JiffyQuick Benchmark©

Prepared for

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The report by the numbers

(Using the actual #2 fuel oil consumption as reported by a Fuel Company for the calendar year 2009 and an average conditioned space temperature of 63 degrees.)

BTUs used for conditioned space heating on average in one year, in millions:	127
Estimated BTUs used for domestic hot water on average in one year, in millions:	6
Space Heating BTUs per square foot	101,715
CO2 emissions, in tons	10,642,620
CO2 emissions, in millions of milk jugs at sea level	159,224
CO2 emissions would fill a cube this tall, in feet.	5,589

Important Note

A wood heat stove was also used for heating in particularly cold times but there is no way to estimate the wood consumption. Therefore this report is better because this energy use was not recognized in our model.

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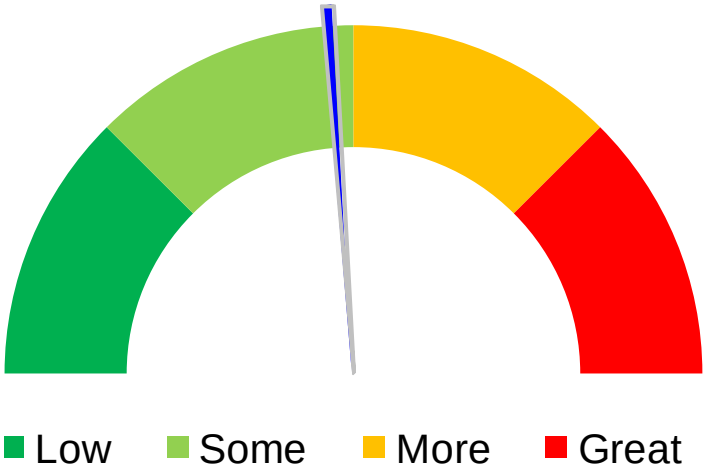
Rating: 10



Expected Opportunity

Using basic information provided on the structure and its' energy use over the last year, the Jiffy Quick Benchmark© (JQ) illustrates the expected opportunity for improved comfort and energy efficiency through weatherization and other energy saving efforts. It answers the question, "*Is this structure a money saver or a money pit?*" when compared to other structures either in the same area or a similar climate.

Most appropriate for structures in primarily heating climates, like ours, the JQ also takes into account conservation measures. So, given two similar structures, energy efficient occupants will score much better than those that squander energy.

JQ	Typical Structure Characteristics
2 or less	Very efficient, super insulated, air-tight with very efficient HVAC systems and probably built to current "Net-Zero" or "Deep Retro" standards.
4 to 2	Well insulated with low air leakage and efficient HVAC systems and probably built to the high efficiency standards in North America during the 1990's.
8 to 4	Better than average efficiency with good insulation, relatively low air infiltration, and better than average HVAC system efficiency.
13 to 8	Average structure with average insulation, average air infiltration, and average heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system efficiency.
18 to 13	Worse than average with little insulation, high air leakage (cold spots) and worse than average HVAC system efficiency.
19 & above	"A typical old building" with poor insulation, abundant air leakage (cold & drafty) and very inefficient HVAC systems.

Please note that this benchmark is a relatively unrefined tool that should only be used to evaluate the opportunity for further efficiency improvements. A building scientist can provide valuable assistance in interpreting the results, especially when multiple fuel sources are used, or structure occupants are more energy efficient than average.