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# ***Your Guide to Keeping Your New Green Home Green***

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compliments of  
Argenta Community  
Development Corporation

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**A special thank you to  
*Building Green Supporters***

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Acme Brick  
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NeighborWorks America  
Gannett Foundation  
Home Depot  
US Bank

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## CONGRATULATIONS

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Welcome to your new home!

This is a very special building. It was designed to be a comfortable, attractive and healthy environment in which you can enjoy an improved quality of life. The building was also designed and built in ways that help protect the environment. Your home was designed to meet the standards of the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) green building rating system. The project expects to receive LEED for Homes certification. It is referred to as a “green” building, and it is one of the first environmentally sustainable houses built in Arkansas.

The building features many nontoxic building materials, good ventilation and other strategies to improve indoor air quality and protect your health and well-being. Among the many benefits of these strategies is that they should help alleviate problems with asthma and other health issues for you and your family. The building was also designed to have reduced environmental impacts throughout its lifetime. For example, your home is designed save energy and water, and many of its materials and surfaces are made of very durable materials that are easy to maintain and that should last a long time. These strategies not only save natural resources but will help lower the cost of utilities and upkeep.

To keep the building healthy and to conserve natural resources, it is important to clean, maintain and operate the building using green and healthy products and practices. This guide presents some of the things that you can do to keep your home environment clean, green and healthy. There are sections on housekeeping and cleaning, pest control, trash and recycling. Many of these things are easy to do, and all of them are worth the time and effort.

In addition to this guide, you should also have owner’s manuals for the appliances in your home. Please refer to those manuals for information on maintaining your appliances.

We hope that you will use find this guide useful, and that it will help you to maintain an enjoyable living environment.

Warm Regards,

Brad Williams  
Executive Director  
Argenta Community Development Corporation

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## HOW TO SAVE ENERGY AND WATER

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Conserving energy and water resources benefits the environment in a variety of ways. For example, using less electricity reduces fossil fuel emissions from power plants, which reduces air and water pollution, and that helps protect everyone's health. In addition, the less energy and water used, the less money you will have to pay for these utilities. And the more money you save on utility bills, the more funds will be available to spend on other items that benefit you.

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### SAVING ENERGY

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- Make sure to set your thermostat so the temperature is comfortable—not overheated or overcooled.
- During cool months, make sure that the heater is not set too high. A thermostat can be set for comfort at about 68 or 69 degrees and it should be set at a lower temperature or turned off when you are not at home, during warm times of the year, and at night. The thermostat can be programmed for night setbacks to provide less heating (or cooling) at night.
- Do not leave the heat on when you have the window open, or open the window when you have the heat on—unless you just need to open the window or to air out the room for a short time. Heating and cooling the room at the same time wastes energy.
- Make sure that the water temperature is not set too high.
- Clean refrigerator coils at least twice a year.
- Clean out dryer lint filters, ducts and vents periodically. Accumulated lint poses a fire hazard. Also, make sure that the outside exhaust vent is working and closes tightly to keep outside air from leaking in.
- When purchasing new equipment and appliances, select those with high **ENERGY STAR** ratings([www.energystar.gov/products](http://www.energystar.gov/products)).

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### SAVING LIGHTS

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- Turn off lights, computers and equipment when they're not in use and when you're leaving your home.
- When the light bulbs burn out in your home, replace them with energy-efficient bulbs. Be careful not to break the fluorescent bulbs—they contain small amounts of mercury, which

is a hazardous substance. Do not throw away fluorescent light bulbs. Take them to the city's hazardous waste facility for proper disposal.

- Avoid using halogen lamps. Halogen lamps are major energy wasters, and they pose a significant fire hazard.
- When purchasing lamps or bulbs, look for products that are not only energy efficient but also long life and - for fluorescents and metal halides - low mercury. The longer the life, the less often you will have to purchase and recycle lamps or bulbs, saving both time and money. When selecting compact fluorescent lamps, look for the *ENERGY STAR* label as well as long-life and low-mercury features.

