

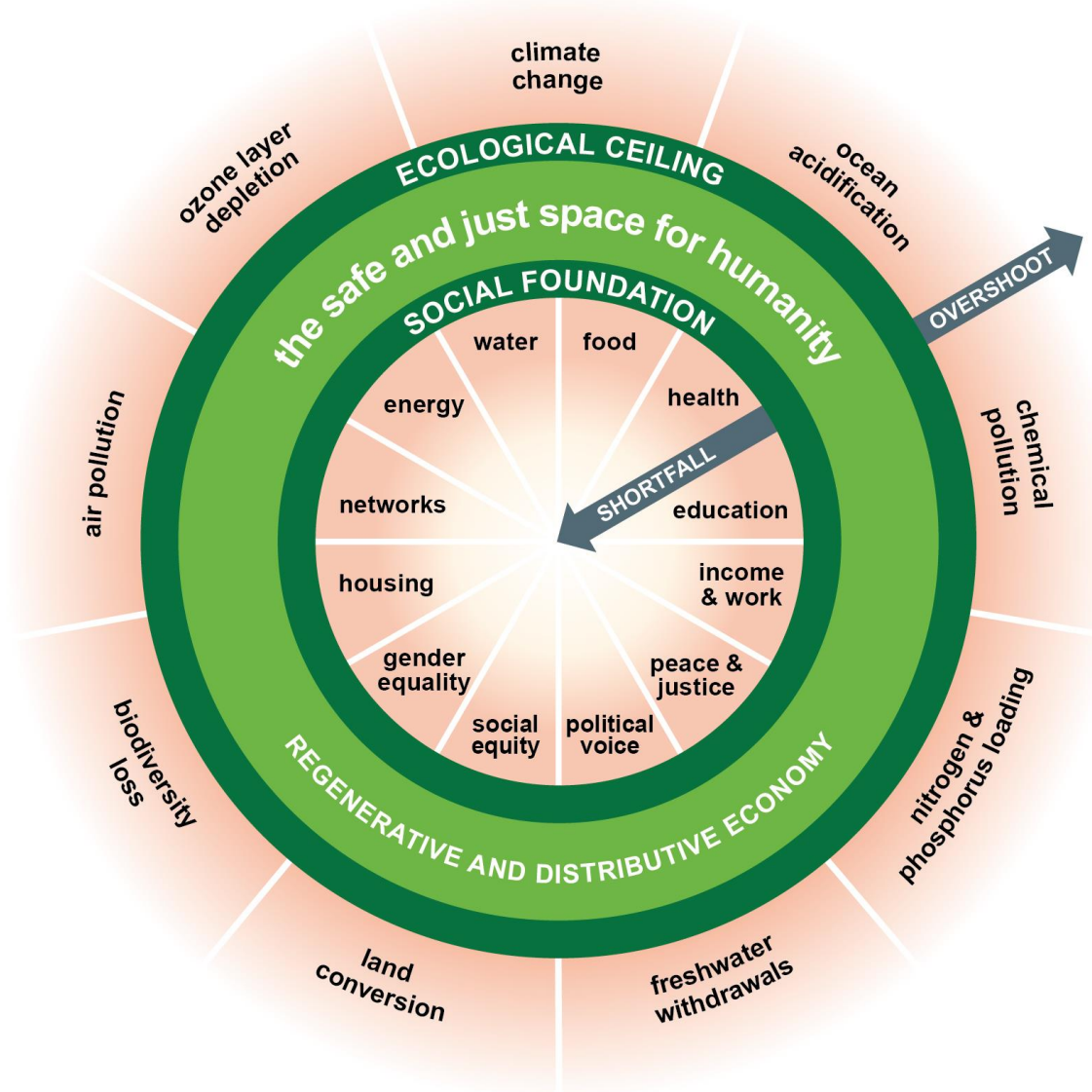
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Special thanks to IGS Sustainability Committee members:
Sam Allen, Ivan P. Damians, Preston Kendall, and Anibal Moncada

- What is sustainability?
- How is it measured?
- How does the IGS Sustainability Benefits Calculator help?

