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Docket Number:	17-BSTD-01
Project Title:	2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards PreRulemaking
TN #:	221249
Document Title:	Draft 2019 Standards Chapter 2-110
Description:	Draft Version of Chapter 2-110 for the 2019 Standards update.
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Organization:	California Energy Commission
Submitter Role:	Commission Staff
Submission Date:	9/20/2017 2:37:32 PM
Docketed Date:	9/20/2017

SUBCHAPTER 2

ALL OCCUPANCIES—MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF SYSTEMS, EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING COMPONENTS

SECTION 110.0 – SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT—GENERAL

Sections 110.1 through ~~110.11~~110.12 specify requirements for manufacturing, construction, and installation of certain systems, equipment, appliances and building components that are installed in buildings within the scope of Section 100.0(a).

NOTE: The requirements of Sections 110.0 through ~~110.11~~110.12 apply to newly constructed buildings. Sections 141.0 and 150.2 specify which requirements of Sections 110.1 through ~~110.11~~110.12 also apply to additions and alterations to existing buildings.

- (a) **General Requirements.** Systems, equipment, appliances and building components shall only be installed in a building within the scope of Section 100.0(a) if:
1. The manufacturer has certified that the system, equipment, appliances or building component complies with the applicable manufacturing provisions of Sections 110.1 through ~~110.11~~110.12, and
 2. The system, equipment, appliance or building component complies with all applicable installation provisions of Sections 110.1 through ~~110.11~~110.12.
- (b) **Certification Requirements for Manufactured Systems, Equipment, Appliances and Building Components.**
1. Appliances that are within the scope of Section 1601 of the Appliance Efficiency Regulations shall only be installed if they have been certified to the Energy Commission by the manufacturer, pursuant to the provisions of Title 20 California Code of Regulations, Section 1606; or
 2. Systems, equipment, appliances and building components that are required by Part 6 or the Reference Appendices to be certified to the Energy Commission, which are not appliances that are within the scope of Section 1601 of the Appliance Efficiency Regulations, shall only be installed if they are certified by the manufacturer in a declaration, executed under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, that:
 - A. all the information provided pursuant to the certification is true, complete, accurate and in compliance with all applicable requirements of Part 6; and
 - B. the equipment, product, or device was tested using the test procedure specified in Part 6 if applicable.
 3. The certification status of any system, equipment, appliance or building component shall be confirmed only by reference to:
 - A. A directory published or approved by the Commission; or
 - B. A copy of the application for certification from the manufacturer and the letter of acceptance from the Commission staff; or
 - C. Written confirmation from the publisher of a Commission-approved directory that a device has been certified; or
 - D. A Commission-approved label on the device.

NOTE: Part 6 does not require a builder, designer, owner, operator, or enforcing agency to test any certified device to determine its compliance with minimum specifications or efficiencies adopted by the Commission.

SECTION 110.1 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLIANCES

- (a) Any appliance regulated by the Appliance Efficiency Regulations, Title 20 California Code of Regulations, Section 1601 et seq., may be installed only if the appliance fully complies with Section 1608(a) of those regulations.
- (b) Except for those circumstances described in Section 110.1(c), conformance with efficiency levels required to comply with Part 6 mandatory, prescriptive and performance standards shall be verified utilizing data from either:
 - 1. The Energy Commission's database of certified appliances maintained pursuant to Title 20 California Code of Regulations, Section 1606, and which is available at: www.energy.ca.gov/appliances/database/; or
 - 2. An equivalent directory published by a federal agency; or
 - 3. An approved trade association directory as defined in Title 20 California Code of Regulations, Section 1606(h).
- (c) Conformance with efficiency levels required to comply with Part 6 mandatory, prescriptive and performance standards shall be demonstrated either by default to the mandatory efficiency levels specified in Part 6 or by following procedures approved by the Commission pursuant to Section 10-109 of Title 24, Part 1, when:
 - 1. Data to verify conformance with efficiency levels required to comply with Part 6 mandatory, prescriptive and performance standards is not available pursuant to subdivision (b); or
 - 2. Field verification and diagnostic testing is required for compliance with Part 6 and the Energy Commission has not approved a field verification and diagnostic test protocol that is applicable to the appliance; or
 - 3. The appliance meets the requirements of Section 110.1(a) but has been site-modified in a way that affects its performance; or
 - 4. The U.S. Department of Energy has approved a waiver from federal test procedures, pursuant to 10 CFR Section 430.27 or Section 431.401 and that waiver fails to specify how the efficiency of the system shall be determined.

SECTION 110.2 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SPACE-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

Certification by Manufacturers. Any space-conditioning equipment listed in this section may be installed only if the manufacturer has certified to the Commission that the equipment complies with all the applicable requirements of this section.

- (a) **Efficiency.** Equipment shall meet the applicable efficiency requirements in TABLE 110.2-A through TABLE 110.2-K subject to the following:
1. If more than one efficiency standard is listed for any equipment in TABLE 110.2-A through TABLE 110.2-K, the equipment shall meet all the applicable standards that are listed; and
 2. If more than one test method is listed in TABLE 110.2-A through TABLE 110.2-K, the equipment shall comply with the applicable efficiency standard when tested with each listed test method; and
 3. Where equipment serves more than one function, it shall comply with the efficiency standards applicable to each function; and
 4. Where a requirement is for equipment rated at its "maximum rated capacity" or "minimum rated capacity," the capacity shall be as provided for and allowed by the controls, during steady-state operation.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.2(a): Water-cooled centrifugal water-chilling packages that are not designed for operation at ANSI/AHRI Standard 550/590 test conditions of 44°F leaving chilled water temperature and 85°F entering condenser water temperature with 3 gallons per minute per ton condenser water flow shall have a maximum full load kW/ton and NPLV ratings adjusted using the following equation:

Adjusted maximum full-load kW/ton rating = (fullload kW/ton from TABLE 110.2-D) / Kadj

Adjusted maximum NPLV rating = (IPLV from TABLE 110.2-D) / Kadj

Where:

$$K_{adj} = (A) \times (B)$$

$$A = 0.00000014592 \times (\text{LIFT})^4 - 0.0000346496 \times (\text{LIFT})^3 + 0.00314196 \times (\text{LIFT})^2 - 0.147199 \times (\text{LIFT}) + 3.9302$$

$$\text{LIFT} = \text{LvgCond} - \text{LvgEvap} (\text{°F})$$

$$\text{LvgCond} = \text{Full-load leaving condenser fluid temperature (°F)}$$

$$\text{LvgEvap} = \text{Full-load leaving evaporator fluid temperature (°F)}$$

$$B = (0.0015 \times \text{LvgEvap}) + 0.934$$

The adjusted full-load and NPLV values are only applicable for centrifugal chillers meeting all of the following full-load design ranges:

- Minimum Leaving Evaporator Fluid Temperature: 36°F
- Maximum Leaving Condenser Fluid Temperature: 115°F
- LIFT \geq 20°F and \leq 80°F

Centrifugal chillers designed to operate outside of these ranges are not covered by this exception.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.2(a): Positive displacement (air- and water-cooled) chillers with a leaving evaporator fluid temperature higher than 32°F shall show compliance with TABLE 110.2-D when tested or certified with water at standard rating conditions, per the referenced test procedure.

EXCEPTION 3 to Section 110.2(a): Equipment primarily serving refrigerated warehouses or commercial refrigeration.

- (b) **Controls for Heat Pumps with Supplementary Electric Resistance Heaters.** Heat pumps with supplementary electric resistance heaters shall have controls:

1. That prevent supplementary heater operation when the heating load can be met by the heat pump alone; and
2. In which the cut-on temperature for compression heating is higher than the cut-on temperature for supplementary heating, and the cut-off temperature for compression heating is higher than the cut-off temperature for supplementary heating.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.2(b): The controls may allow supplementary heater operation during:

- A. Defrost; and
- B. Transient periods such as start-ups and following room thermostat setpoint advance, if the controls provide preferential rate control, intelligent recovery, staging, ramping or another control mechanism designed to preclude the unnecessary operation of supplementary heating.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.2(b): Room air-conditioner heat pumps.

- (c) **Thermostats.** All unitary-heating or cooling systems not controlled by a central energy management control system (EMCS) shall have a setback thermostat.

1. **Setback Capabilities.** All thermostats shall have a clock mechanism that allows the building occupant to program the temperature setpoints for at least four periods within 24 hours. Thermostats for heat pumps shall meet the requirements of Section 110.2(b).

EXCEPTION to Section 110.2(c): Gravity gas wall heaters, gravity floor heaters, gravity room heaters, non-central electric heaters, fireplaces or decorative gas appliances, wood stoves, room air conditioners, and room air-conditioner heat pumps.

- (d) **Gas- and Oil-Fired Furnace Standby Loss Controls.** Gas-fired and oil-fired forced air furnaces with input ratings $\geq 225,000$ Btu/h shall also have an intermittent ignition or interrupted device (IID), and have either power venting or a flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space. All furnaces with input ratings $\geq 225,000$ Btu/h, including electric furnaces, that are not located within the conditioned space shall have jacket losses not exceeding 0.75 percent of the input rating.

- (e) **Open and Closed Circuit Cooling Towers.** All open and closed circuit cooling tower installations shall comply with the following:

1. Be equipped with Conductivity or Flow-based Controls that maximize cycles of concentration based on local water quality conditions. Controls shall automate system bleed and chemical feed based on conductivity, or in proportion to metered makeup volume, metered bleed volume, recirculating pump run time, or bleed time. Conductivity controllers shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's specifications in order to maximize accuracy.
2. Documentation of Maximum Achievable Cycles of Concentration. Building owners shall document the maximum cycles of concentration based on local water supply as reported annually by the local water supplier, and using the calculator approved by the Energy Commission. The calculator is intended to determine maximum cycles based on a Langelier Saturation Index (LSI) of 2.5 or less. Building owner shall document maximum cycles of concentration on the mechanical compliance form which shall be reviewed and signed by the Professional Engineer (P.E.) of Record.
3. Be equipped with a Flow Meter with an analog output for flow either hardwired or available through a gateway on the makeup water line.
4. Be equipped with an Overflow Alarm to prevent overflow of the sump in case of makeup water valve failure. Overflow alarm shall send an audible signal or provide an alert via the Energy Management Control System to the tower operator in case of sump overflow.
5. Be equipped with Efficient Drift Eliminators that achieve drift reduction to 0.002 percent of the circulated water volume for counter-flow towers and 0.005 percent for cross-flow towers.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.2(e): Towers with rated capacity < 150 tons.

