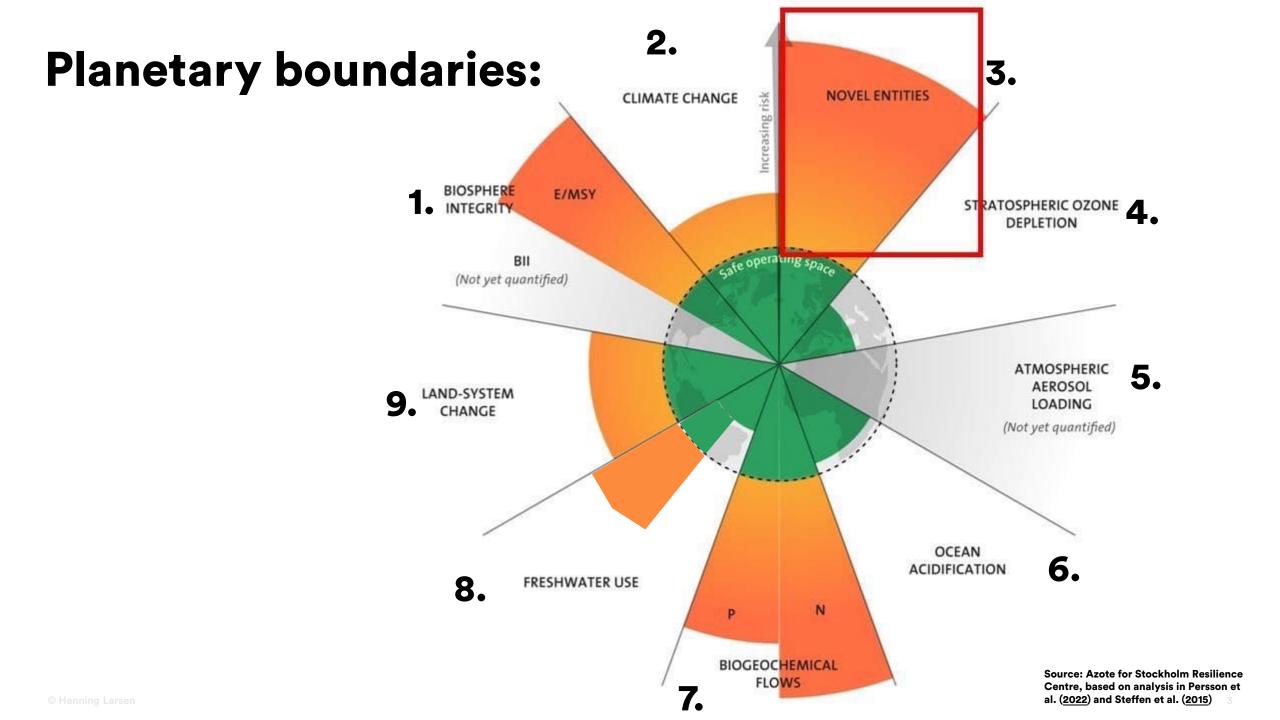


9 February 2023

The Alliance for Sustainable Building Products
Healthy Buildings Conference and Expo 2023



Triple planetary crisis



## Henning Larsen | Unboxing Carbon Material Catalog

#### **The Catalog**

We collect all data developed inhouse and on the course in a catalog, hoping that it will be used across the industry to minimize our collective footprint.

Read more and download the latest version available.

www.henninglarsen.com



#### CARBON COMPARISONS 1 M2 OF INTERIOR CLADDING TYPES OF INTERIOR CLADDING



25.6 kg CO2e LESS yellow brick, Egernsund Wienerberger

type: yellow-firing clay, biogas thickness: 108mm density: 1463 kg/m3 lifetime: 150 years EPD no: MD-21029-EN 41.8 kg CO2e Yellow Brick, Randers Tegl

type: Yellow-firing clay, Vindø Brickyard thickness: 108 mm density: 1800 kg/m3 lifetime: 150 years EPD no: MD-20030-EN 47.9 kg CO2e Grey Bricks, Randers Tegl

type: grey, yellow, and red firing clay thickness: 108mm density: 1825 kg/m3 lifetime: 150 years EPD no: MD-17002-EN rev1 50.1 kg CO2e Yellow Brick, Matzen Tegl

type: Yellow-firing clay thickness: 108 mm density: 1600 kg/m3 lifetime: 150 years EPD no: MD-20044-EN 59.7 kg CO2e

D-bricks, Petersen Tegl A/S

type: yellow- and red-firing clay, German and British clay thickness: 108 mm density: 1825 kg/m3

lifetime: 150 years EPD no: MD-19006-EN 60.1 kg CO2e

Yellow Brick, Randers Tegl

type: yellow-firing clay, Hammershøj Brickyard thickness: 108 mm density: 1825 kg/m3 lifetime: 150 years

EPD no: MD-18015-EN

Impacts from production only, A1 - A3 Transport and end of life not included Data from 3. party verified EPDs valid on

June XX, 2021





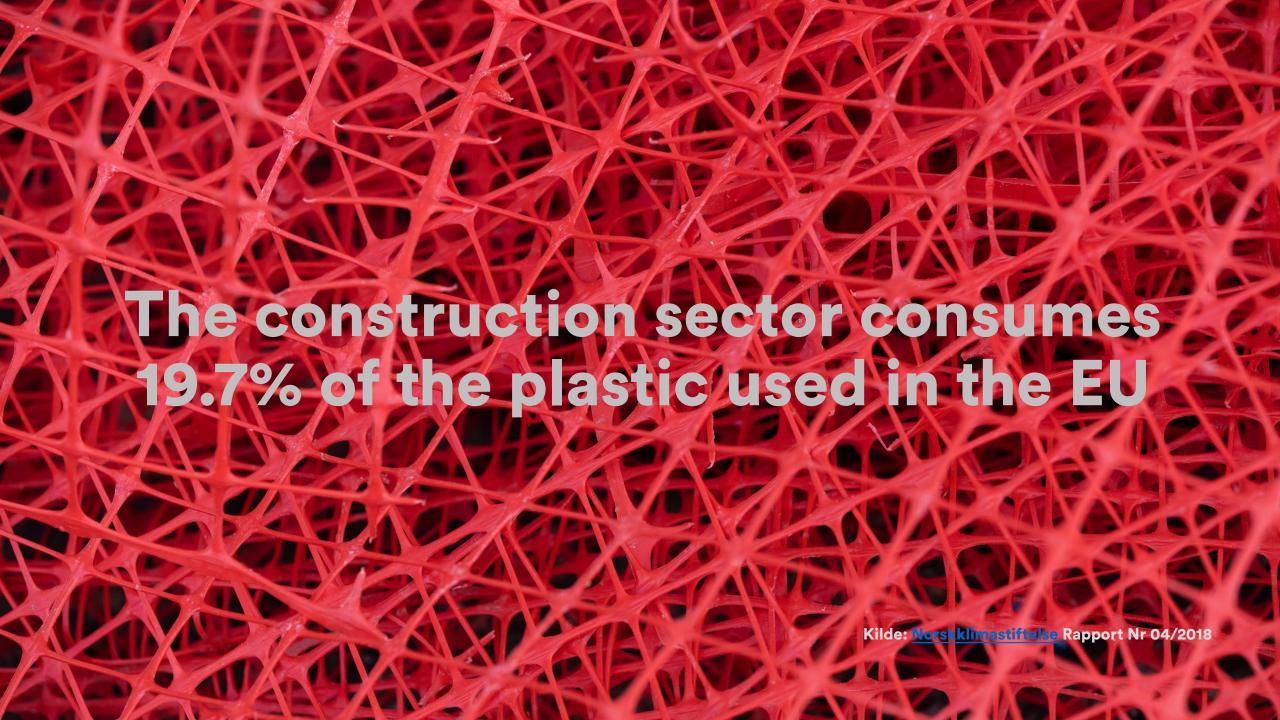


# Construction sector consumes 28% of global chemical production.

Source:

UN Global Chemical Outlook II, 2019

Photo by Dorsa Masghati on Unsplash





# 58% of microplastic leaked to the oceans is from paint

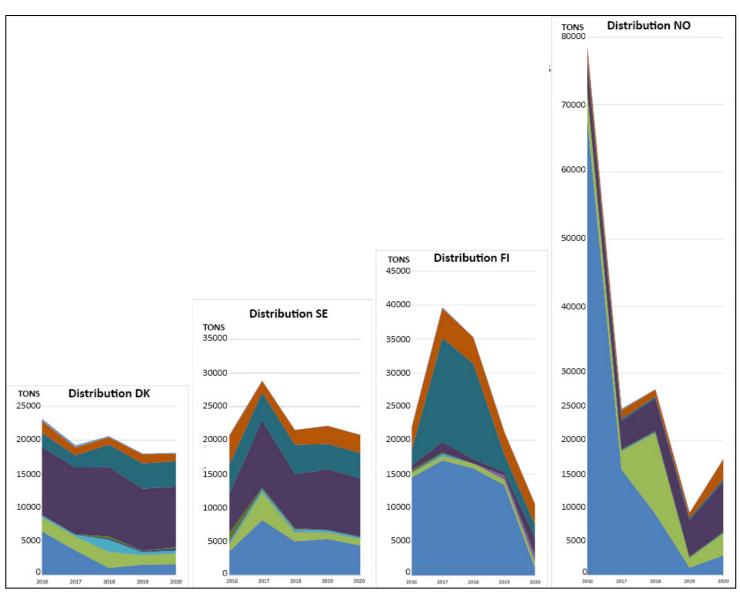


**Hazardous Chemical Usage** 

# Tons per year of SVHC & LOUS Substances

**Declared in Construction Products** 

- Surface treatment
- Paints, lacguers and varnished
- Solvents
- Non-agricultural pesticides and perservatives
- Fillers
- Construction materials
- Adhesives, binding agents



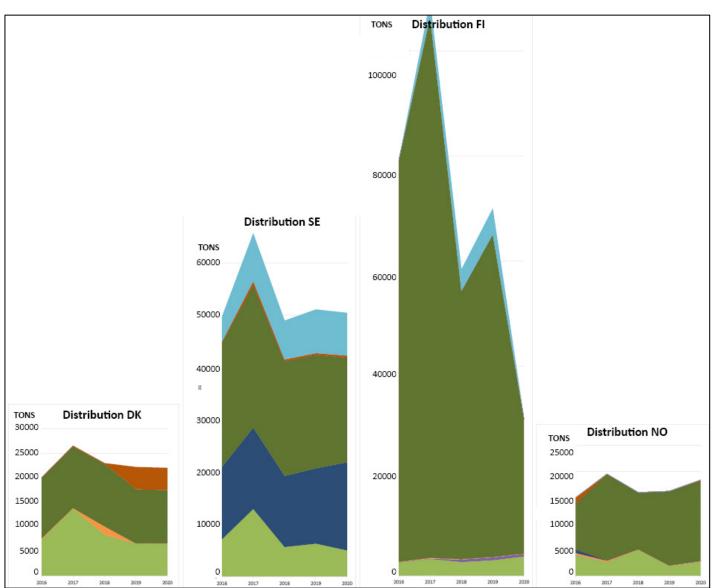
SPIN database, 2022

### Tons per year of LBC Red List Substances

**Declared in Construction Products** 



- Chlorinated Polymers Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
- Phthalates (Orthophthalates)
- Formaldehyde (added)
- Chlorinated Polymers Chlorinated Polyethylene and Chlorosulfonated Polyethlene
- Bisphenol A (BPA) and structural analogues

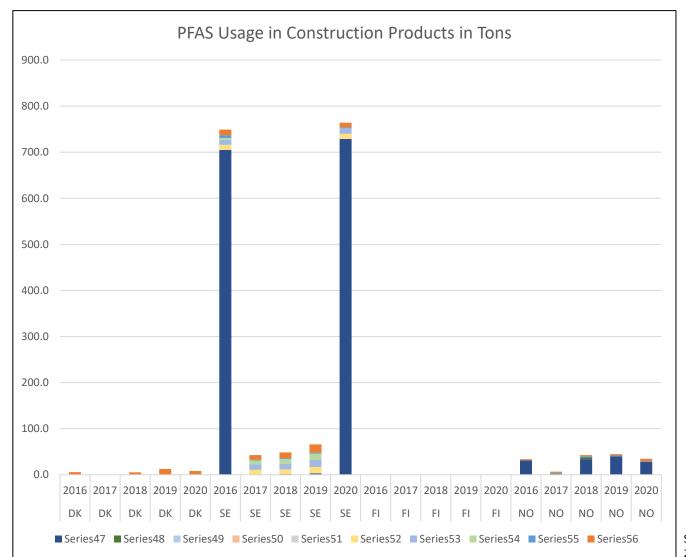


SPIN database, 2022

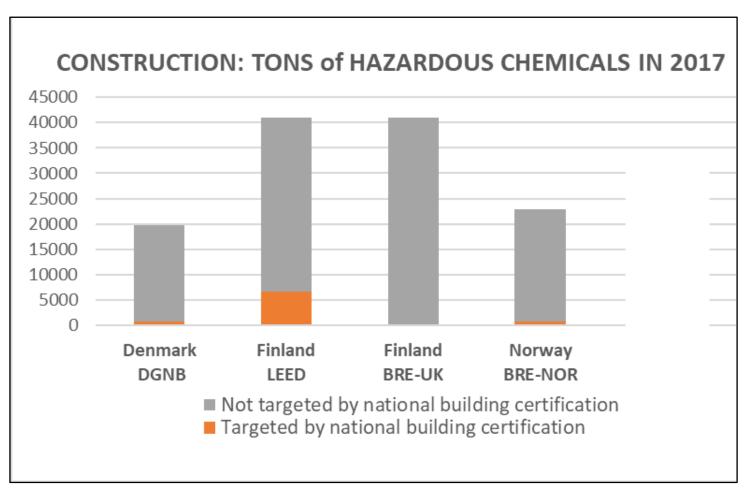
#### **Use of PFAS in construction products**

#### Used in paints, adhesives, flame retardants

- Increased risk of kidney or testicular cancer
- Increased cholesterol levels
- · Decreased vaccine response in children
- · Changes in liver enzymes
- Increased risk of high blood pressure or pre-eclampsia in pregnant women
- Small decreases in infant birth weights



# Certification systems are NOT screening for the hazardous chemicals in use in Nordic Countries





#### Eliminate substances in products based on properties

#### Phase-out properties as defined by the Swedish Chemicals Agency

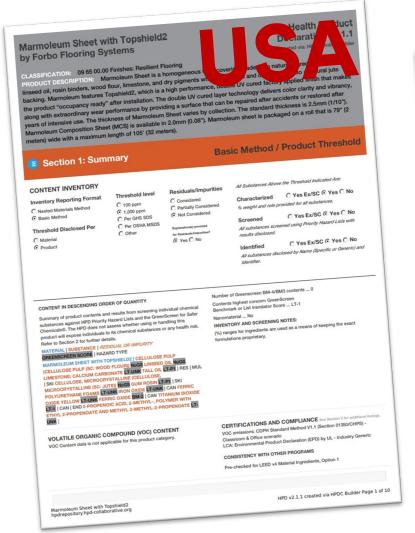
Properties	Classification according to the CLP regulation for determination of the intrinsic properties	Maximum concentration in BREEAM-SE
Carcinogenic	(Carcinogenicity, Category 1A and 1B) H350: May cause cancer*	0.1%
Mutagenic	(Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1A and 1B)  H340: May cause genetic defects*	0.1%
Toxic to reproduction	(Reproductive toxicity, Category 1A and 1B) H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child*	0.3%
Endocrine disrupter	Substances classified in categories 1 and 2 in the EDs database (List from the European commission available at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/docum/pdf/bkh_annex_01.pdf)	0.1%
Particularly hazardous metals (Cd, Hg, Pb)	Mercury, cadmium, lead and compounds of these metals are all phase-out substances. Specific criteria are not because the presence of these metals is enough.	Cd 0.01% Hg 0.1% Pb 0.1%
PBT /vPvB – Persistent, Bioaccumulating, Toxic / very Persistent, very Bioaccumulating	Criteria available at www.kemi.se	0.1%
Ozone-depleting substances (0,1%)	(Hazardous to the ozone layer) <b>EUH059</b> : Hazardous to the ozone layer <b>H420</b> : Harms public health and environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.	0.1%
Strongly allergenic	(Resp. Sens category 1) H334: may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. (Skin Sens. category 1A) H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
Particularly persistent substances (PFAS)	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, PFAS, have due to their extreme persistence comparable hazardous properties to those of particularly hazardous substances defined in Sweden's environmental quality objectives A Non-Toxic Environment. PFAS should therefore from a precautionary perspective be treated similarly to other particularly hazardous substances and be phased out.	

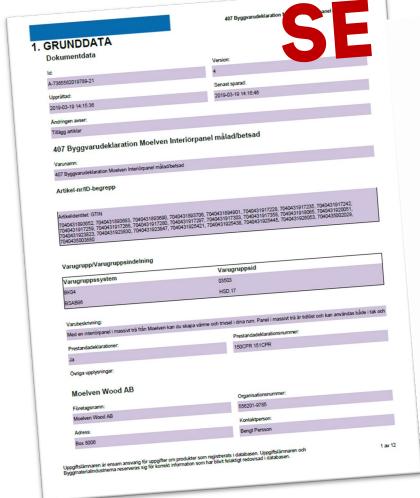
#### Risk-reduction properties defined by the Swedish Chemicals Agency

Properties	Classification according to the CLP regulation for determination of the intrinsic properties	Maximum concentration in BREEAM-SE
	Acute toxicity, Category 1 and 2	
	H330: Fatal if inhaled	
	H310: Fatal in contact with skin	
	H300: Fatal if swallowed (Specific target organ toxicity after single	
	exposure)	
Very high acute toxicity	H370: Cause damage to organs.	1%
	Classification Skin sensitisation in Category 1 or 1B	
	(Skin Sens. 1/1B)	
Allergenic	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.	1%
	(Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure)	
High chronic toxicity	H372: Cause damage to organs trough prolonged or repeated exposure.	1%
9:		
	(Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2)	
Mutagenic (1 %)	H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects	1%
Environmentally	(Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic Category 1 and 4)	
hazardous, long-term	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	H410: 2.5%
effects	H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life	H413: 25%
Potential PBT / vPvB	Criteria available at: www.kemi.se	0.1%
	Classification Carcinogenicity in Category 2	
Carcinogenic	H351: Suspected of causing cancer.	
	Classification Populative toxisity in Catagon, 2 or additional Catagon,	
	Classification Reproductive toxicity in Category 2 or additional Category for effects on or through breast-feeding:	
	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.	
Toxic to reproduction	H362: May cause harm to breast-fed children.	

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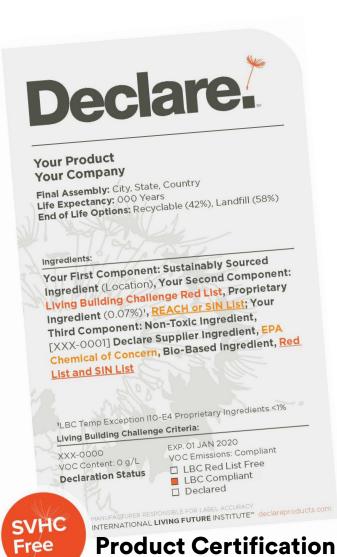
## Product declarations are necessary





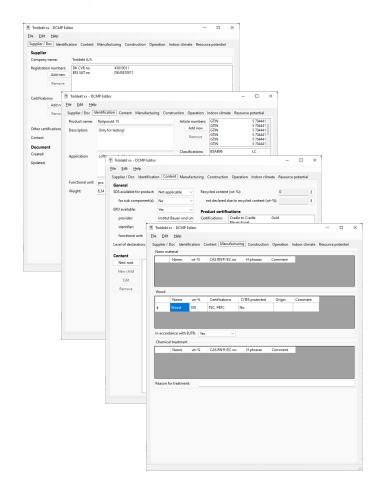
**Health Product Declaration HPD** 

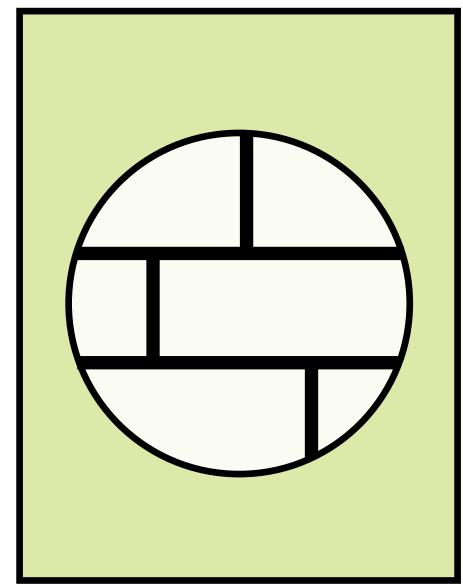
Byggevaredeklaration BVD

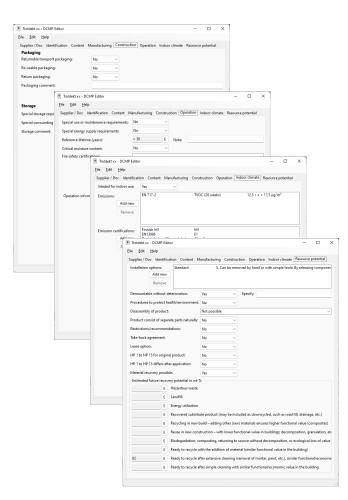




#### Digital Construction Material Passport -tool launched Jan. 2023









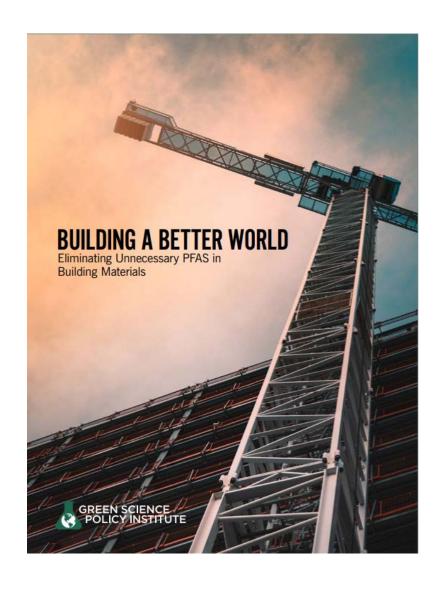
# www.materialpass.org







### **Education: PFAS in building products**



PFAS "Forever Chemicals" in:

Roofing

Coatings

**Flooring** 

**Sealants and Adhesives** 

Glass

**Fabrics** 

Wires and Cables

Tape

**Timber-Derived Products** 

**Solar Panels** 

**Artificial Turf** 

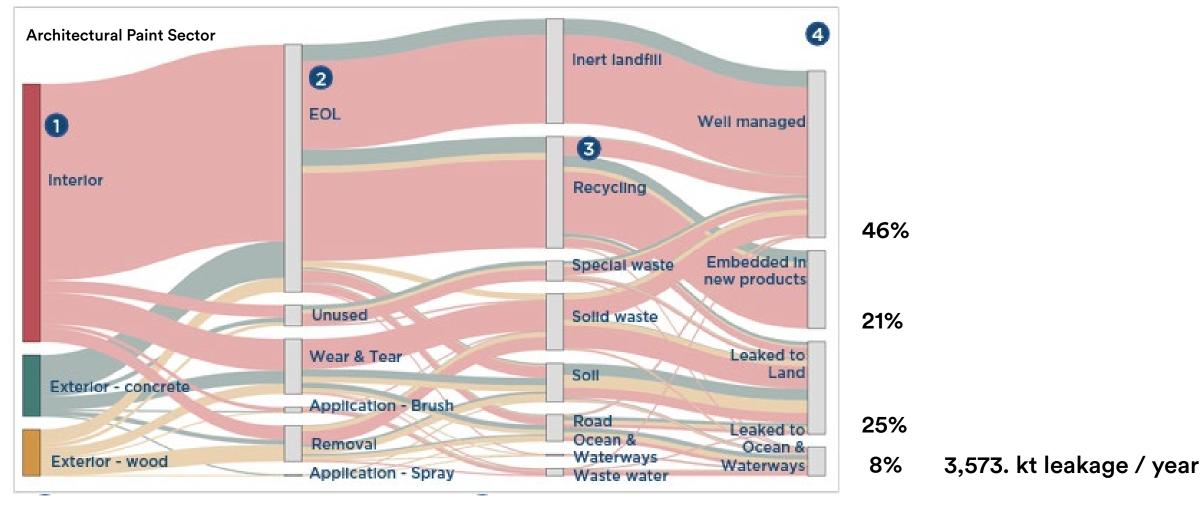
**Seismic Damping Systems** 

Source:

Green Science Policy Institute, 2021

### Education: Architectural paint - polymer based

Is 48% of global paint-related plastic pollution



Source:

Plastic Paints the Environment, Paruta et al., EAEnvironmental Action 2022

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## Specify: linseed oil, clay, lime, silicate, casein paint

Instead of paints with plastic binders







## Reassess the triple bottom line:

