2009 IECC®
Fundamentals

Based on the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code®

Welcome

• Meet the instructor
• Participant introductions
• Why are you here?

Your Instructor today is:

William H. (Bill) Hudson,
CBO, MCP

[Image of instructor and students]
Seminar Goal

The goal of this seminar is for participants to apply the 2009 IECC to increase the efficient use of energy in the construction of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings.
Seminar Objectives

Upon completion of this seminar, participants will be better able to:

- Locate general topics in the 2009 IECC.
- Locate applicable tables in the 2009 IECC for specific situations.
- Apply code requirements to real-world situations.
- Explain the intent behind a code requirement.

Seminar Objectives (cont.)

Upon completion of this seminar, participants will be better able to:

- Identify borderline scenarios as compliant or noncompliant.
- Identify essential code components for designing energy-efficient building thermal envelopes, energy-efficient mechanical design principles and electrical power and lightning systems.

General Framework

- Contains energy provisions
- Allows use of materials, products and methods of construction that can increase the level of energy efficiency for a new building

1. The IECC definition of a “Residential Building” is:
   a. Identical to the Group “R” occupancy as defined by Chapter 3 of the International Building Code®.
   b. Limited to structures governed by the International Residential Code®.
   c. For this code, includes R-3 buildings, as well as R-2 and R-4 buildings three stories or less in height above grade.
   d. For this code, all structures not included in the definition of “Commercial buildings.”
2. Match the paraphrased definition with the applicable code/standard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABOVE-GRADE WALL</th>
<th>CODE/STANDARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A wall more than 50 percent above grade and enclosing conditioned space. This includes between-floor spandrels, peripheral edges of floors, roof and basementlinear walls, dormer walls, gable and valleys, walls enclosing a mansard roof and skylight shafts.</td>
<td>ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA STANDARD 90.1-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That portion of a wall that is not entirely below finish grade and in contact with the ground.</td>
<td>2009 IECC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The 2009 IECC regulates the following building systems:
   a. Building thermal envelope, Indoor air quality, Building site location, Water utilization.
   b. Building orientation, HVAC, Electrical, Service water heating.
   c. Building thermal envelope, HVAC, Process electrical loads, Service water heating.
   d. Building thermal envelope, HVAC, Electrical, Service water heating.

4. Which of the following Climate Zones are found in Maine?
   a. 5A & 6A
   b. 6A & 6B
   c. 7A & 7B
   d. 6A & 7

5. When reviewing U-Factors, the allowable value is the
   a. Maximum
   b. Minimum
6. Please identify the type(s) of compliance that each of these paths demonstrates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Path</th>
<th>Prescriptive</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simulated Performance Alternative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-value Computation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA Alternative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total UA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Cost Budget</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESCheck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERI Compliance Alternative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REM Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component Performance Alternative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objectives of the Code

The following are regulated:

- **Building Envelope**

Objectives of the Code

The following are regulated:

- **Building Envelope**
- **Mechanical Systems**
Objectives of the Code

The following are regulated:

- Building Envelope
- Mechanical Systems
- Electrical Systems
- Service Water Heating Systems

Code Compliance Process

1. Determine if the project must comply with the IECC
2. Determine if the project is residential or commercial
3. Compliance documentation submitted
4. Plan reviewer is to ensure the documentation is clearly identified and code compliant.
5. Confirm that energy-using features of the building’s are installed per the approved plans and documentation
1. Name 2 out of the 4 ways the 2009 IECC regulates effective and efficient use of energy.

   Building envelope, Mechanical system, Electrical system, Service water heating system

2. Name the five steps in the IECC compliance process.

   1. Determine if the project must comply with the IECC.
   2. Determine if the project is residential or commercial.
   3. Compliance documentation must be submitted to jurisdiction.
   4. Documentation must clearly identify and energy feature meets or exceeds code.
   5. Energy using feature installed per plans and documentation.

3. The designer can combine the IECC and the ASHRAE standard when completing the IECC Commercial Compliance Process.

   True  False

   False
   The designer must choose IECC or Standard 90.1. You cannot mix the process.
Chapter 1
Administration and Enforcement

101 – Scope and General Requirements

• 101.2 – Scope – Residential and Commercial buildings
  • Residential Building-For this code, includes R-3 buildings, as well as Group R-2 and Group R-4 three stories or less in height above grade. (Section 101.2).
101 – Scope and General Requirements

101 – Scope and General Requirements

101.5 Compliance. Residential buildings shall meet the provisions of Chapter 4. Commercial buildings shall meet the provisions of Chapter 5.

• Get the “low hanging fruit”.
  – Residential occupancies can get the best result from improvement in the building envelope.
  – Commercial occupancies get the best result from improvement in the building systems.

• 101.2 – Scope
  The provisions apply to several different project types:
  ▪ Newly conditioned space
  ▪ New construction in existing buildings
  ▪ Additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings
  ▪ Mixed use buildings
  ▪ Change in occupancy
101 – Scope and General Requirements

Newly Conditioned Space – New Buildings

New Construction - Hotel

101.3 – Intent
Life safety, health and environmental requirements take precedence over energy provisions.

101.4 – Applicability

- 101.4.2 – Historic buildings

Historic Building, Possibly Exempt
101 – Scope and General Requirements

101.4.3 – Additions, alterations, renovations or repairs

- Where change increases energy use
- Applies to alteration as if it were new construction
- Exceptions
  - Storm windows over existing fenestration.
  - Glass only replacements in existing frame.
  - Existing ceiling, wall or floor cavities that are filled with insulation - Min R-3/Inch
  - Where existing roof, wall or floor cavity is not exposed.

101.4.4 – Change in Occupancy

An alteration that increases demand for fossil fuel or electrical energy onsite as a result of a change must comply with the code.

101.4.5 – Change in space conditioning

Any unconditioned space that is altered to become conditioned space, must meet the requirements of the code.
101.4.6 – Mixed occupancy

Each occupancy shall be separately considered as residential or commercial.

- Condominiums
- Apartments
- Retail
- Commercial / Residential

Building is now 4 stories. Commercial Provisions throughout.
102 Alternative Materials – Methods of Construction Design or Insulating Systems

102.1.1 – Above code program
- Authority to approve “above code” program is vested in the code official.
- Language does not guarantee alternative programs exceed the performance required by IECC
- Burden of proof to establish equivalency is on the applicant.

