

Missouri Weatherization PY2021

Health and Safety Plan

☒ **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.

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

Pursuant to [10 CFR 440.16\(h\)](#), Grantees must set H&S expenditure limits for their Program, providing justification by explaining the basis for setting these limits and providing related historical experience.

Low percentages should include a statement of what other funding is being used to support H&S costs, while larger percentages will require greater justification and relevant historical support. It is possible that these limits may vary depending upon conditions found in different geographical areas. These limits must be expressed as a percentage of the ACPU. For example, if the ACPU is \$5,000, then an average expenditure of \$750 per dwelling would equal 15 percent expenditures for H&S.

15 percent is not a limit on H&S expenditures but exceeding this amount will require ample justification. These funds are to be expended by the Program in direct weatherization activities. While required as a percentage of the ACPU, if budgeted separately, the H&S costs are not calculated into the per-house limitation. DOE strongly encourages using the table below in developing justification for the requested H&S budget amount. Each H&S measure the Grantee anticipates addressing with H&S funds should be listed along with an associated cost for each measure, and by using historical data the estimated frequency that each measure is installed over the total production for the year.

It is also recommend reviewing recent budget requests, versus expenditures to see if previous budget estimates have been accurate. The resulting “Total Average H&S Cost per Unit” multiplied by the Grantee’s production estimate in the Annual File should correlate to the H&S budget amount listed in the Grantee’s state plan.

Should a Grantee request to have more than 15 percent of Program Operations used for health and safety purposes, DOE will conduct a secondary level of review. DOE strongly encourages use of this H&S template and matrix to help expedite this process

H&S Measure Matrix - Optional			
Double Click To Open For Editing			
Cells this shade auto calculate			
Enter Measure ↓	Enter Cost ↓	Enter Frequency % ↓	Auto Calculates
Air Conditioner Reapair	\$280.00	1.0%	\$2.80
Air Conditioner Replacement	\$3,900.00	2.2%	\$85.80
ASHRAE Compliance	\$670.00	26.5%	\$177.55
CO Detector	\$80.00	27.0%	\$21.60
Combustion Air Installation	\$150.00	3.0%	\$4.50
Combustion Vent Replacement	\$250.00	3.0%	\$7.50
Daily CAZ Test	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Ventilation Fans (non-ASHRAE)	\$210.00	7.8%	\$16.38
Gas Leak Repair	\$160.00	1.0%	\$1.60
Heat Source Barrier	\$230.00	1.0%	\$2.30
Heating System Clean and Tune	\$300.00	8.3%	\$24.90
Heating System Replacement	\$3,000.00	14.0%	\$420.00
Heating System Repair	\$240.00	2.6%	\$6.24
Misc.	\$0.00	0.0%	\$0.00
Moisture Repair	\$250.00	12.0%	\$30.00
Oven Repair	\$250.00	1.1%	\$2.75
Smoke Detector	\$50.00	18.1%	\$9.05
Water Heater Repair	\$70.00	3.1%	\$2.18
Water Heater Replacement	\$1,600.00	4.1%	\$65.60
Wiring Repair	\$740.00	1.0%	\$7.40
Total Average H&S Cost Per Unit			\$888.15
Enter Estimated Production (Annual File: IV.2 WAP Production Schedule) →			1,340
Enter Estimated Program Operations Budget →			5,665,191
H&S Budget (Total Average H&S Cost Per Unit * Estimated Production)			\$1,190,116.98
Requested H&S Percentage Per Unit (H&S Budget/Program Operations)			21.0%

Missouri exercises the option to budget health and safety costs separately. This average per home health and safety expenditure will be calculated across all production, not just those homes receiving health and safety work. Since DOE Project Year 2014, (PY14) Missouri has used a per unit average limit of 20 percent for health and safety.

DOE released WPN 17-7 in August 2017, which provided guidance regarding health and safety measures within the Weatherization Assistance Program. To control Health and Safety expenditures:

- Missouri limits many health and safety measures to \$200 per home (as detailed below).
- Missouri requires all health and safety costs to be reasonable, as determined by the State of Missouri.
- Missouri requires all homes with a cumulative initial estimated cost across all funding sources of \$15,000 or more to receive approval from the grantee prior to commencing work.
- Missouri reviews state wide and subgrantee health and safety expenditures periodically to ensure that health and safety expenditures are kept in check and there are no budget overruns.

