
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA UFGS-07 27 10.00 10 (May 2014)

Preparing Activity: USACE UFGS-07 08 27.00 10 (February 2013)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2016

SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION 07 - THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

SECTION 07 27 10.00 10

BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM

05/14

PART 1 GENERAL

- 1.1 SUMMARY
- 1.2 REFERENCES
- 1.3 DEFINITIONS
 - 1.3.1 Air Barrier Accessory
 - 1.3.2 Air Barrier Assembly
 - 1.3.3 Air Barrier Component
 - 1.3.4 Air Barrier Envelope
 - 1.3.5 Air Barrier Material
 - 1.3.6 Air Barrier System
 - 1.3.7 Air Leakage Rate
 - 1.3.8 Air Leakage
 - 1.3.9 Air Permeance
 - 1.3.10 Environmental Separator
- 1.4 PREPARATORY PHASE OR PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE
- 1.5 SUBMITTALS
- 1.6 AIR BARRIER ENVELOPE SURFACE AREA AND LEAKAGE REQUIREMENTS
- 1.7 AIR BARRIER INSPECTOR
- 1.8 DESIGN REVIEW

PART 2 PRODUCTS

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 QUALITY CONTROL
 - 3.1.1 Documentation and Reporting
 - 3.1.2 Construction Mock-Up
 - 3.1.3 Quality Control Testing And Inspection
- 3.2 REPAIR AND PROTECTION

-- End of Section Table of Contents --

USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA UFGS-07 27 10.00 10 (May 2014)

Preparing Activity: USACE UFGS-07 08 27.00 10 (February 2013)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2016

SECTION 07 27 10.00 10

BUILDING AIR BARRIER SYSTEM 05/14

NOTE: This guide specification covers contractor responsibilities, quality control, and maximum leakage requirements of the constructed air barrier system. This specification must be accompanied by plans showing and detailing the air barrier; it is not intended to stand alone in any set of construction documents. This specification is intended for use on new construction and additions, and on renovations involving major upgrade to the building envelope.

Adhere to UFC 1-300-02 Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable items(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

PART 1 GENERAL

NOTE: UFC 3-101-01 Architecture gives air barrier system requirements for new construction and renovations.

Testing of the air barrier system is covered in the companion UFGS 07 05 23 PRESSURE TESTING AN AIR BARRIER SYSTEM FOR AIR TIGHTNESS. If air barrier system testing is required by the UFC, the testing specification must accompany this specification in

the construction documents.

This specification is applicable to air barrier systems installed in new building construction and in major renovations involving upgrade to the building envelope; it is not applicable to unconditioned buildings. This specification is intended to define Contractor responsibilities for the construction of the air barrier system across the six sides of a building that when installed properly will control the infiltration or exfiltration of air through the air barrier system. A tight building is essential to a properly functioning HVAC system, to reduce energy consumption, and to prevent problems arising from excessive infiltration or exfiltration into or out of the environmentally conditioned spaces.

UFC 3-101-01 Architecture is recommended reading for the designer. Also recommended is "Air Barrier Systems in Buildings" by Wagdy Anis, FAIA; available at <http://www.wbdg.org/resources/airbarriers.php>.

AIR BARRIER SYSTEM CONCEPTS AND DESIGNER NOTES:

1. Design a continuous air barrier system to control air leakage into, or out of, the conditioned space.
2. On drawings dedicated to the air barrier system, identify the surface boundary of the building air barrier system in plan and in building section views. Think of the air barrier system as a sealed balloon.
3. Keep in mind that window and door components are part of the building air barrier system. One must be able to trace a continuous plane of air-tightness throughout each air barrier system envelope.
4. Of course, intake, exhaust, and relief dampers are part of the air barrier system. If these dampers are not located at or near the building wall, then the duct between the air barrier in the exterior wall and the damper is also part of the air barrier system and must be well sealed.
5. Walls of ventilated crawl spaces logically cannot be the boundary of the air barrier system. Nor can the roof above a ventilated attic be part of an air barrier system.
6. Defining the air barrier system boundary is the responsibility of the building designer. Plan views should show the horizontal outline (by dashed lines) of the air barrier system and any individual air barrier zones. Rooms with permanent fixed openings to the outdoor environment cannot be included in the air barrier envelope because such openings would represent a hole in the air barrier envelope (the

balloon).

