Certified LEED-CI Gold in June 2010, Jacobsen Lab is an approximately 6,000 square foot organic chemistry lab located on the second floor of the Mallinckrodt Laboratory Building at 12 Oxford Street in Cambridge, MA. Mallinckrodt, originally constructed in 1928, is one of the four buildings within the Cabot Science Complex that together house all 278,000 sq.ft. of laboratories for Harvard’s Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology (CCB).

The project was a complete renovation of an existing, functionally obsolete lab space into an energy efficient 20-person synthetic organic lab. In order to support the research activities of Professor Jacobsen and his lab group, the space was renovated to accommodate 21 fume hoods, island and wall benches, write-up rooms, a kitchenette, seminar room, glove box room, instrument room and three chemical storage spaces, as well as new men's and women's bathrooms.

Sustainability was a focus throughout the project - with Harvard’s Green Building Guidelines and the LEED-CI rating system guiding the selection of materials and the design of the mechanical, electrical and plumbing (MEP) systems. Jacobsen Lab serves as an example of the importance of sustainable design and construction combined with proactive strategies for sustainability within labs.

Jacobsen Lab
Photo: Jessica Eisenman Parks.
Harvard Office for Sustainability. 2009

**Project Highlights**

| LEED® Facts |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Location .............. | Cambridge, Massachusetts |
| Rating System .......... | Commercial Interiors v2.0 |
| Certification Achieved .......... | Gold |
| Total Points Achieved .......... | 38 / 57 |
| Sustainable Sites .......... | 4/7 |
| Water Efficiency .......... | 2/2 |
| Energy and Atmosphere .......... | 6/12 |
| Materials and Resources .......... | 7/14 |
| Indoor Environmental Quality .......... | 14/17 |
| Innovation and Design .......... | 5/5 |

- 84% of on-site generated construction waste was diverted from landfills.
- 19% of the total material value came from post-consumer and/or pre-consumer recycled materials.
- 48% of the total material value came from materials manufactured within 500 miles of the project site.
- 6% of the total material value came from rapidly renewable materials.
- 50% reduction in water consumption over EPAAct 1992 compliant fixtures.

All regularly occupied spaces have occupancy and daylight sensors to reduce the lighting levels and ventilation rates as appropriate.
PROJECT TEAM

Owner: Harvard Faculty of Arts & Sciences
Project Manager: Harvard University, Department of Chemistry & Chemical Biology
Architect: Ellenzweig
Contractor: JBM General Contractors
HVAC Engineer: Bard, Rao + Athanas Consulting Engineers, LLC
Commissioning Authority: Energy Management Associates
Sustainability Consultant: Harvard University, Office for Sustainability Green Building Services
SITE

To encourage alternatives to driving, all occupants of the Mallinckrodt Laboratory building have access to Harvard’s comprehensive CommuterChoice Program, which provides incentives and discounts for alternative transportation, carpooling and fuel-efficient vehicles.

Four Bike Racks are located at the building’s entrances.

Within 1/4-mile radius of the building there is access to:
- 7 MBTA Bus Lines
- 2 Harvard Shuttle Bus Lines
- 1 MBTA Subway Station (0.27 miles)

These transit lines provide connections to the extensive public transportation network throughout the Greater Boston Area.

The building is located in a dense urban area, which allows occupants to walk and easily access amenities such as restaurants, banks, churches, and retail stores.

WATER EFFICIENCY

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct 1992) established the first water conserving standards for plumbing fixtures. Since 1992, it has been determined that with even lower standards plumbing fixtures can still effectively serve their intended purpose.

The Jacobsen Lab project included the renovation of two bathrooms and a kitchenette. Per project specifications, only water efficient fixtures were installed, which reduces domestic water consumption by 50.12% over standard EPAct 1992 fixtures. This is the equivalent of saving over 20,000 gallons per year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixture Type</th>
<th>Jacobsen Lab Flush &amp; Flow Rates</th>
<th>EPAct 1992 Standard Flush &amp; Flow Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Closet [GPF]</td>
<td>Dual-Flush 1.6 &amp; 1.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinal [GPF]</td>
<td>Waterless 0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathroom Sink [GPM]</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shower [GPM]</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen Sink [GPM]</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GPF - Gallons Per Flush  GPM - Gallons Per Minute

FIXTURES IN JACOBSEN PROJECT SCOPE

SLOAN UPPERCUT® Hand Held Showerhead (Up 1.1 gpf and Down 1.6 gpf)

SLOAN Solis® EAF-275 Solar Powered Sensor Activated Lavatory Faucet (0.5 gpm)

0.5 gpm VR Aerator Spray Head (# EAF-15)
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS) has committed, along with Harvard University as a whole, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 30% below 2006 levels by 2016, inclusive of growth. Therefore, energy efficiency was a main goal of this renovation project.

MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Demand Control Ventilation: Sensors located in the Seminar Room take real time, continuous CO2 measurements throughout the day and adjusts ventilation rates depending on the readings. This ensures that the HVAC only provides the actual of ventilation necessary based on occupancy level.

Occupancy and Temperature Sensors: Each room has occupancy sensors that are tied to the building’s control system allowing the supply air and temperature set-points to set back whenever spaces are unoccupied. The type of space and the activities carried out within it dictate the appropriate occupied and unoccupied set-points for temperature and ventilation.

High Performance Fume Hoods: Jacobsen Lab has 21 Variable Air Volume (VAV) fume hoods, which run at a face velocity of 80 feet per minute instead of 100 feet per minute, thus reducing air flow by 20% and conserving the energy that would have been required to condition the air.

Real-time displays: Hood exhaust rates are displayed in real time, reminding occupants to keep hood sashes closed when not in use. “Shut the Sash”: A competition between labs aimed at reducing the extreme energy consumption due to open fume hoods.

Commissioning: The mechanical and electrical systems were fully commissioned by a third-party Commissioning Authority, which ensured that all energy-related systems were installed as designed, and operating efficiently prior to occupancy.

Renewable Energy: Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) have been purchased from Sterling Planet (wind power) equivalent to 100% of the anticipated electricity over two years.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

Plug Loads: 85% (by rated power) of the equipment and appliances in the space are Energy Star, which includes such items as the computers, printers and refrigerator.

Light Fixtures: Energy-efficient and low-mercury fluorescent lighting fixtures and lamps were carefully chosen and strategically located within each space to reduce electricity consumption while maintaining adequate lighting levels for each type of space.

Lighting controls: The lighting design consists of overhead lighting controlled by multiple switches/zones and task lights at the desks. This design allows occupants to adjust the lighting to suit their individual preferences, which not only increases productivity and comfort, but also decreases energy use.

Light Sensors: All rooms in the Jacobsen Lab without specific lighting needs have both Occupancy Sensors (turn lights off when not activated by motion for a set period of time) and Daylight Sensors (dim lighting in response to the amount of natural light coming through the windows).
FAS is committed to providing a healthy indoor environment for all occupants. The project team was careful to maintain healthy indoor air quality during construction and to also ensure the space is designed to promote healthy indoor air quality during occupancy.

**Indoor Air Quality During Construction:** The building maintained occupancy throughout construction. Thus, a comprehensive indoor air quality management plan was implemented during construction to maintain healthy indoor air quality.

**Thermal Comfort Survey:** Occupants will be surveyed about their thermal comfort once per season. The Operations team will adjust the temperature and ventilation as needed.

**Green Housekeeping:** Jacobsen Lab participates in Harvard’s Facilities and Maintenance Operations (FMO) Green Cleaning Program, which uses 100% recycled paper products and Green Seal certified cleaning solutions, among other green housekeeping practices.

**Daylight and Views:** In 97% of the regularly occupied spaces occupants have direct line of sight to the outside.

Only Materials with **Low or No VOC Content** were used in the Jacobsen Lab project. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are chemical compounds and known carcinogens found in many construction materials that are considered detrimental to indoor air quality. Reducing the use of VOCs whenever possible improves indoor air quality and consequently occupant health and productivity.

- **Composite Wood and Laminate Adhesives** used have no added Urea Formaldehyde
- **Carpet System:** Mohawk Karastan, Quillen Carpet, a CIR Green Label Plus Certified product.
- **Adhesives & Sealants and Paints & Coatings** Examples of the products used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Category</th>
<th>Product &amp; Manufacturer</th>
<th>VOC Content (g/l)</th>
<th>VOC Limit (g/l)</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paints &amp; Coatings</td>
<td>Eco Spec Latex Flat, Benjamin Moore</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Green Seal GS-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M04 Acrylic Metal Primer (Benjamin Moore)</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>SCAQMD Rule #1113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesives &amp; Sealants</td>
<td>Chapco 400 Cove Base Adhesive (Chicago Adhesive Products)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>SCAQMD Rule #1168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Super 77 Multipurpose Spray Adhesive (3M Co.)</td>
<td>51% by weight</td>
<td>70% by weight</td>
<td>Aerosol Adhesives VOC Limits (Green Seal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Connector between Mallinckrodt and Conant**
Photo: JBM General Contractors, 2009

**Jacobsen Lab Instrument Room** (in new connector)
Photo: JBM General Contractors, 2009
Material Selection was a very important part of the design process and done early on in the project to ensure that the materials would contribute to the overall green design project scope. Additionally, accounting for the long lead times associated with green casework, flooring and furniture from the beginning allowed the specified materials to remain in the project rather than being cut.

84% of the construction waste was diverted from landfills (109 TONS).

20% of the total material value came from post-consumer and/or pre-consumer recycled content materials.

48% of the total material value came from materials manufactured within 500 miles of the project site.

6% of the total material value came from rapidly renewable materials such as bamboo, which was used as a veneer for all of the lab and kitchen casework.