

# Green Building

# Outline

- What is Green Building?
- Why is Green Building Important?
- Three aspects of new project planning
- Obstacles
- Support for Green Building?

# What is Green Building?

## ➤ USEPA definition:

- ❑ *“Green or sustainable building is the practice of creating*
- ❑ *healthier and more resource-efficient models of*
- ❑ *construction, renovation, operation, maintenance, and demolition.”*

## ➤ More than just installing solar panels on your roof

# Why is Green Building Important?

## ➤ Construction waste

- ☐ 8000lbs of waste are typically thrown into a landfill during the construction of a 2000sqft home in USA

## ➤ The buildings are a problem

- ☐ consume more than twice as much energy as all the cars in the US
- ☐ Buildings account for 68% of total electricity consumption in the US
- ☐ Buildings use 80% of total drinking water consumption in the US
- ☐ Indoor levels of pollution are commonly 2 to 5 times higher than outdoor pollution levels

# New Project Planning

## ➤ Construction

- ☐ Reduce the amount of waste generated at a construction site

## ➤ Design

- ☐ Building design details will help to reduce construction materials, and energy/water requirements when completed

## ➤ Material Selection

- ☐ Careful selection of construction materials will leave less of an environmental impact

# New Project Planning

- Construction
- Construction waste accounts for 10 to as much as 30% of municipal waste stream
- Goal: Reduce / Reuse / Recycle
  - ☐ Building design based on standard sizes of materials
  - ☐ Buy higher quality to reduce rejects
  - ☐ Recycle (use scraps)
  - ☐ Train crew
  - ☐ Renovate an existing building

# New Project Planning

- Design
- Goal: To design the building so that it requires less energy/water and is healthier for inhabitants when it is complete and in use
  - ☐ Air ducts for an efficient and healthy air flow
  - ☐ Insulation
  - ☐ Windows designed for maximum daylight
  - ☐ Passive Solar Control
  - ☐ Solar Cells
  - ☐ Heat Exchanger for climate control system
  - ☐ Location

# New Project Planning

- Materials
- Goal: Choose materials that have low environmental costs and do not contribute to indoor air pollution
  - ❑ Engineered Lumber (recycled and reclaimed material)
  - ❑ Doors and Windows (energy and placement)
  - ❑ Floor Coverings (recycled with no off-gassing)
  - ❑ Roof Materials (Reflective and light)
  - ❑ Energy Efficient Appliances



# Support for Green Building

- LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design)
  - ❑ Green Building Rating System
  - ❑ Voluntary
- India
  - ❑ GRIHA system
  - ❑ Rating system by Indian Green Building Council  
(<https://igbc.in/igbc/redirectHtml.htm?redVal=showratingSysnesign>)

# GRIHA

➤ Five 'R' philosophy of sustainable development

☐ Refuse

☐ Reduce

☐ Reuse

☐ Recycle

☐ Reinvent

# GRIHA

- ‘What gets measured, gets managed, GRIHA attempts to quantify aspects, such as:
  - ❑ Energy / power consumption (in terms of electricity consumed in kWh per square meter per year)
  - ❑ Water consumption (in terms of litres per person per day)
  - ❑ Waste generation
  - ❑ Renewable energy integration

# GRIHA

## ➤ GRIHA

- ❑ Current version is v. *2019*.

  - Previous version is v. *2015*.

- ❑ assesses building out of 30 criteria and awards points on a scale of (100+5)

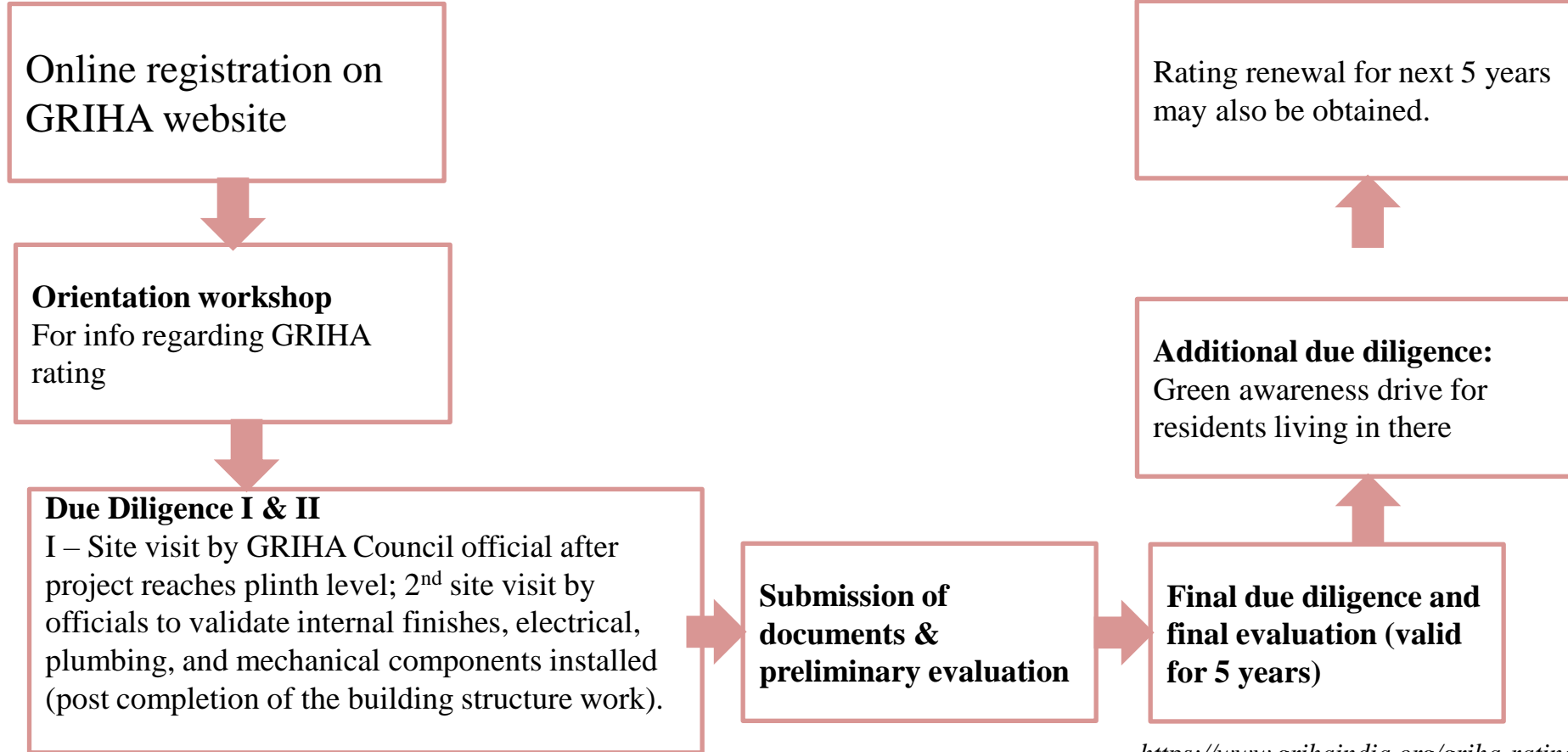
  - 100 points for defined criteria

  - 5 points extra for innovation criterion

## ➤ Eligibility

- ❑ All new construction projects with built up area more than 2500 m<sup>2</sup> (excluding parking, basement area, and typical buildings) are eligible for certification under GRIHA v.2019.

# GRIHA Certification



# GRIHA

| Section                                 | Criteria points |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Sustainable Site Planning            | 12              |
| 2. Construction Management              | 4               |
| 3. Energy Efficiency                    | 18              |
| 4. Occupant Comfort                     | 12              |
| 5. Water Management                     | 16              |
| 6. Solid Waste Management               | 6               |
| 7. Sustainable Building Materials       | 12              |
| 8. Life Cycle Costing                   | 5               |
| 9. Socio-Economic Strategies            | 8               |
| 10. Performance Metering and Monitoring | 7               |
| 11. Innovation                          | 5               |






# GRIHA

UHIE – Urban heat island Effect

| GRIHA v.2019                 |               |                                   |                |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Section                      | Criterion No. | Criterion Name                    | Maximum Points |
| 1. Sustainable Site Planning | 1             | Green Infrastructure              | 5              |
|                              | 2             | Low Impact Design                 | 5              |
|                              | 3             | Design to Mitigate UHIE           | 2              |
| 2. Construction Management   | 4             | Air and Soil Pollution Control    | 1              |
|                              | 5             | Top Soil Preservation             | 1              |
|                              | 6             | Construction Management Practices | 2              |
| 3. Energy Efficiency         | 7             | Energy Optimization               | 12             |
|                              | 8             | Renewable Energy Utilization      | 5              |
|                              | 9             | Low ODP and GWP Materials         | 1              |
| 4. Occupant Comfort          | 10            | Visual Comfort                    | 4              |
|                              | 11            | Thermal and Acoustic Comfort      | 2              |
|                              | 12            | Maintaining Good IAQ              | 6              |

# GRIHA

## Rating Threshold

| GRIHA V 2019 Rating Thresholds | GRIHA Rating  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 25-40                          |  |
| 41-55                          |  |
| 56-70                          |  |
| 71-85                          |  |
| 86 or more                     |  |



# GRIHA

## GRIHA v.2019 fees

| Built-up Area (sqm)        | Fees              |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Till 10,000 sqm            | Rs 3,74,000 + GST |
| For every sqm above 10,000 | Rs 7.5/sqm + GST  |

\*A maximum fee of Rs 15,00,000 + GST only to be charged from projects not withstanding of built up area.

# Obstacles

- 93% of consumers worry about their home's environmental performance.
  - ❑ However, only 18% are willing to pay more to reduce the impact.
  - ❑ There are higher initial costs for Green Building but returns may be realized in long run.
- Customers are concerned they would be sacrificing comfort

# Bibliography

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