Energy Auditor (EA) Redline Changes

The purpose of this document is to illustrate changes between the 2018 EA Job Task Analysis (JTA) and the 2023 EA JTA. The target audience for this resource includes training organizations seeking to update their training curricula or active EA/Quality Control Inspector certification holders interested in viewing recent changes. No immediate changes to certification exams or training requirements are prompted by the JTA or certification scheme updates at this time. However, exams will be updated to align with the new JTAs as part of the national rollout of the updated schemes in late 2024 or early 2025. Use the legend above to identify additions and deletions.

5 EA JTA

5.1 DOMAIN I: Collection of Visual, Material, Dimensional, and Appliance Information About the Building for an Energy Audit

5.1.1 D1-Task 1: Document energy consumption-

Ability to:

- Obtain 12 months of elientmetered building utility bills
- Obtain <u>unmetered</u> annual fuel <u>deliveryuse</u> information (<u>e.g.,</u> oil, propane, <u>solid</u>

fuel, etc.).

Knowledge of:

- How to access utility information
- Utility bill components and client-stated usage.

5.1.2 D1-Task 2: Document the building history-

Ability to:

- Determine the age of the original structure
 - Determine the age of any additions or improvements
- Determine if the building has any-historical

significance.

Knowledge of:

- Where to access property record-
- Historical preservation requirements (e.g., State Historic Preservation Office)
- General construction practices associated with different eras of buildings
- Location of mobile/manufactured homes data plate and information contained therein.

5.1.3 D1-Task 3: Conduct a physical/visual inspection- of the building exterior Ability to:

- Determine orientation of the building
- Identify holes, chimneys, gutters, vent pipes, soffits, fascia, peeling paint, foundation components or issues that affect the structural integrity, areas of infiltration and exfiltration,

exhaust fan penetrations, accesses, crawl spaces, roof durability, and energy efficiency of the building (e.g., holes, vents, land grading, shading, orientation of the building, and anomaliescrawl space access, etc.)

- Identify pest/vermin infestations, evidence of leaking or water damage, and structural damage
- Identify hidden rooms or spaces
- Identify mechanical penetration locations and compare with interior mechanical systems (e.g., exhaust fan terminations, chimneys, flues, etc.)
- Identify the cladding materials (e.g., siding, foundation, roofing, etc.)
 - Identify the exterior materials (e.g., vinyl, brick)
 - Identify issues that would interfere with or prevent tests
 - Identify potentially hazardous materials in the building
 - Detect abnormalities by using all senses (e.g., unusual odors, sounds)
 - Identify health and safety issues (e.g., clutter, bleach stored next to a furnace, asbestos-containing materials)
 - Perform visual inspection of a vented combustion appliance venting configuration
 - Identify a combustion appliance zone (CAZ)
- <u>Visually inspecton</u> adjacent and/or connected buildings for issues that <u>could</u> impact or could be impacted by the audited building
- Determine Identify evidence of pest/vermin infestations
- Identify evidence of water and/or structural damage
- Identify combustion appliance venting terminations.

Knowledge of:

- General construction (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
- Applicable codes and standards (e.g., <u>International Codes Council [ICC,]</u>, <u>National Fire Prevention Association [NFPA)</u>. <u>Knowledge of:</u>])
 - Combustion appliance venting procedures
 - Issues that pose a health and/or safety risk (e.g., clutter, bleach stored next to a furnace, animal feces, asbestos-containing materials, hazardous materials)
- Healthy homes principles
- Situations that pose a health and/or safety risk
- Sources of moisture
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) safe work practices
- Abnormalities identified through other senses (e.g., confined spaces).unusual odors, sounds)
- Building science principles
- Geographical orientations
- Flood plains
- Mobile/manufactured homes construction (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials).

5.1.4 D1-Task 4: Collect health and safety data. Conduct a physical/visual inspection of the building interior

Ability to:

• Locate existing Identify components or issues that affect the structural integrity, durability, and energy efficiency of the building and the indoor environment (e.g.,

- soffits, drop ceilings, ceiling penetrations, exhaust fans, electrical, plumbing and venting, interior building materials, damaged surfaces, etc.)
- Identify evidence of structural damage, water damage or leaking, and pest/vermin infestations
- Identify hidden or inaccessible spaces (e.g., crawl spaces, attics, interstitial areas)
- Identify conditions that would interfere with or prevent tests (e.g., active solid fuel burning, large hole in pressure boundary, nonfunctional appliance, lack of fuel, indoor air contaminants, etc.)
- Identify potentially hazardous materials in the building (e.g., asbestos, mold, lead, etc.)
- Identify health and safety issues (e.g., clutter, volatile organic compounds, lack of handrails, electrical hazards, etc.)
- Identify combustion appliance zone(s) (CAZ).

