

ACHESON FIRE STATION FOR PARKLAND COUNTY	PROJECT LEED- NC Worksheet	
Project Number: 211060		

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Maximum Points Available	Achieved / Allocation of Points			Credit	Intent	Requirements
	Yes	Maybe	No			

Category: SUSTAINABLE SITES						
Required	Yes					
				Prerequisite 1. Erosion and Sedimentation Control	Control erosion to reduce negative impacts on water and air quality	Design to a site sediment and erosion control plan that conforms to best management practices in EPA's Storm Water Management for Construction Activities, EPA Document No. EPA-832-R-92-005, Chapter 3, OR local Erosion and Sedimentation Control standards and codes, whichever is more stringent. The plan shall meet the following objectives: (1) Prevent loss of soil during construction by storm water runoff and/or wind erosion, including protecting topsoil by stockpiling for reuse (2) Prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or receiving streams and/or air pollution with dust and particulate matter.
1			No	Credit 1. Site Selection	Avoid development of inappropriate sites and reduce the environmental impact from the location of a building on the site.	Do not develop buildings on portions of sites that meet any one of the following criteria: (1) Prime farmland as defined by the Provincial Agricultural Land Reserve or Forst Land Reserve (2) Land whose elevation is lower than 1500mm / 5 feet above the elevation of the 100-year flood as defined or lower than 900mm / 3 feet above the 200-year flood plain (3) Land which Ecologically Sensitive Land (verify definition) or endangered species (verify definition) (4) Within 30.5m / 100 feet of any wetland (verify definition) (5) Land which prior to acquisition for the project was public parkland, unless land of equal or greater value as parkland is accepted in trade by the public landowner (Park authority projects are exempt)
1			No	Credit 2. Development Density	Channel development to urban areas with existing infrastructures, protecting greenfields and preserving habitat and natural resources.	Increase localized density to conform to existing or desired density goals by utilizing sites that are located within an existing minimum development density of 13,800 m2 per hectare / 60,000 square feet per acre (2 story downtown development).
1			No	Credit 3. Redevelopment of Contaminated Sites	Rehabilitate damaged sites where development is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination, reducing pressure on undeveloped land.	Develop on a contaminated site and provide remediation as required by Provincial Contaminated Sites' Programme.
1			No	Credit 4.1. Alternative Transportation Public Transportation Access	Reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use.	Locate building within 800 m / 1/2 mile of a commuter rail, light rail or subway station or 400 m / 1/4 mile of 2 or more bus lines.
1	1			Credit 4.2. Alternative Transportation Bicycle Storage	Reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use.	Provide suitable means for securing bicycles, with convenient changing/shower facilities within 183 m / 200 yards of the building for use by cyclists, for 5% or more of building occupants.
1			No	Credit 4.3. Alternative Transportation Alternate Fuel Vehicles	Reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use.	Install alternative-fuel refueling station(s) for 3% of the total vehicle parking capacity of the site. Liquid or gaseous fueling facilities must be separately ventilated or located outdoors.
1			No	Credit 4.4. Alternative Transportation Parking Capacity	Reduce pollution and land development impacts from automobile use.	Size parking capacity not to exceed minimum local zoning requirements AND provide preferred parking for carpools or van pools capable of equaling 10% of the non-visitor parking spaces, OR, add no new parking for rehabilitation projects AND provide preferred parking for carpools or van pools capable of equal to 10% of the visitor parking spaces.
1	1			Credit 5.1. Reduced Site Disturbance	Conserve existing natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.	On Greenfield sites, limit site disturbance including earthwork and clearing of vegetation to 12 m / 40 feet beyond the building perimeter, 1.5m / 5 feet beyond primary roadway curbs, walkways, and main utility branch trenches, and 7.5 m / 25 feet beyond pervious paving areas that require additional staging areas in order to limit compaction in the paved area; OR, on previously developed sites, restore a minimum of 50% of the remaining open area by planting native or adapted vegetation.
1	1			Credit 5.2. Reduced Site Disturbance Development Footprint	Conserve existing natural areas and restore damaged areas to provide habitat and promote biodiversity.	Reduce the development footprint (including building, access roads and parking) to exceed the local zoning's open space requirement for the site by 25%.