103 – Construction Documents

103.2 – Information on Construction Documents
- Level of efficiency used to demonstrate compliance with the code must be clearly identified
- Complete set of building plans with efficiency requirements clearly labeled

Information about the following systems, which can be presented in a number of ways, should be included on the plans:
- Building envelope
- Mechanical system
- Lighting system
- Service water heating system
103 – Construction Documents

Information can be presented in a number of ways:

- On the drawings.
- On sections and in schedules.
- Through notes and callouts.
- Through supplementary worksheets or calculations.

103.3 Examination of documents

- This section of the code covers the examination of documents and the various types of approvals that the code official will deal with on both new and existing buildings.

104 - Inspections

The code states:

- All construction is subject to inspection.
- Construction shall not be concealed without inspection approval.
- A final inspection is required before occupancy.
- A building shall be reinspected when determined necessary by the code official.

106 – Referenced Standards

106.2 – Conflicting requirements

Code takes precedence when the requirements of a standard conflict with the requirements of the code.
106.2 – Other laws

The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state, or federal law.

Administration

1. What parts of commercial occupancies must comply with the envelope provisions of the IECC?
   A. Warehouse heated to 45°F (7°C) for protection of a sprinkler system.
   B. Data center dehumidified to 40-percent relative humidity.
   C. An unheated warehouse building.
   D. Conditioned office building and warehouse heated to 70°F (21°C) for human occupancy.

2. How must energy code compliance be determined for a three-story building with the first floor occupied for retail space and the second and third floors occupied for multiple-family residential use?

   The first floor will need to comply with the commercial provisions of the IECC (Chapter 5). The multiple-family building will need to comply with the residential provisions of the IECC (Chapter 4).

3. What occupancies are considered residential under the code?

   One- and two-family dwellings, residential buildings, Group R-2 and Group R-4 less than three stories in height above grade and townhomes (Section 101.2).
4. What parts of a residential building must comply with the residential provisions of the code?

A. Unconditioned garage  
B. Conditioned basement  
C. Unconditioned attached sunroom  
D. Unconditioned attic

5. Name two of the new exceptions from the code compliance Section 101.4.3 Additions, Alternations renovations and repairs.

- Reroofing where neither the sheathing nor the insulation is removed.
- Replacement of existing doors separating conditioned from nonconditioned spaces will not require the installation of a vestibule or revolving door.
- Replacement of less than 50 percent of the luminaires in a space provided they do not increase the lighting power.
- Replacement of only the bulb and ballast of the luminaires in a space provided they do not increase the lighting power.

Chapter 2 Definitions

- Above-grade Wall/Below-grade Wall (502.3)  
- Exterior Wall/Basement Wall (Chapter 2)  
- Building Thermal Envelope  
- Heated Slab  
- Conditioned Space  
- Residential Building  
- Skylight  
- Fenestration  
- Mass Wall-Residential (402.2.4)  
- Mass Wall-Commercial (502.2.3)
A plan reviewer is asked to determine if an occupancy should comply with the residential or commercial provisions of the IECC. How should the plan reviewer reply?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A stand-alone office building.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Four-story apartment building.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Two floors of retail space in a three-story building having one floor of apartments.</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>An apartment unit located above retail in a two-story building.</td>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A plan reviewer is asked to determine if an occupancy should comply with the building thermal envelope provisions of the IECC. How should the plan reviewer reply?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wall between the house and the garage.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wall between a conditioned bedroom and a kitchen.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wall greater than 50 percent below grade between a conditioned basement and the ground.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A skylight shaft wall.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Party wall between row houses.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3
General Requirements

302- Design Conditions
302.1- Interior Design Conditions
The interior design temperatures used for heating and cooling load calculations shall be a maximum of 72°F (22°C) for heating and a minimum of 75°F (24°C) for cooling.

Climate Zones
Three separate moisture regimes overlay the eight climate zones.
### 303 – Materials, Systems, and Equipment

#### 303.1.3 – Fenestration product rating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World’s Best Window Co.</th>
<th>World’s Best Window Co.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-Factor</td>
<td>U-Factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor</td>
<td>Factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC)

- Field Labeling for Residential products
- Component Modeling Approach for Commercial storefront assemblies.

### Table 303.1.3(1)
Default Glazed Fenestration $U$-Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame Type</th>
<th>Single Pane</th>
<th>Double Pane</th>
<th>Skylight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal with Thermal Break</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetal or Metal clad</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glazed Block</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 303.1.3(2)
Default Door $U$-Factors

### Table 303.1.3(3)
Default Glazed Fenestration SHGC
Table 303.1.3(2)
Default Door U-Factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Door Type</th>
<th>U-Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsulated Metal</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulated Metal</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulated, nonmetall ed, max 45% glazing, non glazing double pane</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 303.1.3(3)
Default Glazed Fenestration SHGC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Single Glazed</th>
<th>Double Glazed</th>
<th>Glazed Block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinted</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

303.2.1 Protection of exposed foundation insulation.

303.3 Maintenance information.

1. What is the climate zone for Aroostook County, Maine, according to Figure 301.1 and Table 301.1?

   From Table 301.1: Aroostook County, Maine is in Climate Zone 7
2. How many different climate zones are in Maine?

From Figure 301.1: Three (6A & 7)

3. Using the climate zone map, is Louisiana considered a warm-humid climate?

Yes

1. What Standards are used to determine the \( U \)-factor and SHGC for fenestration?

Section 303.1.3: NFRC 100 and NFRC 200

2. What is the default \( U \)-factor for a double-glazed, fixed window with a metal thermally broken frame?

From Table 303.1.3(1) the default \( U \)-factor is 0.65.
Chapter 4
Residential Energy Efficiency
Compliance Methods for Insulation and Fenestration

Determining compliance

An assembly $U$-factor must be calculated for each applicable assembly type proposed for the project.

The ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals is an excellent source of information on how to calculate an assembly $U$-factor.

Calculating assembly $U$-factors

- The calculation must include the effects of framing.
- An $R$-value must be determined for each different material in the assembly.
- The $R$-values are then totaled to determine the total $R$-value through each thermal path of the assembly.
Compliance Methods for Insulation and Fenestration

Calculating assembly \( U \)-factors (cont.)

