

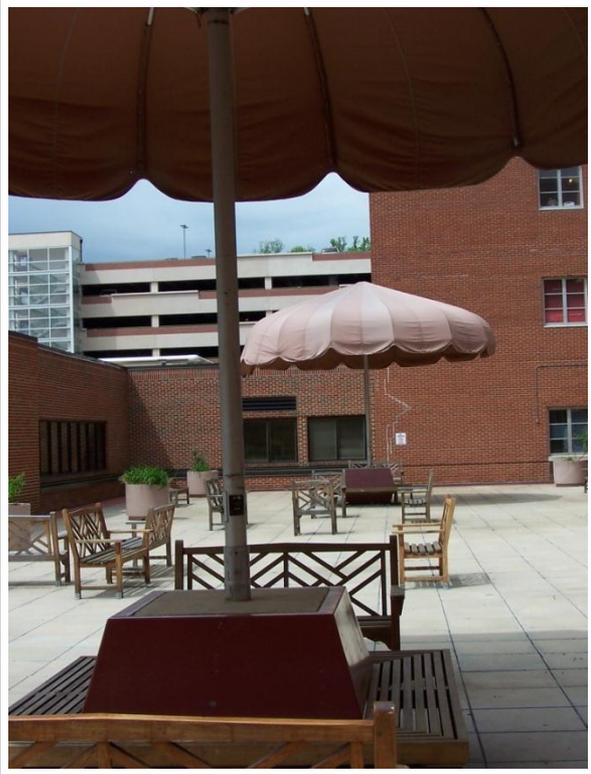


NIH LIBRARY GREEN ROOF TERRACE

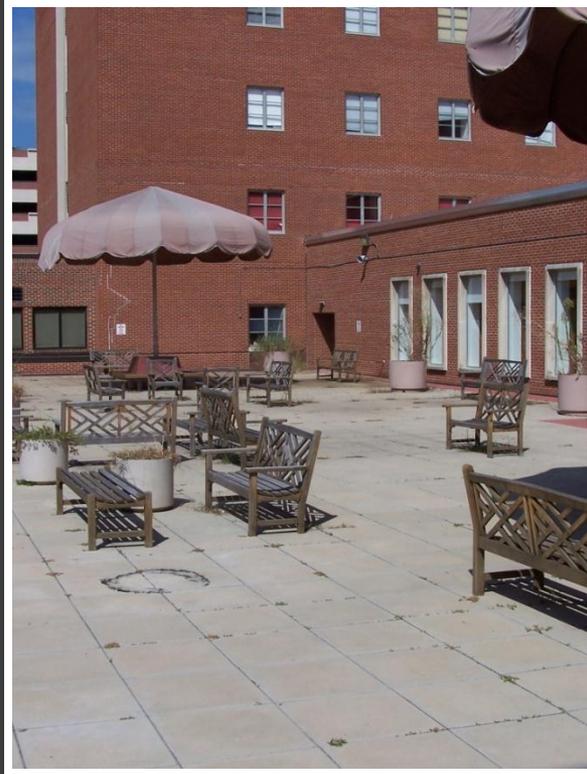
Completed in 2009



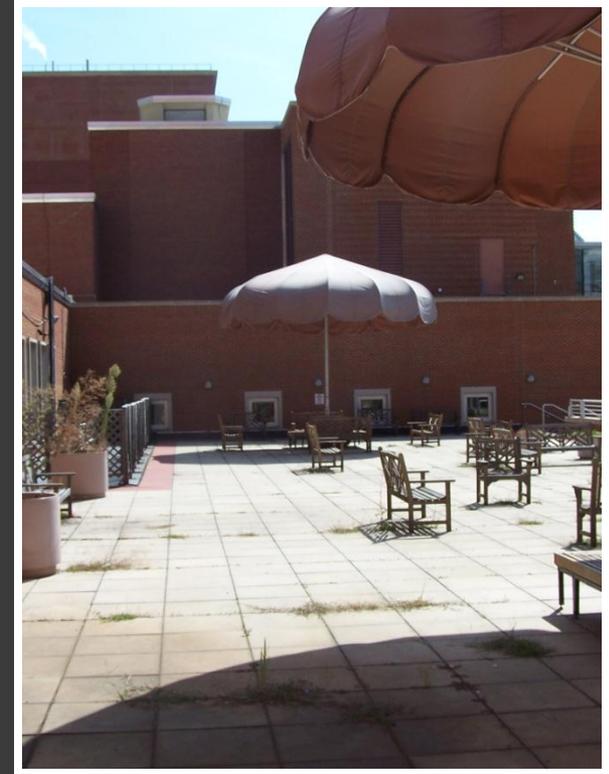
This was the rooftop patio in 2008.



The two umbrellas were torn and faded and provided little overall shade.



The patio area had not been maintained and the entire area was unbearably hot in the summer.



Discolored tiles and weeds made the entire area nothing more than an eyesore.



Person on roof

South Dr

South Dr

FOOT LOCKER

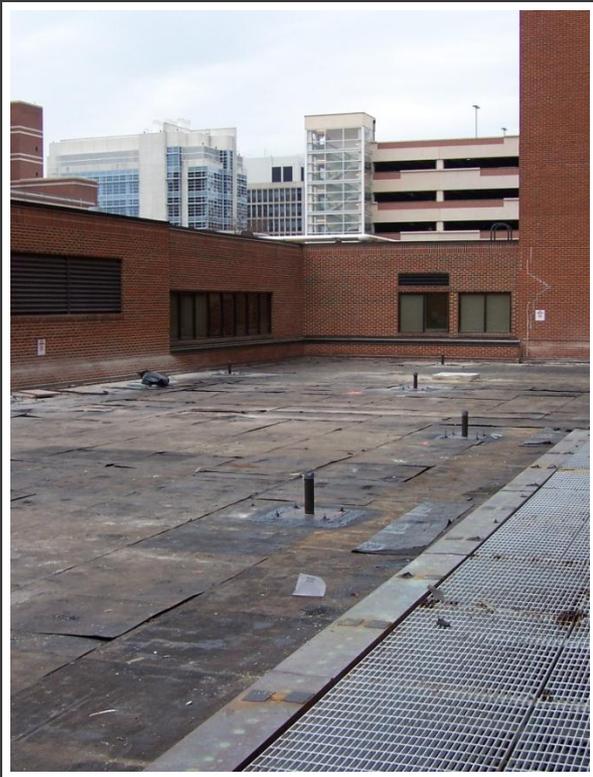
WALGREENS



De-construction began in 2008 with the removal of the umbrellas. The stands were constructed of solid concrete that took days to remove.



