



## Greening Your Building With Wood

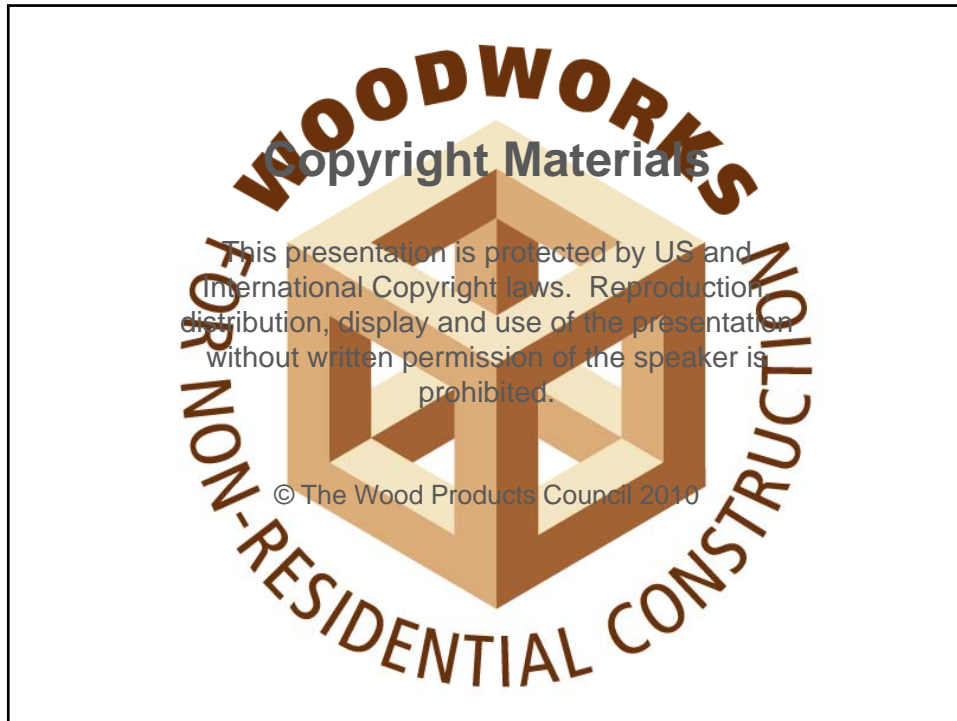


[www.woodworks.org](http://www.woodworks.org)

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Questions related to specific materials, methods, and services will be addressed at the conclusion of this presentation.



## GREENWASHING

**GREENWASHING**

**Step 4: Calculate Your Impact**

Your estimated annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions **22.11 tons**

Number of trees needed to offset your impact this year **17 trees**

The average American's annual carbon footprint is just over 20 tons. Make a donation to The Conservation Fund and we'll plant 17 trees in protected parks and wildlife refuges across the United States. Over the next century, these trees will sequester approximately 22.11 tons of carbon dioxide — a potent greenhouse gas.

100% of donations benefit The Conservation Fund.

Cost of native trees **\$176.88**  
Administrative fee **\$5.00**  
**Total \$181.88**

[DONATE NOW, GO ZERO](#)

[← BACK](#)

BUY AN SUV  
EVEN BETTER  
LETS MAKE IT A  
HUMMER SUV

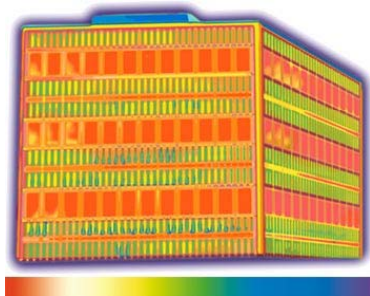
## Discussion Topics

1. Building's Environmental Attributes
2. Trees – The state of our forests
  1. How have our forests changed?
  2. Certified Forests – What are we doing?



## Desirable Attributes?

- Energy Efficiency
- Re-use & Reduction
- Low impact on the environment
  - Air pollution
  - Water pollution
  - Carbon emissions
- Aesthetics

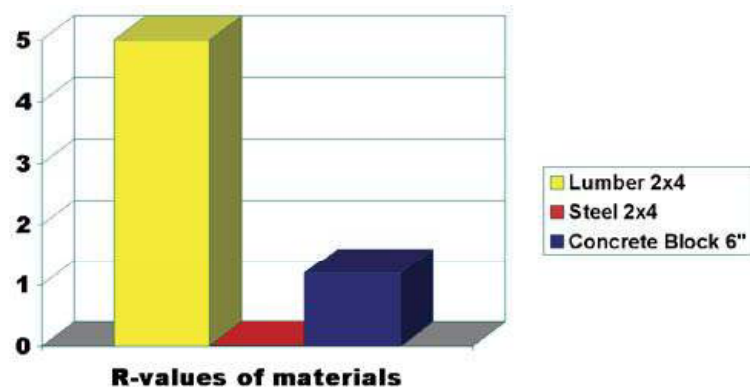


**ENERGY  
EFFICIENCY**





Wood is a better insulator and is less conductive than steel or concrete.





