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AIR BARRIER EDUCATION TRACKS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Design, Materials & Installation

The 3 Facets of an Integrated Weather Barrier

Gary Williams PMP

Conley Group





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AIR BARRIER EDUCATION TRACKS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



Today's Speaker Gary Williams PMP

- Skilled Client Executive and Project Manager
- Extensive background with K-12 schools, commercial buildings, sports facilities, and historic structures
- Skill set includes Facility Asset Management Planning, Building Envelope design, Project Management and Construction Administration
- Member of the Project Management Institute
- Project Management Professional Certification (PMP)
- Member Roof Consultants Institute (RCI)
- Educational Presentation Speaker at 2015 NFMT Orlando, 2016 RCI, 2017 TAPPA, 2017 BOMA, & SCUP, 2018 ABAA
- Guest speaker for numerous technical training programs and lunch & learn events for Building Owners, Trade Associations, A/E Firms, & General Contractors



Learning Objectives:

- 1. Define and develop a better understanding of the Building Envelope.
- 2. Define and develop a better understanding of the Integrated Weather Barrier and how it impacts the performance and sustainability of buildings.
- 3. Define and develop a better understanding of Design, Materials & Installation processes and how they are related.
- 4. Explore the process of proactive coordination between Design, Materials and Installation models to achieve an Integrated Weather Barrier.

How Do We Use Buildings?



- Work
- Play

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How is the Building Envelope Defined?

IECC 2015 - BUILDING THERMAL ENVELOPE. The basement walls, exterior walls, floor, roof and any other building elements that <u>enclose conditioned space or provide a boundary between</u> <u>conditioned space</u> and exempt or unconditioned space.

AAMA - The assembly or assemblies of materials and components that enclose building spaces and are <u>exposed to</u> <u>exterior space</u> or <u>separate conditioned interior space from</u> <u>unconditioned interior space</u>.

What Do Buildings Control?

- The Environment
- Buildings Keep the Outside Environment ۲ Out And the Inside Environment In
- "Environment"... what do you mean?
 - Radiation
 - Sun
 - Water •

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- Solid (snow, hail, ice)
- Liquid (rain) •
- Gas (vapor)
- abaa. Air - Wind

WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES



WEATHER IN TEXAS



We have been constructing buildings for thousands of years what's different today?



Examples of Changing Demands

- 2009 IECC does not address Air Barriers. Windows, Doors, & Sealing Penetrations Addressed
- 2010 ASHREA creates Air Barrier Standard 5.4.3.1 Continuous Air Barrier: The entire building envelope shall be designed and constructed with a continuous air barrier.
- 2012 IECC 502.4.1: A Continuous air barrier shall be provided throughout the building thermal envelope (Exception: Not required in Climate Zones 1, 2, 3)
- 2015 IECC C402.5.1 A continuous air barrier shall be provided throughout the building thermal envelope. (Exception Climate Zone 2B, i.e. S. W. Texas, S.W. Arizona, S.E. California)

Examples of Changing Demands

- Recent and Proposed Code Changes for Energy Efficiency
 - Increased R-value, U, C, & F Factor Requirements
 - Roof Deck Insulation R-Value
 - 2006 Climate Zone 3 R-15, Climate Zone 4 R-15
 - 2009 Climate Zone 3 R-20, Climate Zone 4 R-20
 - 2012 Climate Zone 3 R-20, Climate Zone 4 R-25
 - 2015 Climate Zone 3 R-25, Climate Zone 4 R-30
 - 2014 LTTR Values change for PolyISO (6.0 per inch to 5.7 per inch)
 - Envelope Air Leakage IECC 2015, prescriptive compliance or test with ASTM E779 (Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate by Fan Pressurization)
 - Commissioning Requirements for HVAC Performance, Controls, Lighting, & Day Lighting Requirements
 - NFPA 285

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IECC 2015 - Section C402 Building Envelope Requirements

C402.1 General (<u>Prescriptive</u>). Building thermal envelope assemblies for buildings that are intended to comply with the code on a prescriptive basis, in accordance with the compliance path described in Item 2 of Section C401.2

C401.2, shall comply with the following:

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- 1. The <u>opaque portions of the building thermal envelope</u> shall comply with the specific insulation requirements of Section C402.2 and the thermal requirements of either the R-value-based method of Section C402.1.3; the U, C, and F-factor-based method of Section C402.1.4; or the component performance alternative of Section C402.1.5.
- 2.<u>Roof Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance</u> comply with Section C402.3.
- 3.<u>Fenestration in Building Envelope Assemblies</u> shall comply with Section C402.4.
 - 4.<u>Air Leakage of Building Envelope Assemblies</u> shall comply with Section C402.5.

