



LCA applied to Tunnels: Potential environmental impacts of construction materials



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Outline

- **Introduction:** Applying LCA to Tunnels
- **Modelling and impact assessment**
- **Analysis of results**
- **Conclusion**





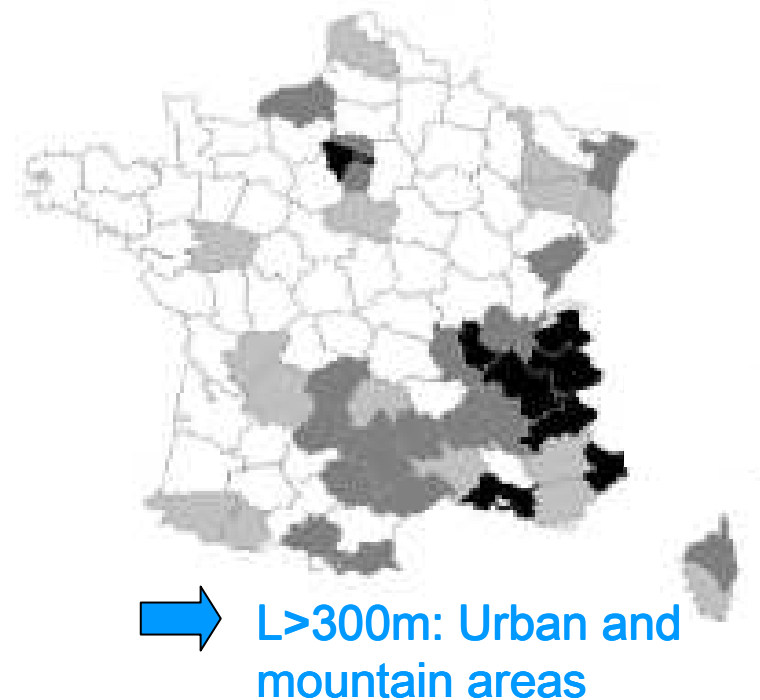
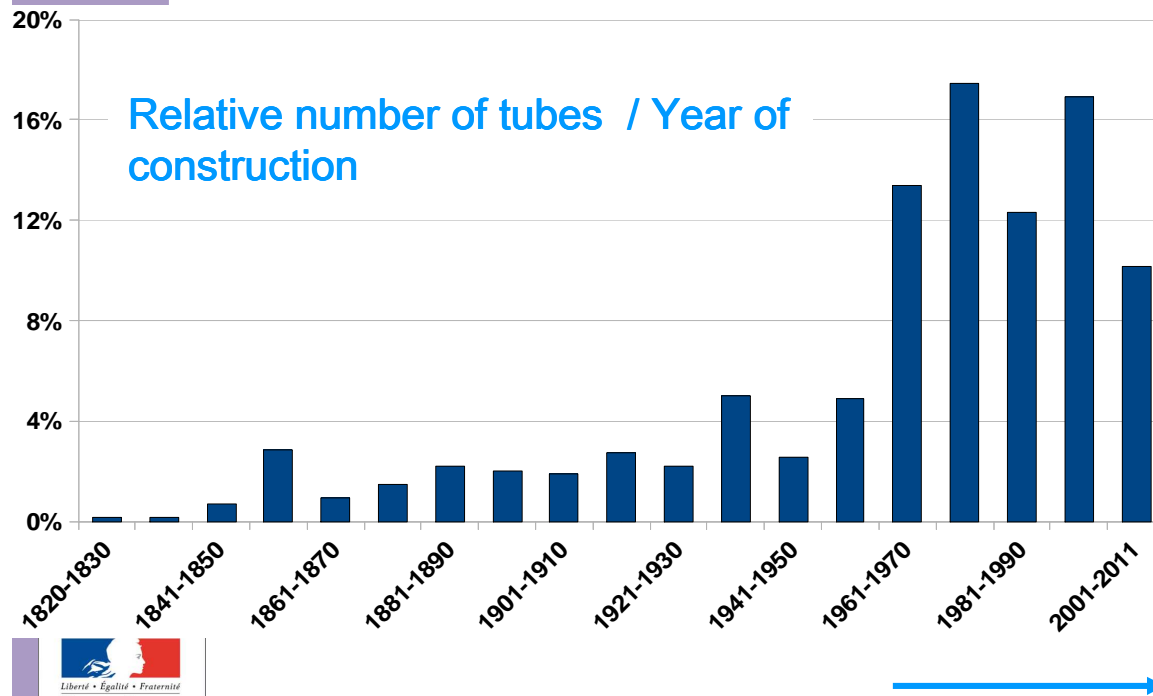
Introduction: Applying LCA to Tunnels



