

Saint-Gobain Student Contest 2022

Life Cycle Assessment lecture – Session 1

Marios Tsikos, One Click LCA

6th December 2021



Getting Started:

How to make this training more productive

We share directly these slides to have as reference.

Ask your questions at the chat during the lecture.

If you get cut off, the training is also **recorded** so just re-join when you can.

AGENDA

- ❖ Student contest introduction (5 minutes)

- ❖ Introduction to One Click LCA (5 min)
- ❖ Life Cycle Assessment, what and why? (30 minutes)
- ❖ Theory & Standards (10 minutes)
- ❖ Environmental Product Declarations (5 minutes)
- ❖ Steering emissions in construction projects (10 minutes)

- ❖ Demo (35 minutes)
 - General Interface
 - Manual modelling
 - Optioneering
 - Results

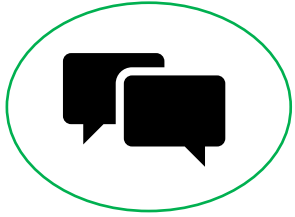
- ❖ Access to the software and support (10 minutes)

- ❖ Q&A and discussion (10 minutes)

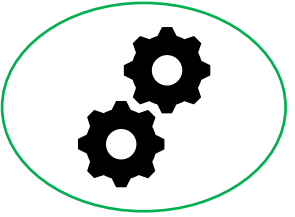
ABOUT US



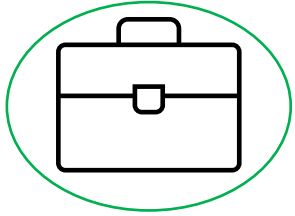
One Click LCA – World-leading carbon and life cycle metrics software



Professional services and Training – EPD verification/publishing, Sustainable policy, life-cycle assessment, life-cycle costing, CSR



Custom Solutions – Branded and white labelled solutions for life-cycle efficiency, best practice tracking, scoring, data collections, environmental impacts assessment, and more



High Impact Research on Decarbonisation – The Embodied Carbon Review of 100+ regulations and global rating systems

ABOUT ONE CLICK LCA

World-leading Carbon & Life-cycle Metrics Software.



MADE FOR CONSTRUCTION

Buildings and Renovation, Infrastructure, Product EPDs, CSR



COMPLIES WITH 40+ CERTIFICATIONS

BREEAM, LEED, DGNB, HQE/ E+C-, CEEQUAL, etc.



INTEGRATE WITH YOUR DESIGN TOOLS

& 40+ DATABASE

Revit, BIM, IFC file, IESVE, other tools.



ABOUT ONE CLICK LCA

Easy to use tools for construction sustainability metrics and impact reduction



LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT



LIFE CYCLE COSTING



EMBODIED CARBON REDUCTION



EARLY DESIGN OPTIMIZATION



CIRCULARITY ASSESSMENT



EPDs GENERATION

OUR CUSTOMERS

Developed in Finland, trusted by industry experts in 130+ countries

Leading Builders

Leading Investors

Leading Designers

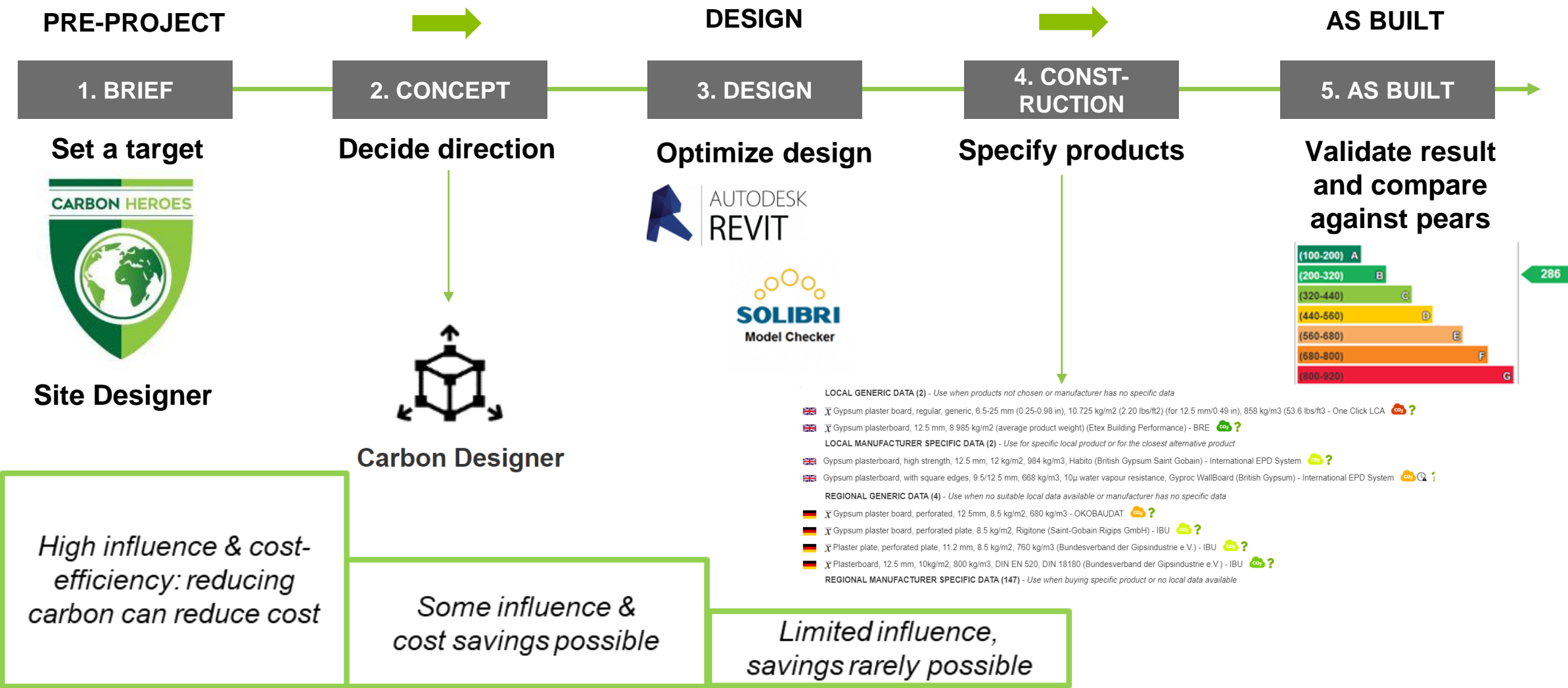
Leading Manufacturers

Institutions & Governments

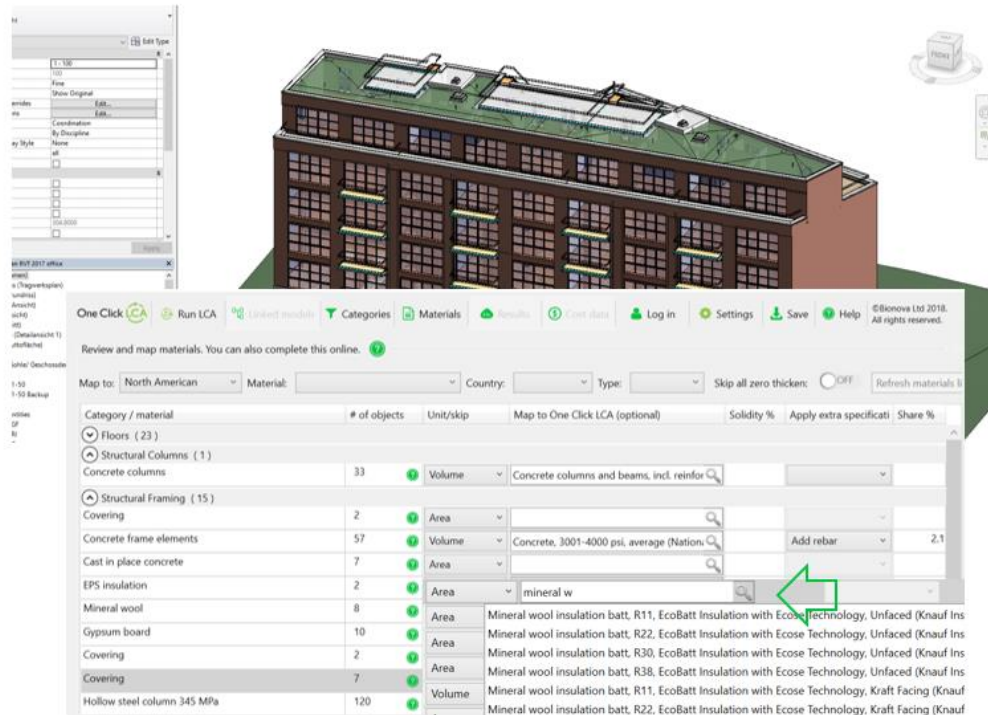


One Click LCA

One Click LCA helps to improve your project in every stage



Automation from Design Tools



COMPLAIANCE
TOOLS



DESIGN



AUTODESK
REVIT

GRAPHISOFT
ARCHICAD



TEKLA



FILE FORMATS



BIM MANAGEMENT



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Updated

Verified

Enhanced

Classified

QA process approved by BRE

North America

Europe

Australasia

Global



Generic data:
Localized for
the whole
world



All systems at: <https://www.oneclicklca.com/support/faq-and-guidance/documentation/compliance-and-certifications/>



Life Cycle Assessment & Embodied Carbon - What do they mean and Why they matter?

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Embodied Carbon & Circular Economy Road Tour, World Green Building Week, 23-29 Sept. Join us [online](#) or in 6 countries!

Calculate Your Environmental Impacts in Minutes



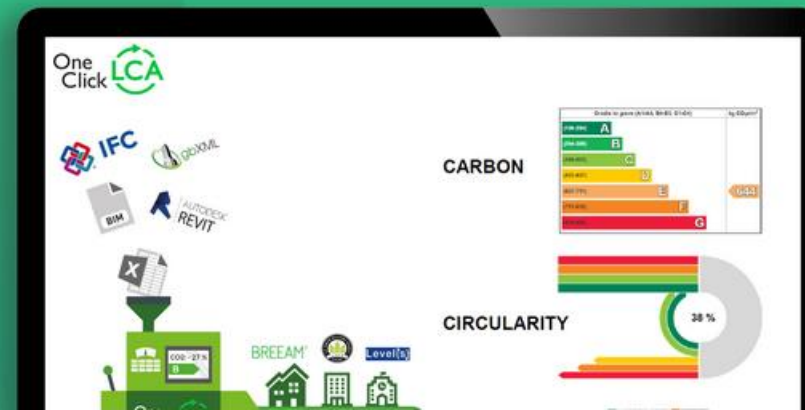
Reduce Cost, Carbon, and Material Use
in Construction.

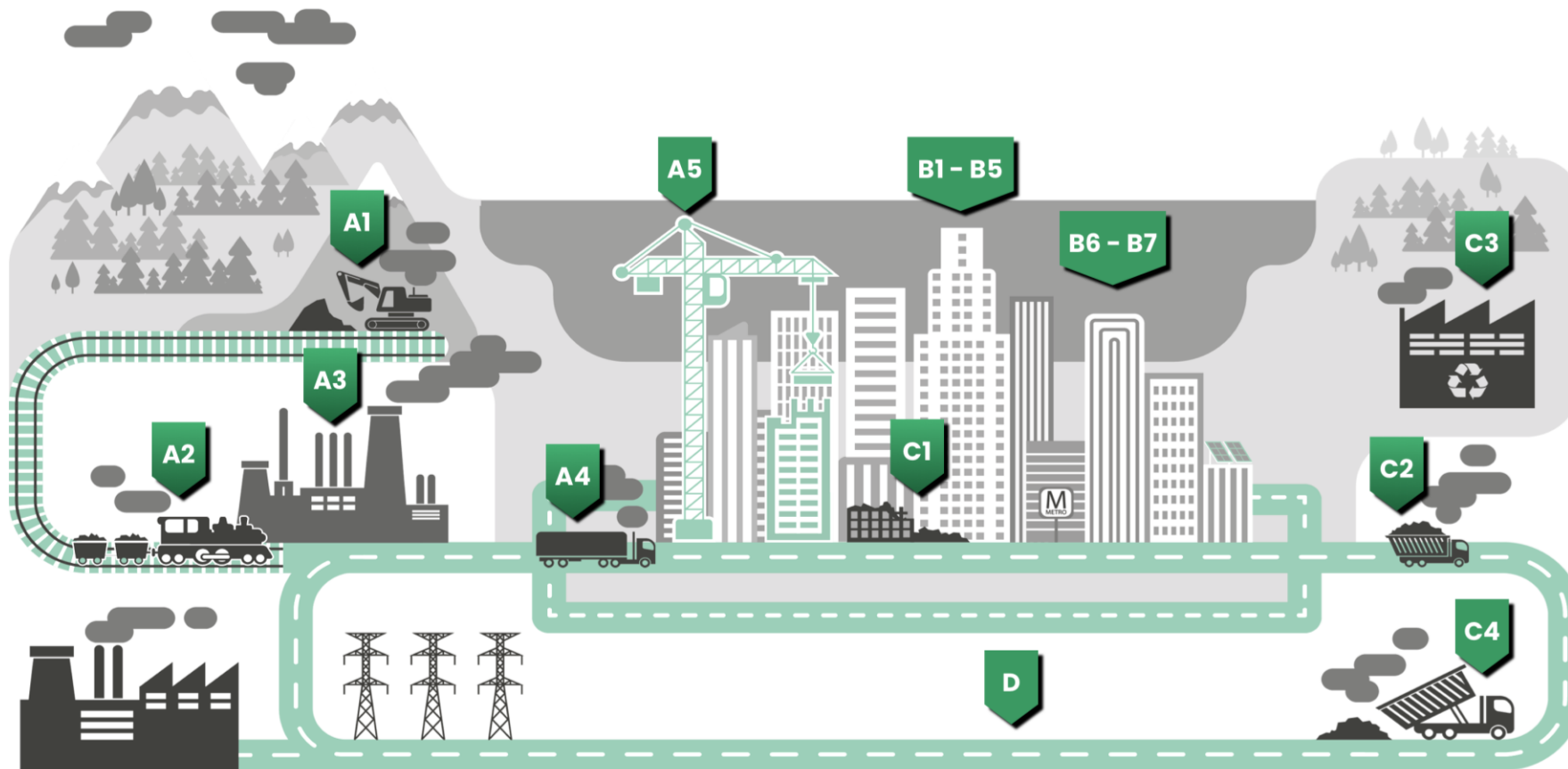


For LEED, BREEAM and more.



Integrated with Revit, BIM, IESVE and
other tools.

[GET A FREE DEMO](#)



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
- B6** Operational energy use
- B7** Operational water use

C1 – C4 End of life stage

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

D – Benefits and loads beyond system boundary

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials, expressed as net impacts and benefits



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION													
[A1 – A3]			[A4 – A5]		[B1 – B7]					[C1 – C4]			
PRODUCT stage			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage		USE stage					END OF LIFE stage			
[A1]	[A2]	[A3]	[A4]	[A5]	[B1]	[B2]	[B3]	[B4]	[B5]	[C1]	[C2]	[C3]	[C4]
Raw material extraction & supply	Transport to manufacturing plant	Manufacturing & fabrication	Transport to project site	Construction & installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Deconstruction Demolition	Transport to disposal facility	Waste processing for reuse, recovery or recycling	Disposal
					[B6] Operational energy use								
					[B7] Operational water use								

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE
[D]
Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
Reuse Recovery Recycling potential



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION											SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE			
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					[B6] Operational energy use									
[B7] Operational water use														

What most regulations focus on at the moment



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION											SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE			
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Cradle to gate



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION													SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE		
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					[B6] Operational energy use										
[B7] Operational water use															

Cradle to practical completion



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION											SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE			
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Cradle to Grave



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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE
[D]
Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
Reuse Recovery Recycling potential

Cradle to Cradle





PROJECT LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION										SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE PROJECT LIFE CYCLE					
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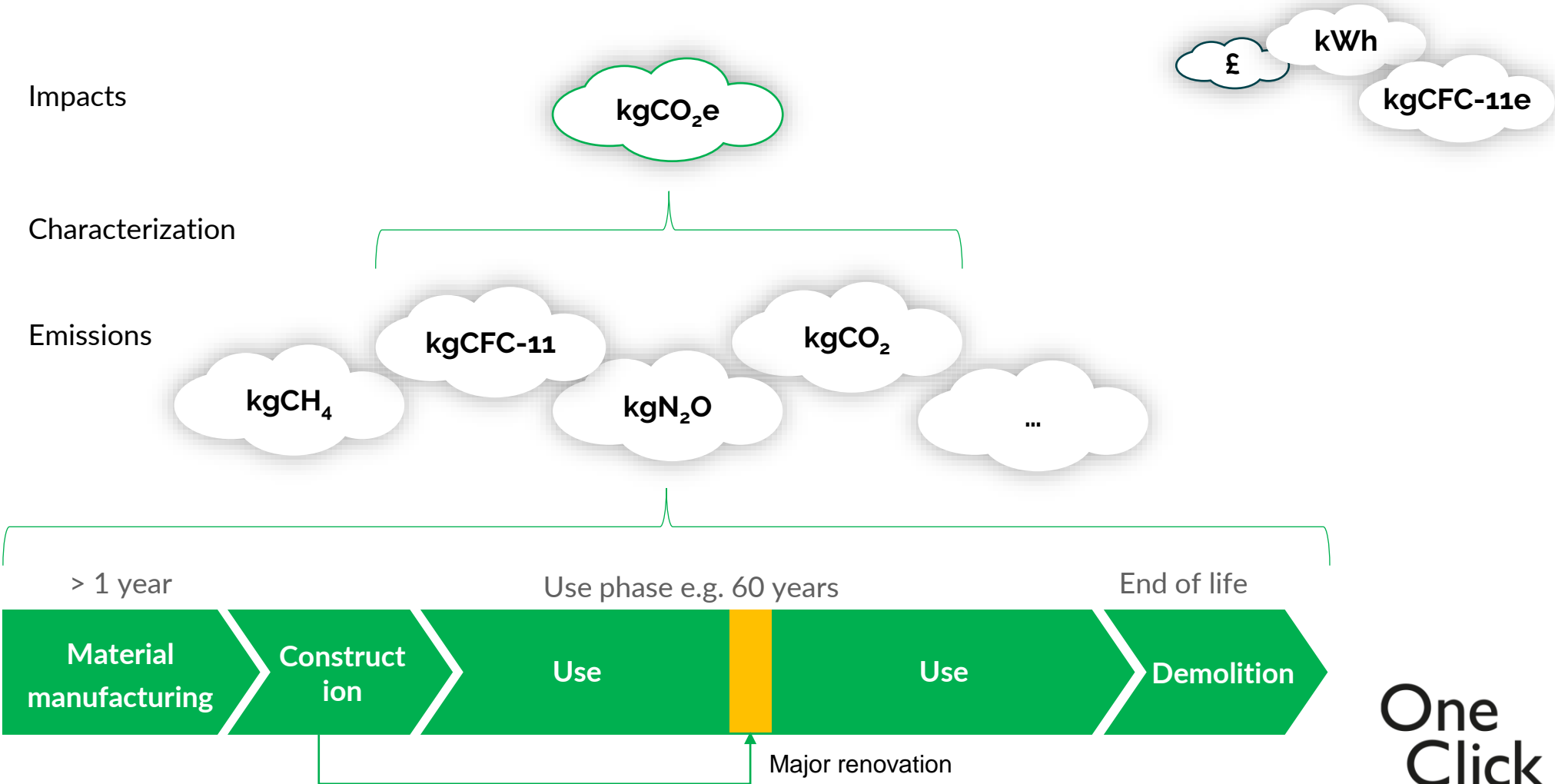
Embodied Carbon Assessment

LCA outputs are environmental indicators

Each indicator describes a particular category of environmental impacts. The impacts are expressed as quantities of a matter that has the potential to cause such impacts – but they do not represent the actual harm (final impact, e.g. endpoint) eventually caused. For instance, global warming potential represents the amount of CO₂e gases released. But the final impact is the acceleration to the polar melt, for instance.

