

Approach to Decarbonization & High Performing Buildings

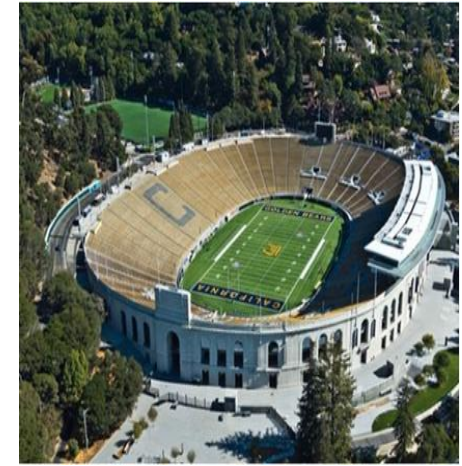
Under the Progressive Design-Build Model



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Cambridge CM provides Project and Construction Management Services for public and private owners through all phases of a project. Our staff of over 70 employees is primarily made up of engineers, architects, construction managers, and quantity surveyors that come from a variety of backgrounds including design firms, developers, general and trade contractors.

We bring effective and proactive management techniques to the planning, design, and construction of a project from inception to completion with the purpose of controlling schedule, cost, and quality expectations. We don't just manage construction; we lead the process for our clients.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

CMAA

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER



MEET THE PRIMES THE OVERLOOK AT THE PORT WORKSPACE

Meet the Primes, In-Person
Networking Event
Wed, May 28 | The Overlook at t...

[More info](#)



PROGRAMS EVENT - HEALTHCARE FUTURE TRENDS IN HEALTHCARE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Programs Webinar - Future
Trends in Healthcare Desig...
Thu, Jun 12 | Zoom Webinar

[More info](#)



EDUCATION WEBINAR AI 101: TRANSFORM YOUR APPROACH OR GET LEFT BEHIND

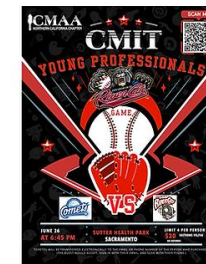
EDUCATION WEBINAR - AI
101: Transform Your...
Thu, Jun 19 | ZOOM Webinar

[More info](#)



Awards Gala and Industry
Celebration
Wed, Jun 25 | California State R...

[More info](#)



CMIT / Young Professionals
River Cats Game
Thu, Jun 26 | Sutter Health Park

[More info](#)

