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No building material can compare to the sustainability of wood

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1. INTRODUCTION

Comparing environmental performance of wood, plastics, concrete, glass, metal, stone, ...

Energy use

Water use

Recyclable

Durability

.

WOOD SEEMS TO HAVE

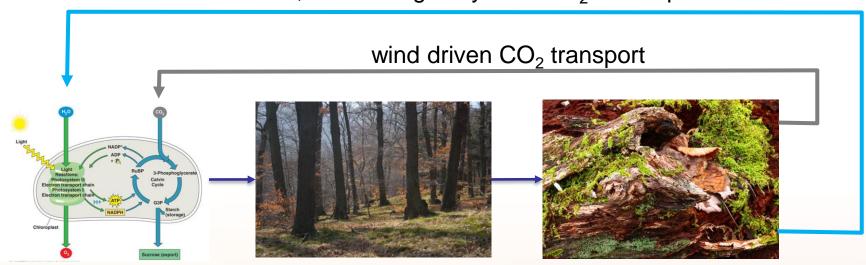
NO TRUE ECO-ADVANTAGE

WHY?



2. Natural biological sustainability

Solar, wind and gravity driven H₂O transport

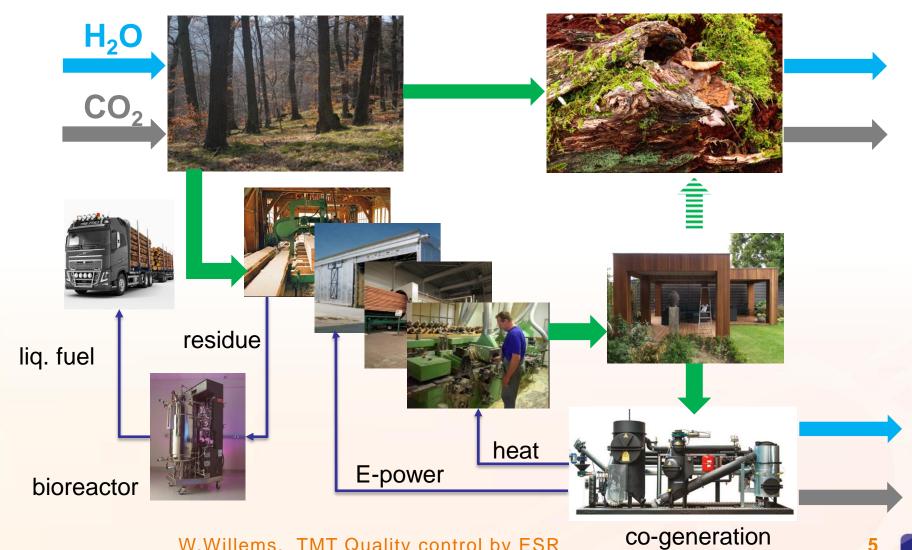


self-assembly and self-recycling

Closed lifecycle of WOOD, not necessarily a particular wood species!

3. Human interference





3. Human interference (2)



ISSUES:

 Translocation of wood around the world: displacement of minerals

Deforestation (Local / Global)

Extinction of wood species



4. Strategic Choices

 Offensive: try to get better ratings within the current calculation schemes.

 Defensive: leave the rating methodology and/or communicate directly to the public



4.1. Improved rating scenario

- Take unspecified wood as the raw material?
- Change of system boundaries: include photosynthesis in the production (raw materials become water and carbon dioxide)?
- Calorific recycling, instead of re-use of wood?
 Recycling is taken care of by nature.
- Mineral recycling?



4.2. Withdrawal scenario

Can wood obtain a natural sustainability label?

 Compare REACH legislation: wood is a natural chemical composite. No REACHregistration required.



Conclusions

- Wood is naturally sustainable, single wood species are not.
- Try to get rating advantages from the self-assembly and self-recycling nature of wood, fuelled by sun, wind and gravity.
- Cover total energetic costs of wood product manufacturing by cogeneration of heat and electricity and liquid fuel production from wood waste.
- Define working procedures to replenish local mineral loss.