



Case Study: A Low-Carbon, Mass-Timber Arena

Bruce Haglund, Tristan Sahwell, Shristi Tamrakar



Idaho Central Credit Union Arena

University of Idaho

Size: 66,186 SF

Location: Moscow, Idaho, USA

Stat: 4,000 seats for basketball and
4,700 seats for concerts

Architect: Opsis Architects

Sports Architect: Hastings & Chivetta Architects

General Contractor: Hoffman Construction

Base Building Engineer: KPFF

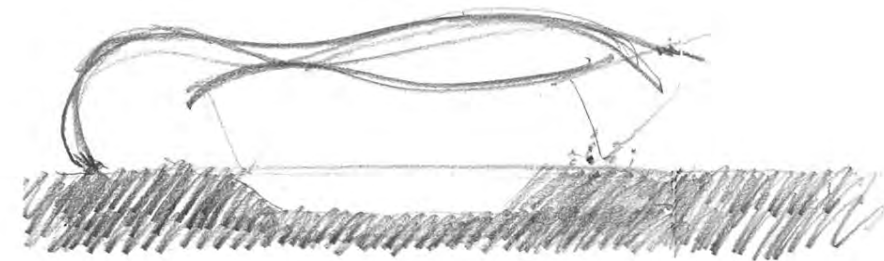
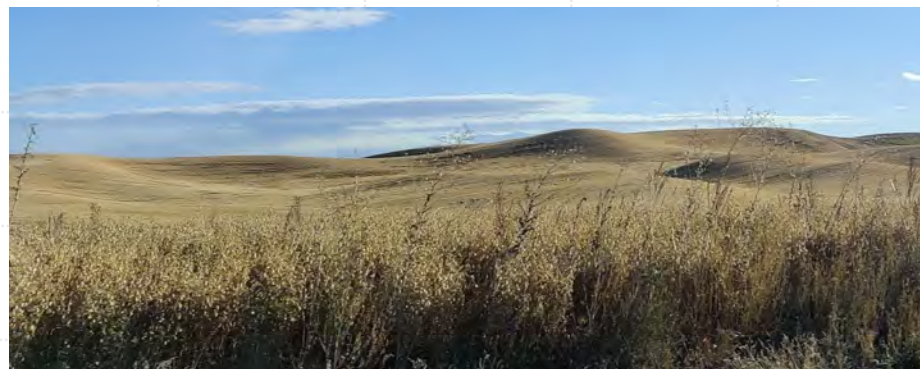
Roof Engineer- Build: StructureCraft





