

An aerial photograph of a construction site. Three workers in high-visibility vests and hard hats are gathered around a table, reviewing documents. The site is a large, flat concrete area with some rebar and a bucket visible. The image is framed by a green border.

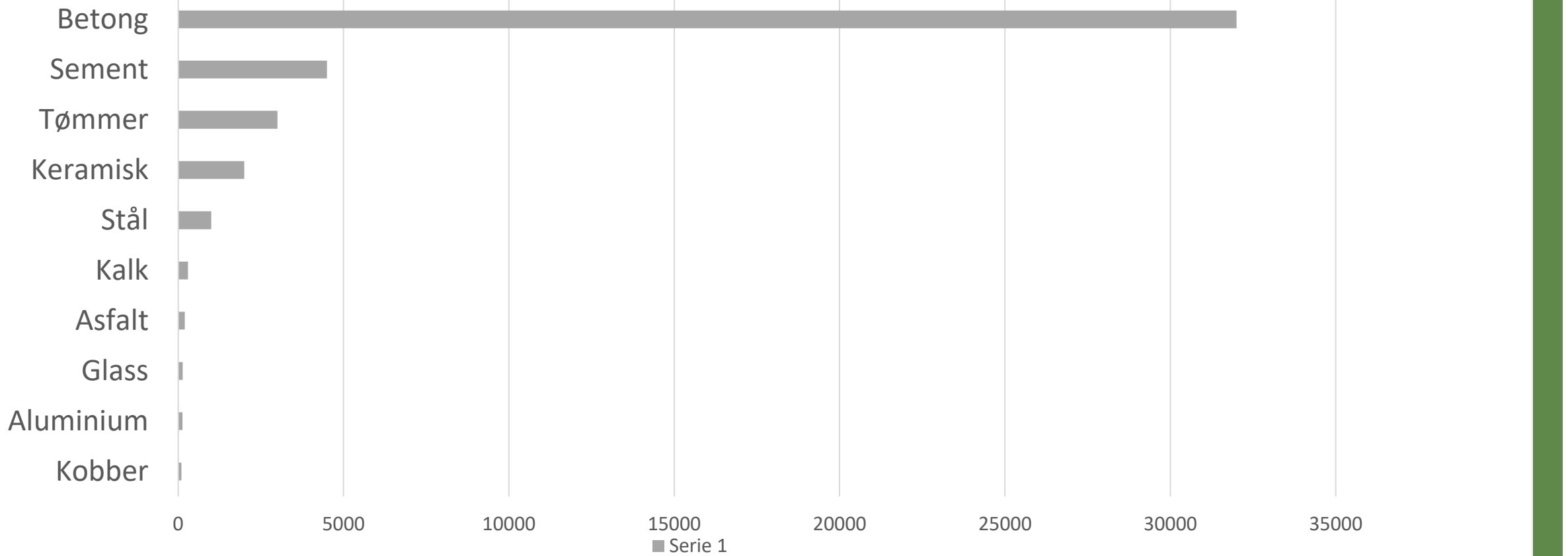
Betongindustrien og Paris 2030



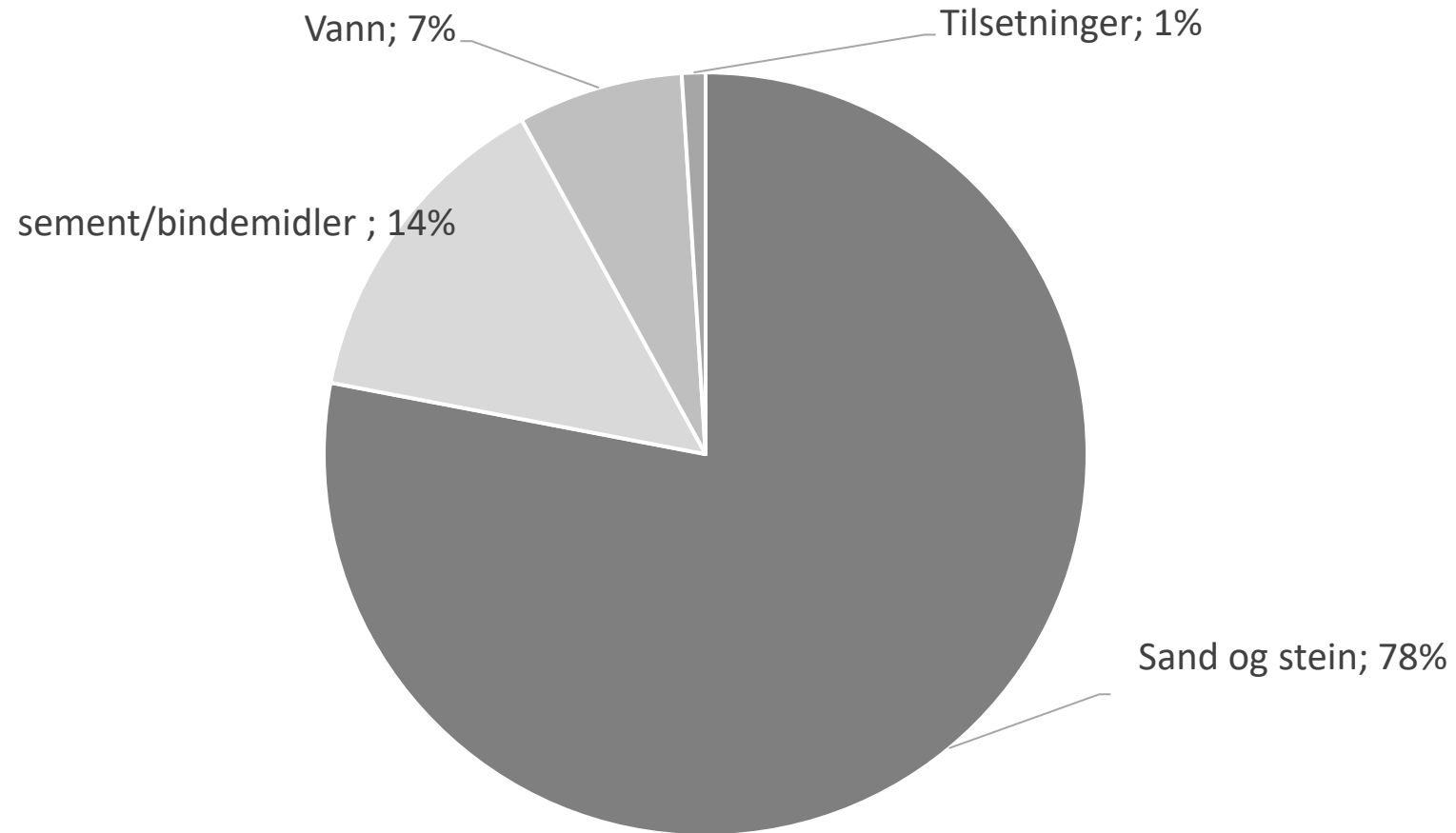
BETONG NORGE

370 bedrifter over hele landet

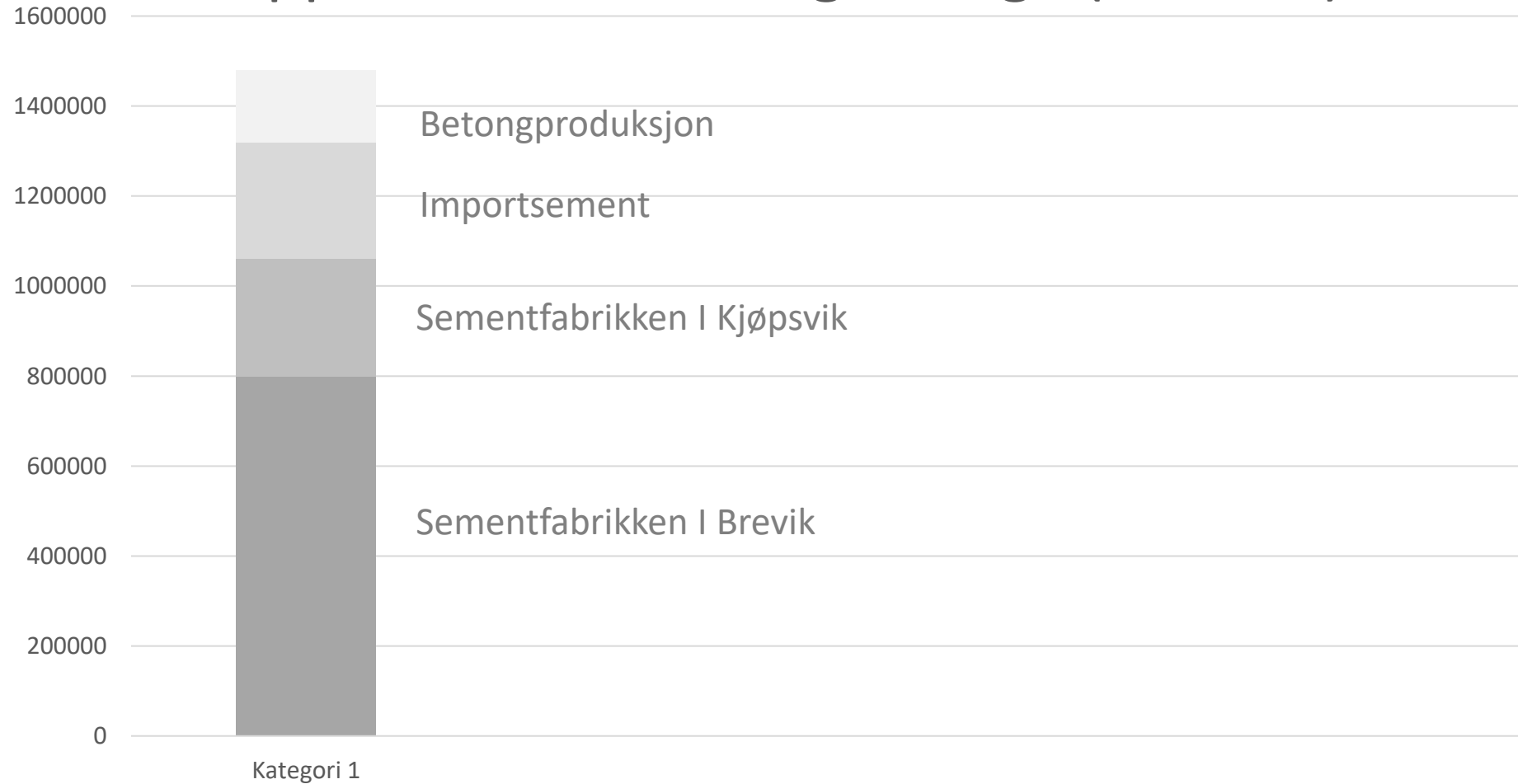
Hovedmaterialene I bygg & anlegg (mill tonn)

