Residential Appendix RA1

Appendix RA1 – Special Case Residential Field Verification and Diagnostic Test Protocols

Note: The HVAC Sizing procedures previously assigned to the 2008 version of RA1 have been moved to the 2013 ACM reference manual.

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RA1.1 Special Case Protocol Approval

Field verification and diagnostic test protocols other than those described in Reference Residential Appendix RA3 are possible, and when field verification or diagnostic testing measurements can be reliably determined by methods, procedures or instrumentation other than those specified in Reference Residential Appendix RA3, such alternative protocols shall be allowed if approved by the Commission. The Commission may grant such approval after reviewing submittals from the applicant. Special Case Protocols that are approved by the Commission shall be published as an addendum to Reference Residential Appendix RA1.

RA1.1.1 Special Case Refrigerant Charge Verification Protocol Approval

The applicant for a special case refrigerant charge verification protocol shall provide information that specifies:

- the required instrumentation,
- the instrumentation accuracy,
- the parameters measured,
- the required calculations,
- the target values for system operating parameters for verification of optimum system operation,
- the allowable deviations from target values for system operating parameters,
- the requirements for reporting system faults.

Manufacturers that elect to utilize a special case protocol for compliance with refrigerant charge verification requirements in the Standards shall certify to the Energy Commission that use of the special case refrigerant charge verification protocol produces equipment performance at a sensible EER at AHRI Standard 210/240 standard rating conditions (80°F indoor dry-bulb, 67°F indoor wet-bulb, and 95°F outdoor dry-bulb) that deviates less than or equal to 5% from the sensible EER determined by laboratory testing at the AHRI Standard 210/240 standard rating conditions when the air conditioner is charged with the manufacturer's specified refrigerant charge determined by measurement of the weight of the specified refrigerant charge. The deviations from the manufacturer's target values of system operating parameters, that correspond to the maximum allowable 5% deviation in sensible EER shall be determined and reported to the Energy Commission by the manufacturer, and shall be utilized as the required compliance criteria for HERS Rater refrigerant charge verification. Deviations of system operating parameters from the manufacturer's target values for less than 5% deviation in sensible EER (tighter tolerances) may be specified by the manufacturer for use by the installing contractor.

Manufacturers using special case refrigerant charge verification protocols shall, upon request, provide comprehensive engineering specification documentation, installation and technical field service documentation, and user instructions documentation to installers and service personnel that utilize the procedure.

RA1.2 Liquid Line Temperature Charge Verification Protocol

RA1.2.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this procedure is to determine and verify that residential split system air conditioners and heat pumps have the required refrigerant charge. The procedure applies only to ducted split system air-cooled air conditioners and ducted split system air-source heat pumps for which the equipment manufacturer has specified that this procedure shall be used to verify refrigerant charge.

The procedures in Section RA1.2 shall be used by the HVAC installer after installing or altering the system, and after charging the air conditioner or heat pump system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and specifications. The procedures in Section RA1.2 shall also be used by the HERS Rater for verification of the system's refrigerant charge when HERS verification is required for compliance.

The procedures in Section RA1.2 apply to systems for which the equipment manufacturer has specified the use of the Liquid Line Temperature Charge Verification Protocol as a replacement for the subcooling method specified in the Standard Charge Verification Procedure in Reference Residential Appendix sections RA3.2.2.5 (Charge Measurement) and RA3.2.2.6 (Refrigerant Charge and Metering Device Calculations). All other applicable requirements specified in Reference Residential Appendix Section RA3.2, including instrumentation specifications and minimum system airflow rate requirements shall also apply to systems that use the procedures in RA1.2. The equipment manufacturer shall provide target liquid line temperature and pressure data for the verification procedure based on the equipment's operating conditions. An example target liquid line temperature and pressure table is shown in Figure RA1.2-1.

Note: The liquid Line Temperature Charge Verification Protocol improves the accuracy of refrigerant charge verification (as compared to the subcooling method) for some units, particularly for units with low refrigerant volume in the condenser (such as in micro-channel heat exchangers).

RA1.2.2 Charge Measurement Procedure

The installing contractor and the HERS rater shall refer to manufacturer's published technical documentation or equipment labeling data, and the Energy Commission's published listings of manufacturer’s model numbers to verify that the installed air conditioning equipment is required to use the Liquid Line Temperature Charge Verification Protocol to demonstrate compliance with the field verification and diagnostic testing required by the Standards.

The installing contractor's verification results shall conform to the allowable deviation from target liquid line temperature and pressure criteria specified by the manufacturer to determine compliance.

The HERS Rater shall conform to the manufacturer's certified values for allowable deviation from target liquid line temperature and pressure criteria that corresponds to the maximum allowable deviation of 5% of sensible EER to determine compliance. These compliance criteria shall be published in the Energy Commission's listings of manufacturers approved to use the Liquid Line Temperature Charge Verification Protocol.

		Model Number ABCDEFG											
		Outdoor Ambient (°F)											
		60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
		TARGET LIQUID TEMPERATURE (°F)											
SUCTION LINE PRESSURE (psig)	<=115	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T110	T111	T112
	120	T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27	T28	T29	T210	T211	T212
	125	T31	T32	T33	T34	T35	T36	T37	T38	T39	T310	T311	T312
	130	T41	T42	T43	T44	T45	T46	T47	T48	T49	T410	T411	T412
	135	T51	T52	T53	T54	T55	T56	T57	T58	T59	T510	T511	T512
	140	T61	T62	T63	T64	T65	T66	T67	T68	T69	T610	T611	T612
	145	T71	T72	T73	T74	T75	T76	T77	T78	T79	T710	T711	T712
	150	T81	T82	T83	T84	T85	T86	T87	T88	T89	T810	T811	T812
	155	T91	T92	T93	T94	T95	T96	T97	T98	T99	T910	T911	T912
	160	T101	T102	T103	T104	T105	T106	T107	T108	T109	T1010	T1011	T1012
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12
		TARGET LIQUID PRESSURE (psig)											

Figure RA1.2-1 Example Table Format for Liquid Line Temperature and Pressure Target Values

RA1.2.2.1 Charge Measurement

The procedure for verification of refrigerant charge for these units shall be:

1. Follow the manufacturer's directions and adhere to the manufacturer's limitations on indoor ambient air temperature ($T_{indoor\ air}$) and outdoor ambient air temperature ($T_{outdoor\ air}$) applicable to this procedure.
2. Connect the refrigerant gauges to the service ports, taking normal precautions to not introduce air into the system.
3. Attach one pipe temperature sensor to the suction line near the suction line service valve and attach one pipe temperature sensor to the liquid line near the liquid line service valve.
4. Attach a temperature sensor to measure the condenser entering air dry-bulb temperature. The sensor shall be placed so that it records the average condenser air entering temperature and is shaded from direct sun.
5. Be sure that all cabinet panels that affect airflow are in place before making measurements. The temperature sensors shall remain attached to the system until the final charge is determined.
6. Start the unit air conditioner and allow it to stabilize for 15 minutes.
7. Using the low side gauge, measure and record the low side pressure ($P_{low,}$) and record the refrigerant saturation temperature corresponding to the measured low side (suction) pressure ($T_{evaporator,\ sat}$).
8. Using the high side gauge, measure and record the high side pressure ($P_{high,}$).
9. Using the pipe temperature sensor already in place, measure and record the suction line temperature ($T_{suction,}$).
10. Using the pipe temperature sensor already in place, measure and record the liquid line temperature (T_{liquid}).

11. Measure and record the indoor ambient air temperature ($T_{indoor\ air}$) and outdoor ambient air temperature ($T_{outdoor\ air}$). Record the manufacturer's allowable range for indoor ambient air temperature, and allowable range for outdoor ambient air temperature.
12. Record the unit make and model number.
13. If possible, determine the Superheat Range specified by the manufacturer.

RA1.2.2.2 Calculations

- Determine and record the manufacturer's target liquid line temperature ($T_{liquid,\ target}$) and allowable deviation from the target value. Note: the allowable deviation from target value may be different for the installer than for the HERS Rater - refer to the allowable deviation values published in the Energy Commission listings for the manufacturer's model number.
- Determine and record the manufacturer's target high side pressure ($P_{high,\ target}$) and allowable deviation from the target value. Note: the allowable deviation from target value may be different for the installer than for the HERS Rater - refer to the allowable deviation values published in the Energy Commission listings for the manufacturer's model number.
- Calculate the actual superheat as the suction line temperature minus the evaporator saturation temperature: Actual superheat = $T_{suction}$ – $T_{evaporator,\ sat}$

RA1.2.2.2.1 Installer Compliance

- The installer shall compare the measured liquid line temperature (T_{liquid}) to the manufacturer's target liquid line temperature ($T_{liquid,\ target}$) and compare the measured liquid line pressure (P_{high}) to the manufacturer's target high side pressure ($P_{high~~h~~,\ target}$). The installer shall follow the specifications of the manufacturer to adjust the refrigerant charge to within the manufacturer's allowable limits.
- If the measured liquid line temperature (T_{liquid}) is within the manufacturer's allowable deviation from the target liquid line temperature ($T_{liquid,\ target}$), and the high side pressure (P_{high}) is within the manufacturer's allowable deviation from the the target high side pressure ($P_{high,\ target}$), then the system passes the refrigerant charge criterion. Otherwise the system fails the refrigerant charge criterion.
- If the superheat is within the manufacturer's superheat range, then the system passes the metering device criterion. If the manufacturer's specification is not available and the superheat is within the range of 4°F to 25°F, then the system passes the metering device criterion. Otherwise the system fails the metering device criterion.
- If the indoor ambient air temperature ($T_{indoor\ air}$) is within the manufacturer's allowable range, then the system passes the indoor ambient air temperature criterion. Otherwise the system fails the indoor ambient air temperature criterion.
- If the outdoor ambient air temperature ($T_{outdoor\ air}$) is within the manufacturer's allowable range, then the system passes the outdoor ambient air temperature criterion. Otherwise the system fails the outdoor ambient air temperature criterion.

RA1.2.2.2.2 HERS Rater Compliance

- The HERS Rater shall compare the measured liquid line temperature (T_{liquid}) to the manufacturer's target liquid line temperature ($T_{liquid,\ target}$) and compare the measured liquid line pressure (P_{high}) to the manufacturer's target high side pressure ($P_{high,\ target}$).
- If the measured liquid line temperature (T_{liquid}) is within the manufacturer's allowable deviation from the target liquid line temperature ($T_{liquid,\ target}$), and the high side pressure (P_{high}) is within the manufacturer's allowable deviation from the target high side pressure ($P_{high,\ target}$), then system passes the refrigerant charge criterion. Otherwise the system fails the refrigerant charge criterion.
- If the superheat is within the manufacturer's superheat range, then the system passes the metering device criterion. If the manufacturer's specification is not available and the superheat is within the range of 3°F and 26°F, then the system passes the metering device criterion. Otherwise the system fails the metering device criterion.
- If the indoor ambient air temperature ($T_{indoor\ air}$) is within the manufacturer's allowable range, then the system passes the indoor ambient air temperature criterion. Otherwise the system fails the indoor ambient air temperature criterion.

- If the outdoor ambient air temperature ($T_{outdoor\ air}$) is within the manufacturer's allowable range, then the system passes the outdoor ambient air temperature criterion. Otherwise the system fails the outdoor ambient air temperature criterion.

RA1.3 Winter Setup for the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure

RA1.3.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this procedure is to determine and verify that residential split system space cooling systems and heat pumps have the required refrigerant charge and that the metering device is working as designed. The procedures only apply to ducted split system central air conditioners and ducted split system central heat pumps for which that manufacturer has specified that this procedure may be used to verify refrigerant charge..

The Standard Charge Measurement Procedure (Section RA3.2.2 of the Reference Appendices) calls for the outdoor temperature to be within the manufacturer's specified range. When outdoor temperatures are below 70°F, the setup for the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure must be modified in order to achieve the proper system pressure differential needed for the procedure. The Winter Setup for the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure (Winter Charge Setup) allows both installers and HERS raters to utilize the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure of RA3.2.2 in the winter. Note that the Alternate Charge Measurement Procedure specified in Section RA3.2.3 (Weigh-In Charging Method) may also be used only by the installer.

The Winter Charge Setup creates the right conditions at the unit being tested for outdoor temperatures above 37°F and below 71°F that allow the system to operate in the same range of pressure differences between the low side pressure and the high side pressure as occurs during warm outdoor temperatures.

The Winter Charge Setup is used only for units equipped with variable metering devices, which include Thermostatic Expansion Valves (TXV) and Electronic Expansion Valves (EXV) for which the manufacturer specifies subcooling as the means for determining the proper charge for the unit, including units equipped with micro-channel heat exchangers. The Winter Charge Setup achieves an appropriate high side - low side pressure differential to conduct the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure, by restricting the airflow at the condenser fan outlet through the use of a Condenser Outlet Air Restrictor. Once this pressure differential is achieved, the Variable Metering Device Calculations are conducted in the same way as the procedures described in Reference Residential Appendix RA 3.2.2.6.2. All other requirements of Section RA3.2.2 remain the same and must also be completed when using the Winter Charge Setup.

Definition - Condenser Outlet Air Restrictor: A device which restricts the free area of the outlet from the condenser fan to reduce the air flow, but does not interfere with air entering the condenser coil. The amount of restriction shall be adjustable to allow the operator to vary the airflow to achieve the target refrigerant pressure difference.

RA1.3.2 Winter Setup for the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure

Install the condenser outlet air restrictor on the outlet from the condenser fan:

Position the restrictor so it does not interfere with the inlet airflow to the condenser.

Start the air conditioner or heat pump in the cooling mode and restrict the outlet until the difference between the high side pressure and the low side pressure is between 160 psi and 220 psi for R-410A refrigerant and 100 to 145 psi for R-22 refrigerant.

160 psi ≤ (Phigh, – Plow) ≤ 220 psi for R-410A refrigerant;

100 psi ≤ (Phigh, – Plow) ≤ 145 psi for R-22 refrigerant

Allow the unit to stabilize for 15 minutes, watching the pressures to make sure the differential achieves and remains within

160 psi ≤ (Phigh, – Plow) ≤ 220 psi for R-410A refrigerant

100 psi ≤ (Phigh, – Plow) ≤ 145 psi for R-22 refrigerant

Follow the test procedures specified in the Reference Residential Appendix, Section RA3.2.2.6.2, Variable Metering Device Calculations (see Attachment A below).

Note 1: The Winter Charge Setup may only be used for equipment for which the air conditioning manufacturers approve the use of the Winter Charge Setup. Refer to Energy Commissions website for the list of split system air condition units approved by the manufacturers to use the Winter Charge Setup. In addition to the requirements of this document, manufacturers may issue additional instructions/clarification for the equipment and procedures to be used to conduct the Winter Charge Setup. These additional instruction/clarifications are also available on the Energy Commission website.

http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/

Note 2: Winter Charge Setup may be used for systems that use a target subcooling for refrigerant charge, including units equipped with micro-channel heat exchangers where the manufacturer specifies subcooling for measuring refrigerant charge.

Note 3: Similar to the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure for warm weather, the Winter Charge Setup may be used by the Installer and/or the HERS Rater.

Note 4: .For new or replacement space-conditioning systems, The minimum system airflow shall first be verified by demonstrating compliance with either the mandatory return duct sizing requirements in Section 150.0(m)13A, or the alternate mandatory Fan Watt draw and airflow verification requirements in Section 150.0(m)13B using the procedures in RA3.3.

For altered space conditioning systems, the minimum system airflow requirement shall first be verified by one of the air handler airflow measurements in RA3.3 with a measured airflow equal to or greater than 300 cfm/ton. If a system fails, then remedial actions shall be taken to ensure the system conforms to the minimum 300 cfm/ton airflow requirement. If

Note 5: Similar to the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure for warm weather, the Winter Charge Setup requires that the return air dry bulb temperature must be maintained within the manufacturer's specification during the test, as specified in RA3.2.2. Suggestions for methods to accomplish warmer return air are posted on the Energy Commission website at the following link:

http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2008standards/changeout/documents/Refrigerant_Charge_Verification_Protocol.pdf

Note 6: Similar to the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure for warm weather, the Winter Charge Setup procedure does not relieve the installing contractor from any obligations to follow manufacturers' specifications. This procedure is used to assure conformance to Title 24.

Residential Appendix RA2

Appendix RA2 – Residential HERS Verification, Testing, and Documentation Procedures

RA2.1 California Home Energy Rating Systems

Compliance for certain energy efficiency measures, as specified by the Commission, requires field verification and diagnostic testing of ~~as-constructed~~ dwelling units by a certified Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater. The Commission approves HERS providers, subject to the Commission's HERS regulations, which appear in the California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 8, Sections 1670-1675. Approved HERS providers are authorized to certify HERS raters and are required to maintain quality control over HERS rater field verification and diagnostic testing activities.

When ~~compliance~~ the Certificate of Compliance documentation for a dwelling unit indicates that field verification and diagnostic testing of specific energy efficiency measures are required as a condition for complying with Title 24, Part 6, an approved HERS provider and certified HERS rater shall be used to conduct the field verification and diagnostic testing according to the applicable procedures in Appendix RA2. HERS providers and HERS raters shall be considered special inspectors by enforcement agencies and shall demonstrate competence, to the satisfaction of the building official, for the visual inspections and diagnostic testing that they perform. Per California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 8, Section 1673(~~i~~j)(2), "Providers and raters shall be independent entities from the builder and from the subcontractor installer of energy efficiency improvements field verified or diagnostically tested." An "Independent Entity means having no financial interest in, and not advocating or recommending the use of any product or service as a means of gaining increased business with, firms or persons specified in CCR Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 8, Sections 1671 and 1673(~~i~~j)." Third Party Quality Control Programs approved by the Commission may serve some of the functions of HERS raters for field verification purposes as specified in Section RA2.7.

The remainder of this ~~chapter~~ Appendix RA2 describes the:

1. Measures that require field verification or diagnostic testing;
2. ~~Required~~Requirements for documentation and communication ~~and communication steps~~for HERS verification compliance processes;
3. Responsibilities assigned to each of the parties involved in the field verification and diagnostic testing process;
4. Requirements for ~~installation~~ procedures for installing contractors and Certificate of Installation documentation~~certification by the installer~~;
5. Requirements for HERS rater field verification and diagnostic testing and documentation procedures;
6. Requirements for sampling procedures for HERS verification compliance;
7. Requirements for Third Party Quality Control Programs;
8. Requirements for HERS verification compliance ~~when performing~~for alterations to existing dwellings;

RA2.2 Measures that Require Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing

Table RA2-1 describes the measures that require installer certification and HERS rater field verification and diagnostic testing, and identifies the protocol or test procedure in the Reference Residential Appendices that shall be used for completing installer and HERS rater field verification and diagnostic testing.

Table RA2-1 – Summary of Measures Requiring Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing

Measure Title	Description	~~Protocol or Test~~ Procedure(s)
	Duct Measures	
Duct Sealing	Component Packages require that space conditioning ducts be sealed. If sealed and tested ducts are claimed for compliance , field verification and diagnostic testing is required to verify that approved duct system materials are utilized, and that duct leakage meets the specified criteria	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.1.4.3
Supply Duct Location, Surface Area and R-value	Compliance credit can be taken for improved supply duct location, surface area and R-value. Field verification is required to verify that the duct system was installed according to the design, including location, size and length of ducts, duct insulation R-value and installation of buried ducts.[1] ~~The system must also meet the Verified Prescriptive Cooling Coil Airflow requirement.~~ For buried ducts measures, Duct Sealing and High Quality Insulation Installation (QII) is required.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.1.4.1
Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space	Compliance credit can be taken for verified duct systems ~~that have~~ with low air leakage to the outside ~~conditions equal to or less than 25 cfm~~ when measured in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix Section RA3.1.4.3.8 ~~RA3.1.4.3.9~~. Field Verification for ducts in conditioned space is required. Duct sealing is required.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.1.4.3.8
Low Leakage Air-handling Units ~~Handlers~~	Compliance credit can be taken for installation of a factory sealed air handler unit tested by the manufacturer and certified to the Commission to have met the requirements for a Low Leakage Air-Handling Unit~~achieved a 2 percent or less leakage rate~~. Field verification of the air handler's model number is required. Duct Sealing is required.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.1.4.3.9
Verification of Return Duct Design	Verification to confirm that the return duct design conform to the criteria given in Table 150.0-C or Table 150.0-D.	RA3.1.4.4
Verification of Air Filter Device Design	Verification to confirm that the air filter devices conform to the requirements given in Standards Section 150.0(m)12.	RA3.1.4.5
Verification of Bypass Duct Prohibition	Verification to determine if system is zonally controlled, and confirm that bypass ducts are not used as required by Section 150.0(m)14.	RA3.1.4.6
	Air Conditioning Measures	
Improved Refrigerant Charge	Component Packages require in some climate zones that ~~split system~~ air-cooled air conditioners and air-source heat pumps be diagnostically tested in the field to verify that the system has the correct refrigerant charge. For the performance method, the Proposed Design is modeled with less efficiency if diagnostic testing and field verification is not performed. The system must also meet the prerequisite minimum ~~Cooling Coil~~System Airflow requirement.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.2 RA1.2 RA1.3
Installation of Charge Indicator Display	Component Packages specify that a Charge Indicator Display can be installed as an alternative to refrigerant charge testing. The existence of a Charge Indicator Display has the same calculated benefit as refrigerant charge testing. Field verification is required.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.4.2
Verified ~~Cooling Coil~~System Airflow	~~Compliance credit can be taken when~~ When compliance requires verified system airflow ~~is higher~~ greater than or equal to a specified criterion, ~~the criteria specified. Field~~ field verification and diagnostic testing is required.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.3
Air-handling Unit ~~Handler~~ Fan Efficacy~~Watt Draw~~	~~Compliance credit can be taken for reductions in fan power. Diagnostic testing and field~~ When compliance requires verified fan efficacy (Watt/cfm) less than or equal to a specified criterion, field verification and diagnostic testing is required. ~~The system must also meet the Verified Prescriptive Cooling Coil Airflow requirement.~~	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.3
~~High~~ Verified Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER)	Compliance credit can be taken for increased EER by installation of specific air conditioner or heat pump models. Field verification is required.[2]	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.4.3 RA3.4.4
Verified Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER)	HERS Rater field verification of the SEER rating is required for some systems.	RA3.4.3 RA3.4.4
Maximum Rated Total Cooling Capacity	The calculations for determining Maximum Rated Total Cooling Capacity need not be field verified, but the prerequisites to taking the credit – ~~Prescriptive~~ Minimum Cooling Coil Airflow, duct sealing, ~~,~~ and Verified EER/SEER — must be field verified and diagnostically tested.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.1.4.3, ~~,~~ RA3.3, RA3.4.3 RA3.4.4

Measure Title	Description	~~Protocol or Test~~ Procedure(s)
Evaporatively Cooled Condensers	Compliance credit can be taken for installation of evaporatively cooled condensers. ~~Duct Sealing~~Field verification of duct leakage is required. Field verification of refrigerant charge is required. Field verification of EER s required~~Field verification is. required.~~	~~Reference Residential Appendices~~ RA3.1.4.3, RA3.4~~.~~2 RA3.4.3. RA3.4.4~~2~~
Ice Storage Air Conditioners	Compliance Credit can be taken for installation of distributed energy storage equipment. Field verification of d~~D~~uct sealing is required. Field verification of refrigerant charge is required. Field verification of SEER/EER is required ~~Field verification is required~~	~~Reference Residential Appendices~~ RA3.1.4.3, RA3.2~~4~~, RA3.4.3. RA3.4.4~~RA4.3.1~~
	Mechanical Ventilation Measures	
Continuous Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Airflow	Measurement of whole-building mechanical ventilation is mandatory for newly constructed buildings.	RA3.7.4.1
Intermittent Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Airflow	Measurement of whole-building mechanical ventilation is mandatory for newly constructed buildings.	RA3.7.4.2
	Building Envelope Measures	
Building Envelope Air Leakage~~Sealing~~	~~The default building envelope Specific Leakage Area (SLA) is specified in Residential ACM Manual Section 3.3.3.~~ Compliance credit can be taken for ~~improved~~ reduced building envelope air leakage. ~~sealing.~~ Field verification and diagnostic testing is required. ~~to confirm reduced infiltration.infiltration.~~	RA3.8~~ASTM E779-03~~
High Quality Insulation Installation (QII)	Compliance Software recognizes standard and improved envelope construction. Compliance credit can be taken for quality installation of insulation. Field verification is required.	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.5
Quality Insulation Installation for Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF) Insulation	A HERS rater shall verify the installation of SPF insulation using the procedures specified in RA3.5.5 whenever R-values other than the default R-value per inch are used for compliance (see "R-value" in sections RA3.5.5.0.1(a) and RA3.5.5.0.1(b)). ~~Closed-cell spray polyurethane foam insulation must be installed pursuant to the procedures of JA7. If the installation pursuant to JA7 is certified by a HERS rater, a compliance credit can be taken.~~	RA3.5~~Reference Joint Appendix JA7~~
	Solar Measures	
PV Field Verification Protocol	To receive rebates for photovoltaic installations pursuant to the New Solar Home Partnership, the output of the installed system must be measured and shown to comply with the output specified on the rebate application (taking into account variables such as the solar insolation, the time, and the temperature).	~~Reference Residential Appendix~~ RA3.6

1. Note: Compliance credit for increased duct insulation R-value (not buried ducts) may be taken without field verification if the R-value is the same throughout the building, and for supply ducts located in crawlspaces and garages where all supply registers are either in the floor or within 2 feet of the floor. These two credits may be taken subject only to enforcement agency inspection.
2. Note: The requirement for verification of a high EER does not apply to equipment rated only with an EER.

~~All features that require field verification and/or diagnostic testing shall be listed in the *Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing* section of the *Certificate of Compliance*. The listing shall include "eligibility and installation criteria" for such features. Field verified and diagnostically tested features shall be described in the *Compliance Supplement*. Installers shall certify that the requirements for compliance have been met on the Installation Certificate. Field Verification and diagnostic testing shall be performed by a HERS rater and documented on the Certificate of Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing.~~

RA2.3 ~~Summary of~~ Documentation and Communication Requirements for HERS Verification Compliance

The building energy compliance features, HERS field verification requirements, and applicable special feature eligibility criteria shall be identified on a Certificate of Compliance that conforms to the requirements in Standards Sections 10-103(a)1 and 10-103(a)2. The builder or subcontractor shall submit all applicable Certificate of Installation documentation in conformance with the requirements in Standards Section 10-103(a)3 and the procedures described in RA2, and shall provide certification that the construction/installation complies with all applicable requirements on the Certificate of Compliance and complies with all applicable field verification and eligibility criteria. Field verification shall be performed by a HERS rater and documented on applicable Certificate of Verification documentation that conforms to the requirements of Standards Section 10-103(a)5 and the procedures in RA2.

RA2.3.1 Documentation Constraints, Registration, and Validation

The performance compliance method allows for preparation of Certificate of Compliance documentation for multifamily buildings that precludes use of certain HERS verification compliance credits that would otherwise be available for compliance credit as described in Section RA2.3.1.1 below. Document registration is required for all dwelling units that utilize building energy features for which HERS verification is required as introduced in Section RA2.3.1.2 and described in the procedures in subsequent sections of RA2. Validation of electronic documentation is introduced in section RA2.3.1.3 and is applicable to many aspects of the documentation procedures described in subsequent sections of RA2.

RA2.3.1.1 Whole-Building Compliance Approach for Multifamily Buildings

For multi-family buildings, a single Certificate of Compliance may be prepared for the whole building, however *dwelling unit-specific* Certificates of Installation and *dwelling unit-specific* Certificates of Verification shall be required for each individual dwelling unit in the building. Thus, for the whole-building compliance approach in a multifamily building utilizing features that require HERS verification, the required energy compliance documentation for each dwelling unit shall consist of a copy of the whole-building Certificate of Compliance, the applicable *dwelling unit-specific* Certificates of Installation, and the applicable *dwelling unit-specific* Certificates of Verification.

When the whole-building compliance approach is utilized for a multifamily building, some energy efficiency measures that require HERS field verification shall not be used for compliance credit in performance compliance calculations. These measures require *dwelling unit-specific* information input to the compliance software, and *dwelling unit-specific* information that must be shown on the Certificate of Compliance, thus these measures cannot be properly documented using a whole-building Certificate of Compliance that is not a *dwelling unit-specific* document. The HERS measures that shall not be utilized for the multifamily whole-building compliance approach are:

- Buried Ducts credit
- Deeply Buried Ducts credit
- Reduced Supply Duct Surface Area credit
- Maximum Rated Total Cooling Capacity credit
- Building Envelope Sealing credit (blower door test)

All other measures that require HERS field verification and diagnostic testing are allowed for use with the multifamily whole-building compliance approach.

RA2.3.1.2 Document Registration

For all low-rise residential buildings for which compliance requires HERS field verification, all compliance documentation (Certificate of Compliance, Certificate of Installation, and Certificate of Verification) required for the dwelling unit shall be submitted for registration and retention to a HERS provider data registry. When

submittal of documentation to a HERS provider data registry is required, the completed documents are referred to as registered documents, and the process of completing these documents by submitting information and certification signatures to the HERS provider data registry is called registration. Refer to Reference Joint Appendix JA1 for the definitions for HERS provider data registry, and for registered document.

RA2.3.1.3 Document Validation

Printed paper copies or electronic copies of the completed, signed, registered Certificate of Compliance, Certificate of Installation, and Certificate of Verification documentation shall be allowed for use for required submittals to enforcement agencies, subject to verification that the information shown on the submitted document(s) conforms to the information shown on the current revision of the registered document(s) on file in the HERS provider data registry for the applicable dwelling unit.

The HERS provider shall make document validation services available via phone, internet, or utilization of digital technologies, to enable enforcement agency officials, builders, installation contractors, HERS raters, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry to verify that the information shown on submitted documentation is consistent with the information shown on the current revision of the registered document on file in the HERS provider data registry for the applicable dwelling unit.

RA2.3.2 Summary of Documentation and Communication Procedures

The documentation and communication process for measures that require field verification and diagnostic testing is summarized below. The subsequent sections of this chapter contain additional information and requirements that apply to all situations; however the section on alterations, RA2.8, applies specifically to the differences in the requirements for alterations. Section RA2.7 applies specifically to the differences in the requirements for Third Party Quality Control Programs.

~~1. The documentation author shall complete the compliance documents, including the Certificate of Compliance.~~ A Certificate of Compliance shall be prepared ~~in~~ for each dwelling unit or building that requires a building permit. ~~For multi-family buildings, a single Certificate of Compliance is typically prepared for a whole building, but separate compliance documentation shall be required for the individual dwelling units that have measures requiring field verification and diagnostic testing.~~

~~For newly constructed low rise residential buildings demonstrating compliance under the § 151(c)2 multiple orientation alternative for which compliance requires HERS field verification, the documentation author shall submit the Certificate(s) of Compliance for retention to a HERS provider data registry.~~

~~Submittals to the HERS provider data registry shall be made electronically. After submittal of the Certificate of Compliance information, the documentation author shall access the registered Certificate of Compliance from the provider's data registry for submittal to the builder. Beginning on October 1, 2010, these same requirements for registration and retention of Certificates of Compliance shall apply for all low rise residential buildings for which compliance requires HERS field verification.~~

~~Refer to Reference Joint Appendix JA1 for the definitions for "HERS provider data registry", and for "registered document".~~

~~2.~~1. ~~The documentation author shall provide a signed Certificate of Compliance to the builder that indicates any HERS diagnostic testing and field verification measures required for compliance, and if applicable, displays the unique registration number assigned by the HERS provider data registry.~~ The Certificate of Compliance information shall be submitted to the HERS provider data registry, ~~shall be~~ verified, and signed by the documentation author and the principal designer/owner to register the documentation prior to submittal of the Certificate of Compliance to the enforcement agency for ~~filing with the building plans~~approval. ~~These certification signatures shall be original signatures on paper documents, or electronic signatures on electronic documents. When submittal of the Certificate of Compliance to the HERS provider data registry is a requirement, T~~the documentation author and the principal designer/owner shall submit certification to the HERS provider data registry electronically.

~~3.~~2. ~~The builder shall make arrangements for transmittal of a signed copy of the Certificate of Compliance – for dwellings that have features requiring HERS verification – to the HERS provider.~~ The builder shall ~~also~~ arrange for the services of a certified HERS rater prior to installation of the measures, so that once the installation is complete the HERS rater has ample time to complete the field verification and diagnostic testing without delaying final approval of the dwelling unit by the enforcement agency. The Builder shall make available to the HERS rater a copy of the Certificate of Compliance that was approved/signed by the principal designer/owner and submitted to the enforcement agency. ~~The copies submitted to the HERS provider and to the HERS rater shall be in paper or electronic format.~~

~~4.~~3. ~~For all low-rise residential buildings, t~~The builder or subcontractor shall install the measure(s) that require field verification and diagnostic testing. When the installation is complete, the builder or subcontractor shall perform diagnostic testing on the installation using the applicable procedures specified in Reference Residential Appendix ~~RA3 and~~ RA2.5, RA3, and RA1. If testing confirms compliance, the builder or subcontractor shall ~~complete and sign an~~ submit the required information and signatures electronically to the HERS provider data registry to register the applicable ~~Installation~~ Certificate(s) of Installation, ~~and~~ then post a copy of the applicable registered Certificate(s) of Installation at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit.

~~For newly constructed low-rise residential buildings demonstrating compliance under the § 151(c)2 multiple orientation alternative for which compliance requires HERS field verification, when the installation is complete, the builder or subcontractor responsible for the performance of the installation shall perform diagnostic testing on the installation using the procedures specified in Section RA2.5, and if testing confirms compliance, make arrangements for transmittal/submittal of the Installation Certificate information to the HERS provider data registry. After submittal of the Installation Certificate information, the builder or subcontractor shall access the registered Installation Certificate from the provider data registry, provide an electronic certification to the registry or sign a copy of the registered Installation Certificate accessed from the registry, provide a copy of the signed registered Installation Certificate to the HERS rater, and, post a copy of the registered Installation Certificate at the building site for review by the enforcement agency.. These filings shall be paper or electronic documents as applicable. The copy submitted to the rater shall be in paper or electronic format. Beginning on October 1, 2010, this procedure for registration and retention of Installation Certificates shall be required for all low-rise residential buildings for which compliance requires HERS field verification.~~

~~5.~~4. The HERS rater shall confirm that ~~transmittal to the HERS provider data registry~~ registration of the Certificate(s) of Compliance ~~information~~ and the applicable ~~Installation~~ Certificate(s) of Installation ~~information has~~ has been completed for each dwelling unit ~~having features requiring~~that requires HERS verification. The HERS rater shall complete the applicable field verification and diagnostic testing as specified in Section RA2.6. The HERS rater shall ~~enter~~ submit the ~~test results~~required field verification and diagnostic testing information and signatures electronically ~~into~~ to the HERS provider data registry to register the applicable Certificate of Verification documentation.

~~6.~~5. The HERS provider shall make available registered copies of the Certificate(s) of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ to the HERS rater, builder, enforcement agency and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry.

~~7.~~6. The enforcement agency shall not approve a dwelling unit until the enforcement agency has received ~~a~~ the required ~~completed signed~~ registered ~~copy of the~~ Certificate(s) of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~, ~~that has been~~ posted at the building site for review in conjunction with requests for final inspection for the dwelling. The HERS provider shall make document verification services available, ~~via phone or internet communications interface,~~ to enforcement agencies, builders and contractors, HERS raters, the Energy Commission, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry. The HERS provider shall ~~insure~~ ensure that the content and approval signatures for copies of submitted Certificate(s) of Compliance, ~~Installation~~ Certificate(s) of Installation, and Certificate(s) ~~of Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ are retained per Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 8, Section 1673(~~d~~e).

RA2.4 Summary of Responsibilities

~~This section~~Section RA2.4 summarizes responsibilities set forth in ~~this chapter~~Appendix RA2 and organizes them by the responsible party. This section is not, however, a complete accounting of the responsibilities of the respective parties.

RA2.4.1 Builder

The builder shall make arrangements for ~~transmittal~~submittal of the ~~signed~~ Certificate of Compliance information and certification signatures to the HERS provider~~,~~ data registry for dwelling units ~~having~~ with features that require HERS verification~~, to the HERS provider~~. The builder shall make arrangements for the services of a certified HERS rater prior to installation of the ~~measures~~features, so that once the installation is complete the HERS rater has ample time to complete the field verification and diagnostic testing without delaying final approval of the building permit by the enforcement agency. The Builder shall ~~provide~~ make available to the HERS Rater a copy of the Certificate of Compliance that was approved/signed by the principal designer/owner and submitted to the enforcement agency.

The builder or subcontractor responsible for ~~the performance of~~ the installation shall complete and sign all applicable ~~the Installation~~ Certificates of Installation to certify that the installation work meets the requirements for compliance credit shown on the Certificate of Compliance and that ~~the~~ all applicable field verification and diagnostic test results reported on ~~the Installation~~ Certificates of Installation are accurate. The builder or subcontractor shall post a copy of ~~the~~ all applicable ~~Installation~~ Certificates of Installation at the construction site for review by the enforcement agency~~,~~ in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit. The builder or subcontractor shall also ~~provide~~ make available to the HERS rater ~~a copy~~ copies of ~~the~~ all applicable ~~Installation~~ Certificates of Installation ~~to the HERS rater~~.

If the builder utilizes group sampling for HERS verification compliance, the builder, builder's authorized representative, or the HERS rater shall identify the dwelling units to be included in the sample group for field verification and diagnostic testing. The HERS rater, with no direction from the installer or builder, shall randomly select one dwelling unit from a sample group for field verification and diagnostic testing upon receiving the builder's or builder representative's request for HERS verification of that group.

The builder shall arrange for copies of ~~a~~ all applicable registered ~~copy of the~~ Certificates of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ to be posted at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit.

When re-sampling reveals a failure (see Section RA2.6.4), the builder is required to offer at no charge to all building owners for occupied dwelling units in the group to complete field verification, diagnostic testing and corrective action if necessary. Building owners may decline to have field verification and diagnostic testing and corrective action completed for the dwelling unit. The builder shall report the identifying location of any dwelling unit in which the building owner declines field verification and diagnostic testing and corrective action to the HERS provider. The builder shall take corrective action as required in all unoccupied dwelling units in the group and in occupied dwelling units in the group where building owners have accepted field verification, diagnostic testing and corrective action.

The builder shall leave in the building, for the building owner at occupancy, copies of all compliance, operating, maintenance, and ventilation information specified in applicable sections of Title 24, Part 1, Section 10-103(b).

RA2.4.2 HERS Provider and Rater

The HERS provider shall maintain a data registry with the capability to receive and store electronic data and image information provided by authorized users of the data registry sufficient to facilitate administration of all applicable ~~the of~~ document registration procedures and HERS compliance verification procedures ~~and documentation procedures~~ as described in Reference Residential ~~this~~ Appendix RA2 and Reference Joint Appendix JA7. Data registry capabilities shall include a secure web-based interface accessible by authorized users, and the ability to receive and process data transfer files exported from the Title 24 performance compliance software tools~~as specified by Residential ACM Manual Appendix D~~. For sampling purposes, the HERS provider shall maintain a list of the dwelling units in a group, ~~the number of HVAC systems within each dwelling unit from which sampling is drawn,~~the features that require Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing,

the dwelling units selected for ~~sampling~~sample testing for each feature and the dwelling units that were not tested~~, the dwelling units sampled~~, the results of the ~~sampling~~sample testing, ~~any dwelling units selected for re-sampling,~~ the dwelling units that ~~have been~~were tested and verified as a result of re-sampling, and any corrective action taken.

For all dwelling units that require HERS verification for compliance, the HERS provider shall retain records of all information ~~content~~ and approval signatures for completed ~~forms:~~ Certificates of Compliance, ~~Installation~~ Certificates of Installation, and Certificates of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for a period of ~~five~~ ten years per Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 8, Section 1673(~~d~~e).

The HERS rater ~~providing the~~who provides field verification and diagnostic testing shall transmit ~~all~~ the required test results and certification signatures to the HERS provider data registry. Registered Certificates of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ from the provider ~~and signed by the rater~~ shall be made available for the tested dwelling unit and each of the remaining untested dwelling units from a designated group for which compliance is verified based on the results of a sample test. The ~~provider's~~ registered ~~copy of the~~ Certificates of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ shall be made available ~~or submitted~~ to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and to other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry.

The HERS rater shall produce a separate Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for each dwelling unit that meets the ~~diagnostic~~ requirements for compliance. The registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ shall have unique HERS provider-designated identifiers for registration number and sample group number, and shall include lot location or address, building permit number, time and date stamp, provider logo, water mark or official seal, and indicate if the dwelling unit has been tested or if it was an untested dwelling unit approved as part of sample ~~testing~~group. The HERS rater shall not ~~sign~~ submit a Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for a dwelling unit that does not have ~~an~~ a completed ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation ~~signed~~ submitted by the installer as required in Section RA2.5.

If field verification and diagnostic testing on a sampled dwelling unit identifies a failure to meet the requirements for compliance credit, the HERS rater shall report to the HERS provider, the builder, and the enforcement agency that re-sampling will be required.

If re-sampling identifies another failure, the HERS rater shall report to the HERS provider, the builder, and the enforcement agency that field verification and diagnostic testing will be required for all the untested dwelling units in the group. The report shall specify the identifying location of all dwelling units that shall be fully tested.

The HERS provider shall also report to the builder once diagnostic testing and field verification has shown that the failures have been corrected in all of the dwelling units except those for which the building owner has declined field verification, diagnostic testing, and corrective action. When field verification and diagnostic testing confirm that the requirements for compliance have been met, the HERS provider shall make available ~~a~~ the applicable registered ~~copy of the~~ Certificate(s) of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for each dwelling unit in the group.

The HERS provider shall file a report with the enforcement agency if there has been a failure on a re-sample within a group, explaining all actions taken (including field verification, testing, corrective actions, offers to building owners for testing and corrective action, and building owner declines of such offers) to bring into compliance dwelling units for which full testing has been required.

RA2.4.3 Third Party Quality Control Program

An approved Third Party Quality Control Program shall:

1. Provide training to participating program installing contractors, installing technicians, and specialty Third Party Quality Control Program subcontractors regarding compliance requirements for measures for which diagnostic testing and field verification is required,
2. Collect data from participating installers for each installation completed for compliance credit,
3. Complete data checking analysis to evaluate the validity and accuracy of the data to independently determine whether compliance has been achieved,

4. Provide direction to the installer to retest and correct problems when data checking determines that compliance has not been achieved,
5. Require resubmission of data when retesting and correction is directed, and
6. Maintain a database of all data submitted by participating program installing contractors, installing technicians, and specialty Third Party Quality Control Program subcontractors in a format that is acceptable to the Commission and available to the Commission upon request.

The HERS provider shall arrange for the services of an independent HERS rater to conduct independent field verifications of the installation work performed by the participating installing contractor and Third Party Quality Control Program, completing all of the responsibilities of a HERS rater as specified in this Appendix RA2 with the exception that sampling shall be completed for a group of up to thirty dwelling units ~~and sampling and re-sampling shall be completed for a minimum of one out of every thirty sequentially completed dwelling units from the group~~.

RA2.4.4 Enforcement Agency

The enforcement agency at its discretion may require independent testing and field verification to be scheduled so that it can be completed in conjunction with the enforcement agency's required inspections, and/or observe the field verification and diagnostic testing performed by builders, ~~or~~ subcontractors and/or the certified HERS rater in conjunction with the enforcement agency's required inspections to corroborate the results documented on the ~~Installation~~ Certificate(s) of Installation and on the Certificate(s) of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~.

For dwelling units that have used a compliance alternative that requires field verification and diagnostic testing, the enforcement agency shall not approve a dwelling unit until the enforcement agency has received, in accordance with Title 24, Part 1 Section 10-103(a), Section 10-103(d) and the procedures in ~~this~~ Appendix RA2, ~~an~~ a registered copy of the Certificate of Compliance that has been completed and signed by the person responsible for the design; all applicable registered ~~Installation~~ Certificates of Installation that ~~has~~ have been completed and signed by the builder or subcontractor, and ~~a~~ all applicable registered ~~copy of the~~ Certificates of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ that ~~has~~ have been completed and signed ~~and dated~~ by the HERS rater in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit. ~~These filings shall be paper or electronic documents as applicable.~~ The HERS provider shall make document verification services available~~,~~ ~~via phone or internet communications interface,~~ to enforcement agencies, builders and contractors, HERS raters, the Energy Commission, and other authorized users of the provider data registry.

If necessary to avoid delay of approval of dwelling units completed when outside temperatures are below 55°F, the enforcement agency may approve compliance ~~credit for~~ with the refrigerant charge verification requirements ~~and airflow measurement~~ when installers have used the Weigh-in Charging Method ~~alternate charging and airflow measurement procedure~~ described in Section RA3.2. This approval will be on the condition that installers ~~provide~~ submit~~a signed agreement to the builder with a copy~~ to the enforcement ~~agencies~~ agency a registered Certificate of Installation that includes a signed declaration indicating agreement to return to correct refrigerant charge ~~and airflow~~ if ~~th~~ e a HERS rater determines at a later time when the outside temperature is ~~above~~ 55°F or above, that correction is necessary. The HERS provider shall track all projects for which the installer complied utilizing the Weigh-In method to ensure a HERS rater conducts refrigerant charge verification for all such systems. The HERS rater shall use the RA3.2.2 standard charge measurement Standard Charge Measurement Procedure, or a procedure approved by the HVAC system manufacturer and Energy Commission for the refrigerant charge verification. The HERS rater shall report the diagnostic results on the applicable Certificate of Verification, and shall register the certificate with the HERS provider. When refrigerant charge testing performed by the HERS rater indicates adjustment to the charge is required, the HERS provider shall notify the installer, and the builder or building owner that corrective action is required. The HERS provider may also notify the enforcement agency that corrective action is required. All air-cooled air conditioners and air-source heat pumps that utilize the Weigh-In Method shall be verified by a HERS Rater. Compliance with HERS verification requirements cannot utilize group sampling procedures when the installer utilized the Weigh-In Method.

RA2.5 Installer Requirements - ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation ~~Form~~Documentation

~~Installation~~ Certificates of Installation are required when~~for each and every~~ dwelling units ~~that has~~ utilize features, materials, components, or manufactured devices that are required for compliance with the Appliance Efficiency Regulations and Title 24, Part 6. Certificates of Installation shall indicate the installed features, materials, components, or manufactured devices ~~as~~ are in conformance with the specifications listed on the Certificate of Compliance for the dwelling. The builder or the installing subcontractor eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to accept responsibility for construction/installation, in the applicable classification for the scope of work, shall ~~complete and~~ sign and submit ~~the applicable sections of an Installation~~ Certificate of Installation documentation ~~for these items,~~ and post a copy of the Certificate(s) at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit.

