WELL Performance Verification Guidebook

FOR RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS





WELL
RESIDENCE







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SECTION 01

Introduction

The **WELL Performance Verification Guidebook for Residential Projects** specifies requirements for on-site testing under the Residential Project Scope. It covers testing parameters for qualified testing personnel, excluding specialized assessments like radon measurement and envelope commissioning.

Qualified Testing Personnel

On-site testing must be conducted by qualified testing personnel*, which may include trained WELL Performance Testing Agents listed in the IWBI Membership Directory. Qualification requirements to test for each parameter are listed in this Guidebook. Project teams select and contract directly with their chosen testing provider.

**To support project accessibility during the early enrollment period, IWBI allows other qualified testing personnel (such as certified indoor air quality inspectors or licensed environmental engineers) to conduct on-site testing, as long as they meet the qualifications to test for the relevant parameter as listed in the Guidebook.*

However, the qualifications for testing personnel are subject to change and testing personnel may be required to carry additional qualifications in the future. IWBI will give projects several months advance notice ahead of making any changes to the qualifications for testing personnel. If a project has a signed contract with a professional prior to any changes made in the Guidebook, that professional is permitted to conduct the testing if they meet the original qualification requirements from the earlier version of the Guidebook.

Once testing is complete, data collected during on-site testing is submitted via the Platform and reviewed by a WELL Reviewer to determine compliance with the required test methods and thresholds.

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Guidebook Organization

This Guidebook dictates the on-site testing requirements for each strategy that includes *Performance Test* as verification. It is divided into three sections: General Information and Setup, Performance Testing Requirements and Recertification Requirements.

The Performance Testing Requirements section is divided into the five WELL Concepts that contain performance tests: Air, Water, Light, Thermal Comfort and Sound.

Each concept is further organized by testing parameter and contains the following information:

- **Qualified Testing Personnel** – individuals who maintain the minimum qualifications required to test for the parameter.
- **Strategies** – a table listing all relevant parameters for that concept, the strategies where each parameter is referenced and the available test methodologies.
- **Quantity of Sample Locations** – a table defining the number of samples required as a function of project area.
- **Sample Locations & Conditions** – where, within the project boundary, each parameter must be measured.
- **Test Method** – the procedure that must be followed when measuring each parameter.
- **Reporting & Compliance** – how results should be reported and the calculations used to determine compliance.
- **Device Requirements & Maintenance** – the quality and type of device that must be used to measure each parameter.

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SECTION 02

General Information and Setup

Construction must be complete prior to testing. Additionally, operating conditions during performance testing must be representative of those normally experienced by occupants (with relevant building systems commissioned and balanced) unless otherwise noted.

Sample Point Selection

The number of samples required for each project is determined based on the project area and reflects the maximum number of samples that should be conducted in a given project. Information on how to determine the sample quantities for each concept is listed in each corresponding section and in the **Project Information and Performance Template (PIP)** *(coming soon)*. The formula for calculating quantity varies according to project size, as shown in the table below for the Air concept.

Size Interval	Sampling Rate
0 – 464 m^2 [0 – 5,000 ft^2]	1 per 464 m^2 [1 per 5,000 ft^2]
464 – 9,290 m^2 [5,000 – 100,000 ft^2]	1 per 2,323 m^2 + 1 [1 per 25,000 ft^2 + 1]
9,290 – 46,452 m^2 [100,000 – 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 9,290 m^2 + 4 [1 per 100,000 ft^2 + 4]

Table 1. Air concept sampling rates (all strategies)

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Size Interval	Sampling Rate
> 46,452 m² [> 500,000 ft²]	1 per 46,452 m² + 8 [1 per 500,000 ft² + 8]

Table 1. Air concept sampling rates (all strategies) (continued)

Always round up when calculating sample quantities.

Here is an example of how to calculate the quantity of sample locations for the Air concept. A project that is 13,935 m² [150,000 ft²] would use the middle row in the table above, and their formula would be as follows:

(13,935 m² ÷ 9,290 m²) + 4 = 1.5 + 4 = 5.5 → **6 samples**
(150,000 ft² ÷ 100,000 ft²) + 4 = 1.5 + 4 = 5.5 → **6 samples**

The *Sample Locations & Conditions* section under each concept provides testing personnel with instructions on where to take samples within the project boundary. The list of sampling locations should be followed in order of priority from top to bottom. Depending on the project's sample quantity, the testing personnel might not be able to fulfill the requirements for all the sample locations, especially those lower on the list, before all available samples have been assigned a location.

It is also possible that the testing personnel may have samples remaining after reaching the bottom of the list. In this case, for the following parameters, testing personnel should distribute the remaining samples in any valid test locations:

- Air (all parameters)
- Visual lighting

For the following parameters, if there are more sample locations than applicable spaces, it is acceptable to stop testing once all spaces described have been sampled:

- Water (all parameters): once all relevant dispensers have been sampled

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- Circadian Lighting: once all workstations have been sampled
- Thermal Comfort (all parameters): once all regularly occupied spaces have been sampled
- Sound (all parameters): once all spaces described in strategy have been sampled

For example, a 1,925 m^2 [20,750 ft^2] project requires three samples for reverberation time. If such a project has two areas for dining but no areas for fitness or any other areas described in strategy, the testing personnel would sample both dining areas but not use the third sample location. (If the project did not have dining areas, it would not be eligible to pursue Strategy S4.4.)

If the project is made up of multiple distinct structures (e.g., multiple dwelling units and/or buildings), utilize the combined area of all dwelling units and/or buildings to determine the sample quantities. To determine sample locations, utilize the guidance in the *Sample Locations & Conditions* sections.

Prior to On-Site Testing

Testing personnel must familiarize themselves with the project by reviewing the following, which must be provided by the project team prior to on-site testing:

- The project scorecard, indicating all performance-based strategies being pursued.
- The Project Information and Performance Template (PIP) with the first tab completed.
- As-built floor plan, including furniture layout (if relevant) and room names.
- Approved alternative adherence paths (AAPs) or equivalencies being utilized for any performance-based strategies.
- For L2.1, the light levels specified for each task.
- For T4.1, the assumptions for CLO and MET values, including seasonal variations in these assumptions and any spaces and/or temperatures that would be excluded from strategy requirements as defined by the project team.

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Testing personnel must create a tentative sampling plan and schedule based on the above documentation as well as the number of samples required for the project. The testing personnel may share general information about the plan for on-site testing with the project team but are not permitted to share the exact test locations ahead of time. All relevant areas within the project boundary must meet WELL requirements and are subject to sampling during on-site testing.

During On-Site Testing

Testing personnel must perform a walkthrough of the project to further familiarize themselves with the layout and operating conditions. To facilitate a smooth on-site visit and ensure that the testing personnel has access to all relevant areas of the project, the project team must arrange for the testing personnel to be accompanied by a member of building management staff. Based on observations made during the walkthrough, the testing personnel may adjust the plan for on-site testing as needed. For example, moving a sampling point from an area of low occupancy to an area of typical occupancy.

