

Established in 1889, the Ontario Association of Architects (OAA) is the self-regulating body for the province's architecture profession. It governs the practice of architecture and administers the Architects Act in order to serve and protect the public interest.

James Ross, Manager Building Code Policy Development Unit
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
College Park, 16th Floor
777 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2J3

April 14, 2022

Re: Building Code Consultation – Winter 2022 (Part 2)

James,

The Ontario Association of Architects (OAA) is continuing to watch closely as the harmonization of the Ontario Building Code (OBC) and the National Construction Codes (NCC) takes place.

In addition to the feedback already provided on March 11, 2022, the Association is particularly concerned that the current proposed changes for energy efficiency appear to move Ontario's standards backward from the current requirements in SB-10 and SB-12 to a lesser standard (i.e. Tier 3 from section 9.36 of the NCC and Tier 1 from the NECB). While the Ministry contends energy efficiency requirements will be more stringent under the new regime, our own assessments do not come to the same conclusion.

We strongly caution that harmonization must not, in any way, reduce energy efficiency requirements in Ontario. As you are well aware, the world is facing a climate emergency. Based on estimates from various sources, approximately one-third of greenhouse gas emissions come from the built environments in which Canadians live, work, and play. Improving the energy efficiency of our buildings and accelerating our progress toward net zero carbon is critical if Ontario intends to meet its stated greenhouse gas reduction targets.

As such, the OAA encourages the implementation of energy step codes, both in the OBC and NCC. The Association has long supported objective targets based on Total Energy Use Intensity (TEUI) for a wide range of building occupancies as a best practice, which is demonstrated by the OAA's own [TEUI Calculator tool](#). Objective, tiered performance metrics help everyone understand energy use in buildings and can help position Ontario to achieve its 2030 targets. Further, they reduce red-tape, are standards-agnostic, and improve the efficiency of designers by allowing use of a wide range of standards to arrive at the EUI goals and eliminating the need for modelling against a reference building to prove a 'better than' scenario. As well, the inclusion of tiers in the OBC would provide a framework to move toward net zero standards by 2030, something that does not otherwise seem possible in the next eight years.

In British Columbia, the BC Energy Step Code is an optional compliance path in the BC Building Code that local governments may use to incentivize or require a level of energy efficiency in new construction that goes beyond the minimum requirements. Builders may voluntarily use the BC Energy Step Code as a new compliance path for meeting the energy-efficiency requirements of the BC Building Code. As well, municipalities can require higher tiers for certain building types. Currently, more than

80 municipalities in BC have submitted their initial notification, indicating to the BC government that they have started consulting on the BC Energy Step Code. This Energy Step Code has adopted an absolute approach and the OAA supports a similar adoption.

Within Ontario, the City of Toronto took a leadership role by implementing its Toronto Green Standard (TGS) in 2010. In this case, all newly constructed Part 3 buildings are required to meet Step 1 of the current version of the TGS, and project proponents can opt to go beyond Step 1 in exchange for various development incentives. On the verge of implementing Version 4 of the TGS, the City of Toronto is leveraging its step code to go after more aggressive carbon reduction targets to achieve their emissions reduction goals.

Any step code the provincial government introduces should be extended to existing Part 3 buildings undergoing significant renovations. In these cases, the buildings should be required to achieve Step 1 of the code in order to proceed with the renovations.

Based on estimates from the current version 3 of the TGS, it will result in greenhouse gas emission reductions of 30.6 megatons by 2050, equivalent to taking 250,000 cars off the road each year. Moreover, it contributes to the TransformTO's citywide emissions reductions target of net zero by 2040.

As of 2021, more than 2500 new developments in Toronto have been required to meet Tier 1 and 150 projects have participated in the TGS Development Charges Refund Program for certified high-performance buildings. Other municipalities in Ontario, such as Whitby and Barrie, have also implemented, or are considering implementing, energy step codes.

The OAA urges government to consider the implications of replacing SB-10 and SB-12 as it is currently proposed. If passed, this will create:

- significant confusion in the marketplace due to the proposed complexity and unfamiliarity in correlating SB-10 and SB-12 with matching tiers in the proposed codes;
- chaos among designers (architects, Licensed Technologists OAA, engineers, and BCIN holders) unfamiliar with these approaches to Tiered Codes;
- conflicts at the point of application for permits, where there are significant differences between buildings and approaches to the 'Energy Conservation Points' opted for which in many cases will be lower than values required in SB-10 and SB-12; and
- significant blowback among all levels of designers and builders in the AEC sector as there has not been stakeholder buy-in with this "one-and-done" approach.

If harmonization efforts require MMAH to adopt the standards in the 2020 NECB and NBC, then the OAA recommends the government pursue adoption of one or more of the following options:

- the *entire* framework of the proposed National Step Codes, rather than partial adoption that can be subject to future additions, revisions, and improvements within the limited time frame before 2030; and/or,
- Ensure that in no case can NBC/NECB Tiers allow a lower level of performance than any table noted in SB-10 or SB-12, and/or
- Adoption of NBC/NECB with Absolute Target References (i.e. TEUI) for a Range of Building Occupancies; and/or,
- predicted CO_{2e} emissions in MTCO_{2e} units (GHGI); and/or,
- a standards-agnostic approach to energy modelling on all performance paths (that is, eliminate references to EnerGuide modelling); and/or
- mandatory airtightness testing/validation—without this, there is no way of validating if standards are being complied with, and the small cost of testing will have notable public benefits in terms of building quality, performance, and durability.

The OAA requests to meet with you to discuss the concerns outlined above; in particular, we would like to demonstrate how the proposed changes will set Ontario backward in terms of energy efficiency. The Association strongly urges government to only implement changes that will help improve energy efficiency standards across the province.

The OAA enjoys a longstanding, collaborative relationship with the government, and looks forward to continued work alongside the MMAH to promote and protect the public interest.