1	1			Credit 6.1. Stormwater Management Rate and Quantity	Limit disruption of natural water flows by minimizing stormwater runoff.	If existing imperviousness is less than 50%, implement a stormwater management plan that prevents the post-development 1.5 year, 24 hour peak discharge rate and quantity from exceeding the pre-development rate OR, if existing imperviousness is greater than 50%, implement a stormwater management plan that results in a 25% decrease in the rate and quantity of stormwater runoff.
1	1			Credit 6.2. Stormwater Management Treatment	Limit disruption of natural water flows by minimizing stormwater runoff, increasing on-site infiltration and reducing contaminants.	Treatment systems designed to remove 80% of the average annual post development Total Suspended Solids (TSS), and 40% of the average annual post development Total Phosphates (TP) based on the average annual loadings from all storms less than or equal to the 2-year / 24 hour storm - based on Best Management Practices of Chapter 4, Part 2 of the US Environmental Protection Agency's Document No EPA-840-B-92-002 or local requirements whichever is greater.

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1			No	Credit 7.1. Landscape and Exterior Design to Reduce Heat Islands - non Roof	Reduce heat islands (thermal gradient differences between developed and undeveloped areas) to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife habitat.	Provide shade (within 5 years) on at least 30% of non-roof impervious surface on the site, including parking lots, walkways, plazas, etc., OR use light-colored/high-albedo materials (reflectance of at least 0.3) for 30% of the site's non-roof impervious surfaces, OR place a minimum of 50% of parking space underground OR use open-grid pavement system (net impervious area of LESS than 50%) for a minimum of 50% of the parking lot area.
1	1			Credit 7.2. Landscape and Exterior Design to Reduce Heat Islands	Reduce heat islands (thermal gradient differences between developed and undeveloped areas) to minimize impact on microclimate and human and wildlife habitat.	Use ENERGY STAR Roof-compliant, high-reflectance AND high Emmisivity roofing (Emmisivity of at least 0.9 when tested in accordance with ASTM 408) for a minimum of 75% of the roof surface; OR, install a "green" (vegetated) roof for at least 50% of the roof area.
1	1			Credit 8. Light Pollution Reduction	Eliminate light trespass from the building site, improve night sky access, and reduce development impact on nocturnal environments.	Do not exceed Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Recommended Practice Manual: Lighting for Exterior Environments (RP-33-99) limiting to 1000 initial lamp lumnes and 3500 initial lumens meeting cut-off requirements, AND design interior and exterior lighting such that zero direct-beam illumination leaves the site.
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Category: WATER EFFICIENCY						
1	1			Credit 1.1. Water Efficient Landscaping	Limit or eliminate the use of potable water for landscape irrigation.	Use high efficiency irrigation technology, OR, use captured rain or recycled site water, to reduce potable water consumption for irrigation by 50% over conventional means.
1	1			Credit 1.2. Water Efficient Landscaping	Limit or eliminate the use of potable water for landscape irrigation.	Use only captured rain or recycled site water for an additional 50% reduction (100% total reduction) of potable water for site irrigation needs, OR, do not install permanent landscape irrigation systems.
1		Maybe		Credit 2. Innovative Wastewater Technologies	Reduce the generation of wastewater and potable water demand, while increasing the local aquifer recharge.	Reduce the use of municipally provided potable water for building sewage conveyance by a minimum of 50%, OR, treat 100% of wastewater on site to tertiary standards.
1	1			Credit 3.1. Water Use Reduction	Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems.	Employ strategies that in aggregate use 20% less water than the water use baseline calculated for the building (not including irrigation) after meeting Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements.
1	1			Credit 3.2. Water Use Reduction	Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems.	Exceed the potable water use reduction by an additional 10% (30% total efficiency increase).
