

## SPRING & SUMMER CHECK UP

Having a spring check up each cooling and heating season is important to ensure the proper operation of your air conditioning system as well as ensure the health and safety of the occupants in your home.

### Spring Cooling Check Up Includes:

- Confirm system operations and cycle through thermostat / comfort controller.
- Visual check of air filters, change if provided by customer at time of service.
- Check supply and return temperatures. Drop across the coil (18-20 degrees).
- Check system voltage to ensure it is within the acceptable range. (120V +/-5%)
- Check and compare amperage on the blower motor to name plate ratings.
- Test door safety switch, if present.
- Check primary and secondary condensate drain lines for proper water flow.  
(Must have access to primary drain line to check water flow)
- Check float switches for operation, if present.  
(Primary float switch recommended per most city codes)
- Visual check for oil and refrigerant leaks indoor at evaporator coil.
- Visual check water heater exhaust, if visible in attic where AC equipment is located.
- Visual check for water leaks.
- Visual check of duct work.
- Check and compare amperage on the condenser fan motor, and compressor to name plate ratings.
- Check condition of contactor for proper operation, pitting, and input/output voltages (120V & 24V)
- Check and compare run capacitor microfarads to name plate rating. (+/- 6%)
- Check system suction pressure and discharge pressures compare to manufacture's charts, if needed.
- Check system suction and discharge temperatures at the condenser.
- Calculate system sub-cooling and compare to manufacture's ratings. (TXV Systems)
- Calculate system super-heat and compare to manufacture's ratings. (Piston / Orifice Systems)
- Visual check for oil and refrigerant leaks at condenser coil.
- Basic rinse of condenser coil, customer to provide water and hose within 40' of outdoor unit.



# Carbon Monoxide Levels & Risks

It is important and sometimes critical to evaluate carbon monoxide levels and the associated risks of exposure.

CO Level	Action	CO Level	Action
1-4ppm	Normal levels in human tissues produced by body.	50ppm	US OSHA recommended 8 hour maximum workplace exposure Maximum NCI level for Unvented appliances
3-7ppm	6% increase in the rate of admission in hospitals of non-elderly for asthma. (Sheppard-1999)	70ppm	1st Alarm level of UL2034 approved CO Alarms- 2-4 hours 3rd Alarm level for NSI 3000 - 30 seconds NSI 3000 Low Level Monitor cannot be silenced by reset button
5-6ppm	Significant risk of low birth rate if exposed during last trimester (Ritz & Yu-1999)	100ppm	Maximum NCI CO level during run cycle in all vented appliances(stable) Maximum NCI CO for all oil appliances
5ppm	1st visual display on NSI 3000 Low Level CO Monitor	200ppm	First listed level(established in 1930) healthy adults will have symptoms-headaches, nausea NIOSH & OSHA recommend evacuation of workplace Maximum "Air Free" CO for vented water heater and unvented heaters (ANSI Z21) UL approved alarms must sound between 30 – 60 minutes(NSI 3000 – 30 seconds)
9ppm	ASHRAE standard for allowable spillage from vented appliances, indoors, for 8 hours exposure daily. EPA standard for outdoors for 8 hours and a maximum 3 times per year. (Clean Air Act)	400ppm	Healthy adults will have headaches within 1-2 hours. Life threatening after 3 hours Maximum "Air Free" CO in all vented heating appliances (ANSI Z21) Maximum EPA levels for industrial flue exhaust UL Alarms must alarm within 15 minutes (NSI 3000 – 30 seconds) Maximum recommended light-off CO for all appliances – NCI (except oil)
10ppm	Outdoor level of CO found associated with a significant increase in heart disease deaths and hospital admissions for congestive heart failure. (JAMA, Penny) 1st ambient level occupants should be notified-NCI Protocol	800ppm	Healthy adults will have nausea, dizziness, convulsions within 45 minutes. Unconscious within 2 hours then Death(established in 1930) Maximum "Air Free" CO for unvented gas ovens (ANSI Z21)
15-20ppm	First level World Health Organization lists as causing impaired performance, decrease in exercise time and vigilance 1st Alarm level for NSI 3000 Low Level CO Monitor-5 minutes	800ppm+	Death in less than one hour
25ppm	Maximum allowable in a Parking Garage (International Mechanical Code)	2000ppm	EPA standard for new vehicle emissions
27ppm	21% increase in cardio respiratory complaints (Kurt-1978)	3000ppm+	Typical emissions from propane lift trucks, gasoline powered tools etc. Death in less than 30 minutes.
30ppm	Earliest onset of exercise induced angina (World Health Organization) 1st visual display on UL2034 approved CO Alarm-Must not alarm before 30 days		
35ppm	US NIOSH recommended 8 hour maximum workplace exposure EPA standard for outdoors for 1 hour and a maximum of 1 time per year Level many fire departments wear breathing apparatus before entering 2nd ambient level occupants should be notified and space ventilated 2nd Alarm level for NSI 3000 Low Level Monitor-5 minutes		

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