

Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)

Scotland

Dwellings

28 SMYLLUM ROAD, LANARK, ML11 7BT

Dwelling type: Mid-floor flat
Date of assessment: 06 October 2021
Date of certificate: 08 October 2021
Total floor area: 80 m²
Primary Energy Indicator: 305 kWh/m²/year

Reference number: 9110-2346-5000-2009-8835
Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling
Approved Organisation: Elmhurst
Main heating and fuel: Room heaters, electric

You can use this document to:

- Compare current ratings of properties to see which are more energy efficient and environmentally friendly
- Find out how to save energy and money and also reduce CO₂ emissions by improving your home

Estimated energy costs for your home for 3 years*

£4,560

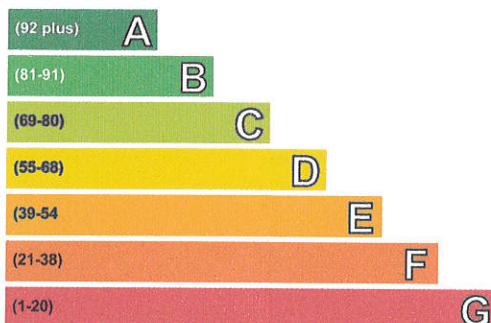
See your recommendations report for more information

Over 3 years you could save*

£2,610

* based upon the cost of energy for heating, hot water, lighting and ventilation, calculated using standard assumptions

Very energy efficient - lower running costs



Not energy efficient - higher running costs

Current	Potential
57	82

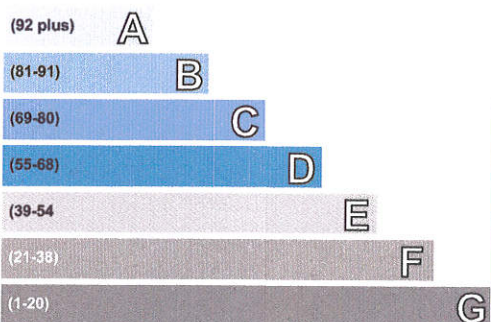
Energy Efficiency Rating

This graph shows the current efficiency of your home, taking into account both energy efficiency and fuel costs. The higher this rating, the lower your fuel bills are likely to be.

Your current rating is **band D (57)**. The average rating for EPCs in Scotland is **band D (61)**.

The potential rating shows the effect of undertaking all of the improvement measures listed within your recommendations report.

Very environmentally friendly - lower CO₂ emissions



Not environmentally friendly - higher CO₂ emissions

Current	Potential
61	71

Environmental Impact (CO₂) Rating

This graph shows the effect of your home on the environment in terms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The higher the rating, the less impact it has on the environment.

Your current rating is **band D (61)**. The average rating for EPCs in Scotland is **band D (59)**.

The potential rating shows the effect of undertaking all of the improvement measures listed within your recommendations report.

Top actions you can take to save money and make your home more efficient

Recommended measures	Indicative cost	Typical savings over 3 years
1 Cavity wall insulation	£500 - £1,500	£696.00
2 Increase hot water cylinder insulation	£15 - £30	£327.00
3 High heat retention storage heaters	£1,600 - £2,400	£1590.00

A full list of recommended improvement measures for your home, together with more information on potential cost and savings and advice to help you carry out improvements can be found in your recommendations report.

To find out more about the recommended measures and other actions you could take today to stop wasting energy and money, visit greenerscotland.org or contact Home Energy Scotland on 0808 808 2282.

THIS PAGE IS THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE WHICH MUST BE AFFIXED TO THE DWELLING AND NOT BE REMOVED UNLESS IT IS REPLACED WITH AN UPDATED CERTIFICATE

Summary of the energy performance related features of this home

This table sets out the results of the survey which lists the current energy-related features of this home. Each element is assessed by the national calculation methodology; 1 star = very poor (least efficient), 2 stars = poor, 3 stars = average, 4 stars = good and 5 stars = very good (most efficient). The assessment does not take into consideration the condition of an element and how well it is working. 'Assumed' means that the insulation could not be inspected and an assumption has been made in the methodology, based on age and type of construction.

Element	Description	Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Cavity wall, as built, no insulation (assumed)	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆
	Cavity wall, as built, partial insulation (assumed)	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆
Roof	(another dwelling above)	—	—
Floor	(another dwelling below)	—	—
Windows	Fully double glazed	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆
Main heating	Room heaters, electric	★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆
Main heating controls	Appliance thermostats	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆
Secondary heating	Room heaters, electric	—	—
Hot water	Electric immersion, standard tariff	★ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆
Lighting	Low energy lighting in all fixed outlets	★ ★ ★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The energy efficiency rating of your home

Your Energy Efficiency Rating is calculated using the standard UK methodology, RdSAP. This calculates energy used for heating, hot water, lighting and ventilation and then applies fuel costs to that energy use to give an overall rating for your home. The rating is given on a scale of 1 to 100. Other than the cost of fuel for electrical appliances and for cooking, a building with a rating of 100 would cost almost nothing to run.

As we all use our homes in different ways, the energy rating is calculated using standard occupancy assumptions which may be different from the way you use it. The rating also uses national weather information to allow comparison between buildings in different parts of Scotland. However, to make information more relevant to your home, local weather data is used to calculate your energy use, CO₂ emissions, running costs and the savings possible from making improvements.

The impact of your home on the environment

One of the biggest contributors to global warming is carbon dioxide. The energy we use for heating, lighting and power in our homes produces over a quarter of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions. Different fuels produce different amounts of carbon dioxide for every kilowatt hour (kWh) of energy used. The Environmental Impact Rating of your home is calculated by applying these 'carbon factors' for the fuels you use to your overall energy use.

The calculated emissions for your home are 52 kg CO₂/m²/yr.

The average Scottish household produces about 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Based on this assessment, heating and lighting this home currently produces approximately 4.1 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Adopting recommendations in this report can reduce emissions and protect the environment. If you were to install all of these recommendations this could reduce emissions by 0.9 tonnes per year. You could reduce emissions even more by switching to renewable energy sources.