

Welcome to NEU's Webinar!



NEU's monthly webinars are part of our commitment to education on sustainable practices and climate adaptive strategies.

The NEU Low-Carbon Concrete Materials Guide Overview



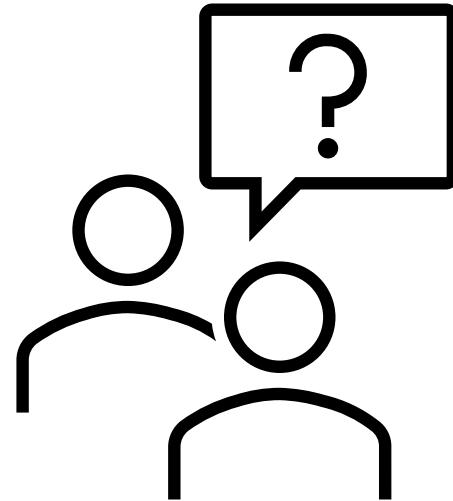
Mary Christiansen, PhD
University of Minnesota Duluth

January 29, 2026

neu
An ACI Center of Excellence
for Carbon Neutral Concrete

Presentation Notes

- Find presentation slides and post event recording at:
 - <https://www.neuconcrete.org/events-and-education>
- Attendees are in listen only mode.
- Ask questions via the Q&A dialog box in the zoom platform



Disclaimer

As with all concrete mixtures, trial batches should be performed to verify concrete properties. Results may vary due to a variety of circumstances, including temperature and mixture components, among other things.

You should consult your materials, cement, and concrete professionals for design assistance. Nothing contained herein shall be considered or construed as a warranty or guarantee, either expressed or implied, including any warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

Today's Speaker



Dr. Mary Christiansen is an Associate Professor in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of Minnesota Duluth. She earned her BS and MS degrees in Architectural and Structural Engineering from the Milwaukee School of Engineering in 2008 and her PhD in Civil Engineering from Michigan Technological University in 2013.

Dr. Christiansen teaches courses in concrete materials, structural design, and sustainability. Her research focuses on the development and characterization of low -carbon concrete and high -performance materials aimed at improving the sustainability and resiliency of concrete infrastructure.

She was the founding chair of ACI Committee 242, Alternative Cements, and is a member of ACI Committees 232, Fly Ash in Concrete, and 240, Pozzolans.

The NEU Low-Carbon Concrete Materials Guide Overview

Mary Christiansen, PhD

January 29, 2026



Purpose of the Guide

- Provide a structure, big -picture overview of the low-carbon concrete materials landscape
- Make the guide useful across audiences: students, engineers, architects, owners, contractors, decision makers
- Organize the vocabulary and “language” of low-carbon concrete materials
- Present materials in context: what’s used today, what’s emerging, and what’s on the horizon

