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PHRC Webinar Series   Tuesday, February 14 @ 1pm	-
Frost Protected Shallow Foundations	
in PA	
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Description	
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Frost protected shallow foundations are an economically feasible alternative	
to traditional foundation construction in Pennsylvania, yet they require special attention to structural and insulation detailing. This webinar will	
explore what a frost-protected shallow foundation looks like in PA, discuss the code requirements that allow for the construction of these foundation	
systems, and will examine the design considerations that drive the design	
and construction of these systems.	-
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Learning Objectives	
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Examine existing code requirements related to foundations, including	
prescriptive requirements for frost protected shallow foundations.  • Analyze the differences between conventional foundations and frost	
protected shallow foundations as it relates to the building enclosure and overall durability.	
Understand the material and product options available in order to provide a	
structurally sound frost protected shallow foundation.  Discuss specific scenarios in Pennsylvania when frost protected shallow	
foundations may be utilized, analyzing the feasibility and cost effectiveness of each approach.	
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http://phrc.psu.edu/assets/docs/Publications/Frost-Protected-Shallow-Foundations-FINAL.pdf

## **Outline**

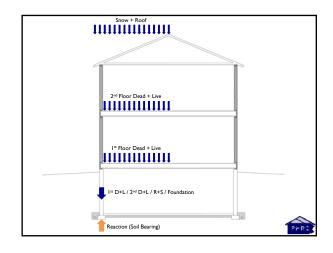
- What is a foundation?
- · What is a frost protected shallow foundation (FPSF)?
  - FPSF design criteria
  - FPSFs and the energy code
  - FPSFs and heated slabs
- FPSFs in PA
  - High-performance homes

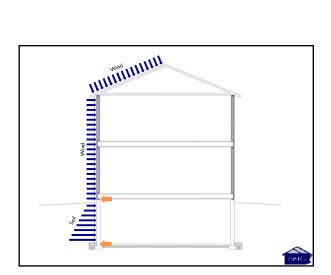


## What is a Foundation?

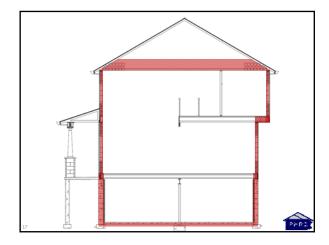
- "Foundation construction shall be capable of accommodating all loads according to Section R301 and of transmitting the resulting loads to the supporting soil."
  - 2009 IRC Section R401.2 Foundation Requirements

International Code Council (2008) 2009 International Residential Code ICC Country Club William





## • "That part of any building that physically separates the exterior environment from the interior environment(s) is called the building enclosure or building envelope." - Dr. John Straube, BSD-018: The Building Enclosure



## Other Considerations in PA

- Frost depth
  - Frost penetration can compromise shallow foundations if they are not placed below the local frost depth
  - $\,-\,$  The base of the footing needs to be below this line
  - Distance should be measured relative to final grade
- Excavation constraints
- Cost
- Constructability
- Others



## **Foundation Design Process**

- Options:
  - Full-height basement
  - 2. Crawlspace
  - 3. Slab-on-grade







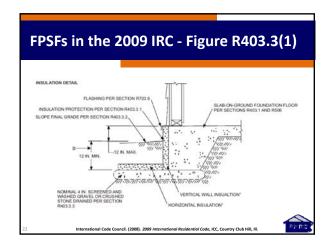


## What is a Frost Protected Shallow Foundation?

- Foundation system installed at a shallower depth than the frost depth
  - $\ \ {\sf Protected} \ {\sf from} \ {\sf frost} \ {\sf heave} \ {\sf through} \ {\sf specific} \ {\sf insulation} \ {\sf placement}$ 
    - Insulation can raise the frost depth as it approaches the heated structure
- "Insulation is provided to retard frost penetration below the foundation and to retard heat flow from beneath the foundation, allowing shallower footing depths to be possible with no added risk of frost damage."
  - ASCE 32-01



# Frost depth Geothermal heat



## **FPSF Assumptions & Limitations**

- Simplified FPSF designs require that the building be heated and maintain a minimum monthly average indoor temperature greater than 64°F
- FPSF designs must still meet applicable energy codes



### **FPSF Resources**

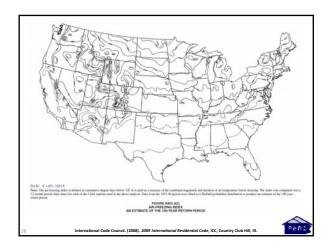
- ASCE 32-01
  - Design and Construction of Frost-Protected Shallow Foundations
- Revised Builder's Guide to Frost Protected Shallow Foundations
  - NAHB Research Center (Home Innovations Research Lab)
- 2009 International Residential Code