## Wood Framed vs. Steel R

- Hot Box Tests of 8' x 8' wall conducted to determine whole assembly R

**Table 2: Hot Box Test Results**

	Wood Stud Wall	Steel Stud Wall	Steel Stud Wall 0.75 in. XPS
Clear Wall R	9.65	5.78	9.37
Center of Cavity R	13.95	13.95	17.95

R measured as  $(h \cdot ft^2 \cdot ^\circ F) / Btu$

*How the Same Wall Can Have Several Different R-Values: Relations Between Amount of Framing and Overall Thermal Performance in Wood and Steel-Framed Walls by Kosny et. Al*

Select a wall technology by choosing from each of the following categories. After assigning a wall technology click the "Get My R-values" button to display the wall's details. Clicking each of the detail's name will display a rendered picture of the detail.

Wall Technology Type	Wood Frame	Clear Wall	18.91
	Steel Frame	Exterior Corners	10.09
Structural Material Type	Hybrid Systems	Wall / Slab On Grade	8.6
	Studs 2x4 24o.c.	Wall / Partition Wall	16.22
	Studs 2x6 16o.c.	Wall / Roof	14.97
Cavity Insulation Type	Studs 2x6 24o.c.	Window Header	7.58
	R-19 Fiberglass Insulation	Window Sides	6.96
Thickness Of Foam Sheathing	Polyurethane Insulation	Window Sill	7.4
	Cellulose Insulation	Door Header	6.96
	No Foam	Door Sides	7.26
Exterior Finish Type	0.5in Foam (R4in)		
	1.0in Foam (R4in)		
	Wood Siding		
	Brick Veneer		

Get My R-Values    Reset Values

Click Here For Detailed Building Selection

ct a wall technology by choosing from each of the following categories. After assigning a wall technology click the "Get My R-values" button to wall's details. Clicking each of the detail's name will display a rendered picture of the detail.

<b>Wall Technology Type</b>	Wood Frame	Clear Wall	11.29
	Steel Frame	Exterior Corners	8.21
	Hybrid Systems		
<b>Structural Material Type</b>	Studs 2x4 24o.c.	Wall / Slab On Grade	4.72
	Studs 2x6 16o.c.	Wall / Partition Wall	6.44
	Studs 2x6 24o.c.		
<b>Cavity Insulation Type</b>	R-19 Fiberglass Insulation	Wall / Roof	6.76
	Polyurethane Insulation	Window Header	2.18
	Cellulose Insulation	Window Sides	1.9
<b>Thickness Of Foam Sheathing</b>	No Foam	Window Sill	2.11
	0.5in Foam (R4in)	Door Header	1.78
	1.0in Foam (R4in)	Door Sides	2.05
<b>Exterior Finish Type</b>	Wood Siding		
	Brick Veneer		
	Dryvit Siding		

[Get My R-Values](#)
[Reset Values](#)

[Click Here For Detailed Building Information](#)

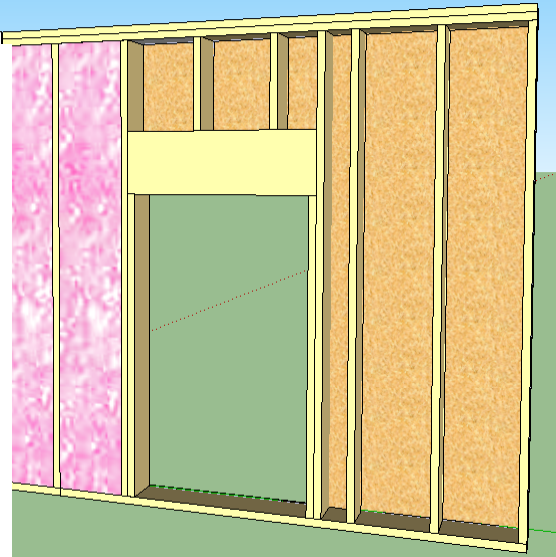
## Wood Framed Wall - Energy

- Insulation Types
  - Batt
  - Blown-in
  - SIP
- R-Value
  - Assumed vs. True
- Maximizing Insulation



### Minimizing Poor Insulation Installation

- Use spray-on or loose fill insulation
- For batt insulation minimize the magnitude of small gaps that are difficult to insulate.



