

ENERGY ACTION PLAN

For: Green Skibbereen – Myross Wood House

	Current score	Potential score
1. Energy Management	★★	★★★★★
2. Building fabric for areas with space heating	★★	★★★★
3. Building services for areas with space heating	★★	★★★★★
4. Significant energy using equipment for manufacturing, processing, production etc.	N/A	N/A
5. Control and monitoring For manufacturing, processing, production etc.	N/A	N/A
6. Use of renewable energy	★	★★★★★

Compare your organisation's current and potential energy costs, before and after implementing the recommended actions identified below:



Recommended actions that will help reduce your organisation's emissions by 94% and annual energy spend by €46,277 (82%):

The table below shows the main opportunities identified during the audit. Note that the opportunities cannot be added together as some of the opportunities impact the savings of others and all cannot be implemented together. In particular, the first opportunity listed; the consolidation of the use of the 4 wings, will have an impact on all other opportunities.

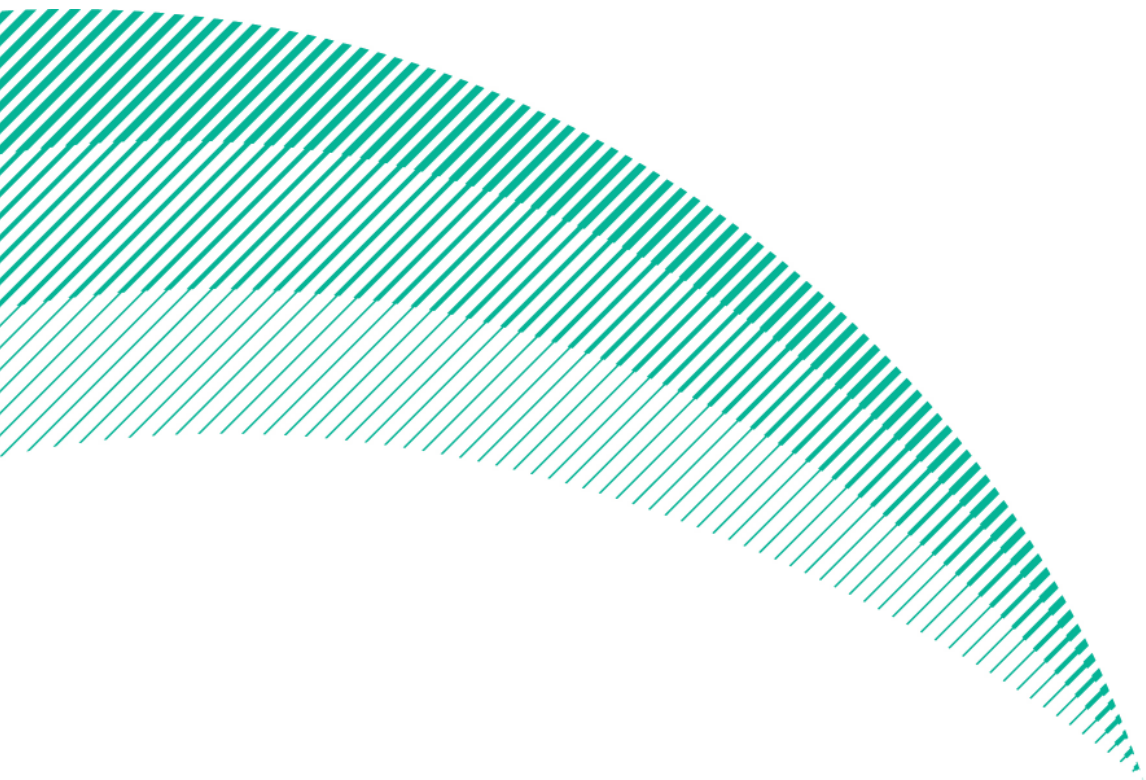
Action	Energy saving per yr (€)	Emissions reduction	Cost of action (€)	Payback period	First step
Consider consolidation of the 4 wings. For example, close one wing and switch off heating. Protect fabric with dehumidification	12,870 €	23.75	10,000 €	0.78	Challenge existing operations and logistics.
Install thermostatic radiator valves and improved boiler controls	5,148 €	9.50	8,500 €	1.65	Survey radiator valves to assess most relevant
Draughtproof windows and doors to reduce heat loss	2,717 €	5.01	4,600 €	1.69	Survey the windows and doors and get quotation from builder
Replace older single glazed windows	2,860 €	5.28	50,000 €	17.48	Survey the windows and get a quotation from a builder
Improve attic insulation as suggested in architect's report	2,000 €	3.69	10,000 €	5.00	Survey and quotation
Isolate disused heating boiler	1,251 €	2.31	250 €	0.20	Plumber to remove piping from the boiler and blank the pipes
Install heat pumps for hot water	3,191 €	7.05	35,000 €	10.97	Carry out detailed estimations of savings and costs
Install heat pump for space heating	28,716 €	63.48	150,000 €	5.22	Carry out detailed estimations of savings and costs
Install Solar Photovoltaics	12,000 €	16.23	77,000 €	6.42	Detailed site survey for location and shading and finalise estimations
Total	70,753 €	136.30	345,350 €	4.88	

