ENERGY ACTION PLAN

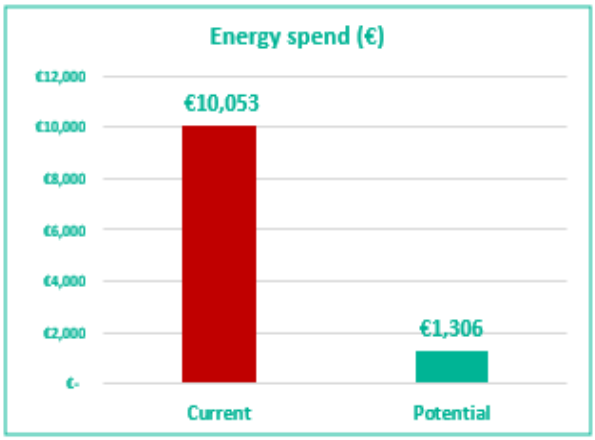
For: Man O'War GFC

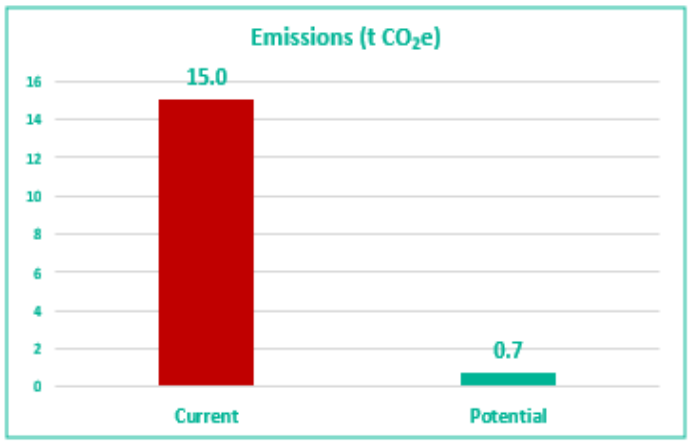


Energy performance of your business

	Current	Potential
Energy management	★★★	★★★★★
Building fabric	★★★★	★★★★
Building services	★★★	★★★★★
Manufacturing & processing equipment	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing & processing controls	N/A	N/A
Use of renewables	★	★★★★★

Compare your organisation's current and potential energy costs, before and after implementing the recommended actions identified below:





Recommended actions below will help reduce your organisation's emissions by **95%** and annual energy spend by **€8,747**:

Action	Energy saving per yr (€)	Emissions reduction per yr (t CO_2e)	Cost of action (€)	Payback period (years)	First step
Lighting_General	€165	0.12	705	4.2	3
Lighting_Sports_Hall	€144	0.09	800	5.6	4
Generator replace with Battery	€2,852	9.11	35,000	12.3	2
Solar PV to Main roof	€5,586	4.99	30,000	5.3	1
Total	**€ 8,747**		**€ 66,505**		

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY OF IRELAND

Support Scheme for Energy Audits (SSEA)

Energy Audit Report

Notice for Applicants

This Energy Audit Report was prepared by a Registered Energy Auditor and recommends practical ways that you can improve the energy performance of your business, using information gathered from an assessment of your business's current energy performance. Please seek professional advice before undertaking any energy upgrade works.

Contents

1 Site description 2
2 What fuels do you use? 3
Figure 2a: Breakdown of Costs, Usage and Emissions 3
3 Understanding your energy bills 4
Figure 3a: Monthly trends in energy use 5
4 Electricity, heat and transport 6
5 Energy Management 7
Figure 5a: Energy management scores 7
6 Taking action 9
Appendix A – Site tour checklist 12
Appendix B – Benchmarking 13
Appendix C – Energy Management matrix 14
Appendix D – Renewable Heat Assessment 15
Appendix E – Solar photovoltaic assessment 16
Appendix F – Glossary of terms 17
Appendix G – Completion of Works form 18

1 Site description

This section provides an overview of your site and key information about the visit. A site tour checklist is provided in Appendix A.

