



Environmental methods and tools to identify and classify sustainability of buildings (SBA - LiderA) 13/4/2007

Manuel Duarte Pinheiro



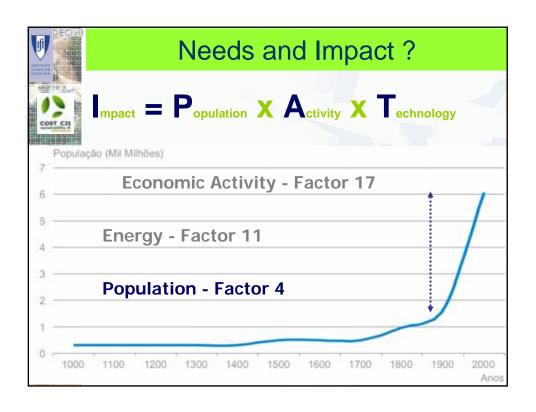
Manuel

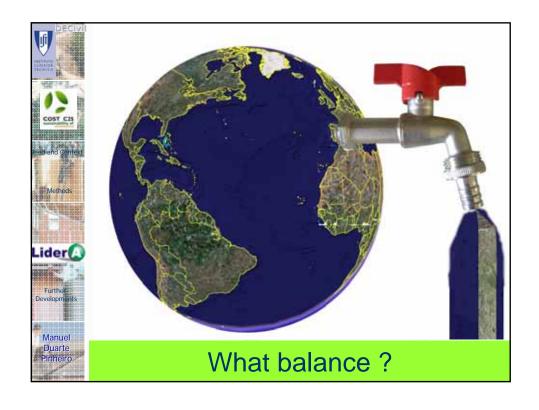
LiderA Main Topics

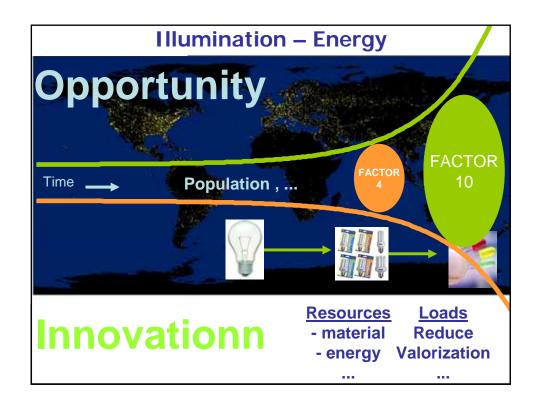
- Building Environment Assessment Need and
 Context
- 2. Environmental methods and tools (Summary)
- 3. LiderA Approach (Framework),
- 4. LiderA Cases
- 4. Further Developments



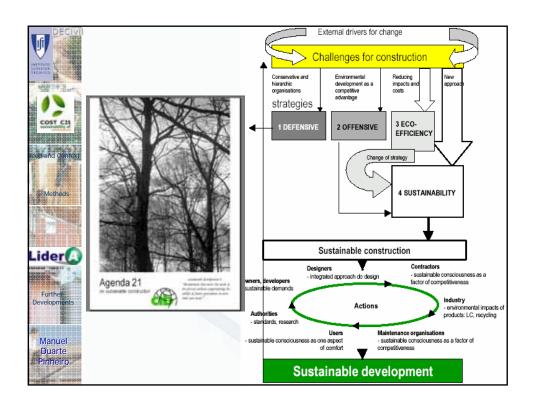










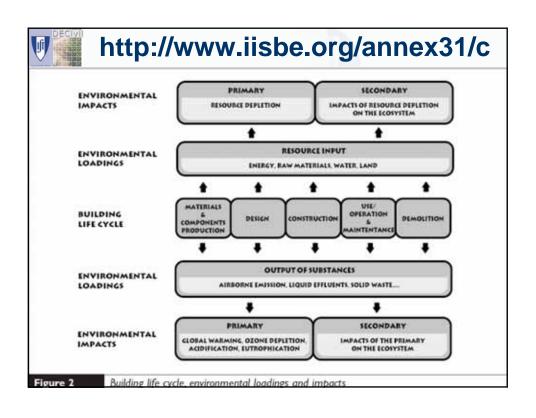


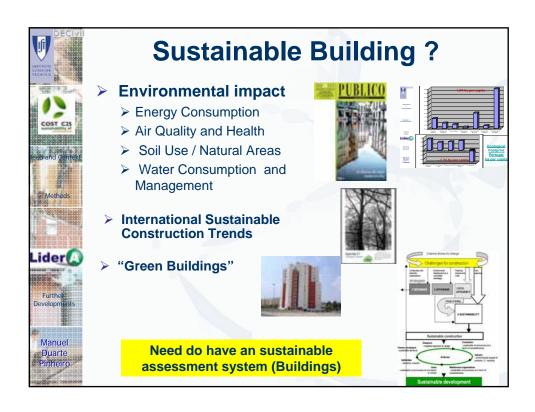


Manuel

Sustainable building looks to the entire life cycle of a building and considers that the construction resources are constituted by the materials, the soil, the energy and the water.

- ➤ From these resources, Kibert established the five basic sustainable building principles:
 - ➤ 1. Reduce resource consumption;
 - ▶ 2. Reuse as much resources as possible;
 - ➤ 3. Recycle the buildings end of life materials and use recyclable resources;
 - ➤ 4. Protect natural systems and their functions in all activities;
 - ➤ 5. Eliminate toxic materials and its sub products in all life cycle phases.







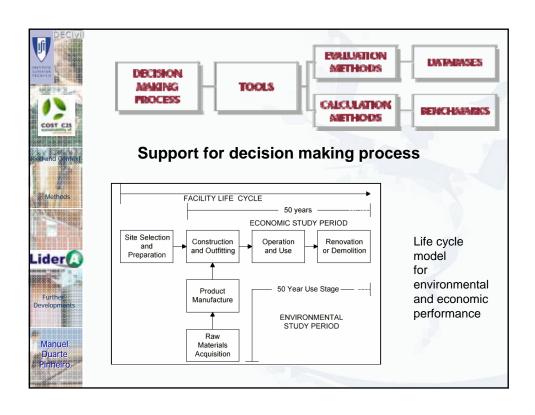




Several Methods and Tools

- ➤ Support project /Solution: Prescriptive Criteria or Systems (Define solution, ...), ...
- ➤ Assess : LCA; LCC; SBA (Sustainable Built Assessment), potential Label, ...
- > Environmental Management: ISO 14001, ...

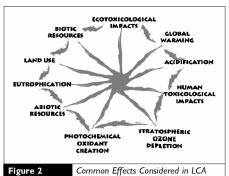






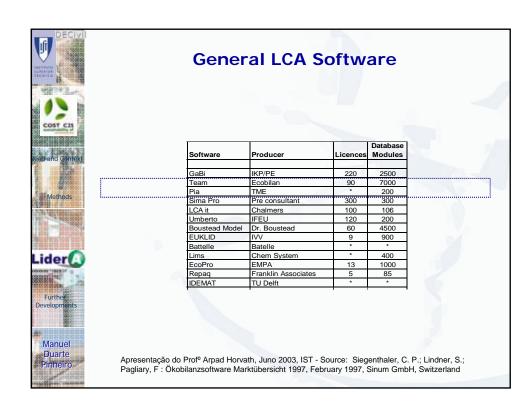
http://www.iisbe.org/annex31/core_reports.htm

Previous applications of LCA for product evaluations have produced a fairly standard set of possible environmental effects for consideration. LCA generally incorporates indicators in three categories: consumption of scarce resources, ecosystem quality and damage to human health. Within these three categories, 10 possible outputs are shown in Figure 2.



LCA METHODOLOGY

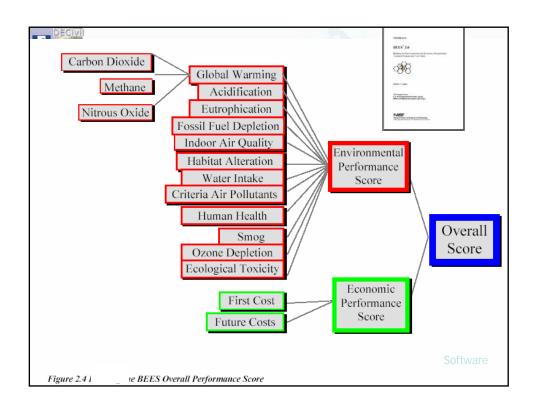
- I. Goal and Scope definition
 - Life cycle definition
 - Functional unit
 - System boundaries and data quality requirements
 - Critical review process
- 2. Inventory Analysis
 - Data collection
 - Refining system boundaries
 - Calculation procedures
- 3. Impact Assessment
 - Category definition
 - Classification
 - Characterisation
 - Weighting
- . Interpretation of Results
 - reconsider the definitions and assumptions made in the Goal and Scope definition step.





DECIVIL	Example Programs	
INSTITUTED TO THE PROPERTY OF	Tools	Applied
COST CAS	BEES	Environmental performance, Desempenho ambiental; edificios sustentáveis, avaliação ciclo de vida e custo
leechand Context	Envest	Environmental performance; edificios sustentáveis, análise ciclo de vida e análise de impacte
Lider(A)	EQUER	LCA análise ciclo de vida, apoio no projecto de edificios residenciais, comerciais e simulação
Further	LISA	LCA, embodied energy
Developments	<u>Athena</u>	LCA, construction material
Manuel Duarte Pinneiro	Building Greenhouse Rating	Energy (GEE) Energia operacional, emissões de gases de estufa, comparação (austrália)









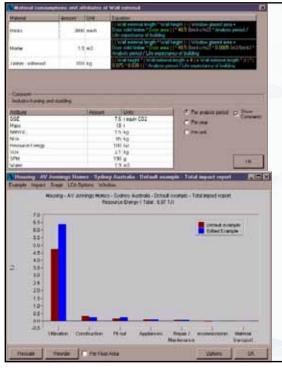
LISA Input:

Bill of Materials & Quantities (along with possible alternative materials such as concrete which uses fly ash, a waste product from power production as a cement extender. From a sustainability perspective this reduces the need for energy intensive cement production). Work Schedule e.g. Fuel consumption by construction equipment. HVAC, Services and Fittings. Utilisation schedules.

Data is entered into existing interactive case studies to determine the environmental impact (in terms of the sustainability and energy use) of design and material alternatives.

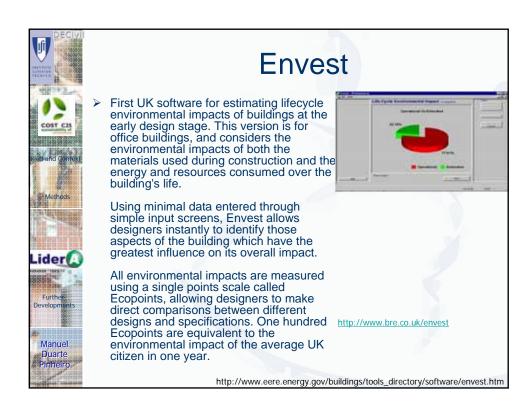
A developer mode exists for those who wish to add their own interactive case studies and findings to the knowledge embodied in the existing case study list. This feature can only be accessed by obtaining a developer password from info@lisa.com.au.

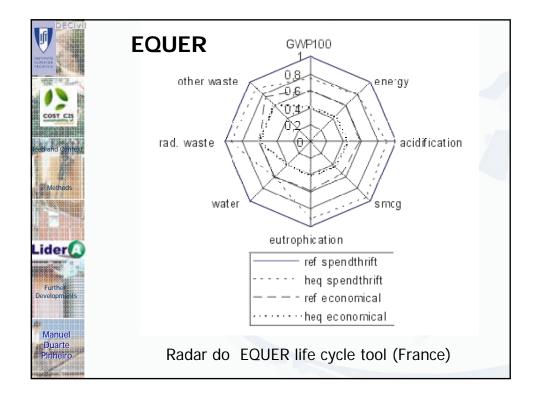
In developer mode equations that relate to material use and service use such as water and electricity are generated. These are typically associated with stages in the life cycle of the building typical stages. Includes but are not confined to: specification, construction, appliances, fitout, utilisation, transportation, decommissioning/recycling, and material transport.



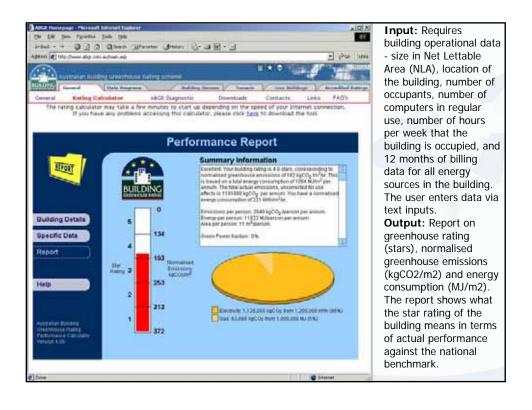
LISA OUTPUT

➤ Output: Output is in graphical and table form showing the environmental impact of each stage in terms of: resource energy use in GJ, GGE in tonnes of equivalent CO2, SPM, NMVOC, Water, NOx, and SOx. Base Material Data and a Bill of Material Quantities are also reported.

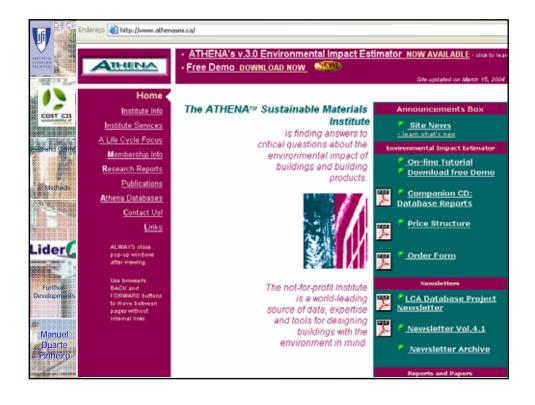


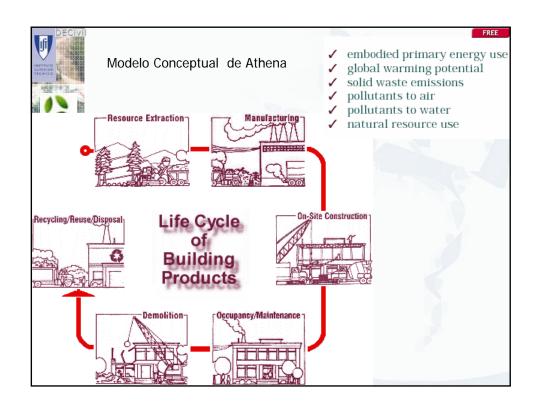


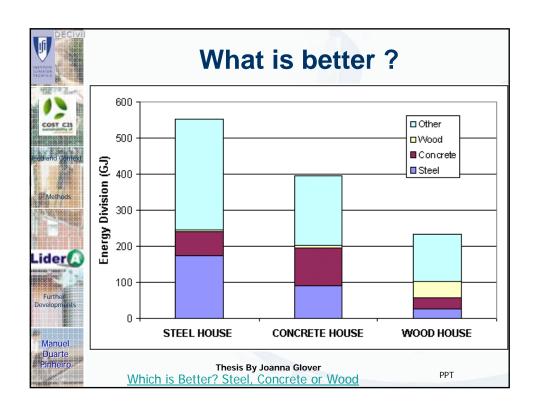








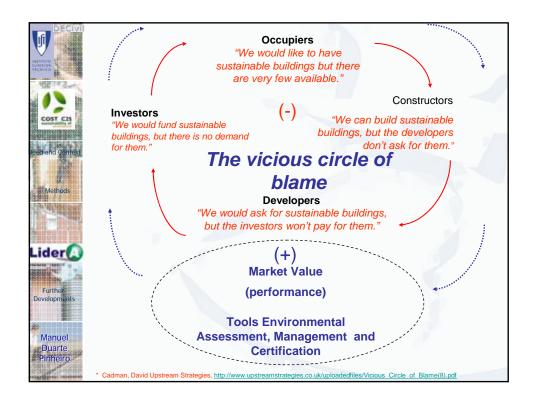


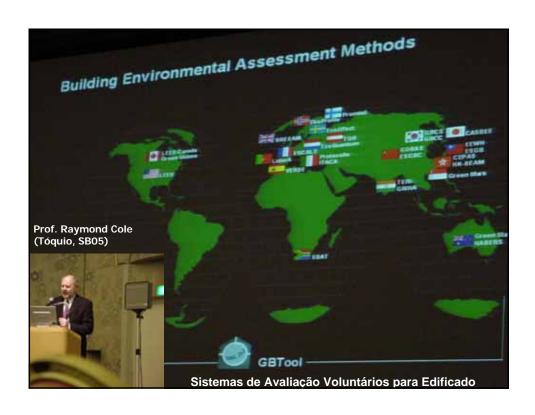








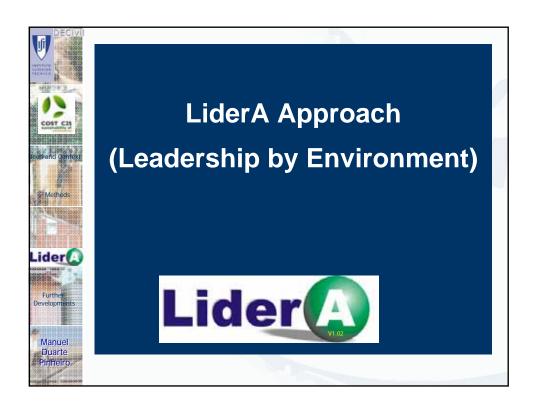














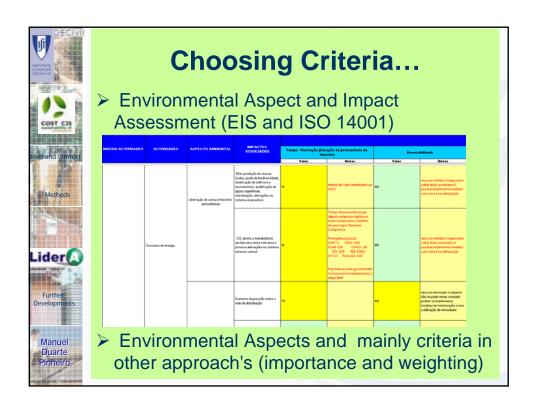


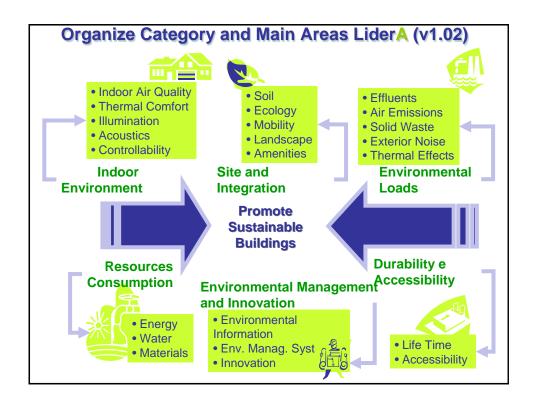
Duarte Pinheiro

LiderA

- Voluntary Assessment Environmental System to Buildings; (base to Environmental Management System)
- Environmental could be a leardship factor to sustainable, in portuguese "liderar pelo Ambiente;
- Promote integrated environmental performance improvement
- Lider ® (Portuguese Trademark)
- The system is base of scientific works about sustainability in building and built environments, performed since 2000 and which lead to the prototype V1.01 publication in 2005, and actual version V1.02.

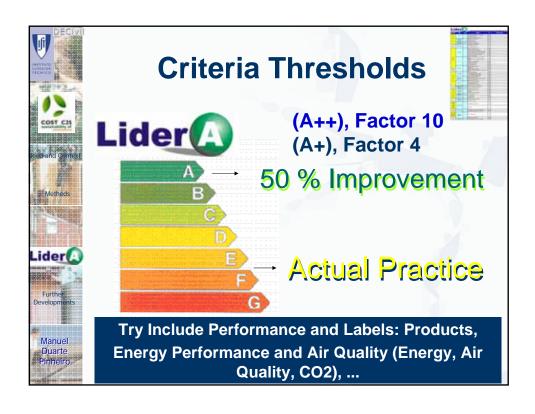


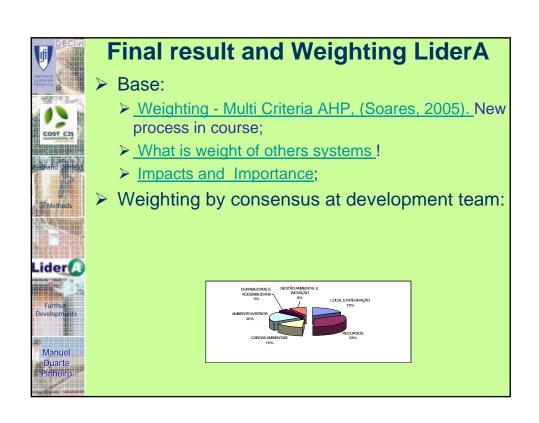


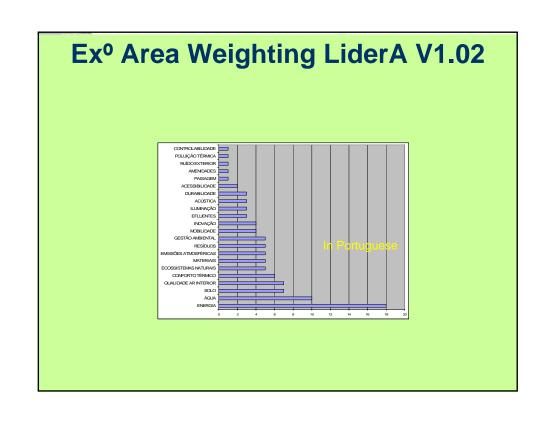


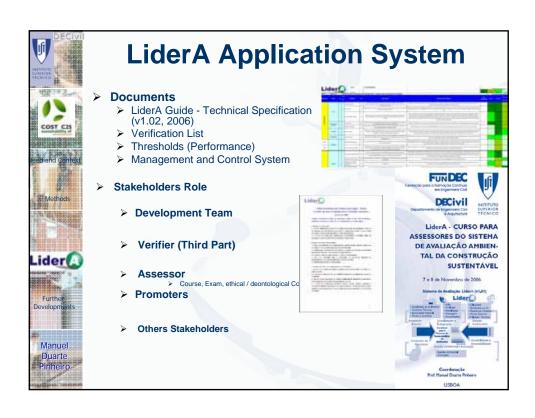




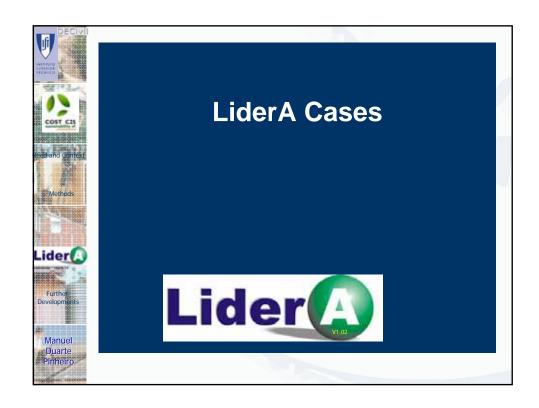














Cases

Test cases, in the residential and tourist versions, were evaluated and allowed to test and check the system while it was being developed.

These were evaluated by LiderA 1.02 version and are:

- ➤ Torre Verde (Lisbon)
- ➤ Ponte da Pedra (Matosinhos)
- Casa Oásis (Faro)
- ➤ Parque Oriente (Lisbon)
- ➤ Hotel Jardim Atlântico (Calheta)



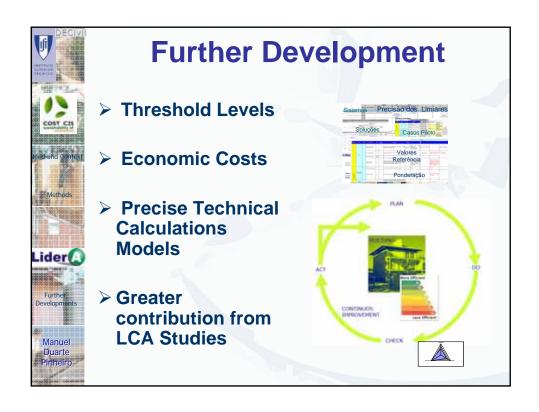
















Further Information

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