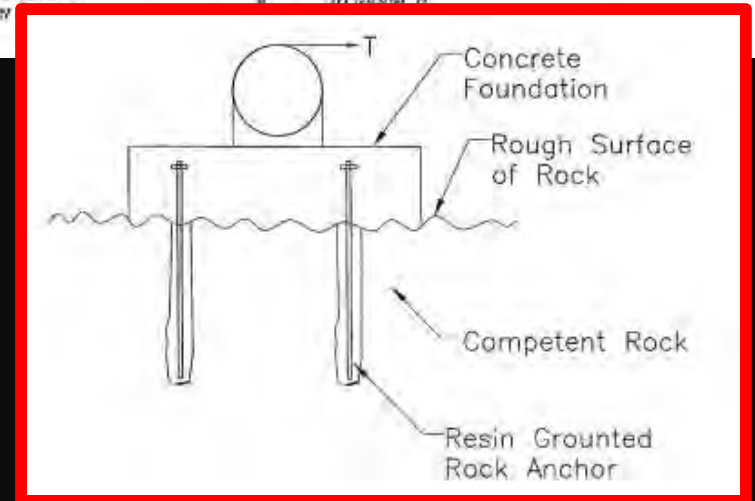
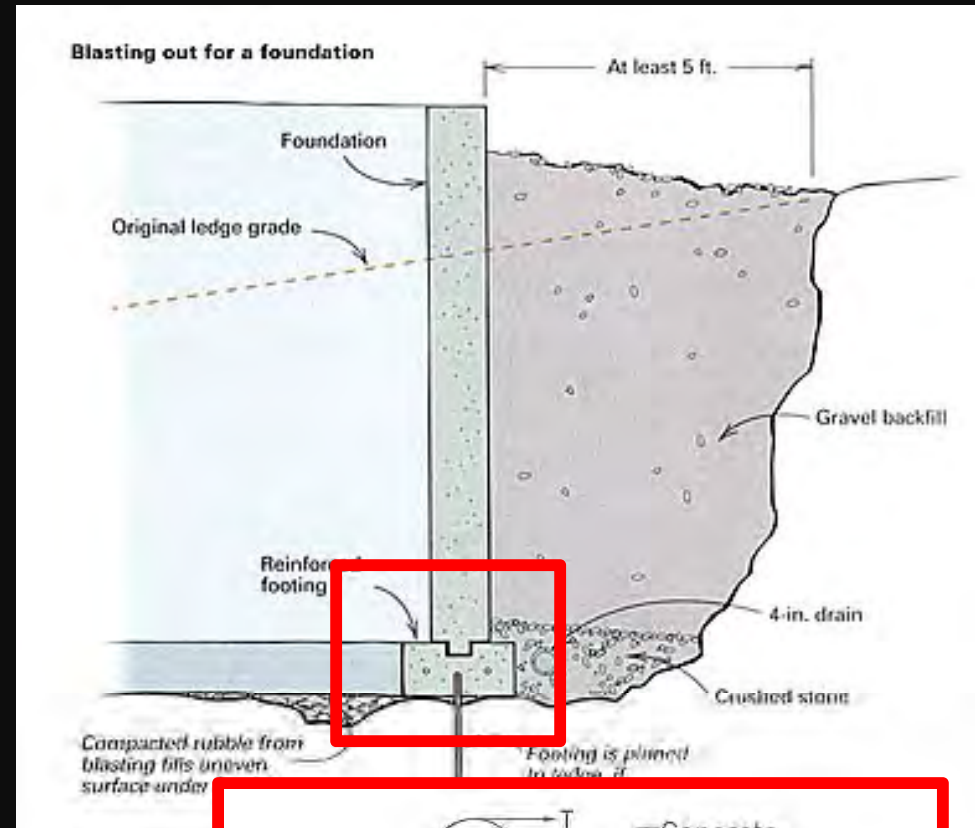


