

Weatherization Grantee Health and Safety Plan-Alaska 2026 **POLICY SUBMITTED WITH PLAN****1.0 – GENERAL INFORMATION**

Grantees are encouraged to enter additional information here that does not fit neatly in one of the other sections of this document.

Because of the condition of many of the homes that are lived in by DOE eligible clients, Health and Safety improvements crucial to the implementation of energy efficiency work often exceeds even 20% of the average cost per unit. Traditionally AHFC has covered this with other funds but is choosing to utilize DOE funds as well this year. Those costs that exceed 25% will be paid from other funding sources. Requesting 25% H&S.

We have limited the H&S category for DOE to the following (anything out side of these measures should be paid for with other funds. If there is a circumstance where DOE funds are needed for something that is not on the list, The Subgrantee must submit a written request to the AHFC Program Manager to expend DOE funds and explain why other funds cannot be used. Include an accurate estimate of costs for the measure and submit photos of the existing situation when possible. Do not proceed without written permission from the AHFC Program Manager.

Ground Vapor Retarder to reduce pollutants, radon and moisture from the ground into the living area.

Sump pump and or coverings

Crawl space ventilation strategies

Ventilation-whole house and spot, range hood-ASHRAE compliant

Heating System clean and tune and repair or replacement

Fuel switch heating and hot water for H&S

Heating system stack and pipe repair and replacement, high temp caulk

Heating and/or Hot water heater replacement for H&S reasons, including stack and venting

LEAD RRP compliance costs/Asbestos/Mold/Pollutants

Carbon Monoxide and Smoke Alarms

Dryer Ducting to Outside

Client Education for Health and Safety

Worker Protection and OSHA Compliance

2.0 – BUDGETING

Grantees are encouraged to budget Health & Safety (H&S) costs as a separate category and, thereby, exclude such costs from the average cost per unit cost (ACPU) limitation. This separate category also allows these costs to be isolated from energy efficiency costs in program evaluations. Grantees are reminded that, if H&S costs are budgeted and reported under the program operations category rather than the H&S category, the related H&S costs must be included in the calculation of the ACPU and cost-justified through the approved energy audit.

Select which option is used below.

Separate Health and Safety Budget

Contained in Program Operations

3.0 – HEALTH AND SAFETY EXPENDITURE LIMITS

Measure	Average Cost	Frequency Installed/Completed	Auto-Calculated Average Cost
Ground Vapor Barrier	\$1,617	47%	\$763.43
Crawl Ventilation	\$1,987	6%	\$110.36
Heating System (C/T/)	\$833	33%	\$277.67
Heating System (Repair)	\$2,500	11%	\$277.78
Heating system Replacement-replacement-average	\$0	6%	\$0.00
wood	\$12,500	6%	\$694.44
boiler	\$18,392	8%	\$1,532.69
mh	\$6,559	11%	\$728.74
furnace	\$8,899	11%	\$988.74
HS stack and chimney replace	\$3,400	14%	\$472.22
Hot water system replacement	\$5,902	8%	\$491.83
Range hood replace	\$1,141	19%	\$221.86
Range hood new install	\$2,037	11%	\$226.28
Ventilation compliance fan/controls REPLACE	\$1,431	92%	\$1,312.06
Ventilation compliance fan/controls NEW INSTALL	\$1,631	11%	\$181.26
HRV	\$9,071	0%	\$0.00
RRP Compliance-PPE	\$575	8%	\$47.92
CO/SMOKES	\$363	97%	\$352.92
Dryer ducting	\$350	22%	\$77.78
Sump Pump	\$3,855	3%	\$107.08
AVERAGE H&S COSTS			\$8,865.06
PERCENTAGE H&S			107%
Average Cost Per Unit			\$8,547.00
Total Ave. H&S Cost Per Unit-DOE REQUEST			\$2,136.75
Enter Estimated Production (Annual File: IV.2 WAP Production Schedule)			140
Enter Estimated Program Operations Budget (Annual File - Budget)			\$189,671
H&S Budget (Total Average H&S Cost Per Units * Estimated Production)			\$279,418
DOE H&S Budget Request			25%

4.0 – INCIDENTAL REPAIR MEASURES

Incidental Repairs means those repairs necessary for the effective performance or preservation of weatherization materials. Such repairs include, but are not limited to, framing or repairing windows and doors that could not otherwise be caulked or weather-stripped and providing protective materials, such as paint, used to seal materials installed under this program. ([10 CFR 440 "Definitions"](#))

Incidental repair measures will not be assigned as an H&S measure.

5.0 – DEFERRAL/REFERRAL POLICY

Grantee has developed a comprehensive written deferral/referral policy that covers both H&S, and other deferral reasons.

Yes No

Where can this deferral/referral policy be accessed?

WOM 2021 Chapter 1 page 38.