7. Building and/or wall sections should show the vertical outline (by dashed lines) of the air barrier system from floor to roof or ceiling.

8. Wall and roof sections and details should show the location of the air barrier membrane within the exterior building envelope.

9. Air barrier material located on the interior side of the insulation is subject less expansion and contraction than if located on the outer side.

10. Air barrier materials that also serve as interior finishes are discouraged because such materials are subject to damage, difficult to seal, and often compromised by occupant penetrations.

11. The air barrier material is sometimes the same material as the water resistive layer. Where vapor retarders are required, the vapor retarder will act as an air barrier. The designer is advised to consider the vapor permeance of all materials and their relative position within the thermal envelope. Air barrier membranes may have low water vapor permeance and act as intended or unintended vapor retarders. Other materials used with the thermal envelope may also have low water vapor permeance. Careful consideration regarding the location of such materials is crucial to avoid vapor barrier temperature below the dewpoint temperature of the air on either side, and to avoid double vapor barriers and trapped condensation within the thermal envelope with ensuing mold problems and material failure problems. The thermal resistance, vapor permeance, and relative thermal position of the component materials must be selected such that at all locations within the envelope, the dew point temperature is less than the local surface temperature.

12. Keep in mind that air barrier membranes must withstand forces due to positive and negative pressures caused by wind. As a point of reference, many roofs are designed for a wind uplift pressure of 4.3 kPa 90 lb/sq.ft. Building wraps are particularly susceptible to wind forces unless sandwiched between rigid wall components (example: sheathing and board insulation). Otherwise, wraps may experience excessive flexing and stressing and point loading of the securing fasteners.

13. On the drawings, identify each air barrier material, membrane, coating, window component, door component, dampers, and other components that compose the continuous air barrier envelope. Materials that are part of the designated continuous air barrier system must be identified as such.

Although many materials used in exterior assemblies are air tight, they may or may not serve as part of the designated continuous air barrier system.

14. In a roof assembly, locate the air barrier material on the inside of the insulation and attached to a durable substrate.

15. Detail the connection of roof and wall air barrier materials. The roof-wall interface has been the source of major air infiltration and exfiltration in the past due to the many irregularly shaped decking and structural support members intersecting at this point, and insufficient attention to detail to the air barrier system at this location. Although sequencing the connection of the roof-wall air barriers is the Contractor's responsibility, drawing notes suggesting a sequence of the trades may serve as helpful reminders to the installer.

16. Detail the connection of wall and floor air barrier materials.

17. Detail the connection of the wall air barrier materials to window and door components.

18. Detail the penetrations of the air barrier envelope by pipe, ducts, and conduit showing the method of sealing the penetration.

19. Detail the air barrier material to be continuous under or around all electrical boxes and panels, plumbing fixture boxes, and other items affecting air barrier system continuity. Do not penetrate the air barrier envelope with lighting fixtures. Continuity and air tightness is easier to achieve when air barriers materials are located outboard of the cavities that contain wiring, conduit, and plumbing.

20. In other specification sections, specify the air barrier materials used in the system. As defined by The Air Barrier Association of America (ABAA) all air barrier materials must have an air permeance less than 0.02 L/s-m^2 0.004 CFM/sq-ft at 75 Pa when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178.

21. Identify the allowable leakage rates of windows, exterior doors, curtain wall assemblies, skylights, dampers, and all other such air barrier components in the specification sections covering these components.

22. Note that the Energy Star program has no air leakage requirement for windows and doors. However, ASHRAE 90.1 contains maximum leakage values for fenestration and doors determined in accordance with NFRC 400. These are minimal requirements and do not

represent state of the art. The IECC standard contains leakage limits for doors and windows that may be useful as a guideline. Be sure the specifications for fenestration and doors include maximum air leakage values.

