

CALGreen Embodied Carbon Series: Understanding the 2023 Embodied Carbon Amendments

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Anish Tilak Manager with the Carbon-Free Buildings Program, RMI

Made in partnership with the SEAOC Sustainable Design Committee

1 LU | HSW / 1hr ZNCD MCE



Learning Objectives



Clarify the concept of embodied carbon and its impact on climate change through building materials.



Trace the evolution of embodied carbon policies leading to state-level code adoption.



Gain a comprehensive understanding of the 2022 California Green Building Standards Code amendments.



Develop actionable strategies to comply with and excel in these new standards in your projects.

Housekeeping Reminders









Access to today's recording will be made available on our website Today's session qualifies for 1 AIA HSW/LU & 1hr of ZNCD

Please use the Q&A function to ask questions for today's presenters Cultivate a positive learning environment





Luke Lombardi Sr. Sustainability Consultant, Buro Happold Avideh Haghighi, AIA Architect & Sustainability Specialist, ZGF



CALGreen Embodied Carbon Series

4-part series made in partnership with SEAOC's Sustainable Design Committee

Feb. 21, 2024	Understanding the 2023 Embodied Carbon Amendments
Mar. 13, 2024	WBLCA for Code Compliance (registration open!)
Apr. 10, 2024	Implications of Material Procurement for Design Professionals
June 2024 [TBD!]	Building Reuse for Decarbonization and Compliance





Anish Tilak Manager with the Carbon-Free Buildings Program, RMI Amie Lewis Senior Project Manager in Codes and Policy, NBI



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Embodied Carbon in CALGREEN

Agenda

- Embodied carbon policy landscape summary
- Introduction to CALGreen Embodied Carbon Measure
- CALGreen Embodied Carbon Compliance Pathways
- Compliance & enforcement
- Q&A & Discussion

Embodied Carbon is 11% of Worldwide GHG Emissions



Global energy-related CO₂ emissions. Adapted from the UNEP 2019 Global Status Report

Emerging Solutions

Demonstrations

 Funds for pilot projects (private & public)



- Funds for testing labs
- Economic & business development support

Emerging Solutions Market Ready Tech, Industry Capacity Building Needed

Demonstrations

Incentives

 Funds for pilot projects (private & public)

- Funds for testing labs
- Economic & business development support

RMI – Energy. Transformed.

 Buy Clean – Incentive approach

- Financial grants
- Performance bonuses
- Planning / zoning incentives



RMI – Energy. Transformed.



RMI – Energy. Transformed.

What is CALGreen?

The California Green Building Standards Code—Part 11, Title 24, California Code of Regulations—known as CALGreen, is the **first-in-the-nation mandatory green building standards code. In effect since 2007.**

Covered projects

- All new construction.
- Residential additions/alterations that increase the building's conditioned area.
- Non-residential additions greater than 1,000 square feet.
- Non-residential alterations valued at \$200,000 and more.

Code organized by environmental categories

- Planning & Design (Ex: site)
- Energy Efficiency *defers to CEC Title 24 Part 6*
- Water Efficiency
- Material Conservation & Resource Efficiency
- Environmental Quality

California adopts first statewide embodied carbon building code requirement in the U.S.

> Starting July 2024, the California Green Building Code (CALGreen) will require non-residential building projects exceeding 100,000 sf and school projects exceeding 50,000 sf to address the climate impact of building materials

Is my project covered by the measure?

Covered

Public Schools (K-12), Community College >50,000 sf

Building types covered by CALGreen Nonresidential Provisions and >100,000 sf

- Industrial
- Commercial Office
- Retail
- Lab
- Private School (K-12)
- University Academic (Public & Private)
- Hospital pending OSHPD approval

Not Covered

Public Schools (K-12), Community College <50,000 sf

Building types covered by CALGreen Nonresidential Provisions and <100,000 sf

Building types covered by CALGreen Residential Provisions

- Single Family Residential
- Multifamily Residential
- Hotel / Motel / Lodging
- University Housing (*Note that Public* University Housing IS covered by Buy Clean CA)

Clarifications

CA Public Buildings

- Buildings covered by Buy Clean California Act (BCCA) will need to meet BCCA GWP limits
- In addition, mandatory CALGreen GWP limits required for concrete materials

Mixed Use Buildings

- The residential and nonresidential portions must comply with provisions from respective CALGreen sections
- If project has non-residential floor area exceeding 100,000 sf, this measure is required

3 possible paths that enable a wide range of embodied carbon choices



3 possible paths that enable a wide range of embodied carbon choices



Streamlined pathway for adaptive reuse projects

A prescriptive and performance pathway enable flexibility for project teams

Prescriptive

Source Environmental Product Decla rations (EPDs) and meet maximum GHG emissions targets for all concrete & Buy Clean California Act covered materials

Performance

Demonstrate a 10% GHG emissions reduction through Whole Building Life Cycle Assessment (WBLCA)

.

Prescriptive

Specify and source EPDs meeting maximum GWP limits for the following materials

- Ready-mix Concrete
- Structural Steel
- Concrete Reinforcing Steel
- Flat glass
- Mineral wool

Performance

Develop a baseline whole building model

Demonstrate embodied carbon optimizations

- Material efficiency
- Alternative materials
- Low carbon materials procurement
- Reuse

Prescriptive

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Performance

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What does this mean for project budgets?

Prescriptive

- Cost neutral to project
- EPDs submitted by contractor as part of construction administration submittal process

Performance

- Small additional upfront cost for WBLCA analysis conducted during design phase
- Offers opportunity for material optimization and efficiency, which can save upfront cost
- Provides more robust, holistic embodied carbon optimization

CALGreen includes Tier 1 and Tier 2 Voluntary Measures

- CALGreen Tiers set stage for local reach codes and future mandatory standards
- For prescriptive pathway Tier 2 aligns with Buy Clean & NRMCA regional benchmarks
- A number of local jurisdictions require Tier 1 or Tier 2:
 - Santa Clara County requires Tier 1 for larger projects
 - Palo Alto requires Tier 2 for larger projects

CALGreen Embodied Carbon Options

Lifecycle Analysis

Scope: 60-year cradle-to-grave WB LCA (ISO 14044), excluding operating energy. Show GWP analysis.

Components: Primary and secondary structural members, glazing, insulation, exterior finishes.

Choose one:

Prescriptive Path

Components: Structural steel, rebar, flat glass, light and heavy duty mineral wool insulation, and ready mix concrete

Exception: Concrete mixes can use a weighted average for all mixes

Building Reuse

Components: Existing primary structural elements, enclosure, window assemblies, and insulation.

Exceptions: Additions 2x+ the area of existing building

Exclude: Windows, insulation, portions structurally unsound or hazardous, and hazardous materials that are remediated as part of the project shall not be included in the calculation.

reused

	Lifecycle Analysis	Prescriptive Path	Building Reuse
Mandatory	10% reduction from baseline	175% of IW-EPD GWP Limits	45% of the structure and enclosure to be reused
Tier 1	15% reduction from baseline	150% of IW-EPD GWP Limits	75% of the structure and enclosure to be reused
Tier 2	20% reduction from baseline	IW-EPD GWP Limits	75% of the structure and enclosure to be reusedAND30% of interior non-structural elements to be

Whole Building LCA

- Conduct a cradle to grave building LCA
 - Baseline of a similar profile
 - Design (10% better)
- Add LCA summary to the CDs

Software requirements: must have a data set compliant with ISO-14044, and ISO 21930-2017 or EN 15804

The reference study period of the proposed building shall be equal to the reference baseline building and shall be 60 years.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

WORKSHEET (WS-9) Section 5.409.2 and Section A5.409.2 WHOLE BUILDING LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

LCA model run	User input	Units	Overall scope included (select	t all that apply)
LCA Modeler (company) [private]]	Structure (required)	
Date of Model Run (mm/yyyy)		1	Enclosure (required)	
Project Phase at Model Run		1	Interiors (optional)	
Reference Study Period (years)		1	MEP (optional)	
Software and Version Used*		1	Site/Lanciscaping (optional)	
Biogenic Carbon Included* (y/n)		1	FFE (optional)	20 C
Model Floor Area		m2	1	

Mandatory Scope Items



	Upfront Carbon		Use Phase End of Life		Total	A1-A3*	
	A1-3	A4	AS	B1-5	C1-4		(A1) Raw Material Supply, (A2) Transport to Factory, and (A3) Manufacturing
							A4*
Baseline Structure GWP (kgCO2e):						4.00	(A4) Transportation to site
Baseline Enclosure GWP (kgCO2e):						4.00	A5*
Baseline Whole Building GWP (kgCO2e):						4.00	(AS) Construction installation or "on-site energy use". Leave blank if unkown B1-B5*
Proposed Structure GWP (kgCO2e):						4.00	(81) Use, (82) Maintenance, (83) Repair, (84) Replacement, (85) Refurbishment
Proposed Enclosure GWP (kgCO2e):						4.00	C1-C4*
Proposed Whole Building GWP (kgCO2e):						4.00	(C1) Deconstruction/Demolition, (C2) Transport to Was Processing/Disposal, (C3) Waste Processing, (C4) Dispos of Waste
					Percent Reduction		D*
							(D) Reuse-Recovery & Recycling Potencial
tional Items - Proposed Design O	NLY						
e break out the following in per element emissi	ons by life o	ycle in kgCO2	2e. Leave blan	k any sections th	at were not calo	ulated separately	y from Whole Building GWP



Incorporate WB LCA Requirements in Design and Construction Process

- Specs: Incorporate requirements in Div 1 and in each section
- CDs: Architect to include and sign Worksheet WS-4
- **Bid documents:** Indicate the intent for lower carbon products
- **Submittal review:** GC to provide EPD, Architect to confirm GWP meets the WB LCA design
- **Close out:** Consider providing updated WBLCA to the owner (not required)
- Enforcement entity: Provide WB LCA upon request.



Prescriptive Path

Aligned with Buy Clean California, plus concrete

Product-specific or factory-specific Type III EPD.

TABLE 5.409.3 PRODUCT GWP LIMITS

Buy Clean California Materials Product Category ¹	Maximum acceptable GWP value (unfabricated) (GWP _{allowed})	Unit of Measurement
Hot-rolled structural steel sections	1.77	MT CO2e/MT
Hollow structural sections	3.00	MT CO2e/MT
Steel plate	2.61	MT CO2e/MT
Concrete reinforcing steel	1.56	MT CO2e/MT
Flat glass	2.50	kg CO2e/MT
Light-density mineral wool board insulation	5.83	kg CO _{2e} /1 m ²
Heavy-density mineral wool board insulation	14.28	kg CO _{2e} /1 m ²

Concrete, Ready-Mixed 2, 3

Concrete Product Category	Maximum GWP allowed value (GWP _{allowed})	Unit of Measurement
up to 2499 psi	450	kg CO _{2e} /m ³
2500-3499 psi	489	kg CO _{2e} /m ³
3500-4499 psi	566	kg CO _{2e} /m ³
4500-5499 psi	661	kg CO _{2e} /m ³
5500-6499 psi	701	kg CO _{2e} /m ³
6500 psi and greater	799	kg CO _{2e} /m ³

Concrete, Lightweight Ready-Mixed ²

Concrete Product Category	Maximum GWP allowed value (GWP _{allowed})	Unit of Measurement
up to 2499 psi	875	kg CO _{2e} /m ³
2500-3499 psi	956	kg CO _{2e} /m ³
3500-4499 psi	1,039	kg CO _{2e} /m ³

Footnotes:

- The GWP values of the products listed in Table 5.409.3 are based on 175 percent of Buy Clean California Act (BCCA) GWP values, except for concrete products which are not included in BCCA.
- For concrete, 175 percent of the National Ready Mix Concrete Association (NRMCA) 2022 version 3 Pacific Southwest regional benchmark values are used for the GWP allowed, except for High Early strength.
- Concrete High Early Strength ready-mixed shall be calculated at 130 percent of the Ready mixed concrete GWP allowed values for each product category.

Prescriptive Concrete Exception

- Concrete may be considered one product category to meet compliance with this section.
- A weighted average of the maximum GWP for all concrete mixes installed in the project shall be less than the weighted average maximum GWP.
- Verification of compliance:
 - Calculations to demonstrate compliance
 - Type III EPDs for products required to comply
 - Worksheet WS-5 signed by the design professional of record
 - EPDs to be provided to the owner at the close of construction and to the enforcing entity upon request.

Equation:

GWPn < GWPallowed

where

GWPn = Σ (GWPn)(vn) and GWPallowed = Σ (GWPallowed)(vn)

and

n = each concrete mix installed in the project

GWPn = the GWP for concrete mix n per concrete mix EPD, in kg CO2e /m3

GWPallowed = the GWP potential allowed for concrete mix n per Table 5.409.3

vn = the volume of concrete mix n installed in the project, in m3

Prescriptive Path - Worksheet WS-5

Add the worksheet to the CDs

STATE OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

WORKSHEET (WS-4) Section 5.409.2 WHOLE BUILDING LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

Responsible Designer's Declaration Statement:

I attest that the Whole Building Life Cycle Analysis has been performed according to the requirements of Section 5.409.2 and has met the minimum 10 percent reduction in global warming potential as compared to a reference baseline building of similar size, function, complexity, type of construction, material specification, and location that meets the requirements of the California Energy Code currently in effect. Furthermore, I will ensure during construction that the material specifications will be reviewed for substantial conformance with the life cycle assessment indicated on the approved plans so at the close of construction the minimum 10 percent reduction in global warming potential is thereby secured.

Signature:	
Company:	Date:
Address:	License:
City/State/Zip:	Phone:

Incorporate EPD/GWP Requirements in Design and Construction Process

- **Specs:** Incorporate GWP limits and EPD requirements in Div 1 and in each section.
- CDs: Architect to include and sign Worksheet WS-5
- **Bid documents:** Indicate the contractor's tracking requirements.
- **Submittal review:** GC to provide EPD, Architect to confirm GWP.
- Close out: Provide EPDs to the owner
- Enforcement entity: Provide EPDs upon request.

The enforcing agency may require inspection and inspection reports in accordance with Sections 702.2 and 703.1 during and at completion of construction to demonstrate substantial conformance. Inspection shall be performed by the design professional of record or third party acceptable to the enforcing agency.



Building Reuse



Lofts on Laurel | San Diego, CA. Credit: H2 Architects

Include:

45% of existing primary structural elements, enclosure, window assemblies, and insulation (assuming it is viable)

Exclude:

Windows, insulation, portions structurally unsound or hazardous, and hazardous materials that are remediated

Exceptions: Additions 2x+ the area of existing building will be considered new construction

Worksheet WS-3

WORKSHEET (WS-3) Section 5.105.2 BUILDING REUSE

DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE OF EXISTING BUILDING REUSE

Area of Existing Building(s) _____ SF

Area of Aggregate Addition(s) (if applicable)

SF

%

_23

Existing Total % of Retained Retained Total Area Area Structure (A) (B) (B)/(A) Primary Structural Elements of Existing Building(s) SF SF (foundations; columns, beams, walls, and floors; and lateral elements) Building Enclosure of Existing Building(s) SF SF % (roof framing, wall framing and exterior finishes only)

- Add the reuse worksheet to CDs
- CDs to express the importance of retaining specific walls

Incorporate Reuse Requirements in Design and Construction Process

- **Specs:** Incorporate building component preservation requirements in Div 1
- CDs: Drawings to indicate the existing building components in plan and Architect to include and sign Worksheet WS-3
- **Bid documents:** Indicate the contractor's requirements for preserving the building
- **Construction:** During construction site visits, confirm preserved components remain
- Close out: Provide any update to unpreserved building component
- Enforcement entity: Provide updated worksheet upon request.





What Code Officials Might Look for in Plan Review

• Worksheets

 Values from EPDs, LCA, or reuse calc are referenced

- LCA reports from acceptable reporting tools

 Enforcing agency can require reports be
 provided
- Specifications
- Signatures

Include CALGreen considerations in your regular communications with the building department.



What Code Officials Might Look for in Field Inspection

- Verify conditions on site match documentation
 - Demo plans
 - Specifications
- Collect additional documentation
 - EPDs are valid
 - Invoices
 - Change orders
 - Products in packaging (especially during construction)
- Interview team members
- Take photos
- Write inspection notice



Set Up for Success in Compliance

- Start Early! Invite vendors to the conversation
- Interview Structural Engineer
- Include EC goals in Owner's Requirements
- Coordinate & Collaborate
- Construction Administration
- Frontload (can benefit the Field Inspection)
- Ask Questions





Resources

California Building Standards Commission Approves Landmark Embodied Carbon Requirement

August 9, 2023 / Codes And Policy

Carbon-Free Buildings MRMI



NBI's Lifecycle Impacts Resources



California becomes first State to Adopt **Mandatory Measures in Building Code to Reduce Embodied Carbon**

AIA California



AIA California **CALGREEN CHECKLISTS**

CALGREEN EMBODIED CARBON SERIES Understanding the 2023 Embodied **Carbon Amendments**

AIA California

CLIMATE

WEBINARS



Wednesday, February 21

12:00P - 1:00P | 1 LUIHSW / 1hr ZNCD MCE





nbi new buildings

Embodied

Carbon

Building Cod Codes

newbuildings org/code_policy/embodied-carbon

Lifecycle Impacts Resources





lessionals are quickly becoming familiar with	What is Embodied Carbon?		
coded carbon as the state legalitative has passed like Buy Clean Californis that anguler limited coded carbon in building products on state- ede project. ¹ Al of July 1, 2004. CALCIeven, state gener building code, requires commercial rects 100,000 at and larger, and schools 50,000 nd larger to comply with one of three paths for coded carbon. ¹	Embodied carbon refers to the CHG emiss non-innexable energy use associated with extraction, manufacturing, transportation, maintenance, and disposal of building mat products. Uphont embodied carbon relate AI-AS in a product's life cycle, also calado Casde-to-grave refers to stages AI-CA, co emissions use Figure 3.		





th a very low hold nt Rofei

localenergycodes.com/content/resources



Thank you



Anish Tilak atilak@rmi.org



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AIA members should receive today's course credit on your transcript within 1-2 weeks.

ZNCD certificates for members and non-members will be sent via email to those who qualify.

Next in the CALGreen Series:

Mar. 13, 2024

WBLCA for Code Compliance (registration open!)