

Making Work Orders Work: Utilizing the Home Performance Assessment (The Comprehensive Home Energy Audit)

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Home Performance Assessment

- This Presentation's Goals
 - What to look for during a Home Performance Assessment
 - Field Collection Form
 - Some Tricks of the Trade
 - Please contribute
 - Utility bill analysis

Home Performance Assessment

- The “RESNET NATIONAL STANDARD FOR HOME ENERGY AUDITS” can be found in Chapter 7 of the RESNET Standards.
 - After three years of consensus building the RESNET Board of Directors has adopted a national energy audit standard. The consensus building included a RESNET Task Force on National Standard for Energy Audit for Existing Homes.

Home Performance Assessment

- The purpose of the Comprehensive Home Energy Audit is:
 - to cause improvement to be made to the audited home.
 - includes an evaluation, performance testing and proposed treatments for improvement of an existing home.
- The Comprehensive Home Energy Audit shall include all of the following procedures:

Home Performance Assessment

- The Comprehensive Home Energy Audit shall include all of the following procedures:
 - measurement and performance testing;
 - combustion appliance testing;
 - computerized simulation analysis of the home's energy performance
 - a calculation of the energy and environmental savings from improving the energy performance of the home.

Home Performance Assessment

- The performance analysis shall determine the scope of work for the home.
- The qualified Auditor shall guide the homeowner to a Certified Contractor.

Home Assessment-What is it?

An analysis of the home's (and client's) energy use (and waste), including:

- Utility Bills
 - Analysis Software
- Insulation
- Air Leakage
- Mechanical Systems
 - Combustion Safety
 - Heating & Cooling
 - Distributions Systems
 - Ventilation
 - Domestic Hot Water
- Appliances & Lighting
- Windows
- Building IAQ
- Diagnostic testing for any occupant issues (health & safety, comfort, conservation)
- Anything else?

The Energy Auditor...

- The Energy Auditor Must Be able to multi-task. They are part...
 - Building Scientist
 - Need to understand the principles of energy use, heat loss, heat gain air and moisture movement.
 - Detective
 - Needs to be a keen observer of existing systems in the home, including signs of excessive energy use and safety problems.
 - Social Worker / Therapist
 - Needs to listen carefully to what the occupants want, and compare this to what they need to help solve their problem.
 - Business Person
 - Needs to help them make informed decisions while you can sell them services.
- **LOOK AND LISTEN!**

Observe...

What might these things tell you?



Observe...

What might these things tell you?



Observe...

What might these things tell you?



Homeowner:
“I’m always cold
when I stand under
this skylight”.

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Assessment Techniques

- Test Mechanical Equipment (CAZ).
 - Do this test first after interview & walkthrough
- Blower Door Testing
 - Smoke (& mirrors). A *great* visual for the homeowner.
- Room Pressures
- IR Camera for Insulation & Air Leakage
 - (with *and* without blower door)
- Dominant Duct Leakage Test/Airflow Tests
 - Duct blasting
- Appliance Testing (at a minimum, 1 refrigerator)
- Use your digital camera.
 - You can show the homeowner immediately what's going on in the attic or other hard to access places. This is especially helpful for reports.
- Do only the important tests.

Tools

- Blower Doors
 - The Energy Conservatory & Retrotec
 - Provide leakage #, air changes per hour, zone pressures & connections, information for ventilation requirements, etc.
- Digital Pressure Gauge
 - Invaluable tool for measuring
 - Air leakage, duct leakage, zone connections
 - Room Pressures
 - Draft pressures
 - Combustion appliance zone pressures



More Tools

- Combustion Analyzer
 - CO Meter and Efficiency Testing
- Duct Blaster



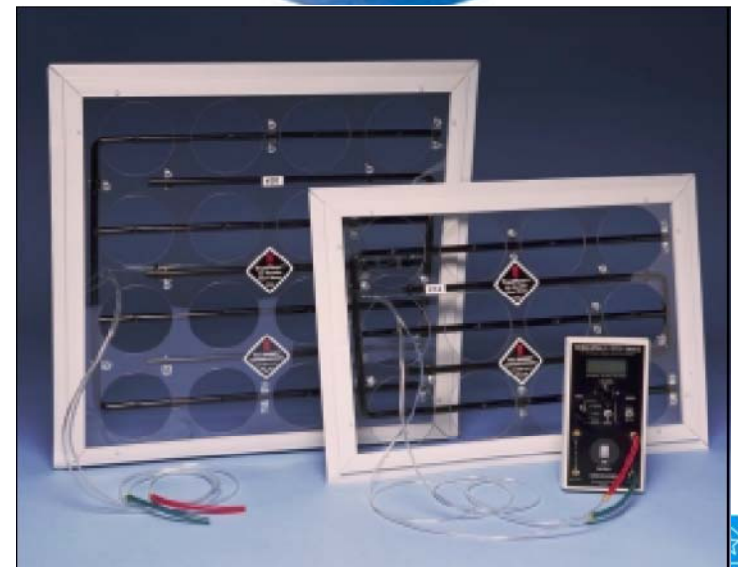
More Tools

- Hand Held Smoke
- Fog Machine
- Low E Detector
- Digital & IR Cameras



More Tools

- Flow Hood
 - Garbage Bag
- True Flow™ Grid
- Kill-A-Watt Meter
- Hygrometer



Company
Logo

Home Performance Assessment

[Enter Company Name]



Customer Name: _____ Customer Phone Number (h): _____
 Customer Address: _____ Customer Phone Number (w): _____
 City, State, Zip: _____ Customer Email: _____
 Inspection Date: _____ Home Performance Analyst: _____

