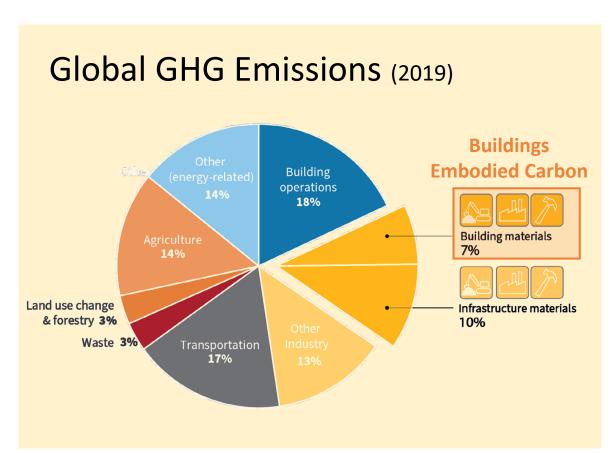


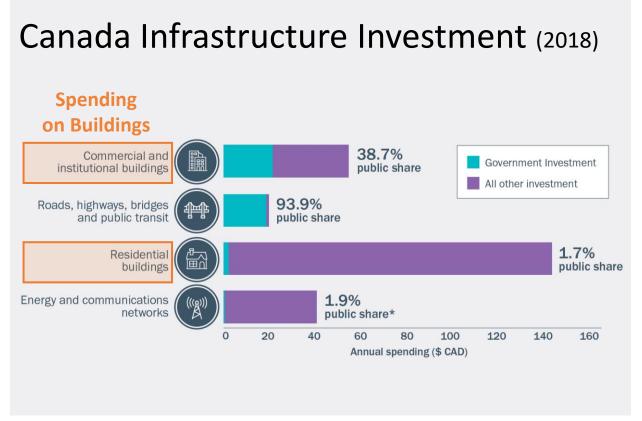






buildings vs. infrastructures EMBODIED CARBON OF BUILDINGS IS SIGNIFICANT





Carbon Leadership Forum (2024)

https://carbonleadershipforum.org/embodied-carbon-101-v2/

Clean Energy Canada (2022)

https://cleanenergycanada.org/report/money-talks/

Climate Emergency Action Plan BIG MOVE 5

1

COMPLETE, WALKABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS

90% of people living within an easy walk or roll of their daily needs by 2030.

2

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

Two-thirds of trips in Vancouver to be by active transportation and transit by 2030.

3

ZERO EMISSIONS VEHICLES

50% of the km driven on Vancouver's roads to be by zero emissions vehicles by 2030.

4

ZERO EMISSIONS SPACE & WATER HEATING

By 2030, cut our carbon pollution from building in half, compared to what we had in 2007.

5

LOW CARBON MATERIALS & CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

By 2030, reduce embodied emissions from new buildings by 40% compared to 2018.

5

RESTORED COASTS & FORESTS

By 2050, sequester 21,000 tCO2e per year within city boundaries.

key action areas EMBODIED CARBON STRATEGY (2020)

CHANGE THE RULES

POLICY & REGULATION

CHANGE THE MARKET

REMOVE BARRIERS & PROVIDE INCENTIVES

CHANGE THE CULTURE

CAPACITY BUILDING & INDUSTRY
TRANSFORMATION

CHANGE THE CONTEXT

ALIGN WITH
COMPLIMENTARY STRATEGIES
& ACTIONS

through
Vancouver Building Bylaw
(VBBL)

Vancouver Building Bylaw

PROPOSED IN 2022

2023 IN EFFECT

- wbLCA reporting
- Limit:
 - +100% (double) of a baseline

2025 APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE

- wbLCA reporting
- limit
 - 6- storeys & wood: **-20%**
 - all Other: **-10%**
- a Responsible Materials Criteria
 OR

double reduction (-40% or -20%)



- Only applies to new Part 3 buildings (excludes 1-3 storey residential buildings)
- The City Council will approve the final 2025 code changes in 2024.

