LEED for New Construction Rating System v2.2

Water Efficiency

WE Credit 1.1: Water Efficient Landscaping: Reduce by 50%

1 Point

Intent

Limit or eliminate the use of potable water, or other natural surface or subsurface water resources available on or near the project site, for landscape irrigation.

Requirements

Reduce potable water consumption for irrigation by 50% from a calculated mid-summer baseline case. Reductions shall be attributed to any combination of the following items:

- Plant species factor
- Irrigation efficiency
- Use of captured rainwater
- Use of recycled wastewater
- Use of water treated and conveyed by a public agency specifically for non-potable uses

Potential Technologies & Strategies

Perform a soil/climate analysis to determine appropriate plant material and design the landscape with native or adapted plants to reduce or eliminate irrigation requirements. Where irrigation is required, use high-efficiency equipment and/or climate-based controllers.

WE Credit 1.2: Water Efficient Landscaping: No Potable Water Use or No Irrigation

1 Point in addition to WE Credit 1.1

Intent

Eliminate the use of potable water, or other natural surface or subsurface water resources available on or near the project site, for landscape irrigation.

Requirements

Achieve WE Credit 1.1.**and:**

Use only captured rainwater, recycled wastewater, recycled greywater, or water treated and conveyed by a public agency specifically for non-potable uses for irrigation.

OR

Install landscaping that does not require permanent irrigation systems. Temporary irrigation systems used for plant establishment are allowed only if removed within one year of installation.

Potential Technologies & Strategies

Perform a soil/climate analysis to determine appropriate landscape types and design the landscape with indigenous plants to reduce or eliminate irrigation requirements. Consider using stormwater, greywater, and/or condensate water for irrigation.

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Water Efficiency - Page 2

WE Credit 2: Innovative Wastewater Technologies
1 Point

Intent
Reduce generation of wastewater and potable water demand, while increasing the local aquifer recharge.

Requirements
OPTION 1
Reduce potable water use for building sewage conveyance by 50% through the use of water-conserving fixtures (water closets, urinals) or non-potable water (captured rainwater, recycled greywater, and on-site or municipally treated wastewater).

OR

OPTION 2
Treat 50% of wastewater on-site to tertiary standards. Treated water must be infiltrated or used on-site.

Potential Technologies & Strategies
Specify high-efficiency fixtures and dry fixtures such as composting toilet systems and non-water using urinals to reduce wastewater volumes. Consider reusing stormwater or greywater for sewage conveyance or on-site wastewater treatment systems (mechanical and/or natural). Options for on-site wastewater treatment include packaged biological nutrient removal systems, constructed wetlands, and high-efficiency filtration systems.

WE Credit 3.1: Water Use Reduction: 20% Reduction
1 Point

Intent
Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems.

Requirements
Employ strategies that in aggregate use 20% less water than the water use baseline calculated for the building (not including irrigation) after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements. Calculations are based on estimated occupant usage and shall include only the following fixtures (as applicable to the building): water closets, urinals, lavatory faucets, showers and kitchen sinks.

Potential Technologies & Strategies
Use high-efficiency fixtures, dry fixtures such as composting toilet systems and non-water using urinals, and occupant sensors to reduce the potable water demand. Consider reuse of stormwater and greywater for non-potable applications such as toilet and urinal flushing and custodial uses.

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WE Credit 3.2: Water Use Reduction: 30% Reduction
1 Point in addition to WE Credit 3.1

Intent
Maximize water efficiency within buildings to reduce the burden on municipal water supply and wastewater systems.

Requirements
Employ strategies that in aggregate use 30% less water than the water use baseline calculated for the building (not including irrigation) after meeting the Energy Policy Act of 1992 fixture performance requirements. Calculations are based on estimated occupant usage and shall include only the following fixtures (as applicable to the building): water closets, urinals, lavatory faucets, showers and kitchen sinks.

Potential Technologies & Strategies
Use high-efficiency fixtures, dry fixtures such as composting toilets and waterless urinals, and occupant sensors to reduce the potable water demand. Consider reuse of stormwater and greywater for
non-potable applications such as toilet and urinal flushing, mechanical systems and custodial uses.