How Did They Hear? Article Referral Web Search Radio Regional Program Nat'l Program Other: _____
 Type of Home: Colonial Dutch Colonial Cape Split Level Duplex Town/Rowhouse: End Unit? Y N Other: _____
 Foundation/Basement: Slab on Grade Basement: Conditioned / Unconditioned / Partially Conditioned Crawlspace: Vented / Unvented
 Year Built/Age: _____ Roof Age/Cond: _____ / _____ Fireplace/Wood Stove: Yes No Pool Open/Close Dts: _____ / _____
 Yrs in Home: _____ Siding Type/Cond: _____ / _____ Confirm no fires for HPA: Yes No Pool Pump Hrs/Day: _____
 # Occupants: _____ Heating Fuel: _____ DHW Fuel: _____ Pool Pump HP/Watts: _____
 Additions: Back-Up Elect Heat: Yes No Pool Htg Fuel: _____ Pool Area (L x W): _____

Top Homeowner Priorities / Concerns / Motivations
 1. _____
 2. _____

Homeowner Interview and Consumption History

Month	Electric		Fossil	
	kWh	\$	Units	\$
Jan				
Feb				
Mar				
Apr				
May				
Jun				
Jul				
Aug				
Sep				
Oct				
Nov				
Dec				
Total				

Customer Needs / Complaints

Interviewee:	Yes	No	Details
1. High Bills			_____
2. Drafts			_____
3. Hot/Cold Rooms			_____
4. Air Quality Problems			_____
5. Odors			_____
6. Moisture Issues			_____
7. Water Leaks			_____
8. Window Problems			_____
9. Door Problems			_____
10. Moisture Issues/Damage			_____
11. Excessive Dust			_____
12. _____			_____
13. _____			_____

Disaggregate Cooling, Heating, DHW, Base-load fossil and electricity usage

- Disaggregate-To break apart; to separate out
- (Recommended): Receive information and disaggregate the bills before going out to the house in order to save time
 - (A utility bill disaggregation tool is available from EPA/DOE that can be distributed by program sponsors to their participating contractors)
- Educate homeowner on the benefits of core air sealing, insulation, high efficiency HVAC and water heating.
- Discuss observations about disaggregated energy usage with homeowner, and identify measures to reduce energy use
- Educate homeowner on base-loads, discuss benefits of high-efficiency appliances and lighting.

Utility Bill Analysis

- A compilation and analysis of a client's utility bill from (at least) one year, that allows auditor to:
 - Figure highest annual heating & cooling months.
 - Observe any abnormalities in energy use.
 - Determine seasonal and non-seasonal (baseload) use.
 - Baseload:
 - Non seasonal-driven gas and electric use, such as hot water heating, clothes drying, lighting & refrigeration
 - Helps auditor target items (and homes) for improvement.

Utility Bill Analysis

- A “Home Energy Disaggregation Tool” is available through the Home Performance with Energy Star Program.
- Energy consumption history is extremely valuable for the participating contractor (to build) an understanding of the home’s energy performance and motivating the homeowner to invest in recommended measures.
- Acquiring utility data and performing an analysis *before* visiting the home equips you with advance knowledge of the home and the homeowners energy habits.

Client Interview & Walkthrough

- Start setting up the house while doing your walk through:
 - Position exterior windows & doors for CAZ test.
 - Open all interior doors, note any door threshold stains
 - Note position of delivery registers, and open all of them.
 - Close fireplace dampers.
 - Gas fireplaces: note if open or closed combustion.
 - Set Hygrometer(s) in place.
 - Set thermostats to off
 - Turn off all exhaust fans & dryers

Client Interview & Walkthrough

- Observe: gas or electric stove?
- Plug in the Kill-Watt Meter?
- Outside: Take pictures of all exterior elevations, and of any venting problems (rusting, soot, damage, sufficient height?)
- Air Conditioning
 - Observe size. Save time-use your digital camera.
 - Turn off disconnect (if wintertime) for CAZ test.
- Take pictures indoors of any problems, especially mechanical equipment, moisture issues, etc.
- Ask questions:
 - Any home or mechanical system repairs?
 - Any unusual noises?

Appliances, Lighting, T-Stats, Other	Major Appliances	Estar	Size	Age	Model Number/ Condition/ Usage	Lighting	# Bulbs	% CFL
	Refrigerator 1					High Use (>3 hrs/day)		
	Refrigerator 2					Other		
	Freezer					Room Air Conditioners		
	Dishwasher					# of Units: _____	Age: _____	
	Washing Machine					Estar: Yes No	EER (if known): _____	
	Dehumidifier					Dryer Fuel: _____ Vented Property? Yes No		
	Dryer	NA				# CO Detectors: _____	Per Floor: Yes No	
	Cooking Range / Oven	NA				# Smoke Detectors: _____	Per Floor: Yes No	

# Thermostats: _____ Programmable? Yes No Heating Setpoint: _____ Cooling Setpoint: _____								
# Bathrooms: _____ # of Bath Fans: _____ Vented Property? Yes No Low-Flow Showerheads?: Yes No								

Building Info	Conditioned Sqft: _____	Outside Temp: _____	Knob & Tube Wiring?: Yes No
	Avg Ceiling Hgt: _____	House Orientation: _____	Whole House Fan?: Yes No
	Number Stories: _____	Roof Vent Type(s): _____	Unvented Space Htrs/Fireplaces?: Yes No
	Volume Cond Space: _____	Roof Vents Are: OK Inadequate	Balloon Framing?: Yes No
	Moisture/Other Issues: _____		