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## SAVING WATER

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There are obvious - and easy - water conservation strategies that everyone in the household can do:

- Run full loads in dishwashers and clothes washers.
- When using a sink or the shower, don't run the faucet longer than is necessary for your task. When you turn a faucet off, make sure that it is all the way off.
- Try not to take really long showers. Keep shower time under 10 to 15 minutes.
- If you hear the sound of dripping or trickling water or notice that your faucets are leaking, or if your toilet is running too long after it has been flushed and you can't get it to stop, you will need to fix the leak.
- Read water meters monthly. Compare the results to the same month of the previous year. This will help you both to identify leaks as they occur and to monitor your conservation efforts.
- Check for leaks periodically. A leaking toilet can waste more than 50 gallons of water each day, and a dripping faucet or showerhead can waste up to 1,000 gallons per week.

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## HOW TO KEEP YOUR HOME CLEAN AND HEALTHY

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### INDOOR AIR QUALITY

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Did you know? Indoor air is often considerably worse to breathe than outdoor air! The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ranks indoor air pollution among the top five environmental risks to public health. Indoor air pollution can come from many sources, including off gassing from building materials, finishes and furnishings (such as paints, adhesives, flooring and carpeting, upholstery, and pressed wood products such as particleboard and medium-density fiberboard); cleaning products and solvents; cigarette smoke; combustion from fuel-fired appliances and equipment; water leaks and moisture intrusion or accumulation; pests such as cockroaches; pesticides; and - ironically - even some types of “air fresheners.”

Indoor pollution problems are also often caused by inadequate ventilation. Indoor pollutants include volatile organic compounds (VOC’s) such as formaldehyde, benzene, xylene and toluene (all known, probable or suspected carcinogens that contribute to outdoor smog as well as indoor air pollution); carbon monoxide; dust and particulates; and mold and mildew. Some pollutants produce noxious odors while others have no odor.

Poor indoor air quality can be associated with a wide variety of health problems, from headaches and allergic reactions to asthma attack and other respiratory problems, to life-threatening illnesses such as Legionnaire’s disease. When repeatedly exposed over time to certain VOCs (such as formaldehyde), some people can develop heightened sensitivities to those chemicals.

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### INDOOR AIR QUALITY TIPS

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- Selection of less-toxic materials and products: Use nontoxic or low-toxic cleaning products; zero-VOC or low-VOC paints, finishes, adhesives, caulks and carpet; and formaldehyde-free wood products.
- Carpet acts as a haven for dirt, bacteria and mold. Vacuum carpets regularly, preferably using a vacuum with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. When cleaning carpets, use a non-chemical, low-water process, and use fans afterward to dry the carpeting quickly.
- HVAC Maintenance: Perform routine system maintenance, filter replacement and duct cleaning as recommended by the manufacturer.

## GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING TIPS

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To help protect your health and maintain a pleasant living environment, it's important to take care of your home, to keep it clean and pest free, and to clean it using safe products. Here are some recommendations on general housekeeping practices, cleaning products and clothes cleaning.

- Sweep the floors regularly, preferably at least once a week, and mop the hard surface flooring whenever it starts to get dirty or sticky.
- Vacuum the carpet regularly, preferably at least once a week. Dirt and dust get trapped in carpet, and they can trigger allergy symptoms and asthma.
- If water or any liquid is spilled on the carpet, sop it up immediately with a dry towel or rag. Mildew and mold can develop in carpeting that stays wet too long.
- Wipe up any puddles of water from your bathroom or kitchen floor.
- Wash any dirty dishes daily, and clean kitchen surfaces with a damp cloth whenever they are dirty.
- If you see discoloration on surfaces (white, orange, green, brown or black), see cracked or discolored grout, or smell a musty odor, it might be mold or mildew. Clean the areas with baking soda or borax. If the discoloration does not go away or gets worse, call a professional, as mold can cause serious health problems if it is not addressed.
- When you are using your stove, turn on the range hood fan if the cooking is creating any smoke or odors.
- Clean the grease filter on your stove's range hood when any grease builds up.
- Don't use bristly brushes or other abrasive products when cleaning, as they can leave scratch marks.
- Throw out and replace used sponges and cloths/rags if they're dirty or smelly.
- Don't mix different cleaning products together unless specifically recommended or unless they are benign, nonreactive, nontoxic substances.
- Glues, adhesives, paints and other household products often contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which contribute to indoor air pollution as well as to outdoor smog. Try to choose products that are labeled "low-VOC" or "nontoxic" whenever possible.

