

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project****Spanish Case Study Report: LCA of a Single-family house.**

## Summary

1 – Aims .....	2
2 – Description of the case study .....	2
2.1.- Starting data for the study:.....	3
2.1.1. Localization of the single-family house. ....	3
2.1.2. Characteristics of the house.....	4
2.2.- Example of Master Thesis offered .....	8
3 – State of the art use of BIM and LCA to assess the sustainability of a building. ....	10
4 – Regulations and standards.....	13
5 – Case study methodology.....	13
6 – Development of the case study.....	15
6.1.- BIM models.....	15
6.2.- LCA Analysis.....	18
6.2.1. Objectives and scope of the LCA in the case study. ....	19
6.2.2. General inventory Analysis.....	19
6.2.3. Impact Assessment. ....	20
6.2.4. Interpretation of the results.....	24
7 – Analysis of the different alternatives studied. ....	25
8 – Conclusions and recommendations. ....	28
9 –References .....	29
Annex 1. LCA with Excel app of a single-family house concrete and bricks.....	30
Annex 2. LCA with Excel app of a single-family house in steel and bricks .....	31
Annex 3. LCA with Excel app of a single-family house in timber .....	32

## 1 – Aims

UPCT and CTCON developed the case study "**Construction products life cycle analysis (LCA) using a Building Information Modelling (BIM) model of a single-family house**".

Its main goal is to develop a didactic methodology for teaching and learning concepts related to the circular economy and the LCA in construction, through the study of several alternatives in the construction of a single-family home.

## 2 – Description of the case study

The Spanish case study of this Project has focused on studying several solutions to build a single-family house and perform a life cycle analysis (LCA) of each alternative using the BIM models created. The objective of this LCA assessment is to compare the sustainability of each solution.

- **Solution 1: Single-family house with concrete structures and brick envelope.**



Figure 1. House with concrete structure.

- **Solution 2: Single family house with steel structure and brick envelope**



Figure 2. House with steel structure.

- **Solution 3: Singel family house with structure and envelope in timber.**

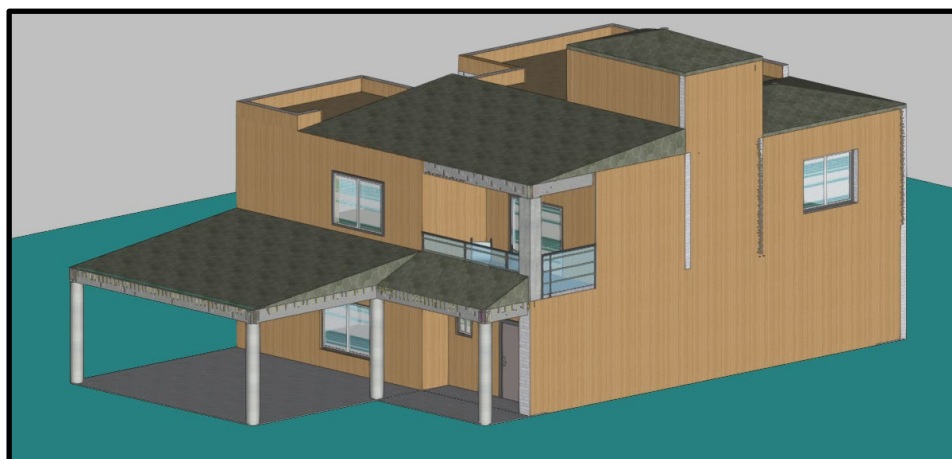


Figure 3. House with timber structure and timber envelope

## 2.1.- Starting data for the study:

### 2.1.1. Localization of the single-family house.

The single-family house is located in Cartagena municipality, in an area on the outskirts of this port city that belongs to the Province of Murcia in Spain. The construction zone of the project has been specifically defined as a normal accessibility zone, with minimum slopes.



Figure 4. Project Location.

The surface of the plot is estimated at an area close to 700 square meters, while the total built area is believed to be close to 360 m<sup>2</sup>.

### 2.1.2. Characteristics of the house

It is a detached house of two floors above ground, with two parking spaces on its main façade south of the location of the house, with large patio on the rear façade, common areas and a toilet on the lower floor, and three bedrooms and three bathrooms on the upper floor. With flat and sloping roof areas.



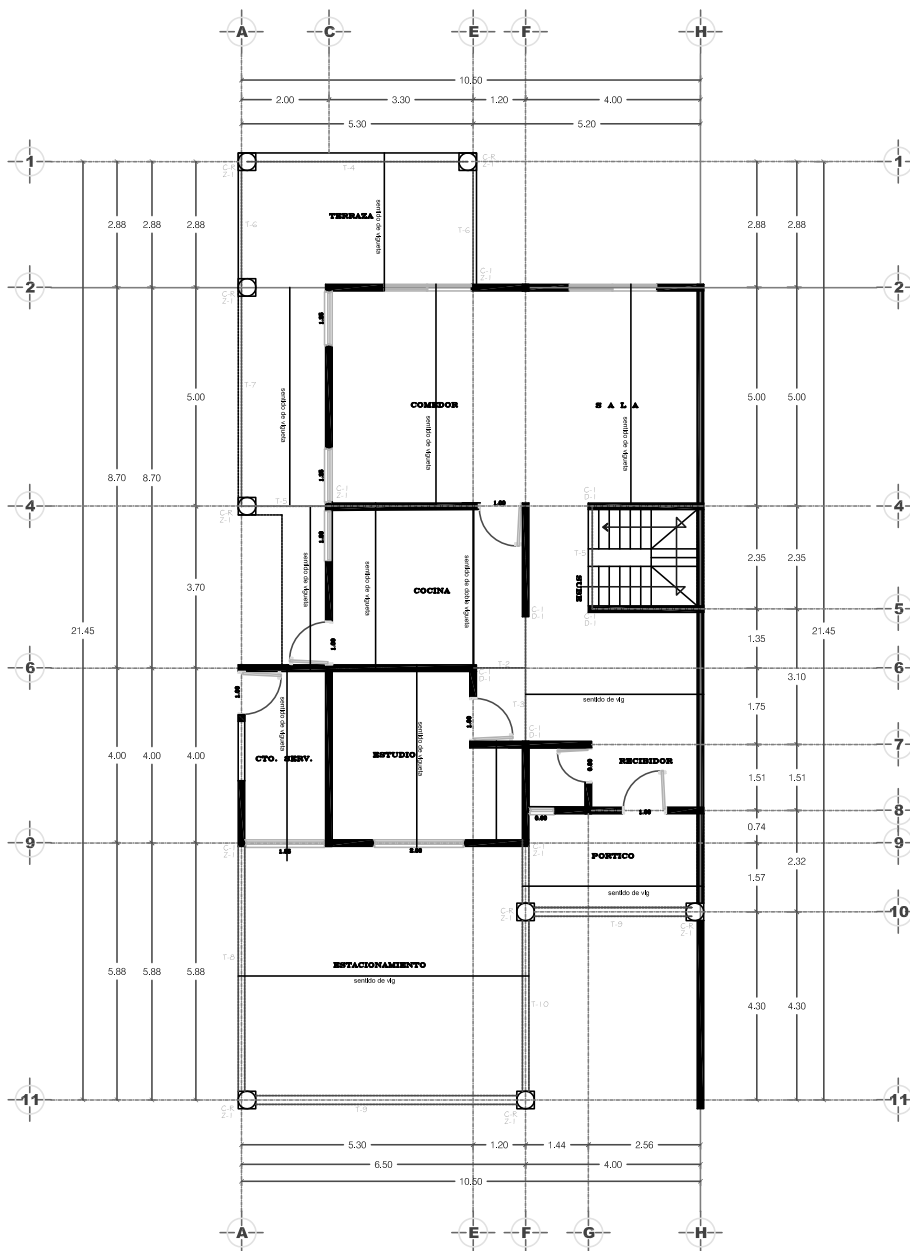


Figure 5. Plan of ground floor.

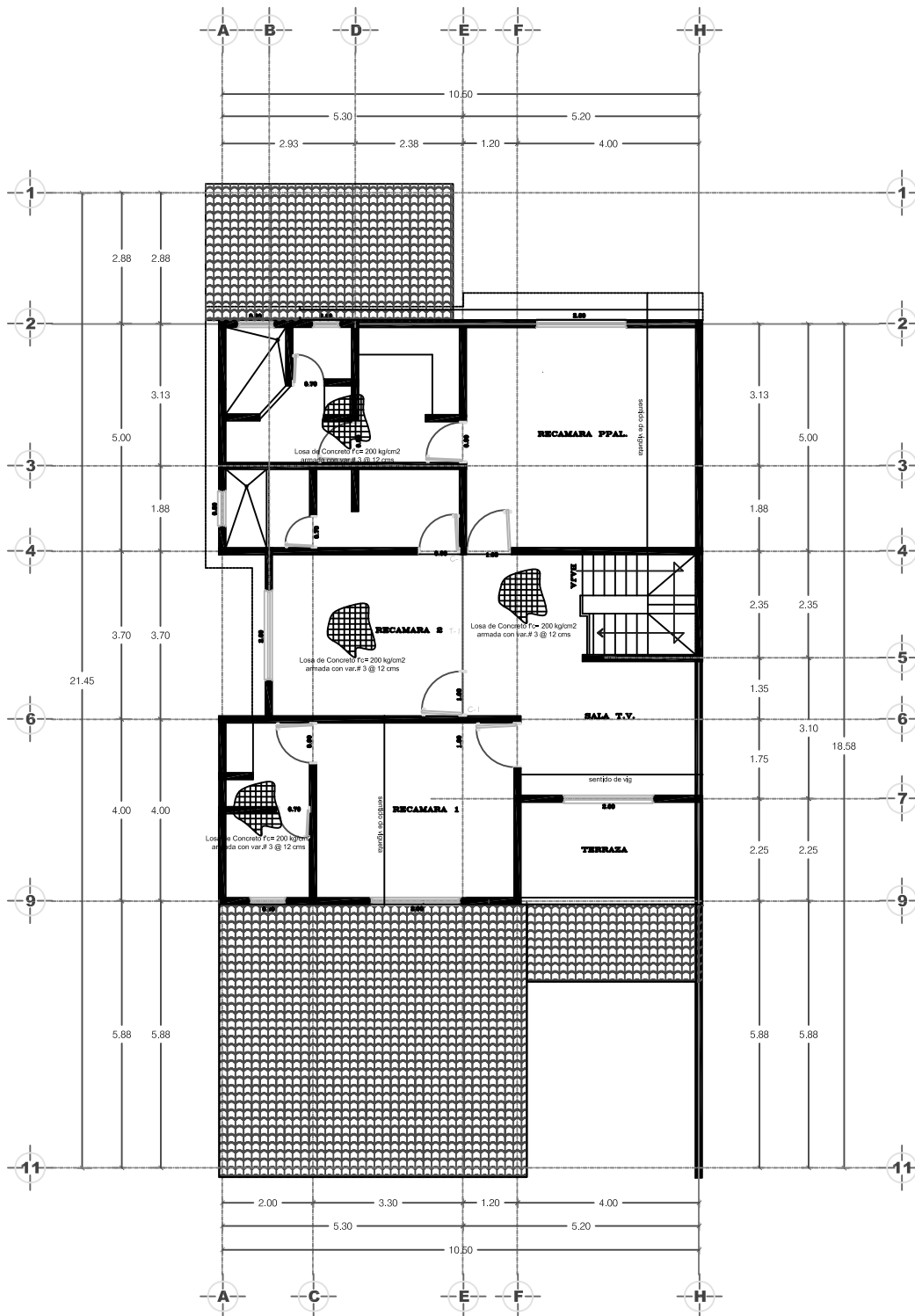


Figure 6. Plan of first floor.

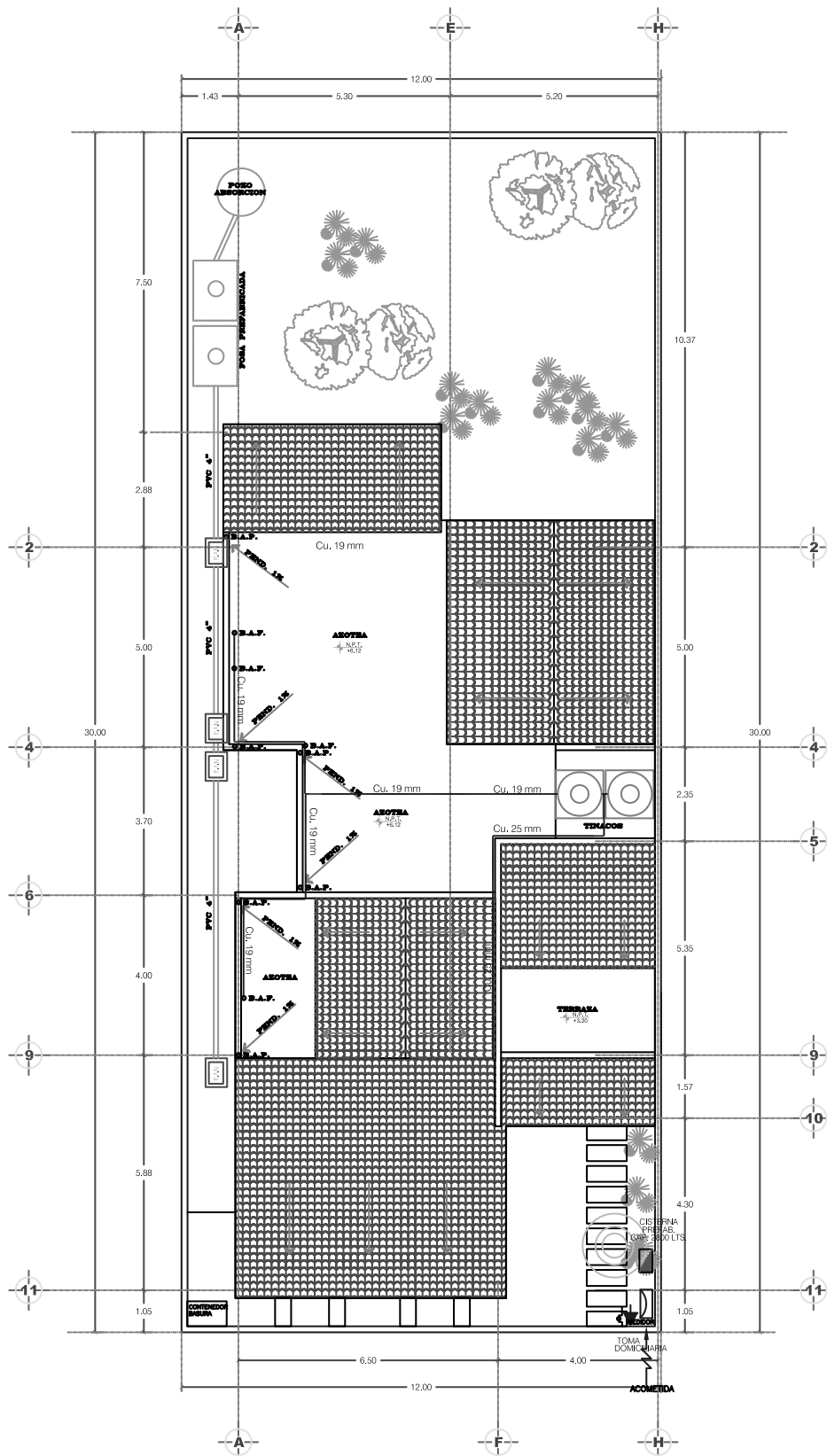


Figure 7. Overall plan

It is estimated that the construction area is 360 m<sup>2</sup>, The terrain on which the house sits is a semi-hard clay soil.

Each of the mentioned solutions to be studied in this case of study of the BIM-LCA Construction Project, has been offered as a master's thesis or final degree project to Civil Engineering students of the UPCT.

The following section shows one of the offers made to students.

## 2.2.- Example of Master Thesis offered

**Title in English:** Timber structure design and life cycle analysis of a single-family house using BIM and LCA tools.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to carry out the design of the timber structure of a single-family house following Eurocode 5, and an analysis of the environmental impact produced by this construction throughout its life cycle following the EN ISO 15978:2012 standard. In order to carry out the analysis of the life cycle of the single-family house, a BIM model will be built as a preliminary step, from which the measurements of the materials used and other parameters will be obtained. In the second part of this master thesis, a parametric study will be carried out to analyse the improvement for the environment caused by the use of other materials in the structure and thermal envelope and the change in the transport distances of the materials.

**Phases:** In this master's thesis the student will have to develop the following phases:

Phase 1: Choice of the type of foundation according to the geotechnical properties of the ground.

Phase 2: Choice of the enclosure and partitions of the dwelling. Several alternatives.

Phase 3: Determination of gravity loads (own weight, dead loads, service loads...) and horizontal loads (wind and earthquakes) acting on the building for its design.

Phase 4: Design of the structural system of the house. Pre-dimensioning of beams, columns and floors under gravity loads and service load.

Phase 5: Analysis to obtain internal forces and deformations in the structure after carrying out the appropriate combinations of actions.

Phase 7: Verification of the ultimate and serviceability limit states of both the foundation and the rest of the structural elements.

Phase 8: BIM modelling of the house with Cype Architecture.

Phase 9: Obtaining measurements of housing materials with Open BIM Quantities

Phase 10: Construction budget and Life Cycle Analysis of the building in stages A1-A5 with the Archimedes Cype tool. These stages are as follows:

- Product:A1-A3
  - Extraction of raw materials (A1)
  - Transport to factory (A2)
  - Manufacturing (A3)
- Construction process: A4 - A5
  - Transport of the product (A4)

### Product installation and construction process (A5)

Phase 11: Full life cycle analysis of the building with OneClick. Input: measurements and other parameters in Excel sheet. This analysis will be carried out according to the standard *UNE 15978:2012. Sustainability in construction. Assessment of the environmental performance of buildings. Calculation methods.*

In this analysis, in addition to steps A1-A5, the following steps will be considered:

- Stage of use, information modules related to the building structure.
  - B1: use or application of the installed product; - B2: maintenance;
  - B3: repair; - B4: replacement; - B5: rehabilitation.
- Stage of use, information modules related to the operation of the building.
  - B6: in-service energy use (e.g. operation of the heating system and other installed services linked to the building);
  - B7: in-service water use.
- End-of-life stage. The stage includes the supply and transport of all materials and products, and the associated energy and water use.
  - C1: deconstruction, demolition;
  - C3: treatment of waste for reuse, recovery and/or recycling;
  - C4: elimination.
- Benefits and burdens beyond system boundaries. The stage includes:
  - D: potential for reuse, recovery and/or recycling, expressed as net loads and benefits.

Phase 12: Comparison of the results of the analysis with the results of other case studies, other Master's Thesis, of single-family houses with concrete or steel structure and brick envelopes. The results of the life cycle analysis to be compared will be the corresponding indicators of environmental impact, use of resources and other indicators relating to waste generated, reusable materials.

Phase 13: Drafting of a tutorial guide for the use of BIM and LCA tools in this case study.

**Requirements:** Student of the Master's Degree in Civil Engineering.

**Abstract:** The assessment of the environmental impact of a building throughout its life cycle is a very useful tool to quantify the sustainability of building materials. This Master's Thesis aims to develop a life cycle analysis for a case study and compare the results with other cases already analysed. The design of a single-family house with timber structure with BIM tools will be the first step to carry out the life cycle analysis.

#### **Bibliography:**

UNE-EN ISO 14040: 2006. Environmental Management. Life Cycle Analysis. Principles and reference framework.  
UNE-EN ISO 14044: 2006. Environmental Management. Life Cycle Assessment. Requirements and guidelines.  
UNE-EN 15978:2012 Sustainability in construction. Assessment of the environmental performance of buildings. Calculation methods.  
UNE-EN 1995-1-1. Eurocode 5: Design of timber structures Part 1-1: General rules and building regulations.  
Spanish Technical Building Code.

**Competences:** Those included in the MUICCP Master's Thesis Teaching Guide. In addition: ability to use BIM and LCA tools to assess the sustainability of the materials used in the construction of a single-family house.

### 3 – State of the art use of BIM and LCA to assess the sustainability of a building.

The high environmental impact of residential buildings throughout their lifecycle has aroused growing and notable interest within the scientific community in recent decades, utilizing the methodology of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA).

Over time, various methodologies have been devised to assess environmental impact. The most internationally recognized methodology is Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), applied to construction sector products through the UNE-EN 15804 standard (2012) and to buildings through the UNE-EN 15978 standard (2012). Additionally, the LCA methodology also serves as a decision-making tool in the design and construction stages of the building, particularly in the selection of construction materials with a lower associated environmental impact.

From the review of the literature on LCA studies applied to the environmental assessment of buildings, it is concluded that the buildings most frequently analyzed are residential ones in the European continent, with the ultimate goal of evaluating newly constructed buildings. Within the scope, the lifecycle stages most frequently analyzed are product and construction, followed by end-of-life. The most commonly used functional unit is the total building area, considering its expected service life, which is generally assumed to be 50 years.

On the other hand, despite articles specifically addressing LCA in buildings, it should be noted that both inventory databases and software tools used are not typically specific to buildings. Most authors employ generic databases and software that could also be used for LCA of other types of products or systems. This indicates that there is still progress to be made in the development and use of building-specific software and databases that adapt to the specific conditions of each region.

The potential of Building Information Modeling (BIM) tools in facilitating decision-making processes during Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) applications within the context of building construction has been widely acknowledged and documented in a number of academic review articles [1], [2]. For instance, Soust-Verdaguer et al. [3] conducted a comprehensive review of studies that explored the synergies between BIM and LCA, with a specific focus on how BIM can streamline data input and optimize the output of LCA tools. This review also put forth practical strategies for integrating BIM software and LCA tools, such as the development of templates and software plug-ins. It is

important to note, however, that this review predates 2018, and many recent publications on this subject have not been considered.

In particular, since 2018, a substantial number of research papers have emerged that investigate the integration of BIM and LCA through case studies. Eleftheriadis et al. [4], for instance, conducted an in-depth review that delved into the relationship between BIM and LCA in terms of enhancing energy efficiency (including embodied and operational energy) and engineering performance aspects (such as cost and safety) of structural systems. This review underscored the imperative of incorporating BIM in the decision-making process related to building structures and presented critical insights in both engineering and sustainable energy domains, along with proposing a set of research guidelines. However, it primarily emphasized a qualitative perspective, without thoroughly addressing the methodological barriers and quantitative aspects associated with BIM-integrated LCA.

Similarly, Llatas et al. [5] conducted a systematic literature review (SLR) with the aim of identifying opportunities for integrating LCA into the BIM process during the building design phase. Their review paper introduced an approach to assist in the implementation of BIM-integrated LCA; however, it analyzed only 36 case studies published in two specific journals.

Dalla Mora et al. [6], on the other hand, conducted an extensive review of BIM-integrated LCA studies published between 2007 and 2019, demonstrating how BIM could enhance data management in LCA applications. They also examined the influence of various parameters in this context and highlighted the notable absence of readily available LCA databases integrated into BIM tools as a significant challenge. Nevertheless, a systematic analysis of how these factors affect the BIM-integrated LCA application remains limited.

Seyis [7] conducted a comprehensive review that identified the advantages and disadvantages associated with BIM-based LCAs. The findings of this review pointed to laborious data input processes as a primary challenge in BIM-integrated LCA. A similar study was conducted by Obrecht et al. [8], which facilitated a comparative assessment of different types of BIM-integrated LCA methods, weighing their respective strengths and weaknesses.

Panteli et al. [9] focused their research on prior studies concerning the use of BIM for environmental assessments of buildings during the design phase. They emphasized the critical importance of data interoperability between BIM and LCA tools in this context.

In summary, while these previously published works have conducted reviews of the integration of BIM and LCA, there exists a compelling need for a more systematic and comprehensive review to provide a deeper understanding of these crucial aspects within the field of BIM-integrated LCA. In the work of Teng et al. [10] a systematic review of previous work on the integration of BIM and LCA is developed. The fig. 7 and table 1 show some results of this work.



Concerning the methodological aspects of software integration and data interchange, a pivotal undertaking revolves around the formulation of strategies for achieving seamless software integration and efficient data exchange between Building Information Modeling (BIM) software and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tools. Conventionally, LCA for buildings tends to be executed toward the latter stages of the design process, a juncture at which precise and comprehensive data become accessible. However, at this stage, influencing critical decisions may be impractical or too late in the development process. To ameliorate this challenge, various methodological approaches have been proposed with the aim of integrating BIM software and LCA tools more effectively.

Data exchange emerges as another significant hurdle when dealing with disparate data formats inherent to BIM software and specialized LCA tools. The paramount objectives in coupling BIM and LCA tools often encompass the exportation of Bill of Materials (BoM) and the establishment of building datasets, both of which represent intricate and time-intensive procedures. In this context, three distinct approaches have been identified by Teng et al. [10] to facilitate data transfer between BIM and LCA tools. These approaches encompass the integration of a process that amalgamates diverse data into a third-party application or tool (Type I), the importation of a BoM report generated from the BIM model into a dedicated LCA tool (Type II), and the utilization of plug-ins that incorporate LCA data into BIM software (Type III) (as illustrated in Figure 7). A comparative analysis of these three categories of approaches is delineated in Table 1.

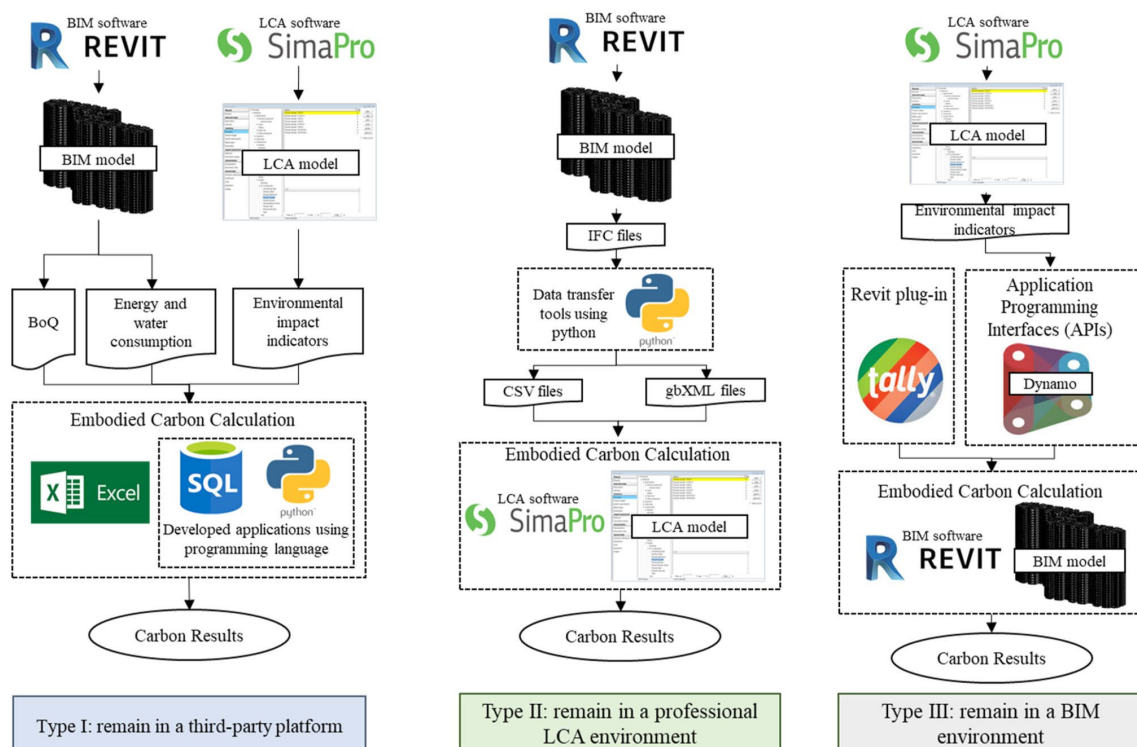


Figure 8. Three approaches for data exchange between BIM software and LCA tools. (Source: Teng et al. [10])

**Table 1:** Three types of data exchange approaches between BIM and LCA tools. (Source: Tend et al. [10])

Type	Data exchange approach	Calculation platform	Description	Advantage	Disadvantage
I	From BIM and LCA to a third party	Excel	Importing a BoQ report generated from the BIM model and corresponding emission factors provided by LCA tools into Excel	Simple and time-saving	Inefficient to handle a more complex calculation
		Self-developed application	Using programming language to achieve automatic data extraction and calculation between BIM and LCA tools	Automatic and clear calculation	Only numerical results can be obtained
II	From BIM to LCA	Professional LCA tools	Importing a BoQ report generated from the BIM model or BIM model into dedicated LCA tools	Professional, detailed and visualized analysis	Inconsistent data formats of material databases; Manually data mapping is needed
III	From LCA to BIM	BIM platform	Using a Revit plug-in to conduct LCA Importing LCA data into BIM objects or an in-built database through application programming interfaces (APIs)	Flexible data modification, integrated data storage, quick feedback, and intuitive visualization	Inaccuracy of the results Manual data mapping is needed

## 4 – Regulations and standards

### LCA regulations and standards:

- UNE-EN ISO 14040: 2006.Environmental Management. Life Cycle Analysis. Principles and reference framework.
- UNE-EN ISO 14044: 2006. Environmental Management. Life Cycle Assessment. Requirements and guidelines.
- UNE-EN 15978:2012 Sustainability in construction. Assessment of the environmental performance of buildings. Calculation methods.

### BIM regulations and standards:

- UNE-EN ISO 16739-1: Data exchange in the construction industry and in property management using IFC (Industry Foundation Classes).
- UNE-EN ISO 19650-1: Organization and digitization of information in building and civil engineering works that use BIM (Building Information Modelling).

