



2021

AIR SEALING FIELD MANUAL

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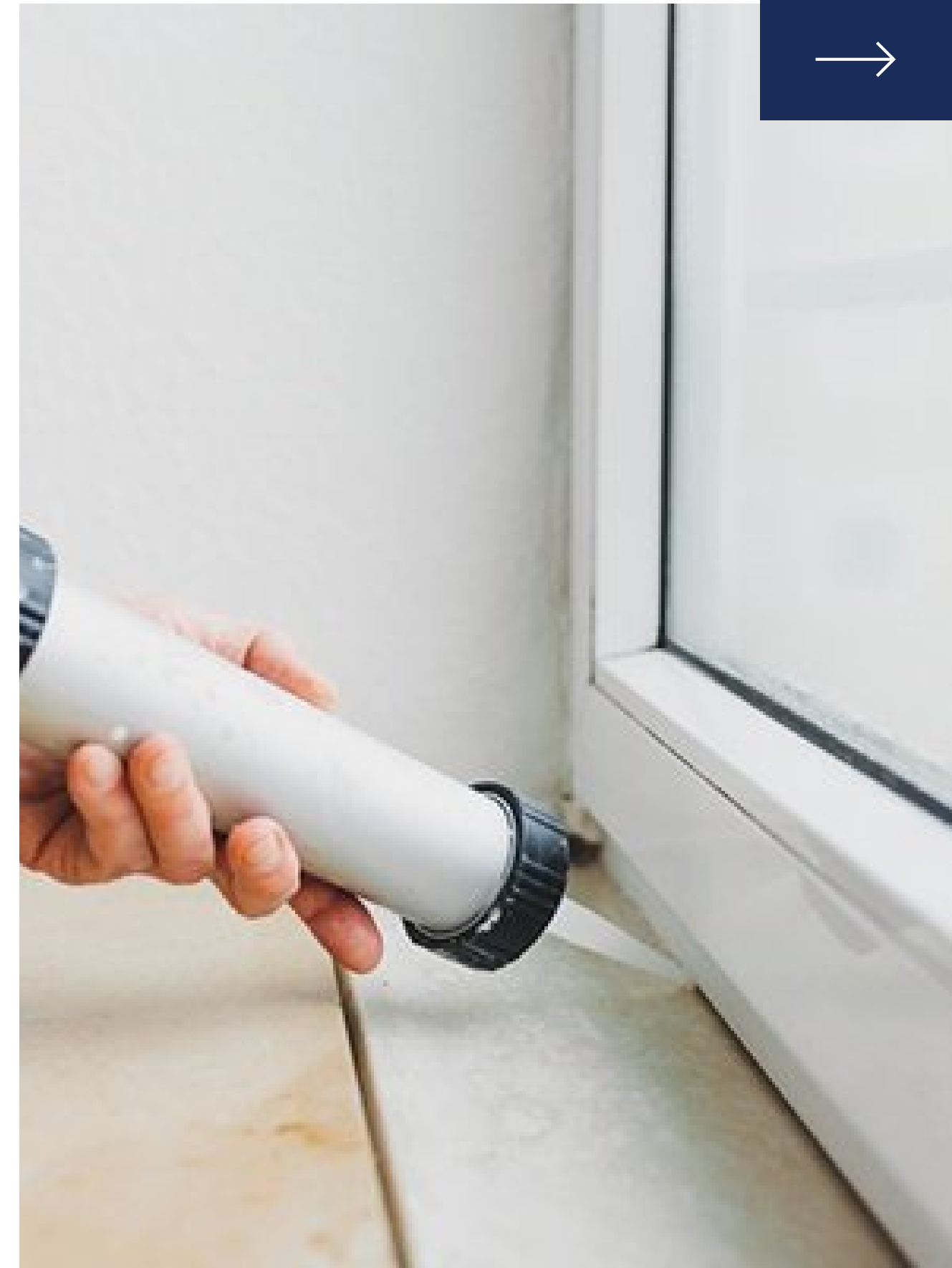


Introduction

Houses Leak. Especially old houses. Houses heated in the winter act like chimneys and move warm air out the top while pulling cool air in the bottom. Houses with crawl spaces, partial basements, or attics leak the most.

These are some of the truths I have observed in 30 years of auditing, remodeling, and energy consulting...

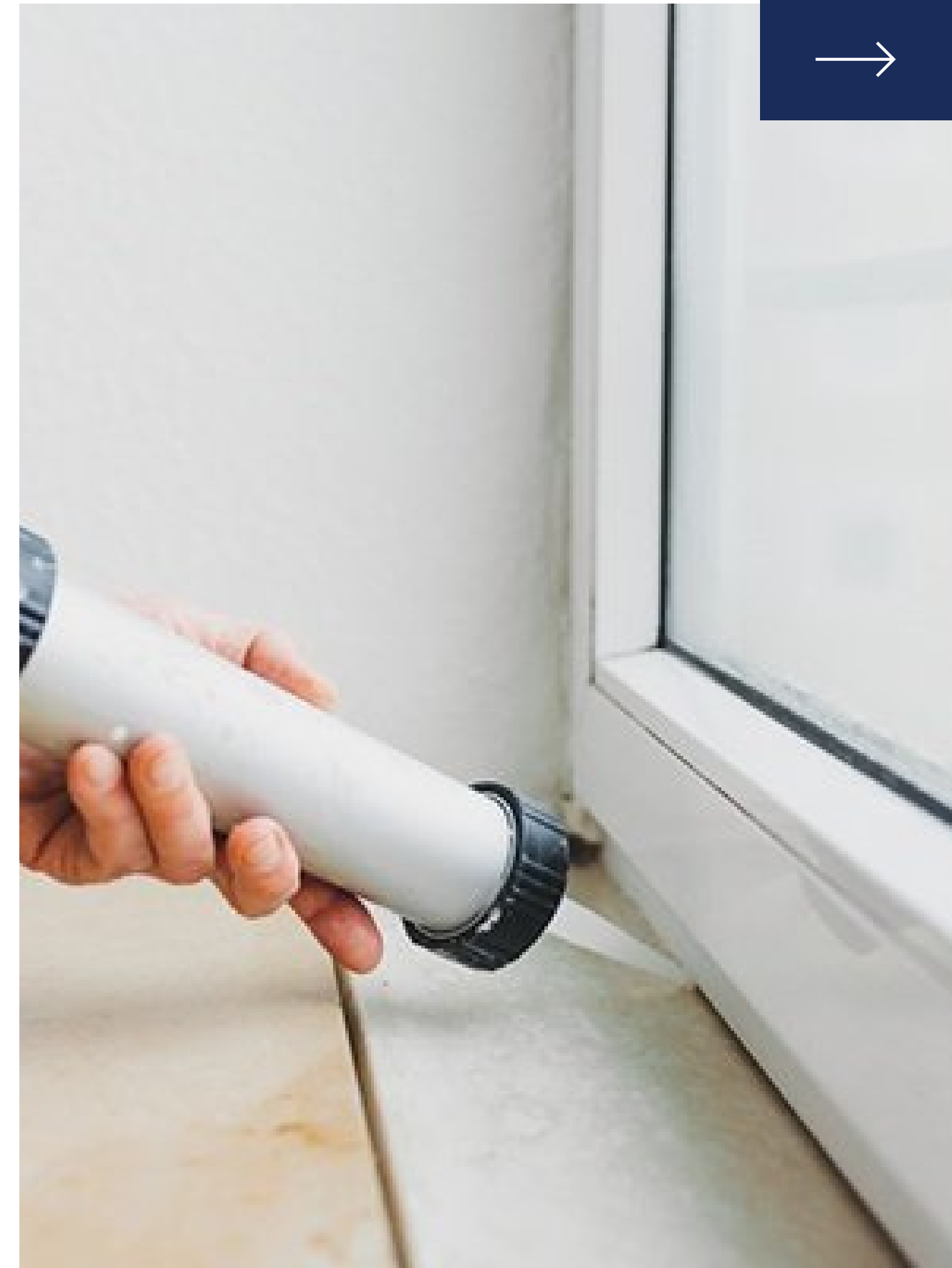
Air Sealing can be fun. Its an investment in the quality and energy performance of your home that can save energy and improve health blah blah.....



Introduction

In the following pages you will find a pictorial, practical guide to air sealing we hope will help you whether you are working on your own home or working on the profession of energy retrofitting.

the main content pages show right and wrong images for many air sealing details



G-1

GENERAL |
HOME INSPECTION

Inspect for CO

Carbon Monoxide is odorless, colorless, and can be deadly. Check ambient house air, first register, and mechanical room with furnace/water heater running.

All Homes with gas appliances should have CO monitors



01

Turn on CO monitor outside, then enter house and check for CO. If at any time you find more than 3 ppm ambient CO, call your utility (PSE hotline at 1-888-225-5773).

02

Turn on furnace and water heater. Check the house, furnace room, and the first register for CO.

03

Check for smell of gas... if you smell gas or detect a gas leak of any size, call your utility! (PSE hotline at 1-888-225-5773). Wait for them to arrive.

Check for Moisture Problems

CHECK

- the attic, crawl space & ground cover, closets, and bathrooms for signs of moisture problems.
- the operation of bath exhaust fans.
- for asbestos, lead pest infestation, and other hazards.

IDENTIFY

- the source of the problem.
- Is it current or has it been remedied?
- Homes with significant
- moisture problems are not eligible.

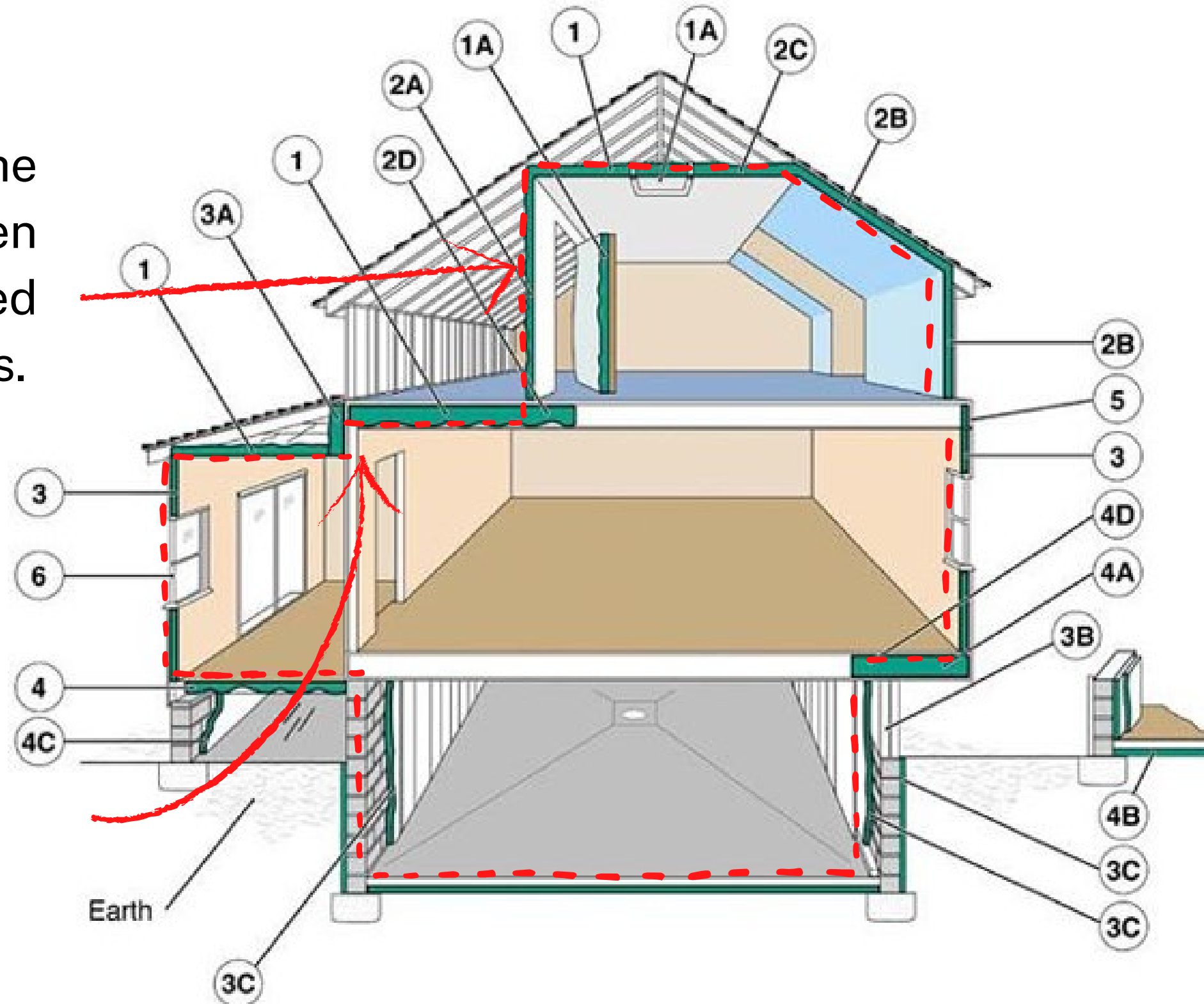
MEASURE RELATIVE HUMIDITY



Trace the Thermal Envelope

Learn to see all the boundaries between heated and unheated areas.

Don't miss small features that may need insulation



Confirm insulation levels in attic (flats, knee walls, & slopes), walls, floors, and basements.

AS-1

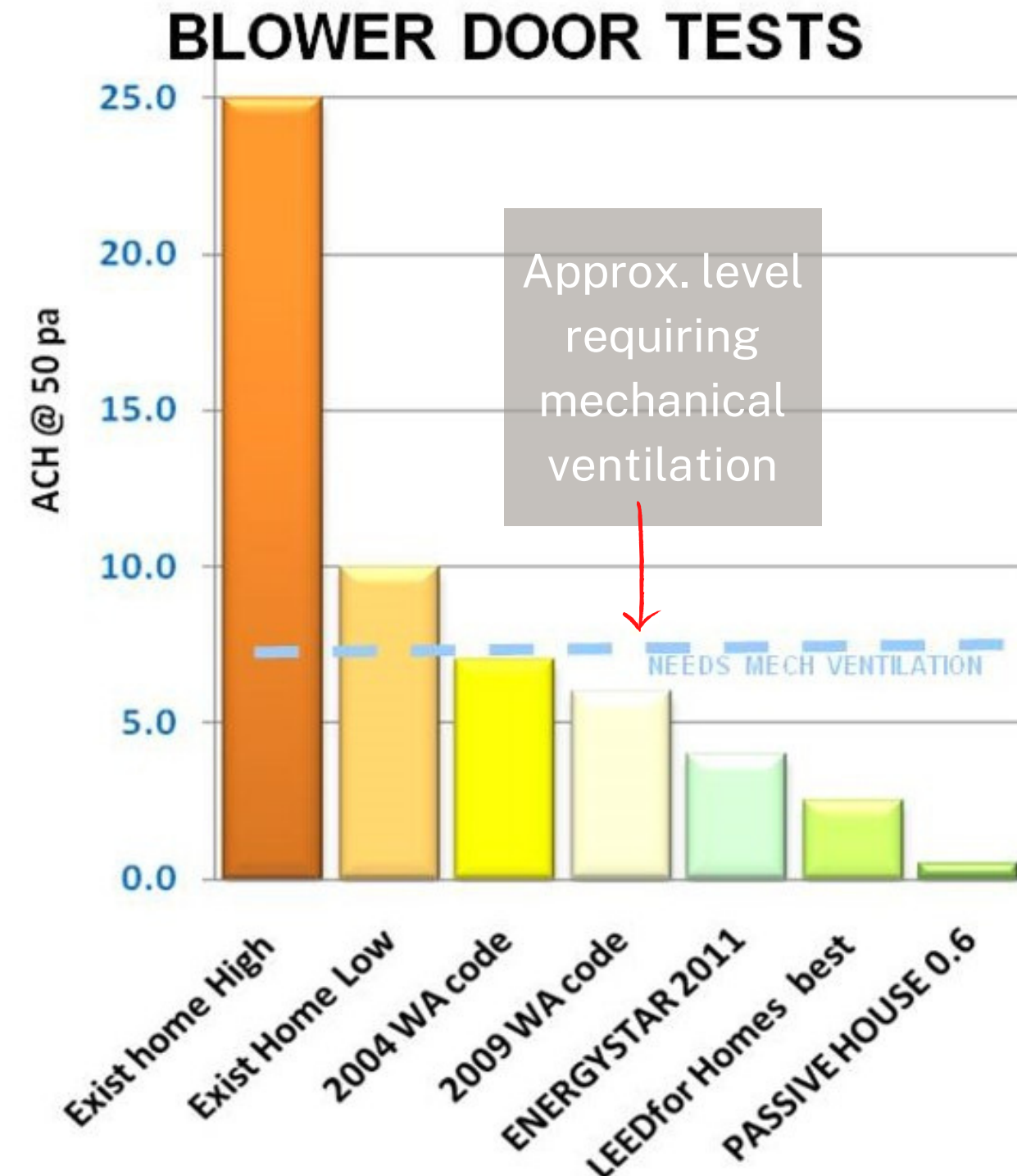
**BLOWER DOOR
TEST -IN**

Test – In at Start of Job

For air sealing work, Set up and keep blower door in for the day.
Check your work from several times. Use diagnostics to find leaks



**Test done
by BPI or
HERS
certified
technician**



WA Energy Code Form

can be fixed to elect. panel



Enter Floor Area on

address: _____
 registered design professional name: _____
 g. design pro. signature: _____
 ed floor area: _____ ft² (per building permit)

R-Values (R303.1.1)		
Vaulted R-_____	Floors: _____	Over unconditioned space R-_____
Attic R-_____		Slab-on-grade floor R-_____
Above grade R-_____		Fully insulated slab? Y/N (Circle one)
Below, int. R-_____	Doors: R-_____, R-_____, R-_____	
Below, ext. R-_____		

U-Value of Windows, Skylights and Doors (R303.1.1.3)
 area weighted U-value from Glazing Worksheet Average U- _____
 el Normalization (Tables R406.2) and Energy Credits (Table R406.3)
 type Number (1 to 5) _____ (Select one)
 credits selected (1 to 7) _____
 normalization Credit _____ + Total Energy Credits _____ = Total Credits _____

Heating, Cooling and Domestic Hot Water	
Type (Manufacturer and Model Number)	Efficiency

Onsite Renewable Energy Electric Power System
 pe _____ System design capacity _____ kW
 ual generation _____ kWh/yr

Appliances	Energy Star?
Manufacturer and Model	(Circle one)
	Y or N
	Y or N
	Y or N
	Y or N

ace / heating stove (Section R402.4.2) Fireplace efficiency (FE) _____
 g or Decorative? (Circle one)