Devices and Laboratories

On-site testing is performed either through a method that requires a direct-read device or a method that requires laboratory analysis.

Direct-read devices used to validate compliance with WELL strategies must be used, maintained and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications. They must also meet the additional relevant requirements outlined in this Guidebook.

The laboratory must meet the following requirements:

- Be accredited, by one of the following, to analyze each of the specific parameters being tested using the methodology specified in this Guidebook:
  - ISO 17025 certification by a signatory of the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation's Mutual Recognition Arrangement (ILAC MRA).
  - An accreditation body authorized by the national, regional or state government.

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- Have no financial or other interest in the outcome of WELL Certification or the results of on-site testing.

Testing personnel must ensure that laboratory samples are collected, analyzed, packaged and transported in accordance with instructions provided by the third-party laboratory. When documenting each sample result, **report results with all decimal places and digits provided by the laboratory.**

Compliance with Instructions and Protocols

Testing personnel must conduct all on-site testing in accordance with the requirements specified in this Guidebook. If uncontrollable on-site conditions or external factors require a deviation from these standards, testing personnel must record a detailed explanation in the Field Notes section of the PIP.

Testing personnel are not permitted to interfere with, manipulate or alter on-site conditions in any way that might affect compliance with WELL requirements. If on-site conditions do not comply with any of the requirements outlined in the *Sample Locations & Conditions* sections (e.g., standalone air purifiers are off, operable windows are open, task lights are off), they must notify the project-site contact to determine how best to proceed. The project-site contact or member of the project team may adjust site conditions prior to testing. If testing must proceed under non-compliant conditions, testing personnel must document these observations in the Field Notes section of the PIP.

Once all on-site data is analyzed, testing personnel must communicate the findings to the project team. If any sample fails to meet WELL requirements, the project team must remedy the issue and notify testing personnel when the site is ready for retesting. Please note that testing personnel are financially responsible for any additional fees incurred if a retest is required due to their own error.

Only passing results should be submitted. Testing personnel must not collect more samples than required in an effort to withhold or replace unfavorable test results. Once all samples meet WELL requirements, they can be submitted as part of the documentation package.

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The **documentation package** submitted for third-party review must include the following:

- The completed Project Information and Performance Template (PIP) tool, including all relevant data entries and field notes.
- A list of the devices used and manufacturer specifications, confirming that all devices meet the requirements described in this Guidebook.
- For the laboratories used to analyze samples:
  - Laboratory accreditations for the relevant test methods and parameters
  - Test methodologies utilized by the laboratory to analyze the related parameters
  - Chain of custody for the parameters analyzed
- Calibration certificates for the devices used confirming that all devices are maintained in accordance with requirements described in this Guidebook.
- Annotated floor plans showing the final sample locations along with the date and time that each sample was collected.
- A minimum of one photograph of each unique equipment setup for each parameter tested at the project site. Photographs demonstrating typical set-up used across projects are not acceptable.
- If the testing personnel's scope includes photographs for strategies that list *On-site Photographs* as the verification method, photographs demonstrating that the requirements have been met. For more information on what photographs should contain, refer to the Verification tab of the digital standard for the applicable strategies.
- Raw data collected for each sample location:
  - Acceptable file types include .xlsx; .csv; .doc; .pdf; .txt
  - Proprietary files such as .svl are not acceptable
- If the measurement device does not log data, provide a photograph of the result displayed on the device for each measurement at each sample location.
- Analysis of raw data including calculations used to determine compliance with the strategies.

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- Evidence the testing personnel meet/hold the necessary professional qualifications (e.g., copy of certificate, resume, C.V.).

The documentation package must be in English or translated into English. The project team may give testing personnel access to the Platform to upload the documentation package directly or the project team may upload it.

Measurement Tolerance

Several parameters allow for a tolerance applied to the WELL threshold, not each measurement result. For example, compliance with the $PM_{2.5}$ parameter is determined using a tolerance of 20%. Thus, since the threshold is a maximum of 15 $\mu g/m^3$ for $PM_{2.5}$, any result measuring 18 $\mu g/m^3$ (or lower) is considered compliant.

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SECTION 03

Air

Performance testing requirements for the Air concept: particulate matter, formaldehyde and acetaldehyde, VOCs, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone.

Qualified Testing Personnel

Individuals must meet at least one of the following:

- WELL Performance Testing Agent
- Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) credential
- Certified Indoor Environmentalist (CIE) credential
- Council-certified Indoor Environmental Consultant (CIEC) credential
- Indoor air/environmental quality professional with three years of directly-related work experience

One WELL Strategies

Parameter	Strategy Code	Test Method
Particulate matter	A6.1	Direct-read
Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde	A6.2	Laboratory
VOCs (other than formaldehyde and acetaldehyde)	A6.2	Laboratory

Table 2. Air parameters, strategies and test methods

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Parameter	Strategy Code	Test Method
Carbon monoxide	A6.3	Laboratory or Direct-read
Nitrogen dioxide	A6.3	Laboratory or Direct-read
Ozone	A6.3	Laboratory or Direct-read

Table 2. Air parameters, strategies and test methods (continued)

Quantity of Sample Locations

Size Interval	Sampling Rate
0 – 464 m^2 [0 – 5,000 ft^2]	1 per 464 m^2 [1 per 5,000 ft^2]
464 – 9,290 m^2 [5,000 – 100,000 ft^2]	1 per 2,323 m^2 + 1 [1 per 25,000 ft^2 + 1]
9,290 – 46,452 m^2 [100,000 – 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 9,290 m^2 + 4 [1 per 100,000 ft^2 + 4]
> 46,452 m^2 [> 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 46,452 m^2 + 8 [1 per 500,000 ft^2 + 8]

Table 3. Air sample quantities by project area

Note: For Residential projects targeting Tier 2 or Tier 3 where base building space is present (i.e., space within the project boundary outside of the dwelling unit), one additional sample is required in this area.

Sample Locations & Conditions

- General location of tests:
  - For projects targeting Tier 1: Take all samples in the dwelling unit.

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  - For projects targeting Tier 2 or Tier 3: Take a minimum of one sample in the base building area, if present, and the remaining samples in the dwelling unit.
- For tests in dwelling units:
  - Take each sample in a different dwelling unit
  - Take at least one test in a bedroom
  - Take at least one test in a living room
  - Take at least one test in a room on the lowest regularly occupied floor
  - Take a minimum of one sample on the highest floor with regularly occupied space(s).
  - Take a minimum of one sample on each remaining floor
- For tests outside of dwelling units:
  - Take the sample in a regularly occupied space. If there is not a regularly occupied space in the base building, take the sample in circulation areas.

