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<th>WSSP Version</th>
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<td>WSSP2010</td>
<td>2/16/2015</td>
<td>Materials M2.1 Recycled Content</td>
<td><strong>Background:</strong> A number of material credit calculations are based on the total cost of materials and the total cost of materials that meet the particular attribute of the credit. Mechanical and electrical components and special equipment are excluded from the numerator and dominator. <strong>Request:</strong> Mechanical and electrical components are excluded in the recycled content calculation. These items make up a significant amount of the total material cost. Why are they excluded? <strong>Interpretation:</strong> The material and equipment costs in these two divisions of work are not to be counted in total cost of materials, nor are the recycled content values to be counted in the total recycled content value. These two divisions of work make up a significant amount of the material cost on most projects, perhaps 25%. A high percentage of the material and equipment in these two divisions is metal that has a high recycled content. A project could earn the recycled content credits with materials just from these two divisions which would not be much of a “stretch” towards sustainability. A primary intent of the credit is to encourage the use of other traditional materials that are now available with recycled content.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSSP 2010</td>
<td>7/31/2014</td>
<td>Materials M2.4 Environmentally Preferable Products</td>
<td><strong>Background:</strong> This point is an alternate approach for carpet and resilient flooring ONLY. The point is worth up to 2 points for carpet and resilient flooring products that meet IEQ3.1 AND are certified by a nationally recognized program or certified by ANSI as an environmentally preferable product. <strong>Request:</strong> Please confirm the requirements for M2.4. From my understanding projects can earn 1 point (maximum of 2) for each major product that is certified as either an environmentally preferable product using a single-attribute program (like GreenGuard Gold or FloorScore) or a multi-attribute program (like NSF/ANSI 332 or NSF/ANSI 140). <strong>Interpretation:</strong> This credit is only applicable to carpet and resilient flooring, NOT all major products. The credit is an alternate approach to earning credits for your carpet and resilient flooring rather than (you may not double-dip) earning points under M1.4 Materials Reuse, M2.1</td>
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Recycled Content, M2.2 Rapidly Renewable Materials and M2.3 Certified Wood (the later doesn’t apply to carpet and resilient flooring anyway). To earn this credit your carpet and resilient flooring MUST meet the IEQ3.1 requirements. Carpet and resilient flooring products can be recognized by Green Guard, Floor Score, SCS or another nationally recognized EPP program OR ANSI.

| WSSP 2010 | 6/5/2014 | Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ 3.0.2 Mitigation |

**Background:** This credit is a sub-credit to IEQ3.0 Minimum Ventilation Requirements. The credit is worth 1 point. The credit outlines work to be accomplished to mitigate moisture damage to affected materials.

**Request:** Is this similar to the LEED flush out credit? Are there parameters or specifications for a contractor to “perform aggressive drying and de-humidification”? Is there a set time for drying or type of testing that should be specified?

**Interpretation:** The LEED flush out credit is IEQ3.2. The WSSP flush out credit is IEQ3.6. This credit is not about flushing out the building. Meeting this IEQ3.0.2 credit is project specific. Each interior material will have to be analyzed for 1) moisture content at the start of the project and 2) desired moisture content at substantial completion. That would need to be included in the contract documents. A performance specification section could be included in the contract documents, allowing the contractor to get the desired moisture content however he decides to (without the permanent HVAC system). The contractor could keep materials very dry during construction; maybe provide continued dehumidification once the building was dried in, so that there was very little work to do prior to occupancy. An independent testing contractor to do the final testing using a Protimeter Kit is probably the only way to find out if the performance was met. Also, anti-microbial treatments are generally short-lived, and can contribute to VOC load. They need to be carefully researched. Also, if the area is not going to be kept dry, they will probably eventually fail. There is no ASTM standard for this work.
| WSSP 2010 | 11/19/2014 | Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ4.1 Improved Acoustic Performance | **Background:** This credit is for superior acoustic performance in classrooms, gymnasiums and other common school spaces. There are 4 possible points, each point with a separate requirement.  
**Request:** We cannot attain the first point in this credit (Reduced Unoccupied Classroom Noise = 1 point) We can achieve the other 3 points in this credit. However, when we read the second point (STC 50 in classrooms = 1 point) it says “provided the preceding point regarding reduced classroom noise level is achieved”. Is it OK to take credit for the second point even if you cannot meet the first point?  
**Interpretation:** The project must earn the first point, Reduced Unoccupied Classroom Noise – 1 point, in order to be eligible to earn the second point, STC 50 (classrooms) – 1 point. However, as the credit is written, the project may earn either or both Gymnasium Reverberation – 1 point and Multi-Purpose, Commons or Cafeterias Reverberation Times – 1 point without earning the Reduced Unoccupied Classroom Noise – 1 point. |
| WSSP 2006  
WSSP 2010 | 12/5/2014 | Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ6.1 User Control - Windows | **Background:** This credit can be earned by including 1 operable window in each classroom, giving classroom occupants the ability to immediately affect their environment (by opening a window).  
**Request:** The description for this credit says to “provide a minimum of one operable window in each classroom”. At our new high school we’ve provided operable windows in classrooms but there are handful of rooms, 6 that I can think of, that are essentially computer labs where Business classes are taught. Because of the heavy computer use, windows in these areas were not ideal. These spaces were located in interior locations with no exterior windows. Since students meet in these rooms and instruction is provided, should these be considered classrooms? If so, I’m assuming that we did not achieve this point since not all classrooms have operable windows.  
**Interpretation:** IEQ6.1 is about providing individual control of the windows to the occupants, not about providing windows for the occupants. So if occupants can control the windows you have provided in the classrooms, then you have achieved the 1 point. Computer labs are |
not classrooms.

WAC 246-366-050 (8) tells us where and how many windows we need to have, and in what type spaces.

In WSSP look also at IEQ1.2 – Fixed Position Shading and IEQ1.3 – Views to see how many points you can achieve with the windows in the classrooms.