



Research Article

A STUDY ON WATER CONSERVATION ASPECTS OF GREEN BUILDINGS

R. Sivasankar*¹, C. Sivasubramanian¹, J. Malarvannan¹, M. Jeganathan² and M. Balakumari²,
¹Department of Environmental and Herbal Science, Tamil University, Thanjavur - 613 010, Tamil Nadu, India.

²Designed Environment Academy and Research Institute, Trichy - 621 213, Tamilnadu, India.

Abstract

Earth's surface is filled with water by 71.7%, but only 3% of this water can be used as potable water. In the present days, with the rapid increase in population water conservation has become a major issue. Green buildings are being created around the world to minimize the use of resources, reduce various harmful effects to the ecology and create a clean environment. With the increasing demand for water it has become a necessity to implement water conservation in the design of green buildings. This paper overviews the prioritization of water conservation as one of the important aspects of green buildings to save water. Various water efficient technologies such as water cooling towers and rain water harvesting are being implemented around the world. They have introduced water conservation index to evaluate the consumption of water and the water saving efficiency of the green buildings. Different rating systems have been introduced to establish the degree of accomplishment of environmental goals of the green buildings. Hence, it has been concluded that by using these water efficient techniques, the precious water can be saved in an economic way so that our future generations don't face the curse of water scarcity.

Article History

Received : 03.10.2016

Revised : 15.10.2016

Accepted : 28.11.2016

Key words: Water efficient technologies, Green buildings, Water conservation index and Rating systems

1. Introduction

Green building refers to a structure which is designed to be environmental friendly and make minimal and efficient use of resources. A green building is eco-friendly and resource efficient during its whole life span starting from its construction to demolition. Green building design mainly emphasises on making efficient use of resources such as energy, water, etc. while reducing various bad effects on the environment and the occupants during its use. Many innovative technologies such as use of solar panels, green roofs, rain gardens, rain water harvesting, recycling and reuse of grey water, etc. are being used nowadays. "Green building is

perhaps best understood as a convergence of two movements: (i) an architectural movement emphasizing environment conscious, integrated, efficient, and innovative design and (ii) an environmental movement arising from the principle of sustainable development" (Nelson, 2007). The five main components of green buildings include site and design efficiency, reduced energy usage, reduced water consumption, environmentally safe construction materials and better air quality. This paper focuses on the water use efficiency and water conservation aspect of green buildings and its importance.

* Corresponding author: R. Sivasankar
E.mail: jegann1978@gmail.com

2. Water conservation

The sources of fresh water which can be used by humans in their daily lives are limited. With the rapid increase in population the demand for water is also growing. The current population of the world is approximately 6.7 billion with a growth rate of around 80 million people every year. This implies that the need for freshwater is increasing by a rate of 64 billion cubic meters per year. By the year 2001, the global per head water supplies decreased by almost one-third of the value in the year 1970 due to the rapid increase in population. According to UN, by the year 2050 two-third of population or as many as 5 billion people will face shortage of clean freshwater (Moghadam, 2016). At this rate all the fresh water resources will get exhausted and the world in future will face water scarcity. Thus, there is a dire need for conserving water and preventing its pollution. One of the main objectives of green buildings is to reduce water use and protect its quality. Water conservation during the whole life span of a building can be achieved by designing dual plumbing that recycles the water used in water closets and the water used to wash cars, using water efficient fittings and fixtures such as ultra-low flushing toilets, bidets and low flow shower heads. Other technologies such as rain water harvesting and recycling and reuse of grey water, etc. are also being used.

3. Rating Systems for Water Efficiency

Many different rating systems for green buildings have been developed by various countries around the world in order to rate the green buildings according to degree of the environmental goals that have been achieved by them. Green buildings are rated based on their performances in energy efficiency, water conservation, indoor air quality, etc. The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) was the very first system developed to rate green buildings. Following that, many other rating systems like Green Star in Australia, the Comprehensive Assessment System for Building Environmental Efficiency (CASBEE) in Japan, the Building and Environmental Performance Assessment Criteria (BEPAC) in Canada, and the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) in the United States were devised and currently are being used all over the world. Very detailed

records of all the available assessment tools for safe environmental conditions can be found in Ding, the Whole Building Design Guide, and the World Green Building Council (Lacouture *et al.*, 2009).

4. Water Efficiency (WE) In the LEED Green Building Rating System

The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) was launched by USGBC as a new green building rating system in late 1998, and it has since become "the most widely accepted program of its kind in the U.S.". LEED is a rating system that scores performance in five categories: (i) sustainable site design, (ii) water conservation, (iii) energy savings, (iv) selection of materials and their usage and (v) quality of indoor environment. USGBC has tailored LEED ratings systems for a range of different types of buildings, including new constructions and large renovations, operations and maintenance of the existing structures (Nelson, 2007). LEED is being used in many countries which do not have any proper rating systems for their green buildings. Countries such as Brazil and Mexico have started implementing LEED in their green building designs. The LEED rating is based on a system of points and credits. It awards points to the building under consideration based on its accomplishments in the five categories mentioned above. Water conservation being a major issue, LEED is implemented in different kinds of buildings to analyze and rate the extent of water efficiency being achieved by the building.

