

Choose a slide to present



By the end of this workshop, you will be able to:



Understand the landscape of electrification opportunities across different applications

Evaluate the feasibility of sector-specific electrification opportunities

Identify next steps to support your electrification plan

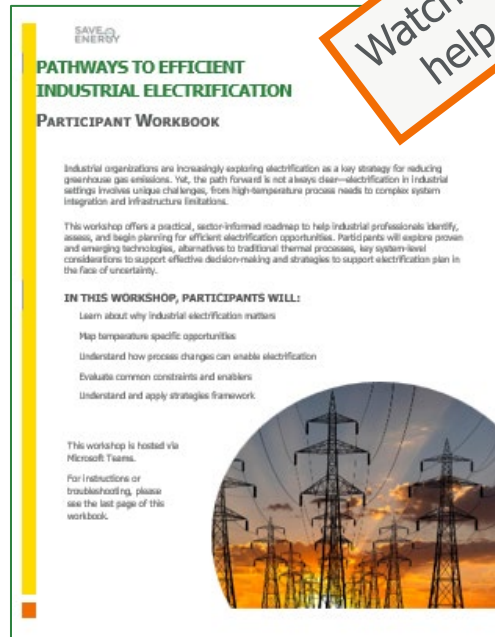
Follow along in the participant workbook!

Have the workbook open or printed out

Where to find the workbook:

- Click the link in the chat
- Download a copy to your computer
- Open and follow along

Watch for this icon to help follow along



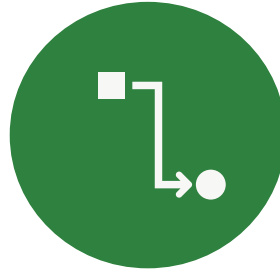
What is driving decarbonization?

Policy momentum



- Canada's Net-Zero by 2050
- Clean electricity regulations
- Provincial mandates

Economic pressure



- Uncertain carbon pricing
- Energy cost stability
- Long-term resilience

Market mandates



- Environmental, social and governance (ESG) disclosure mandates
- Supply chain decarbonization demands
- Reputational risk

Department of Energy (DOE) pathways to net-zero road map



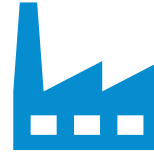
Energy
efficiency



Material
efficiency



Low-carbon
fuels



Carbon capture

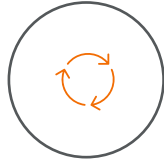


Electrification

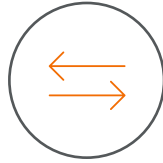
Why electrification is a key decarbonization pathway



Eliminates on-site combustion

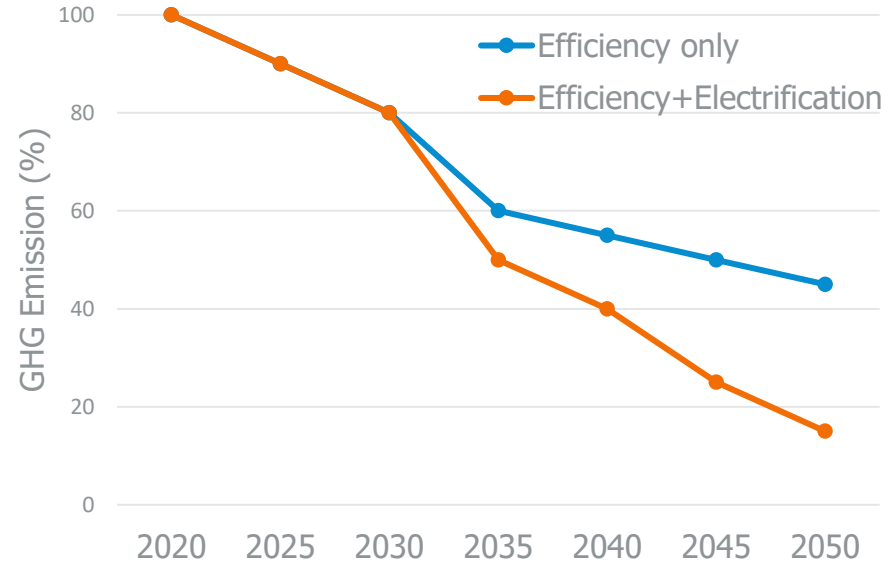


Efficiency alone is not enough



Co-benefits beyond emissions

Why electrification is important





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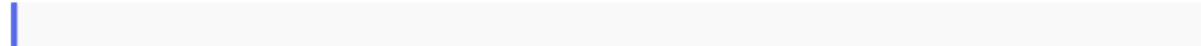
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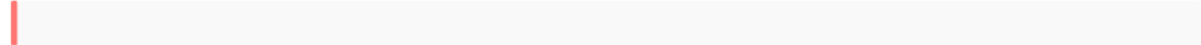


What do you believe is the biggest barrier to industrial electrification?

