

Embodied Carbon in Buildings and Materials AECB 2011 Conference

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Setting the Landscape Contents

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- Political Context
- Introducing Carbon Footprinting
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- Whole Life Carbon: Projecting the Future sustain

Embodied Carbon

Introducing Sustain





About Sustain

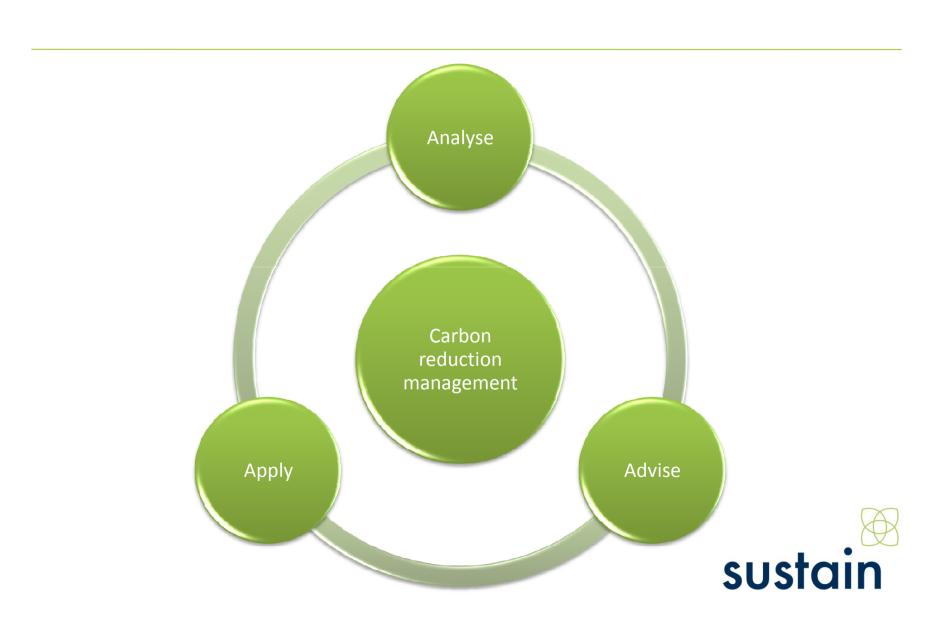
Purpose: help society become more sustainable

Mission: offer integrated solutions to the most pressing environmental challenges

Goal: we reduce carbon for our clients



The Client Journey



Real Results with our Clients

4,231,460 tonnes of CO₂e

Lifetime carbon savings with our clients, as of July 2011



Environmental Accounting



















Setting the Landscape



Political Context



Sustainable Development

There are over 200 definitions of sustainability – Sara Parkins, 2000

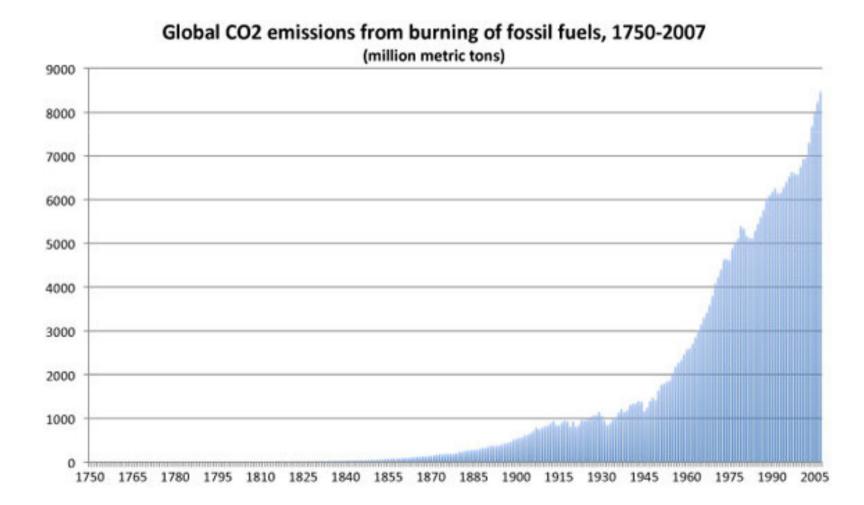
"Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

Brundtland Report, 1987



Worldwide CO₂ Emissions - Total

Worldwide GHG emissions rapidly rising



Political Context International CO₂ emissions progress

Region	1990-2008 CO2 emissions	Kyoto Target
World emissions	+40.1%	-
Kyoto parties with a target	-9.2%	-4.7%
Europe	+2.2%	
North America (Canada)	+27%	
Pacific	+17%	
Economies in transition	-32%	