When the dwelling unit does not require HERS field verification for compliance, the Certificates of Installation that are posted in the field for review by the enforcement agency at final inspection are not required to be registered certificates from a HERS provider data registry, but shall conform to all other applicable requirements of 10-103(a)3. The remainder of Section RA2.5 describes the documentation procedures for Certificates of Installation for dwelling units that require HERS verification.

RA2.5.1 Field Verification, Diagnostic Testing, and Certificate of Installation Registration

~~If any of the installed~~ For the features, materials, components, or manufactured devices that ~~also require field verification or diagnostic testing by a certified HERS rater, they will be~~ are listed on the Certificate of Compliance ~~with an indication~~indicating ~~that~~ HERS verification is required for compliance, ~~and~~ the builder shall arrange for the services of a certified HERS rater prior to installation of the measures~~,~~ so that once the installation is complete the HERS rater will have ample time to complete the required field verification and diagnostic testing without delaying final approval of the dwelling unit by the enforcement agency.

For all low-rise residential buildings for which compliance requires HERS field verification and diagnostic testing,~~some buildings, HERS verification procedures require~~ the ~~Installation~~ Certificate(s) of Installation ~~to~~ shall be~~-~~ signed and submitted to a HERS provider data registry as specified in Standards Section 10-103(a)3 to certify conformance with Part 6. ~~When this is required, the completed Installation Certificates are referred to as "registered" Installation Certificates, and the process of completing these documents by submitting information and certifications to the HERS provider data registry is called "registration".~~ When Standards Section 10-103(a)3 requires document registration, all Certificates of Installation that are applicable to the dwelling unit shall be registered.~~The documentation procedure for completing the Installation Certificate when registration is required, is different than the procedure for completing the Installation Certificate when registration is not required. Both procedures are described below.~~

~~For newly constructed low rise residential buildings demonstrating compliance under the §151(c)2 multiple orientation alternative for which compliance requires HERS field verification, registration of the Installation Certificate(s) is required. Beginning on October 1, 2010, for all low-rise residential buildings for which compliance requires HERS field verification, registration of the Installation Certificate(s) shall be required.~~

~~**Procedure for completing the Installation Certificate when registration is not required:** When the installation of a measure that requires HERS field verification and diagnostic testing is complete, the builder or the builder's subcontractor shall perform field verification and diagnostic testing of the installation to confirm compliance with Title 24, Part 6 utilizing the applicable procedures specified in Reference Residential Appendix RA3. When the builder or the installing subcontractor confirms that the installation complies with Title 24, Part 6 requirements, the builder or the installing subcontractor shall complete and sign an Installation Certificate and post a copy at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit, and the builder or the installing contractor shall also provide a copy of the completed and signed Installation Certificate to the HERS rater for use during the HERS verification procedure.~~

~~**Procedure for completing the Installation Certificate when registration is required:**~~ When the installation of a measure~~ that requires HERS field verification and diagnostic testing~~ is complete, the builder or the builder's subcontractor shall perform all required field verification and diagnostic testing of the installation(s) to confirm compliance with the Standards utilizing the applicable procedures specified in Reference Residential Appendix RA3 or RA1, and submit, or make arrangements for ~~transmittal/~~submittal of ~~the~~ all required ~~Installation~~

Certificate of Installation information to a HERS provider data registry. Submittal of ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation information to the HERS provider data registry shall be done electronically.

HERS raters or other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry ~~shall be allowed to~~ may provide *documentation author* support to facilitate the ~~transmittal/~~submittal of the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation information to the HERS provider data registry ~~website~~ on behalf of the builder or the builder's subcontractor when such facilitation has been authorized by the builder or subcontractor. *Documentation authors* shall provide an electronic signature to certify the documentation is accurate and complete. ~~However, the~~The builder or subcontractor who is ~~responsible~~ eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to take responsibility for the construction/installation, or their authorized representative, shall ~~still be required to sign~~provide an electronic signature to register~~/certify~~ the ~~completed Installation~~ Certificate of Installation, to certify ~~confirm the accuracy of~~ the information provided on the Certificate is true and correct, and confirm that the construction/installation complies with the requirements shown on the dwelling unit's Certificate of Compliance ~~for the building~~ that was approved by the enforcement agency. ~~After submittal of the Installation Certificate information to the HERS provider data registry, the builder or subcontractor shall access the registered Installation Certificate from the provider data registry, submit an electronic certification/signature to the registry,~~The builder or subcontractor shall ~~or sign a copy of the registered Installation Certificate accessed from the registry by the builder or subcontractor's authorized representative, provide~~make available a copy of the ~~completed signed~~ registered ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation to the HERS rater, and post a copy of the ~~completed signed~~ registered ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit. ~~The registered copy submitted to the HERS rater shall be in paper or electronic format, except that if the builder or subcontractor provides electronic certification/signature directly to the registry, the HERS rater shall receive access to a completed signed registered copy of the Installation Certificate directly from the registry.~~

~~RA2.5.1 Installer Requirements - Measures Requiring Diagnostic Testing~~

~~When the Certificate of Compliance indicates a requirement for HERS verification and diagnostic testing of installed building features, the builder employees or subcontractors shall perform diagnostic testing for each feature in accordance with procedures specified in Reference Residential Appendix RA3.~~

~~**When compliance does not require Installation Certificate registration**, enter information directly on an Installation Certificate form. Enter the information from the test results for the installation, and all other information required to complete the Installation Certificate. Sign the Installation Certificate to certify that the diagnostic test results and the installation work meets the requirements for compliance. Provide a completed signed copy of the Installation Certificate to the HERS rater, and post a copy of the completed signed Installation Certificate at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit.~~

~~**When compliance requires Installation Certificate registration**, record the information from the test results for the installation, and all other information required to complete the Installation Certificate. Make arrangements for transmittal of the Installation Certificate information to a HERS provider data registry, access the registered Installation Certificate from the provider data registry, submit an electronic certification/signature to the registry or sign a copy of the registered Installation Certificate accessed from the registry to certify that the diagnostic test results and the installation work meets the requirements for compliance. Provide a completed signed copy of the registered Installation Certificate to the HERS rater, and post a copy of the completed signed registered Installation Certificate at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit. The completed signed registered copy submitted to the HERS rater shall be in paper or electronic format, except that if the builder or subcontractor provides electronic certification/signature directly to the HERS provider data registry, the HERS rater shall receive access to a completed signed registered copy of the Installation Certificate directly from the HERS provider data registry.~~

~~RA2.5.2 Installer Requirements - Measures Requiring Field Verification~~

~~When compliance includes supply duct location, surface area and R-value improvements, installation of an air conditioner refrigerant charge indicator display, high air conditioner EER, high quality building envelope construction, or special installation eligibility requirements, the builder employees or subcontractors shall~~

~~perform field verification for each measure in accordance with the procedures in Reference Residential Appendix RA3.~~

~~**When compliance does not require Installation Certificate registration**, enter information directly on an Installation Certificate form. Enter the installation information required to field verify the measure, and all other information required to complete the Installation Certificate. Sign the Installation Certificate to certify that the field verification results and the installation work meets the requirements for compliance. Provide a completed signed copy of the Installation Certificate to the HERS rater, and post a copy of the completed signed Installation Certificate at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit.~~

~~**When compliance requires Installation Certificate registration**, record the installation information required to field verify the measure, and all other information required to complete the Installation Certificate. Make arrangements for transmittal of the Installation Certificate information to a HERS provider data registry, access the registered Installation Certificate from the provider data registry, submit an electronic certification/signature to the registry or sign a copy of the registered Installation Certificate accessed from the registry to certify that the diagnostic test results and the installation work meets the requirements for compliance. Provide a completed signed copy of the registered Installation Certificate to the HERS rater, and post a copy of the completed signed registered Installation Certificate at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit. The completed signed registered copy submitted to the HERS rater shall be in paper or electronic format, except that if the builder or subcontractor provides electronic certification signature directly to the HERS provider data registry, the HERS rater shall receive access to a completed signed registered copy of the Installation Certificate directly from the HERS provider data registry.~~

RA2.6 HERS Procedures – Verification, Testing, and Sampling

At the builder's option, HERS field verification and diagnostic testing (HERS verification) shall be completed either for each and every dwelling unit, or alternatively for a dwelling unit sample from a designated group of dwelling units in which the same measure(s) requiring HERS ~~field~~ verification ~~and diagnostic testing~~ is installed in each dwelling unit in the group. If the builder elects to demonstrate compliance utilizing group sampling, the procedures described in Sections RA2.6.2, RA2.6.3, and RA2.6.4 shall be followed.

RA2.6.1 HERS Procedures - General Requirements

The general requirements in RA2.6.1 are applicable to all dwelling units that require HERS verification for compliance, and shall be incorporated into procedures specified in Sections RA2.6.2, RA2.6.3, and RA2.6.4 whenever applicable.

The builder or the builder's authorized representative shall make available to the HERS rater the names and license numbers of the subcontractors responsible for the installations in the dwelling units that require HERS verification; and a copy of the registered Certificate of Compliance that was signed and submitted by the person responsible for the building design and was approved by the enforcement agency.

~~Note that if multiple measures requiring field verification and diagnostic testing are installed in dwelling units, sample testing does not have to be completed for all of the measures in the same dwelling unit. Dwelling units in a designated sampling group shall all be located within the same enforcement agency jurisdiction and subdivision or multifamily housing development.~~

The builder, builder's authorized representative, or subcontractor shall ~~provide~~ make available to the HERS rater ~~a copy of the Certificate of Compliance approved/signed by the principal designer/owner and~~ a copy of the applicable registered ~~Installation~~ Certificate(s) of Installation signed~~/certified~~ and submitted by the builder or subcontractors responsible for the construction/installation as ~~specified~~ described in Section RA2.5.

~~**When compliance does not require document registration**, the Certificate of Compliance information and Installation Certificate information necessary to identify the dwelling, and the dwelling's sample group, shall be entered into the provider data registry by the HERS rater using the information from the signed copies provided by the designer/owner, and the builder or subcontractor.~~

~~**When compliance requires document registration**, prior~~ Prior to performing field verification and diagnostic testing, the HERS rater shall verify that ~~transmittal to the HERS provider data registry~~ registration of ~~the~~ all applicable Certificate of Compliance ~~information~~documentation~~,~~ and registration of all applicable ~~the Installation~~ Certificate of Installation ~~information~~ documentation has been completed ~~,~~ for ~~each~~ all dwelling units for which compliance requires HERS verification.

~~**For all HERS verification procedures**, the~~The HERS rater shall confirm ~~that the Installation Certificate(s) has been completed as required, and that~~ the installer's diagnostic test results and all other ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation information ~~shows~~ indicates compliance consistent with the requirements given in the plans and specifications and registered Certificate~~(s)~~ of Compliance documents approved by the ~~local~~ enforcement agency for the dwelling.

The HERS rater shall perform all applicable field verification and diagnostic testing.

If the HERS rater's field verification and diagnostic testing determines that the requirements for compliance are met, the HERS rater shall ~~transmit~~submit, or make arrangements for submittal of the Certificate of Verification testing ~~results~~ information to the HERS provider data registry.

Authorized users of the HERS provider data registry that are not certified HERS raters may provide *documentation author* support to facilitate submittal of the Certificate of Verification information to the HERS provider data registry on behalf of the HERS rater when such facilitation has been authorized by the HERS rater. *Documentation authors* shall provide an electronic signature to certify the documentation is accurate and complete.

The Certificate of Verification shall be signed by the HERS rater who performed the field verification and diagnostic testing services to certify that the information provided on the Certificate is true and correct. ~~and rater certification/signature to the HERS provider data registry, whereupon the provider shall make available registered copies of the completed signed Certificate of Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other approved users of the HERS provider data registry. Printed copies, electronic or scanned copies, and photocopies of the completed, signed registered Certificate of Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing shall be allowed for document submittals, subject to verification that the information contained on the copy conforms to the registered document information currently on file in the provider data registry for the dwelling.~~

A completed signed registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ shall be posted at the building site for review by the enforcement agency in conjunction with requests for final inspection for each dwelling unit.

The HERS provider shall make document verification services available, to enforcement agencies, builders and contractors, HERS raters, the Energy Commission, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry.

~~The HERS provider shall make available via phone or internet communications interface a way for enforcement agency officials, builders, HERS raters, and other authorized users of the provider data registry to verify that the information displayed on copies of the submitted Certificate(s) conforms to the registered document information currently on file in the provider data registry for the dwelling unit.~~

~~If the builder chooses the sampling option, the procedures described in Sections RA2.6.1, RA2.6.2, and RA2.6.3 shall be followed. Sampling procedures described in these sections are included in the *Residential Compliance Manual*.~~

~~RA2.6.1~~RA2.6.2 HERS Procedures - Initial Model Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing

The HERS rater shall diagnostically test and field verify the first dwelling unit of each model within a subdivision or multifamily housing development when the builder elects to demonstrate HERS verification compliance utilizing group sampling. To be considered the same model, dwelling units shall have the same basic floor plan layout, energy design, and compliance features as shown on the Certificate of Compliance. ~~.~~Variations in the basic floor plan layout, energy design, compliance features, zone floor area, or zone volume, that do not change the HERS features to be tested, the heating or cooling capacity of the HVAC unit(s), or the number of

HVAC units specified for the dwelling units, shall not cause dwelling units to be considered a different model. For multi-family buildings, variations in exterior surface areas caused by location of dwelling units within the building shall not cause dwelling units to be considered a different model. This initial testing allows the builder to identify and correct any potential construction flaws or practices in the build out of each model. If field verification and diagnostic testing determines that the requirements for compliance are met, the HERS rater shall transmit the test results to the HERS provider data registry, whereupon the provider shall make available a registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~, to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry.

~~RA2.6.2~~RA2.6.3 HERS Procedures – Group Sample Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing

Procedures for sampling of a "closed" group of up to seven dwellings, and for sampling of an "open" group of up to five dwellings are described in this Section RA2.6.3.

RA2.6.3.1 Designation of Groups

After the initial model field verification and diagnostic testing is completed as specified in RA2.6.2, the builder, or the builder's authorized representative shall determine ~~which~~ a sampling procedure ~~shall~~ to be used, and shall designate the dwelling units to include in ~~for the~~ the group of dwellings that require HERS ~~field~~ verification ~~and diagnostic testing~~. The maximum number of dwelling units allowed in a sample group may range from five, to seven, to thirty as described in Sections RA2.6.3.3, RA2.6.3.4, and RA2.7 respectively.

If multiple measures requiring HERS verification are installed, each dwelling unit in a designated group shall have the same measures requiring HERS verification as the other dwelling units in the designated group. If some dwelling units have installed a different set of measures requiring HERS verification, those dwelling units shall be in a separate group.

If the dwelling units in a designated group have multiple measures that require HERS verification, sample testing for each of the individual measures may be conducted in any of dwelling units in the group - it is not required that all of the sample tests for all of the individual measures be completed in the same dwelling unit. Individual measures shall be allowed to be included in a group regardless of whether compliance requires one sample test, or if compliance requires more than one sample test (up to100% sample test rate) be reported for such individual measures.

Dwelling units in a designated group shall all be located within the same enforcement agency jurisdiction and subdivision or multifamily housing development. Refer also to Section RA2.8 for requirements for sample groups applicable to alterations.

If dwelling units have central forced-air space conditioning equipment that introduces outside air into the conditioned space utilizing means that connect outside air ventilation ducts directly to the dwelling unit's central forced air duct system (Central Fan-Integrated Ventilation System or CFI Ventilation System), the CFI ventilation technology shall be considered a separate measure for HERS verification sampling purposes, and dwellings with CFI ventilation systems shall be placed in separate groups from other dwelling units that do not utilize CFI ventilation technology. ~~Procedures for sampling of a "closed" group of up to seven dwellings, and for sampling of an "open" group of up to five dwellings are described in this section.~~

RA2.6.3.2 Group Status - "Open" Groups and "Closed" Groups

~~Transmittal/s~~Submittal of the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation information, for at least one dwelling, to the HERS provider data registry, is required in order to "open" a new group. Additional dwellings may be entered into the registry, and included in an "open" group over a period of time subject to ~~transmittal/~~submittal of the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation information to the registry for each additional dwelling. However the group shall not remain "open" to receive additional dwellings for a period longer than six months from the earliest date shown on any ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation for a dwelling included in a group. A group may be "closed" at any time after the group has been "opened" at the option of the builder or builder's authorized representative, thus the size of a "closed" group may range from a minimum of one dwelling to a maximum of seven dwellings. When a group becomes classified as "closed", no additional dwellings shall be added to the group.

RA2.6.3.3 Sampling of a "~~c~~Closed" ~~g~~Group of ~~u~~Up to ~~s~~Seven ~~d~~Dwellings

The following criteria shall be met as prerequisite to attaining HERS verification compliance for the group:~~requires the following conditions to be met as prerequisite to receiving HERS compliance verification for the group:~~

1. All of the dwelling units contained in the sample group have been identified. ~~Up to~~ A maximum of seven dwellings are allowed to be included in a "closed" sample group for ~~the~~ HERS compliance ~~verification~~.
2. Installation of all the measures that require HERS verification has been completed in all the dwellings that are entered in the group, and ~~transmittal or~~ ~~submittal~~ registration of the ~~Installation~~ Certificates of Installation ~~information to the HERS provider data registry~~ for all the dwellings entered in the group has been completed.

~~3.~~ The group has been classified as a "closed" group in the provider data registry.

~~4.~~3.

At the request of the builder or the builder's authorized representative, a HERS rater shall randomly select one dwelling unit from the "closed" sample group for field verification and diagnostic testing. If the dwelling unit meets the compliance requirements, this "tested" dwelling and also each of the other "not-tested" dwellings in the group shall receive a registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~.

4.

RA2.6.3.4 Sampling of an "~~open~~Open" ~~group~~ Group of ~~up~~ Up to ~~five~~ Five ~~dwellings~~Dwellings

~~requires t~~The following ~~conditions~~ criteria ~~to~~ shall be met as prerequisite to ~~receiving~~ attaining HERS verification compliance ~~verification~~ for the group:

1. At least one dwelling unit from the sample group has been identified. ~~Up to~~A maximum of five dwellings are allowed to be included in an "open" sample group for ~~the~~ HERS compliance ~~verification~~.
2. Installation of all the measures that require HERS verification shall be completed in all the dwellings that are entered in the group, and ~~transmittal or submittal~~ registration of the ~~Installation~~ Certificates of Installation ~~information to the HERS provider data registry~~ for all the dwellings entered in the group has been completed.

~~3.~~ At the request of the builder, or the builder's authorized representative, a HERS rater shall randomly select one dwelling unit from those currently entered into the "open" sample group for field verification and diagnostic testing. If the dwelling unit meets the compliance requirements, the "tested" dwelling and also each of the other "not tested" dwellings currently entered into the group shall receive a registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~. If less than five dwelling units have been entered into the group, the group shall be allowed to remain "open" and eligible to receive additional dwelling units. Dwelling units entered into the "open" group subsequent to the ~~successful~~ compliant HERS ~~compliance~~ verification of the "tested" dwelling shall also receive a registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ as a "not tested" dwelling subject to receipt of the registered ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation ~~information~~ by the HERS provider data registry for the dwelling. The group shall be "closed" when it reaches the limit of five dwellings or when the six month limit for "open" groups has been exceeded, or when the builder requests that the group be closed.

~~4.~~3. ~~If multiple measures requiring field verification and diagnostic testing are installed, each dwelling unit in the group shall have the same measures requiring field verification and diagnostic testing as the other dwelling units in the group. If some dwelling units have installed a different set of measures requiring field verification and diagnostic testing, these dwelling units shall be in a separate group.~~

RA2.6.3.5 Additional Requirements Applicable to Group Sampling Procedures

~~If dwelling units have forced-air space conditioning equipment that introduces outside air into the conditioned space using means that connect directly to the dwelling unit's air conditioning duct system, these outside air ducted systems shall be considered separate measures and must be placed in separate groups from other dwelling units not having the same outside air measure.~~

~~The builder shall identify the group of dwelling units by location of County, City and either the street address or the subdivision and lot number, or the multifamily housing project name and shall identify the names and license numbers of subcontractors responsible for installations requiring diagnostic testing or field verification. The HERS rater shall verify that transmittal/submittal to the HERS provider's data registry - for all dwelling units contained in the group - of the Certificate of Compliance information and the Installation Certificate information has been completed for each dwelling unit having features requiring HERS verification. The HERS rater shall also confirm that the Installation Certificates have been completed as required, and that the installer's diagnostic test results and the Installation Certificate information shows compliance consistent with the Certificate of Compliance for the dwelling unit.~~ The builder or the HERS rater may request removal of untested dwelling units from a group by notifying the HERS provider prior to selection of the dwelling sample that will be tested from an "open" or "closed" group and shall provide justification for the change. Removed dwelling units shall be field verified and diagnostically tested individually or shall be included in a subsequent group for sampling.

There are exceptions to the requirement to have completed ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation data entered into the HERS provider~~'s~~ data registry prior to selection of the dwelling unit to be tested in a group. Some HERS measures require multiple verifications during the construction process. A sample group is not required to be closed before HERS field verification and diagnostic testing can begin for the following measures. For these measures the HERS rater is allowed to randomly select the dwelling unit to be field verified from those that are at the proper stage of construction to enable the first of the multiple verifications to be completed.

1. **Quality Installation of Insulation** measure requires inspection of the air barrier and inspection of the insulation behind tubs and showers at framing rough-in. Verification of the wall, floor and ceiling insulation must be completed prior to drywall installation. Attic insulation installation may require follow-up verification.
2. **Buried Ducts** measure requires verification of the duct design prior to verification of the attic insulation.
3. **Duct Surface Area** requires verification of the duct design prior to installation of the attic insulation.

The HERS rater, with no direction from the installer or builder, shall randomly select one dwelling unit from a "closed" sample group for field verification and diagnostic testing upon receiving the builder's or builder representative's request for HERS verification of that group. Alternatively, the HERS rater shall randomly select one dwelling unit from the dwellings currently entered into an "open" sample group upon receiving the builder's or builder representative's request for HERS verification of that group. The HERS rater shall diagnostically test and field verify the selected dwelling unit. The HERS rater shall enter the test and/or field verification results into the HERS provider data registry regardless of whether the results indicate a pass or fail. If the test fails, then the failure must be entered into the provider's data registry even if the installer immediately corrects the problem. In addition, the procedures in Section RA2.6.4 shall be followed.

If field verification and diagnostic testing determines that the requirements for compliance are met, the HERS rater shall enter the test results into the HERS provider data registry. Whereupon the provider shall make available to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other approved users of the HERS provider data registry, a registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for the "tested" dwelling, and for all other "not tested" dwelling units entered in the group at the time of the sample test. The registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ shall report the successful diagnostic testing results and conclusions regarding compliance for the tested dwelling unit. The registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ shall also provide:

1. Building permit number for the dwelling unit.
2. Registration Number that conforms to the numbering convention specified in Joint Appendix JA7. ~~– a HERS provider-designated identification number unique to the dwelling unit~~

3. Group Number that conforms to the numbering convention specified in Joint Appendix JA7. ~~– a HERS provider-designated identification number unique to the sample group~~
4. Time and date stamp of the provider's issuance of the registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~.
5. Provider's logo, water mark, or official seal.
6. Indication that the dwelling was a "tested" dwelling, or was a "not-tested" dwelling in a sample group.

Whenever the builder changes subcontractors who are responsible for a feature that is being diagnostically field verified and tested, the builder shall notify the HERS rater of the subcontractor change, and terminate sampling for any affected groups. All dwelling units utilizing features that require HERS verification for compliance that were installed by previous subcontractors or were subject to verification and testing under the supervision of a previous HERS provider, for which the builder does not have a completed Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~, shall be individually tested or included in a separate group for sampling. Dwelling units with installations completed by new subcontractors shall be individually tested or shall be included in a new sampling group.

The HERS rater shall not notify the builder when sample testing will occur prior to the completion of the work that is to be tested, or prior to ~~entry~~ registration of the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation. ~~data into the provider data registry. After the HERS rater selects the sample dwelling unit to test, and notifies the builder that testing will occur, the builder shall not do additional work on the features being tested.~~

The HERS provider shall "close" any "open" group within 6 months after the earliest signature date shown on any ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation for a dwelling entered in the group. When such group closure occurs, the HERS provider shall notify the builder that the group has been "closed," and require that a sample dwelling shall be selected for field verification and diagnostic testing~~.~~ by a HERS rater if field verification has not yet been conducted on a sample dwelling entered in the group.

~~RA2.6.3~~RA2.6.4 HERS Procedures - Re-sampling, Full Testing and Corrective Action

"Re-sampling" refers to the procedure that requires testing of additional dwellings within a group when the initial selected sample dwelling from a group fails to comply with the HERS verification requirements.

When a failure is encountered during sample testing, the failure shall be entered into the HERS provider data registry. Corrective action shall be taken on the failed dwelling unit and the dwelling unit shall be retested to verify that corrective action was successful. Corrective action and retesting on the dwelling unit shall be repeated until the testing indicates compliance and the successful compliance results have been entered into the HERS provider data registry (or the dwelling unit complies using an alternative method). Whereupon, a registered Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for the dwelling shall be made available to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry.

In addition, the HERS rater shall conduct re-sampling to assess whether the first failure in the group is unique, or if the rest of the dwelling units in the group are likely to have similar failings.

RA2.6.4.1 Re-sampling procedures for a "closed" group of up to seven dwellings:

The HERS rater shall randomly select for re-sampling one of the remaining untested dwelling units in the group for retesting of the feature that failed. If the failed dwelling was entered in a "closed" group, and the testing of the second randomly selected dwelling unit in the group confirms that the requirements for compliance credit are met on that unit, then the dwelling unit with the initial failure shall not be considered an indication of failure in the remaining untested dwelling units in the group. The HERS rater shall transmit the re-sample test results to the HERS provider registry, whereupon the provider shall make available to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry, a registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing,~~ for the remaining dwelling units in the group including the dwelling unit in the re-sample.

If field verification and diagnostic testing of the second sample results in a failure, the HERS rater shall report the second failure to the HERS provider, the builder, and the enforcement agency. All dwelling units in the group must thereafter be individually field verified and diagnostically tested. In cases where corrective action would require destruction of building components, the builder may choose to reanalyze compliance and choose different measures that will achieve compliance. In this case a new Certificate of Compliance shall be completed and submitted to the HERS provider, the HERS rater, and the enforcement agency. Even with a new Certificate of Compliance, the dwelling unit must be individually field verified and diagnostically tested. Upon verification of compliance, the HERS rater shall enter the test results into the HERS provider data registry. Whereupon the provider shall make available to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry, a registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for each individual dwelling in the group.

RA2.6.4.2 *Re-sampling procedures for an "open" group of up to five dwellings:*

The HERS rater shall randomly select for re-sampling one of the remaining untested dwelling units in the group for retesting of the feature that failed. If the failed dwelling was entered in an "open" group, and there are no other untested dwellings entered in the "open" group at the time of the failed HERS verification, subsequent dwellings entered into the "open" group shall not receive a Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ until a second dwelling in the "open" group is tested and successfully complies. If the subsequent testing of the second dwelling unit in the group confirms that the requirements for compliance credit are met on that unit, then the dwelling unit with the initial failure shall not be considered an indication of failure in the untested dwelling units in the group. The HERS rater shall transmit the compliant re-sample test results to the HERS provider data registry, whereupon the provider shall make available to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry, a registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~, for the re-sampled dwelling, and the remaining not yet tested dwelling units entered in the "open" group at the time of the re-sample test, and the group shall be allowed to remain open and eligible to receive additional dwelling units. Dwelling units entered into the "open" group of up to 5 dwellings following the successful HERS compliance verification of the re-sampled dwelling shall receive a Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ as a "not tested" dwelling subject to ~~receipt~~ registration of the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation ~~information~~ by the HERS provider data registry for the dwelling.

If field verification and diagnostic testing of the second sample results in a failure, the HERS rater shall report the second failure to the HERS provider, the builder, and the enforcement agency, and the provider shall require the "open" group to be "closed". All remaining untested dwelling units entered in the group at the time of the re-sample must thereafter be individually field verified and diagnostically tested. In cases where corrective action would require destruction of building components, the builder may choose to reanalyze compliance and choose different measures that will achieve compliance. In this case, a new Certificate of Compliance shall be completed and submitted to the HERS provider, the HERS rater, and the enforcement agency. Even with a new Certificate of Compliance, the dwelling unit must be individually field verified and diagnostically tested. Upon verification of compliance, the HERS rater shall enter the test results into the HERS provider data registry. Whereupon the provider shall make available to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry, a registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for each individual dwelling in the group.

RA2.6.4.3 Corrective Action

Builders shall offer to provide the necessary field verification and diagnostic testing services and any necessary corrective action at no charge to building owners (for a definition of "building owner" and of other terms used, see Reference Joint Appendix JA1) in occupied dwelling units in the group. Builders shall report to the HERS provider the identifying location of any dwelling unit in which the building owner/occupant declines field verification and diagnostic testing and corrective ~~action.~~action. The HERS provider shall verify that the builder has made this offer. If a building owner of a dwelling unit declines this offer, field verification, diagnostic testing, and corrective action will not be required for that dwelling unit and the dwelling unit will no longer be considered a part of the group. If a building owner accepts this offer, the builder shall take corrective action, and the HERS rater shall conduct field verification and diagnostic testing to verify that problems have been corrected. Upon

verification of compliance, the HERS rater shall transmit the test results to the HERS provider data registry. Whereupon the provider shall make available to the HERS rater, the builder, the enforcement agency, and other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry, a ~~certified~~ registered copy of the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ for the dwelling unit.

The HERS provider shall file a report with the enforcement agency explaining all actions taken (including field verification, diagnostic testing, corrective action, offers to building owners for testing and corrective action, and/or building owner declines of such offers) to bring into compliance dwelling units for which full testing has been required. If corrective action requires work not specifically exempted by the CMC or the CBC, the builder shall obtain a permit from the enforcement agency prior to commencement of any of the work.

Corrections to avoid reporting a failure to the HERS provider data registry shall not be made to a sampled dwelling unit after the HERS rater selects the sample dwelling unit. If it is evident that such corrections have been made to a sampled dwelling unit to avoid reporting a failure, field verification and diagnostic testing shall be required for 100 percent of the dwelling units in the group.

RA2.7 Third Party Quality Control Programs

The Commission may approve Third Party Quality Control Programs that serve some of the functions of HERS raters for field verification purposes but do not have the authority to sign compliance documentation as a HERS rater. Third Party Quality Control Programs shall provide training to installers regarding compliance requirements for measures for which diagnostic testing and field verification is required. Third Party Quality Control Programs shall collect data from participating installers for each installation completed for compliance credit, provide data checking analysis to evaluate the validity and accuracy of the data to independently determine whether compliance has been achieved, provide direction to the installer to retest and correct problems when data checking determines that compliance has not been achieved, require resubmission of data when retesting and correction is directed, and maintain a database of all data submitted by installers in a format that is acceptable to the Commission and available to the Commission upon request. The data that is collected by the Third Party Quality Control Program shall be more detailed than the data required for showing compliance with the Standards, shall provide an independent check on the validity and accuracy of the installer's claim that compliance has been achieved, and shall not be alterable by the installer to indicate that compliance has been achieved when in fact compliance has not been achieved.

The HERS provider shall arrange for the services of a HERS rater to conduct independent field verification of the installation work performed by the participating Third Party Quality Control Program installing contractor ~~and Third Party Quality Control Program~~. The HERS rater shall complete all of the responsibilities of a HERS rater as specified in this Appendix RA2, with the exception that sampling procedures utilized shall be limited to sampling of a "closed" group as described in Section RA2.6.3. However, the sample tested shall be selected and field verified from within a group of up to thirty dwelling units ~~(or thirty HVAC systems)~~. The HERS rater shall be an independent entity from the Third Party Quality Control Program. If r~~R~~e-sampling is required, full testing and corrective action shall be completed as specified in Section RA2.6.4 with the exception that re-sampling shall be completed for a minimum of one out of every thirty dwelling units ~~(or thirty HVAC systems)~~ from the group. The Third Party Quality Control Program shall not impose restrictions on the HERS rater or the HERS provider that limit their independence, or the ability of the HERS rater or the HERS provider to properly perform their functions. For example, the Third Party Quality Control Program shall not impose restrictions on the HERS rater's use of equipment beyond those required by the Commission.

The Third Party Quality Control Program shall meet the requirements imposed on a HERS rater specified in the Commission's HERS Program regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 8, Sections 1670 -1675), including the requirement to be an independent entity from the builder, the HERS rater that provides independent field verifications, and the subcontractor installer as specified by Section ~~1673(i).~~1673(j~~i~~). However, a Third Party Quality Control Program may have business relationships with installers participating in the program to advocate or promote the program and an installer's participation in the program, and to advocate or promote products that the Third Party Quality Control Program sells to installers as part of the Program.

Prior to approval by the Commission, the Third Party Quality Control Program shall provide a detailed explanation to the Commission of 1) the data that is to be collected from the installers, 2) the data checking

process that will be used to evaluate the validity and accuracy of the data, 3) the justification for why this data checking process will provide strong assurance that the installation actually complies, and 4) the format for the database that will be maintained and provided to the Commission upon request. The Third Party Quality Control Program may apply for a confidential designation of this information as specified in the Commission's Administrative Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 7, Article 2, Section 2505). The Third Party Quality Control Program shall also provide a detailed explanation of the training that will be provided to installers, and the procedures that it will follow to complete independent field verifications.

The Third Party Quality Control Program certified installing contractor and the installing contractor's responsible installing technicians shall be required to be trained in quality installation procedures; the requirements of this Appendix RA2; and any other applicable specialized Third Party Quality Control Program-specific procedures as a condition to participation in the program. The training requirements also apply to the installing contractor's specialty subcontractors who provide Third Party Quality Control Program services. All installation verification and diagnostic work performed in the program shall be subject to the same quality assurance procedures as required by the Energy Commission's HERS program regulations.

The Third Party Quality Control Program shall be considered for approval as part of the rating system of a HERS Provider, which is certified as specified in the Commission's HERS Program regulations, Section 1674. A Third Party Quality Control Program can be added to the rating system through the recertification of a certified HERS Provider as specified by Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 8, Section ~~1674(d).~~1674(e~~d~~).

RA2.8 Installer Requirements and HERS Procedures for Alterations

This section on alterations describes the differences that apply to alterations. Otherwise the procedures and requirements detailed in previous sections of Appendix RA2 shall also apply to alterations ~~where "HVAC system" is substituted for "dwelling unit"~~. For alterations, building owners or their agents may carry out the actions that are assigned to builders in previous sections of ~~this document (Reference Residential~~ Appendix RA2~~)~~.

Applicable procedures for registration of compliance documents described in Appendix RA2 shall also apply to alterations.

When compliance for an alteration requires field verification and diagnostic testing, the building owner may choose for the field verification and diagnostic testing to be completed for the dwelling unit individually, or alternatively, as part of a designated sample group of dwelling units for which the same installing company has completed work that requires ~~testing and field~~ HERS verification for compliance.

When sampling is utilized for HERS verification compliance for alterations, the dwelling units in a designated sample group are not required to be located within the same enforcement agency jurisdiction. However, to enable the enforcement agency to schedule testing to accomplish the corroboration of field verification and diagnostic testing procedures performed by the building owner, subcontractors, or certified HERS rater as described in Section RA2.4.4, the enforcement agency may require that a separate dwelling unit from the sample group that is located within its jurisdiction be tested.

~~The building owner or agent of the building owner shall complete the applicable portions of a Certificate of Compliance.~~ The building owner or agent of the building owner shall submit, or make arrangements for ~~transmittal/~~submittal of the required Certificate of Compliance information to the HERS provider data registry to complete the applicable Certificate of Compliance documentation in accordance with the requirements in Standards Section 10-103(a)1 and 10-103(a)2.~~, identifying the building features and measures that require HERS verification.~~

When the enforcement agency does not require building design plans to be submitted with the application for a building permit for an alteration, the applicable registered Certificate of Compliance documentation specified in 10-103(a)1 is not required to be approved by the enforcement agency prior to issuance of a building permit, but shall be approved by the enforcement agency prior to final inspection of the dwelling unit, and shall be made available to the enforcement agency for all applicable inspections as specified in Standards Section 10-103(a)2A.

HERS raters or other authorized users of the HERS provider data registry may provide *documentation author* support to facilitate the submittal of the required Certificate of Compliance information to the HERS provider data registry on behalf of the building owner or agent of the building owner, when such facilitation has been authorized by the building owner or agent of the building owner. *Documentation authors* shall provide an electronic signature to certify the documentation is accurate and complete. The building owner or agent of the building owner who is eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to take responsibility for the design specification for the alteration shall provide an electronic signature to register the Certificate of Compliance, to certify the information provided on the Certificate is true and correct, to certify conformance with Part 6, and shall submit the registered Certificate of Compliance to the enforcement agency for approval.

The building owner or agent shall ~~also arrange to submit an approved/signed~~make available to the HERS rater a copy of the registered Certificate of Compliance approved by the enforcement agency~~to the HERS rater~~.

The installer shall perform diagnostic testing and the procedures specified in Section RA2.5.

When the installation is complete, the person responsible for the performance of the installation shall complete the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation in accordance with the procedures specified in Section RA2.5.

The HERS rater shall perform ~~HERS compliance~~ the applicable verification and diagnostic testing required for compliance following the procedures in Section RA2.6. If group sampling is utilized for compliance, the sampling procedures described in Section RA2.6.3 for sampling of a ”closed” group of up to seven dwelling~~s~~ units shall be used, requiring that all dwelling units ~~(HVAC systems)~~ within the group have been serviced by the same installing company. The installing company may request a group for sampling that is smaller than seven dwelling units ~~(HVAC units)~~. Whenever ~~the~~ a HERS rater for the group is changed, a new group shall be established.

Re-sampling, full testing, and corrective action shall be completed, if necessary, as specified by Section RA2.6.4.

The enforcement agency shall not approve the alteration until the enforcement agency has received a completed ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation as specified in Section RA2.5, and a completed Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ as specified in Section RA2.6.

Third Party Quality Control Programs, as specified in Section RA2.7, may also be used with alterations, and shall be limited to “closed” sample group sizes of thirty dwelling units ~~(HVAC units)~~ or less.

When a Third Party Quality Control Program is used, the enforcement agency may approve compliance based on the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation, where data checking has indicated that the unit complies, on the condition that if the required HERS ~~compliance~~ verification procedures determine that re-sampling, full testing, or corrective action is necessary, such work shall be completed.

~~[Note: The preceding section has been consolidated in the Glossary, Reference Joint Appendix JA1]~~

Residential Appendix RA3

Appendix RA3 – Residential Field Verification and Diagnostic Test Protocols

Table of Contents

RA3.1 Procedures for Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing of Air Distribution Systems

RA3.1.1 Purpose and Scope

RA3.1 contains procedures for measuring the air leakage in forced air distribution systems as well as procedures for verifying supply duct location, supply duct surface area, supply duct ~~and~~ R-value, return duct design, return grille design, and air filter installation.

RA3.1 applies to air distribution systems in both new and existing low-rise residential buildings.

RA3.1 provides required procedures for installers, HERS raters and others who need to perform field verification of ~~the efficiency of~~ air distribution systems.

~~Algorithms for determining distribution system efficiency are contained in Chapter 3 of the residential ACM Manual.~~ Table RA3.1-2 is a summary of the tests and criteria included in RA3.1.

Table RA3.1-2 Provides compliance criteria for the duct leakage test protocols in Section RA3.1.4.3.

Table RA3.1-2 – Summary of Duct System Field Verification and Diagnostic Test Protocols~~Diagnostic Measurements~~

Verification/Diagnostic	Description	Procedure
Supply Duct Location, Surface Area and R-value	Verify ~~that~~ duct system was installed according to the specifications on the Certificate of Compliance or in accordance with an approved duct system design layout.~~, including location, size and length of ducts, duct insulation R-value, and installation of buried ducts.~~	RA3.1.4.1 ~~Diagnostic Supply Duct Location, Surface Area and R-value~~ ~~RA3.1.4.1.1.1 Verified Duct Design~~
Verified Duct System Design	Procedure for duct system design layout approval and field verification	RA3.1.4.1.1
Duct Leakage	Verify that duct leakage is less than or equal to the compliance criteria given in Table RA3.1-2.~~or in the case of existing ducts that all accessible leaks have been sealed.~~	~~Diagnostic Duct Leakage~~ RA3.1.4.3
Return Duct Design	Verify compliance with the return duct and return grill sizing requirements of Table 150.0-E or Table 150.0-F).	RA3.1.4.4
Air Filter Device Design	Verify compliance with the requirements in 150(m)12.	RA3.1.4.5
Bypass Duct Prohibition	Verify compliance with the bypass prohibition in 150.0(m) 14	RA3.1.4.6

RA3.1.2 Instrumentation Specifications

The instrumentation for the air distribution diagnostic measurements shall conform to the following specifications:

RA3.1.2.1 Pressure Measurements

All pressure measurements shall be measured with measurement systems (i.e. sensor plus data acquisition system) having an accuracy of plus or minus 0.2 Pa. All pressure measurements within the duct system shall be made with static pressure probes, Dwyer A303 or equivalent.

RA3.1.2.2 Duct Leakage Measurements

Duct leakage airflows during duct leakage testing shall be measured with digital gauges that have an accuracy of plus or minus 3 percent or better.

RA3.1.2.3 Calibration

All instrumentation used for duct leakage diagnostic measurements shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's calibration procedure to conform to the accuracy requirement specified in Section RA3.1.2. ~~All testers performing diagnostic tests shall obtain evidence from the manufacturer that the equipment meets the accuracy specifications. The evidence shall include equipment model, serial number, the name and signature of the person of the test laboratory verifying the accuracy, and the instrument accuracy. All diagnostic testing equipment is subject to re-calibration when the period of the manufacturer's guaranteed accuracy expires.~~

RA3.1.3 Diagnostic Apparatus

RA3.1.3.1 Apparatus for Duct Pressurization and Leakage Flow Measurement

The apparatus for fan pressurization duct leakage measurements shall consist of a duct pressurization and flow measurement device meeting the specifications in Section RA3.1.2.

RA3.1.3.2 Apparatus for Duct Leakage to Outside Measurement ~~(Existing Duct Systems)~~

The apparatus for measuring duct leakage to outside shall include a fan that is capable of maintaining the pressure within the conditioned spaces in the house at 25 Pa relative to the outdoors. The fan most commonly used for this purpose is known as a "blower door" and is typically installed within a temporary seal of an open exterior doorway.

RA3.1.3.3 Apparatus for Smoke-Test of Accessible-Duct Sealing (Existing Duct Systems)

The apparatus for determining leakage in and verifying sealing of all accessible leaks in existing duct~~s~~ systems ~~shall also include~~ provide means for introducing controllable amounts of non-toxic visual/theatrical smoke into the duct pressurization apparatus for identifying leaks in accessible portions of the duct system. The means for generating smoke shall ~~Adequate smoke shall be used to assure~~ have sufficient capacity to ensure that any accessible leaks will emit visibly identifiable smoke.

RA3.1.4 Verification and Diagnostic Procedures

This section describes the procedures used to verify compliance with the mandatory and performance compliance requirements for air distribution systems.~~diagnostic inputs for the calculation of improved duct efficiency.~~

RA3.1.4.1 Diagnostic Supply Duct Location, Surface Area and R-value

The performance compliance calculations ~~in the Residential ACM Manual, Section 3.12.3,~~ allow credit for duct systems that are designed to be in advantageous locations, that have reduced supply duct surface areas, and/or that provide higher R-values for portions of the system. ~~Compliance credit may be taken for one or more of these duct system improvements in any combination. The procedure in this~~ This section ~~is used to verify that~~ specifies procedures for verification of~~the~~ duct systems for conformance with the requirements for the performance compliance credits. When indicated on the Certificate of Compliance, the Installer shall certify compliance with the applicable procedures in RA3.1.4.1 on a Certificate of Installation, and a HERS rater shall verify compliance on a Certificate of Verification.~~duct system is installed according to the design and meets the requirements for compliance credit.~~

RA3.1.4.1.1 Verified Duct System Design ~~Requirements~~

An installed duct system meets the Verified Duct System Design compliance criteria if it is field verified by a HERS rater to be in conformance with a duct design layout that meets all applicable duct design and documentation requirements given in Section RA3.1.4.1.1. The duct design layout shall be approved by the enforcement agency.

RA3.1.4.1.1.1 Verified Duct System Design - Duct Design Layout

The duct system design shall be documented on the Duct Design Layout, a scaled layout drawing that identifies ~~show~~ the location of the space conditioning equipment, ~~and~~ all supply and return registers/grilles, the ~~.~~ ~~The~~ size, R-value, and location of each duct ~~segment shall be shown in the design drawing, which shall be cross referenced to~~ segment. The Duct Design Layout shall incorporate all other ~~the~~ supply duct details reported ~~in~~ on the registered Certificate of Compliance. ~~For ducts buried in attic insulation, the portion in contact with the ceiling or deeply buried shall be shown and the design shall include provisions for ducts crossing each other, interacting with the structure, and changing vertical location to connect with elevated equipment or registers as required. Credit shall be allowed for buried ducts only in areas where the ceiling is level and there is at least 6 inches of space between the outer jacket of the installed duct and the roof sheathing above.~~

~~*RA3.1.4.1.1.1 Verified Duct Design*~~

RA3.1.4.1.1.2 Verified Duct System Design - Compliance Criteria

~~The system meets the Verified Duct Design criteria if it is verified to be consistent with a documented duct design that meets the requirements of this section.~~ The duct system design shall be based on an industry standard design methodology such as ACCA Manual D or an equivalent, and shall take into account: the available external static pressure from the air handler, the equivalent length or pressure drop of external devices, and the pressure drop of the duct runs accounting for size, type and configuration of the ducts and fittings. The duct system shall be designed to meet the required system airflow rate with the manufacturer-specified available external static pressure for the specified system air handler at that airflow. The duct system design shall ~~have~~ include calculations ~~showing~~ that indicate the duct system will operate at equal to or greater than 0.0292 cfm/Btu (350 cfm/12000 Btu) in cooling speed (350 cfm per nominal ton of cooling capacity specified by the manufacturer) or, if heating only, equal to or greater than 16.8 cfm per 1000 Btu/hr furnace nominal output specified by the manufacturer. ~~The duct design shall be based on an industry standard design methodology such as ACCA Manual D or equivalent, and shall take into account: the available external static pressure from the air handler, the pressure drop of external devices, the equivalent length of the duct runs, as well as the size, type and configuration of the ducts and fittings.~~

RA3.1.4.1.1.3 Verified Duct System Design - Duct Design Layout Approval

The ~~duct design~~ Duct Design Layout ~~specifications and layout~~ shall be included with the building design plans and the registered Certificate of Compliance submitted to the enforcement agency in conjunction with the application for the building permit~~,~~. ~~and a~~A copy of the ~~duct design layout~~ Duct Design Layout approved by the enforcement agency shall be posted or made available with the building permit(s) issued for the building, and shall be made available to the enforcement agency, installing contractor, and HERS rater for use during the installation work and for all applicable inspections.

