EAROPH WORLD PLANNING AND HOUSING CONGRESS 2006 in Miri, Malaysia SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOR A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE

Eco Homes In Malaysia" by Poul E. Kristensen Eco-Homes Malaysia Sdn Bhd

- Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Malaysia, overview
- Global Warming
- Sustainable housing, what is it
- Practical Sustainable Housing, how to
- Labeling of Sustainable Buildings
- A case study : Bukit Ledang, Kuala



Energy and Ecology in Tropical Buildings



The MEWC LEO Office Building

The ST Diamond Office Building

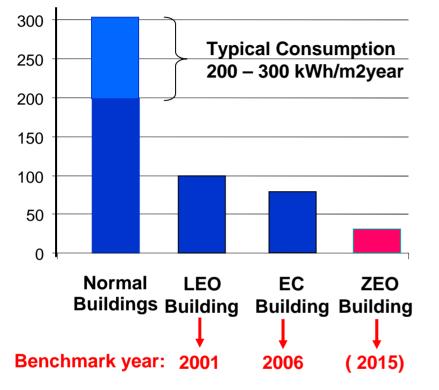
The PTM ZEO Office Building

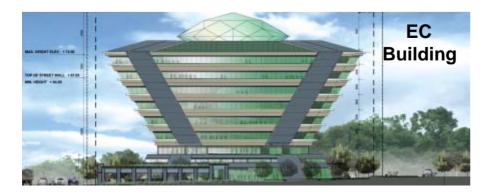


Pam

Continuous improvement of Energy Efficiency

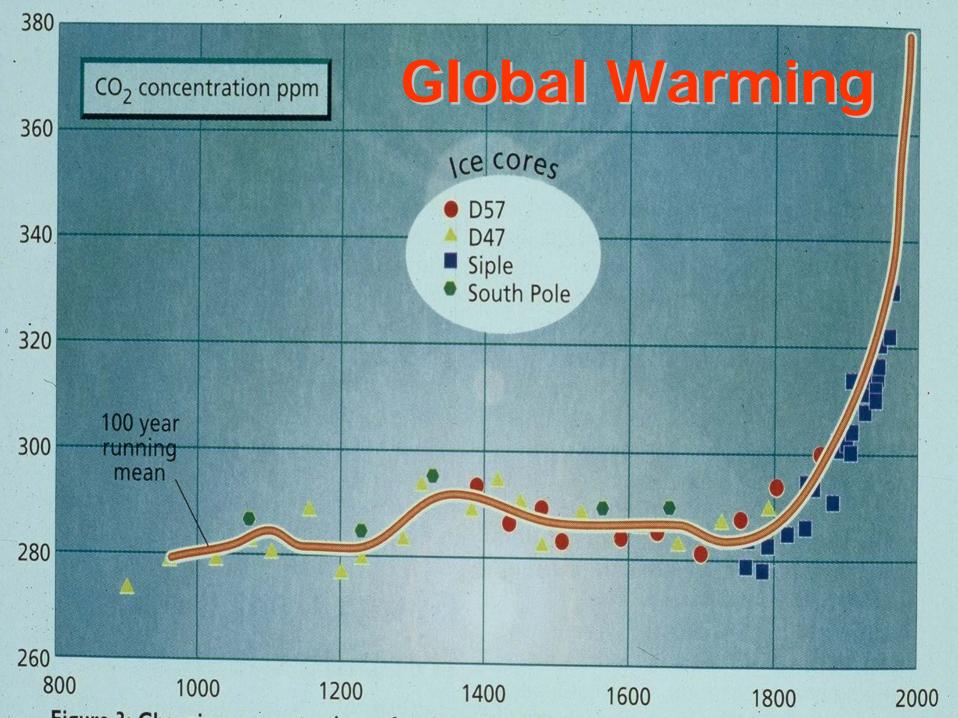
Energy Indices, office buildings (kWh/m²year)

