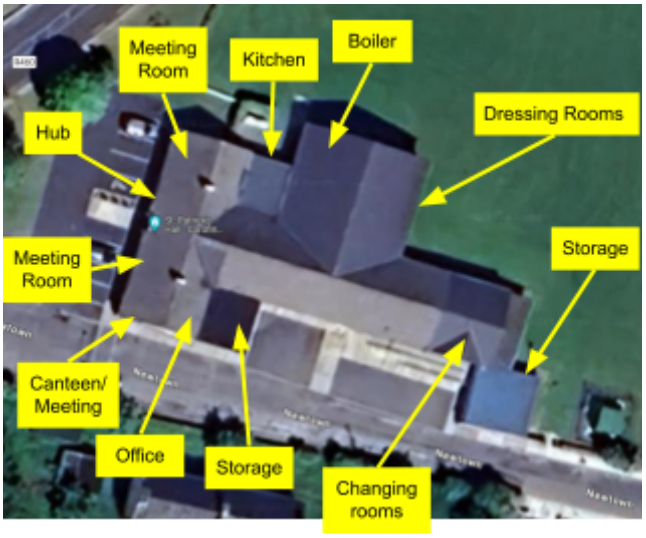
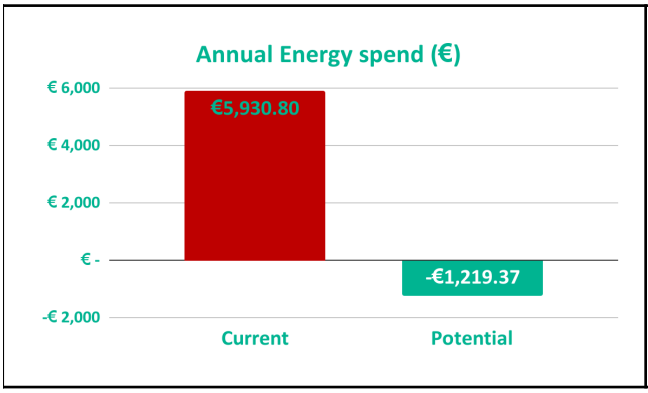
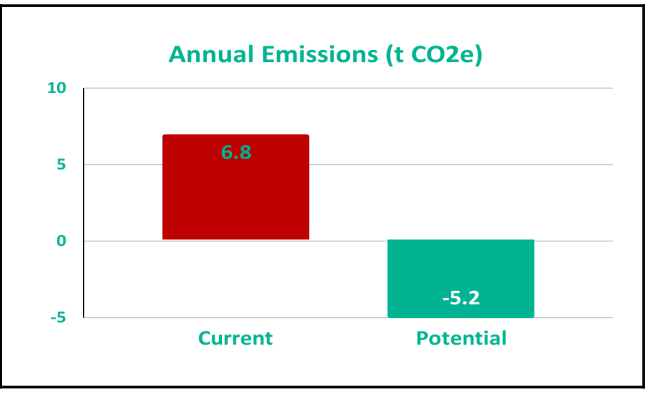
For: Corofin Hall, Corofin, Co. Clare



	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	★	★★★★★

Energy & Emissions





Recommended actions

Description	Energy saved (€)	Emissions reduction (t CO2e per year)	Cost of Action (€)	Payback period (years)	First Steps
Solar PV : Roof mounted	€5,046.42	7.2 tCO2e	€ 29,000	5.7 years	* Request Quotes * Apply on https://mgen.seai.ie
Replace Gas boilers by Air to Water heat pumps	€1,703.99	4.2 tCO2e	€ 15,000	8.8 years	* Engage with a Project Coordinator
Monitoring of electricity usage	€89.94	0.1 tCO2e	€ 300	3.3 years	* Engage with a Project Coordinator
Upgrade attic insulation & airtightness over office/meeting rooms	€309.82	0.5 tCO2e	€ 3,000	9.7 years	* Engage with a Project Coordinator
Total	**€7,150.17**	**12.0 tCO2e**	**€ 47,300**	**NA**	

Support Scheme for Energy Audits (SSEA)