6.0 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION FORM(S)

Documentation forms must be developed that include at a minimum: the client's name and address, dates of the audit/assessment and when the client was informed of a potential H&S issue, a clear description of the problem, a statement indicating if, or when weatherization could continue, and the client(s) signature(s) indicating that they understand and have been informed of their rights and options.

DOCUMENTATION FORMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND COMPLY WITH GUIDANCE?

The Pollution Source Survey and the Health and Safety Notification Form are found in the WOM-Section 7. The survey should be used at the time of assessment and any H&S conditions that are identified can be noted on the Health And Safety notification Form for a client sign off to be kept in the file. If any conditions will be caused that could be hazardous to the client when doing weatherization work, these can be noted here as well.

Yes No

The weatherization assessment must include a listing of hazards that must be either corrected prior or during weatherization work or be identified in writing to the client so they can take care of the hazard. The client must sign the list and it must be kept in the client file. If the hazard causes a deferral of the job please follow the deferral process. Hazards that are corrected by Weatherization should be identified in the final scope of work.

7.0 – HEALTH AND SAFETY CATEGORIES

For each of the following H&S categories identified by DOE:

7.1 – Heating Systems

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance Alternative Guidance Results in Deferral

Air Conditioning Unallowable Measure Heating Unallowable Measure

Funding

DOE LIHEAP State Utility Other

How do you address unsafe or non-functioning primary heating systems?

When a space conditioning system does not qualify as an ECM, the following conditions must be met before the unit can be replaced or repaired with Health and Safety funds. "Red tagged," inoperable, or nonexistent primary heating system may be replaced, repaired, or installed consistent with this guidance. Use proper sizing protocols (Heat loss calculation in AkWarm Software that is used to determine HS sizing. Unsafe primary units must be repaired or replaced, or deferral is required. There must be an identified and documented imminent H&S hazard (e.g. cracked heat exchanger) that necessitates the system replacement.

There are times when a heating system may still be reasonably efficient but is at or part the estimated life of the unit (usually 20 years). In that case the unit can be replaced in an effort to not expend large amounts of money on systems that may fail in the near future due to age. Justification must be written in the file when this happens.

Unsafe secondary units, including space heaters, must be repaired, or removed and disposed of, or deferral is required.

Secondary unvented space heaters are considered unsafe if they:

- are not listed and labeled as meeting ANSI Z21.11.2;
- have an input rating of more than 40,000 BTU/hour;
- are in a bedroom and have an input rating of more than 10,000 BTU/hour;
- are in a bathroom and have an input rating of more than 6,000 BTU/hour;
- are operating in an unsafe manner (e.g., high carbon monoxide (CO) readings, too close to combustible materials, lack sufficient combustion air volume);
- or are not permitted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

must comply with the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards which mandates that:

- All fuel-burning appliances in manufactured homes except: ranges, ovens, illuminating appliances, clothes dryers, solid fuel-burning fireplaces and solid fuel-burning stoves, must be installed to provide for the complete separation of the combustion system from the interior atmosphere of the manufactured home (i.e., to draw their combustion air from outside), and be vented to outside the dwelling.
- All appliances installed by weatherization in manufactured homes must meet these standards, including secondary heating sources. No unvented fuel-burning space heating appliances may remain in a MH after weatherization under any circumstances. If an occupant will not allow the removal of an unsafe combustion appliance from the home, deferral is required.
- Repair or replace combustion gas venting to ensure proper combustion gas venting to outside the dwelling for all combustion appliances, including but not limited to gas dryers and refrigerators, furnaces, vented space heaters, and water heaters.

If weatherization installs an appliance that is vented into a masonry chimney, the chimney must be lined in compliance with the International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC) or local AHJ if more stringent.

Install adequate combustion air for all combustion appliances left after weatherization.

Much of our heating system work and replacements are completed using LIHEAP funds, and some use state funds, before utilizing DOE H&S funds. In addition, even when replacing for H&S reasons, the majority of our heating systems carry an SIR of one or above so count as an ECM measure.

How do you address unsafe or non-functioning secondary heating systems, Including unvented secondary space heaters?

Replacement or installation of secondary units is not allowed with DOE funds. Unsafe secondary units, including space heaters, must be repaired, or deferral is required.

Both LIHEAP and State funds can be used to replace critical secondary units. Much of our state is subject to power outages so secondary units are critical for winter outages. In addition, we have many dual primary systems (used in tandem to provide distributed heat) and utilize these funds for those systems.

Indicate Documentation Required for At-Risk Occupants

N/A no cooling systems allowed in the AK Weatherization program.

Testing Protocols

Make sure primary systems are present, operable, and performing correctly. • Check DOE-approved audit to determine if the system can be installed as an energy conservation measure (ECM) prior to replacement as an H&S measure. • On combustion equipment, inspect chimney and flue and test for Combustion Appliance Zone (CAZ) depressurization. See the AK Combustion Safety Form. For solid fuel, appliances look for visual evidence of soot on the walls, mantel or ceiling or creosote staining near the flue pipe.