- General construction (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
- Applicable codes and standards (e.g., ICC, NFPA)
- Healthy homes principles
- Situations that pose a health and/or safety risk
- Sources of moisture
- OSHA safe work practices
- Abnormalities that may be identified through other senses (e.g., unusual odors, sounds)
- Building science:
 - Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - o Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).

5.1.5 D1-Task 5: Collect health and safety data

- Determine the presence and condition of smoke/ and carbon monoxide alarms
 - Determine age and functionality of smoke/carbon monoxide alarms
 - Determine if smoke/carbon monoxide alarms are hardwired or battery powered
- Verify that a-clothes dryer is dryers are properly vented to the exterior
- Verify that all exhaust fans are properly vented to the exterior
- IdentifyDocument any existence of hazardous materials/conditions
 - Identify knob-and-tube wiring
- Identify Document moisture issues (e.g., standing water, condensation, plumbing leaks, mold), etc.)
- <u>IdentifyDocument</u> potential electrical hazards (e.g., frayed wiring, open junction boxes, overloaded circuits), active knob-and-tube wiring, etc.)
- Identify Document suspected asbestos-containing materials
- Identify Document potential lead-based paint hazards
- Identify Document vented and unvented combustion appliances
 - Identify a properly operating backdraft damper
- Identify Document conditions that promote radon infiltration

• <u>IdentifyDocument</u> other potential indoor air quality hazards (e.g., volatile organic compounds)., indoor smoking, etc.).

Knowledge of:

- Proper locations for smoke/carbon monoxide alarms
- Venting requirements for appliances
- Conditions that signify or promote moisture problems
- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements (e.g., ICC, NFPA, Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, etc.)
- Healthy homes principles
- Domestic water heater safety
- Electrical hazards
- Hazardous materials
- Heating system safety
- How to determine if Knob-and-tube wiring is active
- Issues and hazards associated with asbestos-containing materials
- Issues and hazards associated with lead-based paint
 - Manufactured home water heater regulations
 - Rules and regulations pertaining to lead and asbestos-containing materials
- Mobile/ manufactured homes combustion appliance regulations (see U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development standard)
- Use of building cavities as supply or return air pathways
- Operation of smoke/carbon monoxide alarm operations.alarms
- Issues and hazards associated with radon
- Radon zones.

5.1.55.1.6 D1-Task 56: Collect appliance and base load information.

- Collect household appliance tag data (e.g., refrigerator, dishwasher, dehumidifier), etc.)
- Collect heating/cooling, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and water-heating appliance tag data and documentation
 - Determine combustion appliance zone (CAZ) volume
- Identify Document appliance energy source(s)
- CollectDocument water fixture flow rates
- Identify Document type, location, and use of thermostats
- <u>Document</u> other components related to the HVAC appliances (e.g., expansion tanks, fill valves, remote compressors, smart thermostats)etc.)
- <u>IdentifyDocument</u> other components related to the domestic water <u>heater appliance</u> (<u>heating appliances</u> (e.g., storage tanks, mixing valves, etc.)
- Identify safety features related to the HVAC and domestic-water-heating appliances
- Collect lighting data (e.g., type, fixtures, wattage, usage)
- Identify Document the number of occupants
- Determine Identify appliances that use energy (e.g., Audio Visual, freezers, pool equipment, etc.)
- Document client energy usage use habits (e.g., A/V, computers)
 - Look for additional usage sources (e.g., hot tubs, pool pumps, pool heaters, fish ponds,

fountains)

- •—Collect electrical service information (e.g., size, brand)
- Identify base loads., amperage, etc.).

Knowledge of:

- Various Appliance types and energy sources
 - Codes and standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction (e.g., NFPA 54)
- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements
- Domestic water heaterheating types, components, and operation
- Heating/cooling system operationstypes, components, and operation
- Safety issues associated with domestic water heaters heating systems
- Thermostat set points, backup set points for heat pumps
- Water fixture operations and flow rates
- Domestic hotMobile/ manufactured homes appliance types
- <u>Alternative domestic</u> water-heating technologies (e.g., heat pump water heater, solar thermal, indirect, etc.)
 - How occupant behavior affects energy consumption
- The Definition of base load
- Utility bill analysis, including base load calculation-
- Electrical system components (e.g., breaker box, fuse box, etc.).

5.1.65.1.7 D1-Task 6: Identify a7: Collect conditioned building enclosure. data Ability to:

- <u>Identify and recordDocument</u> pertinent building dimensional data (e.g., footprint, height, elevations, volume, etc.)
- Determine conditioned, unconditioned, and unintentionally conditioned spaces
- Assess alignment of thermal and pressure boundaries.

