

BUILDINGENERGY BOSTON

RESNET Standard 1550: Embodied Carbon Comes of Age

Chris Magwood, RMI

Curated by Aidan Mayer

Northeast Sustainable Energy Association (NESEA) | March 20, 2025

BUILDINGENERGY BOSTON

Learning Objectives:

- Explore the contents of the new RESNET Standard 1550
- Describe the life cycle phases and product categories that are included/excluded from standard, the rationale for these decisions and the limitations and advantages inherent these decisions
- Formulate a strategy for the potential inclusion of 1550 in your own decarbonization efforts and workflow
- Discuss any issues and concerns with 1550 and ways to get involved in the ongoing development of the standard and training/certification efforts that support it

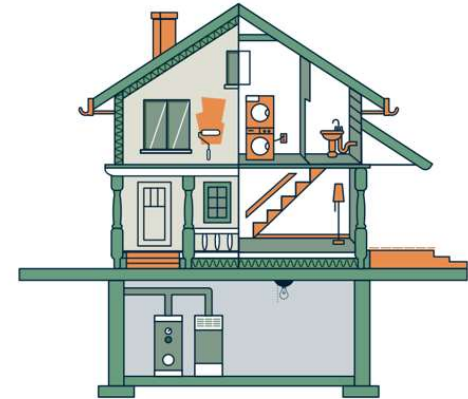
Northeast Sustainable Energy Association (NESEA) | March 20, 2025



RESNET® Standard 1550: Embodied carbon comes of age

NESEA Building Energy Boston
March 20, 2025

Draft PDS-01 Standard RESNET C1550



Standard for
Calculating and Reporting
the Embodied Carbon of Buildings
with Dwelling and Sleeping Units

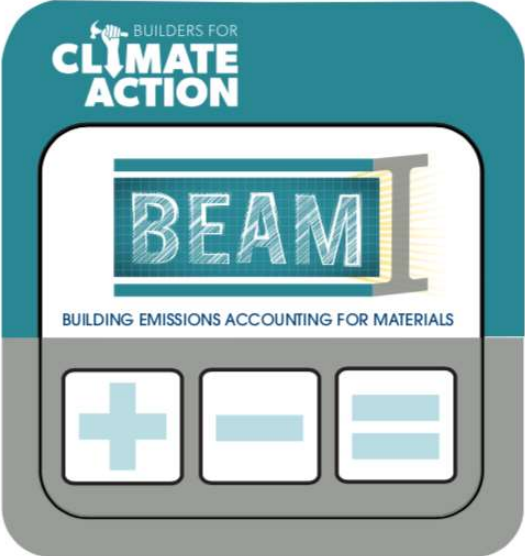


NESEA Building Energy Boston 2019 Keynote with introductions

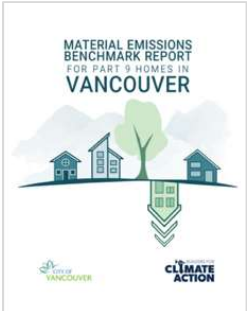
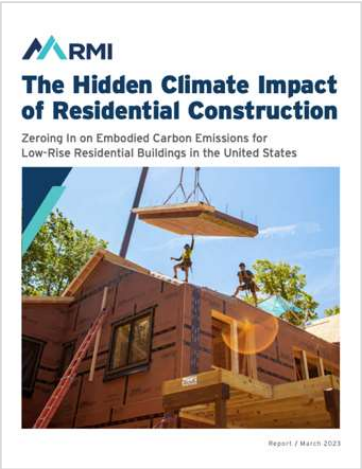
Reelife Productions



Thank you NESEA for:



HomebuildersCAN CARBON ACTION NETWORK



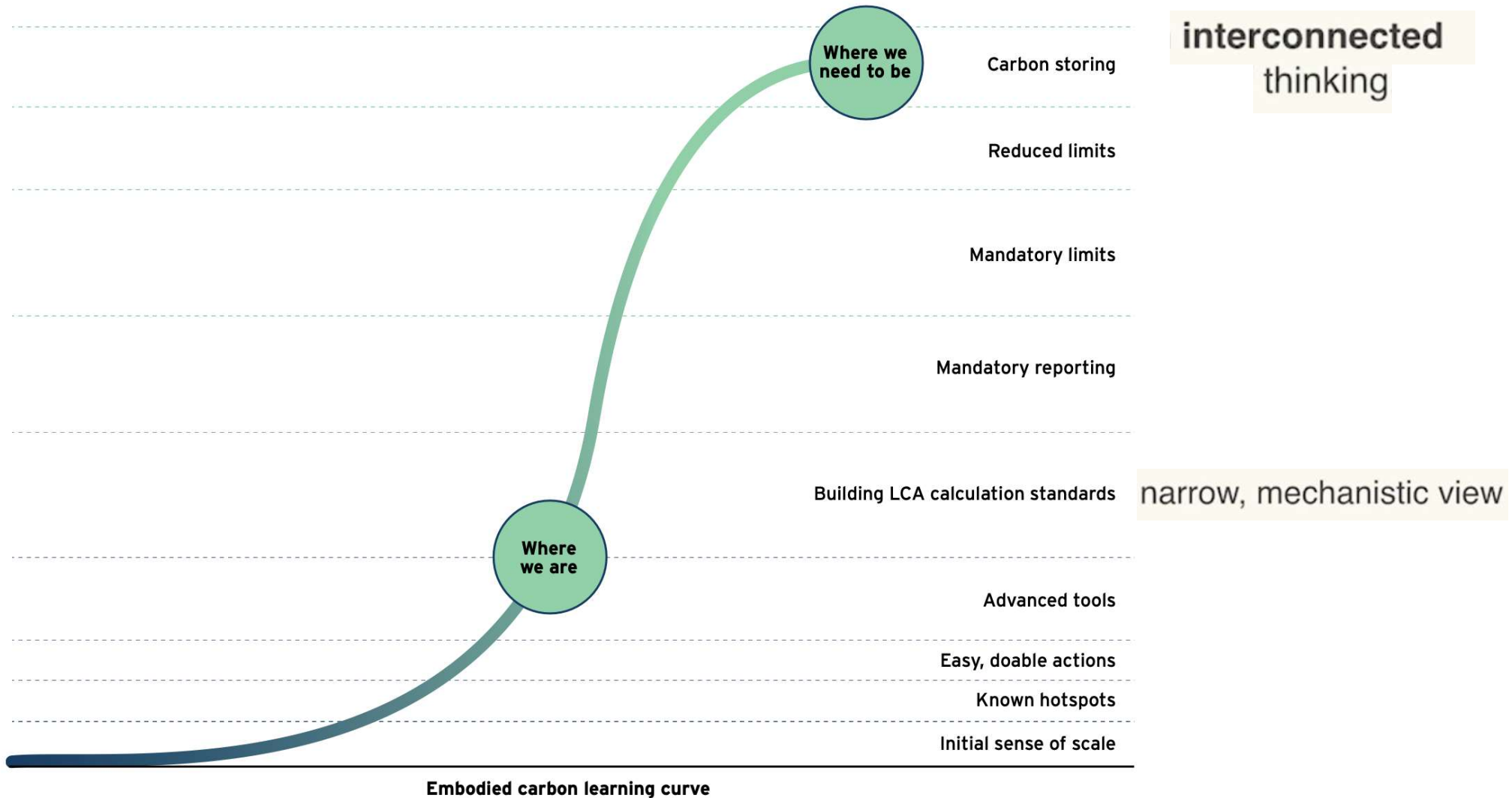
Our simple message:

Making carbon-storing buildings is the most impactful action the building community can undertake to address climate change.

