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CONFERENCE
& TRADE SHOW
APRIL 18-20
2017
RESTON, VA
AIR BARRIER EDUCATION TRACKS FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

New Energy Code Impacts

Jack Pearson and J. Lee Durston

Morrison Hershfield



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Thank You!



Learning Objectives

- Review the theory and historical progression of air tightness requirements and understand the metrics that provide the baseline for levels of air tightness.
- Understand the basic phases of holistic enclosure consulting related to air barriers and performance verification of air barriers.
- Familiarize participants with specific building envelope requirements related to air leakage testing in the most recent and upcoming energy codes and how those codes and standards are being enforced.
- Understand validity, impact, and relevance of the wide range of air tightness codes and standards.

Why Air Barriers and Why Now?

Energy Conservation Measure

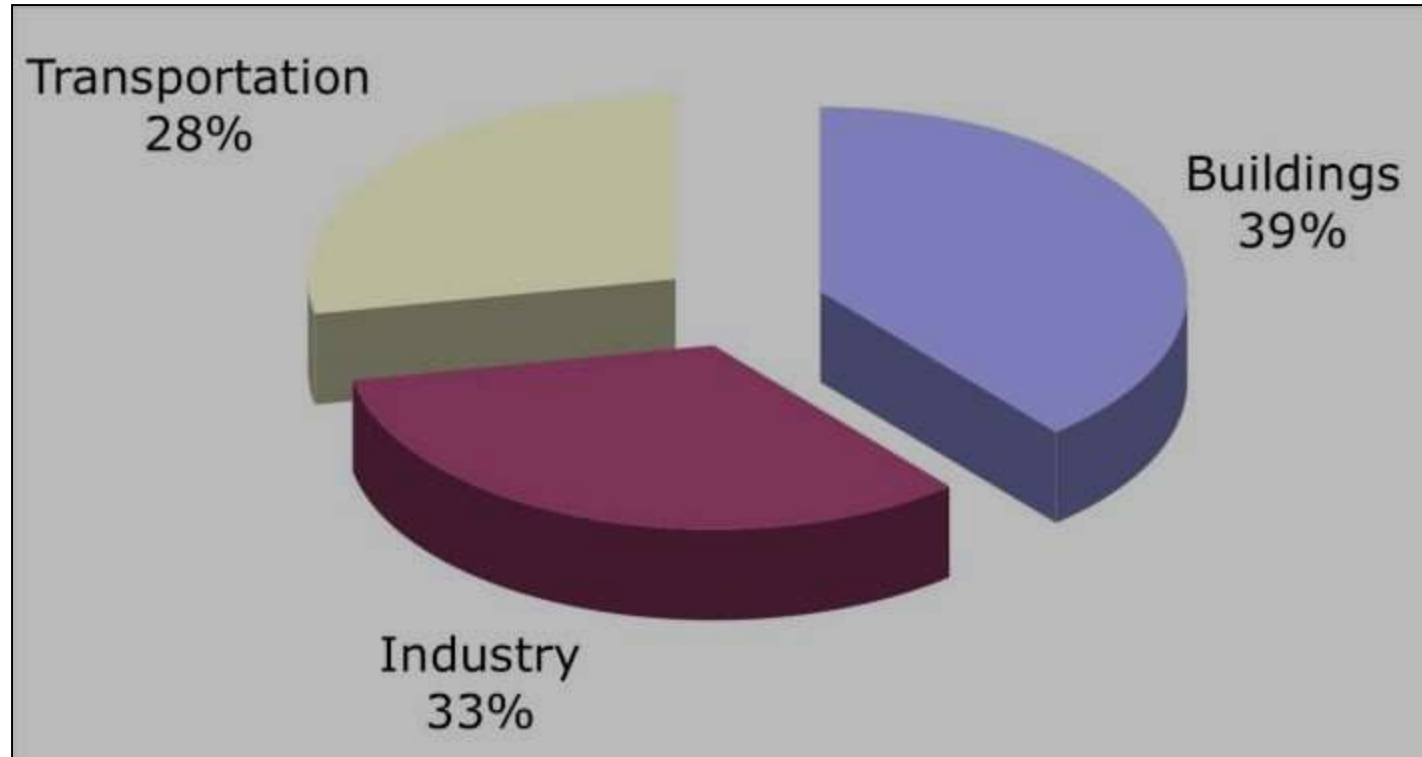
- First Costs/Construction
- Operational Costs

Building Envelope Durability

- H- Heat Barrier
- A- Air Barrier
- M_L- Moisture Liquid
- M_V- Moisture Vapor

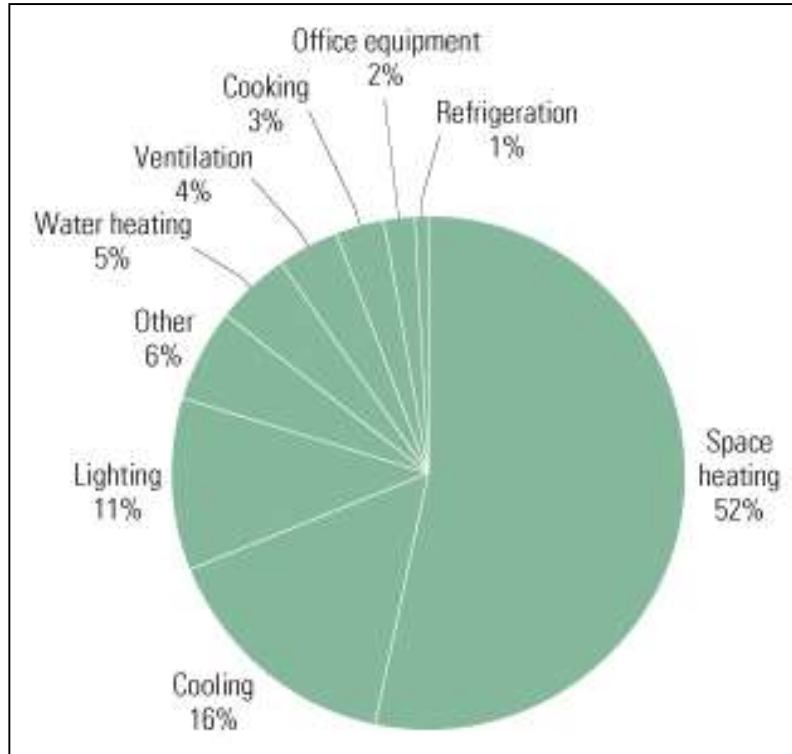


Where is Energy Used?



Source= USDOE

How Buildings Use Energy



- Building Envelope (walls, roof, windows, and floors)
- Lighting
- Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
- Internal and Process Loads (cooking, hot water, manufacturing, etc.)

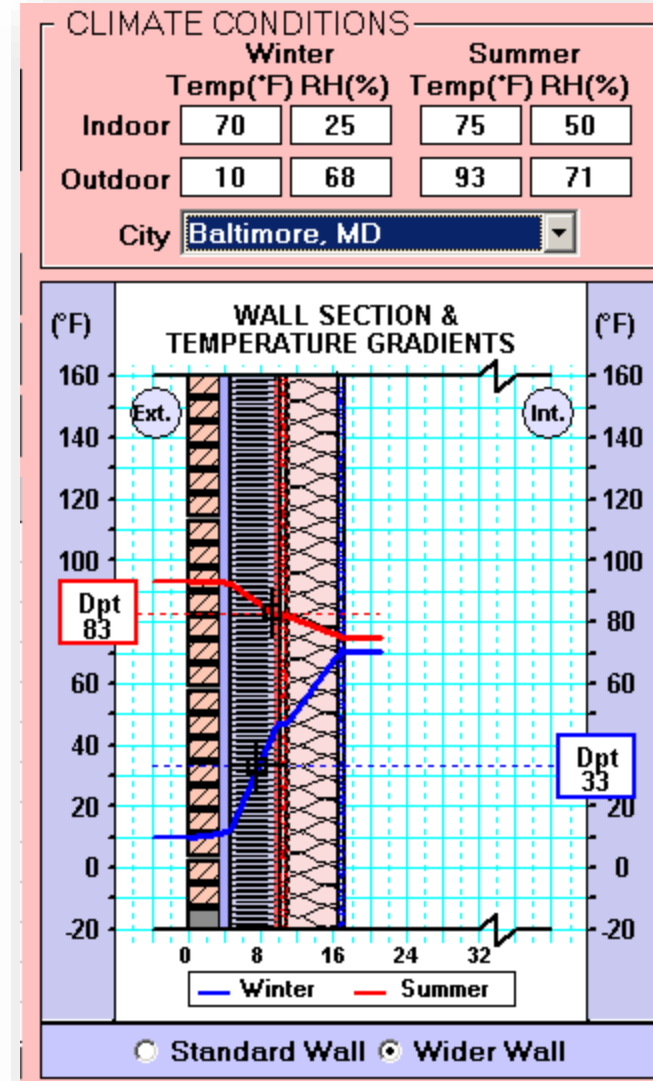
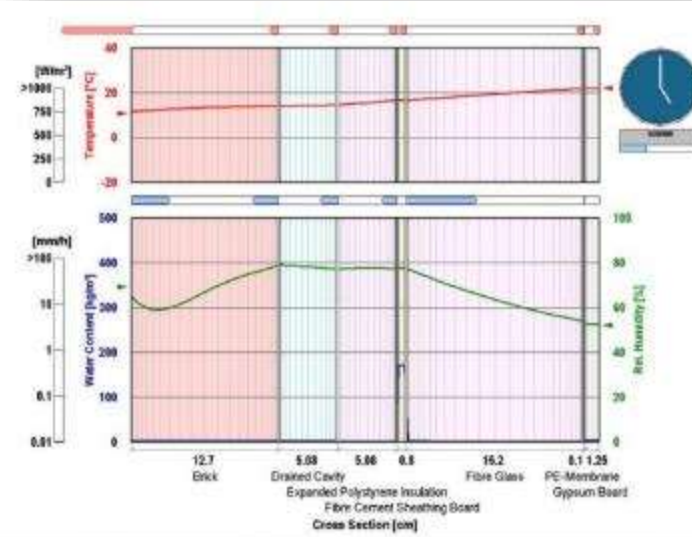
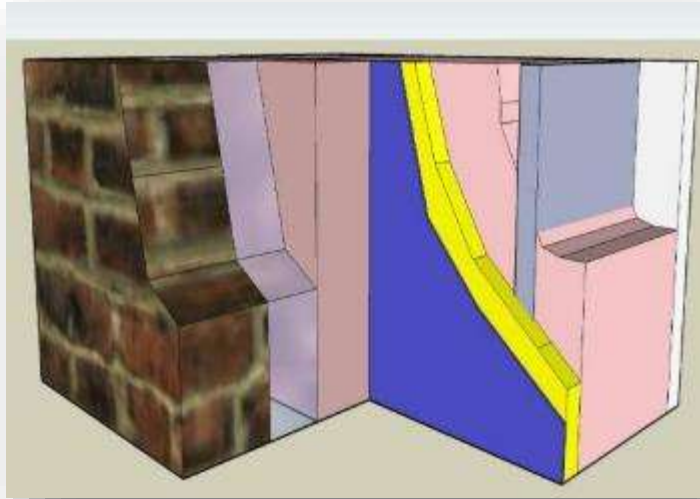
Energy



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Photo credit BCRA Inc.

HAMM- Building Enclosure Design



Durability

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Photo credit BCRA Inc.

Moisture Transport - Vapor Diffusion



Moisture Transport – Air Leakage

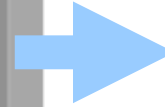


Airborne Moisture

Diffusion

*4x8 sheet
of gypsum
board*

*Interior at
70°F and
40% RH*



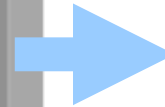
1/3 quart
of water

Air
Leakage

*4x8 sheet
of gypsum
board with
a 1 sq inch
hole*



*Interior at
70°F and
40% RH*



30 quarts
of water

Vapor Diffusion or Vapor Laden Air?

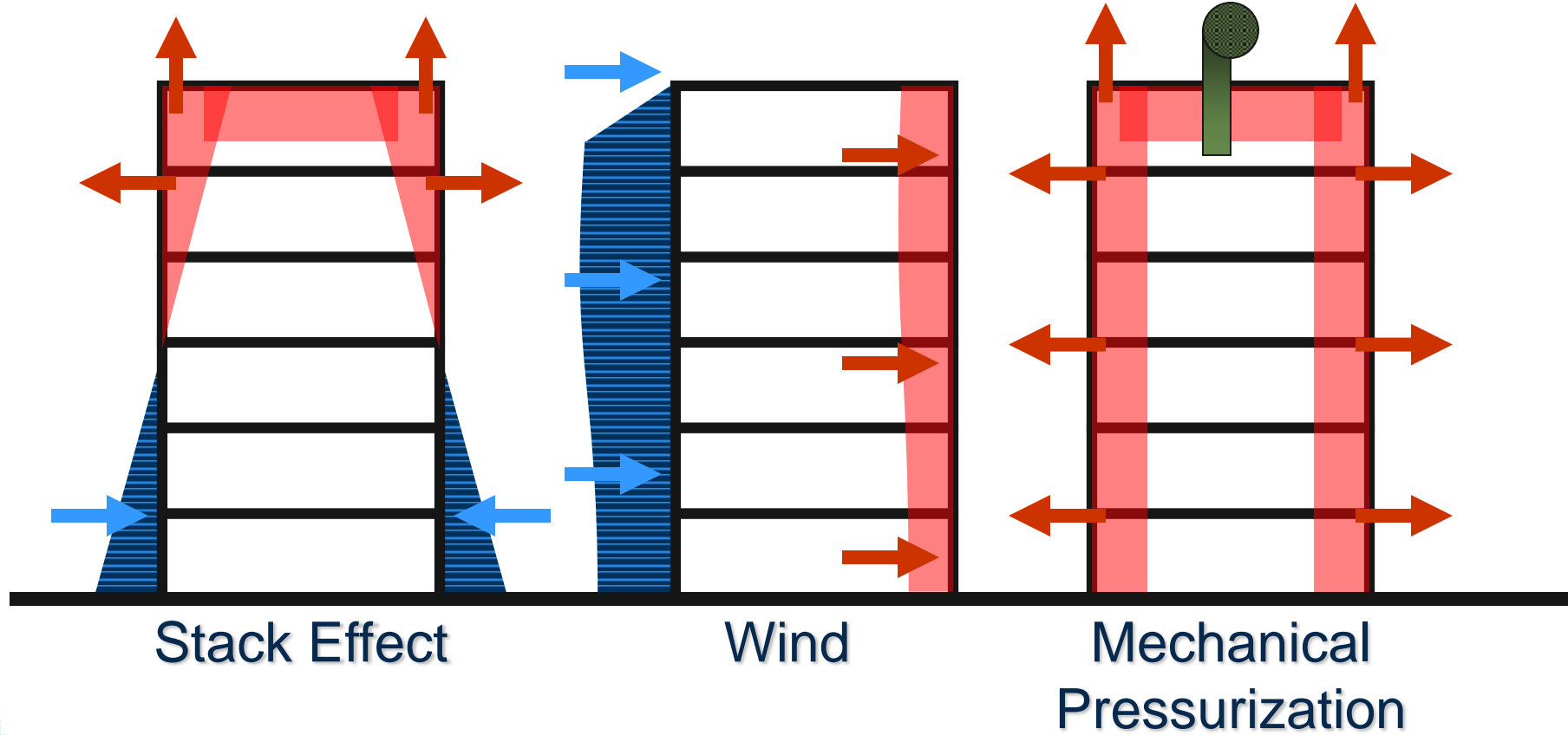


Air Leakage Loads

Air leakage is driven by air pressure difference across the building envelope.



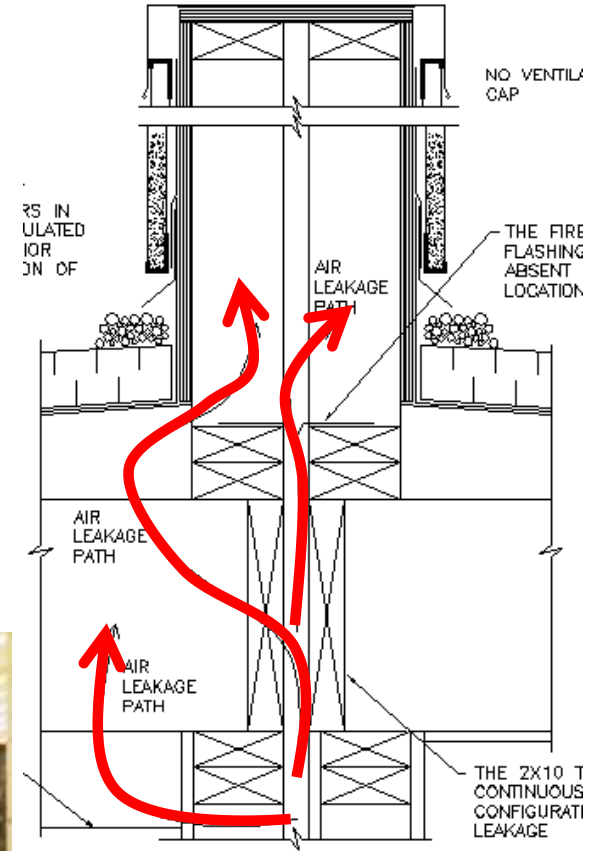
Air Pressure Difference



Pressure Control Issues



Unintended Air Leakage



Air Leakage Issues



Air Leakage Issues

Window Interface

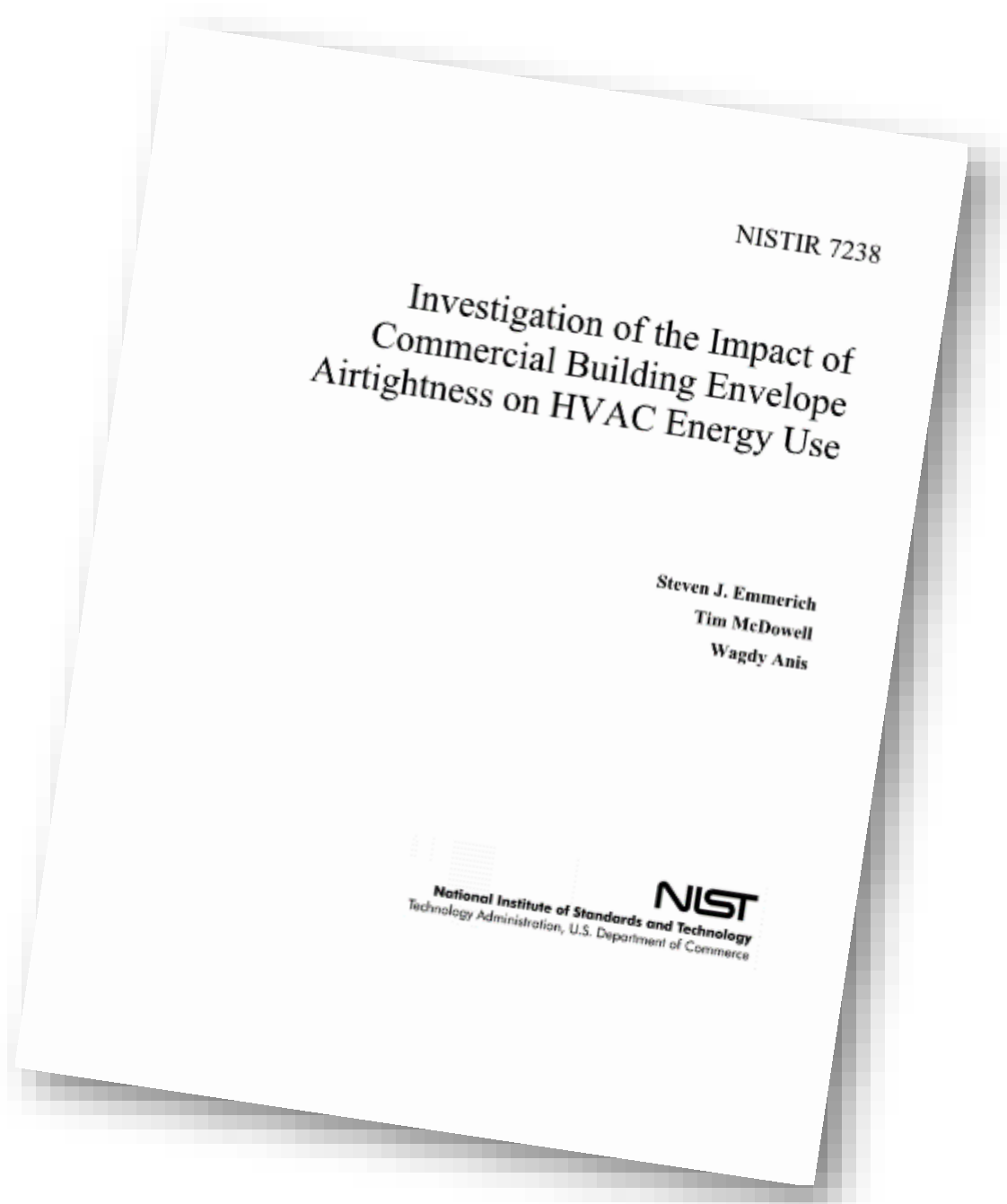


It haunts me.....



