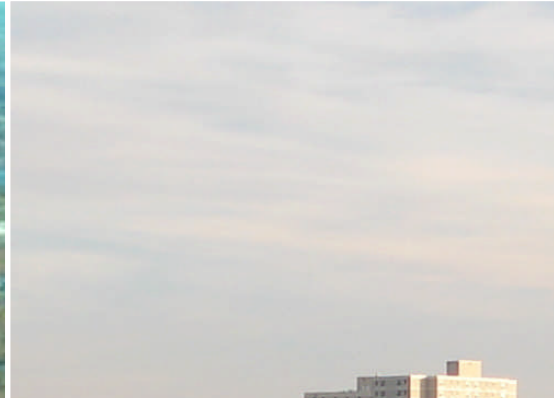




J.L. Richards & Associates Limited in association with Busby Perkins+Will Architects

Ideas + buildings that
honour the broader
goals of society

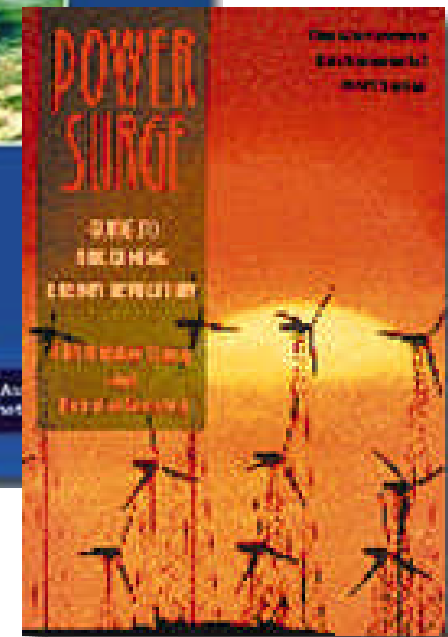
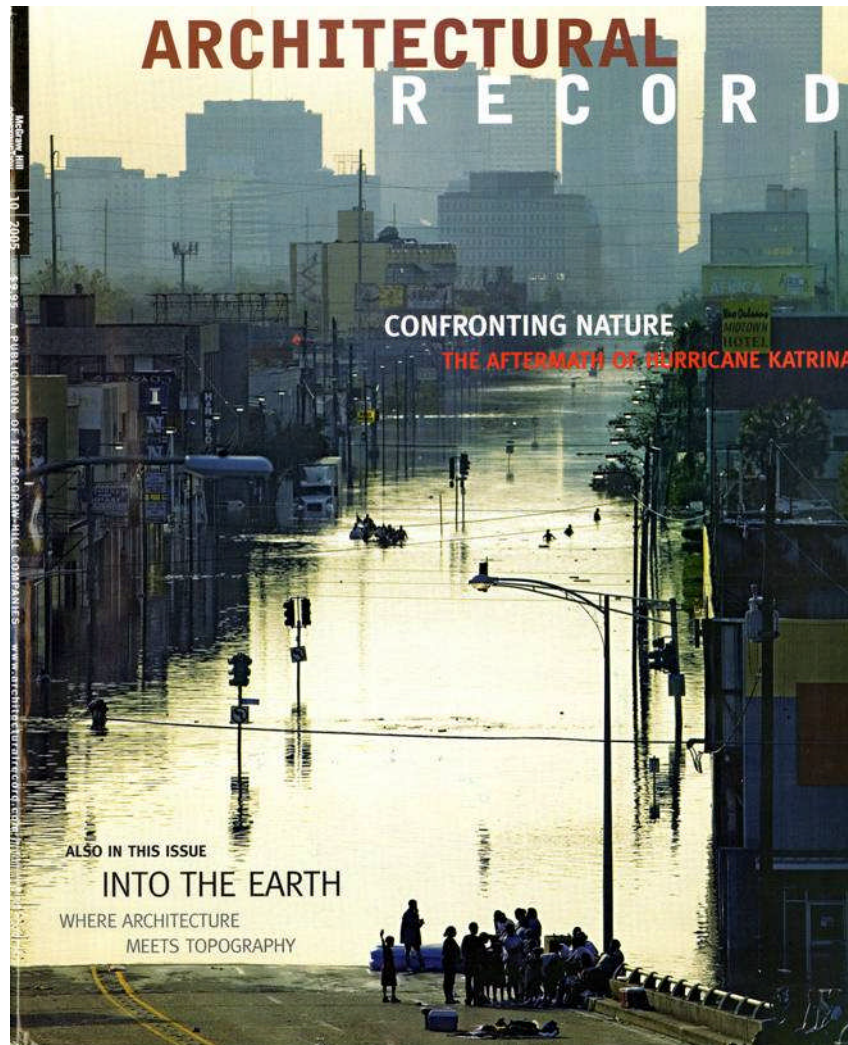


