Energy Audit Report

Homeowner(s): Test

Address: 199 Test Rd, Cranberry Isles Maine, 04625

Auditors: Rudy Lukasevics

Contact: mdicommunityenergy@coa.edu, (802) 266-0301

Date: April 7 2025

We conducted an energy assessment of your home on 5/26/2024. This report will tell you what we did, what we found, and what we suggest for your home. These suggestions include information on incentives and financing to make improvements more affordable.



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## 1 Summary of your Audit

### 1.1 Visual Inspection and Measurements

We started with a tour and visual inspection of the inside and outside of the home. We identified any visible damage to the building, moisture control strategies, major appliances, and insulation. We measured square footage and volume of the home, as well as the area of all exterior windows and doors. We used a kill-a-watt meter to measure the electricity use of some appliances. During your audit, we used a carbon monoxide meter to measure the ambient carbon monoxide levels throughout the home.

### 1.2 Attic

We entered the attic to check for insulation, air sealing, ventilation, and potential hazards such as mold. Additionally, we visually inspected the attic ventilation and any duct and pipework passing through the attic.

### 1.3 Basement

We visually inspected any appliances in the basement and noted insulation levels, moisture, rodents, and any other concerns.

### 1.4 Blower Door / Air Leakage Test

A blower door test measures the air tightness of a building. We used a specialized fan in an exterior door to generate negative pressure inside your house. The resulting pressure difference between the inside and outside of the house allows us to measure air leakage. To locate the leaks, we used an infrared camera to check for unusually hot and cold spots. We also checked the pressure differences of the rooms to help determine major air leak locations.

### 1.5 Combustion Appliance Safety

We assessed combustion appliances that burn fossil fuels such as propane, heating oil, or kerosene. These include furnaces, boilers, water heaters, and gas ovens. We visually inspected the combustion appliance(s) in your home, but we were unable to perform combustion safety tests. We also performed gas leak detection tests on your propane appliance(s).

## 2 Summary of Recommendations

We recommend the following upgrades for your home. Detailed information about these recommendations and financial resources can be found later in this report.