In the determination of what the percentage of health and safety is for PY21, the average cost per measure was determined using the actual expenses for all homes weatherized in the first 8 months in FY21. The average cost per measure was then weighted based on the percentage of total funding DE receives from DOE, which is 46.8 percent. With this calculation, Missouri requests a health and safety percentage of 21.0 percent.

Missouri may request to exceed the 21 percent health and safety per home when ample justification can be provided.

4.0 – INCIDENTAL REPAIR MEASURES

If Grantees choose to identify any H&S measures as incidental repair measures (IRMs), they must be implemented as such under the Grantee's weatherization program in all cases – meaning, they can never be applied to the H&S budget category. In order to be considered IRMs, the measure must fit the following definition and be cost justified along with the associated efficiency measure;

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 which 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"](#))

5.0 – DEFERRAL/REFERRAL POLICY

Deferral of services may be necessary if H&S issues cannot be adequately addressed according to WPN 17-06 guidance. The decision to defer work in a dwelling is difficult but necessary in some cases. This does not mean that assistance will never be available, but that work must be postponed until the problems can be resolved and/or alternative sources of help are found. If, in the judgment of the auditor, any conditions exist which may endanger the health and/or safety of the workers or occupants, the unit should be deferred until the conditions are corrected. Deferral may also be necessary where occupants are uncooperative, abusive, or threatening. Grantees must be specific in their approach and provide the process for clients to be notified in writing of the deferral and what conditions must be met for weatherization to continue. Grantees must also provide a process for the client to appeal the deferral decision to a higher level in the organization.

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?

Missouri Weatherization Program Technical Manual, Section II, Subsection D (page 36).

<https://energy.mo.gov/sites/energy/files/Technical%20Manual%202017%20%28Final%20with%20attachments-A%29.pdf>

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 Form(s) have been developed and comply with guidance?

Yes ☒

No ☐

7.0 – HEALTH AND SAFETY CATEGORIES

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

- Explain whether you concur with existing guidance from WPN 17-06 and how that guidance will be implemented in your Program, if you are proposing an alternative action/allowability, or if the identified category will not be addressed and will always result in deferral. Alternatives must be comprehensively explained and meet the intent of DOE guidance.
- Where an Action/Allowability or Testing is “required” or “not allowed” through WPN 17-06, Grantees must concur, or choose to defer all units where the specific category is encountered.
- “Allowable” items under WPN 17-06 leave room for Grantees to determine if the category, or testing, will be addressed and in what circumstances.
- Declare whether DOE funds or alternate funding source(s) will be used to address the particular category.
- Describe the explicit methods to remedy the specific category.
- Describe what testing protocols (if any) will be used.
- Define minimum thresholds that determine minor and major repairs
- Identify minimum documentation requirements for at-risk occupants
- Discuss what explicit steps will be taken to educate the client, if any, on the specific category if this is not explained elsewhere in the Plan. Some categories, like mold and moisture, require client education.
- Discuss how training and certification requirements will be provided for the specific category. Some categories, like Lead Based Paint, require training.
- Describe how occupant health and safety concerns and conditions will be solicited and documented

Grantees may include additional H&S categories for their particular Programs. Additional categories must include, at a minimum, all of the same data fields as the DOE-provided categories. Two additional tables have been created to utilize.

7.1 – Air Conditioning and 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/cooling systems?

