LEED BD+C: Core and Shell | v3 - LEED India 2011

Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) control

EQp2 | Required

Glossary

Intent

To prevent or minimize exposure of building occupants, indoor surfaces and ventilation air distribution systems to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).

Requirements

Option 1

Prohibit smoking in the building.

Prohibit on-property smoking within 25 feet (8 meters) of entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows.

Provide signage to allow smoking in designated areas, prohibit smoking in designated areas or prohibit smoking on the entire property.

OR

Option 2

CASE 1. Non-residential projects

Prohibit smoking in the building except in designated smoking areas.

Prohibit on-property smoking within 25 feet (8 meters) of entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows.

Provide signage to allow smoking in designated areas, prohibit smoking in designated areas or prohibit smoking on the entire property.

Provide designated smoking rooms designed to contain, capture and remove ETS from the building. At a minimum, the smoking room must be directly exhausted to the outdoors, away from air intakes and building entry paths, with no recirculation of ETS-containing air to nonsmoking areas and enclosed with impermeable deck-to-deck partitions. The smoking room must be operated at a negative pressure, compared with the surrounding spaces, of at least an average of 5 Pascals (Pa) (0.02 inches of water gauge) and a minimum of 1 Pa (0.004 inches of water gauge) when the doors to the smoking rooms are closed.

Verify performance of the smoking rooms' differential air pressures by conducting 15 minutes of measurement, with a minimum of 1 measurement every 10 seconds, of the differential pressure in the smoking room with respect to each adjacent area and in each adjacent vertical chase with the doors to the smoking room closed. Conduct the testing with each space configured for worst-case conditions of transport of air from the smoking rooms (with closed doors) to adjacent spaces.

CASE 2. Residential and hospitality projects

Prohibit smoking in all common areas of the building.

Locate any exterior designated smoking areas, including balconies where smoking is permitted, at least 25 feet (8 meters) from entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows opening to common areas.

Prohibit on-property smoking within 25 feet (8 meters) of entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows.

Provide signage to allow smoking in designated areas, prohibit smoking in designated areas or prohibit smoking on the entire property.

Weather-strip all exterior doors and operable windows in the residential units to minimize leakage from outdoors.

Minimize uncontrolled pathways for ETS transfer between individual residential units by sealing penetrations in walls, ceilings, and floors in the residential units and by sealing vertical chases adjacent to the units.

Weather-strip all doors in the residential units leading to common hallways to minimize air leakage into the hallway[1].

Demonstrate acceptable sealing of residential units by a blower door test conducted in accordance with ANSI/ASTM-E779-03, Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate by Fan Pressurization. Projects outside the U.S. may use a local equivalent to ANSI/ASTM-E779-03, Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate By Fan Pressurization. [Europe ACP: Blower Door]

Use the progressive sampling methodology defined in Chapter 4 (Compliance Through Quality Construction) of the Residential Manual for Compliance with California's 2001 Energy Efficiency Standards.

Residential units must demonstrate less than 1.25 square inches leakage area per 100

square feet (8 square centimeters of leakage area per 10 square meters) of enclosure area (i.e., sum of all wall, ceiling and floor areas).

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[1] If the common hallways are pressurized with respect to the residential units then doors in the residential units leading to the common hallways need not be weather-stripped provided that the positive differential pressure is demonstrated as in Option 2, Case 1 above, considering the residential unit as the smoking room.