### Nebraska's Residential Energy Code

### Indoor Air Quality and Ventilation

Nebraska Energy Code Training Program Instructor: Matt Belcher July 28, 2022. 9:30 am – 11:00 am CDT





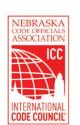


# Housekeeping

- Attendees are muted upon entry
- Questions? Enter them in the chat box or unmute and speak
- Training is being recorded slides and recording will be sent to attendees and added to the MEEA website
- CEUs are available (ICC and AIA) certificates will be sent out via email after the training
- Email <u>canderson@mwalliance.org</u> with questions







### About MEEA

- MEEA is a nonprofit membership organization with 160+ members, including:
  - Utilities
  - Research institutions
  - State and local governments
  - Energy efficiency-related businesses
- MEEA helps stakeholders understand and implement costeffective energy efficiency strategies









# About the Nebraska Training Program

- Goal: prepare the Nebraska workforce for upcoming changes in construction best practices
  - Residential and Commercial Energy Code
  - Building Science
  - Practical Solutions
- Focused on providing training to builders, code officials, design professionals, public officials and students
- For more information, visit: https://www.mwalliance.org/nebraska-energy-codestraining-program







### **About Verdatek Solutions**



#### **Matt Belcher**









# Introduction Poll #1

- What is your profession?
  - Code Official
  - Home Builder
  - State/local government
  - Energy Rater/Consultant
  - Architect/Engineer
  - Non-profit
  - Academic
  - Utility
  - Other (type in chat)







### Introduction Poll #2

- How long have you been in the construction industry?
  - 0-5 years
  - 5-10 years
  - 11-15 years
  - 16-20 years
  - 21+ years







### Introduction Poll #3

- How familiar are you with the residential provisions in the 2018 IECC?
  - Extremely Familiar
  - Somewhat Familiar
  - Somewhat Unfamiliar
  - Not familiar at all







# **Training Objectives**

- Inside the Energy Code: IAQ
  - Building Envelope
  - Interior Comfort/Health
  - Ventilation
- Remodeling/Retrofits
- Marketing Energy Efficient/High
   Performance Buildings









### Today's Agenda

- Code Requirements in the 2018 IECC
- Moisture Management
- Air Movement
- Heat Transfer
- HVAC System
- Performance Testing
- Remodeling/Retrofits
- Business/Marketing
- Key Takeaways







# Nebraska Residential Field Study

- Conducted in 2017 by **Nebraska Department of Environment** and Energy. 2009 IECC was the baseline.
- Collected and analyzed several data points for new homes, including:
  - Envelope air leakage
  - Efficacy in lighting
  - Duct leakage
  - Ceiling & exterior wall insulation
  - Basement & slab insulation
  - Windows

#### For More Information and Data:

https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ Nebraska\_Residential\_Compliance\_Evaluation\_final.pdf







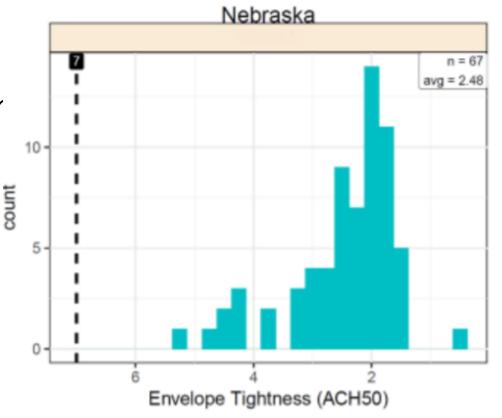
### Nebraska Residential Field Study -Results

- Overall, not too bad! But room to improve.
  - Envelope Air Leakage: Better thar code(7 ACH50)
    - Not all would meet 2018 IECC
  - Efficacy in Lighting: Average; some good, some not
  - Duct Leakage: Ugh!
    - Needs significant improvement to meet 2018 IECC
  - Ceiling Insulation:
    - Amount: Good+ (Average: R-42.5)
    - Install: Not as good. Reduces compliance (R-factor)





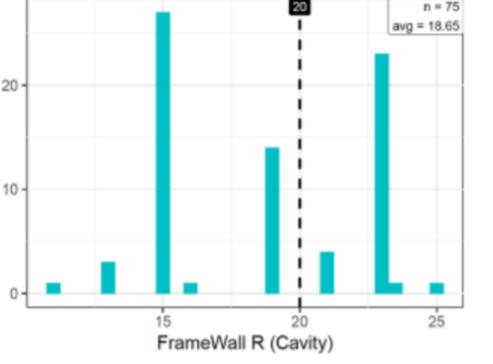
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### Nebraska Residential Field Study -Results Frame Wall R-Value (Cavity)

- Frame Wall Insulation: Most common installation was below code
  - Even continuous insulation < Code
  - Quality of Installation an issue
- Basement Insulation: Meets code(average), but room to improve
- Slab insulation: Meets or exceeds code
- Windows: Meets code but will need to upgrade to meet 2018 IECC



Nebraska





count



#### **Energy Certificate**

 Energy Certificate located on circuit breaker box includes key energy efficiency measures and is signed by the builder

#### **Air Sealing**

- All holes between floors and through exterior walls/ceilings have been sealed in **accordance with table R402.4.1.1**
- Building or dwelling unit is tested to verify air leakage rate of ≤ 3 Air Changes per Hour (ACH)
- Building or dwelling unit must have continuous air barrier installed







#### Ducts

- All ducts are sealed with approved materials (e.g. mastic or UL 181 tape) duct tape is not acceptable
- All ducts outside conditioned space are tested to verify duct leakage with a total duct leakage or leakage to the outside test
- Supply & return ducts in attic insulated to  $\geq$  R-6 when ducts are outside conditioned space and  $\geq$  R-8 when ducts are outside the building thermal envelope

#### **Building Cavities**

 Building framing cavities shall not be used as supply ducts or plenums







#### **Heating and Cooling**

- Controls: Programmable thermostat installed
- Equipment sized per ACCA Manuals S & J

#### **Mechanical Ventilation**

- Installed according to requirements in the International Mechanical Code
- Required for all homes ≤ 5 ACH per Section M303.4 (3 ACH is a 2018 IECC mandatory requirement)







#### Other requirements

- Wood-burning fireplaces have tight flue dampers or doors, and outdoor combustion air
- Mechanical system piping insulated to min R-3 for fluids >105° F or <55° F

• Circulating hot water systems shall be insulated to at least R-2. Systems shall include an automatic, or readily accessible, off-switch.