~~*RA3.1.4.1.1.2*~~*RA3.1.4.1.1.4 Verified Duct System Design - Field Verification of ~~Duct System~~ Installation*

The location of all supply and return registers shall be verified ~~from an~~by inspection of the interior of the dwelling unit. The location of the space conditioning equipment and the size, R-value, and location of each duct segment shall be verified by observation in the spaces where they are located. Deviations from the approved Duct Design Layout~~design~~ shall not be allowed~~.~~ without a revised a Duct Design Layout approved by the enforcement agency.

~~**RA3.1.4.1.2 Verifying the Duct System Installation**~~

~~The location of all supply and return registers shall be verified from an inspection of the interior of the dwelling unit. The location of the equipment and the size, R-value, and location of each duct segment shall be verified by observation in the spaces where they are located. Deviations from the design shall not be allowed.~~

~~**RA3.1.4.1.3 Verification for Ducts to be buried in Attic Insulation**~~

~~This procedure and the procedure of RA3.1.4.2 shall be carried out prior to covering the ducts with insulation. Ducts to be buried shall be insulated to R4.2 or greater. In addition ducts designed to be in contact with the ceiling shall be in continuous contact with the ceiling drywall or ceiling structure not more than 3.5 inches from the ceiling drywall. A sign must be hung near the attic access reading "Caution: Buried Ducts. Markers indicate location of buried ducts." All ducts which will be completely buried shall have vertical markers which will be visible after insulation installation at not more than every 8 feet of duct length and at the beginning and end of each duct run.~~

RA3.1.4.1.2 Verification of 12 Linear Feet or Less of Duct Located Outside Of Conditioned Space

A visual inspection shall confirm space conditioning systems with air handlers located outside the conditioned space have 12 linear feet or less of duct located outside the conditioned space including air handler and plenum. If the space conditioning system has more than 12 feet of duct outside of conditioned space, the system does not pass.

RA3.1.4.1.3 Verification of Ducts Located In Conditioned Space

A visual inspection shall confirm space conditioning systems are located entirely in conditioned space. If any part of the space conditioning duct system is outside of conditioned space, the system does not pass.

RA3.1.4.1.4 Verification of Supply Duct Surface Area Reduction

Compliance with Verified Duct System Design procedures specified in RA3.1.4.1.1 are prerequisite for compliance with the Supply Duct Surface Area Reduction compliance credit. A visual inspection shall confirm the installed duct system layout conforms to the Duct Design Layout.

RA3.1.4.1.5 Verification of Buried Ducts on The Ceiling R-Value

Compliance with Verified Duct System Design procedures specified in RA3.1.4.1.1 is prerequisite for compliance with the Buried Ducts on the Ceiling compliance credit. A visual inspection shall confirm the installed duct system layout conforms to the Duct Design Layout. This procedure shall be carried out prior to covering the ducts with insulation.

Ducts designed to be buried shall be insulated to R4.2 or greater. In addition, ducts designed to be in contact with the ceiling shall be not more than 3.5 inches from the ceiling drywall. A sign shall be hung near the attic access that displays a warning: "Caution: Buried Ducts. Markers indicate location of buried ducts." All ducts that will be completely buried shall have vertical markers that are visible after insulation installation, placed at least every 8 feet of duct length and at the beginning and end of each duct run.

RA3.1.4.1.6 Verification of Deeply Buried Ducts R-Value

Compliance with Verified Duct System Design procedures specified in RA3.1.4.1.1 is prerequisite for compliance with the Deeply Buried Ducts compliance credit. A visual inspection shall confirm the installed duct system layout conforms to the Duct Design Layout. This procedure shall be carried out prior to covering the ducts with insulation.

Ducts designed to be buried shall be insulated to R4.2 or greater. In addition, ducts designed to be in contact with the ceiling shall be not more than 3.5 inches from the ceiling drywall. A sign shall be hung near the attic access that displays a warning: "Caution: Buried Ducts. Markers indicate location of buried ducts." All ducts that will be completely buried shall have vertical markers that are visible after insulation installation, placed at least every 8 feet of duct length and at the beginning and end of each duct run.

RA3.1.4.2 ~~System Fan Flow~~Air Handler Airflow

For use in ~~the purpose of~~ establishing the target duct leakage rate criteria for an air conditioner or heat pump, the system ~~fan flow~~air handler airflow shall be calculated using RA3.1.4.2.1, RA3.1.4.2.2, or RA3.1.4.2.3.

RA3.1.4.2.1 Default ~~System Fan Flow~~Air Handler Airflow

Default ~~system fan flow~~air handler airflow may be used only for homes where the duct system is being tested before the air conditioning and heating system is installed and the equipment specification is not known. For heating only systems the default ~~fan flow~~air handler airflow shall be 0.5 CFM per ft² of Conditioned Floor Area.

RA3.1.4.2.2 Nominal ~~System Fan Flow~~Air Handler Airflow

For heating only systems the nominal ~~fan flow~~air handler airflow shall be 21.7 CFM per ~~x Heating Capacity in thousands of~~ kBtu/hr of rated heating output capacity. For systems with cooling, the nominal ~~fan flow~~air handler airflow shall be 400 CFM per nominal ton of cooling capacity as specified by the manufacturer or the heating only value, whichever is greater.

RA3.1.4.2.3 Measured System ~~Fan Flow~~Airflow

The ~~fan flow~~system airflow shall be as measured according to a procedure in Section RA3.3.3. The system airflow can be used as the air handler airflow for the purpose of establishing duct leakage percentage.

RA3.1.4.3 Diagnostic Duct Leakage

Diagnostic duct leakage measurement is used by installers and raters to verify that total leakage meets the criteria for any sealed duct system specified in the compliance documents. Diagnostic Duct Leakage from Fan Pressurization of Ducts (Section RA3.1.4.3.1) is the only procedure that may be used by a HERS rater to verify duct sealing in a new home. Table RA3.1-3 shows the leakage compliance criteria and test procedures that may be used to demonstrate compliance.

Table RA3.1-3 – Duct Leakage Verification and Diagnostic Tests~~s~~ Protocols and Compliance Criteria

Case	User Application	Leakage Compliance ~~c~~Criteria~~,~~ (% of ~~total~~ Air Handler Airflow)~~fan flow~~	Procedure(s)
Sealed and tested new duct systems in single family homes and townhomes	Installer Testing at Final HERS Rater Testing	6%	RA3.1.4.3.1~~, or RA3.1.4.3.4~~
Sealed and tested new duct systems in single family homes and townhomes	Installer Testing at Rough-in, Air Handling Unit Installed	6% Installer Inspection at Final	RA3.1.4.3.2 RA3.1.4.3.2.1 RA3.1.4.3.3
Sealed and tested new duct systems in single family homes and townhomes	Installer Testing at Rough-in, Air Handling Unit Not Installed	4% Installer Inspection at Final	RA3.1.4.3.2 RA3.1.4.3.2.2 RA3.1.4.3.3
Sealed and tested new duct systems in multi-family homes regardless of duct system location.	Installer Testing at Final HERS Rater Testing	12%Total Duct Leakage	RA3.1.4.3.1~~, or RA3.1.4.3.4~~
Sealed and tested new duct systems in multi-family homes regardless of duct system location.	Installer Testing at Final HERS Rater Testing	6% Leakage to Outside	RA3.1.4.3.4
Verified Low Leakage Air Handler with Sealed and Tested Duct System Compliance Credit	Installer Testing at Final HERS Rater Testing	compliance target values 6% or less as specified on the Certificate of Compliance	RA3.1.4.3.1 and RA3.1.4.3.9
Low leakage ~~D~~ducts in conditioned space compliance credit	Installed Testing HERS Rater Testing	25 CFM Leakage to Outside	RA3.1.4.3.8
Sealed and tested altered existing duct systems	Installer Testing HERS Rater Testing	15% Total Duct Leakage	RA3.1.4.3.1
Sealed and tested altered existing duct systems	Installer Testing HERS Rater Testing	10% Leakage to Outside	RA3.1.4.3.4
	~~Installer Testing and Inspection~~ ~~HERS Rater Testing and Verification~~	~~60% Reduction in Leakage and Inspection and Smoke Test~~	~~RA3.1.4.3.5~~ ~~RA3.1.4.3.6,~~ ~~RA3.1.4.3.7~~
Sealed and tested altered existing duct systems	Installer Testing and Inspection HERS Rater Testing and Verification	Fails Leakage Tests but All Accessible Ducts are Sealed Inspection and Smoke Test with 100% Verification	RA3.1.4.3.5 RA3.1.4.3.6~~,~~ RA3.1.4.3.7

RA3.1.4.3.1 Diagnostic Duct Leakage from Fan Pressurization of Ducts

The objective of this procedure is for an installer to determine or a rater to verify the total leakage of a new or altered duct system. The total duct leakage shall be determined by pressurizing the entire duct system to ~~plus~~ a positive pressure of 25 Pa (0.1 inches water) with respect to outside. The following procedure shall be used for the fan pressurization tests:

1. Verify that the air handler, supply and return plenums and all the connectors, transition pieces, duct boots and registers are installed. The entire duct system shall be included in the total leakage test.
2. For newly installed or altered ducts, verify that cloth backed rubber adhesive duct tape has not been used and if a platform or other building cavity used to house the air distribution system has been newly installed or altered, it contains a duct or is ducted with duct board or sheet metal.
3. Seal all the supply registers and return ~~registers~~ grilles except for one large centrally located return ~~register~~ grille or the ~~system fan~~air handler cabinet access panel.
4. Attach the fan flowmeter device to the duct system at the unsealed ~~register~~ return grille or the air handler cabinet access ~~door~~panel.
5. Install a static pressure probe at a supply register located close to the air handler, or at the supply plenum.

6. Adjust the fan flowmeter to produce a ~~plus~~ positive 25 Pa (0.1 inches water) pressure at the supply register or the supply plenum with respect to the outside or with respect to the building space with the entry door open to the outside.
7. Record the flow through the flowmeter; this is the leakage flow at 25 Pa (0.1 inches water).
8. Divide the leakage flow by the total ~~fan~~ air handler airflow determined by the procedure in Section RA3.1.4.2 and convert to a percentage. If the leakage flow~~s~~ percentage is equal to or less than the compliance ~~criteria~~ criterion from Table RA3.1-3 the system passes.

RA3.1.4.3.2 Diagnostic Duct Leakage at Rough-in Construction Stage

Installers may determine duct leakage in new construction by using diagnostic measurements at the rough-in building construction stage prior to installation of the interior finishing. When using this measurement technique, the installer shall complete additional inspection (as described in section RA3.1.4.3.~~2.~~3) of duct integrity after the finishing wall has been installed. In addition, after the finishing wall is installed, spaces between the register boots and the wallboard shall be sealed. Cloth backed rubber adhesive duct tapes shall not be used to seal the space between the register boot and the wall board.

The duct leakage measurement at rough-in construction stage shall be performed using a fan pressurization device. The duct leakage shall be determined by pressurizing both the supply and return ducts to 25 Pa (0.1 inches water). The following procedure (either RA3.1.4.3.2.1 or RA3.1.4.3.2.2) shall be used:

RA3.1.4.3.2.1 Ducts with the Air Handling Unit Installed and Connected:

For total leakage:

1. Verify that supply and return plenums and all the collars, connectors, transition pieces, ~~and~~ duct boots, and return boxes have been installed. If a platform or other building cavity is used to house portions of the air distribution system, it shall contain a duct, be lined with duct board or sheet metal, and all ~~return~~ duct connectors and transition parts shall be installed and sealed. The platform, ducts, and connectors shall be included in the total leakage test. All joints shall be inspected to ensure that no cloth backed rubber adhesive duct tape is used.
2. Seal all the supply duct boots and return boxes except for one return duct box.
3. Attach the fan flowmeter device at the unsealed return duct box.
4. Insert a static pressure probe at one of the sealed supply duct boots located close to the supply plenum or at the supply plenum.
5. Adjust the fan flowmeter to maintain a ~~plus~~ positive 25 Pa (0.1 inches water) pressure in the duct system with respect to the outside, or with respect to the building space with the entry door open to the outside.
6. Record the flow through the flowmeter; this is the leakage flow at 25 Pa (0.1 inches water).
7. Divide the leakage flow by the total ~~fan flow~~air handler airflow determined by the procedure in Section RA3.1.4.2 and convert to a percentage. If the leakage flow percentage is less than or equal to the compliance ~~criteria~~ criterion from Table RA3.1-3 the system passes.

RA3.1.4.3.2.2 Ducts with Air Handling Unit Not Yet Installed:

For total leakage:

1. Verify that supply and return plenums and all the collars, connectors, transition pieces, ~~and~~ duct boots, and return boxes have been installed. If a platform or other building cavity is used to house portions of the air distribution system, it ~~must~~ shall contain a duct, be lined with duct board or sheet metal, and all ~~return~~ duct connectors and transition parts shall be installed and sealed. The platform, ducts and connectors shall be included in the total leakage test. All joints shall be inspected to ensure that no cloth backed rubber adhesive duct tape is used.
2. ~~Use a duct connector to connect the supply and/or return duct box to the fan flowmeter.~~ Supply and return leaks may be tested separately, or the supply and return plenums may be connected together using

suitable temporary air-tight means to facilitate testing the total system. If the supply and return systems are to be tested separately, the opening to the supply or return plenums shall be sealed to prevent leakage unless used as the point of attachment for the fan flowmeter.

3. Seal all the supply duct boots and/or return duct boxes except for a location where the fan flowmeter device will be attached ~~one supply or return duct box~~.
4. Attach the fan flowmeter device at the unsealed location. ~~duct box~~.
5. Insert a static pressure probe at one of the sealed supply duct boots, or return duct boxes, located at a point in the system close to the fan flowmeter.
6. Adjust the fan flowmeter to produce a ~~plus~~ positive 25 Pa (0.1 inches water) pressure at the supply plenum with respect to the outside or with respect to the building space with the entry door open to the outside.
7. Record the ~~flow~~ airflow through the flowmeter; this is the leakage flow at 25 Pa.
8. If the supply and return ducts are tested separately, repeat items 4 through 6 with the flow meter attached to the unsealed return box and the static pressure probe in the return duct boxes, located at a point in the system close to the fan flowmeter~~plenum~~, then add the two leakage rates together to get a total leakage flow.
9. Divide the leakage flow by the total ~~fan flow~~air handler airflow determined by the procedure in Section RA3.1.4.2 and convert to a percentage. If the leakage flow percentage is less than or equal to the compliance ~~criteria~~ criterion from Table RA3.1-3 the system passes.

RA3.1.4.3.3 Installer Visual Inspection at Final Construction Stage

After installing the interior finishing wall and verifying that one of the above rough-in tests was completed, the following procedure shall be used:

1. Remove at least one supply and one return register, and verify that the spaces between the register boot and the interior finishing wall are properly sealed.
2. If the house rough-in duct leakage test was conducted without an air handler installed, inspect the connection points between the air handler and the supply and return plenums to verify that the connection points are properly sealed.
3. Inspect all joints to ensure that no cloth backed rubber adhesive duct tape is used.

RA3.1.4.3.4 Duct Leakage to Outside from Fan Pressurization of Ducts

The objective of this test is to determine the amount of duct leakage ~~to~~ to outside the air barrier for the conditioned space. This measurement is ~~used~~ utilized to verify that duct systems are ~~entirely~~ located entirely within conditioned space. The procedure is also ~~used~~ utilized to provide an alternate leakage measurement ~~where~~ for situations when it is likely that ~~some~~ a portion of the total duct leakage is ~~to within~~inside the air barrier for the conditioned space. The duct leakage to outside shall be determined by pressurizing the ducts and the conditioned space of the house to 25 Pa with respect to outside. The following procedure shall be used for the fan pressurization test of leakage to outside:

1. Seal all the supply registers and return ~~registers~~ grilles except for one large centrally located return ~~register~~ grille or the ~~fan~~ air handler cabinet access ~~door~~panel.
2. Attach the fan flowmeter device to the duct system at the unsealed ~~register~~ return grille or the air handler cabinet access ~~door~~panel.
3. Install a static pressure probe at the supply plenum.
4. Attach a blower door to an external doorway.
5. If any ducts are located in an unconditioned basement, all doors or accesses between the conditioned space and the basement shall be closed, and at least one operable door or window (if it exists) between the basement and outside shall be open during the test.

6. If the ducts are located in a conditioned basement, any door between the basement and the remaining conditioned space shall be open, and any basement doors or windows to outside must be closed during the test.
7. Adjust the blower door fan to provide ~~plus~~ positive 25 Pa (0.1 inches of water) pressure in the conditioned space with respect to outside.
8. Adjust the fan/flowmeter to maintain a zero pressure difference (plus or minus 0.5Pa) between the ducts and the conditioned space, and adjust the blower door fan to maintain a ~~plus~~ positive 25 Pa (0.1 inches of water) pressure in the conditioned space with respect to outside. This step may require several iterations.
9. Record the flow through the flowmeter; ~~(Q25;~~ this is the duct leakage flow to outside at 25 Pa (0.1 inches water). ~~To verify ducts in conditioned space compare this~~If the leakage flow ~~to the criterion~~is less than or equal to the applicable compliance criteria in Table RA3.1-2, the system passes.
10. ~~Where the criterion is a percentage of total flow,~~ If required for compliance, divide the leakage flow by the ~~total fan flow~~system air handler airflow determined by the procedure in Section RA3.1.4.2, and convert to a percentage. If the leakage flow percentage is less than or equal to the ~~criteria~~ criterion from Table RA3.1-3 the system passes

~~Leakage Reduction from Fan Pressurization of Ducts~~

~~For altered existing duct systems that do not pass the Total Leakage (RA3.1.4.3.1) or Leakage to Outside (RA3.1.4.3.4) tests, the objective of this test is to show that the original leakage is reduced through duct sealing as specified in Table RA3.1-2. The following procedure shall be used:~~

~~Use the procedure in RA3.1.4.3.1 to measure the leakage before commencing duct sealing.~~

~~After sealing is complete use the same procedure to measure the leakage after duct sealing.~~

~~Subtract the sealed leakage from the original leakage and divide the remainder by the original leakage. If the leakage reduction is 60 percent or greater of the original leakage, the system passes.~~

~~Complete the Smoke Test specified in RA3.1.4.3.7.~~

~~Complete the Visual Inspection specified in RA3.1.4.3.8.~~

RA3.1.4.3.5 Sealing of All Accessible Leaks

For altered existing duct systems that ~~do not~~are unable to pass ~~any~~ either ~~of~~ the ~~Total Leakage~~ Fan Pressurization of Ducts test (RA3.1.4.3.1), or the Duct Leakage to Outside test (~~RA3.1.4.3.3~~RA3.1.4.3.4) ~~or Leakage Improvement (RA3.1.4.3.4) tests~~, the objective of this test is to ~~show~~ verify that all accessible leaks are sealed. The following procedure shall be used:

1. ~~At a minimum, complete~~~~Follow~~ ~~the procedure~~Complete the leakage test specified in Section RA3.1.4.3.1 to measure the leakage before commencing duct sealing.
2. Seal all accessible ducts.
3. After sealing is complete, again use the ~~same~~ procedure in RA3.1.4.3.1 to measure the leakage after duct sealing.
4. Complete the Smoke Test as specified in RA3.1.4.3.~~7~~6.
5. Complete the Visual Inspection as specified in RA3.1.4.3.~~8~~7.
6. ~~Install the required label on the system stating that the system fails the leakage tests.~~

RA3.1.4.3.6 Smoke-Test of Accessible-Duct Sealing

For altered existing ducts that fail the leakage tests, the objective of the smoke test is to confirm that all accessible leaks have been sealed. The following procedure shall be used:

1. Inject either theatrical or other non-toxic smoke into a fan pressurization device that is maintaining a duct pressure difference of 25 Pa (0.1 inches water) relative to the duct surroundings, with all grilles and registers in the duct system sealed.
2. Visually inspect all accessible portions of the duct system during smoke injection.
3. The system shall pass the test if one of the following conditions is met:
   a. No visible smoke exits the accessible portions of the duct system.
   b. Smoke only emanates from the furnace cabinet which is gasketed and sealed by the manufacturer and no visible smoke exits from the accessible portions of the duct system.

RA3.1.4.3.7 Visual Inspection of Accessible Duct Sealing

For altered existing ducts that fail the leakage tests, the objective of this inspection in conjunction with the smoke test (RA3.1.4.3.~~7~~6) is to confirm that all accessible leaks have been sealed. Visually inspect to verify that the following locations have been sealed:

1. Connections to plenums and other connections to the forced air unit
2. Refrigerant line and other penetrations into the forced air unit
3. Air handler door panel (do not use permanent sealing material, metal tape is acceptable)
4. Register boots sealed to surrounding material
5. Connections between lengths of duct, as well as connections to takeoffs, wyes, tees, and splitter boxes.

RA3.1.4.3.8 ~~Verified~~ Verification of Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space

When ducts are located in conditioned space, additional credit is available for Low Leakage Ducts~~,~~ ~~if~~ If duct leakage to outside is equal to or less than 25 cfm when measured in accordance with Section RA3.1.4.3.4, the system passes. The ~~home~~ dwelling must also be qualified to receive the credit for verified ducts in conditioned space as reported on the Certificate of Compliance for the dwelling, and as verified according to Section RA3.1.4.1.3. ~~The ACM credit for Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space is shown on Table R3-34 of the Residential ACM.~~

RA3.1.4.3.9 ~~Verified~~ Verification of Low Leakage Air-Handling Unit ~~Handler~~ with Sealed and Tested Duct System

An additional performance compliance credit is available for verified low leakage ducts if a qualified ~~Low Leakage Air Handler~~low leakage air-handling unit is installed. The low leakage air-handling unit ~~handler~~ cabinet (furnace, or heat pump fan and inside coil) ~~must~~ shall conform to the qualification requirements given in Reference Joint Appendix JA9, and shall be included in the list of low leakage air handling units published by the Energy Commission. ~~be certified to the Commission to leak 2 percent or less of its nominal air conditioning cfm delivered when pressurized to 1-inch water gauge with all present air inlets, air outlets, and condensate drain port(s) sealed.~~ The qualified air handler must be connected to a sealed and tested new duct system~~Sealed and Tested New Duct System~~ to receive the credit.

The ~~ACM~~ performance compliance calculation ~~allows~~ shall allow ~~the duct efficiency calculation to~~ use of the actual measured duct leakage if it is equal to or less than 6 percent of the of the air handler's nominal airflow.

In order to comply with this credit, the duct system shall be verified to leak less than or equal to the leakage rate specified on the Certificate of Compliance using the methods in Section RA3.1.4.3.1, and the air handler manufacturer make and model number shall be verified to be a model certified to the Energy Commission as qualified for credit as a low leakage air handler.

RA3.1.4.4 Verification of Return Duct Design

Verification shall consist of a visual inspection to confirm that the duct design conforms to the criteria given in Table 150.0-E or Table 150.0-F.

RA3.1.4.5 Verification of Air Filter Device Design

Verification shall consist of a visual inspection to confirm that the air filter devices conform to the requirements given in Section 150.0(m)12.

RA3.1.4.6 Verification of Bypass Duct Prohibition

Verification shall consist of a visual inspection to confirm if the system is zonally controlled, and confirm that the duct design conforms to the criteria given in Standards Section 150.0(m)14.

RA3.2 Procedures for Determining or Verifying Refrigerant Charge for ~~Split System Space Cooling Systems~~ Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps Without a Charge Indicator Display

RA3.2.1 Purpose and Scope

The procedures in Appendix RA3.2 are for use for residential air-cooled air conditioners and air-source heat pumps to determine and verify the systems have the required refrigerant charge, and the metering device is working as designed.

For dwelling units with multiple air conditioners or heat pumps, the procedures shall be applied to each system separately.

Appendix RA3.2 defines two procedures, the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure in Section 0 and the Weigh-In Charging Method in Section RA3.2.3.

The standard procedure shall be used when the outdoor air temperature is 55°F or above and shall always be used for HERS rater verification. HVAC installers who must complete system installation when the outdoor temperature is below 55°F shall use the alternate procedure.

The procedures in Section RA3.2.2 are applicable to ducted split system air-cooled air conditioners and ducted split system air-source heat pumps, and may be applicable to ducted air-cooled packaged systems.

The applicable procedures in Section RA3.2.2 shall be used by the HVAC installer after installing or altering the system, and after charging the air conditioner or heat pump system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and specifications. The applicable procedures in Section RA3.2.2 shall also be used by the HERS Rater for verification of the system's refrigerant charge when HERS verification is required for compliance.

Failure to follow the manufacturer's instructions may result in significant refrigeration system faults that may invalidate refrigerant charge and metering device results. The installer shall certify that he/she has conformed to the manufacturer's instructions and specifications for charging the system prior to proceeding with the verification procedures in this appendix.

~~The purpose of this procedure is to determine and verify that residential split system space cooling systems and heat pumps have the required refrigerant charge and that the metering device is working as designed. The procedures only apply to ducted split system central air conditioners and ducted split system central heat pumps. The procedures do not apply to packaged systems. For dwelling units with multiple split systems or heat pumps, the procedure shall be applied to each system separately. The procedures detailed in Section RA3.2 are to be used after the HVAC installer has installed and charged the air conditioner or heat pump system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and specifications.The installer shall certify to the builder, building official and HERS rater that he/she has followed the manufacturer's instructions and specifications prior to proceeding with the procedures in this appendix.~~

~~Appendix RA3.2 defines two procedures, the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure in Section RA3.2.2 and the Alternate Charge Measurement Procedure in Section RA3.2.3. The standard procedure shall be used when the outdoor air temperature is 55°F or above and shall always be used for HERS rater verification. HVAC installers who must complete system installation when the outdoor temperature is below 55°F shall use the alternate procedure.~~

~~The following sections document the instrumentation needed, the required instrumentation calibration, the measurement procedure, and the calculations required for each procedure.~~

~~The reference method algorithms adjust (improve) the efficiency of split system air conditioners and heat pumps when they are diagnostically tested to have the correct refrigerant charge and the metering device is operating properly. Table RA3.2-1 summarizes the algorithms that are affected by refrigerant charge testing.~~

RA3.2.2 Standard Charge Measurement Procedure

This section specifies the Standard charge measurement procedure. Under this procedure, required refrigerant charge is calculated using the Superheat Charging Method for Fixed Metering Devices and the Subcooling Charging Method for Thermostatic Expansion Valves (TXV) and Electronic Expansion Valves (EXV).

The following sections describe the required instrumentation; required calibration for the instrumentation; required diagnostic measurements; and the required calculations to determine results that must be compared to the criteria in Table EA3.2-1 to determine compliance.

Note that diagnostically testing the refrigerant charge requires a minimum level of airflow across the evaporator coil, as defined in RA3.2.2.7.

Table RA3.2-1 summarizes the standard charge measurement protocols and corresponding compliance criteria for system installers and HERS Raters.

Table RA3.2-1 – Refrigerant Charge ~~Summary of Diagnostic Measurements~~Verification Protocols and Compliance Criteria

Case	User Application	Compliance Criteria	Procedure(s)
Standard Charge Measurement Procedure - Fixed Metering Device	Installer Testing at Final	Superheat tolerance ±5°F of the specified target	RA3.2.2.6.1
Standard Charge Measurement Procedure - Fixed Metering Device	HERS Rater Testing	Superheat tolerance ±8°F of the specified target	RA3.2.2.6.1
Standard Charge Measurement Procedure - Variable Metering Device	Installer Testing at Final	Subcooling tolerance ±3°F of the specified target Metering Device tolerance: Superheat meets the Manufacturer's specifications or 4°F ≤ Superheat ≤ 25°F	RA3.2.2.6.2
Standard Charge Measurement Procedure - Variable Metering Device	HERS Rater Testing	Subcooling tolerance ±6°F of the specified target and Subcooling ≥2°F Metering Device tolerance: Superheat meets the Manufacturer's specifications or 3°F ≤ Superheat ≤ 26°F	RA3.2.2.6.2

~~Input to the Algorithm~~	~~Description~~	~~Standard Design Value~~	~~Proposed Design~~	
			~~Default Value~~	~~Procedure~~
~~Cooling System Refrigerant Charge and Metering~~	~~FCID takes on a value of 0.96 when the system has been diagnostically tested for the correct refrigerant charge, or a charge Indicator Display is field verified. Otherwise, FCID has a value of 0.90.~~	~~Split systems are assumed to have refrigerant charge testing or a Charge Indicator Display when required by Package D.~~	~~No refrigerant charge testing or Charge Indicator Display.~~	~~RA3.2.2 or RA3.2.3~~

~~Note that diagnostically testing the refrigerant charge requires a minimum level of airflow across the evaporator coil, as defined in RA3.2.2.7.~~

~~Standard Charge Measurement Procedure~~

~~This section specifies the Standard charge measurement procedure. Under this procedure, required refrigerant charge is calculated using the Superheat Charging Method for Fixed Metering Devices and the Subcooling Charging Method for Thermostatic Expansion Valves (TXV) and Electronic Expansion Valves (EXV).~~

~~The method also checks airflow across the evaporator coil to determine whether the charge test is valid using the Temperature Split Method. The measurement methods in RA3.3 may be substituted for the Temperature Split Method; however the Temperature Split Method may not be substituted for the measurement methods in RA3.3.~~

The standard procedure detailed in this section shall be completed when the outdoor temperature is within the manufacturer's specified temperature range, or the outdoor temperature is greater than 55°F, ~~or higher~~ after the HVAC installer has installed and charged the system in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. ~~If the outdoor temperature is between 55°F and 65°F t~~The return dry bulb temperature shall be maintained above 70°F during the test. ~~All HERS rater verifications are required to use this standard procedure.~~

This procedure does not relieve the installing contractor from any obligations to follow manufacturers' specifications. This procedure is used to assure conformance to Title 24.

~~*RA3.2.1.1*~~*RA3.2.2.1 Minimum Qualifications for this Procedure*

Persons carrying out this procedure shall be qualified to perform the following:

1. Obtain accurate pressure/temperature readings from refrigeration gauges.
2. Obtain accurate temperature readings from electronic thermometer and temperature sensors.
3. Check calibration of refrigerant gauges using a known reference pressure
4. Check calibration of electronic thermometer and temperature sensors using a known reference temperature.
5. Check calibration of electronic temperature thermometer and pipe temperature sensors using a pipe at a known reference temperature in a surrounding atmosphere at least 40°F different from the pipe temperature.
6. Determine best location for temperature measurements in duct system and on refrigerant lines.
7. Calculate the measured superheat and temperature split.
8. Determine the required superheat and temperature split, based on the conditions present at the time of the test.
9. Determine if measured values are reasonable.

~~*RA3.2.1.2*~~*RA3.2.2.2 Instrumentation Specifications*

Instrumentation for the procedures described in this section shall conform to the following specifications:

~~RA3.2.1.2.1~~RA3.2.2.2.1 Digital Thermometer

Digital thermometer shall have dual channel capability in Celsius or Fahrenheit readout with:

1. Accuracy: ± (0.1% of reading + ~~1.3~~1.8°F).
2. Resolution: 0.2°F.

~~RA3.2.1.2.2~~RA3.2.2.2.2 Temperature Sensors and Temperature Measurement Access Holes (TMAH)

Measurements require three (3) temperature sensors that pass the following test:

A test location is at dry bulb temperature T1
The temperature sensor is outside the box and stabilized at T2

The absolute value of (T1 minus T2) is greater than 40ºF
The sensor has a response time that produces the accuracy specified in Section RA3.2.2.2.1 within 90 seconds of insertion at the test location.

Measurements require one (1) cotton wick or electronic sensor for measuring wet-bulb temperatures.

Measurements require two (2) pipe temperature sensors that pass the following test:

Six pipes (1/4” dia., 3/16” dia., 3/8” dia., 3/4” dia., 7/8” dia., 1 1/8” dia.) at temperature T1 in an environment at T2 where the absolute value of (T1 minus T2) is greater than 40ºF
The temperature sensor is stabilized at T2
The sensor has a response time that produces the accuracy specified in Section RA3.2.2.2.1 within 90 seconds of application to the pipe of the size for which it is approved.

A sensor may be used for more than one pipe size if it passes the above test for each pipe size for which it is used.

~~Measurements require four (4) temperature sensors with a response time that produces the accuracy specified in Section RA3.2.2.2.1 within 15 seconds of immersion in a bath at least 40°F different from the surrounding conditions.~~

~~Measurements require one (1) cotton wick for measuring wet bulb temperatures.~~

~~Measurements require at two (2) pipe temperature sensors that produce the accuracy specified in Section RA3.2.2.2.1 within 15 seconds of being applied to a pipe at least 40°F different from the surrounding conditions.~~

There shall be two labeled temperature measurement access holes, one in the supply plenum and one in the return plenum as specified in Figure 3.2-1. ~~The temperature~~Return plenum temperature measurements shall be taken at the ~~following locations:~~location specified in Figure 3.2-1 when required by the procedures in RA3.2.

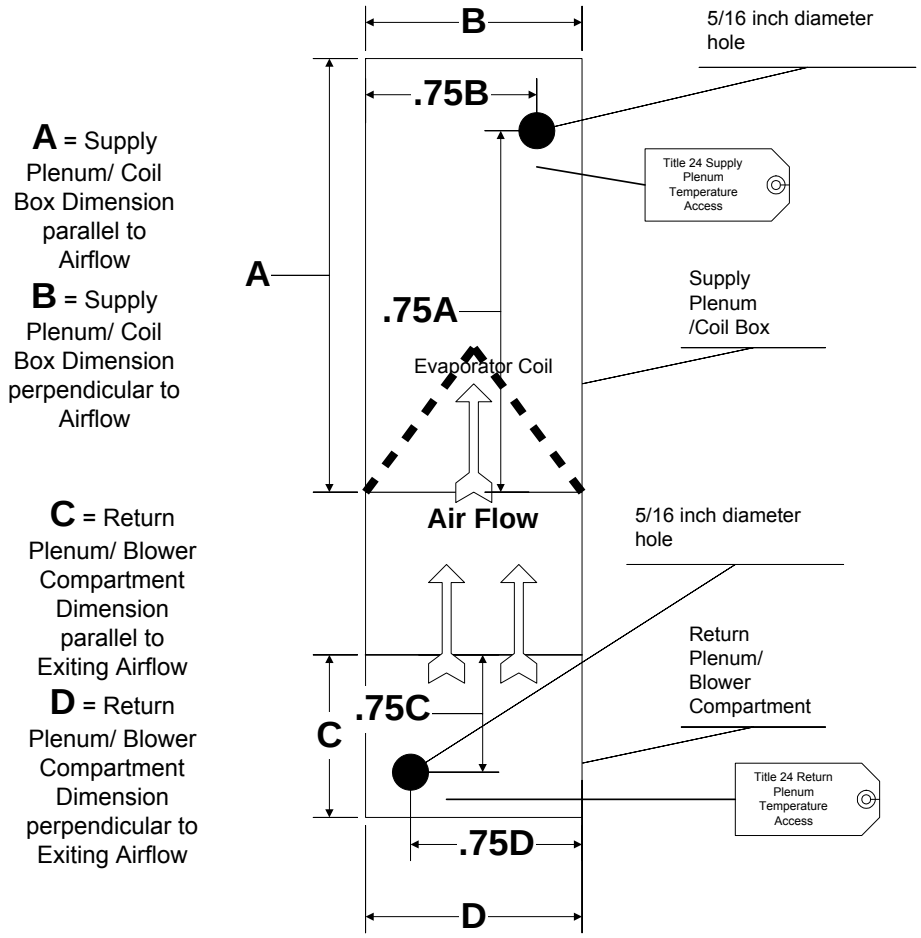


Figure RA3.2-1 Temperature Measurement Access Hole

Each location shall have a 5/16" (8 mm) diameter hole. The supply location shall be labeled "Title 24 – Supply ~~Temperature~~ Measurement Access" in at least 12-point type. The return location shall be labeled "Title 24 – Return ~~Temperature~~ Measurement Access" in at least 12-point type. These locations can be in any one of the four sides of the plenums.

~~RA3.2.1.3~~RA3.2.2.3 Digital Refrigerant Gauges~~Refrigerant Gauges and Saturation Temperature Measurement Sensors (STMS)~~

A digital refrigerant gauge with an accuracy of plus or minus 3.0 psig discharge pressure and plus or minus 1.0 psig suction pressure shall be used. Other saturation temperature measurement sensor instrumentation methodologies shall be allowed if the specifications for the methodologies are approved by the Executive Director.

~~A refrigerant gauge with an accuracy of plus or minus 3 percent shall be used.~~ As an alternative, two saturation ~~temperature~~ pressure measurement sensors (SPMS) ~~(sensors)~~ ~~shall~~ may be permanently ~~placed~~ installed by the equipment manufacturer, or in a manner and location ~~determined~~ approved by the equipment manufacturer ~~as~~for use for measuring the saturation ~~temperature~~ pressure of the refrigerant in the evaporator coil and in the condenser coil with an accuracy of plus or minus 3.0 psig discharge pressure and plus or minus1.0 psig suction pressure~~within 1.3°F. These sensors shall be permanently mounted and have standard temperature sensor mini plugs accessible to the installing technician and the HERS rater without changing the airflow through the condenser coil. Other saturation temperature measurement sensor instrumentation methodologies shall be allowed if the specifications for the methodologies are approved by the Executive Director~~. Refer to Reference Joint Appendix JA6.2 for additional specification for SPMS.

~~RA3.2.1.4~~RA3.2.2.4 Calibration

The accuracy of instrumentation shall be maintained using the following procedures. A sticker with the calibration check date shall be affixed to each instrument calibrated.

~~RA3.2.1.4.1~~RA3.2.2.4.1 Thermometer/ and Temperature Sensor Field Calibration Procedure

Thermometers/temperature sensors shall be calibrated monthly to ensure that they are reading accurate temperatures.

The following procedure shall be used to check thermometer/temperature sensor calibration:

1. Fill an insulated cup (foam) with crushed ice from distilled water. The ice shall completely fill the cup. Add distilled water to fill the cup.
2. Insert two sensors into the center of the ice bath and attach them to the digital thermometer.
3. Let the temperatures stabilize. The temperatures shall be 32°F (plus or minus 1°F). If the temperature is off by more than 1°F make corrections according to the manufacturer's instructions. Any sensors that are off by more than 2°F shall be replaced.
4. Switch the sensors and ensure that the temperatures read on both channels are still within plus or minus 1°F of 32°F.
5. Affix sticker with calibration check date onto sensor.
6. Repeat the process for all sensors.

~~RA3.2.1.4.2~~RA3.2.2.4.2 Refrigerant Gauge Field Check Procedure

Refrigerant gauges shall be checked monthly to ensure that the gauges are reading the correct pressures and corresponding temperatures. The following procedure shall be used to check gauge calibration:

1. Place a refrigerant cylinder in a stable environment and let it sit for 4 hours minimum to stabilize to the ambient conditions.
2. Attach a calibrated sensor to the refrigerant cylinder using tape so that there is good contact between the cylinder and the sensor.
3. Insulate over the sensor connection to the cylinder.
4. Zero the low side and high side refrigerant gauges with all ports open to atmospheric pressure (no hoses attached).
5. Re-install the hose, attach the high side gauge to the refrigerant cylinder, and open the valves to measure the pressure in the refrigerant cylinder.
6. Read the temperature of the sensor on the refrigerant cylinder.
7. Using a pressure/temperature chart for the refrigerant, look up the pressure that corresponds to the temperature measured.
8. If gauge does not read the correct pressure corresponding to the temperature, the gauge is out of calibration and needs to be recalibrated.~~replaced or returned to the manufacturer for calibration.~~
9. Close the valve to the refrigerant cylinder, and bleed off a small amount of refrigerant to lower the high side pressure to give a corresponding temperature to between 45°F and 55°F.
10. Open the valves between the high side gauge and low side gauge.
11. If the two gauges corresponding refrigerant temperatures do not read within 1°F of each other, the low side gauge is out of calibration and needs to be ~~replaced or returned to the manufacturer for calibration~~recalibrated~~.~~.
12. Affix sticker with calibration check date onto refrigerant gauge.

~~RA3.2.1.5~~RA3.2.2.5 Charge Measurement

The following procedure shall be used to obtain measurements necessary to adjust required refrigerant charge as described in the following sections:

1. Ensure that the inside and outside temperatures remains within the manufacturer's specifications, and ~~If the condenser air entering temperature is less than 65°F, establish a~~the return air dry bulb temperature ~~sufficiently high that the return air dry bulb temperature will be not less than~~remains greater than 70°F prior to and while performing the measurements at the end of the 15-minute period in step 2.
2. Connect the refrigerant gauges to the service ports, taking normal precautions to not introduce air into the system.
3. Turn the cooling system on and let it run for 15 minutes to stabilize temperatures and pressures before taking any measurements. While the system is stabilizing, proceed with setting up the temperature sensors.
4. Attach one pipe temperature sensor to the suction line near the suction line service valve with the sensor between 10 oclock and 2 oclock and attach one pipe temperature sensor to the liquid line near the liquid line service valve.
5. Attach a temperature sensor to measure the condenser entering air dry-bulb temperature. The sensor shall be placed so that it records the average condenser air entering temperature and is shaded from direct sun.
6. Be sure that all cabinet panels that affect airflow are in place before making measurements. The temperature sensors shall remain attached to the system until the final charge is determined.
7. If used, place the cotton wick~~Place~~ wet-bulb temperature sensor ~~(cotton wick)~~ in water to ensure it is saturated when needed. Do not get the dry-bulb temperature sensors wet.
8. If a fixed metering device, at 12 minutes, insert a ~~Insert the~~ dry-bulb temperature sensor and a wet-bulb temperature sensor into ~~in~~ the return ~~supply~~ plenum at the "Title 24 – Supply Temperature Access" detailed in Section RA3.2.2.2.2.

~~8.~~ A

~~9. At 12 minutes, insert a dry-bulb temperature sensor and a wet-bulb temperature sensor into the return plenum at the "Title 24 – Return Temperature Access" detailed in Section RA3.2.2.2.2.~~

~~10.~~9. ~~A~~t 15 minutes when the return plenum wet-bulb temperature has stabilized, using the temperature sensors already in place, measure and record the return (evaporator entering) air dry-bulb temperature ($T_{return,\ db}$) and the return (evaporator entering) air wet-bulb temperature ($T_{return,\ wb}$).

~~11.~~10. Using the dry-bulb temperature sensor already in place, measure and record the supply (evaporator leaving) air drybulb temperature ($T_{supply,\ db}$).

~~12.~~11. ~~Using the refrigerant gauge or saturation temperature measurement sensor already attached, measure and record the evaporator saturation temperature ($T_{evaporator,\ sat}$) from the low side gauge.~~Using the refrigerant gauge already attached, measure and record the evaporator saturation temperature ($T_{evaporator,\ sat}$) from the low side gauge.

~~13.~~12. Using the refrigerant gauge or saturation temperature measurement sensor already attached, measure and record the condenser saturation temperature ($T_{condenser,\ sat}$) from the high side gauge.

~~14.~~13. Using the pipe temperature sensor already in place, measure and record the suction line temperature ($T_{suction,}$).

~~15.~~14. Using the pipe temperature sensor already in place, measure and record the liquid line temperature (T_{liquid}).

~~16.~~15. Using the dry-bulb temperature sensor already in place, measure and record the condenser (entering) air dry-bulb temperature ($T_{condenser,\ db}$).

The above measurements shall be used to adjust refrigerant charge ~~and airflow~~ as described in following sections.

~~RA3.2.1.6~~RA3.2.2.6 Refrigerant Charge and Metering Device Calculations

The following steps describe the calculations to determine if the system meets the required refrigerant charge and metering device function using the measurements described in Section 0. If a system fails, then remedial actions must be taken. ~~If the refrigerant charge is changed and the airflow is being tested with the Temperature Split Method, then the airflow shall be re-tested.~~ Be sure to run the air conditioner for 15 minutes after the final adjustments before taking any measurements. ~~Both the airflow and charge must be re-tested until they simultaneously pass~~.

~~RA3.2.1.6.1~~RA3.2.2.6.1 Fixed Metering Device Calculations

The Superheat Charging Method is used only for systems equipped with fixed metering devices. These include capillary tubes and piston-type metering devices.

1. Calculate Actual Superheat as the suction line temperature minus the evaporator saturation temperature.

   Actual Superheat = $T_{suction,} - T_{evaporator, sat}$.

2. Determine the Target Superheat using Table RA3.2-2 or the manufacturer's superheat chart using the return air wet-bulb temperature ($T_{return, wb}$) and condenser air dry-bulb temperature ($T_{condenser, db}$).

3. If a dash mark is read from Table RA3.2-2, the target superheat is less than 5°F. Note that **a valid refrigerant charge verification test cannot be performed under these conditions**. A severely undercharged unit will show over 9°F of superheat. However overcharged units cannot be detected from the superheat method. The usual reason for a target superheat determination of less than 5°F is that outdoor conditions are too hot and the indoor conditions are too cool~~dry~~. One of the following is needed so a target superheat value can be obtained from Table RA3.2-2 either 1) turn on the space heating system and/or open the windows to warm up indoor temperature; or 2) retest at another time when conditions are different. Repeat the measurement procedure as necessary to establish the target superheat. Allow system to stabilize for 15 minutes before the final measurements are taken.

4. Calculate the difference between actual superheat and target superheat (Actual Superheat - Target Superheat).

5. In order to allow for inevitable differences in measurements, the Pass/Fail criteria are different for the Installer and the HERS Rater.

   For the Installer, if the difference is within the criteria in Table RA3.2-1~~between minus 5°F and plus 5°F~~, then the system **passes** the required refrigerant charge criterion.

