Energy Performance Certificate

Address of dwelling and other details

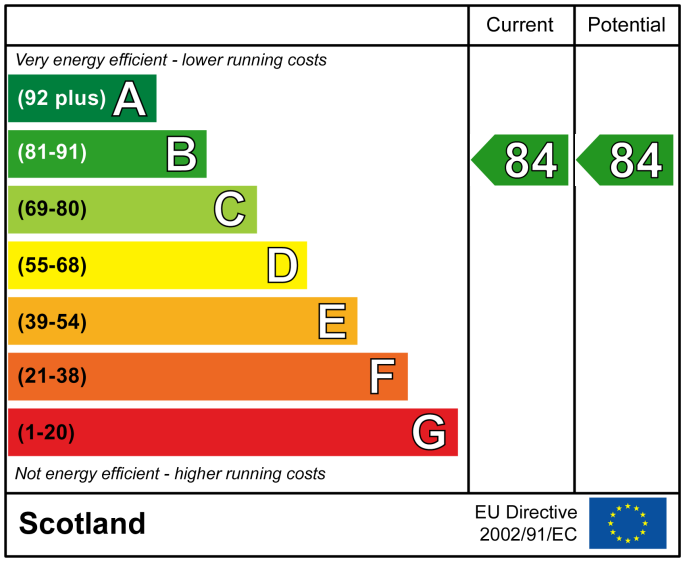
33 Lochbay South, Waternish, Isle of Skye

Dwelling type:	Detached house
Name of approved organisation:	Organisation
Membership number:	12345678
Date of certificate:	10 December 2012
Reference number:	N/A
Type of assessment:	SAP, new dwelling
Total floor area:	184 m^2
Main type of heating and fuel:	Boiler and underfloor heating, oil

This dwelling's performance ratings

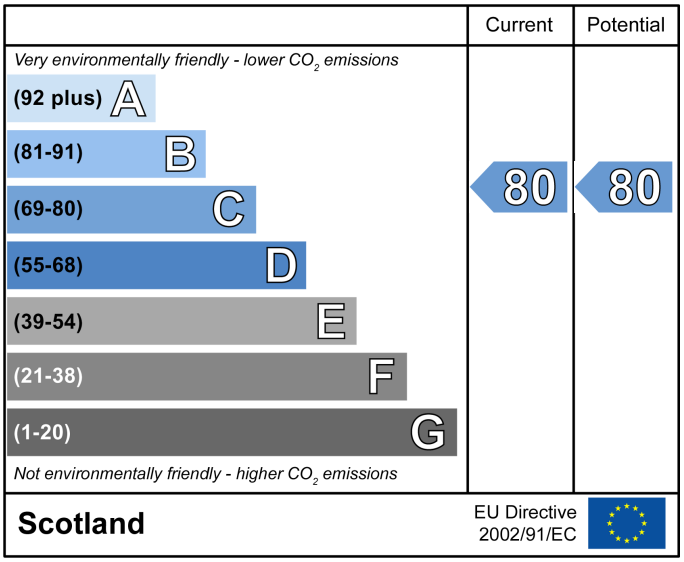
This dwelling has been assessed using the SAP 2009 methodology. Its performance is rated in terms of the energy use per square metre of floor area, energy efficiency based on fuel costs and environmental impact based on carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. CO_2 is a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

Energy Efficiency Rating



The energy efficiency rating is a measure of the overall efficiency of a home. The higher the rating the more energy efficient the home is and the lower the fuel bills are likely to be.

Environmental Impact (CO_2) Rating



The environmental impact rating is a measure of a home's impact on the environment in terms of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions. The higher the rating the less impact it has on the environment.

Approximate current energy use per square metre of floor area: 84 kWh/m^2 per year
Approximate current CO_2 emissions: 19 kg/m^2 per year

Cost effective improvements

Below is a list of lower cost measures that will raise the energy performance of the dwelling to the potential indicated in the tables above. Higher cost measures could also be considered and these are recommended in the attached energy report.

Not applicable

A full energy report is appended to this certificate

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**

N.B. THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE AFFIXED TO THE DWELLING AND NOT BE REMOVED UNLESS IT IS REPLACED WITH AN UPDATED VERSION

Energy Report

The Energy Performance Certificate and Energy Report for this dwelling were produced following an energy assessment undertaken by a member of [scheme name]. This is an organisation which has been approved by the Scottish Ministers. The certificate has been produced under the Building (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2006.

