

The logo for TES, featuring the letters 'TES' in a white, sans-serif font. The letter 'E' is stylized with a shopping cart icon integrated into its right side. The logo is centered within a white circular outline.

The energy supermarket

## Energy Audit Example Report

Prepared for:

Prepared by:

The Energy Supermarket Limited

Your one stop shop for all your business utilities

This report presents the results of an Energy Audit for \_\_\_\_\_, for the purpose of complying with ESOS Phase 2. This section provides a short summary of the key audit findings. All calculations have been based on data from the 1st August 2018 to 31 July 2019.

## ENERGY CONSUMPTION

- The total annual energy consumption in 2018 is 309,457 kWh;
- Annual electricity consumption in 2018 is 135,552 kWh, and accounts for 43.8% of total energy consumption (Figure 1);
- Annual gas consumption in 2018 is 173,905 kWh, and accounts for 56.2% of total annual energy consumption.



Figure 1: Summary of the current energy consumption

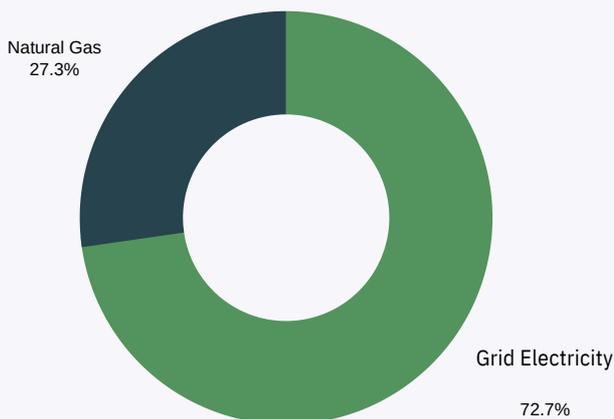


Figure 2: Summary of the current energy costs

## ENERGY COSTS

- The total annual energy costs in 2018 is £29,012.
- Annual electricity spend in 2018 is £21,098, and accounts for 72.72% of total annual energy costs, which contribute to the majority of the total annual energy expenses (Figure 2);
  - Annual Gas Spend in 2018 is £7,914 and accounts for 27.28% of total annual energy spend.

## CARBON EMISSIONS\*

- The total annual carbon emissions in 2018 is 70.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e;
- Annual electricity carbon emissions in 2018 is 38.4 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and accounts for 54.5% of total annual carbon emissions (Figure 3);
- Annual gas carbon emissions in 2018 is 32 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and accounts for 45.5% of total annual carbon emissions;



Figure 3: Summary of the current energy carbon emissions

\*The statistics only shows total CO<sub>2</sub>e per kg used and is not a full organisation carbon footprint. The figures include unit costs, standing charges and other energy charges but exclude VAT for energy types listed. Where tariff unit prices vary, costs have been combined. The carbon conversion factors have been taken from the DEFRA website – Carbon Factors for 2018 – [www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/](http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/)

## ENERGY USE BY ASSET CATEGORY

To further breakdown the energy consumption by category, figure 4 (shown as below) demonstrates the overall significant energy asset usage for this site.

- Gas heating assets are by far the largest consuming asset, and account for 54% of the total annual energy consumption;
- Followed by lighting consumption, and accounting for 22% of the total annual energy consumption
- Air conditioning accounts for 19% of the total annual energy consumption;
- Unidentified energy accounts for 5% of the total annual energy consumption.