- Pressure boundary identification
- Thermal boundary identification
 - Various building components
- Proper pressure and thermal boundary alignment.

5.1.75.1.8 D1-Task 78: Collect mechanical ventilation data.

Ability to:

- Collect tagnameplate data for exhaust fansventilation systems/equipment
 - Determine the volume of the affected space
- Determine the type of control (e.g., continuous, intermittent, or on-demand)
- Determine the condition of the ventilation ductwork/piping (e.g., pitch, insulation, size, material, elbows, length of run, terminations)., etc.).

Knowledge of:

- Controls and motors
- Types of ventilation
- Ventilation ductwork
- Ventilation Applicable codes, standards, and eodes of authority having jurisdiction.program requirements (e.g., ASHRAE 62.2).

5.1.85.1.9 D1-Task 8: Identify 9: Collect building insulation (data (roof, attic, walls, and foundation/subspace).subspaces)

Ability to:

- Identify Document insulation type(s)
- Measure insulation (e.g., thickness, depth)
- IdentifyDocument insulation condition and
- <u>Document insulation</u> coverage
- IdentifyDocument presence and placement of vapor retarders
- <u>Identify the location of Document roof</u> insulation (e.g., <u>exposure</u>, <u>aligned flat roofs</u> with <u>pressure rigid</u> insulation board, etc.)
 - Document and thermal boundaries).
- evaluate the mobile/ manufactured homes road barrier/belly.

Knowledge of:

Building science

- Insulation types
- Insulation effectiveness
- Insulation R-values
- Effective R-values
- Insulation placementinstallation best practices
- OSHA safety requirements
 - General thermography principles.
- How to interpret infrared imaging
- Mobile/manufactured homes insulation installation best practices
- Vapor retarders.

5.1.95.1.10 D1-Task 910: Collect attic data.

Ability to:

- <u>IdentifyDocument</u> attic <u>componentsdetails</u> (e.g., drop soffit, rafters, joists), <u>inaccessible</u> areas, floored areas, bowstring truss, half truss roof, marriage wall, etc.)
- Determine Document attic type (e.g., finished, unfinished, knee-wall, cathedral, etc.)
- <u>Document</u> existing <u>attic</u> ventilation type and size (e.g., soffit, <u>vents [baffles]</u>, ridge, power <u>ventilators)roof vent</u>, etc.)
- Identify heat sources (e.g., Document potential fire hazards (e.g., non-insulation contact (IC) rated recessed lights, heat lamps, chimneys, flues, furnaces, electrical devices, etc.)
- IdentifyDocument sources/signsevidence of water damage
 - Identify bypasses between attic and conditioned space
- <u>Identify</u>Document air leakage in the pressure boundary (e.g., penetrations, chases, balloon framing, top plate, knee wall, etc.)
- Document bypasses, misalignments, or missing insulation in the thermal boundary
- <u>Document types, locations,</u> and point(s)conditions of access
- IdentifyDocument potential electrical hazards
- Identify Document evidence of pest/vermin infestations
- Recognize Document potential structural integrity issues
- Identify a Document presence and condition of whole-house fanfans
- Determine attic uses (e.g., storage, finished, unfinished, etc.)
 - Note Document the existence presence and effectiveness condition of any radiant barriers
- Identify the existence of baffles..

Knowledge of:

- Attic components
- General construction terms(e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
- Infiltration Air leakage points
- Required clearance to combustibles
- Potential safety hazards in an attic (e.g., electrical hazards, nails, rafters, heat exposure), etc.)
- Signs of water damage
- Signs Sings of pest/vermin infestations
 - General thermography principles
- How to interpret infrared imaging
- Ventilation requirements
- OSHAOHSA safety requirements (e.g., ladder usage, confined spaces)., personal protective equipment, etc.)

6.1.2 D1-Task 10: Collect wall data.

- Identify wall types and Attic components (e.g., interior, exterior) for mobile/manufactured homes.
 - Identify framing method
 - Identify wall orientation
 - Identify sources and signs of any water damage

- Identify infiltration points
- Identify signs of pest/vermin infestation
- Identify upper stories
- Identify wall exposure.

- General construction
- Building science
- Infiltration points
- Typical wall framing and components
- Issues unique to framing methods (e.g., use of upper story band joists, angle bracing in post and beam framing)
- General thermography principles.