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Is it all just Hot Air?



green·wash

/ˈgrēnwôSH, ˈgrēnwäSH/

noun

disinformation disseminated by an organization so as to present an environmentally responsible public image.

"the recycling bins in the cafeteria are just feeble examples of their corporate greenwash"



Translations, word origin, and more definitions

Stop the GREENWASH!



Stop the GREENWASH!

MailOnline

Airline asks passengers to use the toilet before boarding... so they will weigh less and help cut carbon emissions

- ▶ A Japanese airline has started asking passengers to go to the toilet before boarding in a bid to reduce carbon emissions.
- ▶ Nippon Airways (ANA) claims that empty bladders mean lighter passengers, a lighter aircraft and thus lower fuel use.
- ▶ ANA hopes the weight saved will lead to a five-tonne reduction in carbon emissions over the course of 30 days.



Stop the GREENWASH!



Stop the GREENWASH!



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Stop the GREENWASH!



CITY HALL ENERGY USAGE

Seattle's new City Hall is using more electricity than the larger building it replaced.

● NEW BUILDING ● OLD BUILDING

Average kilowatt-hours
per day

7,045

5,940

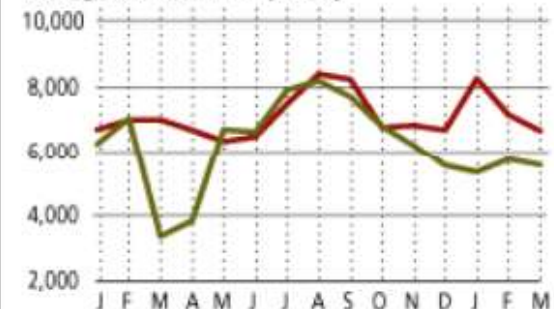
Average kilowatt-hours
per year

2,571,551

2,167,964

Month-by-month comparison*

Average kilowatt-hours per day



*Old building: Jan. 2002-March 2003
New building: Jan. 2004-March 2005

Source: Seattle City Light

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

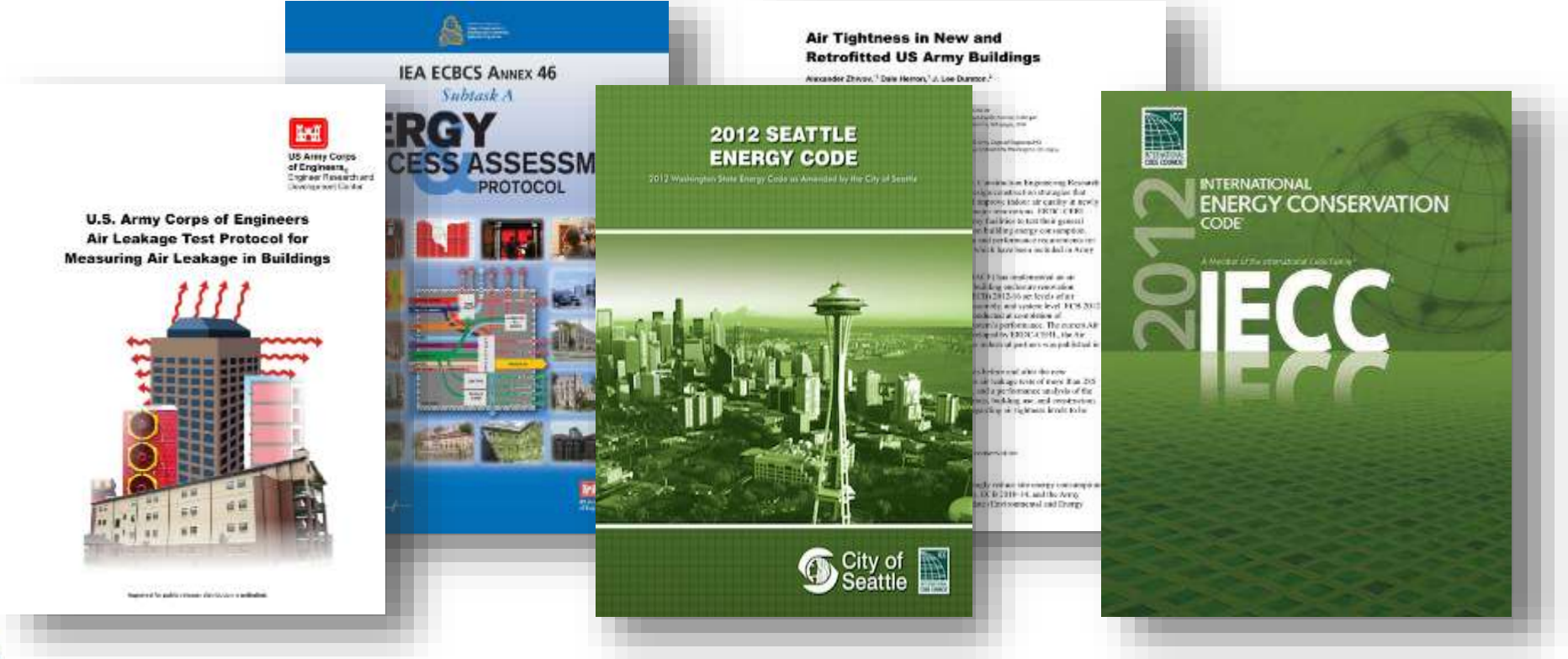
Hand in Hand with HVAC



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But no one measures the room...

From Then to Now



Energy Code Requirements

- Federal: Passing 0.25 cfm/ft² since 2009 (UFC)
 - Military Departments
 - Defense Agencies
 - DoD Field Activities
- Federal Level Construction*
- SOFA, HNFA, BIA, etc.


Energy Code Requirements

- Seattle/WA: The completed building shall be tested and the air leakage rate of the building envelope shall not exceed 0.40 cfm/ft² at a pressure differential of 75 Pa in accordance with ASTM E 779 or an equivalent method approved by the code official.
(2012 WSEC C402.4.1.2.3 Building test).
- City of Fort Collins - UFC

Energy Code Requirements

- IECC 2012 - 0.4 cfm/ft² -coming at varying levels
 - Materials
 - Assemblies
 - WBALT
 - The 2012 IECC exempts buildings in Climate Zones 1 through 3 and 90.1-2010 exempts semi-heated spaces in Climate Zones 1 through 6 in addition to single wythe concrete buildings in Climate Zone 2B
- Energy Models
 - Passive House
 - LEED
 - Etc.

A Look At Requirements Globally

cfm/ft² [L/s·m²] at 75Pa			
US	ASHRAE / IECC	0.40 cfm/ft² at 75Pa	0.40/2.02
US	LEED	1.25 in² EfLA @ 4 Pa / 100 ft²	0.30/1.52
US	ASHRAE Average handbook of fundamentals	0.30 cfm/ft² at 75Pa	0.30/1.52
	U.S. UFC	0.25 cfm/ft² at 75Pa	0.25/1.27
UK	TS-1 Commercial Tight	2 m³/h/m² at 50 Pa	0.14/0.71
CAN	R-2000	1 in² EqLA @ 10 Pa / 100 ft²	0.13/0.66
US	ASHRAE 90.1 Tight handbook of fundamentals	0.10 cfm/ft² at 75Pa	0.10/0.51

For a 4 story building, 120 x 110 ft, n=0.65

Looser

Tighter

 Passive House 0.06 cfm/ft² at 75Pa

How Leaky Are Buildings...?

Example #1



Standard Commercial
Construction
Air Leakage Rate:
0.40 to 1.60 cfm/sf @
0.3" wg

**100,000sf of envelope =
40,000cfm to 160,000cfm**

How Leaky Are Buildings...?

Example #2

Area of Exterior Envelope

220,000 sf

100,000 sf

Floor Area

220,000 sf x 0.06 cfm/sf = 13,200 cfm (Passive House)

220,000 sf x 0.25 cfm/sf = 55,000 cfm (US DoD)

220,000 sf x 0.4 cfm/sf = 88,000 cfm (ASHRAE)

220,000 sf x 1.0 cfm/sf = 220,000 cfm (Industry Current)

We Were Warned.....

- 0.25 cfm/sf is not achievable
- There are too many building types for one standard
- An air tightness standard will limit construction type
- An air tightness standard will limit material type
- This is space-age technology that requires new materials
- Needed is an education and training process that will take years to usher in

Test Study



US Army Corps
of Engineers®



- 285 DoD buildings
- Time range of 29 months
- 34+ DoD installations
- All climate zones in the United States *with some additional off shore*
- One to nine stories
- Building envelope areas ranging from 1,000 ft² to 370,000 ft²
- All building types/uses

Lessons Learned



Poly Vapor Barrier = Air Barrier







Size Matters- Detroit Arsenal Building 270



Detroit Arsenal Bldg. 270



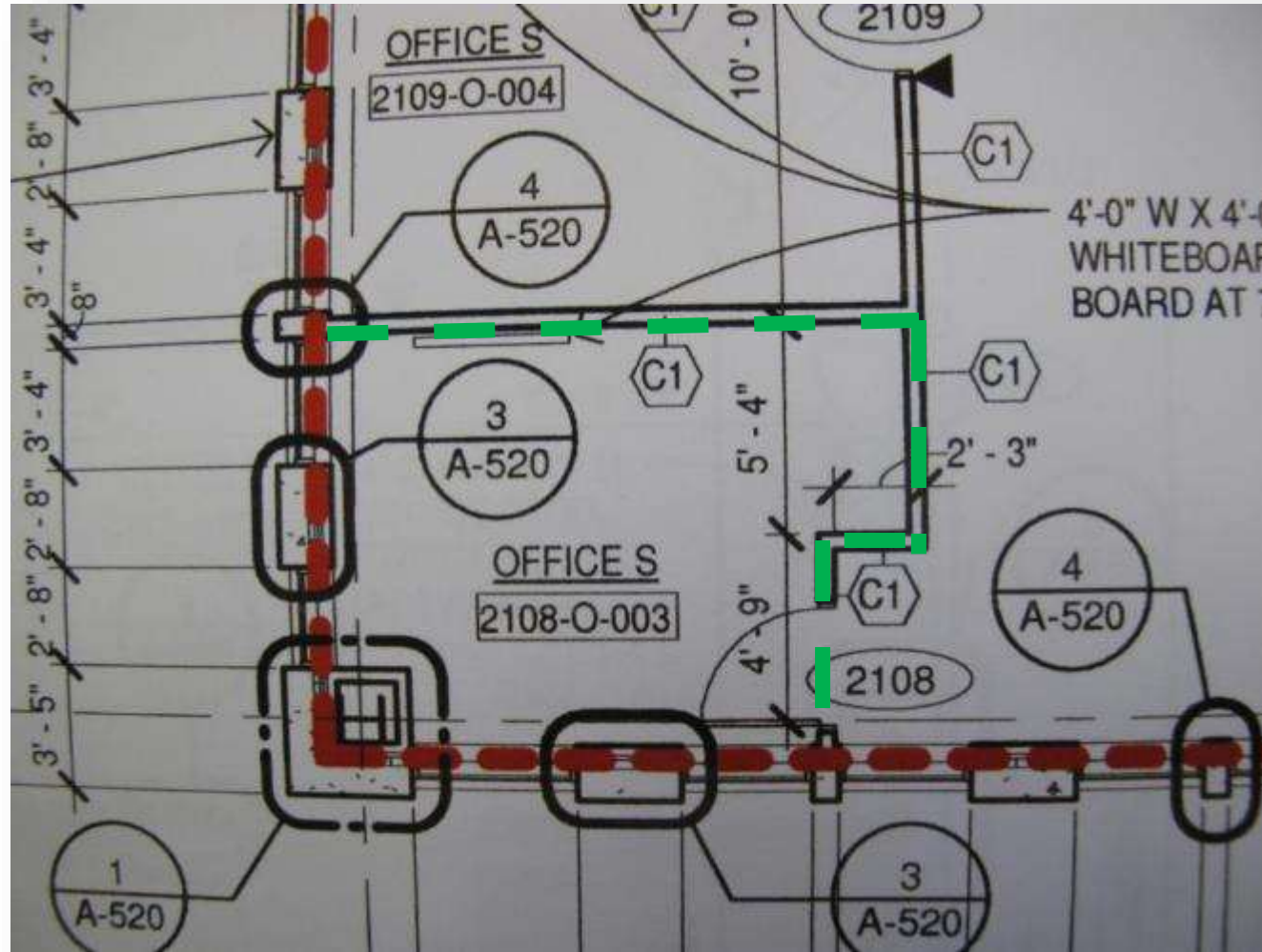
Detroit Arsenal Bldg. 270



Detroit Arsenal Bldg. 270



Confidence Test



*~1300-sf
of
envelope*

WBALT



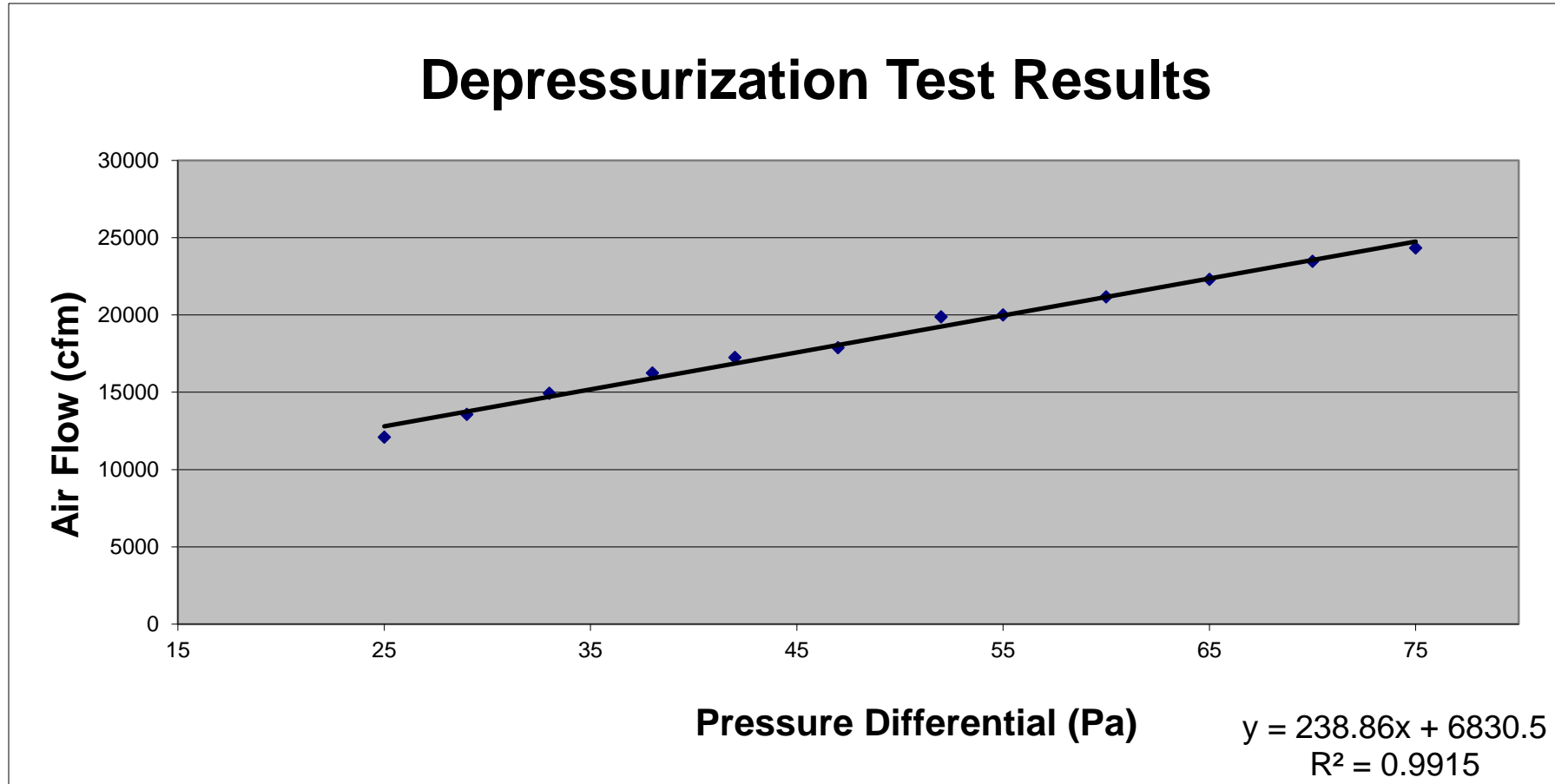
Test Set-up



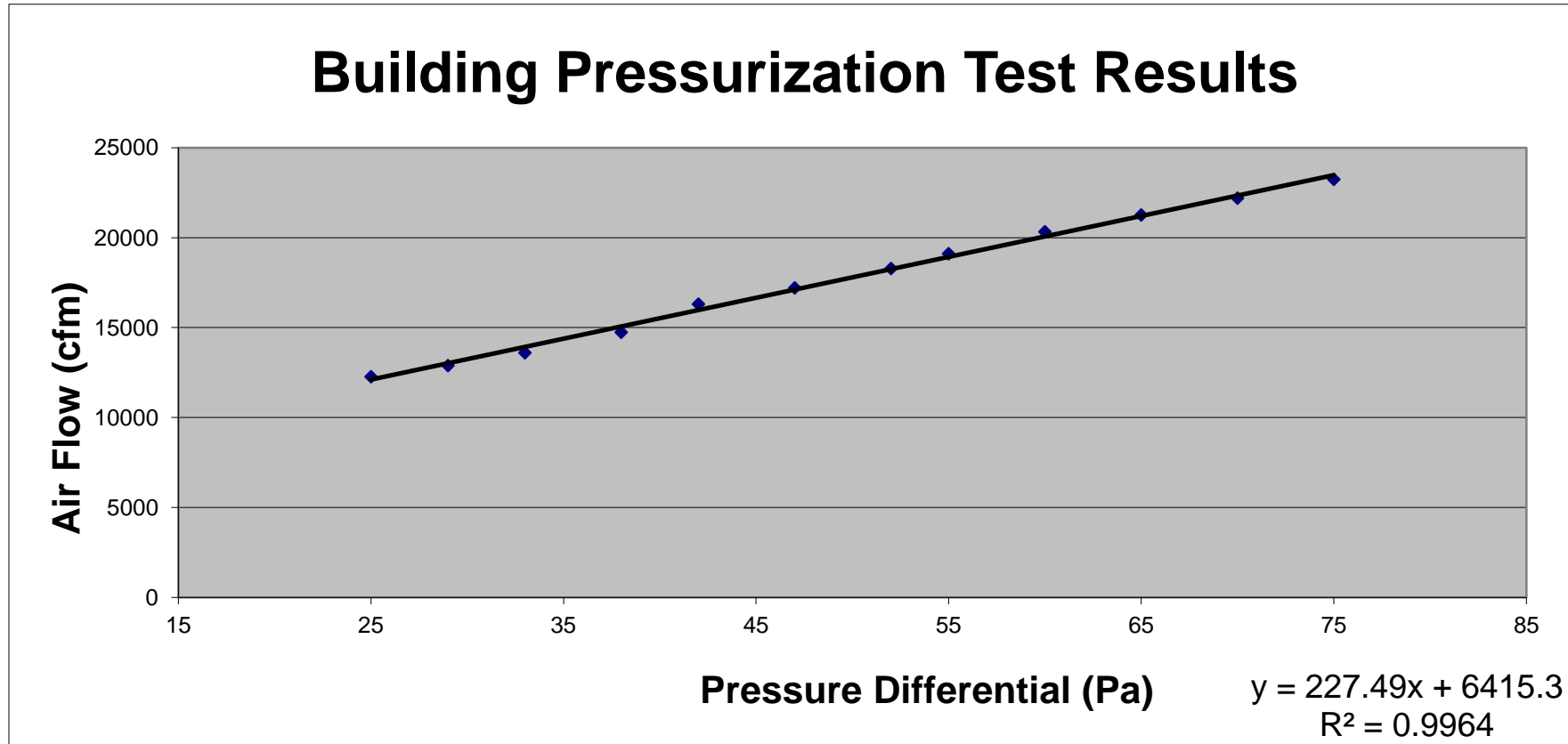
Target Air Leakage

USACE	cfm/sf @75Pa
<i>RFP Requirement</i>	<i>.25cfm/sf @75PA</i>
<i>Detroit Arsenal Bldg. 270</i>	<i>Envelope SF: 144,622</i>
<i>Allowable leakage rate</i>	<i>36155.5 cfm</i>

