

Energy Performance Certificate

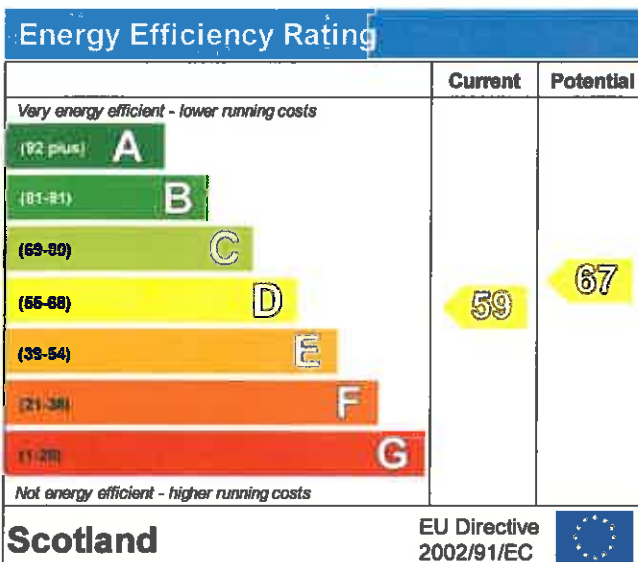
Address of dwelling and other details

FLAT A, 51 FONTHILL ROAD,
FERRYHILL
ABERDEEN
AB11 6UQ

Dwelling type: Ground-floor flat
Name of approved organisation: Northgate Information Solutions
Membership number: NGIS800582
Date of certificate: 07 December 2011
Reference number: 0419-6622-2009-0213-2902
Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling
Total floor area: 58 m²
Main type of heating and fuel: Electric storage heaters

This dwelling's performance ratings

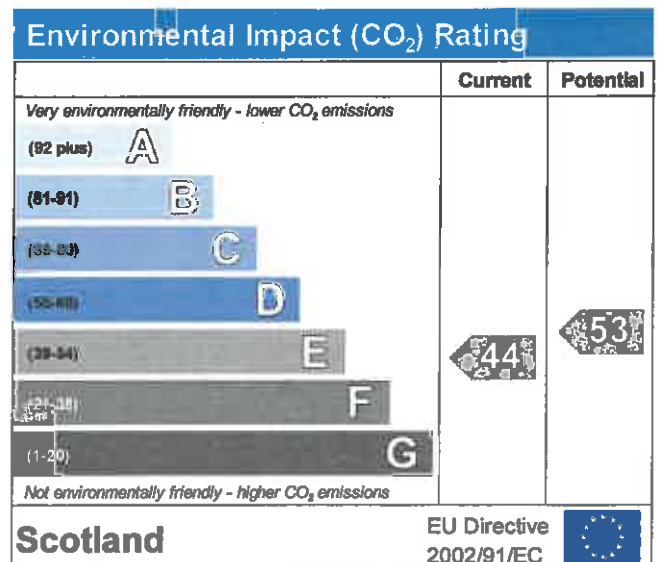
This dwelling has been assessed using the RdSAP 2009 methodology. Its performance is rated in terms of the energy use per square metre of floor area, energy efficiency based on fuel costs and environmental impact based on the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.



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 will be.

Approximate current energy use per square metre of floor area: 437 kWh/m² per year

Approximate current CO₂ emissions: 77 kg/m² per year



The environmental impact rating is a measure of a home's impact on the environment in terms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The higher the rating the less impact it has on the environment.

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 be considered and these are recommended in the attached energy report.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Cavity wall insulation | 3 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets |
| 2 Increase hot water cylinder insulation | |



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.

Information from this EPC may be given to the Energy Saving Trust to provide advice to householders on financial help available to improve home energy efficiency.

Summary of this home's energy performance related features

The table below is 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; 1 star = very poor (least efficient), 2 stars = poor, 3 stars = average, 4 stars = good and 5 stars = very good (most efficient). 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	Cavity wall, as built, partial insulation (assumed)	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Roof	(another dwelling above)	—	—
Floor	Suspended, no insulation (assumed)	—	—
Windows	Fully double glazed	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Main heating	Electric storage heaters	★★★★☆	★★☆☆☆
Main heating controls	Manual charge control	★★☆☆☆	★★★★☆
Secondary heating	Room heaters, electric	—	—
Hot water	Electric immersion, off-peak	★★★★☆	★★☆☆☆
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 71% of fixed outlets	★★★★★	★★★★★
Current energy efficiency rating		D 59	
Current environmental impact (CO ₂) rating		E 44	

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. There are none applicable to this home.

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

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.

Low cost measures

These measures are relatively inexpensive to install and are worth tackling first. The indicative costs of measures included earlier in this EPC include the costs of professional installation in most cases. Some of them may be installed as DIY projects. DIY is not always straightforward, and sometimes there are health and safety risks, so take advice before carrying out DIY improvements.

1 Cavity wall insulation

Cavity wall insulation, to fill the gap between the inner and outer layers of external walls with an insulating material, reduces heat loss; this will improve levels of comfort, reduce energy use and lower fuel bills. The insulation material is pumped into the gap through small holes that are drilled into the outer walls, and the holes are made good afterwards. As specialist machinery is used to fill the cavity, a professional installation company should carry out this work, and they should carry out a thorough survey before commencing work to ensure that this type of insulation is suitable for this home and its exposure. They should also provide a guarantee for the work and handle any building standards issues. Further information about cavity wall insulation and details of local installers can be obtained from the National Insulation Association (www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk).

2 Hot water cylinder insulation

Increasing the thickness of existing insulation around the hot water cylinder will help to maintain the water at the required temperature; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. An additional cylinder jacket or other suitable insulation layer can be used. The insulation should be fitted over any thermostat clamped to the cylinder. Hot water pipes from the hot water cylinder should also be insulated, using pre-formed pipe insulation of up to 50 mm thickness, or to suit the space available, for as far as they can be accessed to reduce losses in summer. All these materials can be purchased from DIY stores and installed by a competent DIY enthusiast.

3 Low energy lighting

Replacement of traditional light bulbs with energy saving recommended ones will reduce lighting costs over the lifetime of the bulb, and they last up to 12 times longer than ordinary light bulbs. Also consider selecting low energy light fittings when redecorating; contact the Lighting Association for your nearest stockist of Domestic Energy Efficient Lighting Scheme fittings.

Higher cost measures

4 Fan assisted storage heaters

Modern storage heaters are smaller and easier to control than the older type in the property. Ask for a quotation for new, fan-assisted heaters with automatic charge control. A dual-immersion cylinder, which can be installed at the same time, will provide cheaper hot water than the system currently installed. Installations should be in accordance with the current regulations covering electrical wiring. Building regulations may apply to this work, so it is best to obtain advice from your local authority building standards department and from a qualified heating engineer. Ask the heating engineer to explain the options, which might also include switching to other forms of electric heating.

About the further measures to achieve even higher standards

Not applicable