

ashrae life expectancy

ashrae life expectancy is a critical factor in the design, operation, and maintenance of HVAC systems, ensuring optimal performance and energy efficiency. ASHRAE, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, provides extensive guidelines and standards that influence the expected operational lifespan of HVAC equipment and components.

Understanding ashrae life expectancy helps facility managers, engineers, and building owners make informed decisions about equipment replacement, maintenance schedules, and system upgrades. This article explores the various aspects of ashrae life expectancy, including factors affecting longevity, typical lifespan ranges for key HVAC components, and strategies to maximize system durability. Additionally, the discussion covers the impact of technology advancements and environmental considerations on equipment life expectancy. The goal is to offer a comprehensive overview that aligns with ASHRAE's authoritative standards and best practices in the HVAC industry.

- Understanding ASHRAE Life Expectancy
- Factors Influencing HVAC Equipment Lifespan
- Typical Life Expectancy of Common HVAC Components
- Maintenance and Operational Strategies to Extend Life Expectancy
- Impact of Technological Advances and Environmental Factors

Understanding ASHRAE Life Expectancy

ASHRAE life expectancy refers to the projected operational duration of HVAC systems and components based on ASHRAE's research, standards, and guidelines. These estimates are derived from extensive data analysis and industry experience, helping professionals anticipate when equipment might require replacement or significant maintenance. The life expectancy considerations from ASHRAE are essential for budgeting, lifecycle analysis, and sustainability planning in commercial and residential buildings. By adhering to ASHRAE recommendations, stakeholders can optimize system reliability while minimizing unexpected failures and downtime.

ASHRAE's Role in Defining Equipment Lifespan

ASHRAE develops standards and guidelines that influence how HVAC equipment is designed, installed, and maintained. These standards incorporate best practices that directly affect the longevity of mechanical and electrical components. For example, ASHRAE Standard 180 outlines maintenance requirements that, when properly followed, can extend the life expectancy of HVAC systems. Additionally, ASHRAE's research reports provide empirically based data to quantify typical equipment lifespan under various operating conditions.

Importance of Predicting Life Expectancy

Accurately predicting the ASHRAE life expectancy of HVAC equipment allows for proactive decision-making, including scheduling preventive maintenance, planning capital expenditures, and managing energy consumption efficiently. It also reduces the risk of sudden equipment failure, which can be costly and disruptive. Facilities adhering to ASHRAE guidelines typically experience improved system longevity, lower operational costs, and enhanced occupant comfort.

Factors Influencing HVAC Equipment Lifespan

The life expectancy of HVAC equipment is influenced by multiple factors, ranging from design quality to environmental conditions. Understanding these variables is crucial to accurately estimating the ASHRAE life expectancy and implementing strategies to prolong equipment operation.

Equipment Design and Quality

High-quality components and robust design practices generally lead to longer equipment lifespans. ASHRAE emphasizes the importance of selecting equipment that meets or exceeds industry standards to ensure durability and efficiency. Components manufactured with superior materials and advanced engineering tend to resist wear and corrosion better over time.

Installation Practices

Proper installation according to ASHRAE guidelines is critical for achieving the projected life expectancy. Incorrect installation can lead to operational inefficiencies, increased wear, and premature failure. ASHRAE provides detailed installation standards that, when adhered to, optimize system performance and longevity.

Maintenance and Operational Conditions

Regular maintenance profoundly impacts the ASHRAE life expectancy of HVAC systems. Routine inspections, cleaning, lubrication, and timely repairs prevent degradation and extend operational life. Additionally, operating equipment within the manufacturer's recommended parameters reduces stress and wear.

Environmental and Usage Factors

Environmental conditions such as temperature fluctuations, humidity, and exposure to corrosive agents affect equipment longevity. Facilities located in harsh climates or industrial environments may experience reduced life expectancy. Moreover, equipment subjected to continuous or heavy usage may require more frequent maintenance and earlier replacement.

Typical Life Expectancy of Common HVAC Components

ASHRAE provides general guidelines for the expected operational lifespan of various HVAC components. These estimates are useful benchmarks for planning maintenance and replacement schedules within facilities.

Air Conditioning Units

Central air conditioning systems typically have a life expectancy of 15 to 25 years. Properly maintained units that follow ashrae life expectancy guidelines can achieve or exceed this range, while neglect or harsh conditions may shorten their useful life.

Furnaces and Boilers

Furnaces and boilers usually last between 15 and 30 years. ASHRAE standards emphasize regular inspection and maintenance to sustain efficiency and avoid early failures. High-efficiency models may have slightly different longevity profiles due to advanced components and operational requirements.

Heat Pumps

Heat pumps generally have a life expectancy similar to air conditioners, approximately 15 to 20 years. ASHRAE life expectancy estimates account for the dual functionality of heating and cooling, which can influence wear patterns and maintenance needs.

Ventilation and Air Handling Units

Air handling units (AHUs) and ventilation fans typically last 15 to 20 years. Components like motors and belts within these units require periodic replacement to maintain overall system life expectancy as recommended by ASHRAE.

Ductwork and Controls

Duct systems can last 20 years or more, depending on material and installation quality. Control systems and sensors often have shorter lifespans, typically 10 to 15 years, due to technological obsolescence and wear. ASHRAE guidelines recommend regular calibration and updates to ensure system reliability.

Maintenance and Operational Strategies to Extend Life Expectancy

Extending the ashrae life expectancy of HVAC equipment requires adherence to maintenance

protocols and optimized operational strategies that align with ASHRAE standards.

Preventive Maintenance Programs

Implementing a preventive maintenance schedule as outlined by ASHRAE Standard 180 is fundamental. Such programs include routine inspections, cleaning of coils and filters, lubrication, and performance testing. Preventive maintenance minimizes equipment stress and identifies potential issues early.

Energy Management and Controls

Utilizing advanced control systems can optimize equipment operation, reducing unnecessary runtime and wear. ASHRAE promotes energy management practices that balance performance with equipment preservation, ultimately extending life expectancy.

Environmental Monitoring and Adjustments

Monitoring ambient conditions and adjusting system parameters accordingly helps protect HVAC equipment from environmental stressors. For example, controlling humidity and shielding units from corrosive elements contribute to longer operational life as per ashrae life expectancy guidelines.

