



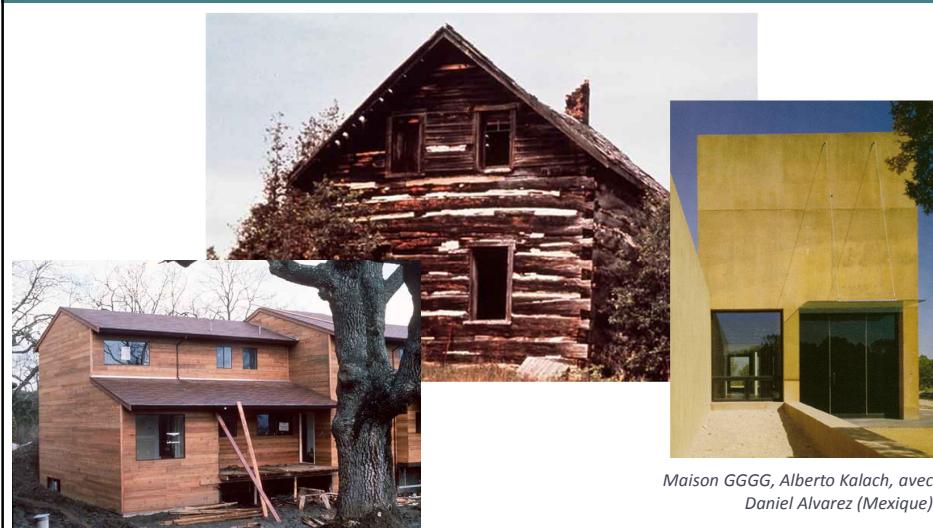
Eco-efficacité et éco-efficiency: un nouveau paradigme en construction(s)

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NoMAD, Toulouse, 20 novembre 2012

Quel est le bâtiment le plus écologique?



Maison GGGG, Alberto Kalach, avec Daniel Alvarez (Mexique)

Quel est le pont le plus écologique?



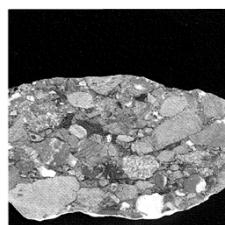
Pont couvert de Hartlund, NB, Canada



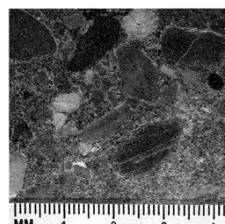
Appellation : Pont de Wandre
Adresse : Herstal
Date de construction : 1989
Architecte : René Greisch

Quel est le matériau le plus écologique?

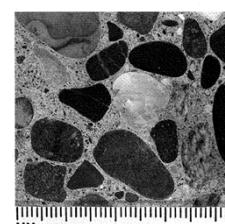
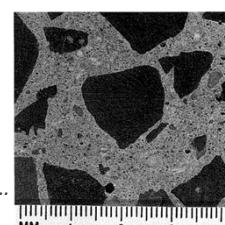
La nature ...



X millions d'années ...



... l'homme



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Raison(s) et besoins <i>les constructions changent</i>	Application <i>un hall industriel</i>
Critères de sélection <i>l'énergie grise</i>	Application <i>les pierres naturelles</i>
Méthodes d'évaluation <i>l'analyse du cycle de vie</i>	Concept et principes <i>éco-bénéficience</i>
	Conclusions

Recyclage et réemploi

La stratégie des 3R

Recyclage et réemploi

Le recyclage s'inscrit dans la stratégie de traitement des déchets dite des 3 R

réduire, qui regroupe tout ce qui concerne la réduction de la production de déchets,

réutiliser, qui regroupe les procédés permettant de donner à un produit usagé un nouvel usage,

recycler, qui désigne le procédé de traitement des déchets par recyclage.

Recyclage et réemploi

Réaliser des gains

Pillage des abbayes, châteaux, industries,...

Récolte sélective du papier et du carton

Remplacement des granulats naturels par des granulats recyclés

Conserver

Témoins historiques: conservation du patrimoine

Témoins sentimentaux

Économiser les moyens

Colonnes du fronton du Théâtre Royal de Liège

Fonte des cloches en période de guerre

Recyclage et réemploi

Economiser des matières premières

l'acier recyclé permet d'économiser du minerai de fer;
 chaque tonne de matière plastique recyclée permet d'économiser 700 kg de pétrole brut ;
 le recyclage de 1 kg d'aluminium peut économiser environ 8 kg de bauxite, 4 kg de produits chimiques et 14 kWh d'électricité;
 chaque tonne de carton recyclé fait économiser 2,5 tonnes de bois;
 chaque feuille de papier recyclé fait économiser 1 l d'eau et 2,5 W d'électricité en plus de 15 g de bois.

Recyclage et réemploi

Economiser les ressources

Déchets municipaux

Combustion à 900-1000°C

Opérations post-combustion



Approvisionnement



Cribleage



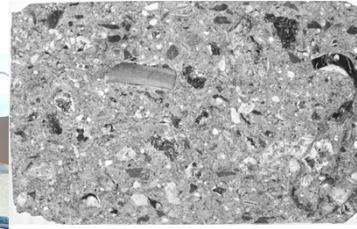
Séparation magnétique



Maturation (10 – 20 semaines)

Recyclage et réemploi

Economiser les ressources



Splitting resistance(N/mm ²)	4.05 ± 0.53
Water absorption (%)	6.61 - 6.29
Abrasion (mm)	0.98 - 1.36

Industrial process – 10% MSW slags

Source : Utilisation des mâchefers d'incinérateur d'ordures ménagères dans la fabrication des pavés en béton. L. Courard, R. Degeimbre, A. Darimont, A.-L. Laval, L. Dupont et L. Bertrand. Mater. Struct., 35 (Juillet 2002), 365-372.

Recyclage et réemploi

Rendre utile

Mobilier dans la maison en papier d'Elis Stenman (Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts
Source: Elfers, J. & Schuyt, M., « Les bâtisseurs de rêves »



www.paperhouserockport.com



Recyclage et réemploi

Etre sentimental

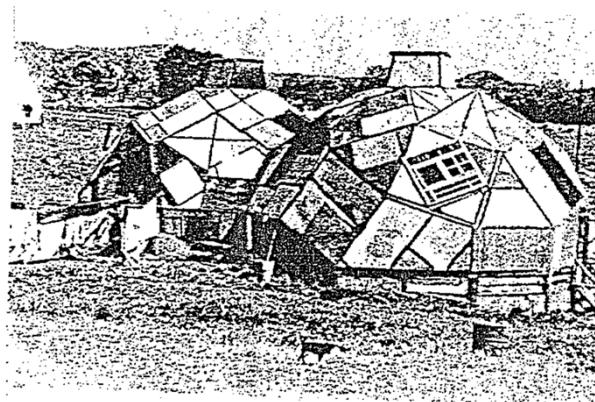


Palais Idéal du facteur Cheval (Photo G. Thérin)

