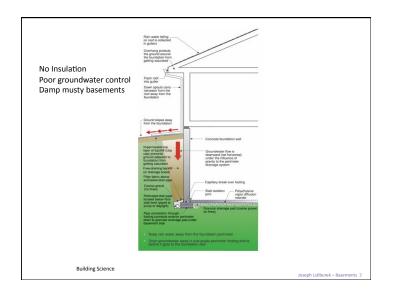
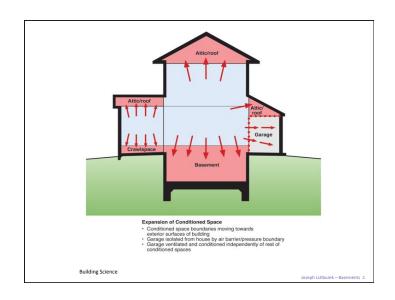
The Good, The Bad, the Downright ugly

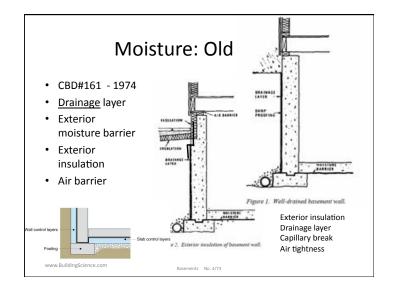
Dr John Straube, P.Eng University of Waterloo Building Science Corporation





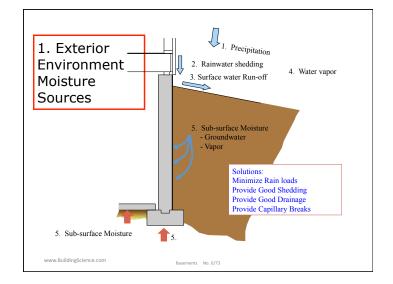






How does my basement get wet?

- Let me count the ways
 - Construction moisture
 - Groundwater
 - Air leakage condensation



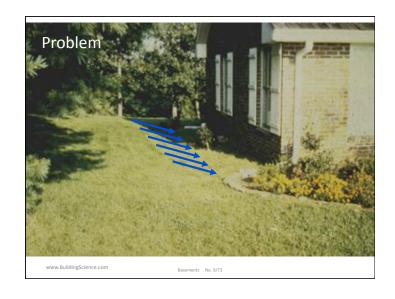
1. Controlling Exterior Moisture Sources

- Same approach as above-grade rain control
 - Deflection
 - Overhangs, slopes, gutters
 - Drainage/Exclusion/Storage
 - Three strategies for the enclosure
 - Drying
 - Remove built-in incidental moisture

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Surface Drainage • First step — Common problem • Overhang • Gutters • Downspouts • Sloped grade • Perimeter drain

