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**What is the
ASTM E1903-97 Phase II Environmental Site
Assessment?**

1

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**What credits reference the
ASTM E1903-97 Phase II Environmental Site
Assessment?**

2

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**What is the
Guidance Specifying Management
Measures for Sources of Non-Point
Pollution in Coastal Waters, January 1993?**

3

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**What credits reference
Guidance Specifying Management
Measures for Sources of Non-Point
Pollution in Coastal Waters, January 1993?**

4

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**What is
ASTM Standard E1980-01?**

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**What credits reference
ASTM Standard E1980-01?**

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SS Credit 1 Option A: Brownfield Redevelopment

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This guide covers a framework for employing good commercial and customary practices in conducting a Phase II environmental site assessment of a parcel of commercial property. It covers the potential presence of a range of contaminants that are within the scope of CERCLA, as well as petroleum products.

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SS Credit 1 Option C: Stormwater Management, Treatment

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This document discusses a variety of management practices that can be incorporated to remove pollutants from stormwater volumes. Chapter 4, Part II addresses urban runoff and suggests a variety of strategies for treating and infiltrating stormwater volumes after construction is completed.

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SS Credit 1 Option E: Heat Island Reduction, Roof

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Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Opaque Surfaces.

This standard describes how surface reflectivity and emissivity are combined to calculate a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) for a roofing material or other surface. The standard also describes a laboratory and field testing protocol that can be used to determine SRI.

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**What is the
ASTM E408-71(1996)e1?**

7

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**What credits reference the
ASTM E408-71(1996)e1?**

8

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**What is the
ASTM E903-96?**

9

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**What credits reference
ASTM E903-96?**

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**What is
EPA Energy Star Roofing Guidelines?**

11

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**What credits reference
EPA Energy Star Roofing Guidelines?**

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SS Credit 1 Option E: Heat Island Reduction: Roof

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Standard Test Methods for Total Normal Emittance of Surfaces Using Inspection- Meter Techniques

This standard describes how to measure total normal emittance of surfaces using a portable inspection-meter instrument. The test methods are intended for large surfaces where non-destructive testing is required. See the standard for testing steps and a discussion of thermal emittance theory.

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SS Credit 1 Option E: Heat Island Reduction: Roof

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Standard Test Method for Solar Absorptance, Reflectance, and Transmittance of Materials Using Integrating Spheres

Referenced in the ENERGY STAR roofing standard, this test method uses spectrophotometers and need only be applied for initial reflectance measurement. Methods of computing solar-weighted properties from the measured spectral values are specified. This test method is applicable to materials having both specular and diffuse optical properties. Except for transmitting sheet materials that are inhomogeneous, patterned, or corrugated, this test method is preferred over Test Method E1084. The ENERGY STAR roofing standard also allows the use of reflectometers to measure solar reflectance of roofing materials. See the roofing standard for more details.

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SS Credit 1 Option E: Heat Island Reduction: Roof

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In addition to several other building product categories, the ENERGY STAR program identifies roofing products that reduce the amount of air conditioning needed in buildings, and can reduce energy bills. Roofing products with the ENERGY STAR logo meet the EPA criteria for reflectivity and reliability. Roofing products that meet ENERGY STAR criteria are a good starting point for achievement of this credit, but note that ENERGY STAR requirements are not as stringent as LEED credit requirements; LEED also accounts for roof emissivity in the SRI calculation. An ENERGY STAR Rating alone does not necessarily meet LEED credit requirements.

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**What is the
IESNA Recommended Practice Manual?**

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**What credits reference the
IESNA Recommended Practice Manual?**

14

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**What is the
Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 1992?**

15

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**What credits reference the
Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 1992?**

16

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**What is
ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1 - 1999?**

17

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**What credits reference
ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1 - 1999?**

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SS Credit 1 Option F: Light Pollution Reduction

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Lighting for Exterior Environments (IESNA RP-33-99) Illuminating Engineering Society of North America

This standard provides general exterior lighting design guidance and acts as a link to other IESNA outdoor lighting Recommended Practices (RPs). IESNA RP documents address the lighting of different types of environments. RP-33 was developed to augment other RPs with subjects not otherwise covered and is especially helpful in the establishment of community lighting themes and SS WE EA MR EQ ID in defining appropriate light trespass limitations based on environmental area classifications. RP-33 addresses visual issues such as glare, luminance, visual acuity and illuminance. Also covered are exterior lighting design issues including community-responsive design, lighting ordinances, luminaire classification, structure lighting, and hardscape and softscape lighting. Light level recommendations in RP-33 are lower than in many other RPs, since RP-33 was written to address environmentally sensitive lighting.

