CHAPTER 1 [CE]

SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION C101
SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

C101.1 Title. This code shall be known as the *Washington State Energy Code*, and shall be cited as such. It is referred to herein as "this code."

The 2021 edition of the Washington State Energy Code is hereby adopted. The Washington State Energy Code adopted under chapter 51-11C WAC shall become effective in all counties and cities of this state on July 1, 2023.

C101.2 Scope. This code applies to *commercial buildings* and the buildings sites and associated systems and equipment. References in this code to Group R shall include Group I-1, Condition 2 assisted living facilities licensed by Washington state under chapter 388-78A WAC and Group I-1, Condition 2 residential treatment facilities licensed by Washington state under Chapter 246-337 WAC. Building areas that contain Group R sleeping units, regardless of the number of stories in height, are required to comply with the commercial sections of the energy code.

Exception: The provisions of this code do not apply to *temporary growing structures* used solely for the commercial production of horticultural plants including ornamental plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruits. A temporary growing structure is not considered a building for the purposes of this code. However, the installation of other than listed, portable mechanical equipment or listed, portable lighting fixtures is not allowed.

C101.3 Intent. This code shall regulate the design and construction of buildings for the use and conservation of energy over the life of each building. This code is intended to provide flexibility to permit the use of innovative approaches and techniques to achieve this objective. This code is not intended to abridge safety, health or environmental requirements contained in other applicable codes or ordinances.

C101.4 Applicability. Where, in any specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall govern.

C101.4.1 Mixed residential and commercial buildings. Where a building includes both *residential building* and *commercial building* portions, each portion shall be separately considered and meet the applicable provisions of WSEC--Commercial Provisions or WSEC--Residential Provisions.

C101.5 Compliance. *Residential buildings* shall meet the provisions of WSEC--Residential Provisions. *Commercial buildings* shall meet the provisions of WSEC--Commercial Provisions.

C101.5.1 Compliance materials. The *code official* shall be permitted to approve specific computer software, worksheets, compliance manuals and other similar materials that meet the intent of this code.

C101.6 Appendices. Appendices A, B, C and D are included in the adoption of this code. Provisions in appendices E and F shall not apply unless specifically adopted by the local jurisdiction.

SECTION C102
ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS, DESIGN AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

C102.1 General. The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material, or to prohibit any design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been *approved*. ~~An~~ The *code official* shall have the authority to *approve* an alternative material, design or method of construction ~~shall be *approved* where the *code official* finds~~ upon the written application of the owner or the owner's authorized agent. The *code official* shall first find that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of the provisions of this code, and that the material, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, not less than the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality,

Commented [BK(1]: Management is requesting that an effective date/edition be added to the energy code. In other model code amendments, this is handled through a section 00 amendment. We can do the same (although somewhat modified) process for the WSEC, or add the text as a subparagraph of Section 101.1

WAC 51-50-003 International Building Code.
The 2018 edition of the *International Building Code*, including Appendix E, published by the International Code Council is hereby adopted by reference with the exceptions noted in this chapter of the Washington Administrative Code.
WAC 51-50-008 Implementation.
The *International Building Code* adopted under chapter **51-50** WAC shall become effective in all counties and cities of this state on July 1, 2020.

The 2021 edition of the Washington State Energy Code is hereby adopted. The Washington State Energy Code adopted under chapter 51-11C WAC shall become effective in all counties and cities of this state on July 1, 2023.

Commented [BK(2]: CE10-19, Part II
Reason: The purpose of this code change proposal is to bring more consistency and transparency in code enforcement by helping to ensure that requests for recognition of alternative materials, designs, or methods of construction, and responses to these requests, be put in writing. This proposal does not change any substantive requirements of the code, but creates a record of the process for seeking alternatives to code requirements. The current code language already requires a written response in cases when a request is not approved, but does not specify what the code official should do when an alternative is approved.

strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, energy conservation and safety. ~~Where the alternative material, design or method of construction is not approved,~~ The *code official* shall respond to the applicant, in writing, stating the reasons why the alternative was *approved* or was not *approved*.

Commented [BK(3]: CE9-19 Part I
Reason: The purpose of this code change proposal is to help ensure that energy conservation will be considered in any request for approval of alternative materials, designs, or methods of construction. Although the current language of section R102.1/C102.1 requires alternatives to be "not less than the equivalent" of the code requirement for quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, and safety, it is important that the energy conservation impact be considered as well.

SECTION C103
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

C103.1 General. Construction documents and other supporting data shall be submitted in one or more sets, or in a digital format where allowed by the building official with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the *code official* is authorized to require necessary construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional.

Commented [BK(4]: ADM46-19, Part III

Exception: The *code official* is authorized to waive the requirements for construction documents or other supporting data if the *code official* determines they are not necessary to confirm compliance with this code.

C103.2 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be drawn to scale upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when *approved* by the *code official*. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed, and show in sufficient detail pertinent data and features of the building, systems and equipment as herein governed. Details shall include, but are not limited to, as applicable:

1. Energy compliance path per Section C401.
~~1.~~2. Insulation materials and their *R*-values.
~~2.~~3. Fenestration *U*-factors and SHGCs.
~~3.~~4. Area-weighted *U*-factor and SHGC calculations.
~~4.~~5. Mechanical system design criteria.
~~5.~~6. Mechanical and service water heating system and equipment types, sizes and efficiencies.
~~6.~~7. Economizer description.
~~7.~~8. Equipment and systems controls.
~~8.~~9. Fan motor horsepower (hp) and controls.
~~9.~~10. Duct sealing, duct and pipe insulation and location.
~~10.~~11. Lighting fixture schedule with wattage and control narrative.
~~11.~~12. Location of daylight zones on floor plan.
~~12.~~13. [2018 WSEC language] Air barrier details including all air barrier boundaries and associated square foot calculations on all six sides of the air barrier as applicable. ~~[IECC language] Air sealing details. Air barrier and air sealing details, including the location of the air barrier.~~

Commented [BK(5]: CE13, Part I
Reason: The plan examiner needs to know what energy compliance path the project was designed to so they are able to determine if the project demonstrates compliance with the specific energy requirements. Often this information is not provided on the construction documents.

Commented [BK(6]: CE99-19; assume WSEC language is preferable.
Reason: The proposal also modifies the charging language in C402.5 and the construction documentation requirements in C103 reflect the new requirements.

C103.2.1 Building thermal envelope depiction. The building's thermal envelope shall be represented on the construction documents.

C103.3 Examination of documents. The *code official* shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying construction documents and shall ascertain whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances.

C103.3.1 Approval of construction documents. When the *code official* issues a permit where construction documents are required, the construction documents shall be endorsed in writing and stamped "Reviewed for Code Compliance." Such *approved* construction documents shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the *code official*. Work shall be done in accordance with the *approved* construction documents.

One set of construction documents so reviewed shall be retained by the *code official*. The other set shall be returned to the applicant, kept at the site of work and shall be open to inspection by the *code official* or a duly authorized representative.

C103.3.2 Previous approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents, construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

C103.3.3 Phased approval. The *code official* shall have the authority to issue a permit for the construction of

part of an energy conservation system before the construction documents for the entire system have been submitted or *approved*, provided adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with all pertinent requirements of this code. The holders of such permit shall proceed at their own risk without assurance that the permit for the entire energy conservation system will be granted.

C103.4 Amended construction documents. Changes made during construction that are not in compliance with the *approved* construction documents shall be resubmitted for approval as an amended set of construction documents.

C103.5 Retention of construction documents. One set of *approved* construction documents shall be retained by the *code official* for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by state or local laws.

C103.6 Building documentation and close out submittal requirements. The construction documents shall specify that the documents described in this section be provided to the building owner or owner's authorized agent within a maximum of 90 days of the date of receipt of the certificate of occupancy.

C103.6.1 Record documents. Construction documents shall be updated by the installing contractor and architect or engineer of record to convey a record of the completed work. Such updates shall include building envelope, mechanical, plumbing, electrical and control drawings red-lined, or redrawn if specified, that show all changes to size, type and locations of components, equipment and assemblies. Record documents shall include the location and model number of each piece of equipment as installed. The architect, engineer of record or installing contractor is required to provide consolidated record drawings in compliance with this section to the building owner or owner's authorized agent with the timeline specified in Section C103.6.

C103.6.2 Building operations and maintenance information. Required regular maintenance actions for equipment and systems shall be clearly stated on a readily visible label on the equipment. The label shall include the title or publication number for the operation and maintenance manual for that particular model and type of product and the manufacture date or installation date.

C103.6.2.1 Manuals. An operating and maintenance manual shall be provided for each component, device, piece of equipment, and system governed by this code. The manual shall include all of the following:

1. Submittal data indicating all selected options for each piece of equipment and control device.
2. Manufacturer's operation manuals and maintenance manuals for each device, piece of equipment, and system requiring maintenance, except equipment not furnished as part of the project. Required routine maintenance actions, cleaning and recommended relamping shall be clearly identified.
3. Name and address of at least one service agency.
4. Controls system inspection schedule, maintenance and calibration information, wiring diagrams, schematics, and control sequence descriptions. A schedule for inspecting and recalibrating all lighting controls. Desired or field-determined set points shall be PERMANENTLY recorded on control drawings at control devices or, for digital control systems, on the graphic where settings may be changed.
5. A narrative of how each system is intended to operate, including recommended set points. Sequence of operation alone is not acceptable for this requirement.

C103.6.3 Compliance documentation. All energy code compliance forms and calculations shall be delivered in one document to the building owner as part of the project record documents or manuals, or as a standalone document. This document shall include the specific energy code year utilized for compliance determination for each system, NFRC certificates for the installed windows, list of total area for each NFRC certificate, the interior lighting power compliance path (building area, space-by-space) used to calculate the lighting power allowance.

For projects complying with Section C401.2 item 1, the documentation shall include:

1. The envelope insulation compliance path (prescriptive or component performance).
2. All completed code compliance forms, and all compliance calculations including, but not limited to, those required by sections C402.1.5, C403.2.12.1, C405.4, and C405.5.

For projects complying with C401.2 item 2, the documentation shall include:

1. A list of all proposed envelope component types, areas and *U*-values.

2. A list of all lighting area types with areas, lighting power allowance, and installed lighting power density.
3. A list of each HVAC system modeled with the assigned and proposed system type.
4. Electronic copies of the baseline and proposed model input and output file. The input files shall be in a format suitable for rerunning the model and shall not consist solely of formatted reports of the inputs

C103.6.4 Systems operation training. Training of the maintenance staff for equipment included in the manuals required by Section C103.6.2 shall include at a minimum:

1. Review of manuals and permanent certificate.
2. Hands-on demonstration of all normal maintenance procedures, normal operating modes, and all emergency shutdown and start-up procedures.
3. Training completion report.

SECTION C104
FEES

Commented [BK(7]: Moved from C107

C104.1 Fees. A permit shall not be issued until the fees prescribed in Section C104.2 have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.

C104.2 Schedule of permit fees. A fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule as established by the applicable governing authority.

C104.3 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee established by the *code official*, which shall be in addition to the required permit fees.

C104.4 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, *alteration*, removal or demolition of work done in connection to or concurrently with the work or activity authorized by a permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law.

C104.5 Refunds. The *code official* is authorized to establish a refund policy.

SECTION ~~C104~~C105
INSPECTIONS

~~C104~~C105.1 General. Construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the *code official,* his or her designated agent, or an approved agency, and such construction or work shall remain visible and able to be accessed for inspection purposes until *approved*. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid. It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain visible and able to be accessed for inspection purposes. Neither the *code official* nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material, product, system or building component required to allow inspection to validate compliance with this code.

~~C104~~C105.2 Required inspections. The *code official,* his or her designated agent, or an approved agency, upon notification, shall make the inspections set forth in Sections C104.2.1 through C104.2.6.

~~C104~~C105.2.1 Footing and foundation insulation. Inspections shall verify footing and/or foundation insulation *R*-value, location, thickness, depth of burial and protection of insulation as required by the code, *approved* plans and specifications.

~~C104~~C105.2.2 Thermal envelope. Inspections shall be made before application of interior finish and shall verify that envelope components with the correct type of insulation, the R-values, the correct location of insulation, the correct fenestration, the U-factor, SHGC, VT, and air leakage controls are properly installed as required by the code, approved plans and specifications, including envelope components in future tenant spaces of multi-tenant buildings.

~~C104~~C105.2.3 Plumbing system. Inspections shall verify the type of insulation, the R-values, the protection required, controls, and heat traps as required by the code, approved plans and specifications.

~~C104~~C105.2.4 **Mechanical system.** Inspections shall verify the installed HVAC equipment for the correct type and size, controls, duct and piping insulation *R*-values, duct system and damper air leakage, minimum fan efficiency, energy recovery and economizer as required by the code, approved plans and specifications.

~~C104~~C105.2.5 **Electrical system.** Inspections shall verify lighting system controls, components, meters; motors and installation of an electric meter for each dwelling unit as required by the code, approved plans and specifications.

~~C104~~C105.2.6 **Final inspection.** The final inspection shall include verification of the installation and proper operation of all required building controls, and documentation verifying activities associated with required building commissioning have been conducted in accordance with Section C408.

~~C104~~C105.3 **Reinspection.** A building shall be reinspected when determined necessary by the *code official*.

~~C104~~C105.4 **Approved inspection agencies.** The *code official* is authorized to accept reports of *approved* inspection agencies, provided such agencies satisfy the requirements as to qualifications and reliability relevant to the building components and systems they are inspecting.

~~C104~~C105.5 **Inspection requests.** It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit or their duly authorized agent to notify the *code official* when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

~~C104~~C105.6 **Reinspection and testing.** Where any work or installation does not pass an initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made so as to achieve compliance with this code. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted to the *code official* for inspection and testing.

SECTION C106
NOTICE OF APPROVAL

Commented [BK(8]: ADM31-19, Part II

~~C104.7~~C106.1 **Approval.** After the prescribed tests and inspections indicate that the work complies in all respects with this code, a notice of approval shall be issued by the *code official*.

~~C104.7.1~~C106.2 **Revocation.** The *code official* is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a notice of approval issued under the provisions of this code wherever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure, premise, or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

SECTION ~~C105~~C107
VALIDITY

~~C105.1~~C107.1 **General.** If a portion of this code is held to be illegal or void, such a decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this code.

SECTION ~~C106~~C108
REFERENCED STANDARDS

~~C106.1~~C108.1 **Referenced codes and standards.** The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those listed in Chapter 5, and such codes and standards shall be considered as part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections ~~C106~~C108.1.1 and ~~C106~~C108.1.2.

~~C106~~C108.1.1 **Conflicts.** Where differences occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

~~C106~~C108.1.2 **Provisions in referenced codes and standards.** Where the extent of the reference to a referenced code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code, the provisions of this code, as applicable, shall take precedence over the provisions in the referenced code or standard.

~~C106~~C108.2 **Application of references.** References to chapter or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.

~~C106~~C108.3 **Other laws.** The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state

or federal law. In addition to the requirements of this code, all occupancies shall conform to the provisions included in the State Building Code (chapter 19.27 RCW). In case of conflicts among the codes enumerated in RCW 19.27.031 (1) through (4) and this code, an earlier named code shall govern over those following. In the case of conflict between the duct sealing and insulation requirements of this code and the duct insulation requirements of Sections 603 and 604 of the *International Mechanical Code*, the duct insulation requirements of this code, or where applicable, a local jurisdiction's energy code shall govern.

~~SECTION C107~~
~~FEES~~

Commented [BK(9]: Moved to C104

~~**C107.1 Fees.** A permit shall not be issued until the fees prescribed in Section C107.2 have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.~~

~~**C107.2 Schedule of permit fees.** A fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule as established by the applicable governing authority.~~

~~**C107.3 Work commencing before permit issuance.** Any person who commences any work before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee established by the *code official*, which shall be in addition to the required permit fees.~~

~~**C107.4 Related fees.** The payment of the fee for the construction, *alteration*, removal or demolition of work done in connection to or concurrently with the work or activity authorized by a permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law.~~

~~**C107.5 Refunds.** The *code official* is authorized to establish a refund policy.~~

SECTION ~~C108~~C109
STOP WORK ORDER

~~C108~~C109.1 Authority. Whenever the *code official* finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner ~~either~~ contrary to the provisions of this code or in a dangerous or unsafe manner, the *code official* is authorized to issue a stop work order.

Commented [BK(10]: ADM41-19, Part III
Reason: Consistency between codes

~~C108~~C109.2 Issuance. The stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property ~~involved~~, the owner's authorized agent~~,~~ or ~~to~~ the person ~~doing~~ performing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order, and the conditions under which the cited work ~~will be permitted~~ is authorized to resume.

Commented [BK(11]: ADM41-19, Part III

~~C108~~C109.3 Emergencies. Where an emergency exists, the *code official* shall not be required to give a written notice prior to stopping the work.

~~C108~~C109.4 Failure to comply. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be ~~liable to a fine as set by the applicable governing authority~~subject to fines established by the authority having jurisdiction.

Commented [BK(12]: ADM41-19, Part III

SECTION ~~C109~~C110
BOARD OF APPEALS

~~C109~~C110.1 General. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the *code official* relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a board of appeals. The *code official* shall be an ex officio member of said board but shall have no vote on any matter before the board. The board of appeals shall be appointed by the governing body and shall hold office at its pleasure. The board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the *code official*.

~~C109~~C110.2 Limitations on authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The board shall have no authority to waive requirements of this code.

~~C109~~C110**.3 Qualifications.** The board of appeals shall consist of members who are qualified by experience and training and are not employees of the jurisdiction.

SECTION ~~C110~~C111
VIOLATIONS

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to erect or construct any building, or remodel or rehabilitate any existing building or structure in the state, or allow the same to be done, contrary to or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

SECTION ~~C111~~C112
LIABILITY

Nothing contained in this code is intended to be nor shall be construed to create or form the basis for any liability on the part of any city or county or its officers, employees or agents for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of a building to conform to the provisions of this code.

CHAPTER 2 [CE]

DEFINITIONS

SECTION C201
GENERAL

C201.1 Scope. Unless stated otherwise, the following words and terms in this code shall have the meanings indicated in this chapter.

C201.2 Interchangeability. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural includes the singular.

C201.3 Terms defined in other codes. Terms that are not defined in this code but are defined in the *International Building Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *Uniform Plumbing Code* or the *International Residential Code* shall have the meanings ascribed to them in those codes.

C201.4 Terms not defined. Terms not defined by this chapter shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

SECTION C202
GENERAL DEFINITIONS

ABOVE-GRADE WALL. A wall enclosing *conditioned space* that is not a below-grade wall. This includes between-floor spandrels, peripheral edges of floors, roof ~~and basement~~ knee walls, dormer walls, gable end walls, walls enclosing a mansard roof and skylight shafts.

Commented [BK(13]: CE35-19
Reason: The modification removes terminology unique to the residential provisions of the code.

ACCESS (TO). That which enables a device, appliance or equipment to be reached by ready access or by a means that first requires the removal or movement of a panel or similar obstruction.

ADDITION. An extension or increase in the *conditioned space* floor area, number of stories, or height of a building or structure.

AIR BARRIER. One or more materials joined together in a continuous manner to restrict or prevent the passage of air through the building thermal envelope and its assemblies.

AIR CURTAIN. A device, installed at the building entrance, that generates and discharges a laminar air stream intended to prevent the infiltration of external, unconditioned air into the conditioned spaces, or the loss of interior, conditioned air to the outside.

ALTERATION. Any construction, retrofit or renovation to an existing structure other than repair or addition. Also, a change in a building, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system that involves an extension, addition or change to the arrangement, type or purpose of the original installation.

APPROVED. Acceptable to the *code official*.

APPROVED AGENCY. An established and recognized agency regularly engaged in conducting tests or furnishing inspection services, or furnishing product certification research reports, where such agency has been *approved* by the *code official*.

ATTIC AND OTHER ROOFS. All other roofs, including roofs with insulation entirely below (inside of) the roof structure (i.e., attics, cathedral ceilings, and single-rafter ceilings), roofs with insulation both above and below the roof structure, and roofs without insulation but excluding roofs with insulation entirely above deck and metal building roofs.

AUTOMATIC. Self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence, as, for example, a change in current strength, pressure, temperature or mechanical configuration (see "Manual").

BELOW-GRADE WALL. That portion of a wall in the building envelope that is entirely below the finish grade and in contact with the ground.

BIOGAS. A mixture of hydrocarbons that is a gas at 60°F (15.5°C) and 1 atmosphere of pressure that is produced through the anaerobic digestion of organic matter.

BIO MASS. Non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals and/or micro-organisms, including products, byproducts, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material.

BLOCK. A generic concept used in energy simulation. It can include one or more thermal zones. It represents a whole building or portion of a building with the same use type served by the same HVAC system type.

BOILER, MODULATING. A boiler that is capable of more than a single firing rate in response to a varying temperature or heating load.

BOILER SYSTEM. One or more boilers, their piping and controls that work together to supply steam or hot water to heat output devices remote from the boiler.

BUBBLE POINT. The refrigerant liquid saturation temperature at a specified pressure.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy, including any mechanical systems, service water heating systems and electric power and lighting systems located on the building site and supporting the building.

BUILDING COMMISSIONING. A process that verifies and documents that the building systems have been installed, and function according to the approved construction documents.

BUILDING ENTRANCE. Any doorway, set of doors, revolving door, vestibule, or other form of portal that is ordinarily used to gain access to the building or to exit from the building by its users and occupants. This does not include doors solely used to directly enter mechanical, electrical, and other building utility service equipment rooms, or doors for emergency egress only.

BUILDING SITE. A contiguous area of land that is under the ownership or control of one entity.

BUILDING THERMAL ENVELOPE. The below-grade walls, above-grade walls, floors, ceilings, roofs, and any other building element assemblies that enclose *conditioned space* or provides a boundary between *conditioned space, semiheated space* and exempt or unconditioned space.

***C*-FACTOR (THERMAL CONDUCTANCE).** The coefficient of heat transmission (surface to surface) through a building component or assembly, equal to the time rate of heat flow per unit area and the unit temperature difference between the warm side and cold side surfaces (Btu/h ft^2 x °F) [W/(m^2 x K)].

CAPTIVE KEY DEVICE. A lighting control that will not release the key that activates the override when the lighting is on.

CAVITY INSULATION. Insulating material located between framing members.

CERTIFIED COMMISSIONING PROFESSIONAL. An individual who is certified by an ANSI/ISO/IEC 17024:2012 accredited organization to lead, plan, coordinate, and manage commissioning teams and implement the commissioning process.

CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY. A change in the use of a building or a portion of a building that results in any of the following:

1. A *change of occupancy* classification.
2. A change from one group to another group within an occupancy classification.
3. Any change in use within a group for which there is a change in the application of the requirements of this code.

CIRCULATING HOT WATER SYSTEM. A specifically designed water distribution system where one or more pumps are operated in the service hot water piping to circulate heated water from the water-heating

Commented [BK(14]: CE21-19
Reason: This proposal updates the language by further refining biomass energy sources with terms that were not available at the time it was drafted in 2010. Revised language makes the proper distinction between geothermal energy sources and geothermal heat pumps. The revision also limits the biomass sources to those that meet specifications as waste products. There are many flavors of biomass energy, but this proposal ensures that virgin material of unknown origin is not used as a steady source of energy, which in the provisions of C406 is a trade-off for energy efficiency features of the building. The definitions of *biomass gas* and *biomass waste* are taken from the glossary of the Energy Information Administration.

Commented [BK(15]: CE21-19

equipment to the fixture supply and back to the water-heating equipment.

CLERESTORY FENESTRATION. See "Fenestration."

CLIMATE ZONE. A geographical region based on climatic criteria as specified in this code.

CODE OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, or a duly authorized representative.

COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (COP) - COOLING. The ratio of the rate of heat removal to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete refrigerating system or some specific portion of that system under designated operating conditions.

COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (COP) - HEATING. The ratio of the rate of heat removal to the rate of heat delivered to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete heat pump system, including the compressor and, if applicable, auxiliary heat, under designated operating conditions.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING. For this code, all buildings not included in the definition of "Residential buildings."

COMPUTER ROOM. A room whose primary function is to house equipment for the processing and storage of electronic data and that has a design total *information technology equipment (ITE)* equipment power density less than or equal to 20 watts per square foot (20 watts per 0.092 m^2) of conditioned area or a design *ITE* equipment load less than or equal to 10 kW.

CONDENSING UNIT. A factory-made assembly of refrigeration components designed to compress and liquefy a specific refrigerant. The unit consists of one or more refrigerant compressors, refrigerant condensers (air-cooled, evaporatively cooled, or water-cooled), condenser fans and motors (where used) and factory-supplied accessories.

CONDITIONED FLOOR AREA. The horizontal projection of the floors associated with the *conditioned space*.

CONDITIONED SPACE. An area, room or space that is enclosed within the building thermal envelope and that is directly heated or cooled or that is indirectly heated or cooled. Spaces are indirectly heated or cooled where they communicate through openings with conditioned spaces, where they are separated from conditioned spaces by uninsulated walls, floors or ceilings, or where they contain uninsulated ducts, piping or other sources of heating or cooling.

CONTINUOUS INSULATION (CI). Insulating material that is continuous across all structural members without metal thermal bridges other than fasteners that have a total cross-sectional area not greater than 0.04 percent of the envelope surface through which they penetrate, and service openings. It is installed on the interior or exterior or is integral to any opaque surface of the building envelope.

CONTROLLED PLANT GROWTH ENVIRONMENT. Group F and U buildings or spaces that are specifically controlled to facilitate and enhance plant growth and production by manipulating various indoor environmental conditions. Technologies include indoor agriculture, cannabis growing, hydroponics, aquaculture and aquaponics. Controlled indoor environment variables include, but are not limited to, temperature, air quality, humidity and carbon dioxide.

CORRIDOR. An enclosed exit access component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.

CURTAIN WALL. Fenestration products used to create an external nonload-bearing wall that is designed to separate the exterior and interior environments.

DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM. An electronic system managed by the building owner to collect, tabulate and display metering information.

DATA CENTER. A room or series of rooms that share *Data Center Systems* whose primary function is to house equipment for the processing and storage of electronic data, which has a design total *information technology equipment (ITE)* equipment power density exceeding 20 watts per square foot (20 watts per 0.092 m^2) of conditioned area and a total design ITE equipment load greater than 10 kW.

DATA CENTER SYSTEMS. HVAC systems, electrical systems, equipment, or portions thereof used to condition *ITE* or electrical systems in a *data center*. [2021 IECC language—HVAC systems and equipment, or portions thereof, used to provide cooling or ventilation in a data center.]

Commented [BK(16): This language now matches the IECC per CE108-19.

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DAYLIGHT RESPONSIVE CONTROL. A device or system that provides *automatic* control of electric light levels based on the amount of daylight in a space.

DAYLIGHT ZONE. The portion of the building interior floor area that is illuminated by natural daylight through sidelit and toplit fenestration.

DECORATIVE APPLIANCE, VENTED. A vented appliance wherein the primary function lies in the aesthetic effect of the flames.

DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION (DCV). A ventilation system capability that provides for the automatic reduction of outdoor air intake below design rates when the actual occupancy of spaces served by the system is less than design occupancy.

DEMAND RECIRCULATION WATER SYSTEM. A water distribution system having one or more recirculation pumps that pump water from a heated water supply pipe back to the heated water source through a cold water supply pipe~~prime the service hot water piping with heated water upon a demand for hot water~~.

DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL (DDC). A type of control where controlled and monitored analog or binary data such as temperature and contact closures are converted to digital format for manipulation and calculations by a digital computer or microprocessor, then converted back to analog or binary form to control physical devices.

DOOR, GARAGE. Doors rated by ASMA 105 with a single panel or sectional panels.

DOOR, NONSWINGING. Roll-up, tilt-up, metal coiling and sliding doors, access hatches, and all other doors that are not swinging doors or garage doors with less *than* or equal to 14 percent glazing.

DOOR, SWINGING. Doors that are hinged on one side and revolving doors.

DUCT. A tube or conduit utilized for conveying air. The air passages of self-contained systems are not to be construed as air ducts.

DUCT SYSTEM. A continuous passageway for the transmission of air that, in addition to ducts, includes duct fittings, dampers, plenums, fans and accessory air-handling equipment and appliances.

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

DX-DEDICATED OUTDOOR AIR SYSTEM UNITS (DX-DOAS UNITS). A type of air-cooled, water-cooled or water source factory assembled product that dehumidifies 100 percent outdoor air to a low dew point and includes reheat that is capable of controlling the supply dry-bulb temperature of the dehumidified air to the designated supply air temperature. This conditioned outdoor air is then delivered directly or indirectly to the conditioned spaces. It may precondition outdoor air by containing an enthalpy wheel, sensible wheel, desiccant wheel, plate heat exchanger, heat pipes, or other heat or mass transfer apparatus.

DYNAMIC GLAZING. Any fenestration product that has the fully reversible ability to change its performance properties, including *U*-factor, SHGC, or VT.

ECONOMIZER, AIR. A duct and damper arrangement and *automatic* control system that allows a cooling system to supply outside air to reduce or eliminate the need for mechanical cooling during mild or cold weather.

ECONOMIZER, WATER. A system where the supply air of a cooling system is cooled indirectly with water that is itself cooled by heat or mass transfer to the environment without the use of mechanical cooling.

ELECTRICAL LOAD COEFFICIENT (ELC). In a *data center*, the ratio of the sum of three specific electrical losses (or losses calculated from efficiencies) to the *ITE* load itself. Specifically, *ELC* equals the sum of the incoming (to *ITE*) electrical service losses, UPS losses, and *ITE* distribution losses all divided by the peak *ITE* load. The design *ELC* is calculated at the full load design condition with active redundant equipment engaged, and the annual *ELC* is calculated the same way because it is assumed that *ITE* runs constantly at full power all year.

ENCLOSED SPACE. A volume surrounded by solid surfaces such as walls, floors, roofs, and openable devices such as doors and operable windows.

Commented [BK(20]: CE22-19, Part I
Reason: This code change replicates the IPC definitions for "demand recirculation water systems definition". This provides consistency in the use of the term between the two codes.

Commented [BK(21R20]: Retain WA Language

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Reason: Section C403.6.1 makes reference to "DDC"| but nowhere in the code does it tell you what that is. We are bringing forth the definition as currently found in ASHRAE 90.1.

END USE CATEGORY. A load or group of loads that consume energy in a common or similar manner.

ENERGY ANALYSIS. A method for estimating the annual energy use of the *proposed design* and *standard reference design* based on estimates of energy use.

ENERGY COST. The total estimated annual cost for purchased energy for the building functions regulated by this code, including applicable demand charges.

ENERGY RECOVERY VENTILATION SYSTEM. Systems that employ air-to-air heat exchangers to recover energy from exhaust air for the purpose of preheating, precooling, humidifying or dehumidifying outdoor ventilation air prior to supplying the air to a space, either directly or as part of an HVAC system.

ENERGY SIMULATION TOOL. An *approved* software program or calculation-based methodology that projects the annual energy use of a building.

ENERGY SOURCE METER. A meter placed at the source of the incoming energy that measures the energy delivered to the whole building or metered space.

ENTHALPY RECOVERY RATIO. Change in the enthalpy of the *outdoor air* supply divided by the difference between the *outdoor air* and entering exhaust air enthalpy, expressed as a percentage.

ENTRANCE DOOR. A vertical fenestration product used for occupant ingress, egress and access in nonresidential buildings including, but not limited to, exterior entrances utilizing latching hardware and *automatic* closers and containing over 50 percent glazing specifically designed to withstand heavy duty usage.

EQUIPMENT ROOM. A space that contains either electrical equipment, mechanical equipment, machinery, water pumps or hydraulic pumps that are a function of the building's services.

EXTERIOR WALL. Walls including both above-grade walls and below-grade walls.

FAN, EMBEDDED. A fan that is part of a manufactured assembly where the assembly includes functions other than air movement.

FAN ARRAY. Multiple fans in parallel between two plenum sections in an air distribution system.

FAN BRAKE HORSEPOWER (BHP). The horsepower delivered to the fan's shaft. Brake horsepower does not include the mechanical drive losses (belts, gears, etc.).

~~**FAN EFFICIENCY GRADE (FEG).** A numerical rating identifying the fan's aerodynamic ability to convert shaft power, or impeller power in the case of a direct-driven fan, to air power.~~

FAN ENERGY INDEX (FEI). The ratio of the electric input power of a reference fan to the electric input power of the actual fan as calculated in accordance with AMCA 208.

FAN SYSTEM BHP. The sum of the fan brake horsepower of all fans that are required to operate at fan system design conditions to supply air from the heating or cooling source to the *conditioned space(s)* and return it to the source or exhaust it to the outdoors.

FAN SYSTEM DESIGN CONDITIONS. Operating conditions that can be expected to occur during normal system operation that result in the highest supply fan airflow rate to conditioned spaces served by the system, other than during air economizer operation.

FAN SYSTEM ELECTRICAL INPUT POWER. The sum of the fan electrical power of all fans that are required to operate at fan system design conditions to supply air from the heating or cooling source to the conditioned spaces and/or return it to the source or exhaust it to the outdoors.

FAN SYSTEM MOTOR NAMEPLATE HP. The sum of the motor nameplate horsepower of all fans that are required to operate at design conditions to supply air from the heating or cooling source to the *conditioned space(s)* and return it to the source or exhaust it to the outdoors.

FAULT DETECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS (FDD) SYSTEM. A software platform that utilizes building analytic algorithms to convert data provided by sensors and devices to automatically identify faults in building systems and provide a prioritized list of actionable resolutions to those faults based on cost or energy avoidance, comfort and maintenance impact.

Commented [BK(23): CE133-19 - See Section C403.7.4 for ERV requirements

Commented [BK(24): CE139-19. See Section C403.8.3

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Commented [BK(26): It looks like this was deleted as a part of CE139, but it is not included in the proposal paperwork…

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Commented [BK(29): CE111-19 See Section C403.2.3

FENESTRATION. Products classified as either skylights or vertical fenestration.

SKYLIGHTS. Glass or other transparent or translucent glazing material installed at a slope of less than 60 degrees (91.05 rad) from horizontal, including unit skylights, tubular daylighting devices and glazing materials in solariums, sunrooms, roofs, greenhouses and sloped walls.

VERTICAL FENESTRATION. Windows that are fixed or operable, doors with ~~no~~ more than 50 percent glazed area and glazed block composed of glass or other transparent or translucent glazing materials and installed at a slope of not less than 60 degrees (91.05 rad) from horizontal. Opaque areas such as spandrel panels are not considered vertical fenestration.

CLERESTORY FENESTRATION. An upper region of vertical fenestration provided for the purpose of admitting daylight beyond the perimeter of a space. The entire clerestory fenestration assembly is installed at a height greater than 8 feet above the finished floor.

FENESTRATION AREA. Total area of the fenestration measured using the rough opening, and including the glazing, sash and frame.

FENESTRATION PRODUCT, FIELD-FABRICATED. A fenestration product whose frame is made at the construction site of standard dimensional lumber or other materials that were not previously cut, or otherwise formed with the specific intention of being used to fabricate a fenestration product or exterior door. Field fabricated does not include site-built fenestration.

FENESTRATION PRODUCT, SITE-BUILT. A fenestration designed to be made up of field-glazed or field-assembled units using specific factory cut or otherwise factory-formed framing and glazing units. Examples of site-built fenestration include storefront systems, curtain walls, and atrium roof systems.

***F*-FACTOR.** The perimeter heat loss factor for slab-on-grade floors (Btu/h x ft x °$_F$) [W/(m x K)].

FLOOR AREA, NET. The actual occupied area not including unoccupied accessory areas such as corridors, stairways, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

FURNACE ELECTRICITY RATIO. The ratio of furnace electricity use to total furnace energy computed as ratio .= (3.412 x E_{AE})/1000 x E_F.+ 3.412 x E_{AE}) where E_{AE} (average annual auxiliary electrical consumption) and E_F (average annual fuel energy consumption) are defined in Appendix N to Subpart B of Part 430 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations and E_F is expressed in millions of Btus per year.

GENERAL LIGHTING. Interior lighting that provides a substantially uniform level of illumination throughout ~~an area~~a space. General lighting shall not include lighting that provides a dissimilar level of illumination to serve a specific application or decorative feature within such area.

GREENHOUSE. A structure or a thermally isolated area of a building that maintains a specialized sunlit environment ~~that is used~~ exclusively used for, and essential to, the cultivation, protection or maintenance of plants. Greenhouses are those that are erected for a period of 180 days or more.

GROUP R. Buildings or portions of buildings that contain any of the following occupancies as established in the *International Building Code*:

1. Group R-1.
2. Group R-2 where located more than three stories in height above grade plane.

HEAT TRAP. An arrangement of piping and fittings, such as elbows, or a commercially available heat trap that prevents thermosyphoning of hot water during standby periods.

HEAT TRAP, PIPE CONFIGURED. A pipe configured heat trap is either, as applicable:

1. A device specifically designed for the purpose or an arrangement of tubing that forms a loop of 360 degrees, or
2. Piping that from the point of connection to the water heater (inlet or outlet) includes a length of piping directed downward before connection to the vertical piping of the supply water or hot-water distribution system.

HEATED SLAB-ON-GRADE FLOOR. Slab-on-grade floor construction in which the heating elements, hydronic tubing, or hot air distribution system is in contact with, or placed within or under, the slab.

HEATED WATER CIRCULATION SYSTEM. A water distribution system having one or more recirculation pumps

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that pump water from a heated water source through a dedicated hot water circulation pipe or piping system.

HIGH SPEED DOOR. A nonswinging door used primarily to facilitate vehicular access or material transportation, with a minimum opening rate of 32 inches (813 mm) per second, a minimum closing rate of 24 inches (610 mm) per second and that includes an *automatic*-closing device.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS. Buildings that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historic under an appropriate state or local law.

HUMIDISTAT. A regulatory device, actuated by changes in humidity, used for *automatic* control of relative humidity.

HVAC TOTAL SYSTEM PERFORMANCE RATIO (HVAC TSPR). The ratio of the sum of a building's annual heating and cooling load in thousands of Btus to the sum of annual carbon emissions in pounds from energy consumption of the building HVAC systems. Carbon emissions shall be calculated by multiplying site energy consumption by the carbon emission factors from Table C407.1.

IEC DESIGN H MOTOR. An electric motor that meets all of the following:

1. It is an induction motor designed for use with three-phase power.
2. It contains a cage rotor.
3. It is capable of direct-on-line starting.
4. It has 4, 6 or 8 poles.
5. It is rated from 0.4 kW to 1600 kW at a frequency of 60 Hz.

IEC DESIGN N MOTOR. An electric motor that meets all of the following:

1. It is an inductor motor designed for use with three-phase power.
2. It contains a cage rotor.
3. It is capable of direct-on-line starting.
4. It has 2, 4, 6 or 8 poles.
5. It is rated from 0.4 kW to 1600 kW at a frequency of 60 Hz.

INFILTRATION. The uncontrolled inward air leakage into a building caused by the pressure effects of wind or the effect of differences in the indoor and outdoor air density or both.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT (ITE). ~~*ITE* includes~~Items including computers, data storage, servers, and network~~/~~ and communication equipment.

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INSULATION ENTIRELY ABOVE DECK. A roof with all insulation:

1. Installed above (outside of) the roof structure; and
2. Continuous (i.e., uninterrupted by framing members).

INTEGRATED ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATIO (IEER). A single-number figure of merit expressing cooling part-load EER efficiency for unitary air-conditioning and heat pump equipment on the basis of weighted operation at various load capacities for the equipment.

INTEGRATED PART LOAD VALUE (IPLV). A single number figure of merit based on part-load EER, COP, or kW/ton expressing part-load efficiency for air conditioning and heat pump equipment on the basis of weighted operation at various load capacities for equipment.

INTEGRATED SEASONAL COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (ISCOP). A seasonal efficiency number that is a combined value based on the formula listed in AHRI Standard 920 of the two COP values for the heating season of a DX-DOAS unit water or air source heat pump, expressed in W/W.

INTEGRATED SEASONAL MOISTURE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY (ISMRE). A seasonal efficiency number that is a combined value based on the formula listed in AHRI Standard 920 of the four dehumidification moisture removal efficiency (MRE) ratings required for DX-DOAS units, expressed in lb. of moisture/kWh.

INTERNAL CURTAIN SYSTEM. A system consisting of moveable panels of fabric or plastic film used to cover and uncover the space enclosed in a *greenhouse* on a daily basis.

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ISOLATION DEVICES. Devices that isolate HVAC zones so they can be operated independently of one another. Isolation devices include separate systems, isolation dampers and controls providing shutoff at terminal boxes.

LABELED. Equipment, materials or products to which have been affixed a label, seal, symbol or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, approved agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of the production of the above-labeled items and whose labeling indicates either that the equipment, material or product meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

LARGE-DIAMETER CEILING FAN. A ceiling fan that is greater than 7 feet (2134 mm) in diameter. These fans are sometimes referred to as High-Volume, Low-Speed (HVLS) fans.

Commented [BK(35]: CE141-19
Reason: This proposal brings in the definition for large diameter ceiling fans consistent with DOE fan regulations and the IMC.

LINER SYSTEM (LS). A system that includes the following:

1. A continuous vapor barrier liner membrane that is installed below the purlins and that is uninterrupted by framing members.
2. An uncompressed, unfaced insulation resting on top of the liner membrane and located between the purlins.

For multilayer installations, the last rated *R-value* of insulation is for unfaced insulation draped over purlins and then compressed when the metal roof panels are attached.

LISTED. Equipment, materials, products or services included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the *code official* and concerned with evaluation of products or services that maintains periodic inspection of production of *listed* equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services and whose listing states either that the equipment, material, product or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

LOW SLOPED ROOF. A roof having a slope less than 2 units vertical in 12 units horizontal.

LOW-VOLTAGE DRY-TYPE DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER. A transformer that is air-cooled, does not use oil as a coolant, has an input voltage less than or equal to 600 volts and is rated for operation at a frequency of 60 hertz.

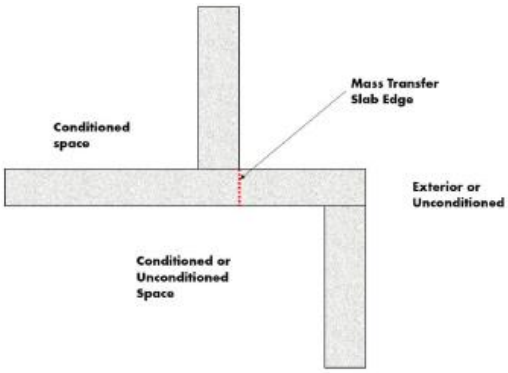
LOW-VOLTAGE LIGHTING. A lighting system consisting of an isolating power supply, the low voltage luminaires, and associated equipment that are all identified for the use.

LUMINAIRE. A complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps together with the housing designed to distribute the light, position and protect the lamps, and connect the lamps to the power supply.

LUMINAIRE-LEVEL LIGHTING CONTROL. A lighting system consisting of one or more *luminaires* where each *luminaire* has embedded lighting control logic, occupancy and ambient light sensors, and local override switching capability, where required. Each *luminaire* shall also have wireless networking capabilities to detect and share information with other *luminaires* to adjust to occupancy and/or daylight in the space.

MANUAL. Capable of being operated by personal intervention (see "Automatic").

MASS TRANSFER DECK SLAB EDGE. That portion of the above-grade wall made up of the concrete slab where it extends past the footprint of the floor above, and there is space (conditioned or unconditioned) below the slab. The area of the slab edge shall be defined as the thickness of the slab multiplied by the perimeter of the edge condition. Examples of this condition include, but are not limited to, the transition from an above-grade structure to a below-grade structure or the transition from a tower to a podium. Cantilevered balconies do not meet this definition.



MECHANICAL COOLING. Reducing the temperature of a gas or liquid by using vapor compression, absorption, desiccant dehumidification combined with evaporative cooling, or another energy-driven thermodynamic cycle. Indirect or direct evaporative cooling alone is not considered mechanical cooling.

MECHANICAL HEATING. Raising the temperature of a gas or liquid by use of fossil fuel burners, electric resistance heaters, heat pumps, or other systems that require energy to operate.

MECHANICAL LOAD COEFFICIENT (MLC). In a *data center*, the ratio of the cooling system's net use of energy to that of the *ITE*. The design *MLC* is calculated for a local peak weather condition (stipulated in ASHRAE 90.4) and equals the sum of all active cooling equipment input power, divided by total power into the *ITE*. The annual *MLC* is calculated using hourly TMY3 weather data for the data center's location and equals the sum of all energy flowing into the cooling system to respond to that weather, minus any energy successfully recovered to avoid any new energy use, all divided by the energy flowing into the *ITE* during the same period.

METAL BUILDING ROOF. A roof that:

1. Is constructed with a metal, structural, weathering surface;
2. Has no ventilated cavity; and
3. Has the insulation entirely below deck (i.e., does not include composite concrete and metal deck construction nor a roof framing system that is separated from the superstructure by a wood substrate) and whose structure consists of one or more of the following configurations:
   a. Metal roofing in direct contact with the steel framing members;
   b. Metal roofing separated from the steel framing members by insulation;
   c. Insulated metal roofing panels installed as described in item a. or b.

METER. A device that measures the flow of energy.

MICROCELL. A wireless communication facility consisting of an antenna that is either: (a) Four (4) feet in height and with an area of not more than 580 square inches; or (b) if a tubular antenna, no more than four (4) inches in diameter and no more than six (6) feet in length; and the associated equipment cabinet that is six (6) feet or less in height and no more than 48 square feet in floor area.

NAMEPLATE HORSEPOWER. The nominal motor output power rating stamped on the motor nameplate.

NEMA DESIGN A MOTOR. A squirrel-cage motor that meets all of the following:

1. It is designed to withstand full-voltage starting and developing locked-rotor torque as shown in paragraph 12.38.1 of NEMA MG 1.
2. It has pull-up torque not less than the values shown in paragraph 12.40.1 of NEMA MG 1.
3. It has breakdown torque not less than the values shown in paragraph 12.39.1 of NEMA MG 1.
4. It has a locked-rotor current higher than the values shown in paragraph 12.35.1 of NEMA MG 1 for 60 Hz and paragraph 12.35.2 of NEMA MG 1 for 50 Hz.
5. It has a slip at rated load of less than 5 percent for motors with fewer than 10 poles.

NEMA DESIGN B MOTOR. A squirrel-cage motor that meets all of the following:

1. It is designed to withstand full-voltage starting.
2. It develops locked-rotor, breakdown and pull-up torques adequate for general application as specified in Sections 12.38, 12.39 and 12.40 of NEMA MG 1.
3. It draws locked-rotor current not to exceed the values shown in paragraph 12.35.1 of NEMA MG 1 for 60 Hz and paragraph 12.35.2 of NEMA MG 1 for 50 Hz.
4. It has a slip at rated load of less than 5 percent for motors with fewer than 10 poles.

NEMA DESIGN C MOTOR. A squirrel-cage motor that meets all of the following:

1. It is designed to withstand full-voltage starting and developing locked-rotor torque for high-torque applications up to the values shown in paragraph 12.38.2 of NEMA MG 1 (incorporated by reference; see §431.15).
2. It has pull-up torque not less than the values shown in paragraph 12.40.2 of NEMA MG 1.
3. It has breakdown torque not less than the values shown in paragraph 12.39.2 of NEMA MG 1.
4. It has a locked-rotor current not to exceed the values shown in paragraph 12.35.1 of NEMA MG 1 for 60 Hz and paragraph 12.35.2 of NEMA MG 1 for 50 Hz.
5. It has a slip at rated load of less than 5 percent.

NETWORKED GUEST ROOM CONTROL SYSTEM. A control system, ~~able to be accessed~~ with access from the front desk or other central location associated with a Group R-1 building, that is capable of identifying the ~~occupancy~~ rented and unrented status of each guest room according to a timed schedule, and is capable of controlling HVAC in each hotel and motel guest room separately.

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NONSTANDARD PART LOAD VALUE (NPLV). A single-number part-load efficiency figure of merit calculated and referenced to conditions other than IPLV conditions, for units that are not designed to operate at ARI standard rating conditions.

OCCUPANT SENSOR CONTROL. An *automatic* control device or system that detects the presence or absence of people within an area and causes lighting, equipment or appliances to be regulated accordingly.

ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY. ~~Energy derived from solar radiation, wind, waves, tides, landfill gas, biogas, biomass, or the internal heat of the earth. The energy system providing on-site renewable energy shall be located on the project site.~~ Energy from *renewable energy resources* harvested at the building site.

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OPAQUE DOOR. A door that is not less than 50 percent opaque in surface area.

PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITY. A wireless communication facility (WCF), including a microcell, which is a facility for the transmission and/or reception of radio frequency signals and which may include antennas, equipment shelter or cabinet, transmission cables, a support structure to achieve the necessary elevation, and reception and/or transmission devices or antennas.

POWERED ROOF/WALL VENTILATORS. A fan consisting of a centrifugal or axial impeller with an integral driver in a weather-resistant housing and with a base designed to fit, usually by means of a curb, over a wall or roof opening.

POWER-OVER-ETHERNET LIGHTING (POE). Lighting sources powered by DC current utilizing Ethernet cables.

PROPOSED DESIGN. A description of the proposed building used to estimate annual energy use and carbon emissions from energy consumption for determining compliance based on total building performance and *HVAC total performance ratio*.

PUBLIC LAVATORY FAUCET. A lavatory faucet that is not intended for private use as defined by the *Uniform Plumbing Code* and that is supplied with both potable cold and hot water.

RADIANT HEATING SYSTEM. A heating system that transfers heat to objects and surfaces within a conditioned space, primarily by infrared radiation.

READY ACCESS (TO). That which enables a device, appliance or equipment to be directly reached, without requiring the removal or movement of any panel or similar obstruction.

REFRIGERANT DEW POINT. The refrigerant vapor saturation temperature at a specified pressure.

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE COOLER. An enclosed storage space that has a total chilled storage area of 3,000 square feet or greater and is designed to maintain a temperature of greater than 32°F but less than 55°F.

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE FREEZER. An enclosed storage space that has a total chilled storage area of 3,000 ft^2 and is designed to maintain temperatures at or below 32°F.

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM, LOW TEMPERATURE. Systems for maintaining food product in a frozen state in refrigeration applications.

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM, MEDIUM TEMPERATURE. Systems for maintaining food product above freezing in refrigeration applications.

REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state or jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES. Energy derived from solar radiation, wind, waves, tides, biogas, biomass or extracted from hot fluid or steam heated within the earth.

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REPAIR. The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building.

REPLACEMENT AIR. Outdoor air that is used to replace air removed from a building through an exhaust system. Replacement air may be derived from one or more of the following: makeup air, supply air, transfer air and infiltration. However, the ultimate source of all replacement air is outdoor air. When replacement air exceeds exhaust, the result is exfiltration.

REROOFING. The process of recovering or replacing an existing roof covering. See "Roof Recover" and "Roof Replacement."

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING. For this code, includes detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) as well as Group R-2 and R-3 buildings three stories or less in height above grade plane.

ROOF ASSEMBLY. A system designed to provide weather protection and resistance to design loads. The system consists of a roof covering and roof deck or a single component serving as both the roof covering and the roof deck. A roof assembly includes the roof covering, underlayment, roof deck, insulation, vapor retarder and interior finish. See also *attic and other roofs*, *metal building roof*, roof with *insulation entirely above deck* and *single-rafter roof*.

ROOF RECOVER. The process of installing an additional *roof covering* over a prepared existing roof covering without removing the existing roof covering.

ROOF REPAIR. Reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing roof for the purposes of its maintenance.

ROOF REPLACEMENT. The process of removing the existing roof covering, repairing any damaged substrate and installing a new *roof covering*.

ROOFTOP MONITOR. A raised section of a roof containing vertical fenestration along one or more sides.

***R*-VALUE (THERMAL RESISTANCE).** The inverse of the time rate of heat flow through a body from one of its bounding surfaces to the other surface for a unit temperature difference between the two surfaces, under steady state conditions, per unit area ($h \times ft^2 \times °F/Btu$) [$(m^2 \times K)/W$].

SATURATED CONDENSING TEMPERATURE. The saturation temperature corresponding to the measured refrigerant pressure at the condenser inlet for single component and azeotropic refrigerants, and the arithmetic average of the dew point and *bubble point* temperatures corresponding to the refrigerant pressure at the condenser entrance for zeotropic refrigerants.

SEMI-HEATED SPACE. An enclosed space within a building, including adjacent connected spaces separated by an uninsulated component (e.g., basements, utility rooms, garages, corridors), which:

1. Is heated but not cooled, and has an installed heating system output capacity greater than or equal

to 3.4 Btu/(h-ft^2) but not greater than 8 Btu/(h-ft^2);

2. Is not a walk-in or warehouse cooler or freezer space.

SENSIBLE RECOVERY EFFECTIVENESS. Change in the dry-bulb temperature of the outdoor air supply divided by the difference between the outdoor air and return air dry-bulb temperatures, expressed as a percentage, governed by AHRI Standard 1060.

SERVICE WATER HEATING. Heating water for domestic or commercial purposes other than space heating and process requirements.

SIDELIT. See Section C405.2.4.2.

SINGLE-RAFTER ROOF. A roof where the roof above and the ceiling below are both attached to the same wood rafter and where insulation is located in the space between these wood rafters.

SKYLIGHT. See "Fenestration."

SLAB BELOW GRADE. Any portion of a slab floor in contact with the ground which is more than 24 inches below the final elevation of the nearest exterior grade.

SLAB-ON-GRADE FLOOR. That portion of a slab floor of the building envelope that is in contact with the ground and that is either above grade or is less than or equal to 24 inches below the final elevation of the nearest exterior grade.

SLEEPING UNIT. A room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not *sleeping units*.

SMALL BUSINESS. Any business entity (including a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership or other legal entity) which is owned and operated independently from all other businesses, which has the purpose of making a profit, and which has fifty or fewer employees.

SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR. A general purpose, alternating current, single speed induction motor.

SOLAR HEAT GAIN COEFFICIENT (SHGC). The ratio of the solar heat gain entering the space through the fenestration assembly to the incident solar radiation. Solar heat gain includes directly transmitted solar heat and absorbed solar radiation which is then reradiated, conducted or convected into the space.

SPACE CONDITIONING CATEGORY. Categories are based on the allowed peak space conditioning output capacity per square foot of *conditioned floor area*, or the design set point temperature, for a building or space. Space conditioning categories from lowest to highest include: low energy, semi-heated, conditioned, refrigerated walk-in and warehouse coolers, and refrigerated walk-in and warehouse freezers.

STANDARD REFERENCE DESIGN. A version of the *proposed design* that meets the minimum requirements of this code and is used to determine the maximum annual energy use requirement and carbon emissions from energy consumption for compliance based on total building performance and *HVAC total system performance ratio*.

STEEL-FRAMED WALL. A *wall* with a cavity (insulated or otherwise) whose exterior surfaces are separated by steel framing members (i.e., typical steel stud *walls* and curtain *wall systems*).

STOREFRONT. A system of doors and windows mulled as a composite fenestration structure that has been designed to resist heavy use. *Storefront* systems include, but are not limited to, exterior fenestration systems that span from the floor level or above to the ceiling of the same story on commercial buildings, with or without mulled windows and doors.

SUBSYSTEM METER. A meter placed downstream of the energy supply meter that measures the energy delivered to a load or a group of loads.

TEMPORARY GROWING STRUCTURE. A temporary growing structure has sides and roof covered with polyethylene, polyvinyl or similar flexible synthetic material and is used to provide plants with either frost protection or increased heat retention. Temporary structures are those that are erected for a period of less than 180 days.

TESTING UNIT ENCLOSURE AREA. The area sum of all the boundary surfaces that define the dwelling unit, sleeping unit or occupiable conditioned space including top/ceiling, bottom/floor and all side walls. This does not include interior partition walls within the dwelling unit, sleeping unit or occupiable conditioned space. Wall height shall be measured from the finished floor of the conditioned space to the finished floor or roof/ceiling air barrier above.

THERMAL DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY (TDE). The resistance to changes in air heat as air is conveyed through a distance of air duct. TDE is a heat loss calculation evaluating the difference in the heat of the air between the air duct inlet and outlet caused by differences in temperatures between the air in the duct and the duct material. TDE is expressed as a percent difference between the inlet and outlet heat in the duct.

THERMOSTAT. An *automatic* control device used to maintain temperature at a fixed or adjustable set point.

TIME SWITCH CONTROL. An *automatic* control device or system that controls lighting or other loads, including switching off, based on time schedules.

TOPLIT. See Section C405.2.4.3

TUBULAR DAYLIGHTING DEVICE (TDD). A non-operable skylight device primarily designed to transmit daylight from a roof surface to an interior ceiling surface via a tubular conduit. The device consists of an exterior glazed weathering surface, a light transmitting tube with a reflective inside surface and an interior sealing device, such as a translucent ceiling panel.

***U*-FACTOR (THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE).** The coefficient of heat transmission (air to air) through a building component or assembly, equal to the time rate of heat flow per unit area and unit temperature difference between the warm side and cold side air films (Btu/h x ft^2 x°F) [W/(m^2 x K)].

UNHEATED SLAB-ON-GRADE FLOOR. A slab-on-grade floor that is not a heated slab-on-grade floor.

UNIFORM ILLUMINATION. A quality of illumination delivered by a lighting system typically comprised of similar fixtures mounted at a regular spacing interval. This lighting system provides a uniform contrast ratio of no greater that 5:1 maximum-to-minimum ratio throughout the entire area served, including task areas.

VARIABLE REFRIGERANT FLOW SYSTEM. An engineered direct-expansion (DX) refrigerant system that incorporates a common condensing unit, at least one variable capacity compressor, a distributed refrigerant piping network to multiple indoor fan heating and cooling units each capable of individual *zone* temperature control, through integral *zone* temperature control devices and a common communications network. Variable refrigerant flow utilizes three or more steps of control on common interconnecting piping.

~~**VEGETATIVE ROOF.** An assembly of interacting components designed to waterproof a building's top surface that includes, by design, vegetation and related landscape element.~~

VENTILATION. The natural or mechanical process of supplying conditioned or unconditioned air to, or removing such air from, any space.

VENTILATION AIR. That portion of supply air that comes from outside (outdoors) plus any recirculated air that has been treated to maintain the desired quality of air within a designated space.

VERTICAL FENESTRATION. See "Fenestration."

VISIBLE TRANSMITTANCE [VT]. The ratio of visible light entering the space through the fenestration product assembly to the incident visible light. Visible transmittance includes the effects of glazing material and frame and is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. For skylights, VT shall be measured and rated in accordance with NFRC 202.

VISIBLE TRANSMITTANCE, ~~–~~ ANNUAL [VT_{annual}]. The ratio of visible light entering the space through the fenestration product assembly to the incident visible light during the course of a year, ~~visible transmittance,~~ which includes the effects of glazing material, frame, and light well or tubular conduit, and is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. For tubular daylighting devices, VT-annual shall be measured and rated in accordance with NFRC 203.

Commented [BK(39]: CE96-19 See **C402.5.1.2** for rationale

Commented [BK(40]: CE151-19 Part I
Reason: The Thermal Distribution Efficiency and R-Value equivalency is currently being printed on ducts to eliminate any confusion in the field. *For example*, if a duct has been tested and certified to meet an R-10 equivalency, it will indicate on the label that the Thermal Distribution Efficiency = R10 Equivalency.

Commented [BK(41]: CE83-19
NOTE: used only in a section that WA does not adopt—Roof solar reflectance and thermal emittance

Commented [BK(42R41]: Do not adopt

Commented [BK(43]: CE39-19. New IECC language is nearly identical except for last sentence, which is WSEC language. The cleanup of visible transmittance in the middle of the definition looks like it corrects a typo in the WSEC language.

VOLTAGE DROP. A decrease in voltage caused by losses in the wiring system that connect the power source to the load.

WALK-IN COOLER. An enclosed storage space capable of being refrigerated to temperatures above 32°F but less than 55°F that can be walked into, has a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) and has a total chilled storage area of less than 3,000 ft².

WALK-IN FREEZER. An enclosed storage space capable of being refrigerated to temperatures at or below 32°F that can be walked into, has a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet and has a total chilled storage area of less than 3,000 ft².

WALL. That portion of the *building envelope*, including opaque area and *fenestration*, that is vertical or tilted at an angle of 60 degrees from horizontal or greater. This includes *above-grade walls* and *below-grade walls*, ~~between~~ between floor spandrels, peripheral edges of floors, ~~and~~ foundation *walls*~~.~~, roof and basement knee walls, dormer walls, gable end walls, walls enclosing a mansard roof and skylight shafts.

WALL, METAL BUILDING. A *wall* whose structure consists of metal spanning members supported by steel structural members (i.e., does not include spandrel glass or metal panels in curtain *wall systems*).

WALL, WOOD-FRAMED AND OTHER. All other *wall* types, including wood stud *walls*.

WATER HEATER. Any heating appliance or equipment that heats potable water and supplies such water to the potable hot water distribution system.

ZONE. A space or group of spaces within a building with heating or cooling requirements that are sufficiently similar so that desired conditions can be maintained throughout using a single controlling device.

Commented [BK(44]: CE35-19
Reason: The current definition of above-grade wall is general and vague and allows for an interpretation that ignores the thermal performance of important building elements. For example, the existing definition is not clear that exposed floor edges are part of the above-grade wall. Depending on how the code is interpreted/enforced, this could leave this building element unregulated. It is explicitly clear that the critical elements of a building that function as part of the wall component of the thermal envelope, even though they may not be thought of as walls, are regulated as walls. These elements will need to be either insulated to meet the above-grade wall requirements or be incorporated into weighted averages for the performance of the above-grade wall. The language was drawn from the definition currently used in the WA state energy code.

CHAPTER 3 [CE]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION C301
CLIMATE ZONES

C301.1 General. Climate zones from Table C301.1 shall be used in determining the applicable requirements from Chapter 4.

TABLE C301.1
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS BY STATE AND COUNTY

Key: A – Moist, B - Dry, C - Marine

Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant

WASHINGTON

5B Adams	4C Grays Harbor	4C Pierce
5B Asotin	4C ~~5C~~ Island	4C ~~5C~~ San Juan
5B Benton	4C Jefferson	4C Skagit
5B Chelan	4C King	5B Skamania
4C ~~5C~~ Clallam	4C ~~5C~~ Kitsap	4C Snohomish
4C Clark	5B Kittitas	5B Spokane
5B Columbia	5B Klickitat	5B Stevens

Commented [BK(45]: CE36-19 Part I
Reason: Consistency with ASHRAE 169

Commented [BK(46R45]: Do not adopt—keep all 4 as 4C, based on RCW 19.27a.020

4C Cowlitz	4C Lewis	4C Thurston
5B Douglas	5B Lincoln	4C Wahkiakum
5B Ferry	4C Mason	5B Walla Walla
5B Franklin	5B Okanogan	4C Whatcom
5B Garfield	4C Pacific	5B Whitman
5B Grant	5B Pend Oreille	5B Yakima

SECTION C302
DESIGN CONDITIONS

C302.1 Interior design conditions. The interior design temperatures used for heating and cooling load calculations shall be a maximum of 72°F (22°C) for heating and minimum of 75°F (24°C) for cooling.

C302.2 Exterior design conditions. The heating or cooling outdoor design temperatures shall be selected from Appendix C.

SECTION C303
MATERIALS, SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

C303.1 Identification. Materials, systems and equipment shall be identified in a manner that will allow a determination of compliance with the applicable provisions of this code.

C303.1.1 Building thermal envelope insulation. An *R*-value identification mark shall be applied by the manufacturer to each piece of *building thermal envelope* insulation 12 inches (305 mm) or greater in width. Alternatively, the insulation installers shall provide a certification listing the type, manufacturer and *R*-value of insulation installed in each element of the *building thermal envelope*. For blown or sprayed insulation (fiberglass and cellulose), the initial installed thickness, settled thickness, settled *R*-value, installed density, coverage area and number of bags installed shall be *listed* on the certification. For sprayed polyurethane foam (SPF) insulation, the installed thickness of the areas covered and *R*-value of installed thickness shall be *listed* on the certification. For insulated siding, the *R*-value shall be labeled on the product's package and shall be listed on the certification. The insulation installer shall sign, date and post the certification in a conspicuous location on the job site.

Exception: For roof insulation installed above the deck, the R-value shall be labeled as required by the material standards specified in Table 1508.2 of the *International Building Code*.

C303.1.1.1 Blown or sprayed roof/ceiling insulation. The thickness of blown-in or sprayed fiberglass and cellulose roof/ceiling insulation shall be written in inches (mm) on markers for every 300 square feet (28 m^2) of attic area throughout the attic space. The markers shall be affixed to the trusses or joists and marked with the minimum initial installed thickness with numbers of not less than 1 inch (25 mm) in height. Each marker shall face the attic access opening. Spray polyurethane foam thickness and installed *R*-value shall be *listed* on certification provided by the insulation installer.

C303.1.2 Insulation mark installation. Insulating materials shall be installed such that the manufacturer's *R*-value mark is readily observable upon inspection. For insulation materials that are installed without an observable manufacturer's R-value mark, such as blown or draped products, an insulation certificate complying with Section C303.1.1 shall be left immediately after installation by the installer, in a conspicuous location within the building, to certify the installed R-value of the insulation material.

C303.1.3 Fenestration product rating. *U*-factors of fenestration shall be determined as follows:

1. For windows, doors and skylights, U-factor ratings shall be determined in accordance with NFRC 100.
2. Where required for garage doors and rolling doors, U-factor ratings shall be determined in accordance with either NFRC 100 or ANSI/DASMA 105.

U-factors shall be determined by an accredited, independent laboratory, and labeled and certified by the manufacturer.

Products lacking such a labeled *U*-factor shall be assigned a default *U*-factor from Table C303.1.3(1),

Commented [BK(47]: CE40-19
Reason: More and more insulation products are being developed and installed that do not come with a manufacturer's R-value marking. Primarily these are blown insulation materials that are dependent on the density of the blown product installation to ensure proper R-value of the material. Many materials can be blown at different densities to achieve different R-values and there is no visible way to verify if the required or specified R-value has been achieved. Other insulation materials that often are installed without observable R-value Marks include vinyl draped fiberglass blankets or fiberglass batt material that is marked with a color that blends into the color of the fiberglass. In addition, most batt material is marked in one location and or one side of the material so when it is cut to fit in a rim joist, for example, it is not visible to the inspector

C303.1.3(2) or C303.1.3(4). The solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) and visible transmittance (VT) of glazed fenestration products (windows, glazed doors and skylights) shall be determined in accordance with NFRC 200 by an accredited, independent laboratory, and labeled and certified by the manufacturer. Products lacking such a labeled SHGC or VT shall be assigned a default SHGC or VT from Table C303.1.3(3). For tubular daylighting devices, VT_{annual} shall be measured and rated in accordance with NFRC 203.

Commented [BK(48)]: CE39-19

Exception: Units without NFRC ratings produced by a *small business* may be assigned default *U*-factors from Table C303.1.3(5) for vertical fenestration.

TABLE C303.1.3(1)
DEFAULT GLAZED WINDOW, GLASS DOOR AND SKYLIGHT *U*-FACTORS

FRAME TYPE	Window and Glass Door		SKYLIGHT
	SINGLE PANE	DOUBLE PANE	
Metal	1.20	0.80	See Table C303.1.3(4)
Metal with Thermal Break[a]	1.10	0.65	
Nonmetal or Metal Clad	0.95	0.55	
Glazed Block	0.60		

[a] Metal Thermal Break .= A metal thermal break framed window shall incorporate the following minimum design characteristics:

1) The thermal conductivity of the thermal break material shall be not more than 3.6 Btu-in/h/ft^2/°F;
2) The thermal break material must produce a gap in the frame material of not less than 0.210 inches; and
3) All metal framing members of the products exposed to interior and exterior air shall incorporate a thermal break meeting the criteria in 1) and 2) above.

C303.1.4 Insulation product rating. The thermal resistance (*R*-value) of insulation shall be determined in accordance with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission *R*-value rule (C.F.R. Title 16, Part 460) in units of h × ft^2 × °F/Btu at a mean temperature of 75°F (24°C).

C303.1.4.1 Insulated siding. The thermal resistance (*R*-value) shall be determined in accordance with ASTM C1363. Installation for testing shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

C303.1.5 Spandrel panels in glass curtain walls. Table C303.1.5 provides default U-factors for the spandrel section of glass and other curtain wall systems. Design factors that affect performance are the type of framing, the type of spandrel panel and the R-value of insulation. Four framing conditions are considered in the table. The first is the common case where standard aluminum mullions are used. Standard mullions provide a thermal bridge through the insulation, reducing its effectiveness. The second case is for metal framing members that have a thermal break. A thermal break frame uses a urethane or other non-metallic element to separate the metal exposed to outside conditions from the metal that is exposed to interior conditions. The third case is for structural glazing or systems where there are no exposed mullions on the exterior. The fourth case is for the condition where there is no framing or the insulation is continuous and uninterrupted by framing. The columns in the table can be used for any specified level of insulation between framing members installed in framed curtain walls or spandrel panels.

C303.1.5.1 Window wall application. Where "window wall" or similar assembly that is discontinuous at intermediate slab edges is used, the slab edge U-value shall be as listed in Appendix Table A103.3.7.2 or as determined using an approved calculation.

303.1.5.2 Table value assumptions. In addition to the spandrel panel assembly, the construction assembly U-factors assume an air gap between the spandrel panel (with an R-value of 1.39) and one layer of 5/8-inch gypsum board (with an R-value of 0.56) that provides the interior finish. The gypsum board is assumed to span between the window sill and a channel at the floor. For assemblies that differ from these assumptions, custom U-factors can be calculated to account for any amount of continuous insulation or for unusual construction assemblies using Equations 3-1, 3-2 or 3-3 where appropriate. Spandrel panel U-factors for

assemblies other than those covered by this table or Equations 1-3 may be determined using an alternate approved methodology. Equations 3-1 through 3-3 do not calculate the value of any insulation inboard of the curtain wall assembly.

Aluminum without Thermal Break **(Equation 3-1)**

$$U_{overall} = \left[\frac{1}{(R_{gypsum} + R_{airgap}) + \left[\frac{1}{0.2798 + \left(\frac{0.8929}{R_{addedinsulation} + \left(\frac{1}{U_{centerofglass}}\right)}\right)}\right]}\right]$$

Aluminum with Thermal Break **(Equation 3-2)**

$$U_{overall} = \left[\frac{1}{(R_{gypsum} + R_{airgap}) + \left[\frac{1}{0.1808 + \left(\frac{0.8874}{R_{addedinsulation} + \left(\frac{1}{U_{centerofglass}}\right)}\right)}\right]}\right]$$

Structural Glazing **(Equation 3-3)**

$$U_{overall} = \left[\frac{1}{(R_{gypsum} + R_{airgap}) + \left[\frac{1}{0.1151 + \left(\frac{0.9487}{R_{addedinsulation} + \left(\frac{1}{U_{centerofglass}}\right)}\right)}\right]}\right]$$

Table C303.1.5
U-Factors for Spandrel Panels and Glass Curtain Walls

			Rated R-Value of Insulation Between Framing Members							
			None	R-4	R-7	R-10	R-15	R-20	R-25	R-30
Frame Type	**Spandrel Panel**		**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
Aluminum without Thermal Break	Single glass pane, stone or metal panel	1	0.360	0.242	0.222	0.212	0.203	0.198	0.195	0.193
	Double glass with no low-e coatings	2	0.297	0.233	0.218	0.209	0.202	0.197	0.194	0.192
	Triple or low-e glass	3	0.267	0.226	0.214	0.207	0.200	0.196	0.194	0.192
Aluminum with Thermal Break	Single glass pane, stone or metal panel	4	0.350	0.211	0.186	0.173	0.162	0.155	0.151	0.149
	Double glass with no low-e coatings	5	0.278	0.200	0.180	0.170	0.160	0.154	0.151	0.148

	Triple or low-e glass	6	0.241	0.191	0.176	0.167	0.159	0.153	0.150	0.148
Structural Glazing	Single glass pane, stone or metal panel	7	0.354	0.195	0.163	0.147	0.132	0.123	0.118	0.114
	Double glass with no low-e coatings	8	0.274	0.180	0.156	0.142	0.129	0.122	0.117	0.114
	Triple or low-e glass	9	0.231	0.169	0.150	0.138	0.127	0.121	0.116	0.113
No Framing, or Insulation is Continuous	Single glass pane, stone or metal panel	10	0.360	0.148	0.102	0.078	0.056	0.044	0.036	0.031
	Double glass with no low-e coatings	11	0.297	0.136	0.097	0.075	0.054	0.043	0.035	0.030
	Triple or low-e glass	12	0.267	0.129	0.093	0.073	0.053	0.042	0.035	0.030

C303.2 Installation. Materials, systems and equipment shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the *International Building Code* or *International Residential Code*, as applicable.

C303.2.1 Protection of exposed foundation insulation. Insulation applied to the exterior of basement walls, crawlspace walls and the perimeter of slab-on-grade floors shall have a rigid, opaque and weather-resistant protective covering to prevent the degradation of the insulation's thermal performance. The protective covering shall cover the exposed exterior insulation and extend not less than 6 inches (153 mm) below grade.

C303.2.2 Multiple layers of continuous insulation. Where two or more layers of continuous insulation board are used in a construction assembly, the continuous insulation boards shall be installed in accordance with Section C303.2. Where the continuous insulation board manufacturer's instructions do not address installation of two or more layers, the edge joints between each layer of continuous insulation boards shall be staggered.

TABLE C303.1.3(2)
DEFAULT OPAQUE DOOR *U*-FACTORS

See Appendix A, Section A107

TABLE C303.1.3(3)
DEFAULT GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC AND VT

	SINGLE GLAZED		DOUBLE GLAZED		GLAZED BLOCK
	Clear	Tinted	Clear	Tinted	
SHGC	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
VT	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6

TABLE C303.1.3(4)
DEFAULT *U*-FACTORS FOR SKYLIGHTS

Fenestration Type	Frame Type			
	Aluminum Without Thermal Break	Aluminum With Thermal Break	Reinforced Vinyl/ Aluminum-Clad Wood or Vinyl	Wood or Vinyl-Clad Wood/ Vinyl without Reinforcing
Single Glazing				
glass	U-1.58	U-1.51	U-1.40	U-1.18
acrylic/polycarb	U-1.52	U-1.45	U-1.34	U-1.11
Double Glazing				
air	U-1.05	U-0.89	U-0.84	U-0.67

argon	U-1.02	U-0.86	U-0.80	U-0.64
Double Glazing, *e*=0.20				
air	U-0.96	U-0.80	U-0.75	U-0.59
argon	U-0.91	U-0.75	U-0.70	U-0.54
Double Glazing, *e*=0.10				
air	U-0.94	U-0.79	U-0.74	U-0.58
argon	U-0.89	U-0.73	U-0.68	U-0.52
Double Glazing, *e*=0.05				
air	U-0.93	U-0.78	U-0.73	U-0.56
argon	U-0.87	U-0.71	U-0.66	U-0.50
Triple Glazing				
air	U-0.90	U-0.70	U-0.67	U-0.51
argon	U-0.87	U-0.69	U-0.64	U-0.48
Triple Glazing, *e*=0.20				
air	U-0.86	U-0.68	U-0.63	U-0.47
argon	U-0.82	U-0.63	U-0.59	U-0.43
Triple Glazing, *e*=0.20 on 2 surfaces				
air	U-0.82	U-0.64	U-0.60	U-0.44
argon	U-0.79	U-0.60	U-0.56	U-0.40
Triple Glazing, *e*=0.10 on 2 surfaces				
air	U-0.81	U-0.62	U-0.58	U-0.42
argon	U-0.77	U-0.58	U-0.54	U-0.38
Quadruple Glazing, *e*=0.10 on 2 surfaces				
air	U-0.78	U-0.59	U-0.55	U-0.39
argon	U-0.74	U-0.56	U-0.52	U-0.36
krypton	U-0.70	U-0.52	U-0.48	U-0.32

Notes for Table C303.1.3(4)

1. U-factors are applicable to both glass and plastic, flat and domed units, all spacers and gaps.
2. Emissivities shall be less than or equal to the value specified.
3. Gap fill shall be assumed to be air unless there is a minimum of 90% argon or krypton.
4. Aluminum frame with thermal break is as defined in footnote 1 to Table C303.1.3(1).