5.1.105.1.11 D1-Task 11: Collect window and doorwall data.

- Identify window type Document wall thickness and/or cavity depths
 - Document wall types (e.g., jalousie, awning, single-hung, double-hung)
- Identify window masonry, adobe, balloon frame material, platform frame, etc.)
 - Identify window glazing type (e.g., reflective, low-E)
 - Identify exterior shading
 - Identify window operation/leakiness
- Identify window Document wall finishes (e.g., stucco, brick, vinyl, metal, wood, drywall, plaster, paneling, etc.)
- Document wall components (e.g., back plastering, tar paper, fire blocking, etc.)
- Document presence and type of wall insulation
- Document wall orientation
 - Identify general window conditions
 - Identify door type Document sources and swing
- Identify condition evidence of a door, including hardware, door sweep, seals, and operation water damage
- Determine thermal characteristics of a door. Document air leakage locations
- Document evidence of pest/vermin infestation
- Document wall exposure (e.g., above grade, below grade, buffered, etc.).

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) safety requirements
- Historical preservation requirements
- Window General construction, components, and nomenclature (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
 - Door components, hardware, and nomenclature
- DoorMobile/manufactured homes construction (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
 - Door operation and adjustments.
- Air leakage points
- Typical wall framing and components (e.g., platform, balloon, post and beam, etc.)
- Unique characteristics of framing methods (e.g., use of upper-story band joists, angle bracing in post and beam framing, etc.)
- How to interpret infrared imaging.

5.1.115.1.12 D1-Task 12: Collect foundation/subspace window and door data.

Ability to:

- IdentifyDocument window and door dimensions
- Document window and door locations and orientations
- Document window types (e.g., jalousie, awning, single-hung, double-hung, storm, etc.)
- Document window frame materials (e.g., wood, metal, vinyl, fiberglass, etc.)
- Document window glazing types (e.g., single pane, double pane, triple pane, reflective, low-E, etc.)
- Document presence and coverage of interior and exterior shading
- Document condition of windows, including hardware, seals, and operation (e.g., air leaks, water leaks, locks, cracks, missing glazing, rotted sashes, lead paint, etc.)
- Document door type and materials (e.g., french doors, dutch doors, in or out swing, insulated, metal, wood, solid core, hollow core, etc.)
- Document condition of doors, including hardware, door sweep, seals, and operation (e.g., air leaks, water leaks, locks, cracks, missing glazing, rotted sashes, lead paint, etc.).
- Determine thermal characteristics of windows and doors (e.g., R-value, glazing, etc.).

Knowledge of:

- Mobile/manufactured homes window and door construction, components, hardware, and terminology/nomenclature
- Presence of lead paint
- Window and door construction, components, hardware, and nomenclature
- R- and U-values
- Emissivity of glass.

5.1.13 D1-Task 13: Collect foundation/subspace data

Ability to:

• Document foundation/subspace types (e.g., crawl space, basement, slab) on grade, etc.)

- <u>IdentifyDocument</u> foundation materials (e.g., post and beam, piers, skirting, poured concrete, masonry blocks, etc.)
 - Identify infiltration points
- <u>Identify Document air leakage in the pressure boundary (e.g., penetrations, chases, balloon framing, sill plate, rim joist, etc.)</u>
- Document bypasses, misalignments, or missing insulation in the thermal boundary
- Document foundation/subspace existing ventilation type and size (e.g., crawl space vents, etc.)
- <u>Document potential</u> sources and <u>signsevidence</u> of moisture <u>issues (e.g., presence or</u> condition of ground vapor retarder, standing water, leaks, mold, ground cover-dirt, etc.)
- Identify points Document type, locations, and conditions of access
- Identify Document potential electrical hazards
- Identify signs Document evidence of pest/vermin infestations
- RecognizeDocument potential structural integrity issues
- Identify Document special equipment (e.g., sump pumps). Knowledge of:, dehumidifiers, heat tape, etc.)
 - Building science
- Codes and Document and evaluate the mobile/ manufactured homes road

barrier/belly.

Knowledge of:

- Applicable codes, standards-adopted by the authority having jurisdiction, and program requirements
- Crawl space ventilation requirements
- Foundation construction materials and methods
- OSHAOHSA safety requirements (e.g., ladder usage, confined spaces, personal protective equipment, etc.)
- Signs of structural hazards on foundations-
- How to interpret infrared imaging
- Signs of pest/vermin infestations
- Mobile/manufactured homes belly and skirting construction materials and methods.