Recyclage et réemploi

Contester

Dômes en matériaux de récupération, réalisés par une communauté de hippies, sous la direction de Buckminster Fuller, Colorado, 1965
Source: Elfers, J. & Schuyt, M., « Les bâtisseurs de rêves »



Recyclage et réemploi

Créer

Baldaccini, César - "Compression" -
Compression 1960 - Métal compressé,
pots d'échappement d'automobiles



Baldaccini, César - "Compression" -
(1960)

Recyclage et réemploi

Survivre



Maisons de marchands pauvres à Bangkok
Source: Gabor, M., « Maisons sur l'eau »

Ramasseurs de déchets dans un bidonville de Jakarta en Indonésie

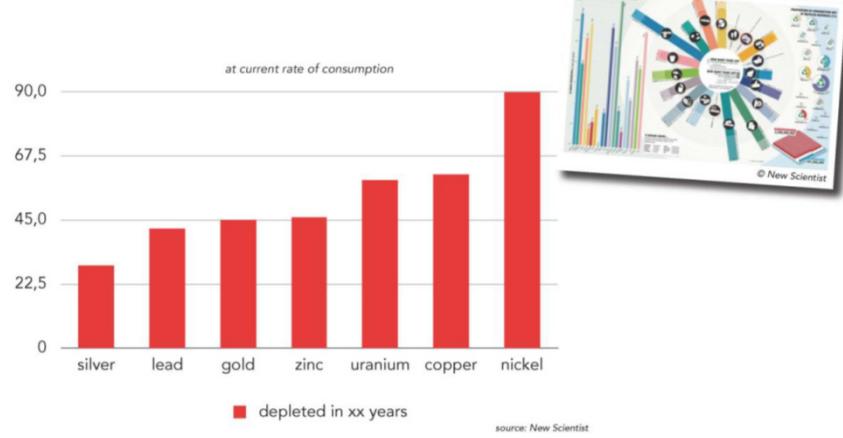


Raison(s) et besoins

Les constructions changent

Raison(s) et besoins

Extinction des ressources



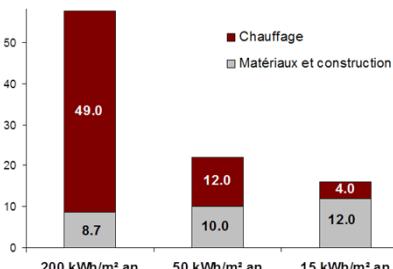
Raison(s) et besoins

Développement de matériaux et techniques alternatives pour le bâtiment

Amélioration des performances énergétiques des bâtiments

Augmentation du poids relatif des matériaux de construction / impacts environnementaux

Nécessité de développer de nouveaux matériaux

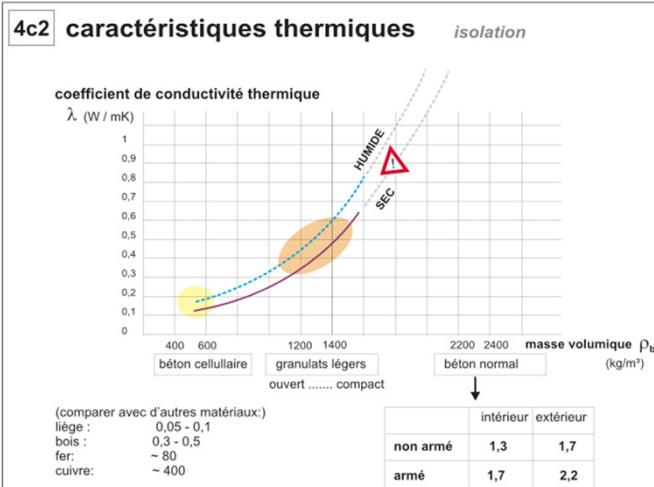


Il faut maîtriser l'approche « Matériaux »

Source : G. Escadeillas, Métamorphoses, Liège, 2011

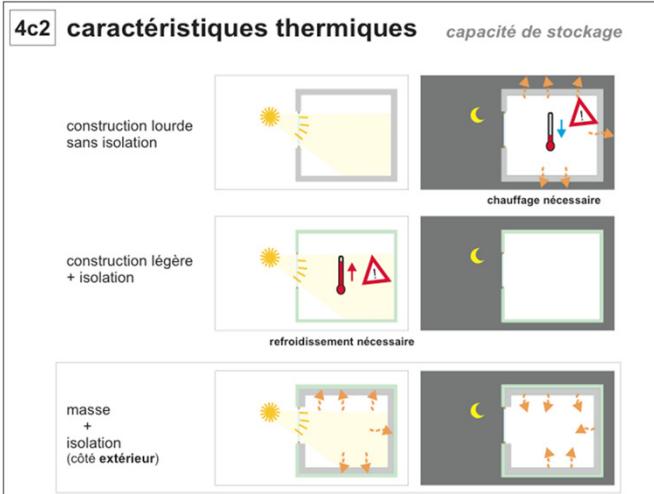
Raison(s) et besoins

Il faut maîtriser l'approche « Matériaux »



Raison(s) et besoins

Il faut maîtriser l'approche « Matériaux »



Raison(s) et besoins

Matériaux renouvelables

Projet Béton de bois

Mélange de copeaux de bois et de pâte de ciment

Réalisation de cloisons intérieures et extérieures (avec recouvrement)

Isolation thermique: $\lambda = 0.09 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{K}$ (bloc de béton cellulaire $\lambda = 0.12 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{K}$ et brique de terre cuite $\lambda = 0.27 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{K}$)



Raison(s) et besoins

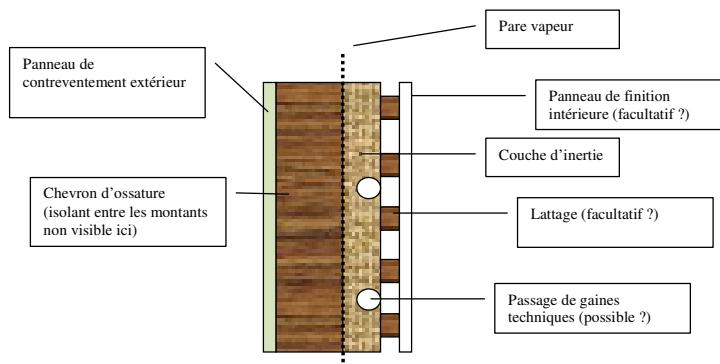
Matériaux renouvelables

Projet AGROMOB (2011-2013) Amélioration de l'inertie thermique des bâtiments à ossature bois par incorporation de matériaux biosourcés au moment de la préfabrication



