Types of green buildings

How a highly energy efficient building can use and produce energy

Limitations

Less Certainty on emissions reductions	Net Zero Energy Ready	 May use fossil fuels or electricity for heating Could become "net zero energy" with the addition of solar panels or other renewables 	 Still emits carbon pollution if using gas on site Carbon pollution from electricity use will decrease over time as coal and natural gas are replaced by renewables
	Net Zero Energy¹	 May use fossil fuels or electricity for heating Generates as much energy on site or nearby as it uses on an annual basis 	 Still emits carbon pollution if using gas on site Not all buildings have solar potential Generation may not match demand; fossil fuel burning power plants may still be needed during peak hours, leading to higher electricity rates
	Net Zero Carbon ²	 May use fossil fuels or electricity for heating Fossil fuel use (on-site or on the grid) is offset with the purchase or generation of low-carbon energy 	 Still emits carbon pollution if using gas on site Carbon offsets are achieved only if purchased clean energy displaces high-emissions energy There are multiple definitions of when carbon balance is achieved
	Zero Carbon	No fossil fuel burned on siteOnly uses clean electricity or low-carbon fuels	 Increased demand on clean electricity grids Biofuels still emit carbon pollution and can only be considered carbon neutral if feedstocks are sustainably managed and fugitive emissions are addressed
More	Zero Carbon + Grid Interactive	 No fossil fuel burned on site Generation and load are optimized to meet the needs of the grid Provides energy storage and/or load management to relieve grid demands 	

1. Net-zero energy labelling and certification bodies include the Canadian Home. Builders' Association and International Living Futures Institute

2. Examples of net-zero carbon standards include the Canada Green Building Council's Zero Carbon Building Standard and Architecture 2030's ZERO Code

PEMBINA