

Energy Performance Certificate

Northern Ireland

89c Eglinton Street
 PORTRUSH
 BT56 8DZ

Date of assessment: 08 October 2010
 Date of certificate: 11 October 2010
 Reference number: 9762-2968-0400-9500-0741
 Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling
 Accreditation scheme: BRE Certification
 Assessor's name: Zisis Papaconstantinou
 Assessor's accreditation number: BRE C201604
 Employer/trading name: Epc4less Ltd
 Employer/trading address: The Mount Business Centre, 2,
 Woodstock Link, Belfast, Northern
 Ireland, BT6 8DD
 Related party disclosure: No related party

Energy Efficiency Rating

	Current	Potential
<i>Very energy efficient - lower running costs</i>		
A 92 plus		
B 81-91		
C 69-80	80	80
D 55-68		
E 39-54		
F 21-38		
G 1-20		
<i>Not energy efficient - higher running costs</i>		

Technical information

Main heating type and fuel: Boiler and radiators, mains gas
Total floor area: 28 m²
Approximate energy use: 266 kWh/m² per year
Approximate CO₂ emissions: 44 kg/m² per year
Dwelling type: Top-floor flat

Benchmark

Average for Northern Ireland **50**

The approximate energy use and CO₂ emissions are per square metre of floor area based on fuel costs for the heating, ventilation, hot water and lighting systems. The rating can be compared to the benchmark of the average energy efficiency rating for the housing stock in Northern Ireland.

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

	Current	Potential
Energy Use	266 kWh/m ² per year	266 kWh/m ² per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	1.2 tonnes per year	1.2 tonnes per year
Lighting	£14 per year	£14 per year
Heating	£251 per year	£251 per year
Hot Water	£59 per year	£59 per year

The figures in the table above have been provided to enable prospective buyers and tenants to compare the fuel costs and carbon emissions of one home with another. To enable this comparison the figures have been calculated using standardised running conditions (heating periods, room temperatures, etc.) that are the same for all homes, consequently they are unlikely to match an occupier's actual fuel bills and carbon emissions in practice. The figures do not include the impacts of the fuels used for cooking or running appliances, such as TV, fridge etc.; nor do they reflect the costs associated with service, maintenance or safety inspections. Always check the certificate date because fuel prices can change over time and energy saving recommendations will evolve.

About this document

The Energy Performance Certificate for this dwelling was produced following an energy assessment undertaken by a qualified assessor, accredited by BRE Certification, to a scheme authorised by the Government. This certificate was produced using the RdSAP 2005 assessment methodology and has been produced under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 as amended. 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 as above. You can get contact details of the accreditation scheme from their website at www.breassessor.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.epb.dfpni.gov.uk

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**

About the impact of buildings on the environment

One of the biggest contributors to global warming is carbon dioxide. The way we use energy in buildings causes emissions of carbon. The energy we use for heating, lighting and power in homes produces over a quarter of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions and other buildings produce a further one-sixth.

The average household causes about 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Adopting the recommendations in this report can reduce emissions and protect the environment. You could reduce emissions even more by switching to renewable energy sources. In addition there are many simple everyday measures that will save money, improve comfort and reduce the impact on the environment. Some examples are given at the end of this report.

Environmental Impact (CO₂) Rating

	Current	Potential
<i>Very environmentally friendly - lower CO₂ emissions</i>		
A 92 plus		
B 81-91		
C 69-80	77	77
D 55-68		
E 39-54		
F 21-38		
G 1-20		
<i>Not environmentally friendly - higher CO₂ emissions</i>		

Visit the Department of Finance and Personnel website at www.epb.dfpni.gov.uk to:

- Find how to confirm the authenticity of an energy performance certificate.
- Find how to make a complaint about a certificate or the assessor who produced it.
- Learn more about the national register where this certificate has been lodged.
- Learn more about energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption.

Further information about Energy Performance Certificates can be found under Frequently Asked Questions at www.niepcregister.com

Recommended measures to improve this home's energy performance

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Summary of this home's energy performance related features

The table below gives an assessment of the key individual elements that have an impact on this home's energy and environmental performance. Each element is assessed by the national calculation methodology against the following scale: Very poor / Poor / Average / Good / Very good. The assessment does not take into consideration the physical condition of any element. 'Assumed' means that the insulation could not be inspected and an assumption has been made in the methodology based on age and type of construction.

Element	Description	Current Performance	
		Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Granite or whin, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor	Very poor
Roof	Pitched, 300+ mm loft insulation	Very good	Very good
Floor	(other premises below)	-	-
Windows	Fully double glazed	Good	Good
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Very good	Very good
Main heating controls	Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs	Good	Good
Secondary heating	None	-	-
Hot water	From main system	Very good	Very good
Lighting	Low energy lighting in all fixed outlets	Very good	Very good
Potential energy efficiency rating		C 80	
Potential environmental impact (CO₂) rating		C 77	

Low and zero carbon energy sources

None

Recommendations

None

Further measures to achieve even higher standards

None

About the cost effective measures to improve this home's performance ratings

Not applicable

About the further measures to achieve even higher standards

Not applicable

What can I do today?

Actions that will save money and reduce the impact of your home on the environment include:

- Ensure that you understand the dwelling and how its energy systems are intended to work so as to obtain the maximum benefit in terms of reducing energy use and CO₂ emissions.
- Check that your heating system thermostat is not set too high (in a home, 21°C in the living room is suggested) and use the timer to ensure you only heat the building when necessary.
- Turn off lights when not needed and do not leave appliances on standby. Remember not to leave chargers (e.g. for mobile phones) turned on when you are not using them.
- Close your curtains at night to reduce heat escaping through the windows.
- If you're not filling up the washing machine, tumble dryer or dishwasher, use the half-load or economy programme. Minimise the use of tumble dryers and dry clothes outdoors where possible.