Enter Bedrooms, Occupant's Info

Estimate Goals

HVAC System Duct Leakage Testing (R403.3)	
All ductwork and air handler in conditioned space? (See Option 4.2)	_____
All ductwork in unconditioned spaces buried and tested at 3% total leakage, and handler in conditioned space? (See Option 4.1.)	_____
All ductwork & air handler outside conditioned space insulated to minimum R-8?	_____
Air handler present at duct leakage test? (Total leakage 4% if yes, 3% if no)	_____
HVAC leakage to outside test conducted at final?	_____
Do HVAC duct leakage tests include GPS and time stamp verification?	_____
HVAC system leakage test calculated design target:	_____ CF
HVAC system leakage test measured results:	_____ CF

Building Leakage Testing (R402.4.1.2)	
Dwelling unit leakage test calculated design target:	_____ CF
Dwelling unit leakage test, measured results:	_____ CF
Whole Building Leakage test (R2 corridor only) design target:	_____ CF
Whole Building Leakage test (R2 corridor only) measured:	_____ CF
Do building leakage tests include GPS and time stamp verification?	_____

Whole House Ventilation System Measured Flow Rates (M1505.4 IRC-WA)	
Are the system controls correctly labeled?	_____
The Whole House Ventilation (WHV) system operation and maintenance (O&M) instructions were provided to the building owner?	_____
Provided to: _____ on _____	
Whole House Ventilation System Type: (Circle one)	
(1) Whole house exhaust fan, location _____	
(2) Balanced HRV/ERV, location _____	
For R2 low-rise, serves more than one unit?	_____
(3) Supply or HRV/WHV integral to the air handler. Describe system control seq operations or reference to design submittal: _____	
Specify run-time: _____ hours per day	
WHV calculated design minimum flow rate per plan submittal:	_____ CFM
WHV measured min flow rate at commissioning: Exhaust _____ CFM, Supply _____ CFM	
Do WHV flow tests include GPS & time stamp verification?	_____
HRV/ERV sensible heat recovery efficiency: _____	
Commissioning Notes:	_____

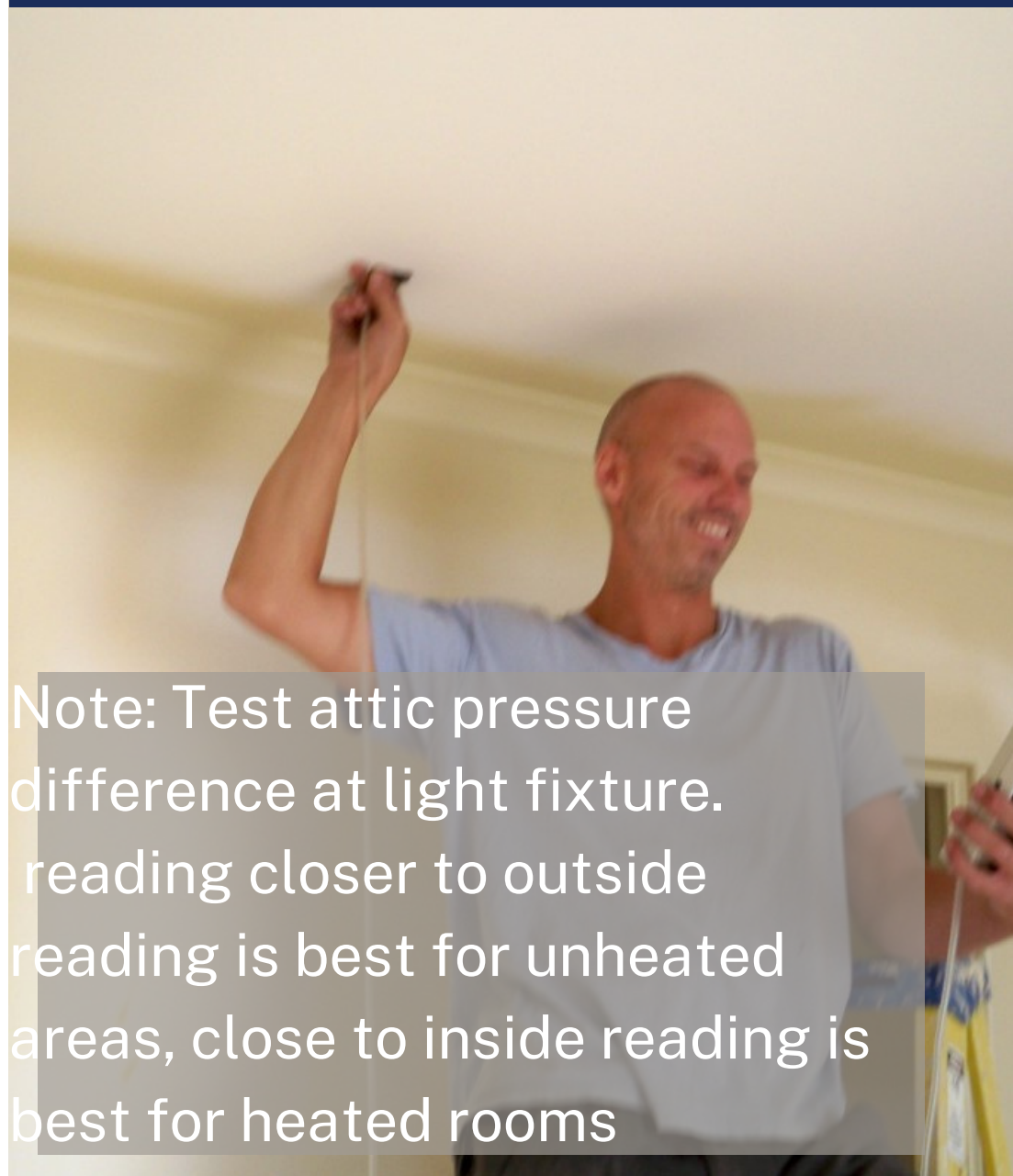
Other Mandatory Requirements	
All other mandatory requirements of WSEC-R have been met?	_____

Enter CFM@50, Read ACH@50

Check if mechanical ventilation needed.

Find Leaks to Speed the Work

**Check pressures to
attic, garage, bedrooms, or
crawl**



**Use damp hands or
smoke to find flow**



Use infrared to map leaks



Attic Hatch/Door

Weather-stripping permanently attached to create an effective air seal between the hatch/door and the frame.



Heat loss
at hatch
with
no
insulation



Thick,
smooth
Wstrip
for a
better
seal.
Fully
insulate
hatch



AS-2.1

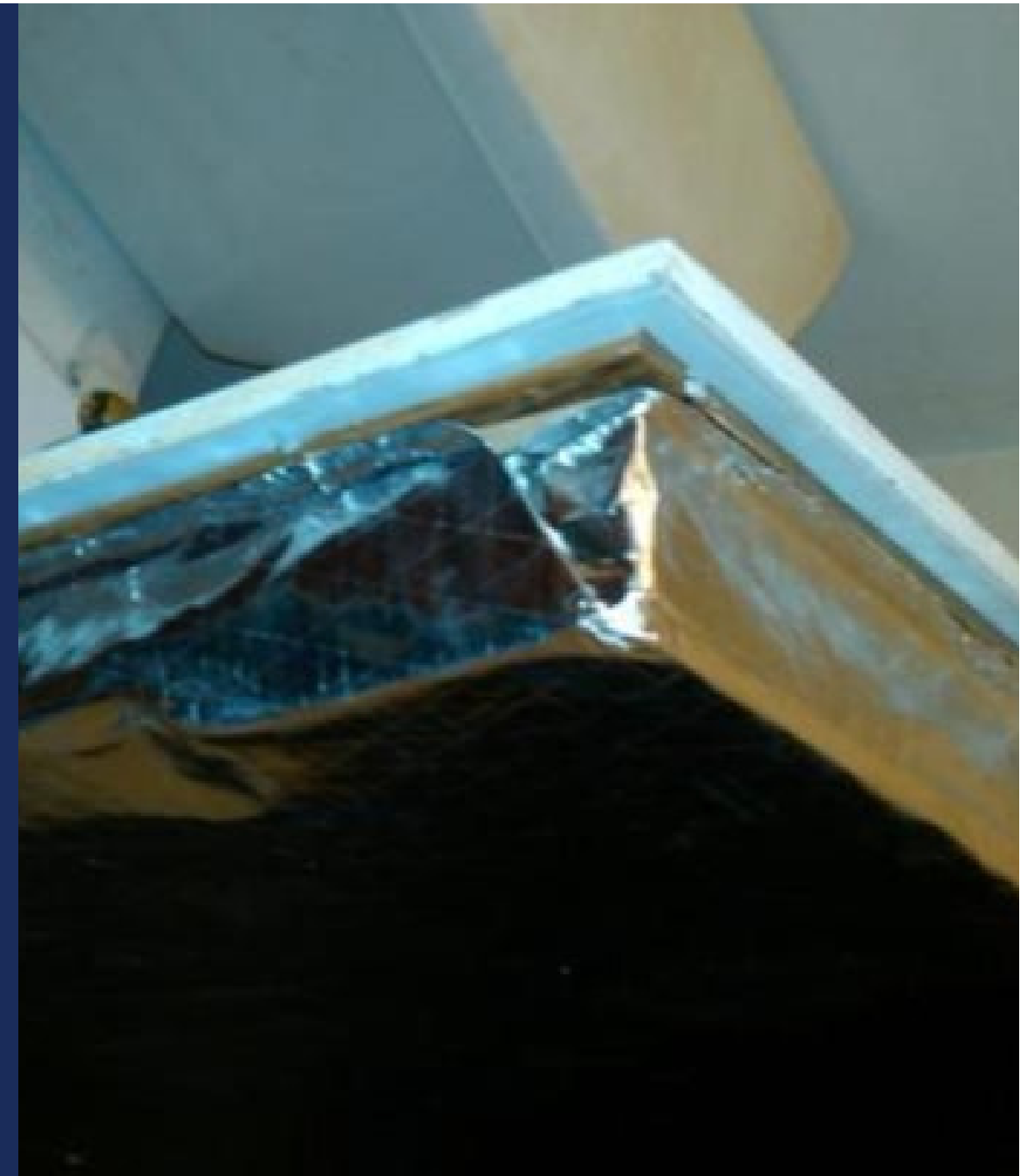
ATTIC

Attic Side Hatch/Door

Weather-stripping permanently attached to create an effective air seal between the hatch/door and the frame



With
gasket -
face of
stop may
need
repair so
it is
smooth.



AS-2.2

ATTIC

Pull Down Stair Cover

Gasket or weather-stripping permanently attached between frame and door or air-tight cover installed between stairs and attic.

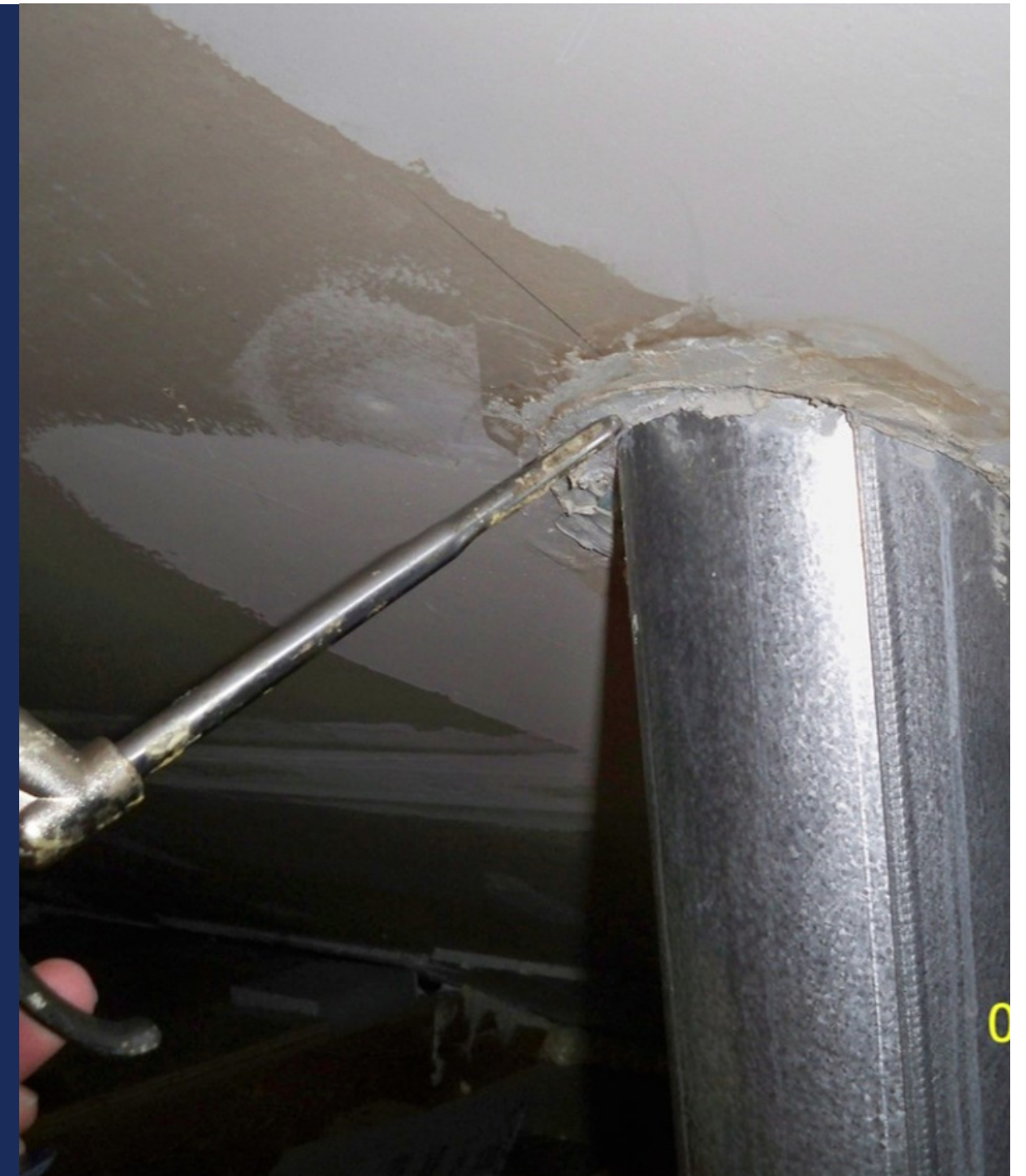


AS-2.3

ATTIC

Duct Penetrations

Foam/caulk or other air-tight seal around perimeter of ducts entering the attic.



Chases

Foam/caulk/rigid material sealed to attic floor/wall. Use fire rated materials at chimneys and flues.



Use solid
support
for large
openings



AS-2.5

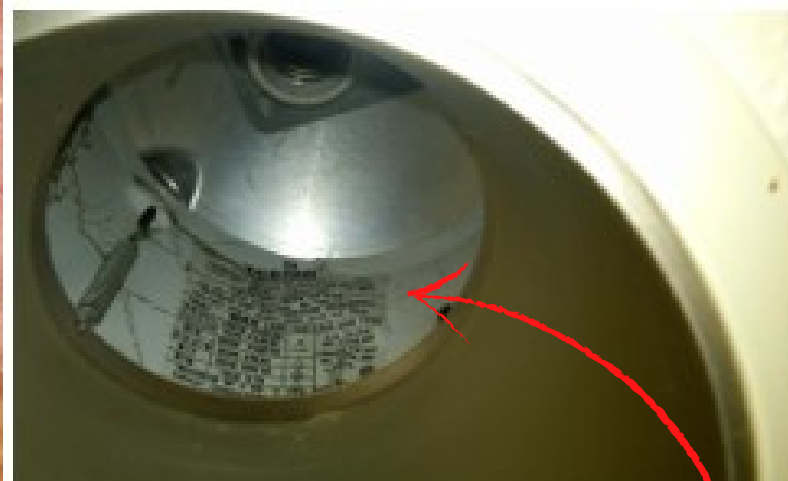
ATTIC

Recessed Cans – Option A

Non IC rated can lights must have baffle to maintain 2" clearance at sides. Air seal required option A, B or C



**DO NOT
COVER
Unless
rated "IC"**



**Check rating on
inspection**



**Top is 6"
above
fixture.
This one
is pinched
and
sealed**

Recessed Cans – Option A

Option for non ICAT cans, install air-tight drywall, sheet metal, or other non-combustible assembly



Each
fixture
has many
leaks



Non-
combustible
material,
not
insulated on
top, sealed
to ceiling



Recessed Cans – Option B

Foam/caulk ICAT rated air tight fixture at ceiling. Many of these cans are labeled “WA State Approved”



Can lights
create
large
bypass



ICAT “air
tight’
fixture,
sealed at
drywall
joint with
caulk

Recessed Cans – Option C

LED or air tight trim kit, gasket seal to smooth ceiling



**LED trim
kit with
gasket**



**Air tight
trim kit**

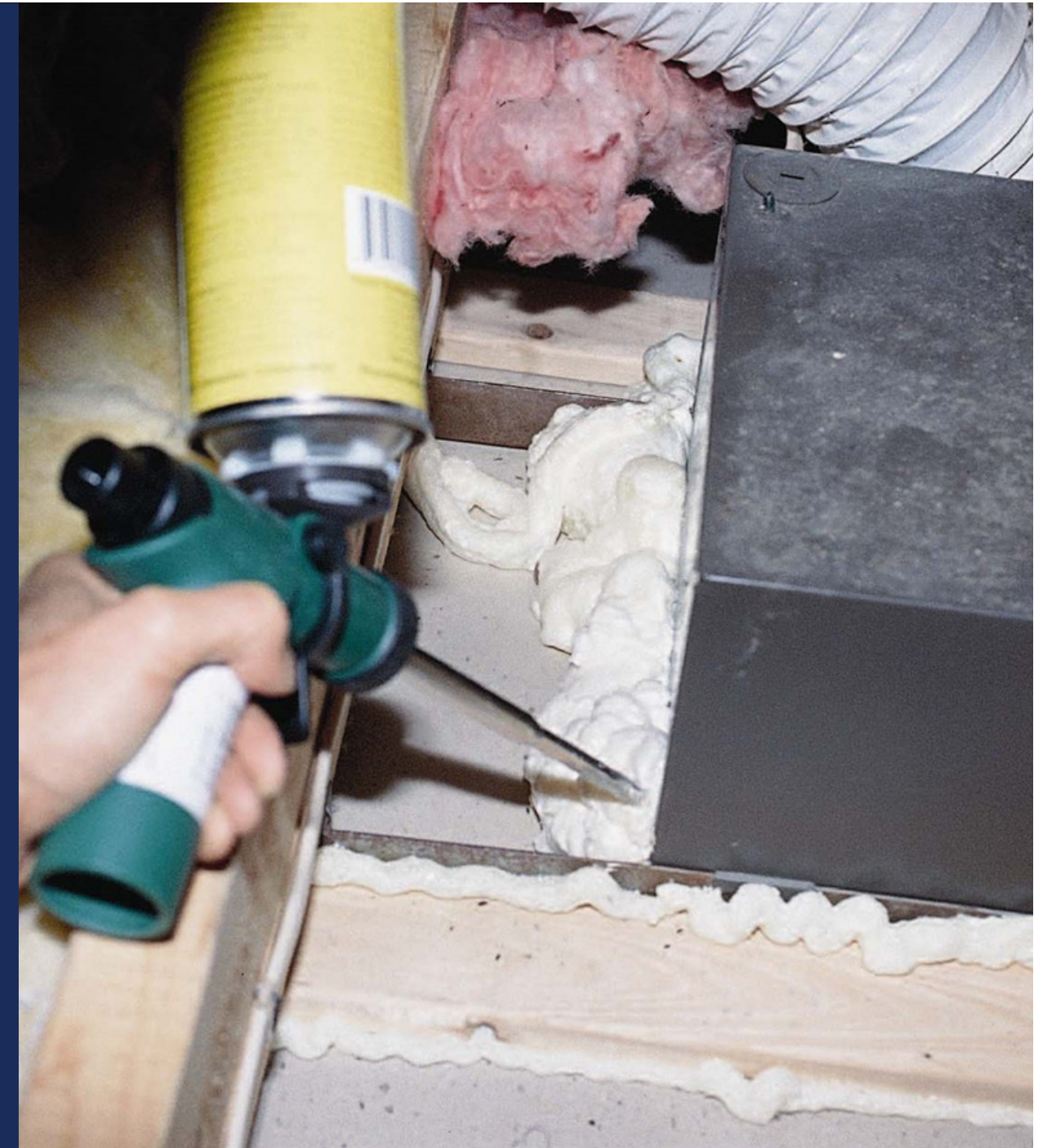


Bath Fans

Foam/caulk or other air-tight seal around fixture perimeter.