Energy Audit Report



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1 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	St. Patrick's Hall
Site address	Corofin
County	Co. Clare
Eircode	V95 RD88
Useful floor area (m2)	200
No. of personnel working at site	4
Is shift work carried out onsite?	NA
Size of company fleet (no. of vehicles)	0
Typical operating hours per year	1840
Sector	Human Health & Social Work Activities
Build date (estimate if necessary)	pre-1900
Facility owned or leased	Owned

Table 1a: Site information

SEAI Application ID	NA
Site Visit Date	45484
MPRN Number	10 306 028 028
GPRN Number	NA
Site Contact name	Monica Lyons
Site Contact job title	NA
Energy Auditor name	Colm Garvey
Energy Auditor company	Clare Community Energy Agency
Comments	

Table 1b: Visit information

2 What fuels do you use?

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

The energy that a business uses can come from a variety of different sources, for example: electricity that is imported to the site from the grid and used for lighting and appliances, natural gas used for heating the building, and diesel to fuel the fleet.
The table below shows you where your business's energy comes from: the annual cost, how much you use in kilowatt hours (kWh) and how many tonnes of CO2 emissions it generates each year. The information has been taken from your energy bills which is the most accurate source.

Reference Period: 07/2023-06/2024				
Energy source	Annual Cost (€)	Annual Use (kWh)	Annual Emissions (t CO2e)	Information source
LPG	€ 2,581.80	16,355 kWh	3.8 tCO2e	Bill
Electricity - imported	€ 3,349.00	9,543 kWh	3.1 tCO2e	Bill
Total	€ 5,930.80	25,898 kWh	6.8 tCO2e	

