

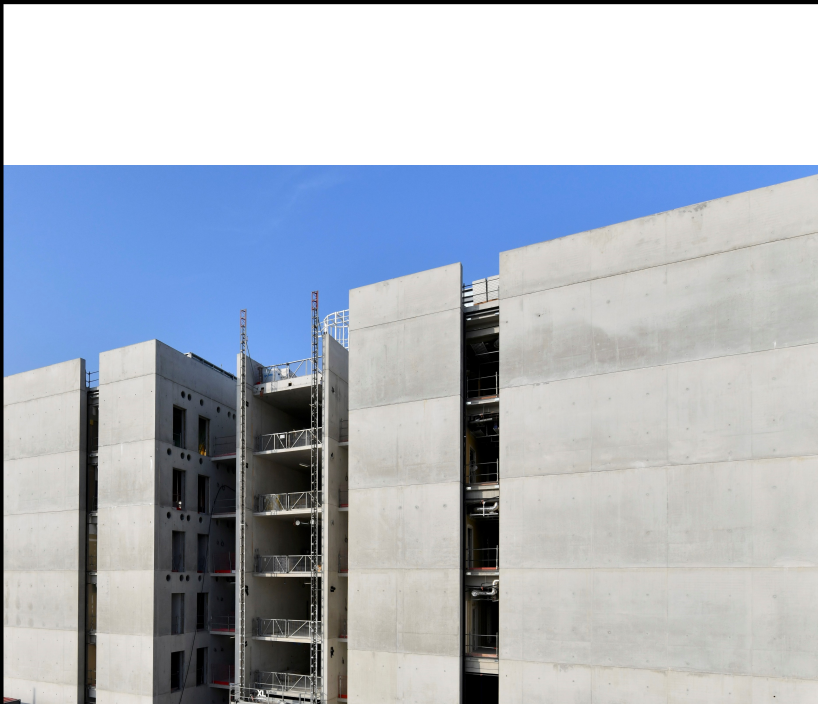
Environmental Product Declaration

according to ISO 14025 and EN 15804



This declaration is for:
CEM III A Dublin

Provided by:
Ecocem Ireland



program operator
Stichting MRPI®
publisher
Stichting MRPI®
www.mrpi.nl

MRPI® registration
1.1.00498.2024
date of first issue
23-01-2024
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23-01-2029





COMPANY INFORMATION



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PRODUCT

CEM III A Dublin

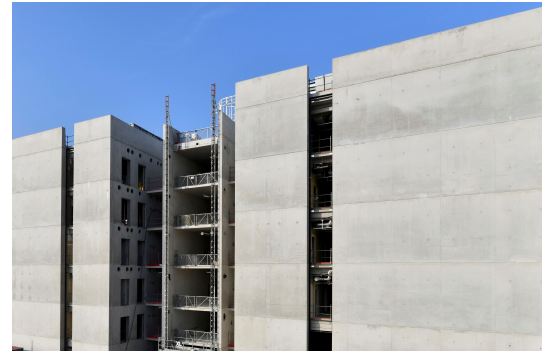
DECLARED UNIT/FUNCTIONAL UNIT

ton

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

Cements in accordance with standard EN 197-1

VISUAL PRODUCT



MRPI® REGISTRATION

1.1.00498.2024

DATE OF ISSUE

23-01-2024

EXPIRY DATE

23-01-2029

SCOPE OF DECLARATION

This MRPI®-EPD certificate is verified by **Niels Jonkers, PLUK sustainability**.

The LCA study has been done by **Stijn Mulder, EcoReview**.