### Ventilation and I.A.Q.



Building Envelope + Air Sealing Package + HVAC Design, Equipment & Installation + ERV/HRV + Water Heating Design

#### = Occupant Comfort & Health







# Moisture Management

### It Connects EVERYTHING!





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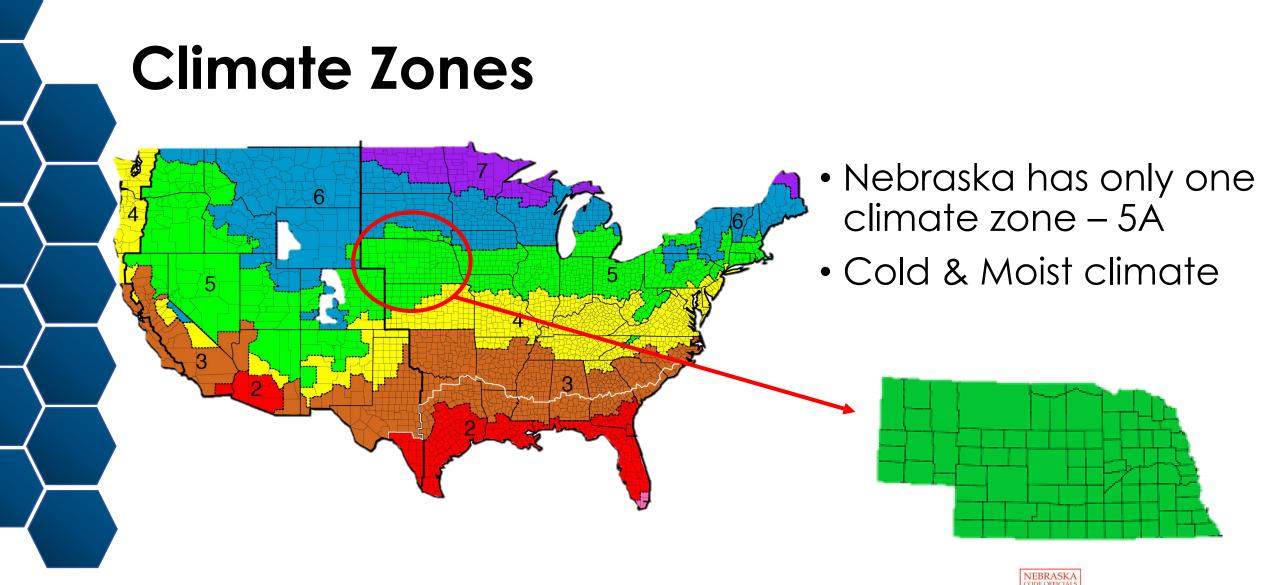
# The Major "Damage Functions"

- Liquid water (bulk and capillary)
- Air-borne water
- Vapor
- Radiation (UV degradation)
- Pests
- People











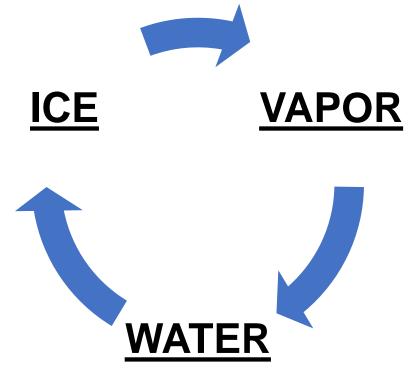


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# **Prioritizing Moisture Movement**

#1 – Bulk Water
#2 – Capillary Water
#3 – Air-Transported Moisture
#4 – Diffusive Moisture Movement









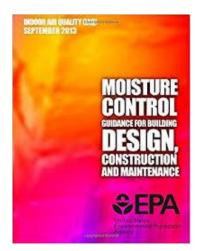
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### Bulk Water Management – Priority #1

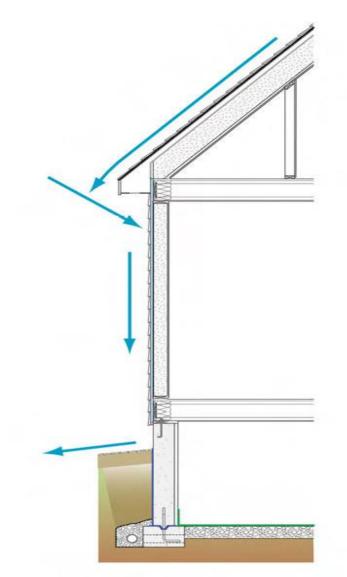




# The key is proper drainage!







#### Moisture Management Begins when materials arrive onsite!









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#### Maximize Performance by Minimizing Problems = Higher Quality







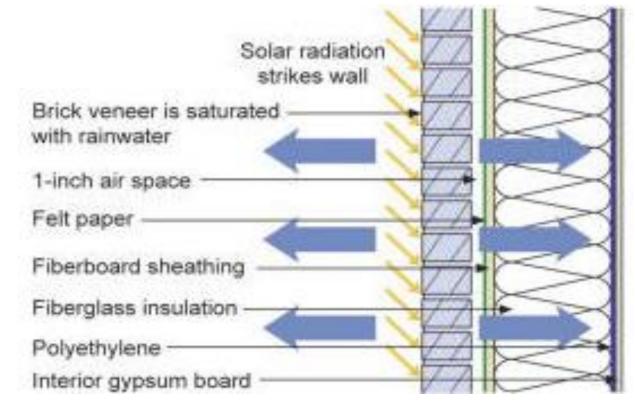


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# **Always Allow For Drying**

**Exterior Conditions** Temperature: 80° F Relative Humidity: 75% Vapor Pressure: 2.49 kPa **Conditions Within Cavity** 

Temperature: 120° F Relative Humidity: 100% Vapor Pressure: 11.74 kPa



#### **Interior Conditions**

Temperature: 75° F Relative Humidity: 60% Vapor Pressure: 1.82 kPa

Vapor is driven both inward and outward by a high vapor pressure differential between the brick and interior and the brick and exterior

# **Properly Lap Flashing**

• The mason's flashing (black) was installed after and in front of the house wrap (green). This is reverse flashing that will trap any drain water that gets past the brick veneer.









