

# Sustainable Concrete: Fact or Fiction

Greg Slaughter  
Corporate Environmental Manager  
Holcim (New Zealand) Ltd



# Today...

---

- Introduction (concrete, sustainability & Holcim)
- New Zealand Used Oil Recovery Programme
- Uptake of CO<sub>2</sub> in New Zealand Concrete
- Capture of Flue Gas CO<sub>2</sub> Using Algae

# Concrete

- Aggregate
- Water
- 10% Cement
- New Zealand Made



# Sustainable Attributes

- ✓ Thermal Comfort
- ✓ Durability & Longevity
- ✓ Fire Performance
- ✓ Safe, Robust and Secure
- ✓ Acoustic Performance



**Concrete<sup>3</sup>**  
Economic, Social,  
Environmental

Concrete in Sustainable Development

 [www.sustainableconcrete.org.nz](http://www.sustainableconcrete.org.nz)

# MYTH BUSTER

- **True or False?**  
One tonne of concrete produces one tonne of carbon dioxide...

- **FALSE**



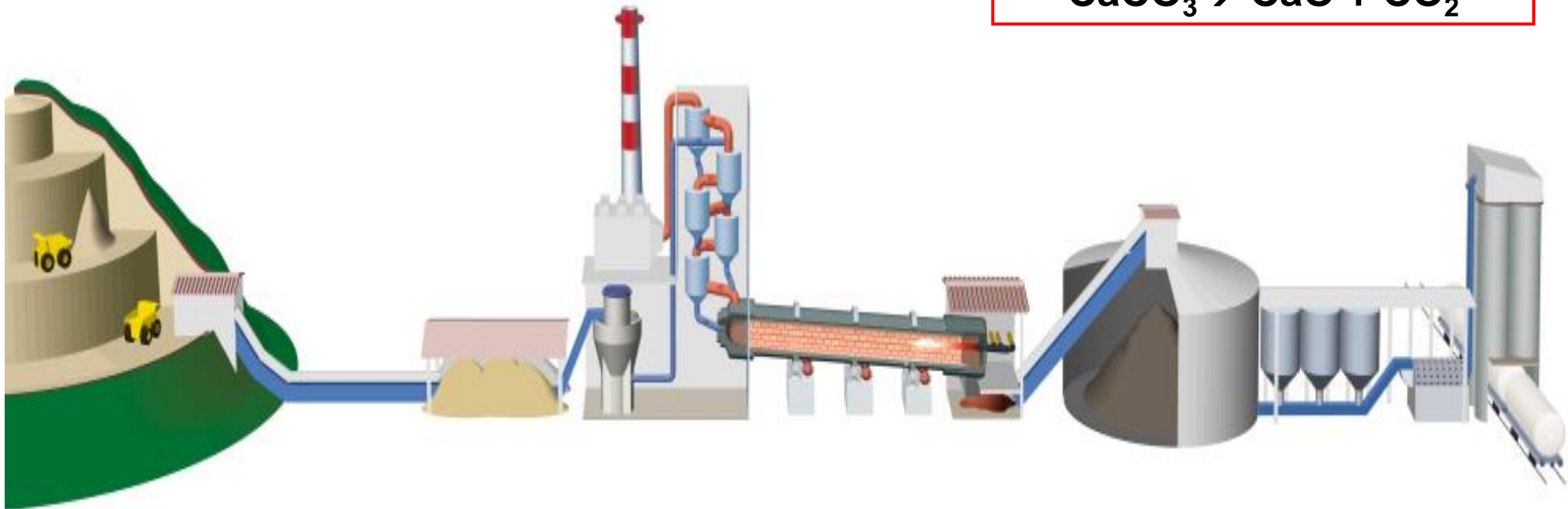
# NZ CEMENT INDUSTRY

**Specific CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions = 850kg/t**

**~50% Fuel CO<sub>2</sub>**



**~50% Process CO<sub>2</sub>  
limestone calcination:**



# Specific CO<sub>2</sub> in New Zealand

---

- Cement (CCANZ,2007) = 850kg/t
- Aggregate Production\* = 4kg/t
- Ready Mix Production\* = 3kg/t
- Concrete (MP30 standard mix) = 96kg/t

\* Source: Holcim averaged data, excluding transportation



# Holcim (New Zealand) Ltd

## Environmental Highlights:

- ISO14001 Certification Achieved for all 35 Sites
- 20.1% Reduction in specific CO<sub>2</sub> since 1990
- Biodiversity – Partnership with World Conservation Union
- Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction



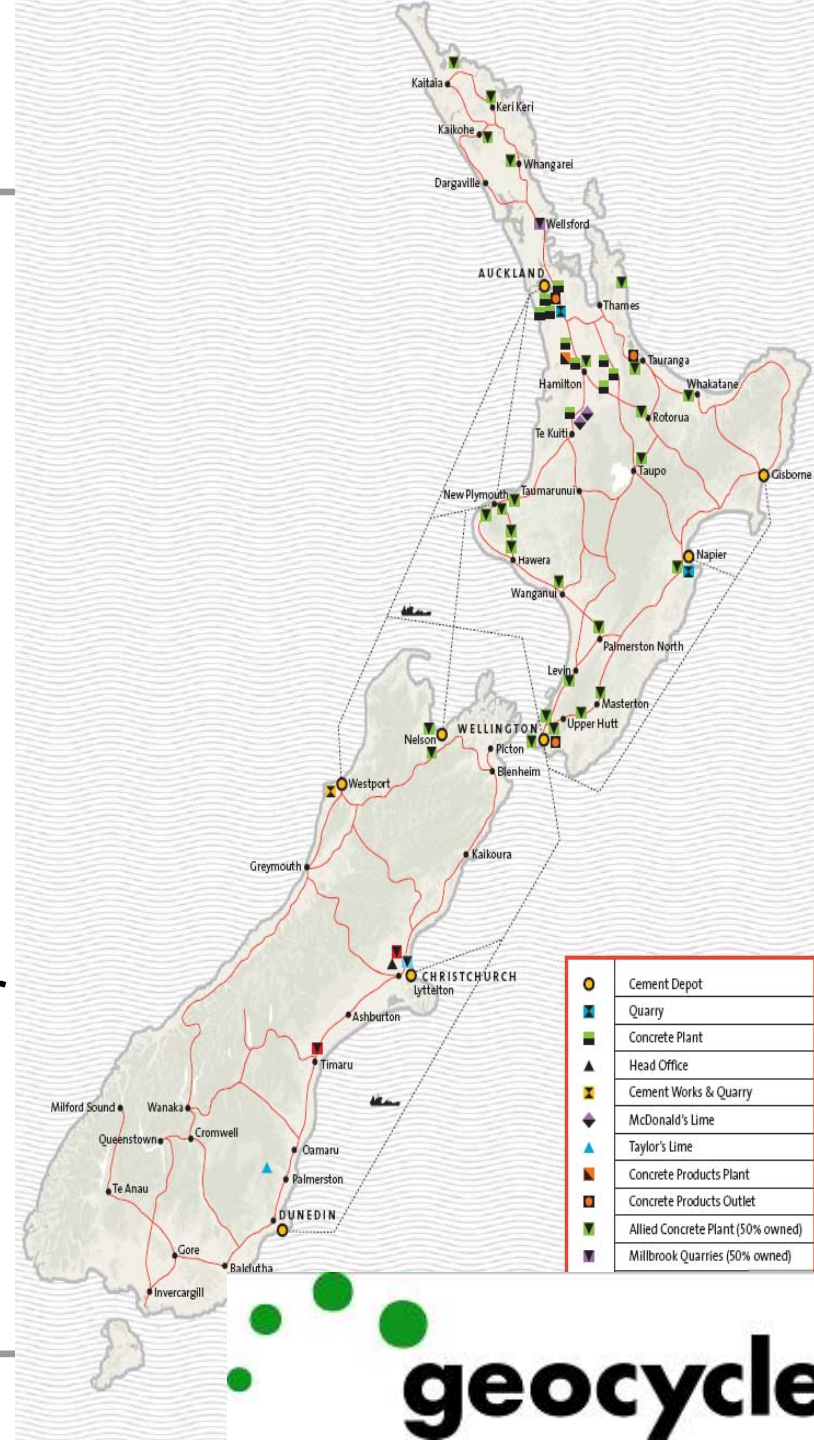


# Holcim GlassCrete: The Brewery Made of Glass



# NZ Used Oil Recovery Programme

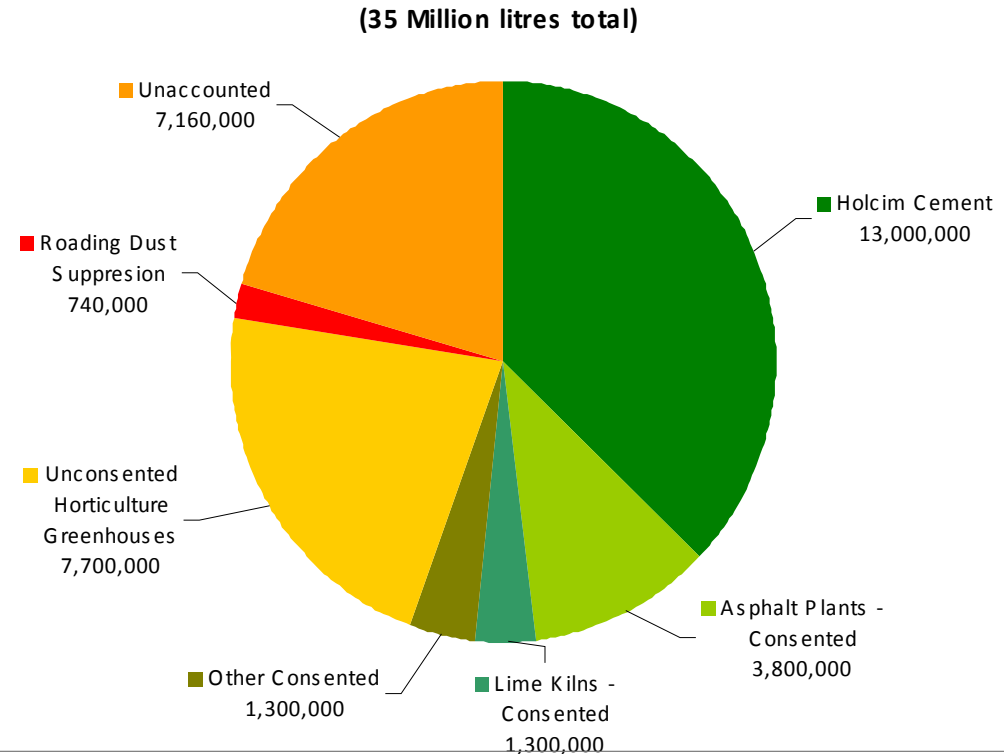
- Established in 1995
- Cement ships back loads
- 40% of New Zealand used oil - 11 million litres
- Best Available Technology for the disposal of used oil in New Zealand



