European Communication Format – B2B

Environmental Product Declaration

POLYPROPYLENE (PP) PIPE SYSTEM FOR SOIL AND WASTE REMOVAL IN THE BUILDING

teppfa

CONTENTS

1. DECLARATION OF GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

The European Plastics Pipes and Fittings Association (TEPPFA) deems it important to have an insight into the integral environmental impacts that are encountered during the lifespan of particular pipe system applications.

With this framework in mind, in 2010 TEPPFA has set up an LCA/EPD project with the Flemish Institute for Technological Research (VITO) which resulted in an EPD. The present EPD is the update of the EPD issued in 2011 – foreground data remained the same, with only the datasets being updated to the latest available version (Ecoinvent 3.3 replaced Ecoinvent 2 datasets).

The present EPD outlines the various environmental aspects which accompany the polypropylene (PP) pipe system for soil and waste removal in the building, from the primary extraction of raw materials up to and including the end of life (EoL) treatment after its reference service lifetime.

Name and address of manufacturers

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Website: **www.teppfa.eu**

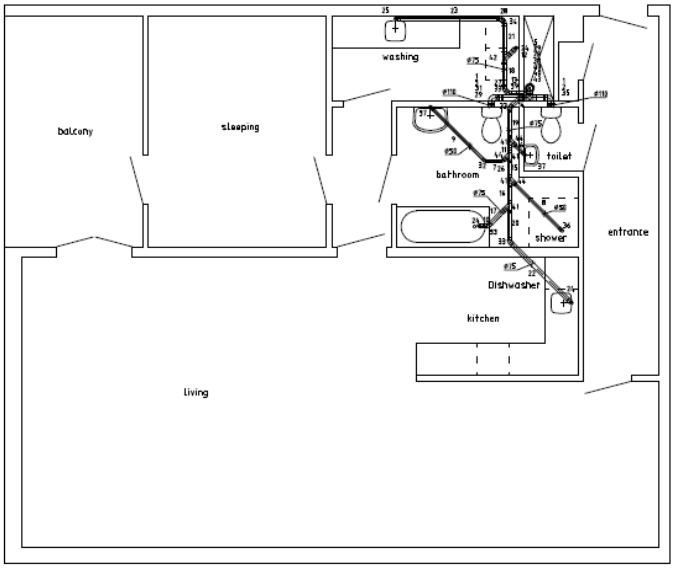
PP pipe system's use and functional unit

The EPD refers to a typical European PP pipe system for soil and waste removal in the building, from the cradle to the grave, including raw material extraction, transportation to converters, converting process, transport to apartment, construction, use and end of life. Environmental indicators are expressed for the complete life cycle, from the cradle to the grave, so for a typcial European PP pipe system.

The functional unit is defined as "the gravity discharge and transport of soil and waste, from a well-defined apartment to the entrance of a public sewer system, and this by means of a PP Soil and Waste gravity drainage system installation into the 100 m² apartment, incorporating a bathroom, separate WC, kitchen and washroom (considering the service lifetime of the pipe system to be aligned with the 50 year life of the apartment), calculated per year".

Product name & graphic display of product

PP pipe system for soil and waste removal from the building



Description of the PP pipe system's components

The environmental burdens are calculated in relation to the functional unit, which resulted for the typical European PP pipe system for soil and waste removal in the building in the following basic pipe system components: PP pipes, PP fittings and SBR sealing rings.

Weight for pipes are based on 5 m plain ended - fittings are all socket fittings – pipe material is unfilled, without flame retardants, solid wall, single layer PP pipe, grey – the pipe system is designed in class S20, in according to EN 12056-2, PP pipe system components (pipes, fittings and rubber rings) are in accordance with EN 1451. The building system represents 100 m² of a typical residential single family apartment in a 5 storey building with all the facilities clearly positioned, like bath, shower etc.

The EPD is declared as the average environmental performance for a typical European PP pipe system for soil and waste, over its reference service life cycle of 50 years (being the estimated reference lifetime of the apartment), calculated per year, in accordance to EN 12056-1, EN 12056-2 and EN 1451.