### Wood and the Environment: 3 R's of Green



**How does wood contribute to the 3 R's of Green?**



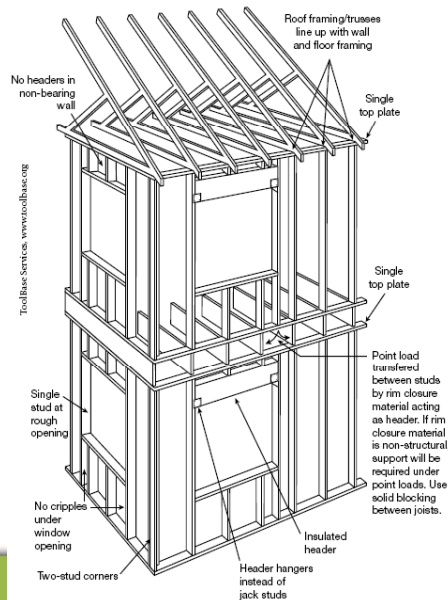
## Wood and the Environment: 3 R's of Green

### REDUCE

- ✓ Industry is using technology to REDUCE
  - Sawmilling improvements optimize yield from logs
  - Kiln-drying optimization reduces energy needed to produce dry lumber
  - Engineered wood products enable manufacturers to use more of the tree
  - Using manufacturing bi-products as bio-fuel reduces fossil fuel consumption and eliminates wood waste
- ✓ Specifiers can REDUCE by optimizing design

## Wood and the Environment: 3 R's of Green

### REDUCE



- Optimally align window and door openings
- Reduce unnecessary framing elements
- Don't oversize framing members
- Design in 4' increments

## Wood and the Environment: 3 R's of Green

### RE-USE



- **Specifiers can help the RE-USE effort**
  - Stronger market demand for salvaged material will create more cost-effective recovery
  - USDA Forest Products Lab website has directory of Wood-framed Building Deconstruction and Re-used Building Materials Companies

[http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/documnts/fplgtr/fpl\\_gtr150.pdf](http://www.fpl.fs.fed.us/documnts/fplgtr/fpl_gtr150.pdf)

## Sustainable Design

- BIP office building by architect Alberto Mozó
- <http://www.treehugger.com/files/2008/05/design-for-deconstruction.php>



Santiago, Chile



## Laminated Wood Members

- BIP office building by architect [Alberto Mozó](#), constructed in Santiago, Chile.





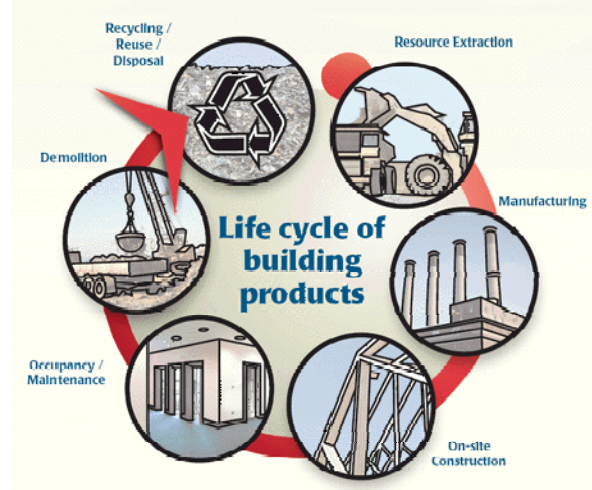
## Wood and the Environment: 3 R's of Green

### RECYCLE

✓ **25%** of building debris is **RECYCLED**, **75%** is combusted or put in landfill

- Rapid growth in number of recovered wood companies
- Wood waste is manufactured into high-value composite products and low-grade non-lumber products
- Wood product manufacturers capture 94% of wood waste



