Midwest Block & Brick | LW Architectural CMU ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION VERIFICATION





Certified Environmental Product Declaration

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Midwest Block & Brick

Midwest Block & Brick manufactures and distributes concrete block, retaining walls, pavers, brick, stone, and other masonry and landscape products.

We operate in seven states and have 21 locations. Our client base includes architects, engineers, masons, landscape contractors, and homeowners. We sell both to the trade and public.

Midwest Block & Brick is an active member of state and local organizations, as well as the National Concrete Masonry Association.

Midwest Block & Brick's total commitment to product excellence and customer satisfaction continue to help us maintain our position as an industry leader. Today, Midwest Block & Brick is one of the largest and most efficient masonry and landscape companies in the United States

12901 St. Charles Rock Road Bridgeton, MO 63044-2485 Telephone: (314) 291-3200 www.midwestblock.com

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION VERIFICATION

	PRODUCT DECLAR	ATION VERIFICATION				
EPD Information						
Program Operator		NSF International				
Declaration Holder		Midwest Block & Brick				
Product LW Architectural CMU	Date of Issue May 7, 2015	Period of Validity Declaration Num five years EPD10053				
This EPD was independently value international in accordance with		Qui & Besterved				
☐ Internal	⊠ External	Lori Bestervelt Bestervelt@nsf.org				
This life cycle assessment was by in accordance with ISO 140 PCR:		Jack Geibig Ecoform, LLC 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 was accordance with ISO 14044 by	_	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	r.	Nicholas Santero PE International ASTM International http://www.astm.org				

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Environmental Product Declaration for Manufactured Concrete and Concrete Masonry Products

Declared Unit: 1 m³ of concrete

TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION	Midwest Block and Brick
Nonrenewable fossil	5,456 MJ
Nonrenewable nuclear	282 MJ
Renewable (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal)	46 MJ
Renewable (biomass)	139 MJ
TOTAL MATERIAL RESOURCE CONSUMPTION	
Nonrenewable material resources	1,178 kg
Renewable material resources	0 kg
Net fresh water	32.6 I
Non-hazardous generated	4.25E-02 kg
Hazardous waste generated	0 kg

LIFE CYCLE IMPACT CATEGORY INDICATOR

Global warming potential	627 kg CO2 eq.
Acidification potential	3 kg SO2 eq.
Eutrophication potential	1.0 kg N eq.
Smog creation potential	0.9 kg O3 eq.
Ozone depletion potential	4.3E-05 kg CFC-11 eg.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION: DETAILED VERSION

Product Description

The Midwest Block & Brick LW Architectural CMUs represented by this cradle-to-gate EPD and produced at 12901 St. Charles Rock Road, Bridgeton, MO 63044 are produced under ASTM C-90 specification for Loadbearing Concrete Masonry Units. The LW Architectural Concrete Masonry Units are used in a wide variety of applications including walls, foundations, and parking lots.



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) m³ of concrete formed into manufactured concrete and concrete masonry products. The EPD may be presented additionally per one (1) yd³ of concrete.

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 extraction 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.





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

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- 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 (m²)	10.76391	Square foot (ft²)
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 (m³)	35.31466	Cubic foot (ft ³)
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 excluded if its environmental relevance is minor.

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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 Midwest Block & Brick LW Architectural CMU are listed here by mass (kg/m³).



Ingredient	Mass
Cement	170
Fine Aggregate	588
Course Aggregate	859
Water	63
MasterPel 240	4.2
MasterCast 750 HS	1.1

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

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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.

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 A1-A3.



Р	roduct Sta	ge		ruction s Stage	Use Stage					End of Life Stage					
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

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. The impact categories of life-cycle impact assessment was calculated using characterization factors specified in TRACI version 2.1.



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 EPD Project Report 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 EPD Project Report. **Technological:** All of the data is representative of current technology in use.

Parameters to be Declared in the EPD

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 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. 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.

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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-Eco-efficiency 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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