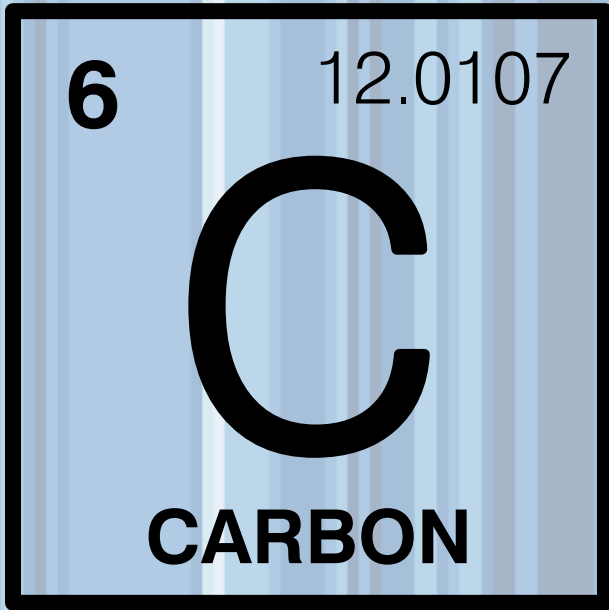


This 'warming stripe' graphic is a visual representation of the change in temperature on earth over the past 150 years. Each stripe represents the average temperature that year. Dark blue is colder than average and dark red is hotter than average.

#ShowYourStripes



PhiusCon 2023:

RE:CARBONIZATION

November 9, 2023

David Salamon, RA | CPHC

Architect + Sustainability Consultant

Salamon@ReVisionArch.com

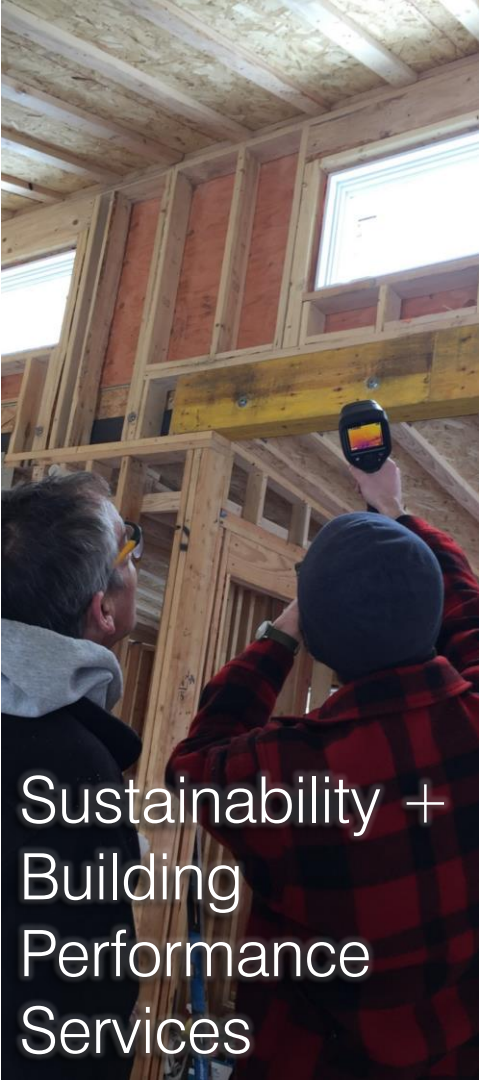
www.ReVisionArch.com



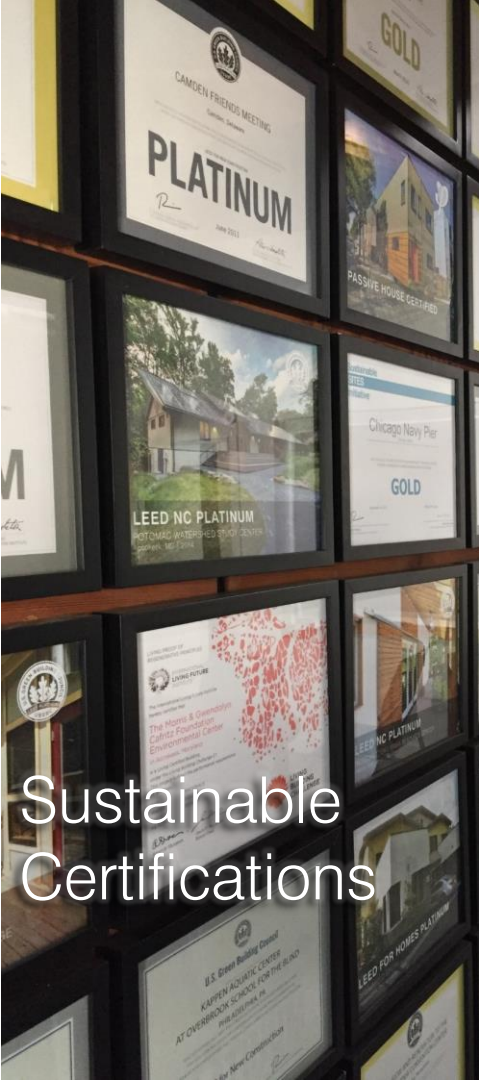
Re:Vision



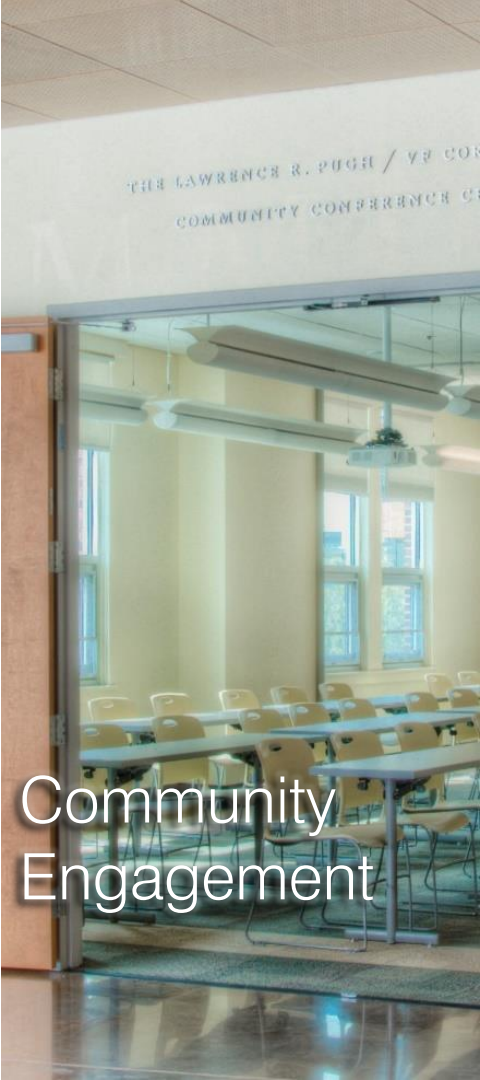
Green
Architecture +
Planning



Sustainability +
Building
Performance
Services



Sustainable
Certifications



Community
Engagement



REMOVE BARRIERS

TO GREEN BUILDINGS AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES



**“Dehydrate back into minerals,
A lifelong walk to the same exact spot.
Carbon's anniversary.**

**Someday, somehow, something will die,
and you will steal its carbon.
Someday you will die
and somehow something's
gonna steal your carbon.”**

*Isaac Brock, lead singer for Modest Mouse,
“Parting of the Sensory”*

A world map where the landmasses are filled with a dense pattern of small, bright yellow and white dots, representing carbon emissions. The background is a dark, deep blue. The text "the big picture of carbon" is overlaid in the center in a white, sans-serif font with a thin black outline.

the big picture of carbon



a “seven day” timeline of the earth

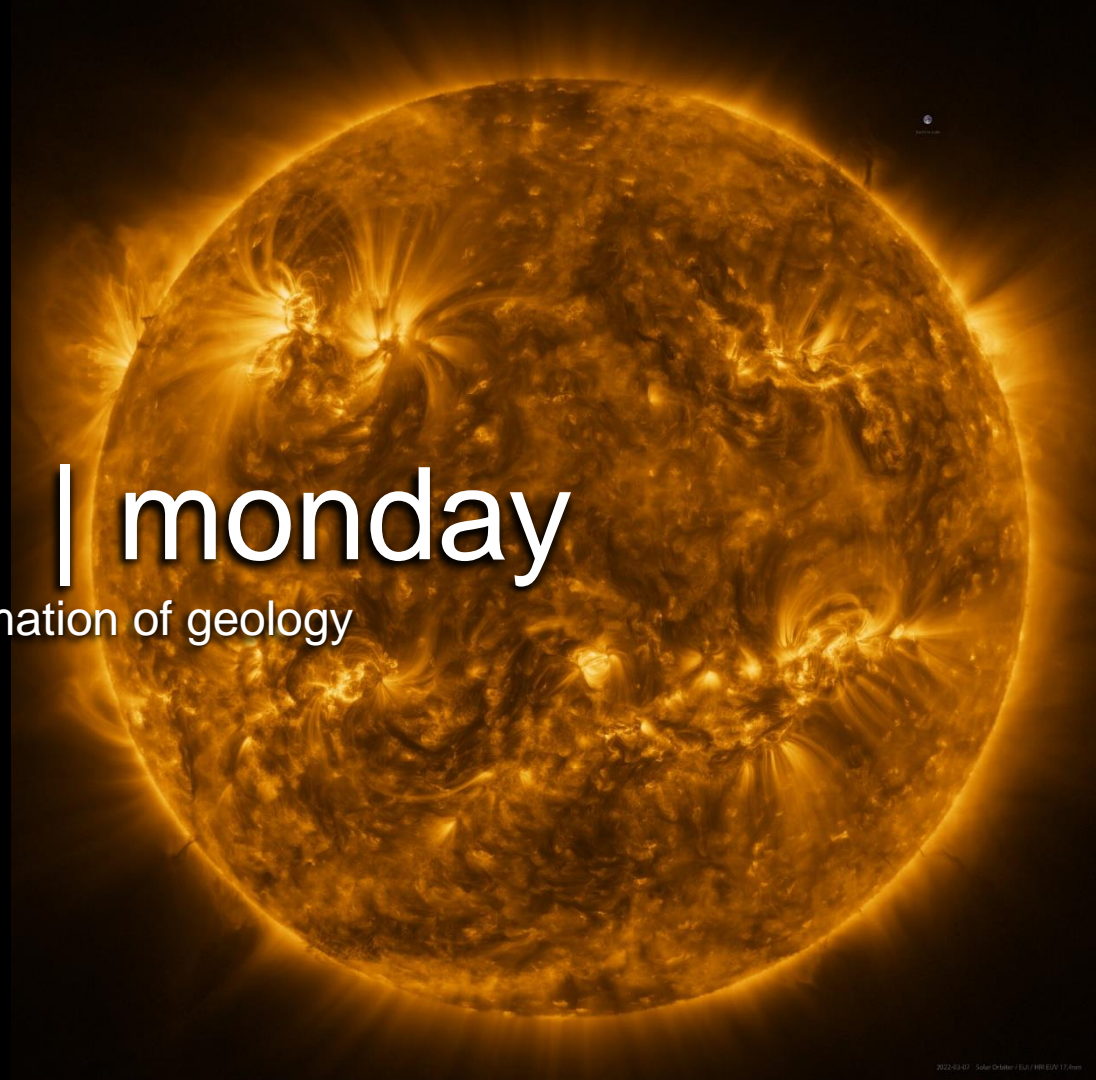
Story adapted from David Brower - Widely considered one of the environmental leaders with the greatest global impact