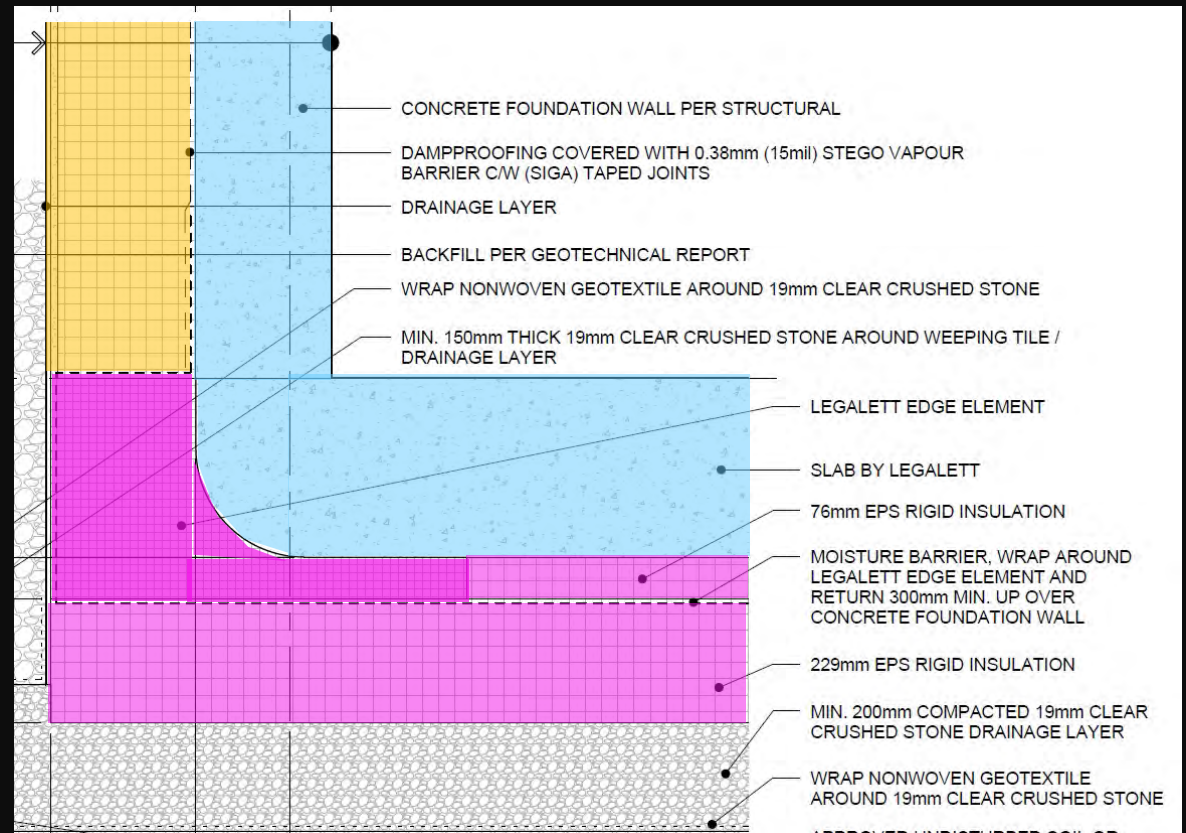
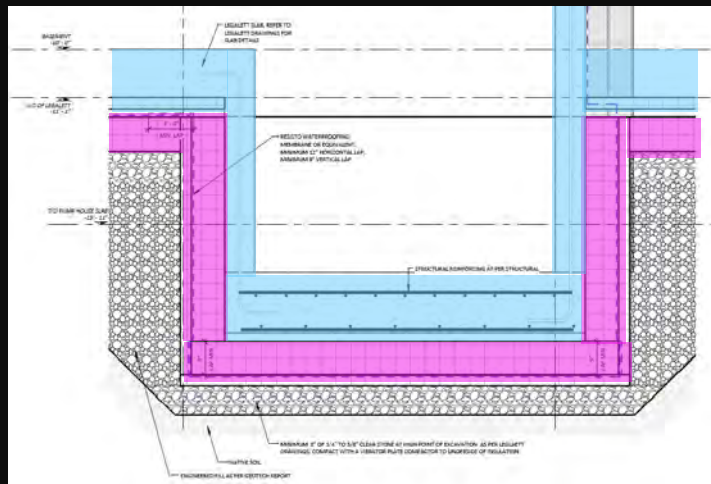
Basement Floor

- Bedrock Site
 - Shallow soil depth
 - Blasting required
 - Limited floor options
- **Typical approach:** pinned footings
 - Numerous penetrations of floor insulation
- ICF Foundation Wall
 - lots of site work cutting EPS



Basement Floor

- **Solution:** continuous insulated raft
 - Engineered to avoid footings
 - Blasting fill provided level base
 - Slab edge element for continuous insulation
 - No penetrations
 - Includes elevator pit

