



Is ASHRAE 90.1-2010 or IECC-2012 the Right Energy Code for Your New Facility?

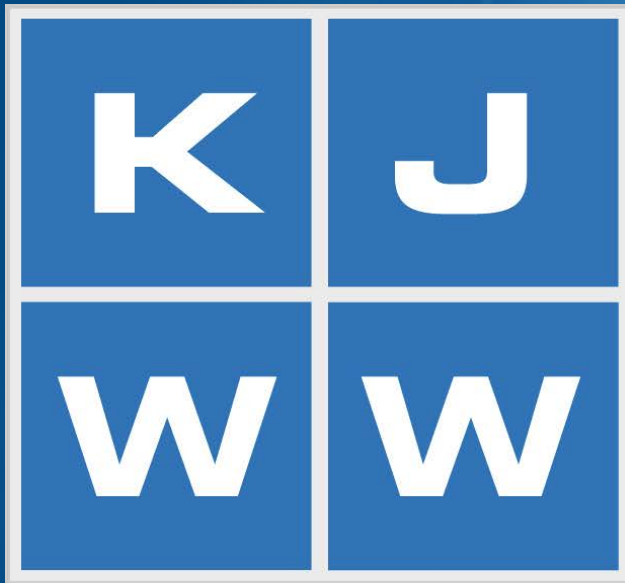
**Jeff Boldt, PE, LEED® AP, HBDP
KJWW Engineering**

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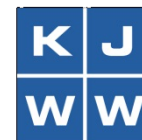
October 24, 2013



- This webinar will be recorded and available online on the Iowa Energy Center website <http://www.iowaenergycenter.org/>
- Presentation will be followed by a Q&A session. Webinar participants can type in questions using Adobe Connect “Chat” window.
- You can request today’s presentation material by contacting:
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October 24, 2013

Presenter



Jeff Boldt, PE, LEED[®] AP, HBDP

KJWW Engineering (500 staff)

Principal – Director of Engineering

- Voting Member ASHRAE SSPC-90.1

Chair – Advanced Energy – Hydronic Working Group (WG), Elevator WG, Duct Leakage WG

- Member ASHRAE 189.1
- Author AEDG Small Healthcare & AEDG Large Hospitals
- Member WHEA Code Committee, WI Energy & HVAC CCs
- Member FGI Acoustical Working Group

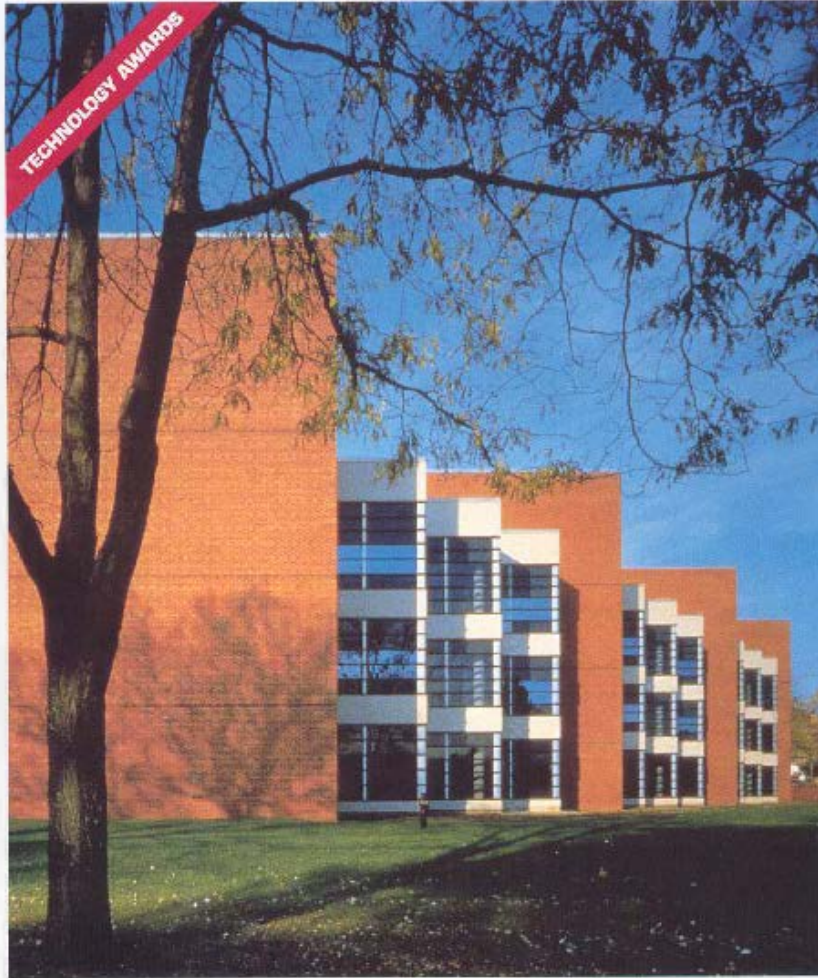


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ASHRAE JOURNAL

April
1993

The magazine of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.