Table 2a: Energy consumption on-site

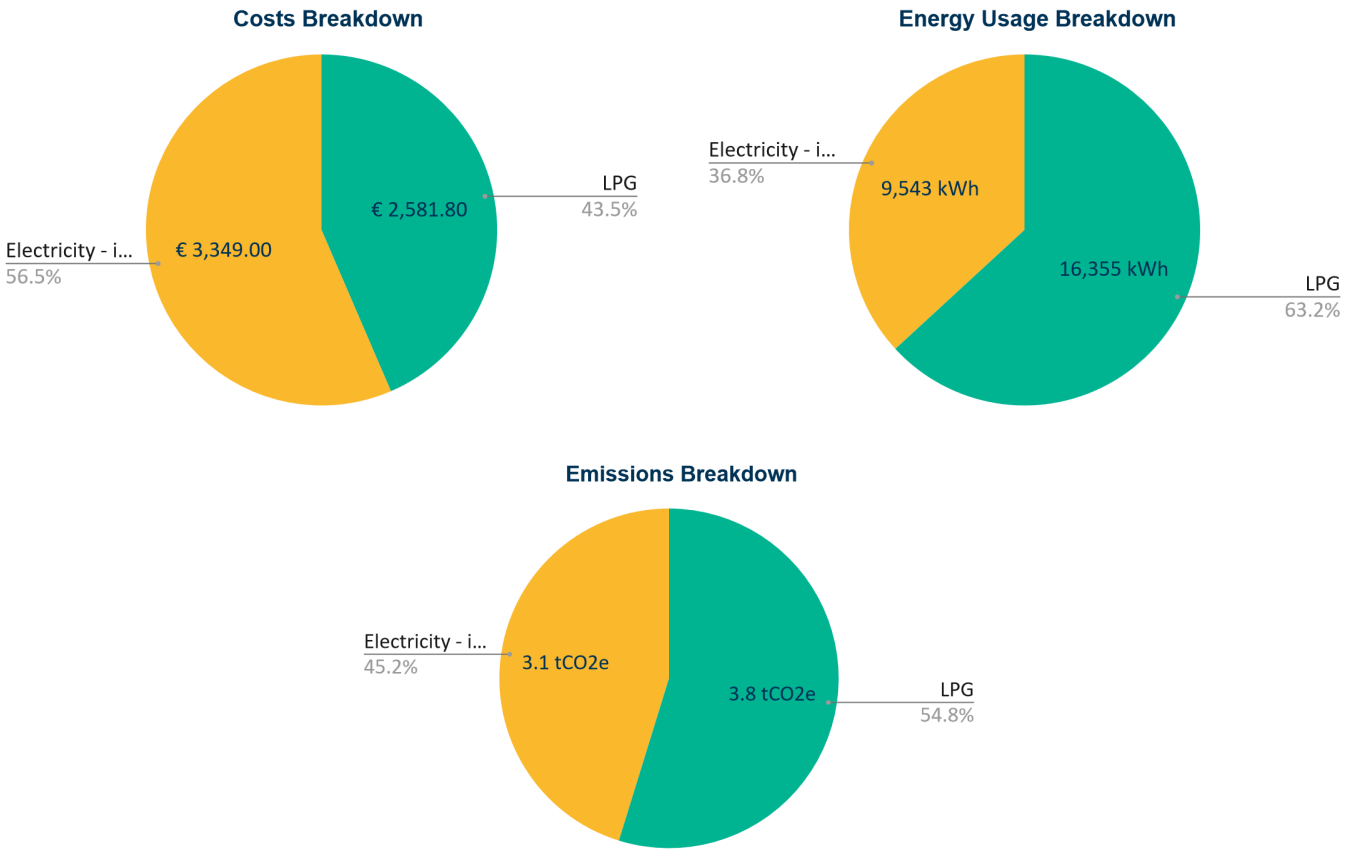


Figure 2: Breakdown of Costs, Usage and Emissions

2.1 Site energy consumption summary

These graphs illustrate the information from the table above. You may find them useful when making your business case for investing in energy management measures.

3 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?	Yes	24 hr rate with Electric Ireland
Is max import capacity correct for client's requirements?	Yes	
Are there any other penalties?	No	
Comment on day/night/weekend profiles		24 hr rate suits the usage of the hall i.e. very little night usage
Comment on any trends or anomalies in the data		Most readings are estimated
Has the client switched their electricity and/or gas contracts in the past 2 years?		Yes.
Any other comments		Should continue to review prices via brokers every 6 months

Table 3a: Energy bills analysis

3.1 Bills analysis summary

- The Corofin Hall is very sensitive to energy use and the associated cost/emissions.
- All data is of good quality as the Corofin Hall has provided detailed bills for the full period.
- Energy Suppliers are reviewed annually, at least, to see if more relevant tariffs are available.

3.2 Monthly trends in energy use

Your energy use may change over the course of the year, for example your use of heating fuel may be higher in the winter months. Figure 3a shows the trends in use for Electricity & Gas



Figure 3a: Monthly trends in energy use

3.3 Monthly trends summary

- From the billing information, we see that usage and costs peak during the winter months. This is to be expected with an increased use of lighting in the hall and on the playing field/walking track.
- Note that most bills are based on estimates so the chart does not show the exact monthly changes.
- One action, in the absence of automated monitoring, is to submit meter readings at least once a month.

- The Gas costs have been levelised through the year as there is no opportunity to see more detailed monthly usage.
- It can be presumed that gas usage is only in the heated season, e.g. October to April, but this cannot be verified in the absence of more detailed usage information.
- The gas is supplied, normally twice a year, in a large storage tank to the side of the hall.

4 Electricity, heat and transport

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

Electricity User	Cost per yr (€)	Usage per yr (kWh)	Usage (% of total)	Emissions per yr (t CO2e)	Comments
Outside lighting	€1,674.50	4,772 kWh	50.0%	1.5 tCO2e	No detailed information is available to provide reliable figures for cost/energy/emissions per electricity user. All figures provided are based on discussion with the management.
Inside lighting	€669.80	1,909 kWh	20.0%	0.6 tCO2e	As above
Kitchen usage	€669.80	1,909 kWh	20.0%	0.6 tCO2e	As above
IT equipment	€334.90	954 kWh	10.0%	0.3 tCO2e	As above
Total	€3,349.00	9,543 kWh	100.00%	3.1 tCO2e	