| Recommendations | Description |
| --- | --- |
| WindowDressers | WindowDressers insulating window inserts help air-seal windows and reduce heat loss and gain. |
| Gutters | Install gutters and downspouts that divert water at least six feet away from the foundation and to where the ground slopes away from the house. |
| Furnace/Boiler Tune-up | Have the furnace/boiler and flue inspected and adjusted by a licensed professional. This should be available from your fuel delivery company. |
| Induction Stove/Oven | Induction cooking appliances are more efficient and safer than electric or gas ones. There is no risk of carbon monoxide or other harmful combustion gases, and the surface doesn’t heat up without a pot or pan on it. |
| High-efficiency Shower Head(s) | Install high-efficiency shower heads to reduce the amount of water and energy to heat the water used when showering. |
| Freezer | Replace your freezer with a new, EnergyStar certified freezer. Look at the Energy Guide label to compare the energy use of new freezers. |
| LEDs | Switch your light bulbs to LED light bulbs. LEDs use 80% less energy than incandescent light bulbs which can significantly reduce your electricity bill. |
| Heat Pump Water Heater | Install a heat pump water heater to provide your hot water for cooking and bathing. This is the most efficient way to heat water and will save hundreds of dollars a year compared to electric resistance, heating oil or propane hot water. It will also help to dehumidify while it's running. If your current water heater burns oil or propane, this will also remove a source of combustion gases from your home. |
| Refrigerator | Replace your refrigerator with a new, EnergyStar certified fridge. Look at the Energy Guide label to compare the energy use of new refrigerators. |
| Bathroom Exhaust Fan(s) | Bathroom exhaust fans should be rated for at least 80 cubic feet per minute (CFM) if there is a shower. We recommend Panasonic WhisperQuiet or similar fans that don’t create excess noise. |
| Kitchen Exhaust Fan | A kitchen exhaust fan will remove harmful combustion gases from your home and should be rated for at least 100 cubic feet per minute (CFM). A fan can also help with moisture concerns. |
| Vapor Barrier | Install a vapor barrier on the basement floor to stop moisture from entering the basement and house. |
| Spray Foam Basement/Crawlspace Walls | Install spray foam on the basement/crawlspace walls to prevent moisture infiltration and reduce heat loss. |
| Attic Air Sealing and Insulation | Air seal the attic and insulate it to at least R-60 (18” of loose-fill cellulose insulation). |
| Blown-in Cellulose Wall Insulation | Insulate the wall stud cavities with dense packed, blown-in cellulose insulation. |
| Continuous Exterior Wall Insulation | Add a continuous layer of insulation and potentially replace the air and moisture barrier once it becomes time to replace the siding. |
| Electrical Panel Upgrade | Consult with an electrician about replacing your existing electrical panel with a 200 amp panel as you add electrical appliances to your home. |
| Air Source Heat Pump | Install air source heat pumps and whole-house surge protection. |
| EV+Charger | An electric vehicle will eliminate your gas costs and reduce fossil fuel dependence. A 2020 study by Consumer Reports found that lifetime ownership costs were significantly lower for EVs, saving between $6,000 - $10,000 over their lifetimes. |
| Solar | Rooftop solar can supply most or all of your home electrical demands. Contact a solar company for pricing and details specific to your home. |
| Whole-House Surge Protection | Upgrade your electrical panel to add whole-house surge protection. |
| Pipe Insulation | Insulate both hot and cold water pipes that are uninsulated in the basement/crawlspace. This will save energy and prevent condensation. |
| DIY Air Sealing | Seal easy-to-access air leaks and weatherstrip exterior doors. |
| Ductwork Air Sealing and Insulation | Air seal and insulate all of the supply and return ductwork running through the basement/crawlspace. |
| Other 1 | TYPE HERE 1 |
| Other 2 | TYPE HERE 2 |
| Misc. Air Sealing and Insulation | Air seal and insulate [insert auditor description - bay window, bulkhead door, chase, kneewall, anything else that is unique to the home and not otherwise covered in another recommendation] |

## 3 What We Found

### 3.1 Basics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date Built | 1800 |
| Attic | Batts of Fiberglass , 5 inches |
| Number of floors | 1 |
| Square footage of conditioned space | 2086 |
| Volume of conditioned space (cubic feet) | 17176 |
| Ambient Carbon Monoxide reading (ppm) | 0 |

### 3.2 Exterior

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Roof age: | 10 |
| Orientation: | Northeast/Southwest |
| Roof type: | Asphalt Shinglesin faircondition. Some of the shingles are flipped up but overall fine. |
| Moisture control: | Current moisture control strategies: gutters. These were in poor condition .Only on some sides of the building partially. |
| Siding: | wood shingles in fair condition. Some of the siding has recently been replaced and some is old with water damage or moss growing on it. |
| Exterior doors: | There are 3 insulated wood exterior doors. In fair condition, totaling 53 square feet. |
| Exterior windows: | There are 8 single paned wood windows. In fair condition, totaling 54 square feet. Moreover there are 7 double paned wood windows. In fair condition, totaling 81 square feet. |

### 3.3 Interior/Living space

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Walls: | The framing type of the home is balloon framing, which means the wall cavities extend the full height of the building (from the foundation to the roof). Often the wall cavities are interconnected with the floor and ceiling cavities. This framing type can create connected passageways for air to leave the house and rodents to enter the house. There is UNKNOWN insulation NA inches thick in NA condition. NA |
| Living room: | Two large sliding doors on either side of the main hall that have cavities that go straight to the attic. |
| Bathroom(s): | Small electric heater in the wall. |
| Kitchen: | Fridge used 8.9 kWh in 60 minutes. Deep Fridge used 1.8 kWh in 60 minutes. Industrial vent hood and gas range. Also, a wood cook stove. |