The certificate is based on an LCA-dossier according to ISO14025 and EN15804+A2. It is verified according to the 'MRPI®-EPD verification protocol November 2020.v4.0'. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN15804+A2. Declaration of SVHC that are listed on the 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation' when content exceeds the limits for registration with ECHA.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.ecocemglobal.com/en-ie/>

PROGRAM OPERATOR

Stichting MRPI®
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Amsterdam



ir. J-P den Hollander, Managing director MRPI®

DEMONSTRATION OF VERIFICATION

CEN standard EN15804 serves as the core PCR[a]

Independent verification of the declaration and data,

according to EN ISO 14025:2010:

internal: external: X

Third party verifier:



Niels Jonkers, PLUK sustainability

[a] PCR = Product Category Rules

DETAILED PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Ecocem CEMIII/A is a blastfurnace cement conforming to the requirements of EN 197-1 and is certified as a CEMIII/A 42,5N cement. Ecocem CEMIII/A composition comprises a specially formulated blend of Ecocem ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS) and CEM I Portland cement. This blend can consist of between 45% and 50% ggbs.

Ecocem CEMIII/A benefits from having a lower carbon footprint than traditional cements while maintaining characteristic performance. Ecocem CEMIII/A has enhanced resistance to chemical attacks in concrete and produces a low heat of hydration resulting in a highly durable product.

It is used:

- As a binder in cementitious products such as ready mixed concrete, precast concrete, cement bound granular material, and masonry units.
 - In architectural concrete due to its whiter and smoother finish which produces aesthetically pleasing products.
 - As a cementitious binder in soil stabilisation projects.
 - Deep pour foundations due to its low heat of hydration i.e. wind farms etc.
 - Enhanced durability makes it suitable to aggressive environments such as marine, chemical, or agricultural projects.
- Ecocem CEM III/A contains 50% GGBS.

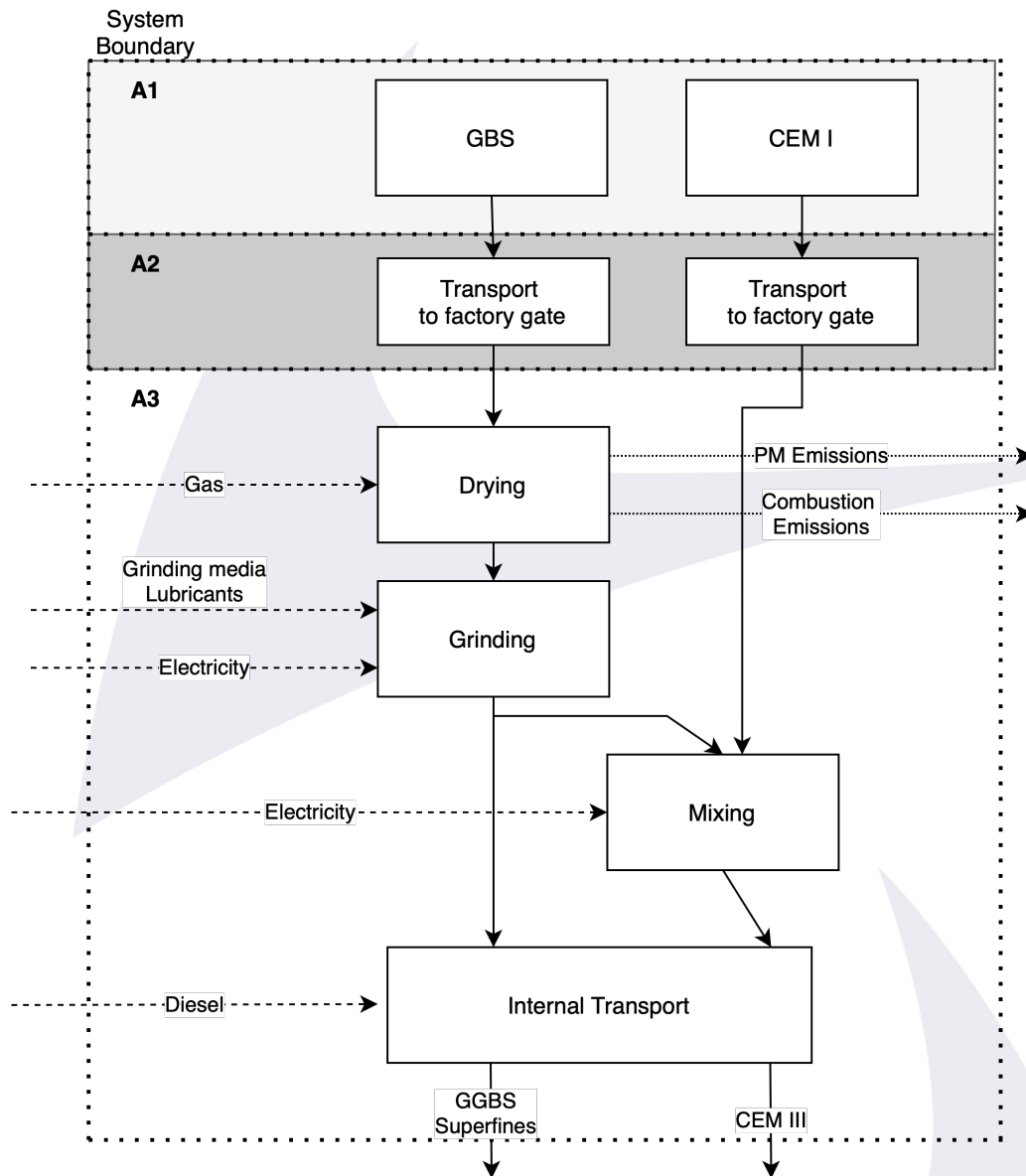
COMPONENT > 1% of total mass	[%]
GGBS	50%
CEM I	50%