## 5 – Case study methodology.

In the Spanish Case Study of this BIM-LCA project, Cype's Open BIM software package has been used (see next Figure):

- With them we design the structure of the house (using CypeCad) and its corresponding Open BIM model, that is, its BIM model in IFC format. We upload this BIM model of the housing structure to a server (BIMServerCenter).
- Then we use another software (**Cype Architecture**) to create the BIM model of the architectural part of the house.
- Next, we enrich the BIM model of the house by incorporating information about the housing envelope with **Open BIM Construction Systems**.
- And finally, we use the **Open BIM Quantities** and **Arquimedes** software to build the Bill of Quantities of the construction, from the measurements that the software makes in the elements of the BIM model. Arquimedes is able to print the LCA report that has been made by adding impacts of each of the budget items using the Cype LCA database.

This LCA only contains stages A1 to A5. Next Figure shows the workflow and data exchange in the Spanish Case Study using Cype software and BIMServerCenter. In this workflow each software exchanges information with the OpenBIM model of the house that is stored in a BIMServerCenter Project.

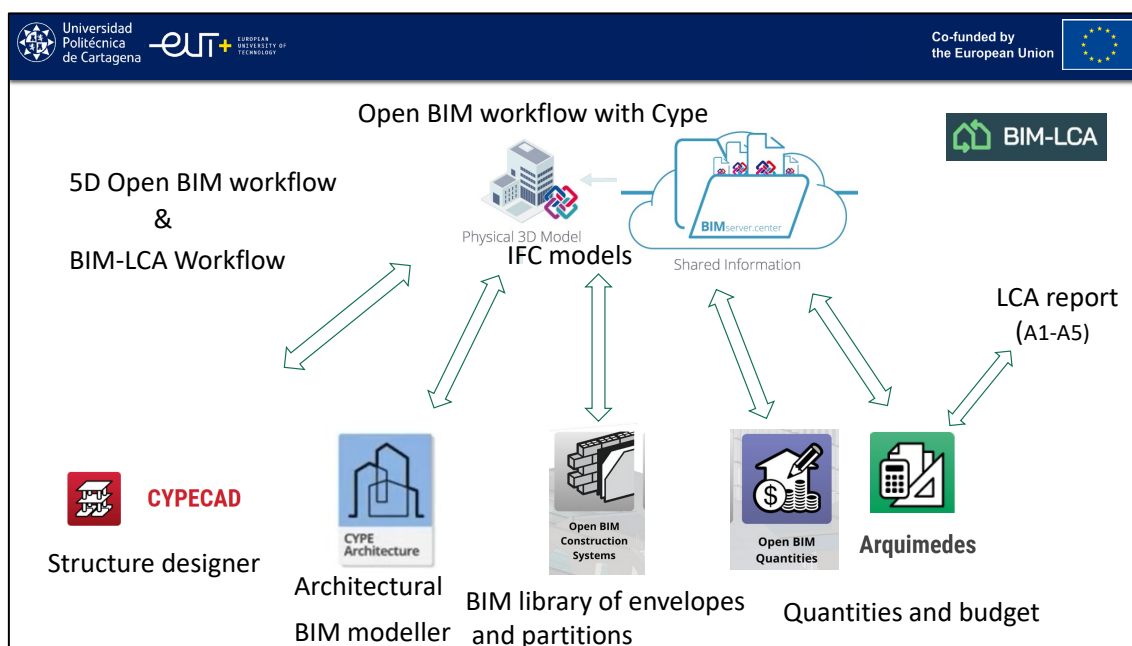


Figure 9. Workflow in the Spanish Case Study using OneClick LCA.

With the workflow followed to develop the Spanish case study, the integration between the BIM model and the LCA assessment is perfect since the same database that serves to build the Bill of Quantities serves to perform the Construction Life Cycle Analysis.

The Cype Architecture software is explained in a tutorial of this BIM-LCA Construction E+ Project.

Another way to use Archimedes to obtain the LCA of the construction is to use the excel sheet developed in this project.

As a result of this project (BIM-LCA Construction), a web application has been developed that, based on quantities of material used in the construction of a building (single-storey housing, multi-storey building or industrial warehouse), makes an LCA to show a series of environmental impacts of construction in phases A1-A3 (extraction and manufacture of construction products). This app is available on the BIM-LCA Construction Project website (<https://bimlca.eu>)

An LCA Excel App has also been developed with the aim of performing building LCAs and showing the cost and environmental impacts of building construction (A1-A5). This Excel app is also available on the Project's website, and includes the options to choose among various materials for the structure (concrete, steel or wood), and to choose various types of foundations, doors, windows, insulation materials, floors, partitions, facades and roofs.

The LCA Excel project app, has a user guide, in tutorial format, that is part of the results of the BIM-LCA Construction project in the work package 3. This user guide is also available on the Project website.

## **6 – Development of the case study.**

### **6.1.- BIM models.**

The BIM model of the three alternatives studied begins with the modelling and design of the structure of the single-family house in CypeCAD. Figs. 10 and 11 show the model of the structure in reinforced concrete and structural steel in CypeCAD.

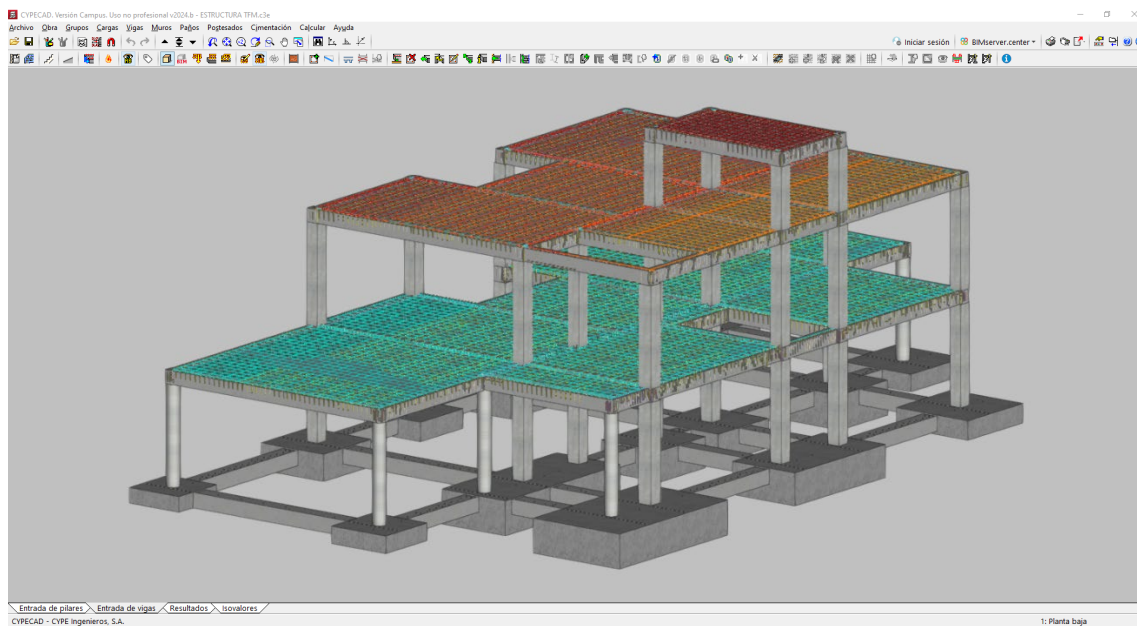


Figure 10. Reinforced concrete structure of the single-family house in CypeCAD

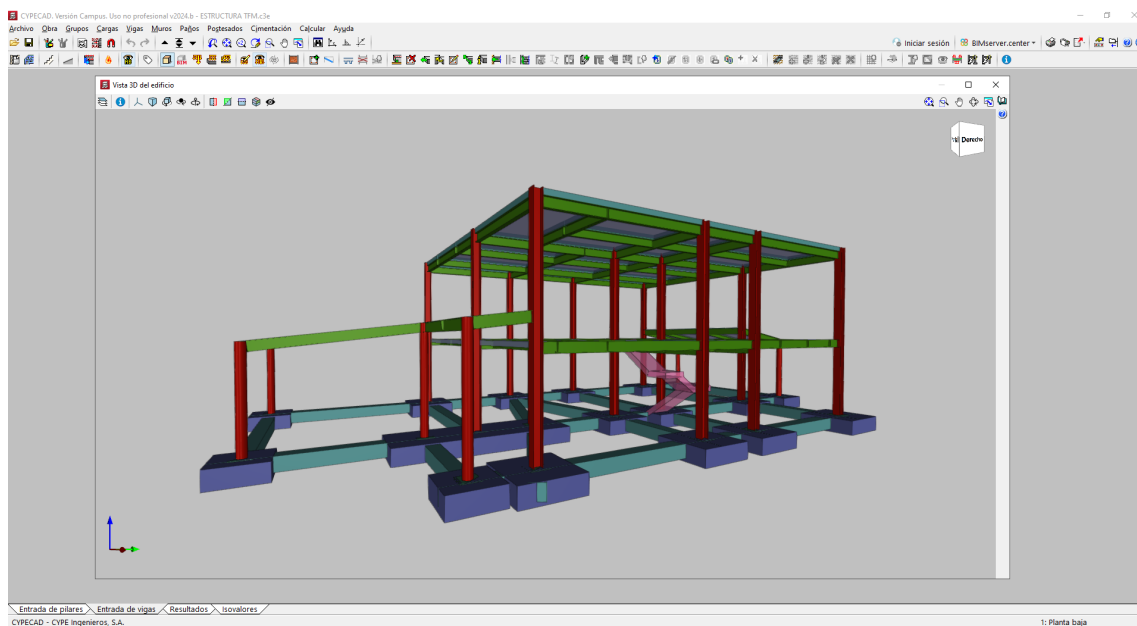


Figure 11. Steel structure in CypeCAD.

The next step in the construction of the BIM model has been to model the architectural elements of the house using Cype Architecture. Fig. 12 and 13 show this model in the aforementioned software.



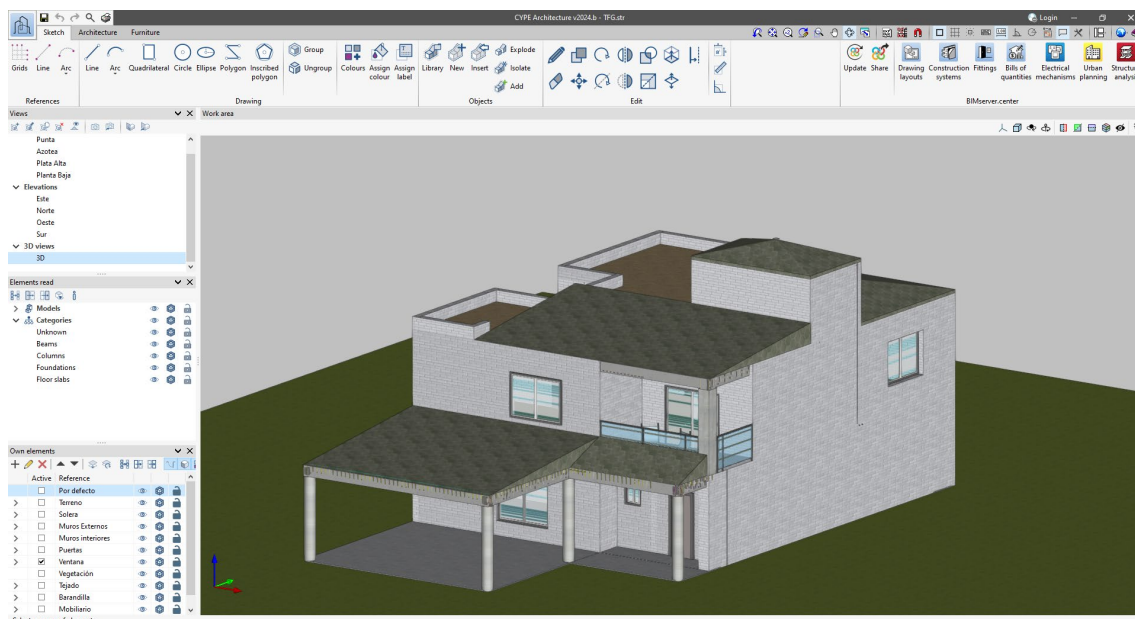


Figure 12. Architectural elements of the concrete structure house in Cype Architecture.

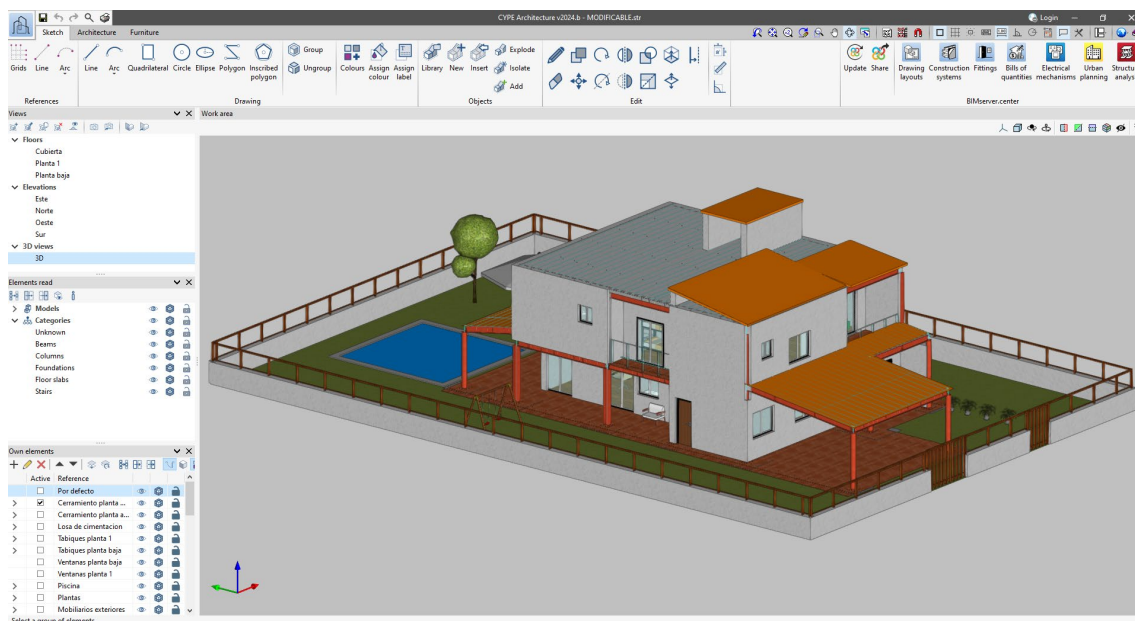


Figure 13. Architectural elements of the steel structure house in Cype Architecture

The amount of materials used in the design of the three alternatives studied has been calculated with OpenBIM Quantities, as well as their construction budget.

Figs. 14 and 15 show the models in OpenBIM Quantities.

A cost data base has been built for each model using Arquimedes. These databases with prices and description of the work units of the single-family house have been imported into OpenBIM Quantities for the calculation of the Bill of Quantities.

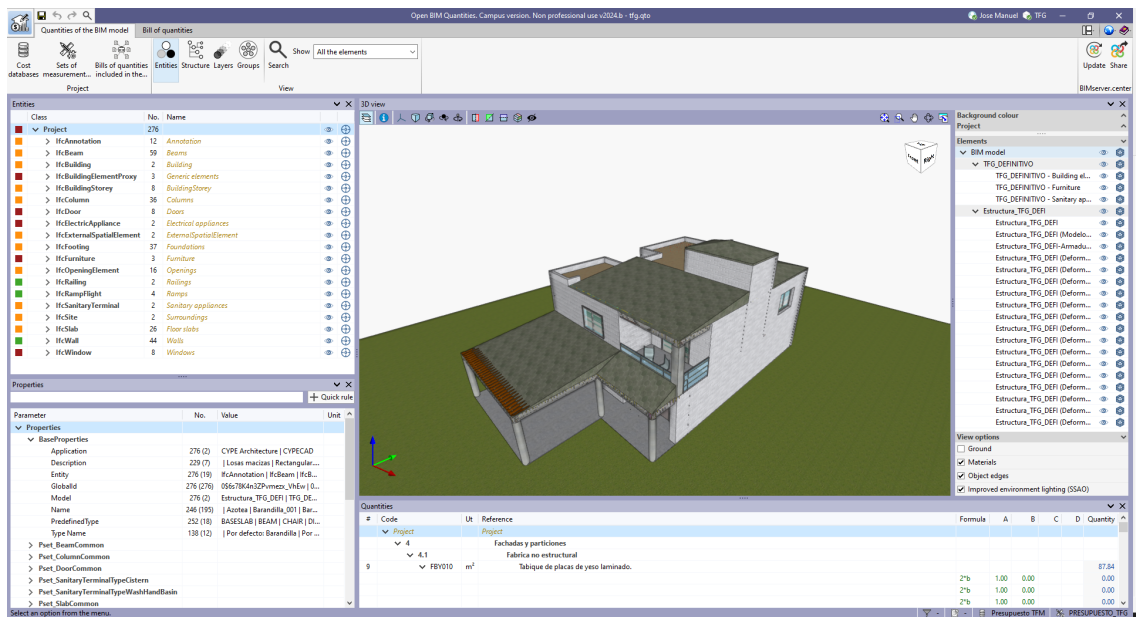


Figure 14. Architectural elements of the steel structure house in Cype Architecture

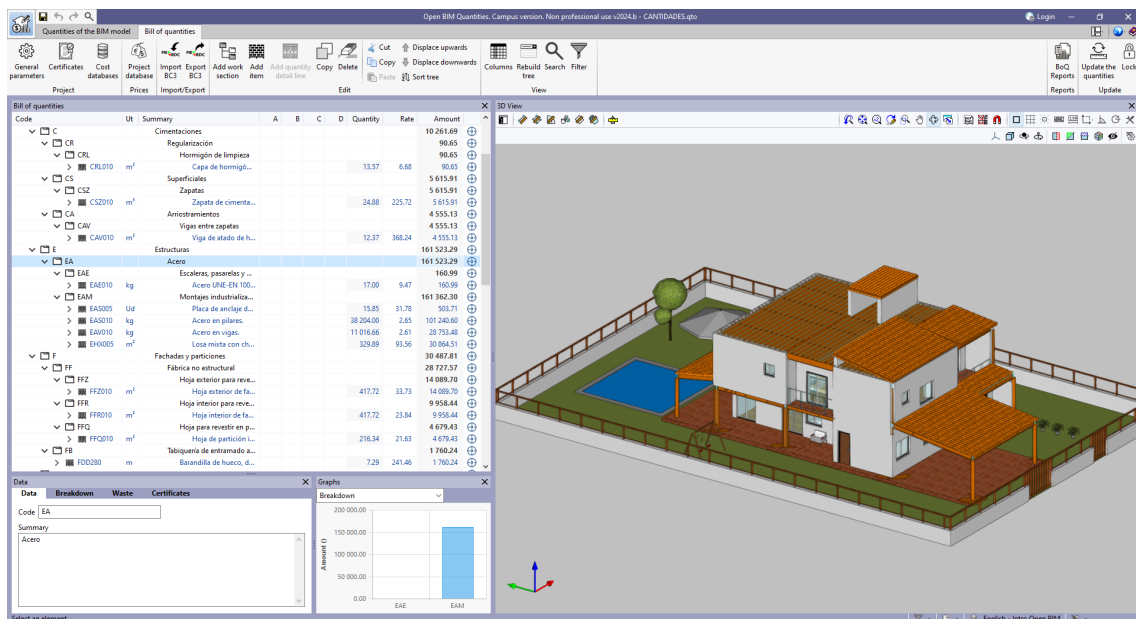


Figure 15. Architectural elements of the steel structure house in Cype Architecture

## 6.2.- LCA Analysis.

The SETAC (Society of Environmental Toxicology And Chemistry) defines Life Cycle Assessment as:

"An objective process for assessing the environmental burdens associated with a product, process or activity, identifying and quantifying the use of matter and energy, as well as emissions or discharges into the environment, to determine the impact of



that use of resources and those emissions or discharges, in order to evaluate and implement environmental improvement strategies. The study includes the complete cycle of the product, process or activity, taking into account the stages of: extraction and processing of raw materials, production, transport and distribution, use, reuse and maintenance, recycling and final disposal."

In accordance with the UNE-EN ISO 14040 standard, the development of a Life Cycle Assessment must include the following methodological stages:

- Stage 1: Definition of objectives and scope (Functional Unit)
- Stage 2: General Inventory Analysis
- Stage 3: Impact Assessment
- Stage 4: Interpretation of the results.

### **6.2.1. Objectives and scope of the LCA in the case study.**

The main objective of the Life Cycle Analysis of this case study is to evaluate the environmental impacts of the construction of a single-family house considering several alternatives in the use of construction materials (concrete, bricks, structural steel and timber) during the following phases of its life cycle:

- Product: A1 - A3
  - Extraction of raw materials (A1)
  - Transport to factory (A2)
  - Manufacturing (A3)
- Construction process: A4 - A5
  - Transport of the product (A4)
  - Product Installation and Construction Process (A5)

So the scope of this LCA includes the construction of the single-family home but not the use of it.

### **6.2.2. General inventory Analysis.**

The life cycle inventory analysis is the estimation of raw material and energy requirement, solid wastes, environmental emissions, water pollutants, and other emissions for the life of a process or product.

In the LCA of the single-family house developed in this project, this analysis can be consulted by unit of product, in the Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) of each material or product used in the construction of the house. Links to these

Environmental Product Declarations can be found in the "Materials" tab of the LCA Excel App developed in the project (<https://bimlca.eu>).

### 6.2.3. Impact Assessment.

The environmental impacts measured in this study are as follows:

**Table 2:** Environmental impacts considered

Environmental Impacts	Units
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb-eq.
Acidification potential (AP)	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -eq.
Global warming potential (GWP)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.
Eutrophication potential (EP)	kg Phosphat-eq.
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	kg Ethen-eq
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	kg CFC 11-eq

**Table 3:** Use of resources considered

Energy consumption	Units
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ
Total use of non renewable primary energy resource (PENRT)	MJ

The list of impacts of each single-family house alternative studied is included in annexes 1, 2 and 3 of this document.

Below are the PERT, PENRT and GWP impacts of the three alternatives studied

#### 6.2.3.1 Single-family house in concrete and bricks

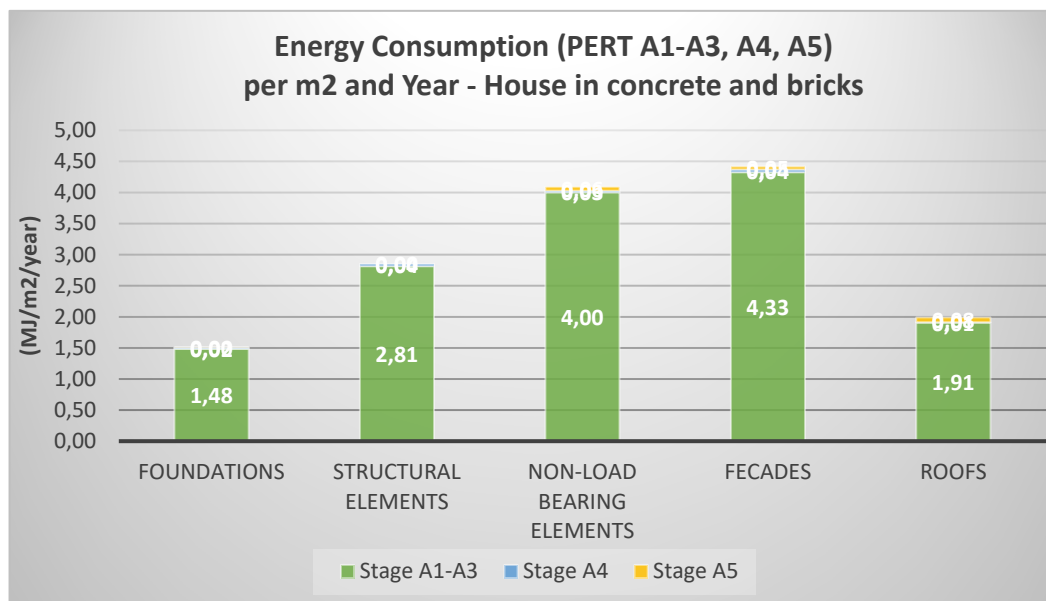


Figure 16. Total Renewable Primary Energy Consumption (PERT) per m<sup>2</sup> and year of the house in concrete and bricks

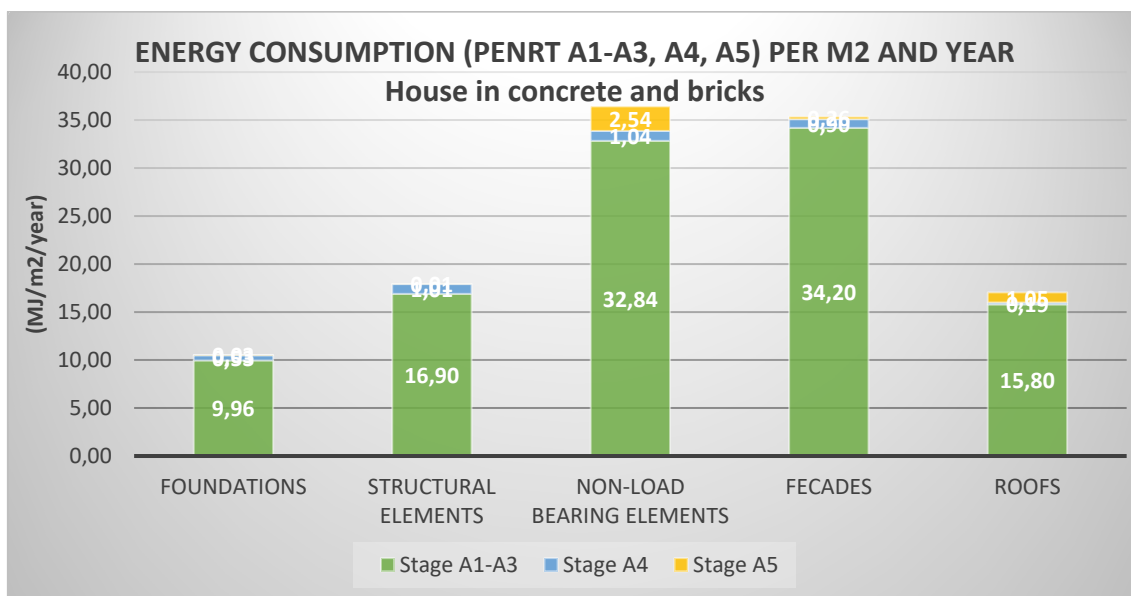


Figure 17. Total non-renewable Primary Energy Consumption (PENRT) per m2 and year of the house in concrete and bricks

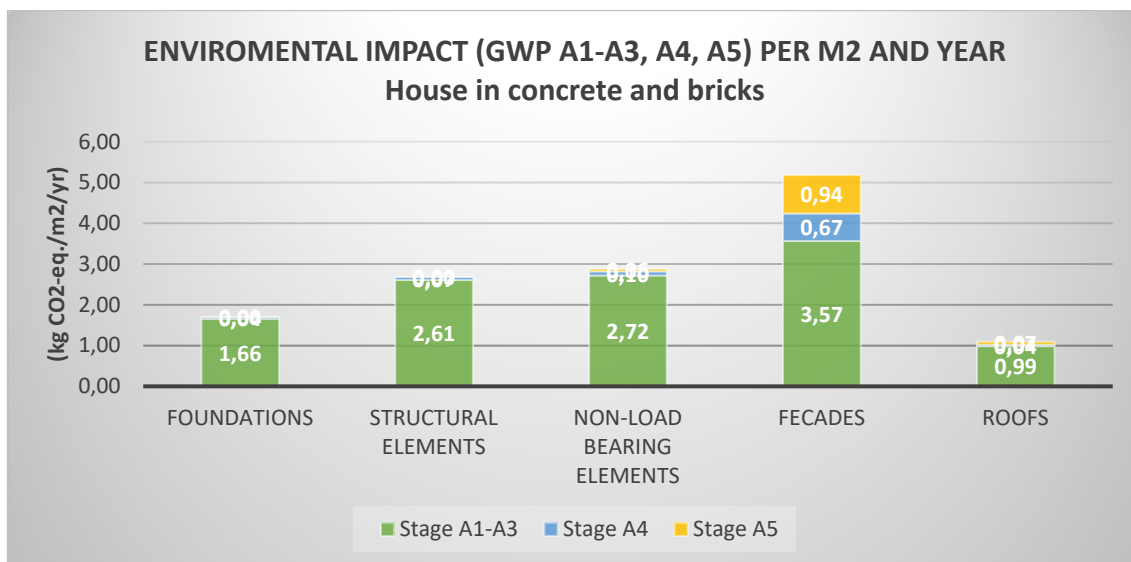


Figure 18. Global Warming Potential (GWP) per m2 and year of the house in concrete and bricks