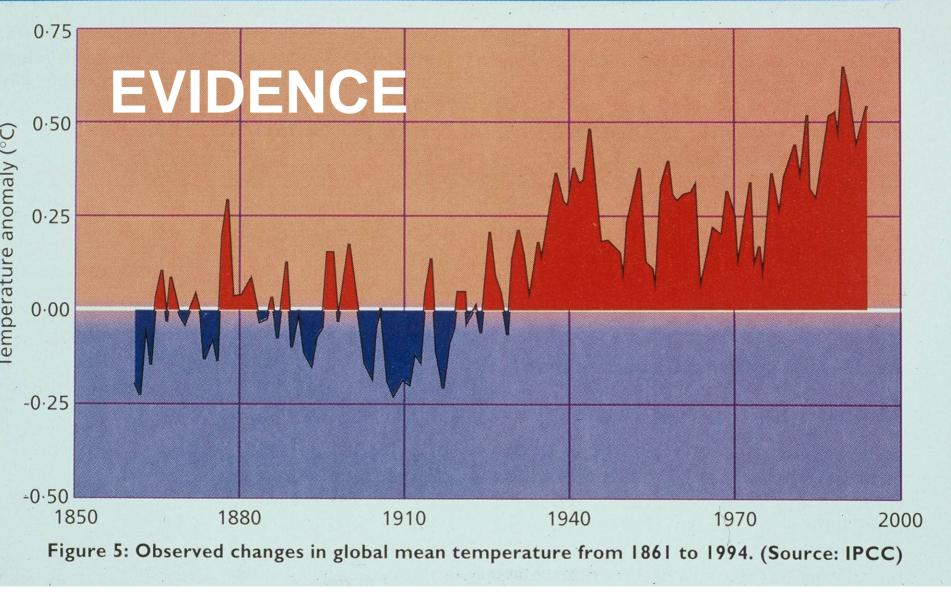




Malaysian Office Buildings



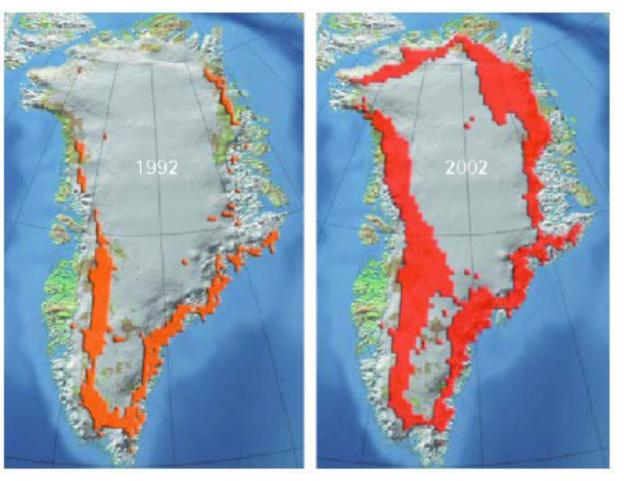




• There is no longer any doubt that the ecosphere is warming up due to human activity



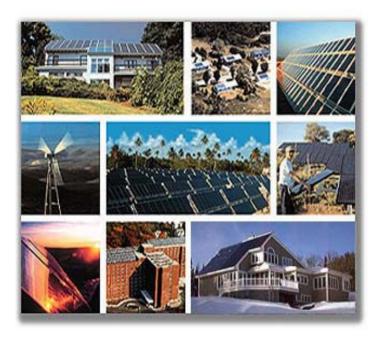
Global Warming



Seasonal surface melt extent of the Greenland Ice Sheet

Source: Impacts of Arctic Warming, Cambridge Press, 2004

What is Sustainable Housing ?



- •Reduction in use of fossil fuels
- •Water conservation and re-use
- •Use of sustainable materials
- •Waste minimization and avoidance
- Indoor environmental quality
- •Quality of local environment
- •Build along the landscape

Meeting our present needs without compromising on the ability of the future generations to meet their needs Brundtland Report, 1987 Tropical Hot and Humid : A very generous climate !

