Glossary

Standards

Standard	Area	Title	Overview
ASHRAE 62.1-2022	Ventilation	Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality	The standard establishes minimum ventilation rates and other requirements to ensure acceptable indoor air quality (IAQ) for human occupants while minimizing adverse health effects.
ASHRAE 62.2-2022	Ventilation	Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings	The standard establishes minimum ventilation rates and methods to achieve acceptable indoor air quality in residential buildings through whole-building ventilation, local exhaust, and source control.
ASHRAE 241-2023	Ventilation	Control of Infectious Aerosols	The standard establishes minimum requirements for ventilation, filtration, and air cleaning to reduce the risk of airborne disease transmission in buildings during infection risk management mode.
EN 15804:2022-03	Environmental Product Declarations	Sustainability of Construction Works - Environmental Product Declarations - Core Rules for the Product Category of Construction Products	Basic rules for the preparation of environmental product declarations (EPDs) for construction products.
ISO 9001:2015	Quality Management Systems	Quality Management Systems - Requirements	The most frequently certified standard for quality management systems worldwide.
ISO 14001:2015-09	Environmental Management	Environmental Management Systems - Requirements with Instructions for Use	Recognized requirements for an environmental management system.
ISO 14025:2011-10	Product Assessments	Environmental labels and declarations - Type III Environmental Product Declarations - Principles and Procedures	Type III environmental declarations are also known as Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). EPDs provide quantified, third-party verified information about the environmental impact of products or services throughout their entire life cycle. This distinguishes them from Type I (eco-labels) and Type II (self-declared claims) environmental declarations.
ISO 14040:2021-02	Product Life Cycle Assessments	Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Principles and Framework	The standard describes the principles and framework conditions of life cycle assessment. It covers life cycle assessment studies and life cycle inventory studies. This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 207 "Environmental management" in collaboration with the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre (CCMC).
ISO 14044:2006	Product Life Cycle Assessments	Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and Guidelines	Summary of following standards: ISO14041: Definition of the objective and the scope of the investigation as well as the life cycle inventory ISO14042: Impact assessment ISO14043: Evaluation
ISO 14067:2019-02	Carbon Footprint for Products	Greenhouse Gases - Carbon Footprint of Products - Requirements and Guidelines for Quantification	Standard that specifies the principles, requirements, and guidelines for quantifying and reporting the carbon footprint of products throughout their entire life cycle, from raw material extraction to disposal. It ensures transparency and consistency in calculating greenhouse gas emissions associated with a product, enabling companies to assess and communicate their environmental impact.
ISO 14072:2014	Life Cycle Assessments for Companies	Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and Guidelines for Organizational Life Cycle Assessment	Rules for organizational life cycle assessments.
ISO 26000	Corporate Social Responsibility	Guide to Social Responsibility	Guidelines that provide orientation and recommendations on how organizations of all kinds should behave so that they can be considered socially responsible.

Terms

A

ACT: Accelerate Climate Transition®

The ACT Initiative provides a standardized framework to evaluate and enhance corporate decarbonization efforts. It is supported by the French Government and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The initiative supports over 1,000 companies globally.

The ACT initiative supports comprehensive decarbonization through the following key programs:

1. ACT Step-by-Step: Provides a process for systematically improving climate strategies, including goal setting, identifying key actions, and measuring progress.
2. ACT Evaluation: Evaluates the effectiveness of current climate strategies, identifying strengths and areas for improvement.
3. ACT Adaptation: Offers strategies to respond to climate change impacts while minimizing environmental footprints and sustaining business operations.

ACT projects begin with a thorough analysis of a company's current situation, including:

- GHG Emissions Assessment (Scope 1-3): Evaluates direct, indirect, and value chain emissions.
- Evaluation of Current Climate Strategies: Identifies strengths and areas for improvement.
- Identification of Key Improvement Areas and Potential Barriers: Develops and implements tailored improvement strategies.

Source https://actinitiative.org/home/

B

BREEAM: Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) is a globally recognized sustainability certification program that evaluates buildings across categories like energy, water, materials, and health to promote environmental performance. It offers various certification levels, including Pass, Good, Very Good, Excellent, and Outstanding, and applies to new constructions, existing buildings, and refurbishments.

Source https://breeam.com/

C

CASBEE: Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency

CASBEE (Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency) is a Japanese green building certification program that evaluates buildings based on four key areas: energy efficiency, resource efficiency, outdoor environment, and indoor environment, assigning a performance score and certification level (S, A, B+, B- and C). Developed in 2001 by the Japan Sustainable Building Consortium (JSBC) with government support, it is widely used in Japan and offers tools tailored to different project scales, including new construction, existing buildings, and renovations.