Organisation name	Man O'War GFC
Site address	Yellow Hill, Oberstown, Lusk
County	Co. Dublin
Eircode	K45 AE80
Gross floor area (m^2)	~300
No. of personnel working at site	~2
Is shift work carried out onsite?	No
Size of company fleet (no. of vehicles)	0
Typical operating hours per year	Variable, primarily evenings and weekends
Sector	Arts & Entertainment
Build date	2014
Facility owned or leased	Owned

Table 1a: Site information

SEAI Application ID	EA008907
Site Visit Date	31/03/2026
MPRN Number	10003988955
GPRN Number	5357473
Site Contact name	Robert Ward
Site Contact job title	Energy Manager
Energy Auditor name	Micheál Galvin
Energy Auditor company	Enviroeye Engineering Ltd.
Comments	Application approved under SEAI Support Scheme for Energy Audits

Table 1b: Visit information

2 What fuels do you use?

A breakdown of the different types of energy used at your site is shown below in Table 2a.

			Reference Period:	2025	
Energy source	Annual Cost (€)		Annual Use (kWh)	Annual Emissions (t CO2e)	Information source
Electricity - imported	€	4,172	10,122	2.58	Bill
Natural gas	€	2,515	17,072	3.48	Bill
Oil - Gas Oil	€	3,367	34,279	9.05	Bill
Total	€	10,054.00	61,473	15.11	

Table 2a: Energy consumption onsite

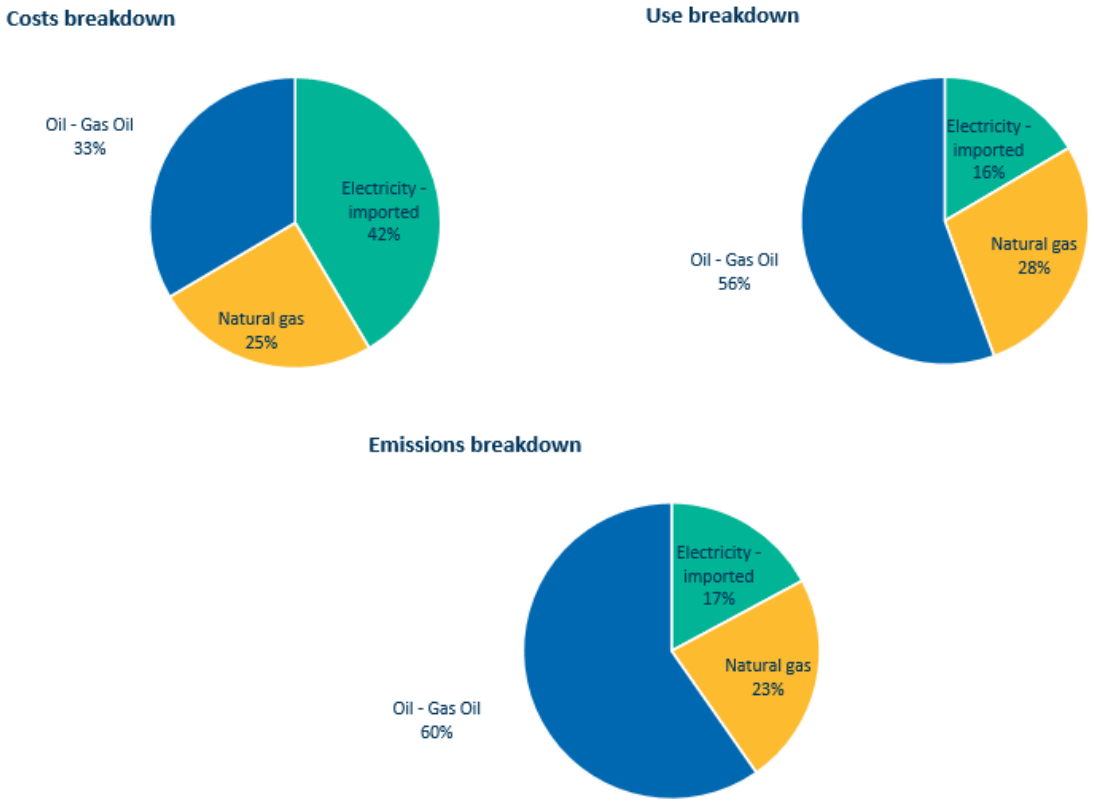


Figure 2a: Breakdown of Costs, Usage and Emissions

2.1 Site energy consumption summary

The largest source of energy on site is diesel for the generator. While it accounts for around a third of the total energy cost, it represents over half of the energy used and approximately 60% of emissions, due to the inefficiency of the generator in powering the main pitch floodlights. Gas use is seasonal, serving space heating and the showers. Electricity use is relatively stable throughout the year. Notably, the generator's anti-condensation heater runs continuously and accounts for a significant portion of the electricity bill on its own.