Assessor's name:	Nick Thomson
Company name/trading name:	Rural Design
Address:	[address]
Phone number:	01470 521555
Fax number:	
E-mail address:	nick@ruraldesign.co.uk
Related party disclosure:	No related party

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

	Current	Potential
Energy use	84 kWh/m^2 per year	84 kWh/m^2 per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	3.4 tonnes per year	3.4 tonnes per year
Lighting	£70 per year	£70 per year
Heating	£528 per year	£528 per year
Hot water	£98 per year	£98 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 the building's performance ratings

The ratings on the certificate 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.

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.

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 in the certificate describe how close this building could get to 100 if all the cost effective recommended improvements were implemented.

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.

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 by the national calculation methodology; 1 star = very poor (least efficient), 2 stars = poor, 3 stars = average, 4 stars = good and 5 stars = very good (most efficient).

Element	Description	Current performance	
		Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Average thermal transmittance 0.22 W/m^{2}K	★★★★★	★★★★★
Roof	Average thermal transmittance 0.14 W/m^{2}K	★★★★★	★★★★★
Floor	Average thermal transmittance 0.14 W/m^{2}K	★★★★★	★★★★★
Windows	High performance glazing	★★★★★	★★★★★
Main heating	Boiler and underfloor heating, oil	★★★☆☆	★★★☆☆
Main heating controls	Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Secondary heating	Room heaters, wood logs	-	-
Hot water	From main system, plus solar	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Lighting	Low energy lighting in all fixed outlets	★★★★★	★★★★★
Air tightness	Air permeability 2.0 m^3/h.m^2 (assumed)	★★★★★	★★★★★
Current energy efficiency rating		B 84	
Current environmental impact (CO_2) rating			C 80

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

These are sources of energy (producing or providing electricity or hot water) which emit little or no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. The following are provided for this home:

- Biomass secondary heating
- Solar water heating

Recommended measures to improve this home's energy performance

None

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, warranties or sale contracts, and whether any legal permissions are required such as a building warrant, planning consent or listed building restrictions. The indicative costs are representative for most properties but may not apply in a particular case.

2 Solar photovoltaic panels, 2.5 kWp	£11,000 - £20,000	£218	B 86	B 85
3 Wind turbine	£1,500 - £4,000	£78	B 88	B 87
Enhanced energy efficiency rating			B 88	
Enhanced environmental impact (CO_2) rating				B 87

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 (CO_2) emissions.

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

Not applicable

About the further measures to achieve even higher standards

Further measures that could deliver even higher standards for this home. You should check the conditions in any covenants, planning conditions, warranties or sale contracts before undertaking any of these measures. If you are a tenant, before undertaking any work you should check the terms of your lease and obtain approval from your landlord if the lease either requires it, or makes no express provision for such work.

2 Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels
A solar PV system is one which converts light directly into electricity via panels placed on the roof with no waste and no emissions. This electricity is used throughout the home in the same way as the electricity purchased from an energy supplier. Planning restrictions may apply in certain neighbourhoods and you should check this with the local authority. Building regulations may apply to this work, so it is best to obtain advice from your local authority building standards department and from a suitably qualified electrician. The assessment does not include the effect of any Feed-in Tariff which could appreciably increase the savings that are shown on this EPC for solar photovoltaic panels, provided that both the product and the installer are certified by the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (or equivalent). Details of local MCS installers are available at www.microgenerationcertification.org.

3 Wind turbine
A wind turbine provides electricity from wind energy. This electricity is used throughout the home in the same way as the electricity purchased from an energy supplier. Wind turbines are not suitable for all properties. The systems effectiveness depends on local wind speeds and the presence of nearby obstructions, and a site survey should be undertaken by an accredited installer. Planning restrictions and/or building regulations may apply and you should check this with the local authority. The assessment does not include the effect of any Feed-in Tariff which could appreciably increase the savings that are shown on this EPC for a wind turbine, provided that both the product and the installer are certified by the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (or equivalent). Details of local MCS installers are available at www.microgenerationcertification.org.

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 CO_2 emissions. The papers you are given by the builder and the warranty provider will help you in this.
- If you have a conservatory or sunroom, avoid heating it in order to use it in cold weather and close doors between the conservatory and dwelling.
- 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.
- Make sure your hot water is not too hot - a cylinder thermostat need not normally be higher than 60°C.
- 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.