ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION





In accordance with ISO14025 and EN15804 for Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab

Kaleseramik Çanakkale Kalebodur Seramik Sanayi A.Ş.

Programme : The International EPD® System

EPD Turkey, fully aligned regional programme

Programme Operator: EPD Turkey

from

www.epdturkey.org

EPD International AB www.environdec.com

EPD Registration Number: S-P-01128

ECO Platform Reg. Number: | ECO-00000718

Publication Date: 28.05.2018
Validity Date: 14.05.2023

Geographical Scope: Global

Kale



INFORMATION

ABOUT KALE

The LCA for this EPD is conducted according to the guidelines of ISO 14040/44 and the requirements given in the Product Category Rules (PCR) document for Construction Products and Construction Services (2012:01, Version 2.2) and SUB-PCR-D bricks, blocks, tiles, flagstone of clay and siliceous earths (construction product) with reference to EN 15804 and the general program guidelines by The International EPD System in accordance with ISO 14025 standards.

The inventory for the LCA study is based on the 2016 production figures for Kalesinterflex® manufactured by Kaleseramik Çanakkale Kalebodur Seramik Sanayi A.Ş. in their Çan production plant located in Çanakkale,

The LCA was modelled with SimaPro 8.4 LCA software using the impact factors and the Ecoinvent database (V3.2) for secondary data and Turkish Life Cycle Inventory Database (TLCID) developed by Turkish Centre for Sustainable Production Research and Design (SÜRATAM) for local data.

EPD Programme	The International EPD® System www.environdec.com
EPD Programme Operator	EPD Turkey, Istanbul - Turkey www.epdturkey.org
EPD Owner	Kaleseramik Çanakkale Kalebodur Seramik Sanayi A.Ş. www.kale.com.tr
Declared Unit	1 m² average Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab
CPC Code	3731
EPD Based on Product Category Rules (PCR)	The CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR The International EPD® System's PCR 2012:01 Construction products and Construction services, Version 2.2, 2017-05-30 SUB-PCR-D bricks, blocks, tiles, flagstone of clay and siliceous earths
PCR Review Conducted by	The Technical Committee on the International EPD ® System. Chair Massimo Marino. Contact via www.environdec.com info@environdec.com
Independent Verification and data, according to ISO 14025:2006	☐ Internal
System Boundaries	☐ Cradle to ☐ Gate ☐ Cradle to ☐ Gate with ☐ Option ☐ Cradle to ☐ Grave
Approved and Verified by	Vladimír Kočí, PhD
LCA Report and EPD Prepared by	Metsims Sustainability Consulting www.metsims.com

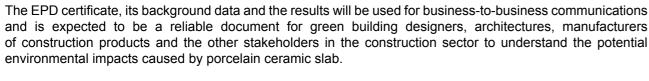
EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 Norm.

and is expected to be a reliable document for green building designers, architectures, manufacturers of construction products and the other stakeholders in the construction sector to understand the potential environmental impacts caused by porcelain ceramic slab.

Laying its foundation with Canakkale Ceramic Factories Corporation in 1957, Kale Group pioneered the formation of the ceramics industry in Turkey, and has become an industry giant with its investments. It has grown over the course of time with investments in construction products, machinery and equipment manufacturing, defence, chemistry, electrical appliances, energy, IT, transportation, tourism and food industries. Kale Group is currently comprised of 17 companies, and is regarded as one of the most important industrial enterprises of Turkey with over 5000 employees, spanning over a geography across Çanakkale to several locations in Turkey to Italy and Russia. Today, Kale Group is Europe's 3rd and the world's 12th largest ceramics manufacturer. Kale Group provides its products to consumers in over 100 countries via more than 400 sales points.

Kaleseramik's sanitaryware products take place in market under Çanakkale Seramik, Kalebodur and Kale brand names.

Kaleseramik that aims for continuous development has received the following certifications within the scope of the system standards; TS EN ISO 9001:2015, ISO 10002:2006, TS EN ISO 14001:2015, ISO 50001:2011, ISO 27001 and OHSAS 18001:2014.



