

Untangling Construction Costs: How Tariffs, Carbon Tax Repeal and Code Changes are Shaping the Industry

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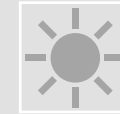
PRESENTATION SUMMARY



Construction Costs:
Post-COVID
Landscape



Tariffs & Trade Policy



Carbon Tax & Climate
Policy



Legislative &
Regulatory Changes



Q&A



Construction Costs: Post-COVID Landscape

Construction Costs in Canada: Where Are We Now?



- COVID-19 shock: material & labour shortages, delays, spikes



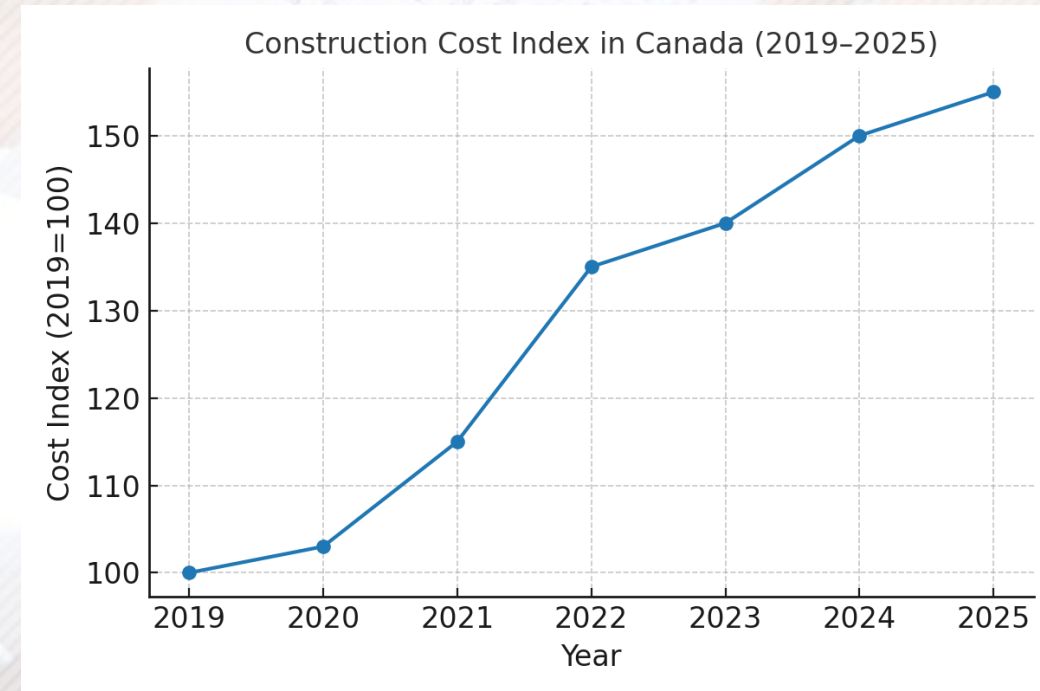
- Peak inflation: 2021–2022 double-digit increases



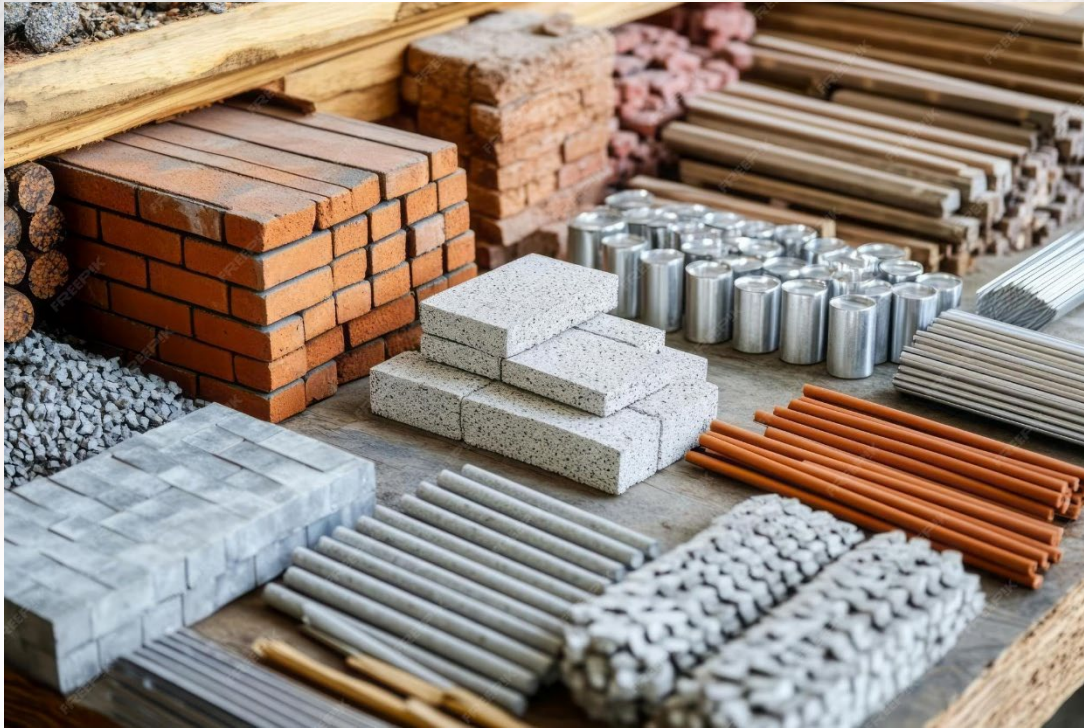
- Current trends: lumber easing, steel/cement high, labour shortages persist



