

Builder Perspective on Air Sealing Tyvek Tyvek Tyvek Tyvek









Jon Erickson

CleaRESULT Senior Project Manager

Certified Phius Builder Trainer

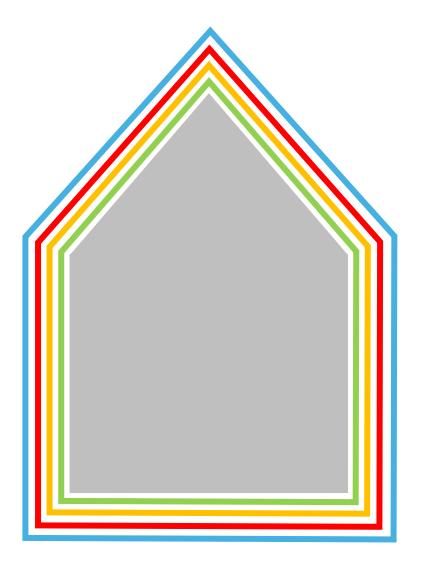
Certified Phius Consultant

Certified Phius Verifier

HERS Rater

ACCA Certified Residential HVAC Design

Four Control Layers





WATER

AIR

THERMAL

WATER VAPOR

Methodology - airtightness

what is the function of the air barrier?

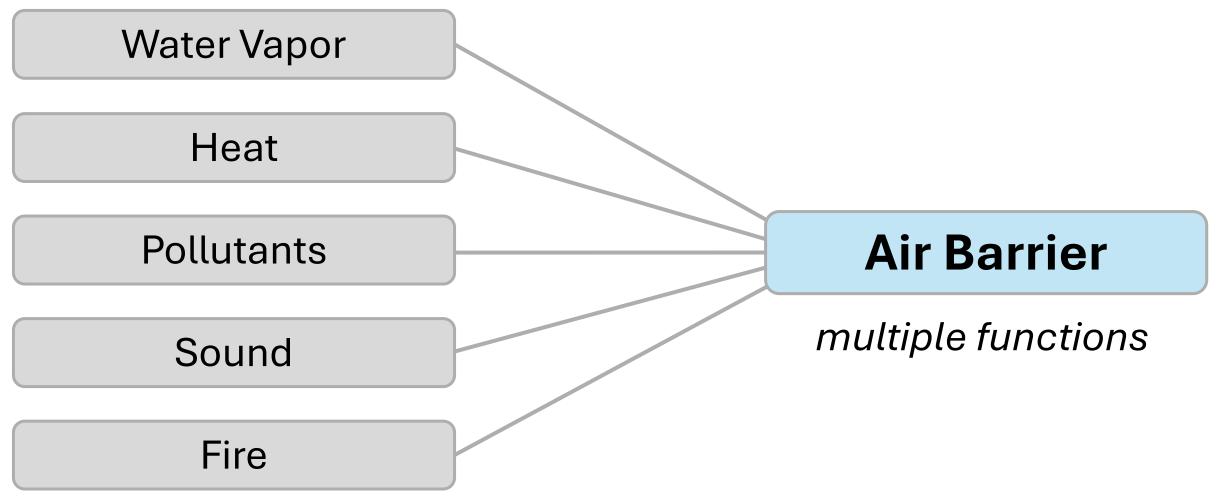




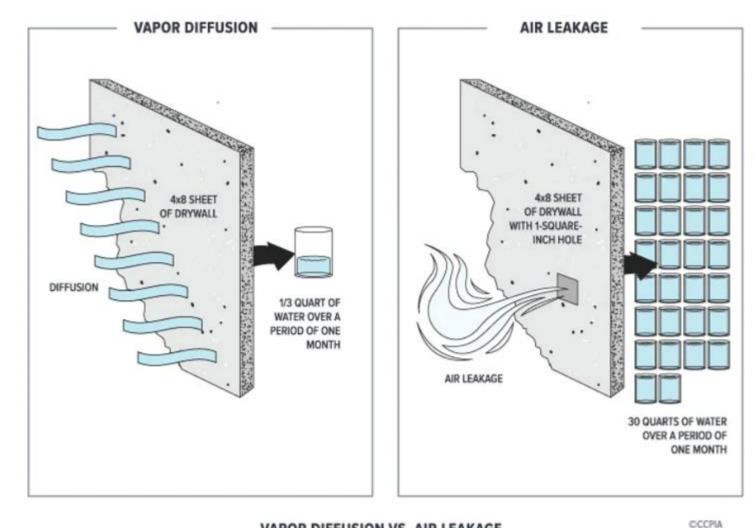


What rides on air?





How does water vapor move?



VAPOR DIFFUSION VS. AIR LEAKAGE

INTERIOR TEMPERATURE = 70° F **RELATIVE HUMIDITY = 40%**

Decoupling Air & Vapor Control



AIR BARRIER

Convection



Diffusion

AVB?

Decoupling Air & Vapor Control



AIR BARRIER

Convection

A

VAPOR RETARDER

Diffusion

VB?

Decoupling Air & Vapor Control



AIR BARRIER

Convection

A

VAPOR RETARDER

Diffusion





COMPONENT	AIR BARRIER, AIR SEALING CRITERIA
General requirements	Acontinuous air barrier shall be installed in the building thermal envelope. Breaks or joints in the air barrier shall be sealed.

con.tin.u.ous:

forming an unbroken whole; without interruption

A <u>system</u> of materials and components that are connected continuously around the interior or exterior of the building

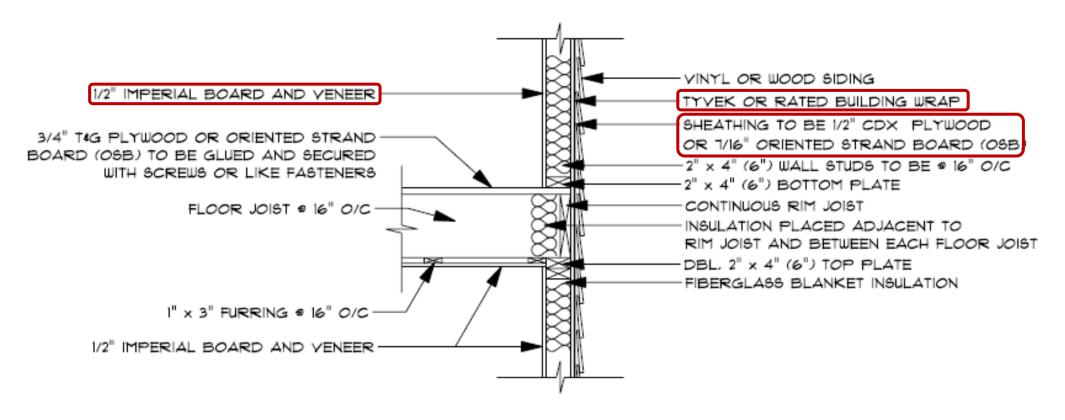
Choosing Materials





Air Sealing Details

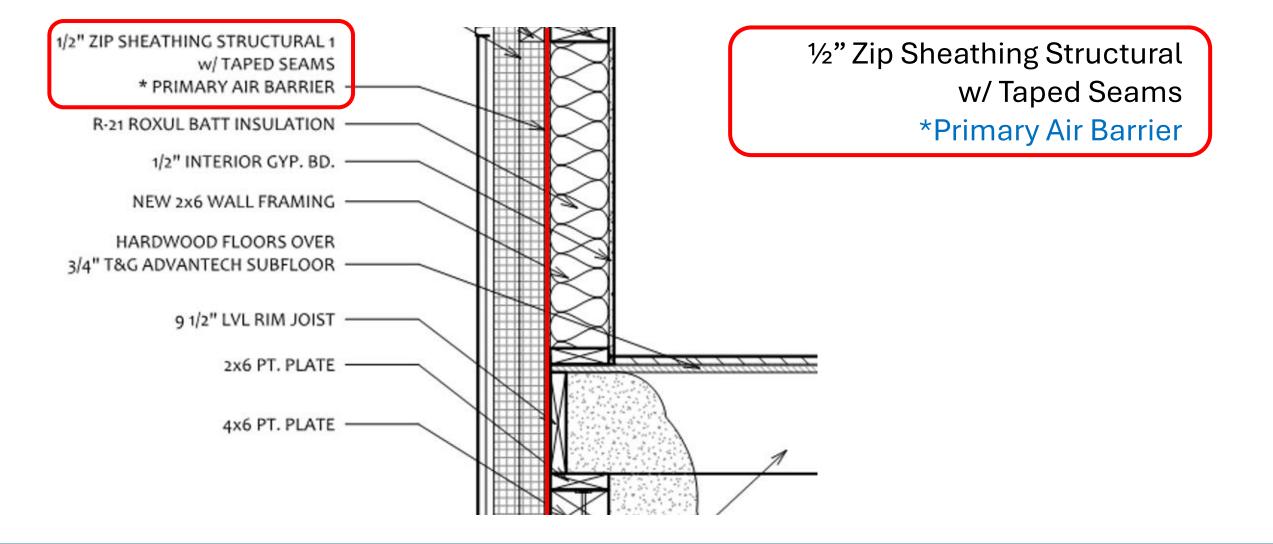




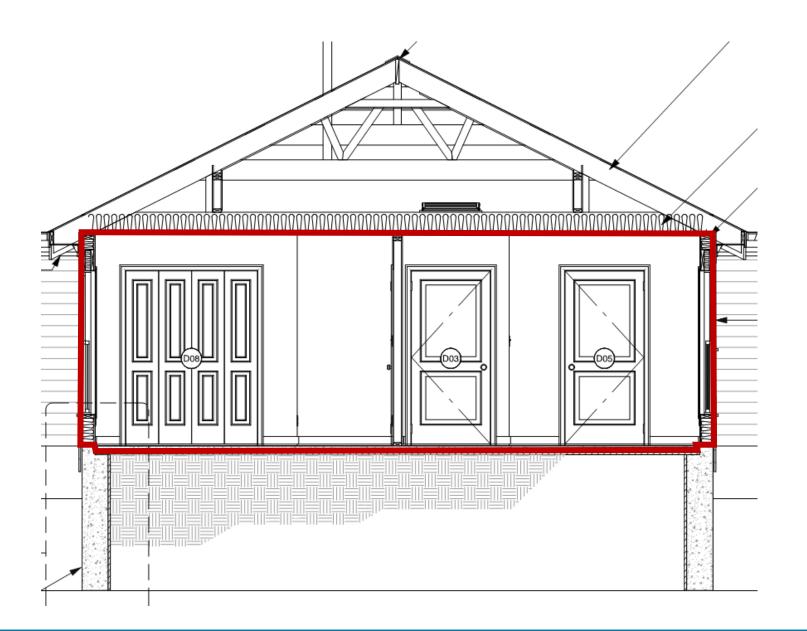
TYPICAL WALL TO FLOOR TO WALL DETAIL #12