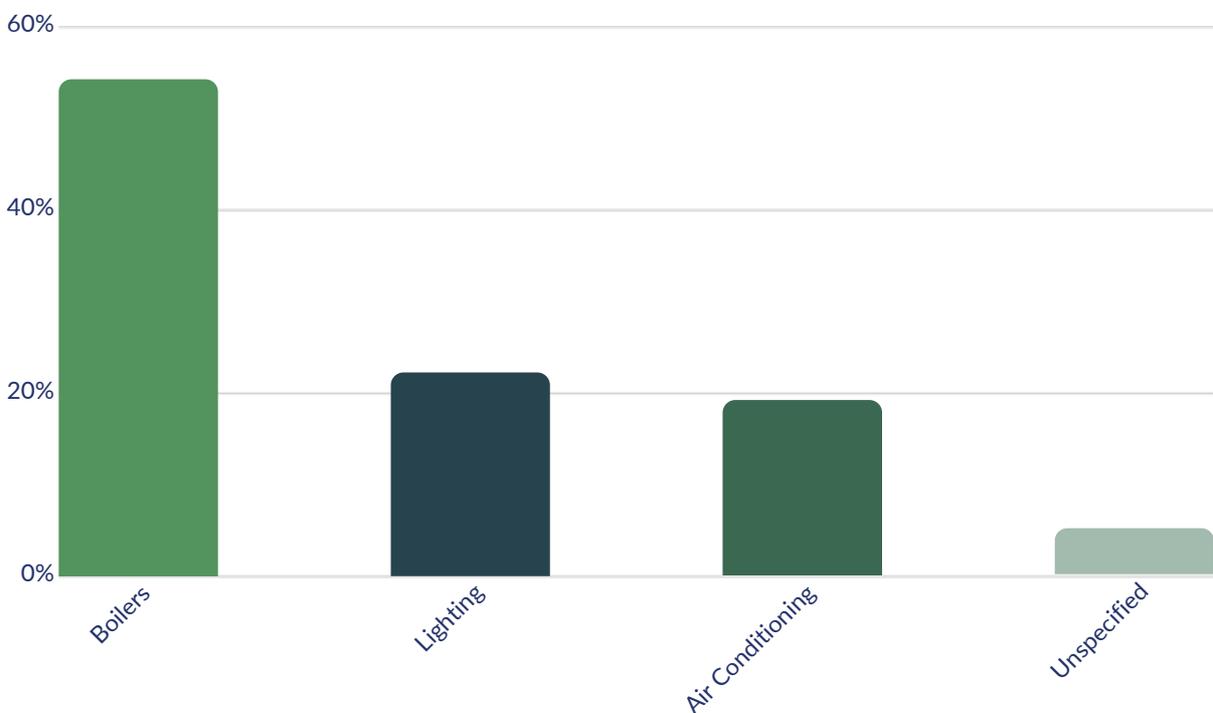


Figure 4: Summary of energy asset usage

\*This report has been developed using BS EN 16247-1: 2012 Energy Audits.

## OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

The audit has identified 2 core recommendations, and these have been prioritised according to their payback period. An overall potential saving of 14%\* can be achieved if the below are implemented. The following were identified as providing the greatest cost savings for

### RECOMMENDATION ONE

Improve energy monitoring and general levels of energy awareness.

£2.4K

Expected annual fiscal saving is £2,398;

4.4  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

An estimated reduction in annual carbon emissions is 4.38 tCO<sub>2</sub>e;

15,473  
kWh

Estimated annual energy saving is 15,473 kWh;

£4K

The total The expected investment for this payback period for plan is £4,000; this investment is 1.7 years.

1.7  
Year

### RECOMMENDATION TWO

Replace/Upgrade Lighting/Controls

£4.4K

Expected annual fiscal saving is £4,375;

8  
tCO<sub>2</sub>e

An estimated reduction in annual carbon emissions is 7.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e;

28,228  
kWh

Estimated annual energy saving is 28,228 kWh;

£11.3K

The total The expected investment for this payback period for plan is £11,280; this investment is 2.6 years.

2.6  
Year

\*The figures are based on the optimal estimation if all the measures are applied.

If above recommendations identified within this report are implemented, then potential total saving (shown as below) could be achieved.

6.7 K

ENERGY COST

---

Annual total fiscal saving could be £6,774.

23%\*

COST SAVING%

---

Saving up to 23% of annual energy costs.

43,701 kWh

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

---

An expected annual energy saving could be 43,701 kWh.

14%\*

ENERGY USE %

---

Total annual kWh savings potential of 14.12%.