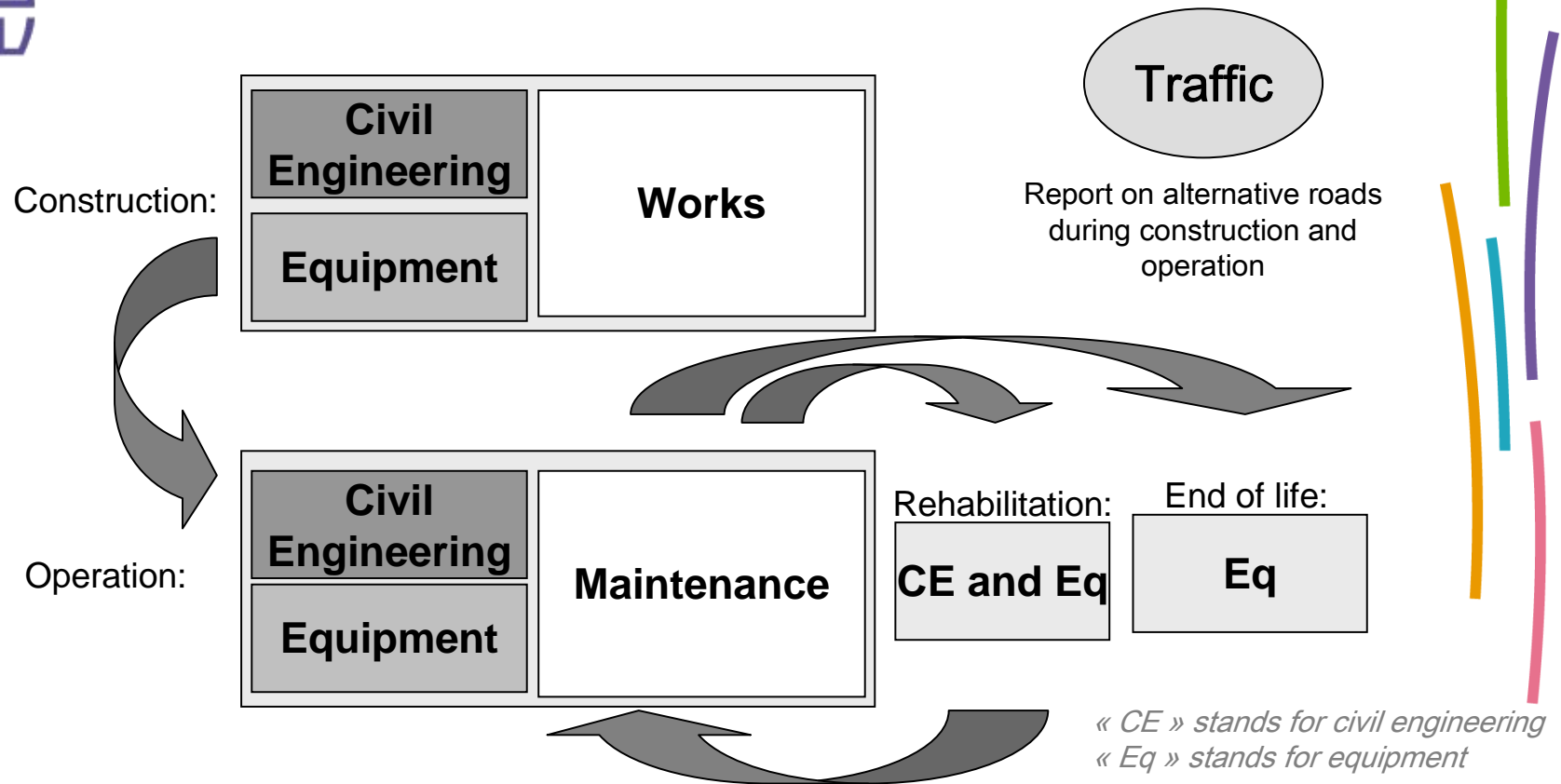


Road tunnels in France

- **942 tunnels** / 22% L > 300m → Specific equipment and provisions according to security requirements
- **Total length: 355 km**
- 72% of the total length was built after 1960 (same « state-of-the-art »!)



Life Cycle of a Tunnel



➡ « Long » service life: 100 years → **End of life = End of operation !**
Operation → electric consumption of Equipment

➡ **Functional unit (UF): the tunnel itself (location, traffic (geometry and clearance) and service life)**



Applying LCA to Tunnels

➤ Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) (ISO 14040 and ISO 14044) :

- Developed for « Products and Services » → Applied to « Buildings and Structures »

➤ Goals and scope:

- To identify the main challenges linked to sustainable development for the construction of a tunnel → **environmental impacts**
- To evaluate the contribution of the different phases (construction, operation, etc.) to the impacts → **orders of magnitude**



To develop tools to assist the owner to make a decision

➤ Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) / LC Impact Assessment (LCIA):



First study : « From the cradle to gate » for « Materials » + Electric consumption of Equipment during operation