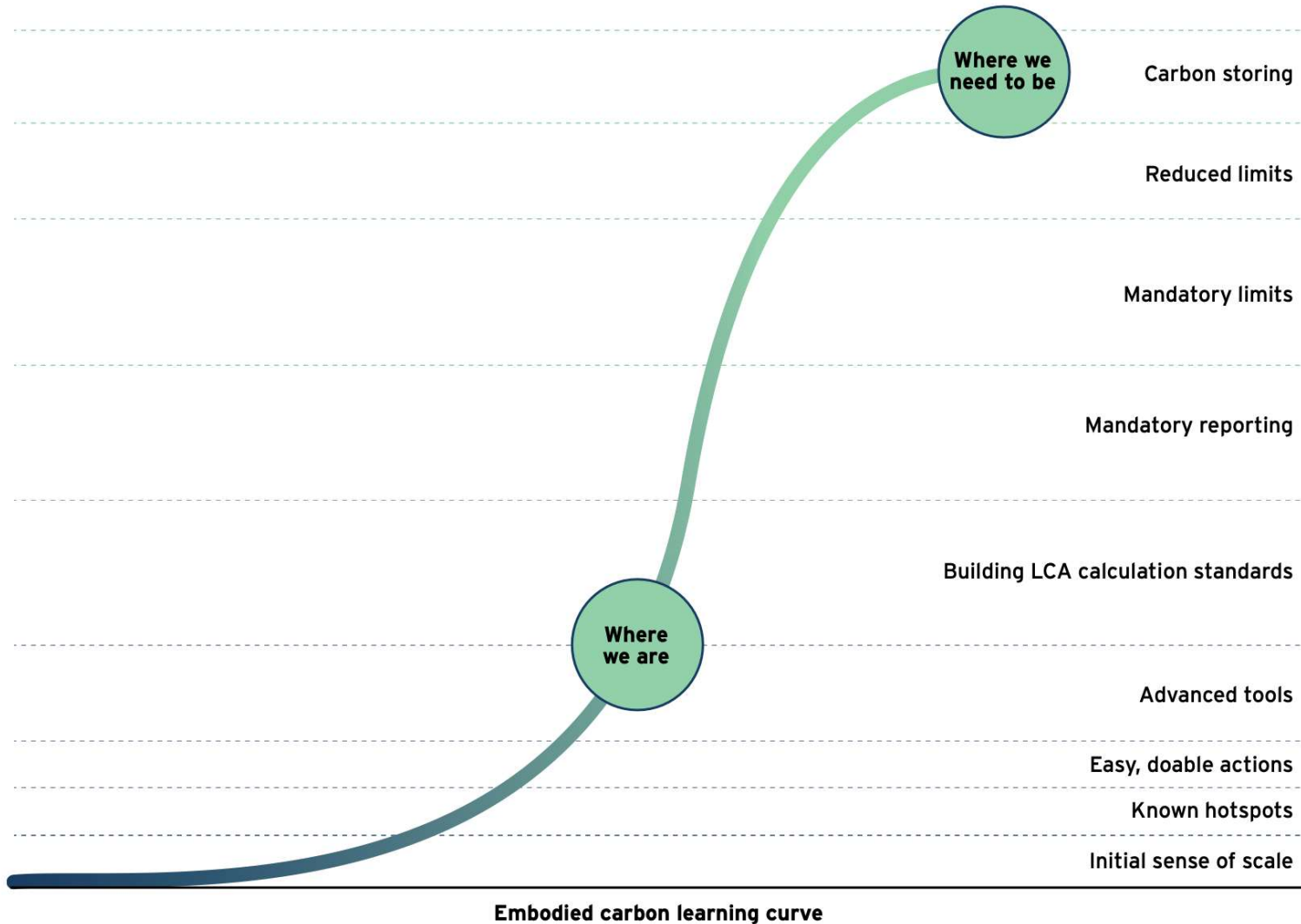
Our “life cycle” message:

Truly addressing climate change requires us to **change our thinking**, and move beyond a narrow, mechanistic view of issues to an **interconnected style** of thinking.

We must accelerate our position on this curve to meet climate thresholds



We must accelerate our position on this curve to meet climate thresholds



interconnected thinking

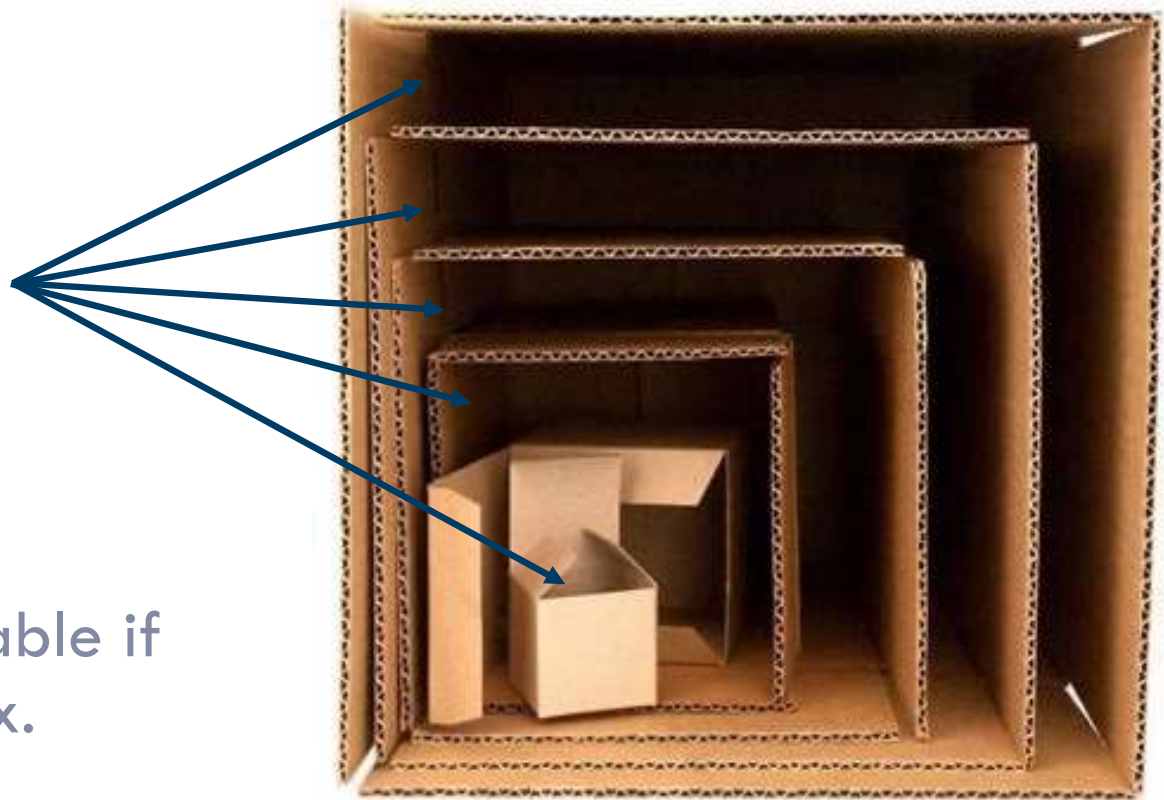
RESNET RESEARCH. EVALUATE. ADVISE. MITIGATE. Leading the Path to Net Zero Energy Homes
Standard 1550 Embodied Carbon Task Group

Why do we need a standard?