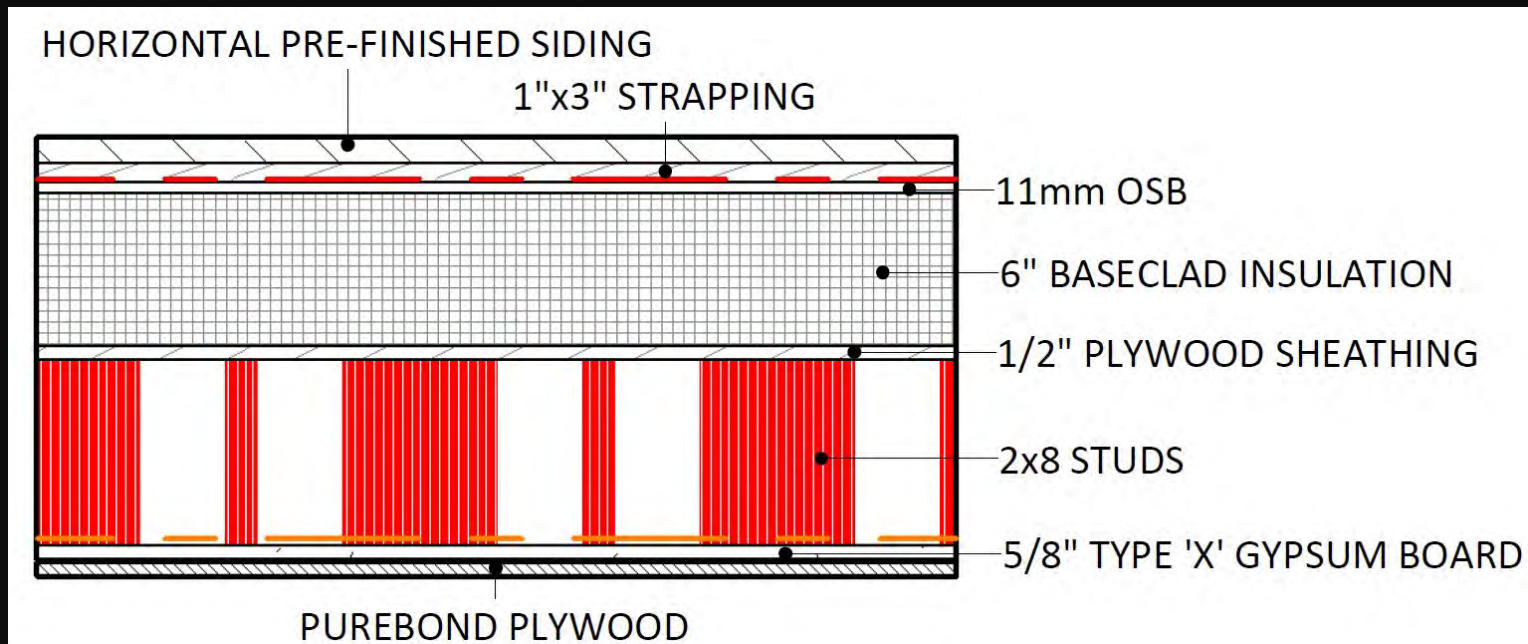


Basement Floor



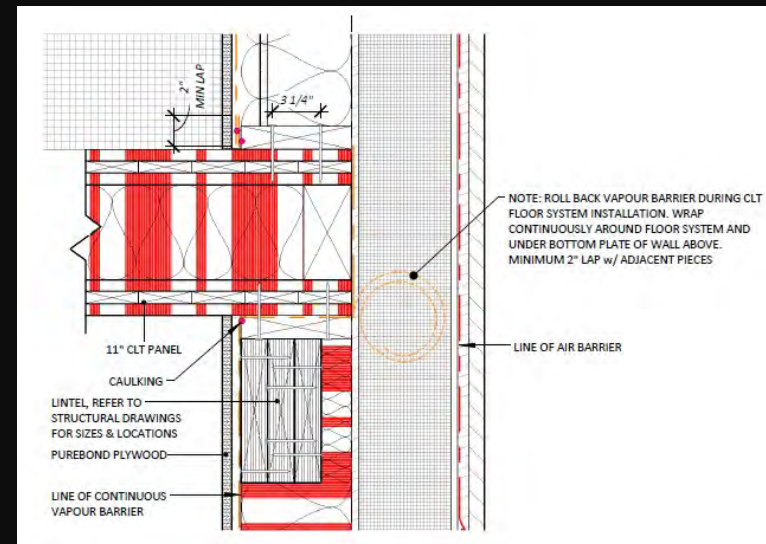
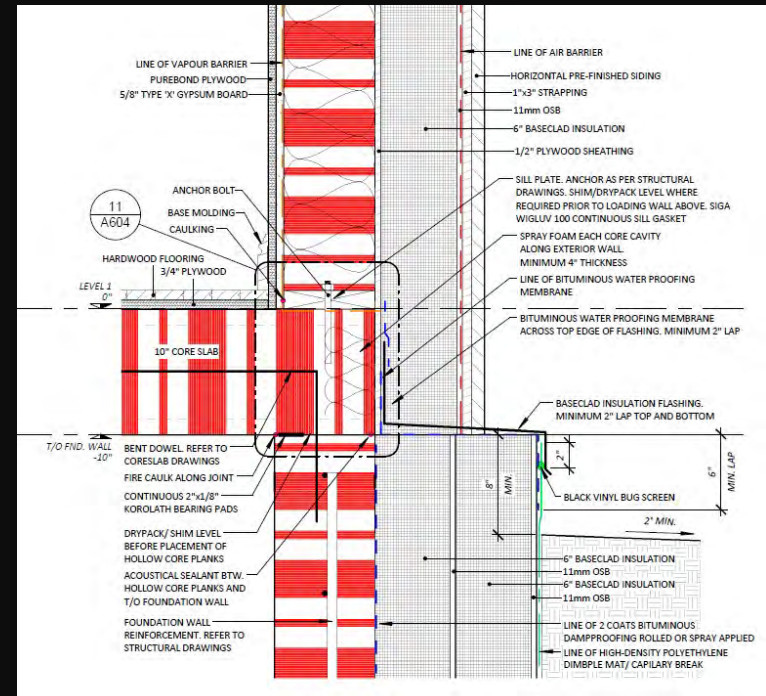
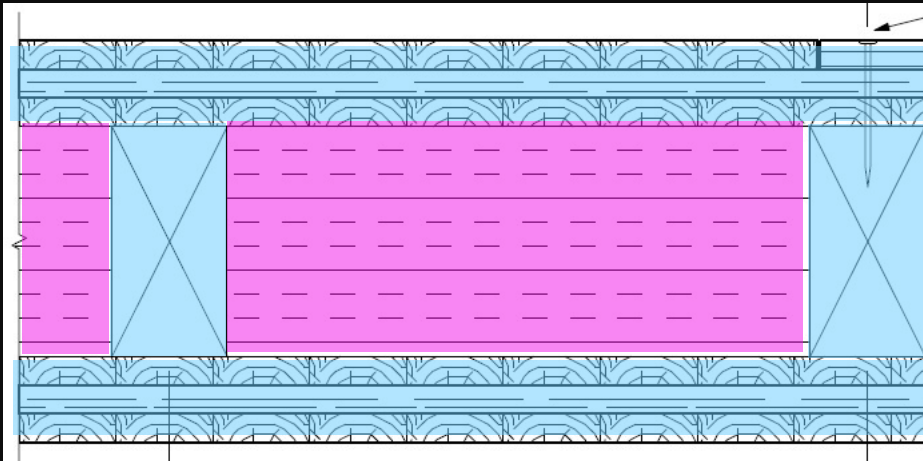
Walls