## CLEANING PRODUCTS

Cleaning your home is important because it helps remove harmful contaminants such as mold and bacteria. But many conventional cleaning products can also cause health problems. The use of toxic cleaning products can be a particular problem for people who have health conditions such as asthma or allergies or who have chemical sensitivities or weak immune systems. Some cleaning products can cause headaches, dizziness, skin irritation, respiratory irritation and asthma, eye irritation or worse; some contain cancer-causing substances, reproductive toxins, central nervous system toxins and endocrine system/hormone disruptors.

Fortunately, many alternative, nontoxic cleaning products are now available. Also, some very basic and multipurpose household substances can be used as safe and effective alternative cleaning solutions for most household cleaning jobs. These substances include baking soda, white vinegar, lemon juice and salt, as well as hydrogen peroxide and borax. Borax and baking soda are especially versatile household products; they can be used for a variety of purposes. For example, baking soda will clean and deodorize all kitchen and bathroom surfaces (just dissolve a few tablespoons in some warm water, or use the baking soda directly on a damp sponge). A combination of baking soda, hot water and vinegar can clear drains. And borax, baking soda or hydrogen peroxide can remove stains and mildew. Alternatively, using a mild soap (like dishwashing detergent or a liquid/Castile soap) with some water will clean most surfaces adequately.

Here is one recipe for a nontoxic, all-purpose cleaner for cleaning countertops, floors, walls, etc:

1 quart warm water

1 teaspoon liquid soap (dishwashing or Castile soap)

1 teaspoon borax

½ cup undiluted white vinegar

Mix ingredients and store in a spray bottle.

If you're selecting a more conventional cleaning product at the store, look for products that are labeled "nontoxic," "low VOC" or "zero VOC," and/or "biodegradable." Also, look for unscented products (some people are allergic to certain fragrances) and products with recyclable packaging/containers.

Avoid the use of chlorine bleach unless it's absolutely necessary to use such a strong disinfectant. Hydrogen peroxide is a good alternative to chlorine bleach. *Never* use undiluted chlorine bleach or ammonia. Both of these substances can cause major respiratory irritation.

Read product labels, including the small print. As a general rule, you should avoid all products that are labeled "Danger—Poison." Products labeled "Warning" are also dangerous, but less so, and products labeled "Caution" are the least harmful of the three, although they can still be hazardous. Also avoid products that are labeled "Corrosive," "Severely Irritating," "Highly Flammable" or "Highly Combustible." Avoid aerosols when possible; they often contain substances that are flammable and that can contribute to indoor air quality problems. Avoid using most "air freshener" products, especially if their labels say that they contain paradichlorobenzene.

Ingredients like this can cause headaches and other health problems. Avoid using mothballs; instead, store wool items in plastic bags or airtight containers. If there is a moth problem, you can kill the moth eggs by washing the affected garments in hot water or putting them in the freezer for a few days.

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## CLEANING THE FLOORS

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How often should I clean my tile floors? This will depend on how much use it gets and whether dirt has been trafficked in from outside. Sweeping/dust mopping or vacuuming is likely to be the most frequent procedure. If the floor is muddy it can be cleaned with a damp mop, making sure the dirt is rinsed out of the mop and not spread back on the floor.

- Mop up spills as soon as possible, prevent SPOTS from becoming STAINS.
- Use a clean mop head.
- Do not mix cleaning chemicals unless specified by the manufacturer.