What is sustainability?



Doughnut Economics, Kate Raworth, 2017

What is sustainability?



- Geotechnical projects are directly related to several U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.



United Nations, 2026

How is it measured?



- **Measurable**
- ISO 21931-1:2022 - Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works
- Framework for methods of assessment of the environmental, social, and economic performance of construction works as a basis for a sustainability assessment.
- Equal emphasis on environmental, social, and economic performance.

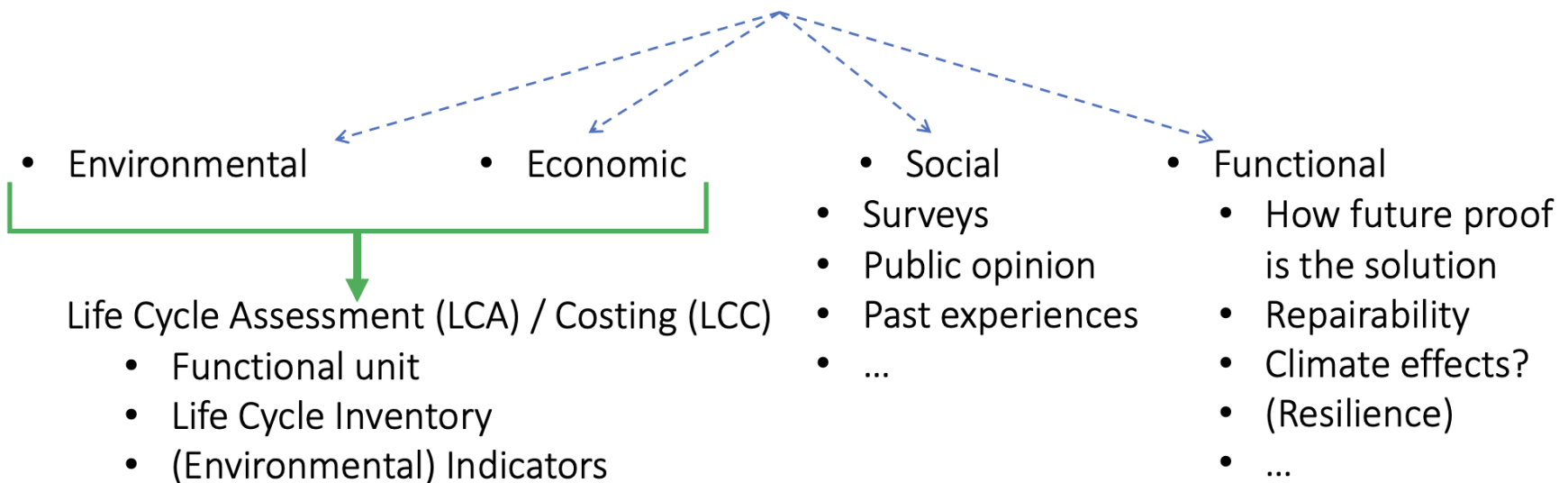
How is it measured?



- Sustainability value as a standalone score has no meaning. We must include some comparison.
- There is no unique way to measure sustainability.
- Examples using a sustainability tool in environmental geotechnical engineering
 - Reddy et al., 2024
 - Basu and Lee, 2021



How to quantify each requirement?