Vancouver Building Bylaw EFFECTIVE SINCE OCT 2023

Division B: Acceptable Solutions

Part 10 - Energy and Water Efficiency

Section 10.4. Low Carbon Materials and Construction

- 10.4.1. Low Carbon Materials and Construction
- 10.4.1.1. Application
 - 1) This Section applies to *buildings* described in Sentence 1.3.3.2.(1) of Division A.
- 10.4.1.2. Low Carbon Materials and Construction
 - **1)** A *building* shall be designed and constructed to achieve whole-building embodied carbon impacts of not more than double that of a functionally equivalent baseline, as determined in compliance with the City of Vancouver Embodied Carbon Guidelines, or as *acceptable* to the *Chief Building Official*.



implementation

EMBODIED CARBON GUIDELINES

- compliance pathways
- standardized modelling

DESIGN REPORT

- standardized reporting
- standardized data collection
- simplified review











Embodied carbon

Show all

Hide all

🗜 Embodied Carbon Strategy

🗴 Embodied carbon in Vancouver Building By-law

The implementation of the embodied carbon requirements in the Vancouver Building By-Law (VBBL) have been in effect since October 1, 2023, as per the <u>Administrative Bulletin 2023-001-AD</u> (183 KB).

These requirements apply to all new Part 3 buildings. A completed embodied carbon design report and supporting documents must be submitted at the time of a full construction building permit application. Refer to the Embodied Carbon Guidelines for more information.

Documents

- Embodied carbon requirements in VBBL (Section 10.4) []
 - The upcoming embodied carbon requirements in the 2025 update of VBBL are available in this <u>Council document</u> (648 KB). City Council has approved these requirements in principle, but the final 2025 code changes will be taken to the Council for approval in 2024.
- Embodied Carbon Guidelines [(1.5 MB)
- Embodied Carbon Design Report 🛭 (154 KB)



Resources and case studies

national alignment

ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

- National Research Council of Canada
- Canada Green Building Council
- Other jurisdictions are encouraged to use the same guide

NRC-CNRC

NRC Publications Archive Archives des publications du CNRC

National whole-building life cycle assessment practitioner's guide Picken, Ryley; Bertrand, Fanny; Amor, Ben; Cooney, Rob; Gobadi, Mehdi; Hill, Fiona

For the publisher's version, please access the DOI link below./ Pour consulter la version de l'éditeur, utilisez le lien

https://doi.org/10.4224/40003365

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National Research Conseil national de





Vancouver Building Bylaw PROPOSED 2025 CHANGES

2025

APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE IN 2022

- wbLCA reporting
- limit
 - 6- storeys & wood: **-20%**
 - all Other: **-10%**
- a Responsible Materials Criteria
 OR

double reduction (-40% or -20%)

2025

REVISED PROPOSED IN 2024

- exempt small projects (≤ 1,800 m²)
- wbLCA reporting
- Limit: -10%
 - 5-10% reduction
 - 0-5% Industry Leadership Credits



- Only applies to new Part 3 buildings and additions (excludes 1-3 storey residential buildings)
- The City Council will approve the final 2025 code changes in 2024.

5-10% reduction NO/MINIMAL COST & SCHEDULE IMPLICATIONS

- 5% achievable at no cost & 10% likely at no cost
 - MOST COMMON SOLUTIONS: wood construction, low-carbon concrete & insulation, design efficiency
 - OTHER SOLUTIONS: mass timber construction, reuse
- AND we allow 0-5% Industry Leadership Credits
- AND in case of unforeseen circumstances, we allow reductions to the satisfaction of Chief Building Official

5-10% reduction 2 COMPLIANCE PATHS

Year	Absolute Path (kg CO ₂ /m²)	Baseline Path (%)
Benchmark	400**	Equivalent Baseline
2023	800	+100%
2025 (Proposed) If no Industry Leadership Credit pursued (-0%)	360	-10%
2025 (Proposed) If maximum Industry Leadership Credit pursued (-5%)	380	-5%
2027***	TBD	TBD
2030	TBD	-40%

^{*} More details will be available in the Embodied Carbon Guidelines. Version 2 will be available for review in Q4 2024.

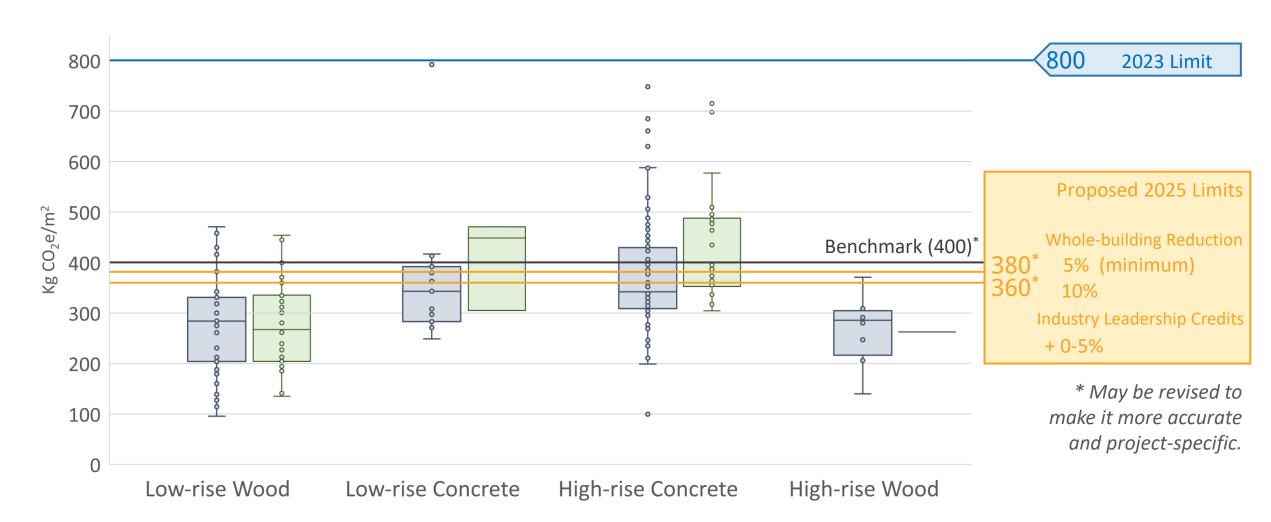
^{**} May be revised to make it more accurate, based on data collected since 2023 and an upcoming Vancouver-specific benchmarking study.

^{***} The exact timeline for the next update will be identified based on findings from data collected and consultation with industry and other partners.

5-10% reduction ABSOLUTE PATH

Building Permits (2018-2024)

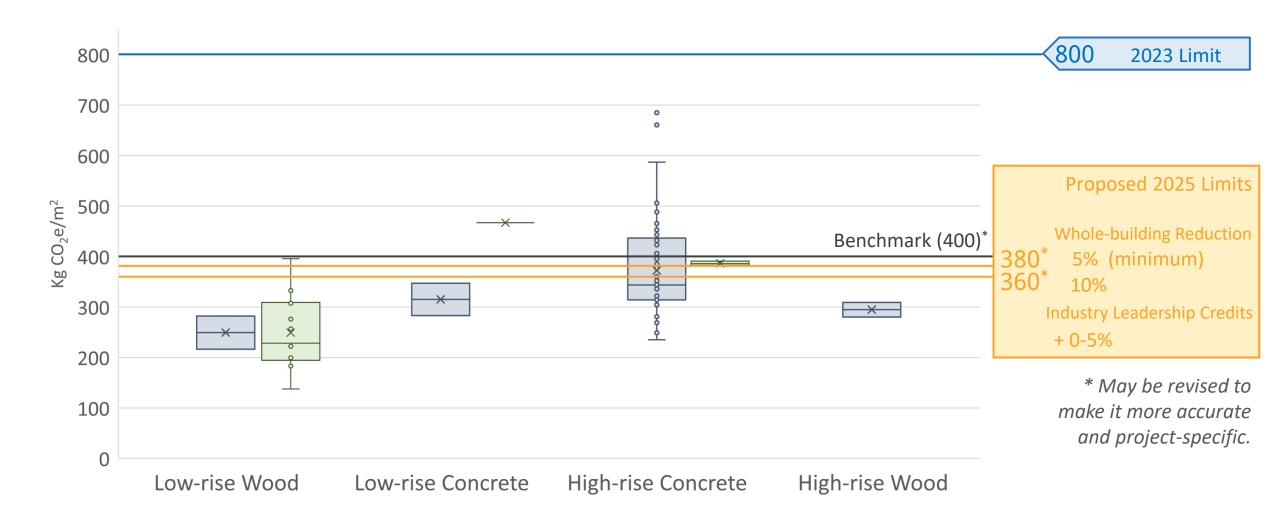
Rezoning Applications (2017-2024)



5-10% reduction ABSOLUTE PATH

Building Permits (Oct 2023-2024)

Rezoning Applications (Oct 2023-2024)



5-10% reduction BASELINE PATH

MOST COMMON SOLUTIONS:

- design efficiency & reduced parking (↓10+%)
- low-carbon concrete & insulation (↓10+%)
- wood construction (¹√20+%)

Parkade

Structure Optimization

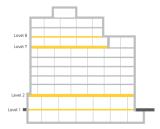
The following strategies were used to reduce the parkade from two levels to one level:

- Replaced one loading space with two smaller stalls (which required city approval)
- Relocated the mechanical to the roof and above the parkade ramp
- · Reduced the size of all the utility rooms
- · Optimized car and bike stall layouts
- Relocation of spaces allowed fire travel safety distances to work without an extra level

PI

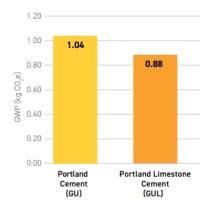
Slab Reductions

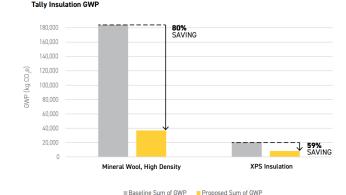
	Initial	Current
Level 8	457.0mm (1'6")	203.2mm (8")
Level 7	Full Transfer	Partial Transfer
Level 2	660.4mm (2'2")	965.2mm (3'2")
Level 1	625.2mm (3'2")	304.8mm (1'0")



Concrete

Insulation





Examples from ZGF Life Cycle Assessment Case Study: A Mid-rise Rental Residential Building

0-5% Industry Leadership Credits OPTIONAL REPORTING

- Achieve up to 5% embodied carbon reduction through optional reporting of a selection of the following
 - embodied carbon of optional building elements
 - project-specific construction process emissions (A4-A5)
 - use of circularity practices (salvaging, design for deconstruction)
 - use of products with sustainability, transparency, or health certifications



0-5% Industry Leadership Credits

OPTIONAL BUILDING ELEMENTS

- 1% each, up to 5%
 - Interior Construction
 - Interior Finishes
 - Conveying
 - Plumbing
 - Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
 - Fire Protection
 - Electrical
 - Furnishings
 - Site Earthwork
 - Landscaping
 - All other site improvements (i.e. hardscaping)



More details will be available in version 2 of the *Embodied Carbon Guidelines*.



An example of sub-elements required for the credit for Interior Construction



Feedback Received to Date

- Keep the code language simple
- Prescriptive pathways
 - Existing framework already has simple pathways
 - May not achieve the intended reductions
- Build Industry Capacity and Provide Clear Guidance
- Continue requiring and collecting wbLCA data

Why Continue Requiring wbLCA?

- Inform design holistically from the early stages
 - Prompts questions from design team that help identify no/low-cost solutions
- Give credit to whole-life carbon reduction solutions
 - Go beyond only focusing on low-carbon material selection, e.g. reuse
- Sets up the industry to prepare for future reduction requirements
- Reliable data is crucial for future policy & regulatory steps
 - Including setting reduction targets



45% REDUCTION

 $<350 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^2$

- reused existing building
- mass timber structure
- low-carbon concrete & insulation



22% REDUCTION

 $342 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^2$

- reduced parkade
- low-carbon concrete & insulation

what we're seeing

INDUSTRY LEADERS



40% REDUCTION

 $362 \text{ kgCO}_2\text{e/m}^2$

- reduced parkade
- mass timber structure
- low-carbon concrete & insulation



Percentage reductions are from an equivalent baseline, defined following the Embodied Carbon Guidelines.



next steps



work with partners to:

IMPLEMENT

- refine absolute benchmarks
- improve compliance processes (online submission platform)
- continue to build industry capacity

EXPAND

- prescriptive compliance pathways (Part 9 buildings)
- explore expanding scope to interior, MEP, and renovations
- enable more applications of mass timber