

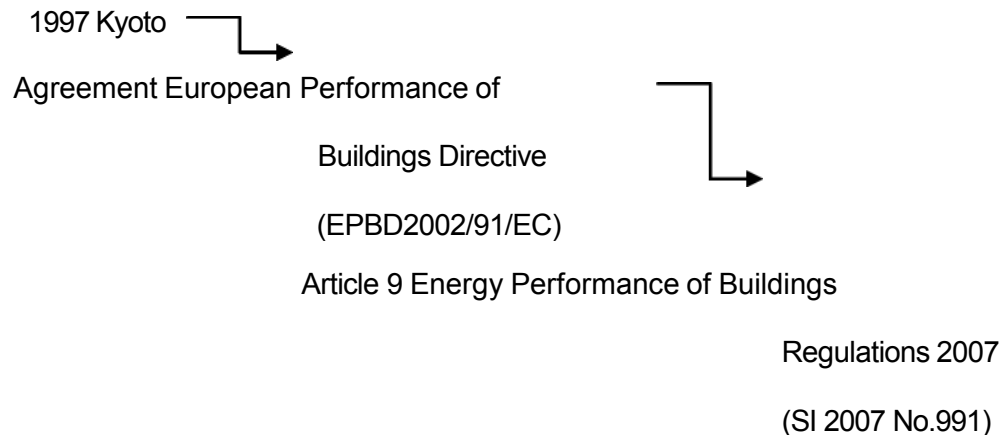


Four Seasons Group

Building Energy Solutions . Better Control by Design . Better Energy Management . Reduced Carbon Footprint

AC Energy Inspections . Statutory Requirements.

Legislation



To inspect all AC systems every 5 years over a certain capacity and to report on their efficiency and recommend energy efficiency improvement measures.

Perfect environment providers

Key Dates

Qualification for Inspection	England & Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Equipment installed after 1 st January 2008	5 years from the installation date.	n/a	n/a
Equipment installed after 30 th December 2008	n/a	5 years from the installation date.	5 years from the installation date.
Equipment / Systems rated above 250Kw capacity	1 st inspection due before 4 th January 2009	1 st inspection completed before 4 th January 2011	1 st inspection due before 4 th January 2010
Equipment / Systems rated above 12Kw but less than 250Kw	1 st inspection due before 4 th January 2011	1 st inspection completed before 4 th January 2013	1 st inspection due before 4 th January 2011

Enforcement Body -Trading Standards

Penalty . Failing to provide an AC inspection report is a fixed fine at £300.00 per instance.

Registration of Compliance . Your AC inspection report will be lodged / registered with BESCA and your local authority trading standards as part of the inspection process. They will have a current list of sites which have registered a current inspection report.



What this means:

1. AC equipment / systems installed on or after **1st January 2008** and which are greater than 12kW cooling capacity must have an inspection within 5 years of the date it was first put into operation.
2. AC equipment / systems which are equal to or greater than 12kW cooling capacity must have the first inspection undertaken by **4th January 2011**
3. AC equipment / systems which are equal to or greater than 250kW cooling capacity must have the first inspection undertaken by the **4th January 2009**.



The actual definition of each of the above is subtly different, in reality this means totalling up the individual cooling capacities of all your air conditioning units and ventilation units installed on site to define if you are over 12kW or 250kW respectively.

Example 1. A building or room or tenanted floor has 4no. 3.5 kW single splits – it qualifies as over 12 kW nominal cooling as per point 1&2 above.

Example 2. A building or room or tenanted floor has 1no. 14 kW single split – it qualifies as over 12 kW nominal cooling as per point 1&2 above.

Example 3. A building or room or tenanted floor has 10no. 25 kW VRV's or multi-splits and 1no. single split of 2 kW – it qualifies as over 250 kW nominal cooling as per point 1&3 above.

Example 4. A building or room or tenanted floor has 1no. 260 kW Chiller serving 100 fan coils and an AHU for ventilation. – it qualifies as over 250 kW nominal cooling as per point 1&3 above.



To achieve compliance:

1. An inspection is undertaken based on the AC and ventilation systems / assets which are under your control on site.
2. You will receive a report on all operating conditions, installed locations, the use of the system and the energy efficiency of your plant / installation. In the report you will get written recommendations on improvements to reduce energy and improve efficiency.
3. Your report is then lodged officially with the Local Authority Trading Standards via BESCA, CIBSE or which ever approved body the Inspector is registered with.

As part of our continuous development to support our clients we have approved and qualified Air Conditioning Energy Inspectors to ensure we are legally qualified to undertake the inspections.



We understand that the implications of the new legislation may have an impact on your business, we would be happy to support in any way we can,

- * By clarifying if your equipment or site qualifies for inspection under the legislation.
- * By updating or creating an Air Conditioning equipment /asset list so you are clear as to what is installed on your site, including an F-Gas register as required.
- * Plan and Implement a Building Energy reduction strategy going forward.
- * By clarifying which equipment will be tenants or landlords responsibility under the legislation.
- * By understanding the implications for tenants and landlords when moving into or out of leased premises.
- * By providing a competitive quotation for the Inspection.
- * By providing the expertise to improve the energy efficiency of your buildings.
- *By providing technical expertise to design and implement renewable energy technologies and solutions.
- * **The deadline was 4th January 2011, act now and understand how the changes will affect you.**



Summary

The Carbon Reduction Commitment legislation, the Energy Performance of Buildings legislation, the Domestic HIPPs and new domestic building SAP ratings and the new building regulations are the tools the government are using to encourage us to make energy efficiency savings and improvements.

The government are ultimately collecting information on our energy usage with the goal of implementing Policies to encourage us to be more efficient energy users.

These policies may take the form of energy efficiency, carbon reduction and payback incentives, taxes and evolving legislation.

Examples

- The Carbon Reduction Commitment - carbon credit scheme.
- The Feed in Tariff for electrical generation.
- The Renewable Heat incentive and MCS scheme for Micro generation of Heat energy.
- The Building regulations.

* 2010 was the first year rolled out and marks the introduction of Carbon credits this year.

If you can show progressive energy efficiency measures you will reduce your future energy costs, future taxes and have the added PR benefit of a progressive Energy Reduction Programme.