Air Sealing Details





Define then Design



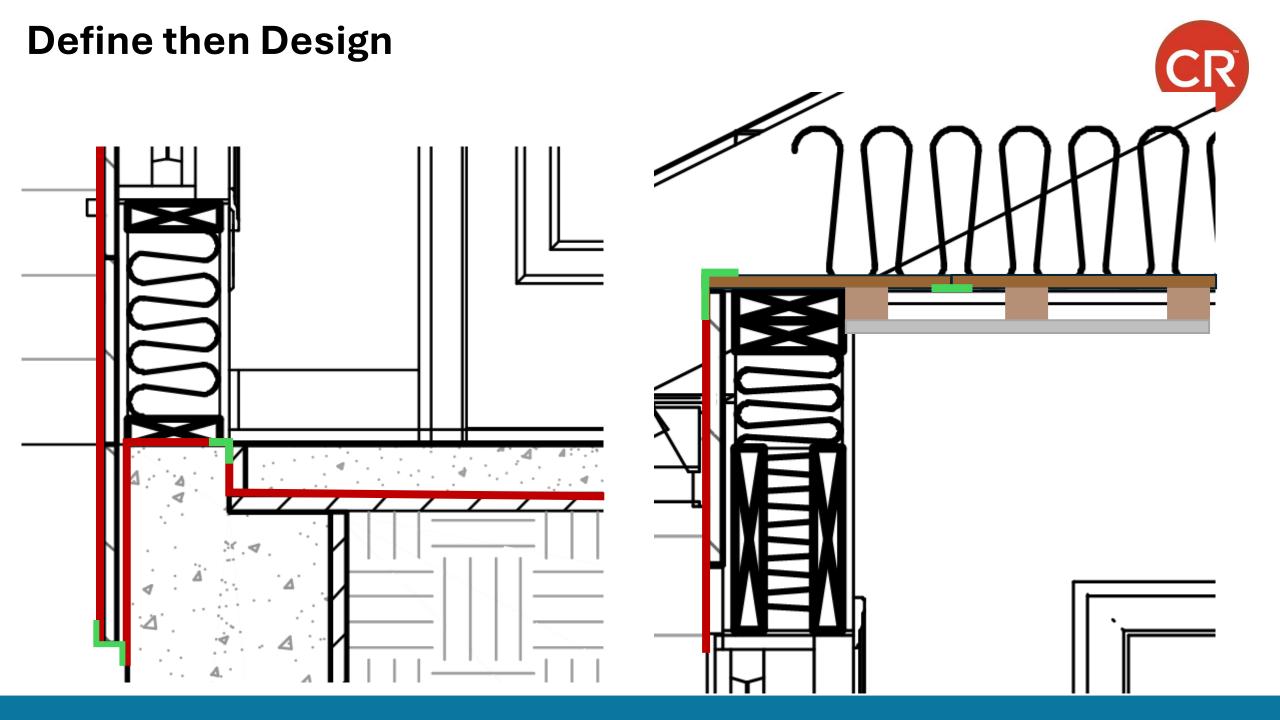


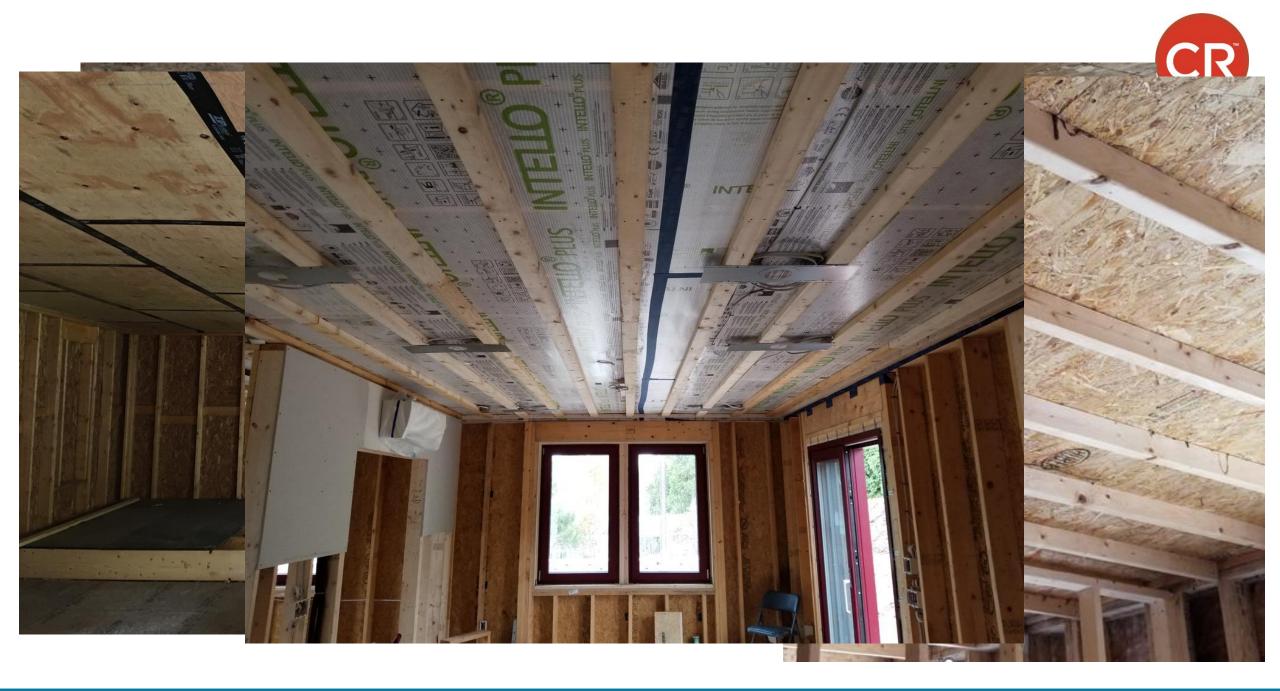
<u>Step 1:</u>

Define the enclosure boundaries.

<u>Step 2:</u>

Draw a line around the enclosure without taking pen from paper.





Ductwork





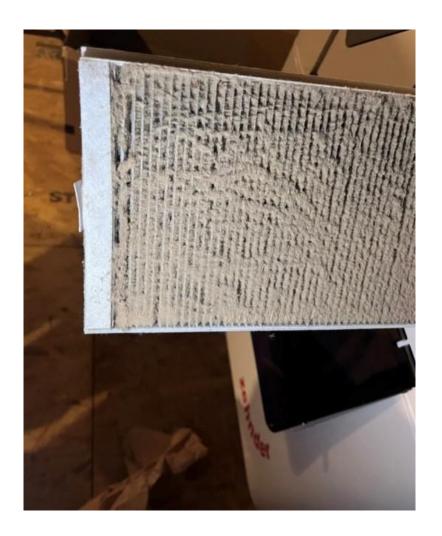
Ductwork directly connected to the exterior requires:

- Air Control Layer
- Thermal Control Layer
- Vapor Control Layer

(consider it an "extension" of the assembly)

Balanced Mechanical Ventilation









Sharon Libby Eyerly

Walsh Construction Co. Quality Director

25 Years!

Started in 1999 with the mission of addressing moisture related issues common in multi-family building at the time

Continued to respond to owners' needs and goals of high-performance

Introductions





Non-profit / mission-based clients

- Limited funding
- Long term owners
- Healthy places to live



Owners provide the compelling vision

Task us with creating a high-performance building

Establish the project goals – airtight, durable, energy efficient, code compliant, Passive House, Net Zero, etc.



Walsh's Quality Program addresses:

- Durability
- Energy-efficiency
- Constructability
- Creating healthy places to live
- Meeting/exceeding highperformance goals

Aligns well with Passive House principles





Passive Projects:

Orchards at Orenco P1, PHI Orchards at Orenco P2, Phius DESC Hobson Place South, Phius Mercy Greenbrae at Marylhurst Commons, Phius* Terwilliger Plaza Parkview, Phius* *Phius certification is in process

Certifications standard on most OR/WA projects: Evergreen Sustainable Development Standard & Earth Advantage

Other:

Net Zero, Living Building Challenge, LEED, Built Green



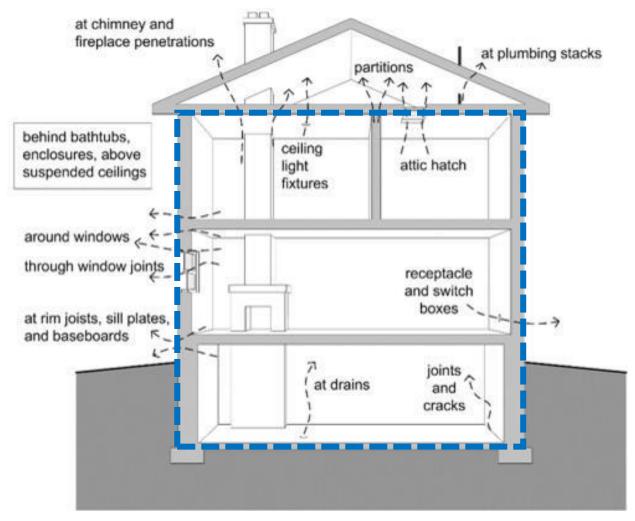


What is an air barrier?

Air barriers are systems of materials used to control airflow in building enclosures. They typically completely enclose the air within a building. The physical properties which distinguish air barriers from other materials are the ability to resist air flow and air pressure.

Joseph Lstiburek, Building Science Corporation

RR-0403: Air Barriers





Where is the line of air control?

Air barriers keep outside and inside air out of the building enclosure. Air barriers can be located anywhere in the building enclosure—at the exterior surface, the interior surface, or at any location in between. In heating climates, interior air barriers control the exfiltration of interior, often moisture-laden, air. Whereas exterior air barriers control the infiltration of exterior air and prevent wind-washing through insulation.