- The total \( R \)-values are then converted to \( U \)-factors by taking the reciprocal of the \( R \)-value.
- An area-weighted average \( U \)-factor is calculated for the wall system that takes into account the effects of framing.

402.1.4 – Total UA alternative

- The building envelope design is permitted to deviate from \( R \)-values or \( U \)-factors in Tables 402.1.1 or 402.1.3, respectively, provided the total thermal transmittance (\( UA \)) is the same or less as the very same building envelope geometry designed to code.

Total UA Alternative

- The UA alternative is offered to provide trade-offs between parts of the building that do not comply with the \( U \)-factors listed in Table 402.1.3 and those that over comply with the code.

But Wait. THERE’S MORE!

REScheck™
402.2.1 – Ceilings with attic spaces

Mass and framed walls

Any wall between conditioned and unconditioned space and the outdoors will count in the exterior wall area.

This includes:
- Attic kneewalls.
- Skylight shaft walls.
- Below-grade nonbasement walls.
- Perimeter joists between floors.
Compliance Methods for Insulation and Fenestration

402.2.7 – Basement walls
- Defined as walls greater than or equal to 50 percent below grade.

Basement Walls

8 inch Stud Wall

ICF Wall

Photo courtesy of State of Illinois, Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Bruce Selway - Energy Efficiency Program Specialist

Compliance Methods for Insulation and Fenestration

402.2.7 – Slab-on-grade floors

2009 IECC Fundamentals Workbook Page 43
402.2.9 – Crawl space walls
Criteria to meet code requirements:
- Must be insulated to the \( R \)-value specified in the energy code
- May not have ventilation openings that communicate directly with outside air.
- Must be mechanically ventilated or supplied with conditioned air.
- Exposed earth floors must be covered with an approved vapor retarder material, which extends up the stem wall and then sealed and taped to the wall.

402.2.11, 402.3.5 – Thermally isolated sunrooms
To condition the sunroom, the following requirements must be met:
- A separate space conditioning system.
- The glass used must have a maximum \( U \)-factor of 0.75 in climate zones 1-3 and 0.50 inches in climate zones 4-8.
- Minimum ceiling \( R \)-value shall be R-19 in zones 1-4 and R-24 in zones 5-8.
- Minimum wall \( R \)-value shall be R-13.
- Must maintain thermal isolation.

402.3 – Fenestration (prescriptive)
402.3.1 \( U \)-factor
- Area weighted average \( U \)-factors and SHGCs may be used to comply with Table 402.1.1.
- Up to 15 ft\(^2\) (1.4 m\(^2\)) of glazed fenestration per dwelling unit can be exempted from \( U \)-factor and SHGC requirements.
Compliance Methods for Insulation and Fenestration

402.3.2 – Glazed fenestration SHGC

The SHGC measures how well a window or translucent product blocks heat caused by sunlight. SHGC is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. The lower the number, the lower the amount of heat that passes into the building through the glazing.

Fenestration must be rated using NFRC 200 or a default SHGC value is to be assigned from Table 303.1.3(3).

402.3.3 Glazed fenestration SHGC & 402.3.3 Glazed fenestration exemption

Note that up to 15 square feet (1.4 m²) of glazed fenestration per dwelling unit can be exempted from U-factor and SHGC requirements in its entirety.

Does not apply to the U-factor alternative approach in Section 402.1.3 and the Total UA alternative in Section 402.1.4.

402.3.4 Opaque door exemption:

- One hinged opaque door up to 24 square feet (2.22m²) is also exempt from the code.

Does not apply to the U-factor alternative approach in Section 402.1.3 and the Total UA alternative in Section 402.1.4.

402.3.6 Replacement fenestration

- Replacement windows and skylights must comply with the fenestration U-factor requirements of Table 402.1.1.

402.4, 402.5, 403 – Mandatory Requirements for all Residential Buildings

402.4 – Air Leakage (mandatory)

402.4.1 – Building thermal envelope

402.4.2 – Air Sealing and Insulation

- Building envelope air tightness and insulation shall be demonstrated in one of two ways.
402.4.2.1 Testing option

Requires testing at specific air changes per hour at a specific air pressure.

There are 7 things that are required to be done during the test.
1. Exterior windows and doors, fireplaces and stove doors closed, but not sealed
2. Dampers shall be closed but not sealed
3. Interior doors open
4. Exterior openings for continuous ventilation systems and heat recovery ventilators closed and sealed
5. Heating and cooling systems turned off
6. HVAC ducts shall not be sealed
7. Supply and return registers shall not be sealed.

402.4.2.2 Visual inspection option

This option requires the field inspector to conduct a rigorous insulation and air sealing inspection in accordance with Table 402.4.2.

402.4.3 Fireplaces

New wood burning fireplaces shall have:
- Gasketed doors
- Outdoor combustion air
402.4, 402.5, 403 – Mandatory Requirements for all Residential Buildings

402.4.4 – Fenestration air leakage

Windows no more than 0.3 cfm per square foot (1.5 L/s/m²). Swinging doors no more than 0.5 cfm per square foot (2.6 L/s/m²).

402.4.5 – Recessed lighting

IC – rated and labeled to ASTM E 283.

Moisture control

402.5 – Maximum fenestration U-factor and SHGC (mandatory)

Limits the maximum area-weighted U-factor and SHGC that can be traded-off among opaque envelope components for the purpose of envelope compliance.
The building systems addressed consist of a heating and/or cooling system, a distribution system and temperature controls.

- Mechanical equipment efficiency
- Water heater efficiency
- 403.1.1 – Programmable Thermostat
- 403.1.2 – Heat pump supplementary heat (Mandatory)
- 403.2 – Ducts
- 403.2.1 - Insulation

All ducts are required to be sealed with:
- Listed and labeled tapes
- Gaskets
- Mastics (adhesives)
- Mastic-plus-embedded fabric systems
- Other approved closure systems

Duct tightness shall be verified by either of the following:
1. Preconstruction test:
2. Rough-in test:
403 – Building Systems

403.2.2 – Sealing (Mandatory)
Duct tightness shall be verified by either of the following:
1. Preconstruction test:
2. Rough-in test:

Exceptions: Duct tightness test is not required if the air handler and all ducts are within the conditioned space.

