

Energizing Kowloon East

Energizing Kowloon East Office (EKEO) Building Green Temporary Office Building







EKEO is located near the junction of Hoi Bun Road and How Ming Street in close proximity to both Kai Tak Development and the business areas within Kowloon East.



EKEO is a two-storey 1,200m² floor area building which can accommodate 20 staff and 50 visitors out of an area of 3,600m² underneath the Kwun Tong Bypass.









G/F Plan





Key Sustainable Features

- Ultra Low Embodied Carbon with modular design using used freight containers and reusable structural steel members, which could be easily disassembled and reused at other site
- Low Energy Consumption 33% reduction compared to EMSD Building Energy Code through Passive and Active Design
- Low Water Footprint 57% saving through the rainwater recycling and use of water efficient devices
- Quality Site Office Environment Use of Natural Ventilation and Daylighting to create a healthy and comfortable working environment
- Waste Minimization 69% construction waste to be recycled and reduce operation waste through 3-bins recycling system
- Green Operation Energy saving, smart control and intelligent operation of the Kiosk
- Sustainable Development Showcase / Green Education
 - BEAM Plus Platinum (Provisional)
 - Exhibition Area and Briefing Hall with well-managed guided tour
 - Enhanced access for persons with disability
 - Air purifying paving blocks



Saving Materials throughout Whole Building Life Cycle (1)

- Lean Construction with Standardized Used Freight Containers (22) and Modular Structural Steel Members as major building components
 - Maximize Use of <u>Prefabrication</u>, i.e. <u>Reduce Construction</u>
 <u>Waste and Environmental Impacts</u>
 - Can be Easily Disassembled and Reused (Almost 100%)







Saving Materials throughout Whole Building Life Cycle (2)

 <u>Almost 100% of Materials from Regional Sources</u> (manufactured within 800km of the project site)

Maximize Use of Recycled / Reused Materials

Used containers, paving blocks made from recycled aggregates, recycled glass sand and fly ash, etc.











Low Energy Consumption (1)

Passive Design

1. Optimum use of site features to minimize solar heat gain with 80% roof area under covered by Kwun Tong Bypass







Low Energy Consumption (2)

Passive Design

- 2. Reduce cooling demand via:
 - Optimize window to wall ratio (~20%) to reduce solar heat gain
 - Insulated envelope using rock wool
 - (U-value of wall: 0.83 vs BEAM Plus Baseline 3.7,

i.e. 78% reduction in thermal transmission)



Low Energy Consumption (3)

Passive Design

3. Daylighting to reduce lighting energy consumption





Low Energy Consumption (4)

Passive Design

4. Provision of cross-ventilated openings to utilize natural ventilation during desirable seasons



Low Energy Consumption (5)

Active Design

- 1. Efficient Lighting System
 - T-5 Lamps + Task Lights w/ adjustable illuminance (30%-100%)
 - Avg. lighting power density (LPD) for office = 8.2 W/sq.m
 i.e. 45% less than the requirement of BEC 2012 (15 W/sq.m)
 - Daylight and occupancy sensors





Low Energy Consumption (6)

Active Design

- 2. High Efficiency HVAC System
 - Variable Refrigerant Volume (VRV) units with higher COP (> 4.0) instead of window / split type air-conditioners (≤ 3.0)
 - i.e. >33% increase in energy efficiency





Low Energy Consumption (7)

Energy Simulation Results

<u>33% energy reduction</u>

= 48,500kWh/year or 642 nos. 28W T5 lighting for 1 year

<u>37% reduction in peak electricity demand</u>



Low Water Footprint

Water Conservation

- 57% reduction in fresh water consumption or 805,000L/year
 - Use of low flow and/or sensor-controlled faucets
 - Rainwater recycling
- 22% reduction in flushing water demand Or 51,600L/year by using low flow urinal & dual flush toilets









Quality Site Office Environment (1)

Enhance Natural Ventilation

Openings are provided to facilitate cross ventilation in transitional seasons



Quality Site Office Environment (2)

Enhance Daylighting

 Optimum window area
 balance daylighting and solar heat gain









Quality Site Office Environment (3)

Enhance Ventilation at Courtyard

 Building design to facilitate natural ventilation at courtyard and office.



Quality Site Office Environment (4)

Optimized Urban Air Ventilation

 Building shape aligns with the annual prevailing wind direction (SE) to facilitate air ventilation









Waste Minimization

Waste Management

- Construction: <u>Reduce ~69% or 10,500 kg of Construction</u> <u>Waste</u> by <u>Recycling / Reuse</u>
- Operation: <u>3-bins recycling system</u> to encourage waste recycling



Construction Waste Estimation





Green Operation

Sustainability Policy & Feedback Loops

 Sub-metering are installed to monitor separately electricity consumption by HVAC and Electrical systems

Green Operation

- operation guideline distributed to staff
- advance appointment of visits to Information Kiosk for smart control and intelligent operation





Sustainable Development Showcase/Green Education (1)

Raise Public Awareness of Sustainability

- Promote public awareness on sustainable development at Kai Tak
 Development and demonstrate government's great effort on promoting low carbon environment
 - Information Kiosk and a Briefing Area with well-managed guided tour







Sustainable Development Showcase/Green Education (2)

Building Amenities

- Enhance Accessibility for Persons with Disability (EXCEPTIONAL for temporary building)
 - Ramp for access
 - Parking space



Sustainable Development Showcase/Green Education (3)

Environmentally Friendly Pavement

- Tiostone
 - Made from recycled materials (recycled aggregates, recycled glass sand and fly ash)
 - Contain Titanium Dioxide (TiO₂) which help abate nitrogen oxide (NOx) from road vehicles
 - Purify ambient air, i.e. Improve Health of Building Users and Pedestrian



Overall Performance Highlight















Summary

Energy Saving

1. About 33% or 48,500 kWh/year reduction of annual energy consumption

2. About 37% reduction in peak electricity demands

Water Conservation

1. About 57% or 805,000L/year reduction in fresh water consumption by harvesting rainwater for irrigation

2. About 22% or 51,600L/year reduction in flushing water demand by using low flow urinal and dual flush toilets

Waste Reduction

- 1. About 69% or 10,500kg of construction waste will be recycled or reused
- 2. About 50% of building materials are prefabricated











