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(4) VENTILATION. Outdoor air ventilation loads shall be based on ventilation rates specified in ch. Comm 64.

(5) ENVELOPE. Envelope heating and cooling loads shall be based on envelope characteristics such as thermal conductance, shading coefficient, and air leakage consistent with the values used to demonstrate compliance with subch. III, Part 3.

(6) LIGHTING. Lighting loads shall be based on actual design lighting levels or power budgets consistent with subch. III, Part 5. Lighting loads may not be included for the purpose of calculating design heating loads.

Comm 63.1024 System and equipment sizing. HVAC systems and equipment shall be sized to provide the minimum space and system loads calculated in accordance with s. Comm 63.1023. Heating and cooling equipment and systems shall not exceed the efficiencies in IECC Table 803.2.2 (1).

Comm 63.1026 Temperature controls. (1) SYSTEM CONTROL. Each HVAC system shall include at least one temperature control device.

(2) ZONE CONTROLS. (a) *Individual thermostatic controls.* 1. 'General.' Except as provided in subd. 2., the supply of heating and cooling energy to each zone shall be controlled by individual thermostatic controls responding to temperature within the zone.

2. 'Exceptions.' Independent perimeter systems that are designed to offset only envelope heat losses or gains, or both, may serve one or more zones also served by an interior system with the following limitations:

a. The perimeter system shall include at least one thermostatic control zone for each building exposure having exterior walls facing only one orientation for 50 contiguous feet or more; and

b. The perimeter system heating and cooling supply shall be controlled by thermostats located within the zones served by the system.

(b) *Zone controls for comfort heating.* Where used to control comfort heating, zone thermostatic controls shall be capable of being set locally or remotely by adjustment or selection of sensors down to 50°F or lower.

(c) *Zone controls for comfort cooling.* Where used to control comfort cooling, zone thermostatic controls shall be capable of being set locally or remotely by adjustment or selection of sensors up to 85°F or higher.

(d) *Zone controls for both heating and cooling.* 1. 'General.' Except as provided in subd. 2., zone thermostatic controls used to control both comfort heating and cooling shall be capable of providing a temperature range, or deadband, of at least 5°F within which the supply of heating and cooling energy to the zone is shut off or reduced to a minimum.

2. 'Exceptions.' a. Deadbands are not required for special occupancy, special usage, or required systems where deadband controls are not appropriate.

b. Deadbands are not required for buildings complying with the ASHRAE energy cost budget method under subch. III, Part 5, if, in the proposed building energy analysis, heating and cooling thermostat set-points are set to the same value between 70°F and 75°F inclusive and assumed to be constant throughout the year.

c. Deadbands may be omitted for thermostats that have manual changeover between heating and cooling modes.

Comm 63.1027 Zone controls. (1) THERMOSTATIC AND HUMIDISTATIC CONTROLS. Except as provided in sub. (2), zone thermostatic and humidistatic controls shall be capable of operating in sequence to supply heating and cooling energy to the zone. Such controls shall prevent:

(a) Reheating;

(b) Recooling;

(c) Mixing or simultaneous supply of air that has been previously mechanically heated and air that has been previously cooled, either by mechanical refrigeration or by economizer systems; or

(d) Other simultaneous operation of heating and cooling systems to the same zone.

(2) EXCEPTIONS. All of the following systems and zones are exempt from this section:

(a) Variable air volume (VAV) systems which, during periods of occupancy, are designed to reduce the air supply to each zone to a minimum before reheating, recooling, or mixing takes place. This minimum volume shall be no greater than the largest of the following:

1. 30% of the peak supply volume.

2. The minimum required to meet ventilation requirements of ch. Comm 64.

3. 0.4 cfm/square foot of zone conditioned floor area.

(b) Zones where special pressurization relationships or cross-contamination requirements are such that VAV systems are impractical, such as isolation rooms, operating areas of hospitals, and laboratories.

(c) Where at least 75% of the energy for reheating or for providing warm air in mixing systems is provided from a site-recovered or site-solar energy source.

(d) Zones where specified humidity levels are required to satisfy process needs, such as computer rooms and museums.

(e) Zones with a peak supply air quantity of 150 cfm or less.

(f) Multiple reheat systems serving multiple zones, other than those employing variable air volume for temperature control, that are provided with controls that will automatically reset the system cold air supply to the highest temperature level that will satisfy the zone requiring the coolest air.

(g) Dual duct and multizone systems that are provided with controls that will automatically reset:

1. The cold duct air supply to the highest temperature that will satisfy the zone requiring the coolest air; and

2. The hot duct air supply to the lowest temperature that will satisfy the zone requiring the warmest air.

(h) Systems in which heated air is recooled, directly or indirectly, to maintain space temperature that are provided with controls that will automatically reset the temperature to which the supply air is heated to the lowest level that will satisfy the zone requiring the warmest air.

(i) A multiple zone heating, ventilating and air-conditioning system that employs reheating or recooling for control of not more than 5,000 cfm or 20% of the total supply air of the system, whichever is less.

(3) OFF-HOUR CONTROLS. Except as provided in pars. (a) to (c), mechanical HVAC systems shall be equipped with automatic controls capable of accomplishing a reduction of energy use through control setback or equipment shutdown during periods of nonuse or alternate use of the zones served by the system. The following systems are exempt from this subsection:

(a) Systems serving areas expected to operate continuously;

(b) Where it can be shown that setback or shutdown will not result in a decrease in overall building energy costs; or

(c) Equipment with full load demands of 2 kW or 6826 Btu/h or less may be controlled by readily accessible manual off-hour controls.

Comm 63.1028 Humidity control. If a system is equipped with a means for adding moisture to maintain specific humidity levels in a zone or zones, a humidistat shall be provided in accordance with IECC section 503.3.2.4 for residential buildings and IECC section 802.3.2 for commercial buildings.

Comm 63.1029 Insulation, materials and construction. (1) GENERAL. Insulation required by subs. (2) and (3) shall be suitably protected from damage.

Note: Insulation should be installed in accordance with practices acceptable to the department such as MICA Commercial and Industrial Insulation Standards.

(2) PIPING INSULATION. Except as provided in pars. (a) to (c), recirculating plumbing system piping, plumbing piping in the first 8 feet from storage tanks for noncirculating systems, any piping served by a self-regulating electric heating cable, HVAC system piping, and related HVAC fluid conveying conduit, such as heat exchanger bodies, shall be thermally insulated in accordance with Table 63.1029 or equivalent. The following piping or conduit is exempted from this subsection:

(a) Factory-installed piping or conduit within HVAC equipment tested and rated in accordance with s. Comm 63.1020;

(b) Piping or conduit for which no insulation is specified in Table 63.1029.

(c) Where it can be shown that the heat gain or heat loss to or from piping or conduit without insulation will not increase building energy use.

**Table 63.1029
Plumbing and HVAC Piping Minimum Insulation [in. ^a (R-value)]**

Fluid Design Operating Temp. Range, °F	Insulation Conductivity ^a		Nominal Pipe Diameter [in. (R-value)]					
	Conductivity Range Btu.in./- (h.ft ² .°F	Mean Rating Temp. °F	Runouts ^b up to 2	1 and less	1-1/4 to 2	2-1/2 to 4	5 & 6	8 & up
Heating systems (Steam, Steam Condensate, and Hot Water)								
Above 350	0.32-0.34	250	1.5(R-4.4)	1.5(R-4.4)	2.5(R-7.4)	3.0(R-8.8)	3.5(R-10.3)	3.5(R-10.3)
251-350	0.29-0.31	200	1.5(R-4.8)	1.5(R-4.8)	2.5(R-8.1)	2.5(R-8.1)	3.5(R-11.3)	3.5(R-11.3)
201-250	0.27-0.30	150	1.0(R-3.3)	1.0(R-3.3)	1.5(R-5.0)	2.0(R-6.7)	2.0(R-6.7)	3.5(R-11.7)
141-200	0.25-0.29	125	0.5(R-1.8)	0.5(R-1.8)	1.5(R-5.2)	1.5(R-5.2)	1.5(R-5.2)	1.5(R-5.2)
105-140	0.24-0.28	100	0.5(R-1.8)	0.5(R-1.8)	1.0(R-3.6)	1.0(R-3.6)	1.0(R-3.6)	1.5(R-5.4)
Domestic and Service Hot Water systems^c								
105 and greater	0.24-0.28	100	0.5(R-1.8)	1.0(R-3.6)	1.0(R-3.6)	1.5(R-5.4)	1.5(R-5.4)	1.5(R-5.4)

Cooling systems (Chilled water, brine, and refrigerant) ^d								
40-55	0.23-0.27	75	0.5(R-1.9)	0.5(R-1.9)	0.75(R-2.8)	1.0(R-3.7)	1.0(R-3.7)	1.0(R-3.7)
Below 40	0.23-0.27	75	1.0(R-3.7)	1.0(R-3.7)	1.5(R-5.6)	1.5(R-5.6)	1.5(R-5.6)	1.5(R-5.6)

^aFor insulation outside the state conductivity range, the minimum thickness (T) shall be determined as follows: $T=PR [1+t/PR]^{K/k} - 1$, where T = minimum insulation thickness for material with conductivity K, in.; PR = actual outside radius of pipe, in.; t = insulation thickness, in.; K = conductivity of alternate material at mean rating temperature indicated for the applicable fluid temperature; and k = the lower value of the conductivity range listed for the applicable fluid temperature.

^bRunouts to individual terminal units not exceeding 12 ft. in length.

^cApplies to recirculating sections of service or domestic hot water systems and first 8 ft. from storage tank for nonrecirculating systems.

^dThe required minimum thickness does not consider water vapor transmission and condensation.

(3) AIR-HANDLING SYSTEM INSULATION. All air-handling ducts and plenums installed as part of an HVAC air distribution system shall be thermally insulated in accordance with IECC section 803.2.8 and s. Comm 63.0803 (2) (e).

(4) ADDITIONAL DUCT SEALING. Where supply ductwork and plenums that are designed to operate at static pressures from 0.25 inches to 3 inches water column inclusive are located outside of the conditioned space or in return plenums, joints shall be sealed in accordance with Seal class C as defined in the SMACNA HVAC Duct Leakage Test Manual. Pressure sensitive tape shall not be used as the primary sealant where such ducts are designed to operate at static pressures of 1 inch water column or greater.

Comm 63.1030 Hydronic system controls. Hydronic system controls shall comply with IECC section 803.3.3.7.

Comm 63.1031 Economizer controls. (1) FAN SYSTEM. Except as provided in sub. (2), each fan system shall be designed and capable of being controlled to take advantage of favorable weather conditions to reduce mechanical cooling requirements. The system shall include either of the following:

(a) A temperature or enthalpy air economizer system which is capable of automatically modulating outside air and return air dampers to provide 100% of the design supply air quantity as outside air for cooling; *Required with ??*

(b) A water economizer system, which is capable of cooling supply air by direct evaporation, indirect evaporation, or both. Such a system shall be designed and capable of being controlled to provide 100% of the expected system cooling load at outside air temperatures of 50°F dry-bulb/40°F wet-bulb and below.

(2) EXCEPTIONS. All of the following systems are exempt from this subsection:

(a) Individual fan-cooling units with a supply capacity of less than 2,000 cfm or a total system cooling capacity of less than 62,000 Btu/hour for split systems or less than 36,000 Btu/hour for all other types. The total capacity of all such units complying by use of this exception shall not exceed 600,000 Btu/hour per building or 10% of the total installed cooling capacity, whichever is larger;

(b) Systems with air or evaporatively cooled condensers for which it can be shown that the use of outdoor air cooling affects the operation of other systems, such as humidification, dehumidification, or supermarket refrigeration systems, so as to increase overall building energy costs;

Note: Other areas that may use controlled humidification or dehumidification are computer rooms, museums, library stacks and drafting rooms.

