LabelPack A+

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

"Specs for end-consumers' communication"

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

LabelPack A+

PUBLICATION DATA

Title: Label Pack A+ - "Specs for end-consumers' communication"

Date of publication: Brussels, July 2016

Authors (project leader): ESTIF – European Solar Thermal Industry Federation

Available at: www.label-pack-a-plus.eu/

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

LabelPack A+

CONTENTS

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

LabelPack A+

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the "guidelines for end-consumers' communication" regarding the heating energy labelling regulation. It is defined as a consumer's manual and aims at supporting market professionals communicate the energy label of heating appliances to the end-consumer in an unequivocal way.

In the document several issues are addressed. The goal is to provide professionals with key messages that will allow them to explain to the end-consumer, and with much detail as possible, the steps and intervenient in the process of labelling heating appliances.

Finally, a wide set of Frequently Asked Questions are listed and answered to help all the market agents to comply with their responsibilities and assure a successful approach to the market.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

1 THE CONTEXT OF THE ENERGY LABELLING

EU countries have agreed on a new 2030 Framework for climate and energy, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030. These targets aim to help the EU achieve a more competitive, secure and sustainable energy system and to meet its long-term 2050 greenhouse gas reductions target.

To this end the European Commission set a wide set of mechanisms aimed at ensuring secure, safe and sustainable energy supplies to all businesses and households in the EU at affordable prices. Within these mechanisms EU legislation on energy labelling has had a significant effect in encouraging greater awareness of the energy running costs of electrical appliances, as well as putting pressure on manufacturers to reduce the energy consumption of relevant products.

The **Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives** express the European Commission's goal towards reducing the energy consumed by products, at the design and manufacture stage, Ecodesign Directive, and at the operation stage, Energy Labelling Directive.

Ecodesign Directive

Directive 2009/125/EC, established the framework for setting mandatory requirements for energy related products.

Targets equipment manufacturers, establishing minimum performance criteria for putting new products on the market.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

Energy Labelling Directive

Directive 2010/30/EU, aims at providing the end-consumers with more information regarding the products energy performance, in order to better decide on the acquisition stage.

It established the binding obligation for energy labelling and standard product information on the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products.

Targets both suppliers and dealers, compelling them to assure that the product energy label is passed on to the end-consumer.

2 THE GOAL OF THE ENERGY LABEL

Energy labels help consumers choose energy efficient products. The provision of accurate, relevant and comparable information on the specific energy consumption of energy-related products should influence the end-user's choice in favour of those products which consume or indirectly result in consuming less energy and other essential resources during use, thus prompting manufacturers to take steps to reduce the consumption of energy and other essential resources of the products which they manufacture.

3 THE ADDED VALUE TO THE CONSUMER

Energy labels help consumers choose energy efficient products and adequate their needs to the best market offer. Choosing energy efficient products directly impacts their energy bill, reducing the billing related to the use of their equipment. When choosing a new energy user equipment the final consumer should attend to his

profile of consumption regarding that specific equipment and calculate how much the option for a class A equipment will represent in terms of billing savings.

According to the European Commission, the global result of applying energy labels and standards to house appliances (general housing appliances and not only heating equipment) will represent an energy saving of around 166 Mtoe by 2020, roughly equivalent to the annual primary energy consumption of Italy. For consumers, this can mean savings of €465 per year on household energy bills. Moreover, energy efficiency measures will create €55 billion in extra revenue for European companies. (Source: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-products).

4 PRODUCTS WITH ENERGY LABEL

The product groups which have relevance for the Eco design and Energy Labelling are:

- Energy related products (e.g. household devices) and products that do not use energy, but influence energy consumption;
- Europe wide market volume of at least 200.000 pieces / year (in product groups).
- Products with high relevance for the environment and high energy saving potential.
- Products with high potential for improvements for the environment

Several products already display the energy efficiency label, within the European Commission's guidelines.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