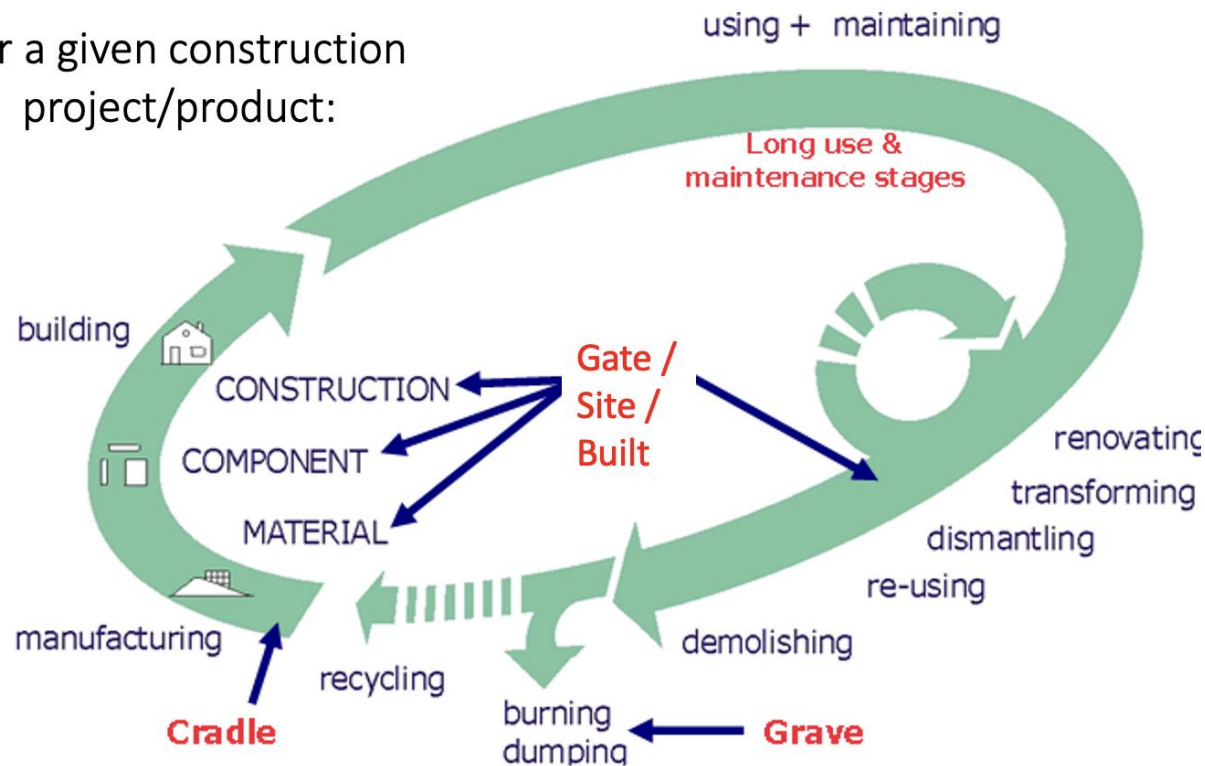
How is it measured?