Raison(s) et besoins

Matériaux renouvelables



Raison(s) et besoins

Matériaux renouvelables

Projet aPROpaille (2011-2013) Vers une reconnaissance de l'usage de la paille comme matériau isolant dans la construction



Raison(s) et besoins

Matériaux renouvelables



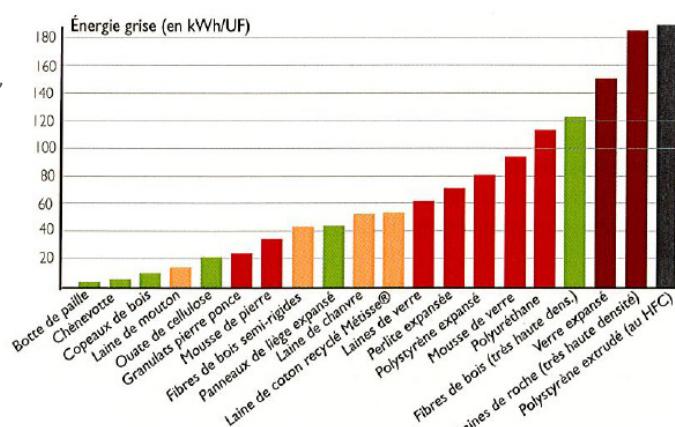
Critères de sélection

L'énergie grise

Critères de sélection des matériaux

Energie grise des matériaux (kWh/m³ ou T)

machines d'extraction,
carburant pour le
transport,
consommation
d'électricité pour la
transformation,
pétrole utilisé pour la
production.



Source : Isolation thermique et écologique J.P. Oliva et S. Courgey (d'après G. Escadeillas, Métamorphoses, Liège, 2011)

Critères de sélection des matériaux

Consommation d'énergie pour la production de 1m³ de béton armé

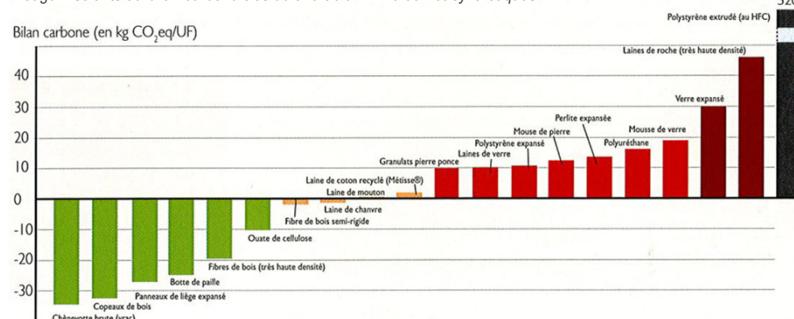
Matériau/opération	Energie (GJ)
Ciment	1.58
Sable et granulats	0.27
Armatures	2.25
Coffrage	0.43
Transport et mise en œuvre	0.34
Démolition et traitement des déchets	0.27
TOTAL	5.14

Critères de sélection des matériaux

En vert : isolants « puits de carbone » peu transformés ou denses

En jaune : isolants neutres : laines végétales

En rouge : isolants au bilan carbone très défavorable : minéraux et synthétiques

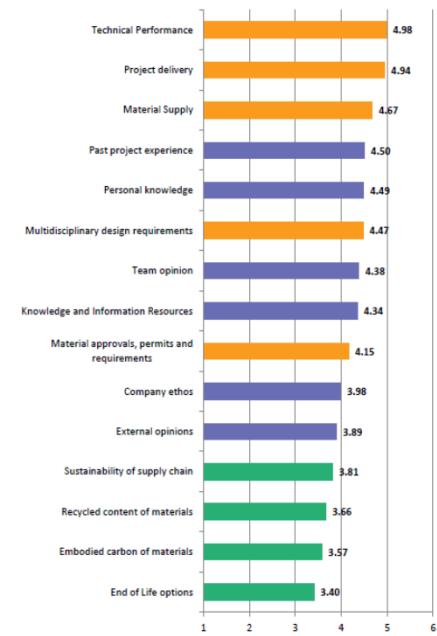


« Bilan CO₂ » de 1 m² de divers isolants pour une épaisseur correspondant à une résistance thermique de 5 m²K/W.

Source : Isolation thermique et écologique J.P. Oliva et S. Courgey (d'après G. Escadeillas, Métamorphoses, Liège, 2011)

Critères de sélection

Les paramètres environnementaux sont encore au bas de l'échelle des critères de choix des matériaux !



Source : étude 2011 – CSI – Allemagne, Royaume-Uni, Etats-Unis, Brésil (d'après B. Mathieu, Métamorphoses, Liège, 2011)

Figure 16 Rate the extent of influence that each factor has on decisions around material choice. (Online Survey)

Méthodes d'évaluation

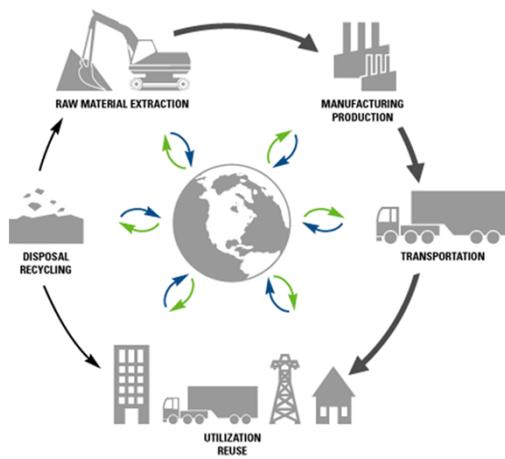
Les techniques et outils

Méthodes d'évaluation

Présentation synthétique des différentes méthodes	
Nom	Champ de l'étude
Check-list	Aide mémoire des points essentiels à prendre en compte lors de la conception/réalisation d'un projet.
Évaluation des Impacts sur l'Environnement (EIE)	Étude d'impact d'un projet ou d'une activité demandée par la législation.
Méthode quantitative d'Analyse de Cycle de Vie (ACV)	Évaluation des impacts au cours de toute la durée de vie du projet.
Méthode qualitative de certification	Évaluation d'un projet donnant lieu à une certification (label).
Méthode/Système de management environnemental (SME)	Système organisationnel adopté par l'entreprise en vue de contrôler l'impact de ses activités sur l'environnement sur base de 2 normes possibles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> norme internationale ISO 14001, norme européenne EMAS (Environmental Management and Audit Scheme).

