# Building Assessment Quiz

# Weatherization Energy Auditor – Single Family

DISCLAIMER: This quiz is intended for use as an interim review. Distribute to students after training the associated curriculum chapter, or the next day, to refresh the lesson. Being publicly available renders this specific quiz invalid for use as a formal assessment tool for accreditation.  See Tier 2.14(b) IREC 01022 ISPQ accreditation standard.

Learning Objectives

* Explain how to do a building assessment.
* Describe the role clients play in helping the auditor determine health, safety, and energy needs.
* List the components of an accurate visual assessment.
* Recognize the importance of documenting moisture, electrical, and health and safety problems.
* Determine the components of the thermal boundary.

Questions

1. When observing large amounts of mold on the walls of a bedroom the auditor should:

1. Inform the client of the health hazards associated with mold and defer weatherization work until the mold problems have been resolved.
2. Take no action.
3. Recommend minimal air sealing after obtaining a signed release from the client absolving the agency of any liability.

2. List at least 10 components of an accurate visual assessment.

3. Typical components of the thermal boundary include:

1. Attic hatch, ceiling tile, and insulation.
2. Ground vapor retarders, roof shingles, and siding.
3. Basement slab, soffit vents, and exterior walls of an unheated porch.

4. Key elements of doing an assessment of the exterior of the home are: *(Circle all that apply.)*

1. Documenting the dimensions of footprint and elevations of the home.
2. Assessing existing wall insulation levels.
3. Differentiating between heated and unheated areas of the home.
4. Documenting building characteristics such as roof and siding types, chimney, and ground slope.
5. Noting symptoms of moisture problems.
6. Noting existing insulation in the basement.

5. Which of the following best describes the steps that are commonly part of a building assessment?

1. Review of prior home repairs, check of plumbing fixtures, heating and cooling assessment.
2. Client interview, explanation of the audit process, exterior and interior visual assessment and diagnostic testing
3. Health and safety assessment, interior visual assessment, operational check of curtains and shades.

6. Clients can provide important health, safety, and energy information to the auditor concerning:

* 1. Number of people living in the home, typical thermostat settings, chronic headaches.
  2. Exercise schedules, housekeeping practices, control of solar gain.
  3. Use of fireplaces, employment history of family members, special dietary needs.

7. During the audit you discover uncovered junction boxes in the attic. Your best course of action is to:

1. Document this in the audit file, if work is done in the attic this may need to be addressed.
2. If already covered with insulation, disregard as it has been proven safe.
3. Defer the unit, explaining to the client the unsafe wiring condition you discovered.