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**CONFERENCE
& TRADE SHOW**

MAY 8-9
2018
SALT LAKE
CITY

**AIR BARRIER EDUCATION TRACKS FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY**

Energy and Air Barriers- Navigating the New Codes

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Morrison Hershfield



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AIR BARRIER EDUCATION TRACKS FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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.
- Understand validity, impact, and relevance of the wide range of air tightness codes and standards.
- Understand air leakage performance verification testing.

Building Envelope Commissioning Basics - BECx

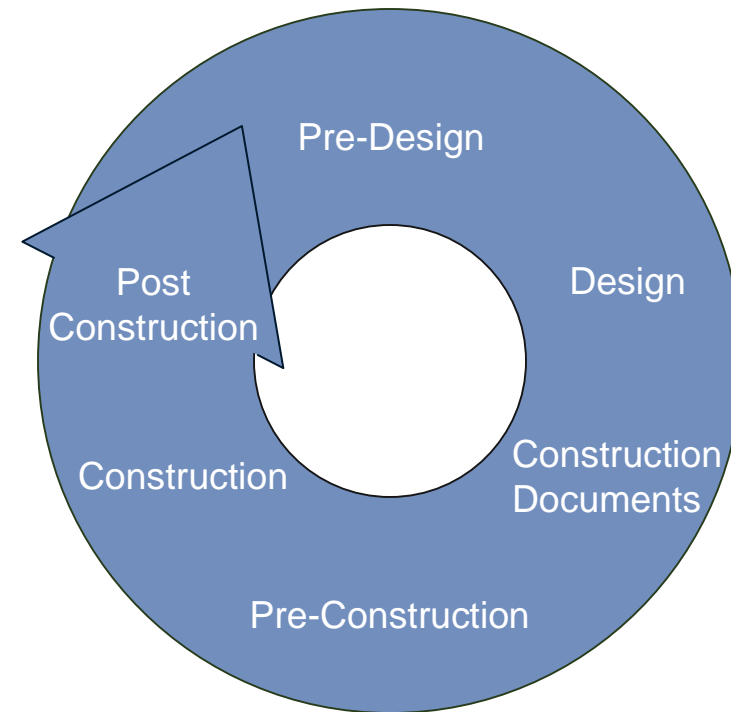
Standards

- ASHRAE Guideline 0 “The Commissioning Process”
- NIBS Guideline 3 “Building Enclosure Commissioning Process BECx”
- ASTM E2813 “Standard Practice for Building Enclosure Commissioning”
- ASTM E2947 “Standard Guide for Building Enclosure Commissioning”

BECx Basics: Definitions

BECx

- Building Enclosure Commissioning
- A **quality-oriented process** for achieving, verifying and documenting that the design and constructed **performance** of building enclosure materials, components, assemblies and systems are **meet the OPR**.



BECx: Integrated Approach

Pre-Design

- Kick-off meeting
- Review/develop OPR
- Review/develop BOD
- Develop initial BECx Plan



****Developed OPR prior to design team's Pre-Design activities such as:
Architectural Programming*

Integrating BECx

Design and Construction Documents

- Review/Update OPR & BOD
- Update BECx Plan
- Develop BECx Specification
- Design reviews
 - Continuity – air and thermal
 - Durability – life-cycle requirements
 - Constructability – sequencing; reglazing
 - Field Performance Testing – types and quantity
- Coordination Meetings (MEPx and Energy Modeler)
- Maintain Issues Log

Integrating BECx

Pre-Construction

- Review OPR & BOD
- Update BECx Plan
- Review Submittals
- Review Shop Drawings
 - Continuity – air and thermal
 - Durability – life-cycle requirements
 - Constructability – sequencing; reglazing
 - Field Performance Testing – types and quantity
- Coordination Meetings
- Maintain Issues Log

Integrating BECx

Construction

- Review OPR & BOD
- Update BECx Plan
- Mock Up / Constructability / Performance Testing
- Site Observations
- Field Performance Testing/Observation
- Progress/Coordination Meetings
- Maintain Issues Log
- Commissioning Report

Integrating BECx

Mock-Ups



Integrating BECx

Mock-Ups



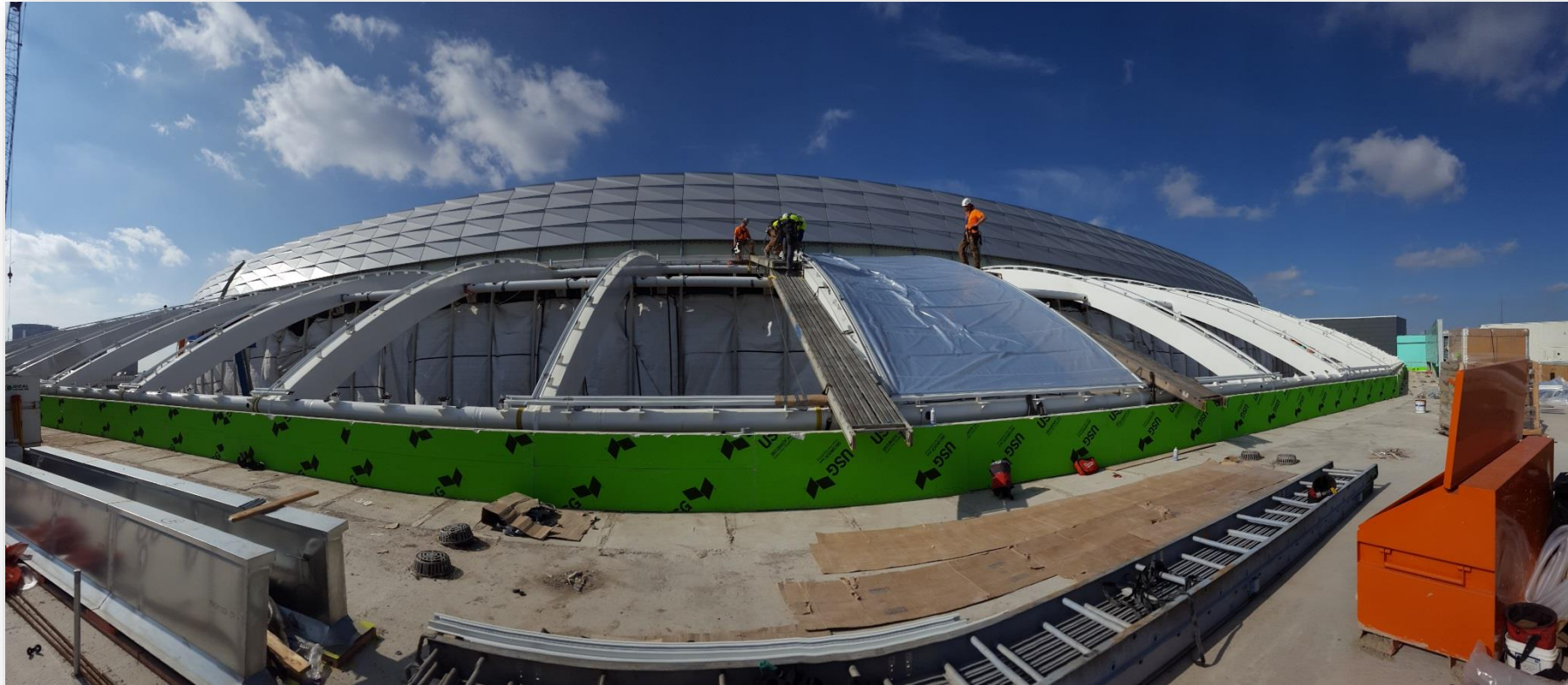
Integrating BECx

Mock-Ups



Integrating BECx

Construction Observation – Initial Installation



Integrating BECx

Construction Observation/Testing



Integrating BECx

Construction Observation/Testing



Integrating BECx

ASTM E1105 (Mockup and Building)

- “Standard Test Method for Field Determination of Water Penetration of Installed Exterior Windows, Skylights, Doors, and Curtain Walls, by Uniform or Cyclic Static Air Pressure Difference”



Integrating BECx

ASTM E1105



Integrating BECx

ASTM E783

- “Standard Test Method for Field Measurement of Air Leakage Through Installed Exterior Windows and Doors”



Integrating BECx

ASTM D4541

- “Standard Test Method for Pull-Off Strength of Coatings Using Portable Adhesion Testers”



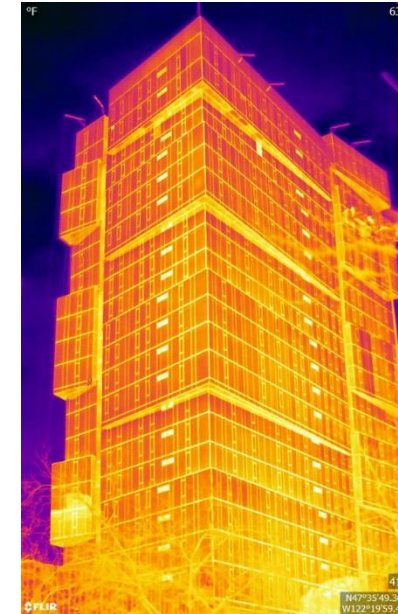
Integrating BECx



Integrating BECx

ASTM E1827/E779

- “Standard Test Method for Determining Airtightness of Buildings Using an Orifice Blower Door”
- “Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate by Fan Pressurization”



Why Air Barriers and Why Now?

Energy Conservation Measure

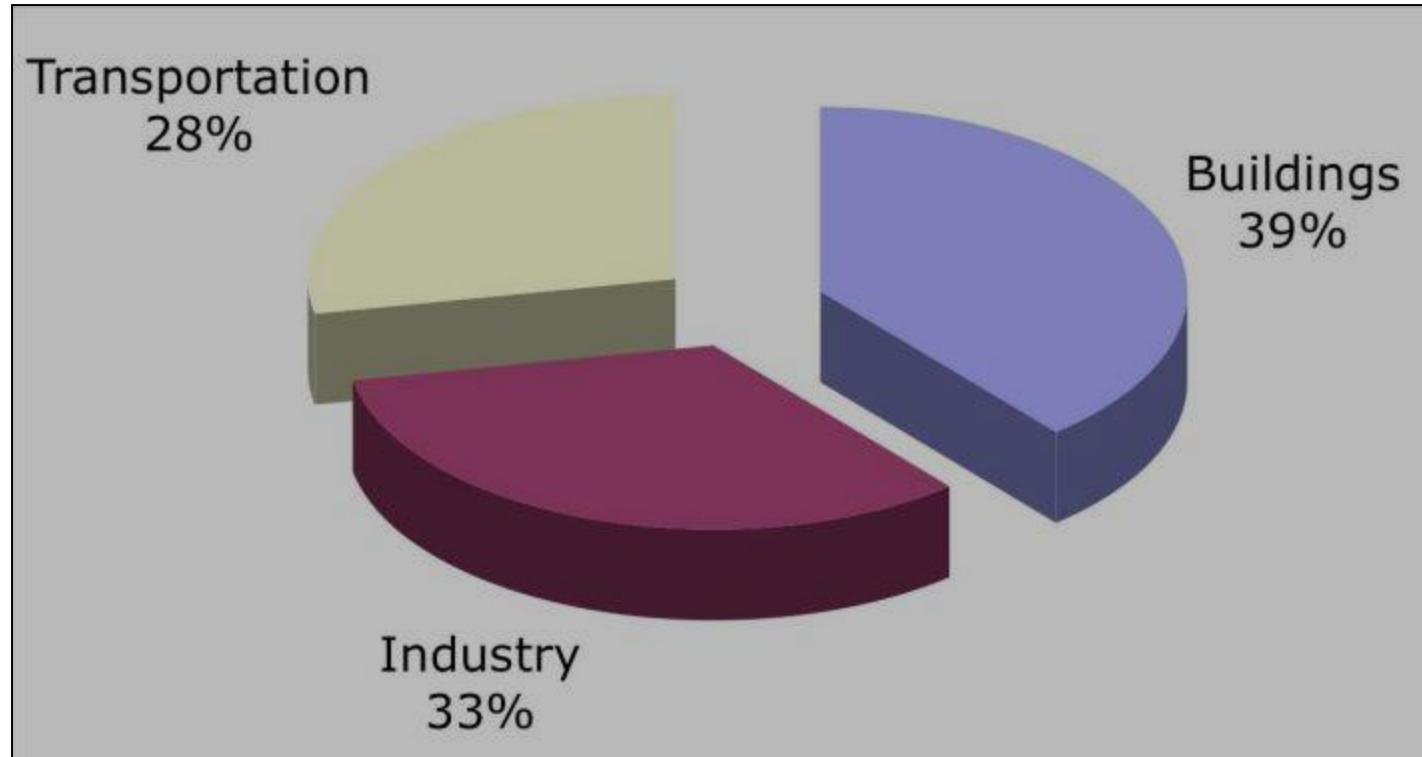
- First Costs/Construction
- Operational Costs

Building Envelope Durability

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

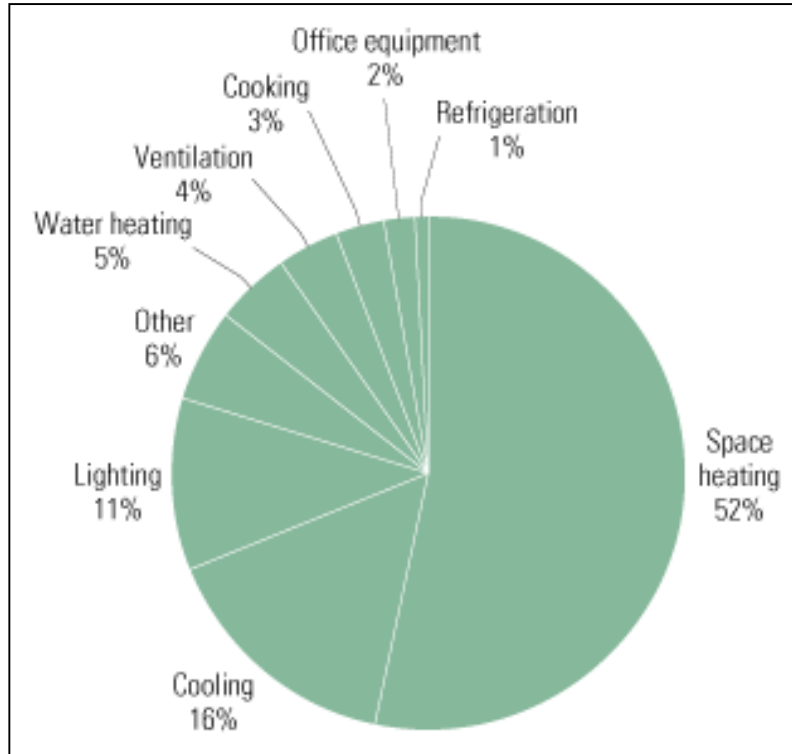


Where is Energy Used?



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.)

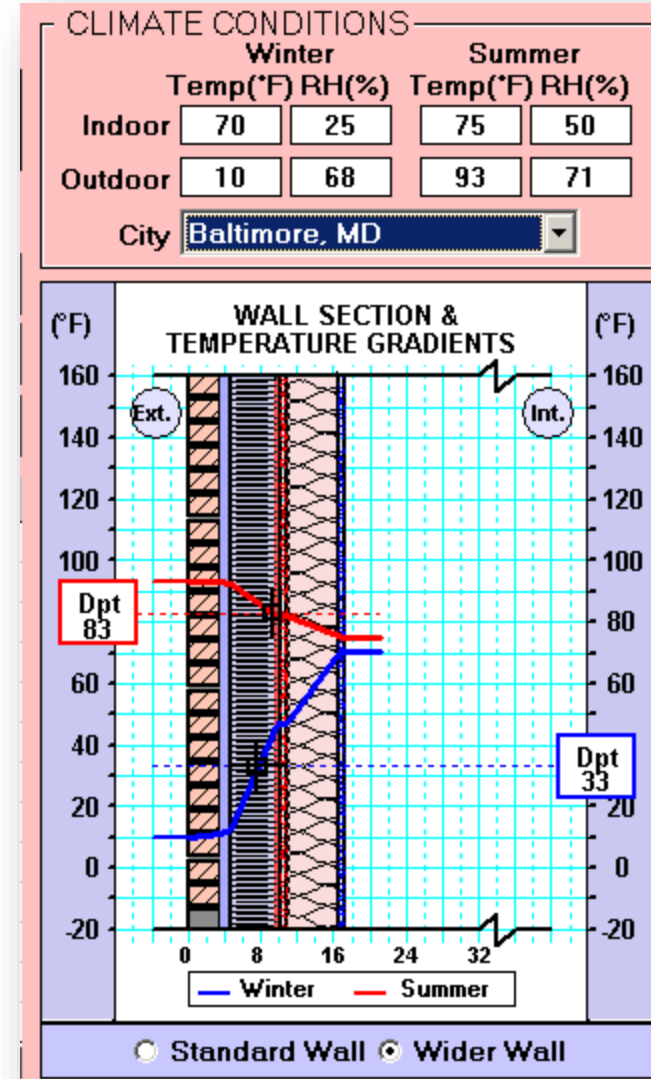
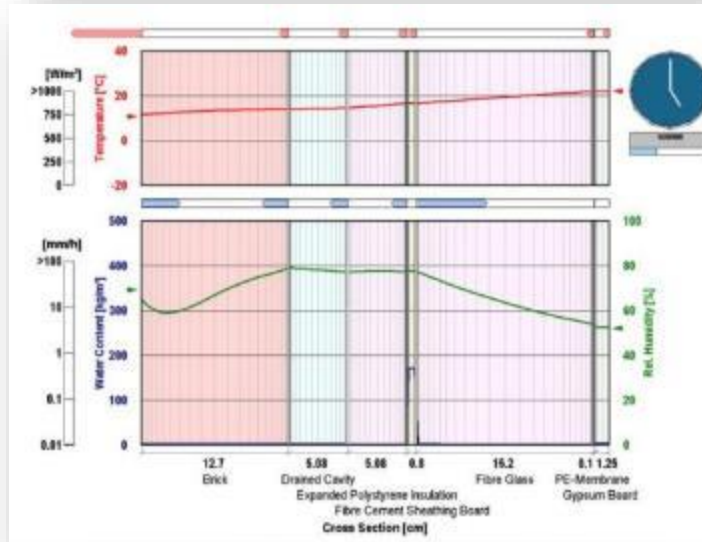
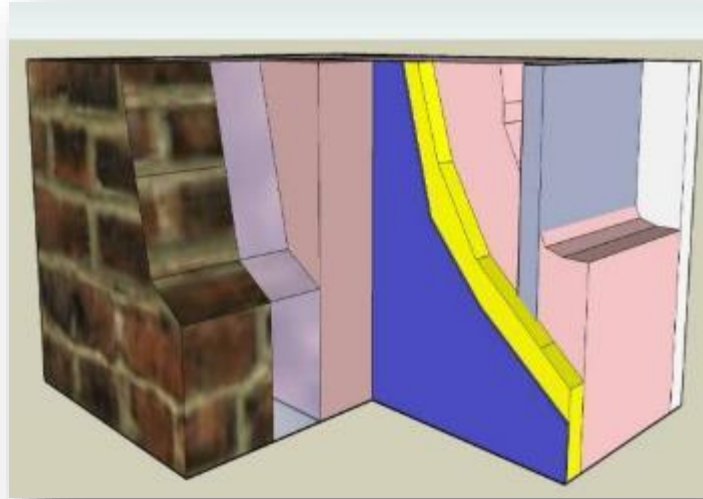
Energy



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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

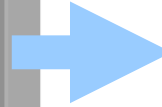
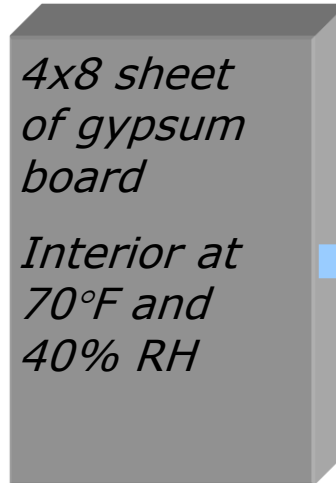


Moisture Transport – Air Leakage



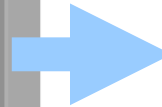
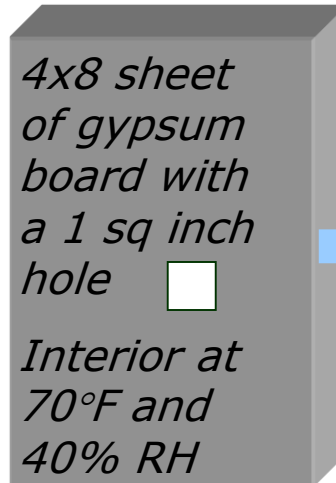
Airborne Moisture

Diffusion



1/3 quart
of water

Air
Leakage



30 quarts
of water

Vapor Diffusion or Vapor Laden Air?