Upgrading Components and Retrofits

Upgrading key components such as motors, compressors, and control systems can enhance efficiency and prolong overall equipment life. ASHRAE supports retrofits that align with current standards and technological advancements to maintain system reliability.

Impact of Technological Advances and Environmental Factors

Technological innovations and changing environmental conditions continuously influence ashrae life expectancy estimates and HVAC system management.

Advancements in Materials and Design

Modern HVAC equipment incorporates improved materials and design features that enhance durability and efficiency. ASHRAE continually updates its standards to reflect these advancements, which can extend life expectancy beyond traditional benchmarks.

Smart Systems and Predictive Maintenance

Smart HVAC systems equipped with sensors and IoT technology enable predictive maintenance, allowing early detection of faults and optimized operation. These technologies support longer equipment life by preventing damage and unplanned downtime.

Environmental Regulations and Sustainability

Increasing environmental regulations mandate higher efficiency and lower emissions, influencing HVAC system design and operation. Compliance with these regulations often requires equipment upgrades, which can affect life expectancy projections. ASHRAE standards integrate sustainability considerations to balance performance with environmental responsibility.

Climate Change and Operational Stress

Changing climate patterns can impose additional stress on HVAC systems, potentially reducing their expected lifespan. ASHRAE acknowledges these challenges and recommends adaptive strategies to maintain system resilience and extend life expectancy under evolving environmental conditions.

- Adherence to ASHRAE standards is essential for accurate life expectancy estimation.
- Quality design, installation, and maintenance significantly affect longevity.
- Typical HVAC components have life spans ranging from 10 to 30 years.
- Preventive maintenance and advanced controls help maximize equipment life.
- Technological and environmental changes continuously impact equipment durability.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the typical life expectancy of HVAC equipment according to ASHRAE?

ASHRAE guidelines suggest that HVAC equipment generally has a life expectancy of 15 to 25 years, depending on maintenance and usage conditions.

How does ASHRAE define life expectancy for building systems?

ASHRAE defines life expectancy as the average duration a building system or component can function effectively before requiring replacement or major overhaul.

What factors influence the life expectancy of HVAC systems in ASHRAE standards?

Factors include maintenance frequency, environmental conditions, equipment quality, usage intensity, and adherence to ASHRAE recommended practices.

Does ASHRAE provide specific life expectancy values for different HVAC components?

Yes, ASHRAE provides estimated life expectancies for components such as chillers, boilers, air handling units, and controls, typically ranging from 10 to 30 years.

How can following ASHRAE maintenance guidelines affect HVAC life expectancy?

Adhering to ASHRAE maintenance guidelines can significantly extend HVAC equipment life expectancy by preventing premature failures and optimizing performance.

What role does ASHRAE play in assessing the life expectancy of building energy systems?

ASHRAE develops standards and guidelines that help engineers assess and predict the life expectancy of building energy systems to ensure reliability and sustainability.

Are life expectancy estimates by ASHRAE applicable worldwide?

While ASHRAE provides general guidelines, actual life expectancy may vary globally due to local climate, codes, and operational practices.

How often should HVAC equipment be evaluated for life expectancy as per ASHRAE?

ASHRAE recommends regular evaluations during scheduled maintenance intervals, typically annually or biannually, to assess equipment condition and remaining life expectancy.

Can ASHRAE standards help in planning HVAC system replacements based on life expectancy?

Yes, ASHRAE standards assist facility managers in forecasting replacement needs by providing benchmarks for expected equipment life spans and performance degradation.

What is the impact of technology advancements on ASHRAE's

life expectancy guidelines?

Advancements in technology lead ASHRAE to periodically update life expectancy guidelines to reflect improved equipment durability and efficiency.

Additional Resources

1. *ASHRAE Handbook: HVAC Applications*

This comprehensive handbook covers various HVAC applications, including guidelines and best practices that impact the life expectancy of HVAC systems. It provides detailed information on system design, maintenance, and operational strategies to enhance durability and performance. Engineers and facility managers can use this resource to optimize equipment lifespan and improve energy efficiency.

2. *HVAC Systems and Equipment Life Expectancy: An ASHRAE Perspective*

This book delves into the factors influencing the longevity of HVAC equipment, referencing ASHRAE standards and research. It explores common failure modes, maintenance techniques, and environmental impacts that affect system life. The text is valuable for professionals seeking to extend the functional life of building mechanical systems.

3. *Building Systems Life Cycle: ASHRAE Guidelines and Analysis*

Focusing on the life cycle of building systems, this book incorporates ASHRAE guidelines to analyze equipment aging and replacement strategies. It offers insights into cost-effective maintenance scheduling and predictive analytics to maximize life expectancy. Facility managers and engineers will find practical tools for managing system longevity.

4. *Energy Efficiency and Equipment Durability in HVAC Systems*

This title examines the relationship between energy efficiency measures and the durability of HVAC components, referencing ASHRAE standards. It discusses how operational adjustments and upgrades can prolong equipment life while reducing energy consumption. The book is ideal for sustainability-focused professionals aiming to balance performance and longevity.

5. *Maintenance Strategies for Prolonging HVAC Equipment Life*

Drawing on ASHRAE research, this book outlines effective maintenance practices that enhance HVAC system reliability and life expectancy. It covers routine inspections, cleaning protocols, and component replacements to prevent premature failures. The guide is essential for maintenance teams and facility operators committed to optimal system health.

6. *Predictive Maintenance and Life Expectancy Modeling in HVAC*

This publication explores advanced predictive maintenance techniques aligned with ASHRAE standards to forecast HVAC equipment life. It integrates sensor data analytics and condition monitoring to anticipate failures and schedule timely interventions. Professionals interested in leveraging technology for asset management will find this book informative.

7. *ASHRAE Standards and Their Impact on Equipment Longevity*

This book provides a detailed review of key ASHRAE standards that influence the design, operation, and maintenance of HVAC systems for extended life. It explains compliance requirements and how adherence can improve equipment durability. Engineers, designers, and compliance officers will benefit from understanding the standard's role in life expectancy.

8. *Life Expectancy of HVAC Components: Materials and Environmental Considerations*

Focusing on material science and environmental factors, this book analyzes how different materials and installation environments affect HVAC equipment life, guided by ASHRAE research. It discusses corrosion, thermal stress, and other degradation mechanisms. The text serves as a valuable resource for specifying durable materials and protective measures.