- Unsafe and/or non-functioning primary heating systems in units, must be repaired, replaced and removed, or rendered inoperable, or deferral is required.
- Non-functioning and/or unsafe primary cooling systems may be repaired or replaced and removed if occupant is determined to be “at-risk”. If the occupant is not “at-risk” an unsafe cooling system is to be rendered inoperable or deferral is required.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsafe secondary units must be repaired, removed or rendered inoperable, or deferral is required. • Unvented space heaters that conform to the safety standards of ANSI Z21.11.2 may remain as an emergency back-up heating sources. • Unvented space heaters that conform to ANSI Z21.11.2, but are not operating safely, must be removed and properly disposed of. • Unvented space heaters that remain in completed single family housing after weatherization shall meet the requirements given in Weatherization Program Notice (WPN) 17-7 Attachment A. • Unvented space heaters that do not conform to ANSI Z21.11.2 must be removed and properly disposed of prior to weatherization, but may remain until a replacement primary heating system is in place. • Unvented space heaters of any type are not allowed to remain in mobile homes which have been weatherized.
Indicate Documentation Required for At-Risk Occupants
At-risk occupants determination is based on a letter from a board certified physician, certified nurse practitioner or certified physician's assistant stating that the occupant's life would be endangered without a functioning air conditioning unit.
Testing Protocols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary systems are checked for presence, operation and proper performance. • A Weatherization Assistant audit is used to determine if the system can be installed as an energy conservation measure (ECM) prior to replacement as an H&S measure. • Determine and document presence of "at-risk" current occupants when installing air-conditioning as an H&S measure. • On combustion equipment, inspect chimney and flue and test combustion appliances per Building Performance Institute (BPI) 1200 and Standard Work Specification (SWS) standards. • For solid fuel appliances, inspect for visual evidence of soot on the walls, mantel or ceiling or creosote staining near the flue pipe.
Client Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. • Appropriate use and maintenance of units will be discussed with the client. • All paperwork and manuals for any installed equipment will be left with the client. • Where combustion equipment is present, safety information including how to recognize depressurization will be provided. • If bulk fuel tanks are present after weatherization, disposal of bulk fuel tanks will be discussed with the client.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training will be provided during Specific training on WAP H&S policies on allowable activities. • Licensing and/or certification for HVAC installers as required by authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). • CAZ depressurization testing and inspection training through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. • Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

7.2 - Asbestos - All

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When friable presumed asbestos containing materials (PACM) are present, blower door tests will not be performed, unless the PACM has been encapsulated by an AHERA certified professional or has been tested and found not to contain asbestos by an AHERA professional. The certified professional performing testing must be listed on the Missouri Department of Natural Resource's Asbestos Building Inspector List (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/asbestos/inspectors/index.php). Friable asbestos is defined by WPN 17-7 as a material that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by pressure of an ordinary human hand.
7.2a – Asbestos - in siding, walls, ceilings, 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 type="checkbox"/> Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
How do you address suspected ACM's in siding, walls, or ceilings that will be disturbed through the course of weatherization work?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reasonable and necessary precautions to prevent asbestos contamination in the home will be taken. PACM in walls and/or ceilings will never be cut, drilled, sanded or otherwise disturbed The removal of PACM siding, only where necessary, to install wall insulation is allowable. Existence of asbestos siding that is in good condition does not prevent installing dense pack insulation from the exterior. The 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually inspect exterior wall surface and subsurface, floors, walls, and ceilings for PACM prior to drilling or cutting. The certified professional performing testing must be listed on the Missouri Department of Natural Resource's Asbestos Building Inspector List (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/asbestos/inspectors/index.php).
Client Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be informed in writing that PACM are present and what precautions will be taken to ensure the occupants' and workers' safety during weatherization. The client will be formally notified, in writing, of results of testing, if performed. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file.
Training and Certification Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing/certification for removal and reinstallation of asbestos siding, if required by AHJ. Safe practices for siding removal and replacement through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. How to visually identify PACM through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

