

Environmental Product Declaration

BREG EN EPD No.: 000074
 ECO EPD Ref. No. 0000335

Issue 02

This is to certify that this verified Environmental Product Declaration provided by:

Saint-Gobain PAM UK

Is in accordance with the requirements of:
 EN 15804:2012+A1:2013

This declaration is for:
Carriageway Access Covers

Company Address

Saint-Gobain PAM UK
 Lows Lane
 Stanton by Dale
 Ilkeston
 Derbyshire
 DE7 4QU



Laura Critien

02 August 2016

Signed for BRE Global Ltd

Operator

Date of this Issue

22 March 2016

21 March 2021

Date of First Issue

Expiry Date



This verified Environmental Product Declaration is issued subject to terms and conditions (for details visit www.greenbooklive.com/terms).

To check the validity of this EPD please, visit www.greenbooklive.com/check or contact us.


BRE Global Ltd., Garston, Watford WD25 9XX.
 T: +44 (0)333 321 8811 F: +44 (0)1923 664603 E: Enquiries@breglobal.com



EPD verification and LCA details

Demonstration of Verification	
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR ^a	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010	
<input type="radio"/> Internal	<input checked="" type="radio"/> External
Third party verifier ^b : Nigel Jones	
<small>a: Product category rules b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)</small>	

LCA Consultant	Verifier
Yves Coquelet Saint-Gobain PAM Registered Office: Saint-Gobain House Route de Blénod 54704 Maudières BP 109 France	Nigel Jones BRE Global Bucknalls Lane Watford Hertfordshire WD25 9XX United Kingdom www.bre.co.uk

Commissioner of LCA study	
Saint-Gobain Limited Registered Office: Saint-Gobain House Binley Business Park Coventry CV3 2TT United Kingdom	

General Information

Summary

This environmental product declaration is for 1 kg of Carriageway Access Cover produced by Saint-Gobain PAM UK at the following manufacturing facilities:

Saint-Gobain PAM UK Holwell Works Welby Road, Asfordby Hill Melton Mowbray Leicestershire LE14 3RE		
---	--	--

This is a Cradle to gate with options EPD. The life cycle stages included are as shown below (X = included, MND = module not declared):

Product			Construction		Use stage							End-of-life				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
					Related to the building fabric					Related to the building						
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Raw materials supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Construction - Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational Energy use	Operational Water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Programme Operator

BRE Global, Watford, Herts, WD25 9XX, United Kingdom.

This declaration is based on the BRE Environmental Profiles 2013 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804:2012+A1:2013.

Comparability

Environmental declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. Comparability is further dependent on the product category rules used and the source of the data, e.g. the database. See EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 for further guidance.

Construction Product

Product Description

[This product is described as a municipal casting access cover designed to provide safe access to underground assets and networks.

During its life, the product will be opened and closed and must be able to withstand the dynamic loads and stresses when trafficked by all types of vehicles.

The products comply fully with the European Standard EN 124, and are composed of a cover and a frame in ductile iron. The products do not contain any substances mentioned on the REACH list.

This declaration covers all the Carriageway Access Covers of Saint-Gobain PAM UK in Europe.]

Technical Information

Characteristic	Unit	Value
BS EN 124 CLASS	[]	[D400]
Clear Opening	[mm]	[600 x 600]
Over Base	[mm]	[800 x 800]
Depth	[Mm]	[100]
Bearing Pressure	[N/mm ²]	[1.83]

Product Contents

Material/Chemical Input	Unit	Value
Ductile Iron	[%]	[>99.8]
Coating	[%]	[<0.2]

Construction/Installation

[The carriageway cover is embedded onto the road with a mortar resin.]

Use Information

During its life, the product will be opened and closed and must be able to withstand the dynamic loads and stresses when trafficked by all vehicle types.]

Reference Service Life

[The assumed life of the product has been limited to 30 years. This is the typical life span of a road.]

End of Life

During the refurbishment of the road, the product is sorted and carried to a scrap merchant and needs no more treatment. The product can be melted again without any further operation.]

