



Low Carbon Concrete in Ontario

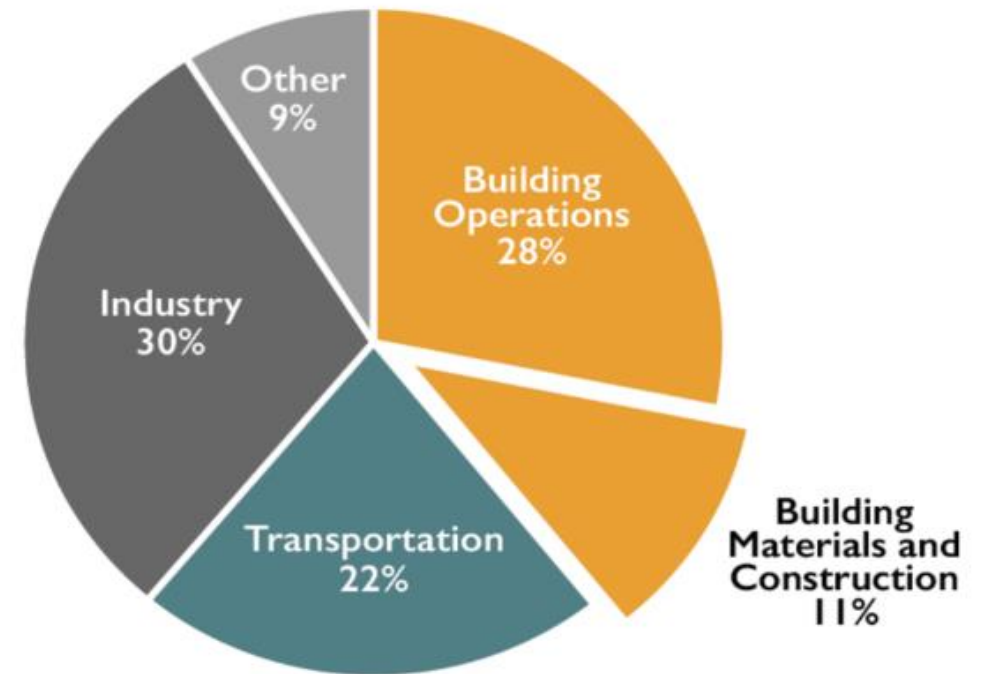
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What is Embodied Carbon?

- Embodied Carbon of **Materials**
 - Extraction and manufacturing
- Embodied Carbon of **Buildings**
 - Materials + transportation, construction
 - (sometimes) end of life carbon impacts