Each slide represents
one day = 750 million years or 4.6 billion years total

4.6 billion years ago

day 1 | monday

formation of geology



3.75 billion years ago



day 2 | tuesday

life first appears
cyanobacteria is a dominant life form

3 billion years ago

day 3 | wednesday

all life is restricted to the sea

biosphere gradually evolves

photosynthetic life forms increase

oxygen begins to be produced in large quantities as a metabolic byproduct

2.25 billion years ago

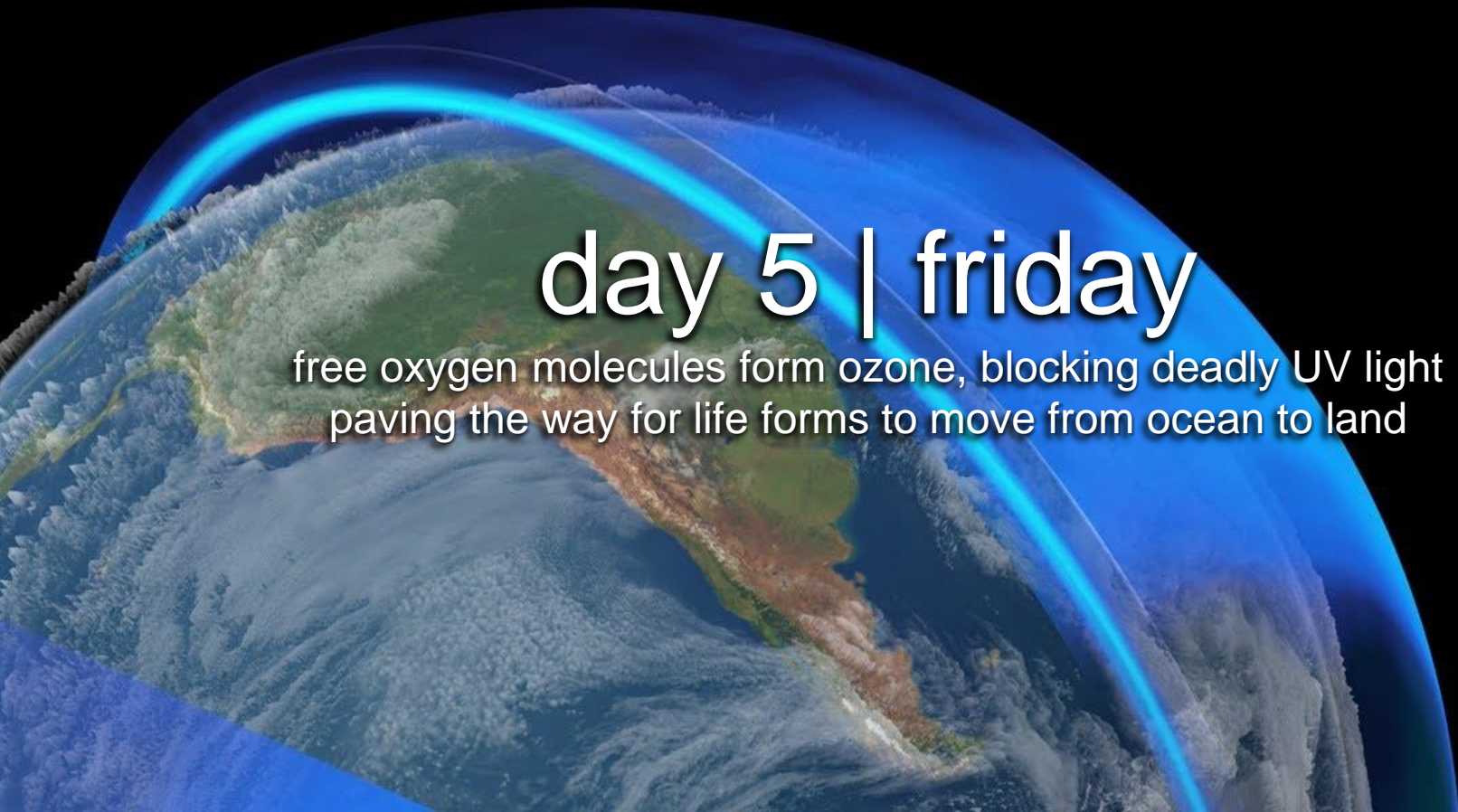
day 4 | thursday

half of earth's history is passed
plants form on earth's surface

1.5 billion years ago

day 5 | friday

free oxygen molecules form ozone, blocking deadly UV light
paving the way for life forms to move from ocean to land



750 million years ago

day 6 | saturday

1:00 A.M. – Amphibians come onto land

4:00 P.M. – Giant reptiles appear and survive until 9:55 (6 hours)

10:00 P.M. – Primates appear

11:44 P.M. – Grand Canyon begins to form

11:59:54 P.M. – Homo sapiens arrive (6 seconds)

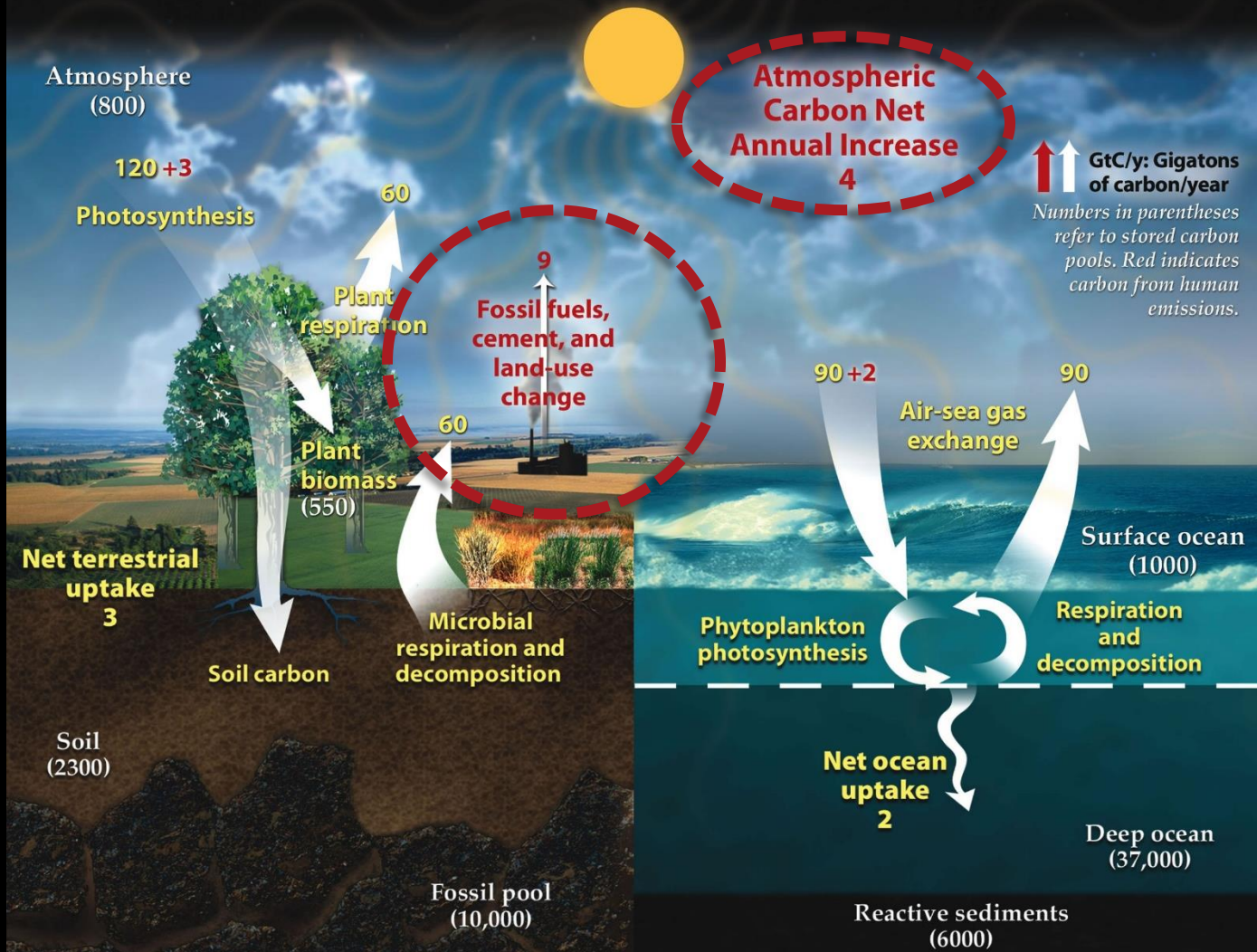
150 years ago

day 6 | late-night saturday

11:59:59.975 P.M - Humans begin to burn fossil fuel

(anyone ever done something stupid at 11:59pm on a Saturday?)





Atmosphere
(800)

**Atmospheric
Carbon Net
Annual Increase
4**

120 + 3
Photosynthesis

60
**Plant
respiration**

9
**Fossil fuels,
cement, and
land-use
change**

60
**Plant
biomass
(550)**

**Net terrestrial
uptake
3**

Soil carbon

**Microbial
respiration and
decomposition**

90 + 2
**Air-sea gas
exchange**

90
**Respiration and
decomposition**

**Surface ocean
(1000)**

**Phytoplankton
photosynthesis**

**Net ocean
uptake
2**

**Deep ocean
(37,000)**

**Reactive sediments
(6000)**

**Fossil pool
(10,000)**

**Soil
(2300)**

**↑↑ GtC/y: Gigatons
of carbon/year**

*Numbers in parentheses
refer to stored carbon
pools. Red indicates
carbon from human
emissions.*



day 7 | sunday

we have a lot of work to do!

