



Building Energy Rating (BER)

ADVISORY REPORT

Energy use in our homes is responsible for more than a quarter of Ireland's total CO₂ emissions. Reducing energy use will save you money and is good for the environment. This report provides advice on improving your Building Energy Rating, reducing your energy usage and costs, while improving the comfort and condition of your home.

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About this Advisory Report

Energy use in our homes is responsible for almost a quarter of Ireland's total CO₂ emissions. Reducing energy use will save you money and is good for the environment. This report provides advice on improving your BER, reducing your energy usage and costs, while improving the comfort of your home. The improvement measures recommended in this report are not mandatory and can be completed at your own discretion. Some improvements may require the use of suitably qualified installers or professional advice. All works should be completed to the relevant health and safety standards. Where applicable, works should be completed to the relevant Building Regulations.

In this report an associated cost and impact are provided for the recommendations specific to your home. Costs and impacts are divided into categories and these are defined as follows:

Low Cost are improvements that are expected to cost less than 100 euro to complete.

Medium Cost are improvements that are expected to cost 100 euro to 1,000 euro to complete.

High Cost are improvements that are expected to cost more than 1,000 euro to complete.

The above costs are guidelines only and actual costs will vary depending on house size, work specification and market conditions.

Low Impact are measures that will make a small improvement in energy efficiency.

Medium Impact are measures that will make a medium improvement in energy efficiency.

High Impact are measures that will make a large improvement in energy efficiency. Implementing any improvement measure will reduce your energy consumption. When implementing improvements it is sensible to prioritise those with a low cost and a high impact first. The money saved by reducing energy usage can help to pay for the improvement measures. Moreover apart from increasing the comfort and costs the

measures could increase the value of your home and reduce its environmental impact.

Ventilation

General Operational Advice on Ventilation

Care should always be taken to ensure a sufficient level of ventilation to maintain fresh air levels in each room and to remove moisture, water vapour and pollutants. For health and safety reasons it is important to ensure an adequate air supply to combustion appliances e.g. gas, oil or solid fuel. Signs of inadequate ventilation are persistent condensation and mould growth. If such problems exist, they should be addressed first, since reducing ventilation may make the problem worse. In a typical home 20% of all heat loss is through ventilation and draughts. Energy consumption can be improved while maintaining adequate ventilation. If draught sealing is damaged at any time make sure to replace it. When draughtproofing or making houses more airtight, it is important to maintain recommended ventilation standards.

Radon concentrations can increase in existing houses as a result of greater airtightness. Further information on Radon is available from the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland in their publication "Radon in Homes". This guide can be downloaded from www.rpii.ie.

Walls

Heat loss through the walls can account for up to 30% of the total heat loss. This can typically be reduced by two-thirds by insulating the walls and so reduce the energy demand of the dwelling. A U-Value is a measure of the heat loss through the building fabric. The lower the U-Value the better and the higher the U-Value the greater the heat loss. Walls with a U-Value greater than 0.27 could be improved. Insulation may be installed as cavity fill. This is where the gap between the inner and outer layers of external walls is filled with an insulating material. If cavity insulation is not applicable or is not technically possible, insulation may be installed internally or externally. Internal insulation involves a layer of insulation being fixed to the inside surface of external walls, and a suitable fire resistant finish being incorporated or applied. External solid wall insulation is the application of an insulant and a weather-protective finish to the outside of the wall.

For further details please refer to publication 'A Detailed Guide to Insulating Your Home' available on www.seai.ie

Part of the wall area in this dwelling has a U-Value of greater than or equal to 1.1. The insulation in this wall can be greatly improved.

Cost: High **Impact:** High

Cylinder Timer / Thermostat

The hot water cylinder in this dwelling should have both a cylinder timer and cylinder thermostat.

Consider installing a hot water cylinder timer and thermostat to reduce unnecessary heat loss from the hot water cylinder. A hot water cylinder thermostat enables the boiler to switch off when the water in the cylinder reaches the required temperature. This minimises the amount of energy that is used and lowers fuel bills.