SCOPE AND TYPE

The type of this EPD is Cradle-to-Gate (A1-A3). All major steps from the extraction of natural resources to the factory gate are included in the environmental performance of the manufacturing phase, except those that are not relevant to the environmental performance of the product. The software SimaPro is used to perform the LCA. The background databases used is EcoInvent 3.6

PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE					USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport gate to site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential			
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D			
x	x	x	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			

X = Modules Assessed
 ND = Not Declared



LCA process diagram according to EN 15804 (7.2.1)



REPRESENTATIVENESS

This EPD is representative for the Ecocem Dublin production facility.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT per functional unit or declared unit (core indicators A2)

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	3.49E+2	5.50E+0	3.87E+0	3.58E+2
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	3.48E+2	5.50E+0	3.75E+0	3.57E+2
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	2.34E-1	3.34E-3	4.44E-2	2.82E-1
GWP-luluc	kg CO2 eq.	6.52E-2	1.95E-3	6.95E-2	1.37E-1
ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	4.36E-6	1.27E-6	4.21E-7	6.05E-6
AP	mol H+ eq.	6.71E-1	3.13E-2	2.82E-2	7.30E-1
EP-freshwater	kg PO4 eq.	8.16E-4	4.53E-5	9.24E-5	9.54E-4
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.86E-1	1.12E-2	8.55E-3	2.05E-1
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	2.14E+0	1.24E-1	1.02E-1	2.36E+0
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	5.15E-1	3.53E-2	2.62E-2	5.77E-1
ADP-minerals & metals	kg Sb eq.	3.76E-4	1.42E-4	5.55E-5	5.74E-4
ADP-fossil	MJ, net calorific value	3.86E+2	8.44E+1	5.11E+1	5.22E+2
WDP	m3 world eq. deprived	1.28E+1	2.59E-1	4.25E-1	1.35E+1

GWP-total = Global Warming Potential total

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 Exceedence

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 Exceedence

POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants

ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic Depletion Potential for non fossil resources [2]

ADP-fossil = Abiotic Depletion for fossil resources potential [2]

WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption [2]

Disclaimer [2]

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT per functional unit or declared unit (additional indicators A2)

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
PM	Disease incidence	3.32E-6	4.96E-7	4.48E-7	4.26E-6
IRP	kBq U235 eq.	1.11E+0	3.69E-1	1.81E-1	1.66E+0
ETP-fw	CTUe	2.06E+3	6.86E+1	9.26E+1	2.23E+3
HTP-c	CTUh	6.51E-2	2.44E-9	3.60E-9	6.51E-2
HTP-nc	CTUh	5.67E-7	8.17E-8	7.42E-8	7.23E-7
SQP	---	2.69E+2	7.22E+1	1.88E+2	5.30E+2

