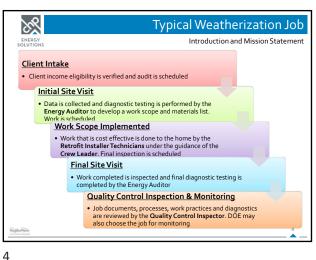


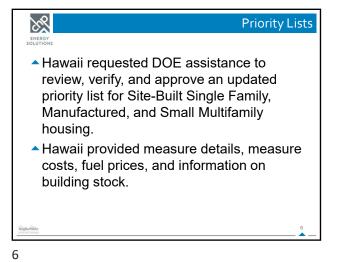


2

25 Organization Introduction and Mission Statement Organization: The Team Approach U.S. Department of 50 State Energy Offices, the District Over 970 Energy Headquarters and the Project Management Center of Columbia, Native American Tribal Organizations, and five territories



Energy Auditor Job Scope and Description ▲ An experienced professional who evaluates the health and safety issues, durability, comfort, and energy use of a residential building. Conducts advanced diagnostic tests, gathers and analyzes data, and creates models to draw conclusions and make recommendations to the client for improvements.





Standard Work Specifications (SWS)

Defines the minimum acceptable outcomes for home energy upgrades installed on single-family, multifamily, and manufactured housing.

Sws.nrel.gov

Provide Grantee-specific comprehensive field standards outlining expectations of work quality and the installation of WAP measures.

Job Task Analysis JTA

8

Single-Family Energy Auditor Job Task Analysis Heather Head and Chuck Kurnik National Renewable Energy Laboratory

A Job Task Analysis helps identify the core knowledge areas, critical work functions, and/or skills typically found across a representative sampling of current practitioners.

current practitioners.

Domain 1:
Collection of Information About the Dwelling Unit

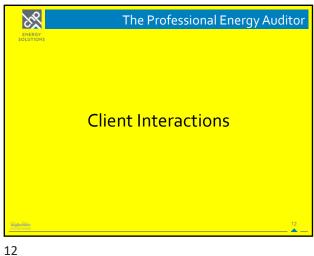
Domain 2:
Diagnostic Testing of the Dwelling Unit

Domain 3:
Evaluation of the Data to Determine the Scope of Work

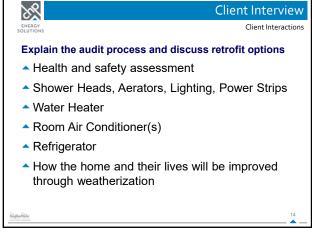
10

2

11





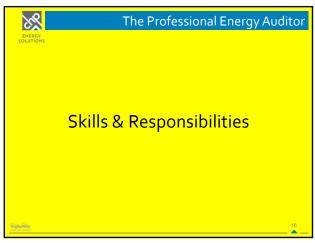


35 Discussion Client Interaction ▲ What are some ways that we can prevent client education from turning into client information? What tools are you using currently? What would you like to see done differently?

15

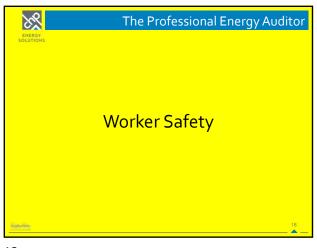
17

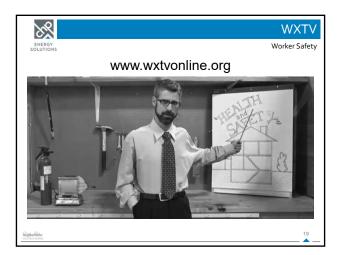
14



16

25 **Energy Auditor Requirements** Possess a working knowledge of: Department of Energy (DOE) Weatherization Assistance Program regulations and policies Your state's Field Guide and SWS (Standard Work Specifications) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines for asbestos, lead, mold, and other health hazards OSHA guidelines for worker safety Safety Data Sheets (SDS)







