



SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING ELECTRICAL LOAD CALCULATION

Community Development Department

Building Division

1600 First St., PO Box 650

Napa, CA 94559-0660

CONTRACTOR _____

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY _____

CEC SECTION 220:80

General light, power	_____ SF x 3 volt-amperes	=	_____ volt-amperes
Two kitchen appliance circuits	@ 1,500 volt-amperes	=	<u>3,000</u> volt-amperes
Laundry circuits		=	<u>1,500</u> volt-amperes
Electric range (NP rating)		=	_____ volt-amperes
Wall mounted oven (NP rating)		=	_____ volt-amperes
Water heater (NP rating)		=	_____ volt-amperes
Dishwasher (NP rating)		=	_____ volt-amperes
Disposal (NP rating)		=	_____ volt-amperes
Dryer (NP rating)		=	_____ volt-amperes
Other _____		=	_____ volt-amperes
	Subtotal		_____ volt-amperes

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	<u>10,000</u> volt-amperes	(First 10 kilo volt-amperes @ 100%)	= 10,000 volt-amperes
Difference	_____ volt-amperes	(Remaining volt-amperes x 40%)	= _____ volt-amperes

Heating and Air-Conditioning (The Largest of the following shall be included):

1. Air conditioning and cooling	(100% NP rating)	=	_____ volt-amperes
2. Heat pump without supplemental heating	(100% NP rating)	=	_____ volt-amperes
3. Heat pump with supplemental electric heating	(100% NP rating plus 65%)	=	_____ volt-amperes
4. Electrical space heating < 4 separate units	(65% NP rating)	=	_____ volt-amperes
5. Electrical space heating ≥ 4 separate units	(40% NP rating)	=	_____ volt-amperes
6. Electrical thermal storage and other	(100% NP rating)	=	_____ volt-amperes
	<u>Total</u>		_____ volt-amperes

Total volt-amperes _____ ÷ 240 volts = _____
(amps size for service entrance conductors and panel)

Single Family Dwelling Load Calculation – Step by Step Example (Optional Method) CEC 220.82

2800 sq. ft.
14 kW range
3 kW water heater
5 kW clothes dryer
1.5 kW dishwasher
15 kW central heat
29 amp, 240 volt air conditioning

Step 1:

Multiply the sq. ft. area by 3 VA per Sq. ft.
 $2800 \text{ sq. ft.} \times 3 \text{ VA} = \mathbf{8,400 \text{ VA}}$ (VA = volt amperes)

Step 2:

Add in 1500 VA for each 2-wire, 20-amp small appliance branch circuit and the laundry circuit
 $1,500 \text{ VA} \times 3 = \mathbf{4,500 \text{ VA}}$

Step 3:

Add in the appliances loads at nameplate value.

Range	14,000 VA
Water heater	3,000 VA
Clothes dryer	5,000 VA
Dishwasher	1,500 VA

Step 4:

Add all appliance loads together.
Total = **36,400 VA**

Step 5:

Take the first 10 kW at 100%. 10,000 VA
Take the remainder (26,400 VA) at 40%. $26,400 \text{ VA} \times .40 = 10,560 \text{ VA}$

Step 6:

Add the two values from step 5 together to find the general load.
 $10,000 \text{ VA} + 10,560 \text{ VA} = \mathbf{20,560 \text{ VA}}$

Step 7:

Compare the heating load to the AC load and take the larger of the two loads.
AC load at 100%. $29 \text{ amps} \times 240 \text{ volts} = 6,960 \text{ VA}$
Heat load at 65%. $15,000 \text{ VA} \times .65 = \mathbf{9,750 \text{ VA}}$ (largest load).

Step 8:

Add the general load to the largest of the AC or heating load.

General load	=	20,560 VA
Heating load	=	9,750 VA
Total	=	30,310 VA

Step 9:

Divide the load in VA by the voltage. $30,310 \text{ VA} \div 240 = \mathbf{126 \text{ amps.}}$