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## CARPET

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What do I do if I stain my carpet? The vast majority of spills can be cleaned off your carpet satisfactorily. With spills or “accidents” with pets:

1. Act quickly
2. Scrape or blot as much as possible
3. Mop with diluted cleaner
4. Damp mop with clean water
5. Repeat steps 3 & 4 if necessary

### Additional Tips

- Try to clean your carpet on a regular basis.
- Make use of suitable door or barrier mats to help minimize dirt and grit getting into the home.
- Protect your floor from sharp furniture legs by placing furniture caps or similar protectors on them. If moving a heavy object across the floor, rug underneath it.

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## CLOTHES CLEANING

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Wash your clothes and bedding regularly - either once a week, whenever you are starting to run out of clean clothes to wear, or whenever you have a full load of dirty laundry to clean, whichever comes first. When your laundry items are only slightly dirty, you can select the cold or warm water

setting, which saves energy. If items are quite dirty, choose the hot water setting on the washing machine to kill any germs. Choose a laundry detergent that is labeled as phosphate-free, biodegradable and/or nontoxic. Also, consider selecting an unscented product. Only a small amount of detergent is necessary - do not use more than the amount recommended in the instructions on the container.

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## RECYCLING SERVICES IN NORTH LITTLE ROCK

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### CURBSIDE RECYCLING

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Your collection day will be the same as your household garbage collection day. Set your recycling container at the curb by 7 a.m. on your collection day.

You can recycle newspapers and inserts, flattened corrugated cardboard, office-type paper, magazines, phonebooks, paperboard (like cereal and drink cartons, but no wax-coated liners), old mail, non-hazardous plastic bottles and jugs with necks smaller than the base, and metals (steel cans, aluminum, aluminum cans).

Recycling containers and garbage containers should be at least 3 feet apart so collection operators can identify them. Do not put garbage or green waste in the recycling bin. Recycling is not mandatory. The city of North Little Rock encourages recycling as it reduces pollution, extends the life of our landfills and conserves natural resources. For more information, contact Waste Management at 570-1255.

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### RECYCLING DROP OFF CENTERS

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**Kroger - McCain and North Hills**

Saturday only 7 a.m.-Noon

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### PLASTIC BAG RECYCLING-SACK IT TO US

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Place all your clean and empty plastic grocery/retail store bags and dry cleaner garment bags into a plastic bag, tie off and place in your home recycling bin. Please remember, no food bags, film from food containers, zipper or sandwich bags, garbage bags, or mulch, soil, or salt bags.

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### HOUSEHOLD CHEMICAL AND ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

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Household chemicals and electronics may be taken to collections centers at the following locations and days from 7 a.m.-9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m.

**North Little Rock - 12th & Willow**

Public Works, every Tuesday and 3rd Saturday

**Sherwood - 6500 North Hills Boulevard**

Public Works, every Mon and 1st Saturday

## HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

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Hazardous waste materials may not be thrown in the garbage. They must be dropped off at the appropriate city facility for safe disposal or recycling so that they don't contaminate the community's air, water or soil. Hazardous waste materials include:

- Chemical cleaning supplies - If you need to dispose of a chemical cleaning product that is not completely used up, take the container to the city's hazardous waste facility.
- Batteries (all types)
- Fluorescent lamps/light bulbs - These contain very small amounts of mercury and are considered hazardous waste.
- Paint, paint thinners, primers, stains and other finishes
- Toxic glues and adhesives
- Medical/biohazard waste (including needles)
- Pesticides, herbicides, chemical fertilizer
- Computers, TVs and other electronic equipment
- Printer/copier ink/toner
- Used motor oil
- Compressed gases

For more information: Contact Pulaski County Regional Solid Waste Management District at 340-8792 or visit their webpage at [www.pulaskiswdistrict.org](http://www.pulaskiswdistrict.org).

