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EPCs to Energy Management Systems and everything in between –

A guide for Building Managers through
the energy certification maze

Why does CIBSE operate a Certification Body? (Background Info)

- A Certification Body issues Certificates in accordance with International Standards (Increasingly referenced/required by Governments and clients)
- If this is done with UKAS accreditation (3rd party verification), it provides added confidence in the certificates issued by the certification body
- This is often a different requirement or an “as well as” requirement when it comes to professional body membership. Certification is usually specific whereas CIBSE membership, for example, is more general.

International Standards (ISOs) that we are involved with or interested in:

- ISO 17024 – the standard for certifying the competence of personnel. (UKAS accredited for original strands, the rest applied for). Importantly this is a maintained certificate
- ISO 17021 – the standard for certifying management systems
 - ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems (UKAS accredited)
 - ISO 9001 Quality Management Systems (UKAS accredited)
 - ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems (UKAS accreditation applied for)
 - ISO 18001/45001 Occupational Health & Safety Management Systems (UKAS accreditation applied for)
- ISO 17065 – the standard for certifying products. (Formerly UKAS accredited for Green Deal Organisations, BIM pilot applied for)

CIBSE Low Carbon Consultants Register

There is no legal requirement to use an LCC. We use it as a foundation in knowledge and understanding of the Energy Performance and Management of Buildings. LCCs use it to tell clients that they have been assessed on their knowledge and understanding (by us) and offer consultancy in the relevant area.

- LCC Design
- LCC Operations
- LCC Simulation
- LCC EnMS

CIBSE Low Carbon Energy Assessor Register

There is a legal requirement to be on an approved register to lodge EPCs, DECAs or Air Conditioning Reports as required by the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations. We operate under a letter of approval from DCLG and assess people as competent using the National Occupational Standards as a reference. We do additionally require EPC and DEC assessors to be LCCs to set them apart in a crowded market. (MEES)

- LCEA (EPC) – LCC Design
- LCEA (DEC) – LCC Operations
- LCEA (ACIR)
- Green Deal Adviser – LCEA (EPC)

CIBSE ESOS Lead Assessor Register

There **is** a legal requirement to be on an approved register to notify ESOS Reports as required by the Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme (ESOS) Regulations. We operate under a letter of approval from the Environment Agency and assess people as competent using PAS 51215 as a reference. We do additionally require ESOS Lead Assessors to be LCCs as this was a significant element in satisfying the PAS technical requirements.

- **ESOS Lead Assessor – Any LCC**

Heat Networks Consultant Register

There is no legal requirement to be a Heat Networks Consultant. We operate this register for people that want to demonstrate their competence in using the CIBSE Heat Networks Code of Practice CP1.

This has no relationship with other registers that we operate, but is expected to be the first in a series in support of planned Low Carbon Technology Codes of Practice. The Code of Practice is supported by BEIS and the aspiration is that future funding initiatives will require consultants to be on our register as a condition of funding.

The Energy Regulation maze (Will Brexit make a difference)?

- The Building Regulations (LCCs/LCEAs)
- The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (LCEAs)
- The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) Regulations (LCCs)
- MEES (LCEAs) The Energy Efficiency (Private Rented Property) (England and Wales) Regulations 2015
- Section 63 (LCEAs) (Scotland)

Is MEEES a game changer?

- Commercial Landlords appear to be taking it seriously
- Beyond 2018 it will become increasingly difficult to let commercial space that has an EPC rating of F or G (Estimated to be 20 -25% of buildings)
- Lots of loopholes will let this be stretched out to 2023, but by then the goalpost will be moving to E and then D.
- So if you have an F rated building do you have a problem?
- Not necessarily
- And if you have a D rating are you ok?
- Again, not necessarily

From 2018 clients will want EPCs provided by people that can also advise on improving the EPC rating

- Only EPC assessors on the CIBSE Certification Register are additionally assessed for their competence to do this, they are also on an LCC Register
- This doesn't mean that EPC assessors with other schemes don't have this competence, but if it isn't assessed how will a client know?

Why did we have to do ESOS?

- To comply with Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive?
- To reduce energy consumption to improve security of supply?
- To reduce energy consumption to reduce carbon emissions?
- To reduce energy consumption to spend less money on energy?
- Do we need legislation to tell us to save money?

What did we have to do for ESOS?

- Identify total energy usage of the organisation
- Identify energy saving opportunities
- Get sign off from the Board
- Report to an external body (Using an ESOS Lead Assessor)

- Repeat every 4 years

How to report for ESOS – Not prescriptive, several methods accepted

- An ESOS Report completed by an ESOS Lead Assessor
- A DEC and Advisory Report
- A Green Deal Report
- 3rd Party verified ISO 50001

What do we have to do for ISO 50001?

- Get sign off from the Board
- Identify total energy usage of the organisation
- Identify energy saving opportunities
- Report internally to the organisation

Isn't that ESOS?

What is ISO 50001?

Good Housekeeping

What is ISO 50001?



ISO 50001 in Brief

- Plan – Conduct an energy review and establish a baseline, Energy Performance Indicators, objectives, targets and action plans in line with energy policy
 - Do – Implement the energy management action plans
 - Check – Monitor, measure and report the results
 - Act – Take actions to continually improve energy performance and the Energy Management System
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- ISO 50001 is a Management System focused on ENERGY

The Standard Requirements – 7 Sections

- 1 – General Requirements
- 2 – Management Responsibility
- 3 – Energy Policy
- 4 – Energy Planning
- 5 – Implementation and Operation
- 6 – Checking
- 7 – Management review

ESOS to ISO 50001 – (Once every 4 years)?