9. *Optimizing HVAC System Design for Longevity and Performance*

This book addresses design principles that enhance the operational life of HVAC systems, incorporating ASHRAE recommendations. It emphasizes system sizing, load calculations, and component selection to prevent premature aging. Designers and engineers will gain insights into creating robust, long-lasting HVAC solutions.

Ashrae Life Expectancy

Find other PDF articles:

<https://a.comtex-nj.com/wwu18/files?trackid=nOv52-9293&title=the-master-and-his-emissary-pdf.pdf>

ASHRAE Life Expectancy: Predicting and Extending the Lifespan of HVAC Systems

Author: Dr. Anya Sharma, PhD, PE (Fictional Expert)

Outline:

Introduction: Defining ASHRAE Life Expectancy and its Importance

Chapter 1: Factors Influencing HVAC System Lifespan (Design, Installation, Operation & Maintenance)

Chapter 2: Predicting HVAC Life Expectancy: Methods and Models

Chapter 3: Extending HVAC System Lifespan: Strategies and Best Practices

Chapter 4: Economic Considerations of HVAC Life Expectancy & Replacement

Chapter 5: The Role of ASHRAE Standards in System Longevity

Conclusion: Future Trends and the Importance of Proactive Management

ASHRAE Life Expectancy: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction: Defining ASHRAE Life Expectancy and its Importance

The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) doesn't explicitly define a single "life expectancy" for HVAC systems. Instead, it provides guidance and standards that influence the design, installation, operation, and maintenance practices that significantly impact a system's lifespan. Understanding the factors that contribute to the longevity of

HVAC equipment is crucial for building owners, facility managers, and engineers. Proactive management based on a realistic assessment of a system's expected lifespan can lead to significant cost savings by avoiding premature failures, optimizing energy efficiency, and planning for timely replacements. This article will explore the various elements that influence HVAC life expectancy and offer strategies for maximizing its potential.

Chapter 1: Factors Influencing HVAC System Lifespan (Design, Installation, Operation & Maintenance)

Several interconnected factors influence how long an HVAC system will function effectively. These can be broadly categorized into design, installation, operation, and maintenance.

Design: The initial design of the system is paramount. Factors like proper sizing for the building's load, selection of high-quality components, and consideration of the building's climate and operational requirements all play a significant role. A poorly designed system will struggle to meet its intended purpose, leading to increased stress and reduced lifespan. Using advanced modeling and simulation tools during the design phase can greatly enhance system durability.

Installation: Incorrect installation can negate the benefits of a well-designed system. Improper refrigerant charging, faulty wiring, inadequate insulation, and leaks can all significantly shorten the lifespan and efficiency. Professional installation by certified technicians is crucial to ensure that the system operates as intended.

Operation: The way a system is operated also impacts its longevity. Overworking the system by setting extreme temperatures, neglecting regular filter changes, or ignoring early warning signs of malfunction can all lead to premature wear and tear. Regular monitoring of system performance and prompt attention to any issues are essential for optimal operation.

Maintenance: A comprehensive preventative maintenance program is arguably the most significant factor affecting HVAC system lifespan. Regular inspections, cleaning, and servicing can identify potential problems early on, preventing minor issues from escalating into major repairs or failures. This includes tasks like cleaning coils, checking refrigerant levels, lubricating moving parts, and verifying proper electrical connections. A well-documented maintenance history is essential for tracking system performance and predicting potential future issues.

Chapter 2: Predicting HVAC Life Expectancy: Methods and Models

Accurately predicting the lifespan of an HVAC system is challenging, but various methods can provide a reasonable estimate. These include:

Manufacturer's Data: Manufacturers typically provide estimated lifespans for their equipment based on ideal operating conditions. However, these estimates should be considered as guidelines rather than precise predictions, as actual lifespan is heavily influenced by the factors mentioned previously.

Historical Data: Analyzing the maintenance records of similar systems in similar environments can offer valuable insights into expected lifespans. This data-driven approach provides a more realistic assessment than relying solely on manufacturer's specifications.

Predictive Maintenance Techniques: Utilizing sensors and data analytics to monitor system

performance in real-time can help identify potential problems before they lead to major failures. This proactive approach allows for timely interventions, maximizing system lifespan and avoiding costly downtime. AI-driven predictive models are becoming increasingly sophisticated, offering accurate predictions of potential failures.

Chapter 3: Extending HVAC System Lifespan: Strategies and Best Practices

Extending the lifespan of an HVAC system requires a proactive approach encompassing several strategies:

Regular Maintenance: As previously emphasized, regular preventative maintenance is crucial. A well-structured maintenance schedule should be established and meticulously followed.

Operational Optimization: Avoiding extreme temperature settings, ensuring proper ventilation, and addressing any operational issues promptly will reduce strain on the system.

Upgrades and Retrofits: Implementing upgrades like high-efficiency filters, variable-speed drives, or smart thermostats can improve system performance and extend its lifespan.

Component Replacement: Replacing worn-out components before they cause major system failures can significantly prolong the system's lifespan. This is particularly relevant for components with a shorter expected life than the rest of the system.

Environmental Controls: Monitoring and controlling the environment surrounding the HVAC equipment, such as preventing excessive humidity or dust accumulation, can reduce wear and tear.

Chapter 4: Economic Considerations of HVAC Life Expectancy & Replacement

The economic implications of HVAC life expectancy are significant. Premature system failures lead to unexpected repair costs and potential business disruption. Conversely, delaying replacement until a system is severely deteriorated can result in increased energy consumption and ultimately higher costs. A cost-benefit analysis should be conducted to determine the optimal time for replacement, considering factors such as:

Repair vs. Replacement Costs: Weighing the cumulative cost of repairs against the cost of a new system is crucial in making an informed decision.

Energy Efficiency Improvements: Newer systems generally offer significantly improved energy efficiency, leading to long-term cost savings.

Technological Advancements: Advances in HVAC technology can justify replacement even if the existing system is still functional, especially considering advancements in smart controls and energy efficiency.

Chapter 5: The Role of ASHRAE Standards in System Longevity

ASHRAE standards play a vital role in ensuring HVAC systems are designed, installed, and operated for optimal longevity. Standards like those relating to refrigerant selection, energy efficiency, and

air quality influence the durability and performance of HVAC systems. Adherence to these standards is crucial for maximizing system lifespan and ensuring building occupants' comfort and safety. Staying updated with the latest ASHRAE standards is essential for professionals working with HVAC systems.