7.2b – Asbestos - in vermiculite
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" 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?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When vermiculite is present, it will be assumed that it contains asbestos unless testing determines otherwise. Blower door tests will not be performed if it will disturb asbestos containing vermiculite. Proper respiratory protection will be used while in areas containing asbestos containing vermiculite. Encapsulation by an appropriately trained asbestos control professional is allowable. Removal of vermiculite is not allowable. When deferral is necessary due to asbestos, the occupant must provide documentation that a certified professional performed the remediation before work continues. 				
Testing Protocols				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample collection and testing must be performed by a certified professional listed on the Missouri Department of Natural Resource's Asbestos Building Inspector List (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/asbestos/inspectors/index.php). 				
Client Education				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be informed in writing that PACM are present and what precautions will be taken to ensure the occupants' and workers' safety during weatherization. The client will be formally notified, in writing, of results of testing, if performed. Client will be instructed, in writing, to not disturb PACM. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. 				
Training and Certification Requirements				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to visually identify PACM through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Sample collection and testing must be performed by a certified professional listed on the Missouri Department of Natural Resource's Asbestos Building Inspector List (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/asbestos/inspectors/index.php). AHERA or other appropriate asbestos control professional certification/training will be required for encapsulation. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors. 				

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 type="checkbox"/> Utility <input checked="" 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?		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When PACM are present, it will be assumed that they contains asbestos unless testing determines otherwise. Blower door tests will not be performed if it will disturb friable PACM. Encapsulation by an appropriately trained asbestos control professional is allowable and will be done prior to performing a blower door test if friable PACM are present. A limited amount of PACM and/or ACM may be removed on a case-by-case basis with grantee approval, only to install a required heating system. The removed amount is limited to only what is required to safely replace the system and removal must be performed by an AHERA professional. When deferral was necessary due to asbestos, the occupant must provide documentation that a certified professional performed the remediation before work continues.
Testing Protocols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A visual inspection must be done to assess whether suspected ACM is present. Testing PACM for asbestos is allowable and the certified professional performing testing must be listed on the Missouri Department of Natural Resource's Asbestos Building Inspector List (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/asbestos/inspectors/index.php).
Client Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be informed in writing that PACM are present and what precautions will be taken to ensure the occupants' and workers' safety during weatherization. The client will be formally notified, in writing, of results of testing, if performed. Client will be instructed, in writing, to not disturb PACM. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file.
Training and Certification Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to visually identify PACM through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Sample collection and testing must be performed by a certified professional listed on the Missouri Department of Natural Resource's Asbestos Building Inspector List (http://dnr.mo.gov/env/apcp/asbestos/inspectors/index.php). AHERA or other appropriate asbestos control professional certification/training will be required for encapsulation or removal. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

7.5 – Biologicals and Unsanitary Conditions (odors, mustiness, bacteria, viruses, raw sewage, rotting wood, etc.)				
Concurrence, Alternative, or Deferral				
Concurrence with Guidance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Guidance <input type="checkbox"/>	Results in Deferral <input type="checkbox"/>		
Unallowable Measure <input type="checkbox"/>				
Funding				
DOE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LIHEAP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with biological and/or unsanitary conditions in homes slated for weatherization?				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing biological and unsanitary conditions that pose a health or safety hazard to the weatherization workers that are not able to be remediated by weatherization or are beyond the scope of weatherization, as determined by the subgrantee or grantee on a case by case basis, must be corrected before weatherization services may begin. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file.
Testing Protocols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensory inspection for biological and unsanitary conditions. A four-gas monitor will be used to help detect hazardous and unsafe conditions in confined spaces.
Client Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be informed in writing that biological and/or unsanitary conditions are present. Information will be provided on how to maintain a sanitary home, if biological and/or unsanitary conditions are present. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to recognize unsafe conditions and when to defer through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