PRODUCT INFORMATION

Kalesinterflex® is a porcelain ceramic slab with has two option; with and without fibreglass backing. It is primarily made of clay, kaolin and feldspar but they also include other raw materials. The production technology of tiles is dry pressing. The required composition is blended with water to form slurry. This slurry then fed into spray driers to form uniform granules ready for compaction. These granules are then shaped to form the green body. This can then be glazed. The green ceramic body is fired at high temperatures, resulting in a hard body. Kalesinterflex® has two surface alternatives as glazed and polished. It can be used as is or with fibreglass laminated backing depending on the application. Kalesinterflex® can be cut in any sizes required by projects: 1000x3000mm, 1000x1000mm, 500x3000mm, 500x1000mm, 500x500mm, 200x1500mm and 50x1000mm.

Technical Specification	Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab	Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab with Fibreglass Backing	Related Standards
Water Absorption	<	0.1%	ISO 10545-3
Breaking Strength (N)	4	66 N	ISO 10545-4
Modules of rupture (N/mm2)	M	in. 50	ISO 10545-4
Impact Resistance	Co	mpliant	ISO 10545-5
Resistance to Deep Abrasion - Unglazed Tiles Only	Ave.	130 mm3	ISO 10545-6
Linear Thermal Expansion Coefficient	Col	mpliant	ISO 10545-8
Resistance to Thermal Shock	Col	mpliant	ISO 10545-9
Frost Resistance	Re	sistant	ISO 10545-12
Resistance To Low Concentrations Of Acids And Alkalis	ULA-ULB		ISO 10545-13
Resistance To High Concentrations Of Acids And Alkalis	Col	mpliant	ISO 10545-13
Resistance To Household Chemicals And Swimming Pool Salts (Glazed&Unglazed)	m	in UB	ISO 10545-13
Resistance To Stain	min	Class-2	ISO 10545-14

Areas of Use

Kalesinterflex® is a chemical resistant porcelain ceramic slab suitable for interior, exterior, facade, residential, countertops/bench tops, splash-backs, cladding, wet areas, light commercial floors and walls. Its dimensions make it a unique product. Product can be installed onto fibre cement sheets, concrete, brick, plaster and water proofing membrane. Floor surface must be level and can be achieved by using a self-levelling compound. It can also be installed on a facade using either bonded or mechanical system – via a hidden clip system.

No substances included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation under the REACH Regulations are present in the ceramic tiles manufactured by Kale, either above the threshold for registration with the European Chemicals Agency or above 0.1% (wt/wt).

SYSTEM BOUNDARY

PRODUCT STAGE

- **A1. Raw Material Supply** includes raw material extraction and pre-treatment processes before production. In this report, production for each product starts with raw material acquisition.
- **A2. Transport** is relevant for delivery of raw materials to the plant and involves forklift usage within the factory.
- **A3. Manufacturing** stages include production of granules by spray drying, forming, drying, glazing, firing and packaging. Transport is only relevant for delivery of raw materials to the plant and forklift usage within the factory. For packaging particle boards are used.

CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE

- **A4.** Transport includes transportation of ceramic tiles to the construction site. Kaleseramik transport tiles by road haulage (89%), railway (8%) and seaway (3%) to the distribution centres. From there, local road transport of 50 km with Euro 5 class truck with capacity of 27 tones is assumed.
- **A5. Installation of the Product** stage includes the adhesive mortar usage in the construction site in addition packaging waste transportation and disposal processing. For 1 m² ceramic tile installation; 3.3 kg mortar and 0.8 L water usage assumed. A 3% (in mass) wastage is assumed during the installation.

Packaging waste scenario is created separately depending on the geographic location of the installation process. Packaging waste is assumed to end up at packaging recycling streams due to the relevant national law in Turkey, which requires at least 54% of the packaging waste to be recovered in 2016. For Europe case; according to the Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste, 60% of the packaging waste is assumed to go to reuse, recovery, and recycling. Average distance from waste container to destination is assumed as 30 km.