### **Direct Water Away From Corners**



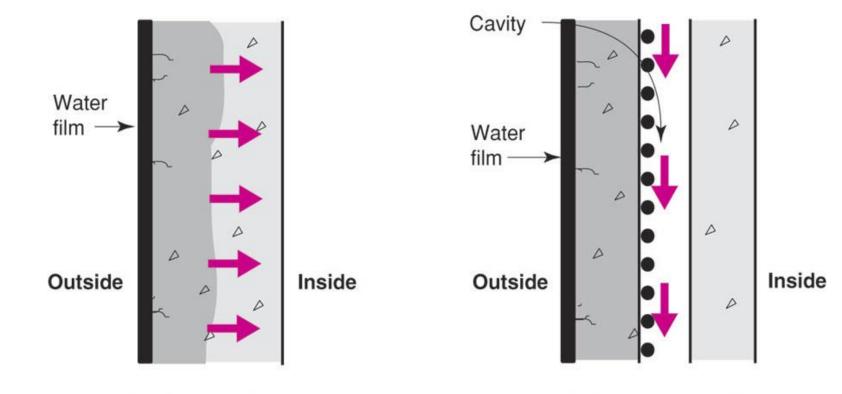








# Capillary Moisture Flows - Priority #2



Capillary suction draws water into porous material and tiny cracks

Cavity acts as capillary break and receptor for capillary water interrupting flow

Image courtesy of Building Science Corp.

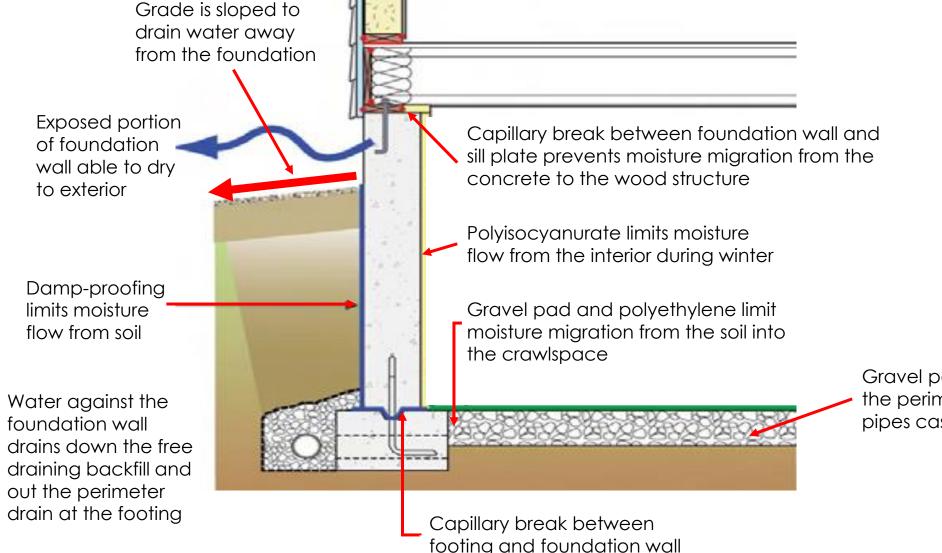


Good Life. Great Resources.

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### **Foundation Moisture Management**



Gravel pad is connected to the perimeter drain through pipes cast into the footing

### Sill Plates Need Capillary Breaks











# Air Transport of Moisture – Priority #3

- Air carries a **lot** of water
- Air leakage
  - Moisture flow
    - 4X8 Drywall
    - 70 F
    - 40% RH
    - 1 square inch hole
- Flow quantity30 Quarts of water!!

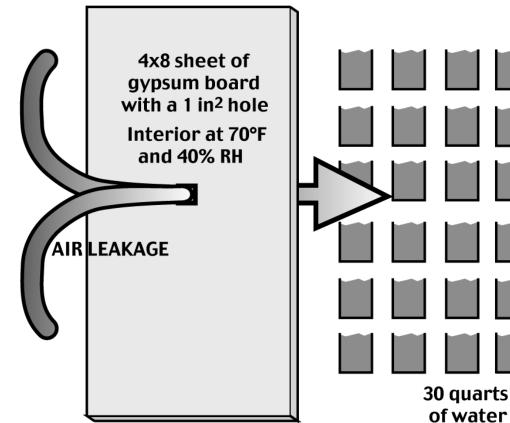


Image courtesy of Building Science Corp.







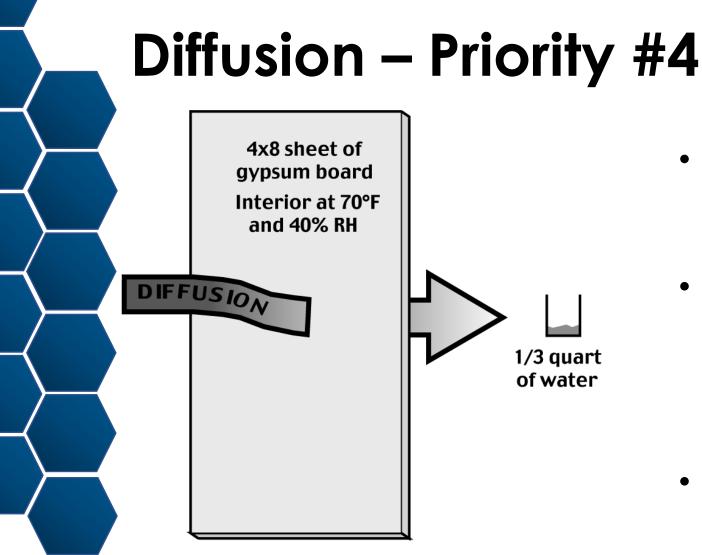


Image courtesy of Building Science Corp.