- Worldwide emissions have increased significantly
- Kyoto parties with targets have reduced CO2
- But only because of **significant reductions from "economies in transition"**, e.g. Czech, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Ukraine



CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e)

GHG	100 year GWP Factor	Typical sources
CO ₂	1	Energy combustion, chemical/biochemical reactions
CH4	25	Decomposition
N2O	298	Fertilisers, car emissions, manufacturing
SF ₆	22,800	Switchgears, sub-stations
PFC	7,390 – 12,200	Aluminium smelting
HFC	124 – 14,800	Refrigerants, industrial gases



World Greenhouse Gas Emissions in 2005 Total: 44,153 MtCO, eq. End Use/Activity Gas Sector Road 10.5% 14.3% Transportation 1.7% Rail, Ship, & Other Transport 2.5% Residential Buildings 10.2% Electricity & Heat 24.9% 6.3% Commercial Buildings Unallocated Fuel Combustion 3.8% Iron & Steel 4.0% Carbon Dioxide Aluminum/Non-Ferrous Metals (CO₂) 77% Other Fuel 8.6% Combustion Chemicals 4.1% Cement 5.0% Industry 14.7% Other Industry 7.0% ··· T&D Losses 2.2% Fugitive Emissions 4.0% Oil/Gas Extraction, Refining 6.4% & Processing Industrial Processes 4.3% (tropics only) Deforestation 11.3% HFCs, PFCs. Afforestation -0.4% Land Use Change* 12.2% SF₆ 1% 1.3% Harvest/Management 1.4% Agricultural Energy Use Methane Agriculture Soils 5.2% (CH₄) 15% Agriculture 13.8% 5.4% Livestock & Manure Rice Cultivation 1.5% Nitrous Oxide Other Agriculture 1.7% (N2O) 7% Waste 3.2% MORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Embodied Carbon





What is a carbon footprint?

- A Carbon Footprint is a component of an ecological footprint (See figure)
- It's a spatial indicator Ha
- However for materials often...
- 'Carbon Footprint' = Embodied Carbon
- Embodied Carbon 2 components
 - (Fossil) Fuel-Related Carbon Typically most significant
 - Non-Fuel Related Carbon
- We must therefore start with Energy....
- Embodied Energy....



Embodied Energy (EE) & Embodied Carbon (EC)

Embodied Energy (Carbon) may be taken as...

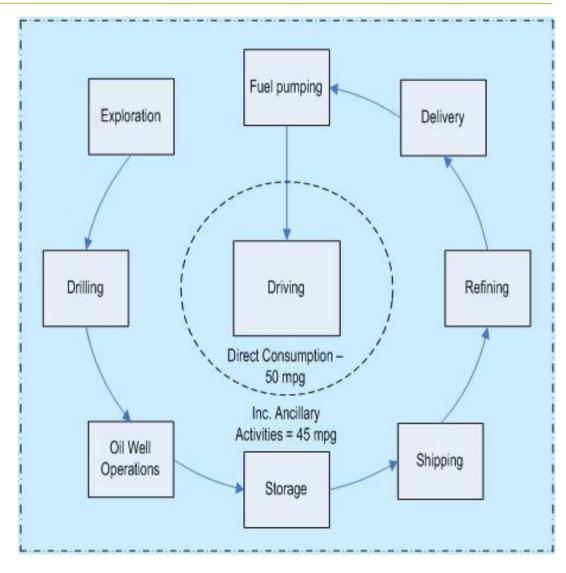
...the primary energy consumed (carbon released) to extract, process, transport, and fabricate a product (or activity).

This ideally includes all direct and indirect energy & carbon sources associated to the product i.e. all energy **flows must be traced upstream...**



Life Cycle Thinking Tracing Impacts Upstream

- e.g. driving a car
- Fuel economy =50 mpg
-but this is only the direct fuel consumption!!
- Supporting
 activities = extra
 indirect impacts