- (f) **Low Leakage Air-Handling Units.** To qualify as a low leakage air-handling unit for use for meeting the requirements for applicable low leakage air-handling unit compliance credit(s) available in the performance

standards set forth in Sections 150.1(b) and 140.1, the manufacturer shall certify to the Energy Commission that the air-handling unit meets the specifications in Reference Joint Appendix JA9.

TABLE 110.2-A ~~ELECTRICALLY OPERATED UNITARY~~ AIR CONDITIONERS AND CONDENSING UNITS – MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Equipment Type	Size Category	Efficiency ^{a, b}		Test Procedure ^c
		Before 1/1/2016	After 1/1/2016	
Air conditioners, air cooled both split system and single package	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	11.2 EER 11.4 IEER	11.2 EER 12.9 IEER	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	11.0 EER 11.2 IEER	11.0 EER 12.4 IEER	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h	10.0 EER 10.1 IEER	10.0 EER 11.6 IEER	
	≥ 760,000 Btu/h	9.7 EER 9.8 IEER	9.7 EER 11.2 IEER	
Air conditioners, water cooled	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	12.1 EER 12.3 IEER	12.1 EER 13.9 IEER	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	12.5 EER 12.5 IEER	12.5 EER 13.9 IEER	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h	12.4 EER 12.6 IEER	12.4 EER 13.6 IEER	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 760,000 Btu/h	12.2 EER 12.4 IEER	12.2 EER 13.5 IEER	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
Air conditioners, evaporatively cooled	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	12.1 EER ^b 12.3 IEER ^b		ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	12.0 EER ^b 12.2 IEER ^b		ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h	11.9 EER ^b 12.1 IEER ^b		ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 760,000 Btu/h	11.7 EER ^b 11.9 IEER ^b		ANSI/AHRI 340/360
Condensing units, air cooled	≥ 135,000 Btu/h	10.5 EER 11.8 IEER		ANSI/AHRI 365
Condensing units, water cooled	≥ 135,000 Btu/h	13.5 EER 14.0 IEER		
Condensing units, evaporatively cooled	≥ 135,000 Btu/h	13.5 EER 14.0 IEER		
<p>^a IEERs are only applicable to equipment with capacity control as as specified by ANSI/AHRI 340/360 test procedures</p> <p>^b Deduct 0.2 from the required EERs and IEERs for units with a heating section other than electric resistance heat.</p> <p>^c Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions.</p>				

TABLE 110.2-B ~~UNITARY AND APPLIED~~ HEAT PUMPS, MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Equipment Type	Size Category	Efficiency ^{a,b}		Test Procedure ^c
		Before 1/1/2016	After 1/1/2016	
Air Cooled (Cooling Mode), both split system and single package	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	11.0 EER 11.2 IEER	11.0 EER 12.2 IEER	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
	≥ 135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	10.6 EER 10.7 IEER	10.6 EER 11.6 IEER	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h	9.5 EER 9.6 IEER	9.5 EER 10.6 IEER	
Water source (cooling mode)	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	86°F entering water	13.0 EER	ISO-13256-1
Groundwater source (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	59°F entering water	18.0 EER	ISO-13256-1
Ground source (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	77°F entering water	14.1 EER	ISO-13256-1
Water source water-to- water (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	86°F entering water	10.6 EER	ISO-13256-2
Groundwater source water-to-water (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	59°F entering water	16.3 EER	ISO-13256-1
Ground source brine- to-water (cooling mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h	77°F entering water	12.1 EER	ISO-13256-2
Air Cooled (Heating Mode) Split system and single package	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	47° F db/43° F wb outdoor air	3.3 COP	ANSI/AHRI 340/360
		17° F db/15° F wb outdoor air	2.25 COP	
	≥ 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	47° F db/43° F wb outdoor air	3.2 COP	
		17° F db/15° F wb outdoor air	2.05 COP	

CONTINUED: TABLE 110.2-B ~~UNITARY AND APPLIED~~ HEAT PUMPS, MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Equipment Type	Size Category	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Efficiency ^a	Test Procedure ^c
Water source (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	68°F entering water	4.3 COP	ISO-13256-1
	≥ 135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	68°F entering water	2.90 COP	
Groundwater source (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	50°F entering water	3.7 COP	ISO-13256-1
Ground source (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	32°F entering water	3.2 COP	ISO-13256-1
Water source water-to-water (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	68°F entering water	3.7 COP	ISO-13256-2
Groundwater source water-to-water (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	50°F entering water	3.1 COP	ISO-13256-2
Ground source brine-to-water (heating mode)	< 135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	32°F entering water	2.5 COP	ISO-13256-2
^a IEERs are only applicable to equipment with capacity control as as specified by ANSI/AHRI 340/360 test procedures. ^b Deduct 0.2 from the required EERs and IEERs for units with a heating section other than electric resistance heat. ^c Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions.				

TABLE 110.2-C AIR-COOLED GAS-ENGINE HEAT PUMPS

Equipment Type	Size Category	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Efficiency	Test Procedure ^a
Air-Cooled Gas-Engine Heat Pump (Cooling Mode)	All Capacities	95° F db Outdoor Air	0.60 COP	ANSI Z21.40.4A
Air-Cooled Gas-Engine Heat Pump (Heating Mode)	All Capacities	47° F db/43° F wb Outdoor Air	0.72 COP	ANSI Z21.40.4A
^a Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions.				

TABLE 110.2-D WATER CHILLING PACKAGES – MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS ^{a,b}

Equipment Type	Size Category	Path A Efficiency ^{a,b}	Path B Efficiency ^{a,b}	Test Procedure ^c
Air Cooled, With Condenser Electrically Operated	< 150 Tons	≥ 10.100 EER ≥ 13.700 IPLV	≥ 9.700 EER ≥ 15.800 IPLV	AHRI 550/590
	≥ 150 Tons	≥ 10.100 EER ≥ 14.000 IPLV	≥ 9.700 EER ≥ 16.100 IPLV	
Air Cooled, Without Condenser Electrically Operated	All Capacities	Air-cooled chillers without condensers must be rated with matching condensers and comply with the air-cooled chiller efficiency requirements.		
Water Cooled, Electrically Operated, Reciprocating	All Capacities	Reciprocating units must comply with the water-cooled positive displacement efficiency requirements.		AHRI 550/590
Water Cooled, Electrically Operated Positive Displacement	< 75 Tons	≤ 0.750kW/ton ≤ 0.600 IPLV	≤ 0.780 kW/ton ≤ 0.500 IPLV	AHRI 550/590
	≥ 75 tons and < 150 tons	≤ 0.720 kW/ton ≤ 0.560 IPLV	≤ 0.750 kW/ton ≤ 0.490 IPLV	
	≥ 150 tons and < 300 tons	≤ 0.660 kW/ton ≤ 0.540 IPLV	≤ 0.680 kW/ton ≤ 0.440 IPLV	
	≥ 300 Tons and < 600 tons	≤ 0.610kW/ton ≤ 0.520 IPLV	≤ 0.625 kW/ton ≤ 0.410 IPLV	
	≥ 600 tons	≤ 0.560 kW/ton ≤ 0.500 IPLV	≤ 0.585 kW/ton ≤ 0.380 IPLV	
Water Cooled, Electrically Operated, Centrifugal	< 150 Tons	≤ 0.610 kW/ton ≤ 0.550IPLV	≤ 0.695 kW/ton ≤ 0.440 IPLV	AHRI 550/590
	≥ 150 tons and < 300 tons	≤ 0.610 kW/ton ≤ 0.550 IPLV	≤ 0.635 kW/ton ≤ 0.400 IPLV	
	≥ 300 tons and < 400 tons	≤ 0.560 kW/ton ≤ 0.520 IPLV	≤ 0.595 kW/ton ≤ 0.390 IPLV	
	≥ 400 tons and < 600 tons	≤ 0.560 kW/ton ≤ 0.500 IPLV	≤ 0.585 kW/ton ≤ 0.380 IPLV	
	≥ 600 tons	≤ 0.560 kW/ton ≤ 0.500 IPLV	≤ 0.585 kW/ton ≤ 0.380 IPLV	

**CONTINUED: TABLE 110.2-D WATER CHILLING PACKAGES – MINIMUM
EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS^{a,b}**

Equipment Type	Size Category	Path A Efficiency^{a,b}	Path B Efficiency^{a,b}	Test Procedure^c
Air Cooled Absorption, Single Effect	All Capacities	≥0.600 COP	N.A. ^d	ANSI/AHRI 560
Water Cooled Absorption, Single Effect	All Capacities	≥ 0.700 COP	N.A. ^d	
Absorption Double Effect, Indirect-Fired	All Capacities	≥ 1.000 COP ≥ 1.050 IPLV	N.A. ^d	
Absorption Double Effect, Direct-Fired	All Capacities	≥ 1.000 COP ≥1.000 IPLV	N.A. ^d	
Water Cooled Gas Engine Driven Chiller	All Capacities	≥ 1.2 COP ≥ 2.0 IPLV	N.A. ^d	ANSI Z21.40.4A
^a No requirements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrifugal chillers with design leaving evaporator temperature < 36°F; or • Positive displacement chillers with design leaving fluid temperature ≤ 32°F; or • Absorption chillers with design leaving fluid temperature < 40°F ^b Must meet the minimum requirements of Path A or Path B. However, both the full load (COP) and IPLV must be met to fulfill the requirements of the applicable Path. ^c See Section 100.1 for definitions ^d NA means not applicable				

TABLE 110.2-E PACKAGED TERMINAL AIR CONDITIONERS AND PACKAGED TERMINAL HEAT PUMPS – MINIMUM EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

