

Sweden's Green & Healthy Building Updates With LEED Fellow Sue Clark

Introduction ([00:02](#)):

Welcome to green building matters. The podcast that matters for green building professionals. Learn insight in green buildings as we interview today's experts in LEED and WELL. We'll learn from their career paths, war stories and all things green because green building matters. And now our host and yes, he has every LEED and WELL credential. Here's Charlie Cichetti.

Charlie ([00:33](#)):

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Charlie ([01:01](#)):

Hi everyone. Welcome to the next episode of the green building matters podcast. Today. We have a special guest because I want to go ahead and say thank you to Sue Clark, who is a LEED Fellow coming to us from Stockholm, Sweden. A career highlight of mine was actually in 2019 to go teach a two day WELL training. So, Sue, if I haven't told you, thank you enough. Thank you. Fell in love with Stockholm and I can't wait to show everybody more of your story. Welcome to the podcast. Thanks Charlie. Great to be here. Good people, good energy. I know we're going to have a fun chat and I always ask my podcast guests. Take us back, where'd you grow up and where'd you go to school? So

Sue ([01:48](#)):

I'm actually a farm kid from central Canada, Brandon Manitoba. I grew up on a beef cattle farm and was one of the first of my generation to not continue with farming. It's been a bit of a step outside of my upbringing to come into architecture. I think this was really actually an important basis for getting into sustainability, this kind of early experience with connecting to nature and to the land and understanding when you work in something like agriculture,

your livelihood is bound up intrinsically with what happens with nature and you have very little control over that. It could be the case that one summer you have a bumper crop and the next summer there's a late season storm that takes all of that away and you lose a season's worth of work. For me, it inspired a sense of humility as well as a sense of the responsibility that we have as custodians for nature. When later in my education, and then in my career sustainability seems like a self direction. Or

Charlie ([03:00](#)):

Those roots that early influence there. How did you go from family farming to want to know architecture and maybe go to school for that? What inspired you to go that route?

Sue ([03:03](#)):

I actually started off at art school. I went to art school in Vancouver at the Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design. While I was there I started having the idea about switching into architecture instead because I saw that architecture looked at issues very broadly. I had a couple of professors that were architects and they also shared that architecture is a great education for looking at things comprehensively. Whether you take that education and then do graphic design or industrial design. If you go into literature, if you go into the city planning, you can go many directions with an architecture education. So that really interested me. Before I completed my studies at art school, I switched to the architectural program at University of Waterloo. I did my master's there. It's a co-op program so you go to school for four months and then you work for four months.

Sue ([03:58](#)):

One of my work terms, I landed at an engineering firm in Ottawa, which is really where I got my first start with green building. In 2004, I got to work on my first LEED project. It was one of the first big Canada projects. Canada came out in September, 2004, and I started working for Morrison Hershfield as a co-op student later that month. It was just a tremendous opportunity to get in early. Halfway through my masters, I went back to Morrison Hershfield and became their first dedicated green employee. They had several people that were building science, people that were also working with sustainability, but this was 2007, at the time there wasn't really a critical mass of projects

to justify dedicated staff for green building. 2007 was the beginning of that, a hockey stick curve upwards. I was able to really learn and develop even before I finished my master's and get in with a firm that was really thinking creatively about sustainability with a strong technical background, which I really appreciated as well.

Charlie ([05:11](#)):

It's amazing. Right place, right time that early LEED Canada project. What kind of building was it, Sue? Just curious.

Sue ([05:17](#)):

It was actually a major renovation of the Revenue Canada building in Regina, Saskatchewan. We over achieved the client's goals. They wanted just a certified level. We were able to get silver. We did some building reuse stuff. It was just a great chance to hop in and get my hands dirty.

Charlie ([05:38](#)):

Here's how we should do this. We'll talk about mentors for a minute. Is there anyone along the way that opens the doors for you or maybe you kind of looked up to?

Sue ([05:47](#)):

No, no shortage of those. I wouldn't be where I am today without having people to take me under their wing and guide me along. I'd say my old boss at Morrison Hershfield, Mark Lucuik, who was one of the first LEED Fellows in Canada. He chaired the LEED Steering Committee in Canada. He was always able to introduce me to opportunities, but also just a great sounding board and kept things real. Having himself been part of this early green building movement since the seventies and eighties, Mark always saw the forest for the trees. I think when you work with a system like LEED, especially when you're new to working with it, you can really get hung up on the requirements. Mark would always pull me back and say, "Okay, well, what's the intent of the credit. What's really the sustainability goal that we're trying to achieve? How can we catch people doing the right thing?" And this was really an instrumental lesson for me. How do we make sure that we keep our perspective broad and inclusive and not have too much of these

LEED blinders on which can be a criticism of the system, of any certification system,

Charlie ([07:03](#)):

Anyone else there and have some influence along the way you want to give a shout out to?