403 – Building Systems

403.3 – Mechanical system insulation

403.4 – Circulating water systems

403 – Building Systems

403.6 – Equipment sizing

IECC refers to the provisions of the IRC to require heating and cooling load calculations for the optimal sizing of equipment.

The following guidelines apply:
- Use Design conditions specified in IECC Chapter 3.
- "Part IV—Mechanical" of the IRC refers specifically to the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) Manual J for building loads (IRC Section M1401.3).
- "Part IV—Mechanical" of the IRC refers specifically to the Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA) Manual S for sizing equipment (IRC Section M1401.3).

403 – Building Systems

403.6 – Equipment sizing

Oversized Air Conditioning Equipment Results in Short Cycling

Impacts of oversizing are:
- Reduces equipment life
- Reduces efficiency (SEER)
- Results in poor dehumidification
- Reduces filter effectiveness
- Costs more to purchase and operate
2 Numbers to remember:

✓ 140% for Heating
✓ 115% for Cooling

403.8 - Snow melt system controls (Mandatory).

- Snow- and ice-melting systems shall include automatic controls capable of shutting off the system when the pavement temperature is above 50°F (10°C), no precipitation is falling and the outdoor temperature is above 40°F (4°C).

403.9 - Pools (Mandatory).

403.9.1 Pool heaters.

- All pool heaters shall be equipped with a readily accessible on-off switch to allow shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat setting. Pool heaters fired by natural gas or LPG shall not have continuously burning pilot lights.

403.9.2 Time switches.

- Time switches to automatically turn off and on heaters and pumps according to a preset schedule shall be installed on swimming pool heaters and pumps. The two exceptions address public health standards and circumstances where the pumps serve pools with solar-waste-heat recovery heating systems.
403.9.3 Pool covers.

- Heated pools shall be equipped with a vapor-retardant pool cover on or at the water surface. Pools heated to more than 90°F (32°C) shall have a pool cover with a minimum insulation value of R-12.

1. Is a vapor retarder required in an unvented wall system in Dimmit County, Texas?

No. Section 402.5 and Tables 301.1 and 301.2: Lee County, Texas is considered a warm and humid climate zone and does not require a vapor retarder.

Vapor retarder is covered in the IRC

2. Ductwork will be installed in the floor joist cavities located between two conditioned floors. What is the minimum duct insulation R-value for the duct insulation?

Section 403.2.1: Ducts are not required to be insulated if located in conditioned spaces.
3. What is the minimum duct insulation for supply ducts located in a naturally ventilated attic in Climate Zone 6?

Section 403.2.1: R-8.

4. Which of the following duct sealing methods are approved under the IECC for low-pressure ductwork?
   A. Duck tape
   B. Tight-fitting joints
   C. Zip ties
   D. Mastic

5. A proposed single-family home is located in Climate Zone 6. A radiantly heated slab-on-grade foundation is proposed. What minimum R-value is required for the slab edge?

Note d, Table 402.1.1: R-15.

6. A proposed single-family dwelling will use a standard truss system in Climate Zone 6 with a window area of 19 percent of the exterior wall area. What is the minimum ceiling R-value required for the building by R-value computation?

Table 402.1.1: R-49.
An energy estimation tool is used to compare the energy use of the proposed design with that of the standard design building, just meeting the minimum code requirements.

405.3 – Performance based compliance
- Energy cost equal to or less than that of the standard design.

A comparative compliance report which clearly depicts the annual energy costs of both standard and proposed designs must accompany all submittals demonstrating compliance under the simulated performance alternative.

405.5.2 – Residence specifications
Table 405.5.2(1) - Specifications for the Standard Reference and Proposed Designs
- Building Component
- Standard Reference Design
- Proposed Design
405 – Simulated Performance Alternative

Table 405.5.2(1) – Glazing

Equal Area

Actual Area

And Orientation

405 – Simulated Performance Alternative

Table 405.5.2(1) – Skylights and thermally isolated sunrooms

Table 405.5.2(1) – Orientation for groups of buildings

Table 405.5.2(1) – Fenestration system solar heat gain coefficient, standard design
### 405 – Simulated Performance Alternative

**Tables 405.5.2(1) and 405.5.2(2) – Thermal distribution system efficiency (DSE)**

**Table 405.5.2(2) – Default Distribution System Efficiencies for Proposed Designs**

**Table 405.5.2(1) – Air exchange rate**

---

### 405 – Simulated Performance Alternative

**Table 405.5.2 (2)**

Default Distribution System efficiencies for Proposed Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution System Characteristics</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Optional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System Type</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Performance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Efficiency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 405 – Simulated Performance Alternative

**Table 405.2 (1) – Air Exchange Rate**

**Blower Door Depressurization Test**

Calculate Leakage from House Pressure and AirFlow Rate

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### Total UA Alternative

**But Wait. THERE’S MORE!**

**REScheck**

Workbook Page 63-64
1. What $U$-factor must be used for the standard design wall assembly for a residence built in a climate with 7,500 HDD?

Table 404.5.2(1); above-grade walls: 
$U$-factor: From Table 402.1.3 – Zone 6: $U$-0.057.

2. What orientation(s) must be used to demonstrate the worst-case condition for a group of proposed buildings with identical designs under the 2009 IECC?

Table 405.5.2(1); Glazing; Orientation: “Equally distributed to four cardinal compass orientations (N, E, S and W).”

3. Can exterior shading be used by Chapter 4 to trade off the 0.40 SHGC in climates less than 3,500 HDD?

Yes, in accordance with Table 405.2(1); Glazing; External shading: None compared to “as proposed” for Proposed Design.

4. When establishing the Standard design, glazing must be assumed to be placed equally on what exposure under the 2009 IECC?

A. North, Northeast, East, Southeast, South, Southwest, West and Northwest
B. North, West, South, East
C. Northwest, Northeast, Southwest, Southeast
D. West, South, East
5. The proposed design specifies a 90-percent Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) gas furnace for the heat source. Under the 2009 IECC, what furnace efficiency must be used to determine the standard design budget?

Table 405.5.2(1); Heating systems; "As proposed"
The standard design shall use a 90-percent AFUE furnace.

Residential

- A Single family residential structure is being built in Augusta, Maine.

