

FOREWORD

Addendum 62q. This addendum modifies several definitions for clarity. In addition, several definitions that are adequately defined for the purpose of the Standard in standard dictionaries are deleted for brevity, as are others that are not used in the body of the Standard.

NOTE: In the draft that follows, single underlines and single strikethroughs reflect changes that were part of the actual public review draft. Double underlines and double strikethroughs reflect changes made to the public review draft in response to public review comments. Italicized text in square brackets is explanation for the benefit of the Standards Committee and will be deleted prior to publication.

Addendum 62q

Add or modify the following definitions to section 3:

absorption: ~~the process of one substance entering into the inner structure of another.~~

adsorption: ~~the adhesion of a thin film of liquid or gases to the surface of a solid substance.~~

air, exhaust: air removed from a space and not reused therein discharged to outside the building by means of mechanical or natural ventilation systems.

air, makeup: any combination of outdoor, ~~recirculated air~~, and transfer air intended outdoor air supplied to replace exhaust air and exfiltration. [The word “recirculated” was deleted in response to a public review commenter who pointed out its inappropriateness.]

air, outdoor: ambient air that enters a building through a ventilation system, through intentional openings for natural ventilation, or by infiltration air taken from the external atmosphere and, therefore, not previously circulated through the system.

air, recirculated: air removed from a space and reused as supply air the conditioned space and intended for reuse as supply air.

air, supply: air delivered by mechanical or natural ventilation to a space, comprised of any combination of outdoor air, recirculated air, or transfer air that air delivered to the conditioned space and used for ventilation, heating, cooling, humidification, or dehumidification.

air, transfer: air moved from one indoor space to another the movement of indoor air from one space to another.

chemisorb: to take up and hold, usually irreversibly, by chemical forces.

dust: an air suspension of particles (aerosol) of any solid material, usually with particle size less than 100 micrometers (μm).

fumes: airborne particles, usually less than 1 micrometer in size, formed by condensation of vapors, sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction.

gas: a state of matter in which substances exist in the form of nonaggregated molecules, and which, within acceptable limits of accuracy, satisfies the ideal gas laws; usually a highly superheated vapor.

mechanical ventilation: ~~is~~ ventilation provided by mechanically powered equipment such as motor-driven fans and blowers, but not by devices such as wind-driven turbine ventilators and mechanically operated windows. [This definition was part of the definition of ventilation in the public review draft, but was moved to a separate definition in an attempt to resolve a public review commenter. In addition, the word “ventilation” was added to the definition for that same reason.]

natural ventilation: the movement of outdoor air into a space through intentionally provided openings, such as windows and doors, or through non-powered ventilators or by infiltration.

natural ventilation ~~is~~ ventilation provided by thermal, wind or diffusion effects through doors, windows, or other intentional openings in the building. [This definition was part of the definition of ventilation in the public review draft, but was moved to a separate definition in an attempt to resolve a public review commenter. In addition, the word “ventilation” was added to the

definition for that same reason; the word “intentional” was added as part of that same discussion in order to clarify the definition.]

net occupiable ~~area~~ space: the floor area of an occupiable space defined by the inside surfaces of its walls but excluding shafts, column enclosures, and other permanently enclosed, inaccessible, and unoccupiable areas. Obstructions in the space such as furnishings, display or storage racks, and other obstructions, whether temporary or permanent, may not be deducted from the space area. [For example, in a retail store, the floor area taken up by display racks may not be deducted although the space they take is not occupiable. This term is used for calculating the building component of the ventilation rate and such displays can be the source of pollutants and thus must be included in building area.]

occupiable space: an enclosed space intended for human activities, excluding those spaces intended primarily for other purposes, such as storage rooms and equipment rooms, that are only occupied occasionally and for short periods of time. [An equipment room that is continuously occupied or occupied routinely for long periods of time would be considered “occupiable,” as would a large storage room or warehouse that is expected to be routinely occupied by stocking clerks. However, a small storage room that is only entered occasionally to stock or remove supplies is not considered “occupiable” for the purposes of this standard, nor would typical mechanical or electrical rooms that are only occupied for service work.]

oxidation: a reaction in which oxygen combines with another substance.

particulate matter: a state of matter in which solid or liquid substances exist in the form of aggregated molecules or particles. Airborne particulate matter is typically in the size range of 0.01 to 100 micrometers.

plug flow: a flow regime where the flow is predominately in one direction and contaminants are swept along with the flow.

smoke: the airborne solid and liquid particles and gases that evolve when a material undergoes pyrolysis or combustion. Note: chemical smoke is excluded from this definition.

total suspended particulate matter: the mass of particles suspended in a unit of volume of air when collected by a high volume air sampler.

respirable particles: respirable particles are those that penetrate into and are deposited in the nonciliated portion of the lung. Particles greater than 10 micrometers aerodynamic diameter are not respirable.

vapor: a substance in gas form, particularly one near equilibrium with its condensed phase, which does not obey the ideal gas laws: in general, any gas below its critical temperature.

ventilation: the process of supplying air to or removing air from by natural means (including infiltration) or mechanical means to or from a space for the purpose of controlling air contaminant levels, humidity, or temperature within the space. [A number of words were deleted from this definition in an attempt to resolve a public review commenter. These changes were made in conjunction with the movement of “natural ventilation” and “mechanical ventilation” into their own definitions. The idea was to separate the process of ventilation from the various means of doing so, which include infiltration, natural ventilation and mechanical ventilation. In addition, editorial changes

were made to move the words “to” and “from” to more logical locations.]

volume, space: the total volume of an occupiable space enclosed by the building envelope, plus that of any spaces permanently open to the occupiable space, such as a ceiling attic used as a ceiling return plenum.