

Summary from break-out session

**BWR#7**

Ari Ilomäki

# BWR 7 - Ari Ilomaki

- Thematic strategy on sustainable use of natural resources
- Horizontal approach; works requirements versus product characteristics
- Current work program CEN TC350; 3 dimensions x 3 layers: framework, building methodology, product level.
  - BWR#7 relates to the environmental pillar of sustainability
- Aligned standardisation with ISO standards (ISO 21930, 21931, 15686)
  - Global relevance taken into account
- CPR
  - 7a) recyclability of construction works, their materials parts after demolition
  - 7b) durability of construction works (technical parameter) within sustainability lifetime; design life; service life planning
  - 7c) use of environmentally compatible raw and secondary materials
- Modular information on building and product level
  - Mandatory (cradle to gate); optional (scenarios) for stages after the factory gate.
- Durability; Reference Service Life over scenarios and declared functional performance.
- List of indicators
- Linking CPR to CEN TC350 standards requires amendment to product mandates; interpretative documents, Commission EPD-expert group

# Summary Q&A <sup>(1)</sup>

- To extend the scope of EuroCodes to cover sustainability.
  - CEN TC350 are assessment standards to be used at any stage of the building project in design and construction. The assessment quantifies the environment impacts resulting from the technical and functional solutions.  
Role of Structural Eurocodes is not very clear as vertical design standards (concrete, steel, masonry..).
  - In practice it is impossible to cover HORIZONTAL sustainability aspects with a performance based approach in vertical standards. The sustainability requirement is set on the WORKS
  - In LMI perspective CEN TC350 is also contributing with the Social and Economic performance assessment (Life Cycle Costing)
  - No overlapping systems acceptable: CEN TC350; EuroCodes

# Summary Q&A (2)

- BWR#7 will have to evolve slowly.
  - We should avoid 27 different interpretations by the MS
- Conc. 7b) **Durability; ISO 15686; impossible to ask lifetime from manufacturers for all applications;**
- Design life of buildings; building type related. Important: are construction products and their application easy to be maintained and replaced.
  - ISO standards consider this.
  - It is **not mandatory for a manufacturer to give a declaration of the Reference Service Life.** The environmental assessment however requires this information. If not the manufacturer then the assessor defines or selects another product. RSL under defined conditions of use.
  - **Guidance paper F: it is voluntary to declare service life /RSL.** If industry does not declare someone else has to make assumptions but the ISO-standard then shall give rules and guidance.

# Summary Q&A <sup>(3)</sup>

- CEN consultant: experts in product TC's have problems to deal with the environmental indicators.
  - CEN TC350 has horizontal. standards- prEN 15804 defines environmental indicators and methodologies.

# Conclusions regarding CPR BWR#7

- CEN TC350 standards on assessment of environmental performance are fulfilling the need resulting from “**the sustainable use of natural resources**” in a horizontal performance based approach.

# Conclusions regarding contribution to **LMI**

- CEN TC350 enables also to declare performance of the building level to:
  - BWR#3: health, hygiene
  - BWR#5: noiseWith standardised indicators and methodology
- We suggest a **matrix** to be made in order to identify the gaps and missing standards to cover sustainable construction by
  - environmental, social and economic indicators of CEN TC350 related to the BWR's over the life cycle stages of the works