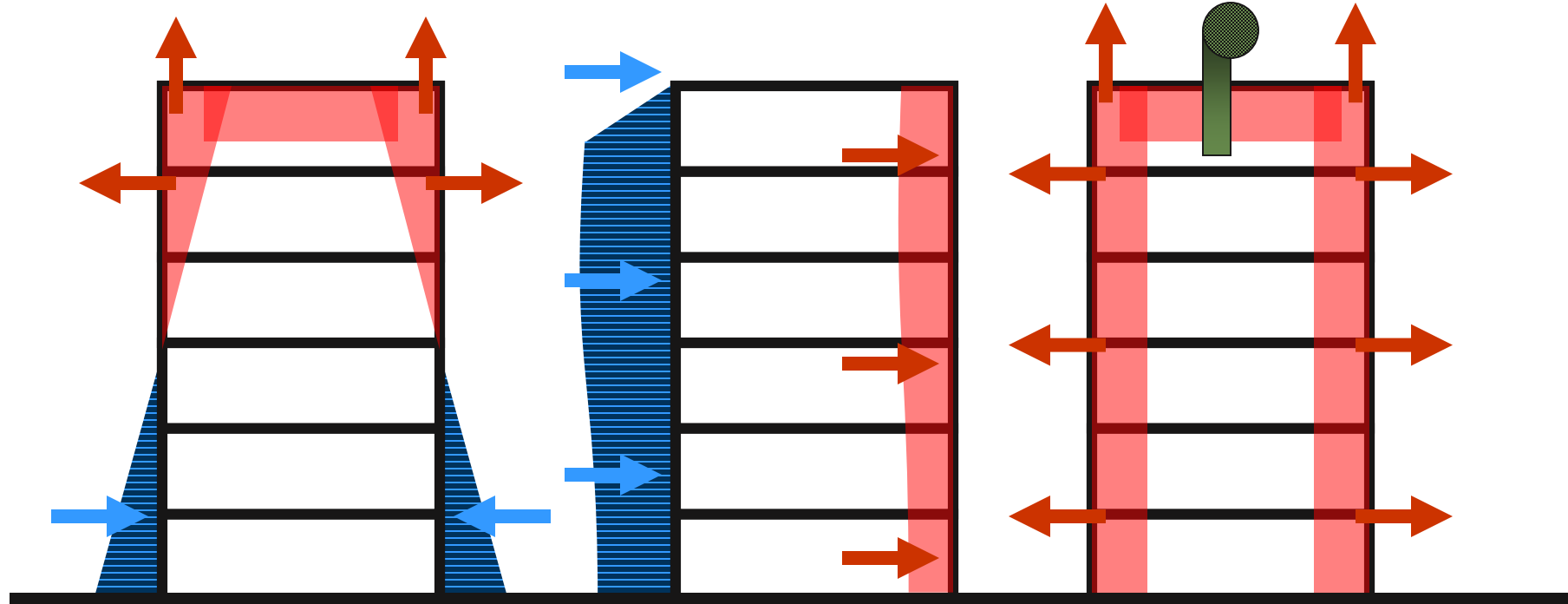


Air Leakage Loads

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



Air Pressure Difference



Stack Effect

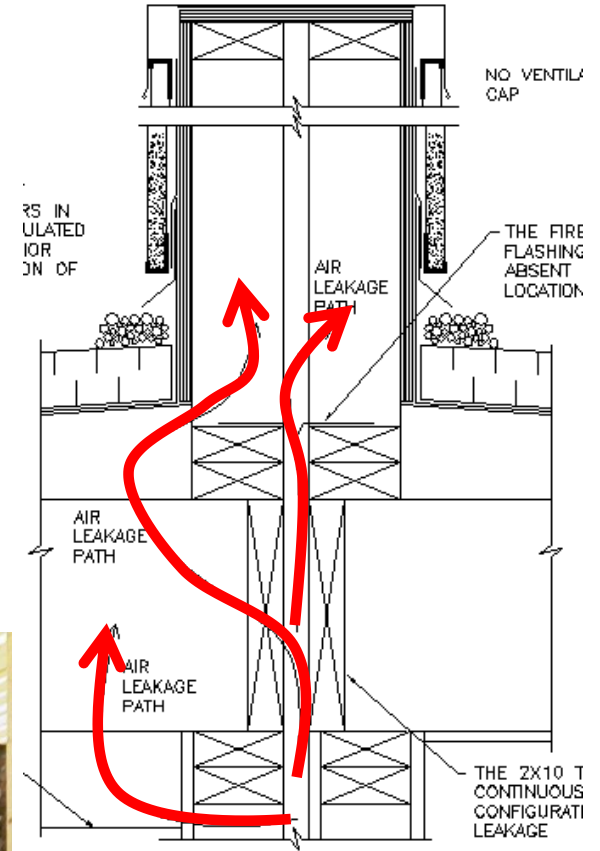
Wind

Mechanical
Pressurization

Pressure Control Issues



Unintended Air Leakage



Air Leakage Issues



Air Leakage Issues

Window Interface

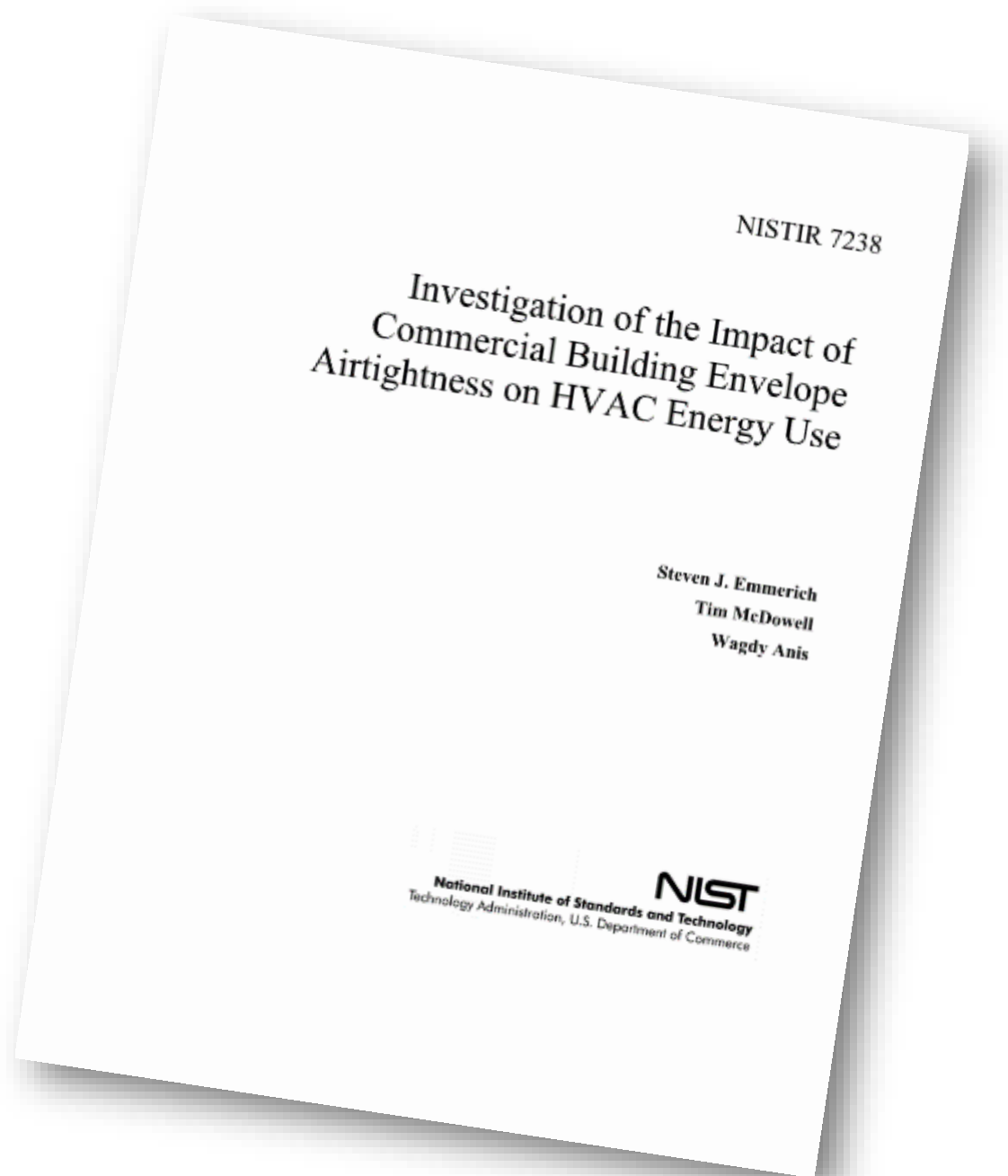


It haunts me.....



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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

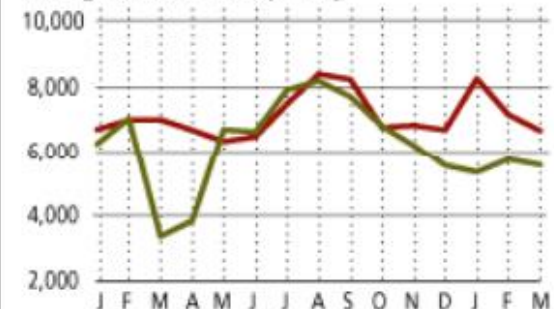
Average kilowatt-hours
per year

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

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.

