

# Overview of the NYSERDA QA System and Contractor Evaluation

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# QSC Oversight

## Energy Efficiency:

- **Existing Residential (Energy Efficiency)**  
Home Performance with Energy Star (Market Rate and Assisted)  
EmPower (Low Income)
- **New Residential Construction (Energy Efficiency and Sustainability)**  
NY Energy Star Homes (Market Rate and Assisted)  
HERS Raters  
Green Residential Building Program (LEED R and NAHB Green)

## Renewable Energy:

- **Customer Tier Renewable Production (Residential and Business)**  
Photo-Voltaic Solar  
Solar Thermal

# 2012 Program Goals

- Maintain quality field inspection system
  - Cost effective, resource efficient and clear reporting of results.
  - Ensure corrective action is taken.
- Be responsive to homeowners and contractors
- Shift from Project quality to Program and System quality
- Implement a valid/consistent project/program scoring system
- ID root causes of know problems and implement systemic solutions using DOE, data mining, etc.
- Expand QSC presence into Partner Qualification, Accreditation and Certification

# QA Scoring Plan

## Program Quality Scoring, Root Cause and Feedback

**Five**  
Fully Meets/Exceeds  
All Requirements

5

**Three**  
Meets Requirements at  
Minimum Level

4

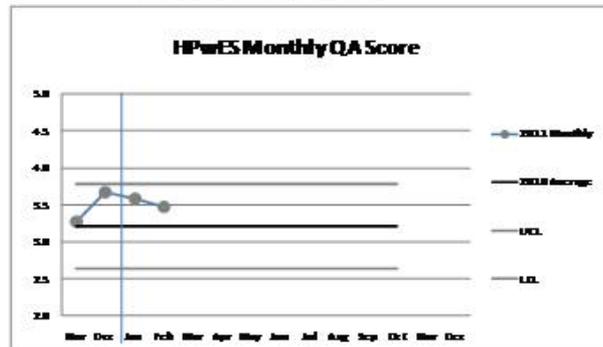
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2