Seal
thoroughly



Electrical Penetrations

Foam, caulk or other air-tight seal around perimeter and all holes in electrical or light box.



**Fire rated
sealant is
best**



Plumbing Penetrations

Penetrations sealed. Rockwool or stuffed fiberglass is a filter, not a sealant.



Seal all the
way around



Top Plates

Seal drywall or plaster to top plate at all joints & wood to wood connections. Sweep insulation aside as needed. Outside top plates may be hard to reach!



IR photo shows top plates leak under test

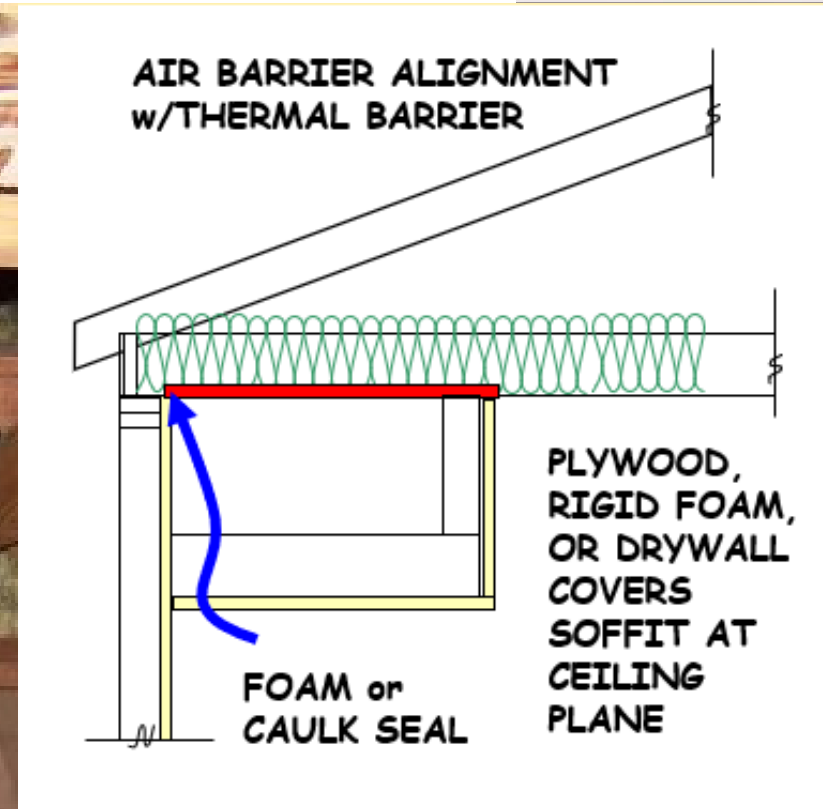
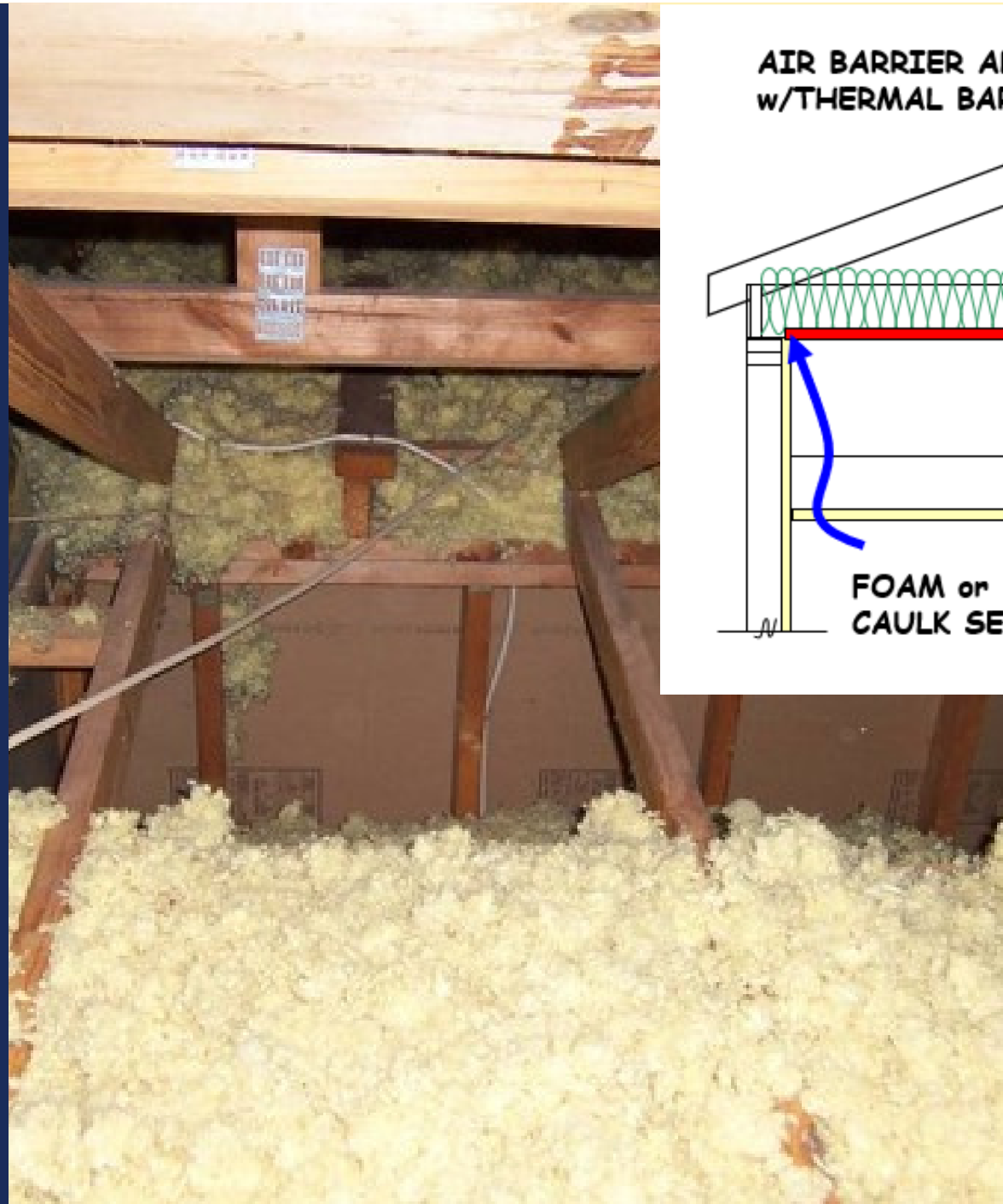


Seal all the joints. OK if outside plates not reached.



Drop Soffits

Rigid material covering attic floor opening and sealed with foam/caulk.
The best soffit is always built after drywall is installed.



Knee Wall Doors

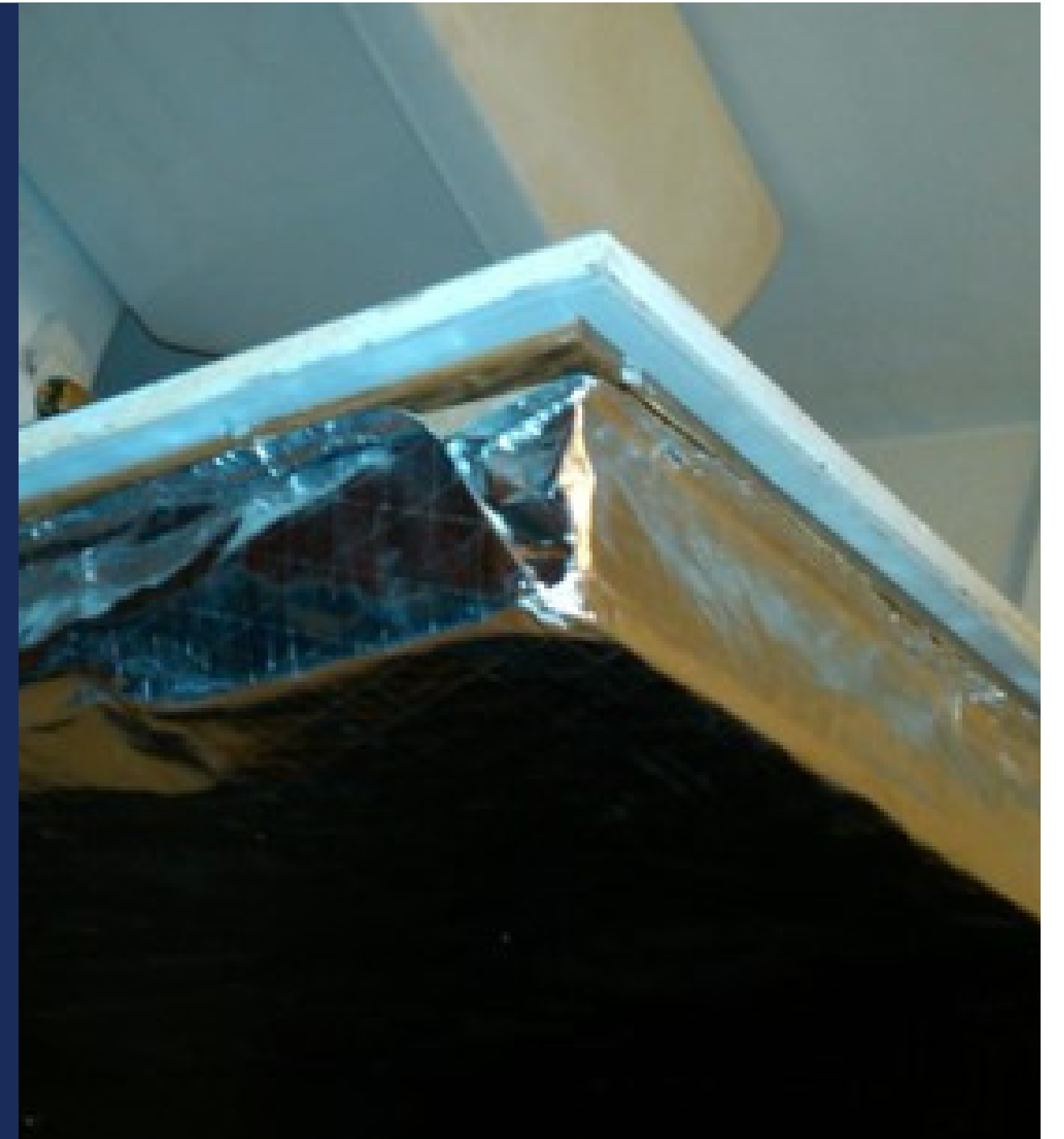
Weather-stripping permanently attached for an effective air seal between the door and the attic access frame.



**No weather-
strip, T&G
door**



**Door must
have a
latch or
screws for
a tight seal**



AS-
2.15

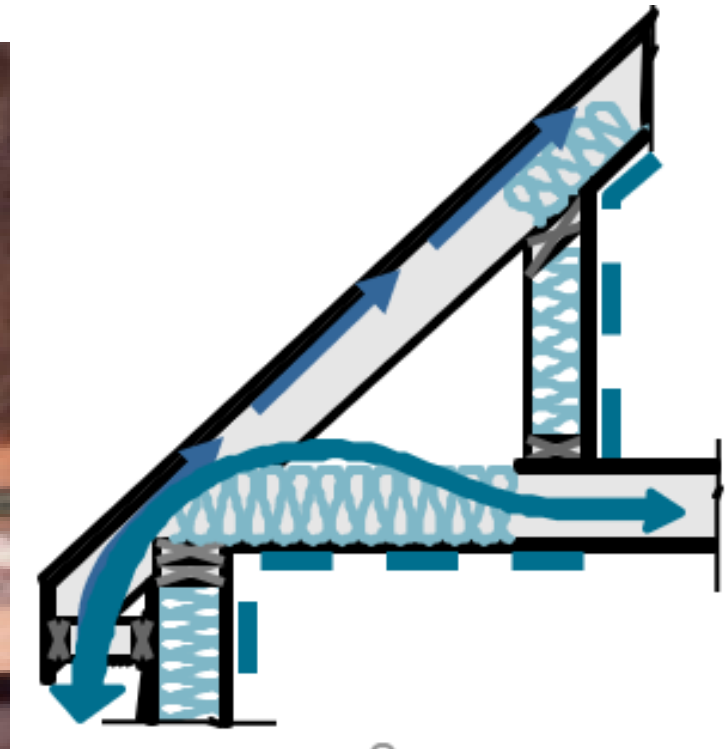
ATTIC

Knee Wall Bypass

Ah...the infamous Knee Wall Bypass. Install Rigid material between joists below knee wall. Foam/caulk perimeter of each.



Joist
cavities
open to
space
between
heated
floors



Fire rated
materials
should be
used

Open Wall Cavities

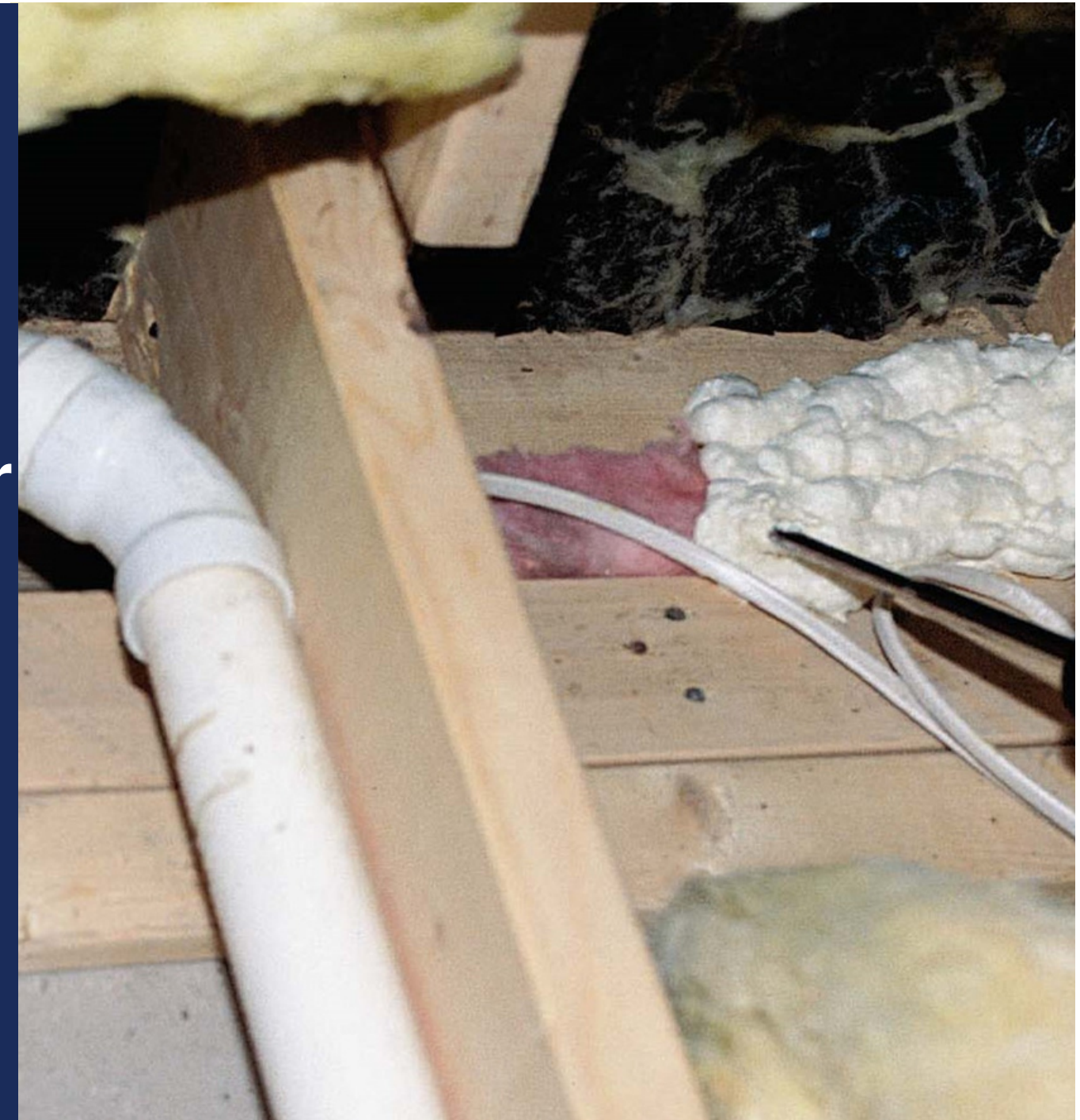
Foam or rigid material sealed to framing. All joints from opening to drywall sealed.



**Open cavity
at ceiling
height
change**



**Foam
applied over
stuffed in
batt**



Masonry Chimney

Sheet metal, fiber cement, or other fire rated material attached to seal gap at framing: Use fire rated caulk.