12.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

CARBON EMISSIONS

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Expected annual saving of carbon emissions is 12.37 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

17.6 %\*

CARBON EMISSIONS %

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A reduction reaching 17.58% of annual Co<sub>2</sub> emissions

ASSUMPTIONS, CLARIFICATIONS, RISKS & UNCERTAINTIES

The breakdown of energy loads has been carried out using sound engineering practices and experience; submetering can be used to improve accuracy. The fiscal savings have been calculated based upon an overall average unit cost for each utility (less VAT). Savings have been added within the report as a guide to the likely achievable savings, based on the calculated consumption figures. The following risk factors were identified in relation to the proposed energy savings within this report:

- Fluctuating energy prices - in relation to electricity and gas;
- Fluctuating weather conditions - in relation to electricity and gas;
- Fluctuating business operations.
- All data presented in this report was supplied by ----- with the exception of Wrexham power data;
- All calculations and analysis are based on the data provided and assumed to be accurate.

\*The figures are based on the optimal estimation if all the measures are applied.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION



The energy supermarket

We would like to thank ----- hereby referred to as 'the Company' for its hospitality, assistance and cooperation.

## 1.1 PURPOSE & SCOPE

The purpose of this report is to identify reductions in energy usage, energy cost and carbon emissions.

An energy audit was carried out for the Company during October 2019. This report details the findings of the audit and outlines a number of actions.

The audit was conducted on the basis that businesses can manage and reduce energy usage/costs by:

- Using energy more efficiently;
- Improving energy purchasing agreements;
- Investigating options for possible onsite generation.

## 1.2 SITE DETAILS

At present, no energy management is being undertaken by the client. However, electricity meters are read on a regular basis for invoice verification. Gas supplied to the site provides domestic hot water and central heating. Air conditioning units both cool and heat the building but is not prevalent in all areas.

### 1.2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located close the centre of Birmingham. It is detached over 2 floors with external carpark and additional staff and visitors parking. It is flat roofed (inaccessible at the time of the audit). The main activity on site is the training and assessment of apprentices in HVAC, Plumbing and Electric. The building is leased with the fabric being responsibility of the landlord. See Appendix 1.

the Company's premises are made up as follows:

- The building is segmented into three distinct work disciplines with three separate stair wells. Classrooms, conference/meeting and staff areas are located on the first floor whereas assessment and training workshops areas are based on the ground floor. See Appendix;

- The GIA for the site is 1035m<sup>2</sup>.
- The audit will cover the following technologies:
  - Energy Management;
  - Controls;
  - Metering, Monitoring & Targeting;
  - Heating & Hot Water Systems;
  - Cooling Systems;
  - Lighting.

### 1.2.2 SITE OPERATIONS

The building typically operates during the following business hours: 07:00 to 18:00 Monday to Friday all year round.

### 1.2.3 ONSITE ENERGY GENERATION

As the building is leased, installing PV on the roof may be not feasible. A conversation and agreement with by the landlord will be required. If it is possible, instruct a solar engineer to calculate the size and capabilities of an array.

## 1.3 ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The influence of management on energy consumption is vastly underestimated often proving to have the biggest impact through day-to-day operations. In order to assess the overall appreciation of energy management at the site, the Energy Management Matrix (EMM) is used(see Table 1). The EMM gives a quick high-level assessment of strengths and weaknesses across six areas of energy management. Undertaking the scoring has to be to the best judgement of the user and is to a degree subjective. Scores correlated by the auditor are related to the text in the boxes with the lowest rating at the bottom (O) and highest at the top (4). Please note: Not every organisation will necessarily need to aim for the upper levels in each of the areas, as this will not always be appropriate, particularly for smaller organisations.

### 1.3.1 POLICY

No energy policy is in place. It is recommended that an energy policy is developed and that it is committed to by the senior management team. The policy should state commitment, set targets, enforce effective monitoring and targeting and state the Company's future commitment to energy efficiency in the maintenance, operation and procurement of plant and equipment. This should be displayed in a central location so that all staff can review the policy and additional feedback added from ongoing projects to reduce energy consumption and plans for any future energy saving programme of work.

### 1.3.2 MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Company has no dedicated energy manager, and no formal structure for reporting. It is recommended that energy targets are incorporated in monthly/quarterly and annual board meetings so that energy targets are periodically reviewed, and future projects identified with the commitment of resources from senior management to ensure success. Regular updates for an "Energy Management Notice Board" and additional communications to disseminate information across the site(s) should also be carried out.