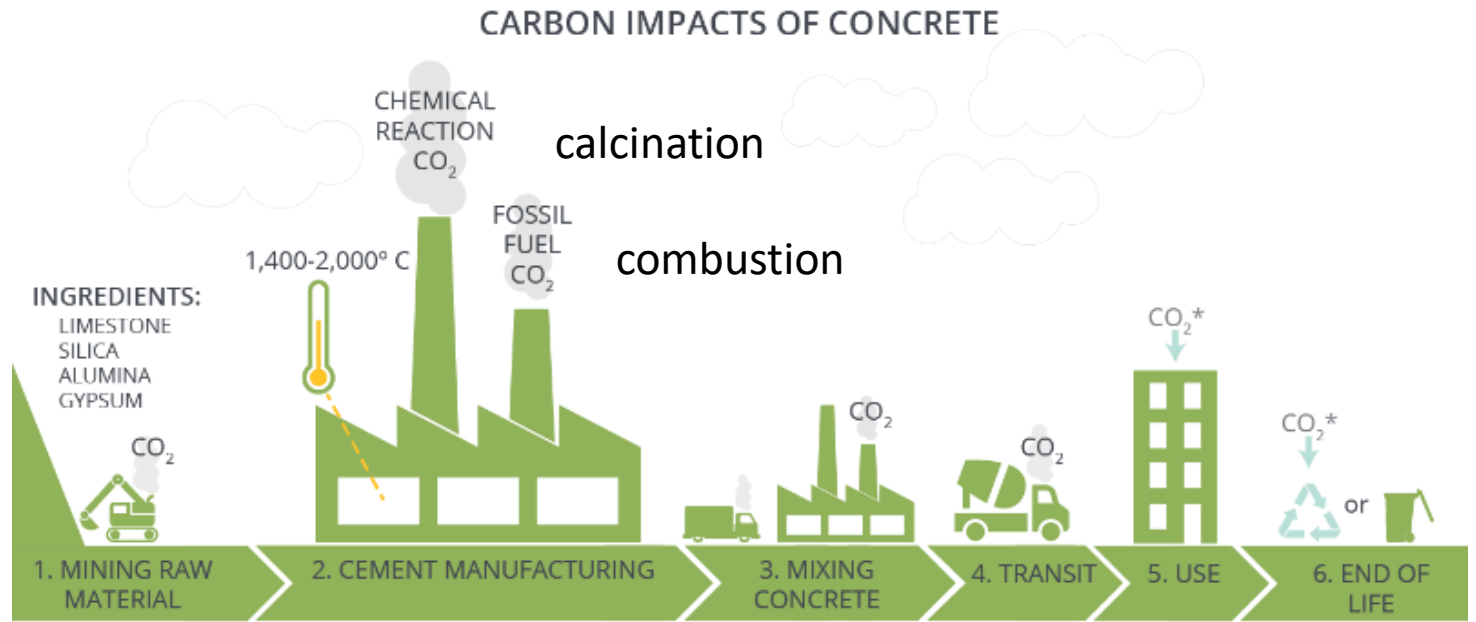
i.e. “upfront” carbon

Global CO₂ Emission by Sector



Source: © 2018 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved. Data Sources: UN Environment Global Status Report 2017; EIA International Energy Outlook 2017

Concrete Carbon Lifecycle



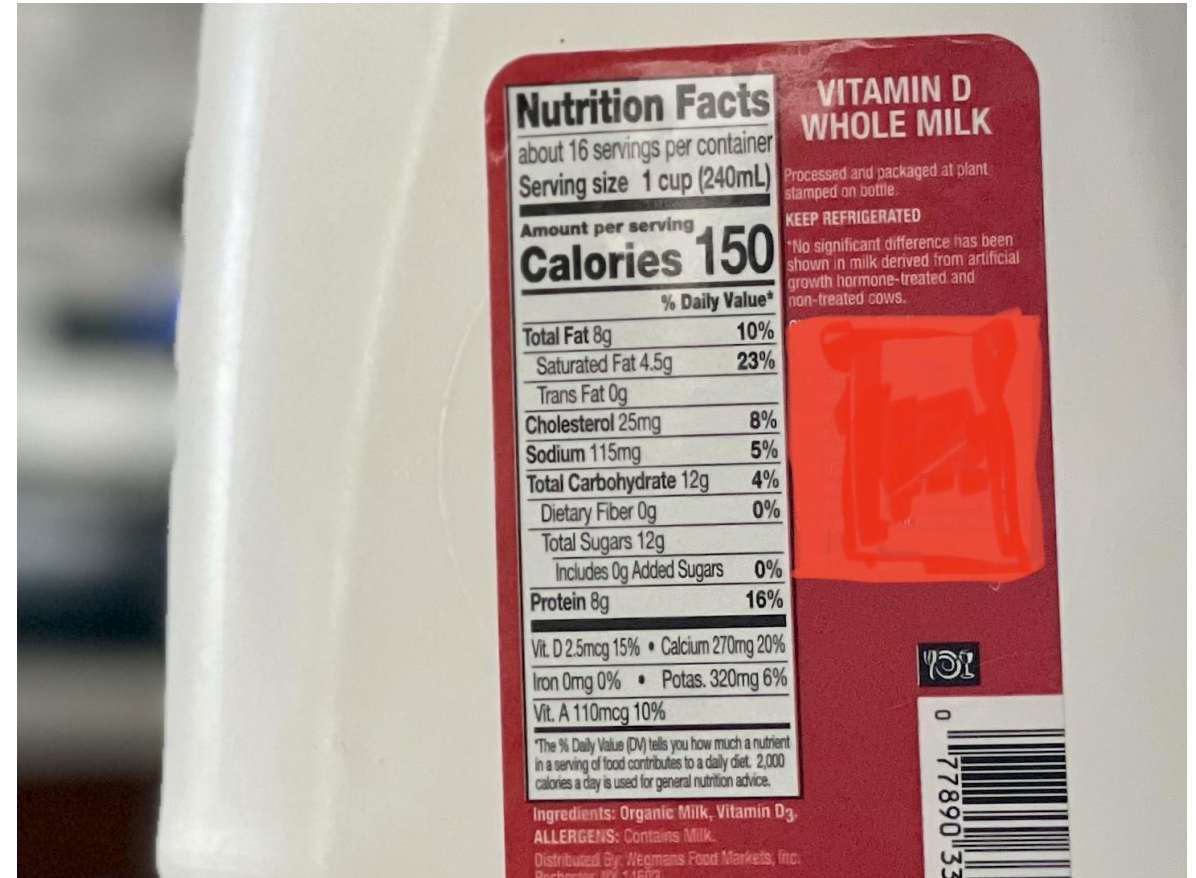
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Despite representing only 10-15% of the concrete mix, cement contributes 80-85% of the total carbon footprint

