# air barrier association of america CONFERENCE & TRADE SHOW PRIL 18-20

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

# Strategies and Solutions for the Limitations of the ABAA QAP

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#### Learning Objectives:

- Understand current building code requirements for an air barrier.
- Understand the extent of air barriers addressed by ABAA and its QAP.
- Discuss locations of the building's air barrier that are typically overlooked.
- Discuss means to assure the quality of the building's air barrier.



### Building Enclosure Control Layers:

- Heat
- Air
- Water (Bulk)
- Water (Vapor)

Phenomenon	Mechanism	Strategies Insulation Air Barrier			
Heat	Conduction, Convection, Radiation				
Air	Convection				
Water (bulk)	Gravity, Surface Tension, Capillary Action, Momentum, Air Pressure	shingle laps, drip edges, air gap, baffles, waterproofing, WRB, flashing, etc.			
Water (vapor)	Diffusion	Vapor Retarder			





#### Building Enclosure Control Layers:

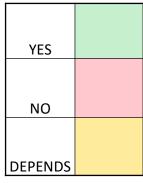


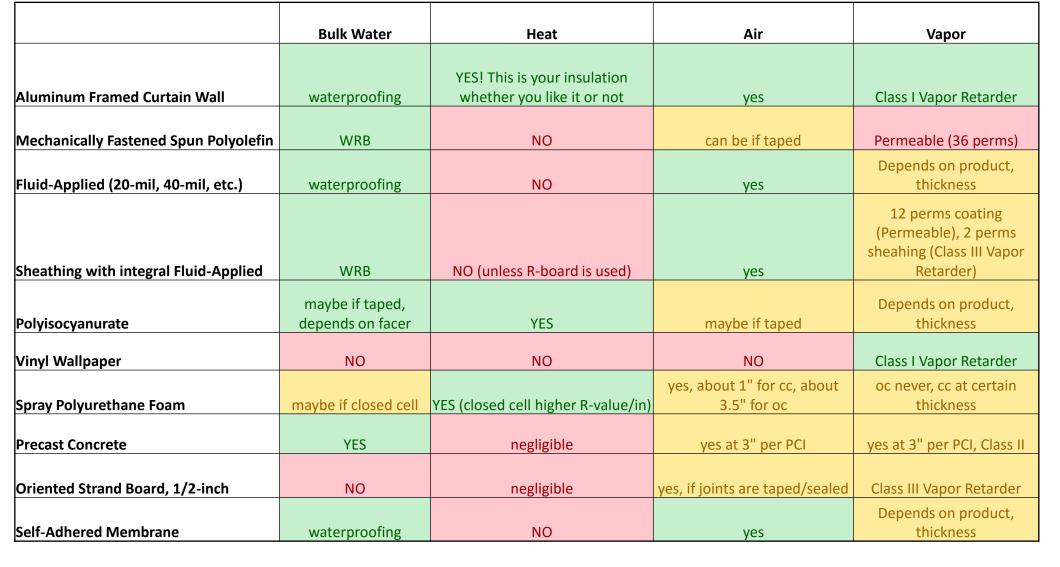
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# Building Enclosure Control Layers:

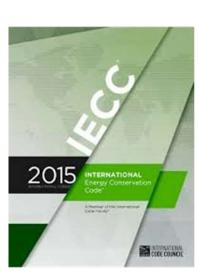
YES	
NO	
DEPENDS	

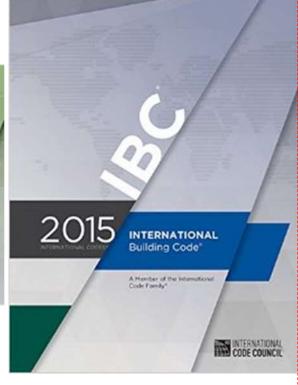


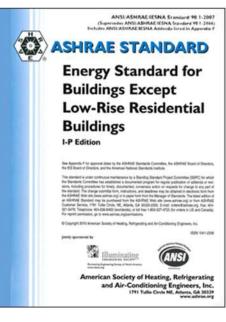




### Building Code Air Barrier Requirements:









**ENERGY STAR** 





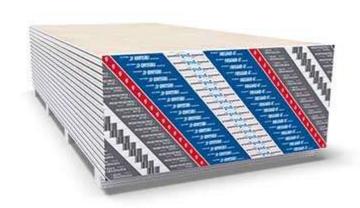
Codes

**Standards** 

- Prescriptive Requirement:
- IECC 2015 C402.5.1.2.1 Materials
- Materials with an air permeability not greater than 0.004 cfm/sf at 75 Pa