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SS Credit 1 Option J: Water Use Reduction
WE Credit 1.1 & 1.2 Water Use Reduction

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This Act was promulgated by the U.S. government and addresses energy and water use in commercial, institutional and residential facilities. The water usage requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 are provided in Table 1.

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SS Credit 1 Option K: Onsite Renewable Energy

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Energy Standard For Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential

On-site renewable or site-recovered energy that might be used to capture EA Credit 2 is handled as a special case in the modeling process. If either renewable or recovered energy is produced at the site, the ECB Method considers it free energy and it is not included in the Design Energy Cost. See the Calculation section for details.

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**What is
ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2004?**

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**What credits reference
ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2004?**

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**What is
California Title 24 2001?**

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**What credits reference
California Title 24 2001?**

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**What is the
Advanced Buildings: Energy Benchmark
for High Performance Buildings
(E-Benchmark)?**

23

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**What credits reference the
Advanced Buildings: Energy Benchmark
for High Performance Buildings
(E-Benchmark)?**

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EA Prerequisite 2
EA Credit 1.1 Optimize Energy Performance: Lighting Power
EA Credit 1.3 Optimize Energy Performance: HVAC

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Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

Standard 90.1-2004 was formulated by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE), under an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) consensus process.

Standard 90.1-2004 establishes minimum requirements for the energy-efficient design of buildings, except low-rise residential buildings. The provisions of this standard do not apply to single-family houses, multi-family structures of three habitable stories or fewer above grade, manufactured houses (mobile and modular homes), buildings that do not use either electricity or fossil fuel, or equipment and portions of buildings systems that use energy primarily for industrial, manufacturing or commercial processes. Building envelope requirements are provided for semi-heated spaces, such as warehouses.

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EA Credit 1.1 Optimize Energy Performance: Lighting Power

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Though Title 24 is recognized as being more stringent for EA Prerequisite 2, for consistency, and fairness, projects in California must use Standard 90.1- 2004 in determining performance in EA Credit 1.1.

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EA Credit 1.3 Optimize Energy Performance: HVAC

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For Option A, install HVAC systems which comply with the efficiency requirements outlined in the New Buildings Institute, Inc.'s publication "Advanced Buildings: Energy Benchmark for High Performance Buildings (E-Benchmark)" prescriptive criteria for mechanical equipment efficiency requirements, sections 2.4 (less ASHRAE Standard 55), 2.5 and 2.6.

What is Energy Star?

25

What credits reference Energy Star?

26

What is the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol Volume 1, 2001 Version ?

27

What credits reference the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol Volume 1, 2001 Version ?

28

What is the Green-e Renewable Electricity Certification Program ?

29

What credits reference the Green-e Renewable Electricity Certification Program ?

30

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EA Credit 1.4 Optimize Energy Performance: Equipment & Appliances

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ENERGY STAR is a government-backed program helping businesses and individuals protect the environment through superior energy efficiency.

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EA Credit 3 Energy Use

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The IPMVP presents best practice techniques available for verifying savings produced by energy- and water-efficiency projects. While the emphasis is on a methodology geared toward performance contracting for retrofits, the protocol identifies the required steps for new building design in Section 6.0. Section 3.0 provides a general approach, procedures and issues, while Section 4.0 provides guidance on retrofit projects.

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EA Credit 4 Green Power

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The Green-e Program is a voluntary certification and verification program for green electricity products. Those products exhibiting the Green-e logo are greener and cleaner than the average retail electricity product sold in that particular region. To be eligible for the Green-e logo, companies must meet certain threshold criteria for their products. Criteria include qualified sources of renewable energy content such as solar electric, wind, geothermal, biomass and small or certified low-impact hydro facilities; "new" renewable energy content (to support new generation capacity); emissions criteria for the non-renewable portion of the energy product; absence of nuclear power; and other criteria regarding renewable portfolio standards and block products. Criteria are often specific per state or region of the United States. Refer to the standard for more details.

**What are the
FTC Guides for the Use of Environmental
Marketing Claims, 16 CFR 260.7(e)?**

31

**What credits reference the
FTC Guides for the Use of Environmental
Marketing Claims, 16 CFR 260.7(e)?**

32

**What is the
Forest Stewardship Council's Principles
and Criteria?**

33

**What credits reference the
Forest Stewardship Council's Principles
and Criteria?**

34

**What is
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004?**

35

**What credits reference
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2004?**

36

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MR Credit 4 Recycled Content

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According to the guide: "A recycled content claim may be made only for materials that have been recovered or otherwise diverted from the solid waste stream, either during the manufacturing process (pre-consumer), or after consumer use (post-consumer). To the extent the source of recycled content includes pre-consumer materials, the manufacturer or advertiser must have substantiation for concluding that the pre-consumer material would otherwise have entered the solid waste stream. In asserting a recycled content claim, distinctions may be made between pre-consumer and post-consumer materials. Where such distinctions are asserted, any express or implied claim about the specific pre-consumer or post-consumer content of a product or package must be substantiated.