- Insurance values stab



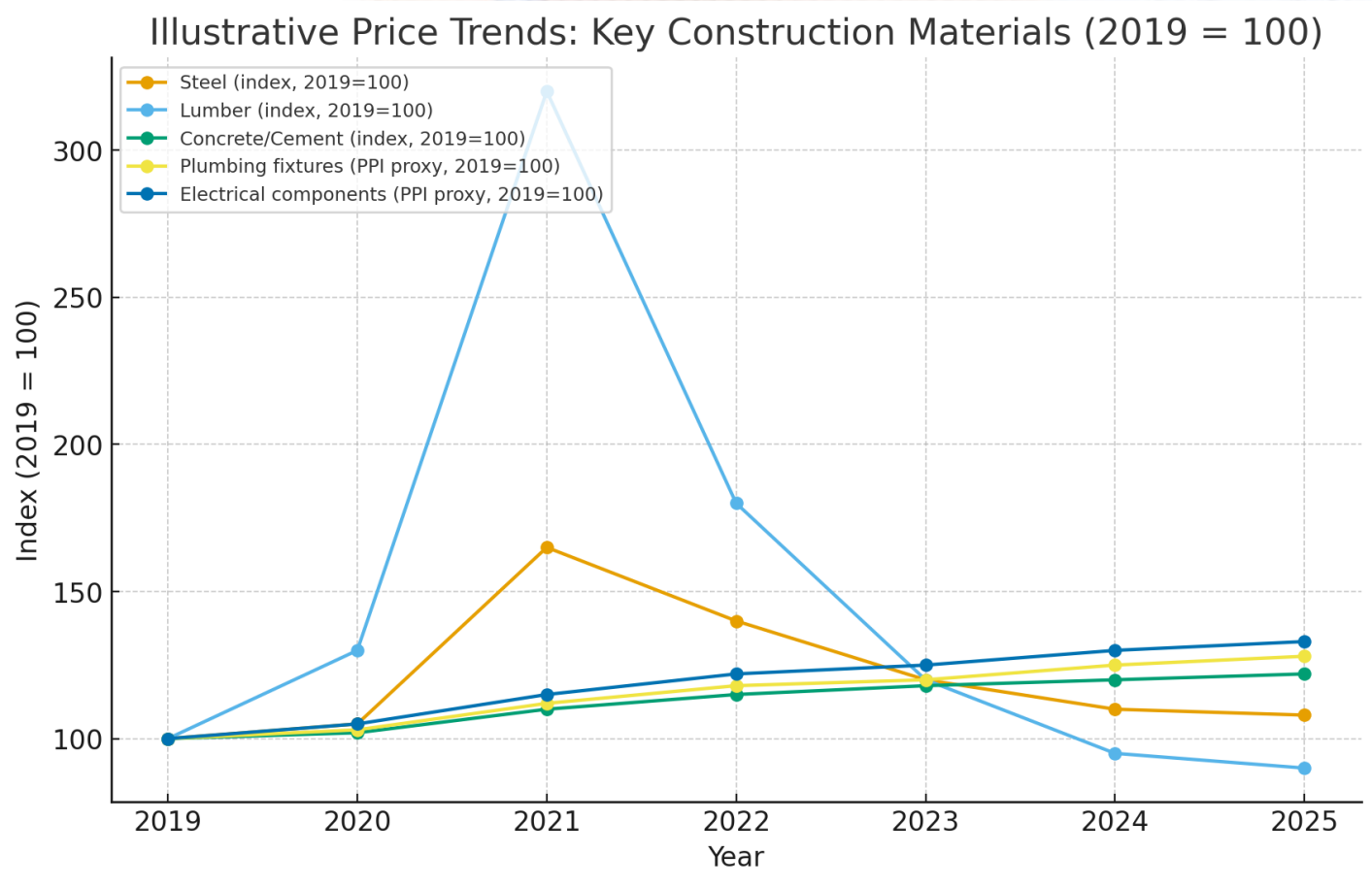
Poll Question #1



Since 2019 which construction material has seen the largest increase in cost?