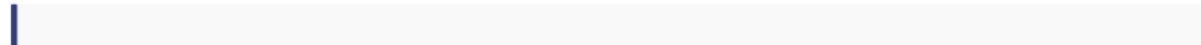
Lack of available technologies



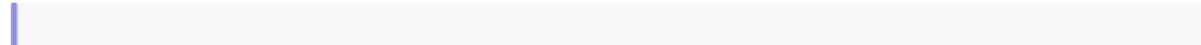
High upfront costs



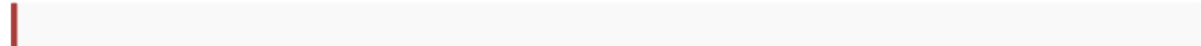
Electrical infrastructure limitations



No internal/leadership support



Not a priority right now



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1

What do you believe is the biggest barrier to industrial electrification?

- A) Lack of available technologies
- B) High upfront costs
- C) Electrical infrastructure limitations
- D) No internal/leadership support
- E) Not a priority right now

2

Can the process operation still be kept profitable?

3

Can the function be replaced with a manual or green one?

4



Why is industrial electrification not increasing faster?



Infrastructure
constraints



Lack of available
technology



Perceived high costs
and low return on
investment (ROI)



Misconceptions/
lack of awareness

Case study: 3M – advanced manufacturing*

Goal: net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050

Interim target: 50% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030

Electrification actions: 3M's energy strategy includes mandating renewable electricity and embedding energy design requirements into capital investments, indicating a broader push toward electrification.

Drivers: carbon reduction goals, operational efficiency, safety improvements, and growing expectations from investors and ESG



*Source: https://www.3m.com/3M/en_US/sustainability-us/

Case study: Cascades – pulp and paper (Canada)*

Goal: 38% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 2030

Actions: process redesign for thermal efficiency, electrification of dryers and heating systems in Quebec

Drivers: clean electricity supply and Quebec industrial electrification incentives



*Source: <https://www.cascades.com/en/news/cascades-launches-its-fourth-sustainability-action-plan-driving-positive-change>

Case study: ArcelorMittal Dofasco – steel (Ontario)*

Goal: reduce GHG emissions by 60% by 2030

Action: transitioning from coal-based blast furnaces to electric arc furnaces (EAFs)

Impact: GHG reduction of up to 3 MtCO₂e annually

Support: \$400M in funding from the federal government (the Strategic Innovation Fund)



*Source: <https://corporate.arcelormittal.com/media/press-releases/>



Understanding available technologies

Temperature drives technology - 1

100°C to 300°C

300°C to 800°C

800°C to 2,000°C

>2,000°C

Low temperature:

Common processes include space heating, washing, pasteurization, and other low-temperature applications.

Temperature drives technology - 2

100°C to 300°C

300°C to 800°C

800°C to 2,000°C

>2,000°C

**Medium
temperature:**
Common processes
include food processing
and paint curing.

Temperature drives technology - 3

100°C to 300°C

300°C to 800°C

800°C to 2,000°C

>2,000°C

High temperature:

Common processes include metal treatment as well as glass and ceramic production.