Masonry Chimney

Sheet metal, or fire rated material sealed to flue with fire rated caulk. Insulation baffle required for 1" clearance



Combustibles contacting flue. RISK OF FIRE!



Fire rated caulk and metal baffle

AS-
2.19

ATTIC

Balloon Framed Wall Cavities, Double Walls

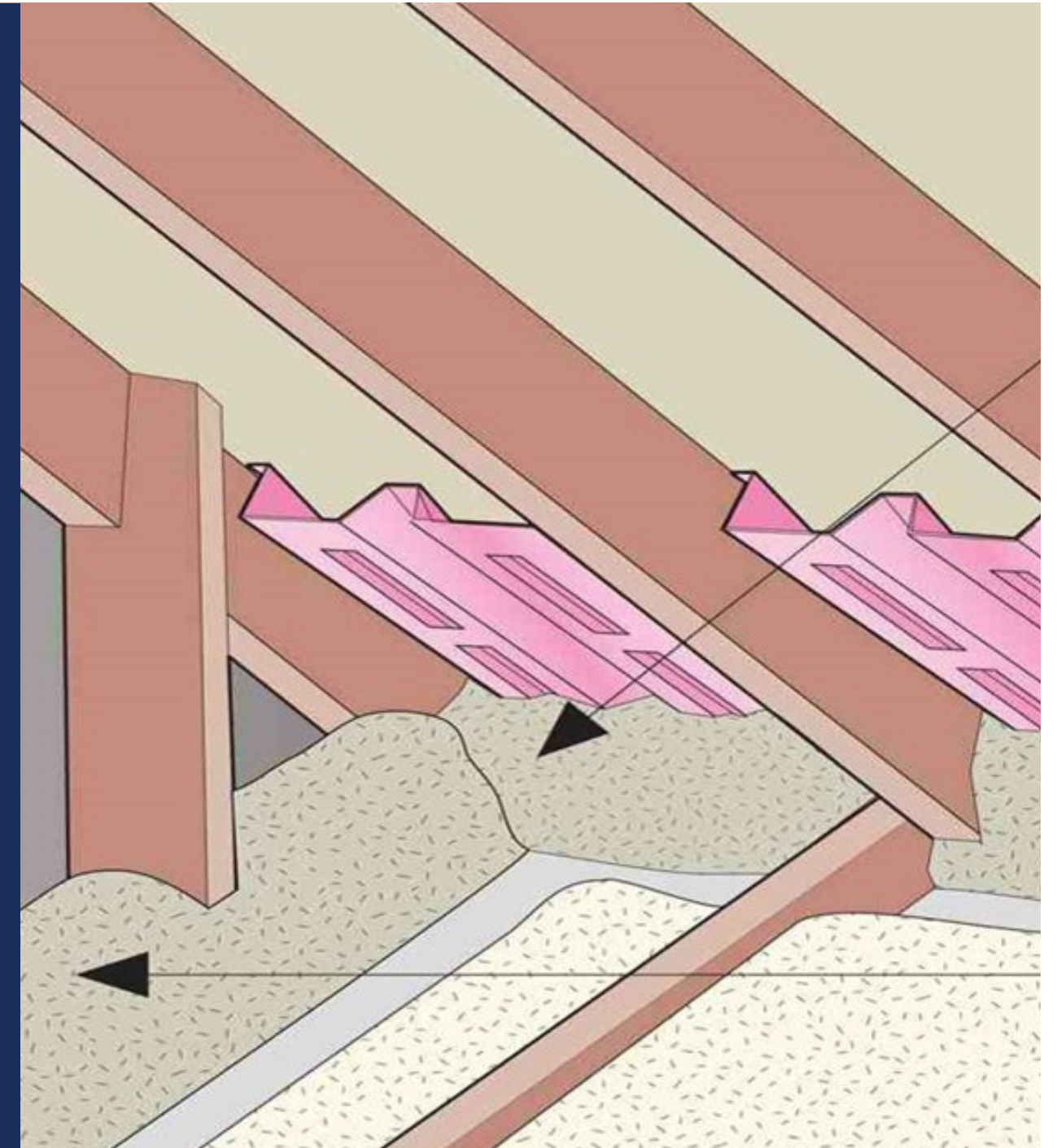
Sealed at Attic and crawl space with 2x lumber, 5/8" drywall, or other 1hr rated material.



Cavity may
be open to
basement -
also a fire
safety
problem.



Fire block
and seal at
ceiling.

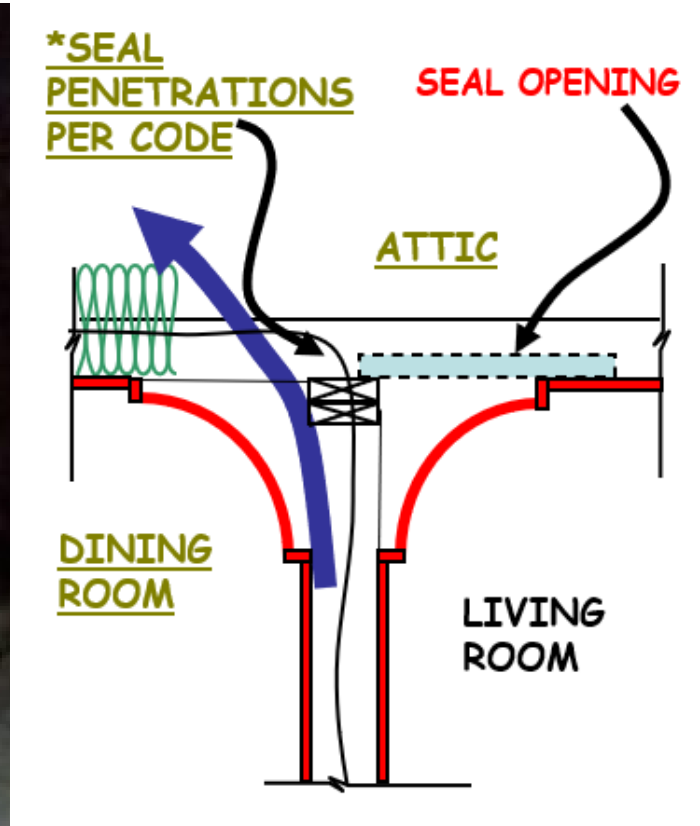


Cove Ceiling Openings

Seal opening to wall cavity with 2x lumber, 5/8" drywall, or other 1hr rated material.



Plaster
cove
creates
and
opening
from wall
to attic



Fire rated
foam
sealed in
place

Wall To Ceiling Transitions – Dropped/Raised Ceiling

Seal top plates or all joints in framing at wall/ceiling joint.



**Plaster
cove
creates
and
opening
from wall
to attic**



**Fire rated
foam
sealed in
place**

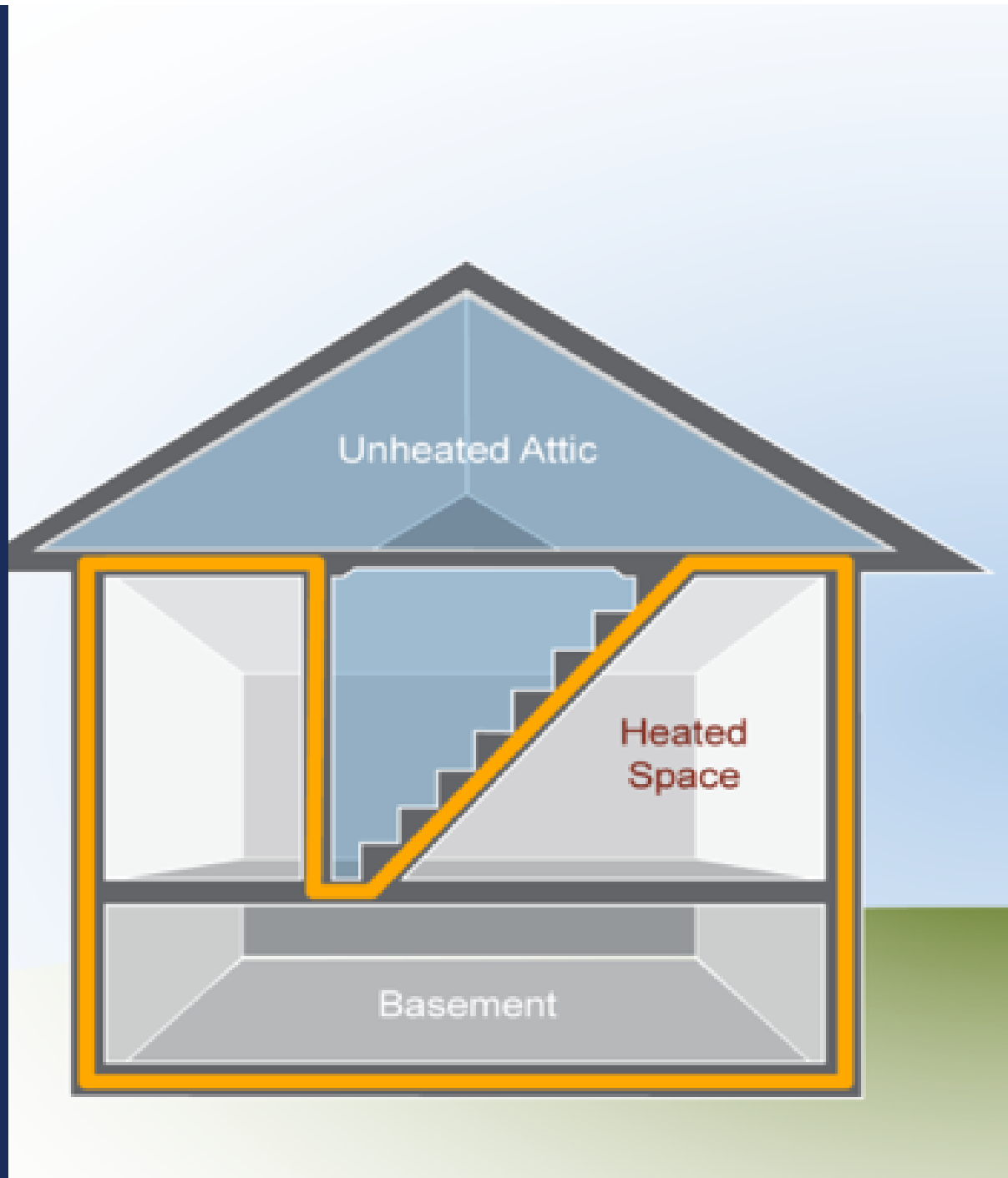


Interior Stairwells To Attic

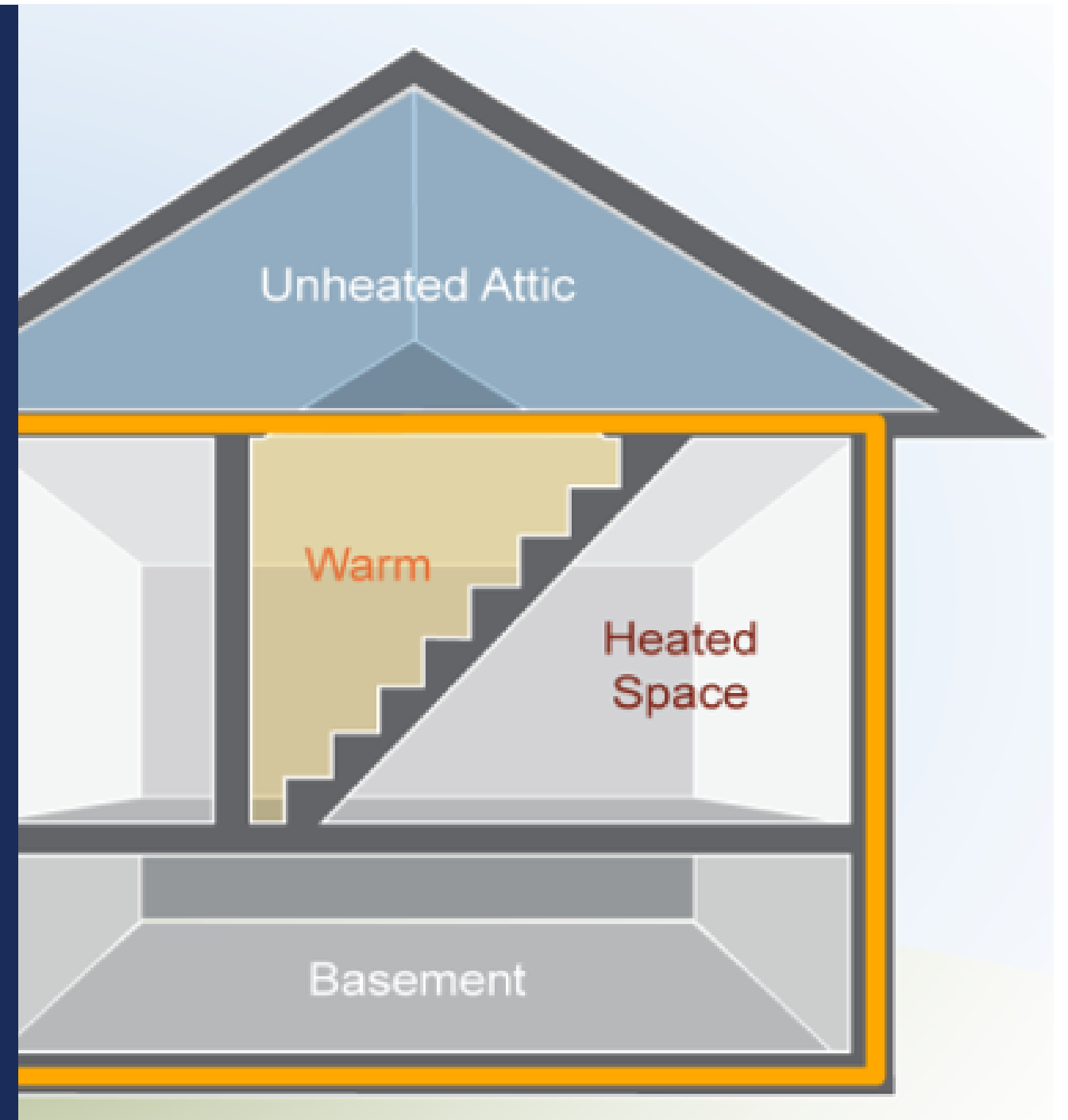
Air-tight cover between stairs and attic or sealed at stair stringers
and all joints between stair and vertical walls



No stair
cover
makes
much more
surface
area



Stair cover
makes seal
at ceiling
plane



AS-
2.22

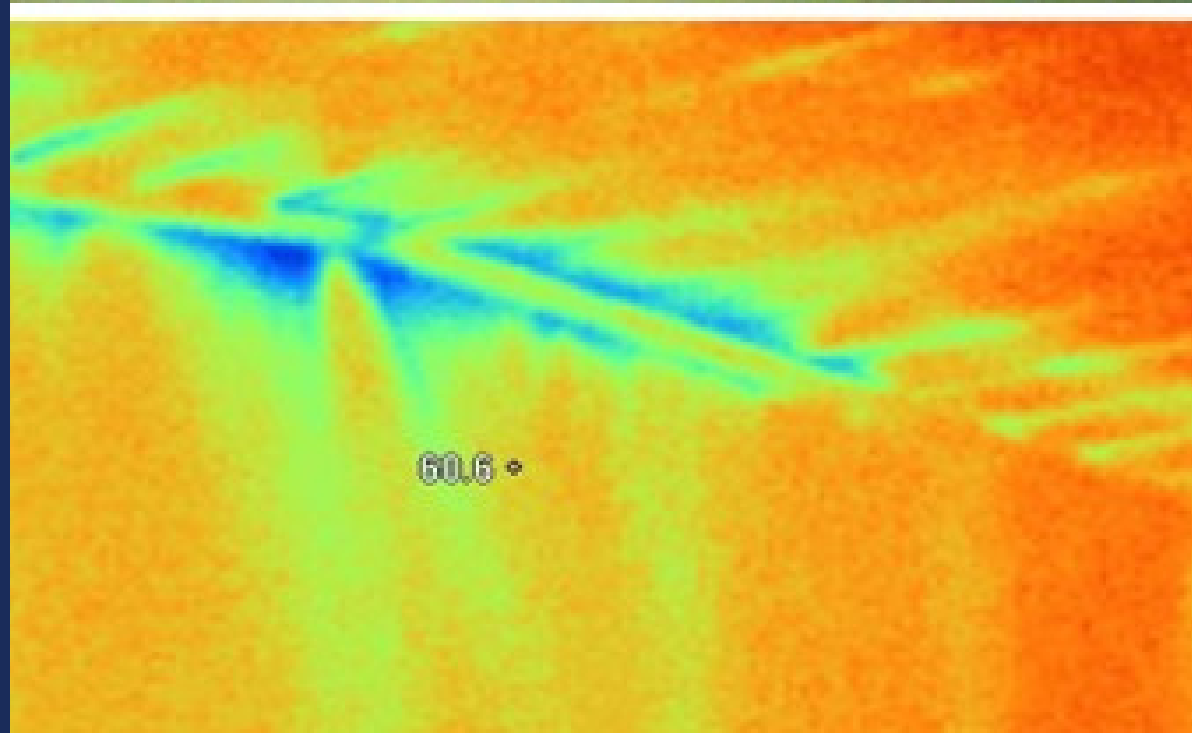
ATTIC

Tongue And Groove Ceilings/Walls

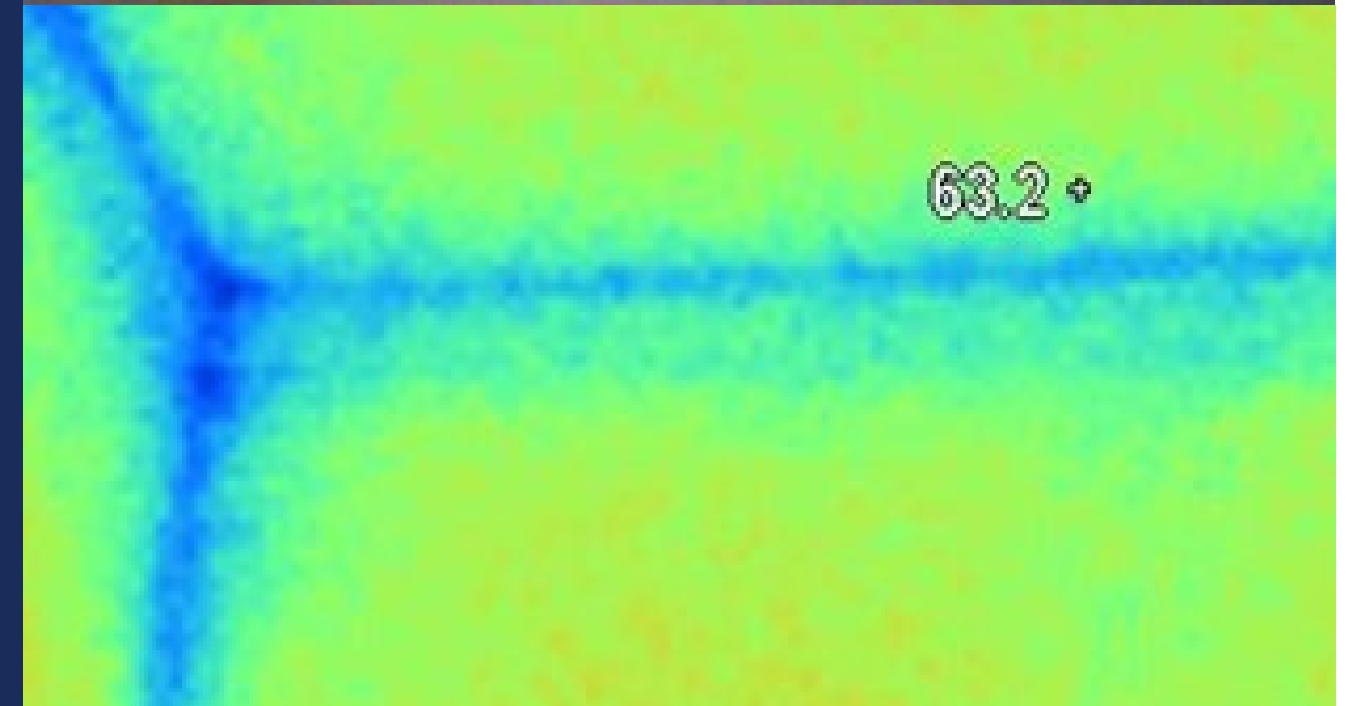
Remove molding and seal all corners and joints. Seal all joints over 1/16" wide. Clear latex caulk recommended. T&G ceilings should never be installed without drywall behind them. Without air sealing, Wwter could condense on roof sheathing in cold weather.



