

BUILD WITH STRENGTH

EPD's and Embodied Carbon

Skyway Cement

June 29th, 2022

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Build with Strength | Codes and Standards



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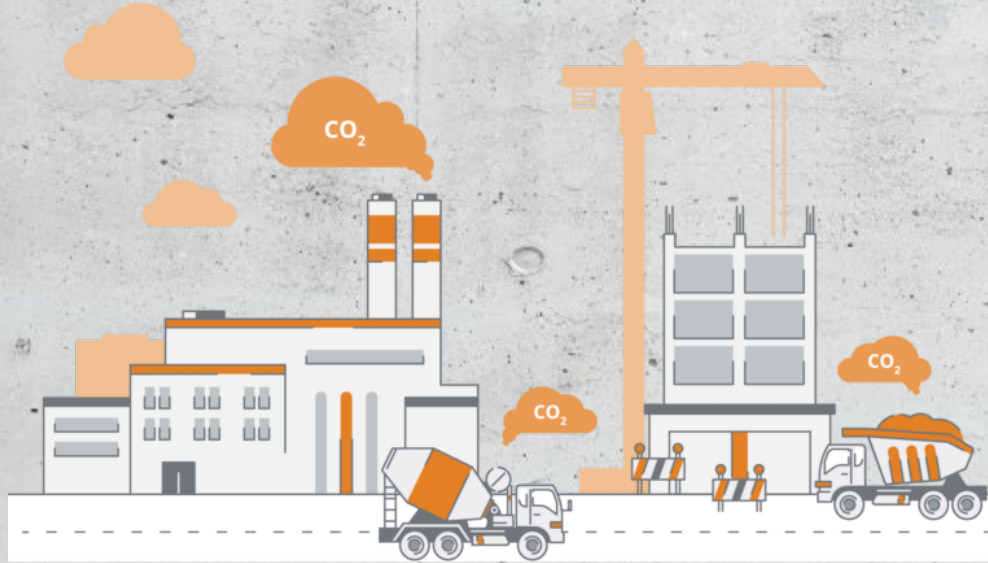
Agenda:

- What is Embodied Carbon and what are EPD's?
- Market Perspective
- Specifications and Use
- Responsible Sourcing and Reduction Strategies
- Build with Strength Strategies

What are EPDs and what is Embodied Carbon?

Other than busy work...?

We must eliminate all GHG emissions from the built environment.



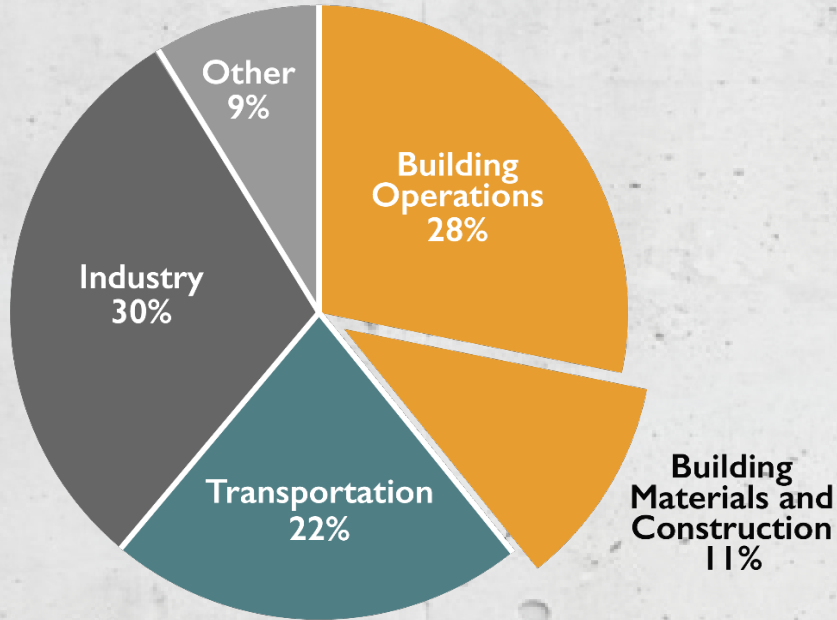
Embodied



Operational

Background

Annual Global CO₂ Emissions

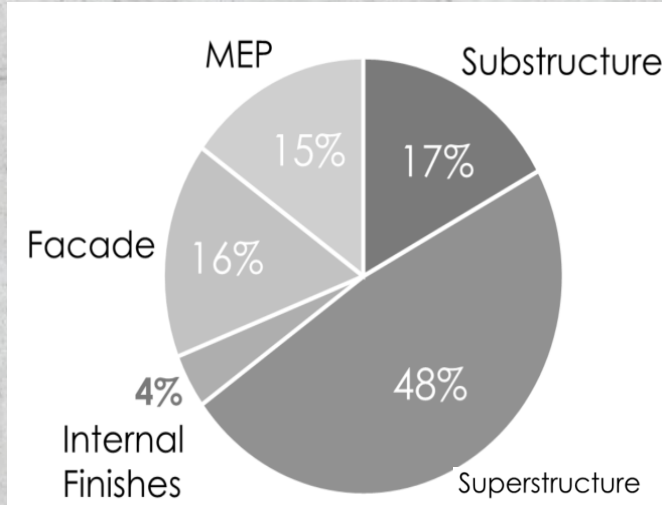


- Embodied carbon from the building materials produce 11% of annual global GHG emissions.
- Concrete, iron, and steel alone produce ~9% of annual global GHG emissions.
- Likely will need to build with more robust materials like concrete.
- How do we minimize environmental impacts?

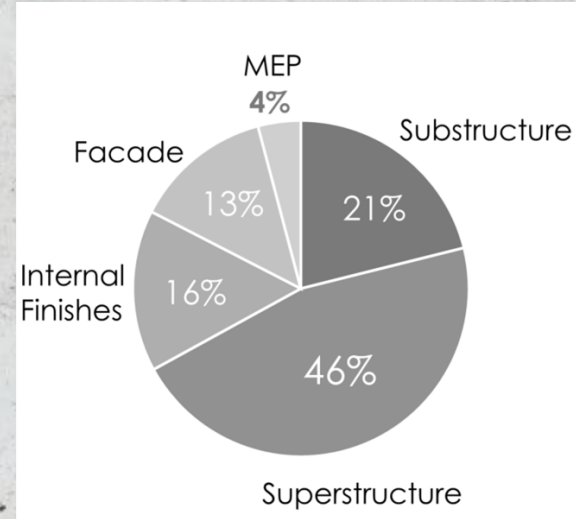
Source: UN Environment Global Status Report 2017
Data Source: IEA (2017), World Energy Statistics and Balances



Where is the embodied carbon?