Sue ([07:08](#)):

Yeah, I'd be remiss if I didn't give a shout out to my boss at Sweden Green Building Council, who I met at a conference in Toronto. Greenbuild, Toronto in 2011, just a few weeks before I moved to Sweden, as GBC was only three people at the time, they had just signed this letter of agreement with the US Green Building Council to support LEED in Sweden. But these three staff people didn't have any experience with LEED. I was coming from Canada with no experience using LEED outside of the US in a cold weather climate in a country with high requirements for energy efficiency. It was really a good chance for me to hop in and Banks Longgrand is his name. He really just said, just take the ball and run with it, whatever you want to do to develop how we work with LEED.

Sue ([08:02](#)):

I was able to set up a LEED committee and some working groups to tackle things like, what do we see for potential in pilot credits? What do we need to focus on for energy issues? How do we need to better communicate to US GBC who owns the, how we're working with district energy questions, which was a huge challenge for us in the early days. What are the material requirement concerns that we're having difficulty working with? The way that we measure emissions versus the way that LEED measures emissions? So, Banks really gave me a ton of freedom to drive that work as I thought would be most productive, but he also introduced me to the people that I really depended on to develop this technical rigorous work. I'm not obviously an expert on everything, but I was able to tap into a network of people that were experts on everything. To be the spider in the web, I really have to thank Banks for that.

Charlie ([09:09](#)):

Well, I can't wait until we get back to in-person Greenbuild conferences. You can see that connection you made there and how impactful it was on your green building career. Sue, connect the dots. So here you are in Canada, how did you pick Stockholm, Sweden, and what brought you to Stockholm?

Sue ([09:27](#)):

Well, it wasn't actually my pick, my husband worked for a telecom company called Nortel. They got bought by Ericsson and they offered him a one to three-year contract and Stockholm, and he got the offer and said to me, what do you think? I said, yes, it's a Mecca for green buildings. Let's go, something will pan out I'll land on my feet. I met Banks, I think six weeks before we got here. We were originally only planning to stay for one year, but it's not often that the Ericsson spouse finds work. Swedish language can be a barrier, especially for some industries to find work here. It can be a lot to settle in and find a job at that time. I was able to hop into SGBC almost directly after I got here. We decided to extend and extend and extend and eventually we just decided to stay. Now it's been nine years. It's kind of hard to imagine leaving now, having only come here on a long-term assignment. It's definitely been a tremendous experience to even have this kind of point of comparison, what it's like to work in different countries, even to countries that have a lot of similarities in very important ways, just to understand how consultants interface with contractors. What are these leadership examples? How do both of these different building cultures work with innovation? It's just been such an eye opener.

Charlie ([11:07](#)):

Really happy you're there. It seems like it's really working out very well for you and your family. Tell us a little bit about Sweden, especially there in Stockholm. We have another program MÅsterhuset and there's LEED, but in a little bit, we'll talk about WELL and how you've really become a WELL liaison. Could you tell us about some of the programs that projects do now? There's obviously some LEED work, but there's some other programs you have to choose from. Can you paint the picture for those that haven't been to Sweden yet?

Sue ([11:36](#)):

Sure. Sweden's a bit of a tapestry of different certification systems and environmental standards. One of the important things that I would mention is that in a way is kind of different from the Canadian or the US where LEED was really a catalyst for green building, but there were these movements happening in Sweden already. The certification trend came after as a way of quantifying these things. In the 1970s, the energy crisis had Sweden as everywhere else. The big difference is that in Sweden, there are no fossil fuel resources within the national borders. The pressure stayed on to resolve this issue of dependence on fossil fuels, especially for heating buildings. They developed really stringent energy standards, a lot of work with the district heating that works and getting them off of fossil fuels. Shortly thereafter they started to work a lot more with hazardous chemicals and building materials and transparency.