Many Leaks
at joints
with no
backing



All joints
caulked,
wiped out
with damp
cloth



Hatch/Door

Weather-stripping permanently attached for effective air seal between the crawl access frame and hatch/door.



Dust
marks
show
constant
air flow



Chases

Seal chases to wall or ceiling with moisture resistant material. Use fire rated materials at chimneys.



Opening to
soffits in
finished
partial
basemen



Seal
chase at
thermal
boundary
with
metal or
rigid foam



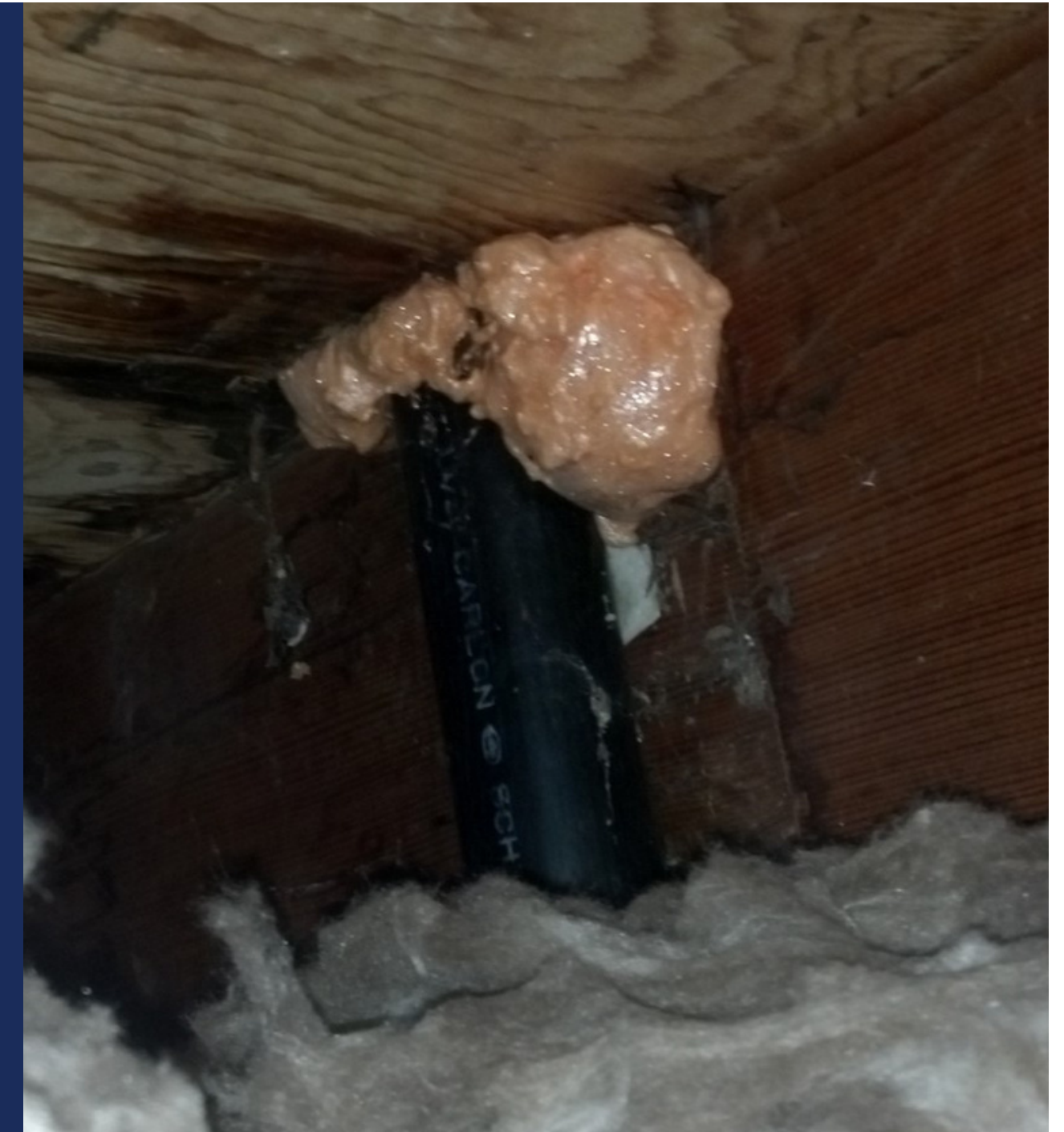
Duct Penetrations

Foam/caulk or other air-tight seal around perimeter of duct boots between the boot and the subfloor.



Plumbing Penetrations

Penetrations sealed. Rigid moisture resistant material sealed to the floor if opening is larger than 1”.

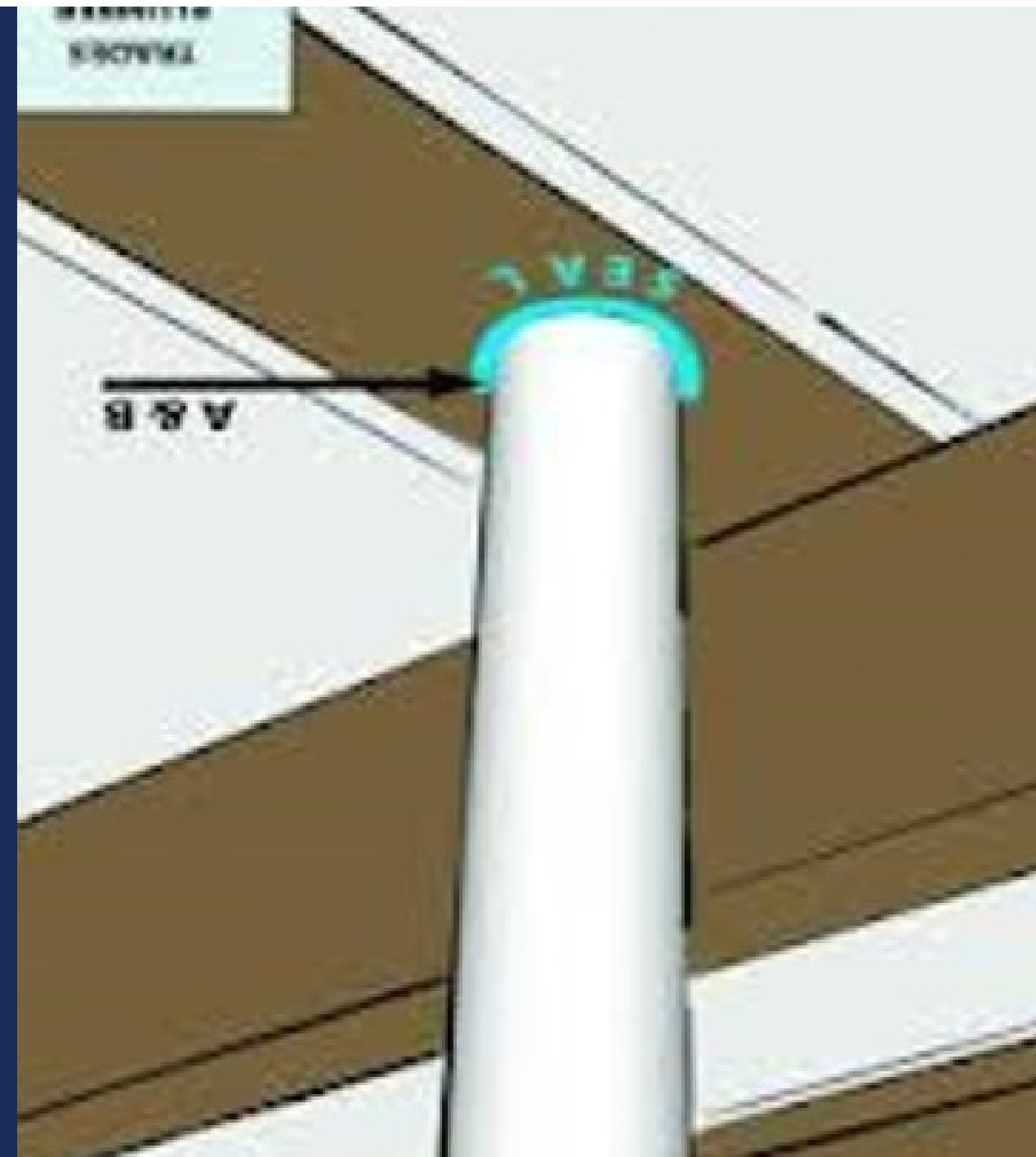


Electrical Penetrations

Foam, caulking, sealed to crawl space/basement ceiling. If opening larger than 1" use rigid material .



**Seal at
floor plane**



AS-3.5

**CRAWLSPACE /
UNCOND. BASEMENT**

Wall at Partial Crawl Space

Drywall or other rigid material installed and sealed. Seal all penetrations, as well as joints to concrete.



**Sealing
between
boards**



**Seal at
drywall
and
framing**



AS-3.6

CRAWLSPACE / UNCOND. BASEMENT

Joists Over Common Garage Wall



Rigid material fit between joists and sealed at all 4 sides and plumbing/electrical penetrations.



Also
check
canti-
levered
floor
areas



Blocks
create
seal at
thermal /
air
boundary



Bathtub Cutout

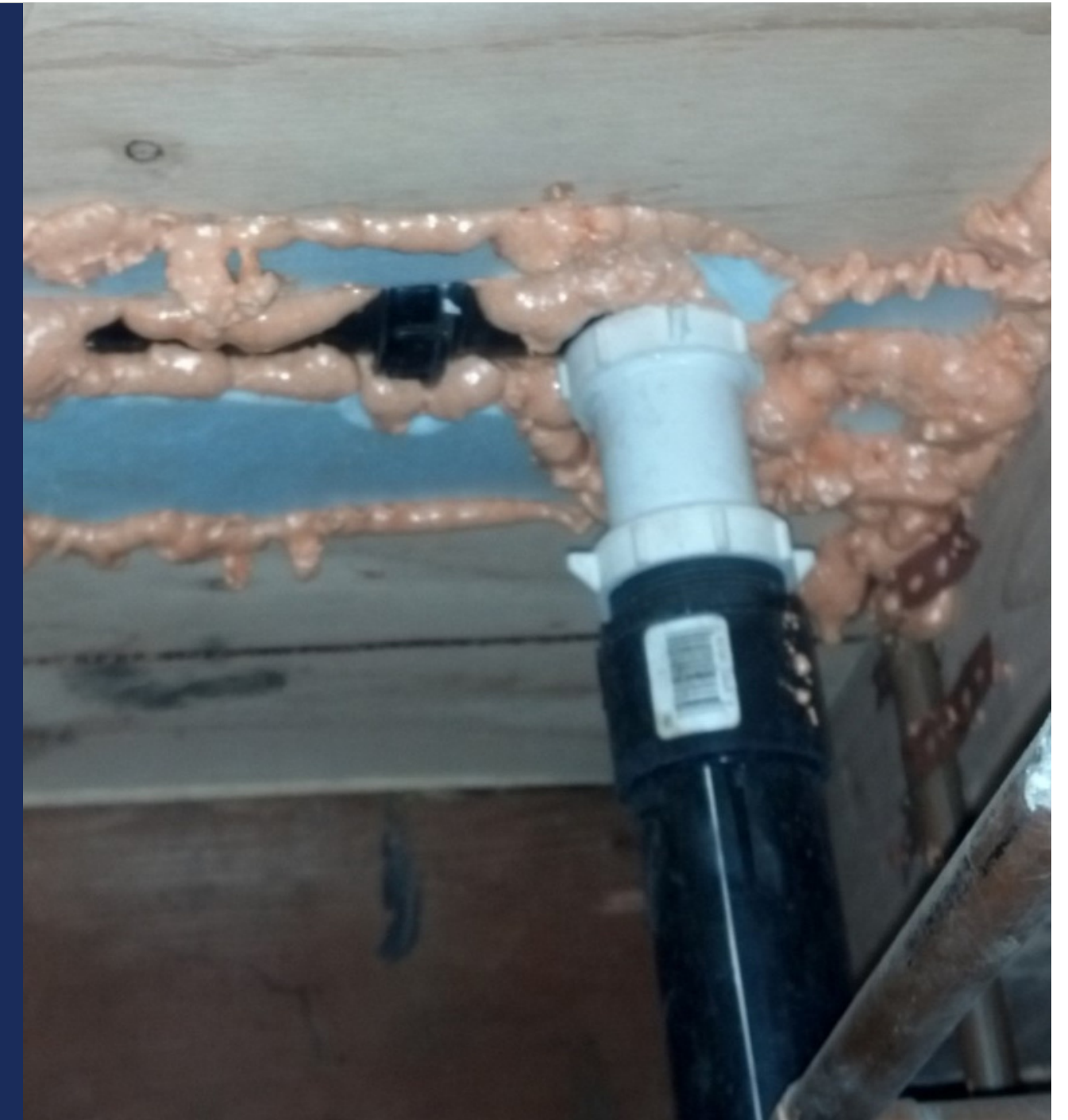
Use rigid material and foam/caulk to seal large opening at bathtub.
Best practice - insulate tub from below first.