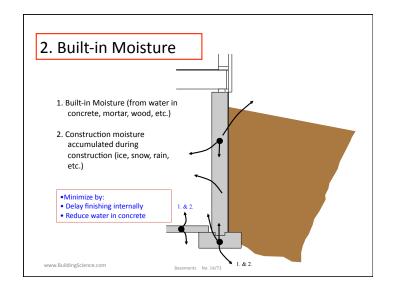


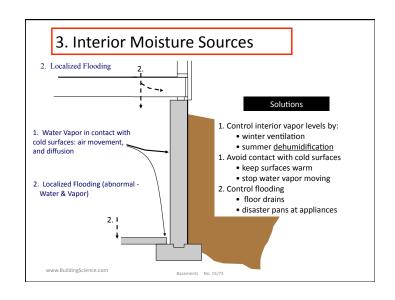


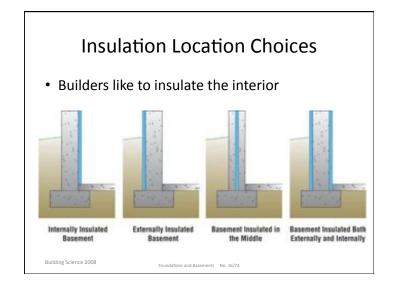


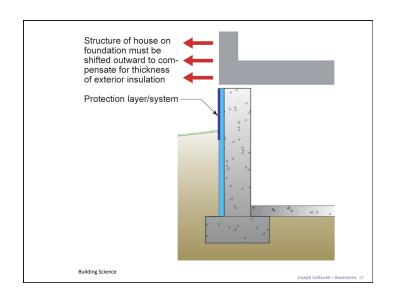








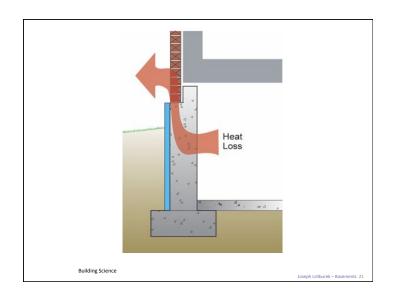




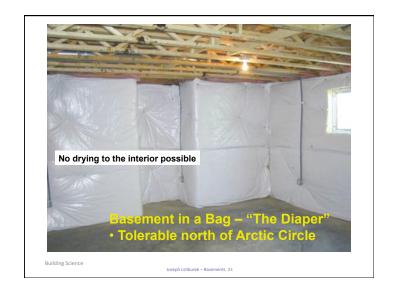






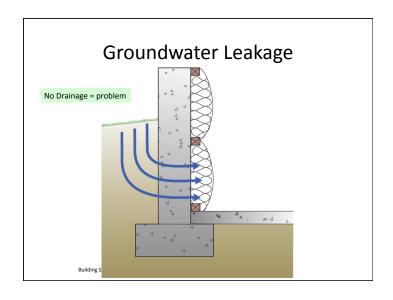


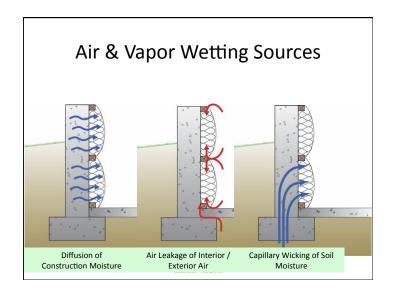


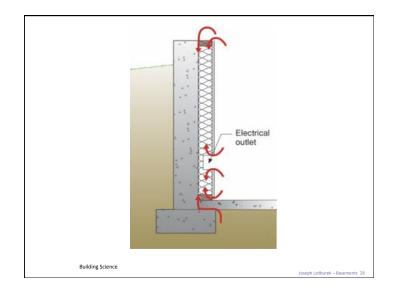


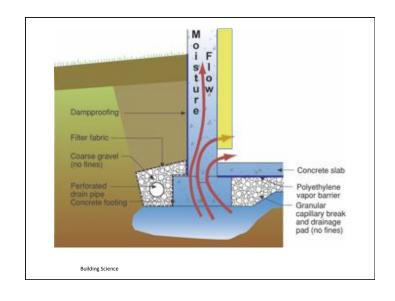


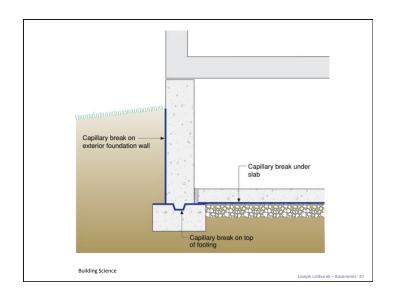


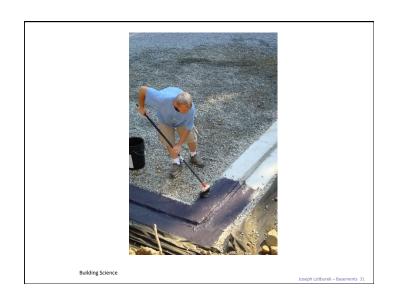






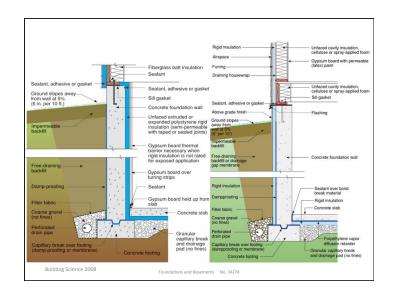








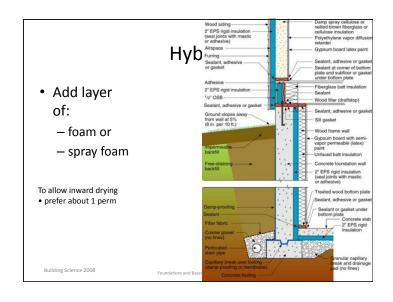




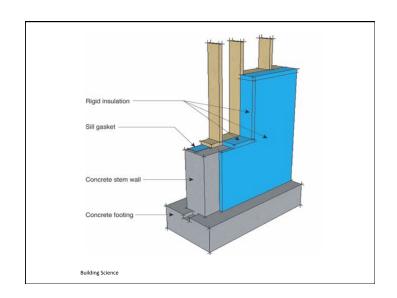