Support Scheme for Energy Audits (SSEA)

Energy Audit Report

Notice for Applicants

This Energy Audit Report was prepared by a Registered Energy Auditor and recommends practical ways that you can improve the energy performance of your business, using information gathered from an assessment of your business's current energy performance. Please seek professional advice before undertaking any energy upgrade works.



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Site description

This section provides an overview of your site and key information about the visit. A site tour checklist is provided in Appendix A.

Organisation name	Green Skibbereen
Site address	Myross Wood House, Leap
County	Cork
Eircode	P81 Y192
Gross floor area (m ²)	2705
No. of personnel working at site	10
Is shift work carried out onsite?	No
Size of company fleet (no. of vehicles)	0
Typical operating hours per year	3900
Sector	Shared Community Resource
Build date (estimate if necessary)	Pre-1900
Facility owned or leased	Leased

Table 1a: Site information

SEAI Application ID	EA001389
Site Visit Date	21 and 26 March 2022
MPRN Number	10 006 738 081
GPRN Number	N.A.
Site Contact name	Noel Casserly
Site Contact job title	Director
Energy Auditor name	Liam Mc Laughlin
Energy Auditor company	GEN Europe
Comments	Mixed use: Accommodation, Offices, Artists' Studios, etc.

Table 1b: Visit information

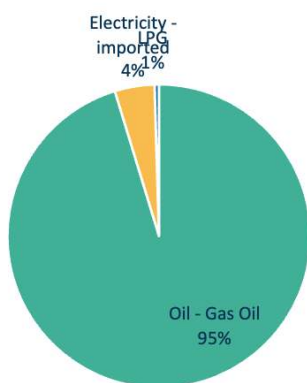
What fuels do you use?

A breakdown of the different types of energy used at your site is shown below in Table 2a.

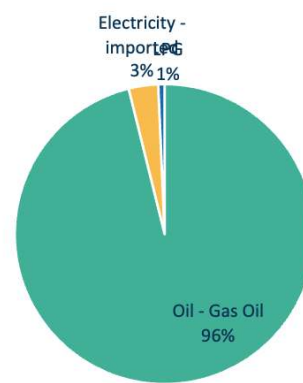
			Reference year: 2018 for oil, 2021 for electricity	
Energy source	Annual Cost (€)	Annual Use (kWh)	Annual Emissions (t CO2e)	Information source
Oil – gas oil	54,028	377,820	100	Estimate
Electricity - imported	2,405	12,505	4	Bills
LPG	270	2,700	1	Estimate
Total €:	56,704	393,025	105	

Table 2a: Energy consumption onsite

Costs breakdown



Use breakdown



Emissions breakdown

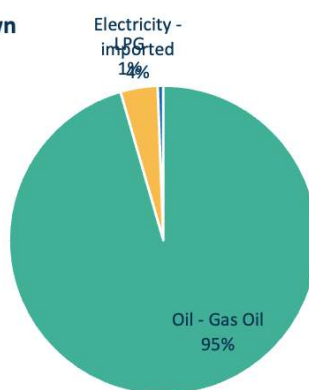


Figure 2: Breakdown of Costs, Usage and Emissions

2.1 Site energy consumption summary

It can be seen above that heating oil is the most significant energy type in terms of cost, energy and emissions.

4 Understanding your energy bills

The auditor analysed your energy bills to determine whether there are easy changes you can make to help you save money.