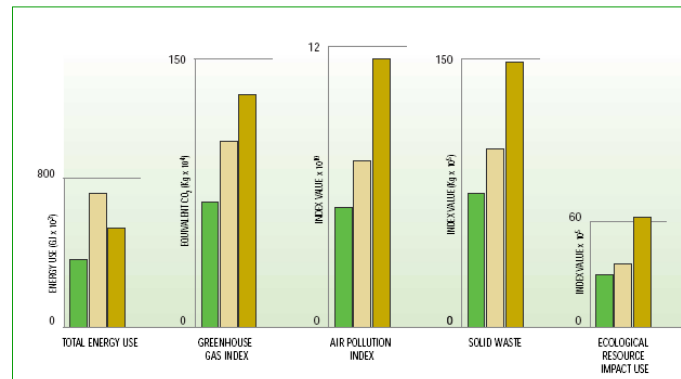


## Life Cycle Assessment



## LCA: How does wood measure up?

### ATHENA OFFICE BUILDING CASE STUDY



- 50,000 sq. ft. Office Building
- Full LCA software used to compare steel, concrete and wood



## Life Cycle Assessment

### ■ Interior Wall Comparison

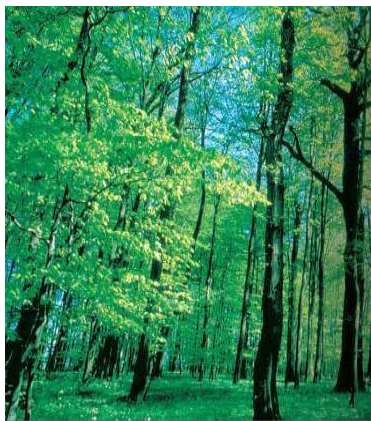


		ASSEMBLY TYPE	Primary Energy per SF (MMBtu)	GWP per SF (lbs)	Weighted Resource Use per SF (lbs)	Air Pollution Index per SF	H2O Pollution Index per SF
12							
13		<b>Average:</b>	0.06	7.12	18.62	0.85	0.0012
14	<b>1</b>	Wood stud (16" OC) gypsum board + latex paint each side	0.03	2.44	13.66	0.40	0.0001
15	<b>2</b>	Wood stud (24" OC) gypsum board + latex paint each side	0.03	2.38	12.35	0.40	0.0001
16	<b>3</b>	Wood stud (24" OC) gypsum board x2 + latex paint each side	0.05	4.05	19.02	0.69	0.0001
17	<b>4</b>	Steel stud (16" OC) gypsum board + latex paint each side	0.03	3.61	10.78	0.46	0.0004
18	<b>5</b>	Steel stud (24" OC) gypsum board + latex paint each side	0.03	3.18	10.07	0.44	0.0026
19	<b>6</b>	Steel stud (24" OC) gypsum board x2 + latex paint each side	0.05	4.05	16.75	0.73	0.0026
20	<b>7</b>	6" Concrete block; gypsum board + latex paint each side	0.11	15.92	32.31	1.53	0.0015
21	<b>8</b>	6" Concrete block; latex paint each side	0.09	14.25	25.63	1.24	0.0000
22	<b>9</b>	Clay brick (4") unpainted	0.11	13.48	26.97	1.76	0.0001



**STATE OF OUR  
FORESTS**

## COMMON QUESTIONS?



1. Do we have more trees today than 100 years ago?
2. Does specifying wood products contribute to **deforestation**?
3. Is wood a **renewable resource**?

## State of our Forests?

**1900 – 769 million acres (est.)**

**1953 – 755 million acres**

**2006 – 750 million acres**

**Acreage varied from 738 to 761 million acres from 1953-2006**



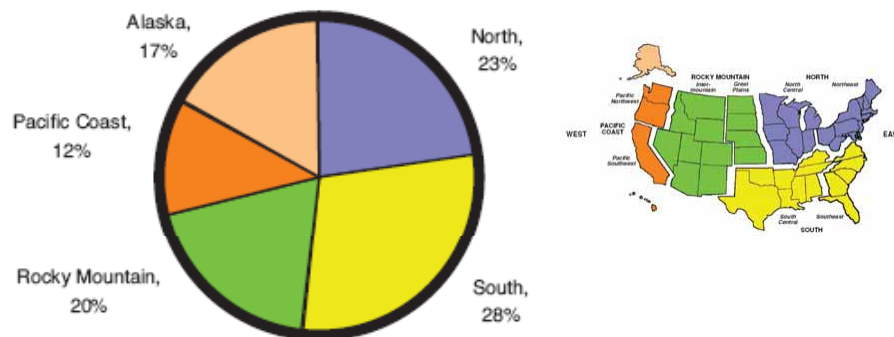
Trends in US forestland area (million acres) by region, 1630–2006

