



ADDENDA

**ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum h to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013**

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

Approved by the ASHRAE Standards Committee on June 27, 2015; by the ASHRAE Technology Council on July 1, 2015; and by the American National Standards Institute on July 2, 2015.

This addendum was 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 Manager of Standards.

The latest edition of an ASHRAE Standard may be purchased on the ASHRAE website (www.ashrae.org) or from ASHRAE Customer Service, 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329-2305. E-mail: orders@ashrae.org. Fax: 678-539-2129. Telephone: 404-636-8400 (worldwide), or toll free 1-800-527-4723 (for orders in US and Canada). For reprint permission, go to www.ashrae.org/permissions.

© 2015 ASHRAE

ISSN 1041-2336



ASHRAE Standing Standard Project Committee 62.2
Cognizant TC: 4.3, Ventilation Requirements and Infiltration
SPLS Liaison: John F. Dunlap

Paul Francisco,* *Chair*
Iain S. Walker,* *Vice-Chair*
Paul H. Raymer,* *Secretary*
David A. Baylon*
Terry M. Brennan*
Roy R. Crawford*
S. Craig Drumheller*
Philip W. Fairey, III*
Mark C. Jackson*
Richard J. Karg*
Joseph W. Lstiburek*

Michael R. Lubliner*
Stephany I. Mason*
Darren B. Meyers*
James C. Moore, III*
Amy B. Musser*
Mary Opalka*
John P. Proctor*
Don T. Stevens*
Thomas R. Stroud*
Eric D. Werling*
Bruce A. Wilcox*

Ted A. Williams*
Gary Craw
Henry T. Greist
Sanjeev K. Hingorani
Glenn P. Langan
Wayne E. Morris
Armin Rudd
Max H. Sherman
Sarany Singer
Christine Q. Sun

* Denotes members of voting status when the document was approved for publication

ASHRAE STANDARDS COMMITTEE 2014–2015

Richard L. Hall, *Chair*
Douglass T. Reindl, *Vice-Chair*
Joseph R. Anderson
James Dale Aswegan
Charles S. Barnaby
Donald M. Brundage
John A. Clark
Waller S. Clements
David R. Conover
John F. Dunlap

James W. Earley, Jr.
Steven J. Emmerich
Patricia T. Graef
Rita M. Harrold
Adam W. Hinge
Srinivas Katipamula
Debra H. Kennoy
Malcolm D. Knight
Rick A. Larson
Arsen K. Melkov

Mark P. Modera
Cyrus H. Nasser
Heather L. Platt
Peter Simmonds
Wayne H. Stoppelmoor, Jr.
Jack H. Zarour
Julia A. Keen, *BOD ExO*
Bjarne W. Olesen, *CO*

Stephanie C. Reiniche, *Manager of Standards*

SPECIAL NOTE

This American National Standard (ANS) is a national voluntary consensus standard developed under the auspices of ASHRAE. *Consensus* is defined by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), of which ASHRAE is a member and which has approved this standard as an ANS, as "substantial agreement reached by directly and materially affected interest categories. This signifies the concurrence of more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that an effort be made toward their resolution." Compliance with this standard is voluntary until and unless a legal jurisdiction makes compliance mandatory through legislation.

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:

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

DISCLAIMER

ASHRAE uses its best efforts to promulgate Standards and Guidelines for the benefit of the public in light of available information and accepted industry practices. However, ASHRAE does not guarantee, certify, or assure the safety or performance of any products, components, or systems tested, installed, or operated in accordance with ASHRAE's Standards or Guidelines or that any tests conducted under its Standards or Guidelines will be nonhazardous or free from risk.

ASHRAE INDUSTRIAL ADVERTISING POLICY ON STANDARDS

ASHRAE Standards and Guidelines are established to assist industry and the public by offering a uniform method of testing for rating purposes, by suggesting safe practices in designing and installing equipment, by providing proper definitions of this equipment, and by providing other information that may serve to guide the industry. The creation of ASHRAE Standards and Guidelines is determined by the need for them, and conformance to them is completely voluntary.

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. Unresolved objections on informative material are not offered the right to appeal at ASHRAE or ANSI.)

FOREWORD

Combined exhaust/supply terminations are regularly specified and provided with heating and energy recovery ventilators (H/ERVs). Their use reduces building penetrations, labor, and associated system costs. By reducing the number of penetrations, air leakage can also be reduced, resulting in space-conditioning energy savings. Further, the durability of the structure can be improved through reducing entry pathways for bulk water. Combined terminations are regularly approved and installed in single-family and multifamily dwelling units across the country, and manufacturer tests have demonstrated that minimum cross-contamination of airflow results from these terminations. There is currently no industry standard by which to test these units, so the committee has simply proposed that their performance be verified by the manufacturer. The 10% cross-contamination metric is based on language in ASHRAE Standard 62.1 that limits cross contamination of exhaust and supply streams in H/ERVs to 10% for “air with moderate contaminant concentration, mild sensory-irritation intensity, or mildly offensive odors.”

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 h to Standard 62.2-2013

Revise Section 6.8 as shown.

6.8 Air Inlets. Air inlets that are part of the ventilation design shall be located a minimum of 10 ft (3 m) from known sources of contamination such as a stack, vent, exhaust hood, or vehicle exhaust. The intake shall be placed so that entering air is not obstructed by snow, plantings, or other material. Forced air inlets shall be provided with rodent/insect screens (mesh not larger than 1/2 in. [13 mm]).

Exceptions:

- a. Ventilation openings in the wall may be as close as a stretched-string distance of 3 ft (1 m) from sources of contamination exiting through the roof or dryer exhausts.
- b. No minimum separation distance shall be required between windows and local exhaust outlets in kitchens and bathrooms.
- c. Vent terminations covered by and meeting the requirements of the *National Fuel Gas Code* (NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1)⁵ or equivalent.
- d. Where a combined exhaust/intake termination is used to separate intake air from exhaust air originating in a living space other than kitchens, no minimum separa-

tion distance between these two openings is required. For these combined terminations, the exhaust air concentration within the intake airflow shall not exceed 10%, as established by the manufacturer.

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.