Organization of the Guide

Part I: Understanding the Carbon Footprint of Concrete

Part II: Exploring Low-Carbon Alternatives to Portland Cement

Part III: Exploring Low-Carbon Alternatives to Non-Binder Concrete Materials

Part IV: Advanced Design Strategies for Low-Carbon Concrete

Part I: Understanding the Carbon Footprint of Concrete

Understanding the Carbon Footprint of Concrete

Part I

1

2

3

4

Part II

5

6

7

8

Part III

9

10

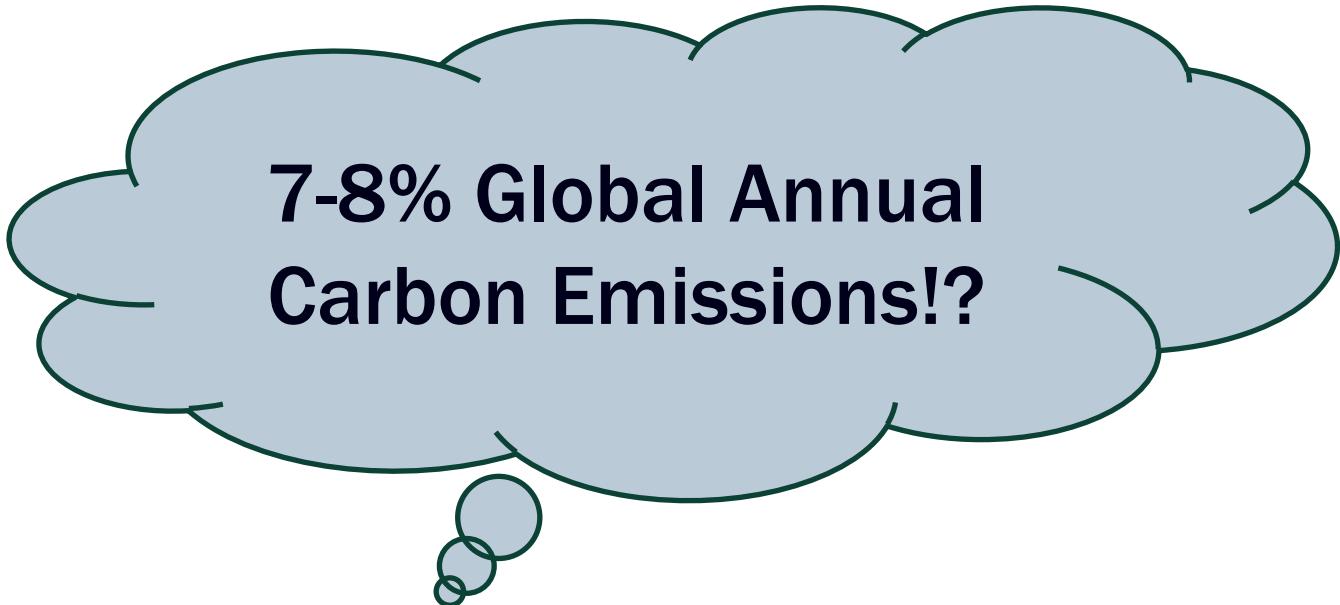
11

12

Part IV

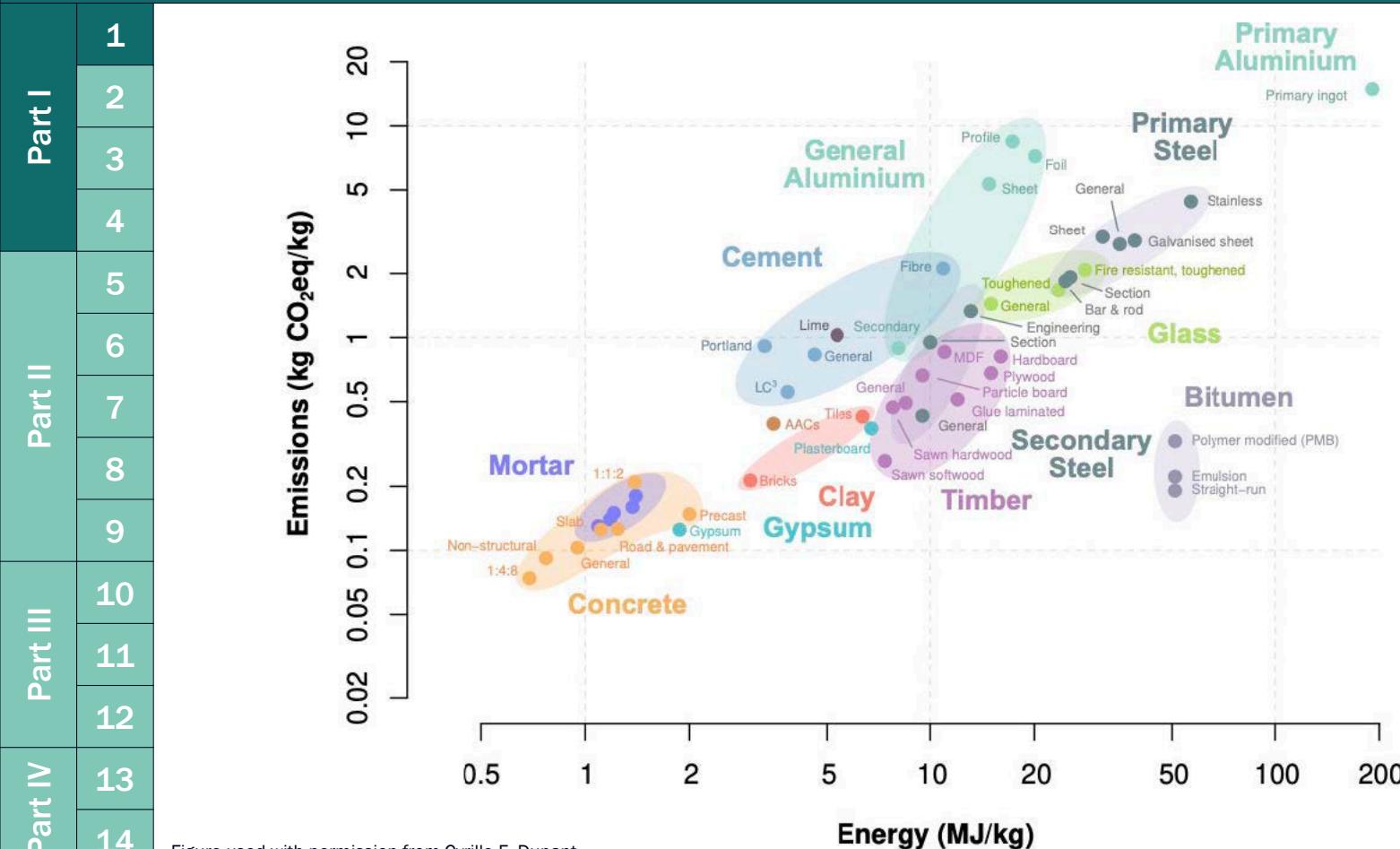
13

14

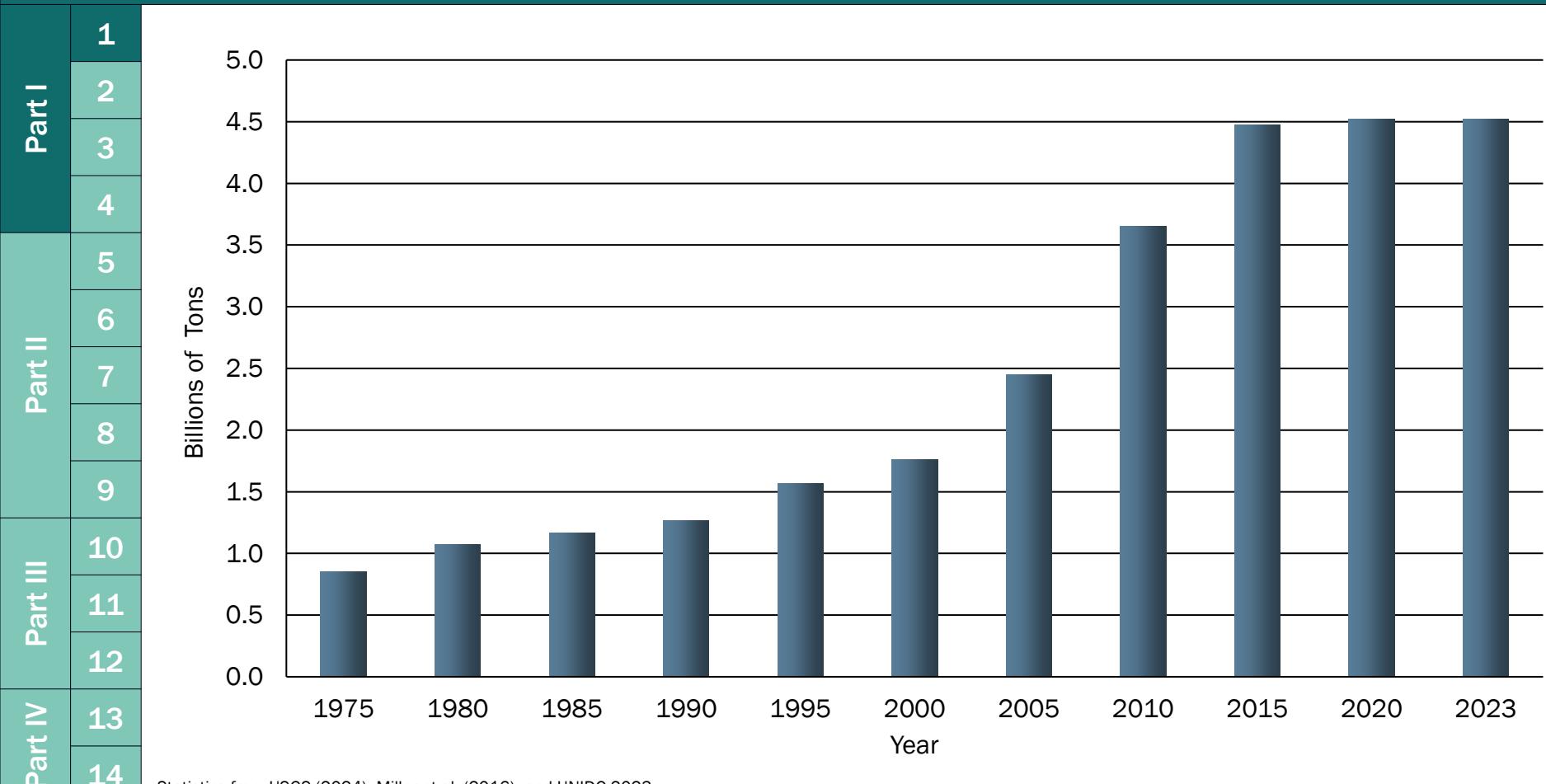


Statistic from Miller et al. (2016) and UNIDO 2023.

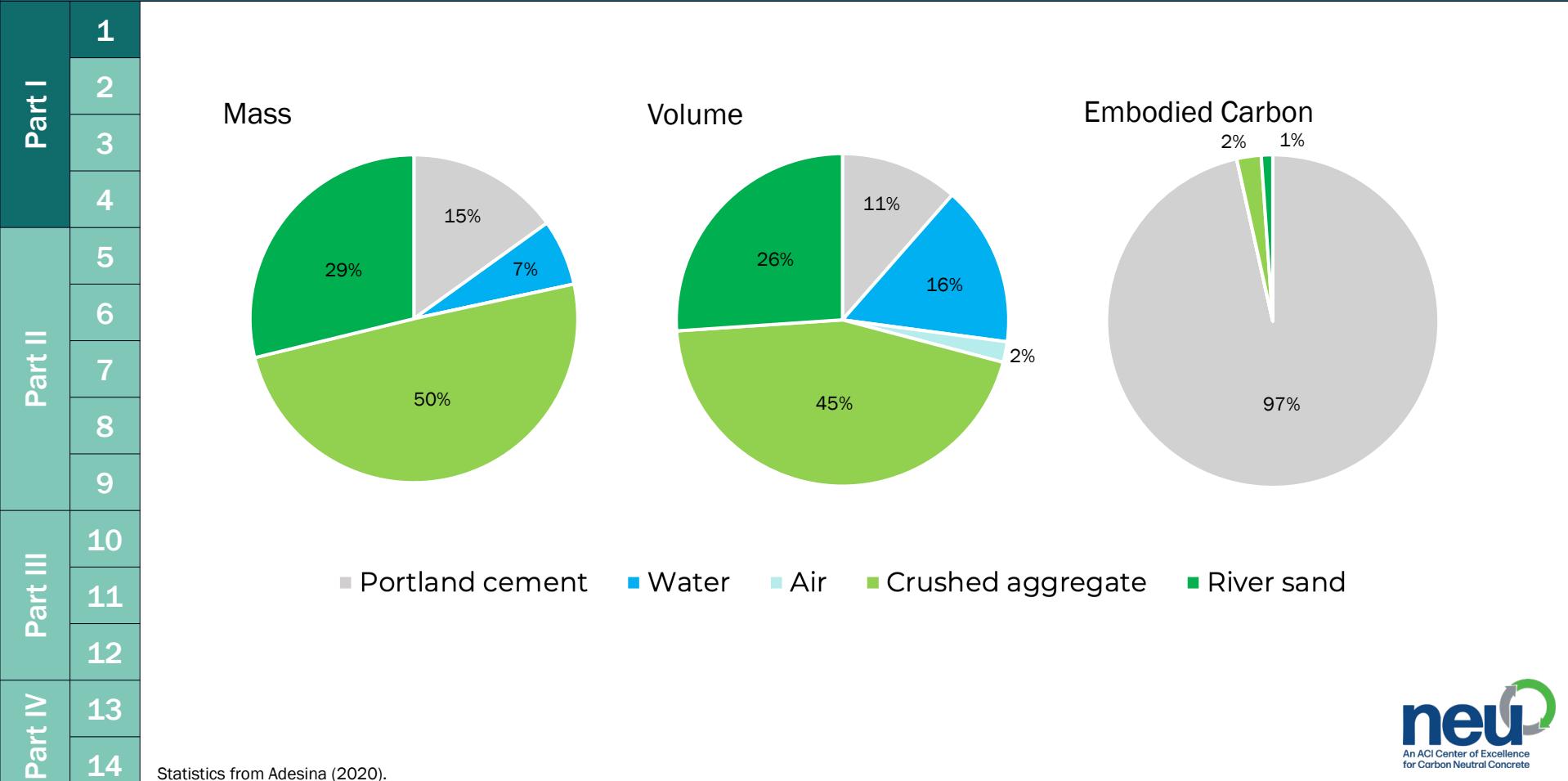
Understanding the Carbon Footprint of Concrete



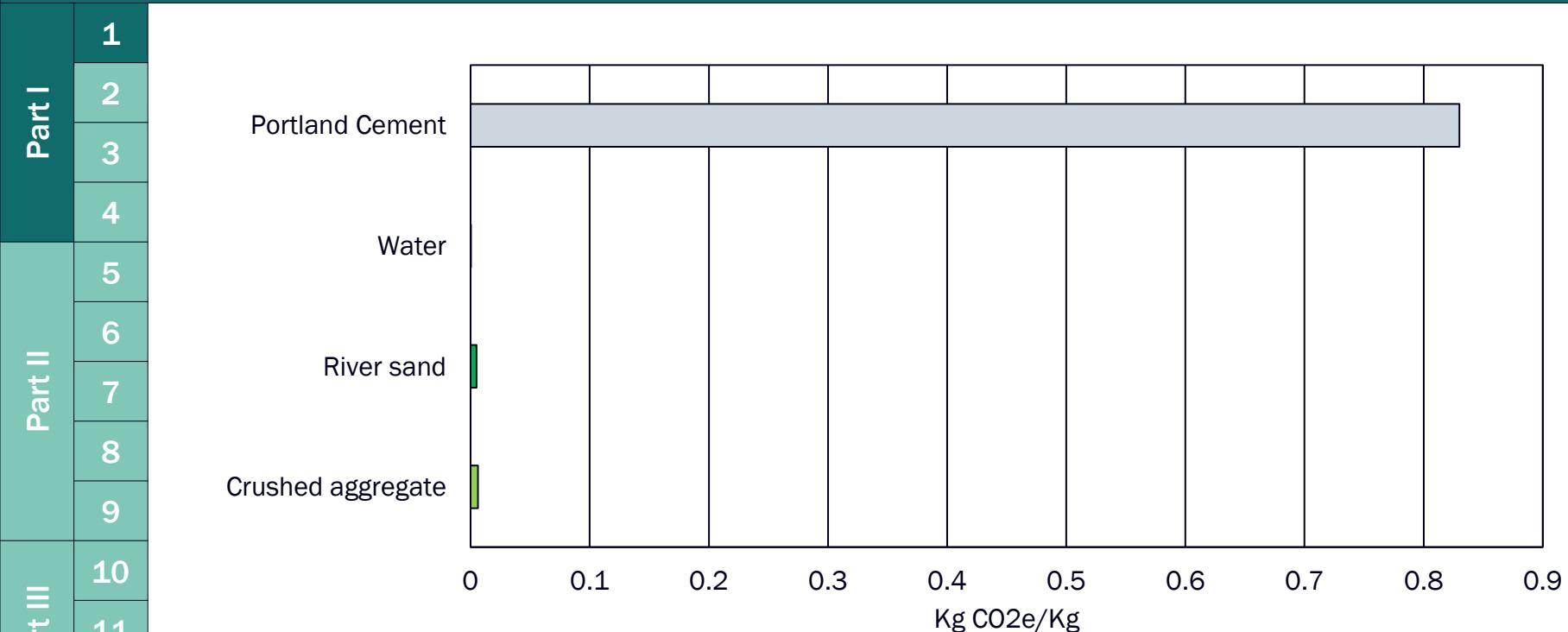
Understanding the Carbon Footprint of Concrete



Understanding the Carbon Footprint of Concrete



Understanding the Carbon Footprint of Concrete



Crushed aggregate River sand Water Portland Cement

Statistics from Adesina (2020).