CONTROL SYSTEMS

THERMAL COMFORT



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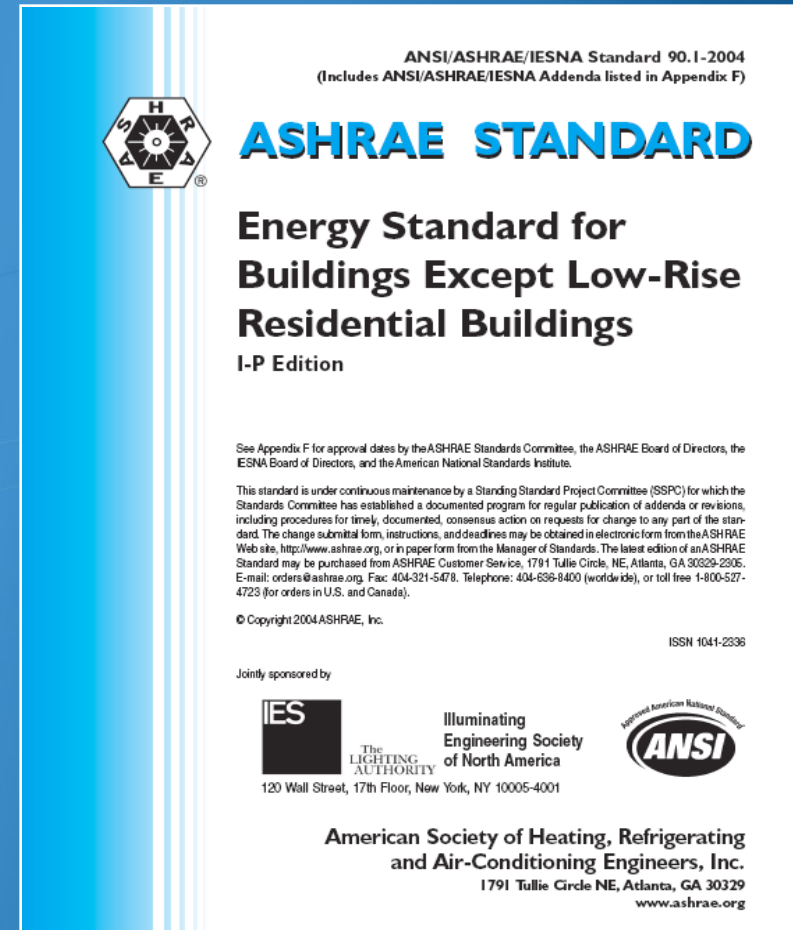
Learning Objectives

At the end of the this course, participants will be able to:

-
- Understand the general purpose, requirements, and applicability of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and the option of choosing ASHRAE 90.1
 - Understand the recent changes to the IECC-2012 and ASHRAE 90.1-2010
 - Understand how these codes affect the architectural, mechanical, and electrical design of a building
 - Understand strategies for compliance with these codes
 - Understand how to decide whether to choose IECC or 90.1 for your plan review submittals

Scope of ASHRAE 90.1

- Energy conservation code for buildings, except low-rise residential
 - Envelope
 - HVAC
 - Service Water Heating
 - Power & Lighting
 - Other



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ASHRAE 90.1-2010

- 90.1-2010 was released in October 2010
 - Goal was 30% less energy than 90.1-2004
 - 2007 version saved only a few %
- IECC has incorporated most changes
 - 2009 has some
 - 2012 major edition accepts 90.1-2010 and has many 90.1-2013 upgrades



States

- DOE ruled all states must comply with 90.1-2010 or approved equivalent by October of 2013
- Illinois
 - January 1, 2013 adopted IECC 2012 statewide with no provisions for home rule. 2nd state to adopt.
 - State-funded projects must follow ASHRAE 90.1-2010.
 - CDB projects with A/E contract prior to 2013 can follow previous codes (ASHRAE 90.1-2007).
- Wisconsin
 - Will wait until IECC-2015
 - 6-year cycle



States

- Iowa

- The Iowa Department of Public Safety and the Iowa State Energy Office are currently convening multiple stakeholder meetings to seek feedback on the 2012 IECC, with a goal of adoption on January 1, 2014.
- Dave Ruffcorn:
 - Rules are approved
 - 120-day public review will start soon
 - January 1 target date for enactment
 - March 1 target for plan submittals
 - If there are adverse public comments, the date may slip; but probably IECC-2012 will become law.

