Energy Audit Report

Homeowner(s): Wendy Todd, Micheal Todd

Address: 26 The Lane

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We conducted an energy assessment of your home on 6/25/2024. 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.



Here will be the table of contents

## 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

We used a large fan in an exterior door to depressurize your 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.

### 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.

## 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.

| Recommendation | Description |
| --- | --- |
| Furnace/Boiler Tune-up | Have the furnace and flue inspected and adjusted by a licensed professional. This should be available from your oil or propane delivery company. |
| High efficiency shower head(s) | Install high efficiency low flow shower heads to reduce the amount of water and energy to heat this water used when showering. This will save a typical home more than $200/year. |
| 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. We provide free LED light bulbs, contact us for some if we did not give you any during the audit. |
| Window Dressers | Getting insulating window inserts that help air-seal windows and reduce heat loss and gain. There will be a Window Dresser build on Great Cranberry Island September 28th-October 2nd. Sign up at https://windowdressers.org/sign-up-for-inserts/ There will be a Window Dressers build in Eastport November 18 to 25. Contact Pete to sign up: 207-214-4751 or EastportMEEnergy@gmail.com |
| Refrigerator | Replacing your refrigerator with a new, EnergyStar certified fridge. Look at the Energy Guide label to compare the energy use of new refrigerators. |
| Freezer | Replacing your freezer with a new, EnergyStar certified freezer. Look at the Energy Guide label to compare the energy use of new freezers. |
| Induction Stove | Induction stoves are more efficient and safer than electric or gas stoves. There is no risk of carbon monoxide or other harmful combustion gases |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Bathroom exhaust fan(s) | Replace bathroom exhaust fans with new exhaust fans rated at least 50 CFM. We recommend Panasonic WhisperQuiet or similar fans that don’t create excess noise. |
| Kitchen exhaust fan | We recommend a kitchen exhaust fan to remove harmful combustion gases from your home. |
| Vapor Barrier | Install a vapor barrier on the basement floor to stop moisture from entering the basement and house. |
| Spray Foam Basement Walls | Install spray foam on the basement walls. |
| Attic Insulation | Air seal the attic and insulate it to at least R-60 (18” of loose-fill cellulose insulation). |
| Blow-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 replacing the air and moisture barrier once it becomes time to replace the siding. |
| Electrical Panel Upgrade | Replace your existing electrical panel to increase the capacity to 200 amps (and address potential safety hazards). This may be eligible for a 30% tax credit up to $600. |
| 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 provide most or all of your home electrical usage. Contact a solar company for pricing and details specific to your home. |
| Other | TYPE HERE |

## 3 What We Found

### 3.1 Basics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date Built | 1916 |
| Attic | Loose Fiberglass , Fair instullation, 6 inches |
| Number of floors | 2 |
| Square footage of conditioned space | 1248 |
| Volume of conditioned space (cubic feet) | 21216 |
| Annual firewood usage from bills: | 1 Cords, 1 USD |

### 3.2 Exterior

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Roof age: | 20 |
| Orientation: | East/West |
| Roof type: | Asphalt Shinglesin faircondition. NA |
| Moisture control: | Current moisture control strategies: gutters, ground slopes away from foundation. These were in Poor condition .The gutters were full of debris and broken or nonexistent on much of the house, the ground slopes away in some spots but the water is splashed back onto the house. |
| Siding: | wood shingles in fair condition. moss growing on back of back house. |

### 3.3 Interior/Living space

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Walls: | Walls framing is Balloon type. There is Loose Fiberglass insulation 3 inches thick in Fair condition. NA |
| Living room: | NA |
| Bathroom(s): | No bathroom exhaust fan, no low flow shower head or sink aerator, reports of condensation on the ceiling after a shower |
| Kitchen: | No kitchen exhaust fan |

### 3.4 Blower Door / Air Leakage Test

A blower door test simulates a 20mph wind hitting your house. To run the test, we used a large fan in an exterior door to depressurize your 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: | 2883 | 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: | 8.15 | 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: | 288.3 under natural conditions, NA under CFM50. | This is the area equivalent to all of the air leaks in the house combined. |
| ACHnatural: | 0.61 | 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): | 550 |
| Insulation type: | Loose Fiberglass |
| Insulation condition: | Fair |
| Air sealing: | No NA |
| Other observations: | insulation was only in the ceiling joists, there was none in the rafter bays. No NA |
| Ventilation: | No |
| Ducts: | No |

### 3.6 Basement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Area (sq ft): | NA |
| Inuslation type: | Batts of Fiberglass |
| Insulation condition: | PoorA third of the floor joist was insulated and the rest wasn't, the batts that were shoved into the end caps of the floor joist are effectively nonexistent. |
| Insulation of appliances: | Appliances not insulated |
| Moisture Control: | dehumidifierin NAcondition. The gutters were full of debris and broken or nonexistent on much of the house, the ground slopes away in some spots but the water is splashed back onto the house. |
| Ducts: | NoNA |
| Other observations: | There is NANA |

### 3.7 Electrical and Mechanical Systems

### 3.8 Energy Bills

## 4 Recommendations