

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum f to  
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 90.2-2001



# ASHRAE<sup>®</sup> STANDARD

## Energy-Efficient Design of Low-Rise Residential Buildings

Approved by the ASHRAE Standards Committee January 25, 2003; by the ASHRAE Board of Directors January 30, 2003; and by the American National Standards Institute April 10, 2003.

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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 Committees.

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(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.)

## FOREWORD

The following proposal represents work conducted by the SSPC 90.2 Envelope Subcommittee Reflective Roof Task Group, a task group organized to address new research information concerning high-albedo roof benefits in low-rise residential construction. These proposed changes allow a residential structure to consider the use of high-albedo roofs in hot and humid climates in order to reduce air-conditioning energy use; this, in turn, contributes to reducing the heat island effect in or near urban centers.

Unless otherwise noted, underlining indicates addition and strikethrough indicates deletion.

## ANSI/ASHRAE ADDENDUM f to 90.2-2001

**Section 5.3.1.1 (Existing text to remain. Add the following exception.)**

**Exception to 5.3.1.1:** For roofs where the exterior surface has either of the following:

- a. a minimum total solar reflectance of 0.65 when tested in accordance with ASTM E903<sup>69</sup> or E1918<sup>70</sup> and a minimum thermal emittance of 0.75 when tested in accordance with ASTM E408<sup>71</sup> or C1371<sup>72</sup> or
- b. a minimum solar reflectance index (SRI) of 75 calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980<sup>73</sup> for medium wind-speed conditions,

the U-factor of the proposed ceiling shall be permitted to be adjusted using Equation 5-3.1 for demonstrating compliance.

$$U_{ceiling\ adj} = U_{ceiling\ proposed} \times Multiplier \quad (5-3.1)$$

where

$U_{ceiling\ adj}$  = adjusted ceiling U-factor for use in demonstrating compliance

$U_{ceiling\ proposed}$  = U-factor of the proposed ceiling, as designed

$Multiplier$  = ceiling U-factor multiplier from Table 5.3.1

**Section 5.3.1.2 (Existing text to remain. Add the following exception.)**

**Exception to 5.3.1.2:** For roofs where the exterior surface has either of the following:

- a. a minimum total solar reflectance of 0.65 when tested in accordance with ASTM E903<sup>69</sup> or E1918<sup>70</sup> and has a minimum thermal emittance of 0.75 when tested in accordance with ASTM E408<sup>71</sup> or C1371<sup>72</sup> or
- b. a minimum solar reflectance index (SRI) of 75 calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980<sup>73</sup> for medium wind-speed conditions,

the U-factor of the proposed ceiling shall be permitted to be adjusted using Equation 5-3.1 for demonstrating compliance.

$$U_{ceiling\ adj} = U_{ceiling\ proposed} \times Multiplier \quad (5-3.1)$$

where

$U_{ceiling\ adj}$  = adjusted ceiling U-factor for use in demonstrating compliance

$U_{ceiling\ proposed}$  = U-factor of the proposed ceiling, as designed

$Multiplier$  = ceiling U-factor multiplier from Table 5.3.1

**Section 5.5.1.1 (Existing text to remain. Add the following exception.)**

**Exception to 5.5.1.1:** For roofs where the exterior surface has either of the following:

- a. a minimum total solar reflectance of 0.65 when tested in accordance with ASTM E903<sup>69</sup> or E1918<sup>70</sup> and a minimum thermal emittance of 0.75 when tested in accordance with ASTM E408<sup>71</sup> or C1371<sup>72</sup> or
- b. a minimum solar reflectance index (SRI) of 75 calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980<sup>73</sup> for medium wind-speed conditions,

the U-factor of the proposed ceiling shall be permitted to be adjusted using Equation 5-3.1 for demonstrating compliance.

$$U_{ceiling\ adj} = U_{ceiling\ proposed} \times Multiplier \quad (5-3.1)$$

where

$U_{ceiling\ adj}$  = adjusted ceiling U-factor for use in demonstrating compliance

$U_{ceiling\ proposed}$  = U-factor of the proposed ceiling, as designed

$Multiplier$  = ceiling U-factor multiplier from Table 5.3.1

**Section 5.5.1.2 (Existing text to remain. Add the following exception.)**

**Exception to 5.5.1.2:** For roofs where the exterior surface has either of the following:

- a. a minimum total solar reflectance of 0.65 when tested in accordance with ASTM E903<sup>69</sup> or E1918<sup>70</sup> and a minimum thermal emittance of 0.75 when tested in accordance with ASTM E408<sup>71</sup> or C1371<sup>72</sup> or
- b. a minimum solar reflectance index (SRI) of 75 calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980<sup>73</sup> for medium wind-speed conditions,

the U-factor of the proposed ceiling shall be permitted to be adjusted using Equation 5-3.1 for demonstrating compliance.

$$U_{ceiling\ adj} = U_{ceiling\ proposed} \times Multiplier \quad (5-3.1)$$

where

$U_{ceiling\ adj}$  = adjusted ceiling U-factor for use in demonstrating compliance

$U_{ceiling\ proposed}$  = U-factor of the proposed ceiling, as designed

$Multiplier$  = ceiling U-factor multiplier from Table 5.3.1

(Add the following table)

**TABLE 5.3.1  
Ceiling U-Factor Multiplier**

<b>HDD 65</b>	<b>(HDD18)</b>	<b>Ceilings with Attics</b>	<b>Ceilings without Attics</b>
0-360	(0-200)	1.50	1.30
361-900	(201-500)	1.30	1.30
901-1800	(501-1000)	1.20	1.30
1801-2700	(1001-1500)	1.15	1.30
2701-3600	(1501-2000)	1.10	1.20
≥ 3600	(≥ 2000)	1.00	1.00

**Section 8.8.3.1 (Add new text and add note)**

**8.8.3.1 Exterior Absorptivity.** Since the colors are subject to change over the life of the building, the exterior absorptivity of all walls and roofs shall be 0.5 regardless of color, and the exterior absorptivity of roofs shall be 0.2 regardless of color. If unconditioned spaces such as garages are not modeled, walls between them and conditioned space shall be treated as exterior walls with an absorptivity of zero.

**Note:** For low absorptivity roofs, the reference house may employ Exceptions 5.3.1.1 or 5.3.1.2 or 5.5.1.1 or 5.5.1.2.

**Add the following references to Section 10:**

69. ASTM E 903-96, *Standard Test Method for Solar Absorptance, Reflectance, and Transmittance of Materials Using Integrating Spheres*, West Conshokocken, PA, American Society of Testing and Materials.
70. ASTM E1918-97, *Standard Test Method for Measuring Solar Reflectance of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Surfaces in the Field*, West Conshokocken, PA, American Society of Testing and Materials.

71. ASTM E408-71 (Reapproved 1996), *Standard Test Methods for Total Normal Emittance of Surfaces Using Inspection-Meter Techniques*, West Conshokocken, PA, American Society of Testing and Materials.
72. ASTM C 1371-98, *Standard Test method for Determination of Emittance of Materials Near Room Temperature Using Portable Emissometers*, West Conshokocken, PA, American Society of Testing and Materials.
73. ASTM E 1980-98, *Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Opaque Surfaces*, West Conshokocken, PA, American Society of Testing and Materials.

**Add the following after Section 10:**

(This bibliography 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.)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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- Akbari, H., and S. Konopacki. 1999. *Calculations for Reflective Roofs in Support of Standard 90.2. A Technical Note Prepared for the Reflective Roofs Task Group*, June.
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## **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.