Testing must be conducted under the following **conditions**:

- Construction must be substantially complete with all finishes installed and final cleaning is complete.
- For mechanically ventilated spaces, ventilation systems must be on and operating normally.
- Exhaust fans and standalone air purifiers that are manually controlled must be turned on. If they include multiple speed settings, use a middle setting.
- Operable windows must be closed.
- For **all parameters except carbon monoxide**:
  - Take samples at a height of 1.1–1.7 m [3.6–5.6 ft] above the finished floor.
  - Take samples at least 1 m [3.3 ft] away from windows, walls, doors, direct sunlight, mechanical system supply outlets, fans, heaters or any other significant source of heat or cold.

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- Take samples at least 3 m [10 ft] from exterior doors.

- For **carbon monoxide**:
  - Take samples 0.5 m [1.5 ft] from one source of combustion within the dwelling unit. The source combustion must be turned on at or before the beginning of the device acclimation period (e.g., turn on range/thermostat/fireplace, run hot water).
  - If the dwelling unit has no source of combustion, the parameter is tested in the primary bedroom.

Test Method

Parameters that are listed in both the laboratory and direct-read subsections may be sampled using either method.

- For **testing using direct-read devices (particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide)**:
  - Record results at least once every minute.
  - Each sample must include at least one continuous hour of data, which must consist of 10 minutes of acclimation time followed by at least 50 minutes of measurement time.
- For **testing using laboratory analysis (VOCs, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide)**:
  - Prepare and analyze at least one exposure field blank for each parameter per day of sampling unless using vacuum canisters.
  - For **formaldehyde and acetaldehyde**:
    - Each sample must be collected using an active method (i.e., with sampling pumps) on 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) media.
    - Each sample must be evaluated using a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method for ambient or indoor air quality such as one of the following (note that methods for assessing industrial and product emissions are not acceptable): ISO 16000-3; ASTM D5197; NIOSH 2016; EPA TO-11 (or 11A); EPA Compendium Method IP-6 (or 6A).

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- For **VOCs (other than formaldehyde and acetaldehyde)**:
  - Each sample must be collected using an active method (i.e., with sampling pumps) on sorbent media or using a vacuum canister.
  - Each sample must be evaluated using thermal desorption (if sorbent media is used) and a gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) method for ambient or indoor air quality, such as one of the following: ISO 16000-6; ASTM D5197; EPA TO-15; EPA TO-17; ISO 16200-1; EN13649; NIOSH 1604 (acrylonitrile only, modified methodology acceptable to reach ppb concentrations); OSHA PV2012 (caprolactam only, modified methodology acceptable to reach ppb concentrations).
- For **carbon monoxide**:
  - Each sample must be collected using an active method (i.e., with sampling pumps).
  - Each sample must be evaluated using a gas chromatography/discharge ionization detector (GC-DID) method for ambient or indoor air quality such as OSHA ID-210.
- For **ozone**:
  - Each sample must be collected using an active method (i.e., with sampling pumps).
  - Each sample must be evaluated by a laboratory using an ion chromatography/ultraviolet-visible (IC-UV/VIS) spectrometry method for ambient or indoor air quality, such as OSHA ID-214.
- For **nitrogen dioxide**:
  - Each sample must be collected using an active method (i.e., with sampling pumps).
  - Each sample must be evaluated by a laboratory using an IC-UV/VIS spectrometry method for ambient or indoor air quality such as OSHA ID-182 or NIOSH 6014-1.

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Reporting & Compliance

To determine compliance of each sample:

- For test methods using a direct-read device, the median value collected during the measurement time (not counting acclimation time) must meet the WELL requirement, with the tolerance shown below applied to the WELL threshold.
- For test methods using laboratory analysis, the laboratory-reported value must meet the WELL requirement, with the tolerance shown below applied to the WELL threshold. For measurements reported as below some value, that value is used to determine compliance (e.g., "< 0.002" is interpreted as 0.002). For results reported as not detected (e.g., "N/D"), report as less than the limit of detection. Results listed as above a value (e.g., "> 0.3") are not acceptable.
- Tolerances applied to the WELL threshold (calculated automatically in the PIP):
  - Particulate matter: 20%
  - Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde: 20%
  - VOCs (other than formaldehyde and acetaldehyde): 5%
  - Carbon monoxide: none
  - Ozone: 5%
  - Nitrogen dioxide: 20%

Device/Laboratory Requirements & Maintenance

Parameters listed in both the laboratory and direct-read method sections below may be sampled using either method.

For **methods that use a direct-read device (particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide)**:

- Technical specifications:

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- For **particulate matter**:
  - Device type: Light-scattering airborne particle counter
  - Lower detectable limit: 1 $\mu g/m^3$ or lower
  - Upper detectable limit: 1,000 $\mu g/m^3$ or higher
  - Instrument accuracy (at the size specified by the manufacturer): ≤ 15%
  - Resolution: 1 $\mu g/m^3$
  - Reporting interval: 1 minute or faster
- For **carbon monoxide**:
  - Lower detectable limit: 0.1 ppm or lower.
  - Upper detectable limit: 25 ppm or higher.
  - Resolution: 0.1 ppm.
- For **ozone**:
  - Lower detectable limit: 20 ppb or lower.
  - Upper detectable limit: 500 ppb or higher.
  - Resolution: 1 ppb.
- For **nitrogen dioxide**:
  - Lower detectable limit: 10 ppb or lower.
  - Upper detectable limit: 500 ppb or higher.
  - Resolution: 1 ppb.

- Maintenance:
  - The device has been validated to perform within the technical specifications listed in the *Device Requirements* section for each parameter. If accuracy is undefined in this Guidebook, the device must perform within the manufacturer's published accuracy levels. Validation must be done within the year prior to on-site testing and in accordance with a reference standard traceable to a National Metrology Institute, such as NIST, NPL or PTB.

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For **test methods that require laboratory analysis**:

- Unless otherwise noted, all laboratory test methods require active collection using sampling pumps and tubes, as follows:
  - The flow rate and duration specified by the referenced testing methodology must be used.
  - The total sample volume collected must be sufficient to obtain a limit of quantification appropriate for the concentration limit thresholds specified for a parameter.
  - Sampling pumps must be calibrated by a separate flow meter prior to collecting each sample and confirmed to be capable of meeting the airflow rates prescribed by the referenced testing methodology.
  - Total sample volume must be calculated using the average of the airflow rate obtained during the calibration step and the final airflow rate indicated on the flow meter. (Airflow rates documented on the chain of custody [COC] must be the rate indicated on the separate flow meter, not the pump's built-in meter.)
  - Single tube sampling at each test location is acceptable as an alternative to distributed volume pair sampling. Note that any impact to data quality (e.g., insufficient sample volume, breakthrough) is the responsibility of the testing personnel.

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SECTION 04

Water

Performance testing requirements for the Water concept: turbidity, coliforms, laboratory-based parameters, disinfectants and hot water temperature.

