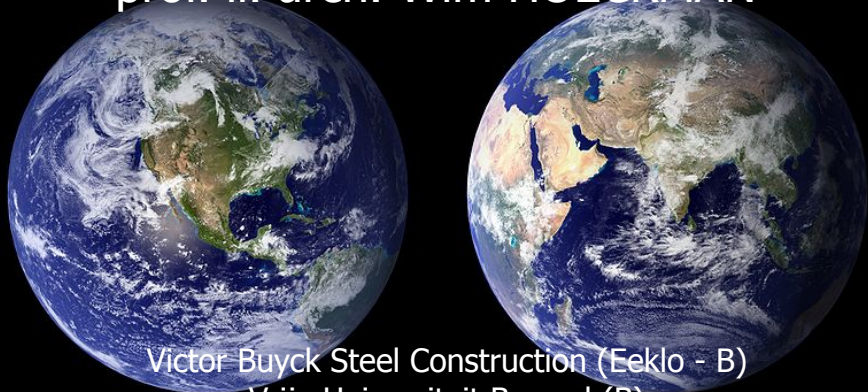



STEEL AT WORK

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION


prof. ir. arch. Wim HOECKMAN



Victor Buyck Steel Construction (Eeklo - B)
Vrije Universiteit Brussel (B)



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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION 1

STEEL AT WORK

Vlaamse partijen scharen zich achter 30% CO2-reductie




In het Vlaamse Parlement tekent zich een consensus af over de ondersteuning van de Europese doelstelling om de uitstoot van broeikasgassen tegen 2020 met 30 procent te verminderen. Meerderheid en oppositie hebben daarover een voorstel van resolutie klaar. De Vlaamse partijen vinden wel dat de reductiedoelstelling de Vlaamse concurrentiepositie niet mag aantasten.


The Telegraph

Chinese airlines refuse to pay EU carbon tax

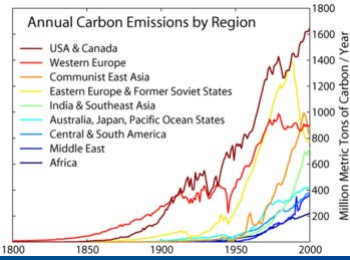
China's biggest airlines warned on Thursday they will refuse to pay a new EU tax aimed at cutting carbon emissions.




European Union: Every airline will have to compensate their CO2 emissions




Annual Carbon Emissions by Region





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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION 2

STEEL AT WORK

1. PROJECTS WILL BE EXAMINED ON THEIR SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE



Coming
Soon

TODAY: ALREADY REALITY




ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

3

STEEL AT WORK

1. PROJECTS WILL BE EXAMINED ON THEIR SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

BREEAM

Category	% of Available Credits
Management	80%
Health&Wellbeing	80%
Energy	85%
Transport	85%
Water	60%
Materials	80%
LandUse&Ecology	45%
Pollution	85%

Total Credits Achieved: 73%

73%
60%
45%
35%
20%

Pass
Good
Very Good
Excellent

Max Fordham Consulting Engineers

breeam BREEAM In-Use

Baseline Score*
Oude Houtlei 140
Gent, 9000, Belgium

Has been assessed to the BREEAM In-Use (Part 1) Standard and achieved a score of 73.76 %



★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Excellent Very Good Good Fair Poor

Category	What is covered in the category	Score	Percentage of Credits
Management	...	80	80%
Health&Wellbeing	...	80	80%
Energy	...	85	85%
Transport	...	85	85%
Water	...	60	60%
Materials	...	80	80%
LandUse&Ecology	...	45	45%
Pollution	...	85	85%

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE **DECISIVE** IN TENDER REVIEWS

EXAMPLE 1

EXAMPLE 2

Ontwerp KB
Projet d'AR

Tot vaststelling van minimumeisen voor milieuboedochappen over bouwproducten // versie juli 2012 // status ontwerp

Fixant les exigences minimales de l'affichage environnemental des produits de construction // version juillet 2012 // statut projet

FOD Volksgezondheid – DGS Leefmilieu – dienst Productbeleid
SPF Santé publique - DGS Environnement - Service Politique des produits
Dieter De Lathauwer

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE **DECISIVE** IN TENDER REVIEWS

EXAMPLE 2

Ontwerp KB
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FOD Volksgezondheid – DGS Leefmilieu – dienst Productbeleid
SPF Santé publique - DGS Environnement - Service Politique des produits
Dieter De Lathauwer

from 1 January 2014 onwards,
it will be legally required
for ALL CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS
to declare EPD:
Environmental Product Declaration

from 1 January 2016:
also transport component

from 1 July 2017: EOL + Module D
(EN 15804)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

6

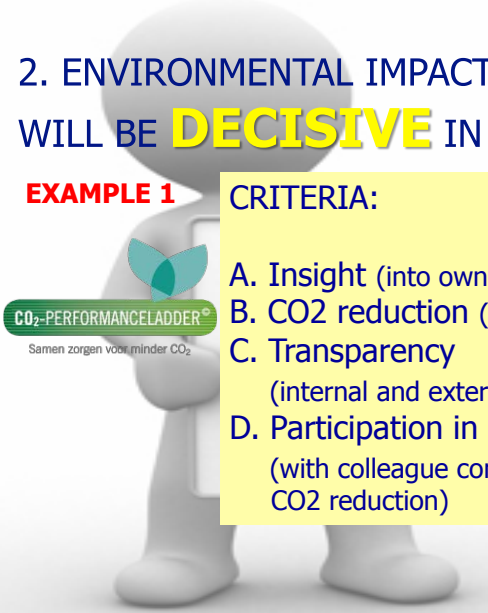
STEEL AT WORK

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE **DECISIVE** IN TENDER REVIEWS



EXAMPLE 1

CRITERIA:

- A. Insight (into own carbon footprint)
- B. CO2 reduction (recorded ambition)
- C. Transparency (internal and external communication)
- D. Participation in initiatives (with colleague companies in the field of CO2 reduction)



CO₂-PERFORMANCELADDER[®]
Samen zorgen voor minder CO₂

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE **DECISIVE** IN TENDER REVIEWS

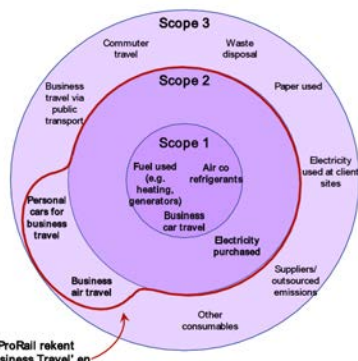
EXAMPLE 1

CRITERIA LEVEL 3:



- report CO2 emissions scope 1 & 2
- objectives for reduction
- communicate internally + externally
- active role in (sector) initiatives



CO₂-PERFORMANCELADDER[®]
Samen zorgen voor minder CO₂



ProRail rekent 'Business Travel' en 'Personal cars for business travel' tot Scope 2.


ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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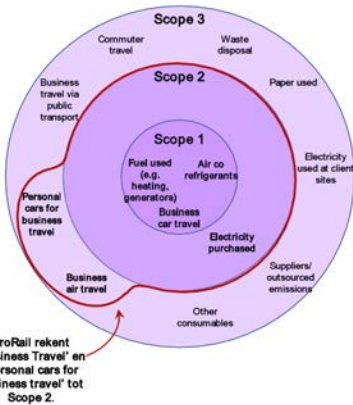
2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE **DECISIVE** IN TENDER REVIEWS

EXAMPLE 1





CRITERIA LEVEL 5:

- report CO2 emissions scope 1 & 2 (including A suppliers)
- objectives for reduction fully incorporated + publicly committed
- communicate internally + externally
- participate in and initiate (sector) initiatives



ProRail rekent 'Business Travel' en 'Personal cars for business travel' tot Scope 2.


ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK

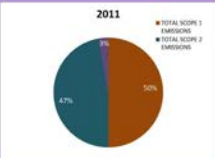
2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE **DECISIVE** IN TENDER REVIEWS

EXAMPLE 1

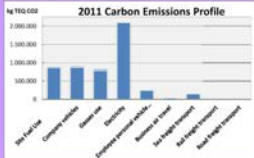


VB Belgium Carbon Footprint Data Graphs 2011

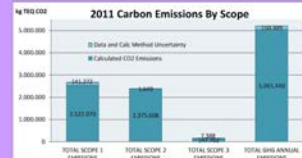
Item	Total quantity	Unit	kg CO2	Tons CO2	% of total emissions	Uncertainty (kg CO2 t)	% of uncertainty	Efficiency Rating
Site Fuel Use	215,100	liters	1,720,800	1,720.8	20.1	20.1	0.10	1.0
Company vehicles	200,000	km	1,600,000	1,600.0	18.8	18.8	0.10	1.0
Company cars	100,000	km	800,000	800.0	9.4	9.4	0.05	1.0
Electricity	1,000,000	kWh	400,000	400.0	4.7	4.7	0.02	1.0
Company personal vehicles use	100,000	km	800,000	800.0	9.4	9.4	0.05	1.0
Business air travel	100,000	km	800,000	800.0	9.4	9.4	0.05	1.0
Other business travel	100,000	km	800,000	800.0	9.4	9.4	0.05	1.0
Other employees' emissions	100,000	km	800,000	800.0	9.4	9.4	0.05	1.0
TOTAL SCOPE 1 EMISSIONS			3,020,800	3,020.8	35.4	3,020.8	15.4	1.0
TOTAL SCOPE 2 EMISSIONS			2,779,200	2,779.2	32.6	2,779.2	13.8	1.0
TOTAL SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS			197,700	197.7	2.3	197.7	1.0	1.0
TOTAL SCOPE 1+2+3 EMISSIONS			5,997,700	5,997.7	70.3	5,997.7	29.2	1.0





2011



2011 Carbon Emissions Profile



2011 Carbon Emissions By Scope

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK

CONCLUSION

SOONER or LATER
 the environmental impact of
 all human actions & activities
 will be required to be **determined**
 and will be required to be **reduced**,
 thus also for
the steel construction industry



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STEEL AT WORK

EN 15804 (EPD)

1 July 2017 onwards

		BUILDING ADDRESS												SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BEYOND THE BUILDING LIFE CYCLE			
		BUILDING LIFE CYCLE INFORMATION												D			
		A 1 - 3 PRODUCT stage			A 4 - 5 CONSTRUCTION PROCESS stage		B 1 - 7 USE STAGE					C 1 - 4 END OF LIFE stage				D	
		A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	C1	C2	C3	C4	Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary	
		Raw material extraction	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction, installation, operation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Renovation	Deconstruction/demolition	Transport	Energy recovery	Recovery	Re-use, Recovery, Recycling potential	
		scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario	scenario		
		EPD PRODUCT			NON EXISTING											no RSL	
		Mandatory			Mandatory											if all scenarios are given 2)	
		Mandatory			Mandatory											if all scenarios are given 2)	
EPD	Credits to gate Declared unit																
	Credits to gate with option Declared unit Functional unit																
	Credits to gate Functional unit																

1 January 2016 onwards: transport component to be included !

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CHALLENGE FOR STEELWORK CONTRACTORS

STEEEL AT WORK





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CHALLENGE:

STEEEL AT WORK



**DEVELOP A METHOD TO
DETERMINE YOUR
CO2 AND ENERGY FOOTPRINT**

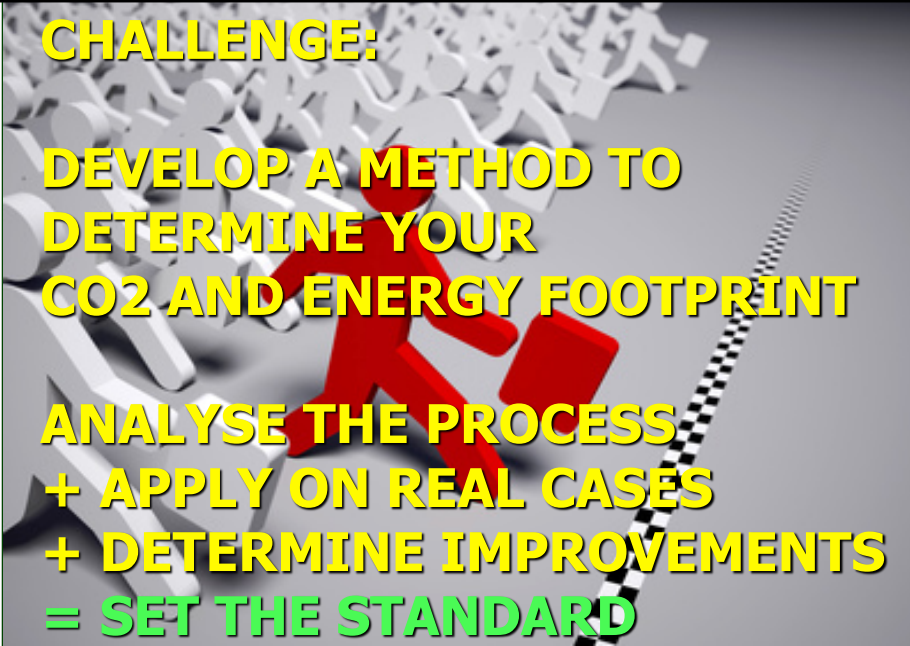
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STEEL AT WORK


CHALLENGE:

**DEVELOP A METHOD TO
DETERMINE YOUR
CO2 AND ENERGY FOOTPRINT**

**ANALYSE THE PROCESS
+ APPLY ON REAL CASES
+ DETERMINE IMPROVEMENTS
= SET THE STANDARD**



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STEEL AT WORK

CHALLENGE:



SET THE STANDARD

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION 16

PRODUCT STAGE (A1, A2, A3):

STEEL AT WORK



Environmental Product Declaration
According to ISO 14025

Structural Steel: Sections and Plates

>>bauforumstahl

Declaration number: EPD-BF0-2010111-8

bauforumstahl

www.bauforumstahl.com

Structural steel: Sections and Plates				
Parameter	Unit per kg	Production	End-of-Life*	Total
Primary energy, non-renewable	[MJ]	19.48	-7.70	11.78
Primary energy, renewable	[MJ]	0.65	-0.08	0.67
Global Warming Potential (GWP 100 years)	[kg CO ₂ -eq.]	1.68	-0.88	0.80
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	[kg R11-equiv.]	3.19E-08	1.04E-08	4.23E-08
Acidification Potential (AP)	[kg SO ₂ -eq.]	3.47E-03	-1.68E-03	1.79E-03
Eutrophication Potential (EP)	[kg PO ₄ ³⁻ -eq.]	2.89E-04	-1.31E-04	1.68E-04
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP)	[kg C ₂ H ₄ -eq.]	7.55E-04	-4.57E-04	2.98E-04

* In this EPD 100% recovery, 11% reuse and 11% loss are assumed.

Issued by: PE INTERNATIONAL, Leinfelden-Echterdingen
in cooperation with >>bauforumstahl

PE INTERNATIONAL
LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT



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PRODUCT STAGE (A1, A2, A3):

STEEL AT WORK




MRPI
MILIEU PROFIEL CONSTRUCTIESTAAL


MILIEU PROFIEL constructiestaal, dat kwaliteit goed

Thema	eenheid	Constructie- staal voor zware toepassingen	Constructie- staal voor middelzware toepassingen	Constructie- staal voor lichte toepassingen	Constructie- staal voor binnen- wanden	Constructie- staal voor dak- en gevel- bekleding
Humane toxiciteit	kg 1,4DB	2,9E+01	4,4E+01	5,1E+01	8,9E+01	3,8E+01
Abiotische uitputting	kg Sb	2,8E+00	5,5E+00	5,6E+00	4,9E+00	4,4E+00
Ecotoxiciteit water (zoet water)	kg 1,4DB	5,7E+00	8,4E+00	1,0E+01	1,6E+01	7,5E+00
Ecotoxiciteit sediment (zoet water)	kg 1,4DB	9,2E+00	1,4E+01	1,6E+01	2,7E+01	1,2E+01
Ecotoxiciteit terrestrisch	kg 1,4DB	1,7E-01	2,6E-01	5,9E-01	6,0E-01	2,1E-01
Verzuring	kg SO ₂	3,0E+00	5,2E+00	5,6E+00	7,3E+00	4,2E+00
Verzuring	kg PO ₄ ³⁻	4,2E-01	6,9E-01	7,8E-01	1,1E+00	5,9E-01
Broeikasneffect	kg CO ₂	4,8E+02	9,4E+02	9,9E+02	1,2E+03	7,6E+02
Fotochemische oxydanvorming	kg ethyl	5,1E-01	8,0E-01	1,0E+00	1,4E+00	7,4E-01
Aantasting ozonlaag	kg CFK11	1,1E-04	1,6E-04	2,0E-04	3,2E-04	1,5E-04

51/49/0 87/12/1
recycling/re-use/scrap



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STEEL AT WORK

CONSTRUCTION STAGE (A4, A5):



1. FABRICATION
2. CORROSION PROTECTION
3. TRANSPORT
4. ERECTION
5. OVERHEAD

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STEEL AT WORK

CONSTRUCTION PHASE:

1. FABRICATION
2. CORROSION PROTECTION
3. TRANSPORT
4. ERECTION
5. OVERHEAD

TOTAL No. OF ACTIVITIES:	85
TOTAL No. OF INDIVIDUAL FACTORS:	200

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STEEL AT WORK

CONSTRUCTION PHASE: 1. FABRICATION

- grit-blasting
- cutting (plates and sections)
- drilling, punching, etc.
- welding
- manipulation
- diesel for various machines
- compressors

2. CORROSION PROTECTION

3. TRANSPORT

4. ERECTION

5. OVERHEAD



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STEEL AT WORK

CONSTRUCTION PHASE: 1. FABRICATION

2. CORROSION PROTECTION

- grit blasting
- painting
- metal spray

3. TRANSPORT

4. ERECTION

5. OVERHEAD



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STEEL AT WORK

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

1. FABRICATION
3. CORROSION PROTECTION
- 3. TRANSPORT**
 - from rolling mill to factory
 - internal transport factory
 - from factory to construction site
4. ERECTION
5. OVERHEAD





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STEEL AT WORK

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

1. FABRICATION
3. CORROSION PROTECTION
5. TRANSPORT
- 4. ERECTION**
 - welding
 - gases
 - cranes, etc. : diesel
5. OVERHEAD





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STEEL AT WORK

CONSTRUCTION PHASE:

- 1.FABRICATION
- 3.CORROSION PROTECTION
- 5.TRANSPORT
- 7.ERECTION

5.OVERHEAD (not project related)

- electricity offices
- heating
- ventilation
- lighting

ENERGY SAVER

SAVE ENERGY, SAVE MONEY





Up to 80% energy savings and reduce soaring energy prices.

