




















Feature: (Sign/Building Element/Flow)	Essential Info	Take Action Info 	Design and Construction Info
<h2>Stop # 1 In Lobby</h2>			
Welcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome everyone, thank them for coming, introduce yourself, and introduce others as appropriate. 		
UWBG Mission and Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain College of Forest Resources UW Botanic Gardens briefly if necessary. • UWBG Mission is “Sustaining managed to natural ecosystems and the human spirit through plant research, display, and education • Vision: “As an international hub for plant science, information, teaching, and stewardship, we will promote an educated, inspired, and engaged society, dedicated to sustainable ecosystem management.” 		
Interconnectivity theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because the new Merrill Hall and Miller Library sit here at the CUH, at the intersection of urban Seattle and the Union Bay Natural Area, design and construction strategies for the building and landscape were chosen that respect natural cycles and flows of water, energy, and materials and show how the human world can be more sustainable by sustaining those flows. <p>  Water  Energy  Natural Materials  Manufactured Materials </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the sustainable building strategies you will see today were specifically chosen because they can be done at home or at work. 	




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<h2>Stop # 1 continued</h2>			
<p>LEED® Plaque</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Once received – go to plaque] The strategies used in the building qualify the project for certification under a national sustainable (“green”) building program called Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design or LEED® as a LEED Silver building. • The project team included Miller Hull Partnership, O’Brien & Company, SVR Design, KEEN Engineering, the Berger Partnership, CDK Construction, and many others, all who contributed greatly in making this a LEED project. Tom Hinckley who was acting director of CUH during the project, and Sue Nicol, Outreach Coordinator for the Center and Capital Project staff at the University were all instrumental. • Students at CUH and a group of students promoting sustainability on campus were also significant both for the sustainable focus and pushing for LEED Certification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are purchasing or building a home, look for a local green building certification program called “Built Green™.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39 total LEED Points submitted which is right at the Gold level. Expect to actually receive LEED Silver Certification in late summer 2005. <p>Project team was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miller Hull Partnership - Architect • KEEN Engineering - MEP • SVR Design – Civil • Berger Partnership - Landscape • O’Brien & Company, Inc. – Sustainable building consulting • Quantum Consulting - Structural • Travis-Fitzmaurice - Electrical • CDK Construction
<p>Low-emitting and natural materials</p> <p> Natural Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before we start walking around, I want to show you the benefit of all these sustainable strategies. Take a deep breath. Do you smell anything? That is because this building used low-emitting and natural materials for paints, carpet, sealants, and adhesives. These materials contain no or very low levels of the airborne chemicals sometimes found in conventional materials that can be irritating or harmful to people and the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the materials you will see in this building can be used in homes, such as low VOC latex paints, carpets that have the Indoor Environmental Quality Green Label from the Carpet and Rug Industry, and water-based adhesives and caulks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials manufacturers referenced as you proceed through the tour.




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<h2>Stop # 2 Corner of Commons by Solar Sign</h2>			
<p>PV Sign</p> <p>Solar array</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 – 300 Watt solar panels on the roof will produce around 9000 KwH per year or 8% of the energy used by Merrill Hall, including the Miller Library, per year • Enough energy to supply all the lighting on the first floor. • Although the PNW is not an ideal location for solar electricity generation we can generate a surprising amount of energy because of an abundance of diffuse light through cloud cover • Center for Urban Horticulture and the University of Washington worked with Seattle City Light to install this system, which was supported by funds from Seattle City Light’s Green Power Program. • Many members of the design team, CUH staff, University staff and the sustainable building coordinator for Seattle City Light contributed to a fund for purchasing Green Power equal to two years worth of energy use in the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An array of this size could provide all the electric needs of a typical Seattle home • Do you have a south facing roof? Look into photovoltaics or solar hot water heating. • Homeowners, businesses can support green power programs by participating in their local utility’s Green Power Program. You make voluntary payments in addition to your regular through electric bills in support of clean energy with no greenhouse gas emissions. Development of new renewable energy sources helps preserve a high quality environment and spurs our local economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PV System designed by Western Sun. • RWE SCHOT PV Modules • <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Qualifies the project for EA Credit 2 Renewable Energy and EA Credit 8 Green Power.