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Migration of moisture by

differential

humidity

means of vapor pressure

Occurs in either direction

exterior/interior levels of

• Different building materials

have different permeability

based on climate

conditions and

#### **Quality Management**

 Moisture Control testing prior to cover up







# Air Movement

#### Air Movement Seeks Balance





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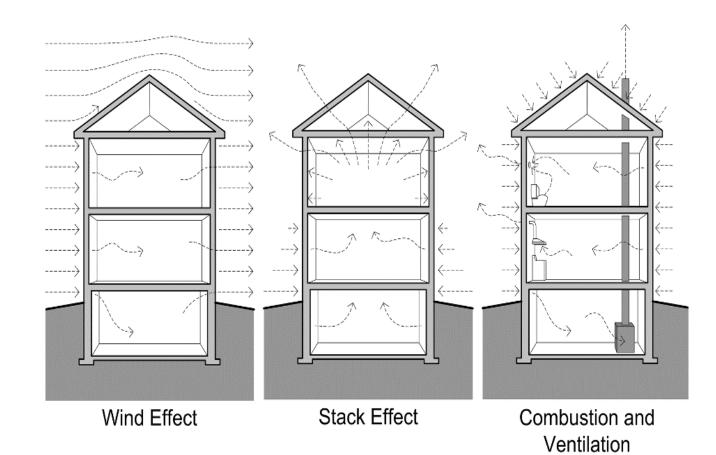


### How Does Air Get Around?

#### Air In = Air Out

For air movement you need:

- A hole
- A driving force
- Another hole

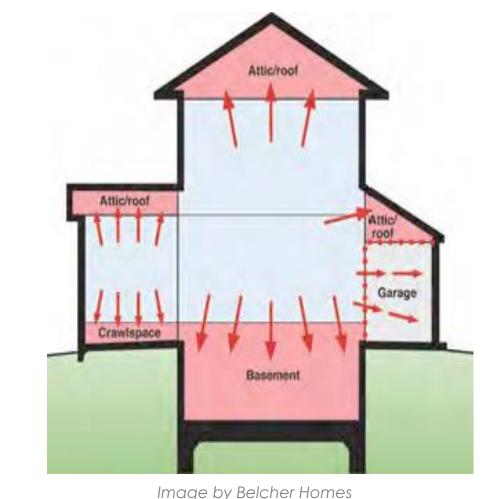








### **Internally Generated Air Pressure**



### Expansion of Conditioned Space

- Conditioned space boundaries moving towards exterior surfaces of building
- Garage isolated from house by air barrier/pressure boundary
- Garage ventilated and conditioned independently of rest of conditioned spaces







### **Batt Insulation Grading**

### **Code Compliant** Not Acceptable Grade III: 2% - 5% Grade I: Almost no gaps Grade II: Up to 2% RESNET protocol for the effect of missing insulation on installation grade Diagrams from the HERS Standards







# Questions so far?

Please feel free to unmute or put questions/comments in the chat!





# Heat Transfer

A Triple Threat

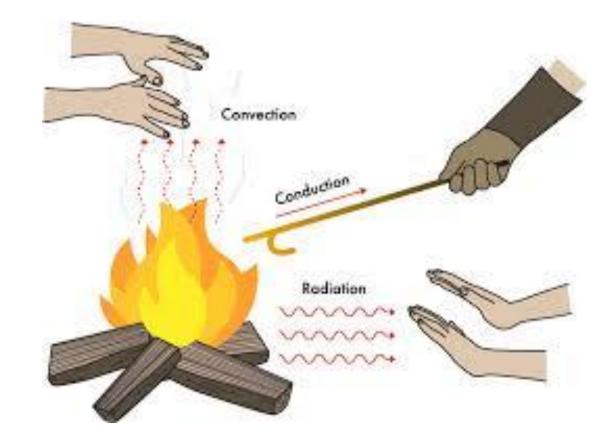






### Heat Transfers in 3 Ways

- Convection Through fluids (liquid or gas)
- Conduction Through solids
- **Radiation** Mostly windows



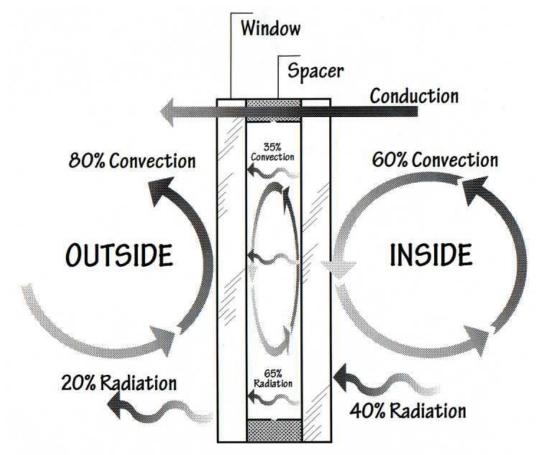






### **Practical Application - Windows**

- Heat always moves from hot to cold
- Always a mix of transfers
- Different rates of transfer can be important

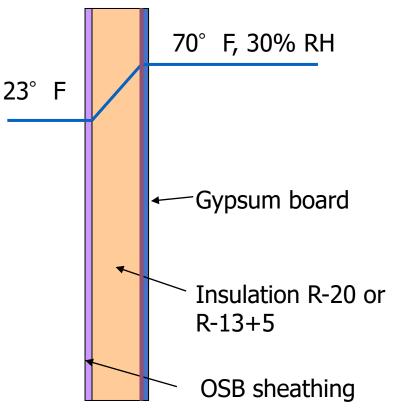






### **Condensing Surface Temperatures**

- Dewpoint of interior air =  $37^{\circ}F$
- Where will condensation occur? Inside surface of exterior sheathing
- One Solution? Interior vapor retarder, but what type and at what "cost?"