Qualified Testing Personnel

Individuals must meet at least one of the following:

- WELL Performance Testing Agent
- Plumbing professional with at least two years of directly-related work experience
- Professional with associate or college degree in science, environmental science, geology, civil engineering or chemical engineering
- HERS H2O Rater
- WaterSense Home Verifier

One WELL Strategies

Parameter	Strategy Code	Test Method
Turbidity	W3.1	Direct-read
Coliforms	W3.1	Laboratory
Laboratory-based parameters	W3.2, W3.3, W3.4	Laboratory

Table 4. Water parameters, strategies and test methods

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Parameter	Strategy Code	Test Method
Added disinfectants (in drinking water dispensers)	W3.2	Direct-read
Disinfectants in piped water	W3.5	Direct-read
Hot water temperature	W3.5	Direct-read

Table 4. Water parameters, strategies and test methods (continued)

Quantity of Sample Locations

Size Interval	Turbidity and Coliforms	Added Disinfectants in Drinking Water and Laboratory-Based Parameters	Disinfectants in Piped Water & Hot Water Temperature
0 – 4,644 m^2 [0 – 49,999 ft^2]	2	1	4
4,645 – 46,451 m^2 [50,000 – 499,999 ft^2]	4	2	8
≥ 46,452 m^2 [≥ 500,000 ft^2]	6	3	12

Table 5. Water sample quantities by project area

Note: The size intervals in this table are not the same as for other concepts.

Sample Locations & Conditions

Determine sample locations according to the following:

- For **turbidity, coliforms and disinfectants in piped water**, samples may be taken at fixtures used for handwashing, bathing, drinking water and/or cooking. Include at minimum each of the following:
  - At least one sample at a fixture designed for handwashing or bathing, if present.
  - At least one sample at a fixture designed for drinking water or cooking, if present.

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- For **added disinfectants in drinking water and laboratory-based parameters**, samples may be taken at fixtures used for drinking water and/or cooking. Determine sample locations according to the following list, working in order of priority from the top to the bottom:
  - Take samples from drinking water dispensers that are connected to the building's water source without point-of-use filters, if present.
  - Take samples from drinking water dispensers with point-of-use filters. For kitchens equipped with a secondary fixture used for drinking water, take samples from the filtered drinking water fixture instead of the main kitchen fixture.
  - Take samples from free-standing refillable drinking water dispensers (which are not connected to a building water source) only if no piped drinking water dispensers are present.
- For **disinfectants in piped water**, samples are taken at two faucets that provide cold (i.e., unheated) water, in separate rooms within each sampled dwelling unit (thus, there will be 2, 4, or 6 dwelling units sampled to meet the quantity of tests required):
  - If a dwelling unit has more than one floor, at least one sample must be from a fixture on the highest floor.
- For **hot water temperature**, samples are taken at two faucets that provide hot water, in separate rooms within each sampled dwelling unit (thus, there will be 2, 4, or 6 dwelling units sampled to meet the quantity of tests required):
  - If a dwelling unit has more than one floor, at least one sample must be from a fixture on the highest floor.
  - If the dwelling unit has a shower, one of the tests must be from the shower. If there are multiple showers, test the shower on the highest floor.

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- For **all Water parameters**, determine sample locations according to the following list, working in order of priority from the top to the bottom:
  - For projects with three or more floors (including basement floors), take a minimum of one sample on either of the top two floors.
  - Take each sample on a different floor.
  - When testing on multiple floors, avoid locating a sample directly above another sample (so that various plumbing riser layouts within the project area are represented).
  - Take each sample at least two floors above or below another sample.
  - Take each sample from an outlet that is at least 9 m [30 ft] away from or on a floor above the location where the main water supply enters the building.
  - If there are fewer dispensers than required samples, it is acceptable to stop sampling once each dispenser has been sampled at least once. If this scenario arises, the testing personnel should indicate that no additional dispensers are available for testing in the field notes section of the PIP tool.

Testing must take place under the following conditions:

- Water temperature:
  - For **all parameters except hot water temperature**, take samples from cold water fixtures. If the fixture has a mix of both cold and hot water, use the coldest setting.
  - For **hot water rise time**, take samples from hot water fixtures. If the fixture has a mix of both cold and hot water, use the hottest setting.
- Do not "flame" (sanitize) or remove the aerator from the fixture.

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Test Method

Turbidity

- For each sample location (i.e., water fixture), take a total of three measurements.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for device setup, sample collection and measurement.
- Use and maintain the device and calibration solutions in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Coliforms

- Obtain the appropriate sampling materials from the laboratory prior to on-site testing.
- Collect one sample per fixture selected for testing.
- Samples are time sensitive and must arrive at the laboratory within the timeline and under the conditions established in the method of analysis (typically within 24 and 30 hours after collection).
- Samples are temperature sensitive and must arrive at the laboratory at the temperature established by the laboratory (typically just above freezing, around 4 °C [39 °F]).

Laboratory-based parameters

- Obtain the appropriate sampling materials from the laboratory prior to on-site testing.
- Collect one sample per fixture selected for testing.

Added disinfectants in drinking water

- If the faucet has a mixing valve, run the water at its coldest setting for at least two minutes.
- For each sample location (i.e., water fixture), take a total of three measurements.
- Analyze each sample by adding the appropriate reagents as specified by the device manufacturer.

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Disinfectants in piped water

- For each sample location (i.e., water fixture), take a total of three measurements.
- Remove any aerators, point-of-use filters and/or showerheads present.
- Analyze each sample by adding the appropriate reagents as specified by the device manufacturer.

Hot water temperature

- If the faucet only provides hot (i.e., heated) water, confirm it has not been used for 10 minutes.
- If the faucet has a mixing valve, run the water at its coldest setting for at least one minute.
- If possible, remove any aerators, point-of-use filters and/or showerheads present.
- At the same time (or as near as possible):
  - Turn on the hot water faucet OR, if this is a mixing valve, turn on the water to its hottest setting.
  - Start the stopwatch.
- Before 55 seconds, immerse the tip of the thermometer probe into the water flow as near to the faucet as possible.
- At 60 seconds, read and record the temperature.

Reporting & Compliance

To determine compliance with each sample:

- For **turbidity and disinfectants**:
  - The average value of the three measurements, rounded to the nearest tenth, must meet the WELL requirements.
  - *Note: for strategies that require the disinfectant to be detected, any of the three measurements with a reading >0 results in a pass.*

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- For **coliforms**:
  - Coliforms must be not detected in the sample. Note: MPN of < 2 per 100 mL is considered "Not detected."
- For **laboratory-based parameters**:
  - The concentration detected must meet the WELL requirement.
  - For measurements reported as below some value, that value is used to determine compliance (e.g., "< 0.002" is interpreted as 0.002). For results reported as not detected (e.g., "N/D"), report as less than the limit of detection. Results listed as above some value (e.g., "> 0.3") are not acceptable.
- For **hot water temperature**:
  - Report the hot water temperature at 60 seconds.
  - For this parameter to be met:
    - The reported rise time must meet the WELL requirements.
    - The reported temperature must meet the target by the project team (or 49 °C [120 °F], per WELL requirement, if none is provided).

