



SWST 2014

25th June 2014

An Input–Output Hybrid LCA of Timber Construction Products Produced in Ireland

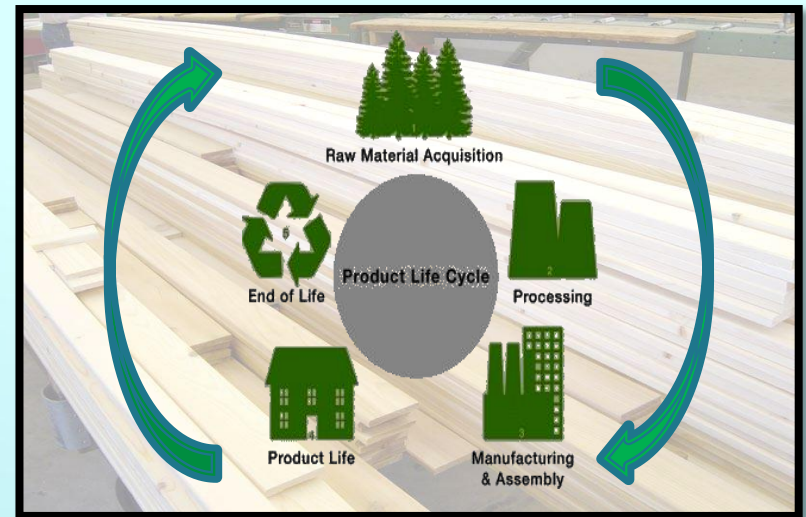
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Introduction

- Sustainability & Climate Change
- Why Timber Materials
- Life Cycle Assessment
- Hybrid IO LCA Model
- Results to date
- Continued research



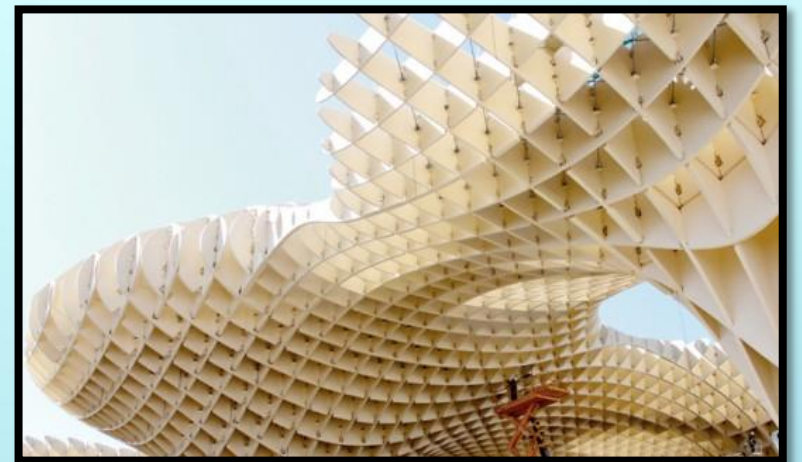
Why are Carbon Impacts Important?

- ▶ Climate Change.
- ▶ Under the Kyoto Agreement a 20% reduction CO₂ emissions by 2020 is required by Ireland.
- ▶ Buildings account for 36% of EU CO₂ emissions.



Why Wood products?

- ▶ The use of sustainable construction materials, such as wood, has a major role to play in reducing our carbon footprint.
- ▶ Only renewable major building material.
- ▶ Operational properties.
- ▶ Carbon Sequestration.
- ▶ Use of Bio-energy.