Workers hand carried each concrete tile onto pallets and transported them to a staging area on the outskirts of campus.



Once all of the tiles and excess material were removed the canopy stands were installed



This window will become the new entrance into the NIH Library.



This picture was taken from the opposite end of the patio looking back at the South Entrance of the Clinical Center.



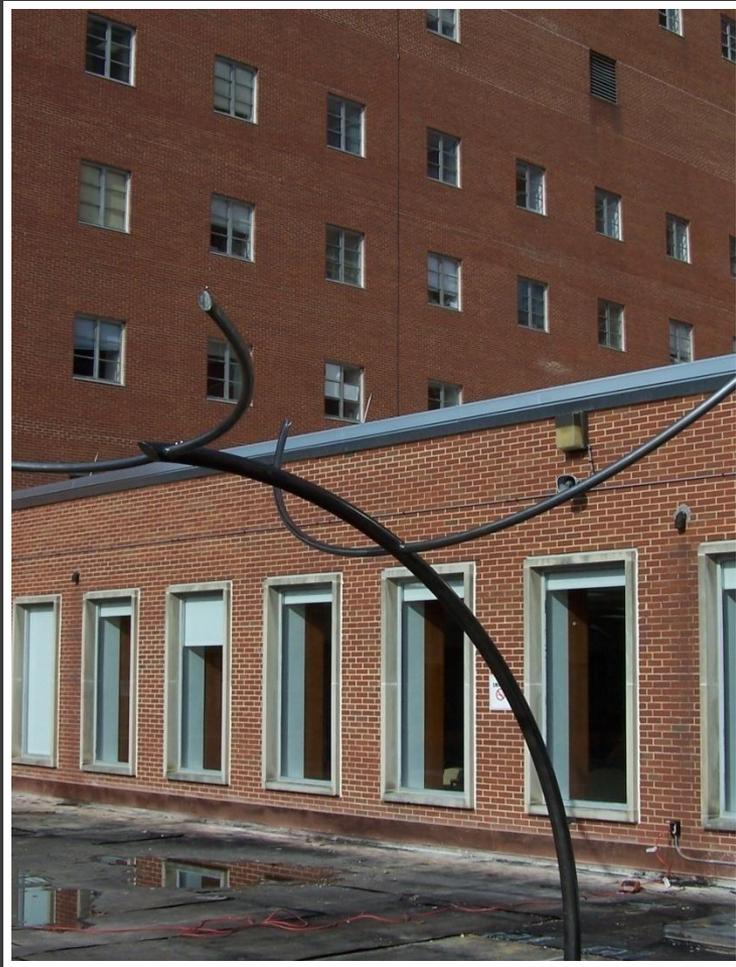
A concrete saw was used to create a lip for the new copper lining that was used to protect the wall and roof from water and soil.



Each stand was attached directly to the roof deck with bolts and then sealed.



An aluminum box was then fitted around the stand and filled with a material that creates a watertight seal.



The rest of the stand was then assembled and attached to the base.



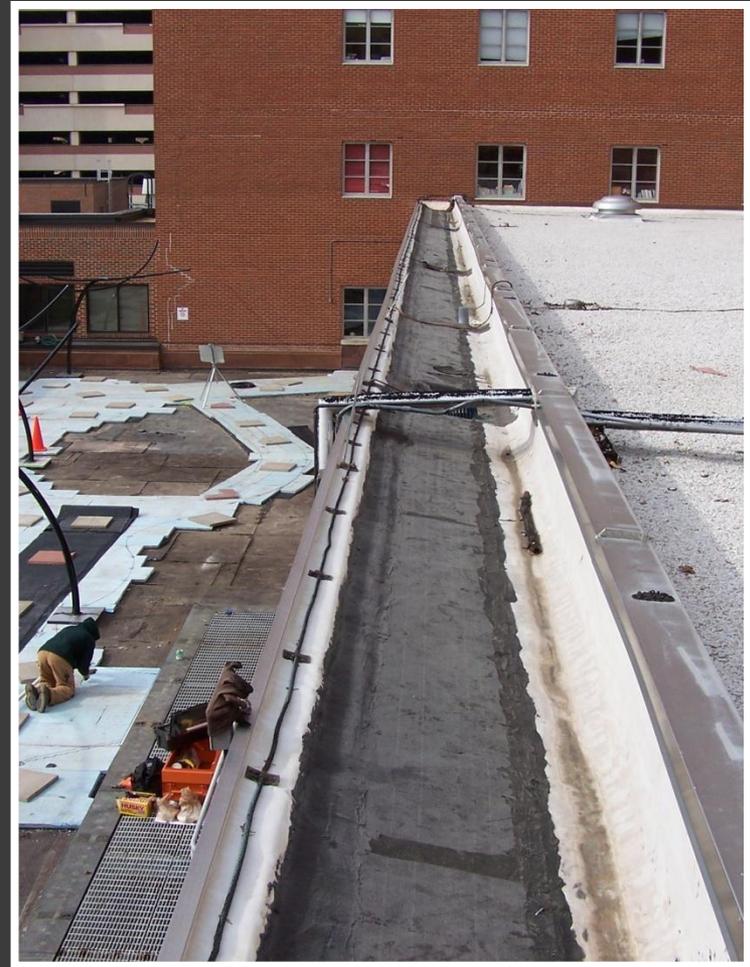
Then the canopy material was attached creating the Tsunami shade structure.



The Facility Team designed a poster that was used to tell NIH staff what was being done on the patio.



The roof atop the reading room was not able to accommodate a full green roof so a flower box was built along the leading



edge of the roof line. Flowering vines will cascade down the brick façade from here.



Foam insulation tiles were placed wherever the concrete tiles would go.



