

2015 NBC		2020 NBC	CHANGES MADE
Code Ref.	Part 6	Code Ref.	Part 6
6.2.1.1	i) EPA 625/R-92/016, "Radon Prevention in the Design and Construction of Schools and Other Large Buildings."	6.2.1.1.	i) EPA 625/R-92/016, "Radon Prevention in the Design and Construction of Schools and Other Large Buildings," and j) ASHRAE Guideline 12, "Minimizing the Risk of Legionellosis Associated with Building Water Systems."
6.3.1.1	2) Except in <i>storage garages</i> covered by Article 6.3.1.4., the rates at which outdoor air is supplied in <i>buildings</i> by ventilation systems shall be not less than the rates required by ANSI/ASHRAE 62, "Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality" (except Addendum n).	6.3.1.1	2) Except in <i>storage garages</i> covered by Article 6.3.1.3., outdoor air shall be supplied to <i>buildings</i> for ventilation purposes in accordance with one of the following Sections of ANSI/ASHRAE 62.1, "Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality," as a minimum: a) Section 6.2, Ventilation Rate Procedure, excluding the exception stated in Section 6.2.7.1.2 and note H of Table 6.2.2.1, b) Section 6.3, Indoor Air Quality Procedure, or c) Section 6.4, Natural Ventilation Procedure, excluding <i>residential occupancies</i> . 4) Self-contained heating-season mechanical ventilation systems serving only one <i>dwelling unit</i> shall comply with Subsection 9.32.3.
6.3.2.2	Drain Pans 1) Dehumidifying cooling coil assemblies and condensate-producing heat exchangers shall be equipped with drain pans beneath them that are a) designed in accordance with Section 5.11, Drain Pans, of ANSI/ASHRAE 62.1, "Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality," b) provided with an outlet that is piped to the outside of the airstream in a location where condensate can be eliminated, and c) installed so that water drains freely from the pan.	6.3.2.2	Drain Pans (See Note A-6.3.2.2.) 1) HVAC systems that generate condensate or introduce liquid water into the airstream in the ducts shall be equipped with drain pans that are a) designed in accordance with Section 5.10, Drain Pans, of ANSI/ASHRAE 62.1, "Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality," b) provided with an outlet that is piped to the outside of the airstream in a location where condensate can be safely disposed of, c) installed so that water does not stagnate and drains from the pan, and d) designed and installed so as to be accessible for cleaning and maintenance. 2) Drain pans and associated piping shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant, non-porous materials that do not promote the proliferation of disease-causing micro-organisms.

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6.3.2.9	<p style="text-align: center;">Table 6.3.2.9. Minimum Distances of Air Intakes from Sources of Contaminants Forming Part of Sentence 6.3.2.9.(2)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">Source of Contaminants</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Minimum Distance of Outdoor Air Intake, m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Garage entry of a garage for 5 or more motor vehicles, automobile loading area and drive-in queue</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Truck loading area or dock, and bus parking</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Driveway, street, and parking space</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thoroughfare, arterial road, freeway, and highway</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garbage storage/pick-up area and dumpsters</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discharge from evaporative cooling tower, evaporative fluid cooler and evaporative condenser</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanitary vent</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitchen cooking exhaust</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vent for combustion products</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source of Contaminants	Minimum Distance of Outdoor Air Intake, m	Garage entry of a garage for 5 or more motor vehicles, automobile loading area and drive-in queue	4.5	Truck loading area or dock, and bus parking	7.6	Driveway, street, and parking space	1.5	Thoroughfare, arterial road, freeway, and highway	7.6	Garbage storage/pick-up area and dumpsters	4.5	Discharge from evaporative cooling tower, evaporative fluid cooler and evaporative condenser	7.6	Sanitary vent	3.5	Kitchen cooking exhaust	3.0	Vent for combustion products	3.0	6.3.2.9	<p style="text-align: center;">Table 6.3.2.9. Minimum Distances of Air Intakes from Sources of Contaminants Forming Part of Sentence 6.3.2.9.