Open
cavities
drawing in
cold air



Sealed at
thermal
boundary



AS-3.8

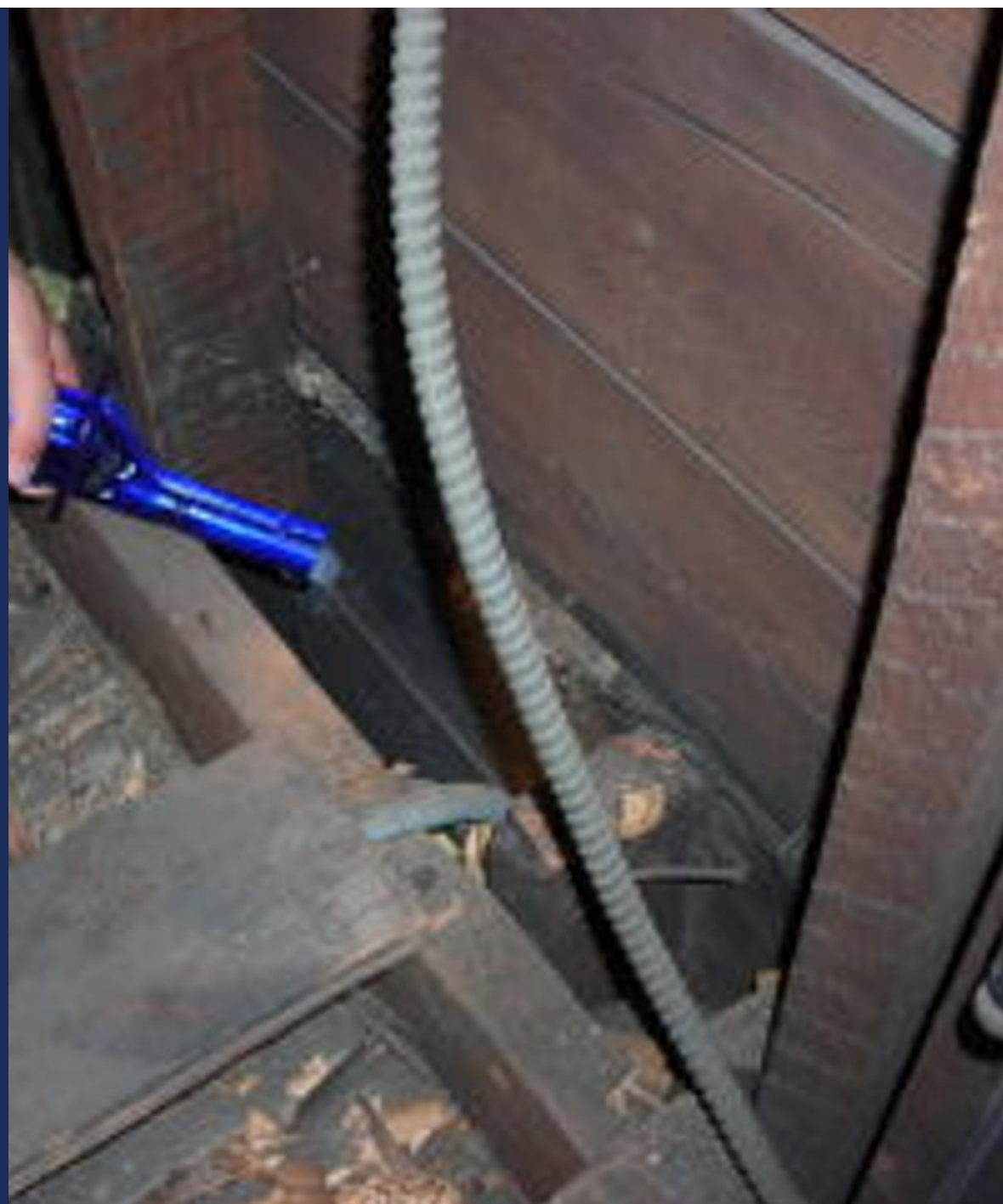
CRAWLSPACE / UNCOND. BASEMENT

Balloon Framed Wall Cavities

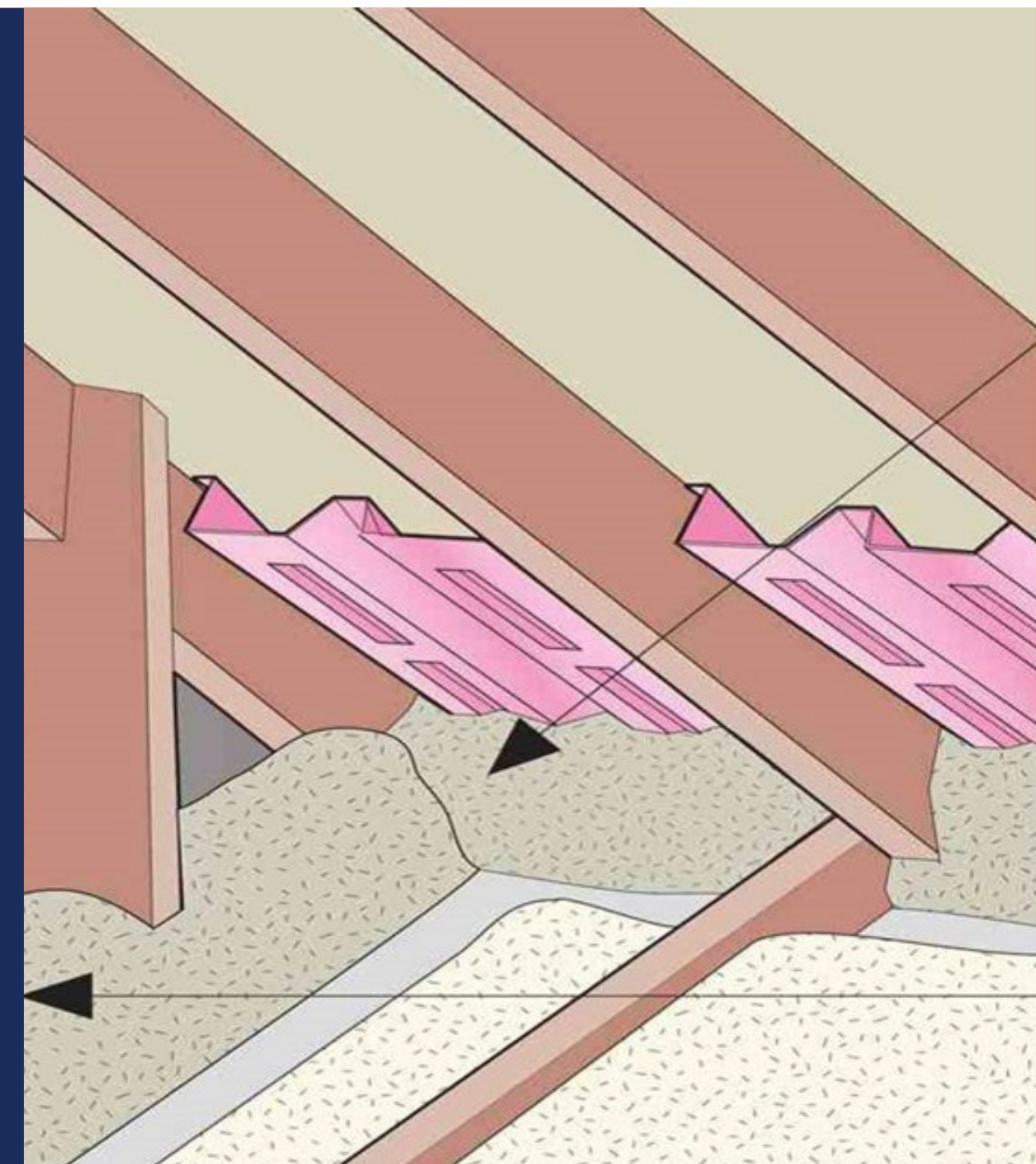
Sealed at attic and crawl space with 2x lumber, 5/8" drywall, or other 1-hr rated material



**Cavity
may be
open to
basement
- also a
fire safety
problem.**



**Fire block
and seal at
ceiling.**



AS-3.9

CRAWLSPACE / UNCOND. BASEMENT

Sill Plate to Stem Wall Connection

Sealed with foam/caulk between wood sill plate and concrete or masonry wall.



Leakage
at sill



Use
concrete
compatible
caulk or
foam



AS-
3.10

CRAWLSPACE / UNCOND. BASEMENT

Rim Joists

Rigid material between joists. Seal perimeter of each rim joist.
Alternate is to seal all joints with spray foam.



No seal
at rim
joist or
cantileve
red floor



Insulate
w/foam
blocks and
seal
perimeter

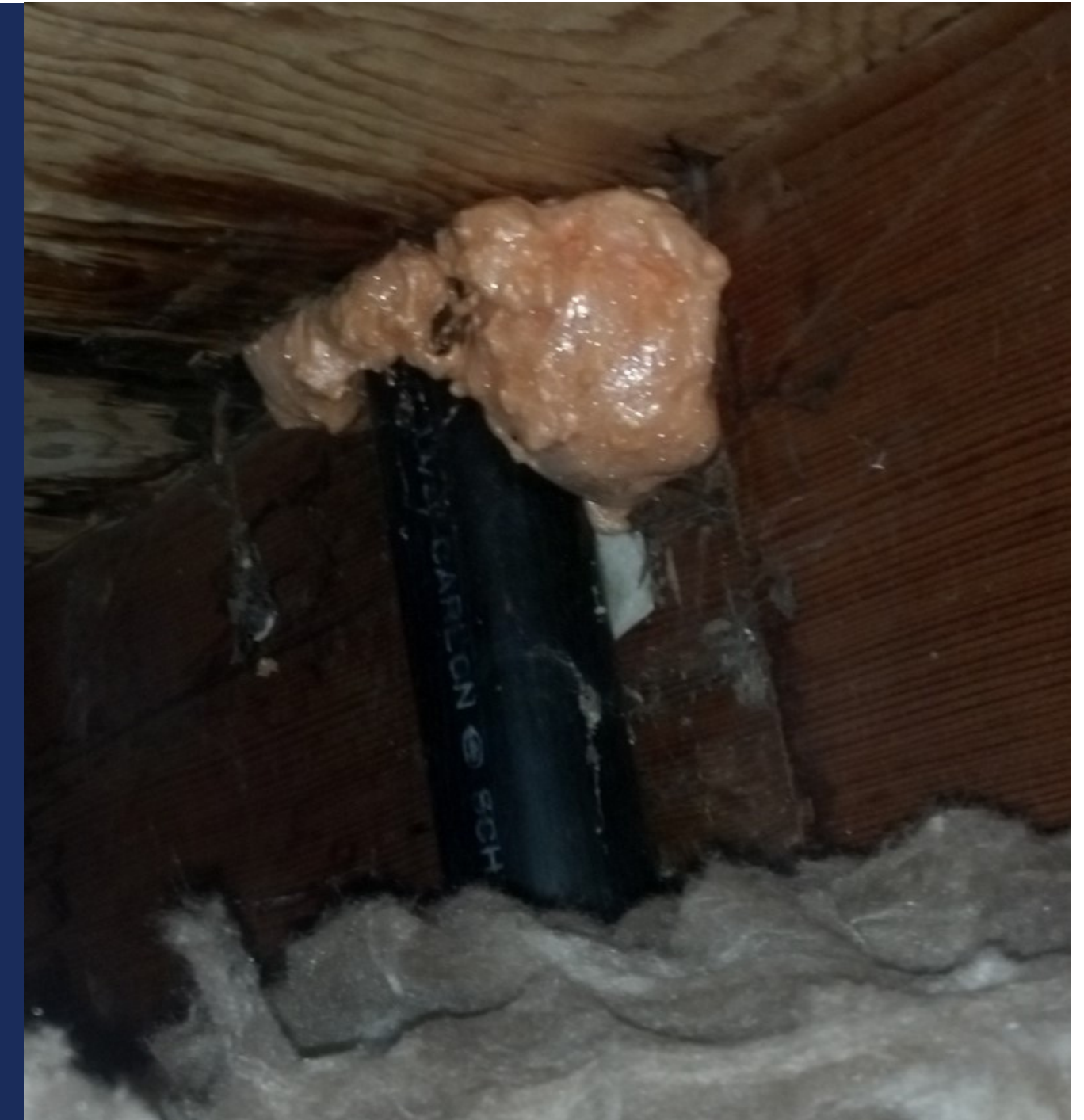


AS-
3.11

CRAWLSPACE / UNCOND. BASEMENT

Electrical and Pipe Penetrations that Lead to Attic

Foam, caulking. Rigid material sealed to crawl space/basement ceiling if opening larger than 1”.



AS-4.0

EXTERIOR WALLS

Plumbing and Electrical Penetrations



Foam /caulk/rigid moisture resistant material if opening larger than 1”.

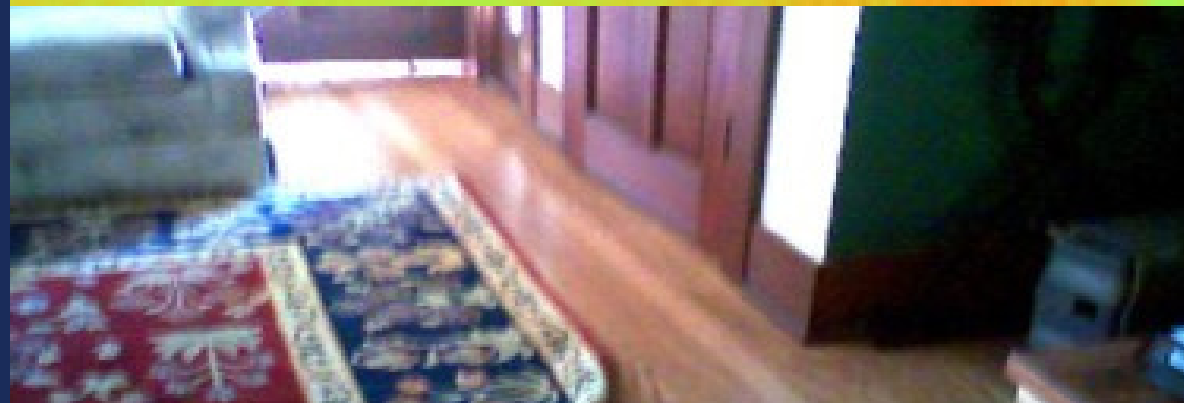
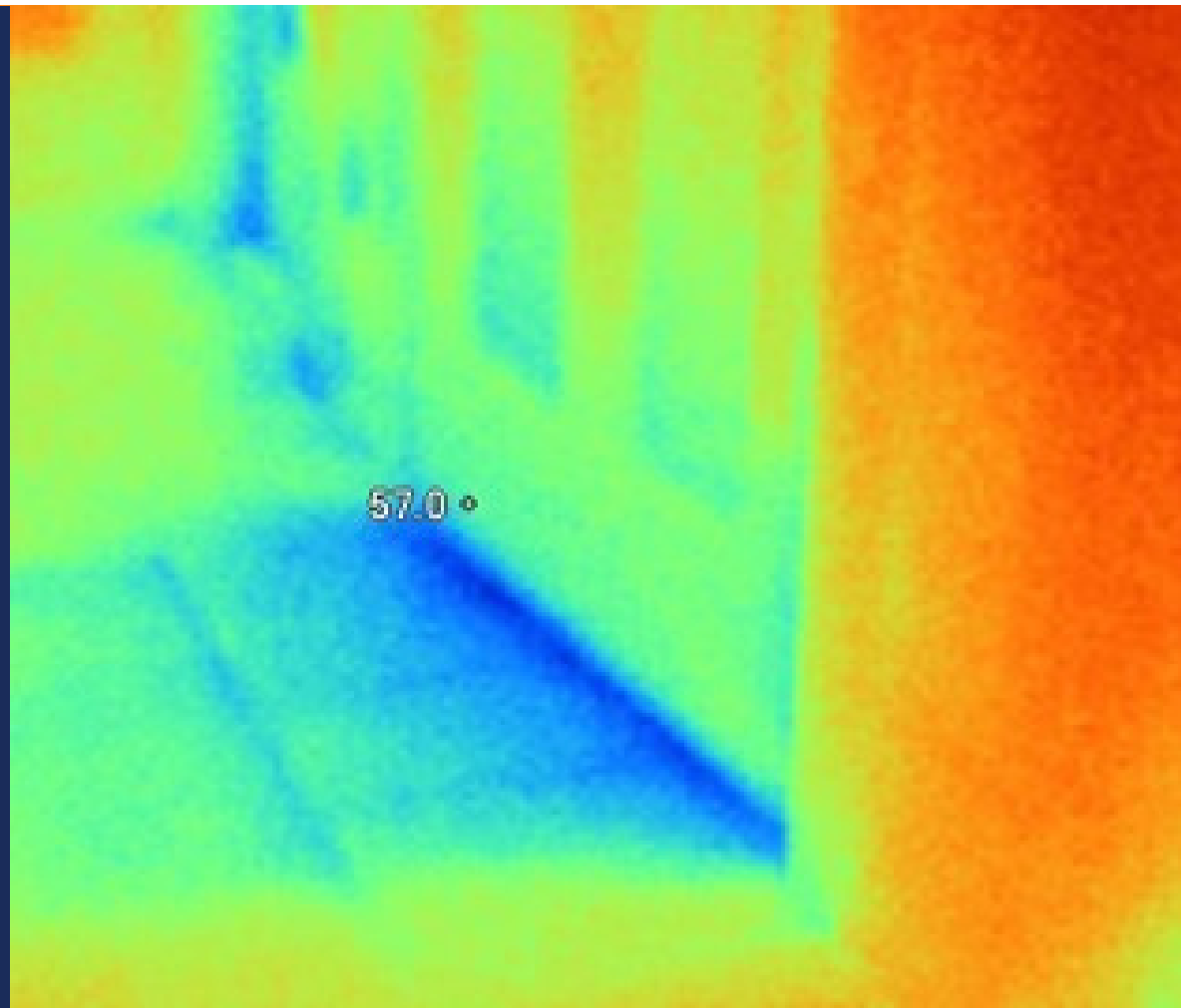


Also check under sinks

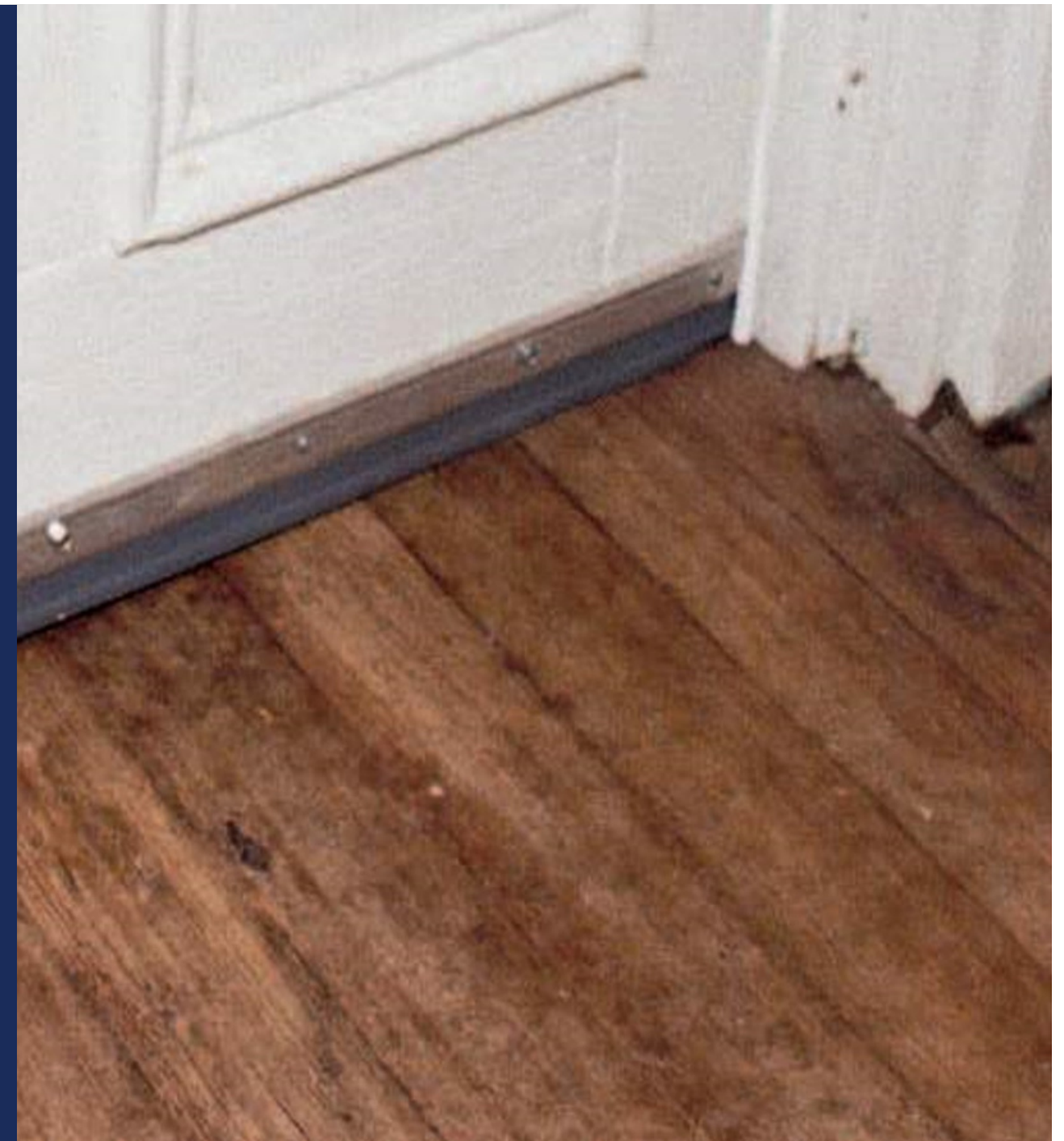


Doors and Windows

Weather stripping and door sweep adjusted to fit. Seal below threshold. Seal around trim at joints to wall.