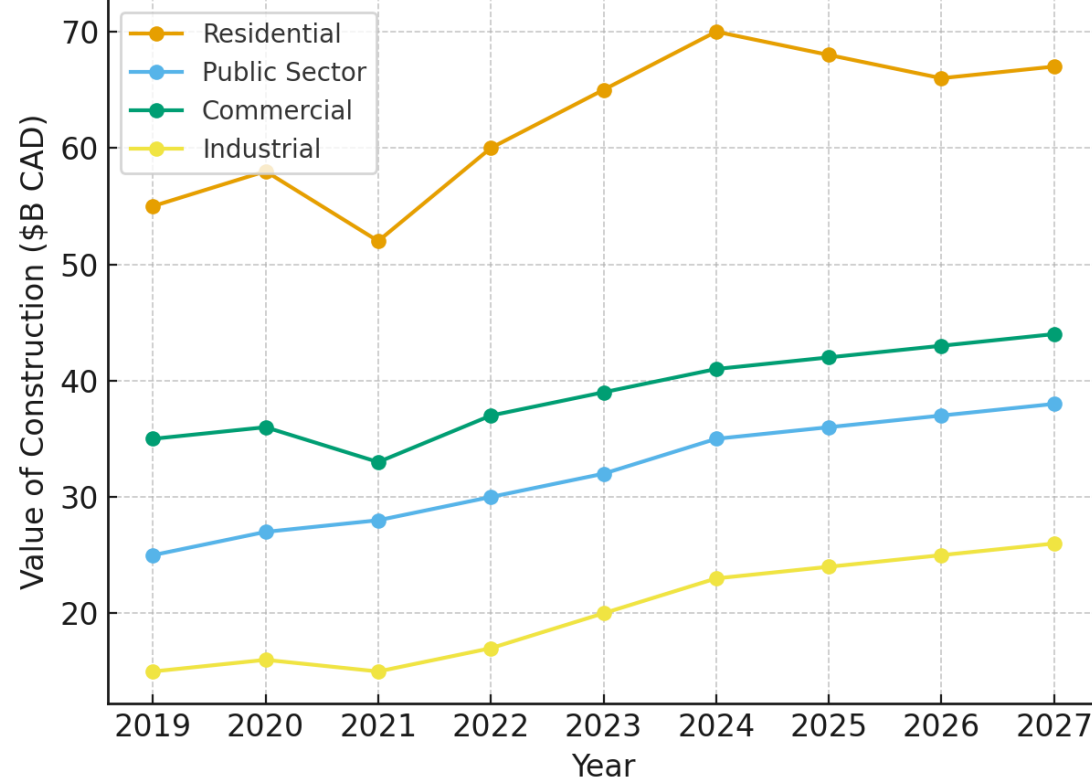
- Steel
- Lumber
- Concrete
- Plumbing Fixtures
- Electrical Components

Construction Material Prices (2019–Current)

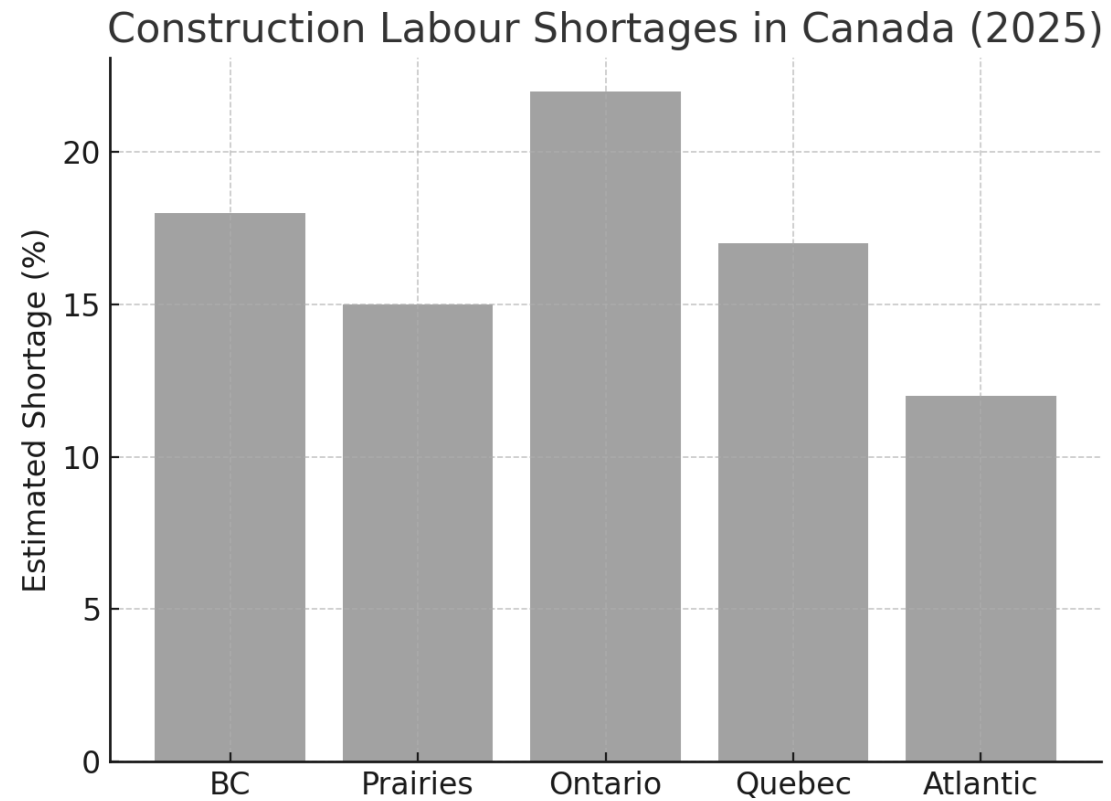


Canadian Construction Activity Trends

Canadian Construction Activity by Sector (2019-2027)