UPCOMING EVENTS

WEDNESDAY | 5:30 PM

JUNE 25, 2025



125 I STREET
SACRAMENTO 95814

AWARDS GALA & INDUSTRY CELEBRATION



U
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PAST PRESIDENT'S

GOLF TOURNAMENT



Supporting Student Scholarships

SAVE THE DATE

28 AUGUST 2025 | 09.00 AM

THURSDAY

CHARDONNAY GOLF CLUB

2555 Jameson Canyon Rd

THURSDAY
AUGUST 28th
IN-PERSON

UPCOMING EVENTS



Approach to Decarbonization & High Performing Buildings

Under the Progressive Design-Build Model

Today's Panel

UC DAVIS
HEALTH

Turner

Perkins&Will

POINTENERGY
INNOVATIONS



Jill Tomczyk

Executive Director of
Strategic Programs
UC Davis Health



Wesley Ramirez

Project Manger
UC Davis Health



Brett Stuckey

Regional Sustainability
Manager
Turner Construction
Company



Brandon Kent

Managing Director
Perkins + Will



Rami Moussa

Managing Principal
Point Energy



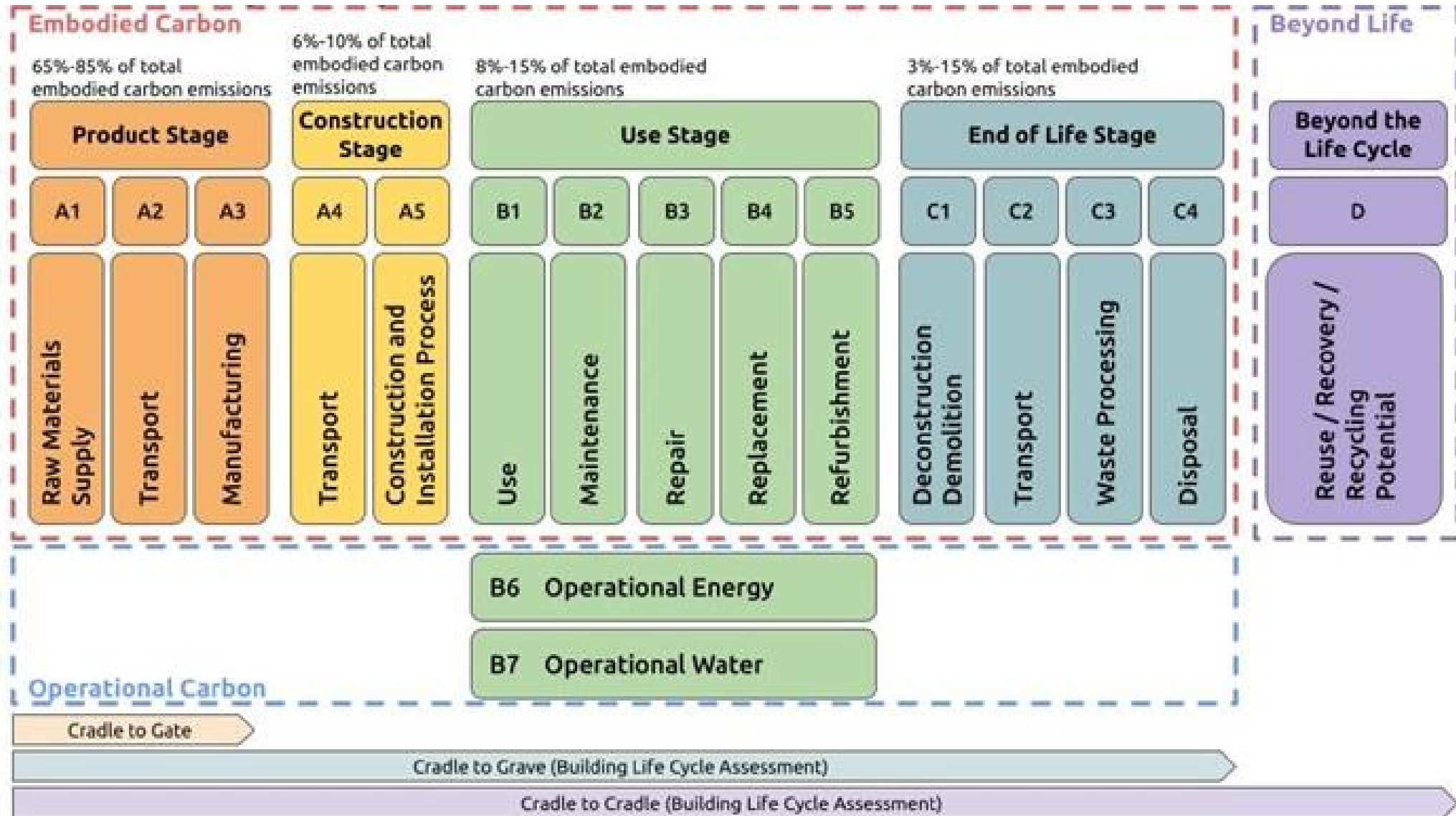
Alyse Falconer

Managing Principal
Point Energy
**Moderator*

What it Means to Decarbonize

Operational and Embodied Emission

Carbon Lifecycle Stages



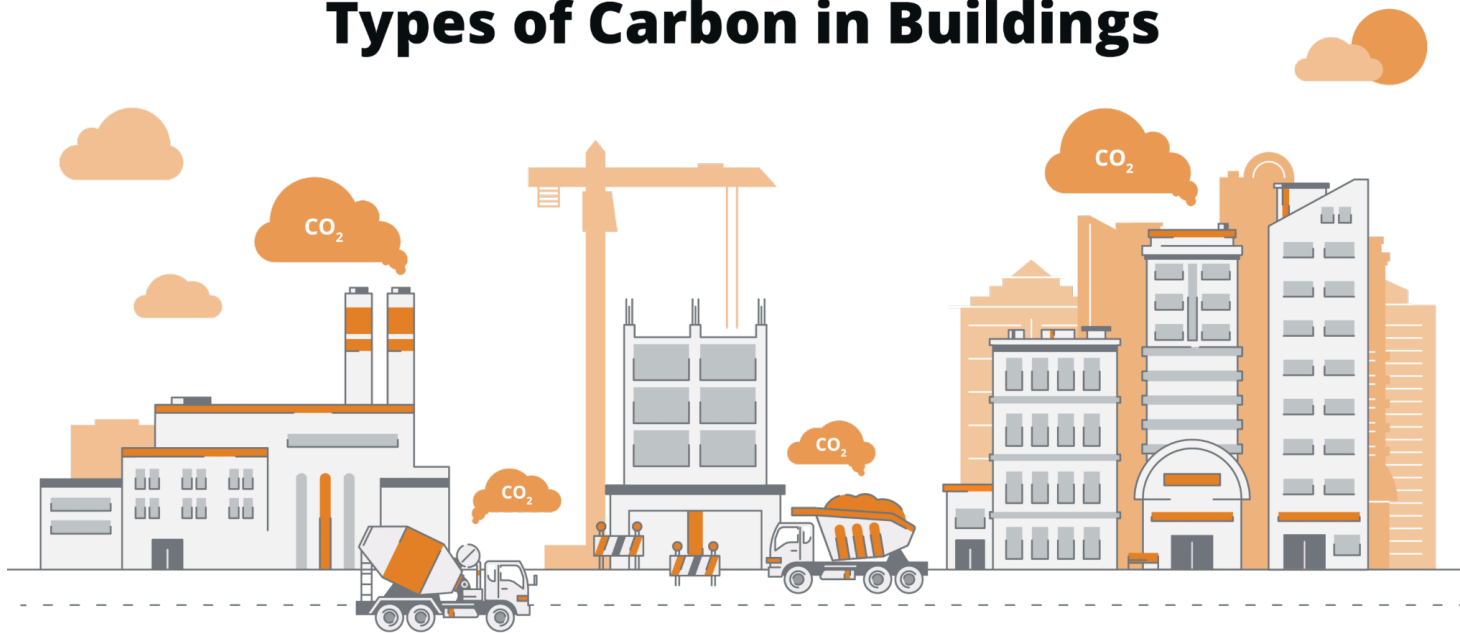
Global CO₂ Emissions by Sector

Source: 2018 Global ABC Report; IEA

Concrete	11.1%
Steel	10.1%
Aluminum	1.5%

Building Carbon Emission Sources

Types of Carbon in Buildings



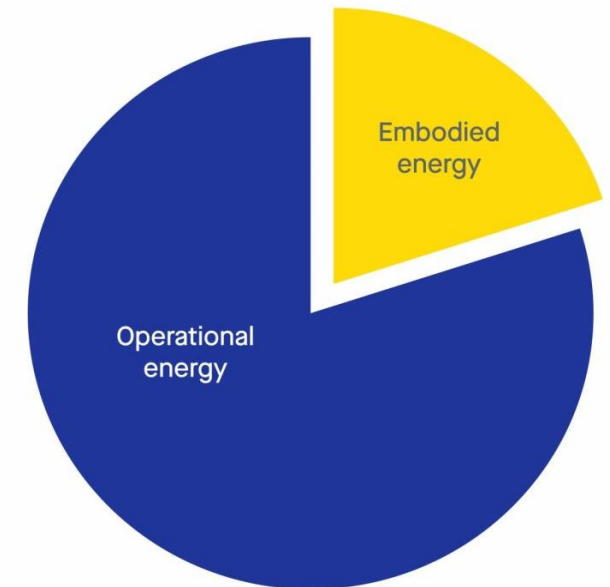
Embodied Carbon

The emissions from manufacturing, transportation, and installation of building materials.

Operational Carbon

The emissions from a building's energy consumption.

Typical Lifecycle Emissions





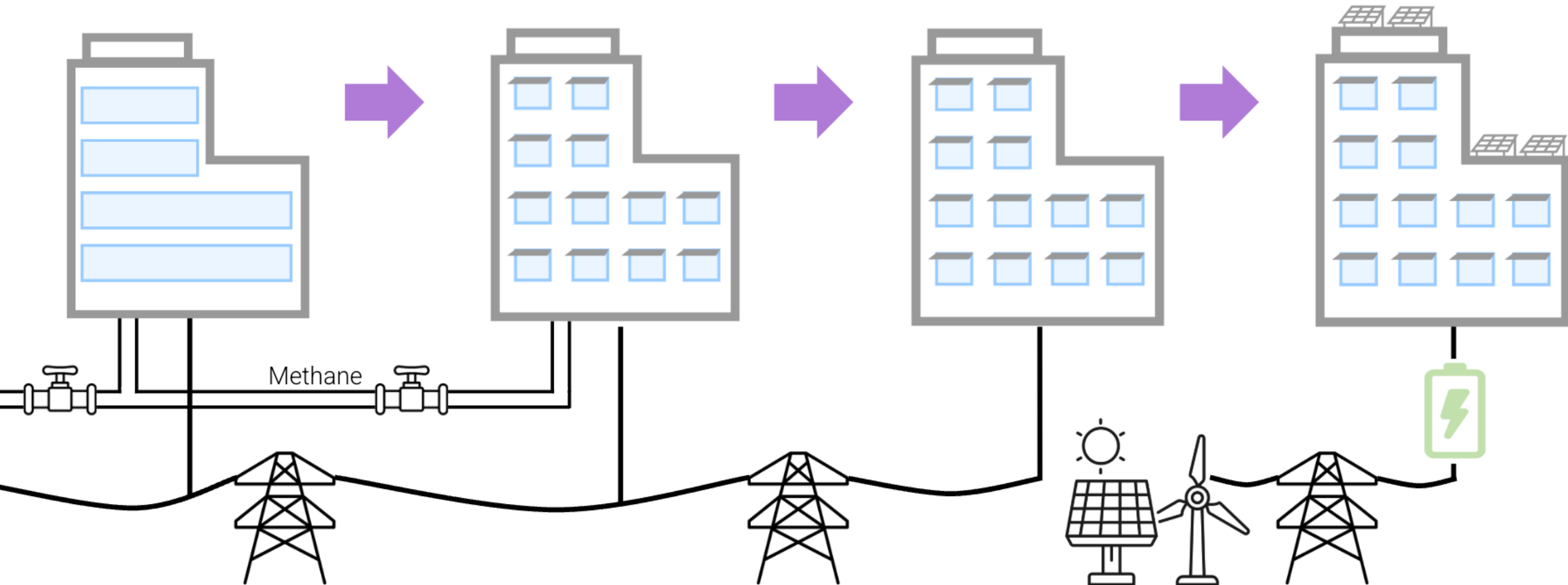
Design Path to Operational Decarbonization

