



ADDENDA

2015 Supplement

**ANSI/ASHRAE Addenda a, b, d, e, f, g, and t to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013**

Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings

See Annex for approval dates.

These addenda were approved by a Standing Standard Project Committee (SSPC) for which the Standards Committee has established a documented program for regular publication of addenda or revisions, including procedures for timely, documented, consensus action on requests for change to any part of the standard. The change submittal form, instructions, and deadlines may be obtained in electronic form from the ASHRAE website (www.ashrae.org) or in paper form from the Senior Manager of Standards.

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Cognizant TC: TC 4.3, Ventilation Requirements and Infiltration
SPLS Liaison: John F. Dunlap**

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Eric D. Werling*
Bruce A. Wilcox*
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SPLS Liaison: John F. Dunlap**

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Dwight H. Heberer*

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Mark C. Jackson*
David E. Jacobs
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Wayne E. Morris
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Don T. Stevens*
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Don Surrena*
Iain S. Walker
Eric D. Werling*
Bruce A. Wilcox*
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SPLS Liaison: John F. Dunlap**

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Sarany Singer
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Don Surrena*
Eric D. Werling*
Bruce A. Wilcox*
Ted A. Williams*

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SPLS Liaison: John F. Dunlap**

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Don Surrena
Eric D. Werling*
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Cognizant TC: TC 4.3, Ventilation Requirements and Infiltration
SPLS Liaison: Steven J. Emmerich**

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2015 Addenda Supplement to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013,
Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality

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FOREWORD

ASHRAE Standard 62.2 determines required ventilation flow rates as a function of floor area. However, floor area is not defined in the standard. This has created confusion, especially with regard to unfinished basements. This addendum provides a definition of floor area for use with the standard that will produce more consistency in its application.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striketrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum a to Standard 62.2-2013

Modify Section 3 as follows.

floor area: all above and below grade finished areas as defined in ANSI Standard Z765.^{XX}

Add the following reference to Section 10.

XX. ANSI/NAHB Z765-2003, *American National Standard for Single-Family Residential Buildings Square Footage Method for Calculating*. National Association of Home Builders, Washington, DC.

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FOREWORD

In existing buildings, which are often substantially leakier than new construction even after air sealing, it is common for the calculation of ventilation requirements to result in very small flow rates. Full application of ASHRAE Standard 62.2 would then require substantial effort and cost to be undertaken for little change in outdoor air delivery to the home. This addendum provides a minimum airflow requirement for existing buildings below which installation of whole-house ventilation is not required.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striking through~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum b to Standard 62.2-2013

Revise Section A2 as follows.

A2. WHOLE-BUILDING MECHANICAL VENTILATION RATE

The required mechanical ventilation rate, Q_{fan} , shall be the rate Q_{tot} in Section 4.1.1 plus the required additional airflow calculated in accordance with Section A3. If the airtightness of the building envelope has been measured, the required mechanical ventilation rate may be reduced as described in Section 4.1.2. In these cases, Section A3 shall be applied before Section 4.1.2 when determining the final mechanical ventilation rate. For existing buildings, if Q_{fan} is less than or equal to ~~zero~~ 15 cfm (7 L/s), then ~~no~~ whole-building ventilation ~~fan~~ is not required.

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FOREWORD

This change eliminates gravity or barometric dampers as allowable components of passive makeup air systems for combustion appliances. This change has been made because of concerns that such dampers do not reliably open at the low pressures (–1 to –5 Pa) that have the potential to backdraft atmospherically vented appliances.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striketrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum d to Standard 62.2-2013

Revise Section 6.4 as shown below.

6.4 Combustion and Solid-Fuel Burning Appliances. Combustion and solid-fuel burning appliances must be provided with adequate combustion and ventilation air and vented in accordance with manufacturers' installation instructions; NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, *National Fuel Gas Code*⁵; NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*⁶; or NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid-Fuel Burning Appliances*,⁷ or other equivalent code acceptable to the building official. Where atmospherically vented combustion appliances or solid-fuel burning appliances are located inside the pressure boundary, the total net exhaust flow of the two largest exhaust fans (not including a summer cooling fan intended to be operated only when windows or other air inlets are open) shall not exceed 15 cfm per 100 ft² (75 L/s per 100 m²) of occupiable space when in operation at full capacity. If the designed total net flow exceeds this limit, the net exhaust flow must be reduced by reducing the exhaust flow or providing compensating outdoor airflow. Gravity or barometric dampers in nonpowered exhaust makeup air systems shall not be used to provide compensating outdoor air. Atmospherically vented combustion appliances do not include direct-vent appliances.

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FOREWORD

This change accounts for recent data showing what level of air sealing between units is reasonably achievable in new multifamily construction, while still providing reasonable protection from contaminants originating in neighboring units.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striking through~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum e to Standard 62.2-2013

Modify Section 8.4.1.1 as shown below.

