

ASHRAE STANDARD

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

Approved by the ASHRAE Standards Committee on June 24, 2006; by the ASHRAE Board of Directors on June 29, 2006; and by the American National Standards Institute on March 3, 2007.

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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

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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^{*} Denotes members of voting status when the document was approved for publication.

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

FOREWORD

This change in the exceptions to Section 4.1 puts the decision basis for 4.1(b) on the same footing as that for 4.1(a) in Addendum e to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2004. Both exceptions will now use the IECC Climate Zone Map as the basis for granting exceptions.

This change will make the requirements of Standard 62.2 much more understandable and increase its usability in the residential building industry. The climate zone map has been adopted for use in the International Energy Conservation Code, the International Residential Code, and ASHRAE Standard 90 and is widely in use in the building code world. The map is also included in ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 169-2006, Weather Data for Building Design Standards.

The effect of the change is to remove the use of degree-days in the body of the standard and use a less ambiguous measure of locations where exceptions to the standard can be applied.

Note: 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 i to 62.2-2004

(Note: Exception 4.1 (a) below is as shown in Addendum e to 62.2-2004. Figure 8.2 replaced Table 8.2.)

Revise (b) in the exception to Section 4.1 as follows:

Exception to Section 4.1: Whole-building mechanical systems are not required provided that at least one of the following conditions is met:

- a. the building is in zone 3B or 3C of the IECC 2004 Climate Zone Map (see Figure 8.2),
- b. the building has no eentral air conditioning and is in a climate having less than 500 heating °F-day base 65°F (280°C-day base 18°C)mechanical cooling and is in zone 1 or 2 of the IECC 2004 Climate Zone Map (see Figure 8.2), or
- c. the building is thermally conditioned for human occupancy for less than 876 hours per year,

and if the authority having jurisdiction determines that window operation is a locally permissible method of providing ventilation.

Delete the existing Table 8.2 and insert in its place Figure 8.2 shown below.

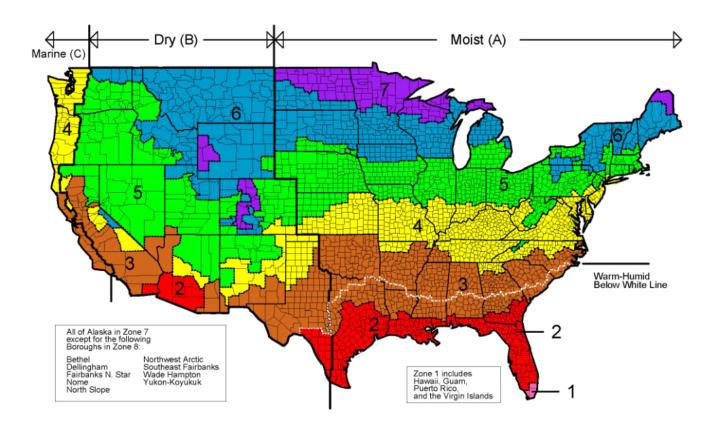


Figure 8.2 Climate Zones for United States Locations.

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.