### 3.4 Blower Door / Air Leakage Test

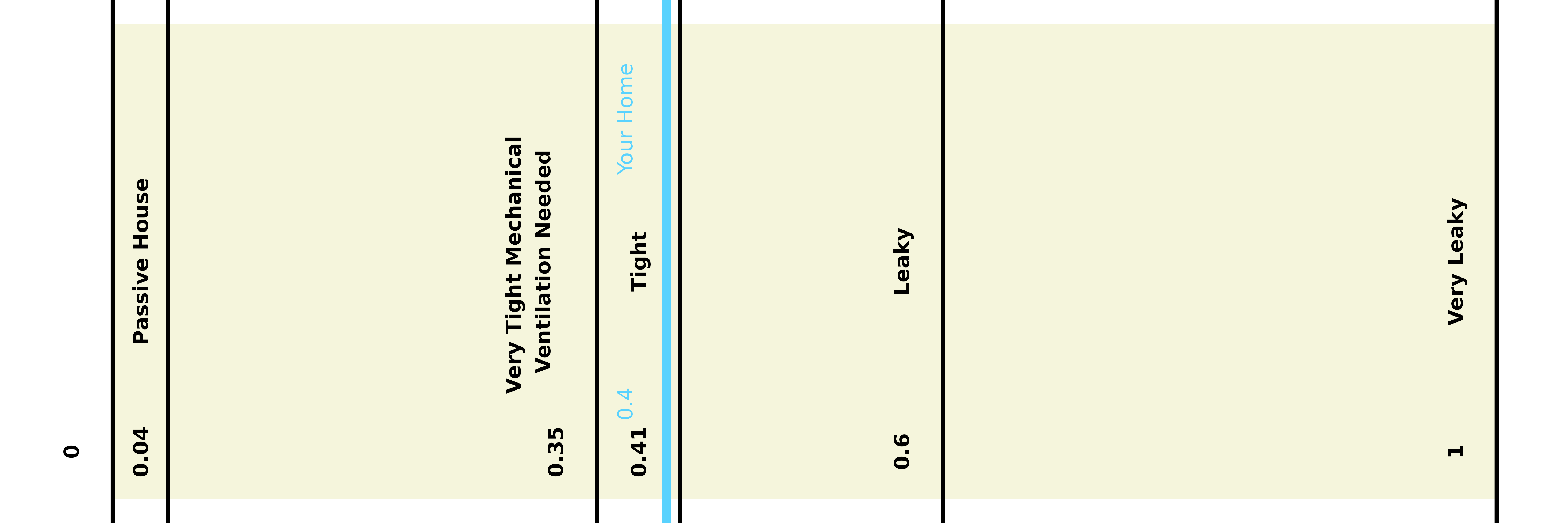
A blower door test simulates a 20mph wind hitting your house from all sides.

To run the test, we used a large fan in an exterior door to depressurize your house. As air is pulled out through the fan, an equal volume of air is pulled in through all of the gaps, cracks, and air leaks throughout the house. This allows us to determine the volume of air leakage into the house and to locate bigger air leaks.

To find leaks, we used an infrared camera to check for unusually hot and cold spots. We also checked the pressure differences of the rooms to help determine major air leak locations.

Air leaks are a big source of heat gain in warm weather and heat loss in cold weather. They also allow moisture to get into the home. Below are some numbers, pictures, and descriptions explaining what we found.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CFM50: | 2126 | CFM50 describes how many cubic feet per minute of air are leaving the house at 50 pascals of pressure difference (while the blower door is running). For every cubic foot of air that leaves the house, a cubic foot of air enters the house as well. The higher the number, the leakier the house. |
| ACH50: | 7.4 | ACH50 tells us how many air changes per hour are taking place in the house at 50 pascals of pressure difference. This value is normalized for the volume of the house and thus allows for comparison between different houses. The higher the number, the leakier the house. |
| Equivalent leakage area: | 212.6 under natural conditions. TEST | This is the area (in square inches) equivalent to all of the air leaks in the house combined. |
| ACHnatural: | 0.4 | Accounting for the volume of the home, this means that the house exchanges –% of its air every hour. Over one day, the house goes through – complete air changes. |



Using a thermal imaging camera, we looked for major air leakage locations and thermal bridging, where heat is bypassing the insulation. There was evidence of ….

