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An overview of ASHRAE Standard 62.1

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- Outdoor air quality (Section 4)
- Outdoor air intakes (Section 5.4)
- Air classification and recirculation (Section 5.13)
- Buildings containing ETS areas (Section 5.3)
- Outdoor air treatment (Section 6.1.4)

Outdoor Air Quality

- Regional air quality
- Local air quality
- Documentation

General Requirements 4.0 Outdoor Air Quality

Regional Air Quality

- Must determine NAAQS attainment status <u>www.EPA.gov</u>
- If nonattainment, air cleaning is required in some cases

Local Air Quality

 Conduct observational site survey to identify local sources of air contaminants



	5. SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT
	Ventilation Air Distribution
	Exhaust Duct Location
	Ventilation System Controls
	Airstream Surfaces
	Outdoor Air Intakes
	Local Capture of Contaminants
	Ozone Generating Devices
	Combustion Air
	Particulate Matter Removal
	Maximum Indoor Air Dew Point in Mechanically Cooled Buildings
	Building Exfiltration
	Drain Pans
	Finned-Tube Coils and Heat Exchangers
	Humidifiers and Water Spray Systems
	Access for Inspection, Cleaning and Maintenance
	Building Envelope and Interior Surfaces
	Buildings with Attached Parking Garages
	Air Classification and Recirculation
	Requirements for Buildings Containing ETS Areas and ETS-Free Areas

General Requirements 5.0 Systems and Equipment

Particulate Matter Removal



Use a filter with a MERV 8 (based on ASHRAE Standard 52.2) or ISO ePM10 (based on ISO 16890) [or greater] upstream of dehumidifying coils and other wet-surface devices in supply stream

General Requirements 5.0 Systems and Equipment

Air Classification and Recirculation. Limit recirculation or transfer of "dirty" air to "cleaner" spaces

Classification - Designate air leaving each space using Table 6.1

- Class 1: Low contaminant concentration (office)
- Class 2: Moderate concentration (dining room)
- Class 3: Significant concentration (sick room)
- Class 4: Highly objectionable or potentially harmful concentration

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General Requirements 5.0 Systems and Equipment

Manage recirculation as follows

- Class 1 to anywhere
- Class 2 to self, similar Class 2 or Class 3 or Class 4
- Class 3 to self
- Class 4 to outdoors

Outdoor Air Treatment

- 6.1.4 Outdoor Air Treatment. Each ventilation system that provides outdoor air through a supply fan shall comply with the following sections:
 - Particulate matter
 - PM10 MERV8 (ISO ePM10)
 - PM2.5 MERV11 (ISO ePM2.5)
 - Ozone Volumetric Removal Eff of at least 40% (When outdoor ozone levels exceed 0.1 ppm (195 μg/m³)

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Other outdoor contaminants



6.2 Ventilation Rate Procedure

- Technically, Ventilation ≠ Outdoor Airflow but for this presentation, we will equate the terms
- V_{bz} Breathing zone outdoor airflow
 - breathing zone: the region within an occupied space between planes 3 and 72 in. (75 and 1800 mm) above the floor and more than 2 ft (600 mm) from the walls or fixed air-conditioning equipment.

- V_{oz} Zone outdoor airflow
 - Air that must be supplied to a ventilation zone
- V_{ot} Outdoor air intake flow
 - Air that must be supplied to the system



Table 6-1

- *R*_p, *R*_a
- Default occupant density
- Air class
- This table shall be used in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
- One related requirement: The rates in this table are based on all other applicable requirements of this standard being met.

	People Outdoor An Air Rate R _p Ai		Area Oi	ıtdoor	Default Values		
			Air Rate R _a		Occupant Density #/1000 ft ² or #/100 m ²	Air Class	OS (6.2.6.1.4)
Occupancy Category	cfm/ L/s- person person cfm/ft ² l	L/s·m ²					
		= 2.5× = 8.5 L	1 + 0. /s per	3×20 perso	n		
Office Buildings							
1	5	2.5	0.12	0.6	50	1	
Breakrooms							
Breakrooms Main entry lobbies	5	2.5	0.06	0.3	10	1	~
Breakrooms Main entry lobbies Occupiable storage rooms for dry materials	5	2.5 2.5	0.06	0.3 0.3	10 2	1	✓
Breakrooms Main entry lobbies Occupiable storage rooms for dry materials Office space	5 5 5 5	2.5 2.5 2.5	0.06 0.06 0.06	0.3 0.3 0.3	10 2 5	1 1 1	✓ ✓
Breakrooms Main entry lobbies Occupiable storage rooms for dry materials Office space Reception areas	5 5 5 5 5	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	10 2 5 30	1 1 1 1	✓ ✓ ✓

Zone Air Distribution Effectiveness 6.2.1.2

• First enhanced in the 2019 version

- As per Table 6-4 or Normative Appendix C
- Table 6-4 E_z values
 - Well-Mixed Air Distribution
 - Stratified Air Distribution Systems (6.2.1.2.1)
 - Personalised Ventilation Systems (6.2.1.2.2)

Air Distribution Configuration	Ez
Well-Mixed Air Distribution Systems	
Ceiling supply of cool air	1.0
Ceiling supply of warm air less than $15^{\circ}F$ (8°C) above average space temperature where the supply air-jet velocity is less than 150 from (0.8 m/c) within 4.5 ft (1.4 m) of the floor and coiling rature	0.8
150 pm (0.8 m/s) whilm 4.5 m (1.4 m) of the noor and centing return	
Stratified Air Distribution Systems (Section 6.2.1.2.1)	
Floor supply of cool air where the vertical throw is less than or equal to 60 fpm (0.25 m/s) at a height of 4.5 ft (1.4 m)	1.2
above the floor and ceiling return at a height less than or equal to 18 ft (5.5 m) above the floor	
Personalized Ventilation Systems (Section 6.2.1.2.2)	
Personalized air at a height of 4.5 ft (1.4 m) above the floor combined with ceiling supply of cool air and ceiling return	1.40

Ventilation Rate Procedure – Zone Outdoor Airflow 6.2.1.3

$$V_{oz} = V_{bz} / E_z \tag{6.2}$$

6.3 IAQ Procedure

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"The Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Procedure is a performance-based design approach in which the building and its ventilation system are designed to maintain the concentrations of specific contaminants at or below certain limits identified during the building design and to achieve the design target level of perceived indoor air quality acceptability by building occupants and/or visitors."





Design Compounds, PM2.5, and Their Design Limits					
ompound or PM2.5	Cognizant Authority	Design Limit			
Acetaldehyde	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	140 μg/m ³			
Acetone	AgBB LCI	1,200 μg/m ³			
Benzene	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	3 μg/m ³			
Dichloromethane	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	$400 \ \mu g/m^3$			
Formaldehyde	Cal EPA 8-hour CREL (2004)	33 µg/m ³			
Naphthalene	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	9 μg/m ³			
Phenol	AgBB LCI	10 µg/m ³			
Tetrachloroethylene	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	35 μg/m ³			
Toluene	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	300 μg/m ³			
1,1,1-trichloroethane	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	1000 $\mu g/m^3$			
Xylene, total	AgBB LCI	500 μg/m ³			
Carbon monoxide	U.S. EPA NAAQS	9 ppm			
PM2.5	U.S. EPA NAAQS (annual mean)	12 μg/m ³			
Ozone	U.S. EPA NAAQS	70 ррв			
Ammonia	Cal EPA CREL (June 2016)	200 µg/m ³			

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Natural Ventilation Procedure

- 6.4.1.2 Floor Area To Be Ventilated. Spaces, or portions of spaces, to be naturally ventilated must be located within a distance based on the ceiling height, as determined by Sections 6.4.1.3, 6.4.1.4, or 6.4.1.5, from operable wall openings which meet the requirements of Section 6.4.1.6.
- 6.4.1.3 Single Side Opening. For spaces with operable openings on one side of the space, the maximum distance from the operable openings is 2H, where H is the ceiling height.
- 6.4.1.4 Double Side Opening. For spaces with operable openings on two opposite sides of the space, the maximum distance from the operable openings is 5H, where H is the ceiling height.

Natural Ventilation Procedure

- 6.4.1.5 Corner Openings. For spaces with operable openings on two adjacent sides of a space (i.e., two sides of a corner), the maximum distance from the operable openings is 5*H* along a line drawn between the outside edges of the two openings which are farthest apart. Floor area outside that line must comply with Section 6.4.1.3 as a zone having openings on only one side of the zone.
- **6.4.1.4 Ceiling Height.** The ceiling height, *H*, to be used in Sections 6.4.1.3 through 6.4.1.5 shall be the minimum ceiling height in the space.

Exception: For ceilings that are increasing in height as distance from the openings is increased, the ceiling height shall be determined as the average height of the ceiling within 20 ft (6 m) from the operable openings.











STANDARD 62.1 USER'S MANUAL--BASED ON **ANSI/ASHRAE STANDARD 62.1-2019, VENTILATION** FOR ACCEPTABLE INDOOR AIR QUALITY

HANDBOOK / MANUAL / GUIDE by ASHRAE, 2021 View all product details

- Information on the intent and application of Standard 62.1
- Sample calculations and examples
- Best practices for applying the principles of good indoor air quality (IAQ) and effective ventilation when designing buildings and building systems
- Useful reference material
- Guidance for building operations and maintenance personnel
- Instructions for the user in the application of tools used for compliance with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2019

Also included is an exclusive link to the recently revised Web-based spreadsheets that aid in ventilation rate procedure calculations.