- If you are running an ISO 50001 system, and if you get it 3rd party certified with UKAS backing you can use it as an alternative to producing an ESOS report
- If you have operations anywhere in Europe, ISO 50001 will satisfy the local Article 8 requirements

CIBSE Certification's Role?

LCC EnMS Register (Personnel Certification) (ISO 17024)

ISO 50001 Certification
(Management System Certification)(ISO 17021)

Integrated Management Systems

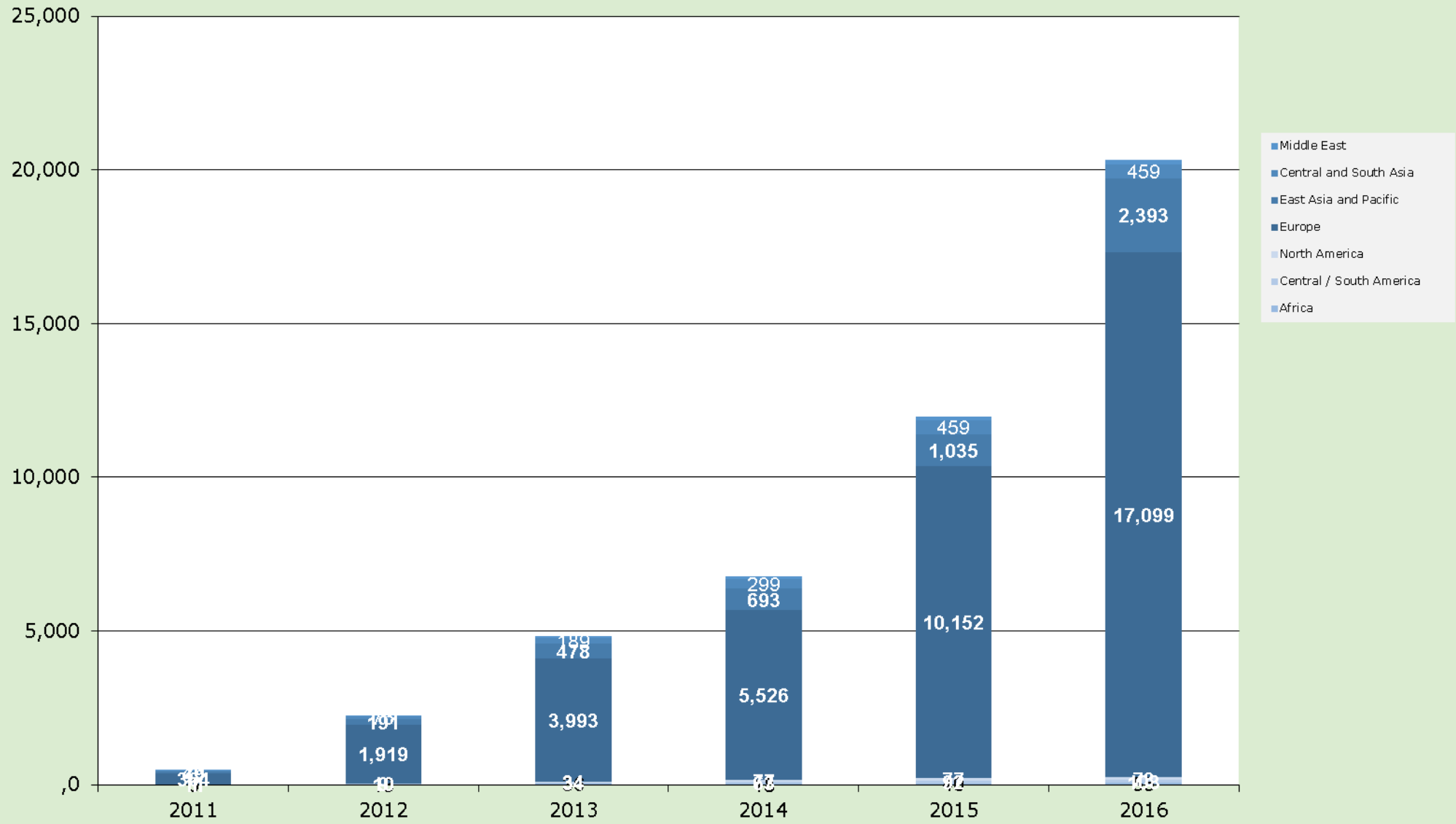
ISO 9001

ISO 14001

ISO 18001/45001

Interesting ISO 50001 facts from the 2016 Report from ISO

ISO 50001- Worldwide total



Interesting ISO 50001 facts from the 2016 Report from ISO

ISO 50001 - Europe

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Country						
Germany	42	1133	2477	3402	5931	9024
United Kingdom	11	136	330	376	1464	2829
Italy	30	74	258	294	470	1415
France	3	37	86	270	500	759
Hungary		3	13	29	68	546
Spain	95	127	196	310	390	465
Czech Republic	1	10	16	32	73	369
Austria	4	24	67	109	220	224
Russion Federation	1	8	25	81	118	174
Ireland		36	64	56	91	137
Total	145	1588	3532	4959	9325	15942

The Kingspan Story – Other Insulation Manufacturers are available

- Target of Net Zero Carbon by 2020
- Target of 50% Renewable Energy use by 2016
- Delivered 57% Renewable Energy by 2016
- Implementation of 50001 at all of their manufacturing sites is critical to this hitting this Target

ISO 50006 Webinar 6th December

- Whether you are operating an ISO 50001 system or not, if you are trying to manage your energy use, this standard will be helpful
- Details of webinar can be found here - <https://www.cibsecertification.co.uk/News>

Any Questions?



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