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MR Credit 7 Certified Wood

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Certification is a "seal of approval" awarded to forest managers who adopt environmentally and socially responsible forest management practices and to companies that manufacture and sell products made from certified wood. Certification enables consumers, including architects and specifiers, to identify and procure wood products from well-managed sources and thereby use their purchasing power to influence and reward improved forest management activities around the world. LEED accepts certification established by the internationally recognized Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). FSC was created in 1993 to establish international forest management standards (known as the FSC Principles and Criteria) to assure that forestry practices are environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable.

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EQ Prerequisite 1 Minimum IAQ Performance
EQ Credit 1 Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring
EQ Credit 2 Increased Ventilation
EQ Credit 6.2 Controllability of Systems: Temperature and Ventilation

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Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers This standard specifies minimum ventilation rates and indoor air quality (IAQ) levels to reduce the potential for adverse health effects. The standard specifies that mechanical or natural ventilation systems be designed to prevent uptake of contaminants, minimize the opportunity for growth and dissemination of microorganisms, and filter particulates, if necessary. Makeup air inlets should be located away from contaminant sources such as cooling towers; sanitary vents; and vehicular exhaust from parking garages, loading docks and street traffic.

**What is
ANSI/ASTM-779-03?**

37

**What credits reference
ANSI/ASTM-779-03?**

38

What is HERS?

39

What credits reference HERS?

40

**What is the
Natural Ventilation in Non-Domestic
Buildings, A Guide for Designers,
Developers and Owners (Good Practice
Guide G237)?**

41

**What credits reference the
Natural Ventilation in Non-Domestic
Buildings, A Guide for Designers,
Developers and Owners (Good Practice
Guide G237)?**

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EQ Prerequisite 2 ETS Control

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Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate by Fan Pressurization

Acceptable sealing of residential units shall be demonstrated by blower door tests conducted in accordance with ANSI/ASTM-779-03, Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate By Fan Pressurization, AND using the progressive sampling methodology defined in Chapter 7 "Home Energy Rating Systems (HERS) Required Verification And Diagnostic Testing" of the California Low Rise Residential Alternative Calculation Method Approval Manual

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EQ Prerequisite 2 ETS Control

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"Home Energy Rating Systems (HERS) Required Verification and Diagnostic Testing"
California Low Rise Residential Alternative Calculation Method Approval Manual

Acceptable sealing of residential units shall be demonstrated by blower door tests conducted in accordance with ANSI/ASTM-779-03, Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate By Fan Pressurization, AND using the progressive sampling methodology defined in Chapter 7 "Home Energy Rating Systems (HERS) Required Verification And Diagnostic Testing" of the California Low Rise Residential Alternative Calculation Method Approval Manual

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EQ Credit 2 Increased Ventilation

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The Good Practice Guide 237 is available for no charge but registration (also free) is required to get access to the guide. Under the Energy section of the website, search for "natural ventilation" to find the Guide. The Good Practice Guide 237 is based on an earlier version of the CIBSE AM10.

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**What is
CIBSE Applications Manual 10: 2005?**

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**What credits reference
CIBSE Applications Manual 10: 2005?**

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**What are the
IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings
Under Construction?**

45

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**What credits reference the
IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings
Under Construction?**

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**What is
ANSI/ASHRAE 52.2-1999?**

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**What credits reference
ANSI/ASHRAE 52.2-1999?**

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EQ Credit 2 Increased Ventilation

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Natural Ventilation in Non-Domestic Buildings

This manual sets out the various approaches to ventilation and cooling of buildings, summarizes the relative advantages and disadvantages of those approaches and gives guidance on the overall approach to design. The AM 10 (2005) provides detailed information on how to implement a decision to adopt natural ventilation, either as the sole servicing strategy for a building, or as an element in a mixed-mode design.

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EQ Credit 3.1 Construction IAQ Management Plan:
During Construction

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Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association (SMACNA)

This standard provides an overview of air pollutants associated with construction, control measures, construction process management, quality control, communications with occupants, and case studies. Consult the referenced standard for measures to protect the building HVAC system and maintain acceptable indoor air quality during construction and demolition activities.