**One**  
Unacceptable: Fails to  
Meet Requirements

1

All Contractor Scoring

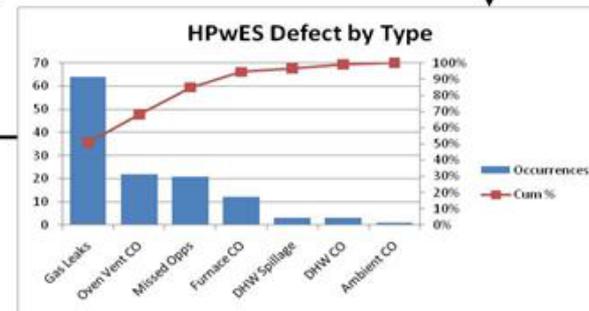


Defect Analysis

Occurrences by severity

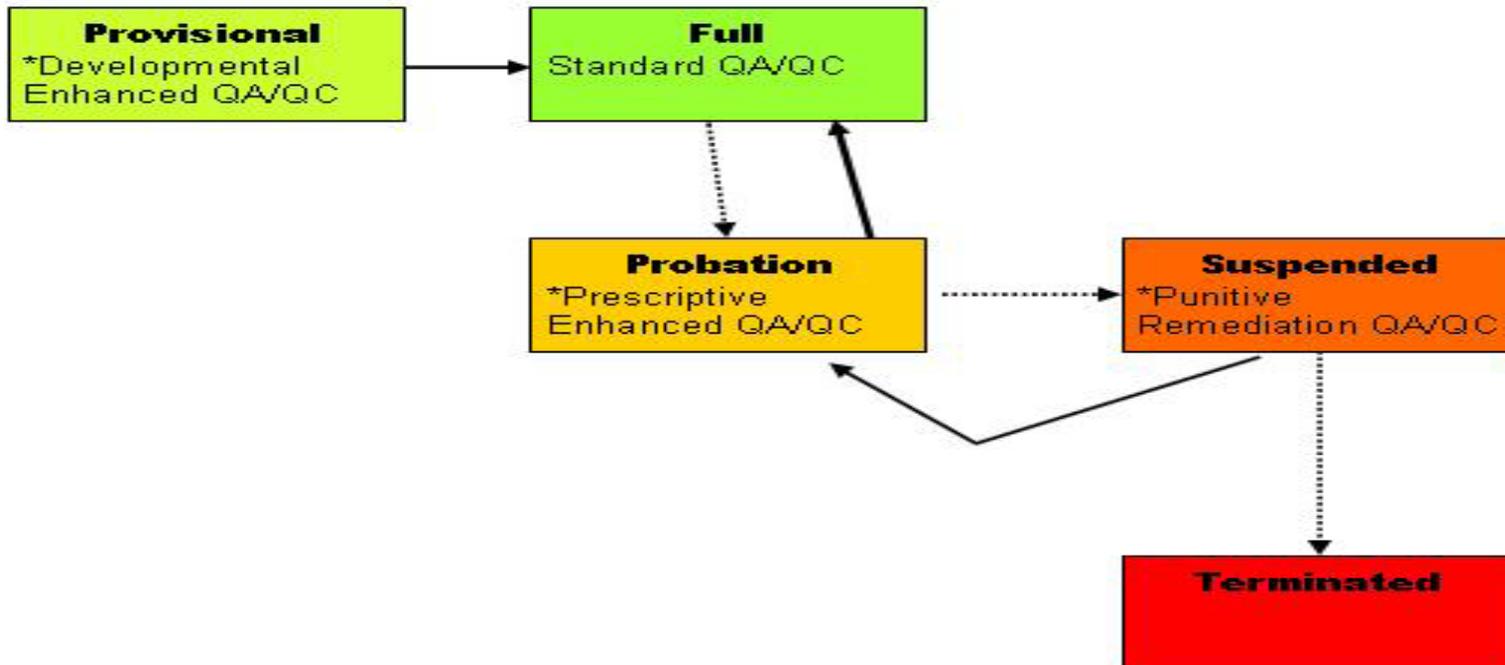
Root Cause  
Analysis

Identify and take  
actions to elimi-  
nate Root Cause



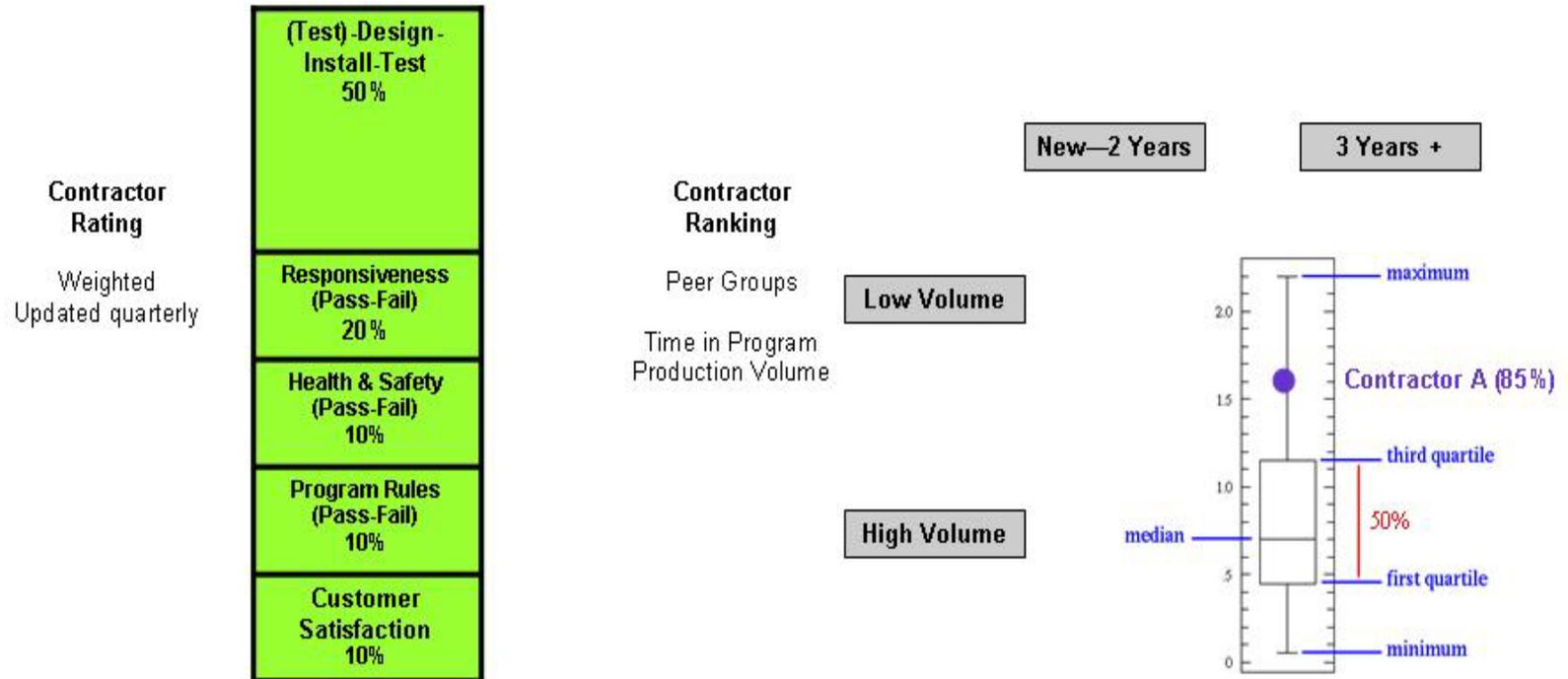
# Contractor Status Progression, Rating & Ranking