   For the HERS Rater inspecting the system, if the difference is within the criteria in Table RA3.2-1~~between minus 6°F and plus 6°F~~, then the system **passes** the required refrigerant charge criterion.

~~6.~~ For the Installer, if the system fails to meet the criteria, refrigerant needs to be added if the superheat is too high and refrigerant needs to be removed if it is too low. The installer needs to remain aware of other potential system faults. Adjust refrigerant charge and check the measurements as many times as necessary to pass the test. After the final adjustment has been made, allow the system to run 15 minutes before completing the final measurement procedure.~~For the Installer, if the difference is greater than plus 5°F, then the system **does not pass** the required refrigerant charge criterion and the Installer shall add refrigerant. Adjust refrigerant charge and check the measurements as many times as necessary to pass the test. After the final adjustment has been made, allow the system to run 15 minutes before completing the final measurement procedure.~~

~~7.~~6. ~~For the Installer, if the difference is between minus 5°F and minus 100°F, then the system **does not pass** the required refrigerant charge criterion, the Installer shall remove refrigerant. Adjust refrigerant charge and check the measurements as many times as necessary to pass the test. After the final adjustment has been made, allow the system to run 15 minutes before completing the final measurement procedure.~~

~~RA3.2.1.6.2~~RA3.2.2.6.2 Variable Metering Device Calculations

The Subcooling Charging Method is used for systems equipped with variable metering devices. These include Thermostatic Expansion Valves (TXV) and Electronic Expansion Valves (EXV). The amount of refrigerant is set based on the subcooling and the superheat determines whether the device is working properly.

~~The Subcooling Charging Method is used only for systems equipped with variable metering devices. These include Thermostatic Expansion Valves (TXV) and Electronic Expansion Valves (EXV). Since variable metering devices are constant superheat valves, measuring the superheat determines whether they are working properly.~~

1. Calculate Actual Subcooling as the condenser saturation temperature minus the liquid line temperature. Actual Subcooling = $T_{condenser, sat} - T_{liquid}$.
2. Determine the Target Subcooling specified by the manufacturer.
3. Calculate the difference between actual subcooling and target subcooling (Actual Subcooling - Target Subcooling
4. ~~—~~In order to allow for inevitable differences in measurements, the Pass/Fail criteria are different for the Installer ~~and~~ than for the HERS Rater.

~~5.~~4. ~~For the Installer,~~ If the difference is within the ~~criteria in~~ tolerance allowed by Table RA3.2-1, then the system **complies** with the subcooling criterion. ~~**passes** the required refrigerant charge criterion.~~

~~For the HERS Rater inspecting the system, if the difference is within the criteria in Table RA3.2-1, then the system **passes** the required refrigerant charge criterion~~

~~6. For the Installer, if the difference is greater than plus 3°F, then the system **does not pass** the required refrigerant charge criterion and the Installer shall remove refrigerant. Adjust refrigerant charge and check the measurements as many times as necessary to pass the test. After the final adjustment has been made, allow the system to run 15 minutes before completing the final measurement procedure.~~

~~7.~~5. For the Installer, if the difference exceeds the tolerance allowed by Table RA3.2-1 then the system **does not comply** with the subcooling criterion. If the subcooling is greater than the target tolerance, the Installer shall remove refrigerant. If the subcooling is less than the target tolerance, the Installer shall add refrigerant. The Installer shall remain aware of other potential system faults that may affect the validity of the refrigerant charge verification procedure, and make any needed system repairs or adjustments to clear such other system faults prior to completion of the refrigerant charge verification procedure. The Installer shall adjust the refrigerant charge and check the measurements as many times as necessary to pass the test. After the final adjustment has been made, the Installer shall allow the system to run 15 minutes before completing the final measurement procedure.~~For the Installer, if the difference is between minus 3°F and minus 100°F, then the system **does not pass** the required refrigerant charge criterion, the Installer shall add refrigerant. Adjust refrigerant charge and check the measurements as many times as necessary to pass the test. After the final adjustment has been made, allow the system to run 15 minutes before completing the final measurement procedure.~~

~~8.~~6. Calculate Actual Superheat as the suction line temperature minus the evaporator saturation temperature. Actual Superheat = $T_{suction,} - T_{evaporator, sat}$.

~~9.~~7. If possible, determine the Superheat Range specified by the manufacturer.

~~10.~~8. ~~—~~In order to allow for inevitable differences in measurements, the Pass/Fail criteria are different for the Installer than for~~and~~ the HERS Rater.

~~For the Installer, if~~If the superheat is within the tolerance allowed by Table RA3.2-1,~~manufacturer's superheat range, then the system **passes** the metering device criterion. If the manufacturer's specification is not available and the superheat is between 4°F and 25°F, then the system **passes** the metering device criterion.~~

~~For the HERS Rater inspecting the system, if the superheat is between 3°F and 26°F,~~ then the system ~~**passes**~~ **complies** with the metering device criterion.

~~RA3.2.1.7~~RA3.2.2.7 Minimum System Airflow

For new or replacement space-conditioning systems, ~~In order to have a valid refrigerant charge test,~~ the minimum airflow shall be verified by demonstrating compliance with either the mandatory return duct sizing requirements in Section 150.0(m)13A, or the alternate mandatory Fan Watt draw and airflow verification requirements in Section 150.0(m)13B.

For altered space conditioning systems, the minimum airflow requirement shall be verified by ~~passing the temperature split test. Alternatively,~~ one of the ~~three~~ air handler airflow measurements in RA3.3 ~~may be used~~ with a measured airflow ~~in excess of~~equal to or greater than 300 cfm/ton. ~~The temperature split test method is designed to provide an efficient check to see if airflow is above the required minimum for a valid refrigerant charge test. The following steps describe the calculations using the measurement procedure described in Section RA3.2.2.5.~~ If a system fails, then remedial actions ~~must~~ shall be taken to ensure the system conforms to the minimum 300 cfm/ton airflow requirement. If the airflow is changed ~~and the refrigerant charge has previously been tested~~, then the refrigerant charge shall be re-tested. Be sure to run the air conditioner for 15 minutes after the final adjustments before taking any measurements. ~~Both the airflow and charge must be re-tested until they simultaneously pass.~~

~~1. Calculate the Actual Temperature Split as the return air dry bulb temperature minus the supply air dry bulb temperature. Actual Temperature Split = $T_{return, db} - T_{supply, db}$~~

~~2. Determine the Target Temperature Split from Table RA3.2-3 using the return air wet-bulb temperature ($T_{return, wb}$) and return air dry-bulb temperature ($T_{return, db}$).~~

~~3. If a dash mark is read from Table RA3.2-3 then there probably was an error in the measurements because the conditions in this part of the table would be extremely unusual. If this happens, re-measure the temperatures. If re-measurement results in a dash mark, complete one of the alternate airflow measurements in Section RA3.3.~~

~~4. Calculate the difference between target and actual temperature split (Actual Temperature Split-Target Temperature Split).~~

~~5. In order to allow for inevitable differences in measurements, the Pass/Fail criteria are different for the Installer and the HERS Rater.~~

~~For the Installer,~~

~~a. If the difference is between plus 3°F and minus 3°F, then the system **passes** the adequate airflow criterion.~~

~~b. If the difference is greater than plus 3°F, then the system **does not pass** the adequate airflow criteria and the airflow shall be increased by the installer. Increasing airflow can be accomplished by eliminating restrictions in the duct system, increasing blower speed, cleaning filters, or opening registers. After corrective measures are taken, repeat the measurement procedure as often as necessary to establish adequate airflow. After the final adjustment, allow the system to stabilize for 15 minutes before taking the final measurements.~~

~~c. If the difference is between minus 3°F and minus 100°F, then the measurement procedure shall be repeated making sure that temperatures are measured in a manner that obtains the average temperature in the airflow.~~

~~d. If the re-measured difference is between plus 3°F and minus 3°F the system **passes** the adequate airflow criteria. If the re-measured difference is between minus 3°F and minus 100°F, the system passes, but it is likely that the capacity is low on this system (it is possible, but unlikely, that airflow is higher than average).~~

~~For the HERS Rater inspecting the system,~~

~~a. If the difference is between plus 4°F and minus 4°F, then the system **passes** the adequate airflow criterion.~~

~~b. If the difference is between minus 4°F and minus 100°F, then the measurement procedure shall be repeated making sure that temperatures are measured in a manner that obtains the average temperature in the airflow.~~

~~c. If the re-measured difference is between plus 4°F and minus 4°F the system **passes** the adequate airflow criteria. If the re-measured difference is between minus 4°F and minus 100°F, the system passes, but it is likely that the capacity is low on this system (it is possible, but unlikely, that airflow is higher than average).~~

~~RA3.2.2~~RA3.2.3 ~~Alternate Charge Measurement Procedure~~Weigh-In Charging Method

This section specifies ~~the~~ a ~~alternate~~ charge measurement procedure~~. Under this procedure,~~ in which the required refrigerant charge is calculated using the *Weigh-In Charging Method*.

The Weigh-In Charging Method may be used by the Installing Contractor to demonstrate compliance with the refrigerant charge verification requirement for the space conditioning system as reported on a Certificate of Installation. When ~~HVAC installers who must complete system installation verification when~~ the outdoor temperature is below 55°F, or when the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure given in Section RA3.2.2 cannot be used to demonstrate compliance, and if an applicable Special Case Diagnostic Protocol in Reference Residential Appendix RA1 is not available for use, HVAC installers shall use ~~this alternate~~the Weigh-In charging procedure ~~in conjunction with installing and charging the system~~ in accordance with the space conditioning system manufacturer's specifications. All systems for which the Standards require compliance with Installer field verification and diagnostic testing may be charged using the Weigh-In Charging Method. All units for which the Standards require HERS Rater field verification and diagnostic testing shall be verified by a HERS Rater using one of the RA3.2 Standard Charge Measurement Procedures, or an approved Special Case diagnostic procedure from Reference Residential Appendix RA1, unless compliance is demonstrated by installation of a qualifying Charge Indicator Display (CID) device installed on that system. HERS Raters shall not use the Weigh-in Charging Method~~this procedure~~ to verify compliance with the refrigerant charge verification requirement.

Refer to Residential Appendix RA2.4.4 for additional direction for complying with HERS Rater field verification and diagnostic testing requirements for refrigerant charge verification when the when the outside temperature is below 55°F and the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure cannot be used.

Split system air conditioners ~~come~~ are shipped from the factory ~~already~~ charged with ~~the~~ a standard amount of refrigerant ~~charge~~as indicated on the nameplate. The manufacturer-supplied refrigerant ~~supplies the~~ charge is expected to be the correct amount ~~proper~~ for the ~~application~~ system based on ~~their~~ a standard liquid line length. It is the responsibility of the HVAC installer to ensure that the charge is correct for each air conditioner and to adjust the charge based on liquid line lengths ~~different~~ that deviate from the manufacturer's standard line length specification.

[additional weigh-in details tbd]

Table RA3.2-2 Target Superheat (Suction Line Temperature - Evaporator Saturation Temperature)

Condenser Air Dry-Bulb Temperature (°F) (T condenser, db)	Return Air Wet-Bulb Temperature (°F) (T return, wb)																											
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
55	8.8	10.1	11.5	12.8	14.2	15.6	17.1	18.5	20.0	21.5	23.1	24.6	26.2	27.8	29.4	31.0	32.4	33.8	35.1	36.4	37.7	39.0	40.2	41.5	42.7	43.9	45.0
56	8.6	9.9	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.4	16.8	18.2	19.7	21.2	22.7	24.2	25.7	27.3	28.9	30.5	31.8	33.2	34.6	35.9	37.2	38.5	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.4	44.6
57	8.3	9.6	11.0	12.3	13.7	15.1	16.5	17.9	19.4	20.8	22.3	23.8	25.3	26.8	28.3	29.9	31.3	32.6	34.0	35.3	36.7	38.0	39.2	40.5	41.7	43.0	44.2
58	7.9	9.3	10.6	12.0	13.4	14.8	16.2	17.6	19.0	20.4	21.9	23.3	24.8	26.3	27.8	29.3	30.7	32.1	33.5	34.8	36.1	37.5	38.7	40.0	41.3	42.5	43.7
59	7.5	8.9	10.2	11.6	13.0	14.4	15.8	17.2	18.6	20.0	21.4	22.9	24.3	25.7	27.2	28.7	30.1	31.5	32.9	34.3	35.6	36.9	38.3	39.5	40.8	42.1	43.3
60	7.0	8.4	9.8	11.2	12.6	14.0	15.4	16.8	18.2	19.6	21.0	22.4	23.8	25.2	26.6	28.1	29.6	31.0	32.4	33.7	35.1	36.4	37.8	39.1	40.4	41.6	42.9
61	6.5	7.9	9.3	10.7	12.1	13.5	14.9	16.3	17.7	19.1	20.5	21.9	23.3	24.7	26.1	27.5	29.0	30.4	31.8	33.2	34.6	35.9	37.3	38.6	39.9	41.2	42.4
62	6.0	7.4	8.8	10.2	11.7	13.1	14.5	15.9	17.3	18.7	20.1	21.4	22.8	24.2	25.5	27.0	28.4	29.9	31.3	32.7	34.1	35.4	36.8	38.1	39.4	40.7	42.0
63	5.3	6.8	8.3	9.7	11.1	12.6	14.0	15.4	16.8	18.2	19.6	20.9	22.3	23.6	25.0	26.4	27.8	29.3	30.7	32.2	33.6	34.9	36.3	37.7	39.0	40.3	41.6
64	-	6.1	7.6	9.1	10.6	12.0	13.5	14.9	16.3	17.7	19.0	20.4	21.7	23.1	24.4	25.8	27.3	28.7	30.2	31.6	33.0	34.4	35.8	37.2	38.5	39.9	41.2
65	-	5.4	7.0	8.5	10.0	11.5	12.9	14.3	15.8	17.1	18.5	19.9	21.2	22.5	23.8	25.2	26.7	28.2	29.7	31.1	32.5	33.9	35.3	36.7	38.1	39.4	40.8
66	-		6.3	7.8	9.3	10.8	12.3	13.8	15.2	16.6	18.0	19.3	20.7	22.0	23.2	24.6	26.1	27.6	29.1	30.6	32.0	33.4	34.9	36.3	37.6	39.0	40.4
67	-	-	5.5	7.1	8.7	10.2	11.7	13.2	14.6	16.0	17.4	18.8	20.1	21.4	22.7	24.1	25.6	27.1	28.6	30.1	31.5	33.0	34.4	35.8	37.2	38.6	39.9
68	-	-	-	6.3	8.0	9.5	11.1	12.6	14.0	15.5	16.8	18.2	19.5	20.8	22.1	23.5	25.0	26.5	28.0	29.5	31.0	32.5	33.9	35.3	36.8	38.1	39.5
69	-	-	-	5.5	7.2	8.8	10.4	11.9	13.4	14.8	16.3	17.6	19.0	20.3	21.5	22.9	24.4	26.0	27.5	29.0	30.5	32.0	33.4	34.9	36.3	37.7	39.1
70	-	-	-	-	6.4	8.1	9.7	11.2	12.7	14.2	15.7	17.0	18.4	19.7	20.9	22.3	23.9	25.4	27.0	28.5	30.0	31.5	33.0	34.4	35.9	37.3	38.7
71	-	-	-	-	5.6	7.3	8.9	10.5	12.1	13.6	15.0	16.4	17.8	19.1	20.3	21.7	23.3	24.9	26.4	28.0	29.5	31.0	32.5	34.0	35.4	36.9	38.3
72	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	8.1	9.8	11.4	12.9	14.4	15.8	17.2	18.5	19.7	21.2	22.8	24.3	25.9	27.4	29.0	30.5	32.0	33.5	35.0	36.5	37.9
73	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	7.3	9.0	10.7	12.2	13.7	15.2	16.6	17.9	19.2	20.6	22.2	23.8	25.4	26.9	28.5	30.0	31.5	33.1	34.6	36.0	37.5
74	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	8.2	9.9	11.5	13.1	14.5	15.9	17.3	18.6	20.0	21.6	23.2	24.8	26.4	28.0	29.5	31.1	32.6	34.1	35.6	37.1
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	7.4	9.2	10.8	12.4	13.9	15.3	16.7	18.0	19.4	21.1	22.7	24.3	25.9	27.5	29.1	30.6	32.2	33.7	35.2	36.7
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	8.4	10.1	11.7	13.2	14.7	16.1	17.4	18.9	20.5	22.1	23.8	25.4	27.0	28.6	30.1	31.7	33.3	34.8	36.3
77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	7.5	9.3	11.0	12.5	14.0	15.4	16.8	18.3	20.0	21.6	23.2	24.9	26.5	28.1	29.7	31.3	32.8	34.4	36.0
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	8.5	10.2	11.8	13.4	14.8	16.2	17.7	19.4	21.1	22.7	24.4	26.0	27.6	29.2	30.8	32.4	34.0	35.6
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	7.7	9.5	11.1	12.7	14.2	15.6	17.1	18.8	20.5	22.2	23.8	25.5	27.1	28.8	30.4	32.0	33.6	35.2
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.5	15.0	16.6	18.3	20.0	21.7	23.3	25.0	26.7	28.3	29.9	31.6	33.2	34.8
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	7.9	9.7	11.3	12.9	14.3	16.0	17.7	19.4	21.1	22.8	24.5	26.2	27.9	29.5	31.2	32.8	34.4
82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	7.1	8.9	10.6	12.2	13.7	15.4	17.2	18.9	20.6	22.3	24.0	25.7	27.4	29.1	30.7	32.4	34.0
83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	8.2	9.9	11.6	13.1	14.9	16.6	18.4	20.1	21.8	23.5	25.2	26.9	28.6	30.3	32.0	33.7
84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	7.4	9.2	10.9	12.5	14.3	16.1	17.8	19.6	21.3	23.0	24.8	26.5	28.2	29.9	31.6	33.3
85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6	8.5	10.3	11.9	13.7	15.5	17.3	19.0	20.8	22.6	24.3	26.0	27.8	29.5	31.2	32.9
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	7.8	9.6	11.3	13.2	15.0	16.7	18.5	20.3	22.1	23.8	25.6	27.3	29.1	30.8	32.6
87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	7.0	8.9	10.6	12.6	14.4	16.2	18.0	19.8	21.6	23.4	25.1	26.9	28.7	30.4	32.2
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	8.2	10.0	12.0	13.9	15.7	17.5	19.3	21.1	22.9	24.7	26.5	28.3	30.1	31.8
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	7.5	9.4	11.5	13.3	15.1	17.0	18.8	20.6	22.4	24.3	26.1	27.9	29.7	31.5

Shaded area requires return plenum temperature of 70°F or higher.

Table RA3.2-2 Target Superheat (Suction Line Temperature - Evaporator Saturation Temperature)

Condenser Air Dry-Bulb Temperature (°F) (T condenser, db)	Return Air Wet-Bulb Temperature (°F) (T return, wb)																											
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	8.8	10.9	12.8	14.6	16.5	18.3	20.1	22.0	23.8	25.6	27.5	29.3	31.1
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	8.1	10.3	12.2	14.1	15.9	17.8	19.7	21.5	23.4	25.2	27.1	28.9	30.8
92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	7.5	9.8	11.7	13.5	15.4	17.3	19.2	21.1	22.9	24.8	26.7	28.5	30.4
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	9.2	11.1	13.0	14.9	16.8	18.7	20.6	22.5	24.4	26.3	28.2	30.1
94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	8.7	10.6	12.5	14.4	16.3	18.2	20.2	22.1	24.0	25.9	27.8	29.7
95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	8.1	10.0	12.0	13.9	15.8	17.8	19.7	21.6	23.6	25.5	27.4	29.4
96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	9.5	11.4	13.4	15.3	17.3	19.2	21.2	23.2	25.1	27.1	29.0
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	8.9	10.9	12.9	14.9	16.8	18.8	20.8	22.7	24.7	26.7	28.7
98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	8.4	10.4	12.4	14.4	16.4	18.3	20.3	22.3	24.3	26.3	28.3
99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	7.9	9.9	11.9	13.9	15.9	17.9	19.9	21.9	24.0	26.0	28.0
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	7.3	9.3	11.4	13.4	15.4	17.5	19.5	21.5	23.6	25.6	27.7
101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	8.8	10.9	12.9	15.0	17.0	19.1	21.1	23.2	25.3	27.3
102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	8.3	10.4	12.4	14.5	16.6	18.6	20.7	22.8	24.9	27.0
103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	7.8	9.9	11.9	14.0	16.1	18.2	20.3	22.4	24.5	26.7
104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	7.2	9.3	11.5	13.6	15.7	17.8	19.9	22.1	24.2	26.3
105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	8.8	11.0	13.1	15.2	17.4	19.5	21.7	23.8	26.0
106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	8.3	10.5	12.6	14.8	17.0	19.1	21.3	23.5	25.7
107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	7.9	10.0	12.2	14.4	16.6	18.7	21.0	23.2	25.4
108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	7.4	9.5	11.7	13.9	16.1	18.4	20.6	22.8	25.1
109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	9.1	11.3	13.5	15.7	18.0	20.2	22.5	24.7
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	8.6	10.8	13.1	15.3	17.6	19.9	22.1	24.4
111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	8.1	10.4	12.6	14.9	17.2	19.5	21.8	24.1
112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	7.6	9.9	12.2	14.5	16.8	19.1	21.5	23.8
113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	9.5	11.8	14.1	16.4	18.8	21.1	23.5
114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	9.0	11.4	13.7	16.1	18.4	20.8	23.2
115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	8.6	10.9	13.3	15.7	18.1	20.5	22.9

Table RA3.2-3 Target Temperature Split (Return Dry-Bulb – Supply Dry-Bulb)

Return Air Dry-Bulb (°F) (T return, db)	Return Air Wet-Bulb (°F) (T return, wb)																											
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
70	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.1	19.9	19.5	19.1	18.7	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.5	15.9	15.2	14.4	13.7	12.8									
71	21.4	21.3	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.3	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.4	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.4	12.5								
72	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.5	21.2	20.9	20.6	20.2	19.8	19.3	18.8	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.3	15.5	14.7	13.9	13.0	12.1							
73	22.5	22.4	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.2	20.8	20.3	19.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	17.5	16.8	16.1	15.3	14.4	13.6	12.6	11.7						
74	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.4	16.6	15.8	15.0	14.1	13.2	12.2	11.2					
75	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.2	21.9	21.4	21.0	20.4	19.9	19.3	18.6	17.9	17.2	16.4	15.5	14.7	13.7	12.7	11.7	10.7				
76	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.7	23.4	23.1	22.8	22.4	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.2	18.5	17.7	16.9	16.1	15.2	14.3	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.1			
77	-	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.0	23.7	23.3	22.9	22.5	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.4	19.7	19.0	18.3	17.5	16.6	15.7	14.8	13.8	12.8	11.7	10.6	9.5		
78	-	-	-	24.7	24.5	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.1	22.6	22.1	21.5	20.9	20.2	19.5	18.8	18.0	17.2	16.3	15.4	14.4	13.4	12.3	11.2	10.0	8.8	
79	-	-	-	-	-	24.8	24.4	24.0	23.6	23.1	22.6	22.1	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.3	18.5	17.7	16.8	15.9	14.9	13.9	12.8	11.7	10.6	9.4	8.1
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	24.6	24.2	23.7	23.2	22.6	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.9	19.1	18.3	17.4	16.4	15.5	14.4	13.4	12.3	11.1	9.9	8.7
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	24.7	24.2	23.7	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.2	20.4	19.6	18.8	17.9	17.0	16.0	15.0	13.9	12.8	11.7	10.4	9.2
82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.2	24.8	24.2	23.7	23.1	22.4	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.3	18.5	17.5	16.6	15.5	14.5	13.4	12.2	11.0	9.7
83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.3	24.8	24.2	23.6	23.0	22.3	21.5	20.7	19.9	19.0	18.1	17.1	16.1	15.0	13.9	12.7	11.5	10.3
84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.9	25.3	24.8	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.1	21.3	20.4	19.5	18.6	17.6	16.6	15.6	14.4	13.3	12.1	10.8

RA3.3 Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing of Forced Air System Airflow and ~~Fan Flow and~~ Air Handler Fan Watt Draw

RA3.3 contains procedures for verifying airflow in split system and packaged ~~air~~ space conditioning systems serving low-rise residential buildings. The procedure is also used to verify reduced fan watts achieved through improved air distribution design, including more efficient motors and air distribution systems with less resistance to airflow.

~~The refrigerant charge test described in Section RA3.2 requires verification of airflow sufficient for the refrigerant charge test. Table RA3.3-1 Summarizes the diagnostic measurement procedures in RA3.3 and shows their relationship to the equipment efficiency algorithms in RACM chapter 3.~~

~~*Table RA3.3-1 – Summary of Diagnostic Measurements*~~

~~Features that require verification~~	~~Variables and Equation Reference~~	~~Description~~	~~Standard Design Value~~	~~Proposed Design~~	
				~~Default Value~~	~~Procedure~~
~~Fan Watts~~	~~FanW/cfm RACM Eq. R3-20~~	~~The term FanW/cfm is the ratio of fan power in Watts to the cooling coil airflow.~~	~~FanW/cfm = 0.58~~	~~FanW/cfm = 0.80~~	~~RA3.3.3.3 Diagnostic Air Handler Watt Draw~~
~~Cooling Coil Airflow~~	~~FanCfm/ton RACM Eqs. R3-20~~	~~The term FanCfm/ton is the ratio of the Cooling coil airflow to the nominal cooling capacity in tons.~~	~~FanCfm/ton = 350~~	~~FanCfm/ton = 300~~	~~RA3.3.3.1 Diagnostic Fan Flow~~
~~Refrigerant Charge Prerequisite~~	~~n. a.~~	~~The unit must pass~~test ~~System Fan Flows using RA3.3.2.1methods the temperature split test or an to confirm airflow of at least 300 cfm/ton must be obtained for a valid refrigerant charge test~~	~~n. a.~~	~~n. a.~~	~~RA3.2.2.7 Temperature Split Method or RA3.3.3.1 Diagnostic Fan Flow~~

RA3.3.1 Instrumentation Specifications

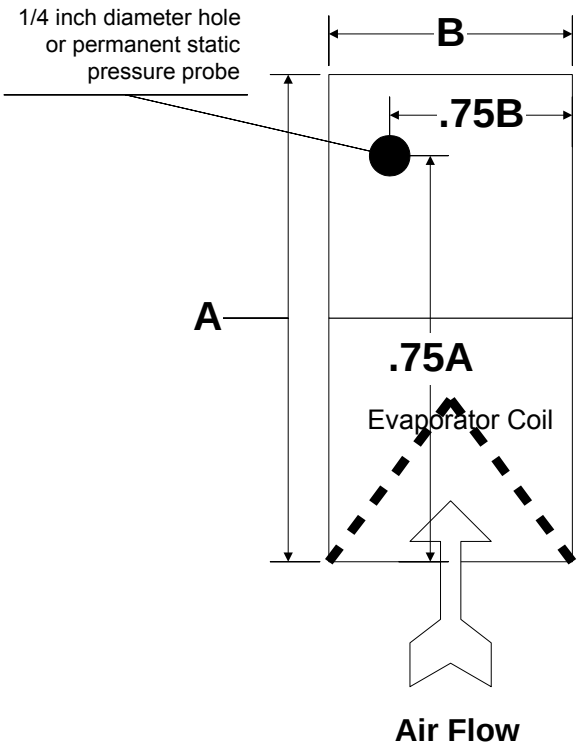
The instrumentation for the diagnostic measurements shall conform to the following specifications:

RA3.3.1.1 Pressure Measurements

All pressure measurements shall be measured with measurement systems (i.e., sensor plus data acquisition system) having an accuracy of plus or minus~~~~ 1% of pressure reading or 0.2 Pa (whichever is greater). All pressure measurements within the duct system shall be made with static pressure probes Dwyer A303 or equivalent.

When supply plenum pressure measurements are used for plenum pressure matching or flow grid measurements, the supply plenum pressure shall be taken at the Supply Measurement Access ~~following~~ location shown in Figure RA3.3-1.

i.



~~i.~~ Figure RA3.3-1 Hole for the Placement of a Static Pressure Probe (HSPP) or a Permanently Installed Static Pressure Probe (PSPP)

ii.

~~This~~ The hole location shown in Figure RA3.3-1 can be ~~in~~ applied to any one of the four sides of the coil box/supply plenum.

This location shall have a ~~1/4~~5/16" inch (~~6~~ 8 mm) diameter hole (HSPP) or a permanently affixed static pressure probe (PSPP). The location shall be labeled "Title 24 – Supply Pressure Measurement Location" in at least 12-point type.

RA3.3.1.2 ~~Fan Flow~~Airflow Measurements

All measurements of ~~distribution~~ system ~~fan~~ airflows shall be made with measurement systems (i.e., sensor plus data acquisition system) having an accuracy of ± 7% reading or ± 5 cfm whichever is greater.

RA3.3.1.3 Watt Measurements

All measurements of air handler watt draws shall be made with true power measurement systems (i.e., sensor plus data acquisition system) having an accuracy of ± 2% reading or ± 10 watts whichever is greater.

RA3.3.2 Apparatus

RA3.3.2.1 System ~~Fan Flows~~Airflow

HVAC system fan flow shall be measured using one of the following methods.

RA3.3.2.1.1 Plenum Pressure Matching Measurement

The apparatus for measuring the system fan flow shall consist of a duct pressurization and flow measurement device (subsequently referred to as a fan flowmeter) meeting the specifications in RA3.3.1, a static pressure transducer meeting the specifications in Section RA3.3.1, The measuring device shall be attached at the ~~air handler blower compartment door, or alternatively at the~~ inlet to a return from the conditioned space. Unless the system is a multi-zoned automatic dampered system, the device may be alternatively placed at the air handler blower compartment door. The measuring device shall be attached at a point where all the ~~fan~~ airflow through the system shall flow through it. When the air handler blower compartment door is used an air barrier must be placed between the return duct system and the air handler inlet(s). All registers shall be in their normal operating condition. The static pressure probe shall be fixed to the supply plenum at the location specified in Section RA3.3.1.1 so that it is not moved during this test.

RA3.3.2.1.2 Powered Flow Capture Hood Measurement

A powered and pressure balanced flow capture hood approved for use by the Energy Commission that has the capability to balance the flow capture static pressure to 0.0 plus or minus 0.2 Pa and meets ~~meeting~~ the specifications in Section RA3.3.1 may be used to verify the fan flow at the return ~~register(s)~~grille(s) if the device has a flow capture area at least as large as the ~~returns~~ grill in all dimensions. All supply registers shall be in their normal operating position. Measurement(s) shall be taken at the return grill(s).

RA3.3.2.1.3 Flow Grid Measurement

The apparatus for measuring the system fan flow shall consist of a flow measurement device (subsequently referred to as a fan flow grid) meeting the specifications in RA3.3.1 and a ~~static~~ digital pressure measurement device that meets~~t ransducer meeting~~ the specifications in Section RA3.3.1. The flow measuring device shall be attached at a point where all the fan airflow shall flow through the flow grid. All registers shall be in their normal operating condition. The static pressure probe shall be fixed to the supply plenum at the location specified in Section RA3.3.1.1 so that it is not moved during this test.

RA3.3.2.2 Air Handler Watts

The air handler watt draw shall be measured using one of the following methods.

RA3.3.2.2.1 Portable Watt Meter Measurement

The apparatus for measuring the air handler watt draw shall consist of a wattmeter meeting the specifications in RA3.3.1. The measuring device shall be attached to measure the air handler fan watt draw. All registers and blower access panel(s) shall be in their normal operating condition.

RA3.3.2.2.2 Utility Revenue Meter Measurement

The apparatus for measuring the air handler watt draw shall consist of the utility revenue meter meeting the specifications in RA3.3.1 and a stopwatch measuring in seconds. All registers and blower access panel(s) shall be in their normal operating condition.

RA3.3.2.2.3 Digital Utility Revenue Meter Measurement

The apparatus for measuring the air handler watt draw shall consist of the digital utility revenue meter meeting the specifications in RA3.3.1, that provides direct digital display of the Watt draw. All registers and blower access panel(s) shall be in their normal operating condition.

RA3.3.3 Procedure for Verification of System Airflow and Fan Watt Draw

This procedure determines the ~~cooling coil~~ system airflow and~~,~~ fan Watt~~s~~ draw~~, and duct design~~ compliance.

To determine and verify airflow and fan watt draw credit, in addition to verifying airflow, the air handler fan watt draw measurement shall show fan watts less than that claimed in compliance software calculations and shown on the CF-1R.

RA3.3.3.1 Diagnostic ~~Fan Flow~~ System Airflow

~~For compliance calculations using verified prescriptive cooling coil airflow, or for compliance calculations using target values for verified cooling coil airflow that exceed prescriptive airflow, the~~ The installed system airflow shall be diagnostically tested using one of the methods specified in this section.

For systems utilizing an intentional ducted ventilation flow from outside the conditioned space into the return system, the outside airflow may be included in the system flow if that flow occurs in all operating modes of the HVAC system.

For multi-zone systems the airflow must be measured for each and every operating mode of the system. This must be accomplished without bypasses from the supply ductwork to the return ductwork. Note: All airflows are for the fan set at the speed used for air conditioning.

~~The system passes the Diagnostic Fan Flow test if the measured cooling coil airflow is equal to or greater than the value claimed in compliance calculations and reported by the ACM on the CF-1R.~~

Diagnostic ~~fan flows~~system airflows shall be converted to Fan Cfm/ton by dividing the measured fan flow (Qah) by the nominal tons of the air conditioner. The measured airflow shall be expressed in cubic feet per minute of standard air (standard air has a density of 0.075 lb/ft^3). When the airflow measurement is made at altitudes significantly different from sea level or at temperatures significantly different from 70°F, the airflow indicated on the device gauge may differ from the standard CFM by as much as 15 percent. Corrections from indicated to standard CFM shall be made using the procedure specified by the flow measurement device manufacturer.

RA3.3.3.1.1 Diagnostic ~~Fan Flow~~System Airflow Using Plenum Pressure Matching

This ~~fan flow~~system airflow measurement shall be performed using the following procedures:

1. If the fan flowmeter is to be connected to the air handler outside the conditioned space, then the door or access panel between the conditioned space and the air handler location shall be opened.
2. With the system fan on at the maximum speed used in the installation (the cooling speed when air conditioning is present), measure the pressure difference (in Pa) between the supply plenum and the conditioned space (Psp). Psp is the target pressure to be maintained during the ~~fan flow~~system airflow tests. Place the pressure probe in the Supply Pressure Measurement Location described in Section RA3.3.1.1. Adjust the probe to achieve the highest pressure and then firmly attach the probe to ensure that it does not move during the ~~fan flow~~system airflow test.
3. If the fan flowmeter is to be connected to the air handler at the access, block the return duct system from the plenum upstream of the air handler fan and the fan flowmeter. Filters are often located in an ideal location for this blockage.
4. Attach the fan flowmeter to the duct system at the ~~air handler or alternatively at the~~ inlet to ~~the~~ one return from the conditioned space with the grille and filter removed (if there are more than one return grilles, block off return grilles other than the one used for this measurement. Alternatively the flowmeter may be placed at the air handler.
5. Turn on the system fan and the fan flowmeter, adjust the fan flowmeter until the pressure between supply plenum and conditioned space matches Psp.
6. Record the flow through the flowmeter (Qah, cfm) - this is the diagnostic ~~fan flow~~system airflow. In some systems, system fan and fan flowmeter combinations may not be able to produce enough flow to reach Psp. In this case record the maximum flow (Qmax, cfm) and pressure (Pmax) between the supply plenum and the conditioned space. The following equation shall be used to correct measured system flow and pressure (Qmax and Pmax) to operating condition at operating pressure (Psp).

Equation RA3.3-1 Air Handler Flow Qah = Qmax x (Psp/Pmax) ^0.5

RA3.3.3.1.2 Diagnostic ~~Fan Flow~~System Airflow Using Flow Grid Measurement

The ~~fan flow~~system airflow measurement shall be performed using the following procedures:

1. With the system fan on at the maximum speed used in the installation (the cooling speed when air conditioning is present), measure the pressure difference (in Pascal) between the supply plenum and the conditioned space (Psp). Place the pressure probe in the Supply Pressure Measurement Location described in Section RA3.3.1.1. Adjust the probe to achieve the highest pressure and then firmly attach the probe to ensure that it does not move during the ~~fan flow~~system airflow test.
2. The flow grid shall be attached at a point where all the ~~fan air flows~~system air flows through the flow grid. Multiple flow grids may be used for systems with multiple returns.
3. Re-measure the system operating pressure with the flow grid in place.
4. Measure the airflow through the flow grid (Qgrid) and the test pressure (Ptest). If multiple flow grids are used Qgrid is the sum of the flows through the flow grids.
5. The following equation for air handler flow shall be used to correct flow through the flow grid and pressure (Qgrid and Ptest) to operating condition at operating pressure (Psp).

Equation RA3.3-2 Qah = Qgrid~~max~~ x (Psp/Ptest) ^0.5

~~RA3.3.3.1.3 Diagnostic Fan Flow Using Flow Capture Hood~~

~~The fan flow measurement shall be performed using the following procedures; all registers shall be fully open, and the air filter shall be installed. Turn on the system fan at the cooling speed and measure the fan flow at the return grille(s) with a calibrated flow capture hood to determine the total system return fan flow. The system fan flow (Qah, cfm) shall be the sum of the measured return flows.~~

RA3.3.3.1.3 Diagnostic System Airflow Using Powered Flow Capture Hood

Turn on the system fan at the cooling speed and measure the fan airflow at the return grille(s) with a calibrated powered flow capture hood to determine the total system return fan flow. The system return airflow (Qah, cfm) shall be the sum of the system's measured return airflows.

~~*RA3.3.3.2 RESERVED*~~

~~*RA3.3.3.3*~~*RA3.3.3.2 Diagnostic Air Handler Fan Watt Draw*

~~The system passes the Watt Draw test if the air handler watt draw is less than or equal to the value claimed in compliance calculations and reported by the ACM on the CF-1R.For multi-zone systems the measured air handler watt draw must be less than or equal to the value claimed in compliance calculations and reported by the compliance software on the CF-1R. This must be accomplished with all zones operating and without bypasses from the supply ductwork to the return ductwork.~~

The diagnostic air handler watt draw shall be measured using one of the following methods:

~~RA3.3.3.3.1~~RA3.3.3.2.1 Diagnostic Air Handler Watt Draw Using Portable Watt Meter

The air handler watt draw measurement shall be performed using the following procedures; all registers shall be fully open, and the air filter shall be installed. Turn on the system fan at the maximum speed used in the installation (usually the cooling speed when air conditioning is present, usually the cooling speed with outdoor air introduction if ventilation is provided through the return duct system~~present~~) and measure the fan watt draw (Wfan).

~~RA3.3.3.3.2~~RA3.3.3.2.2 Diagnostic Air Handler Watt Draw Using Utility Revenue Meter

The air handler watt draw measurement shall be performed using the following procedures; all registers shall be fully open, and the air filter shall be installed. Turn on the system fan at the maximum speed used in the installation (usually the cooling speed when air conditioning is present) and turn off every circuit breaker except the one exclusively serving the air handler. Record the Kh factor on the revenue meter, count the number of full revolutions of the meter wheel over a period exceeding 90 seconds. Record the number of revolutions (Nrev) and time period (trev, seconds). Compute the air handler watt draw (Wfan) using the following formula:

Equation RA3.3-3

Air Handler Fan Watt Draw Wfan = (Kh x Nrev x 3600) / trev

Return all circuit breakers to their original positions.

RA3.3.3.2.3 Diagnostic Air Handler Watt Draw Using Digital Utility Revenue Meter

The air handler watt draw measurement shall be performed using the following procedures; all registers shall be fully open, and the air filter shall be installed. Turn on the system fan at the maximum speed used in the installation (usually the cooling speed when air conditioning is present, usually the cooling speed with outdoor air introduction if ventilation is provided through the return duct system) and turn off every circuit breaker except the one exclusively serving the air handler. Read the Watt draw from the digital utility meter digital display. Return all circuit breakers to their original positions.

RA3.4 Procedures for Verifying the Presence of a Charge Indicator Display or High Energy Efficiency Ratio Equipment

RA3.4.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of these procedures is to verify that residential space cooling systems and heat pumps have the required components to achieve the energy efficiency claimed in the compliance documents. The procedures ~~only~~ apply when a Charge Indicator Display (CID) is specified for split system equipment, or when an EER higher than the default is claimed, or when installations use condenser and evaporator coil combinations that are not listed in the database of certified appliances published by the Energy Commission. For dwelling units with multiple systems, the procedures shall be applied to each system separately.

The installer shall certify to the builder, building official and HERS rater that he/she has installed all the correct components.

~~The reference method algorithms adjust (improve) the efficiency of air conditioners and heat pumps when field verification indicates the specified components are installed. Table RA3.4-1 summarizes the algorithms that are affected.~~

~~*Table RA3.4-1 – Summary of Field Verification*~~

			~~Proposed Design~~	
~~Field Verification Check~~	~~Description~~	~~Standard Design Value~~	~~Default Value~~	~~Procedure~~
~~Presence of a CID~~	~~F_{CID} takes on a value of 0.96 when the system has a verified CID or has been diagnostically tested for the correct refrigerant charge. Otherwise, F_{CID} has a value of 0.90.~~	~~Split systems are assumed to have refrigerant charge testing or a CID, when required by Package D.~~	~~No CID or refrigerant charge testing.~~	~~Section RA3.4.2~~
~~Presence of a matched High Efficiency Compressor Unit, Evaporator Coil, Refrigerant Metering Device, and (where specified) Air Handling Unit and/or Time Delay Relay.~~	~~The EER is the Energy Efficiency Ratio at 95 F outdoors specified according to ARI procedures for the matched combination~~	~~Systems are assumed to have the default EER based on SEER.~~	~~Default EER~~	~~Sections RA3.4.3 and RA3.4.4~~

The CID provides an alternative to Refrigerant Charge Verification when field verification is required. CID devices with

RA3.4.2 CID Verification Procedure

The CID verification procedure shall consist of visual ~~verification~~ inspection to confirm that the CID is installed on the system~~.~~, and that the manufacturer has certified to the Energy Commission that the CID model meets the applicable requirements of Reference Joint Appendix JA6. In addition, the space conditioning system shall comply with the procedures specified in Sections RA3.4.2.1, or RA3.4.2.2, or RA3.4.2.3.

RA3.4.2.1 Verification of installation of a CID with "self diagnostic reporting" functionality when outdoor air temperature is less than 55F

The space conditioning system installer shall use the weigh-in procedure to comply with refrigerant charge requirements, and HERS verification compliance for the refrigerant charge requirement shall be satisfied by verifying the system has a CID installed on it, and confirming the installed CID "self diagnostic reporting function" indicates CID sensors and internal processes are operating within acceptable parameters.

RA3.4.2.2 Verification of Installation of a CID that does not have "self diagnostic reporting" functionality when outdoor air temperature less than 55F

The space conditioning system installer shall use the weigh-in procedure to comply with the refrigerant charge requirements, and HERS verification compliance for the refrigerant charge requirement shall be delayed until a time when the outdoor air temperature is greater than 55F, at which time the procedure in RA3.4.2.3 shall be performed.

RA3.4.2.3 Verification of Installation of a CID when the outdoor air temperature is greater than 55F

When the outdoor air temperature is warmer than 55F, the space conditioning system installer shall use either the Standard Charge Measurement Procedure or the weigh-in procedure to comply with the refrigerant charge requirement, and HERS verification compliance for the refrigerant charge requirement shall be validation of the CID installation when the outdoor air temperature is warm enough for the installed CID to perform a valid refrigerant charge test according to the CID manufacturer specification. The HERS verification shall consist of operating the air conditioner for at least 15 minutes and a visual inspection to verify the CID reports the system is operating within acceptable parameters, or reports a system fault. If the CID reports that there is a system fault, the system does not comply with the refrigerant charge verification requirement.

RA3.4.3 Time Delay Relay Verification Procedure

When a high EER system specification includes a time delay relay, the installation of the time delay relay shall be verified.

The procedure shall be:

1. Turn the thermostat down until the compressor and indoor fan are both running.
2. Turn the thermostat up so the compressor stops running.
3. Verify that the indoor fan continues to run for at least 30 seconds.

RA3.4.4 Matched Equipment Procedure

When installation of specific matched equipment is necessary to achieve a high EER, installation of the specific equipment shall be verified. The verification shall utilize certified rating data from the AHRI Directory of Certified Product Performance at http://www.ahridirectory.org or another directory of certified performance approved by the Energy Commission for use for determining compliance.

The procedure shall consist of visual verification of installation of the following equipment and confirmation that the installed equipment matches the equipment required to achieve the ~~high~~ required SEER or EER rating:

1. The specified labeled make and model number of the outdoor unit.
2. The specified labeled make and model number of the inside coil.
3. The specified labeled make and model of the furnace or air handler when a specific furnace or air handler is necessary to achieve the ~~high~~ SEER or EER rating,
4. The specified metering device when a specific refrigerant metering device (such as a TXV or an EXV) is necessary to achieve the high efficiency rating.

RA3.5 ~~High~~ Quality Insulation Installation Procedures

RA3.5.0 Purpose and Scope

RA3.5 is a procedure for verifying the quality of insulation installation and air leakage control used in low-rise residential buildings. ~~A compliance credit is offered when~~ This procedure is to be followed by the insulation installer and a qualified Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater must verify its conformance for meeting the requirements of Sections 150.1(c)13, and 110.7(a) and (b) of the Standards.

The procedure ~~and credit~~ applies to wood and metal ~~framed~~ construction of framed and non-framed envelope assemblies. Framed assemblies include ~~with~~ wall stud cavities, roof/ceilings~~, and roof~~ assemblies, and floors typically insulated with: (1) batts of mineral fiber and mineral wool; (2) ~~fiber or~~ loose-fill ~~cellulose insulation~~ materials of mineral fiber, mineral wool, and cellulose; (3) spray polyurethane foam; and, (4) rigid board sheathing materials. Non-framed assemblies include wall, roof/ceiling, and floors constructed of structural insulated panels and insulated concrete forms.~~in low-rise residential buildings~~

Note 1: This procedure applies to the entire thermal envelope of the building. In many instances, residential homes will use several types of insulation material, even in the same framed assembly. Each insulation material and the integrity of air leakage control for the building's entire thermal envelope must be verified by the HERS rater for the home to comply with the Standards.