7.6 – Building Structure and Roofing				
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with structural issues (e.g., roofing, wall, foundation) in homes slated for weatherization?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural issues that would make weatherization impossible, impractical, unsafe, or would inhibit the installation of significant weatherization measures should be deferred. Homes that require more than minor repairs must be deferred. 				
How do you define “minor” or allowable structure and roofing repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural and/or roof repairs that cannot be performed within the guidelines of incidental repairs or included as part of the cost of the ECM are not allowable. The Minimum Deferral Policy referenced in item 5.0 of this H&S Plan goes into detail with examples explaining what is beyond the scope of weatherization. 				
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?				
Priority lists are not used. A site specific computerized audit is performed on every home.				
Client Education				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be informed in writing when building structure issues are present. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to recognize building structure and roofing conditions and when to defer through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with code compliance issues in homes receiving weatherization measures?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correction of preexisting code compliance issues is not an allowable health and safety cost unless it is necessary for weatherization measures being installed or is a result of weatherization work. If correction of preexisting code compliance issues are necessary and paid for with WAP funding, the specific code requirement with reference to the weatherization measure that required the correction of the preexisting code compliance issue will be documented in the client file. 				
What specific situations commonly trigger code compliance work requirements for your network? How are they addressed?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing or capped pressure relief valves and tubes for water heaters. The pressure relief valve and tube are installed or uncapped to prevent a hazardous condition while subgrantee staff are working in the area or performing testing on the water heater. Open electrical junction boxes in areas where work is being performed. The electrical junction boxes are covered to prevent electrical hazards to workers. 				
Client Education				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be informed in writing if observed code compliance issues which result in deferral. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. 				
Training				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to determine what code compliance of preexisting conditions may be required through Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors. 				

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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Testing Protocols				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing of combustion gases will be performed following BPI 1200 standards. • A Weatherization Assistant audit is used to determine if the system can be installed as an energy conservation measure (ECM) prior to replacement as an H&S measure. 				
How are crews instructed to handle problems discovered during testing, and what are the specific protocols for addressing hazards that require an immediate response?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If combustion gas problems are identified during testing, as per the BPI 1200 standards, these issues must be corrected in compliance with the Weatherization Program Technical Manual, Section II, Subsection B, Topics 5 through 7 (page 15) or before the home is completed, whichever is most appropriate. • Specific protocols for addressing hazards that require immediate response are given in the Weatherization Program Technical Manual, Section II, Subsection B, Topic 5 (page 15). https://energy.mo.gov/sites/energy/files/Technical%20Manual%202017%20%28Final%20with%20at tachments-A%29.pdf 				
Client Education				
Client will be provided with combustion safety and hazards information.				
Training				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on combustion testing and action levels as per the BPI 1200 standards will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. • Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors. 				

7.9 – Electrical				
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with electrical hazards, including knob & tube wiring, in homes slated for weatherization?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor electrical repairs are allowed as a health and safety measure when the occupant or weatherization workers are at risk and the repairs meet the definition of health and safety as per 10 CFR 440. • Knob and tube wiring may be replaced in homes slated for weatherization as part of the cost of attic and/or wall insulation or as an incidental repair tied to those ECMs. • If active knob and tube wiring is to remain in the dwelling, the walls of the dwelling must not be insulated unless a licensed electrician inspects the building and provides a letter certifying that no knob and tube wiring is present in the exterior walls of the home. Additionally, active knob and tube wiring may not be insulated over. 				
How do you define “minor” or allowable electrical repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor repairs are items such as; placing open wire connections in covered junction box for client or worker safety, replacing or repairing a bad outlet or switch, or replacing a circuit wire for installation of a weatherization measure. Minor electrical repairs do not include replacing the service panel or any part of the service wiring into the home.
If priority lists are used, and these repairs are designated as Incidental Repairs, at what point is a site-specific audit required?
Priority lists are not used. A site specific computerized audit is performed on every home.
Client Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When electrical issues are the cause of deferral, the client will be provided information on over current protection, overloading circuits and basic electrical safety/risks. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing what must be repaired in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on AHJ code compliance will be provided by Specific training. How to identify electrical hazards will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" 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?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subgrantees should minimize or restrict the use of materials that may be hazardous to the client, however if the subgrantee must utilize hazardous materials, including chemicals, such use must be discussed with the client prior to using. If strong smelling chemicals, such as formaldehyde, are detected in the client's home, subgrantees should not perform any weatherization measures that would reduce the natural air leakage of the dwelling, therefore the home should be deferred. If VOCs or flammable liquids are detected which would make weatherization impossible, impractical, inhibit the installation of significant weatherization measures, or would pose a hazard to weatherization workers, the home should be deferred. 				
Testing Protocols				
Sensory inspection for formaldehyde, VOCs, flammable liquids, and other air pollutants				
Client Education				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be provided written materials on safety issues and proper disposal of household pollutants. Client will be informed in writing of observed hazardous conditions and the associated risks. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. 				

Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on recognizing potential hazards and when removal is necessary will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. • Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

7.11 – Fuel Leaks (please indicate specific fuel type if policy differs by type)				
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Remediation Protocols				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missouri has very few fuel tanks remaining in homes. If a fuel leak were to be detected, the client would be notified (in writing) and immediate action would take place to reduce the risk of any fuel contamination. If it is a small leak and can be repaired, the leak will be addressed as a health and safety measure. If the leak is substantial and/or has already resulted in contamination, the home will be deferred. The subgrantee will work with the client to contact the appropriate authorities for proper cleanup. 				
How do you define allowable fuel leak repairs, and at what point are repairs considered beyond the scope of weatherization?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel leak repairs in natural gas or propane lines that are the responsibility of the client (i.e. downstream of the gas meter) must be repaired before completing weatherization on a unit. • If the fuel leak repairs have an estimated cost of greater than \$200 (this cost limit may be increased on a case by case basis with DE approval) or the fuel leak has caused contamination, the home should be deferred. 				
Client Education				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client will be informed in writing if any fuel leaks are detected. • When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. 				
Training				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on fuel leak testing will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. • Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors. 				

7.12 – Gas Ovens / Stovetops / Ranges				
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for addressing unsafe gas ovens/stoves/ranges in homes slated for weatherization?				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If CO levels are above the action levels as given in the Standard Work Specifications, the subgrantee may defer the home. If CO levels are above the action levels as given in the Standard Work Specifications, the subgrantee may perform standard maintenance. After the clean and tune is performed, if the CO is still above action levels, an exhaust hood venting to the exterior of the home must be present or installed prior to completion of the home. Replacement is not an allowable weatherization expense.
Testing Protocols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas ovens will be tested for CO as per the BPI 1200 standards. Cooking burners and ovens will be visually inspected for operability and flame quality.
Client Education
Clients will be informed of the importance of using exhaust ventilation when cooking and the importance of keeping burners clean to limit the production of CO.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on testing will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Quality Control Inspector training and certification for all final inspectors.

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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Client Education				
Clients will be informed, in writing, of hazards associated with hazardous materials being generated/handled/stored in the home.				
Training				
Not applicable, refer to Lead and Asbestos sections for more information on those topics				
Disposal Procedures and Documentation Requirements				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of all hazardous materials will follow Federal, State and AHJ guidelines. Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Managing Construction and Demolition Waste link: https://dnr.mo.gov/pubs/pub2045.htm EPA Section 608 link (refrigerant): https://www.epa.gov/section608 				

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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees regarding allowable injury-related repairs (e.g., stairs, handrails, porch deck board)?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When necessary to effectively weatherize the home, workers may make minor home repairs (e.g. stair steps, handrails, porch deck boards, etc.) that would otherwise not be allowable.
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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowable injury prevention measures must be tied to a measure being installed. If the repairs have an estimated cost greater than \$200 (this cost limit may be increased on a case by case basis with DE approval) and the lack of repairs would make weatherization impossible, impractical, unsafe, or would inhibit the installation of significant weatherization measures, the home should be deferred.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on hazard identifications will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training.

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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Safe Work Protocols				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 				
Testing Protocols				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing to determine the presence of lead in paint that will be disturbed by WAP measure installation is allowed with EPA approved testing methods that are economically feasible and justifiable. Job site set up and cleaning verification will be performed by a Certified Renovator. Grantees will verify crews are using lead safe work practices during monitoring. 				
Client Education				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-renovation education provisions as outlined by the RRP will be followed. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. 				
Training and Certification Requirements				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All pre-1978 homes must be tested for lead or presumed to have lead based paints. If test results are positive for lead or the home is presumed to contain lead paint, then any and all weatherization work must follow the SWS and EPA lead safe work practices. All employees and contractors working on homes that have tested positive or presumed positive for lead paint, must be a Certified Renovator and must follow the EPA-RRP work standards. All employees or contractors conducting work on homes tested positive or presumed positive, must be working for a Certified Firm. Grantee technical monitors will be Certified Renovators. 				
Documentation Requirements				

- Documentation in the client file must include: Certified Renovator certification; Certified Firm Certification; Records of onsite training provided to workers; Description of specific actions taken; lead testing and assessment documentation; record relating to the distribution of the lead pamphlet; Documentation of compliance with EPA-RRP; Post cleaning records; and photos of site and containment setup (or reference to location of pictures).

