Southeast Elevation After 2005 Remodel

The First California Home to Officially Meet the Thousand Home Challenge

Ellen & George Beeler Live/Work Building Rehabilitation 1940 Vintage - Petaluma, CA

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In 1997, we decided to get serious about living a green lifestyle. We bought an existing house worthy of rehabilitation, in town to reduce use of our cars.

BEELER FAMILY PORTRAIT by Emily Vincent 5/2010 George holding Rudy and Ellen holding Iggy



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Location is critical to a green lifestyle

Rehabilitate existing building

Or use infill site

To reduce driving, be close to:

Work Schools Friends Groceries, etc. Able to walk & bike

Utilize existing infrastructure

Avoid destruction of habitats

Avoid destruction of farm land

LOCATION • ELLEN & GEORGE BEELER LIVE/WORK REMODEL

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WHERE WE BEGAN 1997



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1998 FIRST PHASE: EXTENSIVE REMODEL

Goal: Reduce Energy Use ~75%



Starting Condition

No insulation, single-glazed windows, some moisture problems

Actions Taken

- R-30 cellulose attic insulation
- R-13 dense pack cellulose wall insulation main floor (2x4 studs)
- R-20 dense pack cellulose wall insulation ground floor (2x6 studs)
- Low-E² glass in fiberglass frames (all but one)

1998 FIRST PHASE: EXTENSIVE REMODEL

Goal: Reduce Energy Use ~75%



Actions Taken

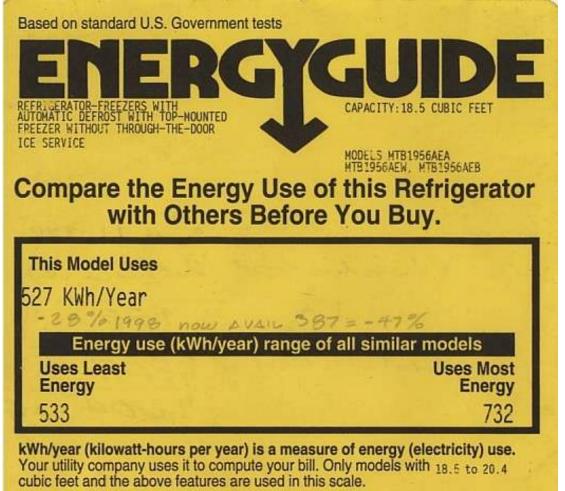
- Replaced ~60% furnace 96% condensing sealed combustion natural gas furnace
 - Two-stage burner
 - High-efficiency variable speed blower
 - Zone control
- Multi-set back thermostat
- Replaced conventional water heater with tankless gas water heater
- Energy Star appliances (top 10% of Energy Star)
- Laptop computer & LCD displays for other computers
- Nearly all fluorescent or CFL lighting
- Whole-house fan for night cooling

1st PHASE: 1998 PURCHASED BUILDING - EXTENSIVE REMODEL Energy Efficiency Features to Reduce Energy Use ~75%



Actions Taken

- Pay attention to all resource use
- Frequently adjust thermostat
- Operate to maximize solar gain or passive cooling
- Turn off lights, computers, & entertainment devices
- Wait for full loads for dishwasher & clothes washer
- •Use solar clothes dryer = clothes drying lines



THE ENERGY COST OF THIS MODEL WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT THE TIME THE RANGE WAS PUBLISHED.

Refrigerators using more energy cost more to operate. This model's estimated yearly operating cost is:

\$46

Based on a1996 U.S. Government national average cost of 8.67¢ per kWh for electricity. Your actual operating cost will vary depending on your local utility rates and your use of the product.

Important: Removal of this label before consumer purchase is a violation of Federal law (42 U.S.C. 8302). 077563.009

Energy Star Appliances

(I looked at ACEEE appliance guide to find the most efficient models which would be in the top 10% of those qualifying for Energy Star)

Paying \$100 more for the refrigerator saved \$1,000 when the PV system was installed in the next phase

EXISTING 60-YEAR-OLD WOOD WINDOW TRIM

Even if repaired, wood trim needs painting & sealing almost every year

The original 1940 wood windows were replaced by single-glazed aluminum windows in the 1970s



BEST PRACTICE WINDOW INSTALLATION



Photos from **Installing and Flashing Windows** by <u>Rob Moody</u> http://www.finehomebuilding.com/how-to/install-replacement-windows-andflashing-correctly.aspx CHALLENGE:

Window replacement in stucco wall

Existing stucco ground smooth & primed

Applied elastomeric sealant under the flange & flashing tape over the flange

Recycled plastic (HDPE) trim installed to cover the flashing tape

ORIGINAL WINDOWS

Wood trim requires maintenance

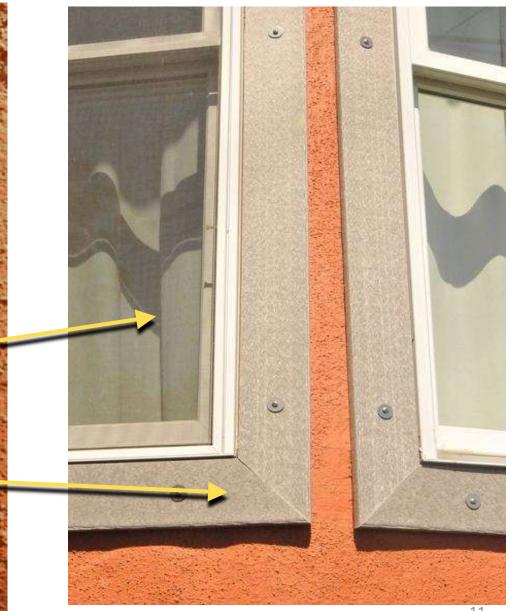
Single-glazed aluminum windows = R-1

New Low E² fiberglass windows = R-4

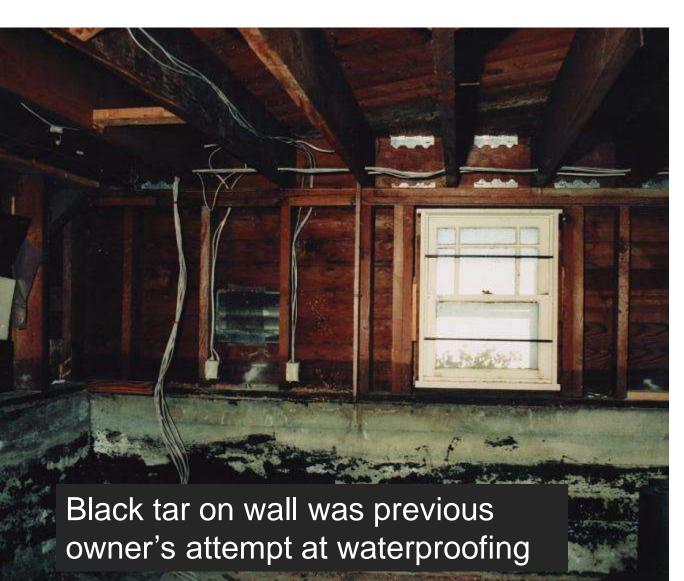
Recycled HDPE trim looks new 12 years later

It covers aluminum clad adhesive flashing over window flanges

NEW WINDOWS 1998



UNFINISHED BASEMENT DURING 1998 REMODEL



EARTHQUAKE UPGRADE

Anchor bolts @ 4' o.c.

Metal ties from top plates to floor sheathing

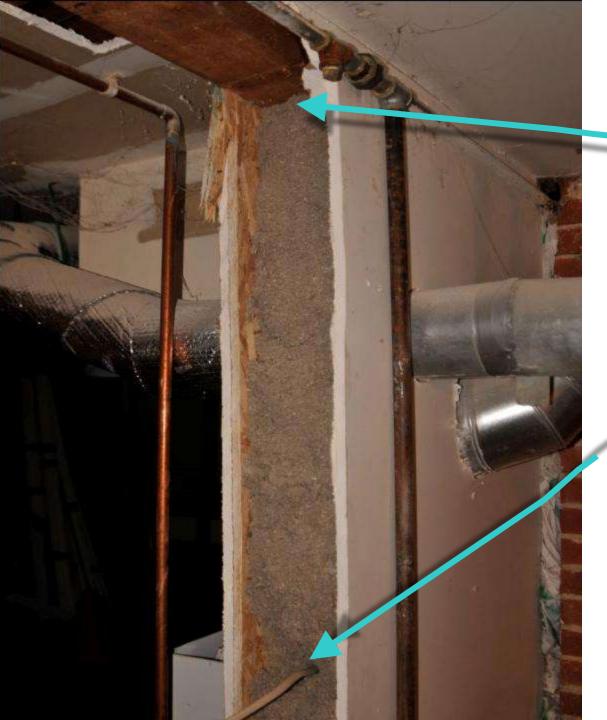
1/2" plywood on exterior walls & interior bearing walls

ENERGY UPGRADE

Dense pack R-20 cellulose (2x6) wall stud spaces

R-7 EPS insulation boards added to outside of concrete foundation walls

Milgard windows with fiberglass frames & Cardinal LoĒ²-272[®] glazing using argon fill



GOOD WORKMANSHIP!

No settling!

No voids!

1998 - Dense pack cellulose insulation blown into exterior walls

Cellulose fills voids around wiring & pipes

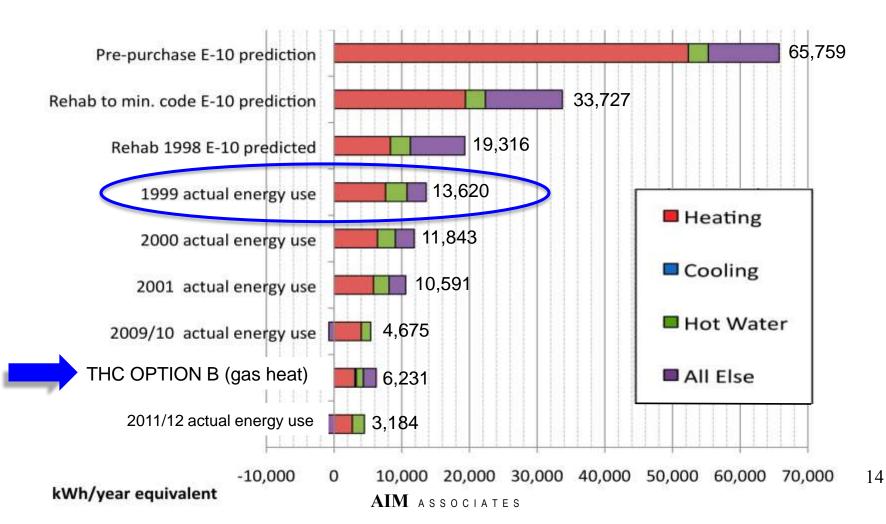
2010 - Wall opened for additional earthquake strengthening

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Thousand Home Challenge Threshold Compared with Usage/Production

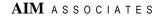
(Total household energy use - site energy - kWh/y)

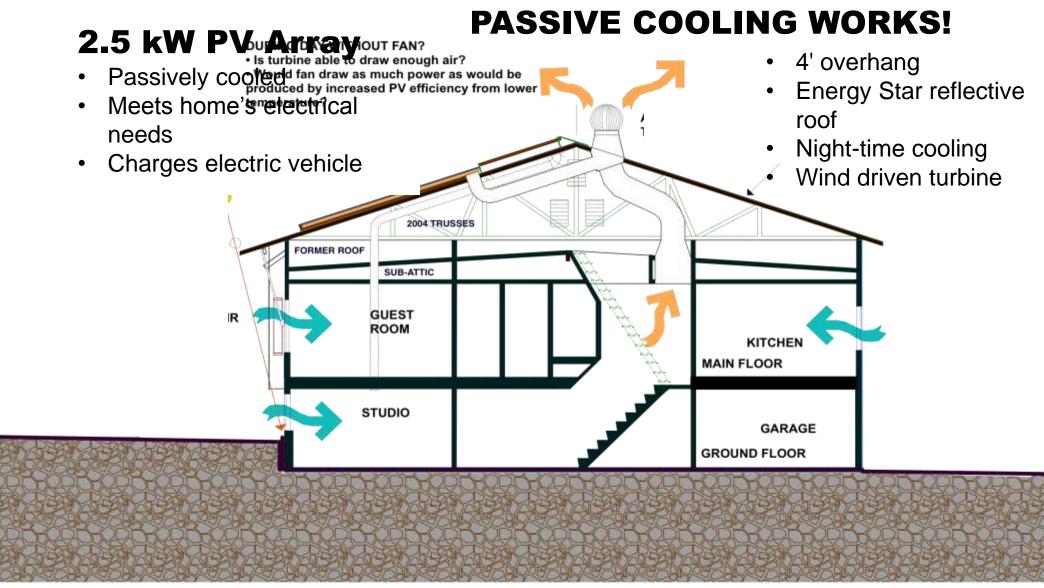
The energy use in 1999 was a long way from meeting the THC but it was 79% below the Energy-10 predicted use before the remodel



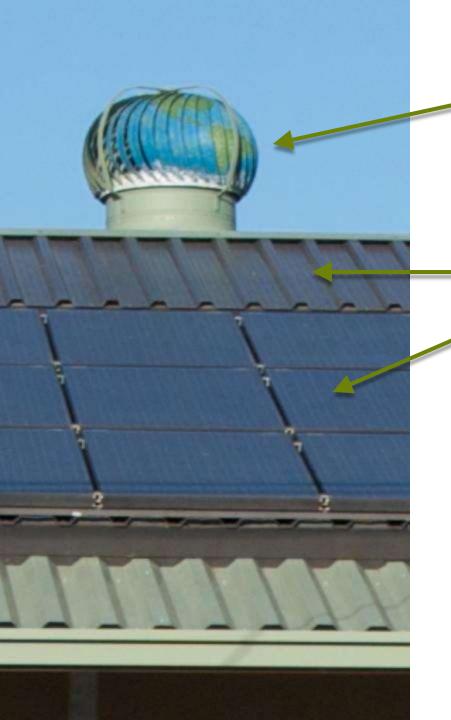
SECOND PHASE - 2005 REMODEL

- Passive & active renewables
- Addition of sloped roof to accommodate them





SUMMER FEATURES • BUILDING SECTION



ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SYSTEMS

Wind driven turbine ventilator for night cooling

- 2,000 cfm 5 mph breeze
- Neoprene gasketed duct damper prevents unwanted air movement

200 ft² of SolarWall panels for solar heat

2.5 kW PV

- Passively cooled
- Meets home & office electrical needs
- Charges electric car & bicycle

ATTIC DUCTS & FEATURES



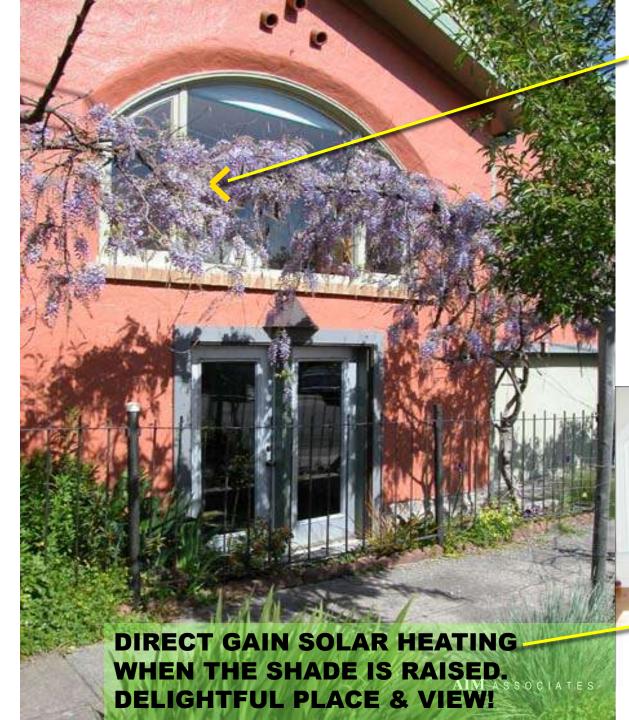
14 duct to pull air under PV array
24 duct from turbine ventilator
Roof hatch for roof access

Roof trusses added in 2005

Former flat roof with urethane foam roofing (previously insulated)

Pull-down stair for convenient access





Shade for office glass door

Living room window not replaced due to cost

R-4, three-layer honeycomb interior shade helps, but only partially effective seal at edges





PHASE 2: 2005 REMODEL

- Goal: Zero net energy use
- Plan: Excess PV production would offset natural gas
- Action: Renewable energy & building redesign implemented
- Issue: How to define net zero energy??

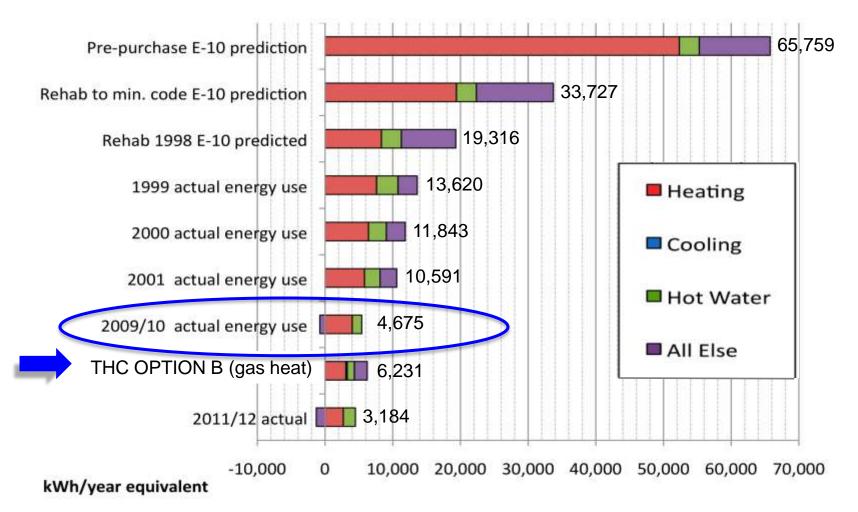
RENEWABLE ENERGY SUMMARY

- 2.5 KW photovoltaic system
- Solar air heating to reduce natural gas use by ~20%
- Passive solar heat gain
- Wind driven turbine ventilator

PHASE 2 LESSONS LEARNED

- Lasting zero net energy to offset natural gas not achieved
- Ellen's fibromyalgia required 70°F air temperature, hot baths, & long showers

Thousand Home Challenge Threshold Compared with Usage/Production (Total household energy use – site energy – kWh/y)



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PHASE 3 GOALS: 2010 REMODEL

- Improve energy efficiency with additional insulation & air sealing
- Create a "cocoon" room in den for enhanced comfort
- Add solar air heating duct to den cocoon
- Reinforce structure to survive major earthquakes & severe windstorms

DEN & KITCHEN COCOON

AIM ASSOCIATES

2

FURNACE ROOM

STUDY

Damper turned across duct is closed

Each duct has manual damper

Hot water coil added 2010

Furnace unplugged for summer

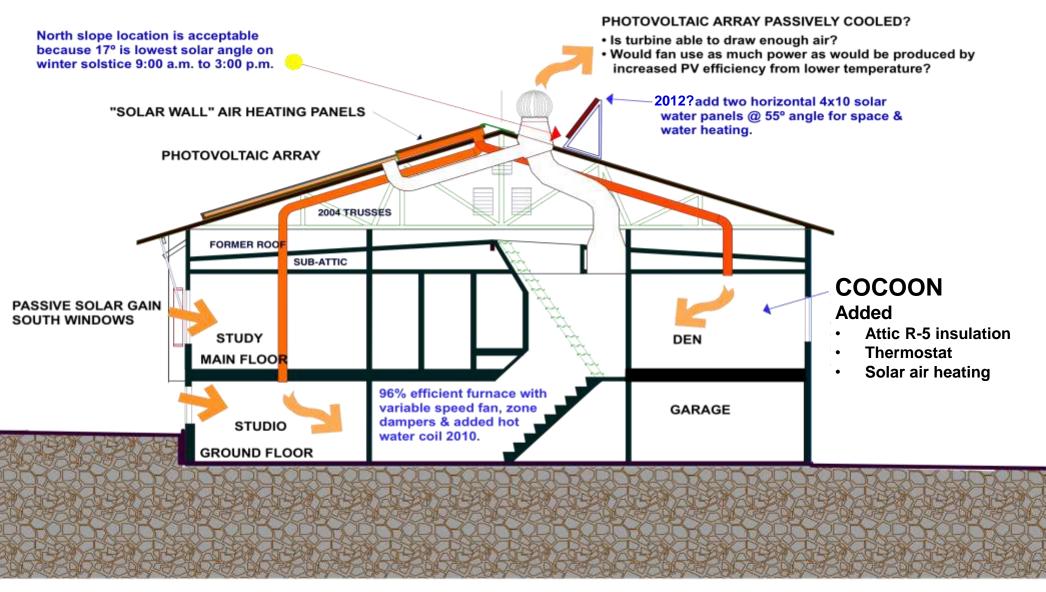
MERV 10 air filter

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bryant

0

DEN & KITCHEN



WINTER FEATURES • BUILDING SECTION 2010

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ROCK ANCHORS AS PART OF SEISMIC RETROFIT

Strong, but short interior shear walls need massive hold-downs. These typically require large concrete foundations whose weight will hold them down

The engineer agreed to use rock anchors to save concrete



We tried this 3" diameter drill bit with a jackhammer

It took 1½ weeks to drill 12 holes



THE RIGHT EXPERIENCE & TOOLS GOT THE JOB DONE

Kent Williams, concrete repair journeyman of Durling Concrete, determined that core drilling was the appropriate technique, even with the clay veins

The remaining 12 holes were drilled in one day!

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ATTIC SHEAR WALL

³/₄" tie rod in attic with drag anchor

Shear wall foundation to roof sheathing

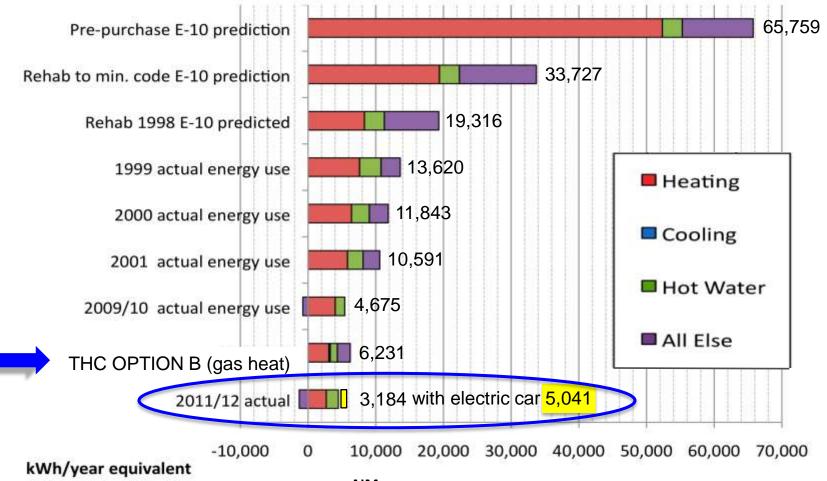
Hold-down strap

Roof truss -

JOHN HARRISON, ENGINEER, & DON FELKINS, BUILDER, REJOICE OVER FINDING PROPER TECHNIQUE FOR ROCK DRILLING

> THIS VOLCANIC ROCK WILL BE IDEAL FOR GROUT ANCHORING THE HOLD-DOWNS

Thousand Home Challenge Threshold Compared with Usage/Production (Total household energy use – site energy – kWh/y)



ELECTRIC CAR ENERGY USE & LIFESTYLE CO₂ REDUCTION

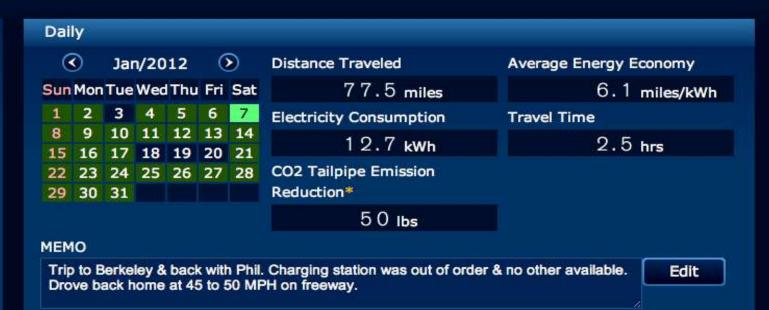
Daily reporting of distance, energy economy, & carbon reduction

CARWINGS underreports electricity used by Blink charger by x 1.79 From April 2011 to March 2012: 5,841 miles driven 1,876.33 kWh used = 3.11 miles per kWh

Z O ro Emission			Telematics Service by CARWINGS					
A	Driving History		🙏 Route Planner		M All Info. Feeds	Trankings	Eco Tree	
Driving Records My Driv		ing Style	Electric Rate Simulation			W		

Driving Records

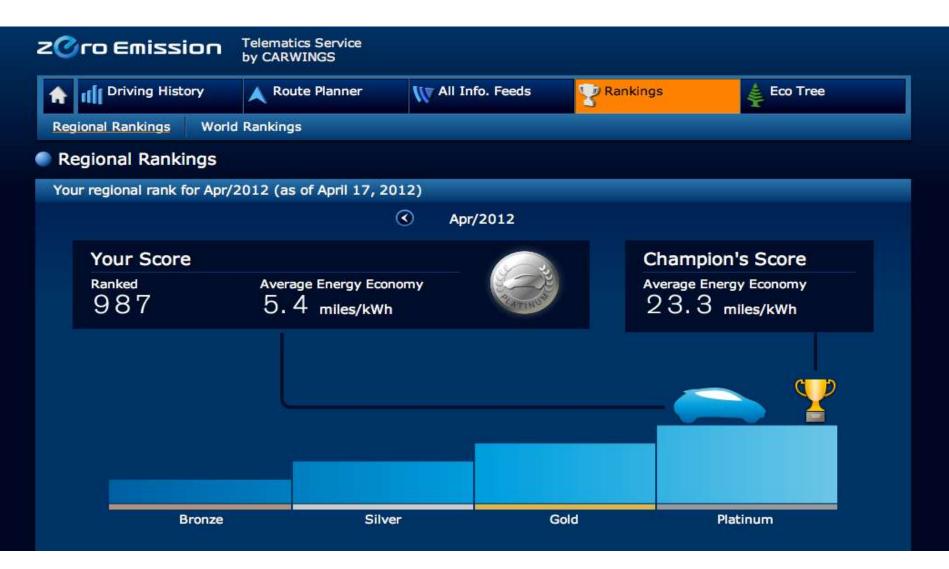




AIM A S S O C I A T E S

ELECTRIC CAR ENERGY USE REPORT

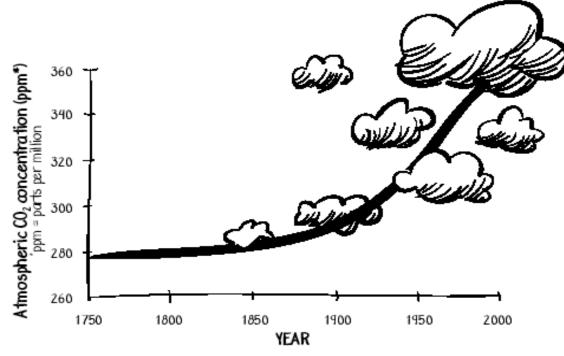
Monthly reporting of energy economy compared



LESSONS LEARNED

What I would do differently if I knew in 1998 what I know today:

- I would have prepared a phased rehabilitation master plan (in 1998, I did not realize that global climate change was such a serious problem that my goal of 75% energy use reduction was not enough)
 - Therefore, I did not realize that this was only the first phase of a series of improvements
 - I should have set phased goals to meet our new long-term goals of:



- Zero net electrical energy
- Carbon neutral heating fuel
- Site-generated electricity to include electric car
- Improved long-term durability including above code resistance to major earthquakes & windstorms

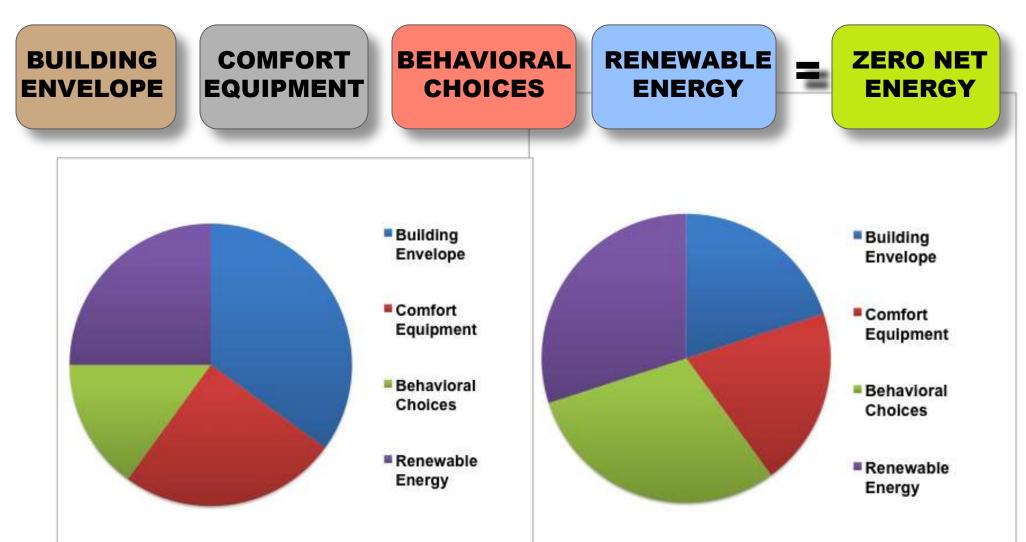
The rise of carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere

Chapter 4: Energy, Health, and the Environment

DISCUSSION: How energy choices affect our health and the environment http://www.energyforkeeps.org/preview.html

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ROADMAP FOR ZERO NET ENERGY BUILDINGS



Each category's contribution may vary considerably

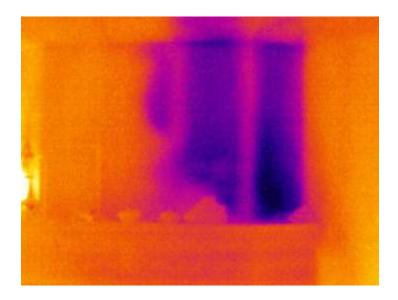
AIM ASSOCIATES

DO DIFFERENTLY IN 1998? Knowing What I Know Now

- Consider
- More significant load reduction to eliminate conventional HVAC
- High-efficiency hot water system to provide space heating
 - Carbon neutral fuel or HPWH w/more PV
 - Use of solar water heating (add later)

DO DIFFERENTLY IN 1998? Knowing What I Know Now

In process QA with blower door, IR, & duct testing



Air infiltration from attic at fireplace chimney interior wall

- Identify leakage paths, e.g., coved ceiling
- Air sealing effectiveness
- Chimney-related air leakage paths
- Thermal bypasses
- Air leakage to garage
- Duct leakage
- Problem with cavity return for furnace

Consider alternative envelope improvements Consider options with multiple benefits:

- Best access for air infiltration improvements
- Best access for structural reinforcing & adding plywood from foundation to roof

Image courtesy of Jeremy Fisher & Brennan Less, Residential Building Systems Group, LBNL

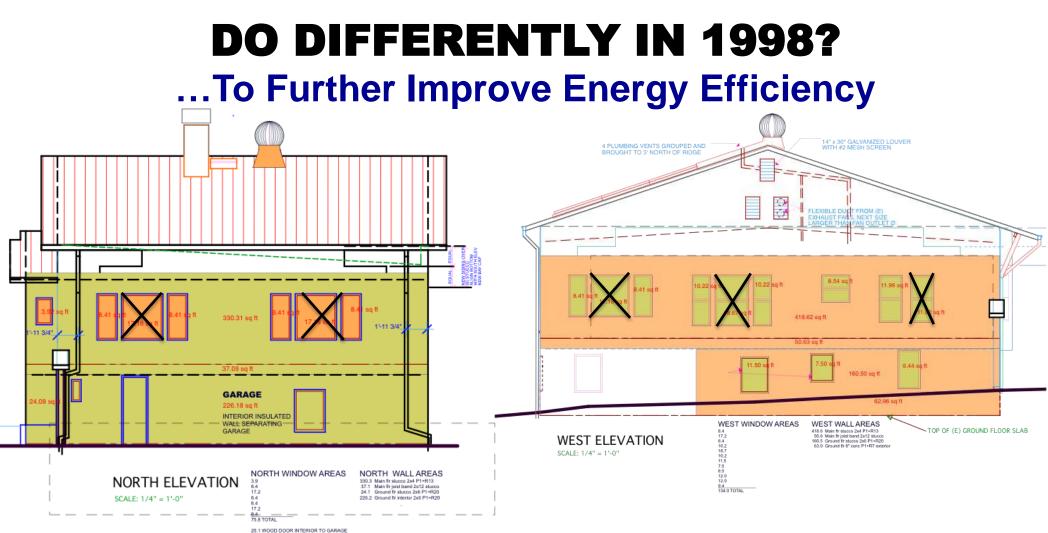
DO DIFFERENTLY IN 1998? If Additional Financing Was Available

Phase 1 Sloped Roof

- Effective attic air infiltration work
- Better quality & R-50 attic insulation

Consider Stucco Siding Replacement

- Strengthen exterior walls for earthquakes & windstorms (200-500 year)
- Add foundation reinforcement as necessary
- Add plywood to exterior walls sealed to provide air infiltration barrier
- Seal wall framing against air infiltration
- Better access for wall insulation (studs at wood panel & ceramic tile)
- Add 2" poly-iso insulation (R-13) for wall performance/address thermal bridging of framing



- Reduce window areas on west & north walls
- Wait to add attic insulation until I did major air infiltration work in subattic
- Seal floor framing for air infiltration at garage

What I Would Change about Our Western Society If I Could

Mature into a world view that a stable climate, resources, & energy must be shared with all life now and for endless future generations rather than our current attitude of entitlement without responsibility

LESSONS LEARNED

What I Am Especially Glad that I Did in Earlier Phases:

Building Envelope Energy Improvements

- Cellulose attic insulation (lowest embodied energy)
- Dense pack cellulose wall insulation
- Better windows than code required for new buildings (fiberglass framed, Low E² argon filled)
- Achieved excellent acoustical isolation (noisy school nearby)
- Best practice window installation (tight & long-term durability)

Durability

- Used highest quality recycled plastic (HDPE) for exterior window trim (never needs painting & looks new 12 years later)
- Replaced high maintenance flat roof with "permanent" sloped steel roof

LESSONS LEARNED

What I Am Especially Glad that I Did in Earlier Phases:

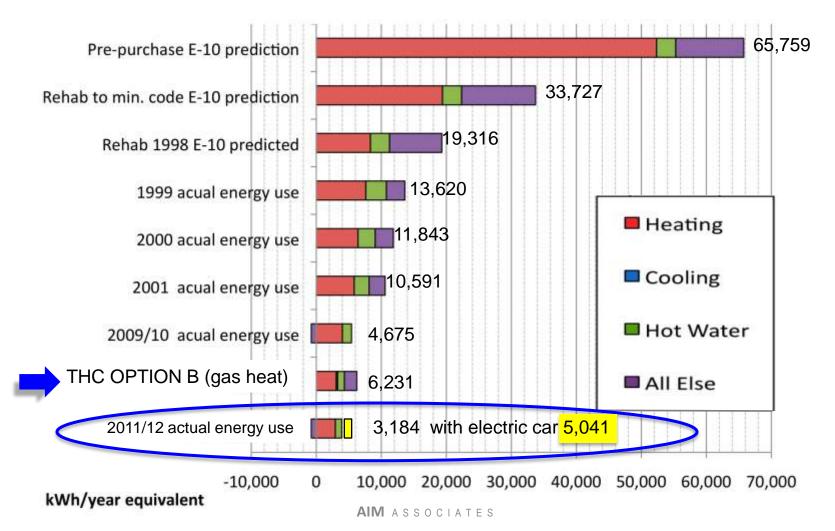
Water reduction features

- Removed all turf & use existing shallow well for drip irrigation
- On demand hot water circulation pump, low water fixtures Phase 1: 75 gallons/day(gpd); Phase 2: 50 gpd; Phase 3: 33 gpd Average American water use is approx. 150 gpd

NIAGARA STEALTH – 0.8 gallon flush for 50% reduction!



Thousand Home Challenge Threshold Compared with Usage/Production (kWh/yr by use)





AFTER BLOWER DOOR TEST

A blower door test was performed after more sealing was completed & more attic insulation was installed

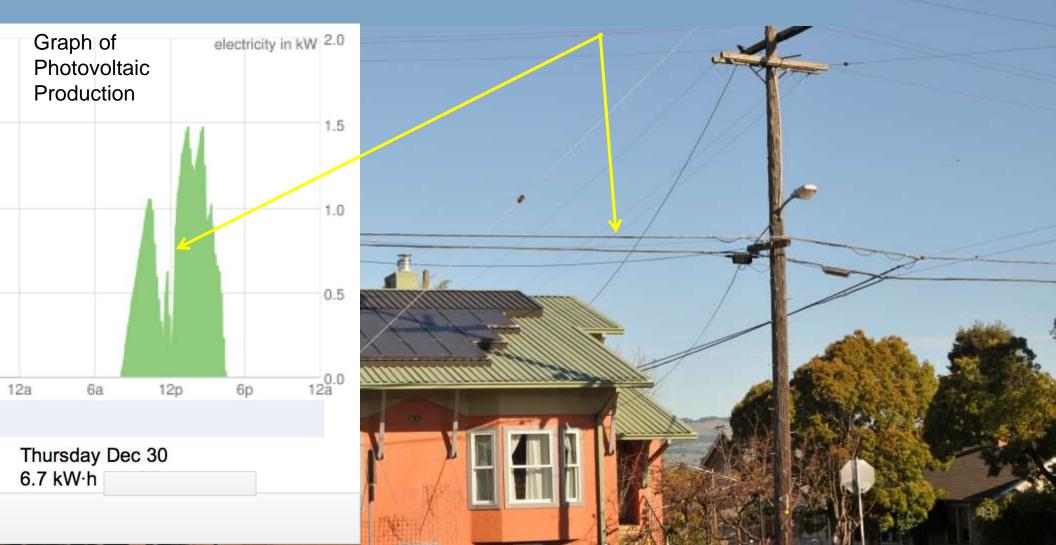
Jeremy Fisher & Brennan Less operate a blower door to test the combined air leakage of the ground & main floors

The result was 2,171 CFM50 = 5.6 ACH, which is much higher than I had hoped

(5.6 ACH /17.2 = 0.33 air changes per hour natural)

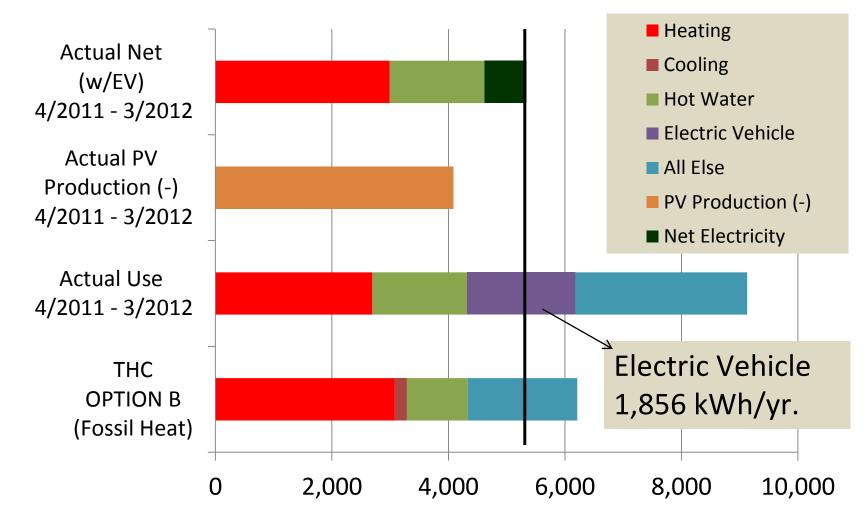
MONITORING REVEALS PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS

Shadow from utility pole reduces output from photovoltaic system more than expected as documented on graph by Google PowerMeter from electrical circuit monitoring by Jeremy Fisher & Brennan Less



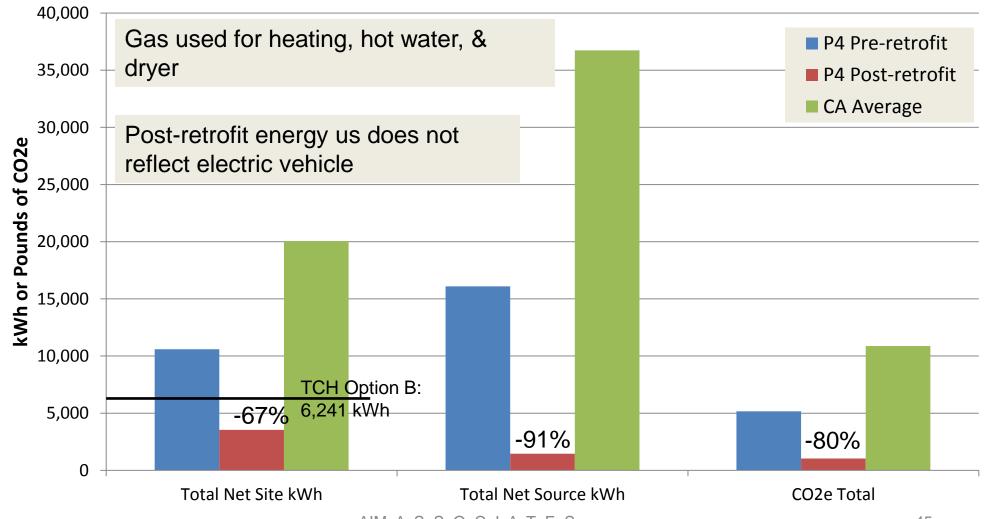
THC OPTION B Vs. Actual Site Energy Use

(Total Energy Use/Production w/EV in kWh/year)



2011-12 data courtesy of Jeremy Fisher & Brennan Less, Residential Blg. Systems Group, LBNL; THC OPTION B Assumptions: 2 occupants; 2,5010 ft² FFA; SaAta Rosa (2,7910HDD Base 65); single-family detached w/gas heat

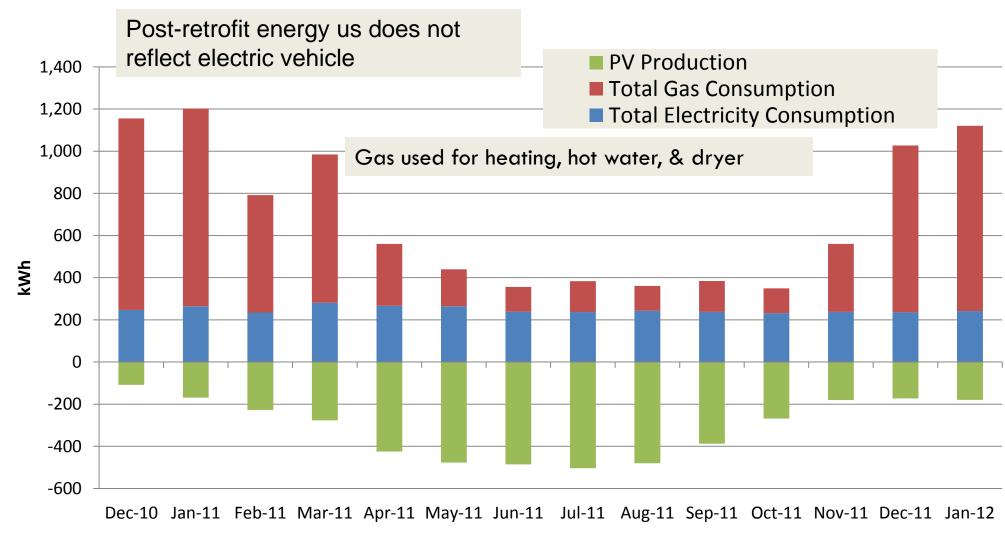
P4 Net Energy Performance



Slide courtesy of Jeremy Fisher & Brennan Less, Residential Building Systems Group, LBNL

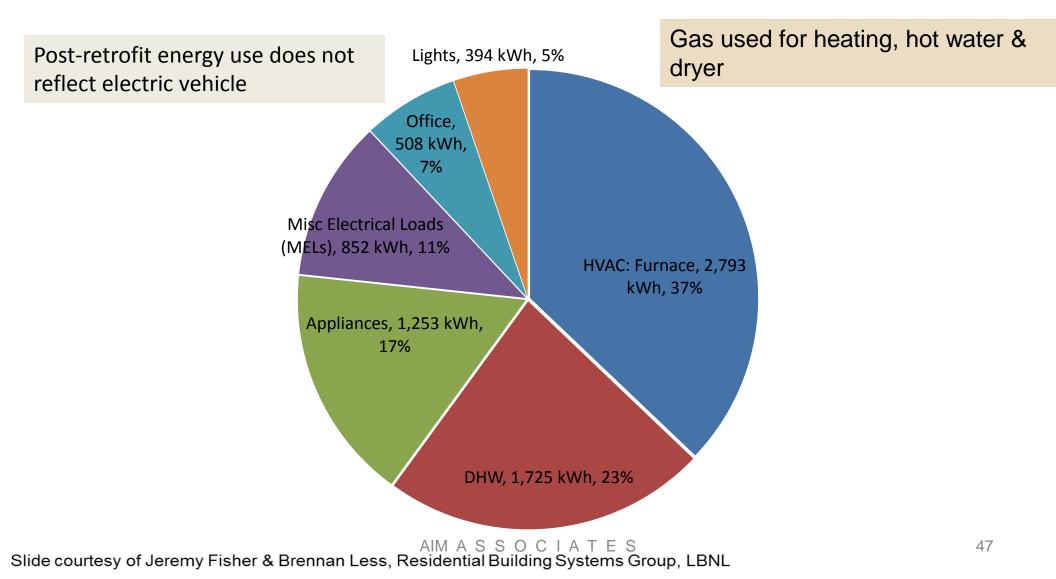


P4 Total Monthly Site Energy Use



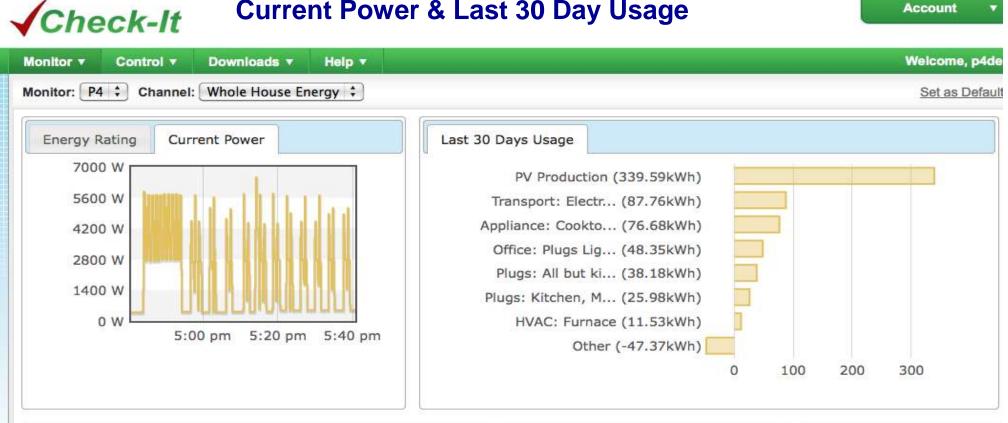


P4 Annual Energy End Use



ENERGY MONITORING WEBPAGE

Current Power & Last 30 Day Usage



Energy Bill		
Your next projected bill will b	e:	
		\$0
Current Bill So Far	\$0.27	
Billing Period	21 Mar 2012 - 21	Apr 2012

So Far Today	7.1 kWh	\$0.0
Yesterday	7.8 kWh	\$0.0
Last 7 Days	54.3 kWh	\$0.1
Last 30 Days	241.1 kWh	\$0.3

Weather	
2"the	24°C
a part	Clear
Humidity	<mark>61%</mark>
Wind	SW 14 km/h
Updated	5:40 PM

Account

ENERGY MONITORING WEBPAGE

Midday Power Use & PV Output

Account 🔻





ENERGY MONITORING WEBPAGE

Late Afternoon Power Use & PV Output

Account





PATHWAY FOR ZERO NET ENERGY



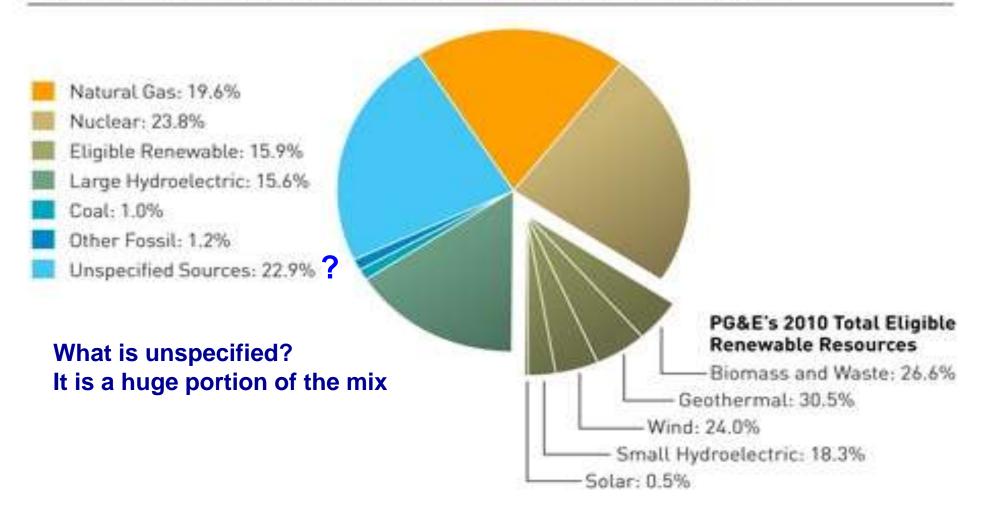
PHASE 4 GOAL: TO ACHIEVE ZNE HEATING

- Continue monitoring
- Continue improving energy efficiency performance
- Analysis of space & water heating system upgrades
 - Solar water heating for just domestic water or combined with space heating
 - High-efficiency heat pump options with addition to photovoltaic system
 - Air to air mini-split or
 - Air to water or water to water
 - High-efficiency combined space & domestic water heater using carbon neutral heating fuel

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ELECTRICITY IS A BETTER MIX THAN MOST OF STATES IN THE UNITED STATES

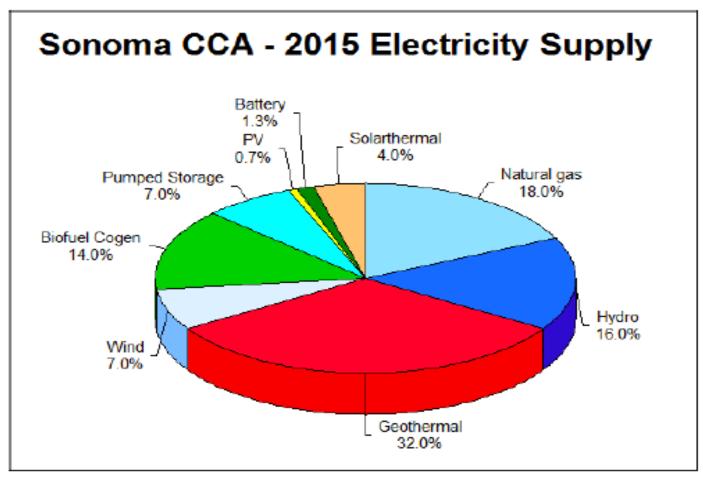
Shifting to nonpeak hours and night use saves money & natural gas but it was impossible for me to find how much CO₂ is saved

PG&E's 2010 Electric Power Mix Delivered to Retail Customers



RENEWABLE SOURCE ELECTRICITY PROPOSED BY SONOMA COUNTY, COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Community Choice Aggregation



Energy Solutions, A Plan to Achieve, Accelerated, Scaled & Cost-Effective, Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions, in the County's Energy Sector by 2015, Sonoma County, Community Climate Action Plan, May 2008



SHARING EXPERIENCES

Linda, Ellen, & Judy share their experiences with changing behavior to achieve deep energy reductions

We talked about creative comfort dressing to stay comfortable with low thermostat settings like people did in the "good old days" before central heating

Ellen has medical issues that can make low thermostat settings especially uncomfortable, so creating a comfort zone was in progress at this time

Linda Wigington, <u>lwigington@affordablecomfort.org</u> <u>www.1000HomeChallenge.com</u> Director of Deep Energy Reduction Initiatives Affordable Comfort, Inc.

Judy Roberson, jaroberson@mac.com Residential Building Science Consultant

A I M A S S O C I A T E S ARCHITECTURE & INTEGRATED DESIGN TEAM MANAGEMENT

Presentation developed by George Beeler, Principal Architect

george@aimgreen.com

AIM © April 2012

100 Fair Street Petaluma, CA 94952-2515 707-763-3300 x2

www.aimgreen.com



Link to presentation http://thousandhomechallenge.com/spring-2012-webinar2

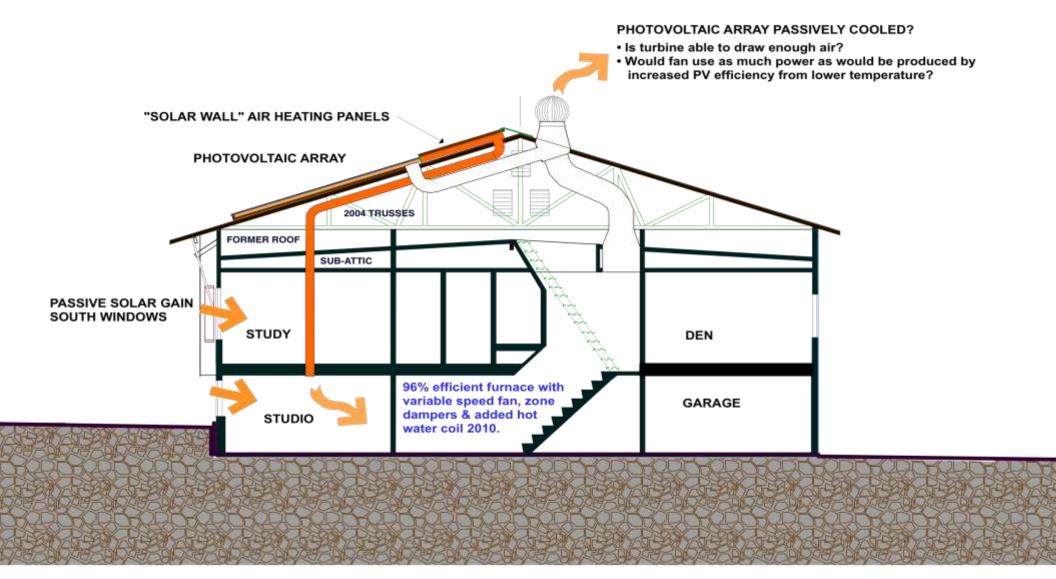
Photo by Judy Roberson

Full case study <u>http://1000HomeChallenge.com/casestudy; http://thousandhomechallenge.com/spring-2012-webinar2</u>

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Appendix

AIM A S S O C I A T E S



WINTER FEATURES • BUILDING SECTION

ENVIRONMENTAL & RESOURCE EFFICIENCY FEATURES

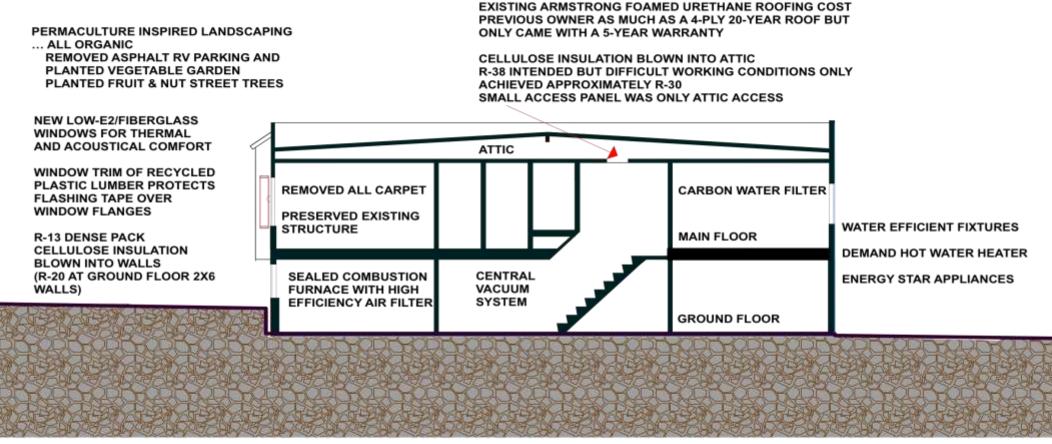
- Selected house within walking distance of grocery store, post office, & bank
- 100% recycling of cardboard, metal, & paper construction waste
- 75% reuse of wood, plywood, & siding construction waste
- Old windows reused in friend's greenhouse
- Salvaged bricks used for permeable paving (brick on sand bed & sand joints)
- FSC-certified lumber, trusses, & plywood for new roof framing (Hayward Lumber)
- Finger-jointed door frames
- OSB basement interior sheathing & additional anchor bolts for seismic reinforcement
- Recycled plastic lumber window trim (Durawood of 100% HDPE) & garden planters (Epic of mixed plastic)
- Recycled plastic/wood composite lumber (Trex) low (18" high) retaining wall
- Exposed concrete as finished floor was ground to expose aggregate & sealed
- Water-efficient fixtures & appliances
- On-demand hot water circulation pump (Taco)
- High-efficiency, drip irrigation uses nonpotable shallow well water (Irritrol)
- Toilet modified for one-gallon flush (hold lever for about four seconds for a full flush)

INDOOR AIR QUALITY & HEALTH FEATURES

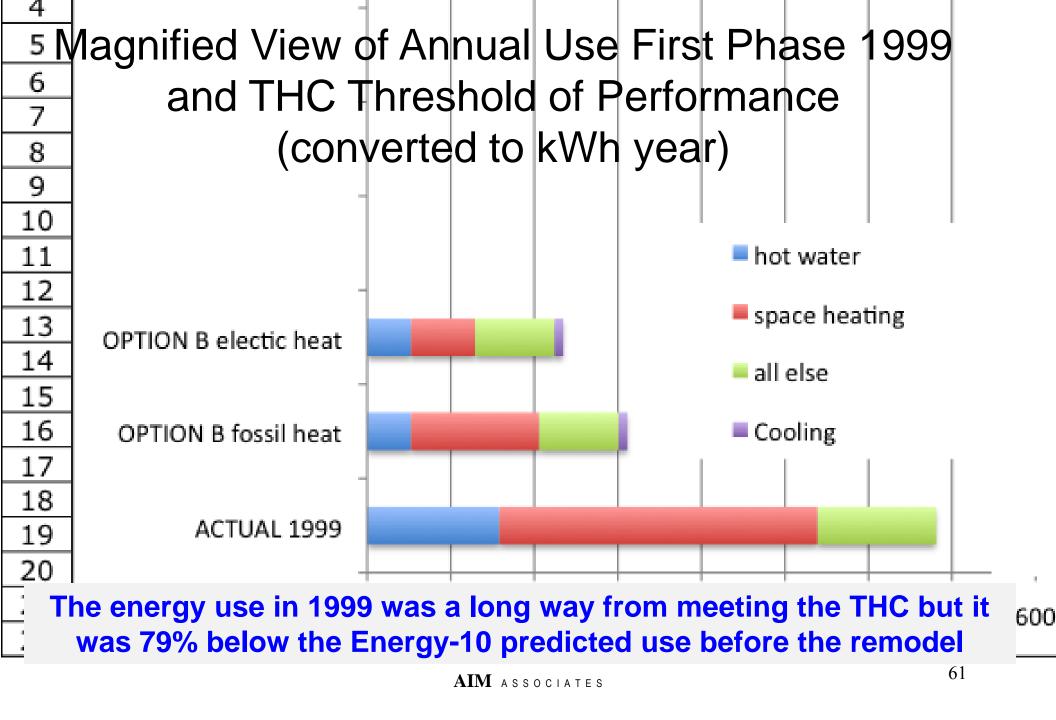
- Central vacuum system
- Removed all carpet & refinished hardwood floors (carpet harbors dust that is brought in on people's shoes that contains pesticides, herbicides, motor oil, etc.)
- Sealed combustion furnace with high-efficiency air filter
- Carbon drinking water filter
- Avoided insulation with formaldehyde adhesive
- Termite abatement: less toxic biological control & borate-based methods
- Solar Wall brand air heating brings in 100% outside air to dry out basement
- New shower pan with coved tile base for easier cleaning to avoid mold
- Existing 1970 down draft range hood (Jenn-Air) vented to outside

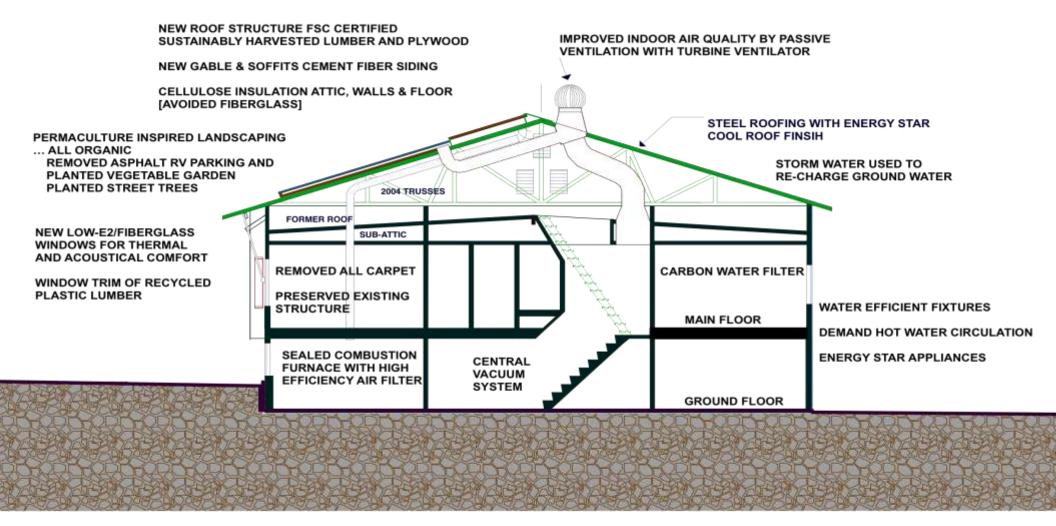
SAFETY & DURABILITY FEATURES

- Reinforced ground floor walls to remodel, industry standards for earthquakes & windstorms
- Remodeled areas have 5/8" fire-rated gypsum board & solid core wood doors for better fire safety, acoustical separation, & improved thermal mass
- Smoke detectors in all rooms
- New electrical wiring where accessible. New GFI circuit breaker & outlets
- Connected to city water for house because poor quality of well. Use well for irrigation.



BUILDING SECTION 1998 REHABILITATION





GREEN, INDOOR AIR QUALITY, COMFORT, & HEALTH FEATURES

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

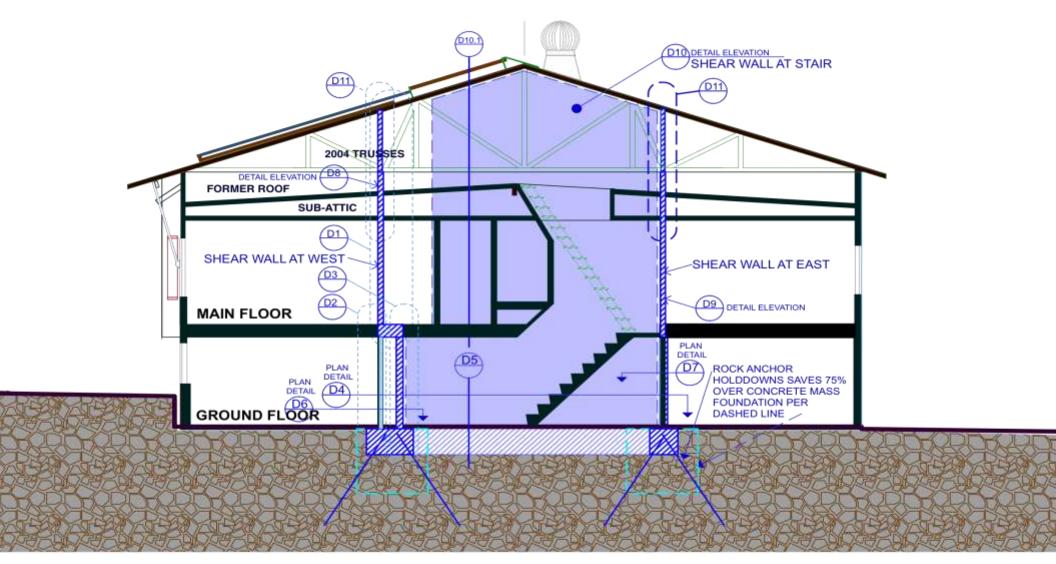
- FSC Certified sustainably harvested lumber & plywood
- Steel roofing because:
 - Recycled content
 - Never needs to be replaced if it is repainted about every 30 years
 - Ideal for future rainwater harvesting
 - Provide partial shielding of house from electromagnetic fields of adjacent power lines
- Storm water used to charge ground water
- Partial gray system for irrigation
- Cement fiber siding for new roof gables, etc.
- Lumber & siding waste:
 - Salvaged 75%
 - Used for birdhouses
- Best practices detailing for longevity & low maintenance

ADDITIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY FEATURES

- Add roof overhang over south facing windows for summer cooling
- No mechanical cooling needed
- LED house number

IMPROVE EARTHQUAKE & WIND RESISTANCE

- Previous phases have dramatically improved earthquake & wind resistance following industry standards
- However, what most people do not realize is that, even with new buildings built to code, the goal is only for the occupants to get out safety, not to preserve the building
- The loss of a building's embodied resources during a natural disaster can usually be prevented with relatively little extra structural cost when the work is done during remodels adjacent to the structure
- Unfortunately, no green building program that I am aware of is addressing this issue
- This phase will reinforce the existing structure to approximate code requirements for essential buildings, like schools, for "maximum expected" earthquakes & windstorms
- This means that the building should be repairable after the "big one." Lateral strength of the building is improved with interior shear walls built on new concrete foundations with "rock anchors" and extending up to & connecting with the underside of the existing roof sheathing
- This is a good investment because now we feel that we do not need earthquake insurance which is expensive & has very high deductibles



BUILDING SECTION SEISMIC RETROFIT

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & DURABILITY

- The concrete used was reduced by about 75% by using drilled rock anchors instead of mass footings at holddowns (5.5 C.Y vs. 25 C.Y.)
- The soil was tested and found to be slightly corrosive, so the rock anchors were hot dip galvanized and protected by thicker than usual grout
- Concrete has 50% of Portland cement replaced with fly ash. This is not unusual for the greenest of buildings but, in this case, it is also for the exposed replacement slab areas, which is unusual & required very careful wet curing performed by the owner/architect
- The ultimate strength of the wood & plywood shear wall connections & mudsill connections to concrete footings was significantly improved by using construction adhesive
- A properly reinforced access panel opening & pre-placed water supply replacement piping anticipate plumbing repairs that could damage the shear wall
- Construction quality for the unusual structural detailing was ensured by an interested & diligent construction team as well as frequent site visits by the structural engineer & the architect
- The 40-year-old kitchen range had been repaired three times, but parts are now difficult to find. The Dacor replacement range was selected because of its high performance, durability, & repairability, & the fact that it is made in California
- "New" office lavatory & etched glass door are from a local salvage yard

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY & DURABILITY (CONT'D)

Water efficiency is improved by:

- 0.8-gallon flush Niagara Stealth[™] toilet, with innovative technology that uses water pressure to create a vacuum in the waste pipe so that it pulls & pushes at the same time so it works even better than a power assist but without the noise
- New kitchen sink & bathroom faucets with separate valves for hot & cold because the way most people use single lever faucets is to push straight back, causing both hot & cold to flow even when they want only cold water
- Grey water diverter valve installed below shower & tub so that the system may be installed when the city reduces its restrictions

Construction demolition debris was recycled to the full extent locally available

Small wood scraps & sawdust were composted

OPPORTUNITIES LOST

- The existing cellulose insulation that needed to be removed for working access could have been saved, but it got mixed in with demolition debris & had to be thrown away
- Using Zip Poles[™] & Zippers[™] would have saved a lot of plastic sheeting & finish repair damage from hanging dust protection plastic film with tape

HEALTH OF OCCUPANTS & BUILDERS

- The shear wall mudsills are borax pressure treated, which is a new nontoxic option
 - It is also more durable because the treatment penetrates the full thickness of the wood
 - As a result, drilled anchor holes & cut ends are not decay weak points
- All shear wall plywood is fastened with nails & construction adhesive. The very low VOC adhesive used is about 10x better than California requirements & 3x better than LEED requirements
- The furnace is being upgraded from a 1" air filter to a 4" MERV 10
- The areas not being worked on, registers, & opened ducts, were dust protected
- A much more effective range hood is added to the kitchen
 - It is top-capture & side-exhaust rather than the former down draft
 - It has a silencer for noise reduction & a variable speed control for much better energy efficiency
- The new kitchen sink has sloped stainless steel drain boards to avoid water pooling under the dish drain
- Opportunities lost:
 - Workers were diligent about wearing dust masks at first, until the head carpenter who insisted upon them left for another project
 - Unfortunately, hard hats were worn only by the sole union trained carpenter on the job, the structural engineer, & the architect

PLANNING FOR AN ELECTRIC CAR

We are going to buy an electric car, so we want to use our excess PV production to charge the car

- Then we will not be able to count that amount of our excess PV as a carbon offset for our natural gas use
- However, our priority is to reduce our full lifestyle carbon footprint

We recently installed a time of use meter (5-20-2010) so that our excess summer peak time PV electricity credit (\$0.301) will have about a 5x multiplier for our off-peak, night charging of the car (\$0.058 summer & \$0.066 winter night rates)

- Our Nissan Leaf electric car is predicted to average 4.167 miles per kilowatt hour (kWh)
- We have a credit of 612 kWh summer peak excess power x 30.1¢ credit / 6.2 ave. night charging rate = 2,971 kWh x 4.167 miles per kilowatt hour = 12,380 miles
- 12,380 miles is significantly more that the 9,743 miles/yr. we drove last year