8.4.1.1 Compliance. One method of demonstrating compliance with Section 8.4.1 shall be to verify a leakage rate below a maximum of ~~0.2-0.3~~ cfm per ft² (~~150-100~~ L/s per 100 m²) of the dwelling unit envelope area (i.e., the sum of the area of walls between dwelling units, exterior walls, ceiling, and floor) at a test pressure of 50 Pa by a blower door test conducted in accordance with either ANSI/ASTM-E779, *Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate By Fan Pressurization*,¹ or ANSI/ASTM-E1827, *Standard Test Methods for Determining Airtightness of Buildings Using an Orifice Blower Door*.¹⁹ The test shall be conducted with the dwelling unit as if it were exposed to outdoor air on all sides, top, and bottom by opening doors and windows of adjacent dwelling units.

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FOREWORD

This change updates a reference from an outdated version. The reference is used regarding duct leakage. It makes no substantive changes to the requirements of ASHRAE Standard 62.2.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striketrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum f to Standard 62.2-2013

Modify Reference 8 in Section 10 as follows.

8. California Energy Commission (201304). California Title 24 Standards, *ACM Manual*, Reference Appendix RA3F, Sections 4.3.8.2.1 and 4.3.7.2.

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FOREWORD

With regard to multifamily dwellings, Standard 62.1 currently has responsibility for buildings four stories or more, and Standard 62.2 has responsibility for buildings three stories and less. The ventilation rates for dwelling units in Standard 62.1 are different from the rates in Standard 62.2, resulting in different ventilation rates for all units depending on whether there are three stories or four. Additionally, Standard 62.1 does not address modest retrofits, whereas Standard 62.2 does. Given the growth of the retrofit industry in multifamily dwellings, it is important to ensure that these situations are covered in ASHRAE's ventilation standards. This scope change would do away with the building height separation, bringing the dwelling units themselves into Standard 62.2 regardless of height. This will allow for consistency within dwelling units and also allow application of ASHRAE ventilation standards to the multifamily retrofit market. This change proposal is aligned with a companion proposal by SSPC 62.1

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striketrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum g to Standard 62.2-2013

Revise the title of Standard 62.2 as shown below.

Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in ~~Low-Rise Residential Buildings~~

Revise Section 1 as shown below.

1. PURPOSE

This standard defines the roles of and minimum requirements for mechanical and natural ventilation systems and the building envelope intended to provide acceptable indoor air quality (IAQ) in ~~low-rise-residential buildings~~.

Revise Section 2 as shown below. The rest of Section 2 remains unchanged.

2. SCOPE

This standard applies to dwelling units in residential occupancies in which the occupants are nontransient, spaces intended for human occupancy within single-family houses and multi-family structures of three stories or fewer above grade, including manufactured and modular houses. This standard does not apply to transient housing such as hotels, motels, nursing homes, dormitories, or jails.

Add the following new definitions to Section 3.

nontransient: occupancy of a dwelling unit or sleeping unit for more than 30 days.

residential occupancies: occupancies that are not classified as institutional by the authority having jurisdiction and that also contain permanent provisions for sleeping.

sleeping unit: a room or space in which people sleep that can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not sleeping units.

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FOREWORD

The approved ASHRAE Position Document on Unvented Combustion Devices states in its recommendations, among others: "Ventilation standards, particularly those concerned with residential buildings, should consider addressing unvented combustion appliances and establishing appropriate technical requirements." The removal of Section 2.3 allows SSPC 62.2 to consider unvented combustion devices in accordance with ASHRAE's position, and the SSPC intends to do so, with input from the stakeholders. The change from "vented" to "installed" in Section 6.4 is to address all the aspects of a proper installation, not just the venting.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striketrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum t to Standard 62.2-2013

Delete Section 2.3.

~~2.3 This standard does not address unvented combustion space heaters.~~

Modify Section 6.4 as follows.

6.4 Combustion and Solid-Fuel Burning Appliances. Combustion and solid-fuel burning appliances must be provided with adequate combustion and ventilation air and ~~vented~~ installed in accordance with manufacturers' installation instructions, NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1, *National Fuel Gas Code*,⁵ NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*,⁶ or NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid-Fuel Burning Appliances*,⁷ or other equivalent code acceptable to the building official. Where atmospherically vented combustion appliances or solid-fuel burning appliances are located inside the pressure boundary, the total net exhaust flow of the two largest exhaust fans (not including a summer cooling fan intended to be operated only when windows or other air inlets are open) shall not exceed 15 cfm/100 ft² (75 L/s per 100 m²) of occupiable space when in operation at full capacity. If the designed total net flow exceeds this limit, the net exhaust flow must be reduced by reducing the exhaust flow or providing compensating outdoor airflow. Atmospherically vented combustion appliances do not include direct-vent appliances.

