



Building Permits & Inspection Division

General Information: (916) 875-5296
www.building.saccounty.net

Table with 4 columns: Full Service Center, East Area Service Center, Bradshaw Center, North Area Service Center. Includes addresses and hours of operation for each center.

SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING ELECTRICAL LOAD CALCULATION: (OPTIONAL METHOD)

Purpose:

To illustrate the method for sizing an electrical service.

Contractor \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

CEC Section: 220:82

Table listing electrical loads: General light, power; Two kitchen appliance circuits; Laundry circuits; Electric range (NP rating); Wall mounted oven (NP rating); Water heater (NP rating); Dishwasher (NP rating); Disposal (NP rating); Dryer (NP rating); Other.

Subtotal \_\_\_\_\_ volt-amperes

Table for demand factors: Subtotal (10,000 volt-amperes), Difference (Remaining volt-amperes x 40%), and First 10 kilo volt-amperes @ 100%.

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

Table listing heating and air-conditioning options: 1. Air conditioning and cooling; 2. Heat pump without supplemental heating; 3. Heat pump with supplemental electric heating; 4. Electrical space heating < 4 separate units; 5. Electrical space heating >= 4 separate units; 6. Electrical thermal storage and other.

Total \_\_\_\_\_ 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	<b>14,000 VA</b>
Water heater	<b>3,000 VA</b>
Clothes dryer	<b>5,000 VA</b>
Dishwasher	<b>1,500 VA</b>

### 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.  $30,310 \text{ VA} \div 240 = \mathbf{126 \text{ amps.}}$