Conclusion: Future Trends and the Importance of Proactive Management

Predicting and extending the lifespan of HVAC systems is a continuous challenge and an area of ongoing research. Future trends include the increasing use of smart technologies, predictive maintenance analytics, and environmentally friendly refrigerants. Proactive management, incorporating regular maintenance, optimized operation, and timely upgrades, remains crucial for maximizing system lifespan and minimizing lifecycle costs. By understanding the factors influencing HVAC life expectancy and employing best practices, building owners can ensure reliable and efficient climate control for years to come.

FAQs

1. What is the average lifespan of a residential HVAC system? 15-20 years, but this can vary significantly depending on factors like maintenance and operating conditions.
2. How often should I have my HVAC system serviced? At least once a year, preferably twice (spring and fall).
3. What are the signs that my HVAC system needs to be replaced? High energy bills, frequent breakdowns, inadequate heating/cooling, strange noises, and poor air quality.
4. Can I extend the life of my HVAC system? Yes, through regular maintenance, efficient operation, and timely repairs.
5. What is the role of ASHRAE in HVAC system lifespan? ASHRAE sets standards that influence design, installation, and operation, impacting system longevity.
6. How much does HVAC system replacement typically cost? Costs vary widely depending on the system's size, type, and location.
7. What are the benefits of predictive maintenance for HVAC systems? Reduced downtime, lower repair costs, and extended system lifespan.
8. How can I find a qualified HVAC technician? Check for certifications, online reviews, and recommendations from trusted sources.
9. What are the environmental considerations related to HVAC system lifespan and replacement? Proper refrigerant handling, recycling old systems, and selecting energy-efficient replacements are key.

Related Articles:

1. Optimizing HVAC System Efficiency for Maximum Lifespan: Discusses strategies to enhance energy efficiency and its direct impact on longevity.
2. The Importance of Preventative HVAC Maintenance: Details the critical aspects of a comprehensive preventative maintenance program.
3. Common HVAC System Failures and How to Prevent Them: Explores frequent problems and their preventative measures.
4. Choosing the Right HVAC System for Your Building: Guides readers through selecting a system based on their needs and climate.
5. Understanding HVAC Refrigerant and its Impact on System Lifespan: Explains the significance of refrigerant choice and proper handling.
6. The Economic Implications of HVAC System Replacement: Delves into the financial aspects of system replacement decisions.
7. Integrating Smart Technology into HVAC Systems for Enhanced Lifespan: Examines how smart technologies contribute to extended system lifespan.
8. ASHRAE Standards and Their Impact on HVAC System Design: Explains the influence of ASHRAE standards on system design and performance.
9. Environmental Considerations in HVAC System Lifecycle Management: Discusses the environmental impact of HVAC systems throughout their lifespan.

ashrae life expectancy: Energy Audits and Improvements for Commercial Buildings Ian M. Shapiro, 2016-04-04 The Intuitive Guide to Energy Efficiency and Building Improvements Energy Audits and Improvements for Commercial Buildings provides a comprehensive guide to delivering deep and measurable energy savings and carbon emission reductions in buildings. Author Ian M. Shapiro has prepared, supervised, and reviewed over 1,000 energy audits in all types of commercial facilities, and led energy improvement projects for many more. In this book, he merges real-world experience with the latest standards and practices to help energy managers and energy auditors transform energy use in the buildings they serve, and indeed to transform their buildings. Set and reach energy reduction goals, carbon reduction goals, and sustainability goals Dramatically improve efficiency of heating, cooling, lighting, ventilation, water and other building systems Include the building envelope as a major factor in energy use and improvements Use the latest tools for more thorough analysis and reporting, while avoiding common mistakes Get up to date on current improvements and best practices, including management of energy improvements, from single buildings to large building portfolios, as well as government and utility programs Photographs and drawings throughout illustrate essential procedures and improvement opportunities. For any professional interested in efficient commercial buildings large and small, Energy Audits and Improvements for Commercial Buildings provides an accessible, complete, improvement-focused reference.

ashrae life expectancy: HVAC Design Guide for Tall Commercial Buildings Donald E. Ross, 2004 Tall commercial office buildings present a series of design problems that differ from those that are found in other projects in the built environment. HVAC Design Guide for Tall Commercial Buildings provides guidance in both understanding the HVAC design problems of tall commercial office buildings and in detailing their alternative solutions.

ashrae life expectancy: *Energy Savings Calculations for Commercial Building Energy Efficiency Upgrades* Anthony J. Buonicore, 2024-07-02 Code-compliant building materials and equipment will typically have a lower initial cost; however, the lifetime energy savings of the high efficiency equipment will often justify the upfront cost premium and result in a more cost-effective solution. *Energy Savings Calculations for Commercial Building Energy Efficiency Upgrades* assists energy professionals, contractors, building owners, and managers in developing energy savings estimates that can facilitate a quick assessment of the potential energy savings that might be realized when replacing existing building components with the highest efficiency equipment. It also provides algorithms to estimate greenhouse gas emission reductions that may be achieved by building energy efficiency upgrades and the impact these upgrades can have on building electrification-decarbonization projects. This book: Focuses on the development of energy savings estimates based upon a whole building's energy consumption and the energy consumption associated with building end-uses such as space heating, space cooling, ventilation, lighting, and so forth. Includes over 70 illustrative examples using algorithms to demonstrate how energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reductions may be estimated utilizing different strategies and equipment.

ashrae life expectancy: *Federal Register* , 1999-11-23

ashrae life expectancy: *Project Life Cycle Economics* Massimo Pica, 2016-03-03 The financing of modern construction projects reflects the need to address the costs and benefits of the whole life of the project. This means that end of life economics can now have a far greater impact on the planning and feasibility phases. During the project itself, decisions on construction materials and processes all influence the schedule as well as both immediate and down-the-line costs. Massimo Pica and his co-authors explain in detail the fundamentals of project life cycle economics and how they apply in the context of complex modern construction. This is an essential guide for those involved in construction project design, tendering and contracting; to help ensure the sustainability of the project or their contribution to it, from the start. It is also important for those involved in the delivery of the project to help them make the choices to keep the project on a financial even keel. Government, corporations and other organizations are looking for new models of collaborative working to fund their large construction and infrastructure projects in the face of changing attitudes to risk; a better educated and more demanding base of end-user clients and the increasing requirements for projects that are environmentally responsible and sustainable. *Project Life Cycle Economics* is a fundamental primer for those commissioning and those delivering construction.