~~.~~Note 2: Structural bracing, tie-downs, and framing of steel or specialized framing used to meet structural requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) are allowed. These areas shall be called out on the building plans with diagrams and/or specific design drawings indicating the R-value amount and fastening method to be used. All structural framing areas shall be insulated in a manner that resists thermal bridging from the outside to the inside of the assembly separating conditioned from unconditioned space. The insulation and air barrier integrity shall be verified by the HERS rater.

~~**The procedure for verifying the quality of closed-cell spray polyurethane foam (SPF) insulation installation is outlined Joint Appendix JA7.**~~

RA3.5.1~~(a)~~ TERMINOLOGY

Continuous Air Barrier	A combination of interconnected materials and assemblies joined and sealed together to provide a continuous air-tight boundary of the building envelope separating conditioned from unconditioned space, or adjoining conditioned spaces of different occupancies or uses. Insulation must be in substantial contact with the assembly air barrier on one side for it to perform at its rated R-value. An air barrier is required in all thermal envelope assemblies to prevent air movement between unconditioned/outside spaces and conditioned/inside spaces and must meet one of the following: 1. Using individual materials that have an air permeance not exceeding 0.004cfm/ft^2 under a pressure differential of 0.3in. w.g. (1.57psf) (0.02 L/s.m^2 at 75 pa) when tested in accordance with ASTM E2178; or 2. Using assemblies of materials and components that have an average air leakage not to exceed 0.04 cfm/ft2 under a pressure differential of 0.3 in. w.g (1.57psf) (0.2 L/s.m^2 at 75 pa) when tested in accordance with ASTM E2357, ASTM E1677, ASTM E1680 or ASTM E283; or 3. Testing the completed building and demonstrating that the air leakage rate of the building envelope does not exceed 0.40 cfm/ft^2 at a pressure differential of 0.3 in w.g. (1.57 psf) (2.0 L/s.m^2 at 75 pa) in accordance with ASTM E779 or an equivalent approved method. Individual materials and assemblies of materials that can demonstrate compliance with the air barrier testing requirements must be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and a

	HERS rater shall verify the integrity of the installation. Below are example materials meeting the air permeance testing performance levels of 1 above. Manufacturers of these and other product types must provide a specification or product data sheet showing compliance to the ASTM testing requirements to be considered as an air barrier. -- Plywood – minimum 3/8 inch -- Oriented strand board – minimum. 3/8 inches -- Extruded polystyrene insulation board – minimum. ½ inch -- Foil-back polyisocyanurate insulation board – minimum. ½ inch -- Extruded polystyrene insulation board – minimum ½ inch -- Foil backed urethane foam insulation (1 inch) -- Closed cell spray polyurethane foam with a minimum density of 2.0 pcf and a minimum thickness of 1½ inches -- Open cell spray polyurethane foam with a minimum density of 0.4 to1.5 pcf and a minimum thickness of 5½ inches -- Exterior or interior gypsum board - minimum 1/2 inch -- Cement board - minimum 1/2 inch -- Built up roofing membrane -- Modified bituminous roof membrane -- Particleboard-minimum1/2 inch -- Fully adhered single-ply roof membrane -- Portland cement/sand parge ,or gypsum plaster minimum 5/8 inch -- Cast-in-place and precast concrete. -- Fully grouted uninsulated and insulated concrete block masonry -- Sheet steel or aluminum
Air-tight	Not permitting the passage of air either in or out of the building envelope. Note: Thermal envelope assemblies (such as wall assemblies) shall be built to minimize air movement. Air movement brings unconditioned air and moisture through or into the assembly. For these procedures, air-tight shall be defined as an assembly or air barrier with all openings caulked, or sealed with minimally expansive foam, or taping/sealing of adjoining surfaces of air barrier materials and assemblies.
Compression	Compacting of insulation in an assembly that results in elimination of the air pockets trapped in the material that gives the insulation its R-value per inch. Batt insulation should be “lofted” and loose-fill and spray foam material properly field applied to the manufacturer specified density to achieve its full R-value. Limited compression is allowed at plumbing, vents, and other obstructions and in cavities of non-standard framing. Compression of insulation in these situations by more than 50% is excessive and shall not be allowed.
Delaminated	Separation of the insulation's full thickness to facilitate it's installation around or between obstructions. Batt and blanket insulation are often split or delaminated to fit around electrical wires and plumbing runs through a wall cavity. The delamination must ensure that the full thickness of the insulation is installed between the obstruction and the finish material covering the framing. For example, an electrical wire located one-third of the distance from the front of the

	cavity should have batt insulation delaminated so that two-thirds of the batt is installed behind the wire and one-third is installed in front of the wire.
Draft Stops	A material, device or construction installed to prevent the movement of air within open spaces of concealed areas of building components, such as crawl spaces, floor/ceiling assemblies, wall assemblies, roof/ceiling assemblies and attics. Note: Draft stops are important components of the air barrier and shall be air-tight. Fire blocks constructed of porous insulation materials cannot serve as draft stops since they are not air tight.
Friction Fit	A means of attaching insulation within the framed cavity without the use of mechanical fasteners such that the material's full thickness in all directions is sufficient to maintain its installation integrity. In standard framing dimensions of 2x4' and 2x6" @ 16" oc and 24" oc batt and blanket insulation materials have enough side-to-side frictional force to hold the insulation in place without any other means of attachment. Note: Friction fitting of faced batt and blanket insulation, with or without an attachment flange, is allowed provided the insulation's installation integrity can be maintained.
Gaps	Uninsulated areas at the edge of insulation where insulation is not in contact with framing members or other materials at the edge of the insulation. Gaps occur when insulation length and width is too short for the cavity. Gaps in insulation are avoidable and are not permitted.
Hard Covers	Building materials, such as plywood or gypboard, which become part of the ceiling air barrier. Note: Hard covers shall be installed above areas where there is a drop ceiling. For example, a home with 10ft ceilings may have an entry closet with a ceiling lowered to 8ft. In this case, a hard cover is installed at the 10ft level above the entry closet. Hard covers become part of the ceiling air barrier and shall be air-tight.
Inset Stapling	A method of attaching faced batt or blanket insulation to wood framing. The flange of the insulation facing is pushed inside the face of the framing member and stapled as opposed to In windy areas installers often staple the flanges of faced batts to the sides of the stud in order to assure that the insulation remains in place until covered with drywall, particularly on the wall between the house and the garage where there isn't any exterior sheathing to help keep the insulation in place. The void created by the flange inset shall not extend more than two inches from the stud on each side.
Insulation Types--framed assemblies	There are four basic types of insulation, or insulation "systems", installed in residential buildings and their use varies based on the design and type of construction: 1. **Batt and Blanket**: Batt and blanket insulation is made of mineral fiber and mineral wool -- either processed fiberglass, rock or slag wool -- and is used to insulate below floors, above ceilings, below roofs, and within walls. 2. **Loose-fill**: Loose-fill insulation includes loose fibers or fiber pellets that are blown into building cavities or attics using special equipment. Loose-fill insulations typically are produced using mineral fiber, mineral wool, or cellulose. They are installed in walls, floors, attics and below roofs using a dry-pack process or a moist-spray technique, and may include a netting material. 3. **Rigid Board**: Rigid board insulation sheathing is made from fiberglass, expanded polystyrene (EPS), extruded polystyrene (XPS), polyisocyanurate, or polyurethane. This type of insulation is used for above roof decks, exterior walls, cathedral ceilings, basement walls, as perimeter insulation at concrete slab edges, and to insulate special framing situations such as window and door headers, and around metal seismic bracing. Rigid board insulation may also

	be integral to exterior siding materials. 4. **Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF)**: A two-part liquid foamed plastic (such as polyurethane or modified urethane) material formed by the reaction of an isocyanurate and a polyol that uses a blowing agent to develop a cellular structure when spray applied onto a substrate. SPF insulation is a two-component reactive system mixed at a spray gun or a single-component system that cures by exposure to humidity. The liquid is sprayed through a nozzle into wall, roof/ceiling, and floor cavities. SPF insulation can be formulated to have specific physical properties (i.e., density, compressive strength, fire resistance and R-value). There are two types of SPF insulation: a. *Low Density Open-Cell SPF (ocSPF) Insulation*: A spray applied polyurethane foam insulation having an open cellular structure resulting in an installed nominal density of 0.4 to 1.5 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). b. *Medium Density Closed-Cell SPF (ccSPF) Insulation*: A spray applied polyurethane foam insulation having a closed cellular structure resulting in an installed nominal density of greater than 1.5 to less than 2.5 pounds per cubic foot (pcf).
Insulation Types--non-framed assemblies	There are two basic types of insulation used and their use varies based on the design and type of construction: 1. **Structural Insulated Panel (SIP):** A composite building material consisting of an insulating layer of rigid polymer foam sandwiched between two layers of structural board. The board can be sheet metal, plywood, cement or oriented strand board (OSB) and the foam is either expanded polystyrene foam (EPS), extruded polystyrene foam (XPS) or polyurethane foam. SIPs combine several components of conventional building, such as studs and joists, insulation, vapor barrier and air barrier. They can be used for many different applications, such as exterior walls, roofs, floors, and foundation systems. 2. **Insulated Concrete Form (ICF):** A system of formwork for concrete that stays in place as permanent building insulation and is used for cast-in-place, reinforced above and below-grade concrete walls, floors, and roofs. ICFs are interlocking modular units that can be dry-stacked (without mortar) and filled with concrete as a single concrete masonry unit (CMU). ICFs lock together externally and have internal metal or plastic ties to hold the outer layer(s) of insulation to create a concrete form for the structural walls, roof/ceilings, or floors of a building. ICFs are manufactured from several materials including: expanded and extruded polystyrene foam, polyurethane foam, cement-bonded wood fiber, and cement-bonded polystyrene beads.
Minimally Expansive Foam Sealing Material	A single-component polyurethane foam system typically formulated in a handheld can or portable container to seal and fill construction gaps and crevasses, holes, and cracks without distorting adjacent framing. These materials are not used for insulation purposes, rather as agents for air sealing of gaps and crevasses that are too small to be insulated.
Net Free-Area	The net free-area of a vent cover is equal to the total vent opening less the interference to air flow caused by a screen or louver used for ventilation. Screened or louvered vent opening covers are typically marked by the manufacturer with the "net free-area." For example a 22.5 in. by 3.5 in. eave vent screen with a total area of 78.75 square inches may have a net free-area of only 45 square inches.
Voids & Air Spaces	An uninsulated space within an enclosed building assembly created where the assembly has been insulated by partial filling of the framed cavity. The partial fill results in an air space (void) between the insulation surface and the assembly's exterior or interior layers which form the assembly's air barrier. Voids occur when insulation depth is too shallow to provide the expected

	R-value and for the insulation to maintain contact with the assembly's air barrier.

RA3.5.~~2~~2.0 BATT AND BLANKET INSULATION

These procedures detail the installation and inspection protocols necessary to qualify for Quality Insulation Installation (QII) of batt and blanket insulation. These procedures must be field verified before the building construction permit is finalized in order to claim QII energy compliance.

Theses procedures are to be followed by the insulation installer and a qualified Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater must verify its conformance to meet the requirements of Sections 150.1(c)13, and 110.7(a) and (b) of the Standards.

RA3.5.2.0.1 Thermal Specification

This insulation type is manufactured in different widths, lengths, and thicknesses and is available with or without a facing. Faced batts and blanket insulation material are also available with or without an attachment flange. Specific product R-values are readily available from the manufacturer for the specific materials being installed and the R-value of the product is marked on the face of the product (faced or unfaced material). The installed insulation must meet the R-value stated on the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.2.0.2 Requirements for Walls, Roof/Ceilings and Floors

- Materials shall comply with, and be installed in conformance with, all applicable building codes for building. California Building Code (including, but not limited to, California Electric Code Section 719) and installed to meet all applicable fire codes.
- Materials shall meet California Quality Standards for Insulating Material, Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 4, Article 3, listed in the California Department of Consumer Affairs Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulating Materials.
- Materials shall comply with flame spread rating and smoke density requirements of Chapter 26 and Section 706 of the Title 24, Part 2: all installations with exposed facings must use fire retardant facings which have been tested and certified not to exceed a flame spread of 25 and a smoke development rating of 450. Insulation facings that do not touch a ceiling, wall, or floor surface, and faced batts on the undersides of roofs with an air space between the ceiling and facing are considered exposed applications.
- Materials shall be installed according to manufacturer specifications and instructions.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be correctly sized to fit snugly at the sides and ends.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be installed so that they will be in contact with the air barrier.
- Where necessary, batt and blanket insulation shall be cut to fit properly - there shall be no gaps, nor shall the insulation be doubled-over or compressed.
- When batt and blanket insulation are cut to fit a non-standard cavity, they shall be snuggly fitted to fill the cavity without excessive compression.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be cut to butt-fit around wiring and plumbing, or be split (delaminated) so that one layer can fit behind the wiring or plumbing, and one layer fit in front.
- For batts and blanket insulation that is taller than the trusses, full-width batts shall be used so that they expand to touch each other over the trusses.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- Required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained.
- Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the batt.
- Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.

- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.

RA3.5.2.0.3~~4~~ R-value Measurement Equipment

- The HERS raters shall verify the installed thickness of insulation in all assemblies and locations on walls, roof/ceilings, and floors, and to ensure that insulation levels and installation integrity meet the R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CFR-6R.

RA3.5.2.0.4 Certificates

- An Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R) signed by the insulation installer shall be provided that states the installation is consistent with the plans and specifications for which the building permit was issued. The certificate shall also state the installing company name, insulation company and manufacturer's name and material identification, and the installed R-value. The insulation installer shall also complete the applicable sections of the Certificate of Installation form and attach a product specification or data sheet for every insulation material used.

RA3.5.2.0.5 Certificates and Availability

- The Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R), with insulation material labels or specification/data sheets attached, signed by the insulation installer, shall be available on the building site for each of the HERS rater's verification inspections. Note: The HERS rater cannot verify compliance credit without these completed forms.

RA3.5.2.1 Wall Insulation

- Wall stud cavities shall be caulked or foamed to provide a substantially air-tight envelope to the outdoors, attic, garage and crawl space. All plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top and bottom plates and electrical boxes that penetrate the sheathing shall be sealed. All gaps in the air barrier shall be caulked, taped, or sealed with minimally expansive foam.
- Bottom plates of framed and non-framed assemblies shall be sealed to the ground subfloor or slab, and above ground subfloor.
- Insulation shall uniformly fill the cavity side-to-side, top-to-bottom, and front-to-back.
- The batt shall be friction fitted into the cavity unless another support method is used.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be installed to fill the cavity and be in contact with the sheathing on the back and the wallboard on the front - no gaps or voids.
- Batts with flanges that are inset stapled to the side of the stud must be flush with the face of the cavity (or protrude beyond) except for the portion that is less than two inches from the edge of the stud.
- Non-standard-width cavities shall be filled with insulation fitted into the space without excessive compression.
- Batt insulation shall be cut to butt-fit around wiring and plumbing, or be split (delaminated) so that one layer can fit behind the wiring or plumbing, and one layer fit in front.

RA3.5.2.1.1 Narrow-Framed Cavities

- Non-standard width cavities shall be filled with insulation to snuggly fit into the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing material.
- Narrow spaces less than 1 inch in width at windows and door jambs, shall be filled with insulation snuggly fitted into the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing.
- Narrow spaces less than 2 inches in width, such as between studs at building corners, and at the intersection of interior partition walls to exterior walls, shall be filled with insulation snuggly fitted in the space, or minimally with expansive foam sealing.

RA3.5.2.1.2 Special Situations--Installation Prior to Exterior Sheathing or Lath

- Hard to access wall stud cavities, such as corner channels, wall intersections, and behind tub/shower enclosures shall be insulated to the proper R-value. In most cases this can only be completed prior to the installation of the tub/shower enclosure, the exterior sheathing, or the exterior stucco lath.
- An air barrier shall be installed on the inside of the exterior wall(s) directly adjacent to the tub/shower enclosure.

RA3.5.2.1.3 Special Situations--Obstructions

- Insulation shall be cut to fit around wiring and plumbing without compression.
- Insulation shall be placed between the sheathing and the rear of electrical boxes and phone boxes.
- In cold climates, where water pipes may freeze (Climate Zones 14 and 16) pipes shall have at least 2/3 of the insulation between the water pipe and the outside surface of the exterior wall. If the pipe is near the exterior finish assembly layers, as much insulation as possible shall be placed between the pipe and the outside (without excessive compression), and no insulation shall be placed between the pipe and the interior assembly material.

RA3.5.2.1.4 Special Situations--Rim Joists

- All rim-joists shall be insulated to the same R-Value as the adjacent walls.
- The insulation shall be installed without gaps, voids, or compression.

RA3.5.2.1.5 Special Situations--Kneewalls, Skylight Shafts, and Gable Ends

- Framing for kneewalls, skylight shafts and gable ends that separate conditioned from unconditioned space shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.
- The insulation shall be installed without gaps and with minimal compression.
- For steel-framed kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends, external surfaces of steel studs shall be covered with batts or blankets, or rigid board insulation unless otherwise specified on the Certificate of Compliance using correct U-factors from Joint Appendix JA4, Table 4.3.4 (or U-factors approved by the Commission Executive Director).
- The backside of insulation exposed to the unconditioned attic space shall be completely covered with rigid board insulation or an air barrier.
- The house side of the insulation shall be in contact with the drywall or other wall finish.
- The insulation shall be supported so that it will not fall down by either friction fitting to the framing, inset or face stapling of flanges, or using other support such as netting.
- Insulation for all kneewall and skylight shafts shall be completely enclosed by vertical and horizontal framing, including horizontal plates at top and bottom of the insulation.
- In unvented attics, where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.

RA3.5.2.1~~.~~.6 Special Situations--HVAC/Plumbing Closet

- Walls of interior closets for HVAC and/or water heating equipment, which require combustion air venting, shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in compliance documentation.

RA3.5.2.1.7 Special Situations--Double Walls and Framed Bump-Outs

- Insulation shall fill the entire cavity; or, an additional air barrier shall be installed inside the double wall or bump-out and in contact with the insulation so that the insulation fills the cavity formed with the additional air barrier.
- Entire double walls and framed bump-outs shall be air tight.

RA3.5.2.1.8 Special Situations--Structural Bracing, Tie-downs, Steel Structural Framing

- Framing and bracing used for structural purposes shall be identified on plan documents with diagrams and/or design drawings.
- Insulation shall be installed in a manner that restricts thermal bridging through the structural framing assembly.
- Insulation shall be applied to fully enclose and/or adhere to all sides and ends of structural assembly framing.
- The structural portions of assemblies shall be air-tight.

RA3.5.2.1.9 Special Situations--Window and Door Headers

- All window and door headers shall be insulated to a minimum of R-2 between the exterior face of the header and inside surface of the finish wall material.

RA3.5.2.2 Roof/Ceilings

- Batt and blanket insulation shall be correctly sized to fit snugly at the sides and ends.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be installed to be in contact with the air barrier.
- Where necessary, batt and blanket insulation shall be cut to fit properly - there shall be no gaps, nor shall the insulation be doubled-over or compressed.
- When batt and blanket insulation are cut to fit a non-standard cavity, they shall be snuggly fitted to fill the cavity without compression.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be cut to butt-fit around wiring and plumbing, or be split (delaminated) so that one layer can fit behind the wiring or plumbing, and one layer fit in front.
- Batt and blanket insulation that are thicker than truss depth, shall be installed so that the insulation expands to touch adjoining cavity over each truss member.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- Baffles shall be placed at eaves or soffit vents of vented attics to keep insulation from blocking eave ventilation and prevent air movement under the insulation. The required net free-ventilation shall be maintained.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.
- Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. Fixtures that are not rated for insulation cover (IC), and air-tight, shall be replaced.

RA3.5.2.2.1 Special Situations--Enclosed Rafter Ceilings

- An air space shall be maintained between the insulation and roof sheathing per California Building Code, Sections 1203.2 and R805.2, or as specified by the local building department.
- Facings and insulation shall be kept away from combustion appliance flues in accordance with flue manufacturers' installation instructions or labels on the flue.
- Insulation installed in unvented rafter ceilings or to the underside of unvented roofs with an attic below shall have an R-value conforming to compliance documentation and the air barrier shall be uniform across the transition of roof to wall. The insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier.

RA3.5.2.2.2 Special Situations--Attics and Cathedral Ceilings

- In unvented attics, where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, all gable ends shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in the compliance documentation.
- In unvented attics where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, and fuel burning appliances are present (i.e., gas furnace, water heater), the HERS rater shall verify the appliance manufacturer's allowance for the equipment's use in unvented applications.

RA3.5.2.2.3~~2~~ *Special Situations*--HVAC Platform

- Batt and blanket insulation shall be placed below any platform or cat-walk for HVAC equipment installation and access.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be installed so that they will be in contact with the air barrier.

RA3.5.2.2.4 Special Situations--Attic Access

- Permanently attach rigid board insulation or batt or blanket insulation with the appropriate R-value to the access door using adhesive or mechanical fastener. The bottom of the attic access shall be gasketed to prevent air leakage of conditioned air to the unconditioned attic.

RA3.5.2.3 Raised Floors

- Batt and blanket insulation shall be correctly sized to fit snugly at the sides and ends.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be cut to fit properly without gaps. Insulation shall not be doubled-over ~~-~~or compressed.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier - usually the subfloor.

RA3.5.2.3.1 Homes with Floors Over Garage~~s~~

- Batt and blanket insulation shall be correctly sized to fit snugly at the sides and ends, but not be so large as to buckle.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be cut to fit properly without gaps. Insulation shall not be doubled-over or compressed.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier - usually the subfloor.
- On floors that are over garages, or where there is an air space between the insulation and the subfloor, the rim joist shall be insulated.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be cut to butt-fit around wiring and plumbing, or be split (delaminated) so that one layer can fit behind the wiring or plumbing, and one layer fit in front.
- Faced batts or blankets shall be placed toward the living space and be in contact with the underside of the floor sheathing. Continuous support shall be provided to keep the facing in contact with the floor sheathing. The insulation shall be properly supported by stapling of flanges, netting or other method approved by the manufacturer for the product.
- Batt and blanket insulation shall be properly supported to avoid gaps, voids, and compression.

RA3.5.2.3.2 Homes with Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The floor over the garage shall be insulated with batt or blanket insulation against the subfloor of the conditioned space. The garage and the adjacent conditioned space (house) shall be insulated up to the subfloor. All rim and band joists adjoining conditioned space shall be air tight and insulated.

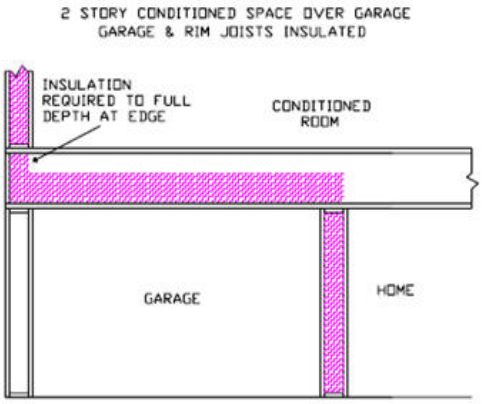


FIGURE 3

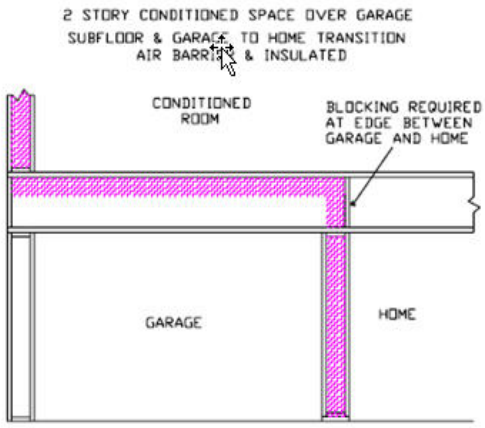


FIGURE 4

RA3.5.2.3.3 Homes with No Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The band joist where the garage transitions to an attic above conditioned space shall have an air barrier installed in contact with the edge of the attic insulation.

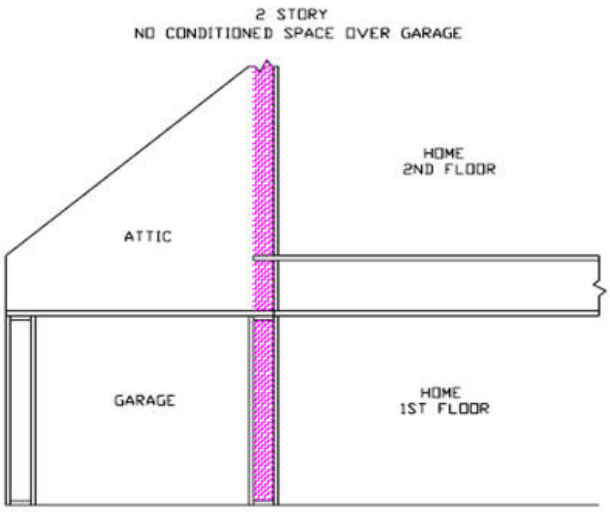


FIGURE 1

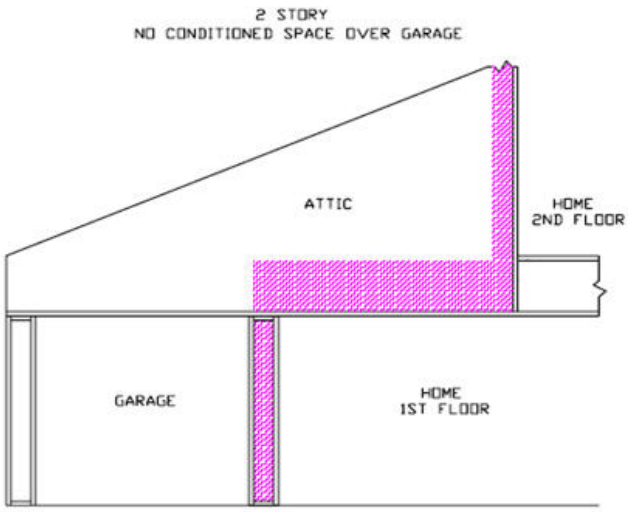


FIGURE 2

RA3.5.3.0 LOOSE FILL INSULATION

These procedures detail the installation and inspection protocols necessary to qualify for Quality Insulation Installation (QII) of loose-fill insulation. These procedures must be field verified before the building construction permit is finalized in order to claim QII energy compliance.

These procedures are to be followed by the insulation installer and a qualified Home Energy System (HERS) rater must verify conformance to meet the requirements of Sections 150.1(c)13 and 110.7(a) and (b) of the Standards.

RA3.5~~4~~.3.0.1 Thermal Specification

This insulation type is manufactured to be blown or sprayed into framed cavity walls, floors, and ceilings. It is installed with or without a net depending on the loose-fill type or in special installations where netting is required, such as below a roof deck or under floors. Its overall R-value is dependent on the installed density and installed thickness. Specific product R-values are readily available from the manufacturer for the specific materials being installed. R-value and coverage chart of the product is typically marked on the bag which the insulation was drawn from and from the manufacturer's product data sheet or product specification information. The installed insulation must meet the R-value stated on the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.3.0.2 Requirements for Walls, Roof/Ceilings and Floors

- Materials shall comply with, and be installed in conformance with, all applicable building codes for building. California Building Code (including, but not limited to, California Electric Code Section 719) and installed to meet all applicable fire codes.
- Materials shall meet California Quality Standards for Insulating Material, Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 4, Article 3, listed in the California Department of Consumer Affairs Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulating Materials.
- Materials shall comply with flame spread rating and smoke density requirements of Chapter 26 and Section 706 of the Title 24, Part 2: all installations with exposed facings must use fire retardant facings which have been tested and certified not to exceed a flame spread of 25 and a smoke development rating of 450. Insulation facings that do not touch a ceiling, wall, or floor surface, and faced batts on the undersides of roofs with an air space between the ceiling and facing are considered exposed applications.
- Materials shall be installed according to manufacturer specifications and instructions.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- Required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained.
- Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the batt.
- Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.
- Loose-fill insulation shall be must completely fill the framed cavity.
- Loose-fill insulation shall be installed so that they will be in contact with the air barrier.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.

- Required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained.
- Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the batt.
- Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.

RA3.5.3.0.3~~4~~ R-value Measurement Equipment

- The HERS rater shall measure the installed thickness and density of insulation in at least 6 random locations on walls, roof/ceilings and floors (i.e., 6 measurements per opaque surface type: wall, roof/ceiling or floor) to ensure minimum thickness levels and the installed density meets the R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R. For walls, measurement areas shall include low and high areas of the insulated assembly and the HERS rater shall verify density measurements are consistent with the manufacturer's coverage chart.

RA3.5.3.0.4 Certificates

- An Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R) signed by the insulation installer shall be provided that states the installation is consistent with the plans and specifications for which the building permit was issued. The certificate shall also state the installing company name, insulation manufacturer's name and material identification, the installed R-value. The insulation installer shall complete the applicable sections of the Certificate of Installation form and attach a bag label or a manufacturer's coverage chart for every different type of loose-fill insulation material used.
- For loose-fill insulation, compliance information shall include the minimum installed weight-per-square-foot (or the minimum weight per cubic foot) consistent with the manufacturer's labeled installed-design-density for the desired R-value, and the number of inches required to achieve the desired R-Value.

RA3.5.3.0.5 Certificates and Availability

- The Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R), with insulation material bag labels or coverage charts attached, signed by the insulation installer, shall be available on the building site for each of the HERS rater's verification inspections. Note: The HERS rater cannot verify compliance credit without these completed forms.

RA3.5.3.1~~4~~ Wall Insulation

- Wall stud cavities shall be caulked or foamed to provide a substantially air-tight envelope to the outdoors, attic, garage and crawl space. Special attention shall be paid to plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top plates, electrical boxes that penetrate the sheathing, and the sheathing seal to the bottom plate. All gaps in the air barrier shall be caulked, or sealed with expansive or minimally expansive foam.
- Bottom plates of framed and non-framed assemblies shall be sealed to the ground subfloor or slab, and above ground subfloor.
- Insulation shall uniformly fill the cavity side-to-side, top-to-bottom, and front-to-back.
- Loose fill insulation shall be installed to fill the cavity and be in contact with the sheathing on the back and the wallboard on the front - no gaps or voids.
- Loose fill wall insulation shall be installed to fit around wiring, plumbing, and other obstructions.
- Non-standard-width cavities shall be filled with insulation fitted into the space without excessive compression.
- The installer shall certify on the Certificate of Installation forms that the manufacturer's minimum weight-per-square-foot requirement has been met.

RA3.5.3.1.1 Narrow-Framed Cavities

- Non-standard width cavities shall be filled with insulation to snuggly fit into the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing material.
- Narrow spaces less than 1 inch in width at windows and door jambs, shall be filled with insulation snuggly fitted into the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing.
- Narrow spaces less than 2 inches in width, such as between studs at building corners, and at the intersection of interior partition walls to exterior walls, shall be filled with insulation snuggly fitted in the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing.

RA3.5.3.1.2 Special Situations--Installation Prior to Exterior Sheathing or Lath

- Hard to access wall stud cavities, such as; corner channels, wall intersections, and behind tub/shower enclosures shall be insulated to the proper R-value. In most cases this can only be completed prior to the installation of the tub/shower enclosure, the exterior sheathing, or the exterior stucco lath.
- An air barrier shall be installed on the inside of the exterior wall(s) directly adjacent to the tub/shower enclosure.

RA3.5.3.1.3 Special Situations--Obstructions

- Insulation shall completely fill around wiring and plumbing without compression.
- Insulation shall fill between the sheathing and the rear of electrical boxes and phone boxes.
- In cold climates, where water pipes may freeze (Climate Zones 14 and 16) pipes shall have at least 2/3 of the insulation between the water pipe and the outside surface of the exterior wall. If the pipe is near the exterior finish assembly layers, as much insulation as possible shall be placed between the pipe and the outside (without excessive compression), and no insulation shall be placed between the pipe and the interior assembly material.

RA3.5.3.1.4 Special Situations--Rim Joists

- All rim-joists shall be insulated to the same R-value as the adjacent walls.
- The insulation shall be installed without gaps, voids, or excessive compression.

RA3.5.3.1.5 Special Situations--Kneewalls, Skylight Shafts, and Gable Ends

- Framing for kneewalls, skylight shafts and gable ends that separate conditioned from unconditioned space shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.
- The insulation shall be installed without gaps and with minimal compression.
- For steel-framed kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends, external surfaces of steel studs shall be covered with batts or blankets, or rigid board insulation unless otherwise specified on the Certificate of Compliance using correct U-factors from Joint Appendix JA4, Table 4.3.4 (or U-factors approved by the Commission Executive Director).
- The backside of insulation exposed to the unconditioned attic space shall be completely covered with rigid board insulation or an air barrier.
- The house side of the insulation shall be in contact with the drywall or other wall finish.
- The insulation shall be supported so that it will not fall down by using support such as netting.
- Insulation for all kneewall and skylight shafts shall be completely enclosed by vertical and horizontal framing, including horizontal plates at top and bottom of the insulation.
- In unvented attics, where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.

RA3.5.3.1.6 Special Situations--HVAC/Plumbing Closet

- Walls of interior closets for HVAC and/or water heating equipment, which require combustion air venting, shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in compliance documentation.

RA3.5.3.1.7 Special Situations--Double Walls and Framed Bump-Outs

- Insulation shall fill the entire cavity; or, an additional air barrier shall be installed inside the double wall or bump-out and in contact with the insulation so that the insulation fills the cavity formed with the additional air barrier.
- Entire double walls and framed bump-outs shall be air tight.

RA3.5.3.1.8 Special Situations--Structural Bracing, Tie-downs, Steel Structural Framing

- Framing and bracing used for structural purposes shall be identified on plan documents with diagrams and/or design drawings.
- Insulation shall be installed in a manner that restricts thermal bridging through the structural framing assembly.
- Insulation shall be applied to fully enclose and/or adhere to all sides and ends of structural assembly framing.
- The structural portions of assemblies shall be air-tight.

RA3.5.3.1.9 Special Situations--Window and Door Headers

- All window and door headers shall be insulated to a minimum of R-2 between the exterior face of the header and inside surface of the finish wall material.

RA3.5.3.2 Roof/Ceilings

- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed or the entire drop area shall be filled with loose-fill insulation level with the rest of the attic.
- Baffles shall be placed at eaves or soffit vents of vented attics to keep insulation from blocking eave ventilation and prevent air movement under the insulation. The required net free-ventilation shall be maintained.
- Attic rulers appropriate to the material shall be installed and evenly distributed throughout the attic to verify depth: one ruler for every 250 square feet and clearly readable from the attic access. Attic rulers shall be scaled to read inches of insulation and the R-value installed.
- Insulation shall be applied underneath and on both sides of obstructions such as cross-bracing and wiring.
- Insulation shall be applied all the way to the outer edge of the wall top plate.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.
- Insulation shall cover recessed lighting fixtures. Fixtures that are not rated for insulation cover (IC), and air tight, shall be replaced.
- Insulation shall be kept away from combustion appliance flues in accordance with flue manufacturer's installation instructions or labels on the flue.
- Insulation shall be blown to a uniform thickness throughout the attic with all areas meeting or exceeding the insulation manufacturer's minimum requirements for depth and weight-per-square-foot.
- The installer shall certify on the Certificate of Installation forms that the manufacturer's minimum weight-per-square-foot requirement has been met.

- The HERS rater shall verify that the manufacturer's minimum weight-per-square-foot requirement has been met for attics insulated with loose-fill insulation. Verification shall be determined using the methods of the Insulation Contractor's Association of America (ICAA) Technical Bulletin #17 except that only one sample shall be taken in the area that appears to have the least amount of insulation. The rater shall record the weight-per-square-foot of the sample on the Certificate of Verification (CF-6R).
- The HERS rater shall verify that the manufacturer's minimum insulation thickness has been installed. For cellulose insulation, this verification shall take into account the time that has elapsed since the insulation was installed. At the time of installation, the insulation shall be greater than or equal to the manufacturer's minimum initial insulation thickness. If the HERS rater does not verify the insulation thickness at the time of installation, and if the insulation has been in place less than seven days, the insulation thickness shall be greater than the manufacturer's minimum required thickness to achieve the given R-value at the time of installation, less 1/2 inch to account for settling. If the insulation has been in place for seven days or more, the insulation thickness shall be greater than or equal to the manufacturer's minimum required settled thickness to achieve the given R-value.

RA3.5.3.2.1 Special Situations--Enclosed Rafter Ceilings

- An air space shall be maintained between the insulation and roof sheathing per California Building Code Sections 1203.2 and R805.2, or as specified by the local building department.
- Insulation shall be kept away from combustion appliance flues in accordance with flue manufacturers' installation instructions or labels on the flue.
- Insulation installed in unvented rafter ceilings or to the underside of unvented roofs with an attic below shall have an R-value conforming to compliance documentation and the air barrier shall be uniform across the transition of roof to wall. The insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier.

RA3.5.2.2.2 Special Situations--Attics and Cathedral Ceilings

- In unvented attics, where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, all gable ends shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in the compliance documentation.
- In unvented attics where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, and fuel burning appliances are present (i.e., gas furnace, water heater), the HERS rater shall verify the appliance manufacturer's allowance for the equipment's use in unvented applications.

RA3.5.3.2.3 Special Situations--HVAC Platform

- Loose-fill insulation shall be placed below any platform or cat-walk for HVAC equipment installation and access.
- Loose-fill insulation shall be installed so that it will be in contact with the air barrier.

RA3.5.3.2.4 Special Situations--Attic Access

- Permanently attach rigid board insulation or batt or blanket insulation with the appropriate R-value to the access door using adhesive or mechanical fastener. The bottom of the attic access shall be gasketed to prevent air leakage of conditioned air to the unconditioned attic.

RA3.5.3.3 Raised Floors

- Loose-fill insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier - usually the subfloor.
- Loose-fill insulation shall completely fill around wiring and plumbing.
- Loose-fill insulation shall be properly supported where necessary to avoid sagging, gaps, voids, and compression.~~and~~

RA3.5.3.3.1 Homes with Floors Over Garage~~s~~

- Loose-fill insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier - usually the subfloor.
- On floors that are over garages, or where there is an air space between the insulation and the subfloor, the rim joist shall be insulated.

- Loose-fill insulation shall completely fill around wiring and plumbing.
- Loose-fill insulation shall be properly supported to avoid sagging, gaps, voids, and compression.

RA3.5.3.3.2 Homes with Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The floor over the garage shall be insulated with fully supported loose-fill insulation against the subfloor of the conditioned space. The garage and the adjacent conditioned space (house) shall be insulated up to the subfloor. All rim and band joists adjoining conditioned space shall be air tight and insulated.

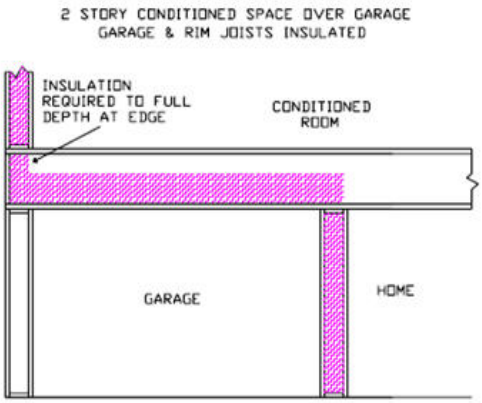


FIGURE 3

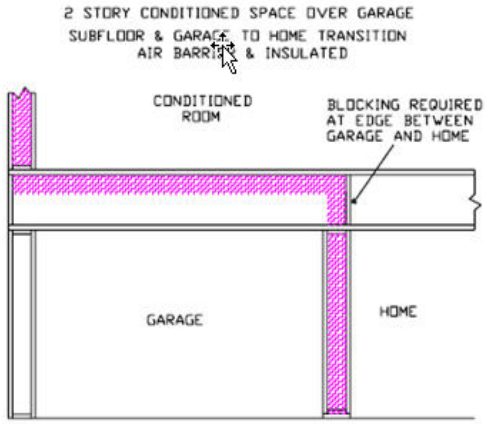


FIGURE 4

RA3.5.3.3.3 Homes with No Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The band joist where the garage transitions to an attic above conditioned space shall have an air barrier installed in contact with the edge of the attic insulation.

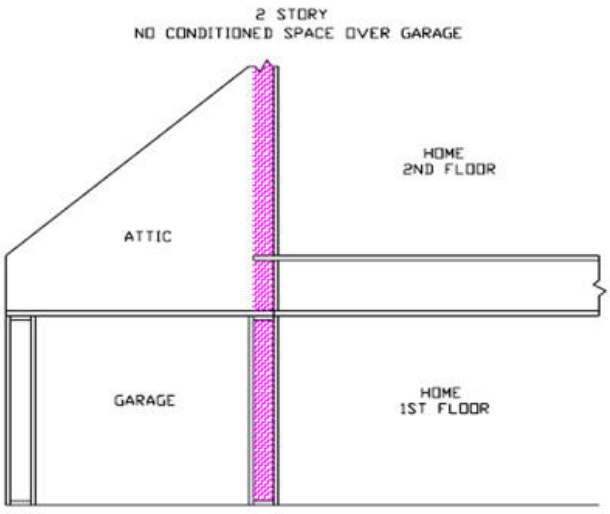


FIGURE 1

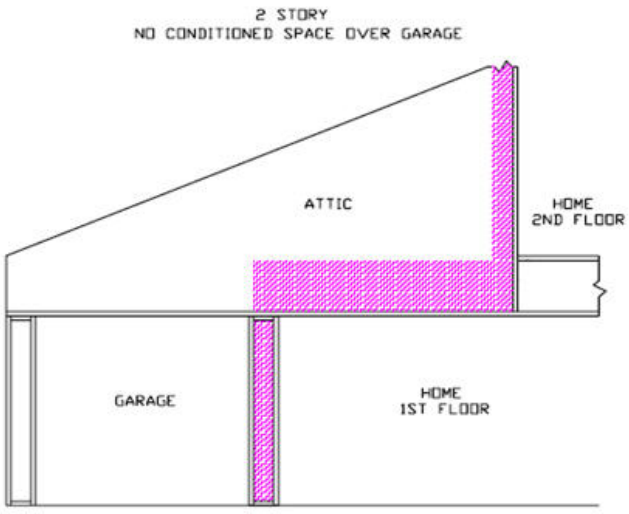


FIGURE 2

RA3.5.4 RIGID BOARD INSULATION

These procedures detail the installation and inspection protocols necessary to qualify for Quality Insulation Installation (QII) of rigid board insulation sheathing material. These procedures must be field verified before the building construction permit is finalized in order to claim QII energy compliance.

These procedures are to be followed by the insulation installer and a qualified Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater must verify its conformance for meeting the requirements of Sections 150.1(c)13 and 110.7(a) and (b) of the Standards.

RA3.5~~.~~.4.0.1 Thermal Specification

This insulation type is manufactured of different materials and is in sheet or board form. Rigid board insulation materials are typically used on the exterior side of framed wall assemblies and over the top of exterior roof decks. These products also may be used for special situations in rafter spaces of cathedral ceilings, floors, at floor rim joists, and within or on the outside of window and door headers. This insulation type may also be integral to exterior siding materials. Rigid board insulation material most often is used in conjunction with other insulation materials installed within the framed cavity. The R-value is dependent on the type of material and its thickness. Specific product R-values are readily available from the manufacturer for the specific materials being installed. R-value of the product is typically marked on the product. The installed insulation must meet the R-value stated on the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.4.0.2 Requirements for Walls, Ceilings and Floors

- Materials shall comply with, and be installed in conformance with, all applicable building codes for building. California Building Code (including, but not limited to, California Electric Code Section 719) and installed to meet all applicable fire codes.
- Materials shall meet California Quality Standards for Insulating Material, Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 4, Article 3, listed in the California Department of Consumer Affairs Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulating Materials.
- Materials shall comply with flame spread rating and smoke density requirements of Chapter 26 and Section 706 of the Title 24, Part 2: all installations with exposed facings must use fire retardant facings which have been tested and certified not to exceed a flame spread of 25 and a smoke development rating of 450. Insulation facings that do not touch a ceiling, wall, or floor surface, and faced batts on the undersides of roofs with an air space between the ceiling and facing are considered exposed applications.
- Materials shall be installed according to manufacturer specifications and instructions.
- ~~0.~~Rigid board insulation shall be attached according to the manufacturer's specifications.
- Rigid board insulation may be used as the air barrier provided it has been tested to conform to the air barrier performance conditions of the Standards.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- Required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained.
- Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the ceiling insulation.
- Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.

RA3.5.4.0.3~~4~~ R-value Measurement Equipment

- The HERS raters shall verify the installed thickness of insulation in all assemblies and locations on walls, roof/ceilings, and floors, and to ensure that insulation levels and installation integrity meet the R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.

RA3.5.4.0.4 Certificates

- An Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R) signed by the insulation installer shall be provided that states the installation is consistent with the plans and specifications for which the building permit was issued. The certificate shall also state the installing company name, insulation manufacturer's name and material identification, and the installed R-value. The insulation installer shall also complete the applicable sections of the Certificate of Installation form and attach a product specification or data sheet for every insulation material used.

RA3.5.4.0.5 Certificates and Availability

The Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R), with insulation material labels or specification/data sheets attached, signed by the insulation installer, shall be available on the building site for each of the HERS rater's verification inspections. Note: The HERS rater cannot verify compliance credit without these completed forms.

RA3.5.4.1.~~4~~ Wall Insulation

- Wall stud cavities shall be caulked or foamed to provide a substantially air-tight envelope to the outdoors, attic, garage and crawl space. All plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top and bottom plates and electrical boxes that penetrate the sheathing shall be sealed. All gaps in the air barrier shall be caulked, or sealed with minimally expansive foam.
- Bottom plates of framed and non-framed assemblies shall be sealed to the ground subfloor or slab, and above ground subfloor.
- Installation shall uniformly fit across the plane of the wall and taping and/or caulking of all joints and seams of the insulation shall be maintained to be considered as the air barrier.

RA3.5.4.1.1 Narrow-Framed Cavities

- Non-standard with cavities shall be filled with insulation to snuggly fit into the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing material.
- Narrow spaces less than 1 inch in width at windows and door jambs, shall be filled with insulation snuggly fitted into the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing material.
- Narrow spaces less than 2 inches in width, such as between studs at building corners, and at the intersection of interior partition walls to exterior walls, shall be filled with insulation snuggly fitted in the space, or with minimally expansive foam sealing.

RA3.5.4.1.2 Special Situations--Installation Prior to Exterior Sheathing or Lath

- Hard to access wall stud cavities, such as corner channels, wall intersections, and behind tub/shower enclosures shall be insulated to the proper R-value. In most cases this can only be completed prior to the installation of the tub/shower enclosure, the exterior sheathing, or the exterior stucco lath.
- An air barrier shall be installed on the inside of the exterior wall(s) directly adjacent to the tub/shower enclosure.

