

Getting the Details Right on the ENERGY STAR Water Management System Builder Checklist

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- Purpose and Value of the Water Management System Builder Checklist.
- Discussion of critical details from the checklist.
- Which items do you need to meet?





Purpose and Value of the Water Management System Builder Checklist

Key Points about the Water Management System Checklist



- Helps prevent durability problems from moisture.
- Based on code requirements, plus best practices.
- Especially important in high performance homes, regardless of whether the home is ENERGY STAR certified.





Complete water management system



Water Management System Checklist

> System Checklist

- One page of checklist items to ensure that every home has a complete water management system.
- Verified by the builder
- Benefits
 - Reduced risk of moisture damage to the home before and after construction
 - Ensures that details that are difficult to go back and fix are properly installed the first time

Real World Examples





Real World Examples



Improperly Flashed Window Water Damage



Real World Examples



Weep screed for stucco veneer







Critical Details of the Checklist



- Tamp backfill, and,
- Slope final grade \geq 0.5 in per ft. away for \geq 10 ft.

Untamped backfill may settle over time...









 Tamping exemption for non-settling compact soils, as determined by a certified hydrologist, soil scientist, or engineer.







 Tamping exemption if site visit is scheduled to provide infill and final grading after first rainy season.

Untamped backfill may settle over time...

... but can be in-filled and graded after settling occurs.











 Slope exemption for drains or swales that are installed where grade cannot be sloped for ≥ 10 ft.





Item 1.3 & 1.4: Capillary break



• Capillary break provided beneath all slabs to prevent moisture from migrating from the soil through the concrete.





Item 1.3 & 1.4: Capillary break



• Exemption for capillary break in 2009 IECC Dry climates.



All of Alaska in Zone 7 except for the following Boroughs in Zone 8: Bethel, Dellingham, Fairbanks, N. Star, Nome North Slope, Northwest Arctic, Southeast Fairbanks, Wade Hampton, and Yukon-Koyukuk

Zone 1 Includes: Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands

Item 1.6: Prohibition on Class I vapor retarders



- Class 1 vapor retarders are not to be installed on interior side of air permeable insulation, in exterior below-grade walls.
- A Class 1 vapor retarder is a material or assembly with a rating of ≤ 0.1 perm; that is to say, highly resistant to vapor transport.





Item 1.6: Prohibition on Class I vapor retarders



• Class 1 vapor retarders are not to be installed on interior side of air permeable insulation, in exterior below-grade walls.



Item 1.8: Drain tile



- Drain tile surrounded with clean gravel and fabric filter.
- Alternatives include:
 - A drain tile pre-wrapped with a fabric filter.
 - A Composite Foundation Drainage System (CFDS) evaluated for use by ICC-ES per AC 243.



Item 2.1: Flashing at bottom of walls

Energy STAR

- Flashing at bottom of exterior walls.
- Also include weep holes for masonry veneer.
- Also include weep screed for stucco cladding systems.





Item 2.3: Windows & doors fully flashed



- Windows & doors fully flashed:
 - 1. Apply pan flashing over sill framing, inclusive of corners.
 - 2. Apply side flashing over pan flashing.
 - 3. Apply top flashing over side flashing.
- ASTM E2112 provides additional helpful guidance.



Item 3.1: Step & kick-out flashing



- Step and kick-out flashing at all roof-wall intersections, extending ≥ 4" on wall surface about roof deck and integrated with drainage plane above.
- Step flashing goes behind the water barrier on wall and under shingles on the roof.



Item 3.2: Gutters & downspouts



- Gutters & downspouts provided that empty to lateral piping that deposits water on sloping final grade ≥ 5ft. from foundation, or to underground catchment system ≥ 10 ft. from foundation.
- Only required for homes that don't have a slab-on-grade foundation and do have expansive or collapsible soils.



Item 3.2: Gutters & downspouts





AT-GRADE ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEM - ALTERNATIVE TO GUTTERS

Item 3.3: Self-sealing bituminous membrane



- Self-sealing bituminous membrane or equivalent at all valleys & roof deck penetrations.
- Provides layer of protection at areas prone to failure.
- Alternatively, metal flashing that utilizes a cement backer is permitted.



Bituminous membrane installed

Item 4.2: Cement board at tub & shower walls



- Cement board or equivalent moisture-resistant backing material installed on all walls behind tub and shower enclosures composed of tile or panel assemblies with caulked joints.
- Paper-faced backer-board shall not be used.



Moisture resistant backer board installed

Item 4.3: Prohibition on Class I vapor retarders



- Class 1 vapor retarders are not to be installed on interior side of air permeable insulation, in above-grade walls in Warm-Humid climates.
- An exception is provided for shower & tub walls.







Illustration of How the Checklist Applies to a Typical Home

Example Home 1

- Slab-on-grade foundation.
- Orlando, FL:
 - Climate Zone 2.
 - Warm-Humid climate.
- Stucco siding.
- No sump pumps.

• A total of 20 Checklist Items, but how many apply?









