


RDH Building Sciences Inc.

→ **Construction Claims Task Force**


Building Enclosure Performance Problems



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Overview


- RDH background and role in addressing building enclosure problems
- Why do building enclosures fail?
- Why not older buildings?
- What are elements of the solution that have been used in British Columbia and Washington State
 - › *Technical*
 - › *Process*
- Our perspective on the state of the industry in Oregon



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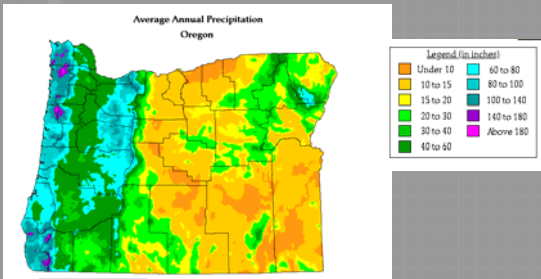
RDH Overview

- Authors
 - › *Survey of Building Envelope Failures in Coastal BC*
 - › *Best Practice Guide – Wood Frame Building Envelopes*
 - › *Study of High-Rise Envelope Performance*
 - › *Guide to Cost Effective Rehabilitation*
- Recently completed HVAC guideline for multi-unit residential construction for Washington and Oregon
- Currently preparing Best Practice Guide for Windows
- Member of Washington State Committee looking at Building Enclosure Performance problems
- Member of BC Provincial Advisory Council for Residential Construction
- Engineers, Architects, & Construction Managers



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Why Do Building Enclosures Fail – Rainfall?

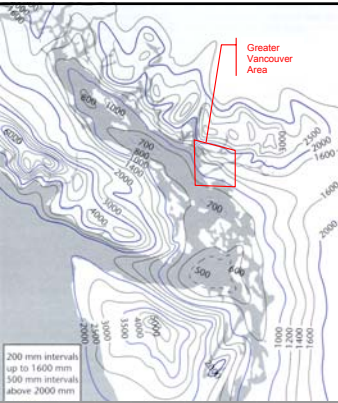


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Rainfall

- Rainfall quantity varies from 800mm (28") to 2500mm (100")
- Moisture problems found throughout
- Amount of rainfall is not the dominant variable
- Drainage and drying capability and/or features of the building that provide protection are more dominant variables



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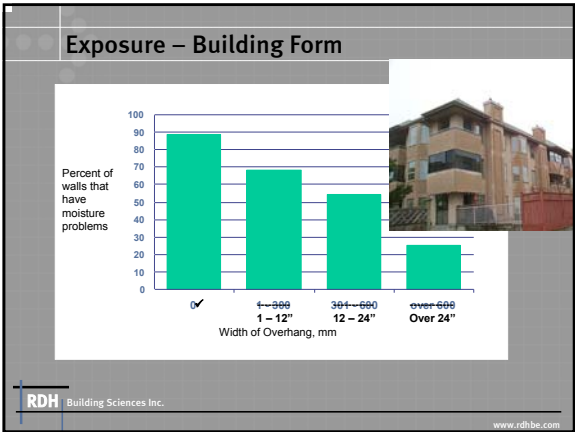
Why Do Building Enclosure Fail?

- Climate?
 - Rain
 - Wind
 - Drying potential
- Something about the building as well as the climate?
 - Lack of overhangs
 - Sensitive wall assemblies
 - Poor details

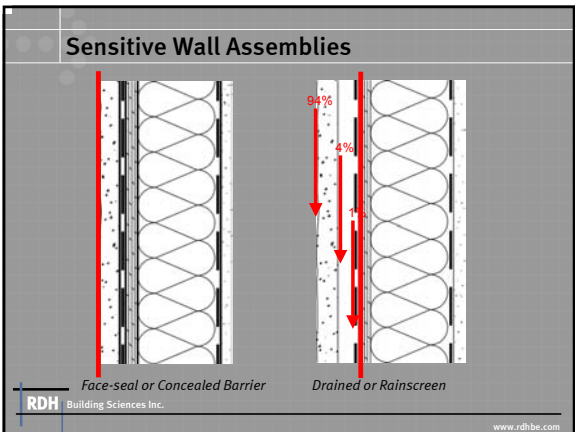


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High-Rise Failures

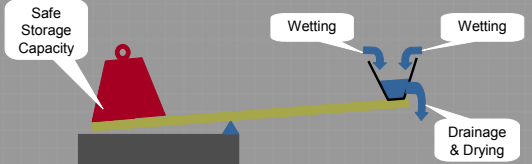
Water migrates through exterior wall without reaching interior, mould
Severe corrosion of stud only on exterior portion



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Building Enclosure Design Strategy

- Assess exposure conditions - wetting
- Provide enough drainage and drying to accommodate wetting
- Provide enough storage to accommodate fluctuations in wetting and drying cycles



Safe Storage Capacity

Wetting

Wetting

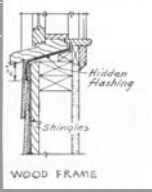
Drainage & Drying

Building Enclosure Performance is a Balance of Wetting, Drainage & Drying, and Storage

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Why Not Older Buildings?



- Why fewer failures in older building?
 - › Quantity of insulation
 - › Quality of detailing
 - › Exposure conditions (macro and micro)
 - › Complexity of building form (more details)
 - › Wall assemblies more tolerant of moisture



Hidden Flashing

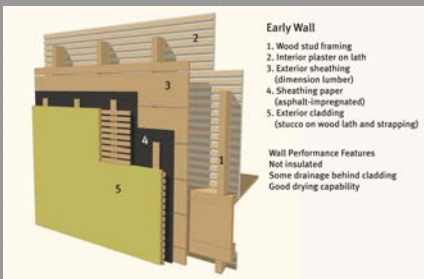
Shingles

WOOD FRAME



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Why Not Older Buildings?