Client Education

Deferral: When deferral is necessary, provide information to the client, in writing, describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. Keep a copy of this notification in the client file. The client should be able to be served once the situation is corrected.

Referral: Although AHFC and the subgrantee agencies are very aware of all the other funding sources that might be used on a home and work to interface with RD-USDA funds, HUD funds, etc. we are often the program of last resort. Agencies should make referrals, when appropriate, to churches and other non-profits such as Access Alaska, Native Corporations, and Tribal Groups etc. to find funds to deal with situations that might cause a deferral. Efforts must be made, when possible, to find other resources to correct a situation that would result in a deferral.

Discuss appropriate use and maintenance of units, in addition to education about combustion safety and signs of depressurization. Provide all paperwork and manuals for any installed equipment. Discuss and provide information on proper disposal of bulk fuel tanks when not removed as part of the weatherization work.

Training

WAP H&S policy training is an allowable activity. CAZ depressurization test and inspection training. Heating system training for installers also allowed. Crews are trained in the installation and maintenance of systems where they do most of the work in rural Alaska.

7.2 - Asbestos - All

What is the blower door testing policy when suspected Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is identified?

Blower door testing is allowed where suspected friable ACM is present unless the suspected ACM is in such condition that it cannot be contained and may be introduced into the living space of the home. Vermiculite in attics is not a reason to not do blower door testing. Workers should use PPE and access should be from outside when working in attics with vermiculite. Air sealing should be completed before doing a blower door test. Seal the attic thoroughly and proceed with blower door testing. If the ACM is in such a condition that blower door testing cannot be done, the home may be deferred.

7.2a – Asbestos - in siding, walls, ceilings, etc.

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance

Alternative Guidance

Results in Deferral

Funding

DOE

LIHEAP

State

Utility

Other

How do you address suspected ACM's in siding, walls, or ceilings that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?

The existence of asbestos siding that is in good condition does not prevent installing dense-pack insulation from the exterior. Siding may be removed and reinstalled in order to perform the ECM, and the associated costs may be charged as part of the ECM. General abatement of asbestos siding or replacement with new siding is not an allowable H&S cost.				
Testing Protocols				
Visually inspect exterior wall surface and subsurface, floors, walls, and ceilings for suspected ACM prior to drilling or cutting. Use applicable work safe practice. Asbestos testing is not allowed using DOE funds.				
Client Education				
Inform the client in writing that suspected ACMs are present and what precautions will be taken to ensure the occupants' and workers' safety during weatherization. Formally notify client in writing of results if testing was performed.				
Training and Certification Requirements				
Training focus needs to be on identification of possible vermiculite in all scenarios, the appropriate work safe practice for the situation, the AHJ in the area, and when deferral and possible abatement is needed. Abatement is not eligible under DOE funding. Also included in training is effective client education techniques addressing asbestos.				
7.2b – Asbestos - in vermiculite				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>		Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
How do you address suspected ACM's in vermiculite that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?				
When vermiculite is present, assume it contains asbestos unless testing determines otherwise. Use proper respiratory protection while in areas containing vermiculite. Removal is not allowed. If identified seal attic space from inside the house and do not disturb, blower door test (positive pressure testing preferred), proceed with other weatherization measures. When deferral is necessary due to asbestos, occupant must provide documentation that a certified professional performed the remediation before work continues.				
Testing Protocols				
ASHERA sample collection and testing must be conducted by a certified tester. Baseline environmental asbestos sampling is an allowable cost.				
Client Education				
Instruct clients in writing not to disturb suspected ACM. Provide asbestos safety information to the client. Formally notify client in writing of results if testing was performed. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.				
Training and Certification Requirements				
Training focus needs to be on identification of possible vermiculite in all scenarios, the appropriate work safe practice for the situation, the AHJ in the area, and when deferral and possible abatement is needed. Abatement is not eligible under DOE funding. Also included in training is effective client education techniques addressing asbestos.				
7.2c – Asbestos - on pipes, furnaces, other small covered surfaces				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>		Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
How do you address suspected ACM's (e.g., pipes, furnaces, other small surfaces) that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?				

Assume asbestos is present in suspect covering materials. When suspected friable ACM is present, take precautionary measures as if it is asbestos unless testing determines otherwise. Grantee may allow removal or encapsulation by an appropriately trained professional on a case-by- case basis. Grantees will look at the savings that would be lost by deferring the home compared to the cost of the removal. Charge only those costs directly associated with the testing, encapsulation, or removal to the H&S budget category. When deferral is necessary due to asbestos, occupant must provide documentation that a certified professional performed the remediation before work continues.