The best setpoint for the thermostat is 60°C. Setting the temperature lower than this

presents a health risk. Setting the temperature higher than this wastes energy.

Cost: Medium **Impact:** Low

Lighting

General Operational Advice on Lighting

Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) use 20% of the energy used by typical incandescent bulbs to give the same amount of light. A 22 Watt CFL has the same light output as a 100 Watt incandescent. LED (Light-emitting diode) lights use less than 10% of the energy required for corresponding tungsten lights. Low energy lighting will give highest savings in rooms that are most often used.

Lighting - Low Energy Bulbs

The low energy lighting in this dwelling is greater than or equal to 50% but but less than 100%.

Replacement of traditional light bulbs (tungsten or incandescent) with energy saving bulbs (CFL or LED) can reduce lighting costs significantly. They also last considerably longer than ordinary light bulbs thereby saving on replacement costs. Consider replacing traditional light bulbs with energy saving bulbs.

Cost: Low **Impact:** Low

Thermal Solar Panels

This dwelling has no solar water heating.

Solar Panels, also known as "collectors", can be fitted to a building's roof. They use the sun's heat to warm water, or another fluid, which passes through the panel. The fluid is then fed to a heat store (e.g. a hot water tank) and helps provide hot water directly or can provide a source of hot water for the central heating system in the dwelling. Solar panels work throughout daylight hours, even if the sky is overcast and there is no direct sunshine. Solar panels can also be used to meet some space heating demand. Ideally the panels should be located on an unshaded, south facing roof at a tilt angle of 30°- 45° to the horizontal. Space will be need to accommodate an appropriately sized cylinder for the system and a thermal mixing (anti-scald) valve should also be installed.

Cost: High **Impact:** Medium

General Advice on Energy Use in Your Home

The way we use energy in our homes can reduce energy consumption. Some simple everyday measures will save money, improve comfort and reduce your impact on the environment. Some of these are outlined below.

Appliances: New kitchen appliances carry an energy rating label which rates energy efficiency on a scale of A to G. When buying new appliances look for A rated products which are more energy efficient and cost less to run. Do not under or overload appliances, such as dishwashers and washing machines. For washing machines, a 40°C rather than a 60°C wash cycle cuts electricity use by approximately a third. (Modern washing powders and detergents can work equally effectively at lower temperatures.) Defrost your freezer regularly to save energy and extend the operating life. Equipment on standby uses up to 20% of the energy it would use when fully on. When an appliance is not in use, turn it off fully.

Lighting: Avail of natural daylight whenever possible and avoid leaving electric lights switched on in unoccupied rooms. All lighting lamps carry an energy label similar to that on appliances (i.e. an A to G label) so always choose the most efficient to suit your particular needs.

Useful Links and Sources of Further Information

Useful energy saving tips are available on www.change.ie (Tel. 1890 242643) and www.powerofone.ie. For specific queries on BER please contact SEAI on 1890734237 or by email info@ber.seai.ie. There are many useful documents available on The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland's (SEAI) website www.seai.ie

The most recent Technical Guidance Documents for the Building Regulations and other supporting documents are available from the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government website www.envron.ie on the link to Building Standards (Tel. 1890 202021). Some of these documents are listed below.

Technical Guidance Document Part L Conservation of Fuel and Energy - Dwellings;

Technical Guidance Document Part J Heat Producing Appliances;

Technical Guidance Document Part F Ventilation.

When performing building works it is important to take the correct health and safety measures. Useful health and safety information on ventilation, radon and combustion devices can be found on the Carbon Monoxide safety website:

www.carbonmonoxide.ie Tel. 1850797979 and The Radiological Protect Institute of Ireland website www.rpii.ie/radon Tel. 01 269 77 66.

Please consider the environment before printing this document

Further advice on improving the energy efficiency of your home is available from the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, www.seai.ie

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