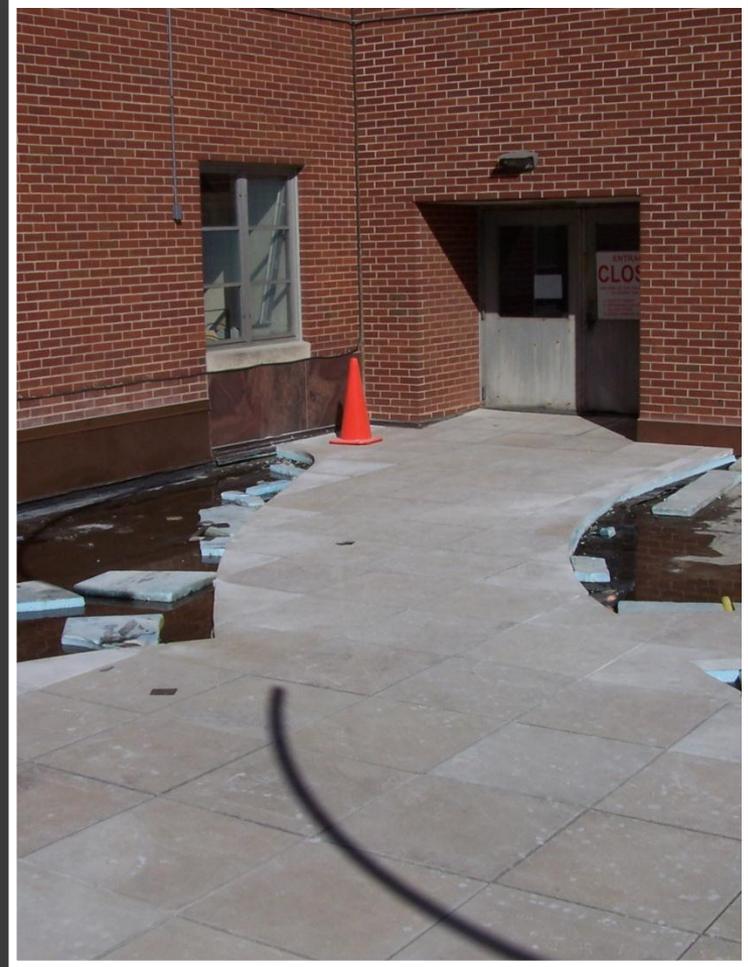
One worker then laid out the pattern that would be used to cut the concrete tiles and insulation from.



A concrete saw was then used to cut the tiles forming the plant beds



Here are more examples of the curved cuts that were made.



This is a walkway that will serve as an emergency exit for the NIH Library



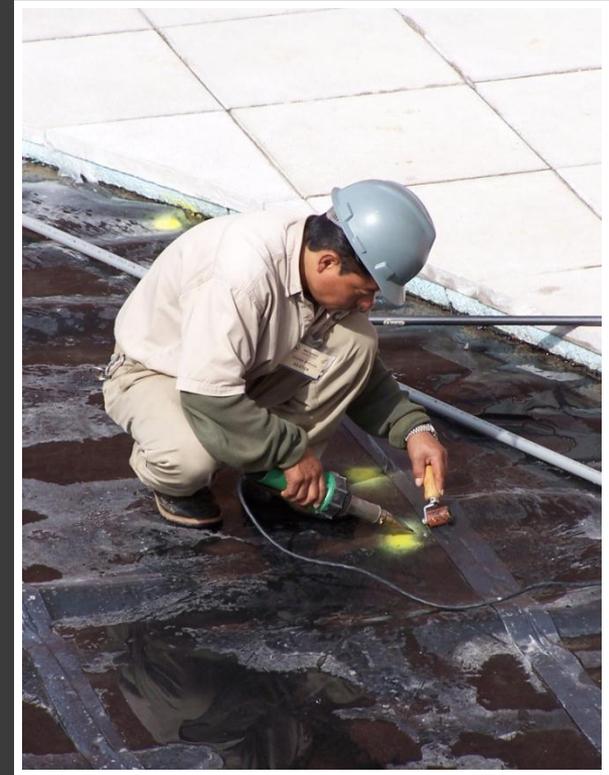
A beautiful copper cover was added to accent an existing stairwell.



Piping for water and electricity were added.



A heavy duty protective barrier was laid out.



Then a worker used a heat gun to melt the seams together.



At this time, work began on the vestibule that would become the entrance to the patio from the Library reading room.



Electrical conduit and relay boxes were installed for light fixtures



Nice copper downspouts were installed to direct water from the flower box to the terrace.



A concrete base was created for the 1500 gallon water cistern.



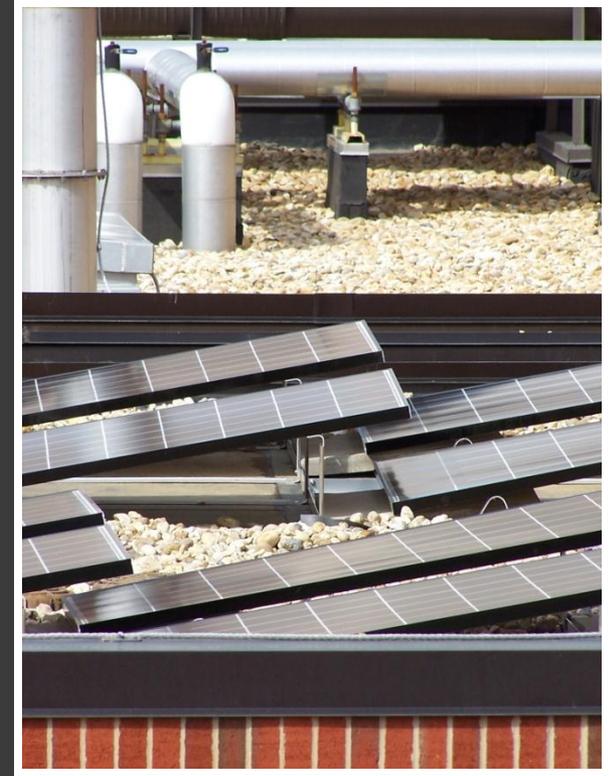
The cistern also required a retaining wall be built.



Piping was laid for pumping water from the cistern up to the terrace plant life.



Ground had to be dug up around the cistern for the piping.



While work continued on the terrace and cistern workers also installed an array of solar panels (photovoltaic panels) on an adjacent building. Solar energy will be used to power the water pumps to and from the cistern, lighting on the terrace, and a water feature that will be installed later in the year.