	R-Val	Insulation Type	Insulation Amount	Cav Size (e.g. 2x6)	Open or Enclosed	Surface Area (sqft.)	# Rec. Cans	Attic Access	Attic Fan	Notes
	Attic Flats and Slopes				2 x	Open End				
				2 x	Open End					
				2 x	Open End					
				2 x	Open End					
				2 x	Open End					
	R-Value	Insulation Type	Insulation Amount	Cav. Size (e.g. 2x4)	Surface Area (sqft.)	Notes				
Attic Kneewall/Vertical				2 x						
				2 x						
				2 x						
				2 x						

Wall Insulation	R- Insulation Insulation Cav. Size Surface					Notes
	Sidewall Sections	Value	Type.	Amount (e.g. 2x4)	Area (sqft.)	
				2 x		
				2 x		
				2 x		
				2 x		

Basement/Crawl Insul.	Condi- tioned?		Insulation Location		R- Value	Wall Height	Depth Bel. Grd.	Sqft or Linear Ft		Notes		
	Yes	No										
	Yes	No										
	Yes	No										
Sill Plate	Yes	No										
Crawlspace	Access		Vented?		Insulation Location		R- Value	Wall Height	Depth Bel. Grd.	Sqft Walls	Sqft Floor	Notes
	Gd	Pr	Yes	No								
	Gd	Pr	Yes	No								
	Gd	Pr	Yes	No								

Windows/Doors	Windows (Select typical size)											Exterior Doors														
	Orientation	Qty.	Panels			Storms?		Frame			Condition			Typ Size	%Wall	Location	Type	Condition		Insulated		Air Seal Needed				
			1	2	3	Yes	No	W	V	M	Gd	Fair	Pr	x			Wd	Mtl	Gd	Fair	Pr	Yes	No	WX	Sweep	Clk
			1	2	3	Yes	No	W	V	M	Gd	Fair	Pr	x			Wd	Mtl	Gd	Fair	Pr	Yes	No	WX	Sweep	Clk
			1	2	3	Yes	No	W	V	M	Gd	Fair	Pr	x			Wd	Mtl	Gd	Fair	Pr	Yes	No	WX	Sweep	Clk
			1	2	3	Yes	No	W	V	M	Gd	Fair	Pr	x			Wd	Mtl	Gd	Fair	Pr	Yes	No	WX	Sweep	Clk

Blower Door Test: _____ CFM50 / ACH (circle one) Ventilation Standard: _____ CFM50 / ACH (circle one) Excess Air Leakage: _____ CFM50 / ACH (circle one)

Air Leakage Locations (check all that apply)

Attic Wire/Pipe Penetrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recessed Lights	<input type="checkbox"/>	Crawlspace	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porch Roof	<input type="checkbox"/>	Notes: _____ _____ _____ _____
Kneewalls / Attic Stairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chimney / Flues	<input type="checkbox"/>	Windows	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garage Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pocket Doors / Attic Access	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basement Penetrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cantilevers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Garage Ceil	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Drop Soffits	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sill Plate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bay Window	<input type="checkbox"/>	El. Outlets	<input type="checkbox"/>	

CAZ....HELP!!!

- Some ideas to help CAZ and Mechanical testing go smoothly
 - Do this test first.
 - If you find that there are serious mechanical system or CAZ problems, you may not be able to/need to proceed with further home testing.
 - Determining “Worst Case” can be tricky. While doing your client interview and house walkthrough, close and lock all exterior windows and doors. Open all interior doors. Start setting up the test as you take notes on the home, while listening to the homeowner (that’s right...multi-task)



COMBUSTION SAFETY TEST PROCEDURE FOR VENTED APPLIANCES

1. **Measure the Base Pressure.** Start with all exterior doors and windows closed and the fireplace damper closed. Set all combustion appliances to the pilot setting or turn off the service disconnect. Combustion appliances include: boiler, furnace, space-heaters, and water heater. With the home in this configuration, measure and record the baseline pressure of the mechanical room WRT outside.
2. **Establish the Worst Case.** Turn on the dryer and all exhaust fans. Close all interior doors that make the CAZ pressure more negative. Turn on the air handler, if present, and leave on if the pressure in the CAZ becomes more negative, then recheck the door positions. Measure the net change in pressure from the CAZ to outside, correcting for the base pressure. Record the "worst case depressurization" and compare to the CAZ Depressurization Limit Table.
3. **Measure Worst Case Spillage, Draft, CO.** Fire the appliance with the smallest Btu capacity first, test for spillage at the draft diverter with a mirror or smoke test, and test for the CO at the flue at steady-state (if steady state is not achieved within 10 minutes, take the CO readings at the 10 minute mark). If the spillage test fails under worst case, go to Step 4. If spillage ends within 1 minute, test the draft in the connector 1' - 2' after the diverter or first elbow. Fire all other connected appliances simultaneously and test the draft diverter of each appliance for spillage. Test for CO in all appliances before the draft diverter.
4. **Measure Spillage, Draft, CO under Natural Conditions.** If spillage fails under worst case, turn off the appliance, the exhaust fans, open the interior doors and allow the vent to cool before re-testing. Test for CO, spillage, and draft under "natural conditions." Measure the net change in pressure from worst case to natural in the CAZ to confirm the "worst case depressurization" taken in Step 2 outside. Repeat the process for each appliance, allowing the vent to cool between tests.
5. **Ambient CO.** Monitor the ambient CO in the breathing zone during the test procedure and abort the test if ambient CO goes over 35 ppm. Turn off the appliance, ventilate the space, and evacuate the building. The building may be reentered once ambient CO levels have gone below 35 ppm. The appliance must be repaired and the problem corrected prior to completing the combustion safety diagnostics. If the ambient levels exceed 35 ppm during testing under natural conditions, disable the appliance and instruct the homeowner to have the appliance repaired prior to operating it again.
6. **Action Levels.** Make recommendations or complete work order for repairs based on test results and the Combustion Safety Test Action Level Tables.