The Company should be aware that from April 2018 proposed legislative changes as part of the Energy Act 2011 will make it unlawful to let or sell commercial property with an EPC rating lower than E. It is estimated that about 20% of commercial properties could be in the F and G banding.

To ensure that energy management is a success, specific time should be allocated to perform these duties; this should be written into the relevant person's job role.

### 1.3.3 TRAINING

No specific training is provided to the staff, it is assumed that common sense will prevail. It is recommended that a full training analysis of staff is carried out and documented. Targeted energy awareness/training should be provided to all staff, with

the programmes designed to provide an adequate level of information depending upon the specific job role/undertakings as informed by the training analysis.

### 1.3.4 MONITORING

Some invoice checks are carried out when estimated readings appear on the invoices. It is recommended that weekly/monthly energy meter readings are taken, and that this data is held centrally and is used to validate energy invoices. Over time this data should be utilised to understand changes in energy consumption against changes with the work patterns. Energy usage information should be disseminated to staff to increase their understanding of consumption patterns and to develop energy awareness across the site.

### 1.3.5 COMMUNICATIONS

The Company has no communication on energy issues. Feedback should also be provided in order to continually drive the staff awareness process.

### 1.3.6 INVESTMENT

The site has explored common sense energy management strategies and at present only low to medium cost energy saving measures with a payback of 5 years or less have been considered for investment opportunities. It is recommended that action plans are drawn up to highlight all future investment requirements to reduce energy waste and improve the overall performance of the site. The Enhanced Capital Allowance Scheme and the associated Energy Technology list should be investigated when purchasing new equipment, as tax breaks are available on energy efficient plant and equipment, such as lighting controls. Life cycle costs should also form part of the overall business case for new investments to ensure that energy efficiencies are considered for all future purchasing discussions.

## 2 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

### 2.1 SITE ENERGY CONSUMPTION & SPEND

Based upon the information provided the site consumes approximately 309,457 kWh of energy per year, costing a total of £29,012 all energy values are in terms of delivered energy. The energy consumption and fiscal data have been based upon information provided by your current energy supplier(s) for a 12-month period.

Table 2 summarises the main energy types used and their relative importance:



Figure 5: Summary of Electricity Consumption by Month

Energy Type	Energy Consumption		Costs		Carbon Emissions
	(kWh)	(%)	(£)	(%)	(tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Utility					
Grid Electricity	135,552	43.80%	£21,098	72.72%	38.4
Natural Gas	173,905	56.20%	£7,914	27.28%	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>309,457</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>£29,012</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>70.4</b>

Table 2: Summary of Energy Consumption

Please note that the table only shows total CO<sub>2</sub>e for fuels used and is not a full organisation carbon footprint. The fiscal figures above include unit costs, standing charges and other energy charges but exclude VAT for the energy. Where tariff unit prices vary, costs have been combined to obtain an overall average report unit cost. The carbon conversion factors (2018) have been taken from the DEFRA website - [www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/](http://www.ukconversionfactorscarbonsmart.co.uk/).

### 2.1.2 NATURAL GAS

Similarly, the gas consumption by month from 2018 to 2019 is shown in figure 6 as below.

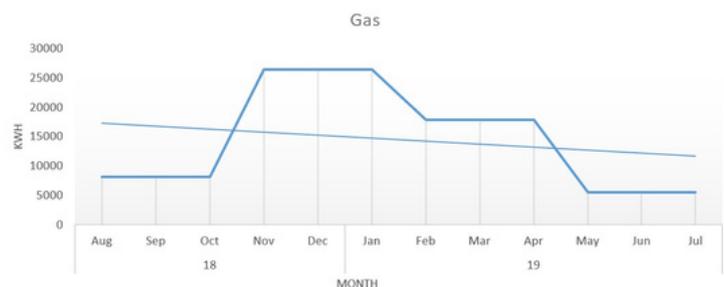


Figure 6: Summary of Gas Consumption by Month

Carbon savings have been based upon a Gas conversion factor of 0.18396kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh, taken from the DEFRA website 2018 figures.