EPD programme and programme operator

The EPD developed in 2011 was complying with the EN 15804 norm as it was available at that time. Meanwhile, the EN 15804:2012 +A1:2013 norm was updated. The aspects that differ in the two versions of the EN15804 mentioned above, and that have an impact on the EPD for PP piping system are:

- The reporting of the environmental impacts is more detailed in the EN 15804 version from 2012, where the impacts are reported per each lifecycle stage (A1, A2… to C4 and module D), while in the version valid in 2011 the reporting was done on stages (Product stage, Construction stage, Use stage and End of life stage)
- The method has been better defined with the elementary flows for each impact category updated in the latest version.
- The environmental parameters describing resource input to be reported has changed.

Considering that TEPPFA is using these EPDs for B2B communication, with knowledge already established in the use of EPDs both for TEPPFA members and its clients, TEPPFA is for the moment interested to keep the existing format of the EPD for countinuity of information reasons.

For the calculation of the environmental impacts the method used will be CML IA baseline v.3.03, the latest version provided in SimaPro. Also the environmental parameters reported are in line with the new EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 norm. This ensures that the reported results are in line with the up to date methodological requirements.

This EPD is not registered in any specific EPD programme.

Date of declaration and validity

March, 2017
The EPD has a 5 year validity period (March, 2022)

Comparability

Please note that EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with the CEN TC 350 (EN15804 and EN15942) standards.

Typical European PP pipe system EPD

The present EPD outlines various environmental aspects which accompany a representative typical European PP pipe system for soil and waste removal from the building, from the primary extraction of raw materials up to and including the end of life (EoL) treatment after its reference service lifetime of 50 years (considering the service lifetime of the pipe system to be aligned with the 50 year service lifetime of the apartment).

Group of manufacturers

The EPD for the PP Soil and Waste pipe system is representative for an anticipated European typical PP Soil and Waste pipe system. The TEPPFA member companies represent more than 50% of the European market for extruded plastic pipes. For an overview of all members and national associations within TEPPFA we refer to pages 12-14 of this EPD.

Content of the product system

The product system does not contain materials or substances that can adversely affect human health and the environment in all stages of the life cycle.

Retrieve information

Explanatory material may be obtained by contacting TEPPFA **(http://www.teppfa.eu)**

2. DECLARATION OF THE MATERIAL CONTENT

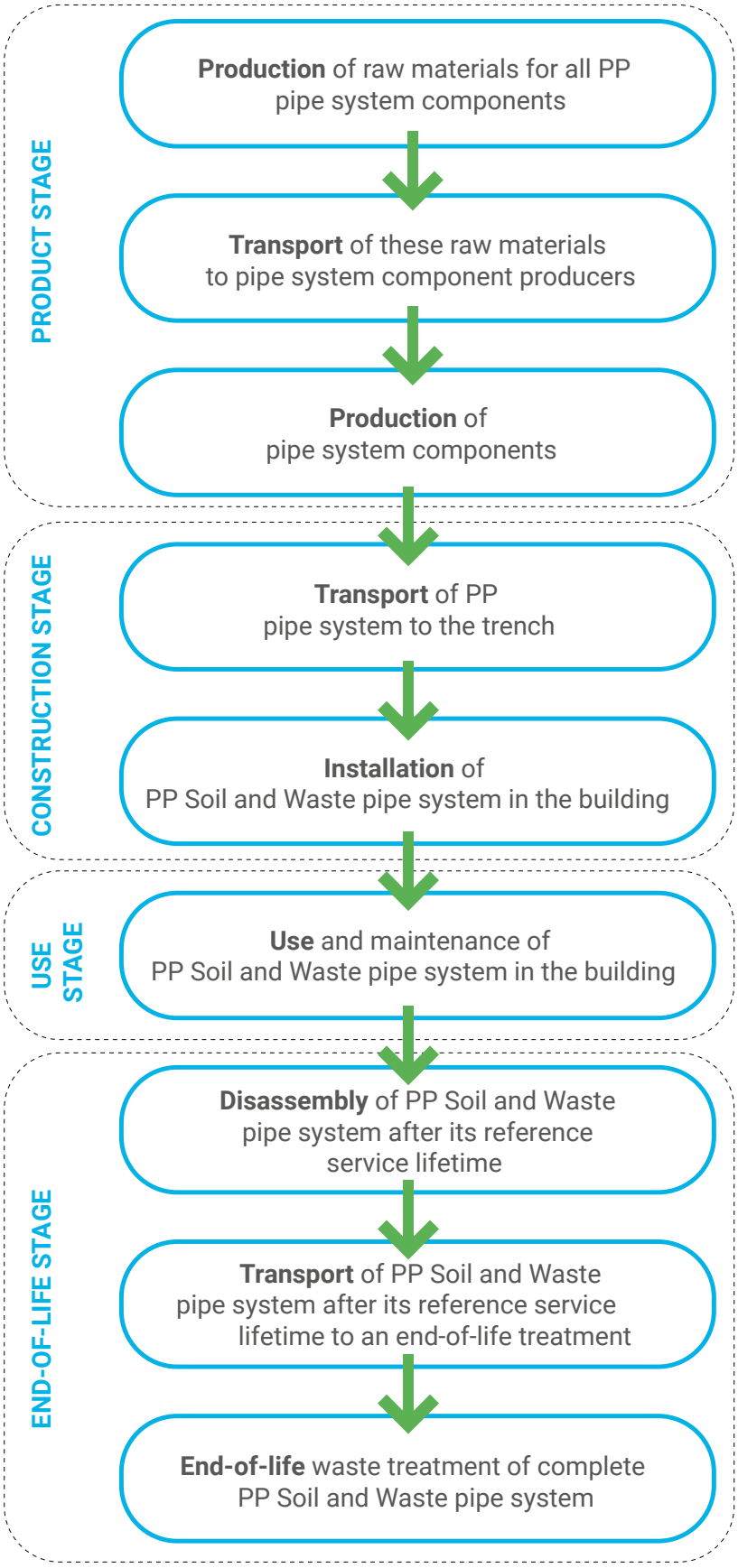
The European polypropylene (PP) Soil and Waste pipe system does not contain any substances as such or in concentration exceeding legal limits, which can adversely affect human health and the environment in any stages of its entire life cycle.

3. DECLARATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS DERIVED FROM LCA

3.1 Life cycle flow diagram

The EPD refers to a typical European PP Soil and Waste pipe system, from the cradle to the grave, including product stage, transport to construction site and construction process stage, use stage and end of life stage.

- **Product stage:** raw material extraction and processing, transport to the manufacturer, manufacturing (including all energy provisions, waste management processes during the product stage up to waste for final disposal):
  - Production of raw materials for PP pipes
  - Transport of PP pipe raw materials to converter
  - Converting process for PP Soil and Waste (extrusion), including packing of the pipes
  - Production of raw materials for PP fittings
  - Transport of PP fittings raw materials to converter
  - Converting process for PP fittings (injection moulding), including packing of the fittings
  - Production of SBR rubber rings (raw materials + converting process) as one of the other components of the PP pipe system;
- **Construction process stage:** including all energy provisions, waste management processes during the construction stage up to waste for final disposal
  - Transport of PP Soil and Waste pipe system to the building
  - Installation of PP Soil and Waste pipe system to the building
- **Use stage (maintenance and operational use):** including transport and all energy provisions, waste management processes up to waste for final disposal during this use stage
  - Operational use is not relevant for the PP Soil and Waste pipe system
  - Maintenance is not relevant for the PP Soil and Waste pipe system
- **End of life stage:** including all energy provisions during the end of life stage
  - Disassembly of PP Soil and Waste pipe system after 50 years of reference service lifetime at the building
  - Transport of PP Soil and Waste pipe system after 50 years of reference service lifetime at the building to an end-of-life treatment;
  - End-of-life treatment of PP Soil and Waste pipe system


PRODUCT STAGE
Production of raw materials for all PP pipe system components
Transport of these raw materials to pipe system component producers
Production of pipe system components
CONSTRUCTION STAGE
Transport of PP pipe system to the trench
Installation of PP Soil and Waste pipe system in the building
USE STAGE
Use and maintenance of PP Soil and Waste pipe system in the building
END-OF-LIFE STAGE
Disassembly of PP Soil and Waste pipe system after its reference service lifetime
Transport of PP Soil and Waste pipe system after its reference service lifetime to an end-of-life treatment
End-of-life waste treatment of complete PP Soil and Waste pipe system

3.2 Parameters describing environmental impacts

The following environmental parameters are expressed with the impact category parameters of the life cycle impact assessment (LCIA).

