Buttoning up after the Flood

Oct, 3 2011



Concerns



- Structural
- Snow
- Frost heave

Control Humidity

- Ventilate and Dry to prevent mold growth
- Condensation





NDSU Extension Service





Frost lenses

Air: Freezing Temperatures

Frozen layer: Upward thrust of Ice Layer displaces soil or fractures overlying rock



Frost lenses

Needs

- Moisture
- Freezing
- Right soil

Normal Frost line



Frost Heave



Typical Footing



Source: http://oikos.com/esb/43/foundations.html#anchor286023

Preventing Frost Heave

- Insulate and heat
- Outside or inside?



Condensation – cold and wet

----condensation Zone evaporation Dew point of inside ai FONE emperature Water vapour penetrates wall

Concerns



Building Envelope Specific Requirements

- Building Envelope consists of:
 - Ceilings
 - Walls
 - Above grade
 - Below grade
 - Mass walls
 - Fenestration
 - Floors
 - Slab
 - Crawl space



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Snow as insulation

Figure 24. Mean soil temperatures at Fargo, North Dakota in Fargo Silty Clay for the



Insulation





Vapor Retarder

- 6 mil poly
- Slows
 moisture
- Reduce mold growth
- Warm Side!!!!



Expanded Polystyrene Extruded Polystyrene Polyisocyanurate Image: Constraint of the second secon

EPS is cheap and effective

EPS is the least expensive and most vapor-permeable of the three types of rigid foam.

One inch of EPS has a permeance of 2.0 to 5.8 perms, making it a semipermeable material.

<u>R-value</u>: 3.6 to 4.2 per in., depending on density

EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE

XPS is versatile, tough, and waterproof

Because of its high compressive strength and water resistance, XPS is often used below grade to insulate slabs and foundation walls.

One inch of XPS has a permeance of 1.1, while 2 inches have a permeance of 0.55, making XPS a semiimpermeable material.

<u>R-value</u>: R-5 per in.

EXTRUDED POLYSTYRENE

Polyisois the most environmentally benign

Polyiso doesn't use ozonedepleting blowing agents; it uses water.

Because it can absorb water, polyiso is not recommended for below-grade applications. The foil facing, however, makes it an excellent exterior <u>drainage plane</u>, as long as seams are taped.

R-value: up to R-6.5 per in.

POLYISOCYANURATE





















Heating

- 35-40° F
- Moisture burning a fuel
 - Ventilate
 - ½ gallon of water for each gallon of fuel
- Electric heat



Safety!!!!!!!

- Fire hazards
- Carbon monoxide
- Moisture



Heat loss calculator - 70°F

- Electric heat very rough 10 watts / square foot
 - $-1000 \text{sf}^2 \text{ X } 10 \text{ watts} = 10,000 \text{ watts}$
 - -1500 watt heater = -7 heaters

• Local contractors – utility company













Fuel Cost Comparison

Fuel Cost Comparison Chart

	Equivalent Price of Each Fuel											
Electric Resistance kWh (3	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	
Heat Pump (Air Source) k	20.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	
Heat Pump (Earth Source)	35.0	33.2	31.5	29.7	28.0	26.3	24.5	22.8	21.0	19.3	17.5	
Natural Gas \$/Therm Hig	2.69	2.56	2.43	2.29	2.15	2.02	1.89	1.75	1.62	1.48	1.35	
Natural Gas \$/Therm Lov	2.19	2.09	1.98	1.87	1.76	1.65	1.54	1.43	1.32	1.21	1.10	
#1 Fuel Oil (Diesel Fuel) \$/	2.76	2.63	2.49	2.35	2.21	2.08	1.94	1.80	1.66	1.52	1.38	
#2 Fuel Oil and Diesel Fuel	2.87	2.73	2.58	2.44	2.30	2.15	2.01	1.87	1.72	1.58	1.43	
Propane \$/Gal. (92,000 Bt	2.02	1.92	1.82	1.72	1.62	1.51	1.41	1.31	1.21	1.11	1.01	
Propane \$/Gal. High Effici	2.48	2.35	2.23	2.11	1.98	1.87	1.74	1.62	1.49	1.37	1.24	
Methanol \$/Gal. (64,700 B	1.42	1.35	1.28	1.21	1.14	1.06	0.99	0.92	0.85	0.78	0.71	

www.NDSU.edu/energy

Winterize



• Water – Turn off

• Traps

Winterize


Questions

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Rebuild Right!!

