

## Do-It-Yourself Home Energy Audits

You can easily conduct a home energy audit yourself. With a simple but diligent walk-through, you can spot many problems in any type of house. When auditing your home, keep a checklist of areas you have inspected and problems you found. This list will help you prioritize your energy efficiency upgrades.

TDPUD offers a free Residential Energy Survey that satisfies the requirements for the energy audit. Based on the survey results, you will also receive free energy efficiency measures from the TDPUD energy specialist. To schedule energy survey call (530) 582-3931.

### Locating Air Leaks

First, make a list of obvious air leaks (drafts). The potential energy savings from reducing drafts in a home may range from 5% to 30% per year, and the home is generally much more comfortable afterward. Check for indoor air leaks, such as gaps along the baseboard or edge of the flooring and at junctures of the walls and ceiling. Check to see if air can flow through these places:

- Electrical outlets
- Switch plates
- Window frames
- Baseboards
- Weather stripping around doors
- Fireplace dampers
- Attic hatches
- Wall- or window-mounted air conditioners.

Also look for gaps around pipes and wires, electrical outlets, foundation seals, and mail slots. Check to see if the caulking and weather stripping are applied properly, leaving no gaps or cracks, and are in good condition.

Inspect windows and doors for air leaks. See if you can rattle them, since movement means possible air leaks. If you can see daylight around a door or window frame, then the door or window leaks. You can usually seal these leaks by caulking or weather stripping them. Check the storm windows to see if they fit and are not broken. You may also wish to consider replacing your old windows and doors with newer, high-performance ones. If new factory-made doors or windows are too costly, you can install low-cost plastic sheets over the windows.

If you are having difficulty locating leaks, you may want to conduct a basic building pressurization test:

1. First, close all exterior doors, windows, and fireplace flues.
2. Turn off all combustion appliances such as gas burning furnaces and water heaters.
3. Then turn on all exhaust fans (generally located in the kitchen and bathrooms) or use a large window fan to suck the air out of the rooms.

This test increases infiltration through cracks and leaks, making them easier to detect. You can use incense sticks or your damp hand to locate these leaks. If you use incense sticks, moving air will cause the smoke to waver, and if you use your damp hand, any drafts will feel cool to your hand.

On the outside of your house, inspect all areas where two different building materials meet, including:

- All exterior corners
- Where siding and chimneys meet
- Areas where the foundation and the bottom of exterior brick or siding meet.

You should plug and caulk holes or penetrations for faucets, pipes, electric outlets, and wiring. Look for cracks and holes in the mortar, foundation, and siding, and seal them with the appropriate material. Check the exterior caulking around doors and windows, and see whether exterior storm doors and primary doors seal tightly.

When sealing any home, you must always be aware of the danger of indoor air pollution and combustion appliance "back-drafts." Back-drafting is when the various combustion appliances and exhaust fans in the home compete for air. An exhaust fan may pull the combustion gases back into the living space. This can obviously create a very dangerous and unhealthy situation in the home.

In homes where a fuel is burned (i.e., natural gas, fuel oil, propane, or wood) for heating, be certain the appliance has an adequate air supply. Generally, one square inch of vent opening is required for each 1,000 Btu of appliance input heat. When in doubt, contact your local utility company, energy professional, or ventilation contractor.

## **Insulation**

Heat loss through the ceiling and walls in your home could be very large if the insulation levels are less than the recommended minimum. When your house was built, the builder likely installed the amount of insulation recommended at that time. Given today's energy prices (and future prices that will probably be higher), the level of insulation might be inadequate, especially if you have an older home.

If the attic hatch is located above a conditioned space, check to see if it is at least as heavily insulated as the attic, is weather stripped, and closes tightly. In the attic, determine whether openings for items such as pipes, ductwork, and chimneys are sealed. Seal any gaps with an expanding foam caulk or some other permanent sealant.

While you are inspecting the attic, check to see if there is a vapor barrier under the attic insulation. The vapor barrier might be tarpaper, Kraft paper attached to fiberglass batts, or a plastic sheet. If there does not appear to be a vapor barrier, you might consider painting the interior ceilings with vapor barrier paint. This reduces the amount of water vapor that can pass through the ceiling. Large amounts of moisture can reduce the effectiveness of insulation and promote structural damage.

Make sure that the attic vents are not blocked by insulation. You also should seal any electrical boxes in the ceiling with flexible caulk (from the living room side or attic side) and cover the entire attic floor with at least the current recommended amount of insulation.

Checking a wall's insulation level is more difficult. Select an exterior wall and turn off the circuit breaker or unscrew the fuse for any outlets in the wall. Be sure to test the outlets to make certain that they are not "hot." Check the outlet by plugging in a functioning lamp or portable radio. Once you are sure your outlets are not getting any electricity, remove the cover plate from one of the outlets and gently probe into the wall with a thin, long stick or screwdriver. If you encounter a slight resistance, you have some insulation there. You could also make a small hole in a closet, behind a couch, or in some other unobtrusive place to see what, if anything, the wall cavity is filled with. Ideally, the wall cavity should be totally filled with some form of insulation material. Unfortunately, this method cannot tell you if the entire wall is insulated, or if the insulation has settled. Only a thermographic inspection can do this.