- The contractor has submitted plans and specifications along with a permit application for this single family home.

Residential

- The home is built using insulated concrete form type construction with more than half the insulation on the exterior side of the wall, and is a slab on grade structure, with two skylights in a roof truss system.

1. What is the climate zone for this building?

   Climate Zone 6 (Section 301 and Table 301.1)

2. What is the maximum fenestration U-factor for window and skylights?

   0.35 for windows and 0.60 for skylights. (Table 402.1.1)
Residential

3. What is the minimum insulation R-value for the roof assembly?
   R-49 (Table 402.1.1)

4. What is the minimum exterior wall R-value?
   15 (see Footnote i of Table 402.1.1)

Residential

5. What is the Minimum requirements for the foundation R-value and depth of insulation?
   R-10 to a depth of 4 feet (1219 mm) (Table 402.1.1)

Chapter 5
Commercial Energy Efficiency

501 - General

501.1 – Scope

Standard 90.1

Commercial buildings shall meet either the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1 or the requirements contained in this chapter.
501 - General

Structure of Standard 90.1-2007:
- Section 5 - Building Envelope
- Section 6 - Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
- Section 7 - Service Water Heating
- Section 8 - Power
- Section 9 – Lighting
- Appendix A Assembly U-factor, C-factor, and F-factor determination
- Appendix B Building Envelope Criteria
- Appendix C Trade-off Option
- Appendix D Climate Data

502 – Building Envelope Requirements

The building envelope requirements focus on three types of provisions:
- Insulation (prescriptive) – Section 502.2
- Fenestration (prescriptive) – Section 502.3
- Air leakage (mandatory) – Section 502.4

502.2 – Specific insulation requirements (prescriptive)

Based on:
- Climate zone
- Window wall ratio and
- Construction assembly

All components must meet or exceed building envelope requirements.
Table 502.2(1) – Building envelope requirements – Opaque assemblies

- Determine the climate zone
- Each assembly will have maximum \( U \)-factor and SHGC requirements and minimum \( R \)-value requirements
- \( R \)-value requirements apply to the insulation only

Table 502.1.2 Building Envelope Requirements Opaque

- Roof insulation requirements based on:
  - Assembly Type
  - Insulation Placement
  - Cavity Insulation
  - Continuous Insulation
502 – Building Envelope Requirements

502.2.2 – Classification of walls

All walls between conditioned spaces and the outdoors or unconditioned spaces must be insulated.

502.2.3 – Above-grade walls

The requirements for floor insulation are based on:

- Assembly type
- Insulation placement
- Cavity insulation
- Continuous insulation
502.2.6 – Slabs on grade

Opaque doors

(Opaque = doors having less than 50% glass area – Section 502.2.7)

All are required to meet the U-factor requirement for doors as specified in Table 502.2(1).

Includes overhead coiling and metal roll-up doors used for conditioned loading docks.

Table 502.3 – Building Envelope Requirements: Fenestration

The gross wall area includes:
  - Above-grade walls
  - Band and rim joists and spandrel area between floors
  - Area of ALL doors and windows
### Table 502.3 – Building Envelope Requirements: Fenestration

#### Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glass Type</th>
<th>SHGC (Clear)</th>
<th>SHGC (Tinted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Projection Factor**

\[ A = \text{depth from the leading edge of the overhang to the face of the glass} \]

\[ B = \text{height from the bottom of leading edge of overhang to top of the windowsill} \]
Proposed:
A new commercial structure is to be built in Androscoggin County, ME (Climate Zone 6). The office building has a projection factor of 0.20, the roof assembly is all-wood joist trusses and it is slab-on-grade with a concrete slab floor extending over the covered parking garage. The above-grade walls are metal framed with cavity and rigid board insulation. Storefront glazing.

It is determined that the total combined window and door area is less than 40 percent of the above-grade wall area. A review of Tables 502.2(1) and 502.3 determine the following insulation levels are required:
- Slab Insulation – F-0.540
- Window and Glass Door – SHGC 0.4
- Window and Glass Door – U-Factor 0.8
- Window – U-Factor 0.45
- Roof Insulation between Framing Joists – R-13, Continuous Insulation R-19 ci.
- Slab over Parking Garage Insulation – R-12.5 ci.
- Above-Grade Wall Insulation – R-13 + 7.5.

What is the projection factor of an overhang that extends 3 feet (914 mm) out and is 6 feet (1829 mm) above the windowsill?

The projection factor is “A” divided by “B” (see Figure 48). If “A” is 3 feet (914 mm) and “B” is 6 feet (1829 mm), the projection factor is 3/6 or 0.5.

502.3 – Fenestration (prescriptive)

Fenestration maximum U-factor
- Laboratory measurement of the overall thermal performance of a fenestration product
- Table 303.1.3(1) – Default Glazed Fenestration U-factor or
- Table 303.1.3(2) – Default Door U-factor.
502 – Building Envelope Requirements

Table 303.1.3(1) – Default Glazed Fenestration

Table 303.1.3(2) – Default Door U-factor

502.3 – Fenestration (prescriptive)

- Skylights
  - A skylight U-factor is based on the interior surface area of the entire skylight assembly, including glazing, sash, curbing and other framing elements.

Metal buildings
502.4 – Air Leakage (mandatory)
502.4.1 – Window and door assemblies
502.4.2 – Curtain wall, storefront glazing, and commercial entrance doors

502.4.3 – Sealing of the building envelope

- Exterior joints around windows and door frames.
- Between wall sole plates, floors, and exterior wall panels.
- Openings for plumbing, electricity, refrigerant and gas lines in exterior walls, floors, and roofs.

Sealing the building envelope reduces air infiltration in the building.
502 – Building Envelope Requirements

502.4.6 – Loading dock weatherseals
502.4.7 – Vestibules

Moisture control (See IBC Sections 1405.3 and IRC Section R601.3)

- General requirements for control of moisture vapor entering the building have been relocated to the construction requirements of the IBC an IRC.

Building Requirement Envelope

1. What compliance options are available for a commercial building where the window and glazed door area is greater than 40 percent of the gross area of above-grade walls?

Section 501: Section 506 or Standard. 90.1
2. A wall is located between conditioned space and unconditioned space. What type of wall is this considered to be to determine the minimum $R$-value?