Upstream Burdens







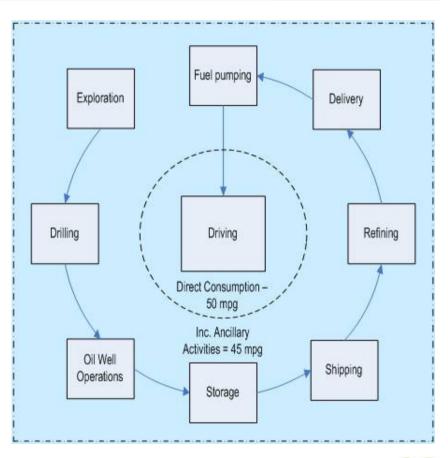






Life Cycle Thinking Tracing Impacts Upstream

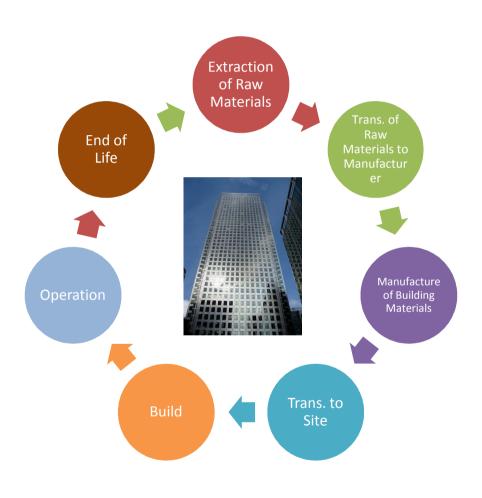
- e.g. driving a car
- Fuel economy = 50 mpg
-but this is only the direct fuel consumption!
- Ancillary activities = extra indirect impacts



Real fuel economy = 45 mpg

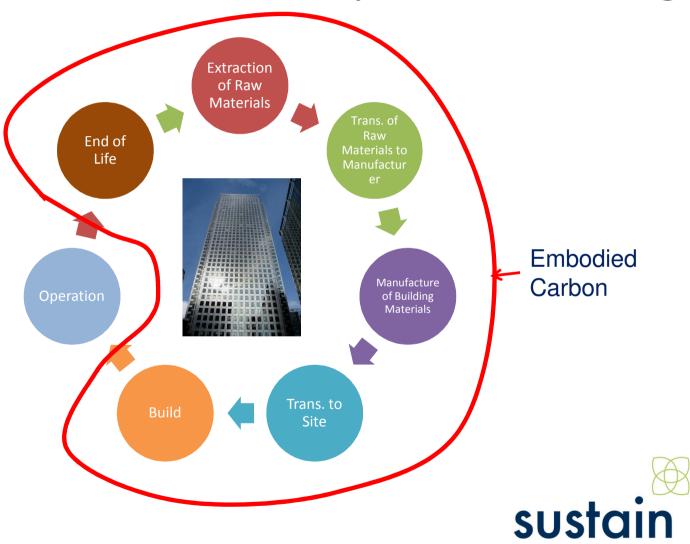


A Life Cycle Perspective The Life Cycle of a Building





A Life Cycle Perspective The Life Cycle of a Building



Setting the Landscape

Landscape Overview: Key Activities and Standards



Landscape Overview

- HM Government Report Published in Autumn 2010
 - Low Carbon Construction Innovation & Growth Team (IGT)
 - Paul Morrell, Chief Government Advisor for Construction, chaired the group
 - Two recommendations on embodied carbon...



Landscape Overview

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Recommendation 2.1 That as soon as a sufficiently rigorous assessment system is in place, the **Treasury should introduce into the Green Book a requirement to conduct a whole life (embodied + operational) carbon appraisal** and that this is factored into feasibility studies on the basis of a realistic price for carbon.

Recommendation 2.2 That the industry should agree with government a standard method of measuring embodied carbon for use as a design tool and (as Recommendation 2.1 above) for the purposes of scheme appraisal

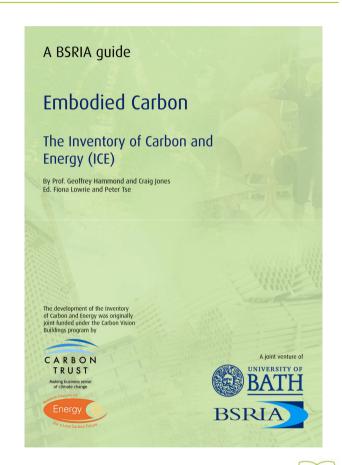
Landscape Overview

- ICE: civil engineering standard method of measurement - CESMM3
 - Price book for project costing civil eng.
 - Now contains Embodied Carbon
- Hutchins: Blackbook, construction costs
 - Similar to above, cost book building
 - Now includes Embodied Carbon
- IStructE: publishing a guide on embodied carbon
- CIRIA and CIBSE



The Inventory of Carbon & Energy (ICE)

- An embodied energy and carbon database for building materials
- Primarily for Construction Materials
- Data for over 200 materials
- Over 11,000 worldwide users
- BSRIA hardcopy published in January 2011



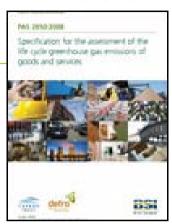


Standards – Current & Emerging

- PAS 2050 (current, revision expected 2011)
- PAS 2060 (current) Carbon neutrality
- WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol —Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011)
- ** CEN TC/350 for Construction ** (2011/12) —
 Sustainability assessment of construction works
- **ISO 14067** (2012) Carbon footprinting
- French Environmental Label A national initiative (2011/12)
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PAS 2050

 Developed by BSI and co-sponsored by the Carbon Trust and Defra



- Methodological basis for product and service carbon footprints
- Detailed assessment requiring considerable amounts of primary data
 - Upstream suppliers regularly require primary data
 - Factory energy consumption, purchased materials, waste...etc

Streamlined Product Carbon Footprinting Sustain's QuickStepsTM

- PAS 2050 is a detailed assessment which offers accurate results
 - However it requires appropriate resources
- It's **not within the resources** of all companies wanting to invest in product carbon footprinting
 - e.g. SMEs
- Sustain's QuickStepsTM Streamlined product carbon footprints offer a cost effective solution
 - Robust methods combined with streamlined data collection
 - Provides a product specific footprint in a lower cost solution



CEN TC 350 - Sustainability of Construction Works - Assessment of Buildings

- Emerging European standards on the "Sustainability assessment of construction works" late 2011 onwards
 - Environmental, economic and social performance
- Widely expected to be influential in construction
- There will be pressures on material manufacturers for certification of products – product carbon footprinting
- A product carbon footprint, i.e. QuickSteps, PAS 2050, could be used as a **precursor to future certification**

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Sustainable Procurement

Title: "BS 8903:2010

Principles and framework for procuring sustainably – Guide"

"BS 8903 is a 'daughter' standard of BS 8900, which defines sustainable development as:

An enduring, balanced approach to economic activity, environmental responsibility and social progress."

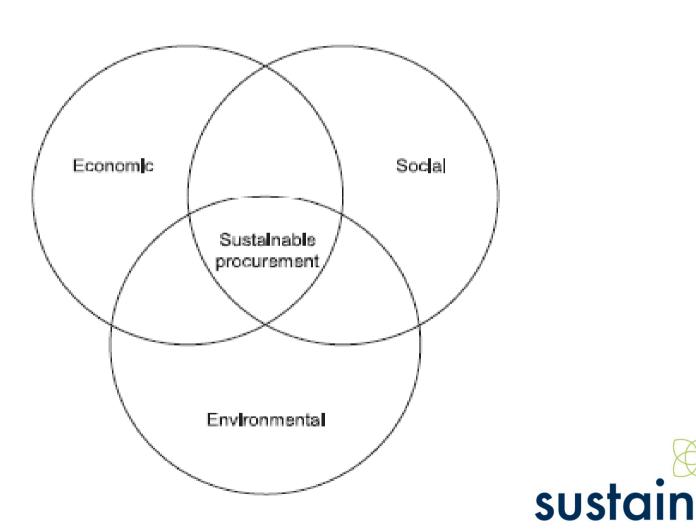


What is Sustainable Procurement?

Procuring sustainably allows organizations to meet their needs for *goods, services, works and utilities* in a way that achieves value for money on a *whole life basis* in terms of *generating benefits* not only to the organization, but also to society and the economy, *whilst minimizing damage to the environment*.



Balancing Sustainable Procurement Objectives

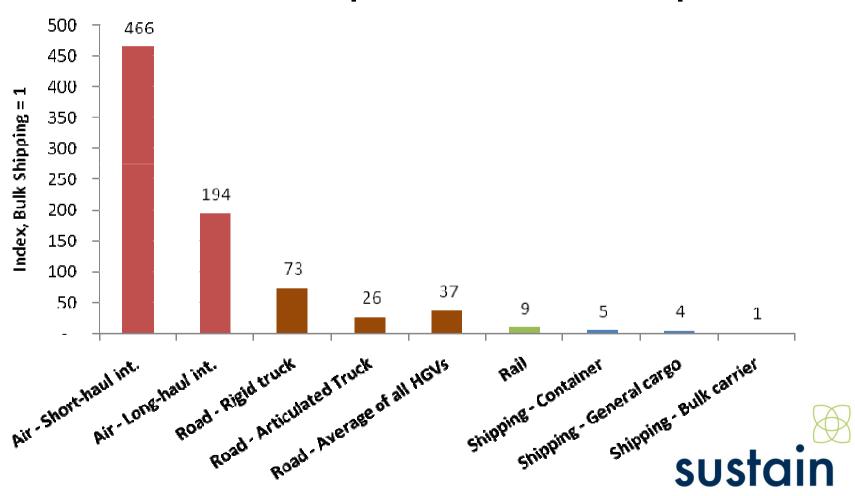


Greening Supply Chains

- Many organisations are starting to realise that the largest share of their GHG impacts are coming from their upstream supply chains
 - e.g. NHS, BT, Tesco's, Walmart, Anglian Water
- Embodied carbon of procurement is significant
- Transport is not <u>typically</u> a major contributor for a whole building project
 - Naturally there are many exceptions
 - Sensible transport strategies are more important, especially for certain materials

Greening Supply Chains Sensible Transport Strategies

Carbon Emissions per Tonne.km for Transport



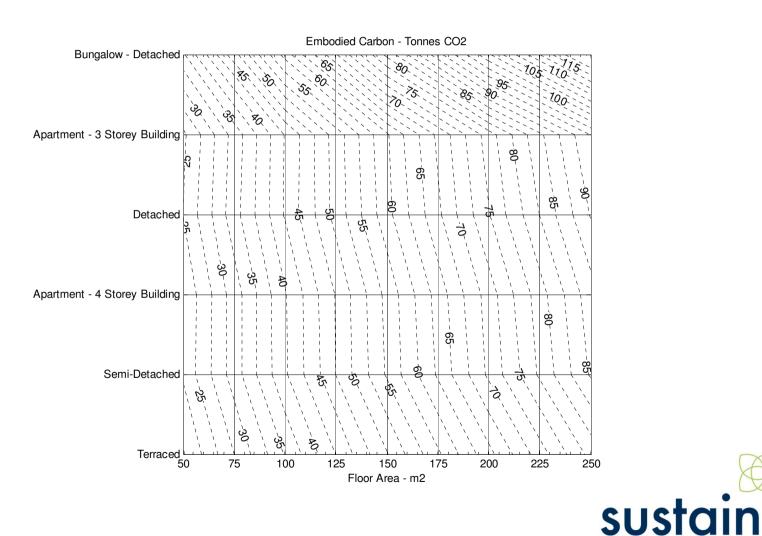
Setting the Landscape

Whole Life Carbon: Projecting the Future



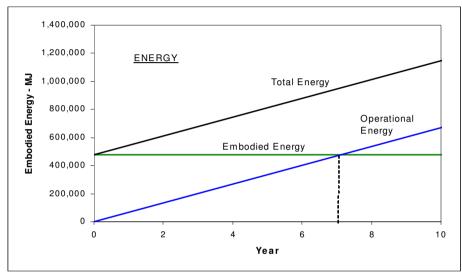


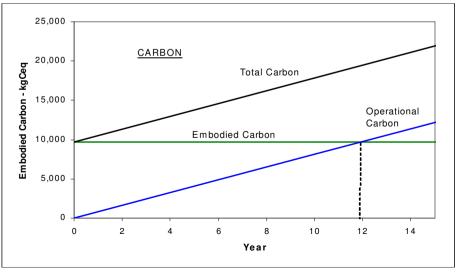
Benchmarks – Embodied Carbon in Domestic Buildings



Embodied V Operational Energy

- Average UK House 83 Sqm
- Embodied: 480 GJ & 36 tonnes CO2
- 2006 Building Regulations operational energy and carbon
- Energy = 7 yrs
- Carbon = 12 yrs
- Upgraded Specification
 - Energy = 11.5 yrs
 - Carbon = 19 yrs





Future Emission Reduction

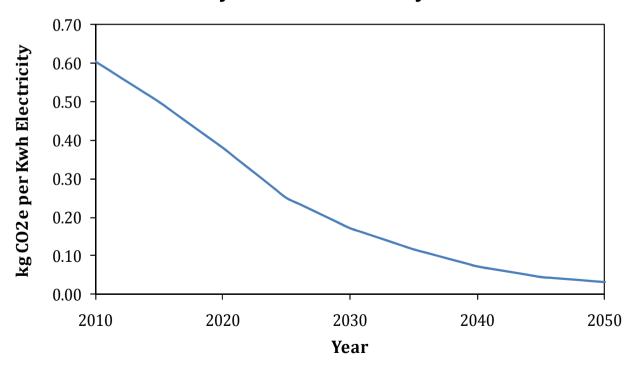
- The UK is legally committed to an 80% reduction in GHG emissions 1990-2050
 - with a 34% reduction by 2020
- These are highly ambitious and will require strong action from all sectors
- The electricity sector is expected to have an almost complete decarbonisation
- It's a centralised system which makes it easier to target
- Buildings consume large amounts of electricity



Future Electricity Emissions

- Based on a DECC future electricity model
- In 2050 a unit of electricity will be 95% lower carbon

GHG Intensity of UK Electricity, 2010-2050

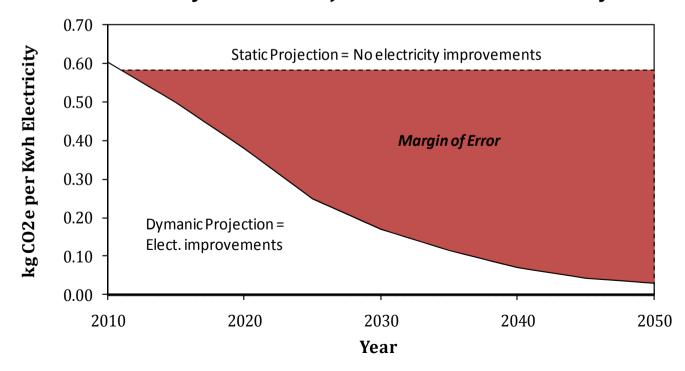




What does this mean for whole life carbon?

- Current models of whole life carbon are projecting based on today's emissions factors for electricity
- This gives 270% more emissions than a dynamic view

Static V Dymanic Projection of UK Electricity

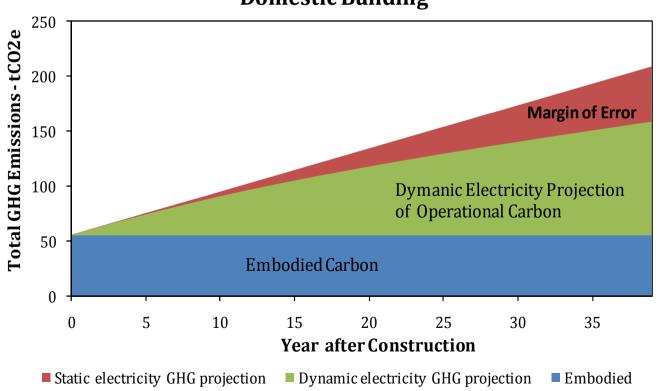




Case Study: A House

A static projection overestimates operational emissions by
 50%

Embodied & Operational GHG emissions for a Domestic Building

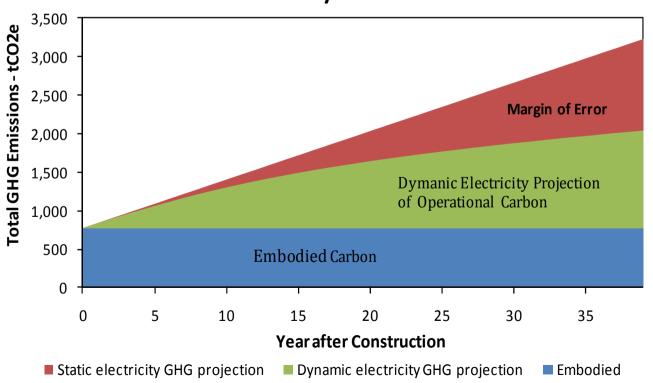




Case Study: A Primary School

A static projection overestimates operation emissions by
 95%

Embodied & Operational GHG emissions for a Primary School





Whole Life Carbon: Summary

- Current methods on whole life carbon need to become more sophisticated
- A simple and effective improvement is to look at the future of electricity GHG emissions
 - This has a large influence on the whole life carbon results of real buildings
- Embodied carbon is more important than currently coming out of whole life carbon studies
- As thermal standards increase ("zero carbon" homes/buildings) embodied carbon is becoming an important part of the whole life carbon

Setting the Landscape

Thank You

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