Méthodes d'évaluation

Analyse de Cycle de Vie (ACV)



Méthodes d'évaluation

Analyse de cycle de vie (ACV)

Étude de l'ensemble des étapes du cycle de vie (« from cradle to grave »)

Normalisation: série EN1404x

Technique d'aide à la décision environnementale et à l'élaboration de politiques de développement durable

Outil performant et reconnu

***Ne traite que des aspects environnementaux
(ni social, ni économique)***

Méthodes d'évaluation

Évaluation des impacts environnementaux

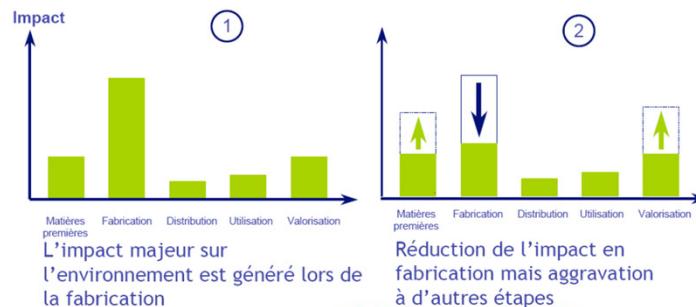
<i>Catégories d'impacts</i>	
catégories orientées dommages	l'épuisement des ressources
	l'impact sur la santé humaine
	les impacts écologiques
catégories orientées problèmes	changements climatiques / réchauffement climatique
	destruction de l'ozone stratosphérique
	acidification
	eutrophisation
	formation d'agents photo-oxydants
	atteinte des ressources abiotiques
	atteinte des ressources biotiques
	utilisation des terres
	impact éco-toxicologique

Méthodes d'évaluation

Utilisations et applications d'une ACV

Identifier les principaux impacts environnementaux

Éviter les transferts de pollution



Méthodes d'évaluation

Bases de données matériaux et systèmes pour le bâtiment



www.buildingmaterials.univ.edu (Minnesota building material database) : Matériaux (155), composants, ou systèmes d'un bâtiments avec des données concernant la durabilité, les coûts...données quantitatives et qualitatives (USA)

www.bauteilkatalog.ch (catalogue constructions): Matériaux (150), composants, ou systèmes d'un bâtiments, données quantitatives et qualitatives (Suisse)

www.eco-bau.ch (Eco-devis): Matériaux, composants, ou systèmes (37) d'un bâtiments, données quantitatives et qualitatives (Suisse)

Outils d'évaluation

LeNSE et eNISTRA

Outils d'évaluation

Nom de la méthode	Outils développés
Check-list	SEEDA : South East England Development Agency
Étude d'Incidence sur l'Environnement (EIE)	Méthode matricielle développée par la F.U.L.
Méthode quantitative d'Analyse de Cycle de Vie (ACV)	<p>Envest 2 est spécifiquement un outil d'analyse du cycle de vie, mesurant l'énergie intégrée et opérationnelle et les impacts environnementaux des stratégies de conception.</p> <p>EQUER : logiciel couplant un outil de simulation de cycle de vie avec un outil de simulation thermique pour fournir des indicateurs quantitatifs de la qualité environnementale.</p>
Méthode qualitative donnant lieu à une certification	<p>BREEAM : BRE Environmental Assessment Method, outil anglais développé pour évaluer les bâtiments.</p> <p>GB TOOL : Green Building Tool, outil canadien développé pour évaluer les bâtiments</p> <p>HQE : Haute Qualité Environnemental, démarche française développée pour évaluer les bâtiments et qui utilise le logiciel ESCALE.</p> <p>LEED USA : Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, outil américain développé pour évaluer les bâtiments.</p> <p>LENSE : Label for Environmental, Social and Economic Buildings, démarche européenne développée pour évaluer les bâtiments par le CSTC</p> <p>HQE Route Durable, outil français développé pour évaluer les projets routiers.</p> <p>Nistra, outil suisse d'évaluation de projets d'infrastructure routière, qui prend en compte les objectifs du développement durable.</p>

Outils d'évaluation

LEnSE: Label for Environmental, Social and Economic Buildings

permet de tenir compte des spécificités régionales

3 piliers: environnemental, social et économique

Category	EU wide category weighting	Country specific category weighting			
		UK	Total	France	Total
Climate change	150	+ 50	200	+ 30	180
Biodiversity	100	+ 30	130	+ 50	150
Resource use	100	+ 15	115	0	100
Env. & Geophysical risk	50	0	50	+ 20	70
Occupant wellbeing	75	+ 25	100	+ 40	115
Security	30	+ 20	50	+ 10	40
Social and cultural value	65	0	65	0	65
Accessibility	70	+ 40	110	0	70
Financing and management	50	0	50	+ 30	80
Whole life value	60	+ 20	80	+ 15	75
Externalities	50	0	50	+ 5	55
Total	800	200	1000	200	1000

Outils d'évaluation

LEnSE: Label for
Environmental,
Social and
Economic Buildings

Pilier social

bien-être
accessibilité
sécurité
valeur sociale
et culturelle

Sub Issue	Intent	Potential Indicators
Lighting comfort (physical & natural)	Accounting for the contribution of daylight and adequate artificial lighting in creating a comfortable and productive internal environment for the building user.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Recommended maintained lighting levels (lux) ■ Provision of daylight (average daylight factor)
Thermal comfort	Accounting for the integration and holistic consideration of factors that create thermally comfortable and productive internal environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Degree and type of thermal comfort analysis carried out ■ Performance standards for avoidance of overheating ■ Levels of fresh air / second / person
Ventilation conditions	Accounting for ventilation rates in creating a comfortable and productive internal environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance of materials ■ Occupant satisfaction surveys
Acoustic comfort	Accounting for the provision of a comfortable & productive internal environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
Occupant satisfaction	Accounting for user experience in creating a comfortable & productive internal environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VOC levels ■ CO₂ levels (ppm) / ventilation controls ■ Design of furniture, fixtures and fittings ■ Location of air intakes and extract ■ Best practice design of domestic hot water system
Private space	Accounting for the provision of access to private space for building users/occupants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
Outdoor space	Accounting for the provision of access to adequate external space e.g. gardens, parks, squares etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Materials/substance exclusion ■ Indoor air quality ■ Minimising the risk of microbial water contamination such as legionella ■ Building safety assessment ■ Key amenities - provision and proximity ■ Public & transport accessibility ■ Provision of safe and adequate pedestrian routes and links ■ Provision of safe and adequate cycle lanes and infrastructure ■ Provision of car parking facilities ■ Site security and spatial arrangement ■ Building security ■ Community impact consultation ■ Social cost benefit analysis ■ Socially responsible and ethical procurement of goods/services ■ Construction ■ External 'neighbourhood' impacts ■ Design quality
	Accounting for the provision of access to adequate external space e.g. gardens, parks, squares etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the provision of materials that are potentially detrimental to health, ensuring they are minimised or excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ VOC levels ■ CO₂ levels (ppm) / ventilation controls ■ Design of furniture, fixtures and fittings ■ Location of air intakes and extract ■ Best practice design of domestic hot water system
	Accounting for and preventing high levels of internal pollutants and microbial contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Minimising the risk of microbial water contamination such as legionella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for buildings spatial arrangement, access and services on the grounds of safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the provision of amenities and services provision and proximity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the buildings accessibility level to public transport users and the general public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for adequate and safe pedestrian routes that provide priority for pedestrians and direct links to public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for adequate and safe cycle paths that link up with external cycle routes and ensure cycle infrastructure is safe and accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for policies that reduce reliance on the private motor vehicles and single occupant car journeys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for security and the adoption of effective crime prevention strategies in the design/operation of the building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the security risk from building elements such as windows, doors and facades.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the involvement of local stakeholders and appropriate stakeholders on the design/operation of the building and its role within the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the local/regional social case for the building and its social benefits and costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the ethical procurement of goods and services associated with the development/use of the building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the consideration of the local environment/community during the construction phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the building's impacts that could cause a negative impact on the local environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities
	Accounting for the design quality of the building during the development of the initial brief through to detailed design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal noise levels ■ Reverberation times ■ Sound insulation levels ■ Provenance (in) ■ Type/facilities

