

PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT DRIVING BUILDING PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC VITALITY

PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT IAQ PILOT OVERVIEW FOR THE FEDERAL INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON INDOOR AIR QUALITY

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THANK YOU.





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Vision: The places where we live, work, learn, and play will be healthy and high performing.



GREEN BUILDING

GREEN BUILDING ALLIANCE

INSPIRE

PROVE

EQUIP

PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT DOWNTOWN - OAKLAND



Policy & Advocacy

Educational Programs

Learning events, tours, networking, community, case studies, & resources.

Technical Assistance



WHAT DID PITTSBURGH NEED?



PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT DOWNTOWN - DAKLAND



Net Operating Income & Regional Economic Competitiveness

Energy Consumption & Operating Expenses



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PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT DOWNTOWN - OAKLAND

PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT





A COLLABORATIVE, NATIONALLY-RECOGNIZED, LOCALLY-DRIVEN VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY OF BUILDINGS IN DOWNTOWN PITTSBURGH AND OAKLAND THAT ARE WORKING TOWARDS HIGH PERFORMANCE.

HIGH PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS HAVE PROVEN TRACK RECORDS:

- BUSINESS AND PROPERTY PROFITABILITY
- ASSET VALUE INCREASES
- ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS
- OCCUPANT HEALTH

THE PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT GOALS ARE INSPIRED BY THOSE SET NATIONALLY BY ARCHITECTURE 2030 AND ITS 2030 CHALLENGE.

PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT GOALS



- ENERGY USE: A MINIMUM 10% REDUCTION BELOW THE NATIONAL AVERAGE BY 2015, WITH INCREMENTAL TARGETS REACHING A 50% REDUCTION BY 2030.
- WATER USE: A MINIMUM 10% REDUCTION BELOW THE DISTRICT AVERAGE BY 2015, WITH INCREMENTAL TARGETS REACHING A 50% REDUCTION BY 2030.
- TRANSPORTATION CO² EMISSIONS: A MINIMUM 10% REDUCTION BELOW THE DISTRICT AVERAGE BY 2015, WITH INCREMENTAL TARGETS REACHING A 50% REDUCTION BY 2030.
- **INDOOR AIR QUALITY:** TO BE DETERMINED LOCALLY.

2030 CHALLENGE

EXISTING BUILDING TARGETS





GREEN BUILDING ALLIANCE



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PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT COMMITMENTS



PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT DOWNTOWN - OAKLAND

438 properties

68,210,816 ft²

69% of the



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12 DISTRICTS INTERNATIONALLY

GREEN BUILDING ALLIANCE



LOS ANGELES 203 DISTRICT[®]

GRAND RAPIDS **2030** DISTRICT[®]

CLEVELAND 2030 DISTRICT

DENVER 203 DISTRICT

DALLAS 2030 DISTRICT SEATTLE 2030 DISTRICT

SAN ANTONIO 203

2030 DISTRICT DOWNTOWN - DAKLAND

203 DISTRICT

TORONTO 2030 DISTRICT

Established Districts

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- I087 Buildings
- 311 Property Partners

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DISTRICT

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A GROWING NETWORK

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Established 2030 District O Emerging 2030 District

2015 – MEASURED REDUCTION RESULTS



PITTSBURGH 2030 DISTRICT DOWNTOWN - OAKLAND

Energy = **12.5%**

Water = **10.3%**

Transportation Emissions = **124.2%**

Indoor Air Quality = *Pilot complete.*



WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH INDOR AIR QUALITY?

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WHY?



www.worldwatch-europe.org

We spend 90% of our time inside buildings.





INDOOR AIR QUALITY & 2030 DISTRICTS



The vision of this work is centered on answering the question:

How can the 2030 district impact indoor air quality?





INDOOR AIR QUALITY & 2030 DISTRICTS



• PITTSBURGH IS RANKED:

- 21st for high ozone days out of 277 metropolitan areas
- 6TH FOR 24-HOUR PARTICLE POLLUTION OUT OF 277 METROPOLITAN AREAS
- 6TH FOR ANNUAL PARTICLE POLLUTION OUT OF 277 METROPOLITAN AREAS

(STATE OF THE AIR 2014, AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION)









Goals

- Establish baseline IAQ in 2030 District buildings
- Evaluate direct & indirect impacts of energy reductions on IAQ
 - Direct = changes to building characteristics (e.g. ventilation, materials)
 - Indirect = life-cycle energy impacts on regional outdoor air quality
- Develop goals and strategies for improvements in IAQ metrics



HOW DO WE EVEN BEGIN TO TACKLE THIS STUDY?

