## **HVAC Highlights**

- Air handler in conditioned space
- Ducts in conditioned space
- Ducted ¾-ton mini-split heat pump
  SEER 24.5, HSPF 12.5
- 2 ERVs supply continuous fresh air
- High-performance bath exhaust fans
  - Humidity & occupancy controls
- Installation quality assurance (measured performance)

7 ft hallway soffit for ducts & mini-split

### **Smallest Available HVAC Used**



¾-ton mini-split heat pump

Industry Standard	House 10	PG&E Redding Project*	
500-800	1,600	2,400	
sf/ton	sf/ton	sf/ton	

\* A larger home than House 10, in a hotter climate

 Sizing based on extensive field testing funded by CA Energy Commission

All available equipment is too large for small low-load CA homes – House 10 load is 6,000 Btu/hr or ½ ton Doubledeflection supply grille Low-pressure Duct Design (minimizes static pressure to keep fan watt draw very low)

Double-deflection supply grilles with air-foil blades

Straight supply boots

Short supply ducts

Oversized supply ducts

Oversized return grille (20" x 30")

 A filter grille that will accept a 2-inch-thick filter

### Installation Quality Assurance & Commissioning

- ZERO commissioning = industry standard
- Diagnostic testing ensures proper performance
- Commissioning site visit by consultants confirmed all HVAC equipment performed to spec

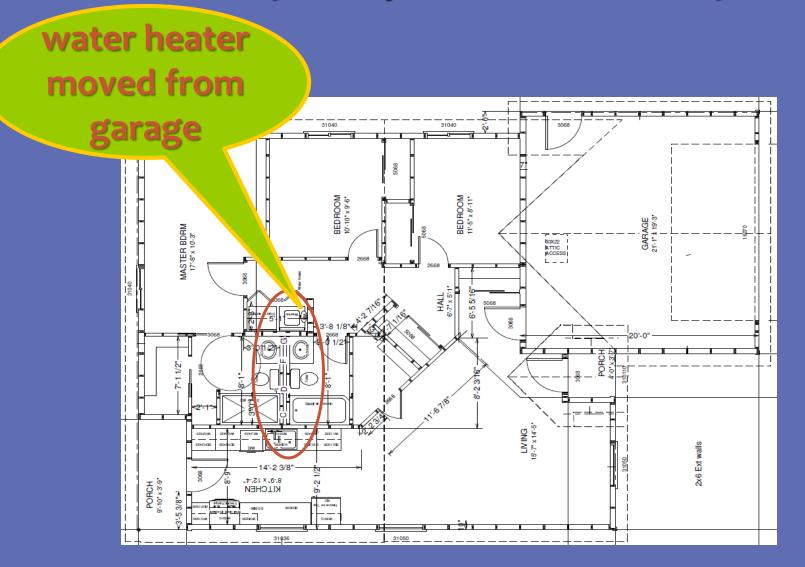
### **NOTABLE!**

CA Energy Commission-funded research on 240 new HVAC systems found 100% failed to meet manufacturers' static pressure requirements