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?

- If repair of moisture problems that might result in health problems for the client, damage to structure over the short- or long-term, or diminish the effectiveness of the weatherization measures, are outside the scope of weatherization and cannot be addressed as part of weatherization, the home must be deferred.
- Where severe mold and moisture issues cannot be addressed, deferral is required. Severe mold issues would include, but are not limited to, moldy areas larger than 10ft², mold in HVAC system or mold caused by sewage or other contaminated water.
- Major drainage issues beyond the scope of the Weatherization Assistance Program or homes with conditions that may create a serious health concern should be deferred.
- Mold cleanup is not an allowable Health and Safety cost.
- Surface preparation where weatherization measures are being installed must be charged as part of the ECM.
- Storage water heaters that have leaking tanks that cannot be reasonably repaired and are creating a moisture problem are eligible for replacement.

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

- Moisture repairs necessary for the direct installation of an ECM should be incidental repairs to the cost of the measure.
- Moisture repairs necessary for the health and safety of the weatherization workers and/or occupant may be done as H&S, given the estimated cost is less than \$200 or DE approval is obtained. Leaking water heaters that are creating a moisture issue may be replaced as H&S and are not limited to \$200.
- If mold is found to cover an area greater than 10 square feet, the home should be deferred.
- Minor outside moisture/drainage issues may be addressed if the drainage can be corrected with a shovel and wheelbarrow. Homes with drainage problems over \$200 or cannot be corrected with hand tools, should be deferred.

Client Education

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupants will be provided with the EPA “A Brief Guide to Mold, Moisture, and Your Home” brochure. The client will sign attesting to the receipt of this brochure. • When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on a national curriculum on mold and moisture or equivalent will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training.

7.17 – Pests				
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" 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?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Screening of windows and points of access, and incorporating pest exclusion into air sealing practices to prevent intrusion is allowable. 				
Define Pest Infestation Thresholds, Beyond Which Weatherization Is Deferred				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subgrantee must assess the situation and the severity of the infestation. If the infestation cannot be easily corrected, then the home must be deferred. • If the infestation is not severe and the pests can be easily eradicated and holes plugged then it is an allowable health and safety expense, given that the costs are less than \$200. DE approval is necessary if the cost is to exceed \$200. 				
Testing Protocols				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of presence and degree of infestation and risk to worker. 				
Client Education				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client will be informed, in writing, of any observed pest conditions and associated risks. • When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. 				
Training				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to assess presence and degree of infestation, associated risks, and deferral policy will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. 				

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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

What guidance do you provide Subgrantees around radon?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radon mitigation is not an allowable H&S cost. Clients must sign an informed consent form prior to receiving weatherization services and this form must be kept in the client file In homes where radon may be present, the work scope should include precautionary measures based on EPA Health Indoor Environmental 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, lapped at least 12" and sealed with appropriate sealant at all seams, walls and penetrations. 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 ensuring crawl space venting is installed.
Testing Protocols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radon testing is allowed in areas with high radon potential, as a H&S expense.
Client Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupants will be provided with EPA's "A Citizen's Guide to Radon". The informed consent forms will 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; and Confirmation that EPA's "A Citizen's Guide to Radon" was received and radon related risks were discussed.
Training and Certification Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on what radon is and how it occurs, what factors may make radon worse, and precautionary measures that may be helpful will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Training on proper vapor retarder installation will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training.
Documentation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informed consent forms will be required prior to receiving weatherization services. Confirmation that EPA's "A Citizen's Guide to Radon" was received and radon related risks were discussed.