Equipment Type	Size Category (Input)	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Efficiency		Test Procedure ^c
PTAC (Cooling mode) Newly constructed or newly conditioned buildings or additions	All Capacities	95°F db Outdoor Air		14.0 - (0.300 x Cap/1000) ^a EER	ANSI/AHRI/CSA 310/380
PTAC (Cooling mode) Replacements ^b	All Capacities	95°F db Outdoor Air		10.9 - (0.213 x Cap/1000) ^a EER	
PTHP (Cooling mode) Newly constructed or newly conditioned buildings or additions	All Capacities	95°F db Outdoor Air		14.0 - (0.300 x Cap/1000) ^a EER	
PTHP (Cooling mode) Replacements ^b	All Capacities	95°F db Outdoor Air		10.8 - (0.213 x Cap/1000) ^a EER	
PTHP (Heating Mode) Newly constructed or newly conditioned buildings or additions	All Capacities	-		3.7 - (0.052 x Cap/1000) ^a COP	
PTHP (Heating mode) Replacements ^b	All Capacities	-		2.9 - (0.026 x Cap/1000) ^a COP	
SPVAC (Cooling Mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		10.0 EER 11.0 EER	ANSI/AHRI 390
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		10.0 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		10.0 EER	
SPVAC (Cooling Mode) nonweatherized space constrained	≤ 30,000 Btu/h	"95°F db / 75°F wb outdoor air"		9.20 EER	
	> 30,000 Btu/h and ≤ 36,000 Btu/h	"95°F db / 75°F wb outdoor air"		9.00 EER	
SPVHP (Cooling Mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		10.0 EER 11.0 EER	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		10.0 EER	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		10.0 EER	
SPVHP (Cooling Mode) nonweatherized space constrained	≤ 30,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		9.20 EER	
	> 30,000 Btu/h and ≤ 36,000 Btu/h	95°F db / 75°F wb Outdoor Air		9.00 EER	
SPVHP (Heating Mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	47°F db / 43°F wb Outdoor Air		3.0 COP 3.3 COP	
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	47°F db / 43°F wb Outdoor Air		3.0 COP	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	47°F db / 43°F wb Outdoor Air		3.0 COP	
SPVHP (Heating Mode) nonweatherized space constrained	≤ 30,000 Btu/h	47°F db / 43°F wb Outdoor Air		3.00 COP	
	> 30,000 Btu/h and ≤ 36,000 Btu/h	47°F db / 43°F wb Outdoor Air		3.00 COP	

^a Cap means the rated cooling capacity of the product in Btu/h. If the unit's capacity is less than 7000 Btu/h, use 7000 Btu/h in the calculation. If the unit's capacity is greater than 15,000 Btu/h, use 15,000 Btu/h in the calculation.

^b Replacement units must be factory labeled as follows: "MANUFACTURED FOR REPLACEMENT APPLICATIONS ONLY; NOT TO BE INSTALLED IN NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS." Replacement efficiencies apply only to units with existing sleeves less than 16 inches high or less than 42 inch wide and having a cross-sectional area less than 670 square inches.

^c Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions

SECTION 110.2 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SPACE-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT

TABLE 110.2-F HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT

Equipment Type	Subcategory	Minimum Efficiency^a	Test Procedure^b
Liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers	Plate type	NR	ANSI/AHRI 400
^a NR = no requirement ^b Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions			

TABLE 110.2-G PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR HEAT REJECTION EQUIPMENT

Equipment Type	Total System Heat Rejection Capacity at Rated Conditions	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Performance Required , ^{a, b, c, d}	Test Procedure ^e
Propeller or axial fan Open-circuit cooling towers	All	95°F entering water 85°F leaving water 75°F entering air wb	≥ 42.1 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201 <u>RS</u>
Centrifugal fan Open-circuit cooling towers	All	95°F entering water 85°F leaving water 75°F entering air wb	≥ 20.0 gpm/hp	
Propeller or axial fan closed-circuit cooling towers	All	102°F entering water 90°F leaving water 75°F entering air wb	≥ 14.0 gpm/hp > 16.1 gpm/hp	
Centrifugal fan closed-circuit cooling towers	All	102°F entering water 90°F leaving water 75°F entering air wb	≥ 7.0 gpm/hp	
Propeller or axial fan evaporative condensers	All	R-507A test fluid 165°F entering gas temp 105°F condensing temp 75°F entering air wb	≥ 157,000 Btu/h • hp	CTI ATC-106
	All	Ammonia test fluid 140°F entering gas temp 96.3°F condensing temp 75°F entering air wb	≥ 134,000 Btu/h • hp	
Centrifugal fan evaporative condensers	All	R-507A test fluid 165°F entering gas temp 105°F condensing temp 75°F entering air wb	≥ 135,000 Btu/h • hp	
	All	Ammonia test fluid 140°F entering gas temp 96.3°F condensing temp 75°F entering air wb	≥ 110,000 Btu/h • hp	
Air cooled condensers	All	125°F condensing temperature R22 test fluid 190°F entering gas temperature 15°F subcooling 95°F entering drybulb	≥ 176,000 Btu/h•hp	ANSI/AHRI 460

^a For purposes of this table, open-circuit cooling tower performance is defined as the water flow rating of the tower at the given rated conditions divided by the fan motor nameplate power.

^b For purposes of this table, closed-circuit cooling tower performance is defined as the process water flow rating of the tower at the given rated conditions divided by the sum of the fan motor nameplate rated power and the integral spray pump motor nameplate power .

^c For purposes of this table air-cooled condenser performance is defined as the heat rejected from the refrigerant divided by the fan motor nameplate power.

^d Open cooling towers shall be tested using the test procedures in CTI ATC-105. Performance of factory assembled open cooling towers shall be either certified as base models as specified in CTI STD-201 or verified by testing in the field by a CTI approved testing agency. Open factory assembled cooling towers with custom options added to a CTI certified base model for the purpose of safe maintenance or to reduce environmental or noise impact shall be rated at 90 percent of the CTI certified performance of the associated base model or at the manufacturer’s stated performance, whichever is less. Base models of open factory assembled cooling towers are open cooling towers configured in exact accordance with the Data of Record submitted to CTI as specified by CTI STD-201. There are no certification requirements for field erected cooling towers.

^e Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions.

For refrigerated warehouses or commercial refrigeration applications, condensers shall comply with requirements specified by Section 120.6(a) or Section 120.6(b).

TABLE 110.2-H Electrically Operated Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) Air Conditioners
Minimum Efficiency Requirements

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure ^a
VRF Air Conditioners, Air Cooled	<65,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System	13.0 SEER	ANSI/AHRI 1230
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	11.2 EER 13.1 IEER^b <u>15.5 IEER^b</u>	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	11.0 EER 12.9 IEER^b <u>14.9 IEER^b</u>	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System	10.0 EER 11.6 IEER^b <u>13.9 IEER^b</u>	
^a Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions. ^b IEERs are only applicable to equipment with capacity control as specified by ANSI/AHRI 1230 test procedures.					

TABLE 110.2-1 Electrically Operated Variable Refrigerant Flow Air-to-Air and Applied Heat Pumps - Minimum Efficiency Requirements

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure ^b
VRF Air Cooled, (cooling mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System	13.0 SEER	AHRI 1230
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System ^a	11.0 EER 12.9 IEER ^e <u>14.6 IEER</u> ^c	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System ^a	10.6 EER 12.3 IEER ^e <u>13.9 IEER</u> ^c	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or none)	VRF Multi-split System ^a	9.5 EER 11.0 IEER ^e <u>12.7 IEER</u> ^c	
VRF Water source (cooling mode)	<65,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split systems ^a 86°F entering water	12.0 EER <u>15.8 IEER</u> ^c	AHRI 1230
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System ^a 86°F entering water	12.0 EER <u>15.8 IEER</u> ^c	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000	All	VRF Multi-split System ^a 86°F entering water	10.0 EER <u>13.8 IEER</u> ^c	
	<u>≥ 240,000 Btu/h</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>VRF Multi-split System^a 86°F entering water</u>	<u>10.0 EER</u> <u>12.0 IEER</u>	
VRF Groundwater source (cooling mode)	<135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System ^a 59°F entering water	16.2 EER	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System ^a 59°F entering water	13.8 EER	
VRF Ground source (cooling mode)	<135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System ^a 77°F entering water	13.4 EER	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h	All	VRF Multi-split System ^a 77°F entering water	11.0 EER	

CONTINUED: TABLE 110.2-I Electrically Operated Variable Refrigerant Flow Air-to-Air and Applied Heat Pumps
- Minimum Efficiency Requirements

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure ^b
VRF Air Cooled (heating mode)	<65,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System	7.7 HSPF	AHRI 1230
	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split system 47°F db/ 43°F wb outdoor air	3.3 COP	
			VRF Multi-split system 17°F db/15°F wb outdoor air	2.25 COP	
	≥135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split system 47°F db/ 43°F wb outdoor air	3.2 COP	
			VRF Multi-split system 17°F db/15°F wb outdoor air	2.05 COP	
	< 65,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 68°F entering water	4.3 COP	
VRF Water source (heating mode)	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 68°F entering water	4.2 COP 4.3 COP	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 68°F entering water	3.9 COP 4.0 COP	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 68°F entering water	3.9 COP	
VRF Groundwater source (heating mode)	<135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 50°F entering water	3.6 COP	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 50°F entering water	3.3 COP	
VRF Ground source (heating mode)	<135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 32°F entering water	3.1 COP	AHRI 1230
	≥135,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity)	---	VRF Multi-split System 32°F entering water	2.8 COP	

^a Deduct 0.2 from the required EERs and IEERs for Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) Multi-split system units with a heating recovery section.

^b Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions.

^c IEERs are only applicable to equipment with capacity control as specified by ANSI/AHRI 1230 test procedures.

TABLE 110.2-J Warm-Air Furnaces and Combination Warm-Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm-Air Duct Furnaces, and Unit Heaters

Equipment Type	Size Category (Input)	Subcategory or Rating Condition ^b	Minimum Efficiency ^{d,e}	Test Procedure ^a
Warm-Air Furnace, Gas-Fired	< 225,000 Btu/h	Maximum Capacity ^b	78% AFUE or 80% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or Section 2.39, Thermal Efficiency, ANSI Z21.47
	≥ 225,000 Btu/h	Maximum Capacity ^b	80% E _t	Section 2.39, Thermal Efficiency, ANSI Z21.47
Warm-Air Furnace, Oil-Fired	< 225,000 Btu/h	Maximum Capacity ^b	78% AFUE or 80% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or Section 42, Combustion, UL 727
	≥ 225,000 Btu/h	Maximum Capacity ^b	81% E _t	Section 42, Combustion, UL 727
Warm-Air Duct Furnaces, Gas-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity ^b	80% E _c	Section 2.10, Efficiency, ANSI Z83.8
Warm-Air Unit Heaters, Gas-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity ^b	80% E _c	Section 2.10, Efficiency, ANSI Z83.8
Warm-Air Unit Heaters, Oil-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity ^b	81% E _c	Section 40, Combustion, UL 731

^a Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions.