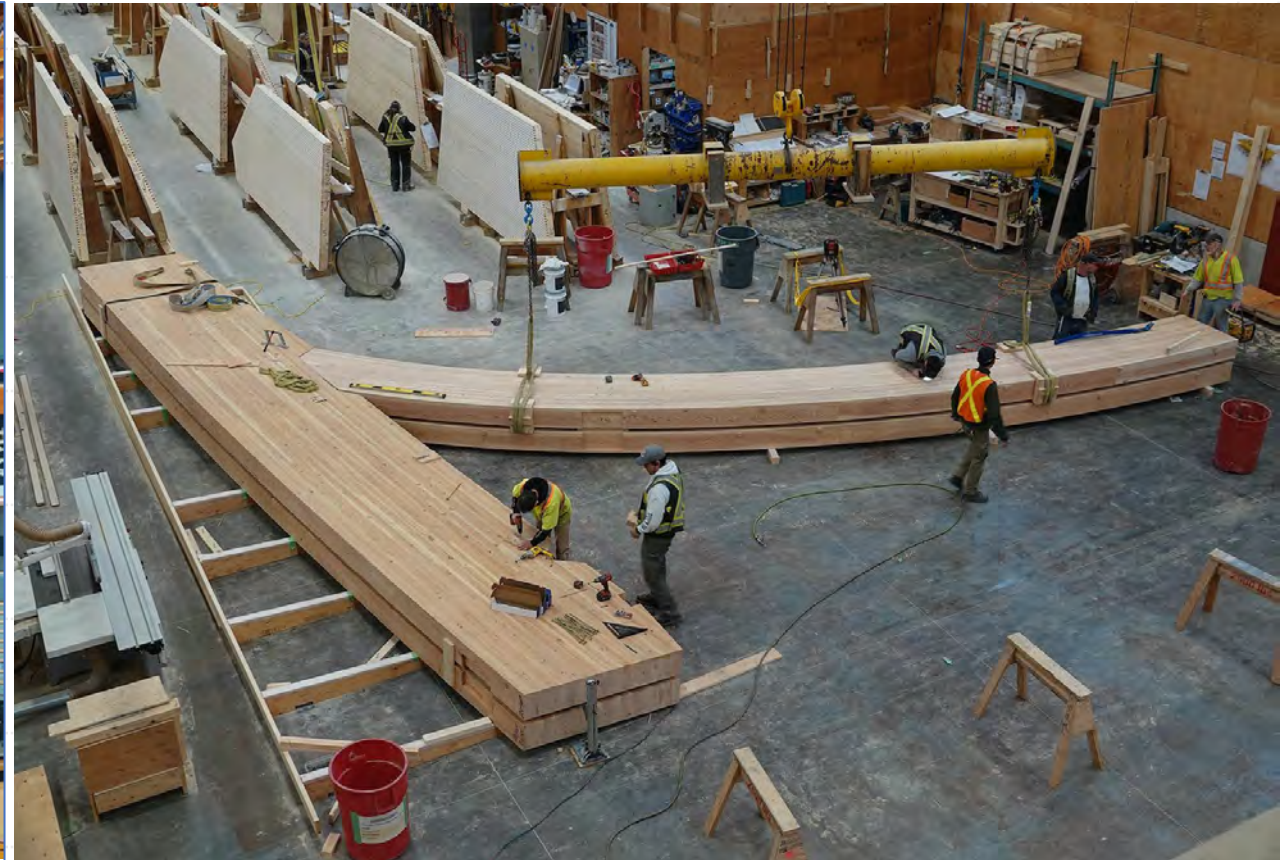