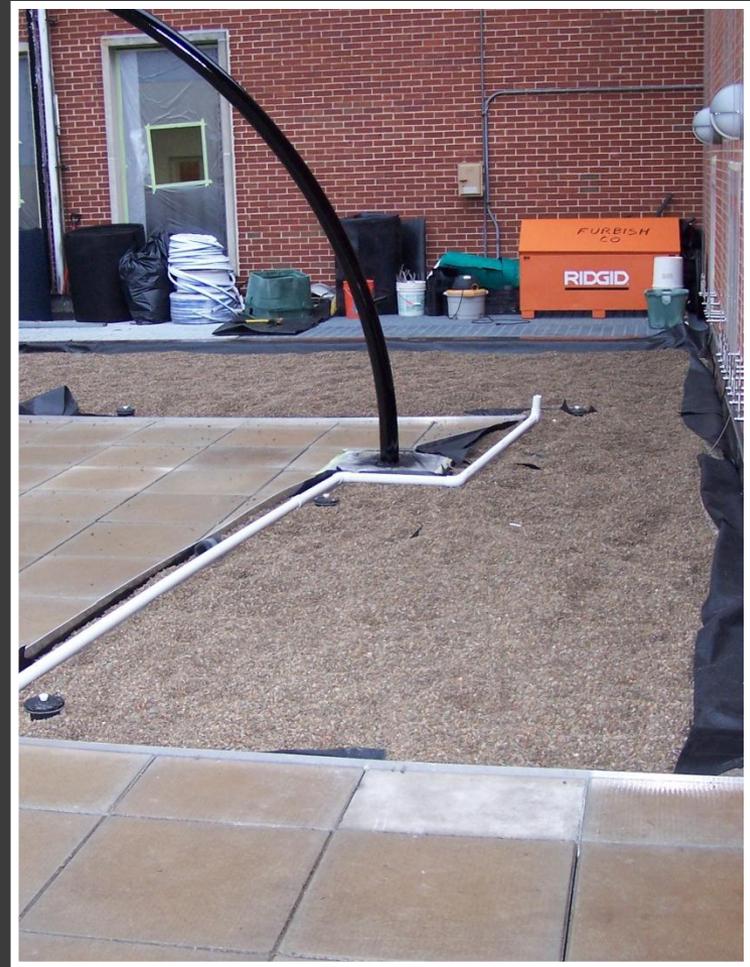
Here workers are laying out additional layers of green roof materials. Note the flower box to the right of this picture with its protective barrier.



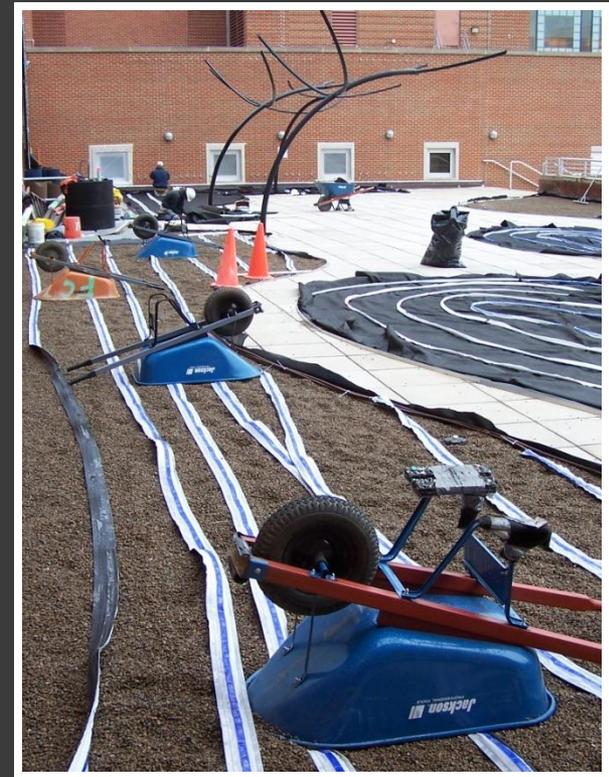
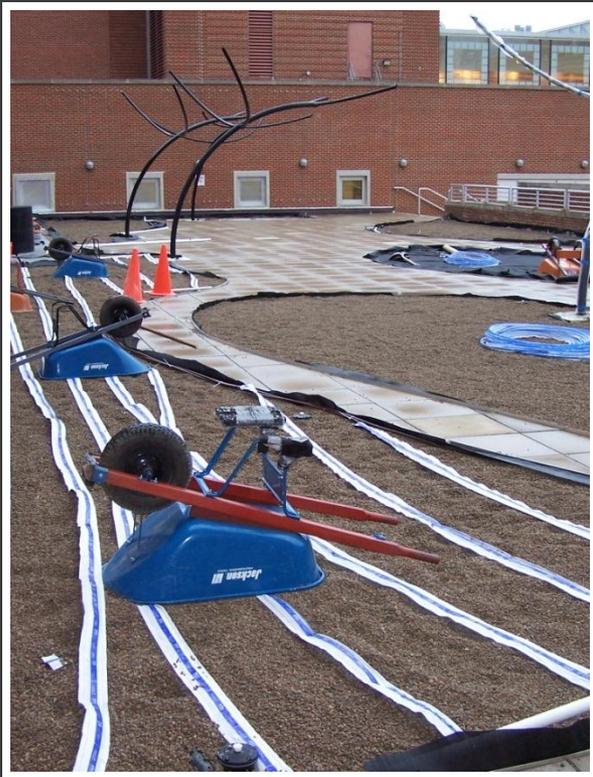
Aircraft grade cable was added to the wall that will allow vines to grow up the wall, further reducing the terrace heat levels.



Here you see the different layers of roofing material and the aluminum edging.



At this point, a fine rock was laid out on top of the roofing material.



A water irrigation system called KISSS was installed ovetop of the fine rock material. The system will use rainwater collected in the cistern to water the various plants throughout the terrace.



Enriched soil was then put on top of a weed barrier atop the fine rock.



Soil was carried by bucket up to the flower box.



Here you see the soil in most of the plant areas on the terrace.



At the end of the day the soil was given its first test by mother nature.



Workers broke through the existing window and brick to create a doorway.



By days end the window started to look like a doorway.



In one day the rest of the interior vestibule was built.