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions

IRP = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 [1]

ETP-fw = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems [2]

HTP-c = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans [2]

HTP-nc = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans, non-cancer [2]

SQP = Potential soil quality index [2]

Disclaimer [1]

- This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer [2]

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

RESOURCE USE per functional unit or declared unit (A1 / A2)

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
PERE	MJ	3.96E+2	1.21E+0	1.93E+2	5.90E+2
PERM	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PERT	MJ	3.96E+2	1.21E+0	1.93E+2	5.90E+2
PENRE	MJ	4.18E+2	8.96E+1	5.57E+1	5.63E+2
PENRM	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PENRT	MJ	4.18E+2	8.96E+1	5.57E+1	5.63E+2
SM	kg	4.01E+2	0.00	0.00	4.01E+2
RSF	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NRSF	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FW	m3	3.12E-1	9.55E-3	1.03E-2	3.32E-1

PERE = Use of renewable energy excluding renewable primary energy resources

PERM = Use of renewable energy resources used as raw materials

PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources

PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources excluding non-renewable 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

SM = Use of secondary materials

RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels

NRSF = Use of non renewable secondary fuels

FW = Use of net fresh water

OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES per functional unit or declared unit (A1 / A2)

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
HWD	kg	6.01E-4	2.16E-4	1.05E-4	9.22E-4
NHWD	kg	7.31E+0	5.23E+0	1.13E+0	1.37E+1
RWD	kg	1.61E-3	5.74E-4	2.64E-4	2.45E-3
CRU	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MFR	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MER	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EEE	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ETE	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

HWD = Hazardous Waste Disposed

RWD = Radioactive Waste Disposed

MFR = Materials for recycling

EEE = Exported Electrical Energy

NHWD = Non Hazardous Waste Disposed

CRU = Components for reuse

MER = Materials for energy recovery

ETE = Exported Thermal Energy

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT per functional unit or declared unit (A1 / A2)

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
BCCpr	kg C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BCCpa	kg C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BCCpr = Biogenic carbon content in product

BCCpa = Biogenic carbon content in packaging

CALCULATION RULES

Data quality

Data flows have been modeled as realistically as possible. Data quality assessment is based on the principle that the primary data used for processes occurring at the production site is selected in the first instance. Where this is not available, other reference data is selected from appropriate sources.

Data collection period

The dataset is representative for the production processes used in 2021.

Methodology and reproducibility

The process descriptions and quantities in this study are reproducible in accordance to the reference standards that have been used. The references of all sources, both primary and public sources and literature, have been documented. In addition, to facilitate the reproducibility of this LCA, a full set of data records has been generated.

Allocation

The impacts related to the quenching of the blast furnace slag are allocated onto the Ecocem production, no further impacts of steel production are allocated to the blast furnace slag.

SCENARIOS AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

A1. Raw materials supply

This module considers the extraction and processing of GBS. The system boundary of the raw material production is determined between the blast furnace slag production and the quenching process. The impacts related to the quenching of the blast furnace slag are allocated onto the Ecocem production.

A2. Transport of raw materials to manufacturer

The transportation of the suppliers to Ecocem Dublin is done by truck or Ship.

A3. Manufacturing

The production consists of grinding and drying of Granulated Blastfurnace Slag (GBS) and depending on the end product also mixing with other purchased materials.

DECLARATION OF SVHC

None of the substances contained in the product are listed in the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation”, or they do not exceed the threshold with the European Chemicals Agency.

REFERENCES

- Simapro 9.5.0.0.
- EN 15804: Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products', EN 15804:2019+A2.
- ISO 14040: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment – Principles and Framework', International Organization for Standardization, ISO14040:2006.
- ISO 14044: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines', International Organization for Standardization, ISO14044:2006.
- ISO 14025: Environmental labels and declarations -- Type III environmental declarations -- Principles and procedures', International Organization for Standardization, ISO14025:2006.

REMARKS

None