Impact category	Abiotic depletion (non-fossil)	Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	Acidification	Eutrophication	Global warming	Ozone layer depletion	Photochemical oxidation
	kg Sb eq	MJ	kg SO2 eq	kg PO4--- eq	kg CO2 eq	kg CFC-11 eq	kg C2H4 eq
Product stage	2,96E-07	2,23E+01	2,00E-03	4,15E-04	6,18E-01	2,99E-08	1,47E-04
Construction process stage	6,81E-07	2,31E+00	6,49E-04	1,21E-04	1,82E-01	2,25E-08	4,61E-05
Use stage	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
End of life stage	9,42E-09	-3,12E-01	-1,13E-04	-1,99E-06	9,21E-02	-2,28E-09	-6,85E-06
TOTAL	**9,86E-07**	**2,43E+01**	**2,54E-03**	**5,34E-04**	**8,93E-01**	**5,02E-08**	**1,86E-04**

3.3 Parameters describing resource input

The following environmental parameters apply data based on the life cycle inventory (LCI).

Environmental parameter	Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	Use of secondary material	Use of renewable secondary fuels	Use of non renewable secondary fuels	Net use of fresh water
	MJ, net calorific value	MJ, net calorific value	MJ, net calorific value	MJ, net calorific value	MJ, net calorific value	MJ, net calorific value	kg	MJ, net calorific value	MJ, net calorific value	m3
Product stage	na	na	1,14E+00	na	na	2,28E+01	na	na	na	1,13E-02
Construction process stage	na	na	9,91E-02	na	na	2,40E+00	na	na	na	9,27E-04
Use stage	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
End of life stage	na	na	-1,32E-01	na	na	-8,42E-01	na	na	na	-6,21E-04
TOTAL	**na**	**na**	**1,11E+00**	**na**	**na**	**2,44E+01**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**1,16E-02**

3.4 Parameters describing different waste categories and further output material flows

The parameters describing waste categories and other material flows are output flows derived from the life cycle inventory (LCI):

Parameters describing different waste categories

Environmental parameter	Hazardous waste	Non-hazardous waste	Nuclear waste
	kg	kg	kg
Product stage	3,68E-03	2,49E-02	1,88E-05
Construction stage	7,40E-06	8,00E-02	1,25E-05
Use stage	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
End of life stage	-8,52E-07	2,15E-01	-4,47E-06
TOTAL	**3,69E-03**	**3,20E-01**	**2,68E-05**

Parameters describing further output material flows

Parameter	Unit	Parameter unit expressed per functional unit
Components for re-use	kg	0
Materials for recycling	kg	0,014
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,041

4. SCENARIOS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

4.1 Construction process stage

Transport from the production gate to the construction site (trench)

Parameter	Parameter unit expressed per functional unit
Fuel type consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport e.g. long distance truck, boat etc.	The PP soil and waste pipe system is transported over an average distance of 600 km with a truck and 30 km by means of a van from the producers of the different pipe system components via customers to the building. Environmental burdens associated with this kind of transport are calculated by means of the Ecoinvent V3.3 datarecords “Transport, freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO4 {RER}| transport, freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO4	Alloc Rec, U” and “Transport, freight, light commercial vehicle {Europe without Switzerland}| processing	Alloc Rec, U”.
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	
Bulk density	
Volume capacity utilisation factor (factor: =1 or <1 or ≥ 1 for compressed or nested packaged products)	

Construction (installation at trench)

<table>
<tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ancillary materials for installation</td><td>0,0025 kg of soap (lubricant)
0,0094 kg of brackets (2 for the installation) , considered to be made out of galvanised steel
0,04 kg fast fixing cement (ratio water/cement 0,3) of which 0,028 kg cement and 0,012 kg water
0,03 kg of plastic fixing materials, made out of polypropylene (PP)
Environmental burdens associated with this kind of input flows are calculated by means of the Ecoinvent V3.3 datarecords “Tap water {RER}| market group for | Alloc Rec, U”, “Cement, unspecified {Europe without Switzerland}| production | Alloc Rec, U”, “Soap {RER}| production | Alloc Rec, U”, “Polypropylene, granulate {RER}| production | Alloc Rec, U”” in combination with Injection moulding {RER}| processing | Alloc Rec, U” and “Steel, unalloyed {RER}| steel production, converter, unalloyed | Alloc Rec, U“, in combination with Metal working, average for steel product manufacturing {RER}| processing | Alloc Rec, U”</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other resource consumption</td><td>Not relevant</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process</td><td>0,0008 kWh of electrical energy is needed for the installation (screw driver)
Environmental burdens associated with this kind of energy are calculated by means of the Ecoinvent V3.3 datarecord “Electricity, low voltage {RER}| market group for | Alloc Rec, U” (European average mix of production)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste on the building site, generated by the product’s installation