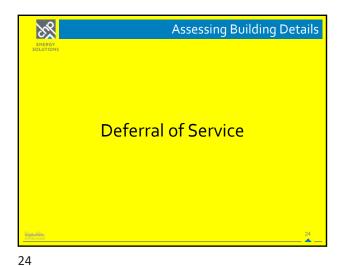
20



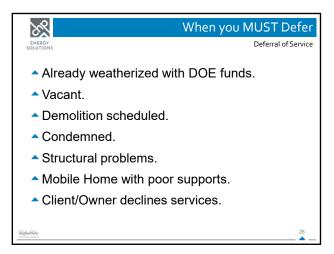


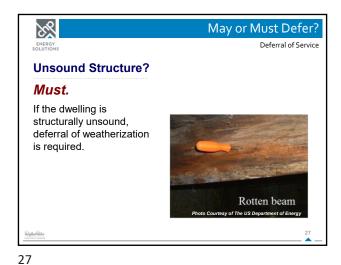


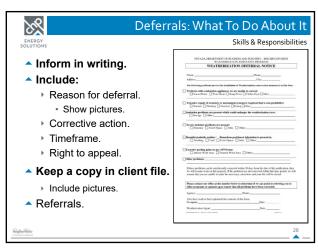
22 23





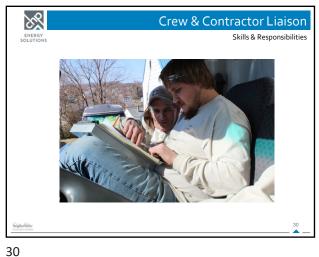


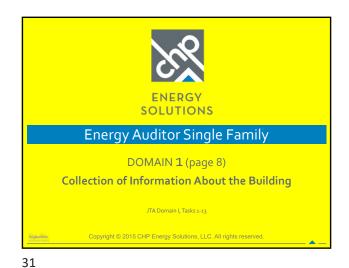




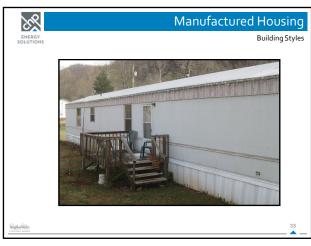


28 29

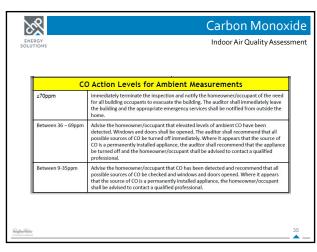


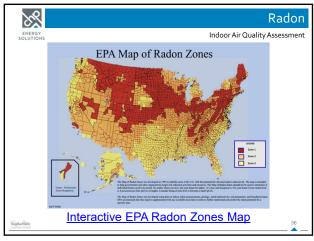


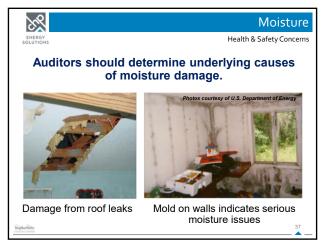








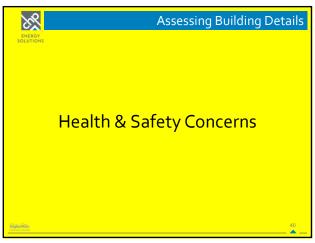








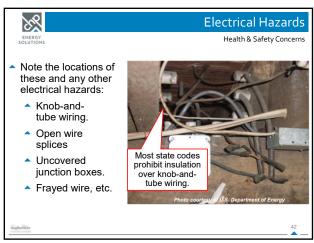
38 39

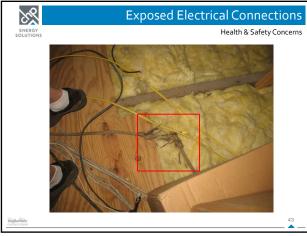


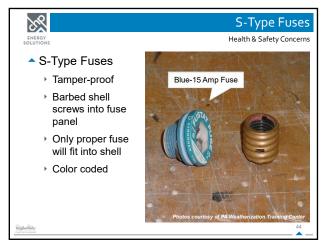
Electrical Hazards
Health & Safety Concerns

Inspect Electrical Panels and Service Entrance
Protect fixtures electrical junctions with code approved covers.
Note Type and Condition of Wiring
Knob-and-tube issues
Insulating around knob-and-tube can cause it to overheat and become a fire hazard
A voltage drop over 5% may indicate undersized wiring, improper slices, and other dangerous point loads due to bad connections.