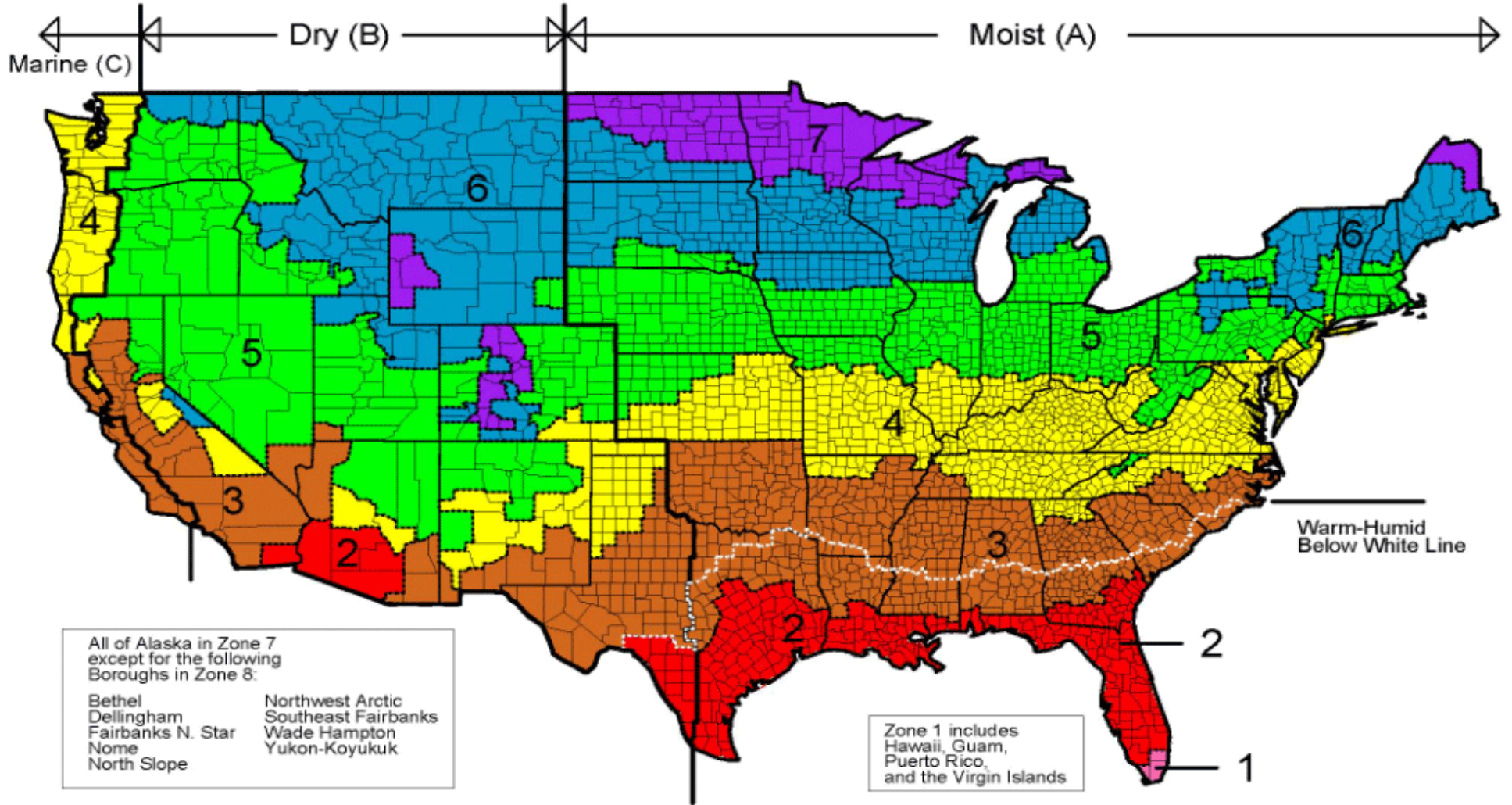


LEED Compliance

- LEED 2009 references ASHRAE 90.1-2007.
- LEED v4 references ASHRAE 90.1-2010
- Teams will be able to register for the 2009 version until June 1, 2015, although there may be penalties
- Prerequisite in v4 requires 5% below 90.1-2010.
 - 6% to start gaining energy points



8 Temperature 'zones' + ABC = 17



Commercial Compliance Paths

- New construction (C401.2)
 - Comply with ASHRAE 90.1 (2010)
 - Prescriptive path:
 - Comply with C402 (Envelope),
 - C403 (Mechanical),
 - C404 (Service Water Heating),
 - C405 (Electrical/Lighting),
 - and **additional efficiency requirements** (C406)



Commercial Compliance Paths

- Existing buildings (C401.2.1)
 - Comply with ASHRAE 90.1 (2010)
 - Prescriptive path: Comply with C402, C403, C404, C405
 - Does NOT require additional efficiency package options



Building Envelope

- Many revisions to opaque thermal envelope assembly requirements
- New roof solar reflectance and thermal emittance requirements for Zones 1, 2, 3



Building Envelope

OPAQUE THERMAL ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS		
CLIMATE ZONE	2009 VERSION	2012 VERSION
Roofs		
Insulation Entirely Above Deck	R-20ci	R-25ci
Metal Buildings (with R-5 Thermal Blocks)	R-13 + R-13	R-19 + R-11 LS
Attic and Other	R-38	R-38
Walls, Above Grade		
Mass	R-11.4ci	R-11.4ci
Metal Buildings (with R-5 Thermal Blocks)	R-13 + R-5.6ci	R-13 + R-13ci
Metal framed	R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-7.5ci
Wood Framed and Other	R-13 + R-3.8ci	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20

- Timing Differences
 - IECC-2012 incorporates 90.1-2013 envelope changes
 - 90.1-2010 does not



Building Envelope

- Vertical and Horizontal Fenestration
 - <40% vertical and <5% horizontal in 90.1
 - <30% vertical allowed in IECC, unless you meet exceptions which allow 40% if:
 - At least 50% of floor area is within daylight zone
 - Automatic daylight controls are provided
 - Visible Transmittance of vertical fenestration is greater than or equal to 1.1 times the SHGC
 - 3% Horizontal allowed in IECC, unless you provide daylight controls which allow up to 5%.