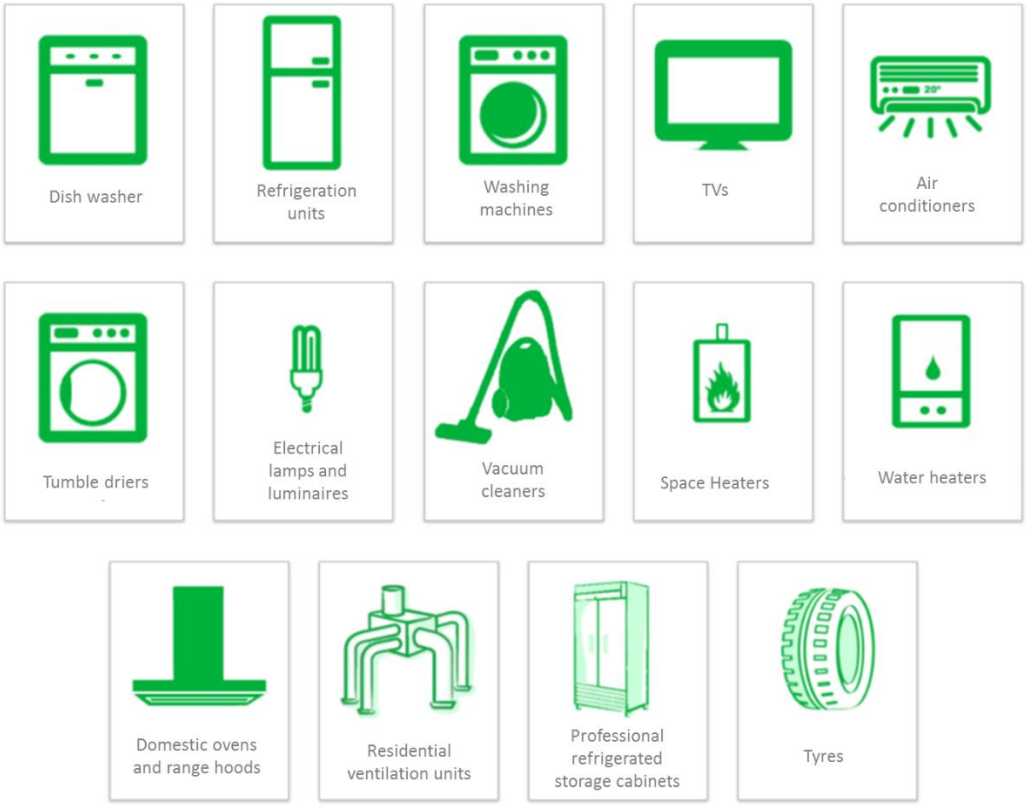


Figure 1 – The range of products considered within the energy labelling framework

5 THE ENERGY LABEL CLASS

The energy efficiency class runs from G to A (or up to A++), G being the lowest class, identifying products which consume more energy, and A the highest class, identifying the most energy efficient products.

The energy class relates to the use of energy during the product's operation, not considering the manufacture or end-of-life stages.

Currently, several different energy label scales exist (from A to G, A+++ to D, etc), but over the years since 1995 when the label was introduced, energy efficiency has improved so much that most of the products now on the market are in the top energy efficiency classes. Due to this reason not all appliances present the same scale. The general chart presents 8 classes. Nevertheless there are some product classes up to A+++, with a total number of 10 classes, depending on the sectors dynamic in enrolling in the deployment of more efficient products. This evolution in energy efficiency is gradually recognized and prompt by the European Commission. Also, and aiming at pulling the market for more energy efficient products, the Commission foresees the rescaling of the appliances energy efficiency scale, upon a few years of implementation in the market. Despite this variety of A classes, the differences between an A and A+++ equipment can be quite significant. As an example an A-label refrigerator consumes over three times as much electricity as an A+++-class.

As for water heaters, an A+++ heater can consumer up to less 40% energy than an A class heater.

6 THE COMMON ELEMENTS IN APPLIANCES ENERGY LABEL

The energy efficiency label layout is the same for all the appliances considered within the EC framework.

The goal is to have a common image, that can easily pass on to the consumer, transmitting the same basic data, so to make the consumer perceive the label as an added value, and not as a difficult to read information sheet.

- **Uniformity**: for each product category the label is the same in all UE27 Member States. There are no idiomatic or of any other kind differences;
- **Coloured arrows**: the coloured arrows distinguish between the more and less energy efficient products (dark green identifies the most energy efficient product and dark red the least energy efficient one);
- **Brand name and model**;
- **Different pictograms** highlight some of the performance features and characteristics of each product category;
- **The annual energy consumption**