23. Leakage rates for sectional type overhead doors are published by manufacturers, however, there is no known manufacturer who publishes tested leakage performance for roll-up type overhead door assemblies. For roll-up type doors, specify the best weatherstripping available in the specification section covering overhead doors and specify a maximum leakage when such ratings are available.

24. Where louvered smoke ventilation openings are used at the top of elevator shafts, provide a motorized damper which is sprung normally open and held closed by the damper actuator. Connect the actuator to the fire alarm system to open the damper upon a building alarm. Refer to IBC Section 3004 Hoistway Venting.

25. Provide tight sealing dampers and controls to close all ventilation or make-up air intakes and exhausts during inactive or unoccupied periods. In the HVAC and building controls specification sections, specify all intake, relief, and exhaust dampers to be AMCA 511 leakage Class 1A (15.2 L/s/square meter@250 Pa(3 CFM/sq.ft. @ 1 in.w.c)).

26. Often, there is but one air barrier envelope in a building and this single envelope may enclose the entire volume of the building or a portion of the building.

27. However, some buildings call for multiple air barrier envelopes. An example is in a vehicle maintenance facility; the air conditioned administrative office area must have an air barrier envelope system complete and separate from the air barrier envelope serving the maintenance area so that the admin area air barrier system is not nullified during warm weather when the vehicle maintenance bay doors are open. The common wall between the two areas is a part of the air barrier envelope for both areas. Therefore, the common wall must be tightly constructed and must include an air barrier material. Note that, in this case, the common wall is included in the calculation of the air barrier surface area.

28. Sometimes the entire air barrier envelope cannot be tested at once. An example is a building with multiple living quarters separated by full height partitions and without an interior corridor. If there is no discernable air path connecting the rooms (such as interior doorways or common ceiling plenums), testing the entire building air barrier

envelope is precluded.

29. In this case, portions of the air barrier envelope should be tested. Selected rooms must be air pressure tested to determine the leakage through the portion of the air barrier envelope shared by the selected rooms. On the drawings, identify representative rooms at the exterior corners and rooms not at building corners to be tested, and in this specification, give the room number air barrier envelope area and leakage requirements for each room to be tested. Note the the air barrier envelope surface area is only that portion of air barrier perimeter envelope shared by the room, it is not the entire room surface area. Testing in this situation requires pressurizing adjacent rooms so that there is no room-to-room air leakage. For a description of the test process, Refer to UFGS 07 05 23 PRESSURE TESTING AN AIR BARRIER SYSTEM FOR AIR TIGHTNESS paragraph Pressure Testing a Multiple Isolated Zoned Building. Where a number of rooms have the same dimensions, the drawings should indicate that the test room will either be the room indicated or a room of the same size selected by the Contracting Officer.

30. On the drawings, the designer must identify the envelopes to be tested, usually by number. Refer to paragraph AIR BARRIER ENVELOPE SURFACE AREA AND LEAKAGE REQUIREMENTS.

31. Calculate the air barrier envelope surface area (sq. m(sq.ft.)) for each envelope to be tested. This is the surface area of the volume enclosed by each air barrier envelope to be tested (includes floors, walls, fenestration, doors, and roof). On the drawings or in this specification, indicated the surface area for each air barrier envelope to be tested.

32. There are two tests for each envelope; an "Architectural Only Test", and an "Architectural Plus HVAC System Test". The Architectural Only Test checks the leaking through the the architectural portions of the envelope and allows some sealing of many HVAC components. The Architectural Plus HVAC System checks the leakage from the entire building in an unoccupied condition and allows no temporary masking or sealing of mechanical or HVAC components such as dampers, flues and vents.

33. Indicate the allowable leakage rate of each air barrier envelope ($___ \text{ L/s-m}^2 (___ \text{ CFM/sq.ft. @ 75 Pa})$). Refer to UFC 3-101-01. Use the UFC maximum allowed values or less for the Architectural Only Test.