An above-grade wall. Section 502.2.3: Use the requirements for "above grade walls," Table 502.2(1).

3. For a commercial building located in Zone 4, what is the required $R$-value of an above-grade, metal-framed wall with a window and glazed door area of 40 percent in Climate Zone 4?

Table 502.2(1) column for Zone 4, Row "metal framed" R-13 and R-7.5.

4. According to Chapter 5, what is the required $R$-value of an above-grade, metal-framed wall with a window and glazed door area of 40 percent in Climate Zone 4?

Table 502.2(1): R-13

5. For a commercial building located in Zone 5, what is the required continuous $R$-value of an above-grade 10-inch (254 mm) concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall with a window and glazed door area of 15 percent?

Table 502.2(1): R-11.4 ci
6. According to Chapter 5, what is the required R-value of continuous insulation in a roof assembly using metal purlins without thermal blocks and a window and glazed door area of 40 percent Zone 4?

Table 502.2(1): R-13 +13

7. If calculations using Equation 5-1 determine a window projection factor (PF) of 0.45, what is the allowable SHGC for a window in Climate Zone 4 with a window area of 15 percent?

Table 502.3: SHGC, no requirement

8. What is the maximum allowable skylight percentage to roof area for a commercial building located in Climate Zone 5 with 40 percent of the gross wall area glazed?

Table 502.3: 3 percent or Section 501.1: 5 percent Standard 90.1

9. A 10,000 square-foot building located in Climate Zone 5 will have a primary entrance door leading from a 2,500 square-foot (232 m²) space to the exterior. A swinging door with a self-closing device will be installed. Does the door comply with the code?

Section 502.4.6: Yes. No vestibule is required on primary entrance doors leading to spaces less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).
10. A metal building is proposed in Climate Zone 4. The building will have 25 percent of the gross exterior wall area glazed and will use a metal purlin system without thermal blocks. R-30 insulation is proposed to be installed between the framing members. Does this installation comply with the IECC?

Table 502.2(1). Not enough information. Consult ASHRAE 90.1 Appendix Table A2.3 for Metal Building Roofs.

7 key elements to ensure HVAC system design is efficient:

- Equipment efficiency
- Proper equipment sizing and selection
- Distribution losses
- Transmission losses
- Controls
- Free-cooling
- Heat recovery

Equipment efficiency terminology
Simple and complex systems

503.2.1 – Calculation of heating and cooling loads

- Designers must perform heating and cooling load calculations before sizing and selecting HVAC
- HVAC systems must be sized based on the heating and cooling loads calculated in Section 503.2.1.
- When the cooling load is predominant the system must be sized to not exceed that load.

503.2.2 – Equipment and system sizing

- “Shall not exceed the loads calculated.”
- Equipment selected to meet space cooling loads must select capacity for heating based on smallest size within available equipment options.
- Standby equipment to have controls and devices to operate automatically when primary equipment is not operating.
- Multiple units with combined capacities that exceed design load shall have controls to sequence operation.
503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.2.3 – HVAC equipment performance requirements

- Equipment efficiency

Table 503.2.3(7) – Water Chilling Packages, Minimum Efficiency Requirements

503.2.4 – HVAC system controls

503.2.4.1 – Thermostatic controls

503.2.4.4 – Shutoff damper controls

503.2.4.5 – Snow melt system controls

503.2.5 – Ventilation
503.2.5.1 – Demand control ventilation

503.2.6 – Energy Recovery Ventilation System

503.2.7 – Ducts and plenum insulation and sealing

503.2.7.1 – Duct construction

503.2.8 – Piping insulation

- Piping serving as part of heating or cooling systems must be insulated according to Table 503.2.8.
- Table 503.2.8, Minimum Pipe Insulation
503 – Building Mechanical Systems

Table 503.2.8, Minimum Pipe Insulation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLUID</th>
<th>MIN. PIPE DIAMETER 1&quot;</th>
<th>MIN. PIPE DIAMETER 6&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steam</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot water</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilled water, brine or refrigerant</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>1 1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the 1" and 1 1/2" sizes.

503.2.9 – HVAC system completion

503.2.9.1 – Air system balancing

503.2.9.2 – Hydronic system balancing

- Individual hydronic heating and cooling coils to be equipped with means for balancing and pressure test connectors.

503.2.9.3 - Manuals

503.3 – Simple HVAC systems and equipment

Simple systems are typically single-zone unitary systems with one control per system.
503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.3 – Simple HVAC systems and equipment

They include:

- Unitary air conditioners and condensing units.
- Unitary and applied heat pumps electrically operated.
- Packaged terminal air conditioners.
- Packaged terminal heat pumps.
- Warm air furnaces.
- Warm air duct furnaces.
- Unit heaters.
- Two-pipe heating systems with no cooling installed.

503.3.1 – Economizers

An air-side economizer is simply a collection of dampers, sensors, actuators, and logic devices that together decide how much outside air to bring into the building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLIMATE ZONES</th>
<th>ECONOMIZER REQUIREMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A, 1B, 2A</td>
<td>No requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B</td>
<td>Economizers on all cooling systems ≥ 54,000 Btu/h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C, 5A, 5B, 6C, 6A, 6B</td>
<td>Economizers on all cooling systems ≥ 108,000 Btu/h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.293 W
a. The total capacity of all systems without economizers shall not exceed 480,000 Btu/h per building, or 20 percent of its air economizer capacity, whichever is greater.

Air-side Economizer
503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4 – Complex HVAC systems and equipment

Includes:

- Systems serving multiple zones.
- Hydronic steam heating and water chilling packages.
- Variable air volume (VAV) systems.
- Two-pipe changeover.
- Four-pipe systems.
- Hydronic (water loop) heat pump systems.

503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4.1 – Economizers

503.4.2 – Variable air volume (VAV) fan control

503.4.3 – Hydronic systems controls
503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4.3.1 – Three-pipe systems

503.4.3.2 – Two-pipe changeover system

503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4.3.3 – Hydronic (water loop) heat pump systems

- Heat pumps connected to a water loop with central heat rejection and heat addition.
- Controls capable of providing 20°F (11.1°C) dead band outside air temperature between initiation of heat rejection and heat addition.