3 Understanding your energy bills

The auditor analysed your energy bills to determine whether there are easy changes you can make to help you save money.

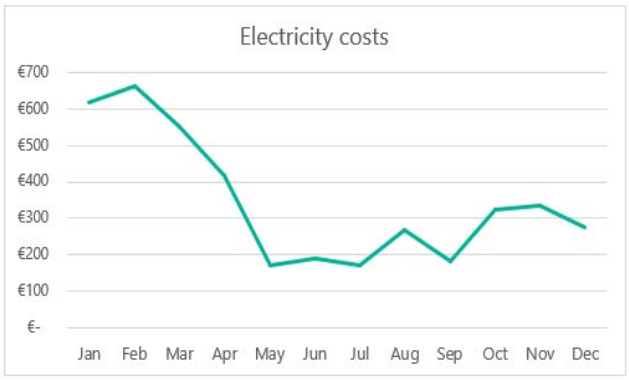
	Yes/No	Comments
Is the client on an appropriate tariff/tariffs?	Yes	Basic day-rate tariff. Unit cost €0.41/kWh is in line with standard SME rates.
Is max import capacity correct for client's requirements?	Yes	MIC 29 kVA adequate for current load. MEC application required when installing Solar PV.
Are there any other penalties?	No	
Comment on day/night/weekend profiles		Low daytime base load. Evening peaks during pitch use.
Comment on any trends or anomalies in the data		Gas seasonal, peaking January. Electricity flat year-round except a high reading in February. Diesel delivered 5 times in 2025, clustered around fixture periods
Has the client switched their electricity and/or gas contracts in the past 2 years?		No
Any other comments		A daily electricity display in the kitchen would be useful. Bill data has no daily breakdown, so usage cannot be tracked to a particular activity or event.

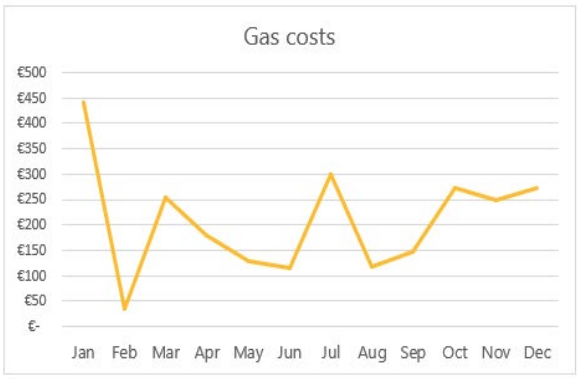
Table 3a: Energy bills analysis

3.1 Bills analysis summary

The club is on a basic day-rate electricity tariff and a Small Business User gas tariff. Both are appropriate for the club's usage patterns, and the rates are in line with standard small business rates. No penalty charges were identified on any bill. Neither supply contract has been retendered in over two years, so both should be put out to tender at the next renewal to ensure the club continues to receive a competitive rate. A daily electricity display in the kitchen is also recommended, as the current bills provide only monthly totals and do not allow usage to be linked to specific activities.

3.2 Monthly trends in energy use





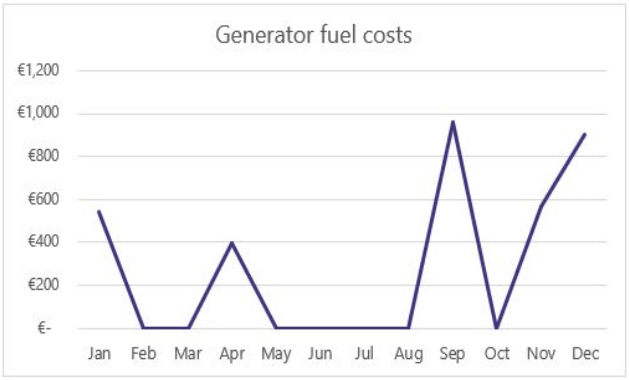


Figure 3a: Monthly trends in energy use

3.3 Monthly trends summary

Gas use follows the heating season, peaking in January and remaining high through the winter, with the lowest use in late spring and summer when only the showers draw on it. Electricity use is steadier across the year, dropping between May and July when longer evenings reduce the need for floodlighting, then rising again into winter. Generator diesel does not follow a monthly pattern, the tank is refilled intermittently, with five deliveries during 2025, generally coinciding with busier fixture periods.