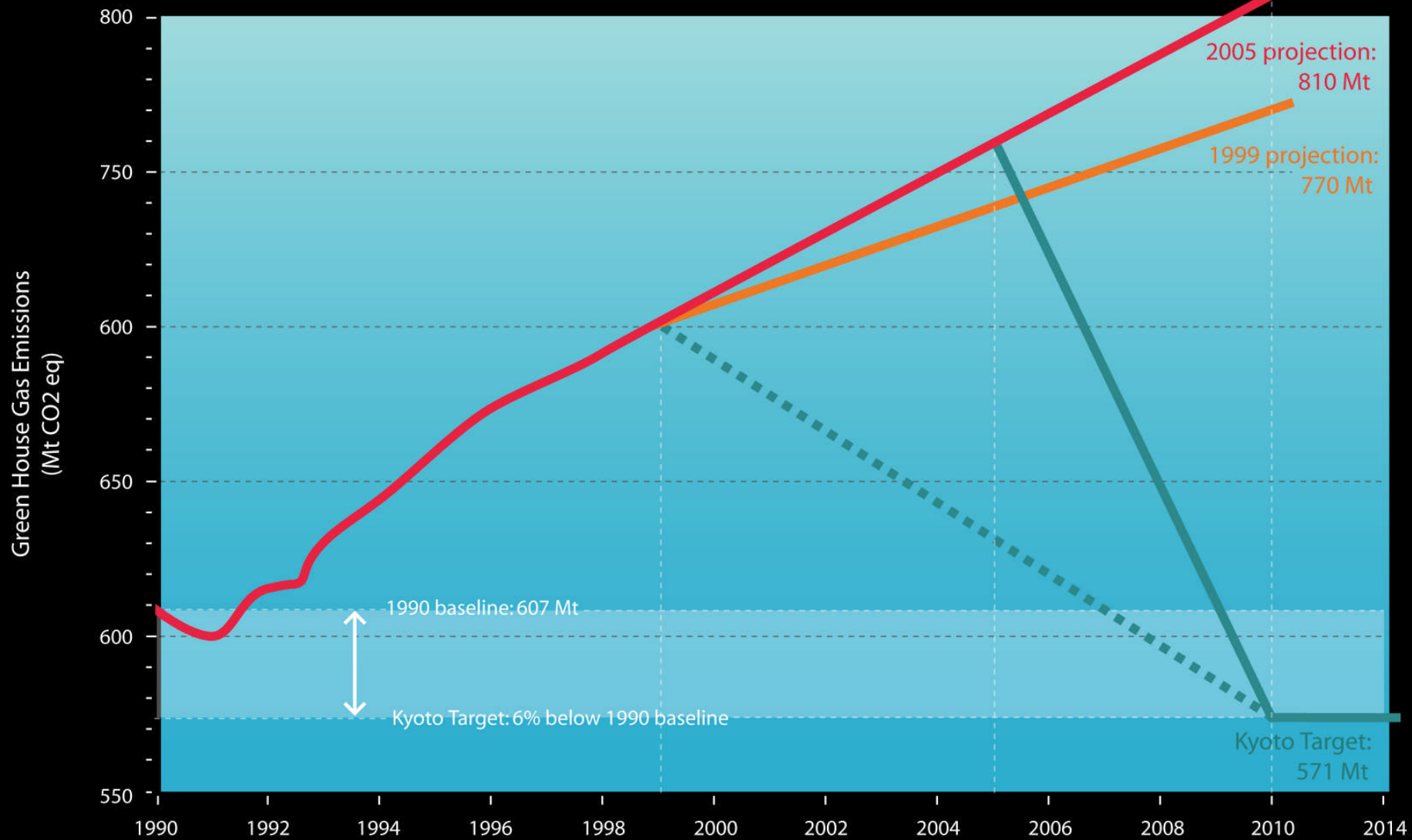
Living with Lakes Centre

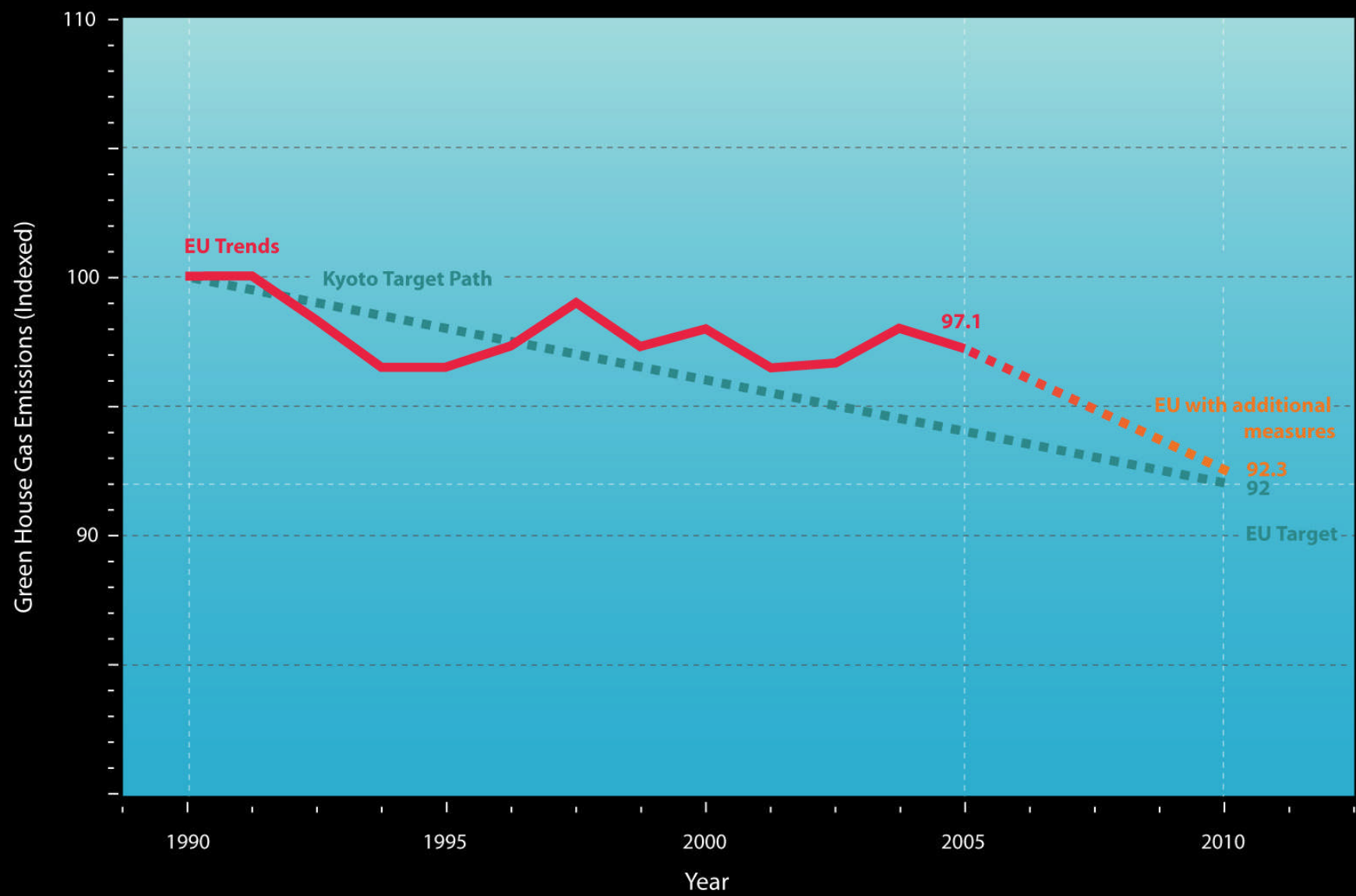


City of Greater Sudbury Mayor and Council
October 25, 2006

Climate Change in the Media



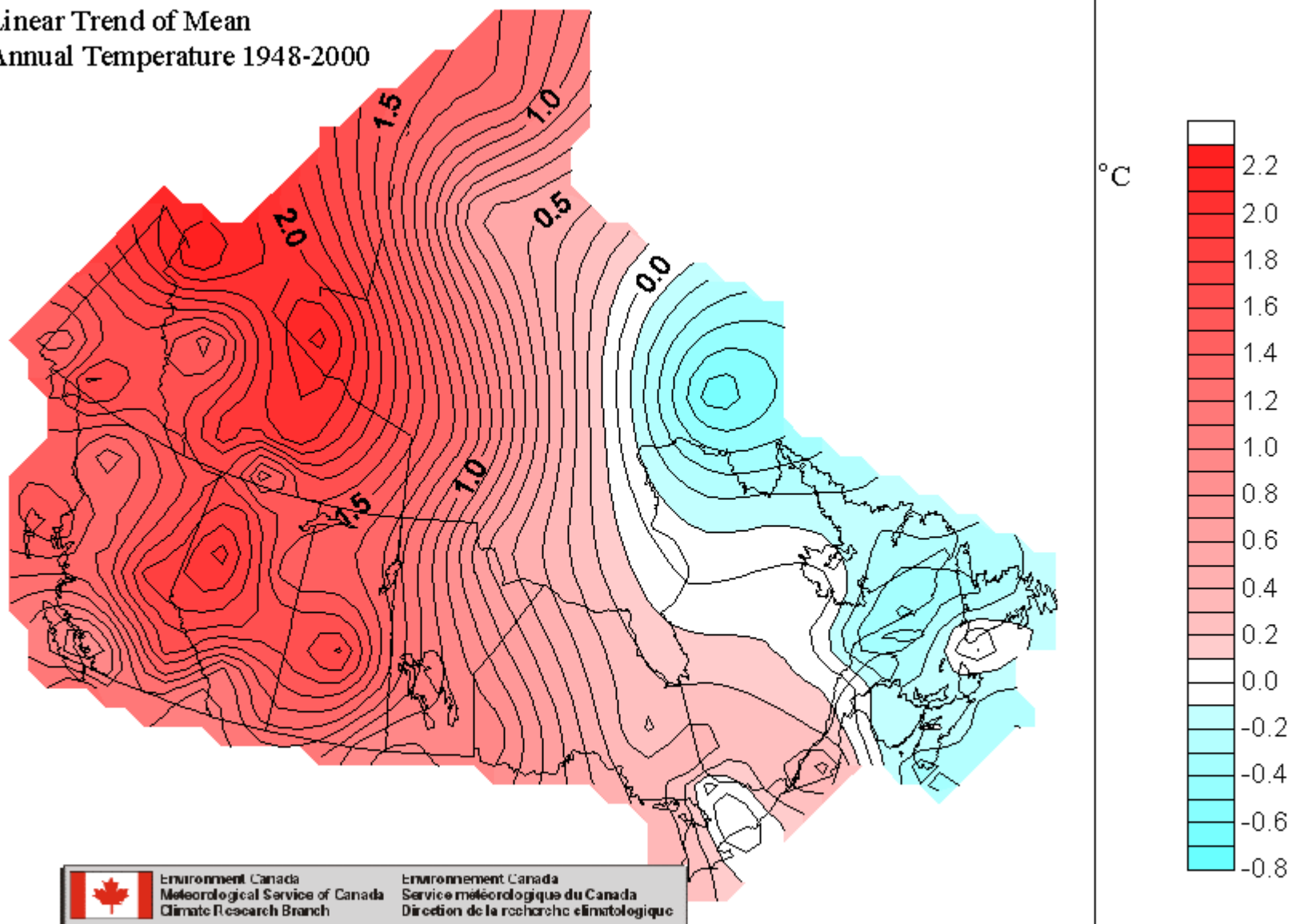




Overall Ranking of OECD Nations on 25 Environmental Indicators

1. Switzerland	9.20	16. Greece	13.38
2. Mexico	10.72	17. Norway	13.40
3. Turkey	10.74	18. Italy	14.01
4. Austria	11.18	19. Spain	14.25
5. Netherlands	11.24	20. Finland	14.32
6. Germany 11.30		21. Japan	14.67
7. Korea	11.62	22. Luxembourg	15.45
8. Denmark 11.84		23. France	15.56
9. Hungary	12.07	24. New Zealand	15.80
10. Sweden	12.25	25. Belgium	15.89
11. Czech Rep.	12.32	26. Iceland	16.52
12. Portugal	12.82	27. Australia	20.58
13. UK	13.19	28. Canada	21.87
14. Poland	13.25	29. United States	22.14
15. Ireland	13.31		

Linear Trend of Mean
Annual Temperature 1948-2000



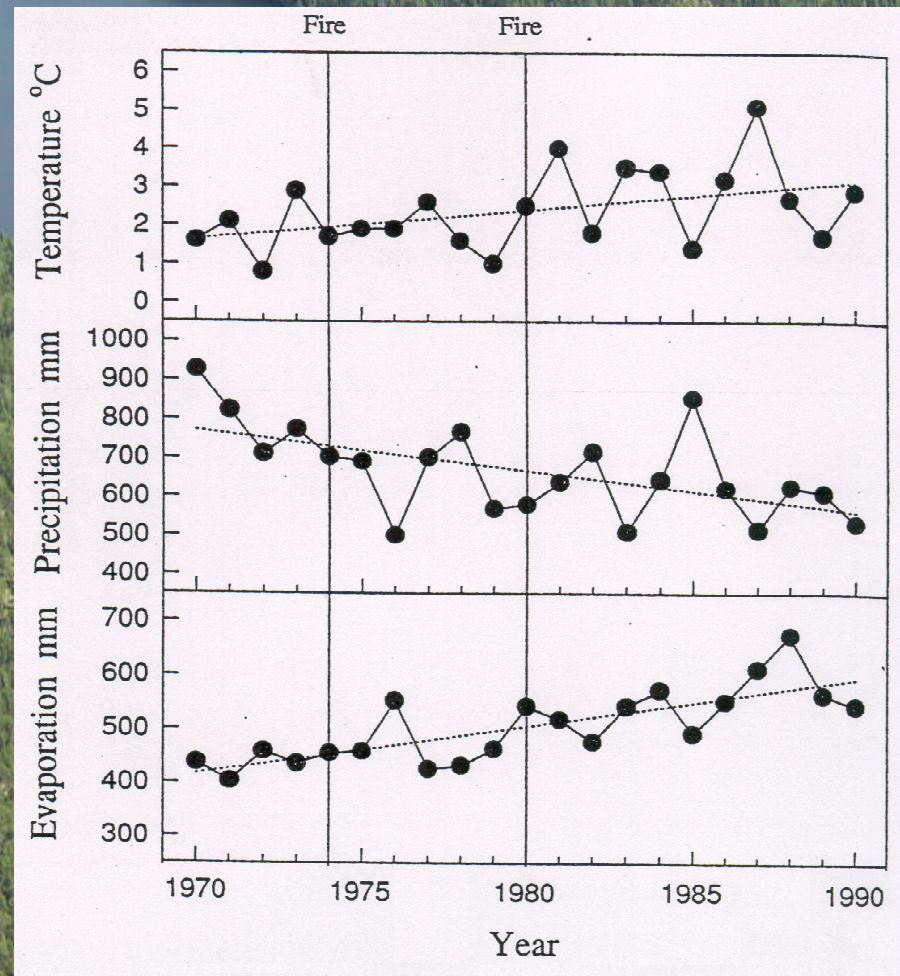
Experimental Lakes Area - North West Ontario

Increase of 1.4
degrees
in average
temperature
led to 30%
increase
in evaporation
between 1970
and 1990

