



# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

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

## RE-CON ZERO EVO (Nordic & Baltic market)



*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)."*

|   |  |  |  |                                   |                                     |                                      |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Programme:<br><b>The International EPD® System;</b><br><a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a> | Programme operator:<br><b>EPD International AB</b> | EPD registration number:<br><b>S-P-01105</b> | Publication date:<br><b>2018-03-09</b> | Valid until:<br><b>2029-02-27</b> | Revision date:<br><b>2024-02-28</b> | Geographical scope:<br><b>Global</b> |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|



## 1 COMPANY DESCRIPTION / GOAL & SCOPE

Founded in 1937 in Milan, Italy, Mapei produces adhesives and complementary products for laying all types of floor, wall and coating materials, and also specializes in other chemical products used in the building industry, such as waterproofing products, specialty mortars, admixtures for concrete, cement additives, products for underground constructions and for the restoration of concrete and historical buildings. There are currently 100 subsidiaries in the Mapei Group, with a total of 86 production facilities located around the world in 36 different countries and in 5 different continents. Mapei also has 32 central laboratories. Most locations are ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 or EMAS-certified.

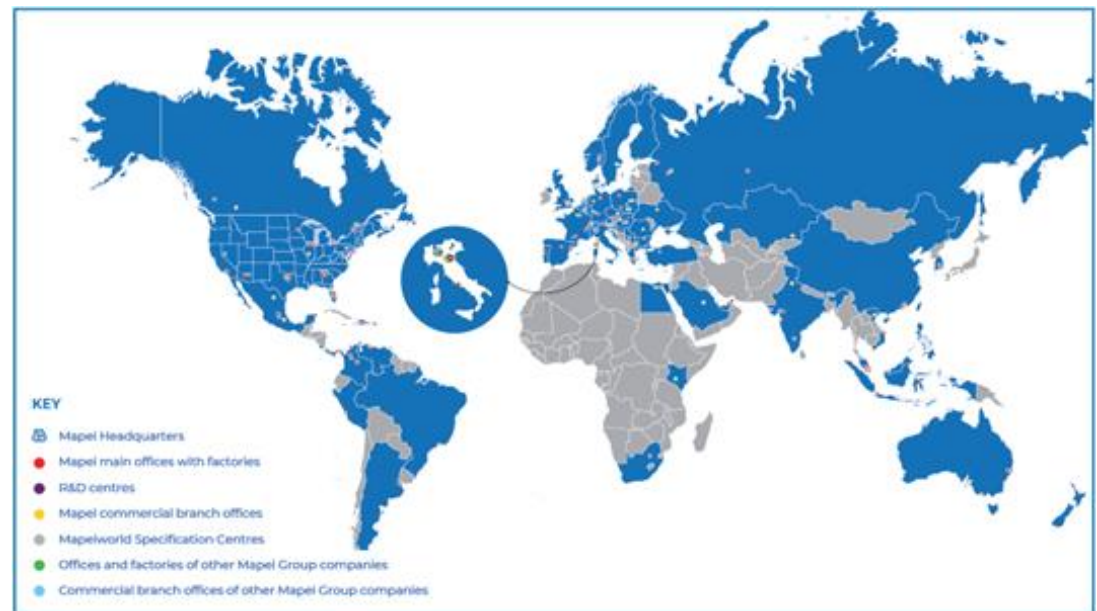
Mapei invests 12% in its company's total work-force and 5% of its turnover in Research & Development; in particular, 70% of its R&D efforts are directed to develop eco-sustainable and environmentally friendly products, which give important contribution to all major green rating systems for eco-sustainable buildings such as LEED and BREEAM. Furthermore, Mapei has developed a sales and technical service network with offices all over the world and offers an efficient Technical Assistance Service that is valued by architects, engineers, contractors and owners.

**Mapei Nordic** production site is located in Sagstua, Norway. The production site consists of 5 factories: two factories for powder-based products, two factories for liquid admixtures and one factory for thermosetting plastic-based products. The total size of the buildings is 24.000 sqm. The energy in these factories is provided from water electricity, geothermal heating and remaining approximately 10 % heated by bio-oil. Mapei Nordic focuses both on energy and on logistic optimisation, as for example the systematic Lean based improvement work.

