

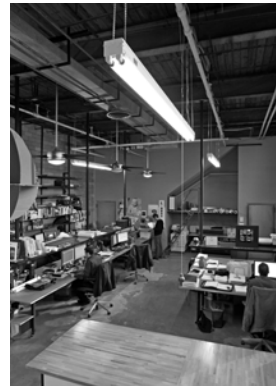


THE NEW GRAVITY

Climate Change and the Imperative of High Performance Affordable Housing

ONION
FLATS

Tim McDonald
tim@onionflats.com
215.783.5591





buildings consume **48%** of U.S. energy

EIA 2012



and contribute

45%

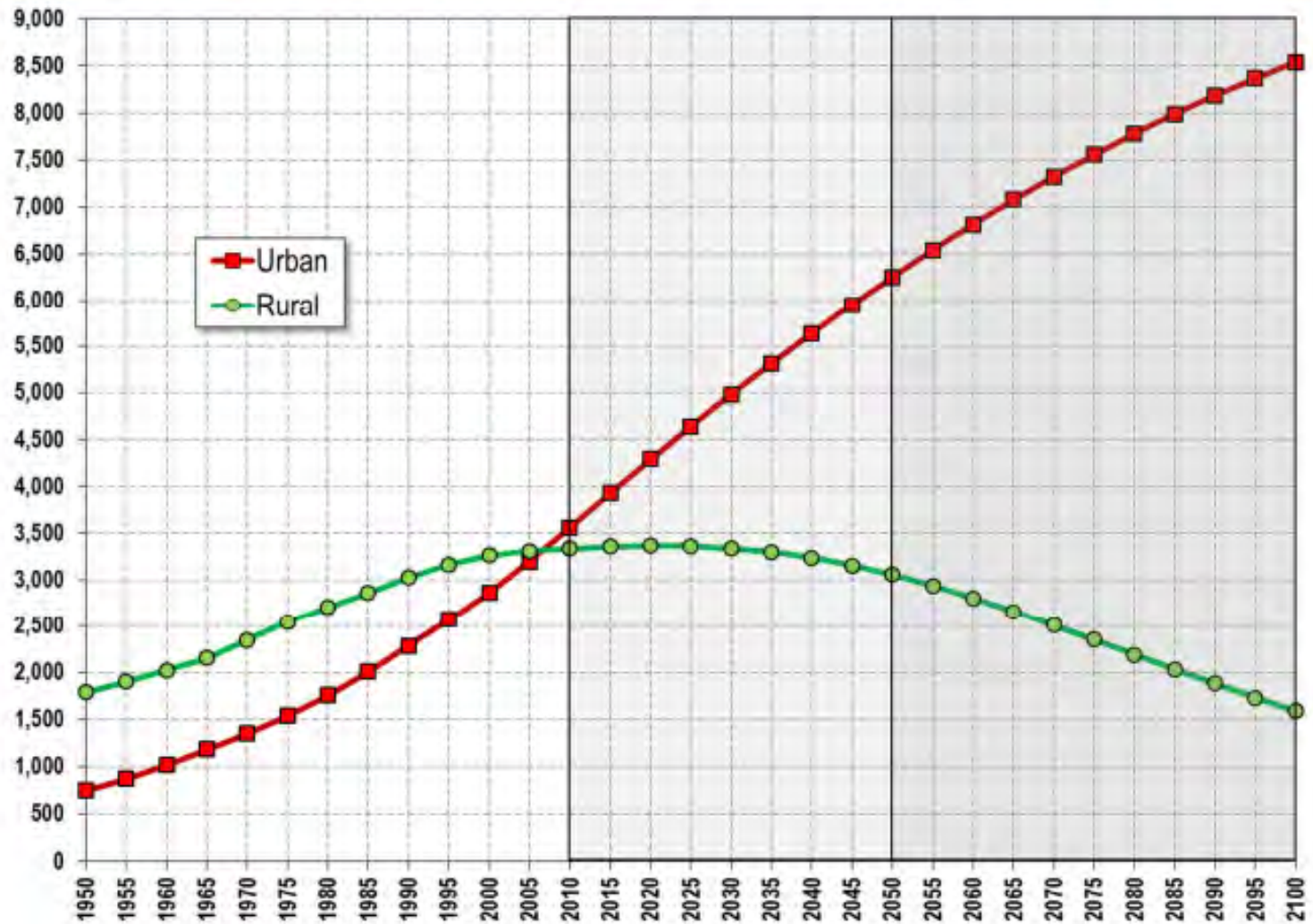
of U.S. GHG emissions

EIA 2012

World: Urban and rural Population: 2010-2100

2

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs – Population Division



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012): World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision. New York

World's population





urban environments emit **75%** of global GHGs

UN Habitat

THE NEW GRAVITY

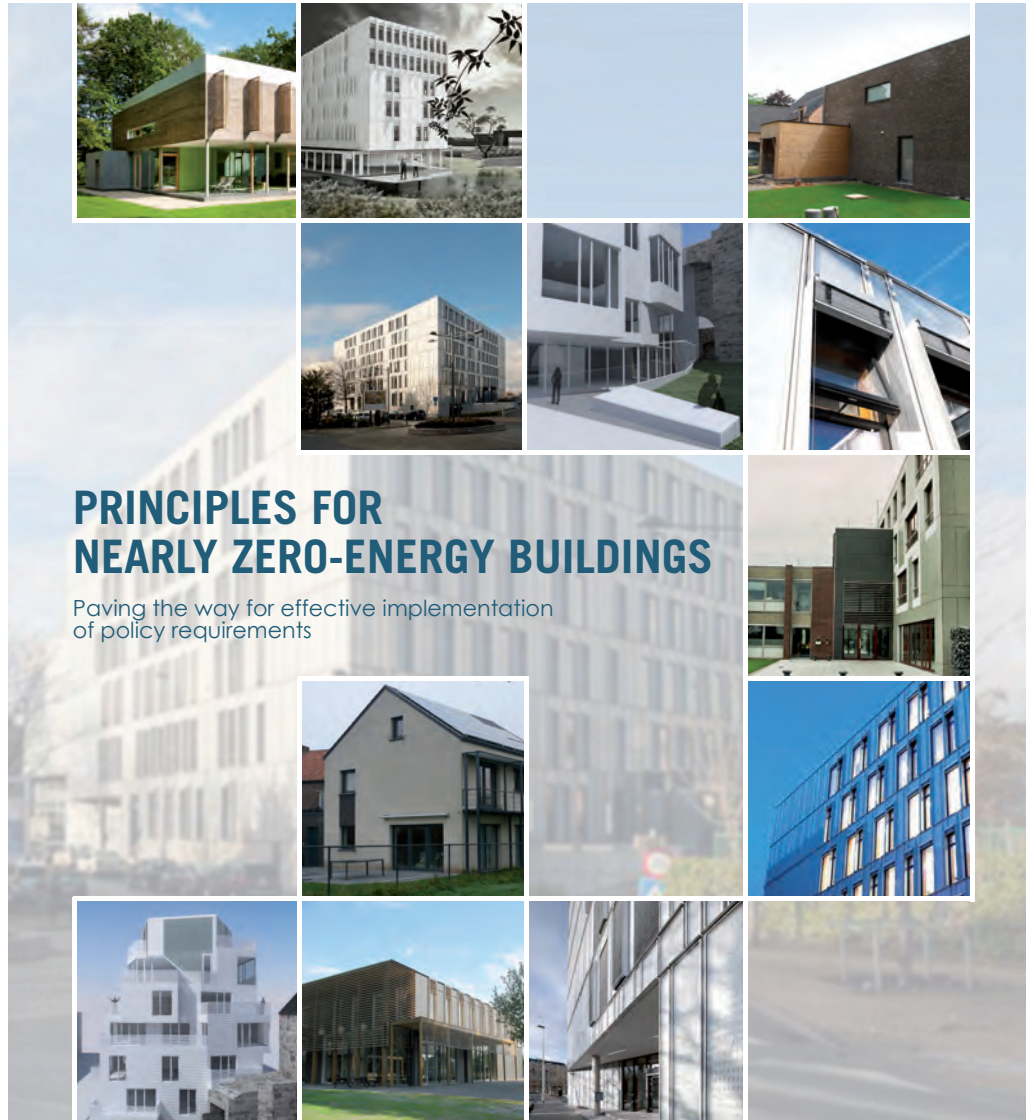
RADICAL

AFFORDABLE

SCALABLE

BRUSSELS 2015

“...calls for all buildings to be Nearly-Zero Energy Buildings by the end of 2020.... Brussels' new regulation is based on the Passive House Standard, making it mandatory for all new builds as well as all retrofits as of January 2015.” IPHA



PRINCIPLES FOR NEARLY ZERO-ENERGY BUILDINGS

Paving the way for effective implementation
of policy requirements





Mayor de Blasio Commits to 80 Percent Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050, Starting with Sweeping Green Buildings Plan

September 21, 2014

UTAH



Park City Passes Resolution to Adopt Net-Zero Energy Performance Requirements for Municipal Buildings and Facilities

Resolution is first of its kind in North America

PARK CITY, Utah (October 16, 2017) – The City Council of Park City, Utah, unanimously passed [Resolution 28-2017](#) to adopt net-zero energy performance requirements for all new buildings and facilities constructed using municipal funds. The resolution is the first of its kind in North America.

“It is with great pride that our Council passed this resolution to require our new and renovated buildings and facilities to have minimal environmental impacts,” said Park City Mayor, Jack Thomas. “We want Park City to showcase that we can, and must, take meaningful action to address the climate crisis. Our future depends on it.”

Net-zero energy performance, with an emphasis on energy efficiency, will be incorporated from the beginning of the design process of all municipal buildings and facilities. Actual energy use will be measured for one year post-occupancy to ensure that the building performs to the standard it was designed. Additionally, the Resolution requires renewable energy to be produced on site to cover the facility’s annual need, as opposed to purchasing off-site credits.

Energy modelers and commissioning agents will be involved at the earliest stages of design and pre-design to recommend methods to capture efficiencies, as well as to ensure all mechanical systems are appropriately sized and work together to magnify energy savings. This proven process results in capturing efficiencies, which leads to significant financial savings over the lifetime of the facility.

The resolution also outlines verification pathways to prove that buildings and facilities use net-zero, fossil-based energy. Acceptable verification standards include the [International Living Future Institute’s Energy Petal certification](#); a score of zero on the [Zero Energy Performance Index](#); and [Passive House certification](#) with on-site renewables.

Building Code Revision Launches California Toward Zero Net Energy Buildings



Bill Roth | Monday November 11th, 2013 | [2 Comments](#)



63



7



Tweet

81



Share

119

Starting in 2014, California is implementing a tsunami of building code revisions called Title 24. These revised building codes will move California's residential and commercial buildings toward Zero Net Energy (ZNE). In a ZNE building, the annual energy consumption is equal to its annual production of renewable energy. Under Title 24, all new residential construction is to be ZNE by 2020 with all new commercial buildings achieving this ZNE goal by 2030.



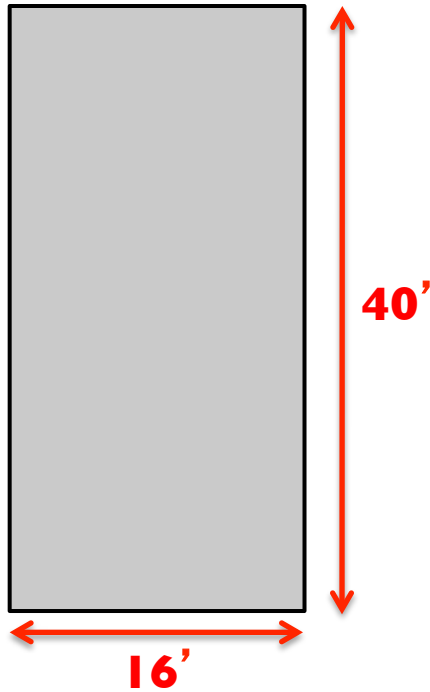
Title 24 moves building design toward “comprehensive building solutions.” This building design approach first focuses upon reducing energy consumption through the integration of smart and energy efficient technologies. The final design step after reducing the building's energy consumption is to install onsite renewable energy generation like solar panels.

NET-ZERO-ENERGY-CAPABLE

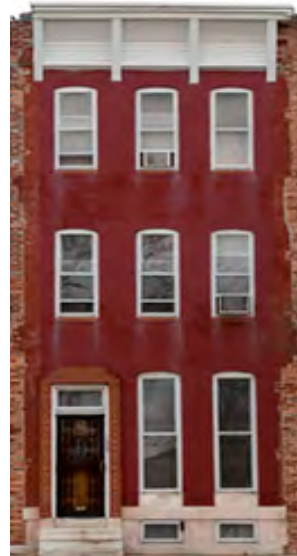
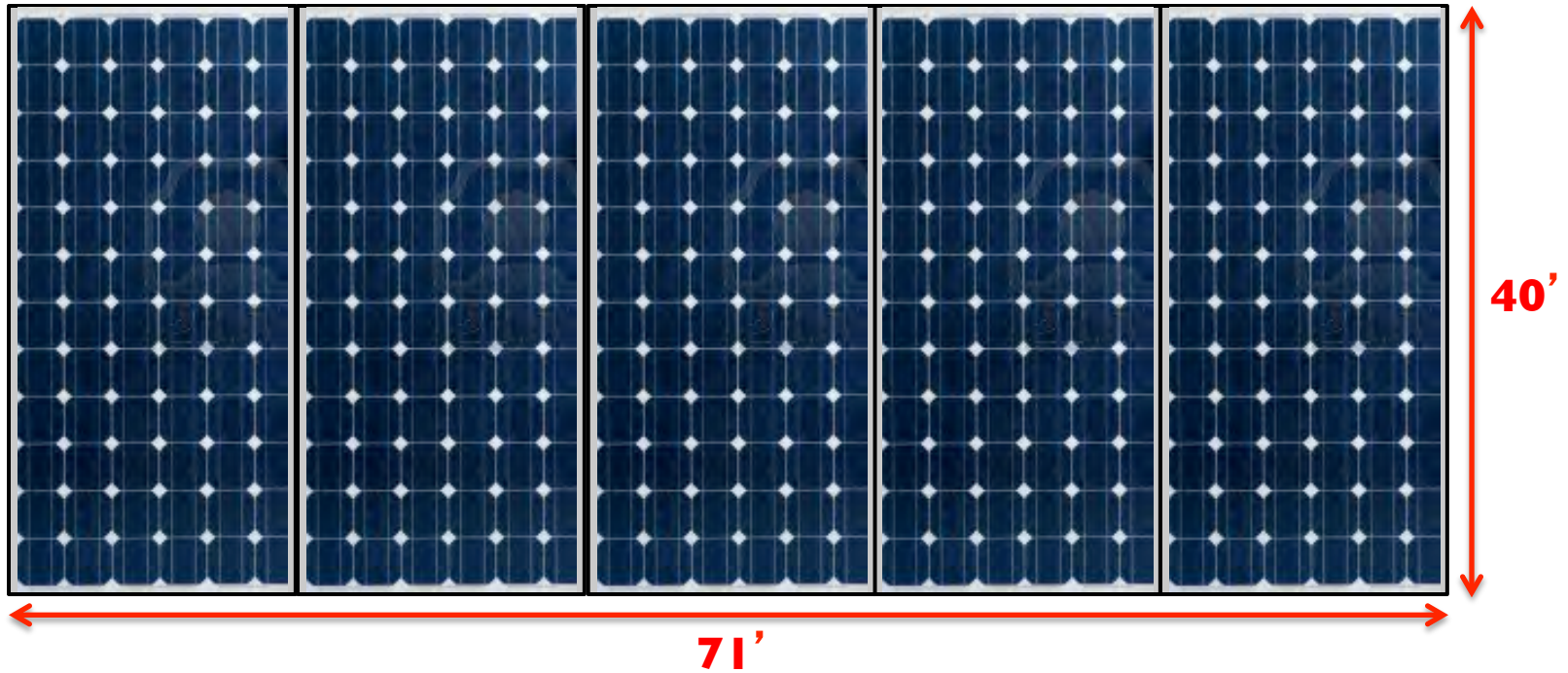
A building must GENERATE

NET-ZERO-ENERGY-CAPABLE

**ALL it needs to survive
on it's own site**



1900 sf home
39,000 kWh/yr



1900 sf home
39,000 kWh/yr
2832 sf roof



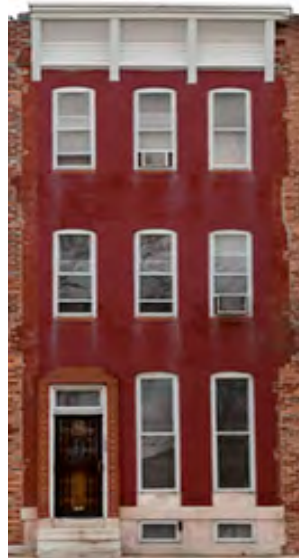
40'

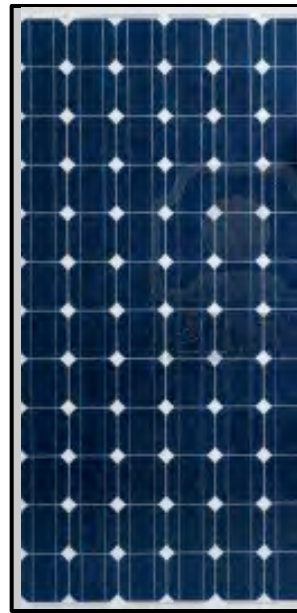
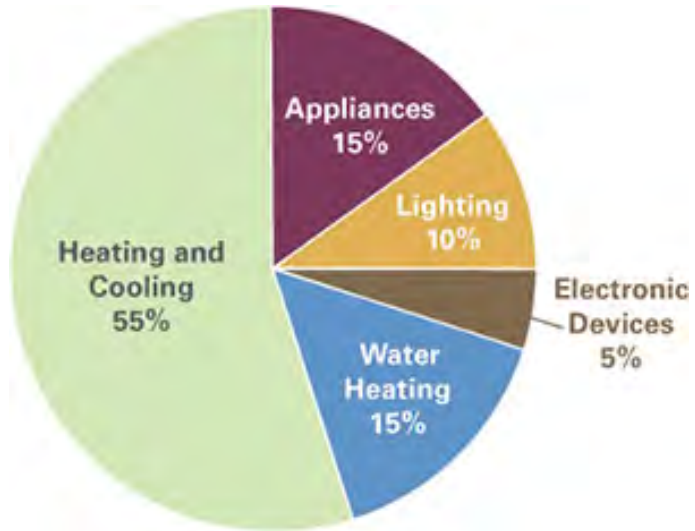


16'

80% REDUCTION

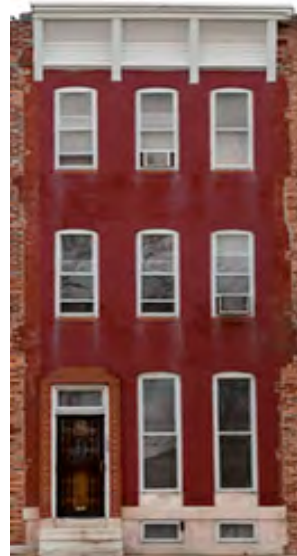
4.5 kWh/sf/yr



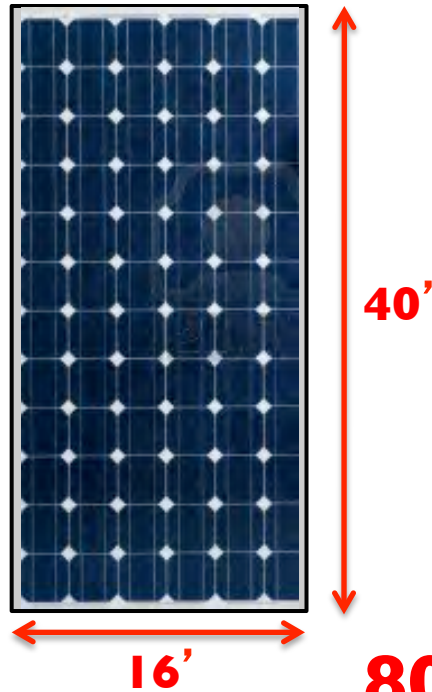
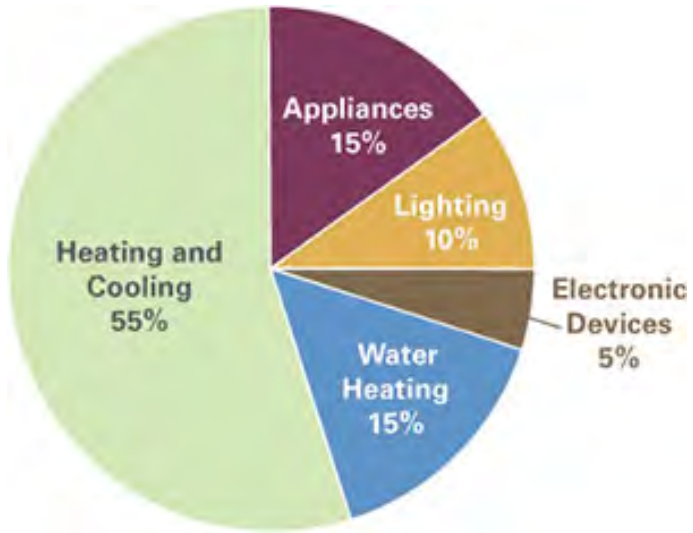


16'

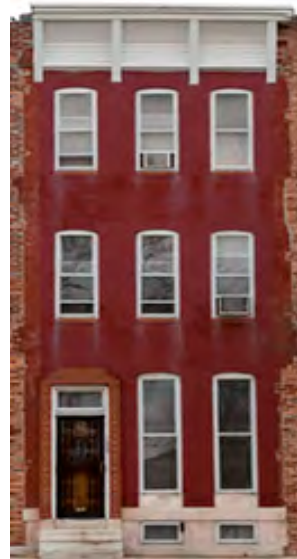
40'



80% REDUCTION
4.5 kWh/sf/yr

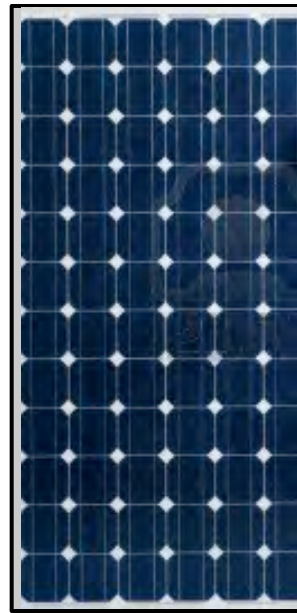


80% REDUCTION
4.5 kWh/sf/yr





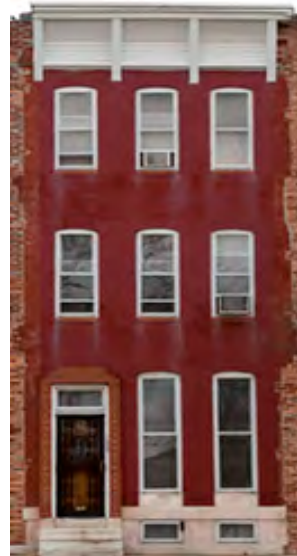
“Fabric First” approach



16'



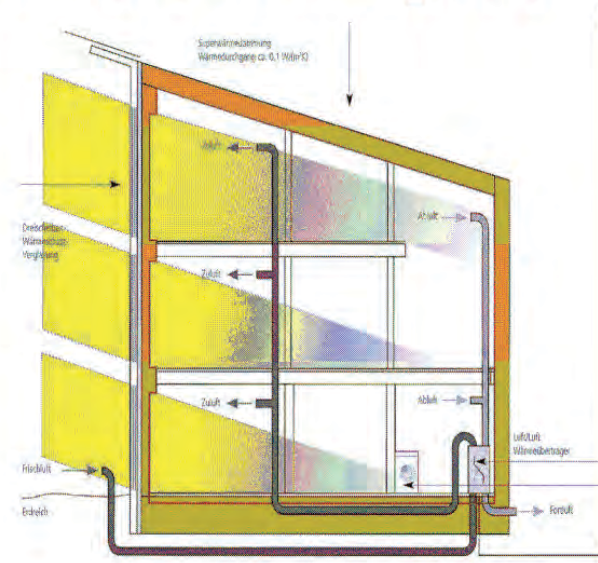
40'



80% REDUCTION
4.5 kWh/sf/yr

Envelope and Thermal Comfort Principles

1. **Continuous Insulation-** creating steady indoor temperatures that won't drop below 50 degrees without heating source
2. **Thermal Bridge Free Construction-** minimizes condensation/ building deterioration
3. **Compact Building Shape-** excellent surface-to-volume ratio (< 1)
4. **Airtightness-** minimizes moisture diffusion into wall assembly
5. **Balanced Ventilation with Heat Recovery with minimal Space Conditioning System -** exceptional efficiency, indoor air-quality and comfort
6. **Optimal Solar Orientation and Shading**
— maximizing solar gains for winter, minimizing gains for the summer case



7. **Energy Efficient Appliances and Lighting-** highly efficient use of household electricity
8. **User Friendliness -** user manuals are recommended to be given homeowners



BLDG MPG

PERFORMANCE

Requirements

1. Specific Space Heating/
Cooling Demand

4.75 kBTU/sf/yr

2. Air-Tightness

.6 ACH50

3. Specific Primary
Energy Demand

38 kBTU/sf/yr

4.5 kWh/sf/yr



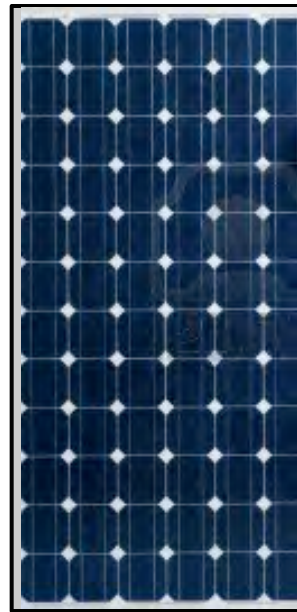


Consumption

PH METRIC

4.5 kWh/sf/yr

(Site Energy)



40'

16'

Production

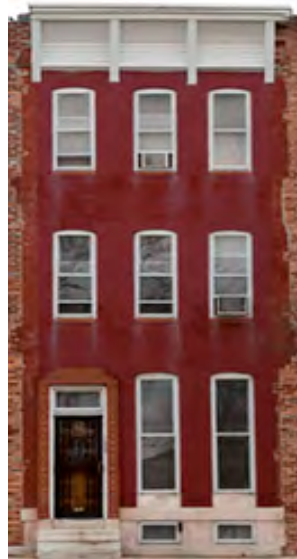
ROOF METRIC

4.5 kWh/sf/yr

(Site Energy)

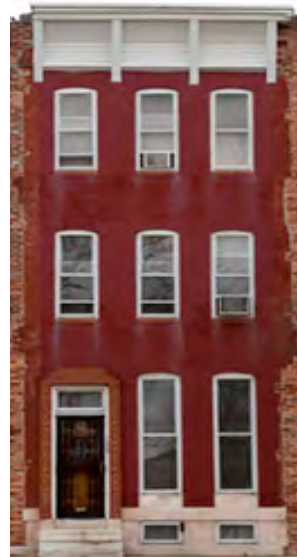


HOW DO WE GET THERE?

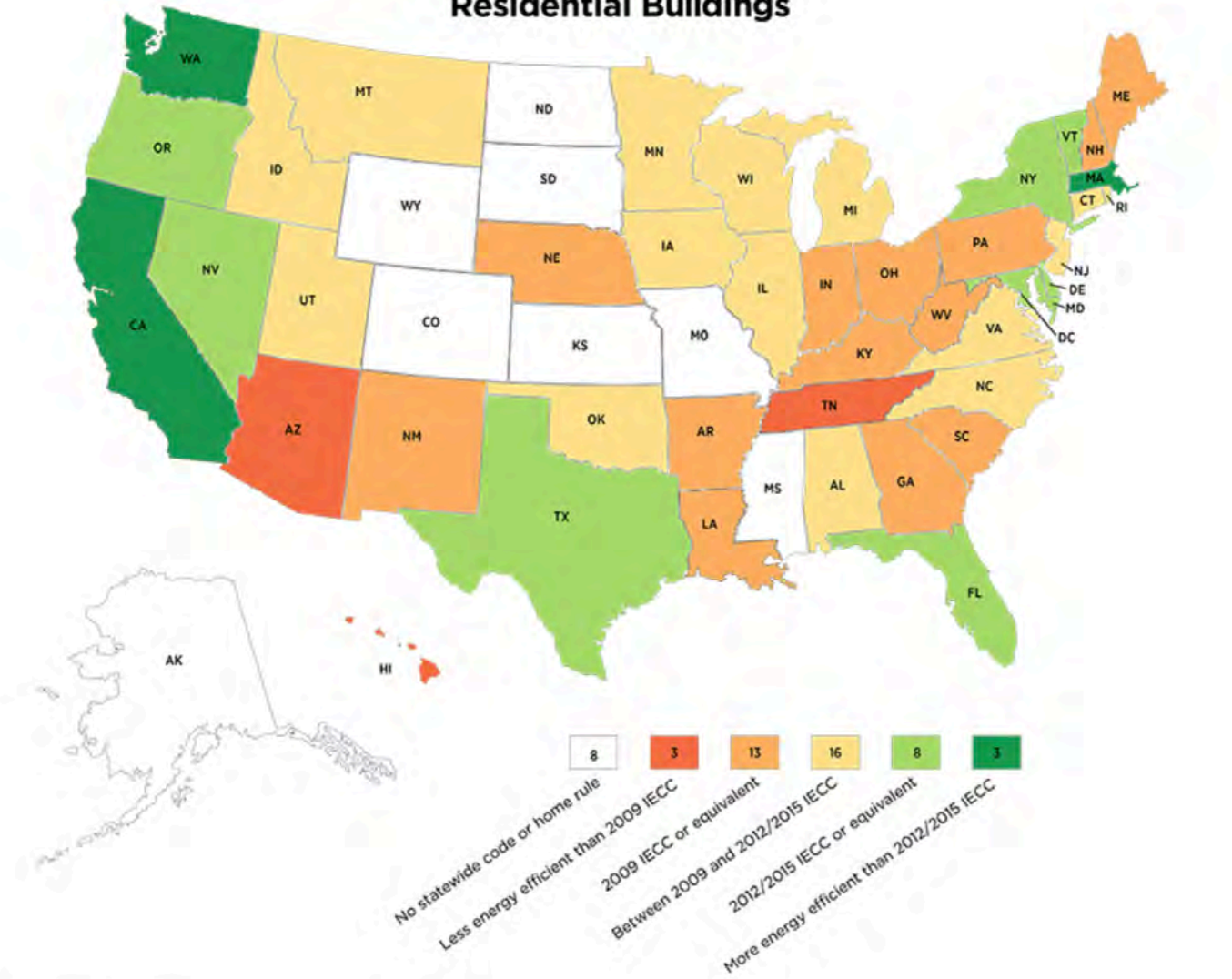


HOW DO WE GET THERE?

- 1. LEGISLATE it**
- 2. DEMONSTRATE it**



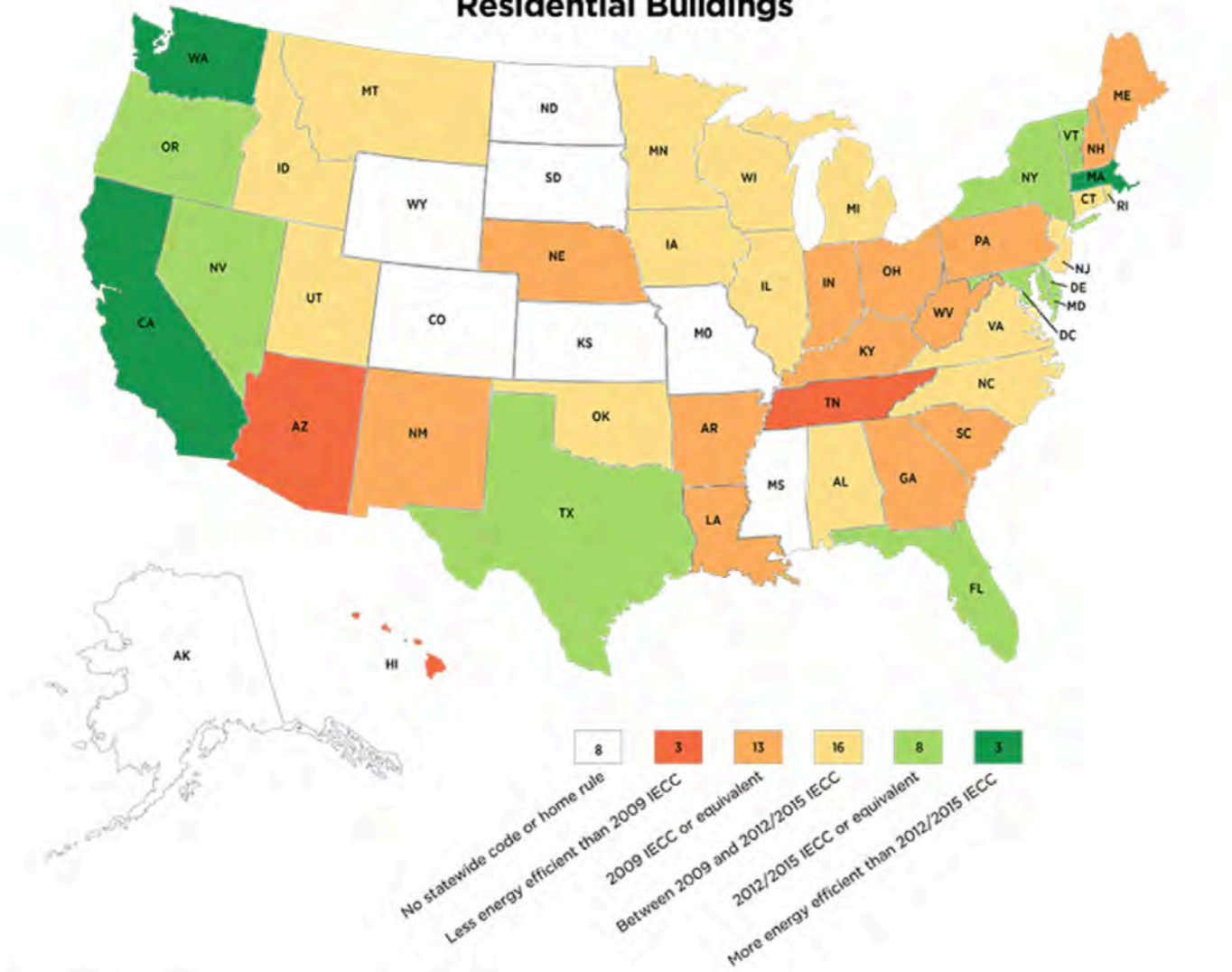
Residential Buildings



Updated as of July 31, 2017

LEGISLATE it?

Residential Buildings



Updated as of July 31, 2017

DEMONSTRATE it!

DEMONSTRATE it!



NORRIS SQUARE



NORTHERN LIBERTIES

NORRIS SQUARE

BANK FLATS



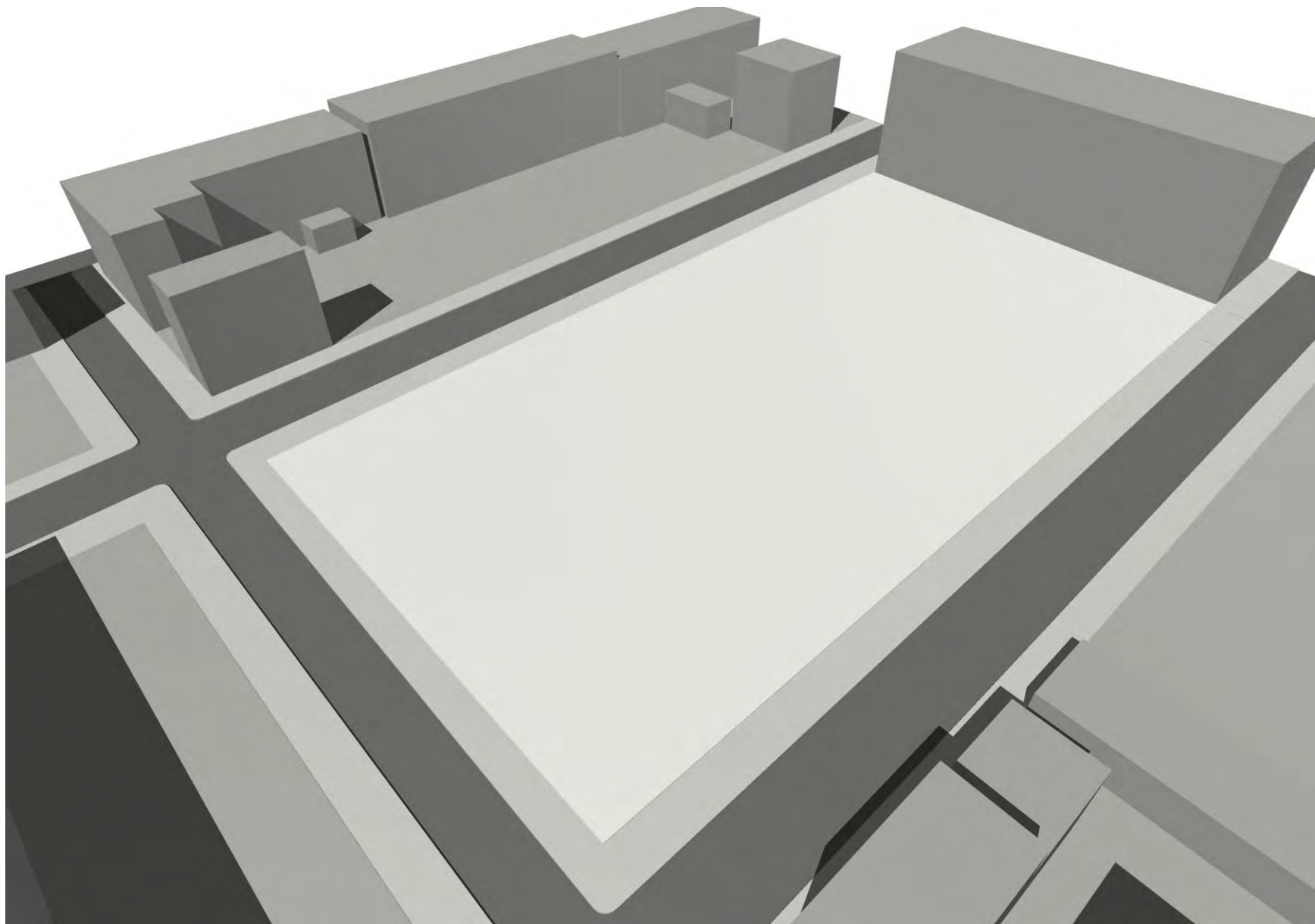
NORTHERN LIBERTIES

CAPITAL FLATS

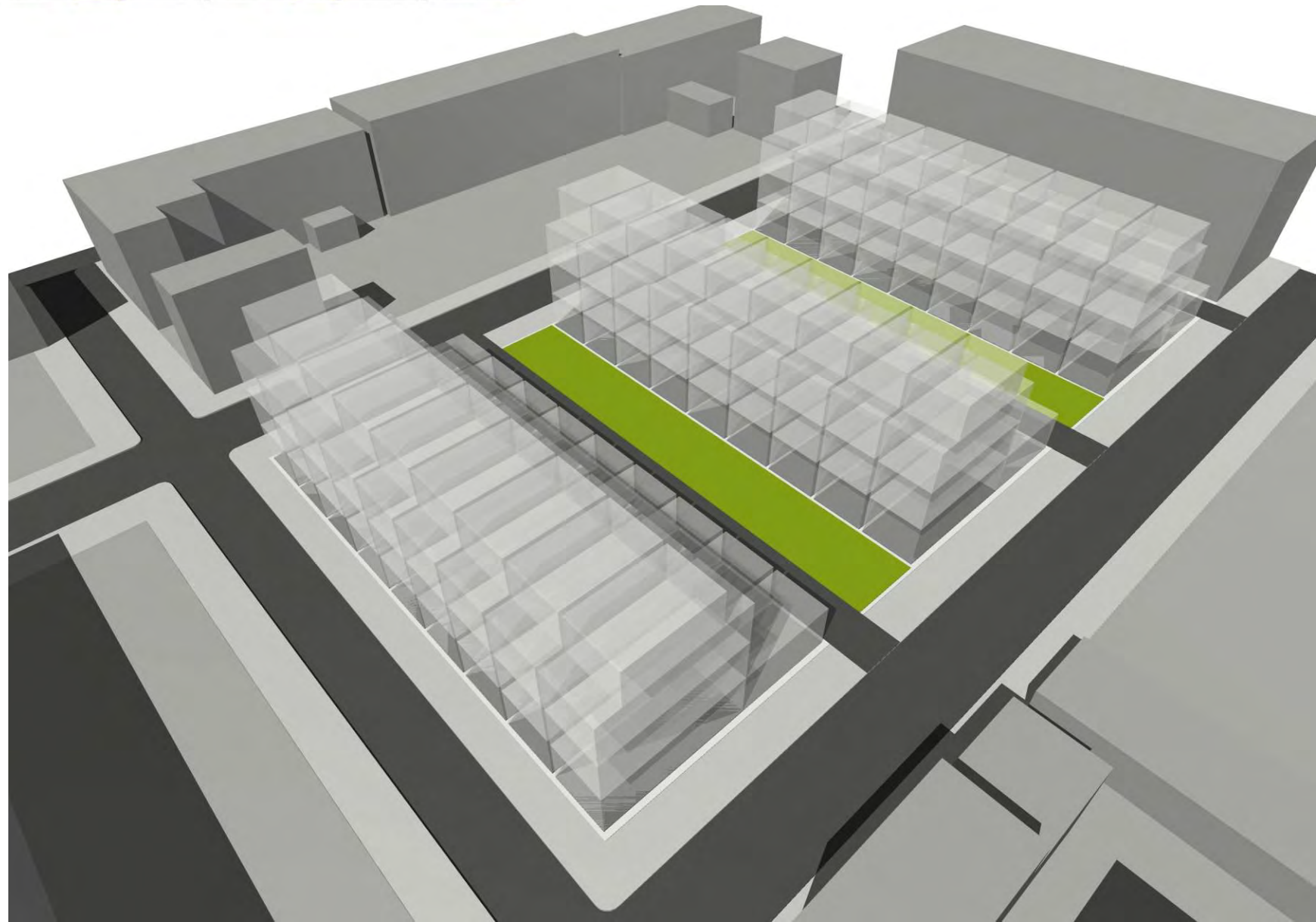
STABLE FLATS



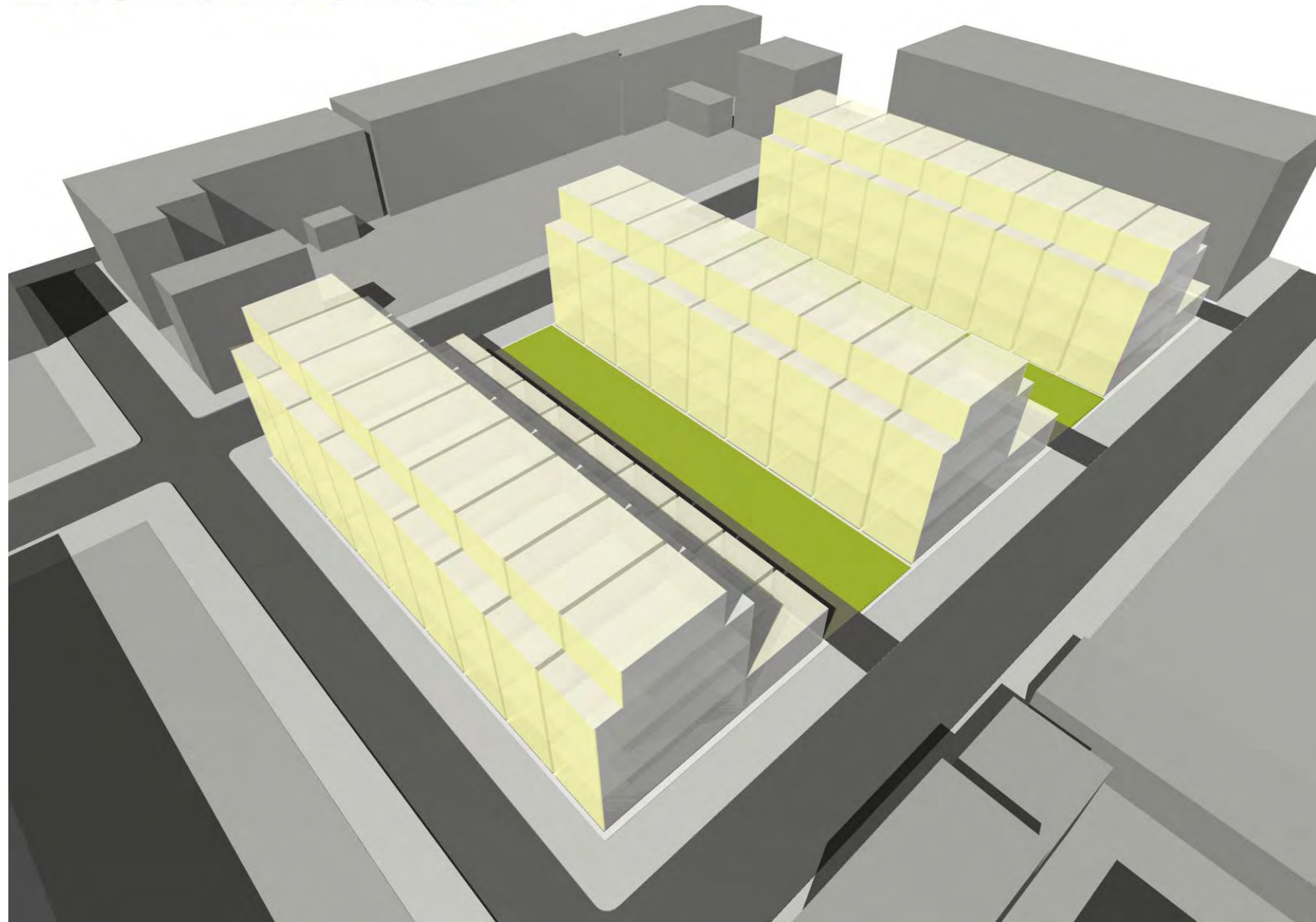
STABLE FLATS 2015: 26 townhomes

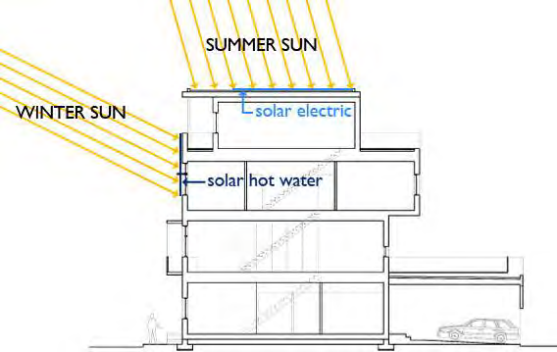


VERNAL EQUINOX: 50°



VERNAL EQUINOX: 50°











WATER STREET
BODINE STREET

GEORGE ST

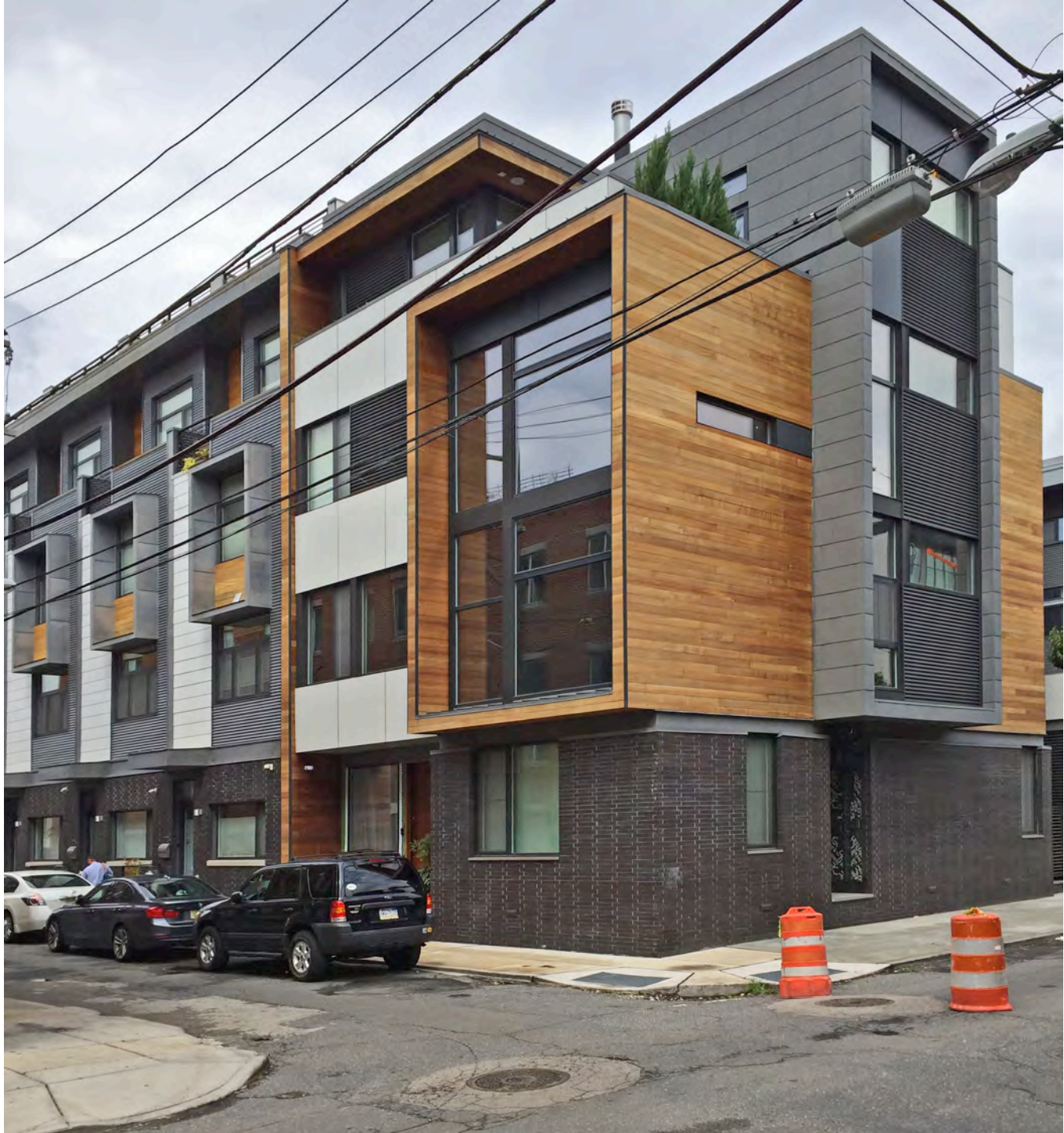
ONE WAY

GREEN
GATEWAY
SPACES

GREEN
GATEWAY
SPACES

GREEN
GATEWAY
SPACES

COKE









ENERGY/BUILDING CONSULTANTS & ENGINEERS

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BUILDING LEAKAGE TEST COMPARISON

Test #1		Test #2	
Test File:	Depressurization File	Test File:	Pressurization File
Date of Test:	7/5/2012	Date of Test:	7/5/2012
Customer:	Onion Flats, LLC 111 West Norris Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122	Customer:	Onion Flats
Phone:	215-783-5591		

Test Results	Test #1	Test #2	Change	Percent
1. Airflow at 50 Pascals:	293 CFM 0.48 ACH	201 CFM 0.33 ACH	-92 CFM -0.15 ACH	-31.4 % -31.4 %

FINAL AIRFLOW

.49 ACH 50





** 12 Months of Measured Data*

Address	TFA sf	12 Months kWh Total	PV kWh	NET	COST \$/Yr	SITE ENERGY kWh/sf/yr
235 George	1908	13,088	4172	8916	\$1079 \$90/m	6.8
PH		8586				4.5
Typical Code Building		40,068		68% BETTER	\$4407 \$367/m	21

Total HARD Construction Costs: \$375,000.00 \$150.00 sf



CAPITAL FLATS : 3 PHASES, 42 UNITS, 18 YEARS



CAPITAL FLATS : 3 PHASES, 42 UNITS, 18 YEARS



PHASE 2
THIN FLATS

PHASE 1
THE FACTORY

PHASE 3
THE BATTERY

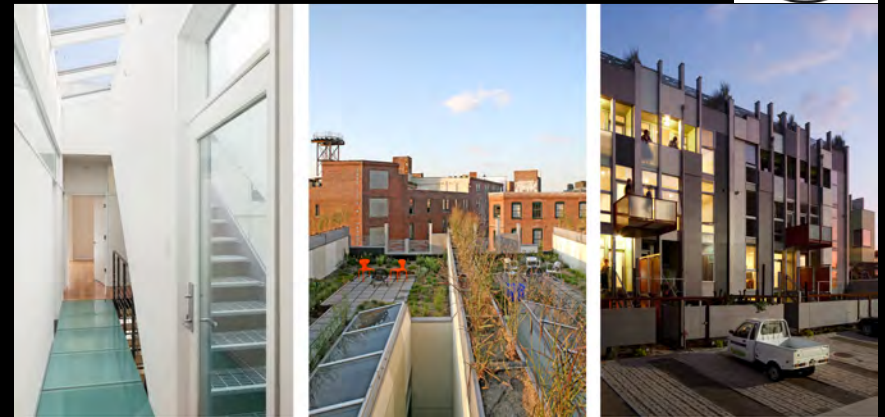
CAPITAL FLATS : 3 PHASES, 42 UNITS, 18 YEARS



PHASE 1: THE FACTORY: 2001



PHASE 2: THIN FLATS: 2009
FIRST LEED Platinum Duplexes in USA



CAPITAL FLATS : 3 PHASES, 42 UNITS, 18 YEARS



* 24 Months of Measured Data

kWh/sf/yr

9

11

16

7

12

22

Address	TFA sf	Electricity kWh Total	Gas MBtu	Gas kWh	Total Energy kWh	SITE (kBTU/TFA) kBTU/sf/yr
I45B W. Laurel	1480	3288	34,374	10,074	13,362	31
<u>Measured Air-Tightness: 4.8 ACH50</u>						
PROJECTED						37
REFERENCE (Code home)						54
<i>Total HARD Construction Costs: \$2,880,000.00</i>					<i>\$144.00 sf</i>	
I57 W. Laurel	(2880)2217	14,520	346	1179	15,700	24
<u>Measured Air-Tightness: 2.1 ACH50</u>						
PROJECTED						41
REFERENCE (Code home)						74

PHASE 2: *THIN FLATS* 2008