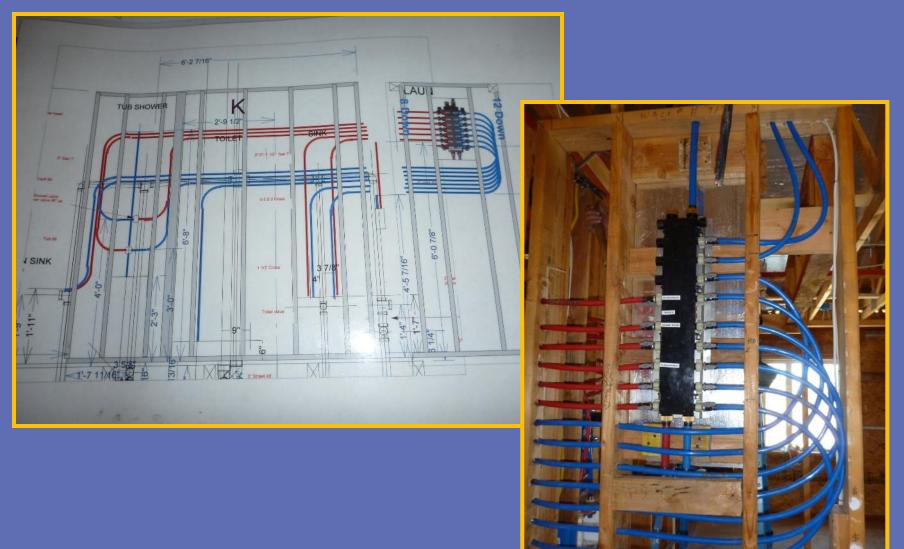
## DHW & Electrical Highlights

Tankless gas water heater EF.82 (EF .93 was recommended; budget prevailed) Extremely compact DHW layout Longest 100% LED lighting hot water Indicator lights on garage run = 12' & porch light switches HVAC "System Off" switch near thermostat eliminate standby loss during swing seasons Electric vehicle circuit in garage

### **Extremely Compact Hot Water Layout**

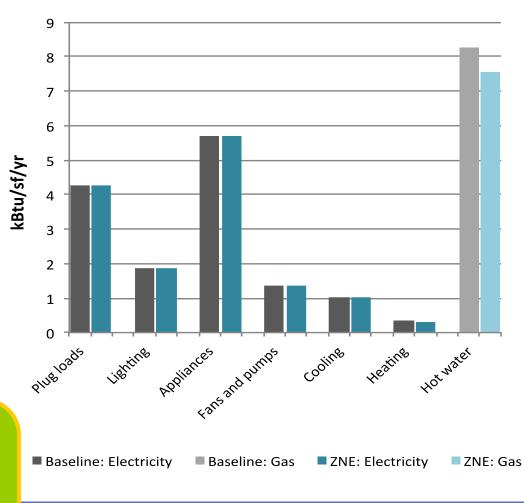


### **Detailed DHW Schematic Provided**



### **DHW Impacts**

- Water heater in conditioned space
- Reduced pipe runs
- Largest energy end use

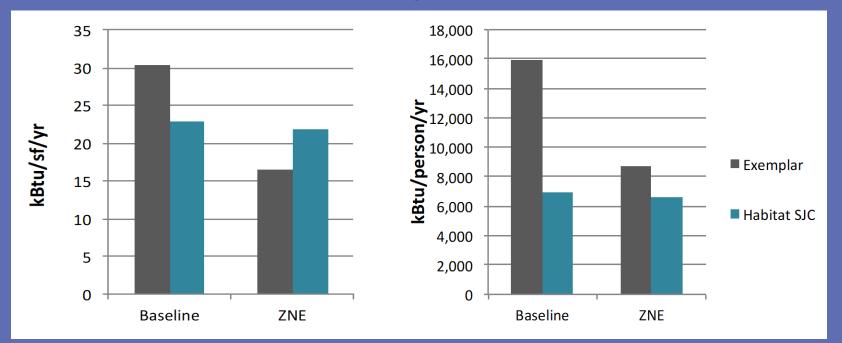


#### Graph: Resource Refocus LLC

Changing to EF .93 would have provided >50% of ZNE measure savings

## Outcome #1: EUI 21.8 kBtu/sf-yr

- Higher than CA exemplar (ZNE feasibility study, Arup 2012) but
- 23% lower based on occupancy (bedrooms + 1)
  House 10 = 1,229 sf, exemplar = 2,100 sf



## Outcome #2: \$3,000 Cost Reduction

ZNE measures increased some costs, reduced others

(selected features shown)