With 60 – 80 trailers per day, and 1650 transport lines, requires Mapei to work actively on optimizing our logistic process.

The goal of the study is to provide necessary data and documentation to produce an EPD according to the requirements of PCR Environdec (Version 1.3.1, 2023-07-08) under EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and to have more comprehension about the environmental impacts related to **Re-Con Zero Evo** manufactured in Mapei SpA located in Robbiano di Mediglia (Italy), including packaging of the finished products.

Target audiences of the study are customers and other parties with an interest in the environmental impacts of **Re-Con Zero Evo**. This analysis shall not support comparative assertions intended to be disclosed to the public.



## 2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

**Re-Con Zero Evo** is a two-component powder product used to recover all “returned concrete” with Zero impact on the environment and Zero investment required for treatment plants. Re-Con Zero Evo is a two-component powder product made from special polymers and inorganic composites which allows concrete returned to mixing plants to be completely and quickly recovered directly from mixer trucks. Re-Con Zero Evo transforms returned concrete into an aggregate that, once cured, may be used as follows: ▪ to partially replace natural aggregates for normal concrete; ▪ to completely replace natural aggregates for lean concrete, substrates, mixed cements, etc.

**Re-Con Zero Evo** is available in Re-Con Zero Evo is available in plastic bucket, each containing doses for 6 cubic meters of returned concrete to treat:

- 0.5 kg six packs of Re-Con Zero Evo Part A (blue bag).
- 1.5 kg six packs of Re-Con Zero Evo Part B (transparent bag)

For more information see the TDS (Technical Data Sheet) on Mapei AS website ([www.mapei.com/NO](http://www.mapei.com/NO)).

## 3 CONTENT DECLARATION

The main components and ancillary materials of the products included in this EPD are the following:

Table 1: Composition referred to 1 kg of product packaged in packaging.

| Materials            | Percentage (%) by mass        | Post-consumer recycled material weight-% | Biogenic Material, weight-% and kgC/kg |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Inorganic substances | < 100%                        | 0  | 0 resp. 0                              |
| Organic substances   | < 50%                         | 0  | 0 resp. 0                              |
| Packaging Materials  | Weight-% (versus the product) |  | Weight biogenic carbon, kg C/kg        |
| PVA                  | < 1 %                         |  | 0                                      |

The product does not contain a concentration higher than 0,1% (by unit weight) of either carcinogenic substances or substances of very high concern (SVHC) on the REACH Candidate List published by the European Chemicals Agency.

## 4 DECLARED UNIT AND REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE

**The declared unit is 2 kg (0,5kg part A + 1,5kg part B) of packaged finish product, which is necessary to treat 1m<sup>3</sup> of returned concrete.**

Due to the selected system boundary, the reference service life of the products is not specified.

## 5 SYSTEM BOUNDARIES AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The approach is “cradle to gate” (A1–A3) with modules C1–C4 and module D and optional modules (A1–A3 + A4 – A5 + C + D):

- A1, A2, A3 (Product stage): extraction and processing of raw materials and packaging (A1), transportation up to the factory gate (A2), manufacturing of the finished product (A3).
- A4 (Construction process stage): transport of the finished product to final customers.

Table 2: System boundaries

|                      | 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                          | MND                       | MND       | MND         | MND    | MND         | MND           | MND                    | MND                   | MND                        | MND       | MND              | MND      | MND                                |   |
| Geography            | EU                  | EU        | IT            | EU                         | -                         | -         | -           | -      | -           | -             | -                      | -                     | -                          | -         | -                | -        | -                                  |   |
| Specific data        | > 90 %              |           |               |                            |                           | -         | -           | -      | -           | -             | -                      | -                     | -                          | -         | -                | -        | -                                  |   |
| Variation – products | 0 %                 |           |               |                            |                           | -         | -           | -      | -           | -             | -                      | -                     | -                          | -         | -                | -        | -                                  | - |
| Variation – sites    | 0 %                 |           |               |                            |                           | -         | -           | -      | -           | -             | -                      | -                     | -                          | -         | -                | -        | -                                  | - |

MND: Module Not Declare

A brief description of production process is the following:

The production process starts from raw materials, that are purchased from external and intercompany suppliers and stored in the plant. Bulk raw materials are stored in specific silos and added automatically in the production mixer, according to the formula of the product. Other raw materials, supplied in bags, big bags or tanks, are stored in the warehouse and added automatically or manually in the mixer. The production is a discontinuous process, in which all the components are mechanically mixed in batches. The semi-finished product is then packaged, put on wooden pallets and stored in the finished products warehouse. The quality of final products is controlled before the sale.