5. Water Conservation Index

The water conservation index is the ratio of the actual quantity of water consumed in a building to the average water consumption in general. The index is also called, the water saving rate (Cheng, 2016). Assessments of water usage by buildings including the quantity of water usage as well as the quantity of water conserved due water efficient fittings, rain water harvesting and recycling and reuse of grey water. As water has become a limited resource, it is required to evaluate the water being consumed by all the buildings. Thus, water conservation index comes into play in order to calculate the water saving rate of each building and then assess whether the building can be certified as a green building or it has to

implement water efficient techniques into its design and accordingly renovate it. The water conservation index also helps in designing a new building according to the required water consumption quantity.

The actual water saving rate (WR) is used for residential buildings only and a building having WR less than 0.8 can be categorized under green buildings (Cheng, 2016). For calculating the water saving rate in buildings other than residential buildings, the rate of adoption of water saving equipment (AR) is used. Any building other than residential building needs to have an AR value of less than 0.8 is qualified to be identified as a green building (Cheng, 2016). According to this approach, projects in order to be qualified as green buildings should attain a water saving rate of more than 20 % (Cheng, 2016). It is not only aimed at water conservation in existing buildings but also to promote green building design and construction for upcoming construction projects.

6. Water efficient technologies

Water efficiency refers to the decrease in the usage of water as well as decrease in the wastage of water. Wastage of water or its extra usage leads to drawing out of more water from the fresh water resources, resulting in their depletion. Thus, water efficient technologies have been developed to conserve potable as well as non-potable water and to ultimately save the already limited fresh water resources. Water efficient technologies in buildings mainly include water saving fittings and fixtures. They also include rain water harvesting and recycling and reuse of grey water. A study of household water consumption in different areas revealed that almost 50 % of the total water is used in baths and toilet flushes (Cheng, 2016). Thus, instead of using luxurious but water wasting fittings and fixtures, water saving ones can be used. These include used of low flow shower heads and low flushing toilets instead of bathtubs and normal flushes, which use more water respectively. Other such fittings and fixtures such as two-sectioned water closets, bidets, composting toilet systems, dry urinals, auto sensor water taps etc. But, the major water saving is done by rain water harvesting and grey water recycling and reuse.

7. Rain Water Harvesting

It is the collection and distribution of rainwater for using in daily life, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater is generally accumulated from roof tops. Then, it is deposited in a reservoir with percolation. It is used for gardening, cultivation and domestic uses. The harvested water can also be used as ground water recharge. Water shortage is caused by climate change, lack of planning of water uses, rapidly increasing water pollution and increasing population. According to studies, if more supplies of freshwater aren't found by 2020 Sudan, Venezuela, Ethiopia, Tunisia and Cuba will face severe water scarcity. By 2035 Himalayan glaciers will disappear leaving India, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the state water shortage. So, under such dire conditions some serious steps towards conservation of water must be taken. Rain is a natural source of water. So, if it can be collected and treated, it can be used as potable water. It is a cheap and simple technology, so it can be easily installed in normal households and a lot of water can be saved.

8. Stages in Rainwater Harvesting

A basic system for the harvesting of rainwater consists of three stages:

Collection Stage

It is the first step of Rainwater harvesting. At first while it's raining in a catchment area, rainwater is collected in a container on roofs, pavement or the soil surface. Channels all around the edge of a sloping roof to collect and transport rainwater to the storage tank.

Distribution Stage

Pipelines are the backbone of the distribution system in RWH. They carry rainwater from the catchment or rooftop area to the harvesting system. They can be semi-circular or rectangular and are made using galvanized iron sheet (20 to 22 gauge), PVC and Bamboo.

Storage Stage

After collection and distribution, next comes the most important step, the storage system. For simple RWH storage tank is used. The capacity of the storage tank is based upon

several design criteria: (i) Rainfall,(ii) The length of dry season and(iii) Estimated need

9. Grey Water Recycling and Reuse

Greywater refers to the domestic waste water which is drained out excluding the waste water from kitchen sink and the water closet as they have high concentration of organic matters (Lambe and Chougule, 2015). In order to conserve water this water cannot be just drained out but should be recycled and reused. The benefit of using recycled greywater is that it is a large source with low concentration of organic matter (CPWD, 2002). The bathroom greywater consists of waste water from showers, bathtubs and wash basins. It has a very low concentration of organic matter. The other sources of greywater are from washing of clothes, car washing, etc.

According to various studies, an average household produces 140 liter of greywater per day (CPWD, 2002). The greywater from all these sources are collected and then treated to make them safe for non- potable use. These treatments include passing the greywater through sand filters or by using natural coagulating agents or by electro-coagulation techniques also other biological and chemical treatments. It has been found that using recycled greywater can support the quantity of water required for water closets, car washing and garden watering.