Data



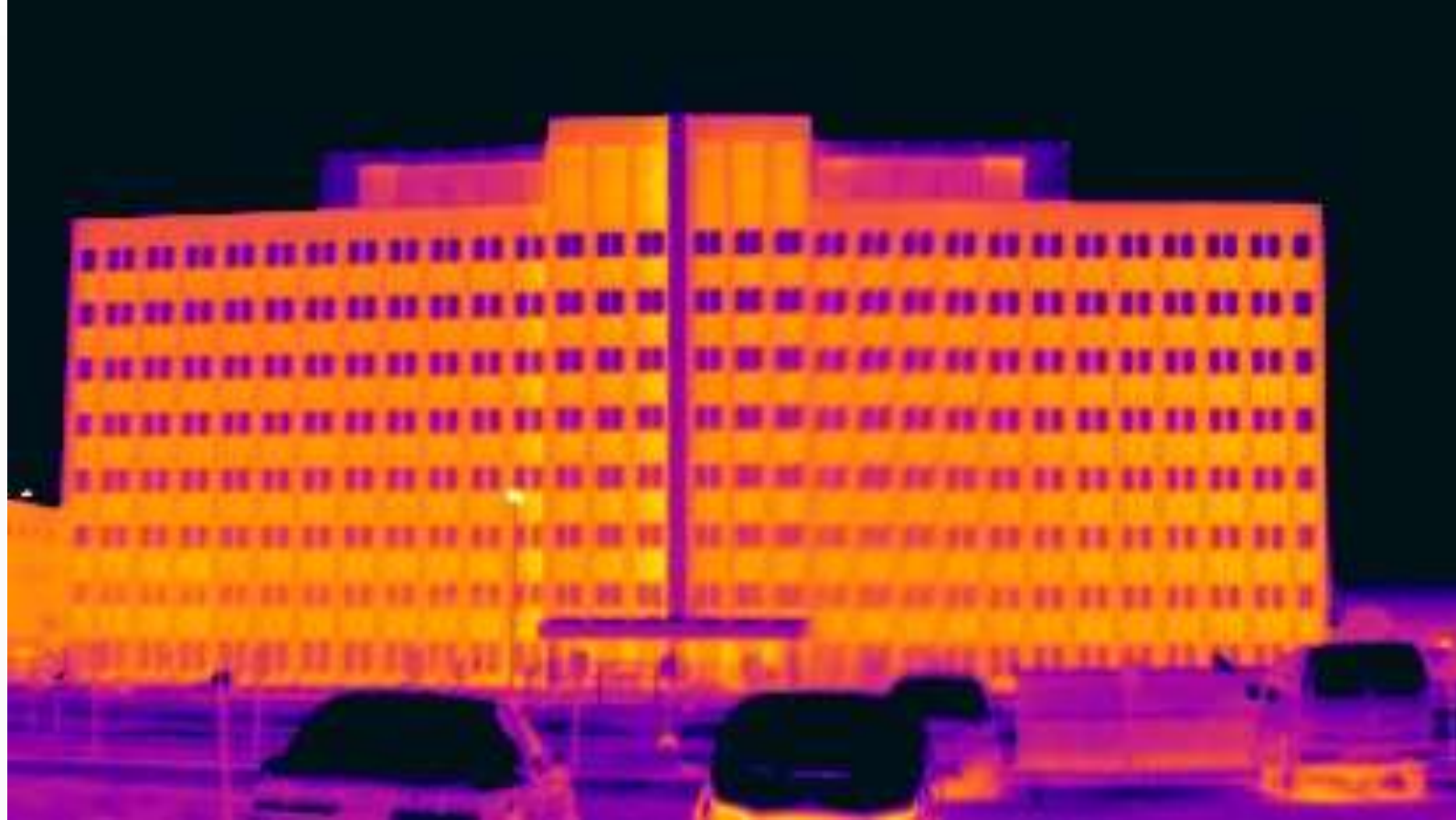
Data



Results

Depressurize	Pressurize
0.168	0.161
24,330 cfm/75	23,235 cfm/75
Average = 0.16	
- Data correlation > 99%	

Infrared Survey



Infrared Survey



Infrared Survey

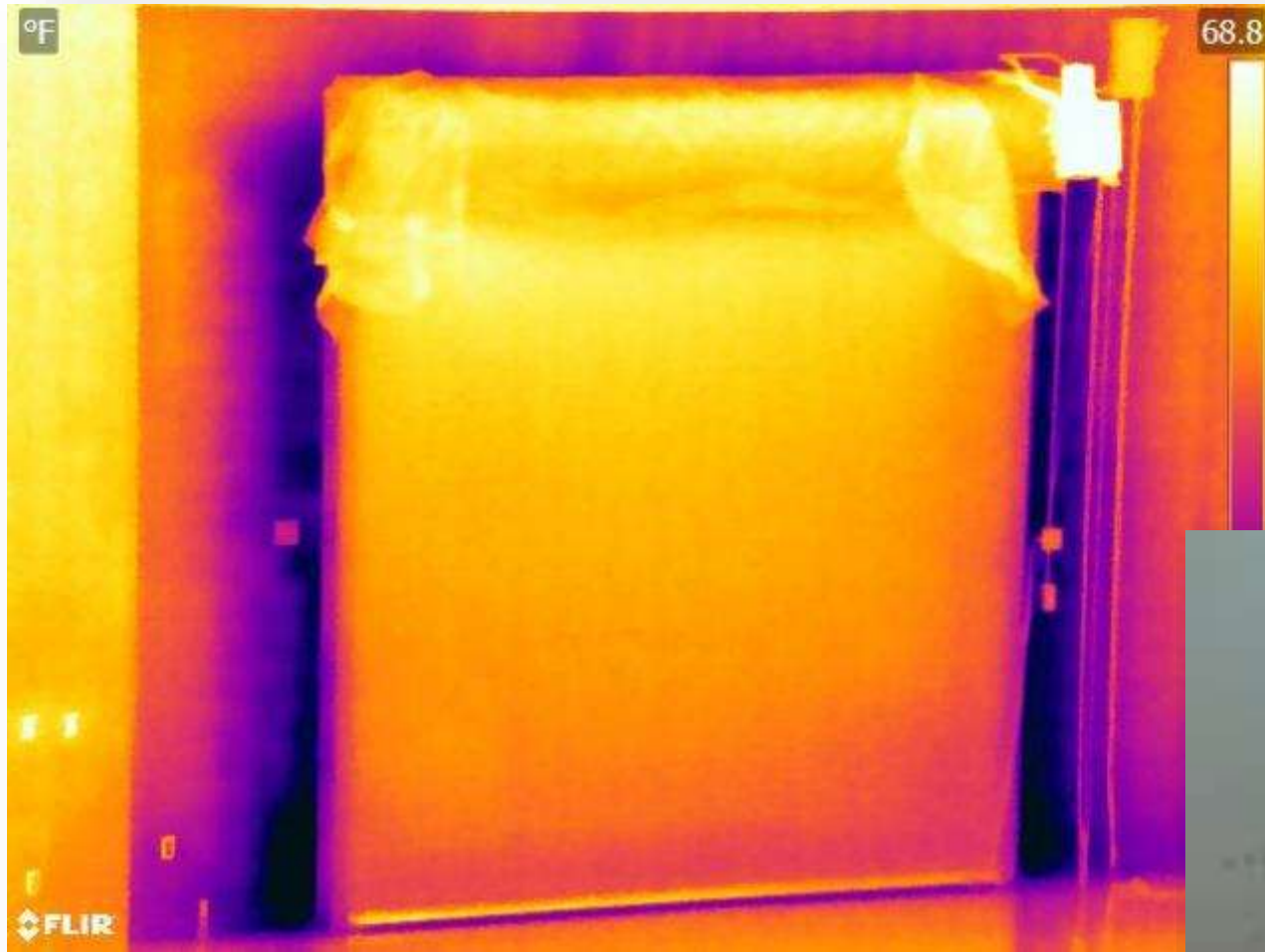


Accommodating the Decision Makers

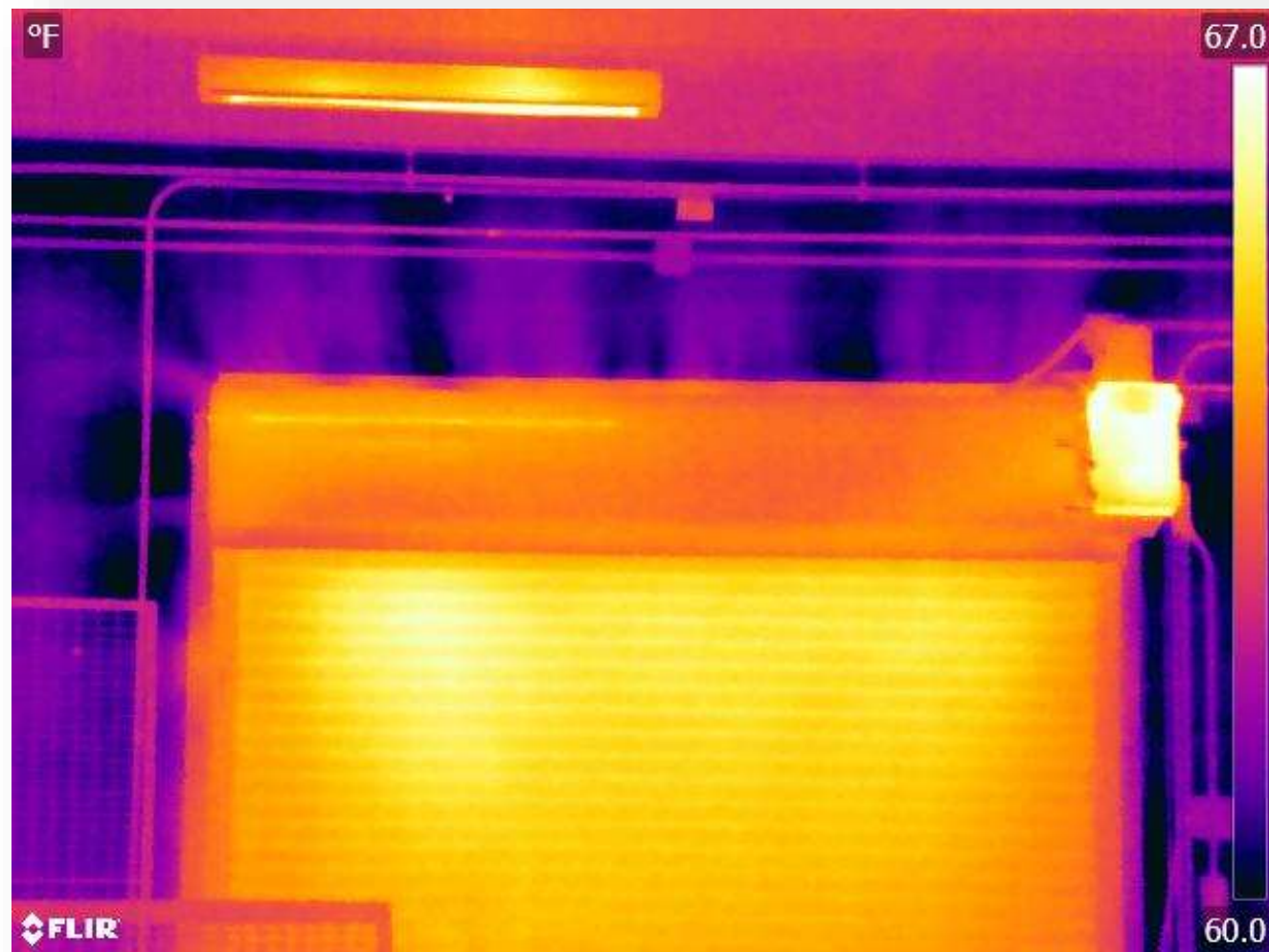


Overhead Roll-up Doors





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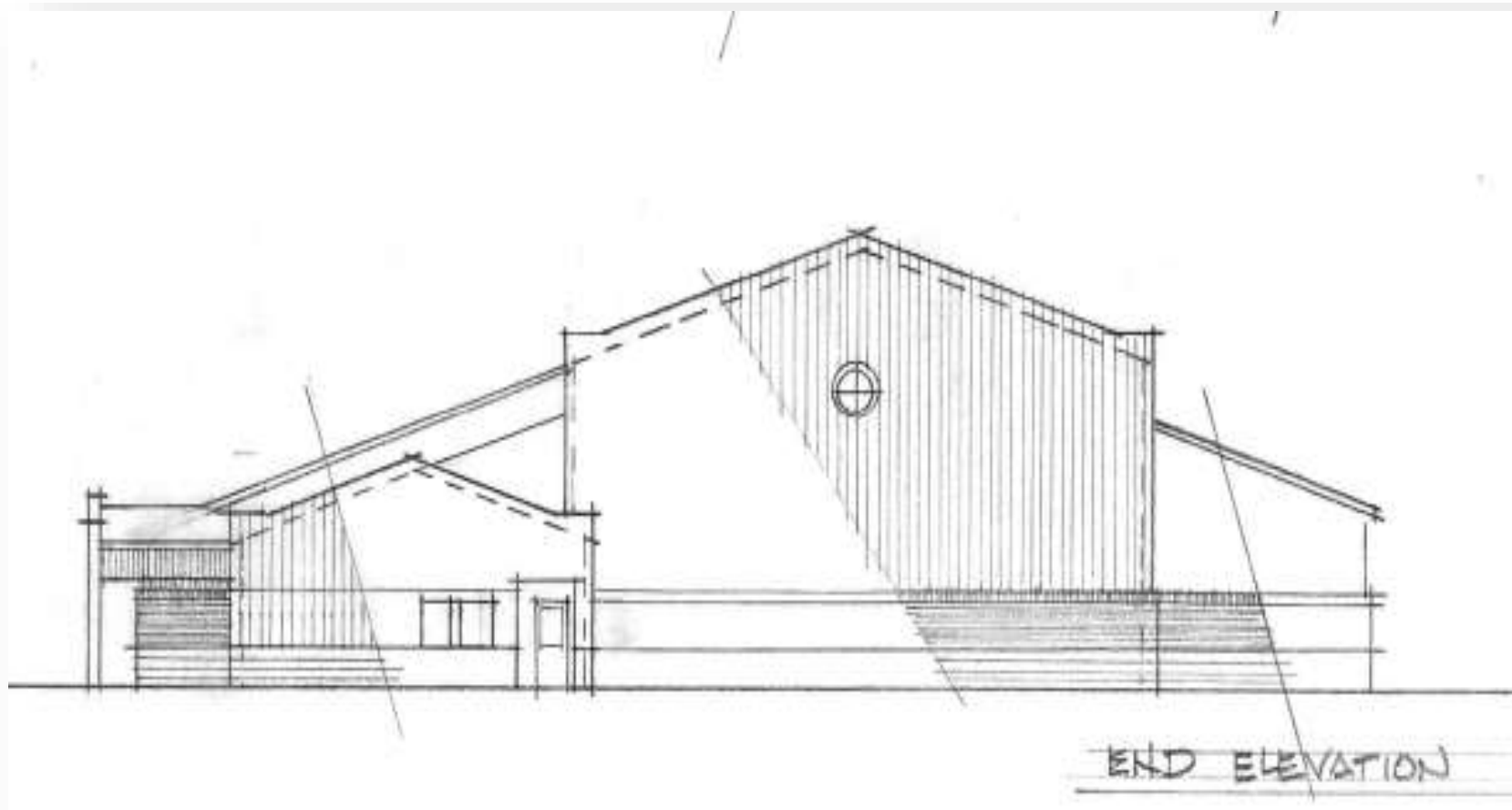