Construction Labour Shortages in Canada



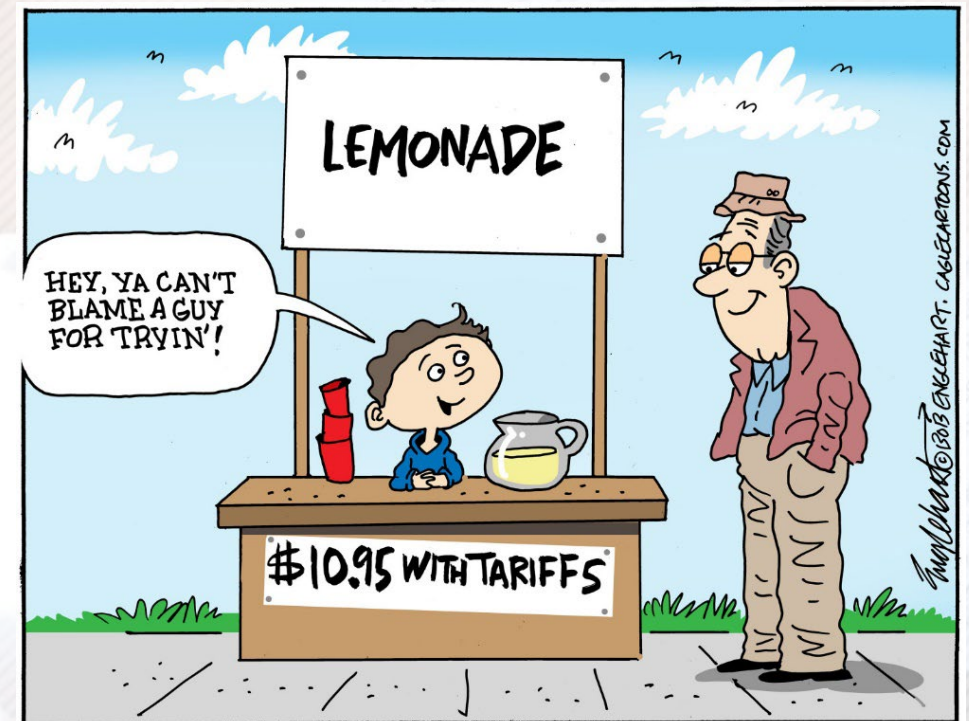
Construction Labour Shortages by Trade (2025)

Trade	Estimated Shortage (%)	Notes
Carpenters	20%	High demand in residential/commercial builds
Electricians	18%	Shortages in both urban and industrial projects
Plumbers	15%	Slightly less severe, but persistent across Canada
Welders	22%	Acute shortages in Western Canada, industrial projects
Heavy Equipment Operators	17%	Recruitment challenges, especially in remote projects



Tariffs & Trade Policy

What are Tariffs?



Tariffs & Trade Policy: Overview



- Tariffs = taxes on imports/exports



- Key disputes: steel, aluminum, lumber, gypsum



- Canada–U.S. trade tension = cost volatility



- Ripple effects on costs & timelines

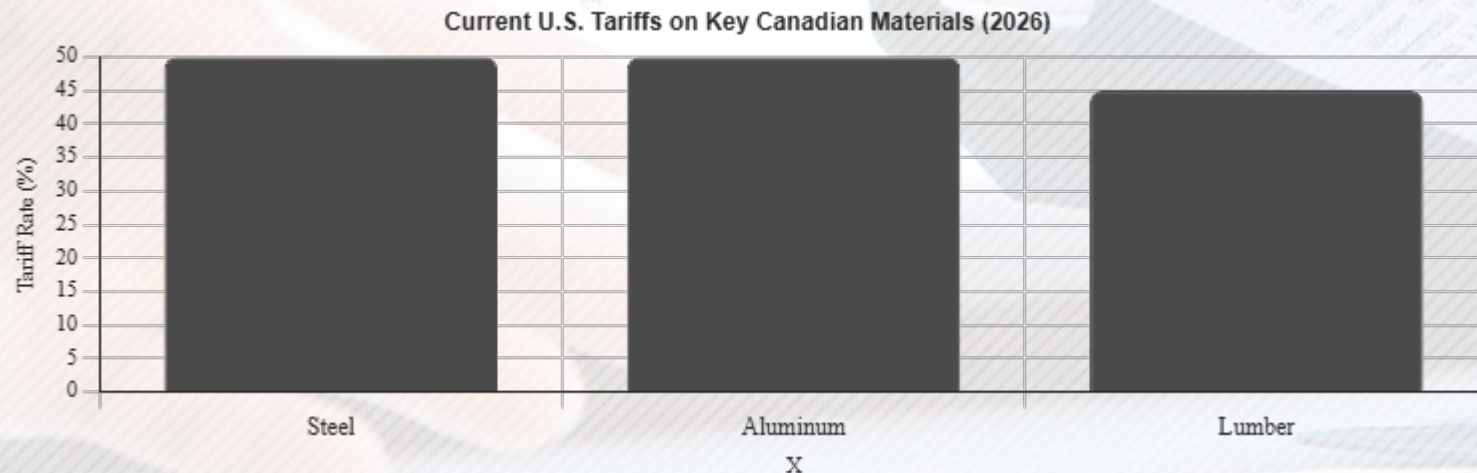


Tariffs: Current US Landscape

Steel & Aluminum:
50%

Softwood Lumber
Duties: ~45%

Result: higher costs +
sourcing delays

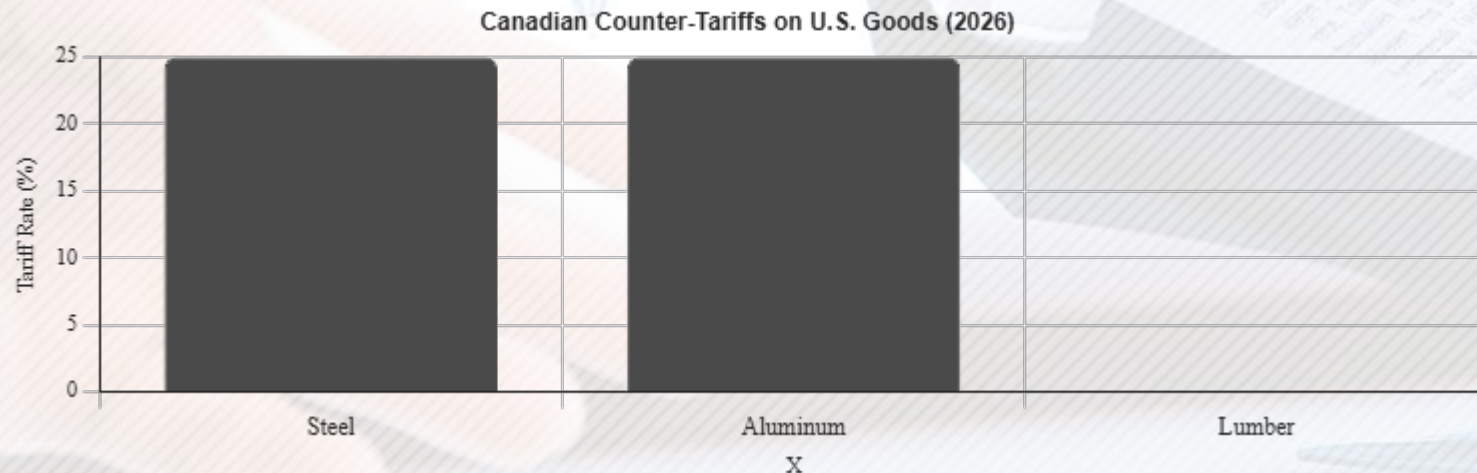


Tariffs: Current CDN Landscape

Steel & Aluminum:
25%

Softwood Lumber
Duties: No equivalent
counter-tariff

Result: Higher Costs +
Sourcing Delays +
Market Uncertainty



Tariff: Quantitative Impact



Steel framed buildings: steel \approx 10% of total cost



50% U.S. tariff on steel \rightarrow \sim 5% increase in overall building cost



Example: \$10M project \rightarrow +\$500,000 cost



Aluminum tariffs: 5–8% of some building systems (cladding, roofing)



Softwood lumber duties: \sim 45% \rightarrow \sim 4–6% overall increase for wood-framed buildings