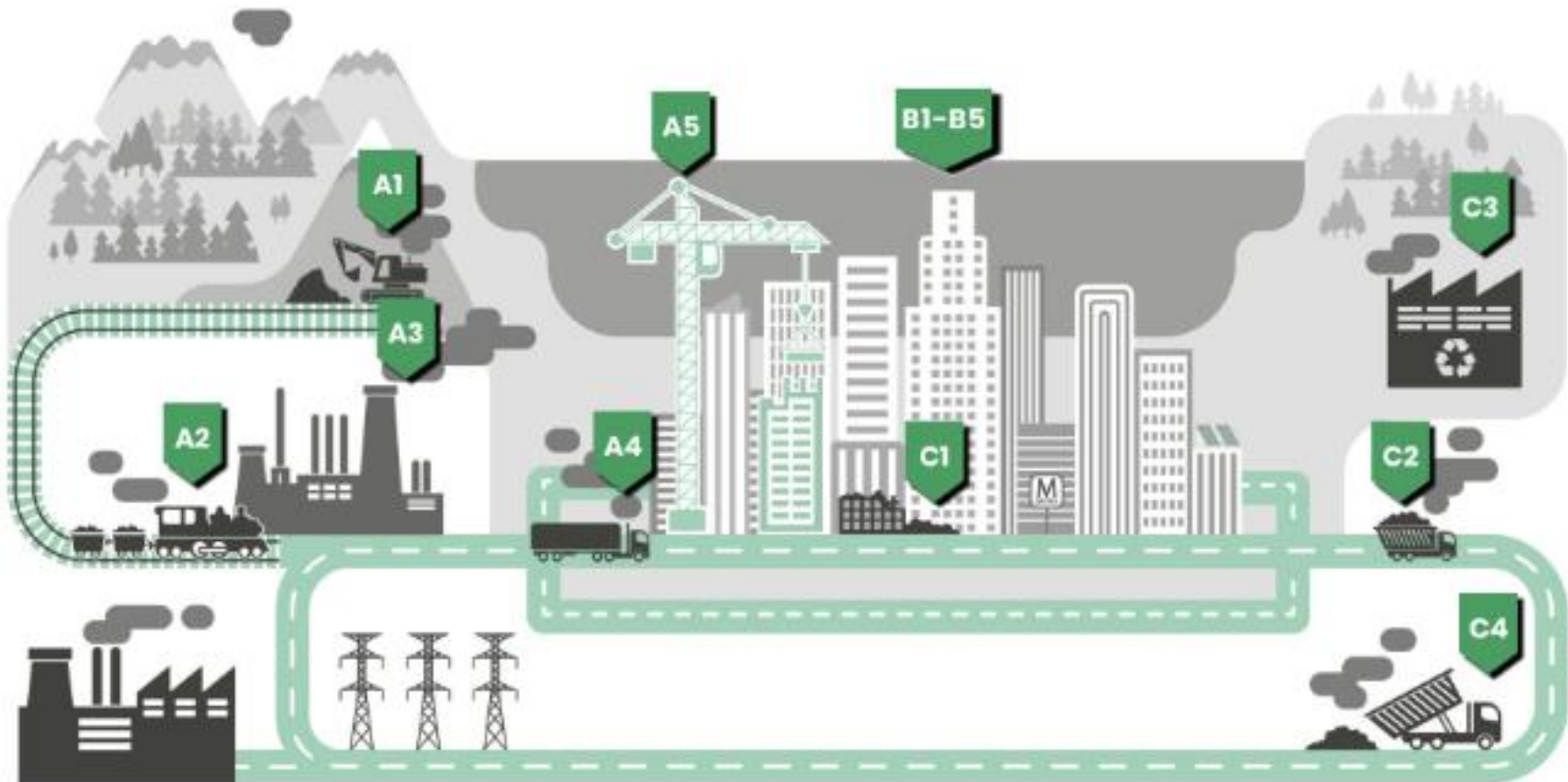
Life cycle analysis - Stages



For a given construction project/product:



How is it measured?



OneClickLCA

How is it measured?

- Step 1 – Define the problem to be solved and the boundaries (needs, service life, environment, etc.)
- Step 2 – Define the functional unit, the quantified performance of a product system for use as a reference unit
- Step 3 – Define alternatives
- Step 4 – Quantify the life cycle inventory
- Step 5 – Calculate and assess.

- **Utilizes OneClickLCA software**
 - Access to many LCA assessment tools
 - Facilitates the creation of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)
 - IGS demos starter demos for geosynthetic-based scenarios.

