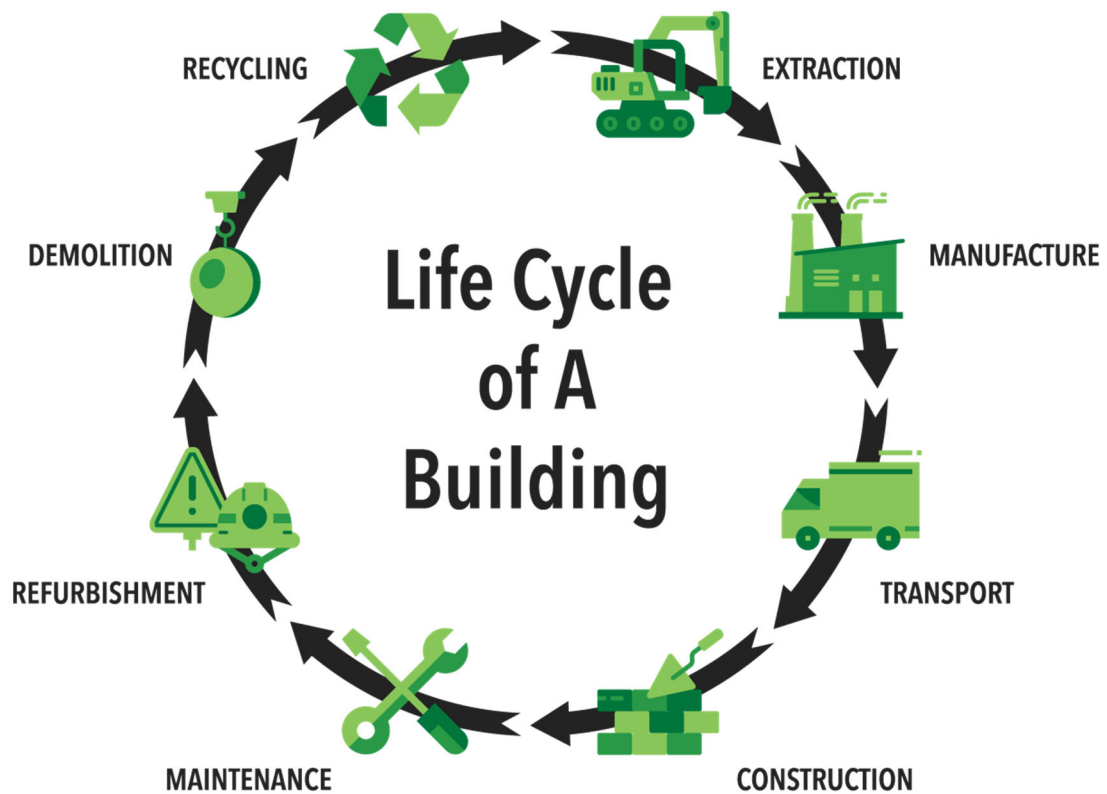


**Erasmus+ Project 2022-1-NO01-KA220-HED-000087893**

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BIM-LCA Construction Project

Title: LCA of a building using Excel.



1 – Aims

The objectives of this tutorial about LCA with the Excel app of the BIM-LCA Construction Project are as follows:

- Learning what means Sustainable Construction.
- Knowing about the definition of Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) of a building.
- Knowing about the stages of a LCA according to the ISO 14040.
- Learning about the stages of the Life cycle of a building.
- Learning about how the LCA Excel app, developed in the BIM-LCA Construction Project, works to calculate several environmental impact and energy consumption indicators of the life cycle of a building.
- Practice the knowledge acquired through exercises with the Project Excel app, to compare the sustainability of various alternatives in the use of materials in a building.

2 - Learning methodology

The teacher will give an explanation about Open BIM software workflow for LCA of about 15 minutes.

Students will read this tutorial and follow the steps shown in the tutorial, namely:

- Sustainable construction.
 - Principles of Sustainable Construction
 - Benefits of sustainable construction of buildings
- Life cycle Analysis
 - Definition and methodological stages of Life Cycle Assessment
 - Stages of the life cycle of a building
- LCA Excel tool
 - Tab: Building & Material inputs
 - Tab: Material quantities
 - Material Impact Data
 - Tab: Results - Tables
 - Tab: Graphical results
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2



In order to evaluate the success of the application, the student will solve the two exercises proposed in this tutorial using the project's Excel application.

3 - Tutorial duration

The implementation described in this tutorial will be carried out through the BIM-LCA Project website by self-learning.

2 lesson hours are suitable for this training.

4 – Necessary teaching recourses

Computer room with PCs with internet access.

Required software: Microsoft Office.

5 – Contents & tutorial

5.1 – Introduction.

In the BIM-LCA in Construction E+ Project, an excel tool has been developed to carry out Life Cycle Analysis on buildings. This tutorial is intended as a guide to the use of this tool. At the end of the tutorial, two practical exercises are proposed to the students to compare the environmental impact results of several alternatives proposed in the construction of a single-family home.

5.2 – Sustainable construction.

Sustainable construction is a conception of the design of construction in a sustainable way, seeking the use of natural resources in order to minimize their impact on the environment and its inhabitants.

Sustainable construction is based on the correct use, management and reuse of natural resources and available energy, during the construction process and subsequent use of the building, applying Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) as an environmental tool.

The importance of committing to sustainable construction is supported by recent studies, which have found that the construction sector is responsible for the use of around 36% of the total energy consumed and, in particular, 65% of electricity consumption, without forgetting the impact it has on the environment, the consumption of raw materials, greenhouse gas emissions, waste generation and drinking water consumption.

5.2.1. Principles of Sustainable Construction

Sustainable construction is based on principles accepted by most of the agents involved in the construction process, summarised in the following points:

- The consideration from the initial phases of the project of the environmental conditions to obtain the maximum performance with the least environmental impact, highlighting the following:
 - Climate
 - Hydrographic
 - Topographic
 - Geological
 - Surrounding ecosystems

- Efficiency and moderation in the use of construction materials, prioritizing those with low energy content.
- Reducing energy consumption for heating, air conditioning, lighting, transport and other equipment, covering the rest of the demand with renewable energy sources.
- The minimization of the overall energy balance of the building, covering all phases of the construction process and the stages of the building's life:
 - -Design
 - -Construction
 - - Use, repair and maintenance
 - - End of Life: Deconstruction and Recycling
- Consideration of basic requirements and regulatory compliance in relation to:
 - Safety
 - Habitability
 - Hygrothermal comfort
 - Healthiness
 - Lighting

5.2.2. Benefits of sustainable construction of buildings

Sustainable construction brings economic, social and environmental benefits, including:

- Economic benefits
 - Reduced use and maintenance costs
 - Increased construction value
 - Increased energy efficiency of the building
- Social benefits
 - Improved acoustic, thermal and hygrothermal quality of buildings
 - Increased user well-being
- Environmental benefits
 - Improved air and water quality
 - Reduction of solid waste

- Preservation and conservation of natural resources

5.3 – Life cycle Analysis (LCA).

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) or 'cradle-to-grave analysis' is a tool that studies and evaluates the environmental impact of a product or service during all stages of its existence, establishing an environmental balance in order to achieve sustainable development.

At the end of the 20th century, there was a growing need to establish universal indicators that objectively evaluate industrial processes and projects, in order to adequately preserve the environment.

As a result of the Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the International Standards Organization (ISO) undertook to develop international environmental standards. To this end, Technical Committee 207 (1993) was created, responsible for the development of the standards on Environmental Management Systems (EMS) called ISO 14000, whose objective is to standardize the modes of production and provision of services, in order to protect the environment and increase its quality and competitiveness.

The purpose of ISO standards is to encourage and promote more effective management of the environment by providing useful tools for collecting, interpreting and transmitting evidence-based and objective information, in order to improve environmental interventions. Providing three groups of environmental tools: the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA), the Environmental Performance Assessment (EDA) and the Ecolabelling System.

Subcommittee SC 5 of the Technical Committee 207 is responsible for developing standards to regulate Life Cycle Assessment, including:

- UNE-EN ISO 14040. Environmental management. Life cycle analysis. Principles and frame of reference.
- UNE-EN ISO 14044. Environmental management. Life cycle analysis. Requirements and guidelines.

5.3.1. Definition and methodological stages of Life Cycle Assessment

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.

5.3.2. Stages of the life cycle of a building

Based on the classification and nomenclature included in the UNE-EN ISO 14040 and UNE-EN ISO 14044 standards, four stages are established in the life cycle of a building:

- 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)
- Product Usage: B1 - B7
 - Usage (B1)
 - Maintenance (B2)
 - Repair (B3)
 - Substitution (B4)
 - Rehabilitation (B5)
 - Operational Energy Use (B6)
 - Operational Water Use (B7)

- End of life: C1 - C4
 - Deconstruction and demolition (C1)
 - Transport (C2)
 - Waste management for reuse, recovery and recycling (C3)
 - Final Elimination (C4)

5.4 – LCA Excel tool

With the LCA Excel app developed in this Project it is possible to estimate the following environmental impacts produced by the construction of a building in stages A1-A5. That is, until the construction of the building is finished.

The environmental impacts considered are:

Enviromental 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 SO2-eq.
Global warming potential (GWP)	kg CO2-eq.
Eutrophication potential (EP)	kg Phosphat-eq.
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	kg Ethen-eq
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	kq CFC 11-eq

The excel also studies the use of the following resources

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

The types of buildings that the Excel app can analyse are:

- Single-family houses
- Multi-storey buildings
- Industrial warehouses.

The LCA Excel Application developed in this project has four main tabs. These are:

- Building & Material inputs.
- Material quantities.
- Material impact data.
- Results – Tables.

- Graphical results.

5.4.1. Tab: Building & Material inputs

User describe in this tab general information about the building analysed.

User has to introduce in this tab data about areas and volumes of the elements of the structure and the construction systems of the building. These data can be obtained form the BIM model using BIM-software.

The choice of type of materials and type of construction products is also carried out in this section.

Among the decisions to be made in this building data entry tab are the following:

- Choice of the type of foundation: Piles, footings or foundation slab
- Choice of the material of the beams and columns of the structure: reinforced concrete, steel or wood.
- Choice of the type of structural slabs.
- Choice of the type of flooring.
- Choice of the type of interior partitions.
- Choice the type of façades: double brick wall, ventilated façade or wooden façade.
- Choice the roofs: flat, inclined.

The following pages of this tutorial show all inputs and all decisions to be made about the types of building construction systems to be studied.

The values of the inputs shown correspond to a case study of a single-family house with a reinforced concrete structure and brick facades and partitions.



Case Study: Single-Family Home with Concrete Structure and Brick Walls

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BIM-LCA Construction Project

Inputs

1- Data of the building

Project Name:	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	

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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



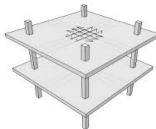
(2) Steel



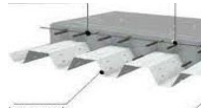
(3) Timber

c) Type of structural slabs

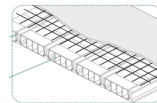
(enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)



(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

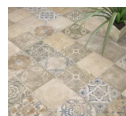


(1) Concrete stiffening walls



(2) Steel stiffening elements

e) Type of flooring (non-structural)



(1) Ceramic flooring



(2) Wood floating floor



(3) Screed flooring

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BIM-LCA Construction Project

Inputs

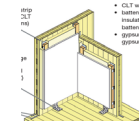
f) Type of internal partitions



(1) Brick walls



(2) Gypsum cardboard walls



(3) Structural Timber wall

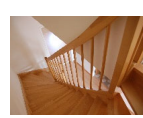
g) Type of stairs



(1) Concrete

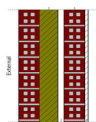


(2) Steel

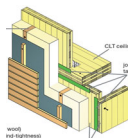


(3) Timber

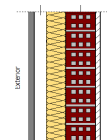
h) Type of facades



(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:

N-STON

PORCE

A-STON

(1) Natural semi-rijo limestone

(1) EXTRUDED PORCELAIN

(2) Artificial stone Aggregates+polyester resins

i) Type of windows



(1) PVC Double Glazed Window
WIN_PVC



(2) Hardwood double glazed window
WIN_WOOD



(3) Aluminium Window
WIN_AL

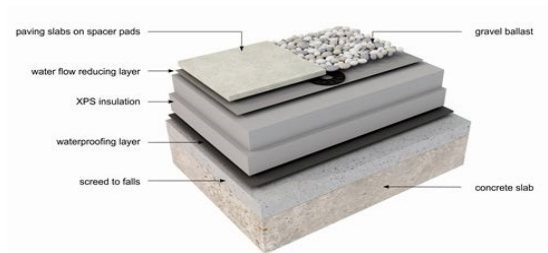
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BIM-LCA Construction Project

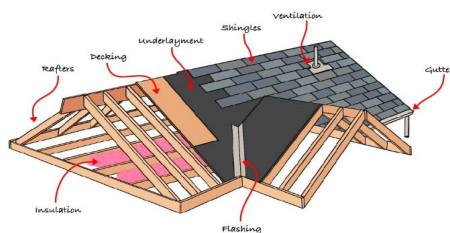
Inputs

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

5.4.2. Tab: Material quantities

In the *Material quantities* tab, the Excel app performs the calculations to estimate the quantity of each of the materials found in the building to be studied.

The user can modify parameters such as the thickness of the different materials in the layers of the Construction Systems or the reinforcement quantities in the concrete elements.

These calculations are shown on the following pages: parameters considered, formulas used, and estimated material quantities.

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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-Foundaion 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-Foundaion 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-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.2.1			Gulam Timber	GLT	0			10.89	column vol (m3)			0.00	m3	Q=nr*Par1	
2.A-2-Columns (Timber, steel or concrete)		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-Composite slabs or		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-5-Lightweight concrete 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.5.2	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-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-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: flooring or Ceramic	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.3-Flooring Type II: Wood floating floor or	3.A.3.1	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.3.2	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	

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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
	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-Facade type I: with bricks or,	4.A.1.1	External finish	PLASM	1	0.03	1600	374.42	Wall area (m2)		17972.16	kg	Q=nr*e*Par1*d
				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	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-Facade type III: Ventilated facade		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.2.1	Exterior glazed doors	DOOR_GL	1			4.00	Surface (m2)		4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par2	
		4.B.2-Exterior doors	4.B.2.2	Exterior front doors	DOOR_W	1			4.00	Surface (m2)		4.00	m3	Q=nr*Par3	
			5.A.1.1	5.A.1-Finishing coat	CEFT	1		2300	134.33	roof area (m2)			134.33	m2	Q=nr*Par1

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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)				
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	Screed to falls	5.A.4	Cement mostar	MOR	1	0.03	1600	134.33	Wall area (m2)			6447.84	kg
	5.B-Roof type II: Inclinated tiled roof	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	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	$Q=nr*e*0.05*(((Par1*0.5)/cos(Par3))/tg(Par3))$
		5.B.8	Insulation layer	MWOOL	1	0.05			86.22	roof tiles area (m2)				4.31	m3

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Building Material Quantities

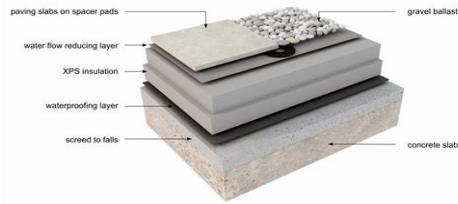
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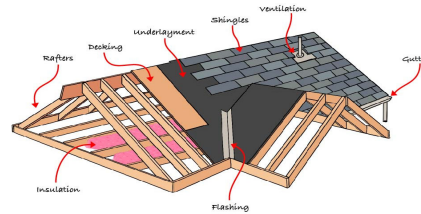
Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

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



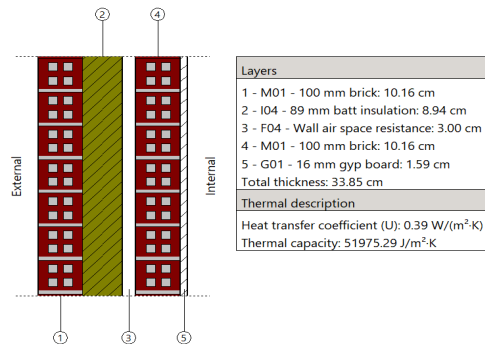
5.B - Tiled roof with timber structure



5.B - Tiled roof with brick walls

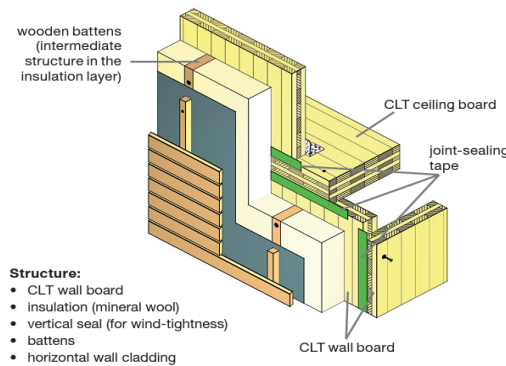


4.A.1 - Facade Type I: Facade with double brick wall

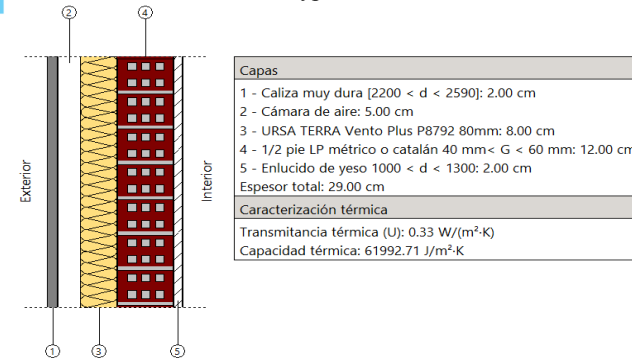


4.A.2 - Facade Type II: with Timber walls

External wall Insulation with mineral wool



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



Building Material Quantities

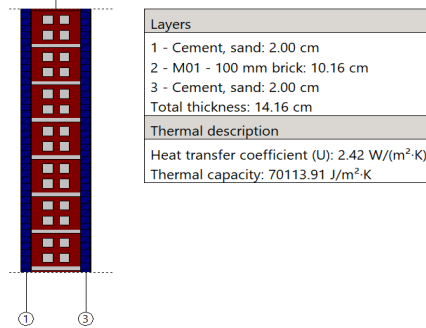
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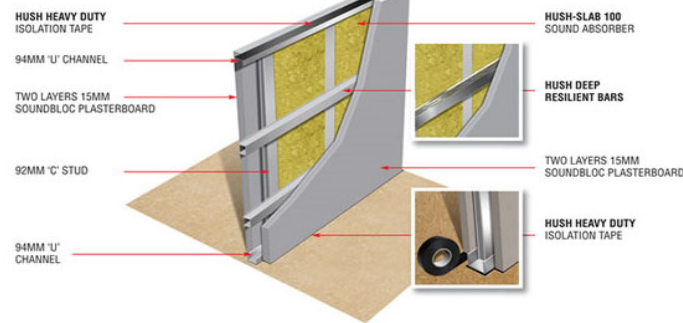
Project name: **Single-family house in concrete and bricks**

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

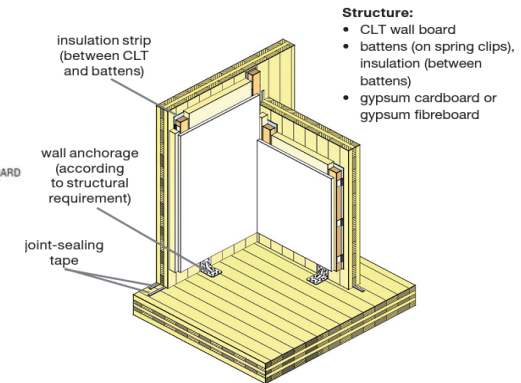
3.B.1 - Internal partitions type I: brick walls



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

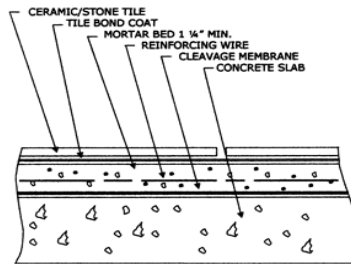
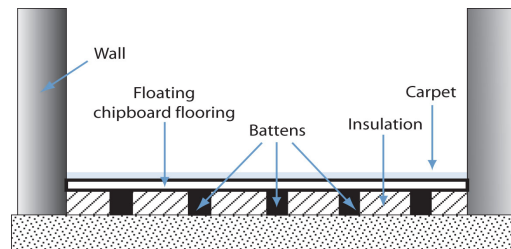
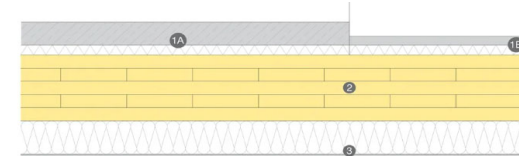


FIGURE F

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.



5.4.3. Tab: Material Impact Data.

This tab lists all the materials that can be used in the building under study with their impacts and energy consumption for stages A1 to A5 of the building's construction.

This tab is a short data base on environmental impacts built from different data bases of Environmental product declarations (EPDs).

The sources consulted were:

<https://co2data.fi/rakentaminen/>

<https://www.eco-platform.org/epd-data.html>

The following pages of this tutorial contain the list of materials and their description.

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	m ³	87.54
2	Structure	Concrete	CON1	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Foundation)	1m ³ 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 ³	118.28
3	Structure	Concrete	CON2	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C35/45 SCC (Floor)	1m ³ 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 ³	244.28
4	Structure	Concrete	CON3	Ready mixed concrete (C30/37, C35/45 SCC) - C30/37 (Inner wall, Column and Beams)	1m ³ 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 ³	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 ³ of glued laminated timber (moisture of 10% at a raw density of 464 kg/m ³). 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 ³	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 ³ , also called Planstein PP 2/040	1	m ³	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 ³	1	m ³	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 ²)	1000	kg	3100
15	Flooring, roof	Ceramic tiles	CEFT	Ceramic Floor Tiles	Ceramic Floor Tiles 1 kg/m ²	1	m ²	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 ³)	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 ³	0.001069519	m ³	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 ²	29.71
20	Flooring	Chipboard flooring (plywood)	PLYW	S-P-02010 SELEX® Plywood	m ³ of plywood products produced in Chile and installed across different countries across the world	1	m ³	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 ³). The ready-made products are supplied in thicknesses between 10 mm and 400 mm.	1	m ³	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 ² : thermal resistance (m ² k/w): 2.33 Thermal Resistance (m ² k/W) grammage (kg/m ²): 2.46 grammage (kg/m ²)	0.06	m ³	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 ³)	0.13	m ³	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 ³	1	m ³	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 ² of installed in-situ insulation, thickness 300mm with an R-value of 9.09 m ² K/W, at a density of 37 kg/m ³ . Reference service life of 50 years	0.3	m ³	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 ²): 3.3 grammage (kg/m ²); layer thickness (m): 0.02 layer thickness (m); thermal resistance (m ² K/w): 0.465 Thermal Resistance (m ² K/W).	0.02	m ³	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 ³	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 ³ layer thickness: 0.0125 m grammage: 16.66 kg/m ²	1	m ²	36.9
29	Partition walls, facades	Gypsum plasterboard	GYP_P	STANDARD GYPSUM PLASTERBOARD STD 12,5 mm	grammage (kg/m ²): 8.6 grammage (kg/m ²) thermal conductivity (w/m.k): 0.21 Thermal Conductivity (W/m.K) thermal resistance (m ² K/w): 0.06 Thermal Resistance (m ² K/W) layer thickness (m): 0.0125 layer thickness (m)	1	m ²	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 ²	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 ²	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 ³	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 ²	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 ² K, U glass = 1.2 W/m ² K and a life expectancy of 50 years. After which the results have been scaled back to a functional unit of 1m ² .	1	m ²	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 ²	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 ²	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 ²	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 ²	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 ²	4.2



5.4.4. Tab: Results - Tables.

This tab shows in table format the impacts and budget of the building as well as the energy consumption until the completion of its construction (A1-A5).

See next pages.

5.4.5. Tab: Graphical results.

Finally, the ***graphical results*** tab shows the results of the LCA performed by the Excel app using graphs.

See next pages.

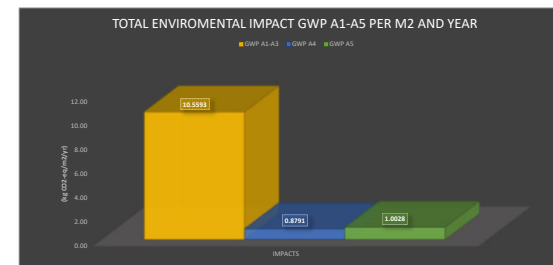
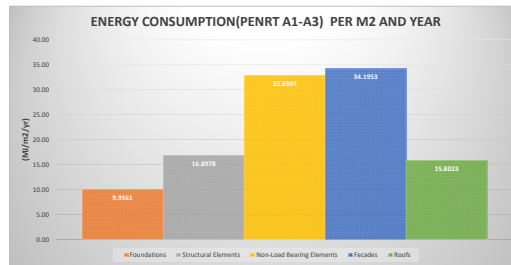
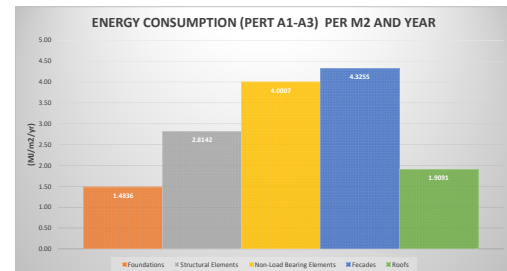
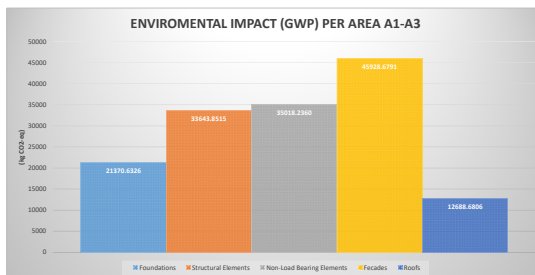
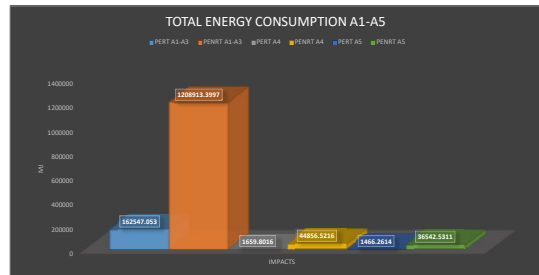
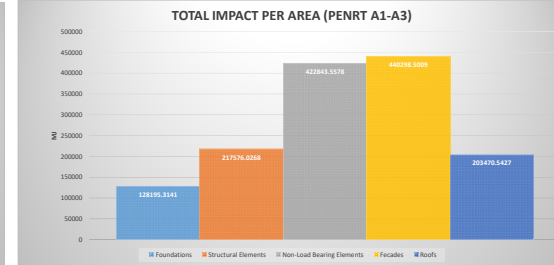
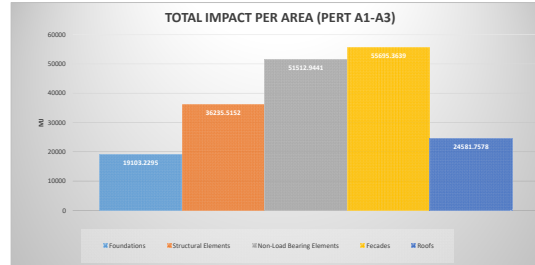
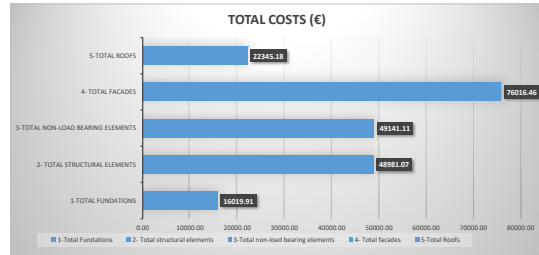
This Erasmus+ Project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the European Commission and Erasmus+ National Agencies cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

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)	

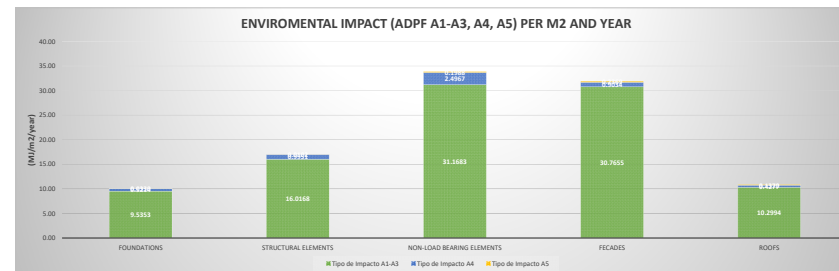
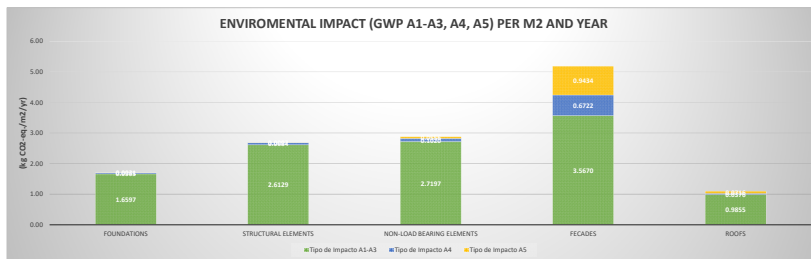
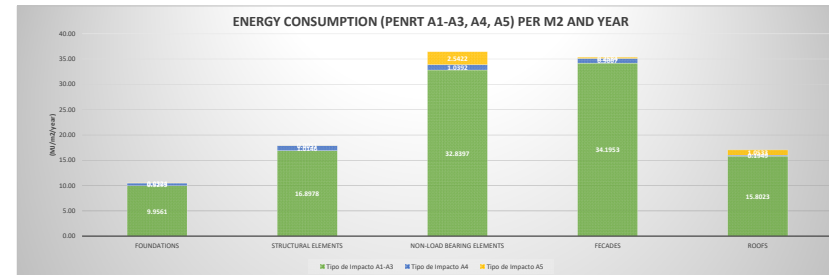
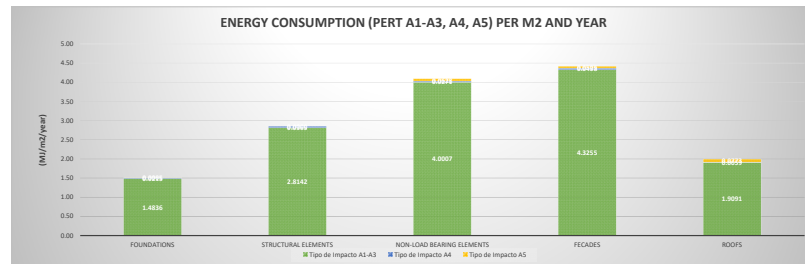
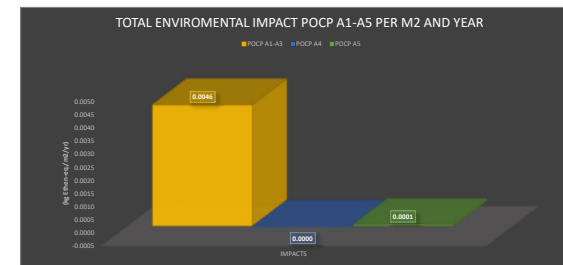
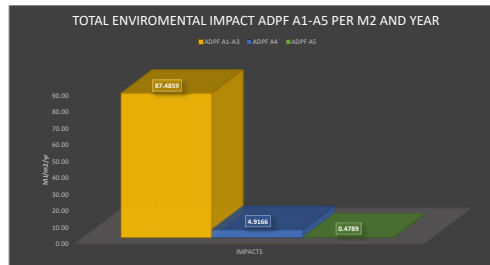
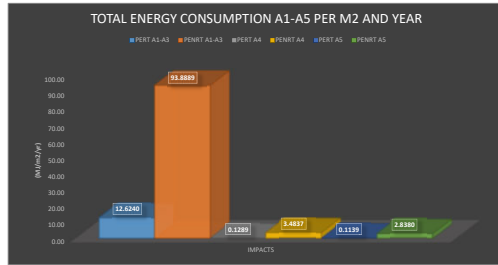


BIM-LCA Construction Project

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)	

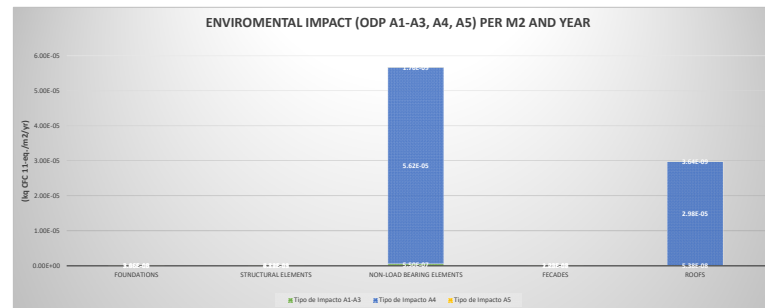
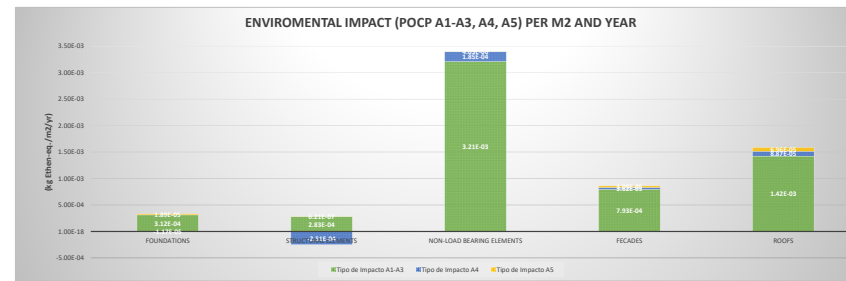
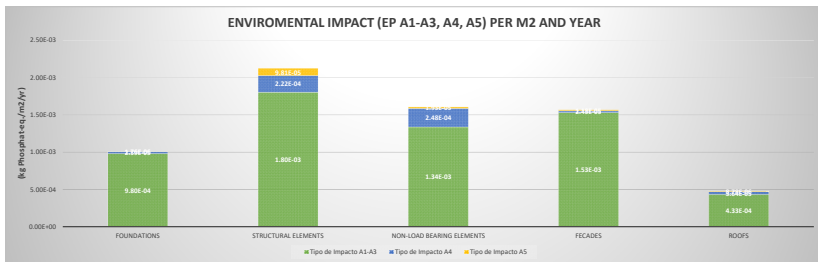
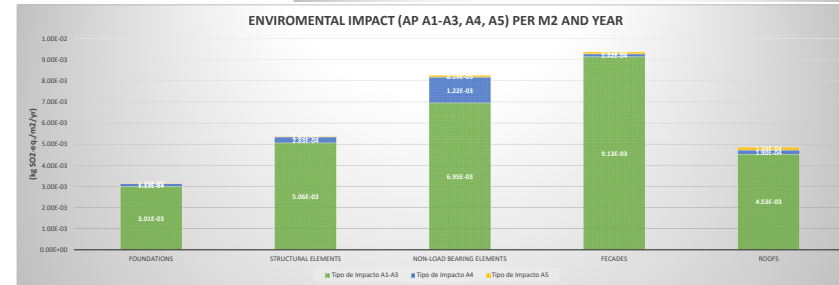
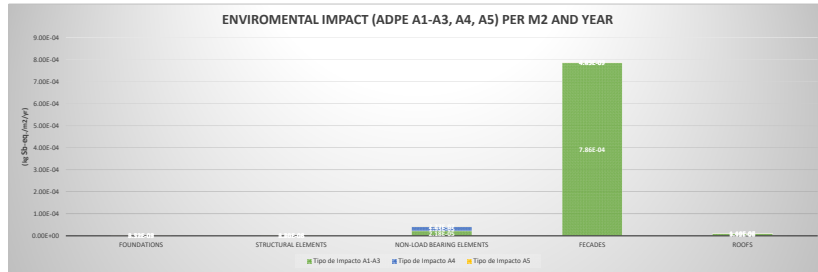


BIM-LCA Construction Project

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)	



5.5 – Exercise 1.

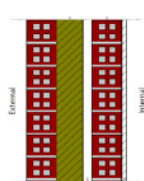
Using this LCA Excel app, available on the BIM-LCA construction Project website (<https://bimlca.eu/>), answer the following questions:

- Which is more expensive a double brick façade or a wooden façade?
- Which type of insulation has the most environmental impacts and its manufacture, transport and installation require higher energy consumption.
- Which type of structural slab is more harmful to the environment, a mass concrete slab or a lightened slab?

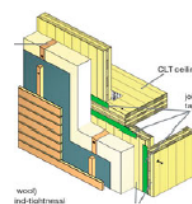
Para responder a estas cuestiones el estudiante debe cambiar las siguientes opciones de la pestaña *Building & Material inputs*:

h) Type of facades

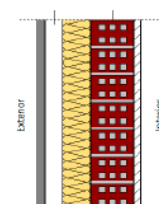
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(1) Double bricks wall



(2) Timber

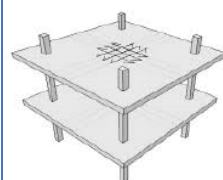


(3) Ventilated facade

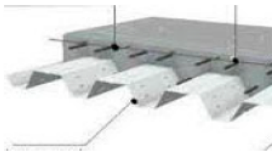
c) Type of structural slabs

1

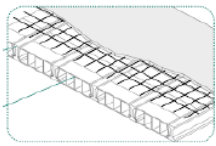
(enter 1, 2, 3 or 4)




(1)-Mass concrete slabs



(2) Composite slab slabs



(3) Lightweight concrete slabs



(4) Timber slabs

m) Material in the insulation layers of the facades and roofs

1

(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

5.6 – Exercise 2.

In this second proposed exercise, the following is requested:

1. Enter the following areas and volumes of the building elements in the excel. These values correspond to the **same single-family house shown in this tutorial but with a steel structure.**

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
Volume 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
Inclined roof area (horizontal projection (m2):	86.22
roof inclination angle (deg):	20.00
parapets (m2):	26.40
Railing (m):	5.50

2. Select steel beams and columns and composite slabs from the options on the *Building & Material inputs* tab.
3. Make a copy of the Excel to study a third case. It is now the same **house but with a timber structure and timber walls and facades**. The volumes and areas in this case are as follows:

Footing volume (m3):	24.83
Volume of Foundation beams (m3):	2.89
Footing plant area (m2):	59.43
Foundation beam plant area (m2):	11.56
Volume of piles (m3):	0.00
Volume 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
Inclined roof area (horizontal projection (m2):	86.22
roof inclination angle (deg):	20.00
parapets (m2):	26.40
Railing (m):	5.50

4. For this third case of timber house, student will also have to select the appropriate options from the *Building & Material inputs tab*.
5. To compare the results of the housing budget, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption in the three cases studied. These are:
 - Single-family house with concrete structure and brick walls
 - Single-family house with steel structure and brick walls.
 - Single-family house with timber structure and walls.

References

<https://co2data.fi/rakentaminen/>

<https://www.eco-platform.org/epd-data.html>

<https://bimlca.eu/>

6 - Deliverables

To evaluate the success of the application, Students will write a report with the results of the two proposed practical exercises.

7- What we have learned

What is Open BIM.

The importance of working with interoperable BIM formats.

Cype Open BIM solutions as an example of Open BIM approach.

One Open BIM Workflow to performance LCA of buildings.

The existence of a new excel tool to perform building LCAs developed in the BIM-LCA Construction Project.

An introduction of several software of the Open BIM – LCA workflow.