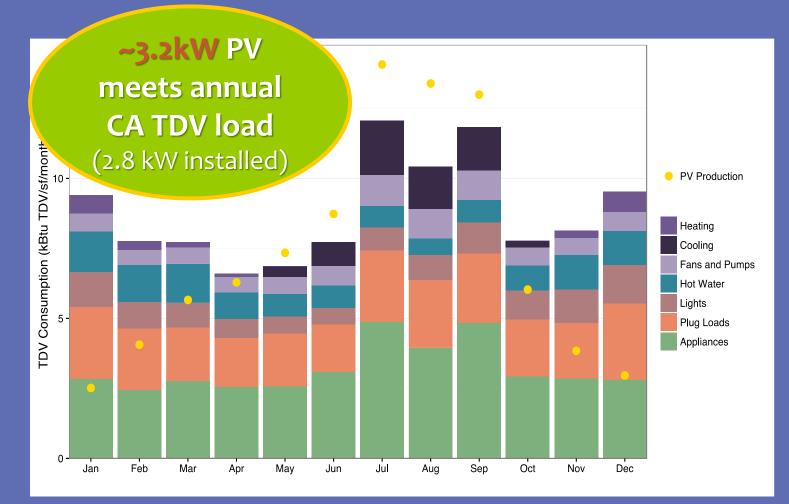


Feature	Before	After	Materials	Labor**
Framing	2x4 @ 16" <b>o.c.</b>	2x6 @ 24" o.c.		-\$300
Wall insulation	R-11	R-21		-\$100
Air leakage	4.75 ACH50	1.53 ACH50	+\$400	+\$800
HVAC	A/C + gas furnace	¾-ton mini-split		-\$2,000
Ducts	Standard	Compact	-\$100	-\$500
DHW distribution	Standard	Compact	-\$70	-\$400
Lighting	50-50 CFL + incand't	100% LED	+\$390	

\*\* Estimated at \$25/hr

\*Solar was included in original budget

### Outcome #3: Near-ZNE Performance (using CA ZNE-TDV definition)



Outcome #4: 50% lumber savings Outcome #5: **Infiltration reduced 68%** Outcome #6: All equipment efficiencies increased except water heater

Outcome #7:

All future Habitat-SJ projects will include ZNE feature package

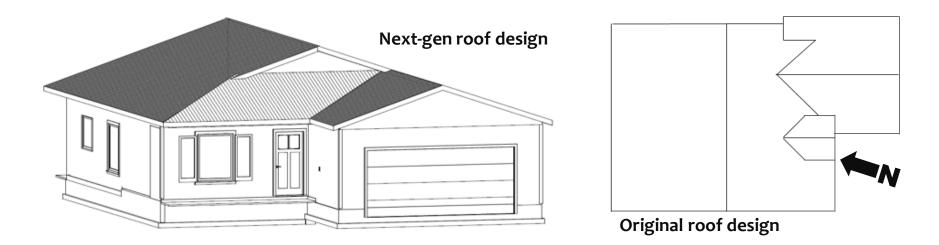
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## Next-gen Improvements

New roof design

 Fits larger PV array
 Better solar exposure – SW instead of SE

 Upgraded water heater & appliances





# Getting to Zero AFFORDABLY and PROFITABLY Lessons Learned

# How do we get to zero affordably?



Ask the RIGHT question: "What do we need to do differently to achieve ZERO without increasing costs?"

#### Making Choices Instead of Paying Premiums for Greener Buildings

BY BRUCE COLDHAM

T is often presumed that "green" resourceful building involves a cost premium. This is not a universal truth. Though it is reasonable to assume that a superior product should come at a premium, good performanceenhancing design goals and objectives with a view to redirecting investment. On this basis, a performance enhancement can be seen as favoring one option over another —a choice rather than a cost premium. Unfortunately, due to the rather extreme conservatism in the building industry,

BY DES

many choices are never made explicit. They are never discussed, never offered.

In this article I will address a particular residential opportunity for improving green resourceful building performance by means of conscious choice rather than cost premium. It involves improving the thermal envelope at the expense of committing to a central heating system. Let's begin with three questions:

 Can compact, open-planned houses with well designed, well constructed, thermally-efficient building envelopes achieve a reasonable standard of comfort by relying solely on the natural convection air circulation within the house to distribute heat throughout the interior spaces?

- Can a single space heater located in the first floor living space provide comfortable heating for the whole house?
- 3. Can the envelope upgrade cost be covered by savings generated by the elimination of the heating ducts/pipes and the associated fans/pumps? The evidence of recent projects

completed by our office is that we can confidently answer YES to each of these three questions.