34. To the Architectural Only Test maximum leakage rate, add an allowance for the HVAC system leakage

rate. An arbitrary allowance of 0.25 L/s-m^2 0.05 CFM/sq.ft. is suggested. This higher leakage rate is the Architectural Plus HVAC System Test maximum leakage rate. In other words, if the Architectural Only Test allowable leakage rate is X, the Architectural Plus HVAC System Test allowable leakage rate is $X + 0.25 \text{ L/s-m}^2$ 0.05 CFM/sq.ft.

Example:

- Architectural Only Test: 1.27 L/s-sq m $0.25 \text{ CFM/sq.ft. @ 75 Pa.}$
- Architectural Plus HVAC System Test: 1.5 L/s-m^2 $0.30 \text{ CFM/sq.ft. @ 75 Pa.}$

35. Next, calculate and indicate the maximum test leakage in L/s (CFM) for each air barrier envelope and for each type test.

36. Renovations: Refer to UFC 3-101-01 for requirements. This specification is used on renovations if a major upgrade to the building envelope is involved. However, the UFC offers guidance on prioritizing the sealing of existing building envelopes based on funding.

37. Additions: Where a new addition shares a wall with an existing building, the designer has two options:

- a) put an air barrier assembly in the common wall and treat the new addition as a separate test zone, or
- b) indicate that doors and other openings in the common wall will be temporarily sealed during the test, and identify a portion of the existing building that can be closed and pressurized with separate pressurization equipment so that there is no differential pressure across the common wall during the test.

38. Humidified Rooms: A humidified space within an unhumidified building (example: computer equipment room) should be located as an interior room and not located on the building perimeter envelope. Otherwise pay close attention to the potential for condensation within the perimeter envelope during times of cold weather.

39. Copy and complete the checklist below and include it in the Architectural Design Analysis.

AIR BARRIER SYSTEM DESIGNER CHECKLIST

Drawings:

- ___ 1. Air barrier system drawings are included in the plans. (More than one drawing may be required. It may be necessary to provide a plan for each floor.)
- ___ 2. A reduced size plan and elevation views of

the building indicating the desired perimeter boundary of each air barrier envelope is included.

___ 3. The air barrier envelopes to be tested are shown and given a unique number for reference as applicable.

___ 4. Details showing how the wall air barrier assembly is joined to the roof air barrier assembly are provided.

___ 5. Details showing how the wall air barrier material is joined to the floor / foundation are provided.

___ 6. Details showing how the wall air barrier material is joined to the window components are provided.

___ 7. Details showing how the wall air barrier material is joined to the door components are provided.

___ 8. Details are provided showing the air barrier system at expansion and isolation joints as applicable.

___ 9. Details are provided showing the method of sealing penetrations of the air barrier envelope at the wall, roof, or floor by conduit, piping, cables, etc.

___ 10. Details showing how the air barrier materials are routed around wall and roof discontinuities are provided (soffits, overhangs, offsets, vestibules, gables, ridges, eaves, etc).

___ 11. In the wall and roof sections, materials and accessories that constitute the air barrier system are clearly identified. Examples: board materials, liquid applied coatings, spray applied foams, tape, calks, sealants.

___ 12. In the wall and roof sections, components and assemblies that constitute the air barrier system are clearly identified. Examples: windows, doors, skylights.

Note: The following are examples for air barrier materials:

- Cast-in-place concrete
- Glass
- Metal
- Spray polyurethane foam
- Spray polyethylene foam
- Extruded polystyrene
- Low permeance building wrap products.
- Liquid applied one and two component materials

Note: The following cannot serve as air barrier materials:

- Concrete block
- Expanded polystyrene foam
- Building paper
- Open cell foam
- High permeance house wraps
- Perlite board
- Fiberboard
- Glass fiber rigid board
- Cellulose insulation
- Metal roof decking
- Standing seam roof

Specifications:

___ 13. Air barrier membranes and their air permeance and water vapor permeance are specified in other specification sections. Examples: Mechanically fastened sheet films, fluid-applied membranes, self-adhering membranes, spray-applied foams.

Air barrier materials have a maximum air permeance of 0.02 L/s-m^2 0.004 CFM/sq.ft. of surface area at a pressure difference of 75 Pa. Films, membranes, and coatings intended as air barrier components must meet this rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E 2178.