Wherever they are, air barriers should be:

- impermeable to air flow
- continuous over the entire building enclosure
- able to withstand the forces that may act on them during and after construction
- durable over the expected lifetime of the building

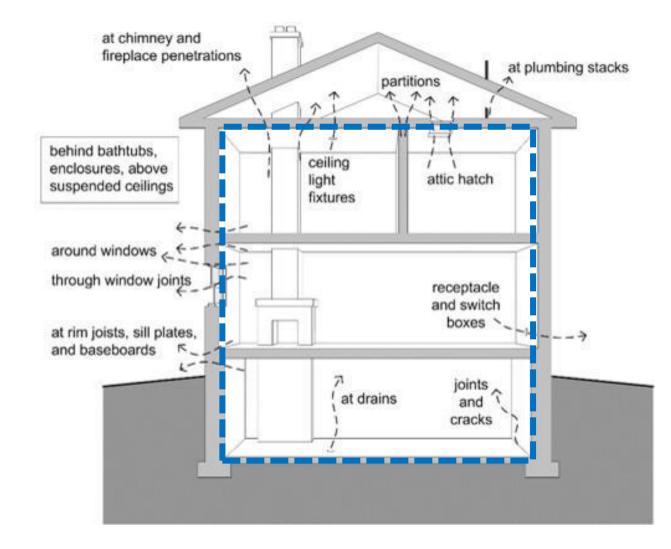
Joseph Lstiburek, Building Science Corporation

RR-0403: Air Barriers



Where is the line of air control?

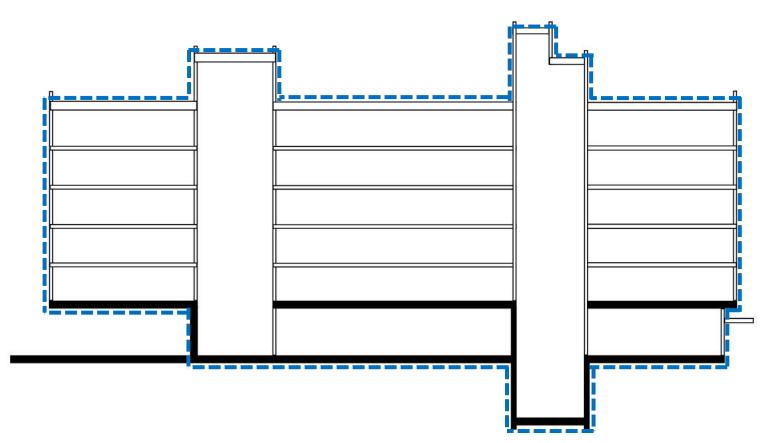
- Detailing
- Durability
- Sequencing of work
- Material transitions





Where is the line of air control?

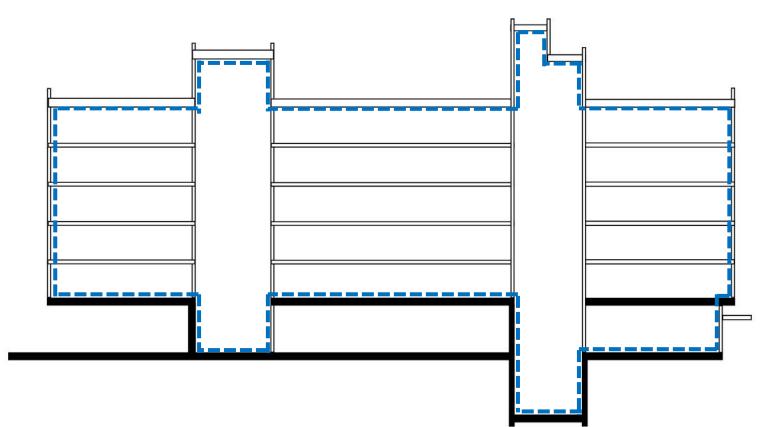
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Where is the line of air control?

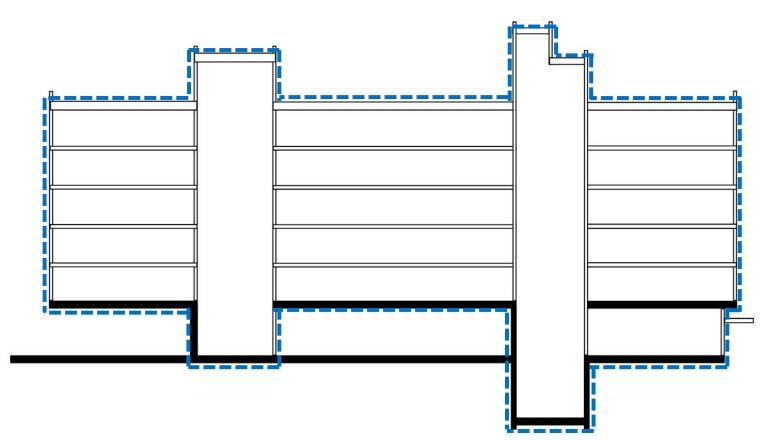
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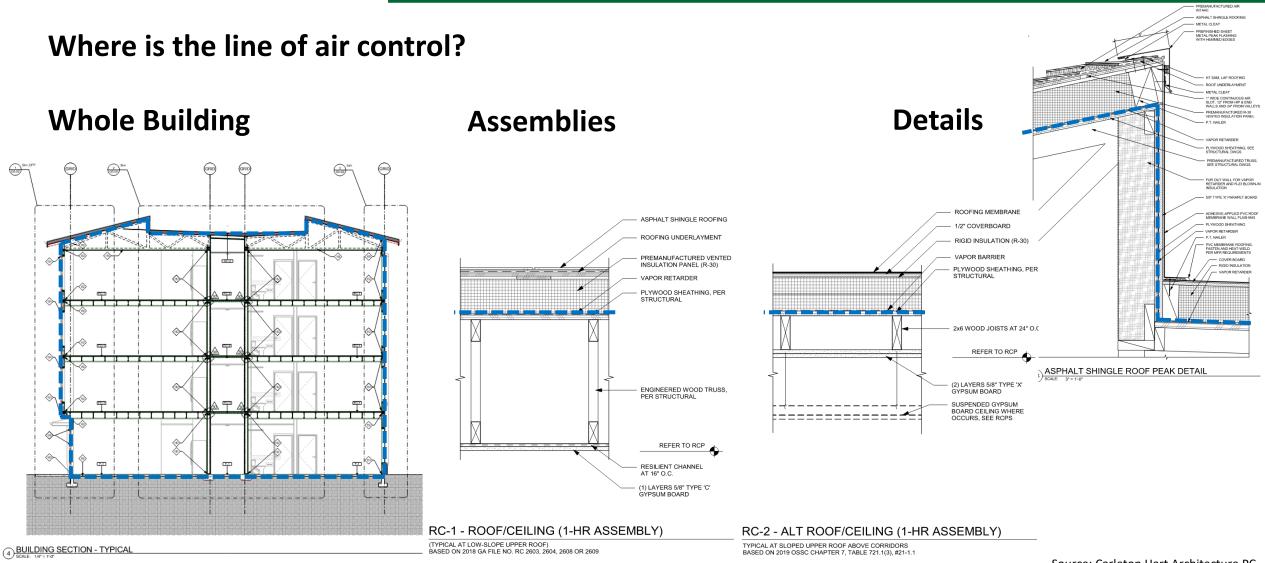


Where is the line of air control?