^b Compliance of multiple firing rate units shall be at maximum firing rate.

^c Combustion units not covered by ~~NAECA~~ [the U.S. Department of Energy Code of Federal Regulations 10 CFR 430](#) (3-phase power or cooling capacity greater than or equal to 19 kW) may comply with either rating.

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

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

^f As of August 8, 2008, according to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, units must also include interrupted or intermittent ignition device (IID) and have either power venting or an automatic flue damper.

TABLE 110.2-K Gas- and Oil-Fired Boilers, Minimum Efficiency requirements

Equipment Type	Sub Category	Size Category (Input)	Minimum Efficiency ^{b,c}		Test Procedure ^a
			Before 3/2/2020	After 3/2/2020	
Boiler, hot water	Gas-Fired	< 300,000 Btu/h	82% AFUE	82% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
		≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h ^d	80% E _t	80% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h ^e	82% E _c	82% E _c	
	Oil-Fired	< 300,000 Btu/h	84% AFUE	84% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
		≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h ^d	82% E _t	82% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h ^e	84% E _c	84% E _c	
Boiler, steam	Gas-Fired	< 300,000 Btu/h	80% AFUE	80% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
	Gas-Fired all, except natural draft	≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h ^d	79% E _t	79% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h ^e	79% E _t	79% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
	Gas-Fired, natural draft	≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h ^d	77% E _t	79% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h ^e	77% E _t	79% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
	Oil-Fired	< 300,000 Btu/h	82% AFUE	82% AFUE	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
		≥ 300,000 Btu/h and ≤ 2,500,000 Btu/h ^d	81% E _t	81% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
		> 2,500,000 Btu/h ^e	81% E _t	81% E _t	DOE 10 CFR Part 431
^a Applicable test procedure and reference year are provided under the definitions. ^b E _c = combustion efficiency (100% less flue losses) .See reference document for detailed information. ^c E _t = thermal efficiency. See test procedure for detailed information. ^d Maximum capacity - minimum and maximum ratings as provided for and allowed by the unit’s controls. ^e Included oil-fired (residual).					

SECTION 110.3 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVICE WATER-HEATING SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

(a) **Certification by Manufacturers.** Any service water-heating system or equipment may be installed only if the manufacturer has certified that the system or equipment complies with all of the requirements of this subsection for that system or equipment.

1. **Temperature controls for service water heating systems.** Service water-heating systems shall be equipped with automatic temperature controls capable of adjustment from the lowest to the highest acceptable temperature settings for the intended use as listed in Table 3, Chapter 50 of the ASHRAE Handbook, HVAC Applications Volume or Table 613.1 of the California Plumbing Code for healthcare facilities.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.3(a)1: Residential occupancies.

(b) **Efficiency.** Equipment shall meet the applicable requirements of the Appliance Efficiency Regulations as required by Section 110.1, subject to the following:

1. If more than one standard is listed in the Appliance Efficiency Regulations, the equipment shall meet all the standards listed; and
2. If more than one test method is listed in the Appliance Efficiency Regulations, the equipment shall comply with the applicable standard when tested with each test method; and
3. Where equipment can serve more than one function, such as both heating and cooling, or both space heating and water heating, it shall comply with all the requirements applicable to each function; and
4. Where a requirement is for equipment rated at its "maximum rated capacity" or "minimum rated capacity," the capacity shall be as provided for and allowed by the controls, during steady-state operation.

(c) **Installation.** Any service water-heating system or equipment may be installed only if the system or equipment complies with all of the applicable requirements of this subsection for the system or equipment.

1. **Outlet temperature controls.** On systems that have a total capacity greater than 167,000 Btu/hr, outlets that require higher than service water temperatures as listed in the ASHRAE Handbook, Applications Volume, shall have separate remote heaters, heat exchangers, or boosters to supply the outlet with the higher temperature.

EXCEPTION to section 110.3(c)1: Systems covered by California Plumbing Code Section 613.0 shall instead follow the requirements of that section.

2. **Controls for hot water distribution systems.** Service hot water systems with circulating pumps or with electrical heat trace systems shall be capable of automatically turning off the system.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.3(c)2: Systems serving healthcare facilities.

3. **Temperature controls for public lavatories.** The controls shall limit the outlet temperature at the fixtures to ~~110~~120°F.
4. **Insulation.** Unfired service water heater storage tanks and backup tanks for solar water-heating systems shall have:
 - A. External insulation with an installed R-value of at least R-12; or
 - B. Internal and external insulation with a combined R-value of at least R-16; or
 - C. The heat loss of the tank surface based on an 80°F water-air temperature difference shall be less than 6.5 Btu per hour per square foot.
5. **Water Heating Recirculation Loops Serving Multiple Dwelling Units, High-Rise Residential, Hotel/Motel, and Nonresidential Occupancies.** A water heating recirculation loop is a type of hot water distribution system that reduces the time needed to deliver hot water to fixtures that are distant from the

water heater, boiler or other water heating equipment. The recirculation loop is comprised of a supply portion, connected to branches that serve multiple dwelling units, guest rooms, or fixtures and a return portion that completes the loop back to the water heating equipment. A water heating recirculation loop shall meet the following requirements:

- A. **Air release valve or vertical pump installation.** An automatic air release valve shall be installed on the recirculation loop piping on the inlet side of the recirculation pump and no more than 4 feet from the pump. This valve shall be mounted on top of a vertical riser at least 12" in length and shall be accessible for replacement and repair. Alternatively, the pump shall be installed on a vertical section of the return line.
 - B. **Recirculation loop backflow prevention.** A check valve or similar device shall be located between the recirculation pump and the water heating equipment to prevent water from flowing backwards through the recirculation loop.
 - C. **Equipment for pump priming.** A hose bibb shall be installed between the pump and the water heating equipment. An isolation valve shall be installed between the hose bibb and the water heating equipment. This hose bibb is used for bleeding air out of the pump after pump replacement.
 - D. **Pump isolation valves.** Isolation valves shall be installed on both sides of the pump. These valves may be part of the flange that attaches the pump to the pipe. One of the isolation valves may be the same isolation valve as in Item C.
 - E. **Cold water supply and recirculation loop connection to hot water storage tank.** Storage water heaters and boilers shall be plumbed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The cold water piping and the recirculation loop piping shall not be connected to the hot water storage tank drain port.
 - F. **Cold water supply backflow prevention.** A check valve shall be installed on the cold water supply line between the hot water system and the next closest tee on the cold water supply line. The system shall comply with the expansion tank requirements as described in the California Plumbing Code Section 608.3.
6. **Service water heaters in state buildings.** Any newly constructed building constructed by the State shall derive its service water heating from a system that provides at least 60 percent of the energy needed for service water heating from site solar energy or recovered energy, [per the statutory requirement of California Public Resources Code Section 25498](#).
- EXCEPTION to Section 110.3(c)6:** Buildings for which the state architect determines that service water heating from site solar energy or recovered energy is economically or physically infeasible.
7. **Isolation valves.** Instantaneous water heaters with an input rating greater than 6.8 kBTU/hr (2 kW) shall have isolation valves on both the cold water supply and the hot water pipe leaving the water heater, and hose bibbs or other fittings on each valve for flushing the water heater when the valves are closed.

SECTION 110.4 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR POOL AND SPA SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

- (a) **Certification by Manufacturers.** Any pool or spa heating system or equipment may be installed only if the manufacturer has certified that the system or equipment has all of the following:
1. **Efficiency.** A thermal efficiency that complies with the Appliance Efficiency Regulations; and
 2. **On-off switch.** A readily accessible on-off switch, mounted on the outside of the heater that allows shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat setting; and
 3. **Instructions.** A permanent, easily readable, and weatherproof plate or card that gives instruction for the energy efficient operation of the pool or spa heater and for the proper care of pool or spa water when a cover is used; and
 4. **Electric resistance heating.** No electric resistance heating; ~~and~~.
- EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.4(a)4:** Listed package units with fully insulated enclosures, and with tight-fitting covers that are insulated to at least R-6.
- EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.4(a)4:** Pools or spas deriving at least 60 percent of the annual heating energy from site solar energy or recovered energy.
- (b) **Installation.** Any pool or spa system or equipment shall be installed with all of the following:
1. **Piping.** At least 36 inches of pipe shall be installed between the filter and the heater or dedicated suction and return lines, or built-in or built-up connections shall be installed to allow for the future addition of solar heating equipment; ~~and~~
 2. **Covers.** A cover for outdoor pools or outdoor spas that have a heat pump or gas heater; ~~and~~
 3. **Directional inlets and time switches for pools.** If the system or equipment is for a pool:
 - i. The pool shall have directional inlets that adequately mix the pool water; and
 - ii. A time switch or similar control mechanism shall be installed as part of a pool water circulation control system that will allow all pumps to be set or programmed to run only during the off-peak electric demand period and for the minimum time necessary to maintain the water in the condition required by applicable public health standards.

SECTION 110.5 – NATURAL GAS CENTRAL FURNACES, COOKING EQUIPMENT, ~~AND~~ POOL AND SPA HEATERS, AND FIREPLACES: PILOT LIGHTS PROHIBITED

Any natural gas system or equipment listed below may be installed only if it does not have a continuously burning pilot light:

- (a) Fan-type central furnaces.
- (b) Household cooking appliances.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.5(b): Household cooking appliances without an electrical supply voltage connection and in which each pilot consumes less than 150 Btu/hr.

- (c) Pool heaters.
- (d) Spa heaters.

(e) Indoor and outdoor fireplaces.

SECTION 110.6 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR FENESTRATION PRODUCTS AND EXTERIOR DOORS

- (a) **Certification of Fenestration Products and Exterior Doors other than Field-fabricated.** Any fenestration product and exterior door, other than field-fabricated fenestration products and field-fabricated exterior doors, may be installed only if the manufacturer has certified to the Commission, or if an independent certifying organization approved by the Commission has certified that the product complies with all of the applicable requirements of this subsection.
1. **Air leakage.** Manufactured fenestration products and exterior doors shall have air infiltration rates not exceeding 0.3 cfm/ft² of window area, 0.3 cfm/ft² of door area for residential doors, 0.3 cfm/ft² of door area for nonresidential single doors (swinging and sliding), and 1.0 cfm/ft² for nonresidential double doors (swinging), when tested according to NFRC-400 or ASTM E283 at a pressure differential of 75 pascals (or 1.57 pounds/ft²), incorporated herein by reference.

