



TARGET FIELD SUSTAINABLE DESIGN ELEMENTS

Target Field's sustainability reaches further than its status as just the second LEED® Silver Certified ballpark in the country. On a site once deemed unusable for a ballpark, Target Field will enliven a flourishing area of downtown Minneapolis. Coupled with green design and operations methods, Target Field's purposeful design is a model for positive growth for many years to come – and that's the heart of sustainability.

1 Indoor Air Quality

Conventional building materials often emit Volatile Organic Compounds, which are emissions that may be harmful to occupant health. Low or no-emitting paints, coatings, adhesives, sealants and carpet were installed to ensure better indoor air quality for the team, employees and fans.

2 Recycling

Recyclable collection points are stationed conveniently around Target Field to encourage visitors to recycle their cans, bottles and paper. This will reduce the amount of waste going into the landfill each year.

3 Reduced Heat Island Effect – Roof

Urban areas frequently experience higher ambient temperatures than the suburban and rural outskirts because building roofs, sidewalks and streets are typically made from materials that will absorb heat from the sun. This means the building interior is warmer and will need more air conditioning in summer, which consumes more energy. Using solar-reflective materials on Target Field's roof and in the plazas surrounding the ballpark will help to reduce the amount of heat absorption and energy use.

4 Water Efficient Landscaping

Urban areas frequently experience higher ambient temperatures than the suburban and rural outskirts because building roofs, sidewalks and streets are typically made from materials that will absorb heat from the sun. This means the building interior is warmer and will need more air conditioning in summer, which consumes more energy. Using solar-reflective materials on Target Field's roof and in the plazas surrounding the ballpark will help to reduce the amount of heat absorption and energy use.

5 Brownfield Remediation

Target Field is situated on land that was a former industrial facility. This left the site contaminated and hazardous to the local waterways. Through a voluntary clean-up program, site contamination was remediated before construction began. This was done to ensure safety of Target Field visitors, neighborhood residents and the nearby Mississippi River and Bassett Creek, which runs under the ballpark.

6 Energy Use Reduction

Target Field was designed to reduce annual energy consumption over the Minnesota State Energy Code; this is projected to save more than \$38,300 per year in energy costs. This was accomplished through high efficiency field lighting, an improved building exterior, energy efficient interior lighting, electrical, heating/cooling and ventilation equipment, heat recovery and by commissioning the ballpark to ensure all systems continue to function properly.

7 Recycling - Video

A recycling video will run on the video board before the game and during the game to educate and assist fans with recycling efforts.

8 Green Housekeeping

Target Field is committed to environmental stewardship and will use environmentally preferable cleaning products and services. This not only maintains a higher level of indoor air quality, but it also reduces the amount of toxic and non-biodegradable chemicals being released in the municipal waste stream.

9 Public Transportation Access

Target Field is located in a neighborhood with access to many forms of public transportation in order to reduce traffic and parking on game days. The Metro Rail line was extended to a new station adjacent to the ballpark. In addition to Metro Bus and Rail lines, visitors can bicycle to the ballpark and use the bike storage racks located along the north and south perimeters of the ballpark and on the ground level of the adjacent city parking garage. This reduces the amount of vehicle emissions that would be associated with visitors driving individual cars to Target Field.

10 Regional Materials

Transporting building materials across long distances to a building site consumes energy and creates green house gas emissions. More than 20 percent of materials, such as the distinctive limestone exterior, were extracted, salvaged and manufactured within 500 miles of the ballpark to limit the negative environmental impacts of transporting them.

11 Waste Reduction

Target Field is committed to reducing waste from consumption and operations. Much of this waste can be composted, such as yard waste, restroom paper towels, organic food waste from concessions and biodegradable utensils, plates, cups and bowls. Excess food will be donated to local charitable organizations and compostable waste will be used by local pig farmers for feed or picked up by a compost hauling company.

12 Recycled Content Materials

Extracting raw materials to make new building products is not only harmful to the local habitat, but it rapidly depletes our finite resources. Nearly 20 percent of Target Field was built with recycled content, such as steel, to reduce the amount of raw materials needed.

13 Water Use Reduction

Water-saving fixtures, such as low-flow urinals, dual-flush toilets and aerated faucets in Target Field will use 30 percent less potable (drinking) water than conventional fixtures. This will save more than 4.2 million gallons of potable water per year, reducing the ballpark's operating costs. It also will reduce demand on the municipal water supply and treatment facility.