Energy Code Requirements

- Salt Lake City / State of Utah

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

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



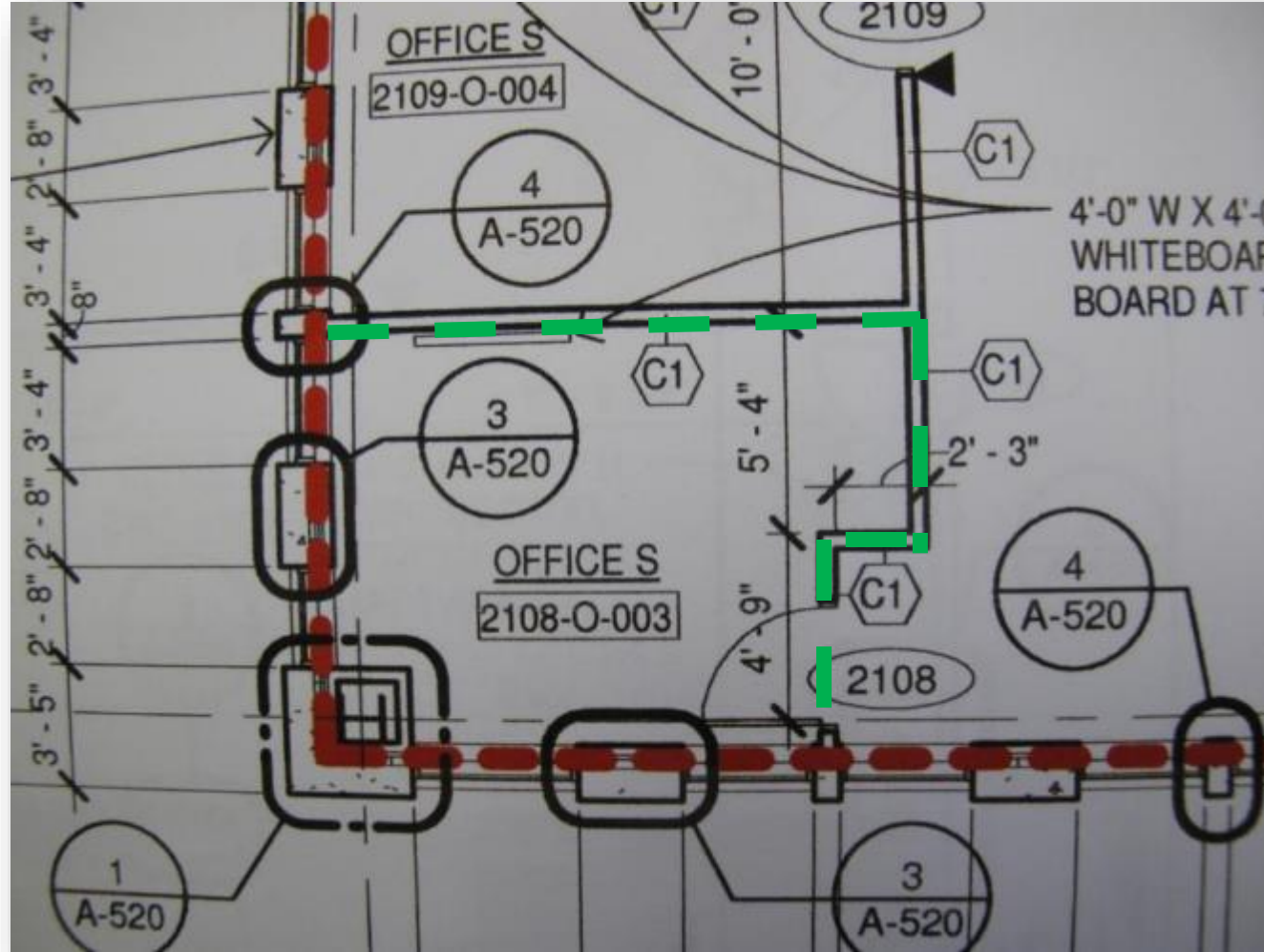
Detroit Arsenal Bldg. 270



Detroit Arsenal Bldg. 270



Confidence Test



*~1300-sf
of
envelope*

WBALT



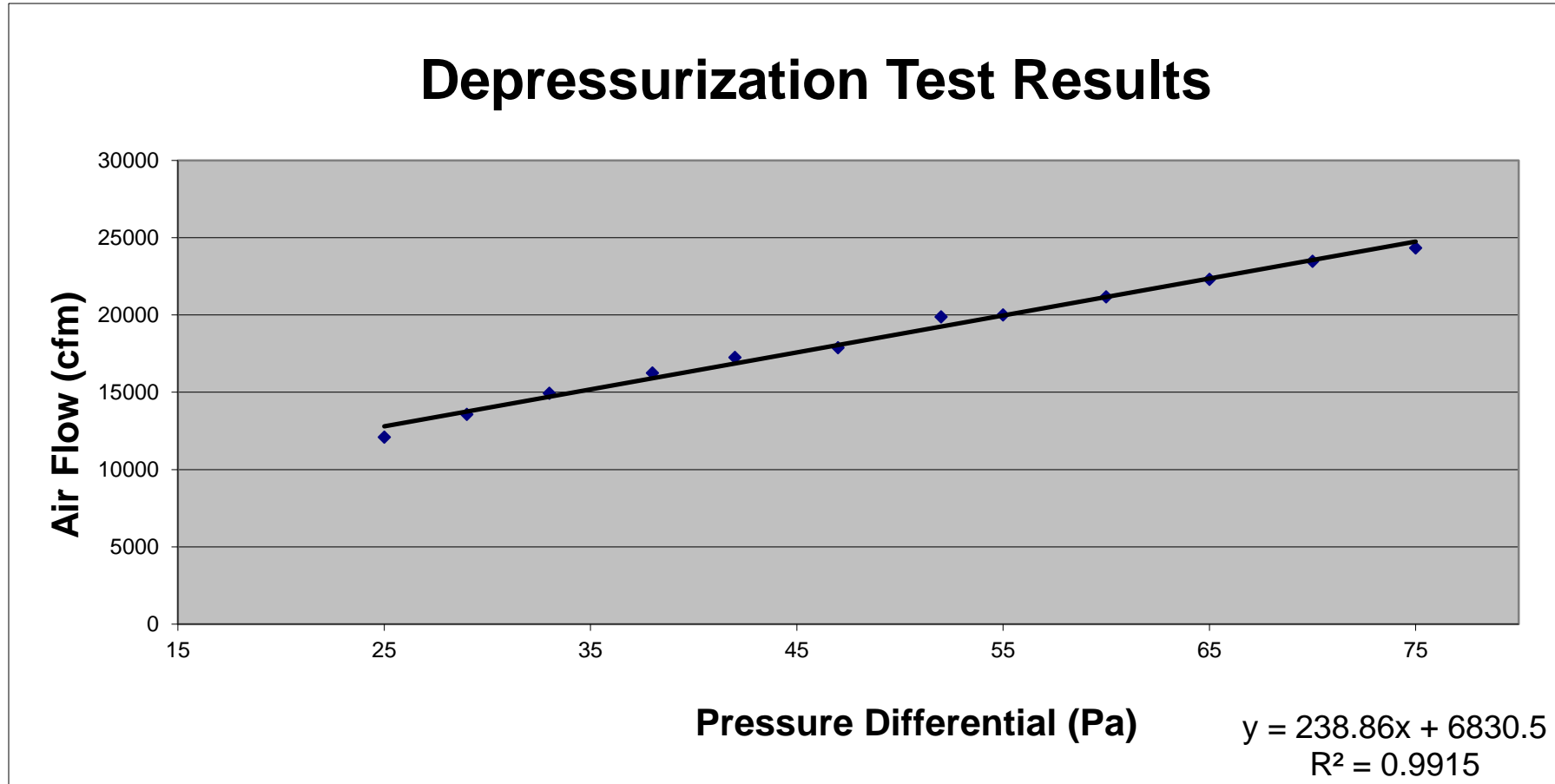
Test Set-up



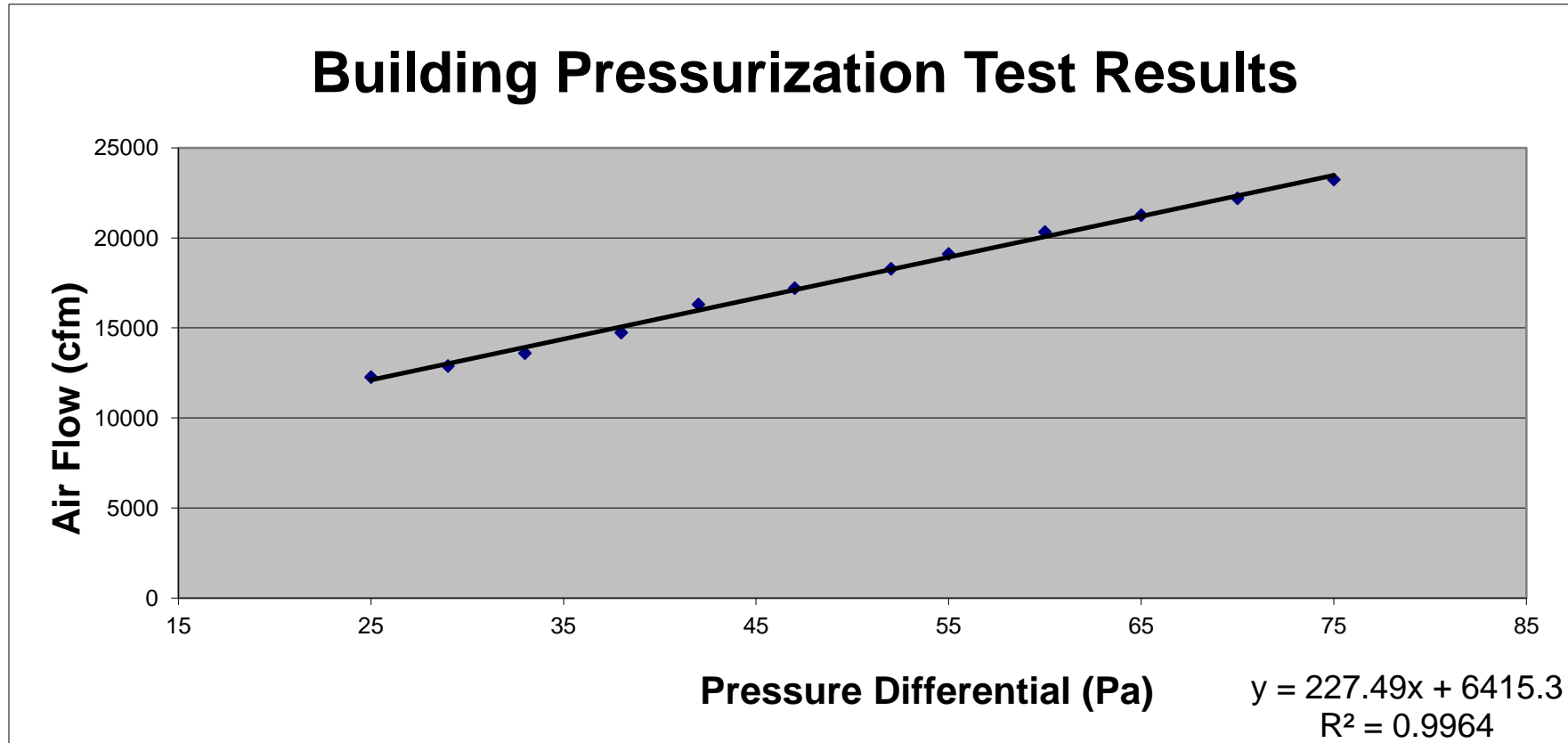
Target Air Leakage

| 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



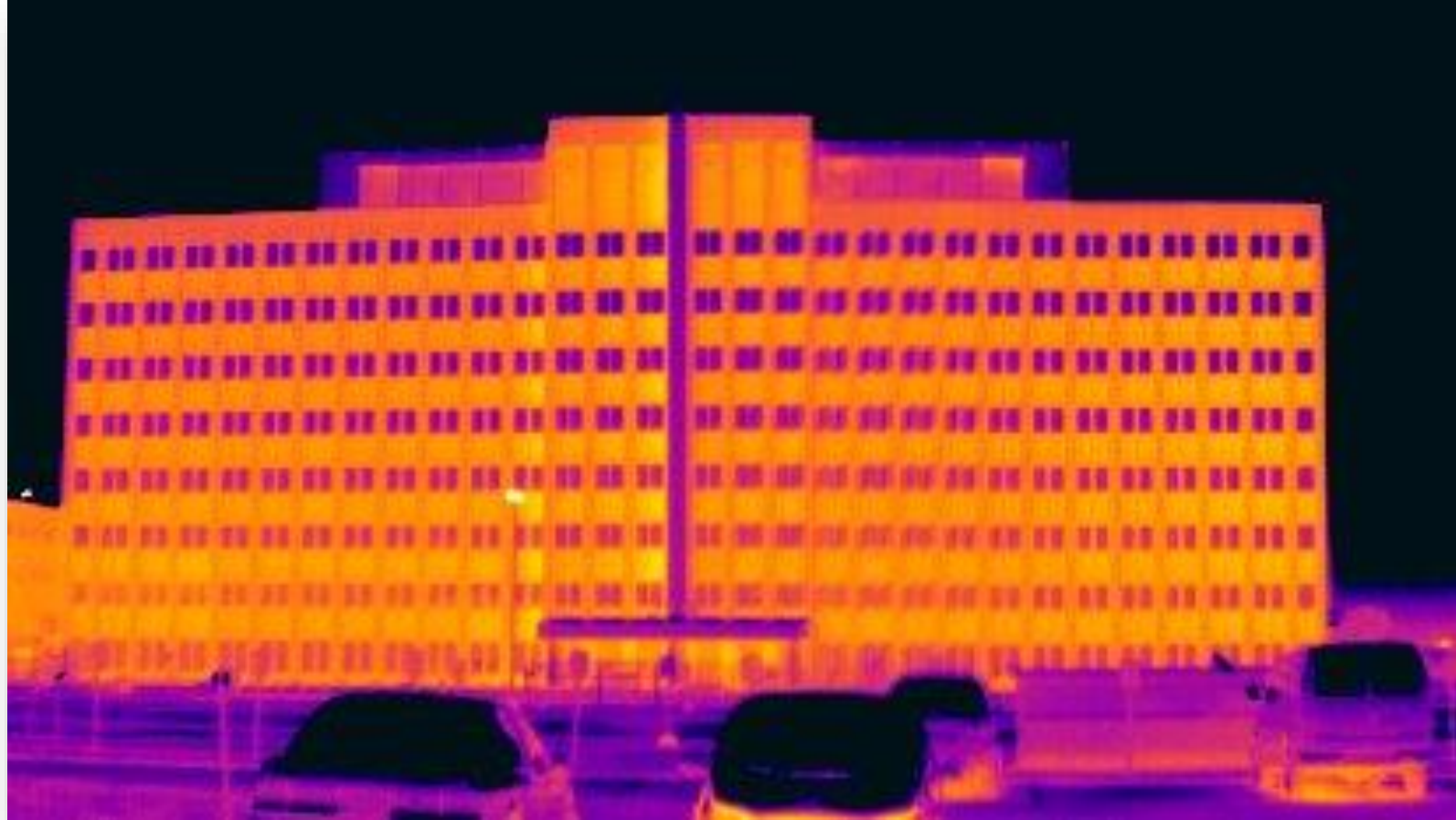
Data



Results

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

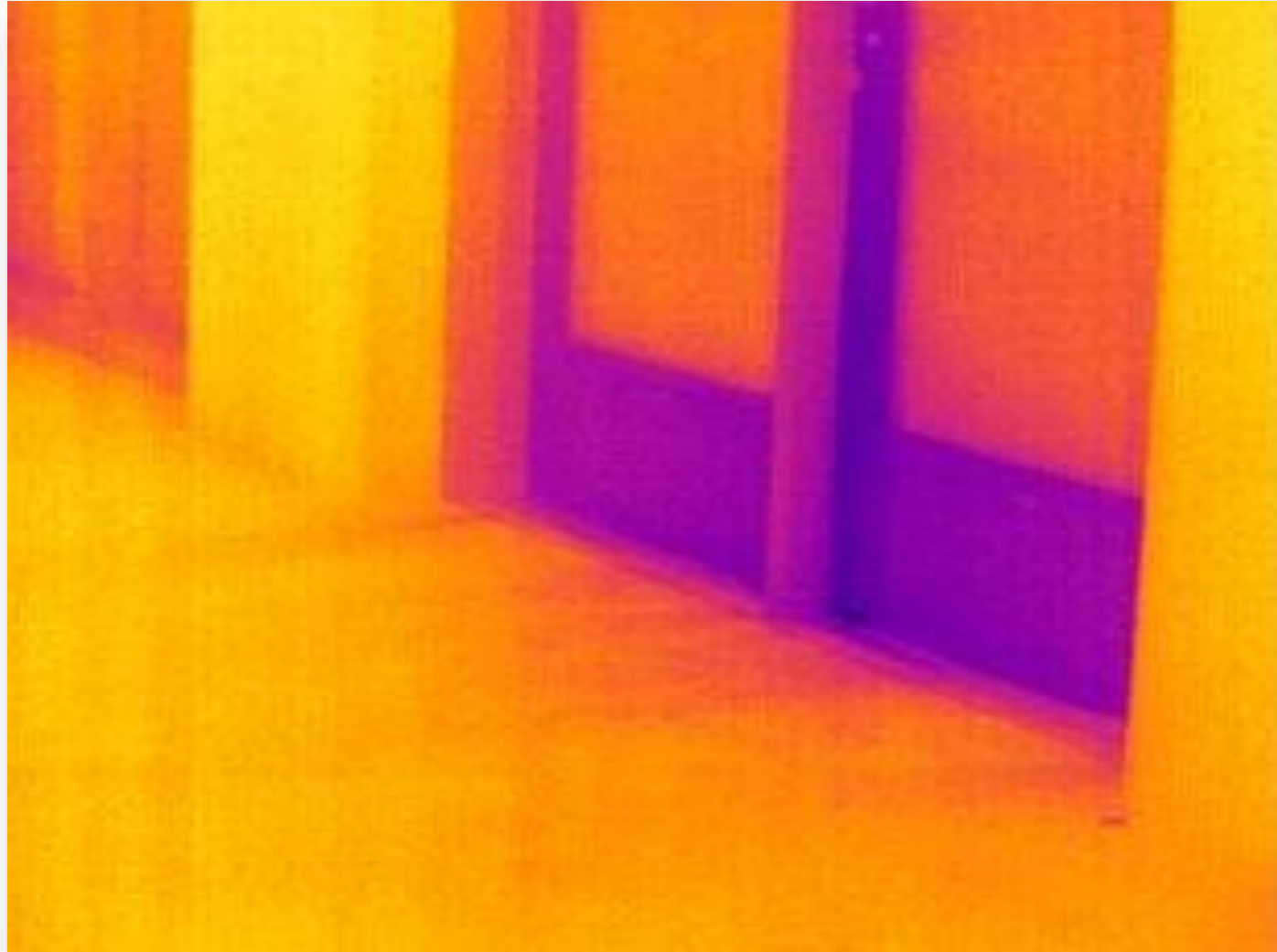
Infrared Survey



Infrared Survey



Infrared Survey

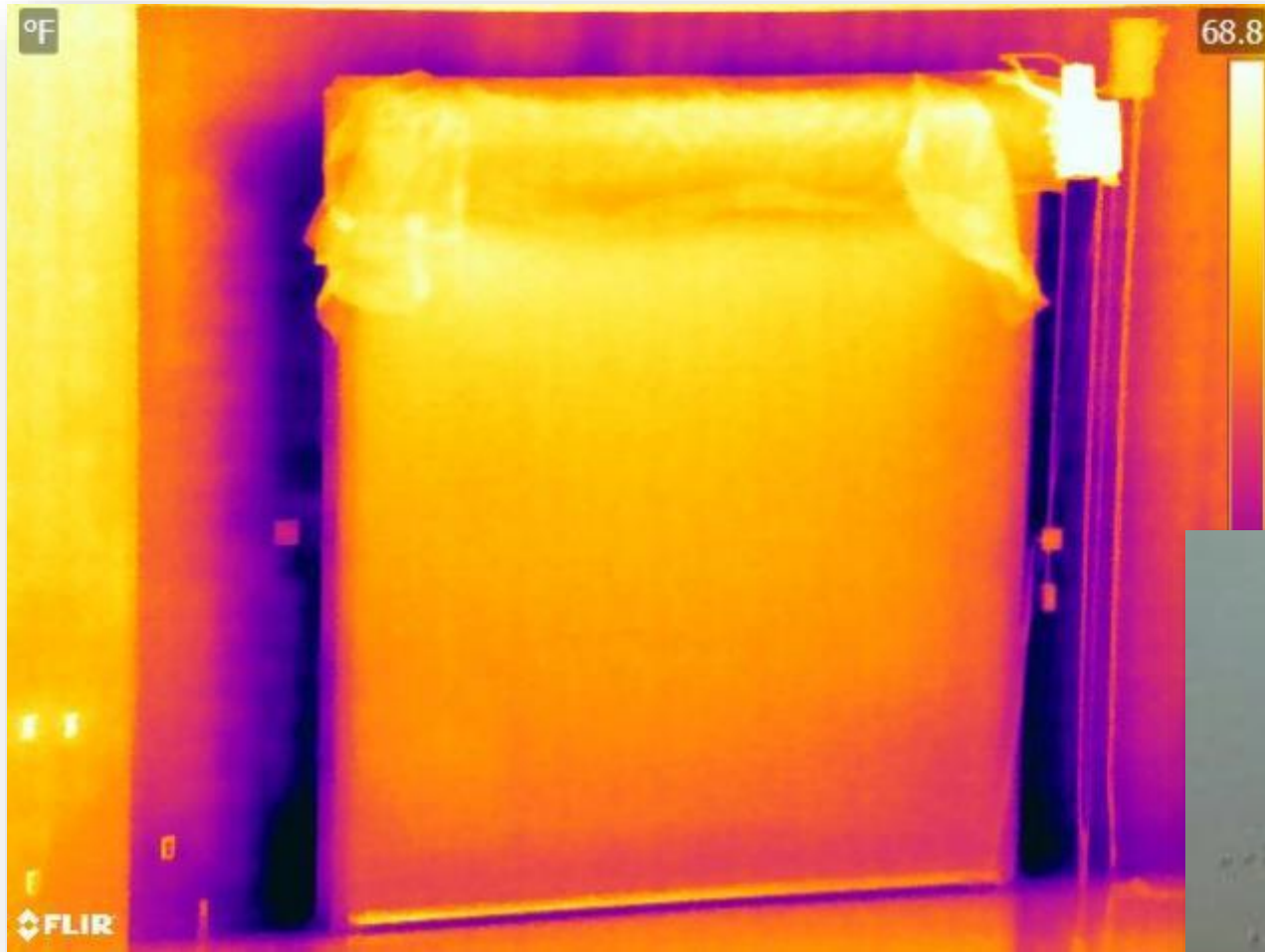


Accommodating the Decision Makers

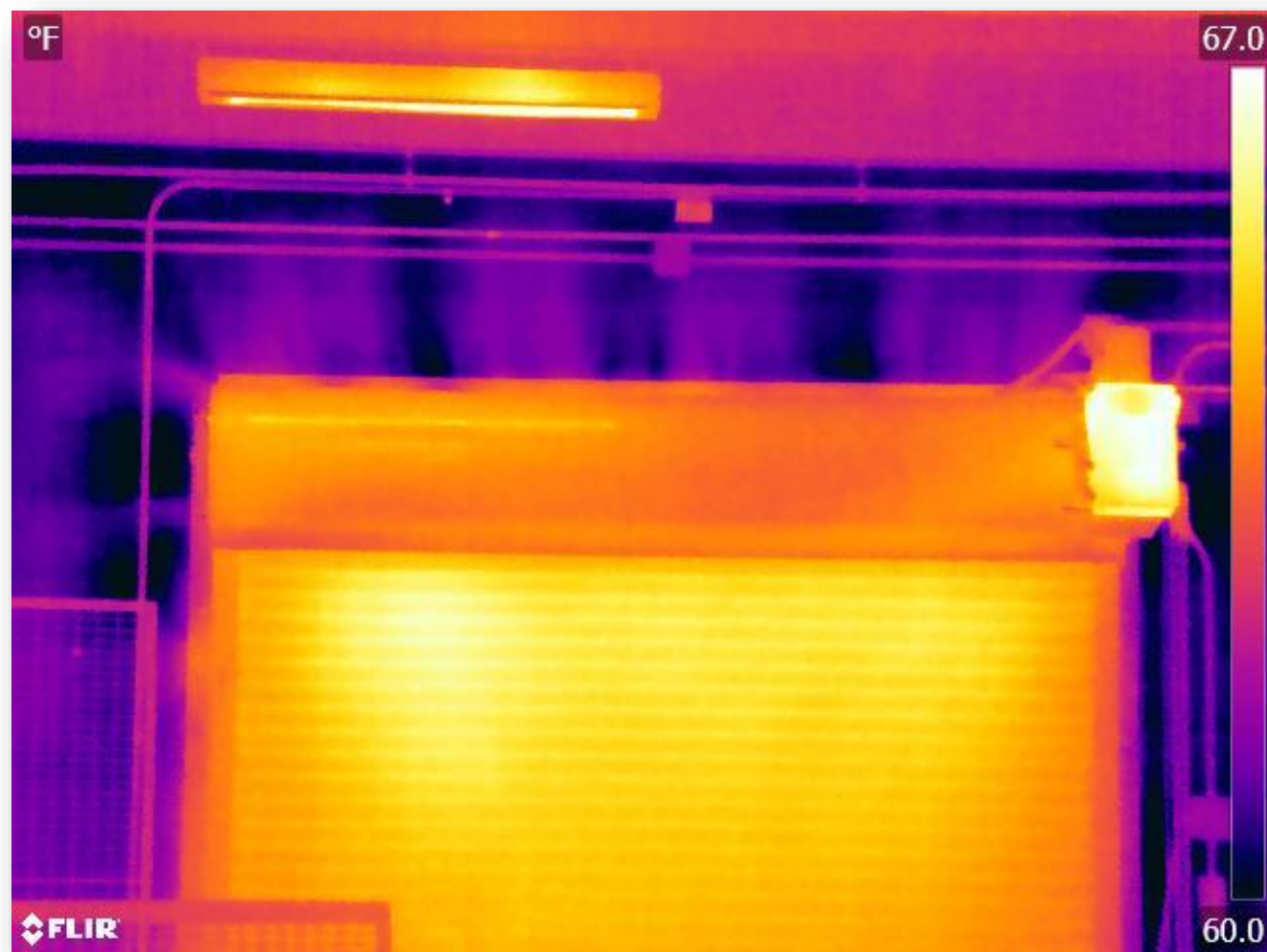


Overhead Roll-up Doors





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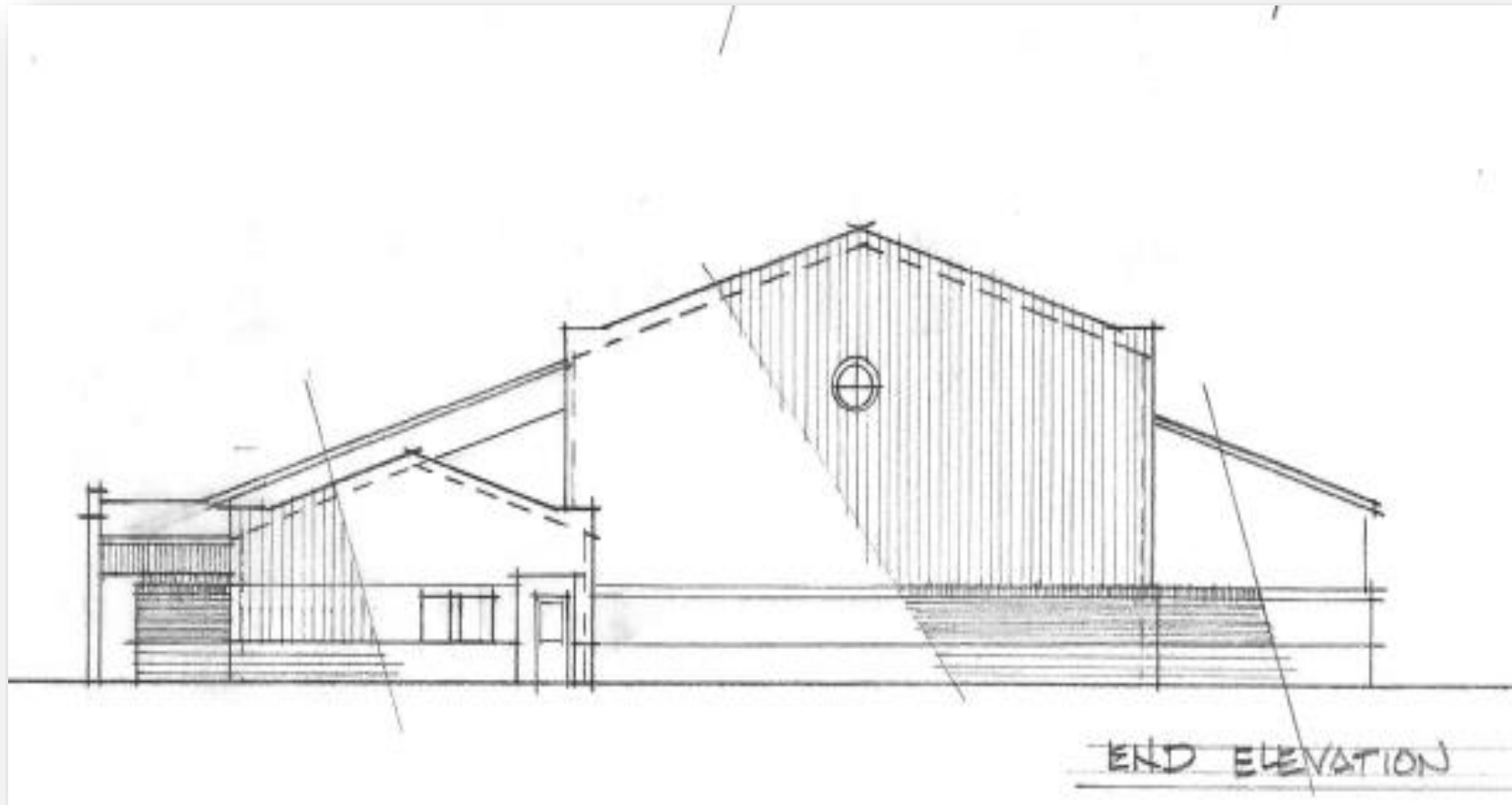


Quantified

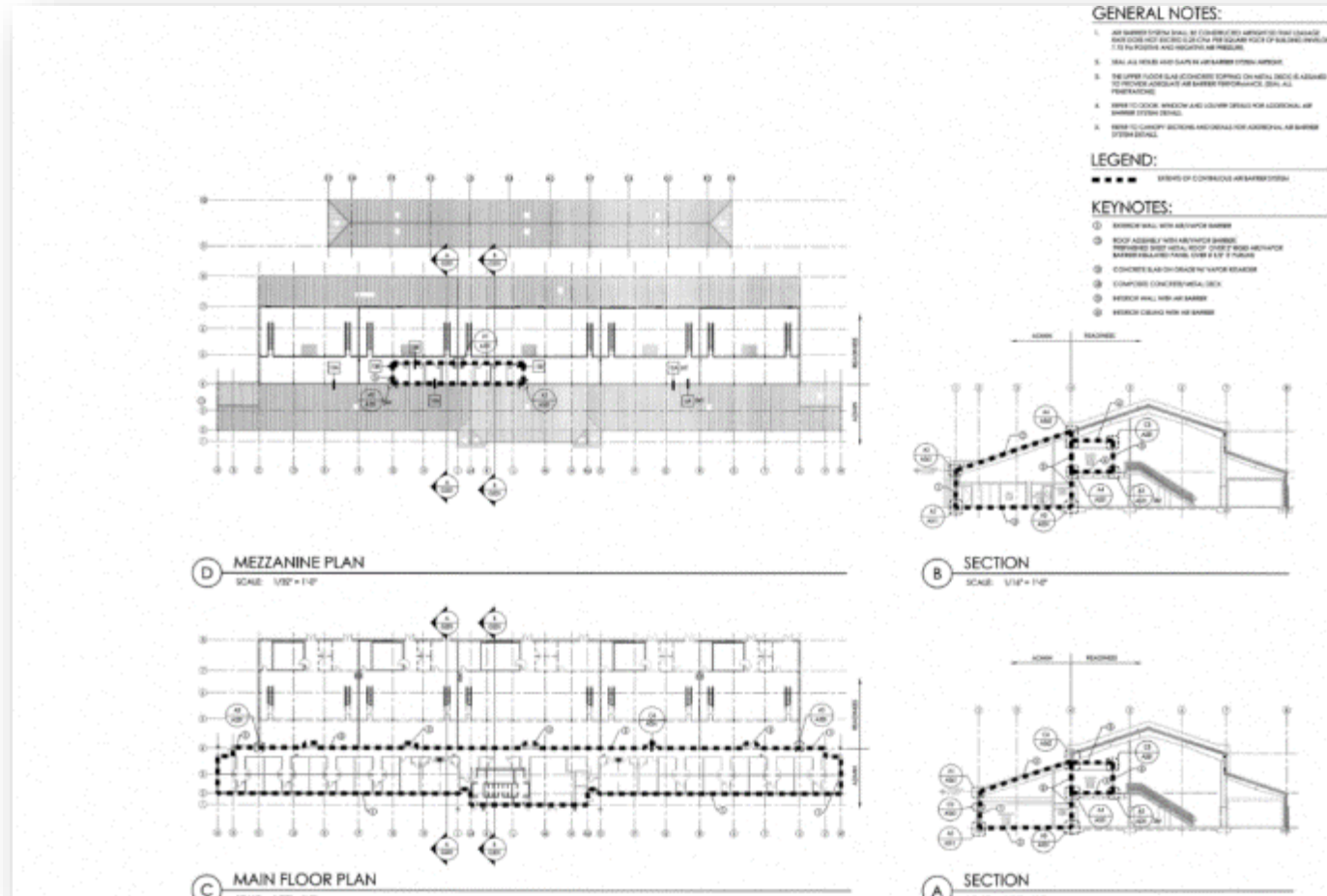


**4,900cfm
@75Pa**

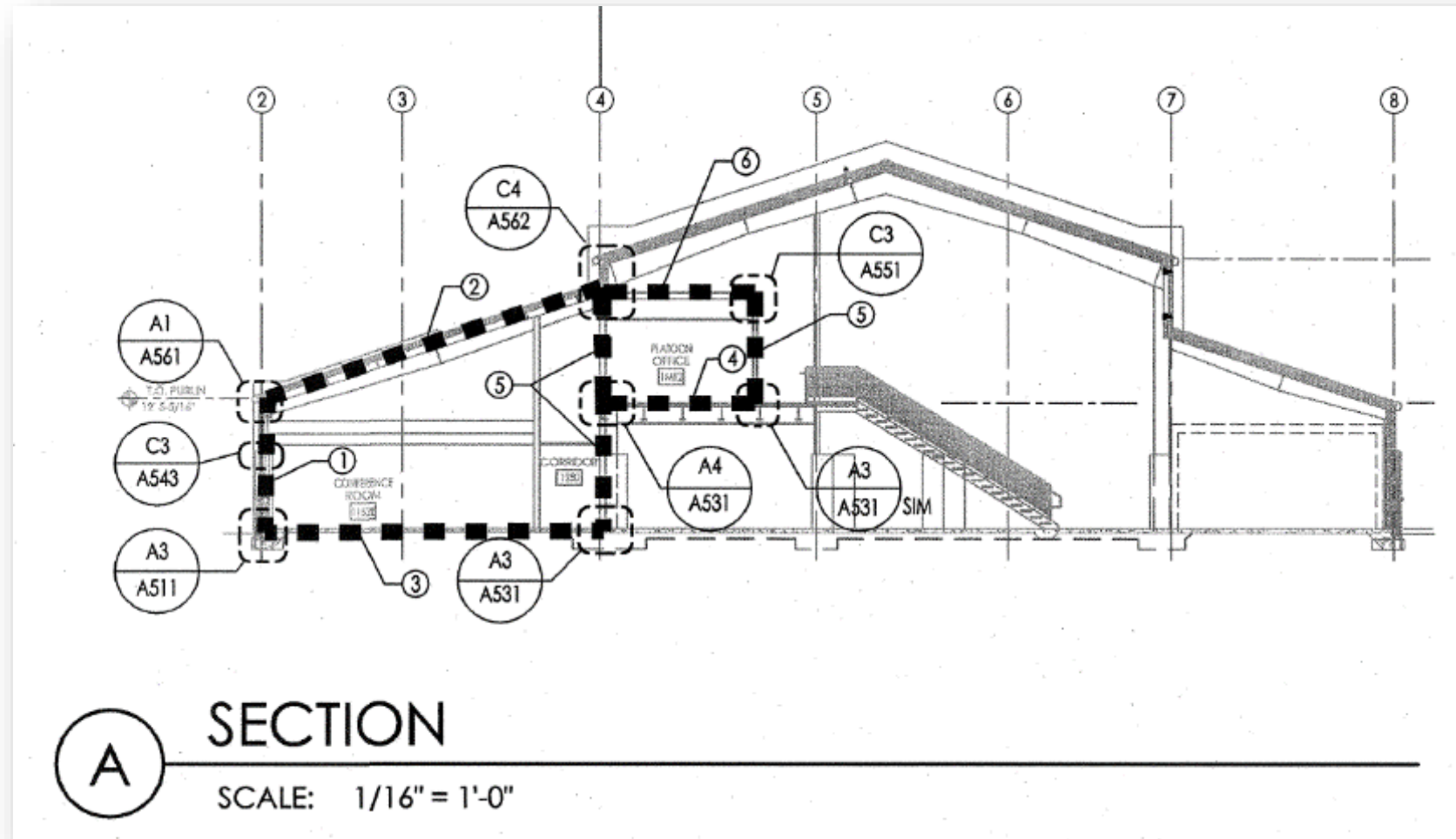
Size Does Matter



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

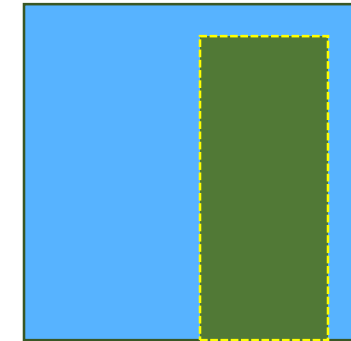
| Admin Area | Mezzanine Offices |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 0.063 | 0.209 |
| 3,260 cfm/75 | 1,020 cfm/75 |