**7 indicators of impact have been selected (NFP 01010):
Climate change, Consumption of energy resources,
Depletion of resources, ...**





Modelling and Impact Assessment



Softwares and databases

➤ Softwares:

- **E-TUNNEL:** developed by the CETU to evaluate the cost of a project → used to evaluate the **quantities of materials** involved into the construction
- **TEAM:** developed by Ecobilan/PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC) to evaluate the **potential impacts on the environment**

➤ Databases:

- **DEAM** provided by Ecobilan/PWC with TEAM
- **Specific data** provided by Ecobilan/PWC (e.g. explosives)

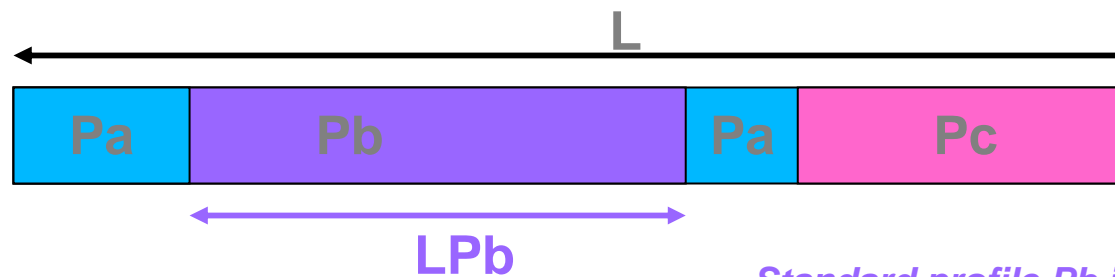
➡ **Some results of E-TUNNEL are used as input data for TEAM**

➡ **Economic and environmental analyses are available**

➡ **Drill & blast tunnelling**

Modelling and standard profiles (1)

- **Successive phases of construction:**
 - **Excavation, support, watertightness, drainage, sanitation, roadbed and lining**
- **« Standard Profiles »:**
 - **Geometry:** road tunnel made of 2-lane and 3-lane unidirectional tubes (a 8.50 m and 11.50 m wide carriageway)
 - **Library** of already built tunnels covering all the possible technical solutions for support and lining: **11 « standard profiles »**