(2)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">Source of Contaminants</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Minimum Distance of Outdoor Air Intake, m</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Garage entry of a garage for 5 or more motor vehicles, automobile loading area and drive-in queue</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Truck loading area or dock, and bus parking</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Driveway, street, and parking space</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thoroughfare, arterial road, freeway, and highway</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Garbage storage/pick-up area and dumpsters</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discharge from evaporative heat rejection systems</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sanitary vent</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitchen cooking exhaust</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vent for combustion products</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source of Contaminants	Minimum Distance of Outdoor Air Intake, m	Garage entry of a garage for 5 or more motor vehicles, automobile loading area and drive-in queue	4.5	Truck loading area or dock, and bus parking	7.6	Driveway, street, and parking space	1.5	Thoroughfare, arterial road, freeway, and highway	7.6	Garbage storage/pick-up area and dumpsters	4.5	Discharge from evaporative heat rejection systems	7.6	Sanitary vent	3.5	Kitchen cooking exhaust	3.0	Vent for combustion products	3.0
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6.3.2.15	<p>Evaporative Cooling Towers, Evaporative Fluid Coolers and Evaporative Condensers</p> <p>1) Discharge from evaporative cooling towers to ventilation air intakes shall comply with</p> <p>a) Sentence 6.3.2.9.(2), and</p> <p>b) CAN/CSA-Z317.2, “Special Requirements for Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) Systems in Health Care Facilities.”</p> <p>2) The distance between the air intakes of evaporative cooling towers, evaporative fluid coolers and evaporative condensers in relation to kitchen exhaust outlets, vegetation or other sources of organic matter shall be not less than 4.6 m.</p> <p>3) Make-up water connections shall be equipped with backflow prevention devices that conform to Article 2.6.2.1. of Division B of the NPC.</p> <p>4) Water treatment equipment for biological growth control shall be provided in accordance with Sub-Section 7.6.2. of ASHRAE Guideline 12, “Minimizing the Risk of Legionellosis Associated with Building Water Systems.”</p> <p>5) Drains, overflows and blow-downs shall be connected to the <i>building’s</i> drainage system in accordance with Clause 2.4.2.1.(1)(e) of Division B of the NPC.</p> <p>6) Evaporative cooling towers, evaporative fluid coolers and evaporative condensers shall be provided with access ports, service platforms, fixed ladders and restraint connections to allow visual inspection, maintenance and testing.</p>	6.3.2.15	<p>Evaporative Heat Rejection Systems</p> <p>1) Evaporative heat rejection systems shall</p> <p>a) incorporate a drift eliminator or other means to minimize the dispersion of entrained water droplets, and</p> <p>b) have a design discharge velocity that does not exceed the maximum discharge velocity recommended by the manufacturer.</p> <p>2) Evaporative heat rejection systems shall be designed so that water continuously circulates through all parts of the system that are normally wetted when the system is operating.</p> <p>3) Evaporative heat rejection systems and their components shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant, non-porous materials that do not promote the proliferation of disease-causing micro-organisms and that are compatible with disinfectants, biocides and other cleaning agents.</p> <p>4) Evaporative heat rejection systems shall be installed such that</p> <p>a) no discharge air bypasses the drift eliminator or other means referred to in Clause (1)(a), and</p> <p>b) the systems are accessible for cleaning, inspection and maintenance.</p> <p>5) Except as provided in Sentence (6), air discharged from evaporative heat rejection systems shall discharge away from the <i>building</i>, so as to not re-enter it, to a distance not less than</p> <p>a) 2.15 m above sidewalks and driveways,</p> <p>b) 7.6 m from outdoor air intakes,</p> <p>c) 3 m horizontally or vertically from exterior doors and operable windows,</p>