Device/Laboratory Requirements & Maintenance

- For **turbidity**:
  - Lower detectable limit: 0.05 NTU or lower.
  - Accuracy: ±2% of reading.
  - One of the following:
    - Meets or exceeds requirements of EPA Method 180.1.
    - Upper detectable limit of 5 NTU or greater and reporting resolution 0.02 NTU or finer.
  - Maintenance: The device and calibration solutions have been used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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- For **coliforms**:
  - Samples must be analyzed using a fermentation or membrane filter technique in accordance with 40 CFR 141.74(a)(1), ISO 9308 or a national standard for determining coliforms in drinking water.
  - Sample results must be reported in either CFU/100 mL or in MPN/100 mL.
- For **disinfectants (both added to drinking water and in piped water)**:
  - Device must be compatible with and use one of the following:
    - A method listed by the US EPA "Analytical Methods Approved for Drinking Water Compliance Monitoring under the Disinfection Byproduct Rules" for total and free (residual) chlorine.
    - A method approved by a local government for testing these parameters in drinking water.
  - Maintenance: The device and calibration solutions must have been used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- For **laboratory-based parameters**:
  - For each parameter, samples must be analyzed by a laboratory using a method for assessing drinking water.
  - For each parameter, the limit of detection must be at or below the WELL requirement.
- For **hot water rise-time**:
  - Stopwatch with ability to display seconds
  - Thermocouple thermometer with probe:
    - Range: 0–100 °C [32–212 °F]
    - Accuracy: ± 1 °C [2 °F] at 0–100 °C [32–212 °F]
    - Resolution: 0.1 °C [0.2 °F] at 0–100 °C [32–212 °F]
    - Maintain device calibration in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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SECTION 05

Light

The on-site test procedures for the two parameters in Light, visual lighting and circadian lighting, are explained individually since there is minimal overlap between the two.

One WELL Strategies

Parameter	Strategy Code	Test Method
Visual lighting	L2.1	Direct-read
Circadian lighting	L2.2	Direct-read

Table 6. Light parameters, strategies and test methods

Visual Lighting

Qualified Testing Personnel

Individuals must meet at least one of the following:

- WELL Performance Testing Agent

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Quantity of Sample Locations

Size Interval	Quantity
0 – 9,290 m^2 [0 – 100,000 ft^2]	1 per 149 m^2 + 21 [1 per 1,600 ft^2 + 21]
9,290 – 46,452 m^2 [100,000 – 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 2,323 m^2 + 80 [1 per 25,000 ft^2 + 80]
> 46,452 m^2 [> 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 9,300 m^2 + 95 [1 per 100,000 ft^2 + 95]

Table 7. Visual lighting sample quantities by project area

Sample Locations & Conditions

- Tasks are determined by the project team within their documentation uploaded in the WELL platform.
- Determine tasks for sampling according to both of the following:
  - Take samples for at least two unique tasks.
  - Once a task has been selected for measurement, do not select that same task for additional measurements unless each unique task has been sampled at least once. For example, once a circulation area has been sampled, do not sample a second circulation area unless all other tasks described by the project team have also been sampled.
- For each task identified for testing, determine sample locations using a grid. The grid must be designed as follows:
  - Overlay a 3 m x 3 m [10 ft x 10 ft] grid on the space (i.e., floor plan), centered so that no sample point is within 0.6 m [2 ft] of a wall. Figure 1 below provides an example of how to overlay a grid within a space.
  - Locate samples at the intersection points on the grid.

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- For each task being sampled, take samples at all intersection points on the grid within the space. There are two instances where all intersection points on the grid do not need to be sampled:
  - For the last task being sampled, once the required quantity of samples has been completed, if there are remaining intersection points for that task, those intersection points do not need to be sampled. In this case, begin sampling at the center of the grid, fanning out until all samples have been taken. For example, if a room is large enough to require 10 samples (i.e., it has 10 intersection points based on the grid layout) but only 4 sample locations are still available, then the four intersections at the center of the room would be tested, and the remaining intersections would not be tested.
  - In spaces with a repetitive lighting layout, such as a large open office area or a long corridor, as long as at least four samples have been taken in a representative portion of that space, the remaining intersection points do not need to be sampled.

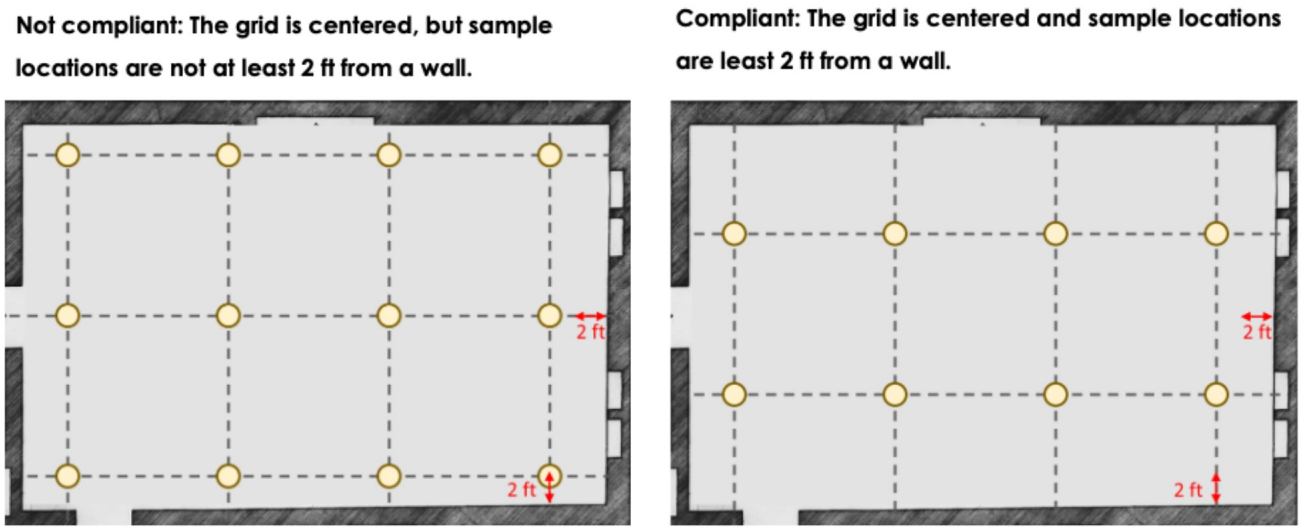


Figure 1. Example of compliant and non-compliant grid layout.

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Test Method

- Whenever the device is powered on and before taking the first sample, the device must be dark-calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions, if applicable.
- Each sample must be taken on the horizontal plane with the device aperture facing upward.
- Take each sample at the height of the task provided by the project team via the associated Technical Document for this strategy in the Platform.
- When taking a measurement, ensure that the shadow of the testing personnel does not fall on the device aperture.