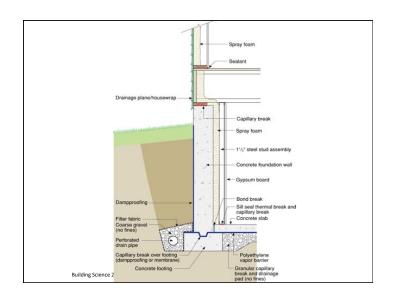


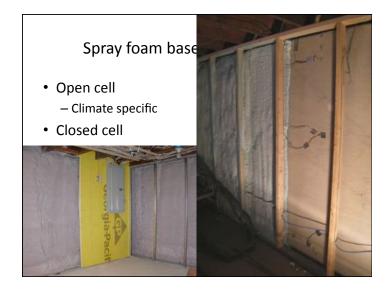








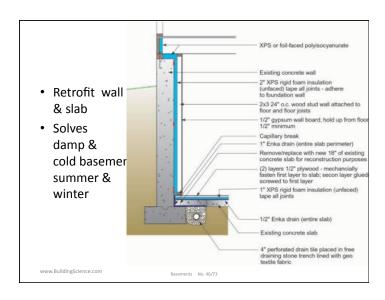












Insulated Concrete Forms (ICF)

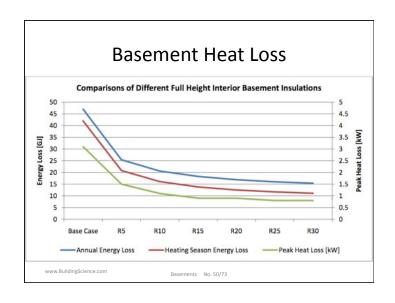
- If you afford it, use them
 - cap break,
 - insulation,
 - vapor retarder,
 - above grade

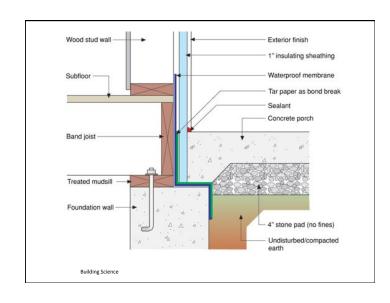


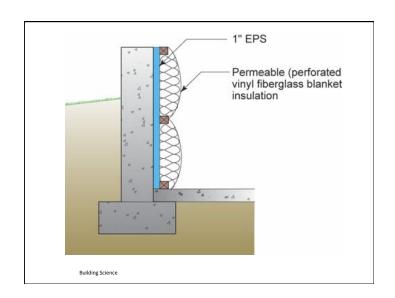












Slabs

- Slabs can loose significant energy
 - Currently the only uninsulated part of many buildings
- Keep warm (comfort & condensation)
- Control wicking and diffusion
- Make softer
- Consider floods

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