

Major Revision of BEAM Plus Existing Buildings v2.0

1st Stakeholder Engagement Exercise

April 2023

Content

- Introduction
- Our Progress
- Highlights of Review & Research
- Proposed Framework of BEAM Plus EB v3.0
- o Feedback



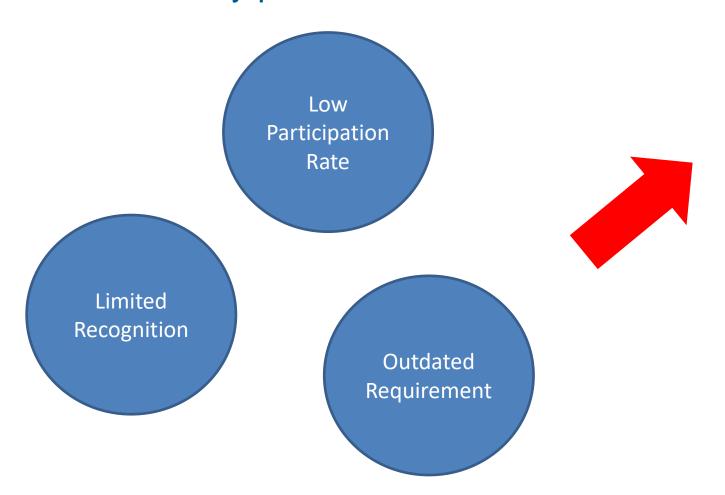
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Introduction



Introduction

The three key problems of EB v2.0:



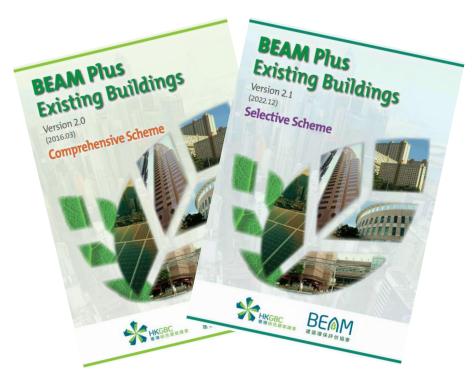
EB v3.0 needs to break this chain, but how?



- 1. Market Driven
- 2. Simplification
- 3. Able to utilise the certification result

Revamp of EB v2.0

Development of BEAM Plus Existing Schools Manual – To meet the market need:



EB v2.0 Launched in 2016

Simplicity of certification/ submittal ESG/ Green Finance **EB v3.0** Upgrade 1 Manual **Carbon Neutrality** 1 Technical Guidebook Chinese Version Climate Risk/ Quantifiable Adaptation Achievement Flexibility to allow different green attainment

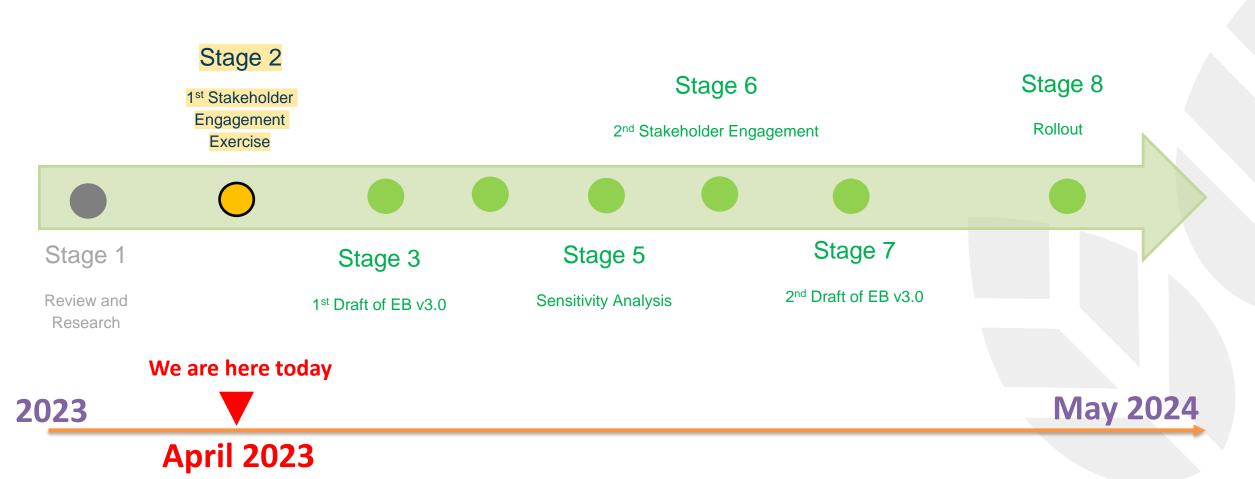
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Our Progress