7.19 – Safety Devices: Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms, Fire Extinguishers				
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
What is your policy for installation or replacement of the following:				
Smoke Alarms: Must be installed if alarms are not present or are inoperable.				
Carbon Monoxide Alarms: Must be installed if alarms are not present or are inoperable.				
Fire Extinguishers: May be installed if solid fuel burning equipment is present.				

Testing Protocols
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing alarms will be tested for operation. Installed alarms will be tested for operation.
Client Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupant will be provided with verbal information on use of installed devices. Manuals of installed devices will be left with the occupant.
Training
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on where to install alarms will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. Training will be provided that installed alarms will need to comply with AHJ.

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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" 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?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When an occupant's health may be at risk and/or WAP work activities could constitute a H&S hazard, the occupant is required to take appropriate action based on the severity of risk. Inability or failure to take appropriate actions will 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?				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupants will be consulted on known or suspected health concerns that may be affected by weatherization as part of the initial application and/or during the initial audit. 				
What guidance do you provide Subgrantees for dealing with potential health concerns when they are identified?				
<p>Special precautions must be taken if the occupant of the home has respiratory ailments, allergies, is pregnant or has unique health concerns. Subgrantees should try to protect all clients from respirable particles, such as paint or insulation dust, during the weatherization process. When the occupant is identified as having a health risk that may be affected by any part of the weatherization process, the subgrantee must ensure the client takes appropriate action to protect themselves from the hazard. It is not the responsibility of the subgrantee to remove and or relocate the occupant from the home to allow for weatherization; however the subgrantee needs to make sure the occupant has taken appropriate precautions to protect themselves. If the client has a health risk which may be exacerbated by the weatherization measure and the client refuses to take the appropriate precautions, such as leaving the home during weatherization, then the home may be deferred.</p>				
Client Education				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client will be informed, in writing, of any observed safety concerns and conditions and associated risks. When deferral is necessary, information will be provided to the client, in writing, describing the conditions that must be met in order for weatherization to commence. A copy of this notification will also be placed in the client file. Client will be provided with Subgrantee contact information for ability to notify subgrantee of any known or suspected health concerns that may affect weatherization. 				
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
Identify the Most Recent Version of ASHRAE 62.2 Implemented (optional: identify Addenda used)						
ASHRAE 62.2-2016 will be implemented						
Testing and Final Verification Protocols						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASHRAE 62.2-2016 Alternative Compliance will be calculated on all homes and mechanical ventilation will be installed when required. Existing fans and installed ventilation will have flow measured to verify performance. 						
Client Education						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a ventilation system is installed, information will be provided on the function, use and maintenance of the ventilation system and components. When a ventilation system is installed, the equipment manuals for the installed equipment will be left with the occupant. Client education materials will include a disclaimer that ASHRAE 62.2 does not account for high polluting sources or guarantee indoor air quality. 						
Training						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on ASHRAE 62.2, including proper sizing and the evaluation of new and existing systems will be provided in Comprehensive and/or Specific training. 						

7.22 – Window and Door Replacement, Window Guards						
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 type="checkbox"/>	Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>		
What guidance do you provide to Subgrantees regarding window and door replacement and window guards?						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Door replacements, window replacements, and window guards are not allowable as H&S. 						
Testing Protocols						
N/A						
Client Education						
Client will be provided written information on lead risks whenever issues are identified.						
Training						
Training on the awareness of guidance will be provided in Specific training.						

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 type="checkbox"/> Utility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
How do you verify safe work practices? What is your policy for in-progress monitoring?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grantee will perform onsite visits to units in the process of being weatherized when the weatherization workers are performing work to the home. • Grantee will verify Safety Data Sheets (SDS), OSHA certifications, RRP certifications (if applicable), Lead Safe Work Practices (if applicable), Daily CAZ Spillage Testing procedures (if applicable), presence of safety equipment, and other worker safety issues as identified as needed onsite. 		
Training and Certification Requirements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weatherization workers will be required to have OSHA 10 certification or equivalent. • OSHA Confined Space for Construction will be adhered to when work in confined spaces is required. • Ongoing training as required by the OSHA Hazard Communication Program. 		