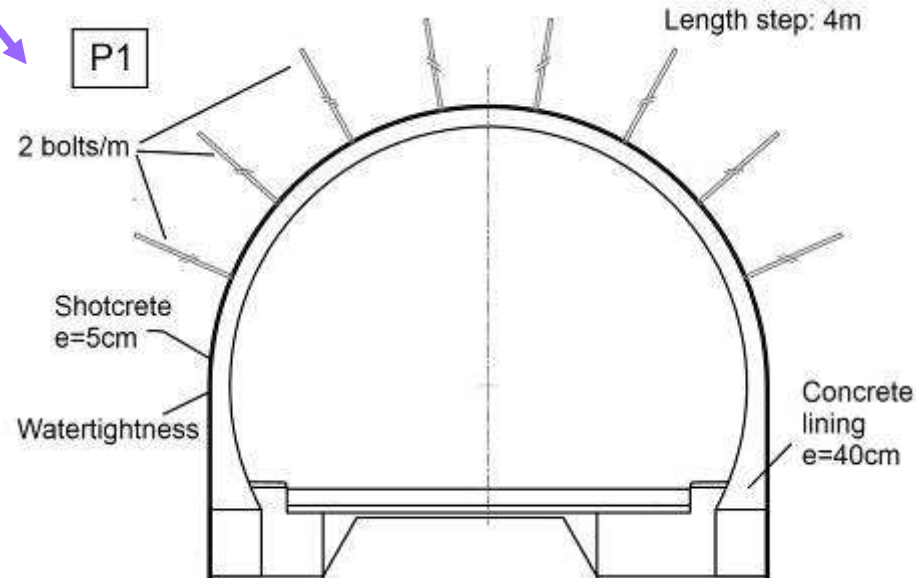


Standard profile Pb is applied on LPb

➔ **Definition of intermediate Functional Units : « one linear meter of each Standard Profile Pi ... »**

Modelling and standard profiles (2)

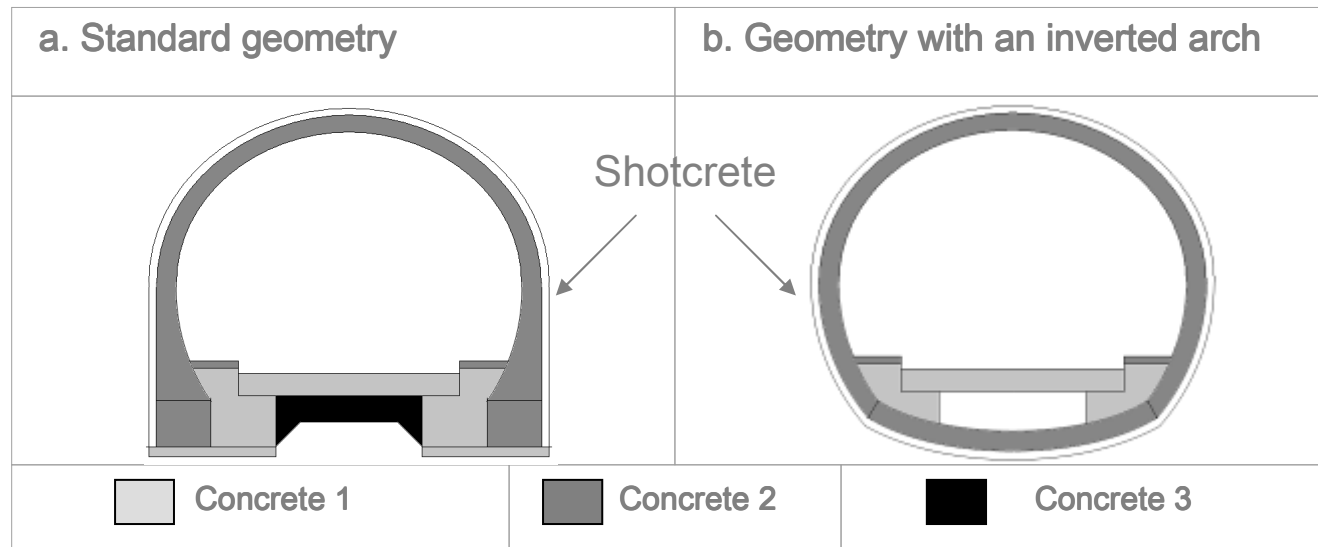
	Step (m)	Lateral support	Face support	Pipe Umbrella	Lining
P1	4	5cm shotcrete+2 bolts/m	None	No	40cm
P0	1.5	25cm shotcrete + 1 HEB200 rib beam	Light	No	40cm
P11	1	25cm shotcrete + 1 HEB200 rib beam + inverted arch	heavy	yes	80cm