	Yes/No	Comments
Is the client on an appropriate tariff/tariffs?	No	Research the current market to get a better type of tariff, consider a night rate tariff or one that better reflects time of use
Is max import capacity correct for client's requirements?		N.A.
Are there any other penalties?	No	
Comment on day/night/weekend profiles		No data available
Comment on any trends or anomalies in the data		No data available
Has the client switched their electricity and/or gas contracts in the past 2 years?	No	
Any other comments		<i>Oil invoices were not available for a full year due to the nature of the leasing agreement and the short duration of occupancy. Estimation based on recent architects report and analysis and 2018 used as the basis of this report as it best represents current operations.</i>

Table 3a: Energy bills analysis

4.1 Bills analysis summary

There is an opportunity to “shop around” for a more appropriate electricity tariff including time of use factors. Be aware of the impact of the potential export of electricity from the solar PV system proposed.

4.2 Monthly trends in energy use

Monthly trends are not possible with the available data. There are 2 electricity bills, one of 3 months duration and the other is 9 months. Efforts are being made to get monthly consumption and cost information. When selecting a supplier, consider the availability of online data.

4.3 Monthly trends summary

Not available.

5 Electricity, heat and transport

The most significant electricity, thermal (heat) and transport energy users at your site have been identified and are listed below.

Energy User	Cost per yr (€)	Usage per yr (kWh)	Usage (% of total)	Emissions per yr (t CO ₂ e)	Comments
Lighting	€ 481.19	2,501	20.0%	0.81	20% of total. These splits are based on observation and experience
Boilers and Pumping	€ 481.19	2,501	20.0%	0.81	20% of total
Catering	€ 601.49	3,126	25.0%	1.01	25% of total
Heating	€ 842.09	4,377	35.0%	1.42	35% of total
Total	€ 2,405.97	12,505	100%	4.06	

Table 4a: Significant Electrical Energy Users

Energy User	Cost per yr (€)	Usage per yr (kWh)	Usage (% of total)	Energy source	Emissions per yr (t CO2e)	Comments
Heating	€ 48,625.43	340,038	90.0%	Oil - Gas Oil	89.74	
Hot Water	€ 1,753.00	37,782	10.0%	Oil - Gas Oil	9.97	Estimated at 10% of total oil
Total	€ 50,378.43	377,820	100%		99.71	

Figure 4b: Significant Thermal Energy Users

Vehicle type	Number of vehicles	Fuel type	Fuel cost per yr (€)	Usage per yr (litres)	Usage per yr (kWh)	Emissions per yr (t CO2e)	Usage (% of total)
Not applicable							
Total	-		€ -	0	0	0	0%

Table 4c: Significant Transport Energy Users

5.1 Where is your money going?

As can be seen above the single largest cost and source of emissions is space heating. There are very good. Opportunities to reduce this and it should be the primary focus of energy saving programs.

The cost and emissions from the different electricity uses are relatively small under current operating conditions.

6

7 Energy Management

The aim of Energy Management is to reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency. A structured approach to energy management that includes every aspect of an organisation – including finance, human resources, maintenance, purchasing and planning – is more likely to achieve significant, long-term savings than an unstructured, ad hoc approach.

An “energy management diagnostic” was carried out at your site. The purpose of the diagnostic is to assess your organisation’s approach to energy management, looking at 6 aspects of energy management and ranking each on a scale from 0 – 4.

Aspect of Energy Management	Description	Your score
Energy Policy	Whether your business has an energy policy, and the level of commitment to it	1
Organisation	The extent to which energy management is supported by senior management	2
Communication	How, and how often, staff are informed about energy issues	2
Information systems	How your business monitors energy consumption	1
Marketing	How staff are made aware of the benefits of energy management	2
Investment	How your business makes decisions around investing in energy efficiency	2

Figure 5a: Energy management scores

To view the complete diagnostic showing the various levels, please refer to Appendix B.

7.1 Site Energy Management Summary

Green Skibbereen is very focussed on sustainability and the building is a significant focus on energy and emissions reductions. There is excellent intent and enthusiasm to make the building an exemplar in the area of energy performance and sustainability.

There are improvement opportunities in the area of energy and carbon management. These include:

- Collecting energy consumption data and monitoring performance and taking action when there are unexpected deviations.
- Develop an energy policy and awareness materials and share with all occupants.
- Routinely check operation of large energy using equipment.