40 41







Circuit Testing & Tracing

Health & Safety Concerns

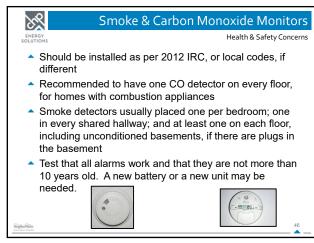
Live wire tester

Circuit tracer determines which fuse/breaker controls which circuit

Tells auditor percent overload on circuit, among other outputs

45

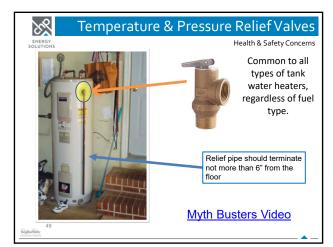
44

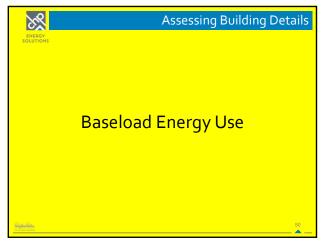


2% Clothes Dryer Venting Health & Safety Concerns Dryer vents must terminate outside, not in unconditioned spaces nor in the home Venting material must be rigid or semi-rigid sheet metal Vent pipe that passes through unconditioned space must be insulated Lint filters and air intakes should be kept clean and free of obstructions Pipe should have the shortest run, and fewest bends, possible

46 47







Baseload Defined

Baseload Energy Use

Baseload:

The energy used by electric or gas appliances in a home that is not used for space conditioning, thus not a seasonal load

Typical Measures:

Low-flow Fixtures

Lighting Retrofits

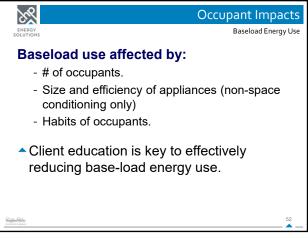
Advanced Power Strips –Tier 2

Refrigerator Replacement

Water Heater Modification

51

50

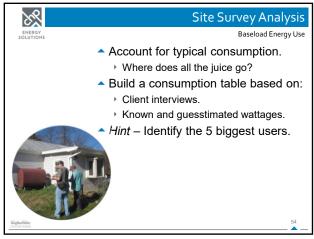


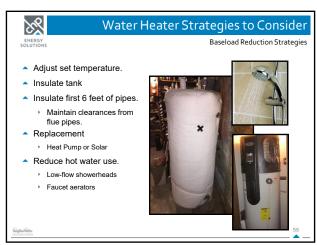
Determining Energy Consumption

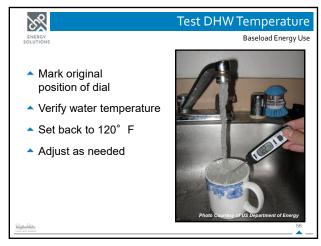
Bill Analysis

Review previous 12 months.

52 53



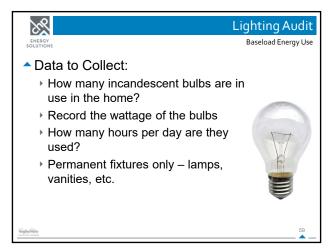




57

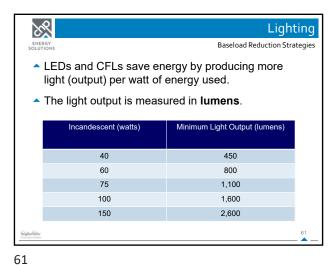
56

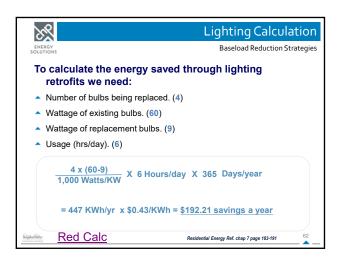




58 59







Refrigerator Replacement Savings

Baseload Reduction Strategies

A Replacement includes removal and decommissioning of old unit, must be included in cost for SIR calculations.