Proportion of Operational Leaks

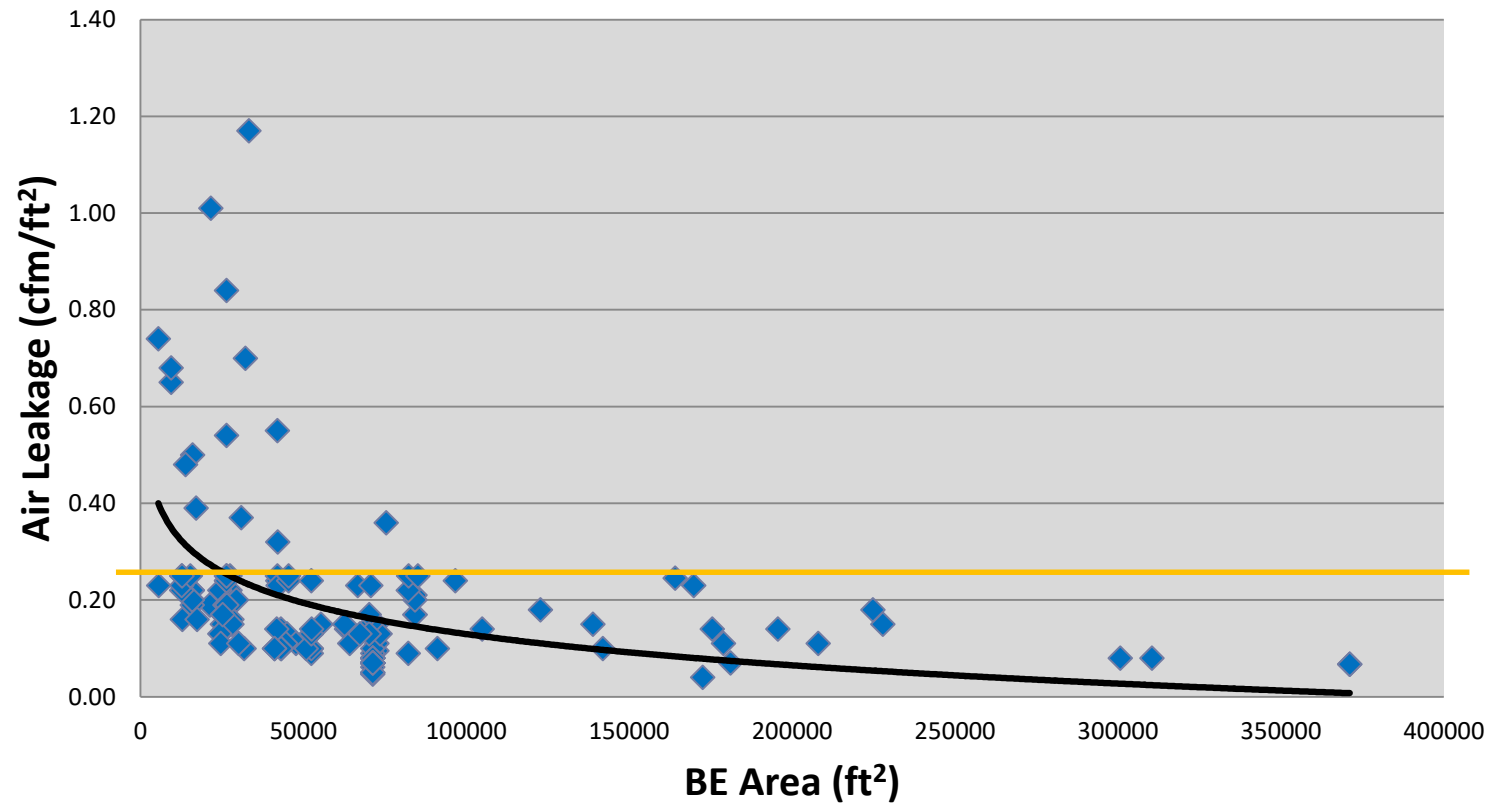
10,000 sf of envelope area
Allowable leakage = 2,500cfm
@75Pa

150cfm @ 75Pa

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



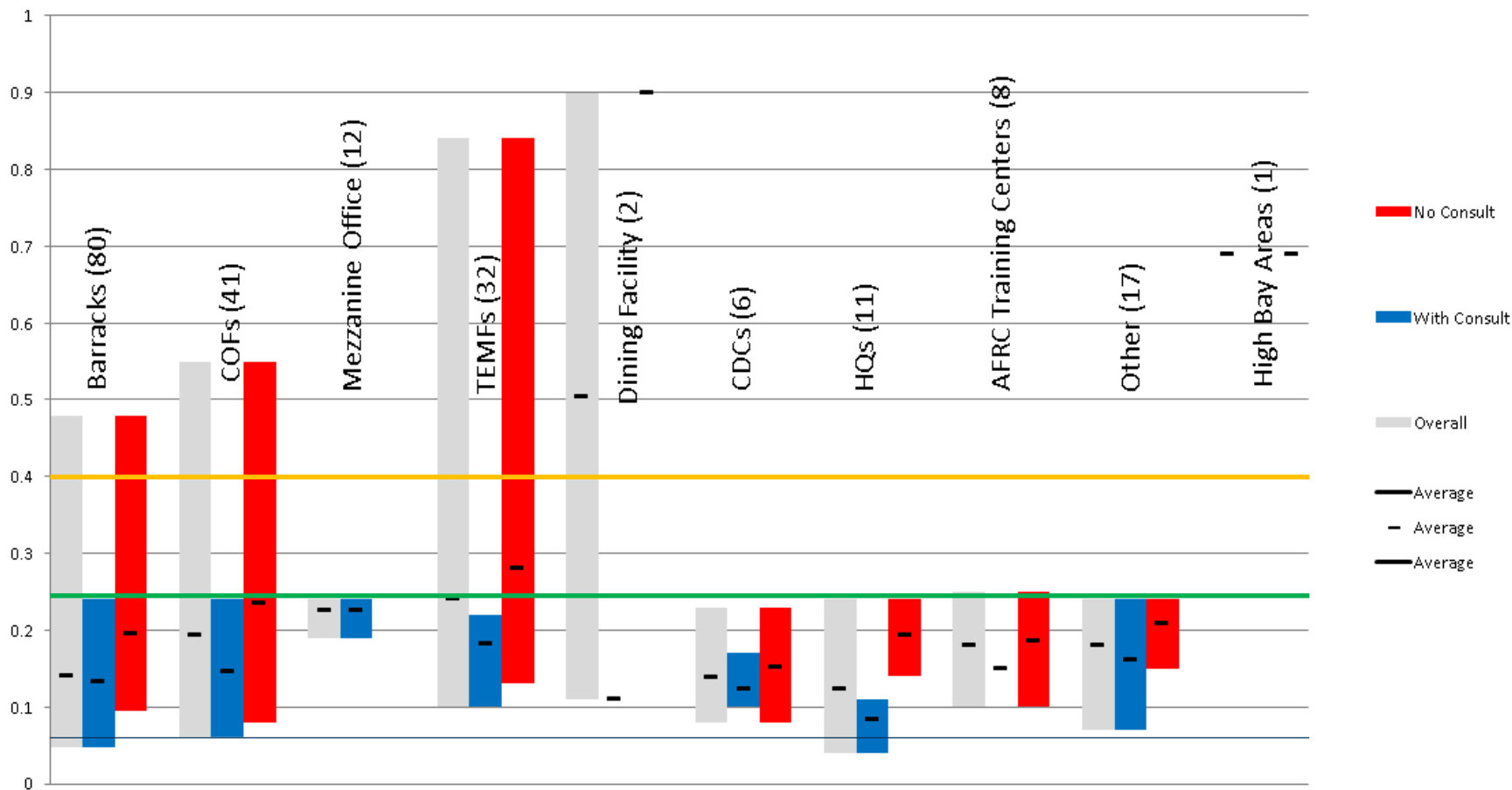
Leakage Rate vs. Building Size



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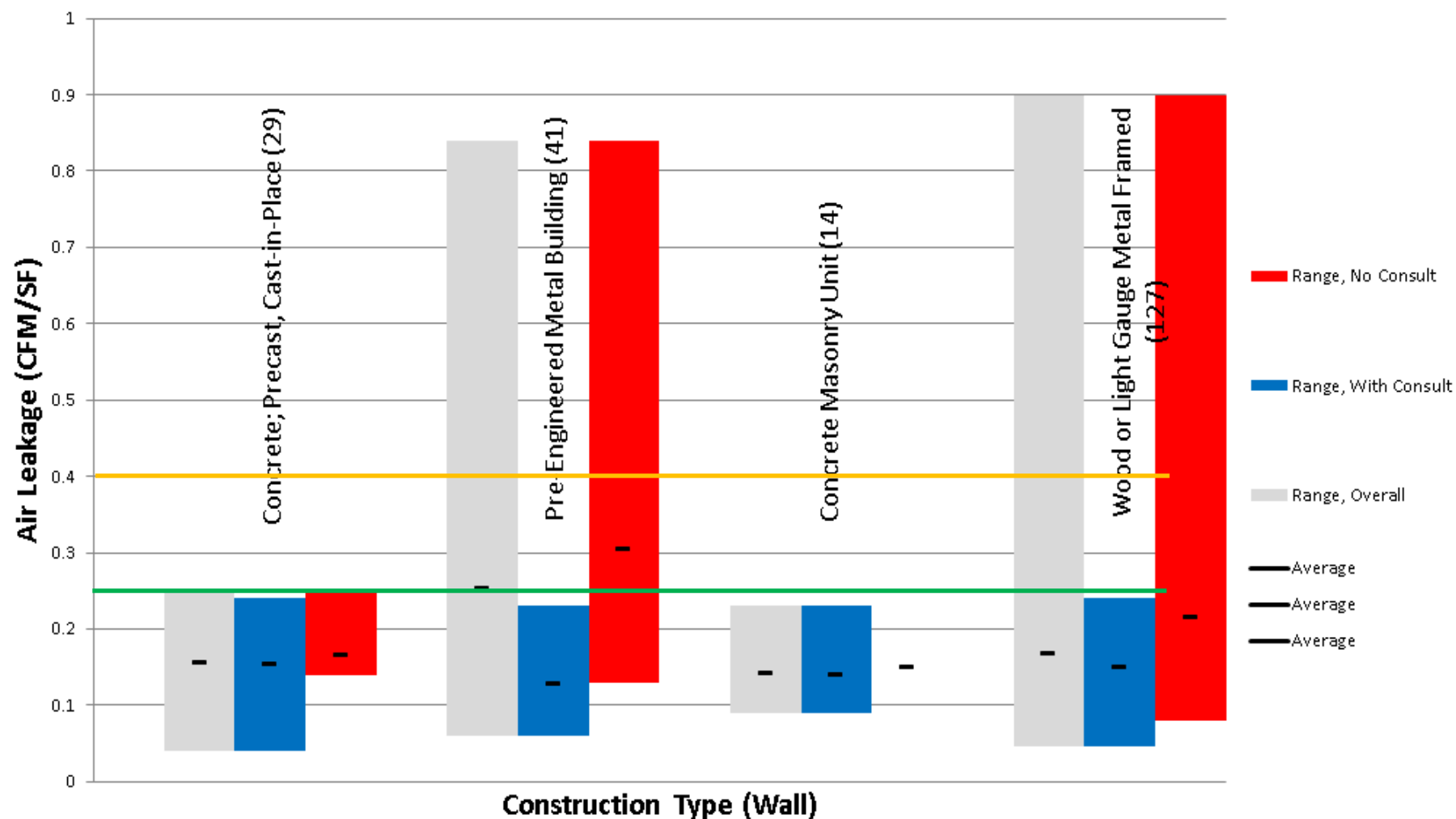


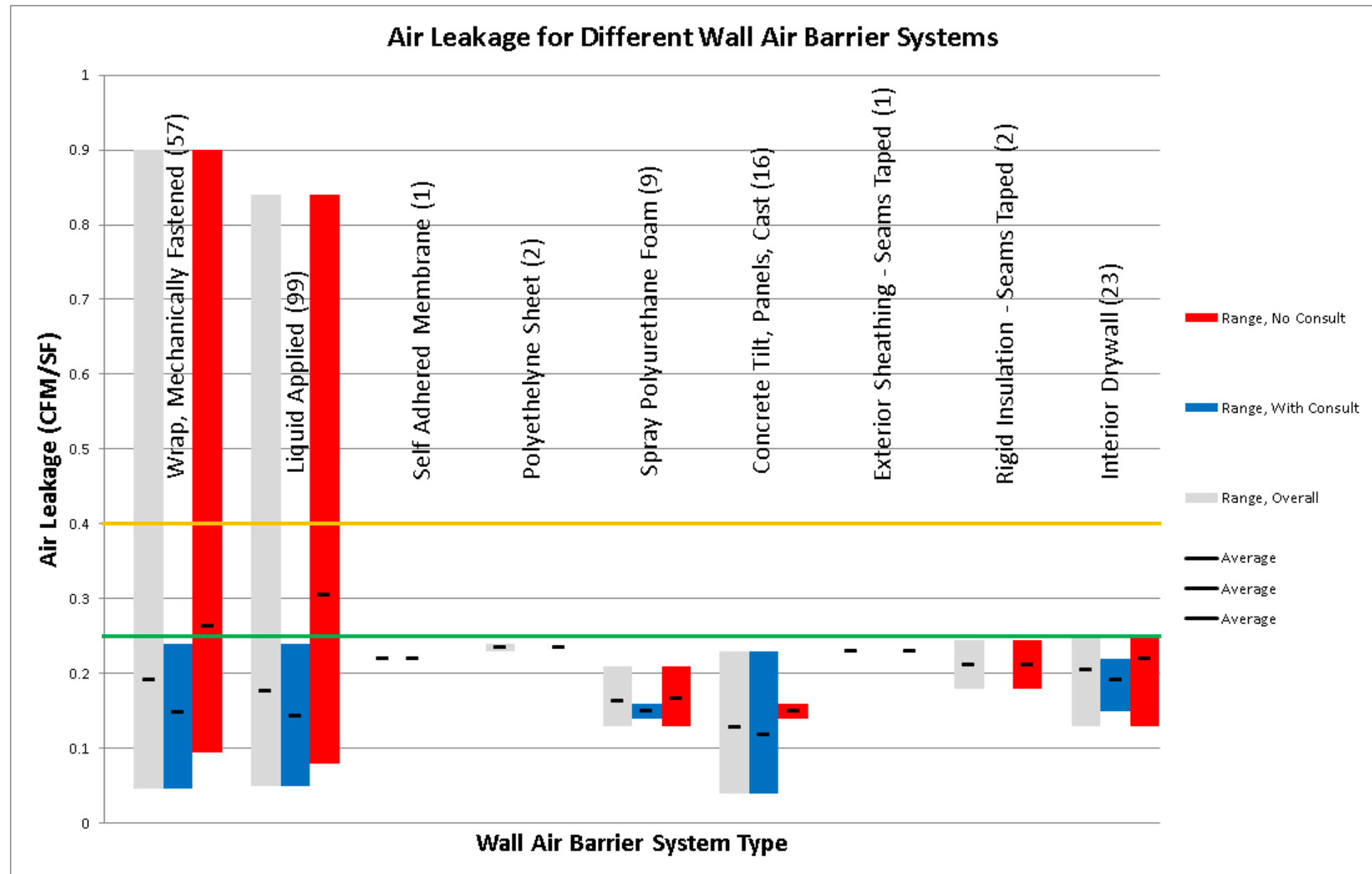
Air Leakage (CFM/ft2)

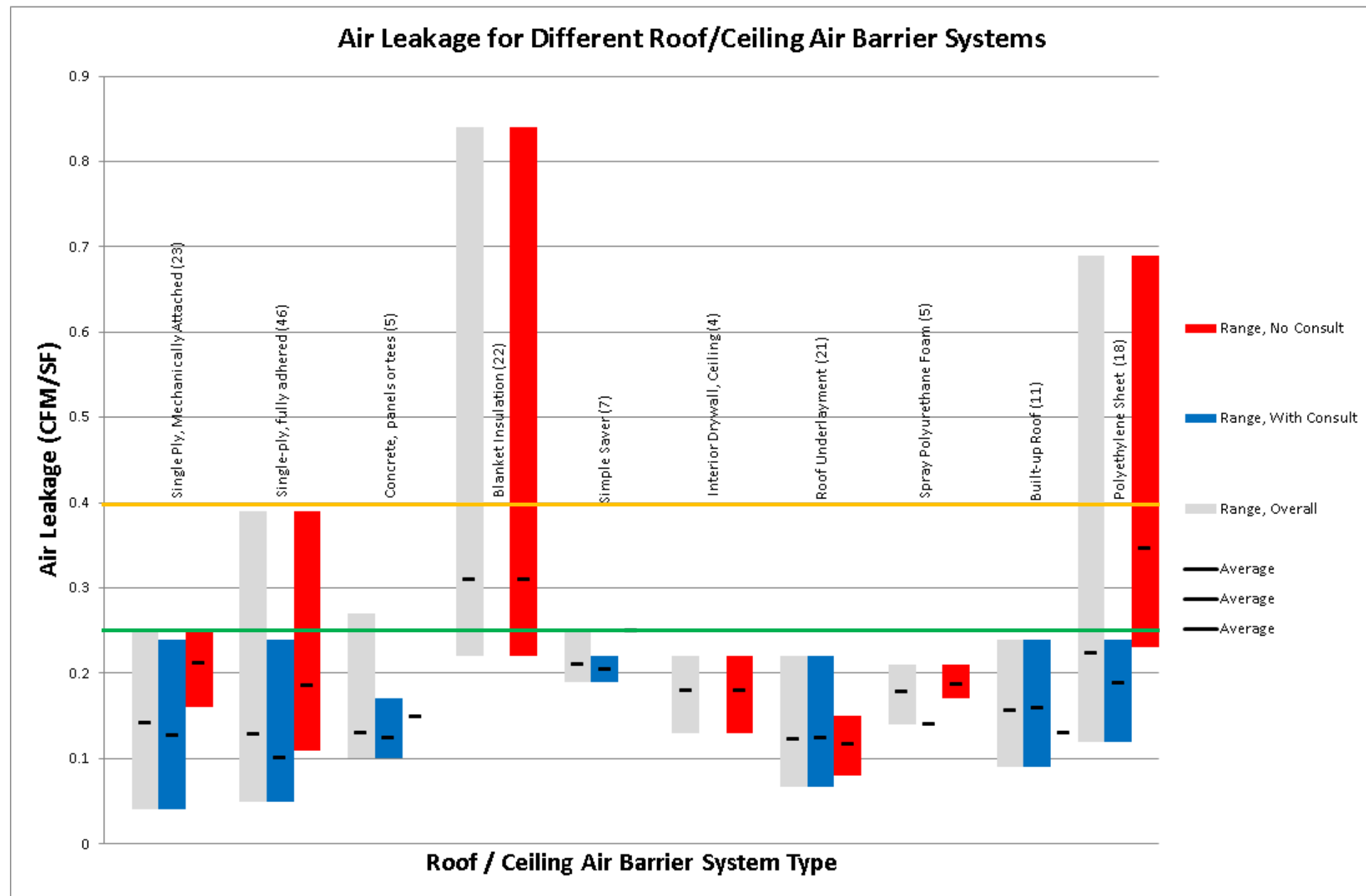


Building Type

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 –

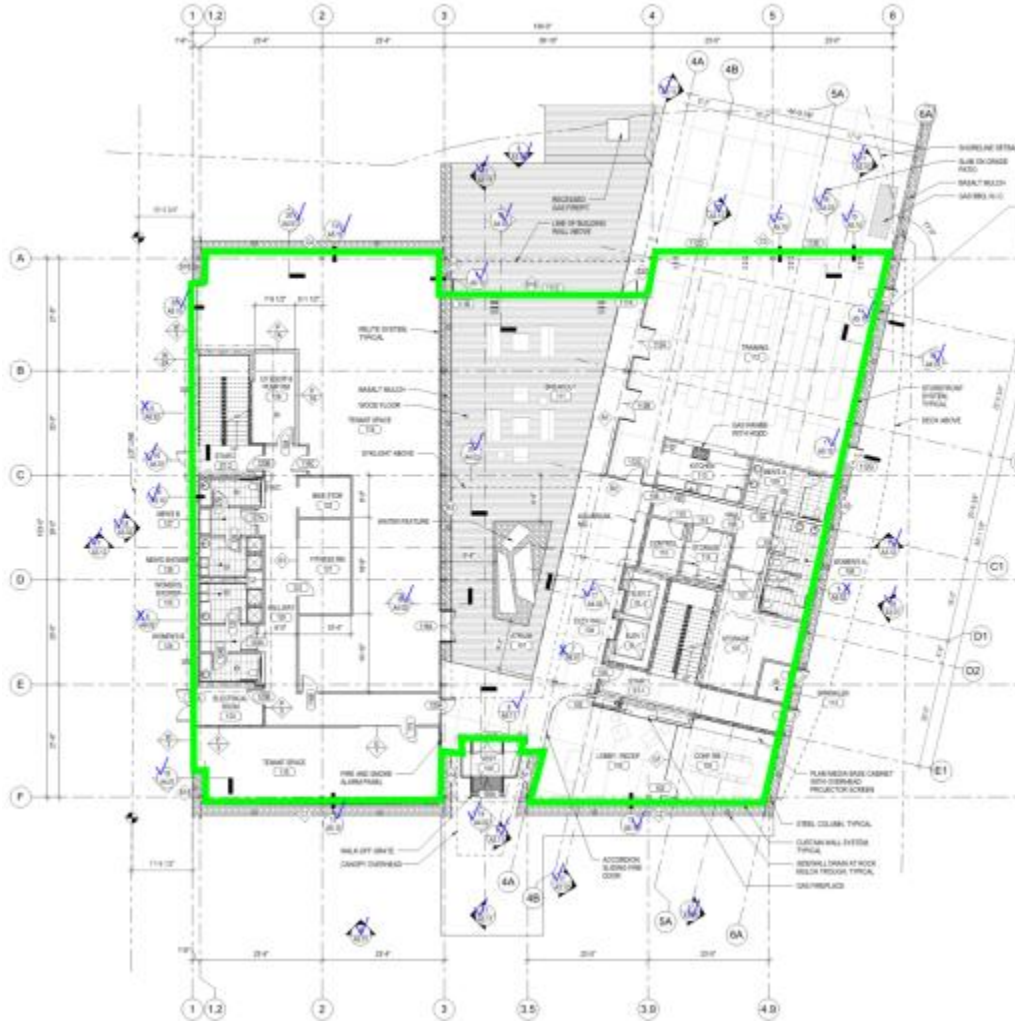
- Seattle/WA: The completed building shall be tested and the air leakage rate of the building envelope shall not exceed 0.40 cfm/ft² at a pressure differential of 75 Pa in accordance with ASTM E 779 or an equivalent method approved by the code official. (2012 WSEC C402.4.1.2.3 Building test).