8 Taking action

8.1 Actions already taken

Green Skibbereen has occupied the building for the past 6 months. However, it has commissioned an architects report focussed on energy performance in the building. They are also members of the EU Energy Pathfinder project, with a target of achieving near zero energy consumption in buildings in northern Europe.

Completed actions	Estimated impact (kWh)	Comments
Not applicable		

Table 6a Actions already taken

8.2 Recommended actions to save energy

Your Auditor reviewed potential actions that your organisation can take to improve energy efficiency and generate renewable energy at your facility (specifically, through heat pumps, biomass, and photovoltaics). A list of actions is provided in Table 6a. Many organisations are interested in opportunities for generating renewable energy. a summary of your facility's suitability for both renewable heating and renewable electricity (solar) is provided below and in Appendices D and E.

6.2a Renewable Energy – heating

SEAI's Support Scheme for Renewable Heat supports renewable heating in businesses by offering a grant for heat pumps and a tariff for biomass/biogas boilers and CHP. As part of this audit, the auditor assessed your facility's suitability for converting to renewable heat. A brief summary of this assessment is provided below. The complete renewable heat assessment tool may be found in Appendix D. Further information about the scheme may be found on the website¹ or by emailing SSRH@seai.ie

Summary of facility's suitability for renewable heat:

Overall suitability of the facility for renewable heat.	There is very good potential to replace the existintg 2 domestic hot water boilers and good potential subject to test for the space heating boiler, all be air source heat pumps
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There is a very good opportunity to install air source heat pumps (potentially with solar collectors for the evaporator.

Replacement of the existing heating boiler with large heat pumps would transform the carbon footprint of the building by eliminating the use of heating oil. A preliminary test was carried out which demonstrated that heat pumps could heat the building with existing levels of insulation and heat emitters.

¹ <https://www.seai.ie/business-and-public-sector/business-grants-and-supports/support-scheme-renewable-heat/>

If facility is suitable for renewable heat:	
Estimated annual kWh savings	293,000
Type of energy saved	Oil - Gas Oil
Estimated emissions saved (tCO ₂ e)	77.32

Table 6b: Impact of Renewable Heat

6.2b Renewable Energy – photovoltaics (solar)

Photovoltaics generate electricity using solar energy from the sun, providing a completely renewable, clean source of electrical energy. As part of this audit, the auditor assessed your facility's suitability for generating electricity from solar energy. A brief summary of this assessment is provided below. The complete photovoltaic assessment tool may be found in Appendix E.

Summary of facility's suitability for photovoltaics: Solar photovoltaic panel are a very good opportunity. The financial benefits would be improved if the units were ground mounted rather than roof mounted. This is dependent on finding a location without shading.

Overall suitability of the facility for solar PV	There is sufficient space on site for solar PV and the economics are attractive, especially if ground mounted.
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Impact of solar PV:

If facility is suitable for solar PV:	
Estimated annual kWh savings	50,000
Estimated emissions saved (tCO ₂ e)	16.23

Table 6c: Impact of solar photovoltaics

8.3 Recommended actions

Your auditor has identified the top actions you should you take to improve the energy efficiency of your site and save on your energy costs. These actions are listed in Table 6b below.

Description	Energy savings (kWh per yr)	Type of energy saved	Cost savings (€ per yr)	Emissions reduction (t CO2e per yr)	Estimated cost of action (€)	Payback period (years)	Potential supports	Comments / Additional info
Draughtproof windows and doors to reduce heat loss	19,000	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 2,717	5.01	€ 4,600	1.69	Communities grant	Survey required, followed by quotation from builder
Replace older single glazed windows	20,000	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 2,860	5.28	€ 50,000	17.48	Communities grant	Survey required, followed by quotation from builder
Improve attic insulation as suggested in architect's report	14,000	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 2,002	3.69	€ 10,000	5.00	Communities grant	Survey required, followed by quotation from builder
Consider consolidation of the 4 wings. For example, close one wing and switch off heating. Protect fabric with dehumidification	90,000	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 12,870	23.75	€ 10,000	0.78	Communities grant	Challenge the need to heat all 4 wings in a partially occupied building
Develop a program to replace flourescent lights with LEDS in the most occupied areas	1,737	Electricity - imported	€ 417	0.56	€ 2,000	4.80	Communities grant	Survey to identify the most highly occupied areas for conversion. As building usage increases, then add more in the future
Install thermostatic radiator valves and improved boiler controls	36,000	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 5,148	9.50	€ 8,500	1.65	Communities grant	Consider controls that could be used with both a heat pump and oil boilers
Dehumidify larger unoccupied areas rather than heating them	37,782	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 5,403	9.97	€ 9,000	1.67	Communities grant	Dehumidification use less energy than heating and only requires draughtproofing rather than insulation
Isolate disused heating boiler	8,750	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 1,251	2.31	€ 250	0.20		Heat is being lost through this boiler. It should be disconnected from the heating system

Table 6b Recommended actions

Appendix A – Site tour checklist

The table below shows which areas of your site the auditor checked on during the site visit.