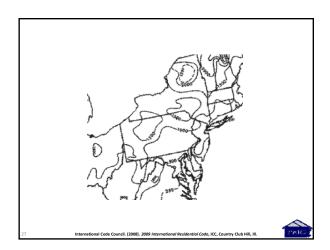


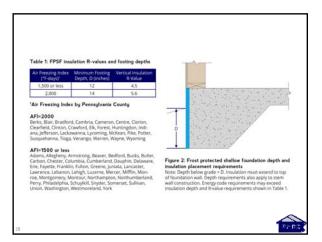
## **FPSF Design Criteria**

- Simplified design approach (found in 2009 IRC) is based on:
  - Air Freezing Index (AFI)
  - Insulation R-value
  - Footing depth
- · Air Freezing Index
  - Value indicating the intensity of below-freezing temperatures occurring during a given heating season
  - Regionally specific
  - All regions in PA have an AFI < 2,000</li>





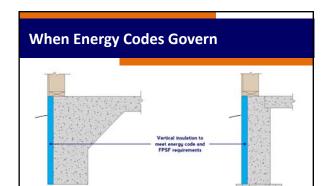


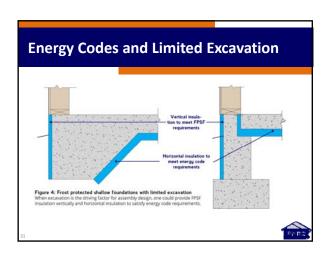


## **FPSFs and the Energy Code**

- 2009 IRC Table N1102.1
  - Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component

Climate Zone	Slab <sup>d</sup> R-Value and Depth
4 except Marine	10, 2 ft
5 and Marine 4	10, 2 ft
6	10, 4 ft

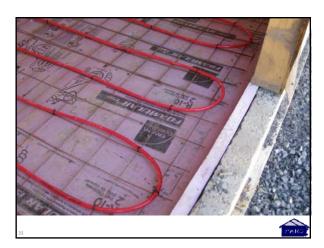




## **FPSFs and Heated Slabs**

- It is often desirable to place heating elements (hydronic or electric) in a concrete slab
  - Insulation requirement for slabs increases when heating elements are present





## **FPSFs and the Energy Code**

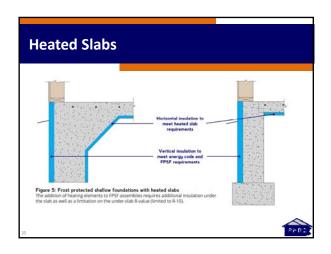
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 Footnote d: R-5 shall be added to the required slab edge R-values for heated slabs.

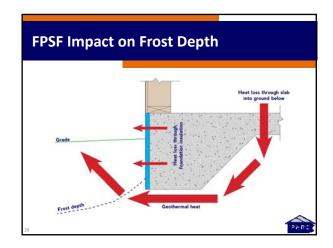






## Principles Reduce heat gain/loss through the building enclosure Reduce energy consumption through the installation of energy efficient systems Passive House Reduce device the systems Passive House

# Why are most high performance homes, especially certified Passive House projects, on slabs instead of basements? Slab-on-grade foundations are often more cost effective Photo courtesy of Pete Vargo (No Tech Energy Solutions)

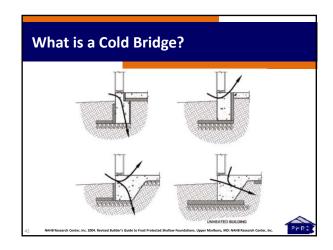


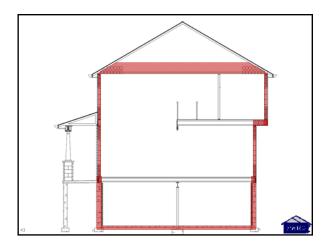
## Insulation Details @ Slab Edge • Design considerations - Structural load path • Can foam be load bearing? - Insulation continuity • Avoid thermal bridging or cold bridges

## **Foam Compressive Strength**

- Common soil load-bearing design values = 1,500-2,000 psf
  - Note: 2,000 psf = 13.9 psi
- Common foam compressive strength
  - XPS = 25 psi
    - Note: this comparison is oversimplified and doesn't take into account creep, shrinkage, and other loading factors (in order words, you may want to consult an engineer on this)





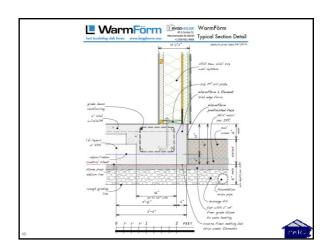


## **FPSFs and Raft Slabs**

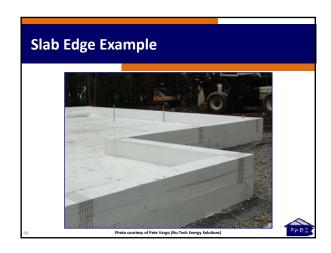
- Raft slab is an insulated flat slab-on-grade
  - Uniform thickness
  - Continuous insulation layer under entire slab
  - Wing insulation (horizontal) not always present
- How does a raft slab meet FPSF requirements?
  - Three strategies:
    - Install raft slab to prescriptive depth
    - Use non-frost-susceptible material to comply with depth requirements
    - Install wing insulation and treat system as an unheated structure