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STEEL AT WORK


CONVERSION FACTORS

Machines and tools (electricity)

$$E = n \varphi \lambda P \text{ [kWh]} = 3.6 n \varphi \lambda P \text{ [MJ]}$$

P declared power of the machine [kW];
 n total number of working hours reported by the operator [h];
 λ load factor: percentage of full capacity that has been used [%];
 φ effectivity: effective working time of the machine divided by reported working time of the operator [%].

$$\text{GWP} = 0.615 n \varphi \lambda P \text{ [kgCO}_2\text{eq]}$$

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STEEL AT WORK

CONVERSION FACTORS

Machines and tools (electricity)

$$E = n \varphi \lambda P \text{ [kWh]} = 3.6 n \varphi \lambda P \text{ [MJ]}$$

	Load factor λ	Effectivity φ
Cranes (workshop)	50%	60%
Compressor (workshop)	30%	100%
Ventilation (workshop)	100%	100%
Plate oxy-cutting (workshop)	40%	100%
Drilling, punching, sawing (workshop)	60%	70%



 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION 27

STEEL AT WORK

CONVERSION FACTORS

Consumables



- propane
- natural gas
- acetylene
- diesel
- thinners
- zinc metal spray

Example: diesel

$$E = 3.6 c_{\text{die}} v_{\text{die}} \text{ [MJ]}$$

$$\text{GWP} = 3.135 v_{\text{die}} \text{ [kgCO}_2\text{eq]}$$

calorific value : $c_{\text{die}} = 11,61 \text{ kWh/l}$
 volume $v_{\text{die}} \text{ [l]}$




 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION 28

STEEL AT WORK

CONVERSION FACTORS

Handbook CO2 performance ladder; edition 2.0 (23 June 2011)





 Working together to cut CO₂

HANDBOOK
 CO₂-PERFORMANCELADDER 2.0

23 June 2011

110 pages

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK



CONVERSION FACTORS

Handbook CO2 performance ladder; edition 2.0 (23 June 2011)

Electricity consumption					
A	Grey power	2005 and earlier	500	g CO ₂ /kiloWatt hour	nH
		2006	500		nH
		2007 and 2008	500		nH
		2009	470		nH
		2010 and later	455		C
B	Green power "B"	Wind power	15	g CO ₂ /kiloWatt hour	R
		Hydro power	15		R
		Solar power	80		R
		Electricity from waste dump gas	80		nC
		Electricity from biomass	See section 4.4. Calculation method		R
C	Other green power consumed up to 1 July 2011	300	g CO ₂ /kiloWatt hour	H	

was 615 in earlier version

Source A: The emissions factor of the Dutch fuel mix for electricity labelling 2009 as calculated on order of the Office of Energy Regulation is 460 g CO₂/kWh. See Achtergrondgegevens Stroometikettering 2009 (Background Data for Electricity Labelling 2009), CE Delft, the uncorrected fuel mix. This has been increased by around 2% due to the basic principle: emissions from extraction of raw materials and fuels through to combustion (source: CE Delft). For the other years mentioned before 2009, one average value (500) is adhered to. There is a large chance that a new, deviating conversion factor will be established for the emissions inventories for the years after 2010. SRAO aims to include this promptly in the handbook.
 Source B: Gordien van de Vreede, Ketenenmissies hernieuwbare elektriciteit [Chain emissions of renewable electricity], Delft, CE, 2009. Updated in 2011 by CE Delft.
 Source C: See Handbook 2.0 of 16 March 2011, appendix C Conversion factors, section 4.4.2, Source E.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK



CONVERSION FACTORS

Handbook CO2 performance ladder; edition 2.0 (23 June 2011)

Freight transport in general			
A	Petrol	2,780	g CO ₂ /litre fuel
	Diesel	3,135	
	LPG	1,860	
	Fuel oil	3,185	
	Bio-ethanol	1,600	
			nC

Source: CE Delft.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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STEEL AT WORK



CONVERSION FACTORS

Handbook CO2 performance ladder; edition 2.0 (23 June 2011)

Transport of bulk cargo				
B	Truck < 20 tonnes	295	g CO ₂ /tonne km	
	Truck > 20 tonnes	110		
	Tractor with trailer	80		
	Train	electric		25
		diesel		30
		combination *)		27
	Inland shipping	350 tonnes		70
		550 tonnes		70
		1,350 tonnes		60
	Sea shipping	5,500 tonnes		30
		1,800 tonnes		75
8,000 tonnes		30		
	30,000 tonnes	13	nC	

Source: STREAM Study on the Transport Emissions of All Modes, CE Delft, March 2008 v2.0, supplemented by more up-to-date figures for rail transport recommended by CE Delft. Updated in 2011 by CE Delft.
 *) A combination means transport partly by electric and partly by diesel locomotives, or transport with unknown locomotive types. Recalculation not obligatory.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

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CONVERSION FACTORS

Handbook CO2 performance ladder; edition 2.0 (23 June 2011)

STEEL AT WORK

Transport of containers / non-bulk cargo			
B	Delivery van		630
	Truck	3.5 – 10 tonnes	480
		10 – 20 tonnes	300
		> 20 tonnes	130
	Tractor with trailer		95
		electric	20
	Train	diesel	25
		combination *)	22
			22
	Inland shipping	32 TEU	65
96 TEU		75	
200 TEU		60	
470 TEU		50	
Sea shipping	150 TEU	85	
	580 TEU	45	
	4,000 TEU	23	
			g CO ₂ /tonne km
			nC