LCA – Calculation Rules

CALCULATION RULES	
DECLARED UNIT	The declared unit is one kilogram of a municipal casting piece designed to cover and to provide a safe access to underground assets and networks.
SYSTEM BOUNDARIES	In accordance with the modular approach as defined in EN 15804, this cradle to gate with options EPD includes the following: Product Stage A1 - A3 (aggregated) Construction Stage A4 - A5 Use Stage B1 - B7 End of life State C1 - C4 Benefits and Loads Stage D
REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE	30 years (average road life span).
CUT-OFF RULES	In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, i.e. raw material, ancillary materials, used thermal energy, internal fuel and electric consumption, direct production waste. This study also takes into account some materials flows of less than 1%. It is assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 1% of the GWP or energy impact. Machines and facilities (capital goods) required for and during production are excluded, as is transportation of employees.
ALLOCATIONS	All production data has been calculated on a mass basis.
DATA QUALITY	The data is representative of the UK production and the manufacturing process of 2012.
BACKGROUND DATA	All primary data was provided by Saint-Gobain PAM UK. All secondary data was retrieved using TEAM software, using Ecoinvent 2.2 and DEAM databases

Life cycle stages



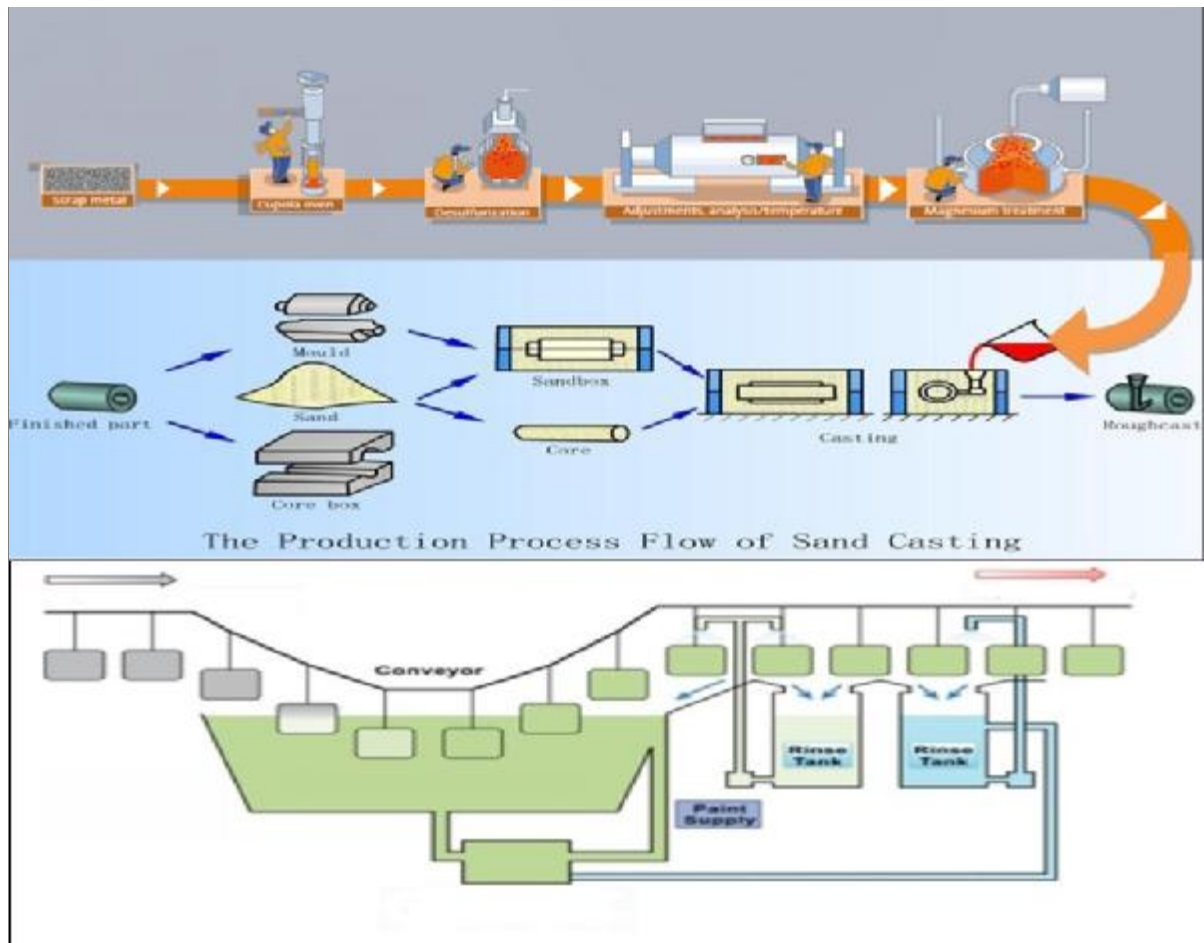
Product stage, A1-A3

Description of the stage:

A1, raw material extraction and processing, processing of secondary material input (e.g. recycling processes), This includes the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy which occur upstream from the Carriageway access cover manufacturing process.