Our Progress

Project timeline and our progress



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Highlights of Review and Research (R&R)

Highlights of Review and Research (R&R)

Findings to share:

EB Rating Tools'
Trend

Performance Categories

Sustainability Elements

Materiality Analysis Mapping with
Sustainability Hot
Topics

Framework of EB v3.0

1. Green Building Rating Tool's Trend (1) – Modern rating tools

Prescriptive

Prescriptive requirement, i.e., 1 credit for have green cleaning plan in place

Performance based

Compare with a baseline case. achieving % of saving

Outcome based

Meeting fixed value of KPI, similar to BEAM Plus DCs, using PUE

2010s

BEAM Plus







- BREEAM 2008 (2008)
- BEAM Plus EB v1.2 (2012)
- Green Mark v3.0 (2016)

...2015...







- LEED v4 (2013)
- EDGE (2015)
- BEAM Plus EB v2.0 (2016)

2020s







- Singapore Green Mark 2021 (2021)
- LEED v 4.1 beta (2020)
- BREEAM v6 (2020)
- BEAM Plus Existing DCs (2020)



Format of EB v3.0?

On to next page... 10

1. Green Building Rating Tool's Trend (2) - Outcome based

BREEAM In-Use International Technical Manual: Commercial

Version 6.0.0

for each fuel type. As for the reference baseline, the carbon emission factor for electricity varies according to the country of assessment, but the emission factors for non-electrical consumption are fixed. The only exceptior to this is for district heating and cooling systems where it is possible to enter the actual emissions factor for the system where known.

Establishing final score

The operational energy rating is then calculated by comparing the assessed CO:eq emissions to the reference CO:eq emissions using a sliding scale with maximum of 50 credits being awarded for a zero carbon building and zero credits awarded where the assessed emissions are more than four times the reference emissions. At additional five exemplary credits are available for buildings that are carbon positive. Table 32 shows the operational energy performance scale and the number of credits awarder.

Table 32 Operational energy performance scale and credits awarded.

	Actual kgCO ₂ /m ² / Benchmark CO ₂ /m ²
0	>4
1	<4 to 3.81
2	<3.81 to 3.63
3	<3.63 to 3.45
4	<3.45 to 3.27
5	<3.27 to 3.11
6	<3.11 to 2.95
7	<2.95 to 2.79
8	<2.79 to 2.64
9	<2.64 to 2.5
10	<2.5 to 2.36
11	<2.36 to 2.22
12	<2.22 to 2.09
13	<2.09 to 1.97
14	<1.97 to 1.85
15	<1.85 to 1.74
16	<1.74 to 1.63
17	<1.63 to 1.52
18	<1.52 to 1.42
19	<1.42 to 1.33
20	<1.33 to 1.24
21	<1.24 to 1.15
22	<1.15 to 1.06
23	<1.06 to 0.99
24	< 0.99 to 0.91
25	< 0.91 to 0.84
26	< 0.84 to 0.77
27	< 0.77 to 0.71
28	<0.71 to 0.65
29	< 0.65 to 0.59
30	< 0.59 to 0.53
31	< 0.53 to 0.48
32	< 0.48 to 0.44
33	< 0.44 to 0.39
34	< 0.39 to 0.35
35	< 0.35 to 0.31
36	<0.31 to 0.28

Credits	Actual kgCO ₂ /m ² / Benchmark CO ₂ /m ²	
39	<0.21 to 0.18	
40	<0.18 to 0.16	
41	< 0.16 to 0.13	
42	< 0.13 to 0.11	
43	<0.11 to 0.09	
44	< 0.09 to 0.07	
45	< 0.07 to 0.06	
46	< 0.06 to 0.04	
47	< 0.04 to 0.03	
48	< 0.03 to 0.02	
49	< 0.02 to 0.01	
50	<0.01 to 0	
50+1 exemplary	<0 to -0.2	
50+2 exemplary	<-0.2 to -0.04	
50+3 exemplary	<-0.04 to -0.6	
50+4 exemplary	<-0.6 to -0.8	
50+1 exemplary	<-0.8 to -1	

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Page 299 of 379

MR Prerequisite: Waste Performance

This prerequisite applies to

O+M: Existing Buildings (3-8 points)

O+M: Interiors (3-8 points)

Intent

To track and reduce the waste that is generated by building or landfills and incinerators.