(c) Where the overall building energy use resulting from alternative designs, such as internal to external zone heat recovery systems, can be shown to be less than those resulting from an economizer system.

Comm 63.1032 Electrical motors. (1) PERMANENTLY WIRED MOTORS. Any permanently wired motor that meets all of the criteria specified in pars. (a) through (g) shall meet the efficiency requirements specified in Table 63.1032 and the requirements of this section.

(a) The motor is used in a HVAC fan or pumping system;

(b) The motor is polyphase;

(c) The motor is one horsepower or more;

(d) The motor is a design A or B squirrel-cage, foot-mounted, T-frame induction motor that has synchronous speeds of 3600, 1800, 1200, and 900 rpm;

(e) The motor is expected to operate more than 1000 hours per year;

(f) The motor is not a multispeed motor used in a system designed to use more than one speed; and

(g) The motor is not a component of equipment that meets the efficiency requirements of s. Comm 63.1020 and the motor input is included in the determination of the equipment efficiency.

(2) MOTOR NAMEPLATE. The motor nameplate shall list the minimum nominal full-load motor efficiency.

Note: Motors that are classified as "energy efficient" under the National Electric Manufacturer's Association Standard MG 12.55, dated 3-14-91, are acceptable to the department as meeting the efficiency requirements of this section.

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Table 63.1032
Minimum Acceptable Nominal Full-Load Motor Efficiency
For Single-Speed Polyphase Squirrel-Cage Induction Motors
Having Synchronous Speeds of 3600, 1800, 1200 and 900 rpm

Full-Load Efficiencies—Open Motors								
HP	2-Pole		4-Pole		6-Pole		8-Pole	
	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency
1.0	--	--	82.5	81.5	80.0	78.5	74.0	72.0
1.5	82.5	81.5	84.0	82.5	84.0	82.5	75.5	74.0
2.0	84.0	82.5	84.0	82.5	85.5	84.0	85.5	84.0
3.0	84.0	82.5	86.5	85.5	86.5	85.5	86.5	85.5
5.0	85.5	84.0	87.5	86.5	87.5	86.5	87.5	86.0
7.5	87.5	86.5	88.5	87.5	88.5	87.5	88.5	87.5
10.0	88.5	87.5	89.5	88.5	90.2	89.5	89.5	88.5
15.0	89.5	88.5	91.0	90.2	90.2	89.5	89.5	88.5
20.0	90.5	89.5	91.0	90.2	91.0	90.2	90.2	89.5
25.0	91.0	90.2	91.7	91.0	91.7	91.0	90.2	89.5
30.0	91.0	90.2	92.4	91.7	92.4	91.7	91.0	90.2
40.0	91.7	91.0	93.0	92.4	93.0	92.4	91.0	90.2
50.0	92.4	91.7	93.0	92.4	93.0	92.4	91.7	91.0
60.0	93.0	92.4	93.6	93.0	93.6	93.0	92.4	91.7
75.0	93.0	92.4	94.1	93.6	93.6	93.0	93.6	93.0
100.0	93.0	92.4	94.1	93.6	94.1	93.6	93.6	93.0
125.0	93.6	93.0	94.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	93.6	93.0
150.0	93.6	93.0	95.0	94.5	94.5	94.1	93.6	93.0
200.0	94.5	94.1	95.0	94.5	94.5	94.1	93.6	93.0
Full-Load Efficiencies—Enclosed Motors								
HP	2-Pole		4-Pole		6-Pole		8-Pole	
	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency	Nominal Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency
1.0	75.5	74.0	82.5	81.5	80.0	78.5	74.0	72.0
1.5	82.5	81.5	84.0	82.5	85.5	84.0	77.0	75.5
2.0	84.0	82.5	84.0	82.5	86.5	85.5	82.5	81.5
3.0	85.5	84.0	87.5	86.5	87.5	86.5	84.0	82.5
5.0	87.5	86.5	87.5	86.5	87.5	86.5	85.5	84.0
7.5	88.5	87.5	89.5	88.5	89.5	88.5	85.5	84.0
10.0	89.5	88.5	89.5	88.5	89.5	88.5	88.5	87.5
15.0	90.2	89.5	91.0	90.2	90.2	89.5	88.5	87.5
20.0	90.2	89.5	91.0	90.2	90.2	89.5	89.5	88.5
25.0	91.0	90.2	92.4	91.7	91.7	91.0	89.5	88.5
30.0	91.0	90.2	92.4	91.7	91.7	91.0	91.0	90.2
40.0	91.7	91.0	93.0	92.4	93.0	92.4	91.0	90.2
50.0	92.4	91.7	93.0	92.4	93.0	92.4	91.7	91.0
60.0	93.0	92.4	93.6	93.0	93.6	93.0	91.7	91.0
75.0	93.0	92.4	94.1	93.6	93.6	93.0	93.0	92.4
100.0	93.6	93.0	94.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	93.0	92.4
125.0	94.5	94.1	94.5	94.1	94.1	93.6	93.6	93.0
150.0	94.5	94.1	95.0	94.5	95.0	94.5	93.6	93.0
200.0	95.0	94.5	95.0	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.1	93.6

Part 5 Lighting Power

Comm 63.1040 Scope. Sections Comm 63.1041 to 63.1051 shall apply to all of the following rooms, spaces and areas:

- (1) Interior spaces of buildings.
- (2) Building exteriors and exterior areas such as entrances, exits, ^{and} loading docks.
- (3) Roads, grounds, parking, and other exterior areas where lighting is energized through the building electrical service.

Comm 63.1041 Exterior lighting power requirement. The exterior lighting power of a building or a group of buildings in a multibuilding facility calculated in accordance with s. Comm 63.1042 shall be no greater than the lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with s. Comm 63.1043.

Comm 63.1042 Calculation of exterior lighting power. The calculated exterior lighting power is the sum of the power for all exterior luminaires that are included in the scope of this part, s. Comm 63.1040, minus the power for exempted exterior lighting as specified in subs. (1) to (5):

- (1) Task lighting for outdoor activities such as manufacturing and processing facilities.
- (2) Lighting power for theatrical productions.
- (3) Lighting for outdoor sporting facilities, including playing and seating areas.
- (4) Lighting for dwelling units that is controlled within the dwelling unit.
- (5) Exit way or egress lighting required by s. Comm 73.21 that has switching regulated by Article 700 of the National Electrical Code as adopted by reference in ch. Comm 16. 5/6.12 ? Rev

Comm 63.1043 Exterior lighting power allowance. (1) CALCULATION METHOD. The exterior lighting power allowance for a building or a multibuilding facility is the sum of all the allowed lighting powers for all exterior areas. The lighting power for each area is calculated by multiplying the unit power allowance from Table 63.1043 by the applicable length or area.

(2) APPLICABLE AREAS AND LENGTHS. The applicable areas and lengths used with Table 63.1043 to calculate the exterior lighting power allowance are described in pars. (a) to (d).

(a) Horizontal areas of grounds, driveways, lots, gardens or parks may be calculated as if they were flat, or the actual area of the surfaces of contours may be used.

(b) Canopied areas are the area of the horizontal surface under the canopy. A canopy includes an exterior awning, soffit or ornamental or functional structure signifying a main entrance to a building.

(c) The linear length of door openings is measured in plan view and includes the door opening only. Sidelights and other portions of the door, which do not open, are not included.

(d) The applicable area of the building facade includes all vertical and horizontal areas that are intended to be illuminated.

Table 63.1043

Exterior Lighting Unit Power Allowances

Area Description	Allowances
Canopies (not associated with an entrance)	4 W/ft ²
Commerce or merchandizing areas	4 W/ft ²
Exit (with or without canopy)	16 W/lin ft of door opening
Entrance (without canopy)	20 W/lin ft of door opening
Entrance (with canopy)	
High traffic (retail, hotel, airport, theater, etc.)	6.6 W/ft ² of canopied area
Light traffic (hospital, office, school, etc.)	2.6 W/ft ² of canopied area
Loading area	0.26 W/ft ²
Loading door	13 W/lin ft of door opening
Building exterior surfaces/facades	0.16 W/ft ² of surface area to be illuminated
Storage and nonmanufacturing work areas	0.13 W/ft ²
Other activity areas for casual use such as picnic Grounds, gardens, parks and other landscaped Areas.	0.06 W/ft ²
Private driveways/walkways	0.06 W/ft ²
Public driveways/walkways	0.10 W/ft ²
Private parking lots	0.08 W/ft ²
Public parking lots	0.12 W/ft ²
Pump island canopies	4 W/ft ²

Comm 63.1044 Interior lighting power requirement. The interior lighting power of a building calculated in accordance with s. Comm 63.1045 shall be no greater than the interior lighting power allowance calculated in accordance with s. Comm 63.1046.

Comm 63.1045 Calculation of interior lighting power. The calculated interior lighting power of a building is the total watts of all interior luminaires including, but not limited to, track and flexible lighting systems, lighting that is integral with modular furniture, movable displays and cabinets, and internally illuminated case work for task or display purposes, minus any adjustments allowed under subs. (1) through (4).

(1) MULTIPLE INTERLOCKED LIGHTING SYSTEMS SERVING A SPACE. When multiple interlocked lighting systems serve a space, the watts of all systems except the system with the highest wattage may be excluded from the calculated lighting power if:

(a) The lighting systems are interlocked to prevent simultaneous operation; or

(b) The lighting systems are controlled by a preset dimming system or other device that prevents simultaneous operation of more than one lighting system, except under the direct control of authorized personnel.

(2) REDUCTION OF WATTAGE THROUGH CONTROLS. The watts of any luminaire that is controlled may be reduced by the number of watts times the applicable power adjustment factor from Table 63.1045 if all of the following are met:

(a) The control complies with s. Comm 63.1051.

(b) At least 50% of the light output of the luminaire is within the applicable space listed in Table 63.1045.

(c) Except as noted in Table 63.1045, only one power adjustment factor is used for the luminaire.

(d) For daylighting control credits, the luminaire is controlled by the daylighting control, and the luminaire is located within the daylit area.

(e) For automatic time switch control devices, a timed manual override is provided at each switch location required by s. Comm 63.1050. The override device shall control only the lights in the surrounding area enclosed by ceiling-height partitions.