Sincerely,



Susan Spiegel, Architect
OAA, FRAIC
President



SECTION 9.36. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- It has been proposed that SB-12 is being replaced by Section 9.36. Energy Efficiency of the National Building Code (NBC).
- Please also see Ontario’s Building Code’s Part 12 for consequential changes
- Below is the entire Section 9.36 of the National Building Code including intended changes introduced through the 2020 National Building Code.
- Where the 2015 NBC Section 9.36 is changed, related National Proposed Change Forms (PCFs) are provided via hyperlinks. Any further proposed changes to the PCFs (Ontario specific) are shown in blue. These proposed modifications to the PCFs are below:
 - Tier 3 of the NBC Tier System is proposed to be selected, and all other tiers excluded,
 - For prescriptive approaches, 20 points is assigned for the proposed Tier 3,
 - In the cases of performance method, air tightness values for reference and proposed houses are set as equal, if the air tightness test is not carried out.
 - In addition, any changes introduced to 9.36 through 2020 NECB edition is identified by a light grey shaded (background) row in the table and the related National Proposed Change Forms (PCF) are attached.
- When reviewing PCFs, please scroll down and review the latest version of the change which is written under “Revised Proposed Change Following Public Review”.
- The current version of the Ontario Building Code already contains Sections 9.36 to 9.40. The adoption of the National Building Code’s Section 9.36 will require renumbering of some Sections in Part 9.
- The current Supplementary Standard SB-12 is available for comparison by clicking [here](#).

| Proposed Ontario Code Sentence Number | Proposed Ontario Code Article/ Title | Proposed Ontario Code Provision | Link to the National PCF(s) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 9.36.1. General | | | |
| 9.36.1.1.(1) | 9.36.1.1. Scope | (1) This Section is concerned with the energy used by <i>buildings</i> as a result of (a) the design and construction of the <i>building</i> envelope, and (b) the design and construction or specification of systems and equipment for (i) heating, ventilating or air-conditioning, and (ii) service water heating. | N/A |
| 9.36.1.2.(1) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (1) For the purpose of this Section, the term “common space” shall mean all spaces required to be <i>conditioned spaces</i> in accordance with the requirements of the Code that are not within a <i>suite</i> but shall not include crawl spaces and <i>vertical service spaces</i> . | N/A |
| 9.36.1.2.(2) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (2) For the purpose of this Section, the term “overall thermal transmittance,” or U-value, shall mean the rate, in W/(m2×K), at which heat is transferred through a <i>building</i> assembly that is subject to temperature differences. | N/A |
| 9.36.1.2.(3) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (3) For the purpose of this Section, the term “effective thermal resistance,” or RSI value, shall mean the inverse of the overall thermal transmittance of an assembly, in (m2×K)/W. | N/A |
| 9.36.1.2.(4) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (4) For the purpose of this Section, the term “fenestration” shall mean all <i>building</i> envelope assemblies, including their frames, that transfer visible light, such as windows, clerestories, skylights, translucent wall panels, glass block assemblies, transoms, sidelights, sliding, overhead or swinging glass doors, and glazed inserts in doors, etc. | N/A |
| 9.36.1.2.(5) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (5) For the purpose of this Section, the term “annual energy consumption” shall mean the annual sum of service water heating and space- conditioning energy consumption of the proposed house design, as calculated in accordance with Article 9.36.5.4. or 9.36.7.3. as applicable. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64q6rfelryi/nbc15_diyb_09.36.01.03_001617.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.1.2.(6) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (6) For the purpose of this Section, the term “house energy target” shall mean the annual energy consumption of the reference house, as calculated in accordance with Article 9.36.5.4. or 9.36.7.3. as applicable. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64q6rfelryi/nbc15_diyb_09.36.01.03_001617.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.1.2.(7) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (7) For the purpose of this Section, the term “principal ventilation rate” shall mean the normal operating exhaust capacity of the principal ventilation fan as required by Article 9.32.3.3. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64q6rfelryi/nbc15_diyb_09.36.01.03_001617.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.1.2.(8) | 9.36.1.2. Definitions | (8) For the purpose of this Section, the term “volume of conditioned space” shall refer to the volume measured at the interior surfaces of exterior walls, ceilings and floors of a house or building. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64q6rfelryi/nbc15_diyb_09.36.01.03_001617.pdf?dl=0 |

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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Provide units, and make consistent. Align with ERS. Reference to building size. Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
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| 9.36.2.7.(7) | 9.36.2.7. Thermal Characteristics of Fenestration, Doors and Skylights | <u>(7) Vehicular access doors separating a conditioned space from an unconditioned space or the exterior shall have a nominal thermal resistance of not less than 1.1 (m2×K)/W.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.7.(8) | 9.36.2.7. Thermal Characteristics of Fenestration, Doors and Skylights | <u>(8) Access hatches separating a conditioned space from an unconditioned space shall be insulated to a nominal thermal resistance of not less than 2.6 (m2×K)/W.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(1) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(1) Except as provided in Sentence (2) and Article 9.36.2.5., the effective thermal resistance of building assemblies that are below-grade or in contact with the ground shall be not less than that shown for the applicable heating-degree day category in (a) Table 9.36.2.8.-A, where the ventilation system does not include heat-recovery equipment, or (b) Table 9.36.2.8.-B, where the ventilation system includes heat-recovery equipment conforming to Article 9.36.3.9.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(2) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(2) Where an entire floor assembly falls into two of the categories listed in Tables 9.36.2.8.-A and 9.36.2.8.-B, the more stringent value shall apply.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(3) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(3) Where the top of a section of foundation wall is on average less than 600 mm above the adjoining ground level, the above-ground portion of that section of wall shall be insulated to the effective thermal resistance required in Table 9.36.2.8.-A or 9.36.2.8.-B.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(4) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(4) Unheated floors-on-ground that are above the frost line and have no embedded heating pipes, cables or ducts shall be insulated to the effective thermal resistance required in Table 9.36.2.8.-A or 9.36.2.8.-B (a) on the exterior of the foundation wall down to the footing, or (b) on the interior of the foundation wall and, as applicable, (i) beneath the slab for a distance not less than 1.2 m horizontally or vertically down from its perimeter with a thermal break along the edge of the slab that meets at least 50% of the required thermal resistance, (ii) on top of the slab for a distance not less than 1.2 m horizontally from its perimeter, or (iii) within the wooden sleepers below the floor for a distance not less than 1.2 m horizontally from its perime</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(5) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(5) Except as provided in Sentence (6), floors-on-ground with embedded heating ducts, cables or pipes shall be insulated to the effective thermal resistance required in Table 9.36.2.8.-A or 9.36.2.8.-B under their full bottom surface including the edges.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(6) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(6) Where only a portion of a floor-on-ground has embedded heating ducts, cables or pipes, that heated portion shall be insulated to the effective thermal resistance required in Table 9.36.2.8.-A or 9.36.2.8.-B under its full bottom surface to 1.2 m beyond its perimeter including exterior edges if applicable.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(7) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(7) In addition to the requirements stated in Sentences (5) and (6), heated floors-on-ground shall be insulated to the effective thermal resistance required in Table 9.36.2.8.-A or 9.36.2.8.-B vertically (a) around their perimeter, or (b) on the outside of the foundation wall, extending down to the level of the bottom of the floor.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(8) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(8) Floors on permafrost shall be insulated to the effective thermal resistance required in Table 9.36.2.8.-A or 9.36.2.8.-B under the entire slab and around all edges, and under the integral perimeter footing.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.2.8.(9) | 9.36.2.8. Thermal Characteristics of Building Assemblies Below-Grade or in Contact with the Ground | <u>(9) Slabs-on-grade with an integral perimeter footing shall (a) be insulated to the effective thermal resistance required in Table 9.36.2.8.-A or 9.36.2.8.-B under the entire slab and around all edges, but not under the integral perimeter footing, and (b) be constructed with skirt insulation having the same effective thermal resistance as the insulation installed under the slab.</u> | N/A |