Output materials as result of waste management processes at the building site e.g. of collection for recycling, for energy recovery, final disposal</td><td>0,0086 kg of PP pipe left over during installation: 80% to landfill, 15% to incineration and 5% to mechanical recycling. Transportation of PP pipe left over to waste management treatment facilities is included: 600 km to recycling plant, 150 km to incineration with energy recovery and 50 km to landfill. Environmental burdens are calculated by means of the Ecoinvent V3.3 datarecord “Transport, freight, lorry 3.5-7.5 metric ton, EURO4 {RER}| transport, freight, lorry 3.5-7.5 metric ton, EURO4 | Alloc Rec, U”.
0,0428 kg of packaging waste: treated according to European average packaging waste scenarios (EU27, 2006):
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Recycling</th><th>Energy Recovery</th><th>Landfill</th></tr>
<tr><td>Plastic</td><td>27%</td><td>26%</td><td>47%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paper and board</td><td>75%</td><td>10%</td><td>15%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wood</td><td>38%</td><td>23%</td><td>39%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metals</td><td>66%</td><td></td><td>34%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>57%</td><td>12%</td><td>31%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Emissions to ambient air, soil and water</td><td>No direct emissions at the trench. Emissions are related to the upstream processes (mining of sand, transportation processes and mechanical energy) and downstream processes (waste management and treatment) and are included in the Ecoinvent datarecords that are used for modelling the environmental impacts.</td></tr>
</table>

4.2 Use stage: operation and maintenance

Operation and maintenance:

Operational use is not relevant for the EPD, since it falls outside the system boundaries of the LCA project. Maintenance is not needed for the PP soil and waste pipe system. Moreover, the PP soil and waste pipe system is a gravity pipe system.

4.3 End of life

The following end of life scenarios have been taken into account:

- Estimated reference service lifetime of 50 years, being the service lifetime of the apartment
- EoL approach for landfill, incineration with energy recovery (impacts and credits are assigned to the life cycle that generates the waste flows)
- Recycled content approach for recycling and use of recyclates (= impact of recycling and credits for recyclates, because less virgin materials are needed is assigned to the life cycle that uses the recyclates)

<table>
<tr><th>Processes</th><th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th></tr>
<tr><td>Collection process
Recycling system
Final deposition</td><td>After a reference service lifetime of 50 years the PP soil and waste pipe system is stripped for recoverable materials and products, and the remaining construction subsequently demolished. The PP soil and waste pipe system is demolished together with the total construction. So for the functional unit 0,264 kg of pipe system components are available at the apartment: 5% (0,013 kg) is transported over an average distance of 600 km to a recycling plant, 15% (0,040 kg) is transported over an average distance of 150 km to an incinerator, and the remaining 80% (0,211 kg) is transported over an average distance of 50 km to a landfill.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">EOL scenario PP pipes and fittings, incl. PP manholes</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mechanical recycling</td><td>5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Incineration</td><td>15%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Left in ground</td><td>80%</td></tr>
</table>

Environmental burdens associated with transportation are calculated by means of the following Ecoinvent V3.3 datarecord “Transport, lorry 3.5-7.5t, EURO4/tkm/RER”</td></tr>
</table>

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EMISSIONS TO INDOOR AIR, SOIL AND WATER DURING USE STAGE

Emissions to indoor air:

Despite there is no approved European measurement method available, we can confirm that the PP Soil and Waste pipe system does not contain any substances mentioned on the REACH-list

Emissions to soil and water:

Since the PP Soil and Waste pipe system is installed in the apartment, we can confirm that emissions to soil and water are not relevant.

6. OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Product certification, conformity, marking

EN 12056-1, Gravity drainage systems inside buildings. Part 1: General and performance requirements

EN 12056-2, Gravity drainage systems inside buildings. Part 2: Sanitary pipe work, layout and calculation

EN 1451, Plastics piping systems for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) within the building structure - Polypropylene (PP) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

In compliance with European Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC)S

Other technical product performances

For the full overview of the environmental benefits of plastic pipe systems please refer to the TEPPFA website: **http://www.teppfa.eu**

List of names and logos of TEPPFA member companies

Aliaxis

DYKA

Geberit International

Georg Fischer Piping Systems

LK

Nupi

Pipelife International

Polypipe

Rehau

Radius Systems

Uponor

Wavin

List of National Associations of TEPPFA

ADPP	Czech Republic plastic pipes association
ASETUB	Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Tubos y Accesorios Plásticos
BPF	Plastic Pipes Group
BureauLeiding	Dutch Plastic Pipes Association
DPF	Danish Plastics Federation
FCIO	Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreich
Essenscia PolyMatters	Belgian Federation for Chemistry and Life Sciences industries
FIPIF	Finnish Plastics Industries Federation
IPPMA	Irish Plastic Pipe Manufacturers Association
KRV	Kunstoffrohrverband e.V.- Fachverband der Kunstoffrohr-Industrie
MCsSz	Műanyag Csőgyártók Szövetsége
NPG Sweden	Swedish Plastic Pipe Association
PRIK	Polish Association of Pipes and Fittings
STR	Syndicat des Tubes et Raccords
VKR	Verband Kunststoffrohre und Rohrleitungstelle

List of names and logos of TEPPFA Associated Members

Borealis

ECVM

LyondellBasell

Lubrizol

Molecor

List of names and logos of TEPPFA Supporting Members

Rollepaal

7. REFERENCES

EN 12056-1, Gravity drainage systems inside buildings. Part 1: General and performance requirements

EN 12056-2, Gravity drainage systems inside buildings. Part 2: Sanitary pipe work, layout and calculation

EN 1451, Plastics piping systems for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) within the building structure - Polypropylene (PP) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system

Eurostat, 2006, Packaging waste scenarios (EU27, 2006)

ISO 14025: Environmental Labels and Declarations Type III

ISO 14040: Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework

ISO 14044: Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines

EN 15804: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – core rules for the product category of construction products (draft, 2008);

EN 15804:2012+A1:2013: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – core rules for the product category of construction products (2013)

EN 15942: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Communication format – Business to Business

Background LCA report (ISO 14040 and ISO 14044) prepared by

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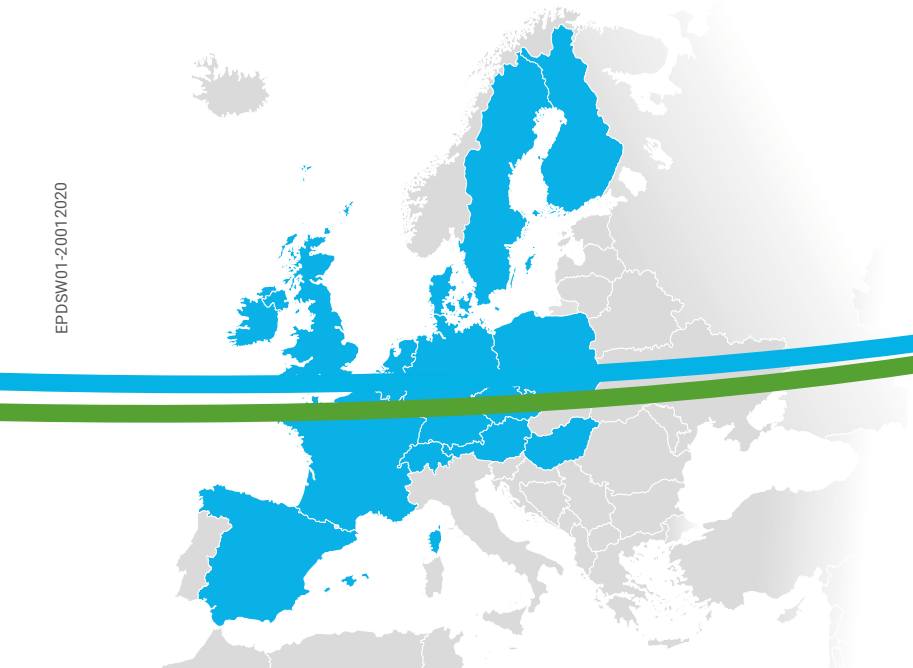

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