4 Electricity, heat and transport

The most significant electricity, thermal (heat) and transport energy users at your site have been identified and are listed below.

Electricity User	Cost per yr (€)	Usage per yr (kWh)	Usage (% of total)	Emissions per yr (t CO2e)	Comments
Generator electrical heater	€ 1,796.00	4,380	43.3%	1.12	1 kW heater on genset, runs 50% of year to keep engine warm
Grid-fed Secondary pitch lighting	€ 1,203.00	2,934	29.0%	0.75	floodlights (188x 500W)
Internal lighting	€ 492.00	1,200	11.9%	0.31	24 twin 4ft fluorescent fittings
Small power and sockets	€ 372.00	908	9.0%	0.23	Bar, kitchen, admin
Sports hall lighting	€ 287.00	700	6.9%	0.18	halogen high-bays (x4)
Total	€ 4,150.00	10,122	100%	2.58	

Table 4a: Significant Electrical Energy Users

Thermal Energy User	Cost per yr (€)	Usage per yr (kWh)	Usage (% of total)	Energy source	Emissions per yr (t CO2e)	Comments
Generator-Diesel	€ 3,367.00	34,279	66.8%	Oil - Gas Oil	9.05	3,394 Lit used to power main pitch floodlights
Natural gas - space heating	€ 1,886.00	12,804	24.9%	Natural gas	2.61	Gas boiler: Space heating
Natural gas - hot water	€ 629.00	4,264	8.3%	Natural gas	0.87	Gas boiler: HWS
Total	€ 5,882.00	51,347	100%		12.53	

Table 4b: Significant Thermal Energy Users

4.1 Where is your money going?

The largest electrical load on site is not lighting or equipment, but the generator's engine block heater, which we assume runs for region 50% of the year and accounts for 43% of the electricity bill on its own.

The remaining electricity use is largely lighting, secondary pitch lighting, internal fittings and sports hall combined. Almost all of this load is addressable: the generator engine heater is eliminated entirely once the generator is replaced with a combination of Battery & Solar PV, and the lighting loads are the focus of the two recommended LED upgrades.

5 Energy Management

The aim of Energy Management is to reduce energy use and improve energy efficiency. A structured approach to energy management that includes every aspect of an organisation – including finance, human resources, maintenance, purchasing and planning – is more likely to achieve significant, long-term savings than an unstructured, ad hoc approach.

An "energy management diagnostic" was carried out at your site. The purpose of the diagnostic is to assess your organisation's approach to energy management, looking at 6 aspects of energy management and ranking each on a scale from 0 – 4.

Aspect of Energy Management	Description	Your score
Energy Policy	Whether your business has an energy policy, and the level of commitment to it	2
Organisation	The extent to which energy management is supported by senior management	3
Communication	How, and how often, staff are informed about energy issues	3
Information systems	How your business monitors energy consumption	1
Marketing	How staff are made aware of the benefits of energy management	2
Investment	How your business makes decisions around investing in energy efficiency	3

Figure 5a: Energy management scores

To view the complete diagnostic showing the various levels, please refer to Appendix B.

5.1 Site Energy Management Summary

As a volunteer-run club, Man O'War does not have the formal energy management structure typical of a business, and this is reflected in the scores. There is no written energy policy, and energy use is currently tracked only through billing, with no sub-metering and no monitoring of generator fuel use. Awareness of energy use is informal.

The club's strongest area is investment, commissioning this audit and being prepared to fund the recommended works demonstrates real commitment. Having Robert Ward as a named energy contact also gives the club a single point of accountability.

Recommended improvements are to put a simple one-page energy policy in place and have it signed off at an AGM, to fit basic sub-metering on the generator, sports hall and clubhouse circuits so that energy use can be seen clearly.

6 Taking action

6.1 Recommended actions to save energy

Four measures are recommended. The two lighting upgrades, replacing the internal fluorescent fittings and the sports hall halogens with LED, are low-cost measures with short payback periods and represent straightforward early wins. The principal measure is the replacement of the diesel generator with a battery and hybrid inverter, paired with a solar PV array on the clubhouse roof. These two work together: the solar PV charges the battery during the day & topped up as required by grid before any scheduled action on the main pitch. The battery acts as an additional power source for a fixed programmed duration, however it can be topped up automatically by any spare grid capacity or a small generator(Only if needed).