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Category: ENERGY & ATMOSPHERE						
Required	Yes			Prerequisite 1. Fundamental Building Systems Commissioning	Verify and ensure that fundamental building elements and systems are designed, installed and calibrated to operate as intended.	Implement the following fundamental best practice commissioning procedures: (1) Engage a commissioning authority (2) Review design intent and basis of design documentation (3) Include commissioning requirements in the construction documents (4) Develop and utilize a commissioning plan (5) Verify installation, functional performance, training and documentation (6) Complete a commissioning report
Required	Yes			Prerequisite 2. Minimum Energy Performance	Establish the minimum level of energy efficiency for the base buildings and systems.	Design to meet building energy efficiency and performance as required by ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-1999 or the local energy code, whichever is more stringent.
Required	Yes			Prerequisite 3. CFC Reduction in HVAC&R Equipment	Reduce ozone depletion.	Zero use of CFC-based refrigerants in new building HVAC&R base building systems. When reusing existing base building HVAC equipment, complete a comprehensive CFC phase-out conversion.
4	3			Credit 1.1. Optimize Energy Performance	Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental impacts associated with energy use.	Reduce design energy cost compared to the energy cost budget for regulated energy components described in the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-1999, as demonstrated by a whole building simulation using the Energy Cost Budget Method described in Section 11. Regulated energy components include HVAC systems, building envelope, service hot water systems, lighting and other regulated systems as defined by ASHRAE. Reduce design energy cost by 20% for new buildings/10% for existing buildings.
3	1			Credit 1.2. Optimize Energy Performance	Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental impacts associated with energy use.	Reduce design energy cost compared to the energy cost budget for regulated energy components described in the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-1999, as demonstrated by a whole building simulation using the Energy Cost Budget Method described in Section 11. Regulated energy components include HVAC systems, building envelope, service hot water systems, lighting and other regulated systems as defined by ASHRAE. Reduce design energy cost by 30% for new buildings/20% for existing buildings.
1			No	Credit 1.3. Optimize Energy Performance	Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental impacts associated with energy use.	Reduce design energy cost compared to the energy cost budget for regulated energy components described in the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-1999, as demonstrated by a whole building simulation using the Energy Cost Budget Method described in Section 11. Regulated energy components include HVAC systems, building envelope, service hot water systems, lighting and other regulated systems as defined by ASHRAE. Reduce design energy cost by 40% for new buildings/30% for existing buildings.

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1	1			Credit 1.4. Optimize Energy Performance	Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental impacts associated with energy use.	Reduce design energy cost compared to the energy cost budget for regulated energy components described in the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-1999, as demonstrated by a whole building simulation using the Energy Cost Budget Method described in Section 11. Regulated energy components include HVAC systems, building envelope, service hot water systems, lighting and other regulated systems as defined by ASHRAE. Reduce design energy cost by 50% for new buildings/40% for existing buildings.
1		Maybe		Credit 1.5. Optimize Energy Performance	Achieve increasing levels of energy performance above the prerequisite standard to reduce environmental impacts associated with energy use.	Reduce design energy cost compared to the energy cost budget for regulated energy components described in the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-1999, as demonstrated by a whole building simulation using the Energy Cost Budget Method described in Section 11. Regulated energy components include HVAC systems, building envelope, service hot water systems, lighting and other regulated systems as defined by ASHRAE. Reduce design energy cost by 60% for new buildings/50% for existing buildings.
1			No	Credit 2.1. Renewable Energy	Encourage and recognize increasing levels of self-supply through renewable technologies to reduce environmental impacts associated with fossil fuel energy use.	Supply a net fraction of the building's total energy use (as expressed as a fraction of annual energy cost) through the use of on-site renewable energy systems. Renewable energy, 5% contribution.
1			No	Credit 2.2. Renewable Energy	Encourage and recognize increasing levels of self-supply through renewable technologies to reduce environmental impacts associated with fossil fuel energy use.	Supply a net fraction of the building's total energy use (as expressed as a fraction of annual energy cost) through the use of on-site renewable energy systems. Renewable energy, 10% contribution.
1			NO	Credit 2.3. Renewable Energy	Encourage and recognize increasing levels of self-supply through renewable technologies to reduce environmental impacts associated with fossil fuel energy use.	Supply a net fraction of the building's total energy use (as expressed as a fraction of annual energy cost) through the use of on-site renewable energy systems. Renewable energy, 20% contribution.