## 6.2.3.2 Single-family house in steel and bricks

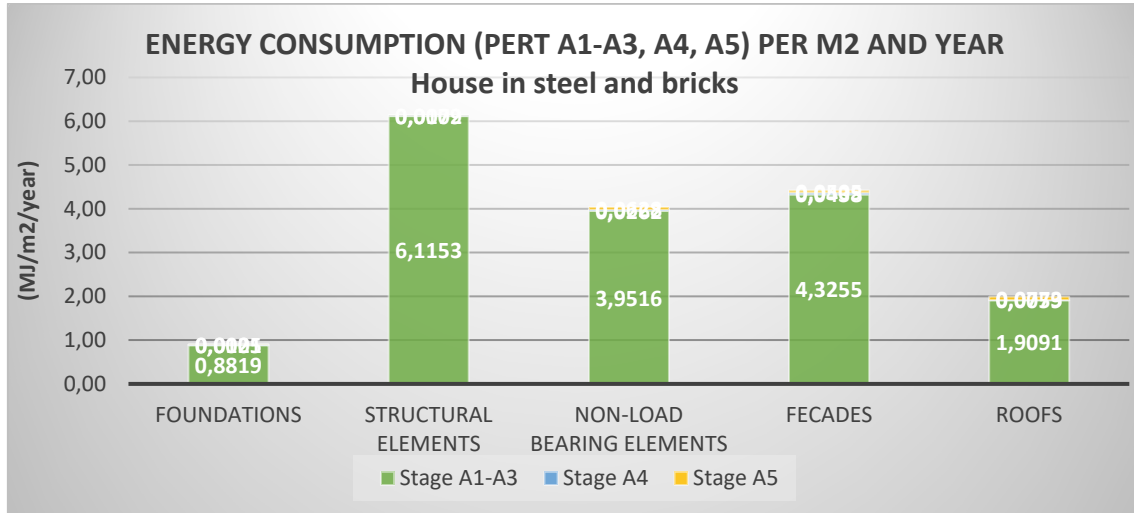


Figure 19. Total Renewable Primary Energy Consumption (PERT) per m2 and year of the house in steel and bricks

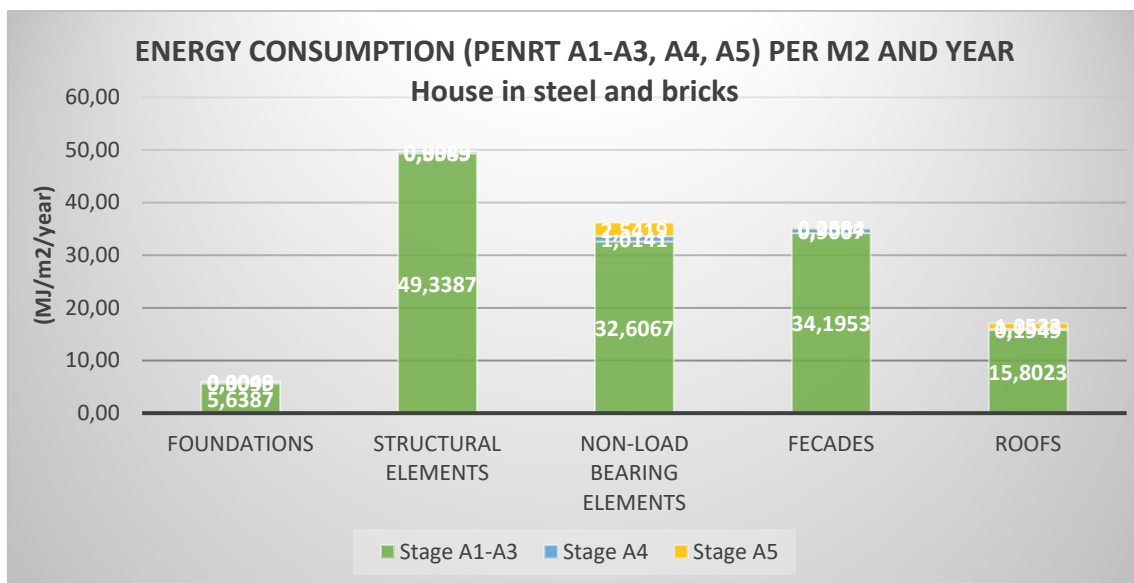


Figure 20. Total non-renewable Primary Energy Consumption (PENRT) per m2 and year of the house in steel and bricks

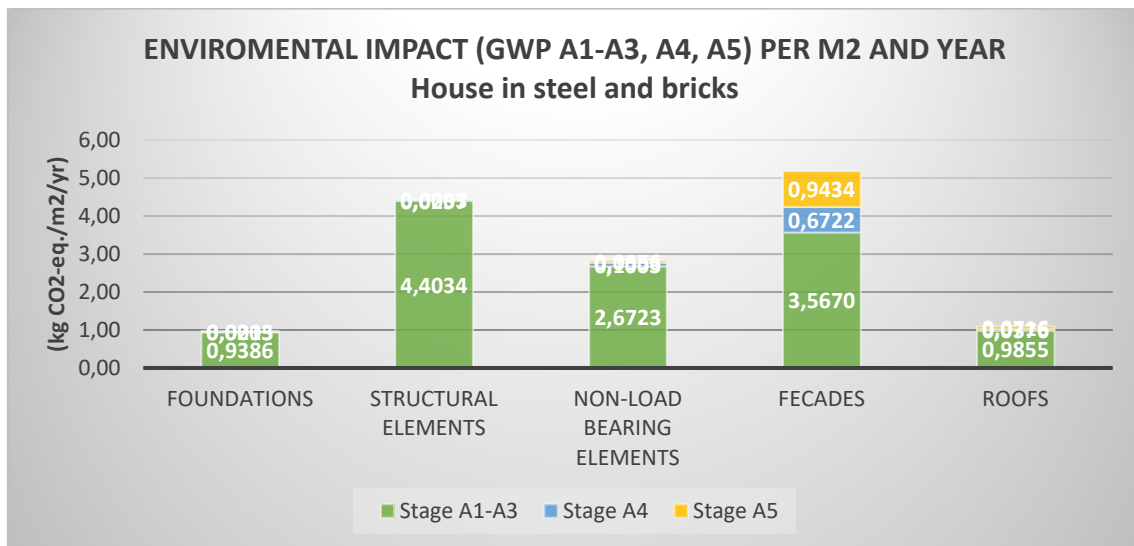


Figure 21. Global Warming Potential (GWP) per m2 and year of the house in steel and bricks

### 6.2.3.2 Single-family house in timber

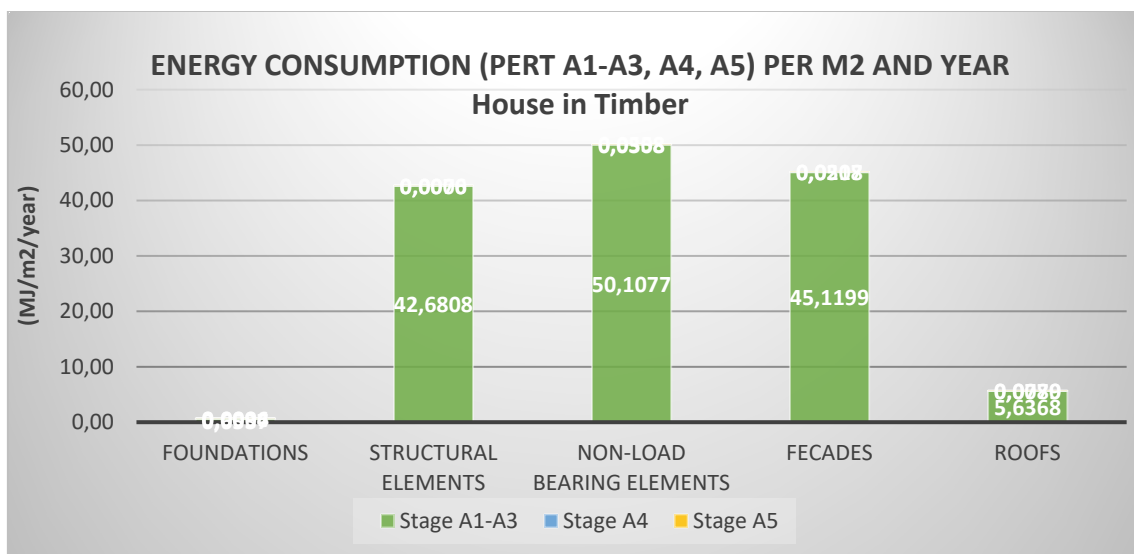


Figure 22. Total Renewable Primary Energy Consumption (PERT) per m2 and year of the house in timber.

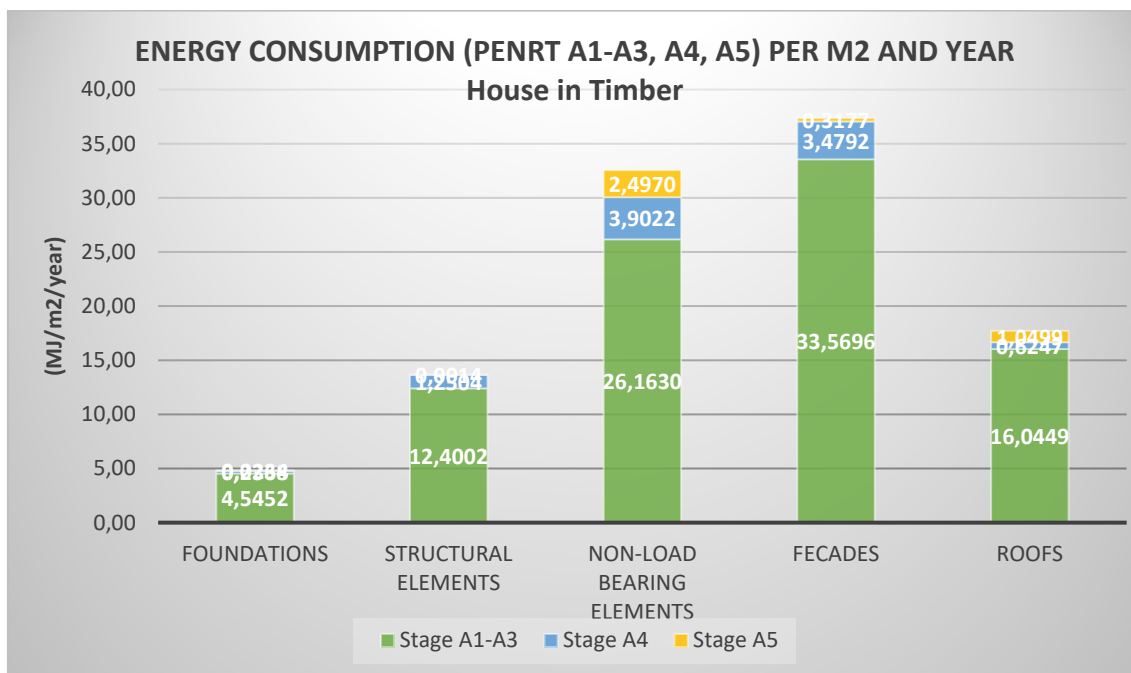


Figure 23. Total non-renewable Primary Primary Energy Consumption (PENRT) per m2 and year of the house in timber

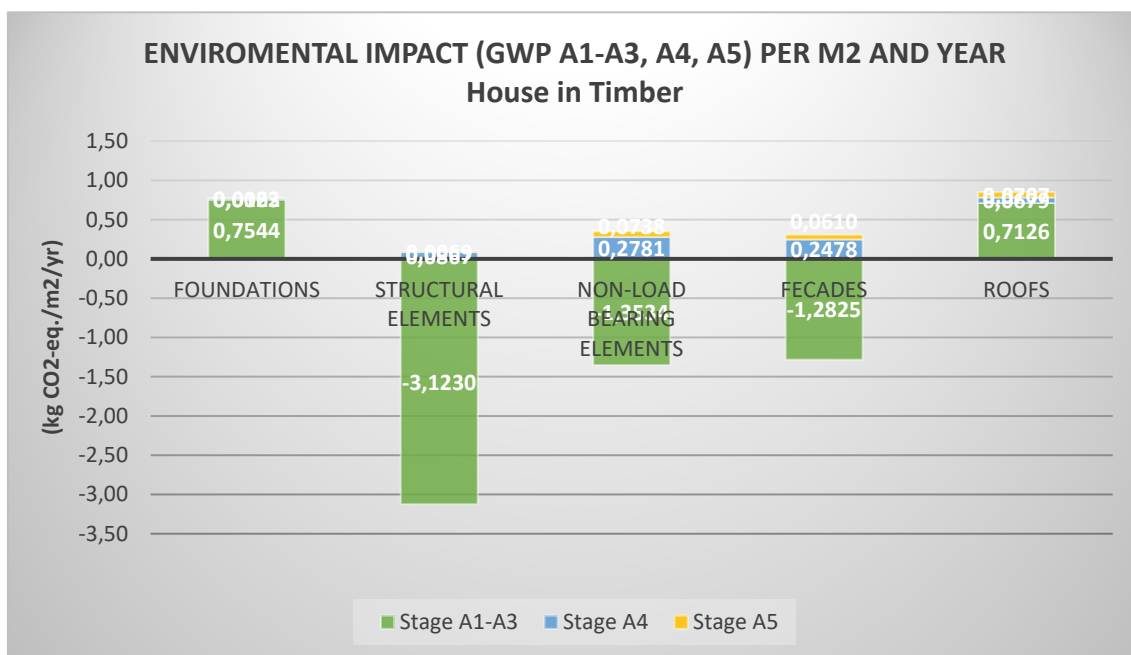


Figure 24. Global Warming Potential (GWP) per m2 and year of the house in timber

#### 6.2.4. Interpretation of the results.

The interpretation of the results of the LCAs carried out is included in the next section of this document (Section 7), where a comparison is made among the results obtained in each alternative studied.

## 7 – Analysis of the different alternatives studied.

This section compares the results, in terms of costs, primary energies consumed and CO2 emissions or equivalent, of the three solutions studied for single-family housing (concrete and bricks; structural steel and bricks; and wood).

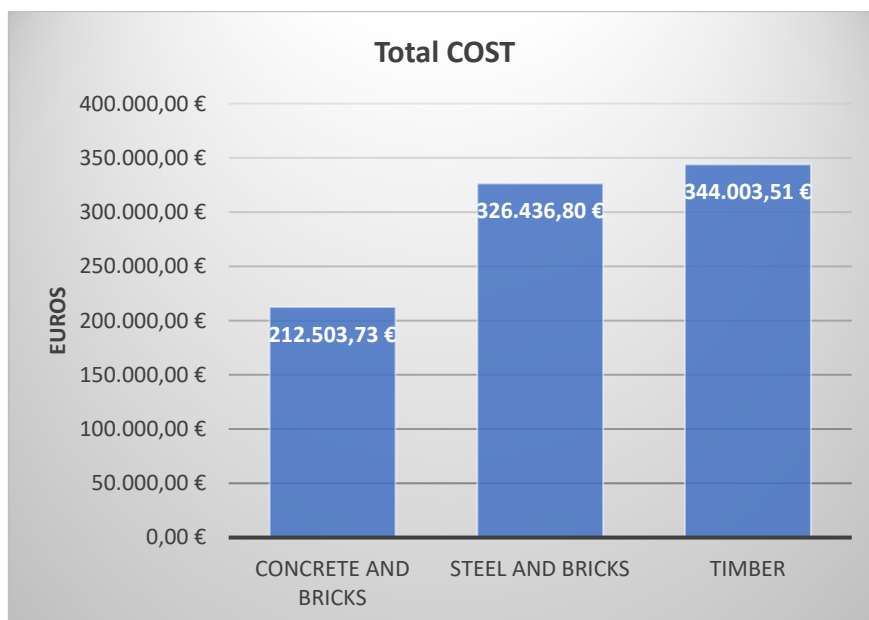


Figure 25. Total cost of the three studied alternatives

Fig. 25 shows the total construction cost of the three solutions. We can see that the most expensive solution is the house in timber. The second most expensive is the single-family house with a steel structure and brick walls. And the cheapest is the house with a reinforced concrete structure and brick walls.

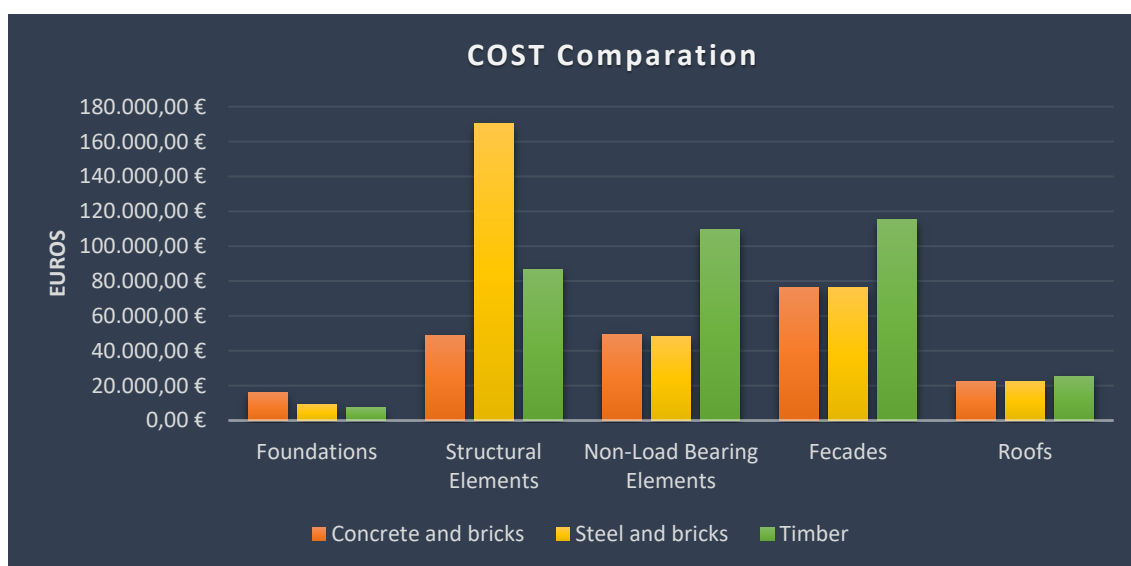


Figure 26. Cost comparison of parts of the building in the three studied alternatives



Fig. 26 shows the cost of each chapter of the construction budget of the house: foundations, structural elements, non-load bearing elements, facades and roofs, for the three different solutions. In this figure 26 we can see that:

- The most expensive foundation is for the house with a reinforced concrete structure, as it weighs more and needs a larger foundation.
- The most expensive structure (beams, columns and slabs) corresponds to the steel structure, followed by the wooden structure. And finally, the cheapest structure for the house studied is the one with reinforced concrete.
- The most expensive interior walls and facades correspond to those built in wood.
- The cost of roofing is similar in all three solutions.

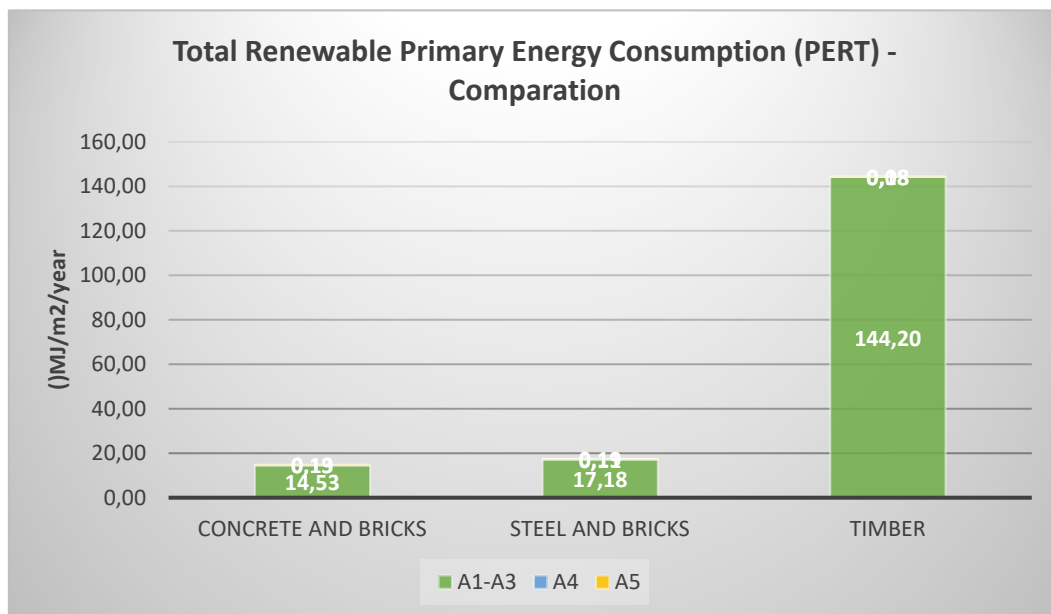


Figure 27. Total Renewable Primary Energy Consumption (PERT) - Comparison

Fig 27 and 28 shows the renewable and non-renewable primary energy consumed in the construction of the house for each solution studied (concrete, steel and wood) in MJ per square metre and year. The graph of Fig. 27 shows that the highest consumption of renewable energy occurs in the construction of the wooden house. The wooden house consumes a greater amount of energy because the process of manufacturing technical wood, such as cross-laminated timber (CLT) panels and glued laminated timber (Glulam) beams and pillars, consumes a large amount of energy per volume of material. The aim is to ensure that this energy comes from renewable sources to minimise the impact on the environment.

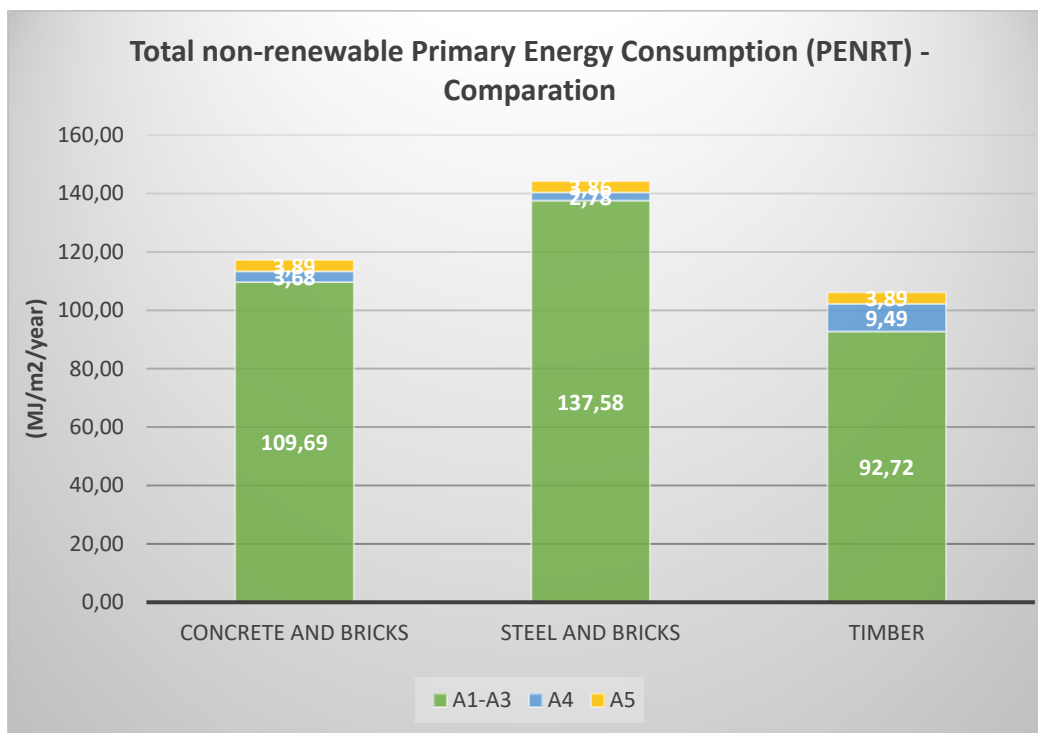


Figure 28. Total non-renewable Primary Energy Consumption (PERT) – Comparison.

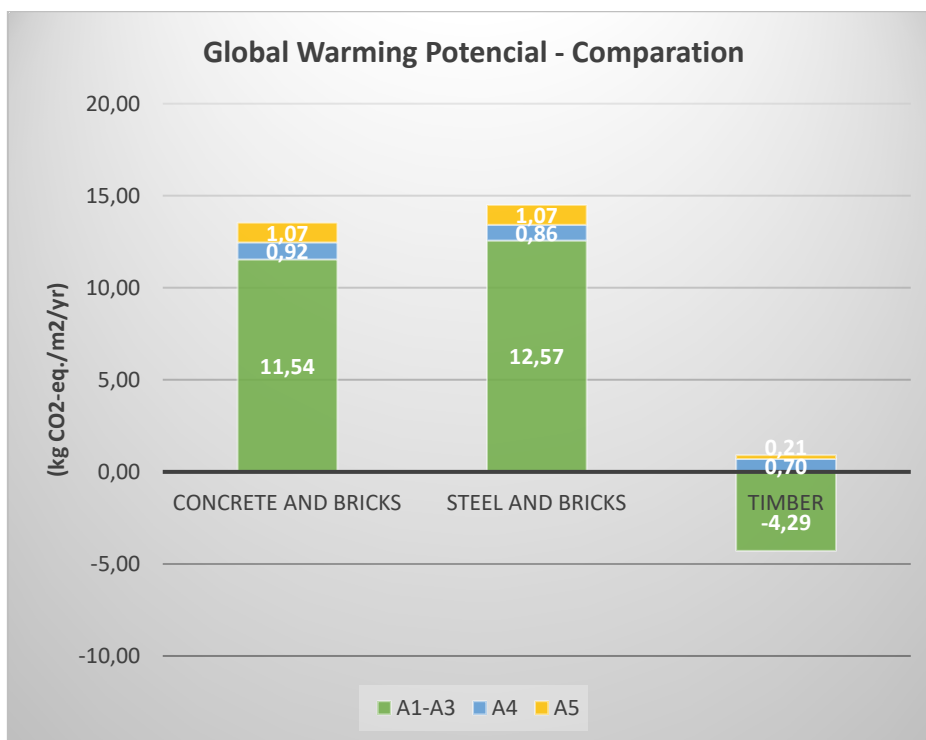


Figure 29. Global Warming Potencial Comparison

Fig. 29 shows the greenhouse gas emissions in Kg of CO<sub>2</sub> eq. per square meter of construction and per year for the three alternatives studied. We can observe that the emissions produced in stages A1 to A5 of the house life cycle in the wood solution are negative. This means that the wood, while in the tree, absorbs more CO<sub>2</sub> than it is

emitted by the extraction of raw materials, transport, manufacture and installation of the construction products in this wooden house solution. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to the steel-framed house are slightly higher than those produced in the construction of the reinforced concrete framed house.

## 8 – Conclusions and recommendations.

### Conclusions:

The life cycle assessment is a useful tool for making decisions in design stages about the choice of more sustainable materials and solutions in building construction.

The BIM methodology allows you to build 3D models and obtain the quantities of materials to be used in the construction of buildings to subsequently perform an LCA, saving time in the analysis.

Of the three solutions studied for the construction of a single-family home, the one that uses timber in the structure and in the interior walls and façade is the slightly more expensive but environmentally more sustainable solution.

It has been proven that the single-family house solution in wood is the one that consumes the most primary energy. If the energy consumed during the manufacture of the technical wood elements is renewable energy, the environmental impact of this solution is considerably reduced.

### Recommendations:

Optimisation in the design of buildings, either through parametric studies or through numerical optimisation, would make it possible to save material and therefore obtain more sustainable solutions, which produce lower environmental impacts.

The use of timber framing for the interior walls in the wooden house instead of CLT panels would save material and make the wood solution cheaper.



## 9 –References

- [1] J. Basbagill, F. Flager, M. Lepech, and M. Fischer, ‘Application of life-cycle assessment to early stage building design for reduced embodied environmental impacts’, *Building and Environment*, vol. 60, pp. 81–92, Feb. 2013, doi: 10.1016/j.buildenv.2012.11.009.
- [2] S. Eleftheriadis, P. Duffour, and D. Mumovic, ‘BIM-embedded life cycle carbon assessment of RC buildings using optimised structural design alternatives’, *Energy and Buildings*, vol. 173, pp. 587–600, Aug. 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.05.042.
- [3] B. Soust-Verdager, C. Llatas, and A. García-Martínez, ‘Critical review of bim-based LCA method to buildings’, *Energy and Buildings*, vol. 136, pp. 110–120, Feb. 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.enbuild.2016.12.009.
- [4] S. Eleftheriadis, D. Mumovic, and P. Greening, ‘Life cycle energy efficiency in building structures: A review of current developments and future outlooks based on BIM capabilities’, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, vol. 67, pp. 811–825, Jan. 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.rser.2016.09.028.
- [5] C. Llatas, B. Soust-Verdager, and A. Passer, ‘Implementing Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment during design stages in Building Information Modelling: From systematic literature review to a methodological approach’, *Building and Environment*, vol. 182, p. 107164, Sep. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.buildenv.2020.107164.
- [6] T. Dalla Mora, E. Bolzonello, C. Cavalliere, and F. Peron, ‘Key Parameters Featuring BIM-LCA Integration in Buildings: A Practical Review of the Current Trends’, *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 17, Art. no. 17, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.3390/su12177182.
- [7] S. Seyis, ‘Mixed method review for integrating building information modeling and life-cycle assessments’, *Building and Environment*, vol. 173, p. 106703, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.buildenv.2020.106703.
- [8] T. Potrč Obrecht, M. Röck, E. Hoxha, and A. Passer, ‘BIM and LCA Integration: A Systematic Literature Review’, *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 14, Art. no. 14, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.3390/su12145534.
- [9] C. Panteli, A. Kylili, and P. A. Fokaides, ‘Building information modelling applications in smart buildings: From design to commissioning and beyond A critical review’, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, vol. 265, p. 121766, Aug. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.121766.
- [10] Y. Teng, J. Xu, W. Pan, and Y. Zhang, ‘A systematic review of the integration of building information modeling into life cycle assessment’, *Building and Environment*, vol. 221, p. 109260, Aug. 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.buildenv.2022.109260.