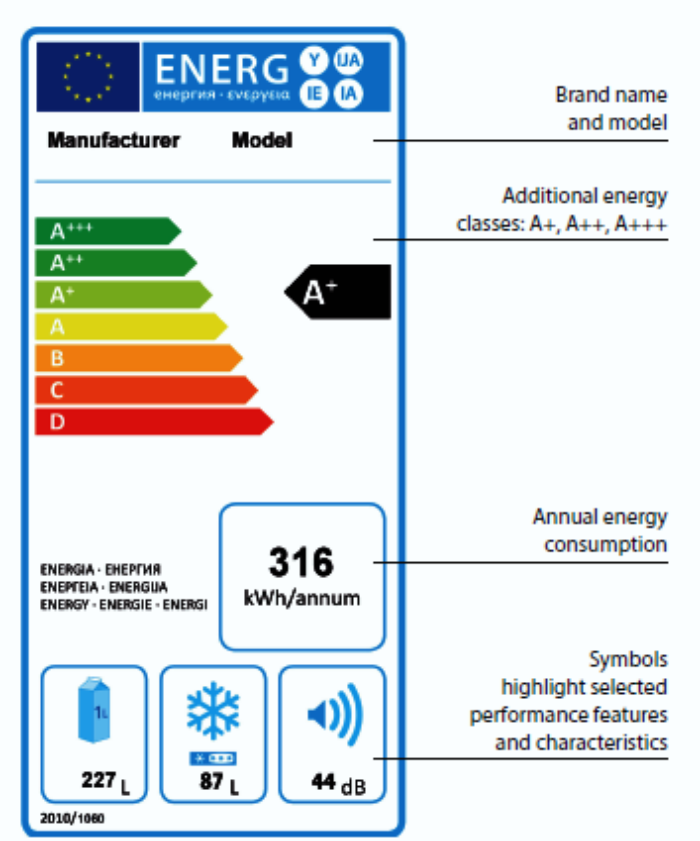


Figure 2 - The fridge freezer label

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

7 ENERGY LABELLING OF HEATING APPLIANCES

The Ecodesign and Energy Labelling regulations regarding heating appliances were published in 2013 and entered in force in 2015:

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) **No 811/2013** of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the **energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device**

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) **No 812/2013** of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the **energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device.**

Commission Regulation (EU) **No 813/2013** of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters

Commission Regulation (EU) **No 814/2013** of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for water heaters and hot water storage tanks

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2013:239:FULL&from=EN

The most relevant and innovative aspect introduced by these regulations lies on the introduction of a new concept in the energy labelling requirements, **the package labelling**, meant for the labelling of **heating systems composed by more than one equipment**, in an overall system evaluation perspective.

7.1 Definitions

Individual products: individual heater (space or water), individual combination heater (space and water) temperature control, solar device.

Package: a system that is offered to the end-user combining one or more heaters (water, space or combi) with one or more temperature controls (in the case of space and combi packages) and/or one or more solar devices.

Packages:

Standard package – a package of products, pre-assembled by the supplier as a standard solution, constituted by a set of products supplied by the same supplier.

Custom-made package – a package of products locally assembled by the dealer or installer, who combines a set of products (not necessarily with the same brand or within the offer of brands supplied by one exclusive supplier) commercialized by the dealer and assembled at the moment of sale to meet the demand of one precise client.

7.2 What information do the labels not provide?

The labels do not provide any information to the fact whether a given space or water heater appropriately fits to the building. It is calculated, based on several standard consumption profiles and does not reflect individual consumption. A comparison between heating sources is based only on energy efficiency criteria and only between categories. The labels only provide information on energy efficiency, not on economic issues. They cannot give any prediction or information, if the most energy efficient solution is also the least costly one in the long term. Since fuel costs (gas, oil, electricity) prices will be variable for the life-time of the system. It depends on the competence of the installer or seller to recommend the appropriate system to the customer.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

7.3 Space heating appliances

7.3.1 Scope

No 811/2013 - space heaters and combination heaters with a rated heat output ≤ 70 kW, packages of space heater ≤ 70 kW, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater ≤ 70 kW, temperature control and solar device.

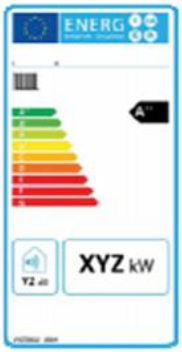
7.3.2 Heating solutions

The Energy labelling regulating covers products with a rated output up to 70kW.

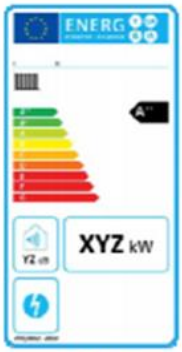
7.3.2.1 Individual products:

- Space heater ≤ 70 kW ;
    - Fuel boiler space heaters
    - Electric boiler space heaters
    - Cogeneration space heaters
    - Heat pump space heaters
    - Heat pump space heaters with fuel driven combustion unit

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905



boilers
Gas, oil, Electric



CHP
Gas, Oil

Heat Pumps
Gas, Electric

LT Heat Pumps
Gas, Electric

I	Supplier's name or trademark	II	Supplier's model identifier
	The space heating function	A+	The seasonal space heating energy efficiency class
YZ kW	Rated heat output		Additional electricity function
YZ kW YZ kW YZ kW	European temperature map		The sound power level, indorrs and outdoors in dB

- Combination heaters;
  - Fuel boiler combination heaters
  - Electric boiler combination heaters
  - Cogeneration combination heaters
  - Heat pump combination heaters
  - Heat pump combination heaters with fuel driven combustion unit