Typical Building

Efficient Building

All Electric Building

Decarbonized Building



Developing High Performance Buildings Affordably

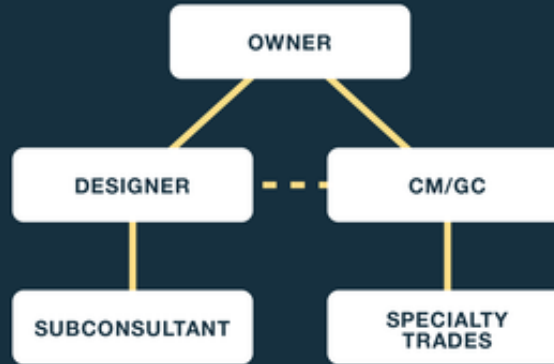
Under the Progressive Design-Build Model



Traditional Design-Bid-Build



Construction Manager @ Risk



Design-Build Project Delivery



———— CONTRACT

- - - - - COMMUNICATION

———— CONTRACT

UC Davis Health – Progressive Design-Build



Pavillion OR Integration

\$107M

Make Ready Execution & CD
First Patient: 7/13/2028



Central Utility Plant Expansion

\$406M

Make Ready Execution & CD
First Patient: 5/17/2029



48X Complex

\$589M

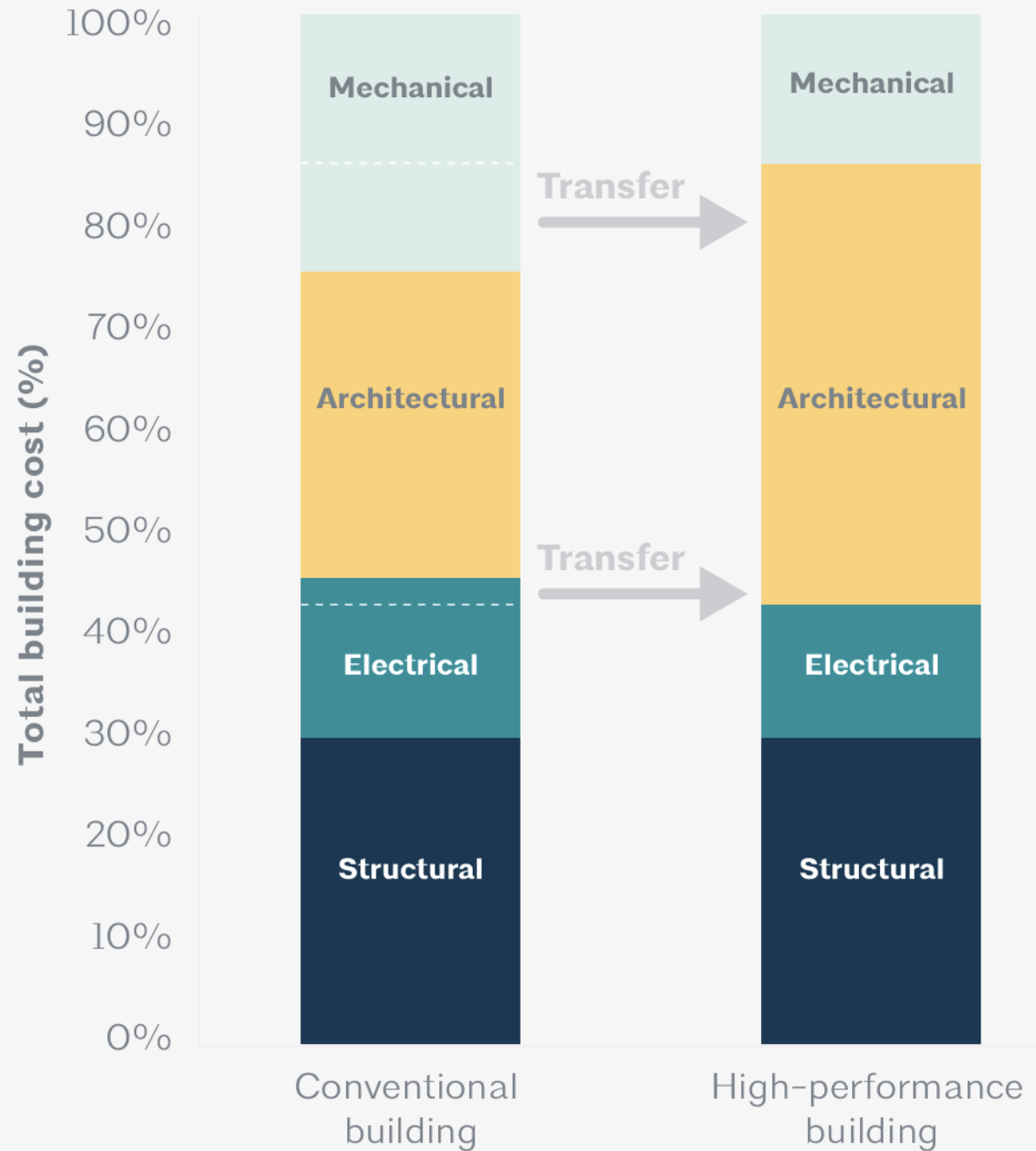
Execution
First Patient: 7/1/2025



California Tower

\$3.8B

Execution
First Patient: 12/27/2030



High-performance Buildings Don't Need to Cost More!