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## INDOOR PEST PREVENTION AND CONTROL

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It is important to keep your home free of pests (such as cockroaches, rodents, etc.), as pests can carry disease. Please do not use toxic pesticide products. Most pesticides are poisons, and they are often poisonous to humans as well as to pests. Studies have linked some pesticides to cancer, birth defects, and neurological and immune system disorders, as well as allergies. Pesticides should only be used as a last resort and in very small amounts. As a general rule, avoid products that are labeled "Danger - Poison." If ants are in your apartment, try sprinkling borax where they are coming in; ants do not like boric acid. If you decide that you must use some chemical pest control products, consider using only baits for cockroaches and ants. And for rodents, traps should be used rather than poisons.

The best strategy is to keep pests from coming into your home in the first place, rather than to have to get rid of them later. Standing water can attract pests, as can food - especially greasy foods and sweets - left out on counters or not stored properly. If your home is clean and dry, it isn't likely that pests will want to live there. The following are some specific steps that you can take to keep pests from finding food, water or hiding places in your home.

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### PEST PREVENTION TIPS

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- Clean up any open, unsealed food or crumbs. Wrap and seal any leftover food and put in the refrigerator, or in a cabinet if tightly sealed.
- Do not leave dirty dishes out overnight.
- Clean up spills or sticky substances from all floors and surfaces.
- Keep your kitchen surfaces clean (counters, cabinets, sink, floors, stove, microwave, etc). Be sure to clean up any grease with soapy water, and dry off any wet areas.
- Sweep, mop and vacuum regularly.
- Rinse bottles, cans and containers before putting them in the recycling bins. Clean out the recycling bins to remove sticky residues.
- Take your garbage and recyclables to the trash room on your floor at least once a week. Move garbage and recyclables to the trash room every evening if there are any pests in your home.
- Minimize clutter and paper piles that can provide hiding places for pests.
- If you notice any water leaks or moisture-damaged materials in your home, take care of it immediately.
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- Eliminate excess clutter, particularly near beds and clothes, to reduce the number of places where the bugs can hide.

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## TAKING CARE OF YOUR YARD

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To homeowners, a green and healthy lawn is an important part of home care, and a big source of pride. Taking care of your lawn is generally an easy task.

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### WATERING YOUR LAWN THE RIGHT WAY

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Proper watering, mowing, and fertilizing helps keep lawns looking healthy. Factors such as the soil, weather, and management practices all have a role in water needs of lawns.

How much water does a lawn need? How often should I water?

Generally, you should water your lawn deeply once or twice a week. The first few warm days of summer does not automatically mean to water lawns. Walk on the lawn and check to see if your footprints remain after walking across it (instead of leaf blades bouncing back up).

Apply one to one and a half inches or water each time. You can place coffee cans or similar straight-sided containers on the lawn to measure water application rates. Deep watering allows moisture to reach the deepest roots. Allowing the soil to dry between watering will encourage the roots to go deeper to reach the moisture and nutrients it needs. Light, daily watering leaves too much water at or near the surface of the soil, and does not reach all of the roots where it is needed.

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### WATERING TIPS

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- Use proper watering techniques. Water early in the day, not in the heat of the day and save water by not watering during or immediately preceding or following rainy days.
- To help conserve water use, mow higher, avoid excess nitrogen as warm weather approaches, limit traffic over the lawn, improve turf rooting, control thatch and soil compaction, and avoid pesticide use on drought stressed lawns. In general, water as infrequently as possible. Water thoroughly so moisture gets down to the depth of the roots. There are exceptions to this general rule but try to avoid frequent watering that promotes shallower root systems and weeds
- Given a choice, water early in the day when lawns are normally wet from dew.
- Avoid midday due to evaporation, and at night due to potential increased chances of some diseases.
- Spread the water uniformly across the lawn.