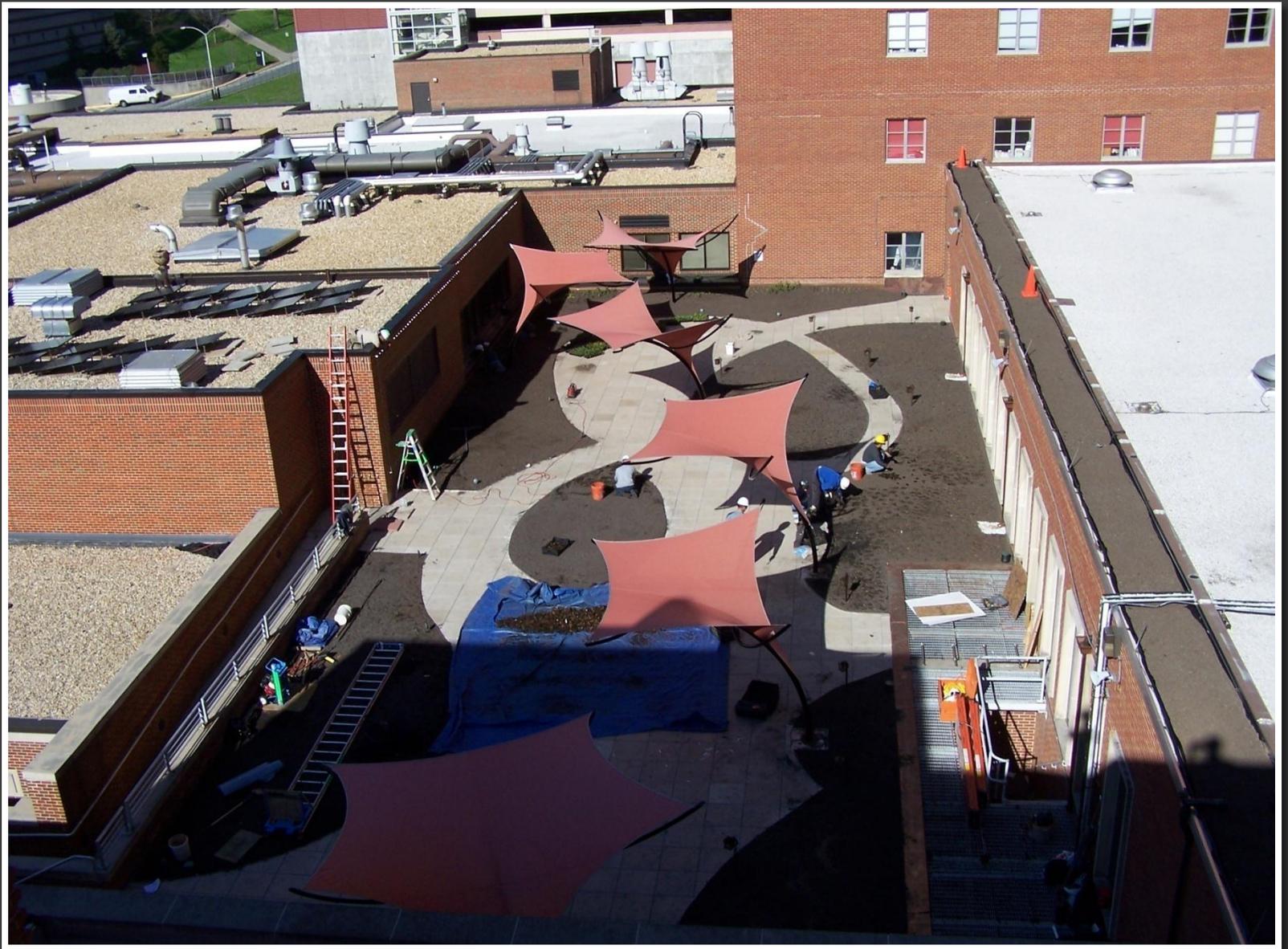
With only three days left until the Grand Opening workers began to install the green roof plants.



One area of the terrace was set aside for larger plants requiring deeper soil.



This area was set aside for medicinal plants that correspond to NIH research.



With only days left before the Grand opening
work is going on everywhere.