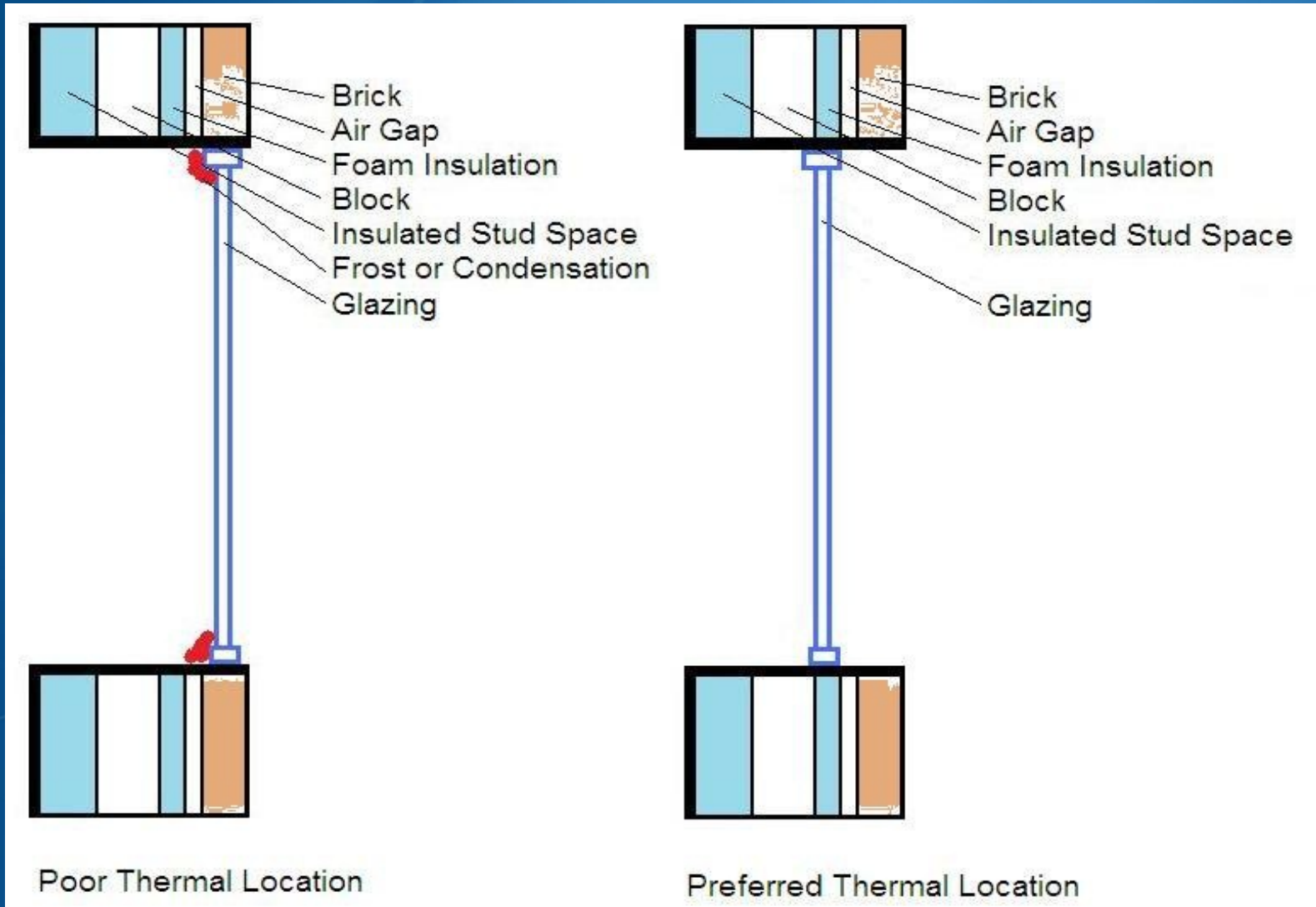
Is Envelope Important?

- I think envelope matters!



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Envelope – Continuity – Too Late





Building Envelope – Air Barrier (bf)

- Air barrier & joint sealing required (C402.4)
 - ASHRAE has detailed design requirements
 - IECC permits blower-door test