Reporting & Compliance

To determine compliance:

- For each space/task, the average value of all samples taken for each unique space/task must meet the target illuminance established by the project team.

Device Requirements & Maintenance

- Direct-read device: cosine-corrected illuminance meter.
- Technical specifications:
  - Range: includes 10–20,000 lux
  - Maximum acceptable illuminance error: ±5% (at values less than 2,000 lux)
  - Resolution: 1 lux (at values less than 1,000 lux)
- Maintenance: The device has been validated to perform within the technical specifications listed in the Device Requirements section for each parameter. Validation must be done within the eight years prior to on-site testing and conducted in a laboratory accredited to meet ISO/IEC 17025:2017 using a process traceable to a National Metrology Institute, such as NIST, NPL or PTB.

Circadian Lighting

Qualified Testing Personnel

Individuals must meet at least one of the following:

- WELL Performance Testing Agent

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Quantity of Sample Locations

Size Interval	Quantity
0 – 9,290 m^2 [0 – 100,000 ft^2]	1 per 186 m^2 + 10 [1 per 2,000 ft^2 + 10]
9,290 – 46,452 m^2 [100,000 – 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 2,323 m^2 + 56 [1 per 25,000 ft^2 + 56]
> 46,452 m^2 [> 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 4,645 m^2 + 66 [1 per 50,000 ft^2 + 66]

Table 8. Circadian lighting sample quantities by project area

Sample Locations & Conditions

Determine sample locations according to the following requirements:

- Take all samples at workstations.
- Do not take more than three samples in a single room if there are any rooms with workstations that have not been tested.
- Do not take more than one sample at each workstation.
- It is possible that the number of required sample locations for a project does not allow testing personnel to take samples in all rooms with workstations before available samples are assigned a sample location.
- If there are fewer workstations than required samples, it is acceptable to stop sampling once all workstations have been sampled at least once. If this scenario arises, the testing personnel should indicate that no additional workstations are available for testing in the field notes section of the PIP tool.

Testing must be conducted under the following conditions:

- Take samples at night using only electric light to avoid contributions from daylight.
- If present, supplemental lighting must be turned on and positioned on the work surface according to typical use.

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Test Method

- Each time a device is powered on and before taking a sample, the device must be dark-calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions, if applicable.
- Take one sample per workstation.
- Take each sample on the vertical plane at a height of 45 cm [18 in] above the work plane with the aperture facing the direction of gaze of the occupant.
- Take each sample with the device mounted on a tripod and placed on a stable surface.
- When taking a measurement, ensure that the shadow of the testing personnel does not fall on the device aperture.

Reporting & Compliance

- Report the illuminance levels in lux and the spectral power at 5 nm increments from 380 nm to 730 nm. The methodology described in Table L2 in WELL (EML = lux × melanopic ratio) will be used to calculate the equivalent melanopic lux using the recorded spectral power values.
- To determine compliance:
  - The median EML value of all samples must meet the WELL requirement, with a 5% tolerance applied to the WELL threshold.
  - The minimum EML value must meet half the WELL requirement, with a 5% tolerance applied to the WELL threshold.

Device Requirements & Maintenance

- Direct-read device: cosine-corrected optical spectrometer.
- Technical specifications:
  - Wavelength range: includes 380–730 nm
  - Maximum acceptable overall illuminance error: ±5%
  - Optical Resolution: 11 nm or less
  - Range includes: 10–20,000 lux
  - Resolution: 1 lux (at values less than 1,000 lux)

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- Maintenance: The device has been validated to perform within the technical specifications listed in the *Device Requirements* section for each parameter. Validation must be done within the eight years prior to on-site testing and conducted in a laboratory accredited to meet ISO/IEC 17025:2017 using a process traceable to a National Metrological Institute, such as NIST, NPL or PTB.
- Alternate device requirements and protocol:
  - A spectrometer that is not cosine corrected but which meets the other device requirements may be used for testing this parameter when it is used in conjunction with a photometer that meets the device requirements for the Visual Lighting parameter. In this case:
    - The photometer and spectrometer must be in the same position when taking measurements, as described in the Test Method section.
    - In the formula EML = lux × melanopic ratio, calculate the melanopic ratio using the data from the spectrometer and calculate the lux using the photometer.

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SECTION 06

Thermal Comfort

Performance testing requirements for the Thermal Comfort concept. For Residential projects, relative humidity is the applicable parameter; dry bulb and mean radiant temperature are marked where they do not apply.

Qualified Testing Personnel

Individuals must meet at least one of the following:

- WELL Performance Testing Agent
- Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) credential
- Certified Indoor Environmentalist (CIE) credential
- Council-certified Indoor Environmental Consultant (CIEC) credential
- Indoor air/environmental quality professional with three years of directly-related work experience

One WELL Strategies

Parameter	Strategy Code	Test Method
Dry bulb temperature	T4.1 **[Does not apply to Residential projects]**	Direct-read
Mean radiant temperature	T4.1 **[Does not apply to Residential projects]**	Direct-read

Table 9. Thermal comfort parameters, strategies and test methods

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Parameter	Strategy Code	Test Method
Relative humidity	T4.1, T4.2	Direct-read

Table 9. Thermal comfort parameters, strategies and test methods (continued)

Quantity of Sample Locations

Size Interval	Quantity
0 – 9,290 m^2 [0 – 100,000 ft^2]	1 per 929 m^2 + 3 [1 per 10,000 ft^2 + 3]
9,290 – 46,452 m^2 [100,000 – 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 2,323 m^2 + 9 [1 per 25,000 ft^2 + 9]
> 46,452 m^2 [> 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 9,290 m^2 + 24 [1 per 100,000 ft^2 + 24]

Table 10. Thermal comfort sample quantities by project area

Note: For Residential projects targeting Full (non-partial) scope where base building space is present (i.e., space within the project boundary outside of the dwelling unit), one additional sample is required in this area.

Sample Locations & Conditions

- General location of tests:
  - For projects targeting partial scope: Take all samples in the dwelling unit.
  - For projects targeting full scope: Take a minimum of one sample in the base building area, if present, and the remaining samples in the dwelling unit.
- For tests in dwelling units:
  - Take each sample in a different dwelling unit
  - Take at least one test in a bedroom
  - Take at least one test in a living room
  - Take at least one test in a room on the lowest regularly occupied floor
  - Take a minimum of one sample on the highest floor with regularly occupied space(s).
  - Take a minimum of one sample on each remaining floor

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- For tests outside of dwelling units:
  - Take the sample in a regularly occupied space. If there is not a regularly occupied space in the base building, take the sample in circulation areas.