1			No	Credit 3. Best Practice Commissioning	Verify and ensure that the entire building is designed, constructed, and calibrated to operate as intended.	In addition to the Fundamental Building Commissioning prerequisite, implement the following additional commissioning tasks: (1) Conduct a focused review of the design prior to the construction documents phase. (2) Conduct a focused review of the Construction Documents when close to completion. (3) Conduct a selective review of contractor submittals of commissioned equipment. (The above three reviews must be performed by a firm other than the designer) (4) Develop a recommissioning management manual. (5) Have a contract in place for near-warranty end or post occupancy review.
1	1			Credit 4. Ozone Protection	Reduce ozone depletion and support early compliance with the Montreal Protocol.	Install base building level HVAC and refrigeration equipment and fire suppression systems that do not contain HCFC's or Halon.
1			No	Credit 5. Measurement and Verification	Provide for ongoing accountability and optimization of building energy and water consumption performance over time.	Comply with the long term continuous measurement of performance as stated in Option B: Methods by Technology of the US DOE's International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol (IPMVP) for the following: (1) Lighting systems and controls (2) Constant and variable motor loads (3) Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) operation (4) Chiller efficiency at variable loads (KW/ton) (5) Cooling load (6) Air and water economizer and heat recovery cycles (7) Air distribution static pressures and ventilation air volumes (8) Boiler efficiencies (9) Building specific process energy efficiency systems and equipment (10) Indoor water risers and outdoor irrigation systems
1			No	Credit 6. Green Power	Encourage the development and use of grid-source energy technologies on a net zero pollution basis.	Engage in a two year contract to purchase power generated from renewable sources that meet the Center for Resource Solutions (CRS) Green-e products certification requirements.
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Category: MATERIALS & RESOURCES						
Requirement	Yes					
				Prerequisite 1. Storage & Collection of Recyclables	Facilitate the reduction of waste generated by building occupants that is hauled to and disposed of in landfills.	Provide an easily accessible area that serves the entire building and is dedicated to the separation, collection and storage of materials for recycling including (at a minimum) paper, glass, plastics and metals.
1			No	Credit 1.1. Building Reuse	Extend the lifecycle of existing building stock, conserve resources, retain cultural resources, reduce waste, and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport.	Reuse large portions of existing structures during renovation or redevelopment projects: Maintain at least 75% of existing building structure and shell (exterior skin and framing excluding window assemblies).
1			No	Credit 1.2. Building Reuse	Extend the lifecycle of existing building stock, conserve resources, retain cultural resources, reduce waste, and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport.	Reuse large portions of existing structures during renovation or redevelopment projects: Maintain an additional 20% (95% total) of existing building structure and shell (exterior skin and framing excluding window assemblies).
1			No	Credit 1.3. Building Reuse	Extend the lifecycle of existing building stock, conserve resources, retain cultural resources, reduce waste, and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport.	Reuse large portions of existing structures during renovation or redevelopment projects: Maintain 100% of existing building structure and shell AND 50% non-shell (walls, floor coverings, and ceiling systems)
1	1			Credit 2.1. Construction Waste Management	Divert construction, demolition, and land clearing debris from landfill disposal. Redirect recyclable material back to the manufacturing process.	Develop and implement a waste management plan, quantifying material diversion weight. (Remember that salvage may include the donation of materials to charitable organizations such as Habitat for Humanity.) Recycle and/or salvage at least 50% (by weight) of construction, demolition, and land clearing waste.
1	1			Credit 2.2. Construction Waste Management	Divert construction, demolition, and land clearing debris from landfill disposal. Redirect recyclable material back to the manufacturing process.	Develop and implement a waste management plan, quantifying material diversion weight. (Remember that salvage may include the donation of materials to charitable organizations such as Habitat for Humanity.) Recycle and/or salvage an additional 25% (75% by total weight) of the construction, demolition, and land clearing waste.
1	1			Credit 3.1. Resource Reuse	Extend the lifecycle of targeted building materials by reducing environmental impacts related to materials manufacturing and transport.	Specify salvaged or refurbished materials for 5% of building materials.
