

Belgard Pavers | Interlocking Concrete Paving Units ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION VERIFICATION





Certified Environmental Product Declaration





For over 60 years, Anchor, an Oldcastle Company based in Red Bank, NJ has been a leading manufacturer of quality masonry and landscape products on the East Coast including Trenwyth Architectural Block, BELGARD Hardscapes, Anchor Retaining Wall and Keystone Retaining Wall Systems. Anchor operaties several state-of-the-art production facilities located strategically throughout the northeast United States. BELGARD Hardscapes is the only brand of hardscapes to earn the Good Housekeeping Seal.

To learn more about BELGARD Hardscapes visit our website at www.belgard.com.

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# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION VERIFICATION

EPD Information								
Program Operator		NSF International						
Declaration Holder		Anchor, an Oldcastle Company						
Product	Date of Issue	Valid Until	Declaration Number					
Belgard Pavers	February 26, 2015	December 31, 2020	EPD10050					
This EPD was independently International in accordance wi		) home D. Brunner						
Internal	🛛 External	Tom Bruursema <u>Bruursema@nsf.org</u>						
This life cycle assessment wa by in accordance with ISO 140		Jack Heiling						
PCR:		Jack Geibig jgeibig@ecoform.com						
LCA Information								
Basis LCA		Life Cycle Assessment Manager for Manufactured Concrete and Concrete Masonry Product EPD February, 2015						
LCA Preparer		David.R.Green BASF Corporation 216-839-7803						
This life cycle assessment wa accordance with ISO 14044 b	-	Jack Geibig Ecoform, LLC jgeibig@ecoform.com						
PCR Information								
Program Operator		NSF International						
Reference PCR		Manuctured Concrete and Concrete Masonry Products (UN CPC 3755)						
Date of Issue		December, 2014						
PCR review was conducted by	y:	Nicholas Santero PE International ASTM International http://www.astm.org						

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Valid until December 31, 2020 Declaration#: EPD10050 NSF Sustainability <sup>™</sup> Sustainability Assured

# Environmental Product Declaration for Manufactured Concrete and Concrete Masonry Products

Declared Unit: 1 m<sup>3</sup> of concrete

TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION	BELGARD Hardscapes
Nonrenewable Fossil	4,497 MJ
Nonrenewable Nuclear	302 MJ
Renewable (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal)	49 MJ
Renewable (biomass)	139 MJ
TOTAL MATERIAL RESOURCE CONSUMPTION	
Nonrenewable Material Resources	0.0002 kg
Renewable material resources	0 kg
Net fresh water	5.3 I
Non-hazardous generated	7.55E-06 kg
Hazardous waste generated	0 kg

#### LIFE CYCLE IMPACT CATEGORY INDICATOR

Global Warming Potential	925 kg CO2 eq
Acidification Potential	4 kg SO2 eq
Eutrophication Potential	1.6 kg N eq
Smog Creation Potential	1.0 kg O3 eq
Ozone Depletion Potential	2.07E-06 kg CFC-11 eq

characterization factors based on TRACI 2.1

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#### **ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION: DETAILED VERSION**



#### **Product Description**

The Belgard Pavers represented by this cradle-to-gate EPD and produced at 800 Uhler Road, Easton, PA 18040 are produced under ASTM C-936 specification for Solid Concrete Interlocking Paving Units. The Concrete Interlocking Paving Units are used in a wide variety of normal and permeable applications including walkways, patios, pool decks, driveways and parking lots.



PAVERS

### **Declared Unit**

The ASTM PCR for concrete and concrete masonry products only covers the cradle-to-gate life-cycle stages. Therefore, the declared unit for this EPD is one (1)  $m^3$  of concrete formed into manufactured concrete and concrete masonry products. The EPD may be presented additionally per one (1)  $yd^3$  of concrete. This EPD covers only the cradle-to-gate impacts of manufactured concrete and concrete masonry products using a declared unit, and the results cannot be used to compare between products.