5.1.125.1.14 D1-Task 1314: Collect roof data.

- Identify Document roof types (e.g., parapet, mansard, gambrel, gable), etc.)
 - Identify roof conditions
- IdentifyDocument roof condition(s) (e.g., debris, age, deterioration, damage, etc.)
- Document roof color(s)
- IdentifyDocument roofing materials (e.g., underlayment, membrane, shingle, metal), etc.)
- Identify Document roof penetrations (e.g., skylights, chimneys, vents, etc.)
 - Identify roof debris (e.g., garbage, old air conditioners)
- <u>IdentifyDocument</u> the presence and condition of roof drainage <u>(e.g., slopes, gutters, downspouts, etc.)</u>
- Determine Document the flashing condition (e.g., missing, damaged, deteriorated etc.)

- Identify type and location of <u>Document</u> roof access
- Identify roof exposureshading and orientation
 - Identify roof insulation (e.g., flat roof with no cavity and with rigid insulation)
- Determine Document roof pitch.

- Insulation materials and methods
- OSHA safety requirements (e.g., ladder usage, confined spaces, personal protective equipment, etc.)
- Roofing construction methods
- o Roofing materials.
- o Mobile/ manufactured homes roofing construction methods and materials.

5.2 DOMAIN II: Diagnostic Testing of the Dwelling Unit for an Energy Audit

5.2.1 D2-Task 1: Prepare the dwelling unit for the test(s).

Ability to:

- Determine the test(s) to be performed (e.g., blower door test, duct leakage test, combustion safety testing), etc.)
- Prepare the building and equipment for testing based upon industry protocols.

Knowledge of:

- Building diagnostic testing (e.g., set building for wintertime conditions, zero out equipment, etc.)
 - Building science
- Test protocols.

5.2.2 D2-Task 2: Test the electric appliances.

Ability to:

- Inspect appliances for test accessibility
 - FollowDetermine the manufacturer's guidelines for operation of the watt-hour meter
 - Interpret data from appliance(s) energy usage (e.g., using a watt-hour meter
- Access wattage usage, using data infrom an up-to-date industry-accepted resource, etc.).

- Electric appliance metering
- Manufacturer's instructions/guidelines
- Electric appliance safety.

5.2.3 D2-Task 3: Conduct Test indoor air quality tests.

Ability to:

- Measure levels of targeted indoor air pollutants (e.g., carbon monoxide, combustible gases), etc.)
- Determine if the reading exceeds pollutants exceed any applicable action levels
- IdentifyDetermine need for further

testing.

Knowledge of:

- Carbon monoxideIndoor air pollutant exposure symptomssystems
- <u>IndustryIndoor air pollutant action levels</u>
- Applicable codes, standards relative to air quality, and program requirements (e.g., ASHRAE, EPA, NIOSH 62.2, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, OSHA), etc.)
- Effect of How to measure relative humidity on indoor air quality
- Source control of pollutants.
- Safe entry procedures.

5.2.4 D2-Task 4: Determine the safety and efficiency of combustion appliances.

Ability to:

- Visually Inspect the fuel supply lines
- Test for leakage in the fuel supply pipesissues (e.g., confirm with bubble solution) leaks, kinks, corrosion, etc.)
- Perform combustion safety tests (e.g., combustion appliance zone [CAZ] test depressurization testand spillage, carbon monoxide test), etc.)
- <u>ConductPerform</u> combustion <u>efficiency tests</u> analysis (e.g., oxygen, stack temperature, steady-state efficiency-<u>[SSE])</u>., <u>carbon monoxide</u>, <u>oil burner smoke test, etc.)</u>
- Perform inspection of combustion appliance venting (e.g., sizing, condition, configuration, etc.)
- Determine the presence and condition of associated equipment (e.g., backdraft dampers, power vents, barometric damper, sight glass, water level controls, direct vent appliance intakes, etc.)
- Measure CAZ volume
- Measure ambient carbon monoxide levels during testing.

- Building science
- Codes and standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction
- Mobile/manufactured homes combustion appliance regulations (e.g., U.S. Department of

Housing and Urban Development standard 24 CFR Part 3280)

- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements (e.g., NFPA, etc.)
- Combustion efficiency test procedures (e.g., oxygen, stack temperature, steady-state efficiency [SSE]), etc.)
- Fuel line leak testing techniques applicable to each fuel type
- Heating system type (e.g., forced air heater, hydronic heater, steam heater, unit heater, space heater), wood burning, etc.)
- Annual fuel utilization efficiency (AFUE) versus steady-state efficiency (SSE)
- Combustion safety test procedures
- Venting types, materials, methods, and safety issues (e.g., venting categories, NFPA)
 - Greatest depressurization achievable (i.e., worst case).
- CAZ testing protocols
- Clearance to combustibles.

