

ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Addendum g to
ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2001



ASHRAE[®] STANDARD

Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

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by the ASHRAE Board of Directors on July 3, 2003; and by the
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FOREWORD

This revision of Table 9.3.1.1 and replacement of Table 9.3.1.2 represent a complete update of the LPD values in the tables based on a comprehensive review of the inputs to the space and building models used to derive these values. The review included recent research data on fluorescent fixture light loss factors and space type characteristics of new commercial construction, as well as revised lighting level recommendations as published in the IESNA Lighting Handbook, 9th edition. The review covered all model inputs and applied current knowledge of lighting principles, design applications, and efficient equipment availability.

- **Light level inputs.** Each of the 124 individual space models was reviewed and both task lighting and general lighting levels compared with the new IESNA 9th edition recommendations. Changes were made where appropriate.
- **Applied lighting technologies.** Each of the 124 individual space models incorporates up to three specific lighting technologies represented by generic luminaire (fixture) types. Changes were made to more appropriate technologies where current design practice warranted.
- **Lighting technology application formula.** The formula was revised to directly weight the technologies by lumen output of each technology, providing a more accurate assessment of power needs for all technology types.
- **Lighting technology efficiencies and light loss factors.** The lamp efficacy for each of the 35 generic luminaire/fixture types and the associated lamp lumen depreciation factors were reevaluated based upon current, commonly available technologies. A recent study (Luminaire Dirt Depreciation Study, July 2000, NALMCO No. CX824574-01-0) was used to update these values for most fluorescent luminaire types. The luminaire dirt depreciation value for all remaining types was reviewed against the latest IESNA Lighting Handbook.
- **Luminaire/fixture data.** The generic luminaire type performance characteristics (efficiency, etc.) are based on the actual tested characteristics of over 240 specific luminaire products. These were reviewed and generally found to be still valid. New luminaire data were incorporated where applicable.
- **Whole building LPD development data.** The proposed whole building values are derived by applying the 124 space models to detailed interior space type data on a set of 246 buildings (increased from 95).

ADDENDUM g to 90.1-2001 (I-P and SI EDITIONS)

1. *Revise Table 9.3.1.1 as shown to incorporate revised whole building LPD values and split the previous hospital/health care category into two separate categories. The revised LPD values reflect current light source efficiency data, recent research work on light loss factors, and the latest IESNA light level recommendations.*

I-P TABLES:

**TABLE 9.3.1.1
Lighting Power Densities Using
the Building Area Method**

Building Area Type ^a	Lighting Power Density (W/ft ²)
Automotive Facility	1.50.9
Convention Center	1.41.2
Court House	1.41.2
Dining: Bar Lounge/Leisure	1.51.3
Dining: Cafeteria/Fast Food	1.81.4
Dining: Family	1.91.6
Dormitory	1.51.0
Exercise Center	1.41.0
Gymnasium	1.71.1
Healthcare-Clinic	1.0
Hospital/Healthcare	1.61.2
Hotel	1.71.0
Library	1.51.3
Manufacturing Facility	2.21.3
Motel	2.01.0
Motion Picture Theatre	1.61.2
Multi-Family	1.00.7
Museum	1.61.1
Office	1.31.0
Parking Garage	0.3
Penitentiary	1.21.0
Performing Arts Theatre	1.51.6
Police/Fire Station	1.31.0
Post Office	1.61.1
Religious Building	2.21.3
Retail	1.91.5
School/University	1.51.2
Sports Arena	1.51.1
Town Hall	1.41.1
Transportation	1.21.0
Warehouse	1.20.8
Workshop	1.71.4

^a In cases where both general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

2. Replace Table 9.3.1.2 with the following new table to incorporate revised space-by-space LPD values and provide a table format that includes the same space categories as the previous table but in a clearer, easier-to-use format. These revised LPD values reflect current light source efficiency data, recent research on light loss factors, and the latest IESNA light level recommendations.