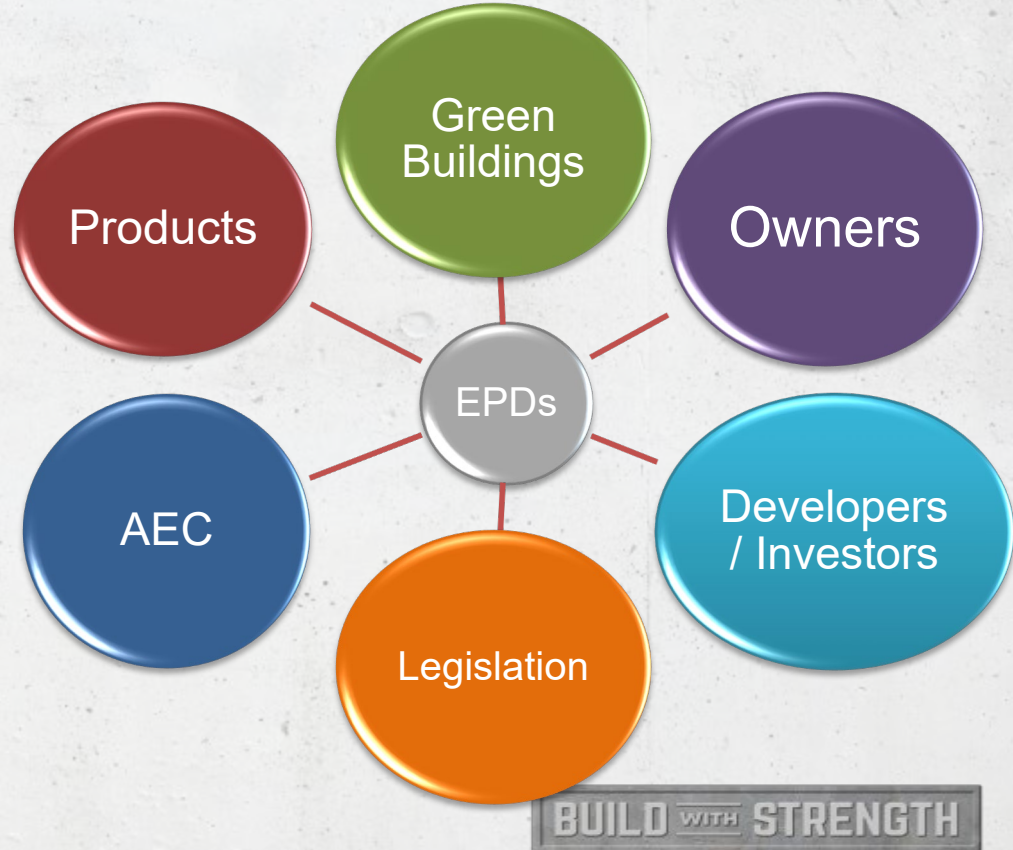
OFFICE



**MEDIUM SCALE
RESIDENTIAL**

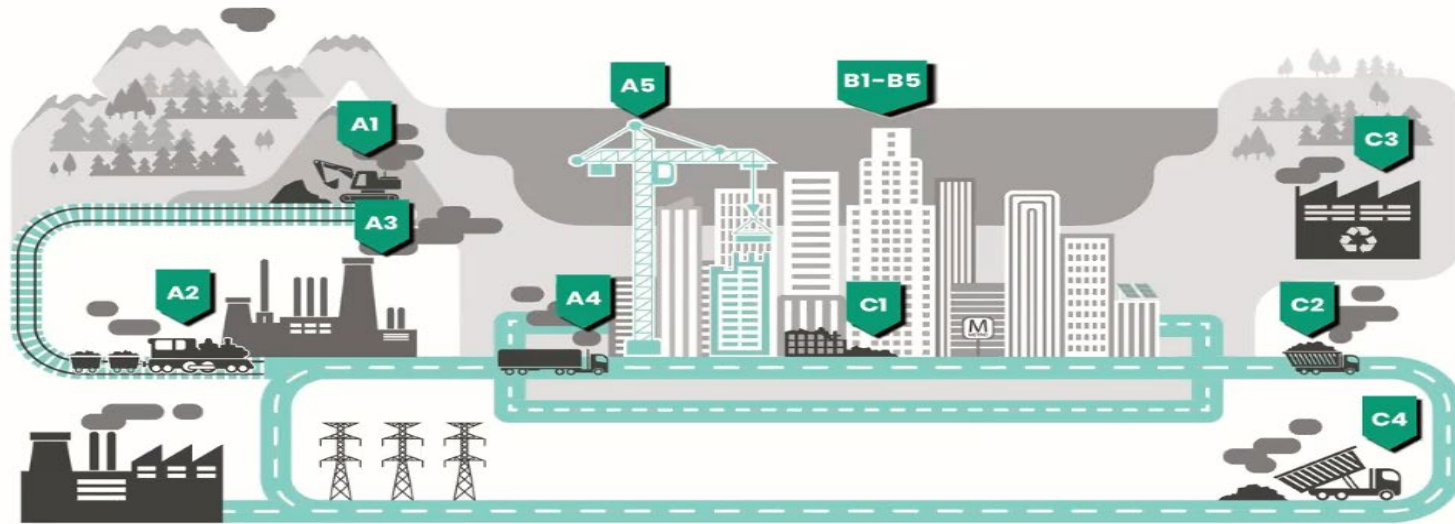
Drivers of Disclosure in Construction

- Communication and transparency tool between parties in any industry
- Objectively quantify a products environmental impact
- Science-based verification of claims with framework established for creation



Stages of the Building Life Cycle

Sources of embodied carbon across the construction lifecycle



A1 - A3 Product stage

- A1 Raw material extraction
- A2 Transport to manufacturing site
- A3 Manufacturing

A4 - A5 Construction stage

- A4 Transport to construction site
- A5 Installation / Assembly

B1-B5 Use stage

- B1 Use
- B2 Maintenance
- B3 Repair
- B4 Replacement
- B5 Refurbishment

C1 - C4 End of life stage

- C1 Deconstruction & demolition
- C2 Transport
- C3 Waste processing
- C4 Disposal