5.2.5 D2-Task 5: Determine air leakage of the building envelope.

Ability to:

- Perform blower door tests
- Follow to industry protocol for conducting blower door tests standards
- Perform single point zone pressure diagnostics (ZPD)e.g., garages, crawl spaces, attics, etc.)
- Perform pressure pan tests
 - Locate Determine points of infiltration/exfiltration

 Identify air leakage locations based on (e.g., infrared images., smoke, sensory, etc.).

Knowledge of:

- Advanced blower door diagnostics (e.g., zone pressure diagnostics, pressure pans), manometer, etc.)
- Blower door testing procedures (e.g., pressurization, depressurization) when and how to pressurize or depressurize, etc.)
- Blower door assembly and operation-
- How to interpret infrared imaging
- Industry-recognized blower door testing standards.

5.2.6 D2-Task 6: Determine the performance of HVAC distribution.

- Perform HVAC distribution tests
- Perform a <u>duct leakage test on a forced air system-distribution leakage test</u>
- Measure room temperatures
- Measure the temperatures of the Determine if hydronic radiators are operating
 - Measure air flow (i.e., cubic feet per minute [CFM])
- Measure the supply and return of water temperature in a hydronic distribution system
- Locate points of duct leakage

- Measure temperature rise across heat exchangers/cooling coils
- Measure static pressure
- Inspect hydronic distribution (e.g., high, low, valves)for leaks
- Measure room Determine the need for pressure differences for forced air systems balancing
- Measure mechanical ventilation flow rates (e.g., exhaust fans, supply fans, balanced ventilation)., etc.).

- HVAC distribution testing protocols (e.g., total duct leakage, duct leakage to outside, use of a pressure pan, etc.)
- HVAC terminology (e.g., air handler, trunk line, supply/return, crossover duct, etc.)
- Manufacturer's specifications
- Distribution system design and materials (e.g., forced air-systems, hydronic, etc.)
 - Hydronic distribution
- Best practices for duct sealing
- Mobile/manufactured homes return duct modification techniques
- Mechanical ventilation systems (e.g., exhaust, supply, balanced)., etc.)
- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements (e.g., ASHRAE 62.2, Air Conditioning Contractors of America, etc.)
- Air flow testing protocols (e.g., exhaust fan flow meter, etc.)
- Pressure balancing testing and techniques (e.g., undercut door, return air pathway, jumper duct, etc.).

5.3 DOMAIN III: Evaluation of Collected Energy Audit Data to Determine the Scope of Work

5.3.1 D3-Task 1: Evaluate the health and safety data.

Ability to:

- Determine if there are potential health and safety concerns
- Determine if health and safety issues can be addressed through an energy -efficiency measure
- Determine the repair options.

Knowledge of:

Special circumstances Potential contaminants as related to work scope (e.g., mold, lead, asbestos-containing materials, radon), etc.)

- Construction repair methods.
- Repair/remediation methods (e.g., fix plumbing leak, lead-safe work practices, radon mitigation, etc.)
- The need for specialty licensure (e.g., asbestos remediation/encapsulation, knob and tube removal, etc.)
- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements.

5.3.2 D3-Task 2: Evaluate the durability/structural integrity of the building-

Ability to:

- Determine if there are potential durability/structural integrity issues
 - Determine if the potential durability/structural integrity issues can be addressed through an energy-efficiency measure
- Determine the repair options
- Determine if further evaluation is recommended.

Knowledge of:

- Building science.:
 - Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - o Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).
- General construction (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
- General mobile/manufactured homes construction (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements.

5.3.3 D3-Task 3: Evaluate the HVAC system-

Ability to:

- Evaluate the HVAC system for Determine if there are health and safety concerns (e.g., suspected asbestos-containing materials), etc.)
- Evaluate Determine HVAC sizing for potential replacement or upgrades (e.g., post shell retrofit) building
- Evaluate the need for distribution (e.g., add trunk lines, radiators, to rooms as needed) modification
- Evaluate fuel-switching options
- Evaluate Determine the need to clean and tune versus, repair, or replace
- Evaluate the need for and supply of combustion air
- Evaluate the HVAC system for other issues that lead to replacement or upgrades (e.g., condition, age, efficiency), sizing, etc.)
- Identify Determine duct sealing/insulation and pipe insulation

opportunities.

- <u>HVAC load and sizing calculations (e.g., Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) manuals manual D, J, S, T, etc.)</u>
- General heating/cooling system function and operations
 - HVAC load calculations
- Combustion air requirements
- HVAC system repair, replacement, or upgrade options
- Maximum allowable Program requirements related to duct leakage
- SafetyCombustion vent sizing and installation requirements
- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements (e.g., NFPA, AHJ). ASHRAE 62.2)

- Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute equipment certification
- Mobile/manufactured homes approved HVAC equipment
- Fuel delivery sizing and installation requirements (e.g., pipe sizing, electrical service, etc.).