- **Global Warming Potential** describes how much a product contributes to climate change. When LCA concerns only this impact category, it's called the carbon footprint.
- **Acidification** describes how much product acidifies the environment, resulting e.g. acid rain.
- **Eutrophication** describes flow of nutrients to ecosystems, resulting e.g. to algae growth.
- **Ozone Depletion** describes damage caused to the Ozone Layer in the stratosphere.
- **Tropospheric Ozone** describes the quantity of summer smog causing gases emitted.
- **Depletion of fossil resources** describes how much fossil resources are withdrawn.

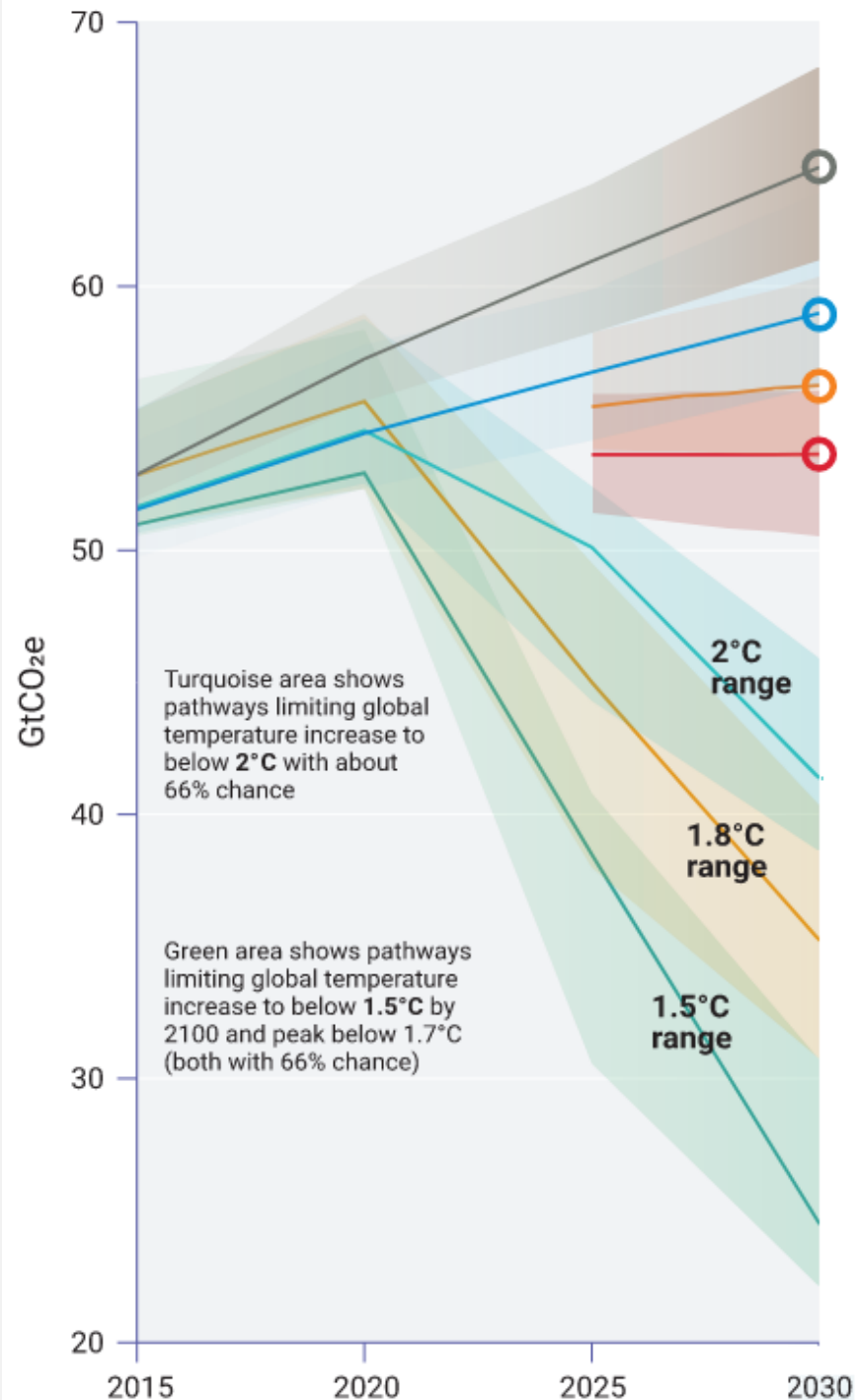
Characterization



LCA characterization methods

Impact assessment methodology defines the target units and emission characterization factors. European standards require using CML (Characterization Factor). North American data is normally in TRACI method.

LCA impact indicator units	CML 2002	TRACI 2.1	ReCiPe
Global warming potential	CO ₂ e	CO ₂ e	CO ₂ e
Ozone depletion potential	CFC-11-eq	CFC-11-eq	CFC-11-eq
Acidification potential (land)	SO ₂ e	SO ₂ e	SO ₂ e
Eutrophication potential (fresh water)	PO ₄ ³ e	N eq	P eq
Formation of tropospheric ozone(photochemical oxidant formation)	C ₂ H ₄ e	NO _x eq	kg NMVOC
Depletion of non-renewable energy resources	MJ	MJ	Kg oil eq



2010 Policies Scenario

Current policies Policies Scenario

Current targets

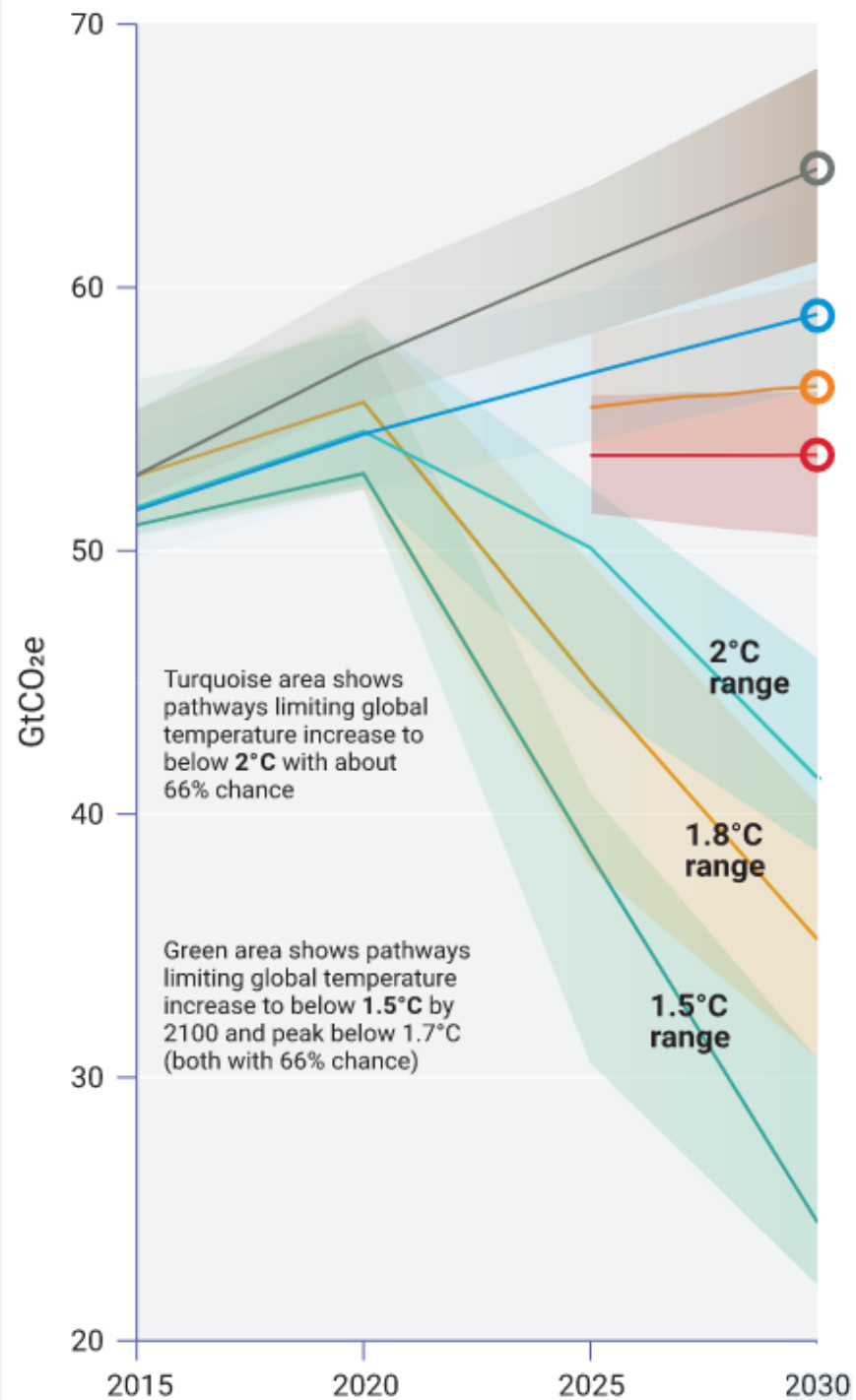
Predicted global GHGs

Current level 53 GtCO₂e /a

**Emissions on 2030 with
current actions 55 – 60
GtCO₂e/a**

25-30 GtCO₂e/a

Source: UN EP Emission Gap Report 2020.



Restricting global warming to 1,5 degrees requires approx. **35 GtCO₂e** of additional emission reduction measures

Source: UN EP Emission Gap Report 2020.



Buildings are responsible for 39% of global carbon emissions:



28% from operational emissions

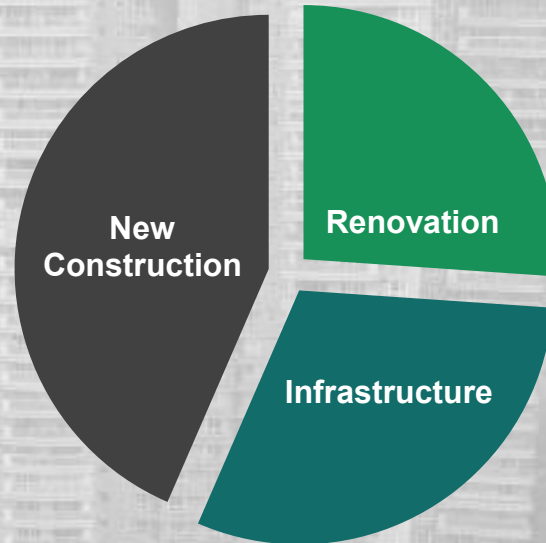


11% from materials and construction

SOURCE: BRINGING EMBODIED CARBON UPFRONT

Cities will double by 2060, creating 150-250 gigatons of embodied carbon from construction materials

CITIES GROW
230 BILLION M²
BY 2060



GENERATING
150-250 GIGATONS
EMBODIED CARBON

This is equivalent to 3-5 years of global carbon emissions,
or...

An aerial photograph of New York City, showing the dense skyline of Lower Manhattan. The Freedom Tower is prominent in the center. The city is surrounded by water, with bridges and boats visible. The image is used to illustrate the scale of carbon emissions mentioned in the text.

BUILDING A **NEW YORK CITY**
EVERY 34 DAYS UNTIL 2060

Emissions from material manufacturers alone risk exceeding the 2-degree emission scenario

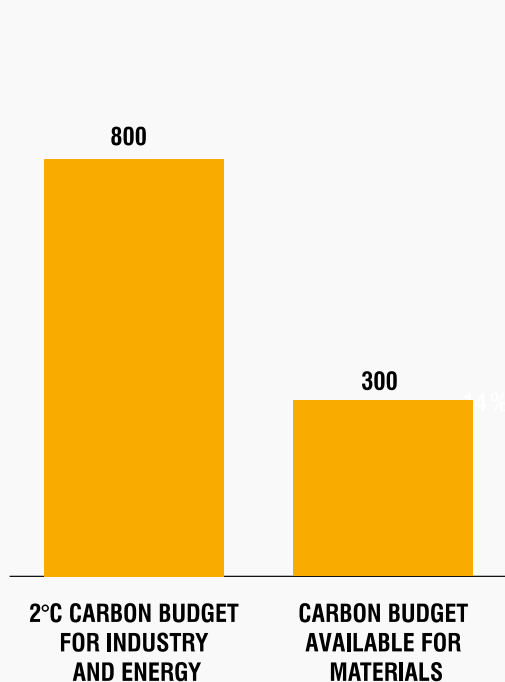
Aim, 2 degrees

Full carbon budget for industry and power generation & budget for 4 main materials (Steel, plastics, concrete, aluminium)

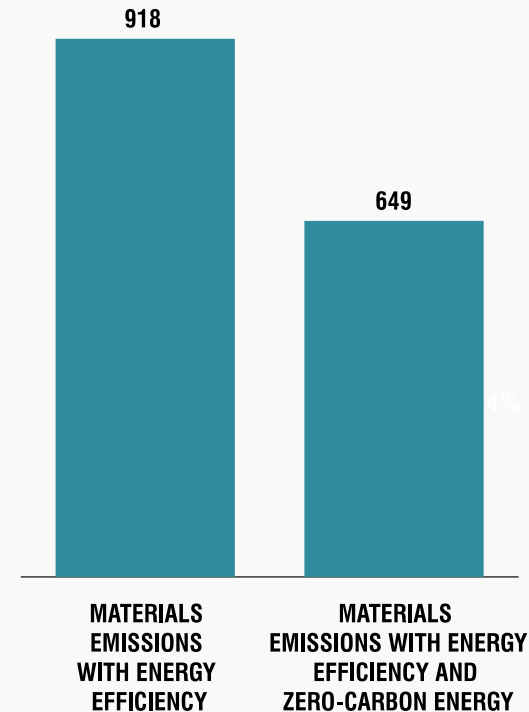


CO₂ EMISSIONS AND CARBON BUDGET
Gt TONNES CO₂

CARBON BUDGET TO 2100

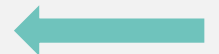


CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM MATERIALS PRODUCTION



Current state

Emissions of materials with reduction of energy emissions

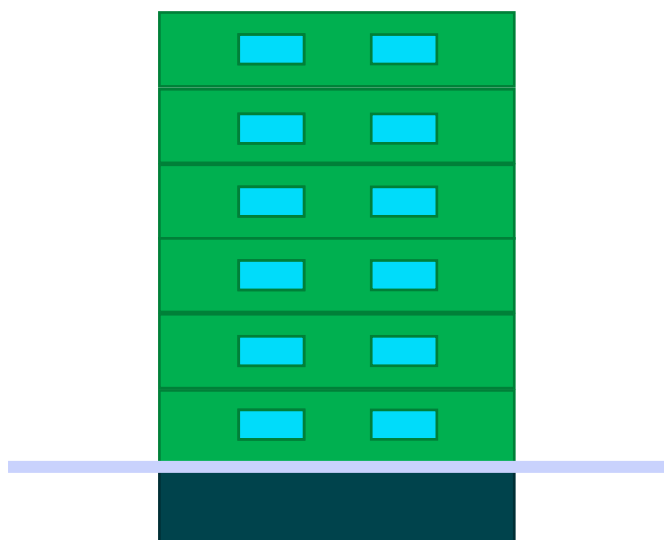


SOURCE: MATERIAL ECONOMICS MODELLING AS DESCRIBED IN TEXT, MULTIPLE SOURCES, SEE ENDNOTES.⁹

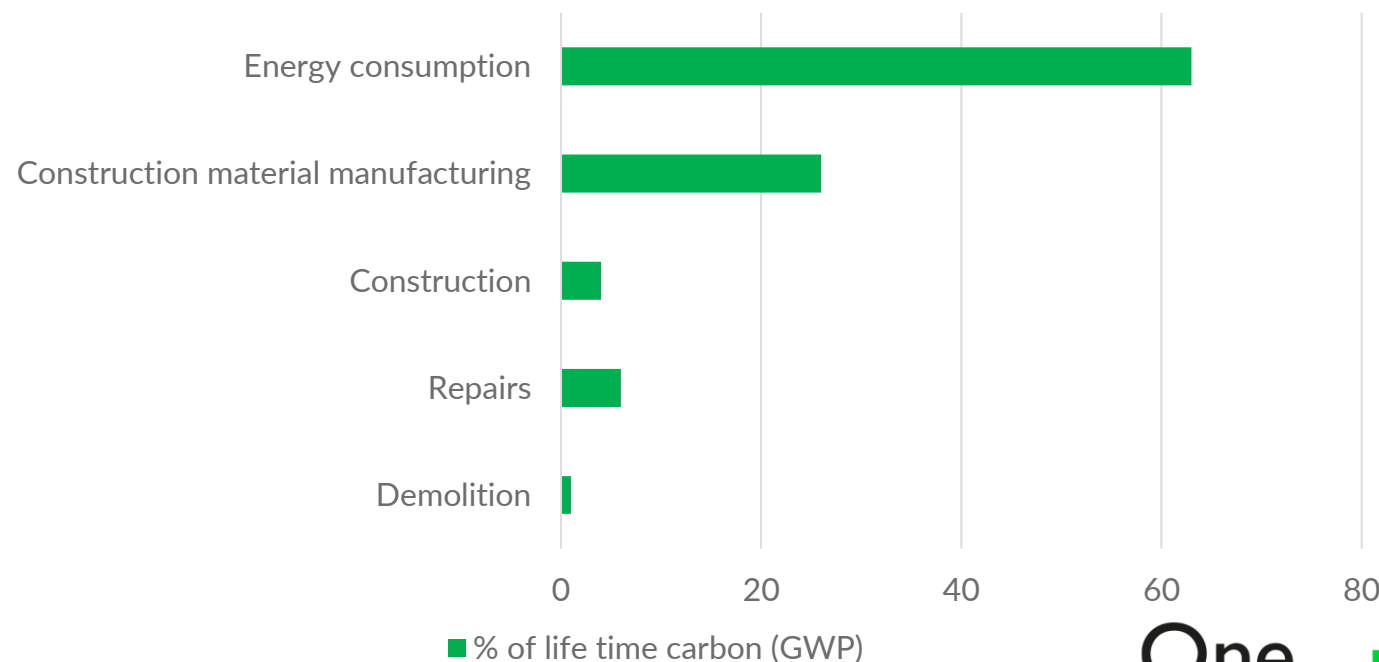
Where do the climate impacts come from?