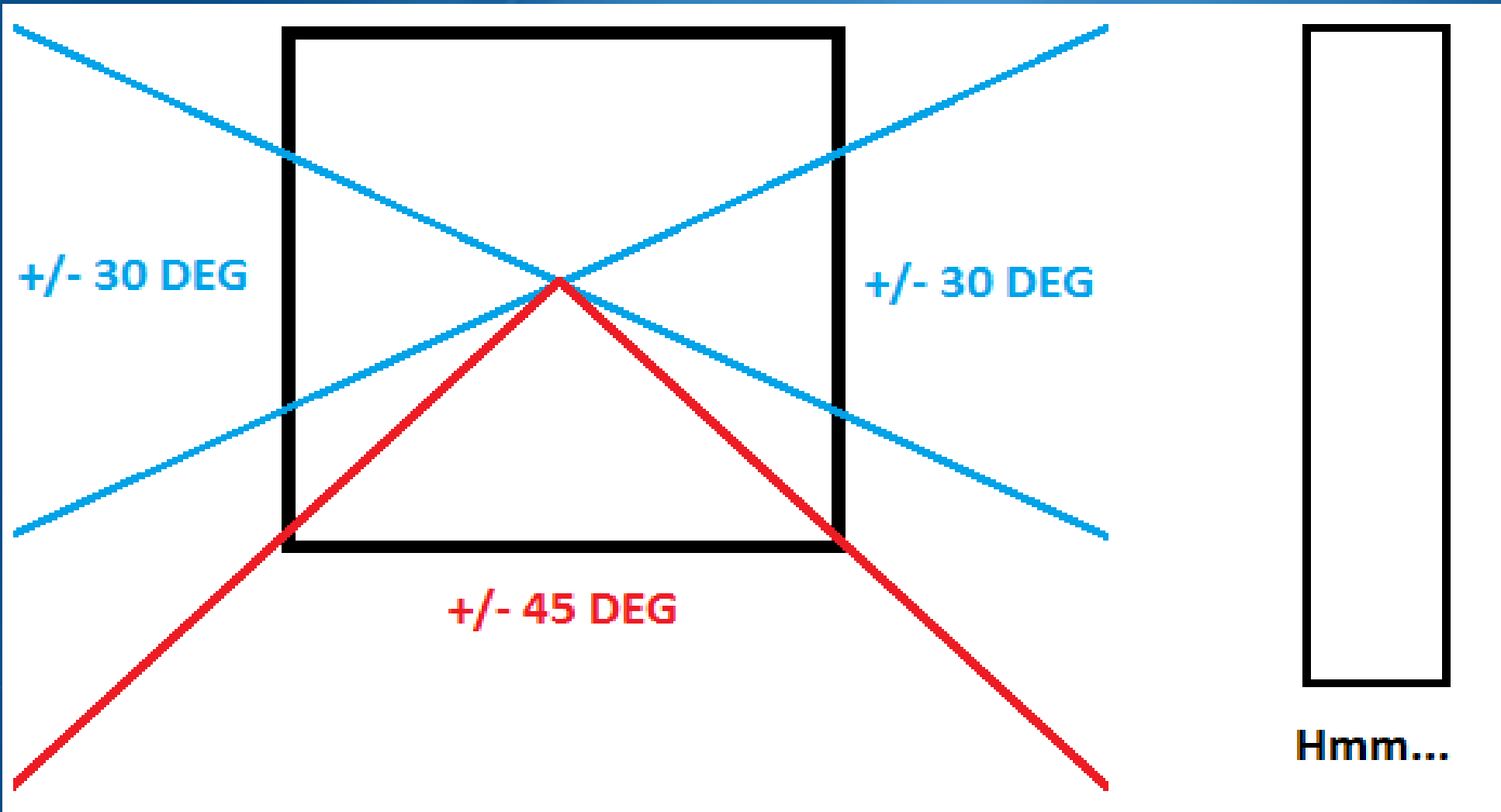


Building Envelope

- More S glazing than either E or W (bn)
 - Building orientation
 - Land purchases and campus planning
 - No public review comments
- Exceptions
 - Storefront, Shaded building, Infill with nearby building on south, Alterations with no increase in glazing



Building Envelope – Changing 2013



Building Envelope

- Radiant panels require insulation of (C402.2.8) $\geq R-3.5$
- Vestibules
 - IECC requires vestibules for standard doors even when adjacent to revolving doors (402.4.7)
 - 90.1 requires 7' minimum vestibule length



Building Mechanical Systems

- Minimum Efficiency Requirements for various unitary equipment increased
 - Boilers
 - Chillers
 - Condensing Units
 - Heat Pumps
 - Cooling Towers



Building Mechanical Systems

- Automatic start capabilities required for each HVAC system (C403.2.4.3.3)
 - Controls capable of adjusting daily start time to bring each space to the desired temperature immediately prior to occupancy
- Demand Control Ventilation (C403.2.5.1)
 - Requirement reduced to 25 people per 1000 SF from 40 people in 2009



Building Mechanical Systems

- Energy Recovery Requirements (C403.2.6)
 - Instead of former requirement, now a table based on climate zone and %OA
 - Example: Energy recovery now required on a system with 35% Outdoor Air and greater than 5,500 CFM Supply.
 - In 2009 , energy recovery was required below 70% OA.



Building Mechanical Systems

- Fan Power Limitations (C403.2.10.1)
 - Limits the motor size or BHP of system fans based on cfm
 - Fume hood fans no longer exempt
 - Credit for fully ducted return/exhaust systems for laboratory and vivarium systems CHANGED from 0.5 in w.c. to 2.15 in w.c.
 - Credit for biosafety cabinets was ADDED
 - Credit for exhaust system serving fume hoods, laboratories, and vivariums in high rise buildings ADDED

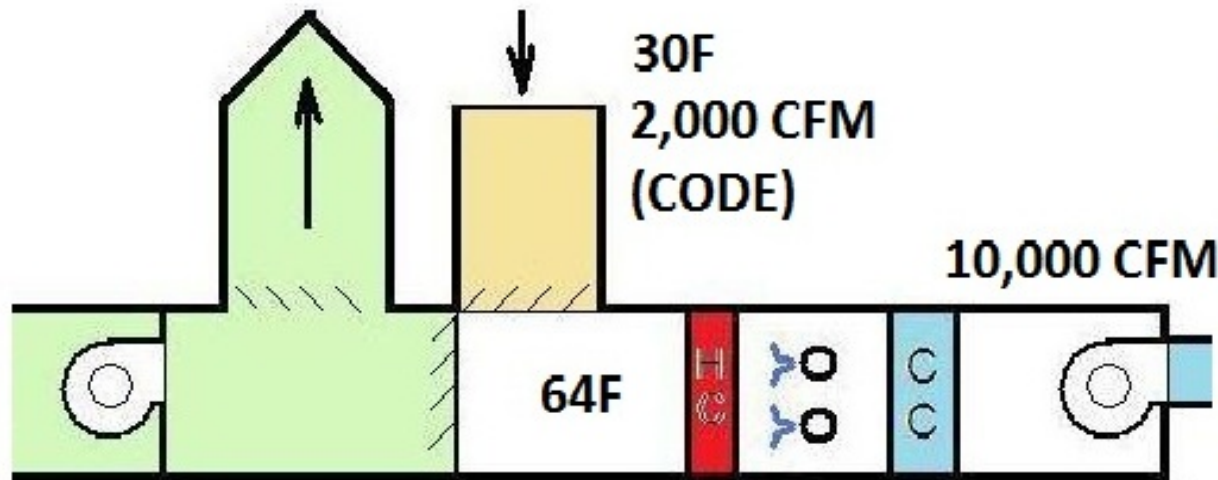


Building Mechanical Systems

- Economizers (C403.3) – Simple Systems
 - Required on cooling systems $\geq 33,000$ Btuh (reduced from 54,000 BTUH)
 - Expanded exemptions for simple systems
 - Increased control requirements for economizers
 - Must sequence with mechanical cooling
 - High limit economizer shutoff control was added to turn off economizer when not useful
 - Economizer control shall be such that it does not increase the building heating energy (exception for VAV system reheat)
 - **NO EXCEPTION FOR DX/VRF in IECC**



