



Community Electrification Pilot

CIRCUIT SHARING WORKSHEET

Identify what shares the circuit with an appliance. Complete one copy of the worksheet for each desired appliance and email a scan or photo of each copy to 120V@sunwork.org within three business days after the event. Only the front of the worksheet needs to be submitted. Instructions are on a separate page.

This worksheet helps SunWork determine which equipment may be a good fit for your home and whether you may be eligible for participation in the pilot. Equipment is limited, and submission of this worksheet does not guarantee participation in the pilot.

1. HOMEOWNER NAME: _____

2. APPLIANCE *select only one per worksheet:*

- ☐ Heat Pump Water Heater (7-foot cord range)
- ☐ Heat Pump Clothes Dryer (5-foot cord range, no evaluation needed if replacing washer)
- ☐ Room Heat Pump (5-foot cord range, from lower left corner of window)

3. AMP RATING *of the circuit breaker switch that provides power to the candidate outlet:*

_____ (typically 15A or 20A)

4. LIST OF EXISTING LOADS *powered by the same circuit breaker switch:*

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Questions? SunWork can help! Send questions to 120V@sunwork.org.

CIRCUIT SHARING WORKSHEET INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: FIND THE OUTLET

- Identify an outlet near the proposed installation location that is within the distance listed on the front page (5-7ft).
- Confirm that it is a standard grounded three-prong outlet.
- Confirm that the outlet has power by plugging in a lamp, phone charger, or other device with an LED or indicator light.

STEP 2: FIND THE ELECTRICAL PANEL

- Locate your home's main electrical panel (also called a circuit breaker panel).
- The main electrical panel is typically located outdoors in the same location as the round electric meter. In some cases, it may be housed inside a small closet on the outside of the building.
- Some homes have more than one electrical panel. If you find additional panels elsewhere in the home (usually in a garage, utility room, laundry room, basement, hallway, or closet), make note of their locations. You may need to use one of the other panels in the next step.
- When you find the panel, access the circuit breaker switches. Open only hinged panel doors that may cover the circuit breaker area. Do not remove any screws or plates to access the wires.

STEP 3: FIND THE CIRCUIT BREAKER

- Look for labels that identify what each circuit breaker switch powers. Labels may be located beside the breakers or on a separate sticker on the inside of the panel door.
- If you find a label that appears to match the candidate outlet (for example, "GARAGE" or "LAUNDRY RM PLUGS"), turn that breaker switch off.
- Return to the candidate outlet and verify that power has been turned off.
- If the outlet still has power, turn the breaker switch back on and continue looking.
- If the panel is not labeled, or the labels are unclear, test breakers one at a time until you find the one that controls the candidate outlet.

continued on reverse

Need more help?

A standard grounded outlet has two slots and a round hole. If there is already something plugged into the outlet, you may be able to verify that it has power without unplugging it.

Need more help?

If the circuit breaker panel has a door, this will need to be opened to access the circuit breakers.

Indoor panels will usually have a door with hinges on the side that swings open like a cabinet door.

Outdoor panels have a door that either swings upward (hinges on the top), or that slides down about an inch and then swings to the side (hinges on the side).

If the door does not open easily, look near the bottom of the door for a latch, hook, or rotating tab that releases the door. Some slide-down doors are held closed by a spring-loaded hook or rotating tab near the bottom edge of the door.

Need more help?

Circuit breaker labels on older panels are often missing, incomplete, or inaccurate. It is common to test several breakers before finding the correct one.

A lamp, phone charger, or other device with a light can make it easier to determine when power has been turned off at the outlet.

If the correct breaker is difficult to find, it may help to have a second person watch the outlet while you test breakers at the panel.

- Do not turn off the Main breaker. This will shut off power to all the home's circuits, including the candidate outlet.
- Once you find the correct breaker switch, record its amp rating (typically 15A or 20A) on the front page.
- If turning off a breaker causes an entire subpanel to lose power, turn that breaker back on and continue searching in the subpanel for the specific breaker that controls the outlet.
- If the breaker you find that shuts off power to the candidate outlet has two switches connected together, and especially if its rating is higher than 20A, then that circuit breaker probably controls the power for another circuit breaker panel (a sub panel). Turn that breaker back on, and then search for a breaker switch that is more specifically for the candidate outlet in another panel.

STEP 4: FIND SHARED LOADS

- Leave the circuit breaker for the candidate outlet turned off for now.
- Walk through the home and check what other things have also lost power.
- Write down everything that is powered from the same circuit breaker switch in the table on the first page of the worksheet. This may include:
 - Appliances (refrigerators, freezers, microwaves, dishwashers, washing machines, etc.)
 - Lights
 - Other outlets
- If you find other outlets on the same circuit, note any high-power devices that are regularly plugged into them, such as space heaters, hair dryers, vacuum cleaners, power tools, or window air conditioners.
- Small electronics such as phone chargers, laptop chargers, internet equipment, and desk or floor lamps with LED bulbs can be skipped.

STEP 5: RESTORE POWER

- Turn the outlet circuit breaker back on.
- Verify that the candidate outlet has power again.
- Close any panel doors that were opened.

Need more help?

The goal of this worksheet is to identify everything that shares power with the candidate outlet. Pay particular attention to large appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, microwaves, dishwashers, washing machines, garage door openers, and power tools, since these are the items most likely to affect whether the circuit is suitable for a new appliance.

Need more help?

If something that previously had power does not turn back on, double-check that you restored the correct breaker to the ON position. Make sure any panel doors or latches are secured before finishing.