Combi boiler
Gas,Oil

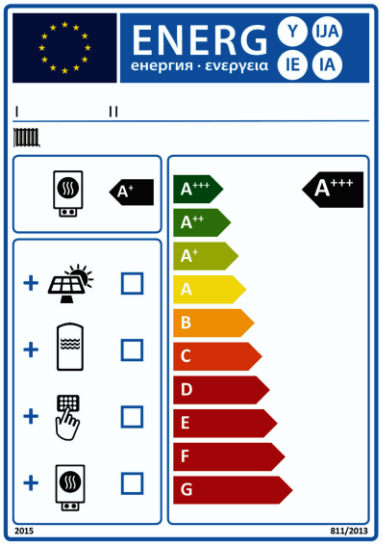
Combi- HP
Gas, Electric

I	Supplier's name or trademark	II	Supplier's model identifier
	The space heating function	L	The water heating function
A+	The seasonal space and water heating energy efficiency class	YZ kW	Rated heat output
	European temperature map		The sound power level, indorrs and outdoors in dB
	Ability to work only off-peak hours		

Note – Regarding heat pumps, heaters designed for using gaseous or liquid fuels from biomass are excluded. A specific legislation covering these equipment's will be issued. Other pieces of legislation, such as the Gas Appliances Directive might apply to them as far as appliances burning gaseous fuels are concerned.

7.3.2.2 Packages of Space Heating Equipment's:

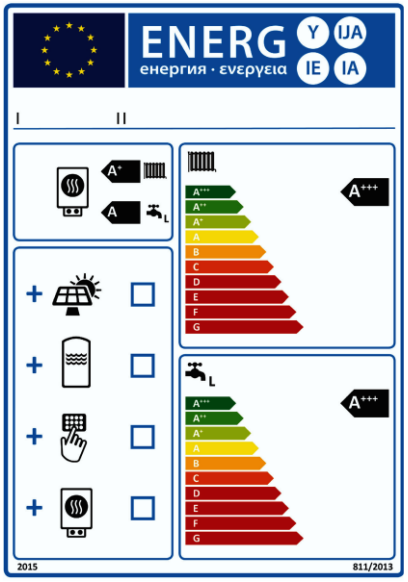
- Packages of space heater, temperature control and/or solar device
  - Hot water storage tank
  - Solar device
    - Solar collector
    - Solar hot water storage tank, "Thermosyphon system", or pump in the collector loop



I	Supplier's name or trademark	II	Supplier's model identifier
	The space heating function	A+	The seasonal space heating energy efficiency class of the heater
A+++	The seasonal space heating energy efficiency class of the package	+	A solar collector is included
+	A hot water storage tank is included	+	A temperature control is included
+	A suplementar heater is included		

7.3.2.3 Packages of Combination Heating Equipment's:

- Packages of boiler combination heater (space and water), temperature control and solar device
- Packages of heat pump combination heater (space and water), temperature control and solar device



I	Supplier's name or trademark	II	Supplier's model identifier
	The space heating function		The water heating function
	The seasonal space and water heating energy efficiency class		Seasonal space and water heating efficiency of the package
+	A hot water storage tank is included	+	A solar collector is included
+	A temperature control is included	+	A suplementar heater is included

7.4 Water heating appliances

7.4.1 Scope

No 812/2013 - water heaters with a rated heat output ≤ 70 kW, hot water storage tanks with a storage volume ≤ 500 litres and packages of water heater ≤ 70 kW and /or storage volume ≤ 500 litres and solar device.

7.4.2 Water Solutions

7.4.2.1 Individual products:

- Water heater with a rated heat output ≤ 70kW;
    - Conventional water heater (fossil fuel based)
    - Electric water heater
    - Solar water heater (thermosyphon system (with electric backup));
    - Heat pump water heater;
    - Heat pump water heaters with fuel driven combustion unit

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

Water heaters
Gas, Oil, Electric

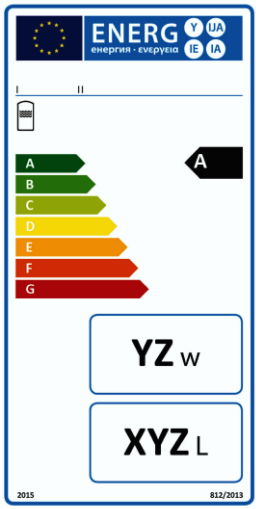
Solar-
Water heaters

DHW Heat Pumps

I	Supplier's name or trademark	II	Supplier's model identifier
L	The water heating function	A+++	The seasonal water heating energy efficiency class of the heater
WXYZ kWh/annum	Annual electricity consumption in kWh	YZ GJ/annum	Annual fuel consumption in GJ
	Ability to work only off-peak hours		The sound power level, indorrs and outdoors in dB
	European solar map, displaying three indicative zones		European temperature map dispalying three indicative zones

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

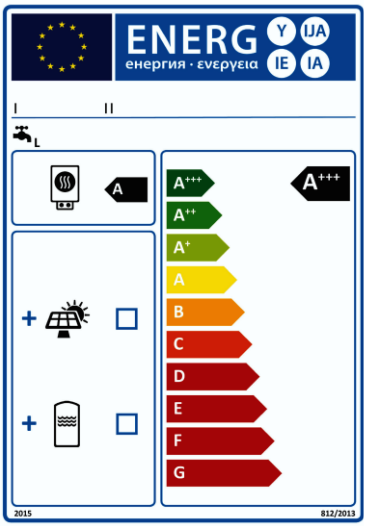
- Hot water storage tanks with a volume ≤ 500 l