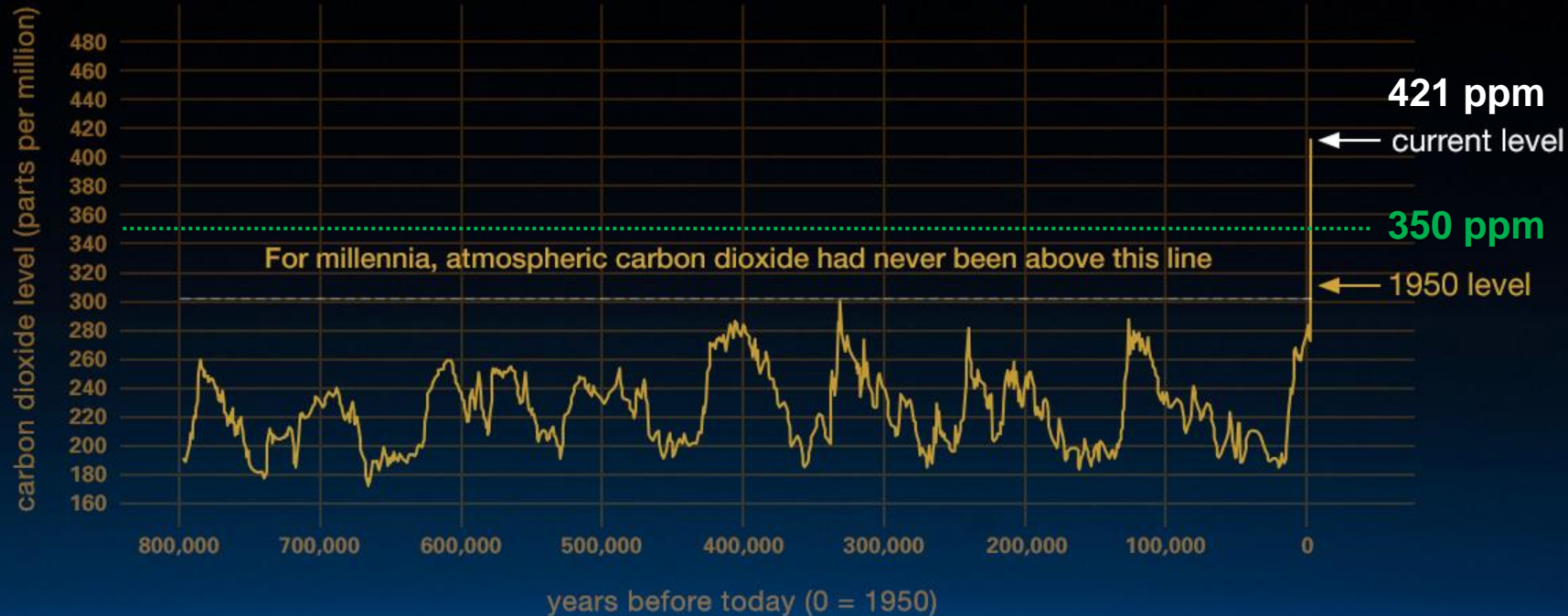
BE A PART OF
THE SOLUTION,
NOT PART OF
THE POLLUTION.

HERE IS
VO
ANET

THE CLIMATE
IS CHANGING

IT'S A beautiful
WORLD
LET'S KEEP IT THAT WAY!!!

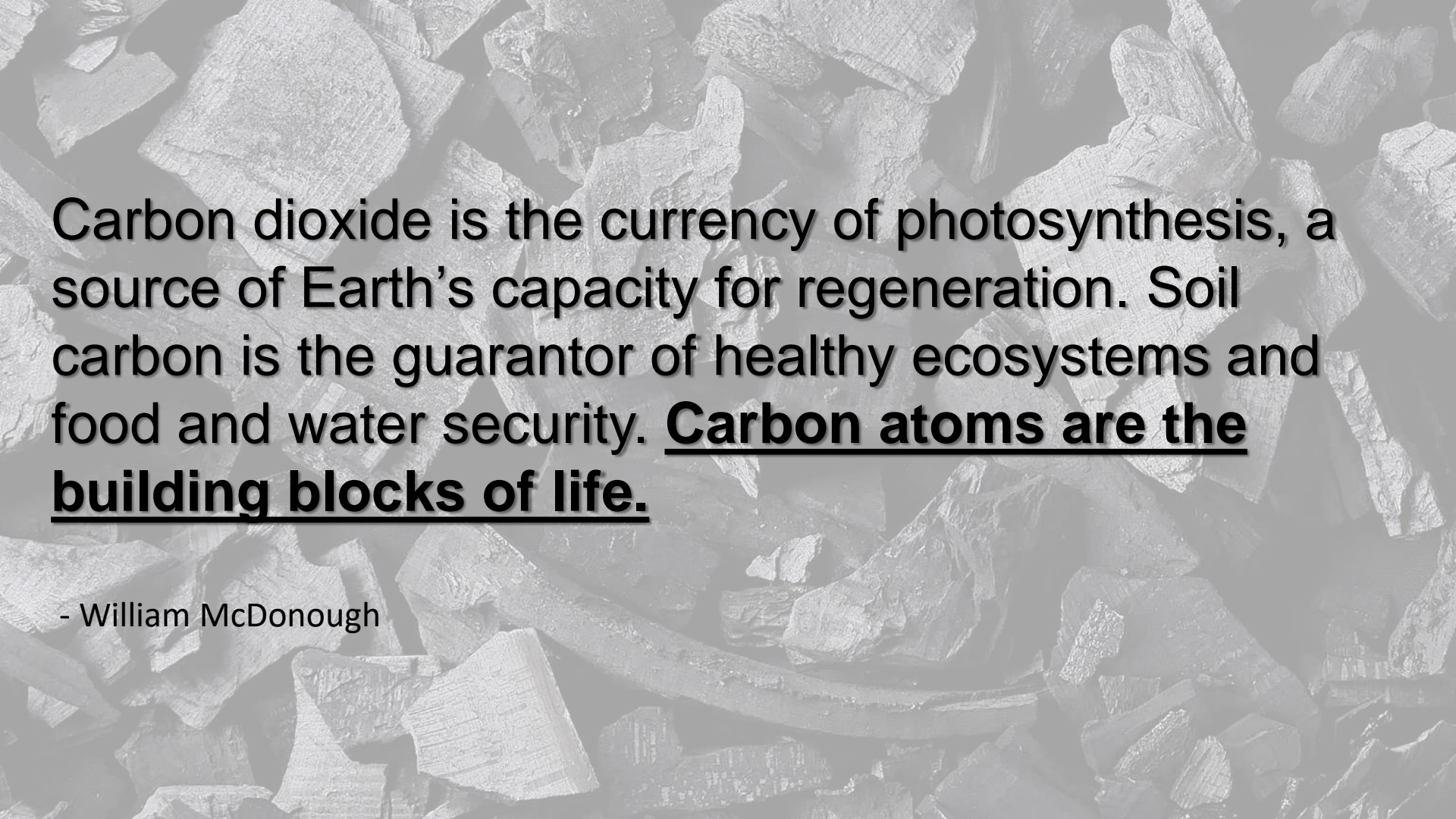
CLIMATE
CHANGE
ISN'T



The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of numerous charcoal briquettes. The briquettes are dark grey to black, with a rough, porous texture and irregular shapes. They are piled together, creating a dense, textured background.

What is meant by “decarbonization”?

Energy decarbonization involves shifting the entire energy system in an attempt to stop carbon emissions from entering the atmosphere before they are ever released.



Carbon dioxide is the currency of photosynthesis, a source of Earth's capacity for regeneration. Soil carbon is the guarantor of healthy ecosystems and food and water security. **Carbon atoms are the building blocks of life.**

- William McDonough

“Carbon — the element — is not the enemy. Climate change is the result of breakdowns in the carbon cycle caused by us: **it is a design failure.**”

William McDonough, “Carbon Is Not The Enemy”

“Airborne carbon is a material in the wrong place, at the wrong dose and for the wrong duration. It is we who have made carbon, toxic. In the right place, carbon is a resource and a tool.”

William McDonough, “Carbon Is Not The Enemy”

recarbonization

Carbon isn't bad, it's just in the wrong place. Recarbonization is the mass re-balancing of the location of carbon in the Earth's biosphere.

SUSTAINABLE

Decarbonization

NEGATIVE SOCIAL, CULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
“Doing less bad”

POSITIVE SOCIAL, CULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
“Doing more good!”

Recarbonization

Understanding carbon



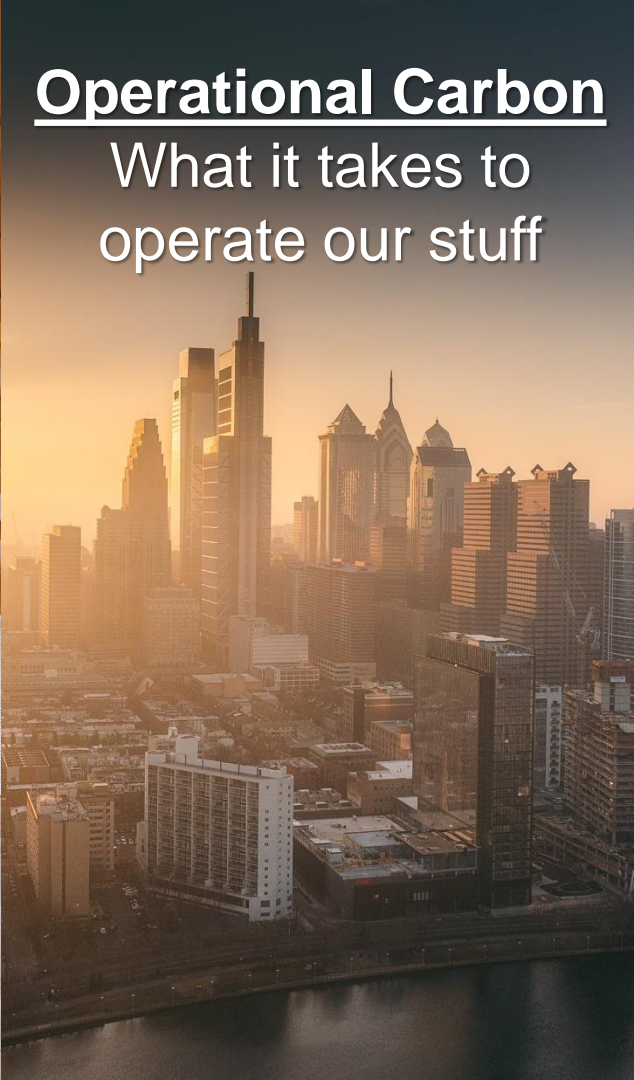
Embodied Carbon

What it takes to make
our stuff



Operational Carbon

What it takes to
operate our stuff



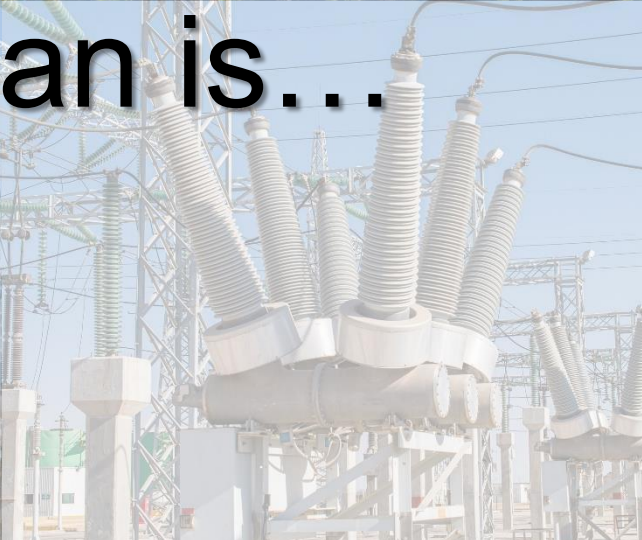
Sequestered Carbon

Carbon our stuff is
storing or capturing





When we say “carbon” or “CO₂e”
what we really mean is...





