

Opaque envelope assemblies are those that do not transmit light. California's Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Energy Code or Title 24, Part 6) include requirements for nonresidential building envelope components, such as those for insulation of woodframed, metal-framed and masonry walls, framed and metal building roofs, and floors.

#### Whv?

Loads from the building envelope are among the most significant that affect heating and cooling energy use. Opaque envelope assemblies and their insulation are long-lasting materials that are difficult to retrofit post-construction.

#### **Relevant Code Sections**

2019 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Title 24, Part 6:

- Section 110.6 Mandatory Requirements For Fenestration Products And Exterior Doors
- Section 110.7 Mandatory Requirements to Limit Air Leakage
- Section 110.8 Mandatory Requirements for Insulation, Roofing Products and Radiant Barriers
- Section 120.7 Mandatory Insulation Requirements
- Section 120.8 Nonresidential Building Commissioning
- Section 140.3 Prescriptive Requirements for Building Envelopes
- Section 141.0(b)1 Alterations to Existing Buildings
- Joint Reference Appendix 4 (JA4) U-factor, C-factor, and Thermal Mass Data

#### **Relevant Compliance Forms**

- NRCC-PRF-01-E: Certificate of Compliance Building Components, Performance
- NRCC-ENV-E: Certificate of Compliance Envelope Component Approach
- NRCC-CXR-E: Certificate of Compliance Nonresidential Building Commissioning
- NRCI-ENV-01-E: Certification of Installation Opaque Envelopes

### **Compliance Requirements**

The requirements for nonresidential opaque surfaces include both Mandatory measures and Prescriptive requirements.





# **Mandatory Measures**

#### **Insulation – New Construction Section 120.7**

All newly constructed nonresidential, high-rise residential and hotel/motel buildings must meet the minimum insulation requirements in Section 120.7, summarized below in Table 1.

	Assembly	Max U-factor*	
Roof/Ceiling	Metal Building	0.098	
	Wood Frame and Others	0.075	
Walls	Metal Building	0.113	
	Metal Framed	0.151	
	Light Mass Walls (6" or greater)	0.440	
	Heavy Mass Walls (8" or greater)	0.690	
	Wood Frame and Others	0.110	
	Spandrel Panels	0.280	
	Demising Walls	0.099-wood / 0.151-metal	
Floors	Raised Mass Floors	0.269	
	Other Floors	0.071	
	Heated Slab-on-Grade Floors	Section 110.8(g)	
*The maximum U-factor applies to the weighted average of the assembly.			

Table 1 — Mandatory U-factor Requirements per §120.7

Insulation should be installed to limit heat loss and gain between conditioned and unconditioned spaces. Insulation must be installed in direct contact with a continuous roof or finished ceiling. Insulation installed in contact with suspended ceilings with removable ceiling panels should not be considered when determining compliance with insulation requirements.

EXCEPTION: Conditioned spaces with a combined floor area < 2000ft², and space between a suspended ceiling and roof > 12ft: Insulation directly in contact with suspended ceiling tiles complies with the Energy Code's insulation requirements.

In addition to the requirements shown in Table 1, Section 110.8 of the Energy Code includes Mandatory requirements for insulation products (Section 110.8(a)-110.8(c)), insulation in existing buildings (Section 110.8(d)), slab-on-grade insulation requirements (Section 110.8(g)), wet insulation systems (Section 110.8(h)), and solar reflectance and thermal emittance (Section 110.8(h)). Radiant barriers must have a thermal emittance no greater than 0.05 (Section 110.8(i)).

## **Insulation – Alterations Section 141.0(b)1**

Any altered components of the building envelope must meet the Mandatory requirements for insulation per Section 120.7 and either meet the Prescriptive requirements per Section 141.0(b), shown below in Table 2, or comply using the Performance approach. Designers and builders may choose between meeting the insulation requirements (R-value) or assembly U-factors for compliance.

# **U-factor? R-value?**

The U-factor is the overall coefficient of thermal transmittance of a fenestration, wall, floor or roof/ceiling assembly, including air film resistance at both surfaces. "Weighted" is a term applied to U-factor to allow different performance for different sections of a wall or roof, as long as the area-weighted average performance complies.