- Detailing
- Durability
- Sequencing of work
- Material transitions

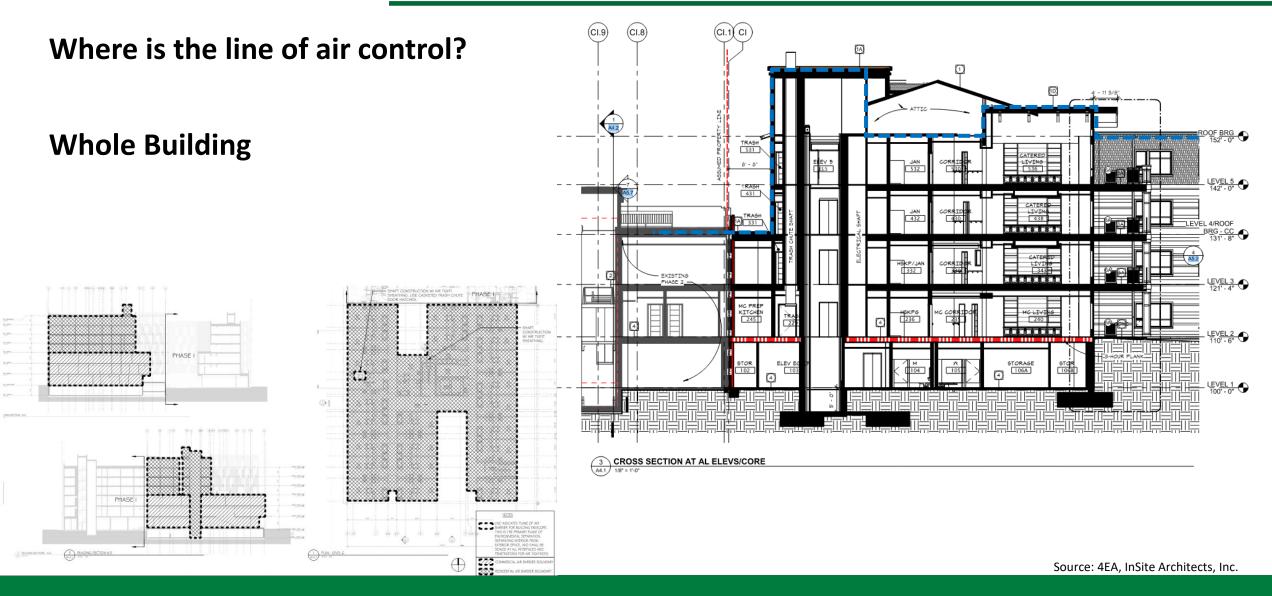






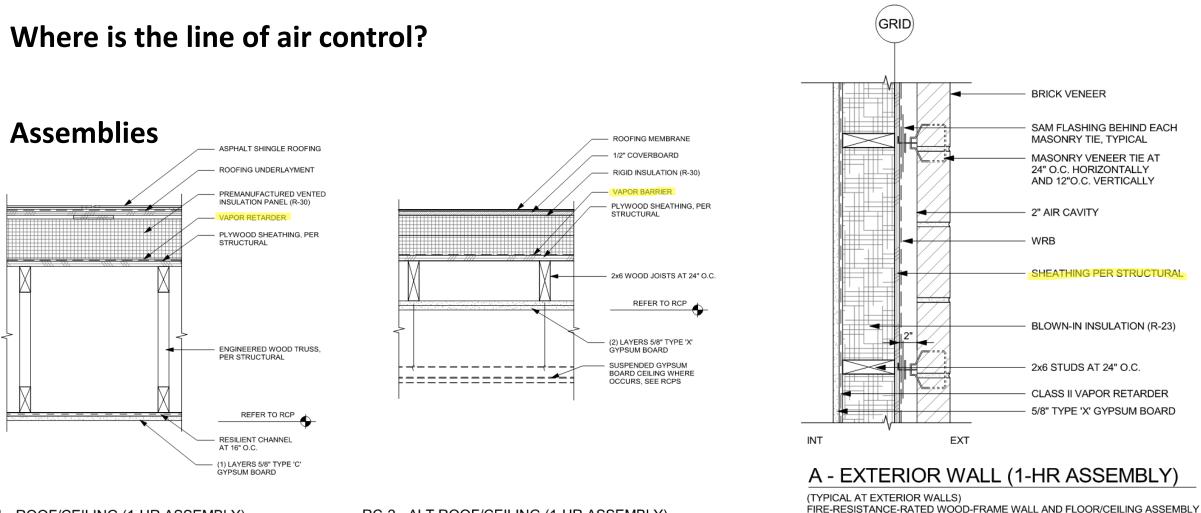
Source: Carleton Hart Architecture PC







NO. WS6-1.6



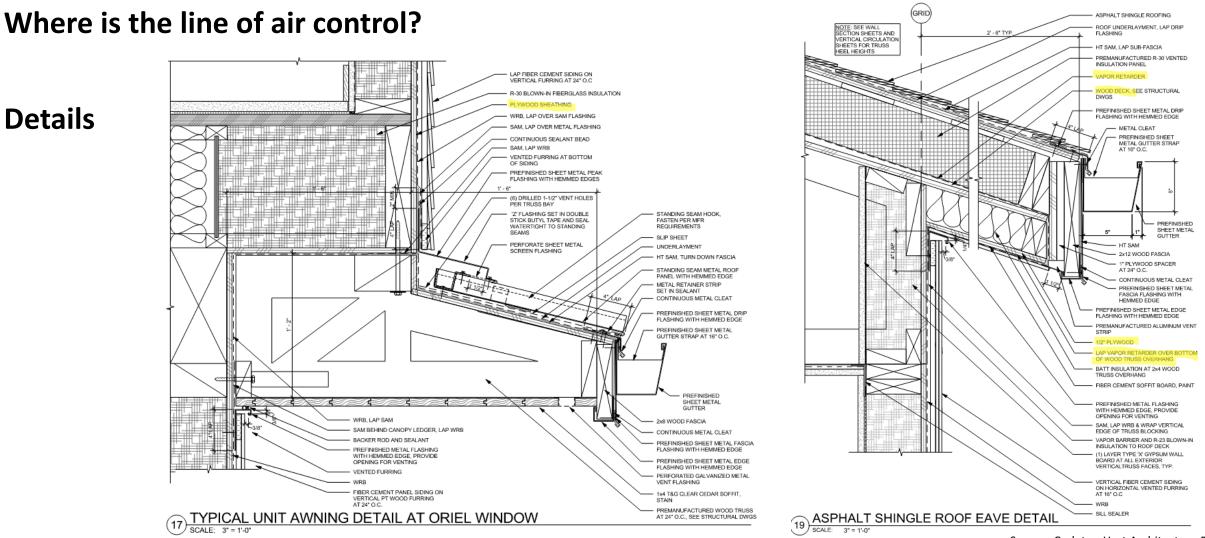
RC-1 - ROOF/CEILING (1-HR ASSEMBLY)

(TYPICAL AT LOW-SLOPE UPPER ROOF) BASED ON 2018 GA FILE NO. RC 2603, 2604, 2608 OR 2609 RC-2 - ALT ROOF/CEILING (1-HR ASSEMBLY)

TYPICAL AT SLOPED UPPER ROOF ABOVE CORRIDORS BASED ON 2019 OSSC CHAPTER 7, TABLE 721.1(3), #21-1.1

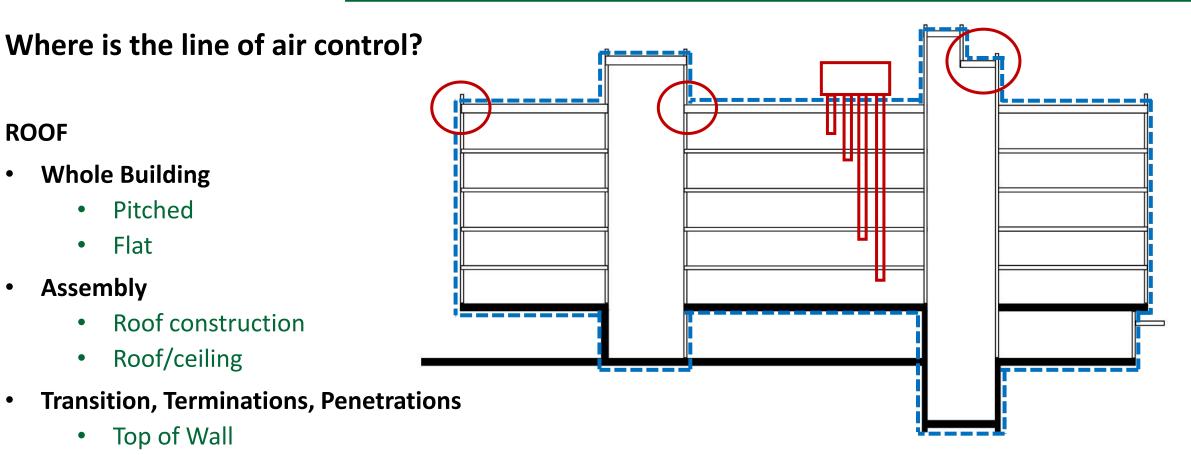






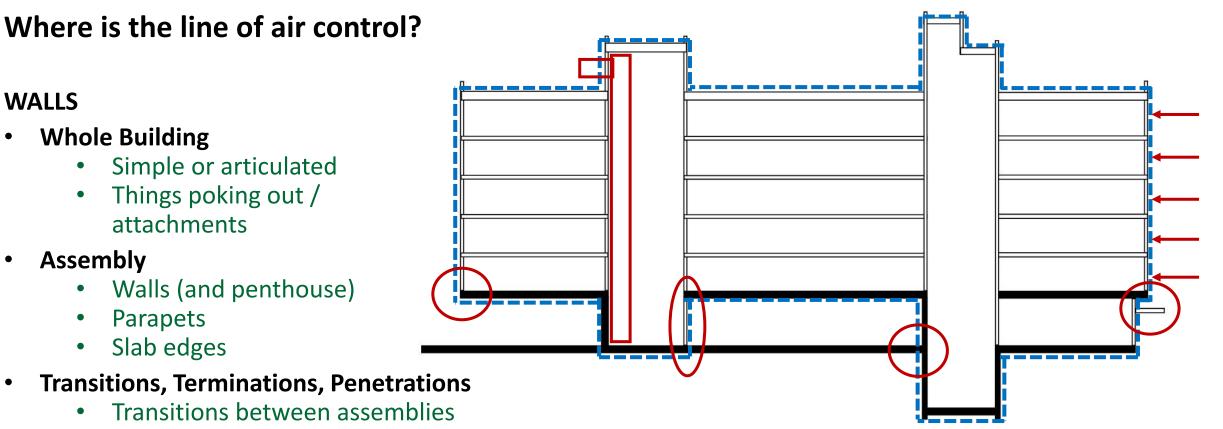
Source: Carleton Hart Architecture PC





- Penthouse, Parapet
- Vents, Utilities, Shafts





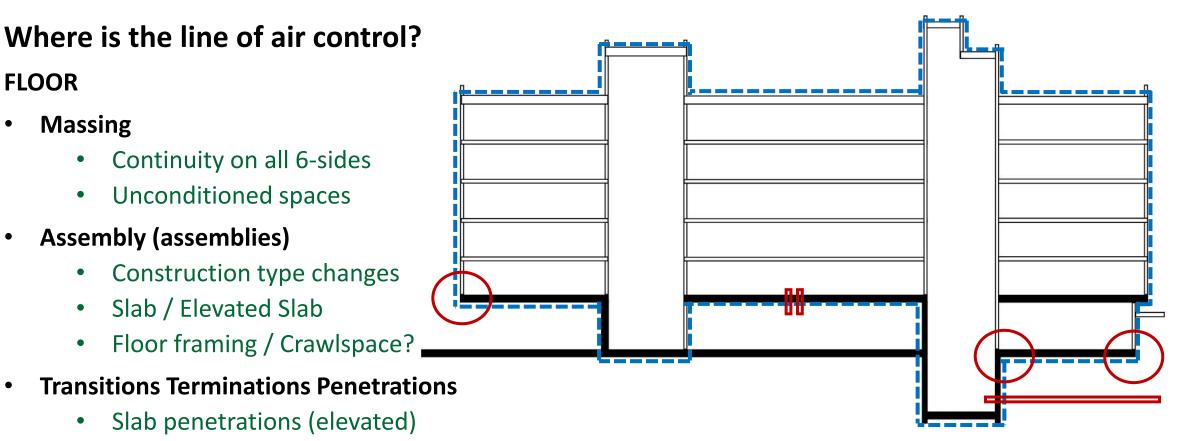
- Windows, Doors, Storefronts
- Decks, Shades,
- MEP



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- Vaults
- Utility, radon venting, etc. ٠



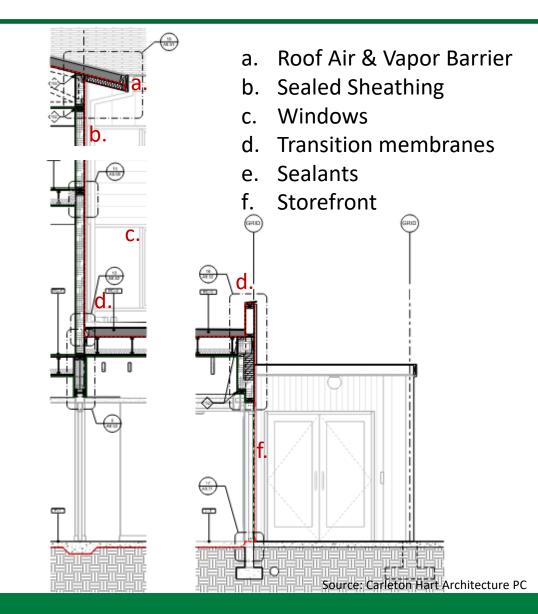
Preconstruction (Design)

What is the line of air control?