#### System Boundaries

Based on the ASTM PCR, the system boundaries are defined as the modules for raw material supply, transportation of inbound materials and the manufacturing process also known as the Product Stage. The stages include extaraction and processing of raw materials (raw material supply), the average or specific transportation of raw materials from extraction site or source to the manufacturing site including empty backhauls (transportation of inbound materials) and the manufacturing of the product including the batching and mixing of the concrete, forming of the units, curing of the units and the applicable post-production finishing of the units which includes the packaging with associated transportation and waste disposal in preparing the product for shipment. (manufacturing process).



#### Waste Management

Hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated within the system boundaries and transported outside of the plant facility are reported in the EPD per declared unit.



#### **Certification Other Standards/Additional Testing Requirements**

Each product presented in this EPD conforms to the appropriate ASTM and/or CSA specification which provide detailed descriptions and specifications for each of the products.



#### **Allocation Rules**

A production process that generates more than one type of product may require the allocation of environmental flows from the process to the different products to get product-

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based inventory data. If allocation is necessary, the requirements and guidance of ISO 14044, Section 4.3.4 are followed.

- i.Recycled and recovered materials are considered raw materials. Only the materials, water, energy, emissions and other elemental flows associated with reprocessing, handling, sorting and transportation from the point of the generating industrial process to their use in the production process was considered.
- ii. Slag, fly ash and silica fume are considered recovered materials, not co-products.
- iii. Allocation related to the transporation of materials is based on the mass of the transported material or product.
- iv.Emissions from the downstram recycling or combustion of a product after the end-of-waste state is allocated to the new downstream product(s). Incineration of wastes for energy production at the primary production site are allocated to the building product unless the energy is exported.
- v. Concrete that is crushed for recycling and used as a substitute for aggregate for the production of manufactured concrete and concrete masonry products is treated as closed-loop recycling. The flows and impacts associated with the recovery and crushing of the recycled concrete is taken into account and allocation is not necessary as the use of secondary material displaces the use of primary materials.
- vi. A deviation of greater than 20% where different allocation options are relevant requires a sensitivity analysis. The different allocation approaches and data sets are documented within this EPD.

## **Units and Quantities**

The standard SI unit is used for reporting results. IP units reported are converted using the following conversion factors.

Multiply	Ву	To convert to
Square meter (m <sup>2</sup> )	10.76391	Square foot (ft <sup>2</sup> )
Kilogram (kg)	2.204622	Pound (lb)
Megajoule (MJ)	947.8170	British Thermal Unit (BTU)
Degree Celsius (°C)	(°C*9/5)+32	Degree fahrenheit (°F)
Cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )	35.31466	Cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )
Meter (m)	3.281	Foot (ft)
Metric tonne (t)	1.102	Ton



## **Calculation Rules and Data Quality Requirements**

#### Calculations

All inputs and outputs of a unit process for which data is reasonably available is included in the calculations. Any application of the criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs is documented. Data gaps that have been filled with conservative assumtions with average or generic data is documented.

The cutoff criteria for the consideration of flows is as follows:

Mass - a flow less than 1% of the cumulative mass of the model flows may be

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excluded if its environmental relevance is minor.

Energy – a flow less than 1% of the cumulative energy of the system model may be excluded if its environmental relevance is minor.

Environmental relevance – material and energy flows that are known or expected to have potentially relevant emissions to air, water or soil relative to the indicators noted in the PCR are included.

At least 95% of the energy usage and mass flow are included. The life cycle impact data includes at least 95% of all elementary flows that contribute to each of the declared category indicators.

#### **Data Quality**

• The data used in the generation of this EPD is representative according to the temporal, geographical and technological requirements of the PCR.

• The information representing the manufacturing process uses annual average values.

• The average background data is less than ten years for industry average data and five years for producer specific data.

• The owner of the EPD that is not the owner of all upstream processes contacted their suppliers within the system boundary for upstream data. The best available data from literature was used when upstream data was not provided. The literature based data meets the data quality requirements of the PCR.

## **Product Characteristics**

This EPD represents the specific environmental impacts associated with the production of load-bearing concrete masonry units suitable for non-load bearing and load-bearing applications and complies with ASTM C90 or CSA A165.1.



### **Material Content/Base Materials**

The materials for the production of Belgard Pavers are listed here by mass (kg/m3).

Ingredient	Mass				
Cement	397				
Slag	185				
Fine Aggregate	2,017				
Water	149				
MasterPel 240	30				
MasterCast 900	15				



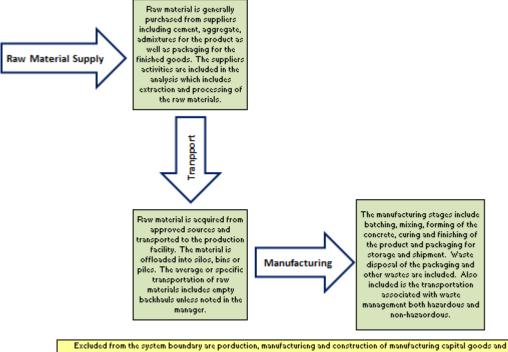
## **Production/Manufacturing**

The product manufacturing phase includes the extraction and processing of raw materials, the average or specific transportation of raw materials from extraction site or source to the manufacturing site including empty backhauls and the manufacturing of the product including the batching and mixing of the concrete, forming of the units, curing of the units and the applicable post production finishing of the units.

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Excluded from the system boundary are porduction, manufacturing and construction of manufacturing capital goods and infrastructure; production and manufacture of production equimpment, delivery vehicles and laboratory equimpent; personnelrelated activities (travel, furniture and office supplies); and energy and water use related to the company management and sales activities located either within the factory site or at another location.



### Life Cycle Assessment Stages

The life-cycle stages and individual modules included within the LCA system boundaries are shown here. The EPD that are based on this PCR include modules A1-A3. The results of these modules may be reported as one aggregated module A!-A3.

P	Product Stag	ge		ruction is Stage	Use Stage				End of Life Stage			e			
Raw Material Supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction-installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4

Life-cycle Stages and Modules - highlighted area is included in the EPD Manager

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## Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

The data used for the generation of EPD are representative according to temporal, geographical and technological requirements per the PCR. Additional details are provided in the EPD Project Report.

**Temporal**: The information obtained from the manufacturing process is based on annual values generated within the past twelve-month period. Any average background data greater than ten years old is noted in the attached table and accompanied by a statement attesting to the validity of the data.

**Geographical:** The geographic region for the relevant life-cycle stages included in the calculation of representative data is documented in the following table.

Technological: All of the data is representative of current technology in use.



The information declared in this EPD is based on the requirements of the PCR. The results are presented on page 3 of this document and include the declaration of environmental category indicators, the use of resources and the generation of waste. The results presented are based on the specific product description for this EPD. This EPD is based on cradle-to-gate analysis. EPD that are created using different PCR may not be compatible. Additional information and explanatory materials can be requested through NSF International. In the event that this EPD represents an average performance for the products depicted, the EPD will represent an average performance.

## **Other Environmental Information**

Additional information on environmental programs at Anchor, an Oldcastle Company may be found at http://www.belgardcommercial.com/about/sustainability.



#### References

1. ASTM International Product Category Rules (PCR) for Manufactured Concrete and Concrete Masonry Products (UN CPC 3755), December 2014.

2. Saling, P., A. Kicherer, B. Dittrich-Kraemer, R. Wittlinger, W. Zombik, I. Schmidt, W. Schrott, and S. Schmidt. 2002. Eco-efficiency Analysis by BASF: The Method. Int. J. Life Cycle Assess., 7 (4): 203.

3. Shonnard, D.; Kicherer, A; and Saling, P. Industrial Applications Using BASF Eco-Efficiency Analysis: Perspectives on Green Engineering Principles. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2003, 37, 5340-5348.

4. ISO, International Organization for Standardization. Environmental Management-Life Cycle Assessment-Principles and Framework; ISO 14040:2006; ISO 14044:2006. ISO, Geneva, Switzerland, www.iso.org (2006)

5. ISO, International Organization for Standardization. Environmental Management- Ecoefficiency assessment of product systems -- Principles, requirements and guidelines; ISO 14045. ISO, Geneva, Switzerland, www.iso.org (2012)

6. Boustead Consulting Ltd UK, The Boustead Model 5.1.2600.2180 LCA database.

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