



EPD®



# Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021

For **B-30 - C 25/30**  
from **Israbeton**

Programme:	The International EPD® System, <a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a>
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An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)



## General Information

### Programme information

<b>Programme</b>	The International EPD® System
<b>Address</b>	EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a>
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### Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification

#### Product Category Rules (PCR)

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

Product Category Rules (PCR): 2019:14, Construction products, version 1.3.2, UN CPC 375

PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System.

A full list of members available on [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com).

The review panel may be contacted via [info@environdec.com](mailto:info@environdec.com)

Chair of the PCR review: Claudia A. Peña

#### Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

LCA accountability: Shai Ben Aharon, KVS

#### Third-party verification

Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via:

EPD verification by individual verifier

#### Third-party verifier:

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**Approved by:** The International EPD® System

Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:

Yes  No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

## Company Information

**Owner of the EPD:** Israbeton

**Description of the organization:** Israbeton, part of Ashtrom Industries, offers numerous types of ready-mix concrete, cement mortar, sandstone mortar, white mortar etc.

The company is in operation for over 50 years and has developed expertise in the field, and together with the support of the other Ashtrom industry companies can provide a wide variety of products for projects in different scales.

**Product-related or management system-related certifications:** The concrete products of Israbeton are used for all types of projects and meet the SII qualification and certification requirements, and are certified by ISO 9002.



**Name and location of production site(s):** Israbeton manufacturing sites are located in Israel, in the following locations: Ad Halom, Rishon LeTsiyon, Bnei Brak, Nir Yitzhak, Hazav, Atarot.

## Product Information

**Product Name:** B-30 - C 25/30

**Product identification:** Ready-mix concrete

**Product description:** Ready-mix concrete for general use with fly ash, can be applied for various uses including, walls, floors, column et.

<b>Name of Product</b>	B-30 - C 25/30
<b>Density [Kg/M<sup>3</sup>]</b>	2,330
<b>Compressive strength after 28 days [MPa]</b>	30
<b>Characteristic cylinder compressive strength after 28 days [MPa]</b>	25
<b>Characteristic cube compressive strength after 28 days [MPa]</b>	30
<b>Color</b>	Gray

**Product test standard:** The product complies with the Israeli standards 118, 466.

**UN CPC code:** 375 - Articles of concrete, cement and plaster.

**Geographical scope:** The study represents the manufacturing of ready-mix concrete in Israbeton manufacturing in 6 sites in Israel located in: Ad Halom, Rishon LeTsiyon, Bnei Brak, Nir Yitzhak, Hazav, Atarot. In addition, the transport to application of the ready-mix concrete in the construction sites in Israel. The end-of-life scenario of the products is demolition and recycling in Israel, according to market research that was conducted.

## LCA information

**Functional unit / declared unit:** 1 m<sup>3</sup> of ready-mix concrete.  
Conversion factor to 1 m<sup>3</sup> – 2,330 kg.