MATERIALS

Air barriers are systems of materials used to control airflow in building enclosures. They typically completely enclose the air within a building. The physical properties which distinguish air barriers from other materials are the ability to resist air flow and air pressure.

Joseph Lstiburek, Building Science Corporation RR-0403: Air Barriers





Preconstruction (Design)

What is the line of air control?

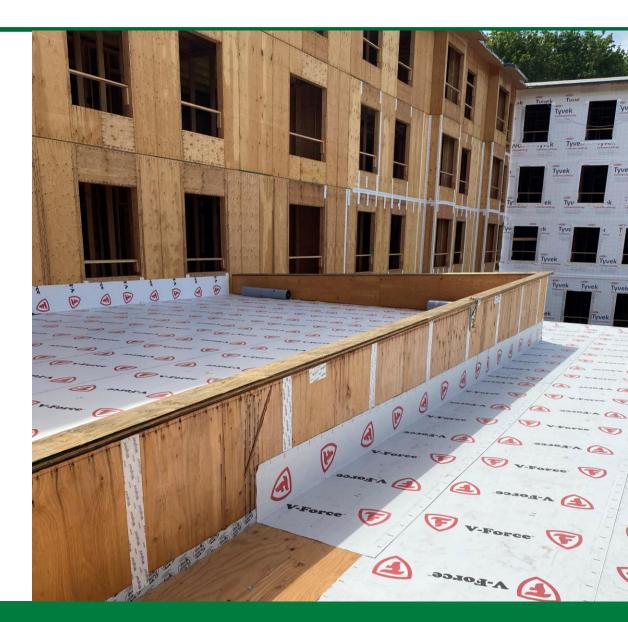
MATERIALS NEED TO BE CONTINUOUS

Wherever they are, air barriers should be:

- impermeable to air flow
- continuous over the entire building enclosure
- able to withstand the forces that may act on them during and after construction
- durable over the expected lifetime of the building

Joseph Lstiburek, Building Science Corporation

RR-0403: Air Barriers





Building Enclosure Coordination

Coordination Meeting

- Whole team architect, consultants, installers, manufacturer representatives
- No substitutions on Division 7 or exterior windows/doors Div 8, submittal process
- Trust but verify
- Verify design and expected performance align
- Set expectations for construction





Building Enclosure Coordination Meeting

- Schedule
- Submittal
- RFI / Clarification Procedures
- Review Specifications
- Review Drawings
- Sequencing Impacts
- Trade Coordination
- Design Questions

DESC-	22-SOI	JTH PHASE			mers will be in betwe	een		
ID	%	Task Name	Duration	Start pre	strip and main roof	ource Names		
	Comp						ril May June M E B M E B M	July August Septembe Octob
1	28%	DESC 22nd Ave - SOUTH PHASE	452 days	Mon 3/23/20	Thu 1/13/22			E B M E B M E B M E B M
	20%			Mon 6/1/20 Thu 1/13/22				
	0%	RESIDENTIAL (L4-L7)	403 days 65 days	Wed 2/3/21	Tue 5/4/21			Hot mop starts in April
	0%	FRAMING (Residential)	53 days	Fri 2/19/21	Tue 5/4/21			Parapets will need to be prestripped - dependent on weather, 725
	0%	Roof	17 days	Mop 4/12/21	Tue 5/4/21			membrane use to go over edge either
	0%	Vapor Barrier Pre-Strip Parapets	2 days	Mon 4/19/21	Tue 4/20/21	Roofer	Roofer <	first or after works
	0%	Main Roof Vapor Barrier (Hot Mop)	3 days	Fri 4/23/21	Tue 4/27/21	Roofer	Roofer	WRB/AB prestrip should be installed
	0%	Penthouses (Elevators, Machine Room, Stairs)	5 days	Wed 4/28/21	Tue 5/4/21	Koolei		ahead of the vb prestrips
	0%	Penthouses (Elevators, Machine Room, Stars) Penthouse Vapor Barrier (Hot Mop)	1 day	Tue 5/4/21	Tue 5/4/21	Roofer	Roofer	
1506		EXTERIOR FINISHES	210 days	Fri 1/8/21	Tue 11/2/21	Koolei	Robier	
1516		ROOFING	145 days	Tue 2/23/21	Thu 9/16/21			
								Penthouse - late April/May for VB (nail one/to
1517	-	Level 7 Roofing Membrane	21 days	Wed 5/5/21	Thu 6/3/21	Des for		parapet - for safety)
1518		Building Dried In	1 day	Wed 5/5/21	Wed 5/5/21	Roofer	• Deafau	
1519		Deliver Roofing	1 day	Wed 5/5/21	Wed 5/5/21	Roofer		Kettle to be parked (20 feet away from any c probably on south face.
1520		Install Base Insulation	4 days	Thu 5/6/21	Tue 5/11/21	Roofer	Roofer	probably on south ace.
1521		Install Tapered Insulation	5 days	Wed 5/12/21	Tue 5/18/21	Roofer	Roofer	back to main roof for full install.
1522	-	Install Cover Board	3 days	Wed 5/19/21	Fri 5/21/21	Roofer	Roofer	Hot mopped full deck with 725 at curbs and a
1523		Install Cap Sheet	3 days	Mon 5/24/21	Wed 5/26/21	Roofer	_	atter their install.
1524		Detailing at All Penetrations	2 days	Wed 5/26/21	Thu 5/27/21	Roofer,MEP	Roofer	hand rolled for 725
1525	0%	Main Roof Installed	1 day	Thu 5/27/21	Thu 5/27/21 🧲	Roofer	•	
1526	0%	Install Roof Walk Pads	1 day	Fri 5/28/21	Fri 5/28/21	Roofer	Roofer	Completed, beginning of
1527	0%	Set Rooftop Equipment	2 days	Tue 6/1/21	Wed 6/2/21	Roofer,MEP		er,MEP June, end of May
1528	0%	Manufacturer Sign Off	1 day	Thu 6/3/21	Thu 6/3/21	Roofer	Root	fer some come back work for
1564	0%	SOUTH ELEVATION	121 days	Mon 4/5/21	Thu 9/23/21			tower crane removeal for
1586	0%	Deliver sheet metal coping/flashing	1 day	Thu 7/15/21	Thu 7/15/21	Sider,Roofer		Sidstair C penthouse roof.



Building Enclosure Coordination

Verification

- Verify materials & design
- Practice and example of accepted design
- Practice trade interface
- Exterior wall mock-up





Building Enclosure Coordination

Verification

- Exterior wall mock-up
- Performance testing (adhesion, compatibility, water, air, etc.)



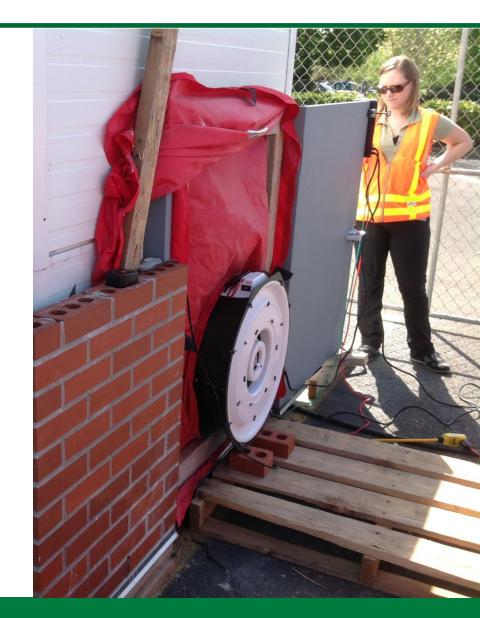




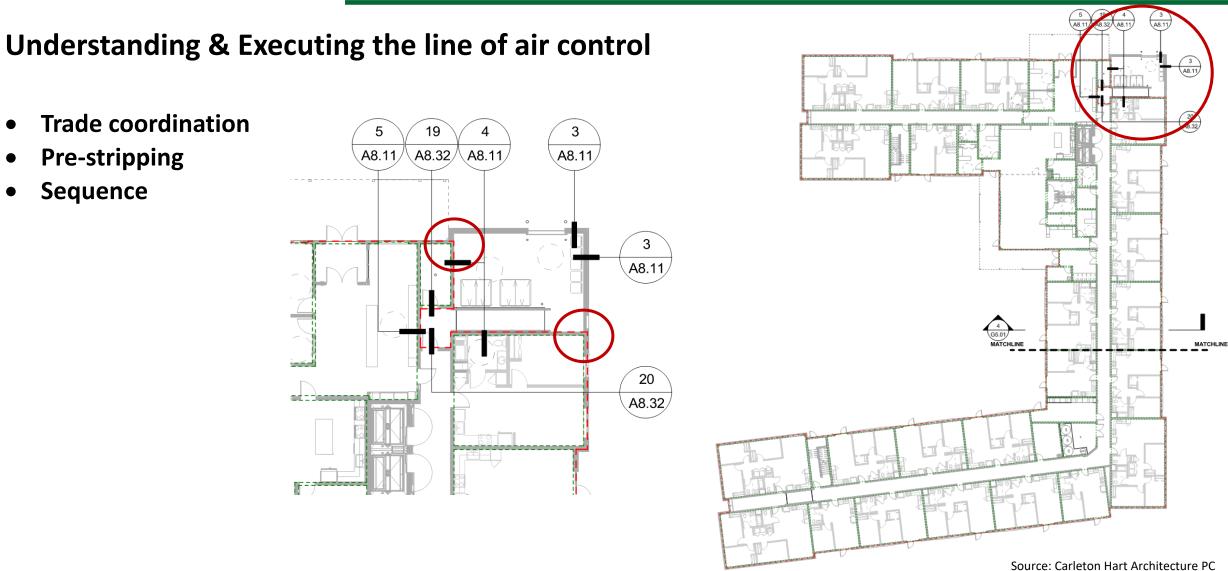
Building Enclosure Coordination

Verification

- Exterior wall mock-up
- Performance testing (adhesion, compatibility, water, air, etc.)
- Test the tricky details