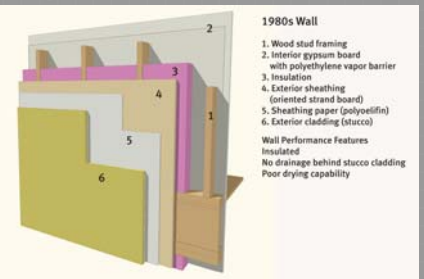
Early Wall

1. Wood stud framing
2. Interior plaster on lath
3. Exterior sheathing (dimensional lumber)
4. Sheathing paper (asphalt-impregnated)
5. Exterior cladding (stucco on wood lath and strapping)

Wall Performance Features
Not insulated
Some drainage behind cladding
Good drying capability

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Why Not Older Buildings?



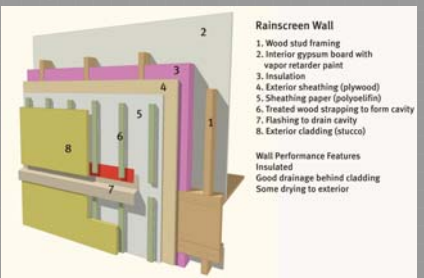
1980s Wall

1. Wood stud framing
2. Interior gypsum board with polyethylene vapor barrier
3. Insulation
4. Exterior sheathing (oriented strand board)
5. Sheathing paper (polyoelfin)
6. Exterior cladding (stucco)

Wall Performance Features
Insulated
No drainage behind stucco cladding
Poor drying capability

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Why Not Older Buildings?



Rainscreen Wall

1. Wood stud framing
2. Interior gypsum board with vapor retarder paint
3. Insulation
4. Exterior sheathing (plywood)
5. Sheathing paper (polyoelfin)
6. Treated wood strapping to form cavity
7. Flashing to drain cavity
8. Exterior cladding (stucco)


Wall Performance Features
Insulated
Good drainage behind cladding
Some drying to exterior

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Elements of Addressing the Problems - BC

→ Technical

- › Training – Improved understanding of technical issues
- › Guideline documents
- › Improved technology – overhangs, wall assemblies, details
- › Guidance to owners on maintenance and renewals
- › Mock-ups, field review and field testing



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Technical

→ Training


- › Architectural Institute of British Columbia mandatory building enclosure training
- › Architect and Engineering Associations provide Building Enlosure (Envelope) Professional program
- › British Columbia Building Envelope Council - Seminars
- › British Columbia Institute of Technology introduces building science technician program
- › Canadian Homebuilders and Homeowner Protection Office – Building enclosure training for builders

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Technical

→ Guideline documents - Helps to ensure consistency of approach

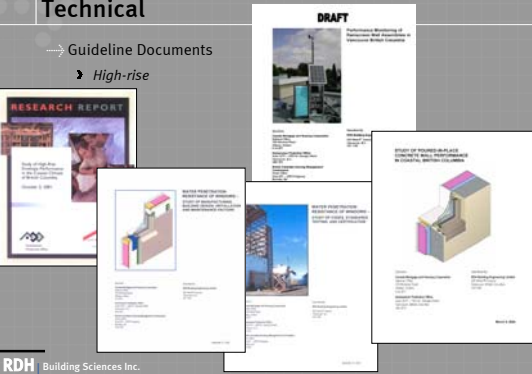
- › Wood frame



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Technical

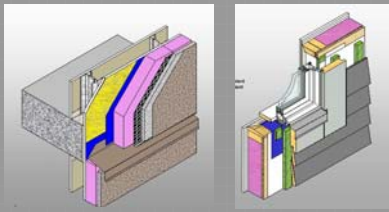
→ Guideline Documents
 ↳ High-rise



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Technical

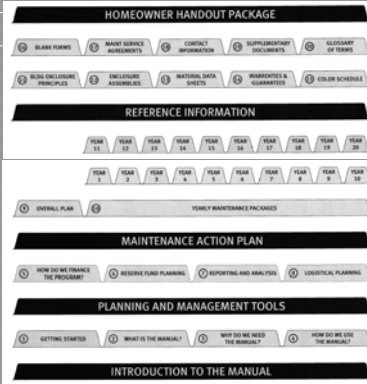
→ Improved technology & consistent technology
→ Rainscreen walls and improved detailing



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Technical

→ Maintenance and Renewals Plans



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Mock-Ups, Field Review & Field Testing



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Elements of Addressing Problems - BC

- Process & Motivation
- New government body - Homeowner Protection Office
 - *Licensing of builders*
 - *Mandatory Warranty Program*
 - 2 years labor and material
 - 5 years water penetration
 - 10 years structural
 - *Warranty programs and most municipalities require building enclosure consultant involvement in projects*

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Washington State

- Borrowed from northern neighbors
 - *Technology*
 - *Consultants*
- Legislative requirements for condominiums - Bill 1848
 - *Clarifies design responsibility*
 - *Additional field review of construction*
- Non Mandatory warranty provisions
 - *Modeled on BC's program*
 - *Incentive to developers is the limits on remedies for HOA's*
- Issues
 - *Lack of consistency in technical advice and standards*
 - *Lack of availability of warranty providers*
 - Indemnity models not attractive to developers

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Oregon?

- Contractors and Developers are the impetus for change
 - › *Motivated by losses and ability to secure insurance at a reasonable cost*
- Improved technology and building practices are being used
- Maintenance and renewals plans are being developed
- Issues
 - › *No mandated requirement for appropriate envelope technology, drawing detailing and specs*
 - › *Parts of the industry are lagging behind*
 - › *Lack of consistency in technical advice*
 - › *Lack of accepted guideline documents*



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