___ 14. The allowable leakage requirements of window, curtain wall, and door components is specified in other specification sections.

___ 15. The allowable leakage requirements of HVAC intake and exhaust dampers is specified in other specification sections.

Calculations:

___ 16. The surface area (sq. m(sq.ft.)) of each air barrier envelope to be tested has been calculated.

___ 17. The maximum allowable leakage (L/s(CFM) for both the Architectural Only Test and the Architectural Plus HVAC System Test has been calculated and shown for each air barrier envelope to be tested.

___ 18. Moisture migration and dewpoint calculations have been performed. WUFI software available from Oak Ridge National Laboratory or similar moisture migration analysis software is recommended.

Note: Air barrier materials will have low air permeance by definition. However, beware of the

vapor permeance of air barrier membranes. For example, if the air barrier material has a low vapor permeance, it may act as an effective vapor retarder. With this in mind, the location of the membrane within the wall or roof relative to the thermal insulation becomes important. Be sure that the vapor permeance and location has been considered by the design. Perform vapor transmission calculations or dew point calculations as required to assure that moisture condensation within the building envelope will not occur.

HVAC Note: The HVAC designer should coordinate with the architectural designer regarding the indoor temperature and humidity conditions and the simultaneously occurring outdoor air conditions. With this information the architectural designer can determine the envelope component configuration conducive to maintaining a dry thermal envelope.

(End Designer Checklist)

1.1 SUMMARY

This Section specifies the construction and quality control of the installation of an air barrier system. Construct the air barrier system indicated, taking responsibility for the means, methods, and workmanship of the installation of the air barrier system. The air barrier must be contiguous and connected across all surfaces of the enclosed air barrier envelope indicated. The maximum leakage requirements of individual air barrier components and materials are specified in the other specification sections covering these items. [

NOTE: Refer to UFC 3-101-01 to determine when testing is required. If testing is required, retain the bracketed paragraph below and include the referenced testing specification section in the construction documents.

This section also defines the maximum allowable leakage of the final air barrier system. The workmanship must be adequate to meet the maximum allowable leakage requirements of this specification. Test the assembled air barrier system to demonstrate that the building envelope is properly sealed and insulated. Passing the air barrier system leakage test and thermography test will result in system acceptance. Conform air barrier system leakage and thermography testing and reporting to the requirements of Section 07 05 23 PRESSURE TESTING AN AIR BARRIER SYSTEM FOR AIR TIGHTNESS.]

1.2 REFERENCES

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in

the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a Reference Identifier (RID) outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D4541	(2009; E 2010) Pull-Off Strength of Coatings Using Portable Adhesion Testers
------------	---

1.3 DEFINITIONS

The following terms as they apply to this section:

1.3.1 Air Barrier Accessory

Products designated to maintain air tightness between air barrier materials, air barrier assemblies and air barrier components, to fasten them to the structure of the building, or both (e.g., sealants, tapes, backer rods, transition membranes, fasteners, strapping, primers).

1.3.2 Air Barrier Assembly

The combination of air barrier materials and air barrier accessories that are designated and designed within the environmental separator to act as a continuous barrier to the movement of air through the environmental separator.

1.3.3 Air Barrier Component

Pre-manufactured elements such as windows, doors, dampers and service elements that are installed in the environmental separator.

1.3.4 Air Barrier Envelope

The combination of air barrier assemblies and air barrier components, connected by air barrier accessories that are designed to provide a continuous barrier to the movement of air through an environmental separator. There may be more than one air barrier envelope in a single building. Also known as Air Barrier System.

1.3.5 Air Barrier Material

A building material that is designed and constructed to provide the primary resistance to airflow through an air barrier assembly.

1.3.6 Air Barrier System

Same as AIR BARRIER ENVELOPE.

