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Title: Draft BS ISO 50002-2 Energy audits — Requirements with guidance for use. Part 2: Buildings.

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

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Please indicate whether you consider the UK should submit a negative (with supporting technical reasons) or positive vote on this draft. Please indicate if you are aware of any reason why this draft standard should not be published as a British Standard.

Submission of Comments

- **Annotated drafts are not acceptable and will be rejected.**
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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 50002-2

ISO/TC 301

Secretariat: ANSI

Voting begins on:
2023-10-19

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2024-01-11

Energy audits — Requirements with guidance for use —

Part 2: Buildings

ICS: 27.015

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 301 *Energy Management and Energy Savings*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 50002 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

An energy audit can help an organization to identify opportunities to improve energy efficiency. It can be part of a site wide energy management system. Energy audits in buildings can help to achieve improvements such as:

- energy conservation;
- energy efficiency;
- improved occupant comfort, health and well-being;
- sustainability goals and targets; and
- climate resilience.

The benefits to the organization include:

- reduced energy and operating costs;
- improved information for asset management;
- wiser investment strategy based on energy audit results; and
- meeting environmental goals such as GHG, net zero, materials use, productivity, occupant satisfaction.

The use and operation of buildings requires the provision of services such as heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, domestic hot water, transportation systems (e.g. elevators, escalators and moving walkways) in buildings, information systems and processes. In addition, the operation of buildings typically involves other energy end uses such as appliances or plug loads within the building.

- A building's energy consumption depends on: local climatic conditions;
- the characteristics of the building envelope;
- age and typology of building(s)
- the designed indoor environment conditions;
- the characteristics and settings of the technical building systems;
- activities and processes in the building; and
- occupant behaviour and operational regime.

When dealing with buildings, the audited objects are sometimes similar, technically simple and numerous (as in the residential sector), but can also be unique, complex and highly technical (such as hospitals, swimming pools and spas, etc.).

Energy audits in buildings may include the whole building, parts of the building or some particular technical system.

Energy performance indicators (benchmark values, if available) or average statistical specific energy consumption data are usually published nationally for different building types and ages. This information can be used in the analysis to provide comparative energy performance evaluation. Where this information is not available, comparable data can be found for similar climates through international sources (e.g. IEA)

NOTE The energy audits covered under this standard might be independent from building energy performance certification and other legislative requirements.