NOTES TO SECTION 110.6(a)1:

1. Pet doors must meet 0.3 cfm/ft² when tested according to ASTM E283 at 75 pascals (or 1.57 pounds/ft²).
2. AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-2011 specification is equivalent to ASTM E283 at a pressure differential of 75 pascals (or 1.57 pounds/ft²) satisfies the air leakage certification requirements of this section.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.6(a)1: Field-fabricated fenestration and field-fabricated exterior doors.

2. **U-factor.** The fenestration product's U-factor shall be rated in accordance with NFRC 100, or use the applicable default U-factor set forth in TABLE 110.6-A.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.6(a)2: If the fenestration product is a skylight or a vertical site-built fenestration product in a building covered by the nonresidential standards with less than 1,000 square feet of site-built fenestration, the default U-factor may be calculated as set forth in Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.6(a)2: If the fenestration product is an alteration consisting of any area replacement of glass in a skylight product or in a vertical site-built fenestration product, in a building covered by the nonresidential standards, the default U-factor may be calculated as set forth in Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.

3. **Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC).** The fenestration product's SHGC shall be rated in accordance with NFRC 200, or use the applicable default SHGC set forth in TABLE 110.6-B.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.6(a)3: If the fenestration product is a skylight or a vertical site-built fenestration product in a building covered by the nonresidential standards with less than 1,000 square feet of site-built fenestration, the default SHGC may be calculated as set forth in Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.6(a)3: If the fenestration product is an alteration consisting of any area replacement of glass in a skylight product or in a vertical site-built fenestration product, in a building covered by the nonresidential standards, the default SHGC may be calculated as set forth in Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.

4. **Visible Transmittance (VT).** The fenestration product's VT shall be rated in accordance with NFRC 200 or ASTM E972, for tubular [skylights](#) [daylighting devices](#). VT shall be rated using NFRC 203.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.6(a)4: If the fenestration product is a skylight or a vertical site-built fenestration product in a building covered by the nonresidential standards with less than 1,000 square feet of site-built fenestration, the default VT may be calculated as set forth in Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.6(a)4: If the fenestration product is an alteration consisting of any area; replacement of glass in a skylight product or in a vertical site-built fenestration product in a building covered by the nonresidential standards, the default VT may be calculated as set forth in Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.

5. **Labeling.** Fenestration products shall:

- A. Have a temporary label for manufactured fenestration products or a label certificate when the Component Modeling Approach (CMA) is used and for site-built fenestration meeting the requirements of Section 10-111(a)1. The temporary label shall not be removed before inspection by the enforcement agency; and
- B. Have a permanent label or a label certificate when the Component Modeling Approach (CMA) is used and for site-built fenestration meeting the requirements of Section 10-111(a)2 if the product is rated using NFRC procedures.

6. **Fenestration Acceptance Requirements.** Before an occupancy permit is granted, site-built fenestration products in other than low-rise residential buildings shall be certified as meeting the Acceptance Requirements for Code Compliance, as specified in the Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA7 to ensure that site-built fenestration meet Standards requirements, including a matching label certificate for product(s) installed and be readily accessible at the project location. A Certificate of Acceptance certifying that the fenestration product meets the acceptance requirements shall be completed, signed and submitted to the enforcement agency.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.6(a): Fenestration products removed and reinstalled as part of a building alteration or addition.

- (b) **Installation of Field-fabricated Fenestration and Exterior Doors.** Field-fabricated fenestration and field-fabricated exterior doors may be installed only if the compliance documentation has demonstrated compliance for the installation using U-factors from TABLE 110.6-A and SHGC values from TABLE 110.6-B. Field-fabricated fenestration and field-fabricated exterior doors shall be caulked between the fenestration products or exterior door and the building, and shall be weatherstripped.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.6(b): Unframed glass doors and fire doors need not be weather stripped or caulked.

TABLE 110.6-A DEFAULT FENESTRATION PRODUCT U-FACTORS

FRAME	PRODUCT TYPE	SINGLE PANE ^{3,4} U-FACTOR	DOUBLE PANE ^{1,3,4} U-FACTOR	GLASS BLOCK ^{2,3} U-FACTOR
Metal	Operable	1.28	0.79	0.87
	Fixed	1.19	0.71	0.72
	Greenhouse/garden window	2.26	1.40	N.A.
	Doors	1.25	0.77	N.A.
	Skylight	1.98	1.30	N.A.
Metal, Thermal Break	Operable	N.A.	0.66	N.A.
	Fixed	N.A.	0.55	N.A.
	Greenhouse/garden window	N.A.	1.12	N.A.
	Doors	N.A.	0.59	N.A.
	Skylight	N.A.	1.11	N.A.
Nonmetal	Operable	0.99	0.58	0.60
	Fixed	1.04	0.55	0.57
	Doors	0.99	0.53	N.A.
	Greenhouse/garden windows	1.94	1.06	N.A.
	Skylight	1.47	0.84	N.A.

1. For all dual-glazed fenestration products, adjust the listed U-factors as follows:
 - a. Add 0.05 for products with dividers between panes if spacer is less than 7/16 inch wide.
 - b. Add 0.05 to any product with true divided lite (dividers through the panes).
2. Translucent or transparent panels shall use glass block values when not rated by NFRC 100.
3. Visible Transmittance (VT) shall be calculated by using Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.
4. Windows with window film applied that is not rated by NFRC 100 shall use the default values from this table.

TABLE 110.6-B DEFAULT SOLAR HEAT GAIN COEFFICIENT (SHGC)

FRAME TYPE	PRODUCT	GLAZING	FENESTRATION PRODUCT SHGC		
			Single Pane ^{2,3} SHGC	Double Pane ^{2,3} SHGC	Glass Block ^{1,2} SHGC
Metal	Operable	Clear	0.80	0.70	0.70
	Fixed	Clear	0.83	0.73	0.73
	Operable	Tinted	0.67	0.59	N.A.
	Fixed	Tinted	0.68	0.60	N.A.
Metal, Thermal Break	Operable	Clear	N.A.	0.63	N.A.
	Fixed	Clear	N.A.	0.69	N.A.
	Operable	Tinted	N.A.	0.53	N.A.
	Fixed	Tinted	N.A.	0.57	N.A.
Nonmetal	Operable	Clear	0.74	0.65	0.70
	Fixed	Clear	0.76	0.67	0.67
	Operable	Tinted	0.60	0.53	N.A.
	Fixed	Tinted	0.63	0.55	N.A.
<p>1 Translucent or transparent panels shall use glass block values when not rated by NFRC 200.</p> <p>2. Visible Transmittance (VT) shall be calculated by using Reference Nonresidential Appendix NA6.</p> <p>3. Windows with window film applied that is not rated by NFRC 200 shall use the default values from this table</p>					

SECTION 110.7 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS TO LIMIT AIR LEAKAGE

All joints, penetrations and other openings in the building envelope that are potential sources of air leakage shall be caulked, gasketed, weather stripped, or otherwise sealed to limit infiltration and exfiltration.

SECTION 110.8 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR INSULATION, ROOFING PRODUCTS AND RADIANT BARRIERS

- (a) **Insulation Certification by Manufacturers.** ~~Any~~ All insulation shall be certified by Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Home Furnishing and Thermal Insulation that the insulation conductive thermal performance is approved pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 12, Chapters 12-13, Article 3, “Standards for Insulating Material.”
- (b) **Installation of Urea Formaldehyde Foam Insulation.** Urea formaldehyde foam insulation may be applied or installed only if:
1. It is installed in exterior side walls; and
 2. A four-mil-thick plastic polyethylene vapor retarder or equivalent plastic sheathing vapor retarder is installed between the urea formaldehyde foam insulation and the interior space in all applications.
- (c) **Flame Spread Rating of Insulation.** All insulating material shall be installed in compliance with the flame spread rating and smoke density requirements of the CBC.
- (d) **Installation of Insulation in Existing Buildings.** Insulation installed in an existing attic, or on an existing duct or water heater, shall comply with the applicable requirements of Subsections 1, 2, and 3 below. If a contractor installs the insulation, the contractor shall certify to the customer, in writing, that the insulation meets the applicable requirements of Subsections 1, 2, and 3 below.
1. **Attics.** If insulation is installed in the existing attic of a low-rise residential building, the R-value of the total amount of insulation (after addition of insulation to the amount, if any, already in the attic) shall meet the requirements of Section 150.0(a).
EXCEPTION to Section 110.8(d)1: Where the accessible space in the attic is not large enough to accommodate the required R-value, the entire accessible space shall be filled with insulation provided such installation does not violate Section 1203.2 of Title 24, Part 2.
 2. **Water heaters.** If external insulation is installed on an existing unfired water storage tank or on an existing back-up tank for a solar water-heating system, it shall have an R-value of at least R-12, or the heat loss of the tank surface based on an 80°F water-air temperature difference shall be less than 6.5 Btu per hour per square foot.
 3. **Ducts.** If insulation is installed on an existing space-conditioning duct, it shall comply with Section 604.0 of the CMC.
- (e) RESERVED
- (f) RESERVED
- (g) **Insulation Requirements for Heated Slab Floors.** Heated slab floors shall be insulated according to the requirements in TABLE 110.8-A.
1. Insulation materials in ground contact must:
 - A. Comply with the certification requirements of Section 110.8(a); and
 - B. Have a water absorption rate for the insulation material alone without facings that are no greater than 0.3 percent when tested in accordance with Test Method A – 24 Hour-Immersion of ASTM C272.
 - C. Water vapor permeance no greater than 2.0 perm/inch when tested in accordance with ASTM E96.
 2. Insulation installation must:
 - A. Be covered with a solid guard that protects against damage from ultraviolet radiation, moisture, landscaping operation, equipment maintenance, and wind; and

- B. Include a rigid plate, which penetrates the slab and blocks the insulation from acting as a conduit for insects from the ground to the structure above the foundation.