### 2.1.1 ELECTRICITY

The report has used an average unit electricity cost of 16.8462p/kWh. The existing contract is fixed in nature and the unit rate has been calculated accordingly. Carbon savings have been based upon a Grid Electricity conversion factor of 0.28307kg CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh, taken from the DEFRA website 2018 figures. Figure 5 has shown the electricity consumption by month from 2018 to 2019.

Cost calculations are based on power 15.5 p/kWh and natural gas 4.5 p/kWh

## 2.2 ENERGY HEALTH CHECK

The below Energy Health Check is based on TM46 Display Energy Certificate benchmark and calculated using certified government software (see Figure 7).

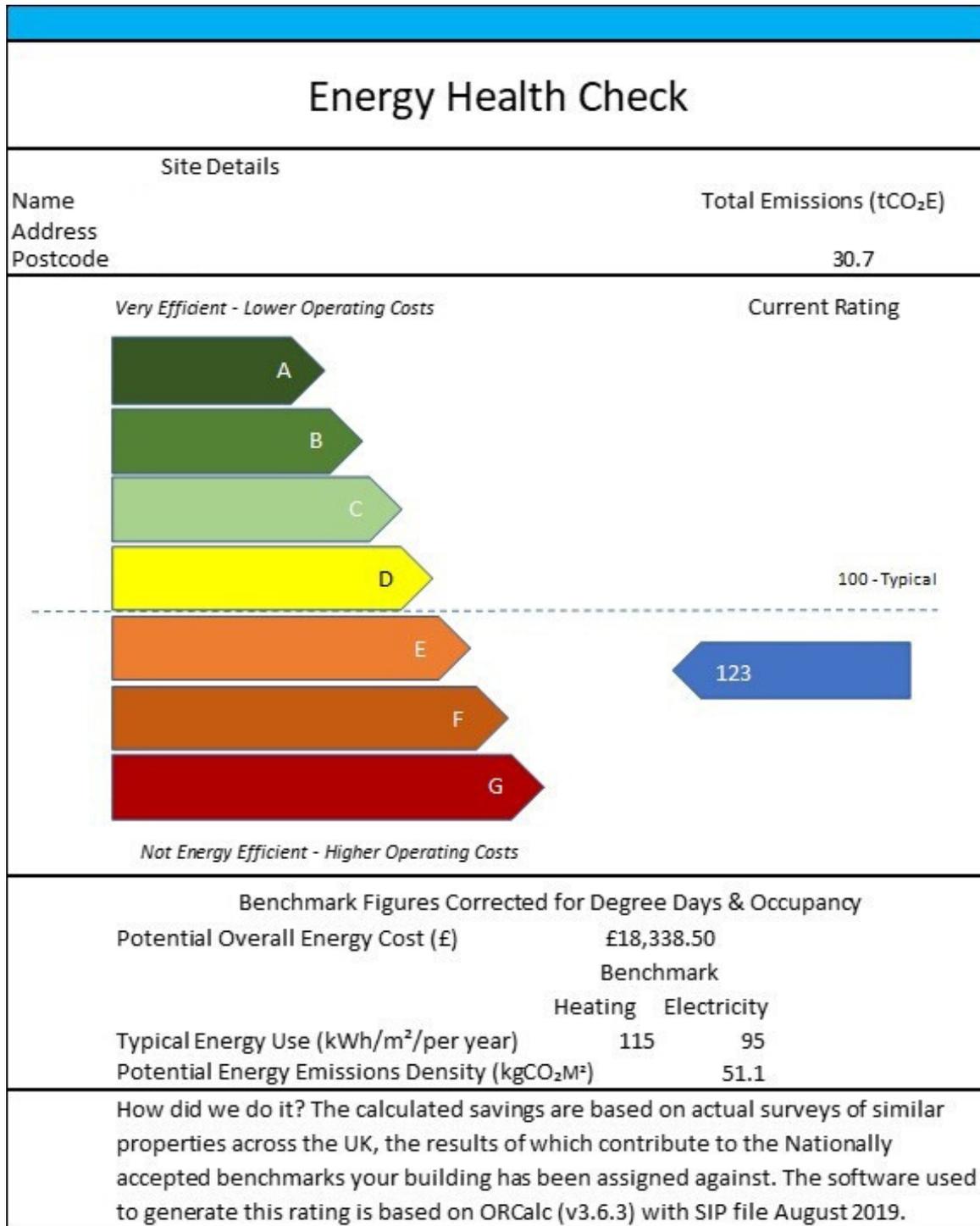


Figure 7: Energy Health Check

## 3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section will give a detailed breakdown of the core site actions that should be undertaken to reduce energy waste and save money. Each recommendation will show the impact of undertaking this work in terms of fiscal savings, energy consumption and carbon emission reductions, along with simple payback analysis. Please note that more sophisticated financial analysis may be required, particularly for longer paybacks. The fiscal savings within this section all relate to the average unit energy costs for the various fuel sources on site.

While it is important to emphasise the benefits of more modern equipment and technology, the majority of energy inefficiencies in business are down to poor

housekeeping and human behaviours. Relevant observations/recommendations are discussed holistically throughout the following section. Once actions are agreed, timescales and responsibility for implementation need to be agreed by the Company.

### 3.1 SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 3.1.1 UPGRADE LIGHTING

Details of upgrading lighting is shown in Table 3

	Estimated Savings Per Annum			Investment	
	Fiscal (£)	Carbon (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Energy (kWh)	Capital Investment	Payback period (Years)
Lighting	£4,375	7.99	28,228	£11,280	2.6
Priority Description	Replace/Upgrade Lighting/Controls				