1	1			Credit 3.2. Resource Reuse	Extend the lifecycle of targeted building materials by reducing environmental impacts related to materials manufacturing and transport.	Specify salvaged or refurbished materials for 10% of building materials.
1	1			Credit 4.1. Recycled Content	Increase demand for building products that have incorporated recycled content materials, therefore reducing the impacts resulting from the extraction of new materials.	Specify a minimum of 25% of building materials that contain in aggregate, a minimum weighted average of 20% post-consumer recycled content material, OR, a minimum weighted average 40% post-industrial recycled content material.
1	1			Credit 4.2. Recycled Content	Increase demand for building products that have incorporated recycled content materials, therefore reducing the impacts resulting from the extraction of new materials.	Specify an additional 25% (50% total) of building materials that contain in aggregate, a minimum weighted average of 20% post-consumer recycled content material, OR, a minimum weighted average 40% post-industrial recycled content material.

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1		Maybe		Credit 5.1. Local/Regional Materials	Increase demand for building products that are manufactured locally, thereby reducing the environmental impacts resulting from their transportation and supporting the local economy.	Specify a minimum of 20% of building materials that are manufactured (see definitions) regionally within a radius of 500 miles.
1		Maybe		Credit 5.2. Local/Regional Materials	Increase demand for building products that are manufactured locally, thereby reducing the environmental impacts resulting from their transportation and supporting the local economy.	Of these regionally manufactured materials, specify a minimum of 50% that are extracted, harvested, or recovered within 500 miles.
1		Maybe		Credit 6. Rapidly Renewable Materials	Reduce the use and depletion of finite raw, and long-cycle renewable materials by replacing them with rapidly renewable materials.	Specify rapidly renewable building materials for 5% of total building materials.
1			No	Credit 7. Certified Wood	Encourage environmentally responsible forest management.	Use a minimum of 50% of wood-based materials certified in accordance with the Forest Stewardship Council Guidelines for wood building components including but not limited to structural framing and general dimensional framing, flooring, finishes, furnishings, and non-rented temporary construction applications such as bracing, concrete form work and pedestrian barriers.
1	1			Credit 8. Durable Building	Minimize materials use and construction waste over a building's life resulting from premature failure of the building and its constituent components and assemblies	Develop and implement a Building Durability Plan in accordance with CSA S478-95 (R2001) Guideline on Durability in Buildings. Design building components so that they can be easily replaced and repaired.
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Category: INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL

Require d				Prerequisite 1. Minimum IAQ Performance	Establish a minimum Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) performance to prevent the development of indoor air quality problems in buildings, maintaining the health and well being of the occupants.	Meet the minimum requirements of voluntary consensus standard ASHRAE 62-1999, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality and approved Addenda.
Required				Prerequisite 2. Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control	Prevent exposure of building occupants and systems to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS).	Zero exposure of nonsmokers to ETS by prohibition of smoking in the building, OR, provide a designated smoking room designed to effectively contain, capture and remove ETS from the building. At a minimum, the smoking room shall be directly exhausted to the outdoors with no recirculation of ETS-containing air to the nonsmoking area of the building, enclosed with impermeable structural deck-to-deck partitions and operated at a negative pressure compared with the surrounding spaces of at least 7 Pa (0.03 inches of water gauge). Performance of smoking rooms shall be verified using tracer gas testing methods as described in the ASHRAE Standard 129-1997. Acceptable exposure in nonsmoking areas is defined as less than 1% of the tracer gas concentration in the smoking room detectable in the adjoining nonsmoking areas. Smoking room testing as described in the ASHRAE Standard 129-1997 is required in the contract documents and critical smoking facility systems testing results must be included in the building commissioning plan and report or as a separate document.
1			No	Credit 1. Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Monitoring	Provide capacity for indoor air quality (IAQ) monitoring to sustain long-term occupant health and comfort.	Install a permanent carbon dioxide (CO2) monitoring system that provides feedback on space ventilation performance in a form that affords operational adjustments, AND specify initial operational set point parameters that maintain indoor carbon dioxide levels no higher than outdoor levels by 530 parts per million at any time.