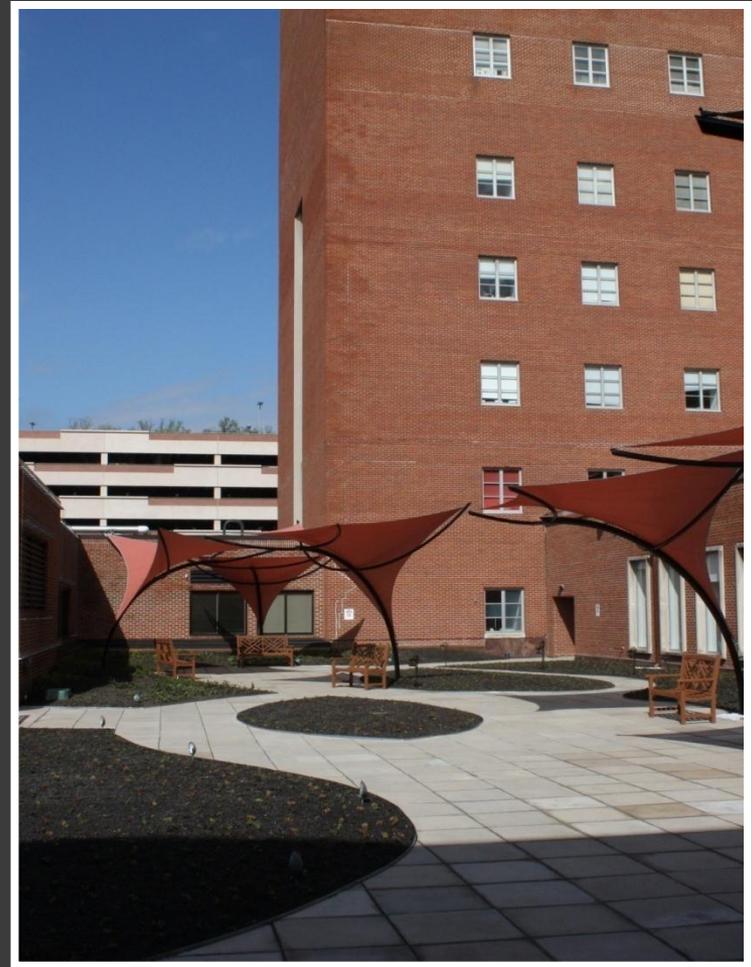
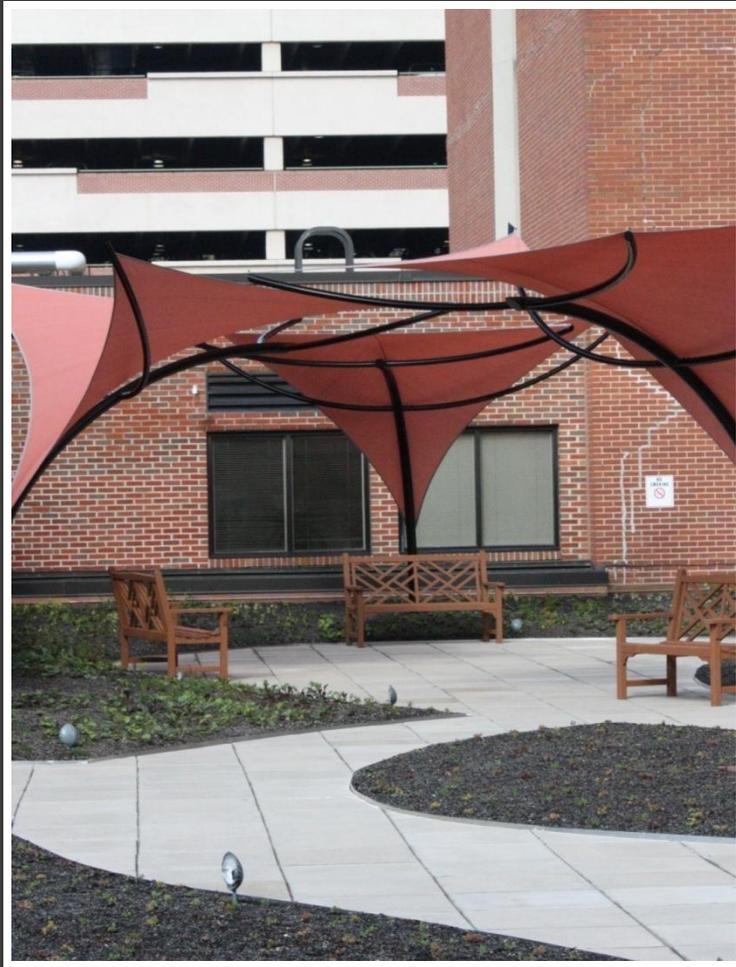
A water catch drain was installed below two major roof drains. The water from the roof will be pumped from here



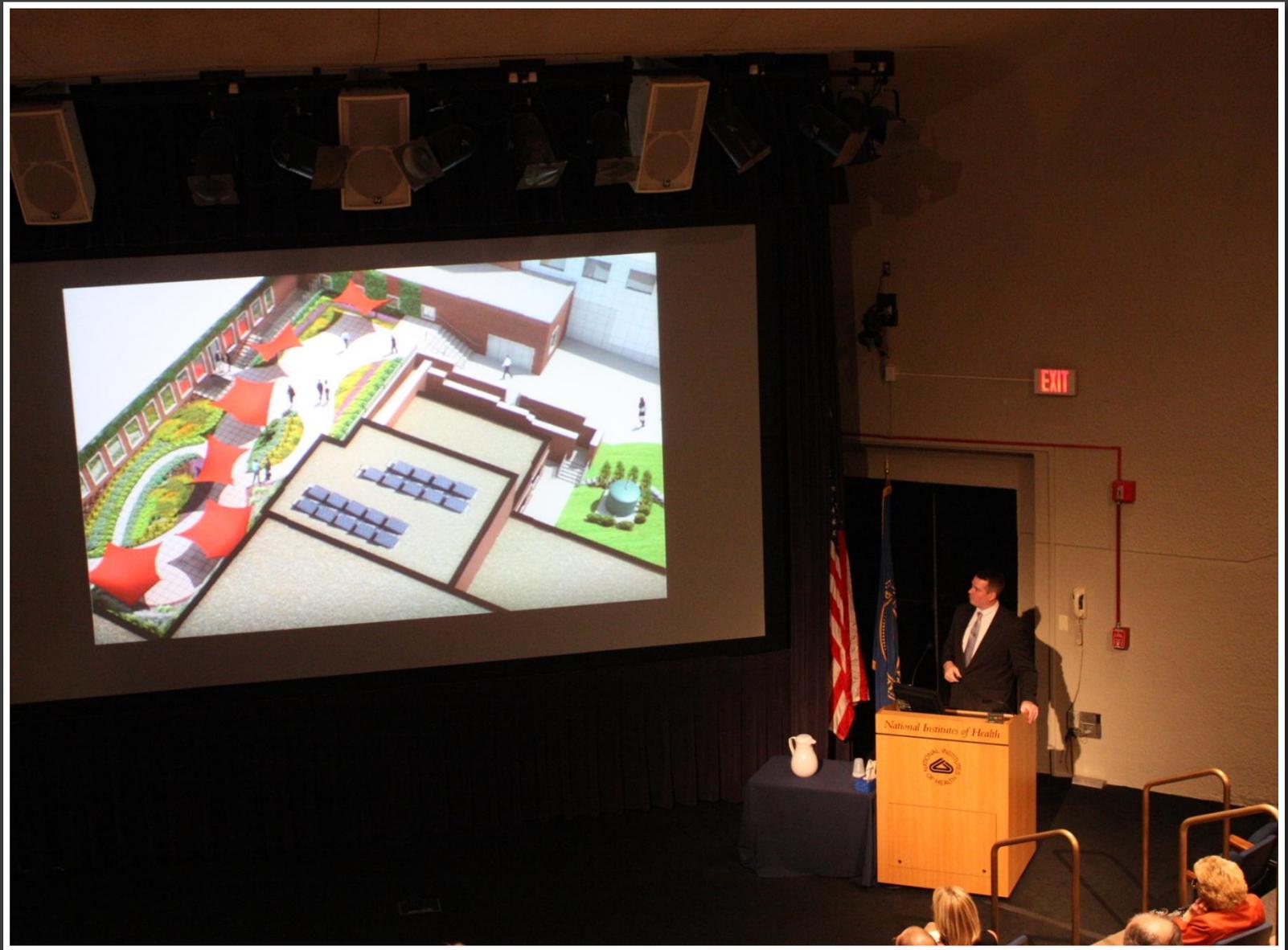
into the new cistern. Water from the cistern will then be used to water plants and replenish a future water feature.