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| 9.36.2.10.(5) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (5) Where the <i>air barrier system</i> consists of flexible sheet material, all joints shall be (a) lapped not less than 50 mm, (b) sealed, and (c) structurally supported. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(6) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (6) Sealant material used for the purpose of creating a continuous <i>air barrier system</i> shall (a) be a non-hardening type, or (b) conform to (i) Subsection 9.27.4., (ii) CAN/ULC-S710.1, “Standard for Bead-Applied One Component Polyurethane Air Sealant Foam, Part 1: Material Specification,” or (iii) CAN/ULC-S711.1, “Standard for Bead-Applied Two Component Polyurethane Air Sealant Foam, Part 1: Material Specification.” | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(7) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (7) Except as provided in Sentence 9.36.67.8.(1), buildings to which this Subsection applies shall be constructed airtight in accordance with Sentences (8) to (18). | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.2.10.(78) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (8) Penetrations by electrical wiring, outlets, switches or recessed light fixtures through the plane of airtightness shall be constructed airtight (a) where the component is designed to provide a seal against air leakage, by sealing the component to the air barrier material, or (b) where the component is not designed to provide a seal against air leakage, by covering the component with an air barrier material and sealing it to the adjacent air barrier material. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(89) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (9) The joints between the <i>foundation</i> wall and the sill plate, between the sill plate and <i>rim joist</i> , between the <i>rim joist</i> and the subfloor material, and between the subfloor material and the bottom plate of the wall above shall be constructed airtight by (a) sealing all joints and junctions between the structural components, or (b) covering the structural components with an air barrier material and sealing it to the adjacent air barrier material. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(910) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (10) The interfaces between windows, doors and skylights and wall/ceiling assemblies shall be constructed airtight by sealing all joints and junctions between the air barrier material in the wall and the window, door or skylight frame. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(1011) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (11) Cantilevered floors and floors over unheated spaces or over the exterior shall be constructed airtight by one of the following methods or a combination thereof: (a) sealing all joints and junctions between the structural components, or (b) covering the structural components with an air barrier material and sealing it to the adjacent air barrier material. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(1112) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (12) Interior walls that meet exterior walls or ceilings whose plane of airtightness is on the interior of the <i>building</i> envelope and knee walls that separate <i>conditioned space</i> from unconditioned space shall be constructed airtight by (a) sealing all junctions between the structural components, (b) covering the structural components with an air barrier material and sealing it to the adjacent air barrier material, or (c) maintaining the continuity of the <i>air barrier system</i> above or through the interior wall or below or through the knee wall, as applicable. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(1213) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (13) Steel-lined <i>chimneys</i> that penetrate the <i>building</i> envelope shall be constructed airtight by blocking the void between required clearances for metal <i>chimneys</i> and surrounding construction with sheet metal and sealant capable of withstanding high temperatures. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(1314) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (14) <i>Masonry or concrete chimneys</i> that penetrate the <i>building</i> envelope shall be constructed airtight by mechanically fastening a metal flange or steel stud that extends not less than 75 mm out from the <i>chimney</i> and sealing the air barrier material to it with a sealant capable of withstanding high temperatures. | N/A |
| 9.36.2.10.(1415) | 9.36.2.10. Construction of Air Barrier Details | (15) Ducts that penetrate the <i>building</i> envelope shall be constructed airtight by sealing the penetration through the <i>building</i> envelope. | N/A |

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| 9.36.3.3.(4) | 9.36.3.3. Air Intake and Outlet Dampers | <div></div> <div>(4) Air intakes and outlets serving HVAC systems that are required to operate continuously need not comply with Sentences (1) and (2).</div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.4.(1) | 9.36.3.4. Piping for Heating and Cooling Systems | <div></div> <div>(1) Piping for heating and cooling systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with Subsection 6.2.9.</div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.4.(2) | 9.36.3.4. Piping for Heating and Cooling Systems | <div>(2) Except for high-temperature refrigerant piping, all piping forming part of a heating or air-conditioning system shall be located (a) inside the plane of insulation, or</div> <div>(b) within or outside the plane of insulation, provided the piping is insulated to a thermal resistance not less than that required in Subsection 9.36.2. for exterior above-ground walls.</div> <div></div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.5.(1) | 9.36.3.5. Equipment for Heating and Air-conditioning Systems | <div>(1) Equipment for heating and air-conditioning systems shall be located (a) inside the plane of insulation, or</div> <div>(b) outdoors or in an unconditioned space, provided the equipment is designated by the manufacturer for such installation.</div> <div></div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.6.(1) | 9.36.3.6. Temperature Controls | <div>(1) Except for manually fuelled solid-fuel-fired appliances, the supply of heating and cooling energy to each dwelling unit, suite or common space shall be controlled by thermostatic controls that activate the appropriate supply when the temperature in a conditioned space fluctuates</div> <div>±0.5°C from the set-point temperature for that space.</div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.6.(2) | 9.36.3.6. Temperature Controls | <div>(2) Where heating and cooling systems are controlled by separate thermostatic controls, means shall be provided to prevent these controls from simultaneously calling for heating and cooling.</div> <div></div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.6.(3) | 9.36.3.6. Temperature Controls | <div>(3) Space temperature control devices used to control unitary electric resistance space heaters shall conform to CAN/CSA-C828.</div> <div>“Performance requirements for thermostats used with individual room electric space heating devices.”</div> <div></div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.6.(4) | 9.36.3.6. Temperature Controls | <div>(4) Controls required by Sentence (1) shall be designed such that lowering the set-point temperature on the thermostat for the heating system</div> <div>will not cause cooling energy to be expended to reach the lowered setting, and raising the set-point temperature on the thermostat for the</div> <div>cooling system will not cause heating energy to be expended to reach the raised setting.</div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.6.(5) | 9.36.3.6. Temperature Controls | <div>(5) Automatic devices or manually operated dampers, valves or switches shall be provided, as appropriate for the heating system used, to allow the heating of each zone to be adjusted.</div> <div></div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.6.(6) | 9.36.3.6. Temperature Controls | <div>(6) Heat pumps equipped with supplementary heaters shall incorporate controls to prevent supplementary heater operation when the heating load can be met by the heat pump alone, except during defrost cycles.</div> <div></div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.6.(7) | 9.36.3.6. Temperature Controls | <div>(7) Heat pumps with a programmable thermostat shall be equipped with setback controls that will temporarily suppress electrical back-up or</div> <div>adaptive anticipation of the recovery point, in order to prevent the activation of supplementary heat during the heat pump’s recovery.</div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.7.(1) | 9.36.3.7. Humidification | <div>(1) Where an HVAC system is equipped with a means for adding moisture to maintain specific humidity levels, an automatic humidity control device shall be provided.</div> <div></div> | N/A |
| 9.36.3.8.(1) | 9.36.3.8. Heat Recovery from Dehumidification in Spaces with an Indoor Pool or Hot Tub | <div>(1) Except as provided in Sentences (2) and (3), spaces containing an indoor pool or hot tub shall be equipped with air exhaust systems conforming to Sentence (4) at design conditions. (See also Article 9.25.4.2.)</div> <div></div> | N/A |