Requirements

Have in place storage locations for recyclable materials, including glass, plastics, and metals. Safely store and dispose of batteries wired and portable fixtures).

Track and measure all ongoing waste and durable goods waste

Measure the total weight of waste (in lbs., kg, or tons) that is g diverted from landfills and incineration facilities for one full yea facility renovations waste.

Input generated and diverted waste totals and calculate a Was

Obtain a minimum waste performance score of 40. Additional for waste performance scores above 40, according to Table 1.

Table 1. LEED Points for Waste Performance

Waste Performance Score	
40 (Required)	3 (Requi
44	4
57	5
69	6
82	7
94	8

Waste performance score

The waste performance score rates the resource consumption building (waste generated and diverted) against the consumpt performing buildings.

The score is a value from 1-100 based on the project's total wei weight of waste diverted from landfills and incineration facilities

54

WE Prerequisite: Water Performar

his prerequisite applies to

O+M: Existing Buildings (6-15 points)

O+M: Interiors (6-15 points)

Intent

To support water management and reduce water consumption.

Requirements

Have permanently installed water meters that measure the total potable w associated grounds. All potable or reclaimed water supplied to the project

For Interiors projects, have permanently installed sub-meters that measure any fixtures or fittings in the project scope. Alternately, interiors projects n occupancy and base building water use over twelve consecutive months.

Measure total potable water use on a monthly basis for twelve consecutive

Input the twelve months of potable water use data and calculate a water p project.

Obtain a minimum water performance score of 40. Additional points for tl for Water Performance Scores above 40, according to Table 1.

Interiors projects that do not have fixtures or fixture fittings in the project requirement to obtain a minimum water performance score of 40. All intellibetive months of potable water use data and calculate a water performance.

Table 1. LEED Points for Water Performance

40 (Required)	6 (Required)
44	7
50	8
57	9
64	10
70	11
77	12
84	13
90	14
97	15

EA Prerequisite: Energy Performance

This prerequisite applies to

O+M: Existing Buildings (13–33 points)
 O+M: Interiors (13-33 points)

O+M: Interiors (13-33

Intent

To support energy management and reduce environmental and economic harms associated with excessive energy use by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving higher levels of operating energy performance.

Requirement

Have permanently installed energy meters or submeters that measure total building energy consumption (electricity, natural gas, chilled water, steam, fuel oil, propane, etc). Utility-owned meters capable of aggregating total project energy use are acceptable.

For Interiors projects, have permanently installed sub-meters that measure all electricity and fossil fuels for equipment within the project scope. Alternately, interiors projects may pro-rate energy use, using occupancy and base building energy use over twelve consecutive months.

Calibrate meters within the manufacturer's recommended interval if the project owner, management organization, or tenant owns the meter. Meters owned by third parties (e.g., utilities or governments) are exempt.

Measure the project's energy use on a monthly basis for twelve consecutive months (one full year). Use the twelve months of energy use data to obtain an energy performance score.

Table 1. LEED Points for GHG Emissions Score

40 (Required)	6.5 (Required)
41	7
44	7.5
47	8
50	8.5
54	9
57	9.5
60	10
63	10.5

ABLE 1B Pathway 1 Energy Use Intensity (EUI) Quick look up table

uilding Type	Gold ^{PLUS} EE >50%	Platinum EE ≥55%	SLE EE ≥60%
Cor	mmercial		
ffice Buildings (Large) (GFA ≥ 15,000sqm)	155	140	115
ffice Buildings (Small) (GFA < 15,000sqm)	135	120	100
otels (Large) (GFA≥15,000sqm)	230	220	190
otels (Small) (GFA < 15,000sqm)	180	160	140
etail Malls	240	210	160
Edi	ucational		
IL (University, Polytechnics and ITE)	130	120	90
rivate Schools and Colleges	110	100	80
nior Colleges (MOE)	60	50	40
econdary Schools (MOE)	40	35	30
rimary Schools (MOE)	40	35	30
He	althcare		
ospitals (Private and General)	375	340	300
ommunity Hospitals	230	210	185
olyclinics	150	135	120
ursing/Youth Homes	90	80	70
Other N	on-Residential		
lixed Developments		by GFA mix	
ommunity Centres	150	125	110
vic Buildings	80	70	60
ultural Institutions	180	140	120
orts and Recreation Centres	110	80	50
eligious/ Places of Worship	NA NA		
In	dustrial		
igh Tech Industrial Buildings			
ght Industrial Buildings		NA	
farehouses, Workshops and Others			

Additional Notes	New	Existing	
AC Total System Efficiency	0.8 kW/RT	0.9kW/RT	
EUI occupancy rate	100% (design)	≥60%	
Renewable Energy included	On-Si	On-Site	

Singapore Green Mark 2021

U.S. Green Building Council

1

U.S. Green Building Council

LEED v 4.1 beta (2020)

BREEAM v6 (2020)

On to next page... 11

1. Green Building Rating Tool's Trend (3) – From all round to specific certification



All round environmental performance assessment

Conventional



Specific environmental performance assessment, i.e., Healthy, smart, waste

Emerging



Position of EB v3.0 in the market?

Hybrid?

12

2. Performance Categories Analysis (1) – Gap analysis

Conventional Performance Categories

Management

Site Aspect

Material & Waste

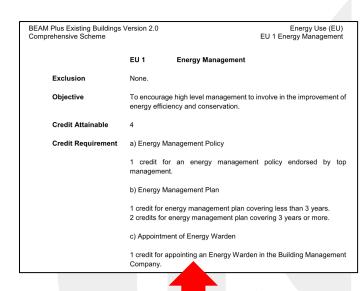
Energy use

Water Use

Indoor Environmental Quality

- Conventional categories cannot reflect the latest market need and sustainability trend.
- The actual contribution, i.e., Under BEAM Plus v2.0, EU 1 – Energy Management (focus is put on governance, instead of energy use, the contribution of this credit is to enhance company's governance, energy efficiency is only a by-product, actual saving cannot be measured)
- Benchmarking credit allocations. on comparing performance categories is no longer up-to-date.

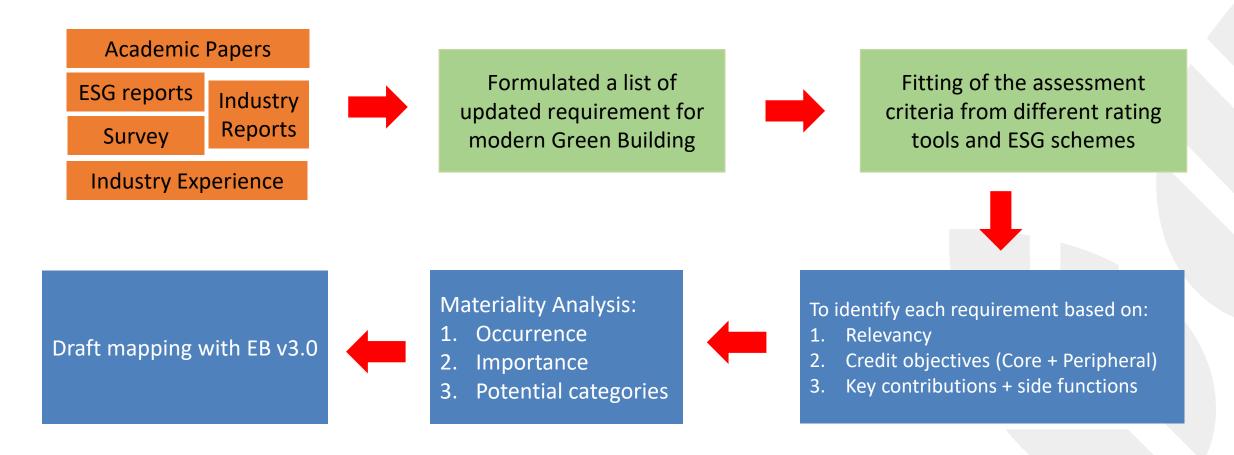
A more comprehensive and in-depth benchmarking is needed.



EU 1 in fact, is focus on enhancing governance and facility management.

On to next page... 13

2. Performance Categories Analysis (2) – Study approach



14

3. Modern Green Building Elements

Energy	Water	Waste & Resources	Building Material	Operational Carbon Footprint	Embodied Carbon
Intelligence & Smart Technology	Pollution Reduction & Control	Indoor Environment	Health & Wellbeing	Resilience	Facility Management
Biodiversity	Governance & Management	Education & Training	Transportation	Neighbourhood & Community	Sustainable Sites
Building Users	Risk Management	Emergency Response	Staff Welfare	Data Transparency	Biophilia

4. Materiality Analysis - Overview



- Tier 1 elements: (most critical element with the highest occurrence and contribution on green building)
- Tier 2 elements:

 (important elements with high occurrence and contribution on green building)
- Tier 3 elements:

 (high occurrence element with in-direct contribution)
- Tier 4 elements:
 (relatively less important for existing buildings, perceived by individual functions/ new concept to existing buildings)

5. Mapping with Sustainability Hot Topics (1)

ESG Reporting

ESG Benchmarking

Climate Action

Green Finance



- Questionnaire format
- Lack of data credibility
- Environmental (Use of KPI)
- Social (Use of KPI)
- Governance (Descriptive)
- Climate Action (Descriptive)
- Green Loan (use of KPI)

5. Mapping with Sustainability Hot Topics (2)

Environmental

- Building level
- Energy
- Water
- Waste
- Green house gas emissions
- Consumptions
- Intensity
- Reduction Target



Can be mapped with green building rating tools' performance index

Social

- Building level + Human scale
- Soft side
- People (Staff, tenant, building users)
- Community
- Education & Training
- Healthy & Wellbeing
- KPI + Descriptive



Can be mapped with emerging rating tools' requirement, i.e., Healthy building concept

Governance

- Corporate Level
- Top Management commitment
- Leadership
- Policy-wise
- Descriptive
- Internal (Company-wise)+
 External (Supplier + Tenant)



A new section on EB v3.0 should be formulated to assess the governance of the building management

5. Mapping with Sustainability Hot Topics (3)

Climate Action

- Governance (Descriptive)
- Climate-related risks (Descriptive)
- Strategy (Descriptive)
- Metric and Targets (Quantitative)



 A new section on EB v3.0 should be formulated to assess the governance on climate resilience

Green Loan

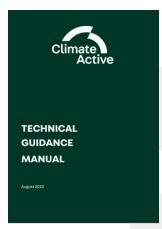
- Focus on KPI
- Resources saving
- Building level
- Energy
- Water
- Waste



 Can be mapped with green building rating tools' performance index









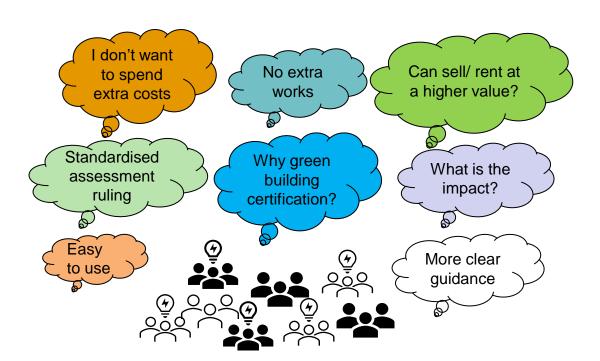
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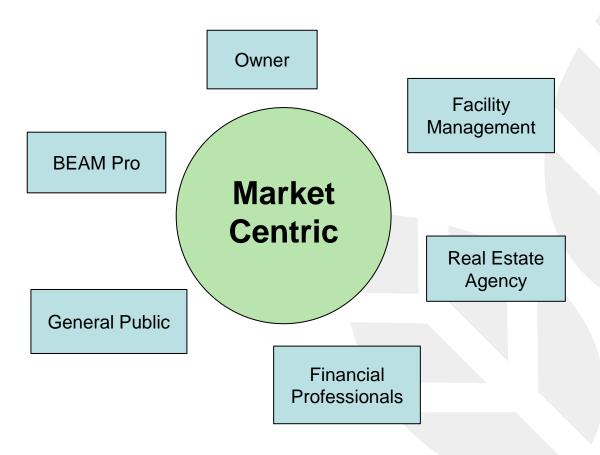
Proposed Framework of BEAM Plus EB v3.0



1. Key Principle – Market Centric

- Think from the end user's perspective
- To fit the need of different stakeholders
- Fit the market need





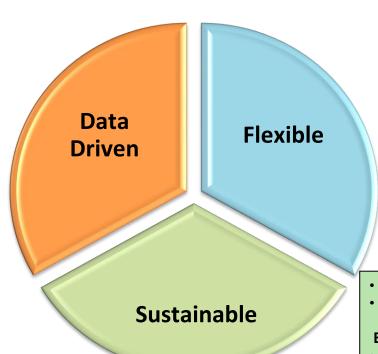
2. Design Concepts - DFS

• Embrace the three design concepts to achieve the Key Principle – Market Centric

- Metric based, i.e., EUI, GHG Emission
- Use of KPI as assessment requirement, i.e., kWh/m²/annum, CO₂e/m²/annum
- Setup the targeted KPI by specific range of value

Benefit:

- · Simple and quantifiable
- · Easy for comparison & benchmarking
- Enable the development of green building database for Hong Kong



- Outcome based assessment framework
- · Multiple certifications

Benefit:

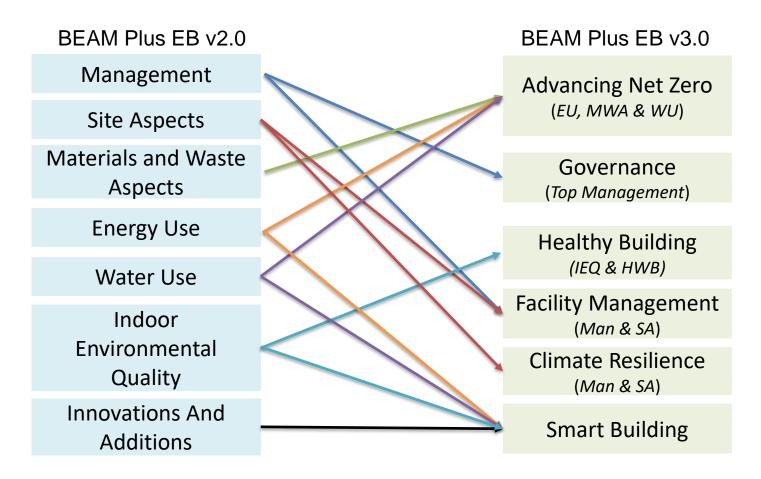
- Easy for Owner and Applicant
- Cost-effective, no extra cost for owner to spend for certification
- Greater flexibility to owner in respect of their operational need, adopting their own strategies

- · Outcome based result aligns with various sustainable hot topics
- · Multiple certifications

Benefit:

- Owner can exercise the certification results for other sustainability business activities
- Numerical based requirement enables continues monitoring building performance, promote improvement and help owner to achieve environmental target
- Easy and promote recertification

3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (1) – Proposed Performance Categories



Proposed Performance Categories:

- Align with the global green building & sustainability trends
- Fit the market needs
- Can be correlated with BEAM Plus family
- Tentative and subject to further development

3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (2) – Focus of Performance Categories

Advancing Net Zero

- Actions taken to reduce emissions from operational and embodied carbon, with residual emissions compensated for via compensation activities in the transition to net zero emissions.

Healthy Building

- The nexus of global health and sustainable development goals, operating across five pillars of health – physical, psychological, and social health and well-being of people in buildings and the built environment.

Climate Resilience

- Evaluates buildings on their climate mitigation and adaptation practices and encourages the use of natural resources and solutions in exercsing circularity.

Governance

- This refers to a company's governance policies and practices. It refers to the governance variables of decision-making, policymaking and the distribution of rights and responsibilities among various participants in a building.

Facility Management

- Facilities management (FM) sustainability is an **organisation's process** looking at the design of maintainability to ensure resources efficient maintenance systems in buildings and operates to minimise its harmful impact on the environment and people.

Smart Building

- Focus on the application of relevant **smart technologies** and **systems** in **retrofitting** and **operation** of buildings that enable a fully integrated, automated and responsive building operation reducing environmental impacts and enhancing building performance.

3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (3) – Key direction

Carbon Neutrality or Net Zero CO₂ Emissions

Referring only to carbon emissions. Achieving carbon neutrality means reducing as many carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions as possible and then balancing those that cannot be eliminated through removals.

Source: IPCC

Net Zero Emissions

Getting to zero GHG through reduction in one's own emissions-related activities while removing additional GHGs from the atmosphere to make up any shortfalls, all in alignment with the targets outlined in the Paris Agreement.

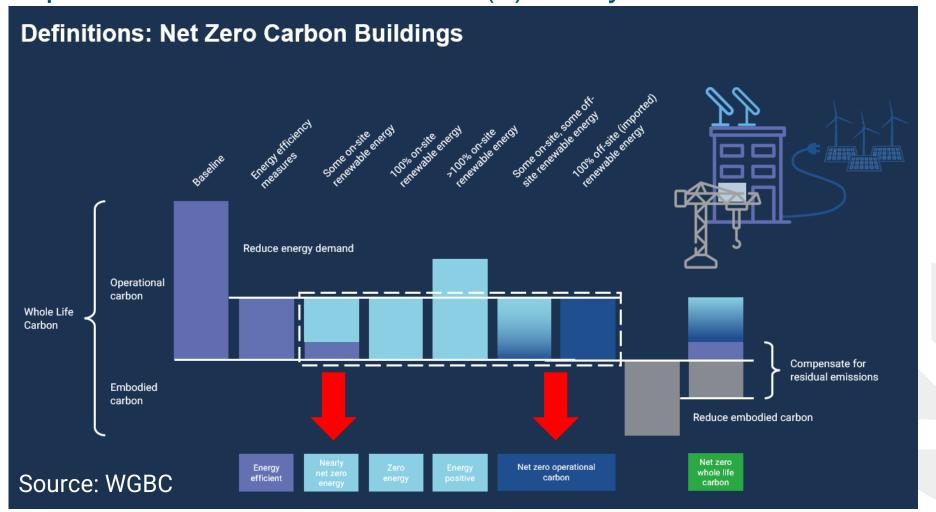
Climate Neutrality

Reduction of all GHGs to the point of zero while eliminating all other negative environmental impacts that an organization may cause.

Carbon Neutrality vs Net Zero

	Carbon Neutrality	Net Zero
Level of ambition	 Allows for emissions to be created with no specified level of reduction required Offsetting them through purchasing carbon credits to prevent greenhouse gases from entering the atmosphere 	 Achieve a 90% reduction in scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 2050. The residual emissions can be neutralised through carbon removal projects
Scope	Only covers direct emissions (scopes 1 and 2), with optional additions of indirect emissions (scope 3)	Must cover direct and indirect emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3)
Time frame	Short term	Short term (by 2030) + Long term (by 2050)

3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (4) – Key direction



3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (5) – Foundation of EB v3.0

Advancing Net Zero

Energy

Water

Waste & Resources

Operational Carbon Footprint

Embodied Carbon

Building Material

Health Building

Indoor Environment Health & Wellbeing

Biophilia

Building Users

Governance

Governance & Management

Staff Welfare

Risk Management Facility Management

> Facility Management

Education & Training

Emergency Response Smart building

Intelligence & Smart Technology

> Data Transparency

Transportation

Climate Resilience

nce & Resilience

Sustainable Sites

Pollution Reduction & Control

Biodiversity

Neighbourhood & Community

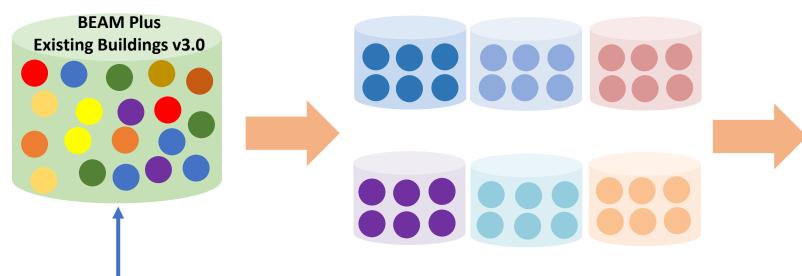
Six New Performance Categories

24 sustainable elements

Foundation of EB v3.0

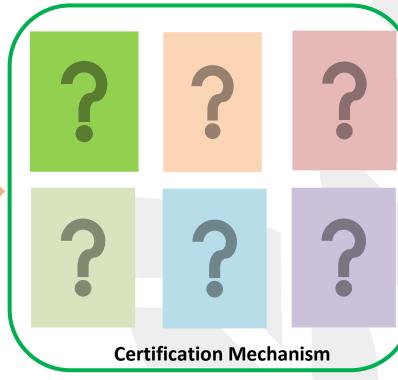
3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (6) – How does it work?