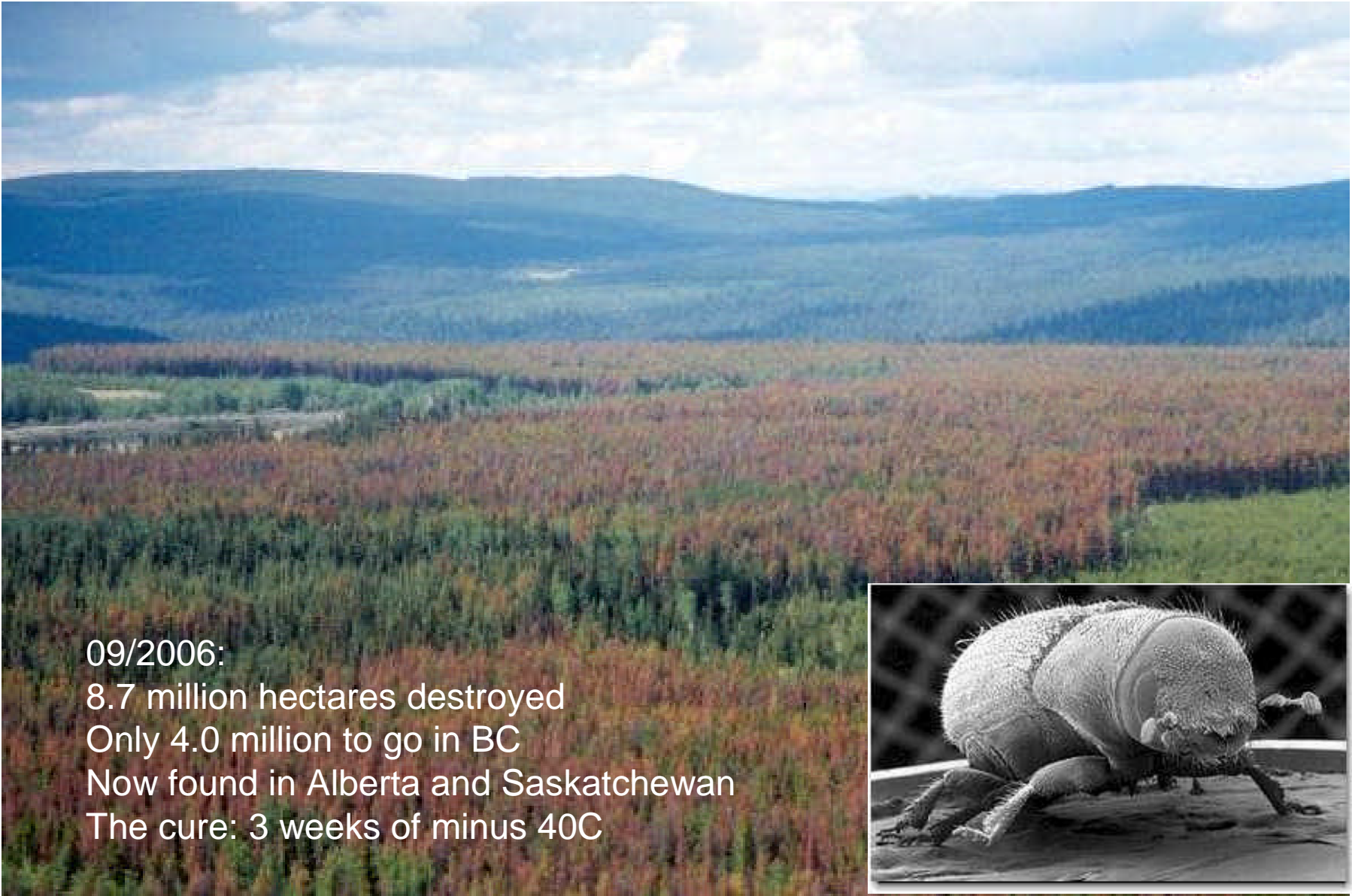
Temp

Precip

Evap



Schindler et al



09/2006:
8.7 million hectares destroyed
Only 4.0 million to go in BC
Now found in Alberta and Saskatchewan
The cure: 3 weeks of minus 40C

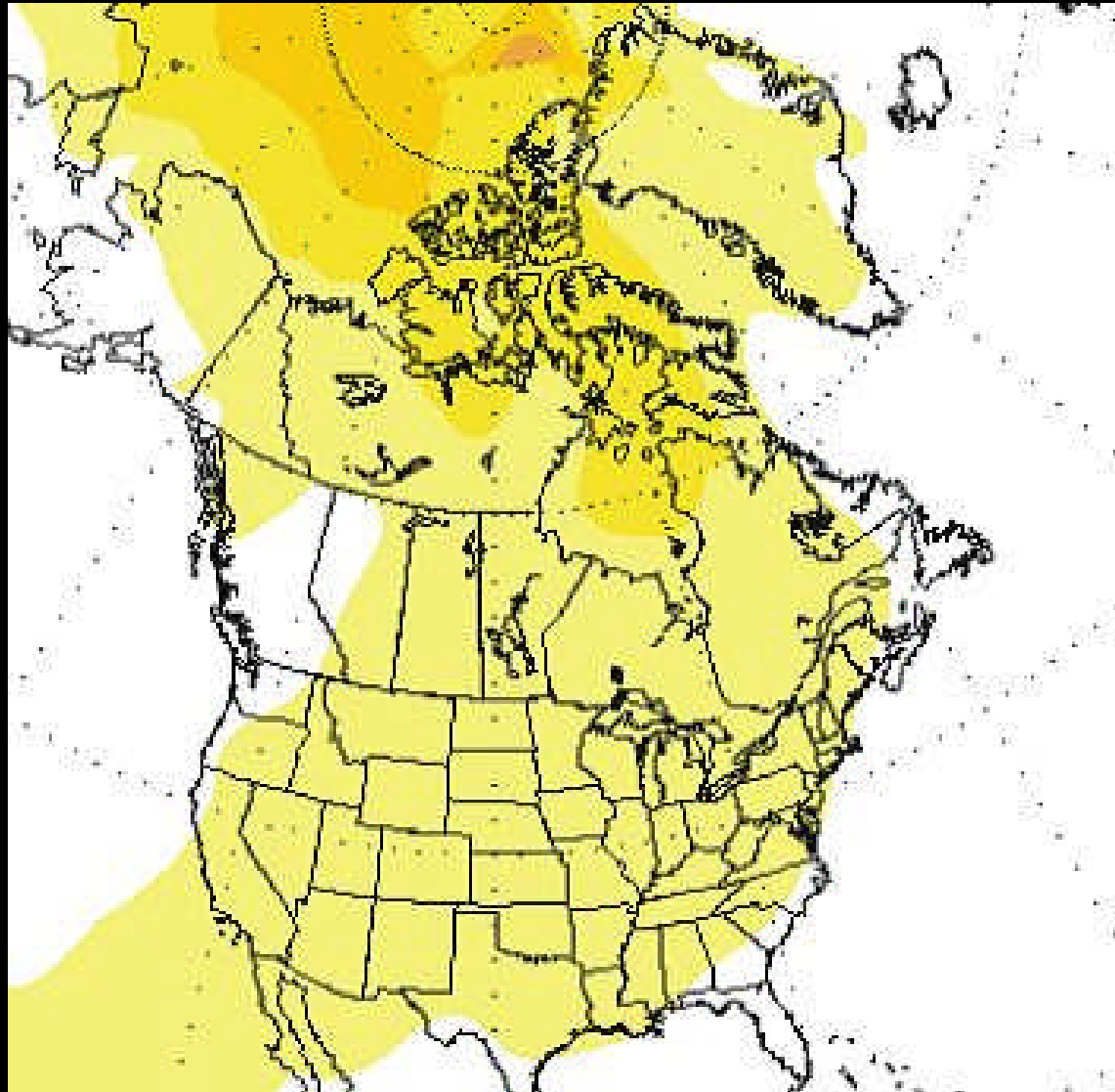
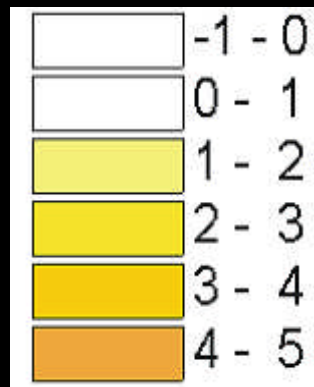