*END OF LIFE:
Over 95% of concrete is recycled at the end of its useful life, either ground up to make concrete aggregate or even new concrete*

How do we measure the impact of carbon?

- How would you measure the impact of calories?





“ **EPDS** are Key to Concrete’s Sustainable Future”

PAVE AHEAD
DURABLE. SUSTAINABLE. CONCRETE.

Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)

- EPDs for concrete are much like nutrition labels for common foods
- Most important metric is the **Global Warming Potential (GWP)** which is calculated in kg CO₂/m³

Food Nutritional Labels Health Impacts

Nutrition Facts		
Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g)		
Servings Per Container About 8		
Amount Per Serving		
Calories 230	Calories from Fat 40	
	% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 8g		12%
Saturated Fat 1g		5%
Trans Fat 0g		
Cholesterol 0mg		0%
Sodium 160mg		7%
Total Carbohydrate 37g		12%
Dietary Fiber 4g		16%
Sugars 1g		
Protein 3g		
Vitamin A		10%
Vitamin C		8%
Calcium		20%
Iron		45%
* Percent Daily Values are based on a diet of 2,000 calories. Your daily value may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.		
	Calories:	2,000 2,500
Total Fat	Less than	65g 80g
Sat Fat	Less than	20g 25g
Cholesterol	Less than	300mg 350mg
Sodium	Less than	2,400mg 2,600mg
Total Carbohydrate		300g 375g
Dietary Fiber		25g 35g

Product EPDs Environmental Impacts

Environmental Impacts	
Declared Product: Mix 4F05C5Q1 - Bode Plant EF50 Gen Use 4" line w/c .50 Compressive strength: 4000 psi at 28 days	
Declared Unit: 1 m ³ of concrete	
Global Warming Potential (kg CO₂e)	272
Ozone Depletion Potential (kg CFC-114e)	7.4E-6
Acidification Potential (kg SO ₂ e)	2.66
Smog Potential (kg NO _x e)	0.37
Photochemical Smog Creation Potential (kg O ₃ e)	88.8
Total Primary Energy Consumption (MJ)	2,577
Nonrenewable (MJ)	2,564
Renewable (MJ)	73.7
Total Concrete Water Consumption (m ³)	3.45
Batching Water (m ³)	0.09
Washing Water (m ³)	1,853
Nonrenewable Material Resource Consumption (kg)	2,494
Renewable Material Resource Consumption (kg)	1.87
Hazardous Waste Production (kg)	0.61
Nonhazardous Waste Production (kg)	2.76
Product Components: crushed aggregate (ASTM C33), Portland cement (ASTM C150), slag cement (ASTM C955), fly ash (ASTM C618), admixture (ASTM C494), batch water (ASTM C895).	

2017 CRMCA Report

- Represents data for an average ready-mix concrete plant in Canada
- 25MPa – 60MPa
- Benchmarks set at 6% Slag and 4% Fly Ash
- Expired on January 6, 2022

Environmental
Product
Declaration



CRMCA Member Industry-Wide EPD for Canadian
READY-MIXED CONCRETE



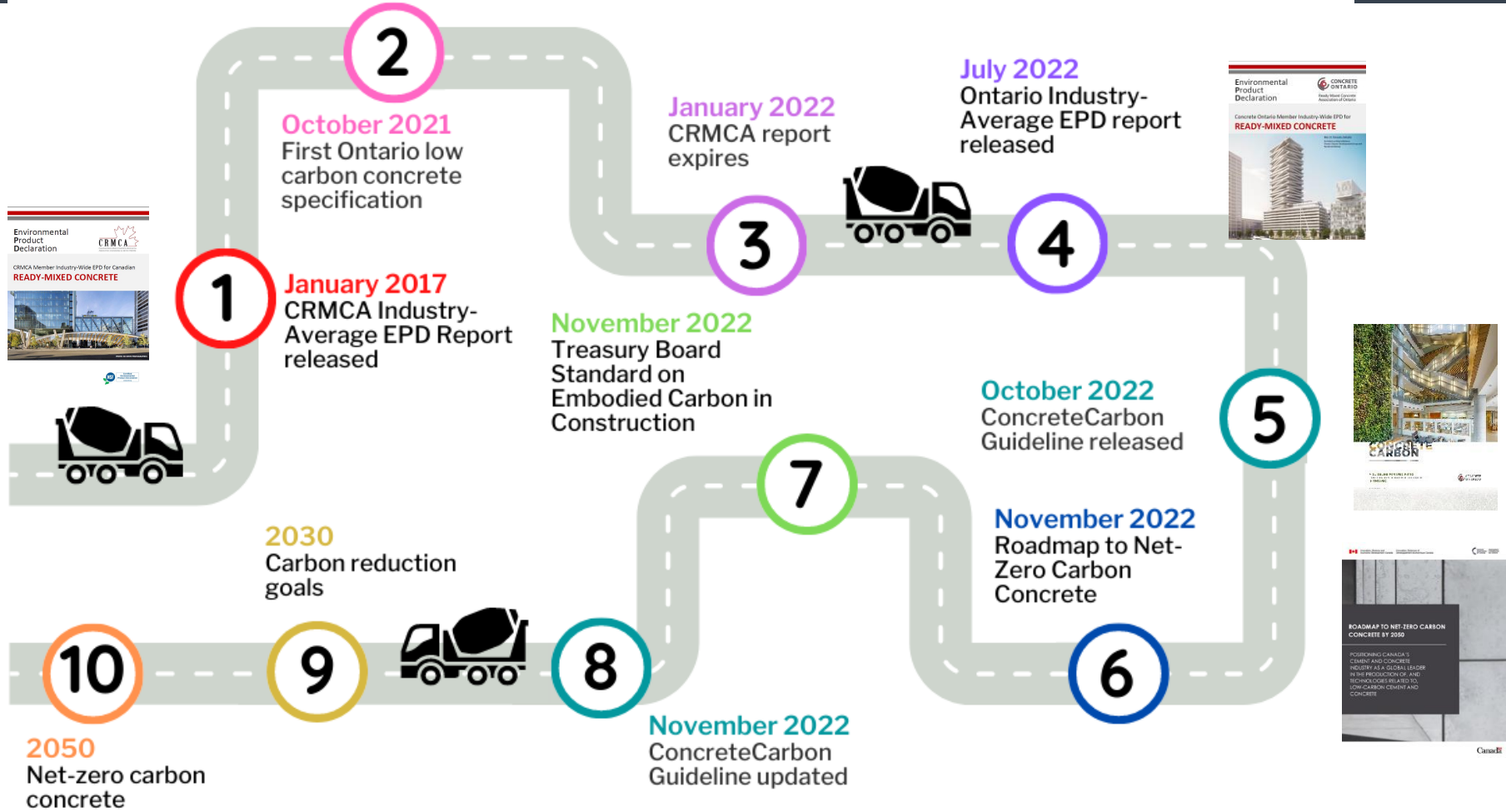
Concrete Ontario Member Industry-Wide EPD for Ready-Mixed Concrete (July 2022)



Building Life Cycle Information Modules																															
Product stage			Construction Process stage		Use stage							End-of-lifestage																			
Raw Material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction/Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational Energy Use	Operational Water Use	De-Construction/	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal																
																A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4

Figure 1: Life cycle stage schematic – alpha-numeric designations as per NSF PCR 2021

EVOLUTION OF LOW CARBON CONCRETE IN ONTARIO



What is Low Carbon Concrete?



What is Low Carbon Concrete?

- Low carbon concrete refers to concrete produced with a **lower carbon footprint than traditional mix designs**, while still meeting all relevant performance requirements
 - Strength, permeability, durability, etc.
- To employ low carbon concrete:
 - Use available lower carbon impact materials
 - Mix design optimization (Admixtures)
 - Carbon mineralization technology
 - Tools to quantify the carbon impact (EPDs)
 - Project carbon budgeting

LCA & Concrete Carbon Accounting

How to reduce CO₂ on Your Project

- ❑ GUL versus GU – 10% reduction
- ❑ Maximize SCM's
- ❑ Specify lowest strength possible
- ❑ Avoid early strength
- ❑ Maximize admixture usage
- ❑ Build in warm weather



Agricultural Corrosion Conditions



4.4.5.1. Liquid Manure Storage Tanks

- (1) *Liquid manure* storage tanks shall be constructed of steel, reinforced concrete or prestressed concrete.
- (2) *Liquid manure* storage tank walls, bases and appurtenances, including piping for the conveyance of *liquid manure* and associated connections and joints, shall be designed and constructed to prevent leakage of contents.
- (3) Concrete for *liquid manure* storage tanks shall,
 - (a) be made from HS or HSb cement,
 - (b) have a 28-day strength of at least 32 MPa, and
 - (c) have a water/cement materials ratio of not more than 0.45.

Communicate carbon reduction goals

What Tools Is the Industry Providing?

- Ontario Industry Average EPDs
- Ontario Average SCM Usage by Mix Design
- Type II EPD Calculator with Ontario Raw Materials



Environmental
Product
Declaration



CRMCA Member Industry-Wide EPD for Canadian
READY-MIXED CONCRETE



Moving Forward in Ontario

Development of Embodied Carbon Management Toolkit for Ontario Municipalities

City of Toronto, 2023 | \$153,000

The project aims to develop an Embodied Carbon Management Toolkit for Ontario's municipalities and support the development and implementation of embodied carbon management policies and practices across the province. Key deliverables that will be completed during this grant include:

- An Embodied Carbon Management Toolkit for municipal staff.
- An Assessment of the City of Toronto's Urban Design Guidelines for Low-Rise, Mid-Rise and Tall buildings to identify potential drivers of embodied and operational carbon and construction costs.
- Recommendations on design, procurement, and material specification processes to prioritize lower carbon materials in construction projects.
- Review of international best practices on demolition and deconstruction and recommendations for future amendments to revise the City of Toronto's approach.

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

Standard on Embodied Carbon in Construction

- Effective December 31, 2022, all federal projects budgeted at or above \$10 million, using a minimum 100 m³ of ready mixed concrete
- Disclosure of **Type II or Type III EPDs**
- **10% reduction** from the total project GHG emissions from ready mixed concrete, using the GWPs of the baseline mixes in the Ontario Regional Industry Average Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for the strength class of each mix and the volume of mix placed
- Where specialized concrete mixes are required for high early strength, high or ultra-high performance, and/or cold-weather applications, the baseline used for those mixes shall be **130% of the baseline mix** in the Ontario Regional Industry Average EPD for that strength class

What can you do today?

- Talk to your suppliers about their low-carbon solutions
- Get ahead of the curve; prepare for upcoming changes
- Familiarize with the 2050 net-zero action plan