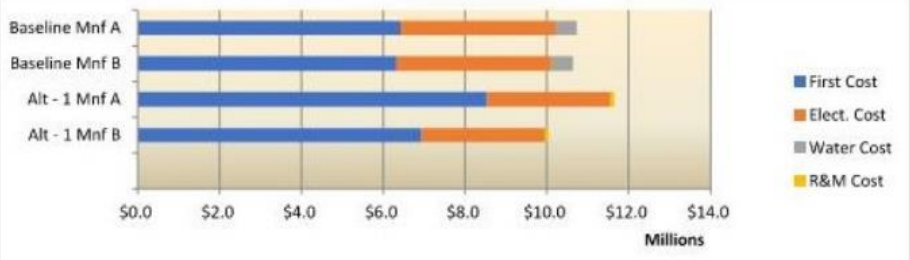
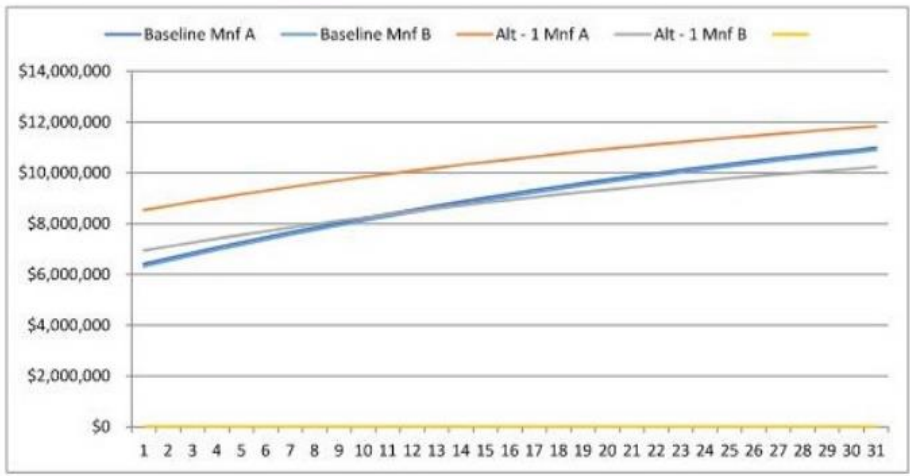
Source: AIA Architect's Guide to Building Performance

Strategies to Maintain Early Project Cost Projections

On High Performance MEP & Facade Systems

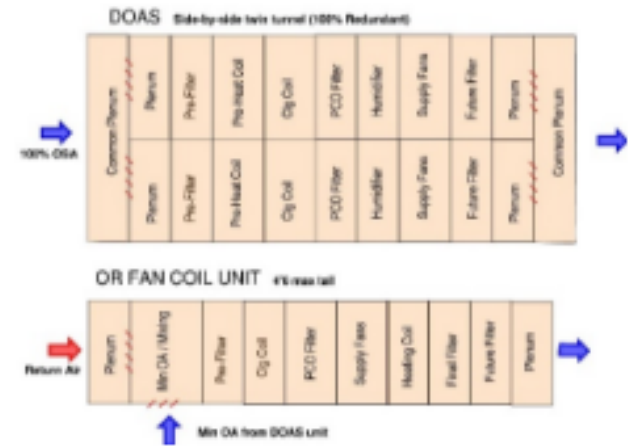
LIFE CYCLE COST REPORTING OF OPTIONS

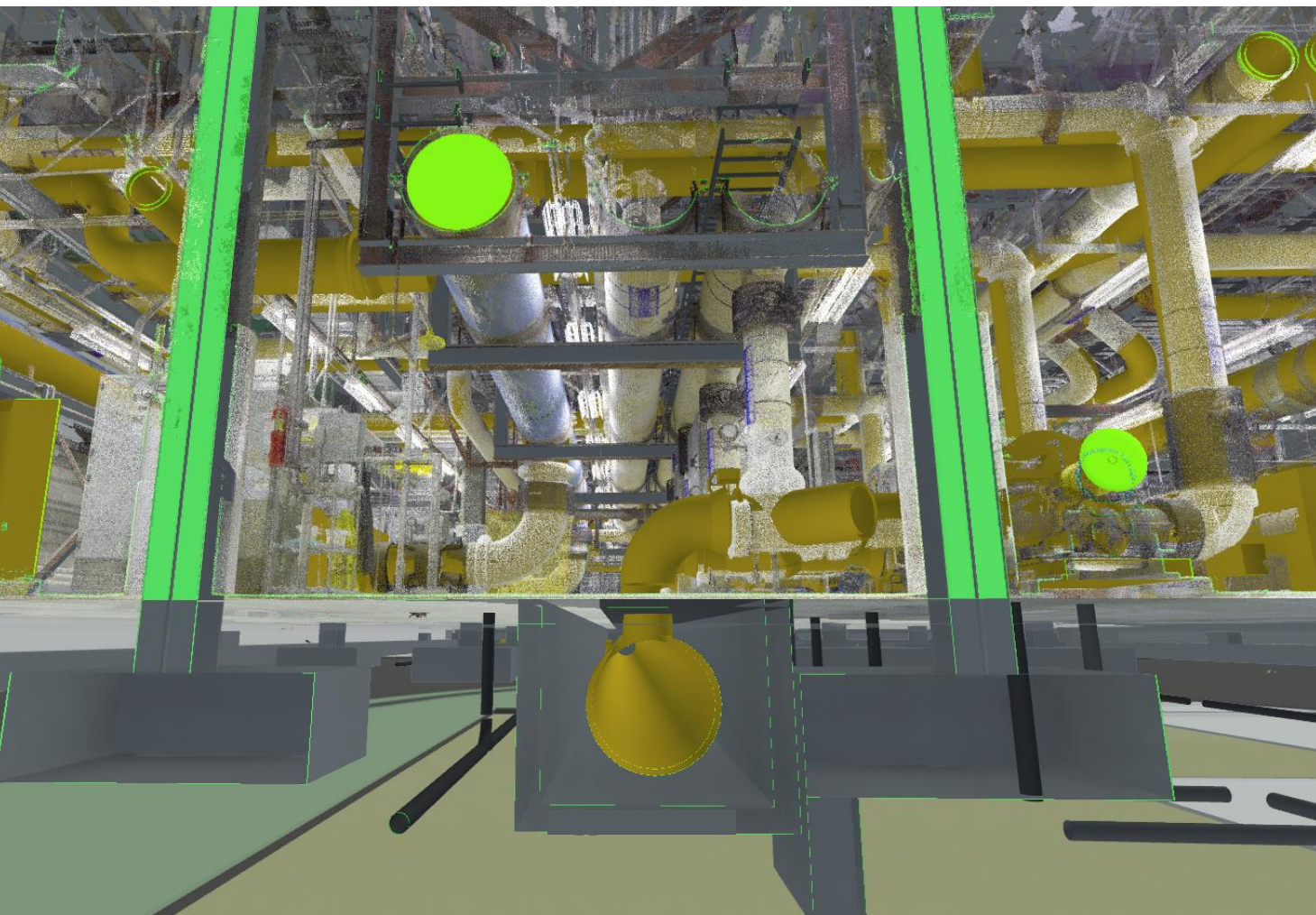
Capital discount rate	6%	NET PRESENT VALUE OF OPTIONS		Payback
Electricity Escalation rate	3%	Baseline Mnfr A	\$10,992,408	Base
Natural Gas	4%	Baseline Mnfr B	\$10,899,408	--
R&M Escalation Rate	3%	Alt - 1 Mnfr A	\$11,834,491	>30
Study Life (Years)	30	Alt - 1 Mnfr B	\$10,235,491	10.7