USE STAGE

- **B1.** Use stage concerns emissions into environment. Use phase is not relevant for this product.
- **B2. Maintenance** includes cleaning facilities with water and detergent. Kaleseramik advices to use detergent containing stain remover or neutral low-

- sulphate and rinse with tap water after cleaning. 0.2 mL detergent and 0.1 L water use is assumed to wash 1 m² Kalesinterflex® porcelain ceramic slab. Maintenance cycle of Kalesinterflex® is 4 times a year.
- **B3. Repair:** Kaleseramik ceramic tiles require no repairing during the use phase and therefore no impacts should be declared in module B3.
- **B4. Replacement:** Kaleseramik ceramic tiles require no replacement during the use phase and therefore no impacts should be declared in module B4.
- **B5. Refurbishment:** Kaleseramik ceramic tiles require no refurbishment during the use phase and therefore no impacts should be declared in module R5
- **B6. Operational Energy Use:** Operational energy use is not relevant for this product.
- **B7. Operational Water Use:** Operational water use is not relevant for this product.

END OF LIFE STAGE

- **C1. De-construction, demolition** at the end of RSL is usually conducted with a selective deconstruction/demolition. The environmental impacts generated during the C1 phase are very low and therefore can be neglected.
- **C2. Transport (Waste)** includes the transportation of the discarded tiles and adhesive mortar to final disposal. Average distance from waste container to final destination is assumed as 50 km.
- **C3. Waste Processing** concerns crushing of discarded ceramic tiles before recycle or reuse. The environmental impacts generated during the C3 phase are very low and therefore can be neglected.
- **C4. Disposal** construction and demolition waste scenario is created separately depending on the geographic location of the use phase. After domestic usage, ceramic tile products end up at construction and demolition waste landfills as their final fate and modelled as such in the LCA. For Europe's construction and demolition waste scenario, 50% of the waste is assumed to go to recycling according to EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol published on 09/11/2016.

4



A1. Raw Material Supply

A2. Raw Material Transport

A3. Manufacturing

Green ceramic body preparation

Forming

Drying

Glaze preparation

Glazing

Firing

Packaging &Storage

CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE

A4. Transport to construction site

A5. Installation of the Product

USE STAGE

B1. Use

B2. Maintenance

B3. Repair

B4. Replacement

B5. Refurbishment

B6. Operational Energy Use

B7. Operational Water Use

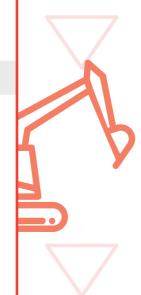
END OF LIFE STAGE

C1. Deconstruction and Demolition

C2. Transport

C3. Reuse, Recovery and Recycling

C4. Disposal













Functional Unit/ Declared Unit	The declared unit is the production of 1 m ² average Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab (7.86 kg)
Goal and Scope	Evaluation of environmental impacts for 1 m² average Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab from cradle to grave.
System Boundary	The system boundary covers A1 - A3 product stages referred as 'Raw material supply', 'Transport' and ' Manufacturing', A4 - A5 'Construction', B1 - B7 'Use' and C1 – C4 'End of life' stages.
Cut-Off Rules	For this LCA study, no cut-off criteria was applied.
Background Data	For local data specific for Turkey, TLCID (V1.01) developed by SÜRATAM was used. For any other background data the Ecoinvent database (V3.2) was used.
Data Quality	Raw materials, energy and water consumption, waste and material and product transport data is collected from Kaleseramik.
Period Under Review	All primary data collected from Kaleseramik is for the period year of 2016.
Allocations	There are no co-products in the production of ceramic tile manufactured by Kaleseramik. Hence, there was no need for co-product allocation. Kaleseramik sources raw materials from different locations across Turkey and other parts of the world and by different means of transport (truck and ship). For this reason, transport was allocated according to tonnages for almost all raw materials bought by Kaleseramik. Kaleseramik manufactures various ceramic tiles in the Company's Çanakkale plant in Turkey. Electricity and combined heat power (CHP) powered by natural gas are used. Raw materials, transport, packaging, waste, and energy consumption data were allocated for each product using related production tonnages from Kaleseramik's Çanakkale plant for the average product.