5.3.4 D3-Task 4: Evaluate the mechanical ventilation.

Ability to:

- Compare measured flow with ventilation requirements
- Determine the mechanical ventilation needs (e.g., repairs, replacements, additions, make-up air), etc.)
- Determine the type of ventilation controls needed
- Calculate the building ventilation requirements.

Knowledge of:

- Ventilation Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements (e.g., ASHRAE, AHJ 62.2)
- Mechanical ventilation systems and controls
- Optimal ventilation strategy based on client/program needs (e.g., optimize indoor air quality, avoid excessive CAZ depressurization, repair existing fans to reduce costs, etc.)
 - Ventilation strategies
- Ventilation ducting designsystem sizing and installation.

5.3.5 D3-Task 5: Evaluate energy use.

Ability to:

- Determine if replacements or upgrades will reduce energy consumption
- Analyze utility bills and fuel usage, and calculate base

loads.

Knowledge of:

- Codes and standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction
- Components of Base loads (e.g., lighting, electronics, domestic hot water, appliances), etc.)
- Base load calculation
- Seasonal loads (e.g., heating, cooling, etc.)
- Base load reduction strategies. (e.g., reduce the number of appliances, client education, etc.)
- How occupant behavior affects energy consumption
- Unusual energy-use patterns.

5.3.6 D3-Task 6: Evaluate the foundation/subspace.

- Determine if repairs are needed (e.g., plumbing, floors), etc.)
- Determine if additional insulation and/or air sealing is needed
- Determine the proper location for insulation and/or air sealing (e.g., floor, walls, sills,

- perimeter, cantilever floor), etc.)
- Determine the type of insulation materials to be added
- Calculate <u>if adequaterequired</u> ventilation <u>exists or should be addedand determine if the existing ventilation is appropriate</u>
- Determine a moisture management strategy (e.g., site <u>draindrainage</u>, vapor

barrier)., etc.).

Knowledge of:

- Building science:
 - Codes and standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction
 - o Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - o Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).
- Foundation construction techniques types (e.g., poured, block, rubble, limestone, etc.)
- Insulation density requirements and bag count calculations
- Foundation crawl space ventilation strategies (e.g., vented versus unvented, etc.)
- Foundation crawl space requirements
- Applicable codes, standards, and program requirements (e.g., International Residential Code, ICC, etc.)
- Foundation/subspace insulation (e.g., types, strategies, requirements)
- Foundation/subspace types (basements, crawl spaces, inaccessible crawl spaces, conditioned/unconditioned, slab, etc.)
- Types and Vapor barriers (e.g., types, locations for vapor barriers., purposes, etc.)
- Mobile/ manufactured homes floor and skirting construction/insulation (e.g., types-wings, joist directions, square belly, round belly, flat belly, etc.)
- OSHA safety requirements (e.g., ladder usage, confined spaces, personal protective equipment, etc.).

5.3.7 D3-Task 7: Evaluate the walls.

- Determine if repairs are needed
- Determine if insulation opportunities exist
- Determine if air-sealing opportunities exist
- IdentifyDetermine the type of insulation materials to be added
- Determine the square footage of the area to be insulated
- Determine if the pressure boundary and thermal boundary align
- Determine if the vapor retarder is <u>present and</u> appropriately placed
- Determine if band joists insulation and/or air-sealing opportunities exist (i.e.g., upper stories)
- Determine the impact of potential health and safety issues (e.g., lead-based paint, asbestoscontaining materials, electrical hazards, moisture), etc.)
- Determine a moisture management strategy (e.g., drainage, flashing).

etc.).

Knowledge of:

- EPAU.S. Environmental Protection Agency and DOE lead and asbestos standards
- Building science:
 - o Codes and Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - o Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).
- Applicable codes, standards-adopted by the authority having jurisdiction, and program requirements
- Insulation types, techniques, and appropriateness strategies
- Pressure and thermal boundaries
- Mobile/manufactured homes wall insulation types, techniques, and strategies (e.g., batt stuffing, blown fiberglass, etc.)
- Typical <u>site-built</u> wall structures (e.g., platform, balloon, post and beam, etc.)
- Vapor retarder <u>placement</u> in walls<u>- based on climate</u>
- Moisture management strategies
- Typical R-values of insulation materials
- Gross versus net wall area calculation
- Insulation density requirements and bag count calculations
- Typical mobile/manufactured homes wall structures and materials (e.g., belt rails, cavity depth, cladding, etc.).

