

**CREDIT INTERPRETATION LIBRARY – In category and numerical order by prerequisite or credit**

**5/20/2017**

<b>WSSP Version</b>	<b>Date of Interpretation</b>	<b>Category, Prerequisite or Credit</b>	<b>Background, Request, Interpretation</b>
WSSP 2015 Second Publication	3/20/2017	Which version of the protocol do I use for my project?	<p><b>Background:</b> Addendum #1 was released on November 15, 2016 stating that it was “applicable to all projects permitted under 2015 building code”. Addendum #1 has been incorporated into WSSP 2015 Edition Second Publication, with an effective date of November 15, 2016. SCAP projects with a D4 approval, and any other applicable projects with a budget appropriation after that date will apply the Second Publication.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> We are working on a number of projects that received D4 in the spring of 2016 (before addendum #1 was released). When Addendum #1 was released we updated our WSSP documents to incorporate the new requirements and have been using that information for determining our WSSP plans. Now that Addendum #1 has been incorporated we are using the Second Publication protocol and scorecard. Can we continue down this path even though WSSP 2015 was in effect when our projects received D4?</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> Yes. Projects may always choose to use a more recent version of the protocol than is required (based on D4 approval or budget appropriation).</p>
WSSP 2015 Second Publication	5/17/2017	Determining the minimum number of points for a skills center project.	<p><b>Background:</b> Skills center projects receive state capital funding through a direct appropriation in the state capital budget. New and modernization projects, if applicable in size and value, must meet the high-performance school requirements. Skills center serve students from more than one school district, but, one district is responsible for maintenance and operations. That district is considered the host district.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> What is the minimum number of points that a skills center must earn?</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> The minimum number of points is determined by the host district class. A class I district project must earn a minimum of 45 points on a new school or new building project, a class II a minimum of 40. A modernization of a skills center hosted by a class I district must earn a minimum of 34 points, a class II a minimum of 29.</p>

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WSSP2010	2/16/2015	Materials M2.1 Recycled Content	<p><b>Background:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> 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?</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> 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.</p>
WSSP 2010	7/31/2014	Materials M2.4 Environmentally Preferable Products	<p><b>Background:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> This credit is only applicable to carpet and resilient flooring, NOT all major products. The credit is an alternate approach to</p>

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			<p>earning credits for your carpet and resilient flooring rather than (you may not double-dip) earning points under M1.4 Materials Reuse, M2.1 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.</p>
WSSP 2010	6/5/2014	Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ 3.0.2 Mitigation	<p><b>Background:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> Is this similar to the LEED flush out credit? Are there parameters or specifications for a contractor to “perform aggressive drying and dehumidification”? Is there a set time for drying or type of testing that should be specified?</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> 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</p>

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			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 2015	12/31/2015	Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ3.1 Low-Emitting Interior Finishes	<p><b>Background:</b> This credit requires certain products to comply with the environmental standards established by various states, agencies and national standard organizations.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> This credit states that concrete sealers must meet South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1168, but the rule does not cover concrete sealers.</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> Concrete sealers are covered by SCAQMD Rule 1113, not 1168. An addendum to the protocol will be issued.</p>
WSSP 2015, WSSP 2015 Second Publication	3/21/2017	Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ3.1 Low Emitting Interior Finishes	<p><b>Background:</b> This credit requires the use of products with safe limits of chemical emissions demonstrated by third-party testing and certification.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> This credit appears to require interior carpet, hard surface flooring, interior paints and coatings, building insulation, acoustical ceiling and wall panel products to be third-party certified by specific certifiers. Do we have to have our products third-party certified by the organizations that are listed in the credit?</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> No, you do not have to have your products certified by only the organizations listed. You must use products that have been independently tested and certified for VOC emissions by a qualified third party. Testing for VOC emissions will be in accordance with the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Interior carpet, hard surface flooring, building insulation, acoustical ceilings, wall panels, adhesives and sealants shall be tested and determined complaint for emissions of VOCs in accordance with California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Standard Method v1.1-2010 or v1.2-2017, using the applicable exposure scenario (school classroom).</p>

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			<p>In addition, as stated in the credit, for wet-applied products, the VOC material content must be disclosed in the third-party certificate or in the manufacturer’s product documentation, and must meet the applicable VOC content standard rule listed below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interior adhesives and sealants must meet South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1168</li> <li>• Interior Paints and Coatings must meet South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1113 or CARB 2007 Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings</li> <li>• Concrete sealers must meet South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1113</li> </ul> <p>All interior composite wood products must contain no added urea formaldehyde. Formaldehyde content must be disclosed in a third-party certification or the manufacturer’s product documentation.</p>
<p>WSSP 2015, WSSP 2015 Second Publication</p>	<p>3/21/2017</p>	<p>IEQ3.2 Low-Emitting Furniture</p>	<p><b>Background:</b> This credit requires 75% or more of the new or newly refurbished student and administrative work stations to be low-VOC emitting, documented by either being Greenguard certified or meeting best practices emissions standards established by the US EPA’s Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) test method.</p> <p><b>Request:</b> US EPA’s ETV is no longer supported. As an alternative to Greenguard certification or ETV may we provide documentation that classroom and administrative furniture has been tested for and meets VOC emissions following the procedures in ANSI/BIFMA?</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> Yes. Furniture may be tested for VOC emissions following the procedures in ANSI/BIFMA M7.1-2011. Furniture shall also meet the TVOC and formaldehyde emissions guidelines in ANSI/BIFMA X7.1-2011.</p>
<p>WSSP 2010</p>	<p>11/19/2014</p>	<p>Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ4.1 Improved Acoustic Performance</p>	<p><b>Background:</b> 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.</p>

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			<p><b>Request:</b> 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?</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> 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.</p>
WSSP 2006 WSSP 2010	12/5/2014	Indoor Environmental Quality IEQ6.1 User Control - Windows	<p><b>Background:</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Request:</b> 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 am assuming that we did not achieve this point since not all classrooms have operable windows.</p> <p><b>Interpretation:</b> 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</p>

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			<p>the classrooms, then you have achieved the 1 point. Computer labs are not classrooms.</p> <p>WAC 246-366-050 (8) tells us where and how many windows we need to have, and in what type spaces.</p> <p>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.</p>