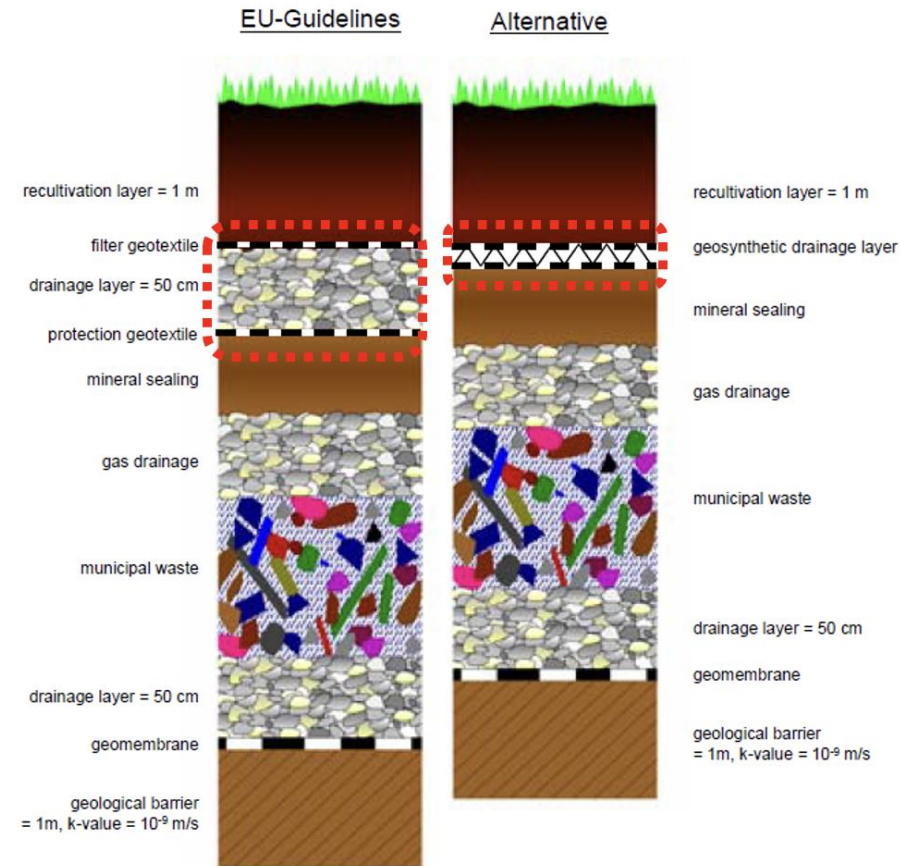
- **Landfill drainage project**
- Assumptions for this project
 - Energy consumption:
 - Earth movements: 4.4 MJ/m³ (Berg et al. 2000)
 - Placement of geosynthetic layers: 1 MJ/m² (Berg et al. 2000)
- Transportation:
 - Gravel, bitumen, cement: 50 km via lorry
 - Geosynthetics: 400 km by rail, 200 km by lorry
 - Metals and plastics: 100 km by lorry, 200 km by rail



Case 1 - Landfill drainage layer



- Comparison of drainage systems over a waste landfill site.
- **Function:** Provide a proper drainage layer in a landfill cap of a waste landfill site by discharging infiltrating rainwater from the surface.
- **Functional unit:** Construction and disposal of 1 m² surface area drainage layer with a hydraulic conductivity of 1 mm/s or more and 100 years of life time.
- Based on the work of Werth et al. (2012)