Adjust or
add door
bottom
so it grips
a piece of
paper



Other Openings

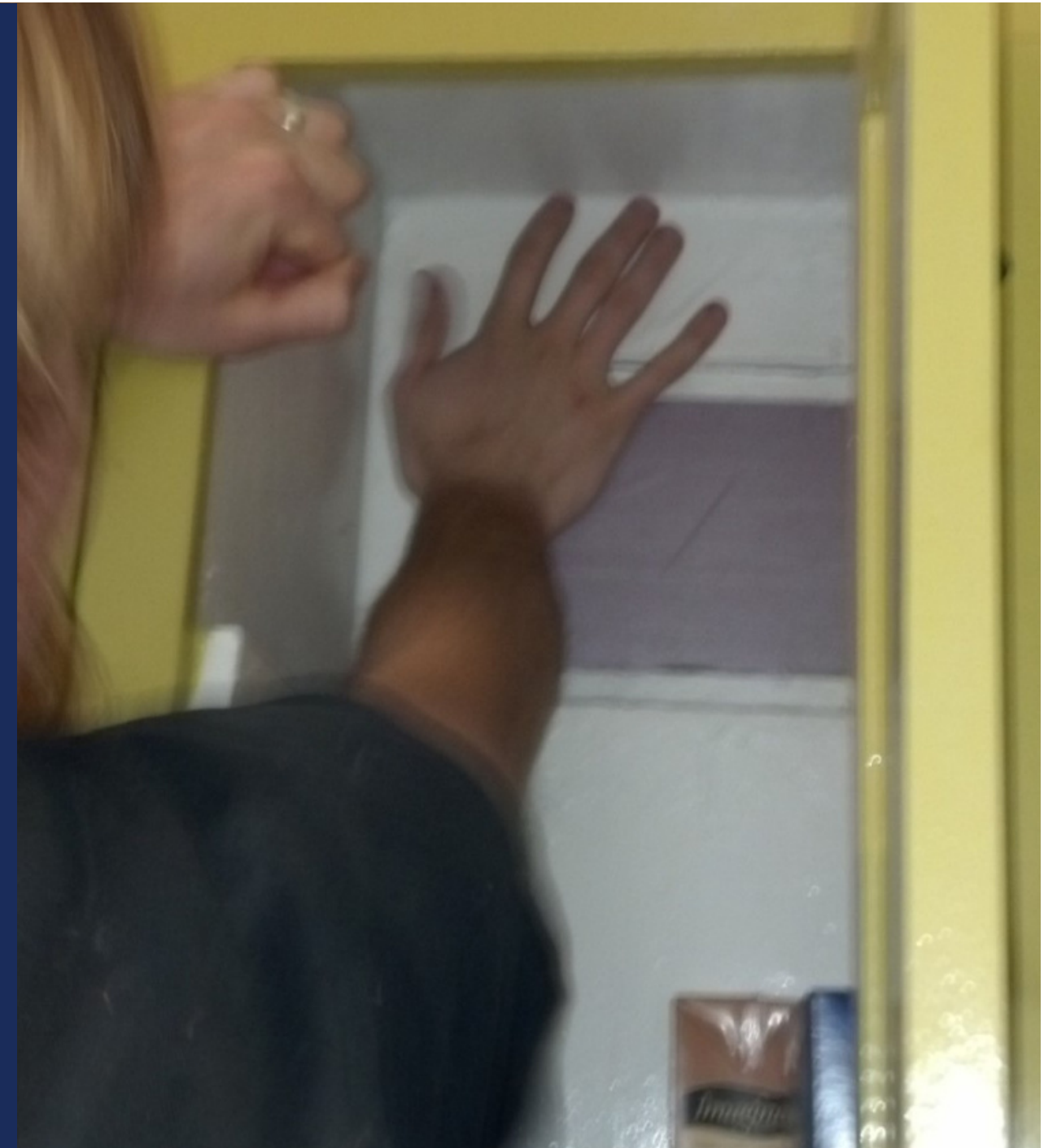
Seal with appropriate caulk, foam, or weather strip to create and effective air barrier



"Cooler cabinet"



**Foam block
can be
removed in
summer, or
cabinet
rebuilt with
insulation
and sealed
door**



AS-4.3

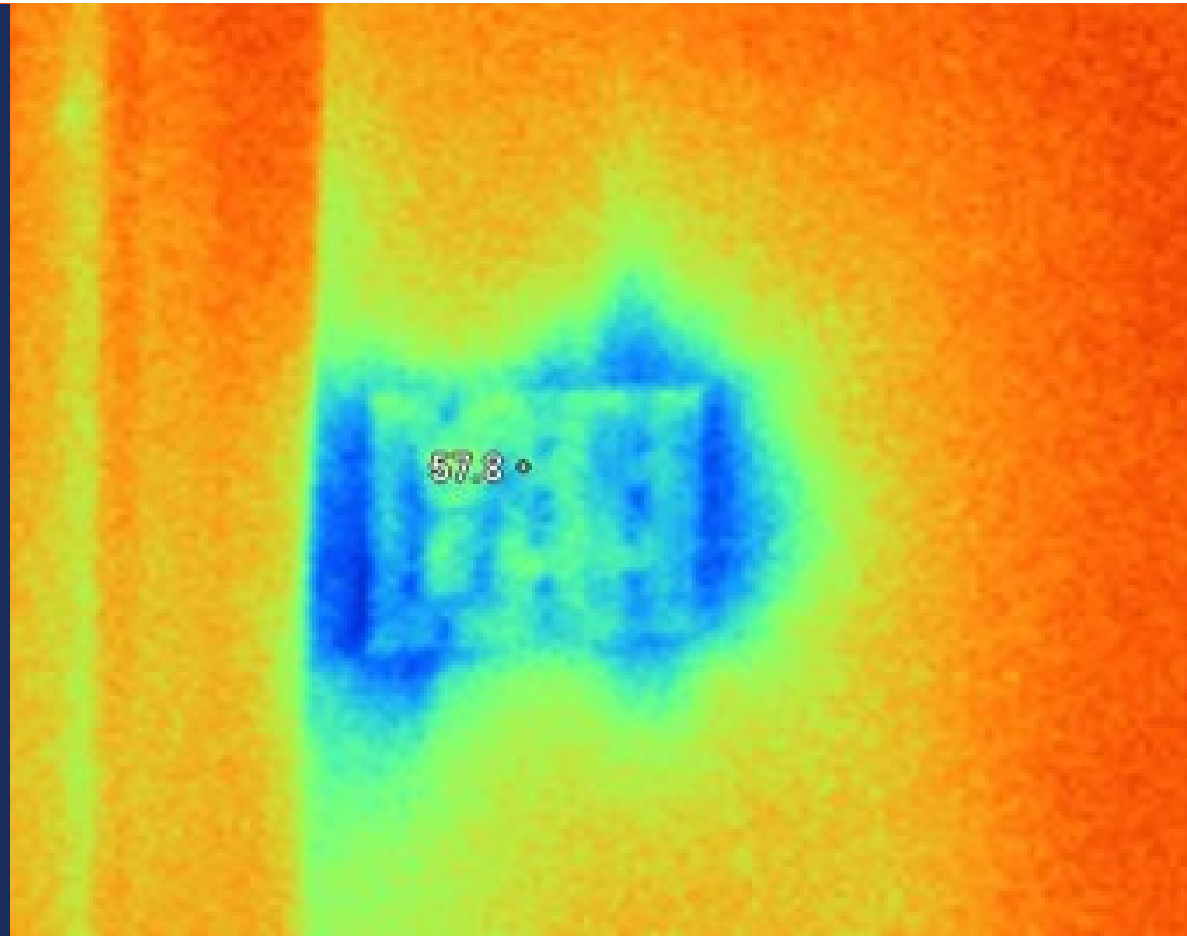
EXTERIOR WALLS

TURN OFF POWER FIRST



Electrical Boxes

Seal box to drywall. Do not put sealant or foam inside box. Wire openings may be sealed w/fire rated foam.



Seal with
foam
gasket
and/or air
tight
cover
plate

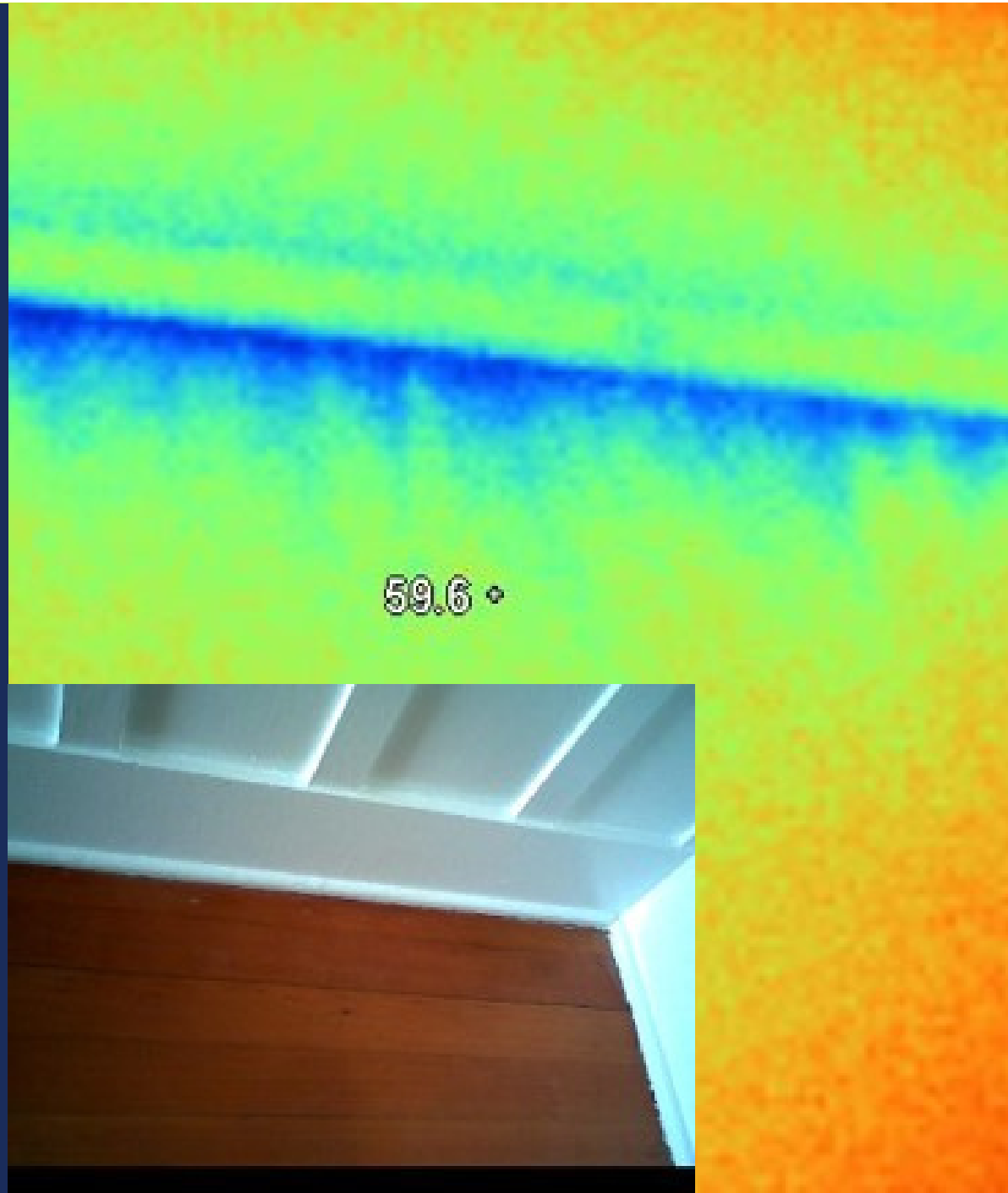


Baseboards

Seal joint to floor with water based caulk after vacuuming. Use clear on finished wood floors and wipe out with damp cloth

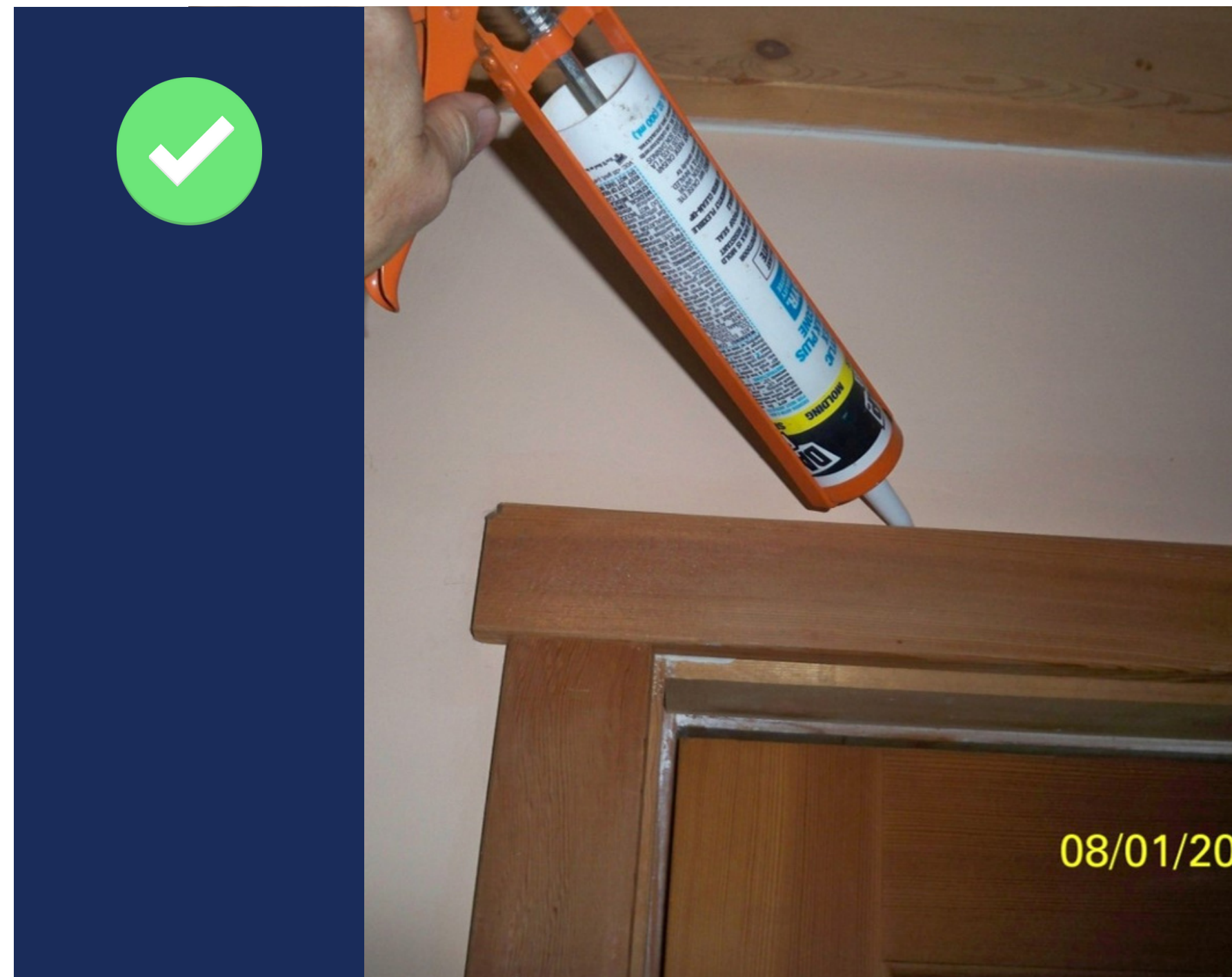
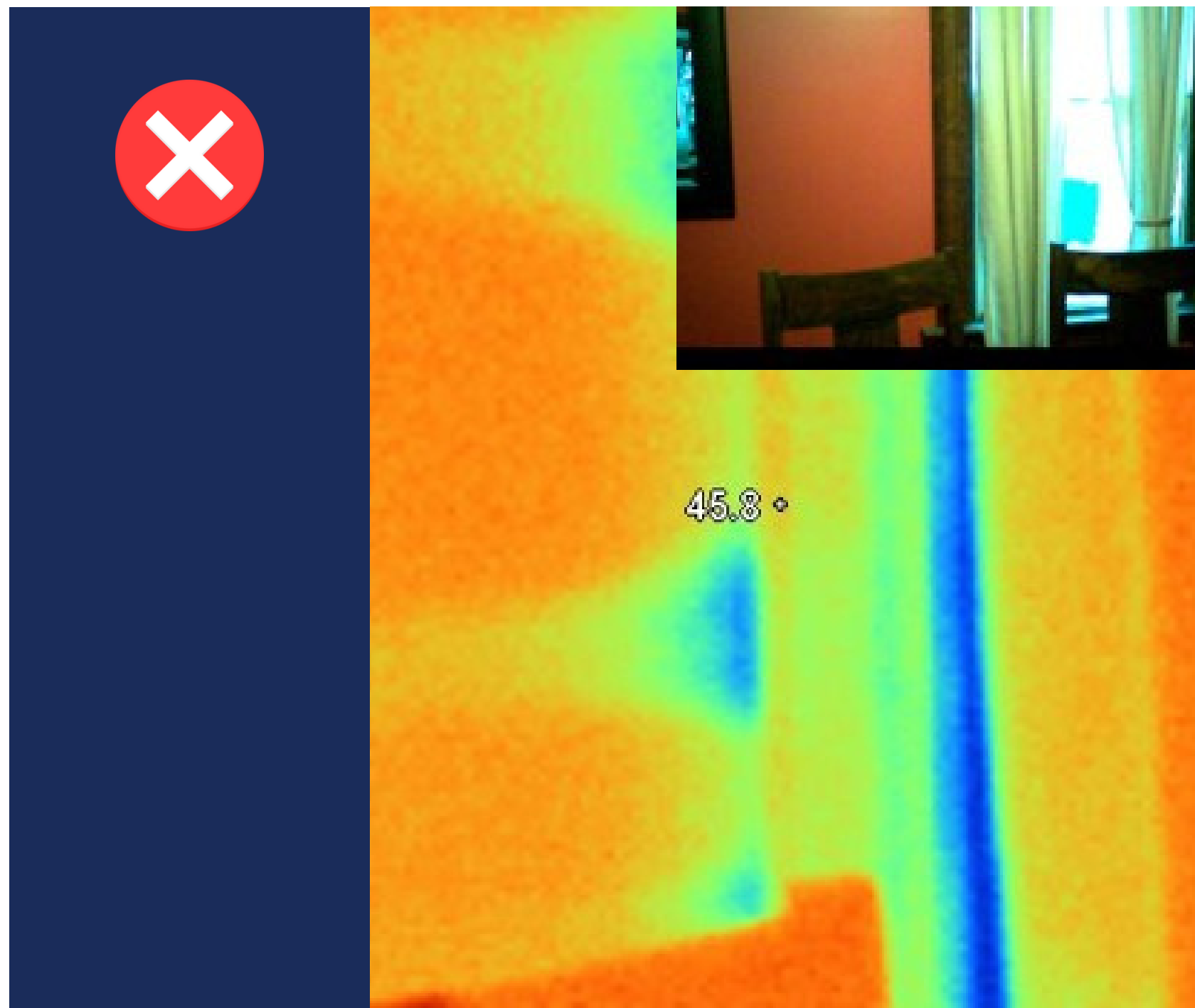


