



ADDENDA

**ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum f to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2019**

Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality

Approved by ASHRAE and the American National Standards Institute on June 30, 2021.

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FOREWORD

The language of Section 5.10, "Maximum Indoor Air Dew Point in Mechanically Cooled Buildings," has been interpreted by users to mean that the standard requires humidity sensors in every space served by a mechanically cooled system. Addendum f clarifies the intent of the adopted language.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~strike through~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum f to Standard 62.1-2019

Revise Section 5.10 as shown below.

5.10 ~~Maximum Indoor Air Dew Point in Mechanically or Indirectly Evaporatively Cooled Buildings.~~ Buildings or spaces equipped with or served by mechanical cooling equipment. Systems that cool by mechanical means or indirect evaporation shall be provided with dehumidification components and controls that designed to limit the indoor humidity to a maximum dew point of 60°F (15°C) during both occupied and unoccupied hours whenever the outdoor air dew point is above 60°F (15°C). The dew-point limit shall not be exceeded when system performance is analyzed with outdoor air at the dehumidification design condition (that is, design dew point and mean coincident dry-bulb temperatures) and with the space interior loads (both sensible and latent) at cooling design values and space solar loads at zero.

Exceptions to 5.10:

- ~~1. Buildings or spaces that are neither equipped with nor served by mechanical cooling equipment.~~
- 1.2. Buildings or spaces Spaces equipped with materials, assemblies, coatings, and furnishings that resist microbial growth and that are not damaged by continuously high indoor air dew points humidity.
- ~~2.3.~~ During overnight unoccupied periods not exceeding 12 hours, the 60°F (15°C) dew-point limit shall not apply, provided that indoor relative humidity does not exceed 65% at any time during those hours.

Informative Notes:

1. Examples of spaces that are potentially exempted by Exception 1 are shower rooms, swimming pool enclosures, kitchens, spa rooms, or semi-cooled warehouse spaces that contain stored contents that are not damaged by continuously high indoor air dew points humidity or microbial growth.
2. This requirement reduces the risk of microbial growth in buildings and their interstitial spaces because it limits the mass of indoor water vapor that can condense or be absorbed into mechanically cooled surfaces. The dew-point limit is explicitly extended to unoccupied hours because of the extensive public record of mold growth in schools, apartments, dormitories, and public buildings that are intermittently cooled during unoccupied hours when the outdoor air dew point is above 60°F (15°C).

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.

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