Source https://www.ibecs.or.jp/CASBEE/english/

CBAM: Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

European policy that imposes a carbon price on imports to prevent carbon leakage and promote global emission reductions.

Source https://taxation-customs.ec.europa.eu/carbon-border-adjustment-mechanism_en

cPCR: complementary Product Category Rules

cPCR adds product-specific details to PCR (Product Category Rules). cPCR for air filters are under development by a working group of CEN (European Standardization Organization).

Source https://www.rethink-environmental-software-and-services.com/insights/product-category-rules-pcr

CSDDD: Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive

European directive requiring companies to identify and report on sustainability risks and opportunities in their supply chains. It aims to ensure that companies fulfil their due diligence obligations with regard to human rights, the environment and social aspects.

Source https://commission.europa.eu/business-economy-euro/doing-business-eu/sustainability-due-diligence-responsible-business/corporate-sustainability-due-diligence_en

CSRD: Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

CSRD imposes strict requirements on how companies report their sustainability efforts. They must comply with the EU regulations under ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards) and disclose both how sustainability issues impact their business and how they, in turn, affect the environment and society – this principle is known as double materiality.

Source https://finance.ec.europa.eu/capital-markets-union-and-financial-markets/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/corporate-sustainability-reporting_en

D

DGNB: German Sustainable Building Council

The DGNB (German Sustainable Building Council/ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen) certification program evaluates the sustainability of buildings and districts across six thematic areas, including environmental, economic, and sociocultural qualities, using a lifecycle assessment approach. Projects are awarded certification levels—Platinum, Gold, Silver, or Bronze—based on their performance in meeting specific criteria and achieving a minimum performance index in each category.

Source https://www.dgnb.de/en/certification/important-facts-about-dgnb-certification

DPP: Digital Product Passport
A digital ID for products containing essential information on sustainability, circularity, and environmental impact. It's introduced by Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR).
Source https://data.europa.eu/en/news-events/news/eus-digital-product-passport-advancing-transparency-and-sustainability

E

EcoVadis SAS
EcoVadis is a globally recognized platform that evaluates the sustainability performance of companies based on four key areas: environmental impact, labor and human rights, ethics, and sustainable procurement. It provides a score ranging from 0 to 100, enabling companies to benchmark their performance and identify areas for improvement.
Source https://ecovadis.com/

EGD: European Green Deal
The European Green Deal (EGD) is a comprehensive growth strategy launched by the European Union in 2019. Its main goal is to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050 by reducing net greenhouse gas emissions to zero. By 2030, emissions should already be reduced by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels.

Main Objectives of the European Green Deal
- Climate Neutrality: The EU aims to become the first climate-neutral continent.
- Circular Economy: Introduction of an economic model that promotes reuse, repair, and recycling to minimize waste and conserve resources.
- Clean Industry: Supporting sustainable and energy-efficient industries.
- Healthier Environment: Commitment to restoring nature and creating a zero-pollution goal.
- More Sustainable Agriculture: Promoting environmentally friendly agricultural practices.
- Climate Justice and Fairness: Ensuring a just transition that leaves no one behind.

Source https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

Enterprise Green Communities Certification
The Enterprise Green Communities Certification is a national green building program in the USA specifically designed for affordable housing, focusing on sustainability through mandatory and optional criteria in areas like energy efficiency, water conservation, and healthy living environments. Projects undergo a two-step certification process (Prebuild and Postbuild) and can achieve two levels: Enterprise Green Communities Certification or the higher-level Certification Plus, which recognizes advanced energy efficiency and zero-energy goals.
Source https://www.greencommunitiesonline.org

Environmental Impact Categories
Environmental impact categories are standardized measures used in Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to quantify and classify the various ways human activities affect the environment. These categories originate from scientific models and international standards like ISO 14040/44, the Environmental Footprint Method (EF), and others. These categories help assess and compare the environmental performance of products, processes, or organizations throughout their life cycles. They provide a structured approach to understanding and mitigating various environmental impacts, from climate change to resource scarcity and human health effects.