Economizers – None vs. Air



No Economizer

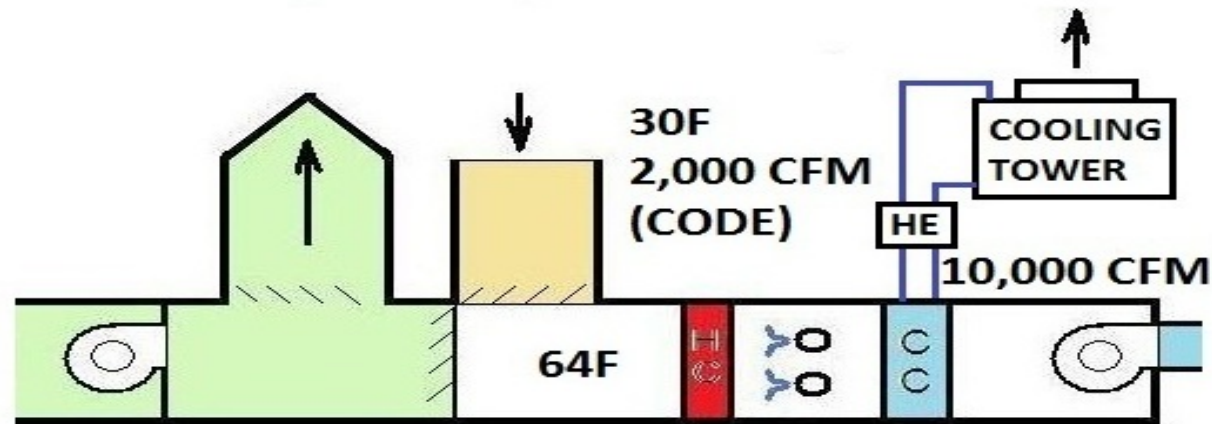
Cooling = 126,440 Btuh
Humidifier = 22,388 Btuh
Pump = 0 Btuh
Cooling Tower = 0 Btuh
Reheat (Baseline) 0 Btuh
Total = 148,828 Btuh



Air Economizer

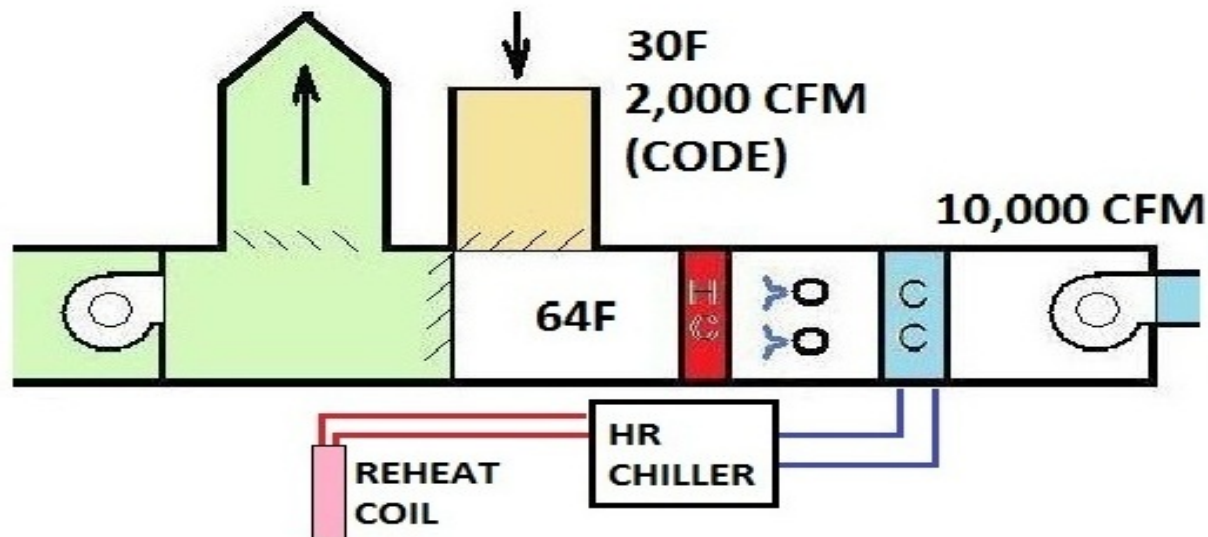
Cooling = 0 Btuh
Humidifier = 53,305 Btuh
Pump = 0 Btuh
Cooling Tower = 0 Btuh
Reheat (Baseline) 0 Btuh
Total = 53,305 Btuh

Economizers – Water vs. Condenser



Water Economizer

Cooling =	0 Btuh
Humidifier =	22,388 Btuh
Pump =	2,545 Btuh
C Tower =	2,545 Btuh
Reheat (Baseline)	0 Btuh
Total =	27,478 Btuh



Condenser Reheat

Cooling =	50,576 Btuh
Humidifier =	22,388 Btuh
Pump =	1,273 Btuh
Cooling Tower =	0 Btuh
Reheat =	-177,016 Btuh
Total =	-102,779 Btuh



Building Mechanical Systems

- VAV Control (C403.4.2)
 - Fan motors requiring VFD reduced from 10 HP to 7.5 HP
 - Static pressure sensors used to control VAV fans shall be placed in a position such that the setpoint is no greater than $\frac{1}{3}$ the total design fan static pressure
 - Systems with zone reset control are exempted. This resets the static pressure setpoint LOWER until at least one zone damper is wide open.



Service Water Heating

- Piping Insulation (C404.5)
 - Exception added that requires heat traced piping systems to be insulated per the manufacturer's recommendations. Untraced piping in a traced system shall have ~1" of insulation.
- Hot water system controls (C404.6)
 - Modified to require shut-off when there is low demand (2009 required shut-off when the system was not in operation)
- Pool covers are required unless 70% of the heating energy is from site recovered energy