Example of Changing Demands

164 Marine (C) Dry (B) Moist (A) ASHRAE U.S. 6 Climate Zone Map 2013 90.1 5 5 2 All of Alaska in Zone 7 except for the following Boroughs in Zone 8: Northwest Arctic Southeast Fairbanks Dellingham Zone 1 includes Hawaii, Guam, Fairbanks N. Star Wade Hampton Yukon-Kovukuk Nome North Slope Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

Figure B1-1 U.S. climate zone map (ASHRAE Transactions, Briggs et al., 2003).

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Example of Changing Demands

INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL Dry (B) Moist (A) 0 Marine (C) 6 4 ICC ALL RIG 5 5 Warm-Humid Below White Line 3 All of Alaska in Zone 7 except for the following Boroughs in Zone 8: 2 Bethel Dellingham Fairbanks N, Star Northwest Arctic Southeast Fairbanks Zone 1 includes Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands Wade Hampton Nome North Slope ukon-Koyukuk FIGURE C301.1 CLIMATE ZONES

IECC 2015 U.S. Climate Zones

OK...we do things different now, how does this apply to my projects or my clients building?

Kids Clubhouse – Denison, TX



Guggenheim Museum – Bilbao Spain



Demands & Expectations Office/Manufacturing Warehouse McKinney, Texas (Frank Gehry Concept)



Demands & Expectations Concept Details for ACM Cladding



Demands & Expectations Tilt Panel Relief Features



Demands & Expectations Tilt Panel Relief Features



Demands & Expectations Tilt Panel Formwork



Demands & Expectations Tilt Panel Formwork



Demands & Expectations Also Depend on Existing Conditions





Demands & Expectations Also Depend on Existing Conditions





Demands & Expectations Also Depend on Building Usage



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Data Center



Surgical Center

Demands & Expectations

Also Depend on Code Requirements



Glazing & Cladding





Roof & Wall Insulation



Air Barrier

Examples of Changing Technologies

• Air Barriers

- Building Wraps
- Sheet Goods
- Fluid Applied
- Factory Applied (Board Stock)
- Wall Claddings
 - Masonry (Brick, CMU, Stone, Engineered Stone, Granite, Carrera Marble)
 - Metal Panel (ACM, MCM, Standing Seam, External Fastened)
 - Fiber Cement Board (Panels, Siding)
 - EFIS/DAFS
 - Stucco (1, 2, 3, Coat Systems)

Examples of Changing Technologies

Roof Systems

- Built-up Roofing
- Modified Bitumen (Mopped, Torch, Cold Process, Peel & Stick)
- Single ply (PVC, TPO, EPDM, Peel & Stick)
- Fluid Applied
- Tile (Clay, Slate, Concrete)



Demands | Expectations | Technology Building Usage & Type | Energy Efficiency | Existing Conditions Contribute to...





Efficiency, Durability, & Sustainability Create...

Value

Value - The worth of all the benefits and rights arising from ownership. Two types of economic value are (1) the utility of a good or service, and (2) power of a good or service to command other goods, services, or money, in voluntary

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exchange.

Value is Determined by...

- Where Owner Expectations Achieved
- Did Project Deliverables Meet Contract Requirements
- Were Projects Delivered within Cost, Time & Scope



If we are so advanced, why do buildings still leak?

Terminations



Penetrations



Transitions



Michael T. Kubal – Construction Waterproofing Handbook



Two Important Waterproofing Principals 90%/1% Principal 99% Principal

The Most Important Waterproofing Principal

THE MOST IMPORTANT WATERPROOFING PRINCIPLE

Each separate envelope trade contractor's work, regardless of its being thought of as a waterproofing system or not (e.g., exterior mechanical apparatus), must become part of a totally watertight building envelope. Equally important, all individual envelope systems must be adequately transitioned into other components or provided with watertight terminations. Often the tradesworkers completing this work are not aware of, trained in, or supervised in enveloping a building properly. And this is the number one cause of water infiltration in all types of structures.

The resulting improper attention to details is responsible for countless problems in construction. Properly detailing a building's envelope presents an enormous task. From inception to installation, numerous obstacles occur. Highlighting this interrelationship of various envelope systems is the most important principle of waterproofing:

The 90%/1% principle: 90 percent of all water intrusion problems occur within 1 percent of the total building or structure exterior surface area.

This 1 percent of a building's exterior skin area contains the termination and transition detailing, as discussed previously with Fig. 1.9. This 1 percent area all too frequently leads to breaches and complete failure of the effectiveness of the building envelope and is the main cause of all waterproofing problems.