Life cycle stages

Project boundary

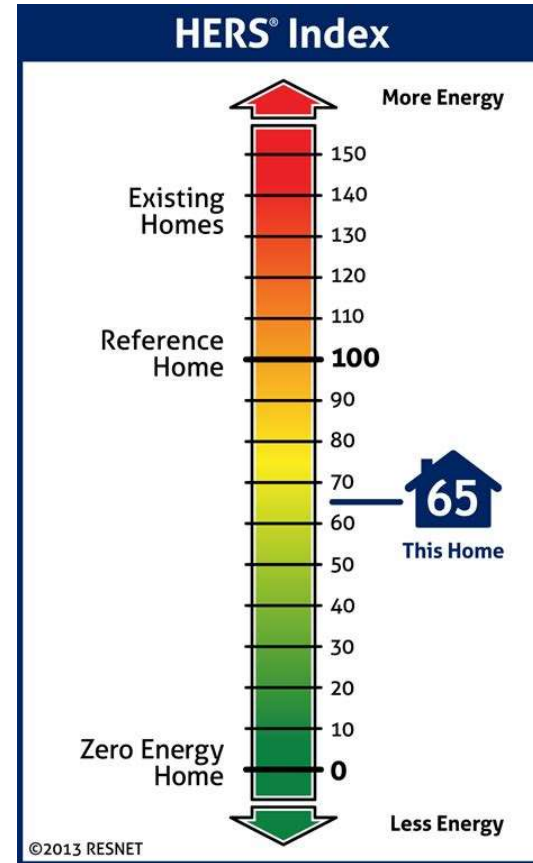
Building products



Results are only comparable if we're using the same box.

thisiswhyimbroke.com

Why a RESNET standard?



Why a RESNET standard?



Why a RESNET standard?



LEVERAGE EXISTING
MODELING DATA

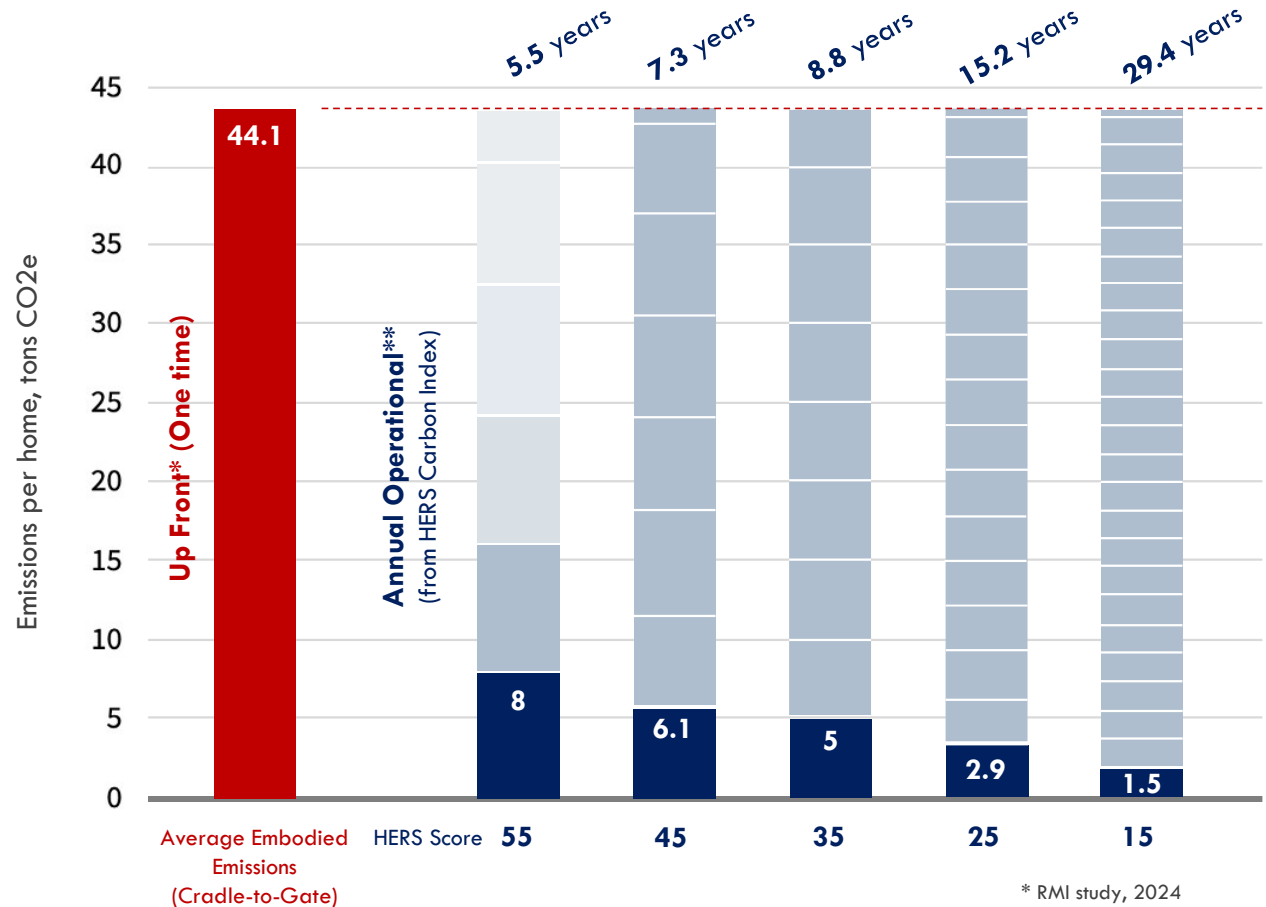


Why a RESNET standard?

HERS raters can provide guidance for affordable decarbonization decisions

RMI – Energy. Transformed.

Up Front Embodied Carbon Emissions Compared to Annual Operational Emissions from HERS Carbon Index



RESNET draft Standard 1550

Purpose & Scope:

“ 1. Purpose

The provisions of this document establish a methodology for **quantifying and reporting embodied greenhouse gas emissions** associated with **building products** using data commonly gathered by energy raters and according to the system boundary and data sources defined in Section 5.