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| 9.36.5.3.(3) | 9.36.5.3. Compliance | <u>(3) In establishing the house energy target, <i>building</i> components, systems and assemblies shall be accounted for in accordance with the prescriptive requirements of Subsections 9.36.2. to 9.36.4. for the climate zone under consideration.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.3.(4) | 9.36.5.3. Compliance | <u>(4) In establishing the annual energy consumption, <i>building</i> components, systems and assemblies that are addressed in the scope of the prescriptive requirements of Subsections 9.36.2. to 9.36.4. shall be accounted for the climate zone under consideration.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.3.(5) | 9.36.5.3. Compliance | <u>(5) Where the construction techniques or <i>building</i> components, systems or assemblies used are more energy-efficient than those prescribed by the prescriptive requirements, the performance compliance calculations are permitted to take this increased performance level into account in the determination of the annual energy consumption, provided it can be quantified and is not dependent on occupant interaction.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.3.(6) | 9.36.5.3. Compliance | <u>(6) Both the proposed and reference houses shall be modeled using the same climatic data, <i>soil</i> conditions, operating schedules in Article 9.36.5.4. and temperature set-points.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.4.(1) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(1) Except as provided in Sentence (2), the energy model calculations shall account for the annual energy consumption of systems and equipment required for (a) space heating, (b) ventilation, (c) service water heating, and (d) where installed, space cooling.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.4.(2) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(2) Redundant or back-up equipment for the systems and equipment listed in Sentence (1) is permitted to be excluded from the energy model, provided it is equipped with controls and is not required to meet the space-conditioning load of the house.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.4.(3) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(3) The schedules used in the energy model shall (a) be based on a time interval not greater than one hour, where the energy model evaluates the performance of the house over hourly intervals, or (b) be applied in an hourly-bin model then averaged, where the energy model does not evaluate the performance of the house over hourly intervals.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.4.(4) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(4) The energy model calculations shall account for the loads due to heat gains from occupants, lighting and miscellaneous equipment, which shall be fixed for every day of the year, by (a) following the schedule provided in Table 9.36.5.4., and (b) increasing the loads for each hour by 3.58 W per square metre of floor area in common spaces, if applicable.</u> | https://www.dropbox.com/s/7l4r4oioqy73mdk/Proposed_Change_1608.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.4.(5) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(5) The energy model calculations shall account for the following space-heating temperature set-points: (a) in all living spaces above the <i>basement</i> , (b) 19°C in <i>basements</i> and common spaces, and (c) 15°C in crawl spaces intended to be <i>conditioned spaces</i> .</u> | https://www.dropbox.com/s/7l4r4oioqy73mdk/Proposed_Change_1608.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.4.(6) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(6) The energy model calculations shall account for a space-cooling temperature set-point of 25°C in all <i>conditioned spaces</i> served by the cooling system.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.4.(7) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(7) The energy model calculations shall account for a thermostatic control that responds to fluctuations of ±0.5°C from the temperature set- point.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.4.(8) | 9.36.5.4. Calculation Methods | <u>(8) If a computer program is used to carry out the compliance calculations, the calculation methods employed in the energy model shall (a) be used for both the reference and proposed houses, and (b) be tested in accordance with ANSI/ASHRAE 140, “Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Building Energy Analysis Computer Programs,” with variations in the computer program from the range recommended</u> | N/A |

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| 9.36.5.7.(9) | 9.36.5.7. HVAC System Calculations | <u>(9) The energy model calculations shall account for the heat-recovery efficiency of heat-recovery ventilators using a minimum of 2 data test points derived from testing in accordance with Clause 9.36.3.9.(3)(a) or (b), as applicable.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.8.(1) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | <div></div> <div>(1) The energy model calculations shall account for the energy consumption of all service water heating systems.</div> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.8.(2) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | <div></div> <div>(2) The performance requirements stated in Table 9.36.4.2. shall be used in the energy model calculations.</div> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.8.(3) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | <u>(3) Where piping or standby losses are accounted for in the energy model calculations, they shall be included for both the proposed and reference houses, including their effect on space heating and cooling, and calculated the same way for both houses.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.8.(4) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | <u>(4) The energy model calculations shall use a supply cold water temperature, in °C, that is (a) equal to −0.002 (HDD) + 20.3, where HDD < 7 999, (b) equal to 4.3, where HDD ≥ 8 000, or (c) determined based on the ground and air temperatures in the climatic data file.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.8.(5) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | (5) Except as provided in Sentence (8), the energy model calculations shall use a service water delivery temperature of 55°C. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/7l4r4oioqy73mdk/Proposed_Change_1608.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.8.(6) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | (6) For service hot water usage other than for showering, the energy model calculations shall take into account the service water heating use schedule presented in Table 9.36.5.8. using a load of <u>(a) 97 L/ day for houses without a secondary suite , or (b) 65 L/day for each dwelling unit in residential buildings with two or more dwelling units .</u> | https://www.dropbox.com/s/7l4r4oioqy73mdk/Proposed_Change_1608.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.8.(7) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | <u>(7) The energy model calculations shall take into account daily service hot water usage for showering (a) at 7 a.m. for 15 mins for houses without a secondary suite , or (b) at 7 a.m. for 10 mins for each dwelling unit in residential buildings with two or more dwelling units .</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.8.(8) | 9.36.5.8. Service Water Heating System Calculations | <u>(8) The energy model shall set the service water delivery temperature for showering to 41°C at the shower head, with a flow rate of 7.6 L/min.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.9.(1) | 9.36.5.9. General Requirements for Modeling the Proposed House | <u>(1) Except where permitted by Articles 9.36.5.10. to 9.36.5.12., the energy model calculations for the proposed house shall be consistent with the proposed construction specifications for that house with regard to (a) fenestration and opaque building envelope assembly type, effective thermal resistance and areas, (b) HVAC system types and capacities, and (c) service water heating system types and capacities.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(1) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(1) Except as provided in Sentences (2) and (3), the energy model calculations for the proposed house shall be consistent with the proposed construction specifications for that house with regard to (a) the area of the above-ground portion of foundation walls, (b) the effective thermal resistance of above-ground walls, ceilings below attics, roof assemblies and rim joists , (c) the maximum overall thermal transmittance of doors, as calculated in accordance with Sentence 9.36.2.2.(3), (d) the effective thermal resistance of below-ground walls and slabs-on-ground, (e) exterior walls, roof-ceiling assembly, doors, walls, exposed floors, and floors in contact with the ground, (f) distribution, orientation and area of fenestration and doors, as calculated in accordance with Article 9.36.2.3., (g) solar heat gain coefficient and overall thermal transmittance of fenestration, as calculated in accordance with Sentence 9.36.2.2.(3), (h) configuration of insulation in assemblies in contact with the ground, and (i) effective thermal resistance of foundation walls.</u> | N/A |