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Stop # 2 continued			
<p>Energy Star roof (library)</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coating on the metal roof of the library and the material of the flat roof on Merrill Hall are both “Energy Star,” which means they reflect, rather than absorb, the radiant energy from the sun. This helps keep the roof surface (and building) cool in the summer. Because the roof is cooler than a conventional roof, we reduce what is called “Urban Heat Island” effect. This effect happens when the high concentration of surfaces in urban areas heat up in the sun and ultimately raise the temperature of the local environment. This elevation in temperature increases energy needed for cooling and adversely affects local wildlife habitats. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal Roofing -AEP-Span Klip-Rib. The coating on Merrill is a white acrylic, and reflects heat. On the library, the color itself is dark, but it has reflective elements to meet Energy Star and emissivity requirements <i>LEED Credit info:</i> - Contributed to SS Credit 7.2 Reducing Urban Heat Islands – Roof. Green Roof also contributed.
<p>Recycled metal roof (library)</p> <p> Manufactured Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The metal in the library roof is also steel with approximately 25% recycled content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycled-content metal and steel roofing are also available for your home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Contributed to MR Credit 4: Recycled Content




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Stop # 2 continued			
Solar fountain  Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Little and Lewis fountain is also powered by solar panels. 	Solar outdoor lighting, fountains, etc. are available at many garden outlets and home stores.	
Walk-off grates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent grates by entries help keep dirt and dust from entering the building and contributing to indoor air pollution. This is one of several strategies used in the building to eliminate sources of pollution from contaminating indoor air. Look for the separate venting of the break room when we go there later. During construction the contractor kept the air vents covered, cut dusty materials outside, cleaned up regularly, and avoid toxic cleaners to protect indoor air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can use a similar strategy by avoiding wearing shoes into the home (provide storage for shoes and socks for guests) and providing door mats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> A requirement for EQ Credit 5 – Indoor Chemical and Pollutant Source Control Also includes deck to deck separation in separately ventilated rooms and a separate drain system for the labs
Siding  Natural Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The siding for most of the building is Western Red Cedar certified under an industry program call the Sustainable Forestry Initiative. We will talk more about a variety of sustainable wood options later. 		




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<h2>Stop # 3 By Water Flow and Good Wood Signs</h2>			
<p>Water Flow Sign</p> <p>Natural drainage system on the site</p> <p> Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merrill Hall uses a mix of technologies to reduce the flow of and treat stormwater in a manner that mimics the natural hydrological cycle. These strategies include collecting rainwater to use for irrigation and directing stormwater runoff water through a stormwater garden and runnel to a bioswale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings and their landscapes can work like natural systems to slow down the flow, cool and clean pollutants from water. These technologies can also be used in your yard. We'll talk about them more as we move through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The footprint of the new building was largely driven by the desire to collect water and open this side of the courtyard to the Union Bay Natural Area.
<p>Demonstration green roof sign</p> <p> Water</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green roofs like this one are another strategy managing storm water naturally. The typical components of a green roof are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a waterproof membrane a drainage system that collects and stores water, then allows overflow water to drain across the membrane to the downspout Soil mixture and plantings. Green roofs work by allowing some rainwater to be absorbed and then slowly evaporated or transpired by the plants back into the atmosphere. Once a green roof is saturated, the excess rainwater will filter through the soil, into the drainage system, and then drain off like a conventional roof. Green roofs benefit storm water systems by slowing down the flow of water during a storm and reducing runoff (some of the water is transpired back to the atmosphere). Greens roofs also help reduce urban heat island effect. This roof is a demonstration project where students and faculty will be able to test what plants and combinations of plants grow best on green roofs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green roofs can be grown on your home or garage, even if it slopes. Seattle is home to the leading program on residential green roofs run by the Northwest Eco Building Guild. Patrick Carey, the project leader, frequently teaches classes locally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Membrane and Green roof components from American Hydrotech LEED Credit info: Contributed to SS Credit 7.2: Heat Islands Effect – Roof Add info about plantings as selected and experience gained.