## **Annex 1. LCA with Excel app of a single-family house concrete and bricks**

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

**1- Data of the building**

<b>Project Name:</b>	Single-family house in concrete and bricks		
Building type	Residential		
Address	Street 1		
IndoorFloor area	257.52	m2	
Analysed service life	50	year	
City	Cartagena		
Country	Spain		

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable

**2- Areas and volumes in elements of the building - User inputs**

Footing volume (m3):	53.89
Volume of Foundation beams (m3):	9.53
Footing plant area (m2):	73.81
Foundation beam plant area (m2):	23.87
Volume of piles (m3):	0.00
Volumen of pile caps (m3):	0.00
Pile cap plant area (m2):	0.00
Foundation slab volume (m3):	0.00
Foundation slab plant area (m2):	0.00
Column volume (m3):	10.89
beam volume (m3):	19.68
Retaining wall volume (m3):	0.00
Area of slabs (including beams) (m2):	351.13
Partition area (m2):	221.66
Facade area (m2):	374.42
Exterior party wall (m2):	0.00
Stairs (m2):	10.80
Ramps (m2):	0.00
Steel volume in stiffening elements (m3):	0.00
Concrete volume in stiffening walls (m3):	0.00
Interior door surface (m2):	7.64
Main door surface (m2):	4.00
Exterior glazed door surface (m2):	4.00
Windows surface (m2):	21.54
Flat roof area (m2):	134.33
Inclinated roof area (horizontal projection) (m2):	86.22
roof inclination angle (deg):	20.00
parapets (m2):	26.40
Railing (m):	5.50

**Note: IMPORTANT - If any of the previus element is missing in the project enter 0**

Floor Areas (m2)	Indoor	outdoor	total
Ground floor:	116.52	80.37	196.89
Intermediate floors:	141		
roof type 1:		128.48	
roof tape 2:		5.85	

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

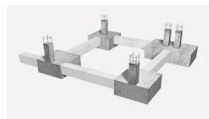
**2- Choice the type of structural, construction systems & materials**

**a) Type of Foundation:**

(enter 1, 2 or 3)



(1) Piles and pile caps



(2) Footings



(3) Foundation slab

**b) Material in Beams and Columns**



(1) Reinf. Concrete



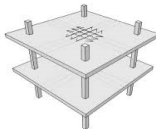
(2) Steel



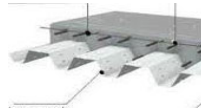
(3) Timber

**c) Type of structural slabs**

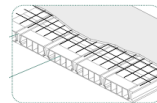
(enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)



(1)-Mass concrete slabs



(2) Composite slab slabs



(3) Lightweight concrete slabs



(4) Timber slabs

**c-1) If the perviuos answer was (3) *Lightweight concrete slabs* , pease chose:**

**Type of bocks:**



(1) Concrete blocks



(2) Ceramic blocks

**d) If it exists in the building, choose one of these stiffening systems:**

**Type of structure stiffening system:**

(0) Without stiffening system

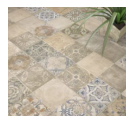


(1) Concrete stiffening walls



(2) Steel stiffening elements

**e) Type of flooring (non-structural)**



(1) Ceramic flooring



(2) Wood floating floor



(3) Screed flooring



**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

**f) Type of internal partitions**

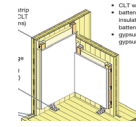
1



(1) Brick walls



(2) Gypsum cardboard walls



(3) Structural Timber wall

**g) Type of stairs**

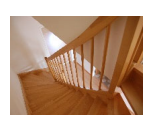
1



(1) Concrete



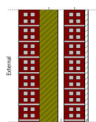
(2) Steel



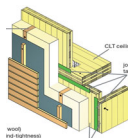
(3) Timber

**h) Type of facades**

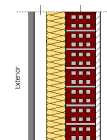
1



(1) Double bricks wall



(2) Timber



(3) Ventilated facade

**h-1) If the previous answer was (3) Ventilated facade, please chose:**

Type of tiles for external cladding: 1

N-STON

PORCE

A-STON

(1) Natural semi-rijo limestone

(1) EXTRUDED PORCELAIN

(2) Artificial stone Aggregates+polyester resins

**i) Type of windows**

1



(1) PVC Double Glazed Window  
WIN\_PVC



(2) Hardwood double glazed window  
WIN\_WOOD



(3) Aluminium Window  
WIN\_AL

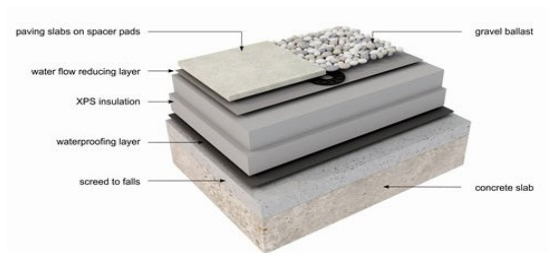
**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

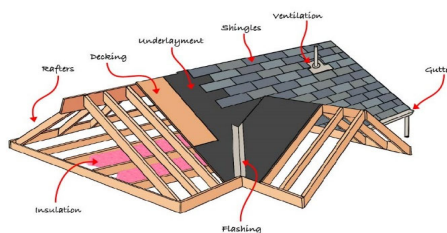
**Inputs**

j) Type of finishing coat in flat roof  (enter 1 or 2)



- (1) Ceramic tiles      (2) Gravel ballast

k) Type of inclined roof



- (1) with brick walls      (2) With timber structure

l) Structure under inclined roof

Eliminate the structure and insulation of inclined roofs?:  (enter 1 or 2)

- (1) Yes      (2) No

m) Material in the insulation layers of the facades and roofs  (enter 1,2,...or 6)

1	MWOOL	Mineral wool insulation
2	POLYU1	Insulation board with a core of rigid polyurethane
3	POLYU2	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam
4	EPS	Expanded Polystyrene for insulation
5	CELL	Cellulose Fibre Insulation
6	CORK	Cork-based thermal insulation panels

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
846.26	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material			
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)	Unit	Formula	
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)				
1- Foundations	1.A - Piles	1.A.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
		1.A.2	Rebar	REB	0			30	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Qcon	
		1.B.1.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
	1.B-Baseament	1.B.1-Pile Caps	1.B.1.2	Rebar	REB	0			80	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon
			1.B.1.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	0	0.10		0.00	pile cap area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1
			1.B.2.1	Concrete	CON1	1			53.89	footing vol (m3)			53.89	m3	Q=nr*Par1
		1.B.2-Footings	1.B.2.2	Rebar	REB	1			63.3	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			3411.24	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon
			1.B.2.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	1	0.10		73.81	Footing area (m2)			7.38	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1
			1.B.3.1	Concrete	CON1	1			9.53	beam vol (m3)			9.53	m3	Q=nr*Par1
	1.B.3-Foundation beams	1.B.3.2	Rebar	REB	1			88.8	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			846.26	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Qcon	
		1.B.3.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	1	0.10		23.87	Beam area (m2)			2.39	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
		1.B.4.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	slab vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
	1.B.4-Foundation slab	1.B.4.2	Rebar	REB	0			75	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg		
		1.B.4.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	0	0.10		0.00	Slab area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=e*Par1	
		1.C.1	Concrete	CON3	1			0.00	wall vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
1.C - Retaining walls	1.C.2	Rebar	REB	1			90	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon		
	2 - Load bearing structural frame	2.A-Frames	2.A.1-Beams (Timber, steel or concrete)	2.A.1.1	Gulam Timber	GLT	0		19.68	beam volume (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1
2.A.1.2				Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			8	kg Steel/m3 timber			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT
2.A.1.3				Structural steel	ST	0		7850	19.68	beam volume (m3)	1.1	due to connections	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2
2.A.1.4				Concrete	CON3	1			19.68	beam volume (m3)			19.68	m3	Q=nr*Par1
2.A.1.5				Rebar	REB	1			137.6	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			2707.97	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con
2.A.2-Columns (Timber, steel or concrete)			2.A.2.1	Gulam Timber	GLT	0			10.89	column vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1
			2.A.2.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			8	kg Steel/m3 timber			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT
			2.A.2.3	Structural steel	ST	0		7850	10.89	column vol (m3)	1.1	due to connections	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2
			2.A.2.4	Concrete	CON3	1			10.89	column vol (m3)			10.89	m3	Q=nr*Par1
			2.A.2.5	Rebar	REB	1			202.3	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			2203.05	kg	
2.A.3-Mass concrete slabs or			2.A.3.1	Concrete	CON2	1	0.25		272.41	Slab area (m2)			68.10	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1
			2.A.3.2	Rebar	REB	1			90	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			6129.23	kg	
			2.A.4.1	Concrete	CON2	0	0.16		351.13	Slab area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1
			2.A.4.2	Rebar	REB	0			25	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con
2.A.4-Composite slabs or			2.A.4.3	Galvanized steel plates	ST-G	0	0.001	7850	351.13	Slab area (m2)	1.200	m2 plates/m2 slab	0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2*d
		2.A.5.1	Concrete blocks or	CONB	0	0.25		272.41	Slab area (m2)	0.820	m3 block/m2 slab	0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2	
2.A.5-Lightweight concrete slabs or		2.A.5.2	Ceramic blocks	CERB	0	0.25	320	272.41	Slab area (m2)	0.820	m3 block/m2 slab	0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2*d	
		2.A.5.3	Precast concrete beams	CONBEAM	0		2500	272.41	Slab area (m2)	0.038	m2 beam cross sec	0.00	kg	Q=nr*(Par1/0.8)*Par2*d	
		2.A.5.4	Concrete (cast in place)	CON2	0	0.05		272.41	Slab area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		2.A.5.5	Rebar	REB	0			25	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con	
		2.A.6.1	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	0	0.16		351.13	floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		2.A.6.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			4	kg Steel/m3 CLT			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT	
2.B-Concrete stiffening walls/steel in stiffening elements		2.B.1	Structural steel	ST	0		7850	0.00	steel volume (m3)	1.1	due to connections	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2	
		2.B.2	Concrete	CON3	0			0.00	concrete vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
	2.B.3	rebar	REB	0			140	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon		
3.A-3-Horizontal elements	3.A.1-Ground floor slab structural) (non-structural)	3.A.1.1	Concrete	CON1	1	0.15		196.89	Slab area (m2)			29.53	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		3.A.1.2	rebar	REB	1			30	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			886.01	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon	
		3.A.1.3	Graded aggregate	AGG	1	0.25	1800	196.89	Slab area (m2)			88600.50	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d	
	3.A.2-Flooring Type I: Ceramic tiles	3.A.2.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1			257.52	Floor area (m2)			257.52	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		3.A.2.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1			257.52	Floor area (m2)	6.00	kg/m2	1545.12	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.A.2.3	Mortar bed	MOR	1	0.03	1600	257.52	Floor area (m2)			12360.96	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
		3.A.2.4	Cleavage membrane	POLY	1	0.005		257.52	Floor area (m2)			1.29	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
	3.A.3-Flooring Type II: Wood floating floor or	3.A.3.1	Laminated wood flooring	WFL	0			257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		3.A.3.2	Chipboard flooring (plywood)	PLYW	0	0.03		257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		3.A.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.04		257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter read from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
846.26	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: Single-family house in concrete and bricks

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula	
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)	Unit		
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)				
3 - Non-load bearing elements	3.B-Vertical elements	3.A.3.4	Timber battens	GLT	0			257.52	Floor area (m2)	0.045	m3 timb/m2 floor	0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.A.4.1	Wet screed (cement mostar)	MOR	0	0.05		257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m4	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		3.A.4.2	Sound insulation layer	POLY	0	0.005		257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
		3.B.1.1	Brick wall	CERB	1	0.110	805	221.66	Wall area (m2)			19627.99	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
		3.B.1.2	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.02	1600	221.66	Wall area (m2)			7093.12	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
		3.B.2.1	Gypsum cardboard or fiberboard	GYP F	0			221.66	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		3.B.2.2	Galvanized steel (U, C) channel studs	ST-GC	0			221.66	Wall area (m2)	3.040	kg ST /m2 wall	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.B.2.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.05		221.66	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
		3.B.3.1	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	0	0.100		221.66	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		3.B.3.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			4	kg Steel/m3 CLT			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT	
		3.B.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.050		221.66	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		3.B.3.4	Timber battens	GLT	0			221.66	Wall area (m2)	0.045	m3 timb/m2 wall	0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.B.3.5	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP P	0			221.66	Wall area (m2)	2	number or boards	0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.B.4.1	Concrete blocks	CONB	1	0.20		0.00	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
	3.B.4.2	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05		0.00	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
	3.B.4.3	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.04	1600	0.00	Wall area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
	3.B.5-Parapets	3.B.5.1	Brick wall	CERB	1	0.110	805	26.40	Wall area (m2)			2337.72	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
	3.B.5.2	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.02	1600	26.40	Wall area (m2)			844.80	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
	3.B.6-Railings	3.B.6	Railings	ST-SL	1			5.50	long (m)	9.50	kg ST/m railing	52.25	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
	3.B.7-Interior doors	3.B.7	Interior doors	WDOOR	1			7.64	door (m2)			7.64	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
	3.C-Inclined elements	3.C.1-Stairs	3.C.1.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1			10.80	stairs area (m2)	1.27	m2 tile/m2 stairs	13.72	m2	Q=nr*Par1*Par2
			3.C.1.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1			6.00	kg/m2 title			82.30	kg	Q=nr*Par1*m2 title
			3.C.1.3	Mostar	MOR	1		1600	10.80	stairs area (m2)	0.0715	m3 mor/m2 stairs	1235.52	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2*d
			3.C.1.4	Concrete	CON3	1	0.20		10.80	stairs area (m2)			2.16	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
			3.C.1.5	Rebar	REB	1			137.6	kg Rebar/m3 Con			297.22	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Qcon
			3.C.1.6	Structural steel	ST	0			10.80	stairs area (m2)	21.33	kg ST/m2 Stairs	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2
			3.C.1.7	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	0	0.160		10.80	stairs area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
			3.C.1.8	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			4.00	kg Steel/m3 CLT			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT
		3.C.2-Ramps	3.C.2.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1			0.00	ramp area (m2)			0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1
			3.C.2.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1			0.00	ramp area (m2)	6.00	kg/m2 title	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2
3.C.2.3			Mostar	MOR	1	0.03	1600	0.00	ramp area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
3.C.2.4			Concrete	CON3	1	0.10		0.00	ramp area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
3.C.2.5			Rebar	REB	1			30	kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon	
4 - Facades			4.A-External wall systems	4.A.1.1	External finish	PLASM	1	0.03	1600	374.42	Wall area (m2)			17972.16	kg
4.A.1.2	Brick walls	CERB		1	0.22	805	374.42	Wall area (m2)			66309.78	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
4.A.1.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL		1	0.07	152	374.42	Wall area (m2)			26.21	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
4.A.1.4	Interior finish	GYP P		1			374.42	Wall area (m2)			374.42	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
4.A.2.1	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP P		0			374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
4.A.2.2	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT		0	0.100		374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
3.B.3.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G		0			4	kg Steel/m3 CLT			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT		
4.A.2.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL		0	0.05		374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
4.A.2.4	Timber battens	GLT		0			374.42	Wall area (m2)	0.045	m3 timb/m2 wall	0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
4.A.2.5	External wooden cladding	WCLA		0			374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
4.A.3.1	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP P		0			374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
4.A.3.2	Brick wall	CERB		0	0.12	1000	374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
4.A.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL		0	0.05		374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
4.A.3.4	Tiles for external cladding	N-STON		0	0.03	2750	374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d		
4.B-Facade openings	4.B.1-Windows	4.B.1	Windows	WIN_PVC	1			21.54	Surface (m2)		21.54	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
4.B.2-Exterior doors	4.B.2.1	Exterior glazed doors	DOOR_GL	1			4.00	Surface (m2)			4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par2		
4.B.2.2	Exterior front doors	DOOR_W	1			4.00	Surface (m2)			4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par3			
5.A.1-Finishing coat	5.A.1.1	Ceramic tiles or	CEFT	1		2300	134.33	roof area (m2)			134.33	m2	Q=nr*Par1		

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
846.26	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities		Material		Formula				
								Parameter 1	Parameter 2	Quantities (Q)	Unit					
5 - Roof	5.A-Roof Type I: Flat roof or	5.A.1.2	Gravel ballast	GRAV	0	0.15	1800	134.33	roof area (m2)			0.00	kg	$Q=nr*Par1*e*d$		
		5.A.2	Waterproofing layer	WP	1			134.33	roof area (m2)			134.33	m2	$Q=nr*Par1$		
		5.A.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.07			134.33	Wall area (m2)			9.40	m3	$Q=nr*Par1*e$	
		5.A.4	Cement mostar	MOR	1	0.03	1600		134.33	Wall area (m2)			6447.84	kg	$Q=nr*e*Par1*d$	
	5.B-Roof type II: Inclinated tiled roof	5.B.1	Roof tiles	RTL	1			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	40	kg/m2		3670.14	kg	$Q=nr*Par1*Par2/cos(Par3)$	
		5.B.2	Cement mostar	MOR	1	0.02	1600		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			2936.11	kg	$Q=nr*e*Par1*d/cos(Par3)$	
		5.B.3	Waterproofing layer	WP	1			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)				91.75	m2	$Q=nr*Par1/cos(Par3)$	
		5.B.4	Ceramic deck or	CERB	1	0.03	1030		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			2835.18	kg	$Q=nr*e*Par1*d/cos(Par3)$	
		5.B.5	wooden deck (plywood)	PLYW	0	0.03			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			0.00	m3	$Q=nr*Par1*e$	
		5.B.6	Brick walls or	CERB	1	0.045	483		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	0.80	wall separation (m)		1979.19	kg	$Q=nr*e*(Par1*0.5/Par2)*(tg(Par3)/cos(Par3))$
		5.B.7	Gulam timber beams	GLT	0	0.05			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	0.60	wall separation (m)		0.00	m3	$Q=nr*e*0.05*(((Par1*0.5)/cos(Par3))/cos(Par3))$
		5.B.8	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)				4.31	m3	$Q=nr*Par1*e$

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

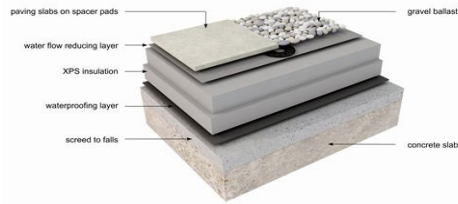
**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter read from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
846.26	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

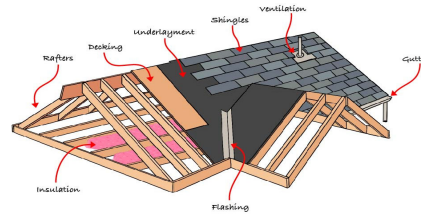
Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	Auxiliary quantities						Material		Formula	
					nr.	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)		Unit
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)			

#### 5.A - Flat roof



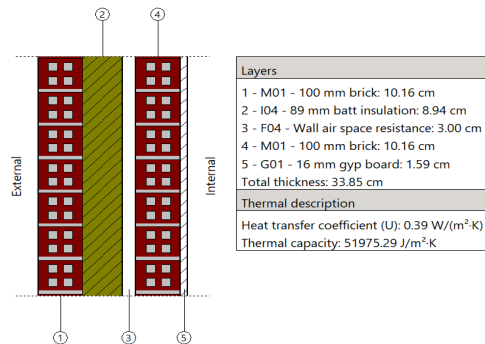
#### 5.B - Tiled roof with timber structure



#### 5.B - Tiled roof with brick walls

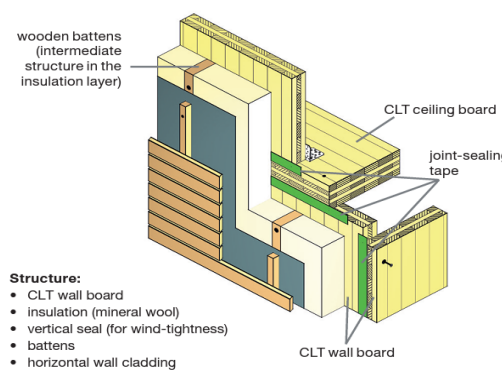


#### 4.A.1 - Facade Type I: Facade with double brick wall

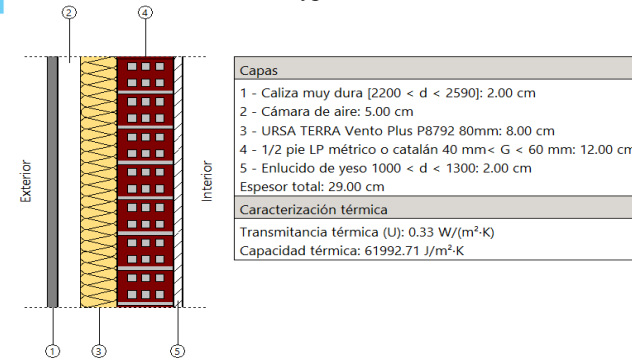


#### 4.A.2 - Facade Type II: with Timber walls

#### External wall Insulation with mineral wool



#### 4.A.3 - Facade Type III: Ventilated facade



### Building Material Quantities

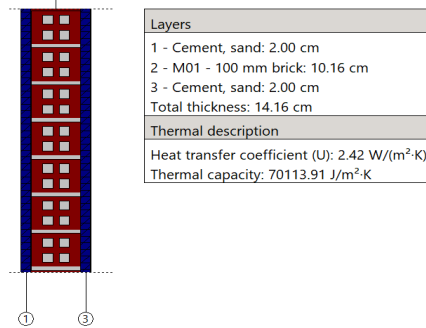
**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter read from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
846.26	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

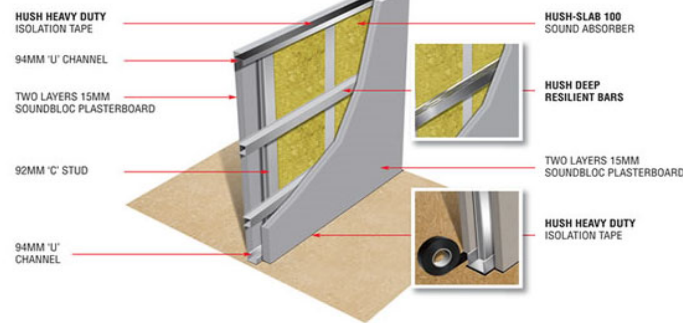
Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula	
					nr.	thickness	density	Parameter 1	Parameter 2	Quantities (Q)		Unit
					1/0	e (m)	d (kg/m3)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	

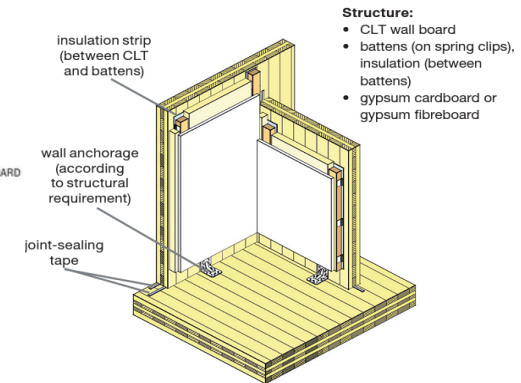
#### 3.B.1 - Internal partitions type I: brick walls



#### 3.B.2 - Internal partitions type II: Gypsum walls



#### 3.B.3 - Internal partitions type III: Timber walls



#### 3.A.2 - Flooring Type I: Ceramic flooring

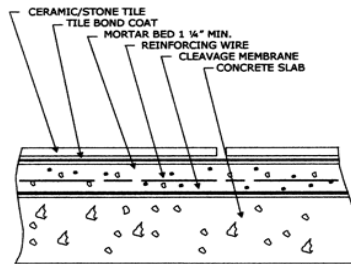
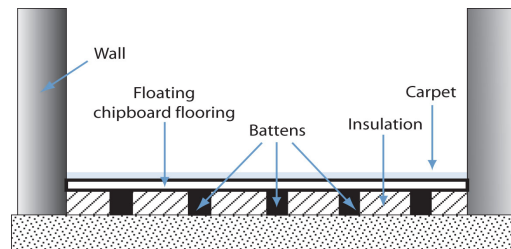
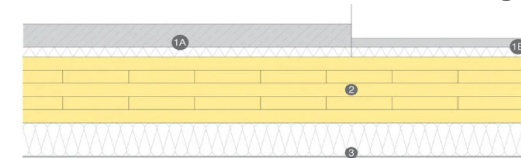


FIGURE F

#### 3.A.3 - Flooring Type II: Wooden floating floor



#### 3.A.4 - Flooring Type III: Screed flooring



- 1A. Wet screed (50-70 mm) with impact sound insulation (20-30 mm).
- 1B. Dry screed (25 mm) with impact sound insulation (20-30 mm).
2. CLT floor 220 mm (140 mm or thicker).
3. Mineral wool and suspended ceiling (~70 mm) with single layer gypsum board ceiling.



### BIM-LCA Construction Project

#### Description of Materials and Impact Data

Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

nr.	Building part	Type of Material	Mat Code	Material Name	Description	Quant. Studied in EPD	Unit	Cost €
1	Under foundation	Blinding concrete	CON0	Concrete C16/20	C16/20 ECOPact Prime concrete produced in the plant of Greenwich of Aggregate Industries for use as ready-mixed concrete of normal building construction and civil engineering.	1	m3	87.54
2	Structure	Concrete	CON1	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Foundation)	1m3 factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, Industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m3	118.28
3	Structure	Concrete	CON2	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C35/45 SCC (Floor)	1m3 factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, Industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m3	244.28
4	Structure	Concrete	CON3	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Inner wall, Column and Beams)	1m3 factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, Industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m3	408
5	Structure	Rebar	REB	STEEL DEFORMED BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT	STEEL DEFORMED BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT are used to reinforce concrete in building constructions	1000	kg	1800
6	Structure	Structural steel	ST	Hot rolled steel profiles	The hot rolled steel profiles are made of steel bloom produced in electric arc furnace (EAF) process using 100% of iron scrap. The profiles constitute intermediate products commonly used for construction of power poles, roads, steel structures, supporting structures for buildings, load-bearing structures of buildings such industrial halls and warehouses as well as in railway, mining and shipbuilding industry. A specific product technical data is available at manufacturer website: <a href="http://www.wostsa.pl">www.wostsa.pl</a> .	1000	kg	2690
7	Structure / Partitions / roof structure	Gulam Timber / Timber battens	GLT	Glued laminated timber	This EPD is based on a declared unit of 1 m <sup>3</sup> of glued laminated timber (moisture of 10% at a raw density of 464 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ). The results refer to a representative average of Rubner glued laminated timber including standard beams as well as sophisticated 3D-beam components. The LCA covers 100% of the Rubner group's production referring to its sites located at Rohrbach (Austria), Ober-Grafendorf (Austria), Brixen (Italy) and Caltri (Italy).	1	m3	1134
8	Composite steel-concrete slabs	Galvanized steel plates	ST-G	Galvanized Structural Steel	The declaration covers galvanized structural steel produced at the production site in Brande, Denmark. The declaration covers all life cycle modules from A1-A5, C1-C4 and D and is based on product-specific data provided by Give Steel A/S and background data from Gabi professional 2020 and Ecoinvent v3.6.	1000	kg	2500
9	Walls and Lightweight concrete slabs	Concrete o ceramic blocks	CONB	Concrete blocks	Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks with a dry density of 375 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , also called Planstein PP 2/040	1	m3	261.76
10	Walls / Lightweight concrete slabs / Inclined roof	Ceramic blocks / brick wall / ceramic deck	CERB	Red bricks or ceramic blocks	Bricks such as "RT Ultima 150" and "RT 550 Unika" are used to build walls, pillars and partitions.	1000	kg	420
11	Lightweight concrete slabs	Precast concrete beams	CONBEAM	Precast concrete elements of structures	Precast concrete structures: filigree slabs, shell/double walls, one/three layer walls, balconies, stairs, columns, beams and other precast concrete products	1	kg	0.3
12	Walls, slabs	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	Cross Laminated Timber - CLT	Cross Laminated Timber - CLT -Gross Density: 424.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	m3	1355.7
13	Under the Ground slab	Graded aggregate	AGG	Aggregates	Aggregates from Uddevalle quarry - Glimmingen. Product variation: Sub base 0/150, Macadam 100/250, Macadam 150/300	1000	kg	50
14	Roof	Roof tiles	RTIL	Roof tiles (produced using natural gas) - Red tile	The product is produced using certified green electricity and natural gas. The declared unit is in tonnes - the mass required for roofing must be calculated using information from producer (dens=40 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1000	kg	3100
15	Flooring, roof	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	Ceramic Floor Tiles	Ceramic Floor Tiles 1 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1	m2	32.21
16	Roof, flooring	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	Mineral adhesives H40® Gel, Bioflex®, H40® Sin Limites® & H40® Sem Limites	The International EPD System: Construction products / Aggregates The International EPD System: Construction products / Cement and building limes	1	kg	0.6
17	Roof, flooring	Mortar bed / Wet screed	MOR	Cement mortars	Cement mortars (1600 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1	kg	0.25
18	Flooring	Cleavage membrane / Sound insulation layer	POLY	POLYETHYLENE FOAM BASED PRODUCTS	This product is a flexible material made mostly of polyethylene. It is soft and resilient and gives the impression of being a soundproofing and cushioning material. Foamed polyethylene packaging protects against scratches damage during transport moisture, including sea moisture. Foam also has insulating properties, which means that it protects against heat loss. Polyethylene foam products in the form of rolls, sheets and bags. Dens=935 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.001069519	m3	1.73
19	Flooring	Laminated wood flooring	WFL	Multi-layered engineered wood flooring	Multi-layered engineered wood floors are floor coverings in accordance with EN 13489 for private and commercial use in interior areas, which are either laid "floating" on screed or on other existing floors such as wood or tiles, in connection with suitable underlay materials, or are glued to the screed across the whole floor area.	1	m2	29.71
20	Flooring	Chipboard flooring (plywood)	PLYW	S-P-02010 SELEX® Plywood	m3 of plywood products produced in Chile and installed across different countries across the world	1	m3	1430.67
21	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	MWOOL	Mineral wool insulation (high bulk density range)	Mineral wool is the generic term for insulating materials made of glass wool and stone wool. These are non-combustible insulating materials, which consist mainly of amorphous fibres obtained from a silicate melt. The mineral wool insulation materials described in this declaration are produced in the form of rolls, boards and mats in the high bulk density range (> 120 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ). The ready-made products are supplied in thicknesses between 10 mm and 400 mm.	1	m3	96.5
22	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	POLYU1	S-P-07206 Insulation board with a core of rigid polyurethane (PIR) for buildings	6 cm/m <sup>2</sup> : thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> k/w): 2.33 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> k/W) grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 2.46 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.06	m3	30.69
23	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	POLYU2	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam (blowing agent HFO; density 40 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.13	m3	290.4
24	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	EPS	EUROTHERM EPS INSULATION (white); 0,035-0,039 W/mK	Expanded polystyrene foam EPS, wall insulation, External Thermal Insulation Composite System (ETICS), pitched roof insulation and ceiling insulation. Gross density: 16.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	m3	114.5



**BIM-LCA Construction Project**
**Description of Materials and Impact Data**

 Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

nr.	Building part	Type of Material	Mat Code	Material Name	Description	Quant. Studied in EPD	Unit	Cost €
25	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	CELL	Cellulose Fibre Insulation - Thermal insulation for use in pitched roofs, walls and floor spaces in dwellings.	One m <sup>2</sup> of installed in-situ insulation, thickness 300mm with an R-value of 9.09 m <sup>2</sup> K/W, at a density of 37 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . Reference service life of 50 years	0.3	m <sup>3</sup>	203.13
26	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	CORK	S-P-02315 Cork-based thermal insulation panels: Slim and Lisoflex	Cork-based thermal insulation panels: grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 3.3 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ); layer thickness (m): 0.02 layer thickness (m); thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W): 0.465 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W).	0.02	m <sup>3</sup>	53.84
27	Partition walls	Finishing coat (plastering mortars) / External finishing /Interior finishing	PLASM	Mineral pre-made mortar: rendering and plastering mortar – normal/finishing render or plaster with special properties	Rendering and plastering mortars produced in the factory for use as a base coat or finishing render/plaster on walls, ceilings, piers, and separating walls of structures which comply with the applicable standards or on similar backgrounds. 1600 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	kg	1.5
28	Partition walls	Gypsum cardboard or fiberboard	GYP_F	Gypsum fibreboards 12,5 mm	conversion factor to 1kg: 16.66 - gross density: 1175.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> layer thickness: 0.0125 m grammage: 16.66 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1	m <sup>2</sup>	36.9
29	Partition walls, facades	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	STANDARD GYPSUM PLASTERBOARD STD 12,5 mm	grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 8.6 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) thermal conductivity (w/m.k): 0.21 Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K) thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W): 0.06 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W) layer thickness (m): 0.0125 layer thickness (m)	1	m <sup>2</sup>	36.9
30	Partition walls	Galvanized steel (U, C) channel studs	ST-GC	Cold-rolled steel profiles for framing and partition systems	The raw material is hot dipped sheet rolled galvanized steel, grade DX51D+Z steel for forming. The steel profile sections are manufactured in accordance with EN 14195:2014 Metal framing components for gypsum board systems.	1000	kg	2820
31	Railings	Railings	ST-SL	Welded and Pickled Stainless Steel Products	Products from Øglænd System AS that are made from stainless steel, and then machined, welded and pickled. Stainless steel forms a protective chromium oxide layer when the alloy is exposed to air, hindering direct contact between the alloy and the corrosive environment.	1	kg	14.47
32	Interior doors	Interior doors	WDOOR	Wooden interior doors	This EPD describes an average of the doors produced by the member companies of the VHI. In addition to standard doors, the member companies of the VHI also produce so-called functional doors. These offer additional functions such as moisture, smoke, fire, sound, burglary and radiation protection. For these purposes, the doors are given a modified design.	2.6814	m <sup>2</sup>	394.28
33	Facades	External wooden cladding	WCLA	Wood Plastic Composite products: Cladding: WEO 35	FIBERDECK wood plastic composite combines the proven strength of high-density, recycled polyethylene plastic and realistic wood fibers with an outer shell of polymer that completely encapsulates the board in an impermeable layer of protection from weather, sun, water, scuffs and scrapes	50.75	m <sup>2</sup>	2869.79
34	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	N-STON	Slabs for façade claddings and for interior claddings and flooring in natural semi-rijo limestone:	Slabs for façade claddings and for interior claddings and flooring in natural semi-rijo limestone. Dens: 2750 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	kg	2.5
35	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	PORCE	EXTRUDED PORCELAIN VENTILATED FAÇADE GA16 & GA20	EXTRUDED PORCELAIN VENTILATED FAÇADE GA16 & GA20. 324 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	324	kg	560
36	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	A-STON	S-P-07728 STONEO Ventilated Facade Panels	The engineering stone facade panels are made of a high-quality material comprising a selected combination of aggregates, bound by stable polyester resins. The panels are used for facade cladding and are mounted as a component of ventilated facades (rainscreen claddings).	1	kg	2.25
37	Windows	Windows	WIN_PVC	Passiv PVC Double Glazed Window	The Passiv PVC windows cover a range of different sizes and shapes of windows. The LCA has been executed based on a Double-glazed 1230 mm x 1480 mm window, with a thermal performance of U window = 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K, U glass = 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K and a life expectancy of 50 years. After which the results have been scaled back to a functional unit of 1m <sup>2</sup> .	1	m <sup>2</sup>	146.96
38	Windows	Windows	WIN_WOOD	Hardwood double glazed window	The raw materials for the Hardwood windows comprise glass, argon, hardwood/softwood profiles, warm edge spacer and associated hardware (hinges, handles, receivers and gears).	1	m <sup>2</sup>	299.17
39	Windows	Windows	WIN_AL	Aluminium Windows	The aluminium windows are assembled with extruded aluminium profiles and comes in different frame widths of 45 mm - 50 mm and 70 mm - 75 mm. They consist of an aluminium profile frame and an aluminium profile sash with an insulating glass unit (IGU). The aluminium profiles are powder coated and thermally broken with a reinforced polyamide strip.	1	m <sup>2</sup>	127.72
40	Facades	Exterior glazed doors	DOOR_GL	Exterior facade folding doors with thermally modified beech and double glazing, painted	Folding door in the facade of buildings, for renovation and in new buildings	1	m <sup>2</sup>	150.14
41	Facades	Exterior front doors	DOOR_W	Wooden full doors	Exterior doors manufactured by Porta KMI Poland Sp. z o. o. Sp. k. are dedicated for communication in domestic as well as commercial premises. Among company's products, wooden and steel doors are distinguished. Depending on the customer's needs, doors possess various functionalities and can be produced from a wide range of materials.	2.307	m <sup>2</sup>	632.54
42	Roof	Gravel ballast	GRAV	S-P-05225 Aggregates from Nyrand gravel pit-Svebølle	S-P-05225 Aggregates from Nyrand gravel pit-Svebølle	1000	kg	123.75
43	Roof	Waterproofing layer	WP	PTM reinforced bitumen membrane for roof waterproofing	System of PTM reinforced bitumen membrane for roof waterproofing: ·PTM BituFlex (top layer) & PTM DuraFlex Kombi (bottom layer) .	1	m <sup>2</sup>	4.2





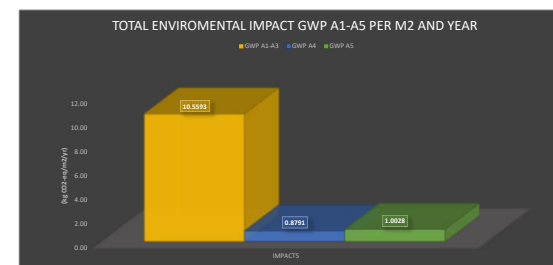
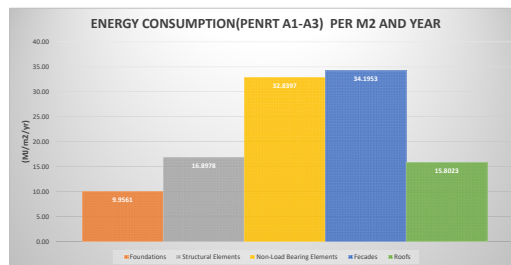
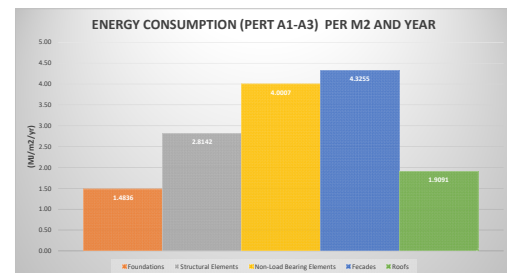
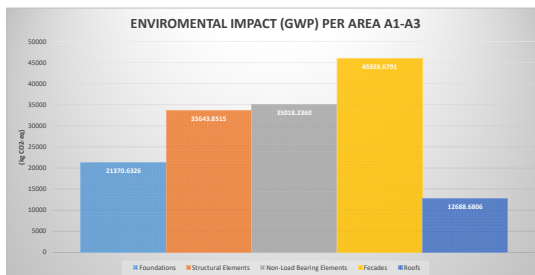
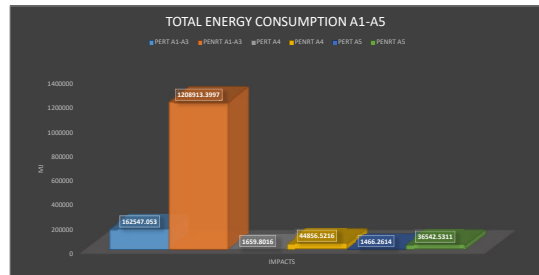
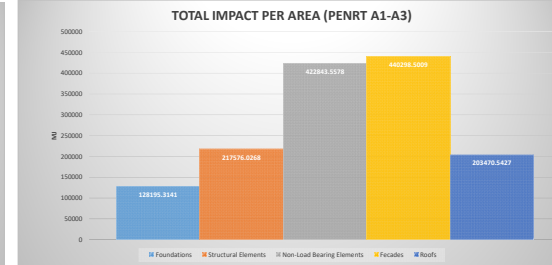
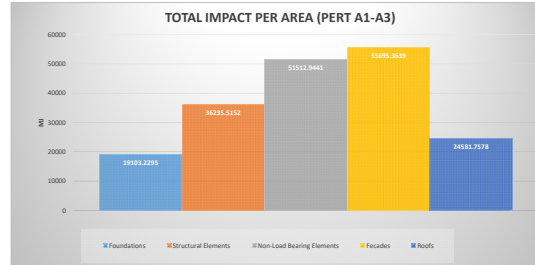
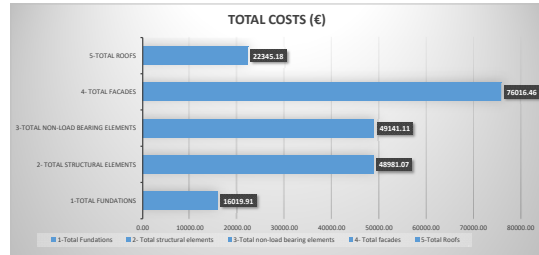
This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Graphical Results**

Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	



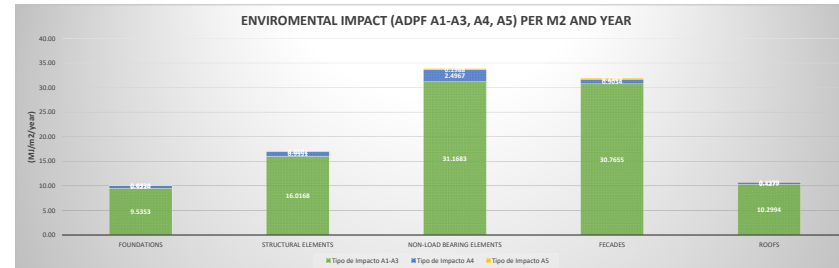
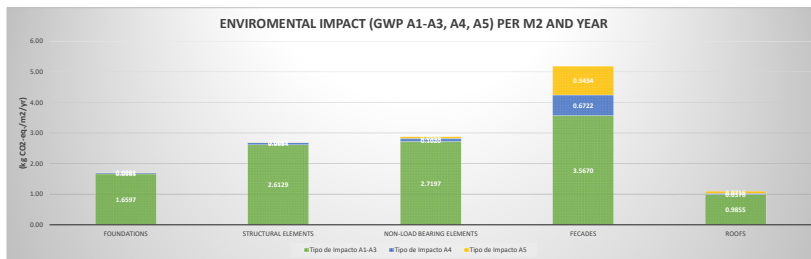
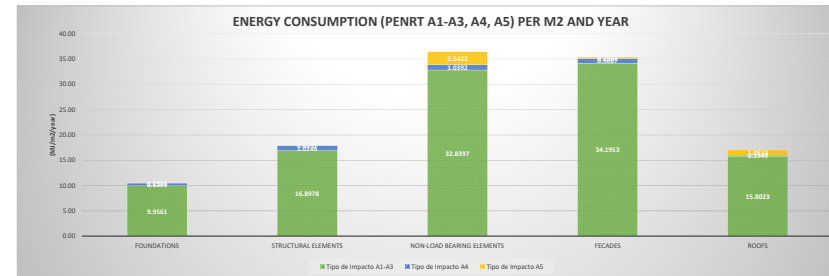
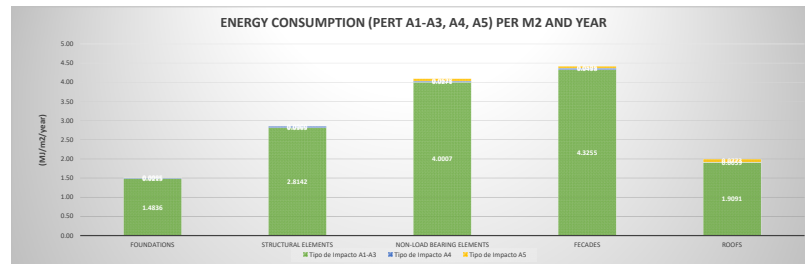
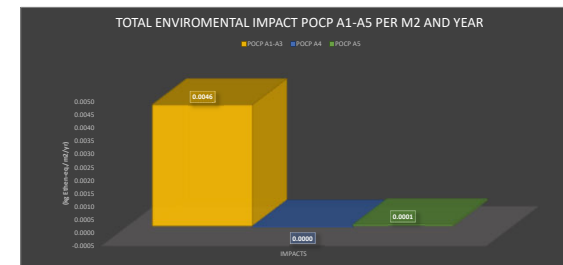
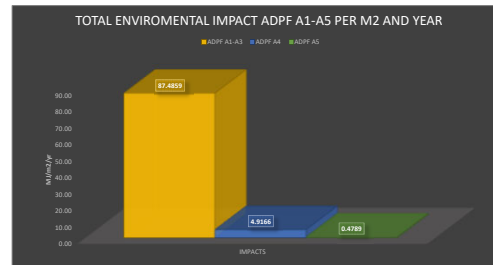
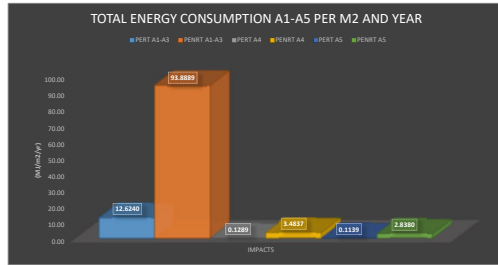


BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house in concrete and bricks

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	

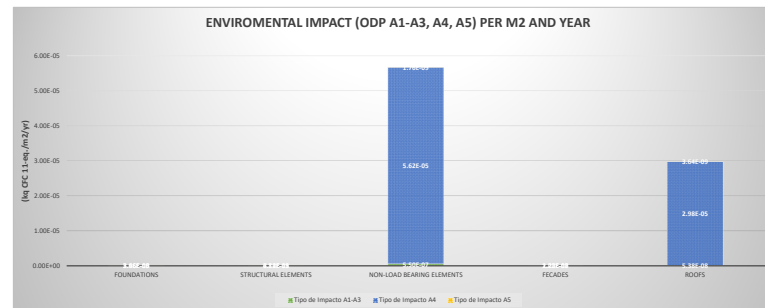
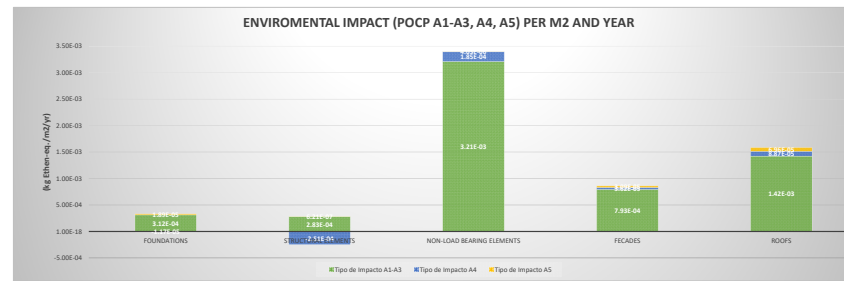
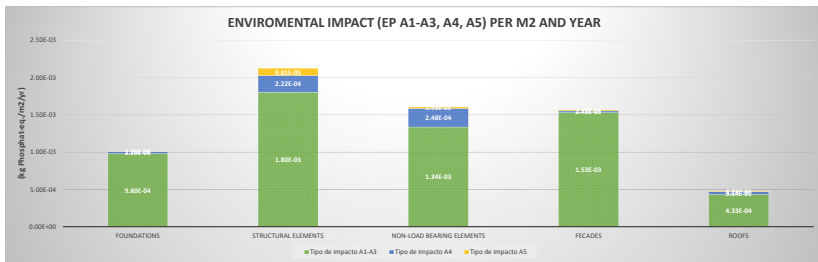
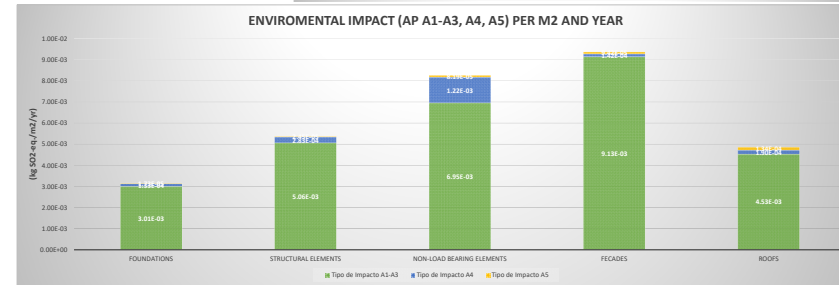
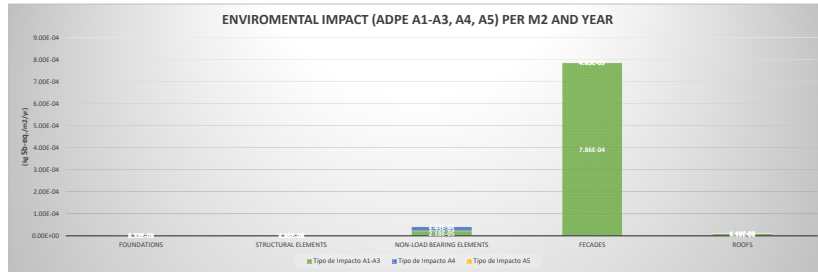


BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house in concrete and bricks

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	





## **Annex 2. LCA with Excel app of a single-family house in steel and bricks**

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**
**Inputs**
**1- Data of the building**

<b>Project Name:</b>	Single-family house with steel structure and bricks		
Building type	Residential		
Address	Street 1		
IndoorFloor area	257.52	m2	
Analysed service life	50	year	
City	Cartagena		
Country	Spain		

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable

**2- Areas and volumes in elements of the building - User inputs**

Footing volume (m3):	24.88
Volume of Foundation beams (m3):	12.37
Footing plant area (m2):	9.05
Foundation beam plant area (m2):	4.52
Volume of piles (m3):	0.00
Volumen of pile caps (m3):	0.00
Pile cap plant area (m2):	0.00
Foundation slab volume (m3):	0.00
Foundation slab plant area (m2):	0.00
Column volume (m3):	4.87
beam volume (m3):	1.41
Retaining wall volume (m3):	0.00
Area of slabs (including beams) (m2):	351.13
Partition area (m2):	221.66
Facade area (m2):	374.42
Exterior party wall (m2):	0.00
Stairs (m2):	10.80
Ramps (m2):	0.00
Steel volume in stiffening elements (m3):	0.00
Concrete volume in stiffening walls (m3):	0.00
Interior door surface (m2):	7.64
Main door surface (m2):	4.00
Exterior glazed door surface (m2):	4.00
Windows surface (m2):	21.54
Flat roof area (m2):	134.33
Inclinated roof area (horizontal projection) (m2):	86.22
roof inclination angle (deg):	20.00
parapets (m2):	26.40
Railing (m):	5.50

**Note: IMPORTANT - If any of the previus element is missing in the project enter 0**

Floor Areas (m2)	Indoor	outdoor	total
Ground floor:	116.52	80.37	196.89
Intermediate floors:	141		
roof type 1:		128.48	
roof tape 2:		5.85	



**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

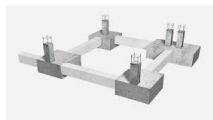
**2- Choice the type of structural, construction systems & materials**

**a) Type of Foundation:**

(enter 1, 2 or 3)



(1) Piles and pile caps



(2) Footings



(3) Foundation slab

**b) Material in Beams and Columns**



(1) Reinf. Concrete



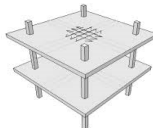
(2) Steel



(3) Timber

**c) Type of structural slabs**

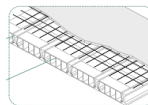
(enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)



(1)-Mass concrete slabs



(2) Composite slab slabs



(3) Lightweight concrete slabs



(4) Timber slabs

**c-1) If the perviuos answer was (3) *Lightweight concrete slabs* , pease chose:**

**Type of bocks:**



(1) Concrete blocks



(2) Ceramic blocks

**d) If it exists in the building, choose one of these stiffening systems:**

**Type of structure stiffening system:**

(0) Without stiffening system

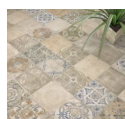


(1) Concrete stiffening walls



(2) Steel stiffening elements

**e) Type of flooring (non-structural)**



(1) Ceramic flooring



(2) Wood floating floor



(3) Screed flooring

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

**f) Type of internal partitions**

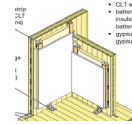
1



(1) Brick walls



(2) Gypsum cardboard walls



(3) Structural Timber wall

**g) Type of stairs**

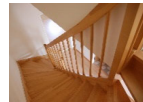
2



(1) Concrete



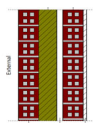
(2) Steel



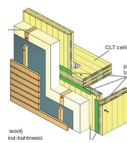
(3) Timber

**h) Type of facades**

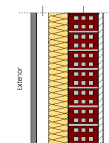
1



(1) Double bricks wall



(2) Timber



(3) Ventilated facade

**h-1) If the previous answer was (3) Ventilated facade, please choose:**

Type of tiles for external cladding: 1

N-STON

PORCE

A-STON

(1) Natural semi-rijo limestone

(1) EXTRUDED PORCELAIN

(2) Artificial stone Aggregates+polyester resins

**i) Type of windows**

1



(1) PVC Double Glazed Window  
WIN\_PVC



(2) Hardwood double glazed window  
WIN\_WOOD



(3) Aluminium Window  
WIN\_AL

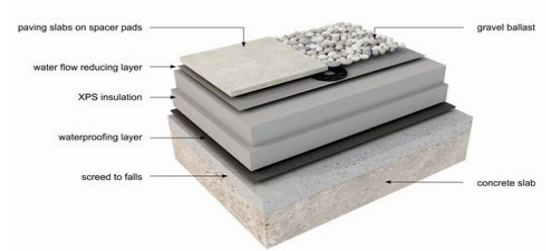
**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

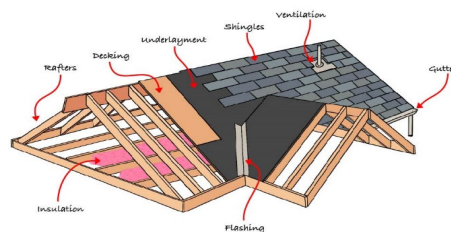
**Inputs**

**j) Type of finishing coat in flat roof**  (enter 1 or 2)



- (1) Ceramic tiles      (2) Gravel ballast

**k) Type of inclined roof**



- (1) with brick walls      (2) With timber structure

**l) Structure under inclined roof**

**Eliminate the structure and insulation of inclined roofs?:**  (enter 1 or 2)

- (1) Yes      (2) No

**m) Material in the insulation layers of the facades and roofs**  (enter 1,2,...or 6)

1	MWOOL	Mineral wool insulation
2	POLYU1	Insulation board with a core of rigid polyurethane
3	POLYU2	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam
4	EPS	Expanded Polystyrene for insulation
5	CELL	Cellulose Fibre Insulation
6	CORK	Cork-based thermal insulation panels

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
1098.46	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: Single-family house with steel structure and bricks

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities		Material		Formula				
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2			Quantities (Q)	Unit		
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)					
1- Foundations	1.A - Piles	1.A.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	vol (m3)			Q=nr*Par1				
		1.A.2	Rebar	REB	0			30	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			Q=nr*Par1*Qcon				
	1.B-Basement	1.B.1-Pile Caps	1.B.1.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	vol (m3)			Q=nr*Par1			
			1.B.1.2	Rebar	REB	0			80	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			Q=Par1*Qcon			
			1.B.1.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	0	0.10		0.00	pile cap area (m2)			Q=nr*e*Par1			
		1.B.2-Footings	1.B.2.1	Concrete	CON1	1			24.88	footing vol (m3)		24.88	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
			1.B.2.2	Rebar	REB	1			63.3	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		1574.90	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon		
			1.B.2.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	1	0.10		9.05	Footing area (m2)		0.91	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1		
		1.B.3-Foundation beams	1.B.3.1	Concrete	CON1	1			12.37	beam vol (m3)		12.37	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
			1.B.3.2	Rebar	REB	1			88.8	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		1098.46	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Qcon		
			1.B.3.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	1	0.10		4.52	Beam area (m2)		0.45	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1		
		1.B.4-Foundation slab	1.B.4.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	slab vol (m3)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
			1.B.4.2	Rebar	REB	0			75	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		0.00	kg			
			1.B.4.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	0	0.10		0.00	Slab area (m2)		0.00	m3	Q=e*Par1		
		1.C - Retaining walls	1.C.1	Concrete	CON3	1			0.00	wall vol (m3)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
1.C.2	Rebar		REB	1			90	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon				
2 - Load bearing structural frame	2.A-Frames	2.A.1-Beams (Timber, steel or concrete)	2.A.1.1	Gulam Timber	GLT	0		1.41	beam volume (m3)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1			
			2.A.1.2	Steel in timber connec. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			8	Kg Steel/m3 timber		0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT		
			2.A.1.3	Structural steel	ST	1		7850	1.41	beam volume (m3)	1.1	due to connections	12175.35	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2	
			2.A.1.4	Concrete	CON3	0			1.41	beam volume (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
			2.A.1.5	Rebar	REB	0			137.6	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con	
		2.A.2-Columns (Timber, steel or concrete)	2.A.2.1	Gulam Timber	GLT	0			4.87	column vol (m3)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
			2.A.2.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			8	Kg Steel/m3 timber		0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT		
			2.A.2.3	Structural steel	ST	1		7850	4.87	column vol (m3)	1.1	due to connections	42052.45	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2	
			2.A.2.4	Concrete	CON3	0			4.87	column vol (m3)			0	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
			2.A.2.5	Rebar	REB	0			202.3	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg		
		2.A.3-Mass concrete slabs or	2.A.3.1	Concrete	CON2	0	0.25		345.49	Slab area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
			2.A.3.2	Rebar	REB	0			90	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg		
			2.A.4.1	Concrete	CON2	1	0.16		351.13	Slab area (m2)			56.18	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
			2.A.4-Composite slabs or	2.A.4.2	Rebar	REB	1			25	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			1404.52	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con
				2.A.4.3	Galvanized steel plates	ST-G	1	0.001	7850	351.13	Slab area (m2)	1.200	m2 plates/m2 slab	3307.64	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2*d
	2.A.5-Lightweight concrete slabs or	2.A.5.1	Concrete blocks or	CONB	0	0.25		345.49	Slab area (m2)	0.820	m3 block/m2 slab	0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2		
		2.A.5.2	Ceramic blocks	CERB	0	0.25	320	345.49	Slab area (m2)	0.820	m3 block/m2 slab	0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2*d		
		2.A.5.3	Precast concrete beams	CONBEAM	0		2500	345.49	Slab area (m2)	0.038	m2 beam cross sec	0.00	kg	Q=nr*(Par1/0.8)*Par2*d		
		2.A.5.4	Concrete (cast in place)	CON2	0	0.05		345.49	Slab area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		2.A.5.5	Rebar	REB	0			25	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con		
	2.A.6-Mass timber structural floors	2.A.6.1	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	0	0.16		351.13	floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		2.A.6.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0			4	Kg Steel/m3 CLT			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT		
	2.B-Concrete stiffening walls/steel in stiffening elements	2.B.1	Structural steel	ST	0		7850	0.00	steel volume (m3)	1.1	due to connections	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2		
		2.B.2	Concrete	CON3	0			0.00	concrete vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
		2.B.3	rebar	REB	0			140	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon		
3.A-Horizontal elements	3.A.1-Ground floor slab (non-structural)	3.A.1.1	Concrete	CON1	1	0.15		196.89	Slab area (m2)		29.53	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e			
		3.A.1.2	rebar	REB	1			30	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			886.01	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon		
		3.A.1.3	Graded aggregate	AGG	1	0.25	1800	196.89	Slab area (m2)			88600.50	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d		
	3.A.2-Flooring Type I: Ceramic flooring or	3.A.2.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1			257.52	Floor area (m2)			257.52	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
		3.A.2.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1			257.52	Floor area (m2)	6.00	kg/m2	1545.12	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
		3.A.2.3	Mortar bed	MOR	1	0.03	1600	257.52	Floor area (m2)			12360.96	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
		3.A.2.4	Cleavage membrane	POLY	1	0.005		257.52	Floor area (m2)			1.29	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1		
		3.A.3.1	Laminated wood flooring	WFL	0			257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
		3.A.3-Flooring Type II: Wood floating	3.A.3.2	Chipboard flooring (plywood)	PLYW	0	0.03		257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
1098.46	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: **Single-family house with steel structure and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula	
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)	Unit		
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)				
3 - Non-load bearing elements	floor or	3.A.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.04	257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		3.A.3.4	Timber battens	GLT	0		257.52	Floor area (m2)		0.045	m3	timb/m2 floor	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
	3.A.4-Flooring Type III: Screed flooring	3.A.4.1	Wet screed (cement mostar)	MOR	0	0.05	257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m4	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		3.A.4.2	Sound insulation layer	POLY	0	0.005	257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1		
	3.B.1-Internal partition Type I: Brick walls	3.B.1.1	Brick wall	CERB	1	0.110	805	Wall area (m2)				19627.99	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
		3.B.1.2	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.02	1600	Wall area (m2)				7093.12	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
	3.B.2-Internal partition Type II: Gypsum cardboard walls	3.B.2.1	Gypsum cardboard or fiberboard	GYP_F	0		221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		3.B.2.2	Galvanized steel (U, C) channel studs	ST-GC	0		221.66	Wall area (m2)		3.040	kg	ST /m2 wall	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
		3.B.2.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.05	221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
	3.B.3-Internal partition Type III: Structural Timber wall	3.B.3.1	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	0	0.100	221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		3.B.3.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0		4	kg Steel/m3 CLT				0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT	
		3.B.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.050	221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
	3.B.3.4-External party walls	3.B.3.4	Timber battens	GLT	0		221.66	Wall area (m2)		0.045	m3	timb/m2 wall	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
		3.B.3.5	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	0		221.66	Wall area (m2)		2	m2	number or boards	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
		3.B.4.1	Concrete blocks	CONB	1	0.20	0.00	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
	3.B.4.2-External party walls	3.B.4.2	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05	0.00	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		3.B.4.3	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.04	1600	Wall area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
	3.B.5-Parapets	3.B.5.1	Brick wall	CERB	1	0.110	805	Wall area (m2)				2337.72	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
		3.B.5.2	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.02	1600	Wall area (m2)				844.80	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
	3.B.6-Railings	3.B.6	Railings	ST-SL	1		5.50	long (m)		9.50	kg	ST/m railing	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
	3.B.7-Interior doors	3.B.7	Interior doors	WDOOR	1		7.64	door (m2)				7.64	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
	3.C-Inclined elements	3.C.1-Stairs	3.C.1.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1		10.80	stairs area (m2)		1.27	m2	title/m2 stairs	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
			3.C.1.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1		6.00	kg/m2 title			82.30	kg	Q=nr*Par1*m2 title	
			3.C.1.3	Mostar	MOR	1		1600	stairs area (m2)		0.0715	m3	mor/m2 stairs	Q=nr*Par1*Par2*d	
			3.C.1.4	Concrete	CON3	0	0.20	10.80	stairs area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
			3.C.1.5	Rebar	REB	0		137.6	kg Rebar/m3 Con				0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Qcon
			3.C.1.6	Structural steel	ST	1		10.80	stairs area (m2)		21.33	kg	ST/m2 Stairs	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.C.2-Ramps	3.C.1.7	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	0	0.160	10.80	stairs area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
			3.C.1.8	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	0		4.00	kg Steel/m3 CLT				0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT
			3.C.2.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1		0.00	ramp area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1
			3.C.2.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1		0.00	ramp area (m2)		6.00	kg/m2	title	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
	3.C.2-Ramps	3.C.2.3	Mostar	MOR	1	0.03	1600	ramp area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
		3.C.2.4	Concrete	CON3	1	0.10	0.00	ramp area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
		3.C.2.5	Rebar	REB	1		30	kg Rebar/m3 Con				0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon	
		4 - Facades	4.A-External wall systems	4.A.1-Facade type I: with bricks or,	4.A.1.1	External finish	PLASM	1	0.03	1600	374.42	Wall area (m2)			17972.16
4.A.1.2	Brick walls				CERB	1	0.22	805	374.42	Wall area (m2)			66309.78	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d
4.A.1.3	Insulation layer				MWOOL	1	0.07	152	374.42	Wall area (m2)			26.21	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
4.A.1.4	Interior finish				GYP_P	1		374.42	Wall area (m2)				374.42	m2	Q=nr*Par1
4.A.2-Facade type II: Timber panels or,	4.A.2.1			Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	0		374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1
	4.A.2.2			Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	0	0.100	374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
	3.B.3.2			Steel in timber connect (galvanized)	ST-G	0		4	kg Steel/m3 CLT				0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT
	4.A.2.3			Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.05	374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
	4.A.2.4			Timber battens	GLT	0		374.42	Wall area (m2)		0.045	m3	timb/m2 wall	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
4.A.3-Facade type III: Ventilated facade	4.A.2.5		External wooden cladding	WCLA	0		374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
	4.A.3.1		Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	0		374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
	4.A.3.2		Brick wall	CERB	0	0.12	1000	374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
	4.A.3.3		Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.05	374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
4.B-Facade openings	4.B.1-Windows		4.A.3.4	Tiles for external cladding	N-STON	0	0.03	2750	374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d
			4.B.1	Windows	WIN_PVC	1		21.54	Surface (m2)				21.54	m2	Q=nr*Par1
	4.B.2-Exterior doors		4.B.2.1	Exterior glazed doors	DOOR_GL	1		4.00	Surface (m2)				4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par2
			4.B.2.2	Exterior front doors	DOOR_W	1		4.00	Surface (m2)				4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par3

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

- 10.80 User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
- 23.87 Parameter calculated by app and not editable
- 30 Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
- 1098.46 kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
- MWOOL A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: **Single-family house with steel structure and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula	
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)	Unit		
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)				
5 - Roof	5.A-Roof Type I: Flat roof or	5.A.1.1	Ceramic tiles or	CEFT	1		2300	134.33	roof area (m2)			134.33	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		5.A.1.2	Gravel ballast	GRAV	0	0.15	1800	134.33	roof area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d	
		5.A.2	Waterproofing layer	WP	1			134.33	roof area (m2)			134.33	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		5.A.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.07		134.33	Wall area (m2)			9.40	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
	5.A.4	Screed to falls	5.A.4	Cement mostar	MOR	1	0.03	1600	134.33	Wall area (m2)			6447.84	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d
	5.B.1	Roof tiles	5.B.1	Roof tiles	RTIL	1			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	40	kg/m2	3670.14	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2/cos(Par3)
	5.B.2	Mostar	5.B.2	Cement mostar	MOR	1	0.02	1600	86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			2936.11	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d/cos(Par3)
	5.B.3	Waterproofing layer	5.B.3	Waterproofing layer	WP	1			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			91.75	m2	Q=nr*Par1/cos(Par3)
	5.B.4	Ceramic deck or	5.B.4	Ceramic deck or	CERB	1	0.03	1030	86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			2835.18	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d/cos(Par3)
	5.B.5	wooden deck (plywood)	5.B.5	wooden deck (plywood)	PLYW	0	0.03		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
	5.B.6	Brick walls or	5.B.6	Brick walls or	CERB	1	0.045	483	86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	0.80	wall separation (m)	1979.19	kg	Q=nr*e*(Par1*0.5/Par2)*(tg(Par
	5.B.7	Gulam timber beams	5.B.7	Gulam timber beams	GLT	0	0.05		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	0.60	wall separation (m)	0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*0.05*(((Par1*0.5)/Par2)/cos(P
	5.B.8	Insulation layer	5.B.8	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			4.31	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

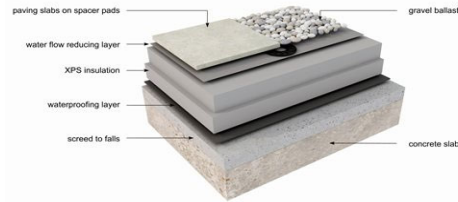
**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
1098.46	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

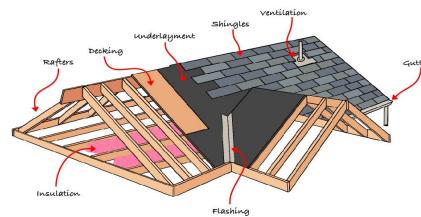
Project name: **Single-family house with steel structure and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula
					n.r. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Parameter 1 Par. Value	Parameter 2 Par. Value	Quantities (Q)	

#### 5.A - Flat roof



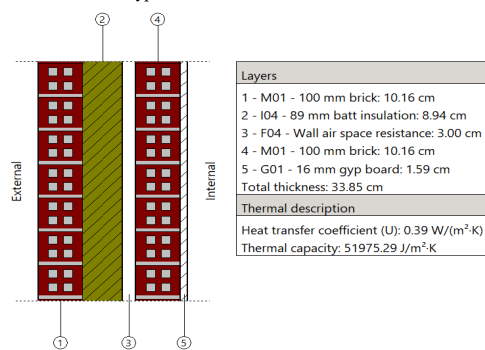
#### 5.B - Tiled roof with timber structure



#### 5.B - Tiled roof with brick walls

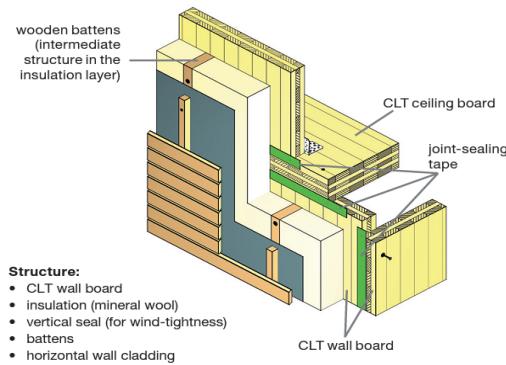


#### 4.A.1 - Facade Type I: Facade with double brick wall

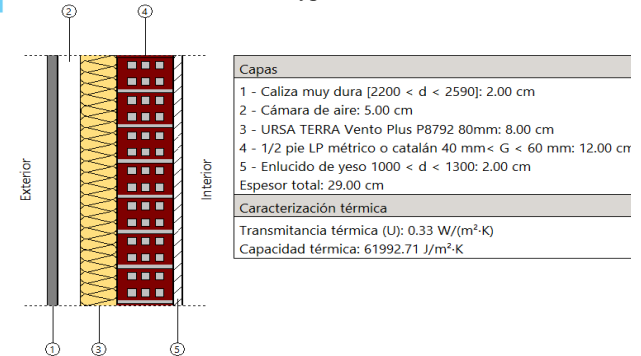


#### 4.A.2 - Facade Type II: with Timber walls

##### External wall Insulation with mineral wool



#### 4.A.3 - Facade Type III: Ventilated facade





### Building Material Quantities

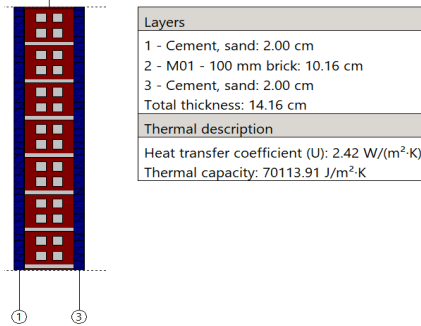
**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
1098.46	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

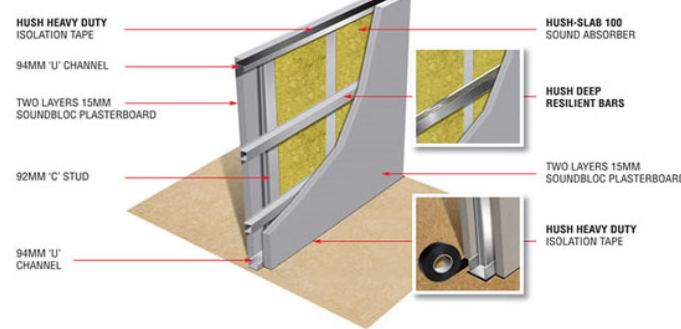
Project name: **Single-family house with steel structure and bricks**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr.	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula		
								Parameter 1 Par. Value	Parameter 1 Par. name (unit)	Parameter 2 Par. Value	Parameter 2 Par. name (unit)	Quantities (Q)	Unit			
					1/0											

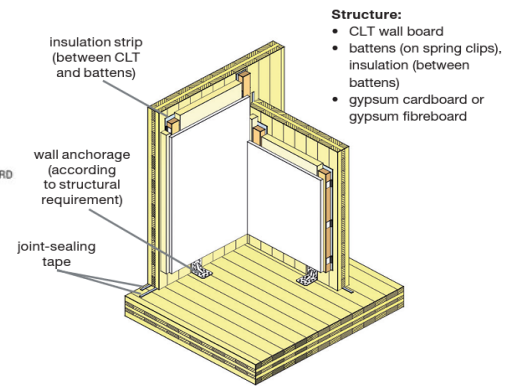
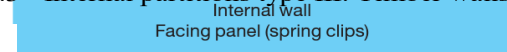
#### 3.B.1 - Internal partitions type I: brick walls



#### 3.B.2 - Internal partitions type II: Gypsum walls



#### 3.B.3 - Internal partitions type III: Timber walls



#### 3.A.2 - Flooring Type I: Ceramic flooring

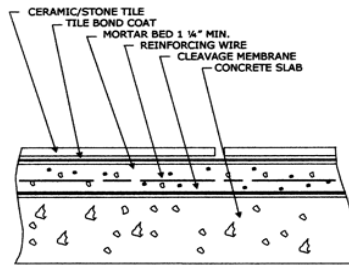
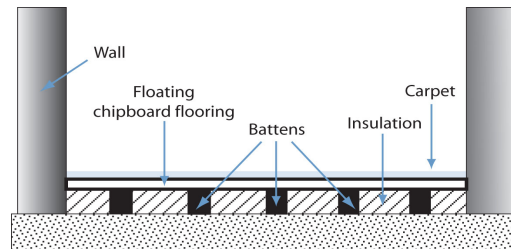
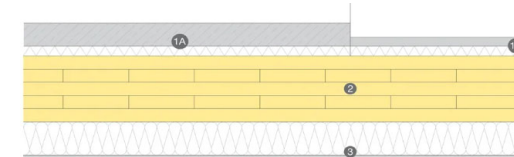


FIGURE F

#### 3.A.3 - Flooring Type II: Wooden floating floor



#### 3.A.4 - Flooring Type III: Screed flooring



- 1A. Wet screed (50-70 mm) with impact sound insulation (20-30 mm).
- 1B. Dry screed (25 mm) with impact sound insulation (20-30 mm).
2. CLT floor 220 mm (140 mm or thicker).
3. Mineral wool and suspended ceiling (~70 mm) with single layer gypsum board ceiling.



## BIM-LCA Construction Project

### Description of Materials and Impact Data

Project name: **Single-family house with steel structure and bricks**

nr.	Building part	Type of Material	Mat Code	Material Name	Description	Quant. Studied in EPD	Unit	Cost €
1	Under foundation	Blinding concrete	CON0	Concrete C16/20	C16/20 ECOPact Prime concrete produced in the plant of Greenwich of Aggregate Industries for use as ready-mixed concrete of normal building construction and civil engineering.	1	m <sup>3</sup>	87.54
2	Structure	Concrete	CON1	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Foundation)	1m <sup>3</sup> factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m <sup>3</sup>	118.28
3	Structure	Concrete	CON2	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C35/45 SCC (Floor)	1m <sup>3</sup> factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m <sup>3</sup>	244.28
4	Structure	Concrete	CON3	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Inner wall, Column and Beams)	1m <sup>3</sup> factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m <sup>3</sup>	408
5	Structure	Rebar	REB	STEEL DEFORMED BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT	STEEL DEFORMED BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT are used to reinforce concrete in building constructions	1000	kg	1800
6	Structure	Structural steel	ST	Hot rolled steel profiles	The hot rolled steel profiles are made of steel bloom produced in electric arc furnace (EAF) process using 100% of iron scrap. The profiles constitute intermediate products commonly used for construction of power poles, roads, steel structures, supporting structures for buildings, load-bearing structures of buildings such industrial halls and warehouses as well as in railway, mining and shipbuilding industry. A specific product technical data is available at manufacturer website: www.wostsa.pl.	1000	kg	2690
7	Structure / Partitions / roof structure	Gulam Timber / Timber battens	GLT	Glued laminated timber	This EPD is based on a declared unit of 1 m <sup>3</sup> of glued laminated timber (moisture of 10% at a raw density of 464 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ). The results refer to a representative average of Rubner glued laminated timber including standard beams as well as sophisticated 3D-beam components. The LCA covers 100% of the Rubner group's production referring to its sites located at Rohrbach (Austria), Ober-Grafendorf (Austria), Brixen (Italy) and Caltri (Italy).	1	m <sup>3</sup>	1134
8	Composite steel-concrete slabs	Galvanized steel plates	ST-G	Galvanized Structural Steel	The declaration covers galvanized structural steel produced at the production site in Brande, Denmark. The declaration covers all life cycle modules from A1-A5, C1-C4 and D and is based on product-specific data provided by Give Steel A/S and background data from GaBi professional 2020 and Ecoinvent v3.6.	1000	kg	2500
9	Walls and Lightweight concrete slabs	Concrete o ceramic blocks	CONB	Concrete blocks	Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks with a dry density of 375 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , also called Planstein PP 2/040	1	m <sup>3</sup>	261.76
10	Walls / Lightweight concrete slabs / Inclined roof	Ceramic blocks / brick wall /ceramic deck	CERB	Red bricks or ceramic blocks	Bricks such as "RT Ultima 150" and "RT 550 Unika" are used to build walls, pillars and partitions.	1000	kg	420
11	Lightweight concrete slabs	Precast concrete beams	CONBEAM	Precast concrete elements of structures	Precast concrete structures: filigree slabs, shell/double walls, one/three layer walls, balconies, stairs, columns, beams and other precast concrete products	1	kg	0.3
12	Walls, slabs	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	Cross Laminated Timber - CLT	Cross Laminated Timber - CLT -Gross Density: 424.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	m <sup>3</sup>	1355.7
13	Under the Ground slab	Graded aggregate	AGG	Aggregates	Aggregates from Uddevalla quarry - Glimmingen. Product variation: Sub base 0/150, Macadam 100/250, Macadam 150/300	1000	kg	50
14	Roof	Roof tiles	RTIL	Roof tiles (produced using natural gas) - Red tile	The product is produced using certified green electricity and natural gas. The declared unit is in tonnes - the mass required for roofing must be calculated using information from producer (dens=40 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1000	kg	3100
15	Flooring, roof	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	Ceramic Floor Tiles	Ceramic Floor Tiles 1 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1	m <sup>2</sup>	32.21
16	Roof, flooring	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	Mineral adhesives H40® Cel. Bioflex®, H40® Sin Limites® & H40® Sem Limites	The International EPD System: Construction products / Aggregates The International EPD System: Construction products / Cement and building limes	1	kg	0.6
17	Roof, flooring	Mortar bed / Wet screed	MOR	Cement mortars	Cement mortars (1600 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1	kg	0.25
18	Flooring	Cleavage membrane / Sound insulation layer	POLY	POLYETHYLENE FOAM BASED PRODUCTS	This product is a flexible material made mostly of polyethylene. It is soft and resilient and gives the impression of being a soundproofing and cushioning material. Foamed polyethylene packaging protects against scratches damage during transport moisture, including sea moisture. Foam also has insulating properties, which means that it protects against heat loss. Polyethylene foam products in the form of rolls, sheets and bags. Dens=935 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.001069519	m <sup>3</sup>	1.73
19	Flooring	Laminated wood flooring	WFL	Multi-layered engineered wood flooring	Multi-layered engineered wood floors are floor coverings in accordance with EN 13489 for private and commercial use in interior areas, which are either laid "floating" on screed or on other existing floors such as wood or tiles, in connection with suitable underlay materials, or are glued to the screed across the whole floor area.	1	m <sup>2</sup>	29.71
20	Flooring	Chipboard flooring (plywood)	PLYW	S-P-02010 SELEX® Plywood	m <sup>3</sup> of plywood products produced in Chile and installed across different countries across the world	1	m <sup>3</sup>	1430.67
21	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	MWOOL	Mineral wool insulation (high bulk density range)	Mineral wool is the generic term for insulating materials made of glass wool and stone wool. These are non-combustible insulating materials, which consist mainly of amorphous fibres obtained from a silicate melt. The mineral wool insulation materials described in this declaration are produced in the form of rolls, boards and mats in the high bulk density range (> 120 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ). The ready-made products are supplied in thicknesses between 10 mm and 400 mm.	1	m <sup>3</sup>	96.5
22	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	POLYU1	S-P-07206 Insulation board with a core of rigid polyurethane (PIR) for buildings	6 cm/m <sup>2</sup> : thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/w): 2.33 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W) grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 2.46 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.06	m <sup>3</sup>	30.69
23	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	POLYU2	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam (blowing agent HFO; density 40 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.13	m <sup>3</sup>	290.4

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**
**Description of Materials and Impact Data**

 Project name: **Single-family house with steel structure and bricks**

nr.	Building part	Type of Material	Mat Code	Material Name	Description	Quant. Studied in EPD	Unit	Cost €
24	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	EPS	EUROTHERM EPS INSULATION (white): 0.035-0.039 W/mK	Expanded polystyrene foam EPS, wall insulation, External Thermal Insulation Composite System (ETICS), pitched roof insulation and ceiling insulation. Gross density: 16.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	m <sup>3</sup>	114.5
25	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	CELL	Cellulose Fibre Insulation - Thermal insulation for use in pitched roofs, walls and floor spaces in dwellings.	One m <sup>2</sup> of installed in-situ insulation, thickness 300mm with an R-value of 9.09 m <sup>2</sup> K/W, at a density of 37 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . Reference service life of 50 years	0.3	m <sup>3</sup>	203.13
26	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	CORK	S-P-02315 Cork-based thermal insulation panels: Slim and Lisoflex	Cork-based thermal insulation panels: grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 3.3 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ); layer thickness (m): 0.02 layer thickness (m); thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W): 0.465 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W).	0.02	m <sup>3</sup>	53.84
27	Partition walls	Finishing coat (plastering mortars) / External finishing / Interior finishing	PLASM	Mineral pre-made mortar: rendering and plastering mortar – normal/finishing render or plaster with special properties	Rendering and plastering mortars produced in the factory for use as a base coat or finishing render/plaster on walls, ceilings, piers, and separating walls of structures which comply with the applicable standards or on similar backgrounds. 1600 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	kg	1.5
28	Partition walls	Gypsum cardboard or fiberboard	GYP_F	Gypsum fibreboards 12,5 mm	conversion factor to 1kg: 16.66 - gross density: 1175.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> layer thickness: 0.0125 m grammage: 16.66 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1	m <sup>2</sup>	36.9
29	Partition walls, facades	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	STANDARD GYPSUM PLASTERBOARD STD 12,5 mm	grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 8.6 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) thermal conductivity (w/m.k): 0.21 Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K) thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W): 0.06 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W) layer thickness (m): 0.0125 layer thickness (m)	1	m <sup>2</sup>	36.9
30	Partition walls	Galvanized steel (U, C) channel studs	ST-GC	Cold-rolled steel profiles for framing and partition systems	The raw material is hot dipped sheet rolled galvanised steel, grade DX51D+Z steel for forming. The steel profile sections are manufactured in accordance with EN 14195:2014 Metal framing components for gypsum board systems.	1000	kg	2820
31	Railings	Railings	ST-SL	Welded and Pickled Stainless Steel Products	Products from Øglænd System AS that are made from stainless steel, and then machined, welded and pickled. Stainless steel forms a protective chromium oxide layer when the alloy is exposed to air, hindering direct contact between the alloy and the corrosive environment.	1	kg	14.47
32	Interior doors	Interior doors	WDOOR	Wooden interior doors	This EPD describes an average of the doors produced by the member companies of the VHI. In addition to standard doors, the member companies of the VHI also produce so-called functional doors. These offer additional functions such as moisture, smoke, fire, sound, burglary and radiation protection. For these purposes, the doors are given a modified design.	2.6814	m <sup>2</sup>	394.28
33	Facades	External wooden cladding	WCLA	Wood Plastic Composite products: Cladding: WEO 35	FIBERDECK wood plastic composite combines the proven strength of high-density, recycled polyethylene plastic and realistic wood fibers with an outer shell of polymer that completely encapsulates the board in an impermeable layer of protection from weather, sun, water, scuffs and scrapes	50.75	m <sup>2</sup>	2869.79
34	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	N-STON	Slabs for façade claddings and for interior claddings and flooring in natural semi-rijo limestone:	Slabs for façade claddings and for interior claddings and flooring in natural semi-rijo limestone. Dens: 2750 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	kg	2.5
35	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	PORCE	EXTRUDED PORCELAIN VENTILATED FAÇADE GA16 & GA20	EXTRUDED PORCELAIN VENTILATED FAÇADE GA16 & GA20. 324 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	324	kg	560
36	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	A-STON	S-P-07728 STONEE Ventilated Facade Panels	The engineering stone facade panels are made of a high-quality material comprising a selected combination of aggregates, bound by stable polyester resins. The panels are used for facade cladding and are mounted as a component of ventilated facades (rainscreen claddings).	1	kg	2.25
37	Windows	Windows	WIN_PVC	Passiv PVC Double Glazed Window	The Passiv PVC windows cover a range of different sizes and shapes of windows. The LCA has been executed based on a Double-glazed 1230 mm x 1480 mm window, with a thermal performance of U window = 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K, U glass = 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K and a life expectancy of 50 years. After which the results have been scaled back to a functional unit of 1m <sup>2</sup> .	1	m <sup>2</sup>	146.96
38	Windows	Windows	WIN_WOOD	Hardwood double glazed window	The raw materials for the Hardwood windows comprise glass, argon, hardwood/softwood profiles, warm edge spacer and associated hardware (hinges, handles, receivers and gears).	1	m <sup>2</sup>	299.17
39	Windows	Windows	WIN_AL	Aluminium Windows	The aluminium windows are assembled with extruded aluminium profiles and comes in different frame widths of 45 mm - 50 mm and 70 mm - 75 mm. They consist of an aluminium profile frame and an aluminium profile sash with an insulating glass unit (IGU). The aluminium profiles are powder coated and thermally broken with a reinforced polyamide strip.	1	m <sup>2</sup>	127.72
40	Facades	Exterior glazed doors	DOOR_GL	Exterior facade folding doors with thermally modified beech and double glazing, painted	Folding door in the facade of buildings, for renovation and in new buildings	1	m <sup>2</sup>	150.14
41	Facades	Exterior front doors	DOOR_W	Wooden full doors	Exterior doors manufactured by Porta KMI Poland Sp. z o. o. Sp. k. are dedicated for communication in domestic as well as commercial premises. Among company's products, wooden and steel doors are distinguished. Depending on the customer's needs, doors possess various functionalities and can be produced from a wide range of materials.	2.307	m <sup>2</sup>	632.54
42	Roof	Gravel ballast	GRAV	S-P-05225 Aggregates from Nyrand gravel pit-Svebølle	S-P-05225 Aggregates from Nyrand gravel pit-Svebølle	1000	kg	123.75
43	Roof	Waterproofing layer	WP	PTM reinforced bitumen membrane for roof waterproofing	System of PTM reinforced bitumen membrane for roof waterproofing: PTM BituFlex (top layer) & PTM DuraFlex Kombi (bottom layer) .	1	m <sup>2</sup>	4.2

Table with 2 columns: Environmental Impacts (Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources, Acidification potential, Global warming potential) and Environmental Impacts (Eutrophication potential, Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential, Ozone Depletion Potential, Global warming potential).

BIM-LCA Construction Project LCA - Environmental Impact results

Project name: Single-family house with steel structure and bricks

Main LCA data table with columns: Module, Building part, Building element types / building elements, Ref., Type of Material, Mat Code, Quantities (Q) [Unit], and various environmental impact indicators (Energy consumption, GWP, ADP, AOP, POCP, ODP, etc.).

BIM-LCA Construction Project LCA - Environmental Impact results

Project name: Single-family house with steel structure and bricks

Table with columns: Module, Building part, Building element types / building elements, Ref., Type of Material, Mat Code, Quantities (Q) [Unit], Cost (Euro). Rows include 1-Foundations, 2-Load bearing structural frame, 3.A-Horizontal elements, 3.B-Vertical elements, 3.C-Inclined elements, 4-Facades, and 5-Roof.

Summary table for the LCA results, showing total quantities and costs for various material categories like concrete, steel, brick, etc.

Main LCA impact table with columns: Energy Consumption (IAS1-AS3), GHG, ADPF, ADPE, Env Imp A1-A3, EP, POCP, ODP, GWP, ADPF, ADPE, Env Imp A4, EP, POCP, ODP, GWP, ADPF, ADPE, Env Imp A5. Rows correspond to the building elements in the previous table.

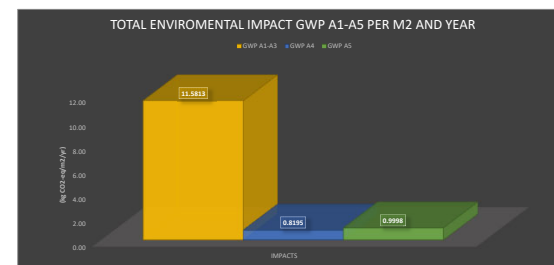
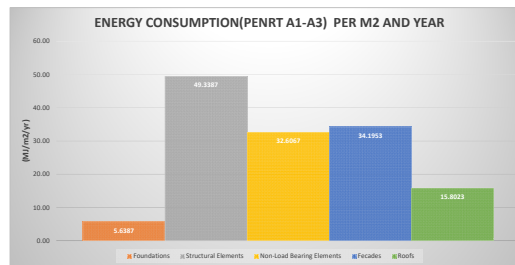
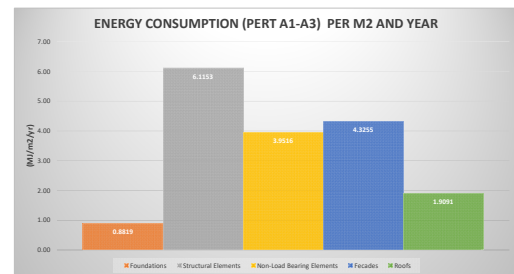
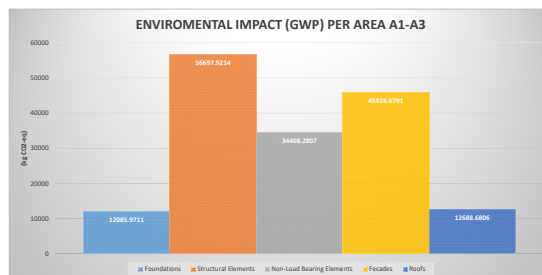
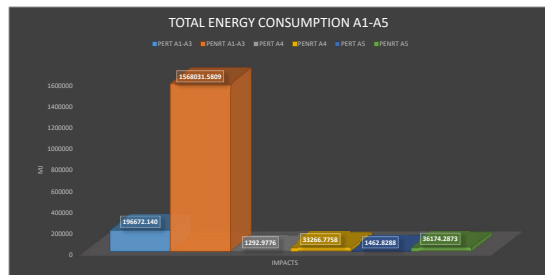
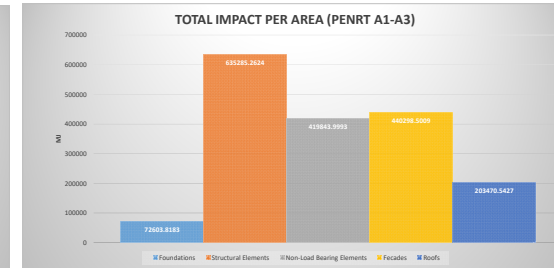
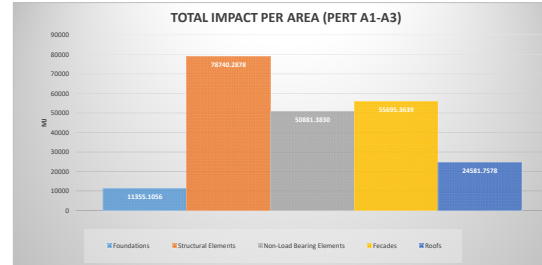
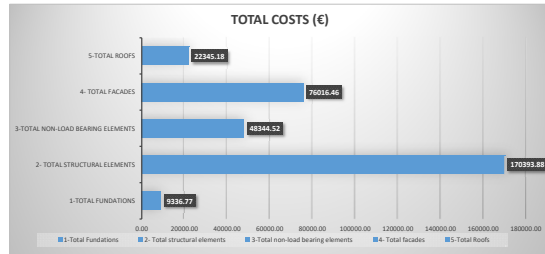


BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house with steel structure and bricks

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	

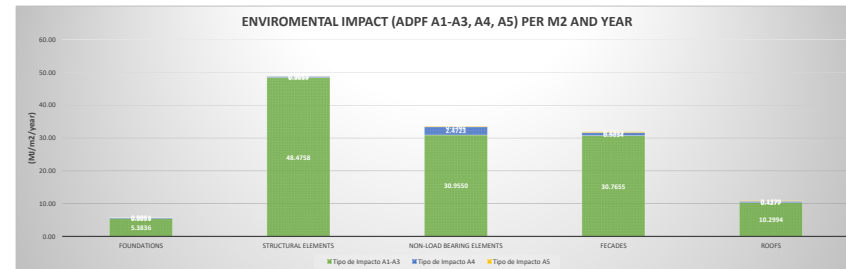
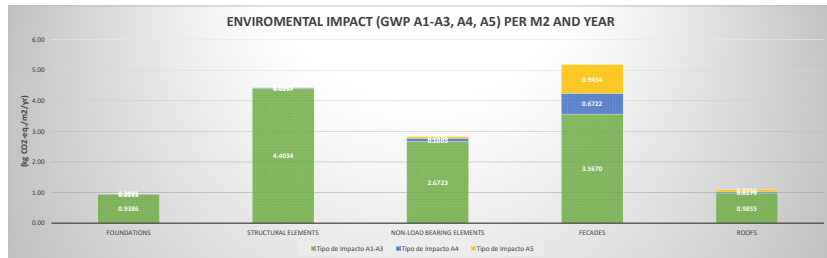
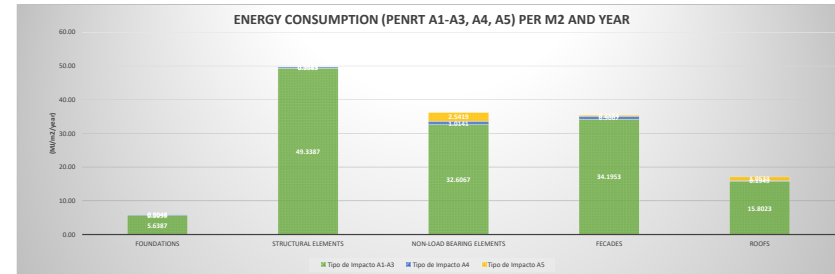
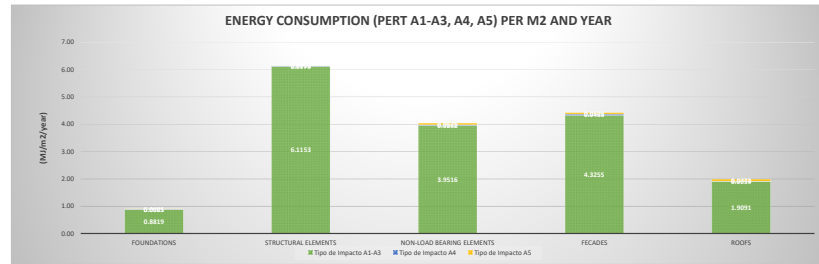
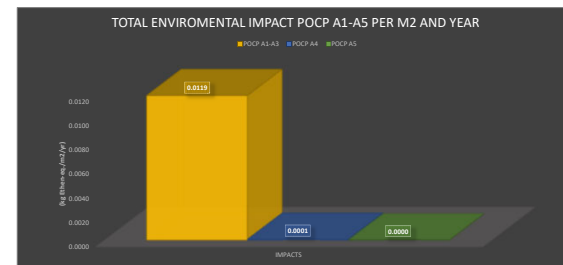
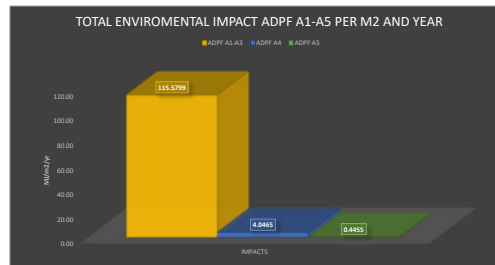
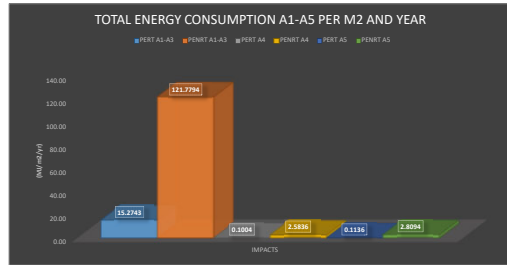


BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house with steel structure and bricks

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	

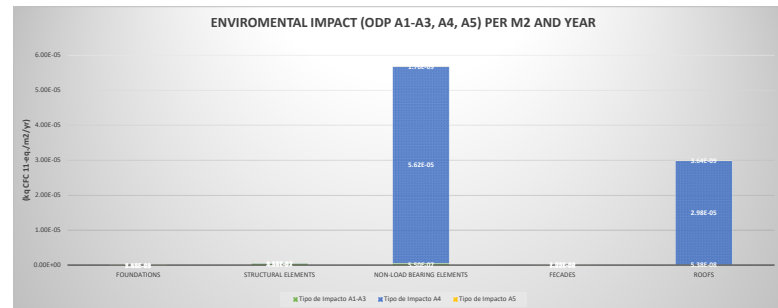
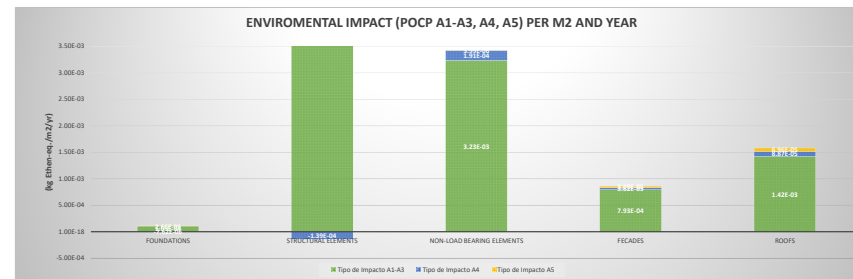
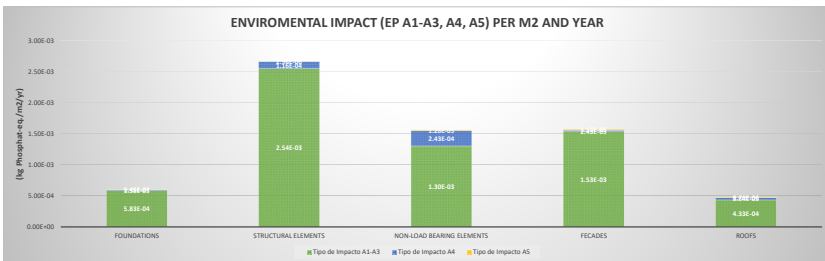
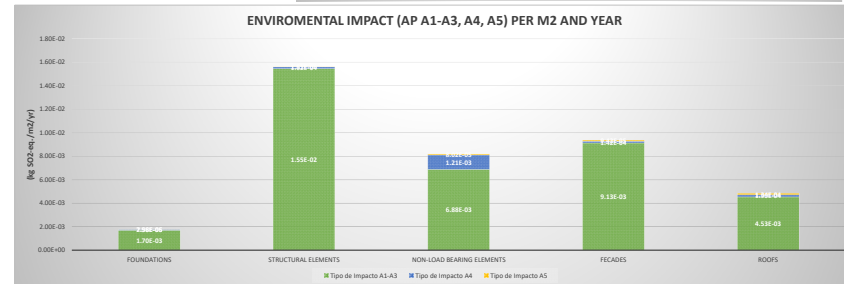
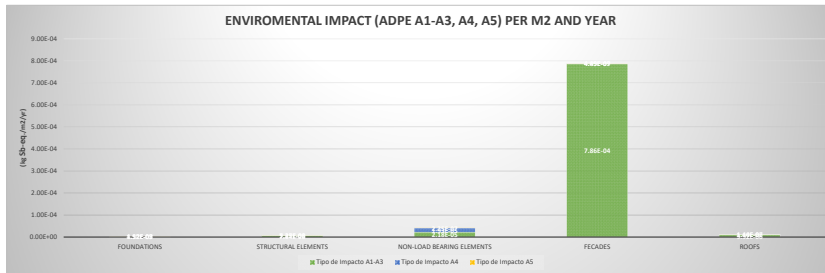


BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house with steel structure and bricks

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	







### **Annex 3. LCA with Excel app of a single-family house in timber**

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

**1- Data of the building**

<b>Project Name:</b>	Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)		
Building type	Residential		
Address	Street 1		
IndoorFloor area	257.52	m2	
Analysed service life	50	year	
City	Cartagena		
Country	Spain		

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable

**2- Areas and volumes in elements of the building - User inputs**

Footing volume (m3):	24.83
Volume of Foundation beams (m3):	2.98
Footing plant area (m2):	59.43
Foundation beam plant area (m2):	11.56
Volume of piles (m3):	0.00
Volumen of pile caps (m3):	0.00
Pile cap plant area (m2):	0.00
Foundation slab volume (m3):	0.00
Foundation slab plant area (m2):	0.00
Column volume (m3):	5.76
beam volume (m3):	2.80
Retaining wall volume (m3):	0.00
Area of slabs (including beams) (m2):	351.13
Partition area (m2):	221.66
Facade area (m2):	374.42
Exterior party wall (m2):	0.00
Stairs (m2):	10.80
Ramps (m2):	0.00
Steel volume in stiffening elements (m3):	0.00
Concrete volume in stiffening walls (m3):	0.00
Interior door surface (m2):	7.64
Main door surface (m2):	4.00
Exterior glazed door surface (m2):	4.00
Windows surface (m2):	21.54
Flat roof area (m2):	134.33
Inclinated roof area (horizontal projection) (m2):	86.22
roof inclination angle (deg):	20.00
parapets (m2):	26.40
Railing (m):	5.50

**Note: IMPORTANT - If any of the previus element is missing in the project enter 0**

Floor Areas (m2)	Indoor	outdoor	total
Ground floor:	116.52	80.37	196.89
Intermediate floors:	141		
roof type 1:		128.48	
roof tape 2:		5.85	

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

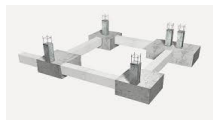
**2- Choice the type of structural, construction systems & materials**

**a) Type of Foundation:**

(enter 1, 2 or 3)



(1) Piles and pile caps



(2) Footings



(3) Foundation slab

**b) Material in Beams and Columns**



(1) Reinf. Concrete



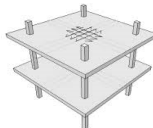
(2) Steel



(3) Timber

**c) Type of structural slabs**

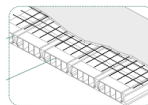
(enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)



(1)-Mass concrete slabs



(2) Composite slab slabs



(3) Lightweight concrete slabs



(4) Timber slabs

**c-1) If the perviuos answer was (3) *Lightweight concrete slabs* , pease chose:**

**Type of bocks:**



(1) Concrete blocks



(2) Ceramic blocks

**d) If it exists in the building, choose one of these stiffening systems:**

**Type of structure stiffening system:**

(0) Without stiffening system

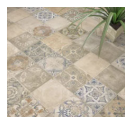


(1) Concrete stiffening walls



(2) Steel stiffening elements

**e) Type of flooring (non-structural)**



(1) Ceramic flooring



(2) Wood floating floor



(3) Screed flooring

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

**Inputs**

**f) Type of internal partitions**

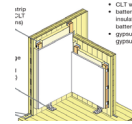
3



(1) Brick walls



(2) Gypsum cardboard walls



(3) Structural Timber wall

**g) Type of stairs**

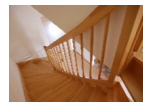
3



(1) Concrete



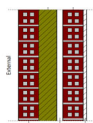
(2) Steel



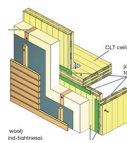
(3) Timber

**h) Type of facades**

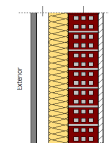
2



(1) Double bricks wall



(2) Timber



(3) Ventilated facade

**h-1) If the previous answer was (3) Ventilated facade, please chose:**

Type of tiles for external cladding: 1

N-STON

PORCE

A-STON

(1) Natural semi-rijo limestone

(1) EXTRUDED PORCELAIN

(2) Artificial stone Aggregates+polyester resins

**i) Type of windows**

2



(1) PVC Double Glazed Window  
WIN\_PVC



(2) Hardwood double glazed window  
WIN\_WOOD



(3) Aluminium Window  
WIN\_AL

**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**

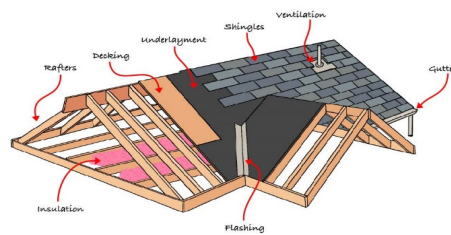
**Inputs**

**j) Type of finishing coat in flat roof**  (enter 1 or 2)



(1) Ceramic tiles (2) Gravel ballast

**k) Type of inclined roof**



(1) with brick walls (2) With timber structure

**l) Structure under inclined roof**

**Eliminate the structure and insulation of inclined roofs?:**  (enter 1 or 2)

(1) Yes (2) No

**m) Material in the insulation layers of the facades and roofs**  (enter 1,2,...or 6)

1	MWOOL	Mineral wool insulation
2	POLYU1	Insulation board with a core of rigid polyurethane
3	POLYU2	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam
4	EPS	Expanded Polystyrene for insulation
5	CELL	Cellulose Fibre Insulation
6	CORK	Cork-based thermal insulation panels

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
264.62	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities		Material		Formula			
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2			Quantities (Q)	Unit	
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)				
1- Foundations	1.A - Piles	1.A.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	vol (m3)			Q=nr*Par1			
		1.A.2	Rebar	REB	0			30	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			Q=nr*Par1*Qcon			
	1.B-Basement	1.B.1-Pile Caps	1.B.1.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	vol (m3)			Q=nr*Par1		
			1.B.1.2	Rebar	REB	0			80	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			Q=Par1*Qcon		
			1.B.1.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	0	0.10		0.00	pile cap area (m2)			Q=nr*e*Par1		
		1.B.2-Footings	1.B.2.1	Concrete	CON1	1			24.83	footing vol (m3)		24.83	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
			1.B.2.2	Rebar	REB	1			63.3	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		1571.74	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon	
			1.B.2.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	1	0.10		59.43	Footing area (m2)		5.94	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
		1.B.3-Foundation beams	1.B.3.1	Concrete	CON1	1			2.98	beam vol (m3)		2.98	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
			1.B.3.2	Rebar	REB	1			88.8	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		264.62	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Qcon	
			1.B.3.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	1	0.10		11.56	Beam area (m2)		1.16	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
		1.B.4-Foundation slab	1.B.4.1	Concrete	CON1	0			0.00	slab vol (m3)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
			1.B.4.2	Rebar	REB	0			75	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		0.00	kg	Q=e*Par1	
			1.B.4.3	Blinding concrete	CON0	0	0.10		0.00	Slab area (m2)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
		1.C - Retaining walls	1.C.1	Concrete	CON3	1			0.00	wall vol (m3)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
1.C.2	Rebar		REB	1			90	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon			
2 - Load bearing structural frame	2.A-Frames	2.A.1-Beams (Timber, steel or concrete)	2.A.1.1	Gulam Timber	GLT	1		2.80	beam volume (m3)		2.80	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
			2.A.1.2	Steel in timber connec. (galvanized)	ST-G	1			8	Kg Steel/m3 timber		22.40	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT	
			2.A.1.3	Structural steel	ST	0		7850	2.80	beam volume (m3)	1.1	due to connections	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2
			2.A.1.4	Concrete	CON3	0			2.80	beam volume (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1
			2.A.1.5	Rebar	REB	0			137.6	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con
		2.A.2-Columns (Timber, steel or concrete)	2.A.2.1	Gulam Timber	GLT	1			5.76	column vol (m3)		5.76	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
			2.A.2.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	1			8	Kg Steel/m3 timber		46.08	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT	
			2.A.2.3	Structural steel	ST	0		7850	5.76	column vol (m3)	1.1	due to connections	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2
			2.A.2.4	Concrete	CON3	0			5.76	column vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1
			2.A.2.5	Rebar	REB	0			202.3	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1
		2.A.3-Mass concrete slabs or	2.A.3.1	Concrete	CON2	0	0.25		339.93	Slab area (m2)		0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
			2.A.3.2	Rebar	REB	0			90	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1
			2.A.4.1	Concrete	CON2	0	0.16		351.13	Slab area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1
			2.A.4.2	Rebar	REB	0			25	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con
			2.A.4.3	Galvanized steel plates	ST-G	0	0.001	7850	351.13	Slab area (m2)	1.200	m2 plates/m2 slab	0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2*d
	2.A.5-Lightweight concrete slabs or	2.A.5.1	Concrete blocks or	CONB	0	0.25		339.93	Slab area (m2)	0.820	m3 block/m2 slab	0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2	
		2.A.5.2	Ceramic blocks	CERB	0	0.25	320	339.93	Slab area (m2)	0.820	m3 block/m2 slab	0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*Par2*d	
		2.A.5.3	Precast concrete beams	CONBEAM	0		2500	339.93	Slab area (m2)	0.038	m2 beam cross sec	0.00	kg	Q=nr*(Par1/0.8)*Par2*d	
		2.A.5.4	Concrete (cast in place)	CON2	0	0.05		339.93	Slab area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
		2.A.5.5	Rebar	REB	0			25	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Q Con	
		2.A.6-Mass timber structural floors	2.A.6.1	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	1	0.16		351.13	floor area (m2)		56.18	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
	2.A.6.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	1			4	Kg Steel/m3 CLT		224.72	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT			
	2.B-Concrete stiffening walls/steel in stiffening elements	2.B.1	Structural steel	ST	0		7850	0.00	steel volume (m3)	1.1	due to connections	0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*d*Par2	
		2.B.2	Concrete	CON3	0			0.00	concrete vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
		2.B.3	rebar	REB	0			140	Kg Rebar/m3 Con			0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon	
3.A-Horizontal elements	3.A.1-Ground floor slab (non-structural)	3.A.1.1	Concrete	CON1	1	0.15		196.89	Slab area (m2)		29.53	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		3.A.1.2	rebar	REB	1			30	Kg Rebar/m3 Con		886.01	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon		
		3.A.1.3	Graded aggregate	AGG	1	0.25	1800	196.89	Slab area (m2)		88600.50	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d		
	3.A.2-Flooring Type I: Ceramic flooring or	3.A.2.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	0			257.52	Floor area (m2)		0	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
		3.A.2.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	0			257.52	Floor area (m2)	6.00	kg/m2	1545.12	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.A.2.3	Mortar bed	MOR	0	0.03	1600	257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
		3.A.2.4	Cleavage membrane	POLY	0	0.005		257.52	Floor area (m2)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1	
		3.A.3.1	Laminated wood flooring	WFL	1			257.52	Floor area (m2)		257.52	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
		3.A.3.2	Chipboard flooring (plywood)	PLYW	1	0.03		257.52	Floor area (m2)		7.73	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
264.62	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: **Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula			
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)	Unit				
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)						
3 - Non-load bearing elements	floor or	3.A.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.04		257.52	Floor area (m2)			10.30	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e			
		3.A.3.4	Timber battens	GLT	1			257.52	Floor area (m2)		0.045	m3 timb/m2 floor	11.59	m3	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
	3.A.4-Flooring Type III: Screed flooring	3.A.4.1	Wet screed (cement mostar)	MOR	0	0.05		257.52	Floor area (m2)				0.00	m4	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		3.A.4.2	Sound insulation layer	POLY	0	0.005		257.52	Floor area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1		
	3.B.1-Internal partition Type I: Brick walls	3.B.1.1	Brick wall	CERB	0	0.110	805	221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
		3.B.1.2	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	0	0.02	1600	221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
	3.B.2-Internal partition Type II: Gypsum cardboard walls	3.B.2.1	Gypsum cardboard or fiberboard	GYP_F	0			221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
		3.B.2.2	Galvanized steel (U, C) channel studs	ST-GC	0			221.66	Wall area (m2)	3.040	kg ST /m2 wall		0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
		3.B.2.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.05		221.66	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1		
	3.B.3-Internal partition Type III: Structural Timber wall	3.B.3.1	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	1	0.100		221.66	Wall area (m2)				22.17	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		3.B.3.2	Steel in timber connect. (galvanized)	ST-G	1			4	kg Steel/m3 CLT				88.66	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT		
		3.B.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.050		221.66	Wall area (m2)				11.08	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
	3.B.3.4	Timber battens	GLT	1				221.66	Wall area (m2)	0.045	m3 timb/m2 wall		9.97	m3	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
		Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	1				221.66	Wall area (m2)	2	number or boards		443.32	m2	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
	3.B.4-External party walls	3.B.4.1	Concrete blocks	CONB	1	0.20		0.00	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		3.B.4.2	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05		0.00	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
	3.B.4.3	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.04	1600		0.00	Wall area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
		Brick wall	CERB	1	0.110	805		26.40	Wall area (m2)				2337.72	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
	3.B.5-Parapets	3.B.5.2	Finishing coat (plastering mortars)	PLASM	1	0.02	1600	26.40	Wall area (m2)				844.80	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
	3.B.6-Railings	3.B.6	Railings	ST-SL	1			5.50	long (m)	9.50	kg ST/m railing		52.25	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
	3.B.7-Interior doors	3.B.7	Interior doors	WDOOR	1			7.64	door (m2)				7.64	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
	3.C-Inclined elements	3.C.1-Stairs	3.C.1.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1			10.80	stairs area (m2)	1.27	m2 title/m2 stairs		13.72	m2	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
			3.C.1.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1			6.00	kg/m2 title				82.30	kg	Q=nr*Par1*m2 title	
			3.C.1.3	Mostar	MOR	1		1600		10.80	stairs area (m2)	0.0715	m3 mor/m2 stairs		1235.52	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2*d
			3.C.1.4	Concrete	CON3	0	0.20			10.80	stairs area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
			3.C.1.5	Rebar	REB	0			137.6	kg Rebar/m3 Con				0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Qcon	
			3.C.1.6	Structural steel	ST	0			10.80	stairs area (m2)	21.33	kg ST/m2 Stairs		0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
		3.C.2-Ramps	3.C.2.1	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	1			0.00	ramp area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
			3.C.2.2	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	1			0.00	ramp area (m2)	6.00	kg/m2 title		0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2	
			3.C.2.3	Mostar	MOR	1	0.03	1600		0.00	ramp area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
3.C.2.4		Concrete	CON3	1	0.10			0.00	ramp area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*e*Par1		
		Rebar	REB	1				30	kg Rebar/m3 Con				0.00	kg	Q=Par1*Qcon		
4 - Facades		4.A-External wall systems	4.A.1-Facade type I: with bricks or,	4.A.1.1	External finish	PLASM	0	0.03	1600	374.42	Wall area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d	
				4.A.1.2	Brick walls	CERB	0	0.22	805	374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d
				4.A.1.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.07	152	374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
	4.A.1.4			Interior finish	GYP_P	0			374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
	4.A.2-Facade type II: Timber panels or,		4.A.2.1	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	1			374.42	Wall area (m2)				374.42	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		4.A.2.2	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	1	0.100		374.42	Wall area (m2)				37.44	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		3.B.3.2	Steel in timber connect (galvanized)	ST-G	1			4	kg Steel/m3 CLT				149.77	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Q CLT		
		4.A.2.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05		374.42	Wall area (m2)				18.72	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		4.A.2.4	Timber battens	GLT	1			374.42	Wall area (m2)	0.045	m3 timb/m2 wall		16.85	m3	Q=nr*Par1*Par2		
	4.A.3-Facade type III: Ventilated facade	4.A.2.5	External wooden cladding	WCLA	1			374.42	Wall area (m2)				374.42	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
		4.A.3.1	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	0			374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
		4.A.3.2	Brick wall	CERB	0	0.12	1000	374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d		
		4.A.3.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	0	0.05		374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e		
		4.A.3.4	Tiles for external cladding	N-STON	0	0.03	2750	374.42	Wall area (m2)				0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d		
	4.B-Facade openings	4.B.1-Windows	4.B.1	Windows	WIN_WOOD	1			21.54	Surface (m2)			21.54	m2	Q=nr*Par1		
4.B.2.1			Exterior glazed doors	DOOR_GL	1			4.00	Surface (m2)			4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par2			
4.B.2.2			Exterior front doors	DOOR_W	1			4.00	Surface (m2)			4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par3			



Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

**Excel Legend**

- 10.80 User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
- 23.87 Parameter calculated by app and not editable
- 30 Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
- 264.62 kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
- MWOOL A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: **Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula	
								Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)	Unit		
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)				
5 - Roof	5.A-Roof Type I: Flat roof or	5.A.1.1	Ceramic tiles or	CEFT	1		2300	134.33	roof area (m2)			134.33	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		5.A.1.2	Gravel ballast	GRAV	0	0.15	1800	134.33	roof area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*Par1*e*d	
		5.A.2	Waterproofing layer	WP	1			134.33	roof area (m2)			134.33	m2	Q=nr*Par1	
		5.A.3	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.07		134.33	Wall area (m2)			9.40	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e	
	5.A.4	Screed to falls	5.A.4	Cement mostar	MOR	1	0.03	1600	134.33	Wall area (m2)			6447.84	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d
	5.B.1	Roof tiles	5.B.1	Roof tiles	RTIL	1			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	40	kg/m2	3670.14	kg	Q=nr*Par1*Par2/cos(Par3)
	5.B.2	Mostar	5.B.2	Cement mostar	MOR	1	0.02	1600	86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			2936.11	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d/cos(Par3)
	5.B.3	Waterproofing layer	5.B.3	Waterproofing layer	WP	1			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			91.75	m2	Q=nr*Par1/cos(Par3)
	5.B.4	Ceramic deck or	5.B.4	Ceramic deck or	CERB	0	0.03	1030	86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d/cos(Par3)
	5.B.5	wooden deck (plywood)	5.B.5	wooden deck (plywood)	PLYW	1	0.03		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			2.59	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e
	5.B.6	Brick walls or	5.B.6	Brick walls or	CERB	0	0.045	483	86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	0.80	wall separation (m)	0.00	kg	Q=nr*e*(Par1*0.5/Par2)*(tg(Par
	5.B.7	Gulam timber beams	5.B.7	Gulam timber beams	GLT	1	0.05		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)	0.60	wall separation (m)	1.25	m3	Q=nr*e*0.05*(((Par1*0.5)/Par2)/cos(P
	5.B.8	Insulation layer	5.B.8	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05		86.22	roof tiles area (m2)			4.31	m3	Q=nr*Par1*e

Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893

This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

### Building Material Quantities

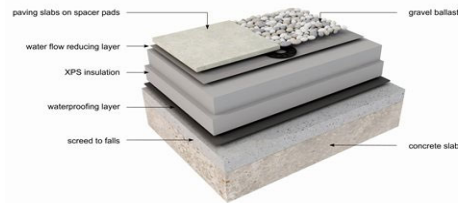
**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
264.62	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

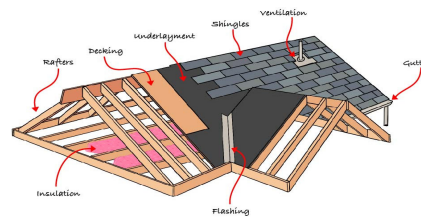
Project name: **Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	Auxiliary quantities						Material		Formula	
					nr. 1/0	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Parameter 1		Parameter 2		Quantities (Q)		Unit
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)			

5.A - Flat roof



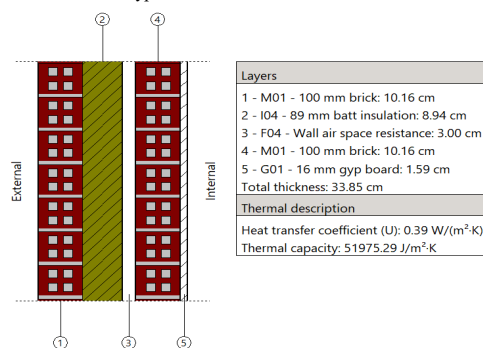
5.B - Tiled roof with timber structure



5.B - Tiled roof  
Tiled roof with brick walls

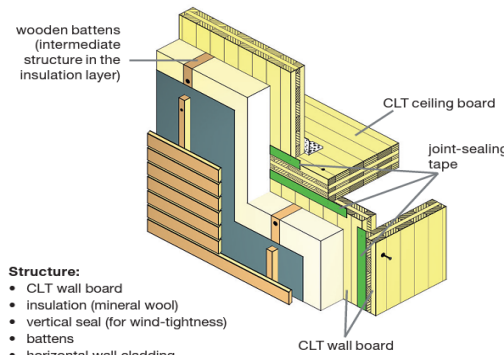


4.A.1 - Facade Type I: Facade with double brick wall



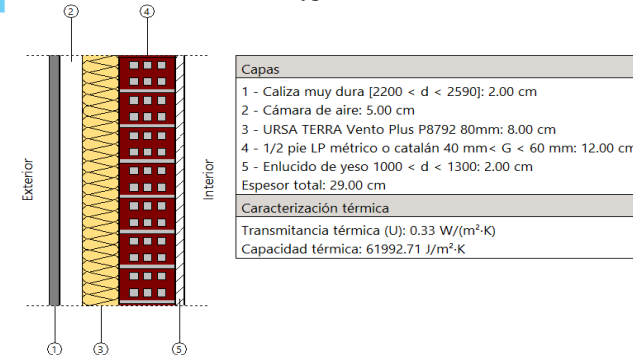
4.A.2 - Facade Type II: with Timber walls

**External wall  
Insulation with mineral wool**



- Structure:**
- CLT wall board
  - insulation (mineral wool)
  - vertical seal (for wind-tightness)
  - battens
  - horizontal wall cladding

4.A.3 - Facade Type III: Ventilated facade



### Building Material Quantities

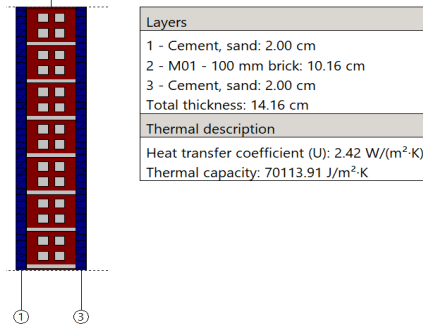
**Excel Legend**

10.80	User input (or parameter readed from IFC file)
23.87	Parameter calculated by app and not editable
30	Parameter loaded by default by app and editable by user
264.62	kg Quantity calculated by the program based on the user inputs and parameters of each material. Not user-editable
MWOOL	A type of material or construction element from which one material can be chosen from several alternatives. See note 3, 4 and 5.

Project name: **Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)**

Building part	Building element types / building elements	Ref.	Type of Material	Mat Code	nr.	thickness e (m)	density d (kg/m3)	Auxiliary quantities				Material		Formula		
								Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Par. Value	Par. name (unit)	Quantities (Q)	Unit			
					1/0											

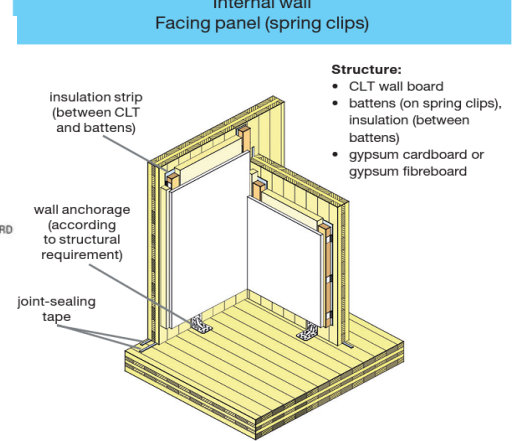
#### 3.B.1 - Internal partitions type I: brick walls



#### 3.B.2 - Internal partitions type II: Gypsum walls



#### 3.B.3 - Internal partitions type III: Timber walls



#### 3.A.2 - Flooring Type I: Ceramic flooring

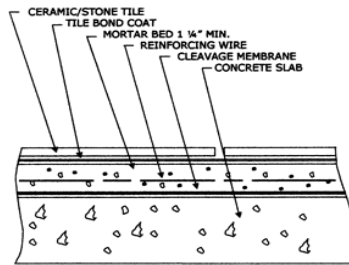
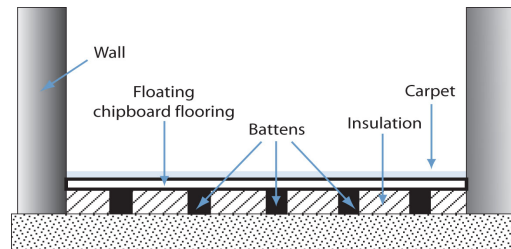
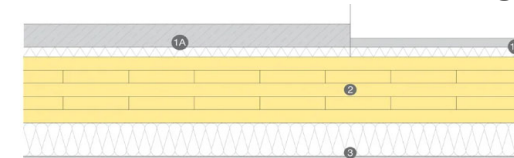


FIGURE F

#### 3.A.3 - Flooring Type II: Wooden floating floor



#### 3.A.4 - Flooring Type III: Screed flooring



- 1A. Wet screed (50-70 mm) with impact sound insulation (20-30 mm).
- 1B. Dry screed (25 mm) with impact sound insulation (20-30 mm).
- 2. CLT floor 220 mm (140 mm or thicker).
- 3. Mineral wool and suspended ceiling (~70 mm) with single layer gypsum board ceiling.

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**
**Description of Materials and Impact Data**

 Project name: **Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)**

nr.	Building part	Type of Material	Mat Code	Material Name	Description	Quant. Studied in EPD	Unit	Cost €
1	Under foundation	Blinding concrete	CON0	Concrete C16/20	C16/20 ECOPact Prime concrete produced in the plant of Greenwich of Aggregate Industries for use as ready-mixed concrete of normal building construction and civil engineering.	1	m3	87.54
2	Structure	Concrete	CON1	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Foundation)	1m3 factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, Industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m3	118.28
3	Structure	Concrete	CON2	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C35/45 SCC (Floor)	1m3 factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, Industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m3	244.28
4	Structure	Concrete	CON3	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Inner wall, Column and Beams)	1m3 factory concrete for use in exposure classes XC2, XC3, XC4, XF1 and XA1. This corresponds to concrete exposed to moderate environmental impact as defined in DS/EN 206 DK NA. The SPD has been prepared on the basis of weighted average data from several manufacturers (average product, Industry level). The producers who provide data for the EPD cover approx. 80% of the total Danish production of factory concrete.	1	m3	408
5	Structure	Rebar	REB	STEEL DEFORMED BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT	STEEL DEFORMED BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT are used to reinforce concrete in building constructions	1000	kg	1800
6	Structure	Structural steel	ST	Hot rolled steel profiles	The hot rolled steel profiles are made of steel bloom produced in electric arc furnace (EAF) process using 100% of iron scrap. The profiles constitute intermediate products commonly used for construction of power poles, roads, steel structures, supporting structures for buildings, load-bearing structures of buildings such industrial halls and warehouses as well as in railway, mining and shipbuilding industry. A specific product technical data is available at manufacturer website: www.wostsa.pl.	1000	kg	2690
7	Structure / Partitions / roof structure	Gulam Timber / Timber battens	GLT	Glued laminated timber	This EPD is based on a declared unit of 1 m <sup>3</sup> of glued laminated timber (moisture of 10% at a raw density of 464 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ). The results refer to a representative average of Rubner glued laminated timber including standard beams as well as sophisticated 3D-beam components. The LCA covers 100% of the Rubner group's production referring to its sites located at Rohrbach (Austria), Ober-Grafendorf (Austria), Brixen (Italy) and Caltri (Italy).	1	m3	1134
8	Composite steel-concrete slabs	Galvanized steel plates	ST-G	Galvanized Structural Steel	The declaration covers galvanized structural steel produced at the production site in Brande, Denmark. The declaration covers all life cycle modules from A1-A5, C1-C4 and D and is based on product-specific data provided by Give Steel A/S and background data from GaBi professional 2020 and Ecoinvent v3.6.	1000	kg	2500
9	Walls and Lightweight concrete slabs	Concrete o ceramic blocks	CONB	Concrete blocks	Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks with a dry density of 375 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , also called Planstein PP 2/040	1	m3	261.76
10	Walls / Lightweight concrete slabs / Inclined roof	Ceramic blocks / brick wall /ceramic deck	CERB	Red bricks or ceramic blocks	Bricks such as "RT Ultima 150" and "RT 550 Unika" are used to build walls, pillars and partitions.	1000	kg	420
11	Lightweight concrete slabs	Precast concrete beams	CONBEAM	Precast concrete elements of structures	Precast concrete structures: filigree slabs, shell/double walls, one/three layer walls, balconies, stairs, columns, beams and other precast concrete products	1	kg	0.3
12	Walls, slabs	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT) panels	CLT	Cross Laminated Timber - CLT	Cross Laminated Timber - CLT -Gross Density: 424.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	m3	1355.7
13	Under the Ground slab	Graded aggregate	AGG	Aggregates	Aggregates from Uddevalla quarry - Glimmingen. Product variation: Sub base 0/150, Macadam 100/250, Macadam 150/300	1000	kg	50
14	Roof	Roof tiles	RTIL	Roof tiles (produced using natural gas) - Red tile	The product is produced using certified green electricity and natural gas. The declared unit is in tonnes - the mass required for roofing must be calculated using information from producer (dens=40 kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1000	kg	3100
15	Flooring, roof	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	Ceramic Floor Tiles	Ceramic Floor Tiles 1 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1	m2	32.21
16	Roof, flooring	Tile bond coat (adhesive)	ADH	Mineral adhesives H40® Cel. Bioflex®, H40® Sin Limites® & H40® Sem Limites	The International EPD System: Construction products / Aggregates The International EPD System: Construction products / Cement and building limes	1	kg	0.6
17	Roof, flooring	Mortar bed / Wet screed	MOR	Cement mortars	Cement mortars (1600 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1	kg	0.25
18	Flooring	Cleavage membrane / Sound insulation layer	POLY	POLYETHYLENE FOAM BASED PRODUCTS	This product is a flexible material made mostly of polyethylene. It is soft and resilient and gives the impression of being a soundproofing and cushioning material. Foamed polyethylene packaging protects against scratches damage during transport moisture, including sea moisture. Foam also has insulating properties, which means that it protects against heat loss. Polyethylene foam products in the form of rolls, sheets and bags. Dens=935 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.001069519	m3	1.73
19	Flooring	Laminated wood flooring	WFL	Multi-layered engineered wood flooring	Multi-layered engineered wood floors are floor coverings in accordance with EN 13489 for private and commercial use in interior areas, which are either laid "floating" on screed or on other existing floors such as wood or tiles, in connection with suitable underlay materials, or are glued to the screed across the whole floor area.	1	m2	29.71
20	Flooring	Chipboard flooring (plywood)	PLYW	S-P-02010 SELEX® Plywood	m3 of plywood products produced in Chile and installed across different countries across the world	1	m3	1430.67
21	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	MWOOL	Mineral wool insulation (high bulk density range)	Mineral wool is the generic term for insulating materials made of glass wool and stone wool. These are non-combustible insulating materials, which consist mainly of amorphous fibres obtained from a silicate melt. The mineral wool insulation materials described in this declaration are produced in the form of rolls, boards and mats in the high bulk density range (> 120 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ). The ready-made products are supplied in thicknesses between 10 mm and 400 mm.	1	m3	96.5
22	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	POLYU1	S-P-07206 Insulation board with a core of rigid polyurethane (PIR) for buildings	6 cm/m <sup>2</sup> : thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/w): 2.33 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W) grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 2.46 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	0.06	m3	30.69
23	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	POLYU2	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam	Polyurethane thermal insulation spray foam (blowing agent HFO; density 40 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.13	m3	290.4

**BIM-LCA Construction Project**
**Description of Materials and Impact Data**

 Project name: **Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)**

nr.	Building part	Type of Material	Mat Code	Material Name	Description	Quant. Studied in EPD	Unit	Cost €
24	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	EPS	EUROTHERM EPS INSULATION (white): 0.035-0.039 W/mK	Expanded polystyrene foam EPS, wall insulation, External Thermal Insulation Composite System (ETICS), pitched roof insulation and ceiling insulation. Gross density: 16.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	m <sup>3</sup>	114.5
25	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	CELL	Cellulose Fibre Insulation - Thermal insulation for use in pitched roofs, walls and floor spaces in dwellings.	One m <sup>2</sup> of installed in-situ insulation, thickness 300mm with an R-value of 9.09 m <sup>2</sup> K/W, at a density of 37 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . Reference service life of 50 years	0.3	m <sup>3</sup>	203.13
26	Flooring, partition, facades, roof	Insulation layer	CORK	S-P-02315 Cork-based thermal insulation panels: Slim and Lisoflex	Cork-based thermal insulation panels: grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 3.3 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ); layer thickness (m): 0.02 layer thickness (m); thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W): 0.465 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W).	0.02	m <sup>3</sup>	53.84
27	Partition walls	Finishing coat (plastering mortars) / External finishing / Interior finishing	PLASM	Mineral pre-made mortar: rendering and plastering mortar – normal/finishing render or plaster with special properties	Rendering and plastering mortars produced in the factory for use as a base coat or finishing render/plaster on walls, ceilings, piers, and separating walls of structures which comply with the applicable standards or on similar backgrounds. 1600 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	kg	1.5
28	Partition walls	Gypsum cardboard or fiberboard	GYP_F	Gypsum fibreboards 12,5 mm	conversion factor to 1kg: 16.66 - gross density: 1175.0 kg/m <sup>3</sup> layer thickness: 0.0125 m grammage: 16.66 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1	m <sup>2</sup>	36.9
29	Partition walls, facades	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	STANDARD GYPSUM PLASTERBOARD STD 12,5 mm	grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ): 8.6 grammage (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) thermal conductivity (w/m.k): 0.21 Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K) thermal resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W): 0.06 Thermal Resistance (m <sup>2</sup> K/W) layer thickness (m): 0.0125 layer thickness (m)	1	m <sup>2</sup>	36.9
30	Partition walls	Galvanized steel (U, C) channel studs	ST-GC	Cold-rolled steel profiles for framing and partition systems	The raw material is hot dipped sheet rolled galvanised steel, grade DX51D+Z steel for forming. The steel profile sections are manufactured in accordance with EN 14195:2014 Metal framing components for gypsum board systems.	1000	kg	2820
31	Railings	Railings	ST-SL	Welded and Pickled Stainless Steel Products	Products from Øglænd System AS that are made from stainless steel, and then machined, welded and pickled. Stainless steel forms a protective chromium oxide layer when the alloy is exposed to air, hindering direct contact between the alloy and the corrosive environment.	1	kg	14.47
32	Interior doors	Interior doors	WDOOR	Wooden interior doors	This EPD describes an average of the doors produced by the member companies of the VHI. In addition to standard doors, the member companies of the VHI also produce so-called functional doors. These offer additional functions such as moisture, smoke, fire, sound, burglary and radiation protection. For these purposes, the doors are given a modified design.	2.6814	m <sup>2</sup>	394.28
33	Facades	External wooden cladding	WCLA	Wood Plastic Composite products: Cladding: WEO 35	FIBERDECK wood plastic composite combines the proven strength of high-density, recycled polyethylene plastic and realistic wood fibers with an outer shell of polymer that completely encapsulates the board in an impermeable layer of protection from weather, sun, water, scuffs and scrapes	50.75	m <sup>2</sup>	2869.79
34	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	N-STON	Slabs for façade claddings and for interior claddings and flooring in natural semi-rijo limestone:	Slabs for façade claddings and for interior claddings and flooring in natural semi-rijo limestone. Dens: 2750 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	1	kg	2.5
35	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	PORCE	EXTRUDED PORCELAIN VENTILATED FAÇADE GA16 & GA20	EXTRUDED PORCELAIN VENTILATED FAÇADE GA16 & GA20. 324 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	324	kg	560
36	Facades	Tiles for external cladding	A-STON	S-P-07728 STONEE Ventilated Facade Panels	The engineering stone facade panels are made of a high-quality material comprising a selected combination of aggregates, bound by stable polyester resins. The panels are used for facade cladding and are mounted as a component of ventilated facades (rainscreen claddings).	1	kg	2.25
37	Windows	Windows	WIN_PVC	Passiv PVC Double Glazed Window	The Passiv PVC windows cover a range of different sizes and shapes of windows. The LCA has been executed based on a Double-glazed 1230 mm x 1480 mm window, with a thermal performance of U window = 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K, U glass = 1.2 W/m <sup>2</sup> K and a life expectancy of 50 years. After which the results have been scaled back to a functional unit of 1m <sup>2</sup> .	1	m <sup>2</sup>	146.96
38	Windows	Windows	WIN_WOOD	Hardwood double glazed window	The raw materials for the Hardwood windows comprise glass, argon, hardwood/softwood profiles, warm edge spacer and associated hardware (hinges, handles, receivers and gears).	1	m <sup>2</sup>	299.17
39	Windows	Windows	WIN_AL	Aluminium Windows	The aluminium windows are assembled with extruded aluminium profiles and comes in different frame widths of 45 mm - 50 mm and 70 mm - 75 mm. They consist of an aluminium profile frame and an aluminium profile sash with an insulating glass unit (IGU). The aluminium profiles are powder coated and thermally broken with a reinforced polyamide strip.	1	m <sup>2</sup>	127.72
40	Facades	Exterior glazed doors	DOOR_GL	Exterior facade folding doors with thermally modified beech and double glazing, painted	Folding door in the facade of buildings, for renovation and in new buildings	1	m <sup>2</sup>	150.14
41	Facades	Exterior front doors	DOOR_W	Wooden full doors	Exterior doors manufactured by Porta KMI Poland Sp. z o. o. Sp. k. are dedicated for communication in domestic as well as commercial premises. Among company's products, wooden and steel doors are distinguished. Depending on the customer's needs, doors possess various functionalities and can be produced from a wide range of materials.	2.307	m <sup>2</sup>	632.54
42	Roof	Gravel ballast	GRAV	S-P-05225 Aggregates from Nyrand gravel pit-Svebølle	S-P-05225 Aggregates from Nyrand gravel pit-Svebølle	1000	kg	123.75
43	Roof	Waterproofing layer	WP	PTM reinforced bitumen membrane for roof waterproofing	System of PTM reinforced bitumen membrane for roof waterproofing: PTM BituFlex (top layer) & PTM DuraFlex Kombi (bottom layer) .	1	m <sup>2</sup>	4.2

BIM-LCA Construction Project LCA - Environmental Impact results

Project name: Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and partitions)

Table with 2 columns: Environmental Impacts and Environmental Potential (EP). Rows include Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF), Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADNPF), Acidification potential (AP), and Global warming potential (GWP).

Table with 2 columns: Energy consumption and Environmental Impacts (EI). Rows include Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PER), Total use of non-renewable primary energy resource (PENR), and Environmental Impacts A1-A3, A4, and A5.

Main data table with columns for Module, Building part, Building element types/building elements, Ref., Type of Material, Mat Code, Quantities (Q) [Unit], and various environmental impact metrics (GWP, ADPF, ADNPF, AP, POCP, ODP, etc.).





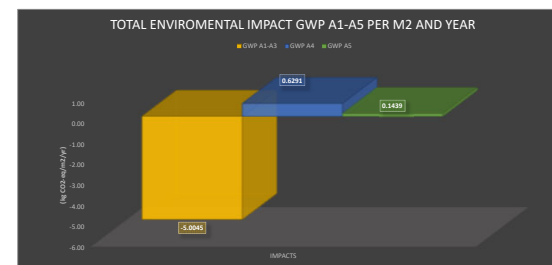
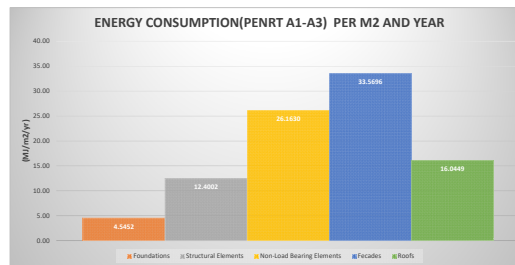
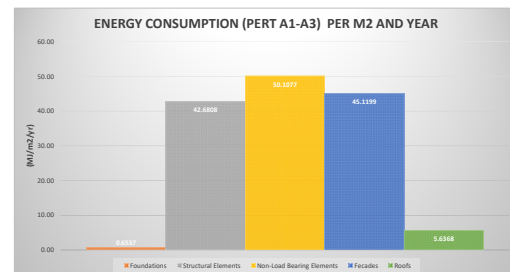
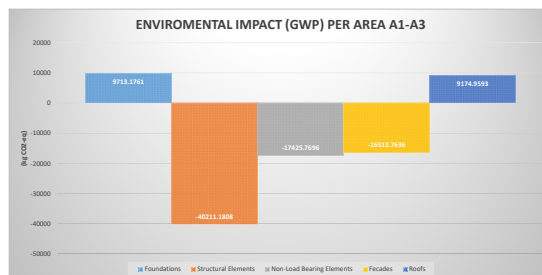
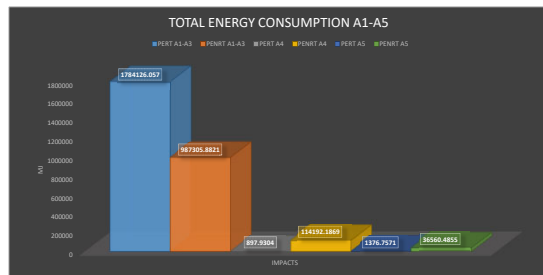
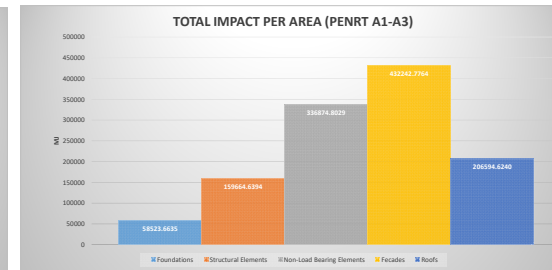
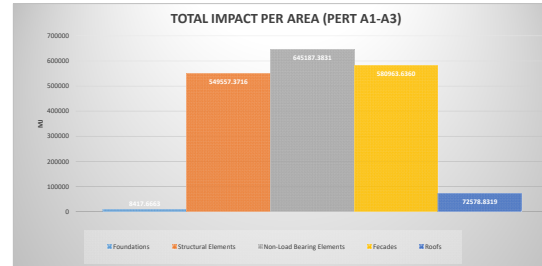
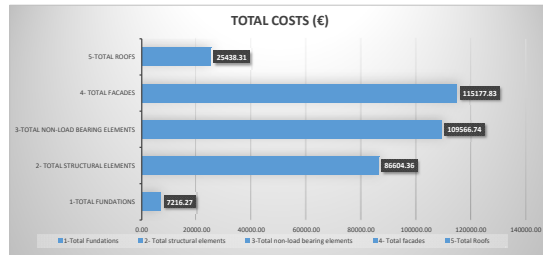


BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	

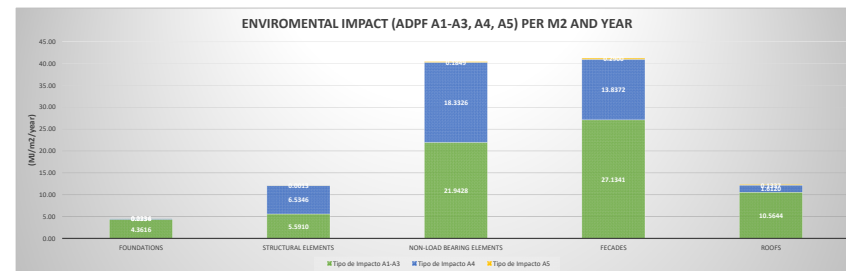
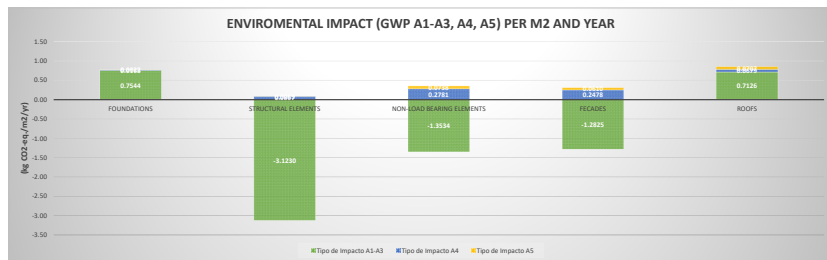
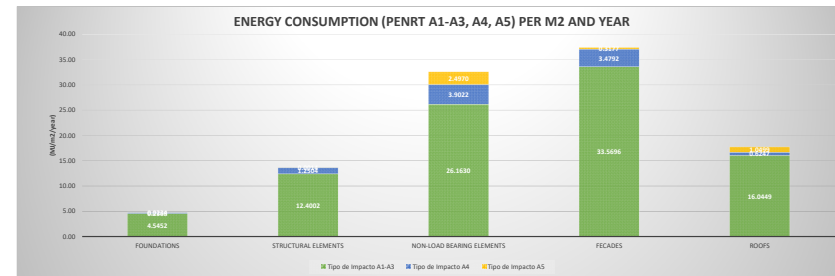
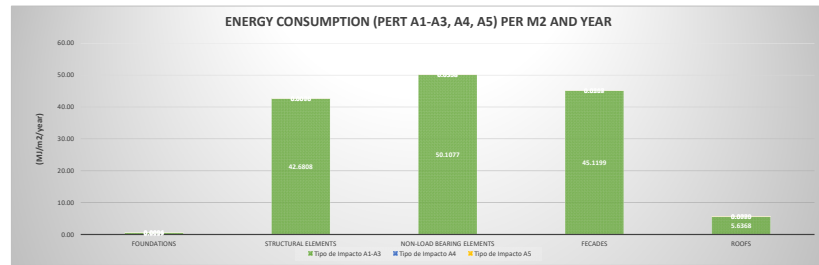
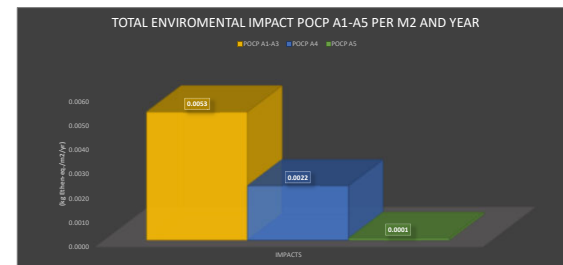
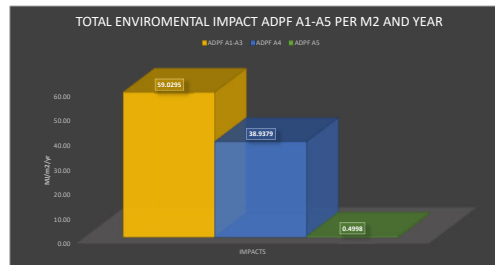
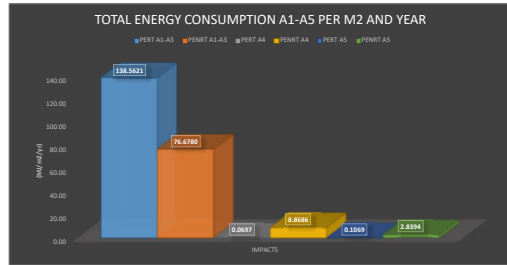


BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	



BIM-LCA Construction Project

Graphical Results

Project name: Single-family house in timber (structure, facades and

Environmental Impacts	
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	Eutrophication potential (EP)
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)
Acidification potential (AP)	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
Global warming potential (GWP)	