Quantified

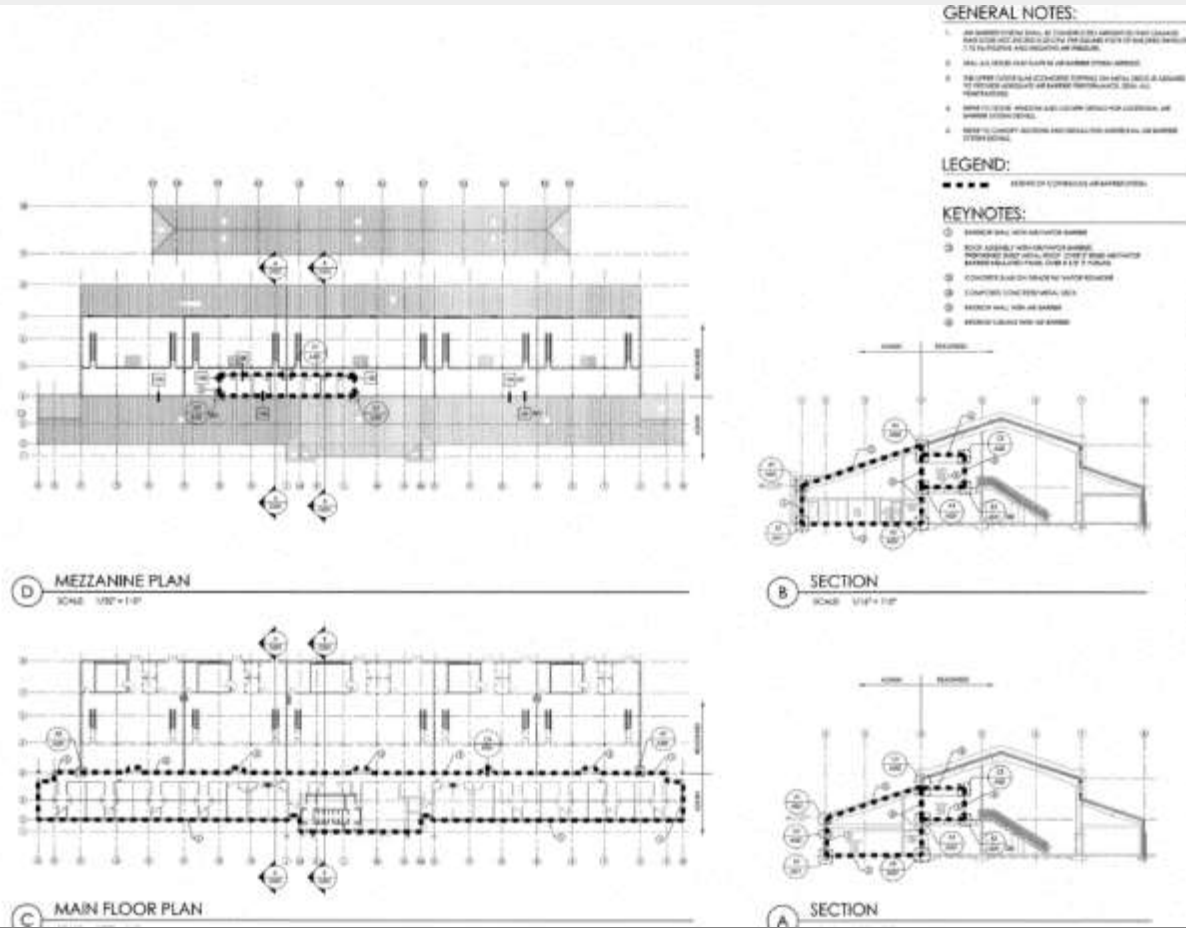


**4,900cfm
@75Pa**

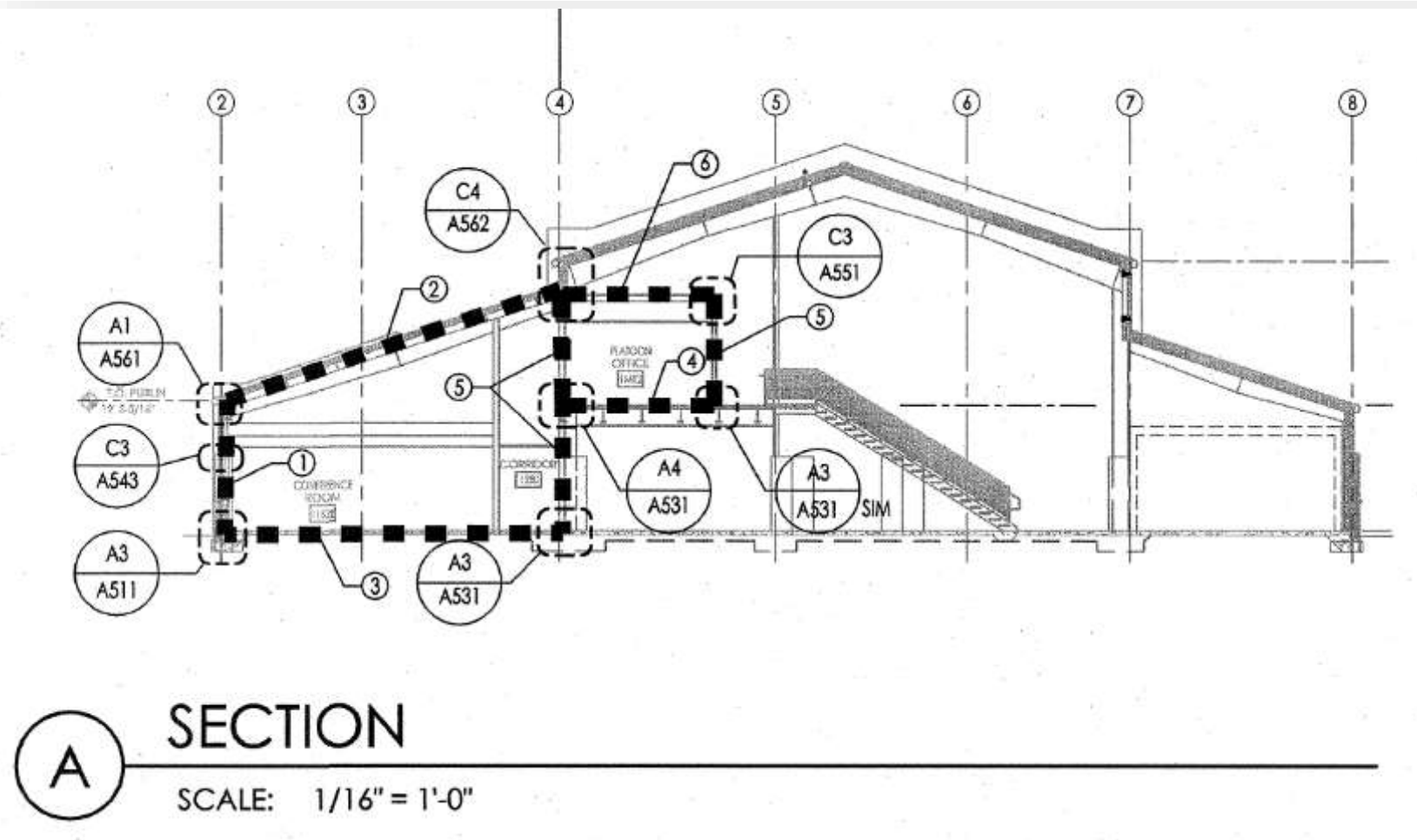
Size Does Matter



Extents of Air Barrier



Extents of Air Barrier



Construction



Construction



Target Air Leakage

USACE	cfm/sf @75Pa
RFP Requirement	.25cfm/sf @75PA
5-5 COF Admin Office Area	Envelope SF 51,352
Allowable leakage rate	12,838 cfm
5-5 ADA COF Mezzanine Office	Envelope SF 4,887
Allowable leakage rate	1,222 cfm

Results

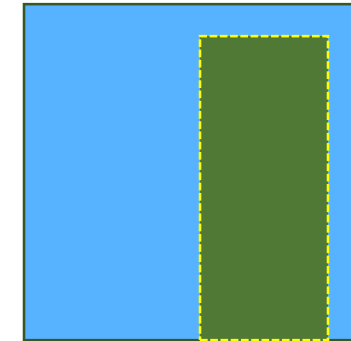
Admin Area	Mezzanine Offices
0.063	0.209
3,260 cfm/75	1,020 cfm/75

Proportion of Operational Leaks

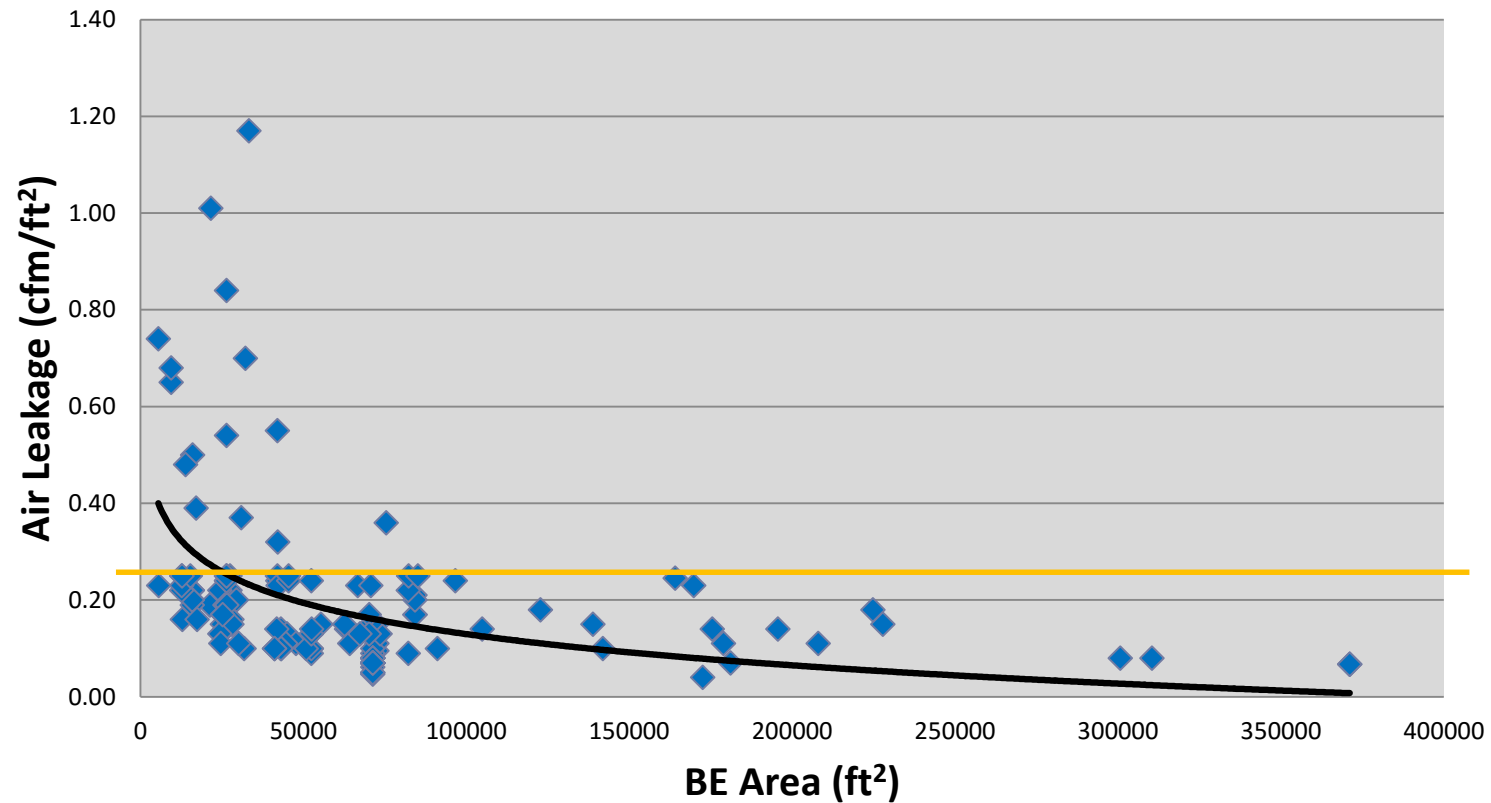
10,000 sf of envelope area
Allowable leakage = 2,500cfm
@75Pa

150cfm @ 75Pa

1,000 sf of envelope area
Allowable leakage =
250cfm @75Pa



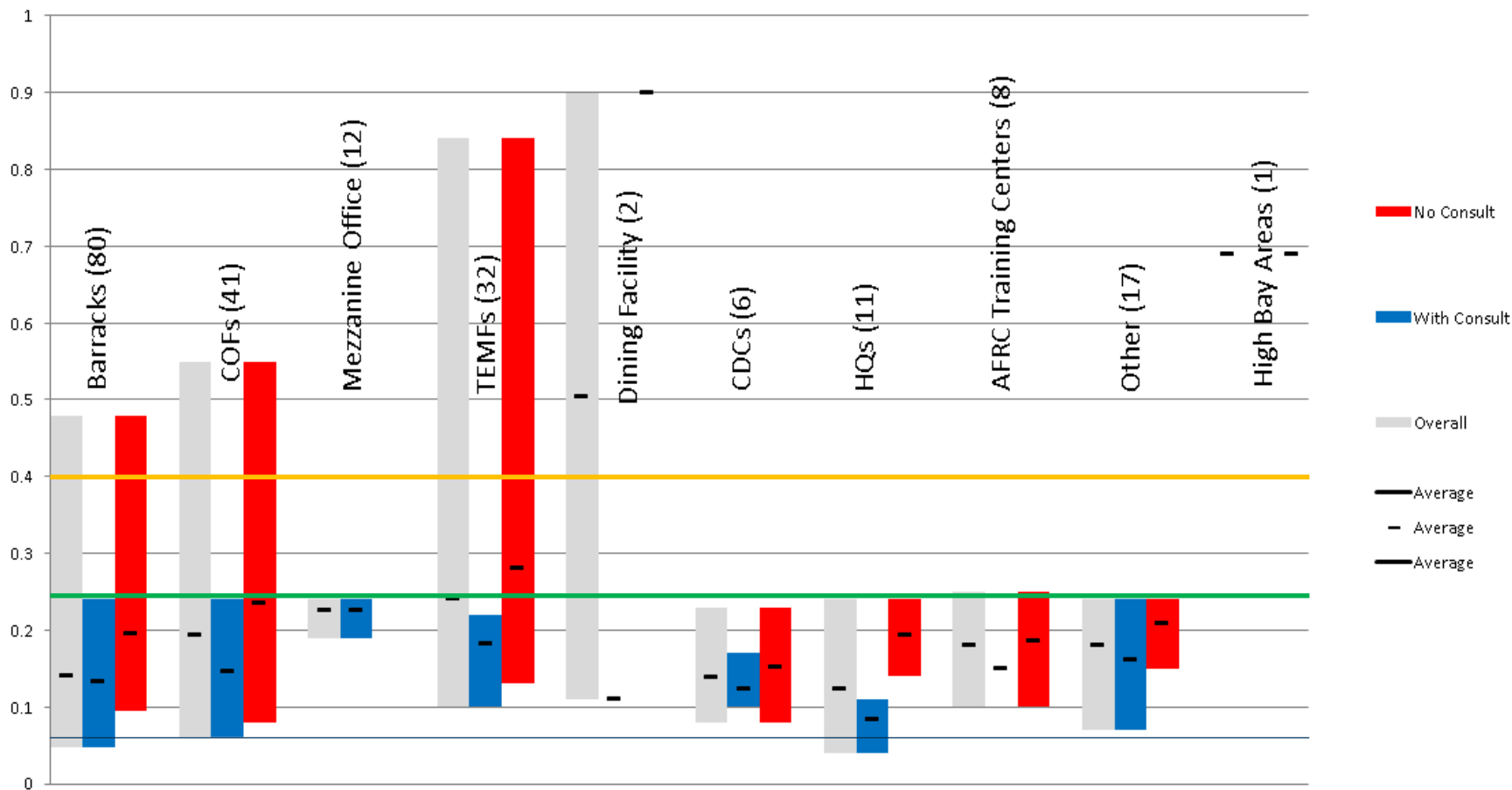
Leakage Rate vs. Building Size



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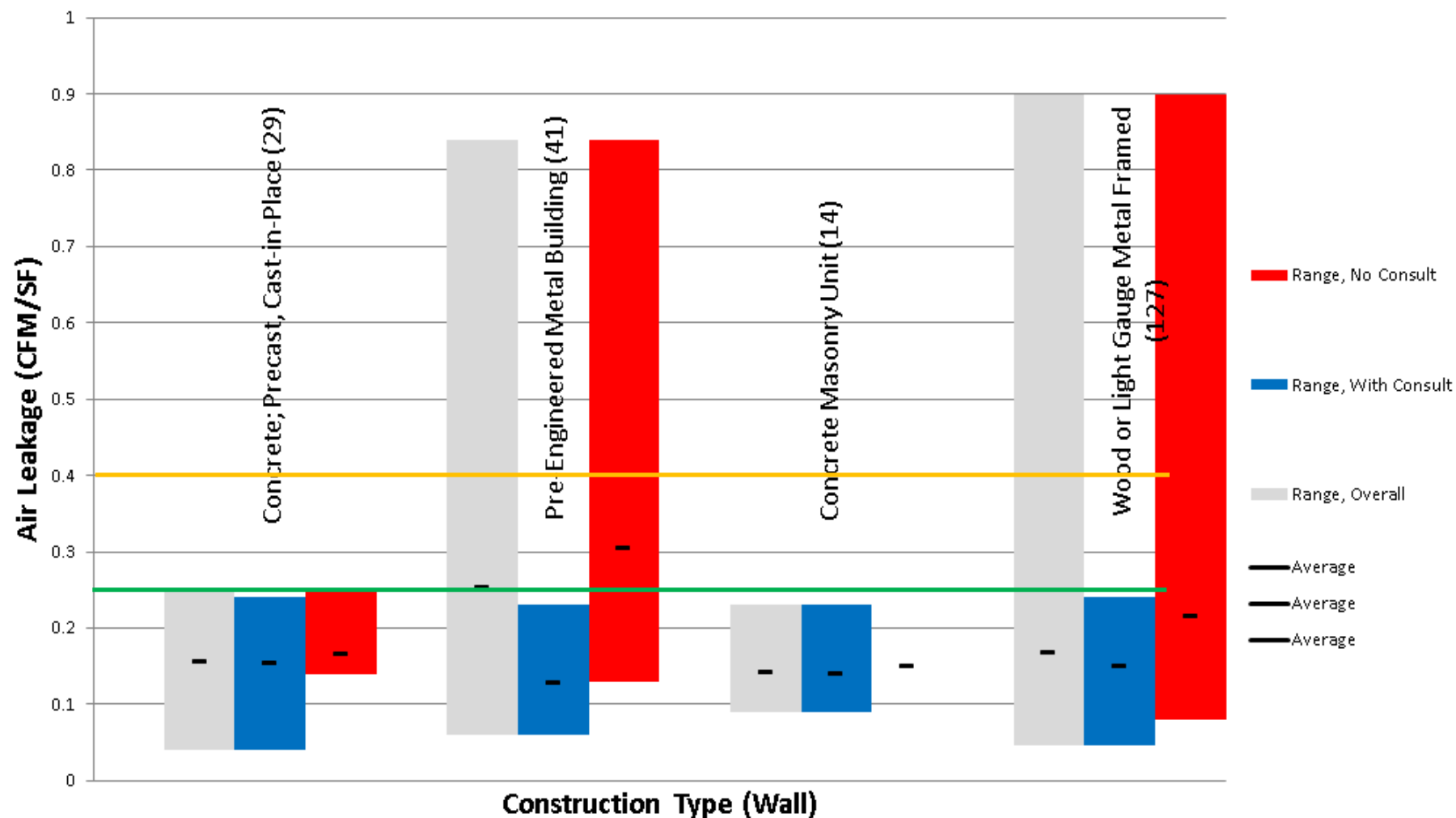


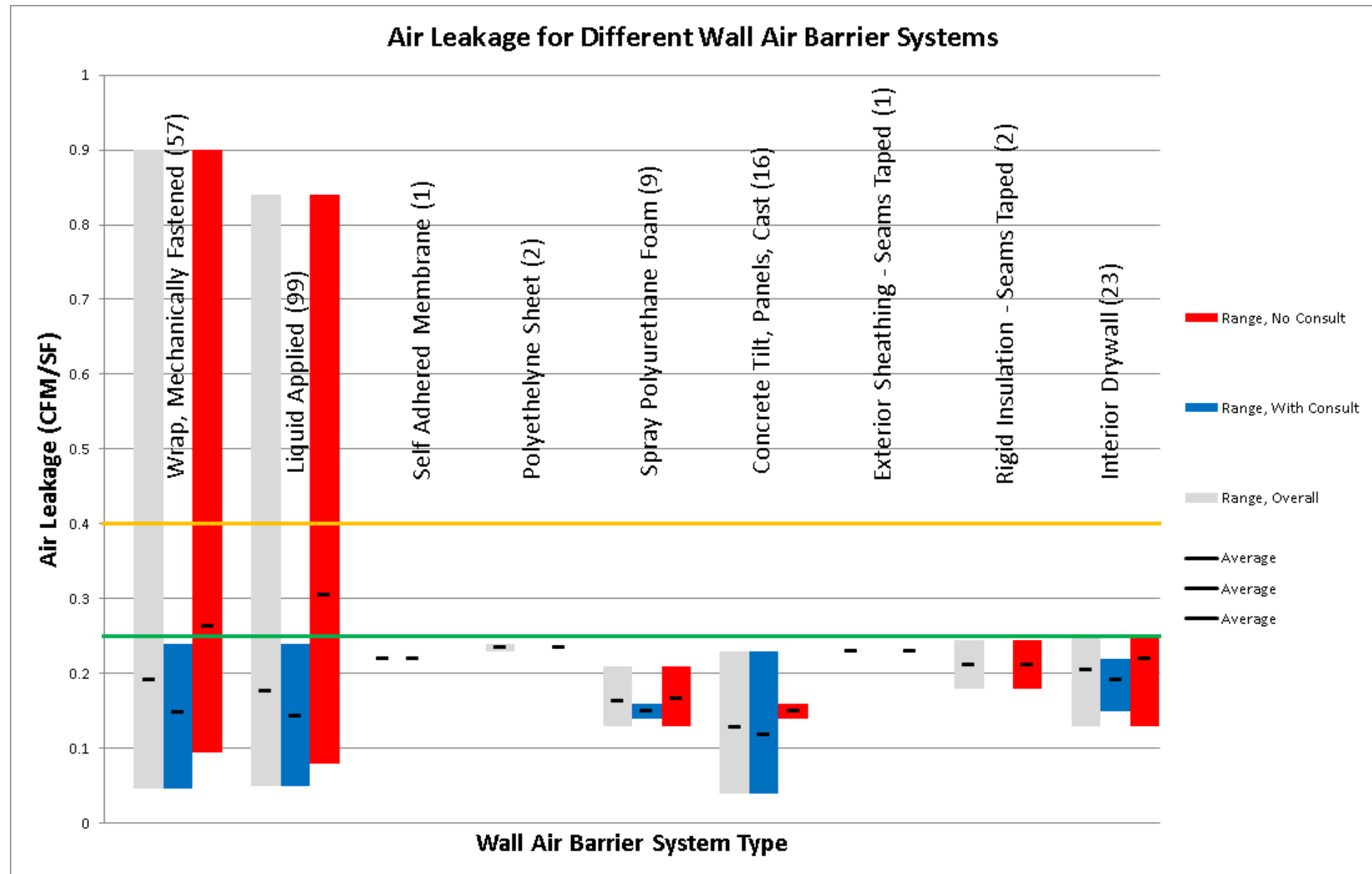
Air Leakage (CFM/ft2)

