





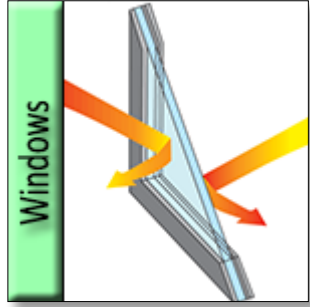


**RESIDENTIAL ENERGY ANALYSIS**

1234 SOUTH CEDAR DRIVE

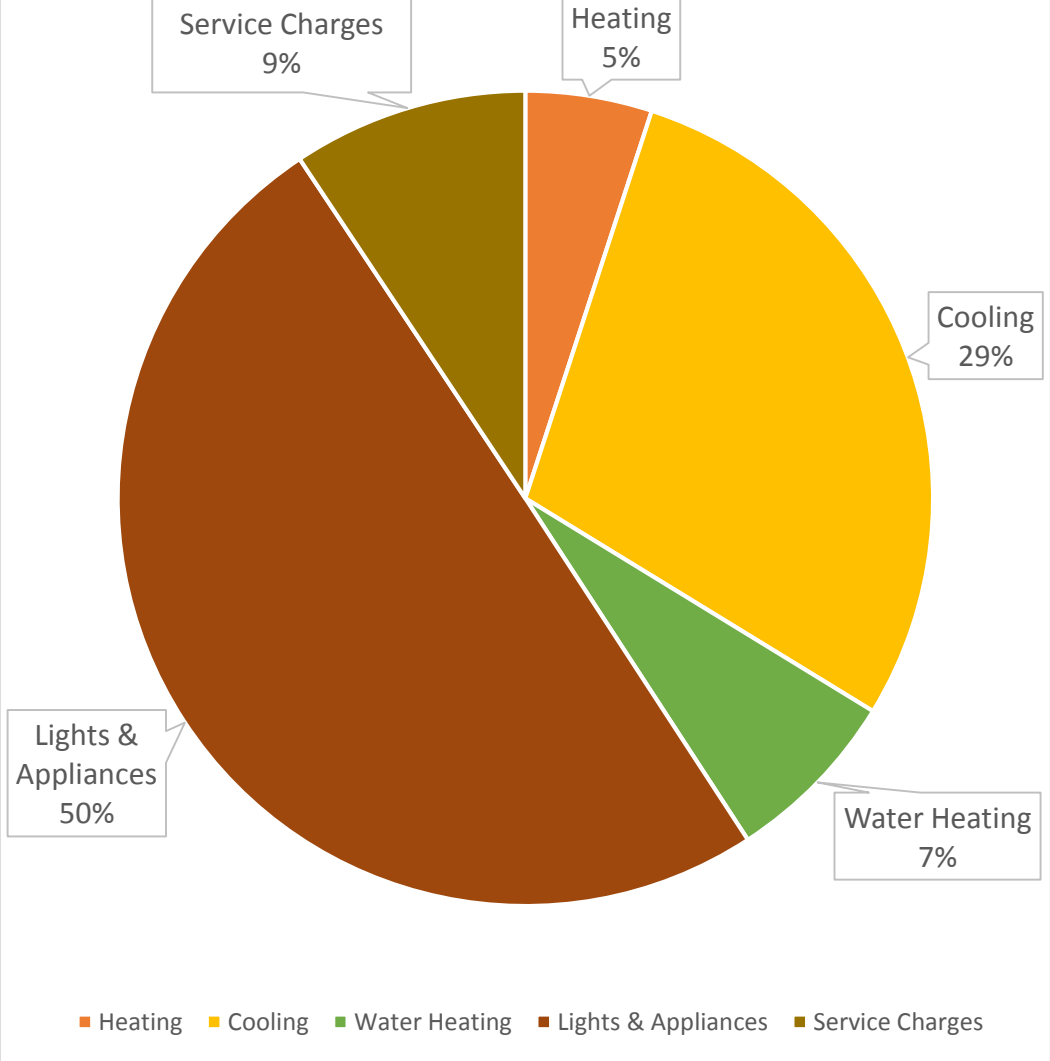
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DESIGN BY GREEN TEAM ARCHITECTS







# CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL & EQUIPMENT SUMMARY

 A photograph showing a person using a green bucket to apply blown cellulose insulation into the wall cavities of a building under construction. The wall framing is visible, and the insulation is being sprayed into the gaps between the studs.	<p><b>Material:</b> Blown Cellulose <b>Wall Type:</b> 2x6 Framing / <b>R-Value:</b> 19</p> <p>The use of blown cellulose in wall cavities is ideal due to the good thermal resistance (R-Value) as well as the ability to fill gaps and voids via wet-spray application.</p>
 A photograph of an attic space showing wooden joists and rafters. The floor is covered with a thick layer of white blown cellulose insulation, filling the gaps between the joists.	<p><b>Material:</b> Blown Cellulose <b>Attic Type:</b> Standard, Vented / <b>R-Value:</b> 38</p> <p>Blown cellulose is an ideal material for insulating attics due to the ability to fill all gaps and voids as well as cover the top of the bottom chord (a thermal short when insulated with fiberglass batts).</p>
 A diagram of a window frame showing a cross-section. It illustrates the dual-pane structure with Low-E coating and the vinyl frame. Arrows indicate heat transfer and air flow, highlighting the energy efficiency of the window.	<p><b>Frame Type:</b> Vinyl / <b>Glazing:</b> Dual Pane (Low-E) <b>U-Value:</b> 0.34 / <b>SHGC:</b> 0.20</p> <p>ENERGY STAR rated windows outperform standard windows with reduced heat transfer and improved air tightness. Highly efficient windows are a major contributor to energy savings.</p>
 A photograph of a white, rectangular air source heat pump unit. The unit has a black grille on the front and a fan on top.	<p><b>System Type:</b> Air Source Heat Pump <b>Specs:</b> 14 SEER / 8.5 HSPF</p> <p>High efficiency heat pump is more efficient than federal standards with respect to cooling efficiency (SEER) as well as heating efficiency (HSPF). Recommend annual tune ups for long term optimal performance.</p>
 A photograph of a white, cylindrical electric hot water heater. The unit has a control panel on the front with a digital display and several buttons.	<p><b>System Type:</b> Conventional Electric <b>Specs:</b> 50 Gallon Capacity, 0.91 EF</p> <p>Conventional electric hot water heater. For optimal performance, insulate hot water line. Recommend draining annually to remove sediment and improve water quality.</p>

# Annual Energy Cost Distribution

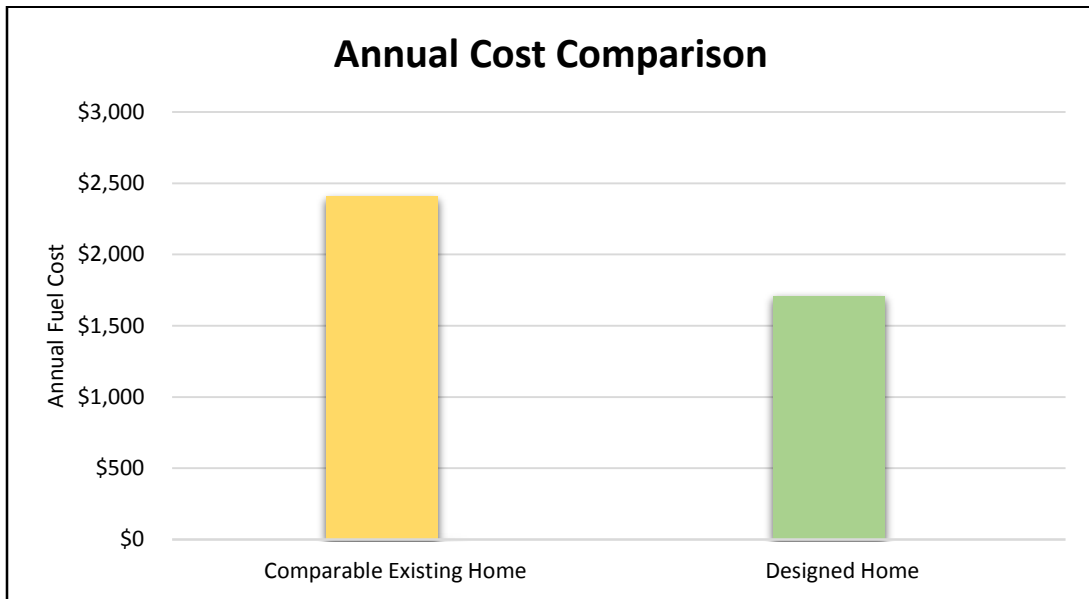


ESTIMATED UTILITY COSTS BASED ON SALT RIVER PROJECT (SRP) RATES:

-  HEATING: \$86
-  COOLING: \$492
-  WATER HEATING: \$121
-  LIGHTS & APPLIANCES: \$854
-  SERVICE CHARGES: \$160
  
-  **TOTAL: \$1712**

# ESTIMATED ANNUAL ENERGY COSTS

<b>COMPARABLE EXISTING HOME</b>	<b>\$2408</b>
<b>1234 SOUTH CEDAR DRIVE</b>	<b>\$1712</b>



***ESTIMATED ANNUAL SAVINGS:***

**\$696**



Comparable Existing Home defined as a home within 500 ft<sup>2</sup> of designed home in same climate zone based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration climate zone map. The EIA data comparison uses the latest survey data available (2009 RECS)—this data comes from actual utility bill data across the United States. The comparison assumes that the materials and systems are installed correctly in the design home. Energy analysis uses EPA temperature set points of 68°F (winter) and 78°F (summer). For best results, we recommend you hire a reputable HERS Rater ([www.resnet.us](http://www.resnet.us)) to inspect three phases of construction: frame, insulation and final.