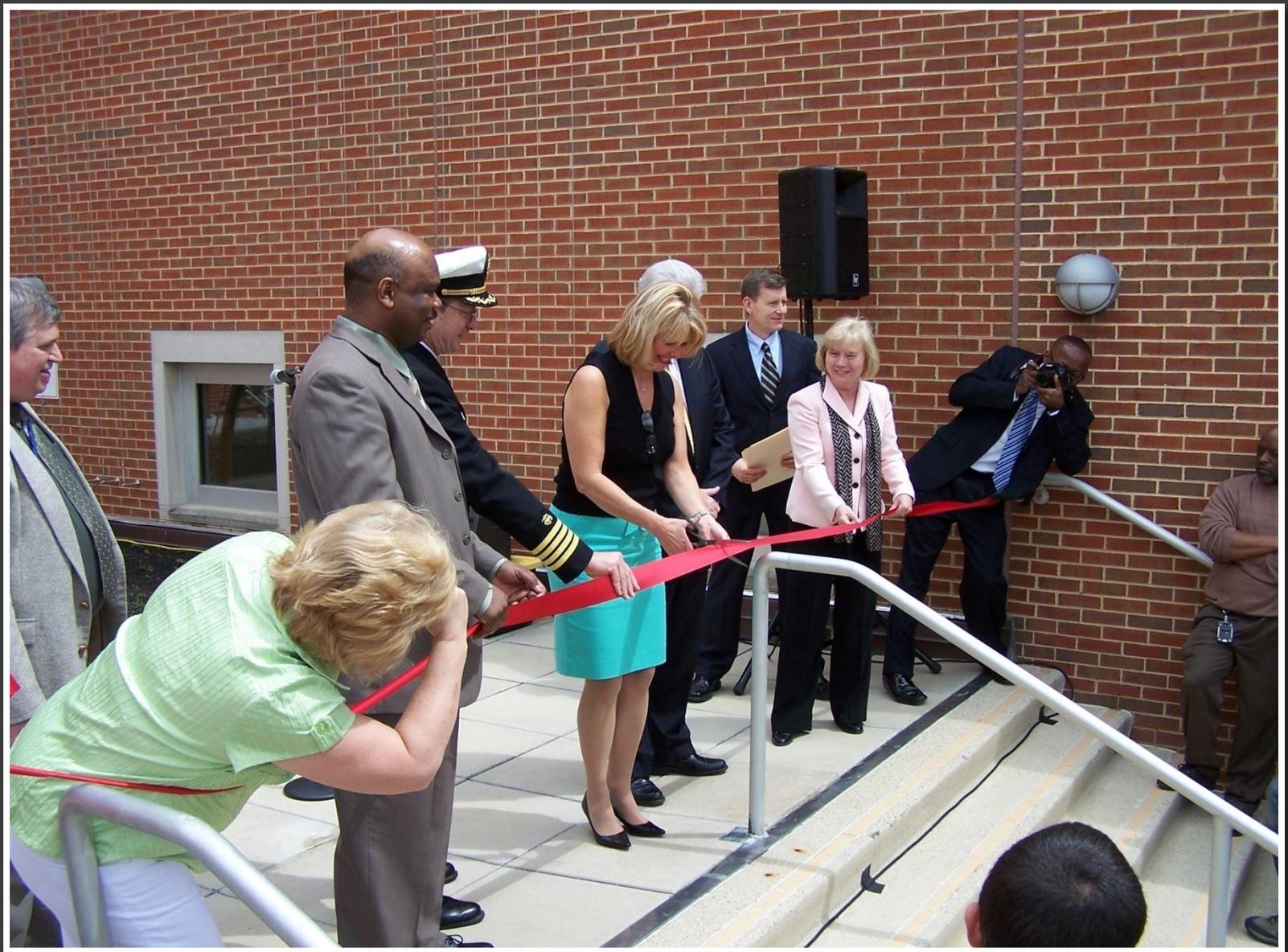
To reduce waste going to local landfills, extra tiles were re-used to create a foot path where plumbing had been installed.



Just hours before the ribbon cutting ceremony refurbished benches were installed.



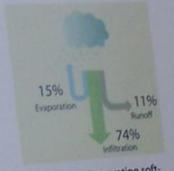
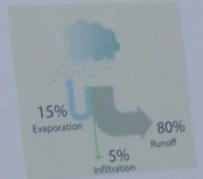
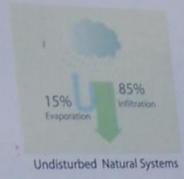
Wendy Reiger from NBC4 gave a great presentation on Going Green followed by a member of the Library's Facility Team giving a virtual tour of the green roof terrace.



Wendy Reiger and several NIH and HHS dignitaries then opened the green roof terrace with an official ribbon cutting ceremony.

THE PROBLEM

In the natural environment, rainwater filters into the ground and adjacent wetlands and small streams, recharging underground aquifers. The construction of roads, buildings and parking lots for new homes and businesses creates impervious surfaces that block rainwater infiltration and instead, storm water flows over the ground surface into storm drains and adjacent streams. Increases in storm water flow means increases in the frequency and severity of floods. Green roofs offer a solution to mitigate the adverse storm water consequence of impervious building roof areas.



WHAT IS A GREEN ROOF

A green roof is a vertical extension of the existing roofing material and is comprised of a light weight growing medium and vegetation that can assimilate large amounts of rainwater.

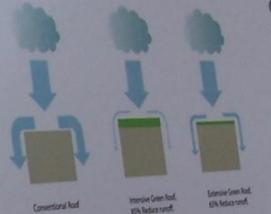


TYPES OF GREEN ROOFS

There are two green roof types:

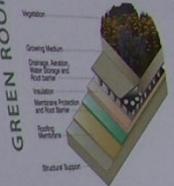
Intensive green roofs are characterized by thick soil depths (8" - 4"), heavy weights and by over concrete roof decks that can withstand the additional weight requirements. These roofs require considerable maintenance, intensive green roofs can reduce about 85% of runoff.

Extensive green roofs are much lighter in weight with soil depths ranging from 2" to 7". Due to the shallow soils and growing conditions, plants are typically low growing plants that are more self-sustaining, and require less maintenance and expense than an intensive system. Extensive green roofs reduce runoff by approximately 65%.