Mountain pine beetle

Long Term Temperature Changes

Average Temperature

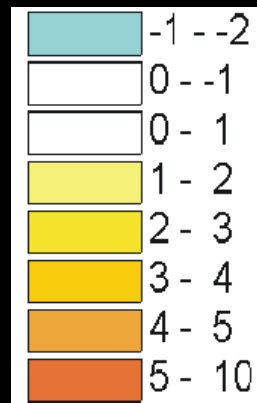
**2010-2030 with
respect to 1975-1995**



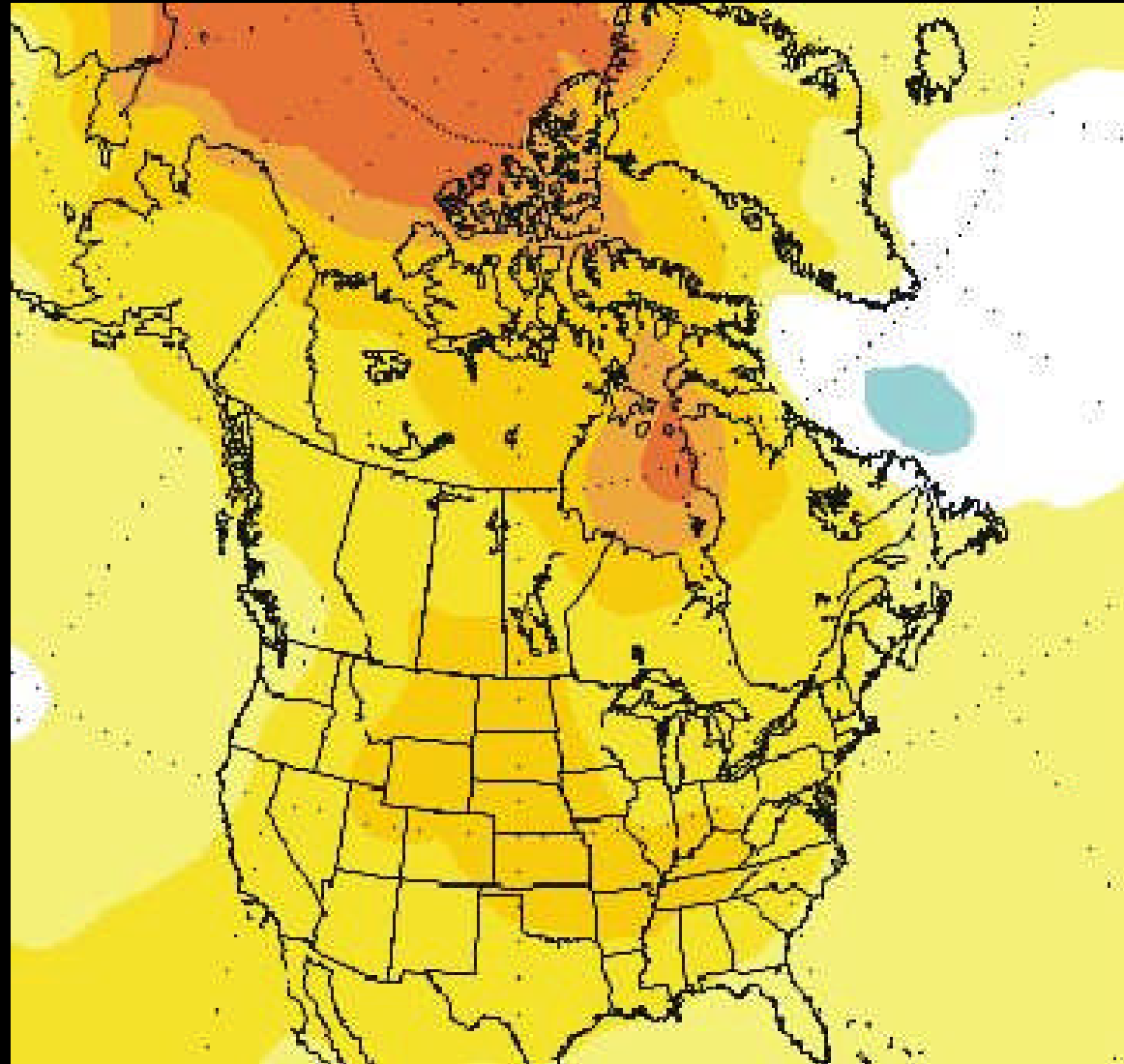
Long Term Temperature Changes

Average Temperature

2040-2060 with respect
to **1975-1995**



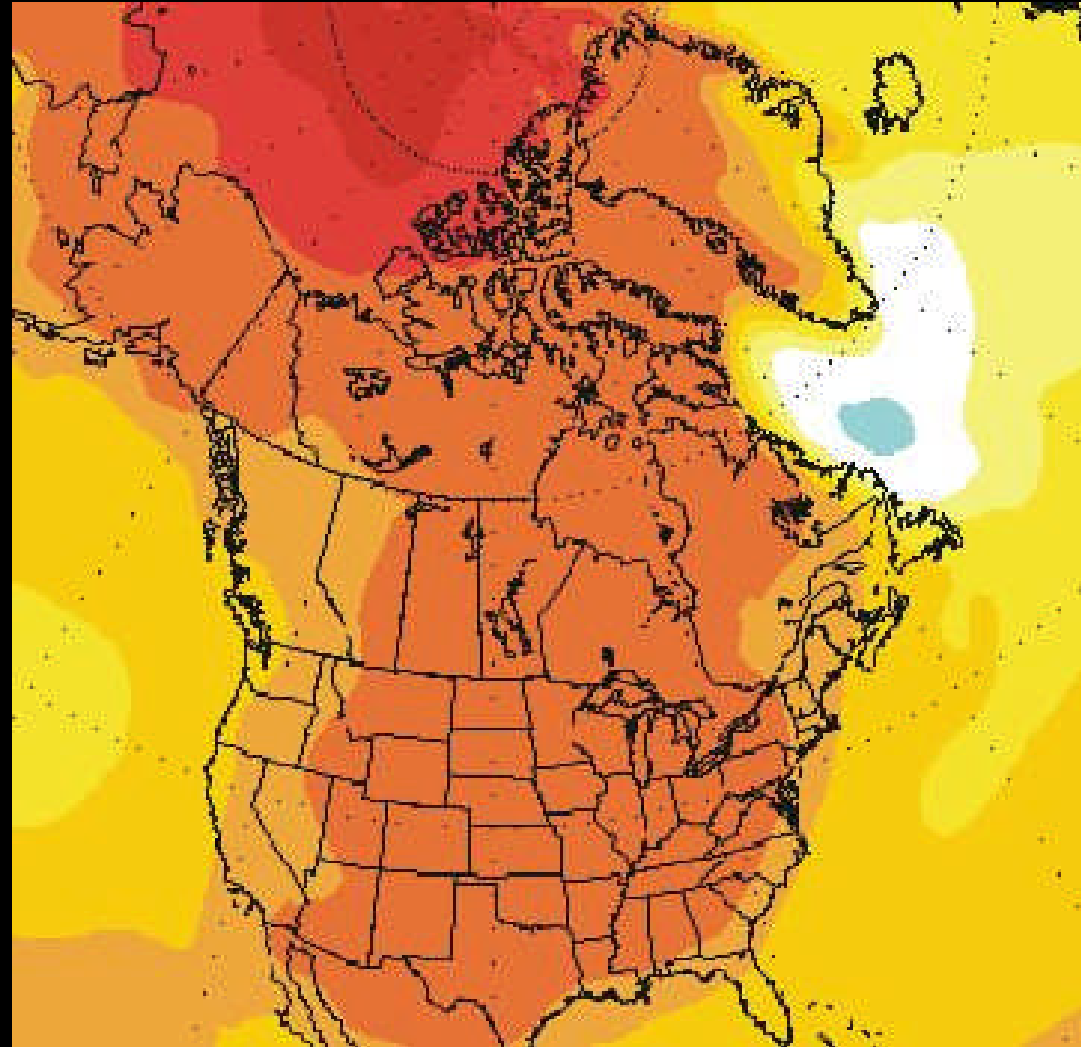
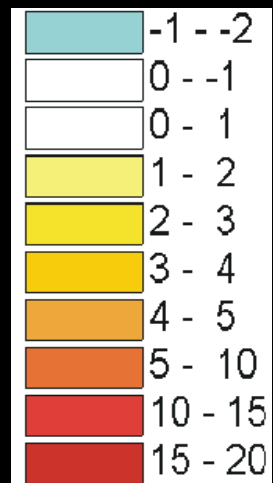
Sudbury to experience additional
2 to 4 degree average temp
increase by 2050 esp. in
fall/winter/spring (3-5 degrees)