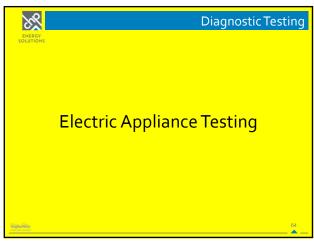
Only when cost-effective, SIR ≥ 1.

Based on metering and/or refrigerator database.

Refer to your state WAP standards for eligibility

63

62



Measuring Actual Electrical Usage

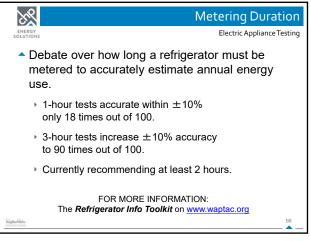
Electric Appliance Testing

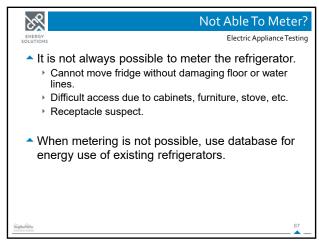
So easy to use!

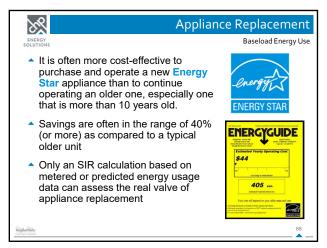
Plug in the appliance you want to test at the start of your inspection.

Don't forget to collect it at the end!

64 65

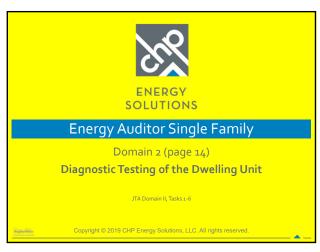


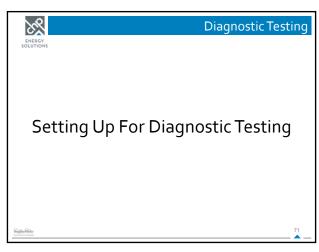




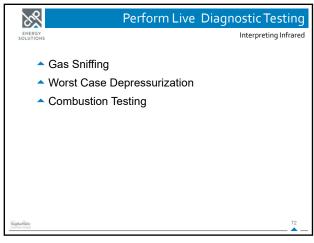


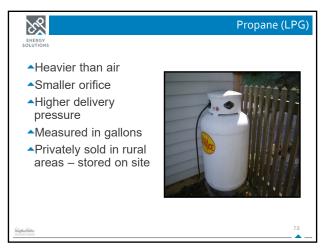
68 69

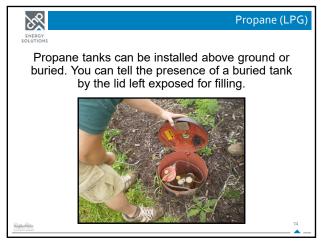


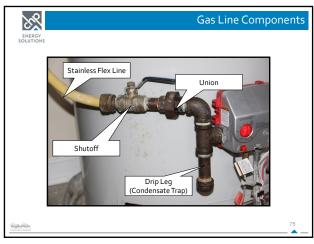


70 71



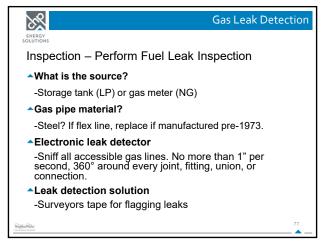






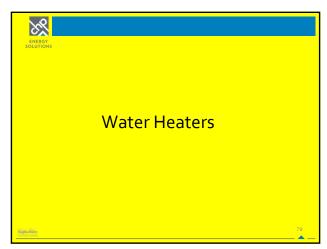
74 75

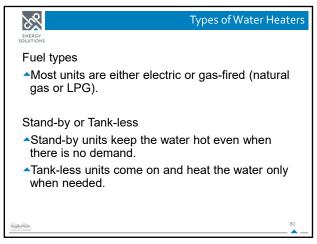




76 77







Water heaters are compared by Energy Factors

Nas water heaters may have an 80% or more SSE but the energy factor (EF) may only be .60 (60%) or less.