Outils d'évaluation																																																																														
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<p>changement climatique</p> <p>biodiversité</p> <p>utilisation des ressources</p> <p>Management environnemental</p>																																																																														
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layer</td><td>Accounting for the destruction of the ozone layer by the use of ozone depleting substances and emission of refrigerants and acidifying pollutants.</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Global warming potential </td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Local tropospheric ozone formation</td><td>Accounting for the creation of low level ozone as a result of building related activities, for example NO_x emissions from a buildings heating source.</td><td>■ NO_x emission levels in mg/kWh</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Biodiversity</td><td>Minimise point sources of eutrophication</td><td>Accounting for the building related point sources that contribute to the problem of eutrophication.</td><td>■ Nitrogen/Nitrous Oxide to air/land</td></tr> <tr> <td>Land of low ecological value</td><td>Accounting for the ecological value of the land selected for development.</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of existing ecologically valuable species and habitats. ■ Number of plant 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Outils d'évaluation

LEnSE: Label for Environmental, Social and Economic Buildings

Outil d'évaluation

Niveau de performance de A à G

Exemple d'éco-label européen pour les machines à laver

More efficient	Less efficient
A	G
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	

Washing machine

Manufacturer Model

Energy consumption kWh/cycle (based on standard test results for 60 °C cotton cycle)

Actual energy consumption will depend on how the appliance is used

Washing performance A: higher G: lower

Spin drying performance A: higher G: lower Spin speed (rpm) 1400

Capacity (cotton) kg 5.0 Water consumption / 55

Noise (dB(A) re 1 pW) Washing 5.2 Spinning 7.8

Further information is continued in product brochures

European Union flag

Outils d'évaluation

eNISTRA: méthode d'évaluation des infrastructures routières (Suisse)

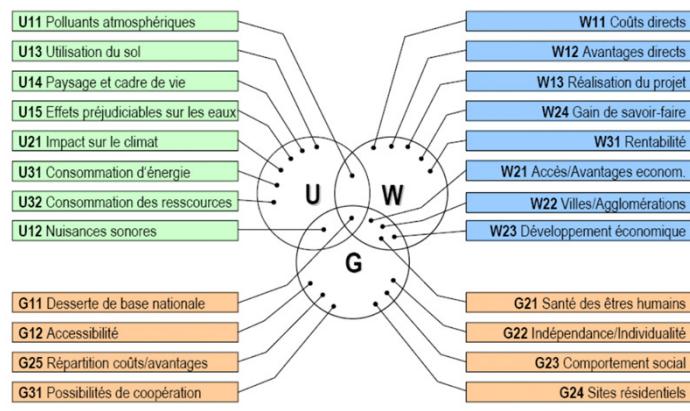
Développement durable

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graph TD
    DD[Développement durable] --> S[Société]
    DD --> E[Economie]
    DD --> Env[Environnement]
    S --> G1[G1 Garantir la desserte de base]
    S --> G2[G2 Encourager la solidarité sociale]
    S --> G3[G3 Garantir l'acceptation, la participation et la coordination]
    E --> W1[W1 Créer un bon rapport entre les coûts et les avantages directs]
    E --> W2[W2 Optimiser les effets économiques indirects]
    E --> W3[W3 Atteindre la rentabilité]
    Env --> U1[U1 Réduire à long terme les atteintes environnementales imputables aux transports sur le plan local, national et interfrontalier]
    Env --> U2[U2 Réduire les émissions atmosphériques qui détériorent le climat]
    Env --> U3[U3 Préserver les ressources]
  
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Outils d'évaluation

eNISTRA: objectifs partiels



Applications

Un hall industriel

Les pierres naturelles

Application: hall industriel

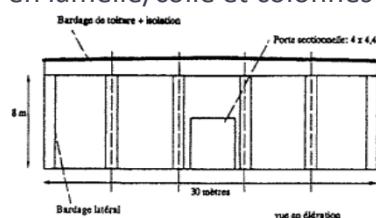
Comparaison hall industriel

Cas d'étude

poutres/colonnes en béton armé

poutres/colonnes en acier

poutres en lamellé/collé et colonnes en béton armé



Evaluation environnementale des matériaux et des procédés de construction : application de l'analyse de cycle de vie à la construction d'un hall industriel. L. Courard, Ph. Teller. Mater. Struct., 34 (Août-Septembre 2001), 404-412.

Application: hall industriel

Comparaison
hall industriel

Calcul des
écopoints pour
la production de
1 m³ de béton

Rejets	Béton fondation			Béton propreté		
	Émissions spécifiques	Éco-facteurs	Éco-points	Émissions spécifiques	Éco-facteurs	Éco-points
Consommation énergie (MJ)						
Équivalent énergétique	1239	0,497	615,4	810	0,497	402,3
Émissions atmosphériques (g)						
CO (monoxyde de carbone)	504	0,775	390,1	335	0,775	259,4
NOx (oxyde d'azote)	886	6,541	5797,9	710	6,541	4644,1
SO2 (dioxyde de soufre)	429	2,468	1059,3	210	2,468	518,7
HCl (acide chlorhydrique)						
NH3 (ammoniaque)	0,220	16,771	3,7	0,180	16,771	3,0
N2O (oxyde nitreux)	39	37,915	1491,2	25	37,915	928,9
Comp. organiques volatils	80	10,722	862,3	78	10,722	837,3
CO2 (dioxyde de carbone)	508360	0,009	4772,2	501760	0,009	4710,3
Rejets dans l'eau (g)						
COD (demande chimique en oxygène)	0,126	4,074	0,5	0,096	4,074	0,4
BOD (demande biologique en oxygène)	0,042	11,735	0,5	0,032	11,735	0,4
Nitrites	0,008	22,896	0,2	0,008	22,896	0,2
Déchets solides (g)						
Déchets industriels	18572	0,099	1	7784	0,099	1
TOTAL	-	-	16445	-	-	12817