A2, transport to the manufacturer, the raw materials are transported to the manufacturing site. The modelling includes road, boat and/or train transportation of each raw material.

A3, manufacturing, including provision of all materials, products and energy, as well as waste processing up to the end-of waste state or disposal of final residues during the product stage. This module includes the manufacture of products and the manufacture of packaging. The production of packaging material is taken into account at this stage. The processing of any waste arising from this stage is also included.



Manufacture:

[The melted iron is contained within a cupola. The main raw materials are metallurgical coke and iron scraps.

The liquid iron is treated by a modularizing agent (Mg or others) and poured into the mould. After deburring and/or grinding, the cast iron piece is coated by a dipping process in a water based paint.]

Construction process stage, A4-A5

Description of the stage:

[A4, transport to the building site.]

[A5, installation into the road or building including provision of all materials, products and energy, as well as waste processing up to the end-of-waste state or disposal of final residues during the construction process stage. These information modules also include all impacts and aspects related to any losses during this construction process stage (i.e. production, transport, and waste processing and disposal of the lost products and materials.)

Transport to the building site

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport e.g. long distance truck, boat, etc.	0.38 litre per km Truck max load 24 t - real load 16 t (diesel oil)
Distance	320 km
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	30%
Bulk density of transported products	700 kg/m ³
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1

Installation in the building

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Ancillary materials for installation (specified by materials)	Mortar - 0.88 kg
Water use	No water directly needed (except water included in mortar processing)
Other resource use	None
Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	0.82 MJ - Fuel used
Wastage of materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	None
Wastage of materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	0.68 kg of soils (inert waste) / kg of cast iron
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	0.159 kg eq. CO ₂

Use stage (excluding potential savings), B1-B7

B1, use or application of the installed product: the municipal castings are opened and closed manually to give access to the underground network and therefore does not have any impact during their life span for this operation.

B2, maintenance: there is no maintenance of the product during its life time.

B3, repair: dependent on the traffic conditions, municipal castings need to be embedded in the road. For this study an average frequency rate of 2.5 times during life cycle has been assessed.

B4, replacement: there is no replacement of the product.

B5, refurbishment: it is considered that the end of life of the product corresponds to the refurbishment of the road (30 years).

Maintenance

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Maintenance process	None required during municipal casting lifetime.

Repair

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Repair process	Embed municipal casting on the road (same as the installation requirement in A5 stage)
Inspection process	None required during municipal casting lifetime
Repair cycle	2.5 times / 30 years
Ancillary materials (e.g. lubricant, specify materials)	Mortar (2.22 kg)
Wastage material during repair (specify materials)	2.22 kg old mortar
Net fresh water consumption during repair	Included in mortar
Energy input during repair (e.g. crane activity), energy carrier type, e.g. electricity, and amount if applicable and relevant	2.01 MJ Crane activity 2.5 min

Replacement

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Replacement cycle	None required during municipal casting lifetime

Refurbishment

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Refurbishment process	None required during municipal casting lifetime

Use of energy and water

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Ancillary materials specified by material	None

End-of-life stage C1-C4

As with most metals, iron is re-usable without loss of its properties. Therefore all municipals castings are collected for re-cycling at the end of their life-cycle. The iron is introduced into the scrap merchant network which is well established.

C1, deconstruction, demolition: as carriageway access covers are withdrawn during the refurbishment of the road, there are no impacts for this step.

C2, transport to waste processing: for this study, a journey of 10 km with a small truck is accounted.

C3, waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling: for this study, the product is considered 100% recycled.

C4, disposal: including provision and all transport, provision of all materials, products and related energy and water use.