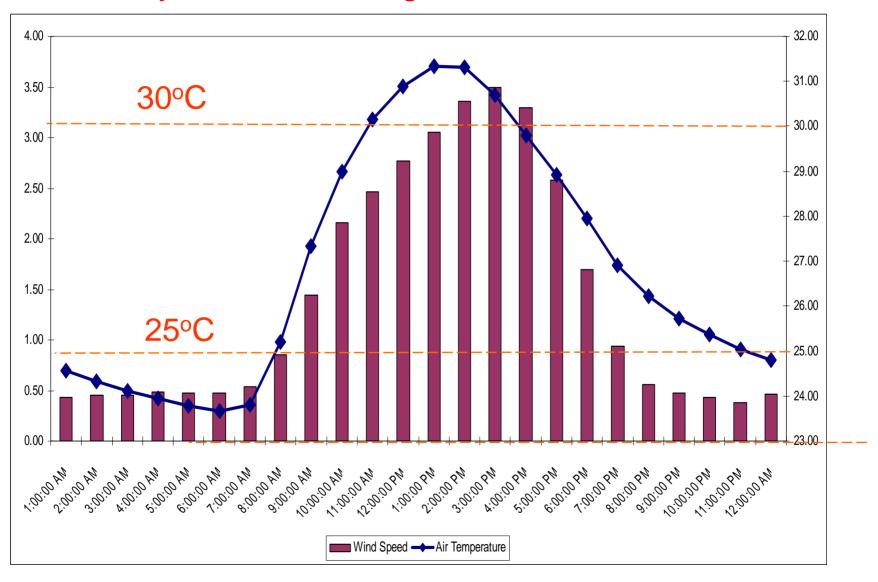
- ✓ Sunlight is available in abundance
- \checkmark Daylight is available throughout the day
- ✓ Water is available in abundance
- ✓ Ambient temperature 25 35 °C only
- > A high humidity 60 100%



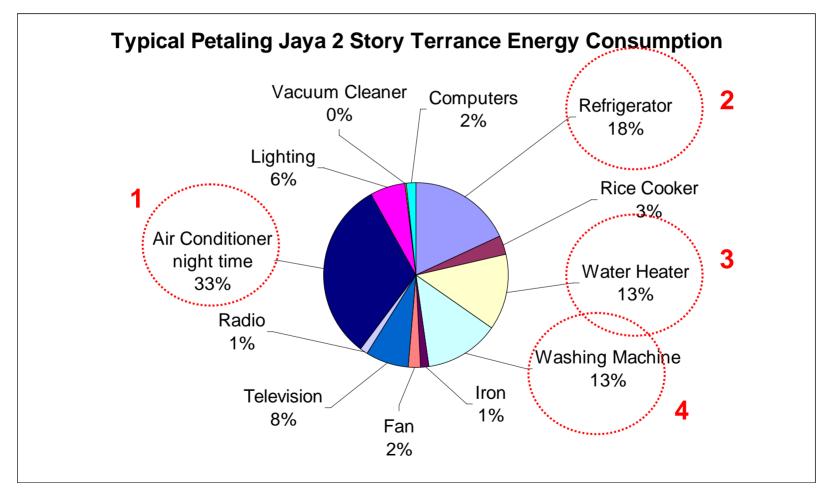


Hot and Humid Climate

Daytime Ventilation brings heat into the houses !