Seattle – Show the Pressure Boundary

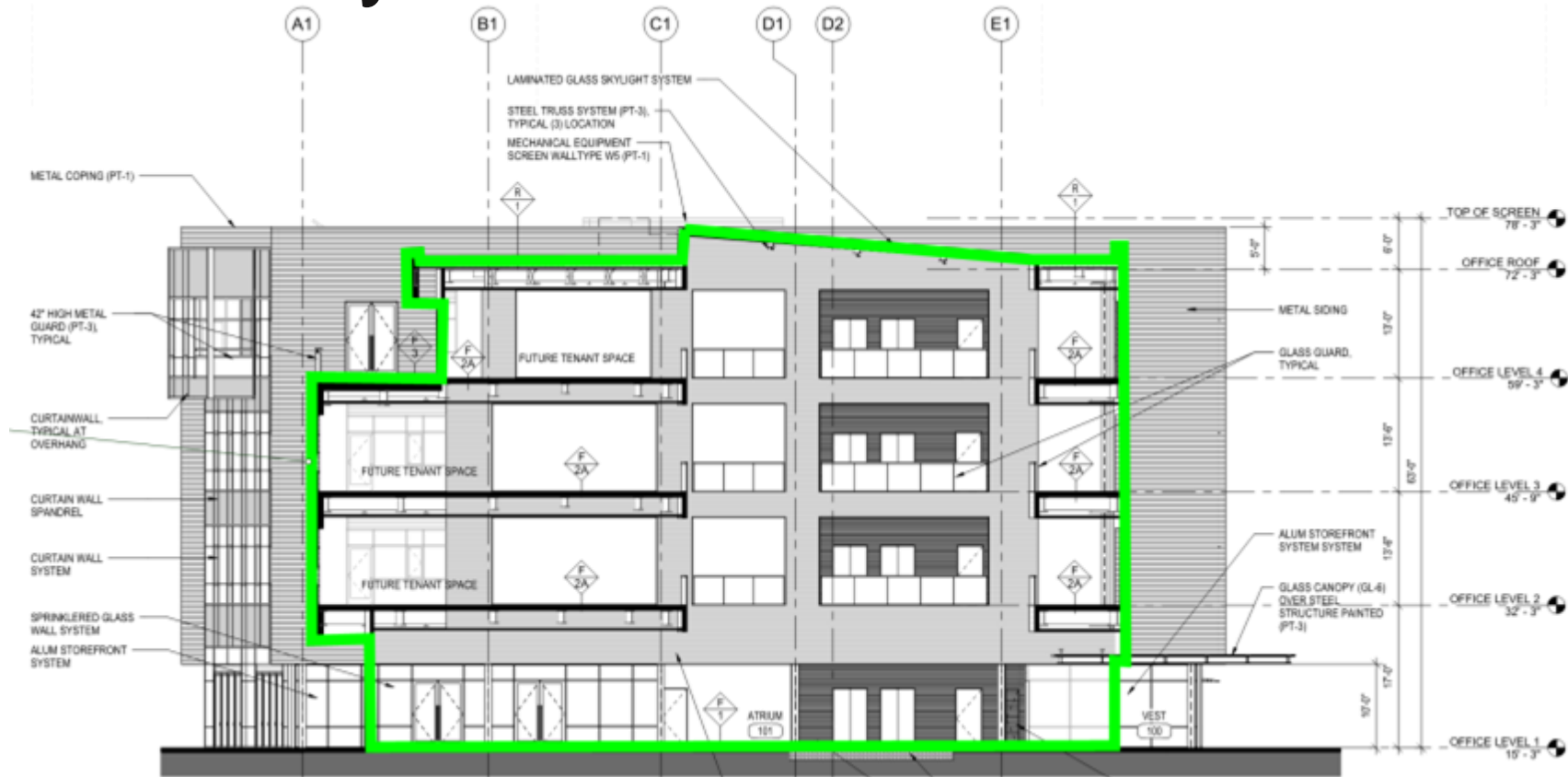
- Seattle: Construction documents shall contain a diagram showing the building's pressure boundary in plan(s) and section(s) and a calculation of the area of the pressure boundary to be considered in the test.
- Although not required in rest of Washington, this is good practice and it will be required 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 (W5) | 16 SF | | |
| OPERABLE DOOR | 87 SF | GLAZING | 312 SF |
| WALL W/ METAL WALL PANEL SIDING(W3) | 857 SF | OTHERS | 881 SF |
| METAL PANEL (W4) | 8 SF | VERTICAL SURFACE | 1193 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

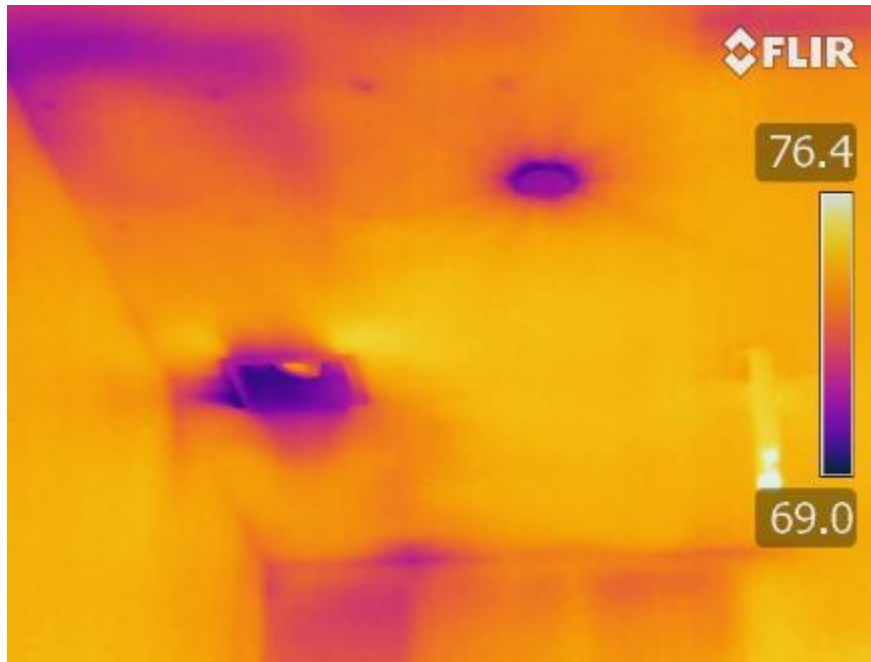
Envelope System Decisions

- Location of the Air Barrier
- Material selections



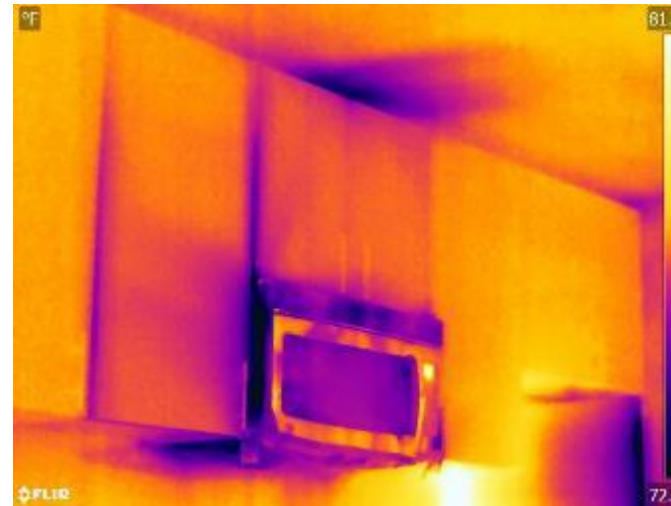
Envelope System Decisions

- Air barrier @ GWB ceiling

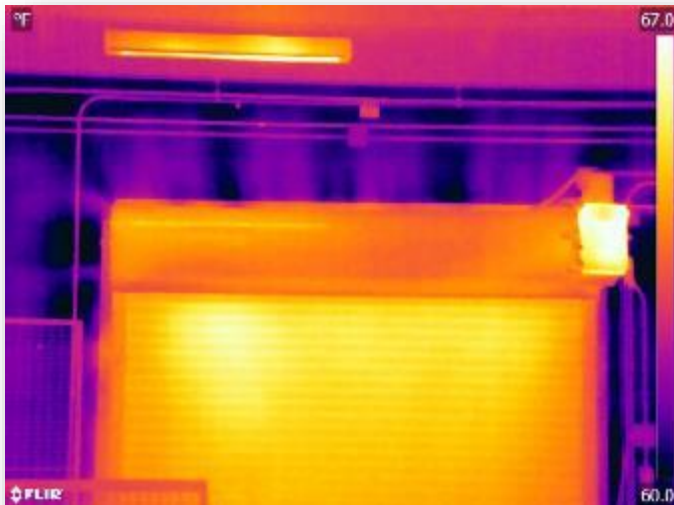
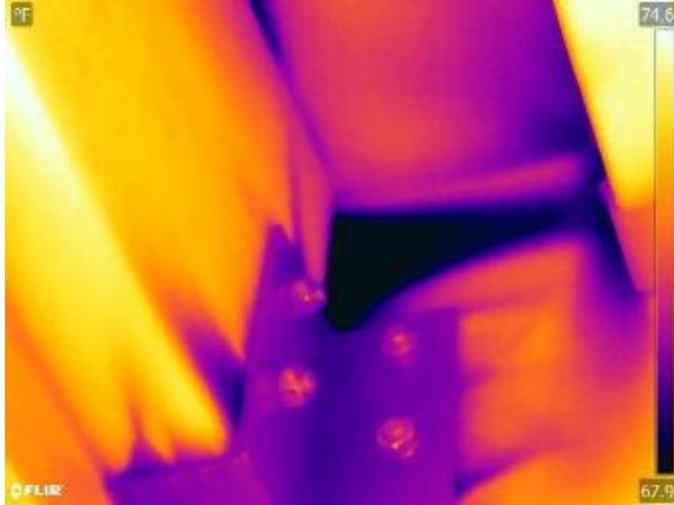