	Yes	No	N/ A	Observations& Comments
Physical Condition of Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Generally ok, taking account of age and use in recent year
Insulation of Walls, Roofs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very little insulation
Windows and external doors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some areas with double glazing.
Space Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Very old equipment
Water Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 old oil boilers
Heating Controls	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited to time clock
ICT & office equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not checked
Ventilation & Air Conditioning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None
Lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mostly flourescent, no LED
Refrigeration & Cooling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None
Compressed air	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None
Pumps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One duplex heating pump
Industrial processes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None
Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None
Evidence of Energy Awareness (posters etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pathfinder program

The table below provides a benchmark of your organisation performance against a range of energy performance metrics, with scores against each for your current and potential. The “potential” score is based on implementation of all the recommendations identified in this report.

XXX Placeholder table XXX

	★ Very Poor	★★ Poor	★★★ Satisfactory	★★★★ Good	★★★★★ Excellent	Current score	Potential score
1. Energy Management	0 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 +	★★	★★★★★
2. Building fabric for areas with space heating	Uninsulated, single glazing Typical of BER F-G	No or partial insulation, single or poor double glazing Typical of BER D-E	Minimal insulation and double glazing Typical of BER C-D	High levels of insulation and high performing glazing Typical of BER B	NZEB equivalent building fabric Typical of BER A-B	★★	★★★★
3. Building services for areas with space heating	Low efficiency heating with minimal controls Very low efficiency lighting (T8s, T12s or incandescent) Typical of BER F-G	10+ year old oil or gas heating Low efficiency lighting (T5s or T8s) Typical of BER D-E	Modern <10 year old oil or gas heating with good heating controls/BEMs Efficient lighting (LEDs or high efficiency T5s) Typical of BER C-D	New <5 year old condensing heating with modern controls and zoning High efficiency lighting (LEDs) Typical of BER B	Significant (>60%) space heating supplied by renewable heat with advanced heating controls High efficiency lighting (LEDs) with controls Typical of BER A-B	★★	★★★★★
4. Significant energy using equipment for manufacturing, processing, production etc.	Low efficiency, older equipment Heavy dependence on fossil fuels in production Evidence of poor operational control and energy wastage	Some lower efficiency equipment in use Medium dependence on fossil fuels	Modern, but not best in class equipment Some dependence on fossil fuels	Modern, best in class equipment Strong use of monitoring and automation Minor dependence on fossil fuels	Modern, best in class, equipment Heavy use of advanced monitoring, automation and energy saving techniques Minimal dependence on fossil fuels	N/A	N/A
5. Control and monitoring For manufacturing, processing, production etc.	No evidence of control or monitoring of equipment	Minimal control or optimisation at a local, but not centralised, level	Good level of control and optimisation in place, ideally centralised Minimal level of data analytics and performance indicators such as weekly reports	Centralised control and optimisation Good level of data analytics and performance indicators	Modern, best in class, centralised monitoring and control Heavy use of data analytics and performance indicators	N/A	N/A
6. Use of renewable energy	Zero use of renewable energy throughout the facility	Minimal use of renewable energy through green electricity purchasing etc.	Some use of renewable energy such as green electricity purchasing, renewable heat or renewable electricity production	Significant use (20%+ of total energy) of renewable energy via renewable heat or renewable electricity production	Best in class use (50%+ of total energy) of renewable energy via renewable heat or renewable electricity production	★	★★★★★

Appendix C – Energy Management matrix

The matrix below shows you how to interpret your Energy Management score. The Scores run from 0 to 4, where 4 is the best. Your facility was assessed according to the 6 aspects of energy management listed across the top. Use this matrix to see what you need to do to improve your Energy Management score.