Solar PV + Battery + Dynamic Grid topup all work together for form a Smart_Grid system, this smart grid system approach allows the diesel generator to be retired entirely.

The components of the smart grid should be commissioned at the same time to function correctly. An essential part of this is the selection of the correct hybrid solar PV inverter that can predict solar PV generation for day-ahead, this prediction will dynamically choose best time to charge the battery at your night rate preferential electricity rates so that battery is always ready to go for evening action

Any excess battery availability (above that required for the main pitch schedule) can of course supply the complete site

Taken together, the four measures reduce the club's energy bill by approximately 87% and emissions by approximately 95%.

6.2a Renewable Energy – heating

SEAI's Support Scheme for Renewable Heat supports renewable heating in businesses by offering a grant for heat pumps and a tariff for biomass/biogas boilers and CHP. As part of this audit, the auditor assessed your facility's suitability for converting to renewable heat. A brief summary of this assessment is provided below. The complete renewable heat assessment tool may be found in Appendix D. Further information about the scheme may be found on the website[1] or by emailing SSRH@seai.ie

The building was constructed in 2014 and is reasonably well insulated, which makes it a suitable candidate for a heat pump. A heat pump becomes more attractive once solar PV is installed, as the PV can offset the running cost. Some minor upgrades would be needed first, principally Heat Recovery Ventilation in the shower and kitchen areas, as the exposed site is prone to heat loss through uncontrolled ventilation. Biomass is not suitable, as the club has no high or steady heat demand

[1] https://www.seai.ie/business-and-public-sector/business-grants-and-supports/support-scheme-renewable-heat/

Overall suitability of the facility for renewable heat.	The 2014 building is reasonably well insulated and suitable for a heat pump, subject to minor HRV upgrades in the wet areas. A heat pump is best considered once solar PV is in place to offset running costs. Biomass is not suitable.

If facility is suitable for renewable heat:	
Estimated annual kWh savings	8,500
Type of energy saved	Natural gas
Estimated emissions saved (tCO2e)	1.73

Table 6a: Impact of Renewable Heat

6.2b Renewable Energy – photovoltaics (solar)

Photovoltaics generate electricity using solar energy from the sun, providing a completely renewable, clean source of electrical energy. As part of this audit, the auditor assessed your facility's suitability for generating electricity from solar energy. A brief summary of this assessment is provided below.

The complete photovoltaic assessment tool may be found in Appendix E.

The clubhouse roof is well suited to solar PV. A high level survey confirmed region 135 m^2 of usable, unshaded, south-facing roof across three sections. A system of region 24.5 kWp would fit this area and generate approximately 19,600 kWh per year. This is enough to cover the club's projected on-site demand once the generator is replaced, with roughly half the output used on site and half exported. A Maximum Export Capacity application to ESB Networks will be required.

Overall suitability of the facility for solar PV	Region 135m^2 of unshaded south-facing roof confirmed across three array sections. 24.5 kWp system generating 19,600 kWh/yr fully meets projected on-site demand once the generator is replaced. Paired with the hybrid inverter and region 200kWh battery (EEM 3), this enables full retirement of on-site diesel generation.

If facility is suitable for solar PV:	
Estimated annual kWh savings	19,600
Estimated emissions saved (tCO_2e)	4.99

Table 6b: Impact of solar photovoltaics

6.3 Recommended actions

Your auditor has identified the top actions you should take to improve the energy efficiency of your site and save on your energy costs. These actions are listed in Table 6c below.

Description	Energy savings (kWh per yr)	Type of energy saved	Cost savings (€ per yr)	Emissions reduction (t CO2e per yr)	Estimated cost of action (€)	Payback period (years)	Potential supports	Comments / Additional info
Lighting General	472	Electricity - imported	€ 165	0.12	588	4.2	Communities grant	24 twin fluorescents to LED tubes. Halves the load.
Lighting_Sports_Hall	350	Electricity - imported	€ 144	0.09	800	5.6	Communities grant	4 halogen high-bays swapped for 200W LED.
Generator replace with Battery	34,279	Oil - Gas Oil	€ 2,852	9.11	35,000	12.3	Communities grant	200 kWh battery covers one match main pitch for 2 hour duration Charging on a dynamic schedule charged overnight and from next day PV. Removes diesel generator
Solar PV to Main roof	19,600	Electricity - imported	€ 5,586	4.99	30,000	5.3	Communities grant	24.5 kWp on south roof. Half used on site, half exported. MEC application needed.