Some of the main environmental impact categories include:
1) Global Warming Potential (GWP)
2) Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
3) Acidification Potential
4) Eutrophication Potential (freshwater, marine, and terrestrial)
5) Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
6) Resource Depletion (abiotic, fossil fuels, minerals, water)
7) Human Toxicity (carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic)
8) Ecotoxicity (freshwater, marine, and terrestrial)
9) Land Use and Transformation
10) Particulate Matter Formation
11) Ionizing Radiation
12) Water Consumption and Scarcity
13) Biodiversity Impact
14) Urban Land Occupation
15) Agricultural Land Occupation
16) Natural Land Transformation
17) Metal Depletion
18) Fossil Depletion
19) Climate Change (fossil sources, biobased sources, and land use changes.)

Source https://green-business.ec.europa.eu/environmental-footprint-methods/life-cycle-assessment-ef-methods_en

EPD: Environmental Product Declaration
A standardized and simplified representation of LCA results. EPDs are registered with the EPD program operator EPD International AB.
Source https://ibu-epd.com/en/what-is-an-epd/

EPD International AB
EPD International AB is the program operator and has the overall responsibility for the administration and operation of the International EPD System. EPD International AB is a subsidiary to IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute.
Source https://www.environdec.com/about-us/epd-international-ab

ESG: Environmental, Social, and Governance
Environmental, Social, and Governance. It is a framework used to evaluate the sustainability and ethical practices of businesses.

ESG has become increasingly significant for several reasons:
- Risk Management: Helps identify and mitigate environmental, social, and governance-related risks.
- Investor Attraction: Two-thirds of investors consider ESG factors in their investment decisions.
- Stakeholder Expectations: Meets the growing demands of consumers, employees, and investors for responsible business practices.
- Regulatory Compliance: Assists in navigating and complying with evolving sustainability regulations.
- Long-term Sustainability: Enhances a company's long-term viability and resilience.

Source https://www.thecorporategovernanceinstitute.com/insights/guides/what-is-esg-and-why-is-it-important/

ESPR: Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation
European policy that promotes circular economy principles by ensuring products are durable, reusable, repairable, recyclable, and

energy-efficient. It introduces a Digital Product Passport (DPP).
Source https://commission.europa.eu/energy-climate-change-environment/standards-tools-and-labels/products-labelling-rules-and-requirements/ecodesign-sustainable-products-regulation_en

ESRS: European Sustainability Reporting Standards

The European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) provide a standardized framework for companies in the EU to report on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) topics, ensuring transparency and comparability in sustainability disclosures.
Source https://finance.ec.europa.eu/news/commission-adopts-european-sustainability-reporting-standards-2023-07-31_en

EU Taxonomy

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system introduced as part of the European Green Deal to define and promote environmentally sustainable economic activities. It aims to guide investments toward projects that support the EU's climate neutrality goal by 2050 and its interim target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030.
Source https://finance.ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance/tools-and-standards/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en

F

Fitwel Certification Program

The Fitwel Certification program is a health-focused building standard developed by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the General Services Administration (GSA), evaluating projects across 12 categories such as indoor environment, outdoor spaces, and emergency procedures, to promote occupant well-being. It offers three certification levels (1 to 3 stars) based on a scorecard system, with the process typically taking 12 weeks and involving steps like registration, assessment, and documentation submission.
Source https://www.fitwel.org

G

GHG: Green House Gas Emissions (Scope 1-3)

Internationally recognized method to determine greenhouse gas emissions, categorized into three scopes:
Scope 1: Direct emissions from a company's own operations (e.g., fuel combustion).
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling.
Scope 3: All other indirect emissions in a company's value chain, including those from suppliers and customers.
Source https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/FAQ.pdf

Green Globes Certification

The Green Globes Certification is a flexible, science-based building certification program that evaluates sustainability, health, and resilience across various building types, offering four certification levels (1 to 4 Globes) based on performance criteria. It uses a self-assessment questionnaire followed by a third-party audit to verify compliance with standards in areas like energy efficiency, water conservation, and indoor air quality.
Source https://thegbi.org/greenglobes/

Green Mark Certification

The Green Mark Certification is a green building rating system launched in Singapore in 2005 to evaluate a building's environmental performance, covering areas like energy efficiency, water conservation, and indoor environmental quality. It offers certification levels based on a comprehensive assessment framework, promoting sustainable design and best practices in construction and operations.
Source https://www1.bca.gov.sg/buildsg/sustainability/green-mark-certification-scheme

Green Star Certification program

The Green Star Certification program, managed by the Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA), evaluates buildings, fitouts, and precincts across categories like energy, water, and materials, awarding ratings from 4 Stars (Best Practice) to 6 Stars (World Leadership) based on sustainability performance. The certification process involves two rounds of assessment, with independent third-party assessors reviewing documentation to ensure compliance with Green Star's rigorous standards.
Source https://new.gbca.org.au/green-star/certification-process/