Testing must be conducted under the following conditions:

- For mechanically ventilated spaces, ventilation systems must be on and operating normally.
- Operable windows must be closed.
- Exhaust fans and standalone air purifiers that are manually controlled must be turned on. If they include multiple speed settings, use a middle setting.
- Take samples at a height of 1.1–1.7 m [3.6–5.6 ft] above the finished floor.
- Take samples at least 1 m [3.3 ft] away from windows, walls, doors, direct sunlight, mechanical system supply outlets, fans, heaters or any other significant source of heat or cold.
- Take samples at least 3 m [10 ft] from exterior doors.

Test Method

- Record results at least once every minute.
- Each sample must include at least 10 minutes of data.
- Additionally, for mean radiant temperature: **[Does not apply to Residential projects]**
  - Mean radiant temperature can be determined one of two ways:
    - Using a spherical or ellipsoidal globe thermometer.
    - Using calculations from the temperature of surrounding walls and surfaces, as described in ASHRAE Handbook–Fundamentals, Chapter 9.10.

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Reporting & Compliance

To determine compliance with each sample:

- For **PMV**: **[Does not apply to Residential projects]**
  - Determine the median value for measurements of dry bulb temperature, mean radiant temperature and humidity.
  - Use these median values in conjunction with values for clothing insulation, metabolic activity and air speed (if applicable) provided by the project team to calculate PMV. Compliance is based on the PMV value meeting the WELL requirement.
- For **relative humidity**:
  - Compliance is based on the median value collected during the measurement time meeting the WELL requirement, with a 3% tolerance applied to the WELL threshold.

Device Requirements & Maintenance

- Technical specification:
  - For **dry bulb temperature**: **[Does not apply to Residential projects]**
    - Lower detectable limit: 10 °C [50 °F] or lower.
    - Upper detectable limit: 40 °C [100 °F] or higher.
    - Resolution: 0.5 °C [1 °F].
    - Accuracy: ±0.5 °C [±1 °F].
  - For **mean radiant temperature**: **[Does not apply to Residential projects]**
    - Lower detectable limit: 10 °C [50 °F] or lower.
    - Upper detectable limit: 40 °C [100 °F] or higher.
    - Resolution: 0.5 °C [1 °F].
    - Accuracy: ±1 °C [±2 °F].

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    - For **humidity**:
        - Lower detectable limit: 10% or lower.
        - Upper detectable limit: 90% or higher.
        - Resolution: 1%.
        - Instrument accuracy: ±3 percentage points from 10–90% relative humidity.
- Maintenance: The device has been validated to perform within the technical specifications listed in the *Device Requirements* section for each parameter. Validation must be done within the three years prior to on-site testing and in accordance with a reference standard traceable to a National Metrology Institute, such as NIST, NPL or PTB.

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SECTION 07

Sound

Performance testing requirements for the Sound concept: sound insulation, reverberation time, background noise, overnight noise and outdoor sound pressure levels.

Qualified Testing Personnel

Individuals must meet at least one of the following:

- WELL Performance Testing Agent
- Board Certification by the Institute of Noise Control Engineering (INCE)
- Minimum three years of experience with on-site acoustics and noise control testing

One WELL Strategies

Parameter	Strategy Code
Sound insulation	S4.1
Sound insulation for floors and ceilings	S4.2
Reverberation time	S4.4
Background noise levels	S4.5
Overnight noise levels	S4.6
Outdoor sound pressure level	S4.7

Table 11. Sound parameters and strategies

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Quantity of Sample Locations

Size Interval	Background Noise Levels & Sound Insulation	Reverberation Time	Overnight Noise Level & Outdoor Sound Pressure Level
0 – 9,290 m^2 [0 – 100,000 ft^2]	1 per 581 m^2 + 1 [1 per 6,250 ft^2 + 1]	1 per 1,858 m^2 + 1 [1 per 20,000 ft^2 + 1]	1
9,290 – 46,452 m^2 [100,000 – 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 4,645 m^2 + 15 [1 per 50,000 ft^2 + 15]	1 per 9,290 m^2 + 5 [1 per 100,000 ft^2 + 5]	1
> 46,452 m^2 [> 500,000 ft^2]	1 per 23,226 m^2 + 23 [1 per 250,000 ft^2 + 23]	1 per 23,226 m^2 + 8 [1 per 250,000 ft^2 + 8]	1

Table 12. Sound sample quantities by project area

Sample Locations & Conditions

Determine sample locations according to the following list, working in order of priority from the top to the bottom.

- For **background noise levels**:
  - Take a minimum of one sample on the ground floor or the floor closest to the ground level that contains an applicable space
  - Take a minimum of one sample on the highest floor that contains an applicable space.
  - For non-residential projects, if there is more than one type of applicable space, take a minimum each type present.
  - Take each sample in a different room.

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- For **sound insulation**:
  - Take a minimum of one sample on walls or floor/ceilings for each table row listing applicable room combinations (e.g., between a retail space and any regularly occupied space; or between a dwelling unit and adjacent space in a different dwelling unit or base building).
- For **reverberation time**:
  - Take a minimum of one sample in a classroom, a lecture room or a conference room, if present.
  - Take a minimum of one sample in each room type outlined in the strategy requirements (e.g., areas for conferencing).
- For **overnight noise level**:
  - Test in the bedroom in the dwelling unit closest to the loudest known exterior noise source.
- For **outdoor sound pressure level**:
  - Test at the location that is nearest known sources of exterior noise (e.g., road traffic, rooftop mechanical equipment, garage doors). Provide justification when reporting results.
- For **all parameters**:
  - If every single space within the project described in the strategy has been sampled, it is acceptable to stop sampling. If this scenario arises, the testing personnel should indicate that no additional spaces are available for testing in the field notes section of the PIP tool.

Samples must be taken at the following positions:

- For **all parameters except outdoor sound pressure level**:
  - Take each sample at a height of at least 1.2 m [4 ft] above the finished floor.
  - Take each sample a minimum of 1.5 m [5 ft] away from:
    - Internal noise sources such as appliances.
    - Fenestration.
    - Exterior duct, conduit or piping penetrations.

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- Take each sample a minimum of 1 m [3.3 ft] away from any reflective surfaces such as walls, columns, desks or other furniture.
    - Avoid any room less than 2 m [6.6 ft] in each dimension, as it would not be possible to take tests 1 m [3.3 ft] away from the surrounding walls, unless there are insufficient rooms larger than this.
- Testing must occur when the space is unoccupied or when the fewest number of occupants are on-site or nearby.
    - Testing personnel must note sources of noise that may impact the results. Record these observations in the Field Notes and Equipment tab of the PIP tool. Examples include exterior noise intrusion from industrial, pedestrian, traffic, mechanical or weather-related sources and/or interior noise from mechanical sources, occupants, construction or other building services.
- Doors must be closed in the room being tested.