### 3.5 Attic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Area (sq ft): | 2086 |
| Insulation type: | Batts of Fiberglass |
| Insulation condition: | Partially |
| Air sealing: | There is Noair sealing. NA |
| Other observations: | The attic is only partially insulated. Yes NA |
| Ventilation: | Yes |
| Ducts: | No |

### 3.6 Basement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Area (sq ft): | NA |
| Inuslation type: | Batts of Fiberglass |
| Insulation condition: | PoorThe insulation is along the floor joists however it is only in some parts and is falling out. It is effectively uninsulated. |
| Insulation of appliances: | Appliances not insulated, Ducts/pipes not insulated |
| Moisture Control: | NAin NAcondition. Only on some sides of the building partially. |
| Ducts: | NoNA |
| Other observations: | There is NANA |

### 3.7 Electrical and Mechanical Systems

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Electrical panel: | The electrical panel has and amperage of 200. There are 0 unused breaker spaces. NA |

### 3.8 Energy Bills

| Type | kWh/gallons/cords/tonns | Type2 | Cost (USD) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |

## 4 Recommendations

### 4.1 Furnace/Boiler Tune up

*Problem*

\*\* Auditor to describe.\*\*

*Recommendation* Have the furnace/boiler and flue inspected and adjusted by a licensed professional. This should be available from your fuel delivery company.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

A tune-up can improve the efficiency of your furnace/boiler, confirm that it is exhausting properly, and identify areas of concern before they become urgent. If you have a service contract with your fuel delivery company, an annual tune-up is usually included.

### 4.2 High efficiency shower head(s)

*Problem*

Your shower heads use more water and energy than high-efficiency shower heads, thus costing you more money than necessary. Older shower heads use 2.5 gallons or more every minute, which wastes thousands of gallons of water each year and costs you money for every extra gallon of water heated.

*Recommendation* Install high-efficiency shower heads to reduce the amount of water and energy to heat the water used when showering. *Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

A typical family will save ~10,000 gallons of water per year and over $100 per year in water heating costs. We provide these for free and have several styles for you to choose from; contact us for some if we did not give you any during the audit.

### 4.3 LEDs

*Problem*

Your lighting uses more energy than LED bulbs would. Halogen and incandescent light bulbs use 5-8x more energy than LEDs. This requires significantly more electricity and costs a lot.

*Recommendation*Switch your light bulbs to LED light bulbs. LEDs use 80% less energy than incandescent light bulbs which can significantly reduce your electricity bill.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

We provide free LED light bulbs; contact us for some if we did not give you any during the audit. Depending on usage, LEDs can save more than $50 a year.

### 4.4 Window Dressers

*Problem*

Your windows are a source of heat loss, reduce your comfort due to cold surface temperatures, and may also cause moisture condensation or frost in the winter.

*Recommendation*WindowDressers insulating window inserts help air-seal windows and reduce heat loss and gain. *Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Insulating window inserts save 5-10% of your heating costs at less than 1/10th the cost of replacement windows. The overall project cost will depend on the number and size of window inserts. Example prices for 2024: small (20 x 36”) - $36 for natural pine frame, $46 for white; medium (30 x 52”) - $50 for natural pine frame, $64 for white; large (44 x 68”) - $67 for natural pine frame, $88 for white. Adjusted pricing for lower-income households is available from WindowDressers upon request. If plastic is damaged, it can be replaced for $15. Households that order inserts are expected to participate in the Community Build where the inserts are made. You can sign up for a 4-hour shift and learn the simple steps in the insert-building process (no previous experience required, no power tools). Each job has “jigs” that make the job easier to do and ensure uniform quality. You will be trained at the beginning of your shift on how to do your task. Volunteering for multiple shifts is encouraged! Mid-shift snacks and a meal are provided to all participants. If you would like to participate, please contact us so we can discuss how the program works and which windows you’d like inserts for.

### 4.5 Refrigerator

*Problem*

Your refrigerator uses more energy than newer models. \*\*Ideally, the auditor notes the annual energy consumption (kWh) of the existing fridge compared to a new model of similar size.