1	1			Credit 2. Increase Ventilation Effectiveness	Provide for the effective delivery and mixing of fresh air to support the health, safety, and comfort of building occupants.	For mechanically ventilated buildings, design ventilation systems that result in an air change effectiveness (E) greater than or equal to 0.9 as determined by ASHRAE 129-1997. For naturally ventilated spaces demonstrate a distribution and laminar flow pattern that involves not less than 90% of the room or zone area in the direction of air flow for at least 95% of hours of occupancy.
1	1			Credit 3.1 Construction IAQ Management Plan	Prevent indoor air quality problems resulting from the construction/renovation process, to sustain long-term installer occupant health and comfort.	Develop and implement an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan for the construction and preoccupancy phases of the building as follows: During construction meet or exceed the minimum requirements of the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning National Contractors Association (SMACNA) IAQ Guideline Occupied Buildings under Construction, 1995, AND protect stored on-site or installed absorptive materials from moisture damage, AND replace all filtration media immediately prior to occupancy. Filtration media shall have a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 13 as determined by ASHRAE 52.2-1999.
1	1			Credit 3.2 Construction IAQ Management Plan	Prevent indoor air quality problems resulting from the construction/renovation process, to sustain long-term installer occupant health and comfort.	Develop and implement an Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Management Plan for the construction and preoccupancy phases of the building as follows: Conduct a minimum two-week building flush-out with new filtration media at 100% outside air after construction ends and prior to occupancy, OR conduct a baseline indoor air quality testing procedure consistent with current EPA Protocol for Environmental Requirements, Baseline IAQ and Materials, for the Research Triangle Park Campus, Section 01445.
1	1			Credit 4.1. Low-Emitting Materials	Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous or potentially irritating to provide installer and occupant health and comfort.	Meet or exceed VOC limits for adhesives, sealants, paints, composite wood products, and carpet systems as follows: Adhesives must meet or exceed the VOC limits of South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule #1168 by, AND all sealants used as a filler must meet or exceed Bay Area Air Quality Management District Reg. 8, Rule 51.
1	1			Credit 4.2. Low-Emitting Materials	Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous or potentially irritating to provide installer and occupant health and comfort.	Meet or exceed VOC limits for adhesives, sealants, paints, composite wood products, and carpet systems as follows: Paints and coatings must meet or exceed the VOC and chemical component limits of Green Seal requirements.
1	1			Credit 4.3. Low-Emitting Materials	Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous or potentially irritating to provide installer and occupant health and comfort.	Meet or exceed VOC limits for adhesives, sealants, paints, composite wood products, and carpet systems as follows: Carpet systems must meet or exceed the Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label Indoor Air Quality Test Program.
1	1			Credit 4.4. Low-Emitting Materials	Reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous or potentially irritating to provide installer and occupant health and comfort.	Meet or exceed VOC limits for adhesives, sealants, paints, composite wood products, and carpet systems as follows: Composite wood and agfiber products must contain no added urea-formaldehyde resins.

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1	1			Credit 5. Indoor Chemical & Pollutant Source Control	Avoid exposure of building occupants to potentially hazardous chemicals that adversely impact air quality.	Design to minimize cross-contamination of regularly occupied occupancy areas by chemical pollutants: Employ permanent entry way systems (grills, grates, etc.) to capture dirt, particulates, etc., from entering the building at all high volume entry ways, AND provide areas with structural deck to deck partitions with separate outside exhausting, no air recirculation and negative pressure where chemical use occurs (including housekeeping areas and copying/print rooms), AND provide drains plumbed for appropriate disposal of liquid waste in spaces where water and chemical concentrate mixing occurs.
1			No	Credit 6.1. Controllability of Systems	Provide a high level of individual occupant control of thermal, ventilation, and lighting systems to support optimum health, productivity and comfort conditions.	Provide a minimum of one operable window and one lighting control zone per 200 SF for all occupied areas within 15 feet of the perimeter wall.
1			No	Credit 6.2. Controllability of Systems	Provide a high level of individual occupant control of thermal, ventilation, and lighting systems to support optimum health, productivity and comfort conditions.	Provide controls for each individual for airflow, temperature, and lighting for 50% of the non-perimeter, regularly occupied areas.