End of life

PARAMETER	VALUE per kg of municipal casting
Collection process specified by type	1 kg per declared unit
Recovery system specified by type	0.99 kg iron scrap recycled
Disposal specified by type	0 kg landfilled
Assumptions for scenario development (e.g. transportation)	On average, cast iron is transported 10 km by road from construction sites to scrap merchants.








Reuse/recovery/recycling potential, Module D

Module D, reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials, is expressed as net impacts and benefits. As municipal castings from the Holwell plant are made from scrap iron (i.e. the input is approximately 100% secondary material) the scrap quantity which is obtained at the end of life implies that the net recovery is zero. In this EPD this module is therefore declared as not relevant (MNR = Module Not Relevant).









LCA results

[This section covers the LCA results of the Carriageway Access Covers.]

Environmental impacts

Parameters	Product stage	Construction process stage	Use stage							End-of-life stage				D Reuse, recovery, recycling	
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing		C4 Disposal
 Global Warming Potential (GWP) - <i>kg CO₂ equiv/FU</i> The global warming potential of a gas refers to the total contribution to global warming resulting from the emission of one unit of that gas relative to one unit of the reference gas, carbon dioxide, which is assigned a value of 1.	1.65E+00	2.56E-02	1.56E-01	0	0	3.93E-01	0	0	0	0	0	3.19E-03	3.85E-03	0	MNR
 Ozone Depletion (ODP) <i>kg CFC 11 equiv/FU</i> Destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation harmful to life. This destruction of ozone is caused by the breakdown of certain chlorine and/or bromine containing compounds (chlorofluorocarbons or halons), which break down when they reach the stratosphere and then catalytically destroy ozone molecules.	2.60E-08	1.78E-08	2.32E-08	0	0	5.93E-08	0	0	0	0	0	2.22E-09	6.10E-10	0	MNR
 Acidification potential (AP) <i>kg SO₂ equiv/FU</i> Acid depositions have negative impacts on natural ecosystems and the man-made environment incl. buildings. The main sources for emissions of acidifying substances are agriculture and fossil fuel combustion used for electricity production, heating and transport.	6.12E-03	1.54E-04	6.62E-04	0	0	1.68E-03	0	0	0	0	0	1.91E-05	2.11E-05	0	MNR
 Eutrophication potential (EP) <i>kg (PO₄)³⁻ equiv/FU</i> Excessive enrichment of waters and continental surfaces with nutrients, and the associated adverse biological effects.	4.13E-04	3.79E-05	7.79E-05	0	0	2.01E-04	0	0	0	0	0	4.71E-06	6.26E-06	0	MNR
 Photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP) <i>kg Ethene equiv/FU</i> Chemical reactions brought about by the light energy of the sun. The reaction of nitrogen oxides with hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight to form ozone is an example of a photochemical reaction.	8.35E-04	1.13E-05	4.34E-05	0	0	1.11E-04	0	0	0	0	0	1.41E-06	6.45E-06	0	MNR
 Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-elements) <i>kg Sb equiv/FU</i>	1.80E-11	1.92E-14	3.76E-12	0	0	1.10E-11	0	0	0	0	0	2.39E-15	7.15E-12	0	MNR
 Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil fuels) <i>MJ/FU</i> Consumption of non-renewable resources, thereby lowering their availability for future generations.	2.41E+01	3.17E-01	9.20E-01	0	0	2.34E+00	0	0	0	0	0	3.94E-02	5.83E-02	0	MNR

Resource use

Parameters	Product stage	Construction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				Reuse, recovery, recycling A5 Installation
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	
 Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials <i>MJ/FU</i>	2.43E-01	1.02E-04	9.75E-03	0	0	2.52E-02	0	0	0	0	0	1.27E-05	3.98E-03	0	MNR
 Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials <i>MJ/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MNR
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials) <i>MJ/FU</i>	2.43E-01	1.02E-04	9.75E-03	0	0	2.52E-02	0	0	0	0	0	1.27E-05	3.98E-03	0	MNR
 Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials <i>MJ/FU</i>	2.00E+01	3.19E-01	8.20E-01	0	0	2.10E+00	0	0	0	0	0	3.96E-02	7.26E-02	0	MNR
 Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials <i>MJ/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MNR
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials) <i>MJ/FU</i>	2.00E+01	3.19E-01	8.20E-01	0	0	2.10E+00	0	0	0	0	0	3.96E-02	7.26E-02	0	MNR
 Use of secondary material <i>kg/FU</i>	1.16E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MNR
 Use of renewable secondary fuels <i>MJ/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MNR
 Use of non-renewable secondary fuels <i>MJ/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MNR
 Net use of fresh water <i>m³/FU</i>	4.59E-02	3.03E-05	1.67E-04	0	0	4.38E-04	0	0	0	0	0	3.77E-06	2.74E-05	0	MNR