A1	Raw Materials Supply	
	Transport	PRODUCT STAGE
	Manufacturing	
	Transport from the gate to the site	CONSTRUCTION
	Assembly	PROCESS STAGE
	Use	
	Maintenance	
	Repair	
	Replacement	USE STAGE
	Refurbishment	
	Operational energy use	
	Operational water use	
	De-construction	
	Transport	END OF LIFE
	Waste processing	STAGE
	Disposal	
	Reuse-Recycling-Recovery Potential	BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

Description of the system boundary (X = Included in LCA, MNA= Module Not Declared, NR=Not Relevant)

The results of the LCA with the indicators as per EPD requirement are given in the following tables for product product stage (A1 - A3), construction process (A4, A5), use stage (B1 - B7), and end of life (C1 - C4). The system boundaries in tabular form for all modules are shown in the table above.

All energy calculations were obtained using Cumulative Energy Demand V1.09 methodology, while environmental impacts are calculated with the CML-IA baseline V4.2 within SimaPro LCA Software. The net fresh water use reflect the water consumption during manufacturing processes.

CA RESULT

			ENVIR	RONMEN	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FOR 1 m² Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab	ACTS	-OR 1 m	² Kalesii	nterflex	® Porce	lain Cei	ramic S	ab				
		Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	CJ	C2	C3	C4	TOTAL
	Fossil	[kg CO ₂ eq.]	4.99	0.605	0.982	NR	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.484	0.000	0.056	7.14
	Biogenic	$[kg CO_2 eq.]$	3.79x10 ⁻³	204×10-6	218x10 ⁻³	NR	491×10-6	0.000	0.000	0.000	N.	N.	0.000	29.6x10-9	0.000	241×10 ⁻⁶	222×10 ⁻³
GWP	Land Use & Transformation	[kg CO ₂ eq.] 1.48x10 ⁻³	1.48x10 ⁻³	213x10 ⁻⁶	554×10-6	N N	125x10 ⁻³	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	N N	0.000	21.6x10 ⁻⁹	0.000	34.1x10 ⁻⁶	127×10 ⁻³
	Total	[kg CO ₂ eq.]	5.14	0.613	1.20	NR	0.210	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.490	0.000	0.057	7.71
ООР		[kg CFC11 eq.]	420×10 ⁻⁹	104×10-9	41.8×10 ⁻⁹	N.	5.85x10 ⁻⁹	0.000	0.000	0.000	N.	N.	0.000	90.2x10 ⁻⁹	0.000	10.3x10 ⁻⁹	672x10 ⁻⁹
POCP		[kg C ₂ H ₄ eq.]	1.04×10 ⁻³	141×10 ⁻⁶	188x10 ⁻⁶	NR	103x10-6	0.000	0.000	0.000	N. A.	N. A.	0.000	88.2x10 ⁻⁶	0.000	16.3x10 ⁻⁶	1.57×10 ⁻³
АР		$[kg SO_2 eq.]$	17.2x10 ⁻³	4.15x10 ⁻³	3.09×10 ⁻³	NR	413x10-6	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	2.30x10 ⁻³	0.000	418×10 ⁻⁶	27.6x10 ⁻³
В		[kg PO ₄ ³· eq.]	29.7×10 ⁻³	1.96x10 ⁻³	2.03×10 ⁻³	NR	560×10-6	0.000	0.000	0.000	N.	N. A.	0.000	472×10-6	0.000	145×10 ⁻⁶	34.9x10 ⁻³
ADPE		[kg Sb eq.]	1.39x10-6	10.6x10 ⁻⁹	59.9x10 ⁻⁹	NR	51.0x10 ⁻⁹	0.000	0.000	0.000	N.	N N	0.000	1.41x10 ⁻⁹	0.000	9.72×10 ⁻⁹	1.53x10 ⁻⁶
ADPF		[MJ]	78.1	8.92	5.67	NR	0.489	0.000	0.000	0.000	N.	N.	0.000	7.43	0.000	0.938	102
Legend	75	GWP: Global Warming Potential, ODP: Ozone Depletion Potential, POCP: Formation Potential of Tropospheric Ozone Photochemical Oxidants, AP: Acidification Potential, EP: Eutrophication Potential, ADPE: Abiotic Depletion Potential, ADPE: ADPE: Abiotic Depletion Potential, ADPE: Abiotic Depletion ADPE: Abiot	rming Poten Abiotic Dep	ıtial, ODP: O letion Poter)zone Deplet ıtial for Non∹	ion Potenti fossil Resc	al, POCP: Fo	ormation Pot F: Abiotic D€	tential of Tro	pospheric e	Ozone Phol ossil Resou	tochemical	Oxidants, <i>f</i> Jot Releva	۶P: Acidificat nt	lion Potenti	al, EP: Eutro	ophication