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

NATIONAL READY MIX

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

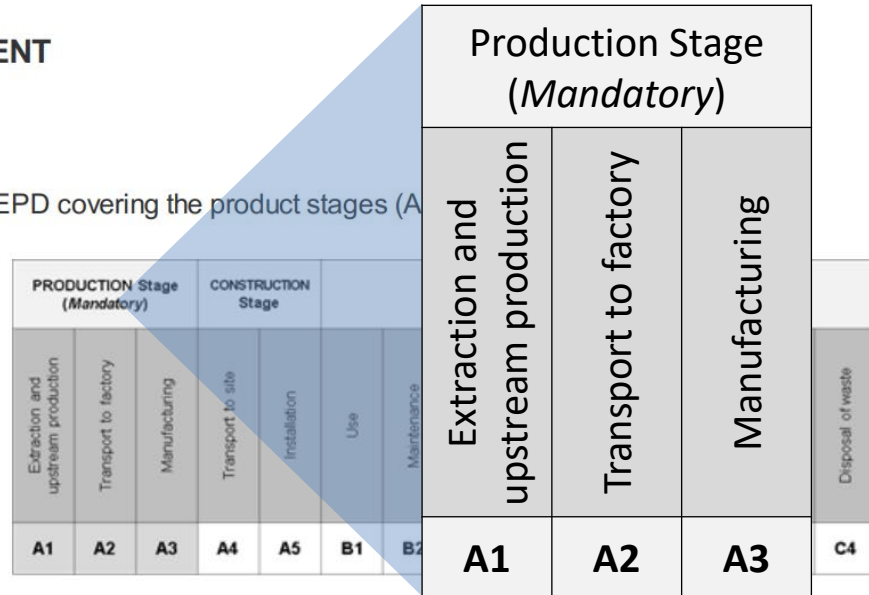
Mix S62C450011 • Irvine Plant



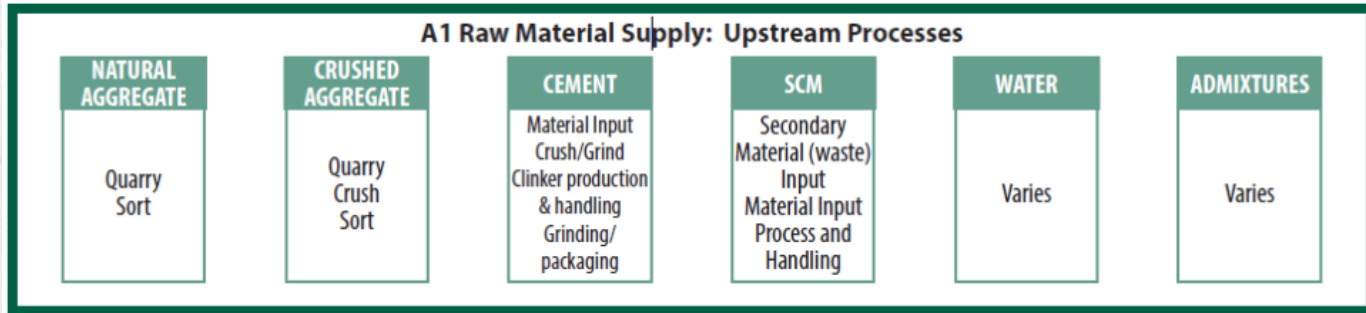
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

SYSTEM BOUNDARY

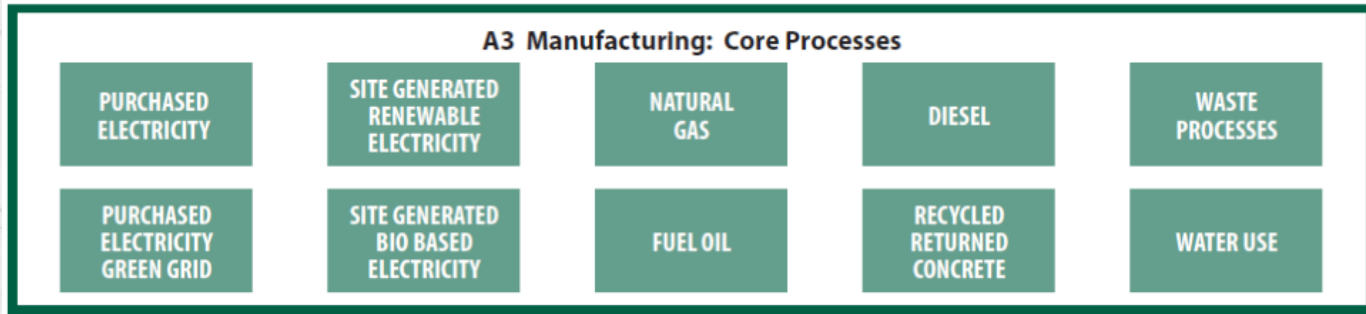
This EPD is a cradle-to-gate EPD covering the product stages (A



Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)



A2 Transportation



Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

3rd party verified & registered documents that communicate transparency

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Declared Product:
 Mix S62C450011 • Irvine Plant
 1 3500PSI PU PL SHR
 Compressive strength: 3500 PSI at 28 days

Declared Unit: 1 m³ of concrete

Global Warming Potential (kg CO₂-eq)	427
Ozone Depletion Potential (kg CFC-11 eq)	1.1E-5
Acidification Potential (kg SO ₂ -eq)	1.38
Eutrophication Potential (kg N-eq)	0.51
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (kg O ₃ -eq)	28.7
Abiotic Depletion, non-fossil (kg Sb-eq)	7.5E-5
Abiotic Depletion, fossil (MJ)	681
Total Waste Disposed (kg)	3.66
Consumption of Freshwater (m ³)	3.16

Product Components: crushed aggregate (ASTM C33), natural aggregate (ASTM C33), Portland cement (ASTM C150), admixture (ASTM C494), batch water (ASTM C1602)

Environmental Product Declaration

Table 8: Impact Assessment results for ready mix concrete produced at Calportland's Live Oak Ready Mix Plant

Calculated Results A1-A3 per yd3

Indicator/CO ₂ Metric	Strength	GWP	ODP	AP	EP	POCP	PEC	NRE	RE	NRM	RM	CRW	CWW	TW	CHW	CNW	
Mix Name	PSI	lb	kg CO ₂	kg CFC-11	kg SO ₂	kg N	kg O ₃	MJ	MJ	kg	kg	m ³	m ³	m ³	kg	kg	
HSG2098	2000	28	268.73	6.34E-06	0.79	0.32	18.15	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3	1812.3
H7DCWPA	2500	28	288.25	6.38E-06	0.82	0.34	16.76	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5	1882.5
HSG21000	2500	28	292.19	6.97E-06	0.88	0.34	15.51	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6	1951.6
HSG4WPA	2500	28	308.91	7.50E-06	0.93	0.34	14.44	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6
H7BCWPA	2500	28	308.91	7.50E-06	0.93	0.34	14.44	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6	2066.6

NATIONAL READY MIX
 ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION
 Mix S62C450011 • Irvine Plant

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Declared Product:
 Mix S62C450011 • Irvine Plant
 1 3500PSI PU PL SHR
 Compressive strength: 3500 PSI at 28 days