Focus on technical details: concretes

- **Concretes:**
 - 3 standard mixes + shotcrete
 - Reinforcement: 120kg/m³ if necessary

Concrete 1 (1m ³)	Concrete 2 (1m ³)	Concrete 3 (1m ³)
cement CEMI: 280kg coarse aggregates: 1300kg sand: 800kg	cement CEMI: 350kg coarse aggregates: 1200kg sand: 800kg	cement CEMI: 200kg coarse aggregates: 1560kg sand: 130kg



Impact Assessment

➤ Parameters:

- « **Materials** » of civil engineering involved during the different phases of construction + **electric consumption of equipment**
- **Standard Profiles: P1, P6 and P11**
- **2-lane tubes** (and 3-lane tubes)

➤ **Impact Indicators (NFP 01010: Environmental quality of construction products – Environmental and health declaration of construction products, 2004)**

ER: Consumption of Energy Resources
CC: Climate Change
AP: Air Pollution
PO: Photochemical Ozone

DR: Depletion of Resources
AA: air Acidi
↓

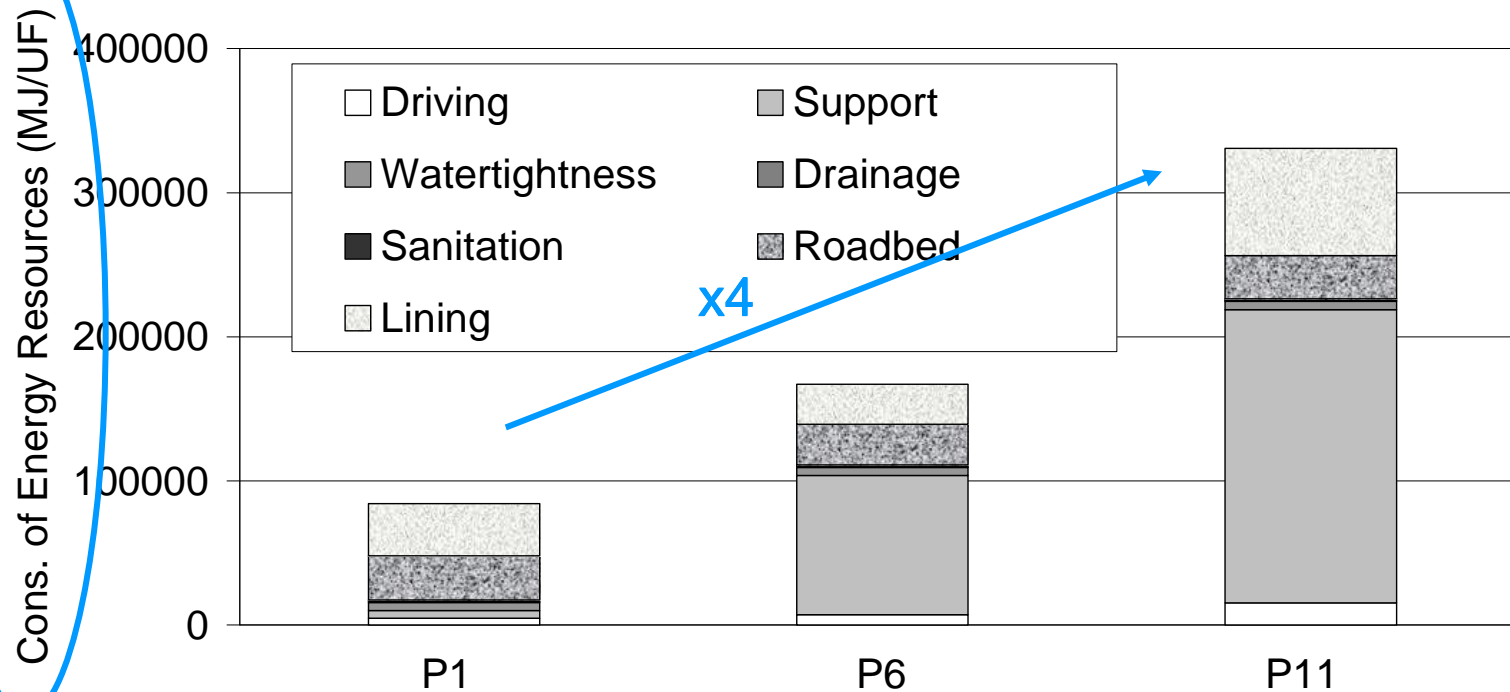


Analysis of Results



Contribution of Construction Materials

Standard Profiles (e.g. Energy / 2-lane tube):

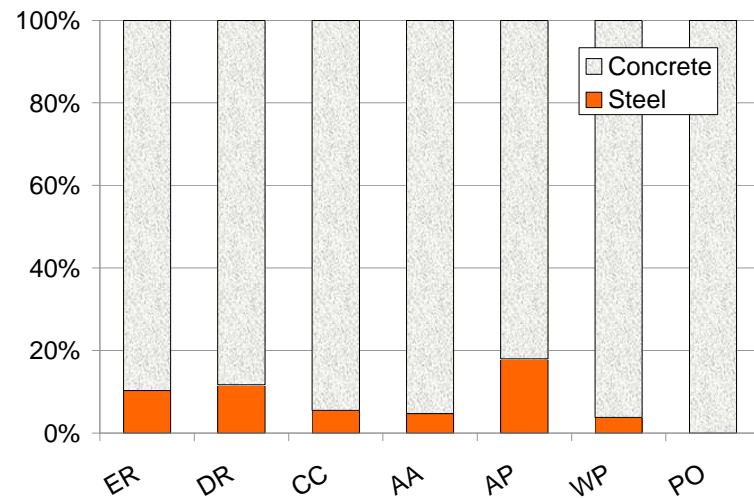


P1: Significant contributions of lining and roadbed
P6 and P11: ... support, then lining and roadbed
Impact indicator is about 4 times greater between P1 and P11

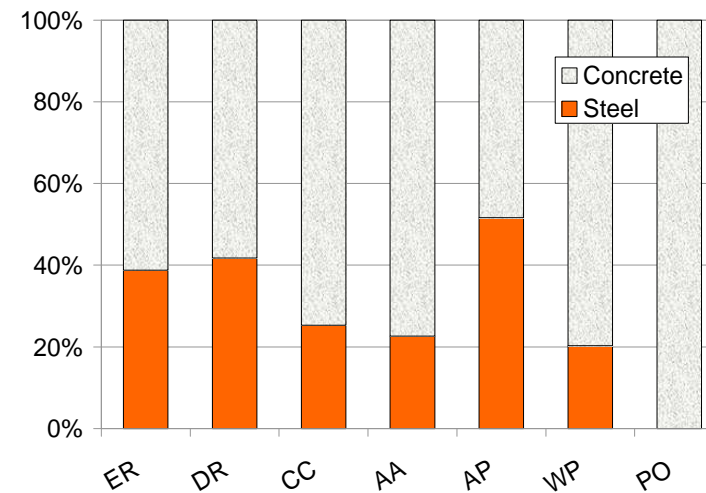
Relative contribution of concrete and steel

- Relative contributions of concrete and steel to impact indicators are ranging from 80 to 95%