Table 4a: Significant Electrical Energy Users

Thermal Energy User	Cost per yr (€)	Usage per yr (kWh)	Usage (% of total)	Energy source	Emissions per yr (t CO2e)	Comments

Space Heating	€2,065.44	13,084 kWh	80.0%	LPG	3.0 tCO2e	No breakdown available between space heating and hot water requirements
Hot water requirements	€516.36	3,271 kWh	20.0%	LPG	0.8 tCO2e	
		00 kWh				
Total	€2,581.80	16,355 kWh	100%		3.8 tCO2e	

Table 4b: Significant Thermal Energy Users

4.1 Where is your money going?

Given the lack of detail available from electricity and gas bills, it is difficult to identify clearly where the money is going.

As one of the recommendations, a more detailed energy monitoring system needs to be put in place.
While it would be ideal that every individual energy user listed in the previous table should be monitored separately.

Space heating is clearly the largest energy user/cost followed by lighting. The Gallery is a public space which needs to have excellent lighting of exhibitions at all times.

5 Energy Management

5.1 Energy Management Introduction

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.

5.2 Energy Management Scores

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
Motivation	How, and how often, staff are informed about energy issues	3
Information systems	How your business monitors energy consumption	2
Marketing	How staff are made aware of the benefits of energy management	1
Investment	How your business makes decisions around investing in energy efficiency	4

Figure 5a: Energy management scores

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

5.3 Site Energy Management Summary

- Energy Policy : Score 1
  - All management staff are keenly aware and sensitive to energy usage, with its associated costs and emissions, the guidelines for energy management are unwritten.
- Organisation : Score 2
  - A member of staff has clear responsibility for energy management. Authority is unclear gicen the absence of written guidelines.
- Motivation : Score 3
  - No energy committee exists however, given the small number of staff, an enrgy committee may not be relevant.
  - All management staff are keenly aware and sensitive to energy usage with its associated costs and emissions.
- Information Systems : Score 2
  - No monitoring system currently in place beyong billing data
- Marketing : Score 1
  - Given the absence of an energy policy and any detailed usage information, it is difficult for the Gallery to communicate on energy usage and efficiency measures to the public.
  - The management staff are keen to communicate to the public but need certain of the recommended actions completed first.
- Investment : Score 4
  - Management clearly has energy usage at the core of purchasing equipment.
  - There is strong support of green initiatives & funding sources.

6 Taking action

6.1 Actions already taken

Before getting this energy audit, you had already taken action to save energy at your site. Changes that you have already made, and the impact they have had, are listed in Table 6a below.

Completed actions	Estimated impact (kWh)	Comments
Total building fabric renovation in 2015	NA, no reference	Shows that from it's inception, the Gallery has been sensitive to using efficient and cleanest technologies
All heating is zoned	NA, no reference	As above
Light sensors on lighting hall section	NA, no reference	As above
TRV's on all radiators	NA, no reference	

Table 6a: Actions already taken

6.2 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.

6.2.1 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 website[1] or by emailing SSRH@seai.ie

Summary of facility's suitability for renewable heat

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

Overall suitability of the facility for renewable heat.	A combination of a Solar PV installation and an air-to-water heat pump would be a very good fit for the requirements of the hall.

Impact of Renewable Heat

If facility is suitable for solar PV:	
Estimated annual kWh savings	9,543
Estimated emissions saved (tCO2e)	3.10