Testing must be conducted under the following conditions:

- Testing must occur when the space is unoccupied or when the fewest number of occupants are on-site or nearby.
    - Testing personnel must note sources of noise that may impact the results. Record these observations in the Field Notes and Equipment tab of the PIP tool. Examples include exterior noise intrusion from industrial, pedestrian, traffic, mechanical or weather-related sources and/or interior noise from mechanical sources, occupants, construction or other building services.
- Doors must be closed in the room being tested.
- For **background noise levels**:
    - For mechanically ventilated spaces, ventilation systems must be on and operating normally.

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  - Exhaust fans and standalone air purifiers that are manually controlled must be turned on. If they include multiple speed settings, use a middle setting.
  - Operable windows must be closed.
  - Sound masking systems must be off (if present).
  - Other sound-emitting building services (e.g. escalators, elevators, appliances) must be on and operating normally.
- For **sound isolation and reverberation time**:
  - Mechanical systems and appliances may be off or on. Note that testing while these systems are operating may require the use of a louder sound source for the sound meter to be able to report an accurate result.
- For **overnight noise level**:
  - The HVAC system and building services are turned off during the measurement periods.
- For **outdoor sound pressure level**:
  - Measurements cannot be taken during periods of precipitation or when wind speeds exceed 2 m/s [4.5 mph].

Test Method

Background noise levels

- Measure the Leq (average sound pressure level) and L10 over a duration of 5 minutes using slow weighting.

Sound isolation

- Select a wall or floor-ceiling assembly to be tested that separates two rooms: the source room (the room in which the sound is being produced) and the receiving room (the adjacent room, where the *second* measurement is taken).

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- Loudspeaker placement:
  - **To test walls:** Place the loudspeaker 5 m [16 ft] away from the wall that is being tested. (If this room is less than 5 m [16 ft] wide, place the speaker near the wall opposite that being tested.) If a non-omnidirectional speaker is used, aim the loudspeaker into a trihedral corner along the opposite wall (i.e., where two walls join at right angles with the floor).
  - **To test floor/ceilings:** Place the loudspeaker in the approximate center of the room.
- Set the loudspeaker to at least 90 dBA. The loudspeaker must operate such that it is audible in the receiving room.
  - Measure L10 in the source room (the "source level") at least 1 m [3.3 ft] from the loudspeaker.
  - Measure L90 in the receiving room (the "receiving level") at least 1 m [3.3 ft] from the partition of interest.
- Turn off the loudspeaker and measure L90 in the receiving room (the "receiving ambient").
- Each sample must include at least 30 seconds of data.
- Testing personnel should wear hearing protection when operating loudspeakers.

Reverberation time

- Take samples according to one of the following methods:
  - Speaker method:
    - Turn the loudspeaker on to approximately 90 dBA using a white/pink noise generator.
    - Once the sound level meter is armed for impulse measurement, turn off the sound source and wait approximately 5 seconds for the sound level meter to capture the response at all frequencies.
    - If the sound meter gives a notification of insufficient signal-to-noise or data quality, delete the test result (i.e., do not record it) and retest at a higher loudspeaker volume.

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    - Balloon method:
        - Inflate the balloon to 0.4 m [16 in] diameter.
        - Once the meter is armed for impulse, burst the balloon using a pin or similar object.
        - Allow approximately 5 seconds for the meter to capture response at all frequencies.
- For each sample, take three measurements. It is acceptable to measure RT_{20} or RT_{30} and extrapolate RT_{60} from that value.
- Testing personnel should wear hearing protection when operating loudspeakers or other sound generators.

Overnight noise level

- Measure LAeq (i.e., the time-averaged sound levels using A-weighting and slow-weighting) over a period of at least 12 hours which includes the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Outdoor sound pressure level

- Measure L90 with A-weighting (i.e., the dBA value that is exceeded during 90% of the measurement time) using slow weighting over a period of at least 2 hours between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on a weekday.

Reporting & Compliance

To determine compliance with each sample:

- For **background noise levels**:
    - For Leq, the A-weighted and C-weighted measurements must meet the WELL requirements, with a +4 dB tolerance applied to the WELL threshold.
    - For L10, the A-weighted and C-weighted measurement must meet the WELL requirements, with a +9 dB tolerance applied to the WELL threshold.

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- For **noise isolation**:
  - One of the following must be reported:
    - Noise Isolation Class (NIC) is calculated from L10 of the source measurement, L90 of the receiving location with source on and L90 of the ambient background level (source off) of the receiving room. L10 and L90 measurements for NIC calculations are evaluated across 125 Hz and 4 kHz.
    - Sound insulation (Dw) is calculated from Leq of the source measurement and receiving room with source on and off, assuming a room reverberation time of 0.5 seconds (unless known through evaluation of S04.1, as applicable). Both Dw and dBA L90 measurements are evaluated across 100 Hz and 3150 Hz.
  - To determine compliance of each sample, the reported metric must meet the WELL requirement.
- For **reverberation time**:
  - For each measurement, report the average RT_{60} value of 500 Hz and 1 kHz for each of the three measurements. For each sample location, the average of the three measurements must meet the WELL requirements.
- For **overnight noise level**:
  - *Coming soon*
- For **outdoor sound pressure level**:
  - The reporting value for each measurement location is the A-weighted L90 Sound Level.
  - For this parameter to be met, the reporting value must meet the strategy requirements plus a tolerance of 4 dBA for both measurement locations. If the parameter is met, all dwelling units in the same building or community are considered to have met the threshold.

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Device Requirements & Maintenance

- Technical specifications:
  - Sound level meter (background noise levels, sound insulation, reverberation time, sound masking):
    - Type 1/Class 1 sound level meter with whole and ⅓-octave measuring capabilities.
    - Must be capable of reporting parametric results as Leq, L90 and L10 using slow weightings.
    - Bandwidth: at least 31.5 Hz to 8 kHz.
    - On-screen resolution: 0.1 dB.
  - Loudspeaker (sound insulation, reverberation time – speaker method):
    - Frequency response: at least 100 Hz to 4 kHz.
    - Maximum SPL output: at least 100 dB at 1 m.
  - Noise generator (sound insulation, reverberation time – speaker method):
    - Capable of producing white/pink noise of equal sound energy across 100 Hz to 4 kHz.
  - Balloon (reverberation time – balloon method):
    - Minimum diameter: 0.4 m [16 in]
- Maintenance:
  - The device has been calibrated according to one of the following:
    - Within the year prior to on-site testing in accordance with ANSI/ASA S1.4-2014 or IEC 61672 1:2013.
    - Within the two years prior to on-site testing in accordance with ANSI/ASA S1.4-2014, IEC 61672 1:2013 or regionally equivalent standard, provided that the following additional requirements are met:
      - The sound level meter has been calibrated at the beginning of each day of testing using a Class 1 sound calibrator.
      - The sound calibrator itself has been calibrated within the two years prior to on-site testing for WELL in accordance with ANSI/ASA S1.40:2006 or IEC 60942:2003.

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SECTION 08

Recertification Requirements

Coming soon. For projects seeking recertification, this section will explain the re-testing scopes for each parameter.

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