Industry members, including contractors, designers, and manufacturers, now are recognizing the importance of the 90%/1% principle first introduce by the author. Architects must

2nd Most Important Waterproofing Principal

THE SECOND MOST IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE OF WATERPROOFING

The inattention to detail is often exacerbated by overall poor workmanship that presents the next most important principle of waterproofing:

The 99% principle: Approximately 99 percent of waterproofing leaks are attributable to causes other than material or system failures.

When considering the millions of square feet of waterproofing systems installed, both barrier and drainage systems, and miles of sealant involved in building envelopes, it can be estimated that only 1 percent of envelope failures and resulting leakage is actually attributable to materials or systems actually failing. The reasons typically involved in failures include human installation errors, the wrong system being specified for in-place service requirements (e.g., thermal movement encountered exceeds the material's capability), the wrong or no primer being used, inadequate preparatory work, incompatible materials being transitioned together, and insufficient—or in certain cases such as sealants, too much—material being applied.

Today, with quality controls and testing being instituted at the manufacturing stage, it is very infrequent that actual material failures occur. For example, it is rare to have an outright material failure of a below-grade liquid-applied membrane, as presented in Chap. 2. More

So you told us where buildings leak, but still haven't said why?

Specialization



Specialization Occurs in All Areas of Building Construction

Architects, Engineers, Consultants

Manufacturers

Contractors



Design





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Materials

Installation

If we know where and why leaks happen, what's the solution?

We need to expand our understanding of the Building Envelope Concept and develop a better understanding of



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. . .

Integrated Weather Barrier Concept Seems Good How is That Possible in the Real World?

- To understand this concept we need to discuss and understand the relationships between the Three Facets (Components) of Every Project
 - Design
 - Materials
 - Installation



Projects Limited by Relationships Between Design, Materials, & Installation

- Design
 - Limited by constraints (i.e. time, cost, scope/stake holder requirements, & existing conditions).
 - Key Concept Solve Issues While it's Still a Paper Mess
- Materials
 - One type/size/idea definitely does not fit all conditions
 - Material Compatibility the application and performance of the materials selected, must be appropriate for the intended conditions, readily available, and consistently applicable in field conditions (sealant example)
- Installation
 - Being expert at installing product X does not equate to being expert at installing product Y (Specialization)

Now we know where and why leaks happen, what's the solution?

- Consider building envelope components collectively!
- Design and construct an Integrated Weather Barrier
- Identify & coordinate <u>all</u> stakeholders (owner, designer, manufacturers, contractors, etc.) to fully develop project requirements and create buy-in at conceptual design phases (SD & DD)
- Identify project risks associated with design, materials, and installation and establish appropriate plans & contingencies to mitigate risks















The Three-Legged Stool Project Model

Owner – Holds Resources, Desires Deliverables



Three-Legged Stool Resource Model



Sounds great for new construction, what about existing buildings?

- The 3 facets for every project
- Design
- Materials
- Installation
- The main difference between renovation and new construction– Good Forensics!
- Existing structures require comprehensive evaluation to understand the existing conditions

Evaluating an Existing Building is Like Being a Crime Scene Investigator...



Evaluate & Confirm Existing Conditions Prior to Design



Evaluate & Confirm Existing Conditions Prior to Design



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Post Design **As-Built Conditions**

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Post Design As-built Conditions



How do we put Integrating the Weather Barrier into practice?

Select, Develop, and Resource, and Support a Project Integrator



1.Build a Integrated Weather Barrier team and have a dedicated "Integrator"

Jim Collins – "Get the right people on the bus..." because people aren't your #1 asset – the Right people are!"



- 1. Establish an Integrated Weather Barrier as a top priority with Owner buy-in and hold to it!
- 2. Use value engineering judiciously

Benjamin Franklin – "The bitterness of poor quality remains long after low pricing is forgotten"



- 3. Clearly define that the goal of an Integrated Weather Barrier is everyone's responsibility
 - King Solomon Proverbs 29:18 – "Where there is no vision the people perish" KJV





4. Implement a process that coordinates all parties on the team.

Yogi Berra – "We made too many wrong mistakes"

On why the Yankees lost the 1960 series to the Pittsburgh Pirates.



5. Have Accountability for every phase of the project

Russian Proverb

Доверяй, но проверяй

"Trust, but verify"

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"Trust, but verify."

Ronald Reagan



A Call to Action

1.Commit to the process

2.Collaborate with the team

3.Connect the pieces



Thank you for your time today!

Questions?