**Table 63.1045
Lighting Power Adjustment Factors**

<u>Type of Control</u>	<u>Type of Space</u>	<u>Factor</u>
Automatic daylighting controls	Daylit areas	
Continuous dimming		0.30
Multiple step dimming		0.20
On/off		0.10
Automatic time switch control device in conjunction with automatic daylighting controls	Daylit areas ≤ 250 square feet	
Continuous dimming		0.35
Multiple step dimming		0.25
On/off		0.15

<u>Type of Control</u>	<u>Type of Space</u>	<u>Factor</u>
Automatic time switch control device in conjunction with lumen maintenance and automatic daylighting controls	Daylit areas \leq 250 square feet	
Continuous dimming		0.40
Multiple step dimming		0.30
On/off		0.20
Lumen maintenance	Any space	0.10
Lumen maintenance in conjunction with an automatic time switch control device	Space \leq 250 square feet	0.15
Automatic time switch control device	Spaces \leq 250 square feet	0.15
Occupant-sensing device with a separate sensor for each space	Spaces \leq 250 square feet enclosed by opaque floor-to-ceiling partitions; any size classroom, corridor, conference or waiting room	0.30*
Occupant-sensing device with separate sensor for each space	Rooms of any size that are used exclusively for storage	0.60*
Occupant-sensing device with separate sensor for each space	Spaces $>$ 250 square feet	0.10*
Occupant-sensing device with a separate sensor for each space used in conjunction with daylighting controls and separate sensor for each space	Spaces \leq 250 square feet within a daylit area and enclosed by opaque floor-to-ceiling partitions	
Continuous dimming		0.40*
Multiple step dimming		0.35*
On/off		0.35*
Occupant-sensing device with a separate sensor for each space used in conjunction with daylighting controls and separate sensor for each space and lumen maintenance	Spaces \leq 250 square feet within a daylit area and enclosed by opaque floor-to-ceiling partitions	0.35*
Continuous dimming		0.45*
Multiple step dimming		0.40*
On/off		0.35*

<u>Type of Control</u>	<u>Type of Space</u>	<u>Factor</u>
Occupant-sensing device with a separate sensor for each space used with lumen maintenance	Spaces \leq 250 square feet and enclosed by opaque floor-to-ceiling partitions	0.35*
Occupant-sensing device with a separate sensor for each space used in conjunction with an automatic time switch control device	Spaces \leq 250 square feet enclosed by opaque floor to ceiling partitions	0.35*
Manual dimming system	Hotels, motels, restaurants, auditoriums, theaters	0.10
Multiscene programmable dimming system	Hotels, motels, restaurants, auditoriums, theaters	0.20
Occupant-sensing device with programmable multiscene dimming system	Hotels, motels, restaurants, auditoriums, theaters	0.35

*Note to Table 63.1045: Adjustment factors for occupant-sensing devices are for devices with on-off operation. If devices are used that turn lights down, rather than off, the adjustment factor shall be multiplied by the percent of energy savings that occur while the lights are turned down.

(3) LIGHTING WATTAGE EXCLUDED. The watts of the following lighting applications may be excluded from the calculated interior lighting power of the building.

(a) Lighting for theatrical productions and other live performances, television broadcasting, audio-visual presentations, and those portions of entertainment facilities such as stage areas in hotel ballrooms, night clubs, dance floors, churches, and casinos where lighting is an essential technical element for the function performed, if the lighting is an addition to a general lighting system, and if the lighting is separately controlled and accessible only to authorized operators.

(b) Lighting for television, video and film production.

(c) Lighting for photographic processes.

(d) Lighting for theme parks.

(e) Lighting for exhibits in areas such as exhibit, convention, and hotel function areas, if the lighting is an addition to a general lighting system, and if the lighting is separately controlled and accessible only to authorized operators.

(f) Specialized local lighting installed in nonlighting process equipment by its manufacturer used to illuminate process related tasks only.

(g) In buildings for medical and clinical care, examination and surgical lights, low-level night lights, and lighting integral to medical equipment.

(h) Lighting fixtures that are an integral part of refrigeration equipment.

(i) Nonretail display lighting required for art exhibits or displays in galleries, museums and monuments.

(j) Special lighting needed for research.

(k) Task lighting for plant growth or maintenance, if it is equipped with an automatic 24-hour time switch that has program back-up capabilities that prevent the loss of the switch's program and time setting for at least 10 hours if power is interrupted.

(l) Exit way or egress illumination that is normally off.

(m) Task lighting specifically designed for primary use by visually impaired, for lip reading, and by senior citizens.

(n) Lighting for informational signs and exit signs, but excluding commercial displays.

Note: See s. Comm 63.1005 (38) for definition of informational sign and s. Comm 63.1052 for exit sign requirements.

(o) Display window lighting in retail facilities provided the display area is separated from the store sales area by opaque ceiling-height partitions.

(p) Lighting in dwelling units that provide complete independent living facilities for one or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

(q) In restaurant buildings and areas, lighting for food warming or integral to food preparation equipment.

(r) Lighting equipment that is for sale.

(s) Lighting demonstration equipment in lighting education facilities.

(4) LIGHTING FIXTURES THAT ALLOW SUBSTITUTION OF SOURCES. The watts of track and other lighting fixtures that allow the substitution of low efficacy sources for high efficacy sources without altering the wiring of the fixture shall be determined by this subsection or other method approved by the department.

(a) *Track and busway line-voltage lighting.* The wattage of line-voltage lighting track and plug-in busway that allow the addition and relocation, or both, of luminaries without altering the wiring of the system shall be the specified wattage of the luminaries included in the system with a minimum of 30 W/lin ft.

(b) *Low-voltage lighting systems.* The wattage of low-voltage lighting track, cable conductor, rail conductor, and other flexible lighting systems that allow the addition or relocation, or both, without altering the wiring of the system shall be the specified wattage of the transformer supplying the system.

(c) *Incandescent medium base sockets.* The wattage for medium base fixtures shall be the listed lighting power capacity, in watts, of the fixture.

Note: See Appendix for default lamp/ballast wattages acceptable to the department.

Comm 63.1046 Calculation of interior lighting power allowance. The interior lighting power allowance shall be calculated using one of the methods in ss. Comm 63.1047, Comm 63.1048, or Comm 63.1049 as applicable.

Comm 63.1047 Complete building method. The Complete Building Method may be used only on projects involving entire buildings where plans and specifications are submitted for the entire building and at least 80 percent of the areas of the building are the same type of use. Under this approach, the interior lighting power allowance is the lighting power density value in Table 63.1047 times the floor area of the entire building. Hotel, motel and residential buildings shall not use this method. Building uses that are not listed in Table 63.1047 shall be assigned the allowed lighting power density given under "All Others."

Table 63.1047
Complete Building Method
Lighting Power Density Values (Watts/ft²)

<u>Type of Use</u>	<u>Allowed Lighting Power Density</u>
Banks and Financial Institutions	1.7
Correctional Housing.....	1.4
General Commercial and Industrial Work Buildings.....	1.2
Grocery Store.....	1.8
Industrial and Commercial Storage Buildings	0.8
Medical Buildings and Clinics	1.5
Office Building	1.5
Religious Worship, Auditorium, and Convention Centers....	2.0
Restaurants	1.5
Retail and Wholesale Store.....	2.6
Schools	1.8
Theaters	1.5

All Others0.8

Comm 63.1048 Area category method. Under the Area Category Method, the interior lighting power allowance for the building is the sum of all allowed lighting powers for all areas in the building. The allowed lighting power for an area is the lighting power density in Table 63.1048 times the area. For purposes of the Area Category Method, an "Area" means all contiguous spaces, ~~which~~ ^{that} accommodate or are associated with a single one of the primary functions listed in Table 63.1048. Buildings with primary functions not listed in Table 63.1048 shall not use this method. Where areas are bounded or separated by interior partitions, the floor space occupied by those interior partitions shall not be included in any area. The area shall not include enclosed retail display windows with exempted lighting as described in s. Comm 63.1045 (3) (o). When the Area Category Method is used to calculate the interior lighting power allowance for an entire building, main entry lobbies, corridors, rest rooms, and support functions shall be treated as separate areas.

**Table 63.1048
Area Category Method - Lighting Power
Density Values (Watts/ft²)**

<u>Primary Function</u>	<u>Allowed Lighting Power Density</u>
Auditorium	2.0
Auto Repair	2.0
Bank/Financial Institution	1.8
Classrooms	2.0
Convention, Conference and Meeting Centers	1.6
Corridors, Rest Rooms and Support Areas	0.8
Detention Facilities	1.6
Dining	1.2
Exhibit	2.3
Storage Garage	0.2
General Commercial and Industrial Work	1.3
Grocery	2.0
Guest Room or Dorm Room	1.4
Hotel Function	2.3*
Industrial and Commercial Storage	0.6
Kitchen	2.2
Laboratory	3.3
Lobbies:	
Hotel Lobby	2.3*
Main Entry Lobby	1.6*
Malls, Arcades, and Atria	1.2*
Medical and Clinical Care	1.8
Office	1.6
Precision Commercial and/or Industrial Work	2.0
Religious Worship	2.2*

Retail Sales, Wholesale Showrooms.....	2.8
Theaters	
Motion Picture.....	1.0
Performance.....	1.5*

* Note to Table 63.1048: The smallest of the following values may be added to the allowed lighting power listed in Table 63.1048 for ornamental chandeliers and sconces that are switched or dimmed on circuits different from the circuits for general lighting:

- a. 1 watt per square foot times the area of the space in which the chandelier or sconce is used; or
- b. The actual design wattage of the chandelier or sconce.

Comm 63.1049 Activity method. Under the activity method, the interior lighting power allowance for a building is determined by calculating a lighting power budget for each space in accordance with subs. (1) to (4) and summing them in accordance with sub. (5).

(1) The lighting power budget of each interior space shall be determined in accordance with the following equation:

$$LPB = A \times UPD \times AF$$

Where:

LPB = lighting power budget of the space, W

A = area of the space, ft²

UPD = unit power density, W/ft² [Table 63.1049]

AF = area factor of the room [Figure 63.1049]

(a) The UPD shall be selected from Table 63.1049. For applications to areas or activities other than those given, select values for the most similar areas or activities. The UPD for a multifunctional space shall be based on the lowest UPD of any of the activities of the space.

(b) The area factor (AF) shall be determined from Figure 63.1049 based on the room area (A_r) and ceiling height. The room area shall be calculated from the inside dimensions of the room. Rooms of identical ceiling height and activities may be evaluated as a group. The AF of a group of rooms shall be determined from the average area of these rooms.

The following equation gives the formula used in developing Fig. 63.1049.

$$AF = 0.2 + 0.8(1/0.9^n)$$

Where:

$$n = \left[\frac{10.21(CH - 2.5)}{\sqrt{A_r}} \right] - 1$$

AF = Area factor

CH = Average ceiling height, ft.

A_r = Room area, ft²

If AF < 1.0, then AF = 1.0

If $AF > 1.8$, then $AF = 1.8$

(2) For rooms serving multiple functions such as hotel banquet or meeting rooms and office conference or presentation rooms; an adjustment factor of 1.5 times the UPD may be used if a supplementary system is actually installed and meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The installed power for the supplementary system shall not be greater than 33 percent of the adjusted lighting power budget calculated for that space.

(b) Independent controls shall be installed for the supplementary system.

(3) In rooms containing multiple simultaneous activities, such as a large general office having separate accounting and drafting areas within the same room, the lighting power budget for the rooms shall be the weighted average of the activities in proportion to the areas being served.

(4) The activity of indoor sports areas shall be considered as an area 10 feet beyond the playing boundaries of the sport, not to exceed the total floor area of the indoor sports space less the spectator seating area.