# Alternatives Disposal Methods

- Greenhouse Industry
- Industrial & Domestic Heating
- Road Dust Suppression
- Dumped

**Figure 2 Estimated Use of Used Oil During 2007 (litres)**



# Benefits of the New Zealand UORP

- Transparent, environmental secure & fully monitored
- Cement manufacturing at approx. 1480°C with gas temp up to 2000°C
- Gas residence time 6 sec >1,000°C
- Ash and contaminants are incorporated into the cement



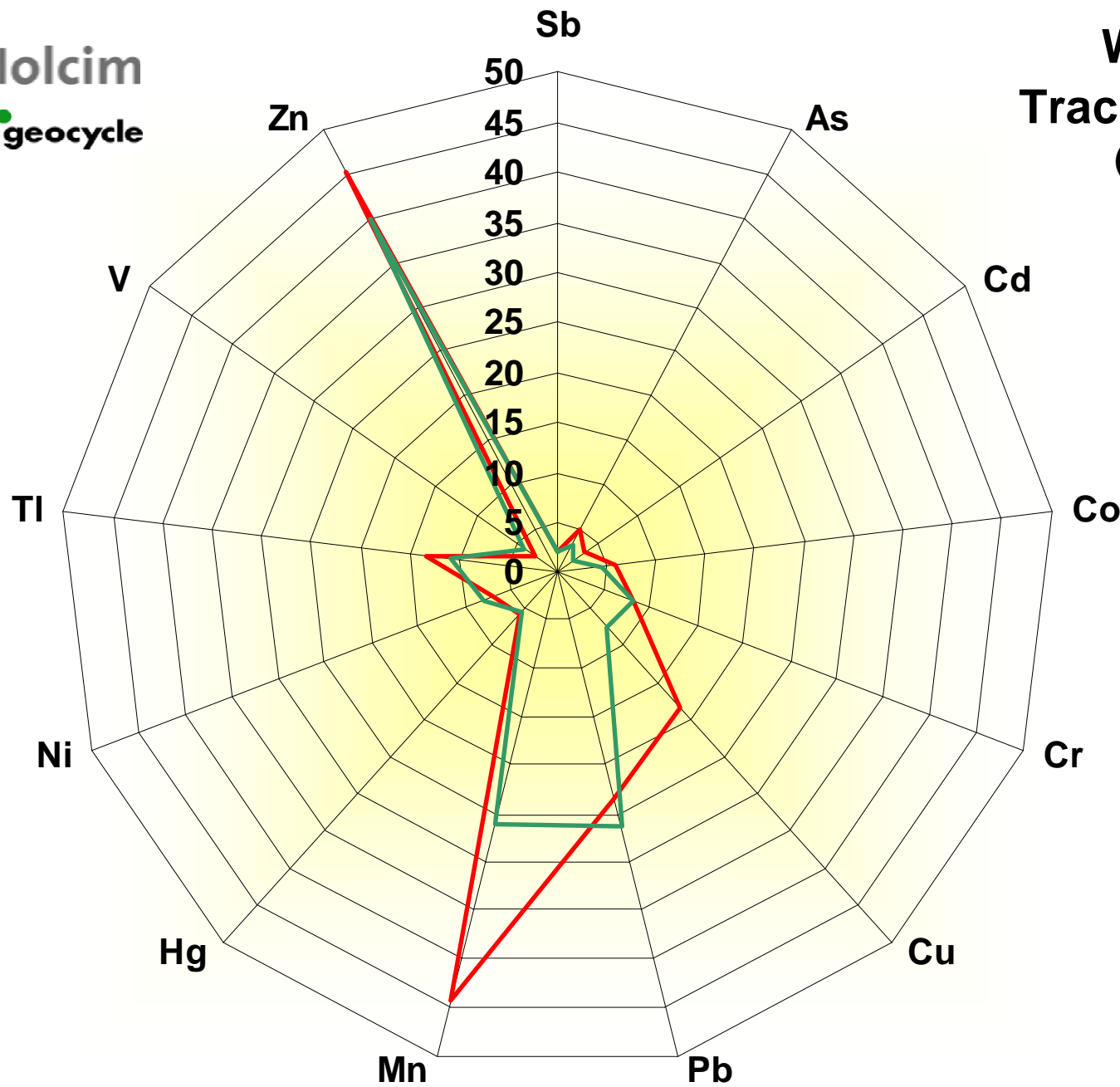


# Emissions Monitoring & Reporting

- Pre-Burn Oil Quality