RA3.5.4.1.3 Special Situations--Obstructions

- Penetrations and obstructions to the insulation shall be completely caulked and sealed.
- Insulation shall fill between the sheathing and the rear of electrical boxes and phone boxes.

RA3.5.4.1.4 Special Situations--Rim Joists

- All rim-joists shall be insulated to the same R-value as the adjacent walls.

- The insulation shall be installed without gaps and voids.

RA3.5.4.1.5 Special Situations--Kneewalls, Skylight Shafts and Gable Ends

- Framing for kneewalls, skylight shafts and gable ends that separate conditioned from unconditioned space shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.
- For steel-framed kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends, external surfaces of steel studs shall be covered with batts or blankets, or rigid board insulation unless otherwise specified on the Certificate of Compliance using correct U-factors from Joint Appendix JA4, Table 4.3.4 (or U-factors approved by the Commission Executive Director).
- The backside of air permeable insulation exposed to the unconditioned attic space shall be completely covered with rigid board insulation or an air barrier.

RA3.5.4.1.6 Special Situations--HVAC/Plumbing Closet

- Walls of interior closets for HVAC and/or water heating equipment, which require combustion air venting, shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in compliance documentation.

RA3.5.4.1.7 Special Situations--Double Walls and Framed Bump-Outs

- Insulation shall fill the entire cavity; or, an additional air barrier shall be installed inside the double wall or bump-out and in contact with the insulation so that the insulation fills the cavity formed with the additional air barrier.
- Entire double walls and framed bump-outs shall be air tight.

RA3.5.4.1.8 Special Situations--Structural Bracing, Tie-downs, Steel Structural Framing

- Framing and bracing used for structural purposes shall be identified on plan documents with diagrams and/or design drawings.
- Insulation shall be installed in a manner that restricts thermal bridging through the structural framing assembly.
- Insulation shall be applied to fully enclose and/or adhere to all sides and ends of structural assembly framing.
- The structural portions of assemblies shall be air-tight.

RA3.5.4.1.9 Special Situations--Window and Door Headers

- All window and door headers shall be insulated to a minimum of R-2 between the exterior face of the header and inside surface of the finish wall material.

RA3.5.4.2 Roof/Ceilings

- Baffles shall be placed at eaves or soffit vents of vented attics to keep insulation from blocking eave ventilation and prevent air movement under the insulation. The required net free-ventilation shall be maintained.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- Rigid board insulation installed above the roof deck shall be applied to the outer edge of the plane of the wall top plate.

RA3.5.4.2.1 Special Situations--Enclosed Rafter Ceilings

- An air space shall be maintained between the insulation and roof sheathing per California Building Code Section 1203.2 and R805.2, or as specified by the local building department.

- Insulation installed in unvented rafter ceilings or to the underside of unvented roofs with an attic below shall have an R-value conforming to compliance documentation and the air barrier shall be uniform across the transition of roof to wall. The insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier.

RA3.5.4.2.2 Special Situations--Attics and Cathedral Ceilings

- In unvented attics, where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, all gable ends shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in the compliance documentation.
- In unvented attics where insulation is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, and fuel burning appliances are present (i.e., gas furnace, water heater), the HERS rater shall verify the appliance manufacturer's allowance for the equipment's use in unvented applications.

RA3.5.4.2.3 Special Situations--HVAC Platform

- Insulation shall be placed below any platform or cat-walk for HVAC equipment installation and access.

RA3.5.4.2.4 Special Situations--Attic Access

- Permanently attach rigid board insulation or batt or blanket insulation with the appropriate R-value to the access door using adhesive or mechanical fastener. The bottom of the attic access shall be gasketed to prevent air leakage of conditioned air to the unconditioned attic.

RA3.5.4.3 Raised Floors

- Rigid board insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier - usually the subfloor.

RA3.5.4.3.1 Homes with Floors Over Garage~~s~~

- Rigid board insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier - usually the subfloor.
- On floors that are over garages, or where there is an air space between the insulation and the subfloor, the rim joist shall be insulated.

RA3.5.4.3.2 Homes with Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The floor over the garage shall be fully insulated with fully supported rigid board insulation against the subfloor of the conditioned space. The garage and the adjacent conditioned space (house) shall be insulated up to the subfloor. All rim and band joists adjoining conditioned space shall be air tight and insulated.

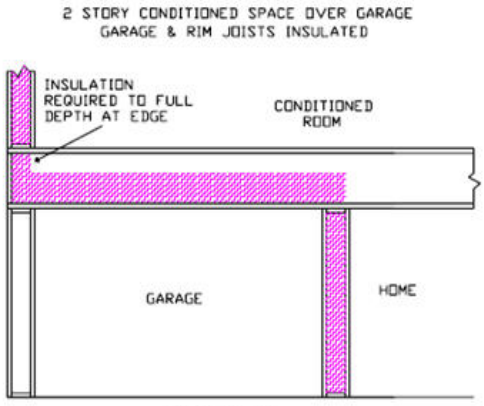


FIGURE 3

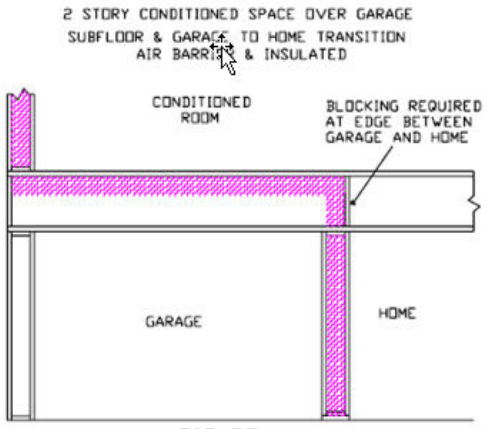


FIGURE 4

RA3.5.4.3.3 Homes with No Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The band joist where the garage transitions to an attic above conditioned space shall have an air barrier installed in contact with the edge of the attic insulation.

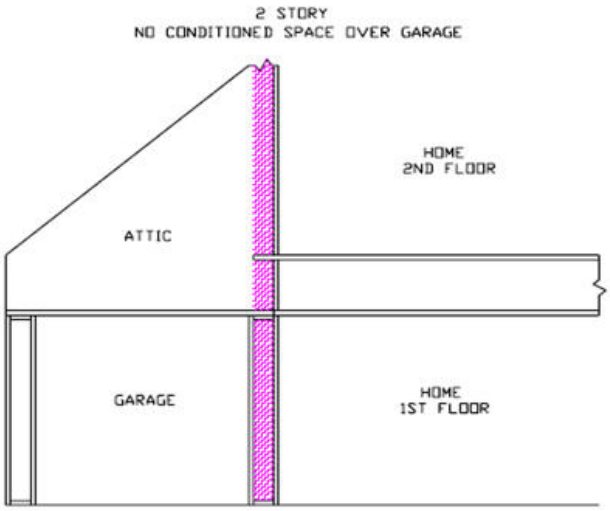


FIGURE 1

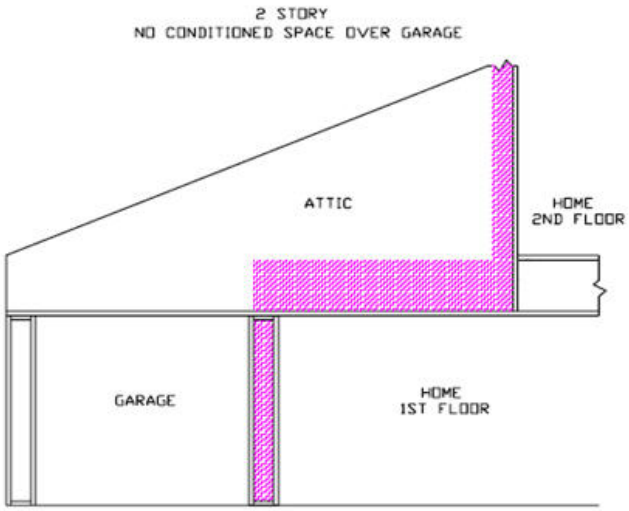


FIGURE 2

RA3.5.5 SPRAY POLYURETHANE FOAM INSULATION

These procedures detail the installation and inspection protocols necessary to qualify for Quality Insulation Installation (QII) of spray polyurethane foam (SPF) insulation. These procedures must be field verified before the building construction permit is finalized in order to claim the QII energy compliance.

These procedures are to be followed by the insulation installer and a qualified Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater must verify its conformance for meeting the requirements of Sections 150.1(c)13 and 110.7(a) and (b) of the Standards.

These procedures apply to two types of SPF used as building insulation: medium-density closed cell SPF (ccSPF) and low-density open cell SPF (ocSPF). Most often, the same procedures will apply to both ccSPF and ocSPF. However, in some construction situations the procedures will be different.

NOTE:

SPF insulation shall be field verified using these procedures whenever R-values other than the default R-value per inch are used for compliance (see *"R-value"* in sections RA3.5.5.0.1(a) and RA3.5.5.0.1(b) below).

RA3.5.5.0.1 Thermal Specification

RA3.5.5.0.1a ccSPF

A spray applied polyurethane foam insulation having a closed cellular structure resulting in an installed nominal density of 1.5 to less than 2.5 pounds per cubic foot (pcf).

R-value: The total R-value shall be calculated based on the nominal required thickness of the insulation multiplied by a thermal resistivity of 5.8 per inch. Alternatively, the total R-value may be calculated based on the thickness of insulation multiplied by the "tested R-value per inch" as listed in the Table of R-values or R-value Chart from the manufacturer's current ICC Evaluation Service Report (ESR) that shows compliance with *Acceptance Criteria for Spray-Applied Foam Plastic Insulation--AC377*.

Based on this calculation, the overall assembly U-factor shall be determined by selecting the assembly type, framing configuration, and cavity insulation from the appropriate Reference Joint Appendix JA4 table. The R-value of ccSPF insulation shall meet or exceed the installed thickness specified in Table 1 below.

The R-value of the installed insulation shall be based on the verified thickness at an R-value of 5.8 per inch unless an ESR is provided with compliance documentation that verifies use of other values. Approved compliance software shall make appropriate adjustments to account for the R-value and U-factor effects of the ccSPF assembly.

Nominal Thickness: ccSPF sprayed into framed cavities or on flat surfaces will expand with variable thicknesses, visibly appearing as undulations on the surface of the insulation. The average thickness of the foam insulation must meet or exceed the required R-value. Depressions in the foam insulation's surface shall not be greater than 1/2-inch of the required thickness at any given point of the surface area being insulated.

Filling of Framed Assemblies: ccSPF insulation is not required to fill the cavities of framed assemblies provided the installed thickness of insulation conforms to compliance documentation and that the bottom and top plates of vertical framing and both ends of horizontal framing, including band and rim joists, are sprayed to completely fill the cavity adjacent to and in contact with the framing to a distance of 2.0 inches away from the framing for ocSPF insulation, or filled to the thickness meeting ASTM testing as an air barrier.

Air Barrier: ccSPF installed as an air barrier shall be a minimum of 2.0 inches in thickness; alternatively, ccSPF insulation shall be installed at a thickness that meets an air permeance no greater than 0.02 L/s-m^2 at 75 Pa pressure differential when tested in accordance to ASTM E2178 or ASTM E283.

RA3.5.5.0.1b ocSPF

A spray applied polyurethane foam insulation having an open cellular structure resulting in an installed nominal density of 0.4 to less than 1.5 pounds per cubic foot (pcf).

R-value: The total R-value shall be calculated based on the nominal required thickness of the insulation multiplied by a thermal resistivity of 3.6 per inch. Alternatively, the total R-value may be calculated based on

the thickness of insulation multiplied by the "tested R-value per inch" as listed in the Table of R-values or R-value Chart from the manufacturer's current International Code Council (ICC) Evaluation Service Report (ESR) that shows compliance with *Acceptance Criteria for Spray-Applied Foam Plastic Insulation--AC377*.

Based on this calculation, the overall assembly U-factor shall be determined by selecting the assembly that matches the assembly type, framing configuration, and cavity insulation from the appropriate Reference Joint Appendix JA4 table. The R-value of ocSPF insulation shall meet or exceed the installed thickness specified in Table 1 below.

The R-value of the installed insulation shall be based on the verified thickness at an R-value of 3.6 per inch unless an ESR is provided with compliance documentation that verifies use of other values. Approved compliance software shall make appropriate adjustments to account for the R-value and U-factor effects of the ocSPF assembly.

Nominal Thickness: ocSPF sprayed into framed cavities or on flat surfaces will expand with variable thicknesses, visibly appearing as undulations on the surface of the insulation. The average thickness of the foam insulation must meet or exceed the required R-value. Depressions in the foam insulation surface shall not be greater than 1-inch of the required thickness provided these depressions do not exceed 10% of the surface area being insulated.

Filling of Framed Assemblies: ocSPF insulation shall completely fill cavities of 2x4 inch framing or less. Cavities greater than 2x4 inch framing dimensions may be filled to the thickness that meets the required R-value used for compliance provided that the bottom and top plates of vertical framing and both ends of horizontal framing, including band and rim joists, are sprayed to completely fill the cavity adjacent to and in contact with the framing to a distance of 5.5 inches away from the framing for ocSPF insulation, or filled to the thickness meeting ASTM testing as an air barrier.

Air Barrier: ocSPF installed as an air barrier shall be a minimum of 5.5 inches in thickness; alternatively, ocSPF insulation shall be installed at a thickness that meets an air permeance no greater than 0.02 L/s-m^2 at 75 Pa pressure differential when tested in accordance to ASTM E2178 or ASTM E283.

Table 1: Required Thickness (inches) of SPF Insulation to Achieve Specified R-values

Equivalent R-Values for SPF insulation	**11**	**13**	**15**	**19**	**21**	**22**	**25**	**30**	**38**
Required thickness of ccSPF insulation @ R5.8/inch	2.00	2.25	2.75	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.50	5.25	6.75
Required thickness of ocSPF insulation @ R3.6/inch	3.0	3.5	4.2	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.9	8.3	10.6

RA3.5.5.0.2 Requirements for Walls, Ceilings and Floors

- Materials shall comply with, and be installed in conformance with, all applicable building codes for building. California Building Code (including, but not limited to, California Electric Code Section 719) and installed to meet all applicable fire codes.
- Materials shall meet California Quality Standards for Insulating Material, Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 4, Article 3, listed in the California Department of Consumer Affairs Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulating Materials.
- Materials shall comply with flame spread index and smoke developed index requirements of the CBC, Title 24, Part 2, Section 2603.5.4.
- The installer shall determine and the HERS rater shall verify that the manufacturer's nominal insulation thickness has been installed and certified and that all requirements of the Certificate of Verification (CF-4R) have been met.
- The installer shall determine and the HERS rater shall verify that insulation is in substantial contact with the assembly air barrier. When SPF insulation is being used to provide air barrier control, the SPF insulation must cover and be in contact with the entire surface of the framing, filling the cavity to a distance away from the framing specified in "Filling of Framed Assemblies" above.
- SPF insulation shall be applied by SPF applicators trained and experienced in the use and maintenance of high-pressure, plural-component equipment. SPF applicators shall be certified by the SPF insulation manufacturer for the application of SPF insulation systems.

- SPF insulation shall be spray-applied to fully adhere to assembly framing, floor and ceiling the joists, and other framing surfaces within the construction cavity. When multiple layers of SPF material are applied, each foam lift (i.e. spray application) shall have adhesion at substrate and foam interfaces. SPF insulation shall not exhibit areas that:
    - Have voids or gaps in the uniformity of the insulation
    - Are extremely soft or spongy
    - Show the presence of liquid
    - Have blistering between lifts
    - Show differences in coloration of adjacent foam layers
    - Indicate the presence of other materials between lifts
- SPF insulation shall be installed in conformance with the manufacturer's specifications, recommendations and temperature/humidity limitations.
- Substrates to which SPF insulation is applied shall be secure and free of surface moisture, frost, grease, oils, dirt, dust or other contaminants that would adversely affect SPF adhesion.
- SPF insulation shall meet all provisions of the CBC Title 24, Parts 2 and 2.5. SPF shall be separated from occupied spaces by an approved thermal barrier, such as 0.5 inch gypsum wallboard or other approved material, or show equivalence through testing in accordance with CBC, Title 24, Part 2, Section 2603, and Part 2.5, Section R316.
- In unvented attics where SPF insulation is used to insulate roof and attic surfaces, and fuel burning appliances are present (i.e., gas furnace, water heater), the HERS rater shall verify the appliance manufacturer's allowance for the equipment's use in unvented applications.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.
- SPF insulation may be used as the air barrier provided it has been tested to conform to the air barrier performance conditions of the Standards.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- Required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained.
- Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the ceiling insulation.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.
- SPF shall not be applied directly to recessed lighting fixtures and left exposed. Recessed light fixtures insulated with SPF insulation shall be protected from ignition by a combination of one or more of the following methods: (1) be covered with a minimum of 1.5 inches of mineral fiber insulation, or (2) be enclosed in a box fabricated from 1/4 inch plywood, 18 gauge metal, 3/8inch hard board or gypboard. The exterior of the box may then be insulated with SPF provided: (1) the SPF insulation is covered with an approved ignition barrier coating tested and supported by an ICC Evaluation Services Report (ESR) or code compliance research report approved by the local agency; or (2) the exposed condition of the SPF insulation is supported by testing with an ICC ESR or research report approved by the local building department.

RA3.5.5.0.3~~4~~ R-value Measurement Equipment

- The HERS rater shall measure the installed thickness of insulation in at least 6 random locations on walls, roof/ceilings and floors (i.e., 6 measurements per opaque surface type: wall, roof/ceiling or floor) to ensure minimum thickness levels necessary to meet the R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R. Measurement areas shall include low and high areas of the SPF insulated surface.

- Probes for inspection of installed thickness of SPF insulation. The insulation thickness shall be verified by using a probe, gauge or device capable of measuring the installed thickness of insulation. A pointed measurement probe or other gauge or device, capable of penetrating the full thickness of the insulation, shall be used having measurements marked by at least one-eighth inch increments. Insulation thickness measurement probes and gauges or devices shall be accurate to within ±1/8 inch and shall be designed and used in a manner to cause minimal damage to the insulation.

RA3.5.5.0.4 Certificates

- All provisions of Residential Appendix RA2 shall be met. The Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R) shall be signed by the SPF applicator stating that the installation is consistent with the plans and specifications for which the building permit was issued shall be provided. The certificate shall also state the installing company name, insulation manufacturer's name and material identification, and that the labeled installed nominal thickness, and installed R-value for SPF insulation meets those specified in Section 3, Thermal Specification. The SPF applicator shall also attach a R-value chart or an -ICC ESR showing compliance with AC377 for each SPF insulation material used.

RA3.5.5.0.5 Certificates and Availability

- All provisions of Residential Appendix RA2 shall be met. The CF-6R with complete information, signed by the SPF applicator, and a measuring probe or similar device shall be available at the building site for the HERS rater's verification inspection. Note: The HERS rater shall not verify compliance credit without these completed forms.

RA3.5.5.14 Wall Insulation

- SPF insulation shall be applied to provide an air-tight envelope to the outdoors and between adjoining cavity surfaces of conditioned and unconditioned space, such as the: attic, garage, and crawl space. Special attention shall be paid to plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top plates and bottom plate framing, and electrical boxes that penetrate the sheathing and the sheathing seal to the top and bottom plate framing.
- Bottom plates of framed and non-framed assemblies shall be sealed to the ground subfloor or slab, and above ground subfloor.
- SPF insulation installation shall uniformly cover the cavity side-to-side and end-to-end and shall be installed to cover and form an air barrier on the framing at the top, bottom and sides of each cavity.

NOTE:

Filling of Framed Assemblies: ccSPF insulation is not required to fill the cavities of framed assemblies provided the installed thickness of insulation conforms to compliance documentation and that the bottom and top plates of vertical framing and both ends of horizontal framing, including band and rim joists, are sprayed to completely fill the cavity adjacent to and in contact with the framing to a distance of 2.0 inches away from the framing for ocSPF insulation, or filled to the thickness meeting ASTM testing as an air barrier.

Filling of Framed Assemblies: ocSPF insulation shall completely fill cavities of 2x4 inch framing or less. Cavities greater than 2x4 inch framing dimensions may be filled to the thickness that meets the required R-value used for compliance provided that the bottom and top plates of vertical framing and both ends of horizontal framing, including band and rim joists, are sprayed to completely fill the cavity adjacent to and in contact with the framing to a distance of 5.5 inches away from the framing for ocSPF insulation, or filled to the thickness meeting ASTM testing as an air barrier.

Air Barrier: ccSPF installed as an air barrier shall be 2.0 inches in thickness. ocSPF installed as an air barrier shall be a minimum of 5.5 inches in thickness. Alternatively, ccSPF and ocSPF insulation shall be installed at a thickness that meets an air permeance no greater than 0.02 L/s-m^2 at 75 Pa pressure differential when tested in accordance to ASTM E2178 or ASTM E283.

RA3.5.5.1.1 Narrow-Framed Cavities

- Non-standard width cavities shall be filled with SPF insulation at a depth consistent with the SPF thickness required to achieve the specified R-value.

- Narrow spaces less than 1 inch in width at windows and door jambs, shall be filled with minimally expansive foam sealing material or SPF insulation.
- Narrow spaces less than 2 inches in width, such as between studs at building corners and at the intersection of interior partition walls, shall be filled with insulation snuggly fitted into the space, with minimally expansive foam, or SPF insulation.

RA3.5.5.1.2 Special Situations--Installation Prior to Exterior Sheathing or Lath

- Hard to access wall stud cavities, such as corner channels, wall intersections, and behind tub/shower enclosures shall be insulated to the proper R-value. In most cases, this can only be completed prior to the installation of the tub/shower enclosure, the exterior sheathing, or the exterior stucco lath.
- An air barrier shall be installed on the inside of the exterior wall(s) directly adjacent to the tub/shower enclosure.

RA3.5.5.1.3 Special Situations--Obstructions

- SPF insulation shall be applied to fully seal around wiring and plumbing.
- SPF insulation shall be applied to fully seal between the sheathing and the rear of electrical boxes and telephone boxes.
- In cold climates, where water pipes may freeze (Climate Zones 14 and 16), pipes shall have at least 2/3 of the insulation between the water pipe and the outside surface of the exterior wall. If the pipe is near the exterior finish assembly layers, as much insulation as possible shall be placed between the pipe and the exterior assembly material.

RA3.5.5.1.4 Special Situations--Rim Joists

- All rim-joists shall be insulated to the same R-Value as the adjacent walls.
- The insulation shall be installed without gaps or voids.

RA3.5.5.1.5 Special Situations--Kneewalls, Skylight Shafts and Gable Ends

- Framing for kneewalls and skylight shafts that separate conditioned from unconditioned space shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.
- Kneewalls within conditioned space do not need to be insulated.
- For steel-framed kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends, external surfaces of steel studs shall be covered with batts or blankets, or rigid board insulation unless otherwise specified on the Certificate of Compliance using correct U-factors from Joint Appendix JA4, Table 4.3.4 (or U-factors approved by the Commission Executive Director).
- The backside of air permeable insulation exposed to the unconditioned attic space shall be completely covered with rigid board insulation or an air barrier.
- The house side of the insulation shall be in contact with the drywall or other wall finish.
- Insulation for all kneewall and skylight shafts shall be completely enclosed by vertical and horizontal framing, including horizontal plates at top and bottom of the insulation.
- In unvented attics, where SPF is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, all kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls and as specified in the compliance documentation.
- SPF insulation shall be installed without gaps.
- SPF insulation shall be fully adhered and self-supporting so that it will remain in place.

NOTE:

Filling of Framed Assemblies: ccSPF insulation is not required to fill the cavities of framed assemblies provided the installed thickness of insulation conforms to compliance documentation and that the bottom and top plates

of vertical framing and both ends of horizontal framing, including band and rim joists, are sprayed to completely fill the cavity adjacent to and in contact with the framing to a distance of 2.0 inches away from the framing for ocSPF insulation, or filled to the thickness meeting ASTM testing as an air barrier.

Filling of Framed Assemblies: ocSPF insulation shall completely fill cavities of 2x4 inch framing or less. Cavities greater than 2x4 inch framing dimensions may be filled to the thickness that meets the required R-value used for compliance provided that the bottom and top plates of vertical framing and both ends of horizontal framing, including band and rim joists, are sprayed to completely fill the cavity adjacent to and in contact with the framing to a distance of 5.5 inches away from the framing for ocSPF insulation, or filled to the thickness meeting ASTM testing as an air barrier.

Air Barrier: ccSPF installed as an air barrier shall be 2.0 inches in thickness. ocSPF installed as an air barrier shall be a minimum of 5.5 inches in thickness. Alternatively, ccSPF and ocSPF insulation shall be installed at a thickness that meets an air permeance no greater than 0.02 L/s-m^2 at 75 Pa pressure differential when tested in accordance to ASTM E2178 or ASTM E283.

RA3.5.5.1.6 Special Situations--HVAC/Plumbing Closet

- Walls of interior closets for HVAC and/or water heating equipment that require combustion air venting, shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.5.1.7 Special Situations--Double Walls and Framed Bump-Outs

- Insulation shall fill the entire cavity; or, an additional air barrier shall be installed inside the double wall or bump-out and in contact with the insulation so that the insulation fills the cavity formed with the additional air barrier.
- Entire double walls and framed bump-outs shall be air tight.

RA3.5.5.1.8 Special Situations--Structural Bracing, Tie-downs, Steel Structural Framing

- Framing and bracing used for structural purposes shall be identified on plan documents with diagrams and/or design drawings.
- Insulation shall be installed in a manner that restricts thermal bridging through the structural framing assembly.
- Insulation shall be applied to fully enclose and/or adhere to all sides and ends of structural assembly framing.
- The structural portions of assemblies shall be air-tight.

RA3.5.4.1.9 Special Situations--Window and Door Headers

- All window and door headers shall be insulated to a minimum of R-2 between the exterior face of the header and inside surface of the finish wall material.

RA3.5.5.2 Roof/Ceilings

- SPF insulation shall be applied to fully adhere to the substrate of the ceiling or roof deck.
- SPF insulation shall be applied to fully adhere to the joist and other framing faces to form a complete air seal within the construction cavity.
- SPF insulation shall be spray-applied to fully adhere to and seal around wiring and plumbing.
- Hard covers shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers, they shall be in place before insulation is installed.
- In vented attics, required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed; the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained.
- In unvented attics where SPF is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, all gable end areas shall be insulated to the same R-value as the walls and as specified on compliance documentation. It is not necessary to place hard covers over drop ceilings and interior wall cavities in this situation.

- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.
- SPF insulation shall not be applied directly to recessed lighting fixtures. Recessed light fixtures must be either insulated with CBC approved materials (i.e., mineral fiber) or enclosed in a box fabricated from ½-inch plywood, 18 gauge sheet metal, 1/4-inch hard board, drywall or other approved materials. The exterior of the box may then be insulated with SPF. Fixtures that are not air tight and rated for insulation contact (IC) shall be removed and/or replaced.
- SPF insulation shall be kept away from combustion appliance flues in accordance with flue manufacturers' installation instructions or labels on the flue for clearance.

RA3.5.5.2.1 Special Situations--Enclosed Rafter Ceilings

- SPF insulation installed in unvented rafter ceilings or to the underside of unvented roofs with an attic below shall have an R-value conforming to compliance documentation and the air barrier shall be uniform across the transition of roof to wall. The insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier.

RA3.5.5.2.3 Special Situations--Attics and Cathedral Ceilings

- Prior to installation verify that the building official permits SPF insulation to be directly applied to the underside of the roof.
- In vented and unvented attics where entry is made for the service of utilities, SPF applied in direct contact with the underside of the roof deck shall be protected from ignition in accordance with CBC, Part 2, Section 2603, and Part 2.5, Section R316.
- In unvented attics, where SPF is applied directly to the underside of the roof deck, all gable ends shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls and as specified in the compliance documentation.
- In unvented attics where SPF insulation is used to insulate roof and attic surfaces, and fuel burning appliances are present (i.e., gas furnace, water heater), the HERS rater shall verify the appliance manufacturer's allowance for the equipment's use in unvented applications.

RA3.5.5.2.4 Special Situations--HVAC Platform

- A minimum of 3 inches of ccSPF insulation or 5.3 inches of ocSPF shall be placed below any platform or cat-walk access ways installed in vented attics for HVAC equipment or other needs. The overall assembly R-value shall meet the required R-values specified in the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.5.2.5 Special Situations--Attic Access

- A minimum of 3 inches of ccSPF or 5.3 inches of ocSPF insulation shall be applied to the access door assuring good adhesion to the door surface. Alternatively, permanently attach rigid foam or batt insulation with adhesive or mechanical fastener. The overall assembly R-value shall meet the required values specified in the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.5.3 Raised Floors

- SPF insulation shall be spray-applied to fully adhere to the bottom side of the floor sheathing.
- SPF insulation shall uniformly cover the cavity side-to-side and end-to-end.

RA3.5.5.3.1 Homes with Floors Over Garage

- SPF insulation shall be spray-applied to fully adhere to the bottom side of the floor sheathing.
- SPF insulation installation shall uniformly cover the cavity side-to-side and end-to-end.

RA3.5.5.3.2 Homes with Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The floor over the garage shall be insulated by spraying SPF insulation to fully adhere to the subfloor of the conditioned space. The garage and the adjacent conditioned space (house) shall be insulated up to the subfloor. SPF insulation shall cover any gaps between the header and the floor joist.

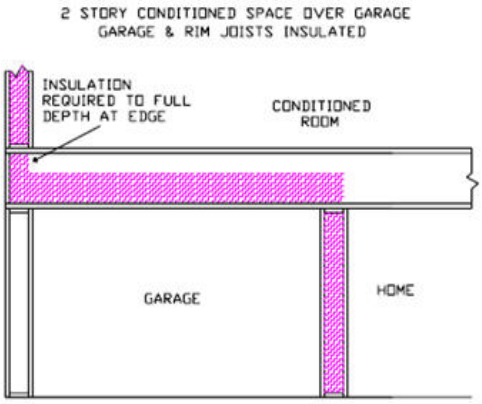


FIGURE 3

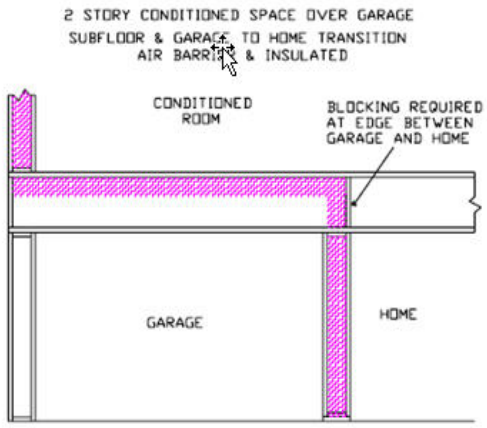


FIGURE 4

RA3.5.5.3.3 Homes with No Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The band joist where the garage transitions to an attic above conditioned space shall have an air barrier installed in contact with the edge of the attic insulation.

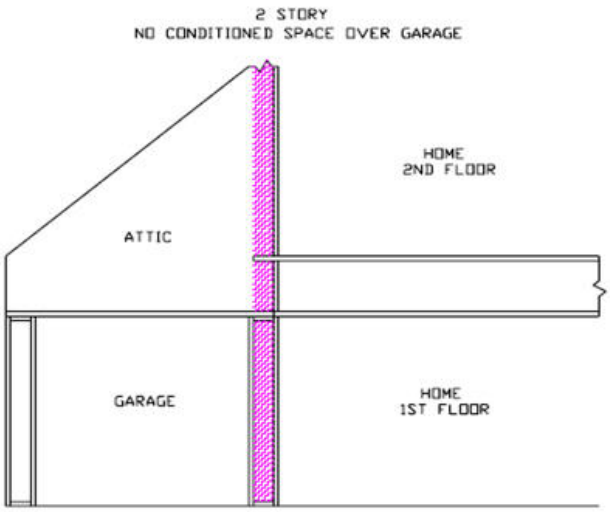


FIGURE 1

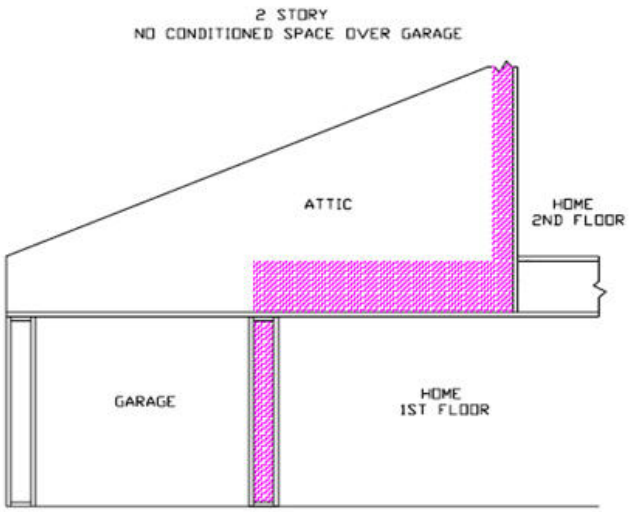


FIGURE 2

RA3.5.6 STRUCTRUAL INSULATED PANEL (SIP)

These procedures detail the installation and inspection protocols necessary to qualify for Quality Insulation Installation (QII) of Structural Insulated Panel (SIP) systems. These procedures must be field verified before the building construction permit is finalized in order to claim QII energy compliance.

These procedures are to be followed by the SIP installer and a qualified Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater must verify its conformance for meeting the requirements of Sections 150.1(c)13 and 110.7(a) and (b) of the Standards.

RA3.5.4.0.1 Thermal Specification

This insulation type is a composite building material manufactured with an internal insulating layer of rigid insulation of sheet or board material, or from cured spray polyurethane foam insulation material. The internal

insulation is sandwiched between two layers of structural board, usually referred to as a "panel." The result is "panelized" construction versus traditional framed construction. SIPs combine several components of conventional building, such as studs and joists, insulation, vapor retarder and air barrier. They can be used for different applications, such as exterior walls, roofs, and floors. Examples of common SIP sizes are panels ranging in length from 4x8 feet to 4x24 feet and having core thickness of 3 1/2 inches to 11 1/~~5~~ 2 inches, depending on the manufacturer. Panels are typically cut at the manufacturing facility to precisely fit the building's design characteristics. Openings for windows and doors are cut into one or more panels, and often small chases are provided within the internal insulation for electrical wiring and plumbing.

SIPs can be used for the entire building envelope or for individual assemblies, such as for just walls or just floors. In these situations, the SIP system will used in conjunction with other traditional insulation materials installed within cavities of framed assemblies. The R-value of a SIP is dependent on the type of material used internally for insulation and the overall thickness of the panel. Specific product R-values are readily available from the manufacturer and for the specific materials being installed. The R-value of the product is typically marked on the product. The installed insulation must meet the R-value stated on the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.4.0.2 Requirements for Walls, Ceilings and Floors

- Materials shall comply with, and be installed in conformance with, all applicable building codes for building. California Building Code (including, but not limited to, California Electric Code Section 719) and installed to meet all applicable fire codes.
- Materials shall meet California Quality Standards for Insulating Material, Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 4, Article 3, listed in the California Department of Consumer Affairs Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulating Materials.
- Materials shall comply with flame spread rating and smoke density requirements of Chapter 26 and Section 706 of the Title 24, Part 2: all installations with exposed facings must use fire retardant facings which have been tested and certified not to exceed a flame spread of 25 and a smoke development rating of 450. Insulation facings that do not touch a ceiling, wall, or floor surface, and faced batts on the undersides of roofs with an air space between the ceiling and facing are considered exposed applications.
- Materials shall be installed according to manufacturer specifications and instructions.
- SIP systems are considered an air barrier; however extension of the air barrier shall be made across all interconnections of panels, at window and door openings, and at all adjoining surfaces of different panel areas (i.e., where SIP walls adjoin the floor and roof/ceiling).~~.~~
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement if present (i.e., traditional framed attics). If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- In traditional framed attics, required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed for conventional attics - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained. Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the ceiling insulation of conventional attics.
- Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.

RA3.5.6.0.3 R-value Measurement Equipment

- The HERS raters shall verify the installed thickness of insulation in all SIP panels and locations on walls, roof/ceilings, and floors, and to ensure that insulation levels and installation integrity meet the R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.

RA3.5.6.0.4 Certificates

- An Insulation ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation (CF-6R) signed by the insulation installer shall be provided that states the installation is consistent with the plans and specifications for which the building permit was issued. The certificate shall also state the installing company name, SIP manufacturer's name and material identification, and the installed R-value. The SIP installer shall also complete the applicable sections of the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation form and attach a product specification or data sheet for every insulation material used.

RA3.5.6.0.5 Certificates and Availability

- The Insulation ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation (CF-6R), with insulation material labels or specification/data sheets attached, signed by the SIP installer, shall be available on the building site for each of the HERS rater's verification inspections. Note: The HERS rater cannot verify compliance credit without these completed forms.

RA3.5.6.1. Wall Insulation

- Connections of wall panels shall be sealed, caulked, foamed, or taped (i.e., SIP tape) to provide a substantially air-tight envelope to the outdoors, attic, garage and crawl space. All plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top and bottom of panels, and electrical boxes that penetrate the SIP sheathing shall be sealed. All gaps in the air barrier shall be caulked, or sealed with minimally expansive foam or taped (i.e., SIP tape).
- Bottom connections of wall panels shall be sealed to the ground subfloor or slab, and above ground subfloor.
- Insulation shall uniformly fit across the plane of the wall and taping (i.e., SIPs tape), caulking or sealing of all joints and seams of panel joints (i.e., spline connections) shall be maintained to be considered as the air barrier.

RA3.5.6.1.1 Special Situations--Obstructions

- Penetrations and obstructions to the SIP shall be completely caulked and sealed.
- Insulation shall fill between the sheathing and the rear of electrical boxes and phone boxes.

RA3.5.6.1.2 Special Situations--Rim Joists

- All rim-joists shall be insulated to the same R-value as the adjacent walls.
- The insulation shall be installed without gaps and voids.

RA3.5.6.1.3 Special Situations--Kneewalls, Skylight Shafts and Gable Ends

- Framing for~~All~~ kneewalls, skylight shafts~~,~~ and gable ends that separate conditioned from unconditioned ~~shall~~space shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.
- For steel-framed kneewalls, skylight shafts~~,~~, and gable ends, external surfaces of steel studs shall be covered with batts or blankets, or rigid board insulation unless otherwise specified on the Certificate of Compliance using correct U-factors from Joint Appendix JA4, Table 4.3.4 (or U-factors approved by the Commission Executive Director).
- The backside of air permeable insulation exposed to the unconditioned attic space shall be completely covered with rigid board insulation or an air barrier.

RA3.5.6.1.4 Special Situations--HVAC/Plumbing Closet

- Walls of interior closets for HVAC and/or water heating equipment, which require combustion air venting, shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in compliance documentation.

RA3.5.6.1.5 Special Situations--Double Walls and Framed Bump-Outs

- Insulation shall fill the entire cavity; or, an additional air barrier shall be installed inside the double wall or bump-out and in contact with the insulation so that the insulation fills the cavity formed with the additional air barrier.

- Entire double walls and framed bump-outs shall be air tight.

RA3.5.6.1.6 Special Situations--Structural Bracing, Tie-downs, Steel Structural Framing

- Framing and bracing used for structural purposes shall be identified on plan documents with diagrams and/or design drawings.
- Insulation shall be installed in a manner that restricts thermal bridging through the structural framing assembly.
- Insulation shall be applied to fully enclose and/or adhere to all sides and ends of structural assembly framing.
- The structural portions of assemblies shall be air-tight.

RA3.5.6.1.7 Special Situations--Window and Door Headers

- All window and door headers shall be insulated to a minimum of R-2 between the exterior face of the header and inside surface of the finish wall material.

RA3.5.6.2 Roof/Ceilings

- Baffles shall be placed at eaves or soffit vents of vented attics to keep insulation from blocking eave ventilation and prevent air movement under the insulation. The required net free-ventilation shall be maintained.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.

RA3.5.6.2.1 Special Situations--Attics and Cathedral Ceilings

- Insulation installed in unvented rafter ceilings or to the underside of unvented roofs with an attic below shall have an R-value conforming to compliance documentation and the air barrier shall be uniform across the transition of roof to wall. The insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier.
- In unvented attics, where SIPs are the insulated roof structure, all gable ends shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in the compliance documentation.
- In unvented attics, where SIPs are the insulated roof structure, and fuel burning appliances are present (i.e., gas furnace, water heater), the HERS rater shall verify the appliance manufacturer's allowance for the equipment's use in unvented applications.

RA3.5.6.2.2 Special Situations--HVAC Platform

- Insulation shall be placed below any platform or cat-walk for HVAC equipment installation and access.

RA3.5.6.2.3 Special Situations--Attic Access

- Permanently attach rigid board insulation, batt or blanket insulation, or SIP with the appropriate R-value to the access door using adhesive or mechanical fastener. The bottom of the attic access shall be gasketed to prevent air leakage of conditioned air to the unconditioned attic.

RA3.5.6.3 Raised Floors

- SIPs air barrier shall be maintain through use of SIPs tape, or sealing and caulking between panels and at al spline joints.

RA3.5.6.3.1 Homes with Floors Over Garage

- On floors that are over garages, the rim joist shall be insulated.

RA3.5.6.3.2 Homes with Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The floor over the garage shall be insulated. The garage and the adjacent conditioned space (house) shall be insulated up to the subfloor. All rim and band joists adjoining conditioned space shall be air tight and insulated.

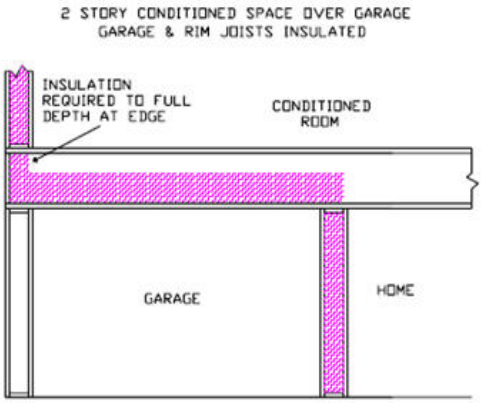


FIGURE 3

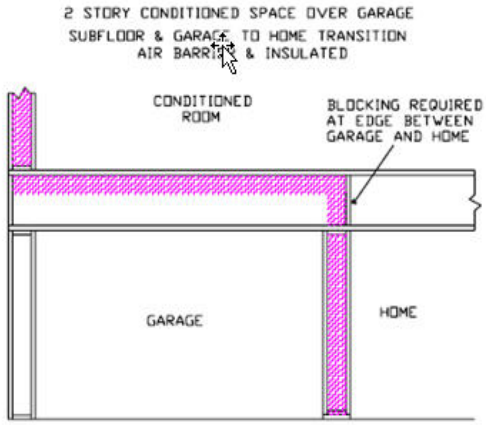


FIGURE 4

RA3.5.6.3.3 Homes with No Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The band joist where the garage transitions to an attic above conditioned space shall have an air barrier installed in contact with the edge of the attic insulation.

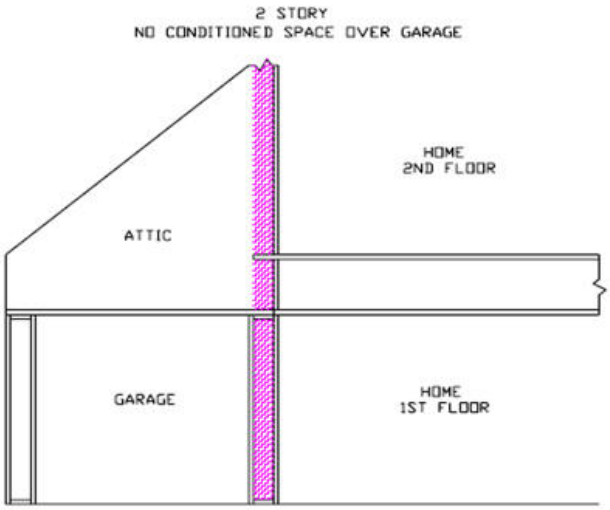


FIGURE 1

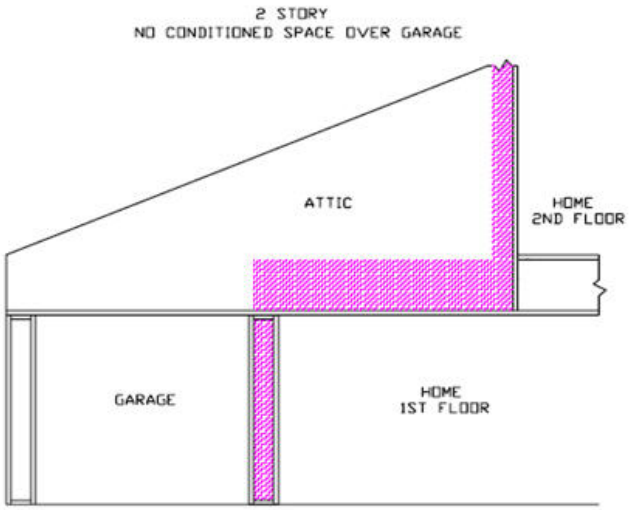


FIGURE 2

RA3.5.7 INSULATED CONCRETE FORM (ICF)

These procedures detail the installation and inspection protocols necessary to qualify for Quality Insulation Installation (QII) of insulated concrete forms (ICFs). These procedures must be field verified before the building construction permit is finalized in order to claim QII energy compliance.

These procedures are to be followed by the insulation installer and a qualified Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater must verify its conformance for meeting the requirements of Sections 150.1(c)13 and 110.7(a) and (b) of the Standards.

RA3.5.7.0.1 Thermal Specification

Conventional concrete and concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls, floors and roofs can be insulated on the inside, on the outside, or have insulation between two layers of concrete (i.e., sandwich panel walls/block walls). ICFs are typically single forming masonry blocks with insulation to improve the thermal resistance of the material.