Envelope System Decisions

- 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

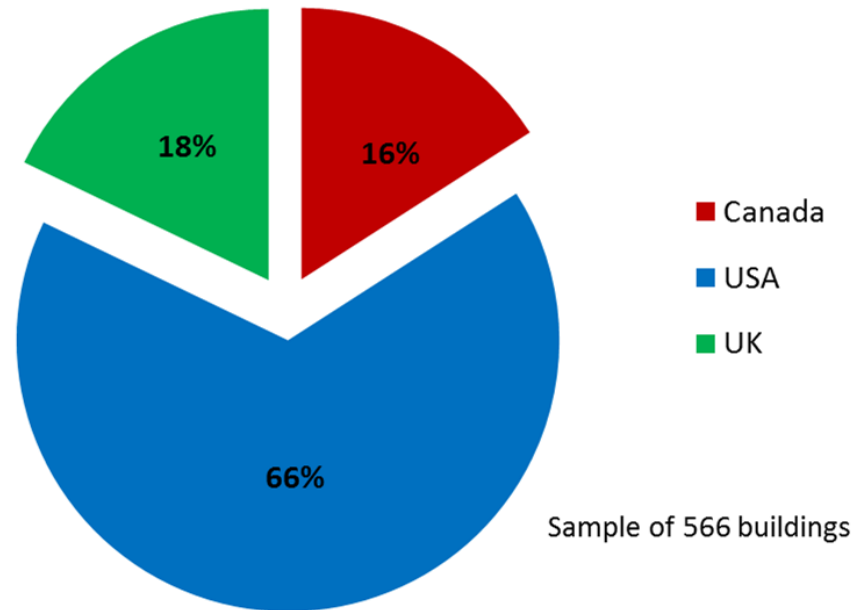
Tighter



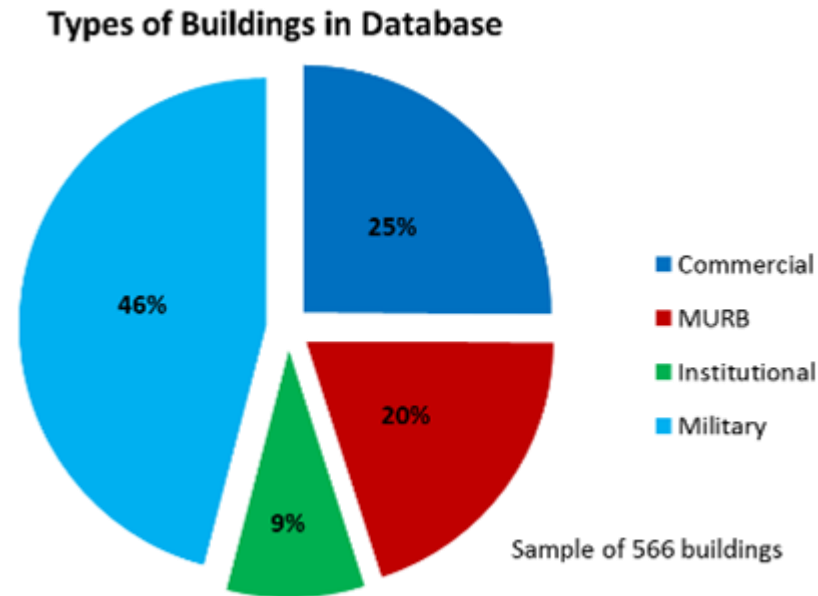
Passive House 0.06 cfm/ft² at 75Pa

Database Population Characteristics

Location of Buildings in Database

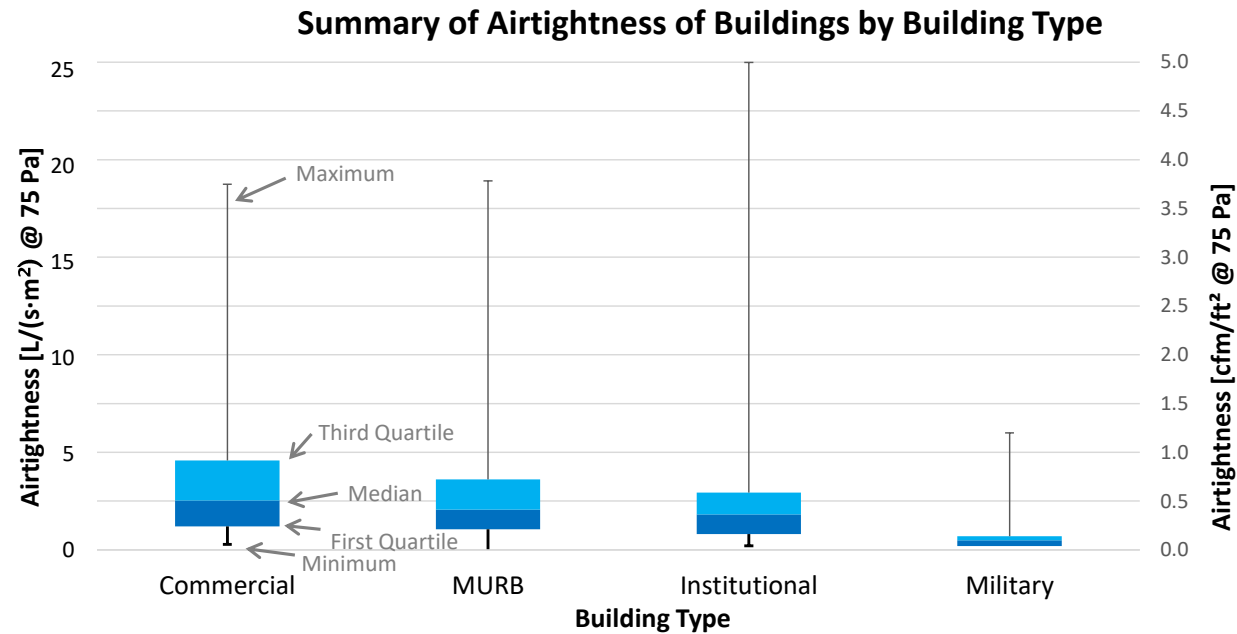


Database Population Characteristics

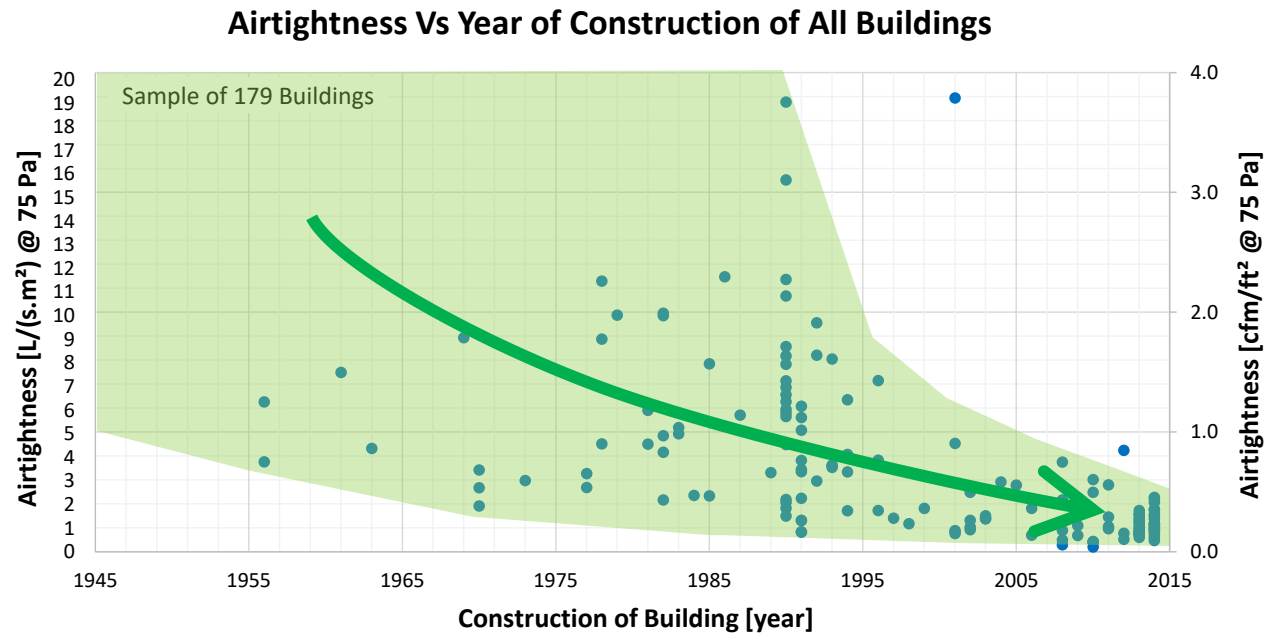


- Lots of USACE buildings

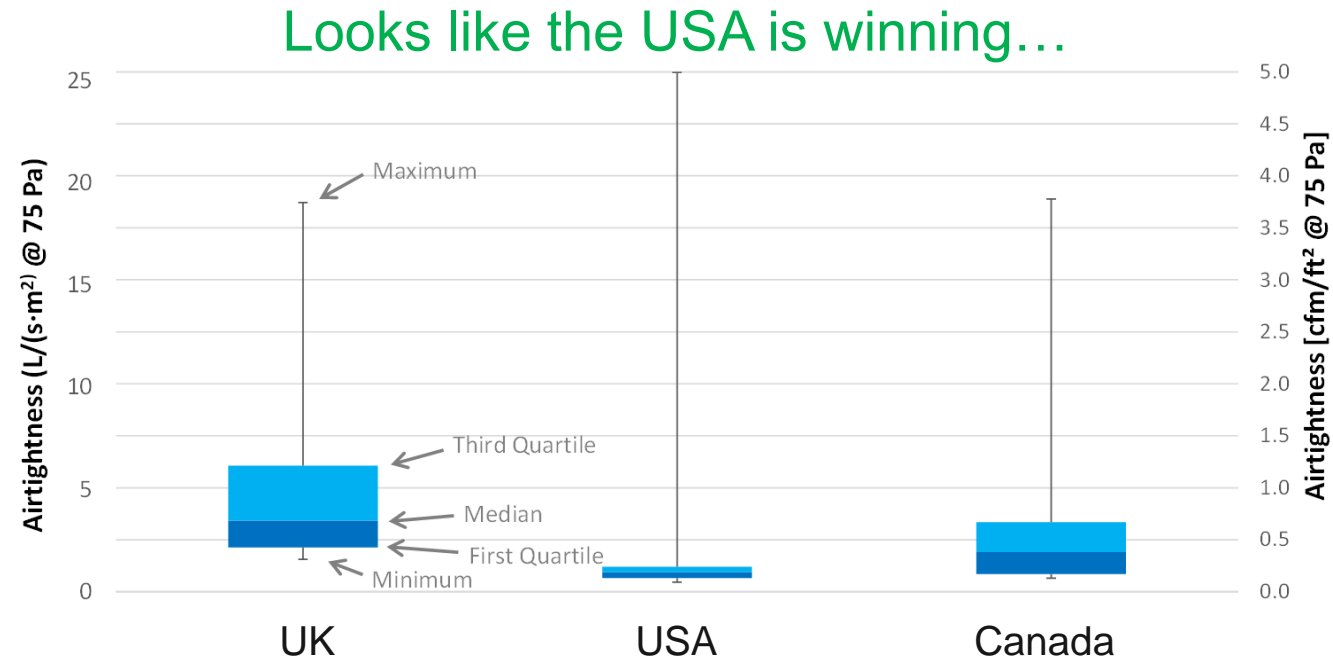
Airtightness versus Building Type



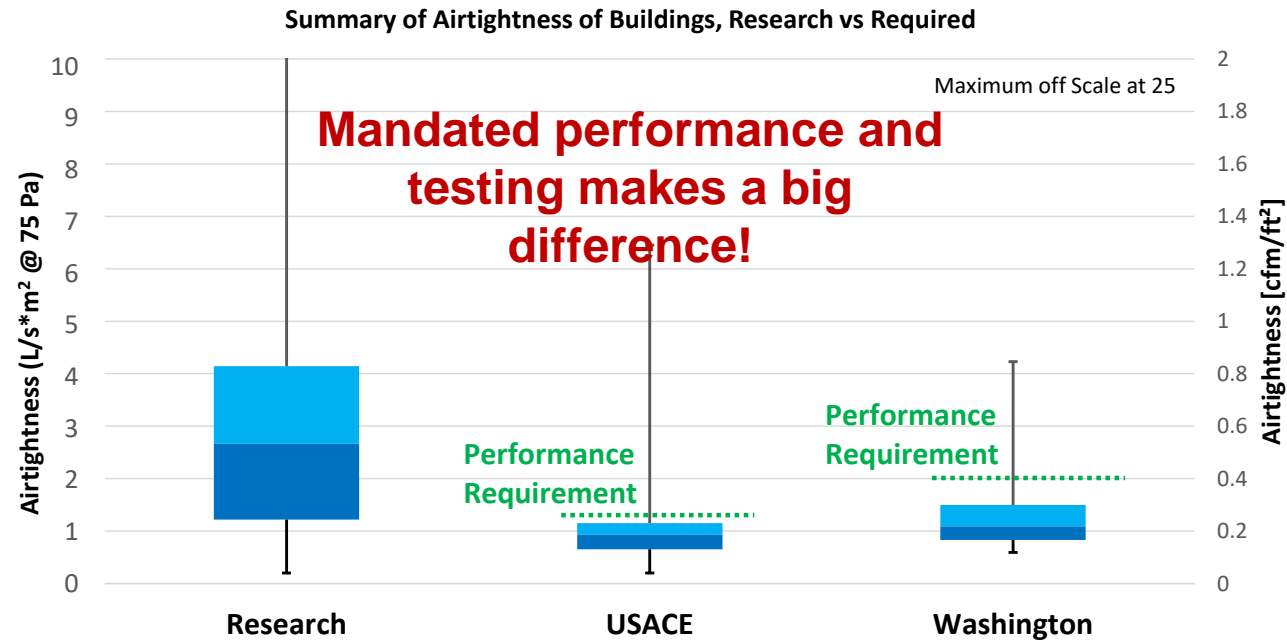
Building Age vs Airtightness



Airtightness of Buildings by Building Location

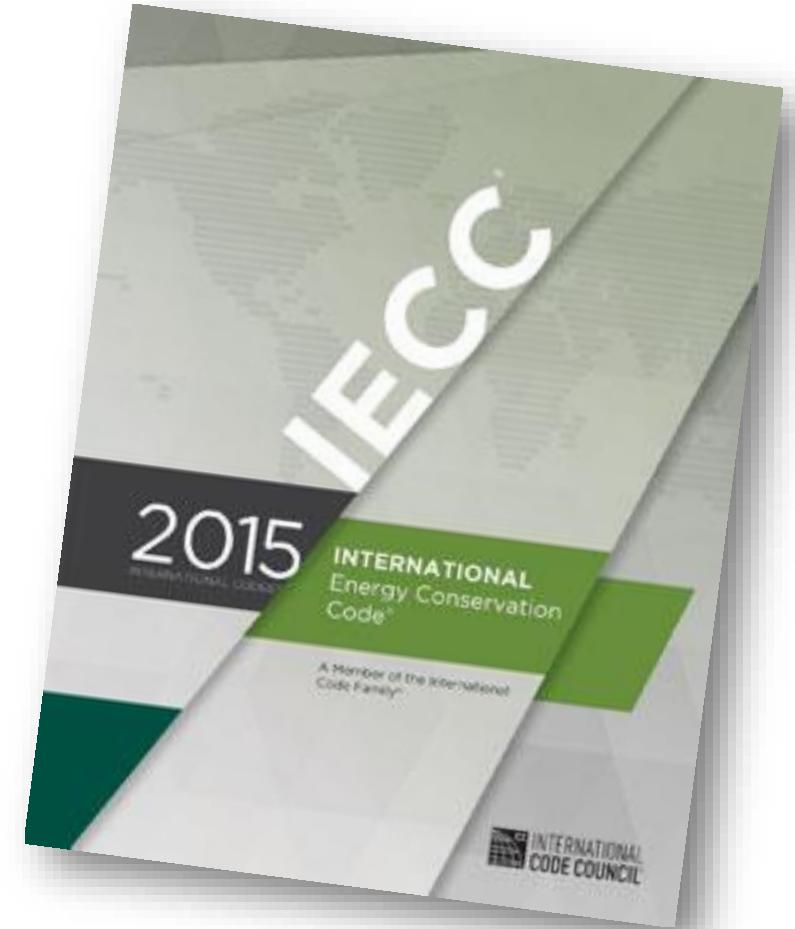


Airtightness of Buildings by Building Location



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 | | 0.02 |
| Assembly | 0.04 | | 0.2 |
| Building | 0.4 | 0.25 | 2.0 |

Past Construction Practices: 0.6 to 1.6 cfm/ft²

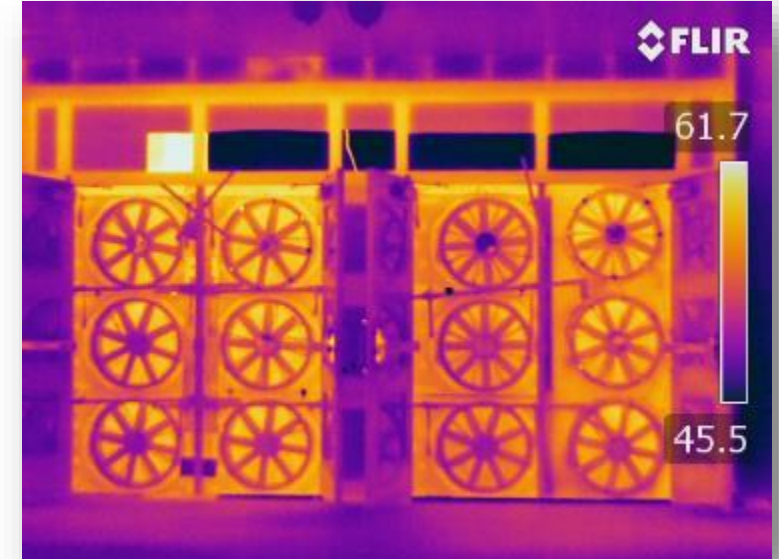
Materials or Assemblies or WBALT



ASTM 2178

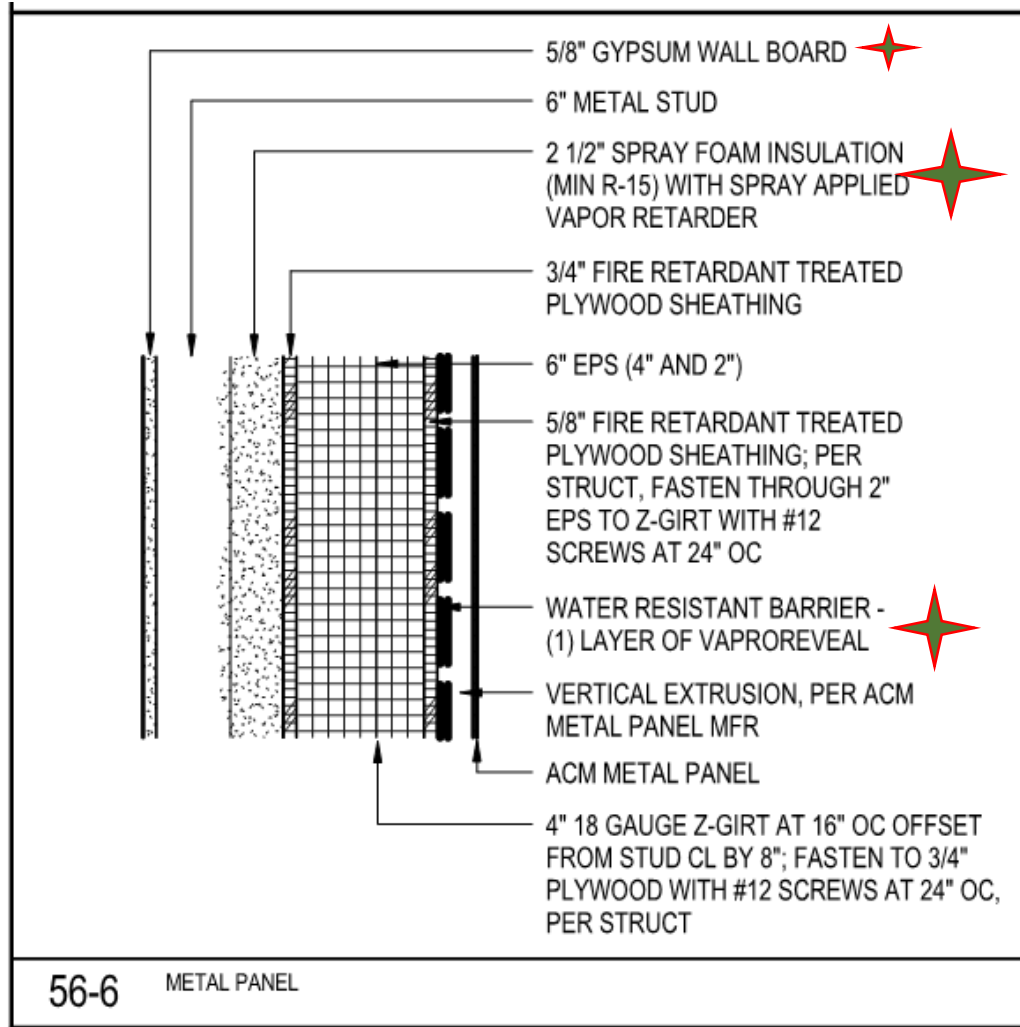


ASTM 2357

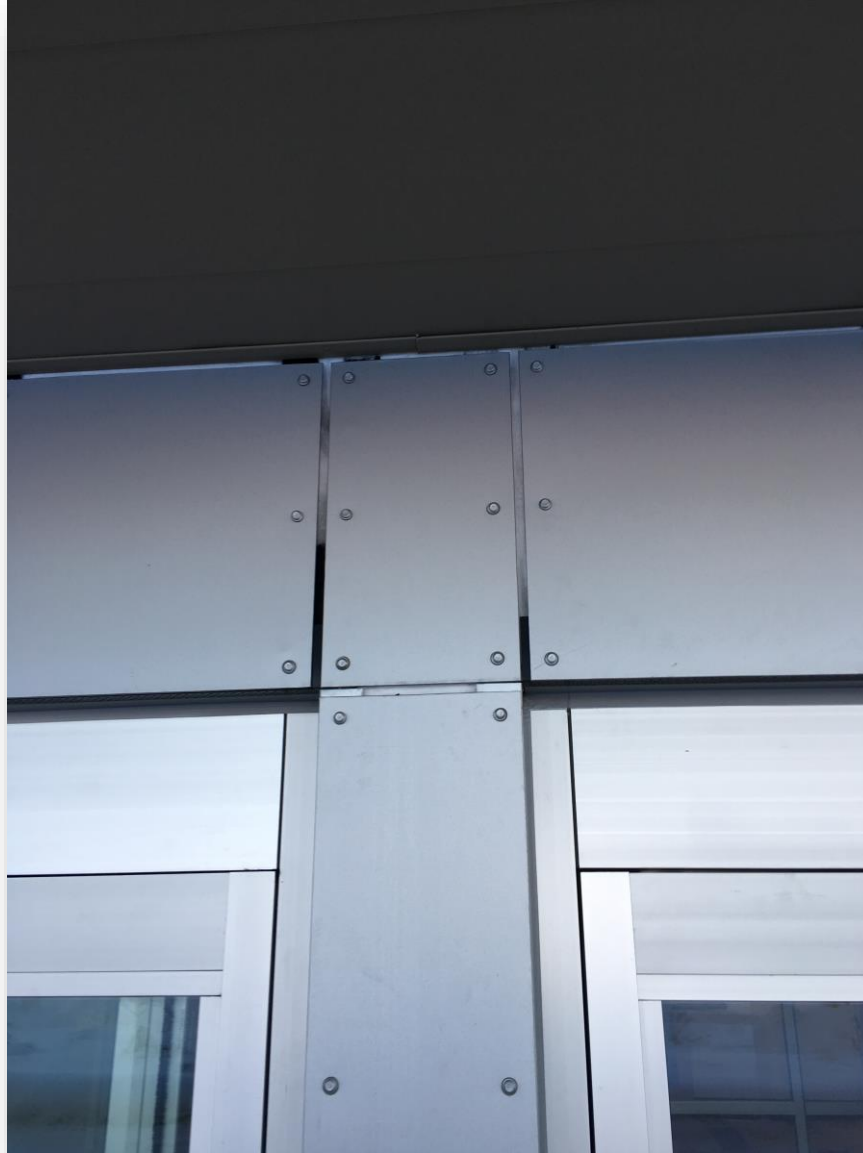


ASTM e779....

Materials, Assemblies....all Good....right?



No Continuity



Ice Maker



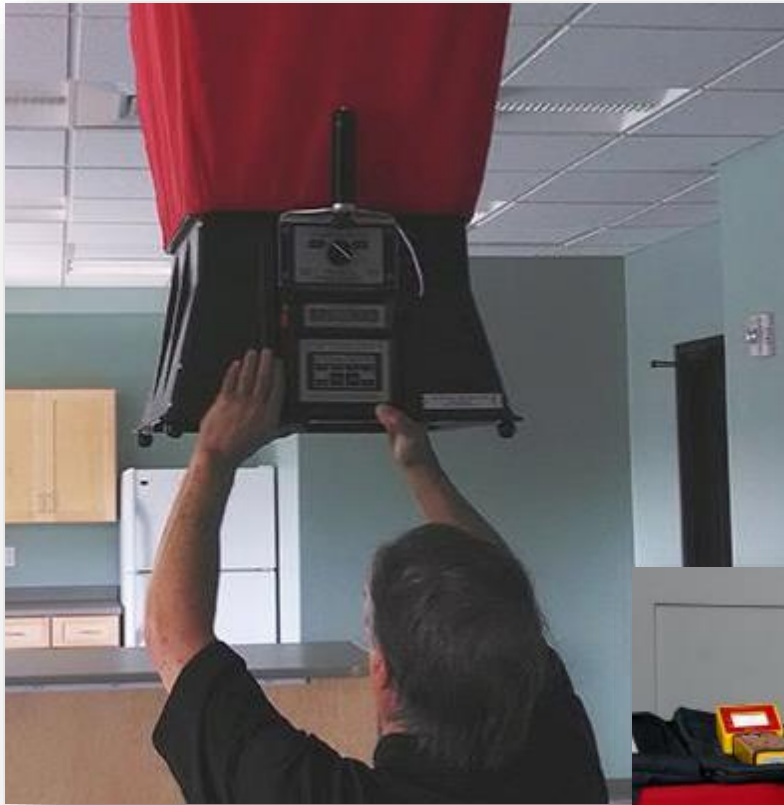
The Building is a Patchwork



air barrier
abaa
association of
america

Photo credit BCRA Inc.

Hand in Hand with HVAC



air barrier
abaa
association of
america

But no one measures the room...

