

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum *b* to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2003



ASHRAE[®] STANDARD

Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Buildings

Approved by the ASHRAE Standards Committee on June 26, 2004;
by the ASHRAE Board of Directors on July 1, 2004; and by the
American National Standards Institute on July 1, 2004.

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**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING,
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ASHRAE obtains consensus through participation of its national and international members, associated societies, and public review.

ASHRAE Standards are prepared by a Project Committee appointed specifically for the purpose of writing the Standard. The Project Committee Chair and Vice-Chair must be members of ASHRAE; while other committee members may or may not be ASHRAE members, all must be technically qualified in the subject area of the Standard. Every effort is made to balance the concerned interests on all Project Committees.

The Manager of Standards of ASHRAE should be contacted for:

- a. interpretation of the contents of this Standard,
- b. participation in the next review of the Standard,
- c. offering constructive criticism for improving the Standard,
- d. permission to reprint portions of the Standard.

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In referring to this Standard or Guideline and in marking of equipment and in advertising, no claim shall be made, either stated or implied, that the product has been approved by ASHRAE.

(This foreword is not part of this standard. It is merely informative and does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to the standard. It has not been processed according to the ANSI requirements for a standard and may contain material that has not been subject to public review or a consensus process.)

FOREWORD TO ADDENDUM b

Addendum 62.2b changes terms and definitions related to the “severe cold climate” used in the existing standard. The addendum proposes that “severe cold” be replaced by “very cold.” In addition, a “very cold” climate is defined as one that has more than 9000°F degree-days rather than the 8000°F degree-days used in the existing standard to define “severe cold” climates. This makes the Standard 62.2 climate definitions consistent with the proposed revisions to the ICC climate zone definitions, which will simplify implementation of 62.2 into code. The climate map in Figure 8.1 of the standard is modified to show the new term and delineate areas that meet its definition.

The primary impact of this change is to remove the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area from the “severe cold” climate category. As a result, this area no longer falls under the restriction found in Section 4.5.2 of the standard forbidding the use of mechanical supply systems exceeding 7.5 cfm/100 ft². The change has this same effect on some smaller urban areas as well.

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

Addendum b to Standard 62.2-2003

[In Section 3, Definitions, replace the definition of “climate, severe cold” with “climate, very cold” as follows.]

~~climate, severe cold:~~ climates that have more than 8000 annual heating degree-days base 65°F-day (4,400 annual heating degree-days base 18°C-day). (See Section 8.1.)

climate, very cold: climates that have more than 9000 annual heating degree-days base 65°F-day (5000 annual heating degree-days base 18°C-day). (See Section 8.1.)

[In Section 4.5.2, change the title and the text of the section

as follows. The exception to this section does not change.]

4.5.2 Severe-Very Cold Climates. Mechanical supply systems exceeding 7.5 cfm per 100 ft² (35 L/s per 100 m²) shall not be used in severe-very cold climates.

[In Section 8.1, change the term “severe cold” in the text to “very cold” as follows.]

8.1 Climatic Data

~~Severe-Very~~ cold and hot, humid climates are shown graphically in Figure 8.1 for North America. Table 8.1 lists U.S. cities that have hot, humid climates. Climates of 4500°F-day (2500°C-day) infiltration degree-days or less are shown in Table 8.2. Table 8.3 lists cities that have ~~severe-very~~ cold climates.

[Change the title of Table 8.3 as shown and delete Alpena, MI; Minneapolis, MN; Rochester, MN; and Green Bay, WI, from the list of cities.]

**TABLE 8.3
Severe-Very Cold U.S. Cities**

City, State	
Anchorage, AK Fairbanks, AK Juneau, AK	Bismark, ND Fargo, ND
Bangor, ME	Aberdeen, SD
Alpena, MI Escanaba, MI Houghton, MI Sault Saint Marie, MI	Burlington, VT St. Albans, VT
Duluth, MN Minneapolis, MN Rochester, MN	
Butte, MO Helena, MO	Green Bay, WI

[Replace the current map in Figure 8.1 with the new map, which is shown on the following page. The new map shows areas that meet the definition of “Very Cold” whereas the current map in ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2003 shows areas that meet the definition of “Severe Cold.” Also, change the title of Figure 8.1 as shown on the following page.]