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| 9.36.5.10.(2) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(2) Except for penetrations, slab-on-ground edge insulation and assemblies with embedded heating pipes, where a <i>building envelope</i> component or assembly covers less than 2% of the total area of the assembly type to which it belongs, its thermal characteristics are not required to be calculated as belonging to a distinct assembly, provided the area of the component or assembly is included in an adjacent assembly having the same orientation.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(3) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(3) <i>Building envelope</i> assemblies with the same thermal characteristics and orientation are not required to be calculated as distinct assemblies, provided their area is included in an adjacent assembly.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(4) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(4) <i>Building envelope</i> assemblies and components separating <i>conditioned space</i> from enclosed unconditioned space shall have a solar heat gain coefficient equal to 0.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(5) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(5) Except as stated in Sentence 9.36.5.6.(9), the energy model calculations for the proposed house shall account for the effects of exterior permanent and fixed shading devices, including fins, overhangs, and light shelves, on solar heat gain.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(6) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(6) Where thermal mass is included in the energy model calculations for the proposed house, it shall be set as (a) the specified mass up to the inside edge of insulation in exterior walls, the mass of interior walls, the mass up to the centre-line of <i>party walls</i>, and the mass of floors, as applicable, (b) the specified mass of the <i>building envelope</i> assembly, where the energy model calculations include a transient analysis of thermal transfer of the entire <i>building envelope</i> assembly, or (c) a default value of 0.060 MJ/m2×°C.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(7) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(7) Exterior walls, roofs and exposed floors shall have a solar absorptance of 0.4.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(8) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(8) The orientation of the <i>foundation</i> of the proposed house as constructed shall be within 22.5° of the orientation used in the energy model calculations.</u> | N/A |
| 9.36.5.10.(9) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(9) The airtightness used in the energy model calculations for the proposed house shall be a) 3.2 air changes per hour at 50 Pa pressure differential with a pressure exponent of 0.67, where the construction complies with Section 9.25., b) 2.5 air changes per hour at 50 Pa pressure differential with a pressure exponent of 0.67, where it can be shown that the air barrier system is constructed in accordance with Subsection 9.25.3. and Articles 9.36.2.9. and 9.36.2.10., or (a) the same as the reference house if airtightness test is not conducted (b) the airtightness is determined in accordance with Sentence 9.36.8.3.(1) expressed as (i) the number of air changes per hour at 50 Pa pressure differential with a pressure exponent determined through a multi-point test, and (ii) the equivalent leakage area.</u> | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36._001610.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.10.(10) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | <u>(10) For compliance with Clause (9)(c), a design airtightness value shall be assigned for use in the energy model until the actual airtightness has been measured.</u> | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36._001610.pdf?dl=0 |

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| 9.36.5.10.(11) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | (11) Where measured airtightness is used in the energy model calculations, it shall be determined in accordance with CAN/CGSB-149.10, “Determination of the airtightness of building envelopes by the fan depressurization method,” a) as written, or b) excluding Clause 6.1.6, which allows intentional openings for mechanical equipment to be left unsealed. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.10.(12) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | (12) Where airtightness is determined in accordance with Sentence (11) using air changes per hour, the result obtained at an air pressure differential of 50 Pa shall be used in the energy model calculations. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.10.(13) | 9.36.5.10. Modeling Building Envelope of Proposed House | (13) Where airtightness is determined in accordance with Clause (11)(b), its rate shall be adjusted in the energy model calculations to account for air leakage through mechanical equipment. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.11.(1) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (1) Where multiple HVAC systems serve a single space, the energy model calculations for the proposed house shall call each system in the order of priority established by the system control in the proposed house. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(2) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (2) Where a heat pump is included in the proposed house, the energy model calculations shall include (a) the effect of the source temperature on the heat pump’s efficiency, and (b) the temperature at which the heat pump shuts down. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(3) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (3) Permanent supplementary heating systems that are operated by a thermostat or automatic control shall be included in the energy model calculations for the proposed house. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(4) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (4) The performance characteristics of the heat-recovery ventilation system of the proposed house shall be as specified at not less than the principal ventilation rate required for a system designed in accordance with Section 9.32. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(5) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (5) The ventilation system shall be modeled as operating 8 hours a day at the principal ventilation rate. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(6) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (6) The energy model calculations shall determine the required principal ventilation rate, in L/s, in accordance with Article 9.32.3.4. based on the number of bedrooms in the proposed house. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(7) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (7) The energy model calculations may include duct and piping losses, taking into account the properties of the specified duct and piping insulation of the proposed house. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(8) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (8) The energy model calculations shall include a heating system and, where installed, a cooling system sized according to the specifications for the proposed house. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(9) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (9) The energy model calculations shall include the effect of part-load performance of equipment using (a) the same modeled part-load performance data used for the reference house as per Clause 9.36.5.15.(6)(a), (b) the default part-load performance characteristics stated in Clause 9.36.5.15.(6)(b), or (c) measured data for the specified equipment. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.11.(10) | 9.36.5.11. Modeling HVAC System of Proposed House | (10) Where a heat-recovery ventilator is installed in the proposed house, the energy model calculations shall only account for the recovery of sensible heat using the efficiency ratings in Sentence 9.36.3.9.(3). | N/A |