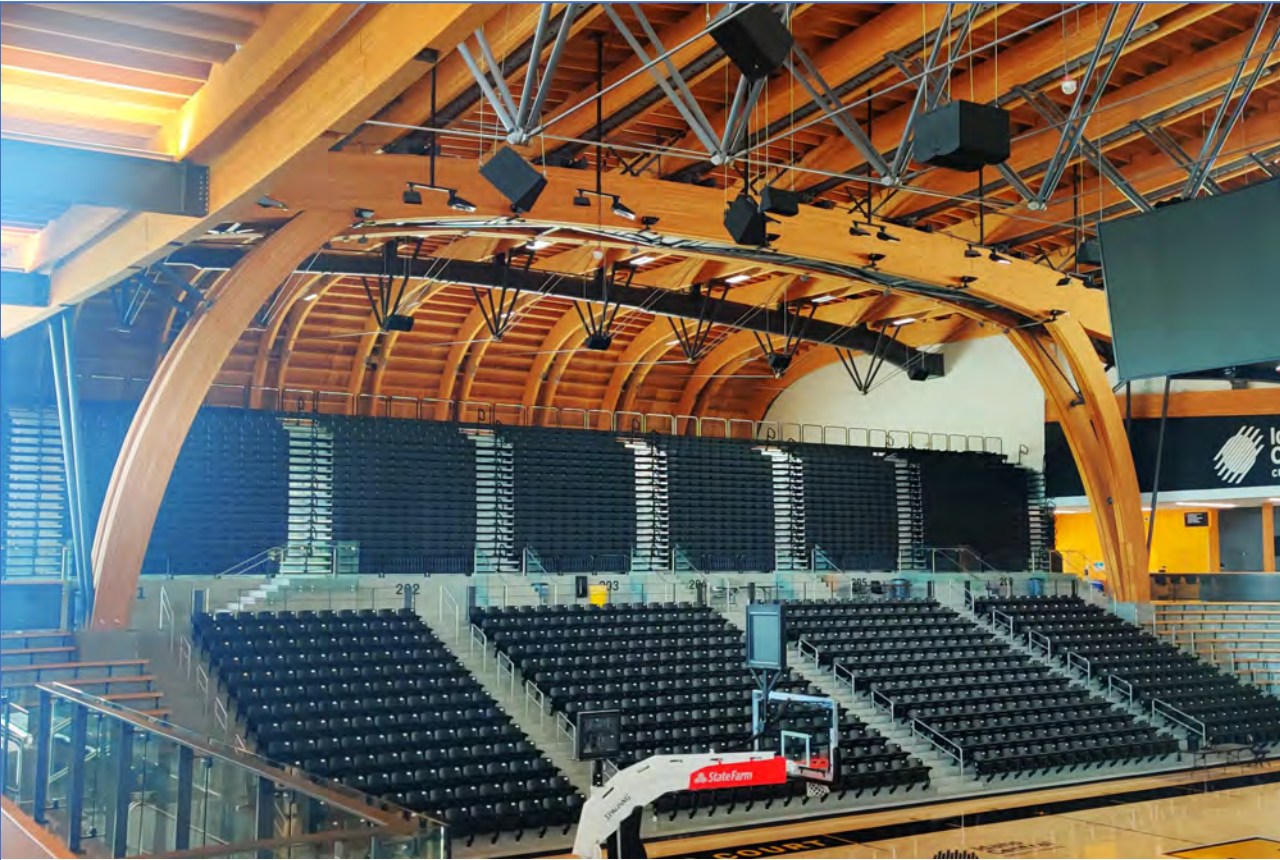
Forms of Palouse Form of the Arena