- MULTIPLE VARIABLES
 - BUILDING TYPES
 - HVAC SYSTEMS
 - SEASONAL IMPACTS
 - MULTI-YEAR STUDY
 - BUILDING USE
- PILOT BUILDINGS





University of Pittsburgh

HOW....TESTING PROTOCOL

- MODELED AFTER THE EPA'S BUILDING ASSESSMENT SURVEY AND EVALUATION (BASE)
- STEP 1:BUILDING AND SITE VISIT
- STEP 2: SELECT STUDY AREA AND MONITORING LOCATION
- STEP 3: BUILDING CHARACTERIZATION AND SAMPLING
- Step 4: Data Management and Analysis
- STEP 5: ADMINISTER OCCUPANCY SURVEY?



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for Sustainable Innovation



PILOT TESTING-HOW & WHAT



MCSI IAQ Cart

Particles

- 0.3 0.5/µm
- $0.5 1.0 \,\mu m$
- 1.0 2.5 µm
- 2.5 10.0 µm •
- > 10.0 μm

- Total VOC's
- Carbon Dioxide

• Ozone

- Carbon Monoxide
- Temperature
- **Relative Humidity**

Current IAQ Testing Equipment and variables – with more coming

Indoor Testing Locations



HVAC System: Ducted forced-air cooling (multiple AHUs) with radiator heating. No direct outdoor air supply.

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Particulate Matter (10 & 2.5)

- Low PM in data center (6-1) constant recirculation with good filtration
- Higher PM10 in Computer Services area (6-3, 6-4, 6-5) convection units, carpet, ceiling fan use, and higher occupancy than other areas; little to no filtration
- Location 6-8 was drafty, and PM values were near outdoor levels, suggesting outsid air infiltration
- Supply air (S) and return air (R) samples at the AHU tested had nearly identical level
- "Nearest outdoor" is the closest outdoor sample in time, to the labeled indoor sample
- Averages
- Preliminary results

PM 10 μg/m3



- Nearest outdoor PM2.5 Street Level
- Nearest outdoor PM2.5 East Roof
- Nearest outdoor PM10 Green Roof

- Nearest outdoor PM2.5 Green Roof

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- Nearest outdoor PM10 Street Level
- Nearest outdoor PM10 East Roof







RECOMMENDATIONS

- MONITORING
 - Inexpensive PM monitors are available, such as the Speck and Dylos units. Consider installing PM monitors, particularly in areas where high PM was identified. Medium to long term tracking of PM levels can provide feedback on maintenance measures such as cleaning and filtration.
- CLEANING
 - It was noted that cleaning is infrequent, and some surfaces were notably dusty. More frequent cleaning could lead to lower levels of dust re-suspension (larger PM sizes) during occupant activities.
 - Dust and sanitize furniture and floors regularly. Use low VOC emitting supplies. A list of green products are available on the EPA website under Environmental Preferable Purchasing (EPP). (See appendix)
 - Carpeting should be cleaned using HEPA vacuums to avoid spreading fine dust particles which are not captured by conventional vacuums.
- AIR FILTRATION
 - For spaces equipped with AHUs and convection units, use the best available filters and check regularly for filter cleanliness. For AHUs observed on the 5th and 6th floors, it may be possible to install MERV 13 filters, which can significantly reduce PM down to 2.5 µm and below.
 - If filters are cleaned and upgraded, consider running AHUs and convection units in "fan only" mode when heating or cooling is not required, or for AHUs in radiator areas, when cooling is not required.
 - Change filters regularly, at least seasonally, with monthly changes if needed.

But this is for *one building! Now what?*



From Andrew Rush/PPG



BUILDING-SPECIFIC IAQ (PM) RESULTS Comparing buildings





SO HOW ARE OUR BUILDINGS DOING?

• EARLY FINDINGS – AGGREGATED PM

- Consistent with previous studies
- Smaller particles mainly from outdoors
- Larger particles from a mixture of indoor and outdoor sources
- A wide variety of filtration effectiveness exists between buildings, from very limited to MERV-14 (very good)



• It's not just the filters in the HVAC, it's also the envelope!





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Indoor to outdoor ratios for PM between 0.3 and 0.5 μm – Outdoor sources







Indoor counts for PM between 1.0 and 2.5 μm – Indoor and outdoor sources





MOVING FORWARD

OUR AIM (AT THIS POINT) IS TO CREATE A COLLABORATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE MODEL THAT HELPS THE 2030 BUILDINGS AND OCCUPANTS









QUESTIONS?





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