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			<p>and</p> <p>d) 3 m horizontally or vertically from occupiable outdoor spaces, excluding maintenance spaces. (See Note A-6.3.2.15.(5) and (6).)</p> <p>6) Air discharged from evaporative heat rejection systems in health care facilities shall discharge away from the <i>building</i> in compliance with CAN/CSA-Z317.2, "Special requirements for heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems in health care facilities." (See Note A-6.3.2.15.(5) and (6).)</p> <p>7) Air intakes of evaporative heat rejection systems shall incorporate protective measures to minimize the entrainment of vegetation and other organic matter.</p> <p>8) Make-up water connections shall be equipped with backflow prevention devices that conform to Article 2.6.2.1. of Division B of the NPC. (See Note A-6.3.2.15.(8) and (9).)</p> <p>9) Water treatment systems and equipment for controlling the proliferation of disease-causing micro-organisms shall</p> <p>a) be provided in accordance with Section 7.6.2. of ASHRAE Guideline 12, "Minimizing the Risk of Legionellosis Associated with Building Water Systems," and</p> <p>b) include means for drainage, dilution, cleaning, and application of chemicals for the control of scale, corrosion and biological contamination. (See Note A-6.3.2.15.(8) and (9).)</p> <p>10) Drains, overflows and blow-downs shall be connected to the <i>building's</i> drainage system in accordance with Clause 2.4.2.1.(1)(e) of Division B of the NPC.</p> <p>11) Evaporative heat rejection systems shall be provided with access openings, service platforms, fixed ladders and fall-restraint connections to allow inspection, maintenance and testing.</p>
6.3.2.16	<p>Evaporative Air Coolers, Misters, Atomizers, Air Washers and Humidifiers</p> <p>1) The filter and water evaporation medium of every air washer and evaporative air cooler enclosed within a <i>building</i> shall be made of <i>noncombustible</i> material.</p> <p>2) Sumps for air washers and evaporative air coolers shall be constructed and installed so that they can be flushed and drained.</p> <p>3) Evaporative air coolers, misters, atomizers, air washers and humidifiers shall be designed in accordance with Sections 8 and 9 of ASHRAE Guideline 12, "Minimizing the Risk of Legionellosis Associated with Building Water Systems."</p>	6.3.2.16	<p>Evaporative Air Coolers, Misters, Atomizers, Air Washers and Humidifiers</p> <p>1) Evaporative air coolers, misters, atomizers, air washers and humidifiers shall be designed in accordance with Sections 8 and 9 of ASHRAE Guideline 12, "Minimizing the Risk of Legionellosis Associated with Building Water Systems."</p> <p>2) Systems referred to in Sentence (1) shall</p> <p>a) be designed so that water continuously circulates through all parts of the system that are normally wetted when the system is operating, and</p> <p>b) incorporate a method of preventing water stagnation within the system itself and the internal plumbing when the system is not operating.</p>

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			<p>(See Note A-6.3.2.16.(2).)</p> <p>3) All components of systems referred to in Sentence (1), including filters and evaporation media, shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant, non-porous materials that do not promote the proliferation of disease-causing micro-organisms.</p> <p>4) Associated sumps shall</p> <p>a) be constructed of corrosion-resistant, non-porous materials that do not promote the proliferation of disease-causing micro-organisms,</p> <p>b) include auxiliary drains to prevent the overflow of water into ductwork, and</p> <p>c) be installed so that they can be flushed, drained, cleaned and disinfected.</p> <p>5) Where misters, atomizers or air washers are used in ductwork, the affected duct section shall be</p> <p>a) designed to ensure drainage of unevaporated and accumulated water, and</p> <p>b) constructed of corrosion-resistant, non-porous materials that do not promote the proliferation of disease-causing micro-organisms.</p> <p>6) Make-up water connections shall be equipped with backflow prevention devices that conform to Article 2.6.2.1. of Division B of the NPC. (See Note A-6.3.2.16.(6).)</p>
6.4.3.1	<p>Lining or Backing</p> <p>1) A <i>noncombustible</i> lining or backing shall be provided for every steam or hot water radiator and convector</p> <p>a) located in a recess or concealed space, or</p> <p>b) attached to the face of a wall of <i>combustible construction</i>.</p> <p>2) Every steam or hot water radiator and convector shall be installed so as to conform to the clearance requirements of Table 6.7.1.2.</p>	6.4.3.1	<p>Lining or Backing</p> <p>1) A <i>noncombustible</i> lining or backing shall be provided for every steam or hot water radiator and convector</p> <p>a) located in a recess or concealed space, or</p> <p>b) attached to the face of a wall of <i>combustible construction</i> or <i>encapsulated mass timber construction</i>.</p> <p>2) Every steam or hot water radiator and convector shall be installed so as to conform to the clearance requirements of Table 6.7.1.2.</p>
6.5.1.1	<p>3) Exposed piping or equipment subject to human contact shall be insulated so that the temperature of the exposed surface does not exceed 70°C. (See Note A-6.5.1.1.(3).)</p>	6.5.1.1	<p>3) Exposed piping or equipment subject to human contact shall be insulated so that the temperature of the exposed surface does not exceed 52°C. (See Note A-6.5.1.1.(3).)</p>