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<h3>Stop # 3 continued</h3>			
<p>Rainwater tank and irrigation</p> <p> Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the top of this hill is a concrete tank that collects rainwater from the roof of Merrill Hall, the Soest garden and Isaacson Hall, about 20,000 sq. ft. of surface area. The tank can hold up to 2160 gallons of rainwater at one time. • Irrigation needed for the stormwater garden is drawn from rainwater tank as needed. Most of the time this system will be able to provide for all irrigation needs of this area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a much larger version of a cistern/rain barrel setup that many homeowners are trying in their backyards. • Mention any upcoming workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>LEED Credit Info:</i> Contributes to SS 6.2 Stormwater Management - Treatment and WE 1.1 Water Efficient Landscaping.
<p>Stormwater garden, runnel and bioswale.</p> <p> Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater is collected in the tank until full. Then it will spill out into stormwater garden when constructed (now into pipe that daylights at bottom of hill). • At the bottom of hill water is collected into a pipe and sent through the runnel around the edge of the building. • The runnel is a concrete channel with a drain pipe in the bottom, gravel, then sand, soil and plantings. The pipe is perforated on the bottom and as water flows through, it seeps out and irrigates plantings. Much of the water is taken up by the plants. The overflow goes out to the swale that starts right by the Goodfellow grove. • Water from the Miller Library roof and NHS Hall Roof are hooked up to an existing system that goes into UBNA – “constructed wetlands”. Parking lots drain into this wetland area as well. • All of these technologies work together to clean pollutants from stormwater as it works its way towards Lake Washington. They also slow the flow of the water and put some of it back into the atmosphere and the ground. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>LEED Credit Info:</i> For SS Credit 6.2 Stormwater Treatment - Rainwater tank acts as a wet pond and provides about 15% of the treatment needed for total suspended solids. Runnel and swale provide rest of treatment and treatment for phosphorous. The fertilizer specified contained no phosphates and the building will be cleaned with water or phosphate free cleaners. Bioswale assumed to have low to no infiltration (not measured)



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<h3>Stop # 3 continued</h3>			
<p>Recycled concrete gabions</p>  <p>Manufactured Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wire and rock blocks you see forming the terraces in the stormwater garden use recycled concrete, ground up at the same facility where the concrete from the original foundation of this building was taken for recycling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A great way to recycle concrete at your home is to build retaining walls and walk ways out of broken pieces of concrete and scrap stone or tile. Check out the local reusable building materials stores for ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Contributed to MR Credit 4: Recycled Content
<p>Swale</p>  <p>Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can see the head of the swale the stormwater eventually discharges into at the edge of Goodfellow Grove. The swale runs through the constructed wetlands in the Union Bay Natural Area and then into Lake Washington. 		
<p>Open space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The natural spaces provided by Goodfellow Grove and the Union Bay Natural Area are an integral part of CUH and its mission, but they also provide important benefits to the people who work and learn in Merrill Hall. A number of studies have shown that having access to open space and views of natural areas from windows in the building can improve learning and productivity, and help people physically and mentally feel better at work. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit Info:</i> SS Credit 5.2 Reduced Site Disturbance





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Stop # 3 continued			
<p>“Good Wood” Sign</p> <p> Natural Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the project you can see examples of “good wood” used in this project. As a Center in the College of Forest Resource, it was important that this building show a variety of ways the forestry industry and wood product manufacturers are reducing environmental impact. • Much of the framing was made from wood from a forest that was certified to use sustainable practices by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), an independent, international organization. Approximately 15% of the wood in this building is from FSC certified forests. • The siding we talked about in The Commons is certified under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), an industry developed standard. • The structural elements here are a product called Parrallam which uses small pieces of wood glued together and microwaved to make exceptionally strong framing members. 	<p>All of these types of wood products are available for home remodel and construction as well. Most are available at regular lumber yards</p>	<p>LEED Credit info: Project did not pursue MR Credit 7 because of expense and availability of achieving an all-wood building but did use approximately 15% FSC wood (shown later in the tour). Most of the wood had to come from California and did not qualify for local materials point.</p>



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<h2>Stop # 4 Tukey Conference Room</h2>			
<p>Urban Hardwoods table and art</p> <p> Natural Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The table and artwork in this room are from Urban Hardwoods, a local company that uses salvaged urban trees that are removed because of disease or blocking power lines, etc. Benches, tables, and chairs in the lobby, Commons, and near the Green Roof are made from Black Locust salvaged from the Capital Hill neighborhood in Seattle. 	<p>Salvaged wood products from flooring to tables to garden features are available for your home.</p>	
<p>Efficient lighting Lighting for daylighting</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will notice that the whole building uses high-efficiency lighting (no incandescent lights). This version takes a little time to warm up but most of the lighting is what is called “instant-on.” In most public rooms and offices you will also see two types of sensors that control the lighting – an occupancy sensor that turns the lights on or off based on whether people are in the room, and a photocell that senses if there is enough daylight coming in the window to turn off the outside bank of windows. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Contributed to EA Credit 1 – Optimize energy performance. Designed to 1.15 watts/sq ft.