Table 3: Transport to the building site (A4)

| Scenario information  | Value            | Unit              |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Means of transport: truck-trailer euro 6, gross weight 34-40 t, payload capacity 27 t |                  |                   |
| Diesel consumption  | 0,002            | l/100km           |
| Transport distance  | 1000             | km                |
| Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)   | 85               | %                 |
| Gross density of products transported   | A ~ 800; B ~1100 | kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Capacity utilisation volume factor  | 1                | -                 |

*\* This is a conservative scenario with regard to the type of truck and distance. If the finished product is delivered by an electric truck, please consider a specific GWP coming from the truck manufacturer (if available)*

## 6 CUT-OFF RULES AND ALLOCATION

Criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs (cut-off rules) in the LCA, information modules and any additional information are intended to support an efficient calculation procedure. They are not applied in order to hide data. Cut-off criteria, where applied, are described in Table 4.

Input flows are covered for the whole formula.

Table 4: Cut-off criteria

| Process excluded from study          | Cut-off criteria                              | Quantified contribution from process                                   |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| A3: production (auxiliary materials) | Less than $10^{-5}$ kg/kg of finished product | Sensitivity study demonstrates a relative contribution lower than 0,5% |

For the allocation procedure and principles consider the following table (Table 5):

Table 5: Allocation procedure and principles

| Module | Allocation Principle   |
|--------|--|
| A1     | All data are referred to 1 kg of product<br>A1: electricity is allocated to the specific production line             |
| A3     | All data are referred to 1 kg of packaged product<br>A3-wastes: all data are allocated to the whole production plant |

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AND INTERPRETATION



**GWP**

### Climate change

GWPtotal - Global Warming Potential refers to the emission/presence of GHGs (greenhouse gases) in the atmosphere (mainly CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>) which contribute to the increase in the temperature of the planet.

GWP-total considers:

- GWP-fossil
- GWP-biogenic
- GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)



**POCP**

### Photochemical ozone formation

The Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential is the ozone formation in low atmosphere. This is quite common in the cities where a great amount of pollutants (like VOC and NO<sub>x</sub>) are emitted every day (industrial emissions and vehicles). It is mainly diffused during the summertime.



**ODP**

### Ozone Depletion

Ozone Depletion Potential refers to the degradation of the stratospheric layer of the ozone involved in blocking the UV component of sunrays. Depletion is due to particularly reactive components that originate from chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or chlorofluoromethane (CFM).



**ADP  
minerals&metals**

### Depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals

Abiotic Depletion Potential elements refers to the depletion of the mineral resources.



**AP**

### Acidification

Acidification Potential refers to the emission of specific acidifying substances (i.e. NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>) in the air. These substances decrease the pH of the rainfall with predictable damages to the ecosystem.



**ADP-fossil**

### Depletion of abiotic resources – fossil fuel

Abiotic Depletion Potential fossil fuel refers to the depletion of the fossil fuel resources.



**EP**

### Eutrophication

Eutrophication Potential refers to the nutrient enrichment, which determines unbalance in ecosystems and causes the death of the fauna and decreased biodiversity in flora.

It considers:

- EP-freshwater: aquatic freshwater
- EP-marine: aquatic marine
- EP-terrestrial



**WDP**

### Water use

It expresses the potential deprivation of water, that consists in not having the water needs satisfied.



The following tables show the environmental impacts for the products considered according to the requirements of EN15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021.

The results are referred to the declared unit (see § 4). The additional environmental indicators are not declared. The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

We discourage the use of the outcomes from modules A1-A3 without considering the results obtained from modules C.