Testing Protocols

Assess whether suspected ACMs are present. Proceed with work-safe practices. Testing is not an eligible expense.

Client Education

Instruct clients in writing not to disturb suspected ACM. Provide asbestos safety information to the client. Formally notify client in writing of results if testing was performed. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.

Training and Certification Requirements

Training focus needs to be on identification of possible asbestos in all scenarios, the appropriate work safe practice for the situation, the AHJ in the area, and when deferral and possible abatement is needed. Abatement is not eligible under DOE funding. Also included in training is effective client education techniques addressing asbestos.

7.5 – Biologicals and Unsanitary Conditions

(odors, mustiness, bacteria, viruses, raw sewage, rotting wood, etc.)

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance

Alternative Guidance

Results in Deferral

Unallowable Measure

Funding

DOE

LIHEAP

State

Utility

Other

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with biological and/or unsanitary conditions in homes slated for weatherization?

Remediation of conditions that may lead to or promote biological concerns and unsanitary conditions is allowed. Addressing bacteria and viruses is not an allowable cost. Deferral may be necessary in cases where conditions in the home pose a health risk to occupants and/or weatherization workers. See Mold and Moisture section for more information.

Testing Protocols

Visual inspection, sensory inspection.

Client Education

Inform client in writing of observed conditions. Provide information on how to maintain a sanitary home. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.

Training

Training focus needs to be on identification of biologicals and contaminants and solutions to remediation and prevention. Client education training in this area is also appropriate. All assessors and crew leads are trained to recognize contaminants that are threats to workers and occupants through OSHA training primarily.

7.6 – Building Structure and Roofing

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance

Alternative Guidance

Results in Deferral

Funding

DOE

LIHEAP

State

Utility

Other

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with structural issues (e.g., roofing, wall, foundation) in homes slated for weatherization?

Building rehabilitation is beyond the scope of the Weatherization Assistance Program. Homes that require major structural repairs must be deferred if other funds cannot be used to address them. See Mold and Moisture, Code Compliance, and Pests sections for more information.
Testing Protocol
Visual inspection. Ensure that access to the portions of the home where weatherization will occur are safe for entry and performance of assessments, work, and inspections.
How do you define “minor” or allowable structure and roofing repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?
Minor or allowable structure and roofing repairs must be tied to a measure being done during weatherization work or to protect existing insulation and other energy related parts of the home. For minor repair, the cost must not go above \$2500 DOE funds per home. State and LIHEAP funds can be used to address more major repair. Subgrantees may also look at the savings that would be lost by deferring the home compared to the cost of the repair.
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?
All homes have a site-specific audit.
Client Education
Notify client in writing of structurally compromised areas. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met for weatherization to commence.
Training
How to identify structural and roofing issues. AK assessors are well trained in identifying structural deficiencies. We encourage peer exchange between agencies to help expand the knowledge on the existing housing stock. General classes on building structure and integrity and well as building science are allowable and encouraged.

7.7 – Code Compliance				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with code compliance issues in homes receiving weatherization measures?				
Correction of preexisting code compliance issues is not an allowable cost unless triggered by weatherization measures being installed in a specific room or area of the home. When correction of preexisting code compliance issues is triggered and paid for with WAP funds, cite specific code requirements with reference to the weatherization measure(s) that triggered the code compliance issue in the client file. Follow State and local or AHJ codes while installing weatherization measures, including H&S measures. Condemned properties and properties where “red tagged” H&S conditions exist that cannot be corrected under this guidance must be deferred.				
Testing Protocol				
Visual Inspection.				
What specific situations commonly trigger code compliance work requirements for your network? How are they addressed?				
Mechanical work in HVAC systems. Egress is another but not allowed using DOE funds.				
Client Education				
Inform client in writing of observed code compliance issues when it results in a deferral. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.				
Training				

AHFC takes the lead within the state on codes. Adoption of the 2018 IRC is pending and over the next two years various training courses will be offered regarding that code. Subgrantee agencies as well as AHFC personnel will be taking classes. Some of our jurisdictions require permits and inspections for the work that we do also. Training in codes is an eligible TTA expense.