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| 9.36.5.12.(2) | 9.36.5.12. Modeling Service Water Heating System of Proposed House | (2) The energy model calculations may include (a) piping losses, and (b) drain-water heat recovery, provided (i) the calculation of the heat recovered is based on the performance of the drain-water heat-recovery unit specified, as determined in accordance with CSA B55.1, “Test method for measuring efficiency and pressure loss of drain water heat recovery units,” using a drain-water inlet temperature of 35°C, and (ii) where there are one or two above-ground showers, all of them are served by the drain-water heat-recovery unit, and where there are more than two above-ground showers, at least two of them are served by the drain-water heat-recovery unit. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/714r4oioqy73mdk/Proposed_Change_1608.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.5.13.(1) | 9.36.5.13. General Requirements for Modeling the Reference House | (1) Except as provided in Sentence (2) and Articles 9.36.5.14. to 9.36.5.16., the energy model calculations for the reference house shall be consistent with the prescriptive requirements of Subsections 9.36.2. to 9.36.4. with regard to (a) fenestration and opaque <i>building</i> envelope assembly types and areas, (b) HVAC system types and capacities, and (c) service water heating system types and capacities. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.13.(2) | 9.36.5.13. General Requirements for Modeling the Reference House | (2) The energy model calculations for the reference house shall include the same values as those used for the proposed house with regard to (a) floor area , (b) heated volume, and (c) number and types of rooms. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.14.(1) | 9.36.5.14. Modeling Building Envelope of Reference House | (1) The energy model calculations for the reference house shall include the same values as those used for the proposed house with regard to (a) the gross area of above-ground portion of <i>foundation</i> walls, (b) <i>soil</i> conditions, (c) the orientation of the <i>foundation</i> , and (d) the ratio of fenestration area to opaque area of doors. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.14.(2) | 9.36.5.14. Modeling Building Envelope of Reference House | (2) The energy model calculations for the reference house shall use the following set values: (a) 0.060 MJ/m2×°C for thermal mass, (b) a solar absorptance of 0.4 for the exterior walls, roofs and exposed floors, (c) 0.26 for the solar heat gain coefficient of fenestration, and (d) 2.53.0 air changes per hour for detached and 3.5 air changes per hour for attached at 50 Pa pressure differential for airtightness, d) an airtightness of | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36._001610.pdf?dl=0 |
| | | i) 3.0 air changes per hour at 50 Pa pressure differential for attached zones where airtightness used for the proposed house is determined in accordance with Sentence 9.36.8.3.(1) using the unguarded method, or ii) 2.5 air changes per hour at 50 Pa pressure differential otherwise, and (e) the pressure exponent used for the proposed house where this value is less than 0.67, otherwise, 0.67. | |
| 9.36.5.14.(3) | 9.36.5.14. Modeling Building Envelope of Reference House | (3) The effective thermal resistance and overall thermal transmittance values, as applicable, used in the energy model calculations for the reference house shall be determined for the applicable heating degree-day zone in accordance with (a) Table 9.36.2.6.-A for walls, ceilings below attics, roof assemblies and <i>rim joists</i> , (b) Table 9.36.2.7.-A for doors, and (c) Table 9.36.2.8.-A for below-grade walls and slabs-on-ground. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.14.(4) | 9.36.5.14. Modeling Building Envelope of Reference House | (4) Except as provided in Sentences (5) and (6), the exterior walls, roof-ceiling assembly, doors, walls, exposed floors, and floors of the reference house that are in contact with the ground shall have the same area as those of the proposed house. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.14.(5) | 9.36.5.14. Modeling Building Envelope of Reference House | (5) The area and orientation of fenestration and doors of the reference house shall be modeled as being equally distributed on all sides of the house. | N/A |
| 9.36.5.14.(6) | 9.36.5.14. Modeling Building Envelope of Reference House | <div></div> <div></div> <div>(6) The gross wall area and the area of fenestration and doors of the reference house shall be determined in accordance with Article 9.36.2.3.</div> | N/A |

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| 9.36.6.1.(1) | | 9.36.6.1. Scope | (1) This Subsection is concerned with the energy performance improvement of the building through the implementation of energy conservation measures. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.2.(1) | | 9.36.6.2. Compliance | (1) Compliance with this Subsection shall be achieved by | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| | | | (a) designing and constructing <i>buildings</i> to which this Subsection applies in accordance with one or more of the energy conservation measures prescribed in Articles 9.36.6.4. to 9.36.6.10. to accumulate the minimum sum of energy conservation points required to attain Energy Performance Tier 3 as specified in Table 9.36.6.2., and (b) complying with Subsections 9.36.2. to 9.36.4., except where these requirements are specifically permitted by this Subsection to be waived. | |
| | | | TABLE 9.36.6. 2. ENERGY PERFORMANCE TIERS | |
| 9.36.6.3.(1) | | 9.36.6.3. Definitions | Reserved | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.4.(1) | | 9.36.6.4. Building Envelope - General | (1) The <i>building</i> envelope shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Articles 9.36.2.1. to 9.36.2.5. and this Subsection. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.5.(1) | | 9.36.6.5. Energy Conservation Measures for Above-Ground Opaque Building Assemblies | (1) Except as permitted by Articles 9.36.2.5. and 9.36.2.11., and Sentence 9.36.2.6.(3)., the effective thermal resistance of aboveground opaque <i>building</i> assemblies or portions thereof shall be not less than that shown for the applicable heating degree-days of the <i>building</i> location in Table 9.36.2.6.-B. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.5.(2) | | 9.36.6.5. Energy Conservation Measures for Above-Ground Opaque Building Assemblies | (2) Above-ground walls that comply with one of the energy conservation measures prescribed in Table 9.36.6.5. shall be credited with the corresponding energy conservation points stipulated therein. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.5.(3) | | 9.36.6.5. Energy Conservation Measures for Above-Ground Opaque Building Assemblies | (3) The effective thermal resistance of rim joists shall be not less than that of the <u>above-ground walls</u> . | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| Energy Performance Tier | Minimum Sum of Energy Conservation Points | | | |
| 1 | — | | | |
| 2 | 10 | | | |
| 3 | Reserved 20 | | | |
| 4 | Reserved | | | |
| 5 | Reserved | | | |
| 9.36.6.5.(4) | | 9.36.6.5. Energy Conservation Measures for Above-Ground Opaque Building Assemblies | (4) Where the top of a section of foundation wall is on average greater than or equal to 600 mm above the adjoining ground level, the effective thermal resistance of the above-ground portion of that section of wall shall be not less than that of the above-ground walls. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.5.(5) | | 9.36.6.5. Energy Conservation Measures for Above-Ground Opaque Building Assemblies | (5) Except for tubular daylighting devices, the effective thermal resistance of <u>skylight shafts shall be not less than that of the above-ground walls</u> . | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmvbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |

| Rank | Status | Comments - Ontario Association of Architects |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Points system could make sense for a tiered prescriptive path that allows you to reach higher tiers. Without tiers the points system is not recommended as it adds more confusion without aiding in increased performance. Also, please refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | No tiers proposed - see 9.36.6.1. Scope. Also refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |

| Proposed Ontario Code Sentence Number | Proposed Ontario Code Article/ Title | Proposed Ontario Code Provision | Link to the National PCF(s) |
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| 9.36.6.8.(2) | 9.36.6.8. Energy Conservation Measures Relating to Airtightness | (2) <i>Buildings</i> that comply with an Airtightness Level determined in accordance with Clause (1)(b) shall be credited with the corresponding energy conservation points stipulated in Table 9.36.6.8. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.9.(1) | 9.36.6.9. Energy Conservation Measures for HVAC Systems | (1) HVAC systems, equipment and installations shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Articles 9.36.3.2. to 9.36.3.8. and this Article. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.9.(2) | 9.36.6.9. Energy Conservation Measures for HVAC Systems | (2) Where HVAC systems, equipment or techniques other than those described in this Article and Articles 9.36.3.2. to 9.36.3.8. are used, the building shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the NECB. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.9.(3) | 9.36.6.9. Energy Conservation Measures for HVAC Systems | (3) Ventilation systems serving buildings to which this Subsection applies shall be <u>equipped with a heat-recovery ventilator conforming to</u> Article 9.36.3.9. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.9.(4) | 9.36.6.9. Energy Conservation Measures for HVAC Systems | (4) Heat-recovery ventilators that comply with one of the energy conservation measures prescribed in Table 9.36.6.9. shall be credited with the corresponding energy conservation points stipulated therein. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.10.(1) | 9.36.6.10. Energy Conservation Measures for Service Water Heating Equipment | (1) Service water heating equipment and components shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Subsection 9.36.4. and this Article. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.10.(2) | 9.36.6.10. Energy Conservation Measures for Service Water Heating Equipment | (2) Where service water heating equipment or techniques other than those described in Subsection 9.36.4. and this Article are used, the building shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the NECB. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.10.(3) | 9.36.6.10. Energy Conservation Measures for Service Water Heating Equipment | (3) Service water heating equipment that complies with one of the energy conservation measures prescribed in Table 9.36.6.10. shall be credited with the corresponding energy conservation points stipulated therein. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.11.(1) | 9.36.6.11. Energy Conservation Points for Building Volume | (1) <i>Buildings</i> to which this Subsection applies that contain more than one dwelling unit, each of which contains not more than 230 m ³ of conditioned space measured at the interior surfaces of the walls, ceilings and floors enclosing the suite, are permitted to be credited with ten energy conservation points. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.6.11.(2) | 9.36.6.11. Energy Conservation Points for Building Volume | (2) <i>Buildings</i> to which this Subsection applies that contain not more than 390 m ³ of conditioned space, measured at the interior surfaces of exterior walls, ceilings and floors, are permitted to be credited with energy conservation points determined in accordance with Table 9.36.6.11. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/pg5zymdtmrbq0r6/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001611.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7. Tiered Energy Performance Compliance — Performance Path | | | |
| 9.36.7.1.(1) | 9.36.7.1. Scope and Application | (1) This Subsection is concerned with determining compliance with energy performance tier 3 through modeling of the energy performance of components, systems and assemblies that are installed in buildings and houses with or without a <i>secondary suite</i> , described in Sentence 9.36.1.3.(3) | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelrj/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001617.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.1.(2) | 9.36.7.1. Scope and Application | (2) For the purpose of this Subsection, the term house shall mean all houses, with or without a <i>secondary suite</i> , that (a) have heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems that serve only the house, a <i>secondary suite</i> , or both, (b) have service water heating systems that serve only the house, a <i>secondary suite</i> , or both, and (c) do not have common spaces intended for occupancy with other dwelling units and houses, except for a <i>secondary suite</i> . | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelrj/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03._001617.pdf?dl=0 |

| Rank | Status | Comments - Ontario Association of Architects |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Need tiers with absolute energy targets. Missing an opportunity here to set targets for the coming years and to provide a clear path towards NZEB's. Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |

| Proposed Ontario Code Sentence Number | Proposed Ontario Code Article/ Title | Proposed Ontario Code Provision | Link to the National PCF(s) |
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| 9.36.7.2.(1) | 9.36.7.2. Compliance | (1) The energy performance of buildings or houses when calculated according to Article 9.36.7.3. shall conform to the criteria indicated in Table 9.36.7.2. such that (a) the ‘percent heat loss reduction’ target has been met or exceeded, and (b) one of the following conditions has been satisfied (i) the ‘percent improvement’ target has been met or exceeded, or (ii) the ‘percent house energy target’ target has not been exceeded. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelrvi/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617.pdf?dl=0 |

| | | Applicable Energy Performance Tier | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Volume V _T | Target Metrics | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| > 300 m ³ and where volume is not determined | bookmark3 | n/a | ≥ 5% | ≥ 10% | ≥ 20% | ≥ 40% |
| | | | | | | |
| | Percent Improvement (2) | ≥ 0% | ≥ 10% | ≥ 20% | ≥ 40% | ≥ 70% |
| or | bookmark2 | ≤ 100% | ≤ 90% | ≤ 80% | ≤ 60% | ≤ 30% |
| | | | | | | |
| ≤ 300 m ³ | Percent Heat Loss Reduction (1) | n/a | ≥ 0% | ≥ 5% | ≥ 15% | ≥ 25% |
| | | | | | | |
| | Percent Improvement (2) | ≥ 0% | ≥ 0% | ≥ 10% | ≥ 30% | ≥ 60% |
| or | Percent House Energy Target (3) | ≤ 100% | ≤ 100% | ≤ 90% | ≤ 70% | ≤ 40% |
| | | | | | | |