Detail	<p>Lighting on majority of the 1st floor is fitted with dated less efficient fluorescent lamps. All lighting in the main office space is manually controlled.</p> <p>The report findings have identified that the site has old inefficient lighting technologies and should be reviewed. It is recommended that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Switching off lighting should be integrated with a "switch off" policy and energy awareness campaign. Staff should be made aware of the actual cost of lighting as this is an area the staff can make a direct impact.</li> <li>2. The client upgrade/replace the older style inefficient fittings highlighted in the table below with a modern equivalent fitting</li> <li>3. Consider block replacement with low energy fittings in areas where large proportion of lighting has failed.</li> </ol>				
Rationale:	<p>Switching off lighting or integrated automatic controls to intermittently occupied spaces can male significant savings. Savings of upto 90% can be achieved by fitting automatic lighting controls. The most efficient luminaire of them all is one that is switched off and not needed.</p> <p>The maintenance costs of hard to reach luminaires are significant and provide good business case for longer life lamps and fittings. The latest range of LED lamps and fittings are now rated at over 40,000 hours with minimal lighting decay offering additional benefits for fittings and hard to access areas.</p>				
Savings and Costs	The overall energy savings have been based upon reducing the energy consumption of the various light fittings (69) during the survey. The operational data has been based upon the information taken from site regarding the specific operating hours for the various rooms. The investment required to implement this recommendation has been based on the over project costs of £11,280				

Table 3: Lighting

### 3.1.2 ENERGY AWARENESS

Details of behaviour change is shown in Table 4

Behaviour Change	Estimated Savings Per Annum			Investment	
	Fiscal (£)	Carbon (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Energy (kWh)	Capital Investment	Payback period (Years)
	£2,398.29	4.38	15473	£4,000.00	1.7

Priority Description Improve energy monitoring and general levels of energy awareness