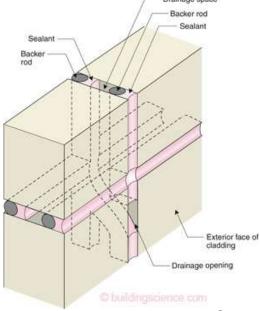




- Prescriptive Requirement:
- IECC 2015 C402.5.1.2.1 Assemblies
- Assemblies of materials and components with an average air leakage not greater than 0.04 cfm/sf at 75 Pa









#### Additional Prescriptive Requirements:

- IECC 2015 C402.5.2 Air Leakage of Fenestration
- IECC 2015 C402.5.3 Rooms containing fuel-burning appliances
- IECC 2015 C402.5.4 Door and access openings to shafts, chutes, stairways and elevator lobbies
- IECC 2015 C402.5.5 Air intakes, exhaust openings, stairways, and shafts
- IECC 2015 C402.5.6 Loading dock weatherseals
- IECC 2015 C402.5.7 Vestibules
- IECC 2015 C402.5.8 Recessed Lighting



Prescriptive Requirements **OR** Performance Requirement:

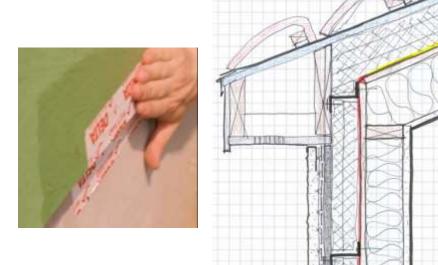
- IECC 2015 C402.5 Air Leakage thermal envelope
- Tested air leakage rate of the building thermal envelope is not greater than
   0.40 cfm/sf at 75 Pa per ASTM E779



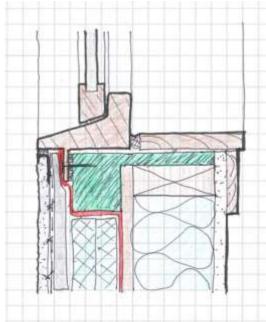


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#### The Devil is in the Details:









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#### Air Barrier Codes and Standards:

• US commercial average\*: 1.55 CFM/SF @ 75 Pa

• 2015 IECC: 0.40 CFM/SF @ 75 Pa

Building Test per ASTM E779

Exception for climate zone 2B

• USACE Standard: 0.25 CFM/SF @ 75 Pa

• Canadian Standard: 0.15 CFM/SF @ 75 Pa

• **PHIUS**: 0.05 CFM/SF @ 75 Pa

US Commercial Average: 1.8 cfm/sf @ 0.3 in w.c. per NIST (Nat. Inst. Of Science and Tech) Report 4 \*per Emmerich and Persily (2005) measured 203 commercial and institutional buildings





# Stair Steps from Sam Rashkin, DOE









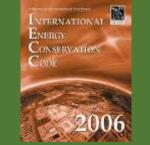


















### Whole Building Air Leakage Testing:

209,000 SF University Facility

Equivalent of

0.29 CFM/SF @ 75 Pa

19.1 SF "hole" in enclosure



Test Condition	Leakage Air Flow			Leakage Area		Est. Damper Leakage		
	Flow@75Pa (cfm)	Normalized (CFM75/ft²)		ELA(3)	EqLA <sup>(4)</sup>	Flow@75Pa	% of	EqLA <sup>(4)</sup>
		6-sided <sup>(1)</sup>	Above-grade <sup>(2)</sup>	(ft²)	(ft²)	(cfm)	Total	(ft²)
Preliminary Test:	Oct. 15							
Depressurization	90,700	0.5	0.7	24	46	-	ş. <b>—</b> .	-
Final Test: Oct. 16	-17							
Pressurization	55,700	0.31	0.41	18.5	33.4	-	,-=-·	-
Depressurization	49,500	0.27	0.37	19.7	33.6	3000(6)	6	2.2(6)
Average <sup>(5)</sup>	52,600	0.29	0.39	19.1	33.5	_	-	_