TABLE C303.1.3(5)
SMALL BUSINESS COMPLIANCE TABLE
DEFAULT *U*-FACTORS FOR VERTICAL FENESTRATION

Vertical Fenestration Description				Frame Type		
Panes	Low-e[1]	Spacer	Fill	Any Frame	Aluminum Thermal Break[2]	Wood/Vinyl/ Fiberglass
Double[3]	A	Any	Argon	0.48	0.41	0.32
	B	Any	Argon	0.46	0.39	0.30
	C	Any	Argon	0.44	0.37	0.28
	C	High Performance	Argon	0.42	0.35	Deemed to comply[5]
Triple[4]	A	Any	Air	0.50	0.44	0.26
	B	Any	Air	0.45	0.39	0.22
	C	Any	Air	0.41	0.34	0.20
	Any double low-e	Any	Air	0.35	0.32	0.18

[1] Low-eA (emissivity) shall be 0.24 to 0.16.
Low-eB (emissivity) shall be 0.15 to 0.08.
Low-eC (emissivity) shall be 0.07 or less.

[2] Aluminum Thermal Break = An aluminum thermal break framed window shall incorporate the following minimum design characteristics:

a) The thermal conductivity of the thermal break material shall be not more than 3.6 Btu-in/h/ft^2/°F;

b) The thermal break material must produce a gap in the frame material of not less than 0.210 inches; and

c) All metal framing members of the products exposed to interior and exterior air shall incorporate a thermal break meeting the criteria in a) and b) above.

[3] A minimum air space of 0.375 inches between panes of glass is required for double glazing.

[4] A minimum air space of 0.25 inches between panes of glass is required for triple glazing.

[5] Deemed to comply glazing shall not be used for performance compliance.

CHAPTER 4 [CE]

COMMERCIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SECTION C401
GENERAL

C401.1 Scope. The provisions in this chapter are applicable to commercial buildings and their building sites.

C401.2 Application. Commercial buildings shall comply with one of the following:

1. ~~The requirements of~~ Prescriptive Compliance. The Prescriptive Compliance option requires compliance with Sections C402~~, C403, C404, C405,~~ through C406, and Sections C408, C409, C410 and C411. ~~Dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 buildings without systems serving multiple units shall be deemed to be in compliance with this chapter, provided that they comply with Section R406.~~
2. Total Building Performance.~~The requirements of~~ The Total Building Performance option requires compliance with Section C407.
3. When adopted by the local jurisdiction, the requirements of Appendix F, Outcome-Based Energy Budget, Sections C408, C409, C410, C411 and any specific section in Table C407.2 as determined by the local jurisdiction. The Proposed Total UA of the proposed building shall be no more than 20 percent higher than the Allowed Total UA as defined in Section C402.1.5.

C401.2.1 Application to existing buildings~~Exception:~~. ~~Work on existing buildings shall comply with Chapter 5 in addition to the applicable provisions of Chapter 4~~Additions, alterations, repairs and changes of occupancy to existing buildings shall comply with Chapter 5.

C401.3 Thermal envelope certificate. A permanent thermal envelope certificate shall be completed by an *approved* party. Such certificate shall be posted on a wall in the space where the space conditioning equipment is located, a utility room or other *approved* location. If located on an electrical panel, the certificate shall not cover or obstruct the visibility of the circuit directory label, service disconnect label or other required labels. A copy of the certificate shall also be included in the construction files for the project. The certificate shall include:

1. R-values of insulation installed in or on ceilings, roofs, walls, foundations and slabs, crawlspace walls and floors and ducts outside *conditioned spaces*.
2. U-factors and *solar heat gain coefficients* (SHGC) of fenestration.
3. Results from any building envelope air leakage testing performed on the building.

Where there is more than one value for any component of the building envelope, the certificate shall indicate the area-weighted average value where available. If the area-weighted average is not available, the certificate shall list each value that applies to 10% or more of the total component area.

SECTION C402
BUILDING ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS

Commented [BK(49)]: R406 is ERI and currently not adopted in WA, so this sentence should not be included.

Commented [BK(50)]: CE44-19 AMPC2
NOTE: R406 as referenced is ERI compliance
Reason: Multifamily buildings (Group R-2) have historically been split between the residential and commercial provisions of the IECC, based on their height, resulting in very different compliance requirements for similar buildings. This proposal provides a simple optional alternative for dwelling and sleeping units within these "commercial buildings" to meet the requirements of dwelling and sleeping units under R406. This still requires compliance with mandatory items. The other spaces in the building, such as corridors, stairwells, lobbies, community spaces, and sometimes, retail, still are required to comply with the commercial provisions

Commented [BK(51)]: CE41-19

Commented [BK(52)]: 2021 IECC adds appendices for Board of Appeals (A); Solar Ready Zone (B); and Zero Energy Buildings (C) so this appendix may need to be renumbered

Commented [BK(53)]: CE41-19

Commented [BK(54R53)]: Retain as subsection, but use new language

Commented [BK(55)]: CE55-19
Reason: This adds a permanent certificate to commercial buildings that will record basic information related to the building thermal envelope. This is similar to the requirement for residential buildings in Section R401.3. A significant percentage of commercial buildings will undergo system commissioning under Section C408, which will include documentation of mechanical and lighting systems. However, there is no similar requirement or documentation for the building's thermal envelope components. As the building ages and ownership is transferred, some of this critical information could be lost.

C402.1 General. *Building thermal envelope* assemblies for buildings that are intended to comply with the code on a prescriptive basis, in accordance with the compliance path described in Item 1 of Section C401.2, shall comply with the following:

1. The opaque portions of the *building thermal envelope* shall comply with the specific insulation requirements of Section C402.2 and the thermal requirements of either the R-value based method of Section C402.1.3, the U-, C- and F-factor based method of Section C402.1.4, or the component performance alternative of Section C402.1.5.
2. Fenestration in the building envelope assemblies shall comply with Section C402.4, or the component performance alternative of Section C402.1.5.
3. Air leakage of building envelope assemblies shall comply with Section C402.5.

C402.1.1 Low energy buildings, semi-heated buildings and greenhouses. Low energy buildings shall comply with Section C402.1.1.1. Semi-heated buildings and spaces shall comply with Section C402.1.1.2, Greenhouses shall comply with Section C402.1.1.3.

C402.1.1.1 Low energy buildings. The following buildings, or portions thereof, separated from the remainder of the building by *building thermal envelope* assemblies complying with this code shall be exempt from all thermal envelope provisions of this code:

1. Those that are heated and/or cooled with a peak design rate of energy usage less than 3.4 Btu/h × ft^2 (10.7 W/m^2) or 1.0 watt/ft^2 (10.7 W/m^2) of floor area for space conditioning purposes.
2. Those that do not contain conditioned space.
3. Unstaffed equipment shelters or cabinets used solely for personal wireless service facilities.

C402.1.1.2 Semi-heated buildings and spaces. The building envelope of *semi-heated* buildings, or portions thereof, shall comply with the same requirements as that for conditioned spaces in Section C402, except as modified by this section. The total installed output capacity of mechanical space conditioning systems serving a *semi-heated* building or space shall comply with Section C202. Building envelope assemblies separating conditioned space from semi-heated space shall comply with the exterior envelope insulation requirements. Semi-heated spaces heated by mechanical systems that do not include electric resistance heating equipment are not required to comply with the opaque wall insulation provisions of Section C402.2.3 for walls that separate semi-heated spaces from the exterior or low energy spaces. Semi-heated spaces shall be calculated separately from other conditioned spaces for compliance purposes.

Opaque walls in semi-heated spaces shall be calculated as fully code compliant opaque walls for both the target and proposed for the Target UA calculations for the component performance alternative in Section C402.1.5, and for the Standard Reference Design for Total Building Performance compliance per Section C407. The capacity of heat trace temperature maintenance systems complying with Section C404.7.2 that are provided for freeze protection of piping and equipment only, shall not be included in the total installed output capacity of mechanical space conditioning systems.

Exception: Building or space may comply as *semi-heated* when served by one or more of the following system alternatives:

1. Electric infrared heating equipment for localized heating applications.
2. Heat pumps with cooling capacity permanently disabled, as pre-approved by the jurisdiction.

C402.1.1.3 Greenhouses. *Greenhouse* structures or areas that comply with all of the following shall be exempt from the building envelope requirements of this code:

1. Exterior opaque envelope assemblies complying with Sections C402.2 and C402.4.4.
   Exception: Low energy greenhouses that comply with Section C402.1.1.1.
2. Interior partition *building thermal envelope* assemblies that separate the *greenhouse* from conditioned space complying with Sections C402.2, C402.4.3 and C402.4.4.
3. ~~Non-opaque envelope~~Fenestration assemblies complying with the thermal envelope requirements in Table C402.1.1.3. The U-factor for the non-opaque roof shall be for the roof assembly or a roof that includes the assembly and an *internal curtain system*.
   Exception: Unheated greenhouses.
4. No mechanical cooling is provided.
5. For heated greenhouses, heating is provided by a radiant heating system, a condensing natural gas-fired or condensing propane-fired heating system, or a heat pump with cooling capacity

Commented [BK(56]: CE56-19

permanently disabled as pre-approved by the jurisdiction.

TABLE C402.1.1.3
~~NON-OPAQUE~~FENESTRATION THERMAL ENVELOPE MAXIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Component ~~*U*-Factor BTU/h-ft²-°F~~	~~Climate Zone 5 and Marine 4~~ *U*-Factor BTU/h-ft²-°F
~~Non-opaque roof~~Skylight	0.5
~~Non-opaque SEW wall~~Vertical fenestration SEW	0.7
~~Non-opaque N wall~~ Vertical fenestration North	~~0.6~~ 0.6

C402.1.2 Equipment buildings. Buildings that comply with all of the following shall be exempt from the building thermal envelope provisions of this code:

1. Are separate buildings with floor area no more than 500 square feet (50 m²).
2. Are intended to house ~~electronic~~ electric equipment with installed equipment power totaling at least 7 watts per square foot (75 W/m²) and not intended for human occupancy.
3. Are served by mechanical cooling and heating systems sized in accordance with Sections C403.1.2 and C403.3.1.
4. Have a heating system capacity not greater than 17,000 Btu/hr (5 kW) and a heating thermostat set point that is restricted to not more than 50°F (10°C).
5. Have an average wall and roof *U*-factor less than 0.200.

Exception: Where the cooling and heating system is a heat pump, the heating system capacity is allowed to exceed 17,000 Btu/h provided the heat pump cooling efficiency is at least 15 percent better than the requirements in Table C403.3.2(2).

C402.1.2.1 Standalone elevator hoistways. Elevator hoistways that comply with all of the following shall be exempt from the building thermal envelope and envelope air barrier provisions of this code:

1. Are separate from any other conditioned spaces in the building (do not serve or open into any conditioned, semi-heated or indirectly conditioned space).
2. Have heating and/or cooling equipment sized only to serve the expected elevator loads with thermostat set points restricted to heating to no higher than 40° F and cooling to no lower than 95° F.
3. Have an area-weighted average wall, roof, and floor (where applicable) U-factor of less than or equal to 0.20. Calculations must include any floor-slab-edges that penetrate the hoistway and thus are considered part of the above-grade walls.

C402.1.3 Insulation component *R*-value method. *Building thermal envelope* opaque assemblies shall comply with the requirements of Section C402.2 based on the climate zone specified in Chapter 3. For opaque portions of the building thermal envelope intended to comply on an insulation component *R*-value basis, the *R*-values for cavity insulation and continuous insulation shall not be less than that specified in Table C402.1.3. Where cavity insulation is installed in multiple layers, the cavity insulation R-values shall be summed to determine compliance with the cavity insulation R-value requirements. Where continuous insulation is installed in multiple layers, the continuous insulation R-values shall be summed to determine compliance with the continuous insulation R-value requirements. Cavity insulation R-values shall not be used to determine compliance with the continuous insulation R-value requirements in Table C402.1.3. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing Group R occupancies shall use the *R*-values from the "Group R" column of Table C402.1.3. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing occupancies other than Group R shall use the *R*-values from the "All other" column of Table C402.1.3.

TABLE C402.1.3

Commented [BK(57]: CE56-19

Commented [BK(58R57]: Modify to retain current requirements for north wall

Commented [BK(59R57]: Lisa will research the use of term "fenestration" for greenhouse materials

Commented [BK(60]: CE58-19
Reason: There are many buildings that are used to house electric distribution equipment, not people. They are equipment sheds or equipment vaults. Any space conditioning installed is only meant to prevent damage to equipment due to extreme weather or storms. Some of the electric equipment vaults being used by utilities are as large as 18 feet by 60 feet, or 1,080 square feet. The size limit of 1,200 square feet will ensure that the exemption is limited to these types of buildings. The change from "electronic" to "electric" is editorial and designed to prevent confusion as to what types of equipment qualify for this section (e.g., a transformer vault has electric equipment that may be considered to be different from "electronic" equipment).

Commented [BK(61]: CE60-19
Reason: This proposal provides for the appropriate addition of insulation material layers within a given insulation component and also clarifies that different insulation components (e.g., cavity + continuous insulation) R-values cannot be added together because it will not result in equivalent performance due to cavity insulation components being interrupted by framing and continuous insulation not interrupted by framing. To properly account for this, the U-factor method and an appropriate calculation procedure must be used.

OPAQUE THERMAL ENVELOPE INSULATION COMPONENT MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS, R-VALUE METHOD[a, i]

CLIMATE ZONE	5 AND MARINE 4	
	All Other	**Group R**
Roofs		
Insulation entirely above deck	R-38ci	R-38ci
Metal buildings[b]	R-25 .+ R-11 LS	R-25 .+ R-11 LS
Attic and other	R-49	R-49
Walls, Above Grade		
Mass[h]	R-9.5[c] ci	R-13.3ci
Mass transfer deck slab edge	R-5	R-5
Metal building	~~R-19ci or R-13+13ci~~ R-13 + R-14ci	~~R-19ci or R-13+13ci~~ R-13 + R-14ci
Steel framed	R-13 .+ R-10ci	R-19 .+ R-8.5ci
Wood framed and other	~~R-21 int or R-15+5ci std~~ R-13+7.5ci std or R-20+3.8ci std	R-13+7.5ci std or R-20+3.8ci std or R-25 std
Walls, Below Grade		
Below-grade wall[d, h]	Same as above grade	Same as above grade
Floors		
Mass[f]	R-30ci	R-30ci
Joist/framing	R-30[e]	R-30[e]
Slab-on-Grade Floors		
Unheated slabs	R-10 for 24" below	R-10 for 24" below
Heated slabs[d]	R-10 perimeter & under entire slab	R-10 perimeter & under entire slab
~~**Opaque Doors[g]**~~		
~~Nonswinging~~	~~R-4.75~~	~~R-4.75~~

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm. ci = Continuous insulation. NR = No requirement. LS = Liner system

a. Assembly descriptions can be found in Chapter 2 and Appendix A.

b. Where using *R*-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block with minimum thickness of ½ inch and minimum R-value of R-3.5 shall be provided, otherwise use the *U*-factor compliance method in Table C402.1.4.

c. Exception: Integral insulated concrete block walls complying with ASTM C90 with all cores filled and meeting both of the following:
   1. At least 50 percent of cores must be filled with vermiculite or equivalent fill insulation; and
   2. The building thermal envelope encloses one or more of the following uses: Warehouse (storage and retail), gymnasium, auditorium, church chapel, arena, kennel, manufacturing plant, indoor swimming pool, pump station, water and waste water treatment facility, storage facility, storage area, motor vehicle service facility. Where additional uses not listed (such as office, retail, etc.) are contained within the building, the exterior walls

Commented [BK(62]: CE63-19
Reason: Where ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2016 has a more efficient U-factor for an assembly, we propose adopting the ASHRAE U-factor. Where an improved U-factor is adopted, we incorporate an equivalent R-value based on Normative Appendix A of ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2016.

Commented [BK(63]: CE70-19
Reason: Based on cost data gathered from industry partners and thermal performance from ASHRAE research project 1236 the optimal U-factor for these doors was determined. The performance of doors is more accurately reflected using U-factors. Additionally, the industry is moving towards assembly U-factors rather than R-values for these products.

that enclose these areas may not utilize this exception and must comply with the appropriate mass wall R-value from Table C402.1.3/U-factor from Table C402.1.4.

d. Where heated slabs are below grade, they shall comply with the insulation requirements for heated slabs.

e. Steel floor joist systems shall be insulated to R-38 + R-10ci.

f. "Mass floors" shall include floors weighing not less than:
1.35 pounds per square foot of floor surface area; or
2.25 pounds per square foot of floor surface area where the material weight is not more than 120 pounds per cubic foot.

g. ~~Not applicable to garage doors. See Table C402.1.4.~~Reserved

h. Peripheral edges of intermediate concrete floors are included in the above grade mass wall category and therefore must be insulated as above grade mass walls unless they meet the definition of Mass Transfer Deck Slab Edge. The area of the peripheral edges of concrete floors shall be defined as the thickness of the slab multiplied by the perimeter length of the edge condition. See Table A103.3.7.2 for typical default u-factors for above grade slab edges and footnote c for typical conditions of above grade slab edges.

i. For roof, wall or floor assemblies where the proposed assembly would not be continuous insulation, an alternate nominal *R*-value compliance option for assemblies with isolated metal penetrations of otherwise continuous insulation is:

Assemblies with continuous insulation (see definition)	Alternate option for assemblies with metal penetrations, greater than 0.04% but less than 0.08%	Alternate option for assemblies with metal penetrations, greater than or equal to 0.08% but less than 0.12%
R-9.5ci	R-11.9ci	R-13ci
R-11.4ci	R-14.3ci	R-15.7ci
R-13.3ci	R-16.6ci	R-18.3ci
R-15.2ci	R-19.0ci	R-21ci
R-30ci	R-38ci	R-42ci
R-38ci	R-48ci	R-53ci
R-13 + R-7.5ci	R-13 + R-9.4ci	R-13 + R-10.3ci
R-13 + R-10ci	R-13 + R-12.5ci	R-13 + R-13.8ci
R-13 + R-12.5ci	R-13 + R-15.6ci	R-13 + R-17.2ci
R-13 + R-13ci	R-13 + R-16.3ci	R-13 + R-17.9ci
R-19 + R-8.5ci	R-19 + R-10.6ci	R-19 + R-11.7ci
R-19 + R-14ci	R-19 + R-17.5ci	R-19 + R-19.2ci
R-19 + R-16ci	R-19 + R-20ci	R-19 + R-22ci
R-20 + R-3.8ci	R-20 + R-4.8ci	R-20 .+ R-5.3ci
R-21 + R-5ci	R-21 + R-6.3ci	R-21 + R-6.9ci

This alternate nominal R-value compliance option is allowed for projects complying with all of the following:

1. The ratio of the cross-sectional area, as measured in the plane of the surface, of metal penetrations of otherwise continuous insulation to the opaque surface area of the assembly is greater than 0.0004 (0.04%), but less than 0.0012 (0.12%).
2. The metal penetrations of otherwise continuous insulation are isolated or discontinuous (e.g., brick ties or other discontinuous metal attachments, offset brackets supporting shelf angles that allow insulation to go between the shelf angle and the primary portions of the wall structure). No continuous metal elements (e.g., metal studs, z-girts, z-channels, shelf angles) penetrate the otherwise continuous portion of the insulation.
3. Building permit drawings shall contain details showing the locations and dimensions of all the metal penetrations (e.g., brick ties or other discontinuous metal attachments, offset brackets, etc.) of otherwise continuous insulation. In addition, calculations shall be provided showing the ratio of the cross-sectional area of metal penetrations of otherwise continuous insulation to the overall opaque wall area.

For other cases where the proposed assembly is not continuous insulation, see Section C402.1.4 for determination of U-factors for assemblies that include metal other than screws and nails.

C402.1.4 Assembly *U*-factor, *C*-factor or *F*-factor based method. *Building thermal envelope* opaque assemblies shall meet the requirements of Section C402.2 based on the climate zone specified in Chapter 3.

Building thermal envelope opaque assemblies intended to comply on an assembly *U*-, *C*-, or *F*-factor basis shall have a *U*-, *C*-, or *F*-factor not greater than that specified in Table C402.1.4. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing Group R occupancies shall use the *U*-, *C*-, or *F*-factor from the "Group R" column of Table C402.1.4. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing occupancies other than Group R shall use the *U*-, *C*-, or *F*-factor from the "All Other" column of Table C402.1.4. The *U*-factors for typical construction assemblies are included in Appendix A. These values shall be used for all calculations. Where proposed construction assemblies are not represented in Appendix A, values shall be calculated in accordance with the ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals* using the framing factors listed in Appendix A where applicable and shall include the thermal bridging effects of framing materials.

C402.1.4.1 Roof/ceiling assembly. The maximum roof/ceiling assembly *U*-factor shall not exceed that specified in Table C402.1.4 based on construction materials used in the roof/ceiling assembly.

~~**C402.1.4.1.1 Tapered, above-deck insulation based on thickness.** Where used as a component of a maximum roof/ceiling assembly *U*-factor calculation, the sloped roof insulation *R*-value contribution to that calculation shall use the average thickness in inches (mm) along with the material *R*-value-per inch (per-mm) solely for *U*-factor compliance as prescribed in Section C402.1.4.~~

C402.1.4.1.2 Suspended ceilings. Insulation installed on suspended ceilings having removable ceiling tiles shall not be considered part of the assembly *U*-factor of the roof/ceiling construction.

C402.1.4.1.3 Joints staggered. Continuous insulation board shall be installed in not less than two layers, and the edge joints between each layer of insulation shall be staggered, except where insulation tapers to the roof deck at a gutter edge, roof drain or scupper.

C402.1.4.2 Thermal resistance of cold-formed steel stud walls. *U*-factors of walls with cold-formed steel studs shall be permitted to be determined in accordance with Equation 4-1:

$$U = 1/[Rs + (ER)] \qquad \textbf{(Equation 4-1)}$$

where:

Rs = The cumulative *R*-value of the wall components along the path of heat transfer, excluding the cavity insulation and steel studs.

ER = The effective *R*-value of the cavity insulation with steel studs as specified in Table C402.1.4.2.

Commented [BK(64]: CE71-19
Reason: The primary objective of this proposal is to repair and preserve the intent in original change which correctly added use of an R-value equivalent, area-weighted average U-factor option in lieu of an "R-value Only" compliance option. This change also addresses confusing code syntax to provide guidance as to how code users use the first three rows of Table C402.1.4.

Commented [BK(65]: Duane suggests using Seattle language in lieu of this and strike it now as the IECC language is less stringent.

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TABLE C402.1.4
OPAQUE THERMAL ENVELOPE ASSEMBLY MAXIMUM REQUIREMENTS, *U*-FACTOR METHOD[a, f]

	CLIMATE ZONE 5 AND MARINE 4	
	All Other	**Group R**
Roofs		
Insulation entirely above deck	U-0.027	U-0.027
Metal buildings	U-0.031	U-0.031
Attic and other	U-0.021	U-0.021
Joist or single rafter	U-0.027	U-0.027
Walls, Above Grade		
Mass[g]	U-0.104[d]	U-0.078
Mass transfer deck slab edge	U-0.20	U-0.20
Metal building	U-~~0.052~~0.050	U-~~0.052~~0.050
Steel framed	U-0.055	U-0.055
Wood framed and other	U-~~0.054~~0.051	U-0.051
Walls, Below Grade		
Below-grade wall[b,g]	Same as above grade	Same as above grade
Floors		
Mass[e]	U-0.031	U-0.031
Joist/framing	U-0.029	U-0.029
Slab-on-Grade Floors		
Unheated slabs	F-0.54	F-0.54
Heated slabs[c]	F-0.55	F-0.55
Opaque Doors		
Nonswinging door	U-~~0.34~~0.31	U-~~0.34~~0.31
Swinging door[h]	U-0.37	U-0.37
~~Nonswinging door~~	~~U-0.34~~	~~U-0.34~~
Garage door <14% glazing[i]	U-0.31	U-0.31

a. Use of opaque assembly *U*-factors, *C*-factors, and *F*-factors from Appendix A is required unless otherwise allowed by Section C402.1.4.

b. Where heated slabs are below grade, they shall comply with the *F*-factor requirements for heated slabs.

c. Heated slab *F*-factors shall be determined specifically for heated slabs. Unheated slab factors shall not be used.

d. Exception: Integral insulated concrete block walls complying with ASTM C90 with all cores filled and meeting both of the following:
   1. At least 50 percent of cores must be filled with vermiculite or equivalent fill insulation; and
   2. The building thermal envelope encloses one or more of the following uses: Warehouse (storage and retail), gymnasium, auditorium, church chapel, arena, kennel, manufacturing plant, indoor swimming pool, pump

Commented [BK(66]: CE63-19

Commented [BK(67]: CE63-19

Commented [BK(68]: CE70-19
Reason: Based on cost data gathered from industry partners and thermal performance from ASHRAE research project 1236 the optimal U-factor for these doors was determined. The performance of doors is more accurately reflected using U-factors. Additionally, the industry is moving towards assembly U-factors rather than R-values for these products.

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station, water and waste water treatment facility, storage facility, storage area, motor vehicle service facility. Where additional uses not listed (such as office, retail, etc.) are contained within the building, the exterior walls that enclose these areas may not utilize this exception and must comply with the appropriate mass wall R-value from Table C402.1.3/U-factor from Table C402.1.4.

e. "Mass floors" shall include floors weighing not less than:
1.35 pounds per square foot of floor surface area; or
2.25 pounds per square foot of floor surface area where the material weight is not more than 120 pounds per cubic foot.

f. Opaque assembly U-factors based on designs tested in accordance with ASTM C1363 shall be permitted. The R-value of continuous insulation shall be permitted to be added or subtracted from the original test design.

g. Peripheral edges of intermediate concrete floors are included in the above grade mass wall category and therefore must be insulated as above grade mass walls unless they meet the definition of Mass Transfer Deck Slab Edge. The area of the peripheral edges of concrete floors shall be defined as the thickness of the slab multiplied by the perimeter length of the edge condition. See Table A103.3.7.2 for typical default u-factors for above grade slab edges and footnote c for typical conditions of above grade slab edges.

h. Swinging door U-factors shall be determined in accordance with NFRC-100.

~~g.~~i. Garage doors having a single row of fenestration shall have an assembly U-factor less than or equal to 0.44, provided that the fenestration area is not less than 14 percent and not more than 25 percent of the total door area.

Commented [BK(71]: CE70-19

Commented [BK(72]: CE77-19
Reason: Clarifies U-factor requirements for garage doors with glazing making up between 14% and 25% of the door area. This footnote will complete the garage door U-factor requirements in the code, allowing for non-glazed (<14% glazing), vision lights or one row of glazing (14% - 25% glazing), or fenestration (>50% glazing.) Garage doors are not designed with glazing constituting between 25% and 50% of the door area. The U-factor values in the proposed footnote are based on DASMA research involving one row of glazing in sectional doors.

TABLE C402.1.4.2
EFFECTIVE *R*-VALUES FOR STEEL STUD WALL ASSEMBLIES

NOMINAL STUD DEPTH (inches)	SPACING OF FRAMING (inches)	CAVITY *R*-VALUE (insulation)	CORRECTION FACTOR (*Fc*)	EFFECTIVE *R*-VALUE (ER) (Cavity *R*-Value *x Fc*)
3 1/2	16	13	0.46	5.98
		15	0.43	6.45
3 1/2	24	13	0.55	7.15
		15	0.52	7.80
6	16	19	0.37	7.03
		21	0.35	7.35
6	24	19	0.45	8.55
		21	0.43	9.03
8	16	25	0.31	7.75
	24	25	0.38	9.50

C402.1.5 Component performance alternative. Building envelope values and fenestration areas determined in accordance with Equation 4-2 shall be permitted in lieu of compliance with the *U*-factors and *F*-factors in Table C402.1.4 and C402.4 and the maximum allowable fenestration areas in Section C402.4.1.

For buildings with more than one *space conditioning category*, component performance compliance shall be demonstrated separately for each space conditioning category. Interior partition ceilings, walls, fenestration and floors that separate space conditioning areas shall be applied to the component performance calculations for the space conditioning category with the highest level of space conditioning.

Proposed Total UA ≤ Allowable Total UA **(Equation 4-2)**

Where:

Proposed Total UA = UA-glaz-prop + UA sky-prop + UA-opaque-prop + FL-slab-prop

Allowable Total UA = UA-glaz-allow + UA-glaz-excess + UA sky-allow + UA-sky-excess + UA-opaque-allow + FL-slab-allow

UA-glaz-prop	=	Sum of (proposed U-value x proposed area) for each distinct vertical fenestration type, up to code maximum area
UA-sky-prop	=	Sum of (proposed U-value x proposed area) for each distinct skylight type, up to the code maximum area
UA-opaque-prop	=	Sum of (proposed U-value x proposed area) for each distinct opaque thermal envelope type
FL-slab-prop	=	Sum of (proposed F-value x proposed length) for each distinct slab on grade perimeter assembly
UA-glaz-allow	=	Sum of (code maximum vertical fenestration U-value from Table C402.4, or Section C402.4.1.1.2 if applicable, x proposed area) for each distinct vertical fenestration type, not to exceed the code maximum area [1]
UA-glaz-excess	=	U-value for the proposed wall type from Table C402.4[2] x vertical fenestration area in excess of the code maximum area
UA-sky-allow	=	Sum of (code maximum skylight U-value from Table C402.4 x proposed area) for each distinct skylight type proposed, not to exceed the code maximum area
UA-sky-excess	=	U-value for the proposed roof type from Table C402.4[3] x skylight area in excess of the code maximum area
UA-opaque-allow	=	Code maximum opaque envelope U-value from Table C402.1.4 for each opaque door, wall, roof, and floor assembly x proposed area
FL-slab-allow	=	Code maximum F-value for each slab-on-grade perimeter assembly x proposed length

Notes

1. Where multiple vertical fenestration types are proposed and the code maximum area is exceeded, the U-value shall be the average Table C402.1.4 U-value weighted by the proposed vertical fenestration area of each type.
2. Where multiple wall types are proposed the U-value shall be the average Table C402.1.4 U-value weighted by the proposed above grade wall area of each type.
3. Where multiple roof types are proposed the U-value shall be the average Table C402.1.4 U-value weighted by the proposed roof area of each type.

C402.1.5.1 Component *U*-factors. The *U*-factors for typical construction assemblies are included in Chapter 3 and Appendix A. These values shall be used for all calculations. Where proposed construction assemblies are not represented in Chapter 3 or Appendix A, values shall be calculated in accordance with the ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals*, using the framing factors listed in Appendix A.

For envelope assemblies containing metal framing, the *U*-factor shall be determined by one of the following methods:

1. Results of laboratory measurements according to acceptable methods of test.
2. ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals* where the metal framing is bonded on one or both sides to a metal skin or covering.
3. The zone method as provided in ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals*.
4. Effective framing/cavity *R*-values as provided in Appendix A. When return air ceiling plenums are employed, the roof/ceiling assembly shall:
    a. For thermal transmittance purposes, not include the ceiling proper nor the plenum space as part of the assembly; and
    b. For gross area purposes, be based upon the interior face of the upper plenum surface.
5. Tables in ASHRAE 90.1 Normative Appendix A.
6. Calculation method for steel-framed walls in accordance with Section C402.1.4.1 and Table C402.1.4.1.

C402.1.5.2 SHGC rate calculations. Fenestration SHGC values for individual components and/or fenestration are permitted to exceed the SHGC values in Table C402.4 and/or the maximum allowable fenestration areas in Section C402.4.1 where the proposed total SHGCxA is less than the allowable total SHGCxA as determined by Equation 4-3.

Proposed Total SHGCxA ≤ Allowable Total SHGCxA **(Equation 4-3)**

Where:

Proposed Total SHGCxA	=	SHGCxA-glaz-prop + SHGCxA sky-prop
Allowable Total SHGCxA	=	SHGCxA-glaz-allow + SHGCxA-sky-allow
SHGCxA-glaz-prop	=	Sum of (proposed SHGC x proposed area) for each distinct vertical fenestration type
SHGCxA-sky-prop	=	Sum of (proposed SHGC x proposed area) for each distinct skylight type
SHGCxA-glaz-allow	=	Sum of (code maximum vertical fenestration SHGC from Table C402.4, or Section C402.4.1.3 if applicable, x proposed area) for each distinct vertical fenestration type, not to exceed the code maximum area
SHGCxA-sky-allow	=	Sum of (code maximum skylight SHGC from Table C402.4 x proposed area) for each distinct skylight type, not to exceed the code maximum area

If the proposed vertical fenestration area does not exceed the Vertical Fenestration Area allowed, the target area for each vertical fenestration type shall equal the proposed area. If the proposed vertical fenestration area exceeds the Vertical Fenestration Area allowed, the target area of each vertical fenestration element shall be reduced in the base envelope design by the same percentage and the net area of each above-grade wall type increased proportionately by the same percentage so that the total vertical fenestration area is exactly equal to the Vertical Fenestration Area allowed.

If the proposed skylight area does not exceed the Allowable Skylight Area from Section C402.4.1, the target area shall equal the proposed area. If the proposed skylight area exceeds the Allowable Skylight Area from Section C402.4.1, the area of each skylight element shall be reduced in the base envelope design by the same percentage and the net area of each roof type increased proportionately by the same percentage so that the total skylight area is exactly equal to the allowed percentage per Section C402.3.1 of the gross roof area.

C402.2 Specific building thermal envelope insulation requirements. Insulation in *building thermal envelope* opaque assemblies shall comply with Sections C402.2.1 through ~~C402.2.6~~C402.2.8 and Table C402.1.3.

Where this section refers to installing insulation levels as specified in Section C402.1.3, assemblies complying with Section C402.1.5 are allowed to install alternate levels of insulation so long as the U-factor of the insulated assembly is less than or equal to the U-factor required by the respective path.

C402.2.1 Roof assembly. The minimum thermal resistance (*R*-value) of the insulating material installed either between the roof framing or continuously on the roof assembly shall be as specified in Table C402.1.3, based on construction materials used in the roof assembly. ~~Continuous insulation board shall be installed in not less than 2 layers and the edge joints between each layer of insulation shall be staggered. Insulation installed on a suspended ceiling with removable ceiling tiles shall not be considered part of the minimum thermal resistance of the roof insulation.~~

Exceptions:

1. Continuously insulated roof assemblies where the thickness of insulation varies 1 inch (25 mm) or less and where the area-weighted *U*-factor is equivalent to the same assembly with the *R*-value specified in Table C402.1.3.
2. Where tapered insulation is used with insulation entirely above deck, those roof assemblies shall show compliance on a *U*-factor basis per Section C402.1.4. The effective *U*-factor shall be determined through the use of Tables A102.2.6(1), A102.2.6(2) and A102.2.6(3).

Commented [BK(73]: CE71-19
Not sure how to coordinate this change with the previous state amendments for tapered insulation. Will also need to be coordinated with the companion change to Section C42.1.4.1.
Reason: The primary objective of this proposal is to repair and preserve the intent in original change which correctly added use of an R-value equivalent, area-weighted average U-factor option in lieu of an "R-value Only" compliance option. This change also addresses confusing code syntax to provide guidance as to how code users use the first three rows of Table C402.1.4.

Commented [BK(74]: Retain 2018 WSEC language for tapered insulation for base document until proposal is submitted—Retain all 3 exceptions and delete out the new C402.2.1.4

3. Two layers of insulation are not required where insulation tapers to the roof deck, such as at roof drains. At roof drains, the immediate 24" x 24" plan area around each roof drain has a minimum insulation requirement of R-13, but otherwise is permitted to be excluded from roof insulation area-weighted calculations.

~~**C402.2.1.1 Tapered, above-deck insulation based on thickness.** Where used as a component of a roof/ceiling assembly *R*-value calculation, the sloped roof insulation *R*-value contribution to that calculation shall use the average thickness in inches (mm) along with the material *R*-value-per-inch (per-mm) solely for *R*-value compliance as prescribed in Section 402.1.3.~~

C402.2.1.2 Minimum thickness, lowest point. The minimum thickness of above-deck roof insulation at its lowest point, gutter edge, roof drain or scupper, shall be not less than 1 inch (25 mm).

C402.2.1.3 Suspended ceilings. Insulation installed on suspended ceilings having removable ceiling tiles shall not be considered part of the minimum thermal resistance (*R*-value) of roof insulation in roof/ceiling construction.

~~**C402.2.1.4 Joints staggered.** Continuous insulation board shall be installed in not less than two layers and the edge joints between each layer of insulation shall be staggered, except where insulation tapers to the roof deck at a gutter edge, roof drain or scupper.~~

C402.2.1.~~1~~5 Skylight curbs. Skylight curbs shall be insulated to the level of roofs with insulation entirely above deck or R-5, whichever is less.

Exception: Unit skylight curbs included as a component of skylight listed and labeled in accordance with NFRC 100 shall not be required to be insulated.

C402.2.1.6 Rooftop HVAC equipment curbs. Structural curbs installed to support rooftop HVAC equipment are allowed to interrupt the above roof insulation. The area under the HVAC equipment inside of the equipment curb shall be insulated to a minimum of R-13 in all locations where there are not roof openings for ductwork. The annular space between the roof opening and the ductwork shall be sealed to maintain the building air barrier. The plan-view area of the HVAC equipment curb shall be excluded from the prescriptive roof insulation requirements or the area-weighted component performance calculations.

C402.2.2 ~~Reserved.~~

~~C402.2.3~~ Above-grade walls. The minimum thermal resistance (*R*-value) of materials installed in the wall cavity between the framing members and continuously on the walls shall be as specified in Table C402.1.3, based on framing type and construction materials used in the wall assembly. The *R*-value of integral insulation installed in concrete masonry units (CMU) shall not be used in determining compliance with Table C402.1.3 except as otherwise noted in the table. In determining compliance with Table C402.1.4, the use of the U-factor of concrete masonry units with integral insulation shall be permitted.

"Mass walls" where used as a component in the thermal envelope of a building shall comply with one of the following:

1. Weigh not less than 35 psf (170 kg/m^2) of wall surface area.
2. Weigh not less than 25 psf (120 kg/m^2) of wall surface area where the material weight is not more than 120 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) (1,900 kg/m^3).
3. Have a heat capacity exceeding 7 Btu/ft^2 x °F (144 kJ/m^2 x K).
4. Have a heat capacity exceeding 5 Btu/ft^2 x° F (103 kJ/m^2 x K) where the material weight is not more than 120 pcf (1900 kg/m^3).

~~C402.2.5~~C402.2.3 Floors. The thermal properties (component *R*-values or assembly *U*- or *F*-factors) of floor assemblies over outdoor air or unconditioned space shall be as specified in Table C402.1.3 or C402.1.4 based on the construction materials used in the floor assembly. Floor framing cavity insulation or structural slab insulation shall be installed to maintain permanent contact with the underside of the subfloor decking or structural slabs.

"Mass floors" where used as a component of the thermal envelope of a building shall provide one of the following weights:

1. 35 pounds per square foot of floor surface area.

Commented [BK(75]: CE71

Commented [BK(76]: Remove pending Duane proposal based on seattle language

Commented [BK(77]: CE71

Commented [BK(78]: CE71

Commented [BK(79]: CE71

2. 25 pounds per square foot of floor surface area where the material weight is not more than 120 pounds per cubic foot.

Exceptions:

1. The floor framing cavity insulation or structural slab insulation shall be permitted to be in contact with the top side of sheathing or continuous insulation installed on the bottom side of floor assemblies where combined with insulation that meets or exceeds the minimum *R*-value in Table

   C402.1.3 for "Metal framed" or "Wood framed and other" values for "Walls, Above Grade" and extends from the bottom of the top of all perimeter floor framing or floor assembly members.
2. Insulation applied to the underside of concrete floor slabs shall be permitted an air space of not more than 1 inch where it turns up and is in contact with the underside of the floor under walls associated with the *building thermal envelope.*

~~C402.2.6~~C402.2.4 **Slabs-on-grade ~~perimeter insulation~~.** ~~Where the slab-on-grade is in contact with the ground, t~~The minimum thermal resistance (*R*-value) of the insulation ~~around the perimeter of~~for unheated or heated slab-on-grade floors designed in accordance with the *R*-value method of Section C402.1.3 shall be as specified in Table C402.1.3.

C402.2.4.1 Insulation installation. Where installed, the perimeter insulation shall be placed on the outside of the foundation or on the inside of the foundation wall. The perimeter insulation shall extend downward from the top of the slab for a minimum distance as shown in the table or to the top of the footing, whichever is less, or downward to ~~at least~~not less than the bottom of the slab and then horizontally to the interior or exterior for the total distance shown in the table. Insulation extending away from the building shall be protected by pavement or by a minimum of 10 inches (254 mm) of soil. ~~Insulation complying with Table C402.1.3 shall be provided under the entire area of heated slabs-on-grade~~Where installed, full slab insulation shall be continuous under the entire area of the slab-on-grade floor, except at structural column locations and service penetrations. Insulation required at the heated slab perimeter shall not be required to extend below the bottom of the heated slab and shall be continuous with the full slab insulation..

Exception: Where the slab-on-grade floor is greater than 24 inches (61 mm) below the finished exterior grade, perimeter insulation is not required.

~~C402.2.4~~C402.2.5 **Below-grade walls.** The R-value of the insulating material installed in, or continuously on, the below-grade walls shall be in accordance with Table C402.1.3. The U-factor or R-value required shall extend to the level of the lowest floor of the conditioned space enclosed by the below-grade wall.

~~C402.2.8~~C402.2.6 **Insulation of radiant heating systems.** *Radiant heating system* panels and their associated components that are installed in interior or exterior assemblies shall be insulated to an R-value of not less than R-3.5 on all surfaces not facing the space being heated. Radiant heating system panels that are installed in the *building thermal envelope* shall be separated from the exterior of the building or unconditioned or exempt spaces by not less than the R-value of the insulation installed in the opaque assembly in which they are installed or the assembly shall comply with Section C402.1.4.

Exception: Heated slabs-on-grade insulated in accordance with Section C402.2.~~6~~4.

C402.2.7 Airspaces. Where the ~~thermal properties~~R-value of an airspace~~s~~ ~~are~~ is used ~~to comply with this code in~~ for compliance in accordance with Section ~~C401.2~~C402.1, ~~such~~ the airspace~~s~~ shall be enclosed in an unventilated cavity constructed to minimize airflow into and out of the enclosed airspace. Airflow shall be deemed minimized where the enclosed airspace is located on the interior side of the continuous air barrier and is bounded on all sides by building components.

Exception: The thermal resistance of airspaces located on the exterior side of the continuous air barrier and adjacent to and behind the exterior wall covering material shall be determined in accordance with ASTM C1363 modified with an airflow entering the bottom and exiting the top of the airspace at a minimum air movement rate of not less than 70 mm/sec.

C402.3 Reserved.

C402.4 Fenestration. Fenestration shall comply with Sections C402.4 through C402.4.4 and Table C402.4. Daylight responsive controls shall comply with this section and Section ~~C405.2.4.1.~~C405.2.4

TABLE C402.4

Commented [BK(80]: CE79-19
Reason: Provisions for full-slab insulation are included in Table C402.1.3 for heated slabs. However, Section C402.2.4 only addresses perimeter insulation of slabs. This proposal makes changes to Section C402.2.4 such that installation of both perimeter insulation and full-slab insulation are addressed in a manner consistent with the intent of Table C402.1.3.

Commented [BK(81]: CE80-19
Reason: This proposal was tied into the "Mandatory/Prescriptive" change and was meant to require that airspaces in thermal envelopes meet these requirements, regardless of the compliance method. The previous section reference differentiated between the requirements of the IECC and 90.1.

Commented [BK(82]: CE90-19
Reason: These revisions correct the section reference number from C405.2.3.1 Daylight Responsive Controls Function to C405.2.4 Daylight responsive controls. This clarifies that the list of exceptions under C405.2.3 is applicable here. Under C402.4.2.1 the phrase "to control all electric lights" is redundant when the section reference is updated from C405.2.3.1 to C405.2.4.

BUILDING ENVELOPE FENESTRATION MAXIMUM *U*-FACTOR AND SHGC REQUIREMENTS

CLIMATE ZONE	5 AND MARINE 4	
***U*-factor for Class AW windows rated in accordance with AAMA/CSA101/I.S.2/A440, vertical curtain walls and site-built fenestration products[a]**		
Fixed[b] *U*-factor	U-~~0.38~~ 0.36	
Operable[c] *U*-factor	U-0.40	
***Entrance doors*[d]**		
U-factor	U-0.60	
U-factor for all other vertical fenestration		
U-factor	U-0.30	
SHGC for all vertical fenestration		
Orientation[e,f]	**~~SEW~~Fixed**	**~~N~~Operable**
PF < 0.2	0.38	~~0.51~~ 0.33
0.2 ≤ PF < 0.5	0.46	~~0.56~~ 0.40
PF ≥ 0.5	0.61	~~0.61~~ 0.53
Skylights		
***U*-factor**	U-0.50	
SHGC	0.35	

a. U-factor and SHGC shall be rated in accordance with NFRC 100.

b. "Fixed" includes curtain wall, storefront, picture windows, and other fixed windows.

c. "Operable" includes openable fenestration products other than "entrance doors."

d. "Entrance door" includes glazed swinging entrance doors. Other doors which are not entrance doors, including sliding glass doors, are considered "operable."

e. ~~"N" indicates vertical fenestration oriented within 30 degrees of true north. "SEW" indicates orientations other than "N."~~Reserved.

f. Fenestration that is entirely within the conditioned space or is between conditioned and other enclosed space is exempt from solar heat gain coefficient requirements and not included in the SHGC calculation.

C402.4.1 Maximum area. The total building vertical fenestration area (not including opaque doors and opaque spandrel panels) shall not exceed 30 percent of the total building gross above-grade wall area. The skylight area shall not exceed 5 percent of the total building gross roof area (skylight-to-roof ratio).

For buildings with more than one *space conditioning category*, compliance with the maximum allowed window-to-wall ratio and skylight-to-roof ratio shall be demonstrated separately for each *space conditioning category*. Interior partition ceiling, wall, fenestration and floor areas that separate space conditioning areas shall not be applied to the window-to-wall ratio and skylight-to-roof ratio calculations.

C402.4.1.1 Vertical fenestration maximum area with high performance alternates. For buildings that comply with Section C402.4.1.1.1 or C402.4.1.1.2, the total building vertical fenestration area is permitted to exceed 30 percent but shall not exceed 40 percent of the gross above grade wall area for the purpose of prescriptive compliance with Section C402.1.4.

Commented [BK(83]: Replace with values/non orientation values from 2021 IECC

When determining compliance using the component performance alternative in accordance with Section C402.1.5, the total building vertical fenestration area allowed in Equation 4-2 is 40 percent of the above grade wall area for buildings that comply with the vertical fenestration alternates described in this section.

C402.4.1.1.1 Optimized daylighting. All of the following requirements shall be met:

1. Not less than 50 percent of the total *conditioned floor area* in the building is within a *daylight zone* that includes *daylight responsive controls* complying with Section C405.2.4.1.
2. Visible transmittance (VT) of all *vertical fenestration* in the building is greater than or equal to 1.1 times the required solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) in accordance with Section C402.4, or 0.50, whichever is greater. It shall be permitted to demonstrate compliance based on the area weighted average *VT* being greater than or equal to the area weighted average of the minimum *VT* requirements.

Exception: Fenestration that is outside the scope of NFRC 200 is not required to comply with Item 2.

C402.4.1.1.2 High-performance *fenestration*. All of the following requirements shall be met:

1. All *vertical fenestration* in the building shall comply with the following U-factors:
   a. U-factor for Class AW windows rated in accordance with AAMA/CSA101/I.S.2/A440, vertical curtain walls and site-built fenestration products (fixed) = 0.34
   b. U-factor for Class AW windows rated in accordance with AAMA/CSA101/I.S.2/A440, vertical curtain walls and site-built fenestration products (operable) = 0.36
   c. Entrance doors = 0.60
   d. U-factor for all other vertical fenestration = 0.28
2. The SHGC of the vertical fenestration shall be less than or equal to 0.35, adjusted for projection factor in compliance with C402.4.3.

An area-weighted average shall be permitted to satisfy the U-factor requirement for each fenestration product category listed in Item 1 of this section. Individual fenestration products from different fenestration product categories shall not be combined in calculating the area-weighted average *U*-factor.

C402.4.2 Minimum skylight fenestration area. For buildings with single story enclosed spaces greater than 2,500 square feet (232 m^2) in floor area that are directly under a roof and have a ceiling height greater than 15 feet (4572 mm) for no less than 75 percent of the ceiling area; these single-story spaces shall be provided with *skylights* and *daylight responsive controls* in accordance with Section C405.2.4. Space types required to comply with this provision include office, lobby, atrium, concourse, corridor, gymnasium/exercise center, convention center, automotive service, manufacturing, nonrefrigerated warehouse, retail store, distribution/sorting area, transportation, and workshop. Skylights in these spaces are required to provide a total toplit daylight zone area not less than 50 percent of the floor area and shall provide one of the following:

1. A minimum ratio of skylight area to toplit daylight zone area of not less than 3 percent where all skylights have a VT of at least 0.40, or VT_{annual} of not less than 0.26, as determined in accordance with Section C303.1.3

Commented [BK(84)]: CE39-19

2. A minimum skylight effective aperture, ~~of at least 1 percent~~ determined in accordance with Equation 4-5, of:
   2.1. Not less than 1 percent using a skylight's VT rating; or
   ~~1.1.~~2.2. Not less than 0.66 percent using a *Tubular Daylight Device*'s VT_{annual} rating.

$$\text{Skylight Effective Aperture} = \frac{(0.85 \times \text{Skylight Area} \times \text{Skylight VT} \times \text{WF})}{\text{Toplit daylight zone}}$$

(Equation 4-5)

where:

Skylight area	=	Total fenestration area of skylights.
Skylight VT	=	Area weighted average visible transmittance of skylights.
WF	=	Area weighted average well factor, where well factor is 0.9 if light well depth is less than 2 feet (610 mm), or 0.7 if light well depth is 2 feet (610 mm) or greater, or 1.0 for *Tubular Daylighting Devices* with VT_{annual} ratings measured according to NFRC 203.
Light well depth	=	Measure vertically from the underside of the lowest point of the skylight glazing to the ceiling plane under the skylight.

Exceptions:

1. Skylights above daylight zones of enclosed spaces are not required in:
   - 1.1. Reserved.
   - 1.2. Spaces where the designed *general lighting* power densities are less than 0.5 W/ft^2 (5.4 W/m^2) and at least 10 percent lower than the lighting power allowance in Section C405.4.2.
   - 1.3. Areas where it is documented that existing structures or natural objects block direct beam sunlight on at least half of the roof over the enclosed area for more than 1,500 daytime hours per year between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.
   - 1.4. Spaces where the daylight zone under rooftop monitors is greater than 50 percent of the enclosed space floor area.
   - 1.5. Spaces where the total floor area minus the sidelit daylight zone area is less than 2,500 square feet (232 m^2), and where the lighting in the daylight zone is controlled in accordance with Section C405.2.3.1.
   - ~~1.5.~~1.6. Spaces designed as storm shelters complying with ICC 500.
2. The skylight effective aperture, calculated in accordance with Equation 4-5, is permitted to be 0.66 percent in lieu of one percent if the $VT\text{-}_{annual}$ of the skylight or *TDD*, as measured by NFRC 203, is greater than 38 percent.

C402.4.2.1 Lighting controls in daylight zones under skylights. *Daylight responsive controls* ~~complying with Section C405.2.4.1~~ shall be provided to control all electric lights within toplit daylight zones.

C402.4.2.2 Haze factor. Skylights in office, storage, automotive service, manufacturing, nonrefrigerated warehouse, retail store, and distribution/sorting area spaces shall have a glazing material or diffuser with a haze factor greater than 90 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1003.

Exception: Skylights and *tubular daylighting devices* designed and installed to exclude direct sunlight entering the occupied space by the use of fixed or automated baffles, or the geometry of skylight and light well.

C402.4.2.3 Daylight zones. Daylight zones referenced in Sections C402.4.1.1 through C402.4.2.2 shall comply with Section C405.2.4.2 and C405.2.4.3, as applicable. Daylight zones shall include toplit daylight zones and sidelit daylight zones.

C402.4.3 Maximum *U*-factor and SHGC. The maximum *U*-factor and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) for fenestration shall be as specified in Table C402.4.

The window projection factor shall be determined in accordance with Equation 4-6.

$$PF = A/B$$

(Equation 4-6)

Where:

PF = Projection factor (decimal).

A = Distance measured horizontally from the furthest continuous extremity of any overhang, eave, or permanently attached shading device to the vertical surface of the glazing.

B = Distance measured vertically from the bottom of the glazing to the underside of the overhang, eave, or permanently attached shading device.

Where different windows or glass doors have different *PF* values, they shall each be evaluated separately.

C402.4.3.1 Reserved

C402.4.3.2 Reserved.

C402.4.3.3 Dynamic glazing. Where *dynamic glazing* is intended to satisfy the SHGC and VT requirements of Table C402.4, the ratio of the higher to lower labeled SHGC shall be greater than or equal to 2.4, and the dynamic glazing shall be automatically controlled to modulate the amount of solar gain into the space in multiple steps. Dynamic glazing shall be considered separately from other fenestration, and area-weighted averaging with other fenestration that is not dynamic glazing shall not be permitted.

Exception: Dynamic glazing is not required to comply with this section where both the lower and higher

Commented [BK(85]: Check reference

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Commented [BK(87]: CE90-19

Commented [BK(88]: CE39-19

Commented [BK(89]: Check section references

labeled SHGC already comply with the requirements of Table C402.4.

C402.4.3.4 Area-weighted *U*-factor. An area-weighted average shall be permitted to satisfy the *U*-factor requirements for each fenestration product category listed in Table C402.4. Individual fenestration products from different fenestration product categories listed in Table C402.4 shall not be combined in calculating area-weighted average *U*-factor.

C402.4.4 Doors. Opaque swinging doors shall comply with Table C402.1.4. Opaque non-swinging doors shall comply with Table C402.1.~~3~~4. Opaque doors shall be considered part of the gross area of ~~above~~ above-grade walls that are part of the *building thermal envelope*. Opaque doors shall comply with Section 402.4.4.1 or C402.4.4.2. Other doors shall comply with the provisions of Section C402.4.3 for vertical fenestration ~~and the entire door area, including the frame, shall be considered part of the fenestration area of the building thermal envelope~~.

C402.4.4.1 Opaque swinging doors. Opaque swinging doors shall comply with Table C402.1.4.

C402.4.4.2 Nonswinging doors. Opaque nonswinging doors that are horizontally hinged sectional doors with a single row of fenestration shall have an assembly *U*-factor less than or equal to 0.440, provided that the fenestration area is not less than 14 percent and not more than 25 percent of the total door area.

Exception: Other nonswinging doors shall comply with the provisions of Section C402.4.3 for vertical fenestration.

C402.5 Air leakage – thermal envelope. The thermal envelope of buildings shall comply with Sections C402.5.1 through C402.5.8.

C402.5.1 Air barriers. A continuous air barrier shall be provided throughout the *building thermal envelope*. The continuous air barriers shall be ~~permitted to be~~ located on the inside or outside of the *building thermal envelope*, located within the assemblies composing the *building thermal envelope*, or any combination thereof. The air barrier shall comply with Sections C402.5.1.1 and C402.5.1.2.

C402.5.1.1 Air barrier construction. The *continuous air barrier* shall be constructed to comply with the following:

1. The air barrier shall be continuous for all assemblies that are the thermal envelope of the building and across the joints and assemblies.
2. Air barrier joints and seams shall be sealed, including sealing transitions in places and changes in materials. The joints and seals shall be securely installed in or on the joint for its entire length so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair its ability to resist positive and negative pressure from wind, stack effect and mechanical ventilation.
3. Penetrations of the air barrier shall be caulked, gasketed or otherwise sealed in a manner compatible with the construction materials and location. Sealing shall allow for expansion, contraction and mechanical vibration. Joints and seams associated with penetrations shall be sealed in the same manner or taped. Sealing materials shall be securely installed around the penetrations so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair the penetrations' ability to resist positive and negative pressure from wind, stack effect, and mechanical ventilation. Sealing of concealed fire sprinklers, where required, shall be in a manner that is recommended by the manufacturer. Caulking or other adhesive sealants shall not be used to fill voids between fire sprinkler cover plates and walls or ceilings.
4. Recessed lighting fixtures shall comply with Section C402.5.8. Where similar objects are installed which penetrate the air barrier, provisions shall be made to maintain the integrity of the air barrier.
5. Construction documents shall contain a diagram showing the building's pressure boundary in plan(s) and section(s) and a calculation of the area of the pressure boundary to be considered in the test.

C402.5.1.2 Air barrier compliance. A continuous air barrier for the opaque building envelope shall comply with the following:

1. ~~Buildings or portions of buildings that include~~ Group R dwelling units ~~and Group I occupancies in buildings or portions of buildings~~ that are accessed directly from the outdoors shall meet the provisions of Section C402.5.2.
2. ~~Buildings or portions of buildings other than Group R and I occupancies~~ All other buildings or portions of buildings shall meet the provisions of Section C402.5.3.

Commented [BK(90]: Not sure where this language from the IECC came from. CE 70 had some language that was approved but not present here. That proposal did not include the 2018 language for the section:
C402.4.4 Doors. Opaque swinging doors shall be considered as part of the gross area of above-grade walls that are part of the building *thermal envelope*. Opaque doors shall comply with Section C402.4.4.1 or Section C402.4.2.

Commented [BK(91]: CE77-19
Reason: Based on cost data gathered from industry partners and ASHRAE the optimal U-factor for these doors was determined. The performance of doors is more accurately reflected using U-factors. Additionally, the industry is moving towards assembly U-factors rather than R-values for these products.

Commented [BK(92]: Mike Kennedy will research prior to next meeting

Commented [BK(93]: CE96, CE97

Commented [BK(94]: CE 96, CE 97.
I edited the IECC language, removing references to other CZ and included exemptions for buildings the WSEC currently includes (those over 5,000 sf and between 5,000 and 50,000) and for those buildings not doing air barrier testing.

Commented [BK(95R94]: Less stringent than the current code?

C402.5.1.3 Building envelope performance verification. The installation of the continuous air barrier shall be verified by the *code official*, a *registered design professional* or *approved* agency in accordance with the following:

1. A review of the construction documents and other supporting data shall be conducted to assess compliance with the requirements in Section C402.5.1.
2. Inspection of continuous air barrier components and assemblies shall be conducted during construction while the air barrier is still accessible for inspection and repair to verify compliance with the requirements of Sections C402.5.1.1.
3. A final commissioning report shall be provided for inspections completed by the *registered design professional* or *approved* agency. The commissioning report shall be provided to the building owner or owner's authorized agent and the *code official*. The report shall identify deficiencies found during the review of the construction documents and inspection and details of corrective measures taken.

Commented [BK(96]: CE99-19
Reason: According to an analysis by PNNL, the prescriptive air barrier requirements currently used in the IECC only achieve 1.0 CFM/sf @ 75Pa. The prescriptive path is therefore not achieving the level of performance achieved by the testing path. The issue must be with installation and not the materials themselves. This proposal requires verification of the air barrier during construction. Submission of the report to the code official and the owner will ensure that the process has been followed. The proposal also modifies the charging language in C402.5 and the construction documentation requirements in C103.

~~**C402.5.1.2 Building test.** The completed building shall be tested and the air leakage rate of the *building envelope* shall not exceed 0.25 cfm/ft^2 at a pressure differential of 0.3 inches water gauge (2.0 L/s × m^2 at 75 Pa) at the upper 95 percent confidence interval in accordance with ASTM E 779 or an equivalent method approved by the *code official*. A report that includes the tested surface area, floor area, air by volume, stories above grade, and leakage rates shall be submitted to the building owner and the *code official*. If the tested rate exceeds that defined here by up to 0.15 cfm/ft^2, a visual inspection of the air barrier shall be conducted and any leaks noted shall be sealed to the extent practicable. An additional report identifying the corrective actions taken to seal air leaks shall be submitted to the building owner and the Code Official and any further requirement to meet the leakage air rate will be waived. If the tested rate exceeds 0.40 cfm/ft^2, corrective actions must be made and the test completed again. A test above 0.40 cfm/ft^2 will not be accepted.~~

~~1. Test shall be accomplished using either (1) both pressurization and depressurization or (2) pressurization alone, but not depressurization alone. The test results shall be plotted against the correct P for pressurization in accordance with Section 9.4 of ASTM E779.~~
~~2. The test pressure range shall be from 25 Pa to 80 Pa per Section 8.10 of ASTM E779, but the upper limit shall not be less than 50 Pa, and the difference between the upper and lower limit shall not be less than 25 Pa.~~
~~3. If the pressure exponent *n* is less than 0.45 or greater than 0.85 per Section 9.6.4 of ASTM E779, the test shall be rerun with additional readings over a longer time interval.~~

C402.5.2 ~~Reserved.~~ Dwelling and sleeping unit enclosure testing. The *building thermal envelope* shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E779, ANSI/RESNET/ICC 380, ASTM E1827 or an equivalent method approved by the *code official*. The measured air leakage shall not exceed 0.25 cfm/ft^2 (1.27 L/s m^2) of the testing unit enclosure area at a pressure differential of 0.2 inch water gauge (50 Pa). Where multiple dwelling units or sleeping units or other occupiable conditioned spaces are contained within one *building thermal envelope*, each unit shall be considered an individual testing unit, and the building air leakage shall be the weighted average of all testing unit results, weighted by each testing unit's enclosure area. Units shall be tested separately with an unguarded blower door test as follows:

1. Where buildings have fewer than eight testing units, each testing unit shall be tested.
2. For buildings with eight or more testing units, the greater of seven units or 20 percent of the testing units in the building shall be tested, including a top floor unit, a ground floor unit and a unit with the largest testing unit enclosure area. For each tested unit that exceeds the maximum air leakage rate, an additional two units shall be tested, including a mixture of testing unit types and locations.

Commented [BK(97]: Mike Kennedy will further research requirements for next meeting

Commented [BK(98]: CE96-19 But I modified it to include the current air leakage rate rather than the 0.3 cfm in the IECC language.
Reason: Air tightness testing can result in more attention to air barrier sealing and significantly reduced building leakage. Currently, the residential energy code requires air tightness testing for residential buildings three stories and less in height. However, in the commercial energy code there is no testing requirement for residential buildings four stories or more in height (e.g., apartments, dormitories, hotel guest rooms). This proposal would require that blower door testing be applied to a sample of units or occupiable spaces in a multiple unit residential construction project.

C402.5.3 Building thermal envelope testing. The *building thermal envelope* shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E779, ANSI/RESNET/ICC 380, ASTM E3158 or ASTM E1827 or an equivalent method approved by the code official. The measured air leakage shall not exceed 0.25 cfm/ft^2 (1.27 L/s × m^2) of the *building thermal envelope* area at a pressure differential of 0.3 inch water gauge (75 Pa). Alternatively, portions of the building shall be tested and the measured air leakages shall be area weighted by the surface areas of the building envelope in each portion. The weighted average test results shall not exceed the whole building leakage limit. In the alternative approach, the following portions of the building shall be tested:

1. The entire envelope area of all stories that have any spaces directly under a roof.

Commented [BK(99]: CE97-19 But I modified it to include the current air leakage rate rather than the 0.4 cfm in the IECC language, including the exception, which was adjusted from 0.6 to 0.4.
Reason: Air tightness testing can result in more attention to envelope assembly air barrier sealing and significantly reduced building leakage. Currently Section C402.5 allows air tightness testing as an alternative to meeting material or assembly selection and installation method requirements to ensure proper tightness and a controlled indoor environment. Proposed requirements for testing vary by climate zone and building size and are based on industry-accepted cost effectiveness analysis methods.

2. The entire envelope area of all stories that have a building entrance, exposed floor, or loading dock, or are below grade.
3. Representative above-grade sections of the building totaling at least 25 percent of the wall area enclosing the remaining conditioned space.

Exception: Where the measured air leakage rate exceeds 0.25 cfm/ft2 (2.0 L/s × m2) but does not exceed 0.40 cfm/ft2 (3.0 L/s × m2), a diagnostic evaluation using smoke tracer or infrared imaging shall be conducted while the building is pressurized along with a visual inspection of the air barrier. Any leaks noted shall be sealed where such sealing can be made without destruction of existing building components. An additional report identifying the corrective actions taken to seal leaks shall be submitted to the code official and the building owner, and shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this section.

~~C402.5.1.2.1~~ **C402.5.4 Building test for mixed-use buildings.** Where a building is three or fewer stories above grade plane and contains both commercial and residential uses, the air barrier of the R-2 and R-3 occupancy areas of the building is permitted to be separately tested according to Section R402.4.1.2. Alternatively, it is permissible to test the air barrier of the entire building according to Section C402.5.1.2, provided that the tested air leakage rate does not exceed the rate specified in Section C402.5.1.2.

C402.5.5 Rooms containing fuel-burning appliances. Where combustion air is supplied through openings in an exterior wall to a room or space containing a space conditioning fuel-burning appliance, one of the following shall apply:

1. The room or space containing the appliance shall be located outside of the building thermal envelope.
2. The room or space containing the appliance shall be enclosed and isolated from conditioned spaces inside the building thermal envelope. Such rooms shall comply with all of the following:
   2.1. The walls, floor and ceiling that separate the enclosed room or space from the conditioned spaces shall be insulated to be at least equivalent to the insulation requirement of below grade walls as specified in Table C402.1.3 or C402.1.4.
   2.2. The walls, floors and ceiling that separate the enclosed room or space from conditioned spaces shall be sealed in accordance with Section C402.5.1.1
   2.3. The doors into the enclosed room or space shall be fully gasketed.
   2.4. Water lines and ducts in the enclosed room or space shall be insulated in accordance with Section C403.
   2.5. Where the air duct supplying combustion air to the enclosed room or space passes through conditioned space, the duct shall be insulated to an R-value of not less than R-8.

Exception: Fireplaces and stoves complying with Sections 901 through 905 of the *International Mechanical Code*, and Section 2111.13 of the *International Building Code*.

C402.5.6 Doors and access openings to shafts, chutes, stairways, and elevator lobbies. Doors and access openings from conditioned space to shafts, chutes, stairways and elevator lobbies shall be gasketed, weatherstripped or sealed.

Exceptions:

1. Door openings required to comply with Section 716 of the *International Building Code.*
2. Doors and door openings required to comply with UL 1784 by the *International Building Code*.

C402.5.7 Air intakes, exhaust openings, stairways and shafts. Stairway enclosures, elevator shaft vents and other outdoor air intake and exhaust openings integral to the building envelope shall be provided with dampers in accordance with Section C403.7.9.

C402.5.8 Loading dock weatherseals. Cargo door openings and loading dock door openings shall be equipped with weatherseals that restrict infiltration and provide direct contact along the top and sides of vehicles that are parked in the doorway.

C402.5.9 Vestibules. All building entrances shall be protected with an enclosed vestibule, with all doors opening into and out of the vestibule equipped with self-closing devices. Vestibules shall be designed so that in passing through the vestibule it is not necessary for the interior and exterior doors to open at the same time. The installation of one or more revolving doors in the building entrance shall not eliminate the requirement that a vestibule be provided on any doors adjacent to revolving doors. For the purposes of this section, “building entrances” shall include exit-only doors in buildings where separate doors for entering and exiting are

provided.

Interior and exterior doors shall have a minimum distance between them of not less than 7 feet. The exterior envelope of conditioned vestibules shall comply with the requirements for a conditioned space. Either the interior or exterior envelope of unconditioned vestibules shall comply with the requirements for a conditioned space. The building lobby is not considered a vestibule.

Exception: Vestibules are not required for the following:

1. Doors not intended to be used as building entrances.
2. Unfinished ground-level space greater than 3,000 square feet (298 m^2) if a note is included on the permit documents at each exterior entrance to the space stating "Vestibule required at time of tenant build-out if entrance serves a space greater than 3,000 square feet in area."
3. Doors opening directly from a *sleeping unit* or dwelling unit.
4. Doors between an enclosed space smaller than 3,000 square feet (298 m2) in area and the exterior of the building or the building entrance lobby, where those doors do not comprise one of the primary building entrance paths to the remainder of the building. The space must be enclosed and separated without transfer air paths from the primary building entrance paths. If there are doors between the space and the primary entrance path then the doors shall be equipped with self-closing devices so the space acts as a vestibule for the primary building entrance.
5. Revolving doors.
6. Doors used primarily to facilitate vehicular movement or material handling and adjacent personnel doors.
7. In buildings less than three stories above grade or in spaces that do not directly connect with the building elevator lobby, doors that have an air curtain with a velocity of not less than 6.56 feet per second (2 m/s) at the floor that have been tested in accordance with ANSI/AMCA 220 and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. *Manual* or *automatic* controls shall be provided that will operate the air curtain with the opening and closing of the door. Air curtains and their controls shall comply with Section C408.2.3
8. Building entrances in buildings that are less than four stories above grade and less than 10,000 square feet in area.
9. Elevator doors in parking garages provided that the elevators have an enclosed lobby at each level of the garage.
10. Entrances to semi-heated spaces.

C402.5.10 Recessed lighting. Recessed luminaires installed in the *building thermal envelope* shall be all of the following:

1. IC Rated.
2. *Labeled* as having an air leakage rate of not more than 2.0 cfm (0.944 L/s) when tested in accordance with ASTM E 283 at a 1.57 psf (75 Pa) pressure differential.
3. Sealed with a gasket or caulk between the housing and interior wall or ceiling covering.

C402.5.11 Operable openings interlocking. Where any operable openings to the outdoors are larger than 40 square feet (3.7 m^2) in area, such openings shall be interlocked with the heating and cooling system as required by Section C403.13/C403.4.6. ~~so as to raise the cooling setpoint to 90°F (32°C) and lower the heating setpoint to 55°F (13°C) whenever the operable opening is open. The change in heating and cooling setpoints shall occur within 10 minutes of opening the operable opening.~~

Exceptions:

1. Separately zoned areas associated with the preparation of food that contain appliances that contribute to the HVAC loads of a restaurant or similar type of occupancy.
2. Warehouses that utilize overhead doors for the function of the occupancy, where approved by the code official.
3. The first entrance doors where located in the exterior wall and are part of a vestibule system.

~~**C402.5.11.1 Operable controls.** Controls shall comply with Section C403.13.~~

Commented [BK(100]: CE106-19
Reason: It has become a frequent practice for large operable windows, roll up doors, and/or sliding or folding doors to be installed and open to take advantage of cross ventilation or wind to assist with cooling and ventilation of a space. The problem has become that the cooling and heating systems for these spaces are still running, which does not assist with the energy efficiency of a building or space. The intent of this proposal is to address this common practice with a practical approach that utilizes similar concepts in other standards and other jurisdictional amendments without "banning" this practice. The exceptions are needed to address very specific situations this requirement would hinder the function of the space. The controls for these systems would not need to be on when the outdoor temperatures have reached the set temperatures.

Commented [BK(101]: How much duplication is there for this requirement?

First Integrated Draft 2021 WSEC-Commercial

SECTION C403
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

C403.1 General. Mechanical systems and equipment serving heating, cooling, ventilating, and other needs shall comply with this section.

Exceptions:

1. Energy using equipment used by a manufacturing, industrial or commercial process other than for conditioning spaces or maintaining comfort and amenities for the occupants and not otherwise regulated by C403.3.2, Tables C403.3.2(1) through (12) inclusive, C403.7.7, C403.9.2.1, C403.10.3, C403.11.2, C403.11.3, C404.2, Table C404.2, C405.8, and C410. Data center and computer room HVAC equipment is not covered by this exception.
2. *Data center systems* are exempt from Sections C403.4 and C403.5.

C403.1.1 HVAC total system performance ratio (*HVAC TSPR*). For systems serving office, retail, library and education occupancies and buildings, which are subject to the requirements of Section C403.3.5 without exceptions, the *HVAC total system performance ratio* (*HVAC TSPR*) of the *proposed design* HVAC system shall be more than or equal to the *HVAC TSPR* of the *standard reference design* as calculated according to Appendix D, Calculation of HVAC Total System Performance Ratio.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings with *conditioned floor area* less than 5,000 square feet.
2. HVAC systems using district heating water, chilled water or steam.
3. HVAC systems not included in Table D601.11.1.
4. HVAC systems with chilled water supplied by absorption chillers, heat recovery chillers, water to water heat pumps, air to water heat pumps, or a combination of air and water cooled chillers on the same chilled water loop.
5. HVAC system served by heating water plants that include air to water or water to water heat pumps.
6. Underfloor air distribution HVAC systems.
7. Space conditioning systems that do not include *mechanical cooling*.
8. Alterations to existing buildings that do not substantially replace the entire HVAC system.
9. HVAC systems meeting all the requirements of the *standard reference design* HVAC system in Table D602.11, Standard Reference Design HVAC Systems.

C403.1.2 Calculation of heating and cooling loads. Design loads associated with heating, ventilating and air conditioning of the building shall be determined in accordance with the procedures described in ANSI/ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 183 or by an *approved* equivalent computational procedure, using the design parameters specified in Chapter 3. Heating and cooling loads shall be adjusted to account for load reductions that are achieved where energy recovery systems are utilized in the HVAC system in accordance with the ASHRAE *HVAC Systems and Equipment Handbook* by an *approved* equivalent computational procedure.

C403.1.3 Data centers. *Data center systems* shall comply with Sections 6 and 8 of ASHRAE Standard 90.4, with the following changes:

1. Replace design mechanical load component (MLC) values specified in Table 6.2.1.1 of ~~in~~ ASHRAE ~~Standard~~ 90.4 ~~Table 6.2.1.1 "Maximum Design Mechanical Load Component (Design MLC)"~~ with the following values as ~~per~~ applicable in each climate zone:

   Zone 4C Design MLC = ~~0.22~~0.21

   Zone 5B Design MLC = ~~0.24~~0.23

   ~~Zone 5C Design MLC = 0.19~~

2. Replace annualized MLC values ~~of~~ specified in Table 6.2.1.2 ~~"Maximum Annualized Mechanical Load Component (Annualized MLC)" in~~ of ASHRAE ~~Standard~~ 90.4 with the following ~~per~~ values as applicable in each climate zone:

   Zone 4C Annual MLC = ~~0.18~~0.16

   Zone 5B Annual MLC = ~~0.17~~0.16

   ~~Zone 5C Annual MLC = 0.16~~

Commented [BK(102]: Added to IECC via CE108-19

Commented [BK(103]: Added to IECC via CE108-19; includes updated values and values for new climate zone in WA (Clallam, Island, Kitsap, San Juan are now 5C)

Commented [BK(104R103]: Proposal coming to go to 2019 90.4; retain current IECC language for now (with no 5C)

C403.2 System design. Mechanical systems shall be designed to comply with Sections C403.2.1 and C403.2.2. Where elements of a building's mechanical systems are addressed in Sections C403.3 through C403.13, such elements shall comply with the applicable provisions of those sections.

C403.2.1 Zone isolation required. HVAC systems serving *zones* that are intended to operate or be occupied nonsimultaneously shall be divided into isolation areas. *Zones* may be grouped into a single isolation area provided it does not exceed 25,000 square feet (2323 m^2) of *conditioned floor area* nor include more than one floor. Each isolation area shall be equipped with isolation devices and controls configured to automatically shut off the supply of conditioned air and outdoor air to and exhaust air from the isolation area. Each isolation area shall be controlled independently by a device meeting the requirements of Section C403.4.2.2. Central systems and plants shall be provided with controls and devices that will allow system and equipment operation for any length of time while serving only the smallest isolation area served by the system or plant.