7.8 – Combustion Gases				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>CO alarm is required to be installed at the assessment in every home. Proper venting to the outside for combustion appliances, including gas dryers and refrigerators, furnaces, vented space heaters and water heaters is required. Correct venting when testing indicates a problem. If unsafe conditions whose remediation is necessary to perform weatherization cannot be remedied by repair or tuning, replacement is an allowable H&S measure unless prevented by other guidance herein. Follow Standards in the AK WOM regarding Heating system replacement. Use combustion safety and diagnostics form on every job regardless of funding. Use recommended test out procedures.</p>				
Testing Protocols				
<p>Combustion safety testing is required when combustion appliances are present. Test naturally drafting appliances for spillage and CO during CAZ depressurization testing pre- and post-weatherization and before leaving the home on any day when work has been done that could affect draft (e.g., tightening the home, adding exhaust). Utilize BPI 1200 Protocols. Inspect venting of combustion appliances and confirm adequate clearances. Check AkWarm to determine if the appliance can be justified as an ECM prior to replacement as an H&S measure.</p>				
How are crews instructed to handle problems discovered during testing, and what are the specific protocols for addressing hazards that require an immediate response?				
<p>Install CO alarm in the home at assessment. Utilize the CO specs in the Alaska standard that includes a display so that everyone can see current and peak levels. See WOM Chapter 5. Check for ambient CO continually when in the home and follow BPI 1200 protocols if CO exceeds actionable levels. If CO exceeds 70 ppm ambient advise the client and leave the house. Arrange to have the source of the CO disabled or repaired immediately. Do not re-enter until the situation has been corrected.</p>				
Client Education				
<p>Provide client with combustion safety and hazards information. Train the client to set, utilize and understand the operation of the CO alarm.</p>				
Training				
<p>How to perform appropriate testing, determine when a building is excessively depressurized, and the difference between air free and as-measured CO. CO action levels. BPI 1200. DOE Wx providers will receive BPI 1200 training in November 2018.</p>				

7.9 – Electrical				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with electrical hazards, including knob & tube wiring, in homes slated for weatherization?</p>				

When the H&S of the occupant/worker(s) is at risk, minor repairs, as defined by the Grantee, are allowed when necessary for weatherization measures. Evaluate and if necessary provide sufficient over-current protection and damming (if required) prior to insulating building components containing knob and tube wiring, as required by the AHJ.
Testing Protocol
Visual inspection for presence and condition of damaged or dangerous wiring and knob-and-tube wiring. Check for alterations that may create an electrical hazard. Voltage drop and voltage detection testing are allowed. Very little knob and tube wiring in Alaska. We do have electrical repairs that come up. The use of state or LIHEAP funds is required.
How do you define “minor” or allowable electrical repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?
Minor electrical repairs must be tied to a measure being done during the weatherization or to protect the health and safety of the occupants or crews. Minor repairs are defined as under \$2500. State and LIHEAP funds only. No DOE funds.
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?
N/A
Client Education
When electrical issues are the cause of a deferral, provide information to client on over-current protection, overloading circuits, and basic electrical safety/risks. If there are other questionable areas of electrical safety issue and H&S notice to the client and keep a signed copy in the file.
Training
How to identify electrical hazards. Local (or AHJ) code compliance. This will be covered somewhat in the code compliance training. However, most agencies can access basic training in electrical safety on line. This is an eligible TTA expense.

7.10 – Formaldehyde, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Flammable Liquids, and other Air Pollutants
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with formaldehyde, VOCs, flammable liquids, and other air pollutants identified in homes slated for weatherization?
Removal of pollutants is allowed and is required if they pose a risk to workers. If pollutants pose a risk to workers and removal cannot be performed or is not allowed by the client, the unit must be deferred.
Testing Protocols
Sensory/visual inspection.
Client Education
Inform client in writing of observed hazardous condition and associated risks. Issue an H&S notice regarding pollutants. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met for weatherization to commence.
Training
Informational training and guidance as needed

7.11 – Fuel Leaks <i>(please indicate specific fuel type if policy differs by type)</i>
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding				
DOE <input type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Remediation Protocols				
When a minor gas leak is found on the utility side of service, the utility service must be contacted before work may proceed. Fuel leaks that are the responsibility of the client (vs. the utility) must be repaired before weatherizing a unit. Use State or LIHEAP funds.				
Testing Protocol				
Test exposed gas lines for fuel leaks from utility coupling into, and throughout, the home. Conduct sensory inspection on bulk fuels to determine if leaks exist. Gas leaks must be tested with a leak detection fluid (soapy solution) for confirmation if a leak is suspected with initial testing.				
How do you define allowable fuel leak repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				
This is an allowable H&S measure using State and/or LIHEAP funds. Normally repairs should be under \$2500 but the Subgrantee can make a decision to spend more on repairing leaks is need. Note to file the condition.				
Client Education				
Inform clients in writing if fuel leaks are detected. Issue H&S notice.				
Training				
Fuel leak testing is a part of QCI and EA protocol for certification. This is part of any general weatherization training and eligible for DOE TTA funds.				

7.12 – Gas Ovens / Stovetops / Ranges		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding		
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for addressing unsafe gas ovens/stoves/ranges in homes slated for weatherization?		
Install CO alarm at assessment. Ensure operational range hood with gas ranges.		
When testing indicates a problem, entities may perform standard maintenance on or repair gas cooktops and ovens using State or LIHEAP funds. If repairs are not done, the client must be informed in writing about the problem. Follow BPI 1200 action levels.		
Testing Protocols		
Test gas ovens for CO. Inspect cooking burners and ovens for operability and flame quality.		
Client Education		
Inform clients of the importance of using exhaust ventilation when cooking and the importance of keeping burners clean to limit the production of CO. Clients must be trained on the operation of the CO alarm so they can diagnose ongoing CO problems. The cook stove is perhaps the most likely source of CO in a home where people are standing right over it. This should be a part of client ed.		
Training		
Testing techniques. CO action levels, Per BPI 1200. All agencies will receive this training.		