RANGES AND OVENS*

1. Remove any items/foil in or on oven/range top
2. Make sure self-cleaning features are not activated
3. Test oven in vent sleeve, before dilution air
4. **100 ppm to 300 ppm** as measured you must install a carbon monoxide detector and recommendation for service must be made to the consumer.

Greater than 300 ppm as measured—the unit must be serviced prior to work. If greater than 300 ppm after servicing, exhaust ventilation must be provided with a capacity of 25 CFM continuous or 100 CFM intermittent.

**Continually monitor ambient CO levels during test*

This is the BPI protocol for CAZ Testing. If you are doing a Home Performance with Energy Star audit, it is a required step. Other approved protocols may be used in other programs.

Be prepared for the CAZ testing. Make sure that all of your equipment is operating and ready to use at the appropriate time. Calibrate CO meter outdoors, and monitor ambient air at all times. Calibrate gas sniffer outdoors.

CAZ Testing

- Measuring Baseline
 - Find an easy spot to run a reference tube to the outdoors from the CAZ.
 - Rim joist penetrations (Line Set, Gas line, Electric penetrations, etc.)
 - Under the sill plate?
 - Use a window and tape over the remaining gap.
 - Use time averaging feature if windy.

CAZ Testing

- Turn on “regular” fans and dryer first, then proceed with air handler. The air handler must be run at the *highest* speed used.
 - If possible, observe CAZ change with *each* fan.
 - Gourmet Cooktop Exhaust? Add separately.
 - Dryer...Don't forget to clean lint filter.
 - Is air handler's filter clean?
- Cooling present? Run cooling from thermostat, with outdoor unit off. (You are only concerned about air pressure, not temperatures.)
- No cooling? Run air handler with fan control (“summer switch”), or you may have to run heating.

CAZ Testing

- Positioning interior doors-use smoke. Rooms that are positively pressurized should have doors closed. Negatively pressurized rooms should have doors open.
 - A good rule of thumb is: If the smoke comes toward you, the door comes toward you. If the smoke goes away from you, the door goes away from you". (Note – this only applies to bedroom or other doors that open *in* to the room, away from the CAZ.
- Worst case CAZ pressure is the strongest *negative* pressure in the appliance zone, of whatever configuration the fans/doors, etc. It does *not* include baseline the stack effect.

CAZ Testing

- (Optional) While running furnace in the “Heat” mode, install thermometers to measure heat rise at 5 minutes.
 - Supply air minus return air.
- While running furnace (whatever speed), use smoke to find duct leaks. (You’ve got ~ 5 minutes to get the equipment to Steady State!)
- Listen for air flow noises, duct popping, or whistling. These are signs of leakage, excessive pressures, or other duct problems.
- At Steady State, measure the CO, draft & spillage.
Appliances must remain ignited for the entire test!
- When you are finished, set the DHW & furnace for Blower Door Test. Keys on water heater!

Blower Door Testing

- Tips to help this go faster and more effectively.
 - Practice setting up your blower door.
 - Hold off on installing crossbar until frame & fabric are securely in place.
 - Consolidate your gear.
 - Use color-coded hoses. Mark ends with electrical tape to find easily.
 - It must be set up in an exterior door. No garage doors.
 - If doors are oversized/arched, etc., consider installing it in a window.
- Check house @ low pressure (10-15 pa) for problems (i.e. fireplace ashes.)

Show the Homeowner

- With the blower door @ 50
 - Open a window and demonstrate the airflow through this “leak”.
 - Close the window and check for the leak again/
 - Windows usually aren’t the air leakage problem most homeowners think they are.
 - Now take them through the house and show them more leaks...

Where to look for air leaks

- Whole House Fans.
 - These are prime air leakage spots because of location and stack effect.
 - Remember that the fan will pull the shutters shut, making them tighter.
- Evaporative Coolers. They're *intended* to bring in outdoor air!
- Ductwork, especially returns using building cavities.
- Floor spaces (especially cantilevers and floors over garages). Check around supply boots.

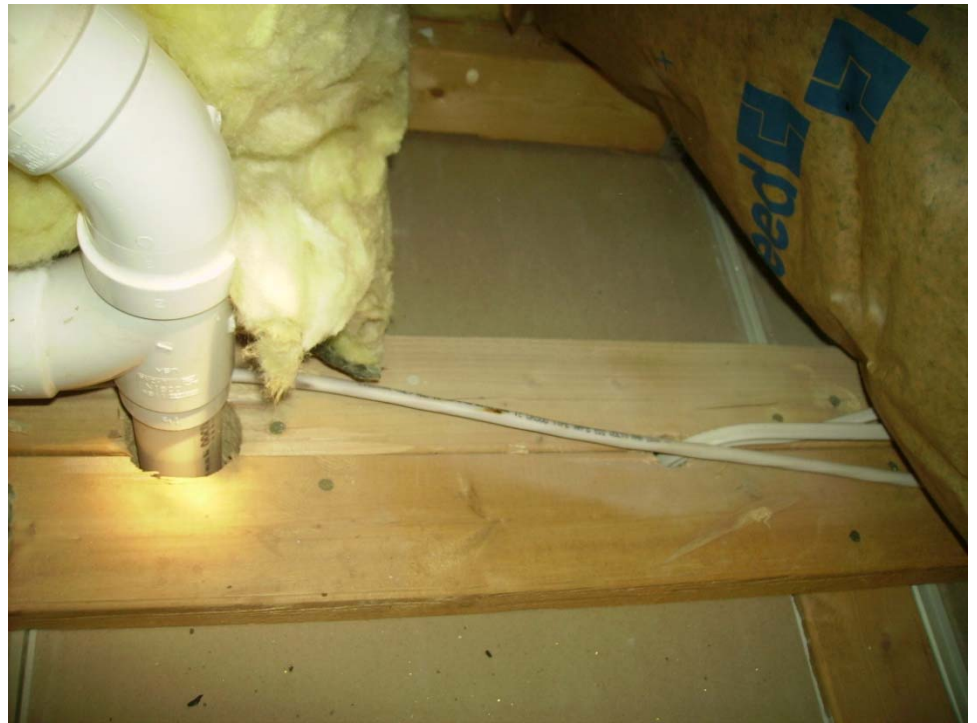


Floor Spaces...