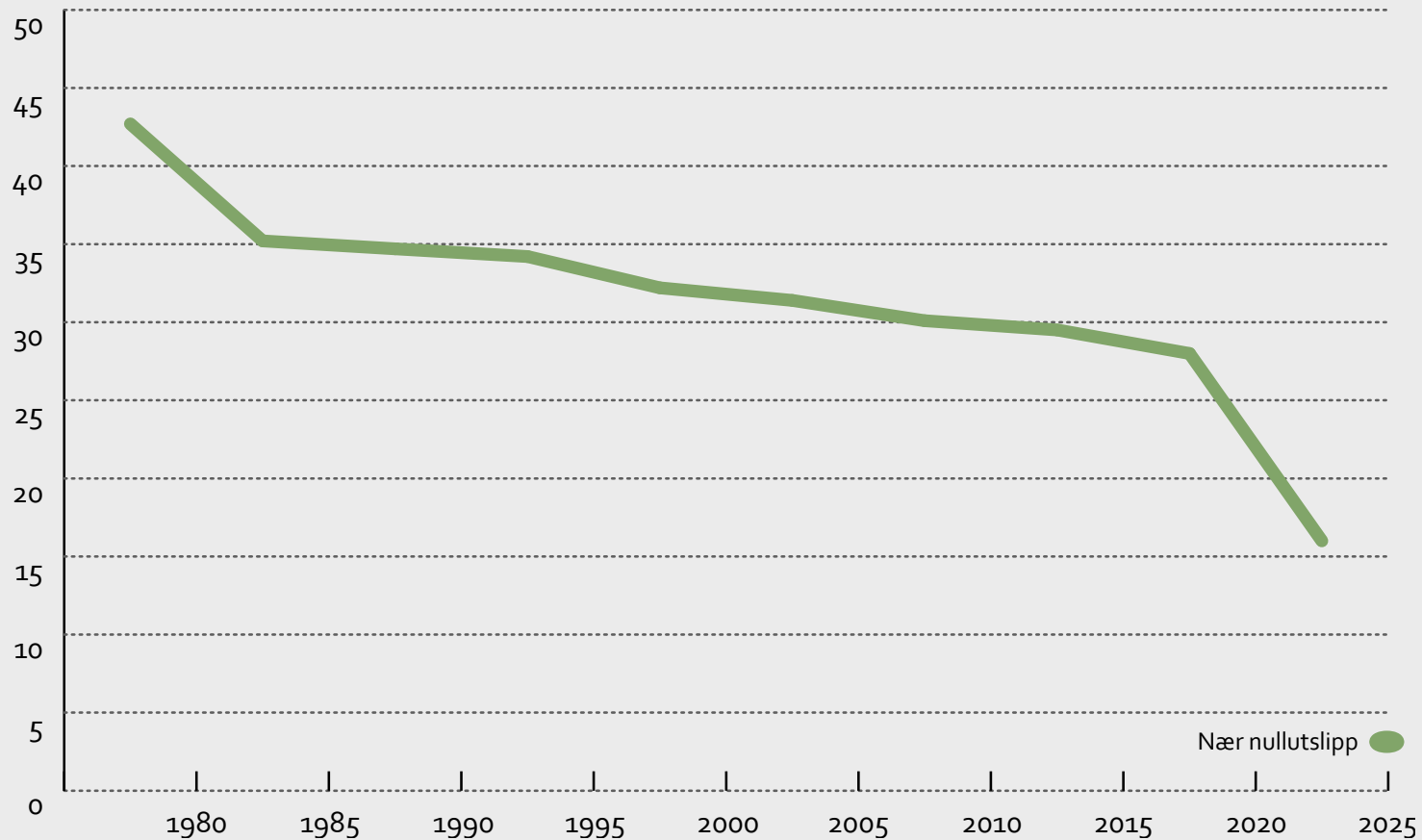


Betong



Utslippskilder for betong i Norge (Mt CO₂)