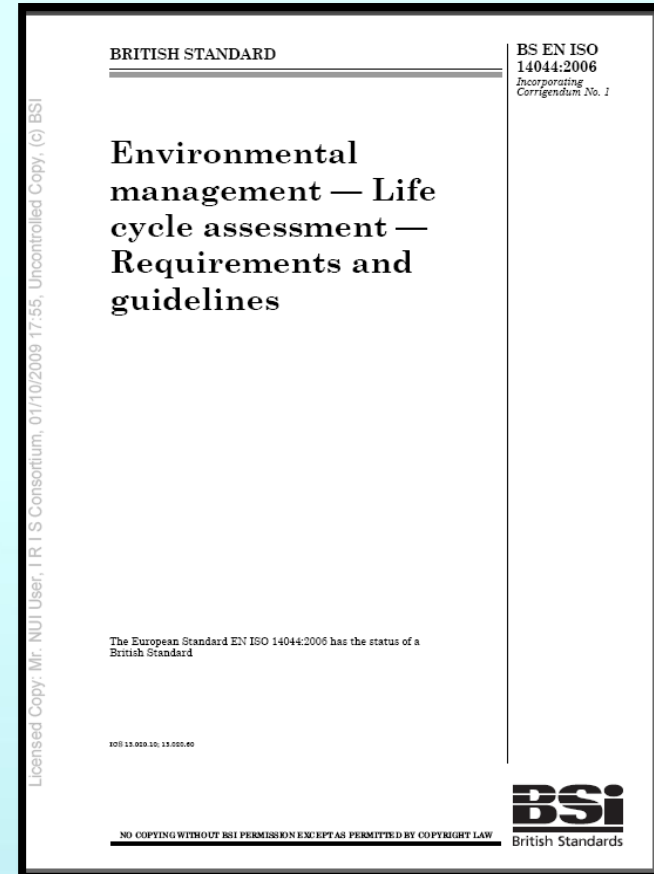
Green Washing

Implying a green attitude with no science behind statements.



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- ▶ LCA involves analysing the total environmental impacts of a product over its whole life.
- ▶ LCA is defined by the ISO 14000 series.
- ▶ The four phases of an LCA include:
 - The Goal and Scope Phase
 - The Inventory Analysis
 - The Impact Assessment
 - The Interpretation Phase



Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



Extraction

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Quarrying



Manufacture

- Energy
- Water
- Waste



Construction

- Transport
- Site impacts
- Waste



Use

- Maintenance
- Service Life
- Refurbishment



Demolition

- Site impacts
- Waste



Disposal

- Reuse
- Recycling
- Energy recovery

Cradle to Gate

Cradle to Grave

Recycle

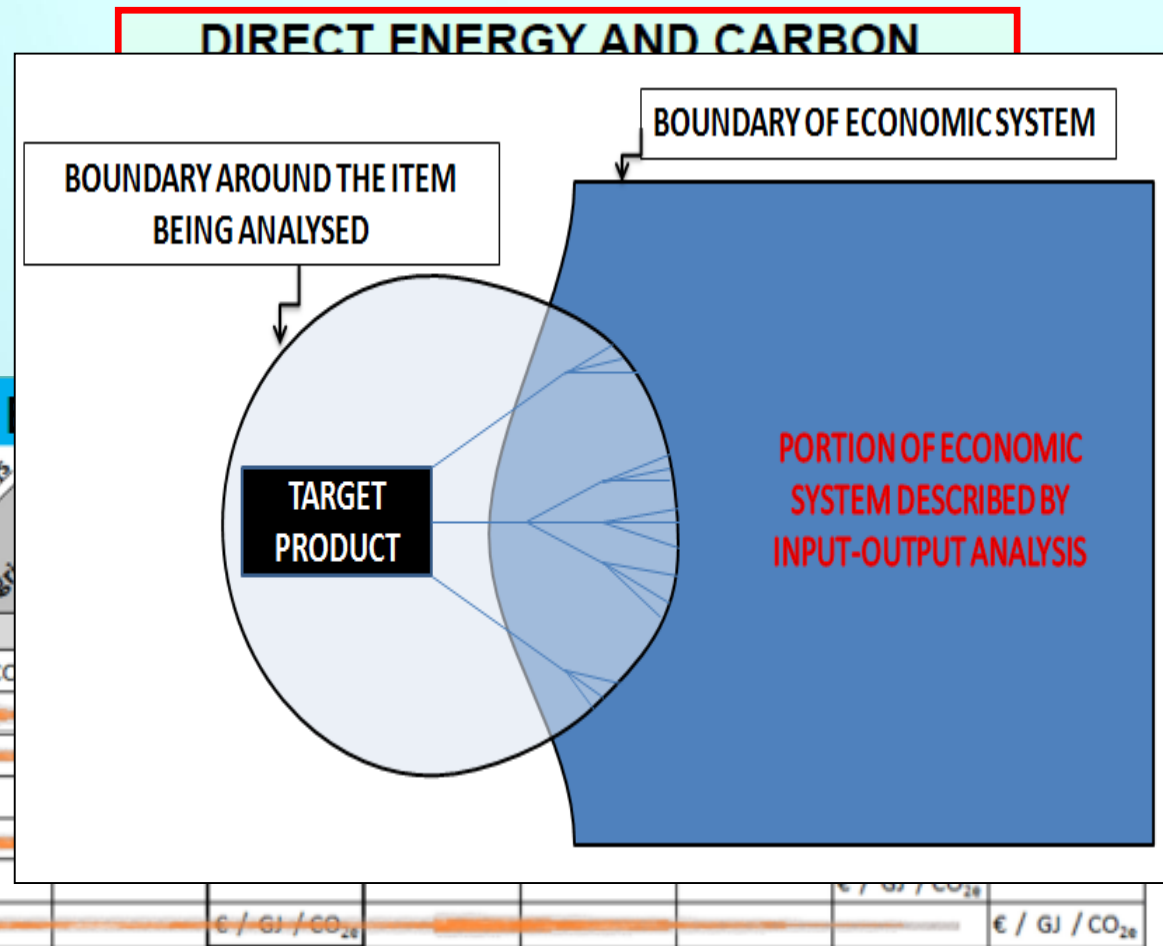
Reuse

Types of LCA

- ▶ The three main types of LCA are:

- ▶ **Process:**

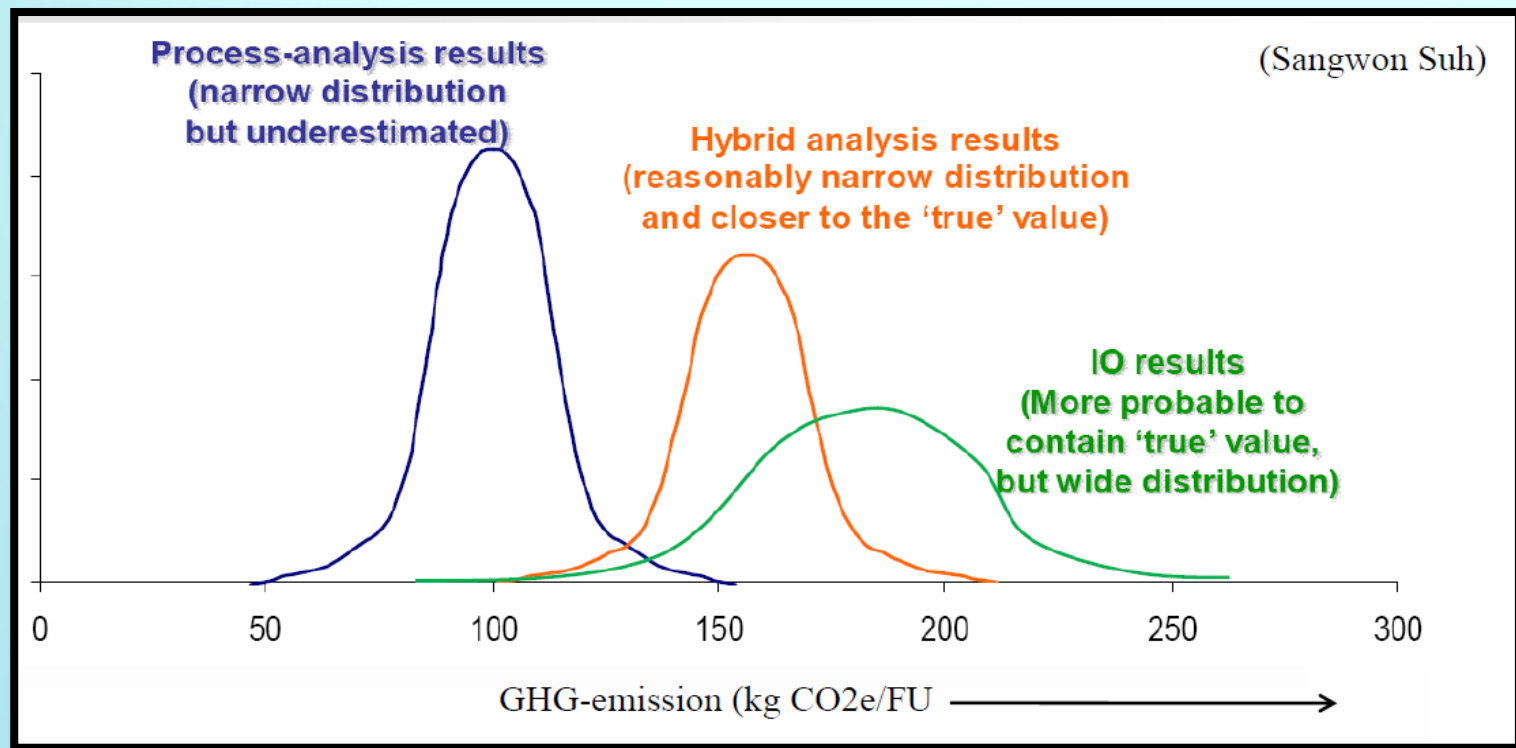
- ▶ **IO LCA*:**



	Economic Sectors		Agri
Energy Sectors Inputs			
Coal	€ / GJ / CO _{2e}		
Peat			
Crude Oil			
Petroleum			
Nat Gas			
Non- Renew. Electricity			
Renewable Electricity	€ / GJ / CO _{2e}		€ / GJ / CO _{2e}

Types of LCA

- ▶ Underestimation vs loss of accuracy



Hybrid Methodology

- ▶ Uses process based input output hybrid analysis developed by Treloar (1998), Crawford (2009) and Goggins et al (2010).
- ▶ Combines both IO and process based LCA.

Hybrid Methodology

Kg CO_{2e} / Kg

$$EC = PCI_M + (TCI_n - DCI_M) \times \epsilon_M$$

MJ / Kg

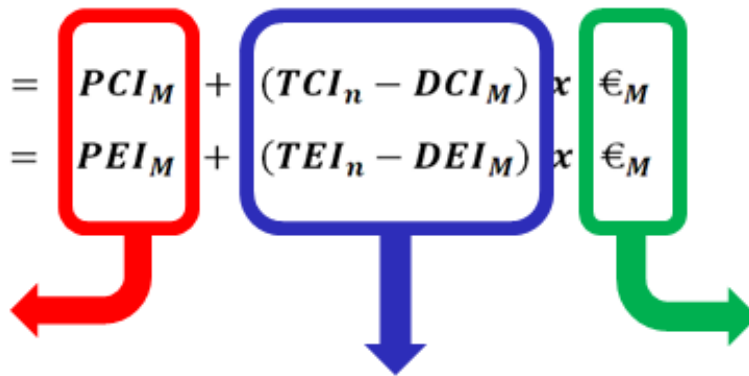
$$EE = PEI_M + (TEI_n - DEI_M) \times \epsilon_M$$

Basic
Price of
Material

€ / kg

Process LCA Data
MJ (kgCO_{2e}) / kg

Energy and Carbon Intensity
Factors from IO Analysis
MJ (kgCO_{2e}) / €



Hybrid Methodology

Process LCA data

- ▶ As there is currently no existing data available for the Irish market.
- ▶ Embodied Carbon and Embodied Energy data is taken from the ICE database.
- ▶ Work is currently underway to quantify Irish specific process LCA data for construction wood products which would further improve the quality of the hybrid model.