Method for computing Exterior

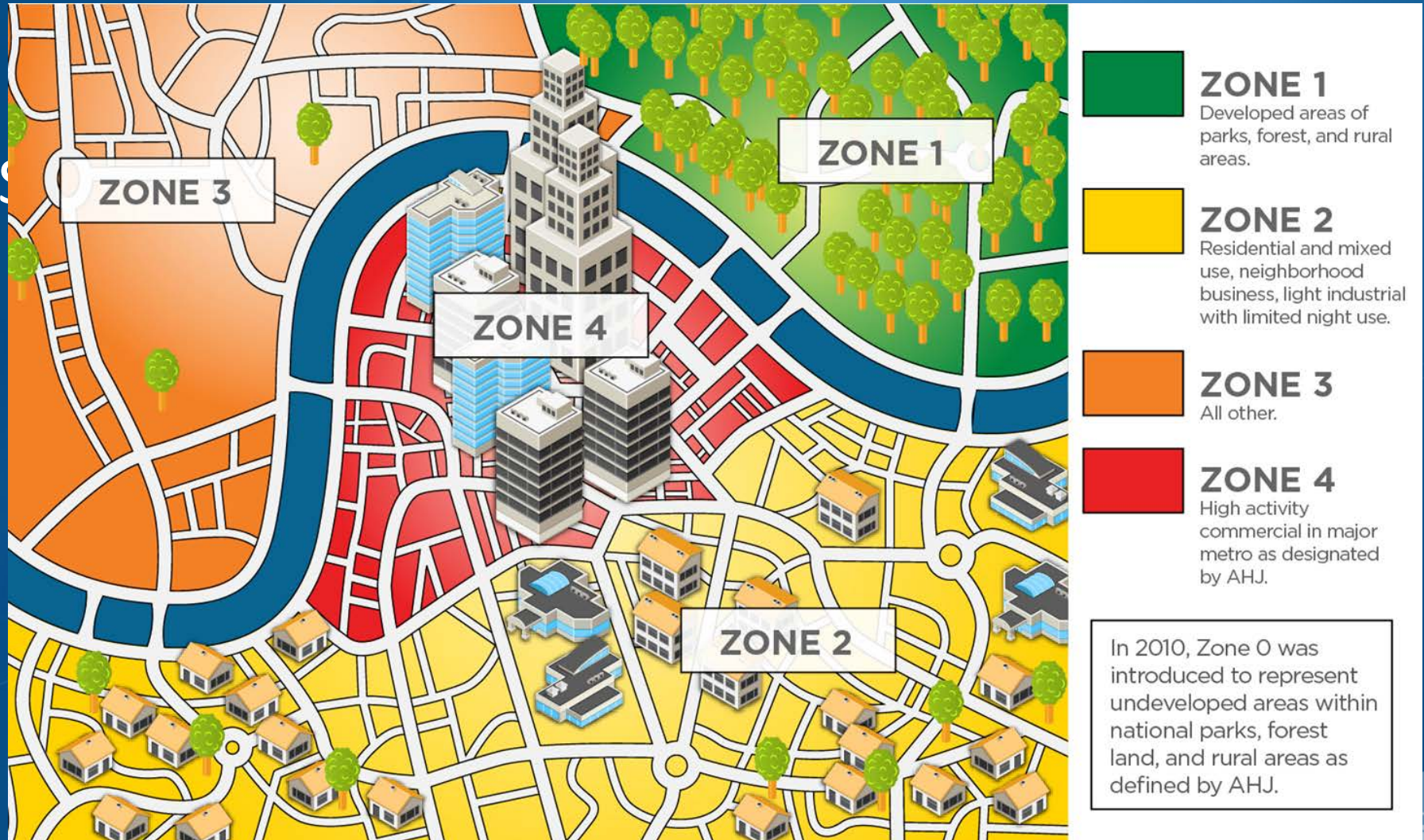
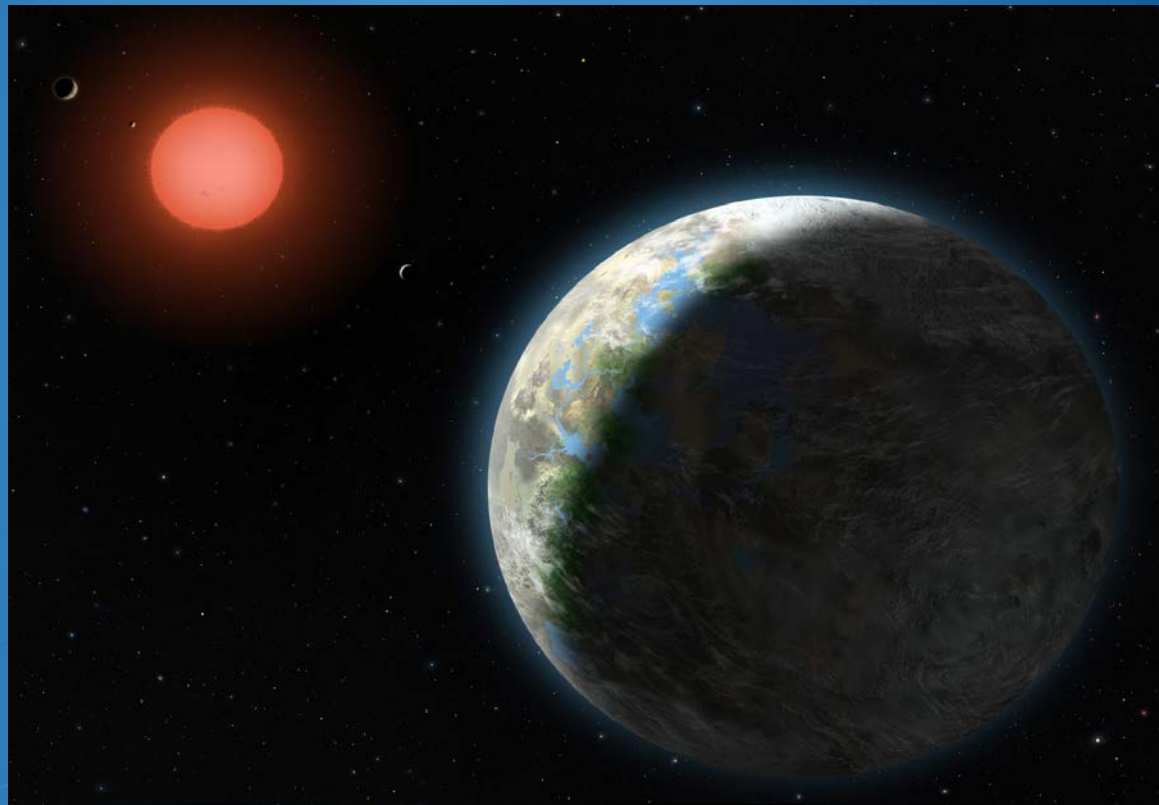