*Recommendation*Replace your refrigerator with a new, EnergyStar certified fridge. Look at the Energy Guide label to compare the energy use of new refrigerators.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

If you are able to afford the upfront cost of purchasing a new refrigerator, you will recoup significant savings in the long run. Whenever you need to buy a new appliance, consider EnergyStar certified models, which use less energy and are cheaper to run. Remember, it doesn’t save energy if you relocate your existing refrigerator to the basement or garage and continue using it.

\*\* Ideally, auditor locates similar volume fridge online to calculate monthly savings and payback period compared to kill-a-watt meter reading for current refrigerator. “This example refrigerator would save $XX in electricity each month and pay for itself within XX months.”\*\*

### 4.6 Freezer

*Problem*

Your freezer uses more energy than newer models. Consider how the cost of running the freezer compares to the benefits of keeping it on. \*\*Ideally, the auditor notes the annual energy consumption (kWh) of the existing freezer compared to a new model of similar size.

*Recommendation*Replace your freezer with a new, EnergyStar certified freezer. Look at the Energy Guide label to compare the energy use of new freezers.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

If you are able to afford the upfront cost of purchasing a new freezer, you will recoup significant savings in the long run. Whenever you need to buy a new appliance, consider EnergyStar certified models, which use electricity and are cheaper to run.

\*\* Ideally, auditor locates similar volume freezer online to calculate monthly savings and payback period compared to kill-a-watt meter reading for current freezer. “This example freezer would save $XX in electricity each month and pay for itself within XX months.”

### 4.7 Induction Stove/Oven

*Problem*

Your gas range has the potential to release propane, carbon monoxide, and combustion gases into your house. Gas ranges are also inefficient at transferring heat to your food at 32% efficiency, compared to 85% efficiency for induction cooktops.

*Recommendation*Induction cooking appliances are more efficient and safer than electric or gas ones. There is no risk of carbon monoxide or other harmful combustion gases, and the surface doesn’t heat up without a pot or pan on it.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Currently, Efficiency Maine does not offer a rebate for induction stoves. If you’re interested in trying out induction cooking but don’t want to replace your kitchen stove, consider buying a portable induction cooktop, which costs less than $100.

### 4.8 Heat Pump Water Heater

*Problem*

\*\* Auditor to describe depending on what their current system is. \*\*

*Recommendation*Install a heat pump water heater to provide your hot water for cooking and bathing. This is the most efficient way to heat water and will save hundreds of dollars a year compared to electric resistance, heating oil or propane hot water. It will also help to dehumidify while it’s running. If your current water heater burns oil or propane, this will also remove a source of combustion gases from your home.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

A heat pump water heater uses 70% less electricity than a standard electric water heater. Depending on your income, Efficiency Maine offers a no-cost program for low-income households, or a rebate of up to $1,000 for everyone else, making the equipment cost as little as $400 plus installation. The rebate can be combined with a federal tax credit of 30% of the remaining cost. For more information, you can call Efficiency Maine at 866-376-2463 (Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) or visit their website: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/heat-pump-water-heater-program/

### 4.9 Gutters

*Problem*

The house has no gutters, so water runs off your roof and directly onto the ground next to your house. Water that splashes off the ground can damage the exterior of your house. Runoff that is absorbed into the ground can seep into the basement/crawlspace, causing moisture issues there and throughout your house.

*Recommendation*Install gutters and downspouts that divert water at least six feet away from the foundation and to where the ground slopes away from the house.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Adding gutters would mitigate moisture damage and save you from having to replace/fix other parts of the house.

### 4.10 Bathroom exhaust fan(s)

*Problem*

Currently, there is no bathroom exhaust fan, so moisture from the shower, toilet, and sink remains in the house, which can cause moisture issues such as mold.

*Recommendation*Bathroom exhaust fans should be rated for at least 80 cubic feet per minute (CFM) if there is a shower. We recommend Panasonic WhisperQuiet or similar fans that don’t create excess noise.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

The typical fan is around $130 plus the cost of installation.