Hybrid Methodology

Hybrid Methodology

Kg CO_{2e} / Kg

$$EC = PCI_M + (TCI_n - DCI_M) \times \epsilon_M$$

MJ / Kg

$$EE = PEI_M + (TEI_n - DEI_M) \times \epsilon_M$$

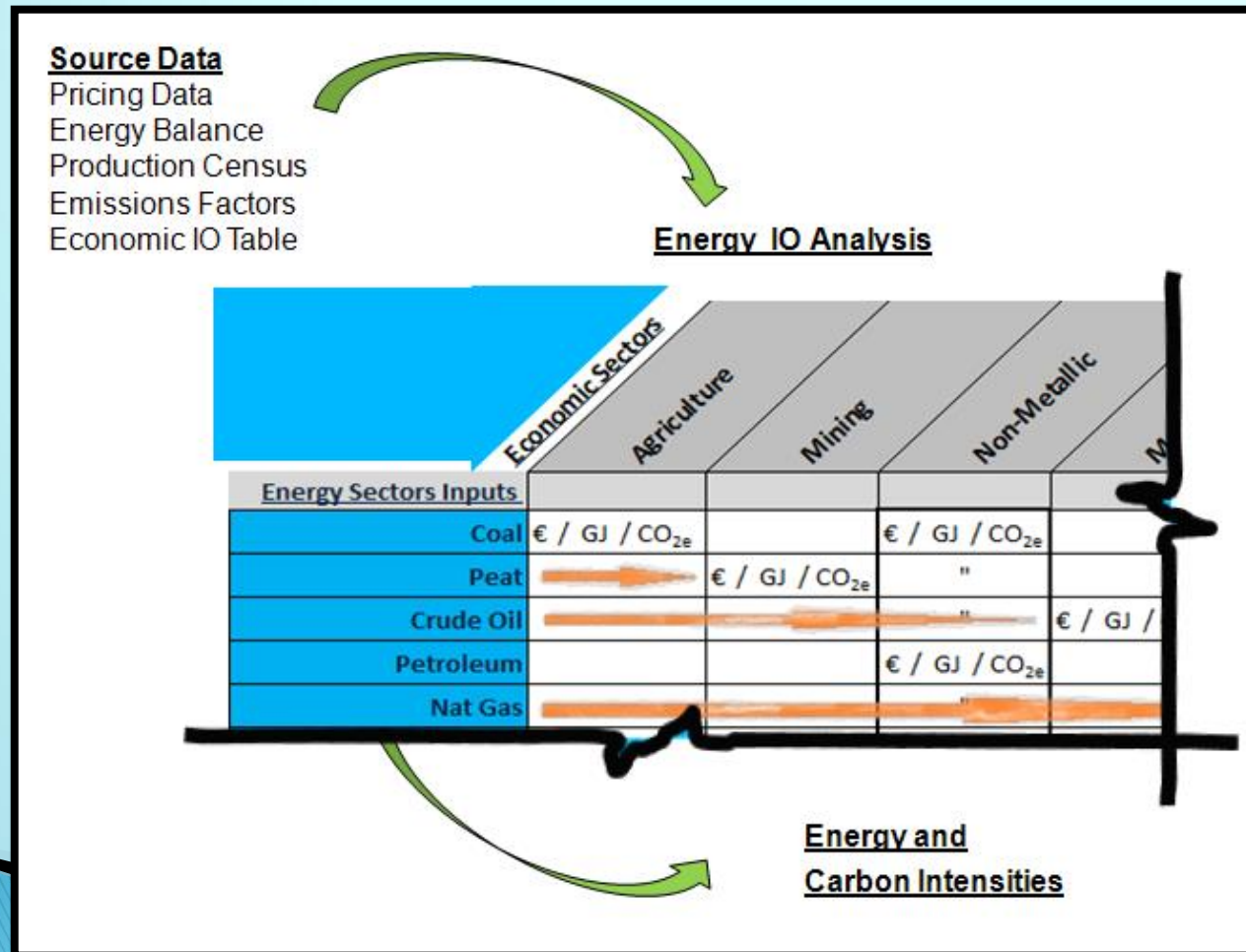
Process LCA Data
MJ (kgCO_{2e}) / kg

Basic
Price of
Material
€ / kg

Energy and Carbon Intensity
Factors from IO Analysis
MJ (kgCO_{2e}) / €

Hybrid Methodology

▶ Energy and Carbon Intensities



Hybrid Methodology

Formula for Total Carbon Emission Intensity (TCI_n):

$$TCI_n = \sum_{e=1}^E C_d \times PEF \times T_{rc} \times T_e \times ECO_{2e}$$

- ▶ C_d : Disaggregation Constants
- ▶ PEF: Primary Energy Factors
- ▶ T_{rc} : Direct and Total Energy Requirement Coefficients
- ▶ T_e : Average Energy Tariffs
- ▶ ECO_{2e} : Emission Factors

Hybrid Methodology

Hybrid Methodology

Kg CO_{2e} / Kg

$$EC = PCI_M + (TCI_n - DCI_M) \times \epsilon_M$$

MJ / Kg

$$EE = PEI_M + (TEI_n - DEI_M) \times \epsilon_M$$

Process LCA Data
MJ (kgCO_{2e}) / kg

Basic Price of Material
€ / kg

Energy and Carbon Intensity
Factors from IO Analysis
MJ (kgCO_{2e}) / €

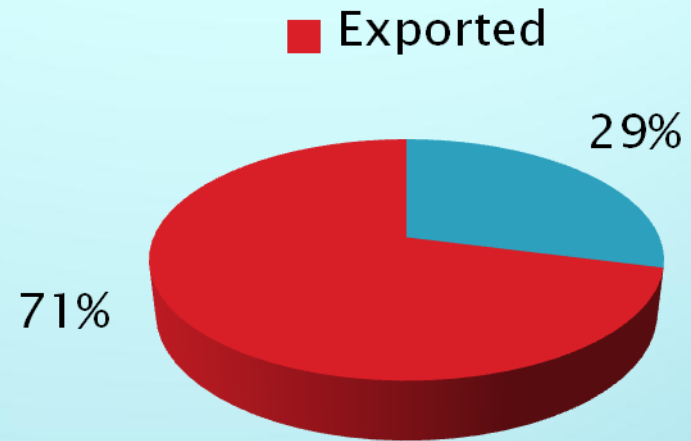
The Timber Industry in Ireland

- ▶ Capacity of Ireland's Forests is set to double by 2028 compared to 2010.
- ▶ 9 Companies form the core of the Irish sawmilling sector with 3 wood panel mills in operation.

Wood-Based Panel Products: 758,000m³

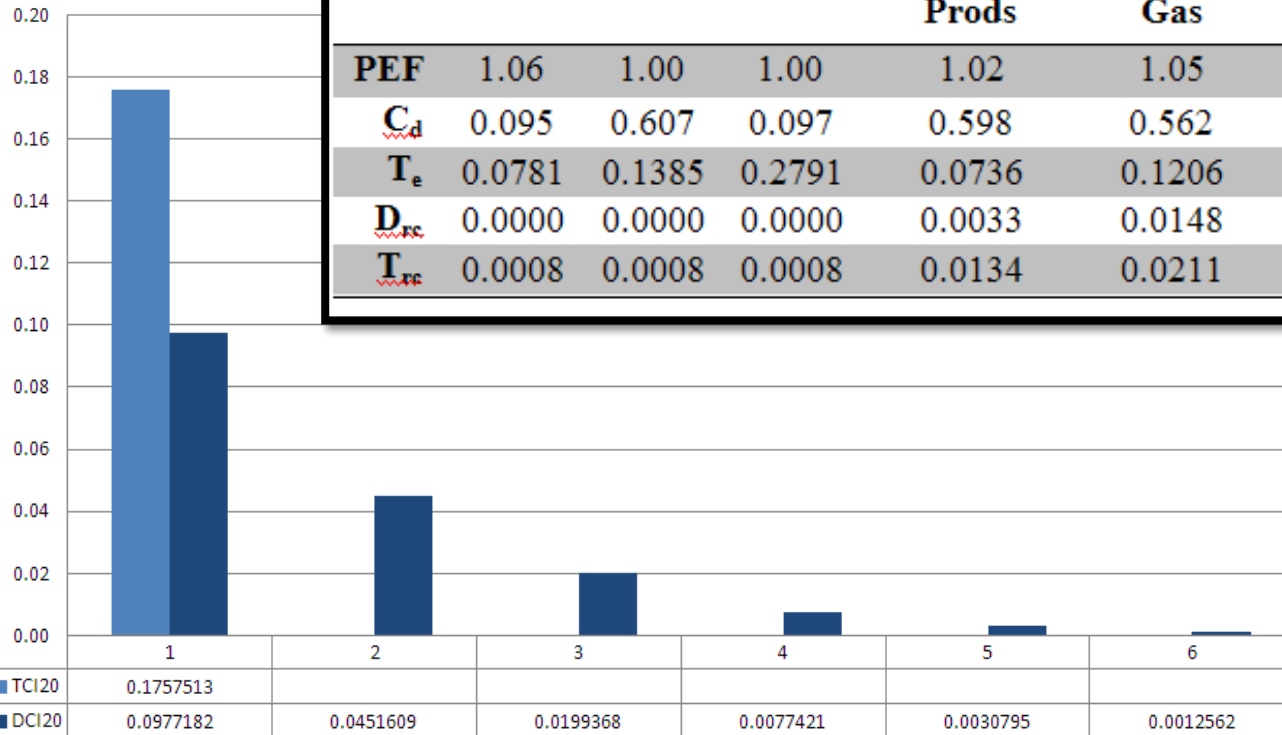


Sawn Timber Products: 879,000m³



Results

Total & direct emissions intensities (kgCO₂e/€)



	Peat	Crude	Coal	Petroleum Prods	Natural Gas	Non Renew Elect.	Renew Elect.
PEF	1.06	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.05	2.58	1.12
C_d	0.095	0.607	0.097	0.598	0.562	0.343	0.095
T_e	0.0781	0.1385	0.2791	0.0736	0.1206	0.0269	0.0960
D_{FC}	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0033	0.0148	0.0148	0.0148
T_{FC}	0.0008	0.0008	0.0008	0.0134	0.0211	0.0211	0.0211

Stages of Production Process

Results

▶ Results of Sawn Timber

$$\begin{aligned}EI &= 7.4 + (2.91 - 1.70) \times 0.155 \\CI &= 0.59 + (0.176 - 0.0977) \times 0.155\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}EI &= 7.59 \text{ MJ/kg} \\CI &= 0.602 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e / kg}\end{aligned}$$

▶ Results of OSB

$$\begin{aligned}EI &= 14.95 + (2.91 - 1.70) \times 0.369 \\CI &= 0.99 + (0.176 - 0.0977) \times 0.369\end{aligned}$$

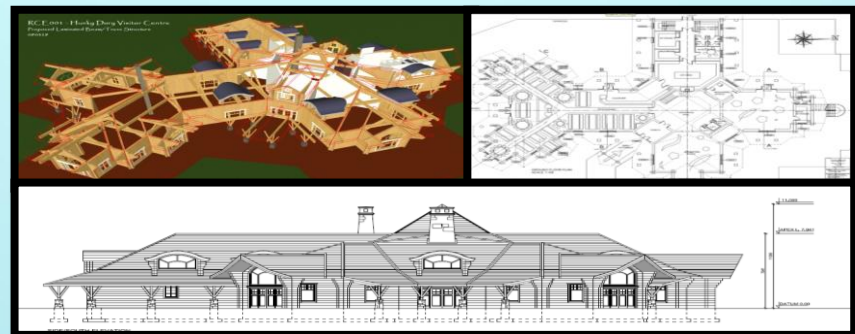
$$\begin{aligned}EI &= 15.40 \text{ MJ/kg} \\CI &= 1.019 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e / kg}\end{aligned}$$

2005 Model

- Increase of 2 – 3 % for wood products
- Other materials as much as 40%

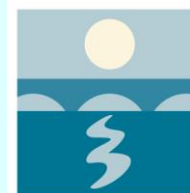
Current and Future Work

- ▶ Update model to recently published 2011 IO tables.
- ▶ Incorporate Irish specific sawn timber and OSB process LCA data.
- ▶ Apply results to existing and planned timber constructed structures in Ireland.
- ▶ Develop web based portal to allow public access to model.





NUI Galway
OÉ Gaillimh



Ryan
Institute

Thank you for your Time

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