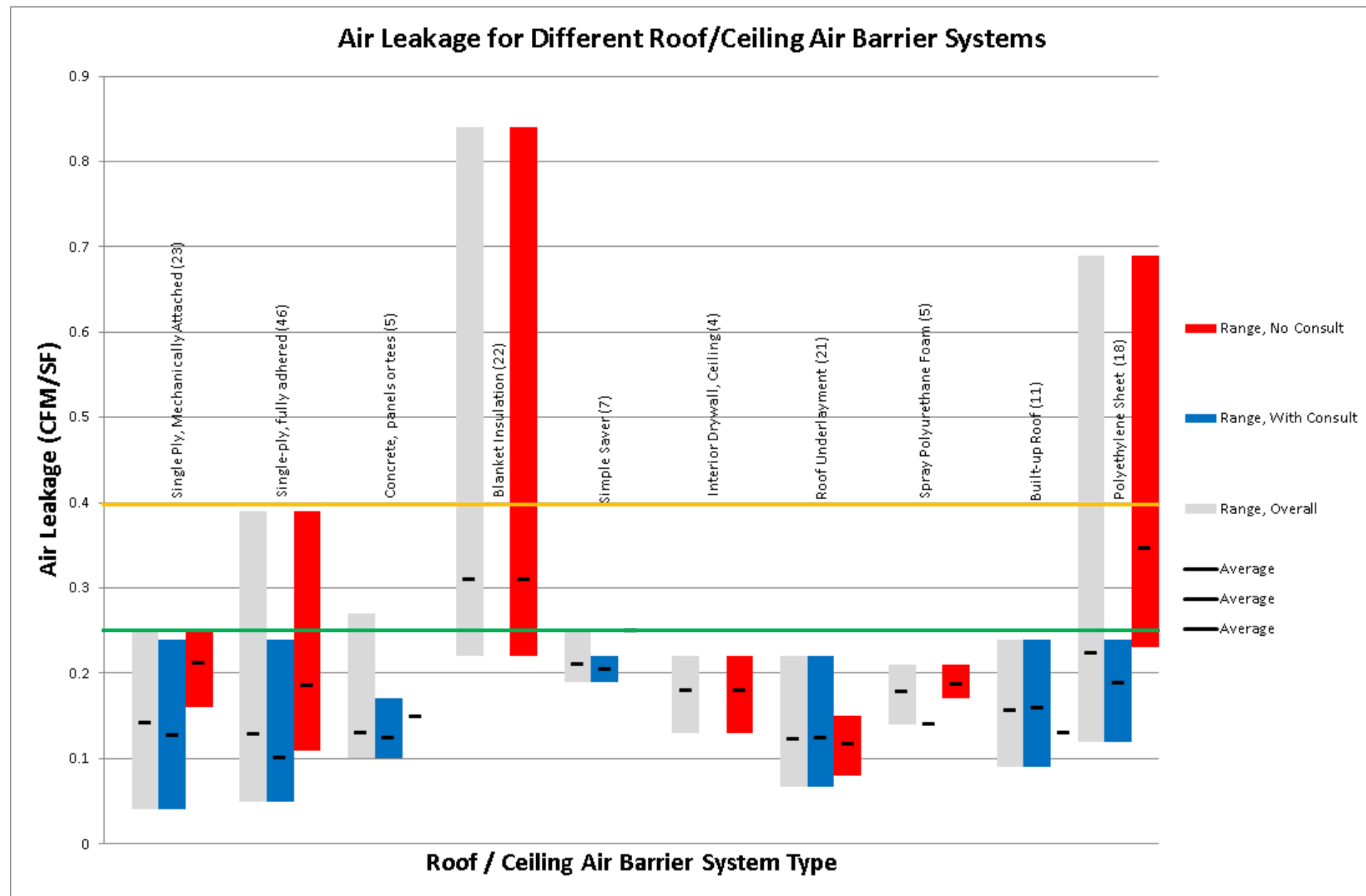


Building Type

Air Leakage for Different Construction Types







Success of the Air Tightness Requirement

- Achievable
- Applicable
- Does not limit construction type
- Does not limit construction materials
- Building envelope discipline



Seattle – Leading the Nation

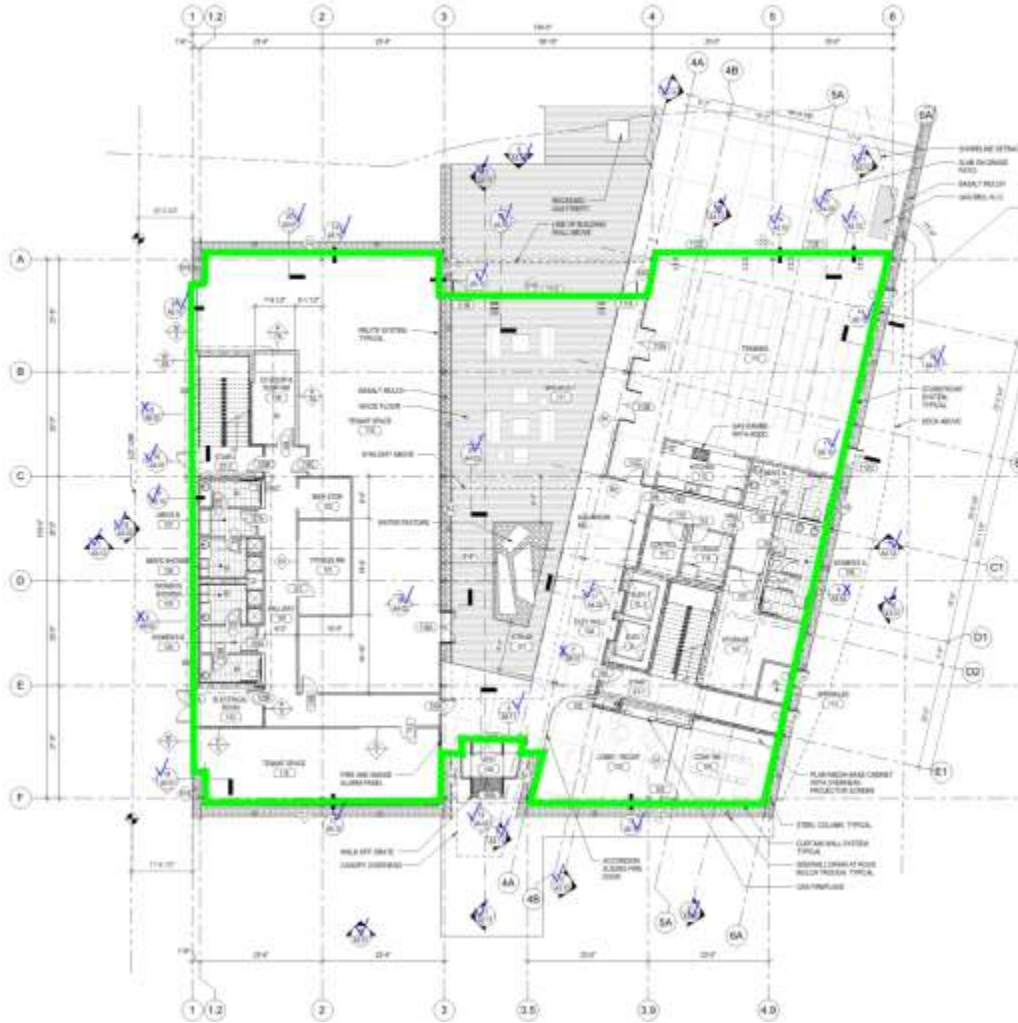
- Seattle/WA: The completed building shall be tested and the air leakage rate of the building envelope shall not exceed 0.40 cfm/ft² at a pressure differential of 75 Pa in accordance with ASTM E 779 or an equivalent method approved by the code official. (2012 WSEC C402.4.1.2.3 Building test).



Seattle – Show the Pressure Boundary

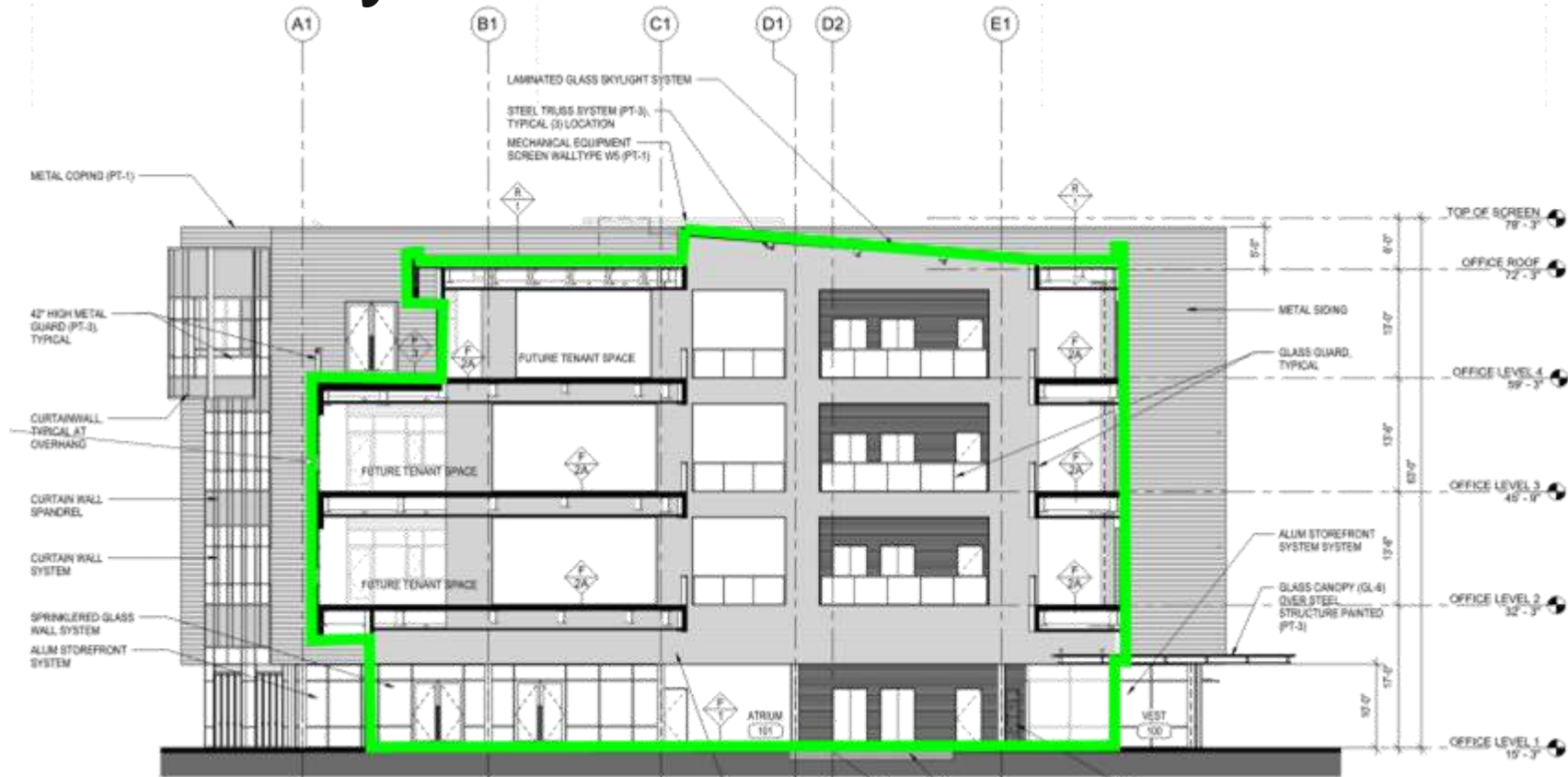
- Seattle: Construction documents shall contain a diagram showing the building's pressure boundary in plan(s) and section(s) and a calculation of the area of the pressure boundary to be considered in the test.
- Although not required in rest of Washington, this is good practice and it will be required by the Contractor and Testing Agency to prepare and conduct whole-building air leakage test.

Building's Pressure Boundary



- In plan show the plane of the continuous air barrier
- For clarity consider showing thumbnail plans on one sheet

Building's Pressure Boundary



- In section show the plane of the continuous air barrier
- For clarity show thumbnail sections on one sheet

FLOOR EDGE (WB)	16 SF	GLAZING	312 SF
OPERABLE DOOR	67 SF	OTHERS	881 SF
WALL W/ METAL WALL PANEL SIDING(W/3)	857 SF	VERTICAL SURFACE	1193 SF
METAL PANEL (W/4)	8 SF		
STOREFRONT	245 SF		



8 ENVELOPE AREA CALCS ATRIUM EAST
1/16" = 1'-0"

Pay special attention:

- Vestibules
- Wing walls
- Soffits & eaves
- Roof-to-wall
- Parapets
- Elevators & stairs
- Loading docks
- Parking garage
- Utility rooms

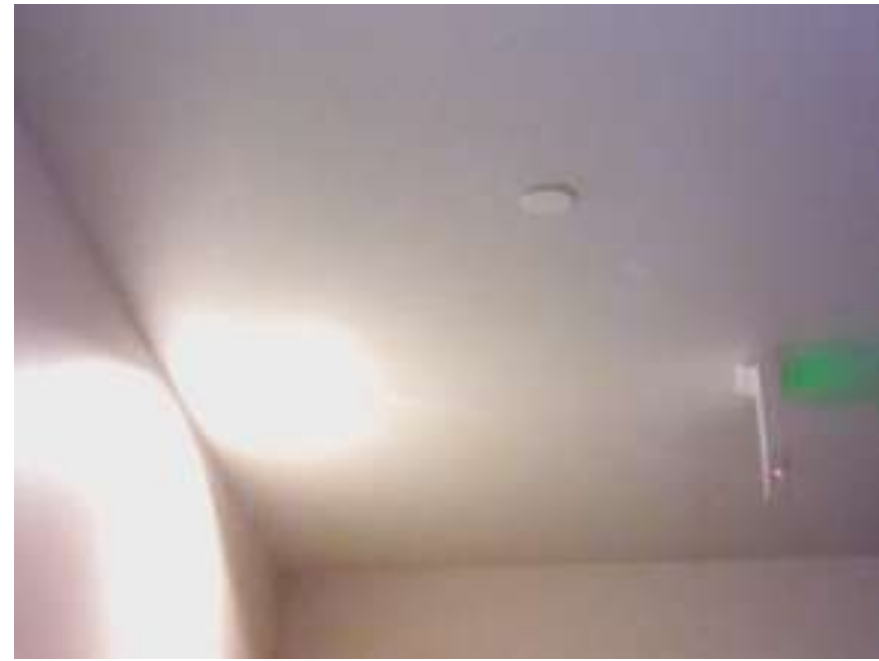
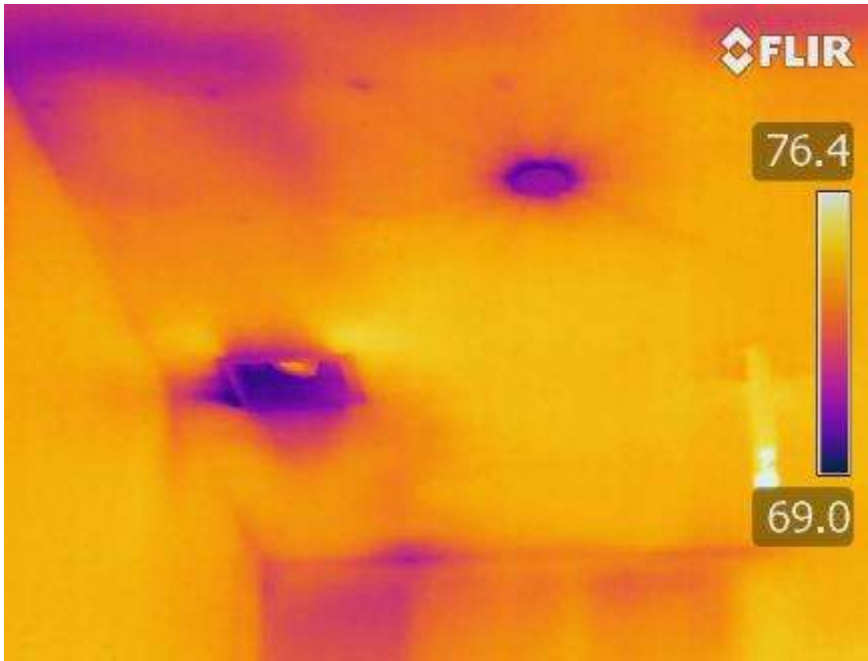
Envelope System Decisions

- Location of the Air Barrier
- Material selections



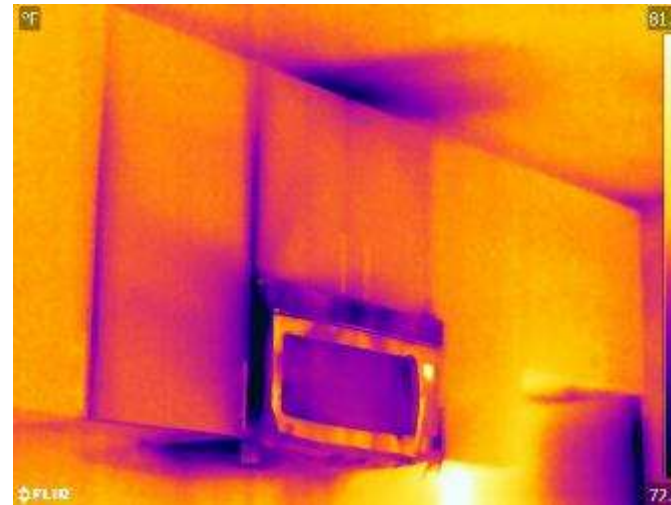
Envelope System Decisions

- Air barrier @ GWB ceiling

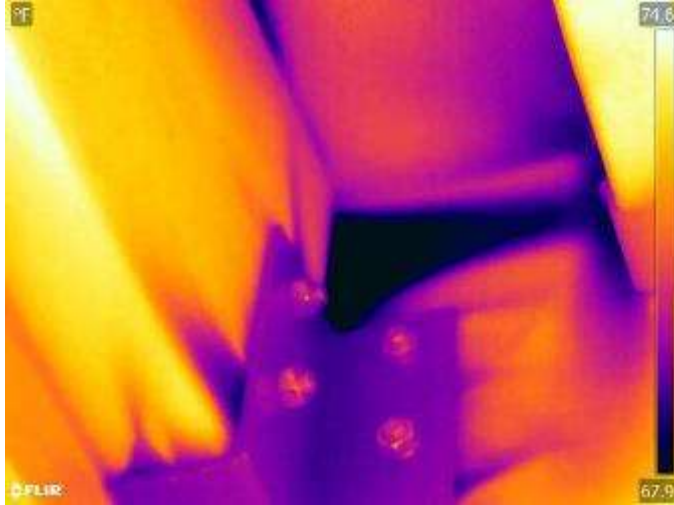


Envelope System Decisions

- Openings: doors, windows, elevators, vestibules
- Penetrations: Drier vent locations, Microwave unit leakage



Envelope System Decisions



Seattle – What went/is going well?