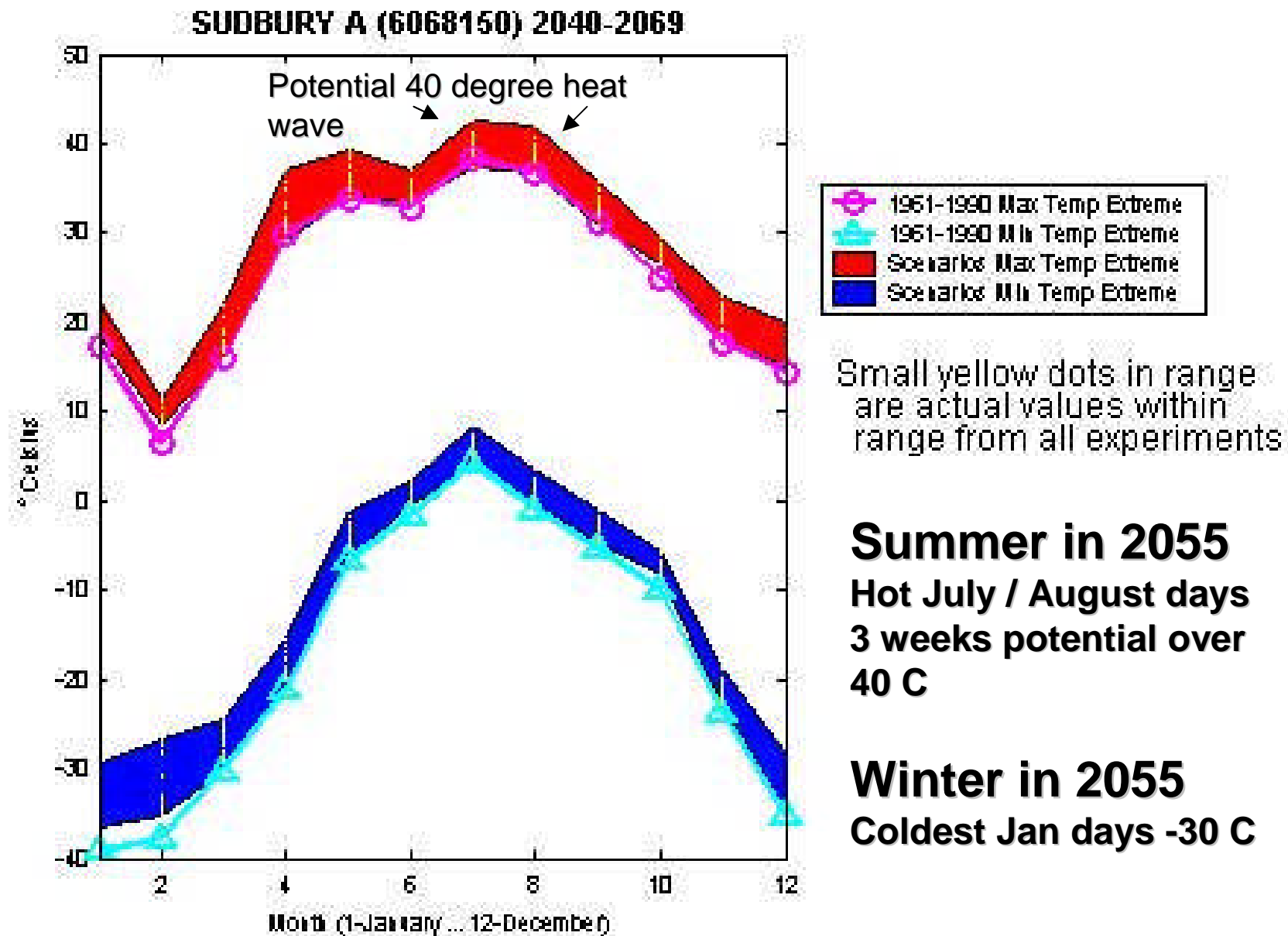
Long Term Temperature Changes

Average Temperature

**2080-2100 with respect to
1975-1995**



Extreme Temperature Range



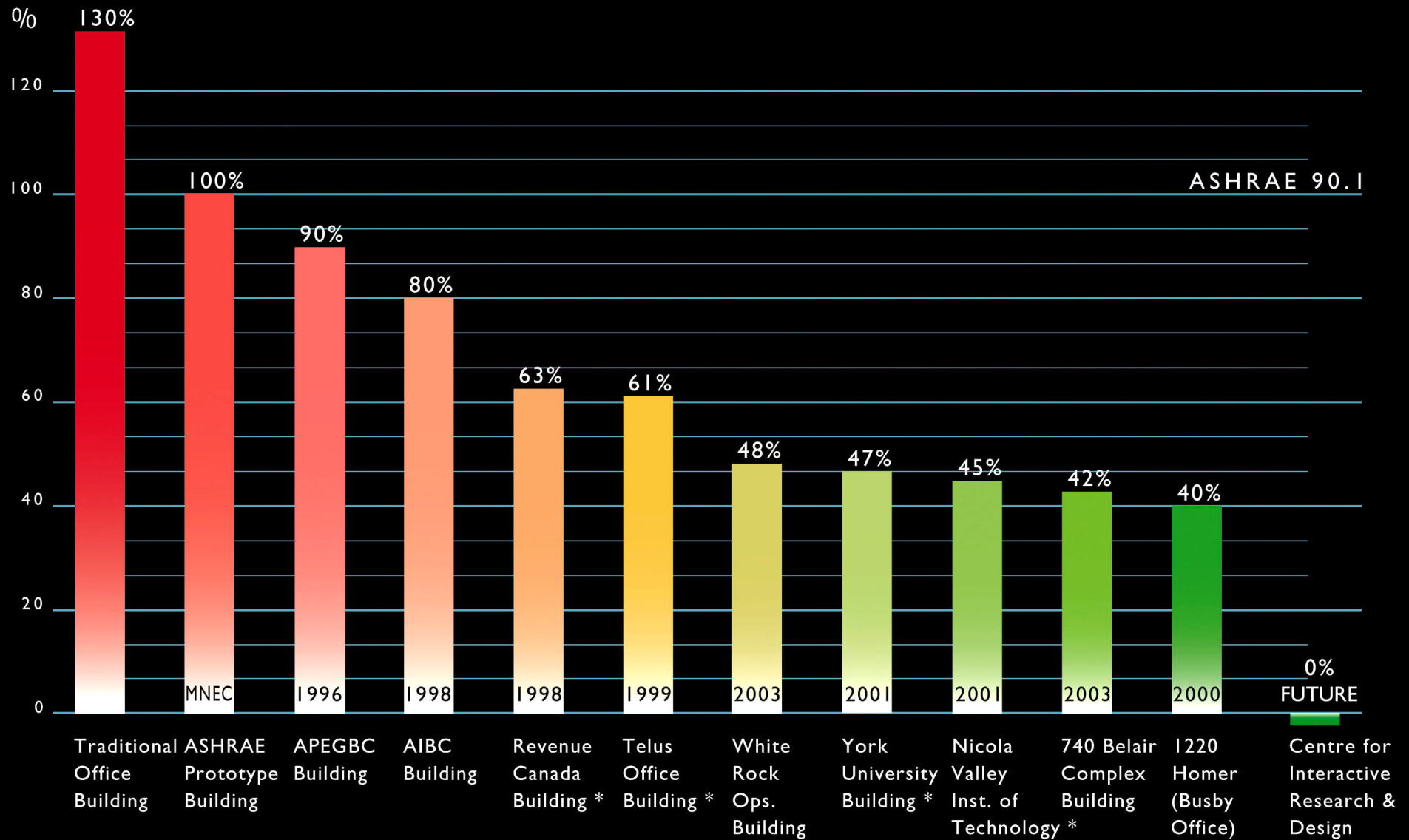
Canada's Role

Canadian Construction Industry:

- Approximately 10 billion square metres of existing buildings
- Buildings contribute 10% of GHGs through operating energy
- Construction industry contributes 30% of GHGs indirectly through the production, transportation and waste of materials
- Cement production accounts for 8% of GHGs or 53 Mt (*1 tonne of cement = 1 tonne of CO₂*)
- Construction debris accounts for 30-40% of landfills
- Construction industry has potential to realize over 40% of Canadian GHG reductions to meet Kyoto targets.

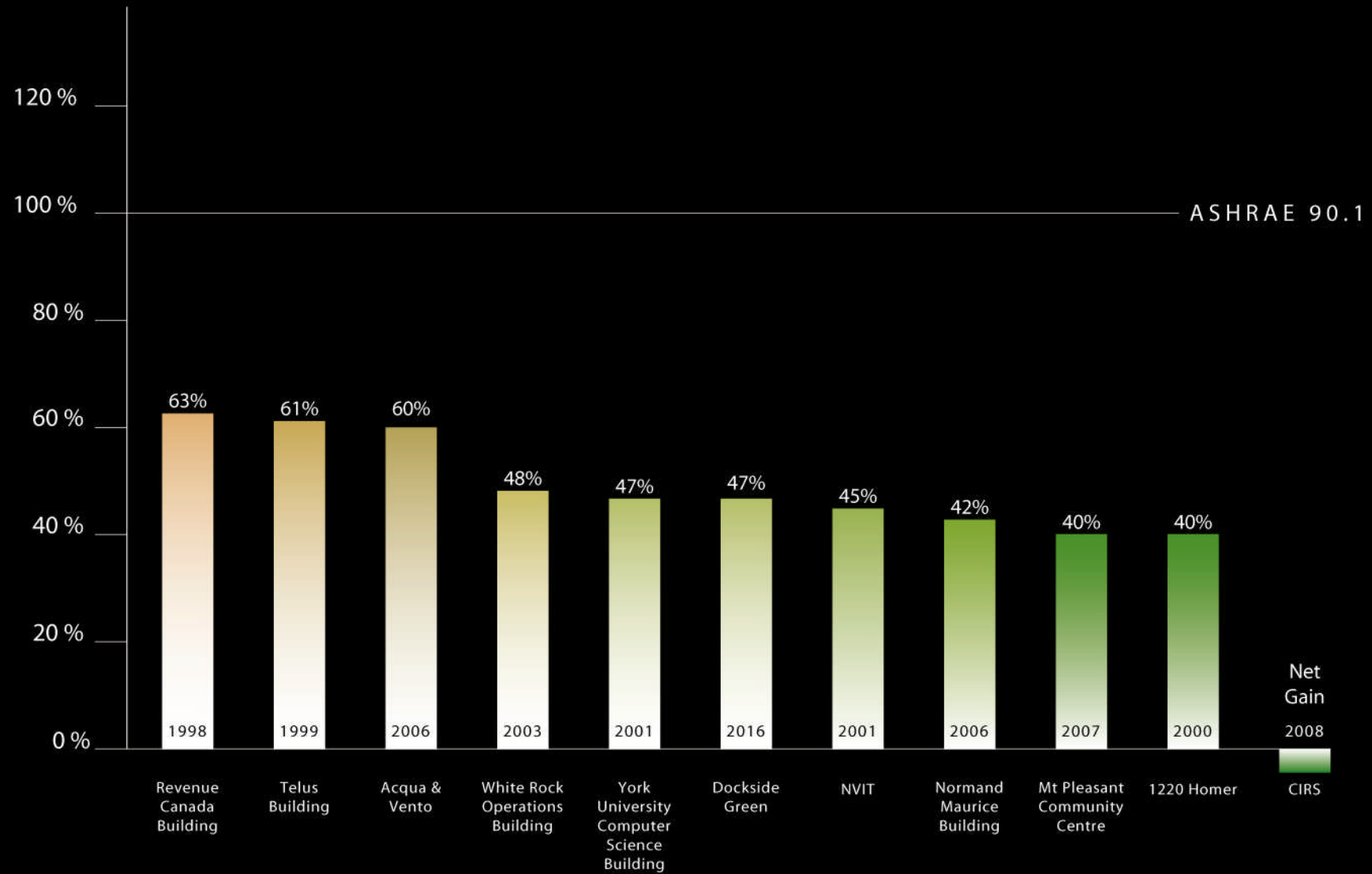


COMPARATIVE ENERGY CONSUMPTION



* - International Green Building Challenge

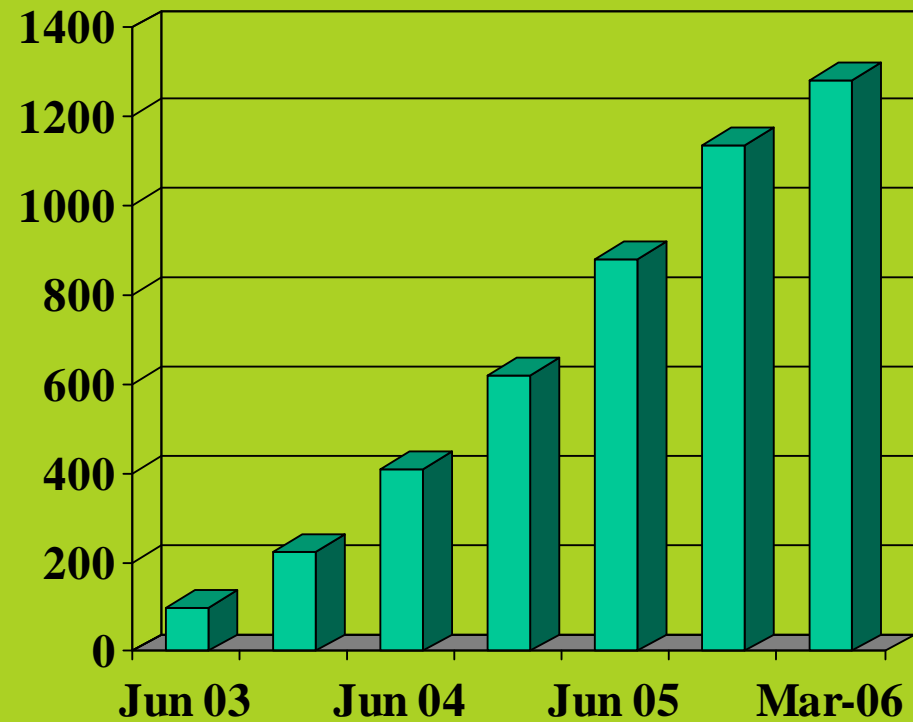
Predicted Energy Consumption of Selected Projects