### Major Building Envelope Protection Systems

- Water Barrier
- Air Barrier
- Thermal Barrier
- Vapor Profile (not just the designated vapor retarder)
- Maintenance documents







### "You don't get what you expect, you get what you inspect!"







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# **HVAC System**

Don't Forget the **"V"** 





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### **HVAC Design and Loads**

### **Oversized systems**:

- Less comfort
- Less efficient
- Poorly handles moisture
- Premature equipment failure

### **<u>Right-sized systems</u>**:

- Better operating efficiencies
- Greater comfort
- Healthier indoor environments
- Better moisture control





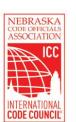


### **HVAC Design and Loads**

- Properly designed HVAC systems rely on scientific criteria and a systematic method to match the loads required for health and comfort:
  - ACCA Manual J Residential Load Calculation
  - ACCA Manual S Residential Equipment Selection
  - ACCA Manual D Residential Duct Systems
- Reports should be submitted with permit application









# $H\underline{V}AC \ Design \ and \ Loads$

Today's homes risk health problems for occupants because:

- They are not properly ventilated:
  - < 3 ACH
- More chemicals and products are used in and around a house:
  - Concentration levels are often 2 to 100 times higher than outside.







### **Balanced Ventilation**

- Blows air into and out of the house
- Is cost effective by reclaiming energy from exhaust and supply airflows (60%-80%!)
- Balances exhaust and supply flows (minimizes pressure differential)
- Maintains the Minimum Ventilation Guideline automatically with proper set-up













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### Direct vent Equipment

- Provides its own Combustion Air
- Exhausts Products of combustion to the Exterior





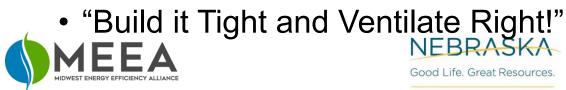


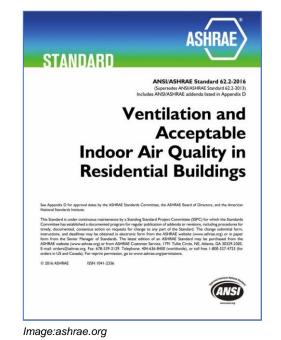


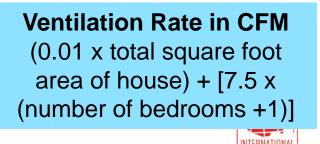
### Ventilation

- Mechanical ventilation systems circulate fresh air using ducts and fans, rather than relying on airflow through holes or cracks in a home's walls, roof, or floors
  - You don't know where uncontrolled ventilation draws air from
  - Exhaust fans often do not provide rated / code ventilation post installation – air flow should be tested
- ASHRAE 62.2
  - Establishes ventilation and indoor air quality (IAQ) rates in residential buildings(Low rise)

- Provides criteria for exhaust fans & spot ventilation
- Minimum Standard!







### Ventilation and Air Sealing

- Both natural and mechanical ventilation provide fresh air that can dilute and remove indoor pollutant levels
- Per the IMC/IRC, mechanical ventilation is required when homes are <5 ACH 50</li>
  - Need to do a blower door test to determine leakage rate
  - Liability concerns when not performed
- A blower door test measures a building's existing air leakage
- Can not design a code compliant system without knowing air leakage





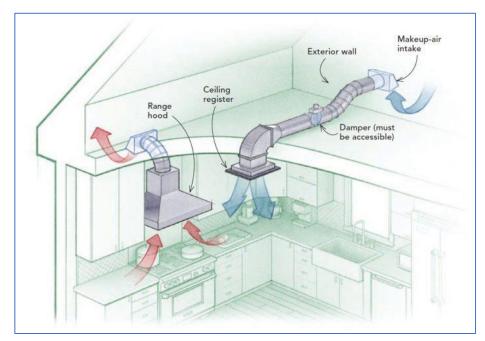


Courtesy of AC Tool Supply, Inc.



# Spot Ventilation (Supply-only and Exhaust-only)

- Supply spot ventilation:
  - Whole house
  - Makeup air or combustion air for appliances
- Exhaust spot ventilation:
  - Bathroom exhaust fan
  - Range hood vent
  - Ducted garage fan
  - Central vacuum
- Fans or portals with humiditysensitive nylon strips



Images: greenbuildingadvisor.com







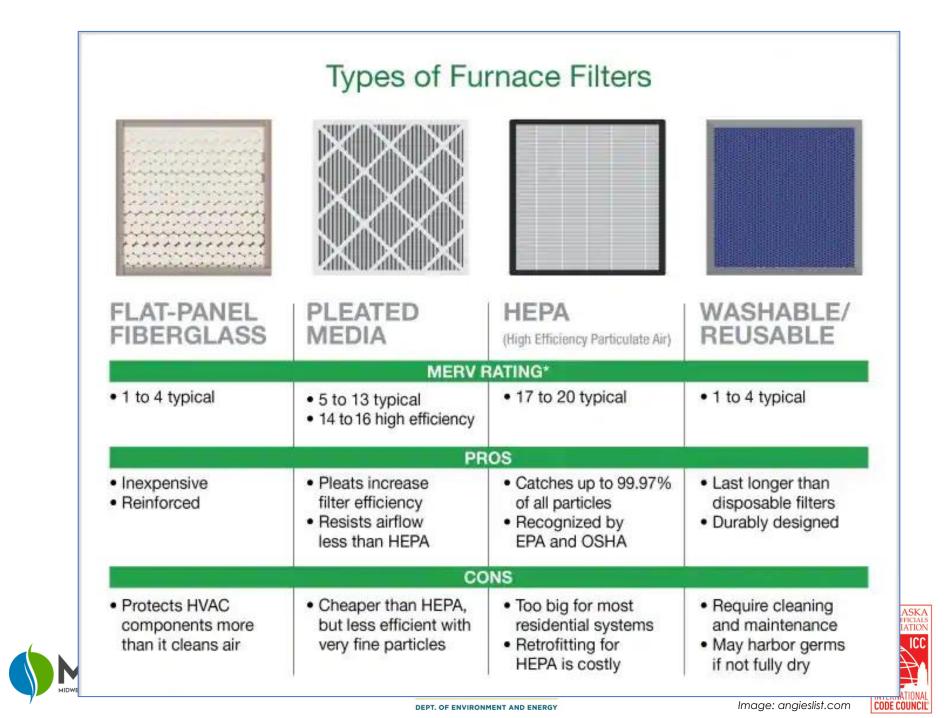
### **Air Filters**

- Use filters to remove pollutants from the indoor air
  - They are characterized by the size of particle they remove
  - Type and size of filter should properly fit equipment
  - The higher the MERV rating, the finer the particulate filtered
  - Determining the best filter relies on understanding which substance(s) needs to be removed
  - System must be designed to accommodate the static pressure created by filter