Image sources: controleng.com

ASHRAE 90.1 Exterior Lighting

- 5 zones (i)
 - National parks
 - Undeveloped
 - Developed
 - Residential
 - Other
 - Metro
- 0 – 1300W + 0-1.0 W/SF



Control Requirements



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IECC – Exterior Controls

- Designated dusk to dawn
 - Astronomical time switch or photo sensor
- Not designated dusk to dawn
 - Astronomical time switch or photo sensor & time switch
- All time switches shall retain programming during loss of power for > 10hrs



IECC – Other Requirements

- IC rating of all recessed luminaires in a unconditioned ceiling/ THERMAL-BOUNDARY
- Functional testing
 - Control devices & systems shall be calibrated, adjusted, programmed, and tested to ensure proper working condition
 - Construction docs shall state who will conduct testing
 - Shall not be directly involved with design or construction when required by the code official



90.1 Includes Data Centers – IECC?

- New equipment or building systems specifically identified in the standard that are part of industrial or manufacturing processes
 - Computer rooms are the first inclusion



Additional Efficiency Package Options

- New construction shall comply with at least ONE of the following (C406)
 - Efficient HVAC per C406.2
 - Efficient lighting per C406.3
 - On-site renewable energy per C406.4 (1.75 Btu or not less than 0.50 watts per square foot or no less than 3% of M and E energy addressed in IECC)
- Tenant spaces should comply with HVAC or lighting compliance path
- Does not apply to additions, alterations, repairs of existing buildings (C401.2.1)



System Commissioning

- Commissioning is required in buildings where total mechanical equipment capacity is greater than 480 MBH cooling (40 Tons) and 600 MBH heating (C403.2.9 and C408)
- Impacts mechanical systems most
- Requirements more stringent than 90.1
- Requires a commissioning plan to be developed by a design professional or an approved agency
- Requires a commissioning report by the design professional or an approved agency



90.1 - Other Equipment

- Elevators

- Lighting efficacy ≥ 35 LPW
- Ventilation ≤ 0.33 W/cfm
- Lights & fans off if unused for >15 min
- 2016 – Elevator movement efficiency
- 2013 – Escalators & fast-walks



Building Mechanical Systems

- Duct and plenum insulation
 - IECC more stringent, less allowances for climate and duct use
- High pressure duct systems (+3" w.c.)
 - 90.1 is more stringent, CL of 4 vs. 6 for IECC
- Commissioning
 - 90.1 based on floor area, IECC based on system capacity and generally more stringent and comprehensive



Building Mechanical Systems

- Economizers
 - IECC more stringent in both capacity (33,000 Btuh capacity) and Climate Zone
 - More exceptions under 90.1
- VAV fan control
 - 7.5 HP threshold under IECC, 10 HP for 90.1
- Reheat Limitation
 - IECC removes exception to allow reheat if it can be shown that the annual system energy can be reduced with a higher air flow rate
 - Unintended INCREASE in energy use



Electrical Power & Lighting

- Applicable for 10% alteration in 90.1 (vs. 50% for IECC)
- Lighting power density more stringent in 90.1, but Space-by-Space method has additional allowances All areas, except public areas, require manual on or max. 50% bright for auto on (vs. occupancy sensor areas for IECC)
- 90.1 - Stairwells require occupancy control to 50% light level
- 90.1 - Controls for parking garages and exterior lighting more stringent (automatic control, daylighting)
- 90.1 - Maximum voltage drops



90.1 - Power - Receptacles (bs)

- 50% of 120V receptacles need automatic control in offices and computer classrooms
 - Includes modular partitions
- Options
 - Time of day
 - Occupancy sensor
 - Another control or alarm system
- NOT required in IECC-2012



90.1-2010 Power - Receptacles (bs)

- **Exceptions:**

- Receptacles specifically designated for equipment requiring 24 hour operation
- Spaces where patient care is rendered
- Spaces where an automatic shutoff would endanger the safety or security of the room or building occupant(s).



Efficiency Options & CX

- No comparable “Additional Efficiency Package” in 90.1
 - Lighting option is similar to 90.1; so normally selected
- Commissioning
 - Additional services required to comply with IECC
 - 90.1 included in base services on most jobs



So...How do we comply????

Electrical

- Providing more efficient or efficacious luminaires
- Light levels to suit tasks, don't "overlight"
- Extensive, possibly complicated controls:
 - More switched zones, multi-level & dimming fixtures
 - More occupancy/vacancy sensors
 - Daylight control at all windows (soon all automatic)



Summary

- In general, 90.1 is typically the more stringent code, however, it provides flexibility to the designer in many cases that may prove worthwhile over IECC
- Several items likely to be ‘make it or break it’:
 - Vertical fenestration
 - Reheat limitations
 - Lighting scope, LPD and control
 - Receptacle control
 - Additional efficiency options
 - Commissioning



Summary

- Mechanical systems possibly moving towards Dedicated Outdoor Air Systems with decoupled heating and cooling – 90.1 AES Working Groups
 - Chilled beams - maybe
 - VRF - maybe
 - Fan coil units
 - Distributed heat pumps
- IECC higher level of commissioning required



Contact Information

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- Questions
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