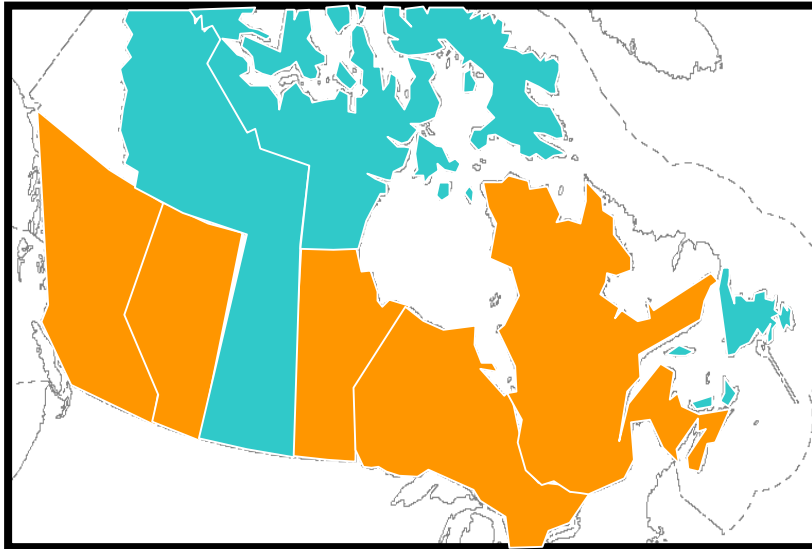
CaGBC Membership Growth



CaGBC, October 2006:
1,480 members



LEED® Canada-NC 1.0 Green Building Rating System™



LEED® ACCREDITED PROFESSIONALS: (April '06)
Total: 2,800

LEED® REGISTERED PROJECTS:
(Aug '06)
Total: 277

LEED® CERTIFIED PROJECTS:
(Aug '06)
Total: 47

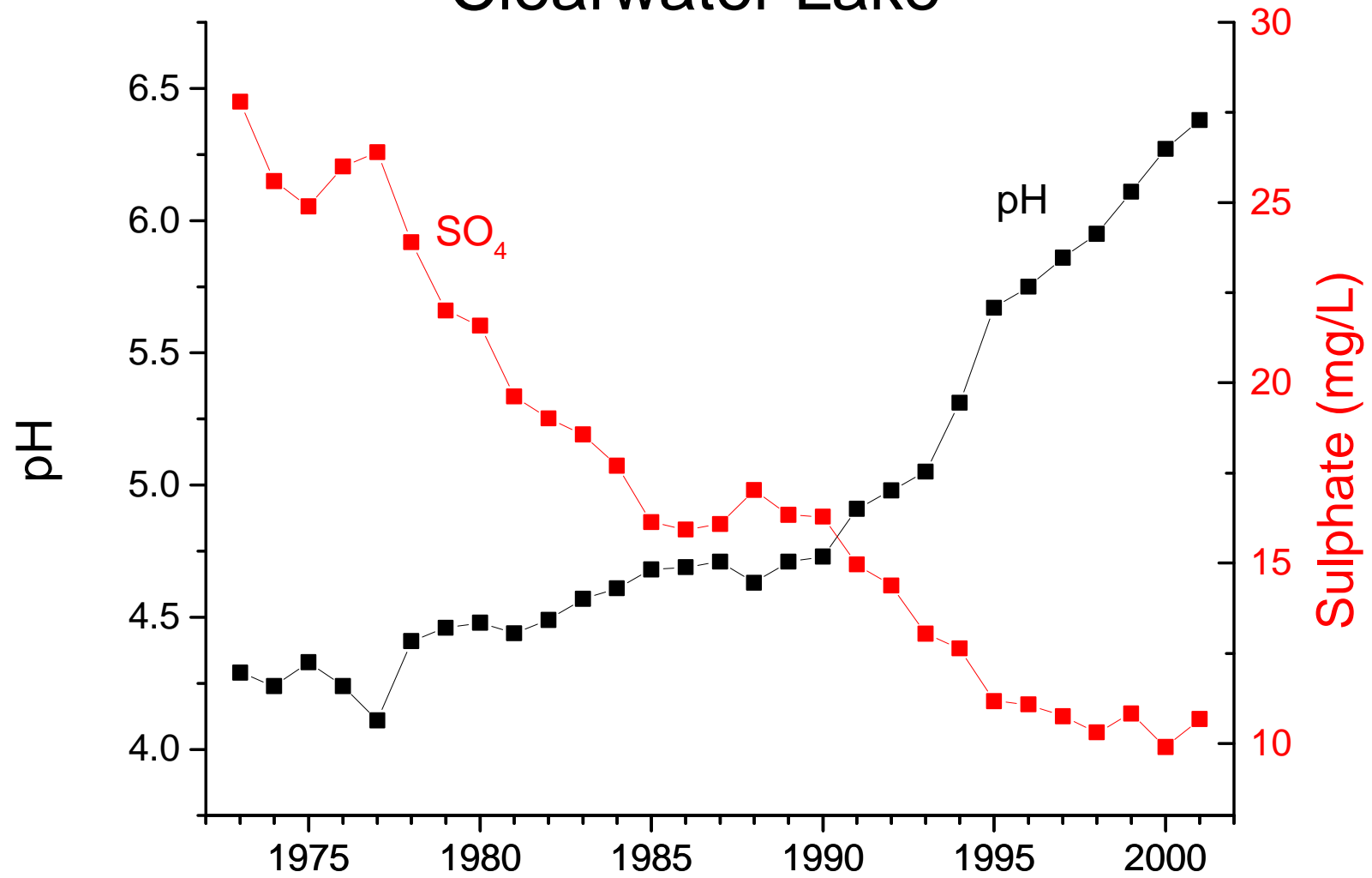
Canadian Projects: LEED Certifications

	Certified	Silver	Gold	Platinum	Total
LEED BC-NC	0	1	1	0	2
LEED Canada	4	4	7	0	15
LEED -NC (USGBC)	7	8	7	0	22
NEED-CI (USGBC)	3	2	3	0	8
Total	14	15	18	0	47