Source: STREAM Study on the Transport Emissions of All Modes, CE Delft, March 2006 v2.0, supplemented by more up-to-date figures for rail transport recommended *) A combination means Recalculation not obligat

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF STEEL BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION 33

CONVERSION FACTORS

Handbook CO2 performance ladder; edition 2.0 (23 June 2011)

STEEL AT WORK

Other energy carriers for purposes other than transport				
A	Petrol	2,780	g CO ₂ /litre fuel	
	Oil	2,125		
	LPG	1,880		
	Fuel oil	3,185		
	Bio-ethanol	3,600		
			nC	
B	Liquid fossil primary fuels			
	Crude petroleum	3,735	g CO ₂ /kg fuel	
	Distillates	2,850		
	Liquidified natural gas	3,400		
	Liquid fossil secondary fuels			
	Petroleum	3,750		
	Shale oil	3,150		
	Ethane	3,425		
	Naphtha	3,850		
	Bitumen	3,975		
	Lubricating oils	3,620		
	Petroleum coke	4,000		
	Refinery coker materials	3,920		
	Refinery gas	3,655		
	Chemical residue gas	3,655		
	Other oils	3,515		
	Solid fossil primary fuels			
	Anthracite	3,720		
	Caking coal	2,810		
	Caking coal (waste exerts)	2,850		
Caking coal (lean material)	2,680			
Other bituminous coal	2,420			
Sub-bituminous coal	2,670			
Brown coal	2,335			
Bituminous shale	1,040			
Peat	1,190			
Solid secondary fuels				
Coal and brown coal briquettes	2,315			
Wood chips	44,000			
			nC	
C	Gasoline fuels			
	Natural gas	1,825	g CO ₂ /m ³ fuel	
	Biogas (waste dump gas)	400		
	Biogas (co-fermentation of corn and manure)	1,390		
	Methane	2,090		
	Propane	1,530		
				nC

Source: A-C: 2010; Source: B: 2010; Source: C: 2010. These figures have been increased with an estimate for the 'tail' for fuel extraction for groups of fossil primary oil (this may be extrapolated based on nearby three emissions other oil fuel). Source: C: CE Delft, SenterNovem (see source B).

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CONVERSION FACTORS

List emission factors via www.milieubarometer.nl

STEEL AT WORK

CO2 factoren in de Milieubarometer
Stichting Stimular

Overname van CO2 factoren die vervoerders of afgezien of de passagiers niet van emissiefactoren zijn.
Stichting Stimular, Streeklucht, 2011 en 2012
CO2 in kg/ton/uur

Rechts	2011	2012	2011	2012
	CO2-emissie	CO2-emissie	CO2-emissie	CO2-emissie
Werkzaam				
Werkzaam (aan land)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam met transportmiddelen				
Werkzaam (aan land) met transportmiddelen	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee) met transportmiddelen	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan land) met transportmiddelen (inland)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee) met transportmiddelen (inland)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan land) met transportmiddelen (overzee)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee) met transportmiddelen (overzee)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam met vervoer				
Werkzaam (aan land) met vervoer	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee) met vervoer	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam met vervoer (inland)				
Werkzaam (aan land) met vervoer (inland)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee) met vervoer (inland)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam met vervoer (overzee)				
Werkzaam (aan land) met vervoer (overzee)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee) met vervoer (overzee)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2

CO2 factoren in de Milieubarometer
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Werkzaam met vervoer (inland)				
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Werkzaam met vervoer (overzee)				
Werkzaam (aan land) met vervoer (overzee)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2
Werkzaam (aan zee) met vervoer (overzee)	1,000	2,400 kg CO2	2,172 kg CO2	2,400 kg CO2

RESULTS

5 STEEL BRIDGE PROJECTS, all recently completed

STEEL AT WORK



Railway bridges over the river Nete – Duffel (B)

RESULTS

5 STEEL BRIDGE PROJECTS,
all recently completed

STEEL AT WORK



Bowstring bridge over
the Albert canal –
Grobbendonk (B)



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RESULTS

5 STEEL BRIDGE PROJECTS,
all recently completed

STEEL AT WORK



Bowstring bridge
- Luxemburg




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STEEEL AT WORK

RESULTS

5 STEEL BRIDGE PROJECTS, all recently completed



Bridge Madeleine
over the river Loire
– Nantes (F)

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STEEEL AT WORK

RESULTS

5 STEEL BRIDGE PROJECTS, all recently completed








Lock doors +
bridge Kattendijk
– Antwerp (B)

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RESULTS

	Bridge Grobbendonk	Bridge Duffel	Bridge Luxemburg	Bridge Nantes	Kattendijk lock Antwerp
Steel consumption	573 t	2,280 t	1,954 t	2,527 t	(bridge) 254 t (doors) 417 t
Dimensions	L = 109 m B = 18 m H = 15.5 m	L = 110 m B = 13 m H = 20 m	L = 122 m B = 18.5 m H = 20.5 m	L = 210.5 m B = 27.4 m H = 57 m (pylon)	(bridge) L = 69 m B = 13 m H = 5.4 m
Description	Bowstring; Fully welded; Concrete deck on steel cross girders	Bowstring; Fully welded; Orthotropic deck	Bowstring; Bolted cross girders; Concrete deck	Cable stayed; Fully welded; Orthotropic deck	(bridge) Truss; Fully welded (gates) Fully welded
Fabrication hours	25.3 h/t	22.0 h/t	10.4 h/t	23.5 h/t	35.7 h/t
Corrosion protection system	3 layers (240 µm)	Zinc spray + 2 layers (150 µm to 240 µm)	Zinc spray + 2 layers (140 µm) or 3 layers (arch) (200 µm)	3 layers (230 µm); interior of pylon : 1 layer (40 µm)	(bridge) 4 layers (340 µm) (doors) 2 layers (500 µm)
Distance workshop to site	100 km	100 km	300 km	1,200 km (over sea)	100 km
Transport to site	Barge (over canals)	Truck	Truck	Barge (over sea)	Ship (doors) and barge (bridge)
Erection method	Float in	Launching	In situ	Float in: direct placing	Fully completed in situ
Erection hours	6.2 h/t	9.9 h/t	6.2 h/t	5.4 h/t	2.4 h/t