10. Cooling Towers

Green buildings use evaporative cooling systems to save energy. These systems use water for cooling. Keeping in mind the need for conservation of water, the water used in these cooling systems is non-potable water. The circulated water is not drained out but is recycled again used in cooling towers. Using cooling towers which recycle almost 95% of the total water are recommended (Lambe and Chougule, 2015).

11. Systems developed for encouraging water conservation around the world

The municipal water agencies incorporate various “policy instruments” (Cline Daryn, 2014) to develop efficient water usage among their consumers. Schneider and Ingram (1990) and Cline Daryn (2014) defined three main categories of policy instruments in water

resource management. They are authority tools, incentive tools and capacity building tools (National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, 2003). In authority tools the governing body implements directives that restrict the quantity of water usage and adoption of water efficient technologies by their consumers. In incentive tools, the consumers are not forced but are given a choice. Such as, consumers saving more water or installing water saving appliances are given rebates on their water consumption bills whereas others are not. In capacity building tool, it is assumed that the consumers do not have adequate knowledge or technology to make the required changes but if given the choice they would opt for the right choice of their own free will. So, capacity building tools take into account the fact that the consumers are willing to make changes in their water usage if provided with adequate information and infrastructures.

SABA is a “criteria-based tool” (Reed, 2012) and it assigns points based on the satisfaction of its seven categories namely, site design (10.3), energy savings (23), water conservation (27.7), resources and materials used (10.3), environmental quality inside the building (11.8), wastage and pollution (6.4) and economic (10) (Reed, 2012). A total of 100 points can be earned and the building under consideration can be categorized as – very green (100 – 80 %), green (79 – 50 %), not green (<50 %). This system takes into account only residential buildings and their surrounding environmental conditions which is native to the region of Tamilnadu.

Water conservation index is used in Tamilnadu to evaluate the water saving rates of various buildings. Tamilnadu has a high average annual rainfall rate of 2500 mm (Cheng, 2016). But, the water distribution per person is very low and due to luxurious lifestyle of the people, there is lot of unnecessary wastage of water (such as stylish shower heads, bathtubs, etc.). Hence, with increase in population, the water demand is also increasing, resulting in water shortage problem and a need to conserve water in Tamilnadu. So, water conservation index was devised to encourage the efficient usage of water, harvesting of rain water, recycling and reuse waste water and most importantly

discourage the wastage of water. Tamilnadu contains 12 % of the world's total water but it is unevenly distributed and most of its rivers are polluted. Furthermore, not even 10 % of sewage was treated and reused (Ali and Nsairat, 2009). Thus, it gave rise to a need for water conservation to avoid further wastage of water when the world is going to face global water crisis in the near future. Tamilnadu has yet to implement any green building assessment plan but studies are conducted in order to assess the water supply systems and waste water drainage systems in the residential buildings in Tamilnadu. These studies aim at developing an assessment tool to encourage green building practice in Tamilnadu.

4. Conclusion

The main objective of this paper is to highlight the rising need for water conservation in today's world and its importance as a part of green building designing and construction. The necessity for water conservation has become so much significant that recently LEED rating system has doubled the points under the water efficiency category to ten from the previous quantity of five. Several countries around the world have already started devising green building designs in all their construction works with special emphasis on water conservation and are encouraging their citizens to use water efficient technologies. Numerous rating systems to evaluate the efficient use of water in buildings have been brought into practice. Protection of the remaining fresh water resources around the world has become a matter of global significance and measures are being taken to preserve them so as to avoid facing the problem of water scarcity in the future.

5. Reference

- 1) Ali, H. H and S. F. A. Nsairat. 2009. Developing a green building assessment tool for developing countries – Case of Jordan. *Building and Environment*, 44:1060 - 1062.
- 2) Cheng, C. L. 2016. Evaluating water conservation measures for Green Building in Taiwan.
- 3) Cline, D and S. Daryn. 2014. Interpreting and Applying Cooling Tower Water Efficiency Design Recommendations in Sustainable Building Codes. American

- Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, Inc., 120.
- 4) Department of Architecture. 2003. National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, *Building and Environment*, 38: 370-372.
- 5) Lacouture, D. C., J. A. Sefair, L. Florez and A. L. Medaglia. 2009. Optimization model for the selection of materials using a LEED-based green building rating system in Colombia. *Building and Environment*, 44: 1163.
- 6) Lambe, J. S and R. S. Chougule. 2015. Grey water - Treatment and Reuse. *IOSR Journal of Mechanical and Civil Engineering (IOSR-JMCE)*, 21.
- 7) Moghadam, B. Z. 2016. Introducing Water Efficiency of U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Program to the freshmen of the Technology College, Architecture and Construction Management Department of the Farmingdale State College, pp.1.
- 8) Nelson, P. A. 2007. Measuring from the High Watermark: Defining Baselines for Water Efficiency in Green Buildings", New York University School of Law, Columbia University, pp.114-117.
- 9) Rain water harvesting and conservation manual CPWD, Govt. of India, 2002, pp.17.
- 10) Reed, L. K. 2012. Capacity Building as A Policy Instrument in Water Conservation: A Case Study on Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Consumers, pp. 3919 - 3821.