(5) The interior lighting power allowance shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation. The interior lighting power allowance shall include a 0.20 W/ft^2 allowance for unlisted spaces.

$$\text{ILPA} = (\text{LPB}_1 + \text{LPB}_2 + \dots + \text{LPB}_n) \\ + (0.20 \text{ W/ft}^2 \times \text{unlisted space area})$$

Where:

ILPA = interior lighting power allowance, W

Unlisted space area = $\text{GLA} - \Sigma(\text{LS})$, ft^2

GLA = gross lighted area, ft^2

LPB = lighting power budget, W

LS = listed space

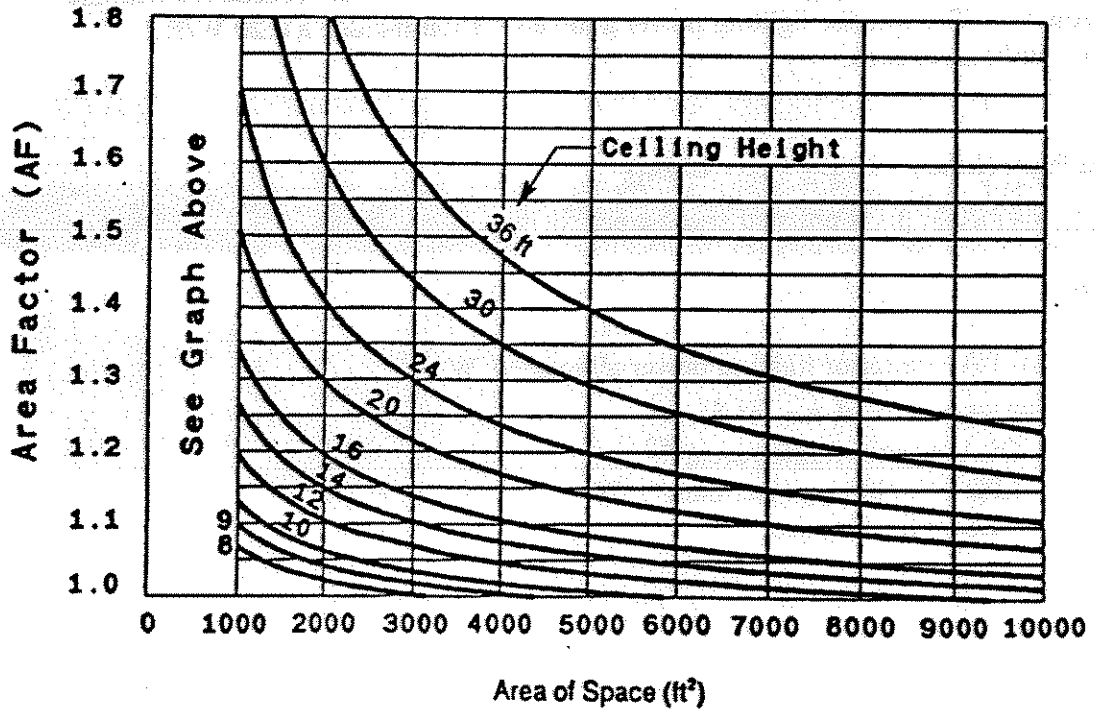
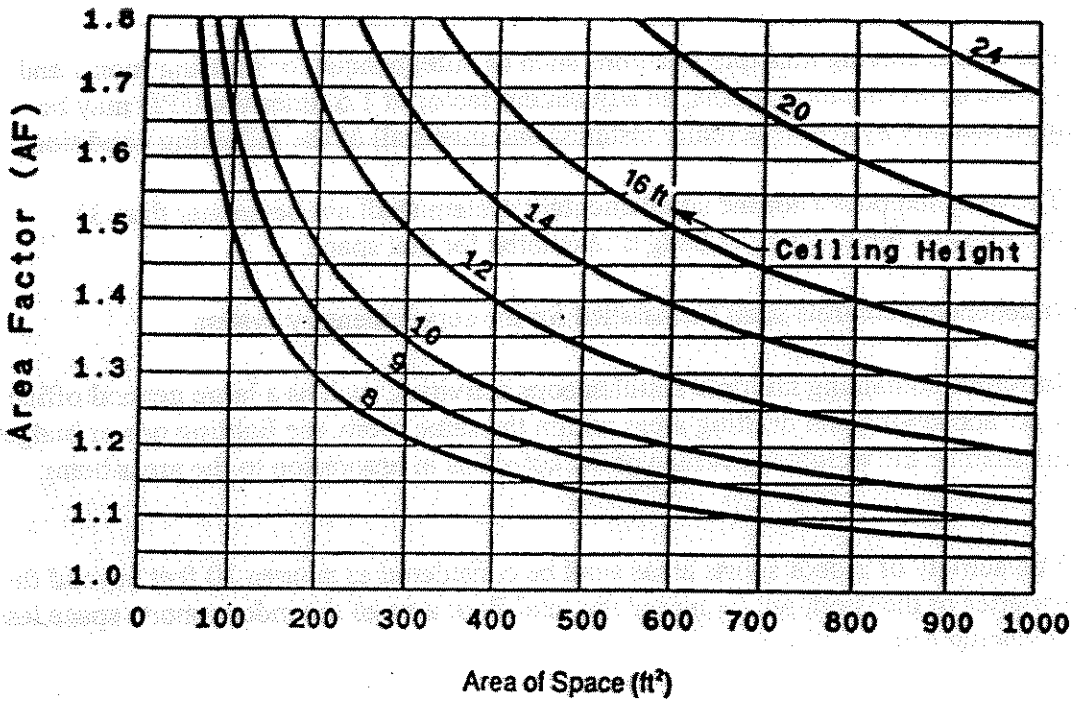


Figure 63.1049 Area Factor

**Table 63.1049
Unit Power Densities**

Part a - Common Activity Areas

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD</u> <u>W/ft²</u>	<u>Note</u>
Auditorium	1.6	a
Corridor	0.8	b
Classroom/Lecture Hall.....	2.0	
Electrical/Mechanical Equipment Room		
General	0.7	b
Control Rooms.....	1.5	b
Food Service		
Fast Food/Cafeteria.....	1.3	
Leisure Dining.....	2.5	c
Bar Lounge.....	2.5	c
Kitchen.....	1.4	
Recreation/Lounge	0.7	
Stair		
Active Traffic	0.6	
Emergency Exit.....	0.4	
Toilet and Washroom.....	0.8	
Garage		
Auto and Pedestrian Circulation Area.....	0.3	
Parking Area.....	0.2	
Laboratory.....	3.0	
Library		
Audio/Visual.....	1.1	
Stack Area	1.5	
Card File and Cataloging.....	1.6	
Reading Area.....	1.9	
Lobby (General)		
Reception and Waiting	1.0	
Elevator Lobbies.....	0.8	
Atrium (Multistory)		
First Three Floors	0.7	
Each Additional Floor	0.2	

**Table 63.1049
Unit Power Densities**

Part a - Common Activity Areas (Continued)

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD</u>	
	<u>W/ft²</u>	<u>Note</u>
Locker Room and Shower.....	0.8	
Office Category 1		
Enclosed offices, all open plan offices without partitions or with partitions* lower than 4.5 feet below the ceiling		
Reading, Typing and Filing.....	1.8	d
Drafting.....	2.6	d
Accounting.....	2.1	d
Office Category 2		
Open plan offices 900 square feet or larger with partitions* 3.5 to 4.5 feet below the ceiling Offices less than 900 square feet shall use Category 1		
Reading, Typing and Filing.....	1.9	b
Drafting.....	2.9	b
Accounting.....	2.4	b
Office Category 3		
Open plan offices 900 square feet or larger with partitions* higher than 3.5 feet below the ceiling Offices less than 900 square feet shall use Category 1		
Reading, Typing and Filing.....	2.2	b
Drafting.....	3.4	b
Accounting.....	2.7	b
Common Activity Areas		
Conference Meeting Room.....	1.8	a
Computer Office Equipment.....	2.1	
Filing, Inactive.....	1.0	
Mail Room.....	1.8	
Shop		
Machinery.....	2.5	
Electrical/Electronic.....	2.5	
Painting.....	1.6	
Carpentry.....	2.3	
Welding.....	1.2	

**Table 63.1049
Unit Power Densities**

Part a - Common Activity Areas (Continued)

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD W/ft²</u>	<u>Note</u>
Storage and Warehouse		
Inactive Storage.....	0.3	
Active Storage, Bulky.....	0.3	
Active Storage, Fine.....	1.0	
Material Handling.....	1.0	
 Unlisted Space.....	 0.2	

* Not less than 90 percent of all work stations shall be individually enclosed with partitions of at least the height described.

Part b - Specific Buildings

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD W/ft²</u>	<u>Note</u>
Airport, Bus and Rail Station		
Baggage Area.....	1.0	
Concourse/Main Thruway.....	0.9	
Ticket Counter.....	2.5	
Waiting and Lounge Area.....	1.2	
 Bank		
Customer Area.....	1.1	
Banking Activity Area.....	2.8	
 Barber and Beauty Parlor	 2.0	
 Church, Synagogue, Chapel		
Worship/Congregational.....	2.5	
Preaching and Sermon/.....	2.7	
 Dormitory		
Bedroom.....	1.1	
Bedroom With Study.....	1.4	
Study Hall.....	1.8	
 Fire and Police Department		
Fire Engine Room.....	0.7	
Detention Dayroom.....	1.5	
Jail Cell.....	1.2	

**Table 63.1049
Unit Power Densities**

Part b - Specific Buildings (Continued)

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD</u> <u>W/ft²</u>	<u>Note</u>	
Hospital/Nursing Home			
Corridor	1.3	b	
Dental Suite/Examination/Treatment	1.6		
Emergency	2.3		
Laboratory	3.0		
Lounge/Waiting Room	0.9		
Medical Supplies	2.4		
Nursery	2.0		
Nurse Station	2.1		
Occupational Therapy/Physical Therapy	1.6		
Patient Room	1.4		
Pharmacy	1.7		
Radiology	2.1		
Surgical and O.B. Suites			
General Area	2.1		
Operating Room	7.0		
Recovery	2.3		
Hotel/Conference Center			
Banquet Room/Multipurpose	2.4	a	
Bathroom/Powder Room	1.2		
Guest Room	1.4		
Public Area	1.2		
Exhibition Hall	2.6		
Conference/Meeting	1.8		
Lobby	1.9		
Reception Desk	2.4		
Laundry			
Washing	0.9		
Ironing and Sorting	1.3		
Museum and Gallery			
General Exhibition	1.9		
Inspection/Restoration	3.9		
Storage (Artifacts)			
Inactive	0.6		
Active	0.7		
Post Office			
Lobby	1.1		
Sorting and Mailing	2.1		

**Table 63.1049
Unit Power Densities**

Part b - Specific Buildings (Continued)

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD</u> <u>W/ft²</u>	<u>Note</u>
Service Station/Auto Repair.....	1.0	
Theater		
Performance Arts.....	1.5	
Motion Picture.....	1.0	
Lobby.....	1.5	
Retail Establishments		
Merchandising and Circulation Area - Applicable to all lighting, including accent and display lighting, installed in merchandising and circulation areas.....	2.2	g.
Mall Concourse.....	1.4	
Retail Support Areas		
Tailoring.....	2.1	
Dressing/Fitting Rooms.....	1.4	

Part c - Indoor Athletic Areas^{e,f}

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD</u> <u>W/ft²</u>
Seating Area, All Sports.....	0.4
Badminton	
Club.....	0.5
Tournament.....	0.8
Basketball/Volleyball	
Intramural.....	0.8
College.....	1.3
Professional.....	1.9
Bowling	
Approach Area.....	0.5
Lanes.....	1.1

**Table 63.1049
Unit Power Densities**

Part c - Indoor Athletic Areas^{e,f} (Continued)

<u>Activity/Area</u>	<u>UPD W/ft²</u>
Boxing or Wrestling (platform)	
Amateur	2.4
Professional	4.8
Gymnasium	
General Exercising and Recreation Only	1.0
Handball/Raquetball/Squash	
Club	1.3
Tournament.....	2.6
Hockey, Ice	
Amateur.....	1.3
College or Professional.....	2.6
Skating Rink	
Recreational.....	0.9
Exhibition/Professional	2.6
Swimming	
Recreational.....	0.9
Exhibition	1.5
Under Water	1.0
Tennis	
Recreational (Class III).....	1.3
Club/College (Class II).....	1.9
Professional (Class I).....	2.6
Tennis, Table	
Club	1.0
Tournament.....	1.6

Notes for Table 63.1049

- a. A 1.5 power adjustment factor is applicable for multifunctional spaces.
- b. Area factor of 1.0 shall be used for these spaces.
- c. UPD includes lighting power required for clean-up purpose.
- d. Area factor shall not exceed 1.55.
- e. Area factor of 1.0 shall be used for all indoor athletic spaces.
- f. Facilities that are used for more than one level of play shall have appropriate switching between the different levels specified in Table 63.1049. Dimming shall not be used to accomplish the reduction in illumination. The illumination at all levels shall be uniform.

g. Where lighting equipment is specified to be installed to highlight specific merchandise in addition to lighting equipment specified for general lighting and is switched or dimmed on circuits different from the circuits for general lighting, the smaller of the actual wattage of the lighting equipment installed specifically for merchandise, or 0.8 W/ft^2 times the floor area of the display area shall be added to the interior lighting power determined in accordance with this line item.

