COLLABORATIVE HEALTH EDUCATION BUILDING (CHEB)

OWNER: Dalhousie University
ARCHITECT: Barrie & Langille Architects of Halifax in association with Moriyama & Teshima, and Education Consultants Services
MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL CONSULTING ENGINEERS: O'Neill, Scriven and Assoc's Limited (ONSA)
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Bird Construction | PROJECT MANAGER: Dalhousie University

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is located on the corner of University and Summer Street in Halifax, NS. It is a five-story, 9941 square-meter facility. Students of the Faculties of Medicine and Health Professions are brought together to learn from each other. The goal of the space is to educate students in the health professions through an integrated approach so that they learn in the same way that they will be practicing when they enter the workforce.

GREEN BUILDING FEATURES

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CHEB is conveniently located near local transit with nine bus routes servicing stops within a 400 m distance. Thirty-two bike parking spots are located at the entrance of the building and eight spots are located inside. Public shower facilities are available in the connected building beside CHEB. Ride Share spots are made available in any of Dalhousie parking lots. Car share spots are located across the street and around the corner.

ENERG EFFICIENC

- Key energy e□ciency measures used in the building are projected to save 40% of the energy compared to a typical building. Measures include:
- Reduced lighting power density with occupancy sensor controls are used throughout the building. LED lighting is utilized for exterior lighting and most public areas inside the building. High e□ciency T8 fluorescent lamps are utilized in service spaces.
- A "dual-core" heat recovery air handling unit recovers up to 90% of the heat from the exhaust air leaving the building; this energy is used to heat the incoming outdoor air entering the building.
- The ventilation air is ducted to "active chilled beams" within each space; the primary air is used to induce room air from the space which mix together to satisfy the space cooling loads. The primary airflow passing through the chilled beams is typically 1/3 to 1/2 of the air required by conventional HVAC systems; this equates to smaller air handling units, smaller ductwork, and results in significant fan energy savings.

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