If your basement is unheated, determine whether there is insulation under the living area flooring. In most areas of the country, an R-value of 25 is the recommended minimum level of insulation. The insulation at the top of the foundation wall and first floor perimeter should have an R-value of 19 or greater. If the basement is heated, the foundation walls should be insulated to at least R-19. Your water heater, hot water pipes, and furnace ducts should all be insulated. For more information, see our insulation section.

## **Heating/Cooling Equipment**

Inspect heating and cooling equipment annually, or as recommended by the manufacturer. If you have a forced-air furnace, check your filters and replace them as needed. Generally, you should change them about once every month or two, especially during periods of high usage. Have a professional check and clean your equipment once a year.

If the unit is more than 15 years old, you should consider replacing your system with one of the newer, energy-efficient units. A new unit would greatly reduce your energy consumption, especially if the existing equipment is in poor condition. Check your ductwork for dirt streaks, especially near seams. These indicate air leaks, and they should be sealed with duct mastic. Insulate any ducts or pipes that travel through unheated spaces. An insulation R-Value of 6 is the recommended minimum.

## **Lighting**

Energy for lighting accounts for about 10% of your electric bill. Examine the wattage size of the light bulbs in your house. You may have 100-watt (or larger) bulbs where 60 or 75 watts would do. You should also consider compact fluorescent lamps or LEDs for areas where lights are on for hours at a time.

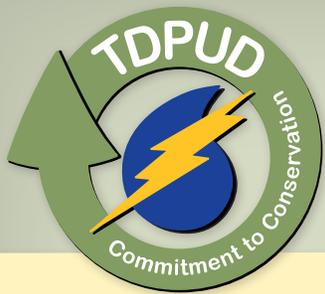
Energy for lighting accounts for about 10% of your electric bill. Use compact fluorescent (CFL) or LED lamps which reduce the energy used to illuminate your residence by approximately 75% compared to incandescent lamps. TDPUD electric customers may be eligible for free CFL's and rebates for both CFL's and LEDs.

## **TDPUD**

The Truckee Donner PUD offers a free Residential Energy Survey that will also satisfy the Energy Audit requirement of the Photovoltaic application.

## **Other Resources**

Additionally, to help make your facility energy efficient, TDPUD offers free products and rebates for appliances & equipment (refrigerator, clothes washer, dishwasher, electric water heater, windows, lighting, building efficiency testing & mitigation). Visit [www.tdpud.org](http://www.tdpud.org) for complete details.



# Home Energy Survey

Truckee-Donner Public Utility District • Post Office Box 309  
11570 Donner Pass Road • Truckee, California 96160

**Customer Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Customer Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Request Type:  Information  Save\$  High Bill(s)

**INSULATION**

- Ceiling (R30 or higher)  OK R-\_\_\_\_\_ Add R-\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_
- Ceiling Access  OK  Insulate  Weatherstrip  \_\_\_\_\_
- Walls (R11 or higher)  OK R-\_\_\_\_\_ Add R-\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_
- Windows  OK R-\_\_\_\_\_  Double Pane  Storm  Thermal Curtain
- Central Ducting  OK  Insulate  \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

**SPACE HEATING**

- Forced Air System  OK  Replace Filter  Tune-Up  Replace  \_\_\_\_\_
- Thermostat Control  OK  Clock  Reset to °F \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_
- Disconnected Ducts  OK  Reconnect Ducts  \_\_\_\_\_
- Duct Air Leakage  OK  Reduce Duct Leakage  \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

**BUILDING ENVELOPE LEAKS**

- Windows - Weatherstrip  OK  S  E  N  W  \_\_\_\_\_
- Windows - Caulk  OK  S  E  N  W  \_\_\_\_\_
- Doors - Weatherstrip  OK  S  E  N  W  \_\_\_\_\_
- Doors w/Glass - Caulk  OK  S  E  N  W  \_\_\_\_\_
- Fireplace/Wood Stove  OK  Reduce Leakage  \_\_\_\_\_
- Electrical Outlets  OK  Insulate Outlets  \_\_\_\_\_
- Plumbing Penetrations  OK  Seal Leaks  \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER HEATING**

- Water Heater  OK  Insulate  Replace  \_\_\_\_\_
- Thermostat Control  OK  Reset Setting to °F \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_
- Heater Pipes  OK  Insulate  \_\_\_\_\_
- Shower Heads  OK  Low Flow  \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

**APPLIANCES**

- Refrigerator /Freezer  OK  Relocate  Adjust Temp to °F \_\_\_\_\_  Clean Coils  Replace
- Electric Stove  OK  Replace  \_\_\_\_\_
- Clothes Washer  OK  Replace  \_\_\_\_\_
- Dishwasher  OK  Replace  \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

**MISC.**

- Lights  OK  Reduce Wattage  Convert to Fluorescent  \_\_\_\_\_
- Waterbed  OK  Insulation Comforter  Reset Thermostat to °F \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  OK  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

**Surveyor:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Certification #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Your energy use is determined by the energy-efficiency of your home and the energy habits of you and your family. Only you can decide what habits to change or what home improvements to make—do what's best for you!