Declared Unit: 1 m³ of concrete

Global Warming Potential (kg CO₂-eq) 427

Abiotic Depletion, non-fossil (kg Sb-eq) 7.5E-5

Abiotic Depletion, fossil (MJ) 681

Total Waste Disposed (kg) 3.66

Consumption of Freshwater (m³) 3.16

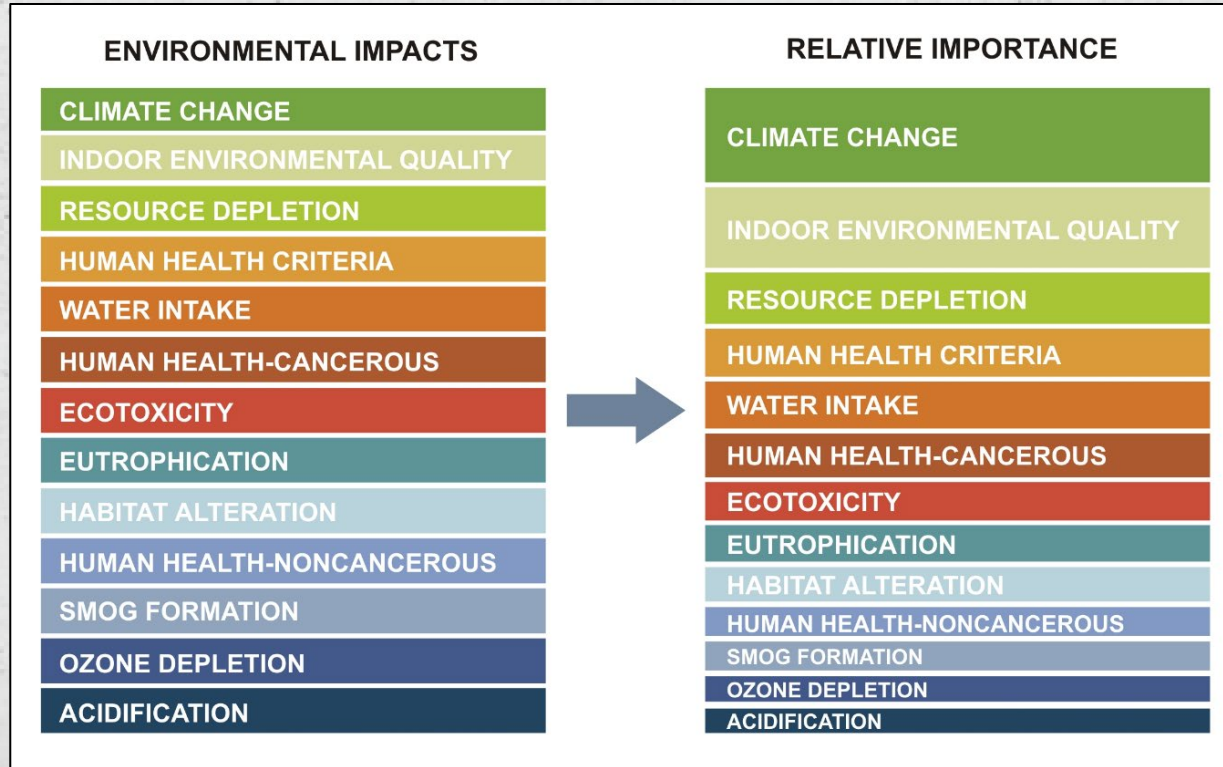
Polaris Materials Corporation
 Environmental Product Declaration
 Environmental Impacts

Table 2: Cradle-to-Gate (A1-A3) Impact Results for Aggregate Covered in Study

Impact Category	Unit	871 Gravel	87 Gravel	WCS
Global warming potential	kg CO ₂ eq	1.20	1.55	1.63
Acidification potential	kg SO ₂ eq	0.02	0.02	0.02
Eutrophication potential	kg N eq	2.99E-03	2.96E-03	3.06E-03
Smog creation potential	kg O ₃ eq	0.52	0.52	0.52
Ozone depletion potential	kg CFC-11 eq	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nonrenewable fossil	MJ	23.9	23.9	23.2
Nonrenewable nuclear	MJ	0.26	0.05	1.05
Nonrenewable wind	MJ	2.90	2.92	4.23
Nonrenewable hydroelectric and geothermal	MJ	6.44	6.30	9.00
Nonrenewable material resources	kg	1.00	1.00	1.00
Net fresh water (except mine water)	L	0.18	0.18	0.23
Non-hazardous waste generated	kg	0.03	0.03	0.03
Hazardous waste generated	kg	3.59E-05	3.51E-05	4.59E-05



Quantifying/Prioritizing Impacts



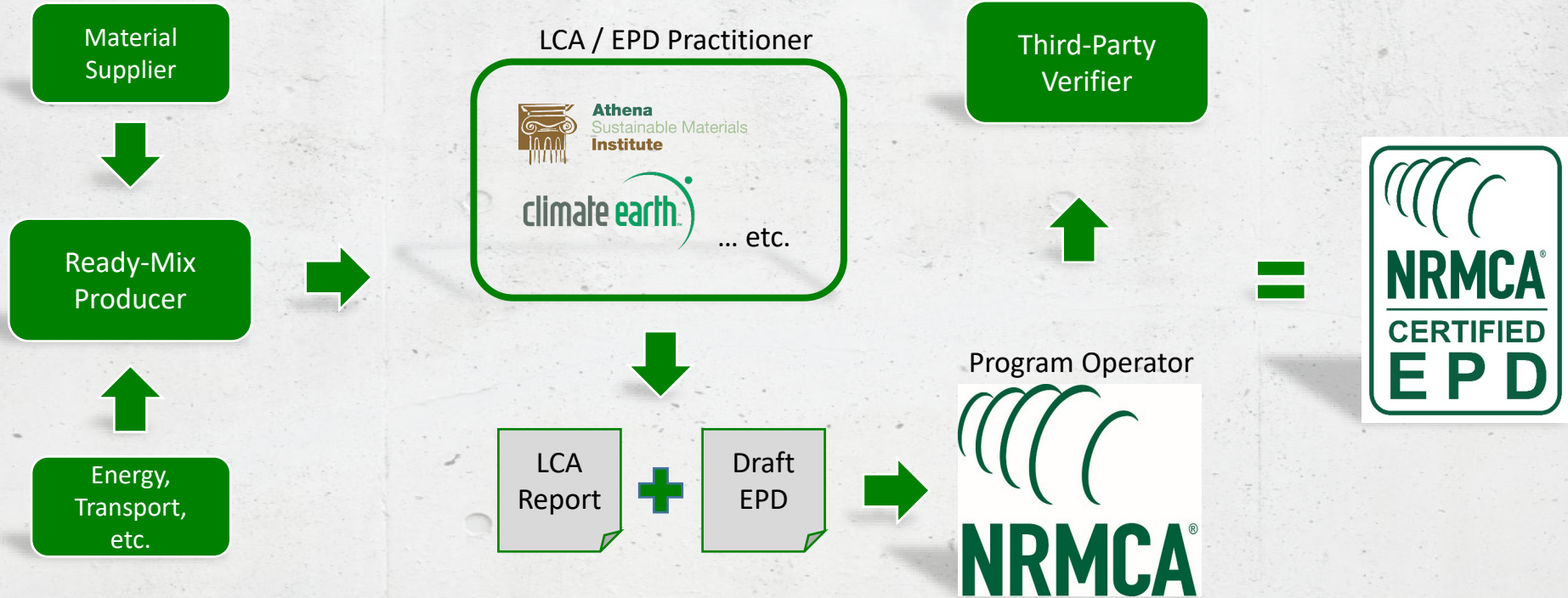
Source: Environmental impacts and relative importance of impacts (adapted from USGBC).