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EQ Credit 3.1 Construction IAQ Management Plan:
During Construction
EQ Credit 5 Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control

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Method of Testing General Ventilation Air-Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size

This standard presents methods for testing air cleaners for two performance characteristics: the ability of the device to remove particles from the air stream and the device's resistance to airflow. The minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV) is based on three composite average particle size removal efficiency (PSE) points. Consult the standard for a complete explanation of MERV value calculations.

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What is the US EPA "Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air"?

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What credits reference the US EPA "Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air"?

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What is the Green Seal Standard 36 (GS-36)?

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What credits reference the Green Seal Standard 36 (GS-36)?

52

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What is South Coast Rule #1168?

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What credits reference South Coast Rule #1168?

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EQ Credit 3.2 Construction IAQ Management Plan:
Before Occupancy

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Conduct baseline IAQ testing, after construction ends and prior to occupancy, using testing protocols consistent with the United States Environmental Protection Agency "Compendium of Methods for the Determination of Air Pollutants in Indoor Air" and as additionally detailed in the CI Reference Guide.

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EQ Credit 4.1 Low-Emitting Materials: Adhesives &
Sealants

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Green Seal is an independent nonprofit organization that promotes the manufacture and sale of environmentally responsible consumer products.

GS-36 is a standard that sets VOC limits for commercial adhesives.

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EQ Credit 4.1 Low-Emitting Materials: Adhesives &
Sealants
EQ Credit 4.2 Low-Emitting Materials: Paints & Coatings

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The South Coast Rule #1168 VOC sets limits for adhesives.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is a governmental organization in Southern California with the mission to maintain healthful air quality for its residents. The organization established source specific standards to reduce air quality impacts, including South Coast Rule #1168.

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**What is
Green Seal Standard GS-11?**

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**What credits reference
Green Seal Standard GS-11?**

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**What is
Green Seal Standard GS-03?**

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**What credits reference
Green Seal Standard GS-03?**

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**What is the
Green Label?**

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**What credits reference the
Green Label?**

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EQ Credit 4.2 Low-Emitting Materials: Paints & Coatings

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Green Seal is an independent nonprofit organization that promotes the manufacture and sale of environmentally responsible consumer products.

GS-11 is a standard that sets VOC limits for commercial flat and non-flat paints.

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EQ Credit 4.2 Low-Emitting Materials: Paints & Coatings

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Green Seal is an independent nonprofit organization that promotes the manufacture and sale of environmentally responsible consumer products.

GS-03 is a standard that sets VOC limits for anti-corrosive and anti-rust paints.

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EQ Credit 4.3 Low-Emitting Materials: Carpet Systems

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The Carpet and Rug Institute is a trade organization representing the carpet and rug industry. Green Label Plus is an independent testing program that identifies carpets with very low emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Carpet pad must meet or exceed CRI Green Label testing and product requirements.

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**What is
Green Label Plus?**

**What credits reference
Green Label Plus?**

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**What is the
Greenguard Certification Program?**

**What credits reference the
Greenguard Certification Program?**

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**What is the
US EPA ETV?**

**What credits reference the
US EPA ETV?**

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EQ Credit 4.3 Low-Emitting Materials: Carpet Systems

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The Carpet and Rug Institute is a trade organization representing the carpet and rug industry. Green Label Plus is an independent testing program that identifies carpets with very low emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Carpet must meet or exceed Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label Plus testing and product requirements. (Green Label Plus does not address backer or adhesive.)

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EQ Credit 4.5 Low-Emitting Materials: Systems Furniture and Seating

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The GREENGUARD Certification Program is an industry-independent, third-party testing program for low-emitting products and materials. The program is implemented by the Greenguard Environmental Institute.

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EQ Credit 4.5 Low-Emitting Materials: Systems Furniture and Seating

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Large Chamber Test Protocol for Measuring Emissions of VOCs and Aldehydes (September 1999). The standards referenced were developed by a testing protocol committee under the leadership of the EPA. The protocol uses a climatically controlled test chamber in which the seating product or furniture assembly being tested is placed. A controlled quantity of conditioned air is drawn through the chamber with emission concentrations measured at set intervals over a four-day period.

**What is
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55-2004?**

**What credits reference
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55-2004?**

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EQ Credit 7.1 Thermal Comfort: Compliance

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Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy

This standard specifies the combinations of indoor thermal environmental factors and personal factors that produce thermal environmental conditions acceptable to predicted percentage of the occupants within a defined space and provides methodology to be used for most applications including naturally ventilated spaces.