The R-value is the measure of the thermal resistance of insulation or any material or building component.

# Determining Envelope U-factor

Joint Reference Appendix 4 (JA4) provides data tables containing effective U-factors for common roof/ceilings, walls and floor assemblies. U-factors found in these tables can be used only for the Prescriptive approach. CBECC-Com (the California Building Energy Code Compliance modeling software for nonresidential buildings) calculates assembly U-factors for the Performance approach.

U-factors can be determined using the JA4 tables by finding the row for the framing size, spacing and cavity insulation R-value, then identifying the continuous insulation R-value (columns A through G) to find the U-factor at the intersection between the row and column. Interpolation is not allowed. If the product insulation value falls between two adjacent values, use the less efficient of the two assemblies.

	Assembly	Insulation Requirements	Max U-factor*
Roof	Low Sloped	Table 141.0-C**	Table 141.0-C**
	Steep Sloped	Table 141.0-C**	Table 141.0-C**
Walls	Metal Building	R-13	0.113
	Metal Framed	R-13	0.217
	Light Mass Walls	Exempt	Exempt
	Heavy Mass Walls	Exempt	Exempt
	Wood Frame and Others	R-11	0.110
	Spandrel Panels and Glass Curtain Wall	R-4	0.280
Floors	Raised Framed Floors	R-11	0.071
	Raised Mass (High-rise Res, Hotel/ Motel)	R-6	0.111
	Raised Mass (All Other)	None	None

<sup>\*</sup>The maximum U-factor applies to the weighted average of the assembly.

Table 2 – Mandatory U-factor Requirements for Alterations per Section 141.0

### **Air Sealing Section 110.7**

All newly constructed and any altered components of nonresidential, high-rise residential and hotel/motel buildings must meet the requirements of Section 110.7. In order to improve building energy efficiency by limiting air leakage (infiltration and exfiltration), all joints, penetrations and other openings in the building envelope that could be potential sources of air leakage must be caulked, gasketed, weather stripped or otherwise sealed.

#### **Exterior Doors with Less Than 50% Glazing Section 110.6(a)**

All exterior doors in newly constructed nonresidential, high-rise residential and hotel/motel buildings must meet the requirements of Section 110.6(a). Exterior doors with less than 50% glazing are treated as an opaque surface, and must be certified by the manufacturer for the following standards, as well as have a label indicating compliance that is not to be removed before inspection by the enforcement agency.

Except for field-fabricated doors, air infiltration rates do not exceed 0.3 cfm/ft² of door area for residential doors, 0.3 cfm/ft² of door area for nonresidential single doors (swinging and sliding) and 1.0 cfm/ft² for nonresidential double doors (swinging), when tested according to NFRC-400 or ASTM E283 at a pressure differential of 75 pascals (or 1.57 pounds/ft²). AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-2011 specification may be substituted as equivalent to ASTM E283 at a pressure differential of 75 pascals (or 1.57 pounds/ft²).

U-factor must be rated in accordance with NFRC 100 or use the applicable default U-factor indicated in Joint Reference Appendix 4.5.1.

### **Building Commissioning Section 120.8**

All newly constructed nonresidential buildings, other than healthcare facilities, with conditioned space  $\geq$  10,000 ft<sup>2</sup> and mixed-use buildings with  $\geq$  10,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of nonresidential occupancy must meet the requirements for building commissioning defined in Section 120.8. Section 120.8 does require the energy performance of roofs, walls, floors and doors to be considered when defining energy goals for the project.

#### Misc. (Section 120.7) In Both Conditioned and Unconditioned Spaces

Data center buildings with a design process load greater than 750 kW do not need to comply with Mandatory minimum envelope insulation requirements.







<sup>\*\*</sup>Exceptions apply. See Section 141.0(b)2Biii. Table 141.0-C applies when roofing is removed to the roof deck, otherwise the insulation requirement is based on Table 140.3-B, C, or D. Table 141.0-B applies to tradeoffs for aged solar reflectance and U-Factor.

# Prescriptive Requirements

#### **Various Components Section 140.3**

Building envelopes complying with the Energy Code Prescriptively must meet requirements for various applicable envelope components included in Section 140.3.