Exceptions:

1. Exhaust air and outdoor air connections to isolation areas where the fan system to which they connect is not greater than 5,000 cfm (2360 L/s).
2. Exhaust airflow from a single isolation area of less than 10 percent of the design airflow of the exhaust system to which it connects.
3. Isolation areas intended to operate continuously or intended to be inoperative only when all other isolation areas in a *zone* are inoperative.

C403.2.2 Ventilation and exhaust.

C403.2.2.1 Ventilation. Ventilation, either natural or mechanical, shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code*. Where mechanical ventilation is provided, the system shall be configured to provide no greater than 150 percent of the minimum outdoor air required by Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code* or other applicable code or standard, whichever is greater.

Exceptions:

1. The mechanical system may supply outdoor air at rates higher than the limit above when it is used for particulate or VOC dilution, economizer, night flushing, dehumidification, pressurization, exhaust make-up, or other process air delivery. Outdoor air shall be reduced to the minimum ventilation rates when not required for the preceding uses.
2. Air systems supplying Group R-1, R-2 or I-2 occupancies.
3. Alterations that replace less than half of the total heating and cooling capacity of the system.
4. Systems with energy recovery complying with the requirements of Section C403.7.6.1 that utilize sensible only active chilled beams for space cooling without any additional zonal fan power. Active chilled beams shall be permitted to utilize the increased outdoor airflow to increase space sensible capacity and to maintain space latent cooling loads without additional controls to reduce the outdoor airflow to each *zone*.

C403.2.2.2 Exhaust. Exhaust shall be provided in accordance with Chapters 4 and 5 of the *International Mechanical Code*. Where exhaust is provided, the system shall be configured to provide no greater than 150 percent of the minimum exhaust air required by Chapters 4 and 5 of the *International Mechanical Code* or other applicable code or standard, whichever is greater.

Exceptions:

1. The mechanical system may exhaust air at rates higher than the limit above when it is used for particulate or VOC dilution, economizer, night flushing, dehumidification, pressure equalization, relief, or other process exhaust air requirements. Outdoor air and exhaust air shall be reduced to the minimum exhaust rates when not required for the preceding uses.
2. Domestic range hood exhaust in Group R occupancies.
3. Exhaust for Group I occupancies.

C403.2.3 Fault detection and diagnostics. New buildings with an HVAC system serving a gross conditioned floor area of 100,000 square feet (9290 m^2) or larger shall include a fault detection and diagnostics (FDD) system to monitor the HVAC system's performance and automatically identify faults. The FDD system shall:

Commented [BK(105]: CE111-19
Reason: Energy efficiency of a new building's HVAC system will degrade over time caused by poorly maintained, failing and improperly controlled equipment. The proposed FDD requirement will reduce that degradation by detecting HVAC system faults and notifying building operators so that actions may be taken to reduce energy consumption of the building. Additionally, FDD systems are being utilized to drive operational efficiency, make better use of maintenance personnel, and resolve comfort issues.

1. Include permanently installed sensors and devices to monitor the HVAC system's performance.
2. Sample the HVAC system's performance at least once every 15 minutes.
3. Automatically identify and report HVAC system faults.
4. Automatically notify authorized personnel of identified HVAC system faults.
5. Automatically provide prioritized recommendations for repair of identified faults based on analysis of data collected from the sampling of HVAC system performance.
6. Be capable of transmitting the prioritized fault repair recommendations to remotely located authorized personnel.

Exception: R-1 and R-2 occupancies.

C403.2.4 Variable flow capacity. For fan and pump motors 7.5 hp and greater including motors in or serving custom and packaged air handlers serving variable air volume fan systems, constant volume fans, heating and cooling hydronic pumping systems, pool and service water pumping systems, domestic water pressure-booster systems, cooling tower fan, and other pump or fan motors where variable flows are required, there shall be:

1. Variable speed drives; or
2. Other controls and devices that will result in fan and pump motor demand of no more than 30 percent of design wattage at 50 percent of design air volume for fans when static pressure set point equals 1/3 the total design static pressure, and 50 percent of design water flow for pumps, based on manufacturer's certified test data. Variable inlet vanes, throttling valves (dampers), scroll dampers or bypass circuits shall not be allowed.

Exception: Variable speed devices are not required for motors that serve:

1. Fans or pumps in packaged equipment where variable speed drives are not available as a factory option from the equipment manufacturer.
2. Fans or pumps that are required to operate only for emergency fire-life-safety events (e.g., stairwell pressurization fans, elevator pressurization fans, fire pumps, etc.).

C403.3 Equipment selection. Heating and cooling equipment installed in mechanical systems shall be sized in accordance with Section C403.3.1 and shall be not less efficient in the use of energy than as specified in Section C403.3.2.

C403.3.1 Equipment and system sizing. The output capacity of heating and cooling equipment shall be not greater than that of the smallest available equipment size that exceeds the loads calculated in accordance with Section C403.1.2. A single piece of equipment providing both heating and cooling shall satisfy this provision for one function with the capacity for the other function as small as possible, within available equipment options.

Exceptions:

1. Required standby equipment and systems provided with controls and devices that allow such systems or equipment to operate automatically only when the primary equipment is not operating.
2. Multiple units of the same equipment type with combined capacities exceeding the design load and provided with controls that are configured to sequence the operation of each unit based on load.

C403.3.2 HVAC equipment performance requirements. Equipment shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements of Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(~~12~~16) when tested and rated in accordance with the applicable test procedure. Plate-type liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers shall meet the minimum requirements of ~~Table C403.3.2(10)~~AHRI 400. The efficiency shall be verified through certification and listed under an *approved* certification program or, if no certification program exists, the equipment efficiency ratings shall be supported by data furnished by the manufacturer. Where multiple rating conditions or performance requirements are provided, the equipment shall satisfy all stated requirements. Where components, such as indoor or outdoor coils, from different manufacturers are used, calculations and supporting data shall be furnished by the designer that demonstrates that the combined efficiency of the specified components meets the requirements herein.

Gas-fired and oil-fired forced air furnaces with input ratings of 225,000 Btu/h (65 kW) or greater and all unit heaters shall also have an intermittent ignition or interrupted device (IID), and have either mechanical draft

Commented [BK(106]: CE113-19 – Tables are re-ordered to the same order as 90.1 and noticed as extracts from 90.1-2019

Commented [BK(107]: CE113. This seems to replace current table C403.3.2(10)

(including power venting) or a flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space. All furnaces with input ratings of 225,000 Btu/h (65 kW) or greater, including electric furnaces, that are not located within the conditioned space shall have jacket losses not exceeding 0.75 percent of the input rating.

C403.3.2.1 Chillers. Chilled water plants and buildings with more than 500 tons total capacity shall not have more than 100 tons provided by air-cooled chillers.

Exceptions:

1. Where the designer demonstrates that the water quality at the building site fails to meet manufacturer's specifications for the use of water-cooled equipment.
2. Air-cooled chillers with minimum efficiencies at least 10 percent higher than those listed in Table C403.3.2(7).
3. Replacement of existing air-cooled chiller equipment.
4. Air-to-water heat pump units that are configured to provide both heating and cooling and that are rated in accordance with AHRI 550/590. Where the air-to-water heat pumps are designed for a maximum supply leaving water temperature of less than 140°F, the efficiency rating will be calculated and reported at the maximum unit leaving water temperature for this test condition.

TABLE C403.3.2(1)A
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED UNITARY AIR CONDITIONERS AND CONDENSING UNITS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[c,d]

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY	HEATING SECTION TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
Air conditioners, air cooled	< 65,000 Btu/h [b]	All	Split system, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	13.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 13.4 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	AHRI 210/240-2017 before 1/1/2023 AHRI 201/240-2023 after1/1/2023
			Single package, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	14.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 13.4 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
~~Through the wall (air cooled)~~Space constrained, air cooled	≤30,000 Btu/h [b]	All	Split system, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	12.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 11.7 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
			Single Package, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	12.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 11.7 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
Small duct high velocity, air cooled	≤65,000 Btu/h [b]	All	Split system, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	~~11.0 SEER~~ 12.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 12.1 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
Air conditioners, air cooled	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.2 EER 12.9 IEER before 1/1/2023 14.8 IEER after 1/1/2023	AHRI 340/360
		All other	Split System and Single Package	11.0 EER 12.7 IEER before 1/1/2023 14.6 IEER after 1/1/2023	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.0 EER 12.4 IEER before 1/1/2023 14.2 IEER after 1/1/2023	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	10.8 EER 12.2 IEER before 1/1/2023 14.0 IEER after 1/1/2023	
	≥240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	10.0 EER 11.6 IEER before 1/1/2023 13.2 IEER after 1/1/2023	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	9.8 EER 11.4 IEER before 1/1/2023 13.0 IEER after 1/1/2023	
	≥760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	9.7 EER 11.2 IEER before 1/1/2023 12.5 IEER after 1/1/2023	
		All other	Split System and	9.5 EER	

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY	HEATING SECTION TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
			Single Package	11.0 IEER before 1/1/2023 12.3 IEER after 1/1/2023	
Air conditioners, water cooled	< 65,000 Btu/h[b]	All	Split System and Single Package	12.1 EER 12.3 IEER	AHRI 210/240
	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	12.1 EER 13.9 IEER	AHRI 340/360
		All other	Split System and Single Package	11.9 EER 13.7 IEER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	12.5 EER 13.9 IEER	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	12.3 EER 13.7 IEER	
	≥240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	12.4 EER 13.6 IEER	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	12.2 EER 13.4 IEER	
	≥760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	12.2 EER 13.5 IEER	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	12.0 EER 13.3 IEER	
Air conditioners, evaporatively cooled	< 65,000 Btu/h[b]	All	Split System and Single Package	12.1 EER 12.3 IEER	AHRI 210/240
	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	12.1 EER 12.3 IEER	AHRI 340/360
		All other	Split System and Single Package	11.9 EER 12.1 IEER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	12.0 EER 12.2 IEER	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	11.8 EER 12.0 IEER	
	≥240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.9 EER 12.1 IEER	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	11.7 EER 11.9 IEER	
	≥760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.7 EER 11.9 EER	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	11.5 EER 11.7 EER	
Condensing units, air cooled	≥135,000 Btu/h			10.5 EER 11.8 IEER	AHRI 365
Condensing units, water cooled	≥135,000 Btu/h			13.5 EER 14.0 IEER	
Condensing units, evaporatively cooled	≥135,000 Btu/h			13.5 EER 14.0 IEER	

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

a. Chapter 12 6 of the referenced standard contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. Single-phase, US air-cooled air conditioners less than 65,000 Btu/h are regulated as consumer products by the US Department of Energy Code of Federal Regulations ~~by NAECA. SEER values are those set by NAECA.~~ DOE 10 CFR 430. SEER and SEER2 values for single-phase products are set by the US Department of Energy.

c. DOE 10 CFR 430 Subpart B Appendix MI includes the test procedure updates effective 1/1/2023 that will be incorporated in AHRI 210/240-2023.

~~b.~~d. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-1 Electrically Operated Unitary Air Conditioners and Condensing Units—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(2)
~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:~~
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED AIR-COOLED UNITARY ~~AND APPLIED~~ HEAT PUMPS~~—~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[c,d]

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY	HEATING SECTION TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
Air cooled (cooling mode)	< 65,000 Btu/h[d]	All	Split system, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	14.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 14.3 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	AHRI 210/240-2017 before 1/1/2023 AHRI 201/240-2023 after1/1/2023
			Single packaged, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	14.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 13.4 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
~~Through-the-wall, air cooled (cooling mode)~~ Space constrained, air cooled	≤30,000 Btu/h[b]	All	Split system, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	12.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 11.7 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
			Single packaged, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	12.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 11.7 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
~~Small~~ Single duct high velocity, air cooled (cooling mode)	< 65,000 Btu/ h[b]	All	Split system, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	~~11~~12.0 SEER before 1/1/2023 12.0 SEER2 after 1/1/2023	
Air cooled (cooling mode)	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.0 EER 12.2 IEER before 1/1/2023 14.1 IEER after 1/1/2023	AHRI 340/360
		All other	Split System and Single Package	10.8 EER 12.0 IEER before 1/1/2023 13.9 IEER after 1/1/2023	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	10.6 EER 11.6 IEER before 1/1/2023 13.5 IEER after 1/1/2023	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	10.4 EER 11.4 IEER before 1/1/2023 13.3 IEER after 1/1/2023	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	9.5 EER 10.6 IEER before 1/1/2023 12.5 IEER after 1/1/2023	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	9.3 EER 10.4 IEER before 1/1/2023	

Commented [BK(108]: Doublecheck this number—ICC has it as 66,000

Commented [BK(109R108]: ASHRAE has 65,000

				12.3 IEER after 1/1/2023	
Air cooled (heating mode)	< 65,000 Btu/h[b]	—	Split System, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	8.2 HSPF before 1/1/2023 7.5 HSPF after 1/1/2023	AHRI 210/240-2017 before 1/1/2023 AHRI 201/240-2023 after1/1/2023
		—	Single Package, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	8.0 HSPF before 1/1/2023 6.7 HSPF after 1/1/2023	
~~Through-the-wall~~Space contained, air cooled (~~air cooled,~~ heating mode)	≤30,000 Btu/h[b] ~~(cooling capacity)~~	—	Split System, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	7.4 HSPF before 1/1/2023 6.3 HSPF after 1/1/2023	
		—	Single Package, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	7.4 HSPF before 1/1/2023 6.3 HSPF after 1/1/2023	
Small-duct high velocity (~~air cooled,~~ heating mode)	< 65,000 Btu/h[b]	—	Split System, three phase and applications outside US single phase[b]	~~6.8~~7.2 HSPF before 1/1/2023 6.1 HSPF after 1/1/2023	
~~Water to air, water loop (cooling mode)~~	~~< 17,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~86°F entering water~~	~~12.2 EER~~	~~ISO 13256-1~~
	~~≥17,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~86°F entering water~~	~~13.0 EER~~	
	~~≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~86°F entering water~~	~~13.0 EER~~	
~~Water to air, groundwater (cooling mode)~~	~~< 135,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~59°F entering water~~	~~18.0 EER~~	
~~Brine to air, ground loop (cooling mode)~~	~~< 135,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~77°F entering water~~	~~14.1 EER~~	
~~Water- to water, water loop (cooling mode)~~	~~< 135,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~86°F entering water~~	~~10.6 EER~~	~~ISO 13256-2~~
~~Water to water, ground water (cooling mode)~~	~~< 135,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~59°F entering water~~	~~16.3 EER~~	
~~Brine to water, ground loop (cooling mode)~~	~~< 135,000 Btu/h~~	~~All~~	~~77°F entering fluid~~	~~12.1 EER~~	
Air cooled (heating mode)	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	47ºF db/43ºF wb Outdoor Air	3.30 COP_H before 1/1/2023 3.40 COP_H after 1/1/2023	AHRI 340/360
			17ºF db/15ºF wb Outdoor Air	2.25 COP_H	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	47ºF db/43ºF wb Outdoor Air	3.20 COP_H before 1/1/2023 3.30 COP_H after 1/1/2023	
			17ºF db/15ºF wb Outdoor Air	2.05 COP_H	
	≥240,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)		47ºF db/43ºF wb Outdoor Air	3.20 COP_H	
			17ºF db/15ºF wb Outdoor Air	2.05 COP_H	

Water to air, water loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	68°F entering water	4.3 COP	ISO 13256-1
Water to air, groundwater (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	50°F entering water	3.7 COP	
Brine to air, ground loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	32°F entering fluid	3.2 COP	
Water- to water, water loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	68°F entering water	3.7 COP	ISO 13256-2
		—	50°F entering water	3.1 COP	
Brine to water, ground loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	32°F entering fluid	2.5 COP	

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, °C = [(°F) - 32]/1.8.

a. Chapter 12 6 of the referenced standard contains a complete specification of the referenced test proceduresstandards, including which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. Single-phase, US air-cooled air conditioners heat pumps less than 65,000 Btu/h are regulated by NAECA. SEER values are those set by NAECA as consumer products by the US Department of Energy Code of Federal Regulations DOE 10 CFR 430. SEER, SEER2 and HSPF values for single-phase products are set by the US Department of Energy.

c. DOE 10 CFR 430 Subpart B Appendix M1 includes the test procedure updates effective 1/1/2023 that will be incorporated into AHRI 210/240-2023.

b.d. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-2 Electrically Operated Air-Cooled Unitary Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(~~7~~3)
~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:~~
WATER CHILLING PACKAGE~~S~~—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENT~~S~~[a, b, e, f]

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY	UNITS	PATH A		PATH B		TEST PROCEDURE[c]
			~~FULL~~ LOAD~~FL~~	IPLV.~~IP~~	~~FULL~~ LOAD~~FL~~	IPLV.~~IP~~	
Air-cooled chillers	< 150 tons	EER (Btu/Wh)	≥ 10.100	≥ 13.700	≥ 9.700	≥ 15.800	AHRI 550/590
	≥ 150 tons	EER (Btu/Wh)	≥ 10.100	≥ 14.000	≥ 9.700	≥ 16.100	
Air cooled without condenser, electrical operated	All capacities	EER (Btu/Wh)	Air-cooled chillers without condensers shall be rated with matching condensers and comply with the air-cooled chiller efficiency requirements				
Water cooled, electrically operated, positive displacement	< 75 tons	kW/ton	≤ 0.750	≤ 0.600	≤ 0.780	≤ 0.500	
	≥ 75 tons and < 150 tons		≤ 0.720	≤ 0.560	≤ 0.750	≤ 0.490	
	≥ 150 tons and < 300 tons		≤ 0.660	≤0.540	≤ 0.680	≤ 0.440	
	≥ 300 tons and < 600 tons		≤ 0.610	≤ 0.520	≤ 0.625	≤ 0.410	
	≥ 600 tons		≤ 0.560	≤ 0.500	≤ 0.585	≤ 0.380	
Water cooled, electrically operated, centrifugal	< 150 tons	kW/ton	≤ 0.610	≤ 0.550	≤ 0.695	≤ 0.440	
	≥ 150 tons and < 300 tons		≤ 0.610	≤ 0.550	≤ 0.695	≤ 0.400	
	≥300 tons and < 400 tons		≤ 0.560	≤ 0.520	≤ 0.595	≤ 0.390	
	≥400 tons and <600 tons		≤0.560	≤ 0.500	≤ 0.585	≤0.380	
	≥600 tons		≤0.560	≤ 0.500	≤ 0.585	≤0.380	
Air cooled, absorption, single effect	All capacities	COP (W/W)	≥ 0.600	NR	NA[d]	NA[d]	AHRI 560
Water cooled, absorption, single effect	All capacities	COP (W/W)	≥ 0.700	NR	NA[d]	NA[d]	
Absorption double effect, indirect fired	All capacities	COP (W/W)	≥ 1.000	≥ 1.050	NA[d]	NA[d]	
Absorption double effect, direct fired	All capacities	COP (W/W)	≥ 1.000	≥ 1.000	NA[d]	NA[d]	

For SI: 1 ton = 3517 W, 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, °C = [(°F) - 32]/1.8.

NA = Not applicable, not to be used for compliance; NR = No requirement.

a. Chapter ~~12~~6 ~~of the referenced standard~~ contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which includes test procedures, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

~~a.~~b. The requirements for centrifugal chiller ~~equipment requirements, after adjustment in accordance with~~ shall be adjusted for nonstandard rating conditions per Section C403.3.2.2 ~~or Section C403.3.2.3, do not apply to chillers used in low-temperature applications where the design leaving fluid temperature is less than 36ºF~~ and are applicable only for the range of conditions listed there. The requirements ~~do not apply to~~ for air-cooled, water-cooled positive displacement and absorption chillers ~~with leaving fluid temperatures less than or equal to 32ºF~~are at standard rating conditions defined in the reference test procedure. ~~The requirements do not apply to absorption chillers with design leaving fluid temperatures less than 40ºF.~~

c. ~~Compliance with this standard can be obtained by meeting the minimum requirements of Path A or B. However, both~~Both the full load and IPLV.IP requirements must be met or exceeded to comply with this standard. ~~shall be met to fulfill the requirements of~~ When there is a Path ~~A or~~ B, compliance ca be with either Path A or Path B for any application.

d. NA means the requirements are not applicable for Path B and only Path A can be used for compliance.

e. FL is the full-load performance requirements, and IPLV.IP is for the part-load performance requirements.

~~b.~~f. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-3 Water-Chilling Packages—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

~~c.~~a. ~~Chapter 12 of the referenced standard contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.~~

TABLE C403.3.2(34)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PACKAGED TERMINAL AIR CONDITIONERS, PACKAGED TERMINAL HEAT PUMPS, SINGLE-PACKAGE VERTICAL AIR CONDITIONERS, SINGLE-PACKAGE VERTICAL HEAT PUMPS, ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS AND ROOM AIR-CONDITIONER HEAT PUMPS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[e]

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY (INPUT)	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY[d]	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
PTAC (cooling mode) new construction standard size	< 7,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb outdoor air[c]	11.9 EER	AHRI 310/380
	≥7,000 Btu/h and ≤15,000 Btu/h		14.0 - (0.300 × Cap/1000) EER[d]	
	>15,000 Btu/h		9.5 EER	
PTAC (cooling mode) replacements[b] nonstandard size[a]	< 7,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb outdoor air[c]	9.4 EER	
	≥7,000 Btu/h and ≤15,000 Btu/h		10.9 - (0.213 × Cap/1000) EER[d]	
	>15,000 Btu/h		7.7 EER	
PTHP (cooling mode) new construction standard size	< 7,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb outdoor air[c]	11.9 EER	
	≥7,000 Btu/h and ≤15,000 Btu/h		14.0 - (0.300 × Cap/1000) EER[d]	
	>15,000 Btu/h		9.5 EER	
PTHP (cooling mode) replacements[b] nonstandard size[b]	< 7,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb outdoor air[c]	9.3 EER	
	≥7,000 Btu/h and ≤15,000 Btu/h		10.8 - (0.213 × Cap/1000) EER[d]	
	>15,000 Btu/h		7.6 EER	
PTHP (heating mode) new construction standard size	< 7,000 Btu/h	47°F db / 43°F wb outdoor air—	3.3 COP_H	
	≥7,000 Btu/h and ≤15,000 Btu/h		3.7 - (0.052 × Cap/1000) COP_H[d]	
	>15,000 Btu/h		2.90 COP_H	
PTHP (heating mode) replacements[b] nonstandard size[b]	< 7,000 Btu/h	47°F db / 43°F wb outdoor air—	2.7 COP_H	
	≥7,000 Btu/h and ≤15,000 Btu/h		2.9 - (0.026 × Cap/1000) COP_H[d]	
	>15,000 Btu/h		2.5 COP_H	
SPVAC (cooling mode)	< 65,000 Btu/h	95°F db/ 75°F wb outdoor air[c]	11.0 EER	AHRI 390
	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	95°F db/ 75°F wb outdoor air[c]	10.0 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	95°F db/ 75°F wb outdoor air	10.0 EER	
SPVHP (cooling mode)	< 65,000 Btu/h	95°F db/ 75°F wb outdoor air	11.0 EER	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	95°F db/ 75°F wb outdoor air	10.0 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	95°F db/ 75°F wb outdoor air	10.1 EER	
SPVHP (heating mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	47°F db/ 43°F wb outdoor air	3.3 COP_H	AHRI 390
	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	47°F db/ 43°F wb outdoor air	3.0 COP_H	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	47°F db/ 43°F wb outdoor air	3.0 COP_H	
Room air conditioners without reverse cycle, with louvered sides for applications outside US	< 6,000 Btu/h	—	11.0 CEER	ANSI/AHAM RAC-1
	≥6,000 Btu/h and < 8,000 Btu/h	—	11.0 CEER	
	≥8,000 Btu/h and	—	10.9 CEER	

	< 14,000 Btu/h			
	≥14,000 Btu/h and < 20,000 Btu/h	—	10.7 CEER	
	≥20,000 Btu/h and < 2528,000 Btu/h	---	9.4 CEER	
	≥2528,000 Btu/h	—	9.0 CEER	
Room air conditioners~~,~~ without louvered sides	<6,000 Btu/h	--	10.0 CEER	
	≥6,000 Btu/h and < 8,000 Btu/h	--	10.0 CEER	
	≥ 8,000 Btu/h < 11,000 Btu/h	—	9.6 CEER	
	≥11,000 Btu/h and < 14,000 Btu/h	—	9.5 CEER	
	≥ 14,000 Btu/h and < 20,000 Btu/h		9.3 CEER	
	≥20,000 Btu/h	—	9.4 CEER	
Room air-conditioners with reverse cycle, ~~heat pumps~~ with louvered sides for applications outside US	< 20,000 Btu/h	—	9.8 CEER	ANSI/AHAM RAC-1
	≥20,000 Btu/h	—	9.3 CEER	
Room air-conditioners ~~heat pumps with reverse cycle~~ without louvered sides for applications outside US	< 14,000 Btu/h	—	9.3 CEER	
	≥14,000 Btu/h	—	8.7 CEER	
Room air conditioners, casement only for applications outside US	All capacities	—	9.5 CEER	
Room air conditioners, casement-slider for application outside US	All capacities	—	10.4 CEER	

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, °C = [(°F) - 32]/1.8.

"Cap" = The rated cooling capacity of the product in Btu/h. If the unit's capacity is less than 7000 Btu/h, use 7000 Btu/h in the calculation. If the unit's capacity is greater than 15,000 Btu/h, use 15,000 Btu/h in the calculations.

a. Chapter ~~12 6 of the referenced standard~~ contains a complete specification of the referenced ~~test procedure~~standards, which include test procedures, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

b. ~~Replacement unit~~Nonstandard size units must ~~shall~~ be factory labeled as follows: "MANUFACTURED FOR NONSTANDARD SIZE APPLICATIONS ONLY: NOT TO BE INSTALLED IN NEW STANDARD PROJECTS." ~~or MANUFACTURED FOR REPLACEMENT APPLICATIONS ONLY: NOT TO BE INSTALLED IN NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS." Replacement~~Nonstandard size efficiencies apply only to units being installed in~~with~~ existing sleeves having an external wall opening of less than 16 inches (406 mm) ~~in height and~~ high or less than 42 inches (1067 mm) ~~in width~~wide and having a cross-sectional area less than 670 square inches (0.43m^2).

c. The cooling-mode wet bulb temperature requirement only applies for units that reject condensate to the condenser coil.

d. "Cap" in EER and COP_H equations for PTACs and PTHPs means cooling capacity in Btu/h at 95°F outdoor dry-bulb temperature.

e. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-4 Electrically Operated Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners, Packaged Terminal Heat Pumps, Single-Package Vertical Air Conditioners, Single-Package Vertical Heat Pumps, Room Air Conditioners, and Room Air-Conditioner Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(45)
WARM AIR FURNACES AND COMBINATION WARM AIR FURNACES/AIR-CONDITIONING UNITS, WARM AIR DUCT FURNACES AND UNIT HEATERS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY (INPUT)	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY[d,e],	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
~~Warm~~ Warm-air furnace~~s~~, gas fired for application outside the US	< 225,000 Btu/h	Maximum capacity[c]	80% AFUE (nonweatherized) or 1% AFUE (weatherized) or 80% ~~E_t~~[c] E_t[b,d]	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 430 Appendix N or Section 2.39, Thermal Efficiency, ANSI Z21.47
Warm-air furnace, gas fired	~~≥~~<225,000 Btu/h	Maximum capacity[c]	80% ~~E_t~~ E_t[b,d] *before 1/1/2023* *81% E_t[d] after 1/1/2023*	Section 2.39, Thermal Efficiency, ANSI Z21.47
~~Warm~~ Warm-air furnace~~s~~, oil fired	< 225,000 Btu/h	Maximum capacity[c]	83% AFUE (nonweatherized) or 78% AFUE (weatherized) or 80% E_c[b,d] ~~E_t~~[e]	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 430 Appendix N or Section 42, Combustion UL 727
Warm-air furnace, oil fired	~~≥~~ <225,000 Btu/h	Maximum ~~capacity[b]~~ capacity[c]	~~81% E_t[a]~~ *80% E_t* before 1/1/2023 82% E_t[d] after 1/1/2023	Section 42, Combustion UL 727
Electric furnaces for applications outside the US	<225,000 Btu/h	All	96% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR 430 Appendix N
Warm air duct furnaces, gas fired	All capacities	Maximum ~~capacity[b]~~ capacity[c]	80% E_c[e]	Section 2.10, Efficiency, ANSI Z83.8
Warm air unit heaters, gas fired	All capacities	Maximum ~~capacity[b]~~ capacity[c]	80% E_c[e,f]	Section 2.10, Efficiency, ANSI Z83.8
Warm air unit heaters, oil fired	All capacities	Maximum ~~capacity[b]~~ capacity[c]	80% E_c[e,f]	Section 40, Combustion, UL 731

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

a. Chapter ~~12~~ 6 ~~of the referenced standard~~ contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

~~b. Minimum and maximum ratings as provided for and allowed by the unit's controls.~~

b. Combination units (i.e., furnaces contained within the same cabinet as an air conditioner) not covered by ~~the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1987 (NAECA)~~ DOE 10 CFR 430 (i.e., 3-phase power or with cooling capacity greater than or equal to 65,000 Btu/h ~~[19 kW]~~) ~~shall~~ may comply with either rating. All other units greater than 225,000 Btu/h sold in the US must meet the AFUE standards for consumer products and testing using US DOE's AFUE test procedure at DOE 10 CFR 430 Subpart B, Appendix N.

c. Compliance of multiple firing rate units shall be at the maximum firing rate.

d. E_t = Thermal efficiency. Units must also include an interrupted or intermittent ignition device (IID), have jacket losses not exceeding 0.75 percent of the input rating, and have either power venting or a flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for those furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space~~See test procedure for detailed discussion~~.

e. E_c = Combustion efficiency (100% less flue losses). See test procedure for detailed discussion.

f. ~~E_c = Combustion efficiency.~~ Units must also include an interrupted or intermittent ignition device (IID), ~~have jackets not exceeding 0.75 percent of the input rating, and have either power venting or a flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for those furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space.~~ and have either power enting or an automatic flue damper.

~~g. E_t = Thermal efficiency. Units must also include an IID, have jacket losses not exceeding 0.75 percent of the input rating, and have either power venting or a flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for those furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space.~~ This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-5 Warm-Air Furnaces and Combination Warm-Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm-Air Duct Furnaces, and Unit Heaters—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(~~5~~6)
~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:~~ GAS- AND OIL-FIRED BOILERS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[i]

EQUIPMENT TYPE[a]	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	SIZE CATEGORY (INPUT)	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	EFFICIENCY AS OF 3/2/2022	TEST PROCEDURE
Boilers, hot water	Gas-fired	< 300,000 Btu/h~~[d, eg,h]~~ for applications outside the US	82% AFUE	82% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 430 Appendix N
		≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h~~[b]~~[e]	80% E_t[d]	80% E_t[d]	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 431.86
		> 2,500,00 Btu/h~~[a]~~[b]	82% E_c[c]	82% E_c[c]	
	Oil-~~fired~~[e]fired[f]	< 300,000 Btu/h~~[e]~~[g,h]	84% AFUE	84% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 430 Appendix N
		≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h~~[b]~~[e]	82% E_t[d]	82% E_t[d]	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 431.86
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h~~[a]~~[b]	84% E_c[c]	84% E_c[c]	
Boilers, steam	Gas-fired	< 300,000 Btu/h~~[a]~~[g]	80% AFUE	80% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 430 Appendix N
	Gas-fired—~~all~~, except natural draft	≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h[b]	79% E_t[d]	79% E_t[d]	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 431.86
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h[a]	79% E_t[d]	79% E_t[d]	
	Gas-fired—~~natural~~ draft	≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h[b]	~~79~~77% E_t[d]	79% E_t[d]	
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h[a]	~~79~~77% E_t[d]	79% E_t[d]	
	Oil-~~fired~~[e]fired[f]	< 300,000 Btu/h	82% AFUE	82% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 430 Appendix N
		≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h[b]	81% E_t[d]	81% E_t[d]	DOE 10 CFR ~~Part~~ 431.86
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h[a]	81% E_t[d]	81% E_t[d]	

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

~~*Ec* = Combustion efficiency (100 percent less flue losses). *Et* = Thermal efficiency. See referenced standard document for detailed information.~~

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

~~a.~~b. These requirements apply to boilers with rated input of 8,000,000 Btu/h or less that are not packaged boilers and to all packaged boilers. Minimum efficiency requirements for boilers cover all capacities of packaged boilers.

c. E_c = Combustion efficiency (100 percent less flue losses).

d. E_t – Thermal efficiency.

~~b.~~e. Maximum capacity – minimum and maximum ratings as provided for and allowed by the unit's controls.

~~c.~~f. Includes oil-fired (residual).

~~d.~~g. Boilers shall not be equipped with a constant burning ~~ignition~~ pilot light.

h. A boiler not equipped with a tankless domestic water heating coil shall be equipped with an *automatic* means for adjusting the temperature of the water such that an incremental change in inferred heat load produces a corresponding incremental change in the temperature of the water supplied.

~~e.~~i. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-6 Gas- and Oil-Fired Boilers—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(87)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:
HEAT REJECTION EQUIPMENT—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[i]

EQUIPMENT TYPE[a]	TOTAL SYSTEM HEAT REJECTION CAPACITY AT RATED CONDITIONS	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION[i]CONDITION[h]	PERFORMANCE REQUIRED[b,c,d,f,g h]	TEST PROCEDURE[a,e,f]
Propeller or axial fan open-circuit cooling towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F Entering wb	≥ 40.2 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201 RS
Centrifugal fan open-circuit cooling towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F Entering wb	≥ 20.0 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201 RS
Propeller or axial fan closed-circuit cooling towers	All	102°F Entering Water 90°F Leaving Water 75°F Entering wb	≥ 16.1 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105S and CTI STD-201 RS
Centrifugal closed-circuit cooling towers	All	102°F Entering Water 90°F Leaving Water 75°F Entering wb	≥ 7.0 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105S and CTI STD-201 RS
Propeller or axial fan dry coolers (air-cooled fluid coolers)	All	115°F Entering Water 105°F Leaving Water 95°F Entering wb	≥ 4.5 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-106
Propeller or axial fan evaporative condensers	All	R-507A 448A Test Fluid 165°F Entering Gas Temperature 105°F Condensing Temperature 75°F Entering wb	≥ 157160,000 Btu/h×hp	CTI ATC-106
Propeller or axial fan evaporative condensers	All	Ammonia Test Fluid 140°F Entering Gas Temperature 96.3°F Condensing Temperature 75°F Entering wb	≥ 134,000 Btu/h×hp	CTI ATC-106
Centrifugal fan evaporative condensers	All	R-448A507A Test Fluid 165°F Entering Gas Temperature 105°F Condensing Temperature 75°F Entering wb	≥ 135137,000 Btu/h×hp	CTI ATC-106
Centrifugal fan evaporative condensers	All	Ammonia Test Fluid 140°F Entering Gas Temperature 96.3°F Condensing Temperature 75°F Entering wb	≥ 110,000 Btu/h×hp	CTI ATC-106
Air-cooled condensers	All	125°F Condensing Temperature R-22 Test Fluid 190°F Entering Gas Temperature 15°F Subcooling 95°F Entering db	≥ 176,000 Btu/h×hp	AHRI 460

For SI: °C = [(°F)-32]/1.8, L/s · kW = (gpm/hp)/(11.83), COP = (Btu/h × hp)/(2550.7).

db = dry bulb temperature, °F, wb = wet bulb temperature, °F.

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

a. The efficiencies and test procedures for both open and closed circuit cooling towers are not applicable to hybrid cooling towers that contain a combination of wet and dry heat exchange sections.

b. For purposes of this table, open-circuit cooling tower performance is defined as the water-flow rating of the tower at the thermal rating condition listed in the table divided by the fan motor nameplate rated motor power.

c. For purposes of this table, closed-circuit cooling tower performance is defined as the water-flow rating of the tower at the thermal rating condition listed in the table divided by the sum of the fan nameplate rated motor nameplate power and the integral spray pump nameplate rated motor nameplate power.

d. For purposes of this table, air-cooled condenserdry-cooler performance is defined as the process water-flow rating of the unit at the thermal rating condition listed in the table heat rejected from the refrigerant divided by the total fan nameplate rated motor nameplate power of the unit, and air-cooled condenser performance is defined as the heat rejected from the refrigerant divided by the total fan motor nameplate power of the unit.

e. Chapter 12 of the referenced standard contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedureThe efficiencies and test procedures for both open- and closed-circuit cooling towers are not applicable to hybrid cooling towers that contain a combination of separate wet and dry heat exchange sections. The certification requirements do not apply to field-erected cooling towers.

f. Where a certification program exists for a covered product, and it includes provisions for verification and challenge of equipment efficiency ratings, then the product shall be listed in the certification program, or, if a certification program exists for a covered product,

and it includes provisions for verification and challenge of equipment efficiency ratings, but the product is not listed in the existing certification program, the ratings shall be verified by an independent laboratory test report.

g.f. All cooling towers shall comply with the minimum efficiency listed in the table for that specific type of tower with the capacity effect of any project-specific accessories and/or options included in the capacity of the cooling tower.

h.g. For purposes of this table, evaporative condenser performance is defined as the heat rejected at the specified rating condition in the table, divided by the sum of the fan motor nameplate power and the integral spray pump nameplate power.

h. Requirements for evaporative condensers are listed with ammonia (R-717) and R-507A 448A as test fluids in this the table. Evaporative condensers intended for use with halocarbon refrigerants other than R-507A 448A must meet the minimum efficiency requirements listed above with R-507A 448A as the test fluid. For ammonia, the condensing temperature is defined as the saturation temperature corresponding to the refrigerant pressure at the condenser entrance. For R-448A, which is a zeotropic refrigerant, the condensing temperature is defined as the arithmetic average of the dew point and the bubble point temperatures corresponding to the refrigerant pressure at the condenser entrance.

i. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-7 Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(18)B
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED VARIABLE REFRIGERANT FLOW AIR CONDITIONERS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure
VRF Air Conditioners, Air Cooled	<65,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System	13.0 SEER	AHRI 1230
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	11.2 EER 15.5 IEER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	11.0 EER 14.9 IEER	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	10.0 EER 13.9 EER	

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-8 Electrically Operated Variable-Refrigerant-Flow Air Conditioners—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(~~19~~)~~C~~
~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:~~
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED VARIABLE REFRIGERANT FLOW AIR-TO-AIR AND APPLIED HEAT PUMPS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[b]

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure[a]
VRF Air Cooled, (cooling mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System	13.0 SEER	AHRI 1230
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	11.0 EER 14.6 IEER	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery	10.8 EER 14.4 IEER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	10.6 EER 13.9 IEER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery	10.4 EER 13.7 IEER	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	9.5 EER 12.7 IEER	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery	9.3 EER 12.5 IEER	
VRF Water source (cooling mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split systems 86ºF entering water	12.0 EER 16.0 IEER	AHRI 1230
	<65,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split systems with Heat Recovery 86ºF entering water	11.8 EER 15.8 IEER	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System 86ºF entering water	12.0 EER 16.0 IEER	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery 86ºF entering water	11.8 EER 15.8 IEER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System 86ºF entering water	10.0 EER 14.0 IEER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery 86ºF entering water	9.8 EER 13.8 IEER	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System 86ºF entering water	10.0 EER 12.0 IEER	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery 86ºF entering water	9.8 EER 11.8 IEER	
VRF Groundwater source (cooling mode)	<135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System 59ºF entering water	16.2 EER	AHRI 1230
	<135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery 59ºF entering water	16.0 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System 59ºF entering water	13.8 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery 59ºF entering water	13.6 EER	
VRF Ground source	<135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System 77ºF entering water	13.4 EER	AHRI 1230

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure[a]
(cooling mode)	<135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery 77ºF entering water	13.2 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System 77ºF entering water	11.0 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System with Heat Recovery 77ºF entering water	10.8 EER	
VRF Air Cooled (heating mode)	<65,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	- - -	VRF Multi-split System	7.7 HSPF	AHRI 1230
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	- - -	VRF Multi-split system 47ºF db/43ºF wb outdoor air 17ºF db/15ºF wb outdoor air	3.3 COP_H 2.25 COP_H	
	≥135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	- - -	VRF Multi-Split System 47ºF db/43ºF wb outdoor air 17ºF db/15ºF wb outdoor air	3.2 COP_H 2.05 COP_H	
VRF Water source (heating mode)	<65,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 68ºF entering water	4.3 COP_H	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-Split System 68ºF entering water	4.3 COP_H	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-Split System 68ºF entering water	4.0 COP_H	
	≥240,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-Split System 68ºF entering water	3.9 COP_H	
VRF Groundwater source (heating mode)	<135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-Split System 50ºF entering water	3.6 COP_H	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-Split System 50ºF entering water	3.3 COP_H	
VRF Ground source (heating mode)	<135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-Split System 32ºF entering water	3.1 COP_H	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-Split System 32ºF entering water	2.8 COP_H	

For SI: °C = [(°F) - 32]/1.8, 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, db = dry bulb temperature, wb = wet bulb temperature.

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-9 Electrically Operated Variable-Refrigerant-Flow and Applied Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

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TABLE C403.3.2(10)
FLOOR-MOUNTED AIR CONDITIONERS AND CONDENSING UNITS SERVING COMPUTER ROOMS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[b]

Equipment Type	Standard Model	Net Sensible Cooling Capacity	Minimum Net Sensible COP	Rating Conditions Return Air (dry bulb/dew point)	Test Procedure[a]
Air cooled	Downflow	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.70	85°F/52°F (Class 2)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.58		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.36		
	Upflow – ducted	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.67		
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.55		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.33		
	Upflow – nonducted	>65,000 Btu/h	2.16	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.04		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	1.89		
	Horizontal	>65,000 Btu/h	2.65	95°F/52°F (Class 3)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.55		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.47		
Air cooled with fluid economizer	Downflow	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.7	85°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.58		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.36		
	Upflow – ducted	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.67		
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.55		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.33		
	Upflow – nonducted	>65,000 Btu/h	2.09	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	1.99		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	1.81		
	Horizontal	>65,000 Btu/h	2.65	95°F/52°F (Class 3)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.55		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.47		
Water cooled	Downflow	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.82	85°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.73		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.67		
	Upflow – ducted	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.79		
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.70		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.64		
	Upflow – nonducted	>65,000 Btu/h	2.43	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.32		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.20		
	Horizontal	>65,000 Btu/h	2.79	95°F/52°F (Class 3)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.68		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.60		

Commented [BK(110]: Double check – discrepancy between this and air cooled class 2

Commented [BK(111R110]: ASHRAE has Class 1; all except first air cooled category go Class 1, Class 1, Class 3 in ASHRAE

Water cooled with fluid economizer	Downflow	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.77	85°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.68		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.61		
	Upflow – ducted	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.74		
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.65		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.58		
	Upflow – nonducted	>65,000 Btu/h	2.35	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.24		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.12		
	Horizontal	>65,000 Btu/h	2.71	95°F/52°F (Class 3)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.60		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.54		
Glycol cooled	Downflow	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.56	85°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.24		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.21		
	Upflow – ducted	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.53		
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.21		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.18		
	Upflow – nonducted	>65,000 Btu/h	2.08	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	1.90		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	1.81		
	Horizontal	>65,000 Btu/h	2.48	95°F/52°F (Class 3)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.18		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.18		
Glycol cooled with fluid economizer	Downflow	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.51	85°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.19		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.15		
	Upflow – ducted	< 80,000 Btu/h	2.48		
		≥ 80,000 Btu/h and < 295,000 Btu/h	2.16		
		≥ 295,000 Btu/h	2.12		
	Upflow – nonducted	>65,000 Btu/h	2.00	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	1.82		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	1.73		
	Horizontal	>65,000 Btu/h	2.44	95°F/52°F (Class 3)	
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	2.10		
		≥ 240,000 Btu/h	2.10		

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, °C = [(°F) - 32]/1.8.

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-10 Floor-Mounted Air Conditioners and Condensing Units Serving Computer Rooms—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

~~TABLE C403.3.2(6)~~
~~RESERVED~~

TABLE C403.3.2(11)
VAPOR-COMPRESSION-BASED INDOOR POOL DEHUMIDIFIERS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[b]

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
Single package indoor (with or without economizer)	Rating Conditions: A or C	3.5 MRE	AHRI 910
Single package indoor water cooled (with or without economizer)	Rating Conditions: A, B or C	3.5 MRE	
Single package indoor air cooled (with or without economizer)	Rating Conditions: A, B or C	3.5 MRE	
Split system indoor air cooled (with or without economizer)	Rating Conditions: A, B or C	3.5 MRE	

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-11 Vapor-Compressor-Based Indoor Pool Dehumidifiers—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(~~11~~12)
~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:~~ ELECTRICALLY OPERATED DX-DOAS UNITS, SINGLE-PACKAGE AND REMOTE CONDENSER, WITHOUT ENERGY RECOVERY—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE
Air cooled (dehumidification mode)	—	4.0 ISMRE	AHRI 920
Air source heat pumps (dehumidification mode)	—	4.0 ISMRE	AHRI 920
Water cooled (dehumidification mode)	Cooling tower condenser water	4.9 ISMRE	AHRI 920
	Chilled water	6.0 ISMRE	
Air source heat pump (heating mode)	—	2.7 ISCOP	AHRI 920
Water source heat pump (dehumidification mode)	Ground source, closed loop	4.8 ISMRE	AHRI 920
	Ground-water source	5.0 ISMRE	
	Water source	4.0 ISMRE	
Water source heat pump (heating mode)	Ground source, closed loop	2.0 ISCOP	AHRI 920
	Ground-water source	3.2 ISCOP	
	Water source	3.5 ISCOP	

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-13 Electrically Operated DX-DOAS Units, Single-Package and Remote Condenser, without Energy Recover—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(~~12~~13)
~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:~~ ELECTRICALLY OPERATED DX-DOAS UNITS, SINGLE-PACKAGE AND REMOTE CONDENSER, WITH ENERGY RECOVERY—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE
Air cooled (dehumidification mode)	—	5.2 ISMRE	AHRI 920
Air source heat pumps (dehumidification mode)	—	5.2 ISMRE	AHRI 920
Water cooled (dehumidification mode)	Cooling tower condenser water	5.3 ISMRE	AHRI 920
	Chilled water	6.6 ISMRE	
Air source heat pump (heating mode)	—	3.3 ISCOP	AHRI 920
Water source heat pump (dehumidification mode)	Ground source, closed loop	5.2 ISMRE	AHRI 920
	Ground-water source	5.8 ISMRE	
	Water source	4.8 ISMRE	
Water source heat pump (heating mode)	Ground source, closed loop	3.8 ISCOP	AHRI 920
	Ground-water source	4.0 ISCOP	
	Water source	4.8 ISCOP	

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-14 Electrically Operated DX-DOAS Units, Single-Package and Remote Condenser, with Energy Recover—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(~~2~~14)
ELECTRICALLY OPERATED WATER-SOURCE~~UNITARY AND APPLIED~~ HEAT PUMPS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[c]

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY	HEATING SECTION TYPE	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
Water-to-air, water loop (cooling mode)	< 17,000 Btu/h	All	86°F entering water	12.2 EER	ISO 13256-1
	≥17,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h			13.0 EER	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h			13.0 EER	
Water-to-air, ground water (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	All	59°F entering water	18.0 EER	
Brine-to-air, ground loop (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	All	77°F entering water	14.1 EER	
Water-to-water, water loop (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	All	86°F entering water	10.6 EER	ISO 13256-2
Water-to-water, ground water (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	All	59°F entering water	16.3 EER	
Brine-to-water, ground loop (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	All	77°F entering fluid	12.1 EER	
Water-to-air, water loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	68°F entering water	4.3 COP_H	ISO 13256-1
Water–to-air, groundwater (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	50°F entering water	3.7 COP_H	
Brine-to-air, ground loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	32°F entering fluid	3.2 COP_H	
Water-to-water, water loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	68°F entering water	3.7 COP_H	ISO 13256-1
			~~50°F entering water~~	~~3.1 COP~~	
Water-to-water, ground water (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	50°F entering water	3.1 COP_H	ISO 13256-2
Brine-to-water, ground loop (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	—	32°F entering fluid	2.5 COP_H	

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, °C = [(°F) – 32]/1.8.

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. Single-phase, US air-cooled heat pumps less than 19 kW are regulated as consumer products by DOE 10 CFR 430. SCOPC, SCOP2C, SCOPH and SCOP2H values for single-phase products are set by the USDOE.

~~a.~~ c. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-15 Electrically Operated Water-Source Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

TABLE C403.3.2(15)
HEAT-PUMP AND HEAT RECOVERY CHILLER PACKAGES—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[g]

HEATING OPERATION													
Equipment Type	Size Category, ton_R	Cooling-Only Operation Cooling Efficiency[c] Air-Source EER (FL/IPLV), Btu/W×h Water-Source Power Input per Capacity (FL/IPLV), kW/ton_R		Heating Source Conditions (entering/leaving water) or OAT (db/wb), °F	Heat-Pump Heating Full-Load Efficiency (COP_H)[b], W/W				Heat Recovery Chiller Full-Load Efficiency (COP_{HR})[c,d], W/W Simultaneous Cooling and Heating Full-Load Efficiency (COP_{SHC})[c], W/W				Test Procedure[a]
					Leaving Heating Water Temperature				Leaving Heating Water Temperature				
					Low	Medium	High	Boost	Low	Medium	High	Boost	
		Path A	Path B		105°F	120°F	140°F	140°F	105°F	120°F	140°F	140°F	
Air source	All sizes	≥9.595 FL ≥13.02 IPLV.IP	≥9.215 FL ≥15.01 IPLV.IP	47 db 43 wb[e]	≥3.290	≥2.770	≥2.310	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	AHRI 550/590
		≥9.595 FL ≥13.30 IPLV.IP	≥9.215 FL ≥15.30 IPLV.IP	17 db 15 wb[e]	≥2.230	≥1.950	≥1.630	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Water-source electrically operated positive displacement	< 75	≥0.7885 FL ≥0.6316 IPLV.IP	≥0.7875 FL ≥0.5145 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.330	≥6.410	≥4.420	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.550	NA	NA	NA	≥6.150	
	≥ 75 and < 150	≥0.7579 FL ≥0.5895 IPLV.IP	≥0.7140 FL ≥0.4620 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.330	≥6.410	≥4.420	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.550	NA	NA	NA	≥6.150	
	≥ 150 and < 300	≥0.6947 FL ≥0.5684 IPLV.IP	≥0.7140 FL ≥0.4620 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.330	≥6.410	≥4.420	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.550	NA	NA	NA	≥6.150	
	≥ 300 and < 600	≥0.6421 FL ≥0.5474 IPLV.IP	≥0.6563 FL ≥0.4305 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.930	≥3.960	≥2.970	NA	≥8.900	≥6.980	≥5.000	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.990	NA	NA	NA	≥6.850	
	≥ 600	≥0.5895 FL ≥0.5263 IPLV.IP	≥0.6143 FL ≥0.3990 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.930	≥3.960	≥2.970	NA	≥8.900	≥6.980	≥5.000	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.990	NA	NA	NA	≥6.850	
Water-source electrically operated centrifugal	< 75	≥0.6421 FL ≥0.5789 IPLV.IP	≥0.7316 FL ≥0.4632 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.330	≥6.410	≥4.420	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.550	NA	NA	NA	≥6.150	
	≥ 75 and < 150	≥0.5895 FL ≥0.5474 IPLV.IP	≥0.6684 FL ≥0.4211 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.330	≥6.410	≥4.420	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.550	NA	NA	NA	≥6.150	
	≥ 150 and < 300	≥0.5895 FL ≥0.5263 IPLV.IP	≥0.6263 FL ≥0.4105 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.330	≥6.410	≥4.420	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.550	NA	NA	NA	≥6.150	
	≥ 300 and < 600	≥0.5895 FL ≥0.5263 IPLV.IP	≥0.6158 FL ≥0.4000 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.900	≥6.980	≥5.000	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.990	NA	NA	NA	≥6.850	
	≥ 600	≥0.5895 FL ≥0.5263 IPLV.IP	≥0.6158 FL ≥0.400 IPLV.IP	54/44[f]	≥4.640	≥3.680	≥2.680	NA	≥8.900	≥6.980	≥5.000	NA	
				75/65[f]	NA	NA	NA	≥3.990	NA	NA	NA	≥6.850	

TABLE C403.3.2(15) (Continued)
HEAT-PUMP AND HEAT RECOVERY CHILLER PACKAGES—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[g]

For SI: °C = [(°F) – 32]/1.8.

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.
b. Cooling-only rating conditions are standard rating conditions defined in AHRI 550/590, Table 1.
c. Heating full-load rating conditions are at rating conditions defined in AHRI 550/590, Table 1.
d. For water-cooled heat recovery chillers that have capabilities for heat rejection to a heat recovery condenser and a tower condenser, the COPHR applies to operation at full load with 100 percent heat recovery (no tower rejection). Units that only have capabilities for partial heat recovery shall meet the requirements of Table C403.3.2(3).
e. Outdoor air entering dry-bulb (db) temperature and wet-bulb (wb) temperature.
f. Source-water entering and leaving water temperature.
g. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-16 Heat-Pump and Heat Recovery Chiller Packages—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

~~TABLE C403.3.2(9)~~
~~MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS:~~
~~AIR CONDITIONERS AND CONDENSING UNITS SERVING~~
~~COMPUTER ROOMS AND DATA CENTERS~~

Commented [BK(112]: See new tables (16) and (10)

~~Equipment Type~~	~~Net Sensible Cooling Capacity~~	~~Standard Model~~	~~Minimum Net Sensible COP[c]~~ Return Air Dry-Bulb Temperature/ Dew-Point Temperature			~~Test Procedure~~
			~~Class 1~~ ~~75°F/52°F~~	~~Class 2~~ ~~85°F/52°F~~	~~Class 3~~ ~~95°F/52°F~~	
~~Air cooled~~	~~<65,000 Btu/h~~	~~Downflow unit~~ ~~Upflow unit—ducted~~ ~~Upflow unit—unducted~~ ~~Horizontal-flow unit~~	~~2.09~~	~~2.30~~ ~~2.10~~	~~2.45~~	~~AHRI 1360~~
	~~≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h~~	~~Downflow unit~~ ~~Upflow unit—ducted~~ ~~Upflow unit—unducted~~ ~~Horizontal-flow unit~~	~~1.99~~	~~2.20~~ ~~2.05~~	~~2.35~~	
	~~≥ 240,000 Btu/h~~	~~Downflow unit~~ ~~Upflow unit—ducted~~ ~~Upflow unit—unducted~~ ~~Horizontal-flow unit~~	~~1.79~~	~~2.00~~ ~~1.85~~	~~2.15~~	
~~Water cooled~~	~~<65,000 Btu/h~~	~~Downflow unit~~ ~~Upflow unit—ducted~~ ~~Upflow unit—unducted~~ ~~Horizontal-flow unit~~	~~2.25~~	~~2.50~~ ~~2.30~~	~~2.70~~	~~AHRI 1360~~
	~~≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h~~	~~Downflow unit~~ ~~Upflow unit—ducted~~ ~~Upflow unit—unducted~~ ~~Horizontal-flow unit~~	~~2.15~~	~~2.40~~ ~~2.20~~	~~2.60~~	
	~~≥ 240,000 Btu/h~~	~~Downflow unit~~ ~~Upflow unit—ducted~~ ~~Upflow unit—unducted~~ ~~Horizontal-flow unit~~	~~2.05~~	~~2.25~~ ~~2.10~~	~~2.45~~	
~~Water cooled with fluid economizer~~	~~<65,000 Btu/h~~	~~Downflow unit~~ ~~Upflow unit—ducted~~ ~~Upflow unit—unducted~~ ~~Horizontal-flow unit~~	~~2.20~~	~~2.45~~ ~~2.25~~	~~2.60~~	~~AHRI 1360~~

	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	2.10	2.35 2.15	2.55	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	2.00	2.20 2.05	2.40	
Glycol cooled	<65,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	2.00	2.30 2.10	2.40	AHRI 1360
	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	1.85	2.05 1.85	2.15	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	1.75	1.95 1.80	2.10	
Glycol cooled with fluid economizer	<65,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	2.00	2.25 2.10	2.35	AHRI 1360
	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	1.75	1.95 1.80	2.10	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h	Downflow unit Upflow unit—ducted Upflow unit—unducted Horizontal-flow unit	1.70	1.90 1.80	2.10	

TABLE C403.3.2(10)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SUBCATEGORY	MINIMUM EFFICIENCY	TEST PROCEDURE[a]
Liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers	Plate type	NR	AHRI 400

NR = No Requirement

a. Chapter 12 of the referenced standard contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

Commented [BK(113]: Deleted with the addition of text in C403.3.2 from CE113

TABLE C403.3.2(16)
CEILING-MOUNTED COMPUTER-ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS—MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS[b]

Equipment Type	Standard Model	Net Sensible Cooling Capacity	Minimum Net Sensible COP	Rating Conditions Return Air (dry bulb/dew point)	Test Procedure[a]
Air cooled with free air discharge condenser	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.05	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	2.02		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.92		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.08		
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	2.05		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.94		
Air cooled with free air discharge condenser with fluid economizer	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.01	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.97		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.87		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.04		
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	2.00		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.89		
Air cooled with ducted condenser	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	1.86	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.83		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.73		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	1.89		
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.86		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.75		
Air cooled with fluid economizer and ducted condenser	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	1.82	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.78		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.68		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	1.85		
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.81		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.70		
Water cooled	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.38	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	2.28		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	2.18		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.41		
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	2.31		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	2.20		
Water cooled with fluid economizer	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.33	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	2.23		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	2.13		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.36		

		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	2.26		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	2.16		
Glycol cooled	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	1.97	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.93		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.78		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	2.00		
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.98		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.81		
Glycol cooled with fluid economizer	Ducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	1.92	75°F/52°F (Class 1)	AHRI 1360
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.88		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.73		
	Nonducted	< 29,000 Btu/h	1.95		
		≥ 29,000 Btu/h and < 65,000 Btu/h	1.93		
		≥ 65,000 Btu/h	1.76		

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, °C = [(°F) – 32]/1.8, COP = (Btu/h × hp)(2,550.7).

a. Chapter 6 contains a complete specification of the referenced standards, which include test procedures, including the reference year version of the test procedure.

b. This table is a replica of ASHRAE 90.1 Table 6.8.1-17 Ceiling-Mounted Computer-Room Air Conditioners—Minimum Efficiency Requirements.

C403.3.2.2 Water-cooled centrifugal chilling packages. Equipment not designed for operation at AHRI Standard 550/590 test conditions of 44.00°F (6.67°C) leaving and 54.00°F (12.22°C) entering chilled-water temperatures and with 85.00°F (29.44°C) entering and 94.30°F (34.61°C)leaving condenser-fluid temperatures, ~~2.4 gpm/ton evaporator fluid flow and 85°F (29°C) entering condenser water temperature with 3 gpm/ton (0.054 L/s × kW) condenser water flow~~ shall have maximum full-load kW/ton (*FL*) and part-load ratings adjusted using ~~Equations 4-7 and 4-8~~the following equations.

$$FL_{adj} = FL/K_{adj} \quad \textbf{(Equation 4-7)}$$

$$PLV_{adj} = IPLV.IP/K_{adj} \quad \textbf{(Equation 4-8)}$$

Where:

K_{adj} = A × B

FL = Full-load kW/ton values as specified in Table C403.3.2(~~7~~3)

FL_{adj} = Maximum full-load kW/ton rating, adjusted for nonstandard conditions

IPLV.IP = Values as specified in Table C403.3.2(~~7~~3)

PLV_{adj} = Maximum NPLV rating, adjusted for nonstandard conditions.

A = $0.00000014592 \times (LIFT)^4 - 0.0000346496 \times (LIFT)^3 + 0.00314196 \times (LIFT)^2 - 0.147199 \times LIFT + ~~3.93023~~3.93073$

B = $0.0015 \times L_{vg}E_{vap}$ (°F) + 0.934

LIFT = $L_{vg}Cond - L_{vg}E_{vap}$

$L_{vg}Cond$ = Full-load condenser leaving fluid temperature (°F)

$L_{vg}E_{vap}$ = Full-load evaporator leaving temperature (°F)

The FL_{adj} and PLV_{adj} values are ~~only~~ applicable only for centrifugal chillers meeting all of the following full-load design ranges:

~~1. Minimum evaporator leaving temperature: 36°F.~~

~~2. Maximum condenser leaving temperature: 115°F.~~

1. ~~LIFT is not less than 20°F and not greater than 80°F.~~

- 36.00°F ≤ $L_{vg}E_{vap}$ ≤ 60.00°F
- $L_{vg}Cond$ ≤ 115.00°F
- 20.00°F ≤ *LIFT* ≤ 80.00°F

Manufacturers shall calculate the *FLadj* and *PLVadj* before determining whether to label the chiller. Centrifugal chillers designed to operate outside of these ranges are not covered by this code

C403.3.2.3 Positive displacement (air- and water-cooled) chilling package. Equipment with a leaving fluid temperature higher than 32°F (0°C) and water-cooled positive displacement chilling packages with a condenser leaving fluid temperature below 115°F (46°C) shall meet the requirements of ~~Table C403.3.2(7)~~the tables in Section C403.3.2 when tested or certified with water at standard rating conditions, in accordance with the referenced test procedure.

C403.3.2.4 Packaged electric heating and cooling equipment. Packaged electric equipment providing both heating and cooling with a total cooling capacity greater than 6,000 Btu/h shall be a heat pump.

Exception: Unstaffed equipment shelters or cabinets used solely for personal wireless service facilities.

C403.3.2.5 Humidification. If an air economizer is required on a cooling system for which humidification equipment is to be provided to maintain minimum indoor humidity levels, then the humidifier shall be of the adiabatic type (direct evaporative media or fog atomization type).

Exceptions:

1. Health care facilities licensed by the state where Chapter 246-320 or 246-330 WAC requires steam

Commented [BK(114]: Updated via an ICC staff note on CE113

injection humidifiers in duct work downstream of final filters.

2. Systems with water economizer.
3. 100% outside air systems with no provisions for air recirculation to the central supply fan.
4. Nonadiabatic humidifiers cumulatively serving no more than 10% of a building's air economizer capacity as measured in cfm. This refers to the system cfm serving rooms with stand-alone or duct mounted humidifiers.

C403.3.3 Hot gas bypass limitation. Cooling systems shall not use hot gas bypass or other evaporator pressure control systems unless the system is designed with multiple steps of unloading or continuous capacity modulation. The capacity of the hot gas bypass shall be limited as indicated in Table C403.3.3, as limited by Section C403.5.1

TABLE C403.3.3
MAXIMUM HOT GAS BYPASS CAPACITY

RATED CAPACITY	MAXIMUM HOT GAS BYPASS CAPACITY (% of total capacity)
≤ 240,000 Btu/h	50
> 240,000 Btu/h	25

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W.

C403.3.4 Boiler turndown. *Boiler systems* with design input of greater than 1,000,000 Btu/h (293 kW) shall comply with the turndown ratio specified in Table C403.3.4.

The system turndown requirement shall be met through the use of multiple single input boilers, one or more *modulating boilers* or a combination of single input and modulating boilers.

TABLE C403.3.4
BOILER TURNDOWN

Boiler System Design Input (Btu/h)	Minimum Turndown Ratio
≥1,000,000 and less than or equal to 5,000,000	3 to 1
> 5,000,000 and less than or equal to 10,000,000	4 to 1
>10,000,000	5 to 1

C403.3.5 Dedicated outdoor air systems (DOAS). For buildings with occupancies as shown in Table C403.3.5, outdoor air shall be provided to each occupied space by a dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS) which delivers 100 percent outdoor air without requiring operation of the heating and cooling system fans for ventilation air delivery.

Exceptions:

1. Occupied spaces that are not ventilated by a mechanical ventilation system and are only ventilated by a natural ventilation system in accordance with Section 402 of the *International Mechanical Code*.
2. High efficiency variable air volume (VAV) systems complying with Section C403.6.10 for occupancy classifications other than Groups A-1, A-2 and A-3 as specified in Table C403.3.5, and high efficiency VAV systems complying with Section C403.12 for occupancy classifications Groups A-1, A-2 and A-3 as specified in Table C403.3.5. This exception shall not be used as a substitution for a DOAS per Section C406.6.

TABLE C403.3.5
OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATIONS REQUIRING DOAS

Occupancy Classification[a]	Inclusions	Exempted
A-1	All occupancies not specifically exempted	Television and radio studios
A-2	Casinos (gaming area)	All other A-2 occupancies
A-3	Lecture halls, community halls, exhibition halls, gymnasiums, courtrooms, libraries, places of religious worship	All other A-3 occupancies
A-4, A-5		All occupancies excluded
B	All occupancies not specifically exempted	Food processing establishments including commercial kitchens, restaurants, cafeterias; laboratories for testing and research; data processing facilities and telephone exchanges; air traffic control towers; animal hospitals, kennels, pounds; ambulatory care facilities.
F, H, I, R, S, U		All occupancies excluded
E, M	All occupancies included	

~~a.~~ c. Occupancy classification from the *International Building Code* Chapter 3.

C403.3.5.1 Energy recovery ventilation with DOAS. The DOAS shall include *energy recovery ventilation.* The energy recovery system shall have a 60 percent minimum sensible recovery effectiveness or have 50 percent enthalpy recovery effectiveness in accordance with Section C403.7.6. For DOAS having a total fan system motor nameplate hp less than 5 hp, total combined fan power shall not exceed 1 W/cfm of outdoor air. For DOAS having a total fan system motor hp greater than or equal to 5 hp, refer to fan power limitations of Section C403.8.1. This fan power restriction applies to each dedicated outdoor air unit in the permitted project, but does not include the fan power associated with the zonal heating/cooling equipment. The airflow rate thresholds for energy recovery requirements in Tables C403.7.6(1) and C403.7.6(2) do not apply.

Exceptions:

1. Occupied spaces with all of the following characteristics: complying with Section C403.7.6, served by equipment less than 5000 cfm, with an average occupant load greater than 25 people per 1000 square feet (93 m^2) of floor area (as established in Table 403.3.1.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*) that include demand control ventilation configured to reduce outdoor air by at least 50% below design minimum ventilation rates when the actual occupancy of the space served by the system is less than the design occupancy.
2. Systems installed for the sole purpose of providing makeup air for systems exhausting toxic, flammable, paint, or corrosive fumes or dust, dryer exhaust, or commercial kitchen hoods used for collecting and removing grease vapors and smoke.

C403.3.5.2 Heating/cooling system fan controls. Heating and cooling equipment fans, heating and cooling circulation pumps, and terminal unit fans shall cycle off and terminal unit primary cooling air shall be shut off when there is no call for heating or cooling in the *zone*.

Exception: Fans used for heating and cooling using less than 0.12 watts per cfm may operate when space temperatures are within the set point dead band (Section C403.4.1.2) to provide destratification and air mixing in the space.

C403.3.5.3 Decoupled DOAS supply air. The DOAS supply air shall be delivered directly to the occupied space or downstream of the terminal heating and/or cooling coils.

Exceptions:

1. Active chilled beam systems.
2. Sensible only cooling terminal units with pressure independent variable airflow regulating devices limiting the DOAS supply air to the greater of latent load or minimum ventilation requirements.
3. Terminal heating and/or cooling units that comply with the low fan power allowance requirements in the exception of Section C403.3.5.2.

C403.3.5.4 Impracticality. Where the *code official* determines that full compliance with all of the requirements of Section C403.3.5.1 and C403.3.5.2 would be impractical, it is permissible to provide an approved alternate means of compliance that achieves a comparable level of energy efficiency. For the purposes of this section, impractical means that an HVAC system complying with Section C403.3.5 cannot effectively be utilized due to an unusual use or configuration of the building.

C403.3.6 Ventilation for Group R-2 occupancy. For all Group R-2 dwelling and sleeping units, a balanced ventilation system with heat recovery system with minimum 60 percent sensible recovery effectiveness shall provide outdoor air directly to all habitable space. The ventilation system shall allow for the design flow rates to be tested and verified at each habitable space as part of the commissioning process in accordance with Section C408.2.2.

C403.4 HVAC system controls. HVAC systems shall be provided with controls in accordance with Sections C403.4.1 through C403.4.11 and shall be capable of and configured to implement all required control functions in this code.

C403.4.1 Thermostatic controls. The supply of heating and cooling energy to each *zone* shall be controlled by individual thermostatic controls capable of responding to temperature within the *zone*. Controls in the same *zone* or in neighboring *zones* connected by openings larger than 10 percent of the floor area of either *zone* shall not allow for simultaneous heating and cooling. At a minimum, each floor of a building shall be considered as a separate *zone*. Controls on systems required to have economizers and serving single *zones* shall have multiple cooling stage capability and activate the economizer when appropriate as the first stage of cooling. See Section C403.5 for further economizer requirements. Where humidification or dehumidification or both is provided, at least one humidity control device shall be provided for each humidity control system.

Exceptions:

1. Independent perimeter systems that are designed to offset only building envelope heat losses or gains or both serving one or more perimeter *zones* also served by an interior system provided:
   1.1. The perimeter system includes at least one thermostatic control *zone* for each building exposure having exterior walls facing only one orientation (within +/-45 degrees) (0.8 rad) for more than 50 contiguous feet (15,240 mm);
   1.2. The perimeter system heating and cooling supply is controlled by a thermostat located within the *zones* served by the system; and
   1.3. Controls are configured to prevent the perimeter system from operating in a different heating or cooling mode from the other equipment within the *zones* or from neighboring *zones* connected by openings larger than 10 percent of the floor area of either *zone*.
2. Any interior *zone* open to a perimeter *zone* shall have set points and dead bands coordinated so that cooling in the interior *zone* shall not operate while the perimeter *zone* is in heating until the interior zone temperature is 5°F (2.8°C) higher than the perimeter *zone* temperature, unless the interior and perimeter *zones* are separated by a partition whose permanent openings are smaller than 10 percent of the perimeter *zone* floor area.
3. Dedicated outdoor air units that provide *ventilation air*, make-up air or *replacement air* for exhaust systems are permitted to be controlled based on supply air temperature. The supply air temperature shall be controlled to a maximum of 65°F (18.3°C) in heating and a minimum of 72°F (22°C) in cooling unless the supply air temperature is being reset based on the status of cooling or heating in the *zones* served or it being reset based on outdoor air temperature.

C403.4.1.1 Heat pump supplementary heat. Unitary air cooled heat pumps shall include microprocessor controls that minimize supplemental heat usage during start-up, set-up, and defrost conditions. These controls shall anticipate need for heat and use compression heating as the first stage of heat. Controls shall

Commented [BK(115]: CE116 adds new language that is closer to WA language:
C403.4.1.1 Heat pump supplementary heat. Heat pumps having supplementary electric resistance heat shall have controls that limit supplemental heat operation to only those times when one of the following applies:
1. The vapor compression cycle cannot provide the necessary heating energy to satisfy the thermostat setting.
2. The heat pump is operating in defrost mode.
3. The vapor compression cycle malfunctions.
4. The thermostat malfunctions.

Commented [BK(116R115]: Needs further research to combine the two versions into a better single version. Revisit next meeting.

indicate when supplemental heating is being used through visual means (e.g., LED indicators). Heat pumps equipped with supplementary heaters shall be installed with controls that prevent supplemental heater operation above 40°F (4.4°C).

Exception: Packaged terminal heat pumps (PTHPs) of less than 2 tons (24,000 Btu/hr) cooling capacity provided with controls that prevent supplementary heater operation above 40°F.

C403.4.1.2 Dead band. Where used to control both heating and cooling, *zone* thermostatic controls shall be configured to provide a temperature range or dead band of at least 5°F (2.8°C) within which the supply of heating and cooling energy to the *zone* is shut off or reduced to a minimum.

Exceptions:

1. Thermostats requiring manual changeover between heating and cooling modes.
2. Occupancies or applications requiring precision in indoor temperature control as *approved* by the *code official*.

C403.4.1.3 Set point overlap restriction. Where a *zone* has a separate heating and a separate cooling thermostatic control located within the *zone*, a limit switch, mechanical stop or direct digital control system with software programming shall be configured to prevent the heating set point from exceeding the cooling set point and to maintain a dead band in accordance with Section C403.4.1.2.

C403.4.1.4 Heated or cooled vestibules. The heating system for heated vestibules and air curtains with integral heating shall be provided with controls configured to shut off the source of heating when the outdoor air temperature is greater than 45°F (7°C). Vestibule heating and cooling systems shall be controlled by a thermostat located in the vestibule configured to limit heating to a temperature not greater than 60°F (16°C) and cooling to a temperature not less than 85°F (29°C).

Exceptions:

1. Control of heating or cooling provided by transfer air that would otherwise be exhausted.
2. Vestibule heating only systems are permitted to be controlled without an outdoor air temperature lockout when controlled by a thermostat located in the vestibule configured to limit heating to a temperature not greater than 45°F (7°C) where required for freeze protection of piping and sprinkler heads located in the vestibule.

C403.4.1.5 Hot water boiler outdoor temperature setback control. Hot water boilers that supply heat to the building through one- or two-pipe heating systems shall have an outdoor setback control that lowers the boiler water temperature based on the outdoor temperature.

C403.4.1.6 Door switches for HVAC system thermostatic control. Doors that open to the outdoors from a conditioned space must have controls configured to do the following once doors have been open for 5 minutes:

1. Disable the mechanical heating to the *zone* or reset the space heating temperature set point to 55 °F or less within 5 minutes of the door open enable signal.
2. Disable the mechanical cooling to the *zone* or reset the space cooling temperature set point to 85 °F or more within 5 minutes of the door open enable signal.

Exceptions:

1. Building entrances with vestibules.
2. Alterations to existing buildings.
3. Loading docks.

Commented [BK(117]: Needs to be coordinated with C403.13

C403.4.2 Off-hour controls. For all occupancies other than Group R, each *zone* shall be provided with thermostatic setback controls that are controlled by either an *automatic* time clock or programmable control system.

Exceptions:

1. *Zones* that will be operated continuously.
2. *Zones* with a full HVAC load demand not exceeding 6,800 Btu/h (2 kW) and having a manual shutoff switch located with *ready access*.

C403.4.2.1 Thermostatic setback. Thermostatic setback controls shall be configured to set back or temporarily operate the system to maintain *zone* temperatures down to 55°F (13°C) or up to 85°F (29°C).

C403.4.2.2 Automatic setback and shutdown. *Automatic* time clock or programmable controls shall be capable of starting and stopping the system for seven different daily schedules per week and retaining their programming and time setting during a loss of power for at least 10 hours. Additionally, the controls shall have a manual override that allows temporary operation of the system for up to 2 hours; a manually operated timer configured to operate the system for up to 2 hours; or an occupancy sensor.

C403.4.2.3 Automatic start and stop. *Automatic* start and stop controls shall be provided for each HVAC system. The *automatic* start controls shall be configured to automatically adjust the daily start time of the HVAC system in order to bring each space to the desired occupied temperature immediately prior to scheduled occupancy. The *automatic* stop controls shall be configured to reduce the HVAC system's heating temperature set point and increase the cooling temperature set point by at least 2°F (1.1°C) before scheduled unoccupied periods based upon the thermal lag and acceptable drift in space temperature that is within comfort limits. At a minimum, the controls shall be a function of the space temperature, occupied and unoccupied temperatures, and the amount of time prior to scheduled occupancy.

C403.4.2.4 Exhaust system off-hour controls. For all occupancies other than Group R, exhaust systems serving spaces within the conditioned envelope shall be controlled by either an *automatic* time clock, thermostatic controls or programmable control system to operate on the same schedule as the HVAC systems providing their make-up air.

Exceptions:

1. Exhaust systems requiring continuous operation.
2. Exhaust systems that are controlled by occupancy sensor control configured with *automatic* on and *automatic* shutoff within 15 minutes after occupants have left the space.

