**A –Building specifications**

**A1 House 6, Bania Village, 36, 27 Str.**

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| Age of building:  older than 1950  √ 1950 – 1990- 1965  1991 – 2000  2001 - 2010  2011 and newer | Adjustments after final building approval: yes / no  √ outbuilding – on the 2nd floor dining room  change of non-habitable space (e.g.cellar) to habitable  reconstruction of structure in contact with earth (floors, basement walls)  adjustments reducing energy performance of a building  new tight windows  insulation of a building envelope  roof insulation  change of heating system | | |
| no cellar | partial cellar present | | cellar present in a building |
| N° of floors below ground:  no | N° of habitable rooms below ground: no | | N° of floors above ground: 2 |
| building on insulatedground floor (areaunder 1stfloor with ventilation bores) | | | |
| building is on sloping ground/hillside (above ground walls are in contact with earth) | | | |
| Prevalent building material (indicate the part of building (floor, room), if the material is different): | | | |
| rock  brick  steel concrete  slag concrete | | expanded concrete blocks  hollow ceramic bricks  wood (frame house)  x Domestic bricks and concrete | |
| Floor on ground type (indicate the floor n° when partial cellar is present):  rammed earth, boardson slag subbase, dry rock or brickpavement  concrete without hydroinsulation  concrete with hydroinsulation  concrete with hydroinsulation andthermalinsulation | | | |
| Underground part of building  porous layer of gravel/gravelsand under building  thermal insulation filling under building  building foundation includesperimeter insulation | | | |

**A –Building specifications**

**A2 House 6, Bania Village, 36, 27 Str.**

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| Building defects:  √ cracks / fissures in above-ground structures (walls,ceilings)  cracks / fissuresin structures in contact with earth (floors, basement walls)  elevated humidity of walls and/or floors  hole in soil, dry wells, wells, etc. |
| Is building protected against radon? yes / no  radon protection was installed during construction of building  radon protection was installed later (after construction was finished)  Radon protection principle:  radon insulation  natural / forcedsubsoil ventilation (draught)  natural / forcedair space ventilationin floor  forced ventilation of air in rooms |
| Means of air ventilation in dwelling space:  √infiltration by windows (by a gap between casement and frame)  by window ventilation slits or wall slits  air inflow by ventilation slits, outflow by exhaust fan in bathrooms, kitchens, etc.  local ventilation units with heat recuperation  forced central ventilation with heat recuperation  Is ground-coupled heat exchanger used forpreheat of air inflow? yes / no |
| Means of heating:  local (solid fuel source) with air outflow to chimney and inflow from room  √ other local heating devices (heat storage stove, convector heater, etc.) – local heating and wood  central heating  underfloor heating  in living rooms  only in bathrooms and toilets  warm air heating |