Life cycle carbon of average apartment building

Laskelmat: Ruuska & Häkkinen: "The significance of various factors for GHG emissions of buildings."
International Journal of Sustainable Engineering, 2014



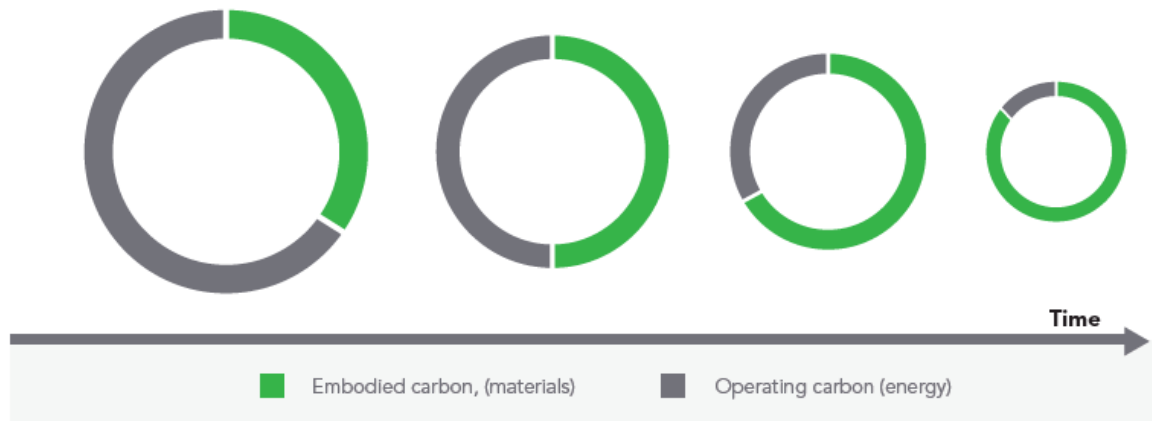
- 6 floors + cellar
- Floor area 2 500 m²
- 50 years life time



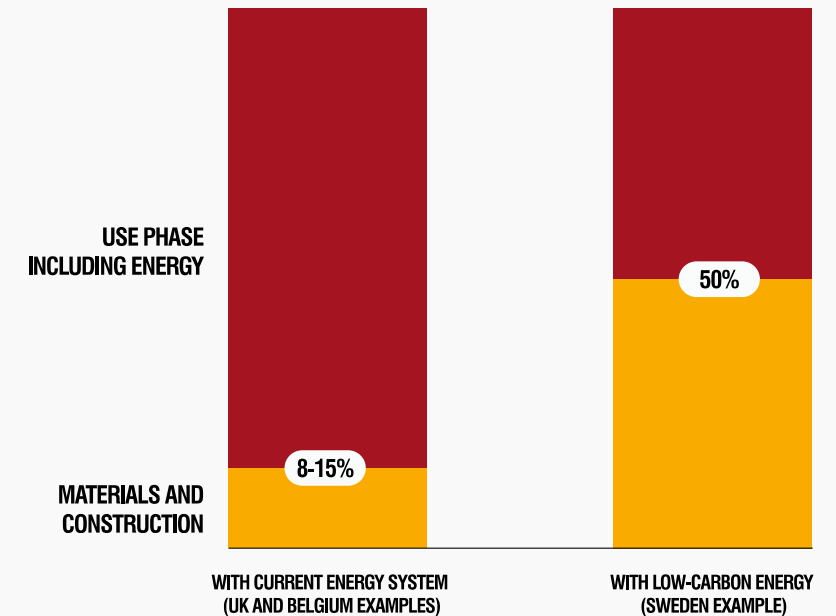
How emissions are created during building life cycle?

- Energy efficiency and cleaner production reduce the emissions from operational energy
- Material emissions already exceed emissions of operating energy within a 50-year time frame, for some countries

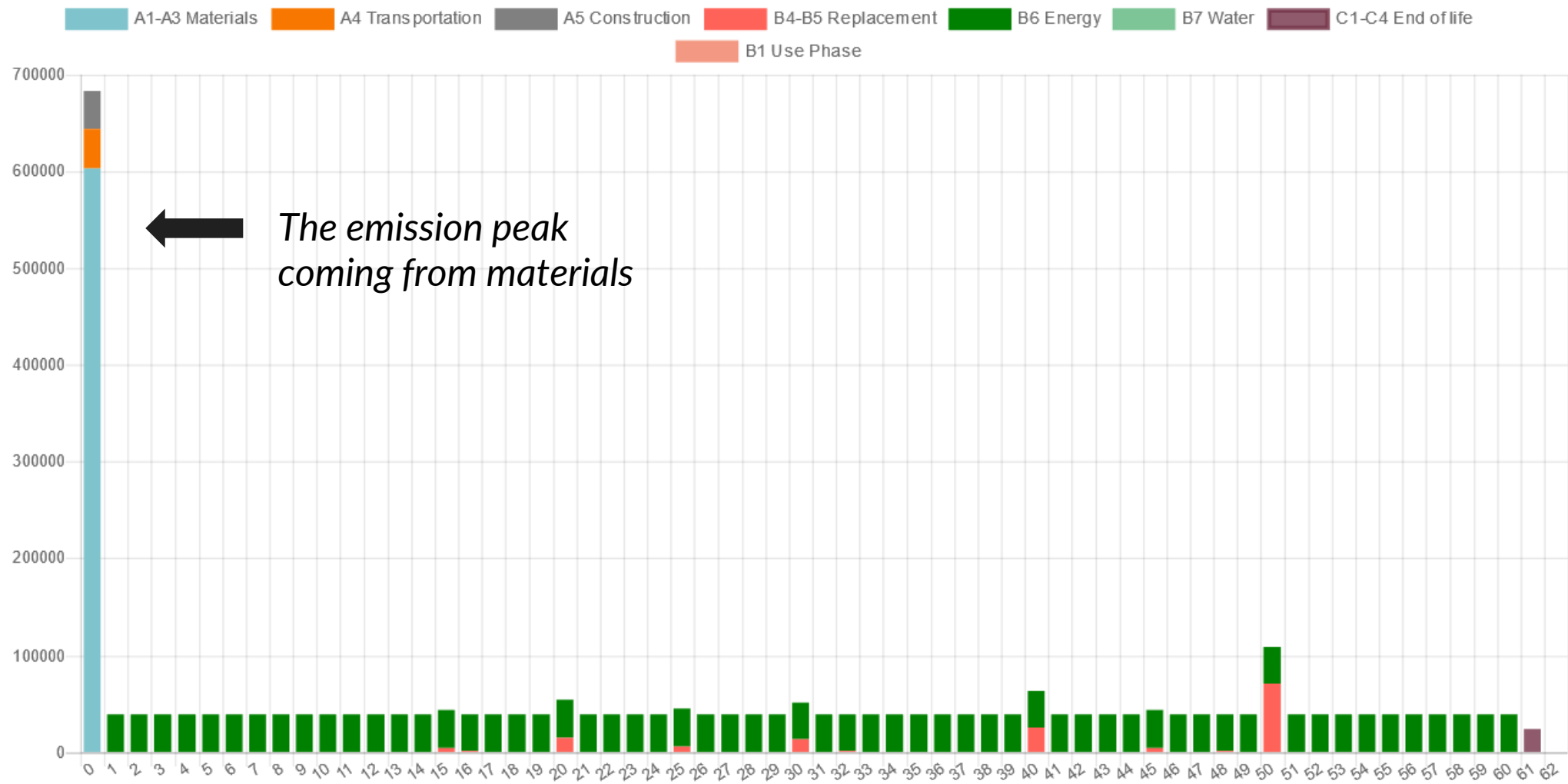
Embodied carbon importance grows constantly



LIFECYCLE CO₂ EMISSIONS FROM BUILDINGS
% OF CO₂ EMISSIONS DURING LIFETIME



Emissions over time

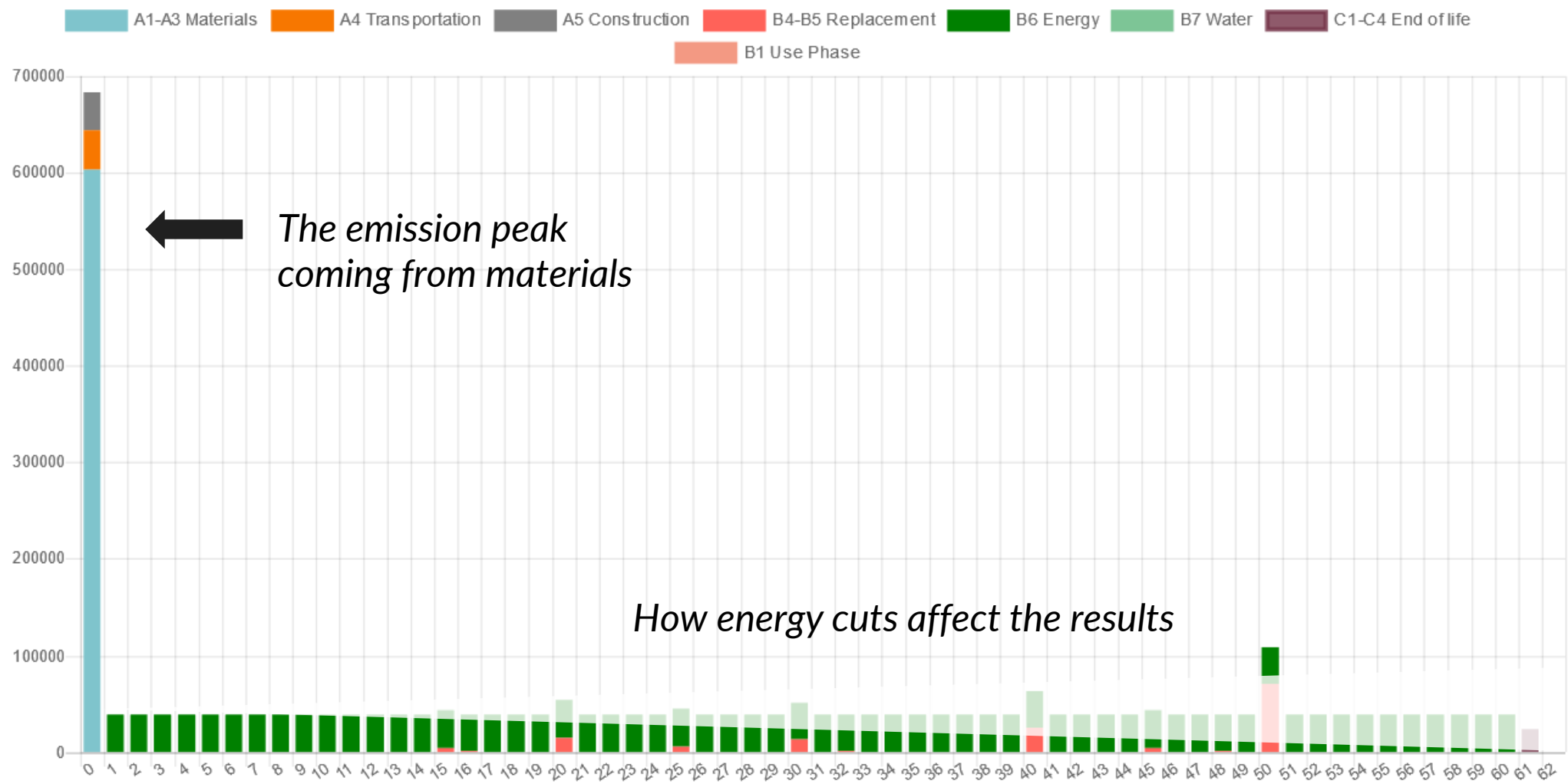


Helene, Level(s) pilot

Click

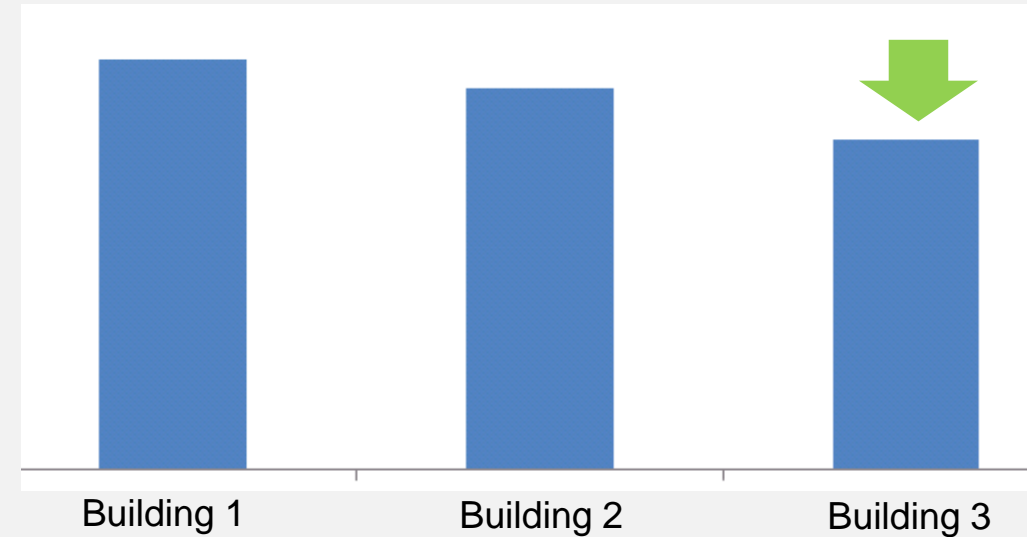


Emissions over time

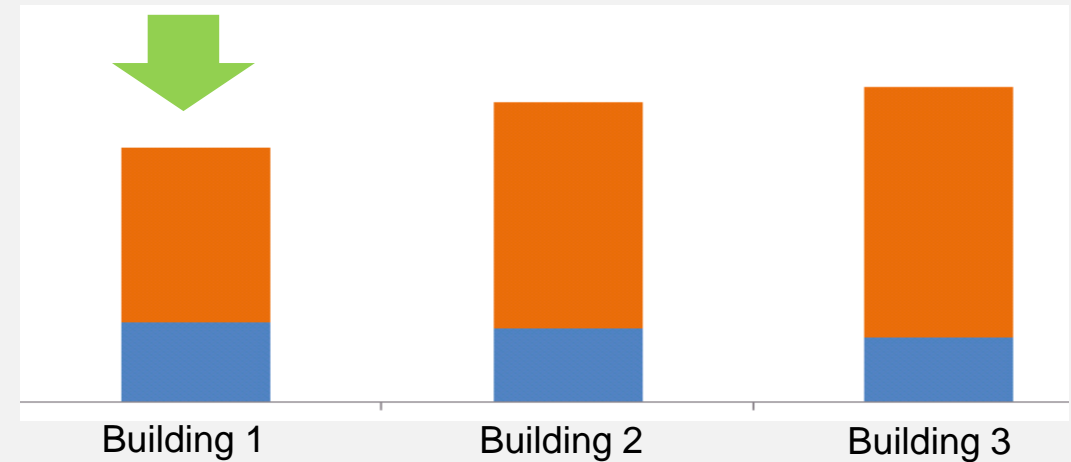


Life Cycle perspective helps to avoid sub-optimization

A) Building materials and construction



B) Total Lifecycle, Materials, Construction, Power, Replacement, End of Life



Growing demand for low carbon construction



London

The City of London must play its part in reducing carbon emissions. This will help meet the Paris Agreement target of keeping a global temperature rise this century below 2 degrees Celsius.



Melbourne

The City of Melbourne became a certified carbon neutral organisation for the first time in 2011-12.



New York City

NYC is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions 80% by mid-century and is investing \$20 billion to adapt our neighborhoods to climate change risks such as flooding, heat, and sea level rise.



Oslo

The City of Oslo strives to be a leading agent in the transformation to a greener and more inclusive society.



STATSBYGG

Group target of achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2045, with a 50 percent reduction by 2030.



CUT CARBON EMISSIONS ACROSS OUR VALUE CHAIN BY 50 % BY 2030

Stasbygg will work for a climate-neutral property portfolio, deliver zero-emission buildings and contribute to reduced climate footprint for the state. (2016-20)

SKANSKA

Cut emissions of own projects to half and enable carbon neutral use by 2030



Cities

Target: Carbon Neutrality

How: City planning / procurement

Investors, construction companies

Target: Competitiveness, property value

How: Low carbon design, certificates

Regulation

Target: State carbon neutrality

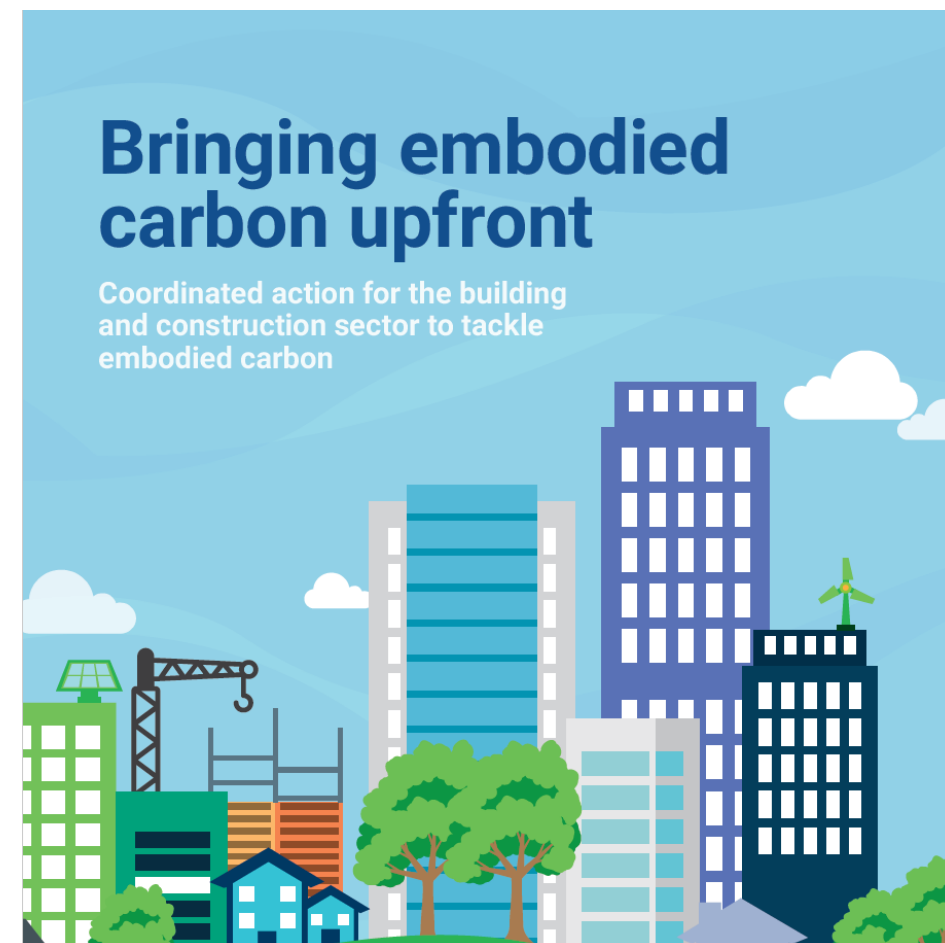
Keinot: Legislation

Increasing demand for carbon neutral building



World GBC: We need to be cutting embodied carbon now

All construction to be
operationally carbon neutral
and create at least
40 % less embodied carbon
by 2030



Embodied carbon = CO₂e from manufacturing, transporting, replacing and disposing of materials

Source: <https://www.worldgbc.org/embodied-carbon1/2>



Summary of Industry trends

BREEAM®



Certifications Like BREEAM and LEED increasing credits and weighting in material sections



Investment and developers growing green agenda and Zero carbon commitments

amazon



European commission has released their Level(s) framework for sustainable construction.



Amount of manufacturer EPDs in Europe and also globally increase rapidly. France has regulated EPD's.



Many countries and cities are moving towards building LCA regulation and requirements to achieve their carbon targets.

MAYOR OF LONDON

Over 100 certification schemes and regulations drive the life cycle impacts and the carbon footprint of construction materials

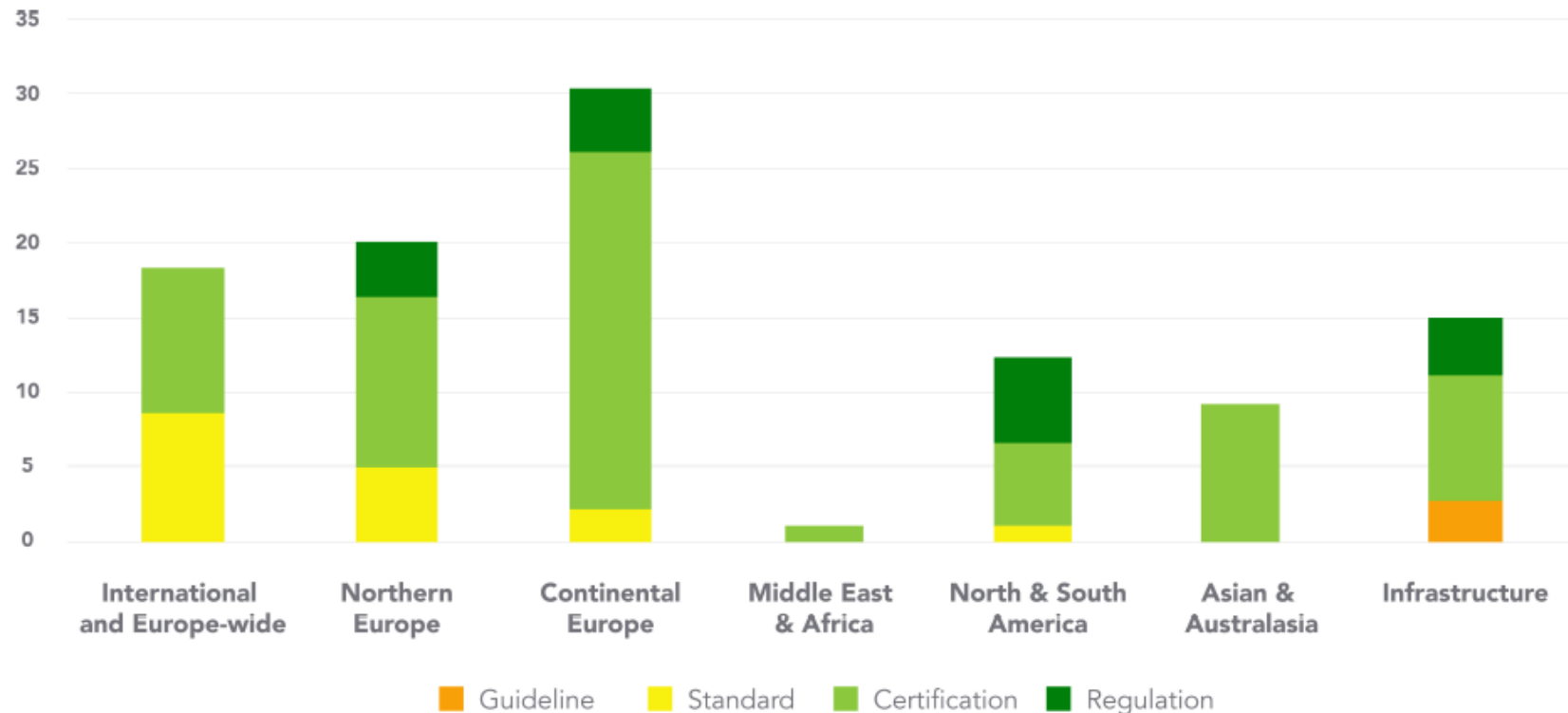


Illustration: types of systems addressing embodied carbon by region globally

Embodied carbon review – Embodied carbon reduction in 100 + regulatory and rating systems a globally www.embodiedcarbonreview.com

BREEAM®



STATSBYGG

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Theory & Standards

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Calculate Your Environmental Impacts in Minutes



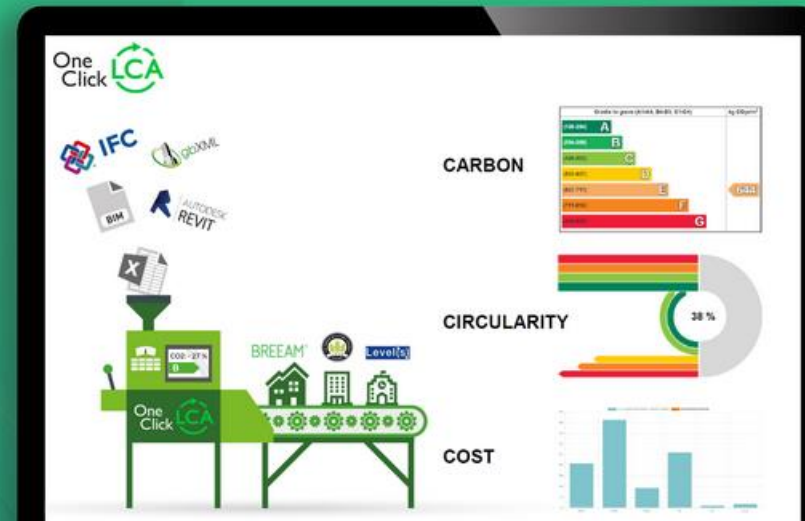
Reduce Cost, Carbon, and Material Use in Construction.



For LEED, BREEAM and more.



Integrated with Revit, BIM, IESVE and other tools.

[GET A FREE DEMO](#)

LCA follows standards

Cornerstone standards

ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 – fundamentals for LCA; used in all industries and in professional context, almost all the time

Construction works specific standards

EN 15978 – LCA standard for construction projects

ISO 21929-1 and ISO 21931-1 - hardly used LCA standards in Europe

Environmental Product Declaration standards

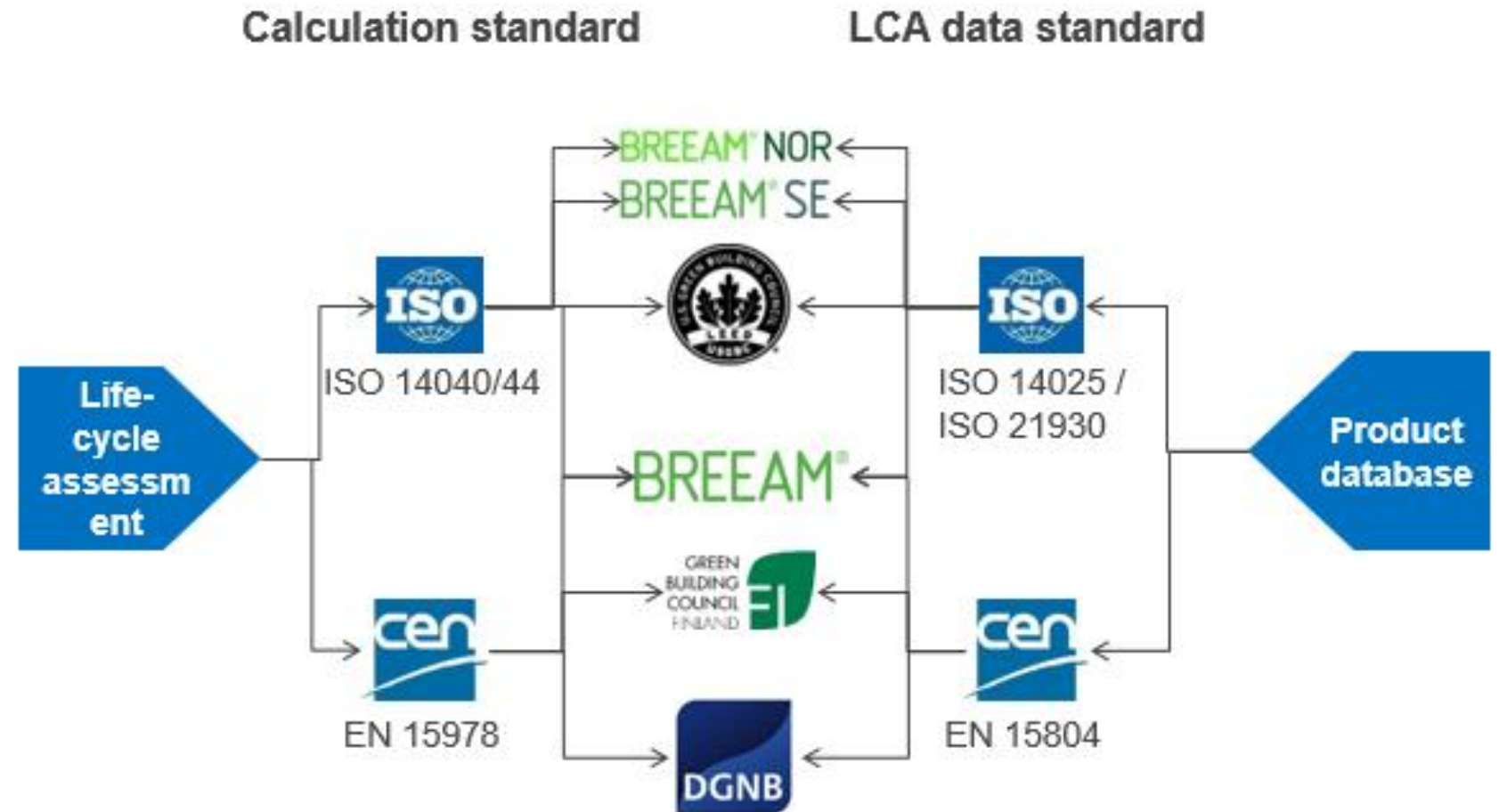
ISO 14025 – cornerstone standard for all kinds of EDPs

EN 15804 (EPD data) and EN 15942 (EPD format)

ISO 21930 – hardly used EPD standard in Europe

LCA standards & certifications

All rating systems and methods approve either ISO- or EN-based LCA; or both.



EN 15978 key requirements

Required Service Life is set based on property owner's requirement

- materials must be replaced if they fail to perform for that lifetime

Functional requirements must be clearly documented

- comparison is only possible for comparable performance

Construction products are only comparable at the building level

- No comparison without taking into account the building context
- For example one product might require more maintenance or replacements over life-cycle, or require additional other materials

No forecasting

- You are not allowed to take into account any potential improvements that might happen in the future
- You are not allowed to calculate LCA with the use of market-based green electricity; that's impossible to guarantee

Generic LCA principles

Life-cycle assessment may be done with several different scopes:

- cradle to gate (product before use),
- cradle to grave (product, including use and final disposal) basis,

Note! for construction projects, the natural scope is always cradle to grave.

The construction LCA standards use attributional approach.

Attributional LCA assigns responsibility using allocation methodology and avoids the use of system expansion.

Conduct an LCA following agreed EN & ISO standards or National methodology like RICS

An LCA may be used to identify performance gaps, compare products, make procurement decisions or improve designs, amongst others.

LEED v4.1



MR Credit - Whole Building Life Cycle Assessment

Intent

To encourage adaptive reuse and optimise the environmental performance of products and materials

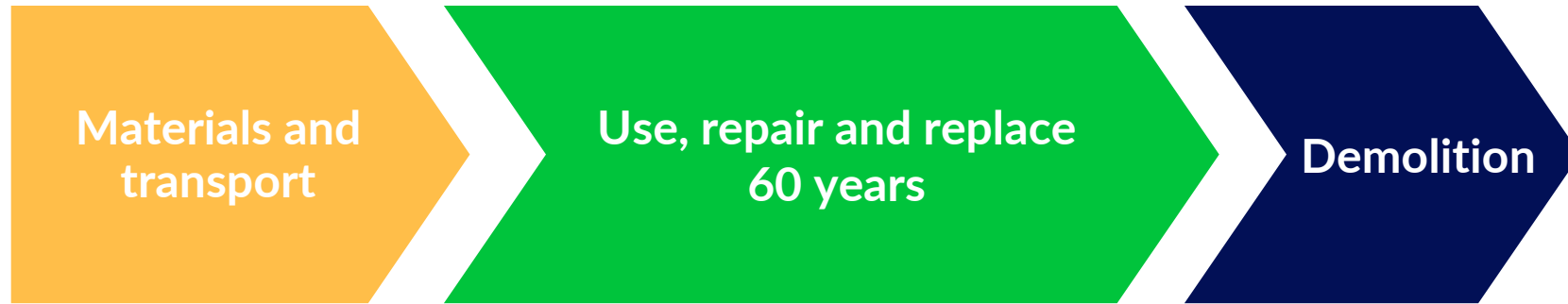
Criteria

In LEED, the life cycle assessment is done for six different environmental impact categories. The impacts are expressed as quantities of a matter that has the potential to cause such impacts, but they do not represent the actual harm eventually caused.

LCA impact categories for LEED LCA and their descriptions:

- Global Warming Potential describes how much a product contributes to climate change. When an LCA considers only this impact category, it's called the carbon footprint.
- Ozone Depletion describes the damage caused to the Ozone Layer in the stratosphere.
- Acidification describes how much product acidifies the environment, resulting in acid rain.
- Eutrophication describes the flow of nutrients to ecosystems, resulting in algae growth.
- Tropospheric Ozone describes the quantity of summer smog-causing gases emitted.
- Depletion of non-renewable energy resources describes how many fossil resources are withdrawn.

LCA scope & period of analysis



Life-cycle stages included in the LCA for LEED v4 & v4.1

Does not include the operational energy or water use

LEED v4.1 LCA points allocation



Different Paths lead to different points

Paths	Requirements for the path in LEED v4.1	Points
Path 1	Conduct a life cycle assessment of the project's structure and enclosure	1 point
Path 2	Conduct an LCA for structure and enclosure that demonstrates a minimum of 5% reduction in global warming potential and two other impact categories 2 points	2 points
Path 3	Conduct an LCA for structure and enclosure that demonstrates a minimum of 10% reduction in global warming potential and two other impact categories 3 points	3 points
Path 4	Incorporate building reuse and/or salvage materials into the project's structure and enclosure for the proposed design. Demonstrate reductions compared with a baseline building of at least 20% for global warming potential and at least a 10% reduction in two other impact categories	4 points

LCA scope & building elements



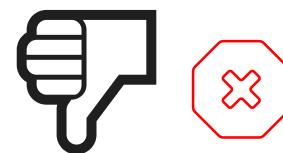
Include

Structural elements

- ❖ Foundations, frame, walls, roof system

Building envelope

- ❖ Cladding, water-proofing



Exclude

Building technologies

- ❖ MEP & systems
- ❖ elevators and conveying systems

Finishes

Excavation / site development

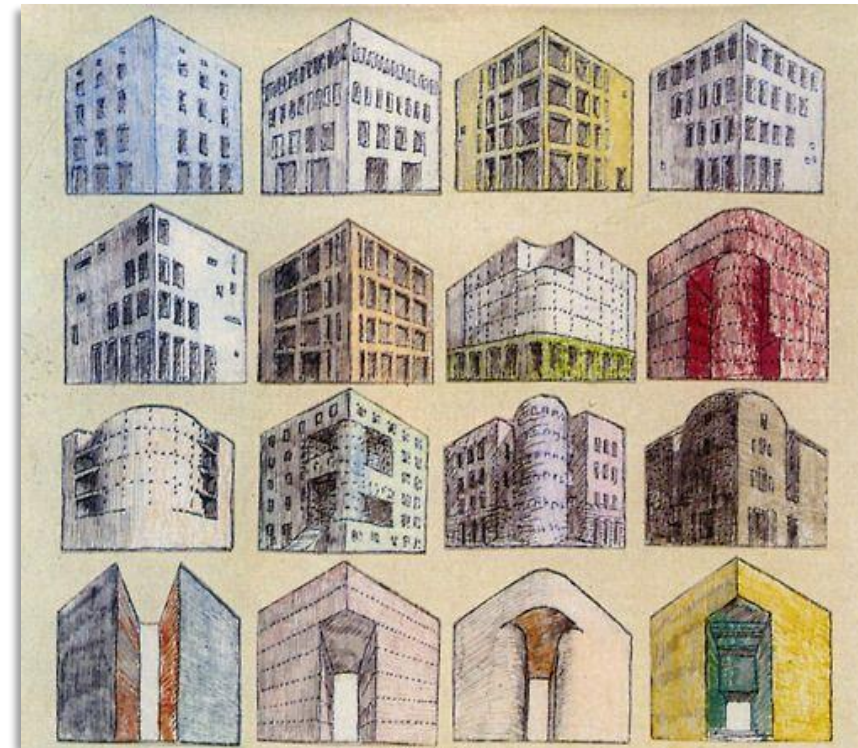
Baseline Building: Prerequisites & Strategies



LCA baseline requirements

The proposed design and baseline building must have the same :

1. Size, gross floor area
2. Programmatic function
3. Orientation
4. Location
5. Energy performance



Rob Krier, Corner House

HOW to develop your baseline

Option 1 - Develop your baseline based on energy model

- Proposed model compliant with ASHRAE 90.1 appendix G (LEEDv4: 2010 / LEEDv4.1: 2016)
- Quantity takeoff from energy models

Option 2 – Use proposed building analysis

- One of the most common and efficient strategies
- Calculate the LCA of the proposed building design
- Alternative material / structural options
- Baseline can then be one of the created alternatives
- Quantity take off from BIM models

HOW to develop your baseline

Option 3 - using early stage or alternative design model as a baseline:

- If you have information or design options in the early design phase
- Calculate an LCA and set it as baseline
- PRO: Able to suggest significant changes

Option 4 - use a benchmark or archetype building (Carbon Designer)

- Use typical local structures for the baseline.
- Ideally use the geometry of the existing project to ensure the equivalence
- Very convenient if you are planning to change the whole structural system
- PRO: New tool for generating easily the baseline

Carbon Designer for Reference Buildings & carbon management in concept phase

Project materials scope

Building parameters

- ☒ Foundations and substructure
- ☒ Ground Slab
- ☒ Structure
- ☒ Enclosure
- ☒ Finishes
- ☒ Services (beta)

Building type, size and number of floors

European reference building v2019.1

Building type

Office buildings

Gross floor area (GFA) 5000 m²

Number of above ground floors 5

+ More options

Energy Section

Scenario

Not applied

Life-Cycle Cost

Choose Life-Cycle Cost tool

Not applied

Cancel

Calculate areas

Create Baseline

Building dimensions



Height 18 m
Width 61 m
Depth 18 m
Internal floor height 3.3 m
Column spacing distance 9 m
simulationTool.loadBearingShare 0 %
Number of staircases 1
Total number of floors 5
Shape Efficiency Factor 1.1
Gross internal floor area (GIFA) 4723 m²

Building structures

Edit areas if necessary.

Foundations and substructure

Foundation 5000 m²

Frost Insulation 158 m

Ground Slab

Ground slabs 1000 m²

Structure

Floor slabs 4000 m²

Columns 432 m

Beams 720 m

Balconies 50 m²

Staircases 18 m

Enclosure

Underground walls 0 m²

External walls 2108 m²

Cladding 2108 m²

Windows 1000 m²

External doors 20 m²

Roof slab 1000 m²

Roofs 1000 m²

Finishes

Internal walls 5318 m²

Floor finishes 4724 m²

Developed for the
purpose of creating
reference buildings on
assignment from:



STATSBYGG



Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)

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Calculate Your Environmental Impacts in Minutes



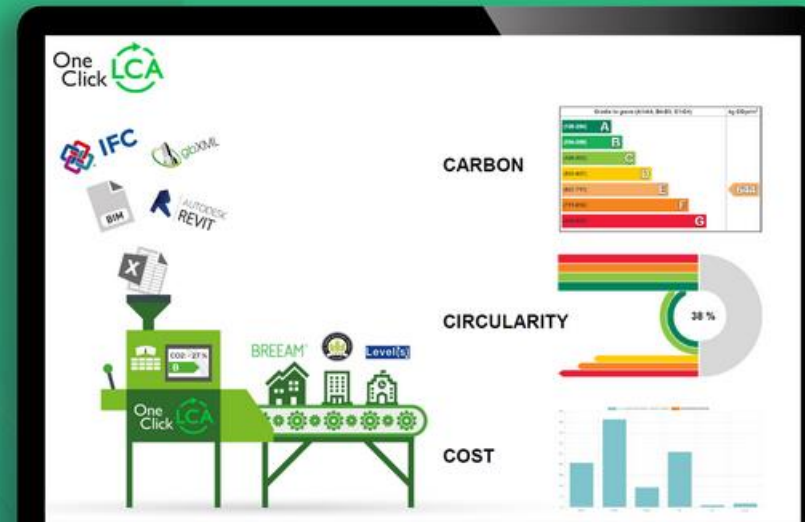
Reduce Cost, Carbon, and Material Use in Construction.



For LEED, BREEAM and more.



Integrated with Revit, BIM, IESVE and other tools.

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An EPD is an LCA for a product with additional rules for calculation, verification and publication





Rakennustietosäätiö
RTS Building Information Foundation

19. Ympäristövaikutukset

Vaikutukset esitetään ilmoitettua yksiköä kohti. Ilmoitettujen ympäristövaikutukset muodostuvat pääosin tuotantovaiheesta.

Ympäristövaikutukset				
Ympäristövaikutusluokka	Yksikkö	A1	A2	A3
Ilmaston lämpeneminen	kg CO2 ekv	6,24E1	1,99E0	1,93E-1
Otsonikato	kg CFC 11 ekv	1,78E-6	4,25E-7	3,09E-6
Valokennallisen otsonin muodostuminen	kg eteeni ekv	9,06E-3	2,57E-4	2,91E-5
Happamoituminen	kg SO2 ekv	1,37E-1	9,68E-3	3,58E-4
Rehevöityminen	kg (PO4)3- ekv	3,75E-2	2,18E-3	2,63E-4
Uusiutumattomien mineraalivarojen ehtyminen	kg Sb ekv	3,76E-4	3,73E-3	4,46E-6
Uusiutumattomien energiarvojen ehtyminen	MJ	2,03E2	5,49E1	2,49E0


This verified Environmental Product Declaration assessment, life-cycle costing and sustainability

One Click LCA

CONSOLIS

PARMA

Ympäristövaikutukset				
Ympäristövaikutusluokka	Yksikkö	B4	B5	B6
Ilmaston lämpeneminen	kg CO2 ekv	1,99E0	1,93E-1	1,93E-1
Otsonikato	kg CFC 11 ekv	4,25E-7	3,09E-6	3,09E-6
Valokennallisen otsonin muodostuminen	kg eteeni ekv	2,57E-4	2,91E-5	2,91E-5
Happamoituminen	kg SO2 ekv	9,68E-3	3,58E-4	3,58E-4
Rehevöityminen	kg (PO4)3- ekv	2,18E-3	2,63E-4	2,63E-4
Uusiutumattomien mineraalivarojen ehtyminen	kg Sb ekv	3,73E-3	4,46E-6	4,46E-6
Uusiutumattomien energiarvojen ehtyminen	MJ	5,49E1	2,49E0	2,49E0



Environmental Product Declaration

BREG EN EPD No.: 000001
ECO EPD Ref. No.: 000091


This is to certify that this verified Environmental Product Declaration provided by:
Forterra Building Products

Is in accordance with the requirements of the
EN 15804:2012+A1:2017

This declaration is for:
**Thermalite Autoclave
kg/m3)**

Company Address
5 Grange Park Court
Roman Way
Northampton
NN4 5EA

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



Insulated Metal Panels
Industry-Wide EPD

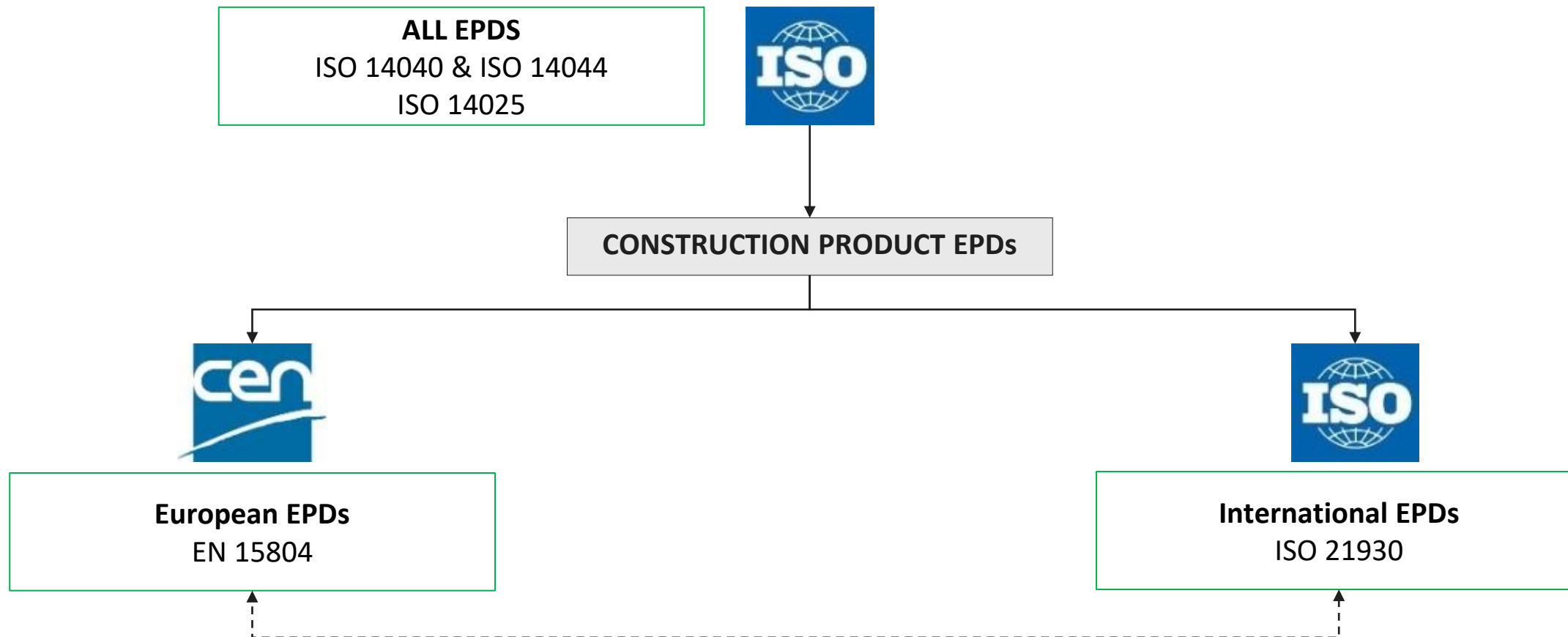
This declaration is an environmental product declaration in accordance with the requirements of the EN 15804:2012+A1:2017 standard. It does not guarantee that any performance benchmarks, including environmental benchmarks, are met. EPDs are intended to complement Type I environmental product declarations. EPDs provide LCA-based information and additional information on products and assist purchasers and users to make informed comparisons and not comparative assertions. EPDs encourage improvement of environmental information for assessing the environmental impacts of products over their life cycle. This declaration is based on an LCA covering all life cycle stages, or based on a different PCR that have limited comparability. EPDs from different programs may not be comparable.

PROGRAM OPERATOR	UL Environment
DECLARATION HOLDER	Metal Construction Association (MCA)
DECLARATION NUMBER	13CA27321.101.1
DECLARED PRODUCT	Insulated Metal Panels
REFERENCE PCR	Insulated Metal Panels & Metal Construction Association (MCA) Panels (UL, October 2012)
DATE OF ISSUE	27 August 2013
PERIOD OF VALIDITY	5 Years
CONTENTS OF THE DECLARATION	Product definition and information Information about basic material Description of the product's manufacturing process Indication of product processing Information about the in-use conditions Life cycle assessment results Testing results and verifications
This PCR review was conducted by:	
This declaration was independently verified in accordance with 14025 by Underwriters Laboratories	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERNAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTERNAL
This life cycle assessment was independently verified in accordance with 14025 by Underwriters Laboratories	

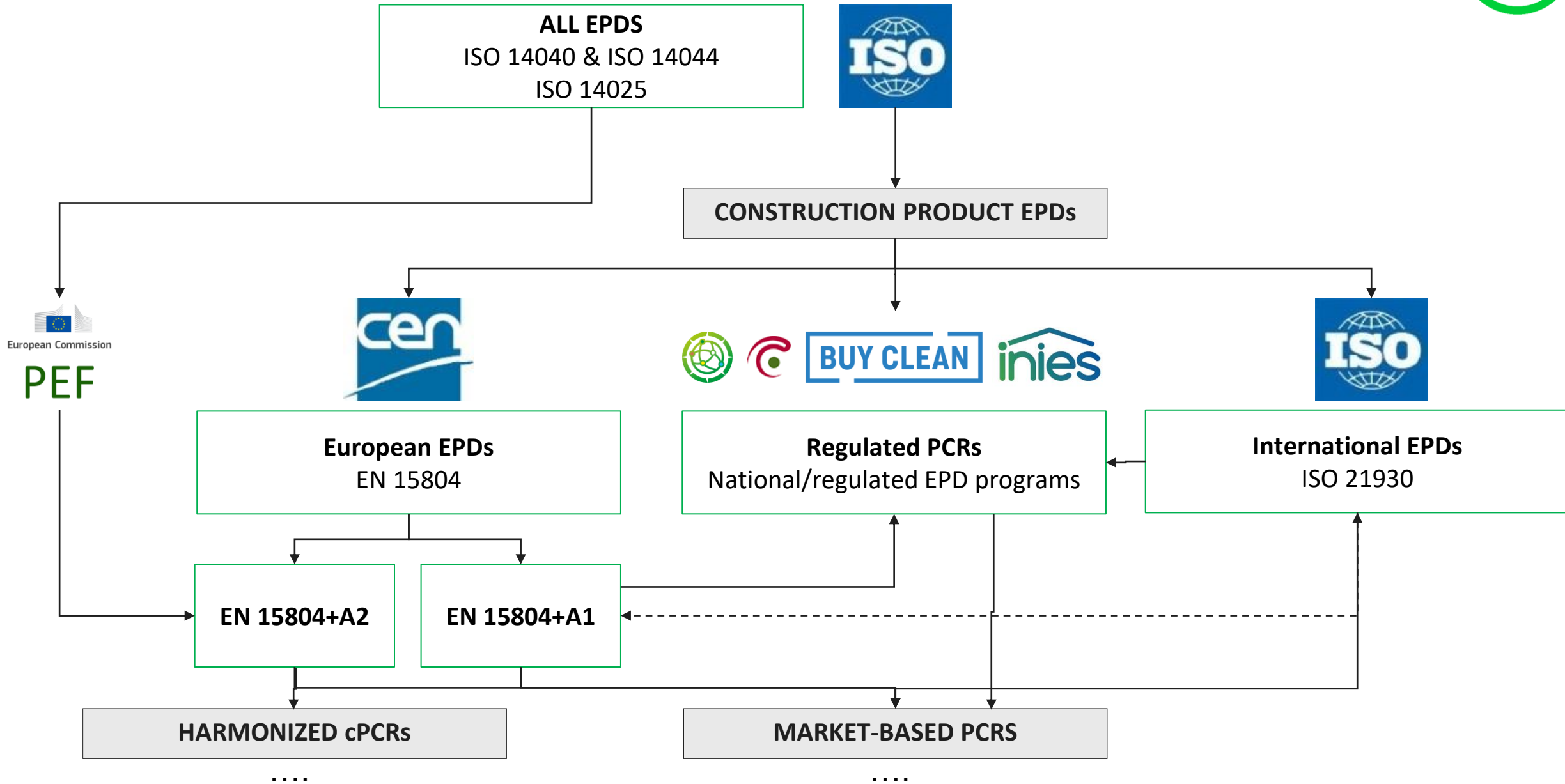
EPD in a Nutshell

- Based on real data, no forecasting
- Can represent either one product and one factory or many products and many factories
- Often valid for 5 years
- Several kinds of EPDs, that represent different scopes
 - Cradle-to-gate
 - Cradle-to-grave
 - Cradle-to-gate with options
- Offer knowledge on the product's environmental performance. Only similar products that are calculated with same methods can be compared.

The family of EPD standards...



... is growing fast!



Example EPD



FINNFOAM®

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025 / ISO 21930

TULPPA - WET ROOM BOARDS

FINNFOAM OY



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Finnfoam Oy's Tulppa is a Finnish-made wet room panel, which functions as both a construction board and waterproofing material. The core of the panel is made from a closed-cell, waterproof and mold-proof Finnfoam (XPS) insulation material and the surface layer consists of strong, special-purpose cement mortar. The Tulppa panel can be used as a base for tiling.

PRODUCT APPLICATION

Tulppa is a horizontally installed wet room panel, which functions as both a construction board and waterproofing material.

DECLARED AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT

Declared unit	1 m ²
	3.54 kg (with 12.5 mm XPS)
	3.80 kg (with 20 mm XPS)
Mass per declared unit	4.15 kg (with 30 mm XPS)
	4.85 kg (with 50 mm XPS)
	5.90 kg (with 80 mm XPS)

TULPPA WITH 12.5 MM XPS

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change – total	kg CO ₂ e	2.29E+00	5.07E-01	-1.18E-01	2.68E+00	6.98E-02	5.68E-01	MND	0.00E+00	2.25E-02	2.46E+00	0.00E+00	-9.05E-01
Climate change – fossil	kg CO ₂ e	2.27E+00	5.07E-01	4.06E-01	3.19E+00	7.04E-02	3.02E-02	MND	0.00E+00	2.25E-02	8.26E-01	0.00E+00	-9.05E-01
Climate change – biogenic	kg CO ₂ e	1.80E-02	2.70E-04	-5.31E-01	-5.13E-01	5.11E-05	5.38E-01	MND	0.00E+00	1.38E-05	1.63E+00	0.00E+00	-4.33E-04
Climate change – LULUC	kg CO ₂ e	1.28E-03	1.80E-04	8.00E-03	9.46E-03	2.12E-05	2.73E-06	MND	0.00E+00	7.93E-06	1.46E-05	0.00E+00	-3.78E-05
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11e	1.02E-07	1.15E-07	8.87E-08	3.05E-07	1.85E-08	1.51E-09	MND	0.00E+00	5.15E-09	7.46E-09	0.00E+00	-1.87E-07
Acidification	mol H ⁺ e	9.80E-03	2.07E-03	2.11E-03	1.40E-02	2.96E-04	8.31E-05	MND	0.00E+00	9.26E-05	3.56E-04	0.00E+00	-8.12E-03
Eutrophication, aquatic freshwater ¹	kg P _e	4.37E-06	4.24E-06	2.02E-05	6.82E-05	5.73E-07	1.29E-07	MND	0.00E+00	1.94E-07	7.60E-07	0.00E+00	-1.77E-06
Eutrophication, aquatic marine	kg N _e	2.08E-03	6.15E-04	4.75E-04	3.17E-03	8.91E-05	3.66E-05	MND	0.00E+00	2.74E-05	1.46E-04	0.00E+00	-7.66E-04
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N _e	2.31E-02	6.79E-03	4.78E-03	3.46E-02	9.84E-04	3.87E-04	MND	0.00E+00	3.03E-04	1.50E-03	0.00E+00	-7.49E-03
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC _e	6.72E-03	2.08E-03	1.46E-03	1.03E-02	3.16E-04	1.00E-04	MND	0.00E+00	9.51E-05	4.43E-04	0.00E+00	-2.47E-03
Abiotic depletion, minerals & metals ²	kg S _{be}	1.73E-04	1.37E-05	2.77E-06	1.89E-04	1.20E-06	1.86E-07	MND	0.00E+00	5.61E-07	8.32E-07	0.00E+00	-5.31E-07
Abiotic depletion of fossil resources ²	MJ	5.02E+01	7.64E+00	1.85E+01	7.63E+01	1.09E+00	1.17E-01	MND	0.00E+00	3.43E-01	6.21E-01	0.00E+00	-1.15E+01
Water use ²	m ³ e deprived	4.80E-01	2.46E-02	2.84E-01	7.88E-01	4.07E-03	-2.00E-03	MND	0.00E+00	1.22E-03	-3.56E-02	0.00E+00	-1.69E-01

¹ The required characterisation method and data are in kg P_{eq}; to get P₀eq, multiply the result by 3.07.

² EN 15804+A2 Disclaimer 2: "The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator."

Comparing EPDs

DECLARED UNIT

Declared unit	1 m ²
Mass per declared unit	500 kg/m ²

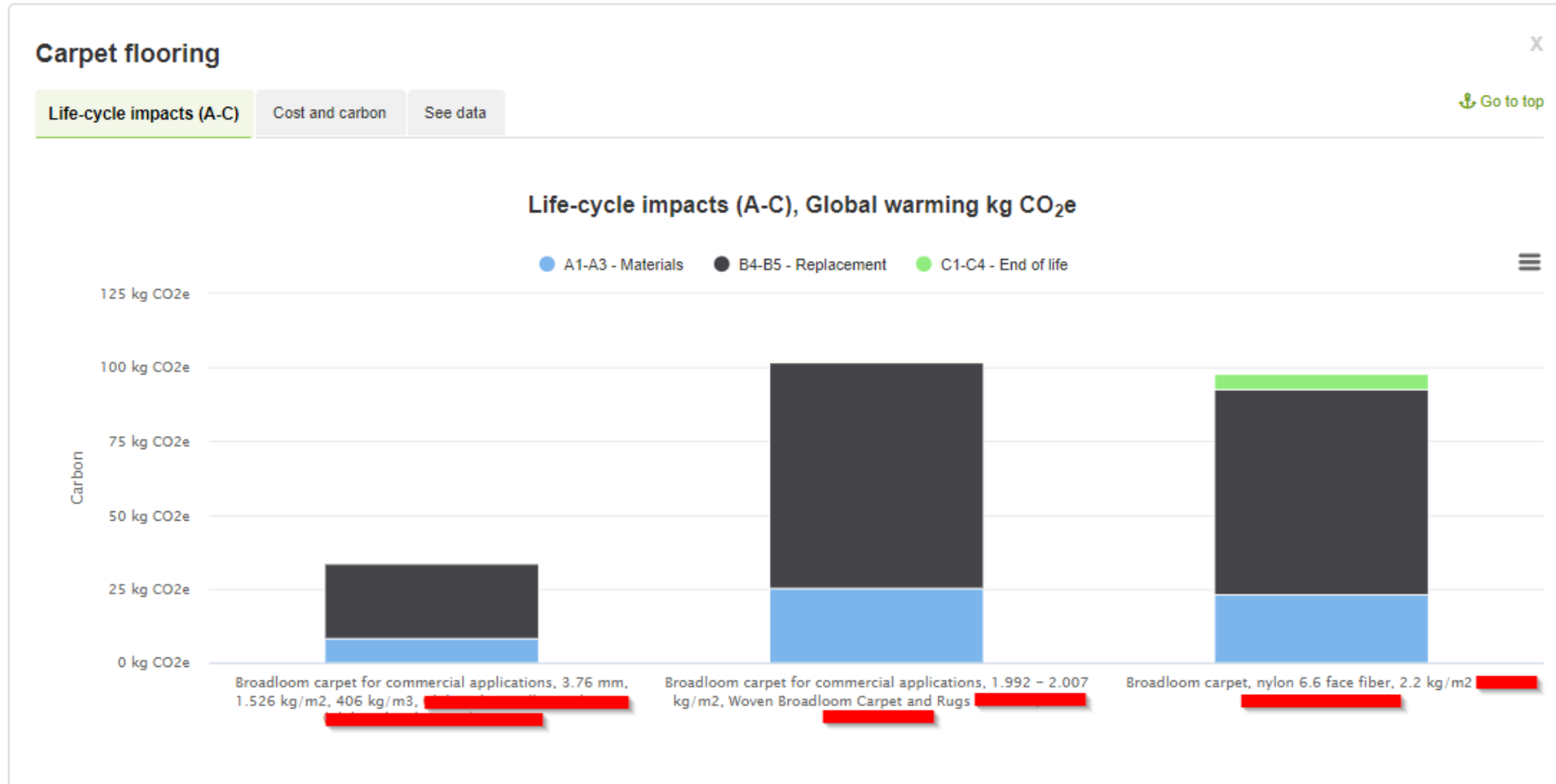
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

Note: additional environmental impact data may be presented in annexes.

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
GWP – total	kg CO2e	6,58E1	4,89E0	3,86E0	7,45E1	5,49E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
GWP – fossil	kg CO2e	6,48E1	4,89E0	3,69E0	7,33E1	5,54E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
GWP – biogenic	kg CO2e	9,83E-1	2,97E-3	1,49E-1	1,14E0	3,4E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
GWP – LULUC	kg CO2e	1,78E-2	1,73E-3	1,4E-2	3,36E-2	1,96E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Acid equivalent	kg CO2e	8,00E-2	1,10E-2	5,00E-3	1,57E-2	1,07E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND

Comparing EPDs



Material emission factor sources

EN 15804 EPD

Manufacturer specific or generic tai EPD. Most accurate if product is known

Generic Material values calculated using EN 15804

For example IMPACT, NMD, One Click LCA generic data

Other Embodied carbon data

Generic LCA- sources.

Other than sources as per EN 15804 for example ICE

Where information of EPD that complies with EN 15804 does exist or product unknown?

If product known:

Product EN-EPD

Generic -EPD

Technically or regionally similar products EPD or generic data that complies with EN

If product not known:

Product category EN-EPD

Generic information that complies with EN-standard

Technically or regionally similar products EPD or generic data that complies with EN



Not recommended: to use anything else than EPDs or other data that has been calculated using EN standard.

LEED v4.1 MR EPD credit

Intent

To encourage the use of products and materials for which life-cycle information is available and that have environmentally, economically, and socially preferable life-cycle impacts. To reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified improved environmental life-cycle impacts.

Criteria

Option 1. Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) (1 point)

Use at least 20 different permanently installed products sourced from at least five different manufacturers that meet one of the disclosure criteria below. (10 different permanently installed products from three different manufacturers for CS and Warehouses & Distribution Centres).

Acceptable EPDs are: Product specific Type III EPDs – Internally reviewed (confirm ISO 14071, EN 15804 or 21930) AND Industry – wide Type III EPDs that externally verified and published by program operator (confirm with ISO 14025 and EN 15804 or ISO 21930) as well products confirming to ISO 14044.

Option 2. Embodied Carbon/LCA Optimization (1 point) → Gives credit if you using materials that are to be verified and published in near future or to reduction reports that show reduction in GWP over baseline (read more about it in LEED standard)

Steering emissions in construction projects

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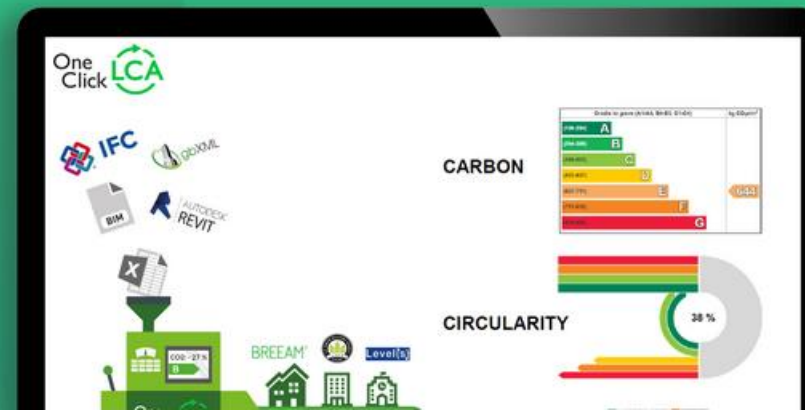
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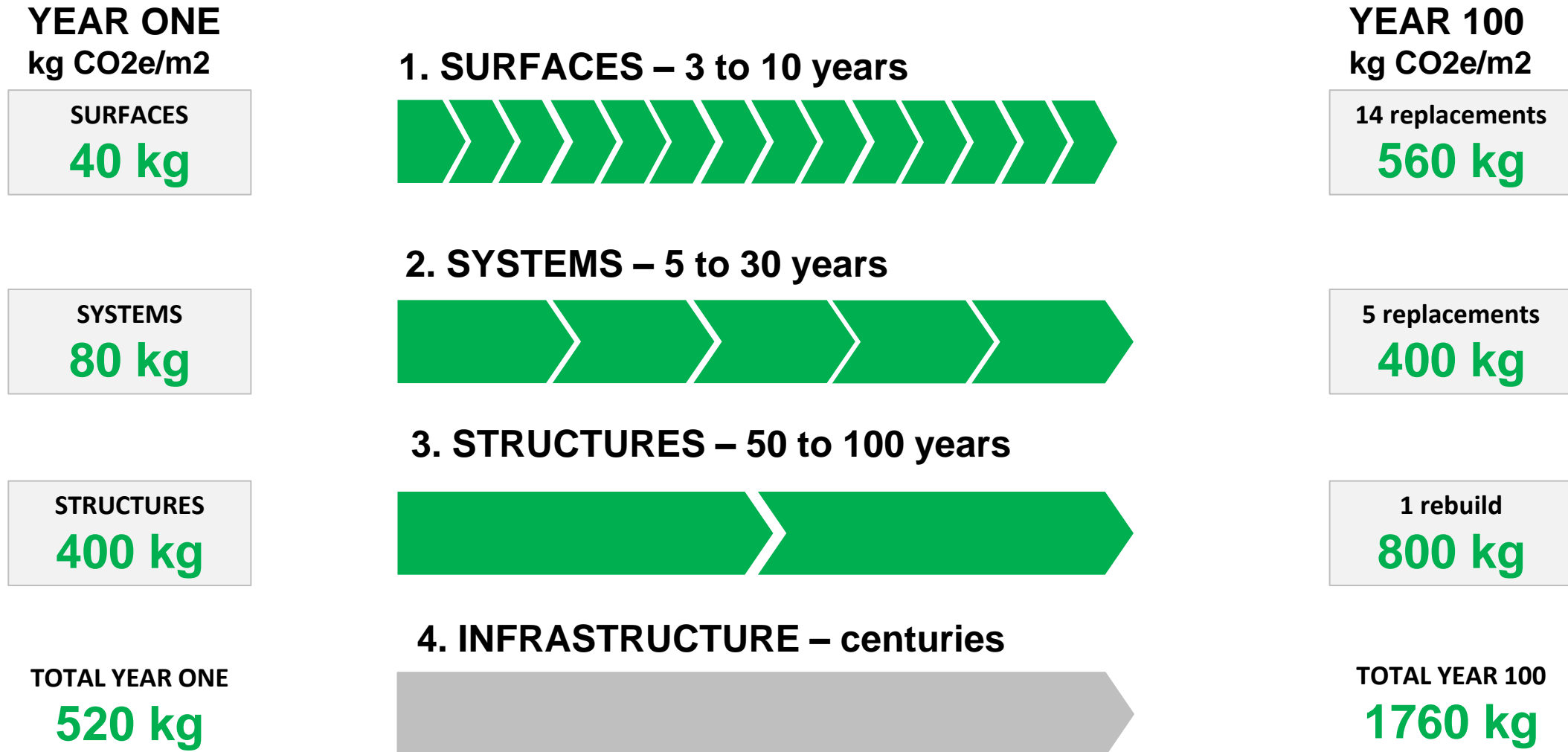


Integrated with Revit, BIM, IESVE and other tools.

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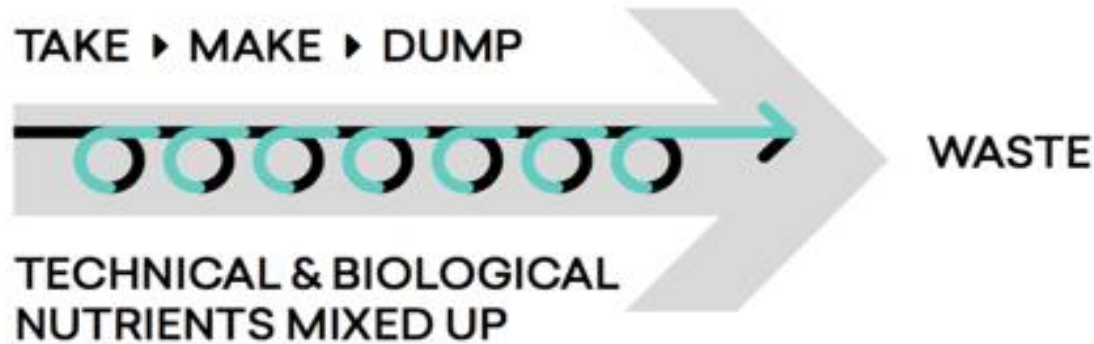
Life-cycle design opportunities for materials

EXAMPLE OF EMBODIED CARBON CYCLE OVER A CENTURY FOR AN OFFICE



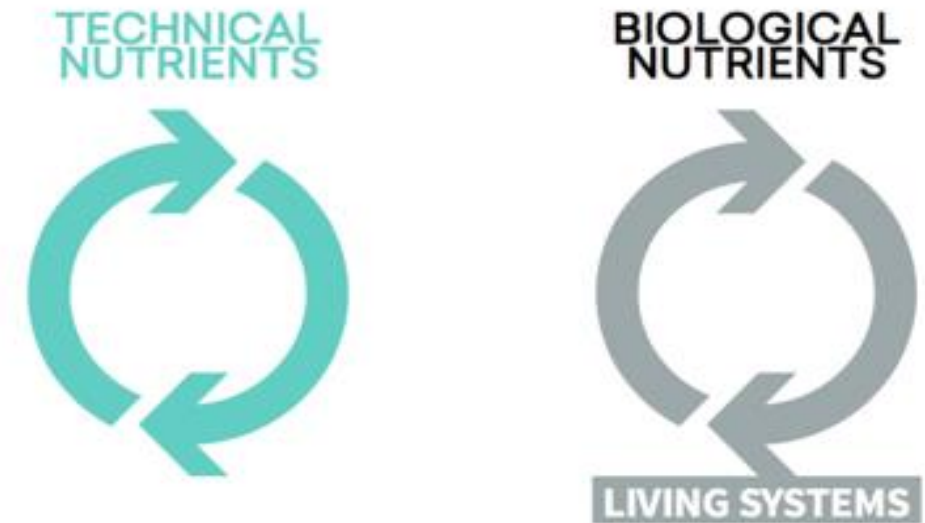
Developing different materials design and sourcing plans for your projects

LINEAR ECONOMY



Energy from finite sources

CIRCULAR ECONOMY



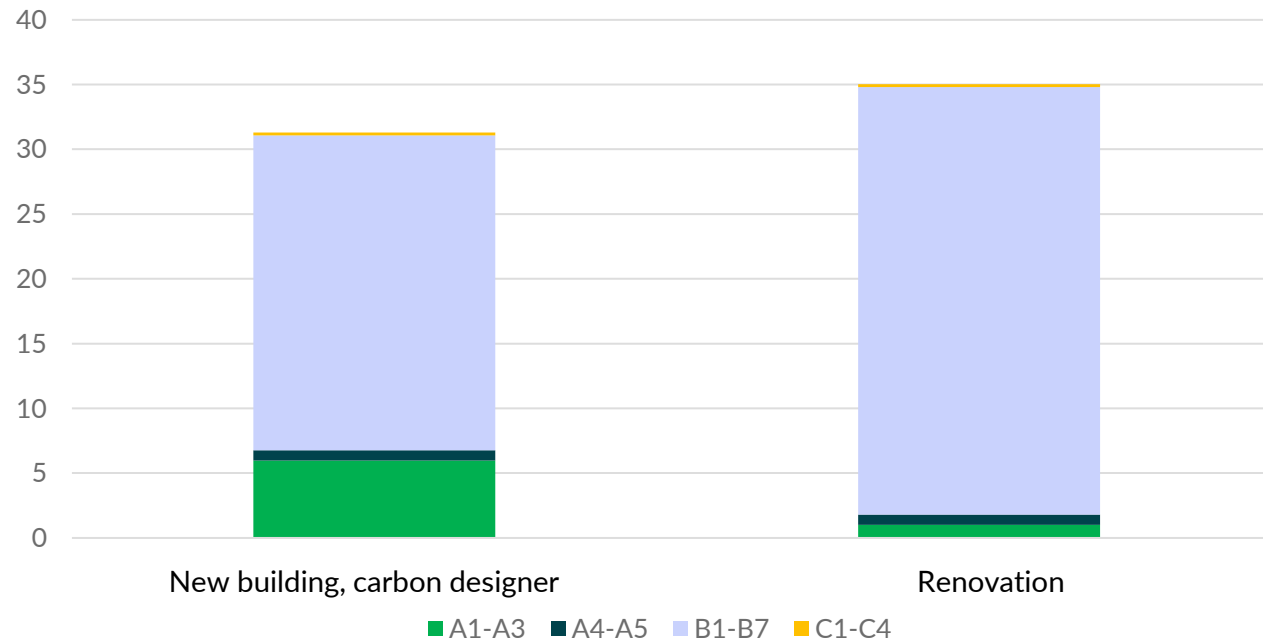
energy from renewable sources
RETHINK: REDUCE – REPAIR - RECYCLE

New building vs. Renovation

- All materials that are not replaced are considered as reused → only new materials add emissions
- Energy efficiency is calculated with future energy emissions
- Efficient use of spaces can be counted by using nr. of users or use hours as denominator



New construction vs. renovation



Baseline and early stage comparison

One Click LCA Carbon Designer tool

1. Project size

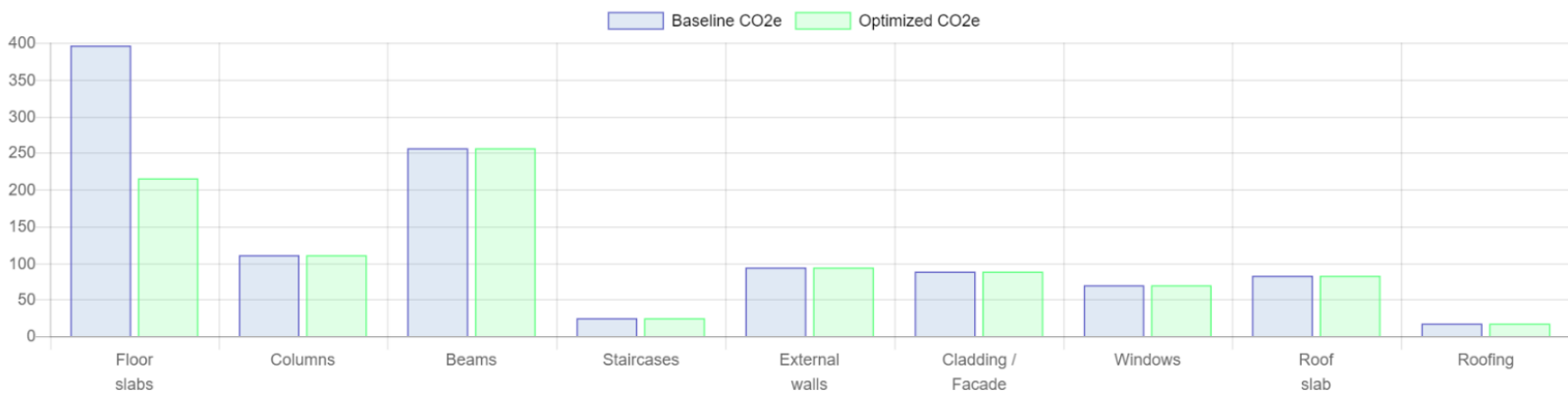
2. Project type

3. Geometry (opt.)

4. Check results

5. Optimize

Baseline CO₂e 226 kg/m² Optimized carbon impacts CO₂e 190 kg/m² Carbon savings -16.09% Project level change -182.2 tons CO₂e

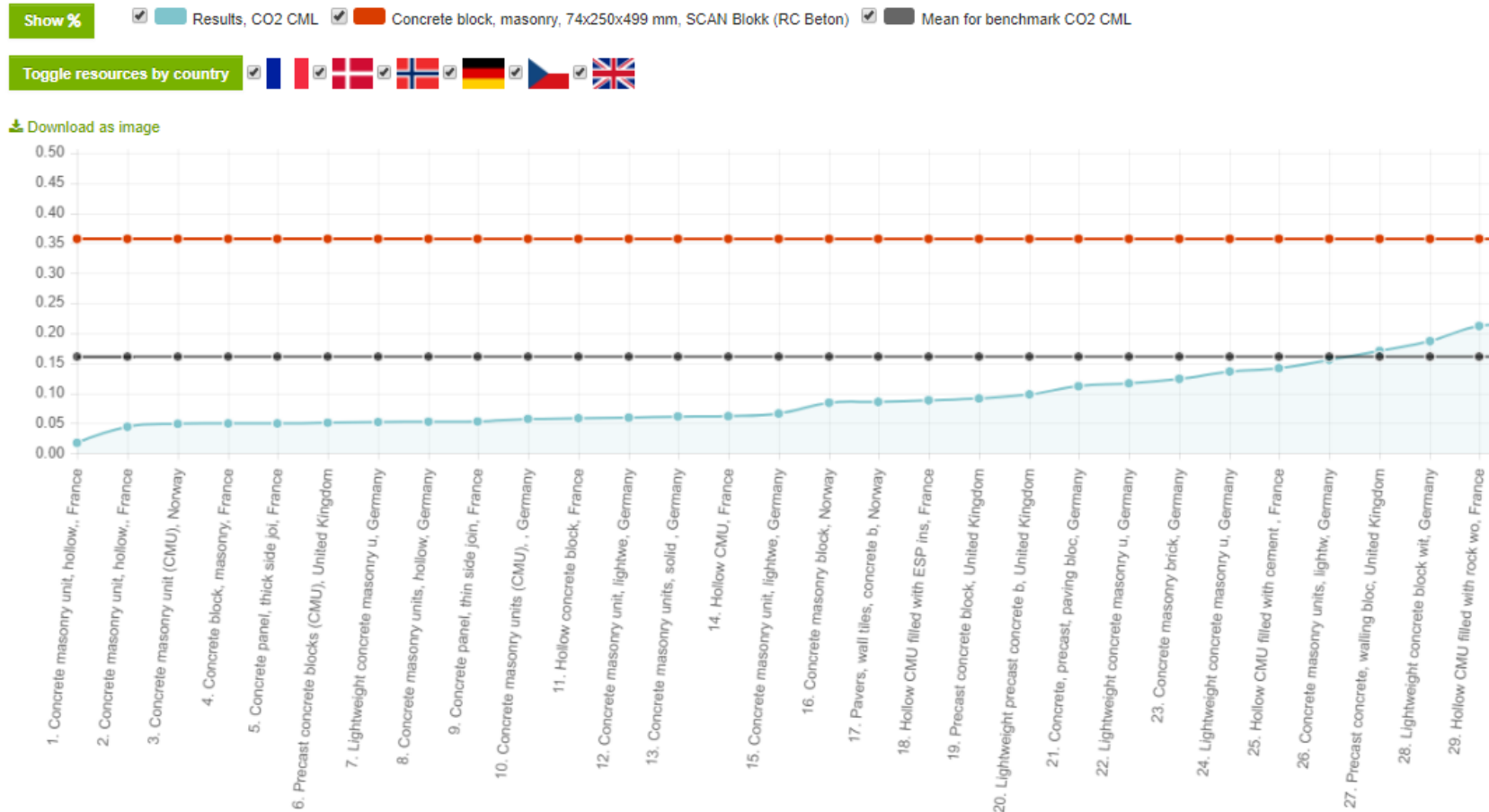


BUILDING ELEMENTS AND MATERIALS	Amount		Tons CO ₂ e	Carbon Share	
Choose types of constructions you wish to use, and adjust the materials used in them as desired. You can also save the adjusted data to a design.					
— Floor slabs	4000 m2	Share %	215 tn	23%	Carbon intensity
Hollow-core slab floor assembly, incl. mineral wool acoustic slabs ?	0 m2	0	0 tn	0%	0 kg Edit
Wooden joist floor assembly ?	4000 m2	100	215 tn	100%	54 kg Edit
In-situ concrete slab assembly ?	0 m2	0	0 tn	0%	0 kg Edit

Procurement stage: Comparing material emissions with EPDs helps to find low carbon options

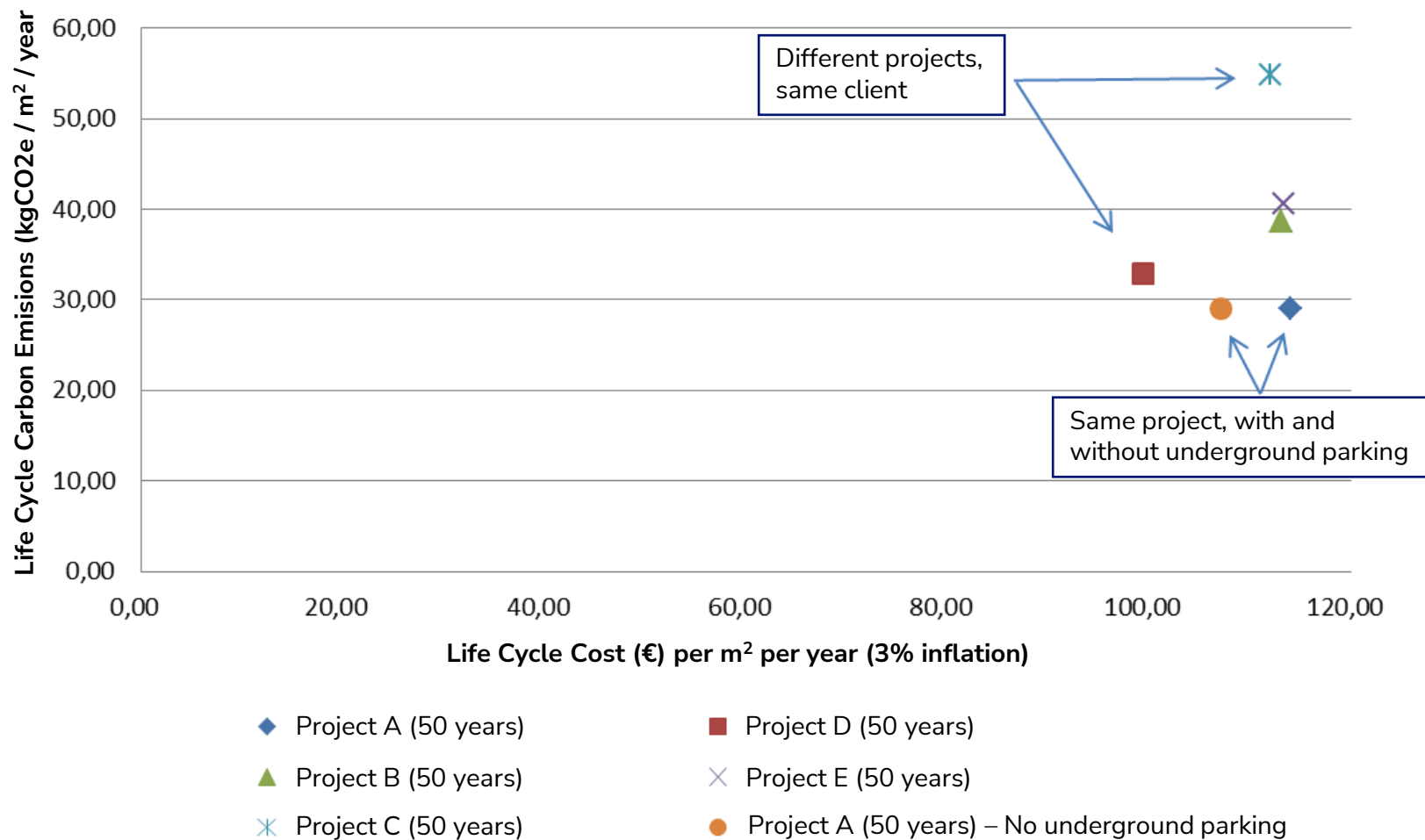
Benchmark for Concrete masonry units (CMU), 43 products, KG - CO2 CML

The benchmark data does not consider local compensation. Results after compensation may vary.



Combine LCA & LCC to find optimal solutions

Example: Apartment building LCA results combined with LCC.



The building with least carbon emissions also has the lowest cost over the life time – attractive design choice!

Carbon footprint and LCA gives points in green building certifications



LCA: 3 + 1 pistettä
EPDs: 2 pistettä



LCA: 5 + 1 credits
LCC: 3 credits
EPDs: 1 + 1 credits



World's Most Sustainable Office Building – UK (BREEAM)

One Click LCA was used to calculate LCA for the World's Most Sustainable Office Building, Bloomberg's New European Headquarters.



Zoo Atlanta Savannah Hall and Exhibit – US (LEED)

Read this case study on Life Cycle Assessment for LEED v4 and find out how Epsten Group used One Click LCA for their Savannah Hall project.

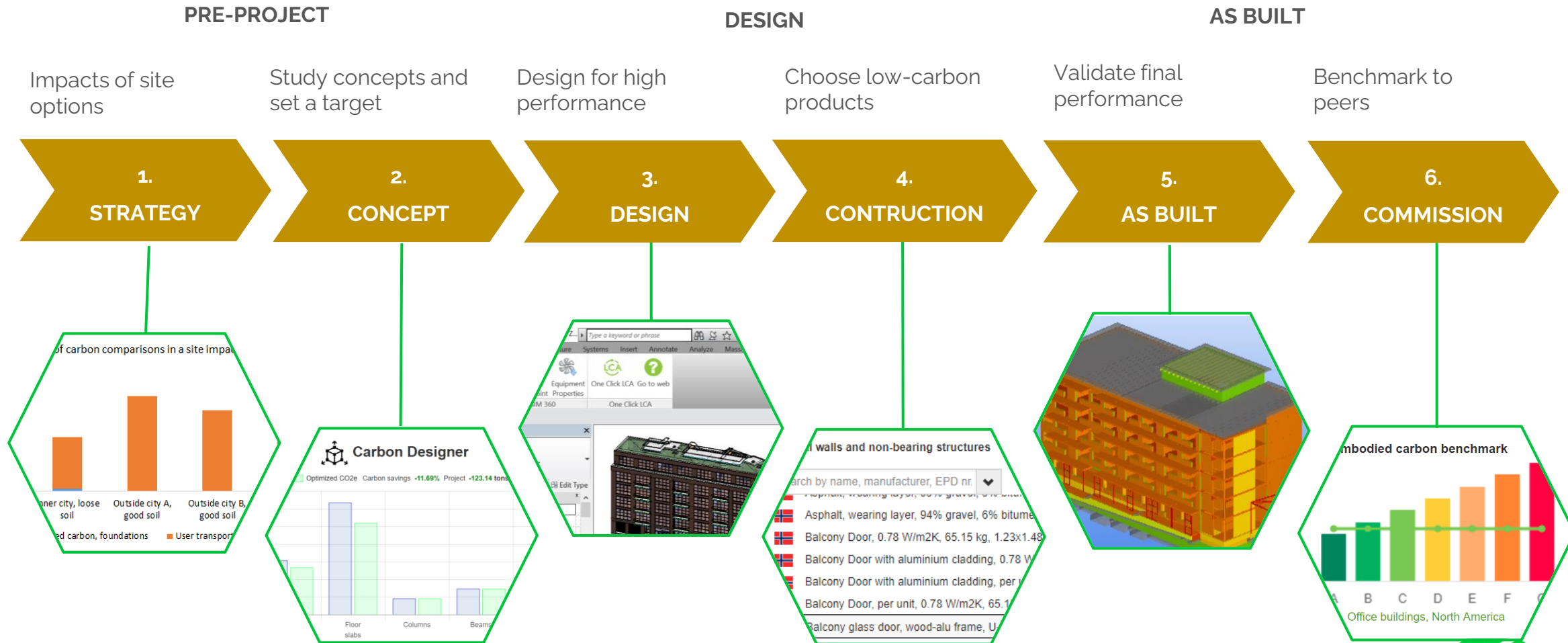


Shopping center I3 – Finland

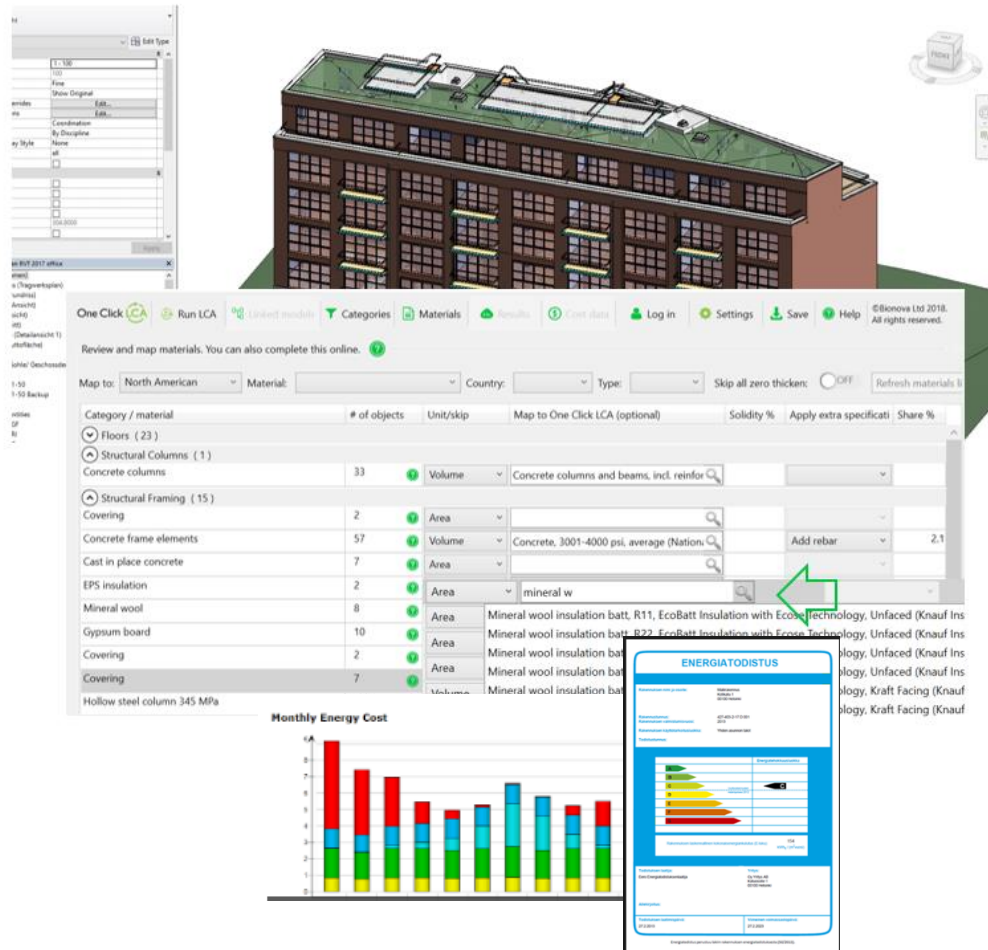
Granlund has used One Click LCA to measure Life-Cycle metrics for their Kauppakeskus I3 project in Finland.



Process for steering emissions through different stages of construction projects



Automation from Design Tools



COMPLAIANCE
TOOLS



DESIGN



AUTODESK
REVIT

GRAPHISOFT
ARCHICAD



TEKLA



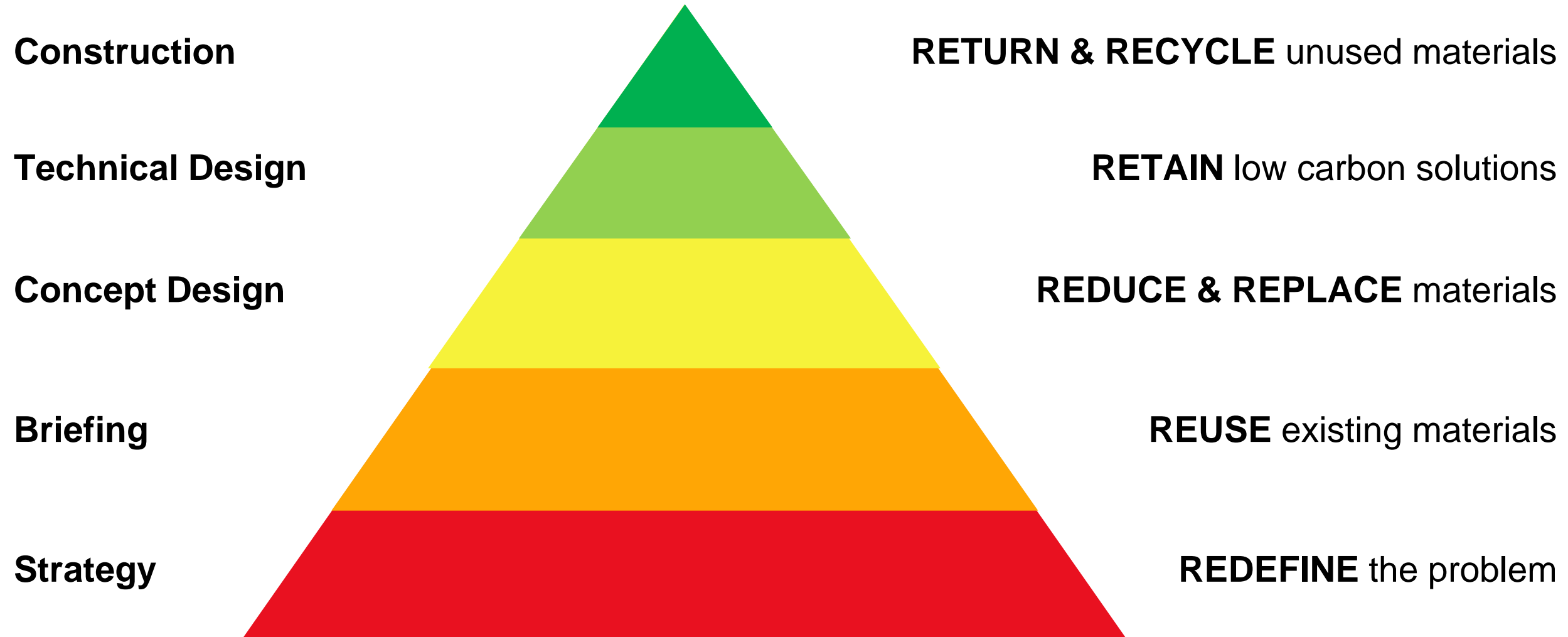
FILE FORMATS



BIM MANAGEMENT



Suggested Embodied Carbon Pyramid to prioritize circular and low carbon design





One Click LCA Demo

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Integrated with Revit, BIM, IESVE and other tools.

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Access to the software

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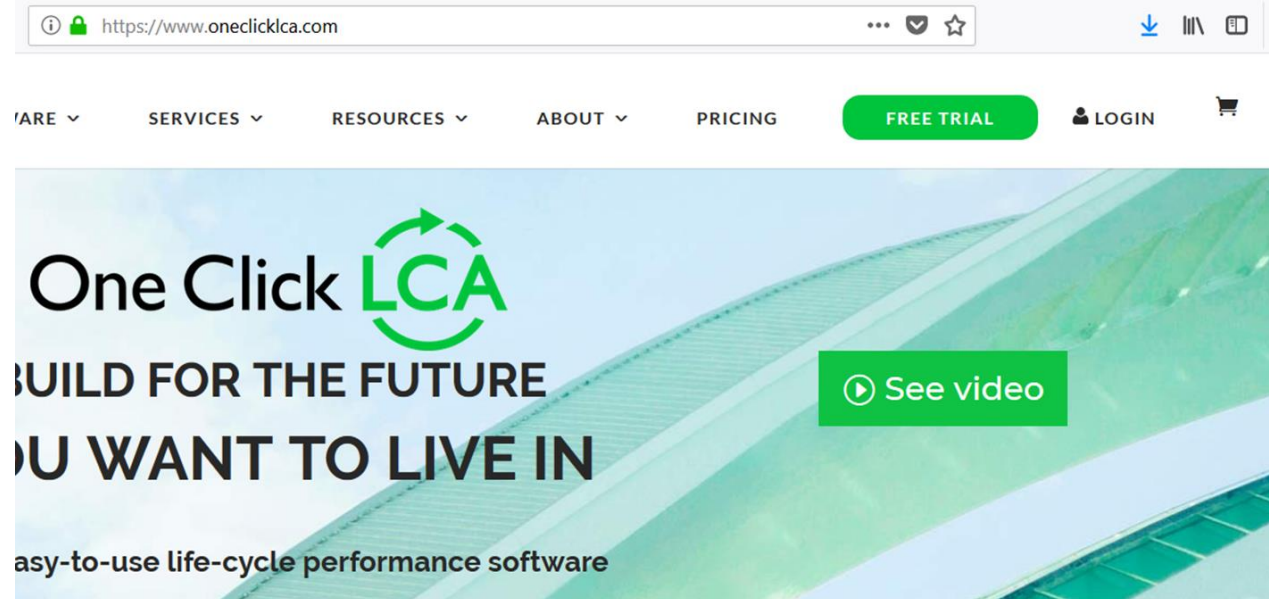
[GET A FREE DEMO](#)

Steps to get started

1. Create a One Click LCA account
2. Create calculation project
3. Activate your licence using the license key provided

Create account

1. Go to oneclicklca.com
2. Choose “Login” from the right corner of the page
3. In the login form choose “New user? Register here!”
4. Fill in your information
5. Activate the account from the link in your email
6. Log in to One Click LCA using the same login form



Create project and activate licence

1. Select “Create a new project”
2. Select “Building”
3. Choose building and add basic information for your own building and save.
4. Activate your licence by typing the licence key provided by your teacher.
5. Press “Get started” and add the Level(s) tool.

Getting started – Inside the project

- 1/ Click on “Getting Started” button and
- 2/ name your 1st design

› General information



Create at least one design to start calculations. Click Get Started to continue.

▼ Design phase: 0 designs

Choose calculation tools and set up calculations **Get started**

Available calculation tools - Get more tools

Tools available in applied licences

☐ **Whole life carbon assessment, RICS** This tool meets the RICS professional standards and guidance, whole life carbon assessment for the b [See all](#)

☐ **Building Circularity** Material efficiency and circular economy - for BREEAM MAT 06 and GRI G4 reporting as well as other p [See all](#)

Toggle all **Next**

Create a design

Name, design stage and calculation tools

Name ⓘ

Additional information (e.g. description in portfolio)

Stage of construction process (RIBA / AIA stages) ⓘ

Choose the tools you want to use in this design ⓘ

☒ **Whole life carbon assessment, RICS**

☒ **Building Circularity**

Scope and type of analysis

Pre-defined scopes (if available)

Project type ⓘ

Frame type ⓘ

Included parts. Check all applicable. ⓘ

☒ Foundations and substructure

☒ Structure and enclosure

☒ Finishings and other materials

☐ External areas

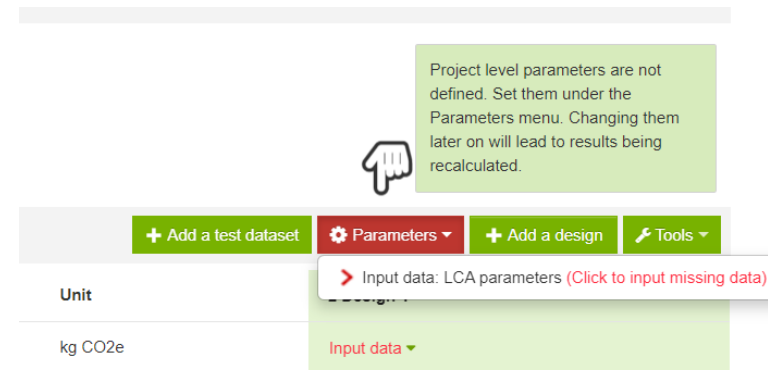
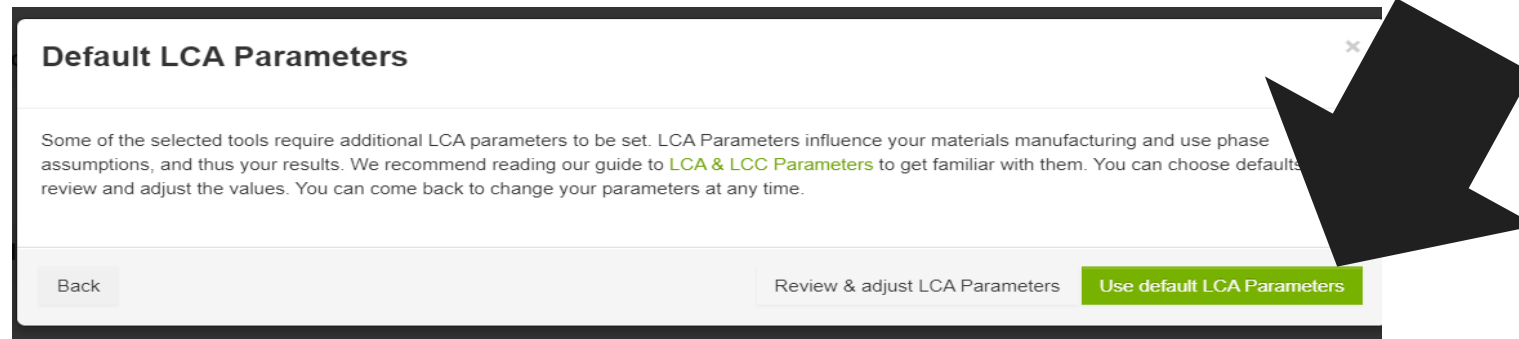
☐ Services

Back **Next**



Getting started – Approve or review parameters

- 3/ You can confirm “Use default LCA Parameters” or Review
- Default choices are almost always what you need
 - Can always be edited and project is recalculated



All set to start adding data to your 1st DESIGN

Support

One Click LCA - LCA Made Easy

oneclicklcaapp.com/app/sec/main/list

Updates

Database update log

- Week 45: 183

- Week 44: 694

- Week 43: 232

- Week 42: 182

- Week 41: 119

- Week 40: 210

...+ More

More information

Update in the Swedish constructions that use Boverket data. The update also affects the

The Swedish constructions which were using 'Rostfri stålarmering, 72% skrotbaserad' as the default reinforcement option ...+ More

Looking to grow your services business?

Our free low carbon services playbook explains 29 services that you can provide with One Click LCA and grow your business ...+ More

More information

What's new in One Click LCA August 2021?

In this August release, we are excited to present to you compliance updates of RE2020, Klimatdeklaration, construction f...+ More

More information

We have introduced an update to the Klimatdeklaration tool

We have introduced an update to the Klimatdeklaration tool which includes:

- Calculation of results with aver ...+ More

More information

+ Show all

Guidance

One Click LCA...

LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT MADE EASY WITH AUTOMATED SOFTWARE

One Click LCA

Guidance to Boverket on design material

Public projects

Hide public

2 designs

DEMO - CEEQUAL superhighway

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Belgium

DEMO - DGNB and LEED project in Germany

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Germany, Office buildings, 7 000

DGNB

B

390 kg CO₂e/m²

6 designs

DEMO - Energie Carbone bâtiment résidentiel France

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, France, Free-time residential buildings, 3 500

E⁺C⁻

C

533 kg CO₂e/m²

2 designs

DEMO - Env RE2020 logement collectif France

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Paris 01, France, Apartment buildings, 4 000

RE2020

F

690 kg CO₂e/m²

2 designs

DEMO - Full Building Life Cycle Carbon Study EN15978

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Ireland, Office buildings, 12 430

F

762 kg CO₂e/m²

1 designs

DEMO - LEED and Levels project in Europe

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Belgium, Office buildings, 6 000

A

299 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

DEMO - LEED v4 office building in the Middle East

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, United Arab Emirates, Office buildings, 6 000

C

411 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

DEMO - New BREEAM UK NC 2018 office in London

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, United Kingdom, Office buildings, 7 569,58

BREEAM

A

268 kg CO₂e/m²

7 designs

DEMO - New BREEAM residential building in Krakow

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Poland, Apartment buildings, 7 000

BREEAM

A

318 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

DEMO - New GLA office in London

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, United Kingdom, Office buildings, 7569,58

C

507 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

DEMO - New LEED v4 office in Asia

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, China, Office buildings, 7 000

A

180 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

DEMO - New LEED v4 office in China

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, China, Office buildings, 6 000

A

73 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

DEMO - New LEED v4 office in New York

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, United States, Office buildings, 70 000

A

3 kg CO₂e/m²

5 designs

DEMO - New LEED v4 office in Toronto

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Canada, Office buildings, 6 500

E

436 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

DEMO - New LEED v4 project in South America

This is a read only demo project. Create your own project to edit data, Brazil, Office buildings, 7 500

B

318 kg CO₂e/m²

3 designs

Help

03 Presentations

Session 2

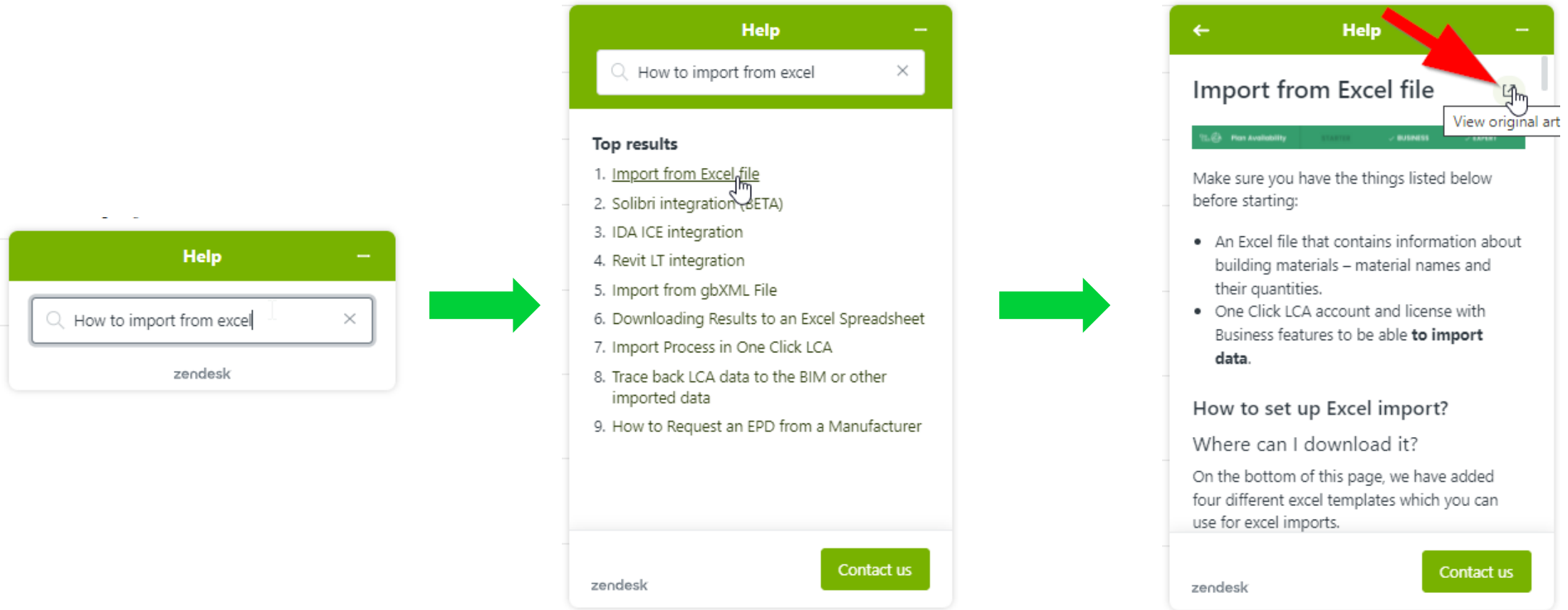
One Click LCA - LC...

SG Contest 1st lect...

11:25

06/12/2021

Support



Or visit our help centre directly at: <https://oneclicklca.zendesk.com/>

Support

Unable to find an answer in the help centre?

1. Contact your university's **main user (teacher)**
2. **Your teacher** will either have an answer or contact the One Click LCA support team



QUESTIONS?