Table 6b: Impact of Renewable Heat

6.2.2 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 Solar PV

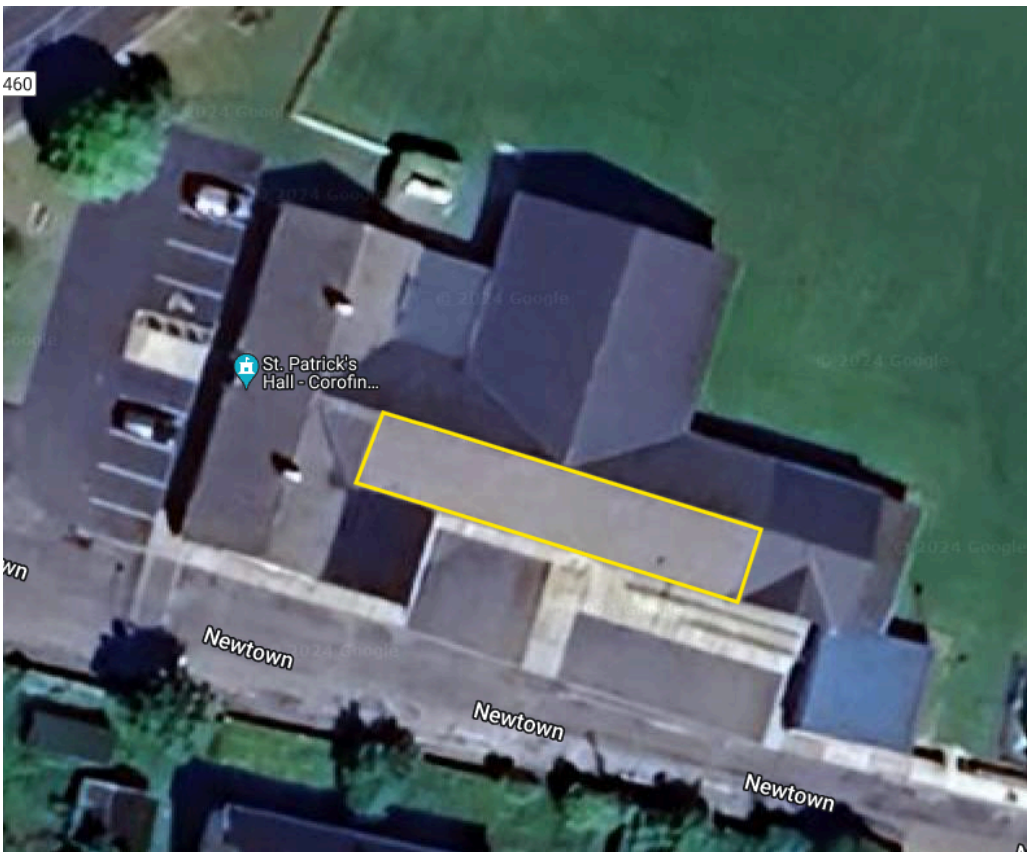
Overall suitability of the facility for solar PV	The hall is an excellent candidate for Solar PV and could realistically produce 100% of its total annual energy requirements.

Impact of solar PV:

If facility is suitable for solar PV:	
Estimated annual kWh savings	9,543
Estimated emissions saved (tCO2e)	3.10

Table 6c: Impact of solar photovoltaics

6.2.3 Study of Solar PV suitability and sizing

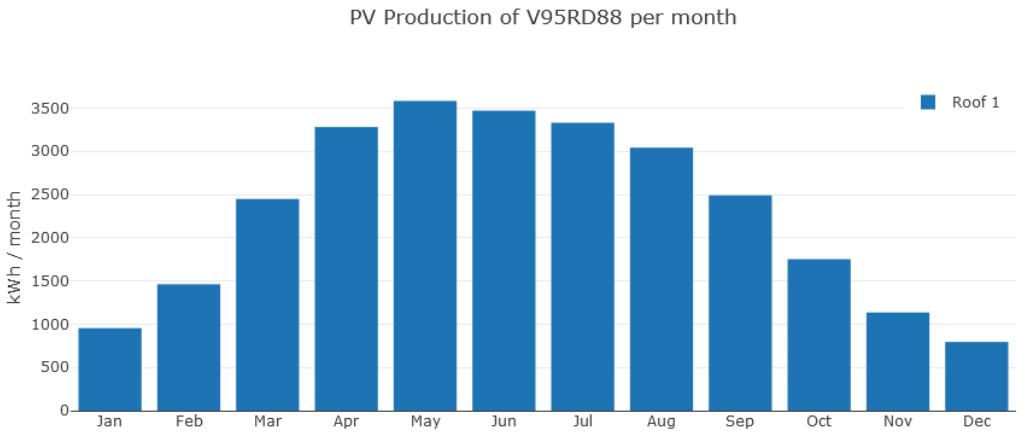




- The area highlighted is 27m * 6. As we need to allow 500m at the gutter and 200m at the ridge, this leaves 27m * 5.3m.
- This will comfortably allow for 30kW of Solar PV panels.