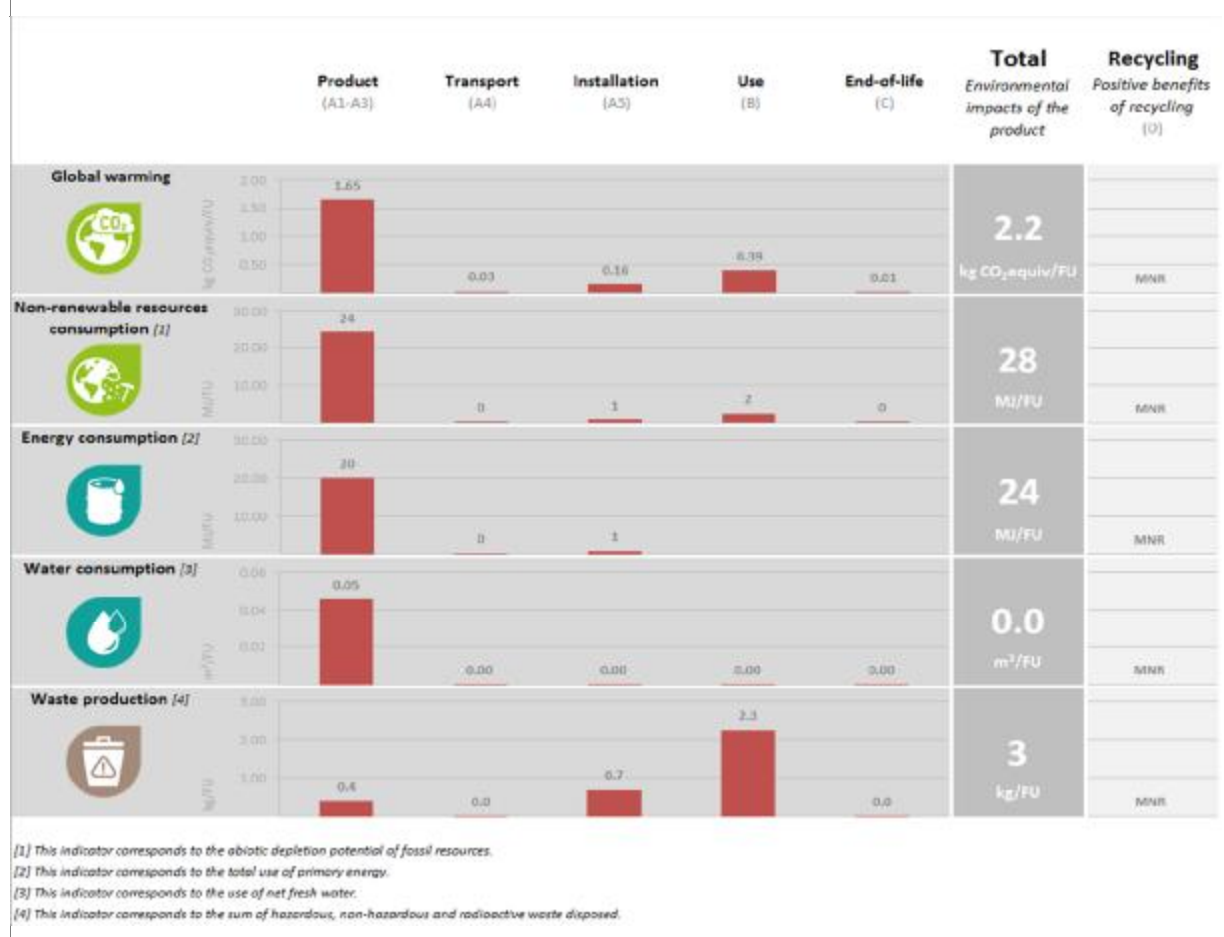
Waste categories

Parameters	Product stage	Construction process stage	Use stage							End-of-life stage				Reuse, recovery, recycling	
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing		C4 Disposal
Hazardous waste disposed <i>kg/FU</i>	5.99E-04	7.16E-06	1.04E-05	0	0	2.67E-05	0	0	0	0	0	8.90E-07	0	0	MNR
Non-hazardous(excluding inert) waste disposed <i>kg/FU</i>	4.06E-01	4.31E-05	6.99E-01	0	0	2.25E+00	0	0	0	0	0	5.36E-06	0	0	MNR
Radioactive waste disposed <i>kg/FU</i>	2.26E-05	5.08E-06	6.97E-06	0	0	1.79E-05	0	0	0	0	0	6.32E-07	0	0	MNR
Radioactive waste disposed (high level waste) <i>kg/FU</i>	4.40E-07	6.39E-11	7.20E-09	0	0	1.93E-08	0	0	0	0	0	7.94E-12	0	0	MNR

Output flows

Parameters	Product stage	Construction process stage	Use stage							End-of-life stage				Reuse, recovery, recycling	
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing		C4 Disposal
Components for re-use <i>kg/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MNR
Materials for recycling <i>kg/FU</i>	1.10E-01	2.09E-07	4.29E-05	0	0	1.22E-04	0	0	0	0	0	2.59E-08	0	0	MNR
Materials for energy recovery <i>kg/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MNR
Exported energy, detailed by energy carrier <i>MJ/FU</i>	6.91E-03	2.80E-10	2.41E-08	0	0	6.02E-08	0	0	0	0	0	3.48E-11	0	0	MNR

LCA results interpretation



With the graphic view, it is possible to assess which steps of the LCA are the most impacting for the chosen indicators. For instance, it appears for the Carriageway access covers, that the product stage is the most impacting for Global warming, Non-renewable resources consumption, Energy consumption and Water consumption. For each indicator, this step is responsible for over 70% of the impact. On other hand and as expected, waste production, is mainly generated (over 60 %) during the use stage. In this scenario, we choose the hypothesis that the product is embedded 2.5 times onto the road.

Environmental positive contribution & comments

Being part of Saint-Gobain Group, global leaders in the habitat and construction market and one of the world's top one-hundred leading industrial corporations, we share the objective of providing innovative solutions to the global challenges of population growth and limited natural resources, whilst ensuring we minimise our operational impact on the environment.