- Air Barrier is being thought about
- Air Barrier is in the design documents
- Air Barrier is being approached as a system, not just a material or an assembly
- Large (50+ story) buildings are being completed
- All buildings are being completed
- A suitable workforce is being developed

Seattle – The trouble points

- The acceptable air leakage rate is 0.4cfm @ .3" w.c.
- At least for the first few years, the requirement has lacked teeth.
Billed as a fact finding period
- The code official is not the same entity as the owner/developer/contractor
- Deals, testing for show, ultimatums, junk testing
- Tall building challenges
- Public vs. Private sector

What is the Right Number?

- Energy
- Durability

cfm/ft ² [L/s·m ²] at 75Pa			
US	ASHRAE / IECC	0.40 cfm/ft ² at 75Pa	0.40/2.02
US	LEED	1.25 in ² EfLA @ 4 Pa / 100 ft ²	0.30/1.52
US	ASHRAE Average handbook of fundamentals	0.30 cfm/ft ² at 75Pa	0.30/1.52
	U.S. UFC	0.25 cfm/ft² at 75Pa	0.25/1.27
UK	TS-1 Commercial Tight	2 m ³ /h/m ² at 50 Pa	0.14/0.71
CAN	R-2000	1 in ² EqLA @ 10 Pa / 100 ft ²	0.13/0.66
US	ASHRAE 90.1 Tight handbook of fundamentals	0.10 cfm/ft ² at 75Pa	0.10/0.51
For a 4 story building, 120 x 110 ft, n=0.65			

Looser

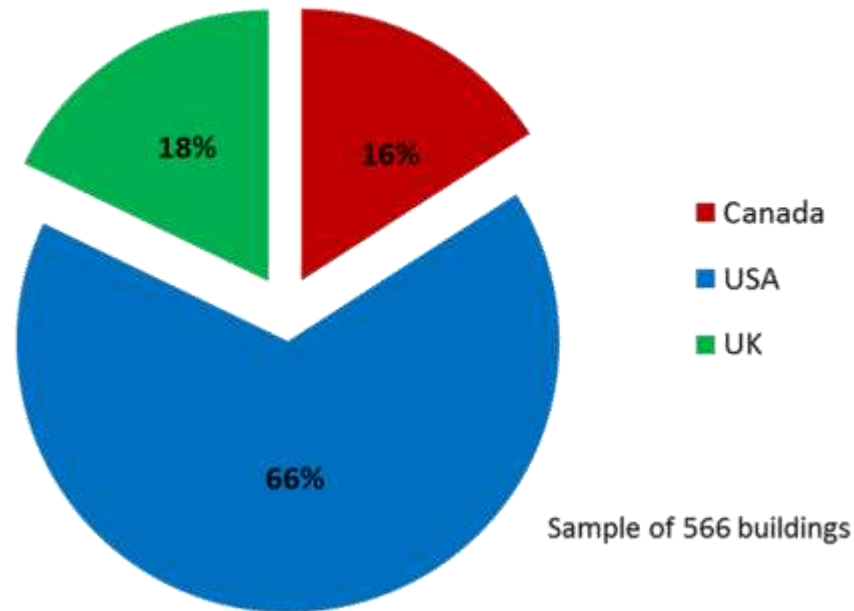
Tighter



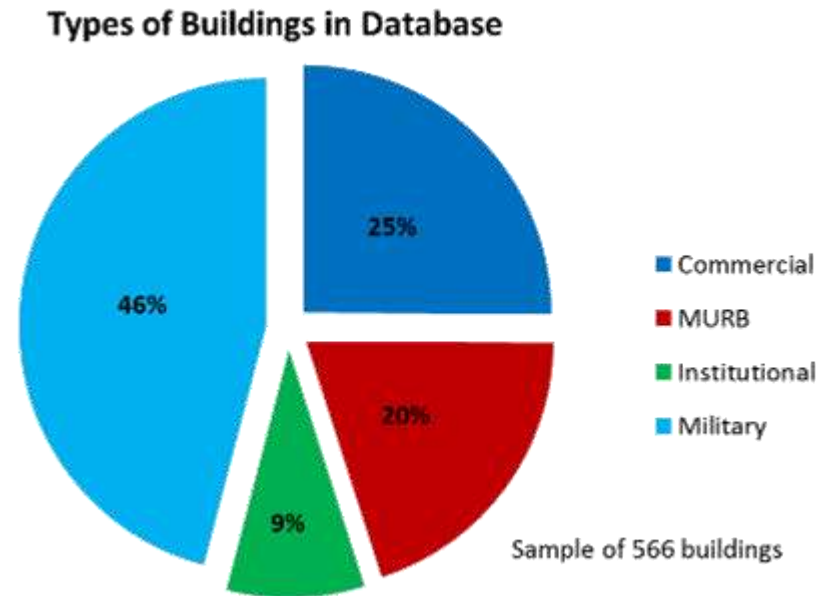
Passive House 0.06 cfm/ft² at 75Pa

Database Population Characteristics

Location of Buildings in Database

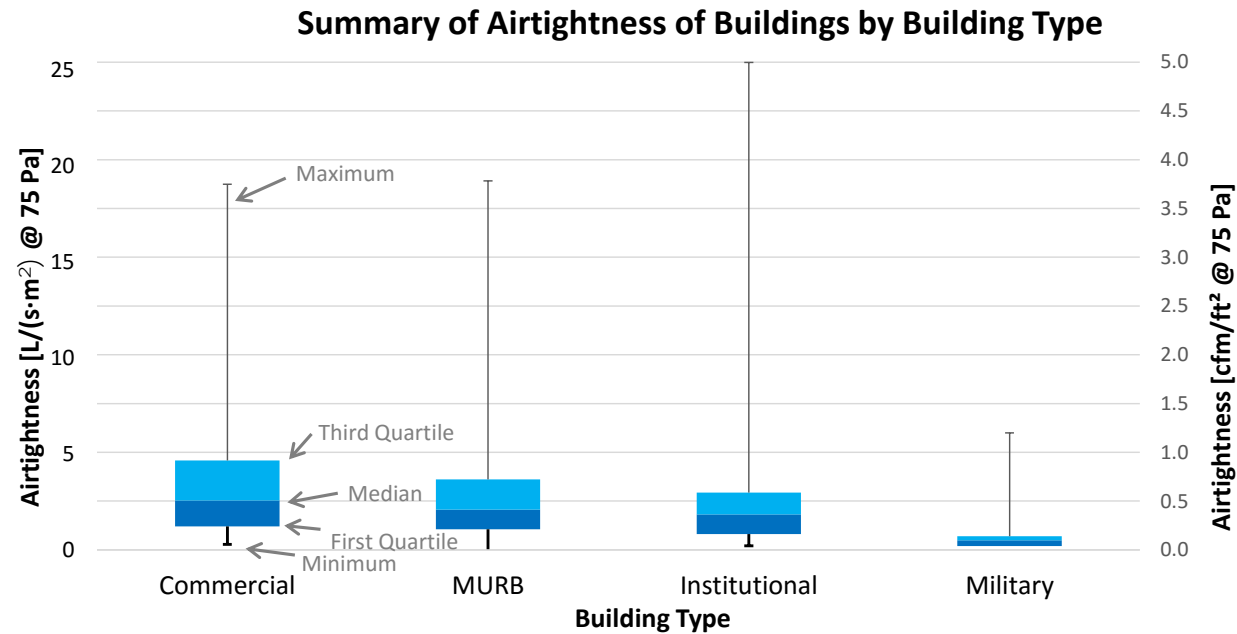


Database Population Characteristics

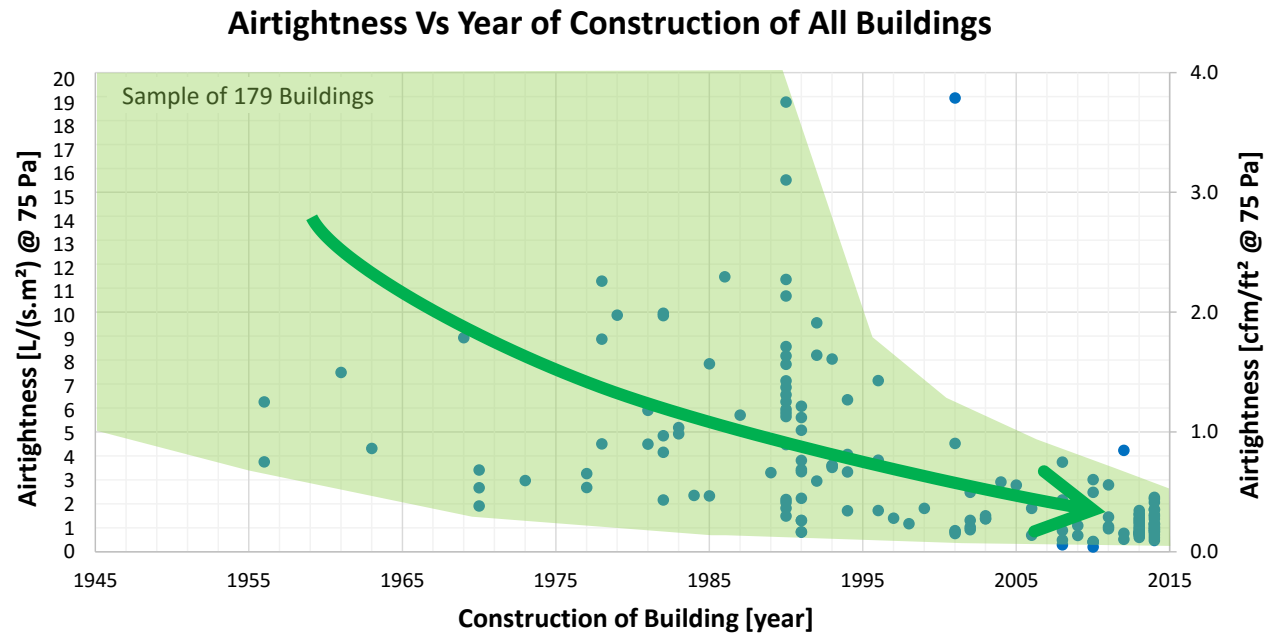


- Lots of USACE buildings

Airtightness versus Building Type

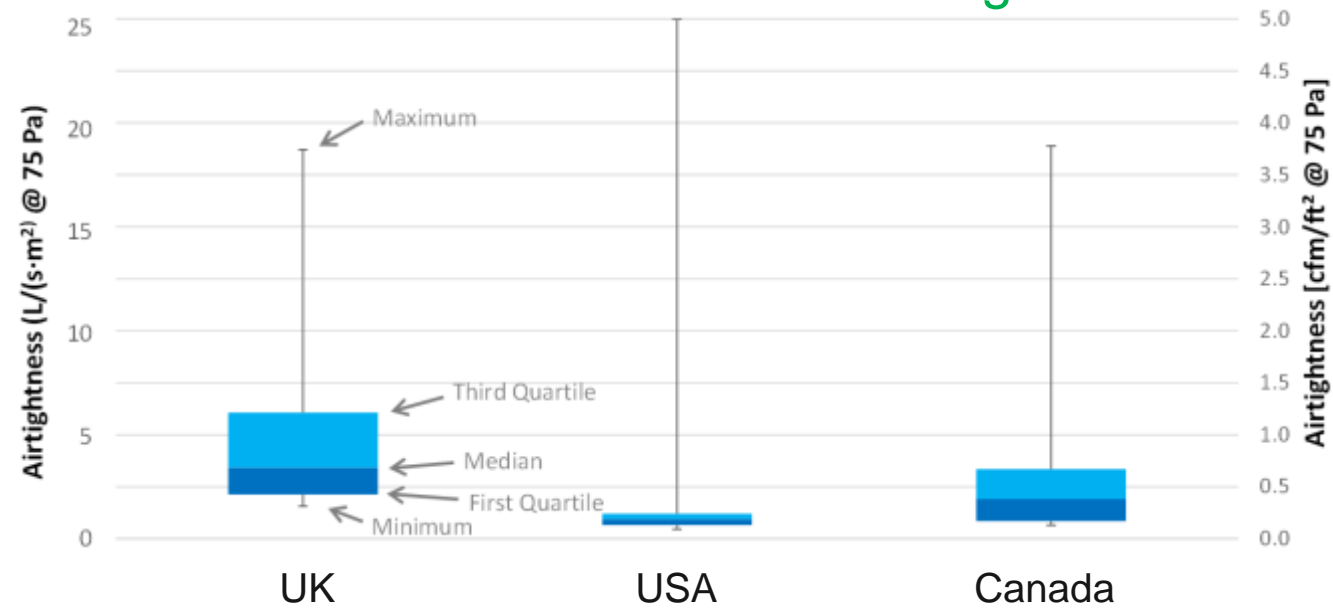


Building Age vs Airtightness

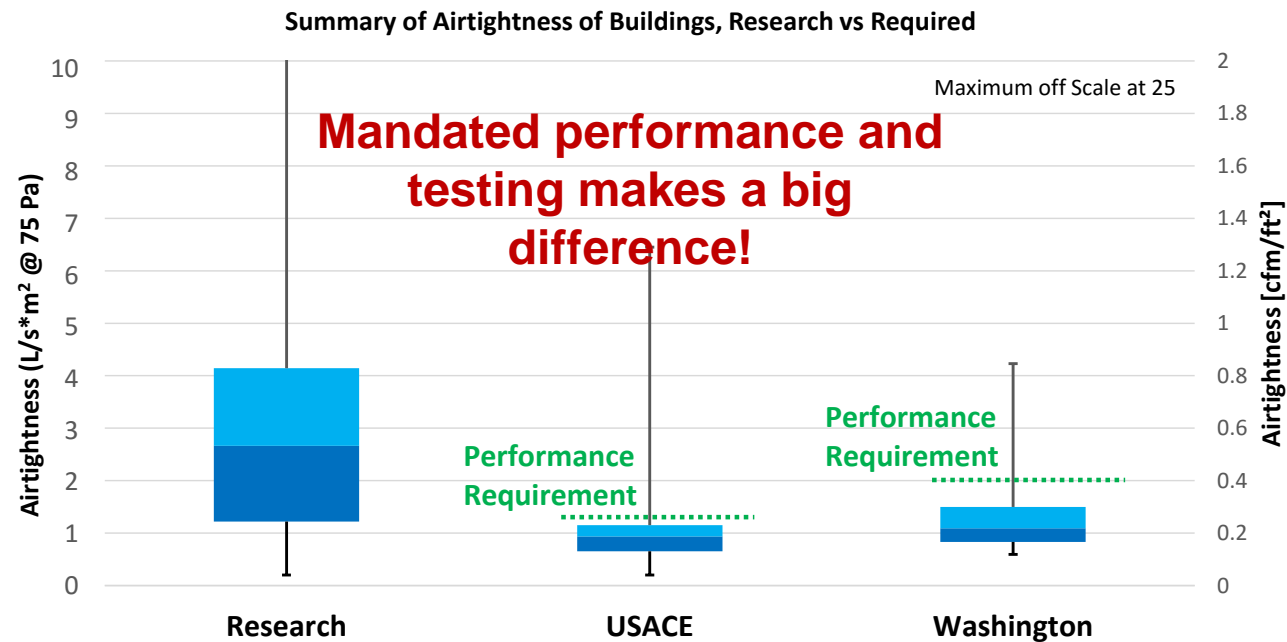


Airtightness of Buildings by Building Location

Looks like the USA is winning...

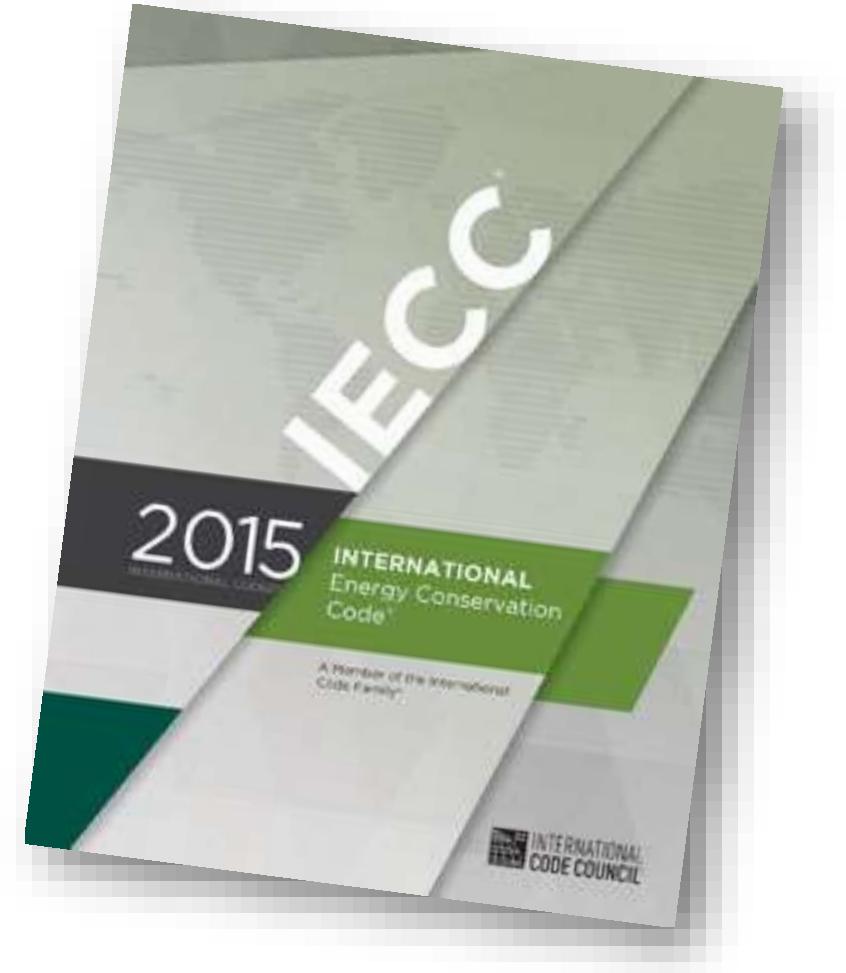


Airtightness of Buildings by Building Location



IECC – 2012, 2015

- IECC - 0.4 cfm/ft²
 - Materials
 - Assemblies
 - WBALT
 - The IECC exempts buildings in Climate Zones 1 through 3 and 90.1-2010 exempts semi-heated spaces in Climate Zones 1 through 6 in addition to single wythe concrete buildings in Climate Zone 2B



Definitions: Specified Air Leakage Rates

	ASHRAE 90.1 Append. Z (cfm/ft ² @ .3" w.c.)	US Army Corps Engineers	Canada NBC (L/(s*m ² @75Pa)
Material	0.004		0.002
Assembly	0.04		0.02
Building	0.4	0.25	0.2



