

Environment benefits

Reduces domestic carbon footprint in a range of 8 – 24% +/-

- ▶ Reduces energy waste
- ▶ Reduces energy consumption
- ▶ Promotes energy security
- ▶ Adds to fuel poverty solutions
- ▶ Re-uses expensive heated air
- ▶ Contributes to EU and UK Energy Policy for renewables and carbon emission reduction:
 - EU Energy performance of buildings Directive (EPBD) – tackling climate change by reduction of carbon produced by buildings
 - EU Renewables Directive - UK target production of renewables 15% by 2020
 - The Energy Act 2008 (2013) on De-carbonisation
 - CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme – emissions trading reduction
 - Buildings regulations Part L (2013)
 - Climate Change Act 2008 – Reduce carbon emissions by at least 34% of 1990 levels by 2020
 - Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) Climate Change Act – Committee on Climate Change – Building a Low Carbon Economy.

End user benefits

- ▶ Reduces energy consumption
 - a) permits usual temperature settings to be maintained at lower energy cost
 - b) allows energy settings to be lowered and maintains comfort level
- ▶ Reduces relative humidity at high level and improves relative humidity at mid room level.
- ▶ Promotes a reduction in condensation
- ▶ Adds to warm air circulation throughout house
- ▶ Reduces cold drafts
- ▶ Lowers energy costs
- ▶ Lowers carbon footprint
- ▶ Improves comfort
- ▶ An 8% energy reduction will lower an average domestic heating bill by £64.00. 16% by £124.00
- ▶ A one season pay back
- ▶ Supports aims of Gov directives in areas of fuel poverty, social housing, health.