Table 6c: Recommended actions

Appendix A – Site tour checklist

The table below shows which areas of your site the auditor checked on during the site visit.

	Yes	No	N/A	Observations & Comments
Physical Condition of Building(s)	☑	☐	☐	Good overall condition
Insulation of Walls, Roofs	☑	☐	☐	Insulated metal cladding with good airtightness
Windows and external doors	☑	☐	☐	Good Windows & Doors with airtight seal
Space Heating	☑	☐	☐	Zone times in lobby
Water Heating	☑	☐	☐	Heated by Nat Gas Boiler
Heating Controls	☑	☐	☐	Controls in place
ICT & office equipment	☐	☐	☑	
Ventilation & Air Conditioning	☑	☐	☐	Natiral ventilaiton with extract in shower rooms
Lighting	☑	☐	☐	Upgrades proposed to LED for General & sports hall
Refrigeration & Cooling	☐	☐	☑	N/A
Compressed air	☐	☐	☑	N/A
Pumps	☐	☐	☑	N/A
Industrial processes	☐	☐	☑	N/A
Transport	☐	☐	☑	N/A
Evidence of Energy Awareness (posters etc.)	☑	☐	☐	Zone timers & notice to turn off

Appendix B – Benchmarking

The table below provides a benchmark of your organisation performance against a range of energy performance metrics, with scores against each for your current and potential. The "potential" score is based on implementation of all the recommendations identified in this report.

	★ Very Poor	★★ Poor	★★★ Satisfactory	★★★★ Good	★★★★★ Excellent	Current score	Potential score
1. Energy Management	0 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 15	16 - 20	21 +	★★★	★★★★★
2. Building fabric for areas with space heating	Uninsulated, single glazing Typical of BER F-G	No or partial insulation, single or poor double glazing Typical of BER D-E	Minimal insulation and double glazing Typical of BER C-D	High levels of insulation and high performing glazing Typical of BER B	NZEB equivalent building fabric Typical of BER A-B	★★★★	★★★★
3. Building services for areas with space heating	Low efficiency heating with minimal controls Very low efficiency lighting (T8s, T12s or incandescent) Typical of BER F-G	10+ year old oil or gas heating Low efficiency lighting (T5s or T8s) Typical of BER D-E	Modern <10 year old oil or gas heating with good heating controls/BEMs Efficient lighting (LEDs or high Typical of BER C-D	New <5 year old condensing heating with modern controls and zoning High efficiency lighting (LEDs) Typical of BER B	Significant (>60%) space heating supplied by renewable heat with advanced heating controls High efficiency lighting (LEDs) with Typical of BER A-B	★★★★	★★★★★
4. Significant energy using equipment for manufacturing, processing, production etc.	Low efficiency, older equipment Heavy dependence on fossil fuels in production Evidence of poor operational control and energy wastage	Some lower efficiency equipment in use Medium dependence on fossil fuels	Modern, but not best in class equipment Some dependence on fossil fuels	Modern, best in class equipment Strong use of monitoring and automation Minor dependence on fossil fuels	Modern, best in class, equipment Heavy use of advanced monitoring, automation and energy saving techniques Minimal dependence on fossil fuels	N/A	N/A
5. Control and monitoring For manufacturing, processing, production etc.	No evidence of control or monitoring of equipment	Minimal control or optimisation at a local, but not centralised, level	Good level of control and optimisation in place, ideally centralised Minimal level of data analytics and performance indicators such as	Centralised control and optimisation Good level of data analytics and performance indicators	Modern, best in class, centralised monitoring and control Heavy use of data analytics and performance indicators	N/A	N/A
6. Use of renewable energy	Zero use of renewable energy throughout the facility	Minimal use of renewable energy through green electricity purchasing etc.	Some use of renewable energy such as green electricity purchasing, renewable heat or renewable electricity production	Significant use (25%+ of total energy) of renewable energy via renewable heat or renewable electricity production	Best in class use (50%+ of total energy) of renewable energy via renewable heat or renewable electricity production	★	★★★★★

Appendix C – Energy Management matrix

The matrix below shows you how to interpret your Energy Management score. The Scores run from 0 to 4, where 4 is the best. Your facility was assessed according to the 6 aspects of energy management listed across the top. Use this matrix to see what you need to do to improve your Energy Management score.

	Energy management: Definitions of scores					
	Energy Policy	Organising	Communication	Information Systems	Marketing	Investment
4	Top management are actively committed to energy policy, action plan and regular review.	Energy management fully integrated into management structure.	Formal and informal channels of communication regularly at all levels in the organisation.	Comprehensive system sets targets, monitors consumption, identifies faults and quantifies savings.	Routine marketing of the value of energy efficiency and CO2 reduction internally and externally	Positive discrimination towards 'green' schemes; detailed appraisal, inc. energy, of all investment opportunities.
3	No active commitment from top management, but formal energy policy in place	Energy committee representing all users in place, chaired by a member of the managing board.	Energy committee used as main communication channel with direct contact with major users.	Routine M&T reports for individual users based on sub-metering.	Programme of staff awareness and regular publicity campaigns.	Same pay back criteria employed as for all other investment.
2	Energy manager or senior departmental manager have set an un-adopted energy policy.	Energy manager in post, reporting to ad-hoc committee	Contact with major users takes place through ad-hoc committee.	Monitoring and targeting reports based on supply meter data. Energy unit has ad-hoc involvement in budget setting	Some ad-hoc staff awareness training.	Investment using short-term payback criteria only.
1	An unwritten set of guidelines	Energy management is a part-time responsibility along with other responsibilities	Informal energy communication contacts between a few users.	Cost reporting based on invoice data for internal use within technical department.	Informal contacts used to promote energy efficiency.	Only low cost measures taken.
0	No explicit policy	No energy management or delegation of responsibility for energy consumption	No contact with users.	No information system. No accounting for energy consumption.	No promotion of energy efficiency.	No investment in increasing energy efficiency in premises.

Appendix D – Renewable Heat Assessment

	Result	Comments
Is the client using fossil fuel for heating purposes?	Yes	Natural gas used for space heating & HWS
Suitability for heat pump		
Could a heat pump offer an alternative? e.g. does the facility have a steady low/medium heating requirement?	Yes	When Solar PV is in place then Heat Pump options will be more feasible
o If yes for space heating: Is it likely that the building will achieve the required U values for a heat pump to operate effectively?	Yes	Constructed 2014 to Part L 2008 standards. U-values compliant for heat pump operation.
o If yes for space heating: What fabric and ventilation upgrades may be required? If "Other" please specify in Comments	Mechanical ventilation	Heat Recovery Ventilation to the Shower Rooms, exposed site thus there can be much cold infiltration from any uncontrolled ventilation
Rank heat pump readiness for space heating: 1 – major upgrades required to all/most building elements, 2- major upgrades required to one building element, 3 – minor upgrades required to all/most building elements, 4 – minor upgrade required to one building element, 5 – heat pump ready	4	Heat Recovery to Shower & Kitchen Area
o If yes for process heating: Is it likely that a heat pump could deliver the heat requirement?	N/A	
Estimate of emissions reduction for heat pump conversion	1.73 t CO_2e	8,500 kWh of gas displaced × 0.204 emission factor = 1.73

Appendix E – Solar photovoltaic assessment

Suitability for solar PV	Result	Comments
Does the client use electricity from non-renewable sources?	Yes	Grid imports plus on-site diesel generation (3,394 L/yr)
Does the client appear to have a suitable roof for the installation of solar photovoltaic panels? Consider size, tilt angle, orientation and shading.	Yes	135 m^2 of usable south-facing roof confirmed from aerial survey across three sections
If the roof is not suitable, is there an alternative location available?	N/A	
If solar PV is feasible, what is the client's estimated required power output?	24.5 kWp	Sized to fit the available roof area. Generates 19,600 kWh/yr at 800 kWh/kWp/yr.
Estimate the proportion of the client's electricity requirements that could be met through installing solar PV	> 100 %	

Appendix F – Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
biogas	Biogas is a form of renewable energy. Biogas is produced through the anaerobic digestion or fermentation of organic feedstocks including biomass, sewage and agricultural and municipal wastes. The biogas can then be burnt as a renewable fuel.
biomass	Biomass fuel is a form of renewable energy generated from burning organic material such as wood, poultry litter, and straw
CHP	Combined Heat and Power: an energy efficient way to generate electricity whilst capturing and using the heat that would otherwise be wasted.
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent: a standard unit for measuring emissions by expressing the impact of all greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide that would create the same amount of atmospheric warming
electricity imported	Electricity that has been generated offsite for use at your facility
energy efficiency	Using less energy to perform the same task, i.e. reducing energy waste
fossil fuel	Carbon-based fuels from fossil hydrocarbon deposits, including coal, peat, oil, and natural gas. Fossil fuels produce carbon dioxide (CO_2) when burned, which is a greenhouse gas
GPRN	Gas Point Registration Number (GPRN): a unique reference number assigned to every gas point on the natural gas network. A gas point is a point where gas is taken from the gas network system, measured by a meter and consumed by an end user. Each individual gas point has its own GPRN. GPRNs have up to 7 digits.
heat pump	Electrical devices which convert energy from the air outside of your home into useful heat, in the same way a fridge extracts heat from its inside. Different types of heat pump draw heat from different sources: air, water or the ground.
kWh	Kilowatt hour: a unit of energy, equivalent to operating a 1,000 watt appliance running for one hour.
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas is manufactured in oil refining, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing plants and consists of propane and/or butane gases. Typically used in boilers and for cooking.
Maximum Import Capacity (MIC)	The upper limit on the total electrical demand that a consumer can place on the network system.
MPRN	A Meter Point Reference Number (MPRN) is a unique 11-digit number assigned to every single electricity connection and meter in the country. Each individual meter has its own MPRN.
natural gas	Natural gas is a naturally occurring fossil fuel that is composed mainly of methane. It is piped through a national gas transmission & distribution network (in gaseous form, under pressure) directly to end users in the industrial, power generation, services and domestic sectors.
renewable energy	Energy from renewable non-fossil fuel sources, e.g. wind, solar (both solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, and biogas
solar photovoltaics	Also called "solar PV", solar panels that generate electricity when exposed to sunlight
thermal energy	Thermal energy refers to all solid, liquid and gas fuels used for non-transport purposes. This includes both fossil and renewable fuels used in boilers, space & process heating systems, catering, fuel-based electricity generators (onsite), CHP and in all plant, equipment & other non-road mobile vehicles.

Appendix G – Completion of Works form

A. Audit Details	
Business/Organisation Name	Man O'War GFC
Applicant SSEA ID	EA008907
Facility MPRN	10003988955
Facility Address	Yellow Hill, Oberstown, Lusk, Co. Dublin
Facility Eircode	K45 AE80

B. Auditor declaration

By signing this Completion of Works, the undersigned states that:

- The Energy Audit carried out at the above Facility Address has been delivered according to the SSEA Terms and Conditions and SSEA Guidance for Auditors.
- The information provided in this Energy Audit is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signed	
Date	
Name	Micheál Galvin
Date SSEA site visit was carried out	31/03/2026
Total cost of this SSEA Energy Audit, including the Voucher	

C. Applicant declaration:

By signing this Completion of Works, the undersigned states on behalf of the Business/Organisation named above that:

- A visit to the above Facility Address was carried on the date referred to in Section B by the Auditor referred to in Section B for the purpose of completing an energy audit,
- I have received a copy of the SSEA Report from the Auditor,
- I understand the Report's findings, and
- I am satisfied with the site visit and with the quality of the Energy Audit Report

Signed	
Date	
Name	Robert Ward
Title/Position in Business/Organisation*	Energy Manager

* Must be signed by a Director or Senior Manager (or equivalent level) of the business/ organisation referenced below.

NOTE: This Completion of Works form should be returned with all other completed documents relating to this application. If any form is incomplete or missing, then the request for payment will be returned.

Notice for Applicants

Applicants please note:
This document was prepared by a Registered Energy Auditor and recommends practical ways that you can improve the energy performance of your business, using information gathered from an assessment of your business's current energy performance. Please seek professional advice before undertaking any energy upgrade works.

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

SEAI is Ireland's national energy authority investing in, and delivering, appropriate, effective, and sustainable solutions to help Ireland's transition to a clean energy future. We work with the public, businesses, communities, and the Government to achieve this, through expertise, funding, educational programmes, policy advice, research and the development of new technologies.

SEAI is funded by the Government of Ireland through the Department Environment, Climate and Communications.

© Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
Reproduction of the contents is permissible provided the source is acknowledged.

w: www.seai.ie
e: info@seai.ie
t: 01 8082100

Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland