



 **Sustainability:** The Utah House seeks to share the vision of preserving our natural resources for future generations. Efficient use of resources (energy, water, materials, land), minimization of waste, conservation of the natural environment, and creation of a healthy built environment are all part of sustainable design.

 **Energy:** The Utah House is about 60% more energy efficient than regular houses its size, earning it the government's EnergyStar rating. Saving energy saves money and reduces the use of nonrenewable, pollution-causing energy sources.

 **Water:** Utah is the second driest state in the nation, but has one of the highest water usage rates. Water conservation measures such as rainwater collection, water-wise landscaping, and water efficient fixtures and appliances help the Utah House use 50-70 % less water than traditional homes and landscapes in Utah.

 **Health:** Air pollution is commonly worse indoors (where we spend 90% of our time) than out, leading to respiratory illnesses, allergic irritations, and even cancer. The Utah House uses healthy building materials, interior finishes, and design strategies.

 **Universal Design:** By making simple, smart design modifications (like barrier-free entries, wide doorways, and lever handles), Utah House designers were able to create a space where people of all ages, sizes, and abilities can live or visit.



Utah State University Extension's sustainable building and landscape demonstration located at the Utah Botanical Center.



Around the house: interior features

Inverter in the closet converts electricity from solar panels from DC to AC for use in the house. Any extra energy generated is sold back to the power company.

Natural light tubes in the bathroom, utility room, and hallway bring daylight into the northwest corner of the house.

Compact fluorescent lighting (CFL) located over work areas can be dimmed for optimal lighting. CFLs use 66% less energy than incandescent bulbs and save up to \$30/bulb in lifetime electricity costs.

EnergyStar appliances use less energy and water than other models. Look for the yellow energy guide inside the refrigerator.

Ventilation in the kitchen and bathrooms carries excess moisture out of the home, reducing mold and mildew growth.

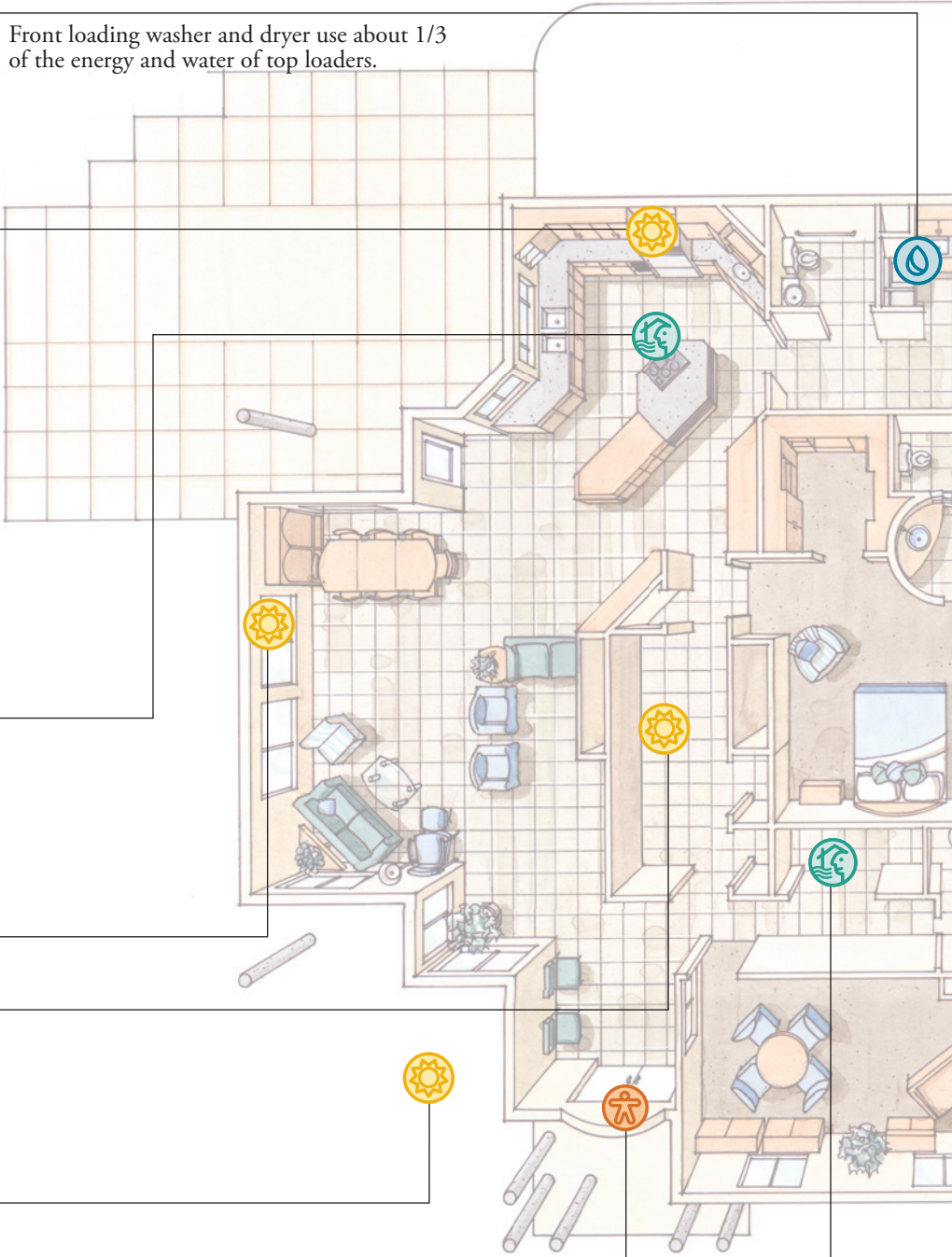
In the kitchen, a downdraft system provides ventilation instead of a traditional range hood.