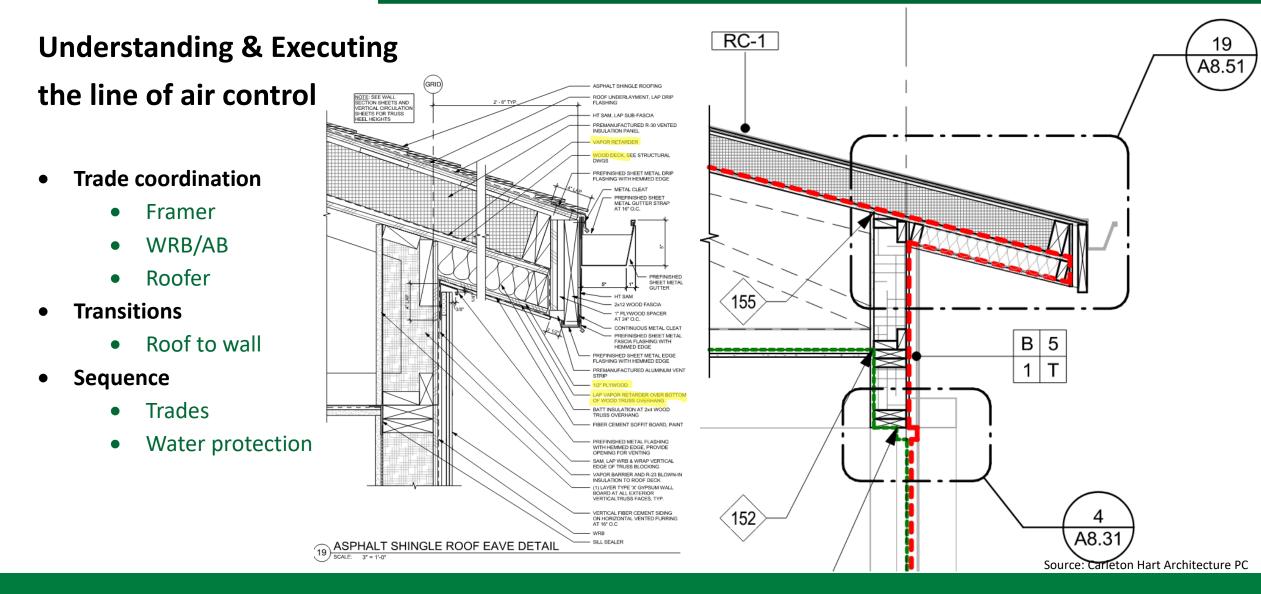
yve

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- Trade coordination
- Sequence
 - Drywall connections at ceiling /exterior walls
 - Sealed sheathing seams -
 - Adhesive membrane at stem wall.
 - Slab edge insulation (boundary wall)



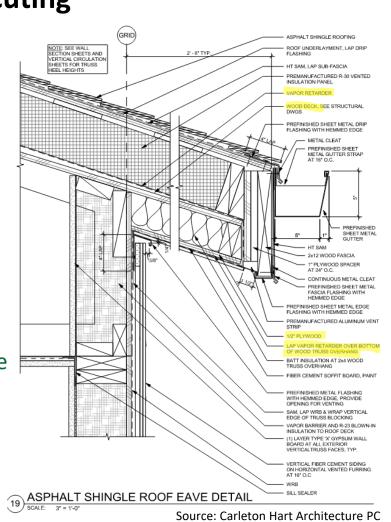




Understanding & Executing

the line of air control

- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - WRB/AB
 - Roofer
- Transitions
 - Roof to wall
- Sequence
 - Construction phase
 - protections



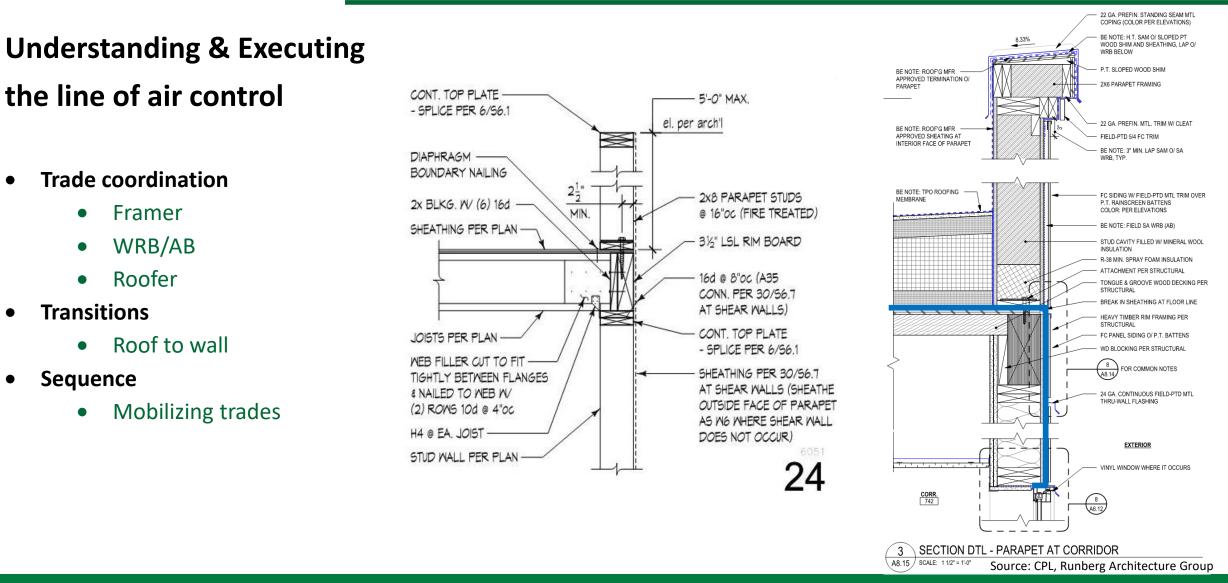




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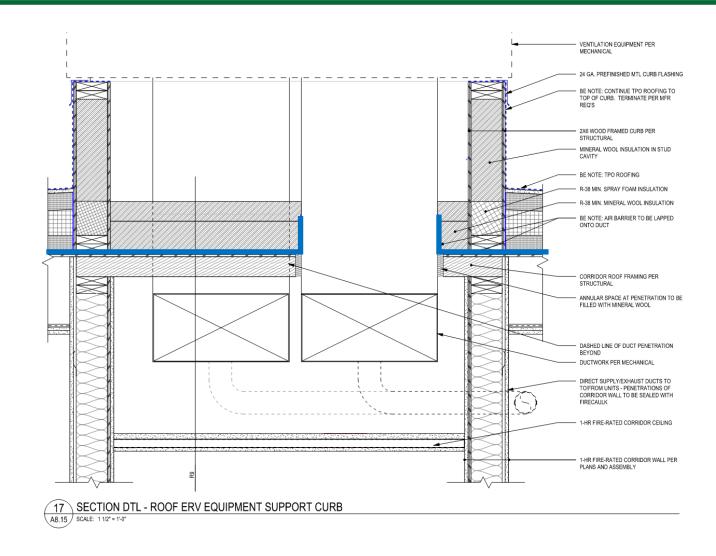


- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - WRB/AB
 - Roofer
- Transitions
 - Roof to wall
- Sequence
 - Mobilizing Trades





- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - Roofer
 - Insulator
 - Mechanical
- Penetrations
 - Mechanical equipment
 - Ductwork sealing
- Sequence
 - Mobilizing Trades





- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - Roofer
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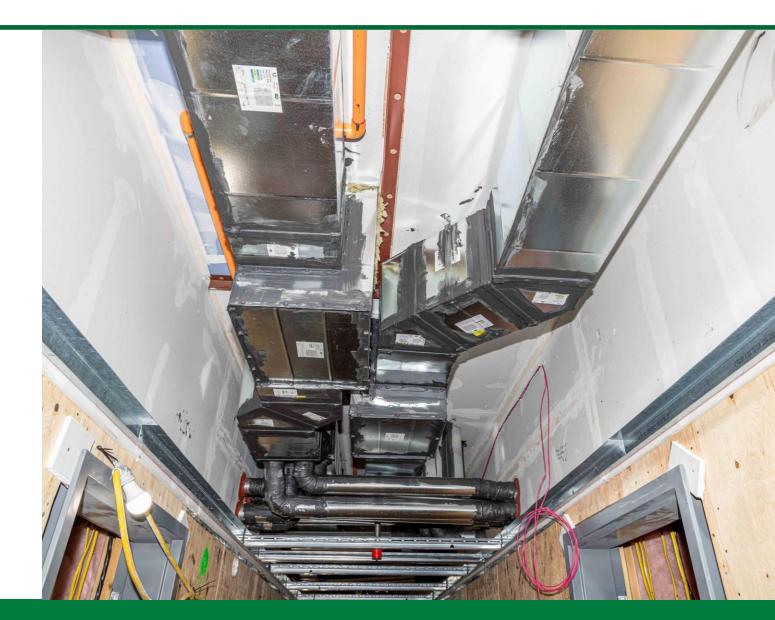








- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - Roofer
 - Insulator
 - Mechanical
- Penetrations
 - Mechanical equipment
 - Ductwork sealing
- Sequence
 - Mobilizing Trades



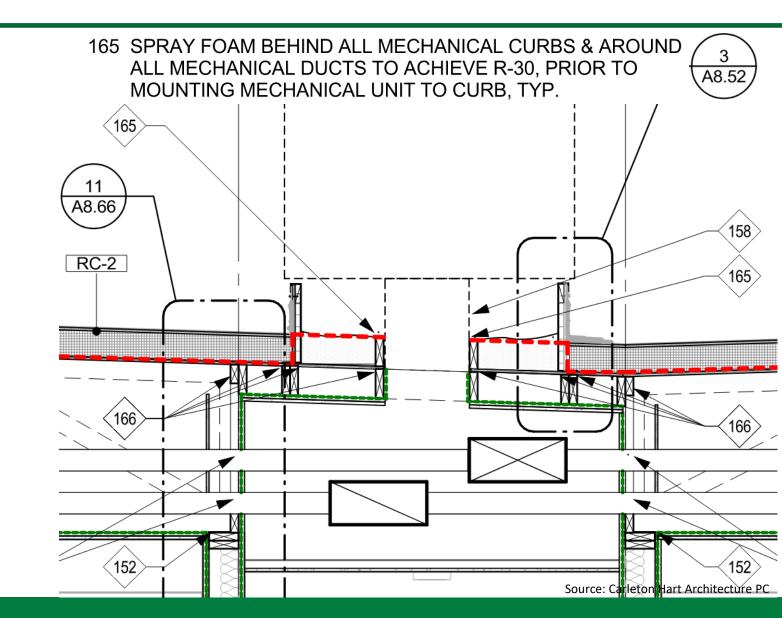


- Trade coordination
 - Ductwork airtightness matters
 - Know the metric
 - Know what it takes
 - Set / communicate expectations
 - Coordinate work
 - Visual verification
 - Pre-testing?