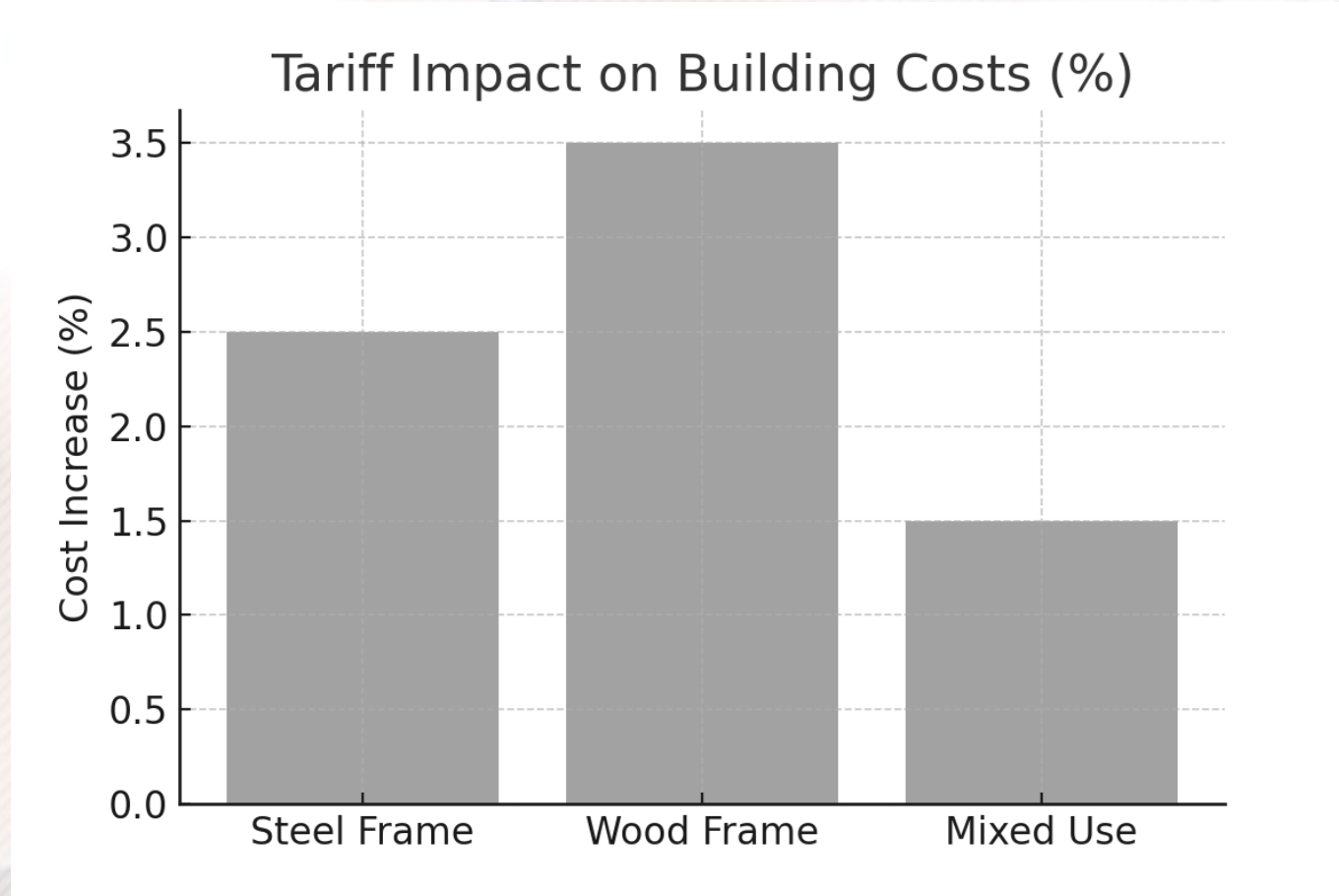
Poll Question # 2

Tariffs have had the largest impact on this building type:

- Wood Frame
- Steel
- Mixed Use



Tariff Impact on Building Costs



Tariff: Case Study (Regina, SK)



Multi-use commercial build (~50,000 sq. ft.)



Original Budget (2024): \$12.5M CAD



Post-tariffs (2025): \$14.3M CAD



Drivers: steel, aluminum, machinery tariffs



Outcome: +14.4% cost, delays, reduced scope



What is Carbon Tax?



Legislated in 2019 – Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act



Applies to households (fuel, heating) & businesses



2025: \$80/tonneCO²e to \$170 by 2030



Revenue: \$20B+ annually, rebates & climate programs



Impacted industries: transport & gas, cement, steel, construction

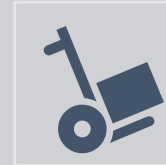


Carbon Tax & Climate Policy

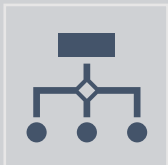
Carbon Tax: Impact on Construction



- Higher cost of cement, steel, asphalt, glass



- Transport/logistics cost increases



- Compliance: codes & efficiency standards



- Long-term: shift to greener construction

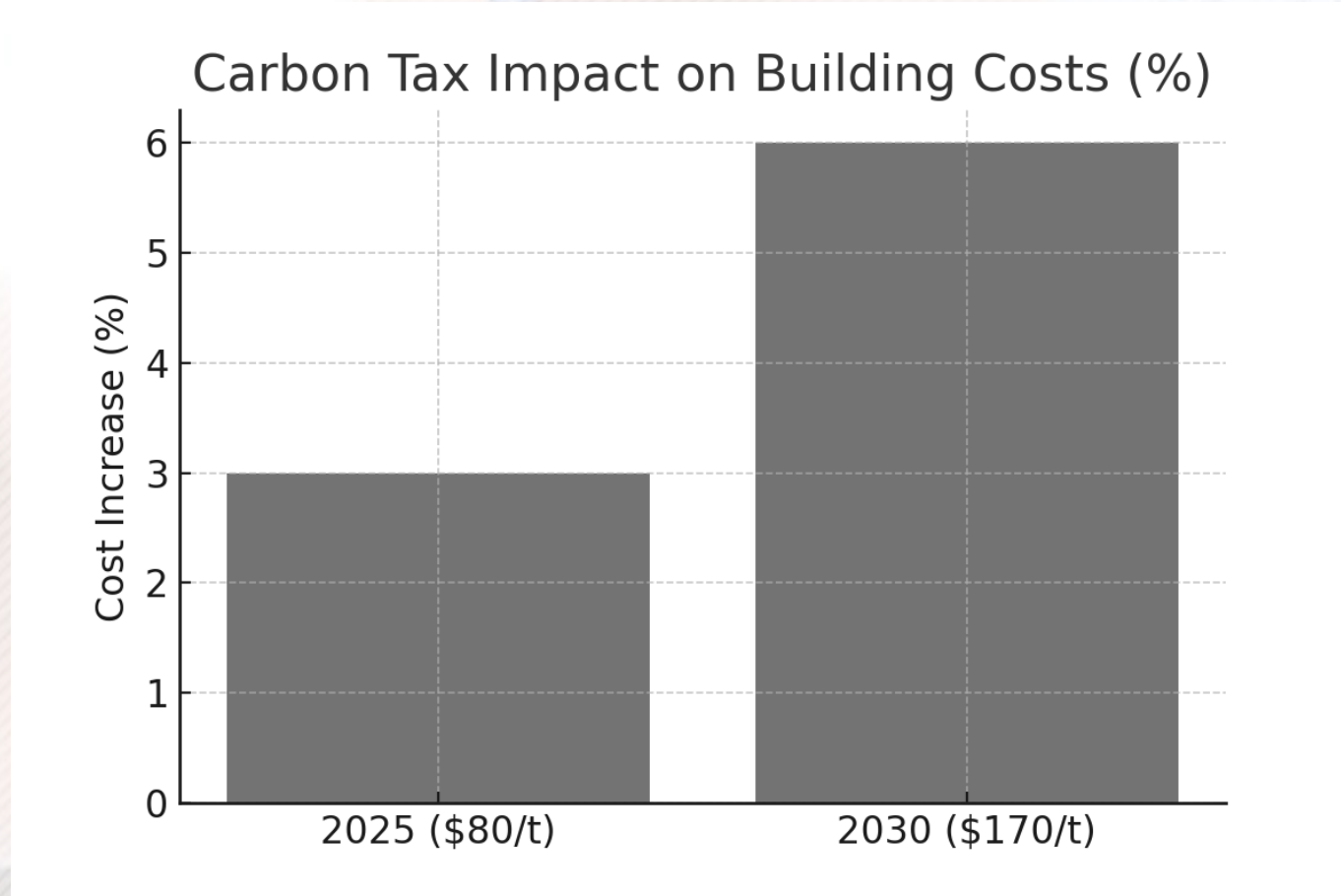
Poll Question #3

What is the project impact of the Carbon Tax on building costs by 2030?

- 3%
- 6%
- 9%




Carbon Tax Impact on Building Costs




Carbon Tax: Quantitative Impact


£ 2025 carbon price: \$80/tonne CO₂e (to \$170 by 2030)

 Cement: adds ~1–2% to overall building cost

 Steel & Manufacturing adds ~0.5–1.5%

 Transportation/Logistics adds ~0.5–1%

 Overall: 2–4% increase in building cost (2025 levels)

 By 2030: potential 5–8% increase with \$170/tonne carbon price

Carbon Tax: Tariff & Carbon Impact



Urban office tower (steel-heavy, \$50M): tariffs +2.5%, carbon +3% → total +\$2.75M



Warehouse (tilt-up concrete, \$20M): carbon +2%, minimal tariff impact → +\$400k



School (wood-frame, \$15M): lumber tariffs +3%, carbon +1.5% → +\$675k



Remote northern project: higher transport costs → +5–7% overall impact



Legislative & Regulatory Changes

What Are Building Codes?

- Set of regulations that govern design, construction, and occupancy of buildings. Ensure safety, energy efficiency, accessibility, and resilience.
- National Building Code of Canada (NBC) provides the model; provinces adapt it. Covers structural design, fire safety, energy use, and health standards.

Poll Question #4

Why are building codes becoming stricter?

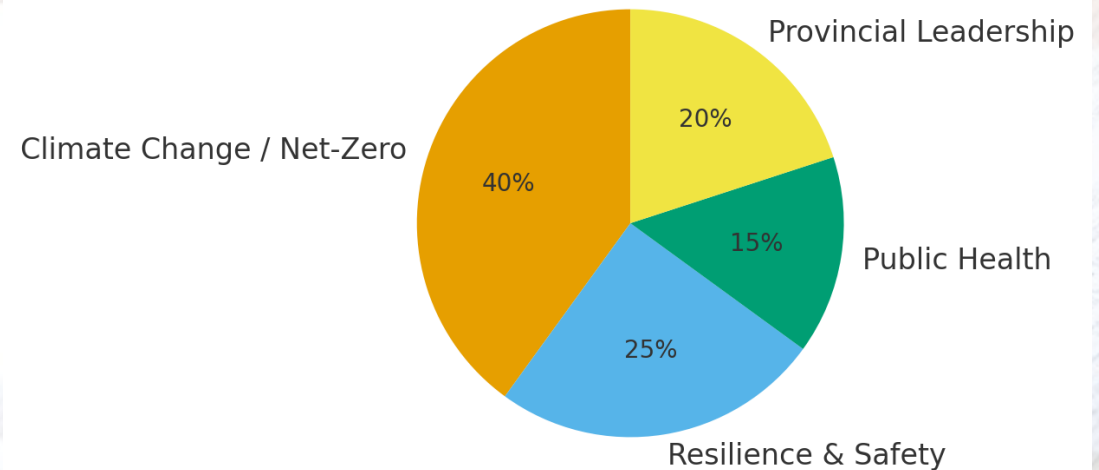
- Public Health
- Provincial Leadership
- Resilience & Safety
- Climate Change/Net-Zero



Why Codes Are Getting Stricter

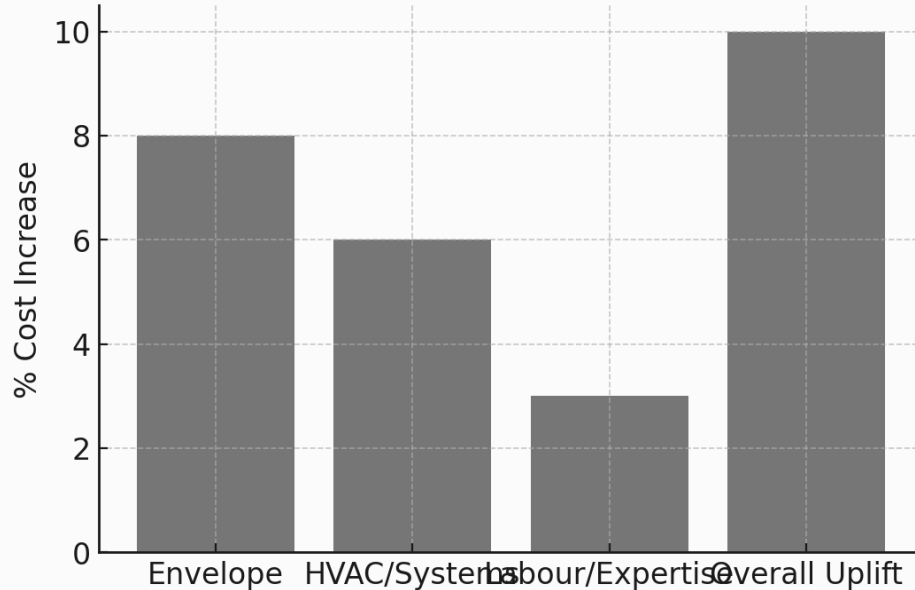
- Canada's Net-Zero by 2050 → stronger energy codes
- Growing focus on resilience: fire, seismic, flood
- Public health lessons (ventilation, air quality)
- Provinces leading with stricter local codes (BC Step Code, Toronto Green Standard)

Key Drivers of Stricter Codes



Impact on Construction Costs

Estimated Construction Cost Impact of Stricter Codes



- Building envelope upgrades (insulation, windows) → +5–10%
- Efficient HVAC & systems → +2–6%
- Specialized labour & compliance costs → +2–4%
- Overall: +5–12% new builds; higher for deep retrofits

Other Legislative & Regulatory Changes



- Labour: aging workforce, immigration policy



- Building codes: energy, fire, accessibility



- GST/HST application on projects



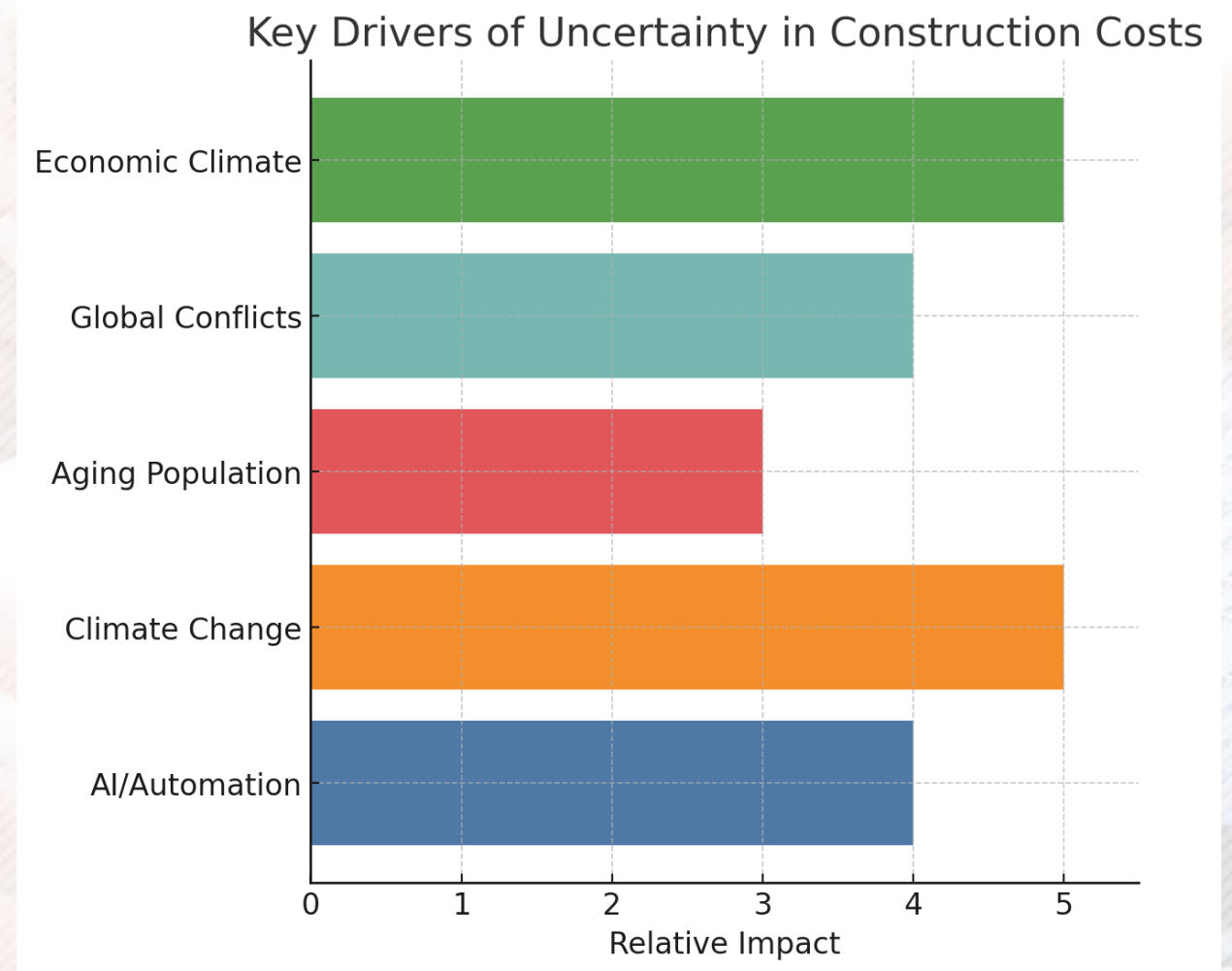
- Indigenous procurement & funding rules



FINAL THOUGHTS

Welcome to the Age of Uncertainty

- AI & Automation – reshaping labour and material demand
- Climate Change – new standards, carbon costs
- Aging Population – labour shortages, infrastructure needs
- Global Conflicts – supply chain disruptions
- Economic Climate – inflation, volatility



QUESTIONS?