1.3.7 Air Leakage Rate

The rate of airflow (L/sCFM) driven through a unit surface area (sq. msq.ft.) of an assembly or system by a unit static pressure difference (Pa) across the assembly. (example: 1.27 L/s-m² 0.25 CFM/sq.ft. @ 75 Pa)

1.3.8 Air Leakage

The total airflow (L/sCFM) driven through the air barrier system by a unit static pressure difference (Pa) across the air barrier envelope. (example: 3070 L/s 6500 CFM @ 75 Pa)

1.3.9 Air Permeance

The rate of airflow (L/sCFM) through a unit area (sq. msq.ft.) of a material driven by unit static pressure difference (Pa) across the material (example: 0.02 L/s-m² 0.004 CFM/sq.ft. @ 75 Pa).

1.3.10 Environmental Separator

The parts of a building that separate the controlled interior environment from the uncontrolled exterior environment, or that separate spaces within a building that have dissimilar environments. Also known as the Control Layer.

1.4 PREPARATORY PHASE OR PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

Organize pre-construction conferences between the air barrier inspector and the sub-contractors involved in the construction of or penetration of the air barrier system to discuss where the work of each sub-contractor begins and ends, the sequence of installation, and each sub-contractor's responsibility to ensure airtight joints, junctures, penetrations and transitions between materials. Discuss the products, and assemblies of products specified in the different sections to be installed by the different sub-contractors.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list to reflect only the submittals required for the project.

The Guide Specification technical editors have designated those items that require Government approval, due to their complexity or criticality, with a "G." Generally, other submittal items can be reviewed by the Contractor's Quality Control

System. Only add a "G" to an item, if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

Use the "S" classification only in SD-11 Closeout Submittals. The "S" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal is required for the Sustainability Notebook to fulfill federally mandated sustainable requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for [Contractor Quality Control approval.] [information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submittals with an "S" are for inclusion in the Sustainability Notebook, in conformance to Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-04 Samples

NOTE: Refer to UFC 3-101-01 for guidance on implementing mock-ups.

Mock-Up; G[, [_____]]

Build one as specified prior to building construction.

SD-06 Test Reports

Design Review Report; G, DO

[Two] [_____] copies not later than [14] [_____] days after approval of the Air Barrier Inspector Qualifications.

Testing and Inspection; G, RO

SD-07 Certificates

NOTE: Include submittals for Air Barrier Inspector
Qualifications and for a Design Review Report
whenever UFC 3-101-01 requires the air barrier
system to be tested.

Air Barrier Inspector; G, RO

[Two] [_____] copies 30 days after Notice to Proceed.

[1.6 AIR BARRIER ENVELOPE SURFACE AREA AND LEAKAGE REQUIREMENTS

NOTE: Include this paragraph defining the air
barrier leakage requirements whenever UFC 3-101-01
requires the air barrier to be tested. If pressure
testing of the air barrier system is not required,
delete this paragraph. If pressure testing is
required, on the drawings, identify the air barrier
envelopes to be tested. Provide the area and
leakage information for each six-sided air barrier
envelope to be tested below. Optionally, include a
table on the drawings summarizing the envelope
information. If that is the approach, simply refer
to the drawings at this point in the specification
and delete the envelope area and leakage information
below.
If only a portion of the air barrier envelope is
being test as in the case of the barracks building
described in the opening notes above, indicate the
test rooms; for example, change "Air Barrier
Envelope 1", to "Room 214". For a description of
the test process, Refer to UFGS 07 05 23 PRESSURE
TESTING AN AIR BARRIER SYSTEM FOR AIR TIGHTNESS
paragraph Pressure Testing a Multiple Isolated Zoned
Building. If an Air Barrier Envelope is an isolated
zone within the larger building (eg: single room in
a barracks) and if it is impossible to test that
isolated zone without sealing the HVAC ducts that
interconnect adjacent rooms, perform the
Architectural Only test and delete the Architectural
Plus HVAC System test for that particular Air
Barrier Envelope.

The building air barrier systems must meet the following leakage
requirements. The allowable leakage rate and the maximum leakage are at a
differential test pressure of 75 Pa.

NOTE: Add or delete air barrier envelopes to be
tested as required.