1.4 Capillary break at all crawlspace floors using \geq 6 mil polyethylene sheeting, lapped 6-12 in., and installed using one of the following three options: ⁵

1.4.1 Placed beneath a concrete slab; OR,

1.4.2 Lapped up each wall or pier and fastened with furring strips or equivalent; OR,

1.4.3 Secured in the ground at the perimeter using stakes.







- 1.5 Exterior surface of below-grade walls finished as follows:
 - For poured concrete, concrete masonry, and insulated concrete forms, finish with damp-proofing coating.
 - For wood framed walls, finish with polyethylene and adhesive or other equivalent waterproofing.







1.6 Class 1 vapor retarders not installed on the interior side of air permeable insulation in exterior below-grade walls. ⁶







1.7 Sump pump covers mechanically attached with full gasket seal or equivalent.







1.8 Drain tile installed at the footings of basement and crawlspace walls, with the top of the drain tile pipe below the bottom of the concrete slab or crawlspace floor. Drain tile surrounded with \geq 6 in. of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. washed or clean gravel and with gravel layer fully wrapped with fabric cloth. Drain tile level or sloped to discharge to outside grade (daylight) or to a sump pump.⁷







3.2 For homes that don't have a slab-on-grade foundation and do have expansive or collapsible soils, gutters & downspouts provided that empty to lateral piping that deposits water on sloping final grade \geq 5 ft. from foundation or to underground catchment system \geq 10 ft. from foundation.¹¹







3.4 In 2009 IECC Climate Zones 5 and higher, self-sealing bituminous membrane or equivalent over sheathing at eaves from the edge of the roof line to > 2 ft. up roof deck from the interior plane of the exterior wall. ¹²







4.1 Wall-to-wall carpet not installed within 2.5 ft. of toilets, tubs, and showers.







4.3 In Warm-Humid climates, Class 1 vapor retarders not installed on the interior side of air permeable insulation in above-grade walls, except at shower and tub walls. ⁶







4.4 Building materials with visible signs of water damage or mold not installed. ¹⁴







4.5 Interior walls not enclosed (e.g., with drywall) if either the framing members or insulation products have high moisture content. ¹⁵



Remaining action items





4.2 Cement board or equivalent moisture-resistant backing material installed on all walls behind tub and shower enclosures composed of tile or panel assemblies with caulked joints. Paper-faced backerboard shall not be used. ¹³



Example Home 2

- Boston, MA:
 - Climate Zone 5.
- Unconditioned basement.
- Vinyl siding.
- Has a sump pump.
- Soil is not expansive or collapsible.

• A total of 20 Checklist Items, but how many apply?









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1.4.1 Placed beneath a concrete slab; OR,

1.4.2 Lapped up each wall or pier and fastened with furring strips or equivalent; OR,

1.4.3 Secured in the ground at the perimeter using stakes.







ENERGY STAR Water Management System Builder Checklist

Water-Managed Site and Foundation

3.2 For homes that don't have a slab-on-grade foundation and do have expansive or collapsible soils, gutters & downspouts provided that empty to lateral piping that deposits water on sloping final grade \geq 5 ft. from foundation or to underground catchment system \geq 10 ft. from foundation.¹¹

11. The assessment of whether the soil is expansive or collapsible shall be completed by a certified hydrologist, soil scientist, or engineer. Gutters shall be not required in dry climates as shown in 2009 IECC Figure 301.1 and Table 301.1. A roof design without gutters is also acceptable if it deposits rainwater to a grade-level rock bed with a waterproof liner and a drain pipe that deposits water on a sloping finish grade \geq 5 ft. from foundation. Rainwater harvesting systems may also be used to meet this requirement when designed to properly drain overflow, meeting the discharge-distance requirements above.







4.3 In Warm-Humid climates, Class 1 vapor retarders not installed on the interior side of air permeable insulation in above-grade walls, except at shower and tub walls. ⁶







1.6 Class 1 vapor retarders not installed on the interior side of air permeable insulation in exterior below-grade walls. ⁶







4.1 Wall-to-wall carpet not installed within 2.5 ft. of toilets, tubs, and showers.







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4.5 Interior walls not enclosed (e.g., with drywall) if either the framing members or insulation products have high moisture content. ¹⁵



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Just bureaucratic paperwork?







- A simple medical inspection checklist was developed to reduce infections from intravenous lines.
- The checklist included five steps; straightforward advice, no new science, nothing controversial.
- The checklist was used by intensive care units in MI over 18 months.
- It nearly eliminated intravenous line infections.
- It saved ~1,500 lives.
- It saved the hospitals ~\$175 million in treatment costs.





- The Water Management System Builder Checklist can reduce the risk of water damage and provide a more durable home.
- Making mistakes can be costly.
- Overview of the checklist items.
- Not all homes need to meet all of the items.



Q&A

Discussion



ENERGY STAR Certified Homes

Main: <u>www.energystar.gov/newhomespartners</u> Technical: <u>www.energystar.gov/newhomesguidelines</u> Training: <u>www.energystar.gov/newhomestraining</u> HVAC: <u>www.energystar.gov/newhomesHVAC</u>

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