7.13 – Hazardous Materials Disposal [Lead, Refrigerant, Asbestos, Mercury (including CFLs/fluorescents), etc.] <i>(please indicate material where policy differs by material)</i>		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>

What guidance do you provide				
See disposal procedures.				
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Client Education				
Inform client in writing of hazards associated with hazardous waste materials being generated/handled in the home.				
Training				
Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for working with hazardous waste materials. Disposal requirements and locations. Health and environmental risks related to hazardous materials. OSHA training are eligible for TTA funds.				
Disposal Procedures and Documentation Requirements				
Hazardous Waste Materials generated during weatherization work shall be disposed of according to all local laws, regulations and/or Federal guidelines, as applicable. Document proper disposal requirements in contract language with responsible party. Refer to <i>Lead</i> and <i>Asbestos</i> sections for more information on those topics.				

7.14 – Injury Prevention of Occupants and Weatherization Workers (Measures such as repairing stairs and replacing handrails)		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding		
DOE <input type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees regarding allowable injury-related repairs (e.g., stairs, handrails, porch deck board)?		
This is allowable under State/LIHEAP funds. If it is incidental to a measure, it is included in the ECM or H&S item.		
How do you define “minor” or allowable injury prevention measures, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization? Quantify “minor” or allowable injury prevention measures.		
Defining minor as under \$2500 generally. This category or repair is only allowed under State and LIHEAP funds. Follow guidance in the WOM. If not repaired issue an H&S notice to the client. If the repair is beyond the scope of weatherization resources, defer the job until corrected by the client.		
Training		
Hazard identification. OSHA Training and other Injury Prevention Training is an allowable TTA expenditure. We also allow for training with Learn to Return and similar agencies for remote and rural workers in Wilderness Medicine, Survival Skills, and Delayed Care and other curriculum pertaining to keeping workers safe under all the travel and job site situations they encounter.		

7.15 – Lead Based Paint		
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral		
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding		
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utility <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Safe Work Protocols		
Crews must follow EPA's Lead; Renovation, Repair and Painting Program (RRP) when working in pre-1978 housing unless testing confirms the work area to be lead free. Deferral is required when the extent and condition of lead-based paint in the house would potentially create further H&S hazards. Only those costs directly associated with the testing and lead safe practices for surfaces directly disturbed during weatherization activities are allowable.		
Testing Protocols		

Testing to determine the presence of lead in paint that will be disturbed by WAP measure installation is allowed with EPA-approved testing methods. Testing methods must be economically feasible and justified. Job site set up and cleaning verification by a Certified Renovator is required. Follow RRP.
Client Education
Follow pre-renovation education provisions for RRP. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.
Training and Certification Requirements
RRP training and certification is required. Subgrantee agencies must have certified personnel on site at each pre 1978 job site. RRP protocols must be followed. It is recommended that all assessors and inspectors be RRP certified. This is an eligible expense for TTA funds.
Documentation Requirements
RRP requirements for field file documentation must be followed. Documentation in the client file must include Certified Renovator certification; any training provided on-site; description of specific actions taken; lead testing and assessment documentation; and, photos of site and containment set up. Include the location of photos referenced if not in file.

7.16 – Mold and Moisture

(Including but not limited to: drainage, gutters, down spouts, extensions, flashing, sump pumps, dehumidifiers, landscape, vapor retarders, moisture barriers, etc.)

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral

Concurrence with Guidance Alternative Guidance Results in Deferral

Funding

DOE LIHEAP State Utility Other

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with moisture related issues (e.g., drainage, gutters, down spouts, moisture barriers, dehumidifiers, vapor barrier on bare earth floors) in homes slated for weatherization?

Limited water damage repairs that can be addressed by weatherization workers are allowed when necessary in order to weatherize the home and to ensure the long-term stability and durability of the measures. Source control (i.e. correction of moisture and mold creating conditions) is allowed when necessary in order to weatherize the home and to ensure the long-term stability and durability of the measures. Source control is independent of latent damage and related repairs. Where severe Mold and Moisture issues cannot be addressed, deferral is required. Mold testing or cleanup is not an allowable H&S cost. Surface preparation where weatherization measures are being installed (e.g., cleaning mold off window trim in order to apply caulk) must be charged as part of the ECM, not to the H&S budget category

How do you define “minor” or allowable moisture-related measures, and at what point is work considered beyond the scope of weatherization?

