

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN15804+A2

O'Callaghan Mills AC 20 dense bin 40/60 W des (1206)



Owner of the declaration:

Breedon Materials Ltd t/a Breedon Ireland

Product:

O'Callaghan Mills AC 20 dense bin 40/60 W des (1206)

Declared unit:

1 tonne

This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, EPD Ireland PCR Part A,
Version 3.0, 2025

Complementary Product Category Rules for Bituminous
Mixtures (c-PCR Bituminous Mixtures) DN-PAV-03077
May 2024

Program operator:

EPD Ireland

Declaration number:

EPDIE-26-357

Issue date:

01.09.2026

Valid to:

31.08.2031

General information

Product

O'Callaghan Mills AC 20 dense bin 40/60 W des (1206)

Program operator:

EPD Ireland
19 Mountjoy Square, Dublin D01 E8P5
Phone: +353 (01) 6815862
web: <https://www.igbc.ie/epd-home/>

Declaration number:

EPDIE-26-357

This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, EPD Ireland PCR Part A, Version 3.0, 2025
Complementary Product Category Rules for Bituminous Mixtures (c-PCR Bituminous Mixtures) DN-PAV-03077 May 2024

Statement of liability:

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. The EPD Program operator shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

Type of EPD

Specific product EPD

Declared unit:

1 tonne O'Callaghan Mills AC 20 dense bin 40/60 W des (1206)

Scope of the EPD:

A1-A3, A4, A5, C1, C2, C3, C4, D

Functional unit:

Functional Unit not used. This EPD is for a Declared Unit.

Verification:

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025:2010

Third party verifier:
Jane Anderson

Owner of the declaration:

Breedon Materials Ltd t/a Breedon Ireland
Contact person: Corin Bridson
Phone: 01 885 9999
e-mail: info.roi@breedongroup.com

Manufacturer:

Breedon Materials Ltd t/a Breedon Ireland
Rosemount Business Park
D11 K2TP Dublin, Ireland

Place of production:

Breedon Materials Ltd t/a Breedon Ireland - O'Callaghans Mills
Fortane Beg, O'Callaghans Mills,
Co. Clare, V94 ED80, Ireland

Issue date:

01.09.2026

Valid to:

31.08.2031

Year of study:

2024

Comparability:

Environmental Product Declarations from different programmes may not be directly comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

LCA consultant or person responsible for LCA:
EcoReview, Peter Seymour

Approved:

SIGNATURE OF PROGRAMME OPERATOR



Pat Barry, CEO - Irish Green Building Council

Product

Product description:

Asphalt raw materials comprise: fine and coarse aggregates, mineral filler, bitumen and in some cases specialist admixtures. Asphalt is produced by heating and mixing the raw materials to obtain a homogenous mix at a target temperature. The heated asphalt is transported to the construction site and laid on the road/paving sub-base material using specialised asphalt laying equipment.

Product specification:

The asphalt is manufactured to the EN governing standard for the manufacturing of asphalts, I.S. EN 13108, parts 1-9, 21, 22 and 31.

Technical data:

Bitumen content: 4 - 7 % by mass
Density: 2,336 kg/m³
Softening point: 50 - 60 degrees centigrade
Viscosity: As per pen grade in product name
Marshall Stability: 8-16 kN, depending on traffic loading
Resilient modulus: 2,000-5,000 Mpa at 20 degrees centigrade
Rut resistance: Min 10mm deformation under standard wheel tracking tests
Fatigue life: > 1 million load cycles in well-designed mixes
Permeability: < 10⁻⁵ cm/s

Market/Geographical Area:

The asphalt is delivered to and used on construction sites in the Republic of Ireland.

Reference service life, product

No reference service life is applied to the product.

Reference service life, building or construction works

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared unit:

1 tonne O'Callaghan Mills AC 20 dense bin 40/60 W des (1206)
kg per Declared unit 1000

Cut-off criteria:

All relevant inputs and outputs - like emissions, energy and materials - have been taken into account in this LCA, and in accordance with EN15804+A2:2019. The study covers at least 95% of the materials and energy per module and at least 99% of the total use of materials and energy of each unit process. Long term emissions have been excluded from the study.

