



# Greenhouse gas emissions from building sites

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## **GHG** emissions

## Current requirements in the Norwegian technical regulations

- From 2022:
  Mandatory to calculate embodied GHG emissions for block of flats and apartment buildings
- From 2026: (most likely) introduction of limits on GHG emissions for all residential buildings

**Building Assessment Information** Supplementary Building life cycle information information Life cycle A1-A3 A4-A5 B1-B7 C1-C4 Benefits and loads modules CONSTRUCTION PRODUCT stage **USE** stage **END OF LIFE stage** beyond the system **PROCESS stage** included: boundary A5 **B7** C3 C4 **A1** A2 **B5 B6** C1 C2 Deconstruction demolition Operational energy use Operational water use Reuse-Raw material supply Recovery-Recycling-Maintenance Potential



Only emissions from wastage on the building site

# **Emissions from building sites**

The GHG requirement in the technical regulations do not include emissions from:

- heating, ventilation and drying of buildings (during construction)
- construction machinery (excavators, bulldozers, trucks, lifts etc)

But GHG emissions on building sites are addressed in:

- criteria in public procurement
- local zoning plans

The GHG requirement for the building sites may be:

- emission free (= all electric)
- fossil free (= bio energy/bio diesel)





35 tons electric excavator



## Technical requirements are given in the technical regulations

### **Ministry of Local Government**

- A main principle in the 'Planning and Building Act' that technical requirements are given in the national, technical regulations.
- Local municipalities do not have the authority to introduce their own technical requirements.
- Oslo is challenging this principle

#### **Ministry of Environment**

- Proposal to give local municipalities the authority according to the 'Pollution Act', to set requirements related to emission free and fossil free construction sites.
- Proposal to ban the use of fossil fuels on construciton sites from 2040.



Oslo lacks authority, but will still require fossil free building sites



## What about costs?

#### Cost challenges:

- Battery electric excavators approx. 3 times more expensive
- Sufficient power supply for charging of batteries
- Increasing time use, especially when it is cold (winter)

#### Benefits:

- Reduced energy costs
- Reduced noise level, improved air quality on building site

#### Report #1

- medium size, emission free building site:
  - extra costs: USD 66 000 USD 136 000
  - CO2 reduction: 90 metric tons

#### Report #2

BOLIGPRODUSENTENE

- larger non-residential, urban project
  - extra costs: 3 % of the contract value
  - no information on CO2 reductions

Equals: USD 730 to 1500 per ton CO2



# **Emission free building sites**

- Significantly increasing construction costs
- Not cost-efficient
- More symbolic than effective measure to reducing GHG emissions
- Should not be enforced for residential developments