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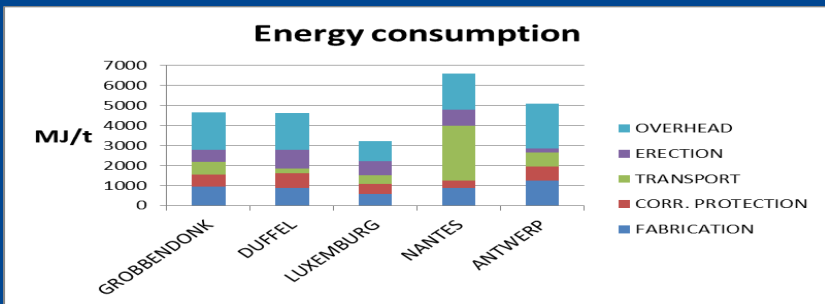
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RESULTS


	Bridge Grobbendonk		Bridge Duffel		Bridge Luxemburg		Bridge Nantes		Kattendijk Antwerp	
	MJ/t	kg CO2/t	MJ/t	kg CO2/t	MJ/t	kg CO2/t	MJ/t	kg CO2/t	MJ/t	kg CO2/t
Fabrication	951	150	868	133	572	88	867	129	1,257	194
Corrosion protection	592	139	755	137	516	70	393	96	702	172
Transport	625	47	224	17	416	31	2,722	204	678	51
Erection	626	51	941	77	701	57	818	63	202	16
Overhead	1,854	109	1,821	106	1,008	59	1,777	104	2,260	132
TOTAL	4,648	496	4,609	470	3,213	305	6,577	596	5,099	565

Energy consumption





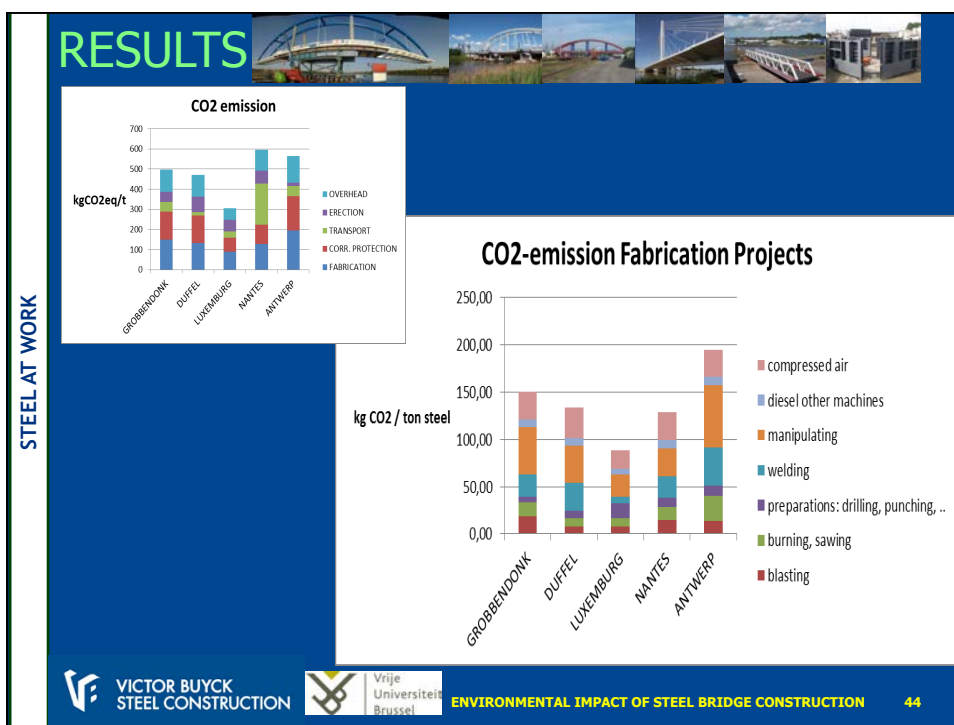
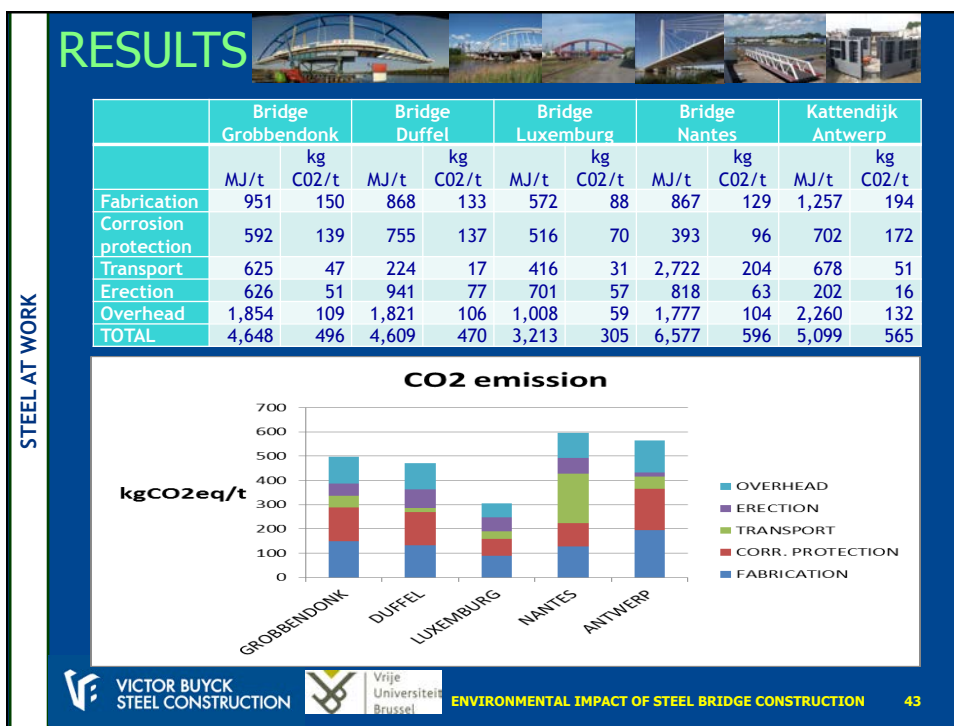
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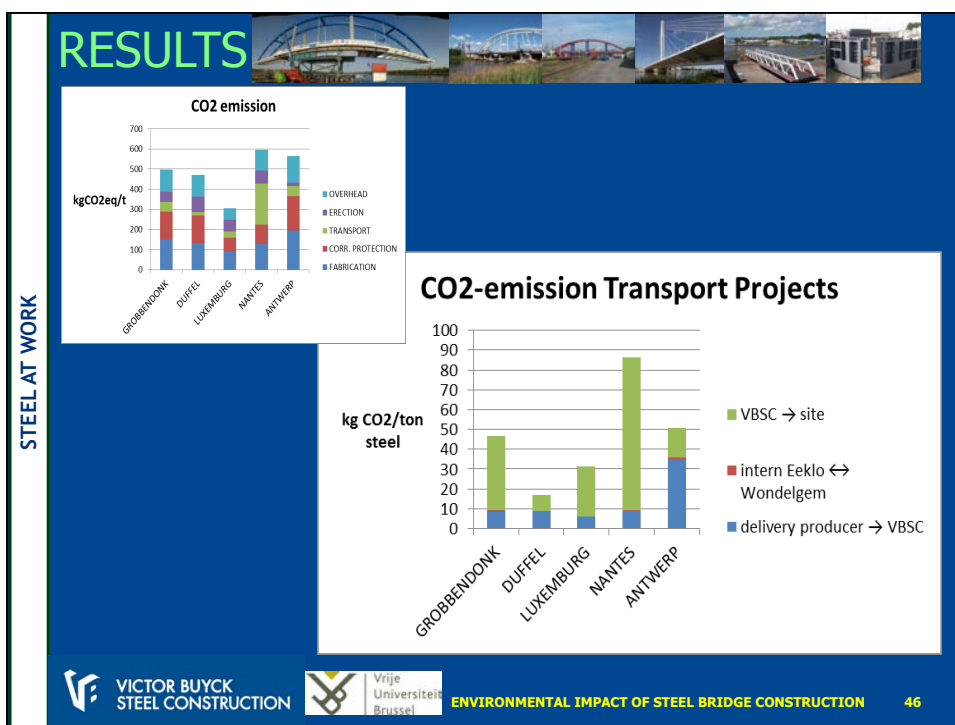
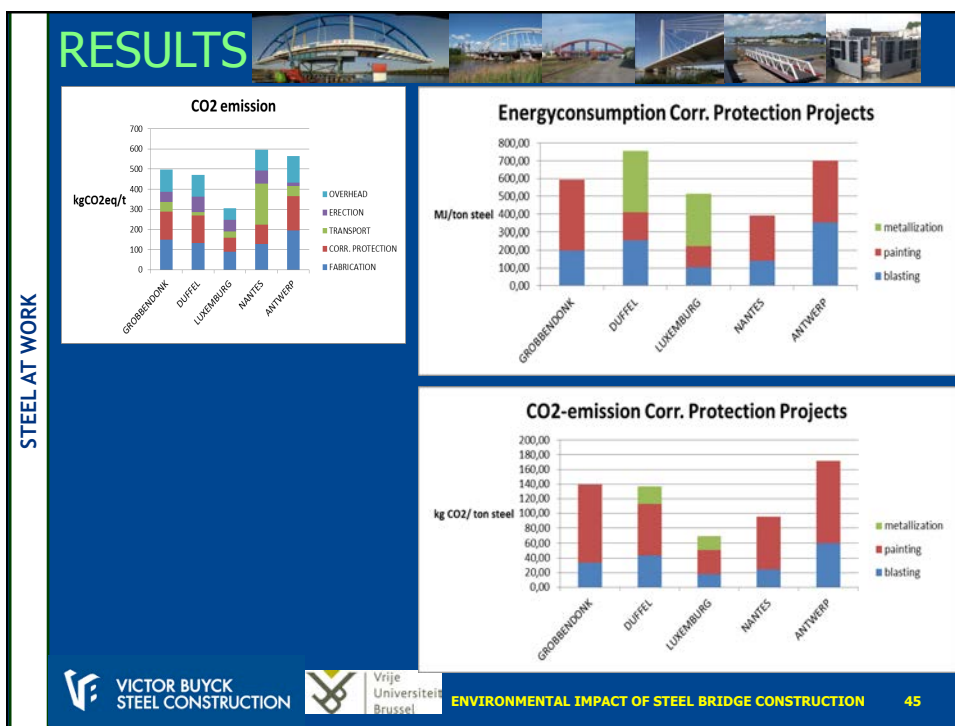


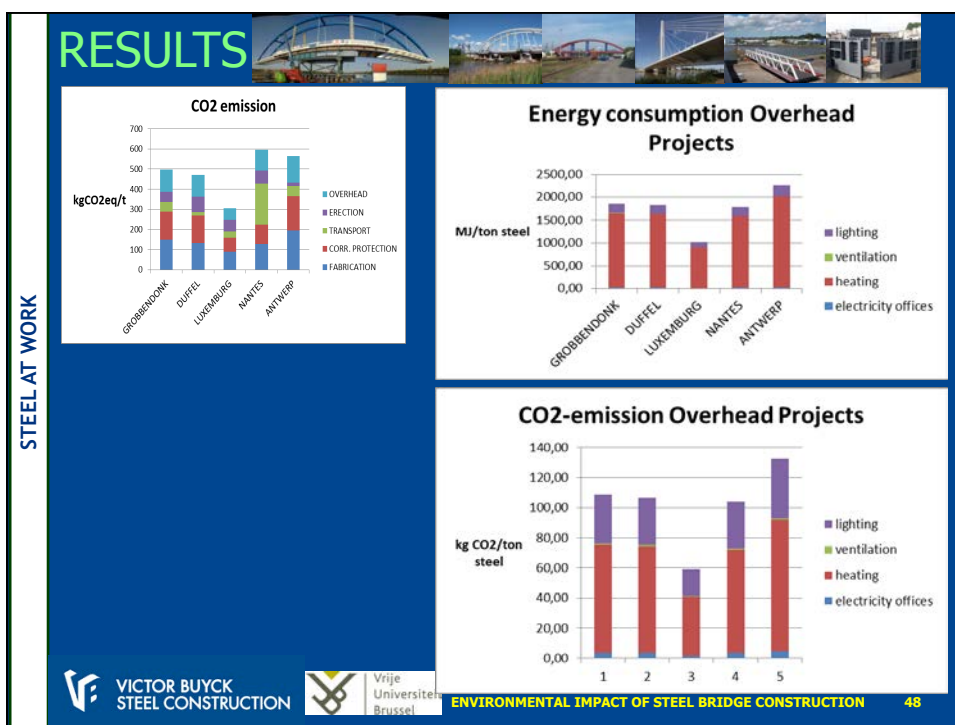
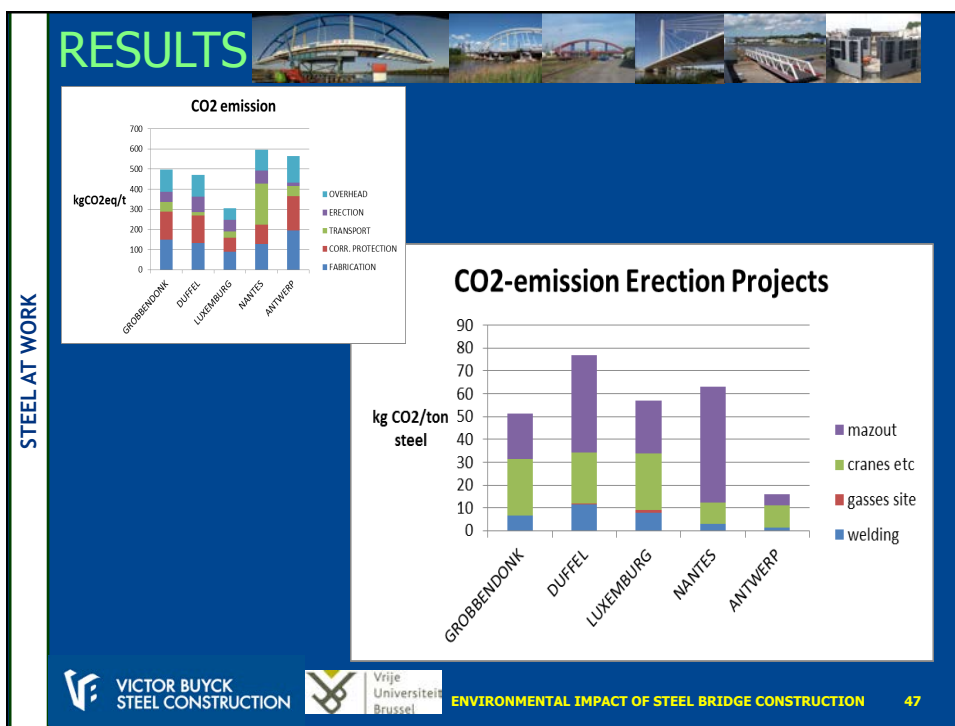
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STEEL AT WORK

CONCLUSIONS

1. Difference fully welded bridge vs bolted bridge:
 - 300 kgCO₂eq/t vs 200 kg kgCO₂eq/t
(fabrication + erection + overhead)
(excluding corrosion protection + transport)
 - 14 kgCO₂eq/h vs 16.5 kgCO₂eq/h
(overall)

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STEEL AT WORK

CONCLUSIONS

2. Transport
 - It is ecological MADNESS to import large fabricated steel structures from far overseas.

EXAMPLES:



5 container cranes Zeebrugge harbour



12,000 tons lock doors + bridges
for the new lock in Antwerp Waasland harbour




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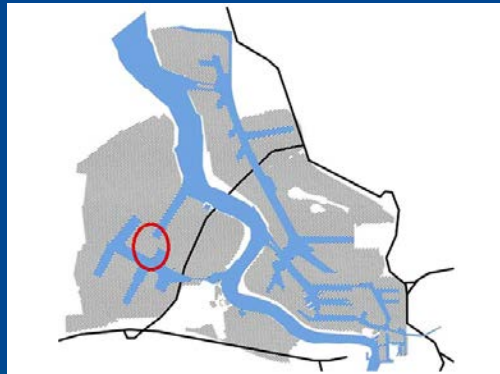
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CONCLUSIONS

EXAMPLE:

12,000 tons lock doors + bridges
for the new lock in Antwerp
(Waasland harbour) made in China

STEEL AT WORK



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CONCLUSIONS

EXAMPLE:

Norway: Hardanger bridge
.... made in China

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STEEL AT WORK

CONCLUSIONS

EXAMPLE:

Germany: Wilhelmshafen
.... made in China



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STEEL AT WORK

CONCLUSIONS

EXAMPLE:

12,000 tons lock doors + bridges
for the new lock in Antwerp
(Waasland harbour)

Key figures:

- Direct gain of 8 million EUR
- Indirect loss of 14 million EUR
- Resulting loss of 6 million EUR
- transport: 850 kgCO₂eq/t
or 10,000,000 kgCO₂eq !



SOCIAL DISASTER

ECONOMICAL DISASTER

ECOLOGICAL DISASTER

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STEEL AT WORK

CONCLUSIONS

3. It is possible to determine the ecological footprint of the steel construction industry
4. There is a relationship between the ecological footprint and the complexity of the structure (hours)
5. Research can be further fine tuned:
 - a. More data -> challenge for the sector
 - b. More precise data -> registration, measuring
 - c. Wider range -> other type of structures
 - d. Effective actions -> reduction programmes
 - e. Wider perspective -> immediate effects



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STEEL AT WORK



Victor Buyck is ready to make the (next) step,
what about you ?



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Remember:
steel fabrication is only a small part after all



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Planet earth thanks you !

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