State of Utah

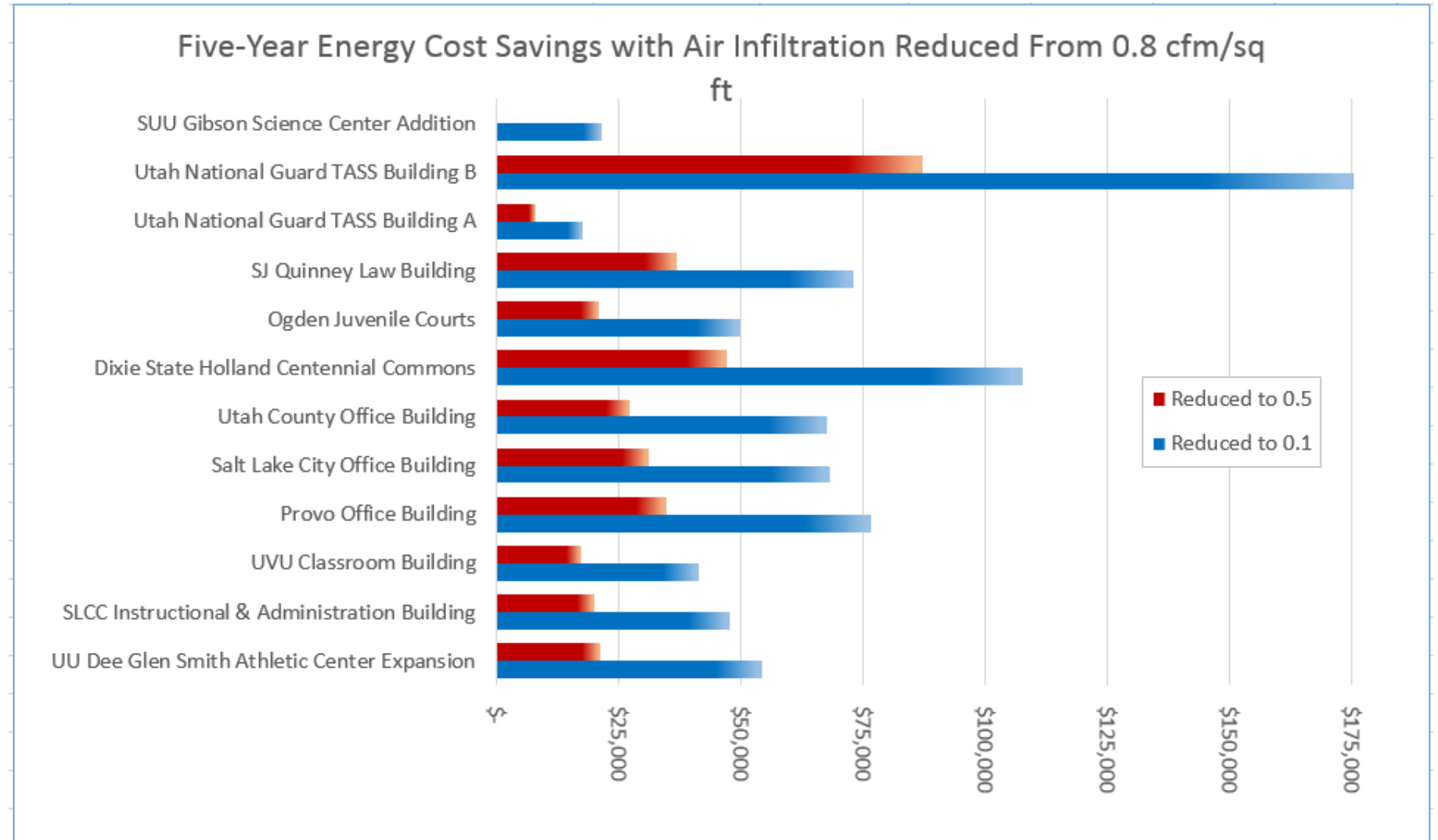


DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

5.0 HIGH PERFORMANCE BUILDING SYSTEM

State of Utah – Modeling Air Leakage

Energy
modeling
by Colvin
Engineers

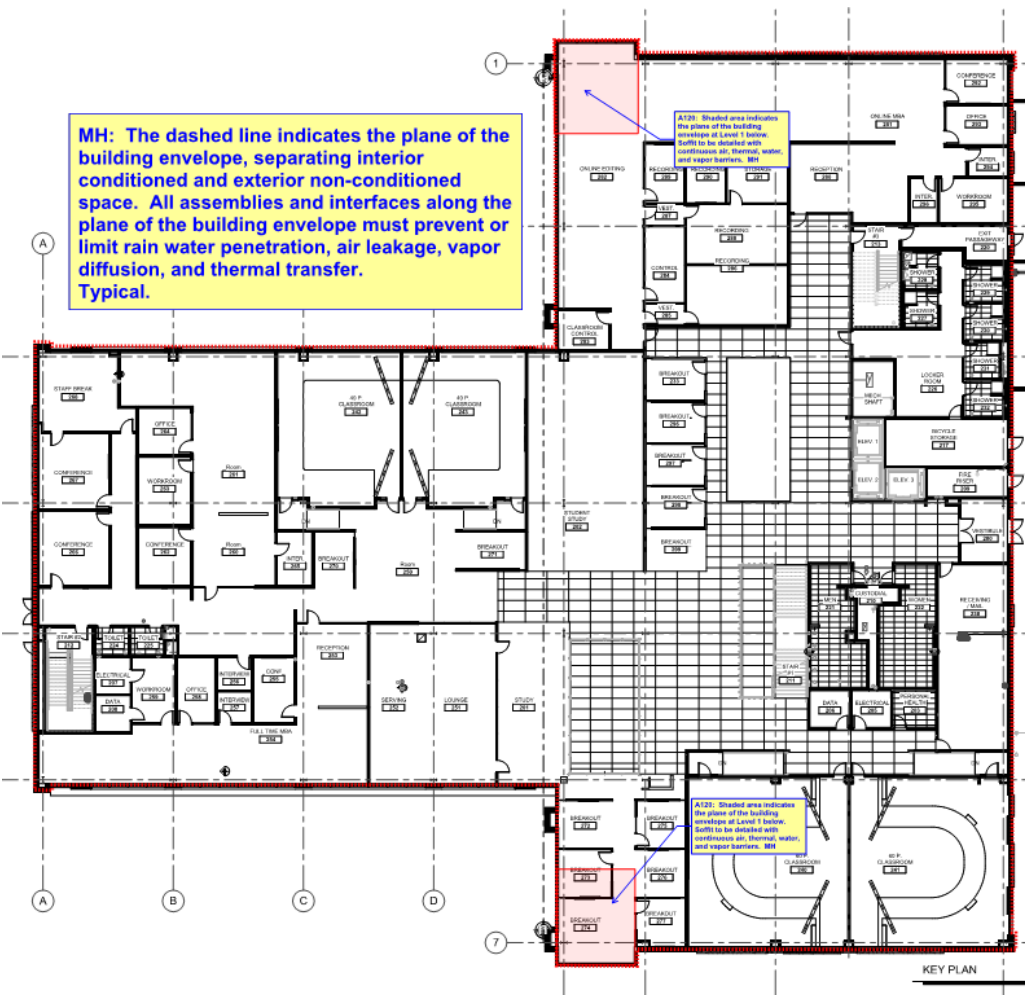
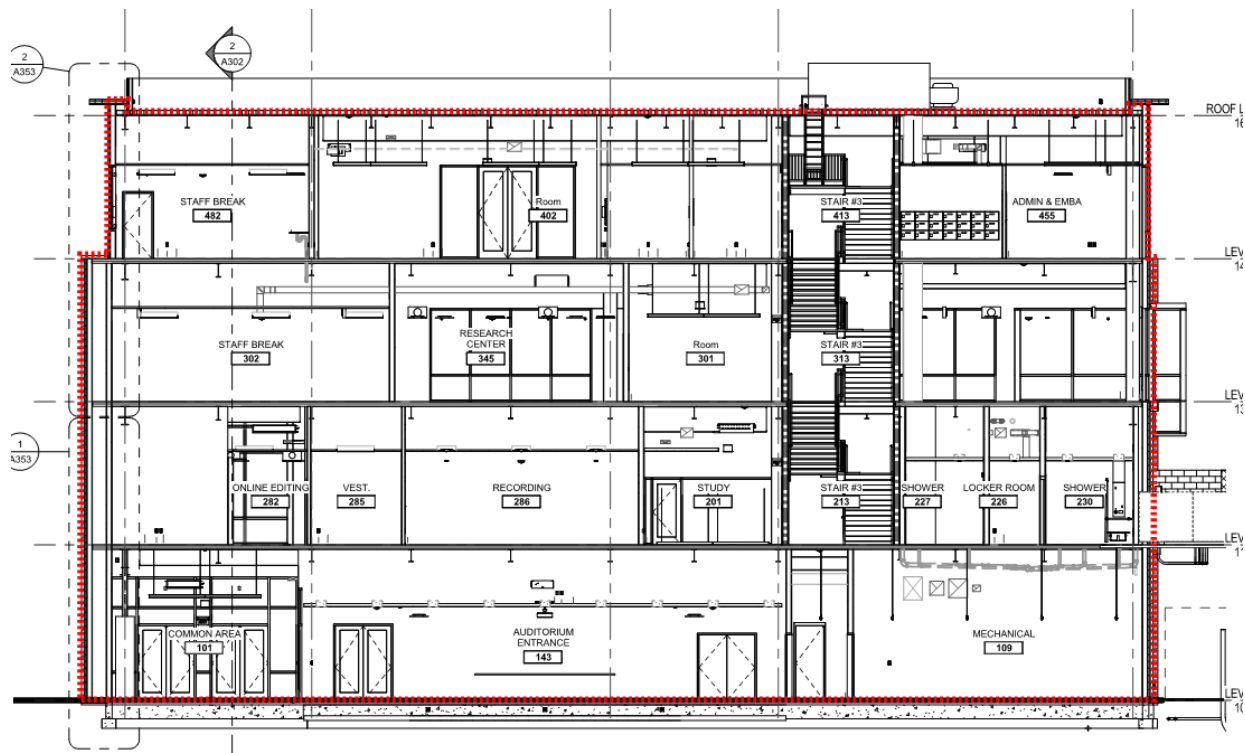


State of Utah

Requirements per the High Performance Building Standard:

- BECxA hired during programming phase
- Owner's Project Requirements clearly defined before design
- Design review, construction reviews, and testing program
- Mock-up testing
- Field and whole building air leakage testing

Design



Mock-up Evaluation

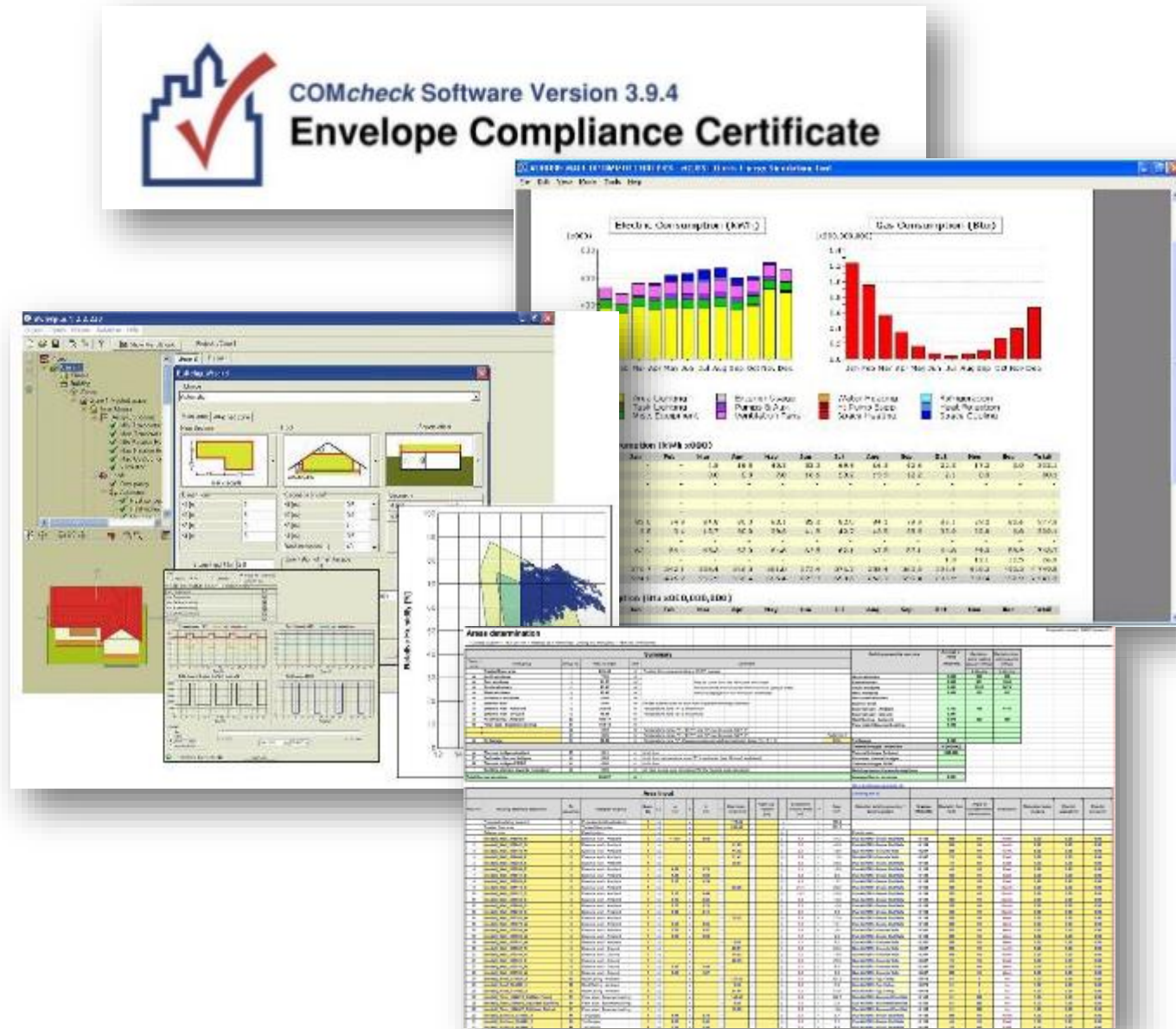


air barrier
abaa
association of
america



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



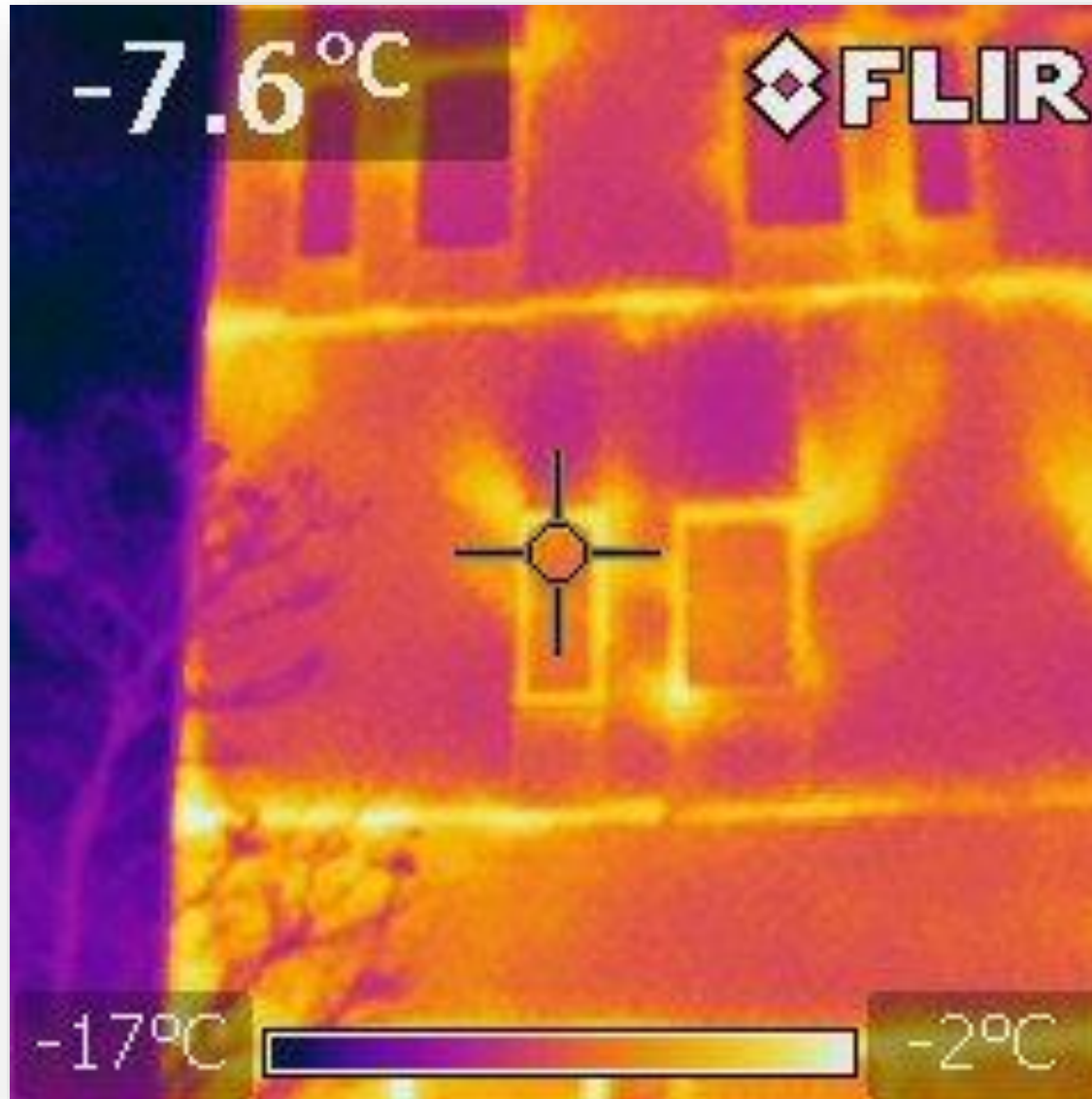
Depressurization, Pressurization, or Both?



Appropriateness of ALL Buildings



What Happens When It Fails?

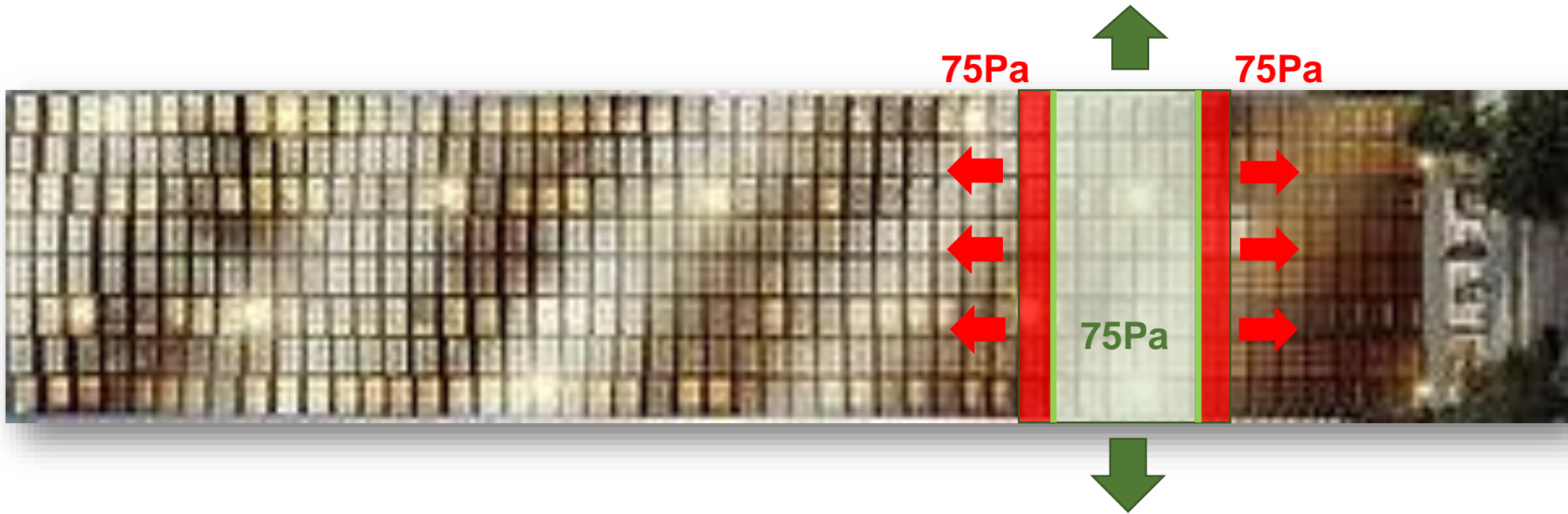


Representative Sample Testing

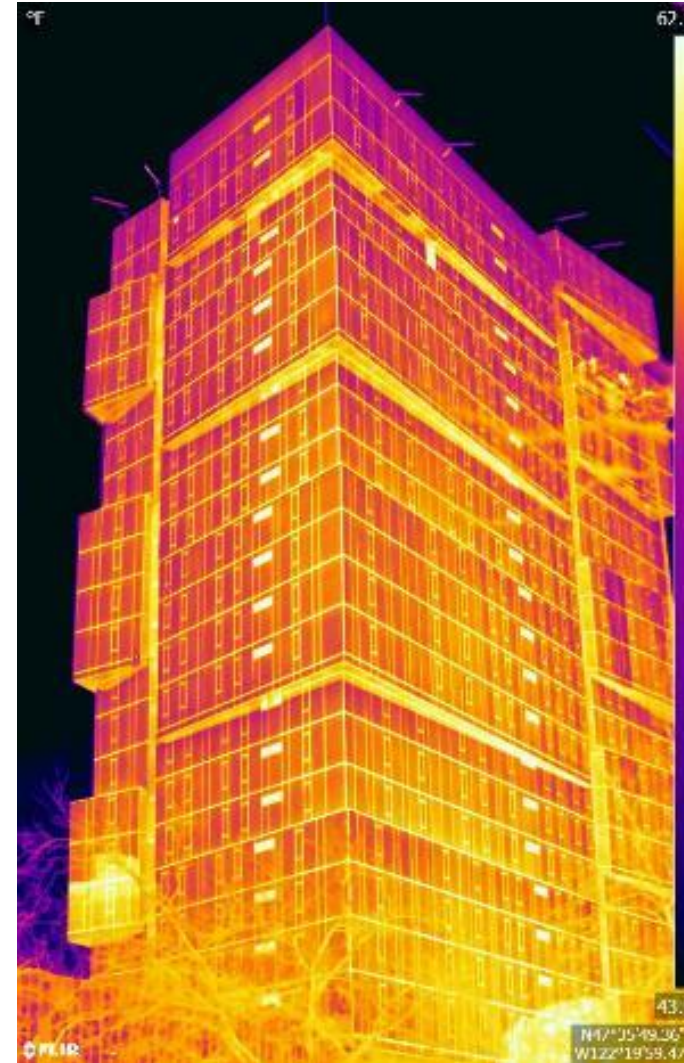
- Projects with multiple floors of redundancy
- Projects with phased occupancy
- MURB
- Cost



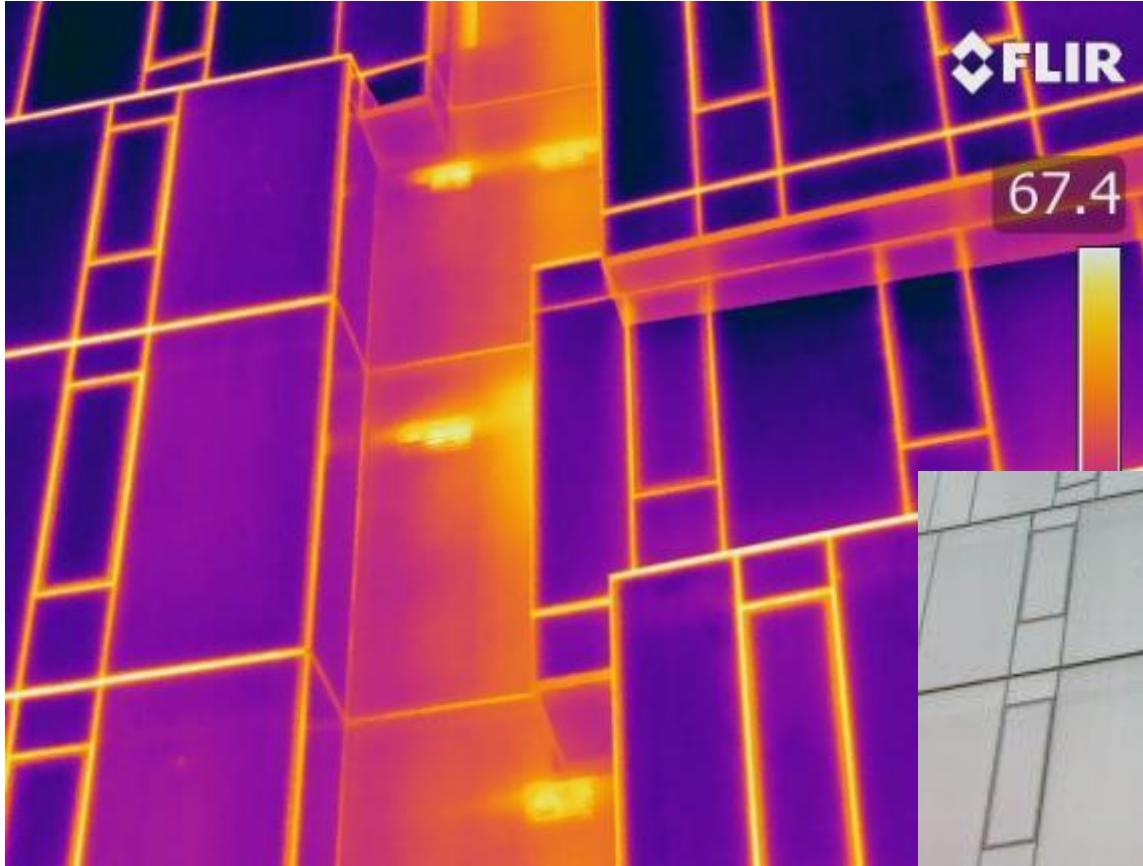
Isolating the Sample in High Rise



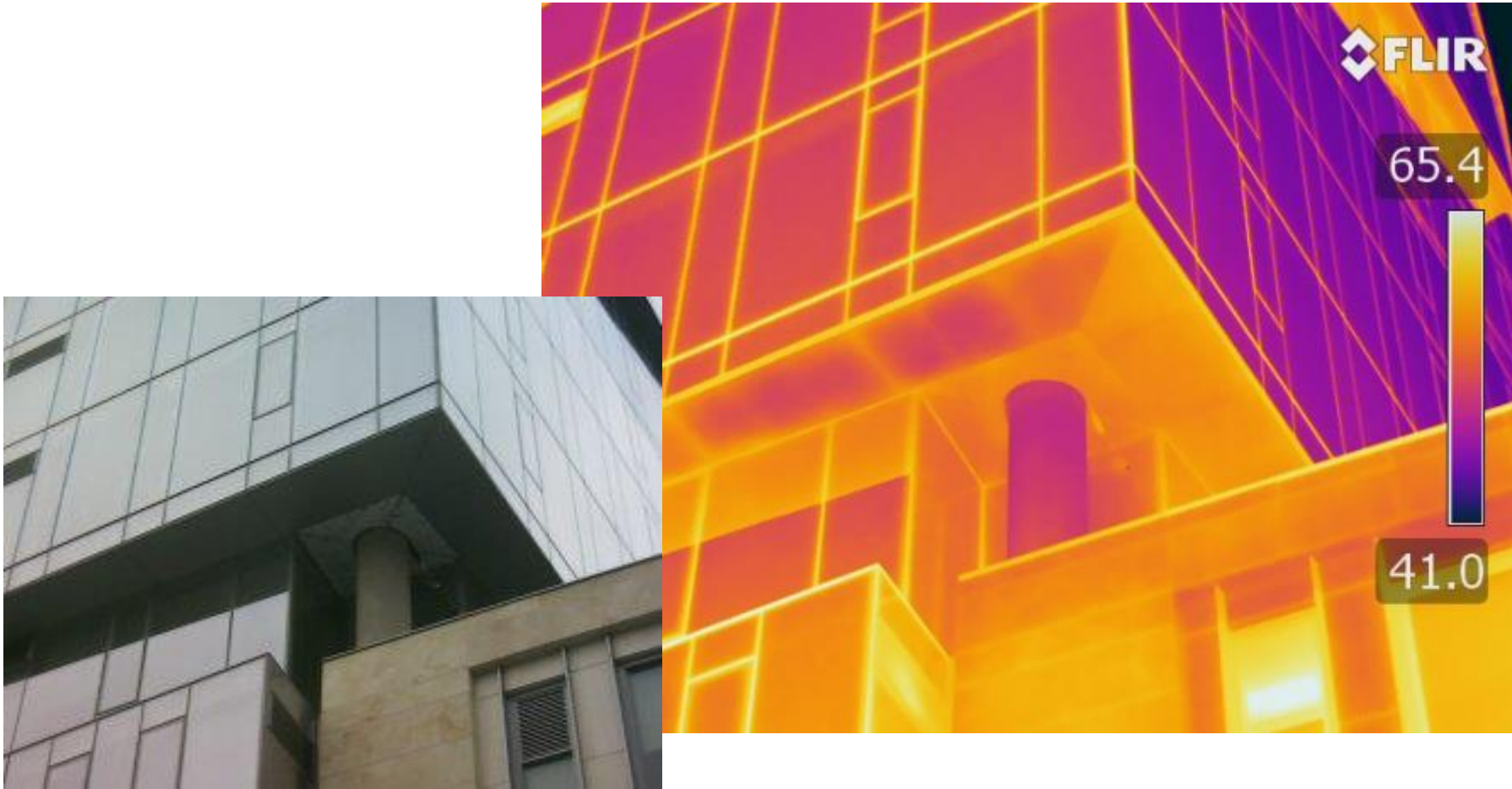
Unique Floor Plates / Wall Profiles



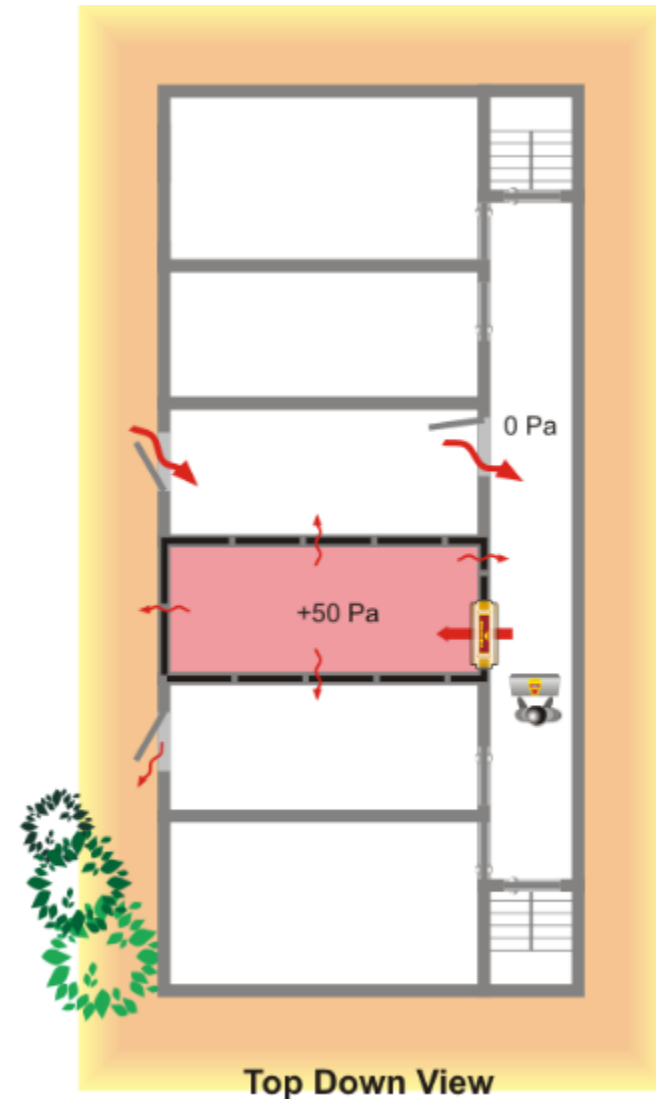
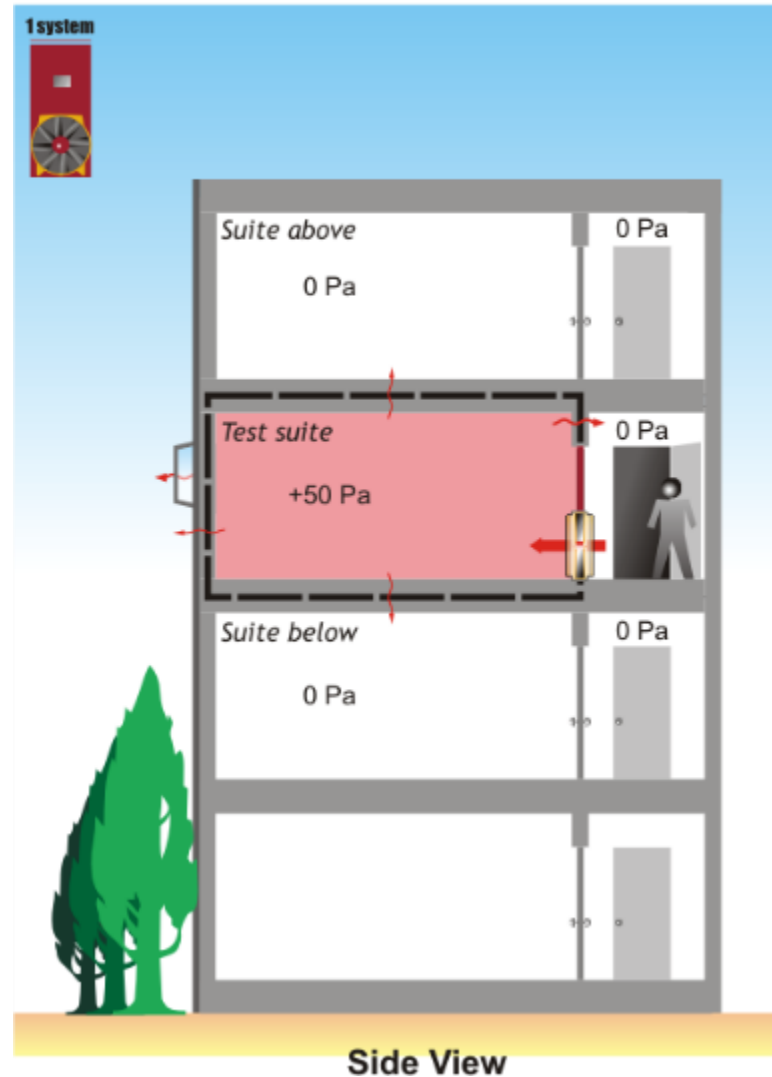
Unique Floor Plates / Wall Profiles



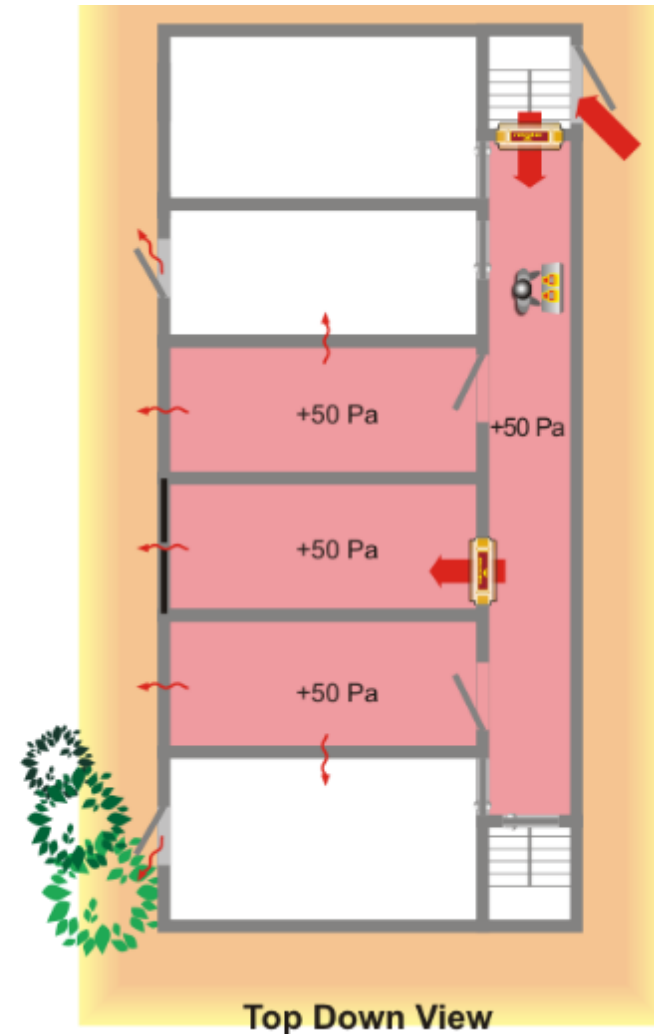
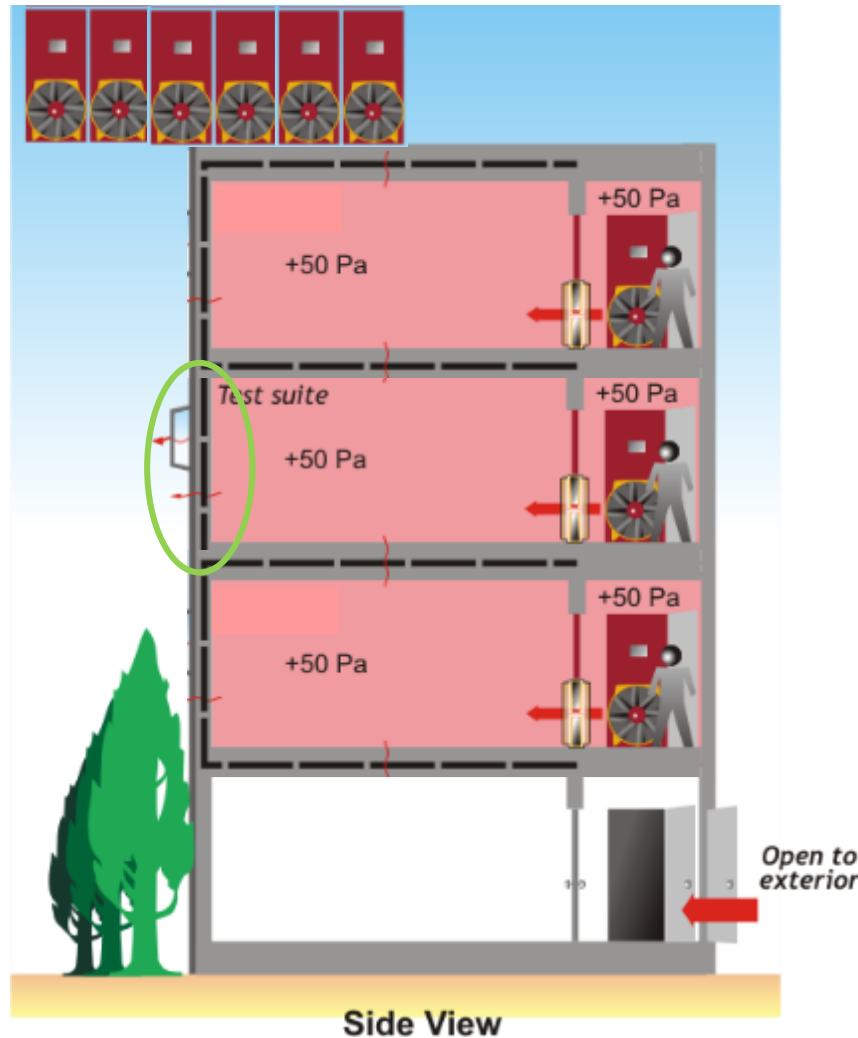
Unique Floor Plates / Wall Profiles



Isolating the Sample in MURBs



Isolating the Sample in MURBs



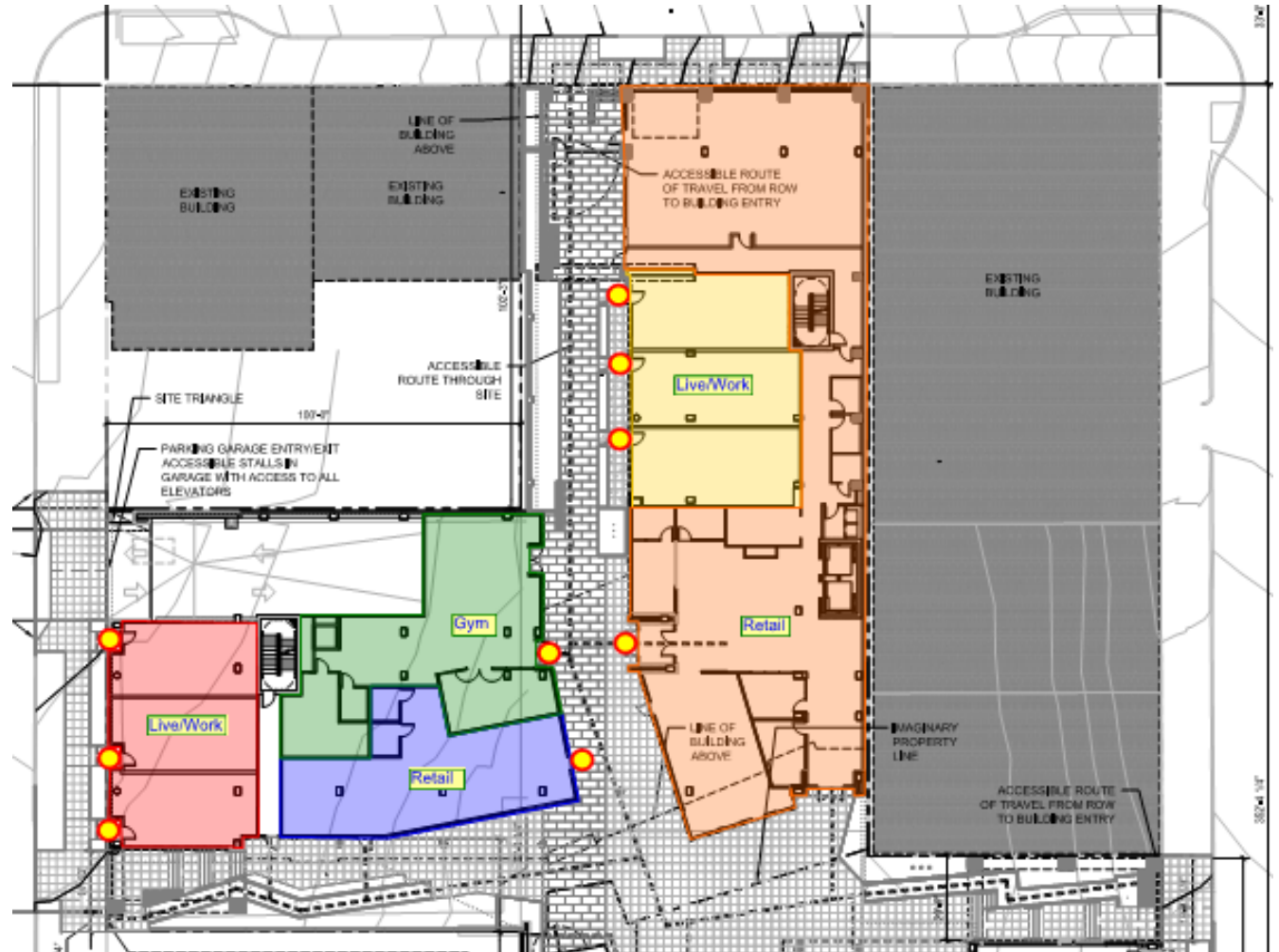
Building Configuration and Size

- 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)



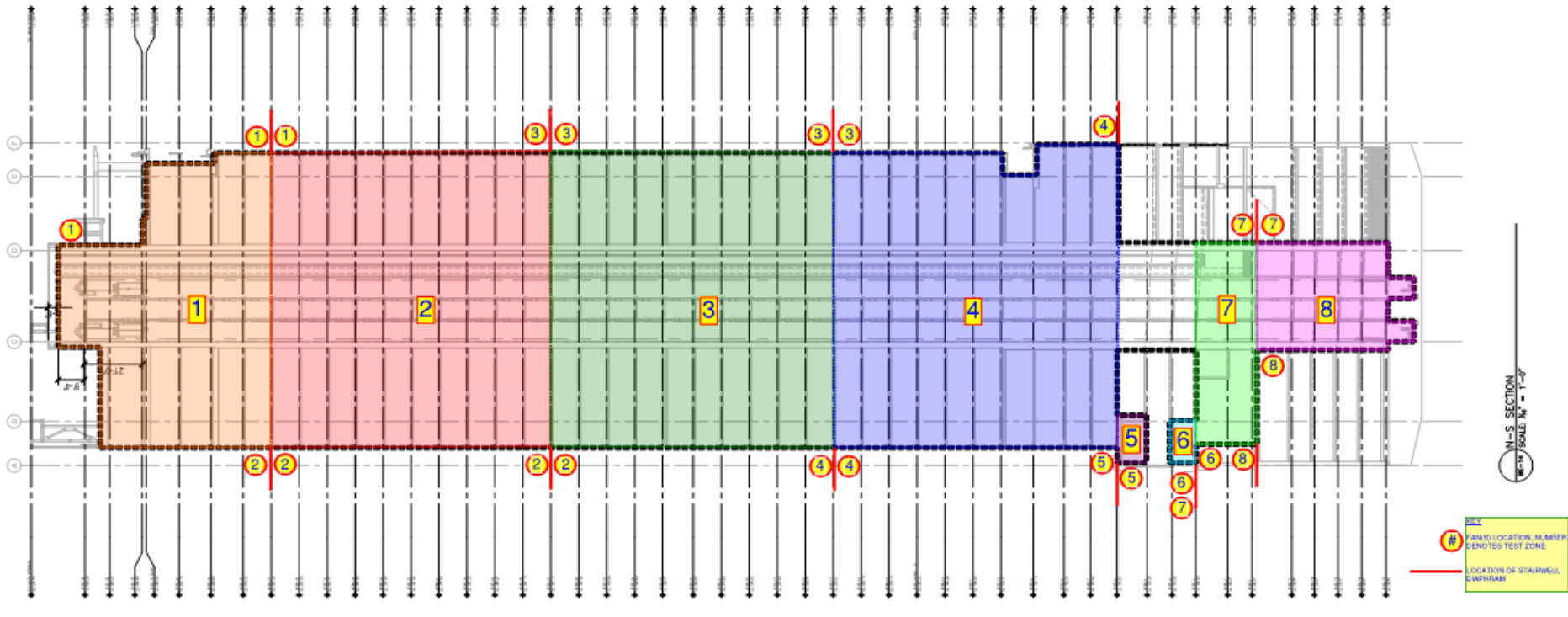
Compartmentalization

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



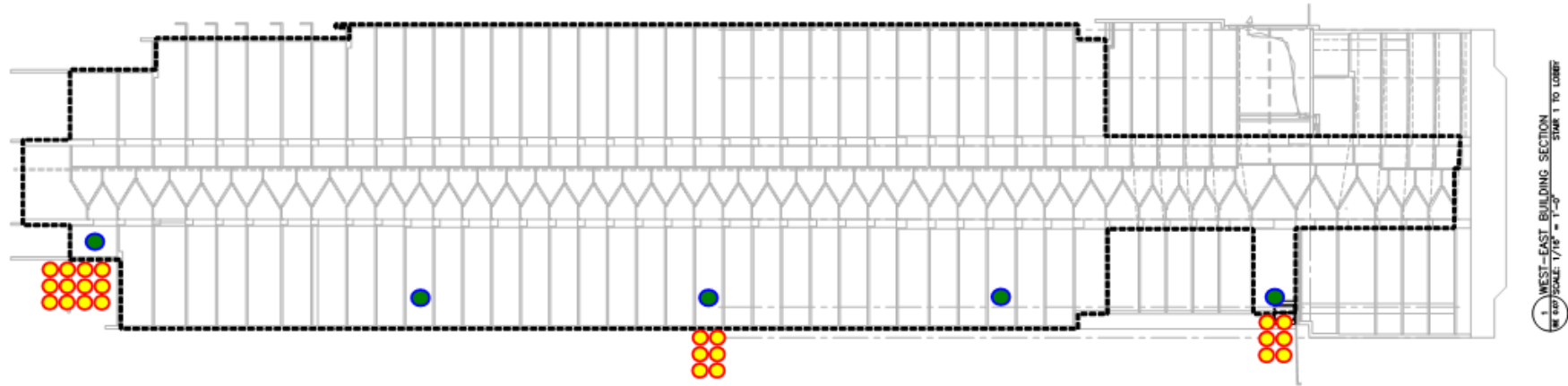
Compartmentalize or Whole Building?

- 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?

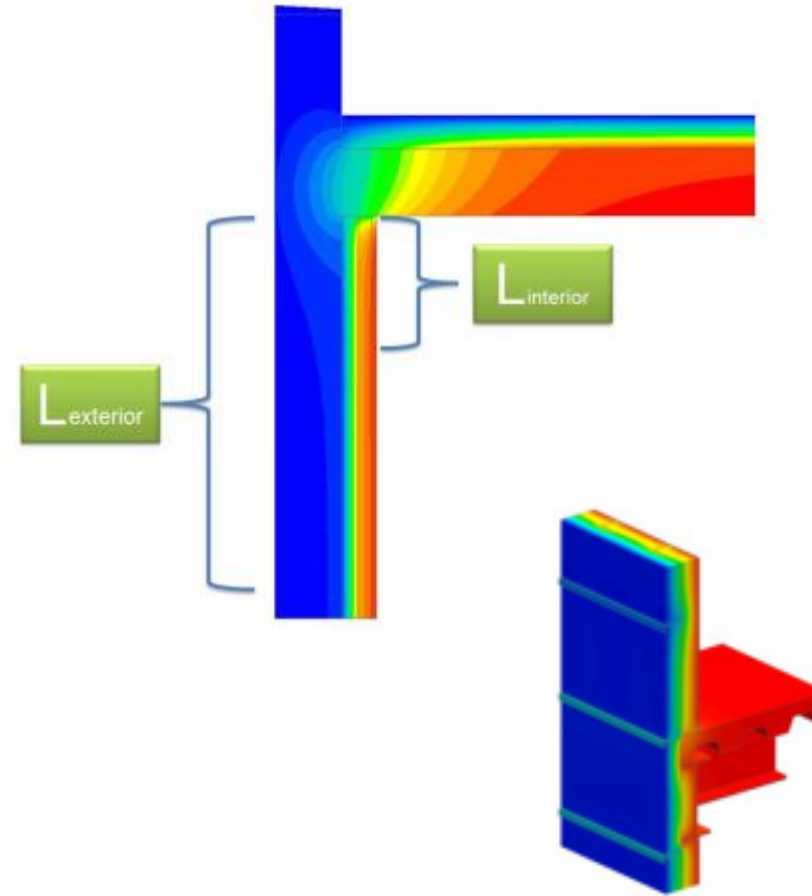
Conclusions

- 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



Special Thanks to:

Retrotec Inc., U.S. Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, Professional Investigative Engineers (PIE), BCRA Inc., U.S. Coast Guard, and Judson University for contributions to this presentation.

Discussion

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