Region	1630	1760	1800	1850	1900	1953	1963	1977	1987	1997	2006
North	298	294	285	227	144	161	166	164	165	170	171
South	354	352	346	329	252	226	228	217	212	214	214
Rocky Mountain	154	154	154	149	149	148	146	144	145	149	150
Pacific Coast	104	104	99	104	97	93	92	91	87	87	88
Alaska	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	127	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>750</b>

Note: Historic data are reconciled and corrected to reflect new forestland definition; accordingly, previously published figures may differ. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.  
Source: Forest Service statistics based on data from Forest Inventory Analysis data and reports (1950–); Forest Service report estimates prior to field inventories (1900–1949); Bureau of the Census land clearing statistics (1850–1899); clearing estimates proportional to population growth (1760–1849).

## Where are the trees at?

### Forestland distribution in the United States, 2005



Source: USDA Forest Service, Forest Inventory Analysis Program, 2006.

## Is wood a renewable resource?

### What does renewable mean?

**1) Capable of being replaced by natural ecological cycles or sound management practices – Webster's dictionary**

**2) A natural resource is a renewable resource if it is replaced by natural processes at a rate comparable or faster than its rate of consumption by humans - Wikipedia**

## Is wood a renewable resource?

Volumes of wood in the US have remained relatively constant for 100+ years

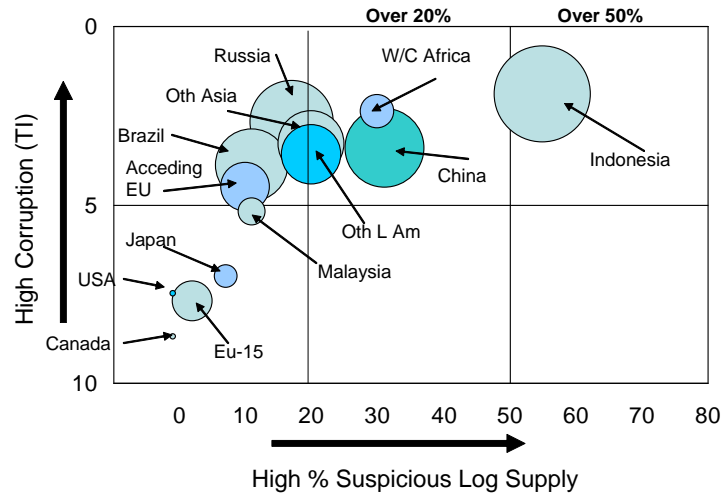
*At the same time we have experienced two housing booms*

## Are trees the same?

Today's forests are frequently managed resulting in faster growing trees which may have larger growth rings.

- 1) Innovations in engineered wood and grading technology
- 2) Inventory of sawtimber (>9" diameter) has increased 25% from 1963-1992.

## Corruption & Illegal Forest Activity



Note: Size of bubbles represents volume of suspect roundwood, including imports.  
 Sources: Transparency International; WRI/SCA estimates of illegal logging

## What if we stopped forestry?

- On May 18, 1980 at 8:32am St. Helens began erupting for 9 hours.



Photos by Weyerhaeuser



## Mt. St. Helens

- 230 square miles of forest was blown down or buried beneath volcanic deposits.

- Inside the blast zone 110,000 acres are a National Volcanic Monument left to respond naturally to the disturbance.



Photos by Weyerhaeuser

## Mt. St. Helens

- Outside the blast zone private industry began replanting.



## Mt. St. Helens

- 25 years later replanting has brought life back to Mt. St. Helens



Photos by Weyerhaeuser

## Mt. St Helens

- Not only have the trees come back but so has the wildlife.

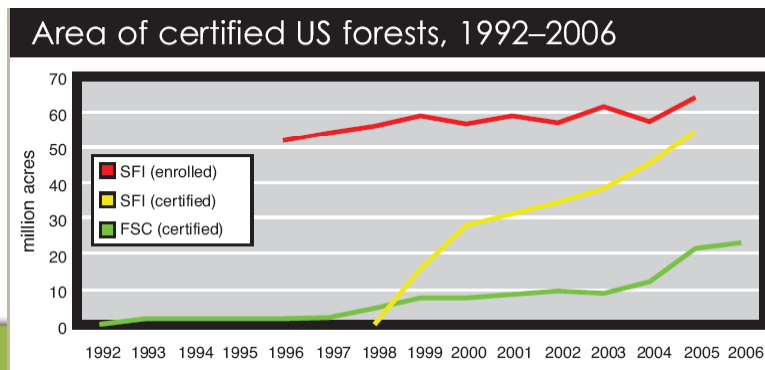


Photos by Weyerhaeuser

## CERTIFIED WOOD

### What are the options?

- Roughly 90% of world's forests are uncertified.
- **20% of US forests are certified**
- Three of four programs started in the mid 90's. ATFS is older program