Traditionally Produced Portland Cement Concrete

Part I

1

Part II

2

Part III

3

Part IV

4

14

Part IV

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

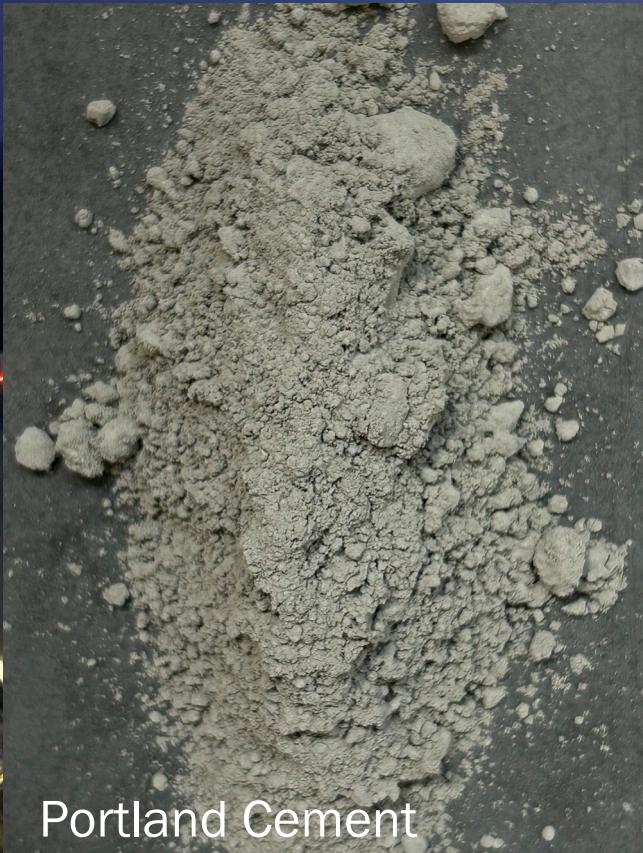
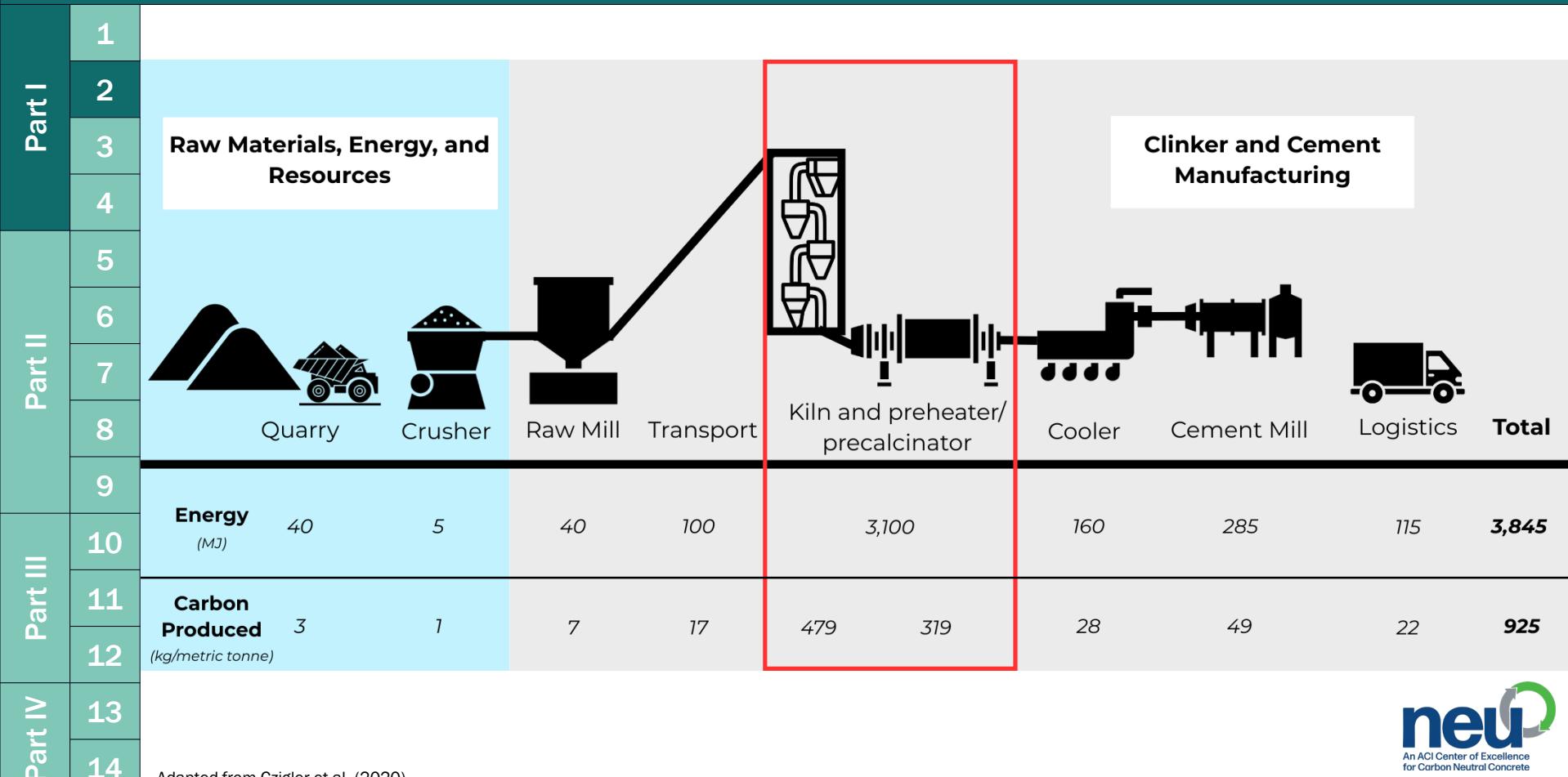


Photo courtesy of Jeff Hook.

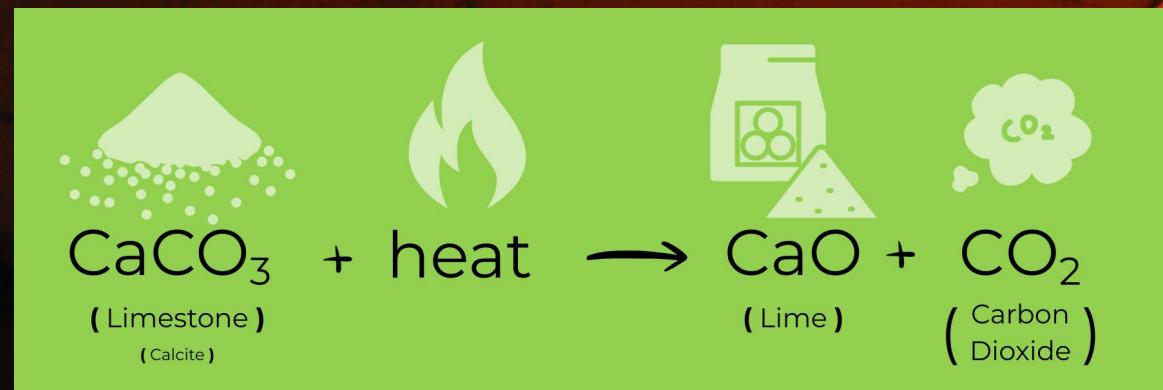
Traditionally Produced Portland Cement Concrete



Traditionally Produced Portland Cement Concrete

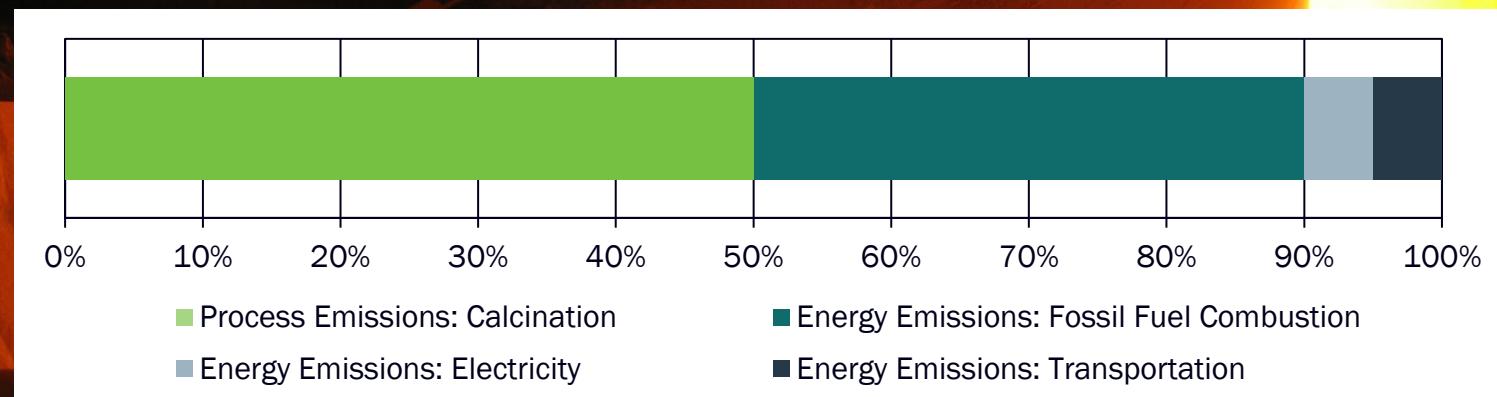
Part I

1
2
3
4



Part II

5
6



Part III

10

11

12

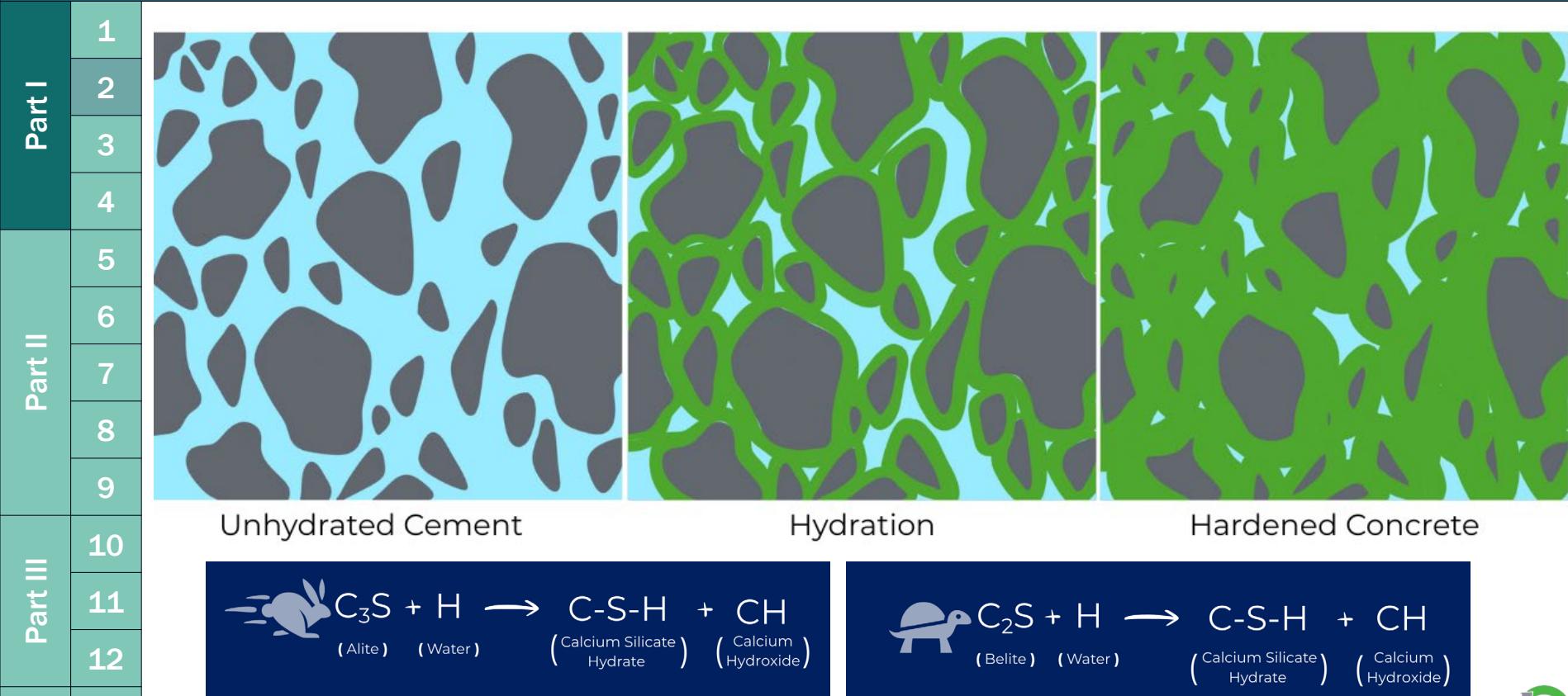
13

Part IV

14

Photo courtesy of Larry Rowland. Statistics from Summerbell et al. (2016).

Traditionally Produced Portland Cement Concrete



Adapted from Scrivener et al. (2018).

Life Cycle Carbon: Frameworks, Metrics, and Benchmarks

Part I	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
Part II	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
Part III	9	
	10	
	11	
	12	
Part IV	13	
	14	

Life Cycle Carbon: Frameworks, Metrics, and Benchmarks

Part I

1

2

3

4



Partial replacement of portland cement with supplementary cementitious materials



More resilient structure

Part II

5

6

7

8

Embodied Carbon



Downstream Carbon

Part III

9

10

11

12

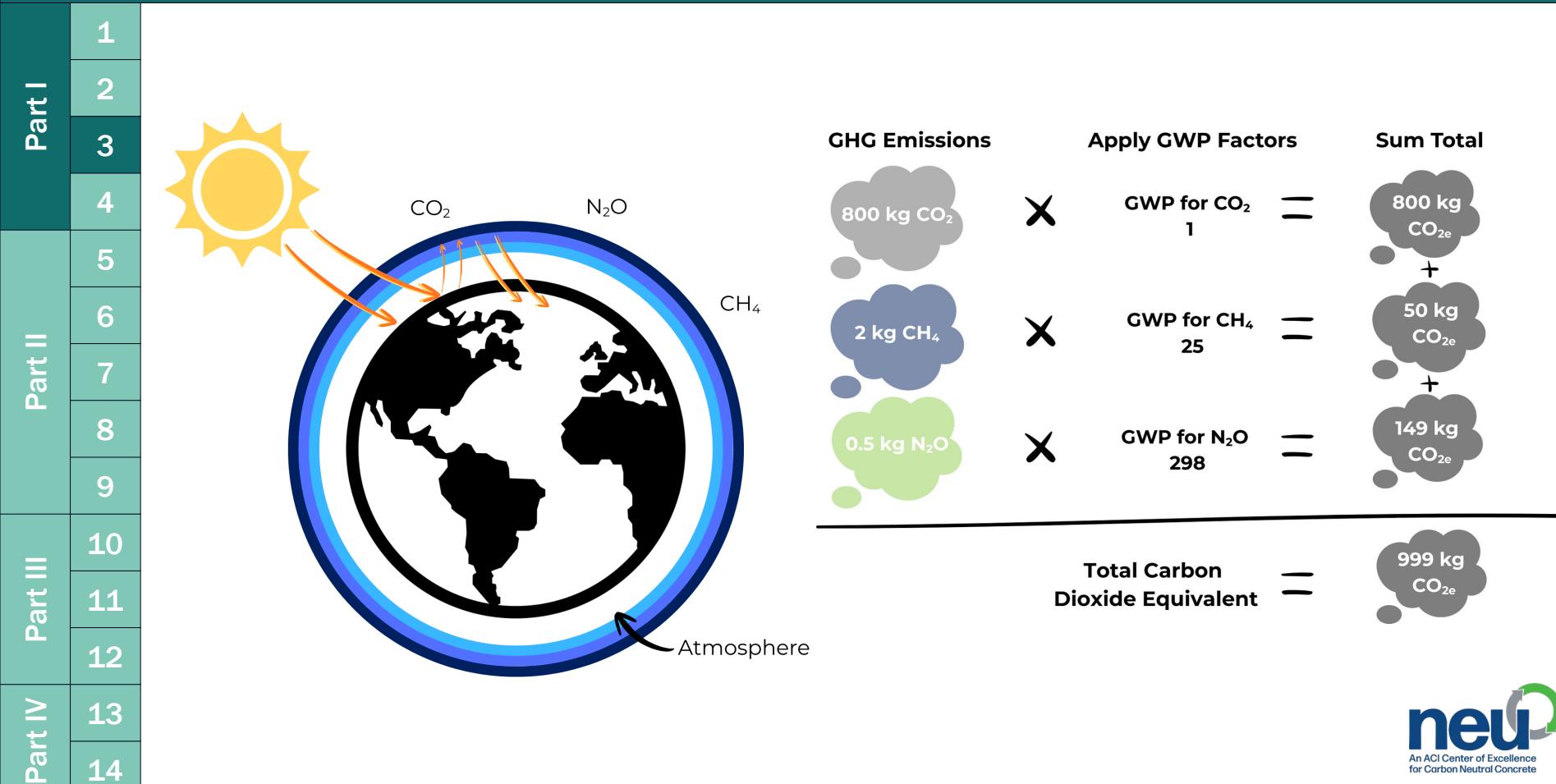
Whole-Life Carbon

Part IV

13

14

Life Cycle Carbon: Frameworks, Metrics, and Benchmarks



Life Cycle Carbon: Frameworks, Metrics, and Benchmarks

Part I	1	  ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION PORTLAND CEMENT <p>Life cycle assessment results</p> <p>The cradle-to-gate (A1 to A3) EPD results for producing one metric ton of portland cement are presented in Table 4.</p> <p>Table 4. Production stage EPD results for portland cements.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Impact category and inventory indicators</th> <th>Unit</th> <th>Portland Cements 1 metric ton</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Global warming potential, GWP 100, IPCC 2013</td><td>kg CO₂ eq</td><td>919</td></tr> <tr><td>Ozone depletion potential, ODP</td><td>kg CFC-11 eq</td><td>2.05E-05</td></tr> <tr><td>Acidification potential, AP</td><td>kg SO₂ eq</td><td>1.74</td></tr> <tr><td>Eutrophication potential, EP</td><td>kg N eq</td><td>1.02</td></tr> <tr><td>Smog formation potential, SFP</td><td>kg O₃ eq</td><td>32.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources, ADP elements*</td><td>kg St eq</td><td>1.56E-04</td></tr> <tr><td>Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP fossil*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>4365</td></tr> <tr><td>Renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), RPR_E*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>138</td></tr> <tr><td>Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPR_M*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>3.55</td></tr> <tr><td>Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRe*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>4361</td></tr> <tr><td>Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRM*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>4.75</td></tr> <tr><td>Secondary materials, SM*</td><td>kg</td><td>95.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Renewable secondary fuels, RSF*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>54.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Non-renewable secondary fuels, NRSF*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>523</td></tr> <tr><td>Net use of freshwater, NFW*</td><td>m³</td><td>1.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Hazardous waste disposed, HWD*</td><td>kg</td><td>0.013</td></tr> <tr><td>Non-hazardous waste disposed, NHWD*</td><td>kg</td><td>5.23</td></tr> <tr><td>High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, HLRW*</td><td>kg</td><td>x¹⁾</td></tr> <tr><td>Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, ILLRW*</td><td>kg</td><td>x¹⁾</td></tr> <tr><td>Components for re-use, CRU*</td><td>kg</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Materials for recycling, MFR*</td><td>kg</td><td>0.52</td></tr> <tr><td>Materials for energy recovery, MER*</td><td>kg</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Recovered energy exported from the product system, EE*</td><td>MJ LHV</td><td>1.94</td></tr> <tr><td>Global warming potential - biogenic, GWP_{bio}*</td><td>kg CO₂ eq</td><td>0.34</td></tr> <tr><td>Emissions from calcination*</td><td>kg CO₂ eq</td><td>480</td></tr> <tr><td>Emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources*</td><td>kg CO₂ eq</td><td>0.260</td></tr> <tr><td>Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources*</td><td>kg CO₂ eq</td><td>51.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Removals and emissions associated with biogenic content of bio-packaging</td><td>kg CO₂</td><td>-0.38</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*x – Not all LCA datasets for upstream materials include these impact categories and thus results may be incomplete. *1) Use caution when interpreting results for these categories</p>	Impact category and inventory indicators	Unit	Portland Cements 1 metric ton	Global warming potential, GWP 100, IPCC 2013	kg CO ₂ eq	919	Ozone depletion potential, ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	2.05E-05	Acidification potential, AP	kg SO ₂ eq	1.74	Eutrophication potential, EP	kg N eq	1.02	Smog formation potential, SFP	kg O ₃ eq	32.8	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources, ADP elements*	kg St eq	1.56E-04	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP fossil*	MJ LHV	4365	Renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), RPR _E *	MJ LHV	138	Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPR _M *	MJ LHV	3.55	Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRe*	MJ LHV	4361	Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRM*	MJ LHV	4.75	Secondary materials, SM*	kg	95.8	Renewable secondary fuels, RSF*	MJ LHV	54.3	Non-renewable secondary fuels, NRSF*	MJ LHV	523	Net use of freshwater, NFW*	m ³	1.2	Hazardous waste disposed, HWD*	kg	0.013	Non-hazardous waste disposed, NHWD*	kg	5.23	High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, HLRW*	kg	x ¹⁾	Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, ILLRW*	kg	x ¹⁾	Components for re-use, CRU*	kg	0	Materials for recycling, MFR*	kg	0.52	Materials for energy recovery, MER*	kg	0	Recovered energy exported from the product system, EE*	MJ LHV	1.94	Global warming potential - biogenic, GWP _{bio} *	kg CO ₂ eq	0.34	Emissions from calcination*	kg CO ₂ eq	480	Emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources*	kg CO ₂ eq	0.260	Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources*	kg CO ₂ eq	51.1	Removals and emissions associated with biogenic content of bio-packaging	kg CO ₂	-0.38
	Impact category and inventory indicators		Unit	Portland Cements 1 metric ton																																																																																					
	Global warming potential, GWP 100, IPCC 2013		kg CO ₂ eq	919																																																																																					
	Ozone depletion potential, ODP		kg CFC-11 eq	2.05E-05																																																																																					
Acidification potential, AP	kg SO ₂ eq	1.74																																																																																							
Eutrophication potential, EP	kg N eq	1.02																																																																																							
Smog formation potential, SFP	kg O ₃ eq	32.8																																																																																							
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources, ADP elements*	kg St eq	1.56E-04																																																																																							
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP fossil*	MJ LHV	4365																																																																																							
Renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), RPR _E *	MJ LHV	138																																																																																							
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPR _M *	MJ LHV	3.55																																																																																							
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRe*	MJ LHV	4361																																																																																							
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRM*	MJ LHV	4.75																																																																																							
Secondary materials, SM*	kg	95.8																																																																																							
Renewable secondary fuels, RSF*	MJ LHV	54.3																																																																																							
Non-renewable secondary fuels, NRSF*	MJ LHV	523																																																																																							
Net use of freshwater, NFW*	m ³	1.2																																																																																							
Hazardous waste disposed, HWD*	kg	0.013																																																																																							
Non-hazardous waste disposed, NHWD*	kg	5.23																																																																																							
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, HLRW*	kg	x ¹⁾																																																																																							
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, ILLRW*	kg	x ¹⁾																																																																																							
Components for re-use, CRU*	kg	0																																																																																							
Materials for recycling, MFR*	kg	0.52																																																																																							
Materials for energy recovery, MER*	kg	0																																																																																							
Recovered energy exported from the product system, EE*	MJ LHV	1.94																																																																																							
Global warming potential - biogenic, GWP _{bio} *	kg CO ₂ eq	0.34																																																																																							
Emissions from calcination*	kg CO ₂ eq	480																																																																																							
Emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources*	kg CO ₂ eq	0.260																																																																																							
Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources*	kg CO ₂ eq	51.1																																																																																							
Removals and emissions associated with biogenic content of bio-packaging	kg CO ₂	-0.38																																																																																							
2																																																																																									
3																																																																																									
4																																																																																									
Part II	5	 <p>Low-Carbon Concrete— Code Requirements and Commentary</p> <p>Reported by ACI Committee 323</p>																																																																																							
	6																																																																																								
	7																																																																																								
	8																																																																																								
	9																																																																																								
	10																																																																																								
	11																																																																																								
	12																																																																																								
	13																																																																																								
	14																																																																																								
	ACI CODE-323-24																																																																																								

Figures courtesy of Athena Sustainable Materials Institute and ASTM International (2023) (left) and ACI (2023) (right).

Material Selection Considerations

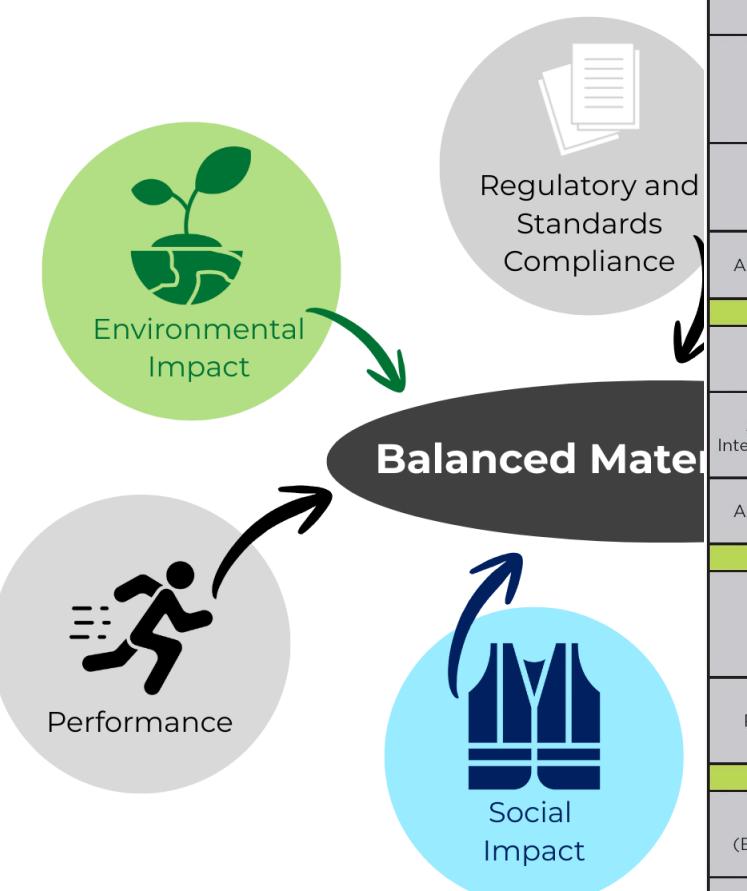


Table 20 Compliance Documents Influencing Material Selection and Adoption

Organization	Key Document(s)	Primary Focus	Relevance to Low-Carbon Materials
Codes			
ACI	ACI CODE 318, Building Code for Structural Concrete—Code Requirements and Commentary	Structural safety, durability	Establishes structural and durability requirements; prescriptive provisions shape material acceptance.
ACI	ACI CODE-562, Assessment, Repair, and Rehabilitation of Existing Concrete Structures—Code Requirements and Commentary	Repair and rehabilitation of existing structures	Governs repair materials and methods; applies to alternative binders and repair mortars.
ACI	ACI CODE-323, Low-Carbon Concrete—Code Requirements and Commentary	Performance-based mixture acceptance	Introduces explicit performance- and carbon-based provisions for concrete mixtures.
AASHTO	AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications	Transportation structures	Governs bridge design in the U.S.; acceptance provisions influence the use of SCMs and alternative binders.
Specifications			
ACI	ACI CODE-301, Specifications for Concrete Construction	Contract-level construction requirements	Provides prescriptive limits that often restrict SCM or alternative binder use unless modified.
ASTM International	ASTM material specifications and test methods	Standardized classification and testing	Provide acceptance criteria for portland cements, blended cements, performance cements, SCMs, and durability performance.
AASHTO	AASHTO material specifications and test methods	SCMs for transportation projects	Define acceptance criteria for SCMs and binders used in state-level transportation projects.
Technical Reports and Guides			
ACI	ACI technical reports and guides	Material-specific evaluation	Provide technical evaluation and guidance for SCMs, alternative cements, mixture proportioning, and other materials to support acceptance of low-carbon innovations.
RILEM	Technical committee recommendations	Research-driven test methods	Provide consensus-based test methods and recommendations, often research-driven, that help fill gaps where no ASTM/ACI equivalents exist.
International Standards			
CEN (Europe)	European standards	European concrete and cement frameworks	Allow wider use of blended systems and performance-based acceptance than U.S. counterparts.
ISO	ISO standards for EPDs and LCAs	Environmental declarations and LCAs	Establish frameworks for environmental product declarations and enable carbon-based material comparisons.

Part II: Exploring Low-Carbon Alternatives to Portland Cement

Readiness Levels

Readiness Level Definition

Proven	Widely adopted in industry practice with established specifications, abundant field data, and well-understood performance characteristics.
Emerging	Demonstrated in field projects or regionally available but not yet standardized or broadly adopted. Data and specifications may be limited, under development, or region-specific.
Experimental	Primarily in research or pilot stages. Limited field experience, uncertain long-term performance, and significant scale-up challenges remain before commercial adoption.

Strategies for Reducing the Carbon Footprint of the Binder

Part I	1
	2
	3
	4
Part II	5
	6
	7
	8
Part III	9
	10
	11
Part IV	12
	13
	14

Supplementary Cementitious Materials

Part I	1
Part II	2
Part III	3
Part IV	4
Part I	5
Part II	6
Part III	7
Part IV	8
Part I	9
Part II	10
Part III	11
Part IV	12
Part I	13
Part II	14

Photo courtesy of Mindy Granley.



Supplementary Cementitious Materials

	Part I	1	
		2	
		3	
		4	
	Part II	5	
		6	
		7	
		8	
		9	
	Part III	10	
		11	
		12	
	Part IV	13	
		14	



Photos courtesy of Laura Nurczyk (top) and Harsh Jain (bottom).

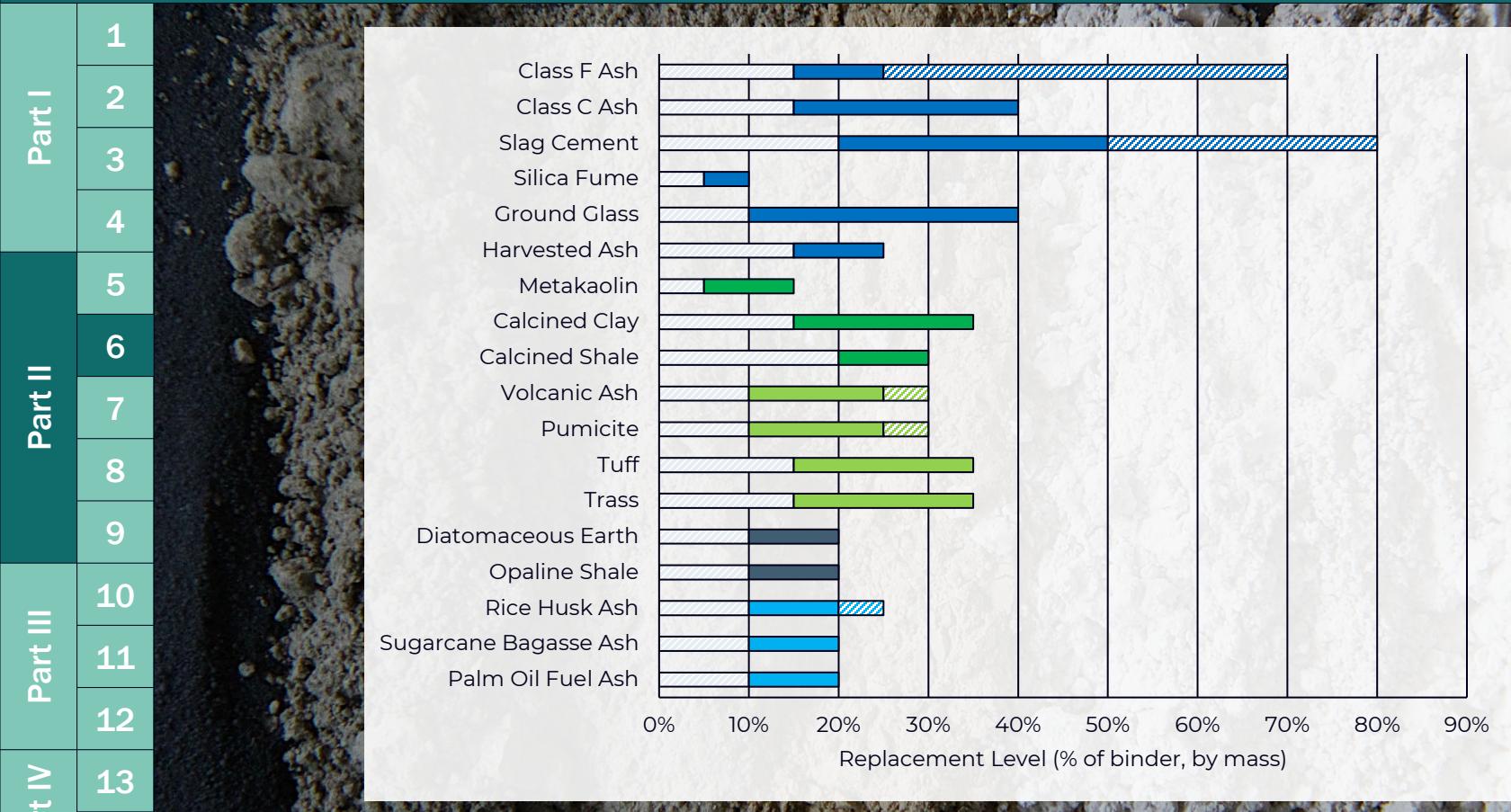
Supplementary Cementitious Materials

		Part I	1	
			2	
			3	
			4	
		Part II	5	
			6	
			7	
			8	
			9	
		Part III	10	
			11	
			12	
		Part IV	13	
			14	



Photos courtesy of Briana Gross.

Supplementary Cementitious Materials

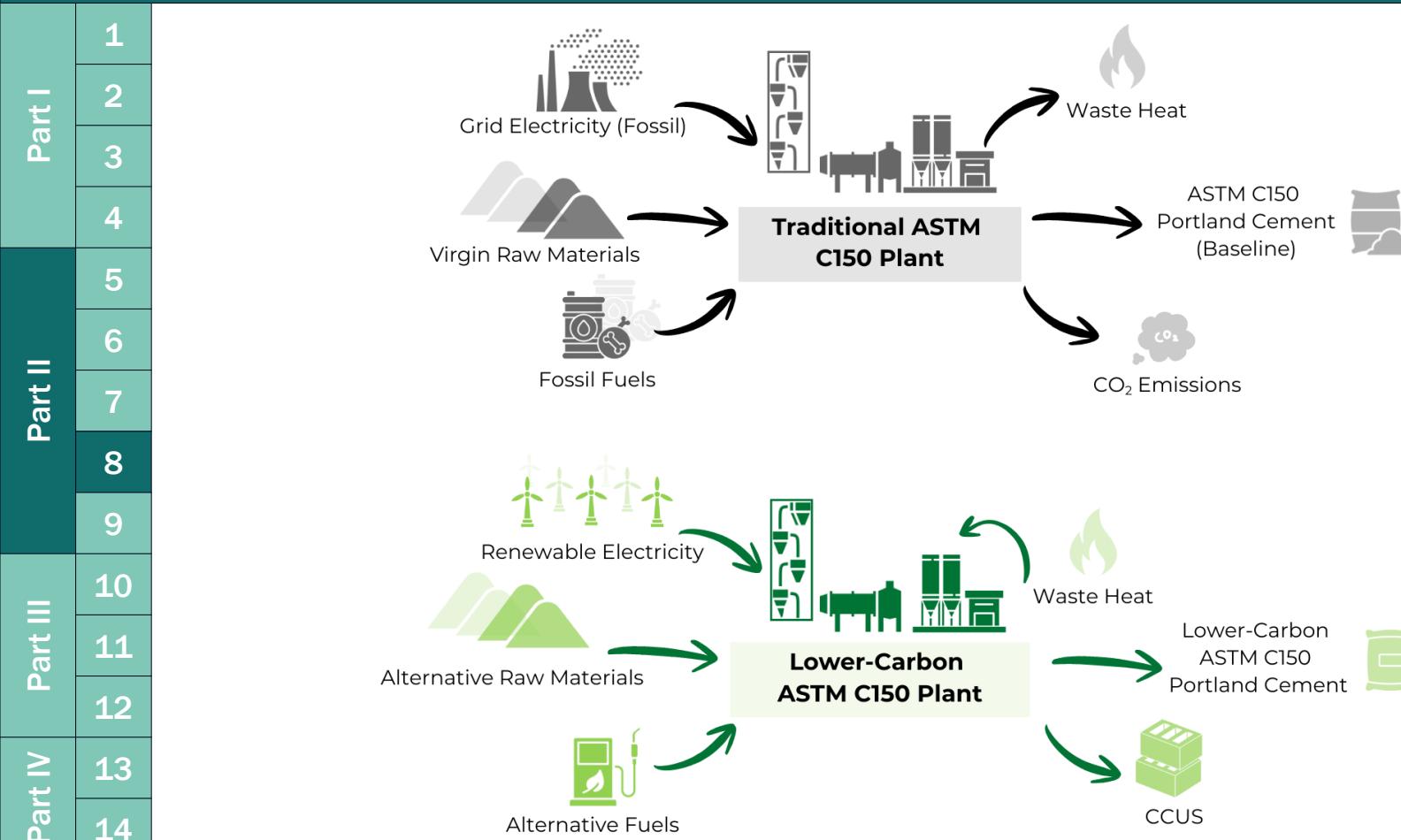


Mineral Fillers

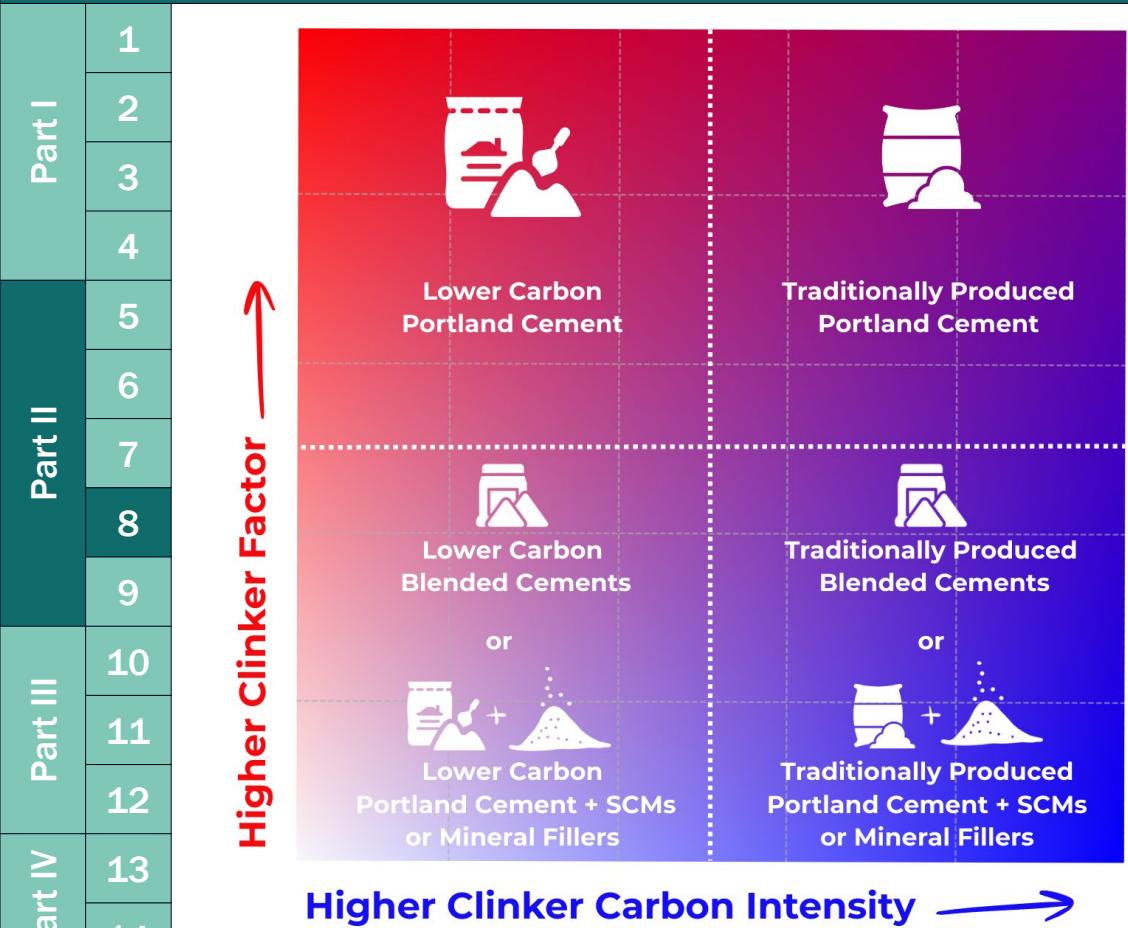


Photo courtesy of Kate McCabe.

Plant-Level Innovations in Producing Lower-Carbon Cements



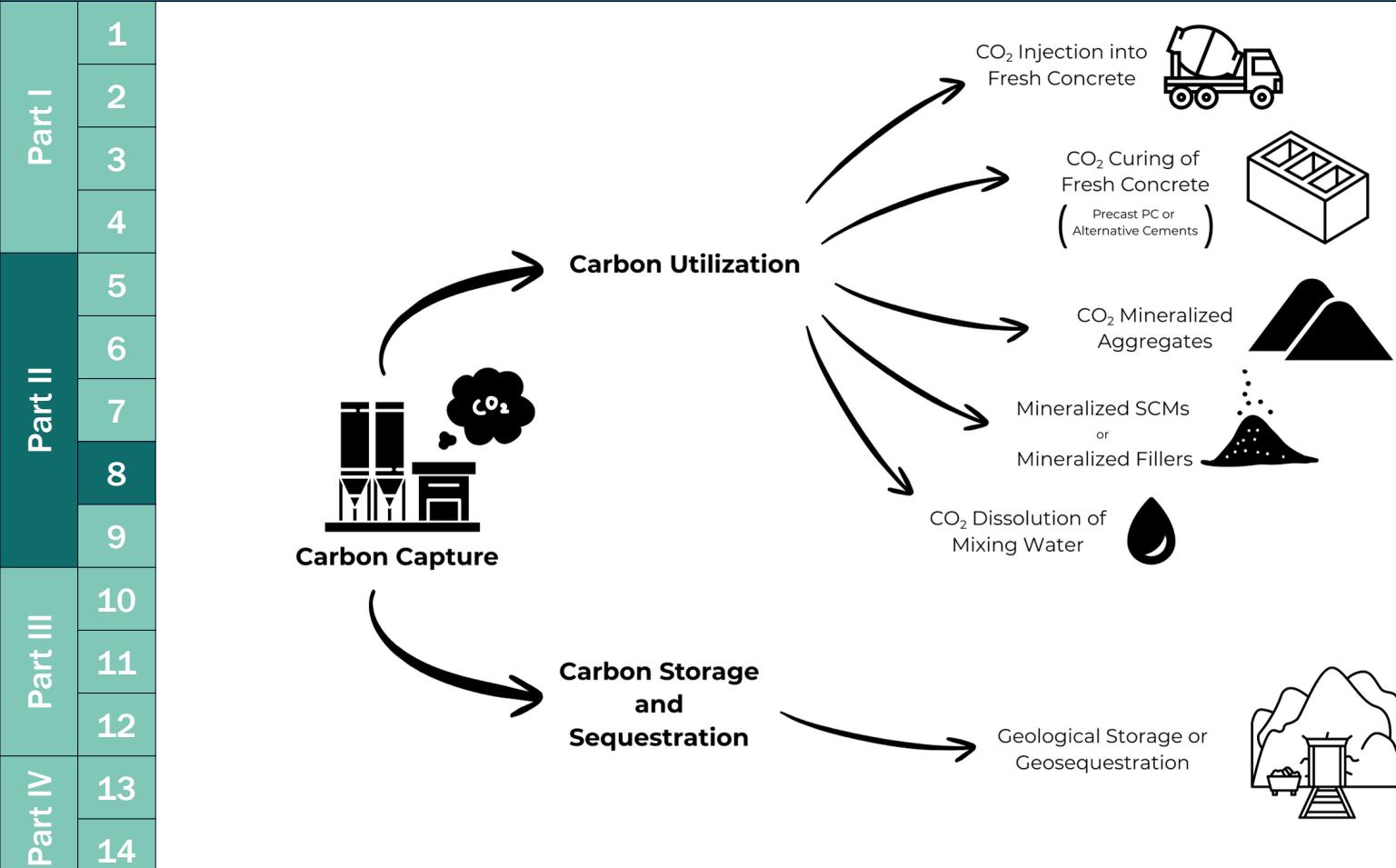
Plant-Level Innovations in Producing Lower-Carbon Cements



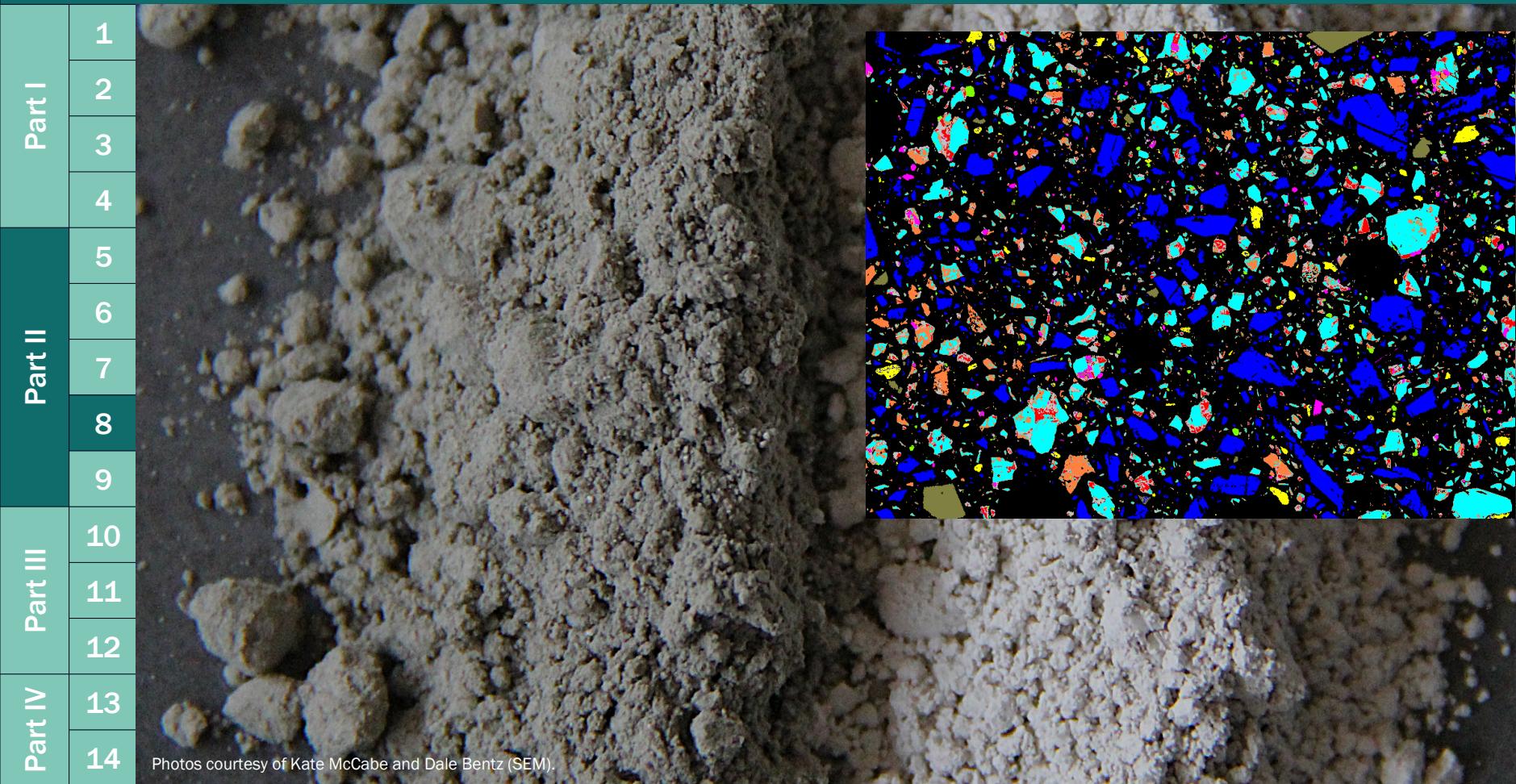
Photos courtesy of Kenny Allen (top) and Rachel Clement (bottom).



Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage



Portland Limestone Cement (Type IL)



	Part I	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
	7	7
	8	8
	9	9
	10	10
	11	11
	12	12
	13	13
Part IV	14	14

Photos courtesy of Kate McCabe and Dale Bentz (SEM).

LC³ Cement: Limestone Calcined Clay Cement

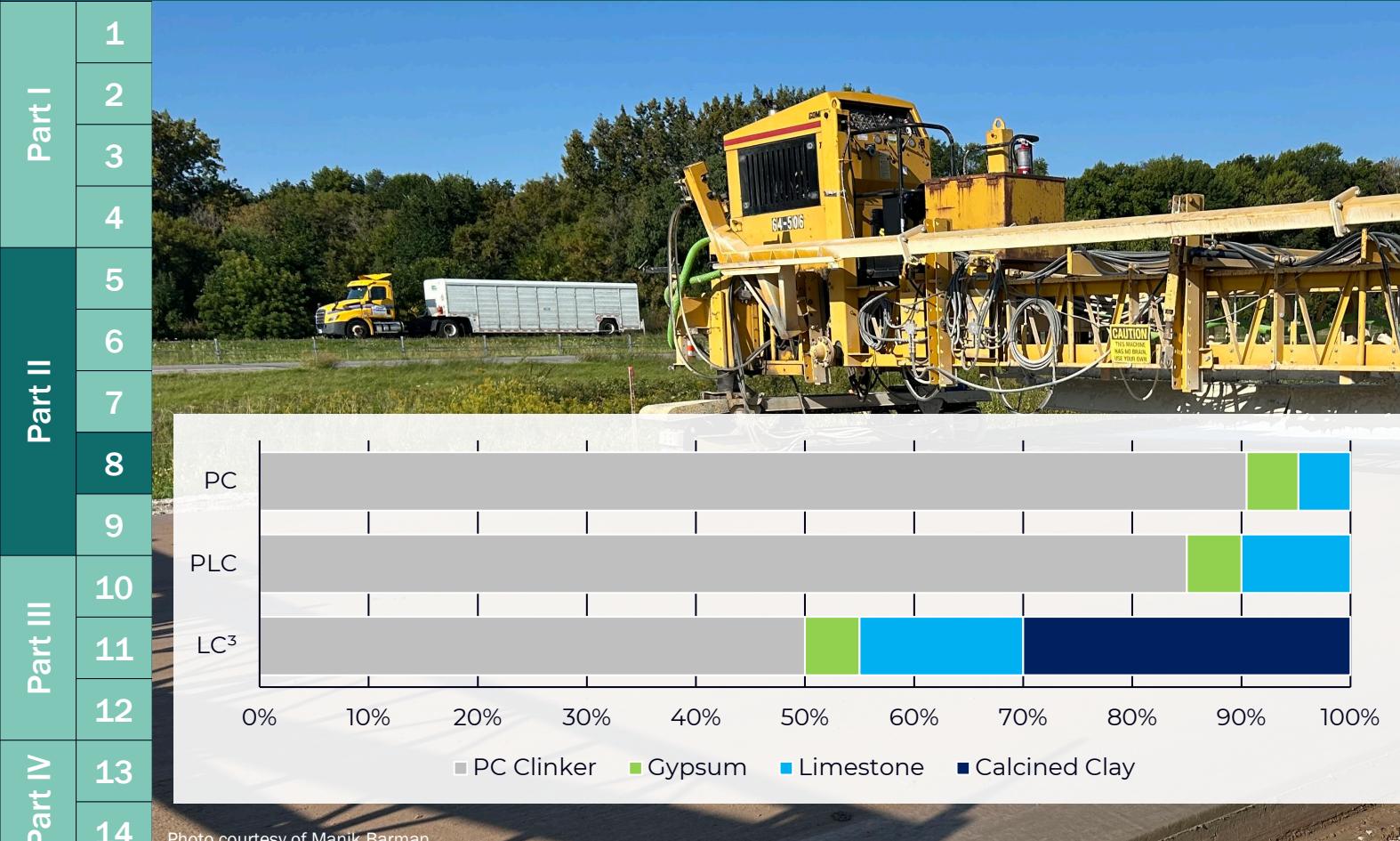


Photo courtesy of Manik Barman.

Alternative Cements

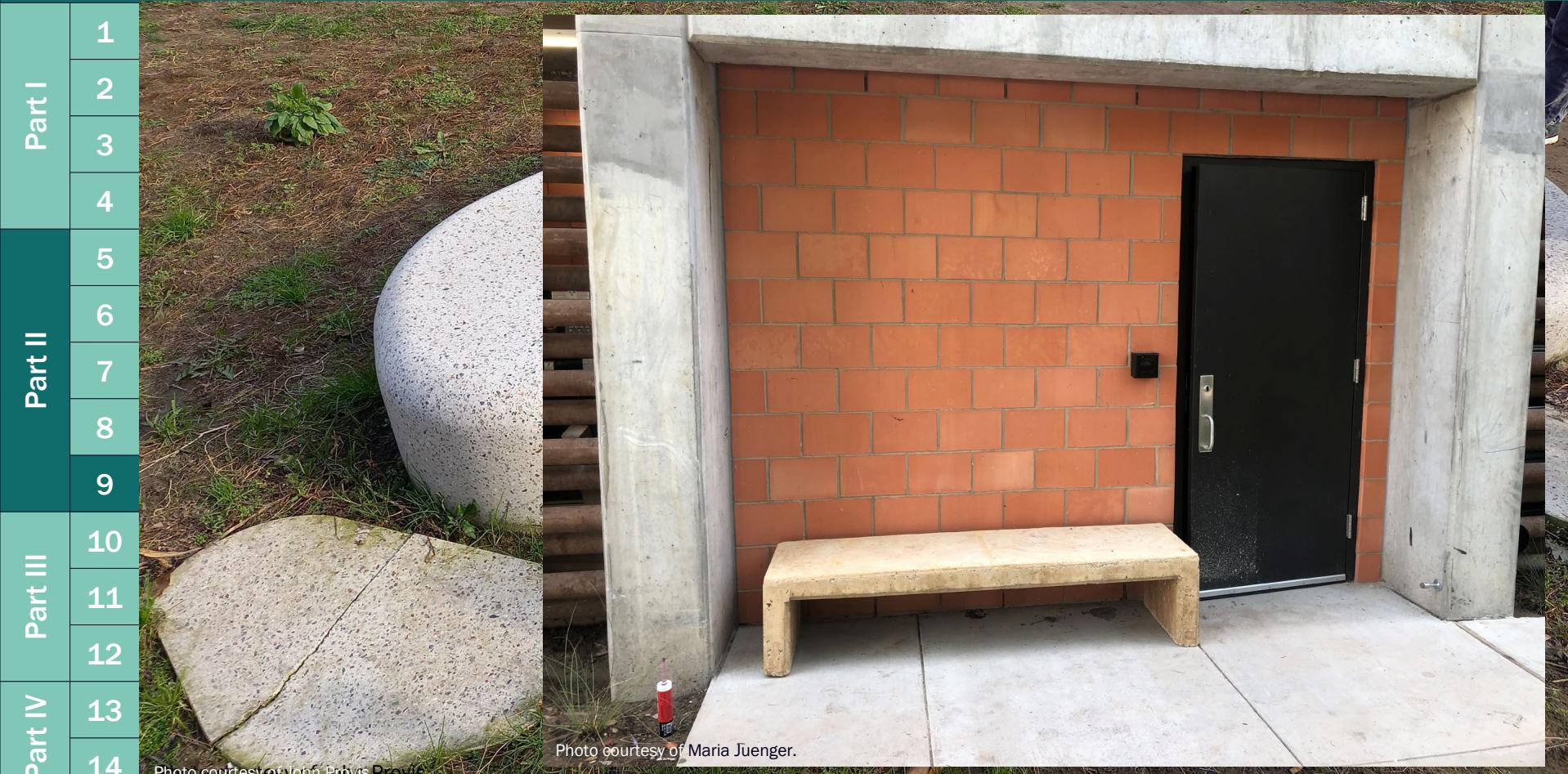
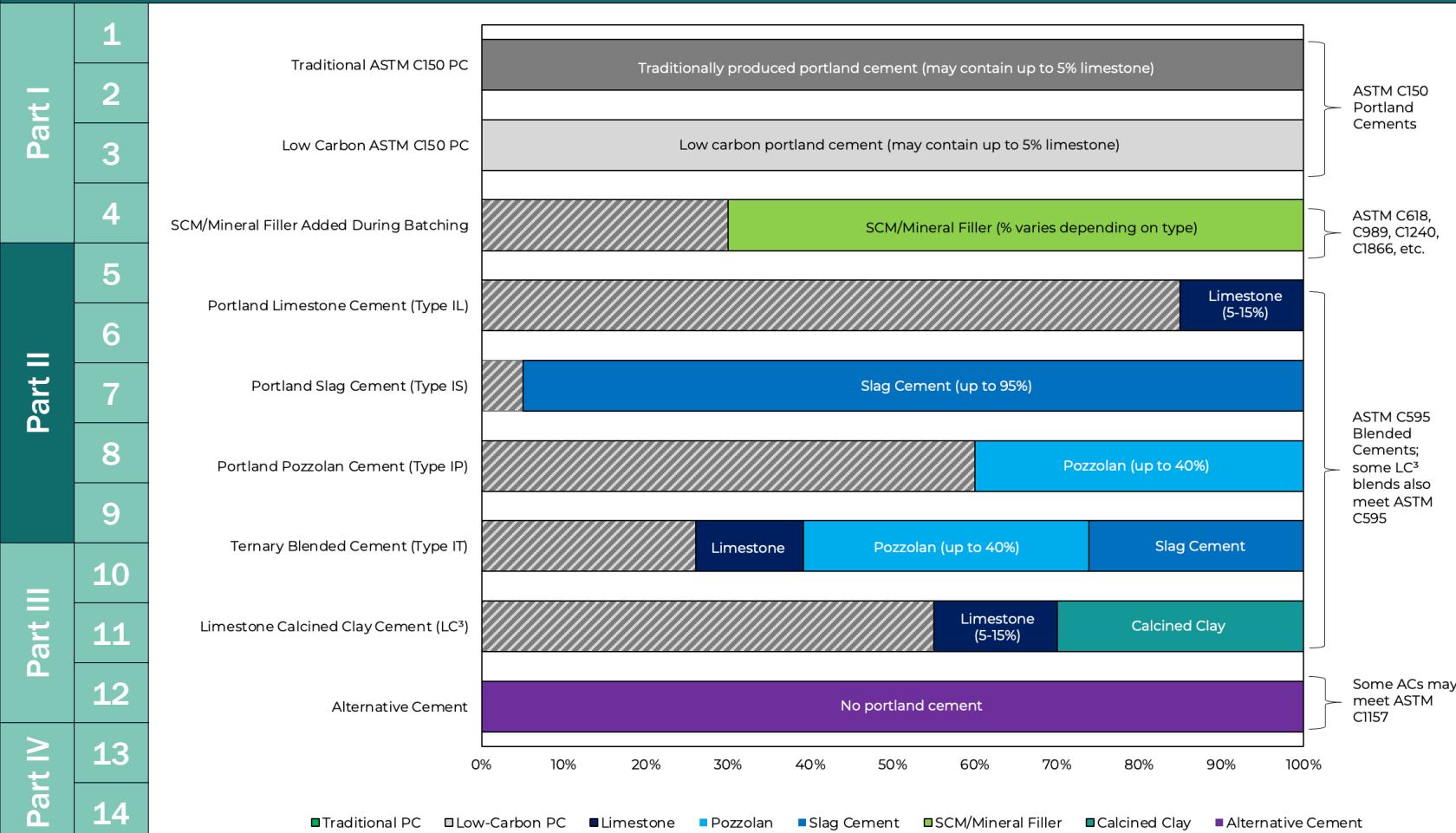


Photo courtesy of Maria Juenger.

Photo courtesy of John Provis. Provis

Strategies for Reducing the Carbon Footprint of the Binder



Part III: Exploring Low-Carbon Alternatives to Non-Binder Concrete Materials

Aggregates



Photo courtesy of Mary Christensen.

Aggregates

Part I

1
2
3
4



Part II

5
6
7
8



Part III

9
10

11

12



Part IV

13

14

Photos courtesy of Karl Peterson (top) and Jodi Slick (bottom).

Reinforcement



	Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				

Photo courtesy of Kate McCabe.

Reinforcement



Photos courtesy of Kate McCabe, Ben Dymond, Grant Magnuson, Mario Ratnaraj (clockwise from top left).

Water in Concrete

Part I

1

2

- Where water is used in concrete
- Reducing water demand in mixing
- Alternative water sources
- Efficient curing techniques
- Water-conscious construction practices
- CO₂ mineralization of process water

3

4

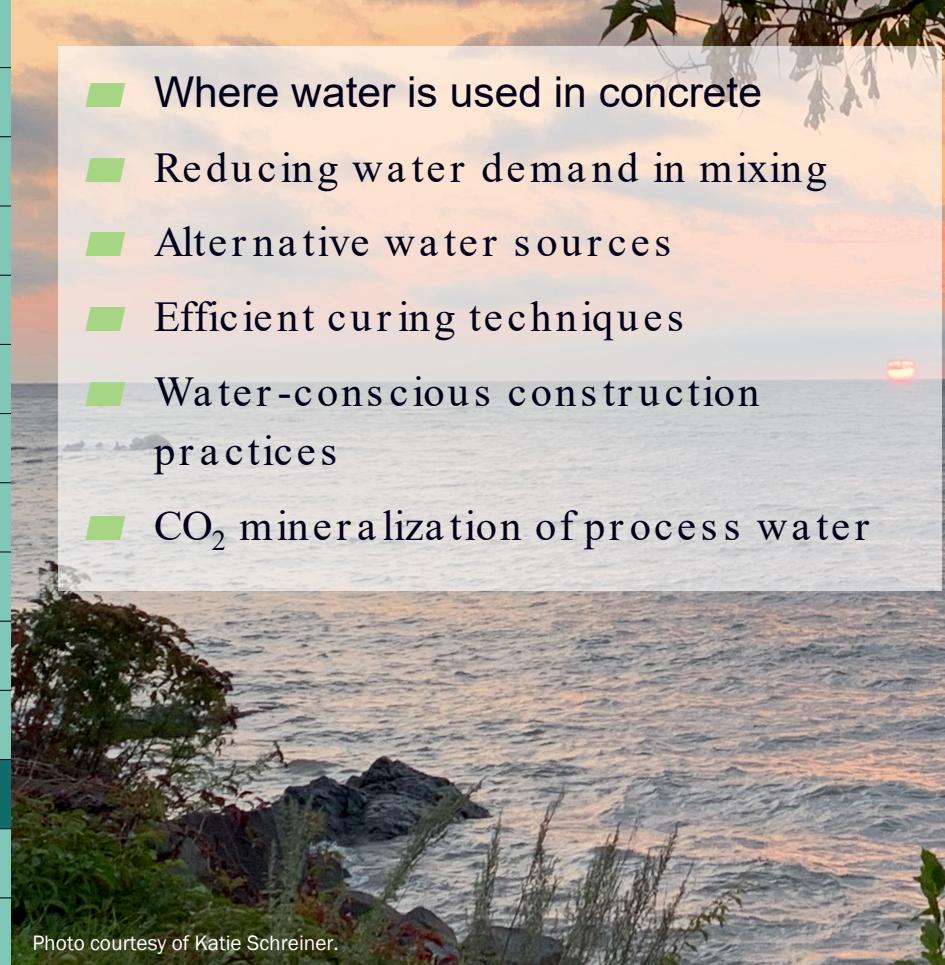
5

6

7

8

9



Part II

10

11

12

Part III

13

14

Part IV

Photo courtesy of Katie Schreiner.

Part IV: Advanced Design Strategies for Low-Carbon Concrete

Advanced Mixture Optimization for Low-Carbon Concrete

Part I	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lower clinker content - water reducers, accelerators, retarders, rheology modifiers, strength enhancing admixtures
	2	
	3	
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce total paste volume - mid- and high-range water reducers, viscosity-modifying admixtures
Part II	5	
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Design for durability - air-entraining agents, permeability reducers, shrinkage and crack reducers, corrosion inhibitors, ASR inhibitors
	7	
	8	
	9	
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve construction efficiency - extended-set control admixtures, workability retaining admixtures, viscosity modifying admixtures
Part III	11	
	12	
Part IV	13	
	14	

Advanced Concretes and Their Role in Low-Carbon Construction

Part I

1

2

3

4

Part II

5

6

7

8

Part III

9

10

11

12

Part IV

13

14



- High-performance concretes
- Construction-efficiency concretes
- Environment- and system-driven concretes

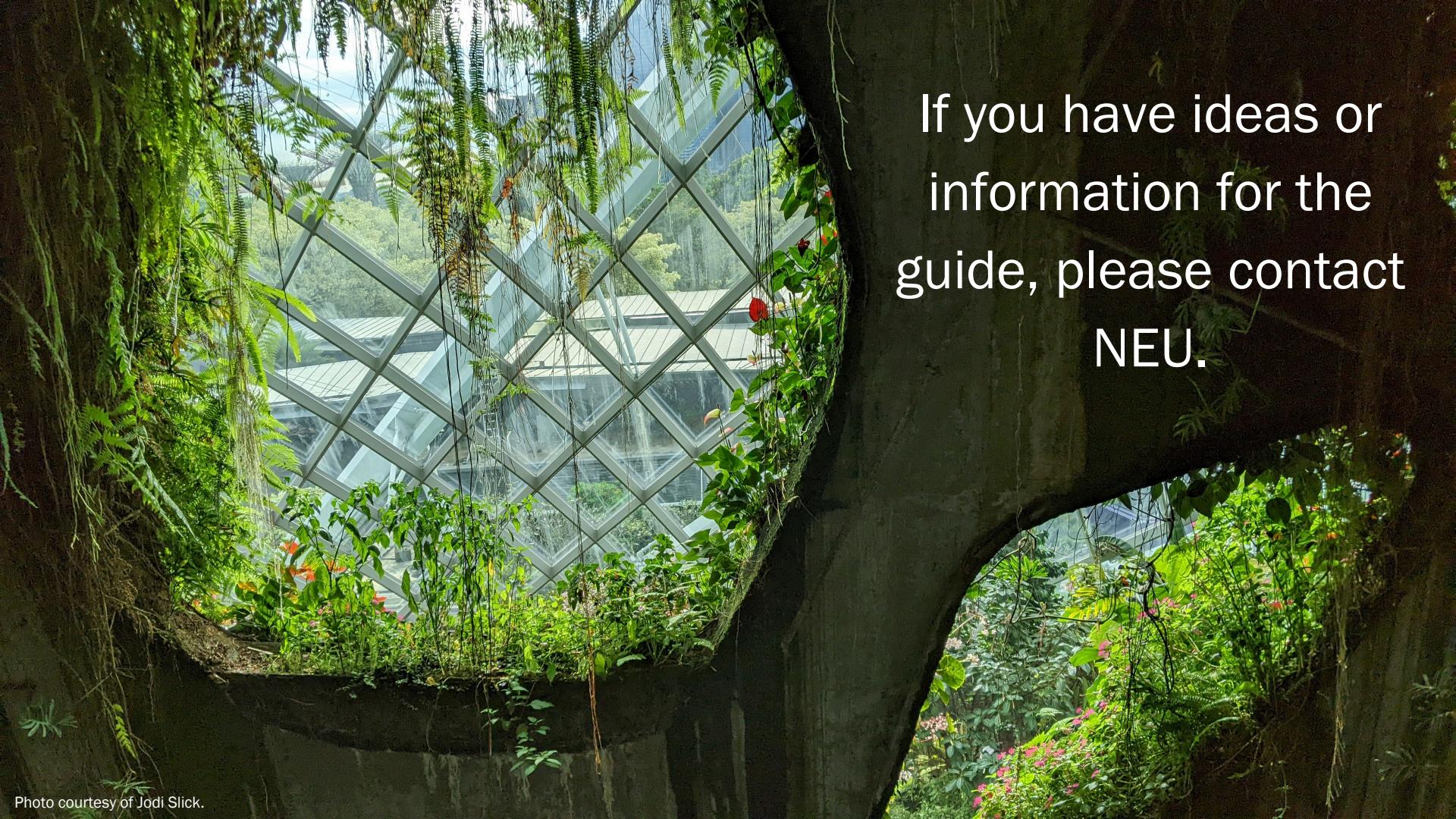
Photos courtesy of Mario Ratnraj (left) and Mary Vanicura (right).



Achieving durable, verifiable reductions in concrete's carbon footprint will require:

- Life-cycle thinking
- Balanced decision-making
- Collaboration across the value chain
- Adopting proven practices while embracing innovation

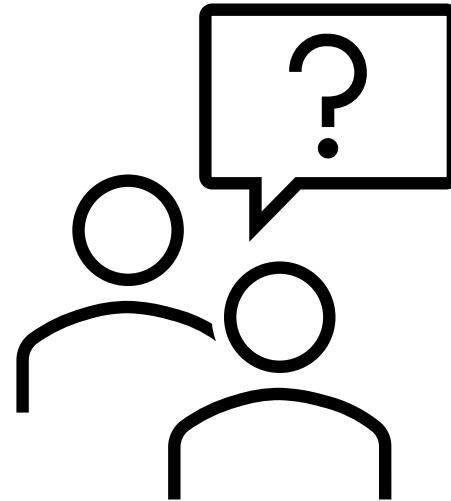


A photograph of a dense jungle environment. In the foreground, a large tree trunk is visible on the left, and a thick, dark wall or bridge structure is on the right. The background features a large, multi-tiered glass-enclosed structure, possibly a conservatory or a modern architectural feature, with a diamond-shaped pattern. The scene is filled with various tropical plants, including ferns, vines, and colorful flowers (red, pink, yellow) hanging from the branches.

If you have ideas or
information for the
guide, please contact
NEU.

Questions?

- Ask questions via the Q&A dialog box in the zoom platform



NEU is Here to Help You!

Ask us about:

NEU's *The Low-Carbon Concrete Guide: Materials*. Strategies for reducing the carbon emissions of concrete with an emphasis on material/mixture decisions made at the project level. Available for purchase at the ACI Store. Scan the QR code!



NEU's Validation and Verification program. Provides third-party validation or verification of the environmental claims of both existing and innovative new products/technologies associated with low-carbon cement, concrete, and concrete products, following the requirements of international standards.

www.neuconcrete.org/validation-verification

Thank you!

NEU's next webinar is February 26 at 1 PM Eastern Time. Nathan Forrest from the California Nevada Cement Association presents *Utilizing ACI Code 323 – Low-Carbon Concrete: Real World Implementation and Examples*. Register today: <https://ow.ly/4o9750XTbt2>

 NEU: An ACI Center of Excellence for Carbon Neutral Concrete

 NEU: An ACI Center of Excellence for Carbon Neutral Concrete

www.neuconcrete.org Connect with NEU at: info@neuconcrete.org

Low-Carbon Concrete Guide: Materials

 NEU: An ACI Center of Excellence for Carbon Neutral Concrete

 @NEUCarbonNeutralConcrete