European Communication Format – B2B

Environmental Product Declaration

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

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 typical 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

Name and address of manufacturers

TEPPFA, Avenue de Cortenbergh, 71, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: +32 2 736 24 06
E-Mail: info@teppfa.eu
Website: www.teppfa.eu
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 accordance 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 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 continuity 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
**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

**Transport** of PP pipe system to the trench

**Installation** of PP Soil and Waste pipe system in the building

**Use and maintenance of** PP Soil and Waste pipe system in the building

**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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact category</th>
<th>Abiotic depletion (non-fossil)</th>
<th>Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)</th>
<th>Acidification</th>
<th>Eutrophication</th>
<th>Global warming</th>
<th>Ozone layer depletion</th>
<th>Photochemical oxidation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product stage</td>
<td>2,96E-07</td>
<td>2,23E+01</td>
<td>2,00E-03</td>
<td>4,15E-04</td>
<td>6,18E-01</td>
<td>2,99E-08</td>
<td>1,47E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction process stage</td>
<td>6,81E-07</td>
<td>2,31E+00</td>
<td>6,49E-04</td>
<td>1,21E-04</td>
<td>1,82E-01</td>
<td>2,25E-08</td>
<td>4,61E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use stage</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of life stage</td>
<td>9,42E-09</td>
<td>-3,12E-01</td>
<td>-1,13E-04</td>
<td>-1,99E-06</td>
<td>9,21E-02</td>
<td>-2,28E-09</td>
<td>-6,85E-06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kg Sb eq</th>
<th>MJ</th>
<th>kg SO2 eq</th>
<th>kg PO4- eq</th>
<th>kg CO2 eq</th>
<th>kg CFC-11 eq</th>
<th>kg C2H4 eq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9,86E-07</td>
<td>2,43E+01</td>
<td>2,54E-03</td>
<td>5,34E-04</td>
<td>8,93E-01</td>
<td>5,02E-08</td>
<td>1,86E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3 Parameters describing resource input

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental parameter</th>
<th>Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials</th>
<th>Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials</th>
<th>Use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)</th>
<th>Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials</th>
<th>Use of non renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)</th>
<th>Use of secondary material</th>
<th>Use of renewable secondary fuels</th>
<th>Use of non renewable secondary fuels</th>
<th>Net use of fresh water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,14E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>2,28E+01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,13E-02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction process stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>9,91E-02</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>2,40E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>9,27E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of life stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-1,32E-01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-8,42E-01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-6,21E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Product stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,14E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>2,28E+01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,13E-02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction process stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>9,91E-02</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>2,40E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>9,27E-04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of life stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-1,32E-01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-8,42E-01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-6,21E-04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,11E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>2,44E+01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,16E-02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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

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

#### Parameters describing further output material flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Components for re-use</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials for recycling</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>0,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials for energy recovery</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>0,041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. SCENARIOS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

#### 4.1 Construction process stage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter expected to be used</th>
<th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 data records “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: \( \geq 1 \) or \( <1 \) or \( \geq 1 \) for compressed or nested packaged products | | |
### Construction (installation at trench)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ancillary materials for installation | 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 data records “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” |
| Other resource consumption | Not relevant |
| Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process | 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 data record “Electricity, low voltage (RER) market group for | Alloc Rec, U” (European average mix of production) |
| Waste on the building site, generated by the product’s installation | 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 data record “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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recycling</th>
<th>Energy Recovery</th>
<th>Landfill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and board</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>12%</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 data records that are used for modelling the environmental impacts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processes</th>
<th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection process</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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final deposition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EOL scenario PP pipes and fittings, incl. PP manholes</strong></td>
<td></td>
</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>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental burdens associated with transportation are calculated by means of the following Ecoinvent V3.3 data record “Transport, lorry 3.5-7.5t, EURO4/tkm/RER”
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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADPP</td>
<td>Czech Republic plastic pipes association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASETUB</td>
<td>Asociación Española de Fabricantes de Tubos y Accesorios Plásticos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPF</td>
<td>Plastic Pipes Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BureauLeiding</td>
<td>Dutch Plastic Pipes Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPF</td>
<td>Danish Plastics Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCIO</td>
<td>Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essenscia PolyMatters</td>
<td>Belgian Federation for Chemistry and Life Sciences industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIPIF</td>
<td>Finnish Plastics Industries Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPPMA</td>
<td>Irish Plastic Pipe Manufacturers Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRV</td>
<td>Kunststoffrohrverband e.V.- Fachverband der Kunststoffrohr-Industrie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCsSz</td>
<td>Műanyag Csögyártók Szövetsége</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPG Sweden</td>
<td>Swedish Plastic Pipe Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIK</td>
<td>Polish Association of Pipes and Fittings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STR</td>
<td>Syndicat des Tubes et Raccords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VKR</td>
<td>Verband Kunststoffrohre und Rohrleitungstelle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of names and logos of TEPPFA
Associated Members

Borealis

ECVM

LyondellBasell

Lubrizol

Molecor

List of names and logos of TEPPFA
Supporting Members

Rollepaal

Rollepaal
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