## Rating Systems: Comparison



Canada's National Sustainable Forest Management Standard-  
Takes public land ownership into consideration and therefore requires a rigorous public participation process



Sustainable Forestry Initiative -  
Takes private land ownership into consideration and addresses associated issues of training, outreach and procurement for private land suppliers



Forest Stewardship Council -  
Addresses social issues having international reach into countries where there is not a legal and institutional framework in place for important social rights and values



American Tree Farm System AFS  
– oldest voluntary, third party certification program in the world. Address issues primarily to educate and support non-industrial forest landowners.

**What are the differences between SFI and FSC?**

## SFI and FSC – 2010 Dovetail Report

**Table 6. Summary of SFI and FSC Approaches to Considerations within the Standards**

<b>Consideration</b>	<b>SFI Approach</b>	<b>FSC Approach</b>
<i>Clearcutting and Opening Size Limits</i>	Single requirement	Regional variation and plantation management requirement
<i>Green-up Requirements</i>	Single requirement	Regional variation and plantation management requirement
<i>Land Use Conversion</i>	Performance based requirement	Prescriptive requirement
<i>Calculation of Harvest Levels</i>	Periodic updating required; no specific time period for calculations	10 year time period required
<i>Management Plan Updates</i>	Annual documentation; no specific time period for planning updates	10 year time period required
<i>Old Growth</i>	Regional variation	Single requirement with variation for American Indian lands
<i>Training</i>	Prescriptive requirement	Performance based requirement
<i>Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)</i>	Required to comply with applicable laws and policies addressing GMO research	Not allowed
<i>Indigenous Peoples' Rights</i>	Required for audits of public lands	Required for audits of all lands

## Audits to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Standards

- 2 certification bodies accredited to carry out SFM audits against all three of the SFM standard used in Canada (CSA, FSC, SFI):
  - KPMG
  - QMI – SAI Global
- 4 certification bodies accredited to carry out SFM audits against two of the SFM standards, as follows:
  - Bureau de normalisation du Quebec (BNQ) – CSA, SFI
  - Bureau Veritas (BV) – FSC, SFI
  - PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP – CSA, SFI
  - SGS - FSC, SFI



# LEED Projects And Wood



## CASE STUDY

### AT CHESAPEAKE BAY, FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION

#### Project Summary

**PROJECT**  
Philip Merrill Environmental Center

**LOCATION**  
Annapolis, Maryland

**OWNER**  
Chesapeake Bay Foundation

SmithGroup was interested in sustainable design long before it became popular. "We were committed to sustainable designs since the 1970s energy crisis," remembers Greg Mella, AIA, LEED AP, principal of SmithGroup. "When the 1980s came around, a lot of people didn't focus on energy-efficient buildings, so the lessons learned in the 1970s were forgotten. But we stuck with it, because we felt it was a good thing to do – good for the environment and good for building."

Consequently, when the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, a nonprofit organization devoted to protecting Maryland's Chesapeake Bay, looked to build a new, sustainable headquarters in 1997, SmithGroup was among only a handful of firms that shared their passion for

sustainable design and won the job. As the team moved forward, every decision was based on whether it would result in a sustainable building that did not have a direct impact on the surrounding habitats.

"Our philosophy is that the greenest building is the least amount of building we truly need, built with the fewest number of materials," says William Baker, president and CEO of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

As a result, the construction materials of choice for the new headquarters were engineered wood products (EWP), says Mella. "Wood requires one-seventh the energy required to make a steel beam of the same strength. That's because to make the latter you must first collect scrap steel, transport it to the mill and



Reaching the apex of sustainable design, the Philip Merrill Environmental Center achieved LEED® Platinum status through integration of engineered wood products.



## Recap

1. Building's Environmental Attributes
2. Trees – The state of our forests
  1. How have our forests changed?
  2. Certified Forests – What are we doing?



## **IS IT OK TO CUT DOWN TREES FOR OUR BUILDINGS?**

### **Wood Frame Structures offer:**

- **Lower Cost**
- **Supports Local Economy**
- **Better Thermal Efficiency**
- **Use of the ONLY 3<sup>rd</sup> party certified renewable building material**
- **Reduced Carbon Footprint**

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