We can greatly influence the sustainability of our business and our customer projects by carefully managing how our products are manufactured, transported, used and disposed of – their lifecycle. Different sustainability issues affect different stages of this lifecycle. Our long term objective is to achieve a closed loop – where products are created using only recycled materials and disposed of by being turned into raw materials for new products.

To this end in 2014 we set the benchmark for UK manufactured products by completing Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) and Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) for our entire Access Cover and Gratings range. These assessments allow our current and future customers to understand, in detail, what the environmental impacts of our products are. The LCA and resulting EPD's were conducted and published in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14044 2006 & ISO 15804-2012 respectively.

We have on-going carbon emission reduction targets for each of our individual manufacturing plants. In 2010 we were audited and accredited to the CEMARS reduction plan and committed to decrease carbon emissions (by turnover) to 7% by 2016. We achieved this target three years early, and currently our emissions are 22% lower than our starting benchmark of 2010.

Our new target going forward is for an additional 12% reduction in carbon emissions (per tonne of material produced) by 2020. |

References

BRE Global. BRE Environmental Profiles 2013 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. PN 514. Watford, BRE, 2014.

BSI. Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products. BS EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. London, BSI, 2013.

BSI. Environmental labels and declarations – Type III Environmental declarations – Principles and procedures. BS EN ISO 14025:2010 (exactly identical to ISO 14025:2006). London, BSI, 2010.

BSI. Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework. BS EN ISO 14040:2006. London, BSI, 2006.

BSI. Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines. BS EN ISO 14044:2006. London, BSI, 2006.

"Life cycle analysis of road structure" www.infociments.fr/telecharger/CT-T88.1-11.pdf.

"Recycling rate of iron" <http://www.eurofer.org/Sustainable%20Steel/Steel%20Recycling.fhtml>. |