Sue ([12:41](#)):

There was an individual working for one of Sweden's large contractor firms who was talking to some of his colleagues and held up a can of cat food and said, why is it that I can see everything that's in this cat food, but if I buy 20 sheets of drywall, I can't find out what's in it. Or 20 sheets of particle board. I can't find out what's in it and we change this. There was also a crisis with a big housing program from the sixties and seventies, where they built a million homes in a decade, which is pretty outstanding achievement for a country that wasn't even 10 million on people at the time, but they built a lot of these things very fast and had some moisture and humidity issues with under cured concrete slabs. They've worked quite proactively with moisture and more safety practices.

Sue ([13:30](#)):

This is all a backdrop to when certification came along, it had all of these kinds of pillars that you could anchor on and develop good practice behind what was already good practice within the industry. The most popular system in Sweden is called MÅsterhuset. That to drug translation is environmental building that's about 1700 buildings in Sweden, but we also have almost 300 LEED projects for the same amount of BREEAM projects. The Swedish version of BREEAM. We have a Swedish system for certifying urban areas. WELL is catching on so it's a more complicated certification landscape than you'd see in a place like Canada or the US or many other

countries where there's one system that's very dominant with not so much for other systems being taken up. The uptake of those systems is really dependent on what the focus of the property owner and what kind of clientele they're trying to draw in. Property owners that want to bring in international clients have moved towards LEED because it has this high level of recognition. It's the same system everywhere you go. So that's really where we've seen the traction on the LEED market here.

Charlie ([14:53](#)):

I was going to ask as we talk more about your career and your story, you've been able to work as a consultant on MÅsterhuset the other rating system as well, projects all while doing great work. Of course, at the Sweden Green Building Council and at Tengbom which we're going to talk about. Is it the developers driving it? It sounds like it's really just, you want to be a good consultant and show here's the pros and cons of each. Here's the audience, here's the other goals. It sounds like you're starting with, WELL, we've got a lot of options. Let's narrow it down. Is that kind of how the talk goes?

Sue ([15:27](#)):

Yeah, we've always talked about it at the green building council because we see it as something of a ladder. There's a very basic certification the project can earn that's simply based on energy performance and for some property owners and some clients, this is their foot in the door. If they want to get a bit more complicated, they can use a system like MÅsterhuset which has 60 indicators, all of which are based on the Swedish building code. If you are building to a Swedish building code, which everybody must, you have a really direct inroads to maybe a big nod, but it's also a way of verifying that the building is designed and performing to that expectation. It gives something to the client as well. It's not just, "Why do I use a system that's only based on the code?"

Sue ([16:16](#)):

It provides this level of assurance also for ongoing performance for projects that want to take on an extra level of complexity, because MÅsterhuset doesn't have anything about waste management or where the project is located or site factors like transportation, et cetera. Then you have BREEAM and LEED, we've presented to our clients that want to go even further. You

can look at the Living Building Challenge, and now we have this piece with health and wellbeing that we're really seeing as a compliment to the environmental certification systems. The first three projects that registered to WELL in the Swedish market, one was pursuing LEED. One was pursuing BREEAM. One was pursuing MÅsterhuset. It's great to see that it's not just one of the environmental certification systems that's developing along the health and wellness trend. It's really universal. I think we see that it's getting to be more complex like more double certifications with WELL and an environmental certification. We also have this system for urban areas. How can we look at the urban scale and not just the building scale?

Charlie ([17:29](#)):

It's such a cool landscape. There are so many options, so many tools let's look back for a minute. I love to give my podcast guests a little permission to look back on the highlight reel, if you will. What are some of your proudest achievements?

Sue ([17:43](#)):

One little project that I'm actually really proud of and maybe isn't the most flashy project, but I worked on a waste management or waste handling station on Vancouver Island in British Columbia that had a really ambitious team. The client wanted to get as many sustainability strategies as they could pack into this little project. It was part renovation, part new construction. Everything in certified wood. We put green roofs on everything. We put skylights in the waste transfer halls. The project got to LEED Gold, and it was just such an achievement for the team. I think more than anything, it was this elevation of the building type because at the time this would have been 2009, 2010. At the time, it was like LEED for office buildings, immediate school, but it wasn't really being embraced by these industrial building types, but there was so much potential there that we could stretch sustainability and LEED system and develop it in a way that actually pushed us to do that building type better as well.

Sue ([18:57](#)):

It kind of took the confines off of the LEED system and its definition as a system for office buildings. I was really proud of the project team and the fact that any strategy we talked about, they were really open, really eager to

try out new things, try out new technologies. Yeah, that was definitely a highlight and it's come in handy in future conversations as well that, WELL, isn't only for office buildings. We can also use it to think more creatively about systems that may get pigeonholed in a certain way, especially when that system is new.