ICFs are manufactured in conventional CMU dimensions of 6 inch, 8 inch, 10 inch, and larger widths. Insulated concrete forms (ICFs) typically ~~have~~ a layer of ~~rigid foam i~~insulation located~~on~~: (1) within the inner core of the concrete masonry unit; or, (2) on one or all sides surrounding an inner core of concrete. ~~the outside, a layer of concrete in the middle, and a second layer of foam on the inside. Some ICF systems may have an integral layer of insulation within the core of the two outer layers of the concrete/masonry block. ICFs are typically single forming masonry blocks of rigid foam insulation material produced in 6 inch, 8 inch, 10 inch, and larger widths.~~

A similar type of insulated concrete form system is autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) which has an air void matrix rather than sand and gravel commonly used in conventional concrete. The density range of AAC is 30 to 50 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) compared to conventional concrete used with ICFs with a density of approximately 80 to 140 pounds per cubic foot (pcf).

The R-value of ICFs is dependent on the type of insulation material used and its thickness. Insulation used within the inner core of ICFs can be: (1) poured-in-place vermiculite or perlite; (2) foamed-in-place spray polyurethane foam insulation material; or, (3) standard molded insulation inserts of rigid board insulation material. Insulation used to makeup one or more of the outer layers of the ICF is a rigid board insulation material. Specific product R-values are readily available from the manufacturer for the specific materials being installed. R-value of the product is typically marked on the product. The installed insulation must meet the R-value stated on the compliance documentation.

RA3.5.7.0.2 Requirements for Walls, Ceilings and Floors

- Materials shall comply with, and be installed in conformance with, all applicable building codes for building. California Building Code (including, but not limited to, California Electric Code Section 719) and installed to meet all applicable fire codes.
- Materials shall meet California Quality Standards for Insulating Material, Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 4, Article 3, listed in the California Department of Consumer Affairs Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulating Materials.
- Materials shall comply with flame spread rating and smoke density requirements of Chapter 26 and Section 706 of the Title 24, Part 2: all installations with exposed facings must use fire retardant facings which have been tested and certified not to exceed a flame spread of 25 and a smoke development rating of 450. Insulation facings that do not touch a ceiling, wall, or floor surface, and faced batts on the undersides of roofs with an air space between the ceiling and facing are considered exposed applications.
- Materials shall be installed according to manufacturer specifications and instructions.
- ICF systems are considered an air barrier; however extension of the air barrier shall be made across all interconnections of window and door openings, and at all adjoining surfaces of exterior envelope assemblies of different materials (i.e., where ICF walls adjoin framed floors and roof/ceilings).
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement if present (i.e., traditional framed attics). If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.
- In traditional framed attics, required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed for conventional attics - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained. Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the ceiling insulation of conventional attics.
- Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.
- All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be listed for zero clearance insulation contact (IC), have a label that certifies it as airtight with leakage less than 2.0 cfm @ 75 Pa when tested to ASTM E283, and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the light's housing and the ceiling.

RA3.5.7.0.3 R-value Measurement Equipment

- The HERS raters shall verify the installed type and thickness of insulation in the ICF system being used for walls, roof/ceilings, and floors, and to ensure that insulation levels and installation integrity meet the R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.

RA3.5.7.0.4 Certificates

- An Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R) signed by the insulation installer shall be provided that states the installation is consistent with the plans and specifications for which the building permit was issued. The certificate shall also state the installing company name, ICF manufacturer's name and material identification, and the installed R-value. The ICF installer shall also complete the applicable sections of the Certificate of Installation form and attach a product specification or data sheet for every insulation material used.

RA3.5.7.0.5 Certificates and Availability

- The Insulation Certificate of Installation (CF-6R), with insulation material labels or specification/data sheets attached, signed by the SIP installer, shall be available on the building site for each of the HERS rater's verification inspections. Note: The HERS rater cannot verify compliance credit without these completed forms.

RA3.5.7.1. Wall Insulation

- Connections of ICF walls shall be grouted and sealed meeting manufacturer's specifications. All plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top and bottom of the ICF, and electrical boxes that penetrate the plane of the ICF shall be sealed. All gaps between interconnecting envelope assemblies of different materials shall have air barrier caulked, or sealed with minimally expansive foam or taped (i.e., SIP tape).
- Bottom connections of ICFs shall be sealed to the ground subfloor or slab, and above ground subfloor.
- Insulation shall uniformly fit across the plane of the wall and taping, caulking or sealing of all joints and seams of the ICF shall be maintained to be considered as the air barrier.

RA3.5.7.1.1 Special Situations--Obstructions

- Penetrations and obstructions to the ICF shall be completely caulked and sealed.
- Insulation shall fill between the sheathing and the rear of electrical boxes and phone boxes.

RA3.5.7.1.2 Special Situations--Rim Joists

- All rim-joists shall be insulated to the same R-value as the adjacent walls.
- The insulation shall be installed without gaps and voids.

RA3.5.7.1.3 Special Situations--Kneewalls, Skylight Shafts and Gable Ends

- Framing for kneewalls, skylight shafts and gable ends that separate conditioned from unconditioned space shall be insulated to meet or exceed the wall R-value specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R.
- For steel-framed kneewalls, skylight shafts, and gable ends, external surfaces of steel studs shall be covered with batts or blankets, or rigid board insulation unless otherwise specified on the Certificate of Compliance using correct U-factors from Joint Appendix JA4, Table 4.3.4 (or U-factors approved by the Commission Executive Director).
- The backside of air permeable insulation exposed to the unconditioned attic space shall be completely covered with rigid board insulation or an air barrier.

RA3.5.7.1.4 Special Situations--HVAC/Plumbing Closet

- Walls of interior closets for HVAC and/or water heating equipment, which require combustion air venting, shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in compliance documentation.

RA3.5.7.1.5 Special Situations--Double Walls and Framed Bump-Outs

- Insulation shall fill the entire cavity; or, an additional air barrier shall be installed inside the double wall or bump-out and in contact with the insulation so that the insulation fills the cavity formed with the additional air barrier.
- Entire double walls and framed bump-outs shall be air tight.

RA3.5.7.1.6 Special Situations--Structural Bracing, Tie-downs, Steel Structural Framing

- Framing and bracing used for structural purposes shall be identified on plan documents with diagrams and/or design drawings.
- Insulation shall be installed in a manner that restricts thermal bridging through the structural framing assembly.
- Insulation shall be applied to fully enclose and/or adhere to all sides and ends of structural assembly framing.
- The structural portions of assemblies shall be air-tight.

RA3.5.7.1.7 Special Situations--Window and Door Headers

- All window and door headers shall be insulated to a minimum of R-2 between the exterior face of the header and inside surface of the finish wall material.

RA3.5.7.2 Roof/Ceilings

- Baffles shall be placed at eaves or soffit vents of vented attics to keep insulation from blocking eave ventilation and prevent air movement under the insulation. The required net free-ventilation shall be maintained.
- Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.

RA3.5.7.2.1 Special Situations--Attics and Cathedral Ceilings

- Insulation installed in unvented rafter ceilings or to the underside of unvented roofs with an attic below shall have an R-value conforming to compliance documentation and the air barrier shall be uniform across the transition of roof to wall. The insulation shall be in contact with the air barrier.
- In unvented attics, where ICFs are the insulated roof structure, all gable ends shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls as specified in the compliance documentation.
- In unvented attics, where ICFs are the insulated roof structure, and fuel burning appliances are present (i.e., gas furnace, water heater), the HERS rater shall verify the appliance manufacturer's allowance for the equipment's use in unvented applications.

RA3.5.7.2.2 Special Situations--HVAC Platform

- Insulation shall be placed below any platform or cat-walk for HVAC equipment installation and access.

RA3.5.7.2.3 Special Situations--Attic Access

- Permanently attach rigid board insulation, batt or blanket insulation with the appropriate R-value to the access door using adhesive or mechanical fastener. The bottom of the attic access shall be gasketed to prevent air leakage of conditioned air to the unconditioned attic.

RA3.5.7.3 Raised Floors

- The outer and inner face, and all joints of the ICF air barrier shall be maintain through use of tape, or sealing and caulking as needed.

RA3.5.7.3.1 Homes with Floors Over Garage

- On floors that are over garages, the rim joist shall be insulated.

RA3.5.7.3.2 Homes with Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The floor over the garage shall be insulated. The garage and the adjacent conditioned space (house) shall be insulated up to the subfloor. All rim and band joists adjoining conditioned space shall be air tight and insulated.

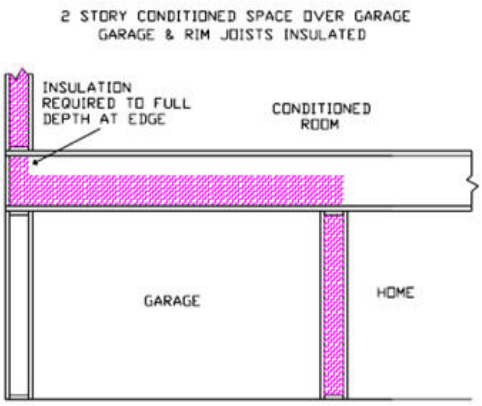


FIGURE 3

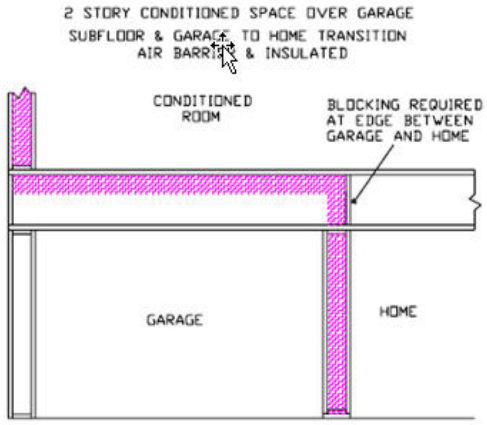


FIGURE 4

RA3.5.7.3.3 Homes with No Conditioned Space Over Garage

- The band joist where the garage transitions to an attic above conditioned space shall have an air barrier installed in contact with the edge of the attic insulation.

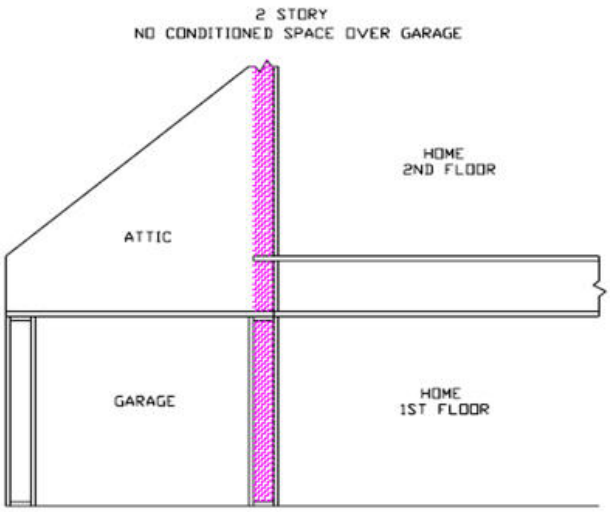


FIGURE 1

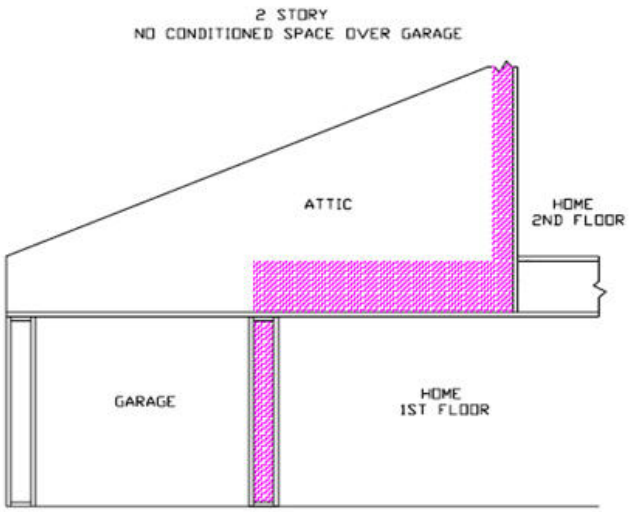


FIGURE 2

~~Core insulation refers to insulation placed into the inner cores of a concrete masonry unit. A variety of nsulationmaterials may be used for this purpose. Three types of insulation may be used to fill the concrete block core as follows:4 poured in place; 4 foamed in place; and 4 standard molded inserts.~~

~~Concrete/masonry construction and ICF systems are exclusively used for above and below grade wall systems. the buffering effect of the concrete helps to reduce and delay the onset of peak temperatures.~~

~~RA3.5.1 Ideally, insulation in external walls should be placed behind the concrete inner leaf (e.g. in the cavity), and the insulation in ground floors is located below the slab. Beyond this, the simple rule is that, as far as practicable, the surface of the concrete should be left thermally exposed by using finishes such as paint, tiles or wet plaster. A simple rule ofthumb is that the mass must be 'visible' to the internal heat source to be effective.Raised Floors and Floors Over Garages~~

- **~~Batts shall be correctly sized to fit snugly at the sides and ends, but not be so large as to buckle.~~**
- **~~Batts shall be cut to fit properly without gaps. Insulation shall not be doubled-over or compressed.~~**
- **~~Insulation shall be in contact with an air barrier - usually the subfloor.~~**
- **~~On floors that are over garages, or where there is an air space between the insulation and the subfloor, the rim joist shall be insulated.~~**
- **~~Batts shall be cut to butt-fit around wiring and plumbing, or be split (delaminated) so that one layer can fit behind the wiring or plumbing, and one layer fit in front.~~**
- **~~If the insulation is faced, the facing shall be placed toward the living space and be in contact with the underside of the floor sheathing. Continuous support shall be provided to keep the facing in contact with the floor sheathing. Filling the entire cavity with insulation and providing support with netting at the bottom of the framing is one acceptable method.~~**
- **~~Insulation shall be properly supported to avoid gaps, voids, and compression.~~**

~~RA3.5.2 Wall Insulation~~

~~RA3.5.2.1 Batt Installation~~

- **~~Wall stud cavities shall be caulked or foamed to provide a substantially air-tight envelope to the outdoors, attic, garage and crawl space. Special attention shall be paid to plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top plates, electrical boxes that penetrate the sheathing, and the sheathing seal to the bottom plate. All gaps in the air barrier greater then 1/8 inch shall be caulked, or sealed with expansive or minimally expansive foam.~~**
- **~~Installation shall uniformly fill the cavity side-to-side, top-to-bottom, and front-to-back.~~**
- **~~The batt shall be friction fitted into the cavity unless another support method is used.~~**
- **~~Batt insulation shall be installed to fill the cavity and be in contact with the sheathing on the back and the wallboard on the front - no gaps or voids.~~**
- **~~Batts with flanges that are inset stapled to the side of the stud must be flush with the face of the cavity (or protrude beyond) except for the portion that is less than two inches from the edge of the stud.~~**
- **~~Non-standard-width cavities shall be filled with insulation fitted into the space without excessive compression.~~**
- **~~Batt insulation shall be cut to butt-fit around wiring and plumbing, or be split (delaminated) so that one layer can fit behind the wiring or plumbing, and one layer fit in front.~~**

~~RA3.5.2.2 Narrow-Framed Cavities~~

- **~~Non-standard width cavities ¼ inch or wider shall be filled by batt insulation cut to snuggly fit into the space or filled with loose fill insulation or expanding foam.~~**

- **~~Narrow spaces (two inches or less) at windows, between studs at the building's corners, and at the intersections of partition walls shall be filled with batt insulation snuggly fitted into the space (without excessive compression), loose fill insulation, or expansive or minimally expansive foam.~~**

~~*RA3.5.2.3 Special Situations*~~

~~RA3.5.2.3.1 Installations Prior to Exterior Sheathing or Lath~~

- **~~Hard to access wall stud cavities such as;0 corner channels, wall intersections, and behind tub/shower enclosures shall be insulated to the proper R-value. Special care shall be taken to insure the above cavities are air tight. This may have to be done prior to the installation of the exterior sheathing or the stucco lath.~~**

~~RA3.5.2.3.2 Obstructions~~

- **~~Insulation shall be cut to fit around wiring and plumbing without compression.~~**
- **~~Insulation shall be placed between the sheathing and the rear of electrical boxes and phone boxes.~~**
- **~~In cold climates, where water pipes may freeze (Climate Zones 14 and 16) pipes shall have at least 2/3 of the insulation between the water pipe and the outside. If the pipe is near the outside, as much insulation as possible shall be placed between the pipe and the outside (without excessive compression), and no insulation shall be placed between the pipe and the inside.~~**

~~RA3.5.2.3.3 Rim Joists~~

- **~~All rim-joists shall be insulated to the same R-Value as the adjacent walls.~~**
- **~~The insulation shall be installed without gaps or excessive compression.~~**

~~RA3.5.2.3.4 Kneewalls and Skylight Shafts~~

- **~~All kneewalls and skylight shafts shall be insulated to a minimum of R-19.~~**
- **~~The insulation shall be installed without gaps and with minimal compression.~~**
- **~~For steel-framed kneewalls and skylight shafts, external surfaces of steel studs shall be covered with batts or rigid foam unless otherwise specified on the Certificate of Compliance using correct U-factors from Joint Appendix JA4, Table 4.3.4 (or U-factors approved by the Commission Executive Director).~~**
- **~~The house side of the insulation shall be in contact with the drywall or other wall finish.~~**
- **~~The insulation shall be supported so that it will not fall down by either fitting to the framing, stapling in place with minimal compression, or using other support such as netting.~~**

~~RA3.5.2.3.5 HVAC/Plumbing Closet~~

- **~~Walls of interior closets for HVAC and/or water heating equipment, which require combustion air venting, shall be insulated to the same R-value as the exterior walls.~~**

~~RA3.5.2.3.6 Loose Fill Wall Insulation~~

- **~~Wall stud cavities shall be caulked or foamed to provide a substantially air-tight envelope to the outdoors, attic, garage and crawl space. Special attention shall be paid to plumbing and wiring penetrations through the top plates, electrical boxes that penetrate the sheathing, and the sheathing seal to the bottom plate. All gaps in the air barrier greater then 1/8 inch shall be caulked, or sealed with expansive or minimally expansive foam.~~**
- **~~Installation shall uniformly fill the cavity side-to-side, top-to-bottom, and front-to-back.~~**

- **~~Loose fill insulation shall be installed to fill the cavity and be in contact with the sheathing on the back and the wallboard on the front - no gaps or voids.~~**
- **~~Loose fill wall insulation shall be installed to fit around wiring, plumbing, and other obstructions.~~**
- **~~The installer shall certify on the Installation Certificate forms that the manufacturer's minimum weight-per-square-foot requirement has been met.~~**

~~RA3.5.3 Ceiling and Roof Insulation~~

~~*RA3.5.3.1 Batt Insulation*~~

~~RA3.5.3.1.1 General Requirements~~

- **~~Batts shall be correctly sized to fit snugly at the sides and ends.~~**
- **~~Batts shall be installed so that they will be in contact with the air barrier.~~**
- **~~Where necessary, batts shall be cut to fit properly - there shall be no gaps, nor shall the insulation be doubled-over or compressed.~~**
- **~~When batts are cut to fit a non-standard cavity, they shall be snuggly fitted to fill the cavity without excessive compression.~~**
- **~~Batts shall be cut to butt-fit around wiring and plumbing, or be split (delaminated) so that one layer can fit behind the wiring or plumbing, and one layer fit in front.~~**
- **~~For batts that are taller than the trusses, full-width batts shall be used so that they expand to touch each other over the trusses.~~**
- **~~Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed.~~**
- **~~Required eave ventilation shall not be obstructed - the net free-ventilation area of the eave vent shall be maintained.~~**
- **~~Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the batt.~~**
- **~~Insulation shall cover all recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.~~**
- **~~All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be IC and air tight rated and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the housing and the ceiling.~~**

~~RA3.5.3.1.2 Special Situations~~

~~RA3.5.3.1.2.1 Rafter Ceilings~~

- **~~An air space shall be maintained between the insulation and roof sheathing if required by California Building Code section 1203.2.~~**
- **~~Facings and insulation shall be kept away from combustion appliance flues in accordance with flue manufacturers' installation instructions or labels on the flue.~~**

~~RA3.5.3.1.2.2 HVAC Platform~~

- **~~Appropriate batt insulation shall be placed below any plywood platform or cat-walks for HVAC equipment installation and access.~~**
- **~~Batts shall be installed so that they will be in contact with the air barrier.~~**

~~***RA3.5.3.1.2.3 Attic Access***~~

- ~~**Permanently attach rigid foam or batt insulation with the appropriate R-value to the access door using adhesive or mechanical fastener. The bottom of the attic access shall be gasketed to prevent air movement.**~~

~~*RA3.5.3.2 Loose-Fill Ceiling Insulation*~~

~~***RA3.5.3.2.1.1 General Requirements***~~

- ~~**Baffles shall be placed at eaves or soffit vents to keep insulation from blocking eave ventilation. The required net free-ventilation shall be maintained.**~~
- ~~**Eave vent baffles shall be installed to prevent air movement under or into the loose-fill insulation**~~
- ~~**Hard covers or draft stops shall be placed over all drop ceiling areas and interior wall cavities to keep insulation in place and stop air movement. If hard covers or draft stops are missing or incomplete, they shall be completed before insulation is installed or the entire drop area shall be filled with loose-fill insulation level with the rest of the attic.**~~
- ~~**Attic rulers appropriate to the material installed shall be evenly distributed throughout the attic to verify depth: one ruler for every 250 square feet and clearly readable from the attic access. The rulers shall be scaled to read inches of insulation and the R-value installed.**~~
- ~~**Insulation shall be applied underneath and on both sides of obstructions such as cross-bracing and wiring.**~~
- ~~**Insulation shall be applied all the way to the outer edge of the wall top plate.**~~
- ~~**Insulation shall cover recessed lighting fixtures. If the fixtures are not rated for insulation cover (IC) and air tight, the fixtures shall be replaced.**~~
- ~~**All recessed light fixtures that penetrate the ceiling shall be IC and air tight rated and shall be sealed with a gasket or caulk between the housing and the ceiling.**~~
- ~~**Insulation shall be kept away from combustion appliance flues in accordance with flue manufacturer's installation instructions or labels on the flue.**~~
- ~~**Insulation shall be blown to a uniform thickness throughout the attic with all areas meeting or exceeding the insulation manufacturer's minimum requirements for depth and weight-per-square-foot.**~~
- ~~**The installer shall certify on the Installation Certificate forms that the manufacturer's minimum weight-per-square-foot requirement has been met.**~~
- ~~**The HERS rater shall verify that the manufacturer's minimum weight-per-square-foot requirement has been met for attics insulated with loose-fill mineral-fiber insulation. Verification shall be determined using the methods of the Insulation Contractor's Association of America (ICAA) Technical Bulletin #17 except that only one sample shall be taken in the area that appears to have the least amount of insulation. The rater shall record the weight-per-square-foot of the sample on the Certificate of Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing (CF-6R).**~~
- ~~**The HERS rater shall verify that the manufacturer's minimum insulation thickness has been installed. For cellulose insulation this verification shall take into account the time that has elapsed since the insulation was installed. At the time of installation, the insulation shall be greater than or equal to the manufacturer's minimum initial insulation thickness. If the HERS rater does not verify the insulation thickness at the time of installation, and if the insulation has been in place less than seven days, the insulation thickness shall be greater than the manufacturer's minimum required thickness at the time of installation less 1/2 inch to account for settling. If the insulation has been in place for seven days or longer, the insulation thickness shall be greater than or equal to the manufacturer's minimum required settled thickness.**~~

~~RA3.5.3.2.2 Special Situations~~

~~***RA3.5.3.2.2.1 Kneewalls and Skylight Shafts:***~~

- ~~**Kneewalls and skylight shafts shall be insulated to a minimum of R-19. If loose fill insulation is used it shall be properly supported with netting or other support material.**~~

~~***RA3.5.3.2.2.2 HVAC Platform***~~

- ~~**Pressure-fill the areas under any plywood platform or walks for HVAC equipment installation and access or verify that appropriate batt insulation has been installed.**~~

~~***RA3.5.3.2.2.3 Attic Access***~~

- ~~**Permanently attach rigid foam or a batt of insulation to the access door using adhesive or mechanical fastener. The bottom of the attic access shall be properly gasketed to prevent air movement.**~~

~~RA3.5.4 Materials~~

- ~~**Materials shall comply with, and be installed in conformance with, all applicable building codes for building. California Building Code (including, but not limited to, California Electric Code Section 719) and installed to meet all applicable fire codes.**~~
- ~~**Materials shall meet California Quality Standards for Insulating Material, Title 24, Chapter 4, Article 3, listed in the California Department of Consumer Affairs Consumer Guide and Directory of Certified Insulating Materials.**~~
- ~~**Materials shall comply with flame spread rating and smoke density requirements of Chapter 26 and Section 706 of the Title 24, Part 2: all installations with exposed facings must use fire retardant facings which have been tested and certified not to exceed a flame spread of 25 and a smoke development rating of 450. Insulation facings that do not touch a ceiling, wall, or floor surface, and faced batts on the undersides of roofs with an air space between the ceiling and facing are considered exposed applications.**~~
- ~~**Materials shall be installed according to manufacturer specifications and instructions.**~~

~~RA3.5.5 Equipment~~

- ~~**Scales - The scales used to weigh density samples shall be accurate to within plus or minus 0.03 pounds and calibrated annually.**~~

~~RA3.5.6 R-Value and U-Value Specifications~~

~~**See the Certificate for Compliance (CF-1R) for minimum R-value requirements; Refer to Reference Joint Appendix JA4 for construction assemblies.**~~

~~RA3.5.7 Certificates~~

~~**An Insulation Installation Certificate (CF-6R) signed by the insulation installer shall be provided that states the installation is consistent with the plans and specifications for which the building permit was issued. The certificate shall also state the installing company name, insulation manufacturer's name and material identification, the installed R-value, and, in applications of loose-fill insulation, the minimum installed weight-per-square-foot (or the minimum weight per cubic foot) consistent with the manufacturer's labeled installed-design-density for the desired R-Value, and the number of inches required to achieve the desired R-Value. The insulation installer shall also complete the applicable sections of the Installation Certificate form and attach a bag label or a manufacturer's coverage chart for every insulation material used.**~~

~~RA3.5.8 Certificate Availability~~

~~The Insulation Installation Certificate (CF-6R), with insulation material bag labels or coverage charts attached), signed by the insulation installer, shall be available on the building site for each of the HERS rater's verification inspections. Note: The HERS rater cannot verify compliance credit without these completed forms.~~

RA3.6 Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing of Photovoltaic Systems

RA3.6.1 Purpose and Scope

The field verification and diagnostic testing procedures in this Appendix are intended to ensure that the:

- PV modules and inverters used in the expected performance calculations are actually installed at the applicable site;
- PV modules are minimally shaded, or if shaded, that the actual shading does not exceed the shading characteristics were included in the expected performance calculations; and
- Measured output power from the system matches that expected by the PV Calculator within the specified margin at the prevailing conditions at the time of field verification and diagnostic testing.

This is required to comply with the NSHP Compliance Option as explained in the Residential ACM Manual Appendix B. The actual protocol is included in Appendix 4 of the New Solar Homes Partnership Guidebook (most current version, available at http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov/documents/index.html).

RA3.7 Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing of Mechanical Ventilation Systems

RA3.7.1 Purpose and Scope

RA3.7 contains procedures for measuring the airflow in mechanical ventilation systems to confirm compliance with the requirements of ASHRAE 62.2.

RA3.7 applies to mechanical ventilation systems in low-rise residential buildings.

RA3.7 provides required procedures for installers, HERS raters and others who need to perform field verification of mechanical ventilation systems.

Table RA3.7-1 – Summary of Verification and Diagnostic procedures

Diagnostic	Description	Procedure
Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Airflow	Verify that whole-building ventilation system complies with the airflow rate required by ASHRAE Standard 62.2.	RA7.4.1 Continuous Operation
Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Airflow	Verify that whole-building ventilation system complies with the airflow rate required by ASHRAE Standard 62.2.	RA7.4.2.Intermittent Operation

RA3.7.2 Instrumentation Specifications

The instrumentation for the air distribution diagnostic measurements shall conform to the following specifications:

RA3.7.2.1 Pressure Measurements

All pressure measurements shall be measured with measurement systems (i.e., sensor plus data acquisition system) having an accuracy of plus or minus 1% of pressure reading or 0.2 Pa (whichever is greater). All pressure measurements within the duct system shall be made with static pressure probes Dwyer A303 or equivalent.

RA3.7.2.2 Airflow Measurements

All measurements of distribution fan airflows shall be made with measurement systems (i.e., sensor plus data acquisition system) having an accuracy of ± 10% of reading.

RA3.7.2.3 Calibration

All instrumentation used for mechanical ventilation system airflow diagnostic measurements shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's calibration procedure to conform to the accuracy requirement specified in Section RA3.7.2.2.

RA3.7.3 Diagnostic Apparatus for Measurement of Ventilation System Airflow

The apparatus for ventilation airflow measurements shall consist of a flow measurement device meeting the specifications in Section RA3.7.2.

RA3.7.3.1 Residential Mechanical Exhaust Airflow Measurement Device

A flowmeter that meets the applicable instrument accuracy specifications in RA3.7.2 shall be used to measure the mechanical ventilation airflow.

RA3.7.3.2 Powered Flow Capture Hood Airflow Measurement Device

A powered flow capture hood approved for use by the Energy Commission that has the capability to balance the flow capture inlet static pressure to 0 pa and meets the specifications in Section RA3.7.2 may be used to verify the fan flow at the return Grille(s) if the device has a flow capture area at least as large as the return grille in all dimensions. All supply registers shall be in their normal operating position. Measurement(s) shall be taken at the return grill(s).

RA3.7.4 Procedures

This section describes the procedures used to verify Mechanical ventilation system airflow.

RA3.7.4.1 Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Airflow - Continuous Operation

RA3.7.4.1.1 Exhaust Ventilation Systems

A flow measuring device that meets the applicable requirements of Section RA3.7.2 shall be used. If the measured airflow is equal to or greater than the value for whole-building ventilation airflow rate required by Section 4 of ASHRAE Standard 62.2, the mechanical ventilation system complies with the requirement for whole-building mechanical ventilation airflow. If the measured airflow is less than the required whole-building ventilation airflow rate, the mechanical ventilation system does not comply, and corrective action shall be taken.

RA3.7.4.1.2 Supply Ventilation Systems

The Executive Director may approve supply mechanical ventilation systems, devices, or controls for use for compliance with the HERS Rater field verification and diagnostic testing requirement for whole-building mechanical ventilation airflow, subject to a manufacturer providing sufficient evidence to the Commission that the installed mechanical ventilation systems, devices, or controls will provide at least the minimum whole-building ventilation airflow required by ASHRAE Standard 62.2, and subject to consideration of the manufacturer's proposed field verification and diagnostic test protocol for these ventilation system(s).

Approved systems, devices, or controls, and field verification and diagnostic test protocols for Supply Ventilation Systems shall be listed in directories published by the Energy Commission.

RA3.7.4.2 Whole-Building Mechanical Ventilation Airflow - Intermittent Operation

The Executive Director may approve intermittent mechanical ventilation systems, devices, or controls for use for compliance with the HERS Rater field verification and diagnostic testing requirement whole-building mechanical ventilation airflow, subject to a manufacturer providing sufficient evidence to the Commission that the installed mechanical ventilation systems, devices, or controls will provide at least the minimum whole-building ventilation airflow required by ASHRAE Standard 62.2, and subject to consideration of the manufacturer's proposed field verification and diagnostic test protocol for the ventilation system(s).

Approved systems, devices, or controls, and field verification and diagnostic test protocols for intermittent mechanical ventilation systems shall be listed in directories published by the Energy Commission.

RA3.8 Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing of Building Air Leakage

RA3.8.1 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this test procedure is to measure the air leakage rate through a building enclosure measured in cubic feet per minute at a 50 Pa pressure difference (CFM50). The measurement procedure described in this section is derived from Residential Energy Services Network's (RESNET) Mortgage Industry National Home Energy Rating Standards, Standard 800, which is based on ASTM E779 air tightness measurement protocols. This procedure requires the use of software consistent with ASTM E779. This test method is intended to produce a measure of the air tightness of a building envelope for determining the energy credit allowance for reduced building air leakage.

These procedures shall be used to verify the building air leakage rate before the building construction permit is finalized when an energy credit for reduced air leakage is being claimed on compliance documentation.

- The Home Energy Rating System (HERS) rater shall measure the building air leakage rate to ensure measured air leakage is less than or equal to the building air leakage rate stated on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R. HERS verified building air leakage shall be documented on form CF-4R-ENV-20.
- For purposes of this procedure *Conditioned Space Boundary* is defined as: building envelope

RA3.8.2 On-Site Inspection Protocol

There are three acceptable air leakage test procedures:

RA3.8.2.1 Single-Point Test: Measuring air leakage one time at a single pressure difference as described in Section RA3.8.6.

RA3.8.2.2 Multi-Point Test: Measuring air leakage at multiple induced pressures differences as described in Section RA3.8.7.

RA3.8.2.3 Repeated Single-Point Test: This test is similar to the single-point test, but the test is done multiple times for improved accuracy and estimating uncertainty as described in Section RA3.8.8.

The building shall be tested by applying a negative pressure. Follow all manufacturers' instructions for set up and operation of all equipment. If certain requirements of this standard cannot be met, then all deviations from the standard shall be recorded and reported.

Note: Use caution when deciding how and whether to test homes with potential airborne contaminants (e.g. fireplace ash, mold or asbestos) and refer to local, state and national protocols/standards for methods to deal with these and other contaminants.

RA3.8.3 Protocol for Preparing the Building Enclosure for Testing

RA3.8.3.1 Doors and windows that are part of the conditioned space boundary shall be closed and latched.

RA3.8.3.2 Attached garages: All exterior garage doors and windows shall be closed and latched unless the blower door is installed between the house and the garage, in which case the garage shall be opened to outside by opening at least one exterior garage door.

RA3.8.3.3 Crawlspaces: If a crawlspace is inside the conditioned space boundary, interior access doors and hatches between the house and the crawlspace shall be opened and exterior crawlspace access doors, vents and hatches shall be closed. If a crawlspace is outside the conditioned space boundary, interior access doors and hatches shall be closed. For compliance testing purposes, crawl-space vents shall be open.

RA3.8.3.4 Attics: If an attic is inside the conditioned space boundary, interior access doors and hatches between the house and the conditioned attic shall be opened; and attic exterior access doors and windows shall be closed. If an attic is outside the conditioned space boundary, interior access doors and hatches shall be closed and exterior access doors, dampers or vents shall be left in their as found position and their position during testing shall be recorded on the test report.

RA3.8.3.5 Interior Doors: S hall be open within the Conditioned Space Boundary. See the definition of "Conditioned Space Boundary" for clarification.

RA3.8.3.6 Chimney dampers and combustion-air inlets on solid fuel appliances: Dampers shall be closed. Take precautions to prevent ashes or soot from entering the house during testing. Although the general intent of this standard is to test the building in its normal operating condition, it may be necessary to temporarily seal openings to avoid drawing soot or ashes into the house. Any temporary sealing shall be noted in the test report.

RA3.8.3.7 Combustion appliance flue gas vents: Shall be left in their normal appliance-off condition.

RA3.8.3.8 Fans: Any fan or appliance capable of inducing airflow across the building enclosure shall be turned off including, but not limited to, clothes dryers, attic fans, kitchen and bathroom exhaust fans, outdoor air ventilation fans, air handlers, and crawl space and attic ventilation fans. Continuously operating ventilation systems shall be turned off and the air openings sealed, preferably at the exterior terminations.

RA3.8.3.9 Non-motorized dampers which connect the conditioned space to the exterior or to unconditioned spaces: Dampers shall be left as found. If the damper will be forced open or closed by the induced test pressure, that fact shall be reported in the test report. Clothes dryer exhaust openings should not be sealed off even if there is no dryer attached but this fact should be noted in the test report.

RA3.8.3.10 Motorized dampers which connect the conditioned space to the exterior (or to unconditioned spaces): The damper shall be placed in its closed position and shall not be further sealed.

RA3.8.3.11 Undampered or fixed-damper intentional openings between conditioned space and the exterior or unconditioned spaces: Shall be left open or fixed position; however, temporary blocking shall be removed. For example: fixed-dampered ducts supplying outdoor air for intermittent ventilation systems (including central-fan-integrated distribution systems) shall be left in their fixed-damper position. Exception: Undampered supply-air or exhaust-air openings of continuously operating mechanical ventilation systems shall be sealed (preferably seal at the exterior of enclosure) and ventilation fans shall be turned off as specified above.

RA3.8.3.12 Whole building fan louvers/shutters: Shall be closed. If there is a seasonal cover, it shall be installed.

RA3.8.3.13 Evaporative coolers: The opening to the exterior shall be placed in its off condition. If there is a seasonal cover, it shall be installed.

RA3.8.3.14 Operable window trickle-vents and through-the-wall vents: Shall be closed and/or sealed.

RA3.8.3.15 Supply registers and return grilles: Shall be left open and uncovered.

RA3.8.3.16 Plumbing drains with P-traps: Shall be sealed, or filled with water if empty.

RA3.8.3.17 Combustion appliances: Shall remain off during the test.

Maintain the above conditions throughout the test. If during the test, induced pressures affect operable dampers, seasonal covers, etc., reestablish the set-up and consider reversing direction of fan flow.

After testing is complete, return the building to its as found conditions prior to the test. For example, make sure that any combustion appliance pilots that were on prior to testing remain lit after testing.

RA3.8.4 Accuracy Levels for Enclosure Leakage Testing

RA3.8.4.1 Standard level of accuracy: level of accuracy that produces test results that can be used in approved modeling software to determine performance compliance with the Standards.

RA3.8.4.2 Reduced level of accuracy: during adverse testing conditions or in certain applications where testing time and costs are a factor, a test with a reduced level of accuracy may be used. Measurements made with a reduced level of accuracy may require surpassing the threshold value by an amount which will account for the added uncertainty as defined in the sections below. Software the uses test results with a reduced level of accuracy shall internally adjust the calculation in accordance with these procedures.

RA3.8.5 Installation of the Blower Door Air Tightness Testing System and Preliminary Recordings

RA3.8.5.1 Install the blower door system in an exterior doorway or window that has unrestricted access to the building and no obstructions to airflow within five feet of the fan inlet and two feet of the fan outlet. Avoid installing the system in a doorway or window exposed to the wind.

RA3.8.5.1.2 It is permissible to use a doorway or window between the conditioned space and unconditioned space as long as the unconditioned space has an unrestricted air pathway to the outdoors. For example, an attached garage or porch can be used as the unconditioned space. In this case, be sure to open all exterior windows and doors of the unconditioned space to the outdoors.

RA3.8.5.1.3 Install the pressure gauge(s), fans and tubing connections according to the equipment manufacturer's instructions.

RA3.8.5.1.4 Record the indoor and outdoor temperatures in degrees F to an accuracy of 5 degrees F.

RA3.8.5.1.5 Record the elevation of the building site within 1000 feet for buildings at elevations above 5000 feet above sea level.

RA3.8.5.1.6 For ACH50 (i.e., air changes per hour @ 50 Pa), record the *building volume*.

RA3.8.6 Procedure for Conducting a Single-Point Air Tightness Test

RA3.8.6.1 Choose and record a *time averaging period* of at least 10 seconds to be used for measuring pressures. With the blower door fan sealed and off, measure and record five (5), independent, *average baseline building pressure readings* with respect to outside to a resolution of 0.1 Pa.

RA3.8.6.2 Subtract the smallest baseline measurement from the largest recorded in Step RA3.8.6.1 and record this as the *baseline range*.

RA3.8.6.3 Air tightness tests with a baseline range less than 5.0 Pa, will be considered a *Standard Level of Accuracy Test*. Air tightness tests with a baseline range between 5.0 Pa - 10 Pa will be considered a *Reduced Level of Accuracy Test* and the results will be adjusted using Section RA3.8.8.12. A Single-Point test cannot be performed under this standard if the baseline range is greater than 10.0 Pa. Record the level of accuracy for the test as *Standard* or *Reduced*. The baseline test may be repeated employing a longer time averaging period in order to meet the desired level of accuracy.

RA3.8.6.4 Re-measure the baseline building pressure using the same time averaging period recorded in Section RA3.8.6.1 or use the average of the baseline pressures measured in Section RA3.8.6.1. This measurement is defined as the *Pre-Test Baseline Building Pressure*. If desired for greater accuracy, a longer time averaging period may be used. Record the *Pre-Test Baseline Building Pressure*.

RA3.8.6.5 Unseal the blower door fan. Turn on and adjust the fan to create an induced building pressure of approximately 50 Pa. Induced building pressure shall be defined as the (unadjusted) building pressure minus the pre-test baseline building pressure. If a 50 Pa induced building pressure cannot be achieved because the blower door fan does not have sufficient flow capacity, then achieve the highest induced building pressure possible with the equipment available.

RA3.8.6.6 A single-point test may only be performed if the maximum induced building pressure is at least 15 Pa and greater than four times the baseline pressure. If the maximum induced building pressure is less than 15 Pa, recheck that the house set up is correct and determine if any basic repairs are needed prior to further testing. A multi-point test may be attempted, or multiple fans may be used. If using multiple fans, follow the manufacturer's instruction for measurement procedures.

RA3.8.6.7 Measure and record the unadjusted building pressure and nominal (not temperature and altitude corrected) fan flow using the same averaging period used in Section RA3.8.6.4. Record the unadjusted building pressure (with 0.1 Pa resolution), nominal fan flow (with 1 CFM resolution), fan configuration (i.e., rings, pressurization or depressurization, etc), fan and manometer models and serial numbers.

RA3.8.6.8 Turn off the fan.

RA3.8.6.9 If the equipment's pressure gauge has the capability to display the induced building pressure (i.e., "baseline adjustment" feature) and adjust the fan flow value to an induced building pressure of 50 Pa (i.e., "@50 Pa" feature), then follow the manometer manufacturer's procedures for calculating the results of a single-

point test and record the following values: induced building pressure, nominal CFM50, fan configuration, fan and manometer model and serial numbers. If needed calculate the following values:

- *Induced Building Pressure* = measured building pressure minus the *Pre-Test Baseline Building Pressure*

Note: If a "baseline adjustment" feature of the manometer was used, the induced building pressure is displayed on the pressure gauge.

- *Nominal CFM50* = (50 / induced building pressure)$^{0.65}$ x recorded fan flow

Note: If both a "baseline adjustment" feature and an "@50 Pa" feature were used, the nominal CFM50 is displayed directly on the pressure gauge.

If the altitude is above 5,000 feet or the difference between the inside and outside temperature is more than 30 degrees F, calculate the corrected CFM50 as defined below:

- *Corrected CFM50* = nominal CFM50 x altitude correction factor x temperature correction factor

Where: *Altitude correction factor* = 1 + .000006 x altitude. Note: altitude is in feet, temperature correction factors are listed in Tables RA3.8B and RA3.8C.

RA3.8.7 Procedure for Conducting a Multi-Point Air Tightness Test

RA3.8.7.1 Equipment that can automatically perform a Multi-Point Test may be used to perform the steps below.

RA3.8.7.2 With the blower door fan sealed and off, measure and record the pre-test baseline building pressure reading with respect to outside. This measurement shall be taken over a time-averaging period of at least 10 seconds and shall have a resolution of 0.1 Pa. Record the pre-test baseline building pressure measurement.

RA3.8.7.3 Unseal the blower door fan. Turn on and adjust the fan to create an induced building pressure of approximately 60 Pa. If a 60 Pa induced building pressure cannot be achieved because the blower door fan does not have sufficient flow capacity, then adjust the fan to achieve the highest induced building pressure possible.

RA3.8.7.4 Measure the *unadjusted building pressure* (not baseline adjusted) and nominal fan flow (neither temperature nor altitude corrected) using the same time-averaging period used in Section RA3.8.7.2. Record the unadjusted building pressure (with 0.1 Pa resolution), nominal fan flow (with 1 CFM resolution), fan configuration, fan model and fan serial number. Assure that the fan is being operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Note: Since both pre- and post-test baseline measurements are required, do not use any baseline-adjustment feature of the manometer. In addition, do not use an "@50 Pa" feature because the nominal fan flow shall be recorded.

RA3.8.7.5 Take and record a minimum of seven (7) additional unadjusted building pressure and nominal fan flow measurements at *target induced pressures* which are approximately equally-spaced between 60 Pa (or the highest achievable induced building pressure) and 15 Pa. In very leaky buildings, the low end of this range may be reduced to as little as 4 Pa plus the absolute value of the baseline pressure.

RA3.8.7.6 Turn off and seal the blower door fan.

RA3.8.7.7 Measure and record the *post-test baseline building pressure* reading with respect to outside. This measurement shall be taken over the same time-averaging period used in Step 802.6.2 and shall have a resolution of 0.1 Pa. Record the post-test baseline building pressure measurement.

RA3.8.7.8 Enter the recorded test values, temperatures and altitude into software that can perform the necessary calculations in accordance with ASTM E779-10, Section 9.

- The software program shall calculate and report: corrected CFM50 and the percent uncertainty in the corrected CFM50, at the 95% confidence level, as defined in ASTM E779-10, Section 9.

Note: To avoid a higher percent uncertainty than desired, the HERS rater may choose a larger, time-averaging period and start over at Section RA3.8.7.2.

RA3.8.7.9 If the reported uncertainty in the corrected CFM50 is less than or equal to 10.0%, the air tightness test shall be classified as a *Standard Level of Accuracy Test*. If the reported uncertainty in the corrected CFM50 is greater than 10%, the air tightness test shall be classified as a *Reduced Level of Accuracy Test* and the results shall be adjusted using Section RA3.8.8.12.

RA3.8.8 Procedure for Conducting a Repeated Single-Point Test

RA3.8.8.1 With the blower door fan sealed and off, measure and record the pre-test baseline building pressure reading with respect to outside. This measurement shall be taken over a time-averaging period of at least 10 seconds and shall have a resolution of 0.1 Pa. Record this value as the pre-test baseline building pressure measurement.

RA3.8.8.2 Unseal the blower door fan. Turn on and adjust the fan to create an induced building pressure of approximately 50 Pa. If a 50 Pa induced building pressure cannot be achieved because the blower door fan does not have sufficient flow capacity, then achieve the highest induced building pressure possible with the equipment available.

RA3.8.8.3 If during any single repeat of this test, the induced building pressure is less than 15 Pa, recheck that the house set up is correct and determine if any basic repairs are needed prior to further testing or modeling of the building. Following any repairs or changes to the set up, the test shall be restarted from the beginning. If at least 15 Pa cannot be reached every time, then use the procedures in Sections RA3.8.6 or RA3.8.7.

RA3.8.8.4 Measure and record the *unadjusted building pressure* and nominal (not temperature and altitude corrected) *fan flow* using the same time-averaging period used in Section RA3.8.7.2. Record the *unadjusted building pressure* (with 0.1 Pa resolution), *nominal fan flow* (with 1 CFM resolution), *fan configuration* (i.e., *rings*, *pressurization* or *depressurization*, etc), *fan model* and fan *serial number*.