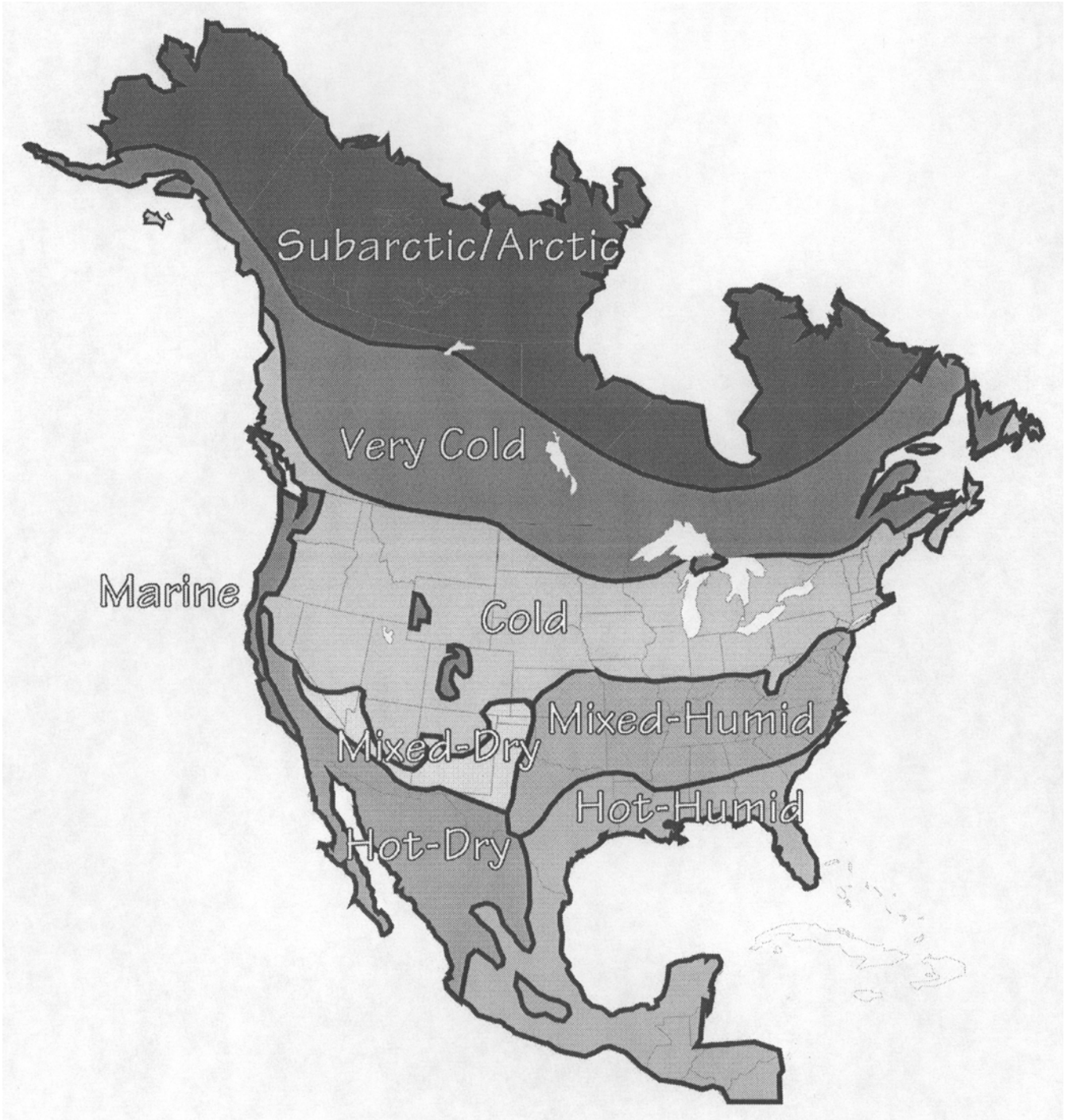


Figure 8.1 Map for identifying verySevere cold and hot, humid climatic zones for continental North America.

POLICY STATEMENT DEFINING ASHRAE'S CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ITS ACTIVITIES

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.