



# EMBODIED CARBON & LEED

Wes Sullens

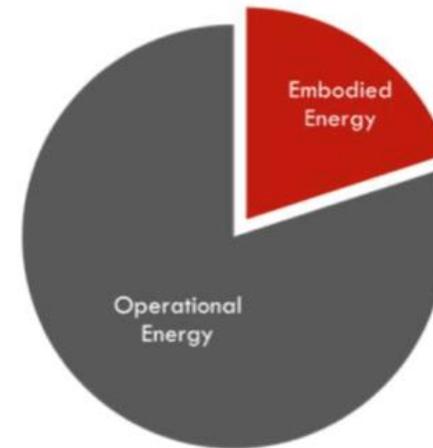
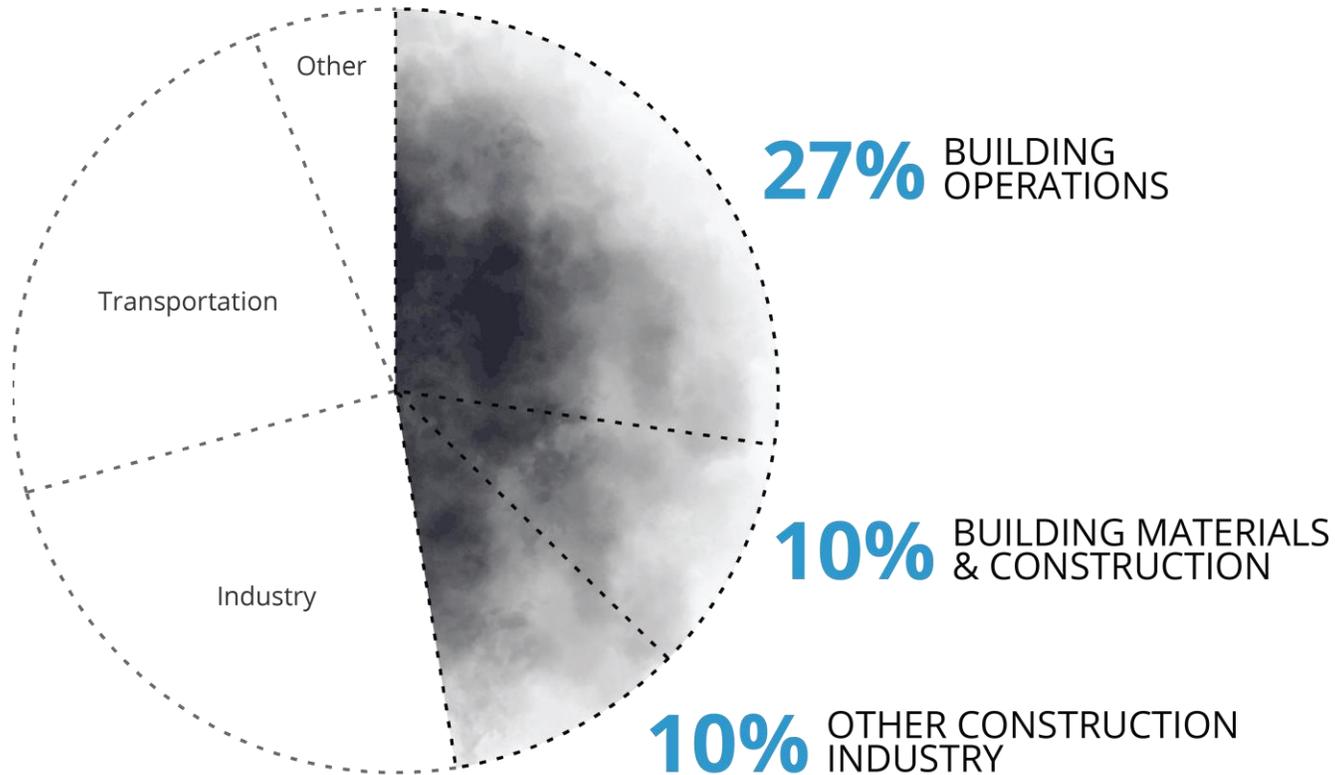
Director, LEED

NASEO Buildings Committee Meeting

September 19, 2023

# IMPACTS OF EMBODIED CARBON AND MATERIALS

Annual Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



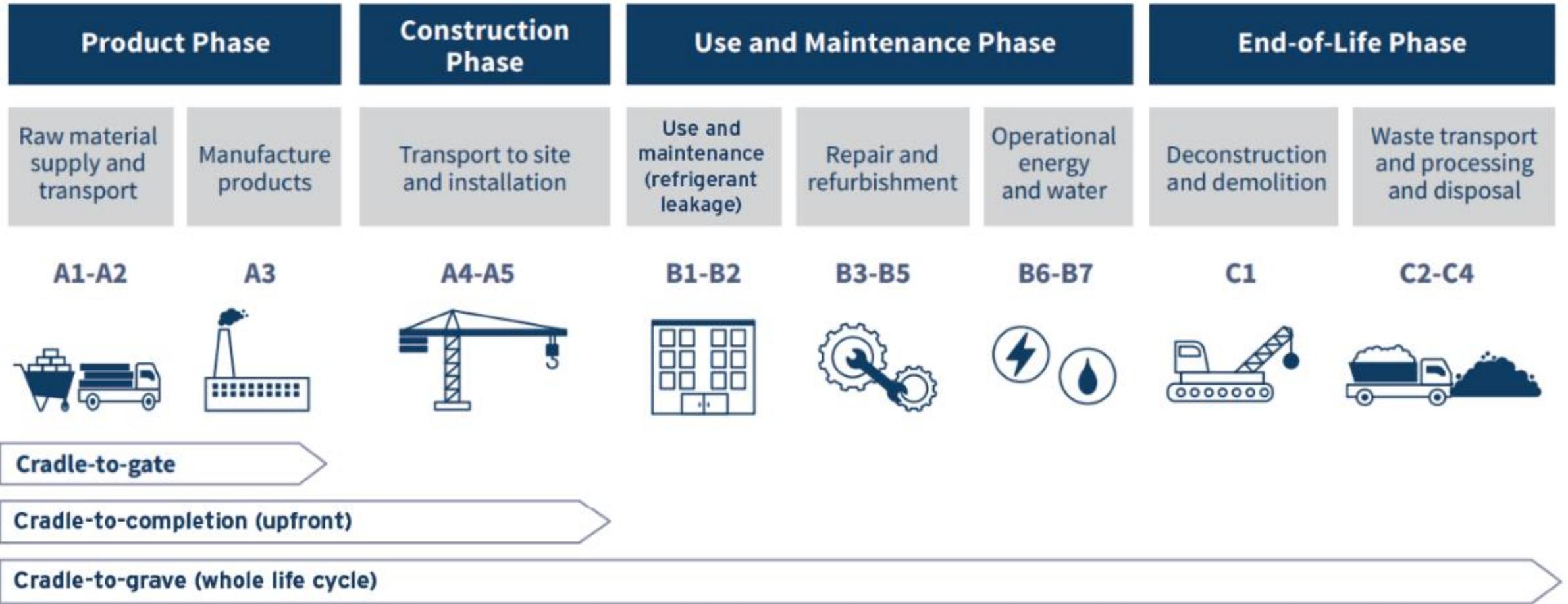
Typical Building



High Performance

©K. Simonen 2014

# Life Cycle Assessment Stages



Life cycle impact categories:

*Global Warming Potential (embodied carbon), eutrophication, ozone, smog, acidification, Depletion of nonrenewable energy resources, ecotoxicity, land use change, etc.*

# Types of Whole Building Life Cycle & Embodied Carbon Assessments

All Environmental  
Impact Indicators

**WBLCA**  
Whole Building Life Cycle Assessment

• Holistic analysis including all life cycle stages and all environmental impacts including carbon, acidification, ozone depletion, and more.

**WLCA**  
Whole Life Carbon Assessment

• Embodied and operational carbon emissions for a building's whole life cycle

Global Warming  
Potential Only

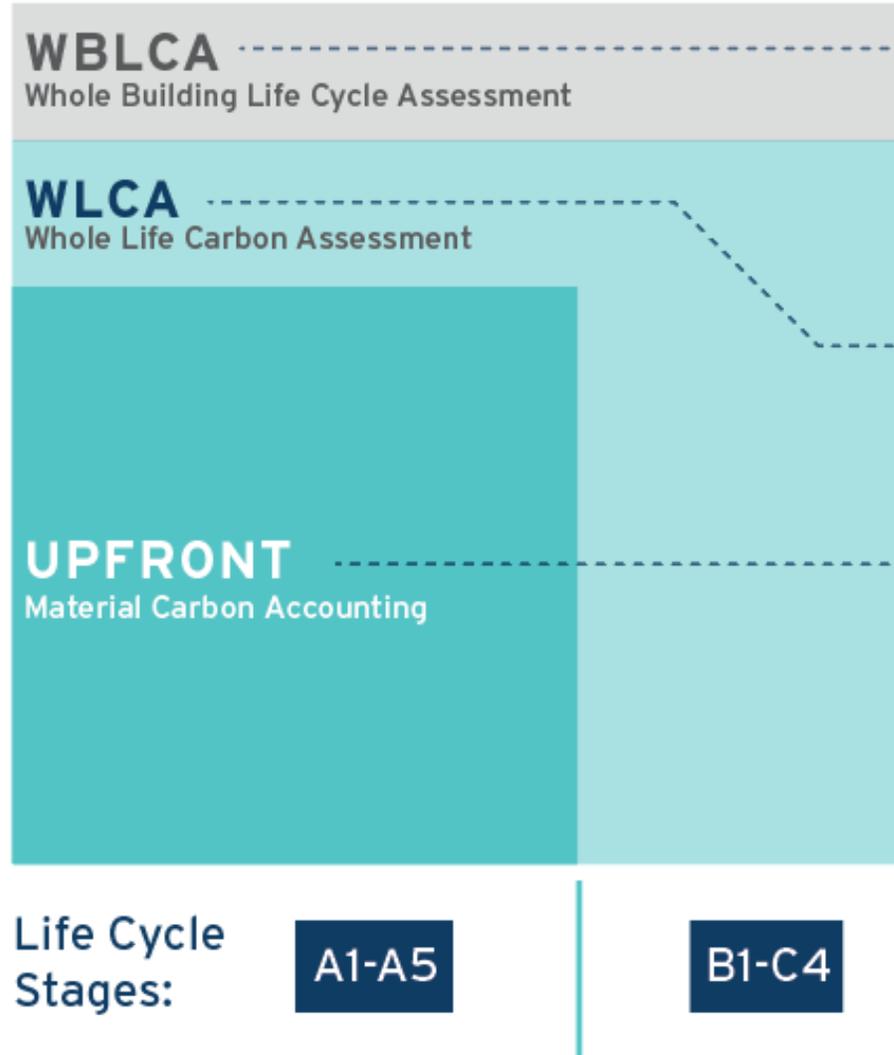
**UPFRONT**  
Material Carbon Accounting

• Embodied carbon emissions from materials and construction only

Life Cycle  
Stages:

A1-A5

B1-C4



# Environmental Product Declarations

- "Nutrition Label" for products
- Cradle-to-gate or Cradle-to-grave
- Reports life cycle impacts:
  - Global Warming Potential (embodied carbon)
  - Eutrophication (excessive nutrients in waterways)
  - Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer
  - Acidification (acid rain)
  - Tropospheric ozone formation (smog)
  - Depletion of nonrenewable energy resources
  - And more!
- Parameters for life cycle analysis are defined by Product Category Rules (PCRs)

## EPD "Nutrition" Label

### Your Building Product

Amount per Unit

LCA IMPACT MEASURES	TOTAL
Primary Energy (MJ)	12.4
Global Warming Potential (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	0.96
Ozone Depletion (kg CFC-11 eq)	1.80E-08
Acidification Potential (mol H <sup>+</sup> eq)	0.93
Eutrophication Potential (kg N eq)	6.43E-04
Photo-Oxidant Creation Potential (kg O <sub>3</sub> eq)	0.121

Your Product's Ingredients: Listed Here

# EMBODIED CARBON LEARNING CURVE



WHERE WE NEED TO BE

CARBON STORING

REDUCED LIMITS

MANDATORY LIMITS

**WE MUST ACCELERATE OUR POSITION ON THIS CURVE TO MEET CLIMATE THRESHOLDS. NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.**

WHERE WE ARE

WBLCA CALCULATION STANDARDS

ADVANCED TOOLS

EASY, DOABLE ACTIONS

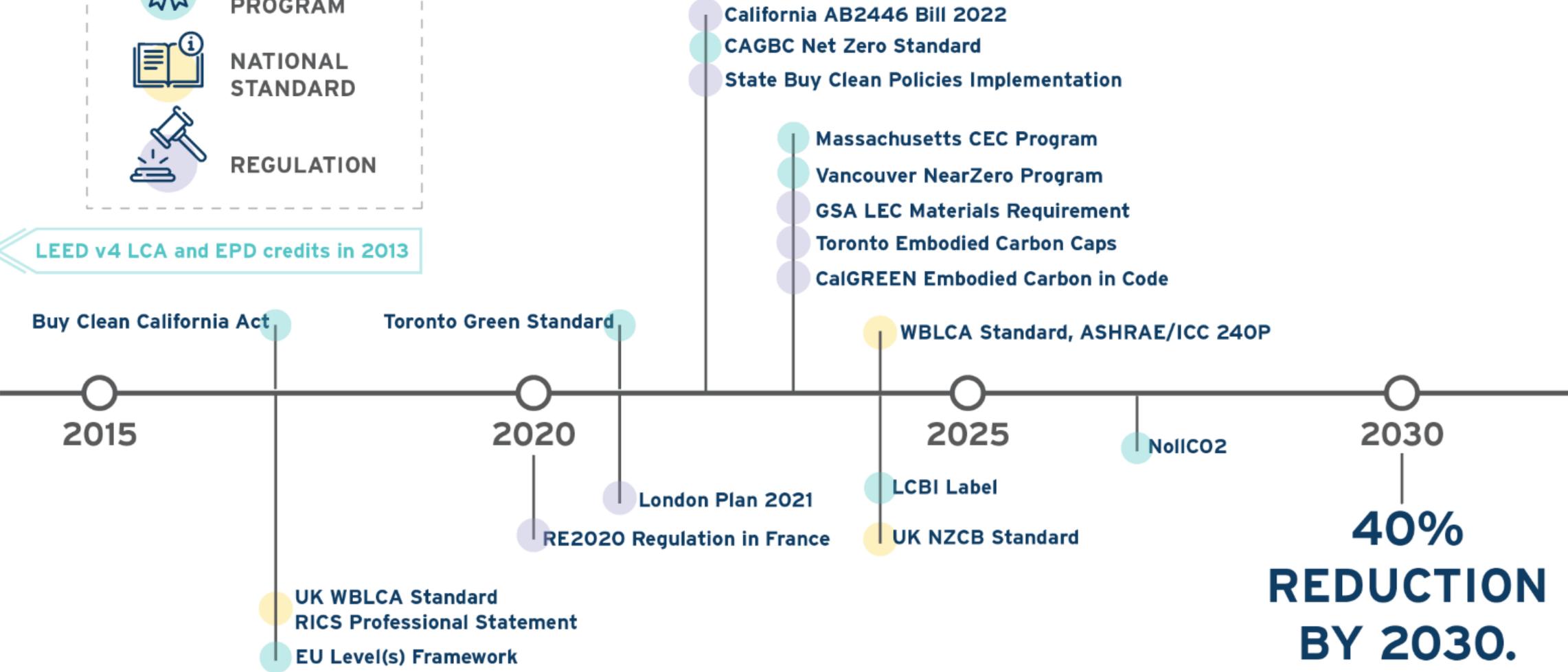
KNOWN HOTSPOTS

INITIAL SENSE OF SCALE

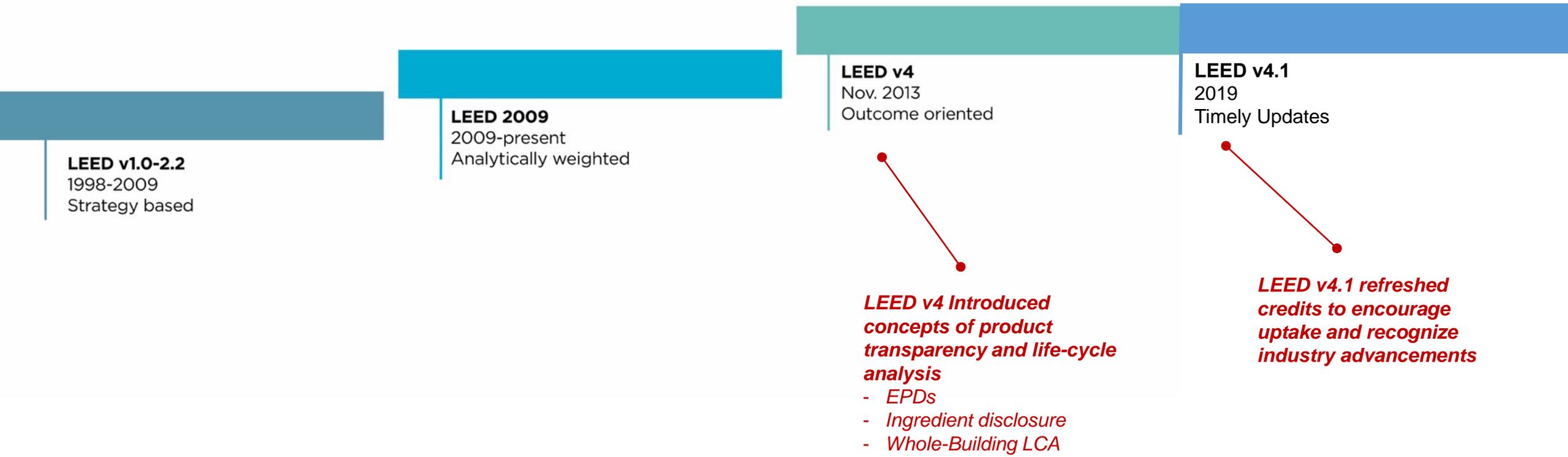
# Embodied Carbon Policy Landscape



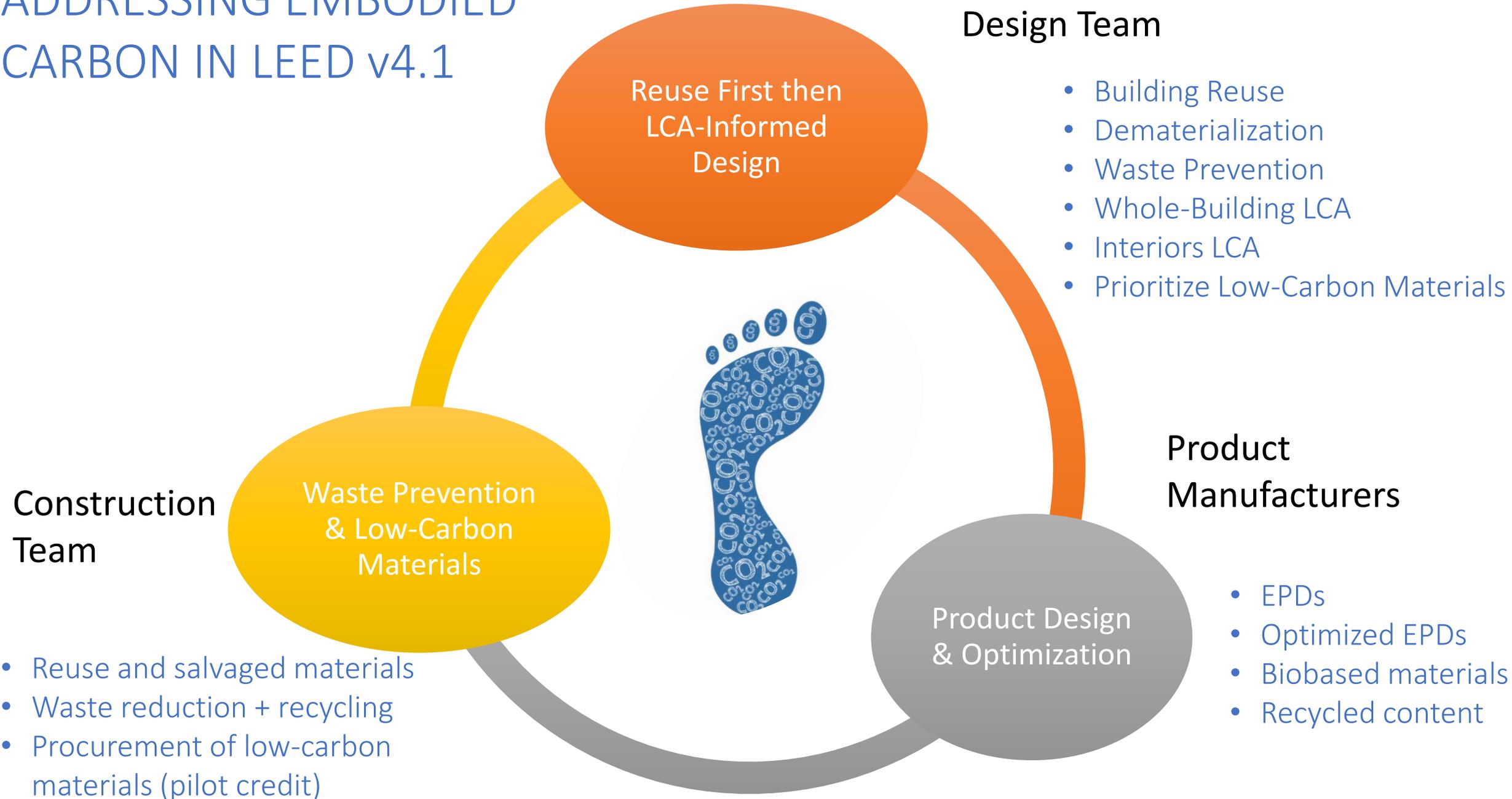
LEED v4 LCA and EPD credits in 2013



# Evolution of LEED



# ADDRESSING EMBODIED CARBON IN LEED v4.1



## Design Team

- Building Reuse
- Dematerialization
- Waste Prevention
- Whole-Building LCA
- Interiors LCA
- Prioritize Low-Carbon Materials

## Construction Team

- Reuse and salvaged materials
- Waste reduction + recycling
- Procurement of low-carbon materials (pilot credit)

Waste Prevention & Low-Carbon Materials

## Product Manufacturers

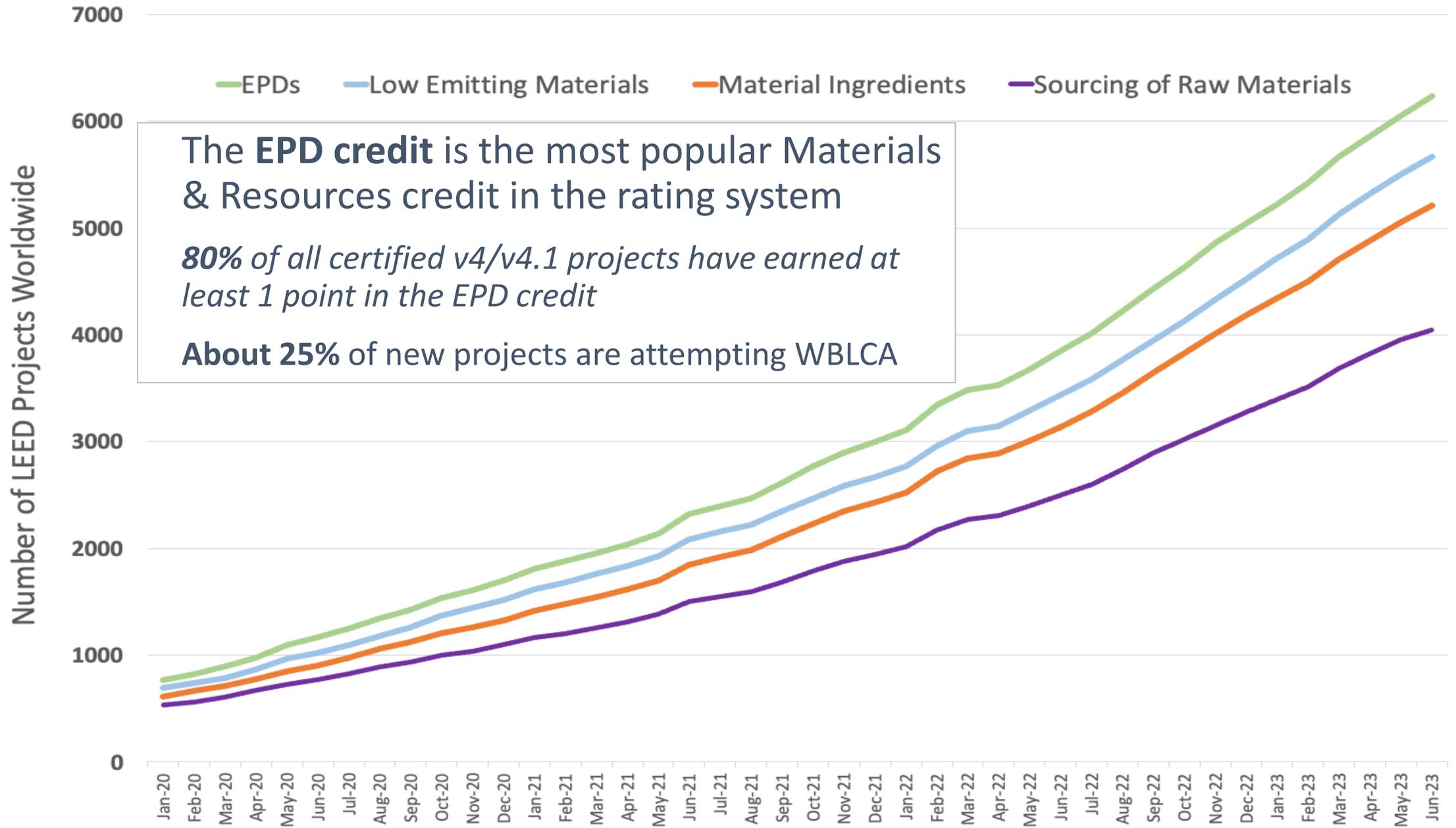
- EPDs
- Optimized EPDs
- Biobased materials
- Recycled content

Product Design & Optimization

Reuse First then LCA-Informed Design



# Credit Usage: LEED v4.1 2020-Present



The **EPD credit** is the most popular Materials & Resources credit in the rating system

*80% of all certified v4/v4.1 projects have earned at least 1 point in the EPD credit*

**About 25%** of new projects are attempting WBLCA

## Procurement of Low-Carbon Construction Materials Pilot Credit

1-2 Points available

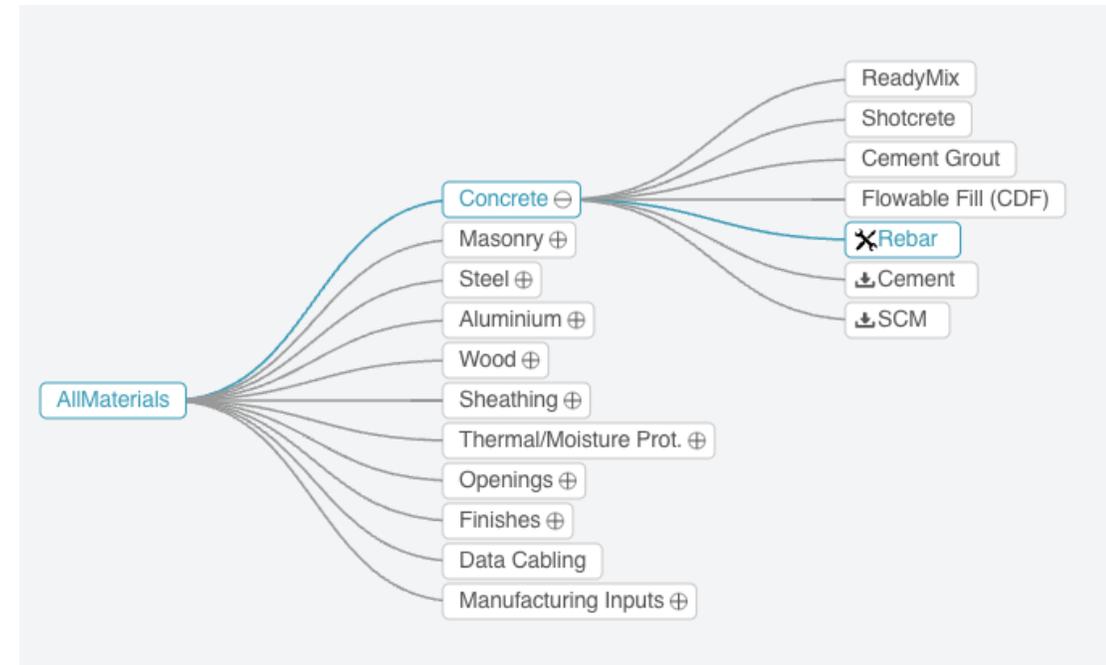
Step 1: Develop a building embodied carbon intensity “baseline” calculation

Step 2: Develop a building embodied carbon intensity “verified reduction” calculation

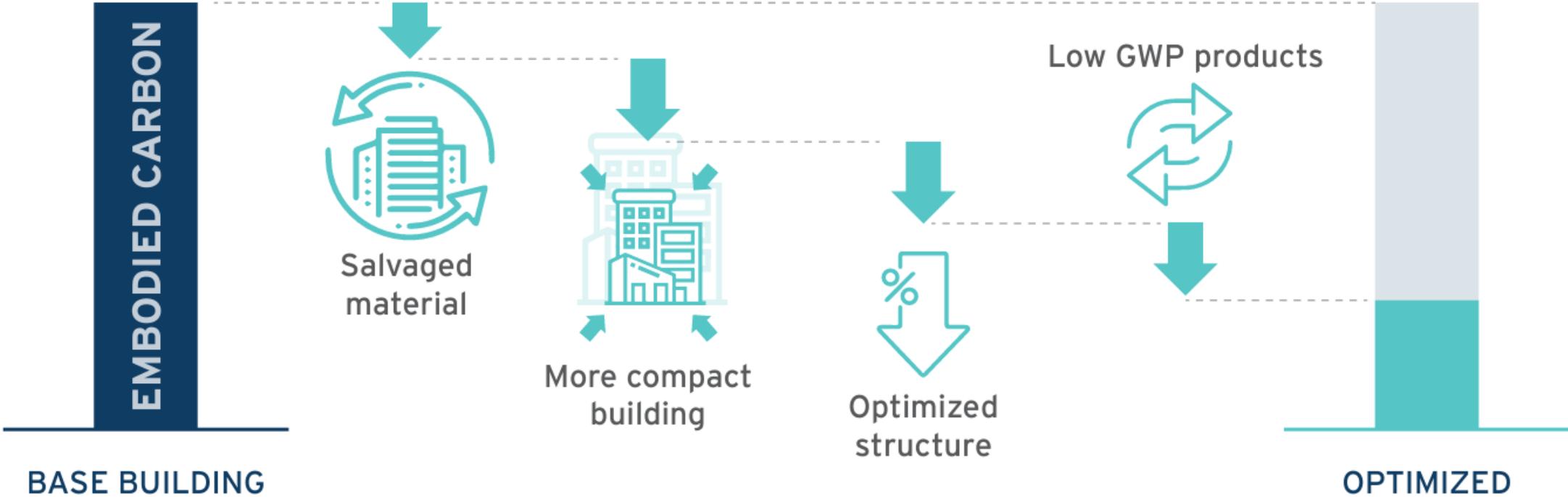
Step 3: Calculate the percent difference between baseline and reduction

Points are awarded based on the reduction amount:

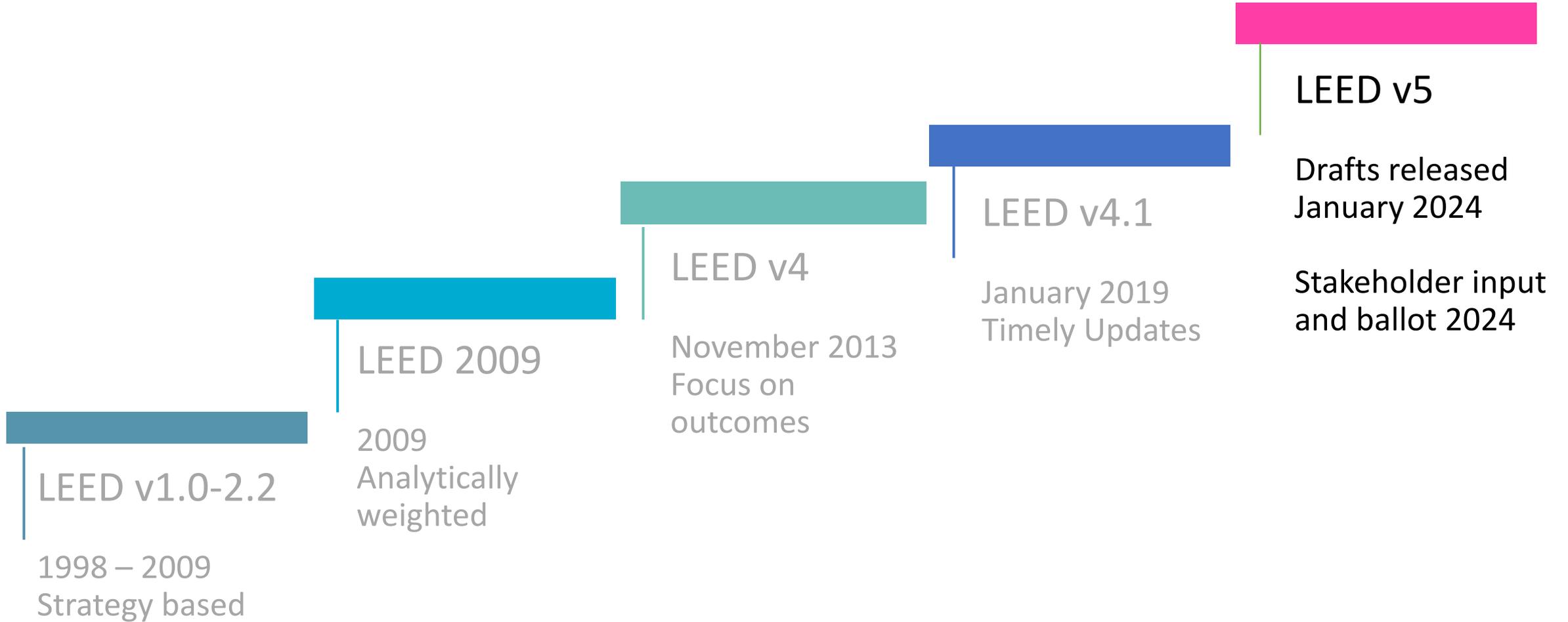
- Low range reduction (0-30%) - 1 Point
- Mid-range reduction (30+%) - 2 Points



# A COMBINATION OF INTERVENTIONS CAN RESULT IN DEEPER REDUCTIONS THAN PURSUING JUST ONE.



# EVOLUTION OF LEED



# THANK YOU

**Wes Sullens**, LEED Fellow  
Director, Materials & Resources  
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U.S. Green Building Council  
[usgbc.org](http://usgbc.org)



# **NASEO BUILDINGS COMMITTEE:**

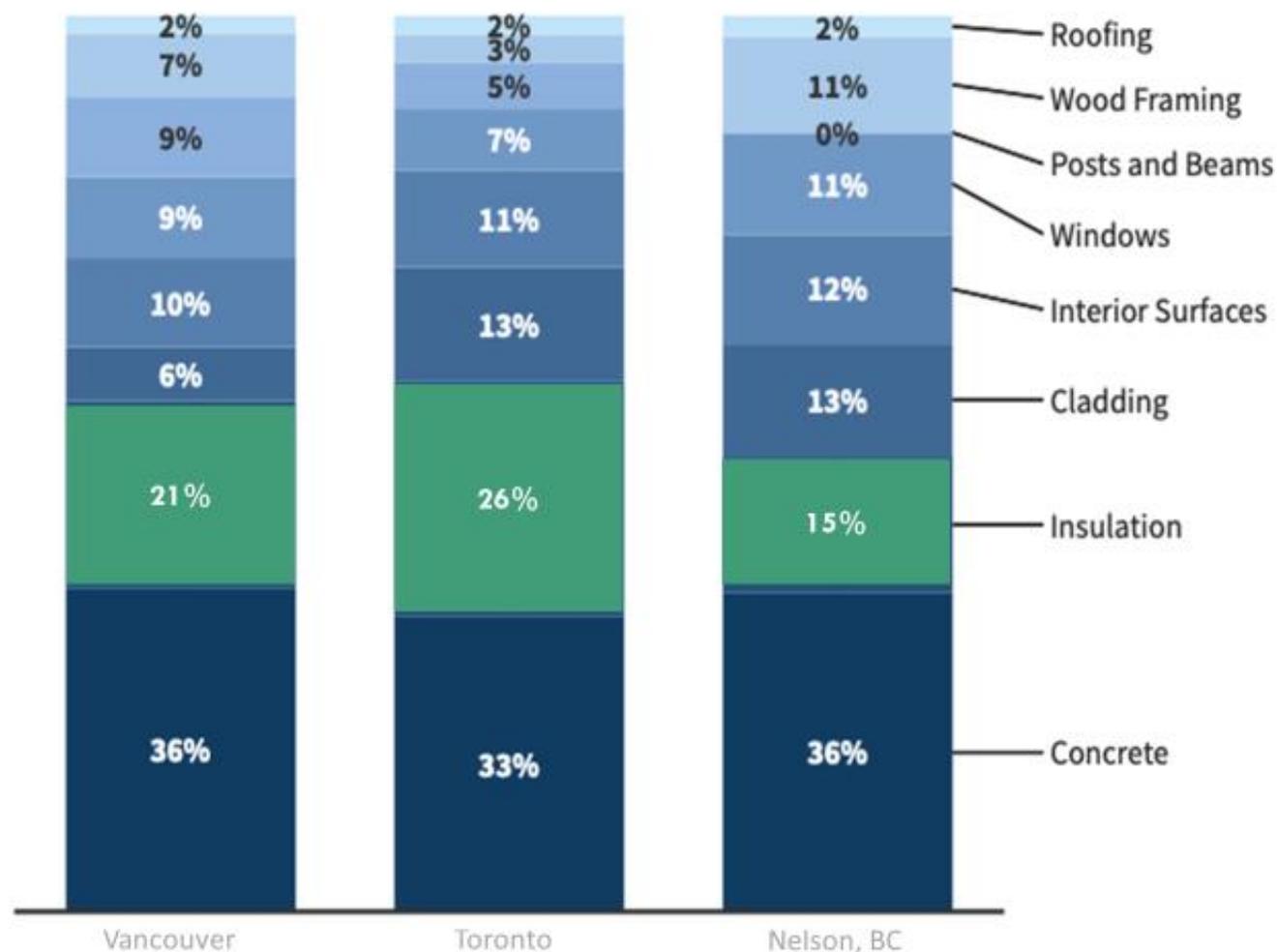
**Low-Embodied Carbon and Energy Efficient  
Residential Construction Materials**

SEPTEMBER 19, 2023

# WHAT'S CELLULOSE INSULATION?

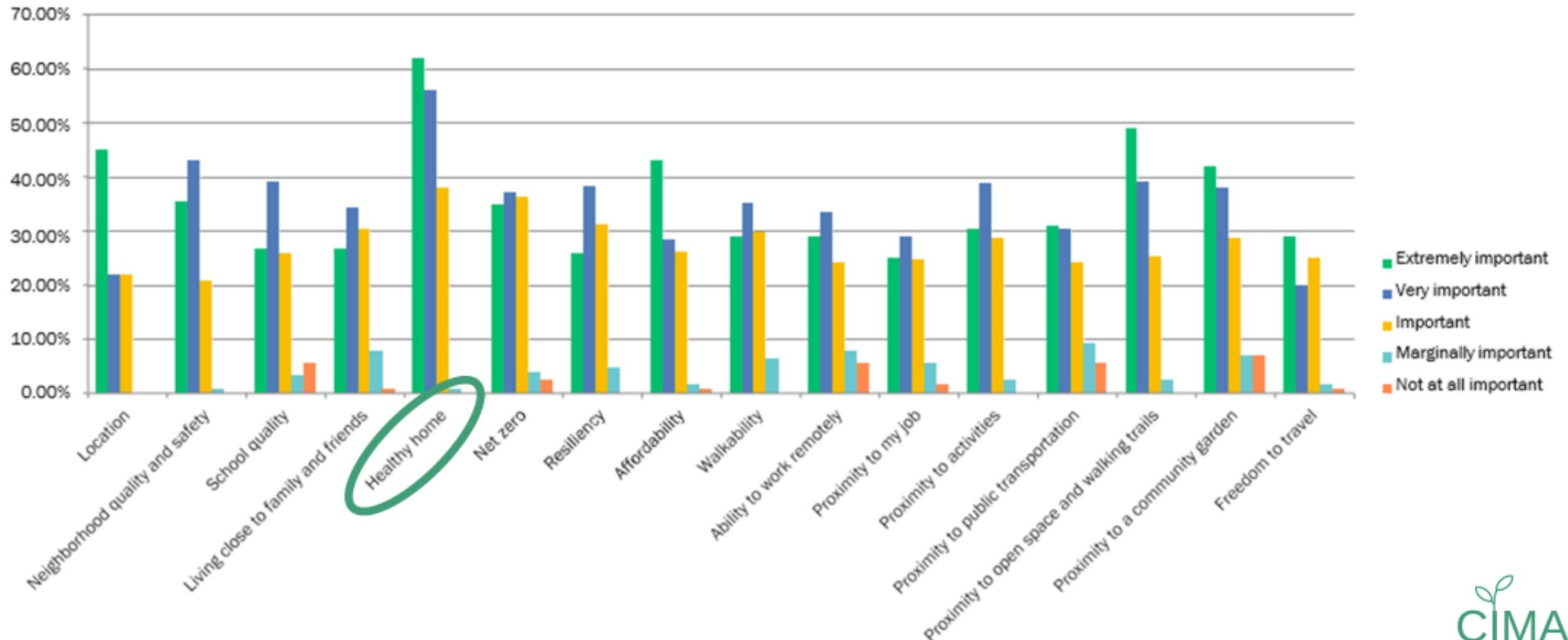
- 1 Composed of recycled paper/cardboard and fire retardants
- 2 Great for new construction applications and retrofits
- 3 Lowest EC of all commercially available insulation materials

# WHY SHOULD WE CARE ABOUT SOMETHING WE CANNOT SEE?



# HEALTHY HOMES ARE LEADING PURCHASE DECISION DRIVERS

When making decisions about where you want to live, how do you rank the following:

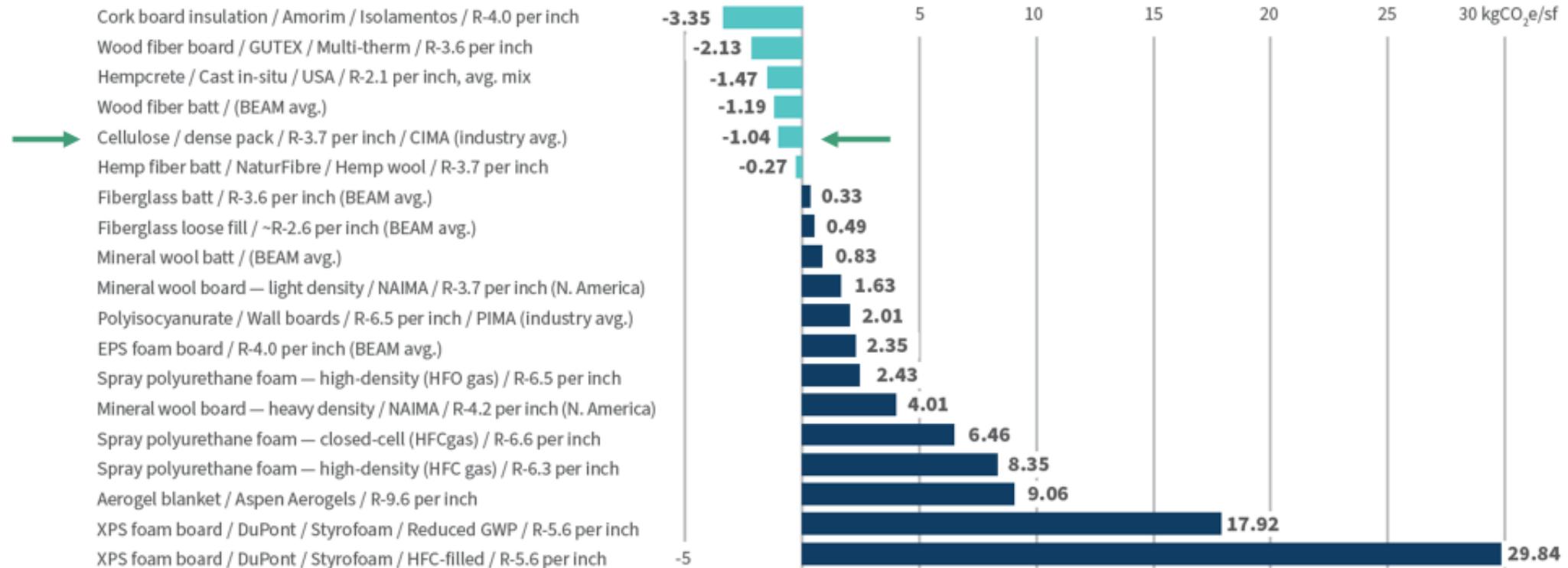


# SO MANY OPTIONS, SO MUCH VARIANCE

## Exhibit 4

### Comparison of Insulation Materials: R-30

■ Carbon-storing ■ Non carbon-storing



**ix** Exhibit 4 demonstrates a broad range of available insulation materials and corresponding GWP as a guide for comparison. As indicated in the product description, data represents either industry averages or product-specific GWP but is not exhaustive for all products available. Individual EPDs for actual specified products should be used in project-specific analysis.

# BEAM TOOL FOR EMBODIED CARBON REPORTING

## Building Emissions Accounting for Materials

[www.buildersforclimateaction.org](http://www.buildersforclimateaction.org)

BEAM is a free, easy-to-use tool that brings embodied carbon analysis to the residential construction sector.

BEAM is made for users in the low- and mid-rise sector and is intended to be used by people with no background in LCA, but who understand materials and assemblies.

Users can quickly model the carbon footprint of buildings and products to gain clear insights for making informed, climate-smart choices.



# BEAM METHODOLOGY

## Building Emissions Accounting for Materials

[www.buildersforclimateaction.org](http://www.buildersforclimateaction.org)

A1-A3 GWP factors from EPDs



A1-A3 biogenic carbon storage minus 10% (not including virgin timber)



Material quantity, based on dimensions



Net emissions kg CO<sub>2</sub>e



Phyllis2

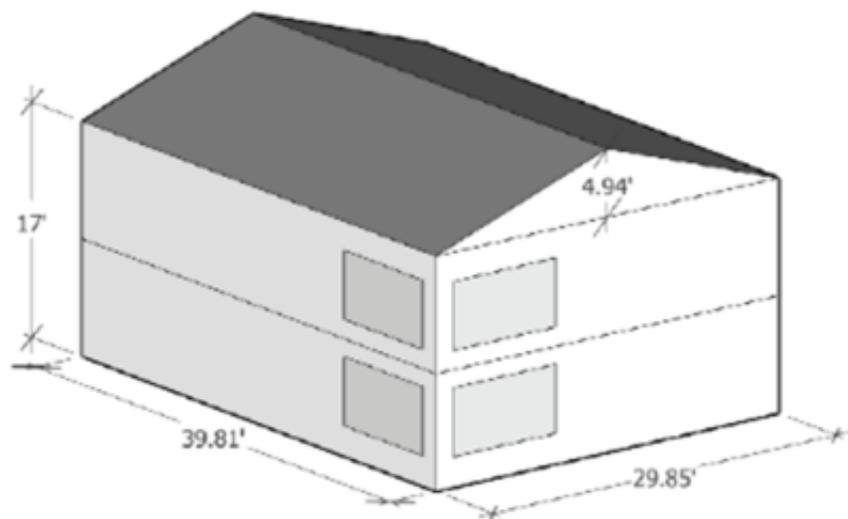
FOUNDATION WALL AREA	74.3	m <sup>2</sup>
FOUNDATION SLAB AREA	55.7	m <sup>2</sup>
EXTERIOR WALL AREA	100.0	m <sup>2</sup>
WINDOW AREA	18.7	m <sup>2</sup>

**8,292**  
NET EMISSIONS  
(kg CO<sub>2</sub>e)

# EMBODIED CARBON IN A HOME

## US DOE Model Slab-on-grade

Two stories above grade, 2x6 framed wall



Roof insulation area : **1188 ft<sup>2</sup>**

Exterior wall insulation area : **2021 ft<sup>2</sup>**

\*Excludes window area

Total floor area : **2377 ft<sup>2</sup>**

The DOE Model Home is used to explore the emissions for a range of common insulation materials to make this comparison.

Assumes a slab-on-grade foundation with 30x40' exterior dimensions on two levels, each 8.5' tall and including one standard size window per floor per each building aspect.

# ...LET'S COMPARE VIA BEAM

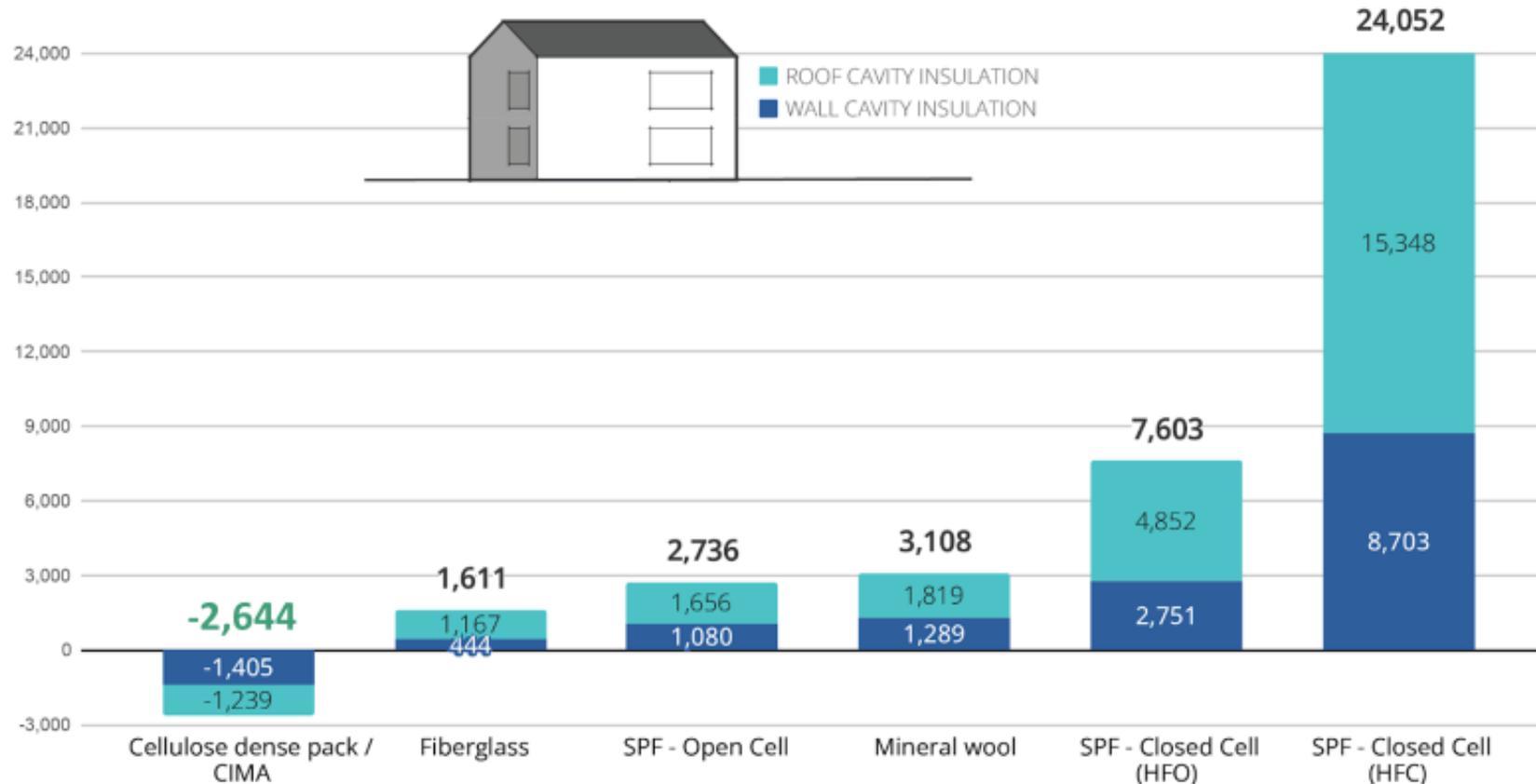
Insulation comparison for DOE model home

		US - Zone 3		US - Zone 5		CANADA - Zone 7		
MATERIAL		R / inch	NET EMISSIONS (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)	R-Value Input	NET EMISSIONS (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)	R-Value Input	NET EMISSIONS (kg CO <sub>2</sub> e)	R-Value Input
WALL CAVITY INSULATION	Cellulose dense pack - CIMA Emmissions / Storage	3.7	<b>-1,405</b> 644 / -2,050	20	Same as US-Zone 3		Same as US-Zone 3	
	Fiberglass batt [BEAM Avg]	3.6	<b>444</b>	20				
	Spray polyurethane foam - Open Cell	4.1	<b>1,080</b>	23*				
	Mineral wool batt [BEAM Avg]	4.2	<b>1,289</b>	23*				
	Spray polyurethane foam - Closed Cell (HFO gas)	6.6	<b>2,751</b>	20				
	Spray polyurethane foam - Closed Cell (HFC gas)	6.6	<b>8,703</b>	20				
ROOF CAVITY INSULATION	Cellulose loose fill - CIMA Emmissions / Storage	3.7	<b>-1,012</b> 464 / -1,476	49	<b>-1,239</b> 568 / -1,807	60	<b>-1,239</b> 568 / -1,807	60
	Fiberglass loose fill [BEAM Avg]	2.6	<b>953</b>	49	<b>1,167</b>	60	<b>1,167</b>	60
	Spray polyurethane foam - Open Cell	4.1	<b>1,352</b>	49	<b>1,656</b>	60	<b>1,656</b>	60
	Mineral wool loose fill - NAIMA	3	<b>1,486</b>	49	<b>1,819</b>	60	<b>1,819</b>	60
	Spray polyurethane foam - Closed Cell (HFO gas)	6.6	<b>3,962</b>	49	<b>4,852</b>	60	<b>4,852</b>	60
	Spray polyurethane foam - Closed Cell (HFC gas)	6.6	<b>12,534</b>	49	<b>15,348</b>	60	<b>15,348</b>	60

\*For a 2x6 framed wall cavity

# ...SPECIFICALLY FOR CLIMATE ZONE 5

BEAM comparison of embodied carbon for wall and roof cavity insulation (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e)  
For DOE model, US - Climate Zone 5



# INDUSTRY-WIDE EPD FOR BUILDING ENVELOPE THERMAL INSULATION

- 1 Extension required for original PCR (Part B)
- 2 Committee for PCR comments – advocacy for carbon storage
- 3 Hire an LCA practitioner to collect lots of data (“Data from the third party shall be aggregated with no trace to the original source of data.”) and a Program Operator to make the EPD.
- 4 Share it far and wide with the building community

 Cellulose Insulation Manufacturers Association

# Rachel Stern

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

[rachel@cellulose.org](mailto:rachel@cellulose.org)  
[www.cellulose.org](http://www.cellulose.org)

SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR FRIENDS!



**The Vinyl Siding Institute is the trade association** for manufacturers of vinyl and other polymeric siding and suppliers to the industry - As industry advocates, it's our goal to further the development and growth of the vinyl and polymeric siding industry by helping to develop material, product, and performance standards in cooperation with standards-making organizations and code bodies.

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Matt Dobson has been involved with the housing industry for over 25 years and sustainability for close to 15.

Dobson graduated from Michigan State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Building Construction Management.

In his current role as Vice President for the Vinyl Siding Institute, Dobson has general oversight of the advocacy efforts of the organization and leads VSI's Sustainability Committee. His focus also includes representing the industry on national building code, research, design, sustainability, and energy issues.



**Matt Dobson**

**Vice President**

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[www.vinylsiding.org](http://www.vinylsiding.org)

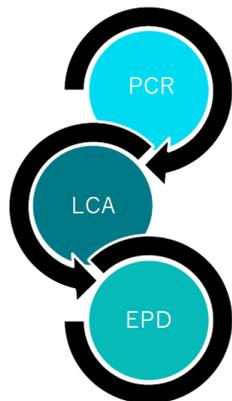


## Sustainability

VSI is 100% committed to sustainability using the science of life cycle assessment through the publication of third-party ASTM Certified Environmental Product Declarations

- In 2010 VSI working with UL Environment and other cladding interests created product category rules for environmental product declaration development
- Vinyl siding manufacturers are making steady and conscious progress at every step to lessen this material's carbon footprint
- Our carbon emissions have decreased 15% over the life cycle of vinyl siding in the past decade
- That's 9.8 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> per 100 square feet materials
- Lightweight products are critical to continuous insulation applications and compliance with the ICC

### Components behind an EPD



#### Product Category Rules (PCRs)

Set of rules, requirements and guidelines for conducting LCAs and developing EPDs for one or more product categories.

#### Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Method to assess environmental impacts of all stages of a product's life; from-cradle-to-grave

#### Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) –

Essentially a condensed version of the LCA, with information reported according to the PCR. 3<sup>rd</sup> party verified, internationally recognized, Type III Ecolabel and comprehensive disclosure of a product's environmental impact throughout its life cycle.



Vinyl Siding

Polypropylene Siding

Insulated Vinyl Siding

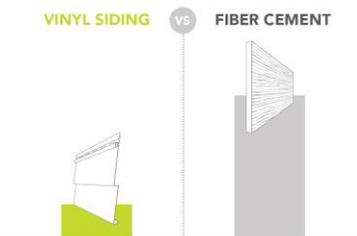
# IECC<sup>®</sup>

INTERNATIONAL  
ENERGY CONSERVATION  
CODE<sup>®</sup>

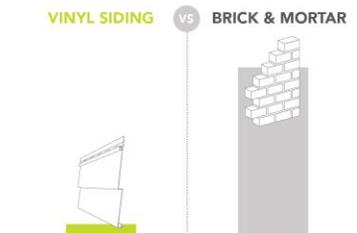
# Environmental Impact & Measuring Carbon Footprint

The industry's environmental impact reductions since 2011 include<sup>1</sup>:

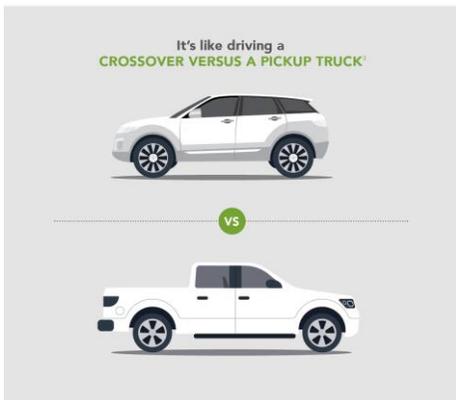
**22%** less electricity      **33%** less natural gas      **100%** less propane



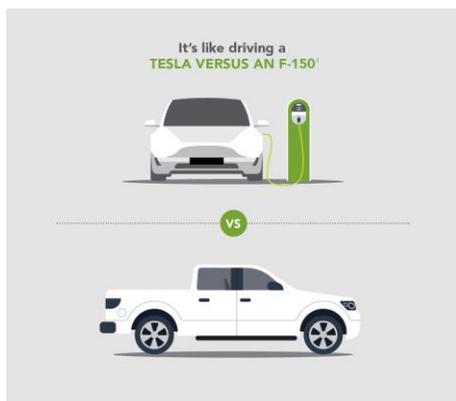
The impact of vinyl siding on global warming is **40% LESS IMPACT THAN FIBER CEMENT**



The impact of vinyl siding on global warming is **83% LESS IMPACT THAN BRICK & MORTAR**



It's like driving a **CROSSOVER VERSUS A PICKUP TRUCK**



It's like driving a **TESLA VERSUS AN F-150**

## INSULATED VINYL SIDING



### Carbon Footprint

To understand the measurement of the numbers below check out the [BEES \(Building for Environmental and Economic Sustainability software\)](#) tool online. A tool developed by the NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) that measures the life cycles of different types of cladding.



Insulated vinyl siding manufacturing is an extremely efficient process that require few raw materials. There are relatively low inputs of energy during the extraction, transport and manufacturing process.

6.05 kg CO2 Eq.



The transport of insulated vinyl siding from packaging to construction takes little energy because it weighs less than other typical construction building materials.

0.21 kg CO2 Eq.



The installation of siding is done primarily by manual labor. Nails or screws can be used to install the siding. The energy required to operate compressors to power air guns is quite small.

0.55 kg CO2 Eq.



No routine maintenance is required to prolong the lifetime of insulated vinyl siding, although cleaning is recommended to maintain appearance. Cleaning would normally be done with water and household cleaners.

0.14 kg CO2 Eq.



Replacement is not common. As the lifetime of a building is assumed to be 75 years, a replacement factor of 0.5 is assumed.

3.9 kg CO2 Eq.



The transport of insulated vinyl siding from demolition to waste processing takes little energy because vinyl siding weighs less than other typical construction building materials.

0.02 kg CO2 Eq.



Waste processing of vinyl is limited. Recycling opportunities for insulated vinyl siding are available; there are pilot programs in operation to improve the recycling infrastructure.

0.00 kg CO2 Eq.

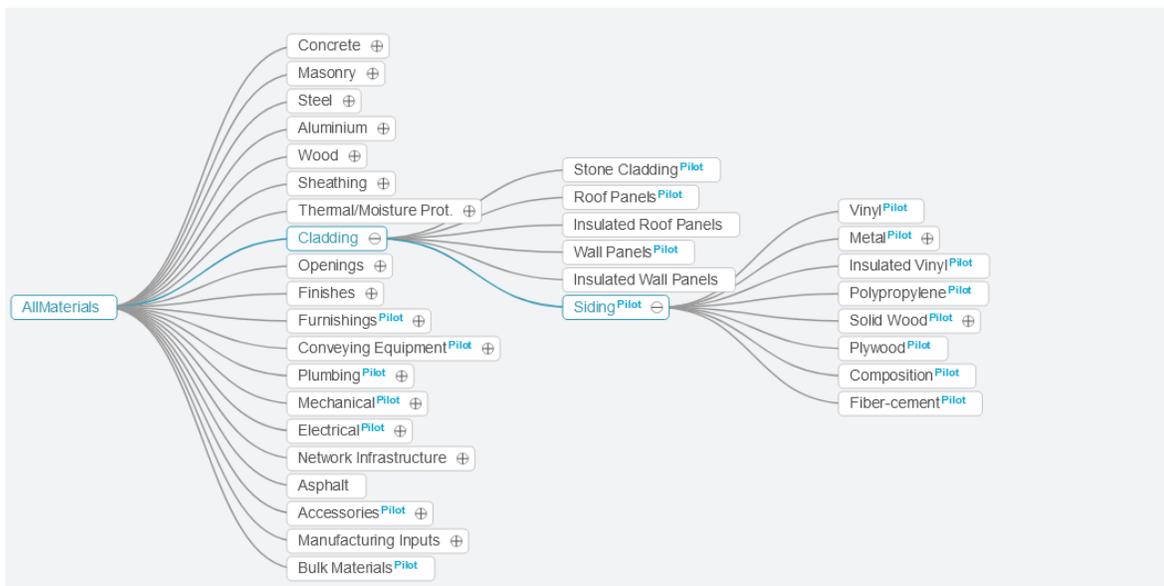


Insulated vinyl siding is most commonly disposed of in municipal solid waste streams at the end of the product's service life. This study assumes that 20% of the products get incinerated in waste-to-heat energy recovery facilities and the remaining 80% are landfilled.

1.02 kg CO2 Eq.

## Building Transparency: Key to Measuring Embodied Carbon

- EC3 is a free and easy-to-use tool that allows benchmarking, assessment and reductions in embodied carbon, focused on the upfront supply chain emissions of construction materials
- EC3 tool also allows owners, green building certification programs and policymakers to assess supply chain data in order to create EPD requirements, and set embodied carbon limits and reductions, at the construction material and project scale



TOUR: BOXPLOT DIAGRAM