TABLE 110.8-A SLAB INSULATION REQUIREMENTS FOR HEATED SLAB FLOOR

Insulation Location	Insulation Orientation	Installation Requirements	Climate Zone	Insulation R-Value
Outside edge of heated slab, either inside or outside the foundation wall	Vertical	From the level of the top of the slab, down 16 inches or to the frost line, whichever is greater. Insulation may stop at the top of the footing where this is less than the required depth. For below grade slabs, vertical insulation shall be extended from the top of the foundation wall to the bottom of the foundation (or the top of the footing) or to the frost line, whichever is greater.	1 – 15	5
			16	10
Between heated slab and outside foundation wall	Vertical and Horizontal	Vertical insulation from top of slab at inside edge of outside wall down to the top of the horizontal insulation. Horizontal insulation from the outside edge of the vertical insulation extending 4 feet toward the center of the slab in a direction normal to the outside of the building in plan view.	1 – 15	5
			16	10 vertical and 7 horizontal

- (h) **Wet Insulation Systems.** When insulation is installed on roofs above the roofing membrane or layer used to seal the roof from water penetration, the effective R-value of the insulation shall be as specified in Reference Joint Appendix JA4.
- (i) **Roofing Products Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance.**
- In order to meet the requirements of Sections 140.1, 140.2, 140.3(a)1, 141.0(b)2B, 150.1(c)11, 150.2(b)1H or 150.2(b)2, a roofing product's thermal emittance and an aged solar reflectance shall be certified and labeled according to the requirements of Section 10-113.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.8(i)1: Roofing products that are not certified according to Section 10-113 shall assume the following default aged solar reflectance/thermal emittance values:

 - For asphalt shingles: 0.08/0.75
 - For all other roofing products: 0.10/0.75
 - If CRRC testing for an aged solar reflectance is not available for any roofing products, the aged value shall be derived from the CRRC initial value using the equation $\rho_{aged} = [0.2 + \beta[\rho_{initial} - 0.2]]$, where $\rho_{initial}$ = the initial solar reflectance and soiling resistance β is listed by product type in TABLE 110.8-B.

TABLE 110.8-B VALUES OF SOILING RESISTANCE β BY PRODUCT TYPE

Product Type	CRRC Product Category	β
Field-Applied Coating	Field-Applied Coating	0.65
Other	Not A Field-Applied Coating	0.70

- Solar Reflectance Index (SRI), calculated as specified by ASTM E 1980-01, may be used as an alternative to thermal emittance and an aged solar reflectance when complying with the requirements of Sections 140.1, 140.2, 140.3(a)1, 141.0(b)2B, 150.1(c)11, 150.2(b)1H, or 150.2(b)2. SRI calculations shall be based on moderate wind velocity of 2-6 meters per second. The SRI shall be calculated based on the aged **solar** reflectance value of the roofing products.
- Liquid applied roof coatings applied to low-sloped roofs in the field as the top surface of a roof covering shall:

- A. Be applied across the entire roof surface to meet the dry mil thickness or coverage recommended by the coating manufacturer, taking into consideration the substrate on which the coating is applied, and
- B. Meet the minimum performance requirements listed in TABLE 110.8-C or the minimum performance requirements of ASTM C836, D3468, or D6694, whichever are appropriate to the coating material.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.8(i)4B: Aluminum-pigmented asphalt roof coatings shall meet the requirements of ASTM D2824 and be installed as specified by ASTM D3805.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.8(i)4B: Cement-based roof coatings shall contain a minimum of 20 percent cement and shall meet the requirements of ASTM C1583, ASTM D822, and ASTM D5870.

TABLE 110.8-C MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR LIQUID APPLIED ROOF COATINGS

Physical Property	ASTM Test Procedure	Requirement
Initial percent elongation (break)	D 2370	Minimum 200% @ 73° F (23° C)
Initial percent elongation (break) OR Initial Flexibility	D 2370 D522, Test B	Minimum 60% @ 0° F (-18° C) Minimum pass 1" mandrel @ 0° F (-18° C)
Initial tensile strength (maximum stress)	D 2370	Minimum 100 psi (1.38 Mpa) @ 73° F (23° C)
Initial tensile strength (maximum stress) OR Initial Flexibility	D 2370 D522, Test B	Minimum 200 psi (2.76 Mpa) @ 0° F (-18° C) Minimum pass 1" mandrel @ 0° F (-18° C)
Final percent elongation (break) after accelerated weathering 1000 h	D2370	Minimum 100% @ 73° F (23° C)
Final percent elongation (break) after accelerated weathering 1000 h OR Flexibility after accelerated weathering 1000_h	D2370 D522, Test B	Minimum 40% @ 0° F (-18° C) Minimum pass 1" mandrel @ 0° F (-18° C)
Permeance	D 1653	Maximum 50 perms
Accelerated weathering 1000 h	D 4798	No cracking or checking ¹
1. Any cracking or checking visible to the eye fails the test procedure.		

j) **Radiant Barrier.** A radiant barrier shall have an emittance of 0.05 or less, tested in accordance with ASTM C1371 or ASTM E408, and shall be certified to the Department of Consumer Affairs as required by Title 24, Part 12, Chapter 12-13, Standards for Insulating Material.

SECTION 110.9 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR LIGHTING CONTROLS DEVICES AND SYSTEMS, BALLASTS, AND LUMINAIRES LIGHT SOURCES

- (a) All lighting control devices and systems; ~~ballasts;~~ and ~~luminaires~~ all light sources subject to the requirements of Section 110.9 shall meet the following requirements:
1. Shall be installed only if the lighting control ~~device or system,~~ ~~ballast,~~ or ~~luminaire~~ light source complies with all of the applicable requirements of Section 110.9.
 2. Lighting controls may be individual devices (~~Self-Contained Lighting Control~~) or systems (~~Lighting Control Systems~~) consisting of two or more components.
 3. ~~Self-Contained Lighting Controls, as defined in Section 100.1, shall be certified by the Manufacturer as required by the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.~~
 4. ~~Lighting Control Systems, as defined in Section 100.1, shall be a fully functional lighting control system complying with the applicable requirements in Section 110.9(b), and~~ Shall meet the Lighting Control Installation requirements in Section 130.4.
 5. ~~If indicator lights are integral to a lighting control system, they shall consume no more than one watt of power per indicator light.~~
- (b) All ~~Installed Lighting Controls, Systems~~ Lighting controls listed in Section 110.9(b) shall comply with the requirements listed below; and all components of the system considered together as installed shall meet all applicable requirements for the application for which they are installed as required in Sections 130.0 through 130.5, Sections 140.6 through 140.8, Section 141.0, and Section 150.0(k).
1. **Time-Switch Lighting Controls.** All controls that provide time-switch functionality, including all automatic and astronomical time-switch controls, shall have program backup capabilities that prevent the loss of the device's schedule for at least 7 days, and the device's date and time for at least 72 hours if power is interrupted. In addition:
 - A. ~~Automatic~~ Time-Switch Controls installed in nonresidential buildings shall ~~meet all requirements for Automatic Time Switch Control devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.~~
 - i. for each connected load, be capable of providing manual override to each connected load and of resuming normally scheduled operation after a manual override is initiated within 2 hours; and
 - ii. provide an automatic holiday shutoff feature that turns off all connected loads for at least 24 hours and then resumes normally scheduled operation.
 - B. Astronomical Time-Switch Controls shall: ~~meet all requirements for Astronomical Time Switch Control devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.~~
 - i. have sunrise and sunset prediction accuracy within plus-or-minus 15 minutes and timekeeping accuracy within 5 minutes per year;
 - ii. be capable of displaying date, current time, sunrise time, sunset time, and switching times for each step during programming;
 - iii. be capable of automatically adjusting for daylight savings time; and
 - iv. have the ability to independently offset the on and off for each channel by at least 90 minutes before and after sunrise or sunset.
 - C. Multi-Level ~~Astronomical~~ Time-Switch Controls, ~~in addition to meeting all of the requirements for Astronomical Time Switch Controls,~~ shall include at least 2 separately programmable steps per zone.

- D. ~~Outdoor Astronomical~~ Time-Switch Controls installed outdoors, in addition to meeting all of the requirements for Astronomical Time-Switch Controls, shall have setback functions that allow the lighting on each controlled channel to be switched or dimmed to lower levels. The set back functions shall be capable of being programmed by the user for at least one specific time of day.
2. **Daylighting Controls**, Controls that provide automatic daylighting functionality shall:
- A. automatically return to its most recent time delay settings within 60 minutes of the last received input when left in calibration mode;
 - B. have a set point control that easily distinguishes settings to within 10 percent of full scale adjustment;
 - C. provide a linear response within 5 percent accuracy over the range of illuminance measured by the light sensor; and
 - D. be capable of being calibrated in a manner that the person initiating the calibration is remote from the sensor during calibration to avoid influencing calibration accuracy, for example by having a light sensor that is physically separated from where the calibration adjustments are made.
- A. ~~Automatic Daylight Controls~~ shall meet all requirements for Automatic Daylight Control devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
- B. ~~Photo Controls~~ shall meet all requirements for Photo Control devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
3. **Dimmers**, shall meet all requirements for Dimmer Control devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations. Controls that provide dimming functionality shall:
- A. be capable of reducing lighting power consumption by a minimum of 65% when at its lowest setting;
 - B. provide reduced flicker operation, meaning that directly controlled light sources shall be provided electrical power such that the light output has an amplitude modulation of less than 30 percent for frequencies less than 200 Hz without causing premature lamp failure;
 - C. provide an off setting which produces a zero lumen output; and
 - D. for wall box dimmers and associated switches designed for use in three way circuits, be capable of turning lights off, and on to the level set by the dimmer if the lights are off.
4. **Occupant Sensing Controls**, Occupant sensing controls shall:
- A. be capable of automatically turning the controlled lights in the area either off or down no more than 30 minutes after the area has been vacated;
 - B. for manual-on controls, have a grace period of no less than 15 seconds and no more than 30 seconds to turn on lighting automatically after the sensor has timed out; and
 - C. provide a visible status signal that indicates that the device is operating properly, or that it has failed or malfunctioned. The visible status signal may have an override that turns off the signal.
- Occupant, Motion, and Vacaney Sensor Controls shall meet the following requirements:
- A. ~~Occupant Sensors~~ shall meet all applicable requirements for Occupant Sensor Control devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
 - B. ~~Motion Sensors~~ shall meet all applicable requirements for Motion Sensor Controls devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
 - C. ~~Vacaney Sensors~~ shall meet all applicable requirements for Vacaney Sensor Controls devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
 - D. ~~Partial-ON Sensors~~ shall meet all applicable requirements for partial on sensing devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
 - E. ~~Partial-OFF Sensors~~ shall meet all applicable requirements for partial off sensing devices in the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.