- With the blower door at 50 pa, measure the pressure in the floor space WRT the living space. It should read 0 pa. A reading of 20 pa tells you that there is some connection to the outside. Verify with smoke. You can usually do this around a supply boot.
- Do a pressure pan test to those supply and return ducts that may run through outdoor zones (rooms over garages, crawlspaces, cantilevers). Pressure should be 0 pa. (Air in the ducts should be only house air.)

Where to look for air leaks

- Recessed lights
- Attic access panels
- Chimneys
- Interior wall penetrations
 - Connected through attic top plates



Where to look for air leaks

- Interior pocket (sliding) doors
- Rim Joists
 - Along foundation wall
 - Line set penetrations
 - Plumbing penetrations
 - Under bathtubs
 - Gas lines
- Around Gas Fireplaces



Where to look for air leaks

- Medicine cabinets
- Drop soffit & false ceilings
- Exhaust fans
 - Damper closing fully?

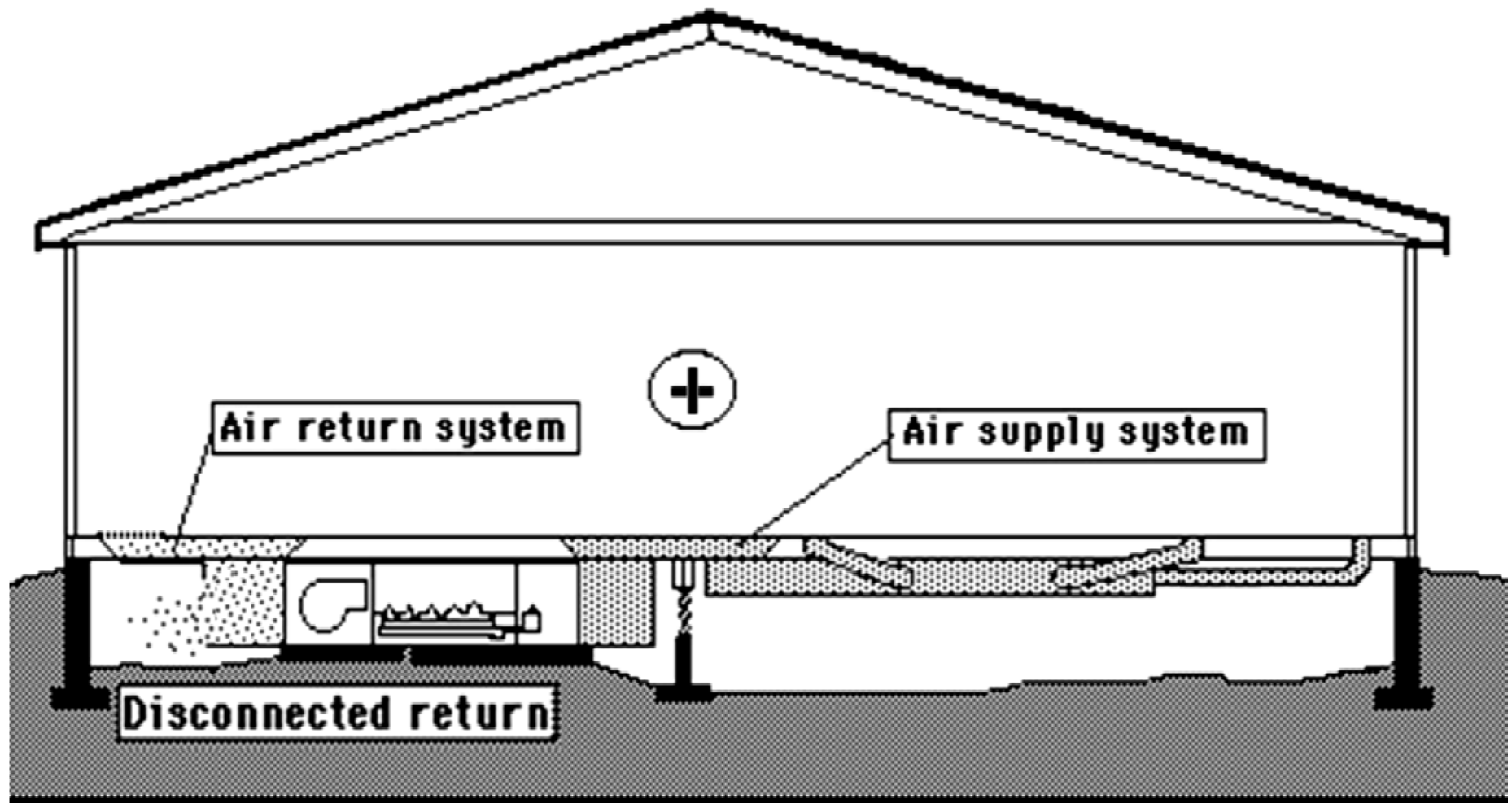


Some Duct & Pressure Tests

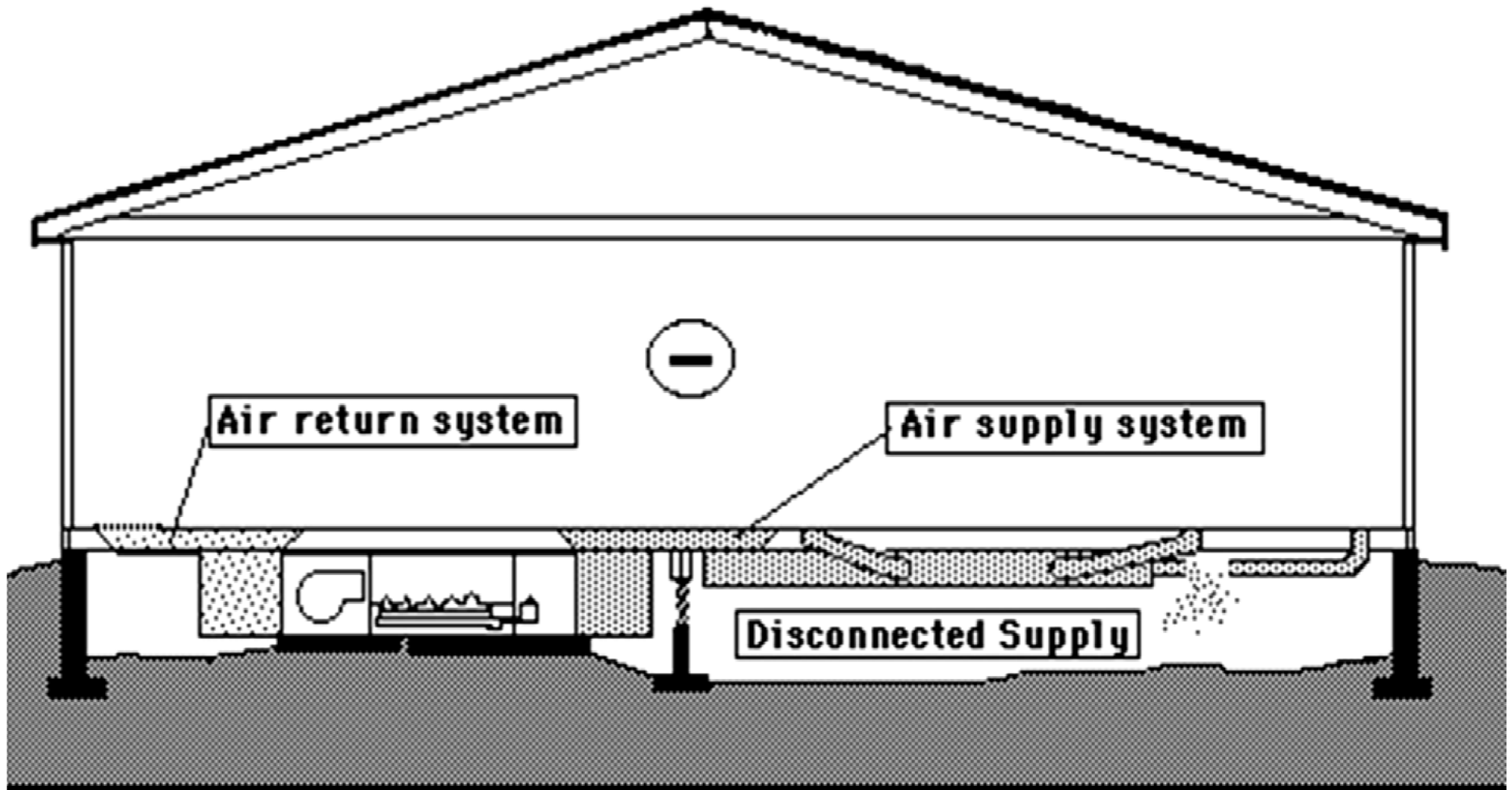
- Room Pressure Test
 - This is the same test you do when setting doors for the CAZ test.
 - Close the bedroom/office door while the air handler is operating.
 - Measure the room pressure WRT the core of the house. It should not exceed +/- 3 pascals

The Dominant Duct Leakage Test.

- A simple test that allows you to determine if there are duct leaks *to the outdoors*, and if there are more of those leaks on the supply side or the return side.
- With the air handler operating, measure the core pressure of the home WRT to the outdoors.
 - Positive pressure means more return leaks to outdoors than supply leaks.
 - Negative pressure means more supply leaks than return.