#### **Air Barriers**

Continuous air barriers are required for nonresidential buildings in Climate Zones 10-16, for conditioned spaces excluding those in high-rise residential and hotel/motel spaces.

#### Air Leakage Rates

There are three options to meet the air barrier requirements:

- Air barrier material must have an air permeance not exceeding 0.004 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> (at a pressure differential of 0.3 w.g.)
  - To meet the Prescriptive requirement, the air barrier must be constructed of an approved material (see Table 140.3-A) and have sealed joints for the entire length of edges
- Assemblies of material and components must have an average air leakage not exceeding 0.04 cfm/ft² (at a pressure differential of 0.3 w.a.)
- The entire building must have an air leakage rate not exceeding 0.40 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> (at a pressure differential of 0.3 w.g.)

#### **Exterior Doors**

All non-swinging doors separating conditioned space from unconditioned space or from ambient air must have a maximum U-factor of 1.45 for Climate Zones 2-15 or 0.50 in Climate Zones 1 and 16. All swinging exterior doors must have a maximum U-factor of 0.70 in all Climate Zones.

#### Insulation at Roof and Ceilings, Exterior Walls, and Exterior Floors

Prescriptive requirements for roof, ceiling, wall and floor insulation are covered in the following tables:

- Table 140.3-B Nonresidential buildings
- Table 140.3-C High-rise residential buildings and hotel/motel
- Table 140.3-D Public school relocatables

These tables are easy to follow and specify required U-factors. which are calculated based on assembly components (e.g., framing, continuous and cavity insulation). Requirements are dependent upon Climate Zone, which is how the tables are arranged.

Prescriptive compliance calculations must use assembly values included in Joint Reference Appendix 4 (JA4). JA4 includes tables that will help determine U-factors based on nominal framing size, type and spacing, cavity insulation R-value and continuous insulation R-value.

#### **Daylighting**

In Climate Zones 1-15, large spaces > 5000 ft<sup>2</sup> in both conditioned and unconditioned spaces, with ceiling heights > 15 ft, must have a minimum skylight area of 3% of the skylit daylit area to ensure adequate daylight for dimming. Additional requirements for complying Prescriptively are outlined in Section 140.3(c)

# Performance Compliance Path

Compliance can be achieved using the Performance approach for envelope only, whole building, or in conjunction with indoor lighting or mechanical, as long as these scopes are permitted at the same time. The Performance approach provides the most flexible path to compliance by allowing trade-offs between measures.

If the **envelope-only** Performance approach is used, only trade-offs between envelope measures are allowed. With the envelope-only approach, the envelope portion is permitted as a first step, and the other building systems (lighting, HVAC and service water heating) must be permitted separately. Where the whole-building Performance approach is used, trade-offs can be made amongst the envelope, space conditioning, service water heating and indoor lighting systems that are included in the permit application.



## Forms – Which & When

#### **During Design:**

- NRCC-ENV-E: Envelope Component Approach
  - Completed and signed by the designer or installing contractor
  - Submitted to the building department during permit application

**Why?:** To show compliance with Mandatory requirements related to roof, wall and floor assemblies, and Prescriptive requirements related to these assemblies, and to door, fenestration and daylighting.

- NRCC-PRF-01-E: Building Components, Performance
  - Completed and signed by the designer, engineer or installing contractor
  - Submitted to the building department during permit application

**Why?:** The PRF-01 form is the only form needed to show building components compliance through the Performance path for conditioned spaces. If daylighting is triggered, the NRCC-ENV-E may also be required to document the Prescriptive envelope requirements have been met. This form is generated through approved compliance software.

