KEY LEED STRATEGIES

SUSTAINABLE SITES
- Access to multi-modal public transportation and community connectivity
- Mitigation of roof and non-roof ‘urban heat island’ effect

WATER EFFICIENCY
- Water-efficient landscaping through selection of native and adaptive plant species
- Low-flow plumbing fixtures

ENERGY AND ATMOSPHERE
- Optimize energy performance
- Purchase of Green Power Renewable Energy Certificates
- Enhanced building commissioning and refrigerant management

MATERIALS AND RESOURCES
- Collection and storage of recyclables
- Construction waste management
- Use of recycled content and local/regional materials

INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
- Walk-off mats at entrances
- Low volatile organic compound (VOC) paints, coatings, adhesives, sealants, and carpet
- Thermal comfort design and verification survey

INNOVATION IN DESIGN
- Exemplary performance for access to public transit and purchase of Green Power Renewable Energy Certificates
- Green housekeeping
- Integrated pest management

LEED CERTIFICATION

The LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building Rating System is a voluntary standards and certification program created in 1993 by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). LEED sets the industry standard for rating high-performance green buildings. USGBC awards credits for green building attributes, including state-of-the-art strategies for sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection, and indoor environmental quality.

Lafayette Hall has been certified as LEED Gold under the USGBC LEED-NC 2009 rating system.

PROJECT TEAM

ARCHITECT: BOWIE GRIDLEY ARCHITECTS
M/E/P ENGINEER: RMF ENGINEERING, INC.
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER: THORNTON TOMASETTI, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEER: A. MORTON THOMAS & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER: FORRESTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
SUSTAINABILITY CONSULTANT: HOK

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON GW’S SUSTAINABILITY EFFORTS, PLEASE VISIT HTTP://SUSTAINABILITY.GWU.EDU

FOR SELF-GUIDED GREEN TOUR

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY'S
LEED GOLD RESIDENCE HALL

LAFAYETTE HALL

This brochure was printed on 100% recycled paper.
WELCOME TO LAFAYETTE HALL, THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY’S LEED GOLD RESIDENCE HALL.

We are pleased to be able to share this unique ‘green’ experience with you. Please acquaint yourself with the building and grounds by following the keyed map and signage throughout the building.

1 WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING: By selecting native and adaptive plant species that require no irrigation after the initial establishment period, we are able to eliminate the need for a permanent in-ground irrigation system, thus reducing our consumption of potable water.

(Water Efficiency Credit)

2 HEAT ISLAND EFFECT: By utilizing shade trees, highly reflective paved surfaces (with a Solar Reflectance Index > 29), and light-colored roofing materials (with a Solar Reflectance Index > 78), we reduce the ‘urban heat island’ (the thermal difference between developed and undeveloped sites) and minimize impacts on microclimates and human and wildlife habitats.

(Sustainable Sites Credit)

3 ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION: Since no new parking was required or provided at Lafayette Hall, we have designated a ‘preferred’ parking space for low-emitting and fuel-efficient vehicles (LEV/FEV) at each of the two closest staff and visitor garages.

(Sustainable Sites Credit)

4 WATER USE REDUCTION: The average daily usage of water per person in the U.S. is over 70 gallons. Implementing cost-effective measures like low-flow lavatory and kitchen faucets, toilets, and showers will help decrease water usage in this building by 34% over the baseline standard for residential buildings.

(Water Efficiency Credit)

5 ENERGY PERFORMANCE: By optimizing energy performance through strategies such as highly insulated exterior wall systems, energy-efficient windows with double-pane low-e glass, and an Energy Star white roof, we are able to improve our energy performance by 17% over the ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers) standard for residential buildings.

(Energy and Atmosphere Credit)

6 RECYCLING AND CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT: Recycling facilities are provided in public areas as well as within trash rooms located on each residential floor. During demolition and construction, the contractor was able to divert (recycle and/or salvage) over 90% of the waste from disposal in landfills or incineration facilities.

(Materials and Resources Credit)

7 LOW-EMITTING MATERIALS: By specifying products (such as paints, adhesives, coatings, sealants, and carpet) that meet the Green Seal Standards or Green Label Plus (carpet) requirements for low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), we reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of the residents.

(Indoor Environmental Quality Credit)

8 CONSTRUCTION INDOOR AIR QUALITY: Prior to occupancy, the building was thoroughly ventilated and rigorous air quality testing was completed to confirm compliance with EPA standards for contaminants such as Formaldehyde, Particulates, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and Carbon Monoxide.

(Indoor Environmental Quality Credit)

9 GREEN CLEANING: By instituting a Green Cleaning Program, we reduce exposure of building occupants and maintenance personnel to potentially hazardous chemical and particulate contaminants, which adversely affect air quality, human health, building finishes, and the environment.

(Innovation in Design Credit)

10 GREEN POWER: By purchasing Green Power Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) equal to 70% of the total building energy use for a 2-year period, GW has helped to encourage the development of renewable energy technology.

(Energy and Atmosphere Credit; Innovation in Design Credit)