P1

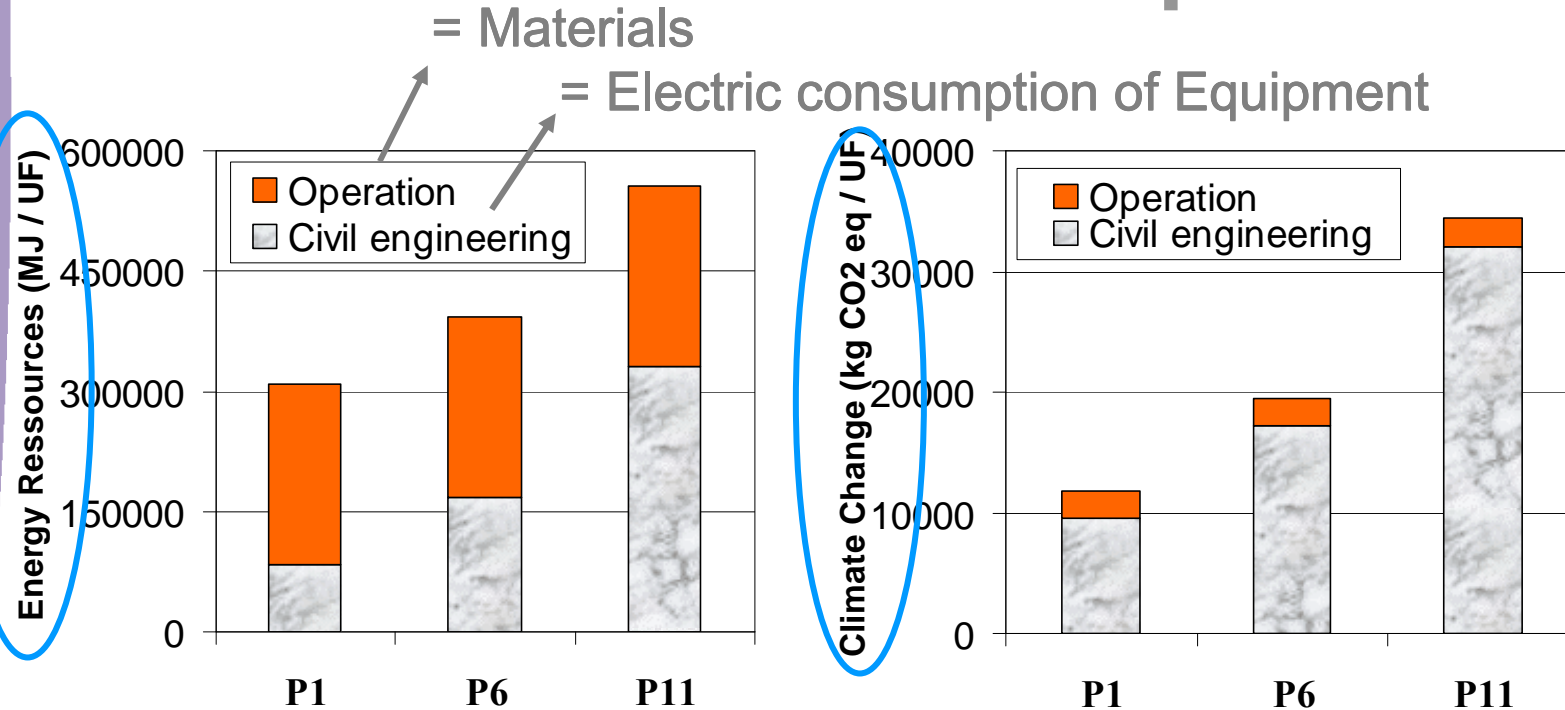


P11

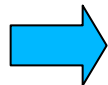


➔ The relative contribution of steel is about 10% for the « lightest » standard profile P1 and about 30 to 40% for the « heaviest » standard profile P11

Materials/Electric consumption



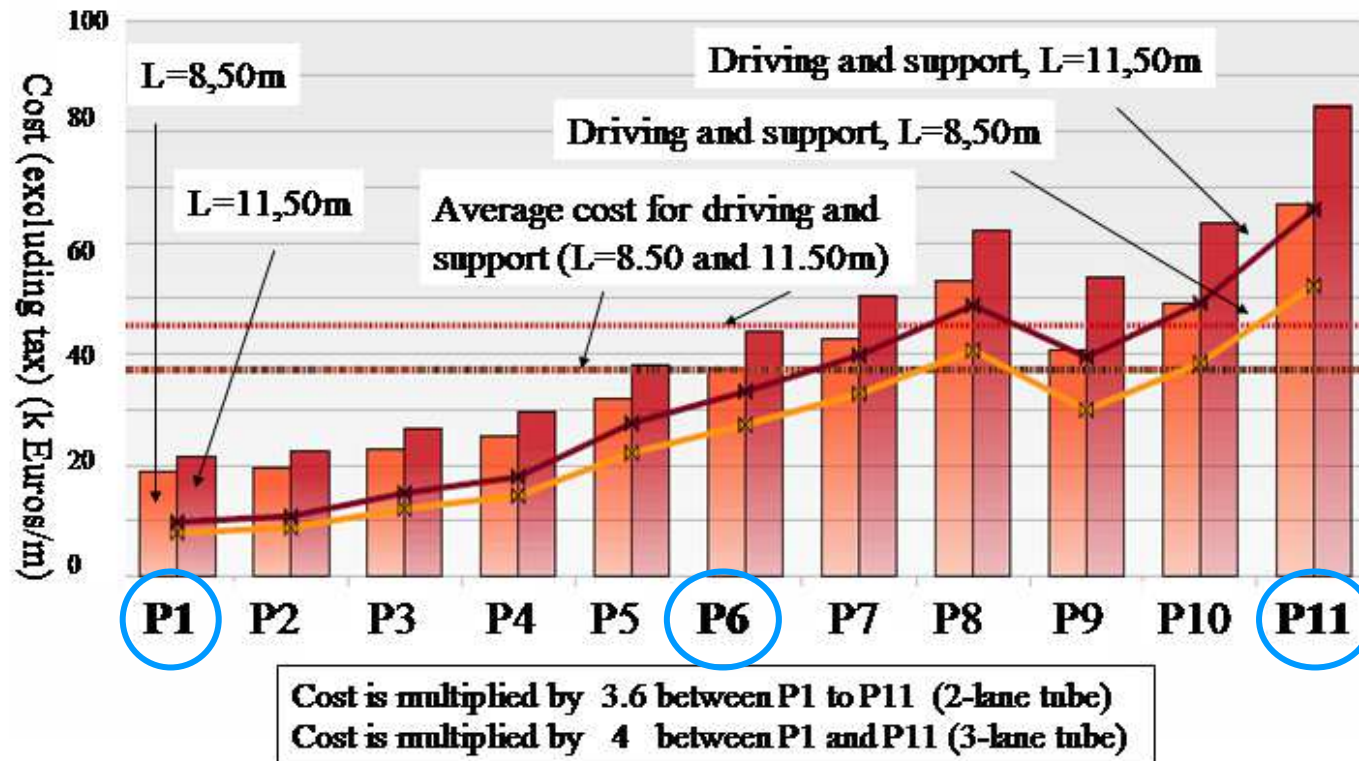
Standard Profiles



The relative contribution of materials to impacts depends on the indicator and on the standard profile: ~~30~~ to 60% (Energy ressources) and ~~85~~ to 95% for climate change



Economic Analysis



- ➔ Cost is also about 4 times greater between P1 and P11
- ➔ Good correlation between environmental and economic considerations
- ➔ Excavation and support are particularly significant in the case of heavy standard profiles



Conclusion



Conclusion and needs for future research

- **Orders of magnitude** of impact indicators are now available for each standard profiles → ... any tunnel
- About **80 to 95%** of the impacts are due to **steel and concrete**
- **A critical review** enables to give more confidence to the approach and results (Gingko 21)
- **Ongoing studies:**
 - Sensitivity analyses (databases)
 - Availability of other environmental reliable data
 - Refining the modelling (concrete mixes and steel pieces)
- **Data are collected to complete the modelling of the life cycle of tunnels** (works, operation, recycling of equipment, etc.).





Thank you for your kind attention

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