5.3.8 D3-Task 8: Evaluate the attic-

Ability to:

- Evaluate Determine if repairs are needed
- Determine if insulation opportunities exist
- Determine the type of insulation materials to be added
- Determine if air-sealing opportunities exist
- Determine if the pressure boundary and thermal boundary align
- Determine if the vapor retarder barrier is present and appropriately placed
- <u>Calculate required ventilation and determine if additional attic-the existing ventilation is required appropriate</u>
- Determine if additional attic access is required must be created or changed
- Determine the impact of potential health and safety issues (e.g., heat sources, asbestoscontaining materials, <u>obvious</u> electrical hazards, moisture)., etc.)

 Determine needed attic preparation (e.g., baffles, rulers, boxing/damming, stored items, etc.).

- Attic construction and materials
- Attic fire hazards
- AtticMobile/manufactured homes insulation and air-sealing strategies

- Attic insulation and air-sealing strategies
- Attic ventilation standards
- Mobile/manufactured homes attic ventilation standards and best practices
- Mobile/manufactured homes roof/attic construction and materials
- Building science:
 - o Codes and Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).
- Applicable codes, standards-adopted by the authority having jurisdiction, and program requirements
- Pressure and thermal boundaries
 - Moisture management
- Insulation density requirements and bag count calculations
- Repair techniques (e.g., ceiling, roof, and framing repair, etc.)
- Preparation <u>needed</u> for attic insulation and air sealing (e.g., moving stored materials, fixing roof leaks, electrical repair, etc.)
- Area-weighted average R-value-(e.g., parallel path).

5.3.9 D3-Task 9: Evaluate the doors and windows.

Ability to:

- Determine if repairs are neededdoor and window components must be repaired or replaced
- Evaluate the condition of and/or need for storm doors and windows (e.g., closers)
- Evaluate door and window components and performance
- Determine if insulation opportunities exist
- Determine if air-sealing opportunities exist
- Determine the impact of potential health and safety issues (e.g., lead-based paint, asbestoscontaining materials, moisture)., etc.)
- Determine if window film opportunities exist.

- Codes and Applicable codes, standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction, and program requirements
- Building science:
 - Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - o Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).
- Framing structures and processes techniques
- Door and window installation techniques (e.g., flashing, drainage plane, etc.)
- <u>Door and window types</u>
- Door and window components
- Door and window glazing

- Window types.
- Mobile/manufactured homes window and door construction, components, hardware, and nomenclature
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, DOE, and OSHA requirements (e.g., asbestos, lead).

5.3.10 D3-Task 10: UseConduct energy modeling software.analysis

Ability to:

- Determine pertinent modelinginput data
- Analyze the output from the energy analysis (e.g., modeling software, spreadsheets, etc.)
- Produce a cost and an energy savings report.
- Determine the economics of recommended measures (e.g., savings-to-investment ratio, return on investment, etc.).

Knowledge of:

- Basic construction termsterminology and components
- Building science:
 - Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - o Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).
- Energy modeling software-principles-
- Energy-saving calculations
- How to determine cost estimates.

5.3.11 D3-Task 11: Generate the recommended work scope.

Ability to:

- Determine the recommended Specify health and safety measures
- Determine the recommended Specify building durability measures
- Determine the recommended Specify energy conservation measures
- Determine the economics of recommended Specify measures that address occupant concerns (e.g., savings to investment ratio [SIR], return on investment [ROI]) comfort, carbon footprint, etc.)
- Anticipate Specify incidental/related repairs
- <u>Determine potential</u> health and safety impacts <u>or consequences</u> from <u>the recommended</u> retrofit-measures
- Specify materials, quantities, and labor hours to install measures
- <u>Specify methods and materials</u> to ensure thermal and pressure boundary the integrity and alignment durability of the measures installed
- Assemble Determine work specifications: (e.g., Standard Work Specifications, building

code, etc.).

- Building science:
 - Codes and standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction
 - <u>Construction practices, Heat transfer mechanisms (e.g., convection, conduction, radiation)</u>
 - o Moisture transfer mechanisms (e.g., water vapor, bulk moisture)
 - o Air transfer mechanisms (e.g., stack effect, pressure differences, etc.).
- General construction (e.g., techniques, and terminology, materials)
- General mobile/manufactured homes construction (e.g., techniques, terminology, materials)
- Energy modeling software principles
- Energy-saving calculations
- How to determine cost estimates
- Interpretation of energy savings/modeling outputs
- Cost-benefit analysis

Program rulesLeveraged funding opportunities

- Allowable measures
- Available program incentives
- Sequencing of work best practices
- Effects of change orders on cost-effectiveness
- Estimating labor hours and standards materials.
 - Funding or financing mechanisms for energy-efficiency upgrades. Skill-

in:

• Cost estimating.