

**INTERPRETATION IC 62-2001-41 OF  
ASHRAE STANDARD 62-2001  
VENTILATION FOR ACCEPTABLE INDOOR AIR QUALITY**

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**Reference:** This request for interpretation refers to the Ventilation Rate Procedure presented in ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62-2001, particularly Section 6.1.3, Ventilation Requirements, and Table 2, Outdoor Air Requirements for Ventilation.

**Background:** The Applications column of Table 2 lists several categories to which a retail space can be defined. Large multiple-use retail spaces that have a majority of the space dedicated to usages such as grocery, hardware, drugs, fabric and a small percentage of the space dedicated to clothing and furniture. The former space types are covered in Table 2 under Specialty Shops with an outdoor air requirement of 15 cfm/person, while clothing and furniture require 0.30 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup>.

**Interpretation No.1:** When designing a system to serve a combination of these spaces, the outdoor air requirement should be determined for each space use separately on a per person or per ft<sup>2</sup> basis as appropriate and then added together.

**Question No.1:** Is this Interpretation correct?

**Answer No.1:** Yes

**Comments No.1:** Table 2 provides specific ventilation requirements for each of the different space types noted. The standard requires their use to determine the outdoor air required for each space type, which would then be summed to determine the overall outdoor air requirement for the store. If a multiple-zone, recirculating system is used, then the total outdoor air required for that system would need to be based on the multiple spaces equation in section 6.1.3.1.

**Interpretation No.2:** For the per person space types, the number of occupants can be determined based on actual transaction data.

**Question No.2:** Is this Interpretation correct?

**Answer No.2:** The standard does not address the method for determining the anticipated occupancy load.

**Comments No.2:** While the standard does not speak to specific methods of determining occupancy values for use in calculating outdoor airflows, it does call for the use of the “anticipated occupancy load” if known. The default values of the “maximum occupancy” in Table 2 are provided when the actual design occupancy is not known.