Detail	<p>At Birmingham, no energy efficiency policy or training has been implemented. It was observed that many rooms were unoccupied but assets were left on.</p> <p>It is recommended that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A basic site-specific Energy Policy is written which sets performance standards for reducing energy consumption.</li> <li>2. The client implements a structured approach to energy management, with a clear and concise goals and objectives within the policy</li> <li>3. The energy data gathered for this survey is built upon a stage one approach to managing energy</li> <li>4. The client conduct an out-of-hours survey to establish what equipment for part of the baseload, then challenge staff to recue this. Hence improving shutdown/set back procedures.</li> <li>5. When energy data is available at Birmingham ensure that it is analysed and issues highlighted through the improved Monitoring and Targeting (M&amp;T) techniques highlighting areas of waste.</li> <li>6. Actual energy costs are disseminated to staff to highlight waste issues further.</li> <li>7. All savings realised are disseminated to staff - it is important to give positive feedback when received to ensure ongoing motivation and commitment.</li> </ol> <p>To manage energy effectively it is essential that the correct data is available. "You cannot manage what you do not measure" is a popular adage used across most management sectors. The importance of aM&amp;T cannot be stressed enough.</p>
Rationale	<p>Examples of the benefits of improvements to aM&amp;T are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Invoicing errors can be quickly identified and rectified</li> <li>2. Eradication of estimated billing and account reconciliation.</li> <li>3. The identification and monitoring of exceptional usage patterns</li> <li>4. More accurate Forecasting</li> <li>5. Standard progress reports can be generated regarding the progress made towards achieving the energy conduction reduction target.</li> </ol>

	<p>Installation of Automatic Meter Readers (AMR's) with relevant energy monitoring software have the following benefits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Automatic monitoring and targeting of consumptions</li> <li>2. Validated and verified billing</li> <li>3. Tailored forecasting, budgeting and future procurement optimisation</li> <li>4. Timely reporting allowing clients to identify waste.</li> </ol>
<p>Rationale</p>	<p>Adoption of formal energy policy will be vital to ensure the necessary resources are allocated and that the energy management is given the priority it deserves. As with any policy, commitment from the senior management team is vital.</p> <p>Raising awareness of energy and environmental issues is a cost-effective way of reducing energy use and should be tackled on all levels. As well as transferring essential information relating to the control of plant in each area, training and awareness will also:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build a greater understanding of the importance of energy efficiency</li> <li>2. Facilitate the dissemination of technical information</li> <li>3. Improve awareness of the need for energy efficiency to be continually maintained.</li> <li>4. Engage staff into appraising energy waste.</li> </ol>
<p>Savings and Costs</p>	<p>Typical savings for improvement in M&amp;T have shown that savings between 5% and 20% of a total energy bill have been achieved when applied to businesses with no previous experience. Due to the size of this site, consumption details have been estimated of 5% of the total energy bill. Data from a out of hours survey would assist the team to target waste areas/ educate staff. An overall project costs would estimated at £4,000.</p>

Table 4: Behaviour Change

## 3.2 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- Upgrade the single glazed windows;
- Consider installing PV on the roof;
- Complete an TM44 Air Conditioning Inspection to assess the efficiency of the existing system; Improve lagging of Central Heating System;
- Consider installing sub-metering to supply accurate data.

### 4.1 EPBD LEGISLATION

This is an additional service that can be provided by our team of qualified assessors. A copy of the relevant data will be passed on to our EPBD Team and a formal quotation will be provided for your consideration to ensure that you are legally compliant with the relevant part of the EPBD legislation.

#### 4.1.1 AIR CONDITIONING INSPECTIONS (ACI)

During the survey it was identified that the site/building(s) requires an Air Conditioning Inspection (TM44) to be compliant with Article 15 of the Energy Performance Building Directive. Failure to comply could result in a fine being imposed.

### 4.2 ACCOUNT CARE

The volatile nature of the business gas and electricity market has made product selection and purchase timing essential in protecting you spend. Infinite Utilities has a direct relationship with every business electricity supplier in the UK.

We offer a non-obligatory, free review of current client supply contracts and presentation of a full, tailored business proposal, including a range of supplier pricing.

### 4.3 CARBON ZERO FOR ENERGY

Research has shown that 70% of people want businesses to disclose their carbon emissions and 56% of people are more concerned about a business' actions to reduce their impacts on climate change than they were five years ago.

Carbon offsetting enables businesses to set and meet carbon reduction targets immediately and cost-effectively and deliver business benefits in the form of new customer acquisition, customer retention and employee engagement.

You can make the energy you purchase via Infinite Utilities carbon neutral. We will purchase carbon credits on your behalf to offset the carbon dioxide produced by the energy we manage for you. The price for these credits will be bundled into the unit price for your energy; in effect you will be offsetting as you go rather than in one bill at the start or end of a year.