C403.4.2.5 Transfer and destratification fan system off-hour controls. For all occupancies other than Group R, transfer fan or mixing fan systems serving spaces within the conditioned envelope shall be controlled by either an *automatic* time clock, thermostatic controls or programmable control system to operate on the same schedule as the associated HVAC systems.

Exception: Transfer fan and destratification fan systems that are controlled by occupancy sensor control configured with manual on and *automatic* shutoff within 15 minutes after occupants have left the space.

C403.4.3 Hydronic systems controls. The heating of fluids that have been previously mechanically cooled and the cooling of fluids that have been previously mechanically heated shall be limited in accordance with Sections C403.4.3.1 through C403.4.3.3. Hydronic heating systems comprised of multiple-packaged boilers and designed to deliver conditioned water or steam into a common distribution system shall include *automatic* controls configured to sequence operation of the boilers. Hydronic heating systems comprised of a single boiler and greater than 500,000 Btu/h (146,550 W) input design capacity shall include either a multi-staged or modulating burner.

C403.4.3.1 Three-pipe system. Hydronic systems that use a common return system for both hot water and chilled water are prohibited.

C403.4.3.2 Two-pipe changeover system. Systems that use a common distribution system to supply both heated and chilled water shall be designed to allow a dead band between changeover from one mode to the other of at least 15°F (8.3°C) outside air temperatures; be designed to and provided with controls that will allow operation in one mode for at least 4 hours before changing over to the other mode; and be provided with controls that allow heating and cooling supply temperatures at the changeover point to be no more than 30°F (16.7°C) apart.

C403.4.3.3 Hydronic (water loop) heat pump systems. Hydronic heat pump systems shall comply with Sections C403.4.3.3.1 through C403.4.3.3.3.

C403.4.3.3.1 Temperature dead band. Hydronic heat pumps connected to a common heat pump water loop with central devices for heat rejection and heat addition shall have controls that are configured to provide a heat pump water supply temperature dead band of at least 20°F (11.1°C) between initiation of heat rejection and heat addition by the central devices.

Exception: Where a system loop temperature optimization controller is installed and can determine the most efficient operating temperature based on real time conditions of demand and capacity, dead bands of less than 20°F (11°C) shall be permitted.

Commented [BK(118]: CE120 introduced new language including automatic stop that is closer to WA:
C403.4.2.3 Automatic start and stop. Automatic start and stop controls shall be provided for each HVAC system. The automatic start controls shall be configured to automatically adjust the daily start time of the HVAC system in order to bring each space to the desired occupied temperature immediately prior to scheduled occupancy. Automatic stop controls shall be provided for each HVAC system with direct digital control of individual zones. The automatic stop controls shall be configured to reduce the HVAC system's heating temperature setpoint and increase the cooling temperature setpoint by at least 2°F before scheduled unoccupied periods based upon the thermal lag and acceptable drift in space temperature that is within comfort limits.
Reason: The IECC currently requires Automatic Start but neglects to include Automatic Stop controls which can further reduce energy use with minimal cost. This feature has been commonplace on DDC and BMS control systems for many years and is now becoming commonplace with standalone building thermostats as well, making this feature a market-ready solution to further reduce energy costs. The primary economic impact is a reduction in energy consumption through the use of existing building controls. There is a direct benefit to the building owner, tenants, and businesses via a reduction in energy costs related to reduced cooling and heating loads.

Commented [BK(119R118]: Use the 2021 IECC language

C403.4.3.3.2 Heat rejection. The following shall apply to hydronic water loop heat pump systems:

1. Where a closed-circuit cooling tower is used directly in the heat pump loop, either an *automatic* valve shall be installed to bypass the flow of water around the closed-circuit cooling tower, except for the minimum flow necessary for freeze protection. Flow controls for freeze protection shall not allow water through the closed-circuit cooling tower when outdoor temperatures are above the freezing point of the glycol/water solution, i.e. 32°F (0°C) for 100 percent water applications, and 18°F (-7.8°C) for 20 percent by mass propylene glycol solution.
2. Where an open-circuit cooling tower is used directly in the heat pump loop, an *automatic* valve shall be installed to bypass all heat pump water flow around the open-circuit cooling tower.
3. Where an open-circuit cooling tower is used in conjunction with a separate heat exchanger to isolate the open-circuit cooling tower from the heat pump loop, heat loss shall be controlled by shutting down the circulation pump on the cooling tower loop.

Exception: Where it can be demonstrated that a heat pump system will be required to reject heat throughout the year.

C403.4.3.3.3 Isolation valve. Each hydronic heat pump on the hydronic system having a total pump system power exceeding 10 horsepower (hp) (7.5 kW) shall have a two-way (but not three-way) valve. For the purposes of this section, pump system power is the sum of the nominal power demand (i.e., nameplate horsepower at nominal motor efficiency) of motors of all pumps that are required to operate at design conditions to supply fluid from the heating or cooling source to all heat transfer devices (e.g., coils, heat exchanger) and return it to the source. This converts the system into a variable flow system and, as such, the primary circulation pumps shall comply with the variable flow requirements in Section C403.4.6.

C403.4.4 Part load controls. Hydronic systems greater than or equal to 300,000 Btu/h (88 kW) in design output capacity supplying heated or chilled water to comfort conditioning systems shall include controls that are configured to:

1. Automatically reset the supply-water temperatures in response to varying building heating and cooling demand using coil valve position, zone-return water temperature or outdoor air temperature. The temperature shall be reset by not less than 25 percent of the design supply-to-return water temperature difference.

   Exception: Hydronic systems serving hydronic heat pumps.
2. Automatically vary fluid flow for hydronic systems with a combined pump motor capacity of 2 hp or larger with three or more control valves or other devices by reducing the system design flow rate by not less than 50 percent or the maximum reduction allowed by the equipment manufacturer for proper operation of equipment by valves that modulate or step open and close, or pumps that modulate or turn on and off as a function of load.
3. Automatically vary pump flow on heating water systems, chilled-water systems and heat rejection loops serving water-cooled unitary air conditioners as follows:
   3.1. Where pumps operate continuously or operate based on a time schedule, pumps with nominal output motor power of 2 hp or more shall have a variable speed drive.
   3.2. Where pumps have *automatic* direct digital control configured to operate pumps only when *zone* heating or cooling is required, a variable speed drive shall be provided for pumps with motors having the same or greater nominal output power indicated in Table C403.4.4 based on the climate zone and system served.
4. Where a variable speed drive is required by Item 3 of this Section, pump motor power input shall be not more than 30 percent of design wattage at 50 percent of the design water flow. Pump flow shall be controlled to maintain one control valve nearly wide open or to satisfy the minimum differential pressure.

Exceptions:

1. Supply-water temperature reset is not required for chilled-water systems supplied by off-site district chilled water or chilled water from ice storage systems.
2. Variable pump flow is not required on dedicated coil circulation pumps where needed for freeze protection.
3. Variable pump flow is not required on dedicated equipment circulation pumps where configured in

primary/secondary design to provide the minimum flow requirements of the equipment manufacturer for proper operation of equipment.

4. Variable speed drives are not required on heating water pumps where more than 50 percent of annual heat is generated by an electric boiler.

TABLE C403.4.4
VARIABLE SPEED DRIVE (VSD) REQUIREMENTS FOR DEMAND-CONTROLLED PUMPS

Climate Zones 4c, 5b, 5c	**VSD Required for Motors with Rated Output of at Least**
Heating Water Pumps	≥7.5 HP
Chilled water and Heat Rejection Loop Pumps	≥7.5 HP

C403.4.5 Pump isolation. Chilled water plants including more than one chiller shall be capable of and configured to reduce flow automatically through the chiller plant when a chiller is shut down and automatically shut off flow to chillers that are shut down. Chillers piped in series for the purpose of increased temperature differential shall be considered as one chiller.

Boiler systems including more than one boiler shall be capable of and configured to reduce flow automatically through the boiler system when a boiler is shut down.

C403.4.6 Variable flow controls. Individual pumps required by this code to have variable speed control shall be controlled in one of the following manners:

1. For systems having a combined pump motor horsepower less than or equal to 20 hp (15 kW) and without direct digital control of individual coils, pump speed shall be a function of either:
   1.1. Required differential pressure; or
   1.2. Reset directly based on zone hydronic demand, or other zone load indicators; or
   1.3. Reset directly based on pump power and pump differential pressure; or
   1.4. Reset directly by an integral controller based on the relationship between variable speed controller frequency and power.
2. For systems having a combined pump motor horsepower that exceeds 20 hp (15 kW) or smaller systems with direct digital control, pump speed shall be a function of either:
   2.1. The static pressure set point as reset based on the valve requiring the most pressure; or
   2.2. Directly controlled based on zone hydronic demand; or
   2.3. Reset directly by an integral controller based on the relationship between variable speed controller frequency and power.

C403.4.7 Combustion heating equipment controls. Combustion heating equipment with a capacity over 225,000 Btu/h shall have modulating or staged combustion control.

Exceptions:

1. Boilers.
2. Radiant heaters.

C403.4.7.1 Combustion decorative vented appliance, combustion fireplace and fire pit controls. Combustion decorative vented appliances, combustion fireplaces and fire pits shall be equipped with local controls to limit operation to a maximum duration of one hour without override hold capability or shall be controlled by occupancy sensor control configured with manual on and *automatic* shutoff within 15 minutes after occupants have left the space.

C403.4.8 Group R-1 hotel/motel guestrooms. See Section C403.7.4.

C403.4.9 Group R-2 and R-3 dwelling units. The primary space conditioning system within each dwelling unit shall be provided with at least one programmable thermostat for the regulation of space temperature. The thermostat shall allow for, at a minimum, a 5-2 programmable schedule (weekdays/weekends) and be capable of providing at least two programmable setback periods per day.

Each additional system provided within the dwelling unit shall be provided with at least one adjustable thermostat for the regulation of temperature.

Exceptions:

1. Systems controlled by an occupant sensor that is configured to shut the system off when no occupant is sensed for a period of up to 30 minutes.
2. Systems controlled solely by a manually operated timer configured to operate the system for no more than two hours.
3. Ductless heat pumps.

Each thermostat shall be capable of being set by adjustment or selection of sensors and configured as follows:

1. When used to control heating only: 55°F to 75°F.
2. When used to control cooling only: 70°F to 85°F.
3. All other: 55°F to 85°F with an adjustable dead band configured to at least 5°F in accordance with Section C403.4.1.2.

C403.4.10 Group R-2 sleeping units. The primary space conditioning system within each sleeping unit shall be provided with at least one programmable thermostat for the regulation of space temperature. The thermostat shall allow for, at a minimum, a 5-2 programmable schedule (weekdays/weekends) and be capable of providing at least two programmable setback periods per day.

Each additional system provided within the sleeping unit shall be provided with at least one adjustable thermostat for the regulation of temperature.

Exceptions:

1. Systems controlled by an occupant sensor that is configured to shut the system off when no occupant is sensed for a period of up to 30 minutes.
2. Systems controlled solely by a manually operated timer configured to operate the system for no more than two hours.
3. *Zones* with a full HVAC load demand not exceeding 3,400 Btu/h (1 kW) and having a manual shutoff switch located with ready access.
4. Ductless heat pumps.

Each thermostat shall be capable of being set by adjustment or selection of sensors and configured as follows:

1. When used to control heating only: 55°F to 75°F;
2. When used to control cooling only: 70°F to 85°F;
3. All other: 55°F to 85°F with an adjustable dead band configured to at least 5°F in accordance with Section C403.4.1.2.

C403.4.11 Direct digital control systems. *Direct digital control* (*DDC*) shall be required as specified in Sections C403.4.11.1 through C403.4.11.3.

C403.4.11.1 DDC applications. *DDC* shall be provided in the applications and qualifications listed in Table C403.4.11.1.

TABLE C403.4.11.1
DDC APPLICATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Building Status	Application	Qualifications
New Building	Air-handling system and all zones served by the system	All air-handling systems in buildings with building cooling capacity greater than 780,000 Btu/h
	Air-handling system and all zones served by the system	Individual systems supplying more than three zones and with fan system bhp of 10 hp and larger
	Chilled-water plant and all coils and terminal units served by the system	Individual plants supplying more than three zones and with design cooling capacity of 300,000 Btu/h and larger
	Hot-water plant and all coils and terminal units served by the system	Individual plants supplying more than three zones and with design heating capacity of 300,000 Btu/h and larger

Alteration or addition	Zone terminal units such as VAV box	Where existing zones served by the same air-handling, chilled-water, or hot-water system have *DDC*
	Air-handling system or fan coil	Where existing air-handling system(s) and fan coil(s) served by the same chilled- or hot-water plant have *DDC*
	New air-handling system and all new zones served by the system	Individual systems with fan system bhp 10 hp and larger and supplying more than three zones and more than 75% of zones are new
	New or upgraded chilled-water plant	Where all chillers are new and plant design cooling capacity is 300,000 Btu/h and larger
	New or upgraded hot-water plant	Where all boilers are new and plant design heating capacity is 300,000 Btu/h and larger

C403.4.11.2 DDC controls. Where *DDC* is required by Section C403.4.11.1, the *DDC* system shall be capable of all of the following, as required to provide the system and zone control logic required in Sections C403.2, C403.4.3, C403.5, and C403.6.8:

1. Monitoring zone and system demand for fan pressure, pump pressure, heating and cooling.
2. Transferring zone and system demand information from zones to air distribution system controllers and from air distribution systems to heating and cooling plant controllers.

C403.4.11.3 DDC display. Where *DDC* is required by Section C403.4.11.1 for new buildings, the *DDC* system shall be capable of trending and graphically displaying input and output points.

C403.5 Economizers. Air economizers shall be provided on all new cooling systems including those serving computer server rooms, electronic equipment, radio equipment, and telephone switchgear. Economizers shall comply with Sections C403.5.1 through C403.5.5.

Exception: Economizers are not required for the systems listed below:

1. Cooling systems not installed outdoors nor in a mechanical room adjacent to outdoors and installed in conjunction with DOAS complying with Section C403.3.5 and serving only spaces with year-round cooling loads from lights and equipment of less than 5 watts per square foot.
2. Unitary or packaged systems serving one zone with dehumidification that affect other systems so as to increase the overall building energy consumption. New humidification equipment shall comply with Section C403.3.2.5.
3. Unitary or packaged systems serving one zone where the cooling efficiency meets or exceeds the efficiency requirements in Table C403.5.
4. Equipment serving chilled beams and chilled ceiling space cooling systems only which are provided with a water economizer meeting the requirements of Section C403.5.4.
5. For Group R occupancies, cooling units installed outdoors or in a mechanical room adjacent to outdoors with a total cooling capacity less than 20,000 Btu/h and other cooling units with a total cooling capacity less than 54,000 Btu/h provided that these are high-efficiency cooling equipment with IEER, CEER, SEER, and EER values more than 15 percent higher than minimum efficiencies listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) through (3), in the appropriate size category, using the same test procedures. Equipment shall be listed in the appropriate certification program to qualify for this exception. For split systems, compliance is based on the cooling capacity of individual fan coil units.
6. Equipment used to cool *Controlled Plant Growth Environments* provided these are high-efficiency cooling equipment with SEER, EER and IEER values a minimum of 20 percent greater than the values listed in Tables C403.3.2(1), (3) and (7).
7. Equipment serving a space with year-round cooling loads from lights and equipment of 5 watts per square foot or greater complying with the following criteria:
   7.1. Equipment serving the space utilizes chilled water as the cooling source; and
   7.2. The chilled water plant includes a condenser heat recovery system that meets the requirements of Section C403.9.2.1 or the building and water-cooled system meets the following requirements:
      7.2.1. A minimum of 90 percent (capacity-weighted) of the building space heat is provided by hydronic heating water.

Commented [BK(120]: CE 124 added an exception for VRF systems installed with a dedicated outdoor air system.

7.2.2. Chilled water plant includes a heat recovery chiller or water-to-water heat pump capable of rejecting heat from the chilled water system to the hydronic heating equipment capacity.

7.2.3. Heat recovery chillers shall have a minimum COP of 7.0 when providing heating and cooling water simultaneously.

8. Water-cooled equipment served by systems meeting the requirements of Section C403.9.2.4, Condenser heat recovery.
9. Dedicated outdoor air systems that include energy recovery as required by Section C403.7.6 but that do not include mechanical cooling.
10. Dedicated outdoor air systems not required by Section C403.7.6 to include energy recovery that modulate the supply airflow to provide only the minimum outdoor air required by Section C403.2.2.1 for ventilation, exhaust air make-up, or other process air delivery.
11. Equipment used to cool any dedicated server room, electronic equipment room or telecom switch room provided the system complies with Option a, b or c in the table below. The total cooling capacity of all fan systems without economizers shall not exceed 240,000 Btu/h per building or 10 percent of its air economizer capacity, whichever is greater. This exception shall not be used for Total Building Performance.

	Equipment Type	Higher Equipment Efficiency	Part-Load Control	Economizer
Option a	Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2)[a]	+15%[b]	Required over 85,000 Btu/h[c]	None Required
Option b	Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2)[a]	+5%[d]	Required over 85,000 Btu/h[c]	Water-side Economizer[e]
Option c	ASHRAE Standard 127[f]	+0%[g]	Required over 85,000 Btu/h[c]	Water-side Economizer[e]

Notes for Exception 11:

a. For a system where all of the cooling equipment is subject to the AHRI standards listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2), the system shall comply with all of the following (note that if the system contains any cooling equipment that exceeds the capacity limits in Table C403.3.2(1) or C403.3.2(2), or if the system contains any cooling equipment that is not included in Table C403.3.2(1) or C403.3.2(2), then the system is not allowed to use this option).

b. The cooling equipment shall have an EER value and an IPLV value that is a minimum of 15 percent greater than the value listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2).

c. For units with a total cooling capacity over 85,000 Btu/h, the system shall utilize part-load capacity control schemes that are able to modulate to a part-load capacity of 50 percent of the load or less that results in the compressor operating at the same or

higher EER at part loads than at full load (e.g., minimum of two-stages of compressor unloading such as cylinder unloading, two-stage scrolls, dual tandem scrolls, but hot gas bypass is not credited as a compressor unloading system).

d. The cooling equipment shall have an EER value and an IPLV value that is a minimum of 5 percent greater than the value listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2).

e. The system shall include a water economizer in lieu of air economizer. Water economizers shall meet the requirements of Sections C403.5.1 and C403.5.2 and be capable of providing the total concurrent cooling load served by the connected terminal equipment lacking airside economizer, at outside air temperatures of 50°F dry-bulb/45°F wet-bulb and below. For this calculation, all factors including solar and internal load shall be the same as those used for peak load calculations, except for the outside temperatures. The equipment shall be served by a dedicated condenser water system unless a non-dedicated condenser water system exists that can provide appropriate water temperatures during hours when water-side economizer cooling is available.

f. For a system where all cooling equipment is subject to ASHRAE Standard 127.

g. The cooling equipment subject to ASHRAE Standard 127 shall have an EER value and an IPLV value that is equal or greater than the value listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2) when determined in accordance with the rating conditions in ASHRAE Standard 127 (i.e., not the rating conditions in AHRI Standard 210/240 or 340/360). This information shall be provided by an independent third party.

TABLE C403.5
EQUIPMENT EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE EXCEPTION FOR ECONOMIZERS

Climate Zone	Efficiency Improvement[a]
4C	64%
5B	59%

a. If a unit is rated with an IPLV, IEER or SEER then to eliminate the required air or water economizer, the minimum cooling efficiency of the HVAC unit must be increased by the percentage shown. If the HVAC unit is only rated with a full load metric like EER or COP cooling, then these must be increased by the percentage shown.

C403.5.1 Integrated economizer control. Economizer systems shall be integrated with the mechanical cooling system and be configured to provide partial cooling even where additional mechanical cooling is required to provide the remainder of the cooling load. Controls shall not be capable of creating a false load in the mechanical cooling system by limiting or disabling the economizer or any other means, such as hot gas bypass, except at the lowest stage of mechanical cooling.

Units that include an air economizer shall comply with the following:

1. Unit controls shall have the mechanical cooling capacity control interlocked with the air economizer controls such that the outdoor air damper is at the 100 percent open position when mechanical cooling is on and the outdoor air damper does not begin to close to prevent coil freezing due to minimum compressor run time until the leaving air temperature is less than 45°F (7°C).
2. Direct expansion (DX) units with cooling capacity 65,000 Btu/H (19 kW) or greater of rated capacity shall comply with the following:
   2.1. DX units that control the capacity of the mechanical cooling directly based on occupied space temperature shall have not fewer than two stages of mechanical cooling capacity.
   2.2. Other DX units, including those that control space temperature by modulating the airflow to the space, shall be in accordance with Table C403.5.1.

TABLE C403.5.1
DX COOLING STAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MODULATING AIRFLOW UNITS

Rating Capacity	Minimum Number of Mechanical Cooling Stages	Minimum Compressor Displacement[a]
≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	3 stages	≤ 35% of full load
≥ 240,000 Btu/h	4 stages	≤ 25% of full load

For SI: 1 Btu/h = 0.2931 W

a. For *mechanical cooling* stage control that does not use variable compressor displacement, the percent displacement shall be equivalent to the mechanical cooling capacity reduction evaluated at the full load rating conditions for the compressor.

C403.5.2 Economizer heating system impact. HVAC system design and economizer controls shall be such that economizer operation does not increase building heating energy use during normal operation.

Exception: Economizers on VAV systems that cause *zone* level heating to increase due to a reduction in supply air temperature.

C403.5.3. Air economizers. Air economizers shall comply with Sections C403.5.3.1 through C403.5.3.5.

C403.5.3.1 Design capacity. Air economizer systems shall be configured to modulate *outdoor air* and return air dampers to provide up to 100 percent of the design supply air quantity as *outdoor air* for cooling.

C403.5.3.2 Control signal. Economizer controls and dampers shall be configured to sequence the dampers with mechanical cooling equipment and shall not be controlled by only mixed air temperature. Air economizers on systems with cooling capacity greater than 65,000 Btu/h shall be configured to provide

partial cooling even when additional mechanical cooling is required to meet the remainder of the cooling load.

Exception: The use of mixed air temperature limit control shall be permitted for systems that are both controlled from space temperature (such as single *zone* systems) and having cooling capacity less than 65,000 Btu/h.

C403.5.3.3 High-limit shutoff. Air economizers shall be configured to automatically reduce *outdoor air* intake to the design minimum outdoor air quantity when outdoor air intake will no longer reduce cooling energy usage. High-limit shutoff control types shall be chosen from Table C403.5.3.3. High-limit shutoff control settings for these control types shall be those specified in Table C403.5.3.3.

TABLE C403.5.3.3
HIGH-LIMIT SHUTOFF CONTROL SETTING FOR AIR ECONOMIZERS[b]

DEVICE TYPE	REQUIRED HIGH LIMIT (Economizer Off When):		REQUIRED HIGH LIMIT FOR CYCLING FANS[c] (Economizer Off When):	
	EQUATION	DESCRIPTION	EQUATION	DESCRIPTION
Fixed dry bulb	TOA > 75°F	Outdoor air temperature exceeds 75°F	TOA > 70°F	Outdoor air temperature exceeds 70°F
Differential dry bulb	$T_{OA} > T_{RA}$	Outdoor air temperature exceeds return air temperature	$T_{OA} > (T_{RA} - 5)$	Outdoor air temperature exceeds return air temperature - 5°F
Fixed enthalpy with fixed dry-bulb temperatures	h_{OA} > 28 Btu/lb[a] or T_{OA} > 75°F	Outdoor air enthalpy exceeds 28 Btu/lb of dry air[a] or outdoor temperature exceeds 75°F	h_{OA} > 26 Btu/lb[a] or T_{OA} > 70°F	Outdoor air enthalpy exceeds 26 Btu/lb of dry air[d] or outdoor temperature exceeds 70°F
Differential enthalpy with fixed dry-bulb temperatures	$h_{OA} > h_{RA}$ or T_{OA} > 75°F	Outdoor air enthalpy exceeds return air enthalpy oroutdoor temperature exceeds 75°F	$h_{OA} > (h_{RA} - 2)$ or T_{OA} > 70°F	Outdoor air enthalpy exceeds return air enthalpy or outdoor temperature exceeds 70°F

For SI: °C = (°F - 32) × 5/9, 1 Btu/lb = 2.33 kJ/kg.

a. At altitudes substantially different than sea level, the Fixed Enthalpy limit shall be set to the enthalpy value at 75°F and 50-percent relative humidity. As an example, at approximately 6,000 feet elevation the fixed enthalpy limit is approximately 30.7 Btu/lb.

b. Devices with selectable set point shall be capable of being set to within 2°F and 2 Btu/lb of the set point listed.

c. Where fans cycle on only to provide heating and cooling, limits are adjusted lower to compensate for fan energy use in economizer mode.

d. For cycling fans, at altitudes substantially different than sea level, the fixed enthalpy limit shall be set to the enthalpy value at 70°F and 50% relative humidity.

C403.5.3.4 Relief of excess outdoor air. Systems shall be capable of relieving excess *outdoor air* during air economizer operation to prevent over-pressurizing the building. The relief air outlet shall be located to avoid recirculation into the building.

C403.5.3.5 Economizer dampers. Return, exhaust/relief and outdoor air dampers used in economizers shall comply with Section C403.7.8.

C403.5.4 Water-side economizers. Water-side economizers shall comply with Sections C403.5.4.1 and C403.5.4.2.

C403.5.4.1 Design capacity. Water economizer systems shall be configured to cool supply air by indirect evaporation and providing up to 100 percent of the expected system cooling load at *outdoor air* temperatures of not greater than 50°F dry-bulb (10°C dry-bulb)/45°F wet-bulb (7.2°C wet-bulb.

Exception: Systems where dehumidification requirements cannot be met using outdoor air temperatures of 50°F dry-bulb (10°C dry-bulb)/45°F wet-bulb (7.2°C wet-bulb) and where 100 percent of the expected system cooling load at 45°F dry-bulb (7.2°C dry-bulb)/40°F wet-bulb (4.5°C wet-bulb) is met with evaporative water economizers.

C403.5.4.2 Maximum pressure drop. Precooling coils and water-to-water heat exchangers used as part of a water economizer system shall either have a water-side pressure drop of less than 15 feet (4572 mm) of water or a secondary loop shall be created so that the coil or heat exchanger pressure drop is not seen by the circulating pumps when the system is in the normal cooling (noneconomizer) mode.

C403.5.5 Economizer fault detection and diagnostics (FDD). Air-cooled unitary direct-expansion units with a cooling capacity of 54,000 Btu/h or greater listed in ~~Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(3)~~the tables in Section C403.3.2 that are equipped with an economizer in accordance with Section C403.5 shall include a fault detection and diagnostics (FDD) system complying with the following:

1. The following temperature sensors shall be permanently installed to monitor system operation:
   1.1. Outside air.
   1.2. Supply air.
   1.3. Return air.
2. Temperature sensors shall have an accuracy of ±2°F (1.1°C) over the range of 40°F to 80°F (4°C to 26.7°C).
3. Refrigerant pressure sensors, where used, shall have an accuracy of ±3 percent of full scale.
4. The unit controller shall be configured to provide system status by indicating the following:
   4.1. Free cooling available.
   4.2. Economizer enabled.
   4.3. Compressor enabled.
   4.4. Heating enabled.
   4.5. Mixed air low limit cycle active.
   4.6. The current value of each sensor.
5. The unit controller shall be capable of manually initiating each operating mode so that the operation of compressors, economizers, fans and the heating system can be independently tested and verified.
6. The unit shall be configured to report faults to a fault management application available for access by day-to-day operating or service personnel or annunciated locally on zone thermostats.
7. The FDD system shall be configured to detect the following faults:
   7.1. Air temperature sensor failure/fault.
   7.2. Not economizing when the unit should be economizing.
   7.3. Economizing when the unit should not be economizing.
   7.4. Damper not modulating.
   7.5. Excess outdoor air.

C403.6 Requirements for mechanical systems serving multiple zones. Sections C403.6.1 through C403.6.10 shall apply to mechanical systems serving multiple zones.

C403.6.1 Variable air volume (VAV) and multiple zone systems. Supply air systems serving multiple zones shall be VAV systems that have zone controls configured to reduce the volume of air that is reheated, recooled or mixed in each *zone* to one of the following:

1. Twenty percent of the zone design peak supply for systems with *direct digital control (DDC)* and thirty percent of the maximum supply air for other systems.
2. Systems with *DDC* where items 2.1 through 2.3 apply.
   2.1 The airflow rate in the dead band between heating and cooling does not exceed 20 percent of the zone design peak supply rate or higher allowed rates under items 3, 4 or 5 of this section.
   2.2 The first stage of heating modulates the zone supply air temperature set point up to a maximum set point while the airflow is maintained at the dead band flow rate.
   2.3 The second stage of heating modulates the airflow rate from the dead band flow rate up to the heating maximum flow rate that is less than 50 percent of the zone design peak supply rate.
3. The outdoor airflow rate required to meet the minimum ventilation requirements of Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

Commented [BK(121]: CE26

4. Any higher rate that can be demonstrated to reduce overall system annual energy use by offsetting reheat/recool energy losses through a reduction in outdoor air intake for the system as *approved* by the *code official*.
5. The airflow rate required to comply with applicable codes or accreditation standards such as pressure relationships or minimum air change rates.

   Exception: The following individual zones or entire air distribution systems are exempted from the requirement for VAV control:

   1. *Zones* or supply air systems where not less than 75 percent of the energy for reheating or for providing warm air in mixing systems is provided from a site-recovered source, including condenser heat.
   2. Systems that prevent reheating, recooling, mixing or simultaneous supply of air that has been previously cooled, either mechanically or through the use of economizer systems, and air that has been previously mechanically heated.
   3. .Ventilation systems complying with Section C403.3.5, DOAS, with ventilation rates complying with Section C403.2.2.

C403.6.2 Single duct variable air volume (VAV) systems, terminal devices. Single duct VAV systems shall use terminal devices capable of and configured to reduce the supply of primary supply air before reheating or recooling takes place.

C403.6.3 Dual duct and mixing VAV systems, terminal devices. Systems that have one warm air duct and one cool air duct shall use terminal devices which are capable of and configured to reduce the flow from one duct to a minimum before mixing of air from the other duct takes place.

C403.6.4 Supply-air temperature reset controls. Multiple *zone* HVAC systems shall include controls that are capable of and configured to automatically reset the supply-air temperature in response to representative building loads, or to outdoor air temperature. The controls shall be configured to reset the supply air temperature at least 25 percent of the difference between the design supply-air temperature and the design room air temperature. Controls that adjust the reset based on zone humidity are allowed. HVAC zones that are expected to experience relatively constant loads shall have maximum airflow designed to accommodate the fully reset supply air temperature.

Exceptions:

1. Systems that prevent reheating, recooling or mixing of heated and cooled supply air.
2. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the energy for reheating is from a site-recovered source.
3. ~~Zones with peak supply air quantities of 300 cfm (142 L/s) or less.~~

Commented [BK(122]: CE125-19. Deleted exception replaced with exception for CZ 0-3. Also provided a subsection for dehumidification in those climate zones. Not added here.
Reason: HVAC systems with simultaneous heating and cooling require supply air temperature (SAT) reset. By providing specific requirements related to dehumidification control interaction, the requirement for concurrent SAT reset is clarified.

C403.6.5 Multiple-zone VAV system ventilation optimization control. Multiple-zone VAV systems with direct digital control of individual zone boxes reporting to a central control panel shall have *automatic* controls configured to reduce outdoor air intake flow below design rates in response to changes in system ventilation efficiency (E_V) as defined by the *International Mechanical Code*.

Exceptions:

1. VAV systems with zonal transfer fans that recirculate air from other zones without directly mixing it with outdoor air, dual-duct dual-fan VAV systems, and VAV systems with fan-powered terminal units.
2. Systems where total design exhaust airflow is more than 70 percent of total design outdoor air intake flow requirements.

C403.6.6 Parallel-flow fan-powered VAV air terminal control. Parallel-flow fan-powered VAV air terminals shall have *automatic* controls configured to:

1. Turn off the terminal fan except when space heating is required or where required for ventilation.
2. Turn on the terminal fan as the first stage of heating before the heating coil is activated.
3. During heating for warmup or setback temperature control, either:
   3.1. Operate the terminal fan and heating coil without primary air.
   3.2. Reverse the terminal damper logic and provide heating from the central air handler by primary air.

C403.6.7 Hydronic and multiple-zone HVAC system controls and equipment. Hydronic and multiple-zone

HVAC system controls and equipment shall comply with this section.

For buildings with a total equipment cooling capacity of 300 tons and above, the equipment shall comply with one of the following:

1. No one unit shall have a cooling capacity of more than 2/3 of the total installed cooling equipment capacity.
2. The equipment shall have a variable speed drive.
3. The equipment shall have multiple compressors.

C403.6.8 Set points for direct digital control. For systems with direct digital control of individual *zones* reporting to the central control panel, the static pressure set point shall be reset based on the *zone* requiring the most pressure. In such cases, the set point is reset lower until one zone damper is nearly wide open. The direct digital controls shall be capable of monitoring zone damper positions or shall have an alternative method of indicating the need for static pressure that is configured to provide all of the following:

1. Automatically detecting any zone that excessively drives the reset logic.
2. Generating an alarm to the system operational location.
3. Allowing an operator to readily remove one or more zones from the reset algorithm.

C403.6.9 Static pressure sensor location. Static pressure sensors used to control VAV fans shall be located such that the controller set point is no greater than 1.2 inches w.c. (299 Pa). Where this results in one or more sensors being located downstream of major duct splits, not less than one sensor shall be located on each major branch to ensure that static pressure can be maintained in each branch.

Exception: Systems complying with Section C403.6.8.

C403.6.10 High efficiency variable air volume (VAV) systems. For HVAC systems subject to the requirements of Section C403.3.5 but utilizing Exception 2 of that section, a high efficiency multiple-zone VAV system may be provided without a separate parallel DOAS when the system is designed, installed, and configured to comply with all of the following criteria (this exception shall not be used as a substitution for a DOAS per Section C406.6:

1. Each VAV system must serve a minimum of 3,000 square feet (278.7 m^2) and have a minimum of five VAV zones.
2. The VAV systems are provided with airside economizer per Section C403.5 without exceptions.
3. A *direct-digital control* (*DDC*) system is provided to control the VAV air handling units and associated terminal units per Section C403.4.11 regardless of sizing thresholds of Table C403.4.11.1.
4. Multiple-zone VAV systems with a minimum outdoor air requirement of 2,500 cfm (1180 L/s) or greater shall be equipped with a device capable of measuring outdoor airflow intake under all load conditions. The system shall be capable of increasing or reducing the outdoor airflow intake based on feedback from the VAV terminal units as required by Section C403.6.5, without exceptions, and Section C403.7.1, Demand controlled ventilation.
5. Multiple-zone VAV systems with a minimum outdoor air requirement of 2,500 cfm (1180 L/s) or greater shall be equipped with a device capable of measuring supply airflow to the VAV terminal units under all load conditions.
6. In addition to meeting the zone isolation requirements of C403.2.1 a single VAV air handling unit shall not serve more than 50,000 square feet (4645 m^2) unless a single floor is greater than 50,000 square feet (4645 m^2) in which case the air handler is permitted to serve the entire floor.
7. The primary maximum cooling air for the VAV terminal units serving interior cooling load driven zones shall be sized for a supply air temperature that is a minimum of 5°F greater than the supply air temperature for the exterior zones in cooling.
8. Air terminal units with a minimum primary airflow set point of 50 percent or greater of the maximum primary airflow set point shall be sized with an inlet velocity of no greater than 900 feet per minute. Allowable fan motor horsepower shall not exceed 90 percent of the allowable HVAC *fan system bhp* (Option 2) as defined by Section C403.8.1.1.
9. All fan powered VAV terminal units (series or parallel) shall be provided with electronically commutated motors. The *DDC* system shall be configured to vary the speed of the motor as a function of the heating and cooling load in the space. Minimum speed shall not be greater than 66 percent of design airflow

required for the greater of heating or cooling operation. Minimum speed shall be used during periods of low heating and cooling operation and ventilation-only operation.

Exception: For series fan powered terminal units where the volume of primary air required to deliver the ventilation requirements at minimum speed exceeds the air that would be delivered at the speed defined above, the minimum speed set point shall be configured to exceed the value required to provide the required ventilation air**.**

10. Fan-powered VAV terminal units shall only be permitted at perimeter zones with an envelope heating load requirement. All other VAV terminal units shall be single duct terminal units.

    Exception: Fan powered VAV terminal units are allowed at interior spaces with an occupant load greater than or equal to 25 people per 1000 square feet of floor area (as established in Table 403.3.1.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*) with demand control ventilation in accordance with Section C403.7.1.

11. When in occupied heating or in occupied dead band between heating and cooling all fan powered VAV terminal units shall be configured to reset the primary air supply set point, based on the VAV air handling unit outdoor air vent fraction, to the minimum ventilation airflow required per *International Mechanical Code*.

12. Spaces that are larger than 150 square feet (14 m^2) and with an occupant load greater than or equal to 25 people per 1000 square feet (93 m^2) of floor area (as established in Table 403.3.1.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*) shall be provided with all of the following features:
    12.1. A dedicated VAV terminal unit capable of controlling the space temperature and minimum ventilation shall be provided.
    12.2. Demand control ventilation (DCV) shall be provided that utilizes a carbon dioxide sensor to reset the ventilation set point of the VAV terminal unit from the design minimum to design maximum ventilation rate as required by Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code*.
    12.3. Occupancy sensors shall be provided that are configured to reduce the minimum ventilation rate to zero and setback room temperature set points by a minimum of 5°F, for both cooling and heating, when the space is unoccupied.

13. Dedicated data centers, computer rooms, electronic equipment rooms, telecom rooms, or other similar spaces with cooling loads greater than 5 watts/ft^2 shall be provided with separate, cooling systems to allow the VAV air handlers to turn off during unoccupied hours in the office space and to allow the supply air temperature reset to occur.

    Exception: The VAV air handling unit and VAV terminal units may be used for secondary backup cooling when there is a failure of the primary HVAC system.

    Additionally, computer rooms, electronic equipment rooms, telecom rooms, or other similar spaces shall be provided with airside economizer in accordance with Section C403.5 without using the exceptions to Section C403.5.

    Exception: Heat recovery per exception 9 of Section C403.5 may be in lieu of airside economizer for the separate, independent HVAC system.

14. HVAC system central heating or cooling plant will include a minimum of one of the following options:
    14.1. VAV terminal units with hydronic heating coils connected to systems with hot water generation equipment limited to the following types of equipment: gas-fired hydronic boilers with a thermal efficiency, E_t, of not less than 92 percent, air-to-water heat pumps or heat recovery chillers. Hydronic heating coils shall be sized for a maximum entering hot water temperature of 120°F (48.9°C) for peak anticipated heating load conditions.
    14.2. Chilled water VAV air handing units connected to systems with chilled water generation equipment with IPLV values more than 25 percent higher than the minimum part load efficiencies listed in Table C403.3.2(7), in the appropriate size category, using the same test procedures. Equipment shall be listed in the appropriate certification program to qualify. The smallest chiller or compressor in the central plant shall not exceed 20 percent of the total central plant cooling capacity or the chilled water system shall include thermal storage sized for a minimum of 20 percent of the total central cooling plant capacity.

15. The *DDC* system shall include a fault detection and diagnostics (FDD) system complying with the following:
    15.1. The following temperature sensors shall be permanently installed to monitor system operation:

15.1.1. Outside air.
15.1.2. Supply air.
15.1.3. Return air.

15.2. Temperature sensors shall have an accuracy of ±2°F (1.1°C) over the range of 40°F to 80°F (4°C to 26.7°C).

15.3. The VAV air handling unit controller shall be configured to provide system status by indicating the following:
15.3.1. Free cooling available.
15.3.2. Economizer enabled.
15.3.3. Compressor enabled.
15.3.4. Heating enabled.
15.3.5. Mixed air low limit cycle active.
15.3.6. The current value of each sensor.

15.4. The VAV air handling unit controller shall be capable of manually initiating each operating mode so that the operation of compressors, economizers, fans and the heating system can be independently tested and verified.

15.5. The VAV air handling unit shall be configured to report faults to a fault management application able to be accessed by day-to-day operating or service personnel or annunciated locally on zone thermostats.

15.6. The VAV terminal unit shall be configured to report if the VAV inlet valve has failed by performing the following diagnostic check at a maximum interval of once a month:
15.6.1. Command VAV terminal unit primary air inlet valve closed and verify that primary airflow goes to zero.
15.6.2. Command VAV thermal unit primary air inlet valve to design airflow and verify that unit is controlling to with 10% of design airflow.

15.7. The VAV terminal unit shall be configured to report and trend when the zone is driving the following VAV air handling unit reset sequences. The building operator shall have the capability to exclude zones used in the reset sequences from the *DDC* control system graphical user interface:
15.7.1. Supply air temperature set point reset to lowest supply air temperature set point for cooling operation.
15.7.2. Supply air duct static pressure set point reset for the highest duct static pressure set point allowable.

15.8. The FDD system shall be configured to detect the following faults:
15.8.1. Air temperature sensor failure/fault.
15.8.2. Not economizing when the unit should be economizing.
15.8.3. Economizing when the unit should not be economizing.
15.8.4. Outdoor air or return air damper not modulating.
15.8.5. Excess outdoor air.
15.8.6. VAV terminal unit primary air valve failure.

C403.7 Ventilation and exhaust systems. In addition to other requirements of Section C403 applicable to the provisions of ventilation air or the exhaust of air, ventilation and exhaust systems shall be in accordance with Sections C403.7.1 through C403.7.8.

C403.7.1 Demand control ventilation. Demand control ventilation (DCV) shall be provided for ~~spaces~~ all single-zone systems required to comply with Sections C403.5 through C403.5.3 and spaces larger than 500 square feet (46 m^2) and with an occupant load greater than or equal to ~~25~~ 15 people per 1000 square feet (93 m^2) of floor area (as established in Table 403.3.1.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*) and served by systems with one or more of the following:

1. An air-side economizer.
2. *Automatic* modulating control of the outdoor air damper.
3. A design outdoor airflow greater than 3,000 cfm (1416 L/s).

Exception: Demand control ventilation is not required for systems and spaces as follows:

1. Systems with energy recovery complying with Section C403.7.6.1 or Section C403.3.5.1. This exception is not available for space types located within the "inclusions" column of Groups A-1 and A-3 occupancy classifications of Table C403.3.5.

Commented [BK(123]: CE127-19.added "…all single-zone systems required to comply with Sections C403.5 through C403.5.3 and spaces…"
Reason: Many spaces are over-ventilated due to design professionals establishing ventilation rates based on peak design conditions that rarely exist on a daily basis. Substantial energy savings can be obtained even in low-occupancy areas through the implementation of DCV. CO2 sensor costs have fallen in recent years making DCV on smaller sized units that already require economizers, (and therefore already have modulating dampers) more cost-effective than they have been in the past.

Commented [BK(124R123]: Move to IECC language but may revisit and look at how it impacts DOAS

Commented [BK(125]: CE127 AMPC1

2. Multiple-*zone* systems without direct digital control of individual *zones* communicating with a central control panel.
3. System with a design outdoor airflow less than 750 cfm (354 L/s).
4. Spaces where ~~the supply airflow rate minus any makeup or outgoing transfer air requirement is less than 1,200 cfm (566 L/s)~~ more than 75 percent of the space design outdoor airflow is required for makeup air that is exhausted from the space or transfer air that is required for makeup air that is exhausted from other spaces.

~~5. Ventilation provided for process loads only.~~

~~6.~~5. Spaces with one of the following occupancy ~~categories~~ classifications as defined in Table 403.3.1.1 ~~(as defined by~~ of the *International Mechanical Code*~~)~~: Correctional cells, education laboratories, ~~daycare sickrooms, science labs,~~ barbers, beauty and nail salons, and bowling alley seating.

C403.7.2 Occupancy sensors. Classrooms, gyms, auditoriums, conference rooms, and other spaces with an occupant load greater than or equal to 25 people per 1000 square feet (93 m^2) of floor area (as established in Table 403.3.1.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*) that are larger than 500 square feet (46 m^2) of floor area shall have occupancy sensor control that will either close outside air dampers, close ventilation supply dampers or turn off ventilation equipment when the space is unoccupied except where equipped with another means to automatically reduce outside air intake below design rates when spaces are partially occupied.

Exceptions:

1. Spaces with one of the following occupancy categories (as defined by the *International Mechanical Code*):
   1.1. Correctional cells.
   1.2. Daycare sickrooms.
   1.3. Science labs.
   1.4. Barbers.
   1.5. Beauty and nail salons.
   1.6. Bowling alley seating.
2. When the space is unoccupied during occupied building hours, a ventilation rate equal to or less than the zone outdoor airflow as defined in Section 403.3.1.1.1 of the *International Mechanical Code* with a zone population of zero.

C403.7.3. Ventilation air heating control. Units that provide ventilation air to multiple zones and operate in conjunction with zone heating and cooling systems shall not use heating or heat recovery to warm supply air to a temperature greater than 60°F (16°C) when representative building loads or outdoor air temperature indicate that the majority of zones require cooling.

C403.7.4 Automatic control of HVAC systems serving guestrooms. In Group R-1 buildings containing more than 50 guestrooms, each guestroom shall be provided with controls complying with the provisions of Sections C403.7.4.1 and C403.7.4.2. Card key controls comply with these requirements.

C403.7.4.1 Temperature set point controls. Controls shall be provided on each HVAC system that are capable of and configured with three modes of temperature control.

1. When the guest room is rented but unoccupied, the controls shall~~to~~ automatically raise the cooling set point and lower the heating set point by not less than 4°F (2°C) from the occupant set point within 30 minutes after the occupants have left the guestroom.
2. When the guest room is unrented and unoccupied, the~~The~~ controls shall ~~be capable of and configured to~~ automatically raise the cooling set point to not lower than 80°F (27°C) and lower the heating set point to not higher than 60°F (16°C). ~~when the guestroom is unrented or has been continuously unoccupied for over 16 hours or~~ Unrented and unoccupied guest room mode shall be initiated within 16 hours of the guest room being continuously occupied or where a *networked guestroom control system* indicates that the guestroom is unrented and the guestroom is unoccupied for more than ~~30~~ 20 minutes. A *networked guestroom control system* that is capable of returning the thermostat set points to default occupied set points 60 minutes prior to the time a guestroom is scheduled to be occupied is not precluded by this section. Cooling that is capable of limiting relative humidity with a set point not lower than 65 percent relative humidity during unoccupied periods is not precluded by this section.

Commented [BK(126]: CE127: Multiple zone systems

Commented [BK(127]: CE127 AMPC1, CE128

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Commented [BK(129]: CE128
Reason: The revisions to the DCV exceptions improve coordination with ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2013 and later. Based on improved availability of DCV controls at lower costs, the outdoor airflow exception was reduced from 1,200 cfm (566 L/s) to 750 cfm (375 L/s). The transfer air exception was changed from a fixed outside airflow amount to a percentage of outdoor air, to allow exceptions where the DCV control implementation would be difficult due to the large percentage of transfer or makeup air. The exception for ventilation for process loads would be covered by the percentage makeup air exception, so it was removed as redundant. In conjunction with the reduction of excepted spaces, certain spaces were identified where DCV would simply not work—bowling alley seating areas—or would not be appropriate to maintain adequate indoor air quality.

Commented [BK(130]: CE135-19
Reason: This addendum contains minor changes to language for clarification. Original language could be interpreted to allow room lighting and HVAC to resume after 30 minutes of unoccupied and unrented condition. Changes include:
1. The guest room temperature controls subsection is reorganized to clarify that there are three distinct modes of operation.
2. The definition of networked guest room control system is modified to be consistent with the requirements.
3. The time-out period for unoccupied indication is changed from 30 minutes to 20 minutes for consistency between HVAC and the lighting control in Section C405.2.1.1.

~~1.~~3. When the guest room is occupied, HVAC set points shall return to their occupied set point once occupancy is sensed.

C403.7.4.2 Ventilation controls. Controls shall be provided on each HVAC system that are capable of and configured to automatically turn off the ventilation and exhaust fans within ~~30~~ 20 minutes of the occupants leaving the guestroom, or isolation devices shall be provided to each guestroom that are capable of automatically shutting off the supply of outdoor air to and exhaust air from the guestroom.

Exception: Guestroom ventilation systems are not precluded from having an *automatic* daily pre-occupancy purge cycle that provides daily outdoor air ventilation during unrented periods at the design ventilation rate for 60 minutes, or at a rate and duration equivalent to one air change.

C403.7.5 Enclosed loading dock and parking garage exhaust ventilation system controls. Mechanical ventilation systems for enclosed loading docks and parking garages shall be designed to exhaust the airflow rates (maximum and minimum) determined in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.

Ventilation systems shall be equipped with a control device that operates the system automatically by means of carbon monoxide detectors applied in conjunction with nitrogen dioxide detectors. Controllers shall be configured to shut off fans or modulate fan speed to 50 percent or less of design capacity, or intermittently operate fans less than 20 percent of the occupied time or as required to maintain acceptable contaminant levels in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* provisions.

Gas sensor controllers used to activate the exhaust ventilation system shall stage or modulate fan speed upon detection of specified gas levels. All equipment used in sensor controlled systems shall be designed for the specific use and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The system shall be arranged to operate automatically by means of carbon monoxide detectors applied in conjunction with nitrogen dioxide detectors. Garage and loading docks shall be equipped with a controller and a full array of carbon monoxide (CO) sensors set to maintain levels of carbon monoxide below 35 parts per million (ppm). Additionally, a full array of nitrogen dioxide detectors shall be connected to the controller set to maintain the nitrogen dioxide level below the OSHA standard for eight hour exposure.

Spacing and location of the sensors shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.

C403.7.5.1 System activation devices for enclosed loading docks. Ventilation systems for enclosed loading docks shall be activated by one of the following:

1. Gas sensors installed in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*; or
2. Occupant detection sensors used to activate the system that detects entry into the loading area along both the vehicle and pedestrian pathways.

C403.7.5.2 System activation devices for enclosed parking garages. Ventilation systems for enclosed parking garages shall be activated by gas sensors.

Exception: A parking garage ventilation system having a total design capacity under 8,000 cfm may use occupant sensors.

C403.7.6 Energy recovery ventilation systems. Energy recovery ventilation systems shall be provided as specified in either Section C403.7.6.1 or C403.7.6.2.

~~**C403.7.6.1 Nontransient dwelling units.** Nontransient dwelling units shall be provided with outdoor air energy recovery ventilation systems with an enthalpy recovery ratio of not less than 50 percent at cooling design conditions and not less than 60 percent at heating design conditions.~~

~~**Exceptions:**~~

~~1. Nontransient dwelling units with no more than 500 square feet of conditioned floor area in Climate Zones 4C and 5C.~~

~~2. Enthalpy recovery ratio requirements at cooling design condition in Climate Zones 4 and 5.~~

~~3. Systems serving R-3 dwelling units where the largest source of air exhausted at a single location at the building exterior is less than 25 percent of the design outdoor air flow rate.~~

~~**C403.3.6**~~ **C403.7.6.1 Ventilation for Group R-2 occupancy.** For all Group R-2 dwelling and sleeping units, a balanced ventilation system with heat recovery system with minimum 60 percent sensible recovery effectiveness shall provide outdoor air directly to all habitable space. The ventilation system shall allow for the design flow rates to be tested and verified at each habitable space as part of the

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This proposal aligns ASHRAE 90.1 and the IECC requirements for energy recovery ventilation systems by:
1) Changing the specification of energy recovery ventilation systems from Mandatory to Prescriptive, and
2) Adding minimum prescriptive path requirements for nontransient dwelling unit H/ERVs in the prescriptive path, where cost effective. Based on the IBC definition of "transient", "nontransient" dwelling units are those that are occupied for more than 30 days.
Prior to the publication of addendum ay to ASHRAE 90.1-2017, both 90.1 and IECC Section C403.7.4 contained energy recovery ventilation requirements that were developed without consideration given for dwelling units within the scope of 90.1 and the IECC. In an effort to develop rational energy recovery ventilation requirements for nontransient dwelling units, 90.1 considered building energy simulations that were conducted on a nominal 1000 ft2, 2-bedroom apartment in compliance with the prescriptive path of 90.1 across all climate zones. Four ventilation systems were evaluated for outdoor air: exhaust-only, dedicated supply, central fan integrated supply, and balanced with energy recovery. Ventilation rates were set in accordance with the minimum permitted by ASHRAE 62.2 (comparable to 2018 IMC minimum requirements for mechanical ventilation of high-rise dwelling units). Simulations were run in EnergyPlus. The simulations and accompanying economic analysis resulted in a very favorable scalar ratio (ASHRAE 90.1's metric for cost effectiveness) for dwelling unit energy recovery ventilation systems in all climate zones except for 3C for typical dwelling units and except for climate zones 0B, 1, 2, 3, 4C, and 5C for small dwelling units (i.e., no more than 500 ft2). Additionally, the proposal exempts all dwelling units in climate zones 0, 1, 2, and 3C from heating energy recovery requirements and climate zones 3C, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 from cooling energy recovery requirements based on insignificant savings.

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commissioning process in accordance with Section C408.2.2.

C403.7.6.2 Spaces other than ~~nontransient~~ R-2 dwelling units. Any system serving a space other than a ~~nontransient~~Group R-2 dwelling unit with minimum outside air requirements at design conditions greater than 5,000 cfm or any system where the system's supply airflow rate exceeds the value listed in Tables C403.7.6(1) and C403.7.6(2), based on the climate zone and percentage of outdoor airflow rate at design conditions, shall include an energy recovery system. Table C403.7.6(1) shall be used for all ventilation systems that operate less than 8,000 hours per year, and Table C403.7.6(2) shall be used for all ventilation systems that operate 8,000 hours or more per year. The energy recovery system shall ~~have the capability to provide a change in the enthalpy of the outdoor air supply of not less than 50 percent of the difference between the outdoor air and return air enthalpies,~~ provide an enthalpy recovery ratio of not less than 50 percent at design conditions. Where an air economizer is required, the energy recovery system shall include a bypass of the energy recovery media for both the outdoor air and exhaust air or return air dampers and controls which permit operation of the air economizer as required by Section C403.5. Where a single room or space is supplied by multiple units, the aggregate ventilation (cfm) of those units shall be used in applying this requirement. The return/exhaust air stream temperature for heat recovery device selection shall be 70°F (21°C) at 30 percent relative humidity, or as calculated by the registered design professional.

Exception: An energy recovery ventilation system shall not be required in any of the following conditions:

1. Where energy recovery systems are restricted per Section 514 of the *International Mechanical Code* to sensible energy, recovery shall comply with one of the following:
   - 1.1. Kitchen exhaust systems where they comply with Section C403.7.7.1.
   - 1.2. Laboratory fume hood systems where they comply with Exception 2 of Section C403.7.6.
   - 1.3. Other sensible energy recovery systems with the capability to provide a change in dry bulb temperature of the outdoor air supply of not less than 50 percent of the difference between the outdoor air and the return air dry bulb temperatures, at design conditions.
2. Laboratory fume hood systems that include at least one of the following features and also comply with Section C403.7.7.2:
   - 2.1. Variable-air-volume hood exhaust and room supply systems capable of reducing exhaust and makeup air volume to 50 percent or less of design values.
   - 2.2. Direct makeup (auxiliary) air supply equal to at least 75 percent of the exhaust rate, heated no warmer than 2°F (1.1°C) above room set point, cooled to no cooler than 3°F (1.7°C) below room set point, no humidification added, and no simultaneous heating and cooling used for dehumidification control.
3. Systems serving spaces that are heated to less than 60°F (15.5°C) and are not cooled.
4. Where more than 60 percent of the outdoor air heating energy is provided from site-recovered energy.
5. Systems exhausting toxic, flammable, paint or corrosive fumes or dust.
6. Cooling energy recovery in Climate Zones 3C, 4C, 5B, 5C, 6B, 7 and 8.
7. Systems requiring dehumidification that employ energy recovery in series with the cooling coil.
8. Multi-zone systems where the supply airflow rate is less than the values specified in Tables C403.7.6(1) and C403.7.6(2) for the corresponding percent of outdoor air. Where a value of NR is listed, energy recovery shall not be required.
9. Equipment which meets the requirements of Section C403.9.2.4.
10. Systems serving Group R-1 ~~and R-3~~ dwelling or sleeping units where the largest source of air exhausted at a single location at the building exterior is less than 25 percent of the design outdoor air flow rate.

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TABLE C403.7.6(1)
ENERGY RECOVERY REQUIREMENT
(VENTILATION SYSTEMS OPERATING LESS THAN 8,000 HOURS PER YEAR)

CLIMATE ZONE	PERCENT (%) OUTDOOR AIR AT FULL DESIGN AIRFLOW RATE							
	≥ 10% and < 20%	≥ 20% and < 30%	≥ 30% and < 40%	≥ 40% and < 50%	≥ 50% and < 60%	≥ 60% and < 70%	≥70% and < 80%	≥ 80%
	DESIGN SUPPLY FAN AIRFLOW RATE (cfm)							
4C, 5B	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	≥5000	≥5000
5C	NR	NR	NR	NR	≥26,000	≥12,000	≥5000	≥4000

NR = not required

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TABLE C403.7.6.1(2)
ENERGY RECOVERY REQUIREMENT
(VENTILATION SYSTEMS OPERATING NOT LESS 8,000 HOURS PER YEAR)

CLIMATE ZONE	PERCENT (%) OUTDOOR AIR AT FULL DESIGN AIRFLOW RATE							
	≥ 10% and < 20%	≥ 20% and < 30%	≥ 30% and < 40%	≥ 40% and < 50%	≥ 50% and < 60%	≥ 60% and < 70%	≥70% and < 80%	≥ 80%
	DESIGN SUPPLY FAN AIRFLOW RATE (cfm)							
4C, 5C	NR	≥ 19500	≥ 9000	≥ 5000	≥ 4000	≥ 3000	≥ 1500	≥120
5B	≥ 2500	≥ 2000	≥ 1000	≥ 500	≥ 140	≥ 120	≥ 100	≥ 80

NR = not required

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C403.7.7 Exhaust systems.

C403.7.7.1 Kitchen exhaust systems.

C403.7.7.1.1 Replacement air. Replacement air introduced directly into the exhaust hood cavity shall not be greater than 10 percent of the hood exhaust airflow rate.

C403.7.7.1.2 Kitchen exhaust hood certification and maximum airflow. Where a kitchen or kitchen/dining facility has a total kitchen hood exhaust airflow rate that is greater than 2,000 cfm, each hood shall be a factory built commercial exhaust hood listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory in compliance with UL 710 and each hood shall have a maximum exhaust rate as specified in Table C403.7.7.1.2. Where a single hood, or hood section, is installed over appliances with different duty ratings, the maximum allowable flow rate for the hood or hood section shall be based on the requirements for the highest appliance duty rating under the hood or hood section.

Exception: Type II dishwasher exhaust hoods that have an exhaust airflow of 1000 cfm or less.

TABLE C403.7.7.1.2
MAXIMUM NET EXHAUST FLOW RATE,
CFM PER LINEAR FOOT OF HOOD LENGTH

TYPE OF HOOD	LIGHT-DUTY EQUIPMENT	MEDIUM-DUTY EQUIPMENT	HEAVY-DUTY EQUIPMENT	EXTRA-HEAVY-DUTY EQUIPMENT
Wall-mounted canopy	140	210	280	385
Single island	280	350	420	490
Double island (per side)	175	210	280	385
Eyebrow	175	175	NA	NA
Backshelf/Pass-over	210	210	280	NA

For SI: 1 cfm = 0.4719 L/s; 1 foot = 305 mm.
NA = Not Allowed

C403.7.7.1.3 Kitchen exhaust hood system. Where a kitchen or kitchen/dining facility has a total kitchen hood exhaust airflow rate greater than 2000 cfm, it shall comply with one of the following:

1. Not less than 50 percent of all replacement air shall be transfer air that would otherwise be exhausted.

2. Demand ventilation systems on not less than 75 percent of the total exhaust hood airflow that are configured to provide not less than a 50 percent reduction in exhaust and replacement air system airflow rates, including controls necessary to modulate airflow in response to appliance operation and to maintain full capture and containment of smoke, effluent and combustion products during cooking and idle.
3. Listed energy recovery devices with a sensible heat recovery effectiveness of not less than 40 percent on not less than 50 percent of the total exhaust hood airflow.

Exceptions:

1. Where not less than 75 percent of all the replacement air is transfer air that would otherwise be exhausted.
2. UL 710 listed exhaust hoods that have a design maximum exhaust flow rate no greater than 250 cfm per linear foot of hood that serve kitchen or kitchen/dining facilities with a total kitchen hood exhaust airflow rate less than 5000 cfm.
3. Type II dishwasher exhaust hoods that have an exhaust airflow of 1000 cfm or less.

C403.7.7.2 Laboratory exhaust systems. Buildings with laboratory exhaust systems having a total exhaust rate greater than 5,000 cfm (2,360 L/s) shall include heat recovery systems to preconditioned replacement air from laboratory exhaust. The heat recovery system shall be capable of increasing the outside air supply temperature at design heating conditions by 25°F (13.9°C). A provision shall be made to bypass or control the heat recovery system to permit air economizer operation as required by Section C403.5.

Exceptions:

1. Variable air volume laboratory exhaust and room supply systems configured to reduce exhaust and make-up air volume to 50% or less of design values; or
2. Direct make-up (auxiliary) air supply equal to at least 75% of the exhaust rate, heated no warmer than 2°F (1.1°C) below room set point, cooled to no cooler than 3°F (1.7°C) above room set point, no humidification added, and no simultaneous heating and cooling used for dehumidification control; or
3. Combined energy reduction method: VAV exhaust and room supply system configured to reduce exhaust and makeup air volumes and a heat recovery system to precondition makeup air from laboratory exhaust that when combined will produce the same energy reduction as achieved by a heat recovery system with a 50% sensible recovery effectiveness as required above. For calculation purposes, the heat recovery component can be assumed to include the maximum design supply airflow rate at design conditions. The combined energy reduction (Q_{ER}) shall meet the following:

   $Q_{ER} \geq Q_{MIN}$

   $Q_{MIN} = CFM_S \times (T_R - T_O) \times 1.1 \times 0.6$

   $Q_{ER} = CFM_S \times (T_R - T_O) \times 1.1(A+B)/100$

   Where:

   Q_{MIN} = Energy recovery at 60% sensible effectiveness (Btu/h)

   Q_{ER} = Combined energy reduction (Btu/h)

   CFM_S = The maximum design supply airflow rate to conditioned spaces served by the system in cubic feet per minute

   T_R = Space return air dry bulb at winter design conditions

   T_O = Outdoor air dry bulb at winter design conditions

   A = Percentage that the exhaust and makeup air volumes can be reduced from design conditions

   B = Percentage sensible heat recovery effectiveness

C403.7.7.3 Transfer air. Conditioned supply air delivered to any space with mechanical exhaust shall not exceed the greater of:

1. The supply flow required to meet the space heating or cooling load;

2. The ventilation rate required by the authority having jurisdiction, the facility Environmental Health and Safety department, or Section C403.2.2; or
3. The mechanical exhaust flow minus the available transfer air from conditioned spaces or return air plenums that at their closest point are within 15 feet of each other on the same floor that are not in different smoke or fire compartments. Available transfer air is that portion of outdoor ventilation air that:
   3.1. Is not required to satisfy other exhaust needs,
   3.2. Is not required to maintain pressurization of other spaces, and
   3.3. Is transferable according to applicable codes and standards and per the *International Mechanical Code*.

Exceptions:

1. Laboratories classified as biosafety level 3 or higher.
2. Vivarium spaces.
3. Spaces that are required by applicable codes and standards to be maintained at positive pressure relative to adjacent spaces. For spaces taking this exception, any transferable air that is not directly transferred shall be made available to the associated air-handling unit and shall be used whenever economizer or other options do not save more energy.
4. Spaces where the demand for transfer air may exceed the available transfer airflow rate and where the spaces have a required negative pressure relationship. For spaces taking this exception, any transferable air that is not directly transferred shall be made available to the associated air-handling unit and shall be used whenever economizer or other options do not save more energy.

C403.7.8 Shutoff dampers. Mechanical openings shall be provided with shutoff dampers in accordance with Sections C403.7.8.1 through C403.7.8.4.

C403.7.8.1 Shutoff dampers for building isolation. Outdoor air supply, exhaust openings and relief outlets and stairway and elevator hoistway shaft vents shall be provided with Class I motorized dampers. See Sections C403.10.1 and C403.10.2 for ductwork insulation requirements upstream and downstream of the shutoff damper.

Exceptions:

1. Gravity (nonmotorized) dampers shall be permitted in lieu of motorized dampers as follows:
   1.1. Relief dampers serving systems less than 5,000 cfm total supply shall be permitted in buildings less than three stories in height.
   1.2. Gravity (nonmotorized) dampers where the design outdoor air intake or exhaust capacity does not exceed 400300 cfm (189 L/s).
   1.3. Systems serving areas which require continuous operation for 24/7 occupancy schedules.
2. Shutoff dampers are not required in:
   2.1. Combustion air intakes.
   2.2. Systems serving areas which require continuous operation in animal hospitals, kennels and pounds, laboratories, and Group H, I and R occupancies.
   2.3. Subduct exhaust systems or other systems that are required to operate continuously by the *International Mechanical Code.*
   2.4. Type I grease exhaust systems or other systems where dampers are prohibited by the *International Mechanical Code* to be in the airstream.
   2.5. Unconditioned stairwells or unconditioned elevator hoistway shafts that are only connected to unconditioned spaces.

C403.7.8.2 Shutoff dampers for return air. Return air openings used for airside economizer operation shall be equipped with Class I motorized dampers.

C403.7.8.3 Damper leakage rating. Class I dampers shall have a maximum leakage rate of 4 cfm/ft^2 (20.3 L/s x m^2) at 1.0 inch water gauge (w.g.) (249 Pa) when tested in accordance with AMCA 500D and shall be labeled by an approved agency for such purpose. Gravity (nonmotorized) dampers shall have an air leakage rate not greater than 20 cfm/ft^2 where not less than 24 inches (610 mm) in either dimension and 40 cfm/ft^2 where less than 24 inches in either dimension. The rate of air leakage shall be determined at 1.0 inch w.g. (249 Pa) when tested in accordance with AMCA 500D for such purpose. The dampers shall be labeled by

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an approve agency. Gravity dampers for ventilation air intakes shall be protected from direct exposure to wind.

Exceptions:

1. Gravity (nonmotorized) dampers are not required to be tested to verify the air leakage rating when installed in exhaust systems where the exhaust capacity does not exceed 400 cfm (189 L/s) and the gravity damper is provided with a gasketed seal.
2. Motorized dampers on return air openings in unitary packaged equipment that have the minimum leakage rate available from the manufacturer.

C403.7.8.4 Damper actuation. Outdoor air intake, relief and exhaust shutoff dampers shall be installed with *automatic* controls configured to close when the systems or spaces served are not in use or during unoccupied period warm-up and setback operation, unless the systems served require outdoor or exhaust air in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code* or the dampers are opened to provide intentional economizer cooling. Stairway and elevator hoistway shaft vent dampers shall be installed with *automatic* controls configured to open upon the activation of any fire alarm initiating device of the building's fire alarm system or the interruption of power to the damper.

C403.8 Fan and fan controls. Fans in HVAC systems shall comply with Sections C403.8.1 through C403.8.5.1.

The airflow requirements of Section C403.8.5.1 shall apply to all fan motors. Group R occupancy exhaust fans shall also comply with Section C403.8.4.

C403.8.1 Allowable fan motor horsepower. Each HVAC system having a total fan system motor nameplate horsepower exceeding 5 hp (3.7kW) at fan system design conditions shall not exceed the allowable *fan system motor nameplate hp* (Option 1) or *fan system bhp* (Option 2) as shown in Table C403.8.1(1). This includes supply fans, exhaust fans, return/relief fans, and fan-powered VAV air terminal units associated with systems providing heating or cooling capability. Single *zone* variable-air-volume systems shall comply with the constant volume fan power limitation. Zone heating and/or cooling terminal units installed in conjunction with a dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS) shall be evaluated as separate HVAC systems for allowable fan motor horsepower.

Exceptions:

1. Hospital, vivarium and laboratory systems that utilize flow control devices on exhaust or return to maintain space pressure relationships necessary for occupant health and safety or environmental control shall be permitted to use variable volume fan power limitation.
2. Individual exhaust fans with motor nameplate horsepower of 1 hp or less are exempt from the allowable fan motor horsepower requirements.

TABLE C403.8.1(1)
FAN POWER LIMITATION

	LIMIT	CONSTANT VOLUME	VARIABLE VOLUME
Option 1: Fan system motor nameplate hp	Allowable nameplate motor hp	hp ≤ CFM_S × 0.0011	hp ≤ CFM_S × 0.0015
Option 2: Fan system bhp	Allowable fan system bhp	bhp ≤ CFM_S × 0.00094 + *A*	bhp ≤ CFM_S × 0.0013 + *A*

For SI: 1 bhp = 735.5 W, 1 hp = 745.5 W, 1 cfm = 0.471 L/s.

where:

CFM_S = The maximum design supply airflow rate to conditioned spaces served by the system in cubic feet per minute.
Hp = The maximum combined motor nameplate horsepower.
Bhp = The maximum combined fan brake horsepower.
A = Sum of [*PD* × CFMD / 4131]

where:

PD = Each applicable pressure drop adjustment from Table C403.8.1(2) in. w.c.
CFM_D = The design airflow through each applicable device from Table C403.8.1(2) in cubic feet per minute.

TABLE C403.8.1(2)

FAN POWER LIMITATION PRESSURE DROP ADJUSTMENT

Device	Adjustment
Credits	
Return air or exhaust system required by code or accreditation standards to be fully ducted, or systems required to maintain air pressure differentials between adjacent rooms	0.5 inch w.c. (2.15 inches w.c. for laboratory and vivarium systems)
Return and/or exhaust air flow control devices	0.5 inch w.c.
Exhaust filters, scrubbers, or other exhaust treatment	The pressure drop of device calculated at fan system design condition
Particulate filtration credit: MERV 9 - 12	0.5 inch w.c.
Particulate filtration credit: MERV 13 - 15	0.9 inch w.c.
Particulate filtration credit: MERV 16 and greater and electronically enhanced filters	Pressure drop calculated at 2x clean filter pressure drop at fan system design condition
Carbon and other gas-phase air cleaners	Clean filter pressure drop at fan system design condition
Biosafety cabinet	Pressure drop of device at fan system design condition
Energy recovery device, other than coil runaround loop	For each airstream (2.2 × energy recovery effectiveness – 0.5 inch w.c.)
Coil runaround loop	0.6 inch w.c. for each airstream
Evaporative humidifier/cooler in series with another cooling coil	Pressure drop of device at fan system design conditions
Sound attenuation section (fans serving spaces with design background noise goals below NC35)	0.15 inch w.c.
Exhaust system serving fume hoods	0.35 inch w.c.
Laboratory and vivarium exhaust systems in high-rise buildings	0.25 inch w.c./100 feet of vertical duct exceeding 75 feet
Deductions	
Systems without central cooling device	-0.6 inch w.c.
Systems without central heating device	-0.3 inch w.c.
Systems with central electric resistance heating	-0.2 inch w.c.

For SI: 1 inch w.c. = 249 Pa, 1 inch.= 25.4 mm.
w.c. .= water column, NC = Noise criterion.

C403.8.2 Motor nameplate horsepower. For each fan, the selected fan motor shall be no larger than the first available motor size greater than the brake horsepower (bhp). The fan bhp shall be indicated on the design documents to allow for compliance verification by the *code official*.

Exceptions:

1. For fans less than 6 bhp (~~4413~~ 4476 W), where the first available motor larger than the brake horsepower has a nameplate rating within 50 percent of the bhp, selection of the next larger nameplate motor size is allowed.
2. For fans 6 bhp (~~4413~~ 4476 W) and larger, where the first available motor larger than the bhp has a nameplate rating within 30 percent of the bhp, selection of the next larger nameplate motor size is allowed.
3. For fans used only in *approved* life safety applications such as smoke evacuation.

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4. Fans with motor nameplate horsepower less than 1 hp ~~are exempt from this section~~ or fans with a fan nameplate electrical input power of less than 0.89kW.
5. Fans equipped with electronic speed control devices to vary the fan airflow as a function of load.
~~4.~~6. ~~Fans with a fan nameplate electrical input power of less than 0.89kW.~~

C403.8.3 Fan efficiency. ~~Fans shall have a fan efficiency grade (FEG) of 67 or higher based on manufacturers' certified data, as defined by AMCA 205. The total efficiency of the fan at the design point of operation shall be within 15 percentage points of the maximum total efficiency of the fan.~~Each fan and fan array shall have a *fan energy index* (FEI) of not less than 1.00 at the design point of operation, as determined in accordance with AMCA 208 by an *approved*, independent testing laboratory and labeled by the manufacturer. Each fan and fan array used for a variable-air volume system shall have and FEI of not less than 0.95 at the design point of operation as determined in accordance with AMCA 208 by an *approved*, independent testing laboratory and labeled by the manufacturer. The FEI for fan arrays shall be calculated in accordance with AMCA 208 Annex C.

Exception: The following fans are not required to have a fan ~~efficiency grade~~energy index:

1. Fans that are not *embedded fans* with motor nameplate horsepower of less than 1.0 hp (0.75 kW) or with a nameplate electrical input power of less than 0.89 kW.
~~1.~~2. ~~Individual~~ *~~Embedded~~ fans* ~~with~~ that have a motor nameplate horsepower of 5 hp (3.7 kW) or less ~~that are not part of a group operated as the functional equivalent of a single fan~~or with a fan system electrical input power of 4.1 kW or less.
~~2.~~3. Multiple fans operated in series or parallel as the functional equivalent of a single fan that have a combined motor nameplate horsepower of 5 hp (3.7 kW) or less ~~and are operated as the functional equivalent of a single fan~~ or with a fan system electrical input power of 4.1 kW or less.
~~3.~~4. Fans that are part of equipment covered under Section C403.3.2.
~~4.~~5. Fans included in an equipment package certified by an approved agency for air or energy performance.
~~5. Powered wall/roof ventilators.~~
~~6. Fans outside the scope of AMCA 205.~~
6. Ceiling fans, i.e., nonportable devices suspended from a ceiling or overhead structure for circulating air via the rotation of the blades.
7. Fans used for moving gases at temperatures above 425°F (250°C).
8. Fans used for operation in explosive atmospheres.
9. Reversible fans used for tunnel ventilation.
10. Fans that are intended to operate only during emergency conditions.
~~7.~~11. Fans outside the scope of AMCA 208.

~~**C403.8.4 Group R occupancy exhaust fan efficacy.** The Group R occupancies of the building shall be provided with ventilation that meets the requirements of the *International Mechanical Code*, as applicable, or with other approved means of ventilation. Mechanical ventilation system fans with 400 cfm or less in capacity shall meet the efficacy requirements of Table C403.8.4.~~

~~**Exceptions:**~~

~~1. Group R heat recovery ventilator and energy recovery ventilator fans that are less than 400 cfm.~~
~~2. Where whole house ventilation fans are integrated with forced-air systems that are tested and listed HVAC equipment, provided they are powered by an electronically commutated motor where required by Section C405.8~~
~~3. Domestic clothes dryer booster fans, domestic range rood exhaust fans, and domestic range booster fans that operate intermittently.~~

~~**TABLE C403.8.4**~~
~~**GROUP R EXHAUST FAN EFFICACY**~~

~~Fan location~~	~~Air Flow Rate Minimum (cfm)~~	~~Minimum Efficacy (cfm/watt)~~	~~Air Flow Rate Minimum (cfm)~~
~~Exhaust fan: Bathroom, utility room, whole house~~	~~10~~	~~2.8~~	~~< 90~~

Commented [BK(141)]: Says basically the same as 4, but 4 is slightly more stringent. ??