"The undulating roof forms recall the surrounding Palouse landscape" *Opsis Architects*.



Architect's initial sketch

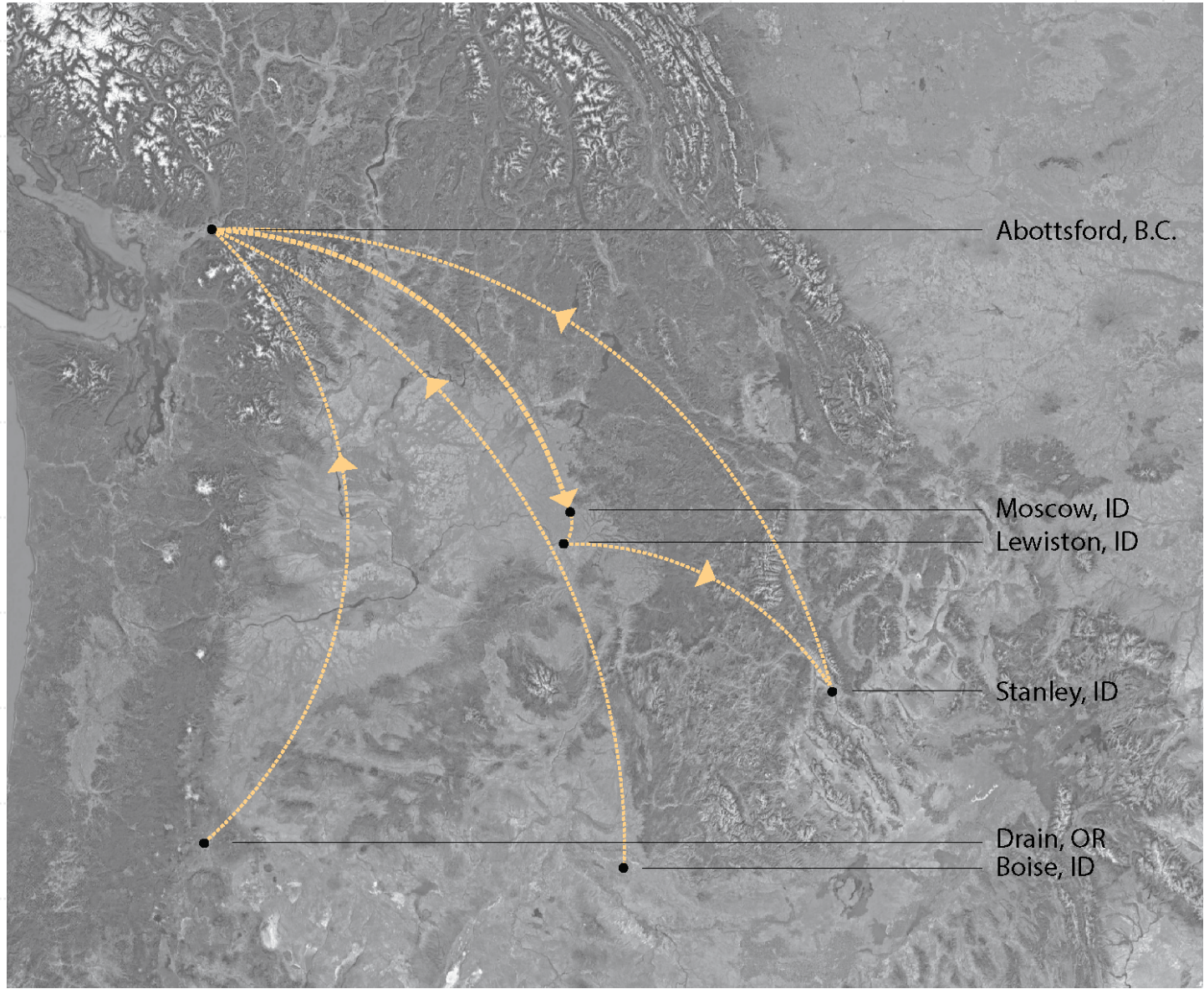
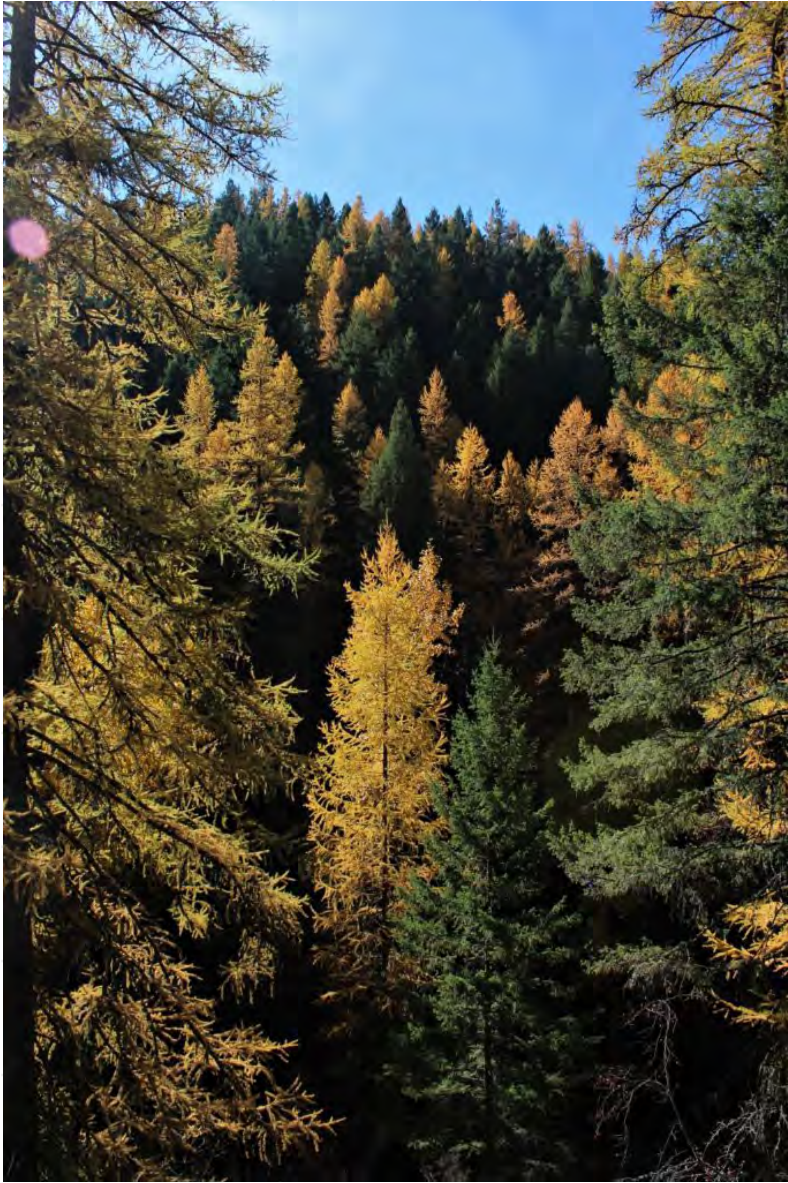
Glu-lam Beams