We are defining minor as under \$2500 generally. If the mold exceeds allowable amounts per DOE and EPA, the home must be deferred until corrected.

Client Education

Provide client written notification and disclaimer on mold and moisture awareness.
Provide information on importance of cleaning and maintaining drainage systems.
Provide information on proper landscape design and how this impacts site drainage and moisture control. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.

Training

National curriculum on mold and moisture or equivalent. How to recognize drainage issues.
All providers have been trained but the training is available on line for those that have not or for refresher.

7.17 – Pests

Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with pests and pest intrusion prevention in homes slated for weatherization?				
Pest removal is allowed only where infestation would prevent weatherization. Infestation of pests may be cause for deferral where it cannot be reasonably removed or poses H&S concern for workers. Incorporating pest exclusion into air sealing practices to prevent intrusion is allowed.				
Define Pest Infestation Thresholds, Beyond Which Weatherization Is Deferred				
State and LIHEAP funds can be used to eliminate pest infestations but anything over \$2500 must be approved prior to going forward.				
Testing Protocols				
Assessment of presence and degree of infestation and risk to worker.				
Client Education				
Inform client in writing of observed condition and associated risks. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence.				

Training
How to assess presence and degree of infestation and associated risks. All relevant training is an eligible TTA expense. Most agencies received training in bed bug infestation within the past several years.

7.18 – Radon				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees around radon?				
Radon mitigation is not an allowable H&S cost. Clients must sign an informed consent form prior to receiving weatherization services. This form must be kept in the client file. In homes where radon may be present, work scope should include precautionary measures based on EPA Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols for Home Energy Upgrades, to reduce the possibility of making radon issues worse. Whenever site conditions permit, cover exposed dirt floors within the pressure/thermal boundary with 6 mil (or greater) polyethylene sheeting as described in the Field Guide. Other precautions may include, but are not limited to, sealing any observed floor and/or foundation penetrations, including open sump pits, isolating the basement from the conditioned space, and compliance with ASHRAE 62.2 2016.				
Testing Protocols				
Limited testing is an allowable expense.				
Client Education				
Provide all clients EPA's A Citizen's Guide to Radon and inform them of radon related risks. Informed consent form must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information from the results of the IAQ Study that there is a small risk of increasing radon levels when building tightness is improved A list of precautionary measures WAP will install based on EPA Healthy Indoor Environment Protocols. Some of the benefits of Weatherization including energy savings, energy cost savings, improved home comfort, and increased safety 				

Training and Certification Requirements	
Auditors, assessors and inspectors must have knowledge of radon, what it is and how it occurs, including what factors may make radon worse and precautionary measures that may be helpful. This is an eligible TTA expense. Workers are trained in proper vapor retarder installation.	
Documentation Requirements	
Written confirmation that EPA's <i>A Citizen's Guide to Radon</i> was received and radon related risks discussed with the client.	

7.19 – Safety Devices: Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms, Fire Extinguishers				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What is your policy for installation or replacement of the following:				
Smoke Alarms: Smoke alarms must be installed where alarms are not present or are inoperable using DOE funds. If you are, replacing alarms not yet expired use State funds.				
CO Alarms: CO alarms must be installed where alarms are not present or are inoperable using DOE funds. If you are, replacing alarms not yet expired use State funds. .				
Fire Extinguishers: Fire extinguishers may be provided utilizing state or LIHEAP funds.				
Testing Protocols				
Check existing alarms for operation. Verify operation of installed alarms. Follow WOM protocols.				
Client Education				
Provide client with verbal and written information on use of devices installed.				
Training				
Training is provided in house at the Subgrantee agencies and by AHFC at monitoring if anyone is out of compliance with the location and code requirements of alarm installs.				

7.20 – Occupant Health and Safety Concerns and Conditions				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for soliciting the occupants' health and safety concerns related to components of their homes?				
When a person's health may be at risk and/or WAP work activities could constitute an H&S hazard, the occupant will be required to take appropriate action based on severity of risk. Failure or the inability to take appropriate actions must result in deferral.				
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for determining whether occupants suffer from health conditions that may be negatively affected by the act of weatherizing their home?				
Screen occupants to reveal known or suspected health concerns either as part of initial application for weatherization, during the audit, or both.				
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with potential health concerns when they are identified?				
Follow required safety protocols when performing WAP work activities.				
Client Education				
Inform client in writing of any known risks. Provide client with Subgrantee point of contact information in writing so client can inform of any issues. When deferral is necessary, provide information in writing describing conditions that must be met for weatherization to commence.				