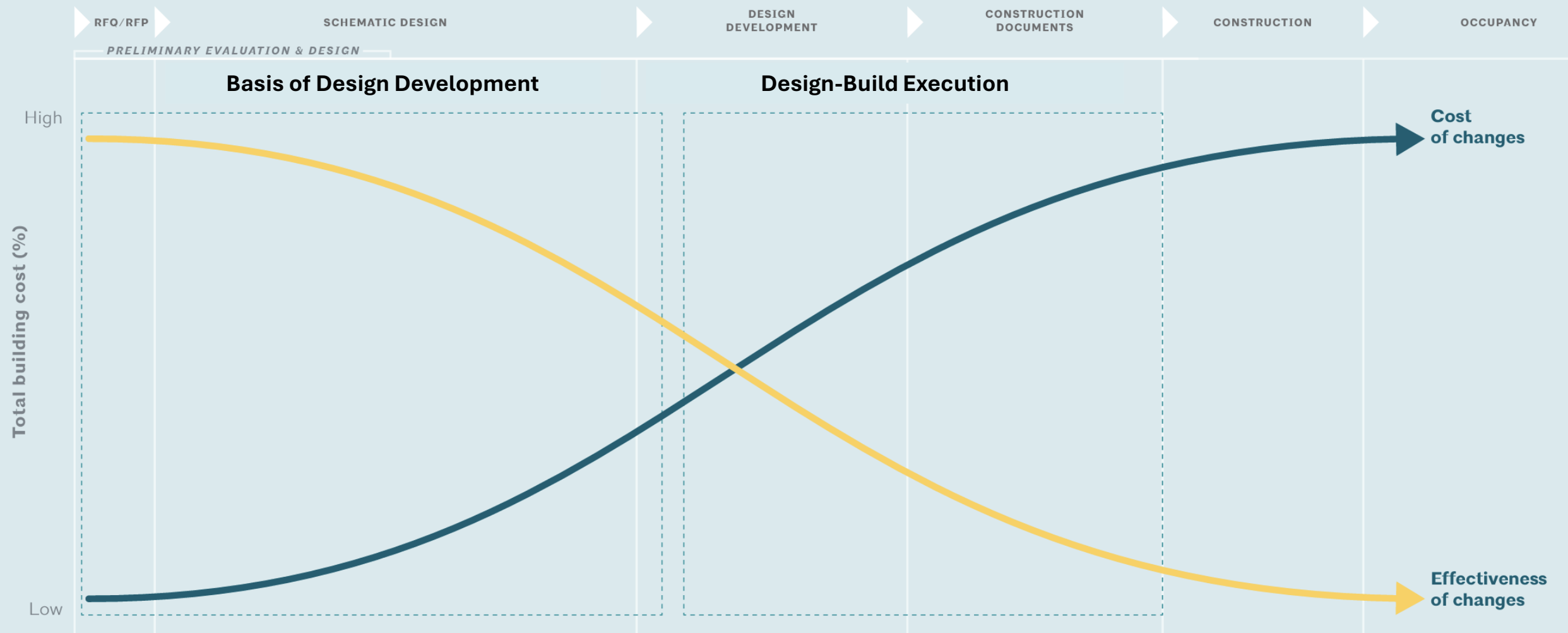


Target Condition/Option Assessed

- To optimize energy efficiency, resiliency, and provides optimal IEQ using a system that is easily maintainable.
- The alternate system provides a 52% energy savings over the baseline system
- Provides a payback of 10.7 years using the alternate manufacturer with minimal impact to initial cost and no schedule impact. Costs are budget numbers from manufactures and have not been competitively bid.
- The alternate system analyzed uses a twin tunnel (fully redundant) 100% “minimum” outside air system serving recirculating fan coil units. Each OR is served by a single zone fan coil unit that includes cooling, heating, and final filtration and will include one N+1 fan module in a fan array. Unit selections include PCO filters will have seismic certification (OSP).









High Performing Façade Impact on Building Performance

Lock in Early Project Performance Requirements to Hit the Required Metrics

Building Embodied Carbon Intensity & Developing Strategies to Reduce ECI

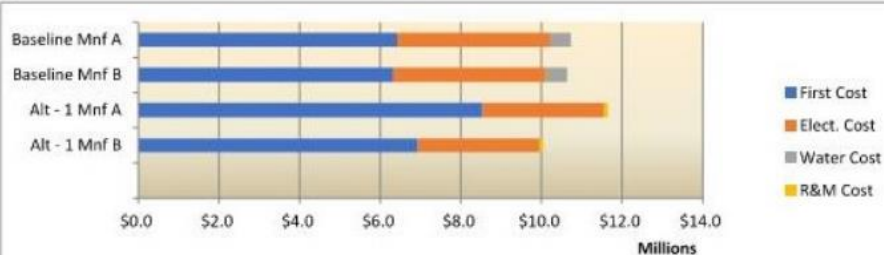
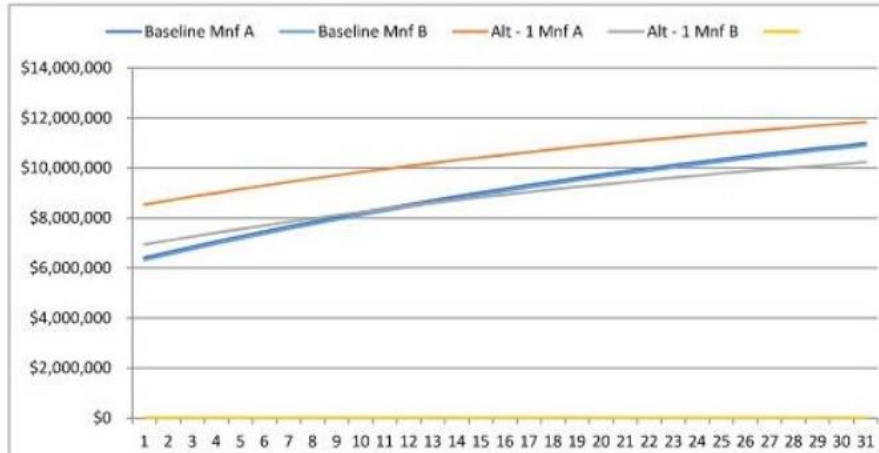
Embodied Carbon on Bid Forms

Although embodied carbon information is requested at the time of bid, this information is not considered part of the “basis of award”; i.e. its completion is not required for submitting a fully responsive bid. The awarded subcontractor is still required to comply with the requirements set forth in the specifications. If not submitted at the time of bid, this information shall be submitted within five (5) working days of the bid opening OR the bid closedown meeting, whichever comes first.

A. Product Category (Hot-Rolled, HSS, Plate, or Steel Deck)	B. Quantity (metric tons)	C. EPD Type (Facility, Product, Industry)	D. Facility	E. Unfabricated Global Warming Potential (kgCO2e/metric ton)
Hot Rolled	1,829	Product	Blytheville, AK	875
HSS	192	Product	Blytheville, AK	1,650
Plate	324	Product	Portland, OR	1,440
Steel Deck	213	Product	Antioch, CA	1,805

LIFE CYCLE COST REPORTING OF OPTIONS

Capital discount rate	6%	NET PRESENT VALUE OF OPTIONS		Payback
Electricity Escalation rate	3%	Baseline MnF A	\$10,992,408	Base
Natural Gas	4%	Baseline MnF B	\$10,899,408	--
R&M Escalation Rate	3%	Alt - 1 MnF A	\$11,834,491	>30
Study Life (Years)	30	Alt - 1 MnF B	\$10,235,491	10.7



Problem Statement/ Topic

Selection of an optimal HVAC system for the ORs

Background

Develop a system that provides safe and energy efficient HVAC that includes high air quality for patient care. And a system that minimizes downtime, includes a N+1 redundancy and is easily maintained and operated.

