





BUILDING - WRIGHT



FOR ADDITIONAL CONTINUING EDUCATION APPROVALS, PLEASE SEE YOUR CREDIT TRACKING CARD.

INFO TOOLS I USE

- Building Assessment Form
- Hygrothermal Assessment Summary
- GBA blogs
- Info materials from client



PRE-BUILDING ASSESSMENT CLIENT INFO



What is a hygrothermal building assessment, anyway?

Hygro refers to water, and *thermal* refers to heat. In buildings, you really can't manage heat without also managing moisture. In a hygrothermal building assessment, we inspect and measure to map and understand how heat and moisture are moving on, off, into, and out of your building.



DISTINGUISHING YOUR HP WORK...

How (Older) Homes Work

Interviewing Your Building Professional (northeast US)

- 1. Do you attend any of these educational conferences?
 - a. Building Energy (NESEA)
 - b. Better Building by Design (Efficiency VT)
 - c. Home Performance (new affordable comfort events)
 - d. JLC LIVE New England
- 2. Are you a Building Performance Institute certified professional or do you have a working relationship with one or more BPI professionals?
- 3. What high performance building/building science trainings have you completed?
 - a. Building Science Corp
 - b. EEBA Houses That Work
 - c. Building Materials Supplier-sponsored high performance building/building science events
 - d. HeatSpring
 - e. SEON's training and/or attends the monthly Building Science Guild meetings.

Building Science

How (Older) Homes Work

A two-evening building science class for homeowners

By Peter Yost | March 28, 2019







Things get wet, heat dries them out.

Energy efficiency measures reduce heat loss.

Energy & moisture must be managed with equal intensity. Follow the water.

MOLD/ROT BASICS

- Temperature/Food/Water
- Molds (spores) are everywhere, all the time...
- They like the same temperatures we do...
- They like many of the materials out of which we like to build...
- Mold generally shows up at 19% MC or higher
- Rot requires 25- 28% MC
- The easiest/most effective approach to control mold/rot is, almost always, managing moisture.



WHAT ABOUT INTERIOR SOURCES OF MOISTURE?

SOURCES - HOUSEHOLD MOISTURE

Source	Quantity (pints)
Showering	???
Clothes drying	4 - 6/load
Cooking (dinner)	1.2 (+1.5 gas)
5 house plants	1/day
1 cord "green" wood	600 - 800/season
4 people	.5/hour
Building materials	???
Ground moisture	0 - 100/day

Source: Minnesota Extension Service (also, see GBA blog...)

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5 house plants	1/day
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4 people	.5/hour
Building materials	6 - 17/day
Ground moisture	0 - 100/day

Source: Minnesota Extension Service (also, see GBA blog...)

1 - WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS





INFO FROM HOMEOWNER

- Built in 1850s, renovated extensively in 2002
- Full-time work from home for one of the owners
- Insulation: cellulose blown-in wet into walls
- Standing-seam metal roof
- Replaced masonite siding with HardiPlank on the East, South and most of the West sides, leaving masonite on the north side and North end of west side.
- Attic is unconditioned, with cellulose in the floor and no insulation in the roof.



INFO FROM HOMEOWNER

- Rubble foundation north and west
- Walkout basement south and east, insulated: cellulose & 2-inch PI, then drywall
- No insulation or moisture barrier between basement & 1st floor
- Exterior repainted 5 years prior, paint peeling in just a couple years
- Increasing condensation on 2nd floor windows in winter
- Leaking ceiling in 2nd floor bedroom, just below pipes in attic for solar hot water, but no leaks apparent in piping



Southwest bedroom, 2nd floor 12/26/16 11:34am Ext temp: 33, Int temp 68, hum 38























BASEMENT











GAS CLOTHES DRYER?

Q&A Spotlight

How to Vent a Dryer

Can the exhaust from a clothes dryer be vented into the basement without creating major problems?





















KEY TAKFAWAYS

 Good to get info from the client, but don't let it direct you

Follow all the water

 One-day building assessments are a snapshot in time



2-A BASEMENT CASE STUDY?



BACKGROUND INFO

- 3 finished floors, occupants on each floor
- Full basement, "empty," insulation installed in first floor cavities, dense-pack cellulose
- Ist floor elderly retired couple
- 2nd floor middle age couple
- 3rd floor attic grown son
- Extensively renovated for this configuration
- I got called in by their current remodeler—who had taken BS training and felt that any work she did on the house needed experienced assessment/guidance





























Basement T/RH

Temp: 40 F

RH: 80%














BASEMENT





BASEMENT TO 1ST FLOOR







Temp: 40 F

RH: 80%



BEWARE: RH VS DEWPOINT OR ABSOLUTE MC







1st floor to 2nd floor: why does this attic work?



When temperature drops at night, RH goes down; and when temp rises during the day RH goes up? Huh?



KEY TAKEAWAYS

 Think/translate into dewpoint or absolute humidity, not just RH

Data always beats a snapshot

 Occupants often have the answer, they just don't know it!



NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC LIBRARY













MAIN READING ROOM











The basic scheme was to construct a fully air-sealed, insulated upper "thermal boundary" ----





ATTIC BETWEEN OLD AND NEW ROOF



















ROOF ENTABLATURE





A VENT FROM OLD ATTIC









MECHANICAL HALF OF BASEMENT



Space under front stairs damp and open to finished basement

Displaced stone moldings in many places but clearly in section over front entry Roof drains original, never worked on, uncertain pathways

Jear

Worst case

Top view

Vestigial attic vents leak and one is right over main room ceiling leak



KEY TAKFAWAYS

 Honor hygrothermal balance and equal intensity management

Solve any bulk water mismanagement first, THEN re-evaluate

•When in doubt, call Bill Rose...(building science historian and author of Water in Buildings)



NE HISTORIC CHURCH









EAST FACING STREET SIDE







ALLEY NORTH SIDE







BACK OF BUILDING WEST FACING



BLDG ASMNT: WHEN DO YOU GIVE UP ON A BUILDING?





Wicking water...



When we moved in, the washer was draining straight into the French drain



Sump pump

Unusable (and unsealed) window







Rim joist rotting? Home inspector thought the beam was thick enough













Entrance to the crawl space under the kitchen



Rotted wood? Damp stones?



The separation between the crawl space and basement. The bulkhead door is to the right.





Water streams down when it rains... straight into the French drain







One fall afternoon. The view from the deck.

Sometimes it's helpful to remember why we bought the house.



https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9T8PEgvm922VEtIUIh1WEtyakZTOUNEdl9TbGt5R 0ZwZDVN

We did have a home inspector come. The report is linked.



CRAWLSPACE UNDER KITCHEN







DUG WELL





ONLY FULL BATH





KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Bulk water management needed?
- Plumbing, heating challenges
- Vermiculite insulation in attic
- Awkward room configurations
- Awkward situation with long-standing neighborhood/community



SOUTHERN VT BLDG ASMNT




SOUTHERN VT BLDG ASMNT





FULL BASEMENT















KEY INFO

- Basement foundation clearly wet but what about sill beams?
- Attic bone dry?
- No blower door test but home leaky/ownersoccupants perfectly happy when they are home...







SUMMARY

- Track moisture in order of priority: bulk, capillary (water) air-transported, diffusion (vapor) [and household sources]
- Snapshots may not be enough/collect data over time when you can
- Look for balance/imbalance in energy-moisture management
- Photograph everything, first...



WARNING: NEVER PRESENT PUZZLES IN "MIDAIR..."







PUZZLE FATIGUE...