I	Supplier's name or trademark	II	Supplier's model identifier
	The water storage function	A	The energy efficiency class
YZ w	The standing loss in W	XYZ L	The hot water storage tank volume

7.4.2.2 Packages of Water Heating Equipment:

- Packages of water heater and solar device



I	Supplier's name or trademark	II	Supplier's model identifier
A+	The water heating energy efficiency class of the water heater	A+++	The water heating energy efficiency class of the package
+	A solar collector is included	+	A hot water storage tank is included

7.4.3 Load Profiles for water heaters (and for combination heaters)

One important feature when selecting the adequate water heater is the load profile. The load profile represents a daily sequence of water draw-offs, a combination of useful water flow rate, useful water temperature, useful energy content and peak temperature.

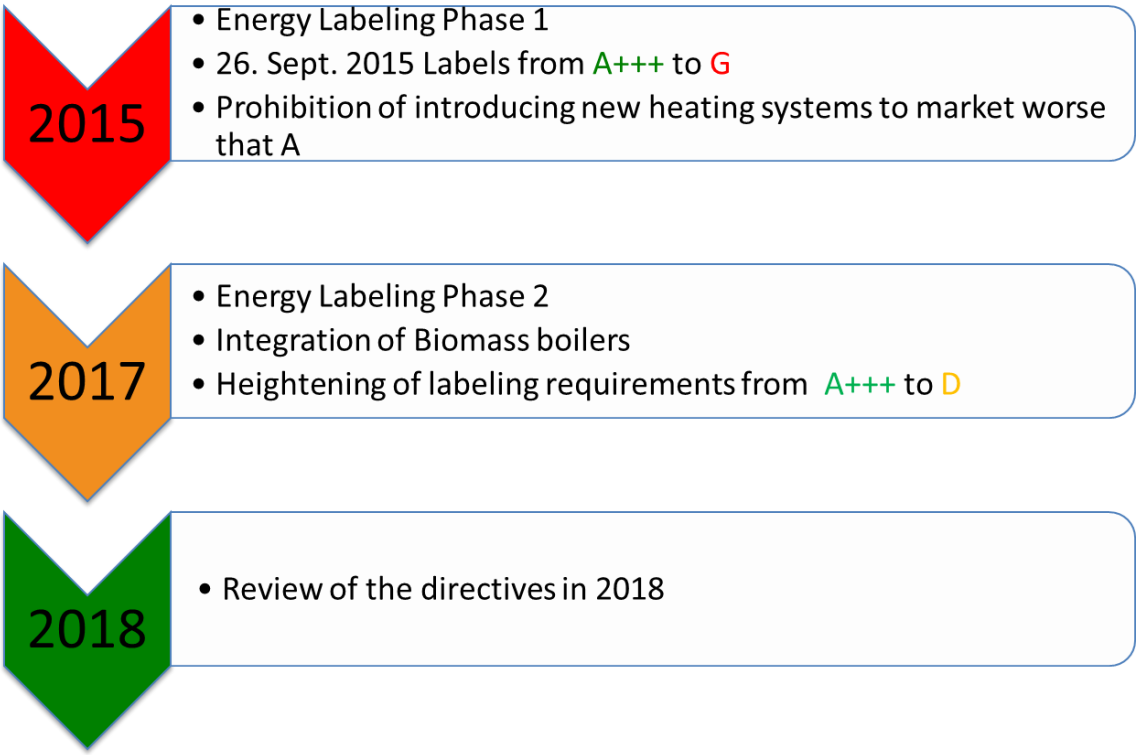
Eight load profiles are defined, from 3XS to XXL and each water heater meets at least one load profile.

The consumer should rely on the professional support to identify his load profile. The following table already provides some clues, but, to be safe, the consumer should ask the professional for enlightenment.

Heater load profile	Hot water needs associated to the profile	Application	
3XS	Seldom hand wash	Small offices	
XXS	Household washes	Small offices	
XS	Kitchen (dish wash) and household washes simultaneously	Offices	
S	Kitchen (small dish wash) household washes	Offices	
M	Kitchen, household washes and 2 showers	Residential (1-2 pax)	
L	Kitchen, household washes, showers or bath	Residential (3 – 5 pax)	
XL	Kitchen, household washes, showers and/or baths	Residential (5 – 8 pax)	
XXL	Kitchen, several household washes, showers and bath simultaneously	Residential (9 and more pax)	

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

7.5 Implementation calendar



8 SOLAR ENERGY

For the first time, renewable energy technologies are also considered within the energy labelling regulations, namely in the package labelling.