Documentation Form(s) have been developed and comply with guidance?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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7.21 – Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Identify the Most Recent Version of ASHRAE 62.2 Implemented (optional: identify Addenda used)				
ASHRAE 62.2 2016. All ventilation items installed are to be categorized as H&S measures.				
Testing and Final Verification Protocols				
Install ventilation as required by ASHRAE 62.2 – 2016. Measure fan flow of existing fans and of installed equipment to verify performance. Use the blower door testing to use the Infiltration Credit.				
Client Education				
Educate the client in the use of the ventilation system, helping them understand that proper ventilation creates good indoor air quality and material longevity against household pollutants, moisture, and mold. All owner manuals and warranties will be provided to the client regarding ventilation systems installed through the program.				
Training				
ASHRAE 62.2 training, including proper sizing, evaluation of existing and new systems. Staff have had training at State Conferences, HPC, Energy OutWest, and webinars put on by the state. They will be trained on any addenda adopted. BPC Bellingham is providing a training specifically on ASHRAE 62.2 2016 in Nov. 2018.				

7.22 – Window and Door Replacement, Window Guards				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide to Subgrantees regarding window and door replacement and window guards?				
Utilize state and LIHEAP funds in the replacement of windows and doors. In addition, follow protocols in the WOM to replace as an H&S measure.				
Testing Protocols				
N/A except for general Blower Door testing to ensure a good seal.				
Client Education				
Provide written information on lead risks wherever issues are identified.				
Training				
Awareness of guidance. General ongoing best practice training on site and at EOW, etc.				

7.23 – Worker Safety (OSHA, etc.)				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

Workers must follow OSHA standards where required and take precautions to ensure the H&S of themselves and other workers. All Subgrantees and contractors must maintain compliance with the current OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, including on-site organized Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
How do you verify safe work practices? What is your policy for in-progress monitoring?
Safe work practices are verified during in-progress monitoring, using photo documentation in the file, and client interviews when monitoring. We ensure at least one in progress inspection per year.
Training and Certification Requirements
Use and importance of PPE. OSHA 10 hour training is recommended for all crewmembers, crew supervisor, auditors, and inspectors. OSHA 30 is recommended for Field Supervisors. Ongoing training as required in Hazard Communication Program. All OSHA training is eligible under DOE TTA.

7.24 – INFECTIOUS DISEASE/COVID RSV, ETC				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Remediation Protocols				
<p>The state of Alaska will follow the standards set out in guidance by the National Center for Disease Control, The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, EPA and any guidance issued within the state for ensuring worker and client safety from infectious disease such as Covid 19, RSV etc. that is highly contagious. If a client requests a deferral due to possible exposure, the deferral must be granted and the client returned to the wait list for future service. If the agency defers a client due to possible exposure, all deferral protocols will be followed and the client can be served later.</p> <p>All agencies must follow OSHA protocols in terms of worker and client safety. Diagnostic testing will continue as required. All PPE needed to protect workers will be provided and charged to either the Program Operations or the H&S budgets.</p>				
Testing Protocols				
Checklists and protocols will be developed and implemented in conjunction with the Subgrantee agencies.				
Client Education				
Client education materials will be developed as needed to assist in implementing Covid 19 protections.				
Training				
Needed training for staff and crews will be provided by staff and agencies regarding all Covid 19 protocols.				
7.25– ALLOWABLE FUEL SWITCH				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Remediation Protocols				
<p>A subgrantee may change a dwelling’s heating fuel type in certain, limited situations. The system must be first evaluated as an ECM and if it does not meet the SIR of one or above, then it can be replaced as a health and safety measure if it meets one of the following conditions:</p>				

<p>1 Changing from wood or coal heat to other types of fuel-fired heating systems for medical reasons, such as when the client is elderly or disabled and wood or coal preparation is difficult or impossible. The new fuel type shall not require physical effort to use. If the client is not elderly or disabled, the Grantee may obtain a third-party verification of the need.</p> <p>2 Heat pumps can be installed as a fuel switch option in Southeast and Kodiak, only when the client, due to age or disability, cannot operate a solid fuel system (wood or coal) or health concerns are caused by a fossil fuel system. Documentation must be in the file justifying the installation of a heat pump.</p> <p>3 Replacing an electric water heater with a storage tank integrated with a fuel fired boiler (i.e., indirect sidearm systems).</p> <p>4. Replacing a fuel-fired water heater with an electric water heater for health-and safety concerns when the unit fails maximum depressurization testing and cannot otherwise be corrected. (Example: The new system now passes the maximum depressurization test when the previous one failed.)</p> <p>5. Heating system or hot water system must be replaced due to life threatening situations.</p> <p>Subgrantees must follow the protocols and submit the forms required by AHFC to be allowed to utilize DOE funds in a fuel switch situation. The approval must be signed by the AHFC Program Manager and retained in the client file with photos, the worksheet and the ECM calculator.</p>
Testing Protocols
Utilize the Field Guide and Chapter 5 of the WOM for all documents and test protocols for the above.
Client Education
Utilize existing client education regarding heating systems.
Training
Parallel with Heating system install training.