

**INTERPRETATION IC 62-2001-35 OF
ANSI/ASHRAE STANDARD 62-2001
VENTILATION FOR ACCEPTABLE INDOOR AIR QUALITY**

TRANSFER TO 62-2001 APPROVED: January 12, 2003

Originally issued as interpretation of Standard 62-1989 (IC 62-1989-28) on April 26, 1998, but revised based on the publication of Standard 62-1999 (IC 62-1999-34) on August 14, 2000. Revisions made to all Background, Question and Answer statements to reflect Standard 62-1999 language. Subsequently transferred to Standard 62-2001. Since no changes were made to the relevant sections of Standard 62-2001, no revisions were made to the interpretation as part of this transfer.

Request from: Mr. Mike Pella, Steven Feller P.E. Inc.

References: This request refers to Table 2 of Standard 62-2001

Background: Under “Hotels, Motels, Resorts, Dormitories,” the outdoor air requirements for “bedrooms” and “living rooms” are listed as 30 cfm while the requirement for “baths” are listed as 35 cfm. Unlike “public restrooms,” there is no comment across from hotel/motel bathroom stating that the outdoor air requirement is “Normally supplied by transfer air.” However, section 6.1.3 states in part, “Rooms provided with exhaust air systems, such as kitchens, baths, toilet rooms, and smoking lounges, may utilize air supplied through adjacent habitable or occupiable spaces to compensate for the air exhausted.”

Question 1: Can the outdoor air requirement for a hotel/motel bathroom be met by exhausting the bathroom at a rate of at least 35 cfm with make-up air by transfer from the adjacent guestroom rather than direct supply of outdoor air to the bathroom?

Answer: Yes.

Question 2: Does a design wherein 35 cfm of outdoor air is supplied to the hotel/motel bedroom then exhausted through the bathroom at the same rate meet the standard for both the bedroom and the bathroom?

Answer: Yes.

Comment: The principle behind ventilation is to dilute pollutants generated in the space being ventilated. Outdoor air is primarily used as ventilation supply air since it usually has very low or negligible concentrations of the pollutants we are trying to dilute. Since the primary pollutants in bathrooms and toilet rooms are odors and moisture that are not present in adjacent spaces, air transferred from those spaces may be used as effectively for ventilation and dilution as outdoor air.

For clarity, the SSPC will consider adding a note in Table 2 for “Baths” in “Hotels, Motels, Resorts, Dormitories” stating that the rate specified is “exhaust air normally made-up by transfer air,” similar to the notes for bathrooms and restrooms in other occupancy categories.