UI's Experimental Forest

“The industry as a whole is proud of the project. It’s such a large collaboration. You have this gorgeous architectural wonder whose materials are supplied from partners throughout the state of Idaho. When we look at it, we see the amazing creativity of how we can utilize mass timber.” - *Jennifer Okerlund, executive director of the Idaho Forest Products Commission*



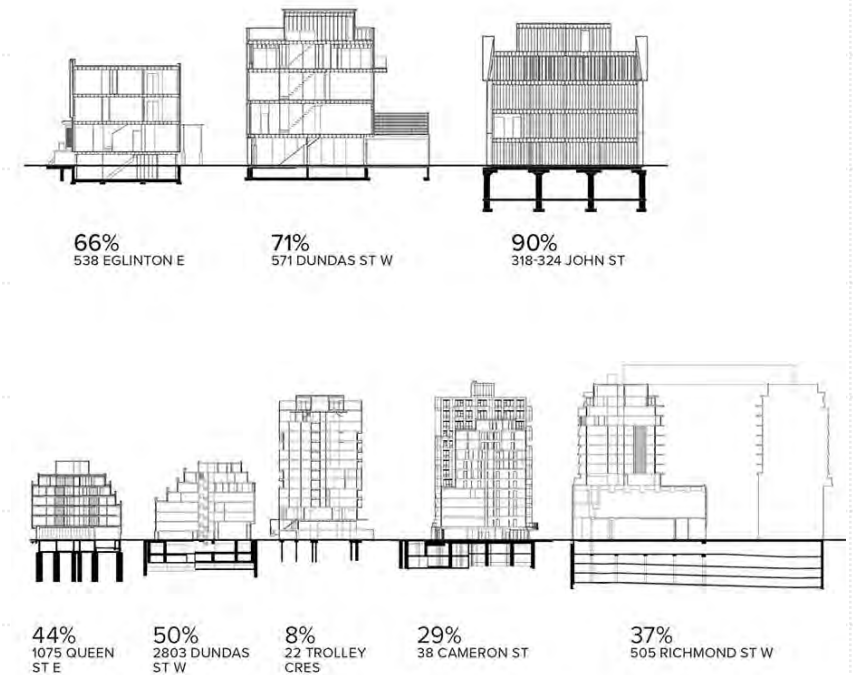


Timber in the PNW

Image credits: 1)Vaagen timber 2)UI



Is a net-zero-carbon arena possible?