A Multiple Certification Mechanism



A pool of credit items evaluating different aspects of sustainability issues

- Each credit is tagged with its own attribute towards a specific certificate
- Applicants depend on their operational needs to determine which types of certificates to target under BEAM Plus EB v3.0

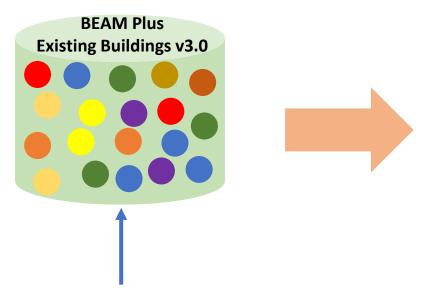


Different Combination of Certificates to fit the market needs

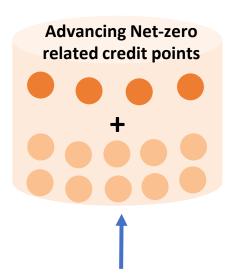
3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (7) – Multiple Certificates



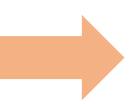
3. Conceptual Framework of EB v3.0 (8) – Certification Example

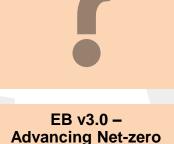


- A pool of credit items evaluating different aspects of sustainability issues
- Using different tags to differentiate the attribute to different certificates



- A pool of Advancing Net-zero related credit points can be identified.
- Achieving the prerequisite + scoring a certain % of credit points

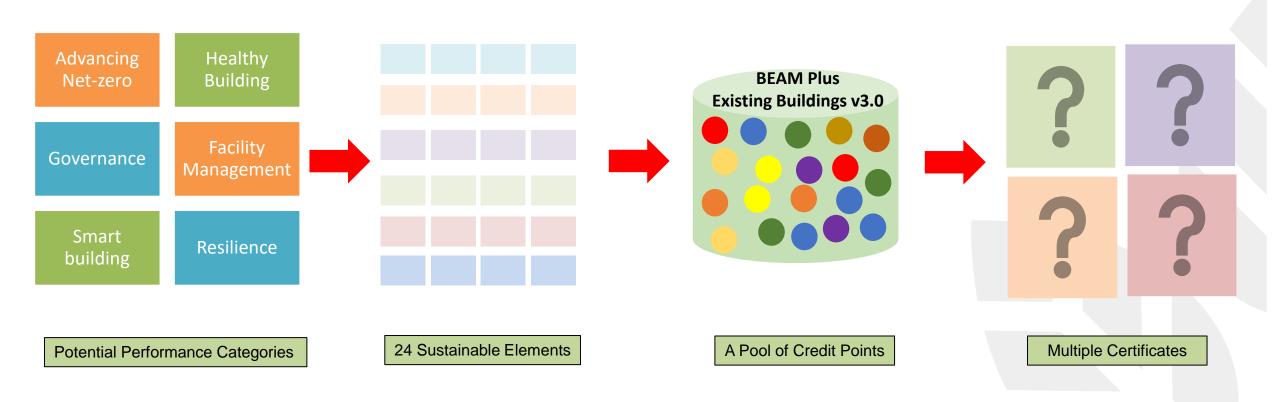




Certificate/ Label

- Achieving the Advancing Netzero Certificate/ Label.
- It can be with grade/ no grade, subject to further development.

Summary of conceptual Framework of EB v3.0:



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31

Major Revision of BEAM Plus Existing Buildings v2.0

Feedback



Feedback

On-line Survey

Please scan & share your experience!



Your feedback & ideas are important!

Feel free to share with your friends and colleagues.



Thank You

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