- Given the location/orientation this would produce **27739 kWh per year** (taken from this online calculator)

Eircode:	V95RD88
System Size:	30 kW
Roof Direction:	202.5°
Roof Slope:	35°
Annual Production:	**27739 kWh**



- This corresponds to slightly more than the total energy usage of the hall currently i.e. **25898 kWh**
- The roof is an excellent solar resource due to its size and orientation.
- The recommendation would be to maximise the size of the Solar PV array.
- This will allow for the medium term replacement of the gas boiler by an air-to-water heat-pump and the potential addition of EV charging supplied by electricity from the roof at a later date.
- In order to maximise the usage of electricity within the hall, rather than exporting to the grid, a 20 kWh battery system would also be recommended.
- This would ensure the long-term resilience of the energy supply to the hall, significantly reducing the annual energy bill for the community .
- Recommendation summary
  - Solar PV System size : 30 kW
  - Battery size : 20 kWh
- Quotes for such a Solar PV system can be requested from any of the registered SEAI installers.
- Contact details for some local registered installers are as follows:

Company	Phone	Mobile	Website	Email
Futureproof Energy Ltd		086 083 6073	www.futureproofenergy.ie	hello@futureproofenergy.ie
R Fitzgerald Electrical Services Ltd		085 844 2526		info@fitzgerald-electrical.com
Skelect Ltd TA Kavanagh Solar		087 6310244	www.kavanaghsolar.ie/	info@kavanaghsolar.ie
Nusolas	061 719 730		www.nusolas.com	contact@nusolas.com

6.3 Recommended actions

Your auditor has identified the top actions you should take to improve the energy efficiency of your site and save on your energy costs. These actions are listed in Table 6d 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
Solar PV : Roof mounted	9,543	Electricity - imported	€2,863	3.10	€29,000	10.1	Microgeneration scheme	* Assuming a cost of €37k ex. Vat, * Assuming an SEAI grant of €8000 and an Accelerated Capital Allowance of €2450 * Assuming that 100% of current electricity usage is offset (saving ~30c/kWh)
Replace Gas boilers by Air to Water heat pumps	16,355	LPG	€2,582	3.75	€4,375	1.7	Other - please specify in comments	* Assuming a 66% saving by switching to Heat pump technology * Assuming an initial cost of €10k with 50% funding available from Local Enterprise Office + 12.5% ACA writeoff on remainder
Monitoring of electricity usage	239	Electricity - imported	€90	0.08	€300	3.3	Accelerated Capital Allowance	* Only required as an interim measure pre-Solar PV as Solar PV would include monitoring * Assuming a 2.5% decrease in electricity usage due to better management
Upgrade attic insulation & airtightness over office/meeting rooms	1,963	LPG	€310	0.45	€3,000	9.7	Communities grant	* Assuming 10% saving on space heating. The office/meeting rooms are the most used sections of the building. * Recommend upgrade to minimum BER requirements (300mm of rockwool/similar) * Special attention to be paid to airtightness around ceiling fittings for electrical equipment (lights/alarms) and ventilation. All openings in ceilings to be made airtight.

								* Assuming a cost of €6000 with potential grant aid of 50% from Community Energy Grant scheme

Table 6d: Recommended actions

6.3.1 Information on Funding Sources

Click each Scheme to access the relevant SEAI webpage

Scheme

- Accelerated Capital Allowance
- Commercial Electric Vehicles
- Communities
- Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme List of obligated pârties
- Energy Academy
- Energy Management training
- Excellence in Energy Efficient Design
- Support Scheme for Renewable Heat

7 Appendices

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)	YES	Building entirely renovated in 2015, excellent overall conditions
Insulation of Walls, Roofs	Co. Clare	Actions on attic insulation potentially required.
Windows and external doors	YES	Installed in 2015, double glazing of good standard
Space Heating	YES	Gas boilers installed in 2015
Water Heating	YES	Gas boilers installed in 2015
Heating Controls	YES	Zoned heating controls, good quality
ICT & office equipment	YES	Minimal office equipment
Ventilation & Air Conditioning	YES	Installed in 2015, double glazing of good standard
Lighting	YES	All lighting would be a good candidate for replacement.
Refrigeration & Cooling	N/A	
Compressed air	N/A	
Pumps	N/A	
Industrial processes	N/A	
Transport	N/A	
Evidence of Energy Awareness	N/A	

(posters etc.)	