### 4.4 FUNDING

Historically, a lack of funding has been a major barrier to getting Energy Solutions projects started. This has led to many organisations managing increased heating and cooling requirements with old and inefficient plant. Across the UK, estates teams are being tasked to deliver more in the face of lower budgets and uncertain energy costs. This conflict between opportunity and investment should no longer be the case. The majority of the Energy Solutions opportunities \_\_\_\_\_uncover require some form of funding solution and we are confident that there's a solution to suit everyone. If required, we can refer you to a variety of potential funding solutions to support your Energy Solutions journey. Certain government incentives provide subsidies for renewable technologies, which can strengthen your case internally for Energy Solutions projects.

### 5.1 STREAMLINED ENERGY & CARBON REPORTING (SECR)

-----must comply with SECR and will need to submit reports to companies'house annually.

Similar qualification criteria to ESOS will apply and SECR will be introduced from April 2019 to coincide with the end of the current CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme. Large organisations, where two or more of the following criteria apply to a company within a financial year:

- More than 250 employees;
- Annual turnover greater than £36m.;
- Annual balance sheet total greater than £18m.

Public sectors and organisations consuming less than

40,000kw are exempt. There is no exemption for involvement for energy used in other schemes

– e.g.

Climate Change Agreements (CCAs) or EU Emissions

Trading Scheme (EU ETS)

What are the reporting requirements? From 1 April 2019, affected organisations will be required to:

- Make a public disclosure within their annual directors' report of energy use and carbon emissions;
- Report using a relative intensity metric e.g. tCO<sub>2</sub>/number of employees;
- Provide a narrative on energy efficiency actions taken during the reporting period.

Reporting will align with an organisation's financial reporting year. For more information or assistance for receiving this exemption please contact [info@tes.com](mailto:info@tes.com)

The glossary list is shown in Table 5.

AAHEDC	Costs	HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Arresting
AC	Air Conditioning	HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
ACH	Air Changes per Hour	HR	Heat Recovery
Ad	Air Conditioning Inspection	H RV	Heat Recovery Ventilation
AHU	Air Handling Unit	HVAC	Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning
aM&T	Automatic Monitoring & Targeting	IT	Information Technology
AMR	Automatic Meter Readers	kWe	Kilowatts Electrical
BMS	Building Management System	kWh	Kilowatt-Hour
BSUoS	Balancing Services Use of System	LED	Light Emitting Diode
CCA	Climate Change Agreement	LPHW	Low Pressure Hot Water
CCL	Climate Change Levy	LTHW	Low Temperature Hot Water
CfD FIT	Contract for Difference Feed-In Tariff	M&T	Monitoring & Targeting
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Light	MVHR	Mechanical Heat Recovery Ventilation
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute	MWh	Megawatt—Hour
CHP	Combined Heat & Power	ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
CHW	Chilled Water	PFC	A technique to compensate for poor power factor
CIBSE	Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers	PIR	Passive Infra-Red
CODE	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	Rh	Relative Humidity
CoP	Coefficient of Performance	RHI	Renewable Heat Incentive
CRAC	Computer Room Air Conditioner	RO	Renewable Obligation
CRC	Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme	RPI	Retail Price Index
CUSUM	Cumulative Sum of the Difference	RPI	Revolutions per Minute
DNO	Distribution Network Operator	SEER	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio
DUOS	Distribution Use of System	SME	Small & Medium Sized Enterprise
EC	Electronically Commutated	TNUoS	Transmission Network Use of System
ECA	Enhanced Capital Allowance	TRV	Thermostatic Radiator Valve
EER	Energy Efficiency Ratio	V	Volts
EMM	Energy Management Matrix	VAV	Variable Air Volume
Erp	Energy Related Products	VRF	Variable Refrigerant Flow
ETRV	Electronic Thermostatic Radiator Valve	VR\L	Variable Refrigerant Volume
EU	European union	VSD	Variable Speed Drive
FCU	Fan Coil Unit	W	Watts
FIT	feed-Inn tariff	FTE	full Time Equivalent
FLA	Full Load Amps	HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons

Table 5: Glossary List



## Contact Us

Our contact information is as follows:

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