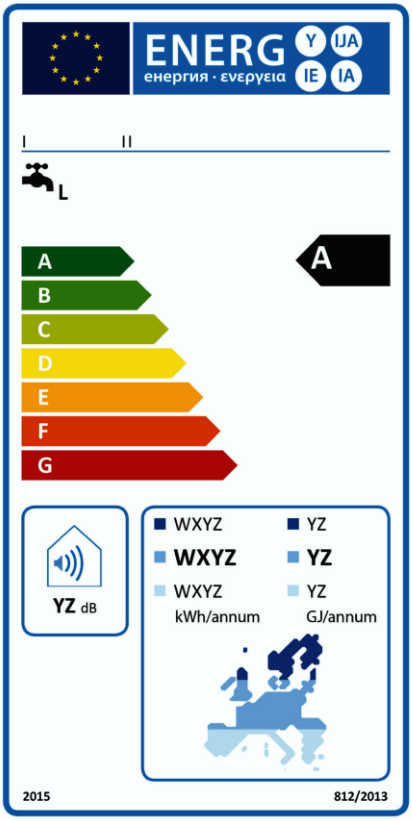
Per se, solar devices, meaning individual solar collectors are not subjected to energy labels, as these are energy producing equipment and not energy consuming. So the consumer should not expect to see an energy label in solar collectors when shopping for heating appliances.

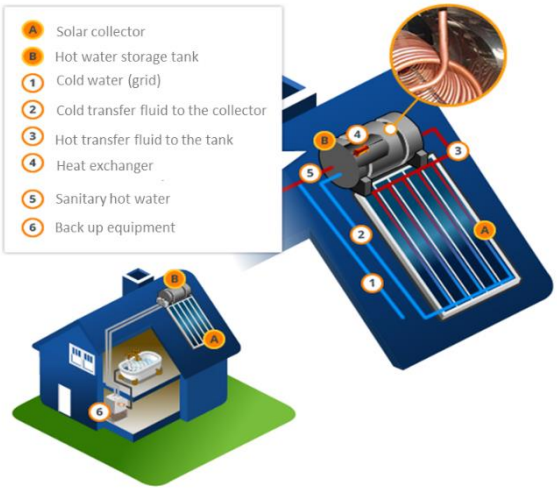
The exception to this are thermosiphon systems with an integrated electrical resistance. A thermosiphon is a solar collector with a tank fastened to it. These systems use gravity to circulate the heat transfer fluid (usually water) between the collector and the tank. The fluid is heated in the collector, rises to the top of the tank where it transfers the heat to the sanitary water and cools down, flowing then back to the bottom of the collector where the heating process starts again.

These system are available on the market with and without an electrical resistance. The electrical resistance is the solar system backup, guaranteeing that the necessary water temperature is achieved when the sun heat is not enough. In the regulations these equipment are identified as solar water heaters, and require an energy efficiency label.

According to the regulation's calculation procedures solar water heaters best energy class is limited to A, given that electrical water heaters have a predefined efficiency of 40% (accounting for the efficiency of the primary energy conversion into electricity), and as so, an electrical water heater will be classified between C and D, enhanced to A with solar.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905





9 WHERE TO FIND THE ENERGY LABEL

The energy label is to be available with the product at the point of sale. Regarding the packages, when it is a standard package the package label should also be available with the package, in the promotional or selling materials. When the package is customized and it's not physically available, the professional that presents the market proposal should inform about the energy class in the commercial proposal being presented to the consumer.

9.1 Is the energy label the only document the consumer should receive?

The consumer should receive, together with the energy efficiency label the product and/or package fiche.

The fiche contains detailed technical information on the appliance and it should be supplied with each appliance, included in the product brochure or other literature provided with the product.

Specific information according to the appliance type, namely load profile for which it was tested, heating energy efficiency, electricity consumption (when applicable), sound power L_{WA} indoors, standby power consumption, standing loss (for storage tanks) and indication of specific precautions that shall be taken when the appliance is assembled, installed or maintained are some of the information's listed in the product fiche.

The same product fiche may cover a wide number of appliance models provided by the same supplier.

The consumer should also be aware that any advertisement and technical promotional material should reference the equipment energy efficiency class. This is

particularly important as advertising, and knowing the energy efficiency class of the products under consideration, is crucial in the decision making process.

This also applies to web advertising and sales, where the energy class should also be displayed.

9.2 And what if the label is not there? Detailed information

In the cases when the consumer cannot be expected to see the product displayed, the supplier is compelled to provide a set of detailed information to the consumers.

An example of such a situation is the presentation of equipment via catalogues or via advertising material, when the product is not physically accessible.

