

| | Millerton Garage | Eddie Collins Field Bathhouse |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| Address | 5989 North Elm Ave | 5990 North Elm Ave |
| | Millerton, NY 12546 | Millerton, NY 12546 |
| Property Use | Other - Public Service | Other - Public Service |
| Gross Floor Area (ft2) | 4,920 | 1,113 |
| 2022 | | |
| Energy Star Score | N/A | N/A |
| Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²) | 113 | 3.4 |
| Weather Normalized Source Energy Use (kBtu) | N/A | 10,715.80 |
| Site Energy Use (kBtu) | 462,301.90 | 3,827.10 |
| Weather Normalized Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²) | N/A | 9.6 |
| Total GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e) | 20.1 | 0.1 |
| Total GHG Emissions Intensity (kgCO ₂ e/ft ²) | 4.9 | 0.1 |
| Electricity Used (kWh) | 96,859.40 | 1,121.70 |
| Fuel Oil Use (kBtu) | 131,817.60 | N/A |
| 2023 | | |
| Energy Star Score | N/A | N/A |
| Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²) | 95.7 | 4.1 |
| Weather Normalized Source Energy Use (kBtu) | 826,407.10 | 12,713.30 |
| Site Energy Use (kBtu) | 391,774.30 | 4,540.50 |
| Weather Normalized Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²) | 202 | 11.4 |
| Total GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e) | 18.7 | 0.1 |
| Total GHG Emissions Intensity (kgCO ₂ e/ft ²) | 4.6 | 0.1 |
| Electricity Used (kWh) | 70,522.50 | 1,330.70 |
| Fuel Oil Use (kBtu) | 151,151.40 | N/A |

The Village of Millerton Municipal buildings equate to a total of 6,033 square feet. In 2022 the Village of Millerton's municipal buildings produced 20.2 MTCO₂e (metric tons of CO₂e) and in 2023 18.8 MTCO₂e was produced. In 2022 the Village consumed 97,981.1 kwh (kilowatt hours) of electricity and in 2023 71,853.2 kwh of electricity was consumed. In 2022 the **total** amount of energy consumed by the Village's Municipal buildings equaled 466,129 kbtu (Kilo British Thermal Unit) and in 2023 it was 396,314.80 kbtu.

Glossary of terms from EPA Portfolio Manager

Electricity Use - Monthly

“Electricity Use-Monthly” is a reporting metric that returns 12 values, one for each month in the specified year, of electricity use summed across all electricity meters. The values are “calendarized” as they are on the chart on the Energy Tab. This metric allows you to retrieve calendarized monthly electricity metrics for multiple properties at once. Select this metric in Reporting, from the “Select Information and Metrics” modal, on the “Energy Use by Fuel Source” tab. The data will appear on a separate tab in your final report.

ENERGY STAR Score

The ENERGY STAR Score is a measure of how well your property is performing relative to similar properties, when normalized for climate and operational characteristics.

The ENERGY STAR scores are based on data from national building energy consumption surveys, and this allows Portfolio Manager to control for key variables affecting a building’s energy performance, including climate, hours of operation, and building size. What this means is that buildings from around the country, with different operating parameters and subject to different weather patterns, can be compared side-by-side in order to see how they stack up in terms of energy performance. The specific factors that are included in this normalization (Hours, Workers, Climate, etc) will depend on the property type.

The 1-100 scale is set so that 1 represents the worst performing buildings and 100 represents the best performing buildings. A score of 50 indicates that a building is performing at the national median, taking into account its size, location, and operating parameters. A score of 75 indicates that a property is performing in the 75th percentile and may be eligible to earn ENERGY STAR Certification.

The 1-100 scale is based on the country in which your property is located. Properties in the US are compared to the national population of properties in the US. Similarly, properties in Canada are compared to the national population of properties in Canada. At this time there are no ENERGY STAR scores specifically developed for other countries. Therefore, properties located in other countries will be compared to the US national population, by default.

Site Energy

Site Energy is available in a number of different formats:

Site Energy – The annual amount of all the energy your property consumes on-site, regardless of the source. It includes energy purchased from the grid or in bulk (which are the amounts on utility bills), as well as renewable energy generated and consumed on-site such as from solar and wind (excess renewable energy generated on-site and sold to the utility is excluded from site energy use). Site Energy can be used to understand how the energy use for an individual property has changed over time.

Site EUI – The Site Energy Use divided by the property square foot.

Source Energy

Source Energy Use is the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate your property. Source EUI (Energy Use Intensity) is Source Energy divided by the property's Gross Floor Area. In addition to what the property consumes on-site, source energy includes losses that take place during generation, transmission, and distribution of the energy, thereby enabling a complete assessment of energy consumption resulting from building operations. For this reason, Source EUI is the best way to quantify the energy performance of commercial buildings. Use it to understand the complete energy impact of your property, and to compare the energy performance of properties across your portfolio.

Source Energy is available in a number of different formats:

Source Energy Use – The total amount of all the raw fuel required to operate your property, including losses that take place during generation, transmission, and distribution of the energy.

Source EUI – The Source Energy Use divided by the property square foot.

Weather Normalized Source Energy – The source energy use your property would have consumed during 30-year average weather conditions. For example, if 2012 was a very hot year, then your Weather Normalized Source Energy may be lower than your Source Energy Use, because you would have used less energy if it had not been so hot. It can be helpful to use this weather normalized value to understand changes in energy when accounting for changes in weather. Weather Normalized Source EUI is also available (i.e. Weather Normalized Source Energy divided by property size or by flow through a water/wastewater treatment plant).

GHG Emissions

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions are the carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) gases released into the atmosphere as a result of energy consumption at the property. GHG emissions are expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), a universal unit of measure that combines the quantity and global warming potential of each greenhouse gas. Emissions are reported in four categories, each is available as a total amount in metric tons (Metric Tons CO₂e) or as an intensity value in kilograms per square foot (kgCO₂e/ft²):

Direct Emissions – Direct Emissions are emissions associated with onsite fuel combustion (e.g. combustion of natural gas or fuel oil).

Indirect Emissions – Indirect Emissions are emissions associated with purchases of electricity, district steam, district hot water, or district chilled water. These emissions occur at your utility's plant, but they are a result of your property's energy consumption and therefore contribute to your overall GHG footprint.

Biomass Emissions – Biomass Emissions are emissions associated with biogenic fuels such as wood or biogas (captured methane). The only biomass fuel currently available in Portfolio Manager is wood. Biogenic fuels are combusted onsite, but do not contribute to Direct or Total Emissions.

Total Emissions – Total Emissions is the sum of Direct Emissions and Indirect Emissions.