Environmental Product Declaration

POLYVINYLCHLORIDE (PVC)
LOW NOISE 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 2013 – foreground data remained the same, with only the datasets being updated to the latest available version (Ecoinvent 3.4 and Industry 2.0 replaced Ecoinvent 2 datasets).

It outlines the various environmental aspects which accompany the polyvinylchloride (PVC) low noise 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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E-Mail: info@teppfa.eu  
Website: www.teppfa.eu

PVC low noise pipe system’s use and functional unit

The EPD refers to a typical European PVC low noise 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 PVC low noise 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 PVC low noise 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 lifetime of the apartment), calculated per year”.

Product name & graphic display of product

PVC low noise pipe system for soil and waste removal from the building
Description of the PVC low noise pipe system’s components

The environmental burdens are calculated in relation to the functional unit, which resulted for the typical European PVC low noise pipe system for soil and waste removal in the building in the following basic pipe system components: PVC low noise pipes, PVC low noise fittings and SBR sealing rings. The PVC low noise Soil & Waste system is designed according to EN 12056-2 "Gravity drainage systems inside buildings – part 2: Sanitary pipe work, layout and calculation".

The components of the PVC-system, pipes and fittings, are in accordance with different National or Company specifications. PVC low noise Soil & Waste pipe system are designed for application area “B” within the building structure (B-application). 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 PVC low noise 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.

EPD programme and programme operator

The present EPD is in line with the ongoing standardization work by CEN TC 350 (EN15804 and EN15942). A programme operator related to the CEN TC 350 has not been established yet.

Date of declaration and validity

January, 2019
The EPD has a 5 year validity period (January, 2024)

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 PVC low noise pipe system EPD

The present EPD outlines various environmental aspects which accompany a representative typical European PVC low noise 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 PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system is representative for an anticipated European typical PVC low noise 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 polyvinylchloride (PVC) low noise 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 PVC Low noise 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, recycling processes for recycled material input, 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 PVC low noise pipes
  - Transport of PVC low noise raw materials to converter
  - Converting process for PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipes (extrusion)
  - Production of raw materials for PVC low noise fittings
  - Transport of PVC low noise fittings raw materials to converter
  - Converting process for for PVC low noise fittings (injection moulding)
  - Production of SBR sealing rings (raw materials + converting process)
  - Production of solvent cement
  - Production of cleaning agent

- **Construction process stage:** including all energy provisions, waste management processes during the construction stage up to waste for final disposal
  - Transport of PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system to the building
  - Installation of PVC low noise 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
  - Use and maintenance of the complete PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system during 50 years of reference service lifetime of the apartment

- **End of life stage:** including all energy provisions during the end of life stage
  - Disassembly of the complete PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system after 50 years of reference service lifetime at the building
  - Transport of the complete PVC low noise 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 complete PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system after 50 years of reference service lifetime at the building
**Production** of raw materials for all PVC low noise pipe system components

**Transport** of these raw materials to pipe system component producers

**Production** of PVC low noise pipe system components

**Transport** of PVC low noise pipe system to the building

**Installation** of PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system in the building

Use and maintenance of PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system in the building

**Disassembly** of PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system after its reference service lifetime

**Transport** of PVC low noise Soil and Waste pipe system after its reference service lifetime to an end-of-life treatment

**End-of-life** waste treatment of complete PVC low noise 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>8,62E-06</td>
<td>3,91E+01</td>
<td>5,94E-03</td>
<td>9,94E-03</td>
<td>1,81E+00</td>
<td>5,83E-07</td>
<td>3,80E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction process stage</td>
<td>1,65E-06</td>
<td>5,17E+00</td>
<td>1,33E-03</td>
<td>2,41E-04</td>
<td>3,73E-01</td>
<td>5,40E-08</td>
<td>8,67E-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>1,71E-07</td>
<td>3,06E-01</td>
<td>3,70E-05</td>
<td>1,94E-05</td>
<td>2,03E-01</td>
<td>5,19E-09</td>
<td>4,09E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,04E-05</td>
<td>4,46E+01</td>
<td>7,30E-03</td>
<td>1,26E-03</td>
<td>2,39E+00</td>
<td>6,42E-07</td>
<td>4,70E-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials. According to EN15804 these categories should be expressed in MJ, net calorific value, but conversion factors are not available. ** Only for foreground process from which LCI data are made available by TEPPFA - the number does not include processes and materials modeled by means of background data, e.g. transportation, electricity, ancillary materials.