Temperature drives technology - 4

100°C to 300°C

300°C to 800°C

800°C to 2,000°C

>2,000°C

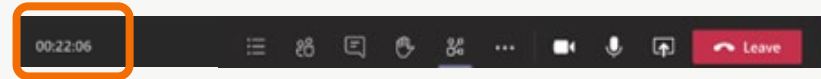
**Very-high
temperature:**
Niche applications only

Breakout room activity

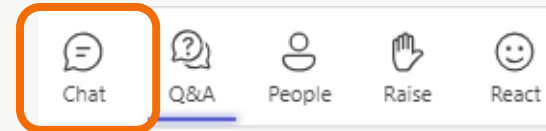
In your breakout room:

1. Discuss what fossil fuel-based heat sources are at your facility
2. Classify each process by heat source and temperature range
3. Estimate the % of total fossil fuel consumption for each

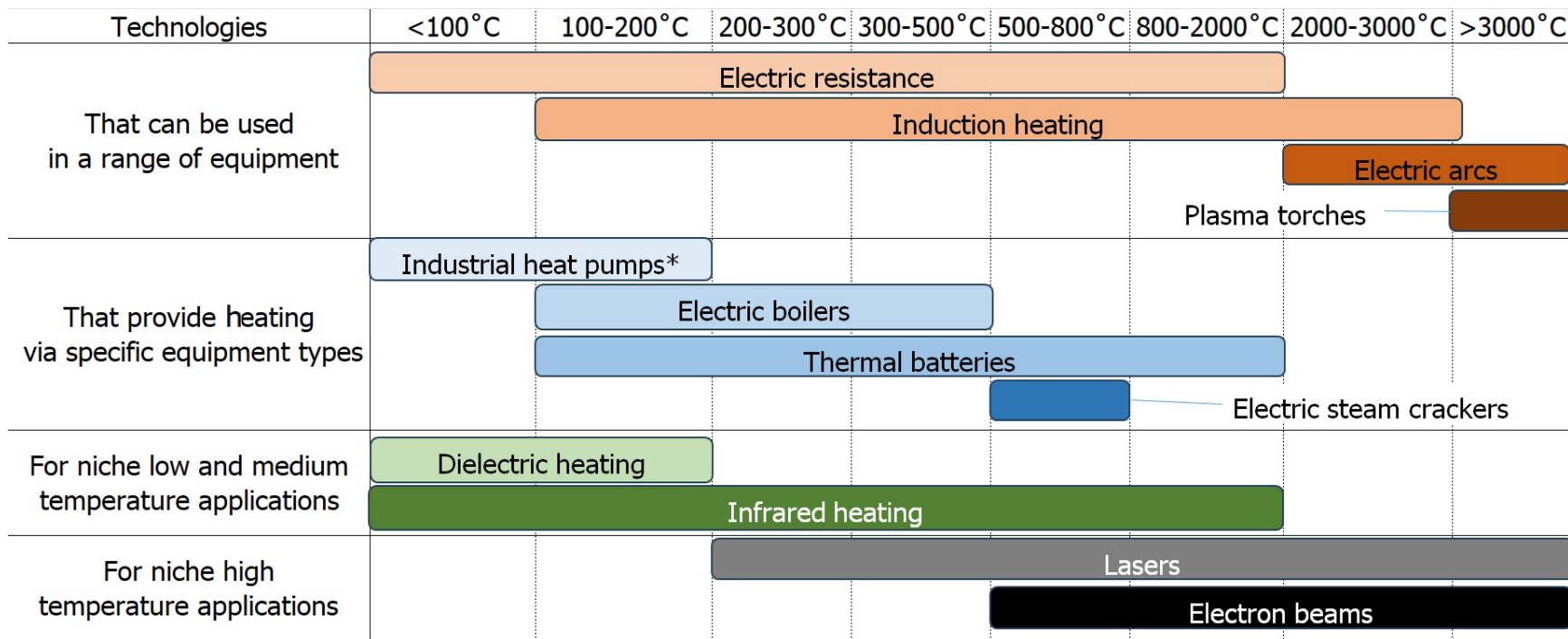
Keep an eye on the countdown timer in the top-left corner:



If you need assistance, type in chat:



Electric technologies by process temperatures



*up to 160°C, some up to 200°C

Industrial electrified heating technologies and their ranges. (Image credit: Energy Innovation)