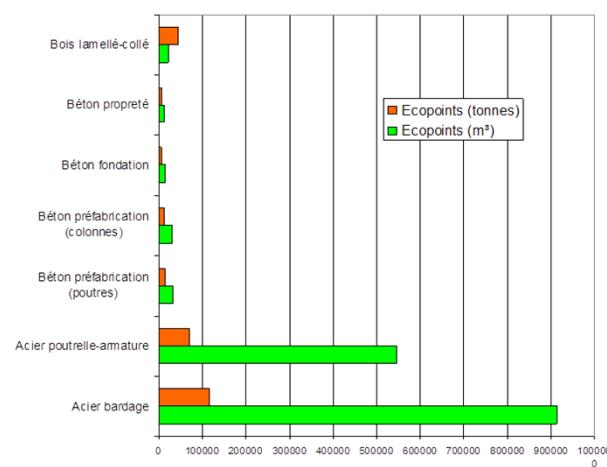
Application: hall industriel

Comparaison hall industriel

Matériaux	Ecopoints (m ³)	Ecopoints (tonnes)
Aacier bardage	914525	116520
Aacier poutrelle-armature	547380	69730
Béton préfabrication (poutres)	33847	14403
Béton préfabrication (colonnes)	31682	13656
Béton fondation	16445	7091
Béton propreté	12817	5800
Bois lamellé-collé	22075	44150

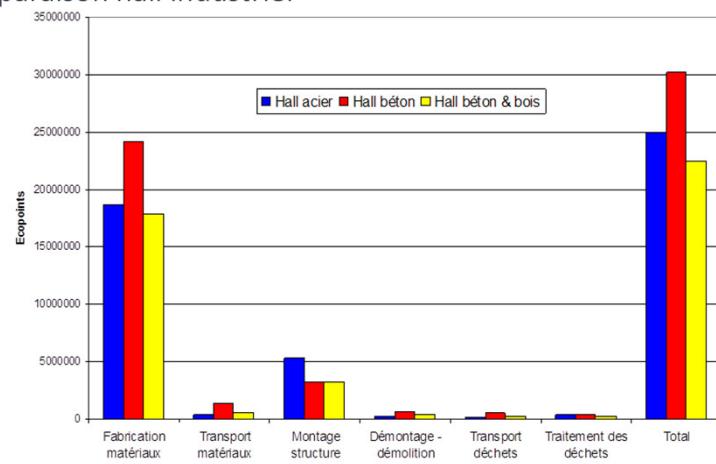
Application: hall industriel

Comparaison hall industriel



Application: hall industriel

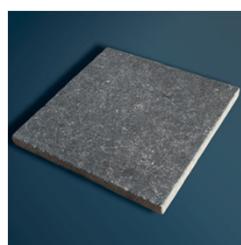
Comparaison hall industriel



Application: pierres naturelles

Compétition déloyale de l'Asie?

Proximité et qualité



Exotisme et bas prix

Prix imbattables
Besoin d'arguments
pour les produits belges



Source : LCA as decision tool for sustainable choices in mineral materials field: environmental declarations of Belgian products and their foreign equivalents. S. Belboom, R. Renzoni, A. Léonard, F. Tourneur, Laboratoire de génie chimique, Université de Liège, 2013

Application: pierres naturelles

Unité fonctionnelle

1000 m² de pavage

Frontières du système

Production des dalles/pavés

Extraction

Façonnage

Transport du site de production à Bruxelles

Mise en œuvre

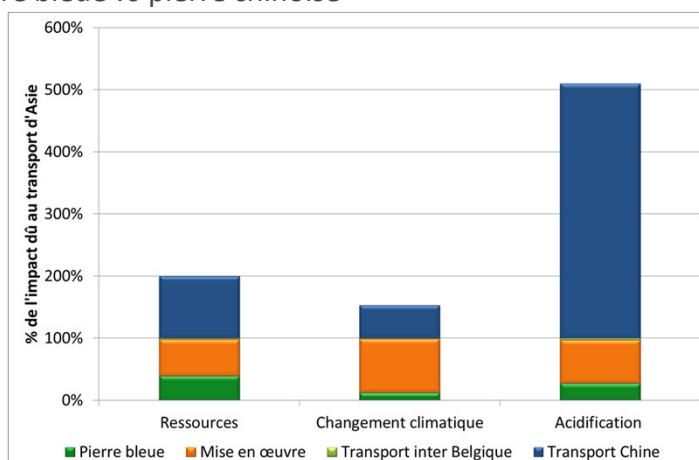
Application: pierres naturelles

Pierre bleue vs pierre chinoise

Catégorie d'impact	Production Pierre bleue	Mise en œuvre	Transport Inter-Belgique	Transport Chine – Belgique	Impact Pierre chinoise
Énergie primaire	1381,46 MJ	2046,28 MJ	72,37 MJ	3493,5 MJ	6921,2 MJ
Changement climatique	55,44 kg _{eq} CO ₂	386,30 kg _{eq} CO ₂	4,56 kg _{eq} CO ₂	236,55 kg _{eq} CO ₂	681,85 kg _{eq} CO ₂
Acidification	0,28 kg _{eq} SO ₂	0,73 kg _{eq} SO ₂	0,036 kg _{eq} SO ₂	4,26 kg _{eq} SO ₂	5,3 kg _{eq} SO ₂

Application: pierres naturelles

Pierre bleue vs pierre chinoise



Application: pierres naturelles

Conclusions

L'impact du seul transport d'Asie est équivalent à l'impact de la production et de la mise en œuvre des produits belges

L'impact est doublé pour les produits asiatiques

Changement climatique

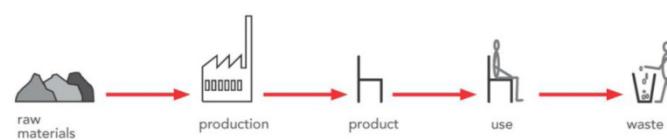
Énergie primaire

Acidification

Concepts et principes

Eco-efficacité et éco-bénéfice

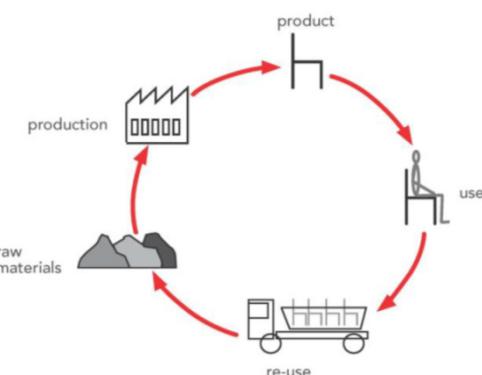
Eco-bénéfice



OLD LINEAR ECONOMY - is about ownership

SOURCE: S. BECKERS (d'après M. BRAUNGART –EPEA, Cradle to Cradle)

Eco-bénéfice

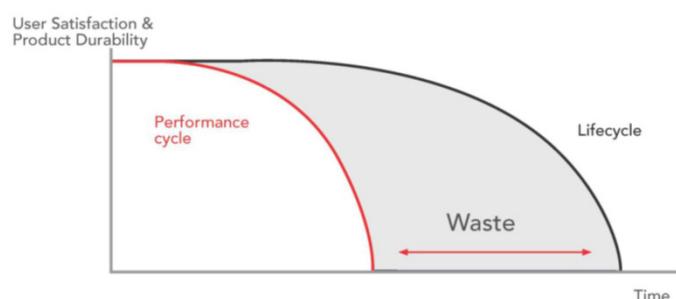


*turn
too

C2C - TECHNICAL NUTRIENT CYCLE

SOURCE: S. BECKERS (d'après M. BRAUNGART –EPEA, Cradle to Cradle)

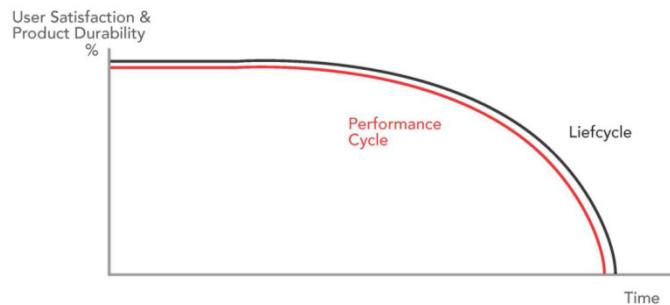
Eco-bénéfice



Life cycle versus Performance cycle

SOURCE: S. BECKERS (d'après M. BRAUNGART –EPEA, Cradle to Cradle)

Eco-bénéficience

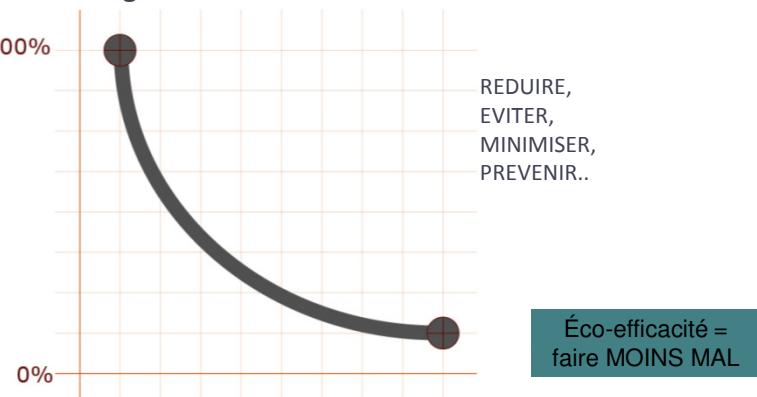


Life cycle versus Performance cycle

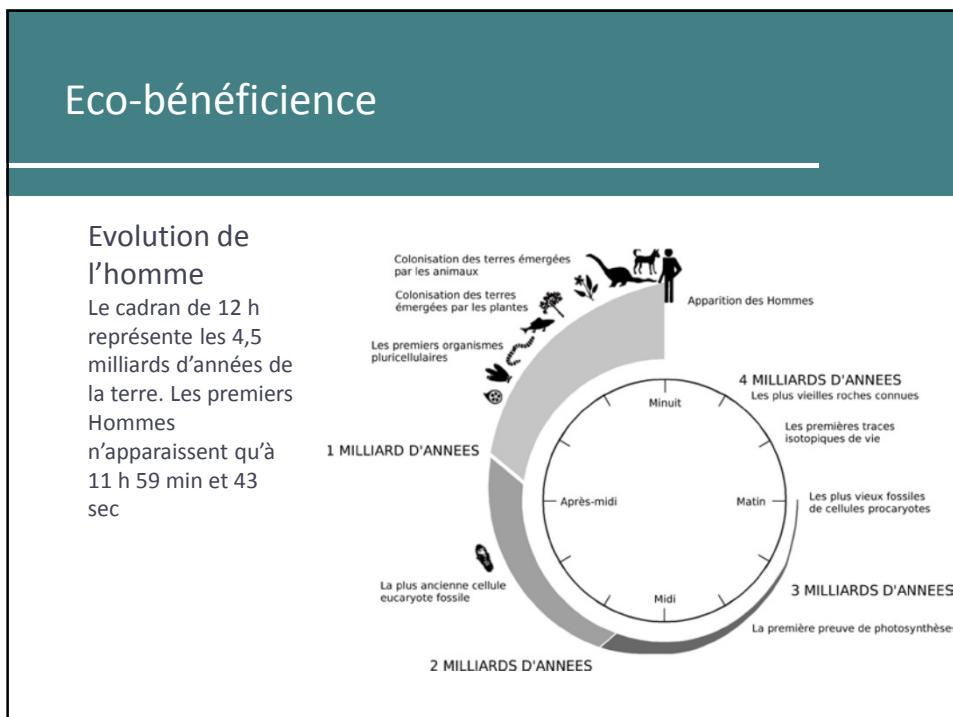
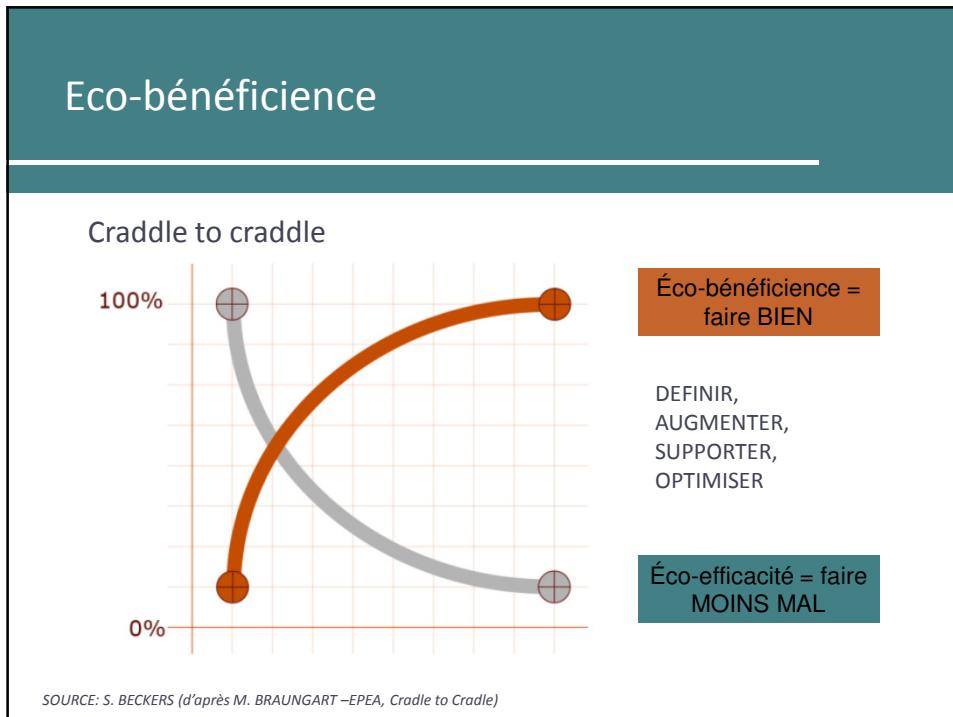
SOURCE: S. BECKERS (d'après M. BRAUNGART –EPEA, Cradle to Cradle)

Eco-efficacité

Cradle to grave

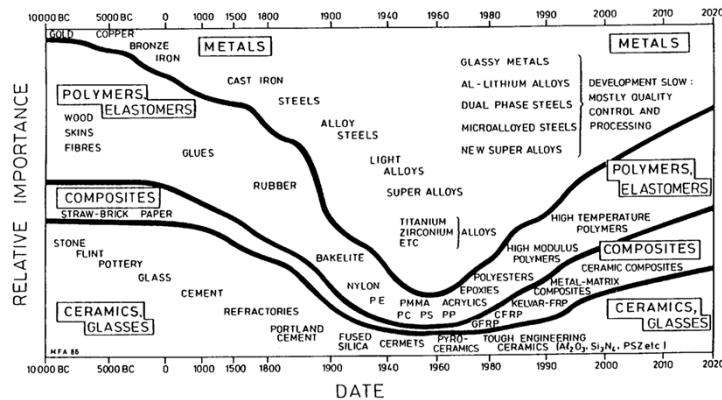


SOURCE: S. BECKERS (d'après M. BRAUNGART –EPEA, Cradle to Cradle)



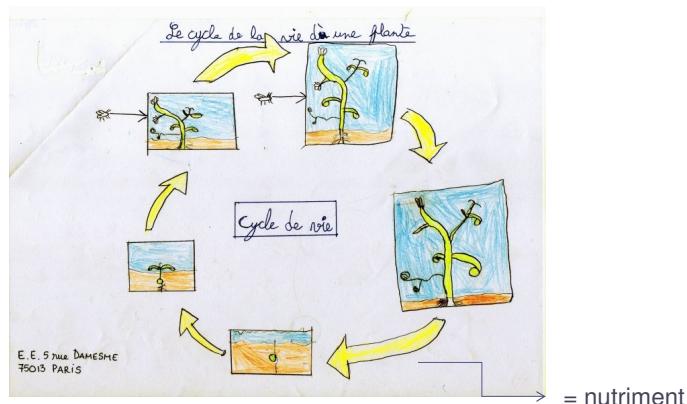
Eco-bénéfice

Evolution des matériaux



Eco-bénéfice

Cycle de vie biologique



Eco-bénéfice

Concevoir les déchets comme des « nutriments »

Concevoir des produits comme des produits de service

cela implique de les fabriquer en vue de leur désassemblage

l'industrie n'a plus besoin de créer des objets plus durables que nécessaire

un immeuble de bureaux ou de magasins doit être construit de façon à s'adapter à des générations successives (notion de sur-cyclage)

Avantages du système (3)

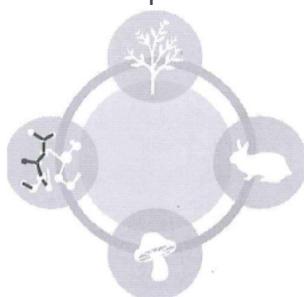
n'engendre aucun déchet inutile

permet aux fabricants d'épargner des milliards d'Euros en métaux précieux

des nutriments techniques circulent en permanence ...

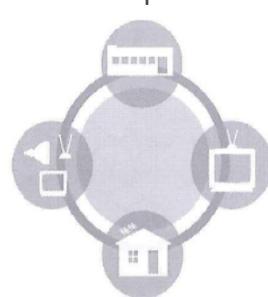
Eco-bénéfice

Biosphère



MÉTABOLISME BIOLOGIQUE

Technosphère



MÉTABOLISME TECHNOLOGIQUE

« Il faut séparer les cycles bio- et techno- si on ne veut pas qu'un produit devienne un déchet (p.e. bois + vernis) »

SOURCE: S. BECKERS (d'après M. BRAUNGART –EPEA, Cradle to Cradle)

Conclusions et perspectives

Demain, les matériaux

Conclusions

Notre façon de concevoir doit changer

Se libérer de responsables identifiés “nocifs”, “toxiques”, ...

Suivre des préférences personnelles fondées (respect, intelligence écologique, bien-être, ...)

Favoriser la diversité

Concevoir des nutri-matériaux

La nature l'a fait ..., pourquoi pas nous?

Remerciements

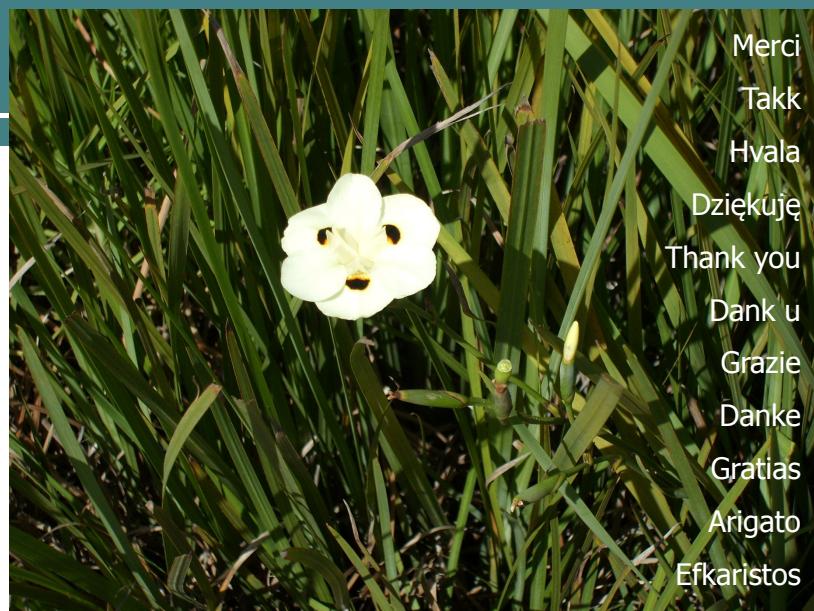
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Steven Beckers, Lateral Thinking Factory

Christophe Rademaker, étudiant au MST

Gilles Escadeillas et Louis Demilecamps



Merci

Takk

Hvala

Dziękuję

Thank you

Dank u

Grazie

Danke

Gracias

Arigato

Efkaristos