Past Construction Practices: 0.6 to 1.6 cfm/ft²

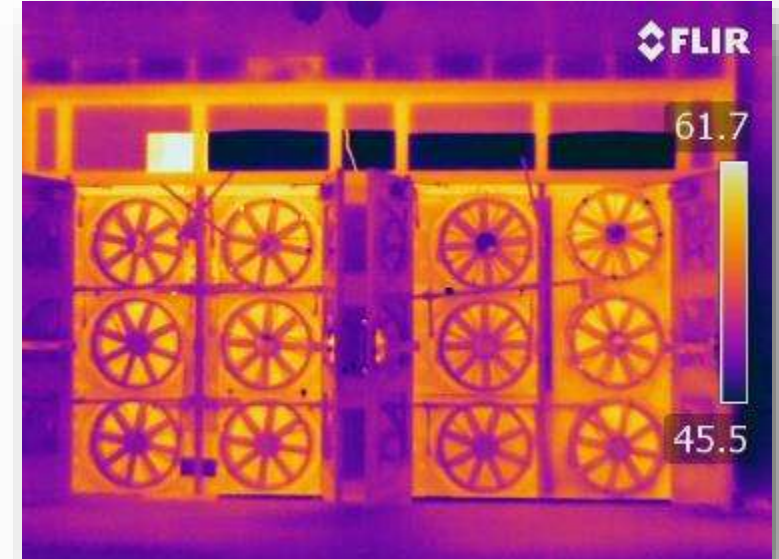
Materials or Assemblies or WBALT



ASTM 2178

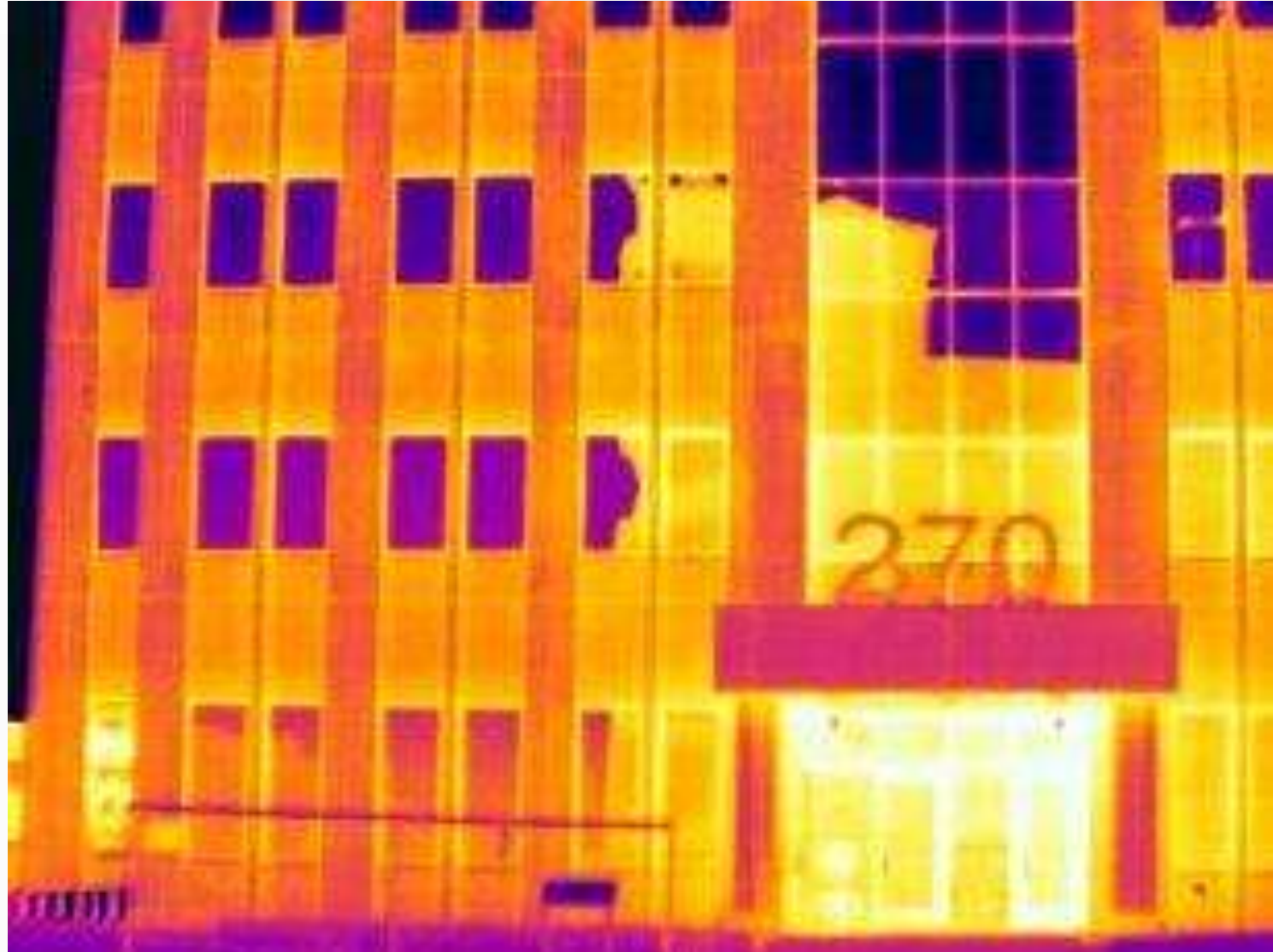


ASTM 2357



ASTM e779....

The Building is a Patchwork

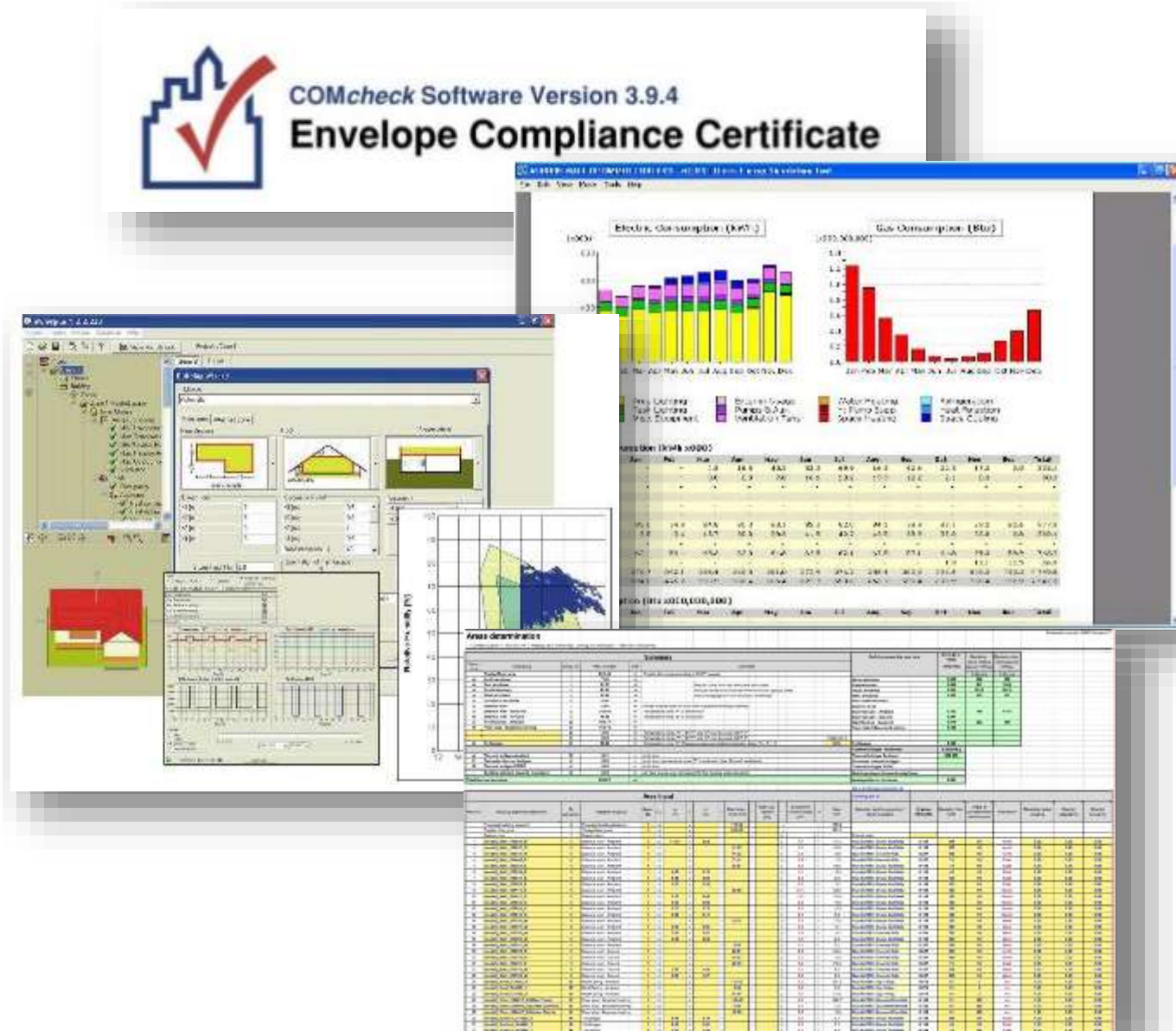


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Photo credit BCRA Inc.

What Does the Energy Model Say?

- What is your air leakage value assumed/input into the energy model?
- Is it a material value?
- Is it an assembly value?
- Is it a Whole Building value?
- Measured or Assumed?



Using the Building's HVAC System



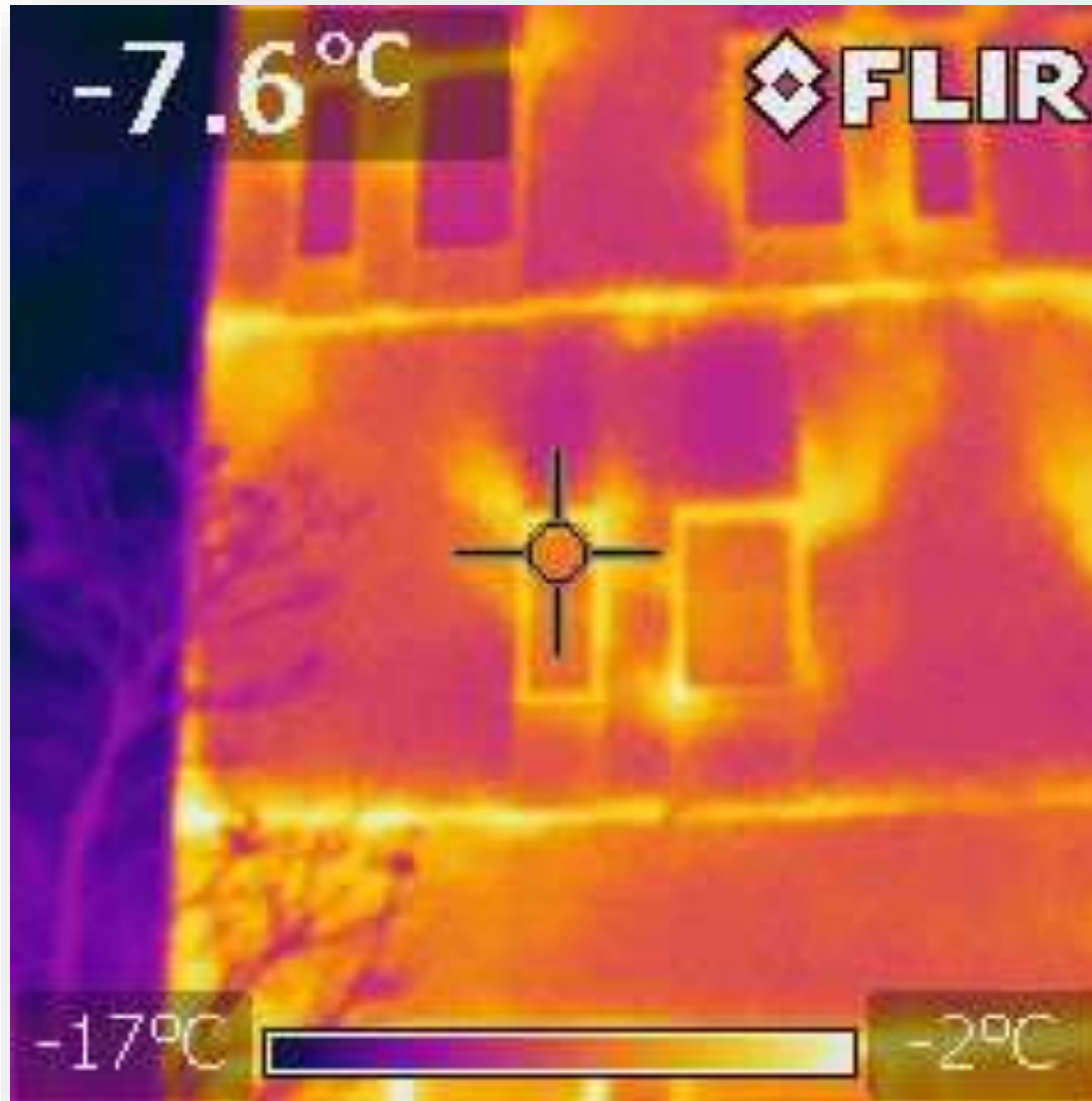
Depressurization, Pressurization, or Both?



Appropriateness of ALL Buildings



What Happens When It Fails?

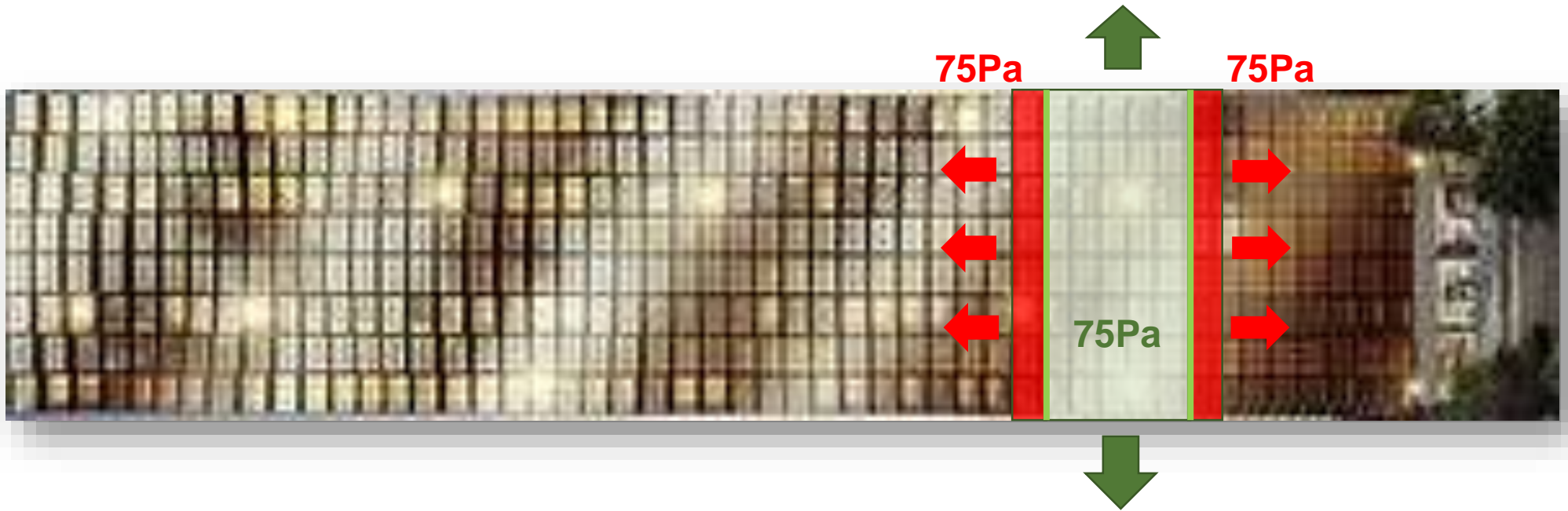


Representative Sample Testing

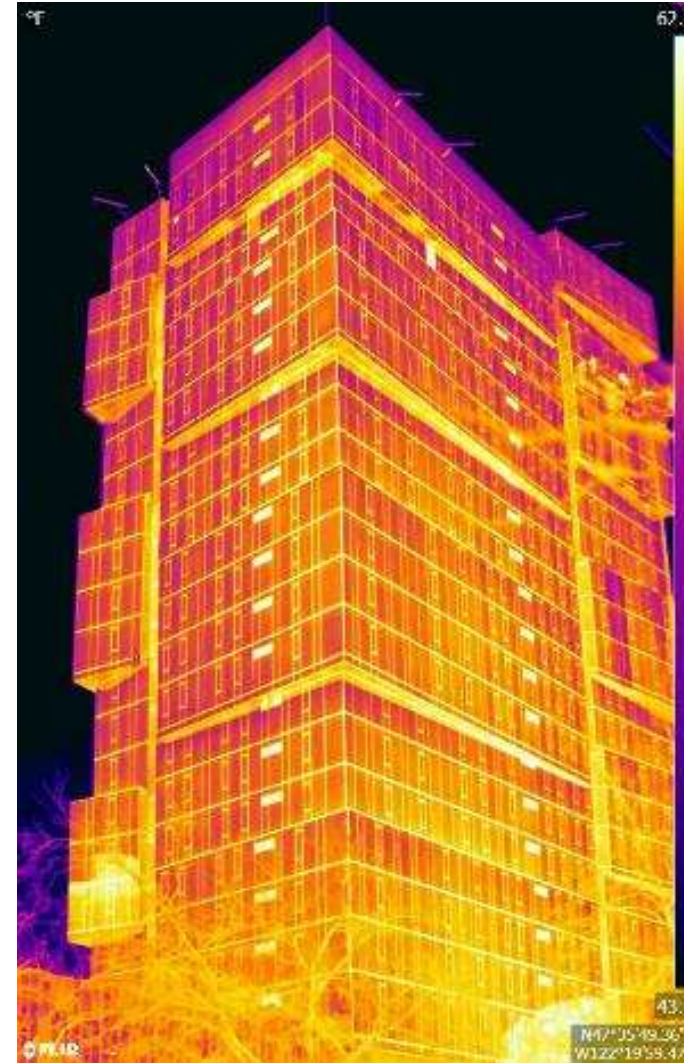
- Projects with multiple floors of redundancy
- Projects with phased occupancy
- MURB
- Cost