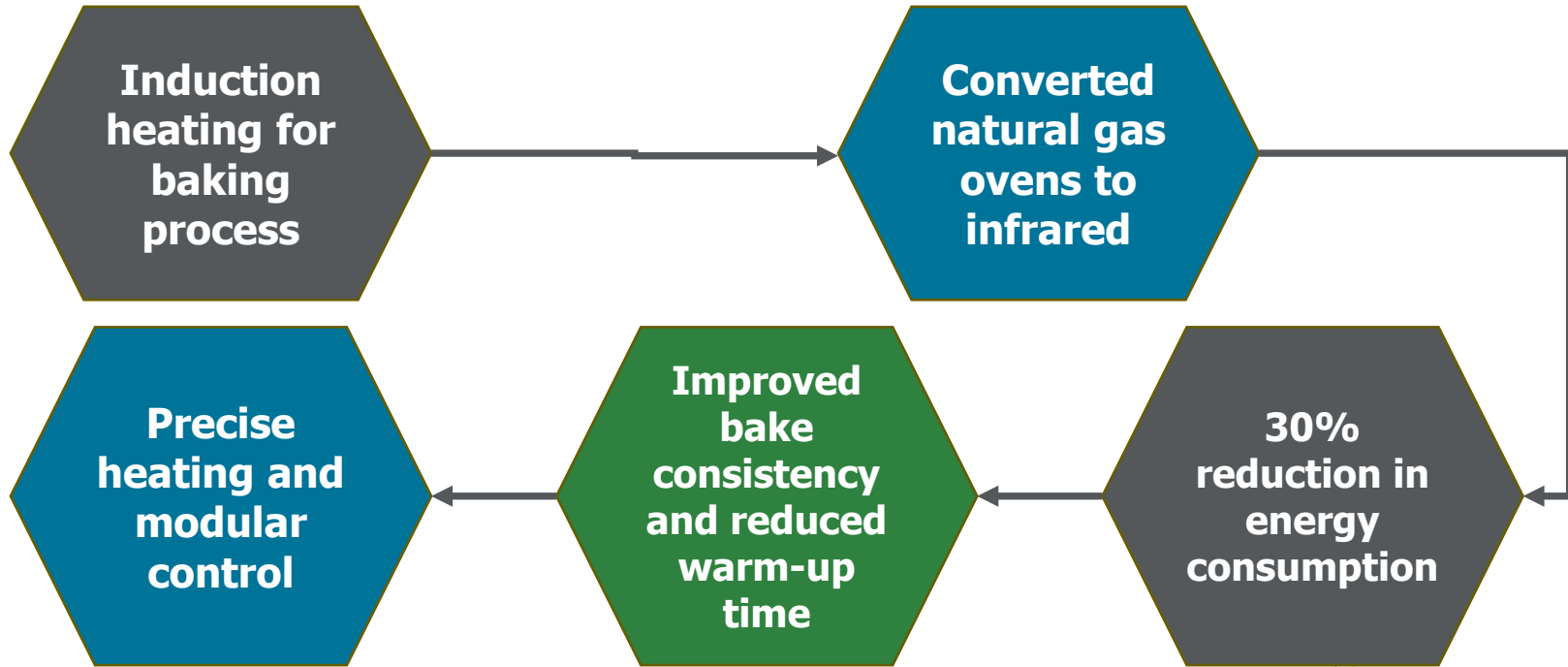
Technology	Application	Maximum temperature	TRL
Electric boilers	Conventional boiler replacements	500°C	11
Resistance heating	Ovens, melting metals or plastics, heating liquids or gases	1,850°C – 2,000°C	7-11
Induction heating	Metal processing	2,000°C	7-11
Plasma torches	Metal working, cement sintering	5,000°C	5-11
Electric arc furnace	Steel and metal processing	1,850°C	11
Thermal batteries	Ovens, melting metals or plastics, heating liquids or gases	1,000°C – 1,500°C	7-9
Dielectric heating	Curing, drying, pasteurization	100°C – 2,200°C	6-11
Infrared heating	Drying, curing, heat forming, laminating	1,370°C	11
Laser heating	Cutting, welding, sintering, engraving	Millions	7-11
Electron beams	Welding, machining, refining	5,930°C	2-5

Industrial heat pump technology readiness level by temperature range

Temperature Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<80°C											
80°C to 100°C											
100°C to 140°C											
140°C to 160°C											
160°C to 200°C								*			
>200°C											

Source: IEA. World Energy Report Special Report. *The Future of Heat Pumps*. 2022

Sector-specific success stories - *La Brea Bakery*



What about applications where an appropriate technology is not currently available or feasible?



How can process changes enable electrification?