Allocation:

The source of default unit processes or activities is the Ecoinvent database version 3.8 system model "Allocation, cut-off by classification". Ecoinvent version 3.8 was issued in 2021. The measurement of environmental impacts in this EPD uses the LCIA methodologies recommended for PEF 3.0. In this EPD, the waste processes are allocated in the relevant module. In the case of the use of secondary materials or energy recovered from secondary fuels, the system boundary between the system under study and the previous system (providing the secondary materials) is set where outputs of the previous system, e.g. materials, products, building elements or energy, reach the end-of-waste state. The modularity and the polluter payer principles have been followed.

Data quality:

Time Representativeness: In this LCA the data relating to the manufacturing of the asphalt products, and the data relating to the background processes for environmental impacts are > 2 years, as Ecoinvent v3.8 was issued in 2021. The datasets for the raw material constituents that have the largest environmental impact (being bitumens) are from Ecoinvent V 3.8.

Time Representativeness is considered to be Good.

Geographical Representativeness: The processes used in the production of the asphalt products are geographically representative, insofar as the production location (Ireland) lies within the region for which the relevant Ecoinvent (version 3.8) and any other bespoke environmental records have been selected. The dataset is up-to-date and representative for the current technology used in the processes of manufacturing the asphalt products.

Geographical Representativeness is considered to be Very good.

Technical Representativeness: Processes and energies used in the process have been modelled exactly as described by the asphalt manufacturer, and are based directly on the production data supplied by the manufacturer, in relation to processes, fuels used and emissions, and without any significant need for improvement.

Technical Representativeness is considered to be Very good.

Data quality assessment scheme is based on Table E.1 of EN 15804:20212+A2:2019.

Scope and type of EPD (X = Module declared; ND = Module not declared)

Product stage			Construction installation stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	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	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X

System boundary:

This LCA covers the Product (A1, A2 and A3), Transport to site (A4), Construction Process (A5), End of Life (C1 to C4) and Benefits/loads beyond the system boundary (D) Stages, as indicated above. This is termed: "Cradle to gate with options, modules C1 to C4, and module D". A schematic of the Product element of these stages is presented in the flow diagram below.



Additional technical information:

Electricity modelling

This LCA calculates the electricity impact based on the market-based approach. The CO₂ intensity of the electricity is determined to be 0.033 kg CO₂eq per kWh.

Electricity Procurement and Renewable Energy Commitment

All electricity used in the production of asphalt at the Breedon Aughnaclyffe plant is procured in the Republic of Ireland. The specific electricity supplier has confirmed that the electricity supplied is 100% renewable, as verified by the All-Island Fuel Mix Disclosure and CO₂ Emissions 2024 report (SEM-25-060, 14 November 2025). This contractual instrument ensures that the electricity used in the production process is sourced entirely from renewable energy, contributing to reduced environmental impacts associated with energy consumption.

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information describes the scenarios in the different modules of the EPD.

A4. Transport to customer

As per the TII cPCR (section 6.5.3.5.1), the transport distance of the asphalt to the customer is 100km, with a 70/30 split of empty/fully loaded return journeys being assumed. Thus the modelled effective transport distance is 88.8 km.

Vehicle type: 16-32 tonne capacity truck; EURO6 engine.

Bulk density of transported goods: 2,300 kg/m³ (range: 2,200 - 2,400 kg/m³).

A5. Installation

The default unit processes rates for laying of asphalt as given in Table 6.5 of the TII cPCR are used, being as follows:

- Laying of surface courses, for mix types: AC surf, SMA surf, HRA surf, PA surf. Machinery powered by diesel, conforming to Stage IIIB/IV emissions standards, with a laying output of 400 tonnes/day.
- Laying of base and binder courses, for mix types: AC bin, AC base, SMA bin. Machinery powered by diesel, conforming to Stage IIIB/IV emissions standards, with a laying output of 1,000 tonnes/day.

B. Use Stage

This stage is not included in the LCA.

C1. De-construction demolition

The default unit processes rates for removal of asphalt given in Table 6.6 of the TII cPCR are used, being as follows:

- Removal of surface courses, for mix types: AC surf, SMA surf, HRA surf, PA surf. Machinery powered by diesel, conforming to Stage IIIB/IV emissions standards, with a removal output of 400 tonnes/day.
- Removal of base and binder courses, for mix types: AC bin, AC base, SMA bin. Machinery powered by diesel, conforming to Stage IIIB/IV emissions standards, with a removal output of 1,000 tonnes/day.