### **Air Filters: MERV**

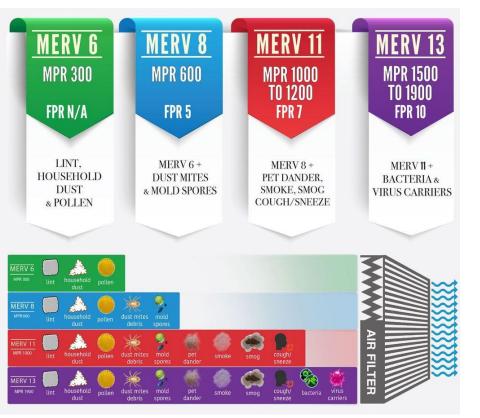


Image: unitedfilter.com

- An air filter's minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV) rating measures how effectively the filter stops dust and other contaminants from passing through the filter and into the air stream
- Higher MERV value provides greater filtration but also increases pressure drop across filter
- MERV ratings should be determined during HVAC design







### **Construction and Filtration**

- Construction activities generate a **lot** of dust
- Solutions:
  - Protect HVAC ducts during construction
  - Provide covers at the supplies and returns
  - Vacuum the ducts prior to occupancy
  - Seal the door between the garage and the home tightly
    - Should be done regardless to prevent infiltration of auto exhaust and other pollutants







Image: toulmincabinetry.com



# **Performance Testing**







### **Performance Testing**

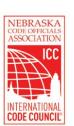
- Code required testing
  - Blower Door Test
  - Duct Pressure Test
  - Combustion Appliance
     Zone (CAZ) Testing
- Other diagnostics
  - Thermal Imaging
  - Energy analysis/modeling:
    - REM/Rate, EnergyGauge USA, TREAT



Image: greenbuildingadvisor.com







## **Duct Tightness Testing**

- Pressure tests duct system for air leaks
- Quantifies the air leakage rate
- Testing required if any part of the system is outside thermal envelope
- 2018 IECC max leakage is 4cfm/100sf
- But all ducts should be tested!
- If ducts leak, air won't get to where it's supposed to







Image: enwikipedia.org



- Blower door test documents a home's air leakage performance
- Required by code
- Third party verification (some areas; performed by Inspectors)
- Provides solid data for final equipment adjustment and energy use/cost forecast
- Great liability protection for all involved





	AIR LEAKAG	GE REPORT	
Date:	May 02, 2012	Rating No.:	8016891 - 097
Building Name:	802EastMcCartyStreet	Rating Org.:	ASERusa
Owner's Name:	River City Habitat for Humanit	Phone No.:	314-894-2300
Property:	802 East McCarty Street	Rater's Name:	Gary Fries
Address:	Jefferson City, MO 65101	Rater's No.:	8016891
Builder's Name:	River City Habitat for Humanit		
Weather Site:	Columbia, MO	Rating Type:	Confirmed
File Name:	8016891 - 097 - eSTAR 2.0, TC, NR - 802 East M	Rating Date:	12/01/11

		Blower door test		
use Infiltration		Heating	Cooling	
	NaturalACH:	0.23	0.16	
	ACH @ 50 Pascals:	3.78	3.78	
	CFM @ 25 Pascals:	427	427	
	CFM @ 50 Pascals:	670	670	
	Eff. Leakage Area: [sq.in]	36.8	36.8	
	Specific Leakage Area:	0.00018	0.00018	
	ELA/100 sf shell: [sq.in]	0.96	0.96	

Whole Ho

Duct Lea

Vent

kage	Leakage to Outside Units	Ductwork
	CFM @ 25 Pascals:	25
	CFM25 / CFMfan:	0.0214
	CFM25/CFA:	0.0181
	CFM per Std 152:	N/A
	CFM per Std 152 / CFA:	N/A
	CFM @ 50 Pascals:	39
	Eff. Leakage Area: [sq.in]	2.15
	Thermal Efficiency:	N/A
	Total Duct Leakage Units	CFM25/CFA
	Total Duct Leakage:	0.0181

lation	Mechanical:	Air Cycler
	Sensible Recovery Eff. (%):	0.0
	Total Recovery Eff. (%):	0.0
	Rate (cfm):	50
	Hours/Day:	24.0
	Fan Watts:	150.0
	Cooling Ventilation:	Natural Ventilation

### ASHRAE 62.2 - 2010 Ventilation Requirements

For this home to comply with ASHRAE Standard 62.2 - 2010 Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings, a minimum of 44 cfm of mechanical ventilation must be provided continuously, 24 hours per day. Alternatively, an intermittently operating mechanical ventilation system may be used if the ventilation rate is adjusted accordingly. For example, a 88 cfm mechanical ventilation system would need to operate 12 hours per day, as long as the system operates to provide required average ventilation once each hour.

### REM/Rate - Residential Energy Analysis and Rating Software v12.98



Date:	May 02, 2012
Building Name:	123 Main Street
Owners Name:	Jane Smith
Property Address:	123 Main Street Omaha, NE 68007
Builder's Name:	ABC Construction
Weather Site:	Omaha, NE
File Name:	101682391-097 eSTAR

**Rating No.:** Rating Org.: Phone: Rater's Name: Rater's No: **Rating Type: Rating Date:** 

81158891-901 **Raters USA** 555-555-5555 John Williams 1234567 Confirmed 12/01/20

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Whole Hou

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	Total Duct Leakage:	0.0181

Ventilation	Mechanical:	Air Cycler
	Sensible Recovery Eff. (%):	0.0
	Total Recovery Eff. (%):	0.0
	Rate (cfm):	50
	Hours/Day:	24.0
	Fan Watts:	150.0
	Cooling Ventilation:	Natural Ventilation

### ASHRAE 62.2 - 2010 Ventilation Requirements

For this home to comply with ASHRAE Standard 62.2 - 2010 Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings, a minimum of 44 cfm of mechanical ventilation must be provided continuously. 24 hours per day. Alternatively, an intermittently operating mechanical ventilation system may be used if the ventilation rate is adjusted accordingly. For example, a 88 cfm mechanical ventilation system would need to operate 12 hours per day, as long as the system operates to provide required average ventilation once each hour.