**Lower
temperature
alternatives**

**Mechanical
substitution**

**Non-thermal or
chemical
alternatives**

**Modular or
batch operation**

**Hybrid or
transitional
system**

Lower temperature alternatives

What it means: adjust the process so it works effectively at a lower temperature

Example: extend pasteurization time at 70°C instead of 90°C

Benefit: enables the use of heat pumps, electric resistance or induction, which are more feasible at lower temps

Considerations: may increase cycle time or require quality verification studies

Mechanical substitution

What it means: replace thermal processes with mechanical ones that use less energy or no heat at all

Example: use mechanical pressing or centrifuge instead of thermal drying

Benefit: dramatically reduces energy demand and can be electrified with motors and drives

Considerations: may require equipment redesign or handling modifications

Non-thermal and chemical alternatives

What it means: use UV, microwave, radio frequency (RF) or chemical process instead of thermal ones

Example: UV curing of coatings instead of curing in an oven

Benefit: high efficiency, fast throughput, lower temperature and often better-quality control

Considerations: process compatibility, safety and worker exposure may need to be addressed

Modular or batch operation

What it means: replace large centralized systems with multiple smaller electric units or transition from continuous to batch

Example: replace one large boiler with multiple point-of-use electric units or tankless heaters

Benefit: enables scalable electrification, more control and easier integration with renewable or off-peak power

Considerations: space, controls integration and maintenance coordination

Hybrid or transitional system

What it means: implement a phased or blended approach to allow partial electrification or future conversion

Example: install a dual-fuel system or electric preheater or oversize electrical infrastructure during upgrades

Benefit: flexibility to decarbonize gradually while avoiding stranded assets

Considerations: may require forward planning and additional upfront investment

Group discussion – rethinking your process

Think of your heat sources that may be challenging to electrify and write them in your workbook:

- Can the process operate at a lower temperature?
- Can the function be replaced with a mechanical process?
- Can the function be replaced with a chemical or other non-thermal process?
- Can the process be broken into smaller units or shifted to batch?
- Could the heat source be hybridized as a transitional step?

Prioritizing and planning electrification - 1

Short term

- Low-cost optimization
- Cost-effective efficiency upgrades
- Cost-effective electrification, for example:
 - Steam tracing
 - Applications with production benefits

Prioritizing and planning electrification - 2

Short term

Medium term

- End-of-life upgrades
- Avoid locking in high-emission systems
- Plan for deeper retrofits, for example:
 - High-temperature systems
 - Process changes
 - Infrastructure upgrades