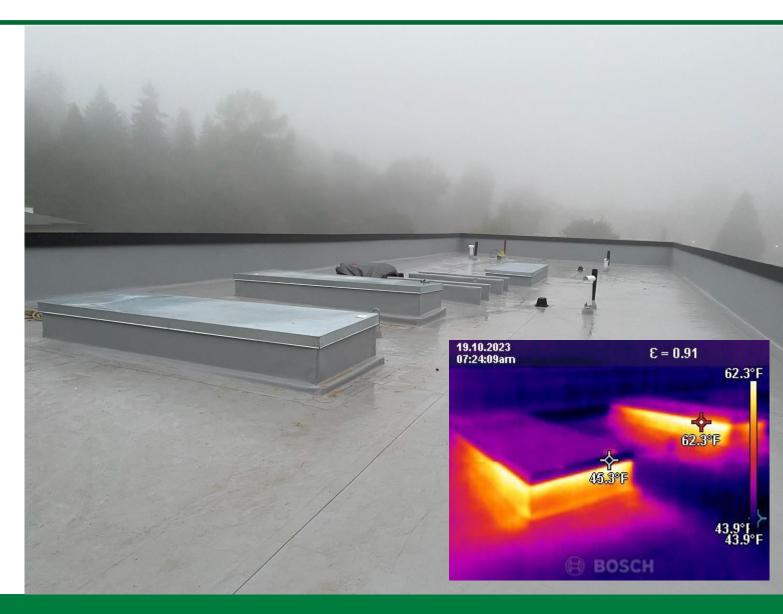
- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - Roofer
 - Insulator
 - Mechanical
- Penetrations
 - Mechanical equipment
 - Mechanical ducting





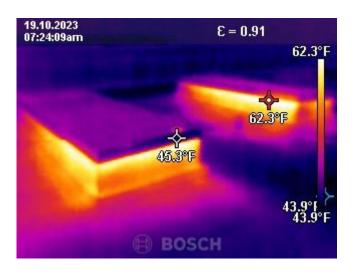


- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - Roofer
 - Insulator
 - Mechanical
- Penetrations
 - Mechanical equipment
 - Ductwork sealing
- Sequence
 - Mobilizing Trades



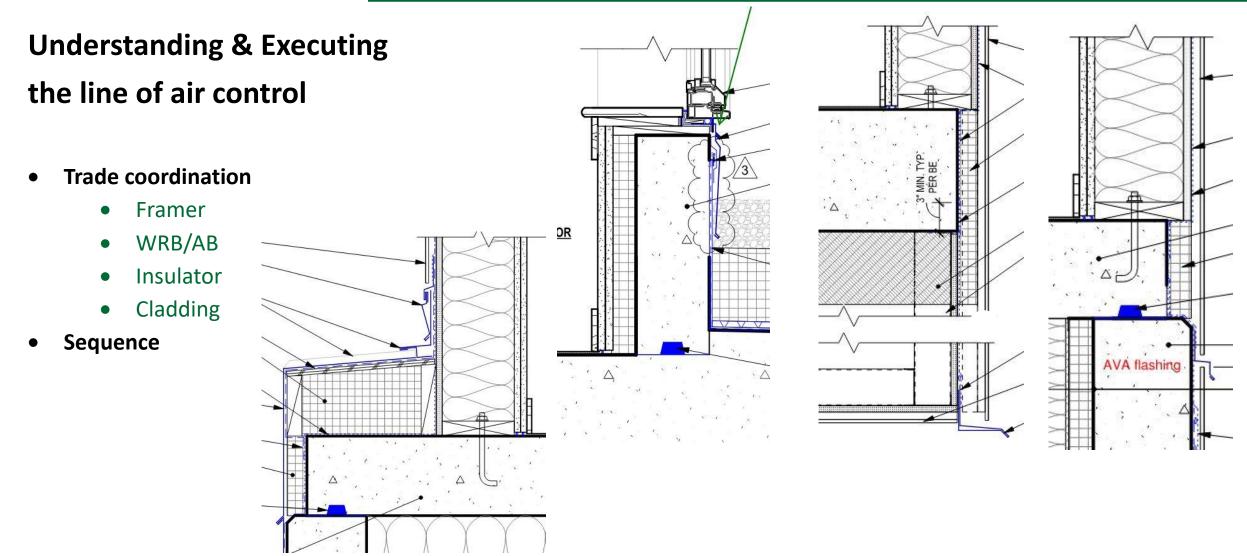


- Trade coordination
 - Framer
 - Roofer
 - Insulator
 - Mechanical
- Penetrations
 - Mechanical equipment
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- Sequence
 - Mobilizing Trades







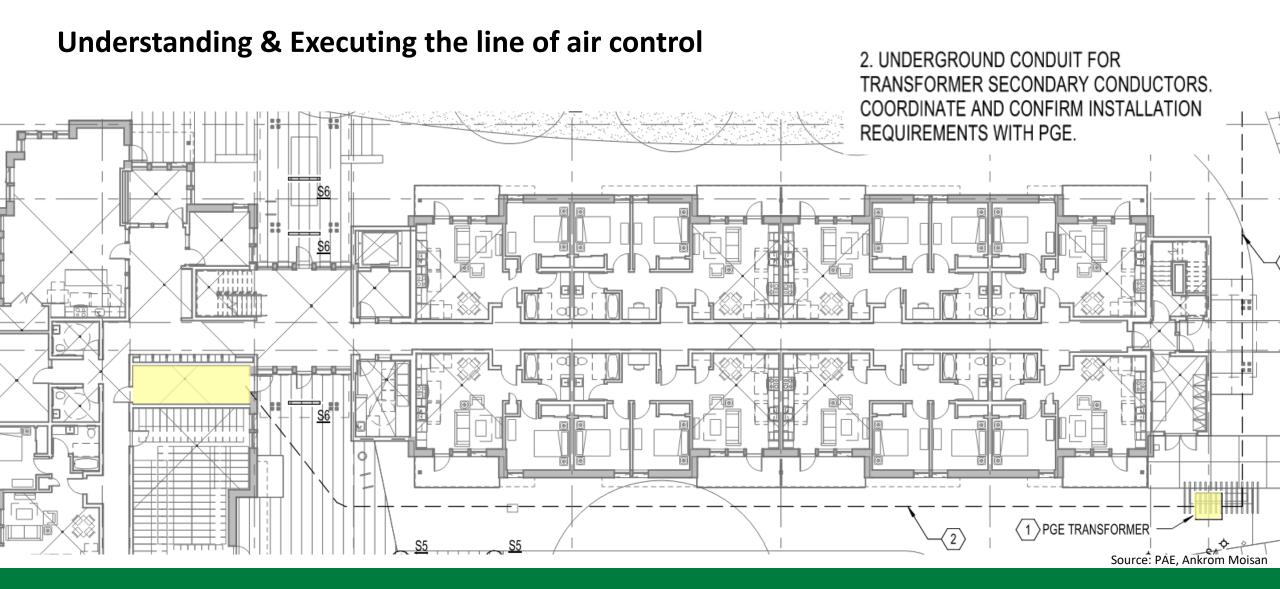




- Trade coordination
 - Concrete
 - Fire Protection (approval)
 - Utilities
- Penetrations
 - MEP
- Sequence
 - Mobilizing Trades



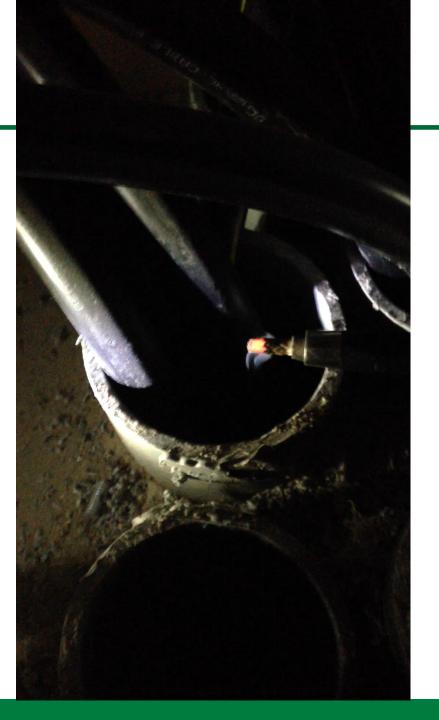






Understanding & Executing the line of air control

- Trade coordination
- Penetrations
- Sequence
- Pre-test diagnostics
- Lessons learned





Construction - Summary

Understanding & Executing the line of air control

Key Details for Air Control Layer Continuity

- Roof to wall
- Wall to foundation
- Floor lines
- Window and door perimeters
- Penetrations
- Transitions between wall types
- Transitions between cladding materials
- Transitions to interior materials

Simple massing is key to simplifying execution of details



Air Barrier Verification & Testing

Verifying Installation (GC)

- Verification (visual, performance, etc.)
- Collaboration (plan-ahead, be a resource)
- Documentation (installation photos, also document decisions)

Should you Pre-Test?

- Need to have a complete or very nearly complete air barrier
- Set-up for diagnostics
- Plan to learn something





Whole Building Air Test Prep

Whole Building Air Barrier Testing

- Air barrier diagrams
 - reviewed in BEC
 - utilized for completion checklist
- Checklist
- Set up for diagnostics
 - Infrared
 - Smoke (big and small)



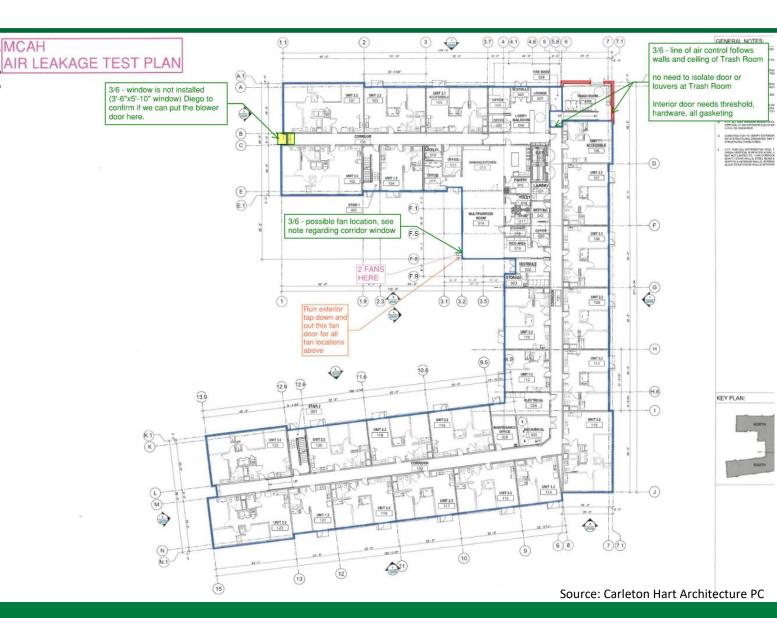


Whole Building Air Test Prep

Whole Building Air Barrier Testing

MCAH

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 - Infrared
 - Smoke (big and small)





QUALITY

Whole Building Air Test Prep

Construction Bulletin 24-01

Construction Standards Manual Div. No .:	01 40 10 – Quality Requirements			
Issued By:	Brian Lenz			
Issue Date:	1/22/2024			

Guidelines for Air Barrier Test Readiness

The whole building air leakage test is a requirement in the Washington State Energy Code and the Oregon Energy Efficiency Specialty Code. Preparation for the test should begin in preconstruction, ensuring that the air barrier is designed to be continuous, continue during construction with the execution of the air barrier detailing, and be further focused during the months, weeks, and days leading up to the test

Preconstruction/Design Phase

- Documents include design details, air barrier boundary and enclosure area calculations
- Details reviewed for air barrier continuity as part of QA process
- Confirm that QA redlines have been addressed
- WA Clarify if C406.11 (2018) or C406.2.13.1(2021) reduced air infiltration energy credits being pursued.
- OR Clarify if testing or 3rd Party evaluation required
- Walsh project team communicates that procuring/contracting for test and test prep is in owner scope
- Confirm Air Test timing in schedule relative to Elevator Pressurization Test, typically before
- Confirm applicable Energy Code and threshold air leakage rates

х	Code - WA	Maximum Air Leakage @75Pa	Required Remediation for Failed Test		
	2018 WA State Energy Code 2018 SEA Energy Code	0.25 cfm/sf	Inspect, seal where possible and report if <0.40 Retest required if >0.40		
	2018 WA State Energy Code - C406.11 (Reduced air infiltration) 2018 SEA Energy Code – C406.11	0.17 cfm/sf	Inspect, seal where possible, retest until passing		
	2021 WA State Energy Code	0.25 cfm/sf	Inspect, seal, retest until passing		
	2021 WA State Energy Code – C406.2.13.1 (Reduced Air Infiltration - Base)	0.17 cfm/sf	Inspect, seal, retest until passing		
	2021 WA State Energy Code – C406.2.13.1 (Reduced Air Infiltration - Enhanced)	0.0825 cfm/sf	Inspect, seal, retest until passing		
	Code - OR				
	2021 International Energy Conservation Code (ASHRAE 90.1)	0.40 cfm/sf	Inspect, seal where possible and report if <0.60; Retest required if >0.60		
	Other Special Requirement				
	PHIUS 2021	0.08 cfm/sf			
	Other				

Construction / Execution of Design – Air Barrier Interface Requiring Coordination

- Pre-stripping required to make line of air control continuous (Framer / WRB)
- Roof to wall air barrier tie-in (Roofer / WRB / Sider)
- Base of wall to foundation connection (WRB / Sider)
- Roof to base of wall connection (Roofer / WRB / Sider)
- Coursing of WRB, laps at thru-wall & head flashings (WRB / Sider)
- Slab penetrations at line of air control, separating conditioned-unconditioned space (MEP / Walsh)
- HVAC
 - Unit venting, ERV's, duct sealing (HVAC / WRB / Sider)
 - Range hoods, leave boot to duct connection off (HVAC)
 - o Louvers, dampers, ERV's in Commercial / TI / resident support spaces (HVAC / Storefront / WRB / Sider)

- Storefront frames, glazing/gaskets, thresholds/sweeps (Storefront / WRB / Sider)
- Hollow metal doors frames, thresholds/sweeps, 4-sided frame if appropriate (WRB / Door installer / Sider)
- Trash chute flanged frame trim sealed to GWB (GWB / WALSH-RDF)
- Air sealing at interior walls between conditioned/unconditioned spaces (GWB)
- MEP penetrations and fire caulking (MEP / GWB / Fire / WRB)

Air Barrier Test Prep

	Two Months Prior to Targeted Test I	Jat	e				
K	Task			December 1915	Day of Test		
	Secure date with testing agency		Confirm testi	ng agency's ETA on site	•	Walsh Superintender Testing Agency	
	Confirm all enclosure components complete, except range hood connection			Remind installers of time building is locked down, plan on either leaving building or			
_	typical list) Confirm HVAC install will be complete, including louvers / dampers		remaining in:	side during test with very limited	/out access. Superintendent to minimize	Walsh Superintendent Testing Agency	
_	Confirm RDF labor including available – Skin Dr plus one (for prep and tes	-		stallers permitted inside during			
_	Confirm enclosure area calc's are agreed upon by testing agency & design		Meet with testing agency crew leader upon arrival on site to discuss masking sequence and expectations			Walsh Superintender	
Four Weeks Prior to Test Date				Walsh QA Manager Walsh Superintende			
	Receive testing plan and checklist from testing agency			some lengthened test cycles.	and out (If ambient conditions permit). which	Testing Agency	
_			Meet with entire agency crew together in first unit to be prepped, confirm masking			Testing Agency / RE Skin Dr. Walsh QA	
	Schedule pre-test site meeting with site walk (see below for agenda)		protocol	Manager			
	Two to Three Weeks Prior to Test I Hold site meeting and site walk with testing agency, HVAC and Electrical i in with Elevator installers)		RDF crew follows testing agency crew floor by floor, filling p-traps checking masking and windows in units, corridors, and utility rooms			Walsh QA Manager	
			Walsh/RDF	RDF Skin Doctor Walsh QA Manager			
Agenda: Discuss			mask off whe	RDF Skin Dr.			
	Power requirements - Non-GFCI circuits		HVAC equipment shut down / powered off		HVAC / Electrical		
	How many fans and where they are located		Fire alarm in		acked after testing agoney area completes	Fire Protection Walsh QA Manager	
	Confirm what Walsh/RDF personnel will be filling P-traps and checking the		Verify rooftop HVAC equipment properly masked after testing agence isolations		isked alter testing agency crew completes	RDF Skin Dr. WALSH QA Mgr. / I	
	closed/latched			of ceiling tiles (if applicable)	ceiling tiles (if applicable)		
	Confirm test time - arrival on site and building lockdown for start of test		Building locked down 15-30 minutes prior to fan start-up		fan start-up	Skin Dr. WALSH Superinten	
	Roof - Identify all HVAC equipment and louvers, confirm units to be shut c			NO ENTRY / NO EXIT SIGNS (English - Spanish) placed on Level 1 doors			
	masking needed		NO ENTRY				
	Residential units – confirm masking protocol for ERV's, range hoods and v		During Test		0	RDF Personnel	
_	aundry Rooms – confirm masking protocol for dryer exhaust ducts, floor (Walsh / RDF	staff stationed near exit doors	to confirm no entry/exit	Walsh Superintende	
			Infrared and	RDF Skin Doctor Walsh QA Manager			
fans	lans		Confirm key	RDF Skin Doctor			
	Trash Rooms – confirm air sealing at door assembly/trim		securely in place Walsh/RDF personnel walk corridors listening / feeling for signs of air leakage and		- / faction for since of sintestance execution	Walsh QA Manager RDF Skin Doctor	
			and diagnos	Walsh QA Manager			
	Corridors – confirm supply grilles, PTAC's (hopefully none!)		Review preli	Walsh QA Manager			
			Attempt diag	RDF Skin Doctor			
	Level 1 - Review ERV's, confirm motorized dampers will be powered close			ween positive and negative results. (Check key isolations to confirm they are intact, (for open windows, doors, hatches)		Walsh QA Manager	
	locations of ducted louvers and those with sealed back pans, typically in sl One Week Prior to Test Date		Rerun test if corrections have been made and review results		Testing Agency Walsh QA Manager		
			Assist testing agency with masking removal and replacement of any grilles, screens or			RDF Personnel	
			access pane	RDF Skin Doctor			
	Confirm date and time of test with testing agency			Walsh Superintendent			
	QA Manager walks with superintendent and Skin Dr to confirm air barrier co and address plan/schedule for remedying incomplete installations.	omp	oleteness	Walsh Superintendent Walsh QA Manager RDF Skin Dr.			
	One to Two Days Prior to Test Da	te					
QA Manager walks building to verify air barrier completeness				Walsh QA Manager			
-	Confirm superintendent's planned test time, verify with testing agency			WALSH Superintendent			



Whole Building Air Test Prep

Lessons Learned in Building Air Tightness

- Diagnostics
 - Tools infrared, smoke, blower door
 - Test timing
- Applying Lessons Learned