Electric water heaters will have and EF of 90% or more because they don't have a flue that creates stand by losses.

Heat pump water heaters have an EF of 200% or more because they use heat from the air in the room.

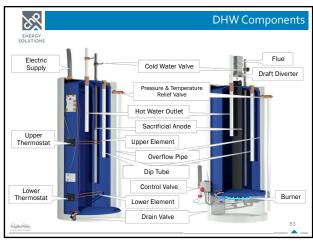
Solar water heaters use the sun and a solar collector to heat the water, and backup electric heat when needed, but have higher installed costs.

Tank-less and solar water heaters have better efficiency but installed costs are higher.

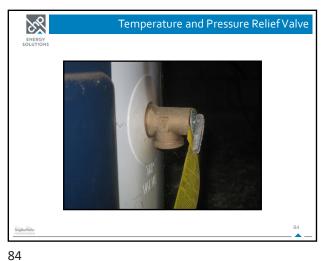
81

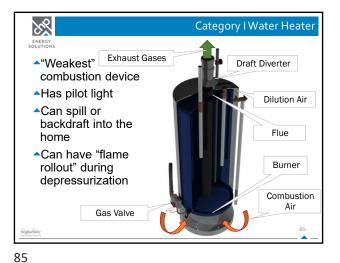
80

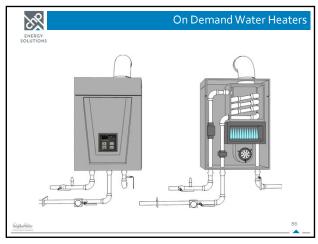


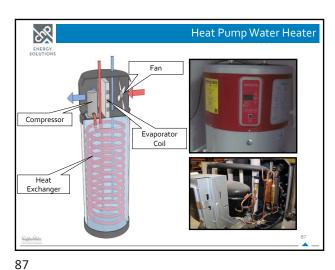


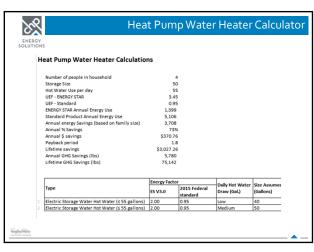
82 83

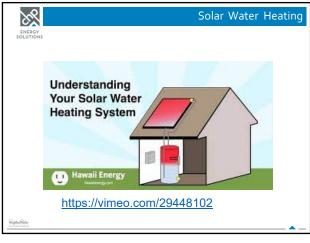


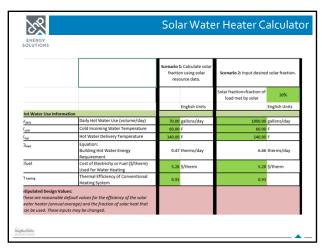


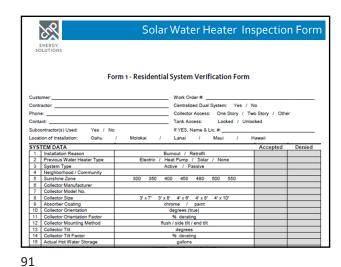


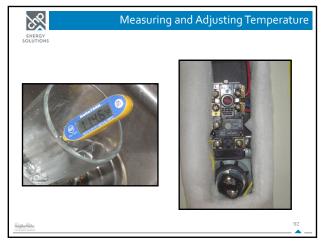








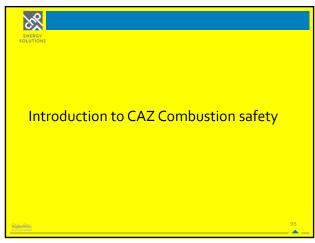






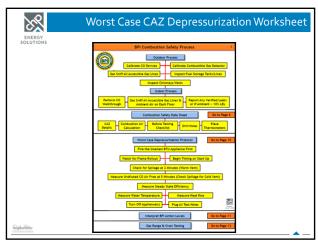
92 93

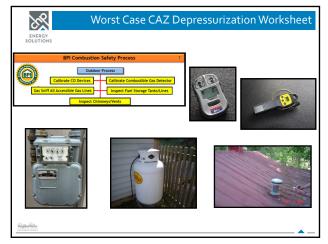




94 95

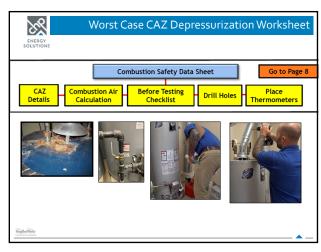








98 99

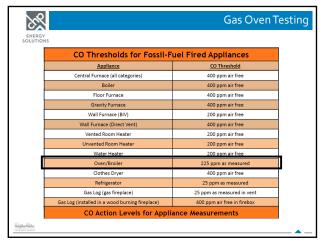