Appendix B – Benchmarking

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.

	★	★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★★	Current score
	Very Poor	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Excellent	
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
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

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 (25%+ 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.

Level	Energy Policy	Organising	Motivation	Information Systems	Marketing	Investment
4	Energy policy, action plan and regular review have commitment of top management.	Energy management fully integrated into management structure. Clear delegation of responsibility for energy consumption.	Formal and informal channels of communication regularly exploited by energy manager and energy staff at all levels.	Comprehensive system sets targets, monitors consumption, identifies faults, quantifies savings and provides budget tracking.	Marketing the value of energy efficiency and the performance of energy management both within the organisation and outside it.	Positive discrimination in favour of'green' schemes, with detailed investment appraisal of all new-build and refurbishment opportunities.
3	Formal energy policy, but no active commitment from top management.	Energy manager accountable to energy committee representing all users, chaired by a member ofthe managing board.	Energy committee used as main channel together with direct contact with major users.	M&T reports for individual premises based on submetering, but savings not reported effectively to users.	Programme of staff awareness and regular publicity campagns.	Same payback criteria employed as for all other investment.
2	Unadopted energy policy set by energy manager or senior departmental manager.	Energy manager in post, reporting to ad hoc committee, but line management and authority are unclear.	Contact with major users through ad hoc committee chaired by senior departmental manager.	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 the part-time responsibility of someone with limited authority or influence.	Informal contacts between engineer and a few users.	Cost reporting based on invoice data. Engineer compiles reports 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 any formal 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

	Result	Comments
Is the client using fossil fuel for heating purposes?	Yes	
Suitability for heat pump		
Could a heat pump offer an alternative? e.g. does the facility have a steady low/medium heating requirement?	Yes	The Hall has a relatively low heating requirement cinsidering the size of the building and the given usage patterns
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	The building was refurbished in ~2015 to building standards at the time
o If yes for space heating: What fabric and ventilation upgrades may be required? If "Other" please specify in Comments	Roof insulation	The insulation in the attic area above the offices/meeting rooms needs to be verified. It was inaccessible at the time of the site visit.
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	4	See above
o If yes for process heating: Is it likely that a heat pump could deliver the heat requirement?	N/A	N/A

Estimate of emissions reduction for heat pump conversion	N/A	N/A

Appendix E – Solar photovoltaic assessment

Suitability for solar PV	Result	Comments
Does the client use electricity from non-renewable sources?	Yes	Normal supply from national grid
Does the client appear to have a suitable roof for the installation of solar photovoltaic panels? Consider size, tilt angle, orientation and shading.	Yes	The south facing roof would be suitable for at least a 30 kW Solar PV system
If the roof is not suitable, is there an alternative location available?	N/A	See above
If solar PV is feasible, what is the client's estimated required power output?	30 kWp	This will give an annual output of ~27 MWh which would cover the entire energy requirement of the hall (electricity and heating)
Estimate the proportion of the client's electricity requirements that could be met through installing solar PV	> 100%	The system would cover the entire electricity need and would also cover a medium term switch from LPG heating to an air-to-water heatpump

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.
CO_2e	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.

Appendix G – Completion of Works form

A. Audit Details	
Business/Organisation Name	TBC
Applicant SSEA ID	TBC
Facility MPRN	NA
Facility Address	NA
Facility Eircode	NA

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	02/05/2024
Name	COLM GARVEY
Date SSEA site visit was carried out	06/03/2024
Total cost of this SSEA Energy Audit, including the Voucher	TBC

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	06/03/2024
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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