

Estimated energy use, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and fuel costs of this home

	Current	Potential
Energy use	216 kWh/m ² per year	208 kWh/m ² per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	6.4 tonnes per year	6.2 tonnes per year
Lighting	£183 per year	£92 per year
Heating	£879 per year	£901 per year
Hot water	£155 per year	£155 per year

Based on standardised assumptions about occupancy, heating patterns and geographical location, the above table provides an indication of how much it will cost to provide lighting, heating and hot water to this home. The fuel costs only take into account the cost of fuel and not any associated service, maintenance or safety inspection. This certificate has been provided for comparative purposes only and enables one home to be compared with another. Always check the date the certificate was issued, because fuel prices can increase over time and energy saving recommendations will evolve.

To see how this home can achieve its potential rating please see the recommended measures.

About this document

The Energy Performance Certificate for this dwelling was produced following an energy assessment undertaken by a qualified assessor, accredited by Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd, to a scheme authorised by the Government. This certificate was produced using the SAP 2005 assessment methodology and has been produced under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008. A copy of the certificate has been lodged on a national register.

If you have a complaint or wish to confirm that the certificate is genuine

Details of the assessor and the relevant accreditation scheme are on the preceding page. You can get contact details of the accreditation scheme from their website at www.elmhurstenergy.co.uk together with details of their procedures for confirming authenticity of a certificate and for making a complaint.

About the building's performance ratings

The ratings provide a measure of the building's overall energy efficiency and its environmental impact, calculated in accordance with a national methodology that takes into account factors such as insulation, heating and hot water systems, ventilation and fuels used. The average Energy Efficiency Rating for a dwelling in Northern Ireland is band E (rating 50).

Not all buildings are used in the same way, so energy ratings use 'standard occupancy' assumptions which may be different from the specific way you use your home. Different methods of calculation are used for homes and for other buildings. Details can be found at www.communities.gov.uk/epbd

Buildings that are more energy efficient use less energy, save money and help protect the environment. A building with a rating of 100 would cost almost nothing to heat and light and would cause almost no carbon emissions. The potential ratings describe how close this building could get to 100 if all the cost effective recommended improvements were implemented.



Remember to look for the energy saving recommended logo when buying energy-efficient products. It's a quick and easy way to identify the most energy-efficient products on the market.

For advice on how to take action and to find out about offers available to help make your home more energy efficient, call **0800 512 012** or visit **www.energysavingtrust.org.uk**

Recommended measures to improve this home's energy performance

2, Millreagh Court,
Dundonald,
BELFAST, BT16 1TR

Date of certificate: 22 February 2010
Reference number: 9420-0332-6960-5632-5926

Summary of this home's energy performance related features

The following is an assessment of the key individual elements that have an impact on this home's performance rating. Each element is assessed against the following scale: Compliant / Average / Good / Very good.

Elements	Description	Current performance	
		Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Average thermal transmittance 0.33 W/m²K	Good	Good
Roof	Average thermal transmittance 0.15 W/m²K	Good	Good
Floor	Average thermal transmittance 0.38 W/m²K	Average	Average
Windows	Fully double glazed	Average	Average
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Very good	Very good
Main heating controls	Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs	Average	Average
Secondary heating	Room heaters, mains gas	-	-
Hot water	From main system	Very good	Very good
Lighting	No low energy lighting	Compliant	Compliant
Air tightness	(not tested)	-	-

Current energy efficiency rating

D 66

Current environmental impact (CO₂) rating

D 62

Thermal transmittance is a measure of the rate of heat loss through a building element; the lower the value the better the energy performance.

Air permeability is a measure of the air tightness of a building; the lower the value the better the air tightness.

Low and zero carbon energy sources

None

Recommendations

The measures below are cost effective. The performance ratings after improvement listed below are cumulative, that is they assume the improvements have been installed in the order that they appear in the table.

Lower cost measures (up to £500)	Typical savings per year	Performance ratings after improvement	
		Energy efficiency	Environmental impact
1 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets	£70	D 68	D 63
Total	£70		
Potential energy efficiency rating		D 68	
Potential environmental impact (CO ₂) rating		D 63	

Further measures to achieve even higher standards

The further measures listed below should be considered in addition to those already specified if aiming for the highest possible standards for this home. Some of these measures may be cost-effective when other building work is being carried out such as an alteration, extension or repair. Also they may become cost-effective in the future depending on changes in technology costs and fuel prices. However you should check the conditions in any covenants, planning conditions, warranties or sale contracts before undertaking any of these measures.

2 Solar photovoltaic panels, 2.5 kWp	£172	C 74	D 68
Enhanced energy efficiency rating		C 74	
Enhanced environmental impact (CO ₂) rating		D 68	

Improvements to the energy efficiency and environmental impact ratings will usually be in step with each other. However, they can sometimes diverge because reduced energy costs are not always accompanied by a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