Energy management: Definitions of scores						
	Energy Policy	Organising	Communication	Information Systems	Marketing	Investment
4	Top management are actively committed to energy policy, action plan and regular review.	Energy management fully integrated into management structure.	Formal and informal channels of communication regularly at all levels in the organisation.	Comprehensive system sets targets, monitors consumption, identifies faults and quantifies savings.	Routine marketing of the value of energy efficiency and CO2 reduction internally and externally	Positive discrimination towards 'green' schemes; detailed appraisal, inc. energy, of all investment opportunities.
3	No active commitment from top management, but formal energy policy in place	Energy committee representing all users in place, chaired by a member of the managing board.	Energy committee used as main communication channel with direct contact with major users.	Routine M&T reports for individual users based on sub-metering.	Programme of staff awareness and regular publicity campaigns.	Same pay back criteria employed as for all other investment.
2	Energy manager or senior departmental manager have set an un-adopted energy policy.	Energy manager in post, reporting to ad-hoc committee	Contact with major users takes place through ad-hoc committee.	Monitoring and targeting reports based on supply meter data. Energy unit has ad-hoc involvement in budget setting	Some ad-hoc staff awareness training.	Investment using short-term payback criteria only.
1	An unwritten set of guidelines	Energy management is a part-time responsibility along with other responsibilities	Informal energy communication contacts between a few users.	Cost reporting based on invoice data for internal use within technical department.	Informal contacts used to promote energy efficiency.	Only low cost measures taken.
0	No explicit policy	No energy management or delegation of responsibility for energy consumption	No contact with users.	No information system. No accounting for energy consumption.	No promotion of energy efficiency.	No investment in increasing energy efficiency in premises.

Appendix D – Renewable Heat Assessment

XXX Placeholder table XXX

	Result	Comments
Is the client using fossil fuel for heating purposes?	Yes	Oil fired boilers are used
Suitability for heat pump		
Could a heat pump offer an alternative? e.g. does the facility have a steady low/medium heating requirement?	Yes	There are two indepent oil boilers providing domestic hot water for showers, cleaning, catering etc.
o If yes for space heating: Is it likely that the building will achieve the required U values for a heat pump to operate effectively?	Yes	A trial is recommended to check if a heat pump will have sufficient capacity. Initial trial on 31/3/22 looks promising with outside temperature of 1c and boiler temperature of 50c
o If yes for space heating: What fabric and ventilation upgrades may be required? If "Other" please specify in Comments	Other	Attic insulation, draughtproofing and replacement of single glazed windows. Subject to trial.
Rank heat pump readiness for space heating: 1 – major upgrades required to all/most building elements, 2- major upgrades required to one building element, 3 – minor upgrades required to all/most building elements, 4 – minor upgrade required to one building element, 5 – heat pump ready	3	Subject to trial, upgrade would be attic insulation, single glazed window replacement, draughtproofing
o If yes for process heating: Is it likely that a heat pump could deliver the heat requirement?	Yes	
Estimate of emissions reduction for heat pump conversion		100 t CO2E reduction or 95% of the total
Suitability for biomass		
Could biomass/biogas offer an alternative? i.e. does the facility have high peak loads?	No	Biomass is not considered an alternative due to lack of personnel to operate it and lack of storage space for fuel
o If yes, are there any space constraints, e.g. for the boiler/CHP unit, and the delivery and/or storage of fuel? If "other" please specify in comments	N/A - biomass not suitable	
o If yes, are there any local supply of waste biomass or local biomass enterprises that can provide fuel stock? Please specify in comments	N/A	
o If yes, are there dedicated maintenance personnel on site?	N/A	

Appendix E – Solar photovoltaic assessment

Suitability for solar PV	Result	Comments
Does the client use electricity from non-renewable sources?	Yes	
Does the client appear to have a suitable roof for the installation of solar photovoltaic panels? Consider size, tilt angle, orientation and shading.	Yes	
If the roof is not suitable, is there an alternative location available?	Yes	
If solar PV is feasible, what is the client's estimated required power output?		50,000 kWh per year
Estimate the proportion of the client's electricity requirements that could be met through installing solar PV		80% if heat pumps are installed