The information assembled is a compilation of the information displayed in the energy label and in the product fiche.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

ANNEX VI

Information to be provided in cases where end-users cannot be expected to see the product displayed

1. WATER HEATERS

1.1. The information referred to in Article 4(1)(b) shall be provided in the following order:

(a) the declared load profile, expressed by the appropriate letter and typical usage in accordance with Table 3 of Annex VII;

(b) the water heating energy efficiency class of the model, under average climate conditions, in accordance with point 1 of Annex II;

(c) the water heating energy efficiency in %, under average climate conditions, rounded to the nearest integer and calculated in accordance with point 3 of Annex VIII;

(d) the annual electricity consumption in kWh in terms of final energy and/or the annual fuel consumption in GJ in terms of GCV, under average climate conditions, rounded to the nearest integer and calculated in accordance with point 4 of Annex VIII;

(e) the sound power level, indoors, in dB, rounded to the nearest integer (for heat pump water heaters, if applicable);

in addition, for solar water heaters and heat pump water heaters:

(f) the water heating energy efficiency in %, under colder and warmer climate conditions, rounded to the nearest integer and calculated in accordance with point 3 of Annex VIII;

(g) the annual electricity consumption in kWh in terms of final energy and/or the annual fuel consumption in GJ in terms of GCV, under colder and warmer climate conditions, rounded to the nearest integer and calculated in accordance with point 4 of Annex VIII;

in addition, for solar water heaters:

(h) the collector aperture area in m^2, to two decimal places;

(i) the storage volume in litres, rounded to the nearest integer;

in addition, for heat pump water heaters:

(j) the sound power level, outdoors, in dB, rounded to the nearest integer.

1.2. Where other information contained in the product fiche is also provided, it shall be in the form and order specified in point 1 of Annex IV.

1.3. The size and font in which the information referred in points 1.1 and 1.2 is printed or shown shall be legible.

Figure 9 – Example for a detailed information for water heaters.

9.3 Advertisement and promotional material

Any advertisement and technical promotional material should reference the equipment energy efficiency class.

Figure 3 – Example of a hot water storage tank with the energy label

This is particularly important as advertising, and knowing the energy efficiency class of the products under consideration, is crucial in the decision making process.

This also applies to web advertising and sales, where the energy class should also be displayed.

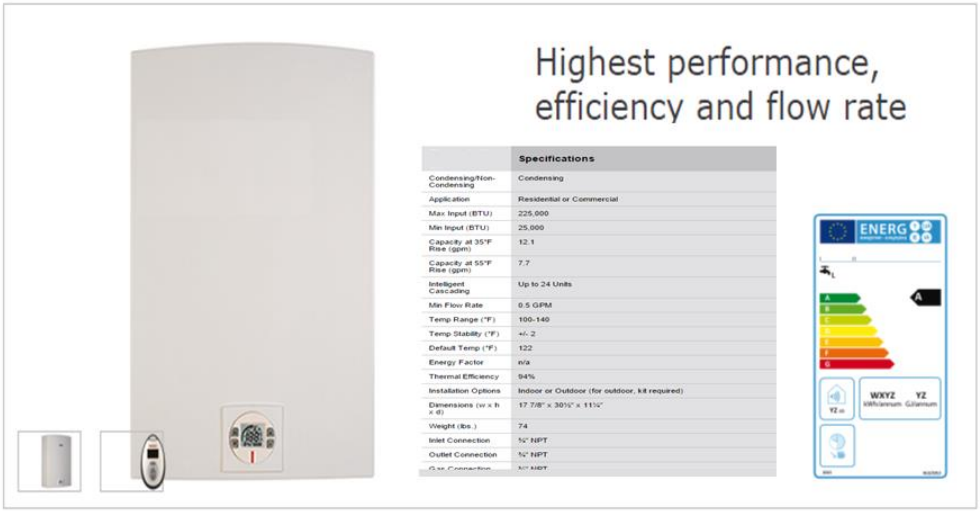


Figure 4 – Example of a water heater display online

10 MARKET CHAIN AND STAKEHOLDERS

So who holds the responsibility of issuing and presenting the label to the consumer?

As to what concerns consumer interaction, the professional making the sale is responsible for presenting and explaining the energy efficiency label to the consumer.

In more details, and specifically concerning the heating label, the individual product label is a responsibility of the manufacturers, who should perform the tests, calculate, print and make available to their network of distributors the energy label. This responsibility also holds true for standard packages, meaning a package of products assembled by the manufacturer with products from its brand.

As for customized packages, and despite the preliminary fact, which is that "professional making the sale is responsible for the presenting and explaining the energy efficiency label to the consumer", the responsibility of issuing the energy efficiency label can rely on the distributor, on the installer, when he is the one defining the solution and performing the sale or upon the final salesman, when he is responsible for assembling the package.

The final message is that **the consumer should receive** the energy labelling of the heating product, and in case of acquiring a heating package he should receive **the individual labels as well as the package label.**

11 MARKET SURVEILLANCE AND CONSUMER SUPPORT

Market surveillance authorities are responsible for economic surveillance activities, monitoring the enforcement of the regulation and preventing the misappropriation of legal acts.