### 4.11 Kitchen exhaust fan(s)

*Problem*

Currently, there is no kitchen exhaust fan, so fumes, smoke, and moisture from cooking stay in the house which can cause health concerns.

*Recommendation*A kitchen exhaust fan will remove harmful combustion gases from your home and should be rated for at least 100 cubic feet per minute (CFM). A fan can also help with moisture concerns.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Kitchen range hoods typically cost $150 or more; installation costs depend on the complexity of the exhaust ducting.

### 4.12 Vapor Barrier

*Problem*

There is excess moisture in the basement/crawlspace, which is evaporating out of the ground. This moisture can enter the house and cause mold, mildew, rot, and air quality issues.

*Recommendation*Install a vapor barrier on the basement floor to stop moisture from entering the basement and house. Vapor barriers typically consist of either reinforced plastic sheeting or EPDM rubber membrane over a ‘dimple mat’ that allows for drainage below the vapor barrier and prevents rocks from puncturing it. If the basement/crawlspace walls are going to be spray foamed, we recommend the foam go all the way to the floor and overlap the vapor barrier to create a continuous air and moisture barrier.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Efficiency Maine rebates will cover vapor barriers up to 25% of a weatherization project cost, if done as part of a larger insulation project. Efficiency Maine rebates and other incentives for insulation work can fund up to 80% of the project cost, up to $9,200 when combined with federal tax credits. You can call them at 866-376-2463 (Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) or visit their webpage about insulation rebates: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/insulation-rebates-after-7-31-2023/ Most insulation companies install spray foam and vapor barriers. We recommend doing insulation and air sealing work in the basement and attic at the same time and with the same contractor to save money and time and take full advantage of the Efficiency Maine rebates.

### 4.13 Spray foam Basement Walls

*Problem*

The basement/crawlspace is uninsulated and used for mechanical equipment and plumbing. The walls are porous and allow moisture into the house and rapidly conduct heat out of the space.

*Recommendation*Install spray foam on the basement/crawlspace walls to prevent moisture infiltration and reduce heat loss. In older homes, most heat loss is due to air leakage. Air sealing is particularly important in the basement or crawlspace (and attic). As warm air rises and leaks out the top of your home, cold air is pulled in at the bottom. This is called the ‘stack effect’, and is more pronounced in taller homes. Thus, air sealing is necessary anywhere gaps allow air to move into your house through the basement/crawlspace.

Spray foam should be applied 2-3 inches thick on the walls to seal and insulate them. It is often ideal to install a vapor barrier at the same time as the spray foam insulation. Spray foam generally requires a layer of intumescent (fire-rated) paint over it to meet fire code.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Installation of spray foam insulation will cost around $5-7 per square foot. Efficiency Maine rebates and other incentives for insulation work can fund up to 80% of the project cost, up to $9,200 when combined with federal tax credits. You can call them at 866-376-2463 (Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) or visit their webpage about insulation rebates: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/insulation-rebates-after-7-31-2023/ Most insulation companies install spray foam and vapor barriers. We recommend discussing insulation and air sealing work in the basement, walls, and attic with contractors at the same time to save money and time and take full advantage of the Efficiency Maine rebates.

### 4.14 Attic Insulation and Air Sealing

*Problem*

The attic is uninsulated or is missing insulation and the attic could also benefit from air-sealing. These upgrades will reduce draftiness and heat loss in the winter and heat gain in the summer.

*Recommendation*Air seal the attic and insulate it to at least R-60 (18” of loose-fill cellulose insulation).

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Efficiency Maine rebates and other incentives for insulation work can fund up to 80% of the project cost, up to $9,200 when combined with federal tax credits. You can call them at 866-376-2463 (Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) or visit their webpage about insulation rebates: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/insulation-rebates-after-7-31-2023/  
We recommend discussing insulation and air sealing work in the basement, walls, and attic with contractors at the same time to save money and time and take full advantage of the Efficiency Maine rebates.

### 4.15 Blow-in cellulose wall insulation

*Problem*

The walls of the house are uninsulated, which is a significant source of heat loss.