GREEN ROOF LAYERS

The waterlogging component of a green roof is by far the most important factor for the long term success of the system. A proper green roof is composed of several layers of protective materials to ensure successful water drainage and water retention for the plant bed. While the exact design and materials of a green roof will vary somewhat depending upon the manufacturer, a green roof consists of the following components:



HISTORY

The use of green roofs made with living plant materials dates back thousands of years. The most famous green roofs were the hanging gardens of Babylon. These terraced structures were constructed around 500 B.C. Over the ages, green roofs have been used to help keep houses in cold climates warm and houses in warm climates cool. Modern day green roofs were first popularized in northern Europe in the 1960's as a way to reduce storm water runoff and increase green space.



BENEFITS

Ecological Benefits



IMPROVES AIR QUALITY
Green Roofs absorb air pollution, collect airborne particles, store carbon, and treat nitrogen pollution in rain. Green Roofs also negate acid rain effect.



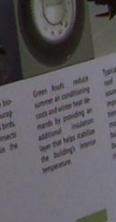
IMPROVES WATER QUALITY
Green Roofs reduce runoff that transports pollution to the streams and save the ground water system from contaminated water re-charge.



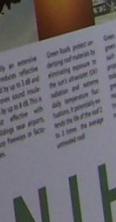
REDUCES STORM WATER RUNOFF
Green Roofs reduce storm water runoff by 65%-85%. Additionally the peak flow volume is greatly reduced thus minimizing the impact on existing sewer systems.



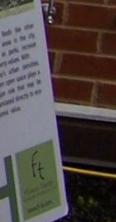
REDUCES HEAT ISLAND EFFECT
The new rooftop vegetation layer reduces urban heat islands by providing shade and facilitating evapotranspiration; the release of water from plants to the surrounding air. Green Roofs create microclimates which have beneficial effects within the immediate area.



SAVES ELECTRICITY COSTS
Green Roofs reduce summer air conditioning costs and winter heat demands by providing additional insulation layer that helps stabilize the building's interior temperature.



REDUCES NOISE LEVELS
Green Roofs create bio-diversity by attracting birds and insects to remain within the urban area.



EXTENDS ROOF LIFE
Green Roofs protect and reduce ultraviolet radiation by providing protection to the waterproofing membrane, and therefore extend the life of the roof. Green Roofs also prevent water from penetrating the roof, which can lead to structural damage to the roof deck.

GREEN ROOFING





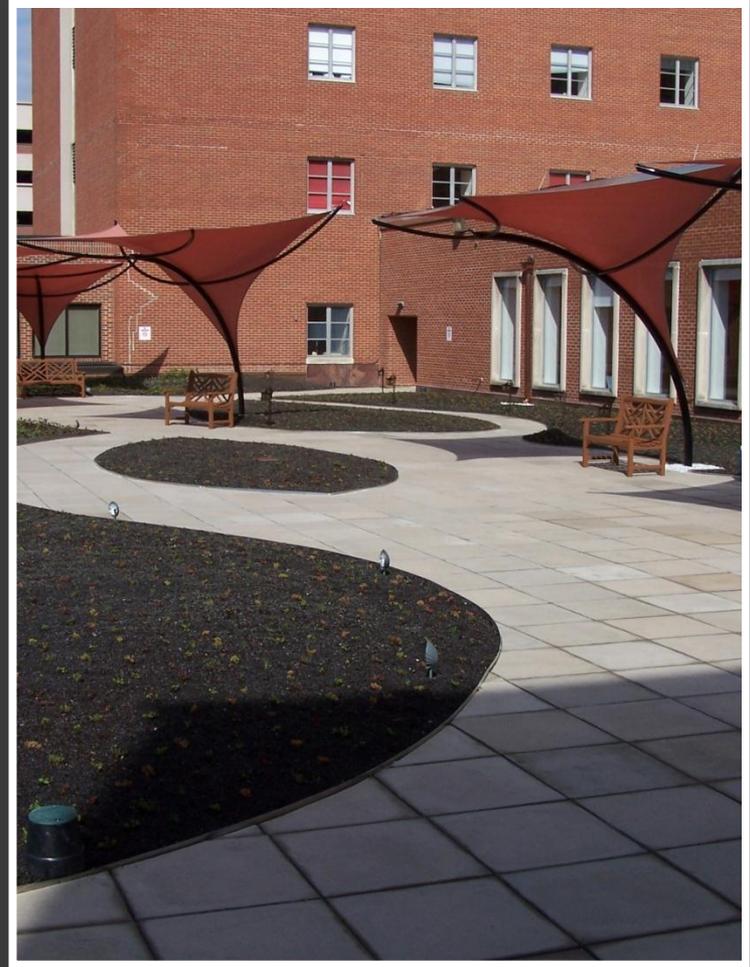
A sample of the roof layers and plant materials was also on display.



Tree seedlings were handed out during the ceremony to promote Earth Day 2009.



Before



After



Before



After

This endeavor was the first retrofit of an existing NIH roof with green roof technology. It was a cooperative effort between the NIH Library and the Office of Research Facilities Division of Environmental Protection. The main companies involved in this project include Kellogg Brown & Root, Tremco, Weatherproofing Technologies Inc, Furbish, and Heidi Natura from Living Habitats.

We would also like to thank Wendy Reiger from NBC4, HHS Deputy Asst. Secretary Howard Kelsey, Captain Edward Pfister OS/ASAM/OFMP, Dr. Alfred Johnson, Director OD/ORS, Dan Wheeland, Director OD/ORF, Kenneth Floyd, Chief EPB, Mark Miller and Terry Leland from NIH's Environmental Protection Branch and all of the contractors from KBR, Tremco, and Furbish for making the Grand Opening such a great success.

The NIH Library Facility Team was challenged by the Library Director Suzanne Grefsheim to create an aesthetically pleasing environment where NIH staff could escape their offices to rejuvenate, relieve stress, contemplate, meet up with colleagues, collaborate, and generally improve their quality of work life. At the same time we wanted to follow the example set by the new Visitor Center and create a eco friendly green roof, since the patio was indeed a roof over top of our journal collection. Working with ORF on this project has been a rewarding experience and we hope that this will be a model for the rest of NIH.