- Continuous Emissions Monitoring SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, PM and VOC
- Independent Biannual Stack Tests - Gases, Metals, Benzene, NH<sub>3</sub>, HCl, Dioxins & Furans



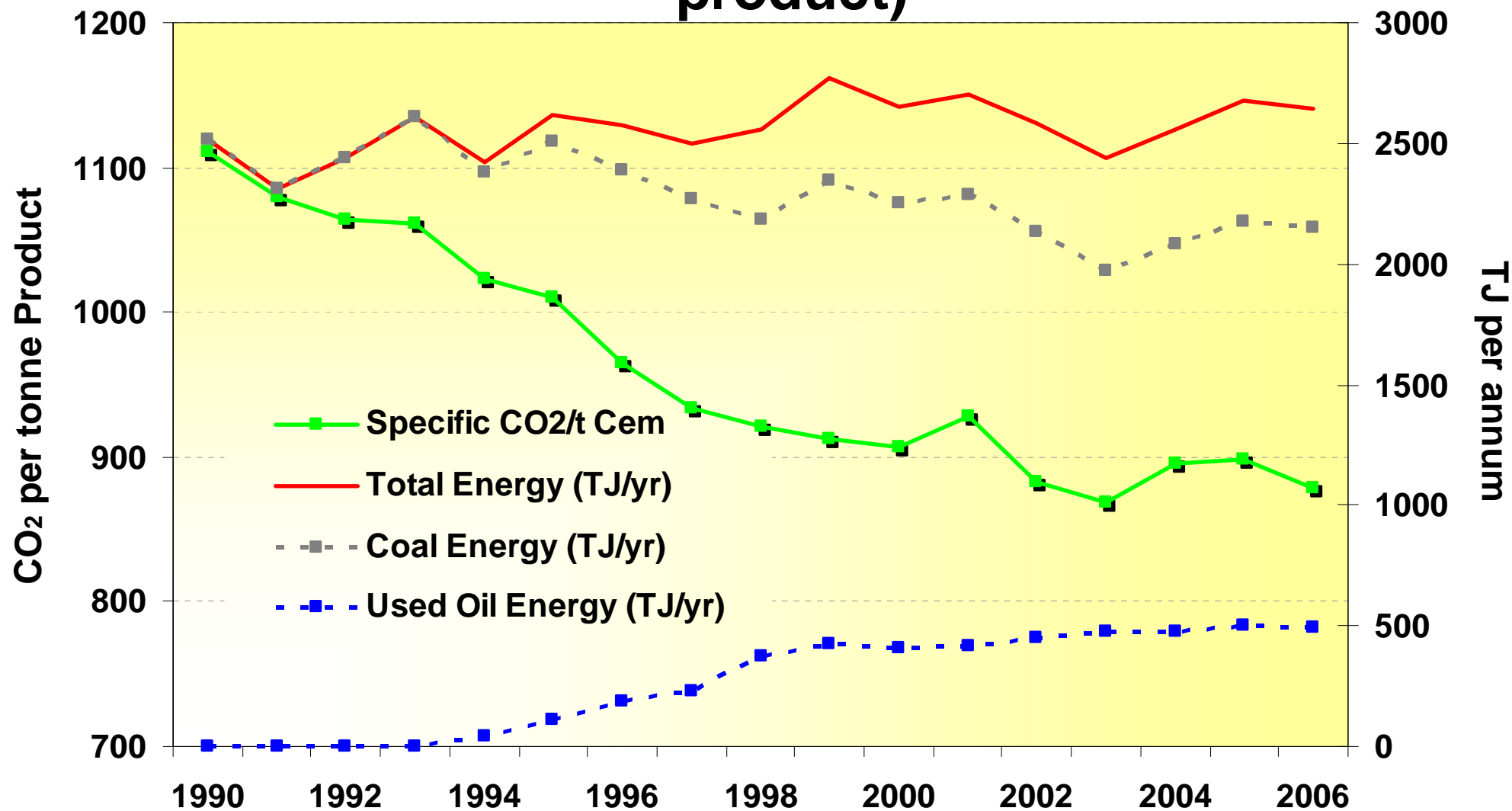
# Westport Works Trace Metals Emissions (Average 1996-2006)



— Coal Only  
— Coal and Used Oil

All units:  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Sm}^3$

# Westport Works CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (kgCO<sub>2</sub>/t product)





# Duelling Billboards...



## TREES EAT CARBON

Support renewable forestry,  
use more wood.