Air Barrier Envelope 1	
Surface Area	[] square meter square feet
Architectural Only Test:	
Allowable leakage rate	[1.27][2.03][] L/s per square meter [0.25][0.40][] CFM/sq.ft
Maximum leakage	[] total L/s CFM
Architectural Plus HVAC System Test:	
Allowable leakage rate	[1.52][2.29][] L/s per square meter [0.30][0.45][] CFM/sq.ft
Maximum leakage	[] total L/s CFM

Air Barrier Envelope 2	
Surface Area	[] square meter square feet
Architectural Only Test:	
Allowable leakage rate	[1.27][2.03][] L/s per square meter [0.25][0.40][] CFM/sq.ft
Maximum leakage	[] total L/s CFM
Architectural Plus HVAC System Test:	
Allowable leakage rate	[1.52][2.29][] L/s per square meter [0.30][0.45][] CFM/sq.ft
Maximum leakage	[] total L/s CFM

Air Barrier Envelope 3	
Surface Area	[] square meter square feet
Architectural Only Test:	
Allowable leakage rate	[1.27][2.03][] L/s per square meter [0.25][0.40][] CFM/sq.ft
Maximum leakage	[] total L/s CFM
Architectural Plus HVAC System Test:	
Allowable leakage rate	[1.52][2.29][] L/s per square meter [0.30][0.45][] CFM/sq.ft
Maximum leakage	[] total L/s CFM

]1.7 AIR BARRIER INSPECTOR

NOTE: Include the requirement for an AIR BARRIER
INSPECTOR whenever UFC 3-101-01 requires the air
barrier to be tested.

Employ a designated Air Barrier Inspector on this project. The Air Barrier Inspector performs a Design Review, oversees quality control testing specified in these specifications, performs quality control air barrier inspection as specified, interfaces with the designer and product manufacturer's representatives to assure all installation requirements are met, and coordinates efforts between all workers installing or penetrating the air barrier materials. Qualification for the Air Barrier Inspector are as follows:

- a. Training and certification as an Air Barrier Installer from the Air Barrier Association of America (ABAA) or other third party air barrier association.
- b. Experience coordinating and instructing personnel involved in the installation, joining, and sealing of air barrier materials and components.

]1.8 DESIGN REVIEW

NOTE: Include the requirement for a DESIGN REVIEW
whenever UFC 3-101-01 requires the air barrier to be
tested.

This Design Review is conceptually similar to the Design Review Report required by the TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING FOR HVAC specification where the TAB specialists reviews the plans and specs and submits a report either indicating that the system can be balanced or describing deficiencies that preclude the TAB team from accomplishing their work and describing necessary changes. Similarly, with the air barrier system Design Review, the contractor is asked to review the design and point out any deficiencies that prevent a successful air barrier system installation.

Review the Contract Plans and Specifications and advise the Contracting Officer of any deficiencies that would prevent the construction of an effective air barrier system. Provide a Design Review Report individually listing each deficiency and the corresponding proposed corrective action necessary for proper air barrier system.

]PART 2 PRODUCTS

NOTE: Air barrier membranes and their air permeance
and water vapor permeance are specified in other
specification sections. Add specification sections
as required. Examples: Self-adhered sheets,

fluid-applied membranes, spray foams, boardstock air barrier materials, mechanically attached flexible sheet materials. The ABAA website is one source of air barrier material specifications. Indicate all pertinent material properties including air permeance, water vapor permeance, adhesion requirements, and flame and smoke spread requirements. Also, indicate that the manufacturer's instructions for the storage, installation, and application of air barrier products must be followed.

Air barrier materials have a maximum air permeance of 0.02 L/s-m^2 0.004 CFM/sq.ft. of surface area at a pressure difference of 75 Pa. Films, membranes, and coatings intended as air barrier components must meet this rating when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178.

Not Used

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 QUALITY CONTROL

3.1.1 Documentation and Reporting

Document the entire installation process on daily job site reports. These reports include information on the Installer, substrates, substrate preparation, products used, ambient and substrate temperature, the location of the air barrier installation, the results of the quality control procedures, and testing results.