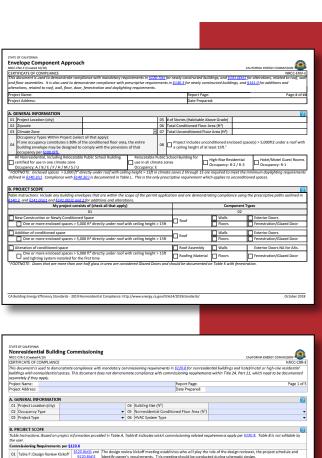
- NRCC-CXR-E: Nonresidential Building Commissioning
  - Completed and signed by the commissioning provider
  - Submitted to the building department during permit application

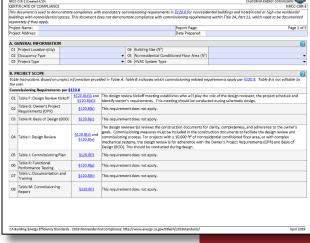
**Why?:** Section 120.8 requires building commissioning to be performed as part of the commissioning process for newly constructed buildings with 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup> or more of conditioned space. This form is a template for projects to use in developing an OPR, BOD, design review checklist, commissioning plan and functional performance testing for the project.

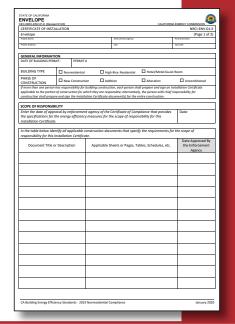
### **During Construction:**

- NRCI-ENV-01-E: Certification of Installation Opaque Envelopes
  - Completed by the installing contractor
  - Made available for the Inspector when they are onsite

**Why?:** To document the compliant installation of envelope components for inspectors. This form is used for both Prescriptive and Performance compliance methods.









# For More Information

#### **Primary Documents**

- Energy Code Section 110.6 Mandatory Requirements For Fenestration Products And Exterior Doors energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/section1106mandatoryrequirementsforfenestration productsandexteri.htm
- Energy Code Section 110.7 Mandatory Requirements to Limit Air Leakage energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/section1107mandatoryrequirementstolimit airleakage.htm
- Energy Code Section 110.8 Mandatory Requirements for Insulation, Roofing Products and Radiant Barriers energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/section1108mandatoryrequirementsforinsulation roofingproductsandr1.htm
- Energy Code Section 120.7 Mandatory Insulation Requirements
   energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/section1207mandatoryinsulationrequirements.htm
- Energy Code Section 120.8 Nonresidential Building Commissioning energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/section1208nonresidentialbuildingcommissioning. htm
- Energy Code Section 140.3 Prescriptive Requirements for Building Envelopes energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/section1403prescriptiverequirements forbuildingenvelopes.htm
- Energy Code Section 141.0(b)1 Alterations to Existing Buildings energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/section1410additionsalterationsandrepairsto existingnonresidentia1.htm#balterations.htm
- Energy Code Nonresidential Compliance Manual Chapter 3.3, Envelope Assembly energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/33fenestrationwindowskylightglazeddoor.htm
- Energy Code Joint Reference Appendix 4 (JA4) U-factor, C-factor, and Thermal Mass Data:
   energycodeace.com/site/custom/public/reference-ace-2019/ Documents/appendixia4ufactorcfactorandthermalmassdata.htm

#### **Compliance Forms**

 Nonresidential Compliance Forms energycodeace.com/NonresidentialForms/2019

# California Energy Commission Information & Services

- Energy Code Hotline: 1-800-772-3300 (Free) or Title24@energy.ca.gov
- Online Resource Center:

energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/online-resource-center

 The Energy Commission's main web portal for the Energy Code, including information, documents, and historical information

#### **Additional Resources**

Energy Code Ace:

EnergyCodeAce.com

 An online "one-stop-shop" providing free resources and training to help appliance and building industry professionals decode and comply with Title 24, Part 6 and Title 20. The site is administered by California's investor-owned utilities.

Of special interest:

Fact Sheets

EnergyCodeAce.com/content/resources-fact-sheets

- Nonresidential Cool Roofs 2019
- Nonresidential Daylighting and Daylighting Controls 2019
- Nonresidential Fenestration 2019
- Trigger Sheets

EnergyCodeAce.com/content/resources-trigger-sheets

- Nonresidential Fenestration 2019
- Application Guides
   energycodeace.com/content/resources-ace/file
   type=application-guide
- Nonresidential Envelope and Solar Ready 2019
  Please register with the site and select an industry role for your profile in order to receive messages about all our free offerings!









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