- 73% of U.S electricity*
- 40% total energy*
- Last a long time
- Do it right now



Moisture Movement

- More to less
- Indoor 40-60%
- Wet soil 100%
- Building materials
 - -Concrete -Wood



International Energy Codes

Varies by Jurisdiction





North Dakota State Building Code



Effective January 1, 2011

Department of Commerce Division of Community Services 1600 East Century Avenue, Suite 2 PO Box 2057 Bismarck, ND 58502-2057 (701) 328-5300 Phone (701) 328-2308 Fax

ALTERNATIVE FORMATS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST











• Air infiltration – Attic moisture problems





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Above Grade Walls



<u>Wood-Frame Walls</u> R-19 – State Code



This is a 2x6 wall with a metal strap brace, treated base plate, and blocking.

Wood-Frame Walls

R-19 – State Code



Wood Walls

• R-19 2"x6" wall



Above grade walls

• R-13 with 2"x4" wall



moo



Figure 6: Moisture transport comparison

Source: Habitat Congress Building America Very Cold Climate Case Study

Vapor Retarder

- 6 mil poly
- Slows
 moisture
- Reduce mold growth



Foundation Insulation







Figure 4 Moisture of construction

Thousands of pounds of water are

contained in freshly placed concrete in basement foundation walls; drying in uninsulated exposed walls takes many months, longer in walls with impermeable insulation systems



Figure 5

Air leakage from interior and from exterior under slab

- This is the "summer" problem where interior moisture laden air leaks into insulation systems and contacts cold concrete or masonry
- Can also be a winter problem, but is not usually common due to typically lower winter interior relative humidities - except in severe cold climates (greater than 8,000 heating degree days)



Figure 6

Capillary rise through footing

 This was rarely a problem until foundation walls became insulated on the interior with impermeable layers

Basement water test











Foundation Insulation

- Interior Insulation Recommendations
 - Must be able to dry to interior if it gets wet
 - Must prevent interior air from reaching foundation wall
 - Material in contact with foundation wall must be moisture tolerant.



Exterior Foundation Insulation



Interior Foundation Insulation- Rigid Insulation



Figure 13

Full height basement insulation

Upper and lower portion of wall can dry to interior

Interior Foundation Insulation – Rigid Insulation with fiberglass



<u>Interior</u> Foundation Insulation – Spray Foam



Slab Edge Insulation

- -R-10 (typically 2 inches)
- –extend downward from top of slab a minimum 4 feet
- -Insulation can be vertical or extend horizontally under the slab or out from the building
- -Insulation extending outward must be under 10 inches of soil or pavement
- An additional R-5 is required for heated slabs




Areas for Air Leakage (Infiltration)

- Windows and doors
- Sill plates
- Floors and exterior wall panels
- Plumbing
- Electrical
- Service access doors or hatches
- Recessed light fixtures
- Rim joist junction



Air Leakage Control

- Building thermal envelope
 - Durably sealed
 - Caulked
 - Gasketed
 - Weather-stripped
 - Air barrier material
 - Suitable film or solid material



Heating Systems



Draft inverter furnace.



High-efficiency furnaces

Floors over Unconditioned Space N1102.2.6

• Unconditioned space includes unheated basement, vented crawlspace, or outdoor air





- Insulation must maintain permanent contact with underside of subfloor
- * Exception:

Climate Zones 4c-8 R-19 permitted if cavity completely filled





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References

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