Prioritizing and planning electrification - 3

Short term

Medium term

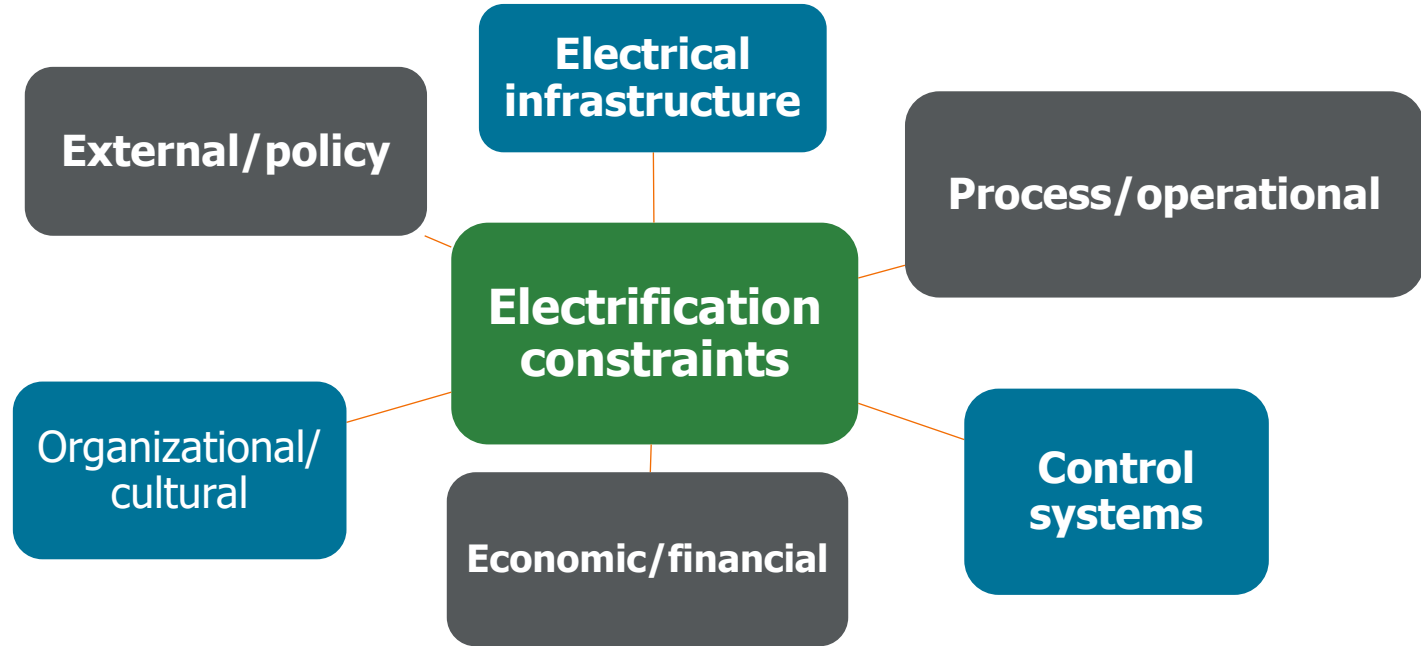
Long term

- Change processes
- Integrate new technologies for high-temperature applications, for example:
 - High-temperature heat pumps
 - Other technologies



What is standing in the way — or pushing you forward?

Six common constraints to electrification readiness





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One Constraint that needs to be addressed at your facility that could be a barrier for electrification?

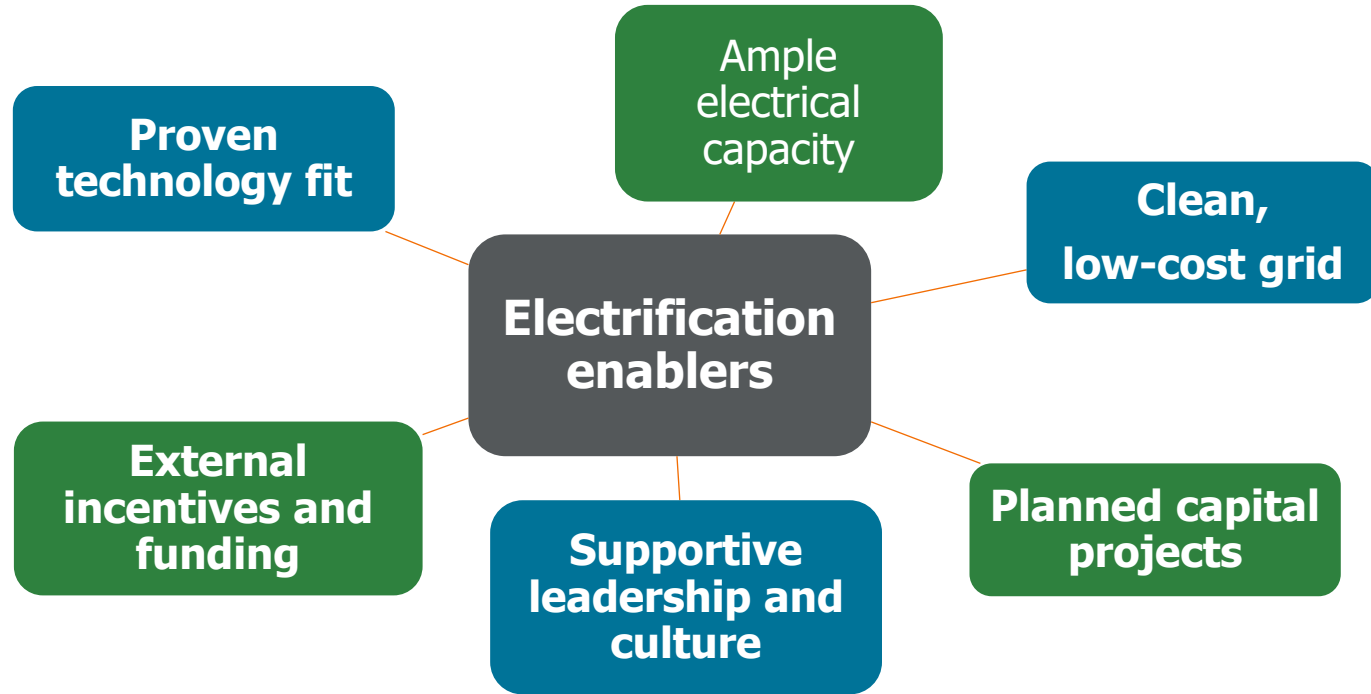
leader bold
creative
fast focus
transpiration inspiration



Choose a slide to present



Six common enablers to electrification readiness





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One Enabler that you can leverage in your facility that could support electrification?

leader focus
creative
inspiration
fast bold
transpiration

Choose a slide to present

When you have finished, click on the 'End' button in the top right corner of the slide.