Surveillance authorities are mandated to operate in public spaces, public commercial spheres where economic transactions take place. Regarding the energy labelling of equipment's the main task of the surveillance entities is to assure the presence of the energy label in the equipment at the moment of sale, verifying also the format of the label, to assure that the right label is provided to the final consumer.

In [your country] the market surveillance authority is [XX], responsible for ensuring the market compliance with the regulation and to whom who should refer to when not receiving all the information/documentation regarding the energy labelling of the new heating appliance you are buying.

Be also aware that there are national authorities responsible for supporting the consumer in his market activities and who the consumer should contact for questions and doubts when addressing the market. In your country the consumer supporting authority is [XX].

12 TIPS BEFORE BUYING

The professional should provide the consumer with guidance and suggestions to be considered before buying the heating appliance.

Tips on space and combination heater

• Refer to your dealer's or installer's expertise in choosing the right product for your home.

• Be sure to have your heating solution installed by an experienced, qualified professional.

• Read the label: An A or higher rating means the heater is one of the most efficient heaters on the market and can therefore reduce running costs. Be aware that space heaters class can go up to A++ and water heaters only up to A. You can increase your energy-saving advantages by combining different technologies: you can even reach an A+++ rating!

• Consider the noise level: The amount of noise a heater makes while operating is rated in decibels (dB). To give you some idea of what the scale means, a conversation at home is rated at 50 dB and a motor-cycle at 100 dB.

• Check your indoor temperature. An increase of 1°C will increase your energy bill by 7%.

• Ideally, ventilate your home with open windows twice a day for 5 to 10 minutes. Keep your windows closed the rest of the time during the heating season.

• Use your heating controls to adapt the temperature levels to your presence. For instance, when not at home, you may want to slightly decrease the temperature.

Tips on efficient water heaters

• The proper installation of water heaters requires professional assistance to avoid increased energy demand and safety risks. Professional guidance also ensures the best product for your home is identified;

• Read the label: A 'green' rating means the water heater is one of the most efficient water heaters on the market and can therefore reduce running costs. You can increase your energy-saving advantages by combining different technologies. By 'packaging' these different elements, you can even reach an A+++ rating!

• Consider the noise level: The amount of noise a water heater makes while operating is rated in decibels (dB). To give you some idea of what the scale means, a conversation at home is rated at 50 dB and a motorcycle at 100 dB.

• Use the controls of your water heater to adapt the temperature levels to your needs.

• Warm water may allow bacteria like Legionella to populate your water installation. You should ensure a minimum hot water temperature of 50°C in the tank.

• Use your water heater's time-controlled hot water generation ability. For instance, when not at home, you may want to stop the production and circulation of hot water.

• Reduce your hot water consumption. Hot water is a precious resource. You can save water by installing water efficient taps and showerheads.

13 COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

Label Pack A+ European website is a useful link to access information on the energy labelling and communication materials that can be used to present this new framework to the consumer

13.1Web information

All the pilot countries participating in Label Pack A+ project have dedicated webpages with information on the labelling of heating appliances in their home language.

The European Commission as available dedicated webpages for all the products covered by the labelling regulation, where it also displays brochures and other relevant content to pass on to the consumer.

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-products

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

13.2 Consumer brochure

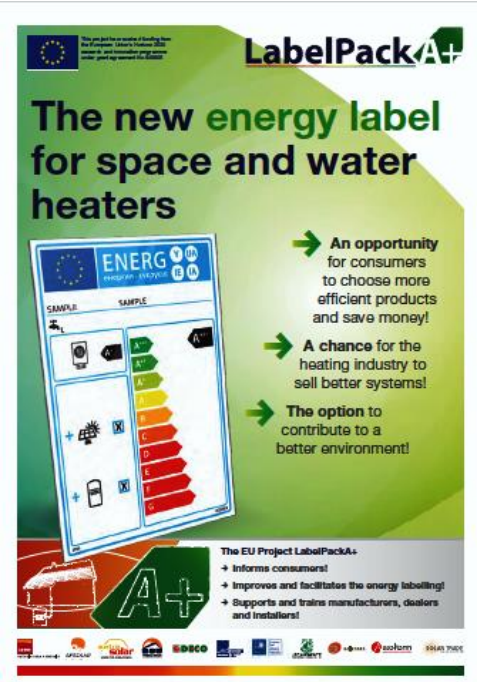
The EC prepared two consumer guides, one about space heaters and another about water heaters.

These are available in English at the website:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficient-products/heaters

The Label Pack a+ consortium also prepared consumer oriented material, namely a brochure.

Several other are available in each of the partners languages. For use please check the national webpages.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649905

14 FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information the professional can consult and also provide the consumer the following links:

http://www.label-pack-a-plus.eu/

(All the national partners links)

(NSP members web links)