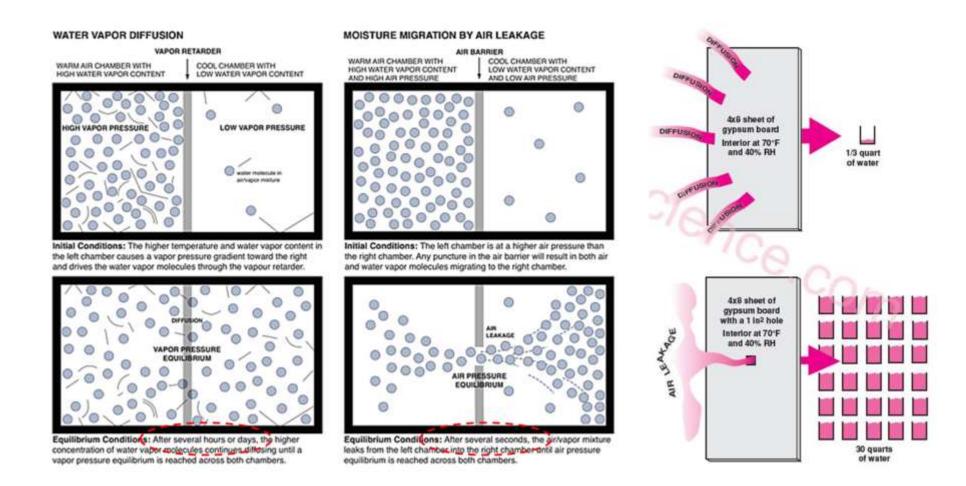
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#### Ramifications of Air Barrier Discontinuity:





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# Ramifications of Air Barrier Discontinuity:







#### Extent of Air Barrier Covered by ABAA:

The ABAA Quality Assurance Program (QAP) has been designed to provide working and effective air barrier systems in buildings by having a competent and <u>professional installer</u> meeting precise requirements for the proper installation of quality <u>air barrier products</u>.....

- Air Barrier Products
- Professional Installers

..... for the extent of the air barrier covered by the QAP.



#### Where Are All the Air Barriers?

- Substrate for Wall Cladding
  - Cavity Walls (Brick/Stone Masonry)
  - Lathe & Plaster
  - Adhered Stone
  - EIFS
  - Metal Panels
  - Lap Siding
- Exposed Barriers
  - Architectural Precast
  - Elastomeric Coating
  - Painted Drywall
  - Ceilings Beneath Vented Attics
- Roofing
- Terraces
- Fenestrations
- Foundations and Slabs





#### **How Many Different Air Barriers and Installers?**

- One for each cladding type?
  - Separate Contracts
  - Required as part of the cladding warranty
- Roofing
- Fenestrations
- Exposed Barriers

#### Which Air Barriers Might Utilize the ABAA QAP?

- Air Barriers Approved by ABAA
  - Self-Adhered Sheets
  - Liquid Applied
  - Spray Polyurethane Foam (Medium Density Closed Cell)
  - Mechanically Fastened Commercial Building Wraps
- Contractors Approved by ABAA