C2. Transport

As per the TII cPCR (section 6.5.3.5.2), the transport distance of the removed asphalt to the reprocessing location is 100km, with a 70/30 split of empty/fully loaded return journeys being assumed. Thus the modelled effective transport distance is 88.8 km.

Vehicle type: 16-32 tonne capacity truck; EURO6 engine.

Bulk density of transported goods: 2,300 kg/m³ (range: 2,200 - 2,400 kg/m³).

C3. Waste processing

It is assumed that 100% of the site-won asphalt is recycled and for use as reclaimed asphalt. No material is directly re-used, and no material is used for energy recovery. The default unit processes rates for processing the reclaimed asphalt are as given in Table 6.8 of the TII cPCR and are:

- Crane and digger using 0.185 litres of diesel per tonne
- Crusher using 0.185 litres of diesel per tonne

C4. Disposal

Module C4 is not applicable as 100% of site-won asphalt is assumed to be processed to reclaimed asphalt for reuse.

D. Benefits and Loads Beyond the System Boundary

100% of site-won asphalt is processed to reclaimed asphalt for re-use.

Of the reclaimed asphalt:

- 55% is recycled into unbound foundation material
- 45% is recycled into new bituminous mixtures

The details of the modelling, covering mass balance assumptions and flows, raw material equivalents and default unit processes for Module D calculations are set out in section 6.3.5.6 and Appendix B of the TII cPCR.

The avoided production quantities of the raw materials that arise from the recycling process, per declared unit, are set out in Table 6.10 of the TII cPCR.

Biogenic Carbon

There is no Biogenic Carbon in the product.

Database: Ecoinvent v 3.8

LCA tool: Ecochain Helix v 4.3.1

LCA: Results

The LCA results are presented below for the declared unit defined on page 2 of the EPD document.

Environmental impact										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
 GWP-total	kg CO ₂ -eq	5.54E+01	1.63E+01	1.41E+00	3.39E+00	1.63E+01	1.74E+00	0.00E+00	-1.84E+01	
 GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ -eq	5.55E+01	1.63E+01	1.41E+00	3.39E+00	1.63E+01	1.63E+00	0.00E+00	-1.84E+01	
 GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ -eq	-9.97E-02	1.48E-02	3.98E-04	9.58E-04	1.48E-02	1.11E-01	0.00E+00	-1.06E-01	
 GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ -eq	6.92E-02	6.51E-03	1.04E-04	2.50E-04	6.51E-03	1.20E-04	0.00E+00	-1.58E-02	
 ODP	kg CFC11 -eq	3.87E-05	3.77E-06	2.26E-07	5.44E-07	3.77E-06	2.61E-07	0.00E+00	-1.61E-05	
 AP	mol H ⁺ -eq	5.16E-01	4.62E-02	7.72E-03	1.29E-02	4.62E-02	7.88E-03	0.00E+00	-2.02E-01	
 EP-FreshWater	kg P -eq	3.62E-04	1.16E-04	3.51E-06	8.44E-06	1.16E-04	4.07E-06	0.00E+00	-4.31E-04	
 EP-Marine	kg N -eq	7.69E-02	9.19E-03	3.33E-03	5.04E-03	9.19E-03	3.30E-03	0.00E+00	-4.31E-02	
 EP-Terrestrial	mol N -eq	8.77E-01	1.02E-01	3.65E-02	5.54E-02	1.02E-01	3.63E-02	0.00E+00	-5.42E-01	
 POCP	kg NMVOC -eq	3.56E-01	3.94E-02	9.31E-03	1.46E-02	3.94E-02	9.32E-03	0.00E+00	-1.80E-01	
 ADP-minerals&metals ¹	kg Sb-eq	2.28E-04	5.77E-05	5.43E-07	1.31E-06	5.77E-05	6.29E-07	0.00E+00	-1.04E-04	
 ADP-fossil ¹	MJ	2.38E+03	2.47E+02	1.45E+01	3.49E+01	2.47E+02	1.68E+01	0.00E+00	-1.04E+03	
 WDP ¹	m ³	2.48E+01	7.52E-01	2.26E-02	5.43E-02	7.52E-01	2.61E-02	0.00E+00	-1.09E+01	

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 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

"Reading example: 9.0 E-03 = 9.0*10⁻³ = 0.009"

1. 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 experienced with the indicator