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>Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)</th>
<th>Use of non renewable primary energy excluding non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials</th>
<th>Use of non renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials</th>
<th>Total 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>5,19E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>4,60E+01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,28E-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction process stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,18E-01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>5,20E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,32E-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>0,00E+00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of life stage</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-1,55E-01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-3,69E-01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>-5,63E-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>5,16E+00</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>5,09E+01</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>1,28E-01</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>2,52E-01</td>
<td>9,39E-02</td>
<td>5,89E-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction stage</td>
<td>1,82E-05</td>
<td>2,15E-01</td>
<td>3,02E-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>-8,67E-07</td>
<td>9,80E-01</td>
<td>-1,30E-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,52E-01</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,29E+00</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,78E-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>0,11522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials for energy recovery**</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>0,16066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exported energy**</td>
<td>MJ per energy carrier</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Only for foreground process from which LCI data are made available by TEPPFA - the number does not include processes and materials modeled by means of background data, e.g. transportation, electricity, ancillary materials.

4. SCENARIOS AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

4.1 Construction process stage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel type consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport</td>
<td>The PVC low noise soil and waste pipe system is transported over an average distance of 517 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 V3.4 data records “Transport, freight, lorry 3.5-7.5 metric ton, EURO4 (RER)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Construction (installation in building/apartment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter unit expressed per functional unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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  0,002 kg of plastic fixing materials, made out of polypropylene (PP)  0,0011 kg of solvent cement  0,001 kg of cleaning agent  Environmental burdens associated with this kind of input flows are calculated by means of the Ecoinvent V3.4 data records “Tap water (RER) market group for</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 (screwdriver)  Environmental burdens associated with this kind of energy are calculated by means of the Ecoinvent V3.4 data record “Electricity, low voltage (RER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste on the building site, generated by the product’s installation</td>
<td>0,01452 kg of PVC low noise pipe left over during installation: 80% to landfill, 15% to incineration and 5% to mechanical recycling. Transportation of PVC low noise 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 v3.4 data record “Transport, freight, lorry 3.5-7.5 metric ton, EURO4 (RER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>Plastic  27%  26%  47%  Paper and board  75%  10%  15%  Wood  38%  23%  39%  Metals  66%  34%  Total  57%  12%  31%  Emissions to ambient air, soil and water</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 PVC low noise soil and waste pipe system. Moreover, the PVC low noise 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 PVC low noise soil and waste pipe system is stripped for recoverable materials and products, and the remaining construction subsequently demolished. The PVC low noise soil and waste pipe system is demolished together with the total construction. For the functional unit 0.937 kg of pipe system components are available at the apartment: 5% (0.0468 kg) is transported over an average distance of 600 km to a recycling plant, 15% (0.141 kg) is transported over an average distance of 150 km to an incinerator, and the remaining 80% (0.75 kg) is transported over an average distance of 50 km to a landfill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EOL scenario PVC pipes</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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 v2.2 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 PVC low noise soil and waste pipe system does not contain any substances mentioned on the REACH-list.

Emissions to soil and water:
Since the PVC low noise 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

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 Csőgyártók 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
7. REFERENCES

Ecoinvent, 2016. Ecoinvent database v3.3, Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Switzerland. From: www.ecoinvent.org

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 1329, Plastics piping systems for soil and waste discharge (low and high temperature) within the building structure - Unplasticized poly vinyl chloride (PVC-U) - Part 1: Specifications for pipes, fittings and the system


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

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

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

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POLYVINYLCHLORIDE (PVC) LOW NOISE PIPE SYSTEM FOR SOIL AND WASTE REMOVAL IN THE BUILDING