Små og store forbedringer

Siden ca 1980 har sementindustrien forbedret produktene

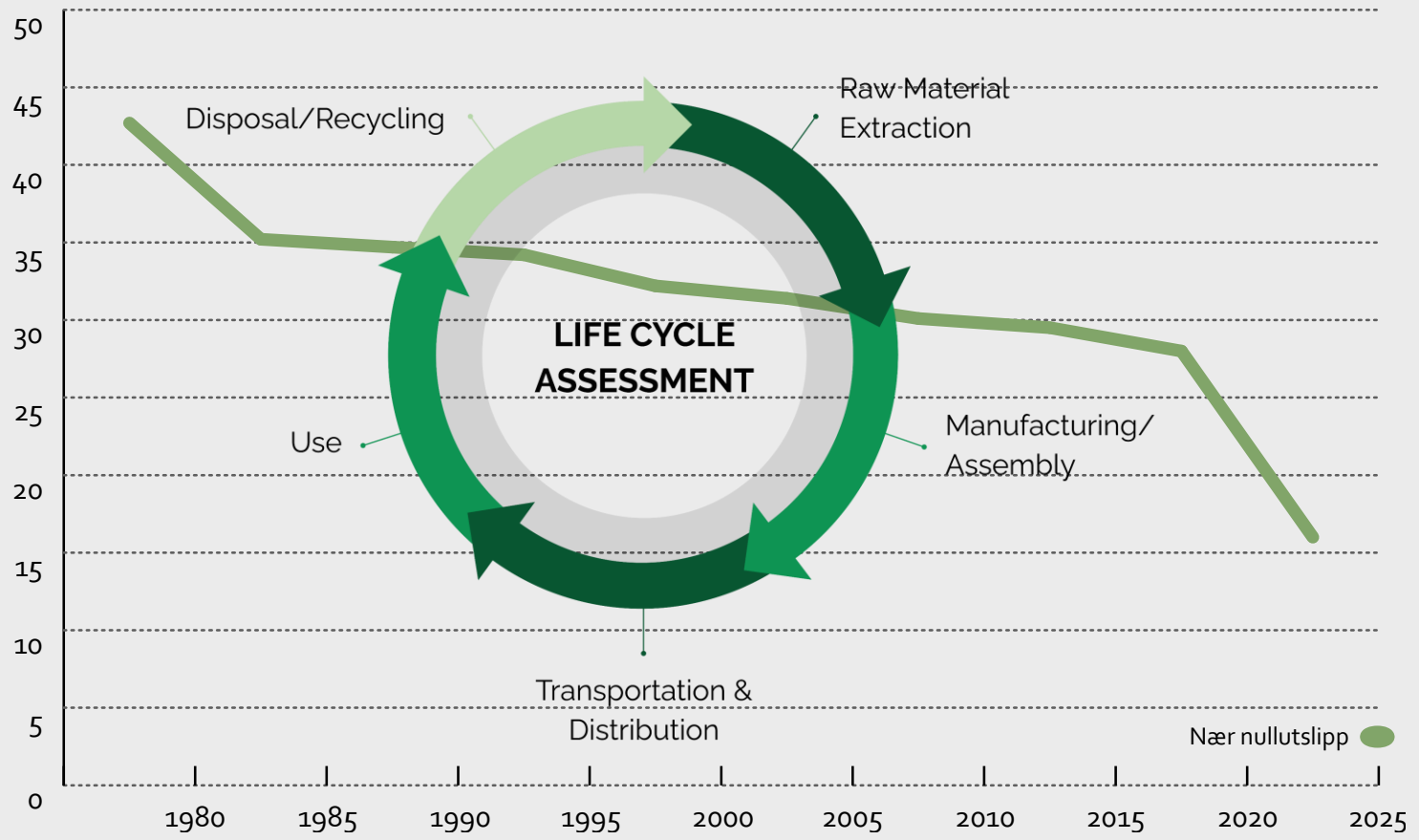
Overgang fra CEM I til CEM II og III

Forbedringer hos fabrikkbetongprodusentene og betongelementfabrikkene



NTB



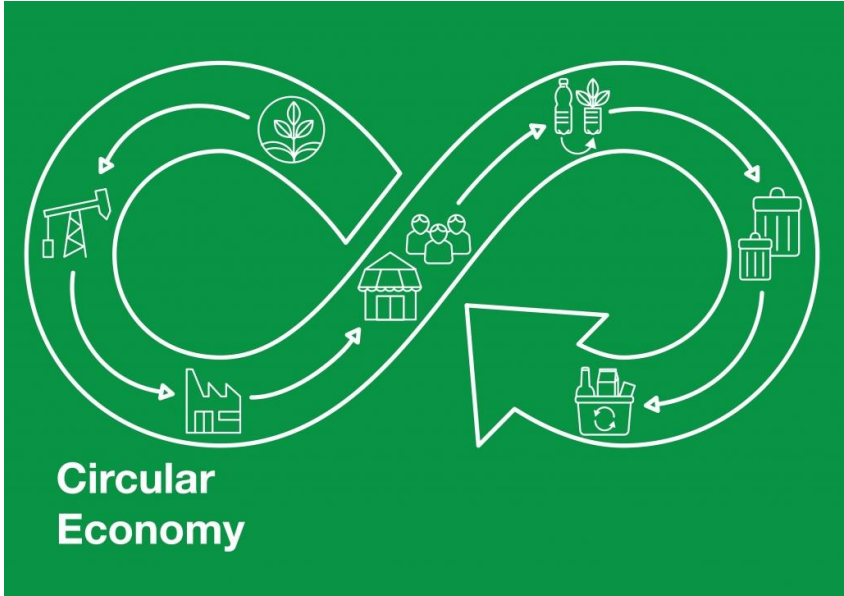
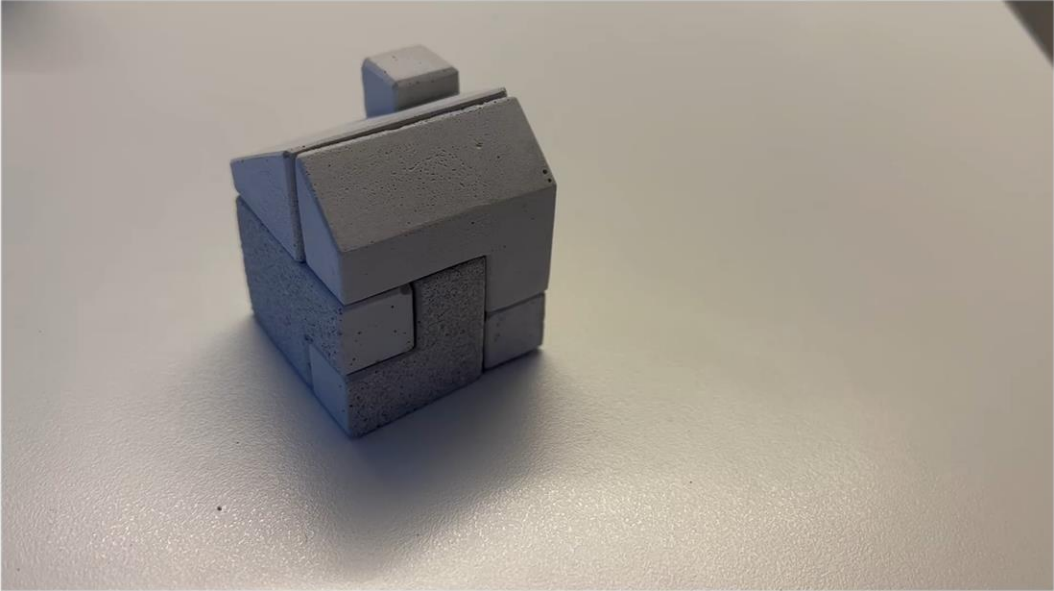


Markedet

- Kunnskapsbaserte beslutninger
- Rettferdig konkurranse
- Transparens

Ambisjonen om utslippskutt forstyrres av at den blir politisert.

DfD (Design for deconstruction)



DfD (Design for deconstruction)



R4

Rives

HØYBLOKKA

Blir stående

Grubbegata

Akersgata

S-BLOKKA

Rives

Møllergata

Y-BLOKKA

Rives







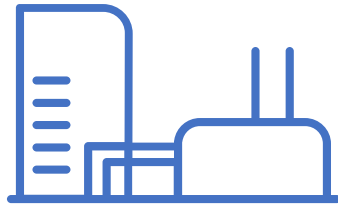


Eksponentiell utvikling

I 2010 hadde Europeisk sementindustri et utviklingsprosjekt der målet var å kutte utslipp

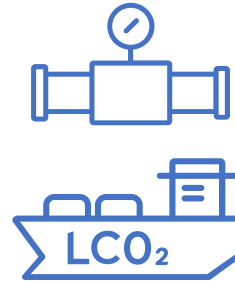
I 2023 mer enn 50 prosjekter, med varierende modenhetsgrad.