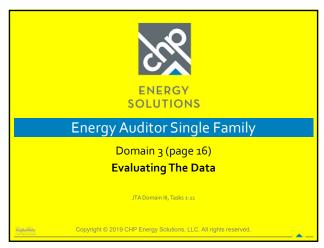
<u>%</u> Worst Case CAZ Depressurization Worksheet CO Thresholds for Fossil-Fuel Fired Appliances CO Threshold Central Furnace (all categories) 400 ppm air free Boiler 400 ppm air free Floor Furnace 400 ppm air free 400 ppm air free Gravity Furnace Wall Furnace (BIV) 200 ppm air free /all Furnace (Direct Vent 400 ppm air free Vented Room Heater 200 ppm air free 200 ppm air free 200 ppm air free 225 ppm as measure Clothes Drver 400 ppm air free Refrigerator 25 ppm as measured Gas Log (gas fireplace) 25 ppm as measured in vent 400 ppm air free in fireb

100 101

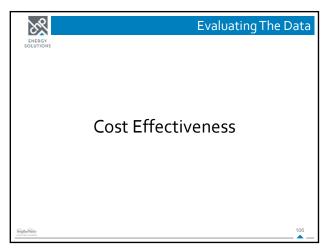








104 105



Elements of Cost-Effectiveness

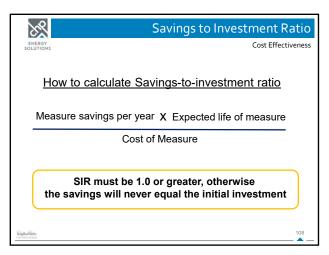
Cost-effectiveness is dependent upon several variables:

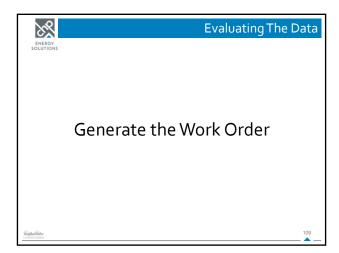
Initial cost of energy conservation measure

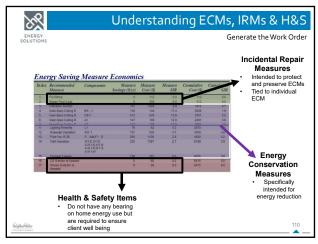
Annual savings derived from measure

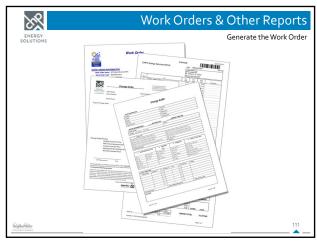
Life expectancy of measure

106 107

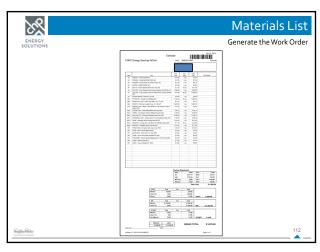








110 111





112 113