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| 9.36.7.2.(2) | 9.36.7.2. Compliance | (2) The peak cooling load for the proposed house shall not be greater than the peak cooling load for the reference house (See Sentence 9.36.7.3.(3)). | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelr/y/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617_.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.2.(3) | 9.36.7.2. Compliance | (3) The representative volume of conditioned space, V_r , used for determining the target energy performance shall be the total volume of conditioned space within the building or house, expressed in m ³ . | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelr/y/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617_.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.3.(1) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (1) Except where otherwise stated in this article, the proposed and reference houses shall be modeled in accordance with Subsection 9.36.5. to determine (a) the annual energy consumption of the proposed house and the house energy target of the reference house, (b) the annual gross space heat loss of the proposed and reference house, (See Sentence (4)), and, (c) the peak cooling load of the proposed and reference house. (See Sentence (3)) | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelr/y/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617_.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.3.(2) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (2) Except for tier 1, where space heating is provided by a heat pump in the proposed house, the reference house shall be modelled using (a) equipment of the same type as the secondary or back-up system in the proposed house, which complies with the efficiency requirements of Article 9.36.3.10., or (b) electric resistance heating where no back-up is provided in the proposed house. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelr/y/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617_.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.3.(3) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (3) Where cooling systems are not installed in the proposed house, both the proposed and reference houses shall have additional models using appropriately sized space-cooling equipment serving all conditioned spaces to determine the peak cooling load. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelr/y/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617_.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.3.(4) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (4) The annual gross space heat loss shall be calculated as the sum of the <u>cumulative heat loss from interior to exterior, via:</u> (a) conduction across opaque and transparent elements of the envelope, (b) infiltration and exfiltration, and (c) mechanical ventilation. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelr/y/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617_.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.3.(5) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (5) The 'percent heat loss reduction' shall be calculated by subtracting the annual gross space heat loss of the proposed house from the annual gross space heat loss of the reference house and dividing the result by the annual gross space heat loss of the reference house. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/lkss64g6rfelr/y/nbc15_di_vb_09.36.01.03._001617_.pdf?dl=0 |

| Rank | Status | Comments - Ontario Association of Architects |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Percent improvement targets require extra modelling and have moving targets. As well, air tightness testing is critical for increasingly reduced targets so needs to be mandatory for performance targets. Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |

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| Proposed Ontario Code Sentence Number | Proposed Ontario Code Article/ Title | Proposed Ontario Code Provision | Link to the National PCF(s) |
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| 9.36.7.3.(6) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (6) The “percent improvement” shall be calculated by subtracting the annual energy consumption of the proposed house from the house energy target of the reference house and dividing the result by the house energy target of <u>the reference house</u> . | https://www.dropbox.com/s/kss64g6rfelrvi/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03_001617.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.3.(7) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (7) The “percent house energy target” shall be calculated by dividing the annual energy consumption of the proposed house by the house energy target of the <u>reference house</u> . | https://www.dropbox.com/s/kss64g6rfelrvi/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03_001617.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.7.3.(8) | 9.36.7.3. Energy Performance Improvement Compliance Calculations | (8) The airtightness value used in the energy model for the proposed <u>house shall be use either</u> (a) the appropriate airtightness value set out in Clause 9.36.5.10.(9)(a), or (b) where an airtightness test is to be conducted (i) a design airtightness, until the airtightness has been measured in accordance with <u>Sentence 9.36.8.3.(1), and</u> (ii) once the actual airtightness has been measured, the airtightness value set out in Sentence 9.36.5.10.(9). | https://www.dropbox.com/s/kss64g6rfelrvi/nbc15_divb_09.36.01.03_001617.pdf?dl=0 |
| 9.36.8. Measuring Airtightness | | | |
| 9.36.8.1.(1) | 9.36.8.1. Scope and Application | (1) This Subsection is concerned with: (a) determining the airtightness of <i>buildings</i> and <i>dwelling units</i> and parts thereof: (i) for use in the energy model calculations described in Subsection 9.36.5., or (ii) for input to the determination of Airtightness Levels described in Clause (1)(b), and (b) determining an Airtightness Level for the building or dwelling unit for comp liance with tiered performan ce specified in Subsection 9.36.7. or Article 9.36.6.8. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |
| 9.36.8.2.(1) | 9.36.8.2. Definitions | (1) For the purposes of this Subsection, the following terms shall have the meanings stated herein: (a) “zone” means a <i>conditioned space</i> or part thereof having a sufficiently large opening onto the location wh ere the airtigh tness testing equipment is installed to provide enough airflow such that the entire zone is at the same pressure, (b) “attached zone” means a zone whose boundary area is fully or partially in contact with an adjacent zone or zones, (c) ”ACH ₅₀ ” refers to the air changes per hour at a reference pressure of 50 Pa, (d) ”NLA ₁₀ ” refers to the normalized leakage area at a reference pressure of 10 Pa, and (e) ”NLR ₅₀ ” refers to the normalized leakage rate at a reference pressure of 50 Pa. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |
| 9.36.8.3.(1) | 9.36.8.3. Determination of Airtightness | (1) Where airtightness is to be used as input to the energy model calculations, it shall be determined through a multi-point depressurization test carried out in accordance with CAN/CGSB-149.10, “Determination of the Airtightness of Building Envelopes by the Fan Depressurization Method,” using the following parameters described therein: (a) <u>as-operated, and</u> (b) <u>guarded or unguarded.</u> | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |
| 9.36.8.3.(2) | 9.36.8.3. Determination of Airtightness | (2) Except as provided in Sentence (3), where airtightness is to be used to demonstrate compliance with an Airtightness Level listed in Table 9.36.8.3.-A or -B, it shall be determined through a single-point, two-point or multipoint depressurization test carried out in accordance with CAN/CGSB-149.10, “Determination of the Airtightness of Building Envelopes by the Fan Depressurization Method,” using the following parameters described therein: (a) <u>as-operated, and</u> | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |
| 9.36.8.3.(3) | 9.36.8.3. Determination of Airtightness | (3) Determining NLA ₁₀ using a single-point test is not permitted. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |
| 9.36.8.4.(1) | 9.36.8.4. Determination of Airtightness Level | (1) Compliance with an Airtightness Level listed in Table 9.36.8.4.-A or -B shall be determined in accordance with this Article using the value of ACH ₅₀ , NLA ₁₀ , or NLR ₅₀ determined in accordance with Sentence 9.36.8.3.(2). | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |
| 9.36.8.4.(2) | 9.36.8.4. Determination of Airtightness Level | (2) For the purposes of Sentences (3) and (4), the Airtightness Level for <i>buildings</i> or <i>dwelling units</i> containing more than one zone shall be the lowest Airtightness Level achieved for the zones therein. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |
| 9.36.8.4.(3) | 9.36.8.4. Determination of Airtightness Level | (3) Except as provided in Sentence (4), the Airtightness Level for zones and attached zones shall be determined by complying with one of the corresponding airtightness values stipulated in Table 9.36.8.4.-A. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?_dl=0 |

| Rank | Status | Comments - Ontario Association of Architects |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Airtightness testing needs to be mandatory. Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |
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| 9.36.8.4.(4) | 9.36.8.4. Determination of Airtightness Level | (4) Where the unguarded method is used to determine the airtightness of an attached zone, the Airtightness Level shall be determined by complying with one of the corresponding airtightness values stipulated in Table 9.36.8.4.-B, provided the zone is tested independently. | https://www.dropbox.com/s/r7f743ddjpaoyqt/nbc15_divb_09.36_001610.pdf?dl=0 |

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| 4 | I do not support this proposed change for the reason(s) stated to the right. | Refer to Ontario Association of Architects cover letter that accompanies this table. |