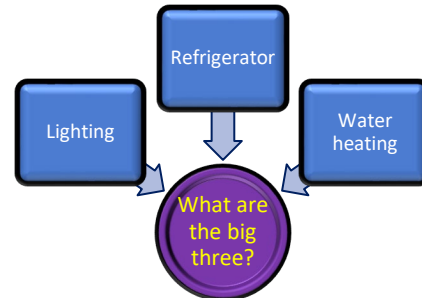


Baseload: The energy used in a home that is not used for space conditioning, thus not a seasonal load. Electrical or gas consumption that is used consistently throughout the



	Kwh	Avg	Heating or cooling
January	3,356	501	2,855
February	3,143	501	2,642
March	1,968	501	1,467
April	1,031	501	530
May	538	501	
June	522	501	21
July	874	501	373
August	442	501	-59
September	576	501	
October	1,327	501	826
November	2,206	501	1,705
December	3,648	501	3,147

*Average the 3 lowest months for an average baseload:
 $442 + 522 + 538 = 1,502 / 3 = 501$*

You can use this to total the baseload for the year or subtract the average from the monthly consumption to determine energy used for seasonal loads – heating and cooling

A baseload adjusted heating Energy Intensity can then be calculated: Btu/sq.ft./HDD

Notes: _____

★ Don't forget!



- Does the bill match the building?
- Provided client education on behavior?
- Provided “no cost” to “low cost” advice on saving energy?
- Turned down water temp? (no less than 120°)
- Provided pipe/tank insulation and low-flow devices as appropriate?

Key Points Domain 1 PPT-1

SITE INFO

Real estate websites may provide useful site, age and building characteristics information:
<https://beacon.schneidercorp.com>, <https://zillow.com> or your local county assessor

Historical considerations: In Michigan – <https://housing.state.mi.us/weatherization/>

SAFETY FIRST!

NOTE: In Michigan, CSPM 614 takes precedence over WPN 17-7

Weatherization Program Notices can be found here:

<https://www.energy.gov/eere/wipo/weatherization-program-guidance>

Important guidance:

WPN 17-7 H&S Guidance
WPN 17-7 Attachment A
WPN 17-7 Table of Issues

Codes to know:

NFPA 54 – National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA 211 – Chimneys, Vents and Solid Fuel
IRC – International Residential Code

Notes:

OSHA has developed a construction standard for Confined Spaces (29 CFR 1926 Subpart AA) — that applies to any space that meets the following three criteria:

- Is large enough for a worker to enter it;
- Has limited or restricted means of entry or exit; and
- Is not designed for continuous occupancy.

A confined space that contains certain hazardous conditions may be considered a **permit-required** confined space under the standard. **Permit required** confined spaces can be immediately dangerous to workers' lives if not properly identified, evaluated, tested and controlled.

A **permit-required** confined space means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:

- Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere;
- Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant;
- Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section;
- Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

OSHA[®] FactSheet

Confined Spaces in Residential Construction

OSHA[®] FactSheet

Procedures for Atmospheric Testing in Confined Spaces¹

Verification Testing

Test the atmosphere in the following order: (1) for oxygen, (2) for combustible gases, and then (3) for toxic gases and vapors.

Typical gases monitored:

- O₂ – 19.5% to 23.5% (OSHA)
- Combustible gases – Methane – CH₄ – 10% (OSHA LEL)
- Toxic gases
 - Carbon Monoxide – CO – 50 PPM (OSHA TWA)
Recommended: 35 PPM (NIOSH TWA)
 - Hydrogen Sulfide – H₂S – 10 PPM (OSHA PEL)