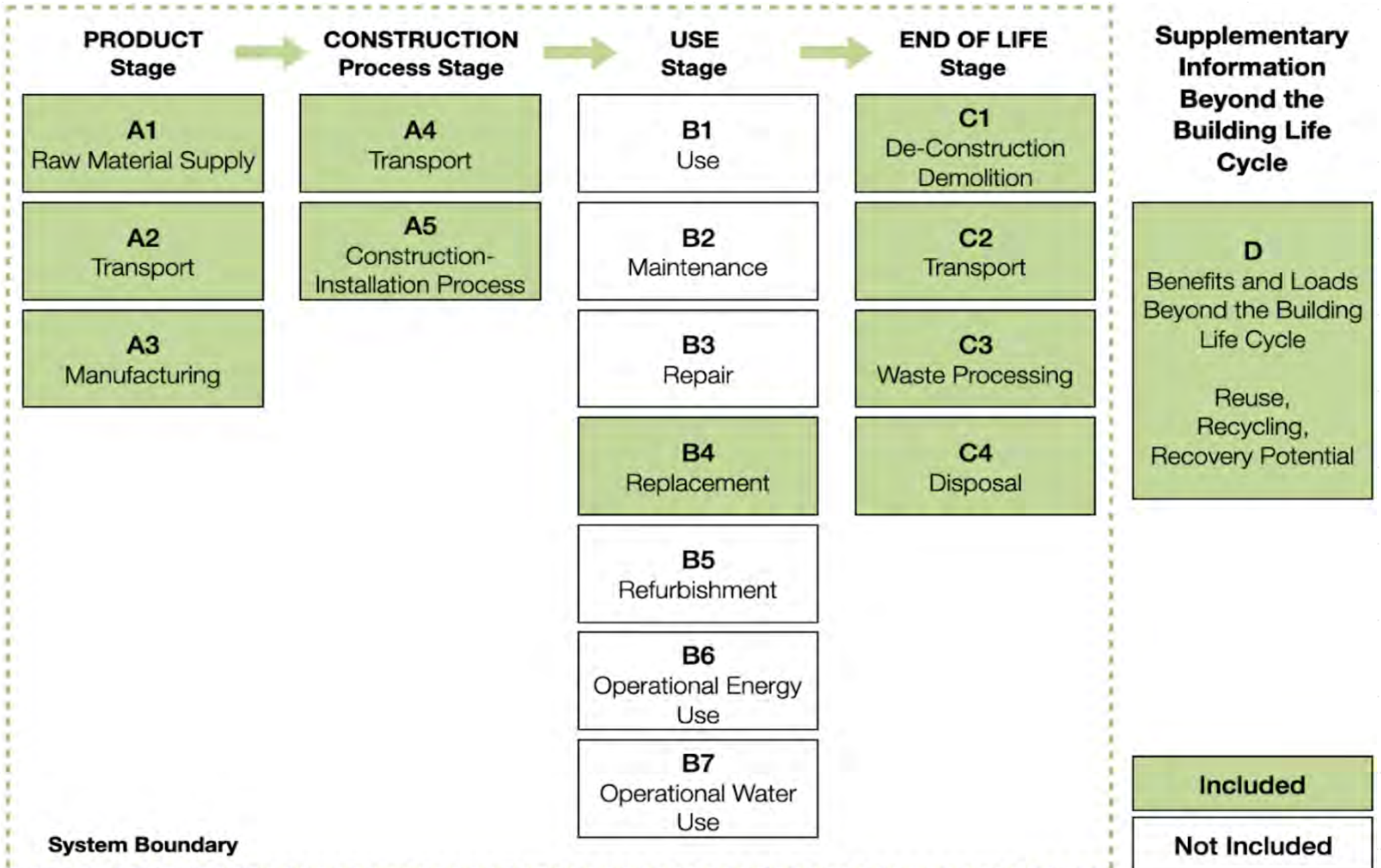


This January we learned that the embodied carbon didn't totally offset the carbon footprint.

Even though Athena cautioned about comparison, we wanted to contextualize the results with two case studies.

1. Concrete-clad Swiss Life Arena in Zurich.
2. Mid-rise buildings in Toronto analyzed by architecture students in Kelly Doran's Ha/f Studio

Our LCA included only embodied carbon



The Results

Total (A-C)
1.31E+06
9.75E+03
1.58E+03
4.98E-02
1.97E+05
2.29E+07
2.03E+07
1.78E+07

Table 9 Summary LCA results (A-C), including biogenic carbon

Environmental Indicator	Unit	Total (A-C)	Per m ²
Global Warming Potential	kg CO ₂ eq.	1.31E+06	2.13E+02
Acidification Potential	kg SO ₂ eq.	9.75E+03	1.59E+00
Eutrophication Potential	kg N eq.	1.58E+03	2.57E-01
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11 eq.	4.98E-02	8.10E-06
Smog Formation Potential	kg O ₃ eq.	1.97E+05	3.20E+01
Total Primary Energy	MJ	2.29E+07	3.72E+03
Non-renewable Energy	MJ	2.03E+07	3.30E+03
Fossil Fuel Consumption	MJ	1.78E+07	2.90E+03

Table 1. Carbon embodiment in different structures (Doran, 2021).

PROJECT ADDRESS	FLOORS	STRUCTURAL SYSTEM	GFA OF STUDY	kgCO ₂ e /m ²
538 Eglinton Ave E	G+3	Wood Frame	203	283
571 Dundas St W	G+2	Wood Frame	136	243
318-324 John St	G+3	Wood Frame	342	227
GTHA LOW-RISE AVERAGE				251
1075 Queen St E	G+6	Hollowcore & Steel	859	395
2803 Dundas St W	G+7	Concrete	1,522	596
22 Trolley Cres	G+12	Concrete	2,289	366
38 Cameron St	G+13	Concrete	4,529	615
505 Richmond St W	G+14	Concrete	1,911	469
GTHA MID-RISE AVERAGE				488
481 University Ave	G+53	Concrete	20,618	494
11 Wellesley St W	G+60	Concrete	10,644	546
GTHA HIGH-RISE AVERAGE				520

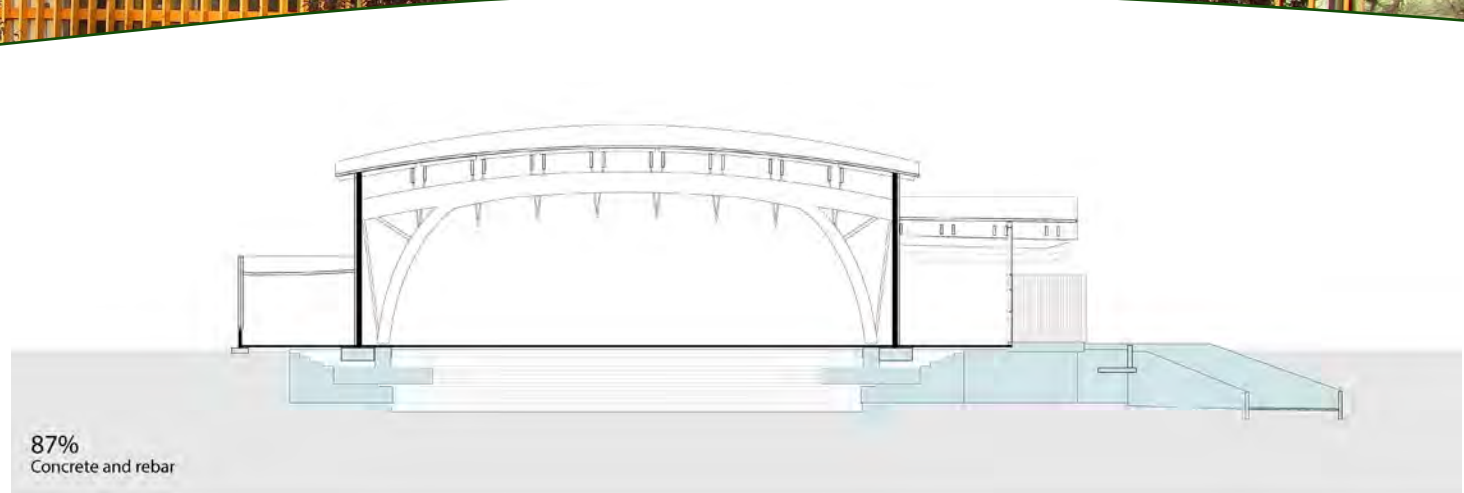
ICCU @ 213 kgCO₂eq/m²



Counter Balancing Carbon with Timber

87% of the total embodied energy is from concrete.

Athena



'Over 90% of concrete used in construction could be replaced with timber' Or with stone.

20 JULY 2023 • BY FRAN WILLIAMS



Waugh-Thistleton



Amin Taha, Groupwork



Conclusion:

Announcing a Breakthrough in Carbon-Negative Concrete

This Oregon winery may spark a revolution in sustainable concrete applications.

Brought to you by Build With Strength



Winemaker Remy Drabkin and her builder, John Mead



What about site concrete paving?



Idaho Central
CREDIT UNION

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOT
12	14	11	12	50
15	18	14	13	60

State Farm State Farm 11 14 11 12 50 15 18 14 13 60

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

IDAHO

Questions?



POLITICS

'Stick to net zero strategy,' UN climate chief tells world leaders

