



### Traditional Foundation

- Wood framed walls are inefficient, prone to rot, and allow thermal bridging.
- Lack of exterior EPS insulation provides easier pathway for water intrusion. Additional insulation is required on above grade walls.
- Wood and fiberglass insulation are susceptible to rot, mildew, and mold.
- Contact with moisture severely compromises R-value in fiberglass batt insulation.
- Penetrations from ties provide access point for water.
- Lack of horizontal rebar can result in cracks.
- Foundations are formed using heavy wood or steel forms that have to be removed. This requires more manpower, equipment, and time.
- Foundations are typically 8" - 10" wide to meet code, resulting in more concrete and increased costs.
- Multiple steps to finish basement.
- No insulation at floor slab results in a cold floor.

### ICF Foundation

- Provide full height continuous EPS insulation eliminating cold spots and thermal bridging.
- Provides continuous insulation on both above and below grade walls.
- Encapsulates the wall in EPS insulation improving energy efficiency and preventing water intrusion.
- EPS material prohibits mold, mildew, or rot.
- EPS acts as a water barrier on both sides. Waterproofing on the exterior adds additional barrier.
- Walls include horizontal rebar preventing concrete cracking.
- EPS insulation is safe and does not absorb moisture so there is no compromise of R-value.
- Engineered design allows for thinner profile walls, reducing concrete costs.
- Lightweight, easy to work with, stack easily, are stay-in-place, and require a smaller crew.
- Is stronger allowing for a reduced concrete core size – typically only 6" thick.
- Insulated edge of floor slab.