GRI: Global Reporting Initiative

GRI is a consultancy for assessment and reporting on environmental, social, and economic impacts.
Source https://www.globalreporting.org/

H

HQE: High Environmental Quality Certification Program

The HQE (High Environmental Quality/ Haute Qualité Environnementale) certification is a French green building standard that evaluates projects across 14 targets grouped into four themes: Eco-construction, Eco-management, Comfort, and Health, focusing on sustainability, energy efficiency, and occupant well-being. It offers multiple certification levels—Good, Very Good, Excellent, and Outstanding—based on a building's performance and lifecycle impact, and is applicable globally with adaptations for different regions.
Source https://www.hqegbc.org

HVAC: Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning

HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) systems regulate indoor temperature, humidity, and air quality by combining heating, cooling, and ventilation components to create comfortable and healthy environments. Key elements include furnaces, air conditioners, ductwork, and air filters, which work together to distribute conditioned air throughout a building.
Source https://daikincomfort.com

I

IAQ: Indoor Air Quality

Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) refers to the quality of air within buildings, impacting the health, comfort, and well-being of occupants by influencing factors like temperature, humidity, and pollutant levels. Poor IAQ, often caused by pollutants such as mold, VOCs, or inadequate ventilation, can lead to health issues like respiratory problems and reduced cognitive function. Maintaining good IAQ involves strategies like proper ventilation, using low-VOC materials, and regular maintenance of HVAC systems.
Source https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq

IEQ: Indoor Environmental Quality

Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) refers to the overall conditions inside a building, including air quality, lighting, thermal comfort, acoustics, and aesthetics, which collectively impact occupant health, comfort, and productivity. It emphasizes factors like adequate

ventilation, natural light, and low levels of pollutants such as VOCs and mold to create a healthier indoor environment.
Source https://sftool.gov/explore/green-building/section/30/ieq/system-overview

L

LBC: Living Building Challenge

The Living Building Challenge (LBC) is a rigorous green building certification program that evaluates projects based on seven performance categories, or Petals, including Place, Water, Energy, and Equity, with a total of 20 imperatives to meet. Certification is performance-based, requiring buildings to demonstrate compliance over 12 consecutive months of operation, and offers pathways such as Living Certification, Petal Certification, and Zero Energy Certification. Developed by the International Living Future Institute, the LBC aims to create regenerative, net-zero energy and water buildings that enhance environmental and social sustainability.
Source https://living-future.org/lbc/

LCA: Life Cycle Assessment

A detailed analysis of the environmental impact of a product. In total there are 16 impact categories. Climate warming potential in CO_2 equivalents is the best known.
The LCA methodology itself consists of four main phases:
- Goal and Scope Definition: This phase establishes the purpose of the study, defines the system boundaries, and determines the functional unit. It sets the direction for the entire LCA process.
- Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) Analysis: The LCI phase involves collecting and quantifying all inputs and outputs of the studied system, including energy, raw materials, emissions, and waste.
- Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA): In this phase, the LCI results are associated with specific environmental impact categories and indicators. This includes steps such as classification, characterization, normalization, and weighting.
- Interpretation: The final phase involves analyzing the results, drawing conclusions, and making recommendations based on the findings of the LCA.

By following these stages and phases, LCA provides a structured approach to evaluating and managing the environmental impacts of products and services throughout their entire life cycle.
Source https://green-business.ec.europa.eu/environmental-footprint-methods/life-cycle-assessment-ef-methods_en

LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is a globally recognised certification system for sustainable construction that was developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) in 1998. It evaluates buildings according to environmental, social and economic criteria and serves as a symbol for sustainability performance in the construction industry.
Source https://www.usgbc.org/leed

Life Cycle Stages

In the context of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), the life cycle stages refer to the different phases a product or service goes through, from its inception to end-of-life. These stages are defined as part of the LCA methodology to systematically evaluate the environmental impacts associated with each phase of a product's life.

The main life cycle stages in LCA are:
- Raw Material Extraction
- Material Processing
- Manufacturing
- Distribution and Transportation
- Use Phase
- End-of-Life (including disposal, recycling, or reuse)

These stages originate from the ISO 14040 and 14044 standards, which provide the framework for conducting LCAs.
The purpose of defining these stages is to ensure a comprehensive assessment of environmental impacts throughout the entire life cycle of a product or service.
Source https://green-business.ec.europa.eu/environmental-footprint-methods/life-cycle-assessment-ef-methods_en

P

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is a landmark international climate treaty adopted in 2015, aiming to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with a preferred target of 1.5°C. It requires each participating country to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - voluntary climate action plans that are reviewed and updated every five years to progressively reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement represents a global collaborative effort to combat climate change, emphasizing adaptation, financial support for developing nations, and a transition to low-carbon economies. Unlike previous climate protocols, the Paris Agreement uses a flexible, bottom-up approach that allows countries to set their own emissions reduction targets while maintaining a collective commitment to mitigating global warming.
Source https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement

Passivhaus Certification

The Passivhaus Certification is a globally recognized standard for energy-efficient buildings, ensuring high performance through rigorous criteria such as airtightness, thermal insulation, and controlled ventilation with heat recovery. Buildings must meet specific energy consumption limits, with certification levels including Classic, Plus, and Premium, and the process involves independent verification by accredited certifiers.
Source https://www.passivhaustrust.org.uk/certification.php

PCR: Product Category Rules

PCR standardize environmental impact assessments within a product category to ensure consistency and comparability.
Source https://www.environdec.com/pcr/the-pcr

Pearl Certification

Pearl Certification is a US home performance rating program that evaluates homes based on five key categories, including building shell, heating and cooling, and renewable energy, assigning points to high-performing features like efficient insulation and smart home technologies. It offers four certification levels—Pearl Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Certified Assets—based on the home's total score, with adjustments for regional climate differences.
Source https://pearlcertification.com

PPWR: Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) is a European Union law aimed at reducing the environmental impact of packaging, fostering a circular economy, and harmonizing packaging rules across EU member states. It replaces the previous Packaging

Directive 94/62/EC and introduces stricter, binding requirements for packaging design, production, recycling, and reuse.
Source https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/waste-and-recycling/packaging-waste_en

R

RESET Certification

The RESET (Regenerative, Ecological, Social and Economic Targets) Certification is a global, data-driven green building standard focused on continuous monitoring of indoor air quality (IAQ) and energy efficiency, ensuring healthier and more sustainable built environments. It emphasizes real-time data collection and performance-based criteria, with certifications available for air, energy, water, and waste, tailored to projects like commercial interiors and core & shell buildings.
Source https://www.reset.build

S

SBTi: Science Based Targets initiative

SBTi is a global organization that helps companies set greenhouse gas emission reduction targets aligned with climate science to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.
Source https://sciencebasedtargets.org/

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are 17 global objectives established by the United Nations in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals
1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

Source https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

T

TCO: Total Cost of Ownership

Assessment of the direct and indirect costs associated with purchasing, operating, and maintaining an air filter over its entire lifecycle. Offered to AAF customers as a service to determine the most cost-effective time to change the filter.

Three-Star Program

The Three-Star Program, developed in 1980, is a strategic community development initiative in Tennessee (USA) aimed at enhancing economic and community prosperity through collaboration and local activity planning. It offers incentives like discounts on development projects, focusing on areas such as health, public safety, and education.
Source https://www.tn.gov/ecd/rural-development/three-star-tnecd/threestar-about.html

U

UL Verified Healthy Building Certification program

The UL Verified Healthy Building Certification program, developed by UL Solutions, evaluates buildings for indoor environmental quality, focusing on factors like air and water quality, lighting, acoustics, and hygiene, with three tiers of verification options: Indoor Air, Indoor Air and Water, and Indoor Environment. It aligns with science-centric standards from organizations like ASHRAE, CDC, EPA, and WHO, and involves an inspection, evaluation, remediation, and accreditation process to ensure compliance.
Source https://www.ul.com/services/verified-healthy-buildings

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty established in 1992 to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations and prevent dangerous climate interference. It provides a framework for global cooperation, leading to agreements like the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, which aim to reduce emissions and limit global warming. With 198 parties, the UNFCCC facilitates annual Conferences of the Parties (COPs) to negotiate climate actions. It emphasizes collaboration between developed and developing nations through support for financial, technical, and capacity-building initiatives.
Source https://unfccc.int

W

WELL Building Standard

The WELL Building Standard (WELL) is a globally recognized certification system developed by the International WELL Building Institute (IWBI) in 2014. It focuses on promoting human health and well-being in the built environment by addressing key factors such as air, water, nourishment, light, movement, thermal comfort, sound, materials, mind, and community.
Source https://www.wellcertified.com/