503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4.3.4 – Part load controls

503.4.3.5 – Pump isolation

- Chilled water plants with multiple chillers must have the capability to reduce flow automatically when a chiller shut down.
- Boiler plants must have the capability to reduce flow automatically when a boiler is shut down.

503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4.4 – Heat rejection equipment fan speed control

Fan Motors >7½ HP (5.6 kW) must have:

- Capability to operate fan at < 2/3 of full speed or less, and
- Controls that automatically change the fan speed to control the leaving fluid temperature or condensing temperature/pressure of heat rejection device.
- Exception: Factory installed heat rejection devices within HVAC equipment meeting equipment efficiency requirements.
503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4.5 – Requirements for complex mechanical systems serving multiple zones

Supply air systems must be VAV systems. Controls are required to reduce primary air to each space before allowing:
- Reheating
- Recooling
- Mixing

The primary air supply must be reduced by one of the following means before reheating, recooling, or mixing takes place:
- 30% of the maximum supply air flow to each zone.
- 300 cfm (142 L/s) where maximum flow rate is less than 10% of total fan system supply airflow rate.
- Minimum ventilation requirements of the International Mechanical Code® (IMC®).

503 – Building Mechanical Systems

503.4.6 – Heat recovery for service water heating

1. How are design loads for simple HVAC systems and equipment determined?

Section 503.2.1: ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals or equivalent computation Procedure.
2. When evaluating equipment compliance for a simple HVAC system, what is the minimum efficiency for a 6,000 Btu/h (1,757 Watt) single-package, unitary, air-cooled air conditioner?

Table 503.2.3(1): 13 SEER.

3. When evaluating equipment compliance for a simple HVAC system, what is the minimum AFUE for a 100,000 Btu/h (29,281 Watt) gas-fired warm-air furnace?

Table 503.2.3(4): 78 percent AFUE.

4. When is a VAV system required?

Section 503.4.5: VAV systems are required for complex systems serving multiple zones.

5. A cooling system rated at 135,000 Btu/h (39,529 Watt) cooling capacity is proposed for an office building located in Zone 6. The proposed EER for the system will be 11. Is an economizer required for this system?

Table 503.3.1(1): Yes. Economizers are required on systems 54,000 Btu/h (15,826 Watt) and larger in Climate Zone 6.
Building Mechanical Systems

7. Of the following, which is approved for duct sealant for low-pressure duct systems?

A. Duck tape
B. Zip ties
C. Mastics
D. Tight-fitting joints

8. What R-value must ducts be insulated to if they are located in unconditioned space?

Section 503.2.7: R-5.

9. For Climate Zone 6A, which of the following cooling systems will require economizer controls under the code?

A. System 1 – 135,000 Btu/h (39,529 Watt) serving a grocery store with open case refrigeration.
B. System 2 – 75,000 Btu/h (21,961 Watt) serving an office building.
C. System 3 – 139,000 Btu/h (40,701 Watt) serving a retail space.

504 – Service Water Heating

There are only a few provisions to be checked to ensure that the water heating system meets the requirements of the IECC.

504.4 – Heat traps
Service Water Heating

1. When are heat traps required to be installed?

Section 504.4: Heat traps are required or noncirculating water heaters and where an integral heat trap is not provided.

2. What is the minimum piping insulation thickness required on all noncirculating water heating systems?

Section 504.5: 0.5 inch (12.7 mm).

3. What is the minimum piping insulation thickness required on all circulating water heating systems?

Section 504.5: 1.0 inch (25.4 mm).
Interior lighting plays a major role in the energy usage of a commercial building. An increased lighting load increases the capacity requirements for the cooling system.

The lighting requirements focus on these elements:
- Controls
- Light reduction methods
- Tandem wiring
- Interior and exterior lighting power

Luminaire: A complete lighting unit consisting of lamps and parts designed to distribute light.

Lamp: A general term for a man-made source of light. Known to the common layman as “light bulb.”

The lighting requirements apply to the design of:
- New lighting systems in conditioned or unconditioned spaces
- Altered components/systems as part of alteration
- Change in occupancy or use per Section 101.4

505.2.1 Interior lighting controls. Each area enclosed by walls or floor-to-ceiling partitions shall have at least one manual control for the lighting serving that area. The required controls shall be located within the area served by the controls or be a remote switch that identifies the lights served and indicates their status.
505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

505.2.1 Interior lighting controls.

Exceptions:

1. Areas designated as security or emergency areas that must be continuously lighted.
2. Lighting in stairways or corridors that are elements of the means of egress.

505.2.2 Additional controls

505.2.2.1 Light reduction controls

Light reduction controls differ from switching controls in that instead of turning the lights off after a period of inactivity, these controls lower the light output, and therefore the energy consumed, when areas are unoccupied or when there is suitable light supplied from another source such as windows or skylights.

These controls can be either “dimming” or “switching” depending on the light source you are controlling and the area being controlled.
505.2.2.2.1 – Occupant override

If an automatic time switch control is installed, it must have an occupant override, be readily accessible, and have the following:

- Be in view of the lights.
- Manually operated.
- Two-hour override limit.
- Controls area less than 5,000 square feet (465 m²).
- Holiday scheduling feature.

505.2.3 – Sleeping units

A master switch is required at the entry of each sleeping room.

505.2.4 – Exterior lighting controls

- Must be controlled so they are automatically shut off during daylight hours
- Seven day/seasonal daylight program
- Minimum 4-hour battery backup

505.4 – Exit signs

505.5 – Interior lighting power requirement

505.5.1 – Total connected interior lighting power
505.5.2 – Interior lighting power

The lighting budget is determined by utilizing the watts/ft² value located in Table 505.5.2 using the predominant occupancy for the particular area type.

Additional Lighting Power Allowances

- Table 505.5.2, Note b – Merchandise Display
- Merchandise Display - (Note b)

The additional lighting allowance for merchandise display lighting applies to Retail sales only.

Additional Lighting Power Allowances

- When using the requirements for interior lighting out of table 505.5.5 for retail areas, the code allows the general lighting to be dimmed.
- Then the smallest actual wattage of lighting equipment installed is added to the wattage of lighting used (Table 505.5.2) to highlight specific merchandise.
- Additional lighting power is allowed for the examination of fine merchandise. This includes jewelry, china or silver. The area to be used is either the shelf area or the case area.
505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

Additional Lighting Power Allowances

This lighting design and calculation must be shown on the lighting plans and/or submittal documents.