Remarks on environmental impacts

Additional environmental impact indicators

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
 PM	Disease incidence	4.75E-06	1.31E-06	2.97E-08	5.45E-08	1.31E-06	3.10E-08	0.00E+00	-2.08E-06
 IRP ²	kgBq U235 -eq	1.01E+01	1.07E+00	6.18E-02	1.49E-01	1.07E+00	7.14E-02	0.00E+00	-4.61E+00
 ETP-fw ¹	CTUe	2.61E+03	1.94E+02	8.44E+00	2.03E+01	1.94E+02	9.77E+00	0.00E+00	-2.48E+03
 HTP-c ¹	CTUh	2.69E-08	6.23E-09	3.28E-10	7.89E-10	6.23E-09	3.77E-10	0.00E+00	-1.23E-08
 HTP-nc ¹	CTUh	5.49E-07	1.96E-07	6.10E-09	1.14E-08	1.96E-07	5.99E-09	0.00E+00	-2.32E-07
 SQP ¹	dimensionless	3.74E+02	1.72E+02	1.85E+00	4.44E+00	1.72E+02	2.13E+00	0.00E+00	-7.53E+02

PM = Particulate Matter emissions; IRP = Ionizing radiation – human health; ETP-fw = Eco toxicity – freshwater; HTP-c = Human toxicity – cancer effects; HTP-nc = Human toxicity – non cancer effects; SQP = Potential Soil Quality Index (dimensionless)

"Reading example: 9.0 E-03 = 9.0*10⁻³ = 0.009"

1. 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 experienced with the indicator
2. 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.

Resource use										
Indicator		Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
	PERE	MJ	1.12E+02	3.53E+00	8.26E-02	1.99E-01	3.53E+00	9.55E-02	0.00E+00	-6.49E+00
	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	1.12E+02	3.53E+00	8.26E-02	1.99E-01	3.53E+00	9.55E-02	0.00E+00	-6.49E+00
	PENRE	MJ	6.40E+02	2.62E+02	1.54E+01	3.70E+01	2.62E+02	1.78E+01	0.00E+00	-8.09E+01
	PENRM	MJ	1.89E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
	PENRT	MJ	2.53E+03	2.62E+02	1.54E+01	3.70E+01	2.62E+02	1.78E+01	0.00E+00	-8.09E+01
	SM	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
	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 ³	6.01E-01	2.79E-02	7.36E-04	1.77E-03	2.79E-02	8.51E-04	0.00E+00	-2.91E-01

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 resources; SM = Use of secondary materials; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Net use of fresh water

*Reading example: 9.0 E-03 = $9.0 \times 10^{-3} = 0.009$

End of life - Waste										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
 HWD	kg	1.12E-03	6.45E-04	3.97E-05	9.55E-05	6.45E-04	4.59E-05	0.00E+00	-6.18E-04	
 NHWD	kg	3.46E+00	1.29E+01	1.93E-02	4.65E-02	1.29E+01	2.23E-02	0.00E+00	-2.05E+00	
 RWD	kg	1.64E-02	1.67E-03	1.00E-04	2.41E-04	1.67E-03	1.16E-04	0.00E+00	-7.15E-03	

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed

"Reading example: 9.0 E-03 = 9.0×10^{-3} = 0.009"

End of life - Output flow										
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
 CRU	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	
 MFR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
 MER	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	
 EEE	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	
 EET	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	

CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported energy electrical; EET = Exported energy thermal

"Reading example: 9.0 E-03 = 9.0×10^{-3} = 0.009"

Biogenic Carbon Content		
Indicator	Unit	At the factory gate
Biogenic carbon content in product	kg C	0.00E+00
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	kg C	0.00E+00

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO₂

Additional requirements

Dangerous substances

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 limit for registration with the European Chemicals Agency.

Mandatory additional information on release of dangerous substances to indoor air, soil and water.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 14040: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment – Principles and Framework', International Organization for Standardization, ISO 14040:2006.
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- [5] Product Category Rules: Part A, Implementation and use of EN 15804:2012+A1:2013, EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and CEN TR 16970:2016 in Ireland for the development of Environmental Product Declarations", version 3.0, issued 16/12/2025.
- [6] Complementary Product Category Rules for Bituminous Mixtures (c-PCR Bituminous Mixtures), Transport Infrastructure Ireland, DN-PAV-03077, May, 2024.
- [7] Environmental Footprint Reference Packages from EC-JRC, <https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.html>
- 8) Ecochain Helix 4.3.1, 2025, web: <http://app.ecochain.com>.

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