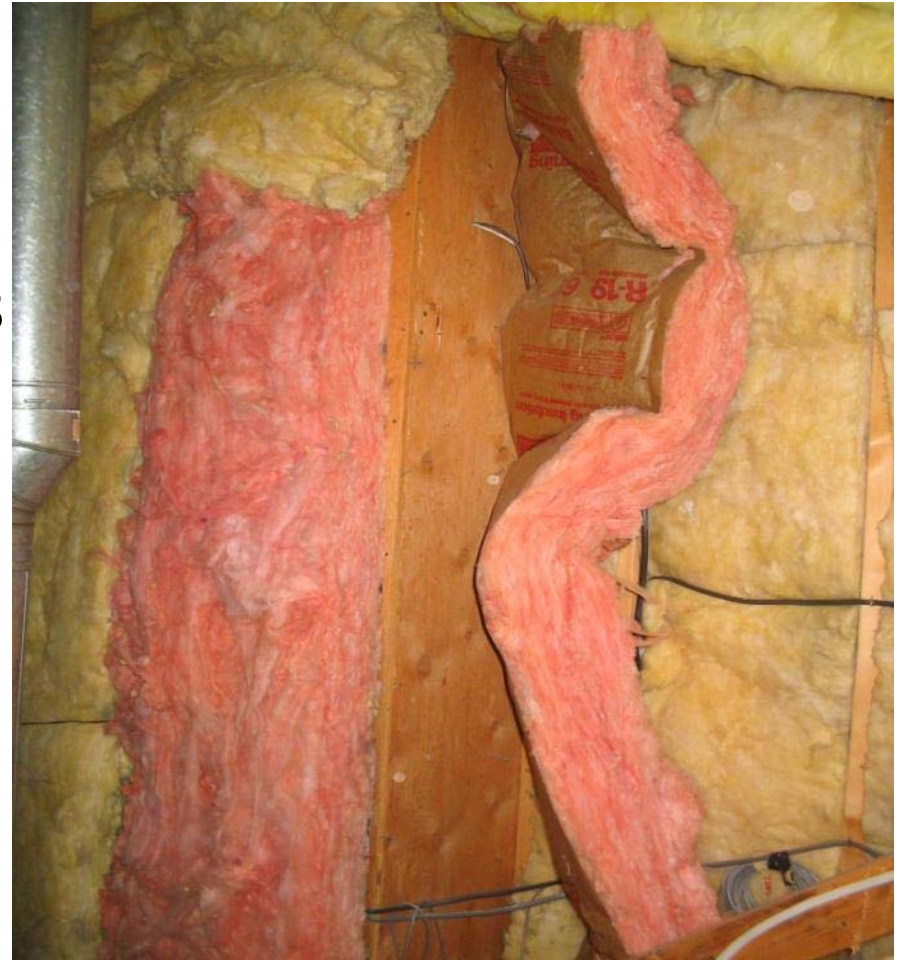
Return leakage from the outside (in this case a crawlspace) imposes excessive positive pressure on the home, resulting in air exfiltration from the living space. It can also allow transfer of any pollutants from this area to the living space.



Supply leakage to the outside imposes excessive negative pressure on the home, resulting in air infiltration into the living space.

Insulation Inspection

- Where to look and what to look for:
 - Look in the hardest places to insulate.
 - Back panels of skylight chase (the hardest one to reach!)
 - Remote kneewalls.



Insulation Inspection

- Cantilevers
- Garage ceilings under living spaces



Appliance Testing

- Kill-A-Watt Meter
 - Used to measure the electrical consumption of an appliance, usually the refrigerator or freezer.
 - Check the “second” refrigerator in the basement or garage. It’s usually older.
 - Is there anything in it?
 - Fill with jugs of water if mostly empty, or recommend not using it & unplugging it.



Appliance Testing



Newer flat screen TV's may use 300-500 watts or more when turned on, and 30-50 watts in the *off* position.

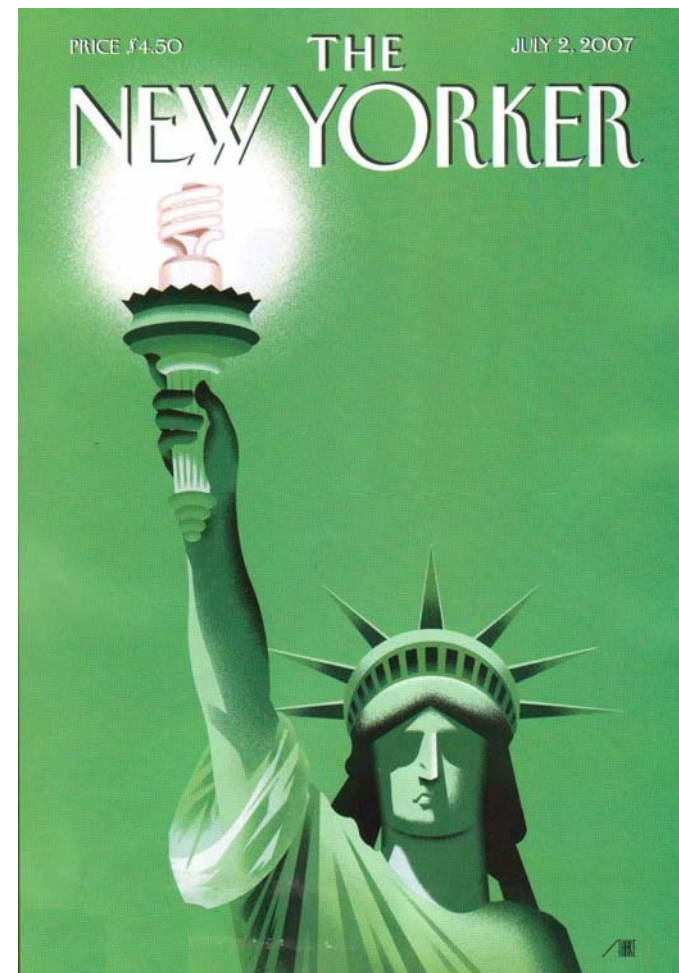
Use your Kill-A-Watt meter to measure consumption in both off & on positions.

Encourage using a power strip to avoid phantom loads.

This is also true for computers TV games, etc.