Downstream Process 33% Upstream Process 20% 7.71 kg CO₂ eq. Core Process 47%

LCA RESULTS

	0	OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CAT	LOWS A	ND WA	STE CA	TEGORIES	IES FOR	R 1 m ² K	1 m² Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab	rflex® F	Porcelai	n Ceran	nic Slab			
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	ຮ	C4	TOTAL
НМР	[kg]	1.35	0.000	0.000	N.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	Ä	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	1.35
NHWD	[kg]	0.367	0.000	0.604	N.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	N N	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.86	8.83
RWD	[kg]	ı	0.000	0.000	NR.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	N N	0.000	0.000	0.000		ı
Legend	HWD: Hazardous Waste Disposed, NHWD: Non-Hazardous Wast	Vaste Dispos	sed, NHWD.	: Non-Hazaı	rdous Was		i, RWD: Ra	e Disposed, RWD: Radioactive Waste Disposed, NR: Not Relevant	/aste Dispo	sed, NR: No	ot Relevant					
			RES	RESOURCE	USE F	OR 1 m ²	Kalesir	Kalesinterflex®		Porcelain Ceramic Slab	amic Si	qe				
PERE	[MJ]	10.5	0.340	0.771	χ.	1.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	AN AN	NR	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.021	12.7
PERM	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	A.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N. R.	N. R.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PERT	[MJ]	10.5	0.340	0.771	N.	1.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.021	12.7
PENRE	[MJ]	78.1	8.92	5.67	NR	0.489	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	NR	0.000	7.43	0.000	0.938	102
PENRM	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	A.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N. R.	N. R.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PENRT	[MJ]	78.1	8.92	5.67	NR	0.489	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	7.43	0.000	0.938	102
SM	[kg]	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
RSF	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
NRSF	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ΡW	[m³]	0.028	-	0.008	NR	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.000	-	-	0.056
WSI	[m ₃]	6.31	81.3x10 ⁻³	294×10-3	NR	165×10 ⁻³	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	NR	0.000	29.0x10 ⁻³	0.000	15.0x10 ⁻³	6.31
Legend	PERE: Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PERM: Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy resources, SM: Use of secondary materials, PENRT: Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources, SM: Use of secondary material, RSF: Use of renewable secondary fuels, NRSF: Use of net fresh water, WSI: Water Scarcity Index, NR: Not Relevant	wable prima ources, PEN Total use of et fresh wate	ry energy e> IRE: Use of non-renews er, WSI: Wa	ccluding res non-renewa able primary ter Scarcity	ources use able primar / energy re Index, NR	d as raw m y energy ex sources, SN : Not Relev:	aterials, PE coluding res M: Use of s ant	ERM: Use of sources use secondary m	f renewable d as raw m: naterial, RSI	primary en aterials, PEI F: Use of re	ergy resoun NRM: Use on newable se	ces used as of non-rene scondary fu	s raw materik wable prima els, NRSF: t	als, PERT: ' iry energy r Use of non	Total use of i resources us renewable :	enewable ed as raw secondary

LCA RESULTS

		ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS FOR 1 m ² Kal	MENTAL	IMPACT	S FOR 1		esinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab with Fibreglass Backing	ex® Po	rcelain (Seramic	Slab w	ith Fibr	eglass	Backing			
		Unit	A1-A3	A4	Y2	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	B6	B7	CJ	C2	C3	C4	TOTAL
	Fossil	[kg CO ₂ eq.]	7:37	0.605	0.982	NR	0.028	NR	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.484	0.000	0.060	9.53
	Biogenic	[kg CO ₂ eq.]	0.009	204×10-9	0.218	NR.	491×10-6	N.	0.000	0.000	NR R	NR	0.000	29.6x10-6	0.000	259×10-6	0.228
GWP	Land Use & Transformation	[kg CO ₂ eq.]	0.002	213x10 ⁻⁹	554×10 ⁻⁶	N.	0.125	N N	0.000	0.000	N N	X X	0.000	21.6x10 ⁻⁶	0.000	36.6x10 ⁻⁶	0.128
	Total	[kg CO ₂ eq.]	7.56	0.613	1.20	N. R.	0.210	N N	0.000	0.000	N R	NR	0.000	0.490	0.000	0.061	10.1
ODP		[kg CFC11 eq.]	503×10 ⁻⁹	104×10-9	41.8x10 ⁻⁹	N.	5.85x10 ⁻⁹	N N	0.000	0.000	N.	N N	0.000	90.2x10 ⁻⁹	0.000	11.0x10 ⁻⁹	756x10 ⁻⁹
POCP		[kg C ₂ H ₄ eq.]	1.65x10 ⁻³	141×10-6	188x10 ⁻⁶	NR	103×10-6	NR	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	88.2x10-6	0.000	17.5x10 ⁻⁶	2.18×10 ⁻³
ЧЬ		[kg SO ₂ eq.]	32.2x10 ⁻³	4.15x10 ⁻³	3.09×10 ⁻³	NR	413x10-6	NR.	0.000	0.000	NR R	NR	0.000	2.30x10 ⁻³	0.000	449×10-6	42.6x10 ⁻³
品		[kg PO ₄ ³ eq.] 46.9x10 ⁻³ 1.96x10 ⁻³	46.9x10 ⁻³		2.03×10 ⁻³	NR	560×10-6	NR	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	472x10-6	0.000	156×10-6	52.1×10 ⁻³
ADPE		[kg Sb eq.]	2.99x10 ⁻⁶	10.6x10 ⁻⁹	59.9×10 ⁻⁹	N N	51.0x10 ⁻⁹	N.	0.000	0.000	N R	NR	0.000	1.41×10 ⁻⁹	0.000	10.5x10 ⁻⁹	3.13×10 ⁻⁶
ADPF		[MJ]	119	8.92	5.67	N.	0.489	N.	0.0	0.0	N.	NR	0.000	7.43	0.000	1.01	143
Legend		GWP: Global Warming Potential, ODP: Ozone Depletion Potential, POCP: Formation Potential of Tropospheric Ozone Photochemical Oxidants, AP: Acidification Potential, EP: Eutrophication Potential, ADPE: Abiotic Depletion Potential for Non-fossil Resources, ADPF: Abiotic Depletion Potential, ADPE: Abiotic Depletion Potential for Non-fossil Resources, ADPF: Abiotic Dep	rming Poten Abiotic Dep	ntial, ODP: C	zone Deplet itial for Non	ion Potentia fossil Reso	al, POCP: Fo urces, ADPF	rmation Po	tential of Trc epletion Pot	pospheric C ential for Fo	zone Phot ssil Resou	ochemical (rces, NR: N	Oxidants, A Jot Relevar	.P:Acidificat ıt	ion Potenti	al, EP: Eutrc	phication

Downstream Process 25% Upstream Process 37% $10.1 \text{ kg CO}_2 \text{ eq.}$ Core Process 38%

CA RESULTS

-0	OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES	SAND	WASTE	CATEGO		OR 1 m	² Kalesi	nterflex	® Porce	FOR 1 m² Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab with Fibreglass Backing	amic S	ab with	Fibreg	lass Ba	cking	
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	င္သ	C4	TOTAL
HWD	[kg]	1.35	0.000	0.000	Z Z	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	N N	0.000	0.000	0.000	1	1.35
NHWD	[kg]	0.367	0.000	0.964	N N	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	N N	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.86	9.19
RWD	[kg]	1	1		뜻	1		1		N N	R.					
Legend	HWD: Hazardous Waste Disposed, NHWD: Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed, RWD: Radioactive Waste Disposed, NR: Not Relevant	/aste Dispos	sed, NHWD:	Non-Haza	rdous Wast	e Disposed	I, RWD: Ra	dioactive W	aste Dispos	sed, NR: No	t Relevant					
	מ	ESOUR	RESOURCE USE FOR 1 m² Kalesinterflex® Porcelain Ceramic Slab with Fibreglass	FOR 1	m² Kale	sinterfle	x® Por	celain C	eramic	Slab wit	h Fibre	glass B	Backing			
PERE	[MJ]	16.0	0.340	0.771	N.	1.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.013	00:00	0.022	18.2
PERM	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	A.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	N. R.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PERT	[MJ]	16.0	0.340	0.771	A.	1.01	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR.	N. R.	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.011	18.2
PENRE	[MJ]	119	8.92	5.67	A.	0.489	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	N. R.	0.000	7.43	0.000	0.000	142
PENRM	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	A.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR.	N N	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PENRT	[MJ]	119	8.92	5.67	N N	0.489	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	N R	0.000	7.43	0.000	0.000	142
SM	[kg]	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
RSF	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	N R	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
NRSF	[MJ]	0.000	0.000	0.000	N N	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	N R	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
ΡW	[m ₃]	0.028	-	0.008	NR	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	0.056
WSI	[m ₃]	7.87	0.081	0.294	N.	0.165	0.000	0.000	0.000	NR	NR	0.000	0.029	0.000	0.016	8.46
Legend	PERE: Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PERM: Use of renewable primary energy resources. PENRE: Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy resources. SM: Use of secondary materials, PENRT: Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources. SM: Use of secondary material, RSF: Use of renewable secondary fuels, NRSF: Use of non-renewable secondary fuels, NRSF: Use of non-renewable secondary fuels, RSF: Use of net fresh water, WSI: Water Scarcity Index, NR: Not Relevant	vable prima, ources, PEN fotal use of	ry energy ex IRE: Use of I non-renewa er, WSI: Wat	cluding resonn-renews con-renews ble primary ter Scarcity	ources user able primary renergy res	d as raw ma r energy excources, SM Not Releva	aterials, PEI cluding resc 1: Use of se	RM: Use of a conces usec condary ma	renewable p l as raw ma sterial, RSF	orimary enel terials, PEN : Use of ren	rgy resourc IRM: Use or ewable sec	es used as f non-renev condary fue	raw materia vable prima ils, NRSF: U	als, PERT: T iry energy re Jse of non-i	otal use of resources us	enewable sed as raw secondary

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/The International EPD® System/ The International EPD® System is a programme for type III environmental declarations, maintaining a system to verify and register EPD®s as well as keeping a library of EPD®s and PCRs in accordance with ISO 14025.www.environdec.com

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/Kaleseramik/ User's Guide for Ceramic Tiles

13

VERIFICATION & REGISTRATION

Programme	The International EPD System www.environdec.com EPD registered through the fully aligned EPD Turkey www.epdturkey.org	regional programme:	EPD ®
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