[www.nzwood.co.nz](http://www.nzwood.co.nz)



**NZ WOOD**  
For a better world

# CONCRETE

THE RESPONSIBLE CHOICE

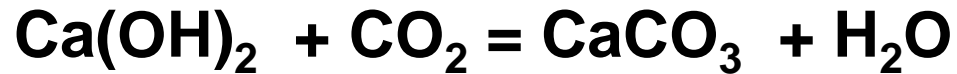


CONCRETE SOAKS UP CO<sub>2</sub>

**SUSTAINABLE BUILDING SOLUTIONS**  
**[www.sustainableconcrete.org.nz](http://www.sustainableconcrete.org.nz)**



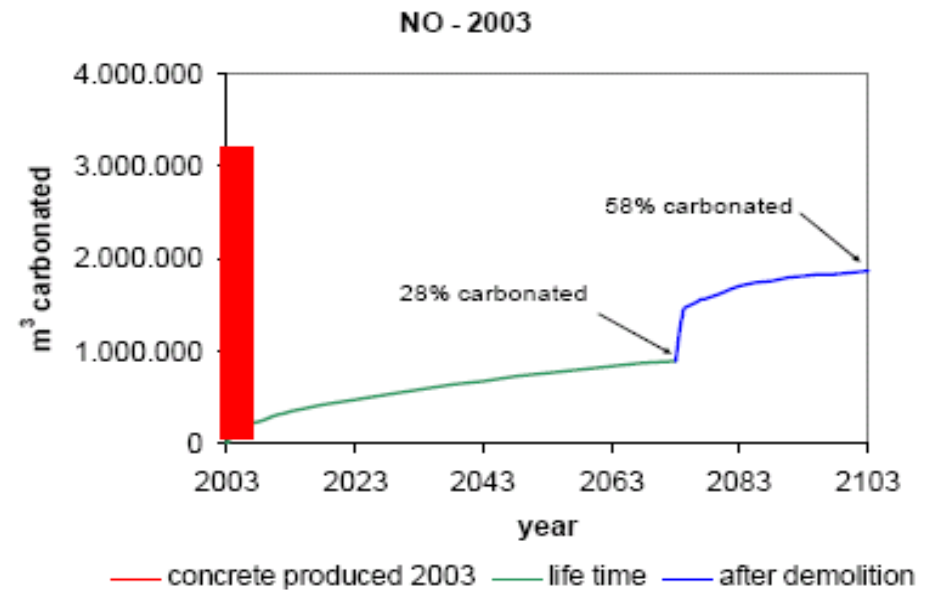
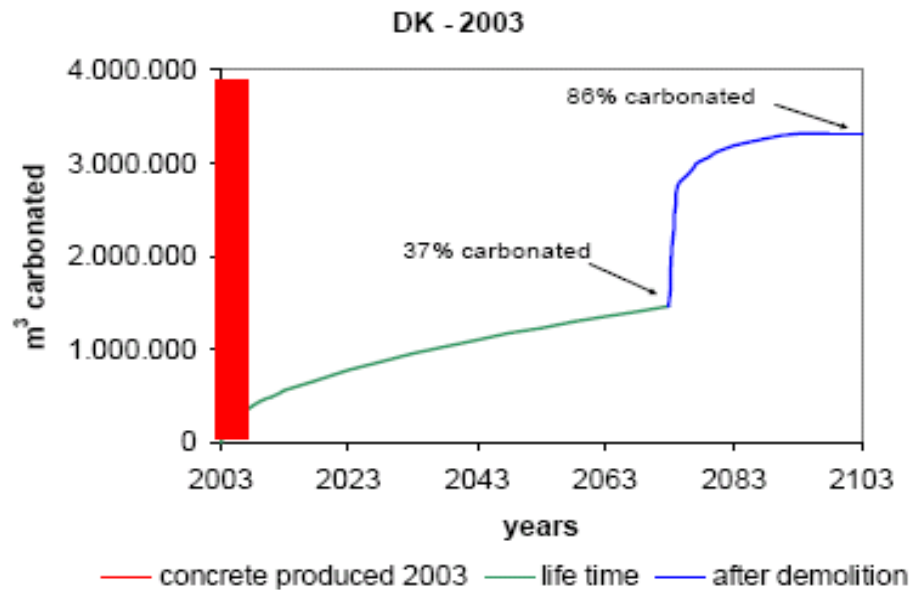
# Recarbonation



- Initial carbonation during service life
- Rapid recarbonation with demolition and crushing