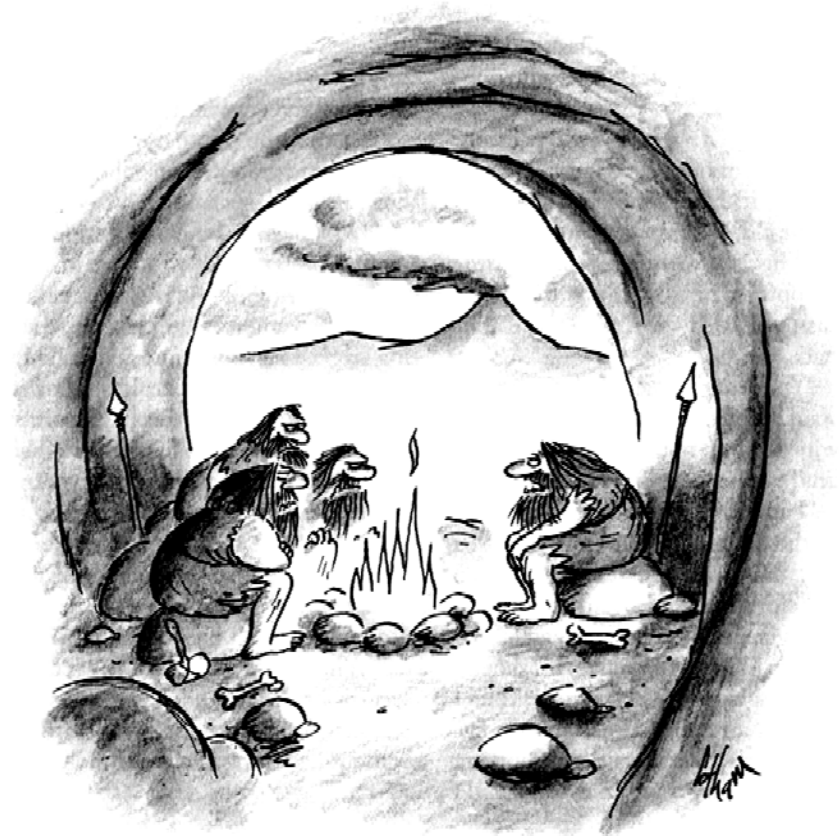
Lighting

- CFL lighting opportunities are everywhere in the home.
- Install them in those areas where lights are most often left on.
 - Outdoors/porches
 - Use photo cells or timers
- *If all 110 million households in America replaced just one 60-watt bulb with a CFL, the energy saved would power a city of 1.5 million people*



Client Communications

- Listen to your client!
 - You may know more about *how* their house works, but they live there all the time.
- Use plain English!
 - For example:
 - Don't try to explain what blower door rings do.
 - Don't use "pascals" or other technical jargon.
- Keep it simple and concise!
- Don't make promises you can't keep!



"We'll start out by speaking in simple declarative sentences."

Findings and Recommendations

Priority		Findings on Existing Conditions	Recommendations for Improvements																																								
Building Envelope Evaluation	Air Sealing	Blower door test: _____ cfm50 Tightness std: _____ cfm50 Leakage pathways observed: <input type="checkbox"/> Basement/crawl ceiling <input type="checkbox"/> Interior baseboard/top molding/fireplaces <input type="checkbox"/> Sill plate <input type="checkbox"/> Window and door frames <input type="checkbox"/> Attic floor <input type="checkbox"/> Attic hatch(es) <input type="checkbox"/> Band joist between floors <input type="checkbox"/> Recessed lights <input type="checkbox"/> Major air leakage bypass(es): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce leaks by _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> No recommendations Air seal the following leakage pathways: <input type="checkbox"/> Bsmnt/crawl penetrations <input type="checkbox"/> Exposed sill plate <input type="checkbox"/> Attic penetrations <input type="checkbox"/> Top wall plates in attic <input type="checkbox"/> Flue/chimney penetrations <input type="checkbox"/> Open attic stairs/walls <input type="checkbox"/> Attic hatch/pulldown <input type="checkbox"/> Base and ceiling molding <input type="checkbox"/> Door and window frames <input type="checkbox"/> Around fireplace/mantle <input type="checkbox"/> Weatherstrip: <input type="checkbox"/> doors <input type="checkbox"/> windows <input type="checkbox"/> hatches <input type="checkbox"/> outlets <input type="checkbox"/> Recessed lights: <input type="checkbox"/> covers <input type="checkbox"/> inserts <input type="checkbox"/> new housings <input type="checkbox"/> _____																																								
	Duct Sealing	Duct leakage observed at: <input type="checkbox"/> Main trunk connections <input type="checkbox"/> No ducts in unconditioned space <input type="checkbox"/> Branch line connections <input type="checkbox"/> Duct disconnects/failures at: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Accessible register connections _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to visually diagnose duct work _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Duct sealing: _____ hours <input type="checkbox"/> Air flow balancing <input type="checkbox"/> Include duct blaster test for leakage to outside <input type="checkbox"/> Repair or reconnect ducts <input type="checkbox"/> Add return(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Replace approx. _____% of duct system <input type="checkbox"/> Duct cleaning <input type="checkbox"/> No recommendations																																								
	Insulation Levels	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">R-Value/Inches Insulation</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Above grade walls</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Attic (flat)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Attic (slope)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Kneewall(s)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Floor over uncond.</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Rimjoists</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Crawl walls</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Basement walls</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ductwork (uncond. space)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>		R-Value/Inches Insulation	<input type="checkbox"/> Above grade walls	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Attic (flat)	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Attic (slope)	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Kneewall(s)	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Floor over uncond.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Rimjoists	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Crawl walls	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Basement walls	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Ductwork (uncond. space)	_____	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Insulate in the following locations:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">R-Value/Inches Insul.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Walls</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Attic (flat)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Attic (slope)</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Kneewall</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Floor</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Rimjoist</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Foundation walls</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Ductwork</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> No recommendations</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	Insulate in the following locations:	R-Value/Inches Insul.	<input type="checkbox"/> Walls	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Attic (flat)	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Attic (slope)	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Kneewall	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Floor	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Rimjoist	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Foundation walls	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Ductwork	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> No recommendations	_____
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Finally...

- Be Careful. Don't get in over your head. Don't be afraid to ask for help!
 - Purchase AND USE your safety gear.

THANK YOU!

Rich Moore

Invisible Energy Denver, CO

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303-919-9849

Save the Dates!



HOUSE AS A SYSTEM

ACI Home Performance Conference 2009 Kansas City, MO



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