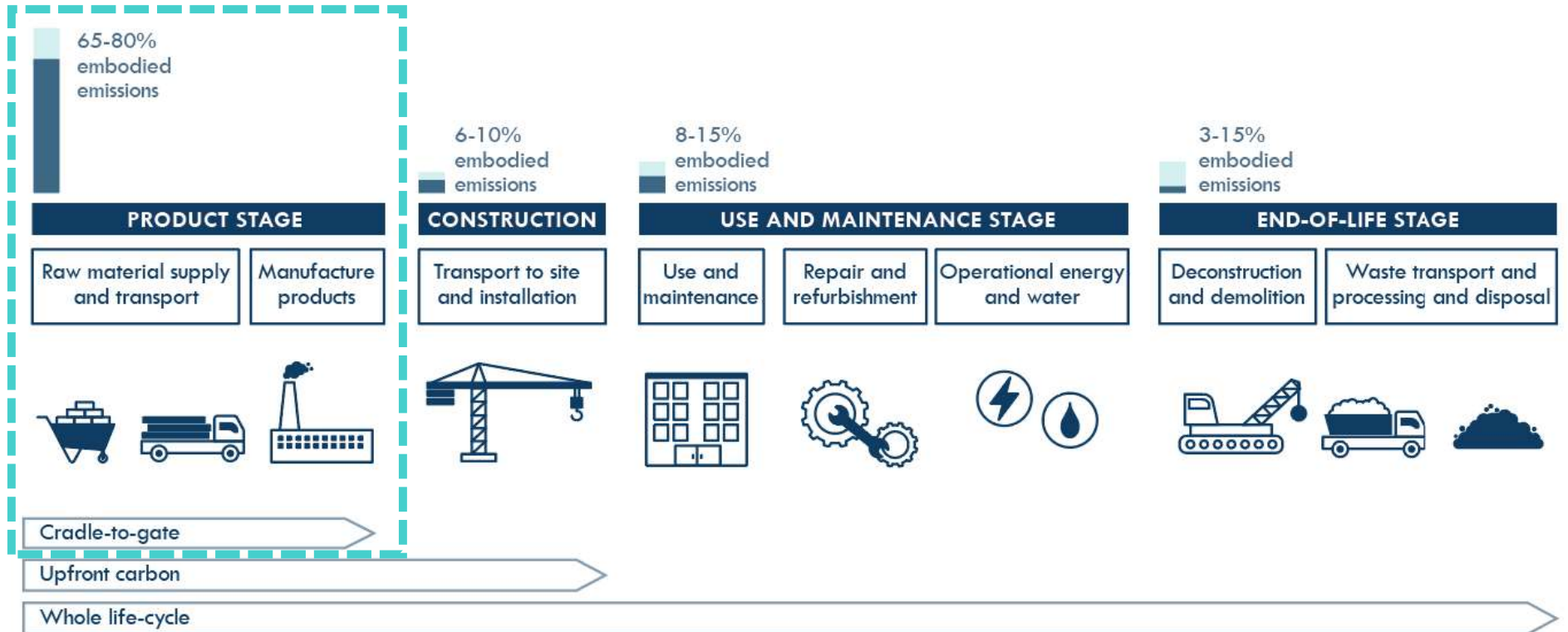
2. Scope

This standard is applicable to **buildings with Dwelling Units and Sleeping Units** in Residential or Commercial Buildings, excepting hotels and motels .

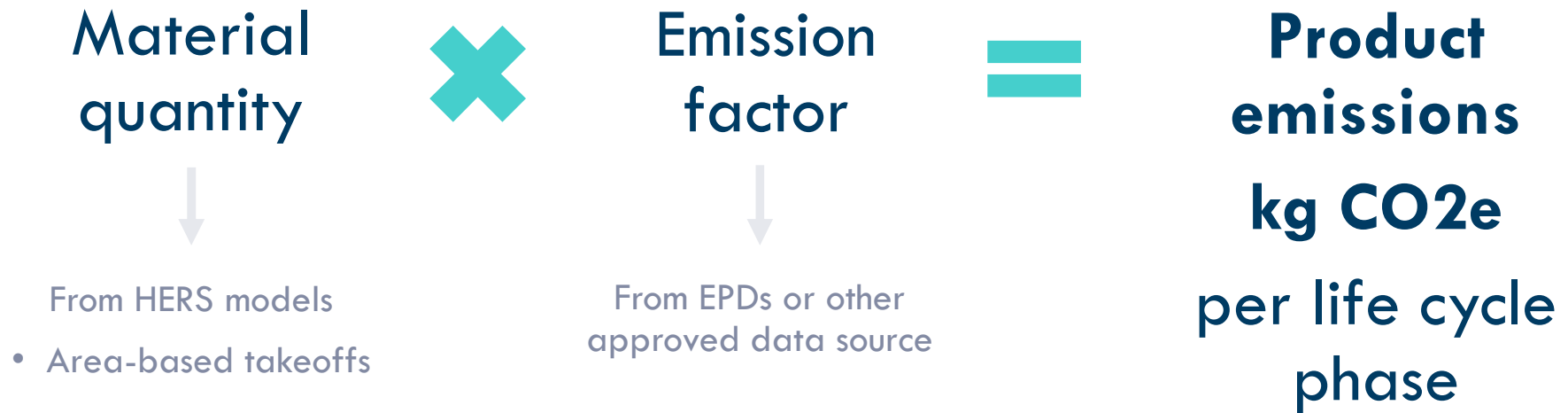
This standard **does not set benchmarks or establish levels of building performance.**

This standard **shall not be used to circumvent any safety, health, or environmental requirements.** ”