## Contractor Status Progression



# Future Plans

## Contractor Rating & Ranking (Future)

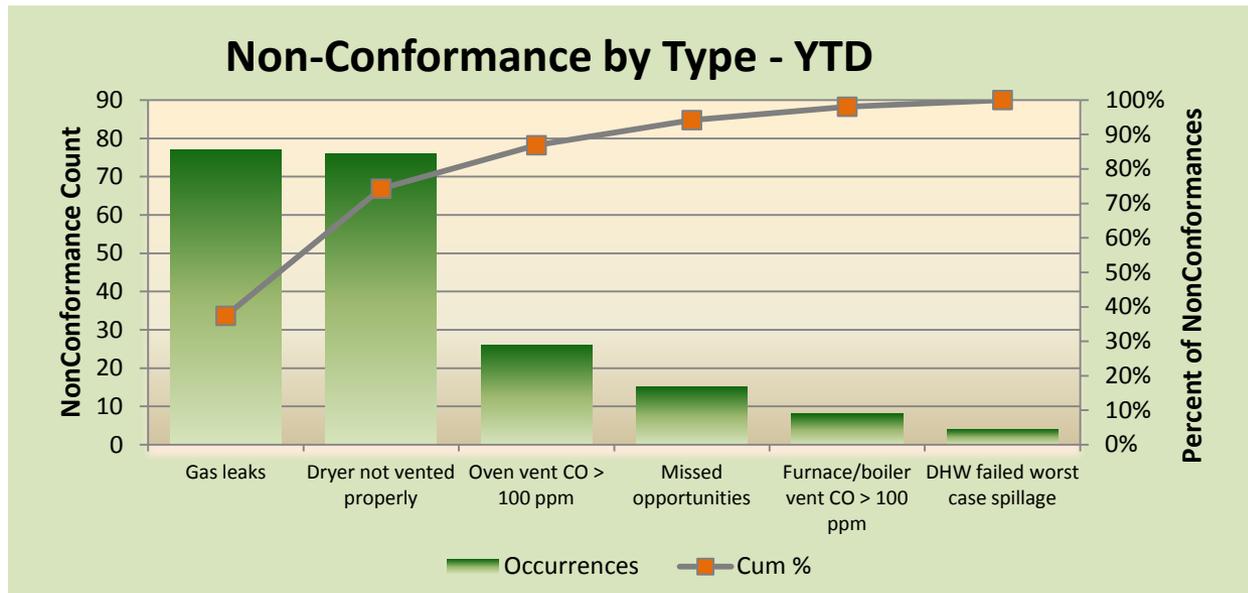


# Improve Program Performance

- Perform consistent project inspection testing
  - Have a written process
- Gather good data
  - Determine most common deficiencies
- Do something with the data
  - Training

# Gas Leaks

- Across Home Performance projects of all types, the most common non-conformance.



# Gas Leaks

- Patterns

  - gas leak rates varied widely by region and QA inspector.

  - higher occurrences where equipment lacked sensitivity to detect to 20 ppm (draft BPI Std).

  - higher occurrences in some contractors.

- Key Finding

  - program lacked detection and calibration standard.

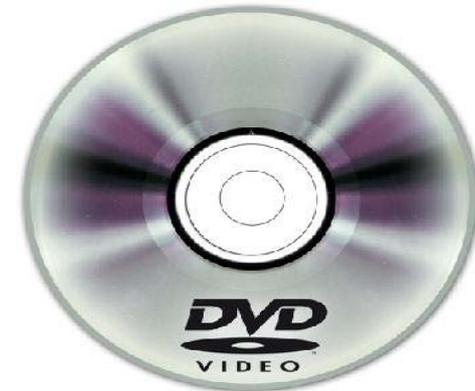
# Next Steps

- Proper equipment
- Training



# Gas Leak Program

- Training
  - On-site hands on training
  - Webinar
  - DVD
- Training Equipment Incentives
  - Limit up-front costs