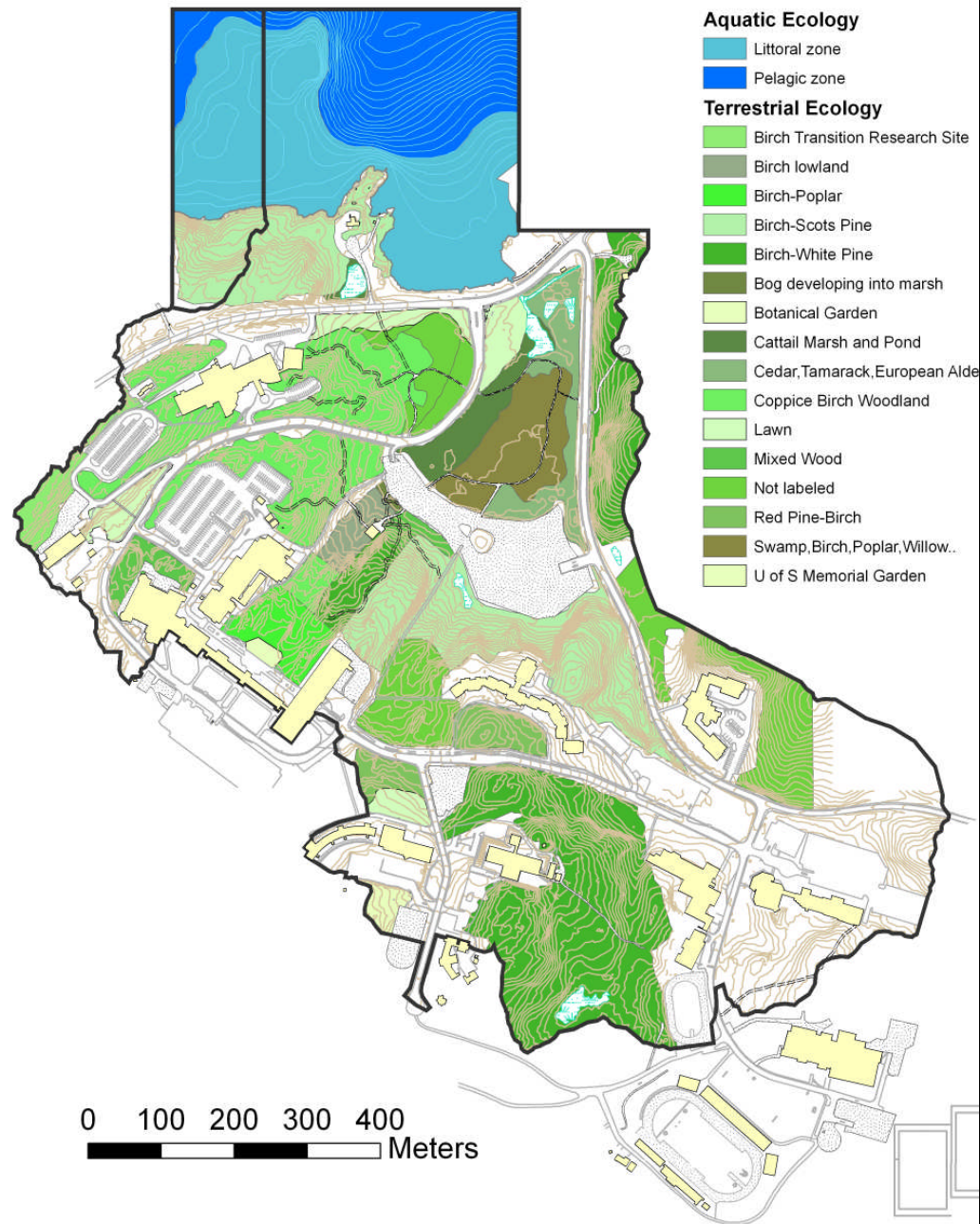


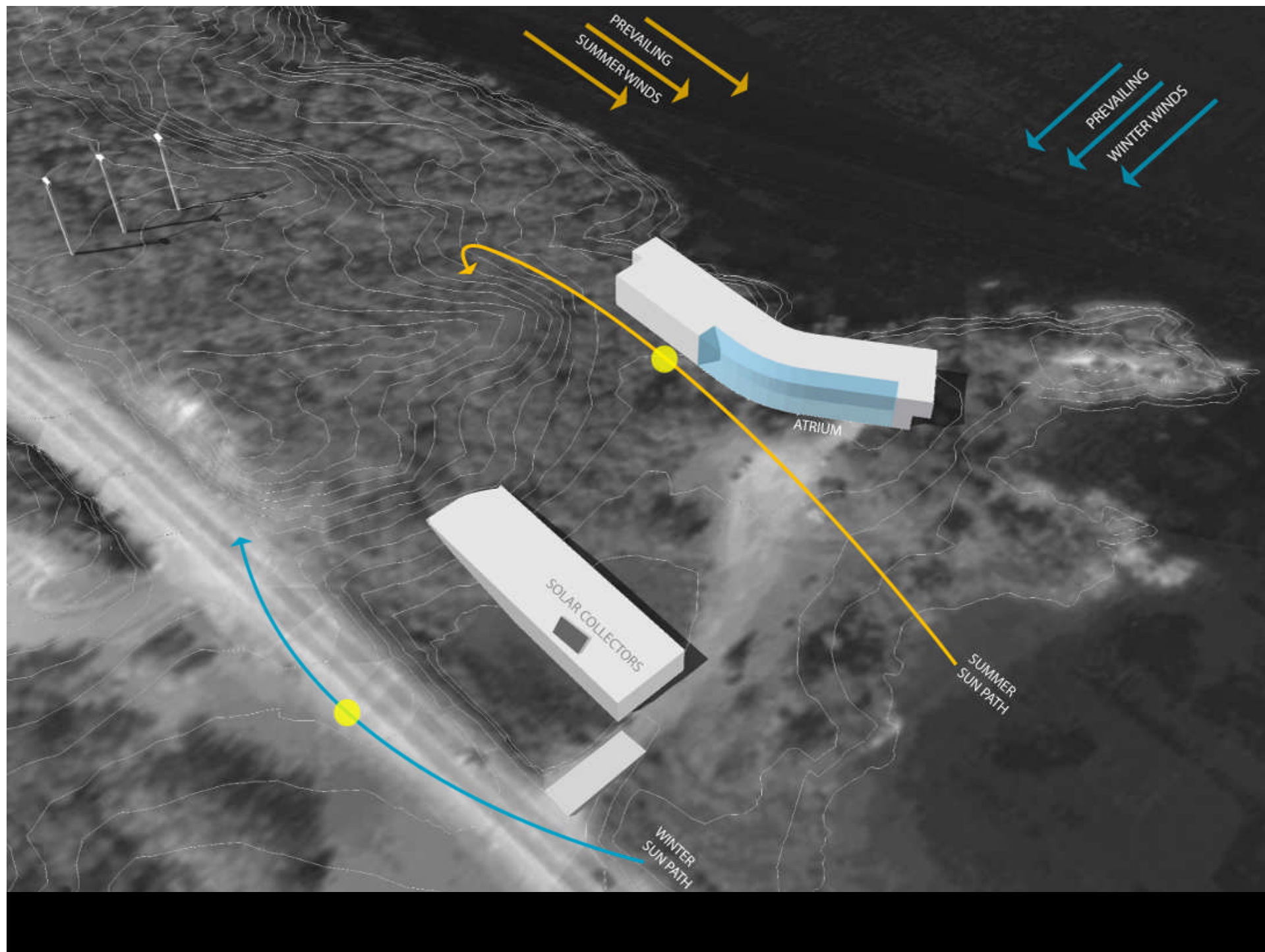


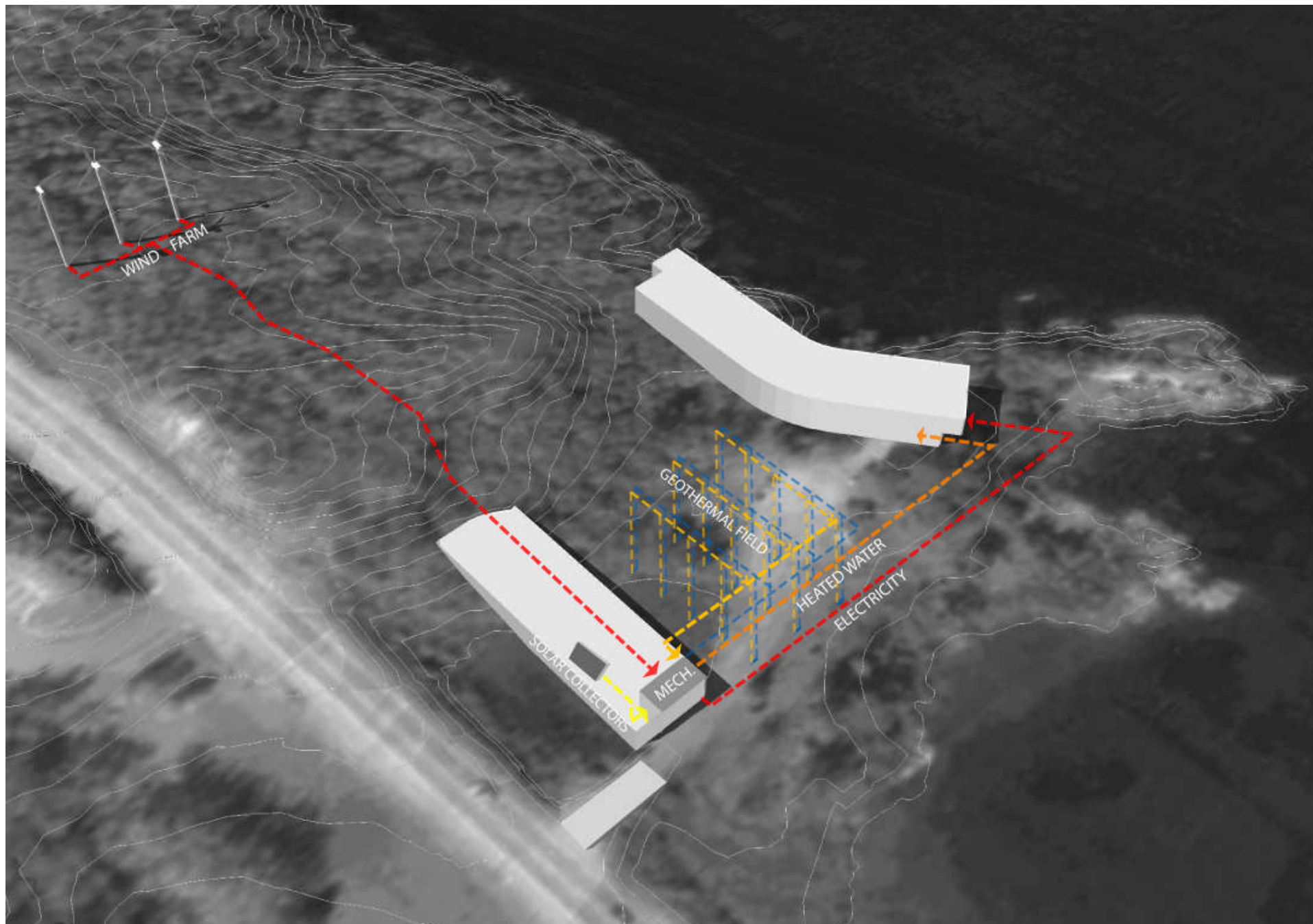
Clearwater Lake



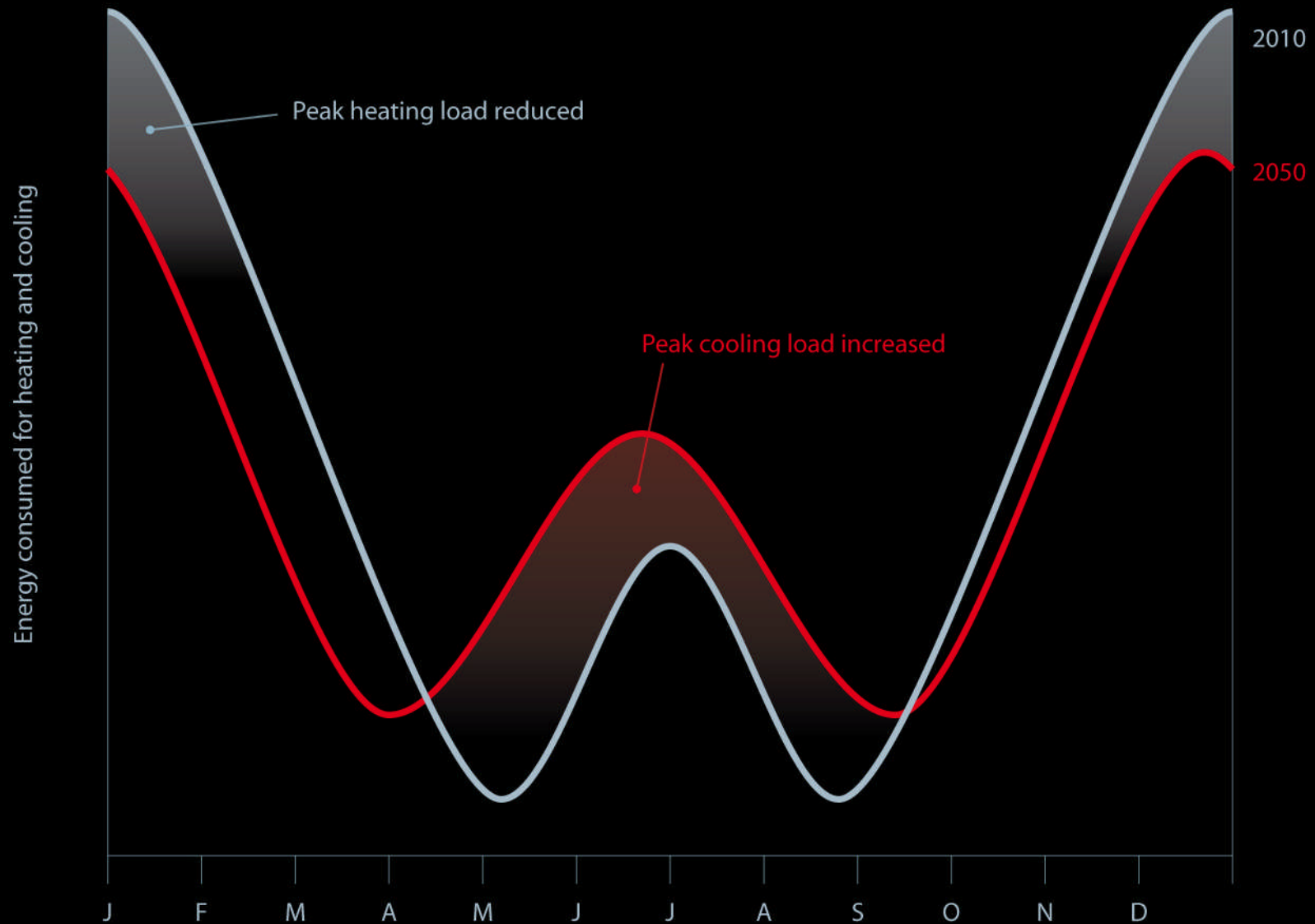


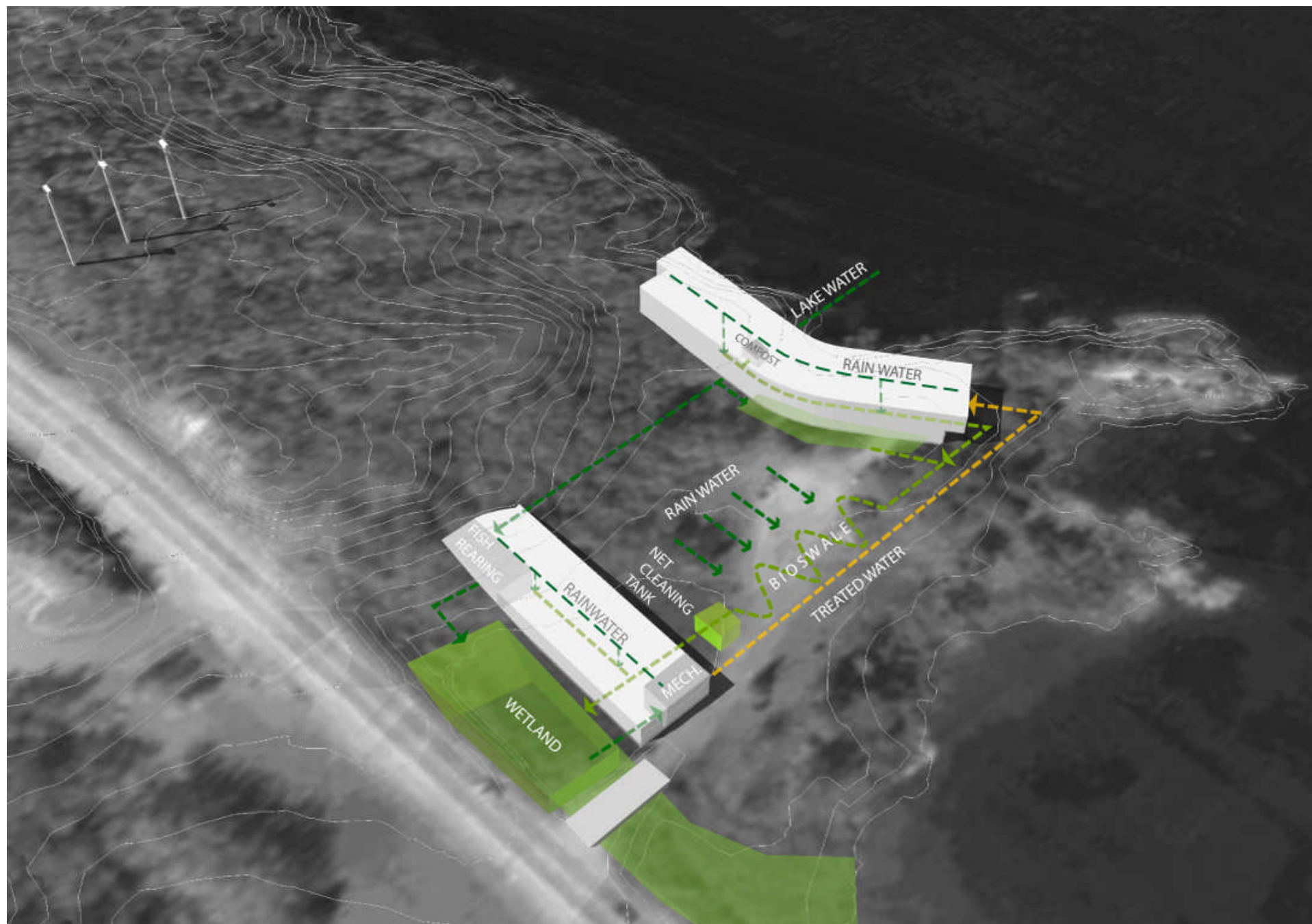


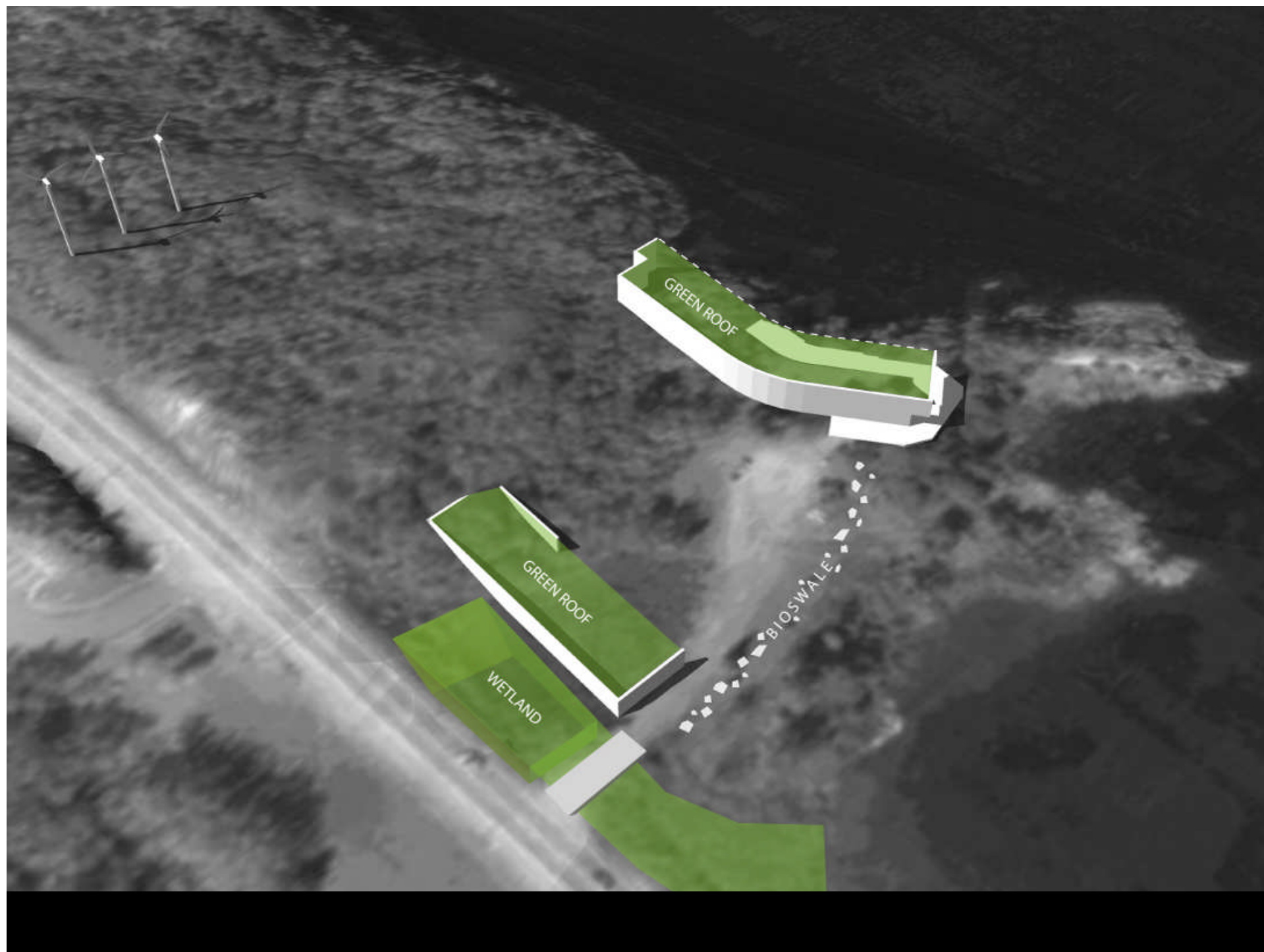




Designing for Temperature Change







Living with Lakes Centre Sustainable Design Strategies

- Research in the building is a top priority
- Designed to attract and retain best staff and faculty
- Showcase rehabilitation strategies
- Education and outreach programs
- 70% below MNECB
- Geothermal source, radiant slabs
- 20% windpower
- All Surface water cleaned, returned to the lake
- Zero air and water pollution on the site with monitored proof
- Flexible design for future laboratory uses
- Composting toilets
- 100% daylighting
- Healthy air quality