ashrae life expectancy: *Geothermal Heating and Cooling* Stephen P. Kavanaugh, Kevin D. Rafferty, 2014 *Geothermal Heating and Cooling* is a complete revision of *Ground-Source Heat Pumps: Design of Geothermal Systems for Commercial and Institutional Buildings*, which is recognized as the primary reference for nonresidential ground-source heat pump (GSHP) installations. This new work takes advantage of the many lessons learned since the time of the original publication, when GSHPs were primarily residential applications. Many improvements have evolved, and performance data, both positive and negative, is now available to guide the development of best practices. This essential guide for HVAC design engineers, design-build contractors, GSHP subcontractors, and energy/construction managers also provides building owners and architects with insights into characteristics of quality engineering firms and the information that should be provided by design firms competing for GSHP projects. This revision draws on new ASHRAE and industry research in critical areas, as well as measured data from long-term installations and optimized installation practices used by high-production GSHP contractors. Nearly all chapters and appendices were completely rewritten, and they include coverage of closed-loop ground (ground-coupled), groundwater, and surface-water systems plus GSHP equipment and piping. Additional information on site characterization has been added, including a new hydrogeological chapter. Another new chapter contains results of recent field studies, energy and demand characteristics, and updated information to optimize GSHP system cost. While other publications deal primarily with ground-coupled heat pumps, this text includes detailed coverage of

groundwater, surface-water, and GSHP costs. Tables, graphs, and equations are provided in both Inch-Pound (I-P) and International System (SI) units. As a bonus, supplemental Microsoft® Excel® macro-enabled spreadsheets for a variety of GSHP calculations accompany the text.

ashrae life expectancy: Indoor Air Quality Guide , 2009 The Indoor Air Quality Guide: Best Practices for Design, Construction and Commissioning is designed for architects, design engineers, contractors, commissioning agents, and all other professionals concerned with IAQ. This comprehensive publication provides both summary and detailed guidance. The detailed guidance provides: Hundreds of internal and external links to invaluable IAQ resources Access to an incredible variety of in-depth information by topic to help you design construct and operate acceptable IAQ The CD that comes with the book contains the detailed guidance for implementing these strategies. Embedded in a digital version of the summary guidance information are hundreds of internal and external links to resources for the design, construction and commissioning of buildings with excellent indoor air quality.

ashrae life expectancy: *Life Cycle Assessment in the Built Environment* Robert Crawford, 2011-03-10 Life cycle assessment enables the identification of a broad range of potential environmental impacts occurring across the entire life of a product, from its design through to its eventual disposal or reuse. The need for life cycle assessment to inform environmental design within the built environment is critical, due to the complex range of materials and processes required to construct and manage our buildings and infrastructure systems. After outlining the framework for life cycle assessment, this book uses a range of case studies to demonstrate the innovative input-output-based hybrid approach for compiling a life cycle inventory. This approach enables a comprehensive analysis of a broad range of resource requirements and environmental outputs so that the potential environmental impacts of a building or infrastructure system can be ascertained. These case studies cover a range of elements that are part of the built environment, including a residential building, a commercial office building and a wind turbine, as well as individual building components such as a residential-scale photovoltaic system. Comprehensively introducing and demonstrating the uses and benefits of life cycle assessment for built environment projects, this book will show you how to assess the environmental performance of your clients' projects, to compare design options across their entire life and to identify opportunities for improving environmental performance.

ashrae life expectancy: *2012 ASHRAE Handbook* , 2012 The 2012 ASHRAE Handbook--HVAC Systems and Equipment discusses various systems and the equipment (components or assemblies) they comprise, and describes features and differences. This information helps system designers and operators in selecting and using equipment. An accompanying CD-ROM contains all the volume's chapters in both I-P and SI units.

ashrae life expectancy: Technical Standards and Design Guidelines Ranjit Gunewardane, 2018-08-13 Retail, restaurants, offices, hotel, residential, conference and exhibition centers, and parking are typically being built as part of one large complex. Increasing complexities occur as more and more various types of occupancies are combined into the same buildings. A rapidly developing trend is a desire for mixed-use spaces to support lifestyle activities. An increasing number of people are working from home, so they need flexible mixed-use spaces that can accommodate their lifestyle. People are on the lookout for more luxury amenities, such as full fitness and yoga studios, conference centers with commercial kitchens, rooftop pools and spas, and lobby bars and coffee shops. This Technical Standards and Design Guidelines (TSDGs) contains information intended as minimum standards for constructing and equipping new Mixed Use Building projects. Insofar as practical, these standards relate to desired performance or results or both. Details of Architectural and Engineering are assumed to be part of good design practice and local building regulations. This document covers mixed-use building facilities common to a multitude of individual facilities. Facilities with unique services will require special consideration. However, sections herein may be applicable for parts of any facility and may be used where appropriate. The Property Developer will supply for each project a functional program for the facility that describes the purpose of the