- Basement
 - Poured concrete with 12" exterior EPS:
- Main
 - 2x8 structural wall with mineral wool batts
 - 7" one-sided SIPs
 - Gypsum board for fire rating



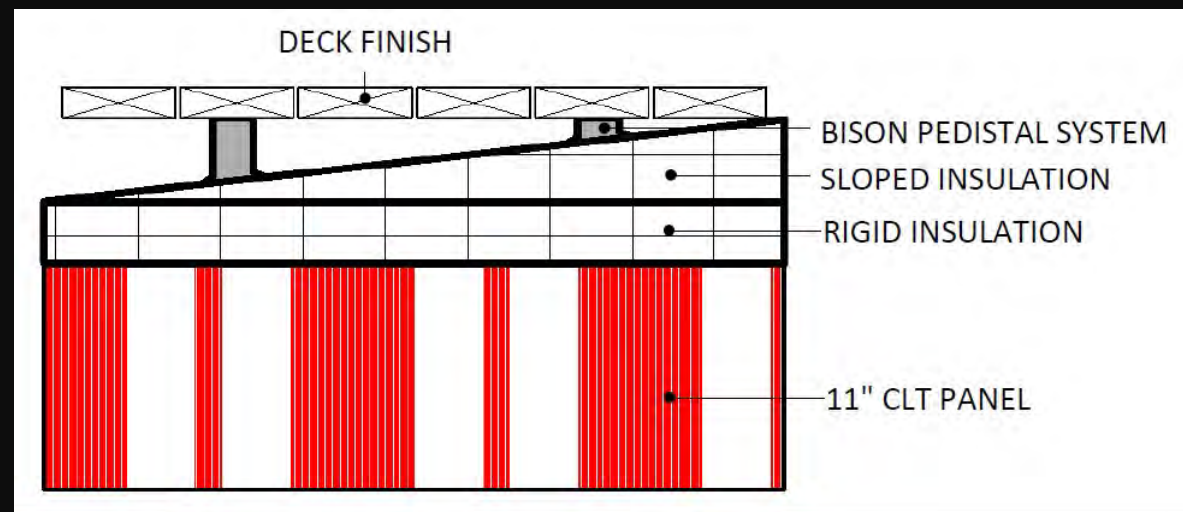
Intermediate Floors

- Ground Floor
 - 10" core slab
- Second and Third
 - CLT
 - Foam filled
 - Acts as finish



Roofs

- Top Floor
 - Truss
 - 24" dense pack cellulose



- Terraces
 - 11" CLT
 - EPS above
 - sloped insulation (various thicknesses)