# Gas Leak Program

- Gas Equipment Specification Requirements
  - Must detect leaks at 20 ppm or less (methane)
  - Must have a 16 inch flexible probe
  - Must be able to be field calibrated
  - Minimum of 16 hours to a charge
  - Adjustable audio alarm
  - Visual LED or similar output





# Gas Leak Program

- Summary
  - Identify common project deficiency
  - Gather data to better understand cause
  - Identify opportunity for improvement
    - Proper Equipment
    - Training



# Enhanced Testing Pilot

- Gauge delivered dense pack levels
  - Probing
  - Borescope
  - IR Camera
- Measure delivered dense pack levels
  - Core Sample



# Probing

Kitchen



Dining room



Bedroom



Bedroom



Bedroom



Hallway

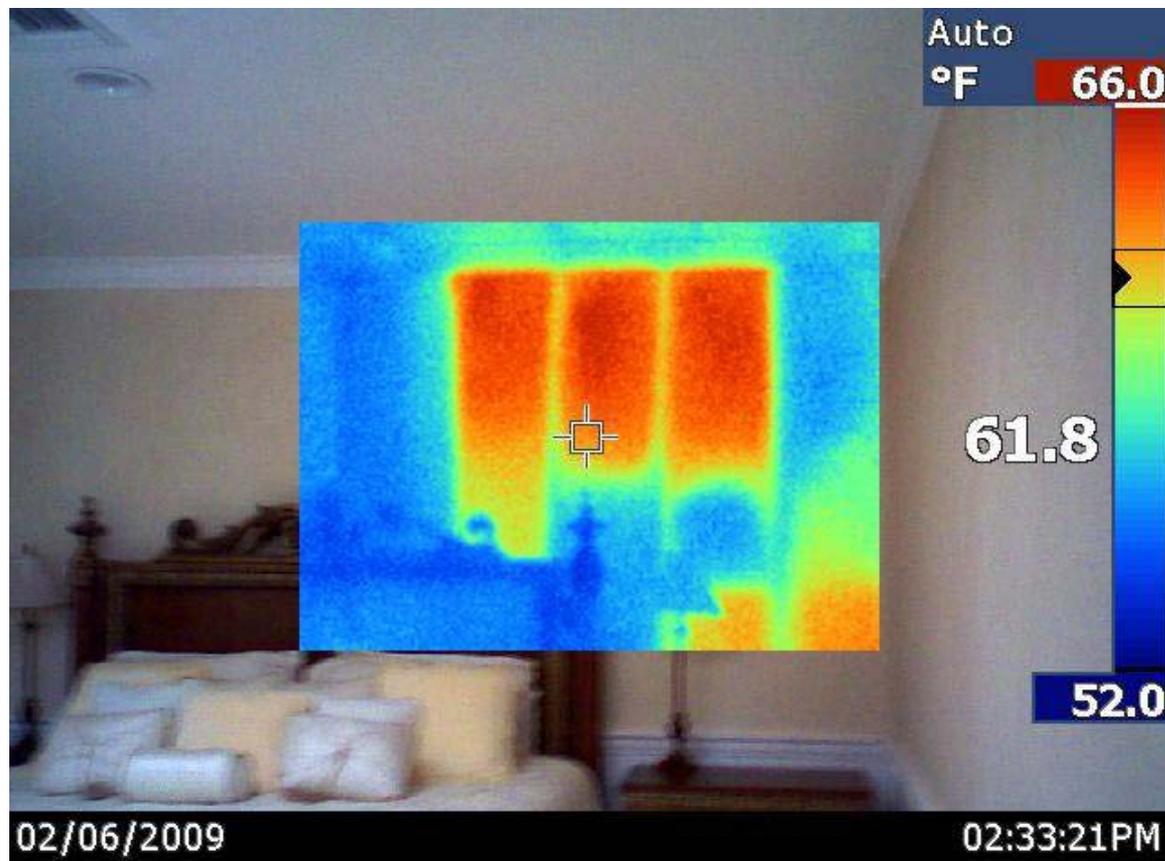




# Borescope



# Infrared Camera



# Core Sample

Sample 1 [East]: 9.74 grams with a density of 1.5 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>



Sample 2 [West]: 13.13 grams with a density of 2.1 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>





# Results– Enhanced Testing

- Dense pack installation failures
  - Improper installation techniques
  - Inadequate pressure
  - Failure to take the necessary time

# Next Steps

- Using the Dense pack performance data to assess the problem across the program.
- Study results created a baseline.
- Working with program staff to create improvement plan (Advanced Air Sealing Training – Summer 2012).
- Will monitor and assess for improved performance.

# Questions?