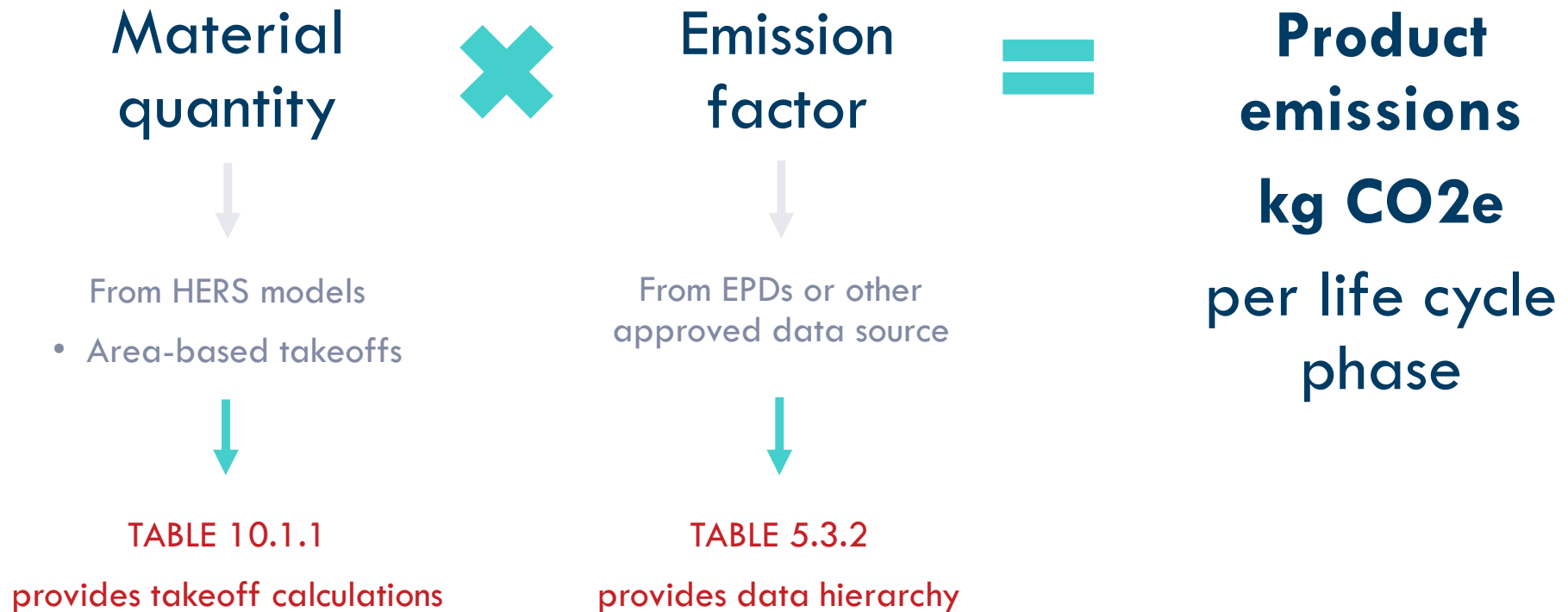
Life cycle stages A1-A3



Basic embodied carbon math




Basic embodied carbon math



Estimating material carbon emissions

Emission data sources



EPD – Product Impacts	
Declared Unit: 1 m ³	
Construction Material	
Amount per Unit	
Global Warming Potential	450 kgCO ₂ e
Emitted	475 kgCO ₂ e
Sequestered	-25 kgCO ₂ e
Ozone Depletion	0.00 kgCFC11e
Acidification Potential	3.01 kgSO ₂ e
Eutrophication Potential	0.15 kgNe
Smog Formation	0.63 kgO ₃ e
Primary Energy Demand	3020 MJ
Non-renewable	3045 MJ
Renewable	25 MJ

An **Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)** "quantifies environmental information on the life cycle of a product to enable comparisons between products fulfilling the same function."

The EPD methodology follows ISO series 14040 & 14025 requirements.

Reports in kg CO₂e.

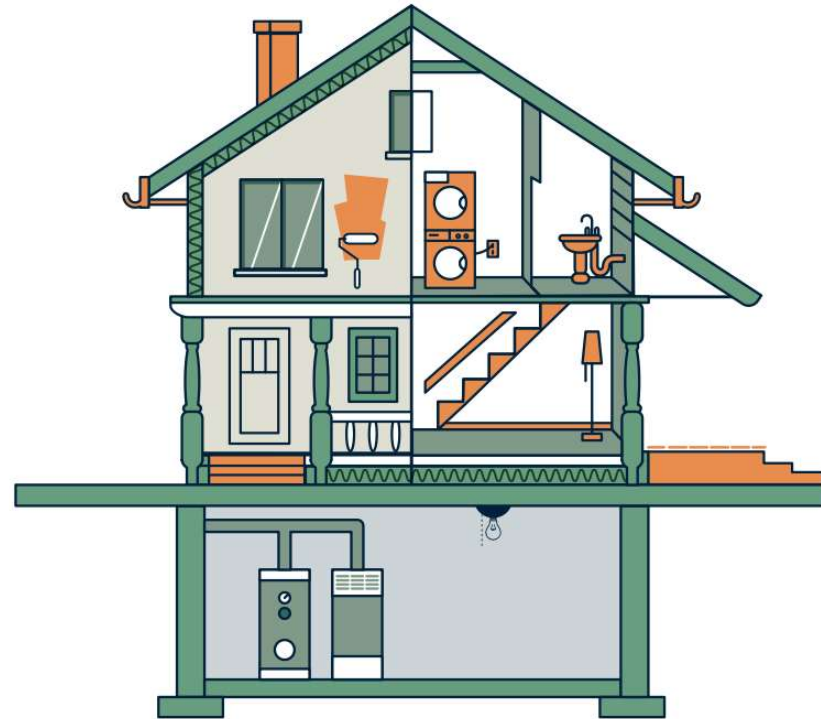
Building product categories

Taking a “drip-line in” approach

Table 5.4.1 lists inclusions

Table 10.4.1 lists exclusions

- Site work
- Driveways/hardscape
- Balconies/porches/decks
- Formwork
- Appliances
- Cabinetry/millwork
- Gutters/soffit/fascia
- Fasteners/connectors
- Controls/valves
- Light fixtures



Two types of assessment

Following HERS modeling method

Projected Assessment

Projected Assessments are generated prior to construction wherein the actual installed conditions, equipment, and systems are not yet completed or installed.

Confirmed Assessment

Confirmed Assessments are conducted, generated, and verified after completion of construction.

Verification

Following HERS verification method

Verification (for Confirmed Assessments)

A ***Certified Rater*** shall complete all the tasks and gather all the required verification documents specified in Table 10.3.1.

If inspection of the *assessed home* and/or verification documents results in variations from the *construction documents* used for calculations, **all variations must be documented, and all required changes made to the dimensions and/or product selection** used for the *embodied carbon* assessment.

Verification

Following HERS verification method

Verification procedure

- Measure & verify dimensions
- Determine & record product brands
- Record with photos, receipts or other documents

Software

Following HERS software verification method



Software representatives

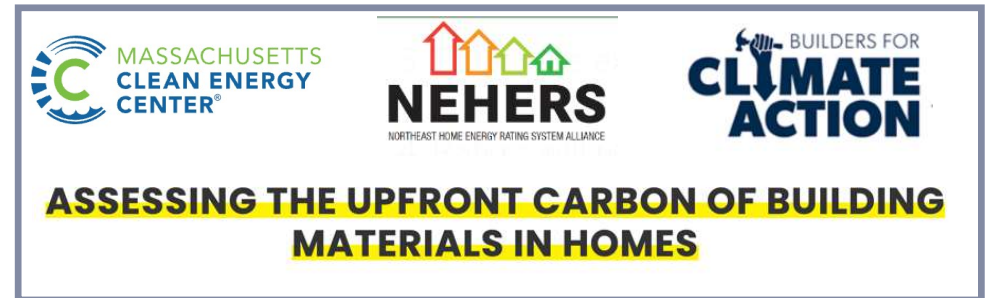
- Active participants in working groups
- Monitoring progress of standard
- Lag time expected between standard release and software availability

Software workflow



Software connectivity

- Prototype of connectivity between Ekotrope and BEAM for study in MA



<https://www.masscec.com/resources/assessing-upfront-carbon-building-materials-homes>

EMBODIED CARBON REDUCTION HIERARCHY

use **less** stuff

use **better versions** of the same stuff

use **better stuff**

~~move and build stuff in **cleaner ways**~~

~~make stuff **circular**~~

use **less** stuff.

REUSE

Reuse an entire building and/or components of a deconstructed building. Limit the scope of renovations to what is needed. Prioritize salvaged materials over new production.



RIGHT-SIZE

Optimize building size by using space more intensively and minimizing excess space. Design with better scheduling or dual-use spaces to decrease the building size.



DEMATERIALIZE

Expose structure instead of applying finishes. Optimize structural system to minimize excess underutilized material. Consider reducing overdesign by evaluating conservative load assumptions.



use **less** stuff.

FOUNDATION 1

- 1120 ft²
- 10-inch wide



FOUNDATION 2

- 1120 ft²
- 8-inch wide



1,478 kg
reduction
(20% savings)

use **less** stuff.

FOUNDATION 1

- 1120 ft²
- 10-inch wide



FOUNDATION 2

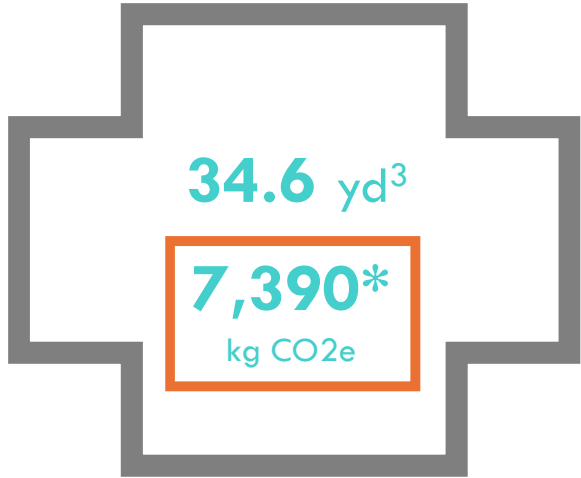
- 1010 ft²
- 10-inch wide



use **less** stuff.

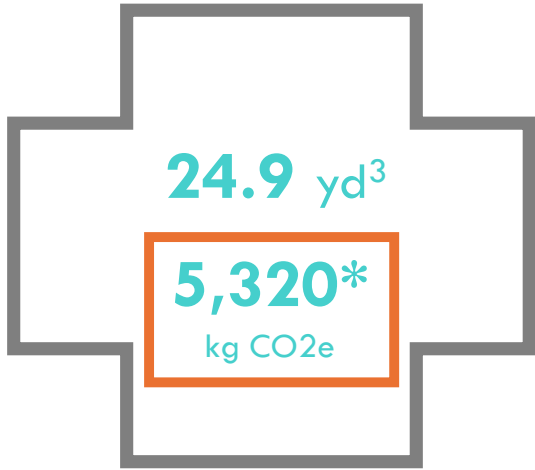
FOUNDATION 1

- 1120 ft²
- 10-inch wide



FOUNDATION 2

- 1010 ft²
- 8-inch wide



2,070 kg
reduction
(30% savings)

*Results for NRMCA average mix as calculated in BEAM

use **better versions** of the same stuff.

PRODUCT/MATERIAL SUBSTITUTIONS

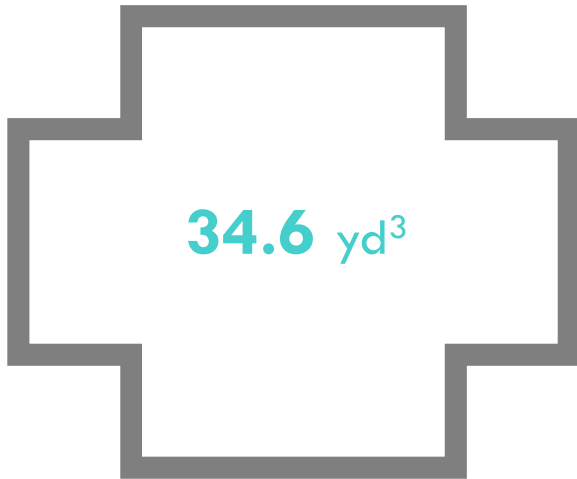
Make substitutions for highest impact materials informed by a whole-building integrated approach (Building LCA) or by low-material GWP limits when you cannot do an LCA.



use **better versions** of the same stuff.

FOUNDATION 1

- 1120 ft²
- 10-inch wide



7,390*
kg CO₂e
NRMCA average mix



4,725*
kg CO₂e
NRMCA best low-
carbon mix



**2,665 kg
reduction**
(36% additional
savings)

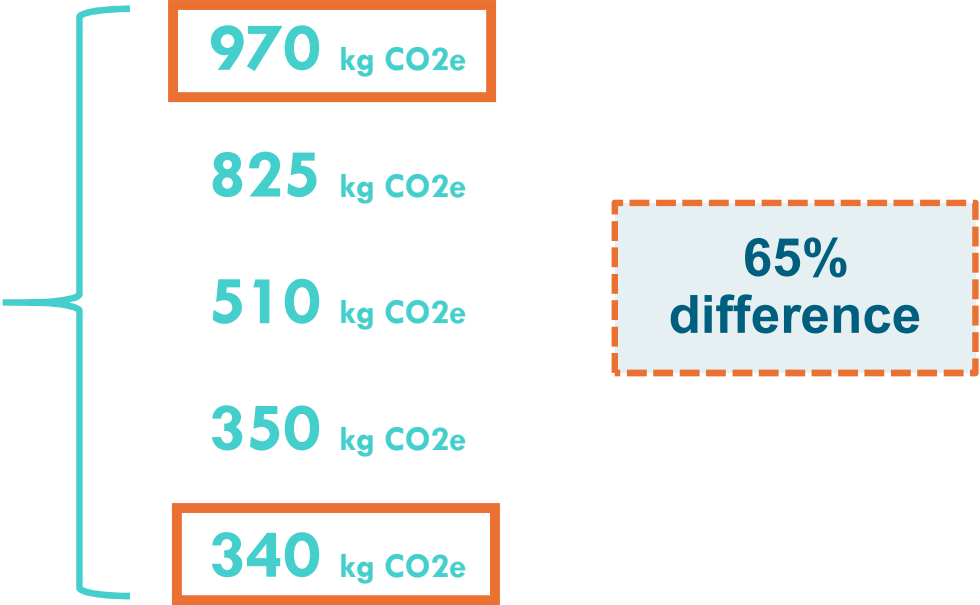
use **better versions** of the same stuff.

DRYWALL

- 4,000 ft²
- 1/2-inch wide



GWP of 5 brands*



use better stuff.

EXTERIOR CLADDING

- 2,000 ft²



GWP average of 12 cladding types*

Brick:	8,780 kg CO ₂ e
Acrylic stucco:	6,970 kg CO ₂ e
Natural stone:	3,975 kg CO ₂ e
Steel panel:	2,290 kg CO ₂ e
Veneer brick:	1,940 kg CO ₂ e
Stucco:	1,860 kg CO ₂ e
Vinyl:	875 kg CO ₂ e
Fiber cement:	720 kg CO ₂ e
Engineered wood:	600 kg CO ₂ e
Natural wood:	220 kg CO ₂ e

**98%
difference**

*Results calculated in BEAM

RMI – Energy. Transformed.

use your judgement.

MEP default values*:

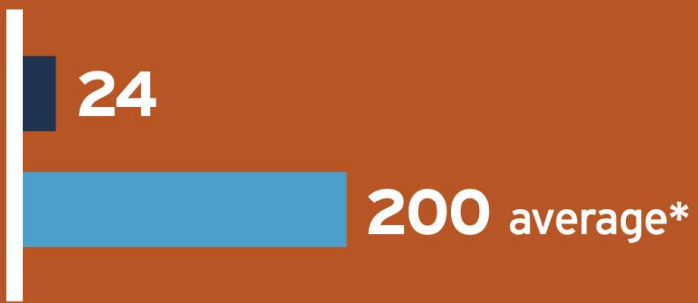
1. Default is only option
2. Default can be replaced by product EPD
3. Defaults can be compared

*Results from beta
BEAM-Ekotrope connection

RMI – Energy. Transformed.

<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical				Subtotal :	1186 Kg CO2e
Load Center and Meter	Number of dwelling unit :	1 unit		220	
Electrical distribution wiring, receptacles, switches, boxes	CFA :	2926 ft2		966	
<input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing				Subtotal :	3230 Kg CO2e
Domestic Hot Water					
DHW tank heater, gas	each	0 unit		0	
DHW tank heater, electric	each	0 unit		0	
DHW tank heater, heat pump hybrid electric	each	0 unit		0	
DHW tankless heater, gas	each	2 unit		520	
Kitchen / Bathroom Plumbing					
Kitchen sink, DWV primary stack, water service piping	per dwelling unit :	1 unit		280	
Bathroom DWV and potable distribution piping	Number of bathroom :	5 unit		700	
Pipe insulation	Insulated piping if box checked :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		1.6	
Toilet	Number of toilets :	5 unit		650	
Lav Sink	Number of Sinks :	7 unit		406	
Bathtub	Number of Bathtubs :	2 unit		540	
Shower	Number of showers :	3 unit		132	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical				Subtotal :	8307 Kg CO2e
Heating and Cooling Equipment					
Natural Gas Furnace	Equip capacity :	0 kBtu capacity		0	
Ducted Heat Pump + Compressor	Equip capacity :	2.8 tons		2153	
Mini-Split Heads + Compressor	Equip capacity :	4.5 tons		3240	
Central A/C Compressor	Equip capacity :	0 tons		0	
Electric Aux Heater	Equip capacity :	0 kBtu capacity		0	
Electric Baseboard	Equip capacity :	0 kBtu capacity		0	
Gas boiler	Equip capacity :	0 kBtu capacity		0	
Air-to-water heat pump	Equip capacity :	0 tons		0	
Ground source heat pump equipment	Equip capacity :	0 tons		0	
Ground source heat pump ground loop borehole	Li. feet of borehole :	0 linear foot		0	

Embodied Carbon Cradle-to-gate, kg CO2e/m²



*Average based on report from 2022.

Carbon Storage

-  Straw insulation (half of first floor walls)
-  Recycled juice-box structural sheathing
-  Cellulose insulation (roof, walls & floors)
-  Wood fiberboard continuous insulation

14 tons of CO2 stored



“

Simple, low-cost offsite panelization makes it easier to create carbon-storing, healthy and efficient housing.

Chris Magwood, Former Executive Director, Endeavour Centre



Operational Carbon | Zero House was designed to exceed Canada's Tier 5, net zero ready codes. The fully electric building is very airtight (1.0 ACH/50), highly insulated and incorporates passive solar strategies. 3.5 kW of roof-integrated solar covers ~70% of annual electrical loads.



Airtight building
(1.0 ACH50)



Fully electric
building

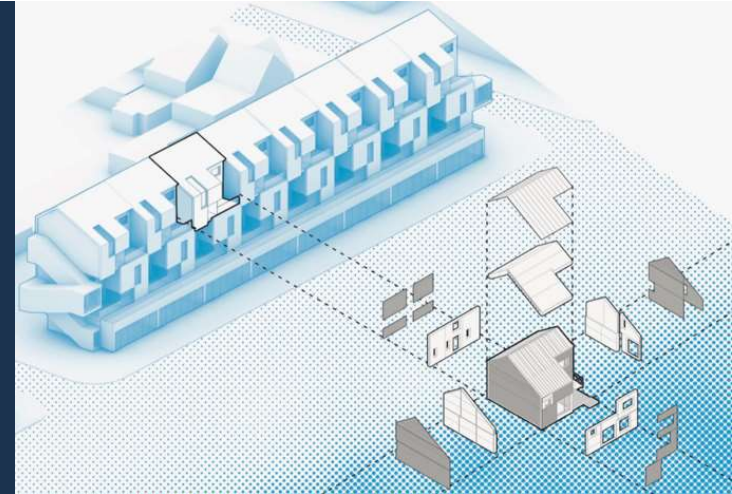


Roof-integrated
solar panels



Lessons Learned

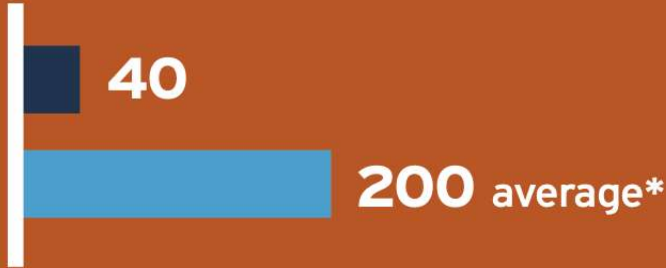
1. Design for disassembly works! The building was built and dismantled three times with all materials reused and no waste.
2. Offsite panelization can be straightforward and doesn't require a "factory".
3. It is possible to combine efficiency, carbon storage and occupant health.



Case Study: Solstice Northeast

Embodied Carbon

Cradle-to-gate, kg CO2e/m²



*Average based on report from 2022.

Carbon Storage



Dense pack cellulose insulation



Engineered wood siding



Certified FSC lumber

90 tons of CO2 stored



“

Solstice Northeast is Minnesota's first low embodied carbon, passive house (Phius) certified apartment building. Achieving passive house performance with a ~60% reduction in embodied carbon emissions was no small feat, but it also wasn't expensive! Fully 1/3rd of that EC reduction was cost neutral.

Cody Fischer, President, Footprint Development



Operational Carbon | The Solstice Northeast apartment building was designed as fully electrified, and certified to Phius Core which considerably reduced operating energy consumption. The building was designed with no mechanical equipment located on roof. To maximize space for a rooftop solar array, a special roof anchor system was designed in coordination with the location of roof ventilation points.



Phius Core
certification



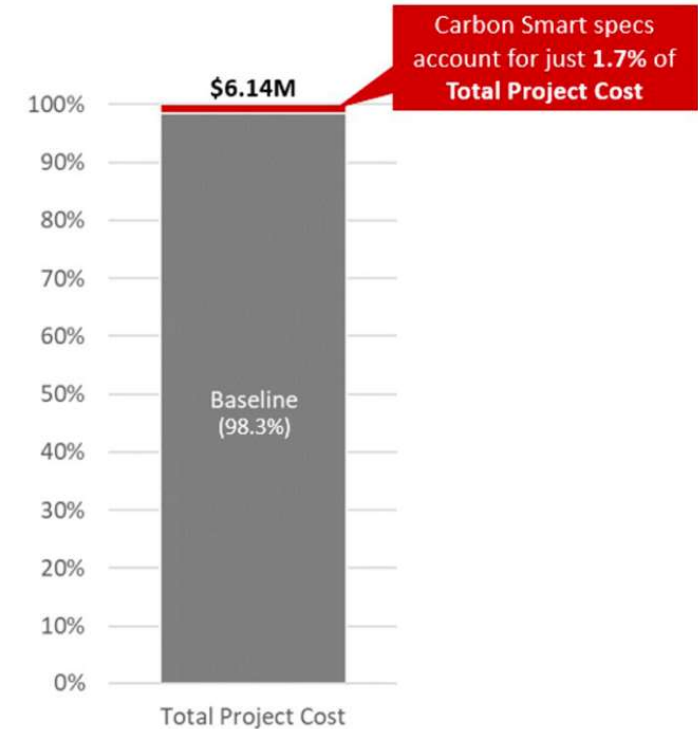
All-electric



Rooftop
solar array

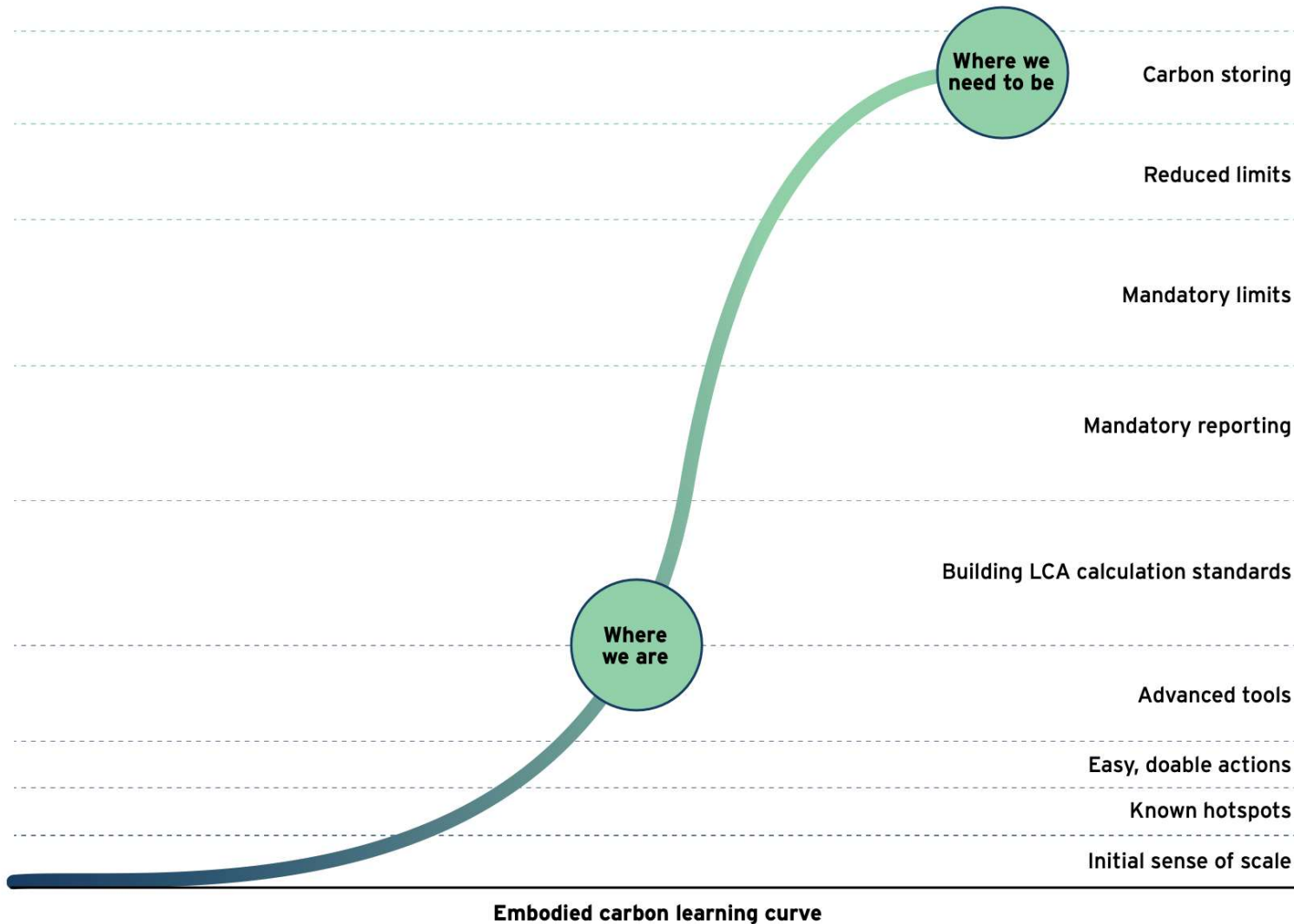
Lessons Learned

1. Major embodied carbon reductions can be achieved for no or low cost.
2. Market rate passive house and low embodied carbon apartment buildings can be achieved without subsidy, using readily available materials and familiar trade techniques.
3. For “missing middle” scale housing, reducing the embodied carbon of the structural system had the highest impact.



Baseline	Solstice Northeast	Carbon Reduction
Fiberglass batt insulation	Dense pack cellulose insulation	-20.6 tCO ₂ e
Fiber cement siding and full-depth brick	Engineered wood siding and thin brick	-14.4 tCO ₂ e
Standard carpet and LVP	Interface™ carpet and LVP	-9.2 tCO ₂ e
Standard gypsum wall board	USG EcoSmart™ Panels	-9.1 tCO ₂ e

We must accelerate our position on this curve to meet climate thresholds



interconnected thinking



RESNET RESEARCH. EVALUATE. ADVISE. MOTIVATE. Leading the Path to Net Zero Energy Homes
Standard 1550 Embodied Carbon Task Group

Resources

ARM I
The Hidden Climate Impact of Residential Construction
Zeroing In on Embodied Carbon Emissions for Low-Rise Residential Buildings in the United States
Report / March 2023

<https://rmi.org/insight/hidden-climate-impact-of-residential-construction/>

RMI – Energy. Transformed.

Achieving Real Net-Zero Emission Homes:
Embodied carbon scenario analysis of the upper tiers of performance in the 2020 Canadian National Building Code
Natural Resources Canada
CLIMATE ACTION

Emissions of Materials Benchmark Assessment
for Residential Construction
CLIMATE ACTION
PASSIVE BUILDINGS CANADA
TAF

MATERIAL EMISSIONS BENCHMARK REPORT FOR PART 9 HOMES IN VANCOUVER
CITY OF VANCOUVER
CLIMATE ACTION

Benchmarking Report
Establishing the Average Upfront Material Carbon Emissions in New Low-Rise Residential Home Construction in the City of Nelson & the City of Castlegar
Prepared for
Meel Durand, Manager of Planning, Development & Sustainability, City of Castlegar
Sam Wilson, Senior Building Inspector, City of Nelson
Prepared by
Chris Magwood, Director, Builders for Climate Action
Erik Braden, Embodied Carbon Analyst, Builders for Climate Action
Sam Trethewey, Research Assistant, Builders for Climate Action
Jennifer Akmal, Sustainability Analyst, Builders for Climate Action
Michelle Dettler, Registered Energy Advisor, Green Building Energy Consultants
Natalie Douglas, Embodied Carbon Pilot Coordinator, City of Nelson

<https://www.buildersforclimateaction.org/our-work.html>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY
Carbon Emissions in a Typical New Production Home: A Case Study
February 2023

<https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy23osti/84227.pdf>



20% off NESEA Discount
Offer valid till March 31st



Use Code:
NESEABEAM2025