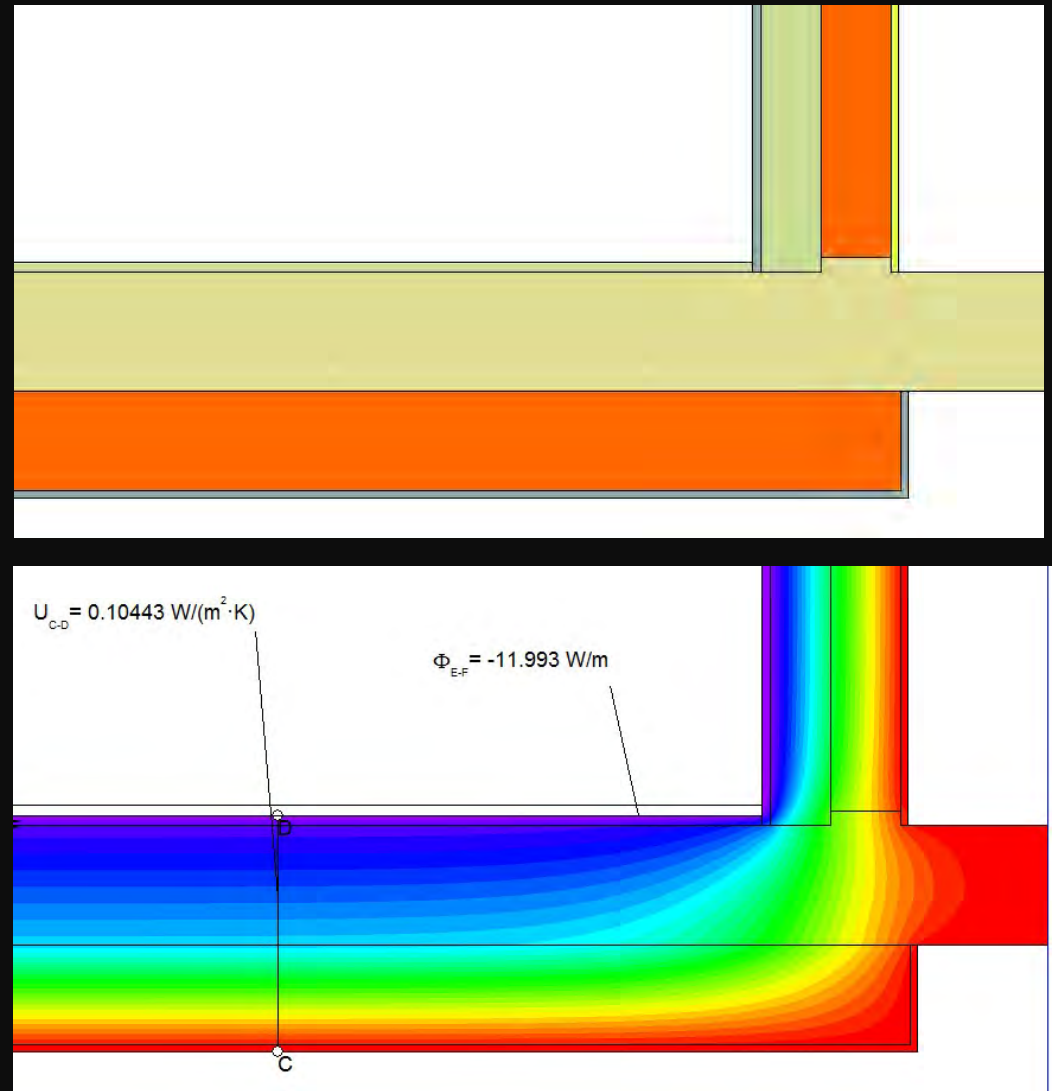
Assembly Performance Summary

Element	U-value [W/m ² K]	R-value
Floor Slab	0.11	R52
Basement Wall	0.11	R52
Main Wall	0.12	R47
CLT Roof	0.07 – 0.11	R52-R81
Top Roof	0.07	R81

Terraces

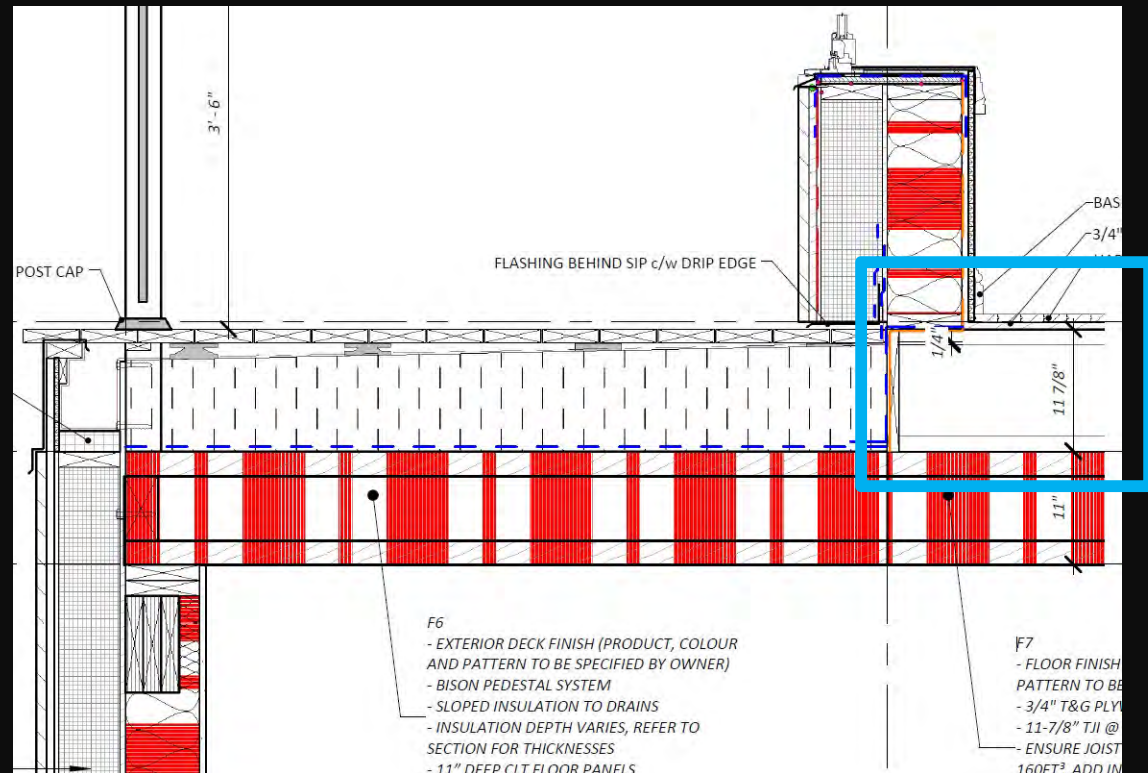
- CLT prevents insulation above if flush threshold is desired