Carbon Dioxide
baseline



Methane
x21



Nitrous Oxide
x310



Petrofluorocarbons
X7,000



Hydrofluorocarbons
X11,700



Sulfur Hexafluoride
X23,900

SUSTAINABLE

$$eCO_2 + oCO_2 - sCO_2 > 0$$

NEGATIVE SOCIAL, CULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
“Doing less bad”

POSITIVE SOCIAL, CULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
“Doing more good!”

$$eCO_2 + oCO_2 - sCO_2 < 0$$

Embodied Carbon

What it takes to make
our stuff





Extraction
Transportation
Manufacturing
Transportation*
Installation*

EMBODIED CARBON





TRUE OR FALSE:

The lowest embodied carbon building is wood timber construction.



TRUE OR FALSE:

The lowest embodied carbon building is wood timber construction.

*The single most effective thing we can do to reduce embodied carbon in our buildings is....**adaptive re-use!***

Embodied Carbon Case Study

NTT Sunnyvale

(This is a Re:Vision consulting project, we did not design this!)



ORDER OF MAGNITUDE EMBODIED CARBON POUNDS PER FT² BY BUILDING TYPE

100

**“HEAVY”
CONSTRUCTION**

50

**“LIGHT”
CONSTRUCTION**

25

**ADAPTIVE
REUSE**

Interior Finishes 13%

Superstructure 45%

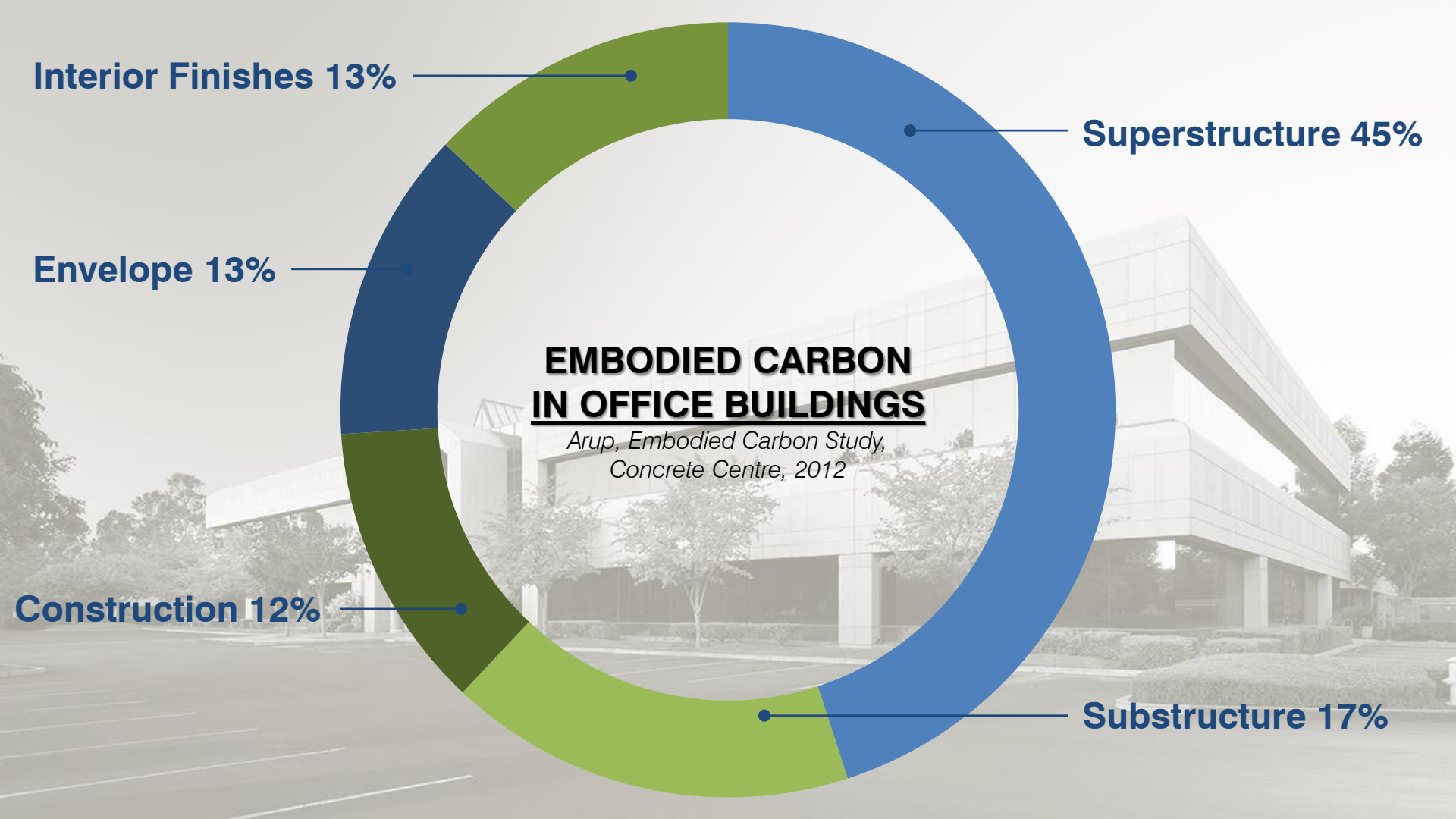
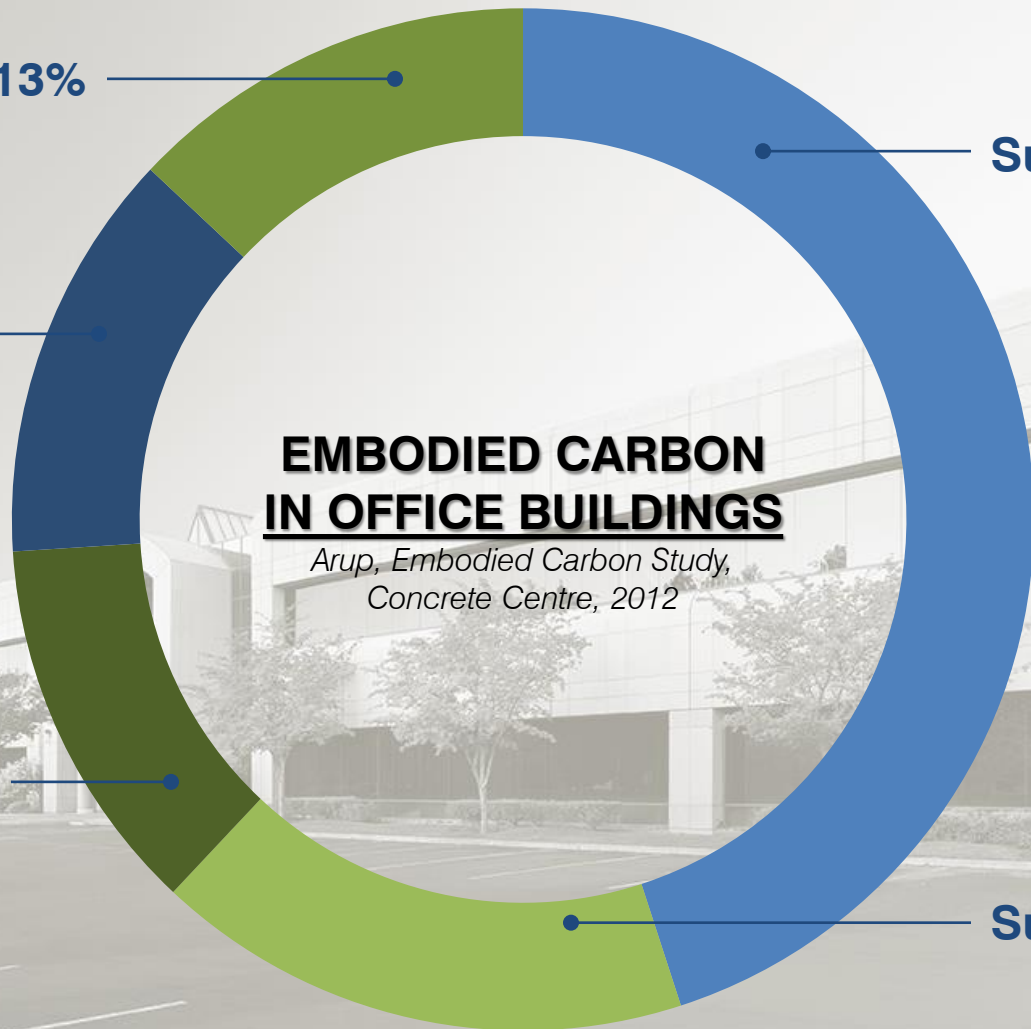
Envelope 13%