Comm 63.1050 Lighting controls that must be installed. (1) AREA CONTROLS. (a) Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), each interior area enclosed by ceiling-height partitions shall have an independent switching or control device. This switching or control device shall comply with all of the following:

1. Be readily accessible.
2. Located so that a person using the device can see the lights or area controlled by that switch, or so that the area being lit is annunciated.
3. Be manually operated, or automatically controlled by an occupant-sensing device that meets the requirements of s. Comm 63.1051 (4).

(b) Other devices may be installed in conjunction with the switching or control device required by par. (a) provided that they:

1. Permit the required switching or control device to override the action of the other devices; and
2. Reset the mode of any automatic system to normal operation without further action.

(c) Up to one-half watt per square foot of lighting in any area within a building that must be continuously illuminated for reasons of building security or emergency egress are exempt from par. (a) if:

1. The area is designated a security or emergency egress area on the plans and specifications submitted to the department; and
2. The area is controlled by switches accessible only to authorized personnel.

(d) Public areas with switches that are accessible only to authorized personnel are exempt from the area control requirements of par. (a).

(2) CONTROLS TO REDUCE LIGHTING. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the general lighting of any enclosed interior space 100 square feet or larger in which the connected lighting load exceeds 1.2 watts per square foot for the space as a whole, and that has more than one light source or luminaire, shall be controlled so that the load for the lights may be reduced by at least one-half while maintaining a reasonably uniform level of illuminance throughout the area. A reasonably uniform reduction of illuminance shall be achieved by one of the following:

1. Controlling all lamps or luminaires with dimmers.
2. Dual switching of alternate rows of luminaires, alternate luminaires, or alternate lamps.
3. Switching the middle lamps of three lamp luminaires independently of the outer lamps.
4. Switching each luminaire or each lamp.
5. Other methods approved by the department.

(b) The requirements of par. (a) do not apply to any of the following:

1. Lights in areas that are controlled by an occupant-sensing device that meets the requirements of s. Comm 63.1051 (4).
2. Lights in corridors.
3. Lights in areas that are controlled by an automatic time switch control device that has a timed manual override available at each switch location required by sub. (1), and that controls only the lights in that area enclosed by ceiling height partitions.

(3) **DAYLIT AREAS.** (a) Except as provided in par. (b), daylit areas in any interior enclosed space greater than 250 square feet shall and a lighting density $> 1.2 \text{ W/ft}^2$ meet the requirements of subds. 1. and 2.

1. Such areas shall have at least one control that complies with all of the following:

- a. Controls only luminaires in the daylit area.
- b. Controls at least 50% of the lamps or luminaires in the daylit area, in a manner described in sub. (2)(a) 1. to 5., independently of all other lamps or luminaires in the enclosed space. The other luminaires in the enclosed space may be controlled in any manner allowed by sub. (2)(a) 1. to 5.

2. Such areas shall have controls that control the luminaires in each vertically daylit area separately from the luminaires in each horizontally daylit area.

(b) The requirements of this subsection do not apply to any of the following:

1. Daylit areas where the effective aperture of glazing is equal or less than 0.1 for vertical glazing and 0.01 for horizontal glazing.

2. Daylit areas where existing adjacent structures or natural objects obstruct daylight to the extent that effective use of daylighting is not feasible.

(4) SHUT-OFF CONTROLS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), for every floor or metered space, all interior lighting systems shall be equipped with at least one separate automatic control to shut off the lighting. This automatic control shall meet the requirements of s. Comm 63.1051 and may be an occupancy sensor, automatic time switch, or other device capable of automatically shutting off the lighting.

(b) The requirements of par. (a) do not apply to any of the following:

1. Buildings or separately metered spaces of less than 5,000 square feet of space.

2. Where the system is serving an area that must be continuously lit, or where the use of the space prohibits the use of a preestablished lighting program.

Note: Service equipment rooms as specified in NEC 110-26 (3) (d) are covered by this exception.

3. In residential buildings, hotels and motels, lighting of corridors, guest rooms, and lodging quarters.

4. Up to one-half watt per square foot of lighting in any area within a building that must be continuously illuminated for reasons of building security or emergency egress, if:

a. The area is designated a security or emergency egress area on the plans and specifications submitted to the department; or

b. The area is controlled by switches accessible only to authorized personnel.

(c) If an automatic time switch control device is installed to comply with par. (a), it shall incorporate an override switching device that complies with all of the following:

1. Is readily accessible.

2. Is located so that a person using the device can see the lights or the area controlled by that switch, or so that the area being lit is annunciated.

3. Is manually operated.

4. Allows the lighting to remain on for no more than two hours when an override is initiated.

5. Controls an area not exceeding 20,000 square feet in factories and warehouses and controls an area not exceeding 5,000 square feet in all other occupancies.

6. Two overrides may be provided for a maximum of 10,000 square feet if the lighting is dual level controlled in accordance with sub. (2) (a) 2. or 3.

(5) DISPLAY LIGHTING CONTROLS. Display lighting shall be separately switched on circuits that are 20 amps or less.

(6) EXTERIOR LIGHTING CONTROLS. Except in lighting in parking garages, tunnels, and large covered areas that require illumination during daylight hours, exterior lighting shall be controlled by a directional photocell or astronomical time switch that automatically turns off the exterior lighting when daylight is available. Time switches shall be equipped with back-up provisions to keep time during a power outage of 10 hours or more.

(7) HOTEL AND MOTEL GUEST ROOM CONTROLS. Hotel and motel guest rooms or suites excluding bathrooms shall have one or more master switches at the main entry door or at the entry door of each room that turn off all permanently wired lighting fixtures and switched receptacles in the room or suite.

Comm 63.1051 Requirements for lighting control devices. Automatic time switch control devices, occupant-sensing devices, automatic daylighting control devices, lumen maintenance control devices, or interior photocell sensor devices that are used to justify a wattage reduction factor in the calculation of the actual internal lighting power in s. Comm 63.1045 (2) shall be approved for compliance with all of the applicable requirements of subs. (1) to (7) and shall be installed in compliance with sub. (8). Approval of devices shall be obtained via the material approval program in accordance with ch. Comm 61 or via manufacturer certification to the California Energy Commission.

Note: Information on California Energy Commission Certification may be obtained from the California Energy Commission, Energy Efficiency and Local Assistance Division, 1516 9th Street, MS-2S, Sacramento, CA 95814-5512, 416/654-4021. A list of approved control devices is available on the internet at <ftp://sna.com/pub/users...h/appliance/-readme.txt>.

(1) ALL DEVICES: INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND CALIBRATION. The manufacturer shall provide step-by-step instructions for installation and start-up calibration of the device.

(2) ALL DEVICES: STATUS SIGNAL. The device shall have an indicator that visibly or audibly informs the device operator that it is operating properly, or that it has failed or malfunctioned, except for photocell sensors or other devices where a status signal is infeasible because of inadequate power.

(3) AUTOMATIC TIME SWITCH CONTROL DEVICES. Automatic time switch control devices shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Be capable of programming different schedules for weekdays and weekends.

(b) Incorporate an automatic "holiday shut-off" feature that turns off all loads for at least 24 hours, then resumes the normally scheduled operation.

(c) Have program backup capabilities that prevent the loss of the device's program and time setting for at least 10 hours if power is interrupted.

(4) OCCUPANT-SENSING DEVICES. Occupant-sensing devices shall be capable of automatically controlling all the lights in an area no more than 30 minutes after the area has been vacated. In addition, ultrasonic and microwave devices shall have a built-in mechanism that allows calibration of the sensitivity of the device to room movement in order to reduce the false sensing of occupants and shall comply with either par. (a) or (b), as applicable:

(a) If the device emits ultrasonic radiation as a signal for sensing occupants within an area, the device shall comply with all of the following:

1. Have had an Initial Report submitted to the Bureau of Radiological Health, Federal Food and Drug Administration, under 21 CFR 1002.10.

2. Emit no audible sound.

3. Not emit ultrasound in excess of the decibel (dB) values given in Table 63.1051 measured no more than 5 feet from the source on axis.

**Table 63.1051
Maximum Ultrasound Emissions**

Midfrequency of Sound Pressure Third-Octave Bank (in kHz)	Maximum dB Level within Third-Octave Band (in dB reference 20 micropascals)
less than 20	80
20 or more to less than 25	105
25 or more to less than 31.5	110
31.5 or more	115

(b) If the device emits microwave radiation as a signal for sensing occupants within area, the device shall comply with all of the following:

1. Comply with all applicable provisions in 47 CFR Part 5, and have an approved Federal Communications Commission identification number that appears on all units of the device and that has been submitted to the department.

2. Not emit radiation in excess of 1 milliwatt per square centimeter measured at no more than 5 centimeters from the emission surface of the device.

3. Have permanently affixed to it installation instructions recommending that it be installed at least 12 inches from any area normally used by room occupants.

(5) AUTOMATIC DAYLIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES. Automatic daylighting control devices shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Be capable of reducing the light output of the general lighting of the controlled area by at least one-half while maintaining a uniform level of illuminance throughout the area.

(b) If the device is a dimmer, provide electrical outputs to lamps for reduced flicker operation through the dimming range and without causing premature lamp failure.

(c) If the device is a stepped dimming system, incorporate time delay circuits to prevent cycling of light level changes of less than three minutes.

(d) If the device uses step switching with separate "on" and "off" settings for the steps, have sufficient separation or deadband of "on" and "off" points to prevent cycling.

(e) Have provided by the manufacturer step-by-step instructions for installation and start-up calibration to design foot-candle levels.

(6) LUMEN MAINTENANCE CONTROL DEVICES. Lumen maintenance control devices shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Be capable of reducing the light output of the general lighting of the controlled area by at least 30% while maintaining a uniform illuminance throughout the area.

(b) Provide electrical outputs to lamps for reduced flicker operation through the dimming range and without causing premature lamp failure.

(c) Incorporate an alarm, either audible or visible, to announce when a specified setpoint of lumens or watts has been reached.

(d) Have provided by the manufacturer step-by-step instructions for installation and start up calibration to design foot-candle levels.

(7) INTERIOR PHOTOCCELL SENSOR DEVICES. Interior photocell sensors shall not have a mechanical slide cover or other device that permits easy unauthorized disabling of the control, and shall not be incorporated into a wall-mounted occupant-sensing device.

(8) INSTALLATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. If an automatic time switch control device, occupant-sensing device, automatic daylighting control device, lumen maintenance control device, or interior photocell sensor device is installed, it shall comply with both pars. (a) and (b).

(a) The device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(b) Automatic daylighting control devices and lumen maintenance control devices shall:

1. Be installed so that automatic daylighting control devices control only luminaries within the daylit area; and

2. Have photocell sensors that are either ceiling mounted or located so that they are accessible only to authorized personnel, and that are located so that they maintain adequate illumination in the area according to the designer's or manufacturer's instructions.