What do you believe is the biggest barrier to industrial electrification?

- A) Lack of knowledge
- B) High cost
- C) Lack of infrastructure
- D) Lack of government support
- E) Lack of incentives

Can the government support industrial electrification?

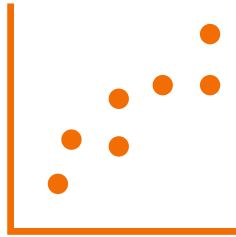
Can the government support industrial electrification?





From insight to action: building your electrification strategy

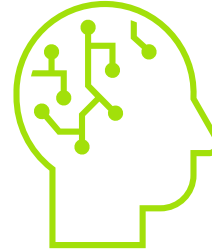
Uncertainty as a planning factor



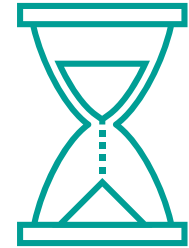
Uncertainty is inevitable



Manage, do not avoid



Scenario thinking



Risk of inaction

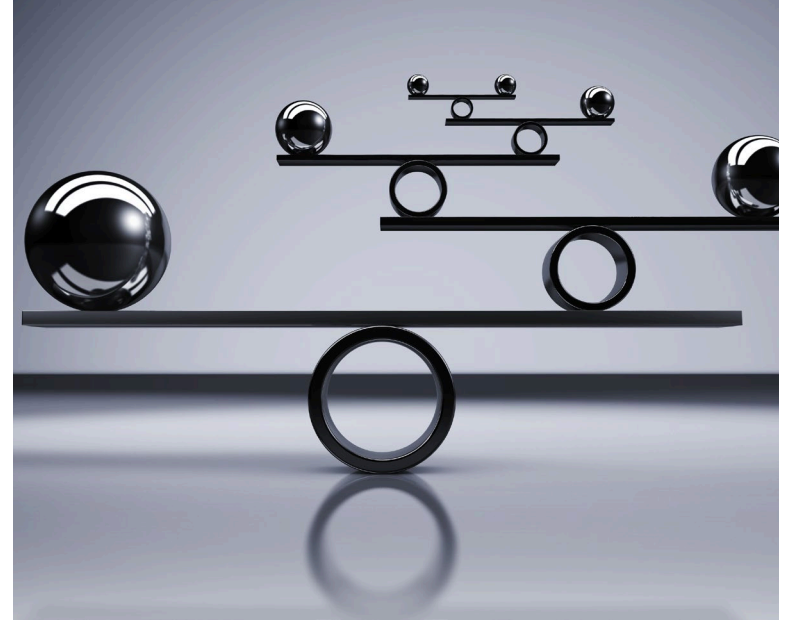
Start with what can be done now:

- Identify low-risk, high-impact opportunities
- Focus on quick wins that are aligned with current maintenance and operations budgets
- Bundle with ongoing energy or ESG initiatives
- Leverage co-benefits like maintenance reduction, process control, safety and efficiency



Identify knowledge or technology gaps:

- List processes suitable for electrification but not feasible today
- Determine whether a limitation is due to:
 - Technology maturity
 - Lack of internal expertise
 - Product/process validation requirements
- Plan to address through research, pilots, vendor trials or site-specific studies to close gaps



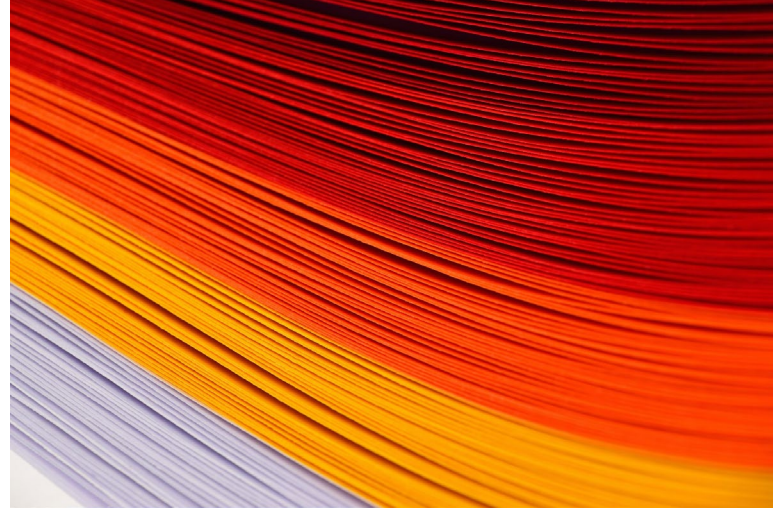
Build in decision gates and triggers:

- Connect electrification opportunities to capital asset timelines:
 - Equipment nearing end-of-life
 - Facility expansion or renovation
 - Scheduled CAPEX planning windows
- Define triggers: incentives, tech readiness, carbon pricing, spark gap, equipment failure or retrofit opportunity
- Use structured decision frameworks to assess readiness (e.g. go, no-go checkpoints)



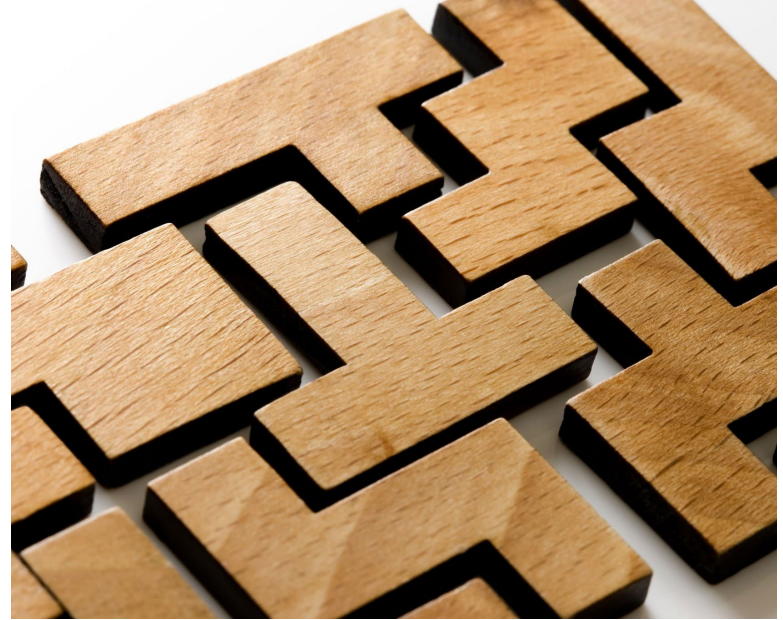
Design for flexibility and avoid lock-in:

- When replacements with electrified systems are not feasible now:
 - Choose modular or hybrid systems that can evolve
 - Oversize electrical panels for future electrification
 - Design pipe chases, ducting or spaces for future equipment
- Avoid long-life fossil investments unless adaptable



Integrate with broader business planning:

- Align electrification with:
 - 5 or 10-year capital planning
 - ESG or compliance milestones
 - Facility lifecycle assessments
- Budget for enabling infrastructure (e.g. transformers, control systems)
- Communicate internally to ensure electrification is part of strategic conversations early on



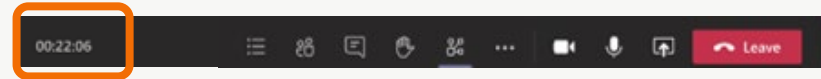
Breakout room activity - 1

In your breakout room:

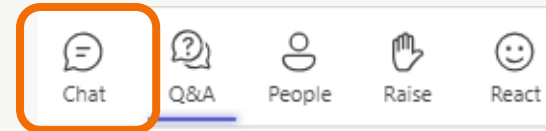
Think about the heat processes in your facility and discuss:

1. What could be electrified in the next few years?
2. For which key decision points do you need to plan?
3. How will you avoid locking in GHG emissions?

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Call for action

What are you going to do in the next few weeks to start planning your pathway to industrial electrification?



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"I was listening to an episode on my way home from work and I had to turn it off because I was getting too many ideas that I wanted to listen to it at home where I could take notes."

-Allison



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