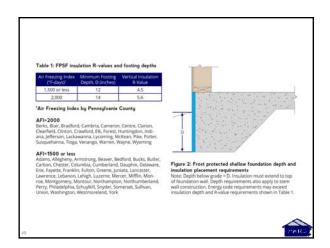


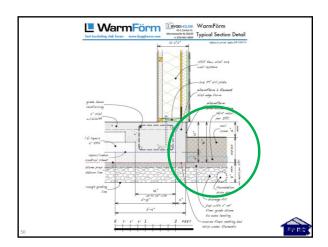








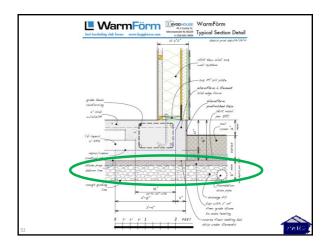




## Non-Frost-Susceptible Ground or Fill

- ASCE 32-01 provides guidance when using non-frost-susceptible ground or fill material to meet FPSF depth requirements
  - "Foundations placed on a layer of well-drained, undisturbed ground or fill
    material that is not susceptible to frost shall have the thickness of such a
    layer included in meeting the design frost depth defined in Section 3.2....
  - "Classification of frost susceptibility of soil shall be determined by a soils or geotechnical engineer, unless otherwise approved."
- Outside of the scope of the prescriptive IRC requirements





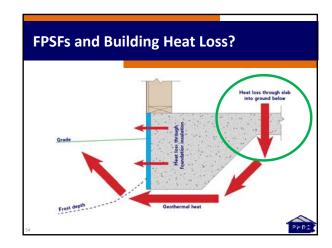
## **Slab Insulation Limits for FPSF Design**

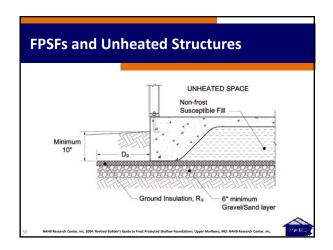
- Simplified FPSF design method (and prescriptive IRC provisions) do not state a maximum R-value for slab insulation
- ASCE 32-01 Section 6.1 Step 2:
  - "...Where the R<sub>f</sub> value of the entire slab exceeds 28, follow the design procedure for unheated buildings."
- Revised Builder's Guide Detailed Method Step 2:
  - "... In superinsulated slabs, where the calculated R<sub>i</sub> value exceeds R-28, the designer must follow the design procedure for unheated buildings, since the heat from the building is substantially blocked from moving into the ground and protecting the foundation."

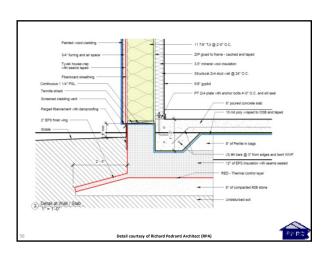
American Society of Civil Engineers. 2001. Design and Construction of Frost-Protected Shallow Foundations (32-01). Reston, VA: American Society of Civil Engineers.

NAHB Research Center. Inc. 2004. Revised Builder's Guide to Frost Protected Shallow Foundations. Upper Mariboro. MD: NAHB Research Center. Inc.

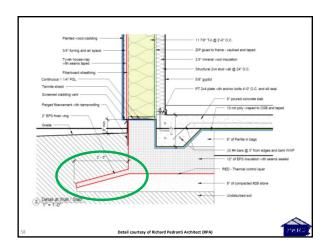








## Raft Slab Prior to Wing Installation



## **Overall FPSF/HP Homes Considerations**

- Insulated slab-on-grade foundations are common on highperformance projects
- FPSF strategies can make this approach more cost effective
- Must still comply with code requirements
  - Can follow prescriptive FPSF provisions for heated buildings in the IRC or
  - Provide engineered design (based on ASCE or NAHB R.C. guidance)



## **Conclusions**

- Frost protected shallow foundations are a feasible and codeapproved alternative to traditional deep foundations
- The nuances of this approach leave this as a niche option for specific site conditions or energy efficiency goals
- Important to understand the assumptions and limitations of the design approach



## Resources/References

- References
  - International Code Council (ICC). 2009. 2009 International Residential Code for One-and-Two

  - International Code Council (ICC). 2009. 2009 International Residential Code for One-and-Iwo Family Dwellings. Washington, DC: International Code Council.

    American Society of Civil Engineers. 2001. Design and Construction of Frost-Protected Shallow Foundations (32-01). Reston, VA: American Society of Civil Engineers
    NAHB Research Center, Inc. 2004. Revised Builder's Guide to Frost Protected Shallow Foundations. Upper Marlboro, MD: NAHB Research Center, Inc.
- - PHRC Builder Brief
    - ets/docs/Publications/Frost-Protected-Shallow-Foundations-FINAL.pdf http://phrc.psu.ed