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Stop # 5 Outside Tukey Conference Room by Renewable Materials Sign			
Bamboo floor (in hall)  Natural Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The flooring in the hall is one of the natural, renewable materials used in the building. It is made from thin strips of bamboo laminated together. Bamboo is a durable, renewable, and attractive flooring, available in many colors and styles. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bamboo product was donated to CUH by Chen Ragen, LLC. LEED Credit info: Did not pursue MR 6 – Rapidly Renewable for Bamboo, strawboard, or linoleum.
Strawboard cabinets (in mail/storage area)  Natural Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cabinetry in the storage area here and in the open office and lower offices is made out of strawboard from the sunflower and wheat fields of North Dakota. This board product is made from pressed waste agricultural straw and a resin that doesn't off-gas formaldehyde like many particle boards do. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strawboard lesson learned. Primeboard makes two kinds of strawboard and one kind of wheatboard. The type used has some sunflower hulls in it which are oily and make dark spots. The product has one good face and one bad face. The cabinet maker made many of the cabinets with the wrong side out. Shelves were accepted but had to put a thin veneer on most fronts.




Feature: (Sign/Building Element/Flow)	Essential Info	Take Action Info 	Design and Construction Info
<h2>Stop # 5 Continued</h2>			
<p>Natural ventilation and shading</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The offices and hallways of Merrill Hall are cooled without air conditioning, just using the flow of outside air through the building. Cool, fresh air enters the building down low on the south, east, and west sides through operable windows. The air picks up heat, travels up through the building and out through the elevator shaft and the roof of The Commons. The shades on the windows help reduce overheating. This significantly reduces the energy costs to vent the building in the summer. People have more control of their environment by being able to open and close windows. This system was designed to keep temperatures less than 75 degrees most days of the year. A few hours a year these spaces may get over 80 degrees. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit Info:</i> Contributed to EA Credit 1 Optimize Energy Performance and EQ Credit – Thermal Comfort. Natural Ventilation modeling led to additional operable windows, high performance glazing, and transfer grilles connecting the southern rooms adjacent to the hallway in order to keep temperatures in LEED Comfort Criteria.
<p>Elevator Shaft and Stairs</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As we walked down the stairs into the break room, we were taking the reverse path that air in the building follows. Notice the grate at the top of the shaft. Behind that grate is a fan to help exhaust the hot air that flows through the building. A high skylight was added to help heat the air and concrete of the elevator shaft and encourage air flow. 		




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Stop # 5 Break Room			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The break room has at least three examples of natural materials or healthy indoor air strategies. (See if they can guess). 		
<p>Linoleum</p> <p> Natural Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first is the flooring which is linoleum, an old-fashioned material that has been revitalized recently. It is made from wood flour and linseed oil and is very durable and water resistant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linoleum and many of the finishes you will see today are great for homes too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linoleum from Forbo. <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Did not pursue MR 6 – Rapidly Renewable
<p>Low VOC paint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paint throughout Merrill Hall and Miller Library is what is called low-VOC, or low in volatile organic compounds. Many VOCs, including the ones excluded from the paint in this building, contribute to smog and irritate people’s respiratory tracks. Low VOC adhesives and carpet that meets healthy air standards were used throughout the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the major paint companies have low-VOC paints that are good for interior walls and trim. Check at your local paint store. The Environmental Home Center carries other brands that are also non-toxic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Qualified for EQ Credits 4.1-4.3 – Low-emitting paints and finishes, adhesives and sealants, and carpet. Did not qualify for Credit 4.4 because of bamboo flooring which was donated and lab casework which was not clearly specified and would have required a change order of \$6000 – lesson learned.




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<h2>Stop # 5 Continued</h2>			
<p>Indoor air pollution venting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final indoor air quality protection strategy you see in this room is this vent. All the rooms like labs, copy rooms, and kitchens that might produce air pollutants are vented directly outside, instead of being pulled through the whole building's ventilation system. After construction was complete, all the windows were opened and fresh air run through the building every day for 14 days to flush out any pollutants remaining from construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two important pollution prevention strategies for homes are fans that vent outside for stoves and a bathroom fan that runs automatically throughout the day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> A requirement for EQ Credit 5 – Indoor Chemical and Pollutant Source Control
<p>Radiant heating & Energy Efficiency</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building heat is provided by radiant heat coils. These are coils filled with hot water which air is blown across. The water is heated by two gas fired boilers and the coils also pick up waste heat from exhaust air. The breakroom is heated by this radiant panel on the ceiling. Combined with the other energy saving strategies we looked at today, the solar shading, the PVs, the insulation, the lighting controls, this building is projected to save 36.9% of the energy costs compared to a similar building designed to conventional standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radiant heat is a good efficient way to heat your home as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Contributed to Credit EA 1.1 – 1.3 – Optimize Energy Performance. Also used high performance glazing and above code insulation values.
<p>Low-finish aesthetic</p> <p> Manufactured Mt'ls</p> <p> Natural Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will see some of the pipes and equipment for the various building systems, such as the radiant heating system exposed in the ceiling. Leaving the structure and systems of a building exposed reduces material use. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This approach does cost more in labor since the electricians and plumbers have to be more concerned about aesthetics when they install it.