~~F. All Occupant Sensing Control types shall be programmed to turn OFF all or part of the lighting no longer than 20 minutes after the space is vacated of occupants, except as specified by Section 130.1(e)8.~~

~~**EXCEPTION to Section 110.9(b)4:** Occupant Sensing Control systems may consist of a combination of single or multi-level Occupant, Motion, or Vacancy Sensor Controls, provided that components installed to comply with manual-on requirements shall not be capable of conversion by the user from manual-on to automatic-on functionality.~~

5. **Part-Night Outdoor Lighting Controls**, as defined in Section 100.1, shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - A. Have sunrise and sunset prediction accuracy within +/- 15 minutes, ~~and timekeeping accuracy within five minutes per year using both light sensing and time measurement;~~ and
 - B. Have the ability to ~~setback reduce~~ or turn off ~~lighting outdoor luminaire power~~ at night as required in Section 130.2(c), ~~by means of a programmable timeclock or motion sensing device;~~ and
 - C. ~~When controlled with a timeclock, s~~shall be ~~capable of being programmed~~programmable to allow the ~~setback reduce~~ or ~~turning turn off of the lighting outdoor luminaire power to occur from~~at any time at night until any time in the morning, as determined by the user. ~~Time-based scheduling control is allowed to be relative to both sunset and sunrise, and to the midpoint between sunset and sunrise.~~
6. **Sensors used to detect occupants.** Sensors that are used by occupant sensing controls to detect occupants shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - A. Sensors shall not incorporate switches or mechanical devices that allow the sensor to be disabled without changing the settings of the control.
 - B. Sensors that utilize ultrasonic radiation for detection of occupants shall:
 - i. comply with 21 C.F.R. part 1002.12;
 - ii. not emit audible sound; and
 - iii. not emit ultrasound in excess of the decibel levels shown in Table 110.9-A measured no more than five feet from the source, on axis.
 - C. Sensors that utilize microwave radiation for detection of occupants shall:
 - i. comply with 47 C.F.R. parts 2 and 15; and
 - ii. 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.
7. **Indicator Lights.** Indicator lights integral to lighting controls shall consume no more than one watt of power per indicator light.
- ~~(e) **Track Lighting Integral Current Limiter.** An integral current limiter for line voltage track lighting shall be recognized for compliance with Part 6 only if it meets all of the following requirements:~~
 1. ~~Shall be certified to the Energy Commission as meeting all of the applicable requirements in Section 110.9(e); and~~
 2. ~~Shall comply with the Lighting Control Installation requirements in accordance with Section 130.4; and~~
 3. ~~Shall be manufactured so that the current limiter housing is used exclusively on the same manufacturer's track for which it is designed; and~~
 4. ~~Shall be designed so that the current limiter housing is permanently attached to the track so that the system will be irreparably damaged if the current limiter housing were to be removed after installation into the track. Methods of attachment may include but are not limited to one way barbs, rivets, and one way screws; and~~
 5. ~~Shall employ tamper resistant fasteners for the cover to the wiring compartment; and~~

6. ~~Shall have the identical volt-ampere (VA) rating of the current limiter, as installed and rated for compliance with Part 6 clearly marked as follows; and:

 - A. ~~So that it is visible for the enforcement agency's field inspection without opening coverplates, fixtures, or panels; and~~
 - B. ~~Permanently marked on the circuit breaker; and~~
 - C. ~~On a factory printed label that is permanently affixed to a non-removable base plate inside the wiring compartment.~~~~
 7. ~~Shall have a conspicuous factory installed label permanently affixed to the inside of the wiring compartment warning against removing, tampering with, rewiring, or bypassing the device; and~~
 8. ~~Each electrical panel from which track lighting integral current limiters are energized shall have a factory printed label permanently affixed and prominently located, stating the following: "NOTICE: Current limiting devices installed in track lighting integral current limiters connected to this panel shall only be replaced with the same or lower amperage. Adding track or replacement of existing current limiters with higher continuous ampere rating will void the track lighting integral current limiter certification, and will require re-submittal of compliance documentation to the enforcement agency responsible for compliance with the California Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards."~~
- (d) **Track Lighting Supplementary Overcurrent Protection Panel.** A Track Lighting Supplementary Overcurrent Protection Panel shall be used only for line voltage track lighting and shall be recognized for compliance with Part 6 only if it meets all of the following requirements:
1. ~~Shall comply with the Lighting Control Installation requirements in accordance with Section 130.4; and~~
 2. ~~Shall be listed as defined in Section 100.1; and~~
 3. ~~Shall be used only for line voltage track lighting. No other lighting or building power shall be used in a Supplementary Overcurrent Protection Panel used to determine input wattage for track lighting; and~~
 4. ~~Be permanently installed in an electrical equipment room, or permanently installed adjacent to the lighting panel board providing supplementary overcurrent protection for the track lighting circuits served by the supplementary over-current protection pane; and~~
 5. ~~Shall have a permanently installed label that is prominently located stating the following: "NOTICE: This Panel for Track Lighting Energy Code Compliance Only. The overcurrent protection devices in this panel shall only be replaced with the same or lower amperage. No other overcurrent protective device shall be added to this panel. Adding to, or replacement of existing overcurrent protective device(s) with higher continuous ampere rating, will void the panel listing and require re-submittal of compliance documentation to the enforcement agency responsible for compliance with the California Title 24, Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards."~~
- (e) **JA8 High Efficacy Light Sources.** To qualify as ~~JA8-a~~ high efficacy light source for compliance with the residential lighting ~~Standards requirements~~ in Section 150.0(k), a ~~residential~~ light source shall comply with Table 150.0-A, which may include be certification to the Energy Commission according to Reference Joint Appendix JA-8. These requirements are not applicable to lighting installed in nonresidential buildings~~Nonresidential light sources are not required to be certified to the Energy Commission.~~
- (f) **Ballasts for Residential Recessed Luminaires.** To qualify as high efficacy for compliance with Section 150.0(k), any compact fluorescent lamp ballast in a residential recessed luminaire shall meet all of the following conditions:
1. ~~Be rated by the ballast manufacturer to have a minimum rated life of 30,000 hours when operated at or below a specified maximum case temperature. This maximum ballast case temperature specified by the ballast manufacturer shall not be exceeded when tested in accordance to UL 1598 Section 19.15; and~~
 2. ~~Have a ballast factor of not less than 0.90 for non-dimming ballasts and a ballast factor of not less than 0.85 for dimming ballasts.~~

TABLE 110.9-A - ULTRASOUND MAXIMUM DECIBEL VALUES

<u>Mid-frequency of Sound Pressure Third-Octave Band (in kHz)</u>	<u>Maximum db Level within Third-Octave Band (in dB reference 20 micropascals)</u>
<u>Less than 20</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>20 or more to less than 25</u>	<u>105</u>
<u>25 or more to less than 31.5</u>	<u>110</u>
<u>31.5 or more</u>	<u>115</u>

SECTION 110.10 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SOLAR READY BUILDINGS

(a) Covered Occupancies.

1. **Single Family Residences.** Single family residences located in subdivisions with ten or more single family residences and where the ~~application for a tentative~~ subdivision map for the residences has been ~~deemed complete~~approved by the enforcement agency shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(e).
2. **Low-rise Multi-family Buildings.** Low-rise multi-family buildings shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(d).
3. **Hotel/Motel Occupancies and High-rise Multi-family Buildings.** Hotel/motel occupancies and high-rise multi-family buildings with ten habitable stories or fewer shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(d).
4. ~~All Other Nonresidential Buildings.~~ ~~All other~~ Nonresidential buildings with three habitable stories or fewer, other than healthcare facilities, shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(d).

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.10(a): Single family residences that have installed one of the following three sets of equipment:

1. a solar electric system having a nameplate DC power rating, measured under Standard Test Conditions, of no less than 1000 watts;
2. a solar water-heating system meeting the installation criteria specified in the Reference Residential Appendix RA4 and with a minimum solar savings fraction of 0.50; or
3. an occupant controlled smart thermostat complying with Joint Appendix 5 along with at least one of the following:
 - A. a dishwasher that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements with either a refrigerator that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements or a whole house fan driven by an electronically commutated motor;
 - B. a home automation system capable of, at a minimum, controlling the appliances and lighting of the dwelling and responding to demand response signals;
 - C. alternative plumbing piping to permit the discharge from the clothes washer and all showers and bathtubs to be used for an irrigation system in compliance with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances; or
 - D. a rainwater catchment system designed to comply with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances, and that uses rainwater flowing from at least 65 percent of the available roof area.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.10(a): Low-rise and high-rise multi-family buildings, hotel-motel occupancies, and nonresidential buildings that have installed one of the following four sets of equipment:

1. a roof designed and approved to be used for vehicular traffic or parking or for a heliport;
2. a solar electric system having a nameplate DC power rating, measured under Standard Test Conditions, of no less than one watt per square foot of roof area;
3. a solar water-heating system complying with Section 150.1(c)8Ciii; or
4. in each dwelling unit, an occupant controlled smart thermostat complying with Joint Appendix 5 along with at least one of the following:

- A. a dishwasher that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements with either a refrigerator that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements or a whole house fan driven by an electronically commutated motor;
- B. a home automation system capable of, at a minimum, controlling the appliances and lighting of the dwelling and responding to demand response signals;
- C. alternative plumbing piping to permit the discharge from the clothes washer and all showers and bathtubs to be used for an irrigation system in compliance with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances; or
- D. a rainwater catchment system designed to comply with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances, and that uses rainwater flowing from at least 65 percent of the available roof area.

(b) **Solar Zone.**

1. **Potential Solar Zone Area.** The potential solar zone area is the total area of any low-sloped roofs where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater and any steep-sloped roofs oriented between 110 degrees and 270 degrees of true north where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater. Solar access is the ratio of solar insolation including shade to the solar insolation without shade. Shading from obstructions located on the roof or any other part of the building shall not be included in the determination of annual solar access.

±2. **Minimum Solar Zone Area.** The solar zone shall have a minimum total area as described below. The solar zone shall comply with access, pathway, smoke ventilation, and spacing requirements as specified in Title 24, Part 9 or other Parts of Title 24 or in any requirements adopted by a local jurisdiction. The solar zone total area shall be comprised of areas that have no dimension less than five feet and are no less than 80 square feet each for buildings with roof areas less than or equal to 10,000 square feet or no less than 160 square feet each for buildings with roof areas greater than 10,000 square feet.