Comm 63.1052 Exit signs. Exit signs shall have an installed wattage of 20 watts or less.

Comm 63.1053 Reduction of single lamp ballasts. All of the following luminaries located within the same room shall be tandem wired in accordance with IECC section 805.3:

(1) One-lamp or three-lamp fluorescent luminaries recess-mounted within 10 feet center-to-center of each other.

(2) One-lamp or three-lamp fluorescent luminaries pendant ~~or~~ surface-mounted within one foot edge-to-edge of each other.

Part 6 Nondepletable Energy Source

Comm 63.1060 Buildings utilizing solar, geothermal, wind or other nondepletable energy source. Any building, or portion thereof, utilizing any nondepletable energy source shall meet all the requirements in IECC section 806.

Part 7 System Analysis Design

Comm 63.1070 System analysis design. A building designed using system analysis design shall comply with IECC chapter 4 or IECC section 806.

File Reference: IBC/Comm 63

Chapter Comm 64
Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning

Subchapter I — Purpose, Scope, Application and Compliance

Comm 64.0001 Purpose and scope. (1) **PURPOSE.** (a) The purpose of this chapter is to regulate the design, installation, operation and maintenance of heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems in buildings and structures as specified in ch. Comm 61.

(b) The installation of fuel gas distribution piping and equipment, fuel gas-fired appliances and fuel gas-fired appliance venting systems shall be regulated by ch. Comm 65.

(2) **SCOPE.** The scope of this chapter is as specified in s. Comm 61.02.

Comm 64.0002 Application. (1) **GENERAL.** The application of this chapter is as specified in s. Comm 61.03.

(a) *Applicability.* All heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems shall be designed, installed, maintained and operated so as to provide the service and results required within the provisions of this chapter. The minimum requirements established in each part of this chapter shall be complied with as they apply to the structures and facilities covered in the IBC.

Note: The administrative rules pertaining to energy conservation, ch. Comm 63, may be applied retroactively to existing buildings and structures.

(b) *Existing systems.* The provisions for existing systems shall be as specified in pars. (c) and (d).

(c) *Additions.* 1. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all additions to existing buildings and structures as specified in s. Comm 61.03.

2. Except when an existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning system is extended to serve an addition, existing system components are not required to be replaced if the provisions in this chapter are met within the addition.

(d) *Alterations.* 1. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all alterations in any building or structure which affect the replacement of major equipment as specified in s. Comm 61.03.

2. When an existing heating, ventilating and air conditioning system serves a remodeled or altered space that has not undergone a change in occupancy classification, the existing system components are not required to be replaced if the provisions in this chapter that applied to the original construction of the space are met.

Note: "Occupancy classification" refers to the entries in Table 64.0403.

Note: Compliance with this chapter shall not constitute assurance of proper installation or operation of the heating, ventilating and air conditioning system. This chapter is not to be used as a design manual, but it is established as a minimum standard for safety, health and general welfare of the public.

Note: Maintenance and repair to existing equipment when there is no change to the building or occupancy, is considered an alteration.

(2) **RETROACTIVITY.** Retroactivity shall apply as specified in s. Comm 61.03.

(3) **CONFLICTS.** Conflicts between rules and other requirements shall apply as specified in s. Comm 61.03.

Comm 64.000 Compliance. All buildings and structures shall comply with the IMC and the changes, additions or omissions under subch. II.

Subchapter II — Changes, Additions or Omissions to the International Mechanical Code (IMC)

64.0100 Changes, additions or omissions to the International Mechanical Code® (IMC). Changes, additions or omissions to the international mechanical code are specified in this subchapter and the rules of the department and are not requirements in the IMC.

Note: This code subchapter is numbered to correspond to the numbering used within the model code; i.e., s. Comm 64.0102 refers to section IMC 102.

Note: Copies of the International Mechanical Code are on file in the offices of the department, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes.

Note: Copies of the International Mechanical Code can be obtained from the International Code Council, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 708, Falls Church, Virginia 22041-3401, telephone at (703) 931-4533.

Note: Copies of department forms are available from the Safety and Buildings Division, P.O. Box 7162, Madison, WI 53707-7162; telephone (608) 266-3151 or TTY (608) 264-8777; or on the Commerce webpage at: www.commerce.state.wi.us.

Comm 64.0101 General. (1) ADMINISTRATION. (a) The requirements in IMC section 101 are not included as part of this code chapter.

(b) The requirements in IMC sections 102.1, 102.2, 102.4 to 102.7 and 102.9 are not included as part of this code chapter.

(2) **SCOPE.** The requirements of IMC sections 103 to 107, 108.1 to 108.6 and 109 are not included as part of this code chapter.

Comm 64.0102 Applicability. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IMC section 102.3:

(1) The designer or installer shall provide the owner with written instructions for the operation and maintenance of the system and equipment. An operating and maintenance manual shall be provided to the building owner or operator. The manual shall include basic data relating to the operation and maintenance of HVAC systems and equipment.

(2) Required routine maintenance actions shall be clearly identified. Where applicable, HVAC controls information such as diagrams, schematics, control sequence descriptions, and maintenance and calibration information shall be included.

Comm 64.0202 Definitions. (1) ADDITIONS. These are department definitions in addition to the definitions in IMC section 202:

(a) "Air change" means the introduction of new, cleaned, or recirculated air to a space.

(b) "Air change rate" means airflow in volume units per hour divided by the building space volume in identical volume units.

(c) "DHFS" means the department of health and family services.

(d) "Exhaust vent" means a vent, including a relief vent, through which air is exhausted from a space to the atmosphere.

(e) "Incompatible materials" mean materials that, when mixed, have the potential to react in a manner which generates heat, fumes, gases or byproducts which are hazardous to life or property.

(f) "Gravity exhaust vent" means a process of removing air by natural means, the effectiveness depending on atmospheric condition, such as difference in relative density, difference in temperature or wind motion.

(g) "Spot heating" means to provide heat to raise the air temperature to the required minimum in the immediate area of the occupants.

(h) "Tempered air" means air transferred from a heated or cooled area of a building.

(i) "Tempered outside air" means outside air heated or cooled before distribution.

(2) **SUBSTITUTIONS.** Substitute the following meanings for the corresponding definitions in IMC section 202:

(a) "Approved" means acceptable to the department.

(b) "Approved agency" means the department or its authorized representative.

(c) "Unusually tight construction" has the same meaning under s. Comm 65.0201.

Note: Section Comm 65.0201 reads: "Unusually tight construction" means the total area of outdoor openings is less than 3% of the floor area of the space in which equipment is located.

Comm 64.0301 General regulations. (1) ENERGY UTILIZATION. This is a department informational note to be used under IMC section 301.2:

Note: See ch. Comm 63 for additional requirements.

(2) LISTED AND LABELED. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 301.4:

(a) *General.* All appliances regulated by this chapter shall be listed and labeled as specified in this chapter, unless otherwise approved by the department in accordance with par. (b) 1. or 2.

(b) *Unlisted equipment.* If the equipment is unlisted, the following provisions shall be taken:

1. A statement from the equipment manufacturer shall be provided indicating the national standard with which the equipment complies. A test by a Wisconsin registered engineer shall be conducted on the output and safety controls, in accordance with the national standard used by the manufacturer. A statement regarding the test of the rating and safety controls shall be furnished for each installation unless an approval for the equipment is obtained from the department.

Note: The purpose of the statement is to show that the equipment is in complete compliance with the national standard by which the equipment is designed, constructed and tested.

2. Approvals for unlisted equipment and products regulated by this code chapter shall be as specified in ch. Comm 61.

Comm 64.0304 Installation. This is a department informational note to be used under IMC section 304.2:

Note: See s. Comm 61.03 (2) for clarification on the application of different requirements and where the most restrictive requirements apply.

Comm 64.0306 Access and service space. This is a department exception to the requirements in IMC section 306.6: These provisions do not apply when the installation consists of fans only.

Comm 64.0309 Temperature control. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 309:

(1) HEATING SYSTEM DESIGN. Except as provided in subds. (2) or (3), the heating system shall be designed to maintain a temperature of not less than that shown in Table 64.0403 at 3 feet above the floor within the occupied space.

(2) **SPOT HEATING.** Spot heating may be used to heat individual fixed work stations in industrial buildings in lieu of heating the entire space as specified in sub. (1), provided the inside design temperature at the fixed work station is at least 60°F.

(3) **SEASONAL OCCUPANCIES.** When approved by the department, heating requirements may be waived but not ventilation required by this chapter during the period of May 15 through September 15 for the following or similar occupancies: drive-in eating places, club houses, outdoor toilets, camp lodge buildings, canning factories and migrant labor camps.

Comm 64.0312 Heating and cooling load calculations. This is a department informational note to be used under IMC section 312:

Note: For design parameters in the IECC refer to ch. Comm 63 or IECC section 803.

Comm 64.0313 Other requirements. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IMC chapter 3:

(1) **BALANCING, FINAL TEST REQUIRED.** Every heating, ventilating and air conditioning system shall be balanced upon installation. The person or agency responsible for balancing of the ventilating system shall document in writing the amount of outdoor air being provided and distributed for the building occupants and any other specialty ventilation. The document shall be retained at the site and shall be made available to the department upon request.

(a) Air systems shall be balanced in a manner to minimize losses from damper throttling by first adjusting fan speed then adjusting dampers to meet design flow conditions. Balancing procedures shall be acceptable to the department. Damper throttling alone may be used for air system balancing with fan motors of 1 hp or less, or if throttling results in no greater than 1/3 hp fan horsepower draw above that required if the fan speed were adjusted.

(b) Either of the following test methods shall be used:

1. Hydronic systems shall be balanced in a manner to minimize valve throttling losses by first trimming the pump impeller or adjusting the pump speed then adjusting the valves to meet design flow conditions.

2. Valve throttling alone may be used for hydronic system balancing under any of the following conditions as specified in subpars. i. to iv.

a. Pumps with pump motors of 10 hp or less.

b. If throttling results in no greater than 3 hp pump horsepower draw for pumps of 60 hp or less, or no greater than 5% of pump horsepower draw for pumps greater than 60 hp, above that required if the impeller were trimmed.

c. To reserve additional pump pressure capability in open circuit piping systems subject to fouling. Valve throttling pressure drop shall not exceed that expected for future fouling.

d. Where it can be shown that throttling will not increase overall building energy costs.

Note: National Environmental Balancing Bureau (NEBB) Procedural Standards, the Associated Air Balance Council (AABC) National Standards, the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. (SMACNA), or equivalent balancing procedures are acceptable to the department.

(2) **BALANCING, PROPER WORKING CONDITION.** HVAC control systems shall be tested to assure that control elements are calibrated, adjusted and in proper working condition.

(3) **BALANCING, OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.** An operating and maintenance manual shall be provided to the building owner or operator. The manual shall include basic data relating to the operation and maintenance of HVAC systems and equipment. Required routine maintenance actions shall be clearly identified. Where applicable, HVAC controls information such as diagrams, schematics, control sequence descriptions, and maintenance and calibration information shall be included.

Comm 64.0401 Ventilation. (1) VENTILATION REQUIRED. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 401.2: Every occupied space shall be ventilated by natural means in accordance with IMC section 402 or by mechanical means in accordance with IMC section 403 and as specified in Table 64.0403.

(2) **WHEN REQUIRED.** Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 401.3:

(a) *Outside air.* Mechanical ventilation systems shall be operated to provide a continuous source of outside air to all areas while people are present. The minimum amount of outside air supplied to the system shall be determined in accordance with IMC section 403.