**Psi-value = 0.064 W/mK
(0.037 BTU)**



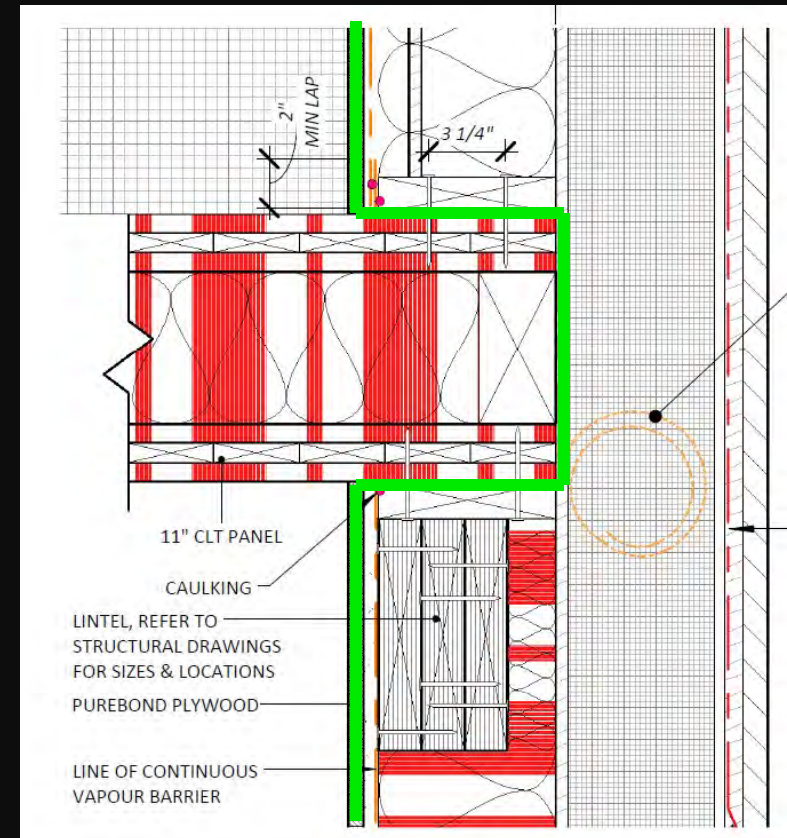
Terraces

- **Solution:** raised floor above CLT
- **Issues:**
 - Lose CLT floor finish
 - Additional construction
 - Deemed acceptable



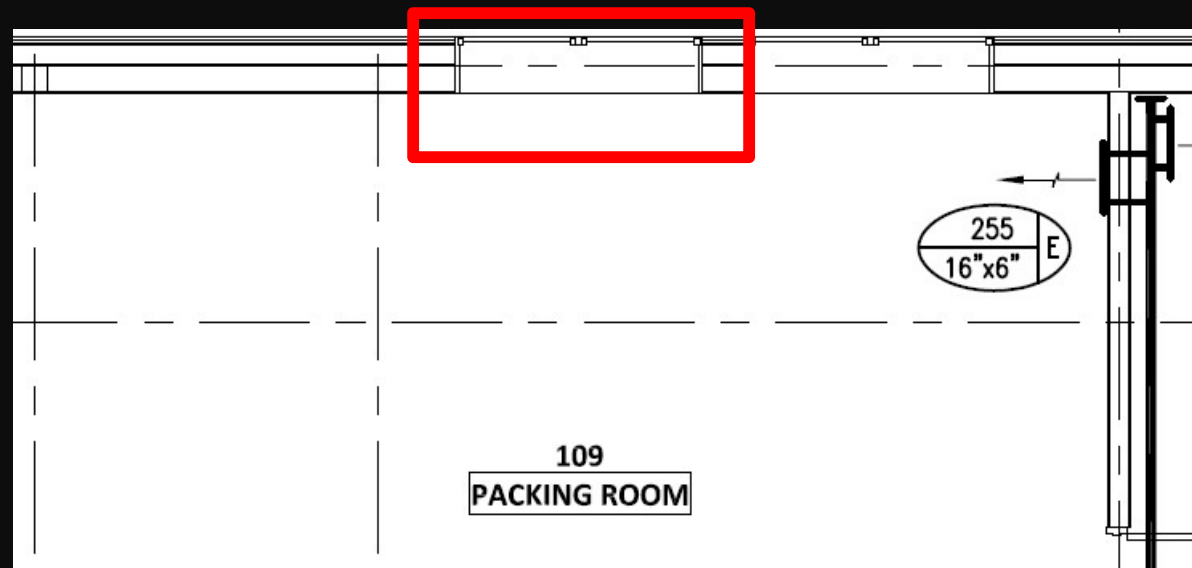
Airtightness Strategy

- **Basement Floors & Walls**
 - Taped 15 mil Stego membrane
- **Main Walls**
 - Intello – required to avoid dew point issues
 - Protected by service cavity where services are installed
 - Wrapped around intermediate floors
- **Roofs**
 - Taped Plywood
 - Intello wrapper around CLT (exposed floors)
- **Windows**
 - Intello taped to frames or plywood buck



Windows

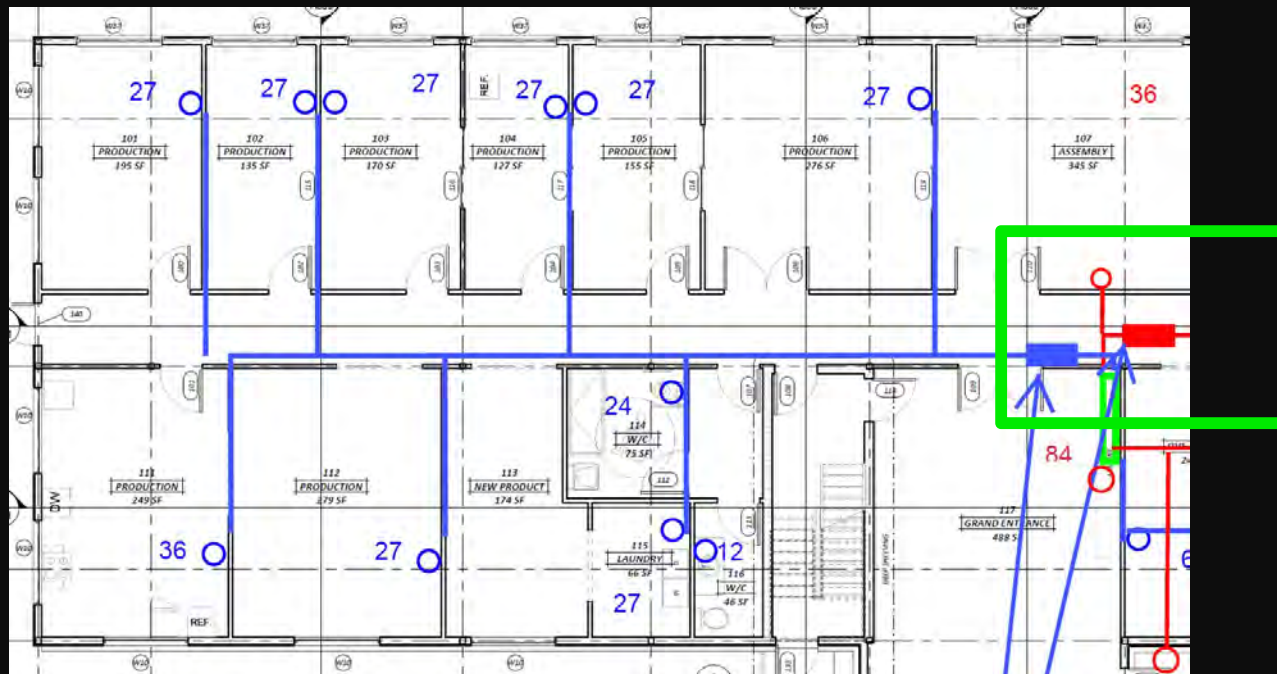
- Comfort Requirement: $U_{w,installed} \leq 0.70 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ (0.12 BTU)
- Only one certified cold climate window available
 - Price premium
- Could relax performance by including heat source by window
 - Layout and heating system not conducive for this
 - Baseboard heaters would cause issues with total electrical capacity



HVAC

Ventilation

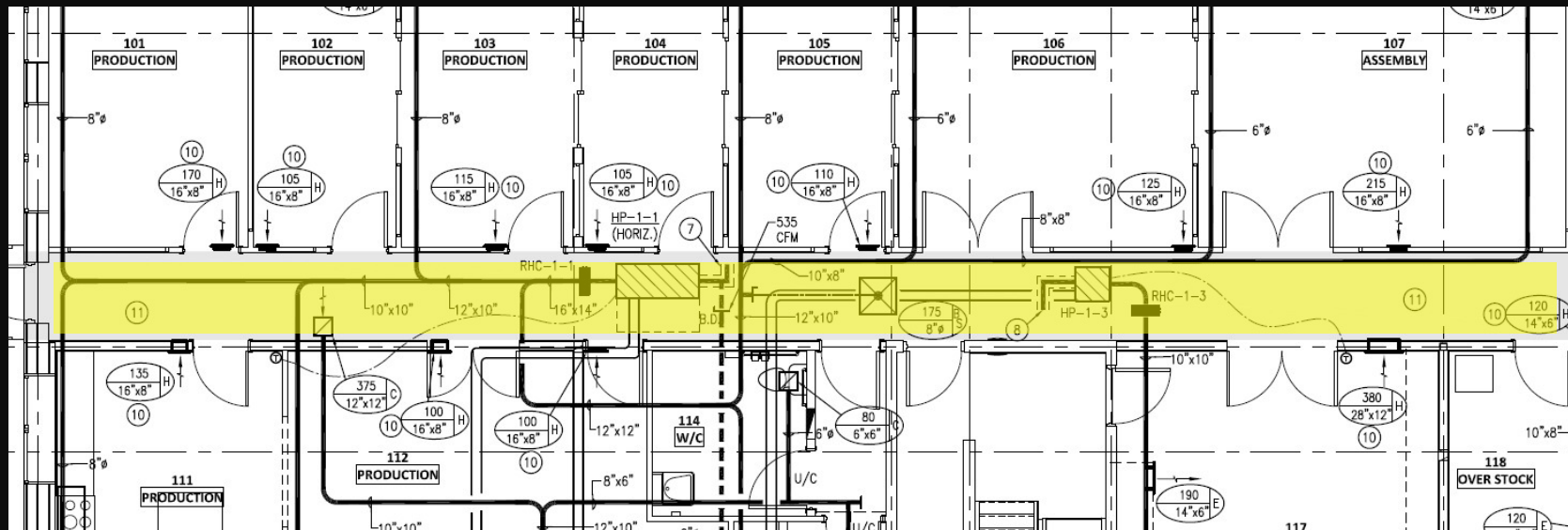
- Building Layout facilitated centralized approach
- Flow rates controlled based on occupancy
 - Working hours → office & production
 - Lunch → shift to canteen
- Extract in production rooms enable more balanced flow
- Only **one damper pair** per floor required



Ventilation

Issues:

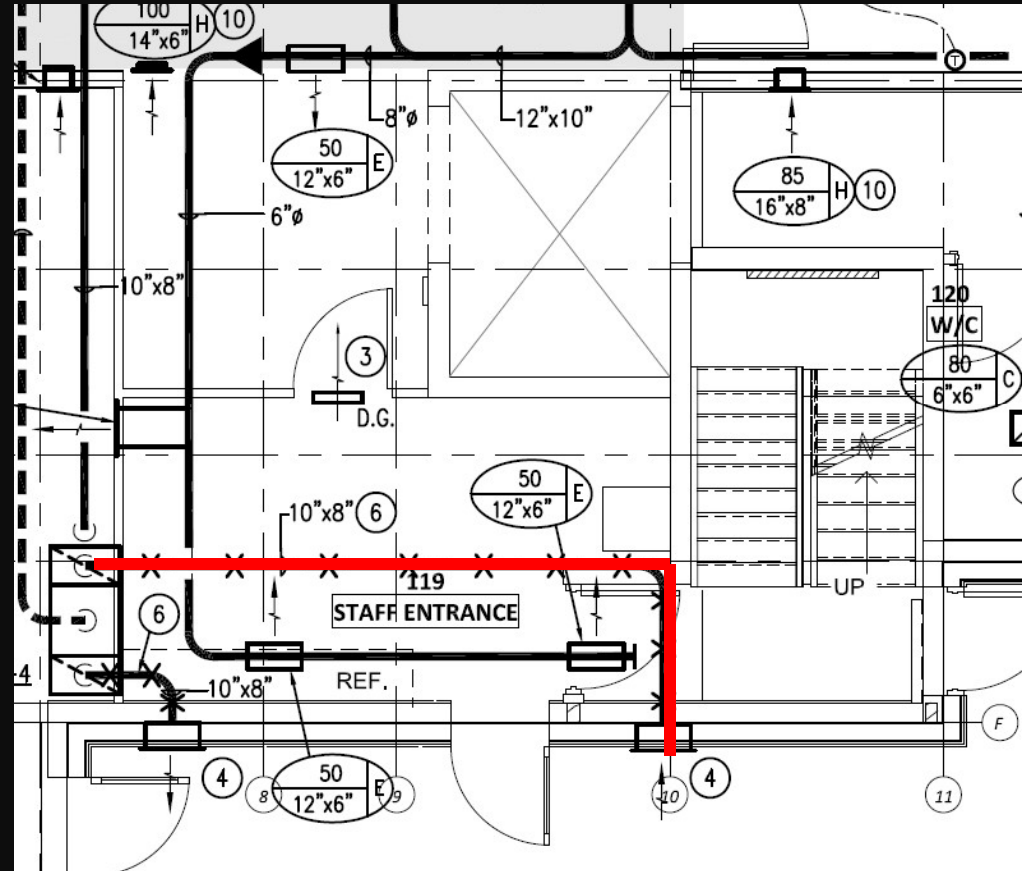
- Floor Layout only allowed for heating/cooling **ducting in suspended ceiling**, not additional ventilation ducting
- Engineer and designer were hesitant to rely on single machine
- Opted for semi-decentralized with 7 HRVs
 - Numerous issues...



Decentralized Ventilation

Issues

- Overventilation
 - Extract rooms → Supply rooms
 - Code rates much higher
- No humidity recovery (HRV)
- Uncertified Performance
 - 75% agreed with PHI
- Longer ducts
 - Up to 10.5m (35 ft)!
 - Up to 6% ↓ in HRE
- Ducts shared with heating/cooling system
 - Mismatch in flow rates



Heating & Cooling

- Residential VRF system
 - Heads installed in suspended ceiling above corridors
- Total Electrical Capacity limited by utility company
 - Process, elevator loads
- No products of small enough capacity
- HP system
 - Manufacturer claimed it could operated below design temperature
 - Code requires backup system for peak loads
 - Electric resistance not possible, due to capacity limit
 - **Solution:** Propane-fired boiler
 - Also used for DHW (small demand)

Summary

- Think through the details early
 - Initial thermal bridging modelling
- Simplified approach critical in cold climates
- Find engineers who are willing to explore options
- Cold climate production innovation required

Questions?



Thank you for your attention

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