

## **HPA Limits of test** from CGSB 51.71 appendix E

The results of the combustion appliance test do not represent the worst-case conditions for depressurization and do not take into account effects of the following:

Fireplace or wood stove operation

Small exhaust fans (<150cfm)

### Whole house vacuum cleaners

Exhaust effects due to combustion gas venting drawing air from unit

Powered attic fans

HRV or ERV exhaust on defrost cycle

Exhaust from negative pressure sources in adjacent dwelling units

All possible combinations of HVAC fan operation, damper and door position

Improper or incomplete installation and maintenance of appliances and venting

Wind under other conditions than those during the test

Stack effect variations over time

Open windows

Re-entrainment of exhaust gases via another pathway such as a window, air intake or indirect building air leakage path

Sustained off-cycle downdrafting in very cold weather, chilling the flue and creating stable backdraft conditions during operation

Warm weather with little wind may interfere with a water heater venting properly against low levels of depressurization.

Testing furnaces, boilers without indirect-fired water heaters, and space heaters in weather warmer than normal operating range (i.e. >60F) can provide false positive spillage results not found in when tested in normal outside temperature range.”