### REM/Rate - Residential Energy Analysis and Rating Software v12.98







### **Duct Leakage**

Leakage to Outside Units	Ductwork
CFM @ 25 Pascals:	25
CFM25/CFM fan:	0.0214
CFM25/CFA:	0.0181
CFM per Std 152:	N/A
CFM per Std 152/CFA:	N/A
CFM @ 50 Pascals:	39
Eff. Leakage Area (sq. in.)	2.15
Thermal Efficiency:	N/A
Total Duct Leakage Units:	CFM25/CFA
Total Duct Leakage:	0.0181

	AIR LEAKAGE REPORT		
Date:	May 02, 2012	Rating No.:	8016891 - 097
Building Name:	802EastMcCartyStreet	Rating Org.:	ASERusa
Owner's Name:	River City Habitat for Humanit	Phone No.:	314-894-2300
Property:	802 East McCarty Street	Rater's Name:	Gary Fries
Address:	Jefferson City, MO 65101	Rater's No.:	8016891
Builder's Name:	River City Habitat for Humanit		
Weather Site:	Columbia, MO	Rating Type:	Confirmed
File Name:	8016891 - 097 - eSTAR 2.0, TC, NR - 802 East M	Rating Date:	12/01/11

		Blower door test	
Whole House Infiltration		Heating	Cooling
	NaturalACH:	0.23	0.16
	ACH @ 50 Pascals:	3.78	3.78
	CFM @ 25 Pascals:	427	427
	CFM @ 50 Pascals:	670	670
	Eff. Leakage Area: [sq.in]	36.8	36.8
	Specific Leakage Area:	0.00018	0.00018
	ELA/100 sf shell: [sq.in]	0.96	0.96

Duct Leakage	Leakage to Outside Units	Ductwork
	CFM @ 25 Pascals:	25
	CFM25 / CFMfan:	0.0214
	CFM25/CFA:	0.0181
	CFM per Std 152:	N/A
	CFM per Std 152 / CFA:	N/A
	CFM @ 50 Pascals:	39
	Eff. Leakage Area: [sq.in]	2.15
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	Total Duct Leakage Units	CFM25/CFA
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### REM/Rate - Residential Energy Analysis and Rating Software v12.98







### Ventilation

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### REM/Rate - Residential Energy Analysis and Rating Software v12.98







### E-Mail from Remodel Client 2013:

"Also, wanted to share that this month was officially lower for electricity at the new (5000 sq ft) house than the old (2200 sq ft) house. The old house used **1013kWh** last month in 31 days **vs. 634 kWh** used in 29 days at the new house. Add on the 264kWh that the solar panels generated, and it was almost 3 times less usage with twice the square footage."









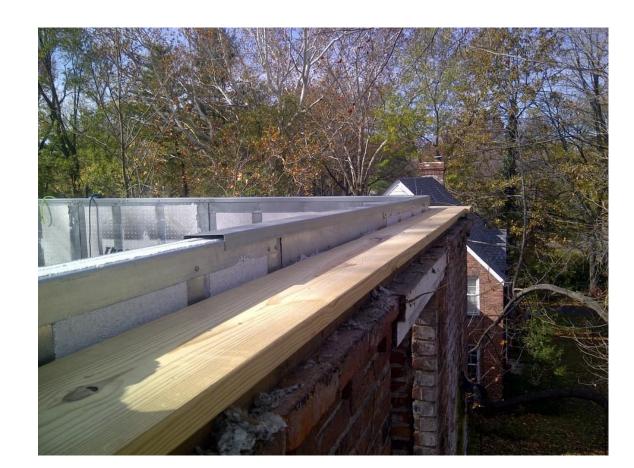






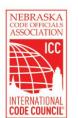




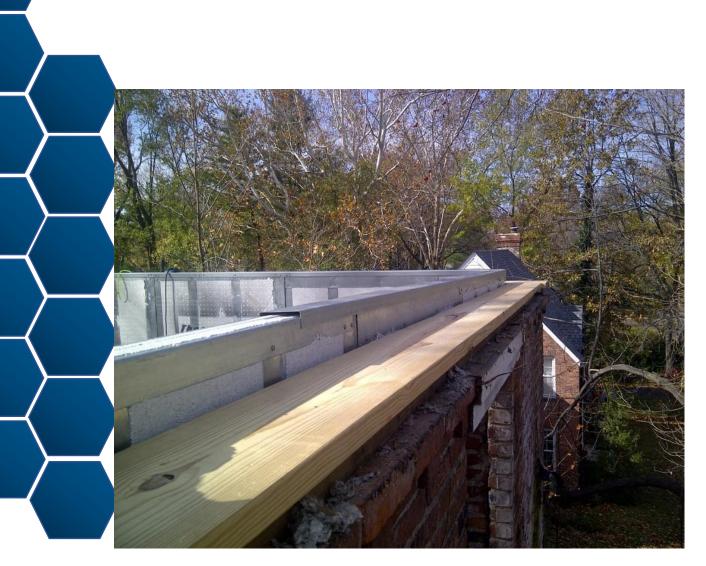








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# Appraisals and Resale Value

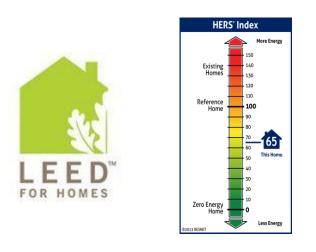






### **Green Appraisers**

- Unlike granite countertops, energy efficiency investments are not always visible at a glance
- Utilize certifications, labels, ratings, and scores
- Make sure appraisers are accurately valuing sustainable properties
  - Residential Green and Energy Efficient Addendum - Assists appraisers in analyzing residential "Green" features and properties.













### Residential Green and Energy Efficient Addendum!

- Resources for realtors and appraisers on properly valuing energy efficiency/green features
  - Educational materials
  - List of designated appraisers
  - Trainings
- For more information: http://www.appraisalinstitute.or g/education/green\_energy\_ad dendum.aspx





DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Residential Green and Energy Efficient Addendum AI Reports<sup>®</sup> biect Property Form 820.06 is not provided by the appraiser for any other purpose and should not be relied upon by parties other by the appraiser as the client or intended user(s) in the report. stures. Extraordinary assumption: Data provided herein is assumed to be accurate and if found to be in error could al e appraiser's opinions or conclusions. of the reported items or of the subject property in general, and this addendum should not be relied upon for suc m Building: The practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-effici ghout a building's lifecycle from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction. This expands and complements the classic building design concerns of econome, utility, durability, and comfort (US EPA). Hat ants of Green Building: A green building has attributes that fall into the six elements of even building known as [1] site. mental quality, and (6) main tenance and operation. The energy and wate ents are the most measurable elements of green or high performance housing. Appraisers need savings amounts to develo Rating (0 to 150) eroy Sovinos includes electricity, heating & Coo re below 100 indicates energy casts are expected ampling Ra tate the home's he home nor square foot. HERS index Report estimates anergy cost based on Projected Rating e. Home Energy Score estimates energy cast based on state average ( tribe energy label syste BOVE VALID ONLY IF CHECKED a cold - TT was erflication reviewed on sits in fighting attached to this End France ABOVE VALID ONLY IF CHECKED antiona tribt - TT Circles

NGCEST: Dia Agaratai titatka apatikan itu fam tu ca la agaratan akwa te taganan dana ao of the tima agarapata. Dapating anti agarapata Agarapata may ang kang banda adalibad ka, aukapit and set apatican ca takef ta timb fam. Be agarapata timb maka masse manamataka, suarata as garanten sa, ta, ad asunas, na mapanability far, the dam, sanjas ar wah specturi prakela (ye ha sakud agarasen) is the spectic control of the A Agaram. Al laganat: Alab Ge dawata (Ger and Sang) timb isaka dama dama dagana taketa Alaba (Sang Sang). Alab setter at 100 ka Rametta a satu ana satu Agarat. Al laganat Alab Ge dawata Ger and Sang Ji Kana kada adama da garata taku ata 2012, Aligan kanana da mana satu ana satu



# Marketing High Performance homes







### **High Performance Homes**

- High-performing homes cost less to heat and cool, are more comfortable, and are healthier for their occupants.
- 69% of real estate agents said promoting energy efficiency in listings was very or somewhat valuable
- Immediate benefits energy savings, comfort, and health
- Long term-benefits higher selling price







### Energy Efficiency is a Must-Have for Home Buyers

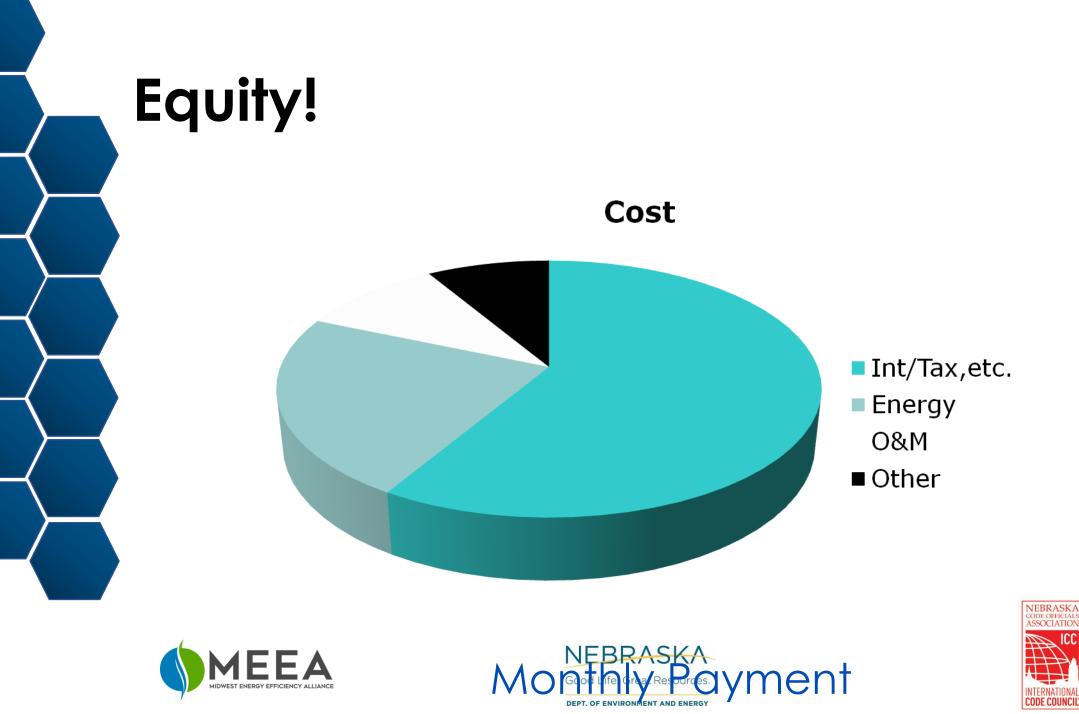
- A survey done by the NAHB in 2018 showed 46% of builders reported that marketing green homes was easier than marketing non-green homes
- Energy efficient homes also keep residents in their homes longer and sell more quickly than non-energy efficient homes.
- Green certified homes have a higher market value than less efficient homes
- The odds of mortgage default are also one-third less for ENERGY STAR rated homes











### Key Takeaways

### • 2018 IECC has new requirements for:

- Air sealing
- Duct sealing
- U-Factor
- R-Values
- Performance Testing
- Controlling moisture is critical
  - Proper air sealing is key
  - Right-sizing HVAC is required
  - Mechanical ventilation must be installed and takes on new importance







# Thank you!

Questions? Matt Belcher, Verdatek Solutions <u>matt@verda-solutions.com</u>

Corie Anderson, Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance <u>canderson@mwalliance.org</u>







### Nebraska Energy Code Stakeholder Survey

- Goal: to better understand how stakeholders interact with the energy code and energy efficient technologies
- 20-30 minute phone survey on Friday, August 5<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup>
- Results will also help identify topics to include in the trainings
- Attendees of this training will receive a link to sign up for a time slot for the phone survey (in addition to an online training evaluation) – your participation is greatly appreciated!