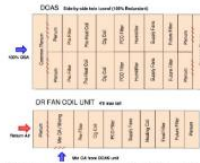
Current Condition/Issue

- The baseline design is a return air central air handling unit with cooling, heating, filtration, and humidification located within the unit on the 4th level. There are (3) units which serve the ORs and surrounding support spaces.
- The distribution includes pressure independent air valves on the supply and return with heating allowing accurate pressure and temperature control and an unoccupied setback feature for energy savings.
- Other considerations: Final filter locations were discussed at the last stakeholders meeting. Consideration for ceiling mounted HEPA vs air handler unit mounted HEPA filters and the consensus was to locate them in the air handler.
- Code constraint – keep unit configuration and manufacturers to equipment that has code requirement seismic certification.



Target Condition/Option Assessed

- To optimize energy efficiency, resiliency, and provides optimal IEQ using a system that is easily maintainable.
- The alternate system provides a 52% energy savings over the baseline system
- Provides a payback of 10.7 years using the alternate manufacturer with minimal impact to initial cost and no schedule impact. Costs are budget numbers from manufactures and have not been competitively bid.
- The alternate system analyzed uses a twin tunnel (fully redundant) 100% “minimum” outside air system serving recirculating fan coil units. Each OR is served by a single zone fan coil unit that includes cooling, heating, and final filtration and will include one N+1 fan module in a fan array. Unit selections include PCO filters will have seismic certification (OSP).



California Tower Project

A3 - 007 – OR HVAC System
Dated: 5/18/21



Data/Analysis, Cost and Schedule

DEFINITION OR HVAC System Selection

ANALYSIS INFORMATION
Essential variables and inputs to the analysis include:
1. All air handling units and coils are located on the 4th level.
2. R&M costs are a R&M based on published individual units versus serial.
3. R&M costs are a R&M based on published individual units versus serial.
4. R&M costs are a R&M based on published individual units versus serial.

Payback opportunities include the following:
1. Savings and features related to no-base energy savings.
2. Less cooling and pumping energy.

Other factors:
1. Baseline includes Construction Escalation at 26.5% (purchase 2020, inflated 2021).
2. Multiple units are in the OR area, assumed to be 2000.
3. Units are 100% (100% of 2000 units).

OPTIONS
Baseline MnF A: OR 400 – Custom (2000 units) (2000 units)
Baseline MnF B: OR 400 – Custom (2000 units) (2000 units)
Alt - 1 MnF A: OR 400 – Custom (2000 units) (2000 units)
Alt - 1 MnF B: OR 400 – Custom (2000 units) (2000 units)

NET PRESENT VALUE OF OPTIONS
Baseline MnF A: \$10,992,408
Baseline MnF B: \$10,899,408
Alt - 1 MnF A: \$11,834,491
Alt - 1 MnF B: \$10,235,491

Payback
Baseline MnF A: Base
Baseline MnF B: --
Alt - 1 MnF A: >30
Alt - 1 MnF B: 10.7

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Countermeasures/Recommendations

The design team recommends the alternate OR DOAS / FCU system with redundant DOAS units pending final cost review by the UCDH RHT team.

Implementation Plan

Follow-up Plan

Reviewed:

Attachments: A, B, C, D, E

Participants: MARUP, UCDH/CCM,
F&C/PO&M

Date: 5/18/21

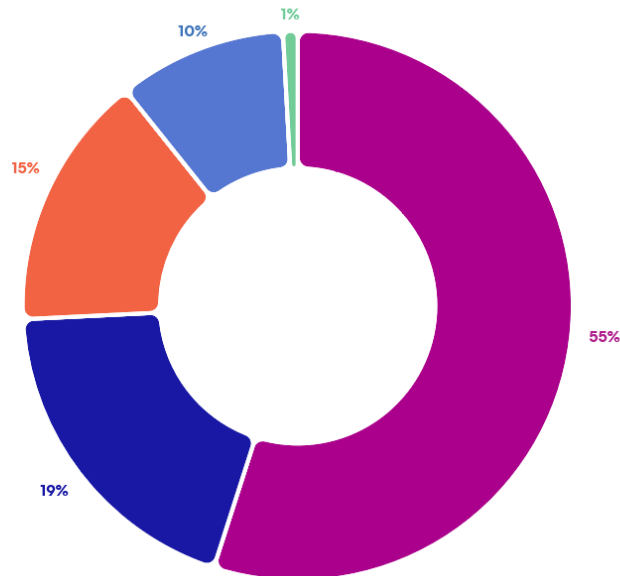
Authors: Mazzetti / Arup

A3 No. 007

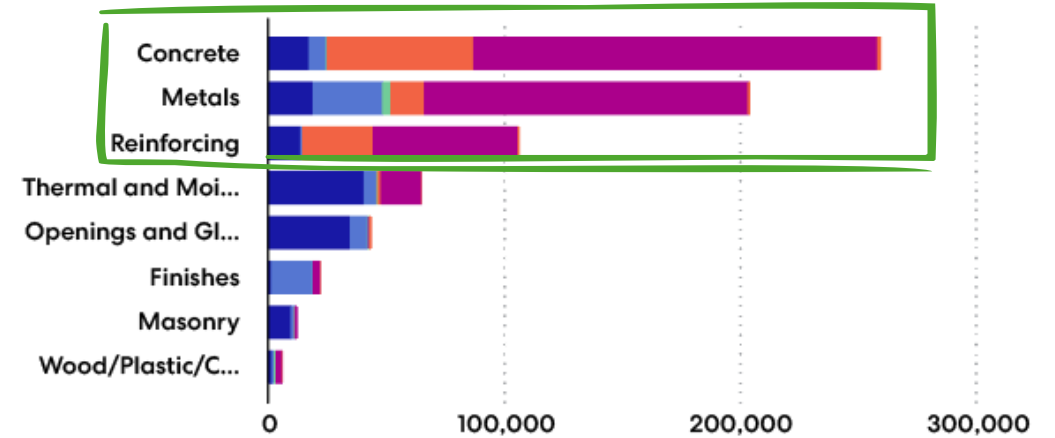
Concrete and Steel. What can we do about it?

- We can't avoid concrete and steel, but large variations currently exist.
- Insulation, envelope metals, and glazing are the next highest contributors (albeit much smaller in value).