# Nordic Research (Pade and Guimaracs, 2007)



# The Project

---

- Investigate whether recarbonation was a measurable phenomenon in NZ concrete
- Collected real-world samples of concrete
- Assess the extent of the recarbonation in NZ & compare results with Nordic research
- Preliminary Investigation - Identify opportunities for further work

# Test Methodology

- XRF
- Carbonation titration
- Phenolphthalein test





# Results ...



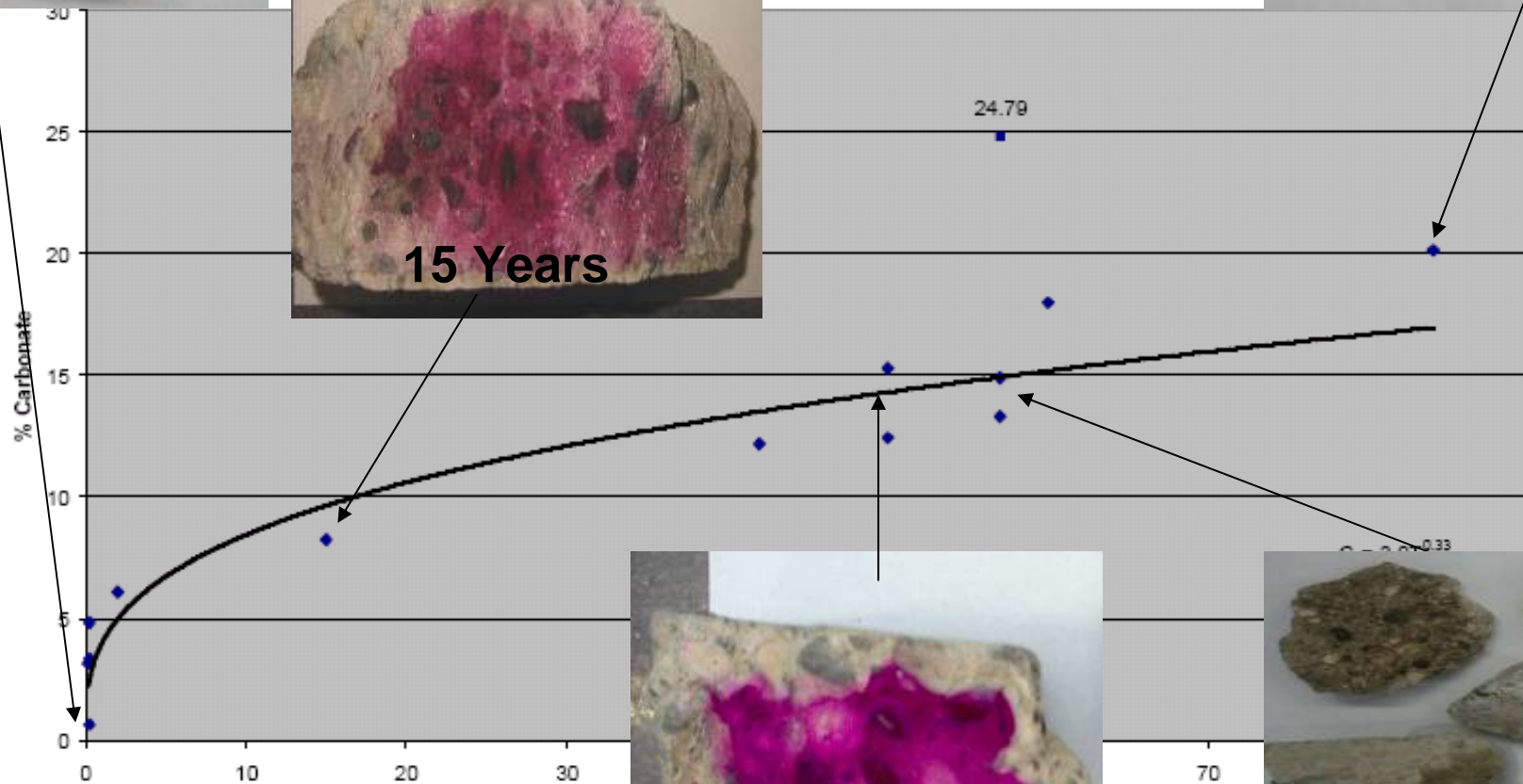
3 months



84 Years



15 Years



50 Years



57 Years



# Ongoing Work

- Modern cement & concrete testing in a controlled environment
- Future estimates of recarbonation
- Optimum age and crushing sizes
- LCA of concrete v other building materials



# Team Holcim Dragons - 2008



*Mission:*

*“to investigate a technically feasible algae system concept to reduce the overall carbon dioxide emissions from the Westport cement kiln by 10%.”*

# Research – Systems

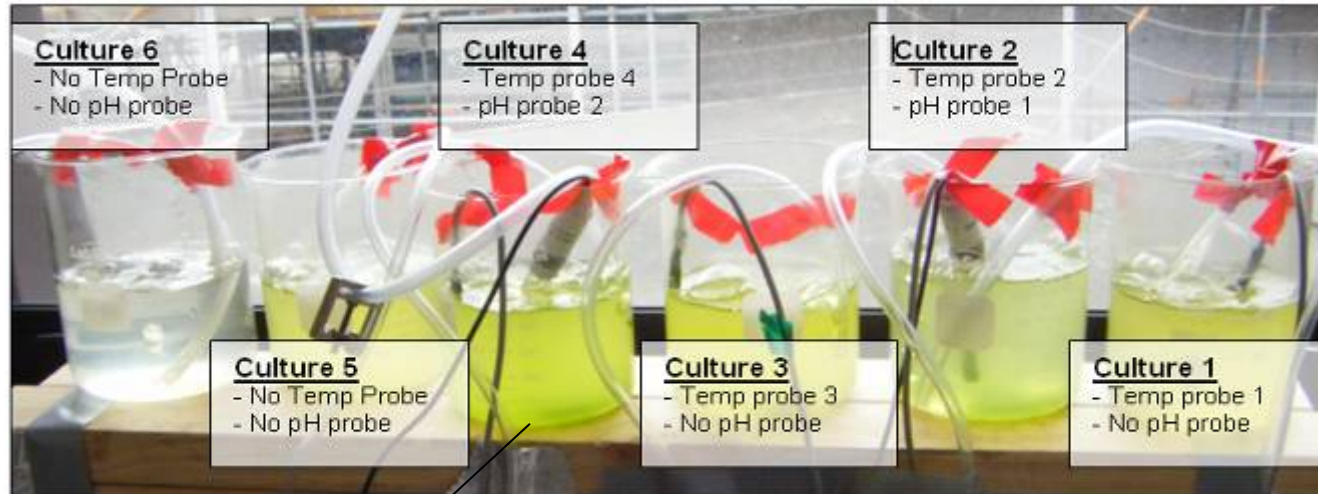
- Open farming systems



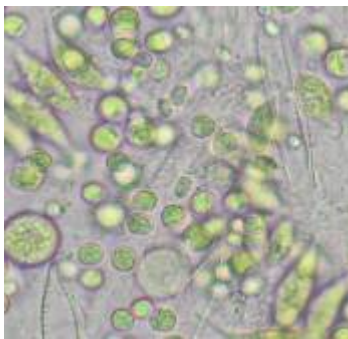
- Closed bioreactor systems







Experimental cultures as set up

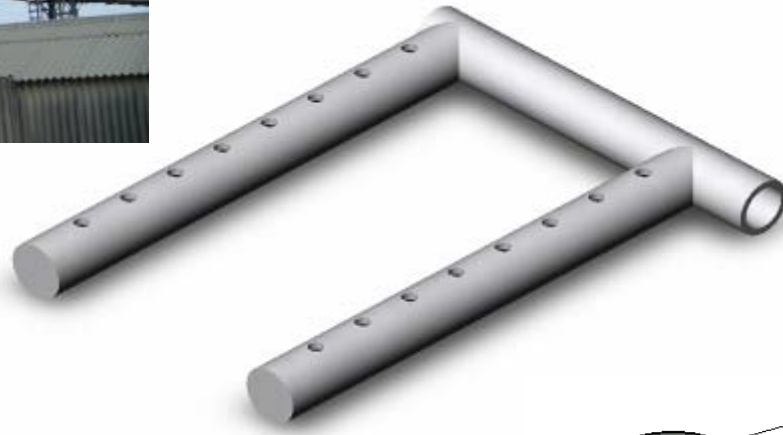


Algae under the microscope

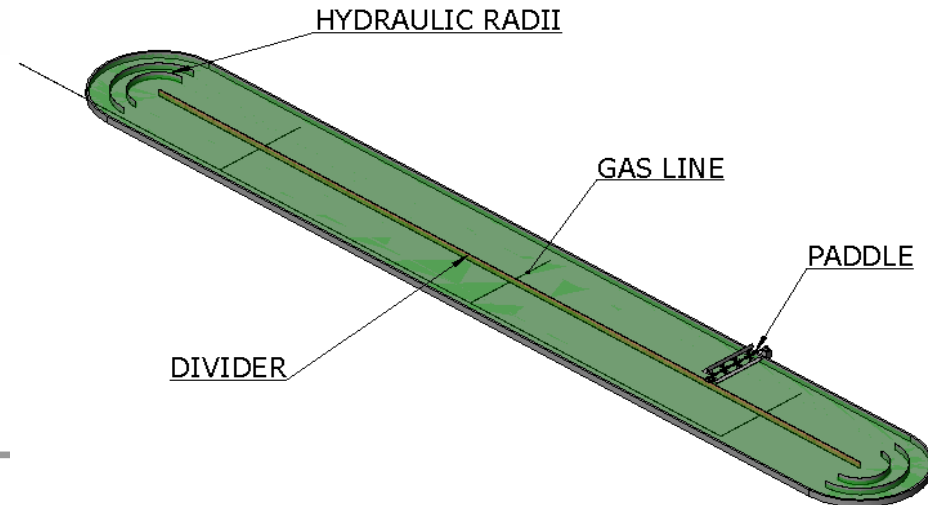


Experimental equipment

# Design Components



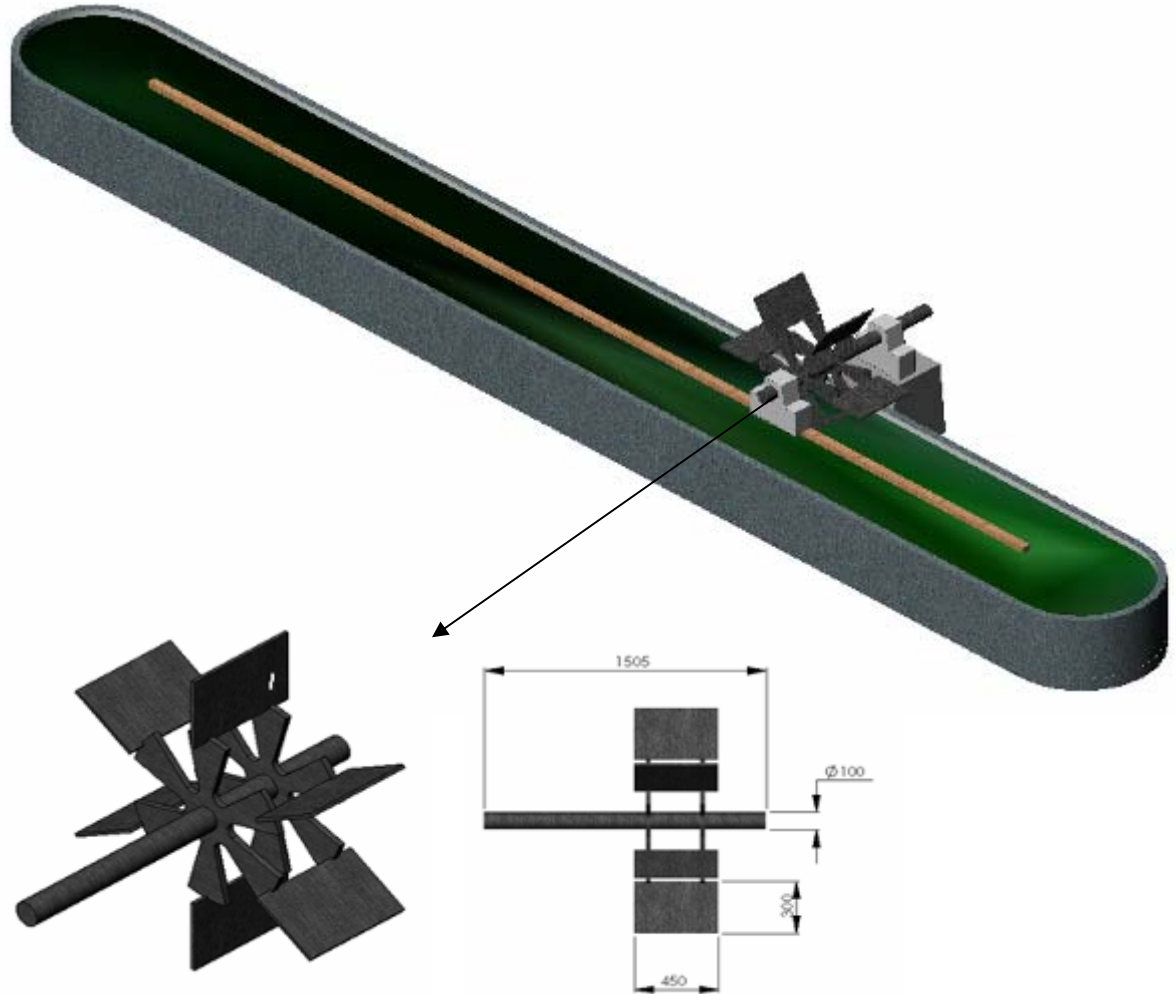
- Technically feasible
- Prohibitively expensive!



# Pilot implementation plan

Three 10 m x 1 m ponds:

- One continuous feed flue gas
- One intermittent feed flue gas system based on pH level
- One control with no flue gas input



# Conclusions

---

- Concrete as a building material has many sustainable attributes, particularly when a LCA approach is taken.
- Process efficiencies and the continued use of used oil by Holcim have significantly reduced the emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from the manufacture of cement.
- Holcim's research into understanding and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> is aimed at providing sustainable solutions for New Zealand's built environment.





**Thank You**  
**Enjoy Your Conference**

**Acknowledgements:**

UORP Partners (Shell, BP-Castrol, Caltex, Valvoline and the Ministry for the Environment), Holcim Dragons & the Department of Mechanical Engineering – University of Canterbury, Kiran Dayaram (Department of Chemistry, University of Canterbury)