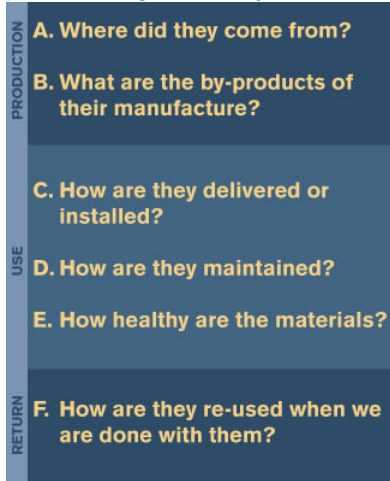




GREEN GUIDELINES & SUGGESTIONS

Green Building is more than simply using recycled materials. At organicARCHITECT, we look at the entire building as a system. Using this approach, we divide the project into three categories:

a. *Materials: every material put into the building is evaluated for it's beauty as well as its eco impact at all points along it's life cycle. The life cycle is typically seen as:*



b. *Structure: rather than traditional frame building, which is inefficient, numerous alternative systems of how to build the shell of the building exist. From ancient methods such as adobe to rammed earth, to cutting edge systems, such as structural insulated panels (SIP's) and insulated concrete forms (ICF's), we select the proper method as needed for the specific project.*

c. *Systems: the management of energy, waste and resources is a vital component of green building. Hundreds of systems are available to maximize the use of our resources and the inflows and outflows of a building. Such devices as photovoltaic systems, grey water systems, geo thermal heat, etc., can save our valuable natural resources. By stressing a*

return on investment, we can show you how the right system can actually save you money.



GREEN GUIDELINES & SUGGESTIONS

Numerous design factors and alternative materials are available to incorporate into our business that contribute to more sustainable construction for the long term good of our planet and future generations who will inhabit it. The following are some of the guidelines and alternatives we are using at organicARCHITECT to further our goal to create more energy and resource efficient, healthy homes and commercial buildings.

In comparing relative measures it's useful to consider the environmental issues affected by each measure and the scale of impact.

	Related Environmental Categories						Scale of Impact			
	Air Quality	Water Quality	Land & Soil Quality	Virgin Resource Depletion	Biodiversity	Occupant Health	Global	Regional	Local	
Save Energy	High	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Recycle Buildings	High	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Create Community	High	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Reduce Material Use	High	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Protect/Enhance Site	High	High	High	Minimal	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Select Benign Materials	High	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Maximize Longevity	High	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Save Water	Minimal	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Make the Building Healthy	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	High	Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	
Minimize C&D Waste	Minimal	Minimal	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
Green Your Business	High	High	High	High	High	Minimal	High	High	High	
	High	High Relevance								
	High	Some Relevance								
	Minimal	Minimal Relevance								

A. Resource Efficiency:

1. Avoid the use of products from endangered or threatened tree species, substituting, where possible,
 - a) Certified, sustainable-yield lumber
 - b) Cement fiber shakes and siding
 - c) Plastic lumber, such as Trex decking
 - d) Recycled lumber
2. Substitute Flyash for cement (up to 50%) in concrete to reuse waste products and reduce pollution
3. Durability - Avoid products with short term lifespans (unless they are made from low-impact, renewable materials and are recyclable)
4. Recycle and reuse materials where practical
5. Recycle aluminum windows and door frames
6. Recycling containers on all jobsites

B. Energy Efficiency:

1. Passive solar with thermal mass uses natural heating and reduces use of energy and pollution
2. Daylighting: Use of skylights and solartubes
3. Radiant heat in floors not only saves energy but is more comfortable and healthier
4. Energy-efficient appliances save energy
5. Compact fluorescent lamps on front exterior lights and interior where lighting is used more than 45 minutes per day.
6. Natural ventilation reduces need for mechanical cooling. Use operable windows to optimize air flow.
7. High-efficiency fireplaces cut heating bills and pollution



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8. Solar heating for hot water
9. Photovoltaic reduces energy bills and offers an emergency backup system

C. Healthy Buildings

1. Avoid the use of vinyl: PVC, carpets and wallcoverings
2. Avoid use of pressure-treated lumber containing arsenic- substitute ACQ pressure-treated lumber
3. Avoid use of materials with formaldehyde in glues- specify OSB with MDI binder
4. Use non-toxic paints

These are some of the primary suggestions we offer to our clients. The Green Building Industry is evolving, and new materials and practices are continually being discovered.

TIP SHEET:

Quick and easy green ideas for every new construction project

- 50% fly ash mixture in the concrete adds to strength, workability, thermal mass and reduces the amount of Portland Cement (which produces greenhouse gases from its manufacture)
- Salvage all demolition materials for reuse in the new project. This includes all removed fixtures, doors, windows, appliances and lighting.
- Salvage all demolition materials unable to be reused to a salvage and recycling center.
- Use FSC (or equal) Certified Lumber whenever possible.
- Place non-bearing studs on 24" on center instead of 16" o.c. to save the number of studs needed.
- Use a natural insulation, such as Ultratouch made from reclaimed blue jeans.
- Use more than the minimum required amount of insulation (exceed Title 24 standards).
- Use Greenfiber (recycled newspaper) cellulose insulation in ceilings.
- Use Tyvek building wrap with at least 25% recycled content.
- Use radiant floor heating systems to stabilize temperatures and lower energy bills.
- Use cement fiber siding such as Hardiboard.
- Use double-paned and low-e windows to save energy.
- Take advantage of daylighting and natural ventilation whenever possible.
- Use all natural wheatboard or certified wood for interior millwork.
- Use all natural carpet such as Interface.
- Use healthy paints, such as AFM Safecoat.
- Use only Energy Star rated appliances.
- Put all lights on dimmers to save energy.
- Use a sustainable wood floor, such as bamboo, palm or reclaimed woods whenever possible.