project, the projected demand or utilization. The TSDG includes a description of each function or service; the operational space required for each function; the types of all spaces; the special design features; the systems of operation; and the interrelationships of various functions and spaces. The functional program includes a description of those services necessary for the complete operation of the facility. The functional programs could be applied in the development of project design and construction documents. These standards assume that appropriate architectural, engineering and technology practices and compliance with applicable codes will be observed as part of normal professional service and require no separate detailed instructions. Specialist designers adopting the TSDGs are encouraged to apply design innovations and the property developer to grant exceptions where the intent of the standards is met. Sustainability and Energy Conservation Energy efficiency being a part of the building code requirement in many states, the trend is moving toward achieving it. Higher-performing building envelopes and higher-performing HVAC and lighting systems are some of the essential components to meet current energy codes. The importance of Environmental Sustainability and Energy Conservation is fully considered in all phases of facility design development. Proper planning and selection of building materials, mechanical and electrical systems, as well as efficient utilization of space and climatic characteristics that will significantly reduce overall energy consumption are fully described. The quality of the building facility environment is undoubtedly supportive of the occupants and functions served. New and innovative systems that accommodate these considerations while preserving cost effectiveness has been encouraged. Architectural elements that reduce energy consumption are considered part of the TSDG. In addition to Energy Conservation, buildings will be designed to minimize water consumption and operating costs without reducing occupancy standards, occupant health safety or comfort. Water conservation measures such as water-recycling including gray water and rain water collection, water purification, and sewerage recycling are included for consideration and recommendation in the project specific building energy brief. The integration of innovative water efficiency measures, such as storm water management, rainfall capture, treated effluent reuse, roof gardens and other alternative sources of water supply are fully described. Technology In today's ever-changing environment, technological standardization and integration of systems is essential. Technology is viewed as a competitive tool that contributes to the improvement of building occupant services and operating efficiencies. As the importance of access to information increases, so do customer demands for such services. The Intelligent Buildings Market is a rapidly evolving segment that is being influenced by a number of emerging trends. Mobile communications connect people to work, entertainment and each other in ways that boost productivity and enhance lives. Both Operational Technology (OT) and Informational Technology (IT) have entirely changed, and it will change even more as we get deeper into the Internet of Things (IOT). In-Building Wireless (IBW) communications provide the critical link to enable the use of cell phones, pagers, PDAs, two-way radios, wireless LANs, emergency communications and wireless building system devices within an enclosed structure. The technology disciplines (telecom, security, building automation, and lighting) have been going through a convergence over the past several years, with telecom wired and wireless networks becoming the common utility for all the technology disciplines.

ashrae life expectancy: Smarter Data Centers: Achieving Greater Efficiency Mike Ebberts, Matthew Archibald, Carlos Felipe Franca da Fonseca, Marc Griffel, Veerendra Para, Michael Searcy, IBM Redbooks, 2011-10-21 As we move towards becoming a smarter planet and the world becomes more instrumented, interconnected, and intelligent, the demands for data center resources are increasing rapidly. Smaller and more densely packed servers providing greater amounts of computing power can substantially increase power and cooling needs, while growing data volumes necessitate larger storage and network bandwidth capacities. Environmental and regulatory requirements can introduce additional limits on carbon emissions and water consumption. To satisfy these demands while keeping costs in check, our data centers need to be smarter as well. Comprehensive views of data center inventories, operational and environmental conditions, and consumption across multiple capacity types that span both facilities and IT are required. You can

achieve greater efficiency using hardware, software, services, and design both in facilities and IT, but you need a comprehensive data center strategy to tie them together and thus obtain a complete picture of your data center environments. This IBM® Redpaper™ publication discusses important considerations when creating and implementing your smarter data center strategy. Notable techniques, best practices, and technological advances that can become critical components of success are included, along with methods for bringing them together to gain in-depth knowledge of data center operations. With such insight comes increased resiliency, rapid responsiveness, profitable access to detailed analytics, and reliable planning for the future. Although not all-inclusive, this document provides a guide to getting started, points you to additional sources of information, and suggests ways IBM can partner with you in your pursuit of a smarter data center.

ashrae life expectancy: *Energy Conservation in Buildings Act of 1976* Fusion Advisory Panel (U.S.), 1976

ashrae life expectancy: HVAC Troubleshooting Guide Rex Miller, 2009-02-10 A Practical, On-the-Job HVAC Guide Applicable to residential, commercial, and industrial jobs, this essential handbook puts a wealth of real-world information at your fingertips. HVAC Troubleshooting Guide shows you how to read, interpret, and prepare schedules, mechanical plans, and electrical schematics. This handy resource will aid you in your everyday tasks and keep you up to date with the latest facts, figures, and devices. The book includes numerous illustrations, tables, and charts, troubleshooting tips, safety precautions, resource directories, and a glossary of terms. HVAC Troubleshooting Guide helps you: Identify and safely use tools and equipment (both new and old) Use heat pumps and hot air furnaces Calculate ventilation requirements Work with refrigeration equipment and the new refrigerants Utilize control devices, including solenoids and relays Operate, select, and repair electric motors Work with condensers, compressors, and evaporators Monitor the flow of refrigerant with valves, tubing, and filters Comply with the Section 608 refrigerant recycling rule Program thermostats Insulate with batts, sheet, tubing covers, and foam Work with solid-state controls Understand electrical and electronic symbols used in schematics

ashrae life expectancy: Pump Life Cycle Costs Lars Frenning, 2001

ashrae life expectancy: HVAC and Refrigeration Preventive Maintenance Eric Kleinert, 2014-11-12 Keep HVAC and refrigeration equipment running at peak performance In this practical resource, a veteran service and repair professional with decades of hands-on experience walks you through the preventive maintenance process for residential and commercial HVAC and refrigeration systems. You'll learn how to inspect, adjust, clean, and test your products to ensure that they run efficiently and have a long service life. Ideal for experienced service technicians, entry-level technicians, business owners, maintenance engineers, and do-it-yourself homeowners, this highly visual manual is filled with detailed instructions and clear photos and diagrams. Useful icons throughout the book indicate the degree of difficulty for each procedure. Save money and time, improve indoor air quality, and get maximum use from HVAC and refrigeration machines with help from this step-by-step guide. HVAC and Refrigeration Preventive Maintenance covers: Safety practices Tools needed for installation, repair and preventive maintenance Indoor air quality (IAQ) Test and balance Principles of air conditioning and refrigeration Basic electricity and electronics Gas Oil Room air conditioners Residential air conditioning and heating Residential refrigeration appliances Commercial air conditioning and heating Water towers Self-contained commercial refrigerators and freezers Commercial ice machines Troubleshooting Where to get help

ashrae life expectancy: Design Considerations for Datacom Equipment Centers American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, 2009-01-01 The design of computer rooms and telecommunications facilities is different in fundamental ways from the design of facilities used primarily for human occupancy. ASHRAE has not, until now, published a basic reference text to provide an overview of the special design needs of datacom facilities. As the power density of datacom equipment continues to increase, this need has grown more severe. This book covers basic design considerations for data and communications equipment centers. The book is divided into two parts. Part I, Datacom Facility Basics, includes chapters on datacom design criteria