TABLE 9.3.1.2 Lighting Power Densities Using the Space-by-Space Method

Space-by-Space Method Lighting Power Density (LPD)			
Common Space Types ^a	LPD (W/ft ²)	Building Specific Space Types (Continued)	LPD (W/ft ²)
Office-enclosed	1.1	Fire Stations	
Office-open plan	1.1	Fire Station Engine room	0.8
Conference/ Meeting/ Multipurpose	1.3	Sleeping Quarters	0.3
Classroom/ Lecture/ Training	1.4	Post Office - Sorting Area	1.2
For Penitentiary	1.3	Convention Center - Exhibit Space	1.3
Lobby	1.3	Library	
For Hotel	1.1	Card File & Cataloguing	1.1
For Performing Arts Theater	3.3	Stacks	1.7
For Motion Picture Theatre	1.1	Reading Area	1.2
Audience/ Seating Area	0.9	Hospital	
For Gymnasium	0.4	Emergency	2.7
For Exercise Center	0.3	Recovery	0.8
For Convention Center	0.7	Nurse station	1.0
For Penitentiary	0.7	Exam/Treatment	1.5
For Religious Buildings	1.7	Pharmacy	1.2
For Sports Arena	0.4	Patient Room	0.7
For Performing Arts Theatre	2.6	Operating Room	2.2
For Motion Picture theatre	1.2	Nursery	0.6
For Transportation	0.5	Medical Supply	1.4
Atrium-first three floors	0.6	Physical Therapy	0.9
Atrium-each additional floor	0.2	Radiology	0.4
Lounge/Recreation	1.2	Laundry-Washing	0.6
For Hospital	0.8	Automotive – Service/Repair	0.7
Dining area	0.9	Manufacturing	
For Penitentiary	1.3	Low Bay (<25 ft Floor to Ceiling Height)	1.2
For Hotel	1.3	High Bay (>25 ft Floor to Ceiling Height)	1.7
For Motel	1.2	Detailed Manufacturing	2.1
For Bar Lounge/Leisure Dining	1.4	Equipment room	1.2
For Family Dining	2.1	Control room	0.5
Food Preparation	1.2	Hotel/ Motel Guest Rooms	1.1
Laboratory	1.4	Dormitory - Living Quarters	1.1
Restrooms	0.9	Museum	
Dressing/Locker/Fitting Room	0.6	General Exhibition	1.0
Corridor/Transition	0.5	Restoration	1.7
For Hospital	1.0	Bank/Office - Banking Activity Area	1.5
For Manufacturing Facility	0.5	Religious Buildings	

a In cases where both a common space type and a building specific space type are listed, the building specific space type shall apply.

TABLE 9.3.1.2 Lighting Power Densities Using the Space-by-Space Method (Continued)

Stairs – active	0.6	Worship-pulpit, choir	2.4
Active Storage	0.8	Fellowship Hall	0.9
For Hospital	0.9	Retail [For accent lighting see 9.3.1.2.1.(c)]	
Inactive storage	0.3	Sales area	2.1
For Museum	0.8	Mall Concourse	1.7
Electrical/ mechanical	1.5	Sports Arena	
Workshop	1.9	Ring Sports Area	2.7
		Court Sports Area	2.3
Building Specific Space Types		Indoor Playing Field Area	1.4
Gymnasium/ Exercise Center		Warehouse	
Playing Area	1.4	Fine Material Storage	1.4
Exercise Area	0.9	Medium/Bulky Material Storage	0.9
Courthouse/ Police Station/ Penitentiary		Parking Garage - Garage Area	0.2
Courtroom	1.9	Transportation	
Confinement Cells	0.9	Airport - Concourse	0.6
Judges Chambers	1.3	Air/Train/Bus - Baggage Area	1.0
		Terminal - Ticket counter	1.5

SI TABLES:

**TABLE 9.3.1.1
Lighting Power Densities
Using the Building Area Method**

Building Area Type^a	Lighting Power Density (W/m²)
Automotive Facility	16 <u>10</u>
Convention Center	15 <u>13</u>
Court House	15 <u>13</u>
Dining: Bar Lounge/Leisure	16 <u>14</u>
Dining: Cafeteria/Fast Food	19 <u>15</u>
Dining: Family	20 <u>17</u>
Dormitory	16 <u>11</u>
Exercise Center	15 <u>11</u>
Gymnasium	18 <u>12</u>
<u>Healthcare-Clinic</u>	<u>11</u>
Hospital/ Healthcare	17 <u>13</u>
Hotel	18 <u>11</u>
Library	16 <u>14</u>
Manufacturing Facility	24 <u>14</u>
Motel	22 <u>11</u>
Motion Picture Theatre	17 <u>13</u>
Multi-Family	14 <u>8</u>
Museum	17 <u>12</u>
Office	14 <u>11</u>
Parking Garage	3
Penitentiary	13 <u>11</u>
Performing Arts Theatre	16 <u>17</u>
Police/Fire Station	14 <u>11</u>
Post Office	17 <u>12</u>
Religious Building	24 <u>14</u>
Retail	20 <u>16</u>
School/University	16 <u>13</u>
Sports Arena	16 <u>12</u>
Town Hall	15 <u>12</u>
Transportation	13 <u>11</u>
Warehouse	13 <u>9</u>
Workshop	18 <u>15</u>

^a In cases where both general building area type and a specific building area type are listed, the specific building area type shall apply.

TABLE 9.3.1.2 Lighting Power Densities Using the Space-by-Space Method

Space-by-Space Method Lighting Power Density (LPD)			
Common Space Types ^a	LPD (W/m ²)	Building Specific Space Types (Continued)	LPD (W/m ²)
Office-enclosed	12	Fire Stations	
Office-open plan	12	Fire Station Engine room	9
Conference/ Meeting/ Multipurpose	14	Sleeping Quarters	3
Classroom/ Lecture/ Training	15	Post Office - Sorting Area	13
For Penitentiary	14	Convention Center - Exhibit Space	14
Lobby	14	Library	
For Hotel	12	Card File & Cataloguing	12
For Performing Arts Theater	36	Stacks	18
For Motion Picture Theatre	12	Reading Area	13
Audience/ Seating Area	10	Hospital	
For Gymnasium	4	Emergency	29
For Exercise Center	3	Recovery	9
For Convention Center	8	Nurse station	11
For Penitentiary	8	Exam/Treatment	16
For Religious Buildings	18	Pharmacy	13
For Sports Arena	4	Patient Room	8
For Performing Arts Theatre	28	Operating Room	24
For Motion Picture theatre	13	Nursery	6
For Transportation	5	Medical Supply	15
Atrium-first three floors	6	Physical Therapy	10
Atrium-each additional floor	2	Radiology	4
Lounge/Recreation	13	Laundry-Washing	6
For Hospital	9	Automotive - Service/Repair	8
Dining area	10	Manufacturing	
For Penitentiary	14	Low Bay (<25 ft Floor to Ceiling Height)	13
For Hotel	14	High Bay (>25 ft Floor to Ceiling Height)	18
For Motel	13	Detailed Manufacturing	23
For Bar Lounge/Leisure Dining	15	Equipment room	13
For Family Dining	23	Control room	5
Food Preparation	13	Hotel/ Motel Guest Rooms	12
Laboratory	15	Dormitory - Living Quarters	12
Restrooms	10	Museum	
Dressing/Locker/Fitting Room	6	General Exhibition	11
Corridor/Transition	5	Restoration	18
For Hospital	11	Bank/Office - Banking Activity Area	16
For Manufacturing Facility	5	Religious Buildings	
Stairs – active	6	Worship-pulpit, choir	26
Active Storage	9	Fellowship Hall	10
For Hospital	10	Retail [For accent lighting see 9.3.1.2.1.(c)]	
Inactive storage	3	Sales area	23

^a In cases where both a common space type and a building specific space type are listed, the building specific space type shall apply.

TABLE 9.3.1.2 Lighting Power Densities Using the Space-by-Space Method (Continued)

For Museum	9	Mall Concourse	18
Electrical/ mechanical	16	Sports Arena	
Workshop	20	Ring Sports Area	29
		Court Sports Area	25
Building Specific Space Types		Indoor Playing Field Area	15
Gymnasium/ Exercise Center		Warehouse	
Playing Area	15	Fine Material Storage	15
Exercise Area	10	Medium/Bulky Material Storage	10
Courthouse/ Police Station/ Penitentiary		Parking Garage - Garage Area	2
Courtroom	20	Transportation	
Confinement Cells	10	Airport - Concourse	6
Judges Chambers	14	Air/Train/Bus - Baggage Area	11
		Terminal - Ticket counter	16

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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.