







THINK · TALK · CREATE CARBON TOOLS WEBINAR SERIES

Upcoming webinars

Webinar 3 Wednesday 25 May 12–1pm

• Life cycle assessment – an overview

Webinar 4 Wednesday 1 June 12–1pm

• NZGBC: Homestar Embodied Carbon Calculator (HECC)

Webinar 5 Wednesday 8 June 12–1pm

LCAQuick





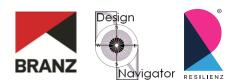
Previously

Webinar 1 Wednesday 11 May

- LCAPlay
- Carbon Challenge Science and Solutions webinars (March 2022)
- Carbon and the New Zealand construction industry
- Compliance and calculating building carbon footprints
- Carbon challenges
- Design and build a low-carbon dwelling

www.branz.co.nz/pubs/previous-webinars/





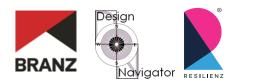
Dave Dowdell, BRANZ

Albrecht Stoecklein, Design Navigator

Lindsay Wood, Resilienz Ltd and Resilienz Climate Trust







Questions

Please feel free to ask questions by using the Chat feature

We will take questions at the end of the webinar



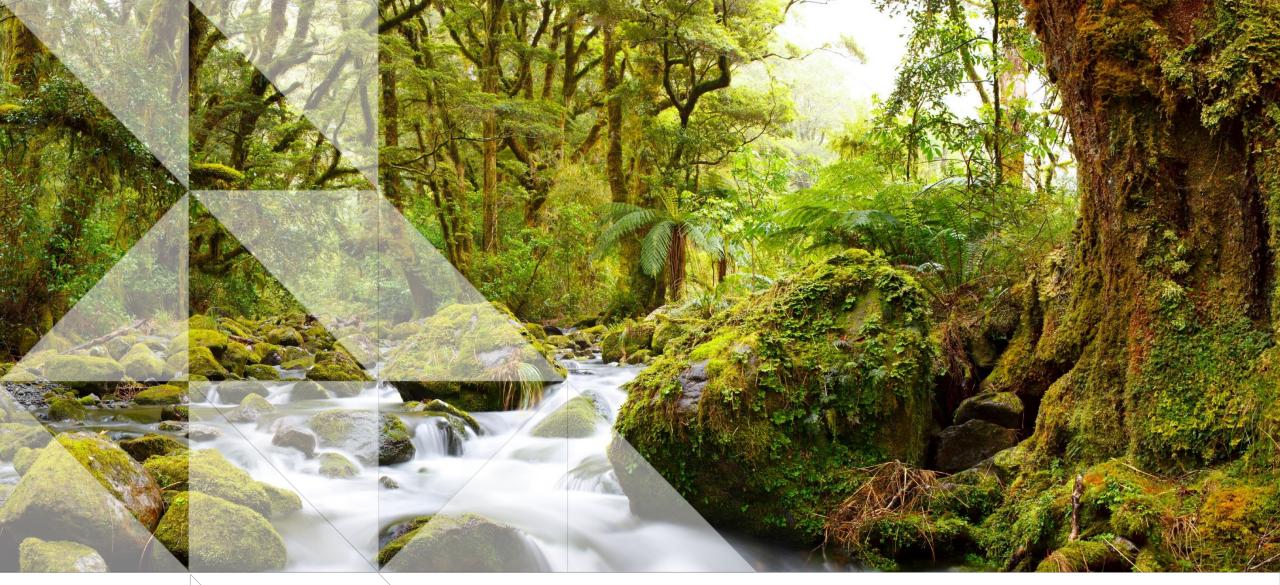


Programme

- Background to CO₂RE
- CO₂RE demonstration
- Material quantities development









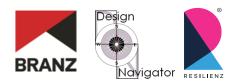


Background to CO₂RE

What is CO₂RE?

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) in Residential (R) Elements (E)
- Free tool to facilitate comparison of residential elements on the basis of construction R value and whole-of-life embodied carbon
- Applicable if you don't know what constructions to use or if you do
- Focuses on wall, floor and roof constructions from:
- BRANZ House insulation guide (5th edition) most constructions included
- PHINZ High-performance construction details handbook most commonly used elements <u>https://passivehouse.nz/</u>

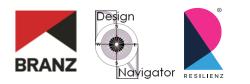
Primarily stand-alone housing



Intent

CO₂RE can help you to:

- Identify lower whole-of-life embodied carbon wall, floor, roof constructions based on m² rates
- Compare constructions for construction R-value and whole-of life embodied carbon
- Understand how variants in specific constructions affect construction R-value and whole-of-life embodied carbon
- Understand potential emissions at different life cycle stages



Intent

CO₂RE can help you to:

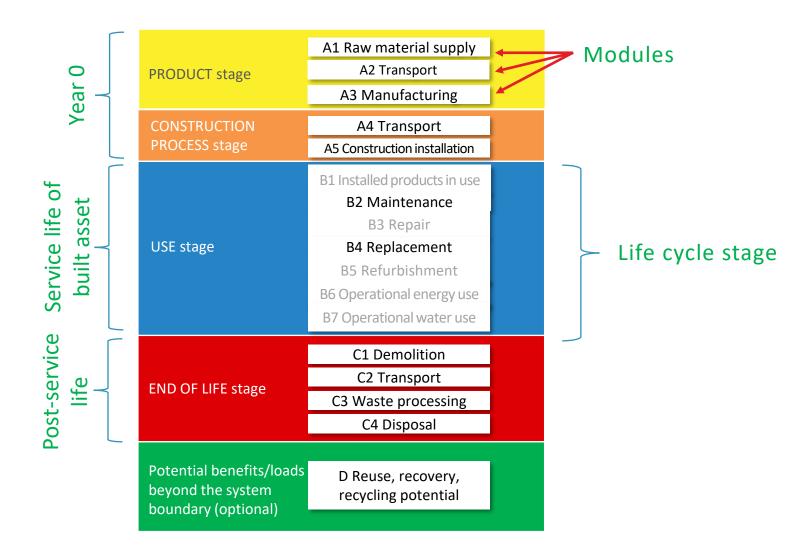
- Understand how other variables can impact whole-of-life embodied carbon:
 - Exposure zone
 - Higher-carbon concrete or lower-carbon concrete (using SCMs)
 - Timber/engineered woods from responsible forestry management schemes – biogenic carbon
 - Inclusion of wider benefits by diverting waste from landfill (module D)

Synergy with NZGBC Homestar Embodied Carbon Calculator (HECC) – contains same data for walls, floors, roofs [Webinar 4 1 June 12–1 pm]



Whole-of-life embodied carbon

Based on international standards EN 15978 and ISO 21931



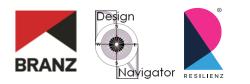


Number of constructions:

	BRANZ HIG	PHINZ HPCD
Roof	18	2
Wall	45	1
Floor	14	1

Most constructions feature variants, e.g. insulation R-value, framing ratio, A/P ratio (accessed using dropdown menu)

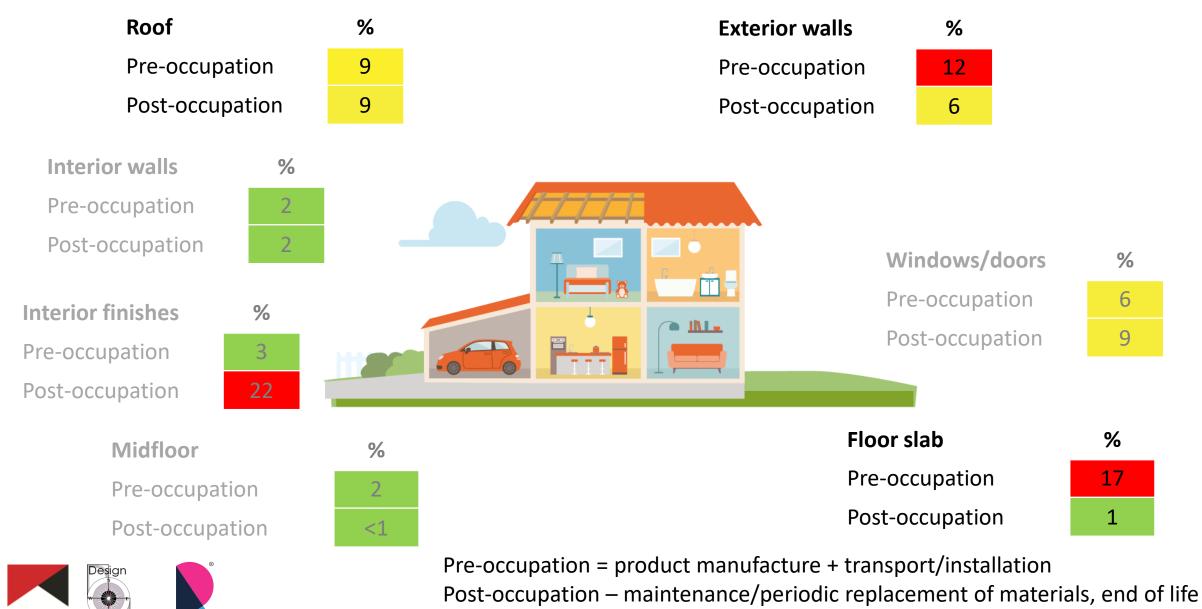
- Able to tailor options, e.g. with/without biogenic C, module D, high/low=carbon concrete, exposure zone
- Pragmatism/judgement was needed concerning inclusions/exclusions



Where is the whole-of-life embodied carbon in a house?

BRANZ

Navigator RESILIENZ



% = % of whole-of-life embodied carbon

Methodology

90-year residential service life (BRANZ methodology)

More recently, MBIE BfCC published embodied carbon technical methodology (February 2022) www.building.govt.nz/getting-started/buildingfor-climate-change/

50-year service life

Implications of 90 years compared to 50 years:

Absolute numbers higher (more maintenance, replacement of materials)

Aiming to align in next iteration



BUILDING PERFORMANCE

Whole-of-Life Embodied Carbon Assessment: Technical Methodology

Building for Climate Change Programme

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT MICINA WHARATUTUR Te Käwanatanga o Aotearoa New Zealand Government MBIE embodied carbon emissions reduction framework

Three main objectives:

- New build efficiency
- Material efficiency
- Carbon intensity (CO2RE addresses this)





Materials and quantities in constructions – Lindsay

Whole-of-life embodied carbon by life cycle stage – CO₂NSTRUCT, LCAQuick database – supported by scenario data in BRANZ datasheets:

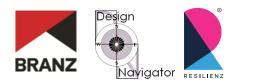
- Generic transport distances to construction site
- Waste rate in construction
- End-of-life route(s) for waste materials from construction
- Maintenance of materials
- Replacement of materials during building service life material service life
- End-of-life route(s) for waste materials from demolition



CO₂NSTRUCT and LCAQuick available at <u>www.branz.co.nz/calculators-tools</u> Datasheets available at <u>www.branz.co.nz/buildinglca</u> (and select "Data")

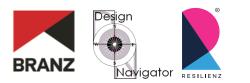
Some limitations

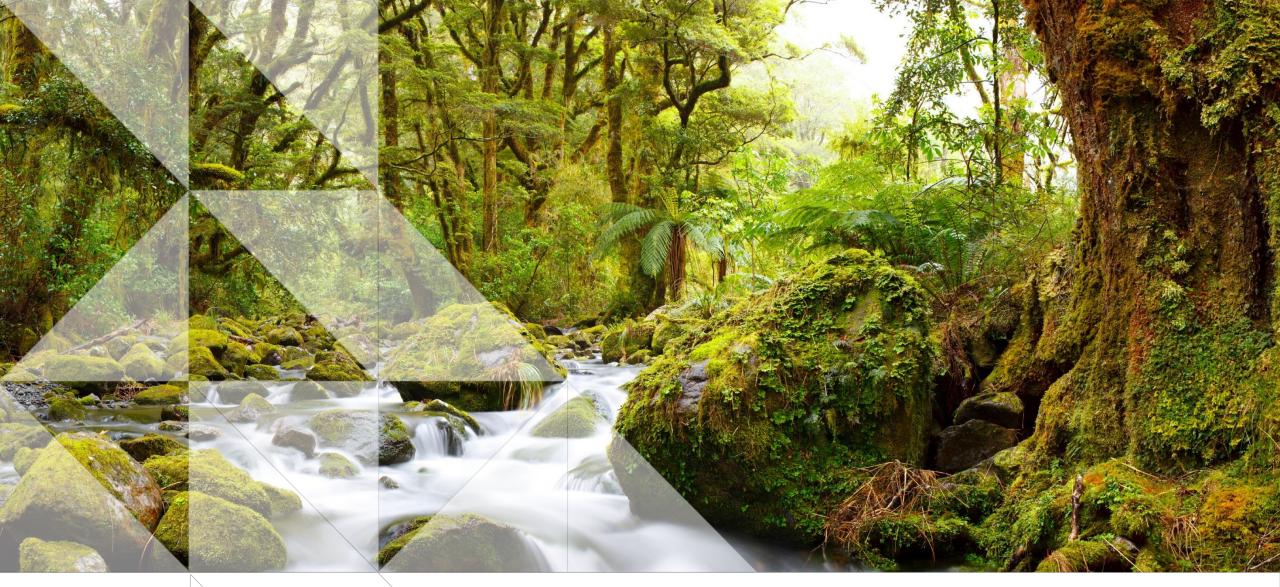
- Primarily roof, wall, ground floor constructions from BRANZ *House insulation guide* (5th edition) (HIG)
- Uses BRANZ datasheets so values cannot be adjusted, e.g. transport distance to construction site (based on Auckland), generic waste rates.
- Biogenic carbon not shown separately
- Framing ratio based on HIG recent research shows framing ratios higher in reality
- Construction R-values exclude junctions with other elements





www.branz.co.nz/calculators-tools/

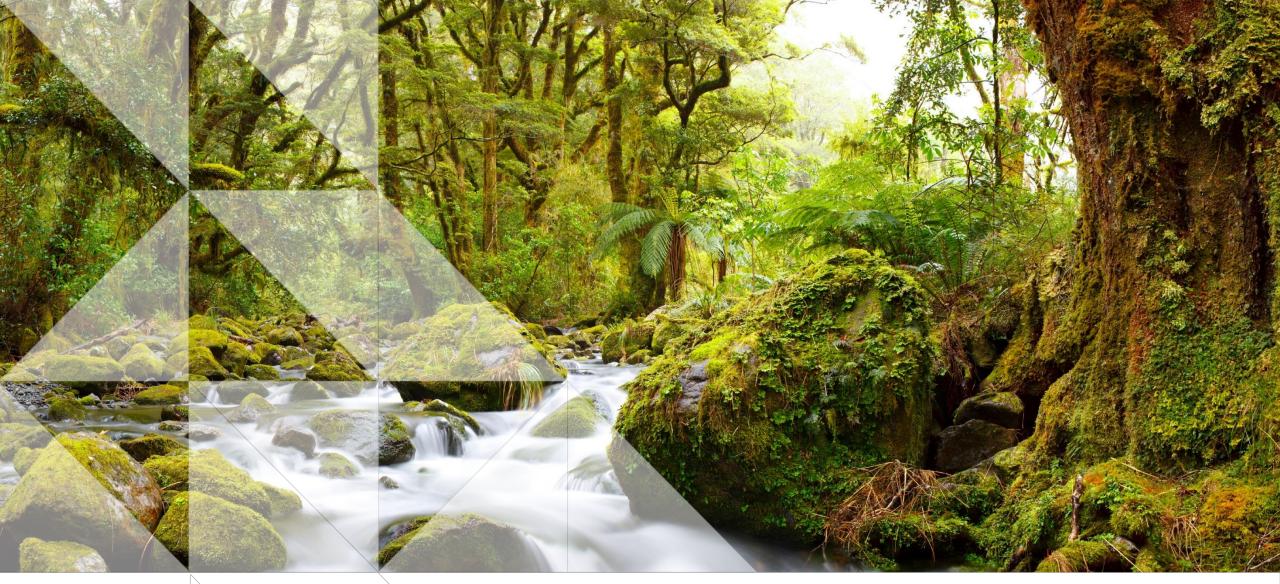
















Material quantities development

Estimating for carbon – where science meets pragmatism

Background/context

(Informative but not "must know" except we can't estimate the whole from these bits!)

- The HIG context
- Methodology and boundaries
- Key data sources
- Assumptions, approximations, reliability
- Waste, temporary works, P&G





House insulation guide – context

- Thermal envelope ≠ carbon content e.g. fibre cement sheet ≠ plywood for carbon, lots of "non-thermal" items (eaves, internal walls)
- "The science and the practicality"

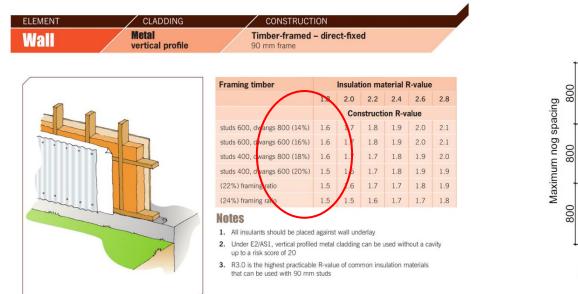
BRANZ

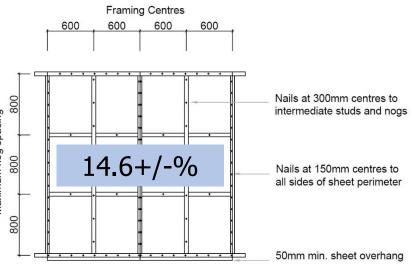
Navigator RESILIENZ

• How much detail? How accurately?



• Framing ratio – theory vs practice: 14% or >>20%?



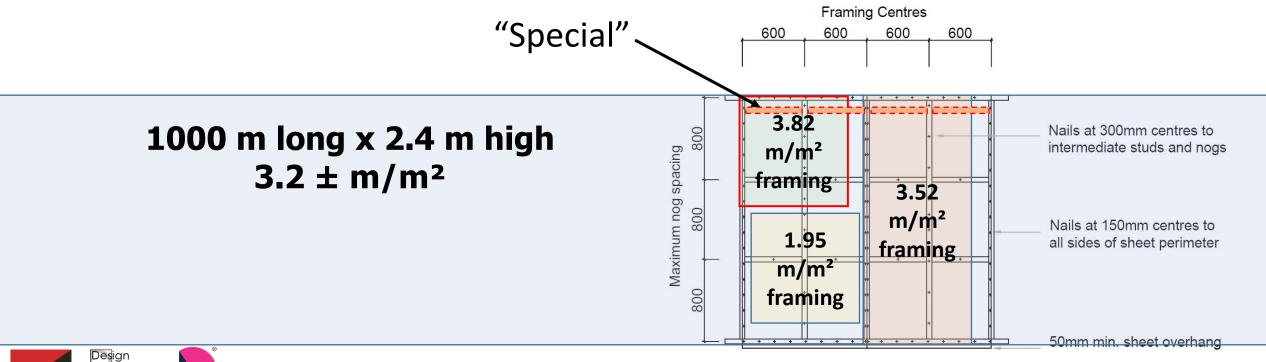


SC003 Shadowclad Fastener Layout

Core methodology – very large 'pure' elements, junctions etc. as specials

Areas 10,000 m² (100 m x 100 m, floor, roof)

Lengths 1000 m (wall, corner, footing)

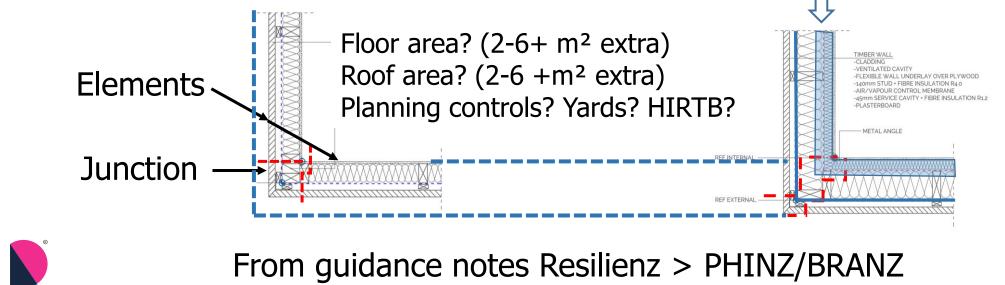




- Life cycle assessment framework "embodied", "up front", "whole of life embodied", care with biogenic carbon
- Update for MBIE's technical methodology
- Code compliance indicative only
- Physical "boundaries",

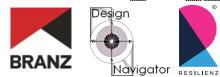
Navigator RESILIENZ

including concept of "constant usable space"



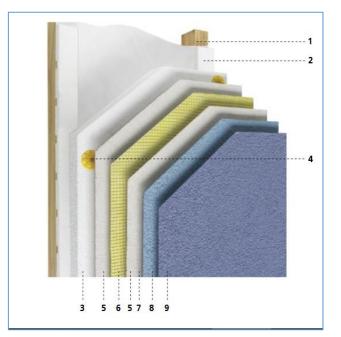
Key data sources – not your typical house estimate

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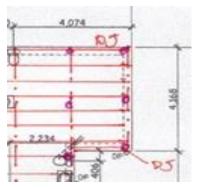


Assumptions, approximations, reliability - examples

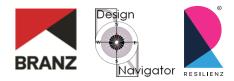
- *Relatively* efficient construction, but ignore, say:
 - Bearers/piles under end spans vs mid spans
 - "MEMBER SPAN. The clear distance between supports" TIP!
- Breakdown of components to estimate mass/carbon
- **Fixings** very variable, hard to measure



Sto cladding system: Priced all together, Carbon separately (unless EPD)



Subfloor markup

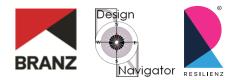


			Inc	kg/m3	kg	10000.000
DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	waste	DENSITY	MASS	MASS/M2
70 x 45 Rad MSG8 H1.2 MG KD RL wet	12941.1	LM	0.125	550	22420.456	2.242
Purlin screws - box of 250	59	Boxes	0.025	2.250	132.750	0.013
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Waste, temporary works and P&G

- LCA waste and construction waste not the same
- Packaging: 12% of house building waste excluded
- P&G and temporary works only formwork

Арр	roximate Formwork allowance		
	Indicative formwork based on a reuse of	50.00%	>
240	x 17 black faced ply two faces	500	
90 x	45 Rad MSG6 H1.2 MG RL to rebate	210	
90 x	20 Rad boxing grade to inside face	210	
45 x	45 Rad MSG6 H5 MG RL to pack slab edge	0	
45 x	45 Rad MSG6 H1.2 MG all supports @ 600		
CS		1600	
Noti	onal 6 nails/screws/m Zn coated steel	15120	



To quickly recap

- "Boundaries" important and bits don't add up to a whole
- Good thermal design may not equal good carbon design
- Sweat the detail (and codes) for cost and carbon savings
- Factor in "constant usable space" when comparing options
- Vast background data (sometimes tricky to reconcile)