(temperature, temperature rate of change, relative humidity, dew point, and filtration), HVAC load, computer room cooling (including both air and liquid cooling), and air distribution. Part II of the book, Other Considerations, includes chapters on ancillary spaces (battery plants, emergency generator rooms, burn-in rooms and test labs, and spare parts rooms), contamination, acoustical noise emissions, structural and seismic design and testing, fire detection and suppression, commissioning, availability and redundancy, and energy efficiency. This book does not cover electrical or electronic systems design and distribution. The primary changes for this second edition center on the updated thermal envelope and relate to the recommended temperatures at the inlets of the equipment operating in datacom facilities. This book is the third in the ASHRAE Datacom Series, authored by ASHRAE Technical Committee 9.9, Mission Critical Facilities, Technology Spaces and Electronic Equipment. This series provides comprehensive treatment of datacom cooling and related subjects.

ashrae life expectancy: Heating, ventilating, air conditioning & dehumidifying systems , 1987

ashrae life expectancy: *HVAC Design Manual for Hospitals and Clinics* ASHRAE (Firm), 2013
Health care HVAC systems serve facilities in which the population is uniquely vulnerable and exposed to an elevated risk of health, fire, and safety hazard. These heavily regulated, high-stakes facilities undergo continuous maintenance, verification, inspection, and recertification, typically operate 24/7, and are owner occupied for long life. The HVAC systems in health care facilities must be carefully designed to be installed, operated and maintained in coordination with specialized buildings services, including emergency and normal power, plumbing and medical gas systems, automatic transport, fire protections and a myriad of IT systems, all within a limited building envelope.

ashrae life expectancy: *HVAC Control in the New Millennium* Michael F. Hordeski, 2001
1-Heat, Ventilation and Damper Control Trends2-Energy and Power Management, Distributed Control Trends3-Control Technology, Microelectronics and Nanotechnology4-Advance HVAC Control, Information Technology and Open Systems5-PC-based Control, Software and Bus Trends6-Artificial Intelligence, Fuzzy Logic and Control7-Computer Networks and Security8-Systems and Device Networks9-Building automation, Wireless Technology and the InternetIndex

ashrae life expectancy: *Regeneration of the Built Environment from a Circular Economy Perspective* Stefano Della Torre, Sara Cattaneo, Camilla Lenzi, Alessandra Zanelli, 2019-12-30
This open access book explores the strategic importance and advantages of adopting multidisciplinary and multiscale approaches of inquiry and intervention with respect to the built environment, based on principles of sustainability and circular economy strategies. A series of key challenges are considered in depth from a multidisciplinary perspective, spanning engineering, architecture, and regional and urban economics. These challenges include strategies to relaunch socioeconomic development through regenerative processes, the regeneration of urban spaces from the perspective of resilience, the development and deployment of innovative products and processes in the construction sector in order to comply more fully with the principles of sustainability and circularity, and the development of multiscale approaches to enhance the performance of both the existing building stock and new buildings. The book offers a rich selection of conceptual, empirical, methodological, technical, and case study/project-based research. It will be of value for all who have an interest in regeneration of the built environment from a circular economy perspective.

ashrae life expectancy: *Sustainability Management Handbook* Shirley J. Hansen, James W. Brown, 2020-12-17
A strong sustainability program requires leadership to draw on a solid knowledge base, manage resources wisely, identify sustainability opportunities, make difficult choices, and accept the challenge to lead, influence, and persuade colleagues. This book cuts through the hyperbole and offers practical steps for protecting the world around us. Rich in case studies, it addresses a range of critical stewardship issues. Developed out of a keen desire to protect the planet, the text helps management transform important information and critical leadership skills into socially responsible operations.

ashrae life expectancy: Staff Report on Proposed Revision of Appliance Efficiency Standards

for Central Air Conditioners Under 65,000 Btu/hour California Energy Commission, 1984

ashrae life expectancy: Criteria for Moisture Control Geoffrey Wilmot Brundrett, 1990 This reference collects dispersed information about the influence of moisture on a variety of phenomena for those who need to select the correct moisture level in a variety of building types. Causes and results of poor humidity selection are explained. A companion to the Handbook of dehumidification technology (by the same author), which explains how moisture can be controlled. This work explains why such control is so important. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

ashrae life expectancy: Clara Barton National Historic Site: Physical history Elizabeth Jo Lampl, 2004

ashrae life expectancy: Inspecting HVAC Systems Nick Gromicko, 2016-08-20

ashrae life expectancy: Niosh Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Heat and Hot Environments National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.), National Institute For Occupational Safe, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.), Centers For Disease Control And Preventi, Health and Human Services Dept (U S), 2018-08-03 Occupational exposure to heat can result in injuries, disease, reduced productivity, and death. To address this hazard, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has evaluated the scientific data on heat stress and hot environments and has updated the Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Hot Environments [NIOSH 1986a]. This updated guidance includes information about physiological changes that result from heat stress, and relevant studies such as those on caffeine use, evidence to redefine heat stroke, and more. Related products: Weather & Climate collection is available here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/weather-climate> Emergency Management & First Responders can be found here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/emergency-management-first-responders> Fire Management collection is available here: <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/fire-management>

ashrae life expectancy: Environmental Guidelines for the Storage of Paper Records William Kester Wilson, National Information Standards Organization (U.S.), 1995

ashrae life expectancy: Life Cycle Costing for Design Professionals Stephen J. Kirk, Alphonse J. Dell'Isola, 1995 This revised second edition of the standard reference for design professionals supplies an arsenal of economic weapons for constructing, operating, and managing buildings at the lowest cost possible. Everything professionals need to put the latest construction-related strategies to work is right here in one convenient, quick reference guide.

ashrae life expectancy: Guide to the LEED AP Operations and Maintenance (O+M) Exam Michelle Cottrell, 2011-08-24 Here is the ideal guide for understanding and preparing for the LEED AP O+M exam. Written by an expert who is a LEED consultant and partner at Green Education Services—a premier LEED exam preparation provider—Guide to the LEED AP Operations + Maintenance (O+M) Exam engages readers by breaking down difficult concepts in sustainable design and engineering in a clearly organized, straightforward manner that helps streamline the learning process. Covering the detailed concepts of the LEED for Existing Buildings: Operations + Maintenance green building rating system, this book is an all-inclusive resource for achieving successful results on the LEED AP O+M exam.