Karbonfangst & lagring | CCS



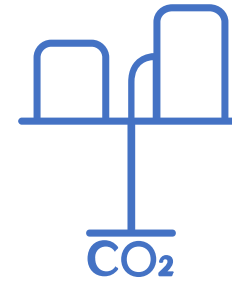
Fangst

CO₂ is captured at the emission source. E.g. steel or cement plant



Transport

The CO₂ is transported by ship or pipeline to the injection facility / intermediate storage



Lagring

The CO₂ is injected and safely stored at depths typically > 1 km.

Kjent teknologi – brukt siden 1996



Allerede i 2008 var 10 mill tonn lagret i Utsira

Northern Lights



Project	Oslo (Fortum)	Norcem	Cementa	Hannover	CBR	Gent	Borg	Clusters	Stockholm	Acorn	Flere bedrifter	
			Slite		Lixhe	Carbalyst						
Land	N	N	Slite	DE	BE	BE	N	IRL	S	GB (Skottland)	UK	
CO2 emissions												
Tot kt/år	460	800	1800	640	1200	390	700	3500	900	N.A	6300	
Biogeniv part	50 %	35 %	12 %	6 %	20 %	100 %		5 %	100 %	N.A	2100	
Catch rate	90 %	50 %				90 %	90 %	95 %	80-95%	N.A	95 %	
Unngåtte utslipp til atmosfæren												
Avoided emissions:	410	400	1600	500	1000	350	630	3325	720-860	N.A	6000	≈15 000
Biogenic	205	140	180	25	180	350	430	166	720-860	N.A	2000	ktpa
Fossil	205	260	1420	475	820	0	200	3160	0	N.A	4000	
15 000 KT/Year teoretical capacity in Langskip												

Kapaistet (Gt)

Norge	85
UK	78
Danmark	7
Nederland	2
Tyskland	3



CCS anlegget på Brevik



Tekniske data:

Årlig fangst:	400.000 t
Fangstkapasitet:	55 t/time
Fangstrate:	ca. 50 %
Varmegjenvinning:	46 MW
Oppstart:	Q4 2024

Mellomlager:	5.000 m ³
Skipningsfrekvens:	4 dager
Tilstand, CO ₂ (flytende)	16 bar, -26 ^o

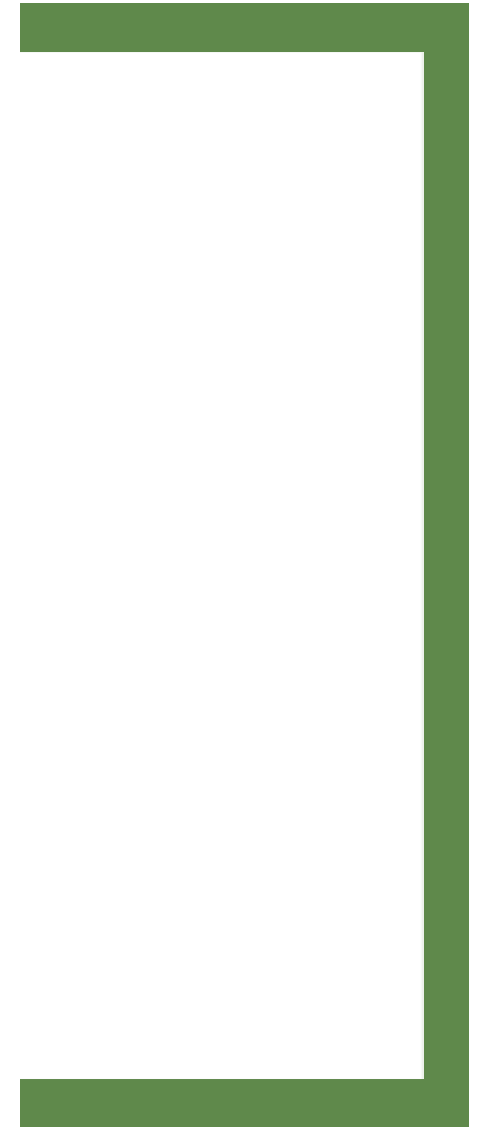
CCS anlegget på Brevik



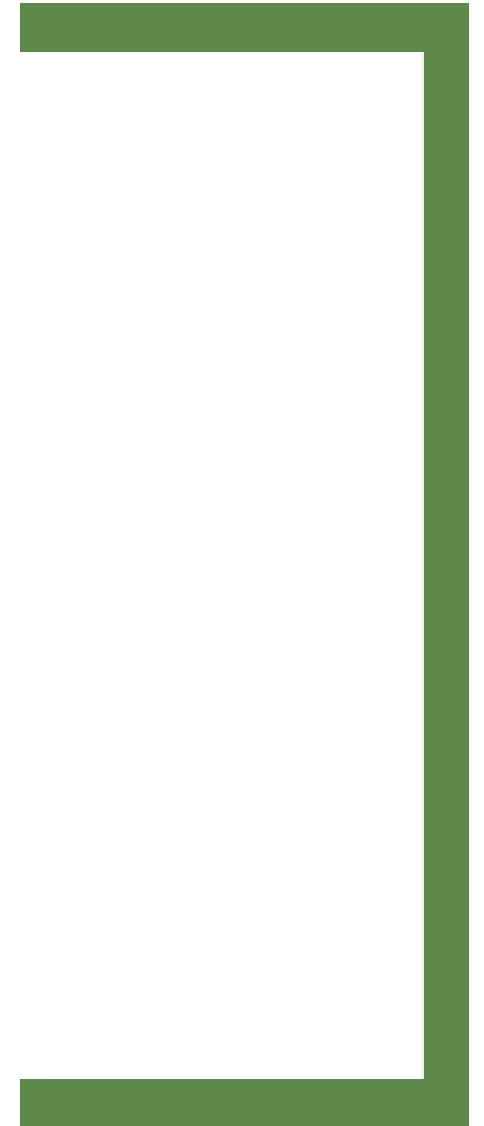
[GWP kg CO₂/t]

	Dagens	Lavkarbon CCS	Nær null CCS
Standard FA	1 568	2 328	3 34
Anlegg FA	599	348	34
Industri (CEM II)	663	378	34
Dokumentasjon	EPD (GWP)	EPD ¹ /DNV	EPD ² /DNV

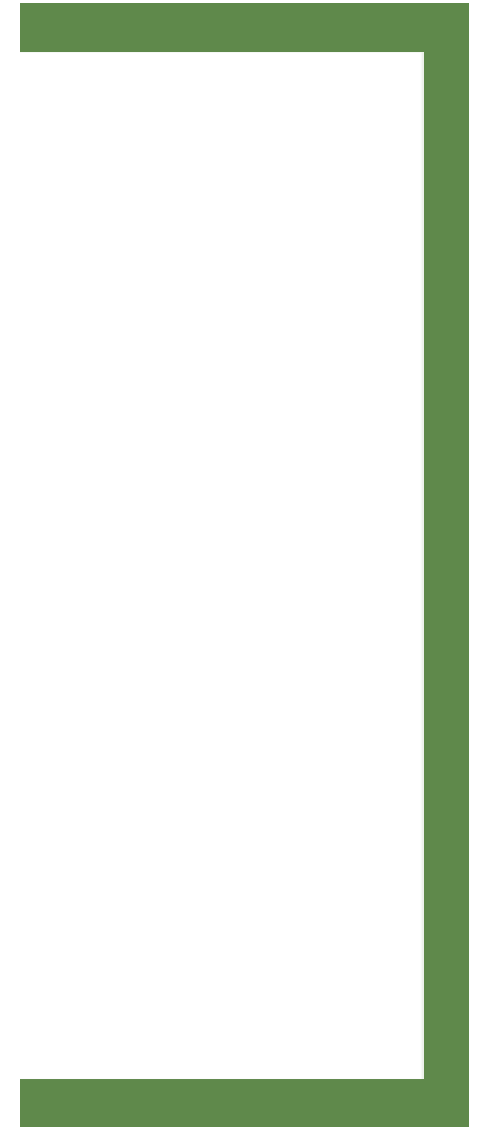
Vulkansk Aske

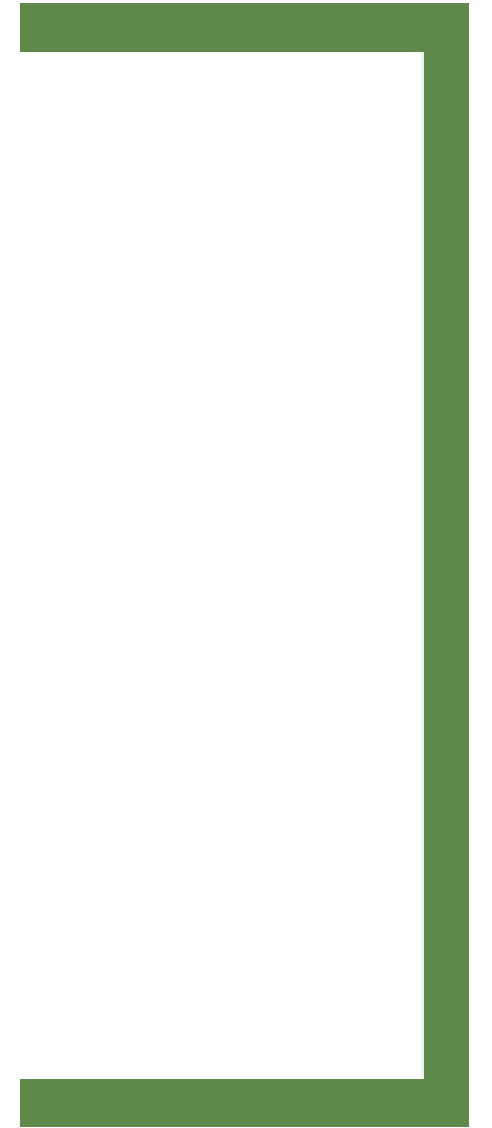


Aluminium & slanke betongkonstruksjoner

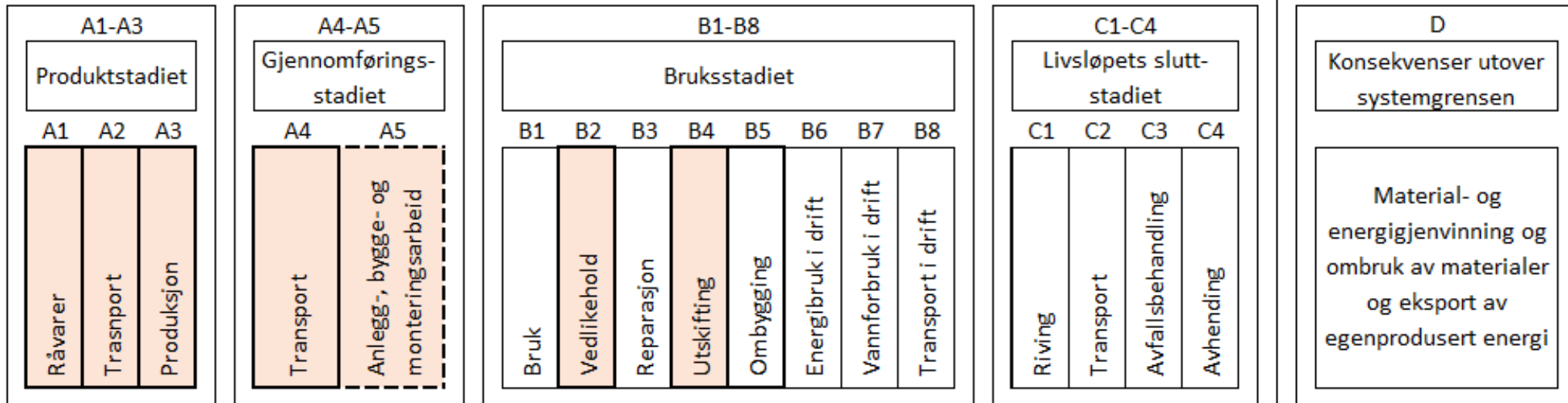


Leirebetong

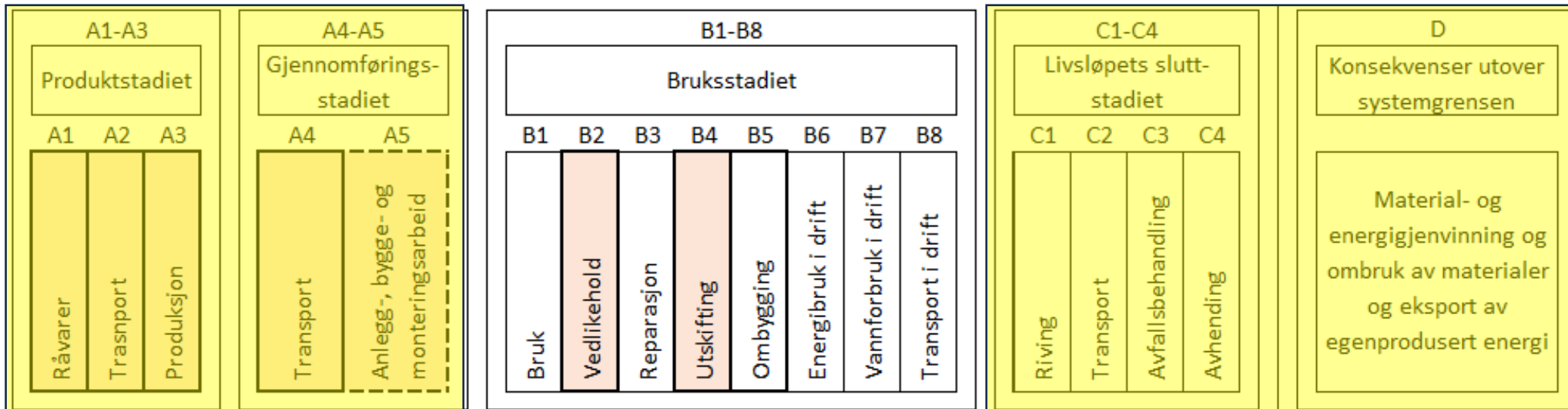




Klimagassregnskap for materialer (LCA)



Klimagassregnskap for materialer (LCA)





BETONG – *det naturlige valget*

Nasjonale Turistveger. Arkitekt: Carl-Viggo Hølmebakk. Foto: Frid-Jorunn Stabell.