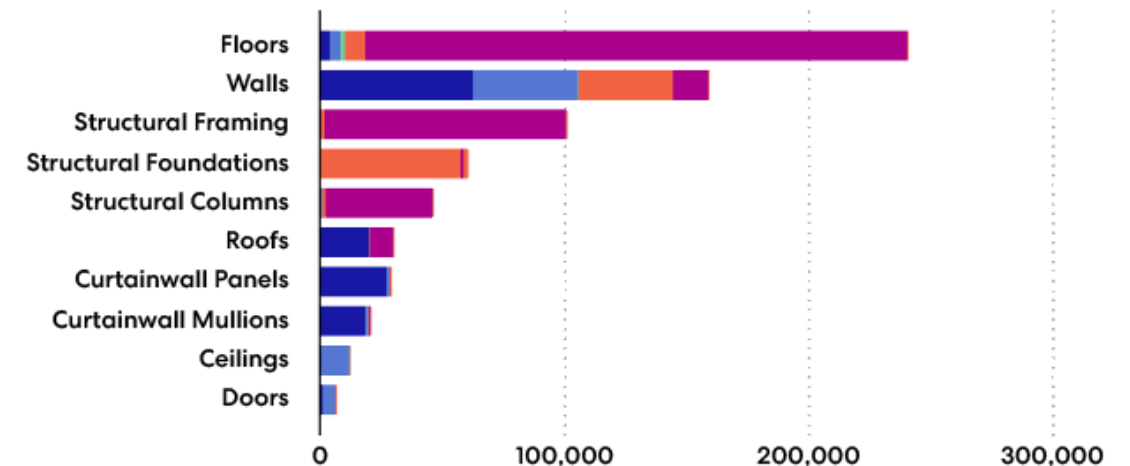
REVIT BUILDING ELEMENT ● Enclosure ● Interiors ● Other ● Substructure ● Superstructure



Total GWP by Division and Building Element (metric tons CO₂eq)



Total GWP by Revit Category and Building Element (metric tons CO₂eq)



KEY FINDING #1

Concrete & Steel

The elephant in the room.

Concrete
Concrete & Masonry
Hybrid: Concrete & Steel
Hybrid: Timber w Concrete & Steel
Mass Timber
Steel

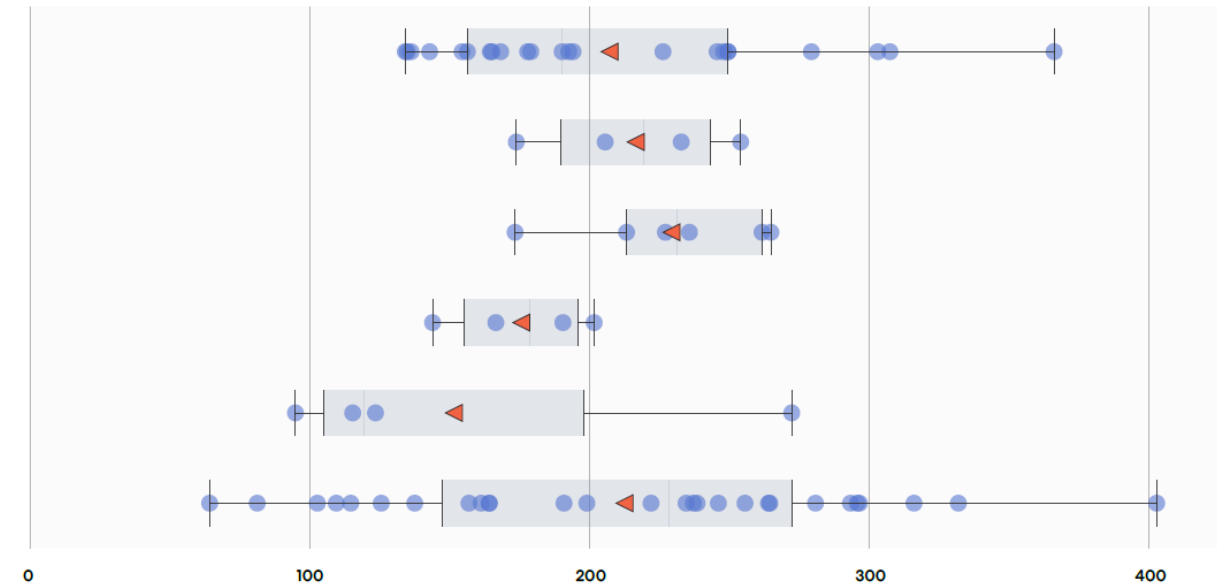


Figure 14B: Mean GWP Intensity of New Construction Projects, Superstructure / Projects by Structural System Type (kg CO₂eq/m²), Life Cycle Stages A1-A3, excluding biogenic carbon

Concrete
Concrete & Masonry
Hybrid: Concrete & Steel
Hybrid: Timber w Concrete & Steel
Mass Timber
Steel

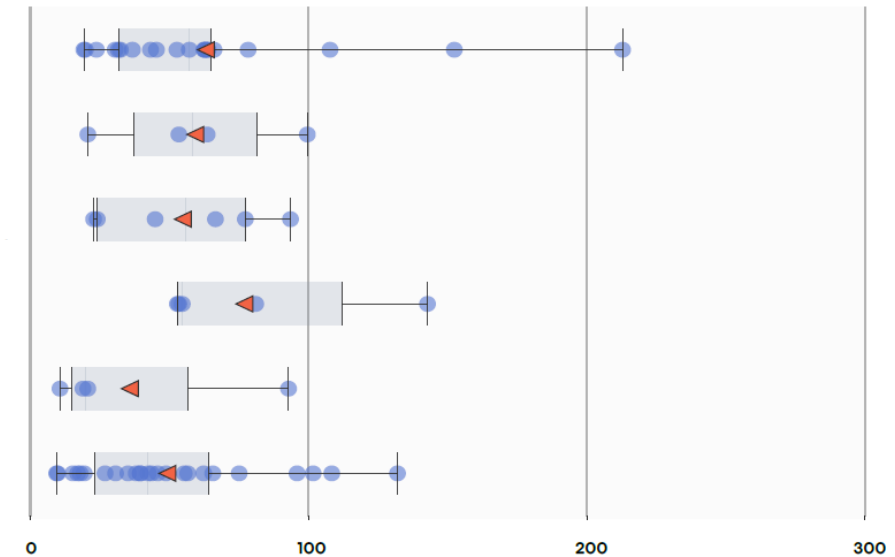
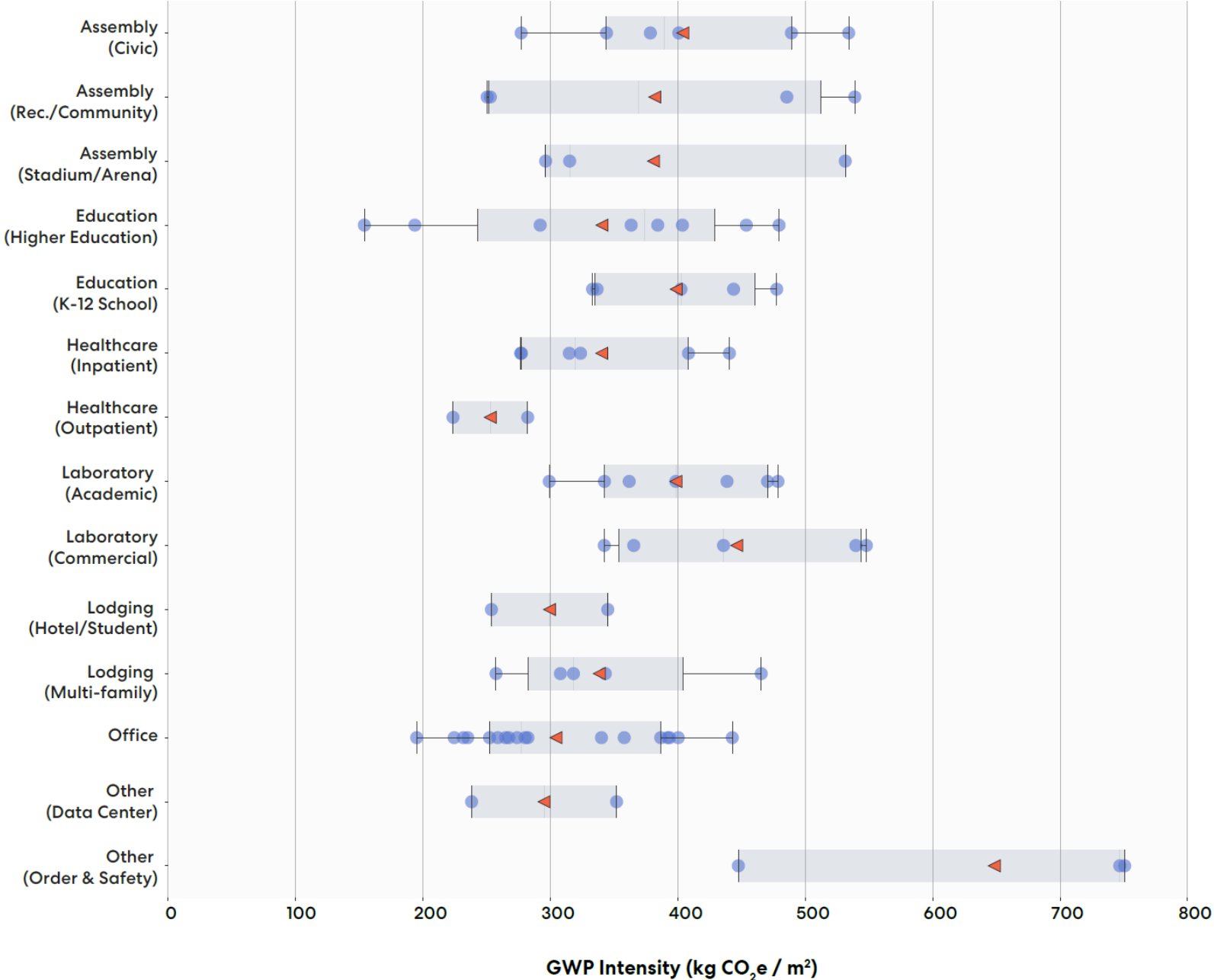