ashrae life expectancy: Baseline Measures for Improving Housing Durability ,

ashrae life expectancy: Research Methods in Building Science and Technology Rahman Azari, Hazem Rashed-Ali, 2021-09-09 This book covers the range of methodological approaches, methods and tools currently used in various areas of building science and technology research and addresses the current lack of research-method literature in this field. The book covers the use of measurement-based methods in which data is collected by measuring the properties and their variations in 'actual' physical systems, simulation-based methods which work with 'models' of systems or processes to describe, examine and analyze their behaviors, performances and operations, and data-driven methodologies in which data is collected via measurement or simulation to identify and examine the associations and patterns and predict the future in a targeted system. The book presents a survey of key methodologies in various specialized areas of building science and

technology research including window systems, building enclosure, energy performance, lighting and daylighting, computational fluid dynamics, indoor and outdoor thermal comfort, and life cycle environmental impacts. Provides advanced insight into the research methods and presents the key methodologies within the field of building science and technology. Reviews simulation-based and experimentation/field-based methods of data collection and analysis in diverse areas of building science and technology, such as energy performance, window and enclosure studies, environmental LCA, daylighting, CFD, and thermal comfort. Provides a range of perspectives from building science faculty and researcher contributors with diverse research interests. Appropriate for use in university courses.

ashrae life expectancy: HVAC Arthur A. Bell, 2000 The ultimate reference book on the most frequently used HVAC data, chock-full of equations, data, and rules of thumb--a necessary addition to any library for mechanical, architectural, and electrical engineers, HVAC contractors and technicians, and others. Features over 216 equations for everything from air change rates to swimming pools to steel pipes. Includes both ASME and ASHRAE code information, and follows the CSI MasterFormat TM.

ashrae life expectancy: Practical Introduction to Pumping Technology Uno Wahren, 1997-12-12 Front Cover; Practical Introduction to Pumping Technology; Copyright Page; Chapter 1. Parameters; Chapter 2. Pump Calculations; Chapter 3. Required Data for Specifying Pumps; Chapter 4. Pump Types; Chapter 5. Specifications; Chapter 6. Pump Curves; Chapter 7. Effects of Viscosity on Pump Performance; Chapter 8. Vibration; Chapter 9. Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH); Chapter 10. Pump Shaft Sealing; Chapter 11. Pump Bearings; Chapter 12. Metallurgy; Chapter 13. Pump Drivers; Chapter 14. Gears; Chapter 15. Couplings; Chapter 16. Pump Controls; Chapter 17. Instrumentation.

ashrae life expectancy: Building Performance Simulation for Design and Operation Jan L.M. Hensen, Roberto Lamberts, 2012-09-10 Effective building performance simulation can reduce the environmental impact of the built environment, improve indoor quality and productivity, and facilitate future innovation and technological progress in construction. It draws on many disciplines, including physics, mathematics, material science, biophysics and human behavioural, environmental and computational sciences. The discipline itself is continuously evolving and maturing, and improvements in model robustness and fidelity are constantly being made. This has sparked a new agenda focusing on the effectiveness of simulation in building life-cycle processes. Building Performance Simulation for Design and Operation begins with an introduction to the concepts of performance indicators and targets, followed by a discussion on the role of building simulation in performance-based building design and operation. This sets the ground for in-depth discussion of performance prediction for energy demand, indoor environmental quality (including thermal, visual, indoor air quality and moisture phenomena), HVAC and renewable system performance, urban level modelling, building operational optimization and automation. Produced in cooperation with the International Building Performance Simulation Association (IBPSA), and featuring contributions from fourteen internationally recognised experts in this field, this book provides a unique and comprehensive overview of building performance simulation for the complete building life-cycle from conception to demolition. It is primarily intended for advanced students in building services engineering, and in architectural, environmental or mechanical engineering; and will be useful for building and systems designers and operators.

ashrae life expectancy: WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality , 2010 This book presents WHO guidelines for the protection of public health from risks due to a number of chemicals commonly present in indoor air. The substances considered in this review, i.e. benzene, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, naphthalene, nitrogen dioxide, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (especially benzo[a]pyrene), radon, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene, have indoor sources, are known in respect of their hazardousness to health and are often found indoors in concentrations of health concern. The guidelines are targeted at public health professionals involved in preventing health risks of environmental exposures, as well as specialists and authorities involved in the design

and use of buildings, indoor materials and products. They provide a scientific basis for legally enforceable standards.

ashrae life expectancy: *Clara Barton National Historic Site* Elizabeth Jo Lampl, 2004

ashrae life expectancy: Electrical Equipment Handbook Philip Kiameh, 2003-04-11 Maximize your company's energy output while ensuring the reliability and longevity of your industrial electrical equipment! Everything you need for selection, applications, operations, diagnostic testing, troubleshooting and maintenance for all capital equipment placed firmly in your grasp. Keeping your equipment running efficiently and smoothly could make the difference between profit and loss. Electrical Equipment Handbook: Troubleshooting and Maintenance provides you with the state-of-the-art information for achieving the highest performance from your transformers, motors, speed drives, generator, rectifiers, and inverters. With this book in hand you'll understand various diagnostic testing methods and inspection techniques as well as advance fault detection techniques critical components and common failure modes. This handbook will answer all your questions about industrial electrical equipment. In Electrical Equipment Handbook: Troubleshooting and Maintenance, you will: Learn about the various types of transformers, motors, variable speed drives, generators, rectifiers, inverters, and uninterrupted power systems. Understand diagnostic testing and inspection, advanced fault detection techniques, critical components, and common failure modes. Study selection criteria, commissioning requirements, predictive and preventive maintenance, reliability, testing and cost discover the maintenance required to minimize their operating cost and maximize their efficiency, reliability and longevity.

ashrae life expectancy: *Ground-source Heat Pumps* Stephen P. Kavanaugh, Kevin D. Rafferty, 1997

ashrae life expectancy: Liquid Cooling Guidelines for Datacom Equipment Centers , 2014-02-01 Provides information on liquid cooling for datacom equipment centers. Concerned with energy efficiency--

ashrae life expectancy: High Performance Building Guidelines Andrea Woodner, 2000 High performance buildings maximize operational energy savings; improve comfort, health, & safety of occupants & visitors; & limit detrimental effects on the environment. These Guidelines provide instruction in the new methodologies that form the underpinnings of high performance buildings. They further indicate how these practices may be accommodated within existing frameworks of capital project administration & facility management. Chapters: city process; design process; site design & planning; building energy use; indoor environment; material & product selection; water mgmt.; construction admin.; commissioning; & operations & maintenance.

Back to Home: <https://a.comtex-nj.com>