Commented [BK(142)]: CE136-19
Reason:
1. This proposal corrects an IP / SI conversion error related to shaft power: 6 bhp equals 4476 W mechanical power.
2. It proposes moving the clause about *fan system motor nameplate* into the exceptions section for better clarity.
3. This proposal increases the design options for load-matching variable-speed fan motors, accommodates new motor and drive technologies, and it simplifies the motor selection criteria for fans.

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Commented [BK(144)]: CE136-19
Reason:
1. This proposal corrects an IP / SI conversion error related to shaft power: 6 bhp equals 4476 W mechanical power.
2. It proposes moving the clause about *fan system motor nameplate* into the exceptions section for better clarity.
3. This proposal increases the design options for load-matching variable-speed fan motors, accommodates new motor and drive technologies, and it simplifies the motor selection criteria for fans.

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Reason: This proposal harmonizes the revisions in ASHRAE 90.1. Replacing the Fan Efficiency Grade (FEG) metric with Fan Energy Index (FEI) will result in a more effective energy savings metric and updates the corresponding definitions and standard. FEI was developed in response to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) rulemaking for commercial fans and blowers, whereby a wire-to-air metric was deemed to be more effective at saving energy because it would consider the impacts of motors and drives on fan energy performance. Unlike FEG, FEI can be used in calculations for energy savings, and it does not require a "sizing/selection window," which makes enforcement easier.

Commented [BK(146)]: Add definition? Then remove definition language from exception.

~~Exhaust fan: Bathroom, utility room, whole house~~	~~90~~	~~3.5~~	~~Any~~
~~In-line (single-port and multi-port) fans~~	~~Any~~	~~3.8~~	~~Any~~

C403.8.4 Low-capacity ventilation fans. Mechanical ventilation system fans with motors less than 1/12 hp (0.062 kW) in capacity shall meet the efficacy requirements of Table C403.8.4 at one or more rating points.

Exceptions:

1. Where ventilation fans are a component of a listed heating or cooling appliance.
2. Dryer exhaust duct power ventilators, domestic range hoods and domestic range booster pans that operate intermittently.
3. Group R heat recovery ventilator and energy recovery ventilator fans that are less than 400 cfm.
4. Where whole house ventilation fans are integrated with forced-air systems that are tested and listed HVAC equipment, provided they are powered by an electronically commutated motor where required by Section C405.8

TABLE C403.8.4
LOW-CAPACITY VENTILATION FAN EFFICACY[a]

Fan Location	Airflow Rate Minimum (cfm)	Minimum Efficacy (cfm/watt)	Airflow Rate Maximum (cfm)
HRV or ERV	Any	1.2 cfm/watt	Any
In-line fan	Any	3.8 cfm/watt	Any
Bathroom, utility room	10	2.8 cfm/watt	< 90
Bathroom, utility room	90	3.5 cfm/watt	Any

For SI: 1 cfm/ft = 47.82 W.

a. Airflow shall be tested in accordance with HVI 916 and listed. Efficacy shall be listed or shall be derived from listed power and airflow. Fan efficacy for fully ducted HRV, ERV, balanced and in-line fans shall be determined at a static pressure not less than 0.2 inch w.c. Fan efficacy for ducted range hoods, bathroom and utility room fans shall be determined at a static pressure not less than 0.1 inch w.c.

C403.8.5 Fan controls. Controls shall be provided for fans in accordance with Section C403.8.5.1 and as required for specific systems provided in Section C403.

C403.8.5.1 Fan airflow control. Each cooling system listed in Table C403.8.5.1 shall be designed to vary the indoor fan airflow as a function of load and shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Direct expansion (DX) and chilled water cooling units that control the capacity of the mechanical cooling directly based on space temperature shall have not fewer than two stages of fan control. Low or minimum speed shall not be greater than 66 percent of full speed. At low or minimum speed, the fan system shall draw not more than 40 percent of the fan power at full fan speed. Low or minimum speed shall be used during periods of low cooling load and ventilation-only operation.
2. Other units including DX cooling units and chilled water units that control the space temperature by modulating the airflow to the space shall have modulating fan control. Minimum speed shall be not greater than 50 percent of full speed. At minimum speed, the fan system shall draw no more than 30 percent of the power at full fan speed. Low or minimum speed shall be used during periods of low cooling load and ventilation-only operation.
3. Units that include an airside economizer in accordance with Section C403.5 shall have not fewer than two speeds of fan control during economizer operation.

Exceptions:

1. Modulating fan control is not required for chilled water and evaporative cooling units with fan motors of less than 1 hp (0.746 kW) where the units are not used to provide *ventilation air* and the indoor fan cycles with the load.
2. Where the volume of outdoor air required to comply with the ventilation requirements of the *International Mechanical Code* at low speed exceeds the air that would be delivered at the

Commented [BK(147]: CE140-19
Reason: Exhaust fan efficacies were introduced in the code in 2012 IECC for whole-house ventilation in low-rise residential buildings, but have never been included in the commercial provisions of the IECC. Mid-rise residential occupancies and small commercial buildings often utilize the same small ventilation fans leaving a loophole for a common energy load. These fans are used for point-of-source contaminant exhaust and are frequently utilized as part of a ventilation strategy in multifamily buildings. These fans are also smaller than the threshold for fan size (1/12 HP) that is attached to the other commercial fan requirements. This makes them a common load, and a potentially significant load in multifamily buildings, that is completely unregulated in commercial buildings.
This proposal adopts the table approach already utilized for these fans in the residential section of the code. However, it updates the efficiency requirements. The current residential IECC fan efficacies are from an older version of Energy Star (Version 2.0), so these have been updated to align the latest Energy Star requirement Version 4.0. These fan efficacy values are very conservative based on what is currently on the market.

Commented [BK(148]: Harmonize with the residential requirements—code change proposal—David Reddy/Louis Starr

minimum speed defined in Section C403.8.5, the minimum speed shall be selected to provide the required *ventilation air*.

TABLE C403.8.5.1
FAN CONTROL

Cooling System Type	Fan Motor Size	Mechanical Cooling Capacity
DX cooling	Any	≥ 42,000 Btu/h
Chilled water and evaporative cooling	≥ ¼ hp	Any

C403.8.6 Large-diameter ceiling fans. Where provided, large-diameter ceiling fans shall be tested and labeled in accordance with AMCA 230.

C403.9 Heat rejection and heat recovery equipment.

C403.9.1 Heat rejection equipment. Heat rejection equipment, including air-cooled condensers, dry coolers, open-circuit cooling towers, closed-circuit cooling towers and evaporative condensers, shall comply with this section.

Exception: Heat rejection devices where energy use is included in the equipment efficiency ratings listed in ~~Tables C403.3.2(1)A, C403.3.2(1)B, C403.3.2(1)C, C403.3.2(2), C403.3.2(3), C403.3.2(7) and C403.3.2(9)~~the tables in Section C403.3.2.

Heat rejection equipment shall have a minimum efficiency performance not less than values specified in Table C403.3.2(~~8~~7).

C403.9.1.1 Fan speed control. Each fan powered by an individual motor or array of motors with a connected power, including the motor service factor, totaling 5 hp (3.7 kW) or more shall have controls and devices configured to automatically modulate the fan speed to control the leaving fluid temperature or condensing temperature and pressure of the heat rejection device. Fan motor power input shall be not more than 30 percent of design wattage at 50 percent of the design airflow.

Exceptions:

1. Fans serving multiple refrigerant or fluid cooling circuits.
2. Condenser fans serving flooded condensers.

C403.9.1.2 Multiple-cell heat rejection equipment. Multiple-cell heat rejection equipment with variable speed fan drives shall be controlled to operate the maximum number of fans allowed that comply with the manufacturer's requirements for all system components and so that all fans can operate at the same fan speed required for the instantaneous cooling duty, as opposed to staged (on/off) operation. The minimum fan speed shall be the minimum allowable speed of the fan drive system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

C403.9.1.3 Limitation on centrifugal fan open-circuit cooling towers. Centrifugal fan open-circuit cooling towers with a combined rated capacity of 1,100 gpm (4164 L/m) or greater at 95°F (35°C) condenser water return, 85°F (29°C) condenser water supply, and 75°F (24°C) outdoor air wet-bulb temperature shall meet the energy efficiency requirement for axial fan open-circuit cooling towers listed in Table C403.3.2(8).

C403.9.1.4 Tower flow turndown. Open-circuit cooling towers used on water-cooled chiller systems that are configured with multiple- or variable-speed condenser water pumps shall be designed so that all open circuit cooling tower cells can be run in parallel with the larger of the flow that is produced by the smallest pump at its minimum expected flow rate or at 50 percent of the design flow for the cell.

C403.9.2 Heat recovery.

C403.9.2.1 Heat recovery for service water heating. Condenser heat recovery shall be installed for heating or reheating of service hot water provided the facility operates 24 hours a day, the total installed heat capacity of water cooled systems exceeds 1,500,000 Btu/hr of heat rejection, and the design service

Commented [BK(149]: CE141-19 (IECC has this as section c403.9 rather than in the fan and fan control section…
Reason: This proposal includes language and reference for the appropriate testing standard for these fans **when** they are installed. The addition of this language will be beneficial to the countries and states that adopt the IECC and not the IMC. This section and standard is also needed because language for giving credit for these fans in the performance path was approved into the 2018 IECC last cycle.

Commented [BK(150]: Retain references to old tables with new numbers and delete global reference to avoid conflicting language with the reference to Table (7)

water heating load exceeds 250,000 Btu/hr.

The required heat recovery system shall have the capacity to provide the smaller of:

1. Sixty percent of the peak heat rejection load at design conditions; or
2. The preheating required to raise the peak service hot water draw to 85°F (29°C).

Exceptions:

1. Facilities that employ condenser heat recovery for space heating or reheat purposes with a heat recovery design exceeding 30 percent of the peak water-cooled condenser load at design conditions.
2. Facilities that provide 60 percent of their service water heating from site recovered energy.

C403.9.2.2 Steam condensate systems. On-site steam heating systems shall have condensate water heat recovery. On-site includes a system that is located within or adjacent to one or more buildings within the boundary of a contiguous area or campus under one ownership and which serves one or more of those buildings.

Buildings using steam generated off-site with steam heating systems which do not have condensate water recovery shall have condensate water recovery.

C403.9.2.3 Refrigeration condenser heat recovery. Facilities having food service, meat or deli departments and having 500,000 Btu/h or greater of remote refrigeration condensers shall have condenser waste heat recovery from freezers and coolers and shall use the waste heat for service water heating, space heating or for dehumidification reheat. Facilities having a gross *conditioned floor area* of 40,000 ft^2 or greater and 1,000,000 Btu/h or greater of remote refrigeration shall have condenser waste heat recovery from freezers and coolers and shall use the waste heat for service water heating, and either for space heating or for dehumidification reheat for maintaining low space humidity.

C403.9.2.4 Heat recovery for space heating. A water-source condenser heat recovery system meeting the requirements of Sections C403.9.2.4.1 through C403.9.2.4.4 shall be installed to serve space and ventilation heating systems in new buildings and additions meeting the following criteria:

1. The facility operates greater than 70 hours per week.
2. The sum of all heat rejection equipment capacity serving the new building or addition exceeds 1,500,000 BTU/hr.
3. The sum of zone minimum airflows in all zones with zone reheat coils divided by the *conditioned floor area* served by those systems is at least 0.45 cfm per square foot.

Exception: Systems complying with Section C403.3.5, Dedicated outdoor air systems (DOAS).

C403.9.2.4.1 Water to water heat recovery. Ninety percent (90%) of the total building space and ventilation heating system design load shall be served by systems that include heat recovery chiller or water to water heat pump equipment capable of rejecting heat from the cooling loop to the space and ventilation heating loop as the first stage of heating.

C403.9.2.4.2 Exhaust heat recovery. Heat shall be recovered by the heat recovery system from 90 percent of the total building exhaust airflow. The maximum leaving air temperature of exhaust air after heat recovery shall be 55°F dry-bulb when operating at full capacity in heat recovery mode.

Exceptions:

1. Where energy recovery systems are restricted by Section 514 of the *International Mechanical Code* to sensible energy, those systems shall not be included in the calculation of total building exhaust airflow.2. Exhaust air systems handling contaminated airstreams that are regulated by applicable codes or accreditation standards and pose a health risk to maintenance personnel to maintain heat recovery devices, those systems shall not be included in the calculation of total building exhaust airflow.

C403.9.2.4.3 Process heat recovery. Spaces with year-round cooling loads from lights and equipment of 5 watts and greater per square foot shall be served by water-cooled equipment. Cooling loops serving the water-cooled equipment shall be served by water source heat recovery systems meeting the requirements of Section C403.9.2.4.1. If such spaces are provided with an air or water economizer, the economizer controls shall be configured with an override signal from the building automation system to disable economizer operation during heat recovery mode.

C403.9.2.4.4 Water to water heat recovery sizing. The minimum total combined capacity of heat

recovery chillers or water to water heat pumps shall match the total combined capacity of installed equipment sized to meet the requirements of Sections C403.9.2.4.2 and C403.9.2.4.3.

~~**C403.9.2.5 Heat recovery for space conditioning in healthcare facilities.** Where heating water is used for space heating, a condenser heat recovery system shall be installed provided all of the following are true:~~

~~1. The building is a Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancy~~

~~2. The total design chilled water capacity for the Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancy, either air cooled or water cooled, required at cooling design conditions exceeds 3,600,000 Btu/h (1,100 kW) of cooling.~~

~~3. Simultaneous heating and cooling occurs above 60°F (16°C) outdoor air temperature.~~

~~The required heat recovery *system* shall have a cooling capacity that is not less than 7 percent of the total design chilled water capacity of the Group I-2 Condition 2 occupancy at peak design conditions.~~

~~**Exceptions:**~~

~~1. Buildings that provide 60 percent or more of their reheat energy from on-site renewable energy or site-recovered energy.~~

~~2. Buildings in Climate Zone 5C.~~

C403.10 Construction of HVAC system elements. Ducts, plenums, piping and other elements that are part of an HVAC system shall be constructed and insulated in accordance with Sections C403.10.1 through C403.10.3.1

C403.10.1 Duct and plenum insulation and sealing.

C403.10.1.1 Ducts conveying outdoor air. Ducts, shafts and plenums conveying outdoor air from the exterior of the building to the mechanical system shall meet all air leakage and building envelope insulation requirements of Section C402, plus building envelope vapor control requirements from the *International Building Code*, extending continuously from the building exterior to an *automatic* shutoff damper or heating or cooling equipment. For the purposes of building envelope insulation requirements, duct surfaces shall be insulated with the minimum insulation values in Table C403.10.1.1. Duct surfaces included as part of the building envelope shall not be used in the calculation of maximum glazing area as described in Section C402.4.1.

Exceptions:

1. Outdoor air ducts serving individual supply air units with less than 2,800 cfm of total supply air capacity, provided these are insulated to the minimum insulation values in Table C403.10.1.1.
2. Unheated equipment rooms with combustion air louvers, provided they are isolated from conditioned space at sides, top and bottom of the room with R-11 nominal insulation.

TABLE C403.10.1.1
OUTDOOR AIR DUCTWORK INSULATION

Duct system	Duct Location and Use	Climate Zone	Airflow	Minimum Installed Duct Insulation *R*-value [a,b]	Notes
Outdoor Air	Inside conditioned space and upstream of *automatic* shutoff damper	4C and 5B	≥ 2800 CFM	R-16	See Section C403.10.1.1 for additional requirements
Outdoor Air	Inside conditioned space and downstream of *automatic* shutoff damper to HVAC unit or room	4C	≥ 2800 CFM	R-8	
Outdoor Air	Inside conditioned space and downstream of *automatic* shutoff damper to HVAC unit or	5B	≥ 2800 CFM	R-12	

Commented [BK(151]: CE143-19. For some reason, this proposal is missing out of the electronic version of the IECC, but shown as approved both online and in the Complete Revision History. I have an errata in to ICC.
Reason: Most I-2 Condition 2 occupancies use reheat HVAC systems with simultaneous heating and cooling. Even with required air or water economizers, there are many hours with simultaneous heating and cooling use. It is generally lower cost to generate heating water with a heat recovery chiller or heat pump when the chilled water generated is useful than it is to use a boiler that complies with 90.1.
Evaluation of a typical hospital in multiple climate zones shows a potential for reasonable recovery with a heat recovery chiller or heat pump that is sized between 7% and 12% of the cooling plant, depending on climate zone. For simplification and conservative, the minimum is set at 7% of total cooling load across the board. An economic analysis was made using the 90.1 scalar method based on installed heat recovery chiller costs of $1,800 per ton. The resulting paybacks were all under 10 years for required climate zones vs. a scalar limit of 13 years.

Commented [BK(152]: Needs some correlation with existing language—code change proposal? Conflicts, less stringent?

	room				
Outdoor Air	Inside conditioned space	4C and 5B	< 2800 CFM	R-7	See Exception 1 to Section C403.10.1.1 for additional details

a. Insulation R-values, measured in h·ft²·°F/Btu, are for the insulation as installed and do not include film resistance. The required minimum thicknesses do not consider water vapor transmission and possible surface condensation. Insulation resistance measured on a horizontal plane in accordance with ASTM C518 at a mean temperature of 75°F at the installed thickness.

b. See International Mechanical Code Sections 603.12 and 604 for further details on duct insulation requirements.

C403.10.1.2 Other supply and return ducts. All other supply and return air ducts and plenums shall be insulated with a minimum of R-6 insulation where located in unconditioned spaces, and where located outside the building with a minimum of R-8 insulation in Climate Zone 4 and R-12 insulation in Climate Zone 5. Ducts located underground beneath buildings shall be insulated as required in this section or have an equivalent thermal distribution efficiency. Underground ducts utilizing the thermal distribution efficiency method shall be *listed* and *labeled* to indicate the *R*-value equivalency. Where located within a building envelope assembly, the duct or plenum shall be separated from the building exterior or unconditioned or exempt spaces by minimum insulation value as required for exterior walls by Section C402.1.3.

Exceptions:

1. Where located within equipment.
2. Supply and return ductwork located in unconditioned spaces where the design temperature difference between the interior and exterior of the duct or plenum does not exceed 15°F (8°C) and insulated in accordance with Table C403.10.1.2.

Where located within conditioned space, supply ducts which convey supply air at temperatures less than 55°F or greater than 105°F shall be insulated with a minimum insulation *R*-value in accordance with Table C403.10.1.2.

Exception: Ductwork exposed to view within a *zone* that serves that zone is not required to be insulated.

Where located within conditioned space, return or exhaust air ducts that convey return or exhaust air downstream of an energy recovery media shall be insulated with a minimum *R*-value in accordance with Table C403.10.1.2.

All ducts, air handlers, and filter boxes shall be sealed. Joints and seams shall comply with Section 603.9 of the *International Mechanical Code*.

TABLE C403.10.1.2
SUPPLY, RETURN, EXHAUST, and RELIEF AIR DUCTWORK INSULATION

Duct system	Duct Location and Use	Climate Zone	Minimum Installed Duct Insulation *R*-value [a,b]	Notes
Supply Air or Return Air	Outside the building (outdoors and exposed to weather)[c]	4C	R-8	See Section C403.10.1.2 for details
Supply Air or Return Air	Outside the building (outdoors and exposed to weather)[c]	5B	R-12	See Section C403.10.1.2 for details
Supply Air or Return Air	Unconditioned space (enclosed but not in the building conditioned envelope)	4C and 5B	R-6	See Section C403.10.1.2 for details
Supply Air or Return Air	Unconditioned space where the duct conveys air that is within 15°F of the air temperature of the surrounding unconditioned space	4C and 5B	R-3.3	See IMC Section 603.12 for additional requirements for condensation control at ductwork
Supply Air or Return Air	Where located in a building envelope assembly	4C and 5B	R-16	Duct or plenum is separated from building envelope assembly with the minimum

Commented [BK(153]: CE151-19, part I.
Reason: This modification requires the duct manufacturer to list the product and label it accordingly. The technical aspects of the proposal were verified through rigorous testing by NSF. The Thermal Distribution Efficiency and R-Value equivalency is currently being printed on ducts to eliminate any confusion in the field.

				insulation value
Supply Air	Within conditioned space where the supply duct conveys air that is less than 55°F or greater than 105°F	4C and 5B	R-3.3	See Section C403.10.1.2 for details
Supply Air	Within conditioned space that the duct directly serves where the supply duct conveys air that is less than 55°F or greater than 105°F	4C and 5B	None	See Section C403.10.1.2 for details
Supply Air	Within conditioned space where the supply duct conveys air that is 55 °F or greater and 105 °F or less	4C and 5B	None	
Return or Exhaust Air	Within conditioned space, downstream of an energy recovery media, upstream of an *automatic* shutoff damper	4C	R-8	
Return or Exhaust Air	Within conditioned space, downstream of an energy recovery media, upstream of an *automatic* shutoff damper	5B	R-12	
Relief or Exhaust Air	Conditioned space and downstream of an *automatic* shutoff damper	4C and 5B	R-16	

a. Insulation R-values, measured in h·ft^2·°F/Btu, are for the insulation as installed and do not include film resistance. The required minimum thicknesses do not consider water vapor transmission and possible surface condensation. Insulation resistance measured on a horizontal plane in accordance with ASTM C518 at a mean temperature of 75°F at the installed thickness.

b. See International Mechanical Code Sections 603.12 and 604 for further details on duct insulation requirements.

c. Includes attics above insulated ceilings, parking garages and crawl spaces.

C403.10.2 Duct construction. Ductwork shall be constructed and erected in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.

C403.10.2.1 Low-pressure duct systems. Longitudinal and transverse joints, seams and connections of supply and return ducts operating at a static pressure less than or equal to 2 inches water gauge (w.g.) (500 Pa) shall be securely fastened and sealed with welds, gaskets, mastics (adhesives), mastic-plus embedded-fabric systems or tapes installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. Pressure classifications specific to the duct system shall be clearly indicated on the construction documents in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.

Exception: Continuously welded and locking-type longitudinal joints and seams on ducts operating at static pressures less than 2 inches water gauge (w.g.) (500 Pa) pressure classification.

C403.10.2.2 Medium-pressure duct systems. Ducts and plenums designed to operate at a static pressure greater than 2 inches water gauge (w.g.) (500 Pa) but less than 3 inches w.g. (750 Pa) shall be insulated and sealed in accordance with Section C403.10.1. Pressure classifications specific to the duct system shall be clearly indicated on the construction documents in accordance with the *International Mechanical Code*.

C403.10.2.3 High-pressure duct systems. Ducts designed to operate at static pressures equal to or greater than 3 inches water gauge (w.g.) (750 Pa) shall be insulated and sealed in accordance with Section C403.10.1. In addition, ducts and plenums shall be leak-tested in accordance with the SMACNA *HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual* and shown to have a rate of air leakage (*CL*) less than or equal to 4.0 as determined in accordance with Equation 4-9.

$$CL = F/P^{0.65} \quad \textbf{(Equation 4-9)}$$

Where:

F = The measured leakage rate in cfm per 100 square feet of duct surface.

P = The static pressure of the test.

Documentation shall be furnished ~~by the designer~~ demonstrating that representative sections totaling at least 25 percent of the duct area have been tested and that all tested sections meet the requirements of this section.

C403.10.3 Piping insulation. All piping serving as part of a heating or cooling system shall be thermally insulated in accordance with Table C403.10.3.

Exceptions:

1. Factory-installed piping within HVAC equipment tested and rated in accordance with a test procedure referenced by this code.
2. Factory-installed piping within room fan-coils and unit ventilators tested and rated according to AHRI 440 (except that the sampling and variation provisions of Section 6.5 shall not apply) and 840, respectively.
3. Piping that conveys fluids that have a design operating temperature range between 60°F (15°C) and 105°F (41°C).
4. Piping that conveys fluids that have not been heated or cooled through the use of fossil fuels or electric power.
5. Strainers, control valves, and balancing valves associated with piping 1 inch (25 mm) or less in diameter.
6. Direct buried piping that conveys fluids at or below 60°F (15°C).
7. ~~6.~~ In radiant heating systems, sections of piping intended by design to radiate heat.

Commented [BK(154]: CE152-19
Reason: The designer does not perform the leak testing required by this section. Certainly the test requires documentation; however, it may be provided by the general contractor, mechanical contractor, test and balance contractor, or other qualified individuals or organizations, as approved by the AHJ.

Commented [BK(155]: CE153-19
Reason: The table insulation requirements could be misinterpreted to require insulation on piping used for radiant heating, which would be counterproductive to how radiant heat systems work. This change clarifies that active sections of piping used for radiant heat do not require insulation.

TABLE C403.10.3
MINIMUM PIPE INSULATION THICKNESS (thickness in inches)[a]

FLUID OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE AND USAGE (°F)	INSULATION CONDUCTIVITY		NOMINAL PIPE OR TUBE SIZE (inches)				
	Conductivity Btu · in./(h · ft² · °F)[b]	Mean Rating Temperature, °F	< 1	1 to < 1-1/2	1-1/2 to < 4	4 to < 8	≥ 8
> 350	0.32 – 0.34	250	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
251 – 350	0.29 – 0.32	200	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
201 – 250	0.27 – 0.30	150	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
141 – 200	0.25 – 0.29	125	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
105 – 140	0.21 – 0.28	100	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
40 – 60	0.21 – 0.27	75	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
< 40	0.20 – 0.26	75	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5

a. For piping smaller than 1-1/2 inch (38 mm) and located in partitions within *conditioned spaces*, reduction of these thicknesses by 1 inch (25 mm) shall be permitted (before thickness adjustment required in footnote b) but not to a thickness less than 1 inch (25 mm).

b. For insulation outside the stated conductivity range, the minimum thickness (T) shall be determined as follows:
$T = r\{(1 + t/r)^{K/k} - 1\}$
where:
T = minimum insulation thickness,
r = actual outside radius of pipe,
t = insulation thickness listed in the table for applicable fluid temperature and pipe size,
K = conductivity of alternate material at mean rating temperature indicated for the applicable fluid temperature (Btu × in/h × ft2 × °F) and
k = the upper value of the conductivity range listed in the table for the applicable fluid temperature.

c. For direct-buried heating and hot water system piping, reduction of these thicknesses by 11/2 inches (38 mm) shall be permitted (before thickness adjustment required in footnote b but not to thicknesses less than 1 inch (25 mm).

C403.10.3.1 Protection of piping insulation. Piping insulation exposed to weather shall be protected from damage, including that due to sunlight, moisture, equipment maintenance and wind, and shall provide shielding from solar radiation that can cause degradation of the material. Adhesives tape shall not be permitted.

C403.11 Mechanical systems located outside of the building thermal envelope. Mechanical systems

providing heat outside of the thermal envelope of a building shall comply with Section C403.11.1 through C403.11.3.

C403.11.1 Heating outside a building. Systems installed to provide heat outside a building shall be radiant systems.

Such heating systems shall be controlled by an occupancy sensing device or a timer switch, so that the system is automatically deenergized when no occupants are present.

C403.11.2 Snow- and ice-melt system controls. Snow- and ice-melting systems, supplied through energy service to the building, shall include *automatic* controls configured to shut off the system when the pavement temperature is above 50°F (10°C) and no precipitation is falling and an *automatic* control that is configured to shut off when the outdoor temperature is above 40°F (4°C) so that the potential for snow or ice accumulation is negligible.

C403.11.3 Freeze protection system controls. Freeze protection systems, such as heat tracing of outdoor piping and heat exchangers, including self-regulating heat tracing, shall include *automatic* controls configured to shut off the systems when outdoor air temperatures are above 40°F (4°C) or when the conditions of the protected fluid will prevent freezing.

C403.12 High efficiency single-zone variable air volume (VAV) systems. For HVAC systems subject to the requirements of Section C403.3.5 but utilizing Exception 2 of that section, a high efficiency single-zone VAV system may be provided without a separate parallel DOAS when the system is designed, installed, and configured to comply with all of the following criteria (this exception shall not be used as a substitution for a DOAS per Section C406.6 or as a modification to the requirements for the *Standard Reference Design* in accordance with Section C407):

1. The single-zone VAV system is provided with airside economizer in accordance with Section 403.3 without exceptions.
2. A *direct-digital control* (*DDC*) system is provided to control the system as a single zone in accordance with Section C403.4.11 regardless of sizing thresholds of Table C403.4.11.1.
3. Single-zone VAV systems with a minimum outdoor air requirement of 1,000 cfm (472 L/s) or greater shall be equipped with a device capable of measuring outdoor airflow intake under all load conditions. The system shall be capable of increasing or reducing the outdoor airflow intake based on Section C403.7.1, Demand controlled ventilation.
4. Allowable fan motor horsepower shall not exceed 90 percent of the allowable HVAC *fan system bhp* (Option 2) as defined by Section C403.8.1.1.
5. Each single-zone VAV system shall be designed to vary the supply fan airflow as a function of heating and cooling load and minimum fan speed shall not be more than the greater of:
   5.1. 30 percent of peak design airflow; or
   5.2. The required ventilation flow assuming no occupants.
6. Spaces that are larger than 150 square feet (14 m^2) and with an occupant load greater than or equal to 25 people per 1000 square feet (93 m^2) of floor area (as established in Table 403.3.1.1 of the *International Mechanical Code*) shall be provided with all of the following features:
   6.1. Demand control ventilation (DCV) shall be provided that utilizes a carbon dioxide sensor to reset the ventilation set point of the single-zone VAV system from the design minimum to design maximum ventilation rate as required by Chapter 4 of the *International Mechanical Code*.
   6.2. Occupancy sensors shall be provided that are configured to reduce the minimum ventilation rate to zero and setback room temperature set points by a minimum of 5°F, for both cooling and heating, when the space is unoccupied.
7. Single-zone VAV systems shall comply with one of the following options:
   7.1. Single-zone VAV air handling units with a hydronic heating coil connected to systems with hot water generation equipment limited to the following types of equipment: gas-fired hydronic boilers with a thermal efficiency, E_t, of not less than 92 percent, air-to-water heat pumps or heat recovery chillers. Hydronic heating coils shall be sized for a maximum entering hot water temperature of 120°F for peak anticipated heating load conditions.

7.2. Single-zone VAV air handing units with a chilled water coil connected to systems with chilled water generation equipment with IPLV values more than 25 percent higher than the minimum part load efficiencies listed in Table C403.3.2(7), in the appropriate size category, using the same test procedures. Equipment shall be listed in the appropriate certification program to qualify. The smallest chiller or compressor in the central plant shall not exceed 20 percent of the total central plant cooling capacity or the chilled water system shall include thermal storage sized for a minimum of 20 percent of the total central cooling plant capacity.

7.3. Single-zone VAV air handling units with DX cooling, heat pump heating or gas-fired furnace shall comply with the following requirements as applicable:

7.3.1. Have a DX cooling coil with cooling part load efficiency that are a minimum of 15 percent higher than the minimum SEER or IEER listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2).

7.3.2. Have a gas-fired furnace with a thermal efficiency, Et, of not less than 90 percent or heat pump with a minimum heating HSPF or COP efficiency that are a minimum of 10 percent higher than the minimum heating efficiency in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2).

7.3.3. Heating coils or burner output shall be modulating or have a minimum of 2 stages with the first stage being less than 50 percent of total heating capacity. Cooling coils shall be modulating or have a minimum of 2 stages with the first stage being less than 50 percent of the total cooling capacity.

8. The *DDC* system shall include a fault detection and diagnostics (FDD) system complying with the following:

8.1. The following temperature sensors shall be permanently installed to monitor system operation:

8.1.1. Outside air.

8.1.2. Supply air.

8.1.3. Return air.

8.2. Temperature sensors shall have an accuracy of ±2°F (1.1°C) over the range of 40°F to 80°F (4°C to 26.7°C).

8.3. The single-zone VAV air handling unit controller shall be configured to provide system status by indicating the following:

8.3.1. Free cooling available.

8.3.2. Economizer enabled.

8.3.3. Compressor enabled.

8.3.4. Heating enabled.

8.3.5. Mixed air low limit cycle active.

8.3.6. The current value of each sensor.

8.4. The single-zone VAV air handling unit controller shall be capable of manually initiating each operating mode so that the operation of compressors, economizers, fans and the heating system can be independently tested and verified.

8.5. The single-zone VAV air handling unit shall be configured to report faults to a fault management application able to be accessed by day-to-day operating or service personnel or annunciated locally on zone thermostats.

8.6. The FDD system shall be configured to detect the following faults:

8.6.1. Air temperature sensor failure/fault.

8.6.2. Not economizing when the unit should be economizing.

8.6.3. Economizing when the unit should not be economizing.

8.6.4. Outdoor air or return air damper not modulating.

8.6.5. Excess outdoor air.

C403.13 Commissioning. Mechanical systems shall be commissioned in accordance with Section C408.

C403.14 Operable opening interlocking controls. The heating and cooling systems shall have controls that will interlock these mechanical systems to the set temperatures of ~~90~~85°F (32°C) for cooling and 55°F (12.7°C) for heating when the conditions of Section C402.5.11 exist. The controls shall configure to shut off the systems entirely when the outdoor temperatures are below of ~~90~~85°F (32°C) or above 55°F (12.7°C).

Commented [BK(156]: CE106-19
Reason: It has become a frequent practice for large operable windows, roll up doors, and/or sliding or folding doors to be installed and open to take advantage of cross ventilation or wind to assist with cooling and ventilation of a space. The problem has become that the cooling and heating systems for these spaces are still running, which does not assist with the energy efficiency of a building or space. The intent of this proposal is to address this common practice with a practical approach that utilizes similar concepts in other standards and other jurisdictional amendments without "banning" this practice. The exceptions are needed to address very specific situations this requirement would hinder the function of the space. The controls for these systems would not need to be on when the outdoor temperatures have reached the set temperatures.

Commented [BK(157]: Correlate temperatures with previous notes

SECTION C404
SERVICE WATER HEATING AND PRESSURE-BOOSTER SYSTEMS

C404.1 General. This section covers the minimum efficiency of, and controls for, service water-heating equipment and insulation of service hot water piping.

C404.2 Service water-heating equipment performance efficiency. Water-heating equipment and hot water storage tanks shall meet the requirements of Table C404.2. The efficiency shall be verified through certification and *listed* under an *approved* certification program, or if no certification program exists, the equipment efficiency ratings shall be supported by data furnished by the manufacturer. Water-heating equipment intended to be used to provide space heating shall meet the applicable provisions of Table C404.2.

TABLE C404.2
MINIMUM PERFORMANCE OF WATER-HEATING EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY (input)	SUBCATEGORY OR RATING CONDITION	PERFORMANCE REQUIRED[a, b]	TEST PROCEDURE
Water heaters, electric	≤ 12 kW[d]	Tabletop[e], ≥20 gal and <120 gal	0.93 – 0.00132*V*, *EF*	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
		Resistance ≥20 gal and ≤55 gal	0.960 - 0.0003*V*, EF	
		Grid-enabled[f] >75 gal and ≤120 gal	1.06-0.00168*V*, EF	
	> 12 kW[d]	Resistance ≥20 gal	(0.3 + 27/V_m), %/h[g]	Section G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	≤ 24 amps and ≤ 250 volts	Heat pump	2.057 – 0.00113*V*, EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
Instantaneous water heaters, electric	All	Resistance	0.93 - 0.00132*V*, EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
Storage water heaters, gas	≤ 75,000 Btu/h	≥ 20 gal and ≤ 55 gal	0.675 - 0.0015*V*, EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
		>55 gal and ≤100 gal	0.8012 – 0.00078*V*, EF	
	> 75,000 Btu/h	< 4,000 Btu/h/gal	80% E_t (Q/800 +110√*V*)SL, Btu/h	Section G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
Instantaneous water heaters, gas	> 50,000 Btu/h and < 200,000 Btu/h	≥ 4,000 (Btu/h)/gal and < 2 gal	0.82 - 0.0019*V*, EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
	≥ 200,000 Btu/h[c]	≥ 4,000 Btu/h/gal and < 10 gal	80% E_t	Section G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	≥ 200,000 Btu/h	≥ 4,000 Btu/h/gal and ≥10 gal	80% E_t (Q/800 +110√*V*)SL, Btu/h	
Storage water heaters, oil	≤ 105,000 Btu/h	≥20 gal	0.68 - 0.0019*V*, EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
	> 105,000 Btu/h	< 4,000 Btu/h/gal	80% E_t (Q/800 +110√*V*)SL, Btu/h	Section G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
Instantaneous water heaters, oil	≤ 210,000 Btu/h	≥ 4,000 Btu/h/gal and < 2 gal	0.59 - 0.0019V, EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
	> 210,000 Btu/h	≥ 4,000 Btu/h/gal and < 10 gal	80% E_t	Section G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	> 210,000 Btu/h	≥ 4,000 Btu/h/gal and ≥10 gal	78% E_t (Q/800 +110√*V*)SL, Btu/h	
Hot water supply	≥ 300,000 Btu/h and	≥ 4,000 Btu/h/gal and	80% E_t	Section G.1 and G.2

boilers, gas and oil	< 12,500,000 Btu/h	< 10 gal		of ANSI Z21.10.3
Hot water supply boilers, gas	≥ 300,000 Btu/h and < 12,500,000 Btu/h	≥4,000 Btu/h/gal and ≥10 gal	80% E_t (Q/800 +110√V)SL, Btu/h	
Hot water supply boilers, oil	≥ 300,000 Btu/h and < 12,500,000 Btu/h	≥ 4,000 Btu/h/gal and > 10 gal	78% E_t (Q/800 +110√V)SL, Btu/h	
Pool heaters, gas and oil	All	—	82% E_t	ASHRAE 146
Heat pump pool heaters	All	—	4.0 COP	AHRI 1160
Unfired storage tanks	All	—	Minimum insulation requirement R-12.5 (h x ft^2 x °F)/Btu	(none)

For SI: °C = [(°F) - 32]/1.8, 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.2931 W, 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 British thermal unit per hour per gallon = 0.078 W/L.

a. Energy factor (EF) and thermal efficiency (*Et*) are minimum requirements. In the EF equation, *V* is the rated volume in gallons.

b. Standby loss (SL) is the maximum Btu/h based on a nominal 70°F temperature difference between stored water and ambient requirements. In the SL equation, *Q* is the nameplate input rate in Btu/h. In the SL equation for electric water heaters, *V* is the rated volume in gallons and V_m is the measured volume in gallons. In the SL equation for oil and gas water heaters and boilers, *V* is the rated volume in gallons.

c. Instantaneous water heaters with input rates below 200,000 Btu/h must comply with these requirements if the water heater is designed to heat water to temperatures 180°F or higher.

d. Electric water heaters with an input rating of 12kW (40,950 Btu/h) or less that are designed to heat water to temperatures of 180°F or greater shall comply with the requirements for electric water heaters that have an input rating greater than 12 kW.

e. A tabletop water heater is a water heater that is enclosed in a rectangular cabinet with a flat top surface not more than three feet (0.91 m) in height.

f. A grid-enabled water heater is an electric resistance water heater that meets all of the following:

1. Has a rated storage tank volume of more than 75 gallons.
2. Is manufactured on or after April 16, 2015.
3. Is equipped at the point of manufacture with an activation lock.
4. Bears a permanent label applied by the manufacturer that complies with all of the following:

4.1 Is made of material not adversely affected by water.

4.2 Is attached by means of non-water soluble adhesive.

4.3 Advises purchasers and end-users of the intended and appropriate use of the product with the following notice printed in 16.5 point Arial Narrow Bold font: "IMPORTANT INFORMATION: This water heater is intended only for use as a part of an electric thermal storage or demand response program. It will not provide adequate hot water unless enrolled in such a program and activated by your utility company or another program operator. Confirm the availability of a program in your local area before purchasing or installing this product."

g. %/h is the energy consumed to replace the heat lost from the tank while on standby, expressed as a percentage of the total energy in the stored water per hour.

C404.2.1 High input-rated service water heating systems for other than Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies. In new buildings where the combined input rating of the water-heating equipment installed in a building is equal to or greater than 1,000,000 Btu/h (293 kW), the combined input-capacity-weighted-average efficiency of water-heating equipment shall be no less than the following for each water heating fuel source:

1. Electric: A rated COP of not less than 2.0. For air-source heat pump equipment, the COP rating will be reported at the design leaving heat pump water temperature with an entering air temperature of 60°F (15.6°C) or less.
2. Fossil Fuel: A rated E_t of not less than ~~90~~ 92 percent as determined by the applicable test procedures in

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Reason: Section C404.2.1 addresses not just typical commercial service water heating loads like laundries; it also addresses larger boilers used for central heating in R-occupancies. Water heating is one of the largest loads in R-1 (hotels) and R-2 (multifamily) occupancies. It composes around 25-35% of the total building load in typical multifamily buildings. However, while federal minimums and boiler markets have advanced, this provision has not been updated. This proposal includes a modest increase in the efficiency requirement for C404.2.1 from 90% Et to 92% Et. This improvement can be met without making major technology shifts since achieving a 90% Et already generally requires condensing technology. Of the 2782 boilers that meet the 1,000,000 Btu/h threshold, 852 meet the existing 90% requirement and 792 meet a requirement of 92% Et, so market availability will be minimally impacted.
Savings for this proposal are significant, from 2.3%-4.0% whole-building energy savings.

Table C404.2.

Exceptions:

1. Where not less than 25 percent of the annual service water-heating requirement is provided from any of the following sources:
   1.1. Renewable energy generated on site that is not being used to satisfy another requirement of this code; or
   1.2. Site recovered energy that is not being used to satisfy other requirements of this code.
2. Redundant equipment intended to only operate during equipment failure or periods of extended maintenance.
3. Electric resistance heated systems installed as part of an alteration where the water heating equipment is installed at the grade level in a building with a height of four stories or greater.
4. Hot water heat exchangers used to provide service water heating from a district utility (steam, heating hot water).
5. Water heaters provided as an integral part of equipment intended to only heat or boost the heat of water used by that equipment.
6. For electric heat systems, supplemental water heaters not meeting this criteria that function as auxiliary heating only when the outdoor temperature is below 32°F (0°C) or when a defrost cycle is required are not required to have a rated COP of 2.0. Such systems shall be sized and configured to lock out electric resistance or fossil fuel heating from operation when the outdoor temperature is above 32°F (0°C) unless the system is in defrost operation.

C404.2.2 High input-rated service water heating system for Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies. In new buildings with over 1,000,000 Btu/h installed service water heating capacity serving Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies, at least 25 percent of annual water heating energy shall be provided from any combination of the following water heating sources:

1. Renewable energy generated on site that is not being used to satisfy other requirements of this code; or
2. Site-recovered energy that is not being used to satisfy other requirements of this code.

Exception: Compliance with this section is not required if the combined input-capacity-weighted average equipment rating for each service water heating fuel source type is not less than the following:

1. Electric Resistance: An electric resistance water heater water with a rating of 105% of the rated efficiency of Table C404.2.
2. Electric Heat Pump (10 CFR Part 430): A heat pump water heater rated in accordance with 10 CFR Part 430 with a rating of 105% of the rated efficiency of Table C404.2.
3. Electric Heat Pump (not listed in accordance with 10 CFR Part 430): A heat pump water heater not rated in accordance with 10 CFR Part 430 shall have a COP of not less than 2.0. For air-source heat pump equipment the COP rating will be reported at the design leaving heat pump water temperature with an entering air temperature of 60°F (15.6°C) or less. Supplemental water heaters not meeting the above criteria that function as auxiliary heating only when the outdoor temperature is below 32°F (0°) or when a defrost cycle is required are not required to have a rated COP of 2.0. Such systems shall be sized and configured to lock out electric resistance or fossil fuel heating from operation when the outdoor temperature is above 32°F (0°C) unless the system is in defrost operation.
4. Fossil Fuels: A rated E_t of not less than 90% as determined by the applicable test procedures in Table C404.2.
5. Hot water heat exchangers used to provide service water heating from a district utility (steam, heating hot water).

C404.3 Efficient heated water supply piping. Heated water supply piping shall be in accordance with Section C404.3.1 or C404.3.2. The flow rate through 1/4-inch (6.4 mm) piping shall be not greater than 0.5 gpm (1.9 L/m). The flow rate through 5/16-inch (7.9 mm) piping shall be not greater than 1 gpm (3.8 L/m). The flow rate through 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) piping shall be not greater than 1.5 gpm (5.7 L/m). Water heaters, circulating water systems and heat trace temperature maintenance systems shall be considered sources of heated water.

C404.3.1 Maximum allowable pipe length method. The maximum allowable piping length from the nearest source of heated water to the termination of the fixture supply pipe shall be in accordance with the following.

Where the piping contains more than one size of pipe, the largest size of pipe within the piping shall be used for determining the maximum allowable length of the piping in Table C404.3.1.

1. For a public lavatory faucet, use the "Public lavatory faucets" column in Table C404.3.1.
2. For all other plumbing fixtures and plumbing appliances, use the "Other fixtures and appliances" column in Table C404.3.1.

TABLE C404.3.1
PIPING VOLUME AND MAXIMUM PIPING LENGTHS

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE (inches)	VOLUME (liquid ounces per foot length)	MAXIMUM PIPING LENGTH (feet)	
		Public lavatory faucets	Other fixtures and appliances
1/4	0.33	6	50
5/16	0.5	4	50
3/8	0.75	3	50
1/2	1.5	2	43
5/8	2	1	32
3/4	3	0.5	21
7/8	4	0.5	16
1	5	0.5	13
11/4	8	0.5	8
11/2	11	0.5	6
2 or larger	18	0.5	4

C404.3.2 Maximum allowable pipe volume method. The water volume in the piping shall be calculated in accordance with Section C404.3.2.1. The volume from the nearest source of heated water to the termination of the fixture supply pipe shall be as follows:

1. For a public lavatory faucet: Not more than 2 ounces (0.06 L).
2. For other plumbing fixtures or plumbing appliances; not more than 0.5 gallon (1.89 L).

C404.3.2.1 Water volume determination. The volume shall be the sum of the internal volumes of pipe, fittings, valves, meters and manifolds between the nearest source of heated water and the termination of the fixture supply pipe. The volume in the piping shall be determined from the "Volume" column in Table C404.3.1 or from Table C404.3.2.1. The volume contained within fixture shutoff valves, within flexible water supply connectors to a fixture fitting and within a fixture fitting shall not be included in the water volume determination. Where heated water is supplied by a recirculating system or heat-traced piping, the volume shall include the portion of the fitting on the branch pipe that supplies water to the fixture.

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Reason: Table E202.1 in the IPC, "Internal Volume of Various Water Distribution Tubing" is well suited for this calculation and should be specifically included as an option in calculations for the section.

TABLE C404.3.2.1
INTERNAL VOLUME OF VARIOUS WATER DISTRIBUTION TUBING

Ounces of Water per Foot of Tube									
Nominal Size (inches)	Copper Type M	Copper Type L	Copper Type K	CPVC CTS SDR 11	CPVC SCH 40	CPVC SCH 80	PE-RT SDR	Composite ASTM F1281	PEX CTS SDR 9
3/8	1.06	0.97	0.84	N/A	1.17	—	0.64	0.63	0.64
1/2	1.69	1.55	1..45	1.25	1.89	1.46	1.18	1.31	1.18
3/4	3.43	3.22	2.90	2.67	3.38	2.74	2.35	3.39	2.35
1	5.81	5.49	5.17	4.43	5.53	4.57	3.91	5.56	3.91
11/4	8.70	8.36	8.09	6.61	9.66	8.24	5.81	8.49	5.81
11/2	12.18	11.83	11.45	9.22	13.20	11.38	8.09	13.88	8.09
2	21.08	20.58	20.04	15.79	21.88	19.11	13.86	21.48	13.86

C404.4 Heat traps for hot water storage tanks. Storage tank-type water heaters and hot water storage tanks that have vertical water pipes connecting to the inlet and outlet of the tank shall be provided with integral heat traps at those inlets and outlets or shall have pipe-configured heat traps in the piping connected to those inlets and outlets. Tank inlets and outlets associated with solar water heating system circulation loops shall not be required to have heat traps.

C404.5 Water heater installation. Electric water heaters in unconditioned spaces or on concrete floors shall be placed on an incompressible, insulated surface with a minimum thermal resistance of R-10.

C404.6 Insulation of piping. Piping from a water heater to the termination of the heated water fixture supply pipe shall be insulated in accordance with Table C403.10.3. On both the inlet and outlet piping of a storage hot water heater or heated water storage tank, the piping to a heat trap or the first 8 feet (2438 mm) of piping, whichever is less, shall be insulated. Piping that is heat traced shall be insulated in accordance with Table C403.10.3 or the heat trace manufacturer's instructions. Tubular pipe insulation shall be installed in accordance with the insulation manufacturer's instructions. Pipe insulation shall be continuous, including through hangers and supports, such that thermal bridging is prevented, except where the piping passes through a framing member. The minimum insulation thickness requirements of this section shall not supersede any greater insulation thickness requirements necessary for the protection of piping from freezing temperatures or the protection of personnel against external surface temperatures on the insulation.

Exception: Tubular pipe insulation shall not be required on the following:

1. The tubing from the connection at the termination of the fixture supply piping to a plumbing fixture or plumbing appliance.
2. Valves, pumps, strainers and threaded unions in piping that is 1 inch (25 mm) or less in nominal diameter.
3. Piping from user-controlled shower and bath mixing valves to the water outlets.
4. Cold-water piping of a demand recirculation water system.
5. Tubing from a hot drinking-water heating unit to the water outlet.
6. Piping at locations where a vertical support of the piping is installed.
7. Piping surrounded by building insulation with a thermal resistance (*R*-value) of not less than R-3.
8. Hot water piping that is part of the final pipe run to the plumbing fixture and is not part of the heated-water circulation system circulation path is not required to meet the minimum insulation requirements of Section C404.6.

C404.7 Heated-water circulating and temperature maintenance systems. Heated-water circulation systems shall be in accordance with Section C404.7.1. Heat trace temperature maintenance systems shall be in accordance with Section C404.7.2. Controls for hot water storage shall be in accordance with Section C404.7.3. *Automatic* controls, temperature sensors and pumps shall be in a location with *access*. Manual controls shall be *i*n a location with *ready access*.

C404.7.1 Circulation systems. Heated-water circulation systems shall be provided with a circulation pump. The system return pipe shall be a dedicated return pipe. Gravity and thermo-syphon circulation systems shall be prohibited. Controls shall start the pump based on the identification of a demand for hot water within the occupancy. ~~The controls shall limit the temperature of the water entering the cold water piping to not greater than 104°F (40°C).~~

C404.7.1.1 Single riser systems. Where the circulation system serves only a single domestic hot water riser or zone, the following controls shall be provided:

1. Control to automatically turn off the pump when the water in the circulation loop is at the supply temperature and shall not turn the pump back on until the temperature is a minimum of 10°F lower than the supply temperature or have controls equipped with *automatic* time switches or other controls that can be set to switch off the pump during unoccupied hours when hot water is not required.
2. Control shall be equipped with manual switch or other controls that can be used to turn off the pump during extended periods when hot water is not required.

Commented [BK(160]: Conflicts with existing code requirements

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Commenter's Reason: This code change clarifies the requirements for heated water circulation and demand recirculation systems.
Section R403.5.2 (Demand recirculation water systems) is moved and renumbered as a subsection to R403.5.1.1 (Circulation systems) because demand recirculation is a type of 'circulation system' with specific demand-initiated control requirements. The temperature limit for cold-water return piping, item 2 of (Demand recirculation water systems) is relocated to the body of section R403.5.1.1 (circulation systems) because this provision pertains to all heated water circulation systems that use cold-water piping as a return to the water-heating equipment.

C404.7.1.2 Multiple riser systems. Where the circulation system serves multiple domestic hot water risers or piping zones, controls shall be provided such that they can be set to switch off the pump during extended periods when hot water is not required. System shall include means for balancing the flow rate through each individual hot water supply riser or piping zone.

C404.7.2 Heat trace systems. Electric heat trace systems shall comply with IEEE 515.1. Controls for such systems shall be able to automatically adjust the energy input to the heat tracing to maintain the desired water temperature in the piping in accordance with the times when heated water is used in the occupancy. Heat trace shall be arranged to be turned off automatically when there is no hot water demand.

C404.7.3 Controls for hot water storage. The controls on pumps that circulate water between a water heater and a heated-water storage tank shall limit operation of the pump from heating cycle startup to not greater than 5 minutes after the end of the cycle.

C404.8 Demand recirculation controls. *Demand recirculation water systems* shall have controls ~~that comply with both of the following:~~

~~The controls shall~~ start the pump upon receiving a signal from the action of a user of a fixture or appliance, sensing the presence of a user of a fixture or sensing the flow of hot or tempered water to a fixture fitting or appliance.

1. ~~The controls shall limit the temperature of the water entering the cold water piping to not greater than 104°F (40°C)~~

C404.9 Domestic hot water meters. Each individual dwelling unit in a Group R-2 occupancy with central service domestic hot water systems shall be provided with a domestic hot water meter to allow for domestic hot water billing based on actual domestic hot water usage.

Exception: Dwelling units in other than Group R-2 multi-family and live/work units are not required to provide domestic hot water metering at each dwelling unit where domestic hot water is metered separately for each of the following building end uses:

1. Dwelling units.
2. Sleeping units.
3. Commercial kitchens.
4. Central laundries.

C404.10 Drain water heat recovery units. Drain water heat recovery units shall comply with CSA B55.2. Potable water-side pressure loss shall be less than 10 psi (69 kPa) at maximum design flow. For Group R occupancies, the efficiency of drain water heat recovery unit efficiency shall be in accordance with CSA B55.1.

C404.11 Energy consumption of pools and permanent spas. The energy consumption of pools and permanent spas shall be controlled by the requirements in Sections C404.11.1 through C404.11.4.

C404.11.1 Heaters. Heat pump pool heaters shall have a minimum COP of 4.0 determined in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 146. Other pool heating equipment shall comply with the applicable efficiencies in Section C404.2.

The electric power to all heaters shall be controlled by an on-off switch that is an integral part of the heater, mounted on the exterior of the heater, or external to and within 3 feet of the heater in a location with *ready access*. Operation of such switch shall not change the setting of the heater thermostat. Such switches shall be in addition to a circuit breaker for the power to the heater. Gas fired heaters shall not be equipped with constant burning pilot lights.

C404.11.2 Time switches. Time switches or other control method that can automatically turn off and on heaters and pump motors according to a preset schedule shall be installed for heaters and pump motors. Heaters and pump motors that have built in time switches shall be in compliance with this section.

Exceptions:

1. Where public health standards require 24-hour pump operation.
2. Pumps that are required to operate solar- and waste-heat-recovery pool heating systems.

C404.11.3 Covers. Heated pools and in-ground permanent spas shall be provided with a vapor-retardant cover on or at the water surface. Pools heated to more than 90°F shall have a pool cover with a minimum

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insulation value of R-12, and the sides and bottom of the pool shall also have a minimum insulation value of R-12.

C404.11.4 Heat recovery. Heated indoor swimming pools, spas or hot tubs with water surface area greater than 200 square feet shall provide for energy conservation by an exhaust air heat recovery system that heats ventilation air, pool water or domestic hot water. The heat recovery system shall be configured to decrease the exhaust air temperature at design heating conditions (80°F indoor) by 36°F (10°C).

Exception: Pools, spas or hot tubs that include system(s) that provide equivalent recovered energy on an annual basis through one of the following methods:

1. Solar water heating systems not claimed in Section C406.5 or Section C407;
2. Dehumidification heat recovery;
3. Waste heat recovery; or
4. A combination of these system sources capable of and configured to provide at least 70 percent of the heating energy required over an operating season.

C404.12 ~~Energy consumption of~~ Portable spas. The energy consumption of electric-powered portable spas shall be controlled by the requirements of APSP 14.

C404.13 Service water pressure-booster systems. Service water pressure-booster systems shall be designed and configured such that the following apply:

1. One or more pressure sensors shall be used to vary pump speed and/or start and stop pumps. The sensors shall either be located near the critical fixtures that determine the pressure required, or logic shall be employed that adjusts the set point to simulate operations of remote sensors.
2. No devices shall be installed for the purpose of reducing the pressure of all of the water supplied by any booster system pump or booster system, except for safety devices.
3. Booster system pumps shall not operate when there is no service water flow except to refill hydro pneumatic tanks.
4. Systems pump motors 7.5 hp and greater shall be provided with variable flow capacity in accordance with Section C403.2.3.

C404.14 Commissioning. Service water heating systems shall be commissioned in accordance with Section C408.

SECTION C405
ELECTRICAL POWER AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS

C405.1 General. ~~This section covers~~ Lighting system controls, the maximum lighting power for interior and exterior applications, electrical energy consumption, vertical and horizontal transportation systems, and minimum efficiencies for motors and transformers shall comply with this section.

~~*Dwelling units* within multi-family buildings shall comply with Sections C405.1.1 and C405.7. All other dwelling units in dormitory, hotel and other residential occupancies that are not classified as multi-family residential occupancies shall comply with Section C405.2.5 and Section C405.1.1 or Section C405.4.~~ *Sleeping units* shall comply with Section C405.2.~~5~~ 6 and Section C405.1.1 or Section C405.4. *General lighting* shall consist of all lighting included when calculating the total connected interior lighting power in accordance with Section C405.4.1 and which does not require specific application controls in accordance with Section C405.2.5.

~~Lighting installed in *walk-in coolers*, *walk-in freezers*, *refrigerated warehouse coolers* and *refrigerated warehouse freezers* shall comply with the lighting requirements of Section C410.2.~~

Transformers, uninterruptable power supplies, motors and electrical power processing equipment in *data center* systems shall comply with Section 8 of ASHRAE Standard 90.4 in addition to this code.

C405.1.1 ~~Dwelling and sleeping unit lighting efficacy~~Lighting for dwelling units and sleeping units. No less than 90 percent of the [permanently installed lighting] ~~lamps~~ serving *dwelling units* or *sleeping units* excluding kitchen appliance lighting, shall be provided by [lamps] ~~light emitting diodes (LED), T-8 or smaller diameter linear fluorescent lamps, or other lamps~~ with a minimum efficacy of 65 lumens per watt or luminaires with an efficacy of not less than 45 lm/W, or shall comply with Sections C405.2.5 and C405.3.

Commented [BK(164)]: CE159

Commented [BK(165)]: Duane Jonlin will bring some language to the MVE meeting to coordinate this section with the defined term.

Commented [BK(166)]: CE161-19
Reason: The term general lighting establishes many of the lighting controls requirements in the code, so it is important that we have a meaning for this term which is clear and concise in all instances. The current definition of general lighting includes technical requirements, which should not be located there by editorial convention. This proposal would relocate those technical requirements to C405.1, so that they will be applicable throughout Section C405.
The change from "electric" lighting to "general" lighting in the first sentence may be seen as limiting the scope of lighting controls requirements, but it is important that we use consistent terminology throughout this section of the code. Furthermore, we believe that daylight responsive controls requirements should be limited to general lighting. Daylight responsive control of other lighting, such as display and accent lighting, task lighting, lighting in sleeping units, etc. complex and problematic.

Commented [BK(167)]: These requirements were removed from the refrigeration section via CE146 and CE149

Commented [BK(168)]: CE162
Reason: The current language refers lighting in dwelling units to the lighting requirements in the residential section. The referenced residential code sections include a requirement that 90% of the lighting be provided by high efficacy lamps, causing issues with existing code requirements. This proposal solves these problems by replacing the reference with built in lighting requirements, establishing minimums for both lamps and luminaires.

C405.2 Lighting controls. Lighting systems shall be provided with controls that comply with one of the following:

1. Lighting controls as specified in Sections C405.2.1 through C405.2.~~7~~9.
2. *Luminaire level lighting controls (LLLC)* and lighting controls as specified in Sections C405.2.1 [Occupant sensor controls], C405.2.3[C405.2.6 Manual controls] and C405.2.~~5~~6 [C405.2.5, specific application controls]. The *LLLC luminaire* shall be independently configured to:
   2.1. Monitor occupant activity to brighten or dim lighting when occupied or unoccupied, respectively.
   2.2. Monitor ambient light, both electric and daylight, and brighten or dim artificial light to maintain desired light level.
   2.3. For each control strategy, configuration and re-configuration of performance parameters including: bright and dim set points, timeouts, dimming fade rates, sensor sensitivity adjustments, and wireless zoning configuration.

Exception: Except for specific application controls required by Section C405.2.~~5~~6, lighting controls are not required for the following:

1. Areas designated as security or emergency areas that are required to be continuously lighted.
2. Means of egress illumination serving the exit access that does not exceed 0.02 watts per square foot of building area is exempt from this requirement.
3. Emergency egress lighting that is normally off.
4. Industrial or manufacturing process areas, as may be required for production and safety.

C405.2.1 Occupant sensor controls. Occupant sensor controls shall be installed to control lights in the following space types:

1. Classrooms/lecture/training rooms.
2. Conference/meeting/multipurpose rooms.
3. Copy/print rooms.
4. Lounge/breakrooms.
5. Enclosed offices.
6. Open plan office areas.
7. Restrooms.
8. Storage rooms.
9. Locker rooms.
10. Other spaces 300 square feet (28 m^2) or less that are enclosed by floor-to- ceiling height partitions.
11. Warehouse storage areas.
12. Enclosed fire rated stairways.
13. ~~Service corridors~~ [Corridors].
14. Covered parking areas.

Occupant sensor controls in warehouse storage areas~~, stairways, corridors~~ and library stacks shall comply with Section C405.2.1.2. Occupant sensor controls in open plan office areas shall comply with Section C405.2.1.3. Occupant sensor controls in covered parking areas shall comply with Section C405.2.1.4. Occupant sensors in fire rated stairways shall comply with Section C405.2.1.5. Occupant sensor controls in corridors shall comply with Section C405.2.1.6. Occupant sensor controls for all other spaces shall comply with Section C405.2.1.1.

Exceptions:

1. Corridors in manufacturing facilities.
2. General lighting and task lighting in shop and laboratory classrooms.
~~2.~~3. Luminaires that are required to have specific application controls in accordance with Section C405.2.6 unless specifically required to comply with this section by Section C405.2.6.
~~3.~~4. Digital timer switch controls may be provided in lieu of occupant sensor controls in the following space types if under 300 square feet: copy/print rooms, storage rooms and janitorial closets.

   Digital timer switches shall comply with the following:

   ~~3.1.~~4.1. Turn lights on or off with operation of a button, switch or other manual means.
   ~~3.2.~~4.2. Automatically turn lights off within 15 minutes of the lights being turned on. The means for setting the time delay shall not be visible on the front of the switch.
   ~~3.3.~~4.3. The switch shall provide both audible and visual indication of impending time-out of the

Commented [BK(169]: CE175-19 – which adds a new section for light reduction controls

Commented [BK(170]: CE169-19
Reason: To save energy. Current code requires that occupant sensors be installed in any corridor which is smaller than 300 square feet (60 feet long for a 5 foot wide corridor). These will usually be automatic-on, automatic-off occupant sensors with manual override switch. C405.2 exception 2 exempts corridors which are *exit passageways* (see IBC).

Commented [BK(171R170]: Include definition from IBC

Commented [BK(172]: Corridors are covered under the new IECC language, but not stairways and library stacks. There is a section for fire rated stairs that is not referenced here or in the IECC. The WSEC title for C405.2.1.2 does/did not reference stairs or library stacks.

Commented [BK(173]: CE163-19
Reason: All lighting controls requirements should be located in C405.2, and all lighting power requirements should be located in C405.3 and C405.4. We should not have lighting control requirements buried in exceptions within C405.3. This proposal consolidates all lighting control requirements in C405.2.

switch. Audible and visual indication shall be given at least once within five minutes of time-out of the switch. Visual indication shall consist of turning the lights momentarily off, and then back on.

C405.2.1.1 Occupant sensor control function. Occupant sensor controls shall comply with all of the following:

1. They shall be configured to automatically turn off lights within 20 minutes of all occupants leaving the space.
2. They shall be manual on or shall be configured to automatically turn the lighting on to not more than 50 percent power.
2.3. They shall incorporate a manual control to allow occupants to turn off lights.

Exception: Full *automatic*-on controls with no manual control shall be permitted to control lighting in public corridors, interior parking areas, stairways, restrooms, locker rooms, library stacks, primary building entrance areas and lobbies, and areas where manual-on operation would endanger the occupant safety or security of the room or building occupants.

3. They shall incorporate a manual control to allow occupants to turn lights off.

C405.2.1.2 Occupant sensor control function in warehouses, storage areas and service corridors. Occupant sensor controlsLighting in warehouse storage areas shall be controlled as follows shall be configured to comply with all of the following:

1. Lighting in each aisleway shall be controlled independently of lighting in all other aisleways and open areas.
1.2. Occupant sensors shall automatically reduce lighting power within each controlled area by not less than to an unoccupied setpoint of not more than50 percent within 20 minutes of after all occupants leaving the have left the controlled area.
2. Control lighting in each aisleway and corridor independently, and shall not control lighting beyond the aisleway or corridor being controlled by the sensor.
3. A Lights which are not turned off by occupant sensors shall be turned off by time-switch controlutomatically turn lighting off within 20 minutes of all occupants leaving the space, or comply with complying with Section C405.2.2 to turn lighting off when the building is vacant.
4. A manual control shall be provided to allow occupants to turn off lights in the space.
4.5. Restore lighting to full power when occupants enter the space.

C405.2.1.3 Occupant sensor control function in open plan office areas. Occupant sensor controls in open plan office spaces less than 300 square feet (28 m^2) in area shall comply with Section C405.2.1.1. Occupant sensor controls in all other open plan office spaces shall be configured to comply with all of the following:

1. General lighting is controlled separately in control zones with floor areas not greater than 600 square feet (55 m^2) within the open plan office space.
1.2. General lighting in each control zone shall be permitted to automatically turn on upon occupancy within the control zone. General lighting in other unoccupied zones within the open plan office space shall be permitted to turn on to not more than 20 percent of full power or remain unaffected.
3. Automatically turn off general lighting in all control zones within 20 minutes after all occupants have left the open plan office space.

Exception: Where the general lighting is turned off by time-switch controls comply with section C405.2.2.1.

2.4. General lighting power in each control zone shall turn off or uniformly reduce lighting power is reduced by not less than 80 to an unoccupied setpoint of not more than 20 percent of the full zone general lighting power within 20 minutes of after all occupants leaving that have left the control zone. Control functions that switch control zone lights completely off when the zone is unoccupied meet this requirement.

3. Daylight responsive controls activate open plan office space general lighting or control zone general lighting only when occupancy for the same area is detected.

C405.2.1.4 Occupant sensor control function in parking garages. Occupant sensor controls shall be configured to comply with all of the following:

Commented [BK(174)]: CE167
Reason: The code currently requires that *readily accessible* manual controls be provided to allow occupants to turn the lights off in the space types listed in this exception. We don't believe this should be required by the code, because the occupant sensors will already turn the lights off when no occupants are present, meaning that the accessible manual control would only be used to turn off lights when occupants are present. This could compromise safety for building occupants in these types of spaces.
We have changed the terminology "primary building entrance areas and lobbies" to read "lobbies" because all space types listed in this section of the code should be correlated with the space-by-space LPD table C405.3.2(2).
The safety and security language that is currently in this section of the code is a bit odd. The language proposed here, "areas where manual operation would endanger occupant safety or security" matches the language in C405.2.2 exception 2.

Commented [BK(175)]: CE166-19
Reason: Revising this language will reduce inconsistency and application confusion with warehouse lighting control. The proposal is editorial and intended to clarify correct application of occupancy sensors and associated controls for warehouse storage areas.

Commented [BK(176)]: CE172-19 AMPC
Reason: Private offices are often configured so that occupants need to pass through open office areas to get to restrooms, printers, pantries, etc. and to exit the building. When an occupant in a private office works later than the last occupant of the open office space, they will find the lights have been set back or turned off by the occupant sensors in the open office area that they need to pass through. This is not necessarily a safety or security issue, because there will likely be some night lighting, and lights can be turned on for safe passage through the space, but it does create a perception issue. The reason why the code currently allows lights in unoccupied areas of an open office to remain on at a reduced level is to that the last person working late in the open office area does not feel like they are all alone in a pool of light in the middle of a dark room. The proposed change would apply the same reasoning for the last person working late in a private office. It is possible to achieve this same result with networked lighting controls that tie private office occupant sensors together with open office occupant sensors, but this is quite expensive. Achieving this with time scheduling results in reduced energy savings, but also reduced first cost and less controls complexity

Commented [BK(177)]: CE171
Reason: The code is silent about how lights are to be turned on in open office areas. Since the "on" function in occupant sensors is something that we are usually quite concerned with in the code, this silence is unusual, and users of the code will make their own (different) assumptions about how to interpret this silence. The addition of new item 2 above clarifies this. Revision of item 4 is editorial in nature, and intended to conform the language in this section more closely with other code provisions related to occupant sensors.

Commented [BK(178)]: CE170

1. Lighting power of each *luminaire* shall be automatically reduced by a minimum of 30 percent when there is no vehicle or pedestrian activity detected within a lighting zone for 20 minutes. Lighting zones for this requirement shall be no larger than 3600 square feet.

   Exceptions:

   4.1 Lighting in daylight transition zones and ramps without parking.

   4.2 Covered parking garages with a total lighting power less than 0.07 watts per square foot.

2. Where time switch controls in accordance with Section C405.2.2 are not installed, the occupant sensor shall automatically turn all the lighting off within 20 minutes of all occupants leaving the space and restore lighting to full power when occupants enter the space.

C405.2.1.5 Occupant sensor control function in enclosed fire rated stairways. Occupant sensor controls shall be configured to automatically reduce lighting power by not less than 50 percent when no occupants have been detected in the stairway for a period not exceeding 20 minutes and restore lighting to full power when occupants enter the stairway. All portions of stairways shall remain illuminated to meet the requirements of Section 1009 of the *International Building Code* when the lighting power is reduced.

C405.2.1.6. Occupant sensor control function in corridors. Occupant sensor controls in corridors shall uniformly reduce lighting power to an unoccupied setpoint of not more than 50 percent of full power within 20 minutes after all occupants have left the space.

Exception: Corridors provided with less than two foot-candles of illumination on the floor at the darkest point with all lights on.

C405.2.2 Time switch controls. Each area of the building that is not provided with *occupant sensor controls* complying with Section C405.2.1.1 or digital timer switch controls complying with Section C405.2.1 shall be provided with time switch controls complying with Section C405.2.2.1.

Exceptions:

1. Luminaires which are required to have specific application controls in accordance with Section C405.2.6 unless specifically required to comply with this section by Section C405.2.6.

~~1.~~2. Where a manual control provides light reduction in accordance with Section C405.2.~~3~~4.1, time-switch controls shall not be required for the following:

   ~~1.1.~~2.1. Spaces where patient care is directly provided.

   ~~1.2.~~2.2. Spaces where an *automatic* shutoff would endanger occupant safety or security.

   ~~1.3.~~2.3. Lighting intended for continuous operation.

   ~~1.4.~~2.4. Shop and laboratory classrooms.

C405.2.2.1 Time switch control function. Time switch controls shall comply with the following:

1. Have a minimum 7 day clock.
2. Be capable of being set for 7 different day types per week.
3. Incorporate an *automatic* holiday "shut-off" feature, which turns off all controlled loads for at least 24 hours and then resumes normally scheduled operations.
4. Have program back-up capabilities, which prevent the loss of program and time settings for at least 10 hours, if power is interrupted.
5. Include an override switching device that complies with the following:

   5.1 The override switch shall be a manual control.

   5.2 The override switch, when initiated, shall permit the controlled lighting to remain on for not more than 2 hours.

   5.3 Any individual override switch shall control the lighting for an area not larger than 5,000 square feet (465 m^2).

6. Time switch controls are allowed to automatically turn on lighting to full power in corridors, lobbies, restrooms, storage rooms less than 50 square feet, and medical areas of healthcare facilities. In all other spaces, time switch controls are allowed to automatically turn on the lighting to not more than 50 percent power.

Exception: Within mall concourses, auditoriums, sales areas, manufacturing facilities and sports arenas:

1.1. The time limit shall be permitted to be greater than 2 hours provided the switch is a captive key device.

Commented [BK(179)]: CE169-19
Reason: There should be one uniform requirement for occupant sensor control of lights in corridors regardless of whether they are smaller than 300 square feet, and we propose that this requirement should allow for lights to remain continuously "on" at a reduced level to alleviate safety concerns about people entering dark corridors before the lights will turn on. By allowing corridor lighting to remain "on" at 50% when unoccupied, this proposal will also avoid most potential conflicts with the IBC, which requires that lighting in a corridor be maintained at a minimum of 1 foot-candle (at the darkest point) whenever spaces served by the corridor are occupied. An exception is also provided for corridors with less than 2 foot-candles of illumination at the darkest point when all lights are on, so that we are not requiring controls in darker corridors where there will be no opportunity for light reduction. The majority of corridors are lighted to > 2 fc minimum, so occupancy sensors will still be widely required in corridors.

Commented [BK(180)]: Corridor. An enclosed exit access component that defines and provides a path of egress travel.

Commented [BK(181)]: CE163

1.2. The area controlled by the override switch shall not be limited to 5,000 square feet (465 m^2) provided that such area is less than 20,000 square feet (1860 m^2).

C405.2.3 Manual controls. All lighting shall have manual controls complying with the following:

1. They shall be in a location with *ready access* to occupants.
2. They shall be located where the controlled lights are visible, or shall identify the area served by the lights and indicate their status.
3. Each control device shall control an area no larger than a single room or 2,500 square feet, whichever is less, if the room area is less than or equal to 10,000 square feet; or one-quarter of the room or 10,000 square feet, whichever is less, if the room area is greater than 10,000 square feet.

Exceptions:

1. A manual control may be installed in a remote location for the purpose of safety or security provided each remote control device has an indicator pilot light as part of or next to the control device and the light is clearly labeled to identify the controlled lighting.
2. Restrooms.

C405.2.4 Light-reduction controls. Where not provided with occupant sensor controls complying with Section C405.2.1.1, *general lighting* shall be provided with light-reduction controls complying with Section C405.2.4.1.

Exceptions:

1. Luminaires controlled by daylight responsive controls complying with Section C405.2.5.
2. Luminaires controlled by special application controls complying with Section C405.2.6.
3. Where provided with manual control, the following areas are not required to have light reduction control:
   3.1. Spaces that have only one luminaire with a rated power of less than 60 watts.
   3.2. Spaces that use less than 0.45 watts per square foot (4.9 W/m^2).
   3.3. Corridors, lobbies, electrical rooms and/or mechanical rooms.

C405.2.34.1 Light reduction controls function. Manual controls shall be configured to provide light reduction control that allows the occupant to reduce the connected lighting load between 30 and 70 percentby not less than 50 percent in a reasonable uniform illumination pattern with an intermediate step in addition to full on or off, or with continuous dimming control. Lighting reduction shall be achieved by using one of the following or another *approved* methods:

1. Controlling all lamps or luminairesContinuous dimming of all luminaires from full output to less than 20 percent of full power.
2. Switching all luminaires to a reduced output of not less than 30 percent and not more than 70 percent of full power.
3. Dual Switching of alternate rows of luminaires, or alternate luminaires or alternate lampsto achieve a reduced output of not less than 30 percent and not more than 70 percent of full power.
4. Switching the middle lamp luminaires independently of the outer lamps.
5. Switching each luminaire or each lamp.

Exceptions:

1. Light reduction controls are not required in daylight zones with *daylight responsive controls* complying with Section C405.2.4.
2. Where provided with manual control, the following areas are not required to have light reduction control:
   2.1. Spaces that have only one luminaire with a rated power of less than 100 watts.
   2.2. Spaces that use less than 0.6 watts per square foot (6.5 W/m^2).
   2.3. Lighting in corridors, lobbies, electrical rooms, restrooms, storage rooms, airport concourse baggage areas, dwelling and sleeping rooms and mechanical rooms.

C405.2.45 Daylight responsive controls. *Daylight responsive controls* complying with Section C405.2.45.1 shall be provided to control the lighting *general lighting* within *daylight zones* in the following spaces:

Commented [BK(182)]: CE175-19. There is some crossover here with manual controls
Reason: The existing Section C405.2.2 is not straightforward. One of the biggest reasons is that it includes scoping and technical requirements for two different energy savings strategies: switching lights off by time scheduling, and light reduction controls to allow occupants to operate lights at a lower level. The applicability of the requirements for these two strategies is similar, but not identical, resulting in a lot of complicated exceptions. This proposal would untangle these requirements by putting the light reduction controls in a new section C405.2.3. This will dramatically improve the reading of Section C405.2.2 and eliminate several instances where we establish a new control requirement through an exception. The deletion of exceptions language under C405.2.2 appears to remove the requirement for light reduction controls from the four listed applications, but this requirement is actually maintained (since these applications are not provided with occupant sensor controls, they would still be required to have light reduction controls).
This proposal does not change the applicability or stringency of controls requirements. It is a purely editorial change which makes the code easier to use and enforce.

Commented [BK(183)]: Need to cross check this with the functions section for redundancy.

Commented [BK(184)]: CE175

Commented [BK(185)]: CE181-19, AMPC
Reason: Clarification and correcting an unintended loophole allowing compliance without meeting the intent, through the use of a manual control that turns lighting off

Commented [BK(186)]: CE175-19, CE 182-19

Commented [BK(187)]: CE178-19

Commented [BK(188)]: CE187-19, AMPC has the following changes to the list:
1. Spaces with a total of more than 150 watts of general lighting within primary sidelit daylight zones complying with Section C405.2.5.2
2. Spaces with a total of more than 300 watts of general lighting within sidelit daylight zones complying with Section C405.2.5.2.
3. Spaces with a total of more than 150 watts of general lighting within toplit daylight zones complying with Section C405.2.5.3.

Commented [BK(189)]: CE161

1. Sidelit daylight zones as defined in Section C405.2.45.2 with more than two general lighting fixtures within the combined primary and secondary sidelit daylight zones.
2. Toplit daylight zones as defined in Section C405.2.45.3 with more than two general lighting fixtures within the daylight zone.

Exception: Daylight responsive controls are not required for the following:

1. Spaces in health care facilities where patient care is directly provided.
2. ~~Lighting that is required to have specific application control in accordance with Section C405.2.5.~~
3. ~~2.~~ Sidelit daylight zones on the first floor above grade in Group A-2 and Group M occupancies.
4. ~~3.~~ Daylight zones where the total proposed lighting power density is less than 35 percent of the lighting power allowance per Section C405.45.2.

C405.2.45.1 Daylight responsive controls function. Where required, daylight responsive controls shall be provided within each space for control of lights in that space and shall comply with all of the following:

1. Lights in primary sidelit daylight zones shall be controlled independently of lights in secondary sidelit daylight zones in accordance with Section C405.2.45.2.

   Exception: Spaces enclosed by walls or ceiling height partitions with no more than three general lighting fixtures may have combined daylight zone control of primary and secondary daylight zones provided *uniform illumination* can be achieved.
2. Lights in toplit daylight zones in accordance with Section C405.2.45.3 shall be controlled independently of lights in sidelit daylight zones in accordance with Section C405.2.45.2.
3. *Daylight responsive controls* within each space shall be configured so that they can be calibrated from within that space by authorized personnel.
4. Calibration mechanisms shall be in a location with *ready access*.
5. Continuous dimming using dimming ballasts/dimming drivers and daylight-sensing *automatic* controls. The system shall reduce lighting power continuously to less than 15 percent of rated power at maximum light output.
6. *Daylight responsive controls* shall be configured to completely shut off all controlled lights in that zone.
7. ~~5.~~ When occupant sensor controls have reduced the lighting power to an unoccupied setpoint in accordance with Sections C405.2.1.2 through C405.2.1.4, daylight responsive controls shall continue to adjust electric light levels in response to available daylight but shall be configured to not increase the lighting power above the specified unoccupied setpoint.
8. ~~6.~~ Lights in sidelit daylight zones in accordance with Section C405.2.45.2 facing different cardinal orientations (i.e., within 45 degrees of due north, east, south, west) shall be controlled independently of each other.

   Exception: Up to two light fixtures in each space are permitted to be controlled together with lighting in a daylight zone facing a different cardinal orientation.
9. ~~7.~~ Incorporate time-delay circuits to prevent cycling of light level changes of less than three minutes.
10. ~~8.~~ The maximum area a single daylight responsive control device serves shall not exceed 2,500 square feet (232 m^2).
11. ~~9.~~ Occupant override capability of daylight dimming controls is not permitted, other than a reduction of light output from the level established by the daylighting controls.

~~**C405.2.4.1.1 Dimming.** *Daylight responsive controls* shall be configured to automatically reduce the power of *general lighting* in the *daylight zone* in response to available daylight, while maintaining *uniform illumination* in the space through one of the following methods:~~

~~1. Continuous dimming using dimming ballasts/dimming drivers and daylight-sensing *automatic* controls. The system shall reduce lighting power continuously to less than 15 percent of rated power at maximum light output.~~

~~2. Stepped dimming using multi-level switching and daylight-sensing controls. The system shall provide a minimum of two steps of uniform illumination between 0 and 100 percent of rated power at maximum light output. Each step shall be in equal increments of power, plus or minus 10 percent.~~

~~General lighting within daylight zones in offices, classrooms, laboratories and library reading rooms shall use the continuous dimming method. Stepped dimming is not allowed as a method of daylight zone~~

Commented [BK(190)]: CE161 (corresponding to the new definition for General Lighting)

Commented [BK(191)]: Look for IECC language on dimming for this item.

Commented [BK(192)]: CE170
Reason: The code allows "partial-off" occupant sensors in warehouses and open office areas. A separate proposal being heard in this cycle would also require that partial-off occupant sensors be provided in corridors (although few corridors have >150W of lighting within a daylight zone). For lights which will be controlled by both partial-off occupant sensors and daylight responsive controls, it is important that both controls work together to achieve maximum energy savings. Specifically that: Daylight responsive controls continue to reduce light levels in response to daylight in spaces which are unoccupied and Daylight responsive controls do not increase light levels above the unoccupied setpoint in spaces which are unoccupied.

Commented [BK(193)]: CE187 AMPC
Exceptions: 1. Within each space, up to 150 watts of lighting within the primary sidelit daylight zone is permitted to be controlled together with lighting in a primary sidelit daylight zone facing a different cardinal orientation.
2. Within each space, up to 150 watts of lighting within the secondary sidelit daylight zone is permitted to be controlled together with lighting in a secondary sidelit daylight zone facing a different cardinal orientation.

~~control in these spaces.~~

C405.2.45.2 Sidelit daylight zone. The sidelit *daylight zone* is the floor area adjacent to *vertical fenestration* which complies with the following:

1. Where the *fenestration* is located in a wall, the ~~sidelit zone includes the primary and secondary daylight zones. The~~ primary sidelit daylight zone shall extend laterally to the nearest full height wall, or up to 1.0 times the height from the floor to the top of the fenestration, and longitudinally from the edge of the fenestration to the nearest full height wall, or up to ~~2 feet (610 mm)~~0.5 times the height from the floor to the top of the fenestration, whichever is less, as indicated in Figure C405.2.45.2(1).

~~1.~~2. The secondary sidelit ~~daylight zone begins at the edge of the~~is directly adjacent to the primary daylight zone and ~~extends~~ shall extend laterally ~~to the nearest full height wall, or up~~ to 2.0 times the height from the floor to the top of the fenestration or to the nearest full height wall, whichever is less, and longitudinally from the edge of the fenestration to the nearest full height wall, or up to 2 feet, whichever is less, as indicated in Figure C405.2.45.2(1). ~~The area of secondary sidelit daylight zones shall not be considered in the calculation of the daylight zones in Section C402.4.1.1.~~

~~2.~~3. Where *clerestory fenestration* is located in a wall, the sidelit daylight zone includes a lateral area twice the depth of the clerestory fenestration height, projected upon the floor at a 45 degree angle from the center of the clerestory fenestration. The longitudinal width of the sidelit daylight zone is calculated the same as for fenestration located in a wall. Where the 45 degree angle is interrupted by an obstruction greater than 0.7 times the ceiling height, the daylight zone shall remain the same lateral area but be located between the clerestory and the obstruction, as indicated in Figure C405.2.45.2(2).

4. Where the fenestration is located in a rooftop monitor, the sidelit daylight zone shall extend laterally to the nearest obstruction that is taller than 0.7 times the ceiling height, or up to 1.0 times the height from the floor to the bottom of the fenestration, whichever is less, and longitudinally from the edge of the fenestration to the nearest obstruction that is taller than 0.7 times the ceiling height, or up to 0.25 times the height from the floor to the bottom of the *fenestration*, whichever is less, as indicated in Figures C405.2.5.3(2) and C405.2.5.3(3).

~~3.~~5. If the rough opening area of a vertical fenestration assembly is less than 10 percent of the calculated primary sidelit daylight zone area for this fenestration, it does not qualify as a sidelit daylight zone.

~~4.~~6. The visible transmittance of the fenestration is no less than 0.20.

7. In parking garages with floor area adjacent to perimeter wall openings, the sidelit daylight zone shall include the area within 20 feet of any portion of a perimeter wall that has a net opening to wall ratio of at least 40 percent.

~~5.~~8. The projection factor (determined in accordance with Equation 4-5) for any overhanging projection, which is shading the fenestration is not greater than 1.0 for fenestration oriented 45 degrees or less from true north, and not greater than 1.5 for all other orientations.

C405.2.45.3 Toplit daylight zone. The toplit daylight zone is the floor area underneath a roof fenestration assembly which complies with the following:

1. The toplit daylight zone shall extend laterally and longitudinally beyond the edge of the roof fenestration assembly to the nearest obstruction that is taller than 0.7 times the ceiling height, or up to 0.7 times the ceiling height, whichever is less, as indicated in Figure C405.2.45.3(1).

2. ~~Where the fenestration is located in a rooftop monitor, the toplit zone shall extend laterally to the nearest obstruction that is taller than 0.7 times the ceiling height, or up to 1.0 times the height from the floor to the bottom of the fenestration, whichever is less, and longitudinally from the edge of the fenestration to the nearest obstruction that is taller than 0.7 times the ceiling height, or up to 0.25 times the height from the floor to the bottom of the *fenestration*, whichever is less, as indicated in Figures C405.2.4.3(2) and C405.2.4.3(3).~~

~~3.~~2. Where toplit daylight zones overlap with sidelit daylight zones, lights within the overlapping area shall be assigned to the toplit daylight zone.

~~4.~~3. The product of the *visible transmittance* of the roof fenestration assembly and the area of the rough opening of the roof fenestration assembly, divided by the area of the toplit daylight zone is no less than 0.008.

Commented [BK(194):] CE190-19, CE191-19

*

Commented [BK(195):] CE187-19 AMPC

Commented [BK(196):] CE193-19 moves this section into the sidelit daylight zone rather than the toplit daylight zone.
Reason: The language describing daylight zones under rooftop monitors was relocated from the "sidelit" to the "toplit" section in the 2018 IECC. This was a mistake. The requirements for overshadowing, VT, and fenestration area in the toplit section cannot be sensibly applied to rooftop monitors, and were never intended to be applied to rooftop monitors. By contrast, the requirements for overshadowing, VT, and fenestration area in the sidelit section are applicable. This proposal also clarifies that "vertical fenestration" is a defined term, by adding italics. For rooptop monitors with sloped glazing, this definition is beneficial because it creates a clear distinction between a "rooftop monitor" and a skylight (i.e. a "rooftop monitor" has vertical fenestration which, by definition, is "installed at a slope of not less than 60 degrees from the horizontal").

Commented [BK(197):] Fix table numbering

Commented [BK(198):] All figures need to be revised and renumbered

Commented [BK(199):] CE192-19
Reason: Currently there is no exception from daylight responsive controls requirements for windows shaded by deep overhangs. This proposal would create an exception, by stating that a daylight zone is not established if the exterior overhang is too deep.

Commented [BK(200):] CE193-19 moves this section into the sidelit daylight zone rather than the toplit daylight zone.

~~5.~~4. Where located under atrium fenestration, the toplit daylight zone shall include the bottom floor area directly beneath the atrium fenestration, and the top floor directly under the atrium fenestration, as indicated in Figure C405.2.~~4~~5.3(4). The toplit daylight zone area at the top floor is calculated the same as for a toplit daylight zone. Intermediate levels below the top floor that are not directly beneath the atrium are not included.

FIGURE C405.2.45.2(1)
SIDELIT DAYLIGHT ZONE ADJACENT TO FENESTRATION IN A WALL

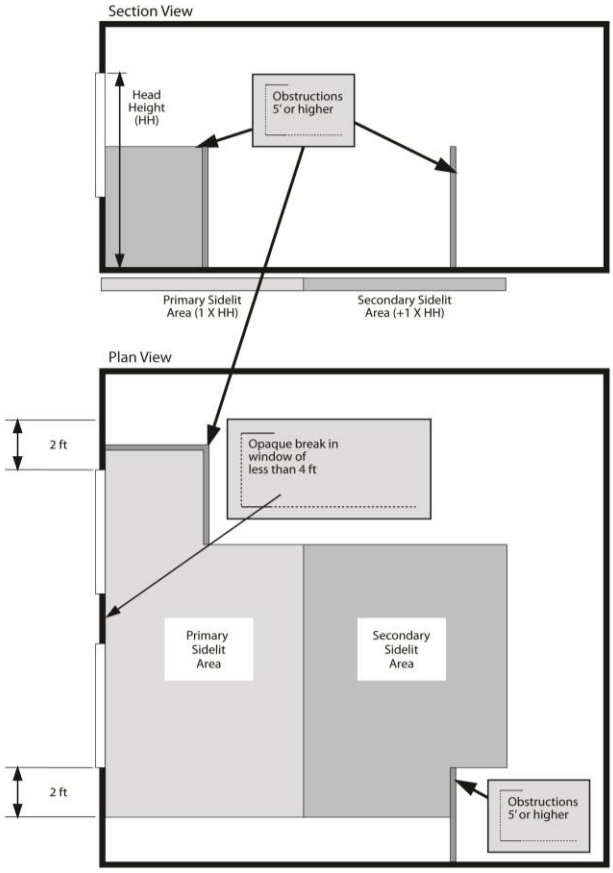
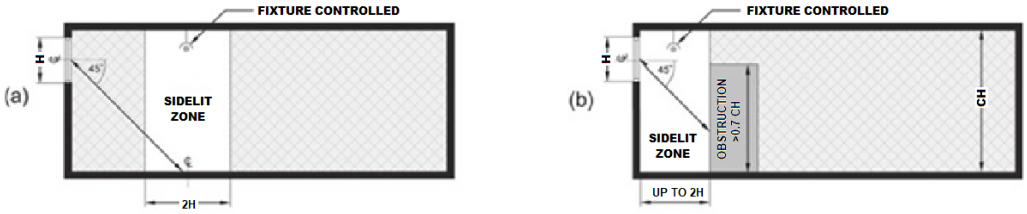


FIGURE C405.2.45.2(2)
SIDELIT DAYLIGHT ZONE ADJACENT TO CLERESTORY FENESTRATION IN A WALL



(a) Section view
(b) Section view with obstruction

FIGURE C405.2.45.3(1)
TOPLIT DAYLIGHT ZONE UNDER A ROOFTOP FENESTRATION ASSEMBLY

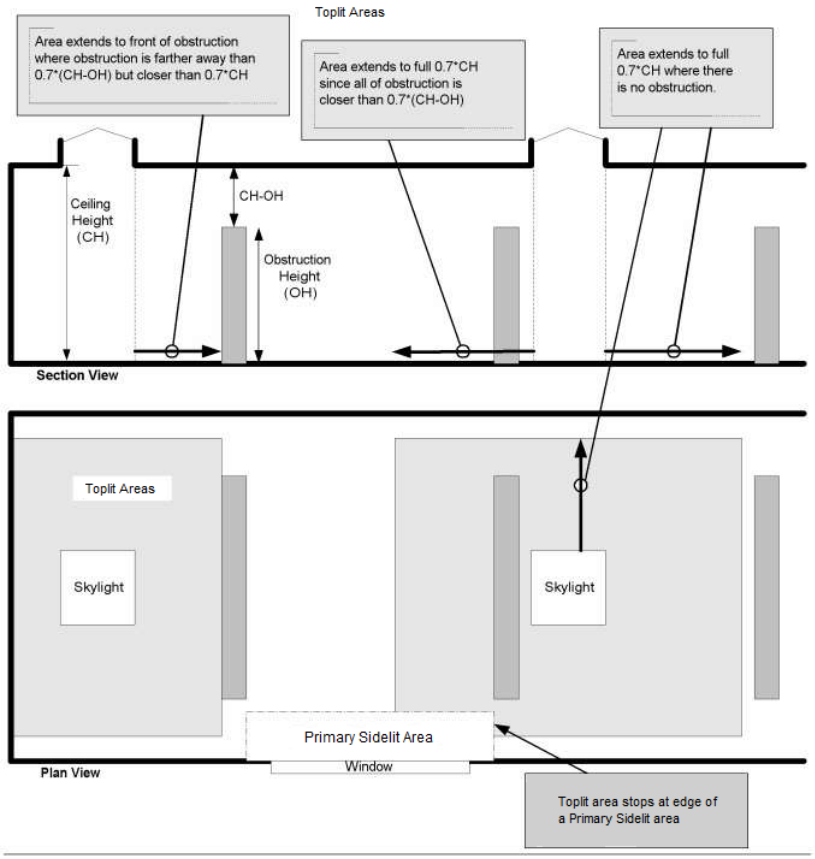
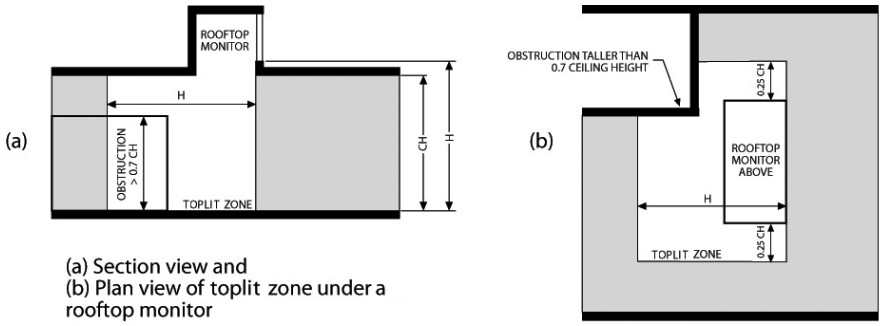
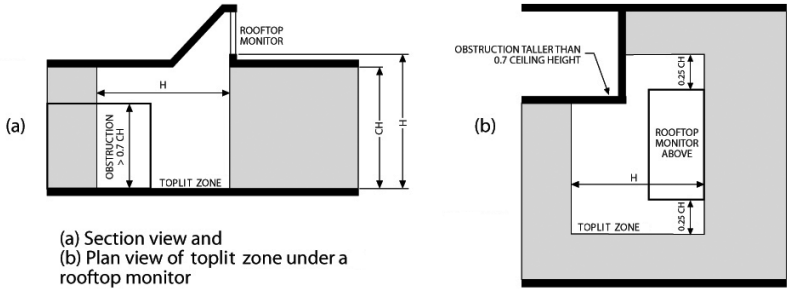


FIGURE C405.2.45.3(2)
TOPLIT DAYLIGHT ZONE UNDER A ROOFTOP MONITOR



(a) Section view and
(b) Plan view of toplit zone under a rooftop monitor

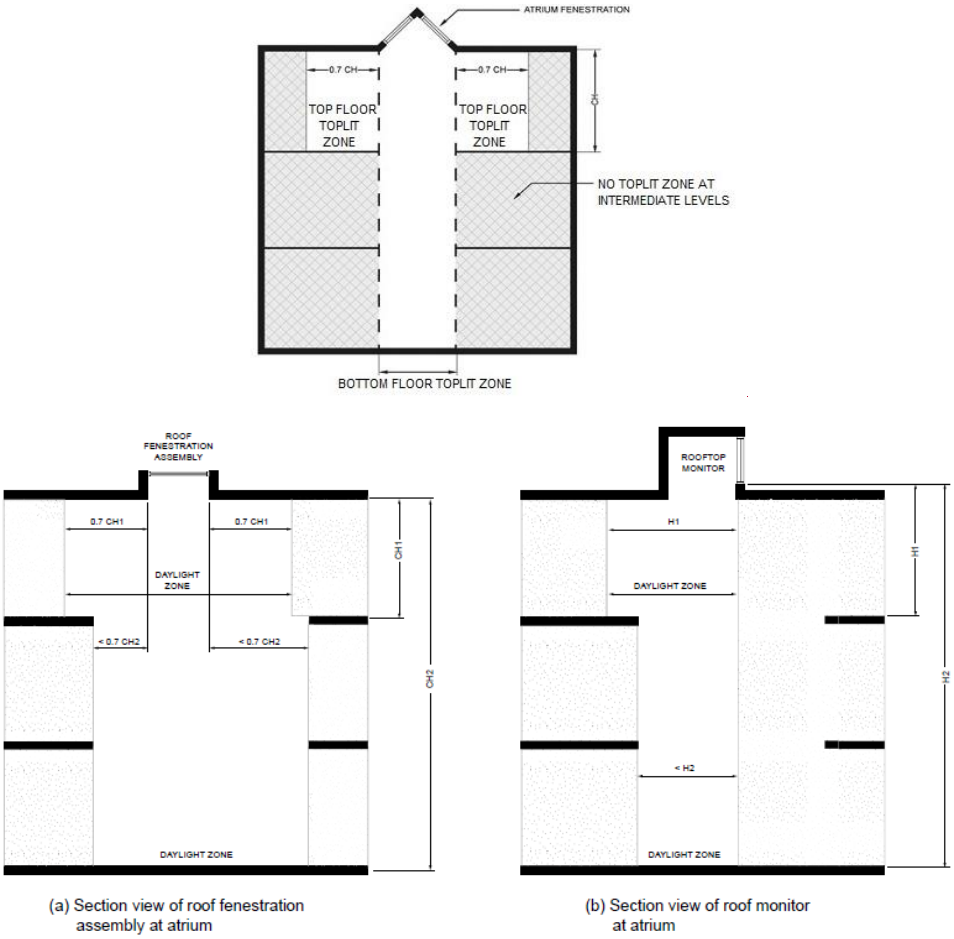
FIGURE C405.2.45.3(3)
TOPLIT DAYLIGHT ZONE UNDER A SLOPED ROOFTOP MONITOR



(a) Section view and
(b) Plan view of toplit zone under a rooftop monitor

FIGURE ~~C405.2.4.3(4)~~C405.2.5.4
~~TOPLIT ZONE UNDER ATRIUM FENESTRATION~~ DAYLIGHT ZONES AT A MULTISTORY ATRIUM

Commented [BK(201]: CE196-19



(a) Section view of roof fenestration assembly at atrium

(b) Section view of roof monitor at atrium

C405.2.5.4 Atriums. Daylight zones at atrium spaces shall be established at the top floor surrounding the atrium and at the floor of the atrium space, and not on intermediate floors, as indicated in Figure C405.2.5.4

C405.2.~~5~~ 6 Additional lighting controls. Specific application lighting shall be provided with controls, in addition to controls required by other sections, for the following:

1. The following lighting shall be controlled by an occupant sensor complying with Section C405.2.1.1 or a time-switch control complying with Section C405.2.2.1 In addition, a manual control shall be provided to control such lighting separately from the general lighting in the space:
   - 1.1. Luminaires for which additional lighting power is claimed in accordance with Section C405.4.2.2.1.
   - ~~1.1.~~1.2. Display and accent.
   - ~~1.2.~~1.3. Lighting in display cases.
   - ~~1.3.~~1.4. Supplemental task lighting, including permanently installed under-shelf or under-cabinet lighting.
   - 1.5. Lighting equipment that is for sale or demonstration in lighting education.
   - ~~1.4.~~1.6. Display lighting for exhibits in galleries, museums and monuments that is in addition to general

Commented [BK(202]: CE163

lighting.

2. *Sleeping units* shall have control devices or systems configured to automatically switch off all permanently installed luminaires and switched receptacles within 20 minutes after all occupants have left the unit.

   Exceptions:

   1. Lighting and switched receptacles controlled by card key controls.
   2. Spaces where patient care is directly provided.

3. Permanently installed luminaires within dwelling units shall be provided with controls complying with either Section C405.2.1.1 or C405.2.~~3~~4.1.

4. Lighting for nonvisual applications, such as plant growth and food warming, shall be controlled by a dedicated control that is independent of the controls for other lighting within the room or space. Each control zone shall be no greater than the area served by a single luminaire or 4,000 square feet, whichever is larger.

~~4.~~5. Task lighting for medical and dental purposes that is in addition to general lighting shall be provided with a manual control.

~~5.~~6. Luminaires serving the exit access and providing means of egress illumination required by Section 1006.1 of the *International Building Code*, including luminaires that function as both normal and emergency means of egress illumination shall be controlled by a combination of listed emergency relay and occupancy sensors, or signal from another building control system, that automatically shuts off the lighting when the areas served by that illumination are unoccupied.

   Exception: Means of egress illumination serving the exit access that does not exceed 0.02 watts per square foot of building area is exempt from this requirement.

C405.2.~~6~~7 Exterior lighting controls. Exterior lighting systems shall be provided with controls that comply with Sections C405.2.~~6~~7.1 through C405.2.~~6~~7.4. ~~Decorative lighting systems shall comply with Sections C405.2.6.1, C405.2.6.2 and C405.2.6.4.~~

Exceptions:

1. Lighting for covered vehicle entrances or exits from buildings or parking structures where required for safety, security or eye adaption.
2. Lighting controlled from within dwelling units.

C405.2.~~6~~7.1 Daylight shutoff. Lights shall be configured to automatically turn off when daylight is present and satisfies the lighting needs.

C405.2.~~6~~7.2 Building facade and landscape lighting ~~shutoff~~. Building façade and landscape lighting shall be configured to automatically shut off for a minimum of 6 hours per night or from not later than one hour after business closing to not earlier than one hour before business opening, whichever is less.

Exception: Areas where an *automatic* shutoff would endanger safety or security.

C405.2.~~6~~7.3 Lighting setback. Lighting that is not controlled in accordance with Section C405.2.~~6~~7.2 shall comply with the following:

1. Be controlled so that the total wattage of such lighting is automatically reduced by not less than ~~30~~ 50 percent by selectively switching off or dimming luminaires at one of the following times:
   1.1. From not later than 12 midnight to 6 a.m.
   1.2. From not later than one hour after business closing to not earlier than one hour before business opening.
   1.3. During any period when no activity has been detected for 15 minutes or more.
2. Luminaires serving outdoor parking areas and having a rated input wattage of greater than 78 watts and a mounting height of 24 feet (7315 mm) or less above the ground shall be controlled so that the total wattage of such lighting is automatically reduced by not less than 50 percent during any tie where activity has not been detected for 15 minutes or more. Not more than 1,500 watts of lighting power shal be controlled together.

C405.2.~~6~~7.4 Exterior time-switch control functions. Time switch controls for exterior lighting shall comply with the following:

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Commented [BK(204]: CE163

Commented [BK(205]: CE179-19
Reason: The use of the term “decorative” lighting for exterior applications is confusing.

Commented [BK(206]: CE179

Commented [BK(207]: CE198

Commented [BK(208]: CE198-19
Reason: Parking lot lighting offers more controllability and energy efficiency through the prolific use of solid state light sources. In prior versions of the IECC, the lighting setback control to reduce lighting wattage was limited to just 30% due to legacy lighting source limitations. Solid state lighting sources now allow a greater control range and dimmability of exterior luminaires than in the past. Changing the wattage reduction from 30 to 50% maintains sufficient exterior illumination after business operating hours when occupancy is reduced, yet is able to save an additional 20% in lighting wattage over the prior IECC versions.

1. They shall have a clock capable of being programmed for not fewer than 7 days.
2. They shall be capable of being set for seven different day types per week.
3. They shall incorporate an *automatic* holiday setback feature.
4. They shall have program backup capabilities that prevent the loss of program and time settings for a period of at least 10 hours in the event that power is interrupted.

C405.2.8 Parking garage lighting control. Parking garage lighting shall be controlled by an *occupant sensor* complying with Section C405.2.1.1 or a *time-switch control* complying with Section C405.2.2.1. Additional lighting controls shall be provided as follows:

1. Lighting power of each luminaire shall be automatically reduced by not less than 30 percent when there is no activity detected within a lighting zone for 20 minutes. Lighting zones for this requirement shall be not larger than 3,600 square feet (334.5 m^2).

   Exception: Lighting zones provided with less than 1.5 footcandles of illumination on the floor at the darkest point with all lights on are not required to have automatic light-reduction controls.
2. Where lighting for eye adaptation is provided at covered vehicle entrances and exits from buildings and parking structures, such lighting shall be separately controlled by a device that automatically reduces lighting power by at least 50 percent from sunset to sunrise.
3. The power to luminaires within 20 feet (6096 mm) of perimeter wall openings shall automatically reduce in response to daylight by at least 50 percent.

~~**Exceptions:**~~

~~1. Where the opening-to-wall ratio is less than 40 percent as viewed from the interior and encompassing the vertical distance from the driving surface to the lowest structural element.~~
~~2. Where the distance from the opening to any exterior daylight blocking obstruction is less than one-half the height from the bottom of the opening or fenestration to the top of the obstruction.~~
~~3. Where openings are obstructed by permanent screens or architectural elements restricting daylight entering the interior space.~~

C405.2.~~7~~9 Area controls. The maximum lighting power that may be controlled from a single switch or *automatic* control device shall not exceed that which is provided by a 20 ampere circuit loaded to not more than 80 percent. A master control may be installed provided the individual switches retain their capability to function independently. Circuit breakers may not be used as the sole means of switching.

Exception: Areas less than 5 percent of the building footprint for footprints over 100,000 ft^2.

C405.3 ~~Reserved~~Lighting for plant growth and maintenance. Not less than 95 percent of the permanently installed luminaires used for plant growth and maintenance shall have a photon efficiency of not less than 1.6 µmol/J as defined in accordance with ANSI/ASABE S640.

C405.4 Interior lighting power requirements. A building complies with this section if its total connected interior lighting power calculated under Section C405.4.1 is no greater than the interior lighting power allowance calculated under Section C405.4.2.

C405.4.1 Total connected interior lighting power. The total connected interior lighting power shall be determined in accordance with Equation 4-10.

(Equation 4-10)

$TCLP = [LVL + BLL + TRK + POE + \text{Other}]$

Where:

TCLP	=	Total connected lighting power (watts)
LVL	=	For luminaires with lamps connected directly to building power, such as line voltage lamps, the rated wattage of the lamp, which must be minimum 60 lumen/watt.
BLL	=	For luminaires incorporating a ballast or transformer, the rated input wattage of the ballast or transformer when operating the lamp.
TRK	=	For lighting track, cable conductor, rail conductor and plug-in busway systems that allow the addition and relocation of luminaires without

Commented [BK(209)]: CE199-19 AMPCx3
Reason: Currently there is confusion on how to apply the requirements of the 2018 IECC to parking garage applications. Is it to be treated as an interior space, and if so, how are the control requirements applied that has different use needs that building interior spaces? The Daylight Responsive Controls of section C405.2.3 do not provide proper guidance for how to control lighting in a parking garage setting. This proposal provides proper daylight responsive control and exceptions that meet the design needs and operation of parking garages.

Commented [BK(210)]: 405.2.1.4, 405.2.5.2 Item 7 should be removed so they don't conflict…

Commented [BK(211)]: CE209-19
Reason: Indoor agriculture energy usage is projected to grow substantially over the next several years, driven in large part (but not entirely) by the legalization of medical and recreational marijuana. As more and more states legalize medical and recreational marijuana, this will become an increasing national issue

rewiring, the wattage shall be one of the following:

1. The specified wattage of the luminaires, but not less than 16 W/lin. ft. (52 W/lin. m).
2. The wattage limit of the permanent current-limiting devices protecting the system.
3. The wattage limit of the transformer supplying the system.

POE = For other modular lighting systems served with power supplied by a driver, power supply or transformer, including but not limited to low-voltage lighting systems, the wattage of the system shall be the maximum rated input wattage of the driver, power supply or transformer published in the manufacturer's catalogs, as specified by UL 2108 or 8750. For power-over-Ethernet lighting systems, power provided to installed non-lighting devices may be subtracted from the total power rating of the power-over-Ethernet system.

Other = The wattage of all other luminaires and lighting, sources not covered above and associated with interior lighting verified by data supplied by the manufacturer or other *approved* sources.

The connected power associated with the following lighting equipment and applications is not included in calculating total connected lighting power

1. Television broadcast lighting for playing areas in sports arenas
2. Emergency lighting automatically off during normal building operation.
3. Lighting in spaces specifically designed for use by occupants with special lighting needs including those with visual impairment and other medical and age-related issues.
4. Casino gaming areas.
5. General area lighting power in industrial and manufacturing occupancies dedicated to the inspection or quality control of goods and products.
6. Mirror lighting in dressing rooms.
7. Task lighting for medical and dental purposes that is in addition to *general lighting* ~~and controlled by an independent control device~~.
8. Display lighting for exhibits in galleries, museums and monuments that is in addition to *general lighting* ~~and controlled by an independent control device~~.
9. Lighting for theatrical purposes, including performance, stage, film production and video production.
10. Lighting for photographic processes.
11. Lighting integral to equipment or instrumentation and installed by the manufacturer.
12. Task lighting for plant growth or maintenance where the lamp efficacy is not less than 90 lumens per watt.
13. Advertising signage or directional signage.
14. Lighting for food warming.
15. Lighting equipment that is for sale.
16. Lighting demonstration equipment in lighting education facilities.
17. Lighting *approved* because of safety considerations.
18. Lighting in retail display windows, provided the display area is enclosed by ceiling-height partitions.
19. Furniture mounted supplemental task lighting that is controlled by *automatic* shutoff.
20. Exit signs.
21. Lighting used for aircraft painting.
~~21.~~22. Antimicrobial lighting used for the sole purpose of disinfecting a space.

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Commented [BK(213]: CE201-19

C405.4.2 Interior lighting power allowance. The total interior lighting power allowance (watts) for an entire building shall be ~~is~~ determined according to Table C405.4.2(1) using the Building Area Method, or Table

C405.4.2(2) using the Space-by-Space Method. The interior lighting power allowance for projects that involve only portions of a building shall be determined according to Table C405.4.2(2) using the Space-by-Space Method, ~~for all areas of the building covered in this permit~~. Buildings with unfinished spaces shall use the Space-by-Space Method.

C405.4.2.1 Building area method. For the Building Area Method, the interior lighting power allowance is calculated as follows:

1. ~~the floor area for~~ For each building area type inside the building, determine the applicable building area type and the allowed lighting power density for that type ~~listed in Table C405.4.2(1) times the value~~ from Table C405.4.2(1) ~~for that area~~. For building area types not listed, select the building area type that most closely represents the use of that area. For the purposes of this method, an "area" shall be defined as all contiguous spaces that accommodate or are associated with a single building area type.
2. Determine the floor area for each building are type ~~as~~ listed in Table C405.4.2(1) and multiply this area by the applicable value from Table C405.4.2(1) to determine the lighting power (watts) for each building area type.

~~1.~~3. ~~Where this method is used to calculate~~ The total interior lighting power allowance (watts) for the entire building is the sum of the lighting power from ~~for an entire building,~~ each building area type ~~shall be treated as a separate area~~.

C405.4.2.2 Space-by-space method. ~~For the Space-by-Space Method, the interior lighting power allowance is determined by multiplying the floor area of each space times the value for the space type in Table C405.4.2(2) that most closely represents the proposed use of the space, and then summing the lighting power allowances for all spaces.~~ Where a building has unfinished spaces, the lighting power allowance for the unfinished spaces shall be the total connected lighting power for those spaces, or 0.2 watts per square foot (10.76 W/m^2), whichever is less. For the Space-by-Space Method, the interior lighting power allowance is calculated as follows: ~~Tradeoffs among spaces are permitted.~~

1. For each area enclosed by partitions that are not less than 80 percent of the ceiling height, ~~or taller shall be considered a separate space and assigned~~ determine the ~~appropriate~~ applicable space type from Table C405.4.2(2). For space types not listed, select the space type that most closely represents the proposed use of the space. ~~Where~~If a space has multiple functions, ~~where more than one space type is applicable,~~ that space shall be broken up into smaller subspaces, each using their own space type ~~may be divided into separate spaces. Any of these subspaces that are smaller in floor area than 20 percent of the enclosed space and less than 1,000 square feet need not be broken out separately.~~
2. Determine the total floor area of all of the spaces of each space type and multiply by the value for the space type in Table C405.4.2(2) to determine the lighting power (watts) for each space type.

~~1.~~3. The total interior lighting power allowance (watts) shall be the sum of the lighting power allowances for all space types.

Commented [BK(214)]: CE203-19
Reason: This proposal clarifies the application and calculation procedures for the Building Area Method and the Space-by-Space Method. Currently the code does not provide clear or complete direction. There is no change in stringency.

Commented [BK(215)]: CE202-19
Reason: This proposal clarifies how the lighting power allowance is to be determined for Core and Shell buildings. This is the source of much legitimate confusion. While there are a variety of strategies for permitting and obtaining certificate of occupancy in core and shell buildings with unfinished spaces, we are concerned about one scenario in particular: where tenant spaces are provided with minimal lighting to meet the egress requirements of the IBC so that a permit can be “closed out”, with the intention that this lighting will be replaced when a tenant leases the space and does their own fitout with permanent lighting. In these situations it is quite easy to "game" the code by taking an allowance for the intended use of the space (i.e. retail, office. etc.) while only counting the minimal lighting that is installed to obtain a certificate of occupancy.

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Commented [BK(217)]: CE203-19

TABLE C405.4.2(1)
INTERIOR LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCES: BUILDING AREA METHOD

Building Area Type	LPD (w/ft^2)
Automotive facility	0.64 [0.75]
Convention center	0.64
Court house	0.79
Dining: Bar lounge/leisure	0.79 [0.80]
Dining: Cafeteria/fast food	0.72 [0.76]
Dining: Family	0.71
Dormitory[a,b]	0.46 [0.53]
Exercise center	0.67 [0.72]
Fire station[a]	0.54 [0.56]
Gymnasium	0.75 [0.76]
Health care clinic	0.70 [0.81]
Hospital[a]	0.84 [0.96]
Hotel[a,b]	0.56
Library	0.83
Manufacturing facility	0.82
Motion picture theater	0.44
Multiple family[c]	0.41 [0.45]
Museum	0.55
Office	0.64
Parking garage	0.14 [0.18]
Penitentiary	0.65 [0.69]
Performing arts theater	0.84
Police station	0.66
Post office	0.65
Religious building	0.67
Retail	0.84
School/university	0.70 [0.72]
Sports arena	0.62 [0.76]
Town hall	0.69
Transportation	0.50
Warehouse	0.40 [0.45]
Workshop	0.91

a. Where sleeping units are excluded from lighting power calculations by application of Section R404.1, neither the area of the sleeping units nor the wattage of lighting in the sleeping units is counted.
b. Where dwelling units are excluded from lighting power calculations by application of Section R404.1, neither the area of the dwelling units nor the wattage of lighting in the dwelling units is counted.
c. Dwelling units are excluded. Neither the area of the dwelling units nor the wattage of lighting in the dwelling units is counted.

Commented [BK(218]: CE206-19
Based on Addendum CG to 90.1-2016

TABLE C405.4.2(2)
INTERIOR LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCES: SPACE-BY-SPACE METHOD

COMMON SPACE-BY-SPACE TYPES[a]	LPD (w/ft^2)
Atrium - Less than 20 feet in height	0.39
Atrium – 20 to 40 feet in height	0.48
Atrium - Above 40 feet in height	0.60
Audience/seating area - Permanent	
In an auditorium	0.61
In a gymnasium	0.23
In an motion picture theater	0.27
In a penitentiary	0.67
In an performing arts theater	1.16
In a religious building	0.72
In a sports arena	0.33
Otherwise	0.23 [0.33]
Banking activity area	0.61
Breakroom (see Lounge/breakroom)	
Classroom/lecture hall/training room	
In a penitentiary	0.89
Otherwise[m]	0.71
Computer room, data center	0.94
Conference/meeting/multipurpose	0.97
Confinement cell	0.70
Copy/print room	0.31
Corridor	
In a facility for the visually impaired (and not used primarily by the staff)[b]	0.71
In a hospital	0.71
In a manufacturing facility	0.41
Otherwise[c]	0.41
Courtroom[c]	1.20
Dining area	
In a penitentiary	0.42
In a facility for the visually impaired (and not used primarily by the staff)[b]	1.27
In a bar/lounge or leisure dining[n]	0.86
In cafeteria or fast food dining	0.40
In a family dining area [n]	0.60
Otherwise	0.43
Electrical/mechanical	0.43
Emergency vehicle garage	0.52
Food preparation	1.09

COMMON SPACE-BY-SPACE TYPES[a]	LPD (w/ft^2)
Guest room[a,b]	0.41
Laboratory	
In or as a classrooms	1.11
Otherwise	1.33
Laundry/washing area	0.53
Loading dock, interior	0.88
Lobby[c]	
In a facility for the visually impaired (and not used primarily by the staff)[b]	1.69
For an elevator	0.65
In a hotel	0.51
In a motion picture theater	0.23
In a performing arts theater	1.25
Otherwise	0.84
Locker room	0.52
Lounge /breakroom[n]	
In a health care facility	0.42
Otherwise	0.59
Office	
Enclosed ≤ 250	0.74
Enclosed >250	0.66
Open plan	0.61
Parking area, interior	0.15
Pharmacy area	1.66
Restroom	
In a facility for the visually impaired (and not used primarily by the staff)[b]	1.26
Otherwise[n]	0.63
Sales area	1.05
Seating area, general	0.23
Stairway (See space containing stairway)	
Stairwell[n]	0.49
Storage room	
< 50 ft^2	0.51
50-100 ft^2	0.38
All other storage	0.38
Vehicular maintenance	0.60
Workshop	1.26

Commented [BK(219]: CE208-19

Commented [BK(220]: Not present in IECC—categories are only less than 40 ft and greater than 40 ft

Commented [BK(221]: Not in IECC

Commented [BK(223]: Only one enclosed category in IECC (no sf) with 0.74

Commented [BK(222]: Not in IECC

Commented [BK(224]: Only one value of 0.38

TABLE C405.4.2(2) (continued)
INTERIOR LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCES: SPACE-BY-SPACE METHOD

BUILDING SPECIFIC SPACE-BY-SPACE TYPES[a]	LPD (w/ft^2)
Automotive	0.60
Convention center - Exhibit space	0.61
Dormitory living quarters[a,b]	0.50
Facility for the visually impaired[b]	
In a chapel (and not used primarily by the staff)	0.70
In a recreation room (and not used primarily by the staff)	1.77
Fire stations[g]	
Sleeping quarters	0.23
Gymnasium/fitness center	
In an exercise area	0.90
In a playing area	0.85
Health care facility	
In an exam/treatment room	1.40
In an imaging room	0.94
In a medical supply room	0.62
In a nursery	0.92
In a nurse's station	1.17
In an operating room	2.26
In a patient room[g]	0.68
In a physical therapy room	0.91
In a recovery room	1.25
Library[f]	
In a reading area [n]	~~0.31~~ 0.96
In the stacks	1.10 [1.18]
Manufacturing facility	
In a detailed manufacturing area	0.80
In an equipment room	0.76
In an extra high bay area (> 50-foot floor-ceiling height)	1.42
In a high bay area (25 - 50-foot floor-ceiling height)	1.24
In a low bay area (< 25-foot floor-ceiling height)	0.86
Museum	
In a general exhibition area	0.31
In a restoration room	1.10
Performing arts theater dressing/fitting room	0.41
Post office—Sorting area	0.71 [0.76]
Religious building	
In a fellowship hall[n]	0.54
In a worship pulpit/choir area[n]	0.85
Retail	
In a dressing/fitting room	0.51
In a mall concourse	0.82
Sports arena—Playing area	
For a Class 1 facility[i]	2.94
For a Class 2 facility[j]	2.01
For a Class 3 facility[k]	1.30
For a Class 4 facility[l]	0.86
Transportation	
In a baggage/carousel area	0.39
In an airport concourse	0.25
At a terminal ticket counter[n]	0.51
Warehouse—Storage area	
For medium to bulky palletized items	0.33
For smaller, hand-carried items	0.69

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 watt per square foot = 11 W/m^2.

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

b. A facility for the visually impaired is a facility that is licensed or will be licensed by local or state authorities for senior long-term care, adult daycare, senior support or people with special visual needs.

c. For spaces in which lighting is specified to be installed in addition to, and controlled separately from, the general lighting for the purposed of highlighting art or exhibits, provided that the additional lighting power shall not exceed 0.5 W/ft^2 of such spaces.

d. RESERVED.

e. RESERVED.

f. RESERVED.

g. Where sleeping units are excluded from lighting power calculations by application of Section R404.1, neither the area of the sleeping units nor the wattage of lighting in the sleeping units is counted.

h. Where dwelling units are excluded from lighting power calculations by application of Section R404.1, neither the area of the dwelling units nor the wattage of lighting in the dwelling units is counted.

i. Class I facilities consist of professional facilities; and semi-professional, collegiate or club facilities with seating for 5,000 or more spectators.

j. Class II facilities consist of collegiate and semi-professional facilities with seating for fewer than 5,000 spectators; club facilities with seating between 2,000 and 5,000 spectators; and amateur league and high school facilities with seating for more than 2,000 spectators.

k. Class III facilities consist of club, amateur league and high school facilities with seating for 2,000 or fewer spectators.

l. Class IV facilities consist of elementary school and recreational facilities; and amateur league and high school facilities without provisions for spectators.

m. For classrooms, additional lighting power allowance of 4.50 W/lineal foot of white or chalk boards for directional lighting dedicated to white or chalk boards.

n. Additional lighting power allowance of 0.30 W/square foot for ornamental lighting. Qualifying ornamental lighting includes luminaires such as chandeliers, sconces, lanterns, neon and cold cathode, light emitting diodes, theatrical projectors, moving lights and light color panels when any of those lights are used in a decorative manner that does not serve as display lighting or general lighting.

C405.4.2.2.1 Additional interior lighting power. Where using the Space-by-Space Method, an increase in the interior lighting power allowance is permitted for specific lighting functions. Additional power shall be permitted only where the specified lighting is installed and automatically controlled separately from the general lighting, to be turned off during nonbusiness hours and controlled in accordance with Section C405.2.6. This additional power shall be used only for the specified luminaires and shall not be used for any other purpose. An increase in the interior lighting power allowance is permitted for lighting equipment to be installed in sales areas specifically to highlight merchandise. The additional lighting power shall be determined in accordance with Equation 4-11:

Commented [BK(225]: Double check section reference

Additional interior lighting power allowance = 500 watts + (Retail Area 1 x 0.45 W/ft^2) + (Retail Area 2 x 0.45 W/ft^2) + (Retail Area 3 x 1.05 W/ft^2) + (Retail Area 4 x 1.87 W/ft^2)

(Equation 4-11)

Where:

Retail Area 1	=	The floor area for all products not listed in Retail Area 2, 3 or 4.
Retail Area 2	=	The floor area used for the sale of vehicles, sporting goods and small electronics.
Retail Area 3	=	The floor area used for the sale of furniture, clothing, cosmetics and artwork.
Retail Area 4	=	The floor area used for the sale of jewelry, crystal and china.

Exception: Other merchandise categories are permitted to be included in Retail Areas 2 through 4, provided that justification documenting the need for additional lighting power based on visual inspection, contrast, or other critical display is *approved* by the *code official*.

C405.5 Exterior lighting power requirements. The total connected exterior lighting power calculated in accordance with Section C405.5.2 shall not be greater than the exterior lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with Section C405.5.3.

C405.5.1 Exterior building grounds lighting. All exterior building grounds luminaires that operate at greater than 50 watts shall have a minimum efficacy of 100 lumens per watt unless the luminaire is controlled by a motion sensor or qualifies for one of the exceptions under Section C405.5.2.

Exceptions:

1. Solar-powered lamps not connected to any electrical service.
2. Luminaires controlled by a motion sensor.
3. Luminaires that qualify for one of the exceptions under Section C405.5.2.

C405.5.2 Total connected exterior building lighting power. The total exterior connected lighting power shall be the total maximum rated wattage of all lighting that is powered through the energy service for the

building.

Exception: Lighting used for the following applications shall not be included:

1. Lighting approved because of safety considerations.
2. Emergency lighting automatically off during normal business operation.
3. Exit signs.
4. Specialized signal, directional and marker lighting associated with transportation.
5. Advertising signage or directional signage.
6. Integral to equipment or instrumentation and is installed by its manufacturer.
7. Theatrical purposes, including performance, stage, film production and video production.
8. Athletic playing areas.
9. Temporary lighting.
10. Industrial production, material handling, transportation sites and associated storage areas.
11. Theme elements in theme/amusement parks.
12. Lighting integrated within or used to highlight features of art, public monuments and the national flag.
13. Lighting for water features and swimming pools.
14. Lighting that is controlled from within dwelling units, where the lighting complies with Section R404.1.

C405.5.3 Exterior lighting power allowance. ~~The total exterior lighting power allowance is the sum of the base site allowance plus the individual allowances for areas that are to be illuminated by lighting that is powered through the energy service for the building. Lighting power allowances are as specified in Table C405.5.3(2). The lighting zone for the building exterior is determined in accordance with Table C405.5.3(1) unless otherwise specified by the *code official*.~~ The exterior lighting power allowance (watts) is calculated as follows:

1. Determine the Lighting Zone (LZ) for the building according to Table C405.5.3(1), unless otherwise specified by the code official.
2. For each exterior area that is to be illuminated by lighting that is powered through the energy service for the building, determine the applicable area type from Table C405.5.3(2). For area types not listed, select the area type that most closely represents the proposed use of the area.
3. Determine the total area or length of each area type and multiply by the value for the area type in Table C405.5.3(2) to determine the lighting power (watts) allowed for each area type.
4. ~~1.~~ The total exterior lighting power allowance (watts) is the sum of the base site allowance determined according to Table C405.5.3(2), plus the watts from each area type.

TABLE C405.5.3(1)
EXTERIOR LIGHTING ZONES

LIGHTING ZONE	DESCRIPTION
1	Developed areas of national parks, state parks, forest land, and rural areas
2	Areas predominantly consisting of residential zoning, neighborhood business districts, light industrial with limited nighttime use and residential mixed use areas
3	All other areas not classified as lighting zone 1, 2 or 4
4	High-activity commercial districts in major metropolitan areas as designated by the local land use planning authority

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TABLE C405.5.3(2)
LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCES FOR BUILDING EXTERIORS

	LIGHTING ZONES			
	Zone 1	**Zone 2**	**Zone 3**	**Zone 4**
Base Site Allowance	350 W	400 W	500 W	900 W
Uncovered Parking Areas				
Parking areas and drives	0.03 W/ft^2	0.04 W/ft^2	0.06 W/ft^2	0.08 W/ft^2
Building Grounds				
Walkways and ramps less than 10 feet wide	0.5 W/linear foot	0.5 W/linear foot	0.6 W/linear foot	0.7 W/linear foot
Walkways and ramps 10 feet wide or greater, plaza areas special feature areas	0.10 W/ft^2	0.10 W/ft^2	0.11 W/ft^2	0.14 W/ft^2
Dining areas	0.65 W/ft^2	0.65 W/ft^2	0.75 W/ft^2	0.95 W/ft^2
Stairways	0.6 W/ft^2	0.7 W/ft^2	0.7 W/ft^2	0.7 W/ft^2
Pedestrian tunnels	0.12 W/ft^2	0.12 W/ft^2	0.14 W/ft^2	0.21 W/ft^2
Landscaping	0.03 W/ft^2	0.04 W/ft^2	0.04 W/ft^2	0.04 W/ft^2
Building Entrances and Exits				
Pedestrian and vehicular entrances and exists	14 W/linear foot of opening	14 W/linear foot of opening	21 W/linear foot of opening	21 W/linear foot of opening
Entry canopies	0.2 W/ft^2	0.25 W/ft^2	0.4 W/ft^2	0.4 W/ft^2
Loading docks	0.35 W/ft^2	0.35 W/ft^2	0.35 W/ft^2	0.35 W/ft^2
Sales Canopies				
Free-standing and attached	0.4 W/ft^2	0.4 W/ft^2	0.6 W/ft^2	0.7 W/ft^2
Outdoor Sales				
Open areas (including vehicle sales lots)	0.2 W/ ft^2	0.2 W/ ft^2	0.35 W/ ft^2	0.5 W/ ft^2
Street frontage for vehicle sales lots in addition to “open area” allowance	No allowance	7 W/linear foot	7 W/linear foot	21 W/linear foot

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 watt per square foot = W/0.0929 m^2.

TABLE C405.5.3(3)
INDIVIDUAL LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCES FOR BUILDING EXTERIORS

	LIGHTING ZONES			
	Zone 1	**Zone 2**	**Zone 3**	**Zone 4**
Building facades	No Allowance	0.075 W/ft^2 of gross above-grade wall area	0.113 W/ft^2 of gross above-grade wall area	0.150 W/ft^2 of gross above-grade wall area
Automated teller machines (ATM) and night depositories	135 W per location plus 45 W per additional ATM per location			
Uncovered entrances and gatehouse inspection stations at guarded facilities	0.5 W/ft^2			
Uncovered loading areas for law enforcement, fire, ambulance and other emergency service vehicles	0.35 W/ft^2			
Drive-up windows/doors	200 W per drive-through			
Parking near 24-hour retail entrances	400 W per main entry			

C405.5.3.1 Additional exterior lighting power. ~~Any increase in the~~Additional exterior lighting power allowance~~s is limited to~~are available for the specific lighting applications ~~indicated~~ listed in Table C405.5.3(3). The~~se~~ additional power allowances shall be used only for the luminaires ~~that are~~ serving these specific applications and shall not be used ~~for any other purpose~~to increase any other lighting power allowance.

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C405.5.4 Gas lighting. Gas-fired lighting appliances shall not be equipped with continuously burning pilot ignition systems.

C405.6 Electrical transformers. Low-voltage dry-type distribution electric transformers shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements of Table C405.6 as tested and rated in accordance with the test procedure listed in DOE 10 CFR 431. The efficiency shall be verified through certification under an approved certification program or, where no certification program exists, the equipment efficiency ratings shall be supported by data furnished by the transformer manufacturer.

Exception: The following transformers are exempt:

1. Transformers that meet the Energy Policy Act of 2005 exclusions based on the DOE 10 CFR 431 definition of special purpose applications.
2. Transformers that meet the Energy Policy Act of 2005 exclusions that are not to be used in general purpose applications based on information provided in DOE 10 CFR 431.
3. Transformers that meet the Energy Policy Act of 2005 exclusions with multiple voltage taps where the highest tap is not less than 20 percent more than the lowest tap.
4. Drive transformers.
5. Rectifier transformers.
6. Auto-transformers.
7. Uninterruptible power system transformers.
8. Impedance transformers.
9. Regulating transformers.
10. Sealed and nonventilating transformers.
11. Machine tool transformer.
12. Welding transformer.

13. Grounding transformer.
14. Testing transformer.

TABLE C405.6
MINIMUM NOMINAL EFFICIENCY LEVELS FOR 10 CFR 431 LOW VOLTAGE DRY-TYPE DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS

Single Phase Transformers		Three Phase Transformers	
kVA[a]	Efficiency (%)[b]	kVA[a]	Efficiency (%)[b]
15	97.70	15	97.89
25	98.00	30	98.23
37.5	98.20	45	98.40
50	98.30	75	98.60
75	98.50	112.5	98.74
100	98.60	150	98.83
167	98.70	225	98.94
250	98.80	300	99.02
333	98.90	500	99.14
		750	99.23
		1000	99.28

a. kiloVolt-Amp rating.
b. Nominal efficiencies shall be established in accordance with the DOE 10 CFR 431 test procedure for low voltage dry-type transformers.

C405.7 Dwelling unit electrical energy consumption. Each dwelling unit located in a Group R-2 building shall have a separate electrical meter. A utility tenant meter meets this requirement. See Section C409 for additional requirements for energy metering and energy consumption management.

Exception: Dwelling units in other than Group R-2 apartment and live/work units are not required to provide a separate electrical metering at each dwelling unit where electrical usage is metered separately for each of the following building end uses:

1. Dwelling units.
2. Sleeping units.
3. Commercial kitchens.
4. Central laundries.

C405.8 Electric motor efficiency. All electric motors, fractional or otherwise, shall meet the minimum efficiency requirements of Tables C405.8(1) through C405.8(4) when tested and rated in accordance with DOE 10 CFR. The efficiency shall be verified through certification under an approved certification program, or, where no certification program exists, the equipment efficiency rating shall be supported by data furnished by the motor manufacturer.

Exception: The standards in this section shall not apply to the following exempt electric motors.

1. Air-over electric motors.
2. Component sets of an electric motor.
3. Liquid-cooled electric motors.
4. Submersible electric motors.
5. Inverter-only electric motors.

Fractional hp fan motors that are 1/12 hp or greater and less than 1 hp (based on output power) which are not covered by Tables C405.8(3) and C405.8(4) shall be electronically commutated motors or shall have a minimum motor efficiency of 70 percent when rated in accordance with DOE 10 CFR 431. These motors shall also have the means to adjust motor speed for either balancing or remote control. Belt-driven fans may use sheave adjustment for airflow balancing in lieu of a varying motor speed.

Exceptions:

1. Motors that are an integral part of specialized process equipment.
2. Where the motor is integral to a listed piece of equipment for which no complying motor has been approved.

3. Motors used as a component of the equipment meeting the minimum efficiency requirements of Section C403.3.2 and Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12), provided that the motor input is included when determining the equipment efficiency.
4. Motors in the airstream within fan coils and terminal units that operate only when providing heating to the space served.
5. Fan motors that are not covered by Tables C405.8(1) through C405.8(4) and are used to power heat recovery ventilators, energy recovery ventilators, or local exhaust fans in Group R subject to the efficacy requirements of Section C403.8.4.
6. Domestic clothes dryer booster fans, range hood exhaust fans, and domestic range booster fans that operate intermittently.
7. Radon and contaminated soil exhaust fans.
8. Group R heat recovery ventilator and energy recovery ventilator fans that are less than 400 cfm.

TABLE C405.8(1)
MINIMUM NOMINAL FULL-LOAD EFFICIENCY FOR NEMA DESIGN A, NEMA DESIGN B AND IEC DESIGN N MOTORS (EXCLUDING FIRE PUMP) ELECTRIC MOTORS AT 60 HZ[a,b]

Motor horsepower (Standard kilowatt equivalent)	Nominal full-load efficiency (%) as of June 1, 2016							
	2 pole		4 pole		6 pole		8 pole	
	Enclosed	Open	Enclosed	Open	Enclosed	Open	Enclosed	Open
1 (0.75)	77.0	77.0	85.5	85.5	82.5	82.5	75.5	75.5
1.5 (1.1)	84.0	84.0	86.5	86.5	87.5	86.5	78.5	77.5
2 (1.5)	85.5	85.5	86.5	86.5	88.5	87.5	84.0	86.5
3 (2.2)	86.5	85.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	88.5	85.5	87.5
5 (3.7)	88.5	86.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	86.5	88.5
7.5 (5.5)	89.5	88.5	91.7	91.0	91.0	90.2	86.5	89.5
10 (7.5)	90.2	89.5	91.7	91.7	91.0	91.7	89.5	90.2
15 (11)	91.0	90.2	92.4	93.0	91.7	91.7	89.5	90.2
20 (15)	91.0	91.0	93.0	93.0	91.7	92.4	90.2	91.0
25 (18.5)	91.7	91.7	93.6	93.6	93.0	93.0	90.2	91.0
30 (22)	91.7	91.7	93.6	94.1	93.0	93.6	91.7	91.7
40 (30)	92.4	92.4	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	91.7	91.7
50 (37)	93.0	93.0	94.5	94.5	94.1	94.1	92.4	92.4
60 (45)	93.6	93.6	95.0	95.0	94.5	94.5	92.4	93.0
75 (55)	93.6	93.6	95.4	95.0	94.5	94.5	93.6	94.1
100 (75)	94.1	93.6	95.4	95.4	95.0	95.0	93.6	94.1
125 (90)	95.0	94.1	95.4	95.4	95.0	95.0	94.1	94.1
150 (110)	95.0	94.1	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.4	94.1	94.1
200 (150)	95.4	95.0	96.2	95.8	95.8	95.4	94.5	94.1
250 (186)	95.8	95.0	96.2	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.0	95.0
300 (224)	95.8	95.4	96.2	95.8	95.8	95.8		
350 (261)	95.8	95.4	96.2	95.8	95.8	95.8		
400 (298)	95.8	95.8	96.2	95.8				
450 (336)	95.8	96.2	96.2	96.2				
500 (373)	95.8	96.2	96.2	96.2				

a. Nominal efficiencies shall be established in accordance with DOE 10 CFR 431.

b. For purposes of determining the required minimum nominal full-load efficiency of an electric motor that has a horsepower or kilowatt rating between two horsepower or two kilowatt ratings listed in this table, each such motor shall be deemed to have a listed horsepower or kilowatt rating, determined as follows:

   1. A horsepower at or above the midpoint between the two consecutive horsepowers shall be rounded up to the higher of the two horsepowers.
   2. A horsepower below the midpoint between the two consecutive horsepowers shall be rounded down to the lower of the two horsepowers.

3. A kilowatt rating shall be directly converted from kilowatts to horsepower using the formula 1 kW = (1/0.746) horsepower. The conversion should be calculated to three significant decimal places, and the resulting horsepower shall be rounded in accordance with 1 or 2, whichever applies.

TABLE C405.8(2)
MINIMUM NOMINAL FULL-LOAD EFFICIENCY
FOR NEMA DESIGN C AND IEC DESIGN H MOTORS AT 60HZ[a,b]

Motor horsepower (Standard kilowatt equivalent)	Nominal full-load efficiency (%) as of June 1, 2016					
	4 pole		6 pole		8 pole	
	Enclosed	Open	Enclosed	Open	Enclosed	Open
1 (0.75)	85.5	85.5	82.5	82.5	75.5	75.5
1.5 (1.1)	86.5	86.5	87.5	86.5	78.5	77.5
2 (1.5)	86.5	86.5	88.5	87.5	84.0	86.5
3 (2.2)	89.5	89.5	89.5	88.5	85.5	87.5
5 (3.7)	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	86.5	88.5
7.5 (5.5)	91.7	91.0	91.0	90.2	86.5	89.5
10 (7.5)	91.7	91.7	91.0	91.7	89.5	90.2
15 (11)	92.4	93.0	91.7	91.7	89.5	90.2
20 (15)	93.0	93.0	91.7	92.4	90.2	91.0
25 (18.5)	93.6	93.6	93.0	93.0	90.2	91.0
30 (22)	93.6	94.1	93.0	93.6	91.7	91.7
40 (30)	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	91.7	91.7
50 (37)	94.5	94.5	94.1	94.1	92.4	92.4
60 (45)	95.0	95.0	94.5	94.5	92.4	93.0
75 (55)	95.4	95.0	94.5	94.5	93.6	94.1
100 (75)	95.4	95.4	95.0	95.0	93.6	94.1
125 (90)	95.4	95.4	95.0	95.0	94.1	94.1
150 (110)	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.4	94.1	94.1
200 (150)	96.2	95.8	95.8	95.4	94.5	94.1

NR - No requirement.

a. Nominal efficiencies shall be established in accordance with DOE 10 CFR 431.

b. For purposes of determining the required minimum nominal full-load efficiency of an electric motor that has a horsepower or kilowatt rating between two horsepower or two kilowatt ratings listed in this table, each such motor shall be deemed to have a listed horsepower or kilowatt rating, determined as follows:

   1. A horsepower at or above the midpoint between the two consecutive horsepowers shall be rounded up to the higher of the two horsepowers.
   2. A horsepower below the midpoint between the two consecutive horsepowers shall be rounded down to the lower of the two horsepowers.
   3. A kilowatt rating shall be directly converted from kilowatts to horsepower using the formula 1 kW = (1/0.746) horsepower. The conversion should be calculated to three significant decimal places, and the resulting horsepower shall be rounded in accordance with 1 or 2, whichever applies.

TABLE C405.8(3)
MINIMUM AVERAGE FULL LOAD EFFICIENCY FOR POLYPHASE SMALL ELECTRIC MOTORS[a]

	OPEN MOTORS		
NUMBER OF POLES ►	**2**	**4**	**6**
SYNCHRONOUS SPEED (RPM) ►	**3600**	**1800**	**1200**
MOTOR HORSEPOWER ▼			
0.25	65.6	69.5	67.5
0.33	69.5	73.4	71.4
0.50	73.4	78.2	75.3
0.75	76.8	81.1	81.7
1	77.0	83.5	82.5
1.5	84.0	86.5	83.8
2	85.5	86.5	N/A
3	85.5	86.9	N/A

a. Average full load efficiencies shall be established in accordance with 10 CFR 431.

TABLE C405.8(4)
MINIMUM AVERAGE FULL LOAD EFFICIENCY FOR CAPACITOR-START CAPACITOR-RUN AND CAPACITOR-START INDUCTION-RUN SMALL ELECTRIC MOTORS[a]

	OPEN MOTORS		
NUMBER OF POLES ►	**2**	**4**	**6**
SYNCHRONOUS SPEED (RPM) ►	**3600**	**1800**	**1200**
MOTOR HORSEPOWER ▼			
0.25	66.6	68.5	62.2
0.33	70.5	72.4	66.6
0.50	72.4	76.2	76.2
0.75	76.2	81.8	80.2
1	80.4	82.6	81.1
1.5	81.5	83.8	N/A
2	82.9	84.5	N/A
3	84.1	N/A	N/A

a. Average full load efficiencies shall be established in accordance with 10 CFR. 431.

C405.9 Vertical and horizontal transportation systems and equipment. Vertical and horizontal transportation systems and equipment shall comply with this section.

C405.9.1 Elevator cabs. For the luminaires in each elevator cab, not including signals and displays, the sum of the lumens divided by the sum of the watts shall be not less than 35 lumens per watt. Ventilation fans in elevators that do not have their own air conditioning system shall not consume more than 0.33 watts/cfm at the maximum rated speed of the fan. Controls shall be provided that will de-energize ventilation fans and lighting systems when the elevator is stopped, unoccupied and with its doors closed for over 15 minutes.

C405.9.2 Escalators and moving walks. Escalators and moving walks shall comply with ASME A17.1/CSA B44 and shall have *automatic* controls ~~configured to~~that reduce speed ~~to the minimum~~as permitted ~~speed~~ in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44 ~~or~~ and applicable local code when not conveying passengers.

Exception: A variable voltage drive system that reduces operating voltage in response to light loading

Commented [BK(227]: CE213 AMPCx2

conditions may be provided in place of the variable speed function.

C405.9.3 ~~Regenerative drive~~Energy recovery. ~~An Escalators designed either for one-way down operation only or for reversible operation shall have a variable frequency regenerative drive that supplies electrical energy to the building electrical system when the escalator is loaded with passengers whose combined weight exceeds 750 pounds.~~ Escalators shall be designed to recover electrical energy when resisting overspeed in the down direction. The escalator shall be designed to recover, on average, more power than is consumed by the power recovery feature of its motor controller system.

Commented [BK(228): CE213 AMPCx2

Commented [BK(229): I think this sentence may go away with an errata. It appeared in the original proposal, which was disapproved. It was not a part of public comment 3, but still appears in the 2021 IECC.

~~**C405.10 Controlled receptacles.** At least 50 percent of all 125 volt 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in private offices, open offices, conference rooms, rooms used primarily for printing and/or copying functions, break rooms, individual workstations and classrooms, including those installed in modular partitions and modular office workstation systems, shall be controlled as required by this section. In rooms larger than 200 square feet (19 m^2), a controlled receptacle shall be located within 72 inches (1.8 m) of each uncontrolled receptacle. Controlled receptacles shall be visibly differentiated from standard receptacles and shall be controlled by one of the following *automatic* control devices:~~

1. ~~An occupant sensor that turns receptacle power off when no occupants have been detected for a maximum of 20 minutes.~~
2. ~~A time-of-day operated control device that turns receptacle power off at specific programmed times and can be programmed separately for each day of the week. The control device shall be configured to provide an independent schedule for each portion of the building not to exceed 5,000 square feet (465 m^2) and not to exceed one full floor. The device shall be capable of being overridden for periods of up to two hours by a timer in a location with *access* to occupants. Any individual override switch shall control the controlled receptacles for a maximum area of 5,000 square feet (465 m^2). Override switches for controlled receptacles are permitted to control the lighting within the same area.~~

~~**Exception:** Receptacles designated for specific equipment requiring 24-hour operation, for building maintenance functions, or for specific safety or security equipment are not required to be controlled by an *automatic* control device and are not required to be located within 72 inches of a controlled receptacle.~~

C405.10 Automatic receptacle control. The following shall have automatic receptacle control complying with Section C405.10.1:

Commented [BK(230): CE216-19. This is roughly the same as the requirements in the WSEC, but more detailed.

1. At least 50 percent of all 125V, 15- and 20-amp receptacles installed in enclosed offices, conference rooms, rooms used primarily for copy or print functions, breakrooms, classrooms and individual workstations, including those installed in modular partitions and module office workstation systems.
2. At least 50 percent of branch circuit feeders installed for modular furniture not shown on the construction documents.

C405.10.1 Automatic receptacle control function. Automatic receptacle controls shall comply with the following:

1. Either split controlled receptacles shall be provided with the top receptacle controlled, or a controlled receptacle shall be located within 12 inches (304.8 mm) of each uncontrolled receptacle.
2. One of the following methods shall be used to provide control:
   - 2.1. A scheduled basis using a time-of-day operated control device that turns receptacle power off at specific programmed times and can be programmed separately for each day of the week. The control device shall be configured to provide an independent schedule for each portion of the building of not more than 5,000 square feet (464.5 m2) and not more than one floor. The occupant shall be able to manually override an area for not more than 2 hours. Any individual override switch shall control the receptacles of not more than 5,000 feet (1524 m).
   - 2.2. An occupant sensor control that shall turn off receptacles within 20 minutes of all occupants leaving a space.
   - 2.3. An automated signal from another control or alarm system that shall turn off receptacles within 20 minutes after determining that the local area is unoccupied.
3. All controlled receptacles shall be permanently marked in accordance with NFPA 70 and be uniformly distributed throughout the space.

4. Plug-in devices shall not comply.

Exceptions: Automatic receptacle controls are not required for the following:

1. Receptacles specifically designated for equipment requiring continuous operation (24 hours per day, 365 days per year).
2. Spaces where an automatic control would endanger the safety or security of the room or building occupants.
3. Within a single modular office workstation, noncontrolled receptacles are permitted to be located more than 12 inches (304.8 mm), but not more than 72 inches (1828 mm) from the controlled receptacles serving that workstation.

C405.11 Voltage drop ~~in feeders and branch circuits~~. The total voltage drop across the combination of ~~feeders and branch circuits~~ customer-owned service conductors, feeder conductors and branch circuit conductors shall not exceed five percent.

C405.12 Commissioning. Controlled receptacles and lighting systems shall be commissioned in accordance with Section C408.

SECTION C406
EFFICIENCY PACKAGES

C406.1 Additional energy efficiency credit requirements. New buildings and changes in space conditioning, change of occupancy and building additions in accordance with Chapter 5 shall comply with sufficient packages from Table C406.1 so as to achieve a minimum number of six credits. Each area shall be permitted to apply for different packages provided all areas in the building comply with the requirement for six credits. Areas included in the same permit within mixed use buildings shall be permitted to demonstrate compliance by an area weighted average number of credits by building occupancy achieving a minimum number of six credits.

Exceptions:

1. Low energy spaces in accordance with Section C402.1.1.1 and equipment buildings in accordance with Section C402.1.2 shall comply with sufficient packages from Table C406.1 to achieve a minimum number of three credits.
2. Building additions that have less than 1,000 square feet of *conditioned floor area* shall comply with sufficient packages from Table C406.1 to achieve a minimum number of three credits.

C406.1.1 Tenant spaces. Initial tenant improvement shall comply with sufficient packages from Table C406.1 to achieve a minimum number of six credits. In buildings with multiple tenant spaces, each tenant space is permitted to apply for different packages provided all areas in the building comply with the requirement for six credits.

C406.1.1.1 Applicable envelope and on-site renewable energy credits. Where an entire building or building addition complies with Section C406.5, C406.10 or C406.11, under an initial tenant improvement permit, tenant spaces within the building qualify for the number of credits assigned to the occupancy type of the tenant space in accordance with Table C406.1.

Commented [BK(231]: CE214-19

Commented [BK(232]: See changes to the model code following this section.
CE218-19
Reason: The C406 Option Packages was introduced into the IECC in 2012 as part of the prescriptive method to achieve an additional 4% energy savings over the prescriptive requirements of the code. The original proposal included three additional options (reduced lighting power density, increased HVAC efficiency and renewables). The 2018 IECC now has eight options to select from. In 2018, PNNL performed an analysis to determine the energy savings potential for each of the eight options and found significant savings differences.
The points resulting from averaging four typical C406 measures (10 % HVAC, 10 % LPA, Renewable and 85% UA) was around 10 points across climate zones, while lighting power allowance—a popular option selection—averages around 8 points across climate zones. Selecting 10 points or 2.5% savings of building energy cost as the target of a point-based system makes sense as being slightly ahead or roughly equal to the approach followed in the 2018 IECC.

TABLE C406.1
EFFICIENCY PACKAGE CREDITS

Code Section	Commercial Building Occupancy					
	Group R-1	Group R-2	Group B	Group E	Group M	All Other
	Additional Efficiency Credits					
1. More efficient HVAC performance in accordance with Section C406.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
2. Reduced lighting power: Option 1 in accordance with Section C406.3.1	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
3. Reduced lighting power: Option 2 in accordance with Section C406.3.2[a]	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0
4. Enhanced lighting controls in accordance with Section C406.4	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. On-site supply of renewable energy in accordance with C406.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
6. Dedicated outdoor air system in accordance with Section C406.6[b]	4.0	4.0	4.0	NA	NA	4.0
7. High performance dedicated outdoor air system in accordance with Section C406.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
8. High-efficiency service water heating in accordance with Sections C406.8.1 and C406.8.2	4.0	5.0	NA	NA	NA	8.0
9. High performance service water heating in multi-family buildings in accordance with Section C406.9	7.0	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
10. Enhanced envelope performance in accordance with Section C406.10[c]	3.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
11. Reduced air infiltration in accordance with Section C406.11[c]	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
12. Enhanced commercial kitchen equipment in accordance with Section C406.12	5.0	NA	NA	NA	5.0	5.0 (Group A-2 only)

a. Projects using this option may not use Item 2.
b. This option is not available to buildings subject to the prescriptive requirements of Section C403.3.5.
c. Buildings or building areas that are exempt from thermal envelope requirements in accordance with Sections C402.1.1 and C402.1.2 do not qualify for this package.

C406.1.1.2 Applicable HVAC and service water heating credits. Where HVAC and service water heating systems and services are installed and comply with Section C406.2 or C406.8 under an initial tenant improvement permit, those systems and services shall be considered a part of the tenant space. Tenant spaces qualify for the credits assigned to the occupancy type of the tenant space in accordance with Table

C406.1 if the tenant space includes the distribution system and equipment that the central HVAC systems or service water heating systems were designed to support.

Exception: Previously occupied tenant spaces in existing buildings that comply with this code in accordance with Section C501.

C406.2 More efficient HVAC equipment and fan performance. No less than 90 percent of the total HVAC capacity serving the total *conditioned floor area* of the entire building, or tenant space in accordance with Section C406.1.1, shall comply with Sections C406.2.1 through C406.2.3. For systems required to comply with Section C403.1.1, HVAC total system performance ratio, exceed the minimum requirement by 10 percent.

Exception: In low energy spaces complying with Section C402.1.1 and semi-heated spaces complying with Section C402.1.1.2, no less than 90 percent of the installed heating capacity is provided by electric infrared or gas-fired radiant heating equipment for localized heating applications. Stand-alone supply, return and exhaust fans shall comply with Section C406.2.3.

C406.2.1 HVAC system selection. Equipment installed shall be types that are listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12) or a combination thereof. Electric resistance heating does not meet this requirement.

Exception: Allowed equipment not listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12):

1. Air-to-water heat pumps.
2. Heat recovery chillers.

C406.2.2 Minimum equipment efficiency. Equipment shall exceed the minimum efficiency requirements listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12) by 15 percent, in addition to the requirements of Section C403. Where multiple performance requirements are provided, the equipment shall exceed all requirements by 15 percent.

Exceptions:

1. Equipment that is larger than the maximum capacity range indicated in Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12) shall utilize the values listed for the largest capacity equipment for the associated equipment type shown in the table.
2. Equipment complying with the exception to Section C406.2.1 is not required to comply with the minimum equipment efficiency requirement.
3. Compliance may be demonstrated by calculating a total weighted average percentage for all heating and cooling equipment combined. All equipment shall have efficiency that is no less than 5 percent better than the minimum required efficiency in Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12), and the resulting weighted average percentage for all equipment performance requirements shall exceed 15 percent. Calculation shall include heating and cooling capacities for all equipment, percentage better or worse than minimum required efficiency per Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12) for each performance requirement (SEER, EER/IEER, COP, HSPF, E_t, E_c and AFUE), and the total weighted average efficiency percentage.
4. Hot water boilers with input capacity greater than 2,500,000 Btu/h shall be considered to comply with this section with a minimum thermal efficiency of 95 percent E_t per the test procedure in 10 CFR Part 431.

C406.2.3 Minimum fan efficiency. Stand-alone supply, return and exhaust fans designed for operating with motors over 750 watts (1 hp) shall have a fan efficiency grade of not less than FEG 71 as defined in AMCA 205. The total efficiency of the fan at the design point of operation shall be within 10 percentage points of either the maximum total efficiency of the fan or the static efficiency of the fan.

C406.3 Reduced lighting power. Interior lighting within the whole building, building addition or tenant space shall comply with Section C406.3.1 or C406.3.2. Dwelling units and sleeping units within the building shall comply with Section C406.3.3.

C406.3.1 Reduced lighting power option 1. The total connected interior lighting power calculated in accordance with Section C405.4.1 shall be 90 percent or less of the lighting power values specified in Table C405.4.2(1) times the floor area for the building types, or by using 90 percent or less of the total interior lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with Section C405.4.2.

C406.3.2 Reduced lighting power option 2. The total connected interior lighting power calculated in accordance with Section C405.4.1 shall be 80 percent or less of the lighting power values specified in Table

C405.4.2(1) times the floor area for the building types, or by using 80 percent or less of the total interior lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with Section C405.4.2.

C406.3.3 Lamp fraction. No less than 95 percent of the permanently installed light fixtures in dwelling units and sleeping units shall be provided by high efficacy lamps with a minimum efficacy of 65 lumens per watt.

C406.4 Enhanced digital lighting controls. No less than 90 percent of the total installed interior lighting power within the whole building, building addition or tenant space shall comply with Section C406.4.1.

C406.4.1 Lighting controls function. Interior lighting shall be located, scheduled and operated in accordance with Section C405.2, and shall be configured with the following enhanced control functions:

1. Luminaires shall be configured for continuous dimming.
2. Each luminaire shall be individually addressed.

   Exceptions to Item 2:

   1. Multiple luminaires mounted on no more than 12 linear feet of a single lighting track and addressed as a single luminaire.
   2. Multiple linear luminaires that are ganged together to create the appearance of a single longer fixture and addressed as a single luminaire, where the total length of the combined luminaires is not more than 12 feet.
3. No more than eight luminaires within a *daylight zone* are permitted to be controlled by a single *daylight responsive control*.
4. Luminaires shall be controlled by a digital control system configured with the following capabilities:
   - 4.1. Scheduling and illumination levels of individual luminaires and groups of luminaires are capable of being reconfigured through the system.
   - 4.2. Load shedding.
   - 4.3. In open and enclosed offices, the illumination level of overhead general illumination luminaires are configured to be individually adjusted by occupants.
   - 4.4. Occupancy sensors and daylight responsive controls are capable of being reconfigured through the system.
5. Construction documents shall include submittal of a Sequence of Operations, including a specification outlining each of the functions required by this section.

C406.5 On-site renewable energy. A whole building, building addition or tenant space shall be provided with on-site renewable energy systems with an annual production per square foot of no less than the value specified in Table C406.5 based on the total *conditioned floor area* of the whole building. The on-site renewable used in this option shall be separate from on-site renewables used as part of Section C406.7 or used to qualify for any exception in this code.

TABLE C406.5
ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM RATING
(PER SQUARE FOOT)

Building Area Type	kBTU per year	kWh per year
Assembly	1.8	0.53
Dining	10.7	3.14
Hospital	3.6	1.06
Hotel/Motel	2.0	0.59
Multi-family residential	0.50	0.15
Office	0.82	0.24
Other	2.02	0.59
Retail	1.31	0.38
School/University	1.17	0.34
Supermarket	5.0	1.47

Building Area Type	kBTU per year	kWh per year
Warehouse	0.43	0.13

C406.6 Dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS). No less than 90 percent of the total *conditioned floor area* of the whole building, building addition or tenant space, excluding floor area of unoccupied spaces that do not require ventilation per the *International Mechanical Code*, shall be served by DOAS installed in accordance with Section C403.3.5. This option is not available to buildings subject to the prescriptive requirements of Section C403.3.5.

C406.7 High performance dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS). A whole building, building addition or tenant space which includes a DOAS complying with Section C406.6 shall also provide minimum sensible effectiveness of heat recovery of 80 percent and DOAS total combined fan power less than 0.5 W/cfm of outdoor air. For the purposes of this section, total combined fan power includes all supply, exhaust, recirculation and other fans utilized for the purpose of ventilation.

C406.8 Reduced energy use in service water heating. Buildings with service hot water heating equipment that serves the whole building, building addition or tenant space shall comply with Sections C406.8.1 and C406.8.2.

C406.8.1 Building type. Not less than 90 percent of the *conditioned floor area* of the whole building, building addition or tenant space shall be of the following types:

1. Group R-1: Boarding houses, hotels or motels.
2. Group I-2: Hospitals, psychiatric hospitals and nursing homes.
3. Group A-2: Restaurants and banquet halls or buildings containing food preparation areas.
4. Group F: Laundries.
5. Group R-2.
6. Group A-3: Health clubs and spas.
7. Buildings with a service hot water load of 10 percent or more of total building energy loads, as shown with an energy analysis as described in Section C407 or as shown through alternate service hot water load calculations showing a minimum service water energy use of 15 k/Btu per square foot per year, as approved by the building official..

C406.8.2 Load fraction. Not less than 60 percent of the annual service hot water heating energy use, or not less than 100 percent of the annual service hot water heating energy use in buildings with water-cooled systems subject to the requirements of Section C403.9.5 or qualifying for one of its exceptions, shall be provided by one or more of the following:

1. Service hot water system delivering heating requirements using heat pump technology with a minimum COP of 3.0. For air-source equipment, the COP rating will be reported at the design leaving heat pump water temperature with an entering air temperature of 60°F (15.6°C) or lower. For water-source equipment, the COP rating will be reported at the design leaving load water temperature with an entering water temperature of 74°F (23.3°C) or lower.
2. Waste heat recovery from service hot water, heat recovery chillers, building equipment, process equipment, or other *approved* system. Qualifying heat recovery must be above and beyond heat recovery required by other sections of this code.
3. On site renewable energy water-heating systems.

C406.9 High performance service water heating in multifamily buildings. For a whole building, building addition, or tenant space with not less than 90 percent of the *conditioned floor area* being Group R-2 occupancy, not less than 90 percent of the annual building service hot water energy use shall be provided by a heat pump system with a minimum COP of 3.0. This efficiency package is allowed be taken in addition to Section C406.8.2.

C406.10 Enhanced envelope performance. The Proposed Total UA of the thermal envelope of the whole building or building addition shall be 15 percent lower than the Allowable Total UA for an area of identical configuration and fenestration area in accordance with Section C402.1.5 and Equation 4-2.

C406.11 Reduced air infiltration. Measured air infiltration of the total *conditioned floor area* of the whole building, fully isolated building addition or tenant space shall comply with Section C406.11.1.

C406.11.1 Air leakage testing and verification. Air infiltration shall be verified by whole building pressurization testing conducted in accordance with ASTM E779 or ASTM E1827 by an independent third party. The measured air leakage rate of the *building envelope* shall not exceed 0.17 cfm/ft^2 under a pressure differential of 0.3 in. water (75 Pa), with the calculated surface area being the sum of the above and below grade building envelope. A report that includes the tested surface area, floor area, air by volume, stories above grade, and leakage rates shall be submitted to the *code official* and the building owner.

Exception: Where the *conditioned floor area* of the building is not less than 250,000 ft^2 (25,000 m^2), air leakage testing shall be permitted to be conducted on representative above grade sections of the building provided the *conditioned floor area* of tested areas is no less than 25 percent of the *conditioned floor area* of the building and are tested in accordance with this section.

C406.12 Enhanced commercial kitchen equipment. For buildings and spaces designated as Group A-2, or facilities whose primary business type involves the use of a commercial kitchen with at least one gas or electric fryer, all fryers, dishwashers, steam cookers and ovens shall comply with all of the following:

1. Achieve the ENERGY STAR label in accordance with the specifications current as of January 1, 2018.
2. Be installed prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy.
3. Have the ENERGY STAR qualified model number listed on the construction documents submitted for permitting.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY:

C406.1 Additional energy efficiency credit requirements. New buildings shall achieve a total of 10 credits from Tables C406.1(1) through C406.1(5) where the table is selected based on the use group of the building and from credit calculations as specified in relevant subsections of Section C406. Where a building contains multiple-use groups, credits from each use group shall be weighted by floor area of each group to determine the weighted average building credit. Credits from the tables or calculation shall be achieved where a building complies with one or more of the following:

1. More efficient HVAC performance in accordance with Section C406.2.
2. Reduced lighting power in accordance with Section C406.3.
3. Enhanced lighting controls in accordance with Section C406.4. 4. On-site supply of renewable energy in accordance with Section C406.5.
4. Provision of a dedicated outdoor air system for certain HVAC equipment in accordance with Section C406.6.
5. High-efficiency service water heating in accordance with Section C406.7.
6. Enhanced envelope performance in accordance with Section C406.8.
7. Reduced air infiltration in accordance with Section C406.9
8. Where not required by Section C405.12, include an energy monitoring system in accordance with Section C406.10.
9. Where not required by Section C403.2.3, include a fault detection and diagnostics (FDD) system in accordance with Section C406.11.
10. Efficient kitchen equipment in accordance with Section C406.12.

C406.1.1 Tenant spaces. Tenant spaces shall comply with sufficient options from Tables C406.1(1) through C406.1(5) to achieve a minimum number of 5 credits, where credits are selected from Section C406.2, C406.3, C406.4, C406.6, C406.7 or C406.10. Where the entire building complies using credits from Section C406.5, C406.8 or C406.9, tenant spaces shall be deemed to comply with this section.

Exception: Previously occupied tenant spaces that comply with this code in accordance with Section C501.

Commented [BK(233]: CE218-19
Reason: The C406 Option Packages was introduced into the IECC in 2012 as part of the prescriptive method to achieve an additional 4% energy savings over the prescriptive requirements of the code. The original proposal included three additional options (reduced lighting power density, increased HVAC efficiency and renewables). The 2018 IECC now has eight options to select from. In 2018, PNNL performed an analysis to determine the energy savings potential for each of the eight options and found significant savings differences.
The points resulting from averaging four typical C406 measures (10 % HVAC, 10 % LPA, Renewable and 85% UA) was around 10 points across climate zones, while lighting power allowance—a popular option selection—averages around 8 points across climate zones. Selecting 10 points or 2.5% savings of building energy cost as the target of a point-based system makes sense as being slightly ahead or roughly equal to the approach followed in the 2018 IECC.

Commented [BK(234R233]: Retain WSEC 2018 language and look for a code change proposal

TABLE C406.1(1)
ADDITIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CREDITS FOR GROUP B OCCUPANCIES

Section	Climate Zone		
	4C	5B	5C
C406.2.1: 5% heating efficiency improvement	NA	NA	NA
C406.2.2: 5% cooling efficiency improvement	2	2	1
C406.2.3: 10% heating efficiency improvement	NA	1	1
C406.2.4: 10% cooling efficiency improvement	4	5	3
C406.3: Reduced lighting power	9	8	8
C406.4: Enhanced digital lighting controls	2	2	2
C406.5: On-site renewable energy	9	9	9
C406.6: Dedicated outdoor air system	2	3	2
C406.7.2: Recovered or renewable water heating	NA	NA	NA
C406.7.3: Efficient fossil fuel water heater	NA	NA	NA
C406.7.4: Heat pump water heater	NA	NA	NA
C406.8: Enhanced envelope performance	5	7	6
C406.9: Reduced air infiltration	3	4	1
C406.10: Energy monitoring	3	3	2
C406.11: Fault detection and diagnostics system	1	1	1

NA = Not Applicable

TABLE C406.1(2)
ADDITIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CREDITS FOR GROUP R and I OCCUPANCIES

Section	Climate Zone		
	4C	5B	5C
C406.2.1: 5% heating efficiency improvement	1	1	1
C406.2.2: 5% cooling efficiency improvement	NA	1	NA
C406.2.3: 10% heating efficiency improvement	1	2	1
C406.2.4: 10% cooling efficiency improvement	1	1	1
C406.3: Reduced lighting power	2	2	2
C406.4: Enhanced digital lighting controls	NA	NA	NA
C406.5: On-site renewable energy	7	7	7
C406.6: Dedicated outdoor air system	4	5	5
C406.7.2: Recovered or renewable water heating	15	14	16
C406.7.3: Efficient fossil fuel water heater	9	9	10
C406.7.4: Heat pump water heater	5	5	5
C406.8: Enhanced envelope performance	3	5	3
C406.9: Reduced air infiltration	3	5	1
C406.10: Energy monitoring	1	1	1
C406.11: Fault detection and diagnostics system	NA	1	NA

NA = Not Applicable

TABLE C406.1(3)
ADDITIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CREDITS FOR GROUP E OCCUPANCIES

Section	Climate Zone		
	4C	5B	5C
C406.2.1: 5% heating efficiency improvement	2	2	1
C406.2.2: 5% cooling efficiency improvement	1	1	NA
C406.2.3: 10% heating efficiency improvement	4	4	3
C406.2.4: 10% cooling efficiency improvement	1	2	1
C406.3: Reduced lighting power	9	9	8
C406.4: Enhanced digital lighting controls	2	2	2
C406.5: On-site renewable energy	6	6	6
C406.6: Dedicated outdoor air system	NA	NA	NA
C406.7.2: Recovered or renewable water heating[a]	1	1	1
C406.7.3: Efficient fossil fuel water heater[a]	3	3	2
C406.7.4: Heat pump water heater[a]	NA	1	NA
C406.8: Enhanced envelope performance	1	3	NA
C406.9: Reduced air infiltration	NA	NA	NA
C406.10: Energy monitoring	2	3	2
C406.11: Fault detection and diagnostics system	1	1	1

NA = Not Applicable

a. For schools with showers or full-service kitchens.

TABLE C406.1(4)
ADDITIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CREDITS FOR GROUP M OCCUPANCIES

Section	Climate Zone		
	4C	5B	5C
C406.2.1: 5% heating efficiency improvement	2	2	2
C406.2.2: 5% cooling efficiency improvement	1	2	NA
C406.2.3: 10% heating efficiency improvement	4	4	5
C406.2.4: 10% cooling efficiency improvement	1	3	NA
C406.3: Reduced lighting power	14	14	14
C406.4: Enhanced digital lighting controls	3	3	3
C406.5: On-site renewable energy	7	7	7
C406.6: Dedicated outdoor air system	2	3	2
C406.7.2: Recovered or renewable water heating	NA	NA	NA
C406.7.3: Efficient fossil fuel water heater	NA	NA	NA
C406.7.4: Heat pump water heater	NA	NA	NA
C406.8: Enhanced envelope performance	4	5	4
C406.9: Reduced air infiltration	1	2	1
C406.10: Energy monitoring	3	4	3
C406.11: Fault detection and diagnostics system	1	1	1

NA = Not Applicable

TABLE C406.1(5)
ADDITIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CREDITS FOR OTHER[a] OCCUPANCIES

Section	Climate Zone		
	4C	5B	5C
C406.2.1: 5% heating efficiency improvement	2	2	1
C406.2.2: 5% cooling efficiency improvement	1	2	1
C406.2.3: 10% heating efficiency improvement	3	3	3
C406.2.4: 10% cooling efficiency improvement	2	3	2
C406.3: Reduced lighting power	9	8	8
C406.4: Enhanced digital lighting controls	2	3	2
C406.5: On-site renewable energy	7	7	7
C406.6: Dedicated outdoor air system	3	4	3
C406.7.2: Recovered or renewable water heating[b]	15	14	16
C406.7.3: Efficient fossil fuel water heater[b]	9	9	10
C406.7.4: Heat pump water heater[b]	5	5	5
C406.8: Enhanced envelope performance	3	5	4
C406.9: Reduced air infiltration	2	4	1
C406.10: Energy monitoring	3	3	2
C406.11: Fault detection and diagnostics system	1	1	1

NA = Not Applicable

a. Other occupancy groups include all groups except Groups B, E, I M and R.

b. For occupancy groups listed in Section C406.7.1.

C406.2 More efficient HVAC equipment performance. Equipment shall exceed the minimum efficiency requirements listed in the tables in Section C403.3.2. *Variable refrigerant flow systems* listed in the energy efficiency provisions of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES 90.1 in accordance with Section C406.2.1, C406.2.2, C406.2.3 or

C406.2.4 shall also meet applicable requirements of Section C403. Energy efficiency credits for heating shall be selected from Section C406.2.1 or C406.2.3 and energy efficiency credits for cooling shall be selected from Section C406.2.2, C406.2.4 or C406.2.5. Selected credits shall include a heating or cooling energy efficiency credit or both. Equipment not listed in Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(9) and *variable refrigerant flow systems* not listed in the energy efficiency provisions of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES 90.1 shall be limited to 10 percent of the total building system capacity for heating equipment where selecting Section C406.2.1 or C406.2.3 and cooling equipment where selecting Section C406.2.2, C406.2.4 or C406.2.5.

C406.2.1 Five-percent heating efficiency improvement. Equipment shall exceed the minimum heating efficiency requirements by 5 percent.

C406.2.2 Five-percent cooling efficiency improvement. Equipment shall exceed the minimum cooling and heat rejection efficiency requirements by 5 percent. Where multiple cooling performance requirements are provided, the equipment shall exceed the annual energy requirement, including IEER, SEER and IPLV.

C406.2.3 Ten-percent heating efficiency improvement. Equipment shall exceed the minimum heating efficiency requirements by 10 percent.

C406.2.4 Ten-percent cooling efficiency improvement. Equipment shall exceed the minimum cooling and heat rejection efficiency requirements by 10 percent. Where multiple cooling performance requirements are provided, the equipment shall exceed the annual energy requirement, including IEER, SEER and IPLV.

C406.2.5 More than 10-percent cooling efficiency improvement. Where equipment exceeds the minimum annual cooling and heat rejection efficiency requirements by more than 10 percent, energy efficiency credits for cooling may be determined using Equation 4-12, rounded to the nearest whole number. Where multiple cooling performance requirements are provided, the equipment shall exceed the annual energy requirement, including IEER, SEER and IPLV.

$$EEC_{HEC} = EEC_{10} [1 + ((CEI - 10 \text{ percent}) \div 10 \text{ percent})] \quad \textbf{(Equation 4-12)}$$

where:

EEC_{HEC} = Energy efficiency credits for cooling efficiency improvement.

EEC_{10} = Section C406.2.4 credits from Tables C406.1(1) through C406.1(5).

CEI = The lesser of: the improvement above minimum cooling and heat rejection efficiency requirements or 15 percent.

C406.3 Reduced lighting power by more than 10 percent. Buildings shall comply with Section C406.3.1 or C406.3.2, and dwelling units and sleeping units within the building shall comply with Section C406.3.3.

C406.3.1 Reduced lighting power by more than 10 percent. The total connected interior lighting power calculated in accordance with Section C405.3.1 shall be less than 90 percent of the total lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with Section C405.3.2.

C406.3.2 Reduced lighting power by more than 15 percent. Where the total connected interior lighting power calculated in accordance with Section C405.3.1 is less than 85 percent of the total lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with Section C405.3.2, additional energy efficiency credits shall be determined based on Equation 4-13, rounded to the nearest whole number.

$$AEEC_{LPA} = AEEC_{10} \times 10 \times (LPA - LPD) / LPA \quad \textbf{(Equation 4-13)}$$

where:

$AEEC_{LPA}$ = Section C406.3.2 additional energy efficiency credits.

$AEEC_{10}$ = Section C406.3.1 credits from Tables C406.1(1) through C406.1(5).

LPA = Total lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with Section C405.3.2.

LPD = Total connected interior lighting power calculated in accordance with Section C405.3.1.

C406.3.3 Lamp efficacy. Not less than 95 percent of the permanently installed lighting, excluding kitchen appliance light fixtures, serving dwelling units and sleeping units shall be provided by lamps with an efficacy of not less than 65 lumens per watt or luminaires with an efficacy of not less than 45 lumens per watt.

C406.4 Enhanced digital lighting controls. Interior general lighting in the building shall have the following enhanced lighting controls that shall be located, scheduled and operated in accordance with Sections C405.2.1 through C405.2.3.

1. Luminaires shall be configured for continuous dimming.
2. Luminaires shall be addressed individually. Where individual addressability is not available for the luminaire class type, a controlled group of not more than four luminaries shall be allowed.
3. Not more than eight luminaires shall be controlled together in a *daylight zone*.
4. Fixtures shall be controlled through a digital control system that includes the following function:
   - 4.1. Control reconfiguration based on digital addressability.
   - 4.2. Load shedding.
   - 4.3. Occupancy sensors shall be capable of being reconfigured through the digital control system.
5. Construction documents shall include submittal of a Sequence of Operations, including a specification outlining each of the functions in Item 4.
6. Functional testing of lighting controls shall comply with Section C408.

C406.5 On-site renewable energy. Buildings shall comply with Section C406.5.1 or C406.5.2.

C406.5.1 Basic renewable credit. The total minimum ratings of on-site renewable energy systems, not including systems used for credits under Sections C406.7.2, shall be one of the following:

1. Not less than 0.86 Btu/h per square foot (2.7 W/m2) or 0.25 watts per square foot (2.7 W/m2) of *conditioned floor area*.
2. Not less than 2 percent of the annual energy used within the building for building mechanical and service water-heating equipment and lighting regulated in Section C405.

C406.5.2 Enhanced renewable credit. Where the total minimum ratings of on-site renewable energy systems exceeds the rating in Section C406.5.1, additional energy efficiency credits shall be determined based on Equation 4-14, rounded to the nearest whole number.

$$AEEC_{RRa} = AEEC_{2.5} \times RRa/RR_1$$ **(Equation 4-14)**

where:

$AEEC_{RRa}$ = Section C406.5.2 additional energy efficiency credits.

$AEEC_{2.5}$ = Section C406.5 credits from Tables C406.1(1) through C406.1(5).

RRa = Actual total minimum ratings of *on-site renewable energy* systems (in Btu/h, watts per square foot or W/m^2).

RR_1 = Minimum ratings of *on-site renewable energy* systems required by Section C406.5.1 (in Btu/h, watts per square foot or W/m^2).

C406.6 Dedicated outdoor air system. Buildings containing equipment or systems regulated by Section C403.3.4, C403.4.3, C403.4.4, C403.4.5, C403.6, C403.8.4, C403.8.6, C403.8.6.1, C403.10.1, C403.10.2, C403.10.3 or C403.10.4 shall be equipped with an independent ventilation system designed to provide not less than the minimum 100-percent outdoor air to each individual occupied space, as specified by the *International Mechanical Code*. The ventilation system shall be capable of total energy recovery. The HVAC system shall include supply-air temperature controls that automatically reset the supply-air temperature in response to representative building loads or to outdoor air temperatures. The controls shall reset the supply-air temperature not less than 25 percent of the difference between the design supply-air temperature and the design room-air temperature.

C406.7 Reduced energy use in service water heating. Buildings shall comply with Section C406.7.1 and Section C406.7.2, C406.7.3 or C406.7.4.

C406.7.1 Building type. To qualify for this credit, the building shall contain one of the following use groups, and the additional energy efficiency credit shall be prorated by conditioned floor area of the portion of the building comprised of the following use groups:

1. Group R-1: Boarding houses, hotels or motels.

2. Group I-2: Hospitals, psychiatric hospitals and nursing homes.
3. Group A-2: Restaurants and banquet halls or buildings containing food preparation areas.
4. Group F: Laundries.
5. Group R-2.
6. Group A-3: Health clubs and spas.
7. Group E: Schools with full-service kitchens or locker rooms with showers.
8. Buildings showing a service hot water load of 10 percent or more of total building energy loads, as shown with an energy analysis as described in Section C407.

C406.7.2 Recovered or renewable water heating. The building service water-heating system shall have one or more of the following that are sized to provide not less than 30 percent of the building's annual hot water requirements, or sized to provide 70 percent of the building's annual hot water requirements if the building is required to comply with Section C403.10.5:

1. Waste heat recovery from service hot water, heat-recovery chillers, building equipment or process equipment.
2. *On-site renewable energy* water-heating systems.

C406.7.3 Efficient fossil fuel water heater. The combined input-capacity weighted-average equipment rating of all fossil fuel water-heating equipment in the building shall be not less than 95 percent Et or 0.95 EF. This option shall receive only half the listed credits for buildings required to comply with Section C404.2.1.

C406.7.4 Heat pump water heater. Where electric resistance water heaters are allowed, all service hot water system heating requirements shall be met using heat pump technology with a combined input-capacity weighted-average EF of 3.0. Air-source heat pump water heaters shall not draw conditioned air from within the building, except exhaust air that would otherwise be exhausted to the exterior.

C406.8 Enhanced envelope performance. The total UA of the *building thermal envelope* as designed shall be not less than 15 percent below the total UA of the *building thermal envelope* in accordance with Section C402.1.5.

C406.9 Reduced air infiltration. Air infiltration shall be verified by whole-building pressurization testing conducted in accordance with ASTM E779 or ASTM E1827 by an independent third party. The measured air-leakage rate of the building envelope shall not exceed 0.25 cfm/ft2 (2.0 L/s × m2) under a pressure differential of 0.3 inches water column (75 Pa), with the calculated surface area being the sum of the above- and below-grade building envelope. A report that includes the tested surface area, floor area, air by volume, stories above grade, and leakage rates shall be submitted to the code official and the building owner.

Exception: For buildings having over 250,000 square feet (25 000 m2) of *conditioned floor area*, air leakage testing need not be conducted on the whole building where testing is conducted on representative above-grade sections of the building. Tested areas shall total not less than 25 percent of the conditioned floor area and shall be tested in accordance with this section.

C406.10 Energy monitoring. Buildings shall be equipped to measure, monitor, record and report energy consumption data in compliance with Sections C406.10.1 through C406.10.5.

C406.10.1 Electrical energy metering. For all electrical energy supplied to the building and its associated site, including but not limited to site lighting, parking, recreational facilities, and other areas that serve the building and its occupants, meters or other measurement devices shall be provided to collect energy consumption data for each end-use category required by Section C406.10.2.

C406.10.2 End-use metering categories. Meters or other *approved* measurement devices shall be provided to collect energy use data for each end-use category listed in Table 406.10.2. These meters shall have the capability to collect energy consumption data for the whole building or for each separately metered portion of the building. Where multiple meters are used to measure any end-use category, the data acquisition system shall total all of the energy used by that category. Not more than 5 percent of the measured load for each of the end-use categories listed in Table 406.10.2 is permitted to be from a load not within the category.

Exceptions:

1. HVAC and water-heating equipment serving only an individual dwelling unit does not require end-use metering.
2. End-use metering is not required for fire pumps, stairwell pressurization fans or any system that operates only during testing or emergency.

TABLE C406.10.2
ENERGY USE CATEGORIES

Load Category	Description of Energy Use
Total HVAC system	Heating, cooling and ventilation, including but not limited to fans, pumps, boilers, chillers and water heating. Energy used by 120-volt equipment, or by 208/120-volt equipment that is located in a building where the main service is 480/277-volt power, is permitted to be excluded from total HVAC system energy use.
Interior lighting	Lighting systems located within the building.
Exterior lighting	Lighting systems located on the building site but not within the building.
Plug loads	Devices, appliances and equipment connected to convenience receptacle outlets.
Process loads	Any single load that is not included in an HVAC, lighting or plug load category and that exceeds 5 percent of the peak connected load of the whole building, including but not limited to data centers, manufacturing equipment and commercial kitchens.
Building operations and other miscellaneous loads	The remaining loads not included elsewhere in this table, including but not limited to vertical transportation systems and automatic doors

C406.10.3 Meters. Meters or other measurement devices required by this section shall be configured to automatically communicate energy consumption data to the data acquisition system required by Section C406.10.4. Source meters shall be allowed to be any digital-type meter. Lighting, HVAC or other building systems that can monitor their energy consumption shall be permitted instead of meters. Current sensors shall be permitted, provided that they have a tested accuracy of ±2 percent. Required metering systems and equipment shall have the capability to provide at least hourly data that is fully integrated into the data acquisition system and graphical energy report in accordance with Sections C406.10.4 and C406.10.5.

C406.10.4 Data acquisition system. A data acquisition system shall have the capability to store the data from the required meters and other sensing devices for a minimum of 36 months. The data acquisition system shall have the capability to store real-time energy consumption data and provide hourly, daily, monthly and yearly logged data for each end-use category required by Section C406.10.2.

C406.10.5 Graphical energy report. A permanent and readily accessible reporting mechanism shall be provided in the building that is accessible by building operation and management personnel. The reporting mechanism shall have the capability to graphically provide the energy consumption for each end-use category required by Section C406.10.2 at least every hour, day, month and year for the previous 36 months.

C406.11 Fault detection and diagnostics system. A fault detection and diagnostics system shall be installed to monitor the HVAC system's performance and automatically identify faults. The system shall do all of the following:

1. Include permanently installed sensors and devices to monitor the HVAC system's performance.
2. Sample the HVAC system's performance at least once every 15 minutes.
3. Automatically identify and report HVAC system faults.
4. Automatically notify authorized personnel of identified HVAC system faults.
5. Automatically provide prioritized recommendations for repair of identified faults based on analysis of data collected from the sampling of the HVAC system performance.
6. Be capable of transmitting the prioritized fault repair recommendations to remotely located authorized personnel.

C406.12 Efficient kitchen equipment. For buildings and spaces designated as Group A-2 or facilities that include a commercial kitchen with at least one gas or electric fryer, all fryers, dishwashers, steam cookers and ovens shall comply with all of the following:

1. Achieve performance levels in accordance with the equipment specifications listed in Tables C406.12(1) through C406.12(4) when rated in accordance with the applicable test procedure.
2. Be installed prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.
3. Have associated performance levels listed on the construction documents submitted for permitting.

Energy efficiency credits for efficient kitchen equipment shall be independent of climate zone and determined based on Equation 4-15, rounded to the nearest whole number.

$$AEEC_K = 20 \times Area_K / Area_B$$ **(Equation 4-15)**

where:

$AEEC_K$ = Section C406.12 additional energy efficiency credits.

$Area_K$ = Floor area of full-service kitchen (ft² or m²).

$Area_B$ = Gross floor area of building (ft² or m²).

TABLE C406.12(1)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL FRYERS

Fryer Type	Heavy-Load Cooking Energy Efficiency	Idle Energy Rate	Test Procedure
Standard open deep-fat gas fryers	≥50%	≤9,000 Btu/h	ASTM F1361
Standard open deep-fat electric fryers	≥83%	≤800 watts	
Large-vat open deep-fat gas fryers	≥50%	≤12,000 Btu/h	ASTM F2144
Large-vat open deep-fat electric fryers	≥80%	≤1,100 watts	

For SI: 1 Btu/h = 0.293/W

TABLE C406.12(2)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL STEAM COOKERS

Fuel Type	Pan Capacity	Cooking Energy Efficiency[a]	Idle Energy Rate	Test Procedure
Electric Steam	3-pan	50%	—	ASTM F1484
	4-pan	50%	—	
	5-pan	50%	—	
	6-pan and larger	50%	—	
Gas Steam	3-pan	38%	—	
	4-pan	38%	—	
	5-pan	38%	—	
	6-pan and larger	38%	—	

a. Cooking energy efficiency is based on heaty load (potato) cooking capacity.

TABLE C406.12(3)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL DISHWASHERS

Machine Type	High-Temperature Efficiency Requirements		Low-Temperature Efficiency Requirements		Test Procedure
	Idle Energy Rate[a]	Water Consumption[b]	Idle Energy Rate[a]	Water Consumption[b]	
Under counter	≤50 kW	≤0.86 GPR	≤	≤	ASTM F1696 ASTM F1920
Stationary singe-tank door	≤70 kW	≤0.89 GPR	≤	≤	
Pot, pan and utensil	≤1.20 kW	≤0.58 GPR	≤	≤	

Single-tank conveyor	≤1.5 kW	≤0.70 GPR	≤	≤	
Multiple-tank conveyor	≤2.25 kW	≤0.54 GPR	≤	≤	
Single-tank flight	Reported	GPH ≤2.975χ+ 55.0	Reported	GPH ≤2.975χ+ 55.0	
Multiple-tank flight	Reported	GPH ≤4.96χ+ 17.00	Reported	GPH ≤4.96χ+ 17.00	

a. Idle results shall be measured with the door closed and represent the total idle energy consumed by the machine, including all tank heaters and controls. Booster heater (internal or external) energy consumption shall not be part of this measurement unless it cannot be separately monitored.

b. GPR = gallons per rack, GPSF = gallons per square foot of rack, GPH = gallons per hour, x = maximum conveyer belt speed (feet/minute) × conveyer belt width (feet

TABLE C406.12(4)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL OVENS

Fuel Type	Classification	Idle Energy Rate	Cooking Energy Efficiency, %	Test Procedure
Convection ovens				
Gas	Full-size	≤12,000 Btu/h	≤46	ASTM F1496
Electric	Half-size	≤1.0 Btu/h	≤71	
	Full-size	≤1.60 Btu/h		
Combination ovens				
Gas	Steam mode	≤200P^a + 6,500 Btu/h	≤41	ASTM F2861
	Convection mode	≤150P^a + 5,425 Btu/h	≤56	
Electric	Steam mode	≤0.133P^a + 0.6400 kW	≤55	
	Convection mode	≤0.080P^a + 0.4989 kW	≤76	
Rack ovens				
Gas	Single	≤25,000 Btu/h	≤48	ASTM F2093
	Double	≤30,000 Btu/h	≤52	

For SI: 1 Btu/h = 0.293/W

a. P = Pan capacity: the number of steam table pans the combination oven is able to accommodate in accordance with ASTM F1495.

SECTION C407
TOTAL BUILDING PERFORMANCE

C407.1 Scope. This section establishes criteria for compliance using total building performance. All systems and loads shall be included in determining the total building performance including, but not limited to: Heating systems, cooling systems, service water heating, fan systems, lighting power, receptacle loads and process loads.

Exception: Energy used to recharge or refuel vehicles that are used for on-road and off-site transportation purposes.

C407.2 Mandatory requirements. Compliance with this section requires compliance with those sections shown in Table C407.2.

The building permit application for projects utilizing this method shall include in one submittal all building and mechanical drawings and all information necessary to verify that the building envelope and mechanical design for the project corresponds with the annual energy analysis. If credit is proposed to be taken for lighting energy savings, then an electrical permit application shall also be submitted and approved prior to the issuance of the building permit. If credit is proposed to be taken for energy savings from other components, then the corresponding permit application (e.g., plumbing, boiler, etc.) shall also be submitted and approved prior to the building permit application. Otherwise, components of the project that would not be approved as part of a building permit application shall be modeled the same in both the proposed building and the *standard reference*

design and shall comply with the requirements of this code.

C407.3 Performance-based compliance. Compliance with this section requires compliance with ASHRAE Standard 90.1 Appendix G, Performance Rating Method, in accordance with Standard 90.1 Section 4.2.1 with the following modifications~~:~~.

1. The mandatory requirements of Section G1.2.1a of Standard 90.1 are not required to be met.
2. The reduction in annual carbon emissions of the proposed building design associated with on-site renewable energy shall not be more than 3 percent of the total carbon emissions of the baseline building design.
3. References to energy cost in Section 4.2.1.1 and Appendix G shall be replaced by carbon emissions calculated by multiplying site energy consumption by the carbon emission factor from Table C407.3(1).
4. The building performance factors in Table C4.2.1.1 shall be replaced with those in Table C407.3(2).

TABLE C407.2
MANDATORY COMPLIANCE MEASURES FOR TOTAL BUILDING PERFORMANCE METHOD

Section	Title	Comments
	Envelope	
C402.5	Air Leakage	
C402.2.7	Airspaces	
	Mechanical	
C403.1.2	Calculation of heating and cooling loads	
C403.1.3	Data centers	
C403.2	System design	
C403.3.1	Equipment and system sizing	
C403.3.2	HVAC equipment performance requirements	
C403.3.3	Hot gas bypass limitation	
C403.3.4	Boiler turndown	
C403.3.6	Ventilation for Group R occupancy	
C403.4	HVAC system controls	
C403.4.1	Thermostatic controls	Except for C403.4.1.4
C403.4.2	Off-hour controls	Except for Group R
C403.4.7	Combustion heating equipment controls	
C403.4.8	Group R-1 hotel/motel guestrooms	See Section C403.7.4
C403.4.9	Group R-2 and R-3 dwelling units	
C403.4.10	Group R-2 sleeping units	
C403.4.11	Direct digital control systems,	
C403.5.5	Economizer fault detection and diagnostics (FDD)	
C403.7	Ventilation and exhaust systems	Except for C403.7.6
C403.8	Fan and fan controls	
C403.9.1.1	Variable flow controls	For cooling tower fans ≥ 7.5 hp
C403.9.1.2	Limitation on centrifugal fan cooling towers	For open cooling towers
C403.10	Construction of HVAC elements	
C403.11	Mechanical systems located outside of the building thermal envelope	
C403.14	Operable opening interlocking controls.	
	Service Water Heating	
C404	Service Water Heating	
	Lighting and Electrical	
C405.1	General	
C405.2	Lighting controls	
C405.3	~~Exit signs~~Lighting for plant growth	
C405.4	Interior lighting power	
C405.5	Exterior building lighting power	
C405.6	Electrical transformers	
C405.7	Dwelling unit energy consumption	
C405.8	Electric motor efficiency	
C405.9	Vertical and horizontal transportation	
C405.10	Controlled receptacles	

Commented [BK(235]: CE80

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Reason: While hot gas bypass limitations and boiler turn down are not technically impossible to model, it is generally considered infeasible to do so. Even if it were to be modeled verifying the assumptions used for the model would be virtually impossible. It is only theoretically tradable, and is not typically – if ever - traded by users of the performance path. As essentially non-tradeable, C403.3.3 and C403.3.4 should be labeled as mandatory.

Commented [BK(238]: CE106

Commented [BK(239]: CE209

C405.11	Voltage drop in feeders	
Other Requirements		
C407	Total Building Performance	
C408	System commissioning	
C409	Energy metering	
C410	Refrigeration requirements	
C411	Solar readiness	

[Here is ICC's version:]

Section[a]	Title
Envelope	
C402.5	Air leakage—thermal envelope
Mechanical	
C403.1.1	Calculation of heating and cooling loads
C403.1.2	Data centers
C403.2	System design
C403.3	Heating and cooling equipment efficiencies
C403.4, except C403.4.3, C403.4.4, and C403.4.5	Heating and cooling system controls
C403.5.5	*Economizer fault detection and diagnostics*
C403.7, except C403.7.4.1	*Ventilation and exhaust systems*
C403.8, except C403.8.6	Fan and fan controls
C403.9	Large-diameter ceiling fans
C403.11, except C403.11.3	Refrigeration equipment performance
C403.12	Construction of HVAC system elements
C403.13	Mechanical systems located outside of the building thermal envelope
Service water heating	
C404	Service water heating
Electrical power and lighting systems	
C405	Electrical power and lighting systems
Commissioning	
C408	Maintenance information and system commissioning

TABLE C407.3(1)
CARBON EMISSIONS FACTORS

Type	CO2e (lb/unit)	Unit
Electricity	0.70	kWh
Natural Gas	11.7	Therm
Oil	19.2	Gallon
Propane	10.5	Gallon
Other[a]	195.00	mmBtu
On-site renewable energy	0.00	

a. District energy systems may use alternative emission factors supported by calculations approved by the *code official*.

TABLE C407.3(2)
BUILDING PERFORMANCE FACTORS (BPF) TO BE USED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION C407.3

Building Area Type	Building Performance Factor
Multifamily	0.58
Healthcare/hospital	0.54
Hotel/motel	0.64
Office	0.56
Restaurant	0.70
Retail	0.47
School	0.36
Warehouse	0.48
All Others	0.54

C407.3.1 Limits on non-mandatory measures. The Proposed Total UA of the proposed building shall be no more than 20 percent higher than the Allowed Total UA as defined in Section C402.1.5.

SECTION C408
SYSTEM COMMISSIONING

C408.1 General. A building commissioning process led by a *certified commissioning professional* and functional testing requirements shall be completed for mechanical systems in Section C403; service water heating systems in Section C404; controlled receptacle and lighting control systems in Section C405; equipment, appliance and systems installed to comply with Section C406 or C407; energy metering in Section C409; and refrigeration systems in Section C410.

Exception: Buildings, or portions thereof, which are exempt from Sections C408.2 through C408.7 may be excluded from the commissioning process.

1. Mechanical systems are exempt from the commissioning process where the installed total mechanical equipment capacity is less than 240.000 Btu/h cooling capacity and less than 300,000 Btu/h heating capacity.
2. Service water heating systems are exempt from the commissioning process in buildings where the largest service water heating system capacity is less than 200,000 Btu/h and where there are no pools or permanent spas.
3. Lighting control systems are exempt from the commissioning process in buildings where both the total installed lighting load is less than 20 kW and the lighting load controlled by occupancy sensors or *automatic* daylighting controls is less than 10 kW.
4. Refrigeration systems are exempt from the commissioning process if they are limited to self-contained units.

C408.1.1 Commissioning in construction documents. Construction documents shall clearly indicate provisions for commissioning process. The construction documents shall minimally include the following:

1. A narrative description of the activities that will be accomplished during the commissioning process. At a minimum, the commissioning process is required to include:
   1.1. Development and execution of the commissioning plan, including all subsections of Section C408.1.2;
   1.2. The *certified commissioning professional*'s review of the building documentation and close out submittals in accordance with Section C103.6; and
   1.3. The commissioning report in accordance with Section C408.1.3.

2. Roles, responsibilities and required qualifications of the *certified commissioning professional*.
3. A listing of the specific equipment, appliances or systems to be tested.

C408.1.2 Commissioning plan. A *commissioning plan* shall be developed by the project's *certified commissioning professional* and shall outline the organization, schedule, allocation of resources, and documentation requirements of the commissioning process. The plan shall also include the following:

1. A narrative description of the activities that will be accomplished during each phase of commissioning, including the personnel intended to accomplish each of the activities, systems testing and balancing, functional performance testing, and verification of the building documentation requirements in Section C103.6.
2. Roles and responsibilities of the commissioning team, including the name and statement of qualifications of the *certified commissioning professional*.
3. A listing of the specific equipment, appliances or systems to be tested and a description of the tests to be performed.

C408.1.2.1 In-house commissioning disclosure and conflict management plan. Where the *certified commissioning professional's* contract or employment is other than directly with the building owner, an in-house commissioning disclosure and conflict management plan shall be a part of the commissioning process. A copy shall be included in the commissioning plan. This plan shall disclose the *certified commissioning professional's* contractual relationship with other team members and provide a conflict management plan demonstrating that the *certified commissioning professional* is free to identify any issues discovered and report directly to the owner.

C408.1.2.2 Functional performance testing. Functional performance testing shall be conducted for mechanical systems in Sections C403; service water heating systems in Section C404; controlled receptacles and lighting control systems in Section C405; equipment, appliances and systems installed to comply with Section C406 or C407; energy metering in Section C409; and refrigeration systems in Section C410. Written procedures which clearly describe the individual systematic test procedures, the expected system response or acceptance criteria for each procedure, the actual response or findings, and any pertinent discussion shall be followed. This testing shall include control systems which will be tested to document that control devices, components, equipment, and systems are calibrated and adjusted to operate in accordance with approved construction documents. Testing shall affirm the conditions required within Sections C408.2 through C408.7 under system testing.

C408.1.2.3 Functional performance testing - sampling. For projects with seven or fewer similar systems, each system shall be tested. For projects with more than seven systems, testing shall be done for each unique combination of controls type. Where multiples of each unique combination of control types exist, no fewer than 20 percent of each combination shall be tested unless the *code official* or design professional requires a higher percentage to be tested. Where 30 percent or more of the tested system fail, all remaining identical combinations shall be tested.

C408.1.2.4 Deficiencies. Deficiencies found during testing shall be resolved including corrections and retesting.

C408.1.3 Commissioning report. A commissioning report shall be completed and certified by the *certified commissioning professional* and delivered to the building owner or owner's authorized agent. The report shall be organized with mechanical, service water heating, controlled receptacle and lighting control systems, energy metering, and refrigeration findings in separate sections to allow independent review. The report shall record the activities and results of the commissioning process and be developed from the final commissioning plan with all of its attached appendices. The report shall include:

1. Results of functional performance tests.
2. Disposition of deficiencies found during testing, including details of corrective measures used or proposed.
3. Functional performance test procedures used during the commissioning process including measurable criteria for test acceptance, provided herein for repeatability.
4. Commissioning plan.
5. Testing, adjusting and balancing report.

Exception: Deferred tests which cannot be performed at the time of report preparation due to climatic conditions.

C408.1.4 Commissioning process completion requirements. Prior to the final mechanical, plumbing and electrical inspections or obtaining a certificate of occupancy, the *certified commissioning professional* shall provide evidence of *building commissioning* in accordance with the provisions of this section.

C408.1.4.1 Commissioning compliance. Buildings, or portions thereof, shall not be considered acceptable for a final inspection pursuant to Section C104.2.6 until the *code official* has received a letter of transmittal from the building owner or owner's representative acknowledging that the building owner or owner's authorized agent has received the Commissioning Report. Completion of Commissioning Compliance Checklist (Figure C408.1.4.1) is deemed to satisfy this requirement. Phased acceptance of Commissioning Compliance Checklist for portions of the work specific to the trade that is being inspected is permissible where accepted by the *code official* and where the *certified commissioning professional* remains responsible for completion of the commissioning process. If there are unresolved deficiencies when the final inspection is scheduled, the Commissioning Report shall be submitted and shall describe the unresolved deficiencies.

C408.1.4.3 Copy of report. The *code official* shall be permitted to require that a copy of the Commissioning Report be made available for review by the *code official*.

C408.2 Mechanical systems commissioning. Mechanical equipment and controls subject to Section C403 shall be included in the commissioning process required by Section C408.1. The commissioning process shall minimally include all energy code requirements for which the code states that equipment or controls shall "be capable of" or "configured to" perform specific functions.

Exception: Mechanical systems are exempt from the commissioning process where the installed total mechanical equipment capacity is less than 240,000 Btu/h cooling capacity and less than 300,000 Btu/h heating capacity.

C408.2.1 Reserved.

FIGURE C408.1.4.1
COMMISSIONING COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

Project Information	**Project Name:**
	Project Address:
	Certified Commissioning Professional:
	Type of ISO Certification and Number:
Supporting Documents	❑ **Manuals, record documents and training have been completed or are scheduled** (Section C103.6) • Building operations and maintenance information (C103.6.2) have been submitted to the owner or scheduled date: _____ • Manuals (C103.6.2.1) have been submitted to the owner or scheduled date: _____ • Compliance documentation (C103.6.3) has been provided to the owner or scheduled date: _____ • System operation training (C103.6.4) has been provided to the owner or scheduled date: _____
Commissioning Plan	❑ **Commissioning Plan was used during construction** (Section C408.1.2)
Commissioning Report	❑ **Commissioning Report has been submitted** (Section C408.1.3)
Commissioned Systems	❑ **Mechanical Systems were included in the commissioning process** (Section C408.2) ❑ Testing, adjusting and balancing is complete (Section C408.2.2)
	❑ There are unresolved deficiencies with the mechanical systems. These are described in the attached Commissioning Report submitted to the Owner.
	❑ **Service Water Heating Systems were included in the commissioning process** (Section C408.3) ❑ There are unresolved deficiencies with the service water heating systems. These are described in the attached Commissioning Report submitted to the Owner.
	❑ **Controlled receptacles and lighting control systems were included in the commissioning process** (Section C408.4) ❑ There are unresolved deficiencies with the electrical power and/or automatic lighting controls. These are described in the attached Commissioning Report submitted to the Owner.
	❑ **Additional systems were included in the commissioning process** (Section C408.5) ❑ There are unresolved deficiencies with systems required by C406 or C407. These are described in the attached Commissioning Report submitted to the Owner.
	❑ **Metering systems were included in the commissioning process** (Section C408.6) ❑ There are unresolved deficiencies with the metering system. These are described in the attached Commissioning Report submitted to the Owner. ❑ **Refrigeration systems were included in the commissioning process** (Section C408.7) ❑ There are unresolved deficiencies with systems required by Section C410. These are described in the attached Commissioning Report submitted to the Owner.
Certification	❑ I hereby certify that requirements for Section C408 System Commissioning have been completed in accordance with the Washington State Energy Code, including all items above. --- *Certified Commissioning Professional* Date
	❑ I hereby certify that requirements for Section C408 System Commissioning have been completed in accordance with the Washington State Energy Code, including all items above. --- Building Owner or Owner's Representative Date

C408.2.2 Systems adjusting and balancing. HVAC systems shall be balanced in accordance with generally accepted engineering standards. Air and water flow rates shall be measured and adjusted to deliver final flow rates within the tolerances provided in the project specifications. Test and balance activities shall include air system and hydronic system balancing.

C408.2.2.1 Air systems balancing. Each supply air outlet and *zone* terminal device shall be equipped with means for air balancing in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6 of the *International Mechanical Code*. Discharge dampers used for air system balancing are prohibited on constant volume fans and variable volume fans with motors 10 hp (18.6 kW) and larger. Air systems shall be balanced in a manner to first minimize throttling losses then, for fans with system power of greater than 1 hp (0.74 kW), fan speed shall be adjusted to meet design flow conditions.

Exception: Fans with fan motors of 1 hp (0.74 kW) or less.

C408.2.2.2 Hydronic systems balancing. Individual hydronic heating and cooling coils shall be equipped with means for balancing and measuring flow. Hydronic systems shall be proportionately balanced in a manner to first minimize throttling losses, then the pump impeller shall be trimmed or pump speed shall be adjusted to meet design flow conditions. Each hydronic system shall have either the capability to measure pressure across the pump, or test ports at each side of each pump.

Exception: The following equipment is not required to be equipped with means for balancing or measuring flow:

1. Pumps with pump motors of 5 hp (3.7 kW) or less.
2. Where throttling results in no greater than five percent of the nameplate horsepower draw above that required if the impeller were trimmed.

C408.2.3 System testing. Functional performance testing shall demonstrate the components, systems, and system-to-system interfacing relationships are installed and operate in accordance with approved construction documents. Testing shall include the *sequence of operation*, and be conducted under full-load, part-load and the following conditions:

1. All modes as described in the *sequence of operation*;
2. Redundant or *automatic* back-up mode;
3. Performance of alarms; and
4. Mode of operation upon a loss of power and restoration of power.

C408.3 Service water heating systems commissioning. Service water heating equipment and controls subject to Section C404 shall be included in the commissioning process required by Section C408.1. The commissioning process shall minimally include equipment and components installed to meet all energy code requirements for devices to "start," "automatically turn off," "automatically adjust," "limit operation," and "limit the temperature" and "be configured to." **C408.3.1 System testing.** Functional performance testing shall demonstrate that heaters, piping, distribution systems, and system-to-system interfacing relationships are installed and operate in accordance with approved construction documents. Testing shall include the *sequence of operation*, and be conducted under at least 50 percent water heating load, part-load and the following conditions:

1. Normal operation;
2. Redundant or *automatic* back-up mode;
3. Performance of alarms; and
4. Mode of operation upon a loss of power and restoration of power.

C408.4 Controlled receptacle and lighting control system commissioning. Controlled receptacles and lighting control systems subject to Section C405 shall be included in the commissioning process required by Section C408.1. The configuration and function of controlled receptacles and lighting control systems required by this code shall be tested and shall comply with Section C408.4.1.

Exception: Lighting control systems are exempt from the commissioning process in buildings where:

1. The total installed lighting load is less than 20 kW, and
2. The lighting load controlled by occupancy sensors or *automatic* daylighting controls is less than 10 kW.

C408.4.1 System testing. Functional performance testing shall demonstrate that occupant sensors, time switches, manual overrides, night sweep-off, daylight responsive control, and controlled receptacles are installed and operate in accordance with approved construction documents. Testing shall include the *sequence of operation* and be conducted under the following conditions:

1. Normal operation;
2. Redundant or *automatic* back-up mode;
3. Performance of alarms; and
4. Mode of operation upon a loss of power and restoration of power.

C408.5 Systems installed to meet Section C406 or C407. Equipment, components, controls or configuration settings for systems which are included in the project to comply with Section C406 or C407 shall be included in the commissioning process required by Section C408.1.

C408.5.1 System testing. Functional performance testing for these appliances, equipment, components, controls and/or configuration settings shall demonstrate operation, function and maintenance serviceability for each of the commissioned systems in accordance with the approved construction documents.

C408.6 Metering system commissioning. Energy metering systems required by Section C409 shall comply with Section C408.6 and be included in the commissioning process required by Section C408.1. The commissioning process shall include all energy metering equipment and controls required by Section C409.

C408.6.1 System testing. Functional performance testing shall demonstrate that energy source meters, end-use meters, data acquisition systems, and energy displays are installed and operate in accordance with approved construction documents. . At a minimum, testing shall confirm that:

1. The metering system devices and components work properly under low and high load conditions.
2. The metered data is delivered in a format that is compatible with the data collection system.
3. The energy display is in a location with *access* to building operation and management personnel.
4. The energy display meets code requirements regarding views required in Section C409.4.3. The display shows energy data in identical units (e.g., kWh).

C408.7 Refrigeration system commissioning. All installed **r**efrigeration systems subject to Section C410 shall be included in the commissioning process required by Section C408.1.

Exceptions:

1. Self-contained refrigeration systems are exempt from the commissioning process.
2. Total installed capacity for refrigeration is equal to or less than 240 kBtu/h.

C408.7.1 System Testing. Functional performance testing shall demonstrate that compressors, heat exchangers, piping, distribution systems, and system-to-system interfacing relationships are installed and operate in accordance with approved construction documents. Testing shall include the *sequence of operation* and be conducted under full-load at, part-load and the following conditions:

1. Normal mode;
2. Redundant or *automatic* back-up mode;
3. Performance of alarms; and
4. Mode of operation upon a loss of power and restoration of power.

SECTION C409
ENERGY METERING AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION MANAGEMENT

C409.1 General. All new buildings and additions shall have the capability of metering source energy for on-site renewable energy production in accordance with Section C409.2.4 and the end-use energy usage for electric vehicle charging in accordance with Section C409.3.4. New buildings and additions with a gross *conditioned floor area* over 50,000 square feet shall comply with Section C409. Buildings shall be equipped to measure, monitor, record and display energy consumption data for each energy source and end use category per the provisions of this section, to enable effective energy management.

Exceptions:

1. Tenant spaces smaller than 50,000 ft^2 within buildings if the tenant space has its own utility service and utility meters.
2. Buildings in which there is no gross *conditioned floor area* over 25,000 square feet, including building common area, that is served by its own utility services and meters.

C405.12 Energy monitoring. New buildings with a gross *conditioned floor area* of 25,000 square feet (2322 m^2) or larger shall be equipped to measure, monitor, record and report energy consumption data in compliance with Sections C405.12.1 through C405.12.5.

Exception: R-2 occupancies and individual tenant spaces are not required to comply with this section provided that the space has its own utility services and meters and has less than 5,000 square feet (464.5 m^2) of *conditioned floor area*.

C409.1.1 Alternate metering methods. Where approved by the building official, energy use metering systems may differ from those required by this section, provided that they are permanently installed and that the source energy measurement, end use category energy measurement, data storage and data display have similar accuracy to and are at least as effective in communicating actionable energy use information to the building management and users, as those required by this section.

C409.1.2 Conversion factor. Any threshold stated in kW shall include the equivalent BTU/h heating and cooling capacity of installed equipment at a conversion factor of 3,412 Btu per kW at 50 percent demand.

C409.1.3 Dwelling units. See Sections C404.9 and C405.7 for additional metering requirements for Group R-2 *dwelling units*.

C409.2 Energy source metering. Buildings shall have a meter at each energy source. For each energy supply source listed in Section C409.2.1 through C409.2.4, meters shall collect data for the whole building or for each separately metered portion of the building where not exempted by the exception to Section C409.1.

Exceptions:

1. Energy source metering is not required where end use metering for an energy source accounts for all usage of that energy type within a building, and the data acquisition system accurately totals the energy delivered to the building or separately metered portion of the building.
2. Solid fuels such as coal, firewood or wood pellets that are delivered via mobile transportation do not require metering.

C405.12.1 Electrical energy metering. For all electrical energy supplied to the building and its associated site, including but not limited to site lighting, parking, recreational facilities and other areas that serve the building and its occupants, meters or other measurement devices shall be provided to collect energy consumption data for each end-use category required by Section C405.12.2.

C409.2.1 Electrical energy. This category shall include all electrical energy supplied to the building and its associated site, including site lighting, parking, recreational facilities, and other areas that serve the building and its occupants.

C409.2.2 Gas and liquid fuel supply energy. This category shall include all natural gas, fuel oil, propane and other gas or liquid fuel energy supplied to the building and site.

C409.2.3 District energy. This category shall include all net energy extracted from district steam systems, district chilled water loops, district hot water systems, or other energy sources serving multiple buildings.

C409.2.4 Site-generated renewable energy. This category shall include all net energy generated from on-

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site solar, wind, geothermal, tidal or other natural sources. For buildings exempt from data collection systems, the data from these meters is permitted to either be stored locally using a manual totalizing meter or other means at the meter or fed into a central data collection system.

C409.3 End-use metering. Meters shall be provided to collect energy use data for each end-use category listed in Sections C409.3.1 through C409.3.7. These meters shall collect data for the whole building or for each separately metered portion of the building where not exempted by the exception to Section C409.1. Not more than 10 percent of the total connected load of any of the end-use metering categories in Sections C409.3.1 through C409.3.6 is permitted to be excluded from that end-use data collection. Not more than 10 percent of the total connected load of any of the end-use metering categories in Sections C409.3.1 through C409.3.6 is permitted to consist of loads not part of that category. Multiple meters may be used for any end-use category, provided that the data acquisition system totals all of the energy used by that category. Full-floor tenant space submetering data shall be provided to the tenant in accordance with Section C409.7, and the data shall not be required to be included in other end-use categories.

Exceptions:

1. HVAC and service water heating equipment serving only an individual dwelling unit or sleeping unit does not require end-use metering.
2. Separate metering is not required for fire pumps, stairwell pressurization fans or other life safety systems that operate only during testing or emergency.
3. End use metering is not required for individual tenant spaces not exceeding 2,500 square feet in floor area when a dedicated source meter meeting the requirements of Section C409.4.1 is provided for the tenant space.
4. Healthcare facilities with loads in excess of 150 kVA are permitted to have submetering that measures electrical energy usage in accordance with the normal and essential electrical systems except that submetering is required for the following load categories:
   4.1. HVAC system energy use in accordance with the requirements of Section C409.3.1.
   4.2. Service water heating energy use in accordance with the requirements of Section C409.3.2.
   4.3. Process load system energy in accordance with the requirements of Section C409.3.5 for each significant facility not used in direct patient care, including but not limited to, food service, laundry and sterile processing facilities, where the total connected load of the facility exceeds 100 kVA.
5. End-use metering is not required for electrical circuits serving only land guest suites within Group R-1 occupancies. This exception does not apply to common areas or to equipment serving multiple sleeping rooms.

C405.12.2 End-use metering categories. Meters or other *approved* measurement devices shall be provided to collect energy use data for each end-use category indicated in Table C405.12.2. Where multiple meters are used to measure any end-use category, the data acquisition system shall total all of the energy used by that category. Not more than 5 percent of the measured load for each of the end-use categories indicated in Table C405.12.2 shall be permitted to be from a load that is not within that category.

Exceptions:

1. HVAC and water heating equipment serving only an individual dwelling unit shall not require end-use metering.
2. End-use metering shall not be required for fire pumps, stairwell pressurization fans or any system that operates only during testing or emergency.
3. End-use metering shall not be required for an individual tenant space having a floor area not greater than 2,500 square feet (232 m2) where a dedicated source meter complying with Section C405.12.3 is provided.

TABLE C405.12.2
ENERGY USE CATEGORIES

Load Category	Description of Energy Use
Total HVAC system	Heating, cooling and ventilation, including but not limited to fans, pumps, boilers, chillers and water heating. Energy used by 120-volt equipment, or by 208/120-volt equipment that

	is located in a building where the main service is 480/277-volt power, is permitted to be excluded from total HVAC system energy use.
Interior lighting	Lighting systems located within the building.
Exterior lighting	Lighting systems located on the building site but not within the building.
Plug loads	Devices, appliances and equipment connected to convenience receptacle outlets.
Process loads	Any single load that is not included in an HVAC, lighting or plug load category and that exceeds 5 percent of the peak connected load of the whole building, including but not limited to data centers, manufacturing equipment and commercial kitchens.
Building operations and other miscellaneous loads	The remaining loads not included elsewhere in this table, including but not limited to vertical transportation systems, automatic doors, motorized shading systems, ornamental fountains, ornamental fireplaces, swimming pools, inground spas and snow-melt systems.

C409.3.1 HVAC system energy use. This category shall include all energy including electrical, gas, liquid fuel, district steam and district chilled water that is used by boilers, chillers, pumps, fans and other equipment used to provide space heating, space cooling, dehumidification and ventilation to the building, but not including energy that serves process loads, service water heating or miscellaneous loads as defined in Section C409.3. Multiple HVAC energy sources, such as gas, electric and steam, are not required to be summed together.

Exceptions:

1. 120 volt equipment.
2. An HVAC branch circuit where the total MCA of equipment served equates to less than 10 kVA.
3. Individual fans or pumps that are not on a variable frequency drive.

C409.3.2 Service water heating energy use. This category shall include all energy used for heating of domestic and service hot water, but not energy used for space heating.

Exception: Service water heating energy use less than 50 kVA does not require end-use metering.

C409.3.3 Lighting system energy use. This category shall include all energy used by interior and exterior lighting, including lighting in parking structures and lots, but not including plug-in task lighting.

C409.3.4 Electric vehicle charging energy use. This category shall include all energy used for electrical vehicle charging. For buildings exempt from data collection systems, the data from these meters is permitted to either be stored locally using a manual totalizing meter or other means at the meter or fed into a central data collection system.

C409.3.5 Plug load system energy use. This category shall include all energy used by appliances, computers, plug-in task lighting, and other equipment or equipment covered by other end-use metering categories listed in Section C409.3. In a building where the main service is 480/277 volt, each 208/120 volt panel is permitted to be assumed to serve only plug load for the purpose of Section C409, unless it serves nonresidential refrigeration or cooking equipment.

Exception: Where the total connected load of all plug load circuits is less than 50 kVA end-use metering is not required.

C409.3.6 Process load system energy use. This category shall include all energy used by any non-building process load, including but not limited to nonresidential refrigeration and cooking equipment, laundry equipment, industrial equipment and stage lighting.

Exception: Where the process load energy use is less than 50 kVA, end-use metering is not required.

C409.3.7 Full-floor tenant space electrical submetering. In a multi-tenant building where more than 90 percent of the leasable area of a floor is occupied by a single tenant, an electrical energy use display shall be provided to the tenant in accordance with the requirements of Section C409.4.3. Electrical loads from areas outside of the tenant space or from equipment that serves areas outside of the tenant space shall not be included in the tenant space submetering. A single display is permitted to serve multiple floors occupied by the same tenant.

C409.4 Measurement devices, data acquisition system and energy display.

C409.4.1 Meters. Meters and other measurement devices required by this section shall have local displays or be configured to automatically communicate energy data to a data acquisition system. Source meters may be any digital-type meters. Current sensors or flow meters are allowed for end use metering, provided that they have an accuracy of .+/- 5%. All required metering systems and equipment shall provide at least hourly data that is fully integrated into the data acquisition and display system per the requirements of Section C409.

C405.12.3 Meters. Meters or other measurement devices required by this section shall be configured to automatically communicate energy consumption data to the data acquisition system required by Section C405.12.4. Source meters shall be allowed to be any digital-type meter. Lighting, HVAC or other building systems that can monitor their energy consumption shall be permitted instead of meters. Current sensors shall be permitted, provided that they have a tested accuracy of ±2 percent. Required metering systems and equipment shall have the capability to provide at least hourly data that is fully integrated into the data acquisition system and graphical energy report in accordance with Sections C405.12.4 and C405.12.5.

C409.4.2 Data acquisition system. The data acquisition system shall store the data from the required meters and other sensing devices in a single database for a minimum of 36 months. For each energy supply and end use category required by C409.2 and C409.3, it shall provide real-time energy consumption data and logged data for any hour, day, month or year.

C405.12.4 Data acquisition system. A data acquisition system shall have the capability to store the data from the required meters and other sensing devices for a minimum of 36 months. The data acquisition system shall have the capability to store real-time energy consumption data and provide hourly, daily, monthly and yearly logged data for each end-use category required by Section C405.12.2.

C409.4.3 Energy display. For each building subject to Section C409.2 and C409.3, either a visible display in a location with *ready access*, or a single web page or other electronic document available for *access* to building management or to a third-party energy data analysis service shall be provided in the building available for access to building operation and management personnel. The display shall graphically provide the current energy consumption rate for each whole building energy source, plus each end use category, as well as the total and peak values for any day, week, month and year.

The display shall graphically provide the current energy consumption rate for each whole building energy source, plus each end-use category, as well as the total and peak values for any day, week, month and year.

C405.12.5 Graphical energy report. A permanent and readily accessible reporting mechanism shall be provided in the building that is accessible by building operation and management personnel. The reporting mechanism shall have the capability to graphically provide the energy consumption for each end-use category required by Section C405.12.2 at least every hour, day, month and year for the previous 36 months.

C409.4.4 Commissioning. Energy metering and energy consumption management systems shall be commissioned in accordance with Section C408.

C409.5 Metering for existing buildings.

C409.5.1 Existing buildings that were constructed subject to the requirements of this section. Where new or replacement systems or equipment are installed in an existing building that was constructed subject to the requirements of this section, metering shall be provided for such new or replacement systems or equipment so that their energy use is included in the corresponding end-use category defined in Section C409.3. This includes systems or equipment added in conjunction with additions or alterations to existing buildings.

C409.5.1.1 Small existing buildings. Metering and data acquisition systems shall be provided for additions over 25,000 square feet to buildings that were constructed subject to the requirements of this section, in accordance with the requirements of Sections C409.2 and C409.3.

SECTION C410
REFRIGERATION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

*** ***

C410.1 General. Walk-in coolers, walk-in freezers, refrigerated warehouse coolers, refrigerated warehouse freezers, and refrigerated display cases shall comply with this Section.

Refrigerated warehouse coolers and refrigerated warehouse freezers shall comply with Section C402. Section

C402.1.5, Component performance alternative, may be used if granted prior approval by the jurisdiction

C410.1.1 Refrigeration equipment performance. ~~Refrigeration equipment shall have an energy use in kWh/day not greater than the values of Tables C410.1.1(1) and C410.1.1(2) when tested and rated in accordance with AHRI Standard 1200.~~ Refrigeration equipment performance shall be determined in accordance with Sections C410.1.2 and C410.1.3 for commercial refrigerators, freezers, refrigerator-freezers, walk-in coolers, walk-in freezers and refrigeration equipment. The energy use shall be verified through certification under an approved certification program or, where a certification program does not exist, the energy use shall be supported by data furnished by the equipment manufacturer.

Exception: Walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers regulated under federal law in accordance with Subpart R of DOE 10 CFR 431.

C410.2 ~~Walk-in coolers, walk-in freezers, refrigerated warehouse coolers and refrigerated warehouse freezers~~Commercial refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and refrigeration. ~~*Refrigerated warehouse coolers, refrigerated warehouse freezers,* and all *walk-in coolers* and *walk-in freezers* including site assembled, site constructed and prefabricated units shall comply with the following:~~Refrigeration equipment, defined in DOE 10 CFR Part 431.62, shall have an energy use in kWh/day not greater than the values of Table C410.2 when tested and rated in accordance with AHRI Standard 1200.

1. ~~*Automatic* door closers shall be provided that fully close walk-in doors that have been closed to within 1 inch (25 mm) of full closure.~~

   ~~**Exception:** *Automatic* closers are not required for doors more than 45 inches (1143 mm) in width or more than 7 feet (2134 mm) in height.~~
2. ~~Doorways shall be provided with strip doors, curtains, spring-hinged doors or other method of minimizing infiltration when doors are open.~~
3. ~~*Walk-in coolers* and *refrigerated warehouse coolers* shall be provided with wall, ceiling, and door insulation of not less than R-25 or have wall, ceiling and door assembly *U*-factors no greater than *U*-0.039. *Walk-in freezers* and *refrigerated warehouse freezers* shall be provided with wall, ceiling and door insulation of not less than R-32 or have wall, ceiling and door assembly *U*-factors no greater than *U*-0.030.~~

   ~~**Exception**: Insulation is not required for glazed portions of doors or at structural members associated with the walls, ceiling or door frame.~~
4. ~~The floor of *walk-in coolers* shall be provided with floor insulation of not less than R-25 or have a floor assembly *U*-factor no greater than *U*-0.040. The floor of *walk-in freezers* shall be provided with floor insulation of not less than R-28 or have a floor assembly *U*-factor no greater than *U*-0.035.~~

   ~~**Exception**: Insulation is not required in the floor of a *walk-in cooler* that is mounted directly on a slab on grade.~~
5. ~~Transparent fixed windows and reach-in doors for *walk-in freezers* and windows in *walk-in freezer* doors shall be provided with triple-pane glass, with the interstitial spaces filled with inert gas, or be provided with heat-reflective treated glass.~~
6. ~~Transparent fixed windows and reach-in doors for *walk-in coolers* and windows for *walk-in cooler* doors shall be provided with double-pane or triple-pane glass, with interstitial spaces filled with inert gas, or be provided with heat-reflective treated glass.~~
7. ~~Evaporator fan motors that are less than 1 hp (0.746 kW) and less than 460 volts shall be provided with electronically commutated motors, brushless direct-current motors, or 3-phase motors.~~
8. ~~Condenser fan motors that are less than 1 hp (0.746 kW) shall use electronically commutated motors, permanent split capacitor-type motors or 3-phase motors.~~
9. ~~Antisweat heaters that are not provided with antisweat heater controls shall have a total door rail, glass and frame heater power draw of not greater than 7.1 W/ft^2 (76 W/m2) of door opening for *walk-in freezers* and not greater than 3.0 W/ft2 (32 W/m2) of door opening for *walk-in coolers*.~~
10. ~~Where antisweat heater controls are provided, they shall be capable of reducing the energy use of the antisweat heater as a function of the relative humidity in the air outside the door or to the condensation on the inner glass pane.~~
11. ~~Lights in *walk-in coolers*, *walk-in freezers*, *refrigerated warehouse coolers* and *refrigerated warehouse freezers* shall either be provided with light sources with an efficacy of not less than 40 lumens per watt,~~

Commented [BK(241)]: CE146-19
Reason: This proposal removes the conflict with current federal regulations and updates this section by replacing the outdated prescriptive language to be consistent with current DOE regulations. It also combines the current tables into one, which harmonizes with the federal regulations and recent updates made to ASHRAE 90.1

Commented [BK(242)]: CE144-19
Reason: This change will make enforcement easier by making explicit that they do not have to address the attributes of walk-in systems preempted by federal requirements.

Commented [BK(243)]: CE146-19

including ballast losses, or shall be provided with a device that turns off the lights within 15 minutes of when the *walk-in cooler* or *walk-in freezer* space is not occupied.

TABLE C410.1.1(1)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION

EQUIPMENT TYPE	APPLICATION	ENERGY USE LIMITS (kWh per day)[a]	TEST PROCEDURE
Refrigerator with solid doors	Holding Temperature	0.10 x V + 2.04	AHRI 1200
Refrigerator with transparent doors		0.12 x V + 3.34	
Freezers with solid doors		0.40 x V + 1.38	
Freezers with transparent doors		0.75 x V + 4.10	
Refrigerator/freezers with solid doors		The greater of 0.12 x V + 3.34 or 0.70	
Commercial refrigerators	Pulldown	0.126 x V + 3.51	

a. V = Volume of the chiller for frozen compartment as defined in AHAM-HRF-1.

TABLE C410.1.1(2)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

EQUIPMENT TYPE				ENERGY USE LIMITS (kWh per day)[a,b]	TEST PROCEDURE
Equipment Class[c]	Family Code	Operating Mode	Rating Temperature		
VOP.RC.M	Vertical open	Remote condensing	Medium	0.82 x TDA + 4.07	AHRI 1200
SVO.RC.M	Semivertical open	Remote condensing	Medium	0.83 x TDA + 3.18	
HZO.RC.M	Horizontal open	Remote condensing	Medium	0.35 x TDA + 2.88	
VOP.RC.L	Vertical open	Remote condensing	Low	2.27 x TDA + 6.85	
HZO.RC.L	Horizontal open	Remote condensing	Low	0.57 x TDA + 6.88	
VCT.RC.M	Vertical transparent door	Remote condensing	Medium	0.22 x TDA + 1.95	
VCT.RC.L	Vertical transparent door	Remote condensing	Low	0.56 x TDA + 2.61	
SOC.RC.M	Service over counter	Remote condensing	Medium	0.51 x TDA + 0.11	
VOP.SC.M	Vertical open	Self-contained	Medium	1.74 x TDA + 4.71	
SVO.SC.M	Semivertical open	Self-contained	Medium	1.73 x TDA + 4.59	
HZO.SC.M	Horizontal open	Self-contained	Medium	0.77 x TDA + 5.55	
HZO.SC.L	Horizontal open	Self-contained	Low	1.92 x TDA + 7.08	
VCT.SC.I	Vertical transparent door	Self-contained	Ice cream	0.67 x TDA + 3.29	
VCS.SC.I	Vertical solid door	Self-contained	Ice cream	0.38 x V + 0.88	
HCT.SC.I	Horizontal transparent door	Self-contained	Ice cream	0.56 x TDA + 0.43	
SVO.RC.L	Semivertical open	Remote condensing	Low	2.27 x TDA + 6.85	
VOP.RC.I	Vertical open	Remote condensing	Ice cream	2.89 x TDA + 8.7	

EQUIPMENT TYPE				ENERGY USE LIMITS (kWh per day)[a,b]	TEST PROCEDURE
Equipment Class[c]	Family Code	Operating Mode	Rating Temperature		
SVO.RC.I	Semivertical open	Remote condensing	Ice cream	2.89 x TDA + 8.7	
HZO.RC.I	Horizontal open	Remote condensing	Ice cream	0.72 x TDA + 8.74	
VCT.RC.I	Vertical transparent door	Remote condensing	Ice cream	0.66 x TDA + 3.05	
HCT.RC.M	Horizontal transparent door	Remote condensing	Medium	0.16 x TDA + 0.13	
HCT.RC.L	Horizontal transparent door	Remote condensing	Low	0.34 x TDA + 0.26	
HCT.RC.I	Horizontal transparent door	Remote condensing	Ice cream	0.4 x TDA + 0.31	
VCS.RC.M	Vertical solid door	Remote condensing	Medium	0.11 x V + 0.26	
VCS.RC.L	Vertical solid door	Remote condensing	Low	0.23 x V + 0.54	

TABLE C410.1.1(2) (continued)
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

EQUIPMENT TYPE				ENERGY USE LIMITS (kWh per day)[a,b]	TEST PROCEDURE
Equipment Class[c]	Family Code	Operating Mode	Rating Temperature		
VCS.RC.I	Vertical solid door	Remote condensing	Ice cream	0.27 x V + 0.63	
HCS.RC.M	Horizontal solid door	Remote condensing	Medium	0.11 x V + 0.26	
HCS.RC.L	Horizontal solid door	Remote condensing	Low	0.23 x V + 0.54	
HCS.RC.I	Horizontal solid door	Remote condensing	Ice cream	0.27 x V + 0.63	
SOC.RC.L	Service over counter	Remote condensing	Low	1.08 x TDA + 0.22	
SOC.RC.I	Service over counter	Remote condensing	Ice cream	1.26 x TDA + 0.26	
VOP.SC.L	Vertical open	Self-contained	Low	4.37 x TDA + 11.82	
VOP.SC.I	Vertical open	Self-contained	Ice cream	5.55 x TDA + 15.02	
SVO.SC.L	Semivertical open	Self-contained	Low	4.34 x TDA + 11.51	
SVO.SC.I	Semivertical open	Self-contained	Ice cream	5.52 x TDA + 14.63	AHRI 1200
HZO.SC.I	Horizontal open	Self-contained	Ice cream	2.44 x TDA + 9.0	
SOC.SC.I	Service over counter	Self-contained	Ice cream	1.76 x TDA + 0.36	
HCS.SC.I	Horizontal solid door	Self-contained	Ice cream	0.38 x V + 0.88	

TABLE ~~C410.1.1(2)~~C410.2
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATION

Equipment Category	Condensing Unit Configuration	Equipment Family	Rating Temp. °F	Operating Temp. °F	Equipment Classification[c]	Maximum Daily Energy Consumption kWh/day[d,e]	Test Standard
Remote condensing commercial refrigerators and commercial freezers	Remote (RC)	Vertical open (VOP)	38 (M)	≥32	VOP.RC.M	0.64 × TDA + 4.07	AHRI 1200
			0 (L)	<32	VOP.RC.L	2.20 × TDA + 6.85	
		Semivertical open (SVO)	38 (M)	≥32	SVO.RC.M	0.66 × TDA + 3.18	
			0 (L)	<32	SVO.RC.L	2.20 × TDA + 6.85	
		Horizontal open (HZO)	38 (M)	≥32	HZO.RC.M	0.35 × TDA + 2.88	
			0 (L)	<32	HZO.RC.L	0.55 × TDA + 6.88	
		Vertical closed transparent (VCT)	38 (M)	≥32	VCT.RC.M	0.15 × TDA + 1.95	
			0 (L)	<32	VCT.RC.L	0.49 × TDA + 2.61	
		Horizontal closed transparent (HCT)	38 (M)	≥32	HCT.RC.M	0.16 × TDA + 0.13	
			0 (L)	<32	HCT.RC.L	0.34 × TDA + 0.26	
		Vertical closed solid (VCS)	38 (M)	≥32	VCS.RC.M	0.10 × V + 0.26	
			0 (L)	<32	VCS.RC.L	0.21 × V + 0.54	
		Horizontal closed solid (HCS)	38 (M)	≥32	HCS.RC.M	0.10 × V + 0.26	
			0 (L)	<32	HCS.RC.L	0.21 × V + 0.54	
		Service over counter (SOC)	38 (M)	≥32	SOC.RC.M	0.44 × TDA + 0.11	
			0 (L)	<32	SOC.RC.L	0.93 × TDA + 0.22	
Self-contained commercial refrigerators and commercial freezers with and without doors	Self-contained (SC)	Vertical open (VOP)	38 (M)	≥32	VOP.RC.M	1.69 × TDA + 4.71	AHRI 1200
			0 (L)	<32	VOP.RC.L	4.25 × TDA + 11.82	
		Semivertical open (SVO)	38 (M)	≥32	SVO.RC.M	1.70 × TDA + 4.59	
			0 (L)	<32	SVO.RC.L	4.26 × TDA + 11.51	
		Horizontal open (HZO)	38 (M)	≥32	HZO.RC.M	0.72 × TDA + 5.55	
			0 (L)	<32	HZO.RC.L	1.90 × TDA + 7.08	
		Vertical closed transparent (VCT)	38 (M)	≥32	VCT.RC.M	0.10 × V + 0.86	
			0 (L)	<32	VCT.RC.L	0.29 × V + 2.95	
		Vertical closed solid (VCS)	38 (M)	≥32	VCS.RC.M	0.05 × V + 1.36	
			0 (L)	<32	VCS.RC.L	0.22 × V + 1.38	
		Horizontal closed transparent (HCT)	38 (M)	≥32	HCT.RC.M	0.06 × V + 0.37	
			0 (L)	<32	HCT.RC.L	0.08 × V + 1.23	
		Horizontal closed solid (HCS)	38 (M)	≥32	HCS.RC.M	0.05 × V + 0.91	
			0 (L)	<32	HCS.RC.L	0.06 × V + 1.12	
		Service over counter (SOC)	38 (M)	≥32	SOC.RC.M	0.52 × TDA + 1.00	
			0 (L)	<32	SOC.RC.L	1.10 × TDA + 2.10	

TABLE ~~C410.1.1(2)~~C410.2 – continued
MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS: COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATION

Equipment Category	Condensing Unit Configuration	Equipment Family	Rating Temp. °F	Operating Temp. °F	Equipment Classification[c]	Maximum Daily Energy Consumption kWh/day[d,e]	Test Standard
Self-contained commercial refrigerators with transparent doors for pull-down temperature applications	Self-contained (SC)	Pull-down	38(M)	≥32	PD.SC.M	0.11 × V + 0.81	AHRI 1200
Commercial ice cream freezers	Remote (RC)	Vertical open (VOP)	-15 (I)	≤-5[b]	VOP.RC.I	2.79 × TDA + 8.70	AHRI 1200
		Semivertical open (SVO)			SVO.RC.I	2.79 × TDA + 8.70	
		Horizontal open (HZO)			HZO.RC.I	0.70 × TDA + 8.74	
		Vertical closed transparent (VCT)			VCT.RC.I	0.58 × TDA + 3.05	
		Horizontal closed transparent (HCT)			HCT.RC.I	0.40 × TDA + 0.31	
		Vertical closed solid (VCS)			VCS.RC.I	0.25 × V + 0.63	
		Horizontal closed solid (HCS)			HCS.RC.I	0.25 × V + 0.63	
		Service over counter (SOC)			SOC.RC.I	1.09 × TDA + 0.26	
	Self-contained (SC)	Vertical open (VOP)	-15 (I)	≤-5[b]	VOP.SC.I	× TDA +	AHRI 1200
		Semivertical open (SVO)			SVO.SC.I	× TDA +	
		Horizontal open (HZO)			HZO.SC.I	× TDA +	
		Vertical closed transparent (VCT)			VCT.SC.I	× TDA +	
		Horizontal closed transparent (HCT)			HCT.SC.I	× TDA +	
		Vertical closed solid (VCS)			VCS.SC.I	× V +	
		Horizontal closed solid (HCS)			HCS.SC.I	× V +	
		Service over counter (SOC)			SOC.SC.I	× TDA +	

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m2, 1 cubic foot = 0.02832 m3, °C = (°F – 32)/1.8.

a ~~V = Volume of the case, as measured in accordance with Appendix C of AHRI 1200~~The meaning of the letters in this column is indicated in the columns to the left..

b ~~TDA = Total display area of the case, as measured in accordance with Appendix D of AHRI 1200~~Ice cream freezer is defined in DOE 10 CFR 431.62 as a commercial freezer that is designed to operate at or below -5°F and that the manufacturer designs, markets or intends for the storing, displaying or dispensing of ice cream.

c Equipment class designations consist of a combination [(in sequential order separated by periods (AAA).(BB).(C))] of:

(AAA) An equipment family code where:
VOP = Vertical open
SVO = Semi-vertical open
HZO = Horizontal open
VCT = Vertical transparent doors
VCS = Vertical solid doors
HCT = Horizontal transparent doors
HCS = Horizontal solid doors
SOC = Service over counter

(BB) An operating mode code:
RC = Remote condensing
SC = Self-contained

(C) A rating temperature code:
M = Medium temperature (38°F)
L = Low temperature (0°F)
I = Ice cream temperature (15°F)

For example, "VOP.RC.M" refers to the "vertical-open, remote-condensing, medium-temperature" equipment class.

d. V is the volume of the case (ft3) as measured in AHRI 1200, Appendix C.

e. TDA is the total display area of the case (ft2) as measured in AHRI 1200, Appendix D.

C410.2.1 Performance standards. Site-assembled and site-constructed walk-in coolers and walk-in freezers shall meet the requirements of Tables C410.2.1.~~1~~(1), C410.2.1.~~1~~(2) and C410.2.1.~~1~~(3).

TABLE C410.2.1.~~1~~(1)
WALK-IN COOLER AND FREEZER DISPLAY DOORS EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Class Description	Class	Maximum Energy Consumption (kWh/day)[a]
Display Door, Medium Temperature	DD, M	0.04 x A_{dd} + 0.41
Display Door, Low Temperature	DD, L	0.15 x A_{dd} + 0.29

a. A_{dd} is the surface area of the display door

TABLE C410.2.1.~~1~~(2)
WALK-IN COOLER AND FREEZER NON-DISPLAY DOORS EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Class Description	Class	Maximum Energy Consumption (kWh/day)[a]
Passage Door, Medium Temperature	PD, M	0.05 x A_{nd} + 1.7
Passage Door, Low Temperature	PD, L	0.14 x A_{nd} + 4.8
Freight Door, Medium Temperature	FD, M	0.04 x A_{nd} + 1.9
Freight Door, Low Temperature	FD, L	0.12 x A_{nd} + 5.6

a. A_{nd} is the surface area of the display door

TABLE C410.2.1.~~1~~(3)
WALK-IN COOLER AND FREEZER REFRIGERATION SYSTEMS EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Class ~~Description~~Descriptor	Class	Minimum Annual Walk-in Energy Factor AWEF (Btu/hW-h)	Test Procedure

Dedicated condensing, medium temperature, indoor system	DC.M.I	5.61	AHRI 1250
~~Dedicated Condensing, Medium Temperature, Indoor System, >9,000 Btu/h Capacity~~	~~DC.M.I, >9,000~~	~~5.61~~	
Dedicated condensing, medium temperature, outdoor system	DC.~~MI~~M.O	7.60	
~~Dedicated Condensing, Medium Temperature, Outdoor System, >9,000 Btu/h Capacity~~	~~DC.M.I, >9,000~~	~~7.60~~	
Dedicated condensing, low temperature, indoor system, net capacity (q_{net}) < 6,500 Btu/h	DC.L.I, <6,500	$9.091 \times 10^{-5} \times q_{net} + 1.81$	
Dedicated condensing, low temperature, indoor system, net capacity (q_{net}) ≥ 6,500 Btu/h	DC.L.I, ≥ 6,500	2.40	
Dedicated condensing, low temperature, outdoor system, net capacity (q_{net}) < 6,500 Btu/h	DC.L.O, <6,500	$9.091 \times 10^{-5} \times q_{net} + 2.73$	
Dedicated condensing, low temperature, outdoor system, net capacity (q_{net}) ≥ 6,500 Btu/h	DC.L.O, ≥ 6,500	3.15	
Unit cooler, medium	UC.M	9.00	
Unit cooler, low temperature, net capacity (q_{net}) <15,500 Btu/h	UC.L, <15,500	$9.091 \times 10^{-5} \times q_{net} + 2.73$	
Unit cooler, low temperature, net capacity (q_{net}) ≥15,500 Btu/h	UC.L, ≥15,500	4.15	

~~**C410.2.2 Refrigerated display cases.** Site-assembled or site-constructed refrigerated display cases shall comply with the following:~~

~~1. Lighting and glass doors in refrigerated display cases shall be controlled by one of the following:~~

~~1.1. Time switch controls to turn off lights during nonbusiness hours. Timed overrides for display cases shall turn the lights on for up to 1 hour and shall automatically time out to turn the lights off.~~

~~1.2. Motion sensor controls on each display case section that reduce lighting power by at least 50 percent within 3 minutes after the area within the sensor range is vacated.~~

~~2. Low-temperature display cases shall incorporate temperature-based defrost termination control with a time-limit default. The defrost cycle shall terminate first on an upper temperature limit breach and second upon a time limit breach.~~

~~3. Antisweat heater controls shall reduce the energy use of the antisweat heater as a function of the relative humidity in the air outside the door or to the condensation on the inner glass pane.~~

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C410.3 Refrigeration systems. Refrigerated display cases, *walk-in coolers* or *walk-in freezers* that are served by remote compressor and remote condensers not located in a *condensing unit*, shall comply with Sections C410.3.1, C410.3.2, and C403.9.2.3.

Exception: Systems where the working fluid in the refrigeration cycle goes through both subcritical and supercritical states (transcritical) or that use ammonia refrigerant are exempt.

C410.3.1 Condensers serving refrigeration systems. Fan-powered condensers shall comply with the following:

1. The design *saturated condensing temperatures* for air-cooled condensers shall not exceed the design dry-bulb temperature plus 10°F (5.6°C) for low-*temperature refrigeration systems*, and the design dry-bulb temperature plus 15°F (8°C) for *medium temperature refrigeration systems* where the *saturated condensing temperature* for blend refrigerants shall be determined using the average of liquid and vapor temperatures as converted from the condenser drain pressure.
2. Condenser fan motors that are less than 1 hp (0.75 kW) shall use electronically commutated motors, permanent split-capacitor-type motors or 3-phase motors.
3. Condenser fans for air-cooled condensers, evaporatively cooled condensers, air- or water-cooled fluid coolers or cooling towers shall reduce fan motor demand to not more than 30 percent of design wattage

at 50 percent of design air volume, and incorporate one of the following continuous variable speed fan control approaches:

3.1. Refrigeration system condenser control for air-cooled condensers shall use variable set point control logic to reset the condensing temperature set point in response to ambient dry-bulb temperature.

3.2. Refrigeration system condenser control for evaporatively cooled condensers shall use variable set point control logic to reset the condensing temperature set point in response to ambient wet-bulb temperature.

4. Multiple fan condensers shall be controlled in unison.
5. The minimum condensing temperature set point shall be not greater than 70°F (21°C).

C410.3.2 Compressor systems. Refrigeration compressor systems shall comply with the following:

1. Compressors and multiple-compressor system suction groups shall include control systems that use floating suction pressure control logic to reset the target suction pressure temperature based on the temperature requirements of the attached refrigeration display cases or walk-ins.

   Exception: Controls are not required for the following:

   1. Single-compressor systems that do not have variable capacity capability.
   2. Suction groups that have a design saturated suction temperature of 30°F (-1.1°C) or higher, suction groups that comprise the high stage of a two-stage or cascade system, or suction groups that primarily serve chillers for secondary cooling fluids.
2. Liquid subcooling shall be provided for all low-temperature compressor systems with a design cooling capacity equal to or greater than 100,000 Btu/hr (29.3 kW) with a design-saturated suction temperature of -10°F (-23°C) or lower. The subcooled liquid temperature shall be controlled at a maximum temperature set point of 50°F (10°C) at the exit of the subcooler using either compressor economizer (interstage) ports or a separate compressor suction group operating at a saturated suction temperature of 18°F (-7.8°C) or higher.

   2.1. Insulation for liquid lines with a fluid operating temperature less than 60°F (15.6°C) shall comply with Table C403.2.10.
3. Compressors that incorporate internal or external crankcase heaters shall provide a means to cycle the heaters off during compressor operation.

C410.4 Commissioning. Refrigeration systems shall be commissioned in accordance with Section C408.

Exception: Self-contained units.

SECTION C411
SOLAR READINESS

C411.1 General. A solar zone shall be provided on non-residential buildings that are 20 stories or less in height above grade plane. The solar zone shall be located on the roof of the building or on another structure elsewhere on the site. The solar zone shall be in accordance with Sections C411.2 through C411.8 and the *International Fire Code*.

Exception. A solar zone is not required where the solar exposure of the building's roof area is less than 75 percent of that of an unshaded area, as defined in Section C411.5, in the same location, as measured by one of the following:

1. Incident solar radiation expressed in kWh/ft^2-yr using typical meteorological year (TMY) data;
2. Annual sunlight exposure expressed in cumulative hours per year using TMY data;
3. Shadow studies indicating that the roof area is more than 25 percent in shadow, on September 21 at 10am, 11am, 12pm, 1pm, and 2pm solar time.

C411.2 Minimum area. The minimum area of the solar zone shall be determined by one of the following methods, whichever results in the smaller area:

1. 40 percent of roof area. The roof area shall be calculated as the horizontally-projected gross roof area less the area covered by skylights, occupied roof decks and planted areas.

2. 20 percent of electrical service size. The electrical service size is the rated capacity of the total of all electrical services to the building, and the required solar zone size shall be based upon 10 peak watts of photovoltaic per square foot.

   Exception. Subject to the approval of the *code official*, buildings with extensive rooftop equipment that would make full compliance with this section impractical shall be permitted to reduce the size of the solar zone required by Section C411.2 to the maximum practicable area.

C411.3 Contiguous area. The solar zone is permitted to be comprised of separated sub-zones. Each sub-zone shall be at least 5 feet wide in the narrowest dimension.

C411.4 Obstructions. The solar zone shall be free of pipes, vents, ducts, HVAC equipment, skylights and other obstructions, except those serving photovoltaic systems within the solar zone. The solar zone is permitted to be located above any such obstructions, provided that the racking for support of the future system is installed at the time of construction, the elevated solar zone does not shade other portions of the solar zone, and its height is permitted by the *International Building Code*. Photovoltaic or solar water heating systems are permitted to be installed within the solar zone.

C411.5 Shading. The solar zone shall be set back from any existing or new object on the building or site that is located south, east, or west of the solar zone a distance at least two times the object's height above the nearest point on the roof surface. Such objects include but are not limited to taller portions of the building itself, parapets, chimneys, antennas, signage, rooftop equipment, trees and roof plantings. No portion of the solar zone shall be located on a roof slope greater than 2:12 that faces within 45 degrees of true north.

C411.6 Access. Areas contiguous to the solar zone shall provide access pathways and provisions for emergency smoke ventilation as required by the *International Fire Code*.

C411.7 Structural integrity. The as-designed dead load and live load for the solar zone shall be clearly marked on the record drawings and shall accommodate future photovoltaic system arrays at an assumed dead load of 4 pounds per square foot in addition to other required live and dead loads. A location for future inverters shall be designated either within or adjacent to the solar zone, with a minimum area of 2 square feet for each 1000 square feet of solar zone area, and shall accommodate an assumed dead load of 175 pounds per square foot. Where photovoltaic systems are installed in the solar zone, structural analysis shall be based upon calculated loads, not upon these assumed loads.

C411.8 Photovoltaic interconnection. Interconnection of the future photovoltaic system shall be provided for at the main service panel, either ahead of the service disconnecting means or at the end of the bus opposite the service disconnecting means, in one of the following forms:

1. A space for the mounting of a future overcurrent device, sized to accommodate the largest standard rated overcurrent device that is less than 20 percent of the bus rating.
2. Lugs sized to accommodate conductors with an ampacity of at least 20 percent of the bus rating, to enable the mounting of an external overcurrent device for interconnection.

The electrical construction documents shall indicate the following:

1. Solar zone boundaries and access pathways;
2. Location for future inverters and metering equipment; and
3. Route for future wiring between the photovoltaic panels and the inverter, and between the inverter and the main service panel.

CHAPTER 5
EXISTING BUILDINGS

SECTION C501
GENERAL

C501.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall control the *alteration*, *repair*, *addition* and change of occupancy of existing buildings and structures.

~~C501.2~~C501.1.1 **Existing buildings.** Except as specified in this chapter, this code shall not be used to require the removal, *alteration* or abandonment of, nor prevent the continued use and maintenance of, an existing building or building system lawfully in existence at the time of adoption of this code.

C501.3 Maintenance. Buildings and structures, and parts thereof, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition. Devices and systems which are required by this code shall be maintained in conformance with the code edition under which installed. The owner or the owner's authorized agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of buildings and structures. The requirements of this chapter shall not provide the basis for removal or abrogation of energy conservation, fire protection and safety systems and devices in existing structures.

~~C501.4~~C501.2 **Compliance.** Additions, *alterations*, *repairs*, ~~*additions*~~ and changes of occupancy to, or relocation of, existing buildings and structures shall comply with Sections C502, C503, C504, or C505 of this code, and with the provisions for *alterations*, *repairs*, *additions* and changes of occupancy or relocation, respectively, ~~in this code and~~ in the *International Building Code*, *International Existing Building Code, International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *Uniform Plumbing Code*, and NFPA 70. Changes where unconditioned space is changed to conditioned space shall comply with Section C502.

C501.~~4~~2.1 U-factor requirements for retrofits. For existing building projects where an *addition* or *building envelope retrofit* area is combined with existing-to-remain building areas to demonstrate compliance with this code as a whole building, the U-factors applied to existing-to-remain envelope assemblies shall be in accordance with record documents.

Exception: If accurate record documents are not available, U-factors for the existing envelope assemblies may be in accordance with the edition of the Washington State Energy Code that was in effect at the time the building was permitted, or as approved by the *code official.*

C501.~~4~~2.2 Calculation of mechanical heating and cooling loads for retrofits. For the installation of new or replacement mechanical equipment that serves existing building areas, design loads associated with heating, cooling and ventilation of the existing building areas served shall be determined in accordance with Section C403.1.2.

R-values and U-factors used to determine existing thermal envelope performance for the purpose of calculating design loads shall be in accordance with record documents or existing conditions.

Exception: If accurate record documents are not available, R-values and U-factors used to determine existing building thermal envelope performance may be in accordance with the edition of the Washington State Energy Code that was in effect at the time the building was permitted, or as approved by the *code official.*

C501.5 New and replacement materials. Except as otherwise required or permitted by this code, materials permitted by the applicable code for new construction shall be used. Like materials shall be permitted for *repairs*, provided no hazard to life, health or property is created. Hazardous materials shall not be used where the code for new construction would not permit their use in buildings of similar occupancy, purpose and location.

Commented [BK(245]: CE250-19 NOTE: this change also included moving the ASHRAE 90.1 exception from C502/C503 (where we deleted it) to this section.
Reason: No technical changes are intended. No advantage to any proprietary interests governed by the code is intended. The intent is strictly to make the IECC more understandable and easier to use. The "Compliance' is relocated from Sec. 501.4 to Sec. 501.2 as more proper code formatting; compliance immediately following scope.

C501.6 Historic buildings. The building official may modify the specific requirements of this code for historic buildings and require alternate provisions which will result in a reasonable degree of energy efficiency. This modification may be allowed for those buildings or structures that are listed in the state or national register of historic places; designated as a historic property under local or state designation law or survey; certified as a contributing resource with a national register listed or locally designated historic district; or with an opinion or certification that the property is eligible to be listed on the national or state registers of historic places either individually or as a contributing building to a historic district by the state historic preservation officer or the keeper of the national register of historic places.

C501.7 Commissioning. Existing building systems shall be commissioned in accordance with Section C408. For the purposes of meeting the commissioning thresholds in Section C408.1, only the new and altered system capacities are considered when determining whether the project is exempt from some portion of the commissioning process.

SECTION C502
ADDITIONS

C502.1 General. *Additions* to an existing building, building system or portion thereof shall conform to the provisions of this code as they relate to new construction without requiring the unaltered portion of the existing building or building system to comply with this code. Additions shall not create an unsafe or hazardous condition or overload existing building systems. An addition shall be deemed to comply with this code if the addition alone complies or if the existing building and addition comply with this code as a single building. ~~Additions shall comply with Sections C402, C403, C404, C405, C406, C409.5, C410 and C502.2.~~

C502.2 ~~C503.2~~ Change in space conditioning. Any low energy space in accordance with Section C402.1.1.1 that is altered to become *conditioned space* or *semi-heated* space ~~shall be brought into full compliance with this code~~is required to comply with Section C502. Any *semi-heated* space in accordance with Section C402.1.1.2 that is altered to become *conditioned space* ~~shall be brought into full compliance with this code~~is required to comply with Section C502.

For buildings with more than one space conditioning category, the interior partition walls, ceilings, floors and fenestration that separate space conditioning areas shall comply with the thermal envelope requirements per the area with the highest level of space conditioning.

A change in space conditioning project shall be deemed to comply with this code if the project area alone complies or if the existing building and the project area combined comply with this code as a whole building.

Exception: Buildings or spaces that were permitted prior to the 2009 WSEC, or were originally permitted as unconditioned, may comply with this section as follows:

1. Where the component performance alternative in Section C402.1.5 is used to demonstrate compliance with this section, the Proposed Total UA is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the Allowable Total UA. This exception may be applied to the project area alone, or to the existing building and project area combined as a whole building.
2. Where total building performance in Section C407 is used to demonstrate compliance with this section, the total annual carbon emissions from energy consumption of the proposed design is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the annual carbon emissions from energy consumption allowed by Section C407.3. This exception may be applied to the project area alone, or to the existing building and project area combined as a whole building.

C502.3 Prescriptive compliance. *Additions* shall comply with Sections C502.~~2~~3.1 through C502.~~2~~3.6.2.

C502.~~2~~3.1 Vertical fenestration area. Additions shall comply with the following:

1. Where an addition has a new ~~with~~ *vertical fenestration area* that results in a total building vertical fenestration area less than or equal to that ~~specified in~~ permitted by Section C402.4.1, the addition shall comply with Section C402.4 [ICC language: C402.1.5, C402.4.3 or C407].

~~1.~~2. Where an addition~~Additions~~ with vertical fenestration that results in a total building vertical fenestration area greater than that ~~specified in~~ permitted by Section C402.4.1, it shall comply with one of the following:

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1.1.2.1. Component performance alternative with target area adjustment per Section C402.1.5 for the addition area of the building only.

1.2.2.2. Existing building and addition area are combined to demonstrate compliance with the component performance alternative for the whole building.

1.3.2.3. Total building performance in accordance with Section C407 for the addition area of the building only.

1.4.2.4. Total building performance for the whole building.

C502.23.2 Skylight area. Skylights shall comply with the following:

1. *Additions with skylights* that result in a total building Where an *addition* has new skylight area that results in a total building skylight area less than or equal to that specified permitted byin Section C402.4.1, the additional shall comply with Section C402.4 [ICC language: C402.1.5 or C407].

1.2. Where an addition Additions with has new skylights area that result in a total building skylight area greater than that specified in permitted by Section C402.4.1 or where additions have skylight area greater than permitted by Section C402.4.1, it shall comply with one of the following:

2.2. Vertical fenestration alternate per Section C402.4.1.1 or C402.4.1.3 for the addition area of the building only

2.3. Component performance alternative with the target area adjustment per Section C402.1.5 for the addition area of the building only.

2.4. Existing building and addition area combined to demonstrate compliance with the component performance alternative for the whole building.

2.5. Total building performance in accordance with Section C407 for the addition area of the building only.

2.6. Total building performance for the whole building.

C502.23.3 Building mechanical systems. New mechanical systems and equipment serving the building heating, cooling or ventilation needs, that are part of the addition, shall comply with Sections C403 and C408.

C502.23.4 Service water heating systems. New service water-heating equipment, controls and service water heating piping shall comply with Sections C404 and C408.

C502.23.5 Pools and permanent spas. New pools and permanent spas shall comply with Sections C404.11 and C408.

C502.23.6 Lighting and power systems. New lighting systems that are installed as part of the addition shall comply with Sections C405 and C408.

C502.23.6.1 Interior lighting power. The total interior lighting power for the addition shall comply with Section C405.4.2 for the addition alone, or the existing building and the addition shall comply as a single building.

C502.23.6.2 Exterior lighting power. The total exterior lighting power for the addition shall comply with Section C405.5.1 for the addition alone, or the existing building and the addition shall comply as a single building.

C502.23.7 Refrigeration systems. New refrigerated spaces and refrigeration equipment shall comply with Section C410.

SECTION C503
ALTERATIONS

C503.1 General. Alterations to any building or structure shall comply with the requirements of Section C503 and the code for new construction. Alterations to an existing building, building system or portion thereof shall conform to the provisions of this code as they relate to new construction without requiring the unaltered portions of the existing building or building system to comply with this code. Alterations shall be such that the existing building or structure is no less conforming to the provisions of this code than the existing building or structure was prior to the alteration.

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Exception: The following alterations need not comply with the requirements for new construction provided the energy use of the building is not increased:

1. Storm windows installed over existing fenestration.
2. Surface applied window film installed on existing single pane fenestration assemblies to reduce solar heat gain provided the code does not require the glazing fenestration to be replaced.
3. Existing ceiling, wall or floor cavities exposed during construction provided that these cavities are insulated to full depth with insulation having a minimum nominal value of R-3.0 per inch installed per Section C402.
4. Construction where the existing roof, wall or floor cavity is not exposed.
5. *Roof recover*.
6. *Air barriers* shall not be required for roof recover and roof replacement where the alterations or renovations to the building do not include alterations, renovations or repairs to the remainder of the building envelope.
7. Replacement of existing doors that separate conditioned space from the exterior shall not require the installation of a vestibule or revolving door, provided however that an existing vestibule that separates a conditioned space from the exterior shall not be removed.

~~**C503.2 Change in space conditioning.** Any low energy space in accordance with Section C402.1.1.1 that is altered to become *conditioned space* or *semi-heated* space shall be brought into full compliance with this code. Any *semi-heated* space in accordance with Section C402.1.1.2 that is altered to become *conditioned space* shall be brought into full compliance with this code.~~

~~For buildings with more than one space conditioning category, the interior partition walls, ceilings, floors and fenestration that separate space conditioning areas shall comply with the thermal envelope requirements per the area with the highest level of space conditioning.~~

~~A change in space conditioning project shall be deemed to comply with this code if the project area alone complies or if the existing building and the project area combined comply with this code as a whole building.~~

~~**Exception**: Buildings or spaces that were permitted prior to the 2009 WSEC, or were originally permitted as unconditioned, may comply with this section as follows:~~

~~1. Where the component performance alternative in Section C402.1.5 is used to demonstrate compliance with this section, the Proposed Total UA is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the Allowable Total UA. This exception may be applied to the project area alone, or to the existing building and project area combined as a whole building.~~

~~2.~~1. ~~Where total building performance in Section C407 is used to demonstrate compliance with this section, the total annual carbon emissions from energy consumption of the proposed design is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the annual carbon emissions from energy consumption allowed by Section C407.3. This exception may be applied to the project area alone, or to the existing building and project area combined as a whole building.~~

C503.3 Building envelope. New building envelope assemblies that are part of the alteration shall comply with Sections C402.1 through C402.5 as applicable.

Exception: Air leakage testing is not required for alterations and repairs, unless the project includes a change in space conditioning according to Section C503.2 or a change of occupancy or use according to Section C505.1.

C503.3.1 Roof replacement. *Roof replacements* shall comply with Table C402.1.3 or C402.1.4 where the existing roof assembly is part of the *building thermal envelope* and contains insulation entirely above the roof deck. In no case shall the *R*-value of the roof insulation be reduced or the *U*-factor of the roof assembly be increased as part of the *roof replacement*.

C503.3.2 Vertical fenestration. The addition of *vertical fenestration* that results in a total building vertical fenestration area less than or equal to that specified in Section C402.4.1 shall comply with Section C402.4. Alterations that result in a total building vertical fenestration area greater than specified in Section C402.4.1 shall comply with one of the following:

1. Vertical fenestration alternate in accordance with Section C402.4.1.3 for the new vertical fenestration added.
2. Vertical fenestration alternate in accordance with Section C402.4.1.1 for the area adjacent to the new vertical fenestration added.

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Reason: Where roof replacements must comply with thermal envelope requirements of new construction, the code currently allows the use of one of 4 different compliance methods. Depending on the compliance method used, it may not be compatible with the original design of the building thermal envelope and may actually allow a reduction in roof insulation. For example, if a building was designed using the Total Building Performance method (C407), the roof insulation may have been increased to be above prescriptive requirements to allow less insulation in the walls. A roof replacement could then use the prescriptive requirements (C402.1.3 or C402.1.4) of the current code, which may require less insulation than the original design.

3. Existing building and alternation area are combined to demonstrate compliance with the component performance alternative with target area adjustment in accordance with Section C402.1.5 for the whole building. The Proposed Total UA is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the Allowed Total UA.
4. Total building performance in accordance with Section C407 for the whole building. The total annual carbon emissions from energy consumption of the proposed design is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the annual carbon emissions from energy consumption allowed in accordance with Section C407.3.

Exception: Additional envelope upgrades are included in the project so the addition of vertical fenestration does not cause a reduction in overall building energy efficiency, as approved by the *code official*.

C503.3.2.1 ~~Application to r~~Replacement fenestration products. Where some or all of an existing *fenestration* unit is replaced with a new *fenestration* product, including sash and glazing, the replacement *fenestration* unit shall meet the applicable requirements for *U*-factor and *SHGC* in Table C402.4.

Exception: An area-weighted average of the *U*-factor of replacement fenestration products being installed in the building for each fenestration product category listed in Table C402.4 shall be permitted to satisfy the *U*-factor requirements for each fenestration product category listed in Table C402.4. Individual fenestration products from different product categories listed in Table C402.4 shall not be combined in calculating the area-weighted average *U*-factor.

C503.3.3 Skylight area. The addition of *skylights* that results in a total building skylight area less than or equal to that specified in Section C402.4.1 shall comply with Section C402.4.

The addition of *skylights* that results in a total building skylight area greater than that specified in Section C402.4.1 shall comply with one of the following:

1. Existing building and alteration area are combined to demonstrate compliance with the component performance alternative with target area adjustment in accordance with Section C402.1.5 for the whole building. The Proposed Total UA is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the Allowed Total UA.
2. Total building performance in accordance with Section C407 for the whole building. The total annual carbon emissions from energy consumption of the proposed design is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the annual carbon emissions from energy consumption allowed in accordance with Section C407.3.

Exception: Additional envelope upgrades are included in the project so the addition of skylights does not cause a reduction in overall building energy efficiency, as approved by the *code official*.

C503.4 Mechanical systems. Those parts of systems which are altered or replaced shall comply with Section C403. Additions or alterations shall not be made to an existing mechanical system that will cause the existing mechanical system to become out of compliance.

Exceptions:

1. Existing mechanical systems which are altered or where parts of the system are replaced are not required to be modified to comply with Section C403.3.5 as long as mechanical cooling capacity is not added to a system that did not have cooling capacity prior to the alteration.
2. Alternate mechanical system designs that are not in full compliance with this code may be approved when the *code official* determines that existing building constraints including, but not limited to, available mechanical space, limitations of the existing structure, or proximity to adjacent air intakes or exhausts make full compliance impractical. Alternate designs shall include additional energy saving strategies not prescriptively required by this code for the scope of the project including, but not limited to, demand control ventilation, energy recovery, or increased mechanical cooling or heating equipment efficiency above that required by Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12).
3. Only those components of existing HVAC systems that are altered or replaced shall be required to meet the requirements of Section C403.8.1, Allowable fan motor horsepower. Components replaced or altered shall not exceed the fan power limitation pressure drop adjustment values in Table C403.8.1(2) at design conditions. Section C403.8.1 does not require the removal and replacement of existing system ductwork.

C503.4.1 New mechanical systems. All new mechanical systems in existing buildings, including packaged unitary equipment and packaged split systems, shall comply with Sections C403 and C408.

C503.4.2 Addition of cooling capacity. Where mechanical cooling is added to a space that was not previously cooled, the mechanical system shall comply with either Section C403.3.5 or C403.5.

Exceptions:

1. Qualifying small equipment: Economizers are not required for cooling units and split systems serving one *zone* with a total cooling capacity rated in accordance with Section C403.3.2 of less than 33,000 Btu/h (hereafter referred to as qualifying small systems) provided that these are high-efficiency cooling equipment with SEER and EER values more than 15 percent higher than minimum efficiencies listed in Tables C403.3.2 (1) through (3), in the appropriate size category, using the same test procedures. Equipment shall be listed in the appropriate certification program to qualify for this exception. The total capacity of all qualifying small equipment without economizers shall not exceed 72,000 Btu/h per building, or 5 percent of the building total air economizer capacity, whichever is greater.
   Notes and exclusions for Exception 1:
   1.1. The portion of the equipment serving Group R occupancies is not included in determining the total capacity of all units without economizers in a building.
   1.2. Redundant units are not counted in the capacity limitations.
   1.3. This exception shall not be used for the initial tenant improvement of a shell-and-core building or space, or for total building performance.in accordance with Section C407
   1.4. This exception shall not be used for unitary cooling equipment installed outdoors or in a mechanical room adjacent to the outdoors
2. Chilled water terminal units connected to systems with chilled water generation equipment with IPLV values more than 25 percent higher than minimum part load equipment efficiencies listed in Table C403.3.2(7), in the appropriate size category, using the same test procedures. Equipment shall be listed in the appropriate certification program to qualify for this exception. The total capacity of all systems without economizers shall not exceed 480,000 Btu/h per building, or 20 percent of the building total air economizer capacity, whichever is greater.
   Notes and exclusions for Exception 1:
   2.1. The portion of the equipment serving Group R occupancy is not included in determining the total capacity of all units without economizers in a building.
   2.2. This exception shall not be used for the initial tenant improvement of a shell-and-core building or space, or for total building performance in accordance with Section C407.

C503.4.3 Alterations or replacement of existing cooling systems. Alterations to, or replacement of, existing mechanical cooling systems shall not decrease the building total economizer capacity unless the system complies with either Section C403.3.5 or C403.5. System alterations or replacement shall comply with Table C503.4 when the individual cooling unit capacity and the building total capacity of all cooling equipment without economizer do not comply with Sections C403.3.5 or C403.5.

TABLE C503.4
ECONOMIZER COMPLIANCE OPTIONS FOR MECHANICAL ALTERATIONS

Unit Type	Option A Any alteration with new or replacement equipment	Option B (alternate to A) Replacement unit of the same type with the same or smaller output capacity	Option C (alternate to A) Replacement unit of the same type with a larger output capacity	Option D (alternate to A) New equipment added to existing system or replacement unit of a different type
1. Packaged Units	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: CC403.5[b]	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]
2. Split Systems	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	For units ≤ 60,000 Btuh, comply with two of two measures: 1. Efficiency: + 10%[e] 2. Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capability For all other capacities: Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	For units ≤ 60,000 Btuh replacing unit installed prior to 1991, comply with at least one of two measures: 1. Efficiency: + 10%[e] 2. Economizer: 50%[f] For all other capacities: Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]
3. Water Source Heat Pump	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	For units ≤72,000 Btuh, comply with at least two of three measures: 1. Efficiency: + 10%[e] 2. Flow control valve[g] 3. Economizer: 50%[f] For all other capacities: Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	For units ≤72,000 Btuh, comply with at least two of three measures: 1. Efficiency: + 10%[e] 2. Flow control valve[g] 3. Economizer: 50%[f] (except for certain pre-1991 systems[h]) For all other capacities: Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b] (except for certain pre-1991 systems[q])
4. Water Economizer using Air-Cooled Heat Rejection Equipment (Dry Cooler)	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: +5%[d] Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capacity	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]
5. Air-Handling Unit (including fan coil units) where the system has an air-cooled chiller	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capacity	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b] (except for certain pre-1991 systems[q])	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b] (except for certain pre-1991 systems[q])
6. Air- Handling Unit (including fan coil units) and Water-cooled Process Equipment, where the system has a water-cooled	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capacity	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b] (except for certain pre-1991 systems[q] and certain 1991-2016 systems[i].)	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b] (except for certain pre-1991 systems[q] and certain 1991-2016 systems[i])

Unit Type	Option A	Option B (alternate to A)	Option C (alternate to A)	Option D (alternate to A)
	Any alteration with new or replacement equipment	Replacement unit of the same type with the same or smaller output capacity	Replacement unit of the same type with a larger output capacity	New equipment added to existing system or replacement unit of a different type
chiller				

TABLE C503.4 (continued)
ECONOMIZER COMPLIANCE OPTIONS FOR MECHANICAL ALTERATIONS

Unit Type	Option A Any alteration with new or replacement equipment	Option B (alternate to A) Replacement unit of the same type with the same or smaller output capacity	Option C (alternate to A) Replacement unit of the same type with a larger output capacity	Option D (alternate to A) New equipment added to existing system or replacement unit of a different type
7. Cooling Tower	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	No requirements	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]
8. Air-Cooled Chiller	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: + 10%[k] Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capacity	Efficiency: Comply with two of two measures: 1. + 10%[k,l] 2. Multistage Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capacity	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]
9. Water-Cooled Chiller	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]	Efficiency: Comply with at least one of two measures: 1. Part load IPLV + 15%[n] 2. Plate frame heat exchanger[o] Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capacity	Efficiency: Comply with two of two measures: 1. Part load IPLV + 15%[n] 2. Plate frame heat exchanger[o] Economizer: shall not decrease existing economizer capacity	Efficiency: min.[a] Economizer: C403.5[b]

a. Minimum equipment efficiency shall comply with Section C403.3.2 and Tables C403.3.2(1) through C403.3.2(12).

b. All separate new equipment and replacement equipment shall have air economizer complying with Section C403.5 including both the individual unit size limits and the total building capacity limits on units without economizer. It is acceptable to comply using one of the exceptions to Section C403.5.

c. Reserved.

d. Equipment shall have a capacity-weighted average cooling system efficiency that is 5 percent better than the requirements in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2) (1.05 x values in Tables C403.3.2(1) and C403.3.2(2)).

e. Equipment shall have a capacity-weighted average cooling system efficiency that is 10 percent better than the requirements in Tables C403.3.2(1)A and C403.3.2(2) (1.10 x values in Tables C403.3.2(1)A and C403.3.2(2)).

f. Minimum of 50 percent air economizer that is ducted in a fully enclosed path directly to every heat pump unit in each *zone*, except that ducts may terminate within 12 inches of the intake to an HVAC unit provided that they are physically fastened so that the outside air duct is directed into the unit intake. If this is an increase in the amount of outside air supplied to this unit, the outside air supply system shall be configured to provide this additional outside air and be equipped with economizer control.

g. Water-source heat pump systems shall have a flow control valve to eliminate flow through the heat pumps that are not in operation and variable speed pumping control complying with Section C403.4.3 for that heat pump.

- When the total capacity of all units with flow control valves exceeds 15 percent of the total system capacity, a variable frequency drive shall be installed on the main loop pump.
- As an alternate to this requirement, the capacity-weighted average cooling system efficiency shall be 5 percent better than the requirements in footnote e for water-source heat pumps (i.e. a minimum of 15 percent better than the requirements in Table C403.3.2(2) (1.15 x values in Table C403.3.2(2)).

h. Water economizer equipment shall have a capacity-weighted average cooling system efficiency that is 10 percent better than the requirements in Tables C403.3.2(8) and C403.3.2(9) (1.10 x values in Tables C403.3.2(8) and C403.3.2(9)).

i. Air economizer is not required for systems installed with water economizer plate and frame heat exchanger complying with previous codes between 1991 and June 2016, provided that the total fan coil load does not exceed the existing or added capacity of the heat exchangers.

j. For water-cooled process equipment where the manufacturers specifications require colder temperatures than available with water-side economizer, that portion of the load is exempt from the economizer requirements.

k. The air-cooled chiller shall have an IPLV efficiency that is a minimum of 10 percent greater than the IPLV requirements in EER in Table C403.3.2(7)(1.10 x IPLV values in EER in Table C403.3.2(7)).

l. The air-cooled chiller shall be multistage with a minimum of two compressors.

m. The water-cooled chiller shall have full load and part load IPLV efficiency that is a minimum of 5 percent greater than the IPLV requirements in Table C403.3.2(7) (1.05 x IPLV values in Table C403.3.2(7)).

n. The water-cooled chiller shall have an IPLV value that is a minimum of 15 percent lower than the IPLV requirements in Table C403.3.2(7), (1.15 x IPLV values in Table C403.3.2(7)). Water-cooled centrifugal chillers designed for non-standard conditions shall have an NPLV value that is at least 15 percent lower than the adjusted maximum NPLV rating in kW per ton defined in Section C403.3.2.1 (1.15 x NPLV).

o. Economizer cooling shall be provided by adding a plate-frame heat exchanger on the water-side with a capacity that is a minimum of 20% of the chiller capacity at standard AHRI rating conditions.

p. Reserved.

q. Systems installed prior to 1991 without fully utilized capacity are allowed to comply with Option B, provided that the individual unit cooling capacity does not exceed 90,000 Btuh.

C503.4.4 Controls for cooling equipment replacement. When space cooling equipment is replaced, controls shall comply with all requirements under Section C403.3.5 and related subsections, and Section C403.5.1. for integrated economizer control.

C503.4.5 Cooling equipment relocation. Existing equipment currently in use may be relocated within the same floor or same tenant space if removed and reinstalled within the same permit.

C503.5 Service hot water systems. New service hot water systems that are part of the alteration shall comply with Sections C404 and C408.

C503.6 Lighting, controlled receptacles and motors. Alterations or the addition of lighting, controlled receptacles and motors shall comply with Sections C503.6.1 through C503.6.6.

C503.6.1 Luminaire additions and alterations. Alterations that add or replace 50 percent or more of the luminaires in a space enclosed by walls or ceiling-height partitions, replace 50 percent or more of parking garage luminaires, or replace 50 percent or more of the total installed wattage of exterior luminaires shall comply with Sections C405.4 and C405.5. Where less than 50 percent of the fixtures in an interior space enclosed by walls or ceiling-height partitions or in a parking garage are added or replaced, or less than 50 percent of the installed exterior wattage is replaced, the installed lighting wattage shall be maintained or reduced.

C503.6.2 Rewiring and recircuiting. Where new wiring is being installed to serve added fixtures and/or fixtures are being relocated to a new circuit, controls shall comply with Sections C405.2.1, C405.2.3, C405.2.4, C405.2.5, and C405.2.6, and as applicable C408.3. New lighting control devices shall comply with the requirements of Section C405.2.

C503.6.3 New or moved lighting panel. Where a new lighting panel (or a moved lighting panel) with all new raceway and conductor wiring from the panel to the fixtures is being installed, controls shall also comply with, in addition to the requirements of Section C503.6.2, all remaining requirements in Sections C405.2 and C408.3.

C503.6.4 Newly-created rooms. Where new walls or ceiling-height partitions are added to an existing space and create a new enclosed space, but the lighting fixtures are not being changed, other than being relocated, the new enclosed space shall have controls that comply with Sections C405.2.1, C 405.2.2, C405.2.3, C405.2.4, C405.2.5 and C408.3.

C503.6.5 Motors. Those motors which are altered or replaced shall comply with Section C405.8.

C503.6.6 Controlled receptacles. Where electric receptacles are added or replaced, controlled receptacles shall be provided in accordance with Section C405.10.

Exceptions:

1. Where an alteration project impacts an area smaller than 5,000 square feet, controlled receptacles are not required.
2. Where existing systems furniture or partial-height relocatable office cubicle partitions are reconfigured or relocated within the same area, controlled receptacles are not required in the existing systems furniture or office cubicle partitions.
3. Where new or altered receptacles meet the exception to Section C405.10, they are not required to be controlled receptacles or be located within 12 inches of non-controlled receptacles.

C503.7 Refrigeration systems. Those parts of systems which are altered or replaced shall comply with Section C410. Additions or alterations shall not be made to an existing refrigerated space or system that will cause the existing mechanical system to become out of compliance. All new refrigerated spaces or systems in existing buildings, including refrigerated display cases, shall comply with Section C410.

SECTION C504
REPAIRS

C504.1 General. Buildings and structures, and parts thereof, shall be repaired in compliance with Section C501.3 and this section. Work on nondamaged components that is necessary for the required *repair* of damaged components shall be considered part of the *repair* and shall not be subject to the requirements for *alterations* in this chapter. Routine maintenance required by Section C501.3, ordinary repairs exempt from *permit*, and abatement of wear due to normal service conditions shall not be subject to the requirements for *repairs* in this section.

C504.2 Application. For the purposes of this code, the following shall be considered repairs.

1. Glass only replacements in an existing sash and frame.
2. *Roof repairs*.
3. Air barriers shall not be required for *roof repair* where the repairs to the building do not include *alterations*, renovations or *repairs* to the remainder of the building envelope.
4. Replacement of existing doors that separate conditioned space from the exterior shall not require the installation of a vestibule or revolving door, provided however that an existing vestibule that separates a conditioned space from the exterior shall not be removed.
5. *Repairs* where only the bulb and/or ballast within the existing luminaires in a space are replaced provided that the replacement does not increase the installed interior lighting power.

SECTION C505
CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY OR USE

C505.1 General. Spaces undergoing a change in occupancy shall be brought up to full compliance with this code in the following cases:

1. Any space that is converted from an F, S or U occupancy to an occupancy other than F, S or U.
2. Any space that is converted to a Group R dwelling unit or portion thereof, from another use or occupancy.
3. Any Group R dwelling unit or portion thereof permitted prior to July 1, 2002, that is converted to a commercial use or occupancy.

Exception: Buildings or spaces that were permitted prior to the 2009 WSEC, or were originally permitted as unconditioned, may comply with this section as follows:

1. Where the component performance alternative in Section C402.1.5 is used to demonstrate compliance with this section, the Proposed Total UA is allowed to be up to 110 percent of the Allowable Total UA. This exception may be applied to the project area alone, or to the existing building and project area combined as a whole building.
2. Where total building performance in Section C407 is used to demonstrate compliance with this section, the total annual carbon emissions from energy consumption of the proposed design is allowed to be 110 percent of the annual carbon emissions from energy consumption allowed by Section C407.3. This exception may be applied to the project area alone, or to the existing building and project area combined as a whole building.

Where the use in a space changes from one use in Table C405.4.2(1) or (2) to another use in Table C405.4.2(1) or (2), the installed lighting wattage shall comply with Section C405.4.

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CHAPTER 6

REFERENCED STANDARDS

This chapter lists the standards that are referenced in various sections of this document. The standards are listed herein by the promulgating agency of the standard, the standard identification, the effective date and title, and the section or sections of this document that reference the standard. The application of the referenced standards shall be as specified in Section 106.

AAMA

American Architectural Manufacturers Association
1827 Walden Office Square
Suite 550
Schaumburg, IL 60173-4268

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A C440—17	North American Fenestration Standard/ Specifications for Windows, Doors and Unit Skylights	Table C402.4, C402.4.1.1.2

AHAM

Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers
1111 19th Street, NW, Suite 402
Washington, DC 20036

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ANSI/ AHAM RAC-1—2008	Room Air Conditioners	Table C403.3.2(3)
AHAM HRF-1—2017	Household Refrigerators, Refrigerator-Freezers and Freezers	Table C4410.1(1)(3)

AHRI

Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute
4100 North Fairfax Drive
Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22203

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ISO/AHRI/ASHRAE 13256-1 (2017)	Water-source Heat Pumps—Testing and Rating for Performance— Part 1: Water-to-air and Brine-to-air Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(2)
ISO/AHRI/ASHRAE 13256-2 (2017)	Water-source Heat Pumps—Testing and Rating for Performance— Part 2: Water-to-water and Brine-to-water Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(2)
210/240—~~2016~~2017 and 2023	Performance rating of Unitary Air Conditioning and Air-source Heat Pump Equipment	Table C403.3.2(1), Table C403.3.2(2)
310/380—~~2014~~2017	Standard for Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(3)
340/360—~~2015~~2019	Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment	Table C403.3.2(1), Table C403.3.2(2)
365—09	Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-conditioning Condensing Units	Table C403.3.2(1), Table C403.3.2(6)
390—2011	Performance Rating of Single Package Vertical Air Conditioners and Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(3)
400—~~01~~2015	Liquid to Liquid Heat Exchangers with Addendum 2	Table C403.3.2(9)
440—08	Room Fan Coil	C403.10.3
460—05	Performance Rating Remote Mechanical Draft Air-cooled Refrigerant Condensers	Table C403.3.2(8)

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AHRI --continued

550/590—032018	Water Chilling Packages Using the Vapor Compression Cycle—with Addenda ..... C403.3.2.1, Table C403.3.2(7)
560—002018	Absorption Water Chilling and Water-heating Packages .....Table C403.3.2(7)
910-2014	Performance Rating of Indoor Pool Dehumidifiers ..... Table C403.3.2(11)
920—15	Performance Rating of DX-Dedicated Outdoor Air System Units ..... Table C403.3.2(11), Table C403.3.2(12)
1160—2014	Performance Rating of Heat Pump Pool Heaters ..... Table C404.2
1200—2014	Performance Rating of Commercial Refrigerated Display Merchandisers and Storage Cabinets ..... C410.1.1, Table C410.1.1(1) Table C410.1.1(2)
1230—2014	Performance Rating of Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) Multi-split Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment (with Addendum 1) .....Table C403.3.2(9)
1250—2014	Standard for Performance Rating in Walk-in Coolers and Freezers .....Table C403.3.2(3)

AMCA

Air Movement and Control Association International
30 West University Drive
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1806

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
205-12	Energy Efficiency Classification for Fans	C403.8.3, C406.2.3
208—18	Calculation of the Fan Energy Index	C403.8.3
220-08 (R2012)19	Laboratory Methods of Testing Air Curtain Units.....	C402.5.6
230—15	Laboratory Methods of Testing Air Circulating Fans for Rating and Certification.....	C403.9
500D—1018	Laboratory Methods for Testing Dampers for Rating	C403.7.8.3

ANSI

American National Standards Institute
25 West 43rd Street
Fourth Floor
New York, NY 10036

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
Z21.10.3/CSA 4.3—1117	Gas Water Heaters, Volume III—Storage Water Heaters with Input Ratings Above 75,000 Btu per Hour, Circulating Tank and Instantaneous ...	Table C404.2
Z21.47/CSA 2.3—1216	Gas-fired Central Furnaces.....	Table C403.3.2(4)
Z83.8/CSA 2.6—0916	Gas Unit Heaters, Gas Packaged Heaters, Gas Utility Heaters and Gas-fired Duct Furnaces.....	Table C403.3.2(4)

APSP

The Association of Pool and Spa Professionals
2111 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22314

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
14-2014 2019	American National Standard for Portable Electric Spa Efficiency	C404.8

ASABE

American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers
2950 Niles Road
St. Joseph, MI 49085

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
S640-2017	Quantities and Units of Electromagnetic Radiation for Plants	

(Photosynthetic Organisms) C405.4

ASHRAE

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.
1791 Tullie Circle, NE
Atlanta, GA 30329-2305

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ANSI/ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 127-2007	Method of Testing for Rating Computer and Data Processing Room Unitary Air Conditioners	C403.4.1
Standard 183—~~2007~~(RA2017)	Peak Cooling and Heating Load Calculations in Buildings, Except Low-rise Residential Buildings	C403.1.2
ASHRAE—~~2016~~2020	ASHRAE HVAC Systems and Equipment Handbook—~~2004~~2020	C403.1.2
ISO/AHRI/ASHRAE 13256-1 (~~2011~~2012)	Water-source Heat Pumps—Testing and Rating for Performance—Part 1: Water-to-air and Brine-to-air Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(~~2~~14)
ISO/AHRI/ASHRAE 13256-2 (~~2011~~2012)	Water-source Heat Pumps—Testing and Rating for Performance—Part 2: Water-to-water and Brine-to-water Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(~~2~~14)

ASHRAE --continued

90.1—~~2016~~2019	Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-rise Residential Buildings	C402.1.5.1, C407.3
90.4—~~2016~~2019	Energy Standard for Data Centers	C403.1.3
146—2011	Testing and Rating Pool Heaters	Table C404.2

ASME

American Society Mechanical Engineers
Two Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ASME A17.1/ CSA B44—~~2016~~2019	Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators	C405.9.2

ASTM

ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2859

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
C 90—~~14~~2016A	Specification for Load-bearing Concrete Masonry Units	Table C402.1.3
C 518—17	Standard Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties By Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus	Table C403.10.1.1
C1363—11	Standard Test Method for Thermal Performance of Building Materials and Envelope Assemblies by Means of a Hot Box Apparatus	C303.1.4.1, Table C402.1.4, C402.2.7
C 1371—~~11~~15	Standard Test Method for Determination of Emittance of Materials Near Room Temperature Using Portable Emissometers	C303.1.4.1, Table C402.1.4
D 1003—13	Standard Test Method for Haze and Luminous Transmittance of Transparent Plastics	C402.4.2.2
E 283—04(2012)	Test Method for Determining the Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen	C402.5.8,
E779—10(2018)	Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate by Fan Pressurization	C402.5.1.2, C406.11.1
E1827—2011(2017)	Standard Test Methods for Determining Airtightness of Building Using an Orifice Blower Door	C402.5.2, C402.5.3
F1281—2017	Specification for Cross-linked Polyethylene/Aluminum/Cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX-AL-PEX) Pressure Pipe	Table C404.5.2.1

CSA

Canadian Standards Association
5060 Spectrum Way
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L4W 5N6

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440—17	North American Fenestration Standard/Specification for Windows, Doors and Unit Skylights	Table C402.4, C402.4.1.1.2
CSA B55.1—~~2012~~ 2015	Test Method for Measuring Efficiency and Pressure Loss of DWHR Units	C404.10
CSA B55.2—~~2012~~ 2015	Drain Water Heat Recovery Units	C404.10

CTI

Cooling Technology Institute
2611 FM 1960 West, Suite A-101
Houston, TX 77068

Standard	Referenced

reference number	Title	in code section number
ATC 105 ~~(00)~~—2019 ATC 105DS—2018	Acceptance Test Code for Water Cooling Tower ..... Table C403.3.2(~~8~~7) Acceptance Test Code for Dry Fluid Coolers	
ATC 105S—2011	Acceptance Test Code for Closed Circuit Cooling Towers ..... Table C403.3.2(~~8~~7), Table C403.3.2(8)	
ATC 106—2011	Acceptance Test for Mechanical Draft Evaporative Vapor Condensers ..... Table C403.3.2(8), Table C403.3.2(7)	
STD 201 RS(~~15~~17)	Standard for Certification of Water Cooling Towers Thermal Performances..... Table C403.3.2(8), Table C403.3.2(7)	

DASMA

Door and Access Systems Manufacturers Association
1300 Sumner Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115-2851

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
105—~~92 (R2004)~~ ~~13~~17	Test Method for Thermal Transmittance and Air Infiltration of Garage Doors	C303.1.3

DOE

U.S. Department of Energy
c/o Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402-9325

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
10 CFR, Part 430—~~1998~~2015	Energy Conservation Program for Consumer Products: Test Procedures and Certification and Enforcement Requirement for Plumbing Products; and Certification and Enforcement Requirements for Residential Appliances; Final Rule ..... Table C403.3.2(41), Table C403.3.2(~~5~~2), Table C403.3.2(5), Table C403.3.2(6), Table C403.3.2(14), Table C404.2 ~~Table C404.2~~	
~~10 CFR, Part 430, Subpart B, Appendix N—1998~~	~~Uniform Test Method for Measuring the Energy Consumption of Furnaces and Boilers .....C202~~	
10 CFR, Part 431—~~2004~~2015	Energy Efficiency Program for Certain Commercial and Industrial Equipment: Test Procedures and Efficiency Standards; Final Rules ..... Table C403.3.2(~~5~~6), C403.8.4, C403.11, C403.11.1, Table C403.11.1, C403.11.2, C405.7, Table C405.7, C405.8, Table C405.8(1), Table C405.8(2), Table C405.8(3), Table C406.2(5)	
NAECA 87—(88)	National Appliance Energy Conservation Act 1987 [(Public Law 100-12 (with Amendments of 1988-P.L. 100-357)] .....Tables C403.3.2(1), (2), (4)	

IAPMO

International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials
4755 E. Philadelphia Street
Ontario, CA 91761

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
UPC—~~2018~~ 2021	Uniform Plumbing Code C201.3, C501.4	

ICC

International Code Council, Inc.
500 New Jersey Avenue, NW
6th Floor
Washington, DC 20001

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number

IBC—~~18~~21	International Building Code .....C201.3, C303.1.1, C303.2, C402.5.3, C402.5.4 Table C403.3.5, C405.2.1.5, C405.2.5, C411.4, C501.4
IEBC—~~18~~ 21	International Existing Building Code..... C201.3, 501.4
IFC—~~18~~21	International Fire Code C201.3, C411.1, C411.6, C501.4
IFGC—~~18~~21	International Fuel Gas Code.....C201.3, C501.4
IMC—~~18~~21	International Mechanical Code .. C106.3, C201.3, C402.5.3, C403.2.2.1, C403.2.2.2 C403.3.5, C403.3.5.1, C403.6.1, C403.6.5, C403.6.10, C403.7.1, C403.7.2, C403.7.5, C403.7.5.1, C403.7.6, C403.7.7.3, C403.7.8, C403.7.8.4, C403.8.4, C403.8.5.1, C403.9.2.4.2, C403.10.1.1, Table C403.10.1.1, C403.10.1.2, Table C403.10.1.2, C403.10.2, C403.10.2.1, C403.10.2.2, C403.12, C406.6, C408.2.2.1, C501.4
ICC 500—2020	Standard fo the design and Construction of Storm Shelters.....C402.4.2

IEEE

The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
Three Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
IEEE 515.1—2012	Standard for the Testing, Design, Installation and Maintenance of Electrical Resistance Trace Heating for Commercial Applications	C404.6.2

IES~~NA~~

Illuminating Engineering Society ~~of North America~~
120 Wall Street, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10005-4001

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1—~~2016~~22019	Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-rise Residential Buildings... .	C402.1.5.1, C407.3

ISO

International Organization for Standardization
1, rue de Varembe, Case postale 56, CH-1211
Geneva, Switzerland

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
ISO/AHRI/ASHRAE 13256-1 (2017)	Water-source Heat Pumps—Testing and Rating for Performance— Part 1: Water-to-air and Brine-to-air Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(~~2~~14)
ISO/AHRI/ASHRAE 13256-2 (2017)	Water-Source Heat Pumps—Testing and Rating for Performance— Part 2: Water-to-water and Brine-to-water Heat Pumps	Table C403.3.2(~~2~~14)

NEMA

National Electric Manufacturer's Association
1300 North 17th Street
Suite 1753
Rosslyn, VA 22209

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
MG1—~~2014~~ 2016	Motors and Generators	C202

NFRC

National Fenestration Rating Council, Inc.
6305 Ivy Lane, Suite 140
Greenbelt, MD 20770

Standard	Referenced

reference number	Title	in code section number
100—~~2017~~2020	Procedure for Determining Fenestration Products U-factors—Second Edition	C303.1.2, C402.2.1
200—~~2017~~2020	Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Solar Heat Gain Coefficients and Visible Transmittance at Normal Incidence—Second Edition	C303.1.3, C402.3.1.1
202—2017	Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Visible Transmittance at Normal Incidence	C202
203—2017	Procedure for Determining Visible Transmittance of Tubular Daylighting Devices	C202, C402.4.2

SMACNA

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc.
4021 Lafayette Center Drive
Chantilly, VA 20151-1209

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
SMACNA—2012	HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual	C403.10.2.3

UL

Underwriters Laboratories
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
710—12	Exhaust Hoods for Commercial Cooking Equipment	C403.7.7.1.2, C403.7.7.1.3
727—~~06~~18	Oil-fired Central Furnaces—with Revisions through April 2010	Table C403.3.2(4) Table C403.3.2(5)
731—~~95~~18	Oil-fired Unit Heaters—with Revisions through April 2010	Table C403.3.2(~~4~~5)

US-FTC

United States-Federal Trade Commission
600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20580

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
CFR Title 16 (2015)	R-value Rule	C303.1.4

WDMA

Window and Door Manufacturers Association
1400 East Touhy Avenue, Suite 470
Des Plaines, IL 60018

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440—~~11~~17	North American Fenestration Standard/Specification for Windows, Doors and Unit Skylights	Table C402.4, C402.4.1.1.2

APPENDIX CA

BOARD OF APPEALS-COMMERCIAL

Commented [BK(249]: ADM43-19, Part III

SECTION CA101
GENERAL

CA101.1 Scope. A board of appeals shall be established within the jurisdiction for the purpose of hearing applications for modification of the requirements of this code pursuant to the provisions of Section C109 (Means of Appeals). The board shall be established and operated in accordance with this section, and shall be authorized to hear evidence from appellants and the code official pertaining to the application and intent of this code for the purpose of issuing orders pursuant to these provisions.

CA101.2 Application for appeal. Any person shall have the right to appeal a decision of the code official to the board. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the intent of this code or the rules legally adopted hereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The application shall be filed on a form obtained from the code official within 20 days after the notice was served.

CA101.2.1 Limitation of authority. The board shall not have authority to waive requirements of this code or interpret the administration of this code.

CA101.2.2 Stays of enforcement. Appeals of notice and orders, other than Imminent Danger notices, shall stay the enforcement of the notice and order until the appeal is heard by the board.

CA101.3 Membership of board. The board shall consist of five voting members appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction. Each member shall serve for [INSERT NUMBER OF YEARS] years or until a successor has been appointed. The board member's terms shall be staggered at intervals, so as to provide continuity. The code official shall be an ex officio member of said board but shall not vote on any matter before the board.

CA101.3.1 Qualifications. The board shall consist of five individuals, who are qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to building construction and are not employees of the jurisdiction.

CA101.3.2 Alternate members. The chief appointing authority is authorized to appoint two alternate members who shall be called by the board chairperson to hear appeals during the absence or disqualification of a member. Alternate members shall possess the qualifications required for board membership, and shall be appointed for the same term or until a successor has been appointed.

CA101.3.3 Vacancies. Vacancies shall be filled for an unexpired term in the same manner in which original appointments are required to be made.

CA101.3.4 Chairperson. The board shall annually select one of its members to serve as chairperson.

CA101.3.5 Secretary. The chief appointing authority shall designate a qualified clerk to serve as secretary to the board. The secretary shall file a detailed record of all proceedings which shall set forth the reasons for the board's decision, the vote of each member, the absence of a member and any failure of a member to vote.

CA101.3.6 Conflict of interest. A member with any personal, professional or financial interest in a matter before the board shall declare such interest and refrain from participating in discussions, deliberations and voting on such matters.

CA101.3.7 Compensation of members. Compensation of members shall be determined by law.

CA101.3.8 Removal from the board. A member shall be removed from the board prior to the end of their terms only for cause. Any member with continued absence from regular meeting of the board may be removed at the discretion of the chief appointing authority.

CA101.4 Rules and procedures. The board shall establish policies and procedures necessary to carry out its duties consistent with the provisions of this code and applicable state law. The procedures shall not require compliance with strict rules of evidence, but shall mandate that only relevant information be presented.

CA101.5 Notice of meeting. The board shall meet upon notice from the chairperson, within 10 days of the filing

of an appeal or at stated periodic intervals.

CA101.5.1 Open hearing. All hearings before the board shall be open to the public. The appellant, the appellant's representative, the code official and any person whose interests are affected shall be given an opportunity to be heard.

CA101.5.2 Quorum. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

CA101.5.3 Postponed hearing. When five members are not present to hear an appeal, either the appellant or the appellant's representative shall have the right to request a postponement of the hearing.

CA101.6 Legal counsel. The jurisdiction shall furnish legal counsel to the board to provide members with general legal advice concerning matters before them for consideration. Members shall be represented by legal counsel at the jurisdiction's expense in all matters arising from service within the scope of their duties.

CA101.7 Board decision. The board shall only modify or reverse the decision of the code official by a concurring vote of three or more members.

CA101.7.1 Resolution. The decision of the board shall be by resolution. Every decision shall be promptly filed in writing in the office of the code official within three days and shall be open to the public for inspection. A certified copy shall be furnished to the appellant or the appellant's representative and to the code official.

CA101.7.2 Administration. The code official shall take immediate action in accordance with the decision of the board.

CA101.8 Court review. Any person, whether or not a previous party of the appeal, shall have the right to apply to the appropriate court for a writ of certiorari to correct errors of law. Application for review shall be made in the manner and time required by law following the filing of the decision in the office of the chief administrative officer.

APPENDIX CC

ZERO ENERGY COMMERCIAL BUILDING PROVISIONS

Commented [BK(250]: CE264-19
Reason: The new appendix deals with renewable energy and creates a path to a Zero energy design approach, similar to the zEPI that is already found in the 2015 IgCC. It is designed to build on top of the IECC which already sets the minimum energy efficiency requirement. By putting this information in an appendix, jurisdictions will have the option of adoption of these provisions in order to establish Zero as the energy target they wish to achieve.

User note:
About this chapter: *Appendix CC provides a model for applying new renewable energy generation when new buildings add electric load to the grid. This renewable energy will avoid the additional emissions that would otherwise occur from conventional power generation.*

SECTION CC101
GENERAL

CC101.1 Purpose. The purpose of this appendix is to supplement the *International Energy Conservation Code* and require renewable energy systems of adequate capacity to achieve net zero carbon.

CC101.2 Scope. This appendix applies to new buildings that are addressed by the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

Exceptions:

1. Detached one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses as well as Group R-2 buildings three stories or less in height above grade plane, manufactured homes (mobile dwellings), and manufactured houses (modular dwellings).
2. Buildings that use neither electricity nor fossil fuel.

SECTION CC102
DEFINITIONS

CC102.1 Definitions. The definitions contained in this section supplement or modify the definitions in the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

ADJUSTED OFF-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY. The amount of energy production from off-site renewable energy systems that may be used to offset building energy.

BUILDING ENERGY. All energy consumed at the *building site* as measured at the site boundary. Contributions from onsite or off-site renewable energy systems shall not be considered when determining the building energy.

ENERGY UTILIZATION INTENSITY (EUI). The site energy for either the baseline building or the proposed building divided by the gross *conditioned floor area* plus any semiheated floor area of the building. For the baseline building, the EUI can be divided between regulated energy use and unregulated energy use.

OFF-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM. Renewable energy system not located on the building project.

ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM. Renewable energy systems on the building project.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM. Photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal energy and wind systems used to generate energy.

SEMIHEATED SPACE. An enclosed space within a building that is heated by a heating system whose output capacity is greater than or equal to 3.4 Btu/h × ft2 of floor area but is not a conditioned space.

ZERO ENERGY PERFORMANCE INDEX (ZEPI PB/EE). The ratio of the proposed building EUI without renewables to the baseline building EUI, expressed as a percentage.

SECTION CC103
MINIMUM RENEWABLE ENERGY

CC103.1 Renewable energy. On-site renewable energy systems shall be installed, or off-site renewable energy shall be procured to offset the building energy as calculated in Equation CC-1.

$$RE_{onsite} + RE_{offsite} \geq E_{building} \quad \textbf{(Equation CC-1)}$$

where:

RE_{onsite} = Annual site energy production from on-site renewable energy systems (see Section CC103.2).

$RE_{offsite}$ = Adjusted annual site energy production from offsite renewable energy systems that may be credited against building energy use (see Section CC103.3).

$E_{building}$ = Building energy use without consideration of renewable energy systems.

When Section C401.2.1(1) is used for compliance with the *International Energy Conservation Code*, building energy shall be determined by multiplying the gross *conditioned floor area* plus the gross semiheated floor area of the proposed building by an EUI selected from Table CC103.1. Use a weighted average for mixed-use buildings.

When Section C401.2.1, Item 2 or Section C401.2.2 is used for compliance with the *International Energy Conservation Code*, building energy shall be determined from energy simulations.

TABLE CC103.1
ENERGY UTILIZATION INTENSITY FOR BUILDING TYPES AND CLIMATES (kBtu/ft² – yr)

Building Area Type	Climate Zone		
	4C	5B	5C
	kBtu/ft² - yr		
Healthcare/hospital (I-2)	106	110	105
Hotel/motel (R-1)	65	68	65
Multiple-family (R-2)	41	46	41
Office (B)	25	28	25
Restaurant (A-2)	457	484	484
Retail (M)	44	50	46
School (E)	40	43	37
Warehouse (S)	14	17	15
All Others	51	54	50

CC103.2 Calculation of on-site renewable energy. The annual energy production from on-site renewable energy systems shall be determined using the PVWatts software or other software approved by the code official.

CC103.3 Off-site renewable energy. Off-site energy shall comply with Sections CC103.3.1 and CC103.3.2.

CC103.3.1 Qualifying off-site procurement methods. The following are considered qualifying off-site renewable energy procurement methods:

1. Community renewables: an off-site renewable energy system for which the owner has purchased or leased renewable energy capacity along with other subscribers.
2. Renewable energy investment fund: an entity that installs renewable energy capacity on behalf of the owner.
3. Virtual power purchase agreement: a power purchase agreement for off-site renewable energy where the owner agrees to purchase renewable energy output at a fixed price schedule.
4. Direct ownership: an off-site renewable energy system owned by the building project owner.
5. Direct access to wholesale market: an agreement between the owner and a renewable energy developer to purchase renewable energy.
6. Green retail tariffs: a program by the retail electricity provider to provide 100-percent renewable energy to the owner.
7. Unbundled Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs): certificates purchased by the owner representing the environmental benefits of renewable energy generation that are sold separately from the electric power.

CC103.3.2 Requirements for all procurement methods. The following requirements shall apply to all *off-site renewable* energy procurement methods:

1. The building owner shall sign a legally binding contract to procure qualifying off-site renewable energy.

2. The procurement contract shall have duration of not less than 15 years and shall be structured to survive a partial or full transfer of ownership of the property.
3. RECs and other environmental attributes associated with the procured *off-site renewable energy* shall be assigned to the building project for the duration of the contract.
4. The renewable energy generating source shall include one or more of the following: photovoltaic systems, solar thermal power plants, geothermal power plants and wind turbines.
5. The generation source shall be located where the energy can be delivered to the building site by the same utility or distribution entity, the same independent system operator (ISO) or regional transmission organization (RTO), or within integrated ISOs (electric coordination council).
6. The *off-site renewable energy* producer shall maintain transparent accounting that clearly assigns production to the building. Records on power sent to or purchased by the building shall be retained by the building owner and made available for inspection by the code official upon request.

CC103.3.3 Adjusted off-site renewable energy. The process for calculating the adjusted *off-site renewable energy* is shown in Equation CC-2.

$$RE_{offsite} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Pf_i \times RE_i = PF_1 \times RE_1 + PF_2 \times RE_2 + \ldots + PF_n \times RE_n \quad \textbf{(Equation CC-2)}$$

where:

$RE_{offsite}$ = Adjusted off-site renewable energy.

PF_i = Procurement factor for the *i*th renewable energy procurement method or class taken from Table CC103.3.3.

RE_i = Annual energy production for the *i*th renewable energy procurement method or class.

N = The number of renewable energy procurement options or classes considered.

TABLE CC103.3.3
DEFAULT OFF-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROCUREMENT METHODS, CLASSES AND COEFFICIENTS

Class	Procurement Factor (PF)	Procurement Options	Additional Requirements (see also Section CC103.3.2)
1	0.75	Community solar	—
		REIFs	Entity must be managed to prevent fraud or misuse of funds
		Virtual PPA	—
		Self-owned off-site	Provisions shall prevent the generation from being sold separately from the building
2	0.55	Green retail tariffs	The offering shall not include the purchase of unbundled RECs
		Direct access	The offering shall not include the purchase of unbundled RECs
3	0.20	Unbundled RECs	The vintage of the RECs shall align with building energy use