Blue
streaks
show air
leaks on
IR scan



Door and Window Trim

Caulk joints and trim to wall on all sides, including top of head trim
and bottom of lower trim



AS-4.6

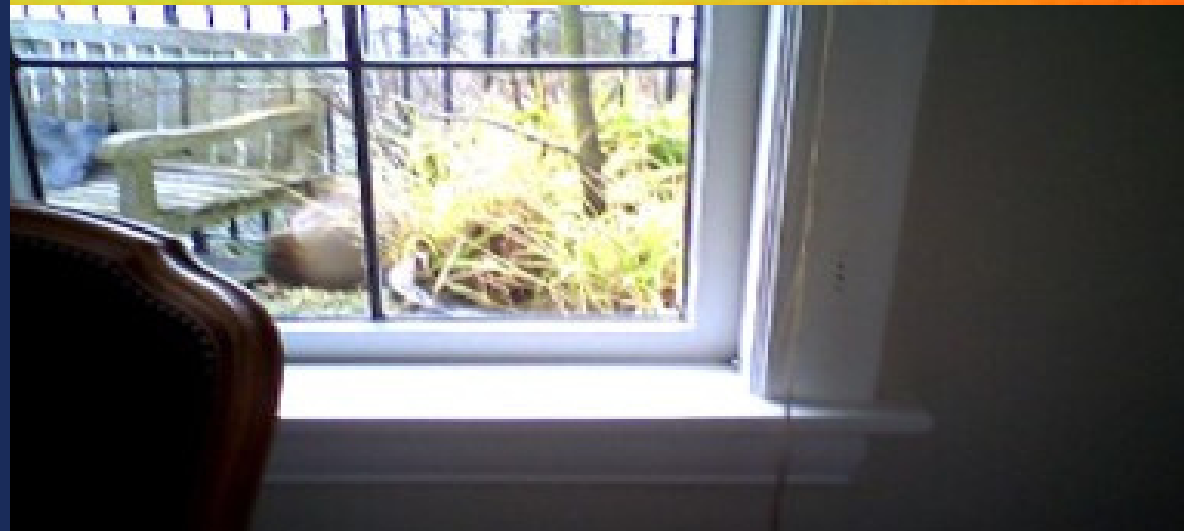
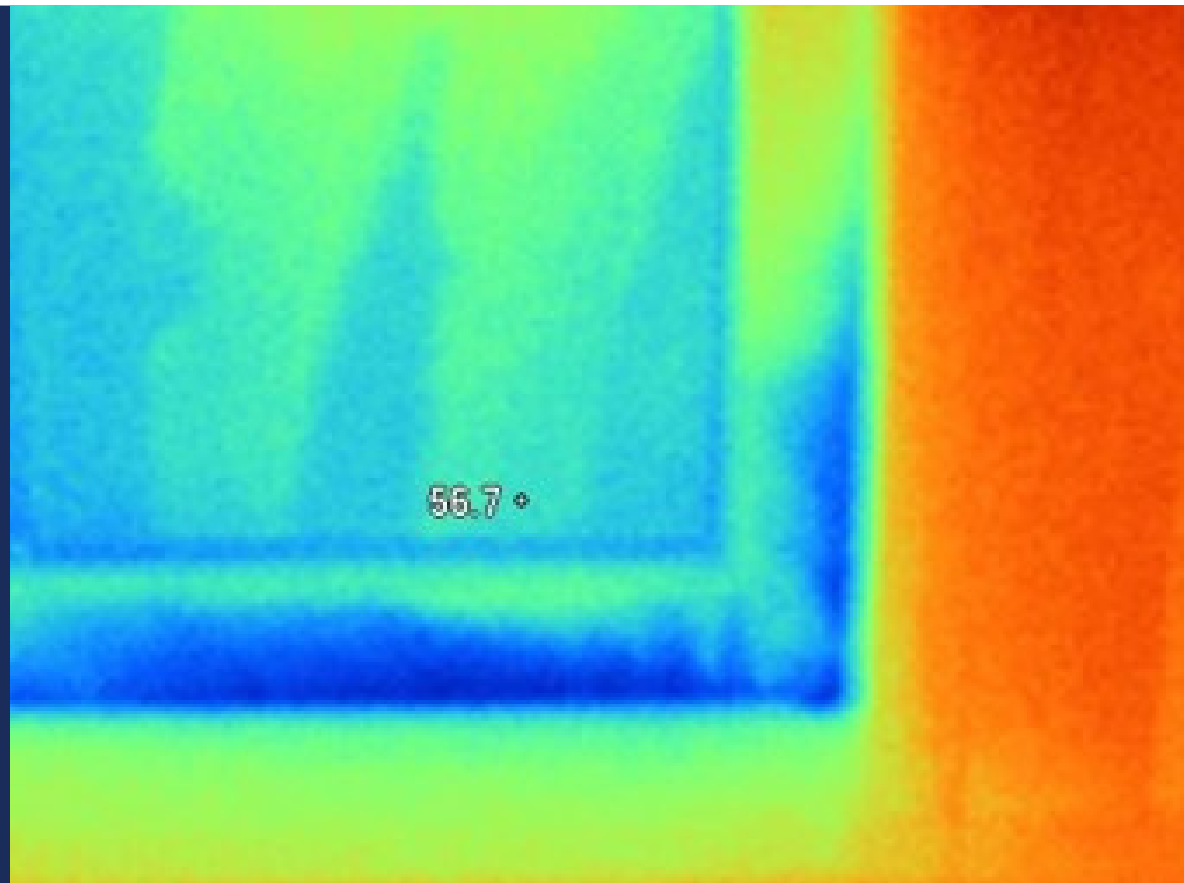
EXTERIOR WALLS

Window Weather-stripping

Weather stripping can be repaired or installed on double hung wood windows



Dark blue spray pattern shows poor weather-stripping



V-seal and pulley seals installed



VENTILATION - FAN SIZING



TABLE 403.8.1
Ventilation Rates For All Group R
Private Dwellings, Single and Multiple
(Continuously Operating Systems)

Floor Area (ft ²)	Bedrooms				
	0-1	2,3	4,5	6,7	>7
<500	30	40	45	55	60
500 - 1000	45	55	60	70	75
1001 - 1500	60	70	75	85	90
1501 - 2000	75	85	90	100	105
2001 - 2500	90	100	105	115	120
2501 - 3000	105	115	120	130	135
3001 - 3500	120	130	135	145	150
>3500	135	145	150	160	165

a. Ventilation rates in table are minimum outdoor airflow rates measured in cfm.

TO CALCULATE REQUIRED WHOLE HOUSE FAN RATE:

- Use Conditioned Area
- Use # Bedrooms
- Read Prescriptive Rate in Chart for 24 hr operation

Exhaust Vents and Ducts

Proper size/insulation for bath/laundry exhaust ducts. Use the table from Mechanical Code (MV 107.120) in Specifications



**Flex duct
over 6 ft
and not
insulated**



**Exhaust
fans ducts
are
insulated
and smooth
walled
metal pipe.
Use flex for
short
connections**



Exhaust Vents and Ducts

Proper size/insulation for bath/laundry exhaust ducts
Use table MV 107.120 in Specifications

Note: 4" duct is limited for 100 cfm fans

Note: 4" Flex duct is very limited for 80 cfm fans

Note: Add 15 ft for each elbow

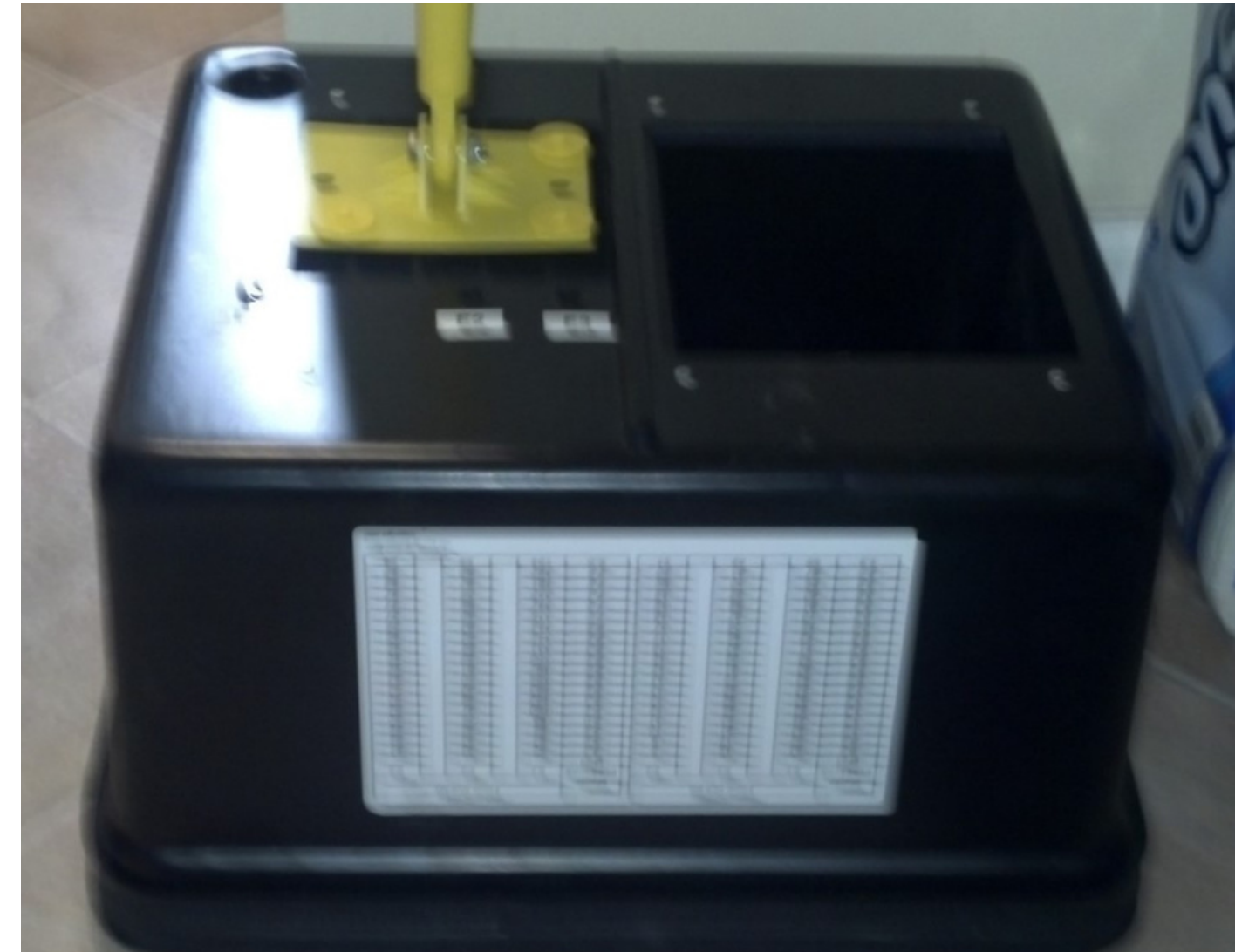
Duct Type	HVAC Flex Duct				Smooth Hard Duct				
	Fan Rating in CFM	50	80	100	125	50	80	100	125
Duct Diameter	Maximum Duct Length in Feet								
3"	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed	5	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed	not allowed
4"	56	4	not allowed	not allowed	114	31	10	not allowed	not allowed
5"	unlimited	81	42	16	unlimited	152	91	51	unlimited
6"	unlimited	unlimited	158	91	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	168	unlimited
7"	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited	unlimited
Table assumes no elbows. Deduct 15 ft of allowable duct length for each elbow.									

Testing Fan Flow

If fan is working and ducted correctly, assume 25 cfm per bath and 50cfm for kitchen. Testing fan gives whole house ventilation credit



**See RESNET chapter 8 for simple
bag or box testing methods**



**Flow box works with manometer.
Both methods are easy and fast!**

Required at Audit

- Ambient CO test
- CO test at first register with furnace on
- CO test in mechanical room with furnace and water heater on


Required at Install

- Install PSE CO monitor
- TEST- IN and TEST- OUT per BPI Building Analyst standard for:
 - Worst case CAZ depressurization
 - No spillage after 5 minutes
 - Warm up 10 minutes, then test CO in flue. Apply BPI action levels or call PSE if over 75 ppm
 - Warm up and test draft pressure if test hole is present.



**Refer to chart on
next page for PSE
actions** →

Action Levels for call to UTILITY Gas First Response

Test Result	and/or	Test Result	Test Result
0 – 25 ppm CO in undiluted flue gas	and	Fails Spillage/Draft at worst case or natural at 60 seconds and re-test at 5 minutes	Contact PSE GFR and wait for technician to arrive; Provide Customer with Health and Safety Advisement
>75 ppm CO in undiluted flue gas	and	Passes Spillage/Draft at worst case or natural	
Ambient CO > 3ppm	and	Any condition	
Gas leaks detected by smell or Detector	and	Any condition	
CAZ test > 3Pa negative	and	Any condition	
			Inform Customer; Provide Customer with Health and Safety Advisement

Call PSE at 1-888-225-5773 or call 911, but don't use your landline phone, which may cause a spark

Visual Inspection



Vent damaged,
sloped down, or
rusted out



Flame rollout or burn
marks at bottom
access panel



Poor design, too
many elbows, long
horizontal runs



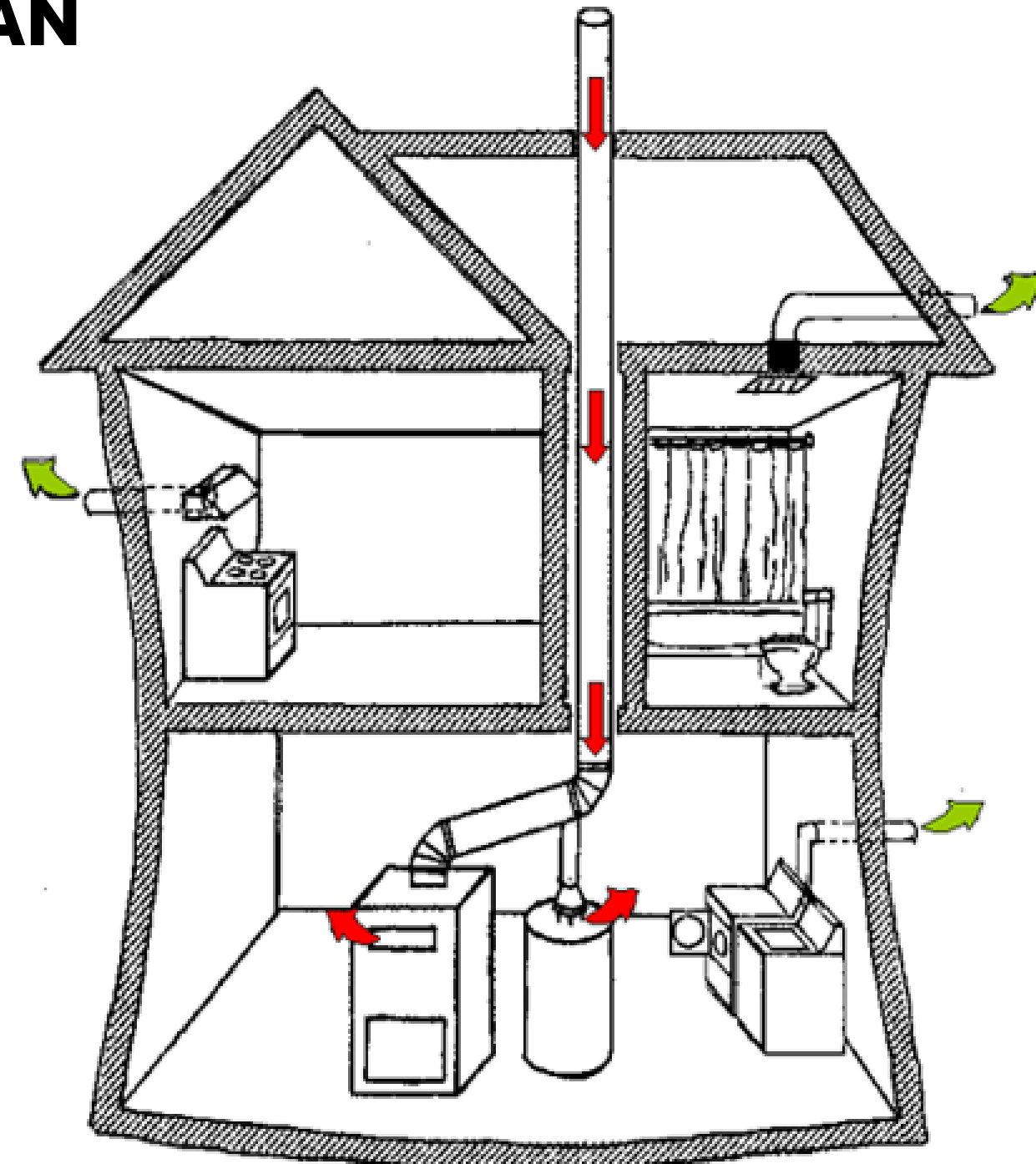
Corrosion marks at
draft diverter
indicate spillage

**NEGATIVE PRESSURE CAUSED BY FANS CAN
BACKDRAFT GAS APPLIANCES**

Consider:

- +Two bath fans: @ 50 cfm each
- +Kitchen fan: @ 250 cfm
- +Dryer: @ 300 cfm
- = **600 cfm** exhausted from house

+Add in stack effect and wind
= **not enough combustion air**
THEN think what happens when
we make the home more air tight?



CAZ (Combustion Appliance Zone) Test

- **Locate the CAZ.**
- **Set the house in winter condition.**
- **Set up manometer correctly with hose to outside. Read the baseline pressure in CAZ.**
- **Turn on air handler and set bedroom doors – record AH effect.**
- **Turn on all fans – kitchen, bath, clothes dryer. Record worst case.**
- **Change of negative 3 Pa is the limit.**
- **Inform the customer – Provide and Explain**



Spillage



BPI - 60 sec
RESNET ch 8 - 5 min
PSE - 5 min



CO in Flue Gas



**Test draft if test hole exists – 12”
above first elbow**

- Warm up 10 minutes
- Zero the meter outside
- Test ppm CO in the throat of flue - to test un-diluted reading

**Report your test results on
the WEC sticker**

Remember...

the whole house is a system!





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