NOTE: in the whole document, the comma “ , ” is the decimal separator, while the point “ . ” is the thousands separator

## Re-Con Zero Evo

### (2 kg of product with packaging)

Table 6: Re-Con Zero Evo: Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 referred to 2 kg of product with packaging.

| Indicator                           | Unit                       | A1        | A2       | A3        | A1 – A3   | A4       |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| <b>GWP<sub>TOTAL</sub></b>          | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)   | 6,34E+00  | 1,39E-01 | 8,31E-03  | 6,49E+00  | 1,28E-01 |
| GWP <sub>FOSSIL</sub>               | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)   | 6,33E+00  | 1,34E-01 | 1,58E-02  | 6,48E+00  | 1,21E-01 |
| GWP <sub>BIOGENIC</sub>             | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)   | 4,52E-03  | 4,02E-03 | -7,54E-03 | 1,00E-03  | 5,68E-03 |
| GWP <sub>LULUC</sub>                | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)   | 4,41E-03  | 6,99E-04 | 5,71E-05  | 5,17E-03  | 1,11E-03 |
| ODP                                 | (kg CFC 11 eq.)            | 6,44E-07  | 1,00E-12 | 3,66E-10  | 6,44E-07  | 1,57E-14 |
| AP                                  | (mol H <sup>+</sup> eq.)   | 3,68E-02  | 6,13E-04 | 6,44E-05  | 3,75E-02  | 1,53E-04 |
| EP <sub>FRESHWATER</sub>            | (kg P eq.)                 | 1,94E-03  | 4,75E-07 | 4,18E-06  | 1,94E-03  | 4,40E-07 |
| EP <sub>MARINE</sub>                | (kg N eq.)                 | 9,65E-03  | 2,62E-04 | 1,72E-05  | 9,93E-03  | 5,19E-05 |
| EP <sub>TERRESTRIAL</sub>           | (mol N eq.)                | 7,53E-02  | 2,89E-03 | 1,62E-04  | 7,84E-02  | 6,22E-04 |
| POCP                                | (kg NMVOC eq.)             | 1,97E-02  | 6,64E-04 | 6,20E-05  | 2,04E-02  | 1,32E-04 |
| ADP <sub>MINERALS&amp;METALS*</sub> | (kg Sb eq.)                | 3,18E-05  | 1,33E-08 | 3,48E-08  | 3,18E-05  | 7,98E-09 |
| ADP <sub>FOSSIL*</sub>              | (MJ)                       | 9,85E+01  | 2,21E+00 | 3,11E-01  | 1,01E+02  | 1,64E+00 |
| WDP*                                | (m <sup>3</sup> world eq.) | -2,60E+01 | 1,29E-02 | 9,16E-03  | -2,60E+01 | 1,45E-03 |

**GWP<sub>TOTAL</sub>**: Global Warming Potential total; **GWP<sub>FOSSIL</sub>**: Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; **GWP<sub>BIOGENIC</sub>**: Global Warming Potential biogenic; **GWP<sub>LULUC</sub>**: Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; **ODP**: Depletion Potential of the stratospheric Ozone layer; **AP**: Acidification Potential; **EP<sub>FRESHWATER</sub>**: Eutrophication Potential, freshwater; **EP<sub>MARINE</sub>**: Eutrophication Potential, marine; **EP<sub>TERRESTRIAL</sub>**: Eutrophication Potential, terrestrial; **POCP**: Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; **ADP<sub>MINERALS&METALS\*</sub>**: Abiotic Depletion Potential for non-fossil resources; **ADP<sub>FOSSIL\*</sub>**: Abiotic Depletion Potential for fossil resources; **WDP\***: Water Deprivation Potential.

\*the results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is a limited experienced with the indicator.

Table 7: Re-Con Zero Evo: Potential environmental impact – additional mandatory and voluntary indicators referred to 2 kg of product in packaging.

| Indicator | Unit                     | A1       | A2       | A3       | A1 – A3  | A4       |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GWP-GHG   | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) | 6,34E+00 | 1,35E-01 | 1,59E-02 | 6,49E+00 | 1,22E-01 |

**GWP-GHG:** 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. This new indicator cannot be compared with the GWP-GHG of the EPD according to the old PCR 1.2 (and earlier versions).