**EMBODIED CARBON
IN OFFICE BUILDINGS**

*Arup, Embodied Carbon Study,
Concrete Centre, 2012*

Construction 12%

Substructure 17%



Interior Finishes 13%

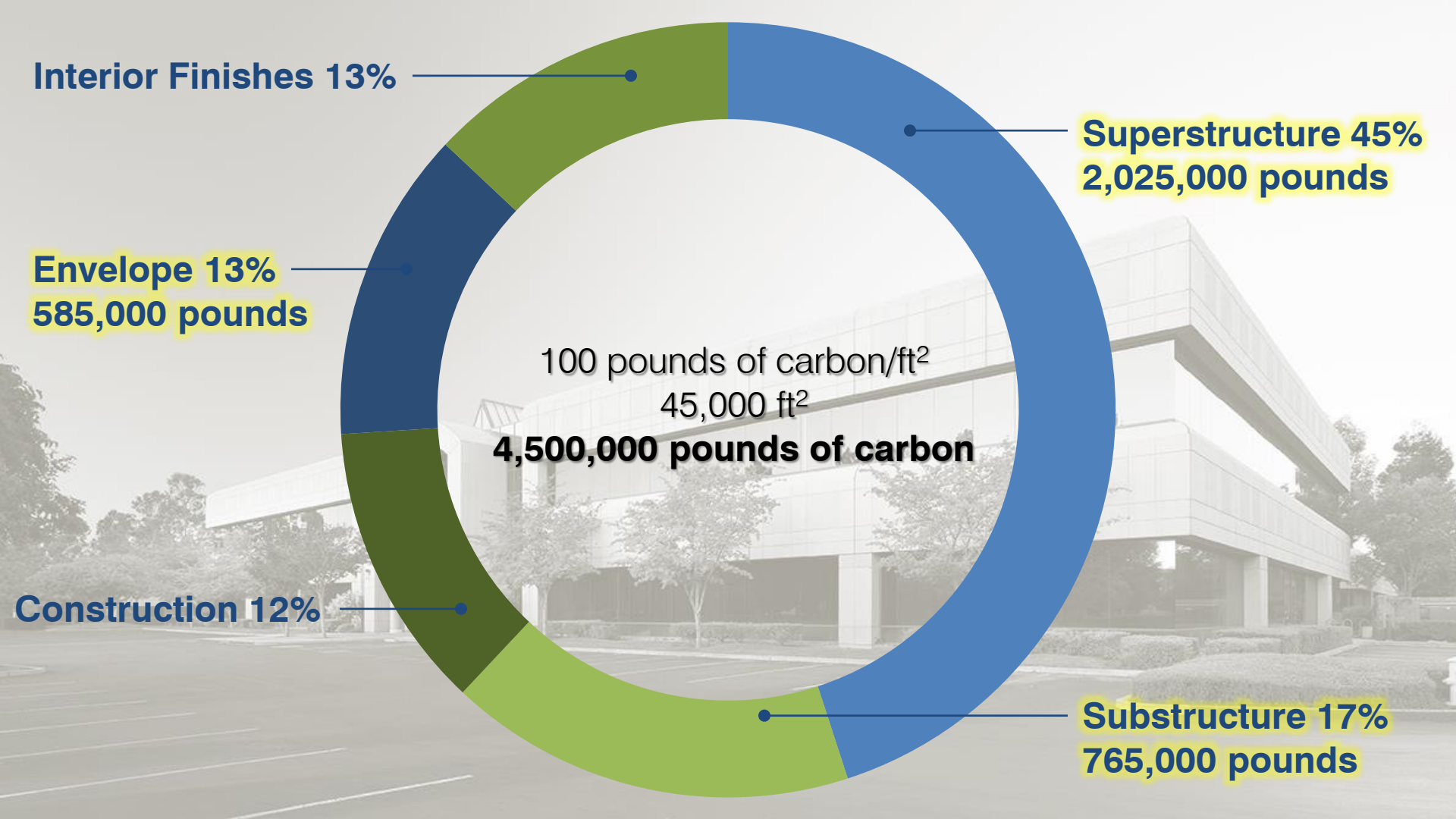
Envelope 13%
585,000 pounds

Superstructure 45%
2,025,000 pounds

100 pounds of carbon/ft²
45,000 ft²
4,500,000 pounds of carbon

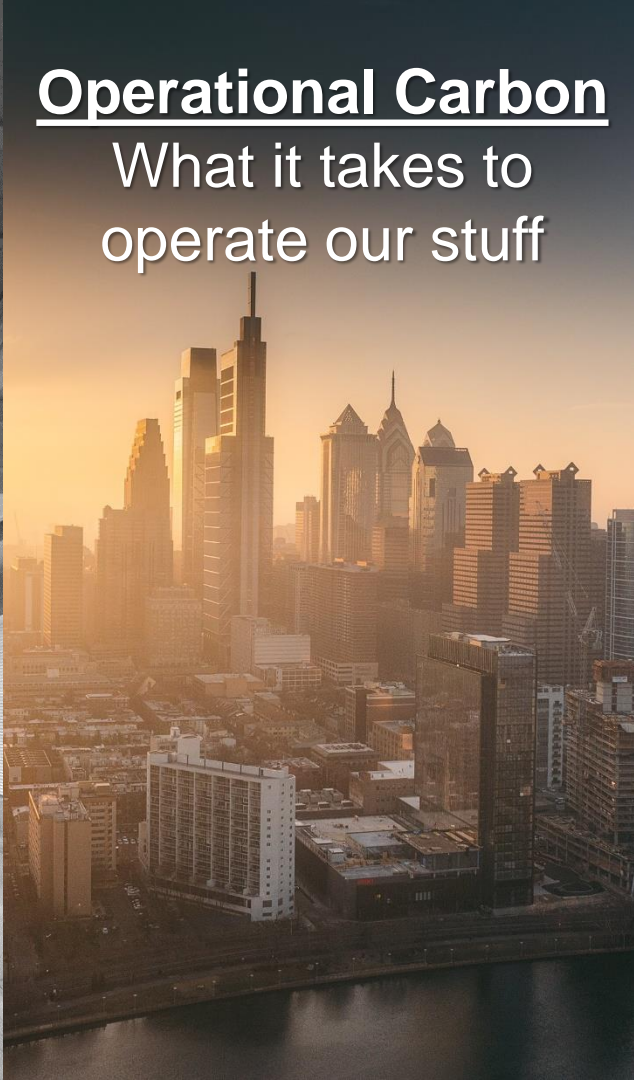
Construction 12%

Substructure 17%
765,000 pounds



Operational Carbon

What it takes to
operate our stuff



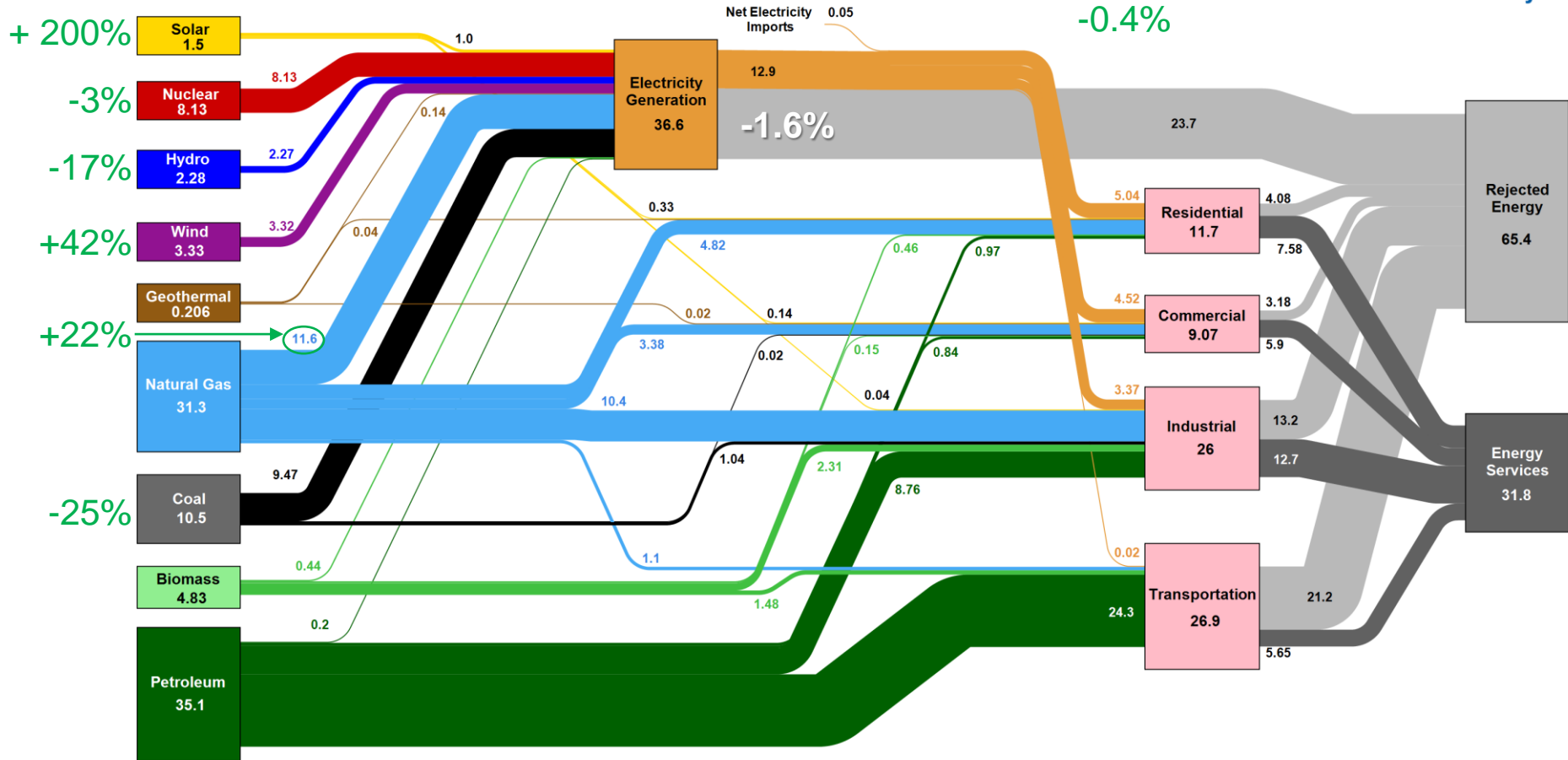


HVAC
Lighting + Electrical
Plumbing
Equipment + Plug Loads
-(renewable energy)
—————
OPERATIONAL CARBON