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INFORMATIVE ANNEX

18-MONTH SUPPLEMENT—ADDENDA TO ANSI/ASHRAE STANDARD 62.2-2013

This 18-month supplement includes Addenda a, b, d, e, f, g, and t to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013. The following table lists each addendum and describes the way in which the standard is affected by the change. It also lists the ASHRAE and ANSI approval dates for each addendum.

Addendum	Section(s) Affected	Description of Changes*	Approval Dates:
			• Standards Committee • ASHRAE BOD • ANSI
a	3; 10	Standard 62.2 determines required ventilation flow rates as a function of floor area. However, floor area is not defined in the standard. This has created confusion, especially with regard to unfinished basements. This addendum provides a definition of floor area for use with the standard that will produce more consistency in the application of the standard.	June 28, 2014 July 2, 2014 July 31, 2014
b	A2	In existing buildings, which are often substantially leakier than new construction even after air sealing, it is common for the calculation of ventilation requirements to result in very small flow rates. Full application of Standard 62.2 would then require substantial effort and cost to be undertaken for little change in outdoor air delivery to the home. This addendum provides a minimum airflow requirement for existing buildings below which installation of whole-house ventilation is not required.	June 28, 2014 July 2, 2014 July 31, 2014
d	6.4	This change eliminates gravity or barometric dampers as allowable components of passive makeup air systems for combustion appliances. This change has been made because of concerns that such dampers do not reliably open at the low pressures (–1 to –5 Pa) that have the potential to backdraft atmospherically vented appliances.	January 28, 2015 January 28, 2015 February 25, 2015
e	8.4.1.1	This change accounts for recent data showing what level of air sealing between units is reasonably achievable in new multifamily construction while still providing reasonable protection from contaminants originating in neighboring units.	June 28, 2014 July 2, 2014 July 3, 2014
f	10	This change updates a reference from an outdated version. The reference is used regarding duct leakage. It makes no substantive changes to the requirements of Standard 62.2.	June 28, 2014 July 2, 2014 July 3, 2014
g	Title; 1; 2; 3	With regard to multifamily dwellings, Standard 62.1 currently has responsibility for buildings four stories or more, and Standard 62.2 has responsibility for buildings three stories and less. The ventilation rates for dwelling units in Standard 62.1 are different from the rates in Standard 62.2, resulting in different ventilation rates for all units depending on whether there are three stories or four. Additionally, Standard 62.1 does not address modest retrofits, whereas Standard 62.2 does. Given the growth of the retrofit industry in multifamily dwellings, it is important to ensure that these situations are covered in ASHRAE's ventilation standards. This scope change would do away with the building height separation, bringing the dwelling units themselves into Standard 62.2 regardless of height. This will allow for consistency within dwelling units and also allow application of ASHRAE ventilation standards to the multifamily retrofit market.	September 16, 2014 October 3, 2014 October 29, 2014

* These descriptions may not be complete and are provided for information only.

Addendum	Section(s) Affected	Description of Changes*	Approval Dates:
			• Standards Committee • ASHRAE BOD • ANSI
t	2; 6.4	The approved “ASHRAE Position Document on Unvented Combustion Devices” states in its recommendations, among others: “Ventilation standards, particularly those concerned with residential buildings, should consider addressing unvented combustion appliances and establishing appropriate technical requirements.” The removal of Section 2.3 allows SSPC 62.2 to consider unvented combustion devices in accordance with ASHRAE’s position, and the SSPC intends to do so, with input from stakeholders. The change from “vented” to “installed” in Section 6.4 is to address all aspects of a proper installation and not just the venting.	January 18, 2014 January 22, 2014 January 23, 2014

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ASHRAE is concerned with the impact of its members' activities on both the indoor and outdoor environment. ASHRAE's members will strive to minimize any possible deleterious effect on the indoor and outdoor environment of the systems and components in their responsibility while maximizing the beneficial effects these systems provide, consistent with accepted Standards and the practical state of the art.

ASHRAE's short-range goal is to ensure that the systems and components within its scope do not impact the indoor and outdoor environment to a greater extent than specified by the Standards and Guidelines as established by itself and other responsible bodies.

As an ongoing goal, ASHRAE will, through its Standards Committee and extensive Technical Committee structure, continue to generate up-to-date Standards and Guidelines where appropriate and adopt, recommend, and promote those new and revised Standards developed by other responsible organizations.

Through its *Handbook*, appropriate chapters will contain up-to-date Standards and design considerations as the material is systematically revised.

ASHRAE will take the lead with respect to dissemination of environmental information of its primary interest and will seek out and disseminate information from other responsible organizations that is pertinent, as guides to updating Standards and Guidelines.

The effects of the design and selection of equipment and systems will be considered within the scope of the system's intended use and expected misuse. The disposal of hazardous materials, if any, will also be considered.

ASHRAE's primary concern for environmental impact will be at the site where equipment within ASHRAE's scope operates. However, energy source selection and the possible environmental impact due to the energy source and energy transportation will be considered where possible. Recommendations concerning energy source selection should be made by its members.

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