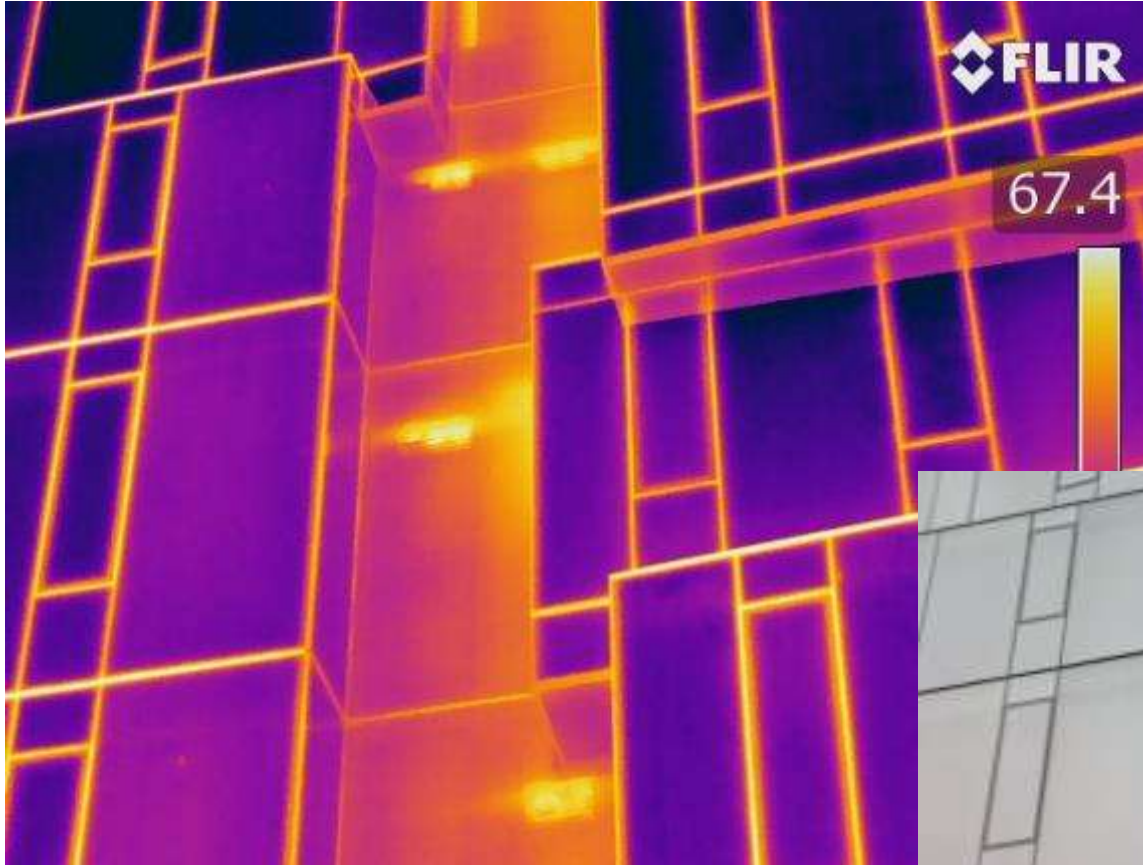
Isolating the Sample in High Rise



Unique Floor Plates / Wall Profiles



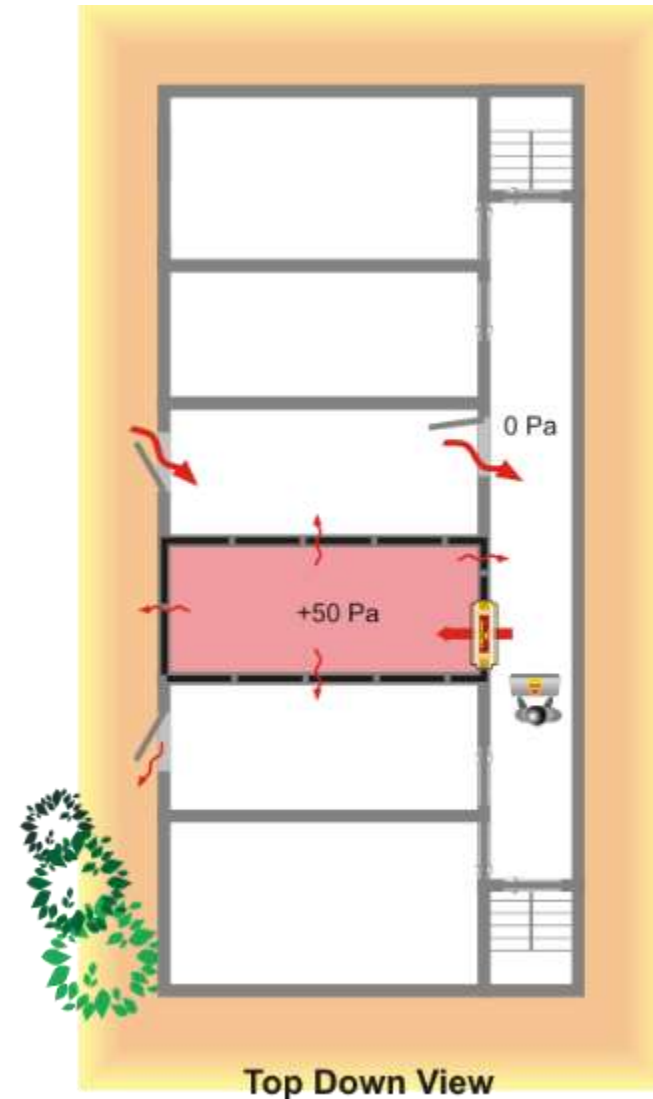
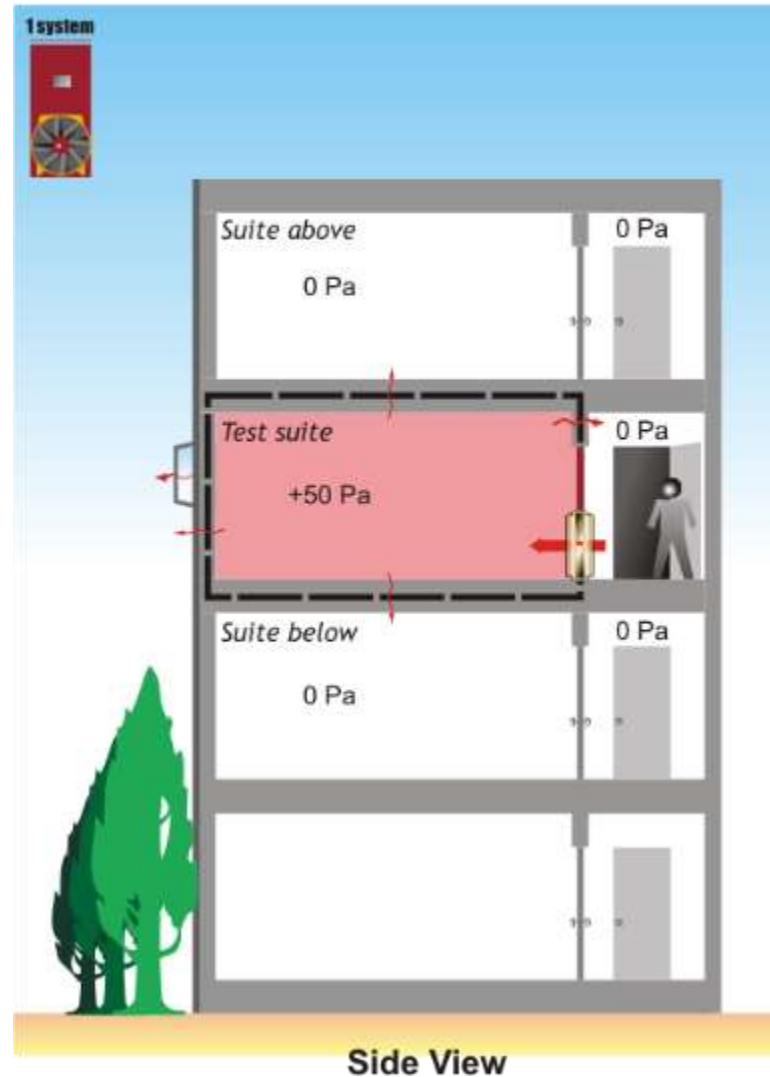
Unique Floor Plates / Wall Profiles



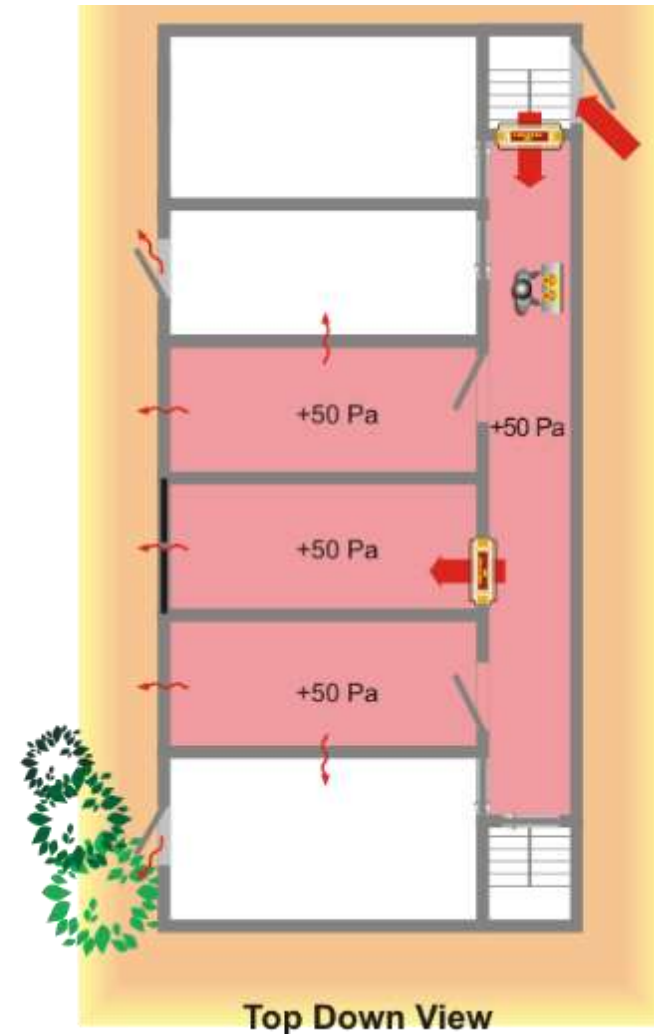
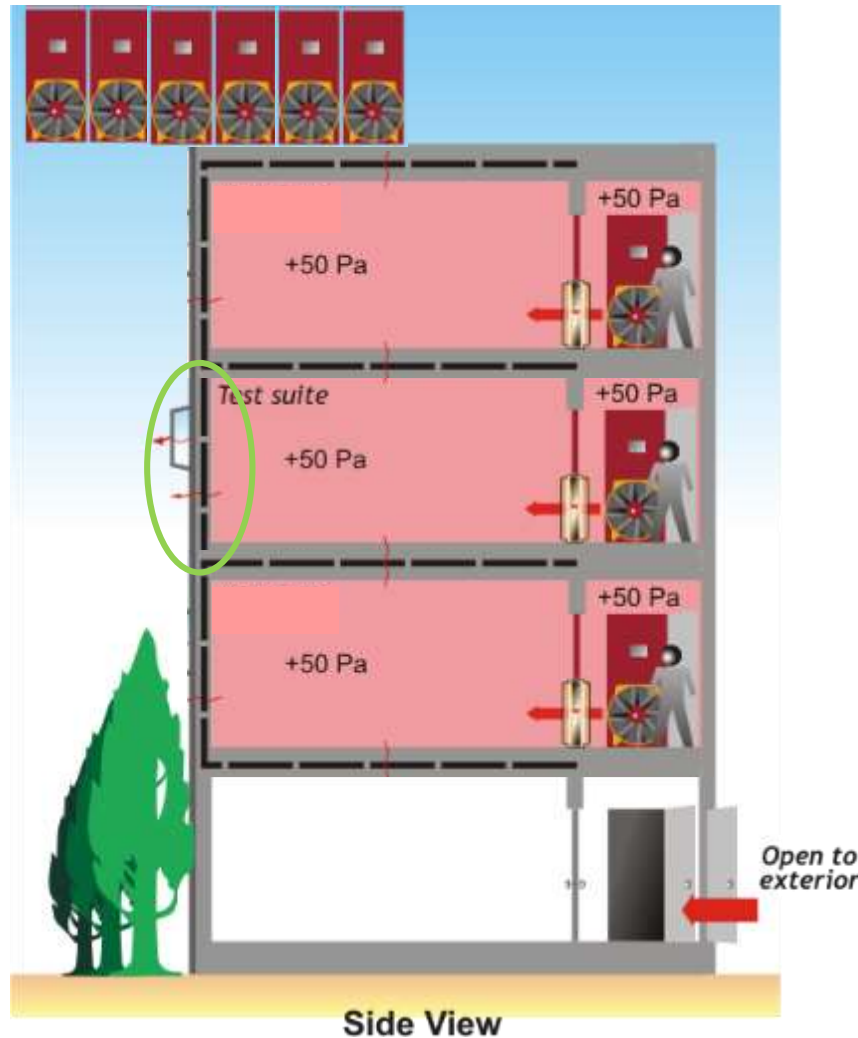
Unique Floor Plates / Wall Profiles



Isolating the Sample in MURBs



Isolating the Sample in MURBs



Building Configuration and Size

- Compartmentalization
 - Trend in urban, mixed-use buildings is to include numerous, distinct spaces
 - Necessitates multiple test zones
 - Separate or concurrent tests
 - Coordination with the Contractor
 - Additional Time (money)



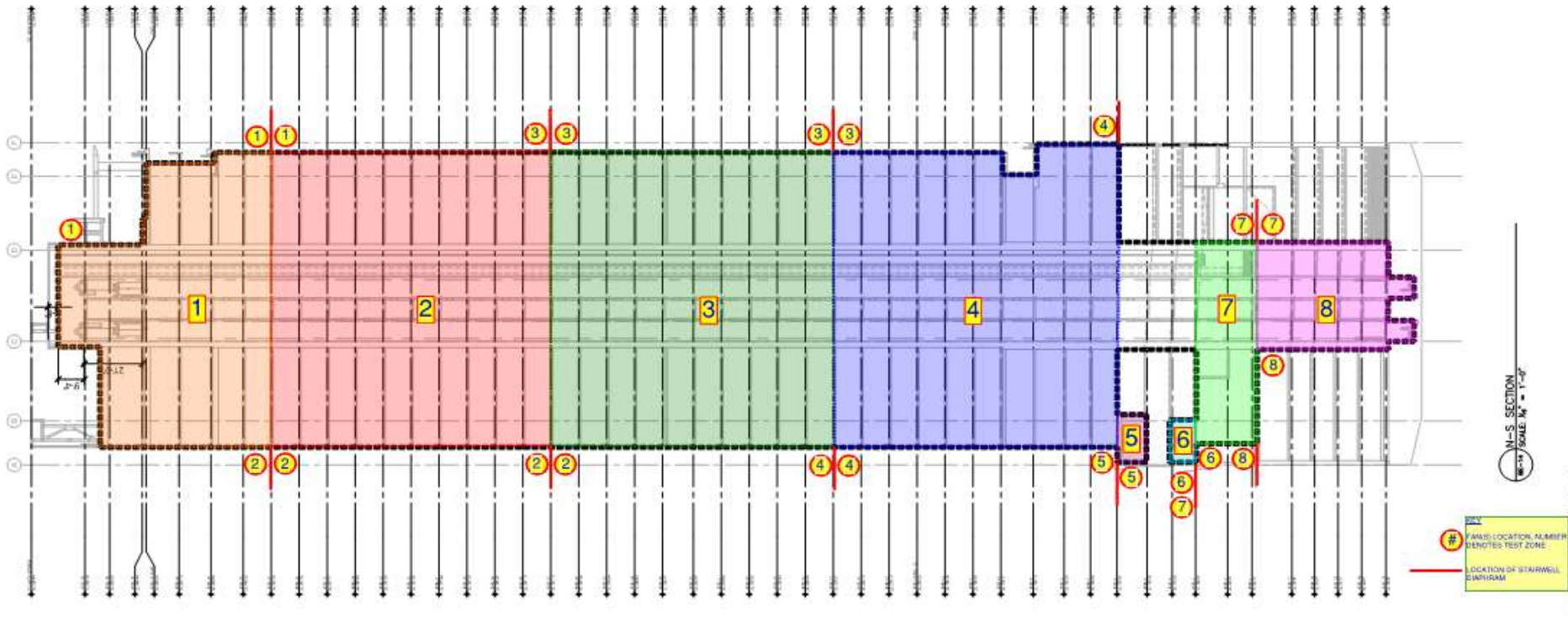
Compartmentalization

- Separate tests vs. Combined tests
- Pressure equalization
- Vertical separation
- Shafts/
Penetrations
- Construction Sequencing



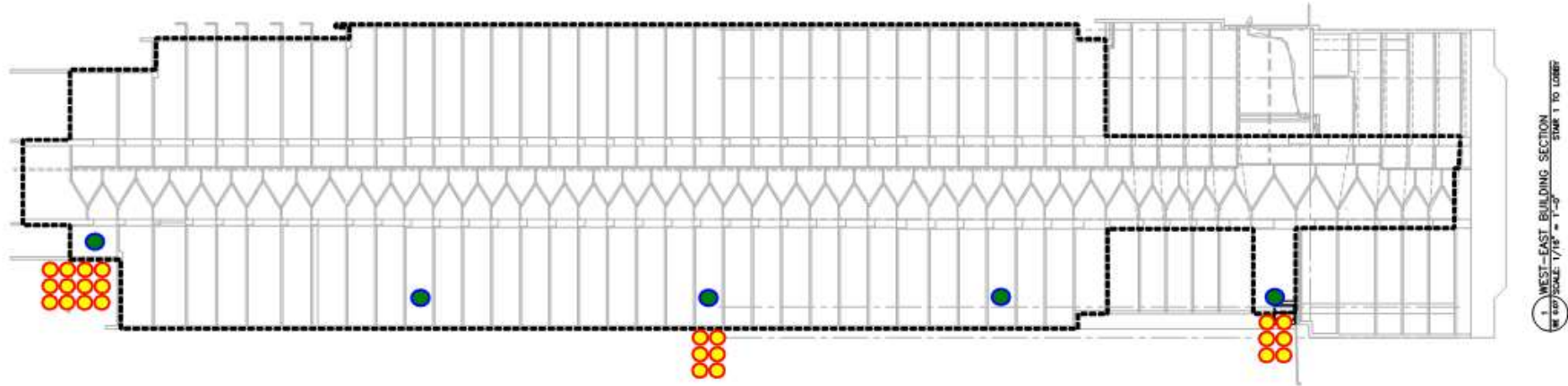
Compartmentalize or Whole Building?

- Tall tower broken up for phased move-in
 - Extensive preparation and testing effort
 - Diaphragms in Stairwells
 - Pressure-equalize above and below test zones



Compartmentalize or Whole Building?

- Tall tower tested as one zone
 - Preparation is simpler
 - Distributed Equipment



Conclusions

- Understanding of Air Barrier Systems and Air Leakage Testing has come a long way in a short period of time.
- An Air Barrier System that performs is achievable with current construction and materials.
- Typically, the building can be made to be as tight as it is required to be.
- Overall, an air tightness requirement is easier to implement when the entity writing the requirement is also owning the delivery.
- To date the US DoD / Passive House models have performed the best.
- Its not all about energy....shouldn't we also consider durability?

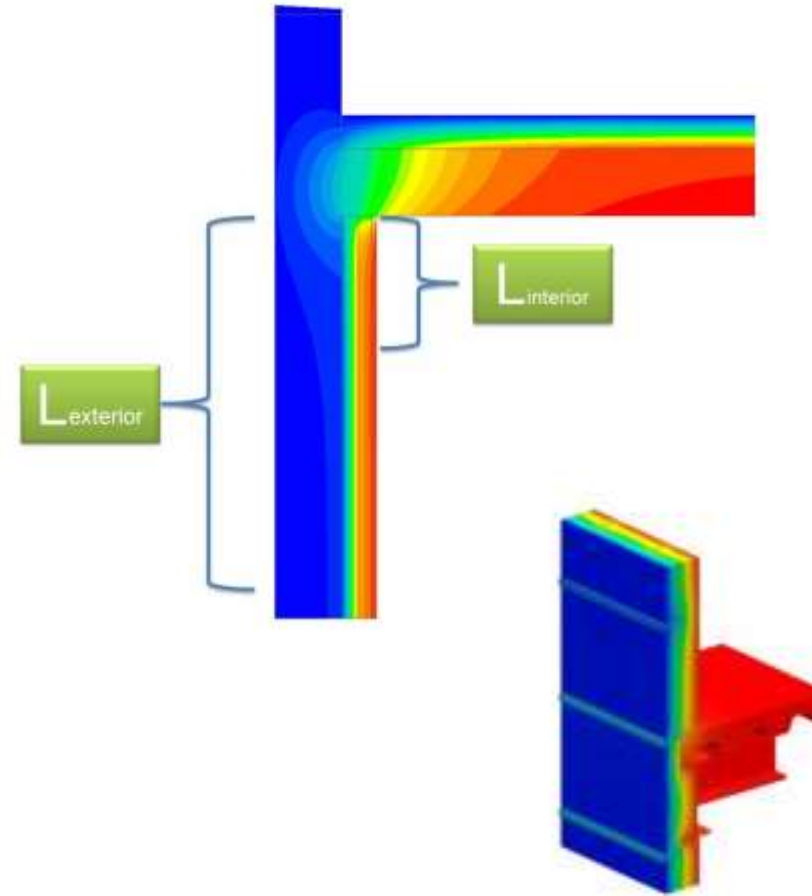
Conclusions

- Air is just the “A” in HAMM
 - H- Heat Barrier
 - A- Air Barrier
 - M_L- Moisture Liquid
 - M_V- Moisture Vapor



Heat Cx

- The truth about insulation
- The truth about continuous insulation
- Defining, measuring, 2D and 3D heatflow pathways
- Ushering in code/regulation control of thermal bridging



All Together Now



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Discussion

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Thank You!