Product-Specific EPDs



- Specific to ready-mix producer & facility
- Includes environmental impact data for many mix designs
- Traditionally PDF documents
- Now, software tools store EPD data online
- >35,000 ready-mixed concrete EPDs on the market today

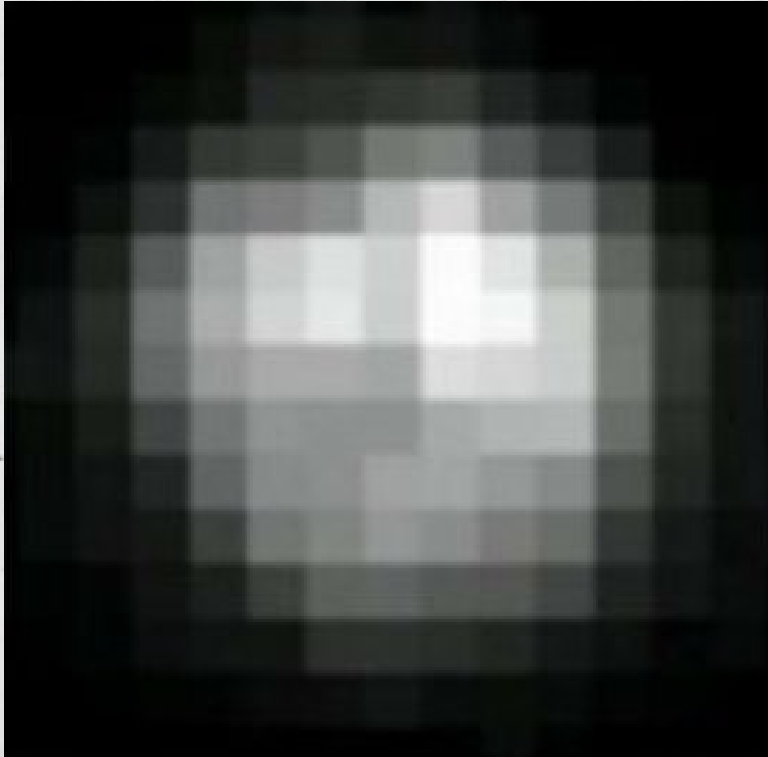
Product-Specific EPD Process



Market Perspective

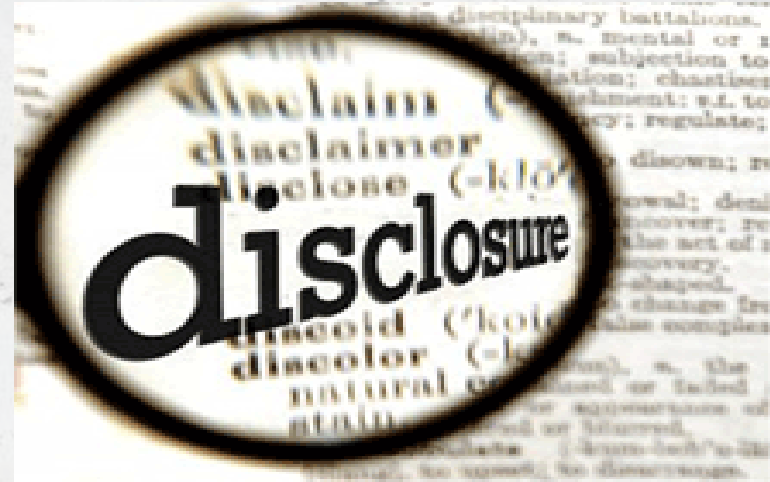
Why Does Transparency Matter?

Pluto: 1984 vs 2018



Age of Transparency

- “Marketing in the age of transparency”
- Customers / influencers are investigating the risks from the products or companies
- Effort of making more informed and responsible decisions



Concrete's LEED Contributions

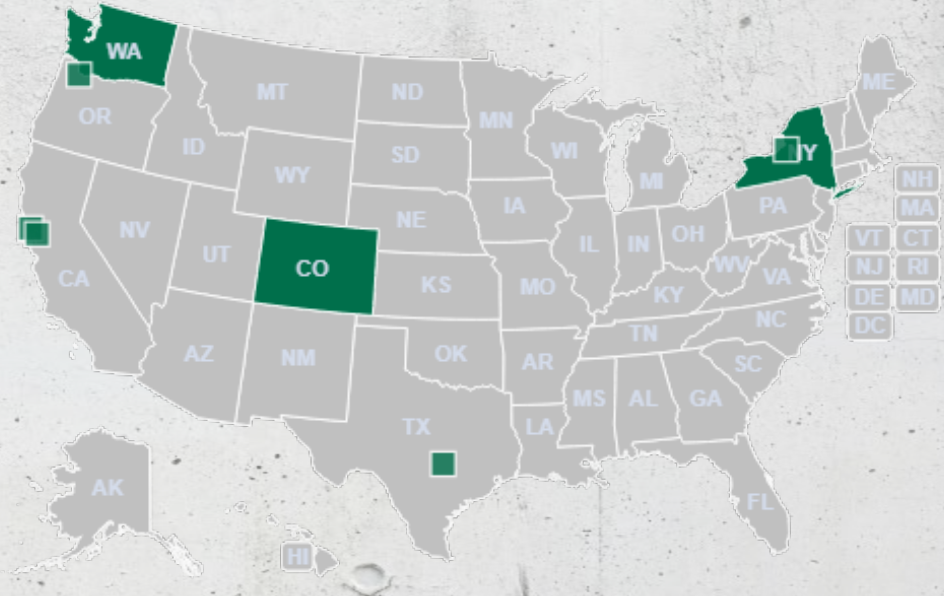
Building product disclosure and optimization

- 20 EPDs for permanently installed products (5 manufacturers)
 - Declaration vs. Industry Average vs. Product Specific
- Sourcing of raw materials
 - Locally sourced materials
- Responsibly sourced materials
- Material ingredients reporting i.e. recycled content
- Other indirect contributions in design
 - Lighting, heat island, etc.

Embodied Carbon Legislation

"Buy Clean" policy

- State-owned or funded building projects
- EPDs required for eligible materials
 - Concrete, steel, engineered wood
 - May be required at bid or before installation
- GWP of eligible materials must be below state-defined maximum
 - May be based on multi-year period of EPD gathering before GWP max. is set



Federal Buy Clean – GSA, DOT, DOD

- GSA standard effective as of March 2022 for Concrete and Asphalt
 - GSA considering setting limits on additional materials
- GSA energy efficiency standard effective as of March 2022
- DOT and DOD likely to follow



GSA Embodied Carbon Limits for Concrete

	Maximum Global Warming Potential Limits for GSA Low Embodied Carbon Concrete (kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent per cubic meter - CO ₂ e kg/m ³)		
Specified compressive strength (f'c in PSI)	Standard Mix	High Early Strength	Lightweight
up to 2499	242	326	462
2500-3499	306	413	462
3500-4499	346	466	501
4500-5499	385	519	540
5500-6499	404	546	N/A
6500 and up	414	544	N/A

These numbers reflect a 20% reduction from GWP (CO₂e) limits in model code language:
[“Lifecycle GHG Impacts in Building Codes”](#) by the New Buildings Institute, January 2022.

Crash Course in Embodied Carbon



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Declared Product:

Mix BAG05R20 • Centreville RM Plant
Description: 3000 AP AE
Compressive strength: 3000 PSI at 28 days

Declared Unit: 1 m³ of concrete

Global Warming Potential (kg CO ₂ -eq)	311
Ozone Depletion Potential (kg CFC-11-eq)	7.31E-6
Acidification Potential (kg SO ₂ -eq)	0.93
Eutrophication Potential (kg N-eq)	0.38
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (kg O ₃ -eq)	20.4
Abiotic Depletion, non-fossil (kg Sb-eq)	6.04E-5
Abiotic Depletion, fossil (MJ)	697
Total Waste Disposed (kg)	89.3
Consumption of Freshwater (m ³)	3.43

Product Components: crushed aggregate (ASTM C33), natural aggregate (ASTM C33), Portland cement (ASTM C150), batch water (ASTM C1602), admixture (ASTM C494), admixture (ASTM C260)

Additional detail and impacts are reported on page three of this EPD

Material Quantity x GWP = EC

$$500\text{m}^3 \times 311 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^3 = 155,500 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^3$$



GWP = Global Warming Potential

EC= Embodied Carbon

EC unit of measure = kgCO₂e

EPD = Environmental Product Declaration

IW = Industry Wide

PS = Product Specific

LCA Software Tools

- LCA and EPD Generation
 - Athena
 - Climate Earth
 - GCCA
- WBLCA
 - Athena
 - Tally
 - One Click
- Embodied Carbon Calculators
 - EC3
- Other concrete LCA/embodied carbon tools
 - Beacon (Thornton Tomasetti)
 - Concrete LCA Tool (ZGF)
 - Slag Cement Association Calculator



Athena
Sustainable Materials
Institute



GCCA EPD Tool – Stages considered

A1 – A3
Product Stage



- A1 Raw Material Supply
- A2 Transport
- A3 Manufacturing

A4 – A5
Construction



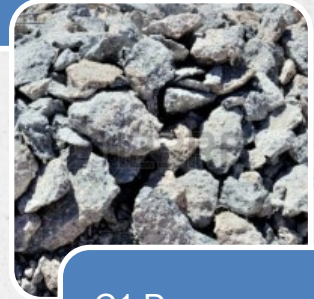
- A4 Transport
- A5 Construction Process

B1 – B7
Use Stage



- B1 Use
- B2 Maintenance
- B3 Repair
- B4 Replacement
- B5 Refurb.
- *B6 Op. Energy*
- *B7 Op. Water*

C1 – C4
End of Life



- C1 De-construction
- C2 Transport
- C3 Waste Processing
- C4 Disposal

GCCA EPD Tool 3.1

International Version

- Verified by Studio Fieschi
- Based on ISO 14025 and EN 15804

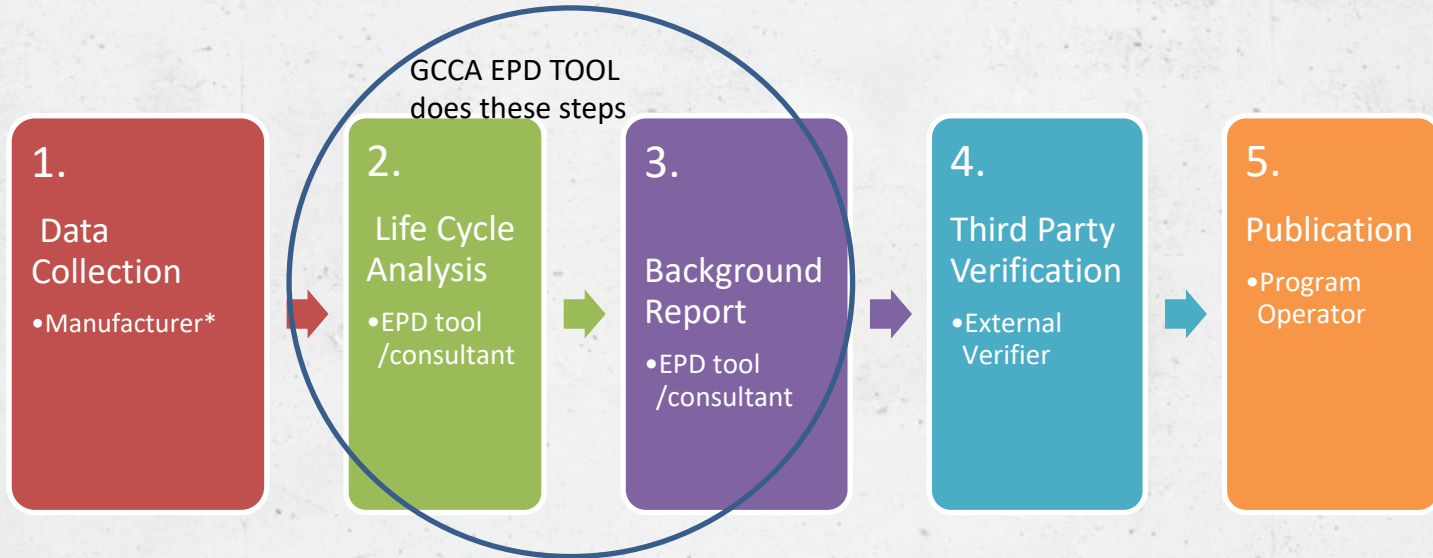


N American Version

- Verified by Athena
- Complies with N American Concrete PCR (transport and energy on-site processes updated in version 3.1)



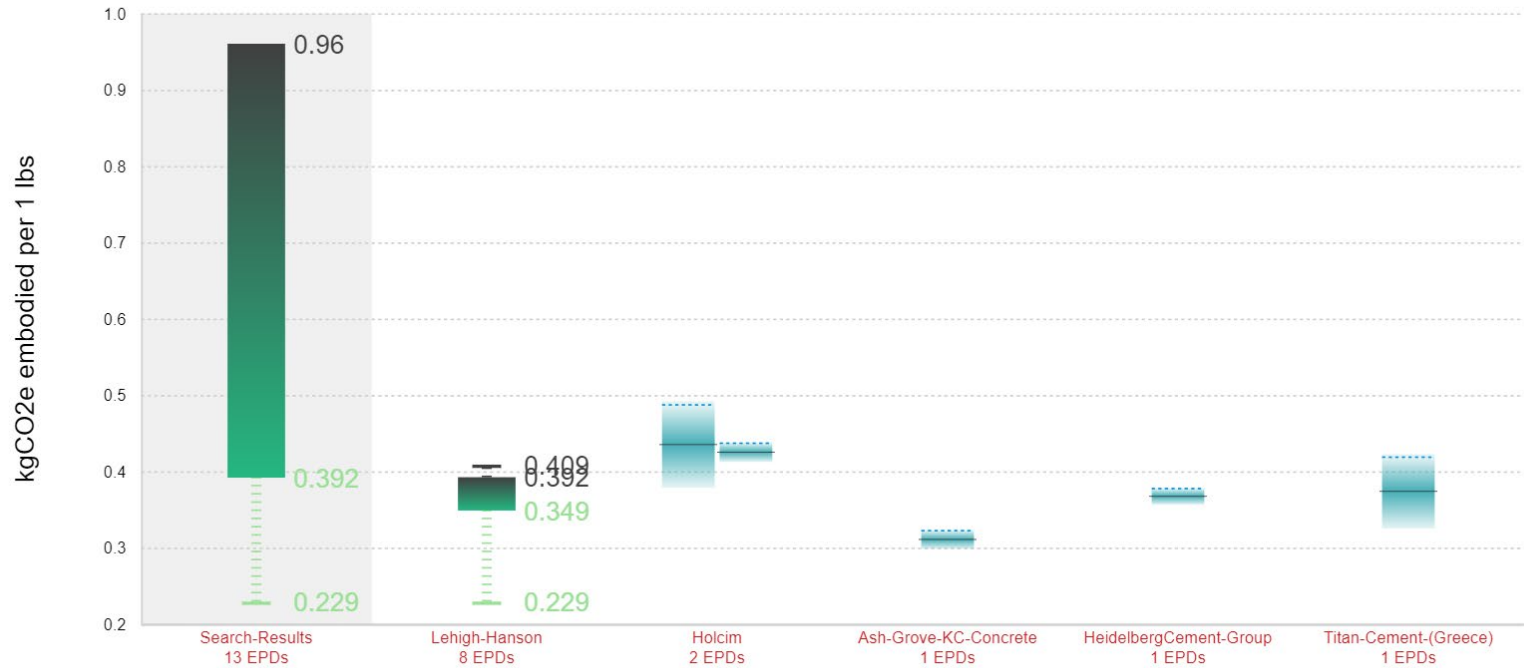
Traditional EPD Process



*Manufacturer manages all stages and liaises with many point of contacts

EC3 Demo

jurisdiction: USA and Valid after: 2022-06-29 and EPD Type: Product EPDs, Industry



Specification Impacts

What does it look like?

Professional Services (A/E)

If You Don't Spec It, You Won't Get It...

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: Submit product data for each type of product indicated.

B. Sustainable Design Submittals:

1. Sustainability Criteria Worksheet: Submit one worksheet for each component material of the product or assembly used in the installation of Work of this Section

2. Environmental Product Declaration: An EPD is required, submit in accordance with Section 01 81 13.14 "Sustainability Design Requirements," Article 1.6C.1 "ACTION SUBMITTALS; Sustainable Design Documentation Submittals; MRc2.1 – EPDs."

3. Reports from raw materials suppliers: If available, submit CSR reports from suppliers in accordance with Section 01 81 13.14 "Sustainability Design Requirements," Article 1.6C.2 "ACTION SUBMITTALS; Sustainable Design Documentation Submittals; MRc3.1 – CSR."

4. Leadership ex
program; bio-l
and/or recycle
Requirements
Documentation
5. Material Ingre

O. Environmental Product Declaration: Submit in accordance with Section 01 81 13.14, part 1.6.C.1 LEED Submittals – BPDO – Environmental Product Declarations. All submitted material, of all framing types, must be accompanied by EPDs. Design-Build team will consider the Global Warming Potentials disclosed therein when selecting bids.

HPD, C2C certificate at Bronze level or above, C2C Material Health Certificate, Declare product label, or other acceptable material ingredient inventory in accordance with Section 01 81 13.14 "Sustainability Design Requirements," Article 1.6C.4 "ACTION



What About Embodied Carbon?

- Do not specify carbon footprint for each mix (application)
- Specify a carbon budget for all the concrete on the project
- Permit more flexibility to meet other performance criteria

Specifying EPDs

SECTION 03300 – CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

1. The basis for designing concrete mixtures and demonstrating compliance with **carbon budget** targets shall be in accordance with:
 - a. National Ready Mixed Concrete Association (NRMCA) Cradle-to-Gate Life Cycle Assessment of Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufactured by NRMCA Members – Version 3 (or later).
 - b. National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, NRMCA Member Industry Average EPD for Ready Mixed Concrete – Version 3 (or later).

NRMCA Publication 2PE004-21c

Guide to Improving Specifications for Ready Mixed Concrete

With Notes on Reducing Embodied Carbon Footprint

2021



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Proposed Specification Language

Option 1

Supply concrete mixtures such that the total Global Warming Potential (GWP) of all concrete on the project is **less than or equal to 4,298,000 kg of CO₂ equivalents** as calculated using the Athena Impact Estimator for Buildings Software available at www.athenasmi.org.

Option 2

Supply concrete mixtures such that the total Global Warming Potential (GWP) of all concrete on the project is **30% or more below the GWP of a reference building** using Benchmark mixes as established by NRMCA and available for download at www.nrmca.org. Submit a summary report of all the concrete mixtures, their quantities and their GWP to demonstrate that the total GWP of the building is 30% or more below the GWP of the reference building. Contractor may use the Athena Impact Estimator for Buildings software available at www.athenasmi.org or other similar software with the capability of calculating GWP of different mix designs.

www.buildwithstrength.com/design-center

- Structural system recommendations
- Cost comparisons
- Specification review
- Design/construction team collaboration



Design Recommendations: What's Inside?



Recommendations for:

Tar Heel Development



Tar Heel Village, Charlotte, NC

Prepared by:
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Chris Dagosta
(602) 930-3793
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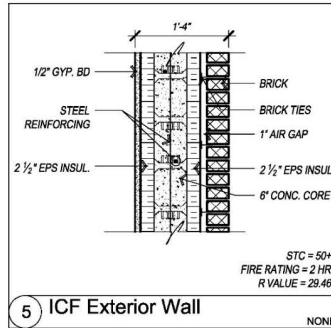
www.BuildWithStrength.com

Wood Frame Construction Cost

\$19,255,832

Concrete Construction Cost

\$19,229,089



Beach Green North, Rockaway, New York

This 101-unit, 94,000-square-foot apartment building is built in an area devastated by Hurricane Sandy in 2012. The Bluestone Organization selected ICFs for exterior, corridor and demising walls and precast hollow-core floors for disaster resilience and energy efficiency. The building is so energy efficient it is certified by the Passive House institute. ICFs create a solid concrete wall with continuous insulation, resulting in a comfortable and airtight structure that lowers energy bills. The reinforced concrete system results in a structure that's strong, durable and can stand up to fire, floods and wind. This developer builds exclusively with concrete.



Image courtesy of The Bluestone Organization

Walker's Landing, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Bedford Development chose ICF walls and precast hollow-core floors for thermal efficiency, fire rating and speed of construction. Walker's Landing has four floors of residential over two floors of parking. The project is located on an infill urban site requiring fire rated exterior walls. The ICF provides more than enough fire rating at a significant cost savings over wood frame. The ICFs are so energy efficient that some tenants have never turned their heat on all winter. The building also has garage heaters that have never been turned on. Bedford Developments used the vertical TF Forming Systems ICF resulting in minimal waste on the job site.



Image courtesy of Bedford Development

Most Common Prescriptive Requirements

Prescriptive Requirement	Frequency Seen
Restriction on SCM quantity	85%
Max w/cm (when not applicable)	73%
Minimum cementitious content	46%
Restriction on SCM type, characteristics	27%
Restriction on aggregate grading	25%



CSC-Certification for Responsibly Sourced Concrete CO₂ Module for Low Carbon Concrete

Concrete Sustainability Council

<https://www.concretesustainabilitycouncil.com/>

What does the certification system reward?



PREREQUISITES

P1 Ethical and Legal Compliance

P2 Human Rights

P3 Indigenous People Rights

P4 Environmental and Social Impact

P5 Traced Materials



MANAGEMENT

M1 Sustainable Purchasing

M2 Environmental Management

M3 Quality Management

M4 Health & Safety Management

M5 Benchmark



ENVIRONMENTAL

E1 Life Cycle Impact

E2 Land Use

E3 Energy & Climate

E4 Air Quality

E5 Water

E6 Biodiversity

E7 Secondary Materials

E8 Transport

E9 Secondary Fuels



SOCIAL

S1 Local Community

S2 Health Product Information

S3 Occupational Health & Safety

S4 Labor Practices



ECONOMICS

B1 Local Economy

B2 Ethical Business

B3 Innovation

B4 Feedback Procedure



CHAIN OF CUSTODY

C1 Cement

C2 Aggregates

The Top 10 List

BUILD WITH STRENGTH

- 1.** Communicate Carbon Reduction Goals
- 2.** Ensure Good Quality Control and Assurance
- 3.** Optimize Concrete Volume
- 4.** Use Alternative Cements
- 5.** Use Supplementary Cementitious Materials
- 6.** Use Admixtures
- 7.** Don't Limit Ingredients
- 8.** Set Targets for Carbon Footprint
- 9.** Sequester Carbon Dioxide in Concrete
- 10.** Encourage Innovation

How did we get here?

2009



2012



2014



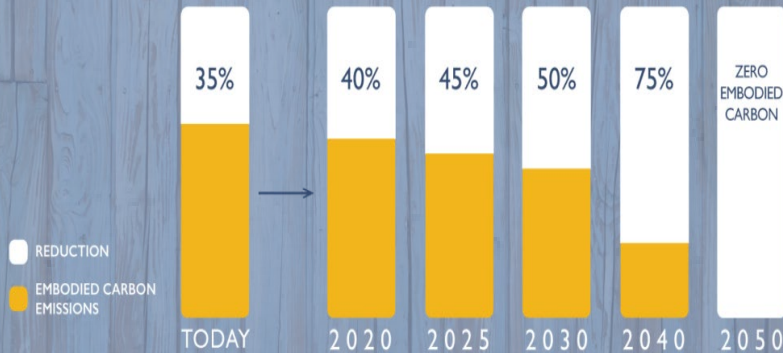
2016



2021

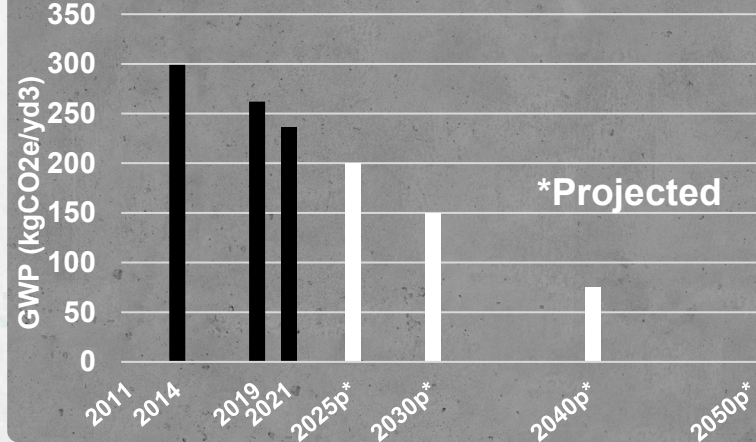


THE 2030 CHALLENGE FOR PRODUCTS



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CARBON FOOTPRINT OF CONCRETE



Activity: Carbon Reduction Roadmap

- Group brainstorm on how to reduce embodied carbon locally
 - Mix Design Optimization and Carbon Value Engineering
 - SCM's
 - Natural Pozzolans i.e. calcined clay or metakaolin
 - Admixtures
 - Type IL Cement
 - Alternate blended cements
 - Recycled Concrete Aggregate (RCA)
 - Carbon Storing Aggregates

Plus/Delta

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Build with Strength

Strategies and Promotion Efforts

BUILD WITH STRENGTH

Build with Strength

GOAL: Increase Market Share from 23% to 30% by 2030
NRMCA + State Affiliates + Sustainability



COMMUNICATE

- Greater Emphasis on Innovation
- More Paid Media
- More Social Media especially LinkedIn
- More Trade Shows
- More Sponsorships



ADVOCATE

- Greater Emphasis on Sustainability Codes
- EPD / HPD / CSR
- Focus on Concrete Strengths
- Resilience, LCA, Innovation



PROMOTE

- Greater Emphasis on Education
- Focus on Value, Innovation, Resilience
- Sponsored Workshops (AIA/USGBC/SEA)
- More Online



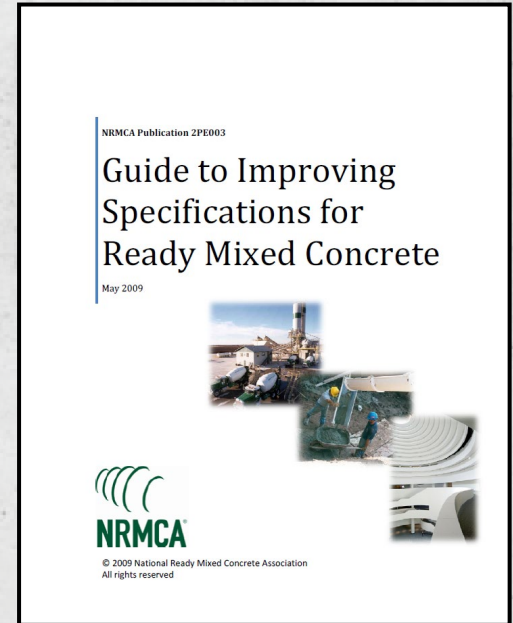
CONNECT

- Large, Influential Owners, Specifiers
- Apartments, Hotels, Dormitories, Offices and Schools
- Change Specifications, Low-carbon Concrete, Innovative Cements

Performance Specifications

General Guidelines

- Do not limit material ingredients that are permitted in standards
- Do not try to control means and methods such as early age strength and slump
- Do not limit Global Warming Potential or Carbon Footprint for each mix, but establish a carbon budget for the entire building
- TIP: Download guide spec
- TIP: Download whole build LCA example



BUILD WITH STRENGTH

Questions?

www.buildwithstrength.com