#### What Are the Boundaries of the ABAA Air Barrier Assemblies?

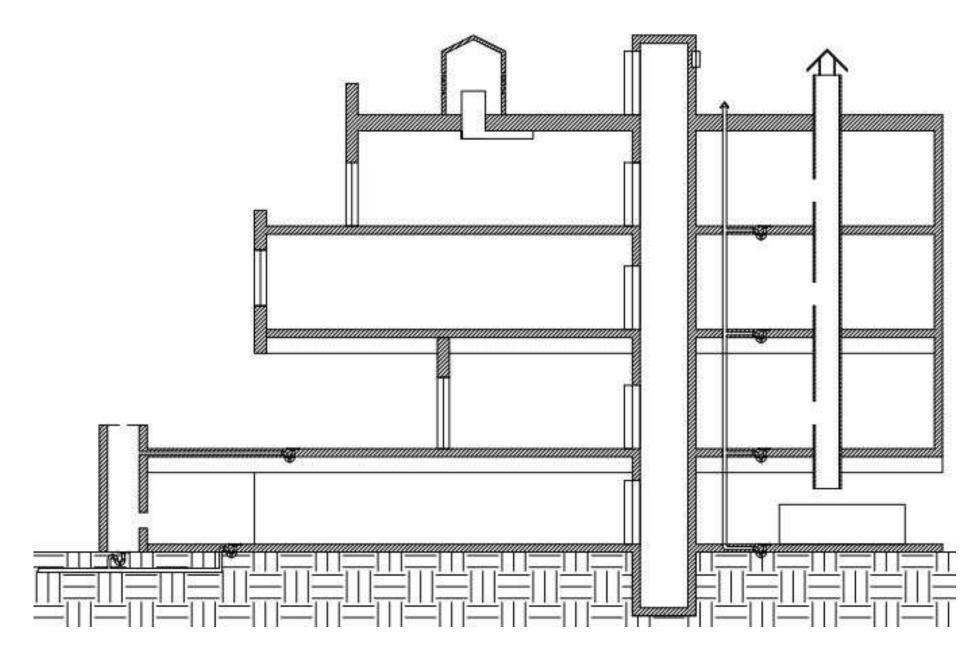
- Window Perimeters
- Door Perimeters
- Adjacent Non-ABAA Air Barrier Systems
- Transition to Waterproofing
  - Below Grade
  - Horizontal Decks
- Transition to Exposed Air Barriers
  - Architectural Precast Panels
  - Elastomeric Coatings
- Transition to Roofing
  - Single Ply Roofing
  - Roofing Underlayments



#### **Key Conditions Typically Overlooked**

- Elevator Shafts
- Mechanical Chases
- Trash Chutes
- Stairwells
- Expansion Joints
- Drains w/ P-traps & Vent Pipes
- Loading Docks
- Garage Space Adjacent to Occupied Space
- Elevated Exterior Decks
- Roof
- Precast Panels

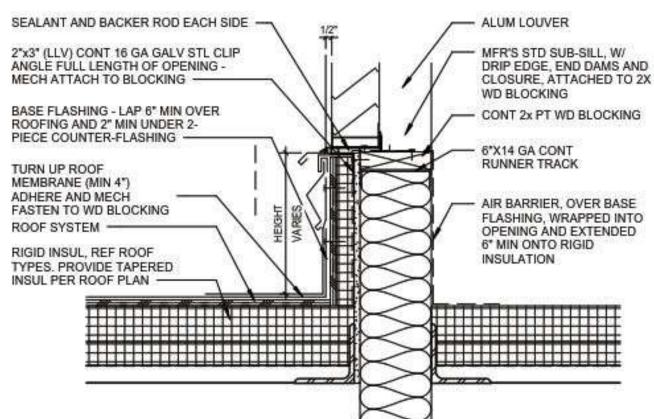






#### Dormers, Doghouses and Elevator Overruns







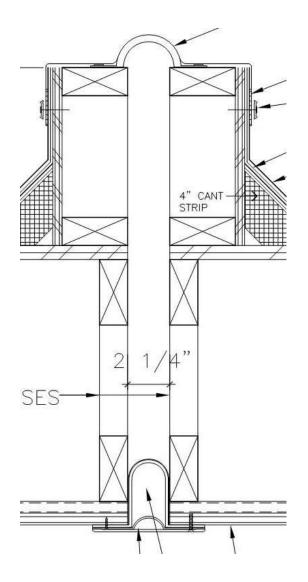
#### Trash Chutes and Vertical Chases



#### **Expansion Joints**







#### Quality Assurance of a Building's Air Barrier

- ABAA Quality Assurance Program (QAP)
  - ABAA Approved Materials Installed
  - ABAA Contractors
- Non-ABAA Portions of a Building's Air Barrier???
- Whole Building Air Leakage Tests???
- Should the Role of ABAA Expand???



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# Thank You!



























