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Building Enclosure Commissioning What is it and why is it important?

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Program Outline



- Building Enclosure Commissioning Overview
- BECx Drivers
- BECx Process
- BECx Value



Presentation 30 Minutes with 5 Minutes Q&A

Defining Enclosure Commissioning



Designation: E2813 - 12

Standard Practice for Building Enclosure Commissioning¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2813; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (e) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

Building Enclosure Commissioning (BECx) is a process that begins with the establishment of the Owner's Project Requirements (OPR) and endeavors to ensure that the exterior enclosure and those elements intended to provide environmental separation within a building or structure meet or exceed the expectations of the Owner as defined in the OPR. A fundamental understanding of the most current published edition of ASHRAE Guideline 0 and NIBS Guideline 3 is recommended for optimal use and application of this practice.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice is intended to serve as a concise, authoritative, and technically sound practice for Building Enclosure Commissioning (BECx) that establishes two levels of BECx: Fundamental and Enhanced (refer also to Section 4).

1.2 The BECx process as defined in this practice includes the following phases and sub-phases:

- 1.2.1 Pre-design, 1.2.2 Design.
- 1.2.2.1 Schematic Design,
- 1.2.2.2 Design Development, 1.2.2.3 Construction Documentation,
- 1.2.3 Pre-Construction,2
- 1.2.4 Construction, and
- 1.2.5 Occupancy and Operations.
- 1.3 This practice includes a mandatory OPR Development

Guideline (Annex A1) and requires the development of an OPR for both Fundamental and Enhanced BECx that addresses, at a minimum, the performance attributes and metrics included in Annex A1 of this practice.

1.4 This practice includes mandatory BECx Performance Testing Requirements (Annex A2) approved for use with this practice to evaluate the performance and durability of enclosure materials, components, systems, and assemblies.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.55 on Exterior Building Wall Systems. Carrent edition approved Feb. 1, 2012. Published March 2012. DOI: 10.1520/

E2813-12. ² See 5.1.3, Pre-Construction Phase, which includes BECx activities that occur

1.5 This practice mandates independent, third-party design peer review during the Design Phase of both Fundamental and Enhanced BECx

1.6 This practice recognizes that the OPR for exterior enclosure performance and environmental separation may exceed the baseline requirements of applicable building codes and standards and provides guidance for the development of an OPR based on the following attributes as defined in Annex A1 of this practice:

- 1.6.1 Energy,
- 1.6.2 Environment, 1.6.3 Safety.
- 1.6.4 Security
- 1.6.5 Durability.
- 1.6.6 Sustainability, and
- 1.6.7 Operation.

1.7 The terms "building enclosure" and "enclosure" as they appear in this practice refer collectively to all materials, components, systems, and assemblies intended to provide shelter and environmental separation between interior and exterior, or between two or more environmentally distinct interior spaces in a building or structure.

1.8 This practice establishes that the Building Enclosure Commissioning "Agent" or "Authority" (BECxA) refers specifically to the individual or firm retained by the Owner to develop, manage, and be in responsible charge of the BECx process, including individual members and technical specialists that may comprise the BECx team (see 4.2).

1.9 The role and responsibilities of the BECxA as defined by this practice are not intended to supersede or otherwise replace the contractual obligations reserved specifically for the parties responsible for the design and construction of a building or structure, nor the duties that may otherwise be assigned to those parties by applicable regulatory or statutory law.

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BECx standards: **ASTM E2813** CSA Z 320

Definition: Process that verifies enclosure

performance against the Owner's Project

- ASHRAF 202
- VDI 6055

Formalization of the façade consulting practice

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Requirements (OPR) and Basis of Design (BOD)

prior to contract award and the start of construction, and is included in ASHRAE Guideline 0 and NIBS Guideline 3 as a sub-phase under the "Construction Phase" of the BECx process.

Whole Building Commissioning





BECx - Sub Disciplines



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BECx

Thermal Structural Systems Solar Safety Glazing Roofing **Product Testing Materials Insulating Glass** Fire

Field Testing Acoustics Blast Engineering Durability Building Sciences Calibration Code Compliance Mock-up IAQ

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Section 502.4- Air Leakage

502.4.1 Air Barriers- The building thermal envelope shall be constructed with a continuous air barrier to control air leakage into and out of conditioned space.

502.4.1.2.1 Materials- Individual materials to have an air permeability not to exceed 0.2L/s.m2 at 75 Pa

502.4.1.2.3 Building Test - The completed the building shall be tested and the air leakage rate of the building envelope shall not exceed **2.0 L/s/m2 at 75 Pa** (7.2 m3/hr @ 75 Pa)

502.4.5.2 Outdoor Intakes & Exhausts- to have class A motorized dampers with maximum leakage of 5.1L/s/m3 @1250 Pa **Exception:** Gravity dampers with leakage rate of 34L/s/m3 at 1250 Pa when intake or exhaust doesn't exceed 300 cfm.

502.4.8 Recessing Lighting- to have a maximum air leakage rate of 0.944 L/s at 75 Pa

Credit – Department of Municipal Affairs





10x Leakier than U.S. and Canadian Standards

Material Air Leakage - ASTM E 2178





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No assembly requirements

Assembly Air Leakage - ASTM E 2357





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Credit – Department of Municipal Affairs





Same as U.S. and Canadian Standards

Whole Building Air Leakage-ASTM E 779 Inte





Estidama Pearl Building Rating System



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معالم أبوطيس للمحطيط العمراني RB: CHAR UPEAN PLANNES COLACE

The Pearl Rating System for Estidama Emirate of Abu Dhabi





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IDP-4: Building Envelope Verification

Intent To ensure the building envelope meets the design intent and minimizes building impacts from condensation, water ingress, air infiltration and improper drainage. Credit

Requirements

GENERAL

Demonstrate that a member of project team involved in the design of the building envelope has performed the following tasks:

During Design

A review of the design plans and specifications during Detailed Design phase: During Construction

Off-site testing of prototypes for custom-made cladding systems before installation;

A review of standard product pre-testing certificate for pre-tested systems before installation; and

On-site water infiltration and air-tightness tests of the building envelope to ensure performance once installed.

Credit – Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council – Estidama – PBRS - PORS

Estidama Pearl Building Rating System



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IDP-R3: Basic Commissioning

Intent To ensure that the building performs as designed to protect occupant health and provide comfort and ongoing building efficiency.

RE-2: Cool Building Strategies

Intent To determine the most effective solution to reducing a building's cooling demand by incorporating passive design strategies as a priority.

Extracts from specifications relating to construction thermal performance parameters and building envelope air tightness specifications and air testing methodology (where applicable); and

□ Roof drawings and specifications confirming all roof areas except those covered by mechanical plant, shading devices, renewable technologies and designated vegetated roofs use materials with a SRI ≥ 78.

Credit – Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council – Estidama – PBRS - PORS



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- BECx Process
- BECx Value

Why Commissioning?



Create durable structures

- Save energy
- Improve indoor air quality
- Prevent leakage
- Increase occupant comfort
- To deliver a building that works









Material Compatibility



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MM **Clear silicone turns** yellow when exposed to light. White turns yellow when exposed to clear!

Material Compatibility





Example of staining due to leading edge of asphaltic membrane touching the sealant.

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Energy Usage and Building Enclosures



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Solar Heat Gain

U-Factor

Air Leakage

Solar Heat Gain



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<u>SHGC</u> Transmittance Reflectance Absorbance Emittance

Window-to-Wall Ratio





Thermal Discontinuities







Energy Usage vs Air Leakage



Credit: Journal of Building Enclosure Design Summer 2011 "Improvement of Air Tightness in U.S. Army Buildings" pgs. 11-13

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Orifice Leaks





Channel Leaks





Flow Leaks





Diffusion





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Why Commissioning?



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Building Requirements

1111



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Buildings are designed to protect the inhabitants from environmental conditions

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Shading





Why Commissioning?



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Case Study 1



Building No. 1





Building No. 2

Case Study 1





Whole Building Air Tightness Testing Building No. 1 (Existing): @ 75 PA = 0.70 - 0.90 cfm/ft² Building No. 2 (New Construction): @ 75 PA = 0.34 – 0.35 cfm/ft²



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BECx Process



- Programming
- Pre-Design
- Design
- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Operations & Maintenance

Develop the Enclosure Specific OPR



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🔦 Building Enclosure Commissioning Selection Guide ત 🛧

	Performance		Functional Performance Testing
elect all options that apply to specific project	Service Life in Years		
	Beyond code minimum fire protection required		
	Within 5 miles or 65 dBA or higher contour curve of airport		
	Interior dBA levels less than 45		
	Within 1000 ft of freeway, fire station, sports arena, racetracl	<	
	Within 3000 ft of active railway, helicopter pad		
	School, hospital, theater, mixed use residential/commercial		
	Beyond code minimum energy efficiency desired		
	Blast, forced entry or security performance required		
	Basic wind speed in excess of 100 mph	_	
	Tolerance to Water Intrusion	-	Enter applicable option from drop down box
	Thermal Conditions	-	Enter applicable option from drop down box
	LEED V3 2009 innovation point for Building Envelope Cx		
	Building Pressurization	•	Enter applicable option from drop down box
	No time loss facility (e.g. data center)		
	Functional performance layers are non-maintainable	_	
Š	Project Delivery	-	Enter applicable option from drop down box
	Project Schedule		Enter applicable option from drop down box
	Rh and climate		Enter applicable option from drop down box
	Recommended Level of Thormal P	рт	No EPT Required
	Recommended Level of Acoustical FPT		No FPT Required
	Recommended Level of Water FPT		No FPT Required
	Recommended Level of Air FPT		No FPT Required
	 Recommended Level of Solar FPT		No FPT Required
	Additional Miscellaneous Testing (Fire)		No Additional Testing Required
	Additional Miscellaneous Testing (Structural)		No Additional Testing Required
	Recommended Level of Commissioning		Basic Commissioning
	Recommended Level of Commissioning		Basic Commissioning

Energy Modeling & BECx



Energy modeling influences design

- Modeling is performed in programing phase
- Used to validate design and evaluation options
- Scope of analysis is beyond MEP
- Traditionally performed by MEP professionals













- Programming
- Pre-Design
- Design
- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Operations & Maintenance

Successful Design

- Achieve environment separation
- Meet durability/sustainability
- Fulfils desired use
- Simple

53

- Redundant
- Constructible





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- Programming
- Pre-Design
- Design
- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Operations & Maintenance

Design Phase

- Review design against OPR and BOD
- Perform hygrothermal computer modeling (WUFI & Therm)
- Review construction sequencing and scheduling
- Write BECx and functional performance testing specifications
- Draft BECx plan



Design Reviews

Intertek





Detailed, Functional Design





Hygrothermal Modeling

tion: Madison; cold year; W/ Dry SPF 40 30 Temperature [°C] [W/m²] 20 Location A >1000 10 750 0 500 2/12/2006 250 -10 0 -20 500 100 [mm/h] Location B Adder Content [kg/m³] 000 000 000 80 >100 Rel. Humidity [%] 60 10 -40 1 20 0.1 0.01 0 0 5.1 2.5 0.1 1.59 2.5 2.5 1.59 0.1 Metal Panel Air SPF Air Perm-A-Barrier Thermax Gyp. Dens Cross Section [cm]





- Programming
- Pre-Design
- Design
- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Operations & Maintenance

Pre-Construction - Shop Drawing Review Intertek


















Mock-up Structural Testing – ASTM E330

















- Programming
- Pre-Design
- Design
- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Operations & Maintenance







28/04/2003

Thermal Losses









Installation Inspections









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Project Name:	U Penn Fisher Translational Research Center
Location:	Philadelphia, PA
ATI Project No.:	84941.01-115-27

Reported by: B. Monahan - Architectural Testing Inc. (ATI) Reported to: G. Swallow - UPHS

Weather: Clear - 42" F

On/Off Site Time: 8:45 AM 1:00 PM

Work in Process: Stip window glazing installation at northwest corner, snap covers at north elevation

Insulation and vapor barrier installation at west elevation, 4th floor Louver pan flashing completed at 5th floor, north, east and west elevations

Attention Item: Observation: Required By: Floor: Elev : Location: Photo No.: The sealant applied between the back leg of the slil starter and the slil frame is adhered to the window sticker of Column Q-2 1194 11 None з North the sill frame. All sealant substrates are to be cleaned and prepared in accordance with the manufacturers recommended installation procedures. NGMC removed the sealant and sticker, prepared the sealant substrates and reapplied the sealant prior to ATI leaving the site. 12 The joints between the back leg and end dam of the metal pan located below the jouvers are unsealed at several DeMeyo 5 Column P.6-5, Adjacent to 1188, 1189, North locations. ATI notified LFD that sealing the joints of the metal pan is required to properly drain water collecting in columns L-2 and H-2 1191 and the pan. West 13 Two fasteners penetrating through the metal pan flashing below the louvers were unsealed. ATI notified LFD DeMeyo 5 West North of column E-2 1192 that all fastenters through the flashing are to be sealed as indicated in the shop drawing detail.

Additional Comments:

The above conditions represent discrepancies that we observed in the installed work compared to construction documents, installation instruction, shop drawings and good industry practice. Additionally, we noted conditions that are repairs or steps that are repairs or steps that they installers took in reaction to our observations. This report does not include our opinion regarding the merits of the remedial efforts, but we would be pleased to provide our opinion or other consulting services upon request. Unless the condition above states that it was repaired during our site visit, the condition remains outstanding. Our inspections do not constitute 100% inspections and Contractors are responsible to carry out 100% inspections of their work and corresponding repairs. Repeat conditions are indicative that this inspection is not being performed by the contractors.

Client: University of Pennsylvania Health System (UPHS)

resent:	B. Monahan	ATI
	G. Swallow	UPHS
	J. DeFelice	LF Driscoll (LFD)
	K. Whalen	National Glass and Metal Co. (NGMC)

Field Report No.: 4 Site Visit Date: 03/12/09

Field Testing















Quantitative Field Air Testing















Tracking Non-Compliance



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BECx Process



- Programming
- Pre-Design
- Design
- Pre-Construction
- Construction
- Operations & Maintenance

DO NOT MAKE REPAIRS OR ALTERATIONS TO THIS STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM THE BASE ENGINEER

THIS PRODUCT IS WARRANTED UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2031

BY FIRESTONE BUILDING PRODUCTS 250 WEST 96TH STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46260

PH: 800-428-4511 FAX: 31 9575-7227 DATE OF INSTALLATION: SEPTEMBER 2011













- Building Enclosure Commissioning Overview
- BECx Drivers
- BECx Process
- BECx Value

BECx Value Proposition



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Questions?



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Intertek Locations