**Reference Service Life:** The reference service life value is about 100 years.

**Time representativeness:** The time coverage of the LCA's data is from January to December 2022.

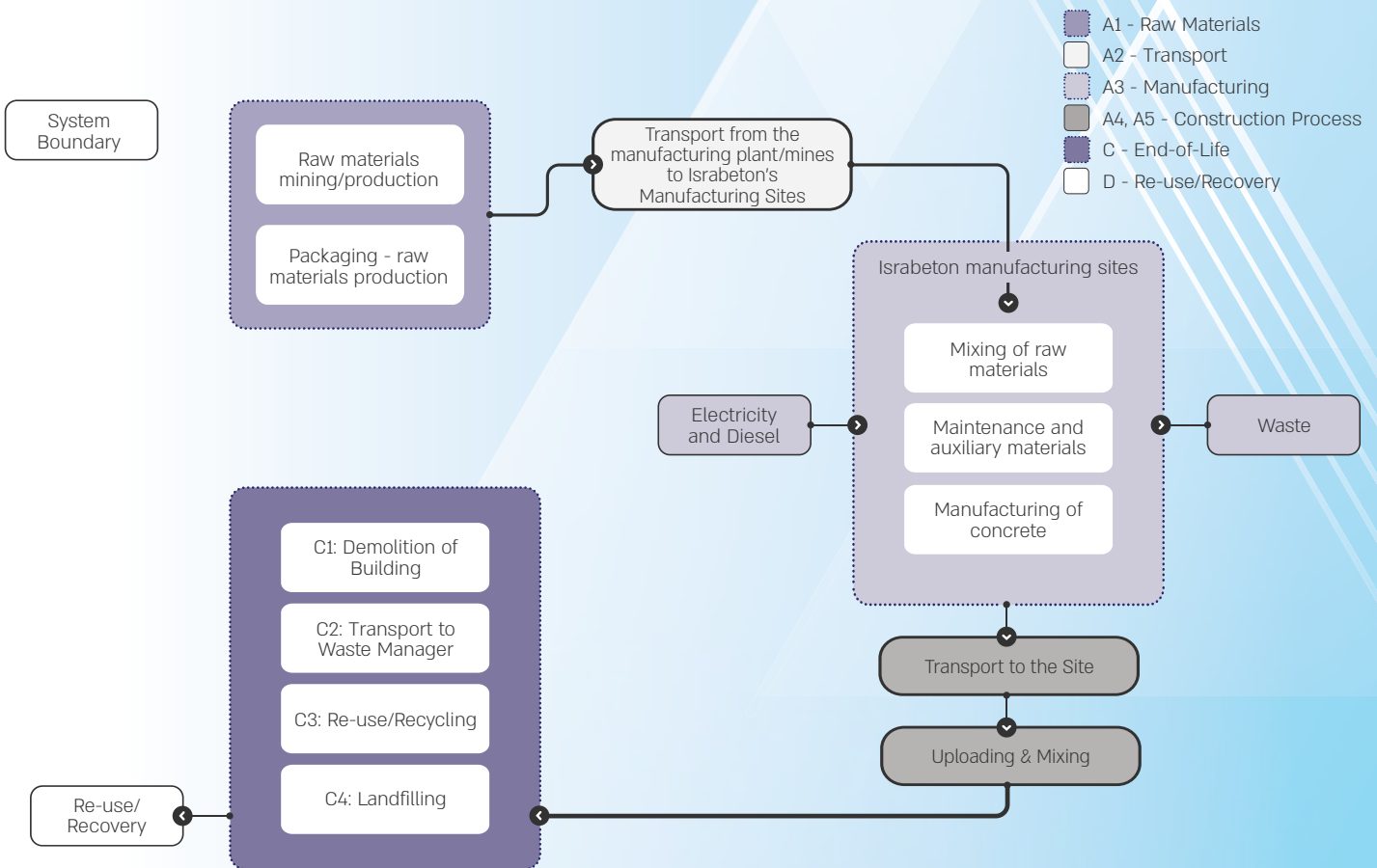
**Database(s) and LCA software used:** The software used is SimaPro, Analyst 9.4.0.3. The database used is the Ecoinvent database v3.8 (2021) using the cut-off by classification approach (SCLCI, 2017).



**Description of system boundaries:** Cradle to gate with modules A4-A5, C1-C4 and module D (A1-A5 + C + D).

**Electricity grid CO2 coefficient:** the CO2 coefficient of the electricity grid is 0.58 kg CO2-eq/kWh (2022) based on the renewable and non-renewable fuel sources in Israel.

## System Diagram





## Manufacturer's Contact Information

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**Website:** [www.israbeton.co.il](http://www.israbeton.co.il)

**Name and contact information of the LCA practitioner:**  
Shai Ben Aharon [shai@kvs.co.il](mailto:shai@kvs.co.il) of KVS.

## Assumptions

- Assumptions were made regarding the transportation of all materials required for manufacturing and packaging the product. The calculation was distance based.
- Generic data of larger areas have been used for some materials and processes inputs.
- In cases of multiple suppliers for one raw material a proportional share was taken into account.
- The fly ash is a byproduct of electricity production and does not have any impact as a raw material due to the cut-off by classification system model.
- The cement raw material was based on the environmental assessment results of the EPD of the purchased cement received from Israbeton's suppliers. One of the EPDs validity has expired yet it is the best data available and probably has more conservative figures.

## Allocations

In this study, as per EN 15804, allocation is conducted in the following order:

1. Allocation should be avoided.
2. Allocation should be based on physical properties (e.g. mass, volume) when the difference in revenue is small.
3. Allocation should be based on economic values.

Overall and in general, allocations were avoided in the project as there are no by products in the manufacturing process. Nevertheless, allocations were made in the general energy usage.

Allocation used in Ecoinvent 3.8 environmental data sources follows the methodology 'allocation, cut-off by classification'. This methodology is in line with the requirements of the EN 15804 standard.

## Cut-off Rules

The study does not exclude any modules or processes which are stated mandatory in the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and the applied PCR of the EPD International Institution. The study does not exclude any hazardous materials or substances. During the life cycle of the product, no hazardous substance listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization" has been used in a percentage higher than 0.1% of the weight of the product. The study includes all major raw materials and energy consumption. All inputs and outputs of the unit processes with available data are included in the calculation. There is no neglected unit process of more than 1% of total mass or energy flows.

## Background Database

The EPD is based on the primary production data of Israbeton. The background database is Ecoinvent database v3.8 (2021). Since there are several missing datasets for Israel, background data for larger areas in which Israel is included in was used for a small part of the life cycle inventory. The electricity mix of the high voltage electricity grid according to 2022 data is given by a formal report from the Israel Electricity Authority and the water grid is modeled according to the water sources in Israel.

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product Stage			Construction process stage		Use Stage							End of Life Stage				Resource Recovery Stage		
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential		
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D		
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X		
Geography	IL, EUR, Global	IL, EUR, Global	IL	IL	IL	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL		
Specific data used	>90%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Variation - products	0%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation - sites	<10%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

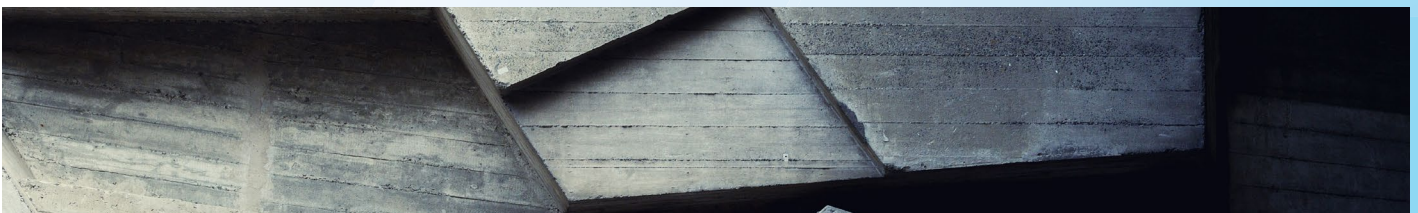
**Module A1 - Supply of raw materials:** The module includes raw material extraction/production that are taken into account in this study. The declared Israbeton's ready-mix concrete consist of aggregates mix, cement (CEM I 52.5 N), water and additives. The concrete also consists of a small percentage of fly ash, a by-product from the production of electricity.

**Module A2 - Transport of raw materials:** The cement is produced locally and abroad in nearby countries, the aggregates are mainly extracted in Israel and transported locally and the additives are supplied in Israel and produces in Europe. Accordingly, transport distances are short and done by container ships and trucks.

**Module A3 - Manufacturing:** The manufacturing includes mixing of cement with aggregates, water and additives according to the relevant recipes of each product. The end product is transported to the sites using a concrete mixer. Electricity and diesel are consumed during the manufacturing process, in addition to maintenance procedures. The electricity mix of high voltage electricity grid according to 2022 data is given by a formal report from the Israel Electricity Authority, and is as follows: 21.7% of hard coal, 68% of natural gas, 9.75% of renewable and 0.55% of oil and other, with CO2 coefficient (GWP-GHG) of 0.58 kg CO2-eq/kWh.

**Module A4 - Transport:** The concrete is transported to the construction site by a concrete mixer. An average distance was calculated for each site.

**Module A5 - Construction installation:** During the installation process of the main resource that consumes is the fuel from the concrete mixer, other resources were neglected. The diesel consumption during the ready-mix concrete extraction in the construction site is estimated as 1 liter of diesel per m<sup>3</sup> of concrete.



## End-of-Life Stage (C1-C4):

**Module C1 - De-construction:** Concrete is the main component contributing to the constructional strength in buildings, therefore it is allocated all the impact from the demolition of the whole building deconstruction stage in the end of life of the building.

An estimated average time of 2 seconds is considered for the demolishing of 1 Kg of concrete.

At the end-of-life, in the demolition phase 100% of the waste is assumed to be collected as mixed construction waste

**Module C2 - Transportation:** Transportation distance to the closest disposal area is estimated as 50 km on average by a 16-32 tonne lorry, which is the most common.

**Module C3 - Waste processing:** According to a report of the Knesset (the Israeli Parliament) from 2022, named "Treatment of Construction Waste in Israel - Data and Points of Discussion" in Hebrew (Page 9, Table 3), and according to interviews with industry executives that manage the construction waste in Israel (GREENMIX), approx. 85% of the mineral construction waste in which concrete are included in are recycled, and about 15% are landfilled. The mineral construction waste is commonly recycled to bedding aggregated products used for infrastructure and thus the dataset was modeled to fit this assumption. For the waste processing, an energy consumption of 0.01 kWh of electricity/kg of waste input was calculated.

**Module C4 - Disposal:** 15% of the concrete will be landfilled.

### Resource Recovery stage (D):

**Module D - Reuse-Recovery-Recycling potential:** Module D calculates the potential environmental benefits of the recycling or reuse of materials. 85% of the product is assumed to be recycled to bedding aggregated products used for infrastructures of roads, sidewalks, etc. The calculations of this module were according to Annex D in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019.

## Content Information

Product components	% Weight	Post-consumer material, weight-%	Biogenic material, weight-% and kg C/kg
Aggregates	60-80%	0	0
Cement - CEM I	7-20%	0	0
Water	5-10%	0	0
Fly ash	3-5%	3-5%	0
Additives	≤1%	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	100%	0	0

Dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation	EC No.	CAS No.	Weight-% per functional or declared unit
ND	ND	ND	ND

## Environmental Information

The EPD is for a specific product - **Environmental impacts of 1 m<sup>3</sup> of B-30 - C 25/30.**

The results presented are the average of all the 6 manufacturing sites:

### Potential environmental impact - mandatory indicators according to EN 15804.

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	2.86E+02	1.06E+01	4.95E-01	8.22E+00	1.98E+01	1.35E+01	4.34E+00	-4.98E+01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	1.02E+00	9.17E-03	1.75E-04	2.88E-03	1.07E-02	-1.93E-02	5.19E-03	-5.00E-02
GWP-luluc	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	2.85E-01	4.25E-03	4.94E-05	8.14E-04	8.31E-03	7.30E-04	9.10E-03	-2.26E-02
GWP-total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	2.87E+02	1.06E+01	4.95E-01	8.23E+00	1.98E+01	1.35E+01	4.36E+00	-4.99E+01
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	1.82E-05	2.46E-06	1.06E-07	1.74E-06	4.27E-06	1.91E-07	1.26E-06	-1.04E-05
AP	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq.	8.82E-01	3.02E-02	5.14E-03	5.09E-02	5.83E-02	6.40E-02	3.87E-02	-2.00E-01
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	7.71E-02	7.58E-05	1.64E-06	2.70E-05	1.68E-04	3.58E-04	3.90E-05	-5.01E-04
EP-marine	kg N eq.	2.49E-01	6.00E-03	2.27E-03	2.11E-02	1.16E-02	9.42E-03	1.49E-02	-4.77E-02
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	2.52E+00	6.68E-02	2.49E-02	2.32E-01	1.29E-01	1.04E-01	1.64E-01	-5.75E-01
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	6.86E-01	2.57E-02	6.86E-03	6.51E-02	4.86E-02	2.83E-02	4.63E-02	-1.75E-01
ADP-minerals&metals*	kg Sb eq.	2.33E+03	1.61E+02	6.78E+00	1.12E+02	2.93E+02	1.82E+02	8.67E+01	-7.30E+02
ADP-fossil*	MJ	3.75E-04	3.77E-05	2.54E-07	4.19E-06	6.88E-05	4.10E-05	8.85E-06	-2.49E-04
WDP*	m <sup>3</sup>	1.26E+01	4.90E-01	1.06E-02	1.75E-01	1.02E+00	1.02E+00	2.42E+00	-1.53E+02

#### Acronyms

GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption

\* Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

### Potential environmental impact - additional mandatory and voluntary indicators.

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG <sup>1</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.86E+02	1.06E+01	4.95E-01	8.22E+00	1.98E+01	1.35E+01	4.36E+00	-4.99E+01

<sup>1</sup> This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is set to zero.



## Use of resources

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.28E+02	2.30E+00	3.81E-02	6.29E-01	3.42E+00	9.95E+00	8.95E-01	-1.36E+01
PERM	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ	1.28E+02	2.30E+00	3.81E-02	6.29E-01	3.42E+00	9.95E+00	8.95E-01	-1.36E+01
PENRE	MJ	2.33E+03	1.61E+02	6.78E+00	1.12E+02	2.93E+02	1.82E+02	8.68E+01	-7.30E+02
PENRM	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ	2.33E+03	1.61E+02	6.78E+00	1.12E+02	2.93E+02	1.82E+02	8.68E+01	-7.30E+02
SM	kg	1.00E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	3.39E-01	1.82E-02	3.87E-04	6.38E-03	3.39E-02	3.07E-02	5.88E-02	-1.93E+00

### Acronyms

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water.

## Waste production and output flows

### Waste production

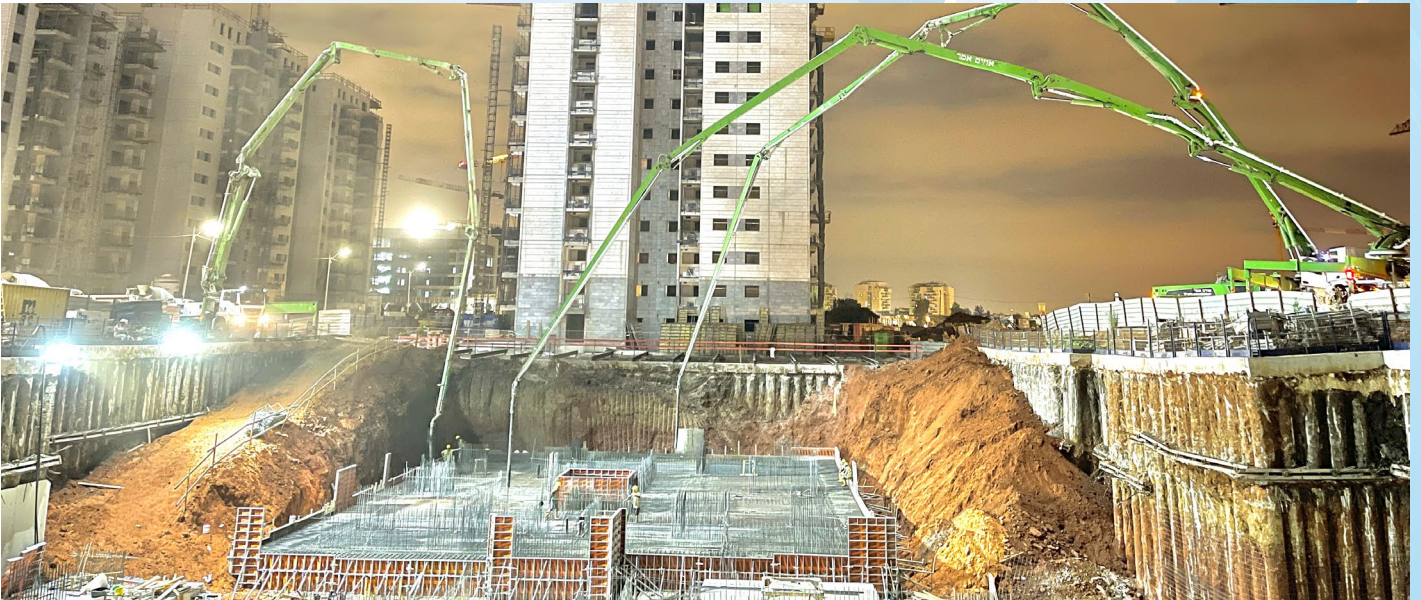
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	3.09E-03	4.20E-04	1.86E-05	3.06E-04	7.73E-04	2.75E-04	1.73E-04	-1.93E-03
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	1.12E+02	8.44E+00	9.23E-03	1.52E-01	1.52E+01	9.23E-01	3.50E+02	-2.79E+01
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	5.96E-03	1.09E-03	4.68E-05	7.72E-04	1.91E-03	2.85E-05	5.73E-04	-4.58E-03

### Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.98E+03
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

## References

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- N. M. & V. B. & G. Thoma, "A national-level LCA of a water supply system in a Mediterranean semi-arid climate—Israel as a case study," 2020.



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