Figure 14C: Mean GWP Intensity of New Construction Projects, Substructure Only / Projects by Structural System Type (kg CO₂eq/m²), Life Cycle Stages A1-A3, excluding biogenic carbon

GWP Intensity (kg CO₂e / m²)

KEY FINDING #1 — BUILDING USE TYPES

Building Embodied Carbon doesn't appear to be driven by building use types.



KEY FINDING #2 — ADAPTIVE REUSE

Core & Shell or Simple Structure

Laboratory

Maas Timber (Full or Hybrid)

New with Interiors

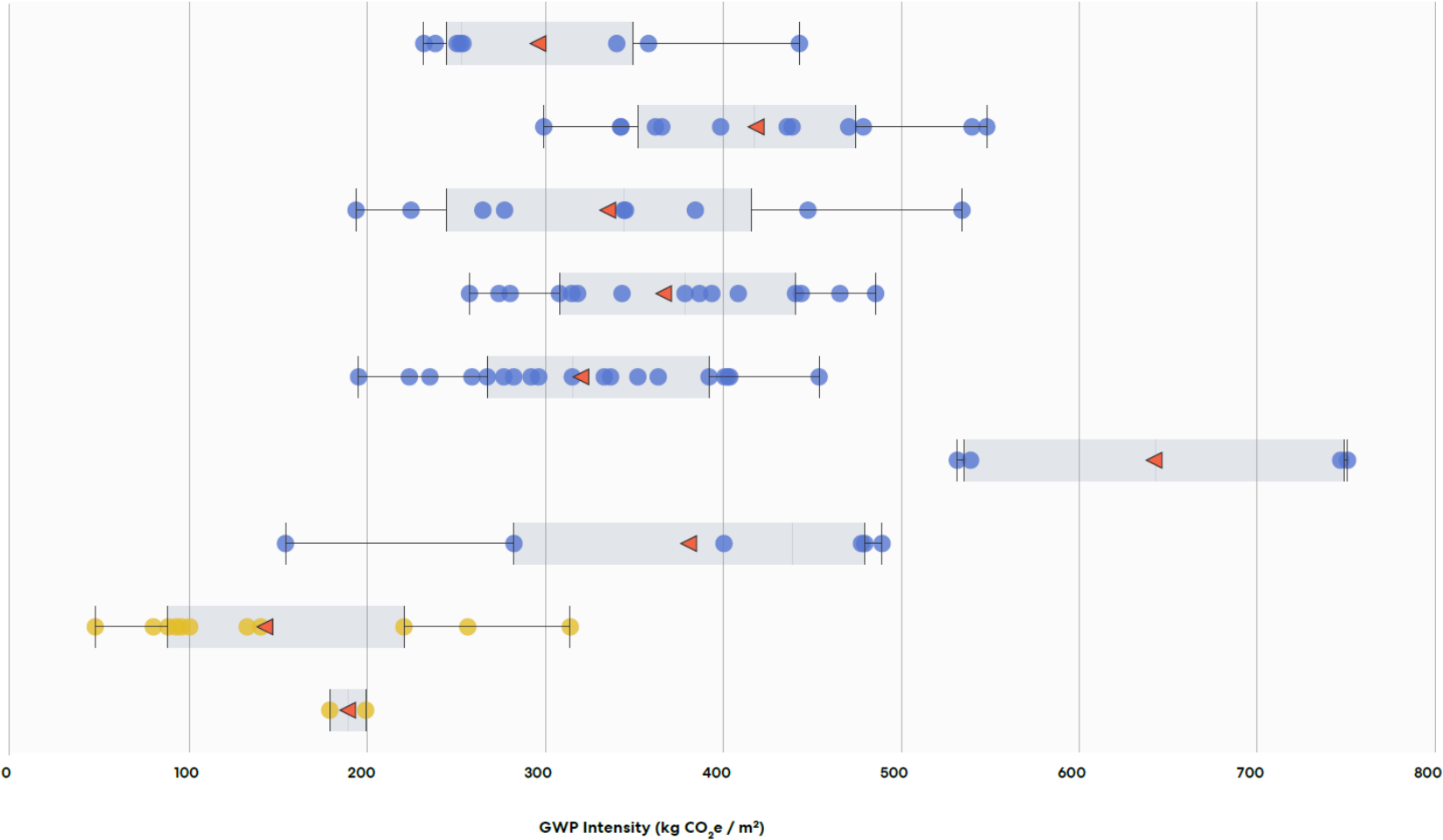
Others

Other Carbon Incentive Program

Outlier

Reuse or Addition

Reuse with Timber Structure



Question & Answer

Open Discussion

Thank You!

UC DAVIS
HEALTH

Turner

Perkins&Will



POINTENERGY
INNOVATIONS