1			No	Credit 7.1. Thermal Comfort	Provide for a thermally comfortable environment that supports the productive and healthy performance of the building occupants.	Comply with ASHRAE Standard 55-1992, Addenda 1995 for thermal comfort standards including humidity control within established ranges per climate zone.
1			No	Credit 7.2. Thermal Comfort	Provide for a thermally comfortable environment that supports the productive and healthy performance of the building occupants.	Install a permanent temperature and humidity monitoring system configured to provide operators control over thermal comfort performance and effectiveness of humidification and/or dehumidification systems in the building.
1	1			Credit 8.1 Daylight & Views	Provide a connection between indoor spaces and outdoor environments through the introduction of sunlight and views into the occupied areas of the building.	Achieve a minimum Daylight Factor of 2% (excluding all direct sunlight penetration) in 75% of all space occupied for critical visual tasks, not including copy rooms, storage areas, mechanical, laundry, and other low occupancy support areas. Exceptions include those spaces where tasks would be hindered by the use of daylight or where accomplishing the specific tasks within a space would be enhanced by the direct penetration of sunlight.
1	1			Credit 8.2 Daylight & Views	Provide a connection between indoor spaces and outdoor environments through the introduction of sunlight and views into the occupied areas of the building.	Direct line of sight vision to glazing from 90% of all regularly occupied spaces, not including copy rooms, storage areas, mechanical, laundry, and other low occupancy support areas.
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Category: INNOVATION AND DESIGN						
1				Credit 1.1. Innovation in Design	To provide design teams and projects the opportunity to be awarded points for exceptional performance above requirements set by the LEED Green Building Rating System and/or innovate performance in Green Building categories not specifically addressed by the LEED Green Building Rating System.	In writing, using the LEED Credit Equivalence process, identify the intent of the proposed innovation credit, the proposed requirement for compliance, the proposed submittals to demonstrate compliance, and the design approach used to meet the required elements.
1	1			Credit 1.2. Innovation in Design	To provide design teams and projects the opportunity to be awarded points for exceptional performance above requirements set by the LEED Green Building Rating System and/or innovate performance in Green Building categories not specifically addressed by the LEED Green Building Rating System.	In writing, using the LEED Credit Equivalence process, identify the intent of the proposed innovation credit, the proposed requirement for compliance, the proposed submittals to demonstrate compliance, and the design approach used to meet the required elements.
1	1			Credit 1.3. Innovation in Design	To provide design teams and projects the opportunity to be awarded points for exceptional performance above requirements set by the LEED Green Building Rating System and/or innovate performance in Green Building categories not specifically addressed by the LEED Green Building Rating System.	In writing, using the LEED Credit Equivalence process, identify the intent of the proposed innovation credit, the proposed requirement for compliance, the proposed submittals to demonstrate compliance, and the design approach used to meet the required elements.
1			No	Credit 1.4. Innovation in Design	To provide design teams and projects the opportunity to be awarded points for exceptional performance above requirements set by the LEED Green Building Rating System and/or innovate performance in Green Building categories not specifically addressed by the LEED Green Building Rating System.	In writing, using the LEED Credit Equivalence process, identify the intent of the proposed innovation credit, the proposed requirement for compliance, the proposed submittals to demonstrate compliance, and the design approach used to meet the required elements.
1			No	Credit 2.0 LEED Accredited Professional	To support and encourage the design integration required by a LEED Green Building project and to streamline the application and certification process.	At least one principal participant of the project team that has successfully completed the LEED Accredited Professional Exam.
5	2					
70	36					

Summary		
Total Points Projected as Achievable:		
Points required to achieve basic Certified level	26 -32	
Points required to achieve SILVER level	33 - 38	36
Points required to achieve Gold level	39 - 51	
Points required to achieve Platinum level	52- 70	
Maximum possible points	70	

This Summary is based on the LEED Scorecard which was applicable at the start of the Acheson Fire Station Design Process and therefore applicable to the design. A newer scorecard is now available however only minor differences exist between the two.

Maximum Points Available	Achieved / Allocation of Points			Credit	Intent	Requirements
	Yes	Maybe	No			