Calculate the additional lighting power as follows:

Additional lighting power allowance = 1000 watts + (Retail Area 1 × 0.06 watts per square foot) + (Retail Area 2 × 0.06 watts per square foot) + (Retail Area 3 × 1.4 watts per square foot) + (Retail Area 4 × 2.5 watts per square foot)

This number is then used to determine code compliance.

505.6.2 – Exterior building lighting power

Table 505.6.2 – Lighting Power Densities for Building Exteriors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIGHTING ZONE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Developed areas of national parks, state parks, forest lands, and rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Areas predominantly consisting of residential zoning, neighborhood commercial zoning, or light industrial zoning with minimal nighttime use and residential and mixed use areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>All other areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>High-activity commercial districts in designated by the local land use planning authority.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. According to the code, a manual interior lighting control system is required:
   A. In each building zone.
   B. For control of each 500 square feet (46.5 m²) of building space.
   C. In each area enclosed by walls or floor-to-ceiling partitions.
   D. When automatic controls are not used.

2. Are interior spaces designated as security or emergency areas subject to interior lighting control requirements?
   Section 505.2.1, Exception 1: No

3. Which of the following interior building areas are not required to have light reduction controls?
   A. Areas that are controlled by an occupant-sensing device.
   B. An enclosed office space.
   C. Areas designated as libraries.
4. When calculating interior lighting power, what is the total allowable wattage of a 20,000 square-foot (1858 m²) office building?

Table 505.5.2: 20,000 watts
[20,000 × 1.0 W/ft² = 20,000 W].

5. When calculating interior lighting power, what is the total allowable wattage of a building containing an 80,000 square-foot (7432 m²) grocery and a 5,000 square-foot (464.5 m²) restaurant?

Table 505.5.2: Retail = 120,000 watts dining: cafeteria/fast food = 7,000 watts [80,000 × 1.5 W/ft² + 5000 × 1.4 W/ft² = 127,000 W].

6. A proposed building is 20,000 square feet (1858 m²). Is this building subject to the automatic lighting shutoff control requirement?

Section 505.2.2.2: Yes.

7. What switching requirements apply to hotel and motel guestrooms?

Section 505.2.3: Switched receptacles and connected lights must be master switched at the main entrance door to the room.
8. How must exterior lighting be switched?

Section 505.2.4: Automatic switching or photocell controls must be installed.

9. When documenting the total connected lighting power for a proposed building, what wattage should be used for a screw lamp holder under the code?

Section 505.5.1.1: Maximum labeled wattage of the luminare.

10. What wattage should be documented for 8 feet (2438 mm) of track lighting with three 60-watt bulbs proposed for the track?

Section 505.5.1.4: 30 W/linear foot × 8 feet (2438 mm) = 240 watts.

11. What is the maximum wattage allowed in a single occupancy building with the following task activities?

A. Office area: 12,000 ft² (1115 m²)
B. Corridor: 1,000 ft² (93 m²)
C. Restroom: 1,000 ft² (93 m²)
D. Lobby: 500 ft² (46.5 m²)
12. What is the minimum lighting efficacy for exterior lighting powered through the energy service of a building?

Section 505.6.1: 60 lumens per watt.

506 – Total Building Performance

506.1 – General
The Total Building Performance Method allows trade-offs among the building envelope, mechanical systems, and lighting systems in commercial buildings.

506.4 – Documentation
The documentation that is required to support the analysis must provide the following information:
- Annual energy use and cost.
- List of building features.
- Output files showing energy use totals.
- Energy use by source and end use.
- Total hours that the space conditioning loads were not met.
- Software error messages or warnings.
- Written explanations of any error messages or warnings.
1. When should a Total Building Performance Method be considered?

When the glazed percentage of the above-grade wall area is greater than 40 percent. Also, when trade-offs of high-efficiency features are desired to offset building features that do not comply with the code on a prescriptive basis (e.g., trading off high glazing areas for a high-efficiency HVAC system).

2. Which building loads must be considered when demonstrating compliance with the Total Building Performance Method?

Section 506.2.6: Heating systems, cooling systems, fan systems, lighting systems, receptacle loads and process loads exceeding 1.0 W/ft² of floor area or space.

3. What information must be provided in the documentation to demonstrate compliance with the Total Building Performance Method?

Section 506.5: Annual energy use and associated costs; energy related features; input and output report(s); simulation tool error messages; written explanation(s); simulation tool capabilities.

1. The IECC definition of a “Residential Building” is:
   a. Identical to the Group “R” occupancy as defined by Chapter 3 of the International Building Code®.
   b. Limited to structures governed by the International Residential Code®.
   c. For this code, includes R-3 buildings, as well as R-2 and R-4 buildings three stories or less in height above grade.
   d. For this code, all structures not included in the definition of “Commercial buildings.”
2. Match the paraphrased definition with the applicable code/standard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABOVE-GRADE WALL</th>
<th>CODE/STANDARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A wall more than 50 percent above grade and enclosing conditioned space. This includes between-floor spandrels, peripheral edges of floors, roof and basement knee walls, dormer walls, gable and wall, walls enclosing a mansard, roof and skylight shafts.</td>
<td>ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA STANDARD 90.1-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That portion of a wall that is not entirely below finish grade and in contact with the ground.</td>
<td>2009 IECC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The 2009 IECC regulates the following building systems:
   a. Building thermal envelope, Indoor air quality, Building site location, Water utilization.
   b. Building orientation, HVAC, Electrical, Service water heating.
   c. Building thermal envelope, HVAC, Process electrical loads, Service water heating.
   d. Building thermal envelope, HVAC, Electrical, Service water heating.

4. Which of the following Climate Zones are found in Maine?
   a. 5A & 6A
   b. 6A & 6B
   c. 7A & 7B
   d. 6A & 7

5. When reviewing U-Factors, the allowable value is the
   a. Maximum
   b. Minimum
6. Please identify the type(s) of compliance that each of these paths demonstrates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Path</th>
<th>Prescriptive</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simulated Performance Alternative</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R-value Computation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UA Alternative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total UA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Cost Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESCheck</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERI Compliance Alternative</td>
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<tr>
<td>REM Rate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Component Performance Alternative</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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