Note: If the equipment's pressure gauge has the capability to display the induced building pressure (i.e. baseline adjustment feature) and the capability to adjust the fan flow value to an induced building pressure of 50 Pa (i.e. "@50 Pa" feature), then follow the manufacturer's procedures for calculating the results of a Single-Point Test and record the following values: *induced building pressure*, *nominal CFM50*, *fan configuration*, *fan model* and *fan serial number*.

RA3.8.8.6 Turn off the fan.

RA3.8.8.7 Calculate the following values:

- *Induced Building Pressure* = unadjusted building pressure (Pa) minus pre-test baseline building pressure (Pa).

Note: If a baseline adjustment feature was used, then the induced building pressure is displayed on the pressure gauge.

- *Nominal CFM50* = (50 Pa / Induced building pressure)$^{0.65}$ x nominal fan flow.

Note: If both a baseline adjustment feature and an "@50 Pa" feature were used, the nominal CFM50 is displayed directly on the pressure gauge.

RA3.8.8.8 Repeat Sections RA3.8.8.1 through RA3.8.8.7 until a minimum of 5 nominal CFM50 estimates have been recorded. The same fan configuration shall be used for each repeat.

RA3.8.8.9 Calculate the *Average Nominal CFM50* by summing the individual nominal CFM50 readings and dividing by the number of readings.

RA3.8.8.10 If the altitude is above 5,000 feet or the difference between the inside and outside temperature is more than 30 degrees F, calculate the corrected CFM50 as defined below:

- *Average Corrected CFM50 = Average Nominal CFM50* x altitude correction factor x temperature correction factor

Where: *Altitude correction factor* = 1 + .000006 x altitude. Note: altitude is in feet, temperature correction factors are listed in Tables RA3.8B and RA3.8C.

RA3.8.9 Estimate the precision uncertainty using one of the two following methods

RA3.8.9.1 Standard Statistical Process – Use a calculator or computer to compute the Standard Deviation of the repeated Nominal CFM50 readings. Divide this Standard Deviation by the square root of the number of

readings. Multiply the result by the t-statistic in Table RA3.8A corresponding to the number of readings taken. Convert this result to a percentage of the Average Nominal CFM50.

Table 3.8A Precision Uncertainty: Values of t-statistic

Number of Readings	t-statistic
5	2.78
6	2.57
7	2.45
8	2.37
9	2.31

RA3.8.8.10 If a software program is used, it shall at a minimum calculate and report:

- *Average CFM50*, corrected for altitude and temperature.
- *Record the percent uncertainty of the measured CFM50* at the 95% confidence level, as calculated in Section RA8.8.9. *ACH50 (air changes per hour @ 50 Pa)*
- = (CFM50 x 60) / building volume (in cubic feet).

RA3.8.8.11 If the reported uncertainty of the CFM50 is less than or equal to 10.0%, then the air tightness test shall be classified as a *Standard Level of Accuracy Test* as defined in Section RA3.8.4.1. If the reported uncertainty in the CFM50 is greater than 10.0%, the air tightness test shall be classified as a *Reduced Level of Accuracy Test* as defined in Section RA3.8.4.1.

RA3.8.8.12 Application Results

RA3.8.8.12.1 Adjusting CFM50 for tests with a *Reduced Level of Accuracy*. When using results of a Reduced Level of Accuracy Test, an adjustment shall be used to improve the probability that the tested building meets the required performance threshold. The adjusted CFM50 in these situations is defined as:

- *Adjusted CFM50* = extending factor x corrected CFM50

Where:

For a single-point test at Reduced Level of Accuracy: extending factor = 1 + 0.1 x (50 / the induced pressure)

For a multi-point test at Reduce Level of Accuracy: extending factor = 1 + (% uncertainty / 100)

RA3.8.8.12.2 Adjusted CFM50 value shall be used when:

- Determining whether a building meets an air tightness threshold as stated on compliance forms

RA3.8.8.12.3 Adjusted CFM50 value shall NOT be used when:

- Calculating the air tightness of a retrofit building
- Calculating an energy audit
- Assessing the air tightness of a group of buildings

RA3.8.8.13 Other Leakage Metrics:

ELA may be calculated by: *ELA* = 0.055 x CFM50

Where: ELA is in square inches

ACH50 = corrected CFM50 x 60 / building volume (in cubic feet)

Specific Leakage Area may be calculated by: *SLA* = 69.4 x ELA/ building floor area (square feet)

Where: ELA is in square inches

Normalized Leakage Area may be calculated by: *NLA* = SLA x $(S)^{0.3}$

Where: S is the number of stories above grade

RA3.8.8.14 Equipment Accuracy and Requirements

Blower door fans used for building air leakage testing shall measure airflow (after making any necessary air density corrections) with an accuracy of +/- 5%. Pressure gauges shall measure pressure differences with a resolution of 0.1 Pa and have an accuracy of +/- 1% of reading or 0.5Pa, whichever is greater.

Blower door and associated pressure testing instruments shall be tested annually for calibration by the HERS Provider or HERS Rater. The HERS Provider or HERS Rater shall use a standard for field testing of calibration provided by the equipment manufacturer. Magnehelic Gauges cannot be field tested and shall be recalibrated by the Blower Door manufacturer annually. Fan and flow measuring systems for shall be regularly field checked for defects and maintained according to manufacturers' recommendations. The HERS Provider or HERS Rater shall maintain a written log of the annual calibration check to verify all equipment accuracy for a period of three (3) years. These records shall be made available to the Commission.

RA3.8.8.15 Air Leakage Reporting

The HERS rater shall compare the measured air leakage rate determined by Section RA3.8.8.12.2 to the building air leakage rate specified on the Certificate of Compliance, CF-1R and CF-6R. HERS verified building air leakage shall be documented on form CF-4R-ENV-20.

Where: *Measured air leakage rate = Adjusted CFM50*

Table RA3.8B Temperature Correction Factors for Pressurization Testing- Calculated according to ASTM E779-10

		Inside Temperature (F)								
		50	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**75**	**80**	**85**	**90**
Outside Temp (F)	**-20**	1.062	1.072	1.081	1.090	1.099	1.108	1.117	1.127	1.136
	-15	1.056	1.066	1.075	1.084	1.093	1.102	1.111	1.120	1.129
	-10	1.051	1.060	1.069	1.078	1.087	1.096	1.105	1.114	1.123
	-5	1.045	1.054	1.063	1.072	1.081	1.090	1.099	1.108	1.117
	0	1.039	1.048	1.057	1.066	1.075	1.084	1.093	1.102	1.111
	5	1.033	1.042	1.051	1.060	1.069	1.078	1.087	1.096	1.105
	10	1.028	1.037	1.046	1.055	1.064	1.072	1.081	1.090	1.099
	15	1.023	1.031	1.040	1.049	1.058	1.067	1.076	1.084	1.093
	20	1.017	1.026	1.035	1.044	1.052	1.061	1.070	1.079	1.087
	25	1.012	1.021	1.029	1.038	1.047	1.056	1.064	1.073	1.082
	30	1.007	1.015	1.024	1.033	1.041	1.050	1.059	1.067	1.076
	35	1.002	1.010	1.019	1.028	1.036	1.045	1.054	1.062	1.071
	40	0.997	1.005	1.014	1.023	1.031	1.040	1.048	1.057	1.065
	45	0.992	1.000	1.009	1.017	1.026	1.035	1.043	1.051	1.060
	50	0.987	0.995	1.004	1.012	1.021	1.029	1.038	1.046	1.055
	55	0.982	0.990	0.999	1.008	1.016	1.024	1.033	1.041	1.050
	60	0.997	0.986	0.994	1.003	1.011	1.019	1.028	1.036	1.045
	65	0.973	0.981	0.989	0.998	1.006	1.015	1.023	1.031	1.040
	70	0.968	0.976	0.985	0.993	1.001	1.010	1.018	1.026	1.035
	75	0.963	0.972	0.980	0.988	0.997	1.005	1.013	1.022	1.030
	80	0.959	0.967	0.976	0.984	0.992	1.000	1.009	1.017	1.025
	85	0.955	0.963	0.971	0.979	0.988	0.996	1.004	1.012	1.020
	90	0.950	0.958	0.967	0.975	0.983	0.991	0.999	1.008	1.016
	95	0.946	0.954	0.962	0.970	0.979	0.987	0.995	1.003	1.011
	100	0.942	0.950	0.958	0.966	0.970	0.982	0.990	0.998	1.007
	105	0.938	0.946	0.954	0.962	0.970	0.978	0.986	0.994	1.002
	110	0.933	0.942	0.950	0.952	0.966	0.974	0.982	0.990	0.998

Table RA3.8C Temperature Correction Factors for Depressurization Testing- Calculated according to ASTM E779-10

		Inside Temperature (F)								
		50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
Outside Temp (F)	-20	0.865	0.861	0.857	0.853	0.849	0.845	0.841	0.837	0.833
	-15	0.874	0.870	0.866	0.862	0.858	0.854	0.850	0.846	0.842
	-10	0.883	0.879	0.874	0.870	0.866	0.862	0.858	0.854	0.850
	-5	0.892	0.887	0.883	0.879	0.875	0.871	0.867	0.863	0.859
	0	0.900	0.896	0.892	0.887	0.883	0.879	0.875	0.871	0.867
	5	0.909	0.905	0.900	0.896	0.892	0.888	0.883	0.879	0.875
	10	0.918	0.913	0.909	0.905	0.900	0.896	0.892	0.888	0.884
	15	0.927	0.922	0.918	0.913	0.909	0.905	0.900	0.896	0.892
	20	0.935	0.931	0.926	0.922	09.17	0.913	0.909	0.905	0.900
	25	0.944	0.939	0.935	0.930	0.926	0.922	0.917	0.913	0.909
	30	0.952	0.948	0.943	0.939	0.934	0.930	0.926	0.921	0.917
	35	0.961	0.956	0.952	0.947	0.943	0.938	0.934	0.930	0.926
	40	0.970	0.965	0.960	0.956	0.951	0.947	0.942	0.938	0.934
	45	0.978	0.974	0.961	0.964	0.960	0.955	0.951	0.946	0.942
	50	0.987	0.982	0.977	0.973	0.968	0.963	0.959	0.955	0.950
	55	0.995	0.990	0.986	0.981	0.976	0.972	0.967	0.963	0.958
	60	1.004	0.999	0.994	0.998	0.985	0.980	0.976	0.971	0.967
	65	1.012	1.008	1.003	0.998	0.993	0.988	0.984	0.979	0.975
	70	1.021	1.016	1.011	1.006	1.001	0.997	0.992	0.988	0.983
	75	1.029	1.024	1.019	1.015	1.010	1.005	1.000	0.996	0.991
	80	1.038	1.033	1.028	1.023	1.018	1.013	1.009	1.004	0.999
	85	1.046	1.041	1.036	1.031	1.026	1.022	1.017	1.012	1.008
	90	1.055	1.050	1.045	1.040	1.035	1.030	1.025	1.020	1.016
	95	1.063	1.058	1.053	1.048	1.043	1.038	1.033	1.028	1.024
	100	1.072	1.066	1.061	1.056	1.051	1.046	1.041	1.037	1.032
	105	1.080	1.075	1.070	1.064	1.059	1.054	1.050	1.045	1.040
	110	1.088	1.083	1.078	1.073	1.068	1.063	1.058	1.053	1.048

~~50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 -20 1.062 1.072 1.081 1.090 1.099 1.108 1.117 1.127 1.136 -15 1.056 1.066 1.075 1.084 1.093 1.102 1.111 1.120 1.129 -10 1.051 1.060 1.069 1.078 1.087 1.096 1.105 1.114 1.123 -5 1.045 1.054 1.063 1.072 1.081 1.090 1.099 1.108 1.117 0 1.039 1.048 1.057 1.066 1.075 1.084 1.093 1.102 1.111 5 1.033 1.042 1.051 1.060 1.069 1.078 1.087 1.096 1.105 10 1.028 1.037 1.046 1.055 1.064 1.072 1.081 1.090 1.099 OUTSIDE 15 1.023 1.031 1.040 1.049 1.058 1.067 1.076 1.084 1.093 TEMP 20 1.017 1.026 1.035 1.044 1.052 1.061 1.070 1.079 1.087 (F) 25 1.012 1.021 1.029 1.038 1.047 1.056 1.064 1.073 1.082 30 1.007 1.015 1.024 1.033 1.041 1.050 1.059 1.067 1.076 35 1.002 1.010 1.019 1.028 1.036 1.045 1.054 1.062 1.071 40 0.997 1.005 1.014 1.023 1.031 1.040 1.048 1.057 1.065 45 0.992 1.000 1.009 1.017 1.026 1.035 1.043 1.051 1.060 50 0.987 0.995 1.004 1.012 1.021 1.029 1.038 1.046 1.055 55 0.982 0.990 0.999 1.008 1.016 1.024 1.033 1.041 1.050 60 0.977 0.986 0.994 1.003 1.011 1.019 1.028 1.036 1.045 65 0.973 0.981 0.989 0.998 1.006 1.015 1.023 1.031 1.040 70 0.968 0.976 0.985 0.993 1.001 1.010 1.018 1.026 1.035 75 0.963 0.972 0.980 0.988 0.997 1.005 1.013 1.022 1.030 80 0.959 0.967 0.976 0.984 0.992 1.000 1.009 1.017 1.025 85 0.955 0.963 0.971 0.979 0.988 0.996 1.004 1.012 1.020 90 0.950 0.958 0.967 0.975 0.983 0.991 0.999 1.008 1.016 95 0.946 0.954 0.962 0.970 0.979 0.987 0.995 1.003 1.011 100 0.942 0.950 0.958 0.966 0.970 0.982 0.990 0.998 1.007 105 0.938 0.946 0.954 0.962 0.970 0.978 0.986 0.994 1.002 110 0.933 0.942 0.950 0.952 0.966 0.974 0.982 0.990 0.998~~

Residential Appendix RA4

Appendix RA4 Appendix RA4 – Eligibility Criteria for Energy Efficiency Measures

RA4.1 Purpose and Scope

This appendix contains the eligibility requirements which must be met when any of the following features are installed to achieve compliance with the residential building energy efficiency standards.

RA4.2 Building Envelope Measures

RA4.2.1 Roofing Products (Cool Roofs)

Roofing products shall meet specific eligibility and installation criteria to receive credit for compliance. All products qualifying for compliance with §110.8, §140.1, §140.2, §140.3(a)1, §141.0~~9~~(b)1B, §150.1(c~~f~~)12, and §152(b)1H shall be rated and labeled by the Cool Roof Rating Council in accordance with §10-113. The use of a roofing product shall be listed on the Certificate of Compliance.

RA4.2.2 Radiant Barriers

Radiant barriers shall meet specific eligibility and installation criteria to be modeled by any compliance software and receive energy credit for compliance with the Building Energy Efficiency Standards for low-rise residential buildings.

The emittance of the radiant barrier shall be less than or equal to 0.05 as tested in accordance with ASTM C1371 or ASTM E408.

Installation shall conform to ASTM C1158 (Standard Practice for Installation and Use of Radiant Barrier Systems (RBS) in Building Construction), ASTM C727 (Standard Practice for Installation and Use of Reflective Insulation in Building Constructions), ASTM C1313 (Standard Specification for *Sheet Radiant Barriers for Building Construction Applications*), and ASTM C1224 (*Standard Specification for Reflective Insulation for Building Applications*), and the radiant barrier shall be securely installed in a permanent manner with the shiny side facing down toward the interior of the building (ceiling or attic floor). Moreover, radiant barriers shall be installed at the top chords of the roof truss/rafters in any of the following methods:

i. Draped over the truss/rafter (the top chords) before the upper roof decking is installed.

ii. Spanning between the truss/rafters (top chords) and secured (stapled) to each side.

iii. Secured (stapled) to the bottom surface of the truss/rafter (top chord). A minimum air space shall be maintained between the top surface of the radiant barrier and roof decking of not less than 1.5 inches at the center of the truss/rafter span.

iv. Attached [laminated] directly to the underside of the roof decking. The radiant barrier shall be laminated and perforated by the manufacturer to allow moisture/vapor transfer through the roof deck.

In addition, the radiant barrier shall be installed to cover all gable end walls and other vertical surfaces in the attic.

For Prescriptive Compliance t~~T~~he attic shall be ventilated to:

i. Conform to the radiant barrier manufacturer's instructions.

ii. Provide a minimum free ventilation area of not less than one square foot of vent area for each 300~~150~~ ft² of attic floor area.

iii. Provide no less than 30 percent upper vents.

Ridge vents or gable end vents are recommended to achieve the best performance. The material should be cut to allow for full airflow to the venting.

The product shall meet all requirements for California certified insulation materials [radiant barriers] of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation, as specified by CCR, Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 12-13, Standards for Insulating Material.

The use of a radiant barrier shall be listed in the Special Features and Modeling Assumptions listings of the Certificate of Compliance and described in detail in the Residential ACM Manual.

RA4.3 HVAC Measures

RA4.3.1 Ice Storage Air Conditioner (ISAC) Systems

To ensure reliable energy savings and proper operation and control, the applicant worked with the staff to develop eligibility criteria and acceptance testing requirements. The low rise residential building eligibility criteria include third-party field verification of the ISAC's model number by a certified HERS rater and the requirement that duct sealing be completed for all low-rise residential building installations. The Acceptance Requirements call for installer verification of the presence and proper operation of required controls.

The builder or installer provides a Certificate of Compliance form showing the system that was used for determining performance standards compliance, and that duct sealing was specified for compliance.

The following eligibility criteria must be certified on the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation and verified by a HERS rater on the Certificate of ~~Field~~ Verification ~~and Diagnostic Testing~~ form for residential buildings (See Reference Appendix RA2).

1. The model number of the installed unit is for a unit that the Energy Commission has approved for compliance credit and matches the model number used for compliance credit.
2. The duct system has been sealed and tested as required by the Reference Appendix RA3.
3. For systems that require charging of the refrigerant lines either a~~No Thermostatic Expansion Valve (TXV)~~Charge Indicatory Light (CID) or refrigerant change test shall be provided. The CID or refrigerant charge credit shall not be taken. ~~credit is taken if applicable~~.

The installing contractor shall complete the following acceptance testing and document the results to the Enforcement Agency using the ~~Installation~~ Certificate of Installation (See Reference Appendix RA2).

1. Verify that building cooling is controlled by a standard indoor HVAC thermostat and not by factory-installed controls.
2. Verify that ice making is not controlled by the thermostat.
3. Verify that the water tank is filled to the proper level as specified by the manufacturer.
4. Verify that the correct model number is installed as indicated in compliance documents (including ice melt start time). Certify the installed model number on the CF-1R form.
5. Force the controls to indicate no demand for cooling, set the time to be within the nighttime period, and simulate that the tank is not full with ice. Verify that the system operates properly in the ice-making mode (i.e., it starts charging the tank and does not provide cooling to the building).
6. Force the controls to indicate no demand for cooling, set the time to be within the nighttime period, and simulate the tank being full of ice. Verify that the system operates properly in the idle mode (i.e., the compressor is off, and no cooling is provided by the system).

7. Force the controls to indicate a demand for cooling and set the time to be within the daytime period. Verify that the system operates properly in the ice melt mode (i.e., it starts discharging and that the compressor is off).
8. Force the controls to indicate a demand for cooling and set the time to be within the morning shoulder time period. Verify that the system operates properly in the direct cooling mode (i.e., the system is providing cooling with the compressor).
9. Force the controls to indicate no cooling load, and set the time to be within the daytime period. Verify that the system operates properly in the idle mode (i.e., it does not provide cooling to the building and the compressor is off).
10. Force the controls to indicate a demand for cooling and set the time to be within the nighttime period. Verify that the cooling is provided by the compressor.

RA4.3.2 Evaporatively-Cooled Condensing Units

The eligibility criteria require the measures listed below. These measures must be certified by the installer on the ~~Acceptance~~ Certificate of Installation and verified by a HERS rater and certified on the Certificate of Verification.

- EER at 95°F dry bulb and 75°F wet bulb temperature is listed with ARI (generally called EERa).
- EER at 82°F dry bulb and 65°F wet bulb temperature is submitted to ARI and published by the manufacturer in accordance with ARI guidelines (generally called EERb).
- ~~Presence of TXV is verified, if the ARI certified EERs are based on equipment with TXVs~~.
- Ducts are tested and sealed in all installations of this equipment.
- Either a Charge Indicatory Light (CID) or refrigerant change test shall be provided. The CID or refrigerant charge credit shall not be taken.~~Proper refrigerant charge is verified if compliance credit is taken for this measure when TXVs are not installed~~.

RA4.4 Water Heating Measures

RA4.4.1 Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation

Unless otherwise stated, insulation must meet the requirements specified in §150.0(j). Pipe insulation may be omitted where hot water distribution piping is buried within attic, crawlspace or wall insulation, as described below:~~.~~ With batt insulation, ~~In attics and crawlspaces~~ the insulation shall completely surround the pipe with at least 1 inch of insulation and the pipe shall be completely covered with at least ~~4~~2 inches of insulation further away from ~~the~~ unconditioned space. ~~In walls, the~~With blown attic insulation, ~~must completely surround the~~ the pipe must be surrounded with at least ~~1~~4 inches of insulation. If burial within the insulation will not completely or continuously surround the pipe to these specifications, then this exception does not apply, and the pipe must be insulated as specified in §150.0(j). All hot water distribution system piping that is installed below grade must meet the requirements of Insulated Pipes Below Grade. Optional HERS credits are available for HERS inspected installations, as specified in RA4.4.9.1 and RA4.4.9.5-RA4.4.9.7

RA4.4.2 Mandatory Pipe Insulation

Pipe insulation on the first five feet of hot and cold water piping from storage gas water heaters, all underground hot water piping, and all non-recirculating hot water piping of 3/4" diameter or greater are ~~is a~~ mandatory measure as specified in §150.0(j). In addition, all piping installed below grade must be installed in a waterproof and non-crushable casing or sleeve that allows for installation, removal and replacement of the enclosed pipe and insulation. The internal cross-section or diameter of the casing or sleeve shall be large enough to allow for insulation of the hot water piping. Piping below grade that serves any island sinks or other island fixtures or appliances may be insulated with 1/2 inch wall thickness insulation.

Note that **Exceptions** 3, 4 and 5 to §150.0(j) apply to all pipe insulation that is required to meet the mandatory measure requirement or that is eligible for compliance credit.

RA4.4.3 Standard Kitchen (STD)

The standard distribution system design is defined such that all~~All~~ hot water distribution piping from the water heater(s) to the kitchen fixtures (dishwasher(s) and sink(s)) must be insulated to comply with §150.0(j) and be installed in accordance with Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation or Insulated Pipes Below Grade, as applicable.

RA4.4.4 Pipe Insulation Credit (PIC)

All piping in the hot water distribution system must be insulated from the water heater to the wall behind each fixture or appliance and be installed in accordance with Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation or Insulated Pipes Below Grade, as applicable~~.~~

RA4.4.5 Insulated Pipes Below Grade (IPBG)

To meet this requirement, all piping installed below grade must be insulated to the levels mandated in §150.0(j). All below grade piping must be installed in a waterproof and non-crushable casing or sleeve that allows for installation, removal and replacement of the enclosed pipe and insulation. The internal cross-section or diameter of the casing or sleeve shall be large enough to allow for insulation of the hot water piping. ~~The last 15 ft of pipe~~Piping ~~-~~below grade ~~hot water distribution piping~~ that serves any island sinks or other island fixtures or appliances may be insulated with 1/2 inch wall thickness insulation.

RA4.4.6 Uninsulated Pipes Below Grade (UPBG)

Any below grade hot water distribution system piping which does not meet the requirements for Insulated Pipes Below Grade must use the distribution multiplier for Uninsulated Pipes Below Grade. This applies to all hot water distribution systems.

RA4.4.7 Parallel Piping (PP)

The length of pipe from the water heater to a single central ~~the~~ manifold shall not exceed 15 ft. The entire length of this pipe shall be insulated to meet the requirements of §150.0(j) and the insulation shall be installed in accordance with Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation or Insulated Pipes Below Grade, as applicable. The hot water distribution piping from the manifold to the fixtures and appliances must be separated by at least six inches from any cold water supply piping or the hot water piping must be insulated to meet the requirements of §150.0(j) and be installed in accordance with Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation, or Insulated Pipes Below Grade, as applicable. ~~The hot water distribution system piping from the manifold to the kitchen fixtures (dishwasher(s) and sink(s)) must be insulated to meet the requirements of §150(j) and be installed in accordance with Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation or Insulated Pipes Below Grade, as applicable.~~ In addition, the hot water distribution system piping from the manifold to the fixtures and appliances must take the most direct path.

RA4.4.8 Plan View Compact Distribution System (PVSDS)

To meet this requirement, plan review must verify that the direct distance between the furthest hot water use point and the water heater serving that use point be no more than the distance specified below. Floor Area Served equals the conditioned floor area divided by the number of installed water heaters. For multi-story residences, calculations would be completed by vertically projecting the water heater location to other floors.

Floor Area Served (ft2)	Max Water Heater To Use Point Distance (ft)
< 1000	14’

1001 – 1600	21’
1601 – 2200	26’
2201 – 2800	31’
>2800	34’

~~RA4.4.8 Point of Use (POU)~~

~~All hot water fixtures in the dwelling unit, with the exception of the clothes washer, must be located within 8 ft (plan view) of a water heater. To meet this requirement, some houses will require multiple water heaters. In addition, the hot water distribution system piping from the water heater to the fixtures and appliances must take the most direct path.~~

RA4.4.9 Recirculation Systems

RA4.4.9.1 Installation requirements for all recirculation systems

The entire circulation loop in a recirculation system, including return line, must be insulated to a level that meets the requirements of §150.0(j) and be installed in accordance with Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation or Insulated Pipes Below Grade, as applicable. With the exception of Demand Recirculation, all recirculation systems must have a dedicated return line. A check valve shall be installed in the recirculation loop to prevent unintentional circulation of the water (thermo-siphoning) and back flow when the system is not operating. This check valve may be included with the pump

The circulation loop should be sized and deployed ~~located~~ to minimize the volume of water in the loop and so that there is no more than 15 ft of pipe from the loop to any fixture or appliance (with the exception of the clothes washer).

~~Recirculation systems may take the Pipe Insulation Credit (PIC) if all piping between the circulation loop and all fixtures and appliances is insulated to a level that meets the requirements of §150(j) and the insulation is installed in accordance with Proper Installation of Pipe Insulation or Insulated Pipes Below Grade, as applicable.~~

Approved recirculation controls include the following:

~~***RA4.4.9.2 Recirculation no controls (RNC)***~~

~~*RA4.4.9.3 Recirculation systems with no controls must be installed in accordance with the Installation requirements for all recirculation systems.*~~

~~*RA4.4.9.4*~~*RA4.4.9.2 Recirculation with non-demand ~~timer~~ controls (RND)~~(RTm)~~*

All recirculation controls with the exception of demand controls systems fall under this category. An active control of some sort (timer, temperature, time/temperature) is required.

~~***RA4.4.9.5 Recirculation systems with timer controls must be installed in accordance with the Installation requirements for all recirculation systems. Timer controls must have an operational timer initially set to operate the pump no more than 16 hours per day. The timer controls must include automatic resets or a signal function to prevent operation off schedule in the event of a power failure.***~~

~~***RA4.4.9.6 Recirculation with temperature control (RTmp)***~~

~~***RA4.4.9.7 Recirculation systems with temperature controls must be installed in accordance with the Installation requirements for all recirculation systems. Temperature controls must have a temperature sensor with a maximum 20°F deadband installed on the return line.***~~

~~***RA4.4.9.8 Recirculation with time and temperature controls (RTmTmp)***~~

~~***RA4.4.9.9 Recirculation systems with time and temperature controls must be installed in accordance with the Installation requirements for all recirculation systems. These systems must meet the requirements for both individual time and temperature controls systems.***~~

~~***RA4.4.9.10***~~***RA4.4.9.3 Demand Recirculation; (~~M~~manual c~~C~~ontrol (RDRmc)~~ or motion sensor control (RDRmsc)~~***

Demand recirculation systems must be installed in accordance with the ~~Installation~~ insulation requirements of RA4.4.8.1 ~~for all recirculation systems.~~ Demand controlled recirculation systems shall operate “on-demand”, meaning that ~~the~~ pump operation shall be initiated ~~able to receive a signal to turn on from a user~~ shortly prior to the ~~desired~~ hot water draw. The controls shall be electronic and operate on the principal of shutting off the pump with a sensed rise in pipe temperature (Delta-T). If the thermo-sensor that measures temperature rise fails to operate, the electronic controls must have a lock out to disable pump ~~prevent~~ operation when sensed pipe temperature exceeds ~~above~~ 105°F. The electronic controls shall also have a fail safe timer to prevent disable pump~~extended~~ operation longer than five minutes~~of the pump~~ if the sensor fails or is damaged. Either a dedicated return line shall be installed, or the cold water line may be used as a temporary return. Manually controlled systems may be activated by wired or wireless button mechanisms. The manual controls shall be installed in each hot water use point location where there is a sink, shower or tub/shower combination.

RA4.4.9.4 Demand Recirculation; Sensor Control (RDRsc)

~~Motion s~~Sensor controlled demand recirculation systems shall send a signal to activate the pump either when motion or hot water flow is sensed. Once a signal is sent, the ~~motion~~ sensor’s controls must be designed to have a delay of not less than 5 minutes before the next signal can be sent. Motion sensor controls shall be installed in each hot water location where there is a sink, shower or tub/shower combination. .All motion sensors must operate on 12 volts or less with a standby power of 1 watt or less. Flow switches that send a signal to activate the pump may be used as an alternative to, or in conjunction with motion sensor controls. All flow switches must operate on 12 volts or less with a standby power of 1 watt or less. One flow switch shall be installed on~~for~~ each hot water distribution system.

~~**Temperature buffering tank (TBT)**~~

~~Temperature buffering tanks are small storage tanks (typically under 5 gallons) that are installed down line from the primary water heater. Any temperature buffering tank that has an electric resistance heating element must use the temperature buffering storage tank distribution multiplier.~~

Monitoring Control DHW Systems

Systems that qualify as monitoring control domestic hot water systems must be capable of recording hourly water use patterns and using that data to adjust the central system to match supply with hourly demand levels. Qualifying equipment or services must be listed with the Commission.

RA4.4.10 Optional HERS Verification

HERS verification elements have been added to provide additional credits for measures that require field verification. The HERS verification process can be completed on a sampling basis.

RA4.4.10.1 HERS-Verified Pipe Insulation Credit (PIC-H)

Consistent with the requirement of RA4.4.4, this measure includes a visual HERS inspection to verify that all hot water piping in non-recirculating systems is insulated and that corners and tees are fully insulated. No piping should be visible due to insulation voids with the exception of the last segment of piping that penetrate walls and delivers hot water to the sink, appliance, etc.

RA4.4.10.2 HERS-Verified Parallel Piping (PP-H)

In addition of the requirements specified in RA4.4.7, this measure requires that the measured length of piping between the water heater and single central manifold does not exceed five feet.

RA4.4.10.3 HERS-Verified Compact Hot Water Distribution System (CHWDS-H)

This measure involves HERS field verification to insure that the longest pipe run from any use point to the water heater serving that use point does not exceed a maximum length. The table below defines the maximum pipe length as a function of Floor Area Served, where Floor Area Served equals the conditioned floor area divided by the number of installed water heaters.

Floor Area Served (ft2)	Max Water Heater To Use Point Distance (ft)
< 1000	28’
1001 – 1600	43’
1601 – 2200	53’
2201 – 2800	62’
>2800	68’

RA4.4.10.4 HERS-Verified Point of Use (POU-H)

All hot water fixtures in the dwelling unit, with the exception of the clothes washer, must be located within 8 feet (total piping length) from a water heater. To meet this requirement, most houses will require multiple water heaters.

RA4.4.10.5 HERS-Verified Recirculation with non-demand controls (RND-H)

This measure includes a visual HERS inspection to verify that all recirculating hot water piping is insulated and that corners and tees are fully insulated. No piping should be visible due to insulation voids.

RA4.4.10.6 HERS-Verified Demand Recirculation: Manual Control (RDRmc-H)

This measure includes a visual HERS inspection to verify that all recirculating hot water piping is insulated and that corners and tees are fully insulated. No piping should be visible due to insulation voids.

RA4.4.10.7 HERS-Verified Demand Recirculation: Sensor Control (RDRsc-H)

This measure includes a visual HERS inspection to verify that all recirculating hot water piping is insulated and that corners and tees are fully insulated. No piping should be visible due to insulation voids.

~~RA4.4.10~~RA4.4.11 Solar Water Heating Systems

Solar water-heating systems and/or collectors ~~for individual dwellings~~ shall be certified and rated by the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (SRCC) or by a testing agency approved by the Executive Director~~with the OG-300 Procedure~~.

To use collectors with the SRCC OG-100 certification and rating, the installed system shall meet the following eligibility criteria:

1. Include all of the features modeled and generated in the Commission approved solar savings fraction calculation.
2. The collectors shall be installed according to manufacturer's instructions.
3. The collectors shall be located in a position that is not shaded by adjacent buildings or trees between 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM (solar time) on December 21.

~~In order t~~To use a solar water-heating system with the SRCC OG-300 certification and rating~~method~~, the installed system ~~must satisfy~~shall meet the following eligibility criteria:

1. The collectors must face within 35 degrees of south and be tilted at a slope of at least 3:12

~~The system shall be SRCC certified.~~

2. The system ~~must~~ shall be installed in the exact configuration for which it was rated. ~~, e.g. t~~The system ~~must~~ shall have the same collectors, pumps, controls, storage tank and backup water heater fuel type as the rated condition.
3. The system ~~must~~ shall be installed according to manufacturer's instructions.
4. The collectors shall be located in a position that is not shaded by adjacent buildings or trees between 9:00 AM and 3:00 PM (solar time) on December 21.

RA4.5 Other Measures

RA4.5.1 Controlled Ventilation Crawlspace (CVC)

Drainage. Proper enforcement of site engineering and drainage, and emphasis on the importance of proper landscaping techniques in maintaining adequate site drainage, is critical.

Ground Water And Soils. Local ground water tables at maximum winter recharge elevation should be below the lowest excavated site foundation elevations. Sites that are well drained and that do not have surface water problems are generally good candidates for this stem-wall insulation strategy. However, the eligibility of this alternative insulating technique is entirely at the enforcement agency officials' discretion. Where disagreements exist, it is incumbent upon the applicant to provide sufficient proof that site drainage strategies (e.g., perimeter drainage techniques) will prevent potential problems.

Ventilation. All crawl space vents must have automatic vent dampers to receive this credit. Automatic vent dampers must be shown on the building plans and installed. The dampers should be temperature actuated to

be fully closed at approximately 40°F and fully open at approximately 70°F. Cross ventilation consisting of the required vent area reasonably distributed between opposing foundation walls is required.

Foam Plastic Insulating Materials. Foam plastic insulating materials must be shown on the plans and installed when complying with the following requirements:

Fire Safety—CBC Section 719. Products shall be protected as specified. Certain products have been approved for exposed use in under floor areas by testing and/or listing.

Direct Earth Contact—Foam plastic insulation used for crawl-space insulation having direct earth contact shall be a closed cell water resistant material and meet the slab-edge insulation requirements for water absorption and water vapor transmission rate specified in the mandatory measures.

RA4.5.2 Mineral Fiber Insulating Materials

Fire Safety—CBC Section 719. "All insulation including facings, such as ~~vapor barrier~~vapor retarders or breather papers installed within ... crawl spaces ... shall have a flame-spread rating not to exceed 25 and a smoke density not to exceed 450 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84." In cases where the facing is also a vapor retarder, the facing shall be installed to the side that is warm in winter.

Direct Earth Contact—Mineral fiber batts shall not be installed in direct earth contact unless protected by a vapor retarder/ground cover.

~~Vapor Barrier~~Vapor retarder (Ground Cover). A ground cover of 6 mil (0.006 inch thick) polyethylene, or approved equal, shall be laid entirely over the ground area within crawl spaces.

The ~~vapor barrier~~vapor retarder shall be overlapped 6 inches minimum at joints and shall extend over the top of pier footings.

The ~~vapor barrier~~vapor retarder should be rated as 1.0 perm or less.

The edges of the ~~vapor barrier~~vapor retarder should be turned up a minimum of four inches at the stem wall.

Penetrations in the ~~vapor barrier~~vapor retarder should be no larger than necessary to fit piers, beam supports, plumbing and other penetrations.

The ~~vapor barrier~~vapor retarder must be shown on the plans and installed.

Studies show that moisture conditions found in crawl spaces that have minimal ventilation do not appear to be a significant problem for most building sites provided that the crawl-space floors are covered by an appropriate ~~vapor barrier~~vapor retarder and other precautions are taken. The Energy Commission urges enforcement agency officials to carefully evaluate each application of this insulating technique in conjunction with reduced ventilation because of the potential for adverse effects of surface water on crawl-space insulation that could negate the energy savings predicted by the procedure.

~~Appendix RA5 – Interior Mass Capacity~~

~~*RA5.1 Scope and Purpose*~~

~~Interior Mass Capacity (IMC) is a measure of the total thermal mass in a low-rise residential building. IMC is used to determine if a building qualifies as a high mass building. Credit for thermal mass in the *Proposed Design* may only be considered when the *Proposed Design* qualifies as a high mass building. A high mass building is one with thermal mass equivalent to having 30 percent of the conditioned slab floor exposed and 15 percent of the conditioned non-slab floor exposed two inch thick concrete.~~

~~*RA5.2 Calculating Interior Mass Capacity (IMC)*~~

~~The IMC for the building is calculated using Equation RA5-1. The IMC for the building is the sum of the area of each mass material multiplied times its Unit Interior Mass Capacity (UIMC). Table RA5-1, Table RA5-2, and Table RA5-3 give UIMC values for a number of common thermal mass materials. This method allows for multiple mass types common in low-rise residential construction.~~

~~Equation RA5-1~~

$$\text{IMC} = \sum_{I=1}^{n} A_I \times \text{UIMC}_I$$

~~Where:~~

~~IMC = Interior thermal mass of the building~~

~~A_i = Surface area of the ith material~~

~~UIMC_i = Unit Interior Mass Capacity (UIMC) of the $_i$th material selected from Table RA5-1, Table RA5-2, and Table RA5-3~~

~~N = Number of thermal mass materials in the *Proposed Design*~~

~~*RA5.3 IMC Threshold for a High Mass Building*~~

~~In order to qualify as a high mass building, the Proposed Design must have an IMC greater than or equal to that determined from Equation RA5-2. The IMC threshold is based on 30 percent of the conditioned slab area (CSA) being exposed (UIMC=4.6); 70 percent of the CSA being covered (UIMC=1.8); and 15 percent of the conditioned non-slab floor area as exposed 2 inch thick concrete (UIMC=2.5).~~

~~Equation RA5-2~~

$$\begin{aligned}\text{IMC}_{\text{Threshold}} &= 0.3 \times 4.6 \times \text{CSA} + 0.7 \times 1.8 \times \text{CSA} + 0.15 \times 2.5 \times (\text{CFA} - \text{CSA}) \\ &= 2.640 \times \text{CSA} + 0.375 \times (\text{CFA} - \text{CSA})\end{aligned}$$

~~Where:~~

~~CSA = Conditioned Slab floor Area~~

~~CFA = Total Conditioned Floor Area~~

Table RA5-1 – Interior Mass UIMC Values: Interior Mass1 Surfaces Exposed on One Side[13]

Material	Surface Condition	Mass Thickness (inches)	Unit Interior Mass Capacity
Concrete Slab-on-Grade and Raised Concrete Floors	Exposed[4]	2.00	3.6
		3.50	4.6
		6.00	5.1
	Covered[2]	2.00	1.6
		3.50	1.8
		6.00	1.9
Lightweight Concrete[9]	Exposed	0.75	1.0
		1.00	1.4
		1.50	2.0
		2.00	2.5
	Covered	0.75	0.9
		1.00	1.0
		1.50	1.2
		2.00	1.4
Solid Wood[9]	Exposed	1.50	1.2
		3.00	1.6
Tile[3,9]	Exposed	0.50	0.8
		1.00	1.7
		1.50	2.4
		2.00	3.0
Masonry[4,9]	Exposed	1.00	2.0
		2.00	2.7
		4.00	4.2
Adobe[9]	Exposed	4.00	3.8
		6.00	3.9
		8.00	3.9
Framed Wall	0.50" Gypsum	na	0.0
	0.63" Gypsum	na	0.1
	1.00" Gypsum	na	0.5
	0.88" Stucco	na	1.1
Masonry Infill[7]	0.50" Gypsum	3.50	1.3

~~*Table RA5-2 – Interior Mass UIMC Values: Interior Mass[11] - Surfaces Exposed on Two Sides[5, 13]*~~

~~Material~~	~~Surface Condition~~	~~Mass Thickness (inches)~~	~~Unit Interior Mass Capacity~~
~~Partial Grout Masonry[4]~~	~~Exposed[1]~~	~~4.00~~	~~6.9~~
		~~6.00~~	~~7.4~~
		~~8.00~~	~~7.4~~
~~Solid Grout Masonry[4,6]~~	~~Exposed~~	~~4.00~~	~~8.3~~
		~~6.00~~	~~9.2~~
		~~8.00~~	~~9.6~~
~~Adobe~~	~~Exposed~~	~~4.00~~	~~7.6~~
		~~12.00~~	~~7.8~~
		~~16.00~~	~~7.6~~
~~Solid Wood/ Logs~~	~~Exposed~~	~~3.00~~	~~3.3~~
		~~4.00~~	~~3.3~~
		~~6.00~~	~~3.3~~
		~~8.00~~	~~3.3~~
~~Framed Wall~~	~~0.50" Gypsum~~	~~na~~	~~0.0~~
	~~0.63" Gypsum~~	~~na~~	~~0.2~~
	~~1.00" Gypsum~~	~~na~~	~~0.9~~
	~~0.88" Stucco~~	~~na~~	~~2.1~~
~~Masonry Infill[7]~~	~~0.50" Gypsum~~	~~3.50~~	~~2.6~~

~~*Table RA5-3 – Exterior Wall Mass UIMC Values13*~~

~~Material~~	~~Surface Condition~~	~~Mass Thickness (inches)~~	~~Wall U-value~~	~~Unit Interior Mass Capacity~~
~~Solid Wood/~~	~~Exposed[1]~~	~~3.00~~	~~0.22~~	~~0.7~~
~~Logs~~		~~4.00~~	~~0.17~~	~~0.9~~
		~~6.00~~	~~0 .12~~	~~1.1~~
		~~8.00~~	~~0.093~~	~~1.2~~
		~~10.00~~	~~0.075~~	~~1.3~~
		~~12.00~~	~~0.063~~	~~1 .3~~
~~Wood Cavity Wall[12]~~	~~Exposed~~	~~3.00[12]~~	~~0.11~~	~~1.1~~
			~~0.065~~	~~1.3~~
			~~0.045~~	~~1.4~~
~~Adobe~~	~~Exposed~~	~~8.00~~	~~0.35~~	~~2.1~~
		~~16.00~~	~~0.21~~	~~2.8~~
		~~24.00~~	~~0.15~~	~~3.1~~
~~Masonry Veneer[4]~~	~~Framed Wall~~	~~4.00~~	~~0.10~~	~~na~~
			~~0.08~~	~~na~~
			~~0.06~~	~~na~~
~~Adobe Veneer~~	~~Framed Wall~~	~~4.00~~	~~0.10~~	~~na~~
			~~0.08~~	~~na~~
			~~0.06~~	~~na~~
~~Partial Grout Masonry[4]~~	~~Exposed[1]~~	~~4.00~~	~~0.68~~	~~0.9~~
			~~0.58~~	~~1.0~~
		~~6.00~~	~~0.54~~	~~1.3~~
			~~0.44~~	~~1.5~~
		~~8.00~~	~~0.49~~	~~1.5~~
			~~0.38~~	~~1.7~~
	~~Furred[10]~~	~~4.00~~	~~0.40~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.30~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.20~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.10~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.08~~	~~0.5~~
		~~6.00~~	~~0.40~~	~~0.9~~
			~~0.30~~	~~0.6~~
			~~0.20~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.10~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.08~~	~~0.5~~
		~~8.00~~	~~0.30~~	~~0.8~~
			~~0.20~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.10~~	~~0.5~~
			~~0.08~~	~~0.5~~

Table RA5-3: Exterior Wall Mass UIMC Values (continued)[13]

Material	Surface Condition	Mass Thickness (inches)	Wall U-value	Unit Interior Mass Capacity
Solid Grout Masonry[4,6]	Exposed	4.00	0.79	1.0
		6.00	0.68	1.5
		8.00	0.62	1.8
	Furred[10]	4.00	0.40	0.5
			0.30	0.5
			0.20	0.5
			0.10	0.5
			0.08	0.5
		6.00	0.40	0.7
			0.30	0.5
			0.20	0.5
			0.10	0.5
			0.08	0.5
		8.00	0.40	0.8
			0.30	0.6
			0.20	0.5
			0.10	0.5
			0.08	0.5

Table Notes

1. "Exposed" means that the mass is directly exposed to room air or covered with a conductive material such as ceramic tile.
2. "Covered" includes carpet, cabinets, closets or walls.
3. The indicated thickness includes both the tile and the mortar bed, when applicable.
4. Masonry includes brick, stone, concrete masonry units, hollow clay tile and other masonry.
5. The unit interior mass capacity for surfaces exposed on two sides is based on the area of one side only.
6. "Solid Grout Masonry" means that all the cells of the masonry units are filled with grout.
7. The indicated thickness for masonry infill is for the masonry material itself.
8. Use the Exterior Mass value for calculating Exterior Wall Mass.
9. Mass located inside exterior walls or ceilings may be considered interior mass (exposed one side) when it is insulated on the exterior with at least R-11 insulation, or a total resistance of R-9 including framing effects.
10. "Furred" means that 0.50-inch gypsum board is placed on the inside of the mass wall separated from the mass with insulation or an air space.
11. When mass types are layered, e.g. tile over slab-on-grade or lightweight concrete floor, only the mass type with the greatest interior mass capacity may be accounted for, based on the total thickness of both layers.
12. This wall consists of 3 inches of wood on each side of a cavity. The cavity may be insulated as indicated by the U-value column.
13. 1. Values based on properties of materials listed in 1993 ASHRAE Handbook of Fundamentals.