[3.1.2 Construction Mock-Up

NOTE: Refer to UFC 3-101-01 for guidance on when to implement mock-ups. Delete this paragraph if a mock-up is not required.

- a. Prepare a construction mock-up to demonstrate proper installation of the air barrier assemblies and components. Include air barrier system connections between floor and wall, wall and window, wall and roof. Also, include the sealing method between membrane joints at transitions from one material or component to another, at pipe or conduit penetrations of the wall and roof, and at duct penetration of the wall and roof. Work will not begin until the mock-up is satisfactory to the Contracting Officer.
- b. Size the mock-up to approximately 2 m long by 2 m high 8 feet long by 8 feet high. The mock-up must be representative of primary exterior wall assemblies and glazing components including backup wall and typical penetrations as acceptable to the Contracting Officer. A corner of the actual building may be used as the mock-up.
- c. Mock-Up Tests for Adhesion: Test the mock-up of materials for adhesion in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Perform the test

after the curing period recommended by the manufacturer. Record the mode of failure and the area which failed in accordance with ASTM D4541. When the air barrier material manufacturer has established a minimum adhesion level for the product on the particular substrate, the inspection report must indicate whether this requirement has been met. Where the manufacturer has not declared a minimum adhesion value for their product/substrate combination, simply record the value.

13.1.3 Quality Control Testing And Inspection

Conduct the following tests and inspections as applicable in the presence of the Contracting Officer during installation of the air barrier system, and submit quality control reports as indicated below.

- a. Provide a Daily Report of Observations with a copy to the Contracting Officer.
- b. Inspect to assure continuity of the air barrier system throughout the building enclosure and that all gaps are covered, the covering is structurally sound, and all penetrations are sealed allowing for no infiltration or exfiltration through the air barrier system.
- c. Inspect to assure structural support of the air barrier system to withstand design air pressures.
- d. Inspect to assure masonry surfaces receiving air barrier materials are smooth, clean, and free of cavities, protrusions and mortar droppings, with mortar joints struck flush or as required by the manufacturer of the air barrier material.
- e. Inspect and test to assure site conditions for application temperature, and dryness of substrates are within guidelines.
- f. Inspect to assure substrate surfaces are properly primed if applicable and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Priming must extend at least 2 inches beyond the air barrier material to make it obvious that the primer was applied to the substrate before the air barrier material.
- g. Inspect to assure laps in materials are at least a 2-inch minimum, shingled in the correct direction or mastic applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, and with no fishmouths.
- h. Inspect to assure that a roller has been used to enhance adhesion. Identify any defects such as fishmouths, wrinkles, areas of lost adhesion, and improper curing. Note the intended remedy for the deficiencies.
- i. Measure application thickness of liquid applied materials to assure that manufacturer's specifications for the specific substrate are met.
- j. Inspect to assure that the correct materials are installed for compatibility.
- k. Inspect to assure proper transitions for change in direction and structural support at gaps.
- l. Inspect to assure proper connection between assemblies (membrane and sealants) for cleaning, preparation and priming of surfaces, structural

support, integrity and continuity of seal.

- m. Perform adhesion tests for fluid-applied and self-adhered air barrier membranes to assure that the manufacturer's specified adhesion strength properties are met. Determine the bond strength of coatings to substrate in accordance with ASTM D4541.
- n. Provide cohesion tests for spray polyurethane foam (SPF). [Perform the tests in accordance with the specification sections which specify these materials.] [Perform adhesion tests as follows: Using a coring tool remove a sample and determine the relative adhesion quality of the foam. If the foam is hard to remove and leaves small bits of foam on the substrate it is called cohesive foam failure and is considered the best adhesion. If the foam comes away from the substrate with some force but is clean, it is called a mechanical bond. If it comes away easily from the substrate, the adhesion is poor. Cohesive foam failure and a good mechanical bond are acceptable.]
- o. Provide written test reports of all tests performed.

3.2 REPAIR AND PROTECTION

Upon completion of inspection, testing, sample removal and similar services, repair damaged construction and restore substrates, coatings and finishes. Protect construction exposed by or for quality control service activities, and protect repaired construction.

-- End of Section --