South-facing windows maximize heat gain from low-angle winter sun. Tile floors create thermal mass to absorb that heat. In the summer, large eaves and a light shelf block high-angle sun from coming into the home.

Clerestory windows in the center of the house let in natural light and provide ventilation. Daylighting rooms throughout the home reduces the need for electrical lights.

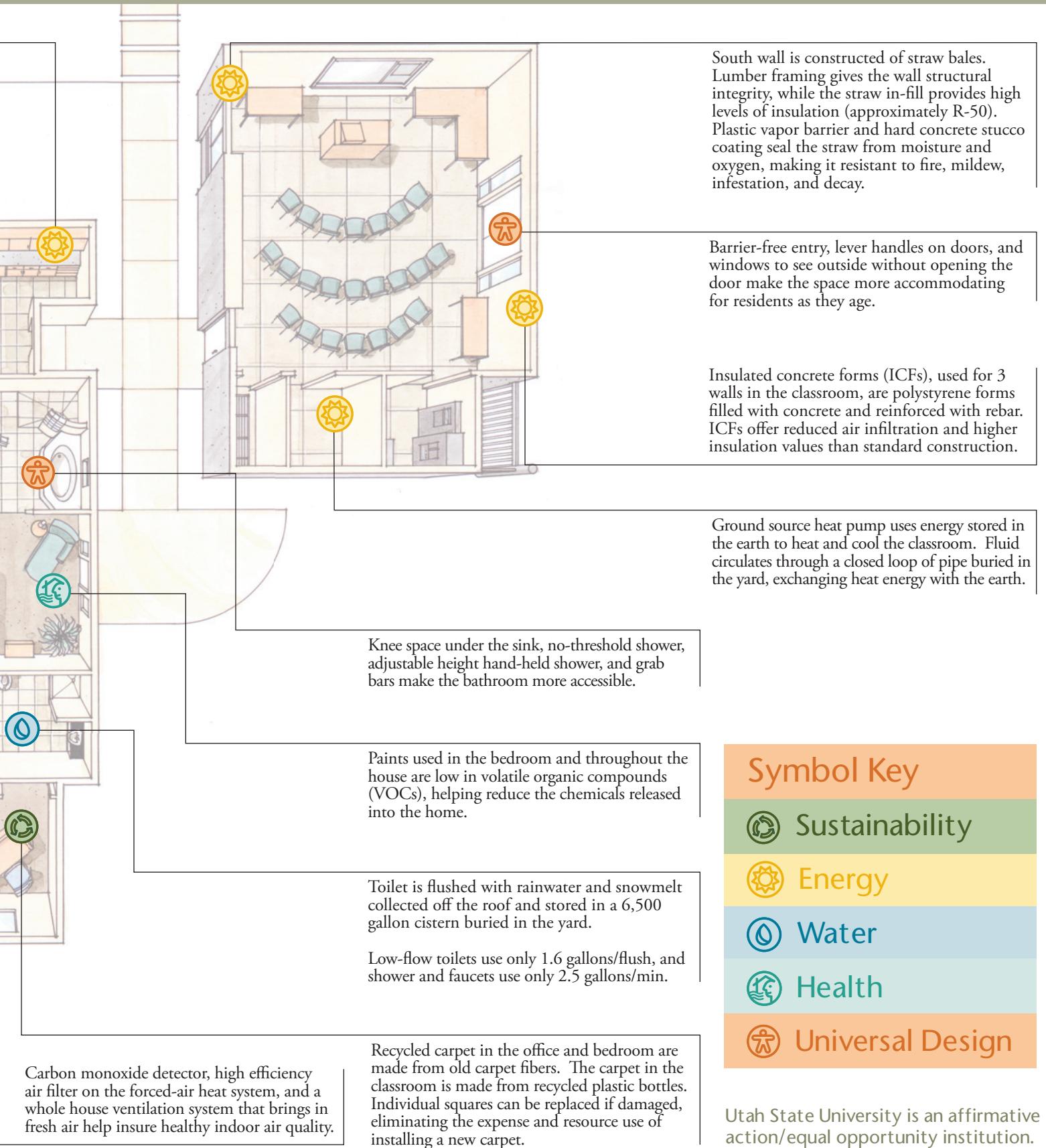
1Kw thin film photovoltaic (PV) panels on the roof generate 20-25% of the house's electricity from sunlight.

Front loading washer and dryer use about 1/3 of the energy and water of top loaders.



No-step entry, barrier-free landscape, and weather protected entry make this a house people of all ages and physical abilities can live in or visit.

Better Building for a Better World.



Symbol Key

-  Sustainability
-  Energy
-  Water
-  Health
-  Universal Design

Utah State University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity institution.

Around the house: exterior features

