

LEED – NC USGBC

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

Overview

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INTERESTING FACTS

- Over the last 20 years the average family size has decreased while the average home size has increased
- Human health green buildings reduce absenteeism by 15 47%
- The average household annually produces about 3,500 lbs of garbage, 450,000 gallons of waste water, and 25,000 lbs of CO_2
- Approximately 25% of landfill waste originates from construction sites







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The Built Environment

- The built environment has a real impact on natural environment
- USGBC developed LEED as a tool to enable industry to design, build and operate buildings at a higher level of performance thus reducing the environmental impact







Why Build a Green Building?

- Market Attractiveness Today's Trends
- Employee Productivity/Health
- Building Operation Costs: Example cost of heating
- Environmental Stewardship
- Material Shortages/Escalation









LEED

Is a rating system that enables the user to measure actions that substantially reduce or eliminate negative environmental impacts originating from a building. Ratings are based on a set of performance standards specific to various categories of the building.









LEED

- LEED-NC: For new construction
- LEED-EB: For existing buildings
- LEED-CI: For commercial interiors
- LEED-CS: For core and shell
- LEED-Homes: For residential homes
- LEED-ND: For neighborhood development







LEED CRITERIA SECTIONS

- Sustainable Site
- Water Efficiency
- Energy and Atmosphere
- Materials and Resources
- Indoor Environmental Quality
- Innovative Design









Sustainable Site

- Ecology of site
- Least impact from building footprint building placement working with natural topography, geology and hydrology
- Work with natural topography natural values of site
- Reduce heat islands
- Control runoff
- Solar orientation
- Proximity to transportation public









Water Efficiency

- Water use reduction Example: low water use appliances and fixtures
- Water reuse Example: grey water systems
- Water efficient landscaping Example: low water demand landscaping
- Innovative wastewater technology









Energy and Atmosphere

- Minimum energy performance
- Refrigerant management
- On-site renewable energy
- Enhanced commissioning and building management
- Measurement and verification









Materials and Resources

- Storage and collection of recyclables
- Building reuse goals
- Reclaimed woods and other materials
- Materials available locally reduce transportation impact/costs
- Construction waste management
- Rapidly renewable material sources







Indoor Environmental Quality

- Outdoor air delivery monitoring
- Indoor air quality management plan during construction and before occupancy
- Low emitting materials
- Controllability of systems lighting and thermal
- Daylight and views









Innovative Design

- Extra points for design innovations
- Breaking new ground emerging technologies









Other Considerations

Long life loose fit = Future ease to upgrade and/or retrofit.

One of our challenges today is not so much designing green for new construction, this only requires a commitment, but how do we retrofit existing buildings/houses across the planet?







SIGNATURE CENTER - LEED PLATIUM WINNER DESIGN-BUILD-OWN BY AAREDEX

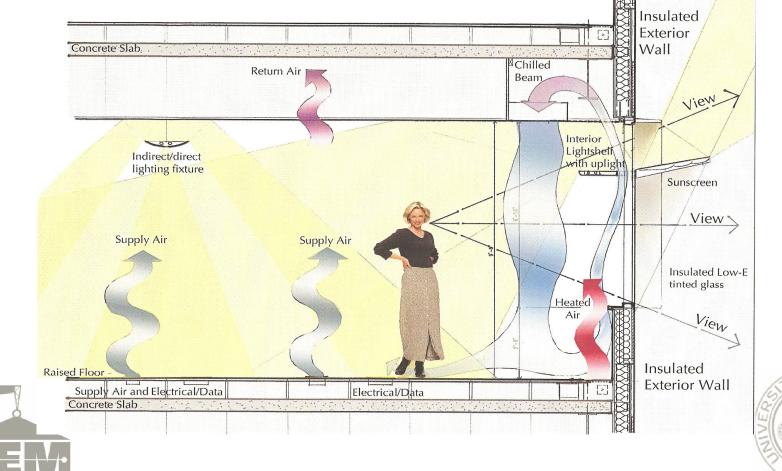








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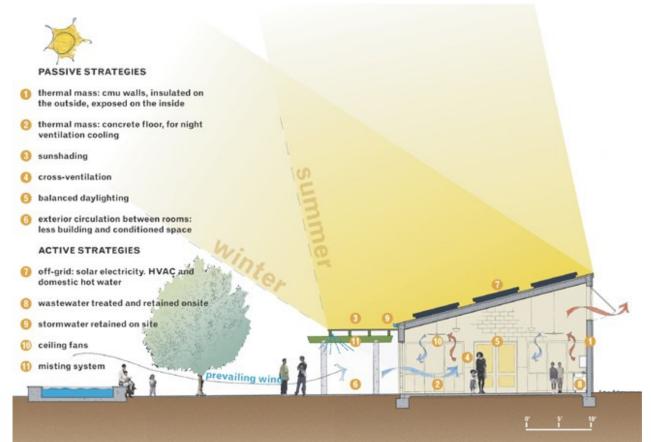








Audubon Energy Strategies









Concordia Elevated Walkways St John Island









Residential PV Roof Mount









Residential Wind









Residential Ground Mount PV









Smarter Residential Driveways