*Recommendation*Insulate the wall stud cavities with dense packed, blown-in cellulose insulation. In balloon-framed homes, this can often be done from the attic, otherwise it can be done by drilling holes into the wall cavities from either the inside or outside.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Efficiency Maine rebates and other incentives for insulation work can fund up to 80% of the project cost, up to $9,200 when combined with federal tax credits. You can call them at 866-376-2463 (Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) or visit their webpage about insulation rebates: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/insulation-rebates-after-7-31-2023/  
This could be combined with other insulation work using the same contractor to save money and time and take full advantage of the Efficiency Maine rebates.

### 4.16 Continuous exterior wall insulation

*Problem*

There isn’t continuous insulation between the siding and the exterior walls of the house. Continuous insulation helps create a complete thermal boundary for your house, and it is now an energy code requirement for new houses.

*Recommendation*Add a continuous layer of insulation and potentially replace the air and moisture barrier once it becomes time to replace the siding. Add continuous insulation (R-6 or more) under the new siding to keep the house warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer. We recommend TimberHP TimberBoard insulation (produced in Madison, Maine) or Rockwool Comfortboard, but foam board can also be used. Before installing exterior insulation, the contractor can check if insulation is needed between the interior wall studs.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Efficiency Maine rebates and other incentives for insulation work can fund up to 80% of the project cost, up to $9,200 when combined with federal tax credits. You can call them at 866-376-2463 (Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) or visit their webpage about insulation rebates: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/insulation-rebates-after-7-31-2023/  
This could be combined with other insulation work using the same contractor to save money and time and take full advantage of the Efficiency Maine rebates.

### 4.17 Electrical Panel Upgrade

*Problem*

\*\* Auditor to describe.

*Recommendation*Consult with an electrician about replacing your existing electrical panel with a 200 amp panel as you add electrical appliances to your home.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Costs of electrical components needed to support residential energy upgrades – including panels, sub-panels, branch circuits, and feeders – qualify for a 30% nonrefundable tax credit (up to $600 per item) if they have a capacity of 200 amps or more. This is a also good opportunity for an electrician to install whole-house surge protection, which costs $100-$400. Here are some options: https://www.popularmechanics.com/home/interior-projects/g43140886/best-whole-house-surge-protectors/

### 4.18 Air Source Heat Pump

*Problem*

Combustion heating equipment is expensive, inefficient, and has the potential to release harmful combustion gases like carbon monoxide into the home.

*Recommendation*Install air source heat pumps and whole-house surge protection. Air source heat pumps can be up to 300% efficient and heat, cool, and dehumidify your house. A qualified installer will help determine what size system to install and where. Whole-house surge protection will protect your appliances and heat pumps from being damaged by an electrical surge.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Efficiency Maine rebates can fund up to 80% of the project cost (depending on income level) to install heat pumps, and federal tax credits can cover 30% of the remaining cost (up to $2,000 per year). You can call Efficiency Maine at 866-376-2463 (Monday to Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm) or visit their website: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/whole-home-heat-pump-incentives/ A whole-house surge protection device costs $100-$400 and needs to be installed by an electrician. Here are some options: https://www.popularmechanics.com/home/interior-projects/g43140886/best-whole-house-surge-protectors/

### 4.19 Electric Vehicle and charger

*Problem*

Transportation, and particularly personal vehicles, are the leading cause of emissions in Maine. When you are planning to purchase a new vehicle, please consider a plug-in hybrid or all-electric vehicle.

*Recommendation*An electric vehicle will eliminate your gas costs and reduce fossil fuel dependence. A 2020 study by Consumer Reports found that lifetime ownership costs were significantly lower for EVs, saving between $6,000 - $10,000 over their lifetimes.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

You can review current state and federal financial incentives for electric vehicles here: https://www.electricforall.org/rebates-incentives/

### 4.20 Solar

*Problem*

\*\* Auditor to describe (or remove this section).

*Recommendation*Rooftop solar can supply most or all of your home electrical demands. Contact a solar company for pricing and details specific to your home.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

There is a 30% federal tax credit and financing options are available. Battery backup is needed for solar to work during a power outage.