Charlie ([19:40](#)):

It's inspiring. You kind of got me excited about how that was the catalyst there. You're a LEED Fellow, which is amazing. Tell us about that. Is that validation? What has that done for you? What has that meant?

Sue ([19:54](#)):

It's definitely a big honor. It's a tough road to get there. As yourself and congratulations again, Charlie, on your 2020 LEED Fellow award. It's an honored company that you get elevated into and it's definitely something that I had in my sites. I'd say for a while you need to prepare yourself for getting to a LEED Fellow and that's a several years long process. I feel like as soon as I got my LEED Fellow, I just started thinking right away about who I was going to nominate because there were a lot of people that helped me along my way. Like I mentioned about working with SGBC and being tied into this network of experts. Some of my colleagues from Skanska, from Pia Con, from Banks Doll Grand, and one of our big engineering firms here, they have just been such an anchor for my technical development as a LEED consultant that I think a LEED Fellow designation in variably has a lot of endorsements behind that.

Sue ([21:01](#)):

It doesn't exist in a self-contained vacuum. It feels like my LEED Fellow award actually belongs to a lot more people. It should be considered like a Swedish LEED community award, almost that I've been very fortunate to be outward face up. Definitely it's nice to get Sweden on the map. We don't have so many LEED Fellows in Europe. I think we're five or six LEED Fellows in Europe. And so far just one in the Nordics, but I think it does speak to the kind of quality of work that's coming out of the Nordis when it comes to sustainability and I fully expect we'll see a lot more LEED Fellows in the next few years. Once people pass that eight year qualification as a LEED AP

roadblock, I think we'll see a lot more because the quality of work coming out of the Swedish market is really exceptional.

Charlie ([21:57](#)):

We really fell in love with the area when we were able to visit. Let's fast forward to today. What's keeping you busy today. Obviously you have work to do there on what seems like healthy building connections still with S GBC, but obviously tell us about Tengbom and some of the other work you do back on the architecture projects. I think you had an itch to kind of get back to that side.

Sue ([22:23](#)):

Yeah. Tengbom is one of the oldest architectural firms in the world. I think we are 107 years old, so there's really a long architectural history. It was the chance of having been educated as an architect. It was the chance to kind of get back to those roots and start to have conversations with architectural colleagues about how we integrate health and wellness into every building that we design. Our head of sustainability, who is also an architect, Ivana Kildsgaard. She's been extremely ambitious about really digging into this question about what is a true sustainable architecture. Every building that we send out of the firm, how can it be healthier, climate ready, low carbon impact and circular? How can we build in more reuse? What are all these pieces that need to come together?

Sue ([23:20](#)):

It's been more network building within your organization to talk to the interior architects and landscape architects and city planners. How are we embracing these different aspects of sustainability? How can we do even more? For my own work, I'd say it's starting to become more strategic, whereas before it might've been more consulting, WELL consulting, LEED consulting. Now it's taken on a bit more of a big picture feel of beyond the systems. How do we define your sustainability goals and then find the system that scratches the itch in those different places especially when we start to look at these emerging legislations. The EU taxonomy for example, is putting a renewed focus on the EU's goal for carbon neutrality, where we've got different directors that are targeting, reuse and circularity going to make it mandatory that when you buy something, you can also buy replacement

component parts for it. Instead of throwing it in the garbage. In Sweden, in January next year, we're going to have a mandatory requirement for our climate declaration. An LCA on the building structure will be mandatory for all public buildings as of January 1st and for all other buildings in May or in June. We also have some internal competence that we need to develop to address these emerging legislative trends.

Charlie ([25:00](#)):

Segue to my next question, which is what is around the corner? What else do you see in this rebuilding, healthy building movement? What should me and those listening to this podcast be reading up on now? What's around the corner?

Sue ([25:13](#)):

I feel like there's a big gap that we need to fill on this climate adapted building piece. About a year ago, the government of Canada announced they were going to update the national building codes for future climate scenarios, which I think is really smart because the climate we have today that our building codes are designed for, we're not going to have the same climatic conditions in 10 or 20 or 30 years. The climate in Stockholm in 2050 is anticipated to be as hard as Budapest. Our buildings are not designed for that kind of heat. Our infrastructure is not designed for that kind of thing. It won't be as simple as just flopping an air conditioner into all of our buildings. We've got restrictions on the levels of refrigerants that we're even able to sell, let alone their global warming. We need to start working much more aggressively with what are the standards that we build our buildings to.