Energy Breakdown of a Typical House in P.J. Malaysia



A catalog survey in 2005 on 1 hp split unit air-con units

Brand	Model No	Btu/h Rating	EER	COP*	
Panasonic (Super Deluxe)	CS-XC9DKH (Super Deluxe)	9390	11.9	3.49	
Panasonic (Deluxe)	CS-C9DKH (Deluxe)	9210	11.0	3.22	
Panasonic (Standard)	CS-PC9DKH (Standard)	9210	10.6	3.11	
York (Cooling King)		10,000	11.4	3.33	
Toshiba (Daiseikai)	Daiseikai (RAS10NKDX)	9210	11.3	3.31	
Hitachi		10,000	11.5	3.37	
Carrier (Alpha)	Alpha hi-wall	9076	11.1	3.25	
MEC		9000	8.9	2.60	\mathcal{V}
Sharp (Plasmacluster)		9000	10.9	3.20	

These are manufacturer claimed data. Test criteria from one manufacturer to another may be different. It is best to obtain such data from a 3rd Party such as the Energy Commission, Malaysia.

 $COP = \frac{Cooling Energy Produced}{Electrical Energy Supplied}$

25%

Energy Efficient Fridge





Best Fridge vs Worst Fridge > 50% Savings





Water Heater

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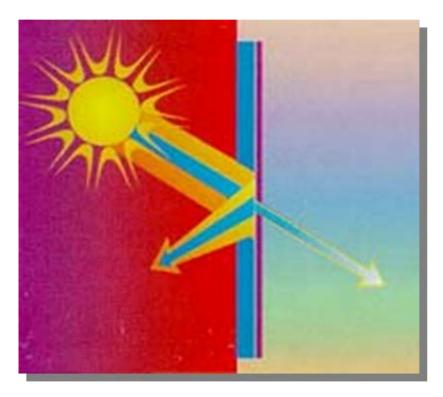


Solar Water Heater

Heat Recovery from Air-Conditioner

Advanced Glazing

Spectrally Selective Glazing : Lets in the lights, blocks out the heat



Typical Values, Double Glazing

Light 50% Transmission

Heat 25 % Transmission

- Now available in the region -



The Costs of one kW

New Powerplant Investment : 3500 RM/kW





Energy Efficient Building Investment : 600 RM/kW

Sustainability Evaluation – SUSTAINABILITY



Green Mark Points	Green Mark Rating		
85 to 100	Green Mark Platinum		
70 to <85	Green Mark Gold		
55 to <70	Green Mark Award		

GREEN MARK RATING in Singapore

- The ST Building is proposed to be rated under the Green Mark building sustainability assessment scheme
- We strive to get the highest rating: Platinum
- The Green Mark was launched in Singapore in 2005. So far, 17 buildings have been evaluated under the scheme.
- The only two Platinum winners are:



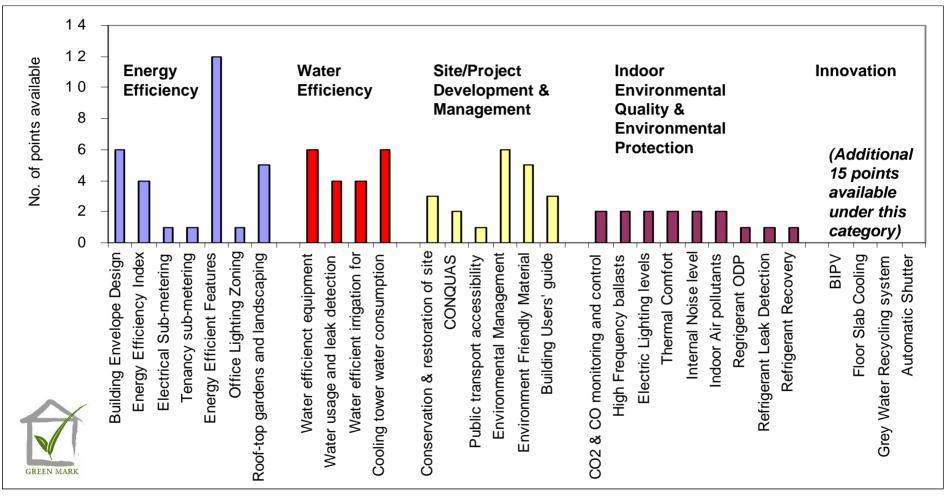
Nanyang Polytechnic



National Library

Sustainability Evaluation – SUSTAINABILITY

GREEN MARK POINT ALLOCATION



ST Buildng:

Sustainable Housing ECO – Homes Malaysia Sdn Bhd 2006

Why build sustainable homes?

