

**ERRATA SHEET FOR THE USER'S MANUAL TO
ANSI/ASHRAE STANDARD 62.1-2010
VENTILATION FOR ACCEPTABLE INDOOR AIR QUALITY**

February 28, 2011

The corrections listed in this errata sheet apply to all copies of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2010 User's Manual. The first printing is identified on the outside back cover as "ISBN 978-1-933742-98-4 Product Code: 90159 1/11".

NOTICE: ASHRAE now has a list server for Standing Standards Project Committee 62.1 (SSPC 62.1). Interested parties can now subscribe and unsubscribe to the list server and be automatically notified via e-mail when activities and information related to the Standard is available. To sign up for the list server please visit **Standards List Servers** on the Standards and Codes section of the ASHRAE website at <http://www.ashrae.org/publications/detail/15620>.

Page **Erratum**

- 69** **Section 6 Procedures.** Replace Page 69 of the user's manual with the attached page. The published user's manual has Page 37 where Page 69 should be. Note that Page 68 has been intentionally left blank.

6. Procedures

General (§6.1)

Section 6 of *Standard 62.1* establishes procedures for determining ventilation parameters for mechanical and natural ventilation systems. Because these parameters form the foundation of the ventilation system design, this section is generally considered one of the most important sections of the standard and is the section most commonly referenced in building codes and HVAC design criteria. Three methods are covered in Section 6: Ventilation Rate Procedure (VRP), Indoor Air Quality Procedure (IAQP) and Natural Ventilation Procedure (NVP). In the 2010 standard, the NVP is now section 6.4 (it was previously in Section 5). Exhaust requirements are now in Section 6.5. In addition to the convenience of bringing all three procedures into the same major section, these revisions have the effect of making exhaust requirements applicable regardless of which procedure is used.

- The VRP is a prescriptive procedure in which outdoor air intake rates are predetermined for various space types (occupancy categories) based on contaminant sources and source emission rates that are typical for the space type.

The rates are intended to dilute and exhaust odorous bioeffluents from occupants and odorous and sensory irritant contaminants from other sources common to that type of space. The VRP is intended to reduce concentrations to meet the sensory satisfaction of a substantial majority (greater than about 80%) of adapted occupants⁷ within the space.

- The IAQP is a performance-based procedure. Rather than prescribing rates based on occupancy categories, rates are calculated based on contaminant source emission rates and desired indoor concentrations. The IAQP allows designers to take credit for source-control and removal measures, such as selection of low-emitting materials and gas-phase air

⁷ Adapted occupants are people who have occupied a space for a sufficient period of time that their sensory perceptions have become desensitized to some air contaminants, in particular bioeffluents (contaminants emitted by people, such as body odor), adaptation to which usually only takes a few seconds. Adaptation to other contaminants such as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) can take much longer or not occur at all. People who have yet to adapt to air contaminants (unadapted occupants) are often called "visitors" to the space.

cleaning devices. The IAQP may also be used where the design is intended to attain specific contaminant concentration limits or specific levels of acceptability of perceived indoor air quality. For instance, the design can be targeted to satisfy a higher or lower proportion of occupants than 80%—or to focus on unadapted people (often called visitors) as opposed to adapted occupants.

- The NVP is for systems that provide ventilation through openings (e.g. windows) in the building without the use of fans. In most cases, natural ventilation openings are under the manual control of the occupants of a space. The NVP specifies minimum opening size for the space to be ventilated. Natural ventilation should be distinguished from natural cooling, since the latter may have fans for ventilation but not have mechanical cooling. In the 2010 version, requirements for natural ventilation systems are more stringent than in previous versions of the standard. In particular, spaces served by natural ventilation systems (with certain exceptions) must also be served by