### 4.21 Whole House Surge Protection

*Problem*

Your house does not have whole-house surge protection. This will protect your large electrical appliances from damage in the case of an electrical surge. Heat pumps, heat pump water heaters, and other electronics are particularly sensitive to electrical surges.

*Recommendation*Seal easy-to-access air leaks and weatherstrip exterior doors.This will help to protect your heat pumps, heat pump water heater, refrigerator, well pump, and other electronics from damage due to lightning or other electrical surges.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

The device costs $100-$400 and needs to be installed by an electrician. Here are some options: https://www.popularmechanics.com/home/interior-projects/g43140886/best-whole-house-surge-protectors/

### 4.22 diy. Air Sealing

*Problem*

During the blower door test, we noted sources of air leakage in the living areas of your house. **Auditor to detail customized findings.**

*Recommendation*TYPE HERE 1

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

Air sealing the air leaks we identified around the living areas of your house can be a DIY solution to lower energy use, or an insulation contractor can seal the leaks when they come to your house for a larger project. Please address any moisture concerns before undertaking significant air sealing efforts.

### 4.23 Other 1

*Problem*

*Recommendation*

Upgrade your electrical panel to add whole-house surge protection.

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

### 4.24 Other 2

*Problem*

*Recommendation*

TYPE HERE 2

*Estimated Cost/Benefits/Incentives*

### 4.25 Whole-House Surge Protection

*Problem*

Your house does not have whole-house surge protection. This will protect your large electrical appliances from damage in the case of an electrical surge. Heat pumps, heat pump water heaters, and other electronics are particularly sensitive to electrical surges.

*Recommendation*

Upgrade your electrical panel to add whole-house surge protection. This will help to protect your heat pumps, heat pump water heater, refrigerator, well pump, and other electronics from damage due to lightning or other electrical surges.

Seal easy-to-access air leaks and weatherstrip exterior doors.*Estimated Costs/Benefits/Incentives*

The device costs $100-$400 and needs to be installed by an electrician. Here are some options: https://www.popularmechanics.com/home/interior-projects/g43140886/best-whole-house-surge-protectors/

### 4.26 diy. Air Sealing

*Problem*

During the blower door test, we noted sources of air leakage in the living areas of your house. \*\*Auditor to detail customized findings.

*Recommendation*TYPE HERE 1*Estimated Costs/Benefits/Incentives*

Air sealing the air leaks we identified around the living areas of your house can be a DIY solution to lower energy use, or an insulation contractor can seal the leaks when they come to your house for a larger project. Please address any moisture concerns before undertaking significant air sealing efforts.

### 4.27 Ductwork Air Sealing and Insulation

*Problem*

The furnace supply ductwork running through the basement would be more efficient if it were air sealed and insulated. The heated air from the furnace loses a lot of heat to the surroundings on its way to the living space.

*Recommendation*Air seal and insulate all of the supply and return ductwork running through the basement/crawlspace.*Estimated Costs/Benefits/Incentives*

Air sealing and insulating ductwork is eligible for a non-refundable federal tax credit (“Energy Efficient Home Improvement Credit”), which can pay for 30% of the project cost, subject to an annual maximum of $1200 (shared with other home envelope improvements, like attic and basement projects).

## 5 Additional Resources

Many home efficiency upgrades are eligible for Efficiency Maine rebates and federal tax credits. Financial incentives vary based on income level and type of occupancy. An overview of all state rebates and federal tax credits can be found here: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/

You can search for Efficiency Maine registered contractors here: https://www.efficiencymaine.com/at-home/vendor-locator/

Our Maine Energy Upgrade Program team is willing and able to help you sort out the details of incentives and recommend contractors who have done quality work.

\*\*As part of our program, we plan to coordinate with homeowners and contractors to bundle multiple projects together to reduce costs. We will also pay for barging costs for materials, contractor vehicles, and other necessary equipment to make energy upgrades. To qualify for our program, homes must install either a heat pump or heat pump water heater in addition to any other improvements.