Increasing market for sustainable homes:-

- Due to increasing oil prices
- Due to significant savings and resource conservation
- No sacrifice in comfort, convenience and style to the owners
- No need for complicated and expensive cutting edge technologies
- Minimize ozone depletion
- Reduce urban heat island effect



What Constitutes a Sustainable Home?

Creating a

sustainable

SUSTAINABILITY

82

- Minimize environmental impact on the site
- Climate appropriate passive design to reduce the need for artificial cooling and lighting
- Energy efficient and use of renewable energy
- Reduce dependence on municipal water supply
- Use materials that are environmental friendly
- Reduce, re-use and recycle materials



BUKIT LEDANG GARDEN Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur

Site Layout

Preservation of site, with houses stepped up the hill, therefore minimizing the cutting of the hills **Good Orientation**

Quality of local environment



1. Landscape is an integral design element for shading and cooling the environment

2. Water garden which also helps to cool down the environment

3. Minimization of exposed heat absorbing hard surfaces

4. Waste heat dumped to swimming pool and to hot water tanks instead of being released to adjacent houses

Extensive Landscaping



Reduce heat island effect through planting of trees and vegetation

A mature tree with 9m crown transpires approximately 150 litres per day and that corresponds to evaporative cooling of about 8 kW ~ three split aircon units.

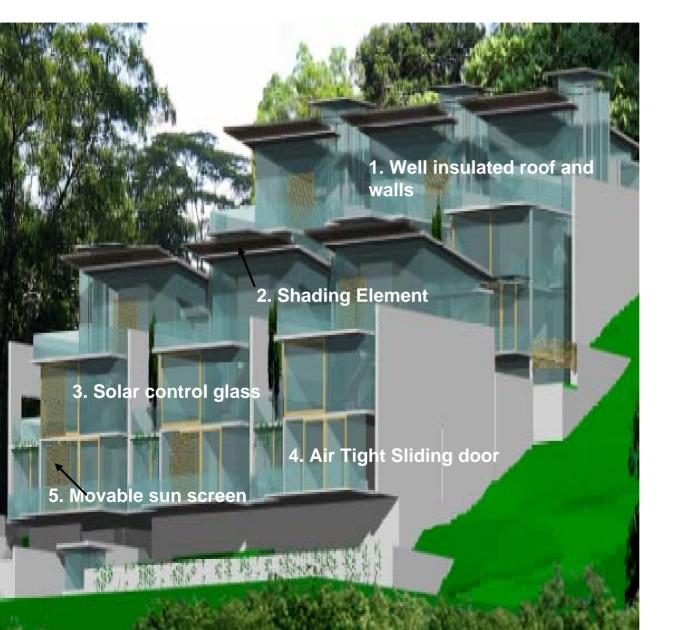
(~ $100W/m^2$ of tree footprint area)

Trees provide shade for people and buildings

Roots, Leaves, Trunk : Provide Habitat for Birds, Mammals, and Insects

> "The surrounding environment around the house is green to reduce temperature, rather than paved areas which absorb heat and increase the ambient temperature"

Features to reduce use of fossil fuel



1. Well insulated walls and roofs to minimize heat gain into the house

2. Shading element to block direct solar radiation

3. Solar control glass to minimize heat gain through radiation

4. Air tight sliding door gives the flexibility of having natural ventilation or a well sealed air conditioned space

5. Movable sun screen helps to provide exterior shading

Features to reduce use of fossil fuel

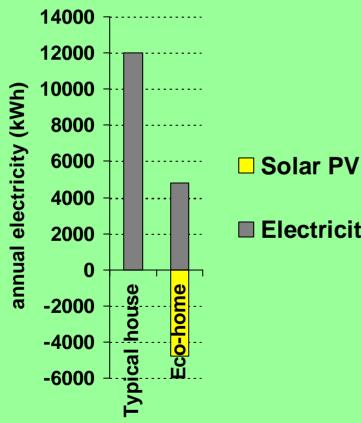
4 KW Solar PV System

> 1. Green Roof Terrace and courtyard

> > 2. Extensive landscaping, minimum hardscape

Solar PV System on the Eco-Homes in Bukit Ledang





4 kW Solar PV system produces 4,800 kWh electricity in a typical year. Enough to power an entire energy efficient Eco-home.