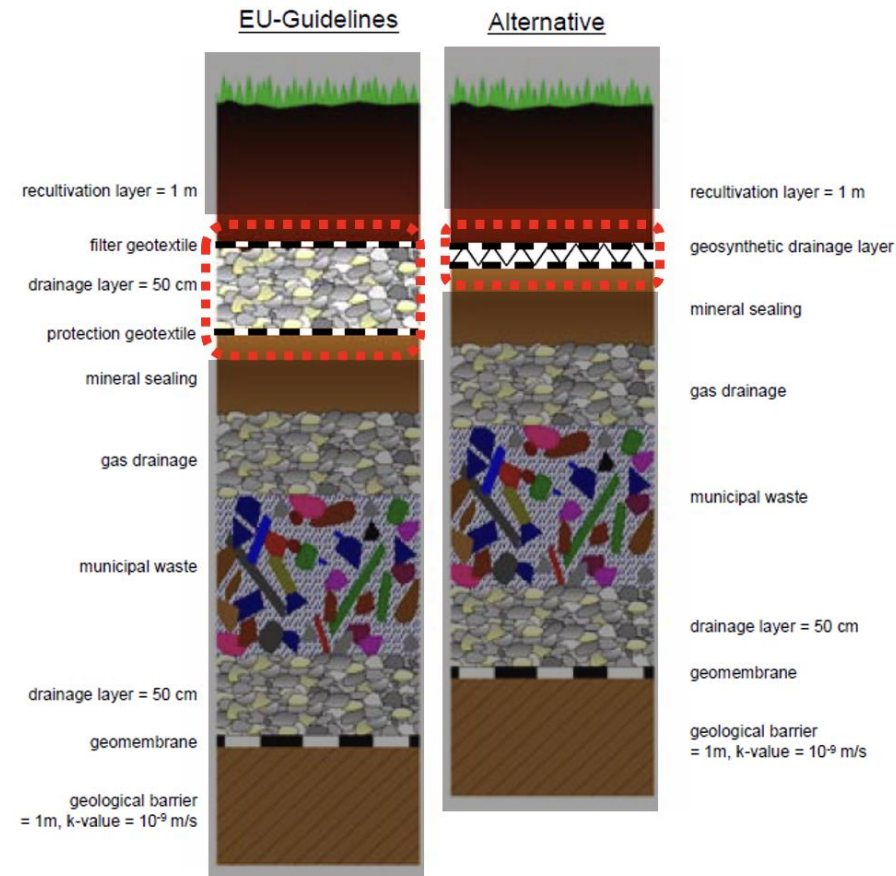




Case 1 - Inventory



Item	Unit	Case 1A	Case 1B
Gravel	t/m ²	0.90	-
Geosynthetic filter layer	m ² /m ²	1	-
Geosynthetic protection layer	m ² /m ²	1	-
Geosynthetic drainage core	m ² /m ²	-	1
Diesel used in building machines	MJ/m ²	4.5	3.8
Transport, lorry	tkm/m ²	45.1	0.2
Transport, freight, rail	tkm/m ²	0.1	0.3



IGS Sustainability Benefits Calculator

1. Foundations and substructure

Materials in the foundations will never be replaced, no matter assessment period length (except for RE2020 and FEC tools). For BREEAM UK Mat 1 IMPACT equivalent provide the data for site excavation fuel use here, choose resource Excavation works.

Foundation, sub-surface, basement and retaining walls [↔ Compare answers](#)

Start typing or click the arrow



Resource	Quantity	CO ₂ e	Comment	Classification	Transport, kilometers	Transport, leg 2, kilometers
Aggregate (crushed gravel), generic ?	0.5 m3	4.8kg - 61%		Gravel	50 Dumper truck, 19 ton	0 Train, average
Geotextile, generic, 312 g/m2 (1.02 ?)	0.32 m2	0.25kg - 3%	Protection layer, recycle	Geotextile	200 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average
Geotextile, generic, 312 g/m2 (1.02 ?)	1.04 m2	0.8kg - 10%	Protection layer, landfill	Geotextile	200 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average
Geotextile, generic, 312 g/m2 (1.02 ?)	0.64 m2	0.92kg - 12%	Protection layer, incineration	Geotextile	200 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average
Geotextile, generic, 312 g/m2 (1.02 ?)	0.0384 kg	0.1kg - 1%	Filtration layer, recycle	Geotextile	200 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average
Geotextile, generic, 312 g/m2 (1.02 ?)	0.1248 kg	0.31kg - 4%	Filtration layer, landfill	Geotextile	200 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average
Geotextile, generic, 312 g/m2 (1.02 ?)	0.0768 kg	0.36kg - 4%	Filtration layer, incineration	Geotextile	200 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average

1. Foundations and substructure

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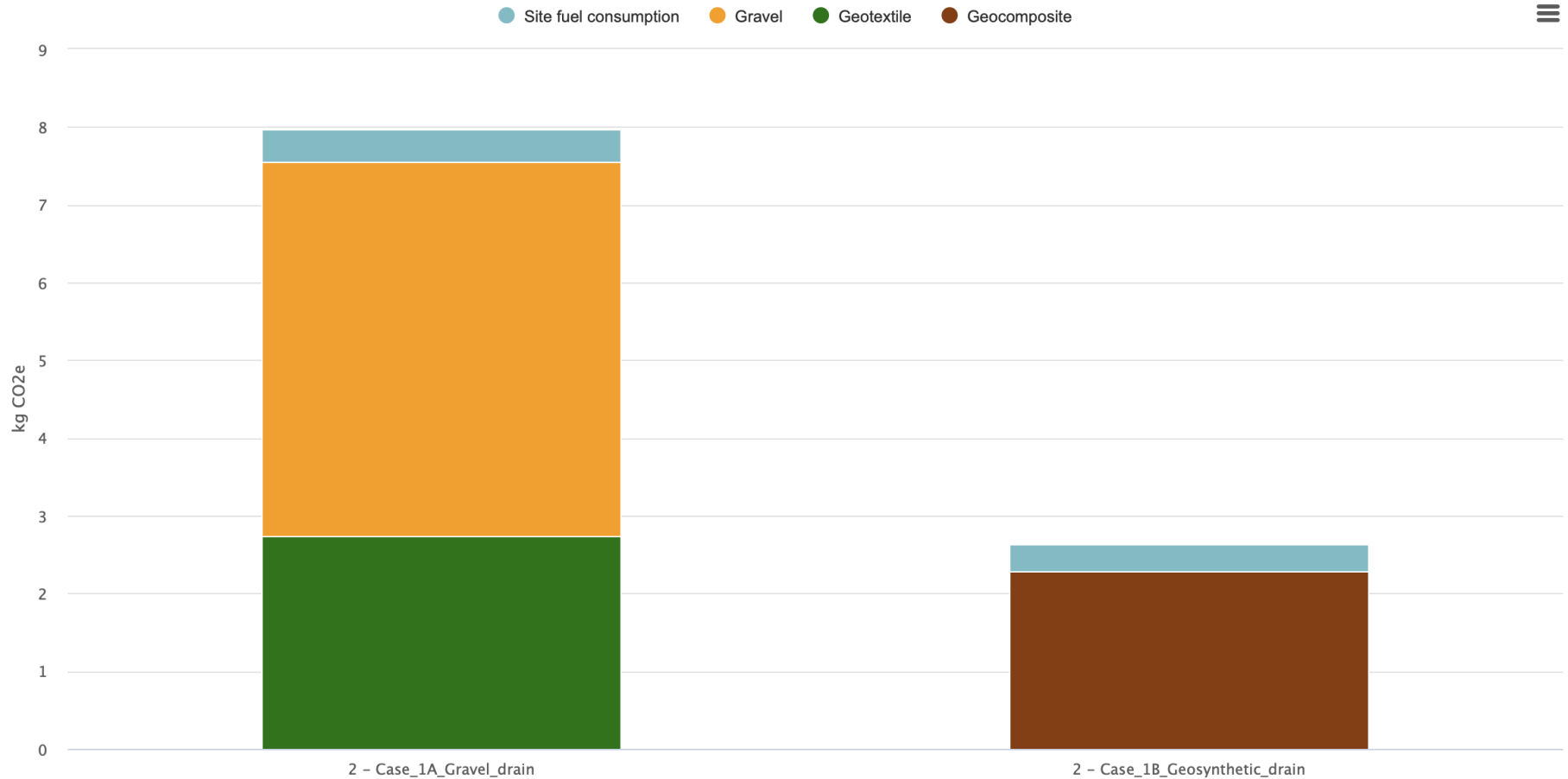


Resource	Quantity	CO ₂ e	Comment	Classification	Transport, kilometers	Transport, leg 2, kilometers
Geocomposite from polypropylene, W ?	0.1152 kg	0.29kg - 11%	0.72 kg/m2, recycle	Geocomposite	400 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average
Geocomposite from polypropylene, W ?	0.3744 kg	0.93kg - 35%	0.72 kg/m2, landfill	Geocomposite	400 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average
Geocomposite from polypropylene, W ?	0.2304 kg	1.1kg - 40%	0.72 kg/m2, incineration	Geocomposite	400 Trailer combination, 40	400 Train, average

IGS Sustainability Benefits Calculator



Life Cycle Carbon - Global - Global warming, kg CO₂e - Elements



Interested? Join IGS to gain access

<https://www.geosyntheticssociety.org/sustainability/calculator/>

Thank You For Attending!

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