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## MOWING YOUR LAWN THE RIGHT WAY

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Although often overlooked, mowing has a major impact on lawn appearance and health. Follow a few simple guidelines to assure lawns are mowed properly:

- Don't make the common mistake of mowing too short. For most lawns, a mowing height between two and three inches is suggested; with the upper range best for summer. Lawns mowed at higher heights tend to have deeper roots, less weed problems, and look much better. Mowing too close invites problems such as weed invasions. Simply raising the mowing height can have a major impact on the quality of many home lawns. A mowing height of two inches would be fine when grasses are rapidly growing, but the height should be raised as growth slows, stress increases, and when the lawn is in the shade. **Do not remove more than one-third of the grass leaf in any one cutting.** Mower blades need to be kept sharp.
- Mow on a regular basis, as the lawn needs it, is essential.
- Don't mow when the grass is wet.
- As long as the lawn is mowed on a regular basis, clippings do not need to be collected. The clippings readily decompose (contain 75 - 80 percent water) and their nutrients will recycle so less fertilizer is needed.

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## PLANTS

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- If and when plantings need to be replaced, select from recommended plants that are appropriate for the region. A recommendation list is in the appendix.
- Using Arkansas native/adapted or drought-tolerant plantings will take less maintenance.
- Compost and mulch can be used to keep soil healthy, reduce weeds and eliminate or minimize the use of fertilizers.

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## OUTDOOR PEST MANAGEMENT

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- Avoid the use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides to control insects and pests as much as possible. These products are often hazardous to humans. People are not only exposed to outdoor pesticides when they are outside – the chemicals can also be tracked into the building on people's shoes.
- It's important to remember that not all bugs are harmful pests; some are actually beneficial to plants. As for true pests, there are many ways to prevent and control them without using toxic chemical pesticides or insecticides.

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## APPENDIX

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Contacts

Recommended Plant List

Green Home Components

Green Companies

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## RESOURCES

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Argenta Community Development Corporation  
Brian Cox, Construction Projects Manager  
401 Main Street  
North Little Rock, AR 72114  
501-374-0622  
bcox@argentadc.org  
www.argentadc.org

North Little Rock Electric  
800 Main St  
North Little Rock, AR 72114  
(501) 372-0100  
www.nlrelectric.com

Central Arkansas Water  
221 East Capitol Avenue  
P.O. Box 1789  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203  
501-372-5161  
www.carkw.com

Arkansas Department of Environmental Control  
5301 Northshore Drive  
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317  
(501) 682-0744  
www.adeq.state.ar.us

Arkansas Energy Office  
One Capitol Mall  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201  
(501) 682-1121  
www.1800arkansas.com/business\_development/energy

Central Arkansas Transit  
901 Maple Street  
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72114  
(501)375-6717  
www.cat.org

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
www.epa.gov

Energy Star  
[www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov)

KARK  
[www.arkansasmatters.com/content/green](http://www.arkansasmatters.com/content/green)

Green Media Tool Shed  
[www.greenmediatoolshed.org](http://www.greenmediatoolshed.org)

Green Biz  
[www.greenbiz.com/resources/marketing](http://www.greenbiz.com/resources/marketing)

U.S. Green Building Council  
[www.usgbc.org](http://www.usgbc.org)

Build It Green  
[www.builditgreen.org](http://www.builditgreen.org)

Urban Edge  
[www.urbanedge.org/green-housing.php](http://www.urbanedge.org/green-housing.php)

Seventh Generation  
[www.seventhgeneration.com](http://www.seventhgeneration.com)

Simple Green  
<http://www.simplegreen.com>

Greener Choices  
[www.greenerchoices.org](http://www.greenerchoices.org)

RECOMMENDED PLANT LIST

**TREES-LARGE-DECIDUOUS**

		Flower Color	Light Req	SIZE
Shumard Oak	Quercus shumardii	none	sun	60'tx40'w
Willow Oak	Quercus phellos	none	sun	60'tx40'w
Water Oak	Quercus nigra	none	sun	60'tx40'w
Pin Oak	Quercus palustris	none	sun	60'tx40'w
Honeylocust	Gleditsia tricanthos inermis	none	sun	60'tx40'w
Red Maple	Acer rubrum	none	sun	60'tx40'w