The electricity consumption for a typical house is 1,000 kWh per month or 12,000 kWh per year.

Electricity Producing electricity from solar is environmentally friendly so no pollution is created

Does not contribute to local and global warming because no fossil fuel is burnt.

The PV cells are maintenance free.

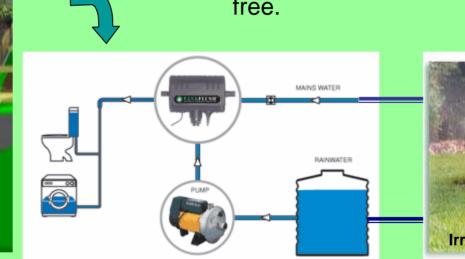


Water conservation and re-use

ater collected on

Rain water Harvesting

Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) has an average rainfall of 94.2 inches annually. Rain water is abundant and free.





Water Efficient Fixtures



Low flow dual flush cisterns:

3 and 4.5litres/flush



Constant flow regulator installed at taps

Recycling during construction

Construction Stage

On-site separation of materials



Concrete with re-bars can be crushed and recycled separately

Material sorting policy



Containers to be clearly labeled and construction personnel trained in material sorting policies

Recycling during use

Malaysians generate 15,000 tonnes of waste a day. About half of the garbage is domestic waste Only 5% of the waste is recycled, with the rest ending up at the dump site *The Strait Times, April 2003*



A recycling corner will be set up where the occupants can separate the different types of trash which are recyclable.

Indoor Environmental Quality

Visual Comfort

- Daylight is maximized (without admittance of sunlight, no glare no heat)
- Greenery in the surrounding also makes it pleasant to the eyes
- Good orientation and shading prevents glare and allows the enjoyment of view to outside

<u>Thermal Comfort</u>

 Designed to be naturally ventilated and then complemented with air conditioning as and when required

Indoor Environmental Quality

Indoor Air Quality

- Air is clean and fresh due to lots of greenery in the surrounding environment
- Materials, Finishes and Furnishings used are natural and non toxic
- Materials. Finishes and Furnishings with no Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and no formaldehyde emissions are used

Sustainable Materials

- <u>1. Paints and primers used are low in Volatile Organic Compounds</u> (VOCs) and environmental friendly.
- Examples include Nippon Odour-less paint and HP Deco Fresh 202 water-based low VOCs anti bacterial paint
- 2. Materials with recycled content
- This includes steel, aluminium and wood whenever possible.
- <u>3. Products which contain Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic</u> <u>Chemicals (e.g. lead, mercury, cadmium) are avoided</u>.
- Careful selection of products which Include paints, varnishes, vinyl covering, sealants etc.

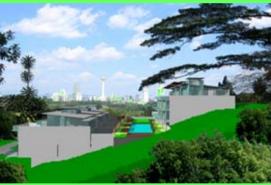
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Sustainable Housing

✓ Reduces our negative impact on the local environment

- ✓ Reduces our impact on the global environment
- ✓ Sustainable houses are more comfortable and more healthy to live in

 Sustainable housing are affordable
Sustainable Housing because we cannot afford not to



Meeting our present needs without compromising on the ability of the future generations to meet their needs

Thanks You,Poul E. Kristensenwww.ecohomes.com.myEco Homes Malaysia Sdn Bhdwww.ien.com.myIEN Consultants Sdn Bhd