(b) *Operation.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the required building exhaust ventilating systems shall operate continuously when people are in the building to provide the amount of exhaust specified in Table 64.0403.

Note: Continuous operation of some exhaust systems, such as purging systems, chloride storage exhaust or industrial exhaust, may be necessary. For additional requirements refer to ch. Comm 32.

2. Subparagraph 1. does not apply to all of the following:

a. Toilet rooms with 2 or fewer total water closets or urinals, if the required ventilation is provided when the room is occupied.

b. Shower rooms with 2 or fewer showerheads if the required ventilation is provided when the room is occupied.

c. Common residential laundry rooms with a total of 4 or fewer washers and dryers if the required ventilation is provided when the room is occupied.

d. Mechanical exhaust systems for natatoriums shall operate continuously, even when the building is not occupied.

(3) EXITS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 401.4: Vestibule ventilation for smokeproof enclosures shall be in accordance with the IBC.

(4) INTAKE OPENINGS. (a) These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IMC section 401.5.1:

1. Mechanical and required gravity outside air intake openings shall be located a minimum of 10 feet from any hazardous or noxious contaminant such as vents, chimneys, plumbing vents, streets, alleys, parking lots and loading docks, except as otherwise specified in this chapter. Where a source of contaminant is located within 10 feet of an intake opening, such opening shall be located a minimum of 2 feet below the contaminant source.

2. The lowest side of outside air intake required openings shall be located at least 12 inches vertically from the adjoining grade level, above adjoining roof surfaces, or above the bottom of an areaway.

Note: The department will accept outside air intakes in areaways provided the minimum horizontal cross section of the areaway is equal to the free area of the opening, a grating is provided over the areaway with a free area equal to the required air intake, and the grating is designed for a minimum of 100 pounds per square foot live load. Guards, meeting the requirements of IBC chapter 10, will be accepted in lieu of grating.

(b) These are department exceptions in addition to the requirements in IMC section 401.5.1:

1. The setback distances as specified in IMC section 401.5.1 shall not apply to the combustion air intake of a direct vent appliance.

2. Unless a greater distance is specified by the manufacturer, exhaust vents of 100 cfm or less shall be located at least 12 inches, measured in any direction, from doors or openable windows.

3. The 10-foot minimum separation does not apply to the intake and exhaust of a factory-packaged rooftop unit or other listed outdoor appliance provided nothing restricts air flow around the unit. The exhaust and intake of the unit shall be located to minimize contamination of outside air.

4. Unless a greater distance is specified by the manufacturer, product of combustion outlets of direct vent appliance vents shall terminate at least 12 inches measured in any direction from doors or openable windows.

Note: See ch. Comm 82 for plumbing vent setbacks. That rule requires plumbing vents to be 10 feet from air intakes and 10 feet horizontally from or 2 feet above roof scuttles, doors or openable windows.

Note: See NFPA standard 45, Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, adopted under ch. Comm 10, for chemical fume hood exhaust location. Health care and related facilities may have additional requirements.

(5) EXHAUST OPENINGS. These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IMC section 401.5.2:

(a) *Gravity ventilation ducts.* Gravity ventilation ducts shall extend not less than 2 feet above the highest portion of the building within a 10-foot radius of the duct and shall be provided with a siphon roof ventilator.

(b) *Barometric relief vents.* Where barometric relief vents are installed on the roof, the discharge openings shall be no less than 2 feet above the roof surface where the vent pierces the roof.

Comm 64.0402 Natural ventilation. This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IMC section 402: Natural ventilation shall be permitted only in areas specified in Table 64.0403.

Comm 64.0403 Mechanical ventilation. (1) VENTILATION SYSTEMS. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 403.1:

(a) Mechanical ventilation shall be provided by a method of supply air and exhaust air. The amount of supply air shall be approximately equal to the amount of return and exhaust air. The system shall not be prohibited from producing negative or positive pressure. The system to convey ventilation air shall be designed and installed in accordance with IMC chapter 6.

(b) Ventilation supply systems shall be designed to deliver the required rate of supply air into the occupied zone within an occupied space.

(2) OUTDOOR AIR REQUIRED. (a) This is a department exception to the requirements in IMC section 403.2: Where it can be demonstrated that an engineered ventilation system design will prevent the maximum concentration of contaminants from exceeding the maximum obtainable by providing the rate of outdoor air ventilation determined in accordance with IMC section 403.3, the minimum required rate of outdoor air may be reduced in accordance with such engineered system design.

(b) This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IMC section 403.2: The outdoor air shall be free from contamination of any kind in proportions detrimental to the health and comfort of the general population exposed to it.

(3) **RECIRCULATION OF AIR.** This is a department informational note to be used under IMC section 403.2.1:

Note: The following are examples where the department will accept air transferred from: corridor to toilet room; corridor to cloak room or janitor closet; dining room to kitchen; locker room to toilet room; gymnasium to locker room; showroom to garage; and corridor to school vocational shops.

(4) **VENTILATION RATE.** (a) This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IMC section 403.3:

1. 'Toilet rooms.' A toilet room that has only one water closet or urinal and no bath tub or shower shall be provided with either natural ventilation via a window or louvered opening with at least 2 square feet of area openable directly to the outside or mechanical exhaust ventilation as specified in Table 64.0403.

2. 'Janitor closets.' A janitor closets¹ that has only one service sink shall be provided with either natural ventilation via a window or louvered opening with at least 2 square feet of area openable directly to the outside or mechanical exhaust ventilation as specified in Table 64.0403.

3. 'Locker and shower rooms.' An adjoining locker, shower and toilet room shall be exhausted at the rate specified in Table 64.0403 based on the largest amount of exhaust required for any of the three rooms. A negative pressure relationship shall be maintained in the shower and toilet rooms with respect to the locker room.

4. 'Chemical or septic toilets.' Chemical or septic toilets are prohibited in spaces under negative pressure. Toilet rooms with chemical or septic toilets shall be provided with natural ventilation via a window, louver or skylight with at least 2 square feet of area openable directly to the outside. The opening shall be provided with a screen to limit the passage of insects and vermin.

5. 'Pool ventilation.' In a natatorium, the volume of supply air and exhaust air may be reduced to a minimum of 1 cfm per square foot of pool surface provided automatic humidity controls perform so as not to create accelerated building material deterioration from moisture condensation.

(b) Substitute the following wording for the requirements and exceptions in IMC section 403.3:

the space, the occupant load and a minimum of 7.5 cfm of outside air per person, or other parameters stated therein.

2. The occupant load utilized for design of the ventilation system shall not be less than the number determined from the estimated maximum occupant load rate indicated in Table 64.0403.

3. Where there is no value indicated for the net square feet per person in Table 64.0403, the actual number of occupants shall be used to determine the required amount of outside air.

4. Ventilation rates for occupancies not represented in Table 64.0403 shall be determined by an approved engineering analysis, or by using the most similar occupancy in the table.

5. The ventilation system shall be designed to supply the required rate of ventilation air continuously during the period the building is occupied, except as otherwise stated in other provisions of this chapter.

Note: See Table 64.0403 for specific occupancies.

(c) This is an additional department exception to the requirements in IMC section 403.3: The estimated maximum occupant load rate may be determined using other means with justification acceptable to the department to show that a different number of occupants is reasonable.

(d) This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IMC section 403.3:

1. Except as provided in subd. 2., spaces requiring different ventilation requirements shall be provided with a complete solid separation ^(D) or the most stringent ventilation requirement shall apply to all unseparated areas.

2. The separation as specified in subd. 1. shall not be required where an engineered ventilation design system will prevent the concentration of contaminants from exceeding that obtainable by providing a physical separation.

(e) This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IMC section 403.3:

1. 'Outside air requirement waived'. If a mechanical air supply system is provided and the requirement for outdoor air determined in accordance with Table 64.0403 is less than 5% of the minimum required air changes per hour, the requirement for outside air may be eliminated.

2. 'Outside air requirement and percent of openings waived.' The requirement for outside air or percent of openings specified in Table 64.0403 may be omitted in large volume

spaces containing 5,000 or more cubic feet per occupant. Required exhaust ventilation and makeup air shall not be omitted.

(5) COMMON VENTILATION SYSTEM. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 403.3.2:

(a) *Minimum air change.* 1. Required air change shall be provided while people are present.

2. The air-change rate may be based on actual room height or up to 10 feet from the floor level of the room in question. The volume above 10 feet, in rooms that are more than 10 feet in height, need not be considered in the air change requirement if the required air change is designed to occur in the lower 10 feet of the occupied space.

3. Where more than one room is served by a common supply system, the required minimum air change volume shall be transferred through the air handling equipment where it is diluted or replaced with outside air, and supplied back to the space.

4. Where a supply system serves only one room, the required minimum air change may be achieved by circulation within the room at the required rate.

(b) *Six air changes per hour.* Except for pars. (c) or (d) and unless mechanical exhaust is required by Table 64.0403, the total air change rate shall be at least 6 air changes per hour.

(c) *Less than 6 air changes per hour.* An air change rate of less than 6 air changes per hour will be permitted where mechanical cooling (air conditioning) is provided to maintain an interior design temperature of 78°F or lower and the heat gain requirement for the space has been satisfied. The air change rate may not be less than the minimum air changes per hour if specified in Table 64.0403.

Note: The amount of outside air required must be maintained even if the air change rate is reduced.

(d) *Air change requirement waived.* The air change requirement for 6 air changes per hour may be omitted in any of the following applications:

1. Spot heating.

2. Buildings where the requirement for outside air is waived in accordance with s. Comm 64.0403 (6)(e). *is this the 2-10-00 code?*

3. Buildings utilizing natural ventilation as specified in IMC section 402.

(6) REQUIRED OUTDOOR VENTILATION AIR. (a) Substitute the following table for IMC Table 403.3:

Table 64.0403

Required Minimum Inside Temperature
And Outdoor Ventilation Air

Occupancy Classification ^l	Ventilation Requirements				
	Basis of Capacity				
	Minimum Inside Temperature (degrees F)	Estimated Maximum Occupant Load (persons per 1,000 sq. ft.) ^a	Natural Ventilation Allowed	Exhaust ^c (cfm/net sq. ft. floor area)	Air Change Rate ^k (minimum air change per hour with A/C)
Correctional facilities					
Sleeping rooms ^j	68	20	yes	---	---
Dining halls	68	100	no	---	2.0
Guard stations	68	40	yes	---	---
Dry cleaners, laundries					
Coin-operated dry cleaners	68	8	yes	---	1.0
Coin-operated laundries	68	8	yes	---	1.0
Commercial dry cleaner	60	---	no	2.00	---
Commercial laundries	60	---	no	2.00	---
Storage, pick up	60	8	yes	---	1.0
Apartment laundry rooms	60	---	no	0.5	---
Education					
Auditoriums	68	150	no	---	2.0
Classrooms	68	50	no	---	2.0
Day care facilities	68	30	yes only if \leq 20 children	---	2
Laboratories (science)	68	30	no	---	2.0
Corridors with lockers	68	---	---	---	10 cfm/lineal ft. of length
Music rooms	68	50	no	---	2.0
Smoking lounges ^{b,g}	68	---	no	2.00	---
Special education	68	35	no	---	2.0
Training shops	60	30	no	---	---
Food and beverage service					
Bars and cocktail lounges	68	100	no	---	2.0
Cafeterias, fast food	68	100	no	---	2.0
Dining rooms	68	70	no	---	2.0
Kitchens (cooking) ^{f,g}	60	20	yes	---	1.0