Appendix F – Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
biogas	Biogas is a form of renewable energy. Biogas is produced through the anaerobic digestion or fermentation of organic feedstocks including biomass, sewage and agricultural and municipal wastes. The biogas can then be burnt as a renewable fuel.
biomass	Biomass fuel is a form of renewable energy generated from burning organic material such as wood, poultry litter, and straw
CHP	Combined Heat and Power: an energy efficient way to generate electricity whilst capturing and using the heat that would otherwise be wasted.
CO₂e	Carbon dioxide equivalent: a standard unit for measuring emissions by expressing the impact of all greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide that would create the same amount of atmospheric warming
electricity imported	Electricity that has been generated offsite for use at your facility
energy efficiency	Using less energy to perform the same task, i.e. reducing energy waste
fossil fuel	Carbon-based fuels from fossil hydrocarbon deposits, including coal, peat, oil, and natural gas. Fossil fuels produce carbon dioxide (CO ₂) when burned, which is a greenhouse gas
GPRN	Gas Point Registration Number (GPRN): a unique reference number assigned to every gas point on the natural gas network. A gas point is a point where gas is taken from the gas network system, measured by a meter and consumed by an end user. Each individual gas point has its own GPRN. GPRNs have up to 7 digits.
heat pump	Electrical devices which convert energy from the air outside of your home into useful heat, in the same way a fridge extracts heat from its inside. Different types of heat pump draw heat from different sources: air, water or the ground.
kWh	Kilowatt hour: a unit of energy, equivalent to operating a 1,000 watt appliance running for one hour.
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas is manufactured in oil refining, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants and consists of propane and/or butane gases. Typically used in boilers and for cooking.
Maximum Import Capacity (MIC)	The upper limit on the total electrical demand that a consumer can place on the network system.
MPRN	A Meter Point Reference Number (MPRN) is a unique 11-digit number assigned to every single electricity connection and meter in the country. Each individual meter has its own MPRN.
natural gas	Natural gas is a naturally occurring fossil fuel that is composed mainly of methane. It is piped through a national gas transmission & distribution network (in gaseous form, under pressure) directly to end users in the industrial, power generation, services and domestic sectors.
renewable energy	Energy from renewable non-fossil fuel sources, e.g. wind, solar (both solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, and biogas
solar photovoltaics	Also called “solar PV”, solar panels that generate electricity when exposed to sunlight
thermal energy	Thermal energy refers to all solid, liquid and gas fuels used for non-transport purposes.

	This includes both fossil and renewable fuels used in boilers, space & process heating systems, catering, fuel-based electricity generators (onsite), CHP and in all plant, equipment & other non-road mobile vehicles.
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Appendix G – Completion of Works form

A. Audit Details

Business/Organisation Name	Green Skibbereen
Applicant SSEA ID	EA001389
Facility MPRN	10 006 738 081
Facility Address	Myross Wood House, Leap, Co. Cork
Facility Eircode	P81 Y192

B. Auditor declaration

By signing this Completion of Works, the undersigned states that:

- The Energy Audit carried out at the above Facility Address has been delivered according to the SSEA Terms and Conditions and SSEA Guidance for Auditors.
- The information provided in this Energy Audit is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signed	
Date	
Name	Liam Mc Laughlin
Date SSEA site visit was carried out	21 and 26 March 2022
Total cost of this SSEA Energy Audit, including the Voucher	€2,000

C. Applicant declaration:

By signing this Completion of Works, the undersigned states on behalf of the Business/Organisation named above that:

- A visit to the above Facility Address was carried on the date referred to in Section B by the Auditor referred to in Section B for the purpose of completing an energy audit,
- I have received a copy of the SSEA Report from the Auditor,
- I understand the Report's findings, and
- I am satisfied with the site visit and with the quality of the Energy Audit Report

Signed	
Date	
Name	
Title/Position in Business/Organisation*	

* Must be signed by a Director or Senior Manager (or equivalent level) of the business/organisation referenced below.

NOTE: This Completion of Works form should be returned with all other completed documents relating to this application. If any form is incomplete or missing, then the request for payment will be returned.

Notice for Applicants

Applicants please note:

This document was prepared by a Registered Energy Auditor and recommends practical ways that you can improve the energy performance of your business, using information gathered from an assessment of your business's current energy performance. Please seek professional advice before undertaking any energy upgrade works.

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

SEAI is Ireland's national energy authority investing in, and delivering, appropriate, effective and sustainable solutions to help Ireland's transition to a clean energy future. We work with the public, businesses, communities and the Government to achieve this, through expertise, funding, educational programmes, policy advice, research and the development of new technologies.

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