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<h2>Stop # 5 Continued</h2>			
<p>Flyash in concrete</p>  <p>Manufactured Mt'ls</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of the new concrete in this building, in particular the new library foundation, used fly-ash, a bi-product of coal combustion, to replace some of the cement. This is a recycled product and actually makes concrete stronger. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Contributed to MR Credit 4: Recycled Content. Flyash-content in mix was no more than 24% allowed by City of Seattle. For LEED Calculations (including water and aggregates, recycled content was 3-10%).

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<h2 style="margin: 0;">Stop # 6 Outside Restrooms</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">(send men and women into the appropriate restrooms to find the green features)</p>			
<p>Water Efficiency</p>  Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The toilets in the bathrooms are “dual flush” toilets. Did you understand how to work them? There are two buttons, one for when you only need half a flush and one when you need a full flush. The full flush uses the now standard 1.6 gallons and the half flush .8 gallons. • The urinals are a bit unusual too. They are waterless, meaning they don’t have any water for flushing. Instead they just have a drain and simple fluid that keeps an odor escaping from the drain. • Using these fixtures should reduce water use in this building by 37% compared to a building with typical fixtures. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Contributed to Credit WE 3.1 & 3.2 – Water Use Reduction.
<p>Recycled glass tile</p>  Natural Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tiles in the bathroom are made from recycled glass. The floor tile has 50% recycled glass and the wall tile 60%. Most of the recycled glass in the wall tile comes from recycled airplane windshields 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>LEED Credit info:</i> Contributed to MR Credit 4: Recycled Content. • Floor tile – Crossville GeoStone EcoCycle • Wall tile – Terra Green Terra Traffic tile

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<h2>Stop # 7 Library</h2>			
<p>Day lighting sign</p> <p> Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The library also shows how day lighting works. (If it is daytime) Look at where light is coming in and then look at how the banks of lights are responding. Lots of natural light comes into the library from the windows and the clerestory above. Photocells are positioned to sense that light and react by step-dimming the outside bank of lights - raising or lowering them by half, or turning them off completely depending on the amount of natural light. 		
<p>“Good Wood”</p> <p> Natural Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wood ceiling framing over the entrance and front desk is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. The large wood members in the ceiling truss are glue-laminated beams, or “Glulams.” This is a type of engineered wood that uses small pieces of wood glued together to make larger beams. Because they are carefully engineered, they are much stronger than a solid piece of wood that size and can span larger distances. 		

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<h2>Stop # 8 Inside Rare Book Reading Room by PV Meter</h2> <p>(for large groups, explain outside and have them go in groups)</p>			
<p>PV Meter</p>  Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The solar array on the roof of Miller Library produces direct current (DC) electricity from the sun. This is converted into alternating current by inverters also on the roof and linked into the building’s electrical system here. (Show meter, ideally tracking energy generation.) The public computers at the Library’s entrance have a link to the City Light website keeping track of the amount of power being produced every day by the solar array on our roof. 		
<h2>Stop # 9 Return to Lobby</h2>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are almost at the end of the tour. Let’s take one last look at the sustainability features you can see right here in the lobby and things you might not see readily. 		
<p>Nana folding wall</p>  Natural Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This folding window wall is made using a tropical hardwood called meranti that is harvested from a certified sustainable forest in S. E. Asia. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever you are buying hardwood furniture or wood finishes for your home, ask if they are available certified sustainably harvested. 	

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<p>Recycling systems</p> <p> Natural Materials</p> <p> Manufactured Materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The University of Washington already had an extensive recycling program in place when Merrill Hall was built. Here is a location for recycling paper, cans, and glass. If you don't want to keep your brochure, please put it back in the brochure rack (not the recycle bin). • During construction, the contractor also set up a recycling program that recycled over 90% of the construction waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am sure many of you recycle at home as well. Although it is routine for lots of us, this is an important step in the cycle of materials flow that we can all play a part in. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MR Pre 1 • LEED Credit info: Contributed to MR Credit 2.1-2.2. 98%. Used Democon and Rabanco for co-mingled recycling that was sent to Recovery 1.