**Table 64.0403
Required Minimum Inside Temperature
And Outdoor Ventilation Air**

Occupancy Classification ⁱ	Ventilation Requirements				
	Basis of Capacity				
	Minimum Inside Temperature (degrees F)	Estimated Maximum Occupant Load (persons per 1,000 sq. ft.) ^a	Natural Ventilation Allowed	Exhaust ^c (cfm/net sq. ft. floor area)	Air Change Rate ^k (minimum air change per hour with A/C)
<u>Health care facilities</u> Hospitals Nursing homes Ambulatory surgery centers	footnote m	footnote m	footnote m	footnote m	footnote m
<u>Hotels, motels, resorts and dorms</u> Assembly rooms Bathrooms ^{b,g}	68 68	120 ---	no no	--- 35 cfm/room	2.0 ---
Bedrooms	68	footnote n	yes	---	15 cfm/room
Conference rooms	68	50	no	---	2.0
Dormitory sleeping areas	68	20	yes	---	---
Casinos	68	---	no	2.00	---
Living rooms	68	---	yes	---	15 cfm/room
Lobbies	68	30	no	---	---
<u>Industrial/Factory</u> Factories and machine shops Foundries Sawmill	60 NMR NMR	13 13 ---	yes yes yes	--- --- ---	--- --- ---
<u>Offices</u> Conference rooms Office spaces Reception areas Telecommunication centers and data entry	68 68 68 68	50 7 60 60	no no no no	--- --- --- ---	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5
<u>Places of worship, entertainment and recreation which accommodates less than 100 persons</u>	footnote h	---	yes	footnote h	---

Table 64.0403

Required Minimum Inside Temperature
And Outdoor Ventilation Air

Occupancy Classification ^l	Ventilation Requirements				
	Minimum Inside Temperature (degrees F)	Estimated Maximum Occupant Load (persons per 1,000 sq. ft.) ^j	Basis of Capacity		
Natural Ventilation Allowed			Exhaust ^e (cfm/net sq. ft. floor area)	Air Change Rate ^k (minimum air change per hour with A/C)	
<u>Private dwellings, single and multiple</u> Living areas	68	2 people for first bedroom plus one person for each additional bedroom	yes	---	---
Kitchens ^g	68	---	yes	100 cfm intermittent or 20 cfm continuous	---
Toilet rooms and bathrooms ^{g, i}	68	---	no	Mechanical exhaust capacity 50 cfm intermittent or 20 cfm continuous	---
Garages, separated by a solid wall for each dwelling	NMR	---	yes	100 cfm/vehicle	---
Garages, common for multiple units ^b	NMR	---	no	0.5	---
<u>Public spaces</u> Elevators ^g	NMR	---	no	1.00	---
Janitor closets ⁱ	NMR	---	no	2.0 or 75 cfm/sink	---
Locker and dressing rooms ^b	70	---	no	0.5	---
Shower rooms	70	---	no	2.00	---

Table 64.0403
Required Minimum Inside Temperature
And Outdoor Ventilation Air

Occupancy Classification ¹	Ventilation Requirements				
	Basis of Capacity				
	Minimum Inside Temperature (degrees F)	Estimated Maximum Occupant Load (persons per 1,000 sq. ft.) ²	Natural Ventilation Allowed	Exhaust ^c (cfm/net sq. ft. floor area)	Air Change Rate ^k (minimum air change per hour with A/C)
Toilet rooms ^{b, g, l}	68	---	no	75 cfm/TF	---
Smoking lounges ^{b, g}	68	---	no	2.00	---
<u>Retail stores, sales floors and showroom floors</u>	68	8	yes	---	1.0
<u>Seasonal occupancies</u>					
Camps and lodges					
Dining and recreational areas	NMR	15	yes	---	---
Living and sleeping areas	NMR	---	yes	---	---
Club houses	NMR	15	yes	---	---
Drive-ins	NMR	15	yes	---	---
<u>Specialty shops</u>					
Automotive service and repair garages	60	---	no	0.5	---
Barber shops	68	25	no	---	---
Beauty salons ^c	68	25	no	0.5	---
Clothier, furniture specialty shops	68	8	yes	---	1.0
Florist shops	68	8	yes	---	1.0
Hardware, drugs, fabrics stores	68	8	yes	---	1.0
Reducing salons	68	20	yes	---	---
Supermarkets	68	8	yes	---	1.0
<u>Sports and amusement</u>					
Ballrooms and discos	68	100	no	---	2.0
Bleacher areas	68	363 or 18 in./person	no	---	2.0
Bowling centers (seating areas)	68	70	no	---	2.0
Game rooms	68	70	no	---	2.0
Natatoriums	76	---	---	2.0 cfm/ sq. ft. pool area	---
Ice skating rinks (indoor)	NMR	5	no	---	---

Table 64.0403

**Required Minimum Inside Temperature
And Outdoor Ventilation Air**

Occupancy Classification ⁱ	Ventilation Requirements				
	Minimum Inside Temperature (degrees F)	Estimated Maximum Occupant Load (persons per 1,000 sq. ft.) ^a	Natural Ventilation Allowed	Exhaust ^e (cfm/net sq. ft. floor area)	Air Change Rate ^k
					(minimum air change per hour with A/C)
Playing floor (gymnasiums)	68	30	no	---	2.0
Roller skating rinks (indoor)	60	30	no	---	2.0
Spectator areas (non-bleacher)	68	150	no	---	2.0
<u>Storage</u>					
Chlorine storage and handling rooms	NMR	---	no	2.00	---
Enclosed parking garages ^d	NMR	---	no	0.50	---
Warehouses	NMR	---	---	---	---
<u>Theaters</u>					
Auditoriums	68	150	no	---	2.0
Lobbies	68	150	no	---	---
Stages, studios	68	70	no	---	2.0
Ticket booths	68	60	no	---	2.0
<u>Transportation</u>					
Platforms	NMR	100	no	---	2.0
Waiting rooms	68	100	no	---	2.0
<u>Workrooms</u>					
Bank vault	68	5	no	---	---
Meat processing workroom ^c	NMR	10	yes	---	---
Pharmacy	68	20	yes	---	1.5
Photo studio	68	10	yes	---	1.0
Printing	60	---	no	0.5	---

CFM = Cubic feet per minute; LF = Lineal foot; NMR = No minimum requirement; TF = Toilet fixtures (water closets and urinals); A/C = Air conditioning

^a Based upon net floor area.

^b Mechanical exhaust is required and the recirculation of air from these spaces that would otherwise be allowed by IMC section 403.2.1 is prohibited.

^c The classification of a 'beauty' shop depends on the types of services provided. Only beauty salons routinely provide chemical processing of hair to produce texture or color changes, or manicures or other services with a similar need for air-borne contaminant and odor control.

^d Enclosed parking garages are parking garages with less than 30% open areas in the total wall area enclosing the garage. Ventilation systems in enclosed parking garages shall comply with IMC section 404. A mechanical ventilation system shall not be required in garages having a floor area of 850 square feet or less and used for the storage of 5 or fewer motorized vehicles. Requirements for parking garages shall apply to all buildings, or parts of buildings, into which motor vehicles are driven for loading or unloading or are stored.

^e The ventilation rate is based upon cubic feet per minute per square foot of the floor area being ventilated.

^f The sum of the outdoor and transfer air from adjacent spaces shall be sufficient to provide an exhaust rate of not less than 1.5 cfm/sf.

^g Transfer air permitted in accordance with IMC section 403.2.2.

^h See specific occupancy classification table entries for inside design temperature and cfm per net square feet floor area requirements.

ⁱ This table is intended as a reference guide with generic Use types listed under those Occupancy types most often associated with the use. When Use types are mixed between Occupancy types and the Use type is unlisted within the specific Occupancy type, the use shall be ventilated as required by the same Use type listed in the other Occupancy type. Unlisted occupancies or uses shall be ventilated as required for the most similar listed occupancy classification acceptable to the department. Rooms that are used for different purposes at different times shall be designed for the greatest amount of ventilation required for any of the uses.

^j When unseparated toilet fixtures are included in sleeping areas (such as cells), the room shall be ventilated as required for toilet rooms.

^k See s. Comm 64.0403 (5) for specific requirements and exceptions.

^l Natural ventilation may be allowed under s. Comm 64.0403.

^m For air ventilation requirements in healthcare facilities; use American Institute of Architects (AIA) guidelines, (R673, Guidelines for Construction and Equipment of Hospital and Medical Facilities).

ⁿ The minimum mechanical ventilation rate is 15 cfm/room of outside air.

Comm 64.0404 Enclosed parking garages. (1) ENCLOSED PARKING GARAGES.

(a) These are department rules in addition to the requirements in IMC section 404.1:

1. Operate the exhaust for a minimum of 5 hours per day.
2. Maintain 1 ppm NO₂ or less where diesel fuel vehicles are stored.
3. Maintain negative or neutral pressure relative to other spaces.

(b) Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 404.1: Mechanical ventilation systems for enclosed parking garages are not required to operate continuously where the system is arranged to operate automatically upon detection of carbon monoxide of 35 parts per million (ppm) by approved automatic detection devices.

(2) MINIMUM VENTILATION. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 404.2: Automatic operation of the system shall not reduce the ventilation rate below 7.5 cfm per person and the system shall be capable of producing an exhaust rate of 0.5 cfm per square foot of floor area.

Comm 64.0502 Required systems. Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 502.1: An exhaust system shall be provided, maintained and operated as specifically required by this section and for all occupied areas where machines, vats, tanks, furnaces, forges, salamanders and other appliances, equipment and processes in such areas produce or throw off dust particles sufficiently light to float in the air or which emit heat, odors, fumes, spray, gas or smoke, in such quantities to be injurious to health or safety.

Comm 64.0506 Commercial kitchen grease ducts and exhaust equipment. (1) GENERAL. This is an informational note to be used under IMC section 506.1:

Note: See Table 64.0403 for modifications in regarding required cfm/person.

(2) EXHAUST FANS. (a) This is a department rule in addition to the requirements in IMC section 506.3.8: Fans serving commercial kitchen hoods shall be listed for use with grease-laden air.

(b) Substitute the following wording for the requirements in IMC section 506.3.3.1:

1. Duct joints shall be butt joints or overlapping duct joints of either the telescoping bell type or flanged. Overlapping joints shall be installed to prevent ledges and obstructions from collecting grease or interfering with gravity drainage to the intended collection point.

2. The difference between the inside cross-sectional; dimensions of overlapping sections of duct shall not exceed 0.25 inch.

3. The length of overlap for overlapping duct joints shall not exceed 2 inches.

(c) This is a department alternative to the requirements in IMC section 506.3.3: Joints may be made with any other means that provide a liquid-tight seal at 1500°F.

Comm 64.0603 Duct construction and insulation. This is a department informational note to be used under IMC sections 603.3 and 603.4:

Note: For DHFS licensed healthcare facilities as specified in chs. HFS 124, 131, 132, and 134, also refer to the following standards: Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. (SMACNA), HVAC Duct Construction Standards-- Metal and Flexible, 1995 edition.

Comm 64.0604 Insulation. This is a department exception to the requirements in IMC section 604.8: The distances from a listed duct lining to a heater may be reduced in accordance with its listing.

Comm 64.0605 Air filters. This is a department exception to the requirements in IMC section 605.1: Hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory surgery centers shall comply with the filtration requirements in Tables 2 and 6, part III of the AIA Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals and Health Care Facilities.

Comm 64.606 Smoke detection system control. (1) This is a department informational note to be used under IMC section 606.2.1:

Note: For DHFS licensed healthcare facilities as specified in chs. HFS 124, 131, 132, and 134, also refer to NFPA standard 90A section 4-4.2A for air handling units between 2,000 cfm and 15,000 cfm.

(2) This is a department informational note to be used under IMC section 606.4: