



EBSNI

AIR TIGHTNESS TESTING AND ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATES

Achieving Airtightness – Are you Ready?

The air barrier needs to be continuous around the whole envelope – roof, walls and ground floors.

Do not rely on suspended ceilings to provide any form of airtightness. Air leakage will occur through gaps and holes - if you can see a gap/hole seal it.

If using dot and dab construction or drylining:-

- Ensure all junctions' (walls, floor, ceilings and roofs are sealed)
- Ensure all sockets/switches are sealed, air leakage can occur along behind the dry lining and along conduits.

Service Risers

- All service risers need to be closable/sealable in an airtight manner
- All service riser doors must be draught proof and lockable
- All riser ducts and service ducts should be sealed where they enter the building
- Servicing ductwork and external penetrations (walls, floors, roofs, basement)
- Servicing duct work including electric, plumbing, telephone, spare ducts, including basement
- All servicing duct work and penetrations should be sealed where they pass through walls, floors, ceilings and roofs
- All riser ducts and service ducts should be sealed where they enter the building and pass through floors
- All boxing for drainage systems etc need to be sealed airtight especially at walls, ceilings and floors and roofs

Doors/windows

- Any exits into voids should be draught proofed
- All external doors should be properly draught proofed
- All architraves around doors and windows should be sealed (silicone/foam)etc
- All junctions between steel stanchions should be properly sealed eg silicone, air tight sealant
- All boxing around stanchions need to be sealed in an air tight manner

Voids

- All voids are sealed (Check for exposed block work behind voids)
- Access doors to voids need to be draught proof and lockable

General

- All joins at all walls/floors/ceilings/roofs need to be sealed.
- Treat inside face of exposed roof areas as the air permeability barrier (not suspended ceilings)
- All exposed block work should be sealed eg plastered, unsealed blocks are air permeable.
- Intermediate floors need to be sealed top and bottom where they join a wall special care to be taken at underside of concrete floor slabs (check for gaps and holes)

Refer to Site Requirements and Temporary Sealing requirements continued on next page...

Site Requirements and Temporary Sealing for an Airtightness Test

- Site Parking at Main Entrance Door
- Electricity requirements: 4 x 110 Volt 32amp supply or 240 Volt
- All external doors and windows should be closed (but not artificially sealed). This includes door thresholds
- All internal doors need to be wedged open.
- All smoke vents should be closed but not temporarily sealed
- Closing lift doors. External lift shaft vents shall remain open
- All drainage traps should be filled with water.
- All incoming service penetrations should be permanently sealed.
- Internal doors to riser cupboards may be closed but should not be artificially sealed
- Background trickle ventilators, passive ventilation systems and permanently open uncontrolled natural ventilation openings should be temporarily sealed.
- Mechanical ventilation and air conditioning systems should be turned off & temporarily sealed

Temporary sealing items that are not listed above is not acceptable and may result in the report being rejected by our Accreditation Scheme and/or Building Control.

All temporary sealing must be completed by main contractor prior to EBSNI arrival on site.

Please sign to confirm required site conditions will be met and email back to info@ebsni.com

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____ Company: _____

Contact EBSNI with any queries. 24 hours' notice of any difficulties on site is normally required to avoid incurring fees for cancelled tests. EBSNI reserve the right to charge additional fees for extended time on site, if the above site conditions are not met.