With the savings from nor investing in central heating, we are able to afford better windows (at least up to a U value NOT "How much extra will it cost to get to zero?"

## **Critical Design Considerations**

Mechanical product selection

- Choose appropriate (low) capacity HVAC, ERVs
- Water heating strategy electric favored but ...
  - Inhibited by space constraints and
  - Utility rate structures that favor natural gas
- Enclosure approach
  - Fine-tune specs & details for optimum performance
- Aesthetics ("look")
  - Make sure it's attractive & regionally appropriate

## **Construction** Focus Areas

### Trades execution

- Make sure you have a great team
- Ensure good coordination among trades
- CHALLENGES: contractor lack of motivation & unwillingness to innovate
- Quality management
  - Active management is needed!
  - Use onsite verification (HERS, etc.)

## Innovation

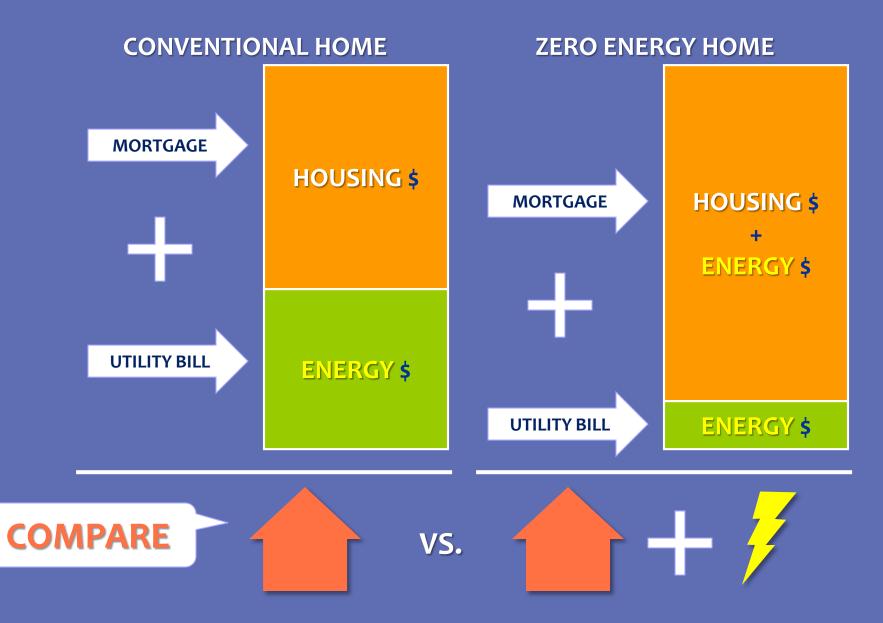
### Experimentation

- The basics are ... **basic**, but ...
- Tinkering gets to the best solutions

### Collaboration

- During design
- With suppliers & manufacturers
- During construction
- With public agencies, for approval of new technologies
- Training
  - ZE practitioners are leaders and are teaching others

## Sales: it's about VALUE not COST!



# PROFITABILITY: selling VALUE is the last mile

I ask customers to give me \$100 more per month and I'll return \$300 back to them in energy savings.



Gene Mye<mark>rs, Thrive Home Builders</mark>

- Thrive Home Builders in Denver offered ZNE as an option; it didn't sell.
- Then they designed for ZNE from scratch and made it standard.
- Now their ZNE homes cost the same as their homes without solar.
- Offering ZNE has given them unique access to premium properties.



# What Would You CHANGE?

\*

Discuss with your seatmate Share your ideas

## **Recommended Changes for ZNE?**



## **Conclusions: ZNE Success Factors**

Top-level organizational commitment

- Focus on integration and cross-trade synergies during design
- Instruction for all team members
  - Energy efficiency principles & practices (classroom)
  - Quality installation (hands-on demonstration)

High level of attention to detail

Throughout:

- Design
- Construction
- Commissioning

### Change happens by design! Thank you! 2016 Inventory Report http://netzeroenergycoalition.com/ 2016-zero-energy-inventory/ 2017 Inventory Submission Form

- http://netzeroenergycoalition.com/ project-submission-form/
- Case Study Database

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