A. **Single Family Residences.** The solar zone shall be located on the roof or overhang of the building and have a total area no less than 250 square feet or 50 percent of the potential solar zone area, whichever is smaller.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.10(b)1A: The solar zone for the following single family residences shall have a total area no less than 150 square feet or 50 percent of the potential solar zone area, whichever is smaller:

i. Single family residences with three or more habitable stories and a total floor area less than or equal to 2000 square feet;

ii. Single family residences that are located in Climate Zones 8-14 and the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area as defined in Title 24, Part 2, and that have a whole house fan; and

iii. Single family residences where the thermostats are occupant controlled smart thermostats complying with Reference Joint Appendix JA5.

~~**EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.10(b)1A:** Single family residences with a permanently installed solar electric system having a nameplate DC power rating, measured under Standard Test Conditions, of no less than 1000 watts.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.10(b)1A:** Single family residences with a permanently installed domestic solar water heating system meeting the installation criteria specified in the Reference Residential Appendix RA4 and with a minimum solar savings fraction of 0.50.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 3 to Section 110.10(b)1A:** Single family residences with three habitable stories or more and with a total floor area less than or equal to 2000 square feet and having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 4 to Section 110.10(b)1A:** Single family residences located in Climate zones 8-14 and the Wildland Urban Interface Fire Area as defined in Title 24, Part 2 and having a whole house fan and having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 5 to Section 110.10(b)1A:** Buildings with a designated solar zone area that is no less than 50 percent of the potential solar zone area. The potential solar zone area is the total area of any~~

~~low sloped roofs where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater and any steep sloped roofs oriented between 110 degrees and 270 degrees of true north where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater. Solar access is the ratio of solar insolation including shade to the solar insolation without shade. Shading from obstructions located on the roof or any other part of the building shall not be included in the determination of annual solar access.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 6 to Section 110.10(b)1A:** Single family residences having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet and where all thermostats comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA5 and are capable of receiving and responding to Demand Response Signals prior to granting of an occupancy permit by the enforcing agency.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 7 to Section 110.10(b)1A:** Single family residences meeting the following conditions:~~

- ~~A. All thermostats comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA5 and are capable of receiving and responding to Demand Response Signals prior to granting of an occupancy permit by the enforcing agency.~~
- ~~B. Comply with one of the following measures:~~
- ~~i. Install a dishwasher that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements with either a refrigerator that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements or a whole house fan driven by an electronically commutated motor; or~~
 - ~~ii. Install a home automation system capable of, at a minimum, controlling the appliances and lighting of the dwelling and responding to demand response signals; or~~
 - ~~iii. Install alternative plumbing piping to permit the discharge from the clothes washer and all showers and bathtubs to be used for an irrigation system in compliance with the *California Plumbing Code* and any applicable local ordinances; or~~
 - ~~iv. Install a rainwater catchment system designed to comply with the *California Plumbing Code* and any applicable local ordinances, and that uses rainwater flowing from at least 65 percent of the available roof area.~~

- B. Low-rise and High-rise Multi-family Buildings, Hotel/Motel Occupancies, and Nonresidential Buildings.** The solar zone shall be located on the roof or overhang of the building or on the roof or overhang of another structure located within 250 feet of the building or on covered parking installed with the building project, and shall have a total area no less than 15 percent of the total roof area of the building excluding any skylight area or 50 percent of the potential solar zone, whichever is smaller.

~~**EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.10(b)1B:** Buildings with a permanently installed solar electric system having a nameplate DC power rating, measured under Standard Test Conditions, of no less than one watt per square foot of roof area.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.10(b)1B:** Buildings with a permanently installed domestic solar water heating system complying with Section 150.1(e)8Ciii.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 3 to Section 110.10(b)1B:** Buildings with a designated solar zone area that is no less than 50 percent of the potential solar zone area. The potential solar zone area is the total area of any low sloped roofs where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater and any steep sloped roofs oriented between 110 degrees and 270 degrees of true north where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater. Solar access is the ratio of solar insolation including shade to the solar insolation without shade. Shading from obstructions located on the roof or any other part of the building shall not be included in the determination of annual solar access.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 4 to Section 110.10(b)1B:** Low rise and high rise multifamily buildings meeting the following conditions:~~

- ~~A. All thermostats in each dwelling unit comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA5 and are capable of receiving and responding to Demand Response Signals prior to granting of an occupancy permit by the enforcing agency.~~
- ~~B. In each dwelling unit, comply with one of the following measures:~~

- ~~i. — Install a dishwasher that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements with either a refrigerator that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements or a whole house fan driven by an electronically commutated motor; or~~
- ~~ii. — Install a home automation system capable of, at a minimum, controlling the appliances and lighting of the dwelling and responding to demand response signals; or~~
- ~~iii. — Install alternative plumbing piping to permit the discharge from the clothes washer and all showers and bathtubs to be used for an irrigation system in compliance with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances; or~~
- ~~iv. — Install a rainwater catchment system designed to comply with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances, and that uses rainwater flowing from at least 65 percent of the available roof area.~~

~~**EXCEPTION 5 to Section 110.10(b)1B:** Buildings where the roof is designed and approved to be used for vehicular traffic or parking or for a heliport.~~

~~2-3. **Orientation.** All sections of the solar zone located on steep-sloped roofs shall be oriented between 110 degrees and 270 degrees of true north.~~

~~3-4. **Shading.**~~

- ~~A. No obstructions, including but not limited to, vents, chimneys, architectural features, and roof mounted equipment, shall be located in the solar zone.~~
- ~~B. Any obstruction, located on the roof or any other part of the building that projects above a solar zone shall be located at least twice the distance, measured in the horizontal plane, of the height difference between the highest point of the obstruction and the horizontal projection of the nearest point of the solar zone, measured in the vertical plane.~~

~~**EXCEPTION to Section 110.10(b)3:** Any roof obstruction, located on the roof or any other part of the building, that is oriented north of all points on the solar zone.~~

~~4-5. **Structural Design Loads on Construction Documents.** For areas of the roof designated as solar zone, the structural design loads for roof dead load and roof live load shall be clearly indicated on the construction documents.~~

~~**NOTE:** Section 110.10(b)4 does not require the inclusion of any collateral loads for future solar energy systems.~~

(c) Interconnection Pathways.

- 1. The construction documents shall indicate a location reserved for inverters and metering equipment and a pathway reserved for routing of conduit from the solar zone to the point of interconnection with the electrical service. For the purpose of determining the reserved pathway in single family residences the point of interconnection will be the main service panel.
- 2. The construction documents shall indicate a pathway for routing of plumbing from the solar zone to the water-heating system.

(d) Documentation. A copy of the construction documents or a comparable document indicating the information from Sections 110.10(b) through 110.10(c) shall be provided to the occupant.

(e) Main Electrical Service Panel.

- 1. The main electrical service panel shall have a minimum busbar rating of 200 amps.
- 2. The main electrical service panel shall have a reserved space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future solar electric installation. The reserved space shall be permanently marked as “For Future Solar Electric”.

~~**A. Location.** The reserved space shall be positioned at the opposite (load) end from the input feeder location or main circuit location.~~

~~**B. Marking.** The reserved space shall be permanently marked as “For Future Solar Electric”.~~

SECTION 110.11 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Certification by Manufacturers. Any electrical power distribution system equipment listed in this section may be installed only if the manufacture has certified to the Commission that the equipment complies with all the applicable requirements of this section.

- (a) **Low-voltage dry-type distribution transformer** shall be certified by the Manufacturer as required by the Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.11(a):

1. autotransformer;
2. drive (isolation) transformer;
3. grounding transformer;
4. machine-tool (control) transformer;
5. non-ventilated transformer;
6. rectifier transformer;
7. regulating transformer;
8. sealed transformer;
9. special-impedance transformer;
10. testing transformer;
11. transformer with tap range of 20 percent or more;
12. uninterruptible power supply transformer; or
13. welding transformer.

SECTION 110.12 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Buildings, other than healthcare facilities, shall comply with the applicable requirements of Sections 110.12(a) through 110.12(d).

- (a) **Demand responsive controls and equipment.** All demand responsive controls and equipment shall be capable of receiving and automatically responding to signals using the OpenADR 2.0a or OpenADR 2.0b communications protocol, in addition to any other communications protocols used.
- (b) **Automatic-Demand Shed Responsive HVAC Controls.** HVAC systems with DDC to the Zone level shall be programmed to allow centralized demand shed for non-critical zones as follows:
1. The controls shall have a capability to remotely setup the operating cooling temperature set points by 4 degrees or more in all non-critical zones on signal from a centralized contact or software point within an Energy Management Control System (EMCS).
 2. The controls shall have a capability to remotely setdown the operating heating temperature set points by 4 degrees or more in all non-critical zones on signal from a centralized contact or software point within an EMCS.
 3. The controls shall have capabilities to remotely reset the temperatures in all non-critical zones to original operating levels on signal from a centralized contact or software point within an EMCS.
 4. The controls shall be programmed to provide an adjustable rate of change for the temperature setup and reset.
 5. The controls shall have the following features:
 - A. Disabled. Disabled by authorized facility operators; and
 - B. Manual control. Manual control by authorized facility operators to allow adjustment of heating and cooling set points globally from a single point in the EMCS; and
 - C. Automatic Demand Shed Control. Upon receipt of a demand response signal, the space-conditioning systems shall conduct a centralized demand shed, as specified in Sections 110.12(b)1 and 110.12(b)2, for non-critical zones during the demand response period.
- (c) **Demand Responsive Lighting Controls.** Buildings larger than 10,000 square feet, excluding spaces with a lighting power density of 0.5 watts per square foot or less and spaces where a health or life safety statute, ordinance, or regulation does not permit the lighting to be reduced, shall be capable of automatically reducing lighting power in response to a Demand Response Signal. For compliance, the building must demonstrate that the control is capable of reducing power in controlled spaces by **reducing the lighting by a minimum of 15 percent below the total installed lighting power.** General lighting shall be reduced in a manner consistent with the uniform level of illumination requirements in TABLE 130.1-A.
- (d) **Demand Responsive Electronic Message Center Control.** Controls for electronic message centers greater than 15 kW shall be capable of reducing the lighting power by a minimum of 30 percent when receiving a demand response signal.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.12(d): Electronic message centers that are not permitted by a health or life safety statute, ordinance, or regulation to be reduced.