Why Whole Building Benchmarking Matters

THE BUILDING SECTOR

40% of total U.S. energy consumption.[1]

Decarbonization opportunities in this sector are massive.

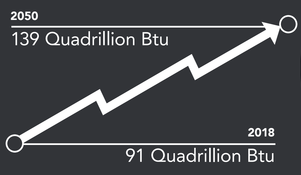
Direct and indirect **building greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** are roughly equivalent to emissions in transportation and agriculture & forestry...

2nd only to the **industry sector**[2]

But right now, consumption is set to increase.

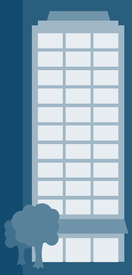
The EIA projects...

a **65%** increase in energy consumption due to rising **income, urbanization,** and increased access to **electricity**.[3]



WE MUST REDUCE building stock consumption and emissions.

For new construction, green building practices will help...



Sustainably designed buildings show:

34% Lower carbon dioxide equivalent emissions than typical buildings.[4]

19% Lower aggregate operations costs than industry average.[4]

...but we need to address the problem of existing, inefficient building stock.

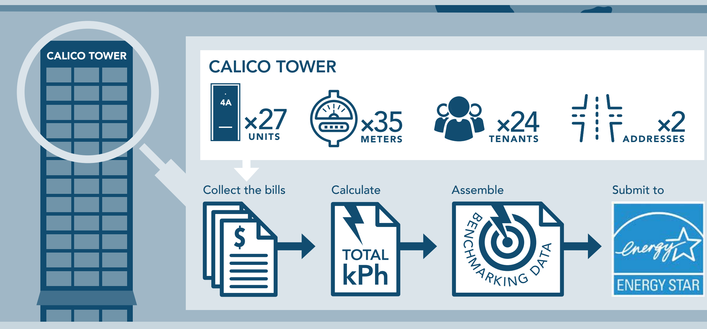
Depending on material, use and environmental factors, **building lifespans can range from 25–100 YEARS**[5]

And that's where measurement, in the form of **BENCHMARKING POLICIES** and **PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**, comes in.

You can't reduce emissions without understanding usage.

THAT MEANS LOOKING AT THE DATA.

The best way to get **BUILDING-LEVEL DATA AT SCALE** is to request it from utilities.



For whole building usage, **OWNERS NEED COMBINED TENANT DATA**... and that can be **DIFFICULT TO COLLECT**. But that baseline makes evaluation and improvement possible.

The right tools can help organize the process for all involved...

...and make the data useful for solving many problems across business sectors.

Energy Efficiency Consultants | Utilities | Commercial Real Estate | Finance

Whole building benchmarking data creates a clearer picture of consumption...

...AND IT'S WHAT WE DO WITH THAT PICTURE THAT REALLY MATTERS.

To learn more about Calico Energy's products and services, visit **calicoenergy.com**

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1. IMT; 2. IPCC 2014; 3. Energy Information Administration, 2019; 4. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, General Services Administration, 2011; 5. Athena Sustainable Materials Institute