Table 8: Re-Con Zero Evo: Use of resources referred to 2 kg of product in packaging.

| Indicator | Unit           | A1        | A2       | A3       | A1 – A3   | A4       |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| PERE      | MJ             | 3,85E+00  | 7,51E-01 | 5,06E-01 | 5,11E+00  | 1,19E-01 |
| PERM      | MJ             | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 |
| PERT      | MJ             | 3,85E+00  | 7,51E-01 | 5,06E-01 | 5,11E+00  | 1,19E-01 |
| PENRE     | MJ             | 9,85E+01  | 2,21E+00 | 3,11E-01 | 1,01E+02  | 1,65E+00 |
| PENRM     | MJ             | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 |
| PENRT     | MJ             | 9,85E+01  | 2,21E+00 | 3,11E-01 | 1,01E+02  | 1,65E+00 |
| SM        | kg             | 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 |
| NRSF      | MJ             | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 |
| FW        | m <sup>3</sup> | -6,06E-01 | 6,28E-04 | 2,16E-04 | -6,05E-01 | 1,31E-04 |

**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 (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials); **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 resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials); **SM:** Use of secondary material; **RSF:** Use of renewable secondary fuels; **NRSF:** Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; **FW:** Net use of fresh water.

Table 9: Re-Con Zero Evo: Waste production and output flows referred to 2 kg of product in packaging.

| Indicator                     | Unit | A1       | A2        | A3       | A1 – A3  | A4       |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| HWD                           | kg   | 1,35E-11 | -8,52E-11 | 1,43E-02 | 1,43E-02 | 5,09E-12 |
| NHWD                          | kg   | 1,74E-05 | 9,91E-04  | 9,16E-03 | 1,02E-02 | 2,51E-04 |
| RWD                           | kg   | 1,24E-08 | 1,82E-04  | 2,33E-06 | 1,84E-04 | 3,08E-06 |
| Components for re-use         | kg   | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling       | kg   | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 1,71E-02 | 1,71E-02 | 0,00E+00 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg   | 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 |
| Exported energy, thermal      | MJ   | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |

**HWD:** Hazardous waste disposed; **NHWD:** Non-Hazardous waste disposed; **RWD:** Radioactive waste disposed

Table 10: Re-Con Zero Evo: Information on biogenic carbon content at the factory gate referred to 2 kg of product in packaging.

| Biogenic Carbon Content              | Unit | Quantity |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product   | kg C | 0,00E+00 |
| Biogenic carbon content in packaging | kg C | 0,00E+00 |

More details about electrical mix used in this EPD, is shown below:

|   | Data source | GWP-GHG | Unit                        |
|---|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Residual electricity grid mix (IT) – 2022 | AIB         | 0,622   | kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv/kWh |

## 8 DATA QUALITY

Table 11: Data quality

| Dataset & Geographical reference                             | Database (source)                   | Temporary reference |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>A1; A3</b>  |                                     |                     |
| Inorganic additives  | ecoinvent 3.9.1                     | 2022                |
| Organic additives  | ecoinvent 3.9.1                     | 2022                |
| Residual electricity grid mix (IT)                           | ecoinvent 3.9.1                     | 2022                |
| Packaging components (EU)                                    | Sphera Database;<br>ecoinvent 3.9.1 | 2022                |
| <b>A2</b>  |                                     |                     |
| Truck, Euro 5, 27t payload (GLO)                             | Sphera Database                     | 2022                |
| Light train, gross tonne weight 500t /<br>363t payload (GLO) | Sphera Database                     | 2022                |
| Oceanic ship (27500 DWT – GLO)                               | Sphera Database                     | 2022                |
| Diesel for transport (EU)                                    | Sphera Database                     | 2019                |
| Heavy Fuel Oil (EU)  | Sphera Database                     | 2019                |
| Electricity grid mix (EU)                                    | Sphera Database                     | 2019                |
| <b>A4</b>  |                                     |                     |
| Truck, Euro 6, 27t payload (GLO)                             | Sphera Database                     | 2022                |
| Diesel for transport (EU)                                    | Sphera Database                     | 2019                |

All data included in table above refer to a period between 2019 and 2022; the most relevant ones are specific from supplier, while the others (i.e. transport and minor contribution dataset), come from European and global databases. All dataset are not more than 10 years old according to EN 15804 §6.3.8.2 “Data quality requirements”.

The Quality level concerning datasets used in the EPD can be considered as “very good” or “good” according to Annex E of the EN 15804 (current version).

Primary data concern the year 2022 and represent the whole annual production.

## 9 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### 9.1 Indication for the calculation of different scenario of module A4 (Transport from the factory to the jobsite)

To calculate the impact of transporting 1 kg of product from the factory gate (Sagstua) to the jobsite, use the following formula:

$$\text{Transport Impact} = \text{EF (kg/DU)} * \text{distance (km)}$$

EF: Emission Factor; DU: declared Unit

Table 12: The EFs are related to 1 kg of product transported with truck EURO 5 and EURO 6

| Impact Category                    | Unit                           | EF (EURO 5) | EF (EURO 6) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>GWP<sub>TOTAL</sub></b>         | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.)/km    | 6,26E-05    | 6,15E-05    |
| GWP <sub>FOSSIL</sub>              | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) /km   | 5,92E-05    | 5,82E-05    |
| GWP <sub>BIOGENIC</sub>            | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) /km   | 2,78E-06    | 2,74E-06    |
| GWP <sub>LULUC</sub>               | (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.) /km   | 5,46E-07    | 5,37E-07    |
| ODP                                | (kg CFC 11 eq.) /km            | 7,67E-18    | 7,55E-18    |
| AP                                 | (mol H <sup>+</sup> eq.) /km   | 1,90E-07    | 7,15E-08    |
| EP <sub>FRESHWATER</sub>           | (kg P eq.) /km                 | 2,16E-10    | 2,12E-10    |
| EP <sub>MARINE</sub>               | (kg N eq.) /km                 | 8,62E-08    | 2,38E-08    |
| EP <sub>TERRESTRIAL</sub>          | (mol N eq.) /km                | 9,69E-07    | 2,87E-07    |
| POCP                               | (kg NMVOC eq.) /km             | 1,72E-07    | 6,15E-08    |
| ADP <sub>MINERALS&amp;METALS</sub> | (kg Sb eq.) /km                | 3,91E-12    | 3,85E-12    |
| ADP <sub>FOSSIL</sub>              | (MJ) /km                       | 8,03E-04    | 7,90E-04    |
| WDP                                | (m <sup>3</sup> world eq.) /km | 7,12E-07    | 7,01E-07    |

Example:

If the product is transported by truck (EURO 6) from Sagstua (production plant) to Oslo (Jobsite) for approximately 90 km, the GWP impact will be:

$$GWP_{total} = 6,15E-05 * 90km = 5,54E-03 \text{ kg CO}_2\text{eq}$$

## 10 DIFFERENCES VERSUS PREVIOUS VERSIONS

In this revision, the updated standards (EN15804, GPI, PCR) have been adopted. New primary data has been used for the calculation. All these changes result in updated environmental impacts categories and results.

## 11 VERIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

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.

| CEN standard EN15804 served as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)                           |   |
|--|---|
| PCR:   | PCR 2019:14 Construction products (EN 15804:A2), Version 1.3.1, 2021-02-05, UN CPC code 54  |
| PCR review was conducted by:   | The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. See <a href="http://www.environdec.com/TC">www.environdec.com/TC</a> for a list of members.<br>Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat <a href="http://www.environdec.com/contact">www.environdec.com/contact</a> . |
| Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD Process Certification<br><input type="checkbox"/> EPD Verification  |
| Third party verifier:  | Certiquality S.r.l.<br>Number of accreditations: 0008PRD rev.000  |
| Accredited or approved by:   | Accredia  |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third-party verifier              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No   |

## 12 REFERENCES

- EN 15804: SUSTAINABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS - ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS - CORE RULES FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY OF CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS
- EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC
- EUROPEAN RESIDUAL MIXES VERSION 1.0, 2023-06-01 (AIB: ASSOCIATION OF ISSUING BODIES)
- EUROSTAT - TREATMENT OF WASTE-BY-WASTE CATEGORY, HAZARDOUSNESS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS
- GENERAL PROGRAMME INSTRUCTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM. VERSION 4.0
- ISO 14025 ENVIRONMENTAL LABELS AND DECLARATIONS - TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATIONS - PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES
- ISO 14044 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT – LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT – REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES
- PCR 2019:14 CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS (EN 15804: A2), UN CPC CODE 54; VERSION 1.3.1

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