Sue ([26:08](#)):

We know that when we put up an office building, it's going to be there for 50 or 60 years. What kind of climate can we reasonably expect in 2080 or 2090? We can tap into data that shows us what are the forecast scenarios? What are the temperature changes going to be in different areas of the country? In different areas of the world? What about flood Plains? What about increased flash storms and what that means for facade design? What about increased freeze thaw cycles in places that no longer have the winters that they used to? I think it is a huge opportunity. There's some organizations that are already working on tools, but they have tools that

would let us just pop in and address and have it give us here's the top three climate risks for that specific location, ABC, and then implement design strategies for that. It would be a start, but I feel like this is something that we really haven't tapped into. The big climate focus right now is on reducing operational carbon and reducing embodied carbon. Absolutely, we need to put an effort there, but we can't ignore this piece of that. Our buildings are not designed appropriately for future

Charlie ([27:20](#)):

You're right. These rating systems that we get used to and I've done it a while and you've done a while. Sometimes that's just the tool and instead it's so forward thinking, I love it database. One of your top three climate risks and here's the pro tips on how to go ahead and navigate it to those buildings and aren't going to do LEED or anything like that. It's like, go ahead and set up all buildings. You gotta be talking about this specifically. This is something that's a known fact.

Sue ([27:46](#)):

Yeah. It's not even that it's that far in the future. Two years ago there were 700 premature deaths in Sweden, in July because of the heat wave and Stockholm is located on the 59th parallel. We're a long way away from the equator. We are having premature deaths due to the heat waves. We need to design our buildings differently.

Charlie ([28:10](#)):

You're right wow. What a great conversation, a few rapid fire questions for you, Sue. What do you think is your specialty or gift? What are you really good at?

Sue ([28:20](#)):

Probably being the spider in the web and pulling all the different pieces together. It's really been a highlight of my career. To work with these big groups of experts and try to pull all these little different pieces together into a concrete argument, whether we're trying to present how we work with district energy or how we're working with materials or, or how we think that LEED should update it's daylight or that's for Northern latitudes. I think if I

have a strength and that it's knitting together, all of these little, little bits of information into a concrete hole that's readily digestible

Charlie ([28:59](#)):

As I've gotten to know you, I would definitely agree with that. Do you have any good habits? Any routines or rituals?

Sue ([29:08](#)):

Yeah, I suppose one of the things that I kind of dug into even more in 2020, and I know a lot of people have kind of gotten back to baking sourdough bread from scratch and doing watercolors, but I do a lot of knitting. That's really my crafty passion, and it's also very, very meditative. There's a lot of articles, actually the chemo last year about the meditative benefits of knitting. You kind of turn your brain into an automatic mode. You have this tactile sense of working with your hands, it can prevent Alzheimer's later in life because you're doing something that's coordinated with your two hands in different ways. It's also kind of a cozy activity that you can do at home. You don't have to be outside, you can do it by yourself. So that's maybe one of my good habits. It's a sort of meditation to be able to knit.

Charlie ([30:06](#)):

There's good pro tips. You're hearing it from someone that's really practiced on it? Let's talk about bucket lists. You helped me check off a bucket list item going to Sweden. It's amazing. What's on the bucket list? Maybe it's an adventure, maybe it's a kind of book, who knows? What are one or two things on your bucket list?

Sue ([30:26](#)):

Yeah, I would really like to, I think, expand on this connection between sectors like architecture and the nonprofit world. I think specifically there's opportunities to work with schools with school children. There's an initiative here called Generation Pep. It's driven by the crown princess and her husband to create healthier conditions for children to get them moving more, to get them eating better. When I read about it, I just saw this interface with WELL. I think it would be on my bucket list to explore some sort of a project where you could connect a nonprofit initiative with a focus on kids with the building industry and how we can make built environments that

help kids to eat better and help kids to move more. I think that that would be definitely a highlight. If I could pursue that travel, it would be, it'd be nice to travel again. It's been a long time since I was on a plane. After I can do the rounds of getting back to my family. I really like to go to South America. I've never been, Chili's definitely on my list and to go back to Asia, I've only been to Korea, South Korea, so I would really love to explore more of Asia as well.

Charlie ([31:47](#)):

Thanks. I always love to hear where you want to go. You may know some green building folks down there, like in Peru, so let me know. We do some education work down there. I can't wait either. Let's talk books. Is there a book or two you recommend?

Sue ([32:03](#)):

Sure. For green building related I read recently Joseph Allen and John Macomber's book on healthy buildings, which I think is a really good primer to anyone that wants to get working with healthy buildings. It came out right before COVID, but I think you see a lot of the messages in it being reiterated, especially if you follow Joseph Allen on LinkedIn. I got a book for Christmas that I totally recommend. It's called the end of everything. It was on the New York times bestseller list by the astrophysicist Katie Mac. It's about basically how the universe ends and the different scenarios for this grand event. Will it be that everything continues to expand, whether it be a massive contraction, will we degrade right down to the level of our own molecules and atoms, will there be a vacuum decay? It's super nerdy, but she puts it in terms that are really digestible so it's actually a really fun read that when you're stuck in these pandemic times. It feels like time is almost standing still, it's kind of a useful exercise to put your head into a mind space of trillions of trillions of years when something very different might be happening. It just kind of helps to put it in perspective.

Charlie ([33:29](#)):

I will link to that in the podcast show notes at first, that sounded like a horror story, but now that you've made some perspective, you're right. It's way beyond us, much bigger and definitely learned something there. So that's good. Good, good book recommendations. Thank you. All right. As we come

to a close two questions, one, is there anything you wish you had known earlier in your career?

Sue ([33:52](#)):

I probably would have started university a little bit sooner. I didn't go to school until I was 25 and then I spent 11 years there. I was a bit long in the tooth by the time I got out of school. But I think if you start early, you really have even more opportunities to go different places and travel. If you have those opportunities while you're in university, 100%, take them and go do that. That term abroad is the kind of perspective that you get living in different places, learning different languages, eating different food, having different social interactions there, they're just invaluable. So that, that would be something that I would wish on my younger self.

Charlie ([34:36](#)):

Finally, let's say there's someone listening right now that is just now jumping into the green building movement. Any words of encouragement?

Sue ([34:44](#)):

I would say two things would be really important. The first is just to be audacious. Don't be too shy. Don't be afraid to go up to that person that's standing on the stage, talking that you think gave a great speech and put out your hand and ask them to go for coffee. My friend Beth Heider nominated me for my LEED Fellow. I think eight years before that Beth was a speck on a stage at the very first woman in green breakfast at Greenbuild in 2012. I never could have imagined that I would get to meet her, let alone, get to be friends, let alone have her as a mentor to me. But for that audacity of approaching and having weird conversations, we talk about astrology. We talk about knitting. I would say, just be audacious. If there's someone that you read an article about them or heard a podcast, you admire what they've said, just send them an email.

Sue ([35:43](#)):

Maybe you don't get an answer, but maybe you do. This industry is just so much about personal relationships that I'd say it's really totally worth doing. The other thing I would recommend is beware the specialization, stay a generalist, as long as you can. I think the people out there that are really

great at sustainability are really great generalists, and there will always be this temptation to go down these different rabbit holes of sustainability, like becoming a daylight expert or an LCA expert. It's not that these things aren't fantastic, but the more you specialize, the more you have to sacrifice this comprehensive picture. In order to pull all these different pieces together, you really need to have that generalist perspective. So even if you're specializing, try to just keep things as broad as you can. Don't get too specialized because if you look at the Brendan Owens of the world or the Beth Hiders of the world, these people are crazy generalists. They know a little bit about everything and it allows them to see the connections between things that's so important in this line of work.

Charlie ([37:05](#)):

Amazing advice. You got two nuggets there from Stockholm, Sweden, Sue, thank you. You are just a green building guru, but just a ton of fun to talk to. Everybody connects with Sue on LinkedIn. Thanks so much for your time.

Sue ([37:14](#)):

Thanks a lot, Charlie. You're welcome back to Stockholm anytime.

Charlie ([37:24](#)):

Thank you to our loyal listeners. One year here on the green building matters podcast, me and the entire team were stoked and just so glad to continue to listen every Wednesday morning to a new interview with a green building professional here in this industry, or just some pro tips that we want to make sure that you are getting straight from us straight to you. Thank you for listening to this episode of the green building matters podcast@gbs.com. Our mission is to advance the green building movement to best in class education and encouragement. Remember, you can go to gbes.com/podcast for any notes and links that we mentioned in today's episode. And you can actually see the other episodes that have already been recorded with our amazing, yes. Please tell your friends about this podcast, tell your colleagues, and if you really enjoyed it, leave a positive review on iTunes. Thank you so much. And we'll see you on next week's episode.