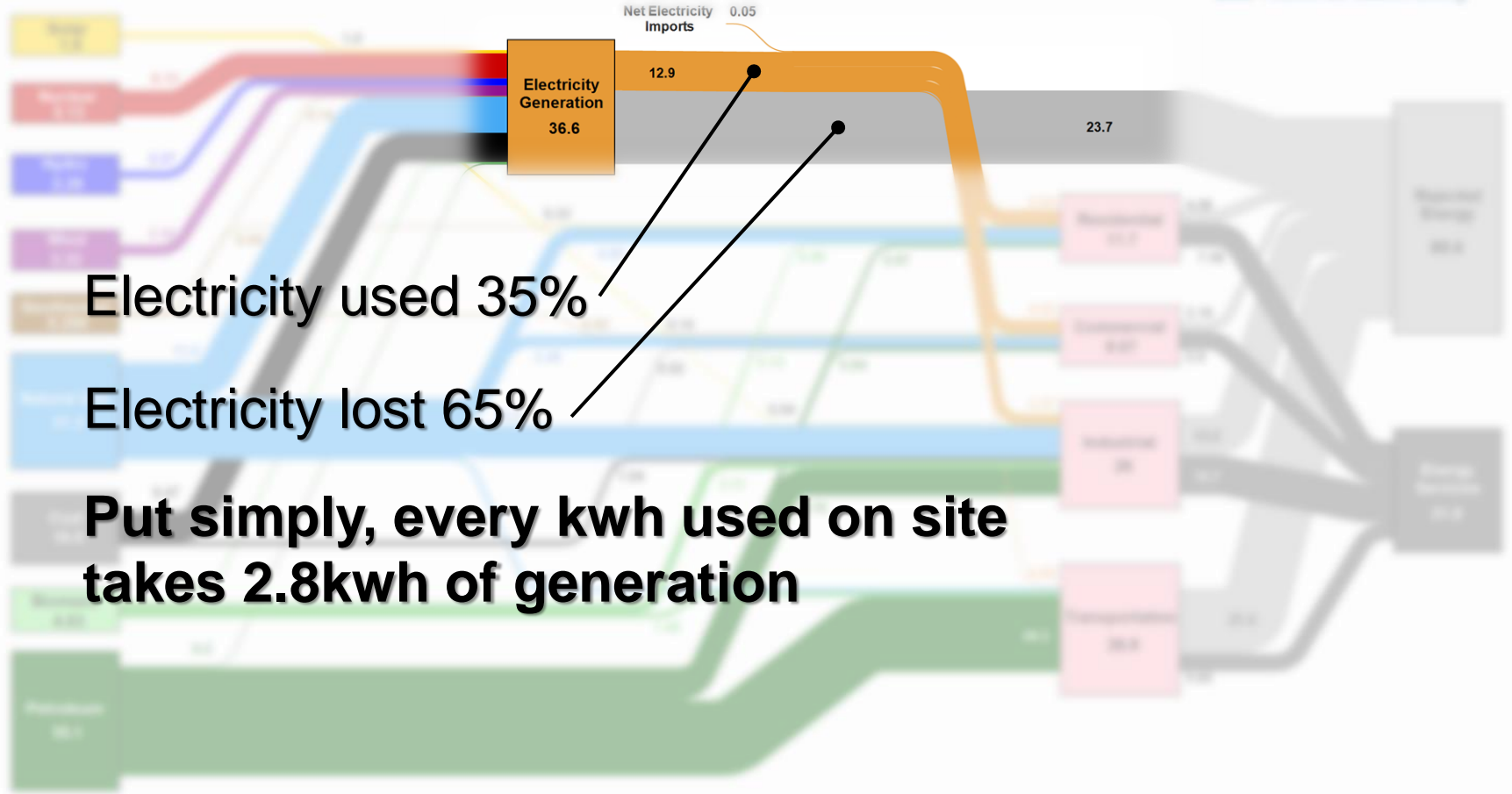


HVAC
Lighting + Electrical
Plumbing
Equipment + Plug Loads
+ Transmission loss
- *(renewable energy)*
—————
OPERATIONAL CARBON

Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2021: 97.3 Quads



Source: LLNL March, 2022. Data is based on DOE/EIA MER (2021). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 21% for the transportation sector and 49% for the industrial sector, which was updated in 2017 to reflect DOE's analysis of manufacturing. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527

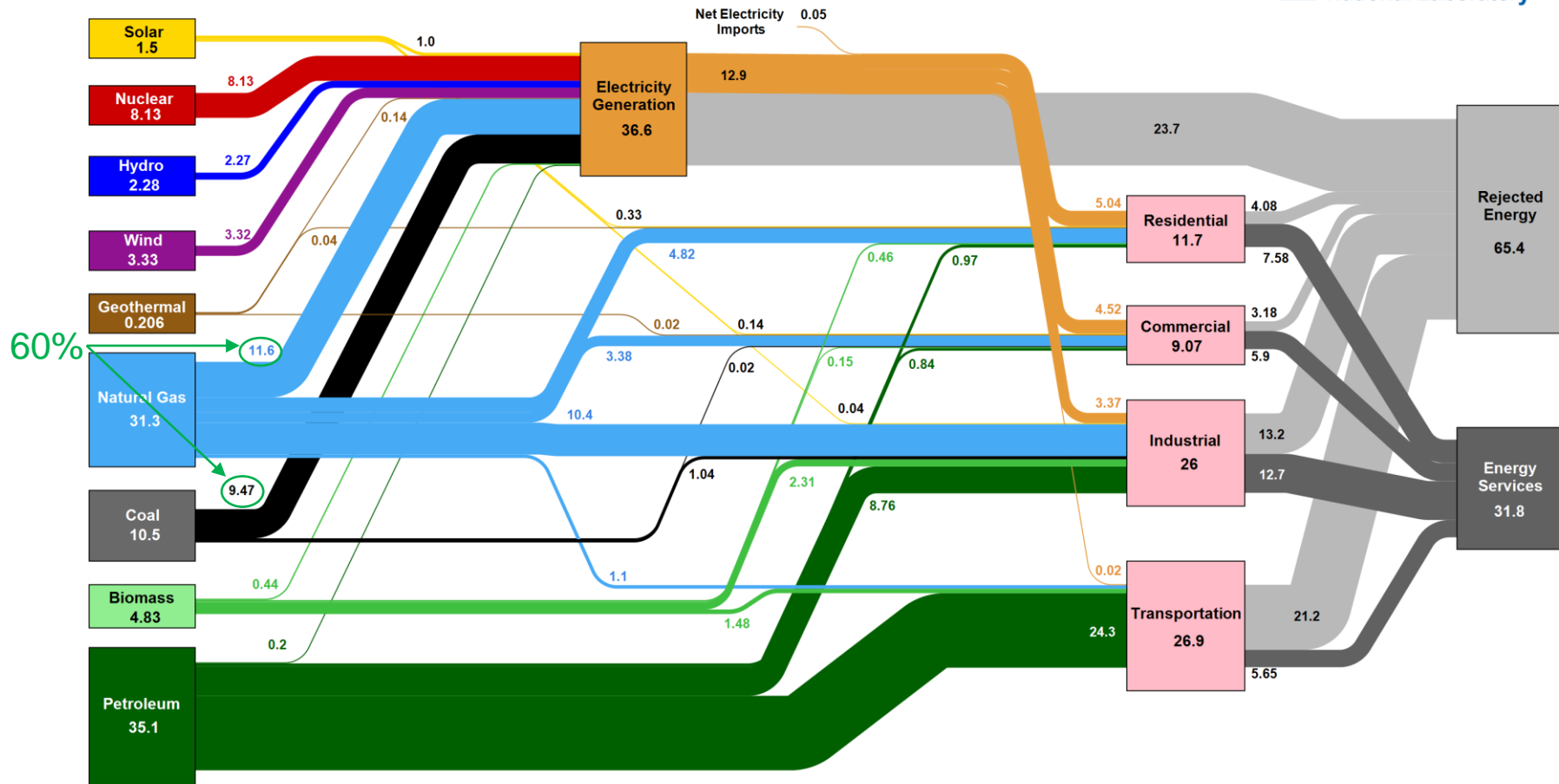


Electricity used 35%

Electricity lost 65%

Put simply, every kwh used on site takes 2.8kwh of generation

Estimated U.S. Energy Consumption in 2021: 97.3 Quads



Source: LLNL March, 2022. Data is based on DOE/EIA MER (2021). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant heat rate. The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 21% for the transportation sector and 49% for the industrial sector, which was updated in 2017 to reflect DOE's analysis of manufacturing. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-410527



TRUE OR FALSE:

Electrification = “Decarbonization”

TRUE OR FALSE:

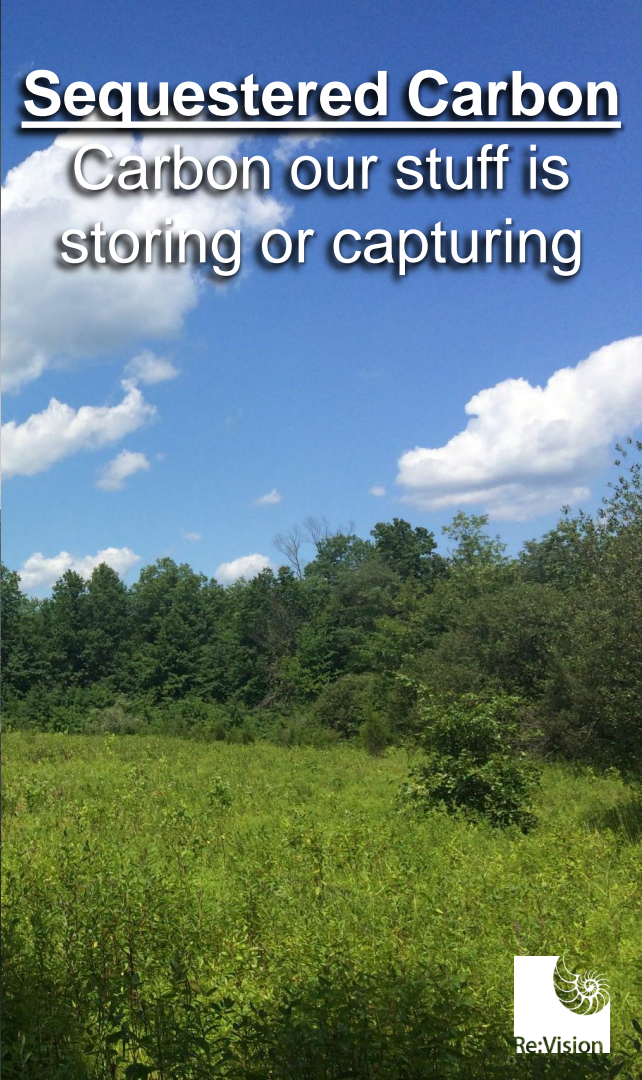
Electrification = “Decarbonization”

*Electrification, the elimination of fossil fuels from our buildings, is a critical step to both **de-** and **re-carbonizing** the built environment, but unless we address the site and source operational carbon it is not enough.*



Sequestered Carbon

Carbon our stuff is
storing or capturing



Durable Carbon

Locked in stable solids
ranging from raw or
processed natural materials
to modified synthetics

Wood products

Biobased materials

Steel

Concrete

Living Carbon

Organic, flowing in
biological cycles. These
are active carbon
sequestering machines!

Trees

Plants

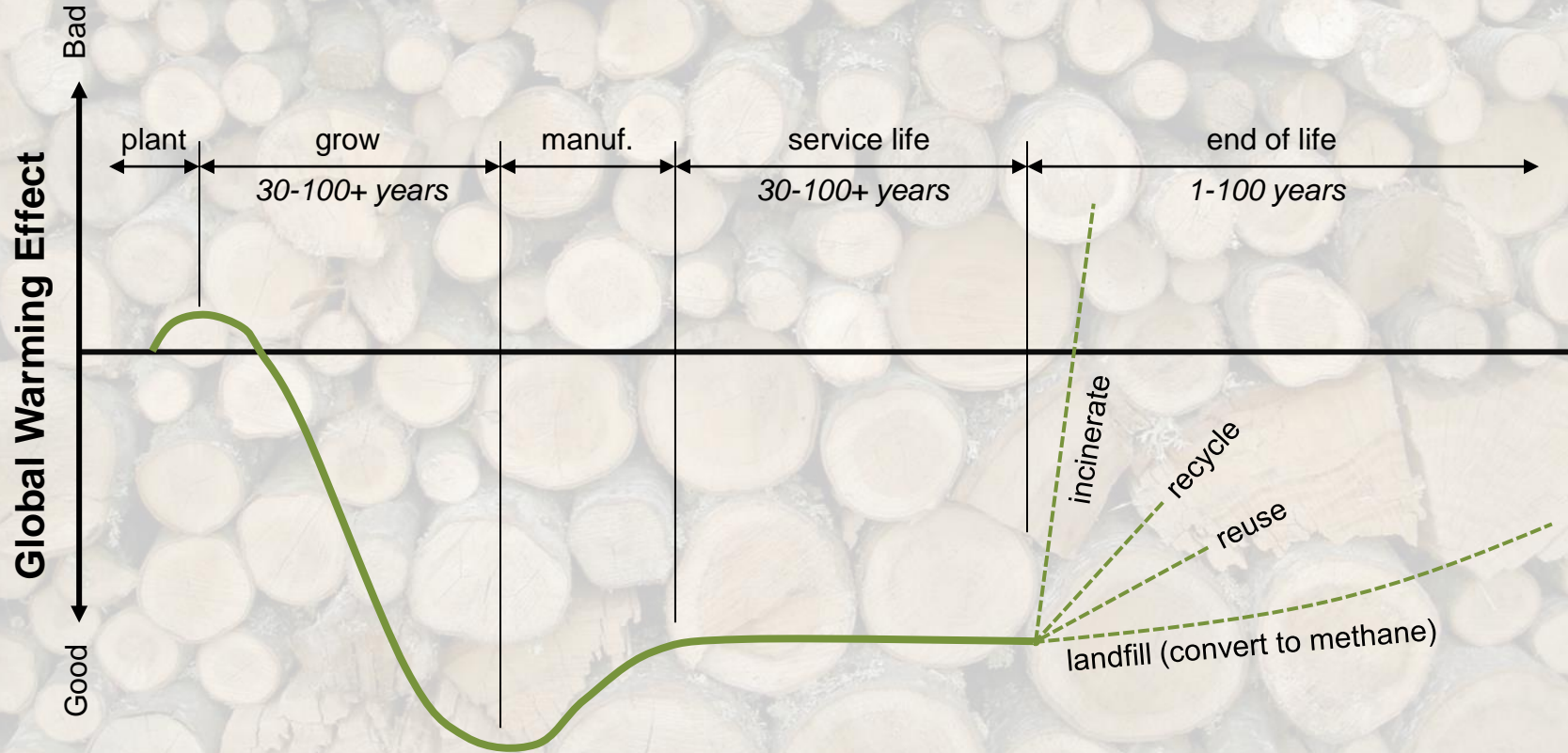
Soil

Water

Air

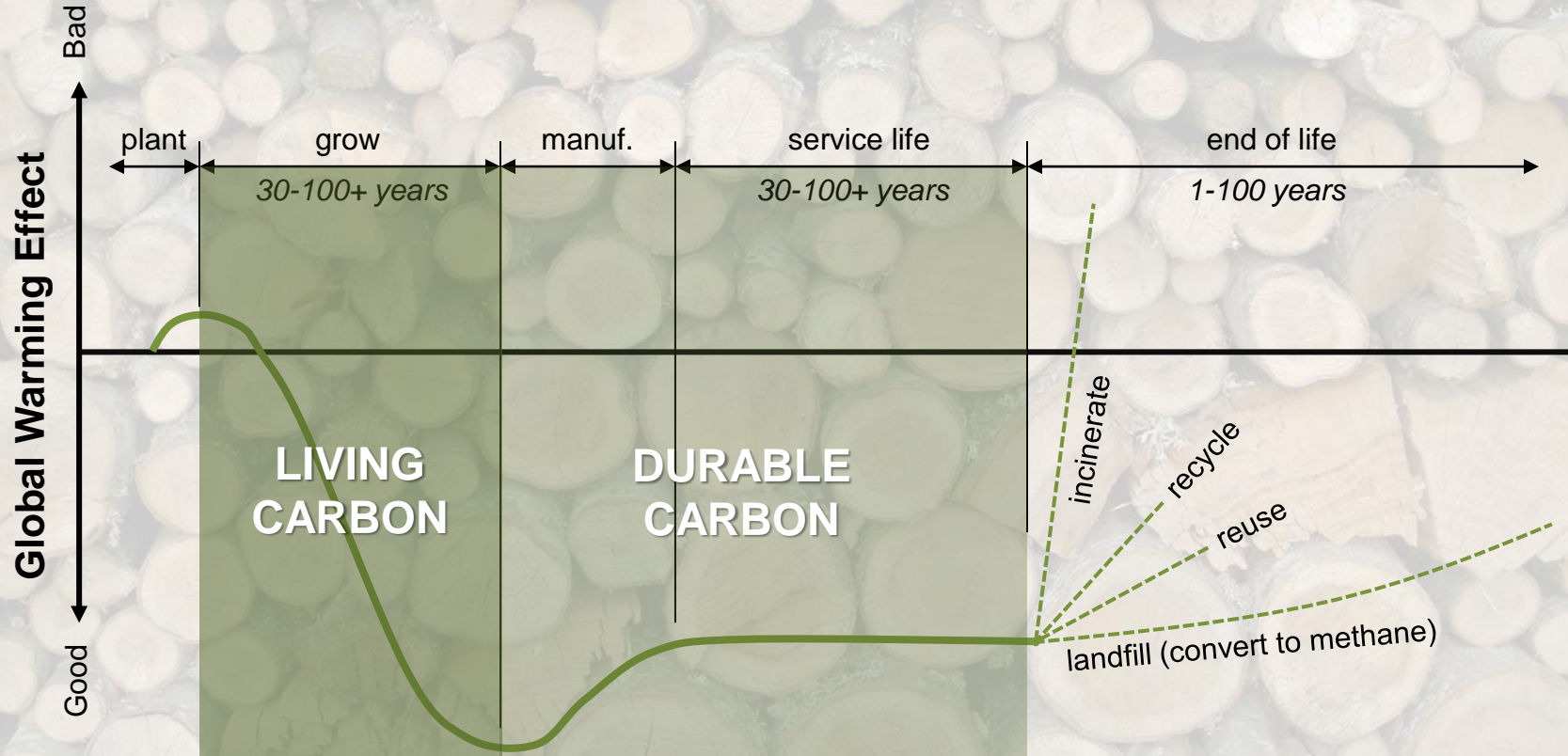
Wood Product Lifetime Carbon Emissions

The New Carbon Architecture, Bruce King



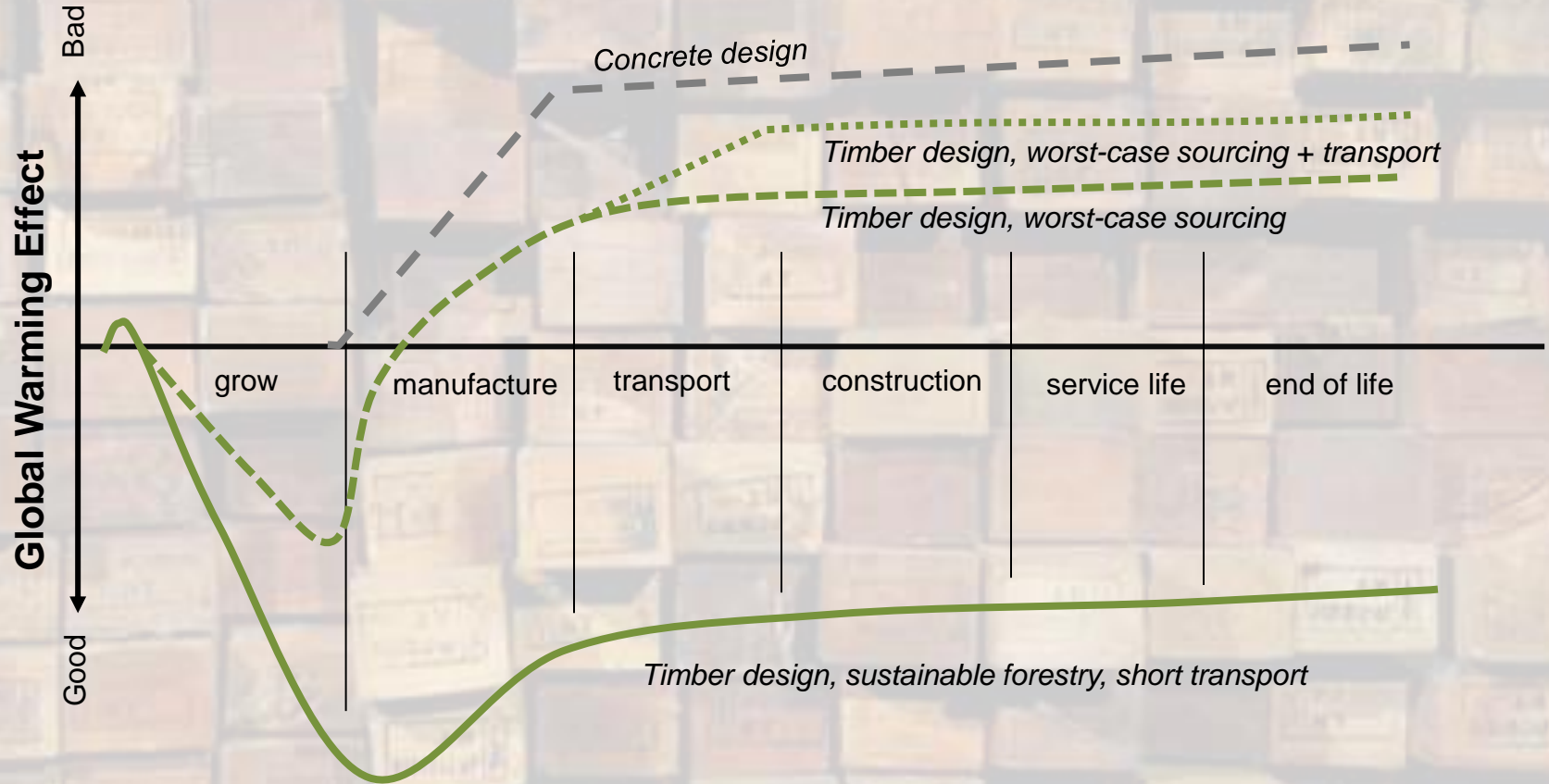
Wood Product Lifetime Carbon Emissions

The New Carbon Architecture, Bruce King



Wood vs. Concrete Design Lifetime Carbon Emissions

The New Carbon Architecture, Bruce King





TRUE OR FALSE:

Meadows sequester more carbon than forests.

The background of the image is a dense, textured pattern of light-colored wood chips or mulch, scattered across the entire frame. The chips vary in size and orientation, creating a natural, organic feel.

TRUE OR FALSE:

Meadows sequester more carbon than forests.

Emerging data shows that healthy meadows can sequester more carbon than forests. Doing so builds deep resilient soil which holds carbon and nurtures ecosystems.

tree

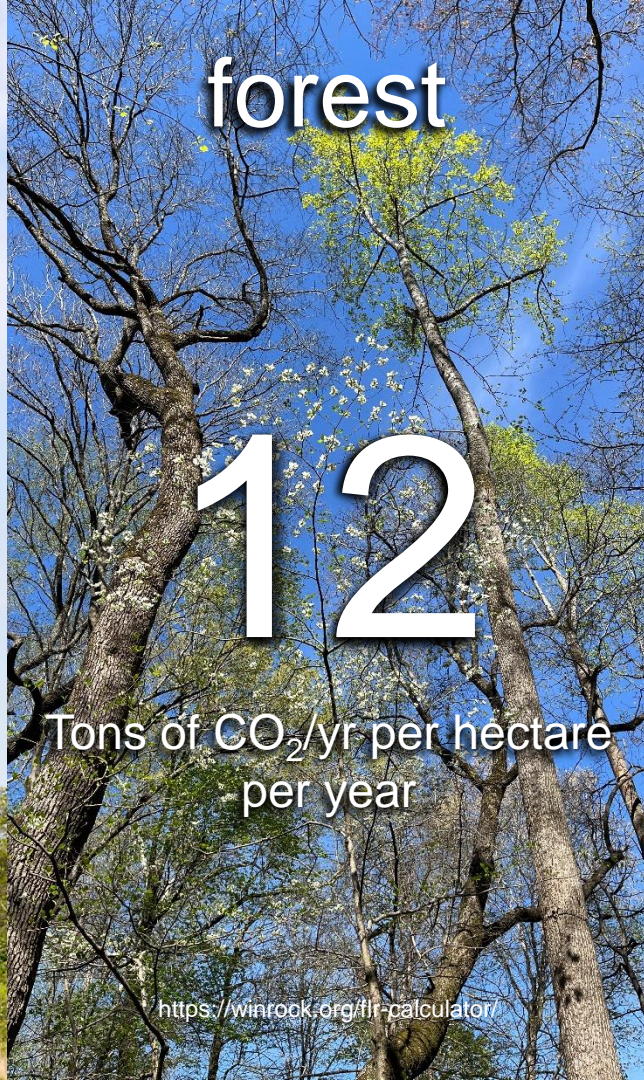


22

Pounds of CO₂/yr
first 20 years

<https://onetreepanted.org>

forest



12

Tons of CO₂/yr per hectare
per year

<https://winrock.org/ff-calculator/>

meadow



21

Tons of CO₂/yr per hectare
per year

Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

Sequestered Carbon Case Study Aerzen USA Office + Manufacturing Facility





DURABLE CARBON SEQUESTRATION

Straw Bale Walls

Paralam Structural Frame

FSC Certified Wood

Bio-based Flooring



3.28 ac of restoration!



Planted Fire Lane

Rain Gardens


Restored Meadows

Porous Pavement





Re-Vision



**3.28 acres of thriving meadow
sequesters 55,860 pounds of
carbon per year!**




1 acre sequesters 16,800 lbs CO₂/yr



recarbonization

Now, let's put this all together!



**METROPOLIS
PLANET POSITIVE
AWARDS**

2023 WINNER

**Fahy Commons, Muhlenberg College
Construction Complete Late 2022
LBC Core + LEED Platinum**

BASELINE BUILDING

**Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building
25,000 ft²**

**Operational
Energy Use
Intensity(EUI)
50 kbtu/ft² yr**

**Embodied
Carbon
Intensity
82 pounds/ft²**

BASELINE BUILDING

**Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building
25,000 ft²**

30 years

**Operational
Annual Carbon
Intensity
15 pounds/ft²**

**11,250,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**Embodied
Carbon
Intensity
82 pounds/ft²**

**2,050,000
Pounds CO₂e**

STEP 1: BUILD LESS

**Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building**

20,000 ft²

**Operational
Annual Carbon
Intensity**

15 pounds/ft²

**Embodied
Carbon
Intensity**

82 pounds/ft²

30 years

80% of baseline

9,000,000

Pounds CO₂e

1,640,000

Pounds CO₂e

STEP 2: DEEP ENERGY EFFICIENCY

(reduce EUI to 20!)

Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building
20,000 ft²

Operational
Annual Carbon
Intensity
6 pounds/ft²

Embodied
Carbon
Intensity
82 pounds/ft²

30 years
40% of baseline

3,600,000
Pounds CO₂e

1,640,000
Pounds CO₂e

STEP 3: REDUCE EMBODIED CARBON OF STRUCTURE AND ENCLOSURE

Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building
20,000 ft²

Operational
Annual Carbon
Intensity
6 pounds/ft²

Embodied
Carbon
Intensity
64 pounds/ft²

30 years
37% of baseline

3,600,000
Pounds CO₂e

1,280,000
Pounds CO₂e

STEP 4: REDUCE EMBODIED CARBON OF INTERIORS

**Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building
20,000 ft²**

**Operational
Annual Carbon
Intensity
6 pounds/ft²**

**Embodied
Carbon
Intensity
48 pounds/ft²**

**30 years
34% of baseline**

**3,600,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**960,000
Pounds CO₂e**

STEP 5: RENEWABLE ENERGY (PV – 70%)

Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building
20,000 ft²

30 years
15% of baseline

Operational
Annual Carbon
Intensity
1.8 pounds/ft²

1,080,000
Pounds CO₂e

Embodied
Carbon
Intensity
48 pounds/ft²

960,000
Pounds CO₂e

STEP 6: ADD BACK TRANSMISSION LOSS ☹️

**Commercial
Office/Higher
Ed Building
20,000 ft²**

**Operational
Annual Carbon
Intensity
5 pounds/ft²**

**Embodied
Carbon
Intensity
48 pounds/ft²**

**30 years
37% of baseline**

**3,024,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**960,000
Pounds CO₂e**

A modern, multi-story building with a courtyard and landscaping. The building features a mix of dark grey and light grey panels, with large glass windows. The courtyard is paved and has several trees and people. The foreground is filled with tall grasses and wildflowers. The sky is blue with scattered clouds.

Let's put the site to work...

STEP 7: PUT THE SITE TO WORK

**Operational
Carbon**
(30 years)

**3,024,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**Embodied
Carbon**

**960,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**Sequestered
Carbon**
(30 years)

**330,000
Pounds CO₂e**

A modern, multi-story building with a dark grey facade and large glass windows. The building is surrounded by lush greenery, including trees and a field of wildflowers. In the foreground, a person is sitting on the ground in a courtyard area. The sky is blue with scattered clouds.

**So, all of that hard work and we're still
not "restorative"?**

ANSWER – Go for Net-zero energy!

(PV system sized at 110%)

**Operational
Carbon
(30 years)**

**330,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**Embodied
Carbon**

**960,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**Sequestered
Carbon
(30 years)**

**-630,000
Pounds CO₂e**

EVEN BETTER – NZE + Double Meadow!

(we are working with Muhlenberg on this)

**Operational
Carbon
(30 years)**

**-360,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**Embodied
Carbon**

**960,000
Pounds CO₂e**

**Sequestered
Carbon
(30 years)**

**-1,260,000
Pounds CO₂e**

OUR OWN LESSONS LEARNED FROM THIS

30 years is too long to pay off our carbon debt

Operational Carbon

*Net-positive
energy is
critical*

Embodied Carbon

*Adaptive-reuse
would speed up
the payback*

Sequestered Carbon

*More meadow
would speed up
the payback*



day 7 | sunday

we have a lot of work to do!

BE A PART OF
THE SOLUTION,
NOT PART OF
THE POLLUTION.

HERE IS
VO
ANET

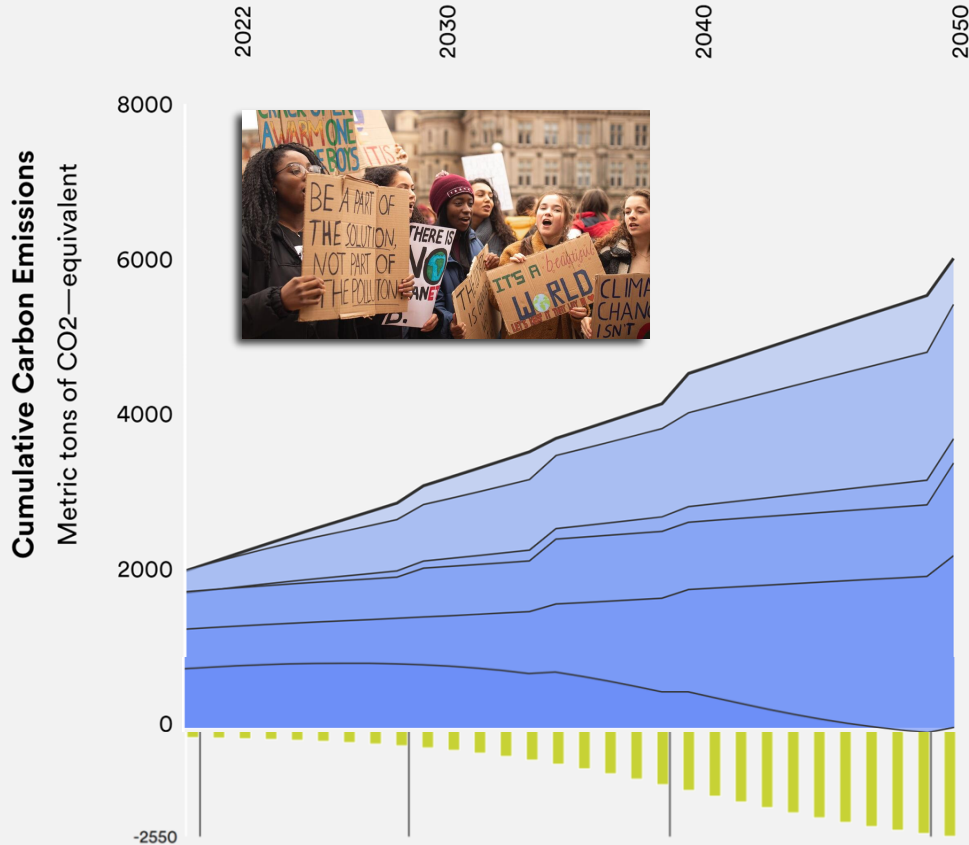
THE CLIMATE
IS CHANGING

IT'S A beautiful
WORLD
LET'S KEEP IT THAT WAY!!!

CLIMATE
CHANGE
ISN'T

Recarbonization action plan

Marching orders for your work in the built environment:



1. Develop a Recarbonization Plan at the start of your projects!
2. 100% Electric - No more fossil fuels.
3. Reduce EUI
4. Add renewable energy
5. Reuse existing carbon and / or
6. New material to be low-carbon and/or carbon sequestering.
7. Put your site to work to actively sequester carbon.

An aerial view of the Philadelphia skyline at sunset. The sun is low on the left, casting a golden glow over the city. The skyline features several prominent skyscrapers, including the Comcast Center, the Comcast Technology Center, and the Philadelphia City Hall with its iconic clock tower. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds.

thank you!

David Salamon *Salamon@ReVisionArch.com*

www.revisionarch.com