**TREES-LARGE-EVERGREEN**

Ilex attenuata	Foster Holly	none	sun	40'tx20'w
Juniperus virginiana	Red Cedar	none	sun	50'tx30'w
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	none	sun	50'tx30'w

**TREES-SMALL-DECIDUOUS-FLOWERING**

Redbud	Cercis Canadensis	pink	part shade	20'tx15'w
Sweetbay	Magnolia virginiana	white	part shade	20'tx15'w
Dogwood	Cornus florida	white	shade	40'tx20'w
Fringe Tree	Chioanthus virginicus	white	part shade	10'tx8'w

**TREES-SMALL-DECIDUOUS**

Hop Hornbean	Ostrya virginiana	green	part shade	40'tx20'w
Ironwood	Carpinus caroliniana	green	part shade	40'tx20'w

**SHRUBS- DECIDUOUS**

Sweet spire	Itea virginica	white	sun	2 gal
Spirea nipponica	Snowmound spirea	white	part shade	4'tx4'w
Spirea bumalda	Anthony Waterer Spirea	pink/red	sun	30"x30"
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	none	part shade	3'tx3'w
St. John's Wort	hypericum kalmianum	yellow	sun	3'tx3'w

**SHRUBS-EVERGREEN**

		Flower Color	Light Req	SIZE
Wax-Myrtle	Myrica pensylvanica	white	sun	6'tx6'w
Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria nana	none	sun or shade	3'tx3'w
Eleagnus pungens	Eleagnus	white	sun or shade	5'tx5'w
Abelia	Abelia grandiflora 'Ed Goucher'	pink	sun or shade	3-4'tx3-4'w

**GRASSES**

Muhly grass	Muhlenbergia capillaries	none	sun	3't x3'w
Switch grass	Panicum virgatum	none	sun	3't x3'w
Maiden Grass	Miscanthus sinensis	none	sun	2-4'x2-4' (cultivar)

**GROUNDCOVERS- DECIDUOUS**

Daylily	Hemerocalis hybrida	yellow	sun or shade	18"t x3'w
Hosta	Hosta lancifolia	white	shade	18"t x 3'w

**GROUNDCOVERS- EVERGREEN**

Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper	none	sun	18"tx3'w
Liriope spicata	Lily turf	purple	shade	10"tx12" w
Phlox subulata	Thrift	pink	sun	2"tx12" w
Vinca minor	Periwinkle	purple	shade	5"tx3'w

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## YOUR HOME'S GREEN COMPONENTS

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Below is a list of some of the green materials, finishes, furnishings, systems, equipment and appliances that are featured in your home.

- Progreen Paints were used on walls, ceilings, trim
- Cabinets are plywood cabinets
- Furnace is a 2 ton heat pump
- Air Conditioner is:
  - American Standard
  - 14 SEER with variable speed
  - 410A Freon with fresh air mechanical damper unit
- Thermostat is 7 day programmable
- Appliances are all Energy Star
- Showerhead is 1.5 restricted/low flow
- Toilet is 1.6 GPF low flow
- Carpet is by Shaw is composed of recyclable bottle caps and 100% PET/BCF Polyester
- Insulated walls are made of structural insulated panels
- Ceiling is blown with cellulose
- Energy efficient long lasting light bulbs were installed
- Insulated low-e windows with energy efficient glass.
- Tech shield radiant barrier to prevent heat from entering attic

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GREEN VENDORS

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Reddell Homes/Contractor  
Noark Enterprises Inc./SIP  
Sherwin-Williams/Low VOC Paints  
David Sorensen Service Co/HVAC  
National Home Center/Cabinetry  
Mullins Carpet/PET Carpet  
Acme Brick/Bricks  
JR Excavating/Footings  
Lucero Masonry/Block Laying  
Block USA/Blocks  
Levy Concrete/Slab  
Whit Davis/Framing Package  
Pest Masters/Soil Treatment  
Advance Electric  
Young's Siding Inc/Siding