ver1 2015

The Norwegian EPD Foundation

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

in accordance with ISO 14025, ISO 21930 and EN 15804 ٥v

| Owner of the declaration: | Glasopor AS |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Program operator: | The Norwegian EPD Foundation |
| Publisher: | The Norwegian EPD Foundation |
| Declaration number: | ÞÒÚÖËFGI HEHUÍ EÖÞ |
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| ECO Platform reference number: | Ë |
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| Valid to: | HFÈEFÈ€GG(validity extended to 01.10.2022) |
| | - |

Glasopor 10-60 (Cellular glass aggregate)

Glasopor AS

www.epd-norge.no

Glasopor





General information

Product:

Glasopor 10-60 (Cellular glass aggregate)

Program operator:

| The Norwegian | The Norwegian EPD Foundation | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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Declaration number:

ÞÒÚÖËFGI HËHJÎ ËÒÞ

ECO Platform reference number:

Ë

This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

CEN Standard EN 15804 serves as core PCR Requirements on the EPD for www.bau-umwelt.com Lightweight aggregates / Bulk granulate v. 30.07.2014

Statement of liability:

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. EPD Norway shall not be liable with respect to manufacturerinformation, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

Declared unit:

A1-A3: 1 m³ of Glasopor, bulk (180 kg/m³) to factory gate

Declared unit with option:

Owner of the declaration:

Glasopor AS Contact person: Phone: e-mail:

Svein Lund 61 21 36 50 / 907 75 233 <u>svein.lund@glasopor.no</u>

Manufacturer:

Glasopor AS Haslevangen 14, 0579 Oslo Phone: 23 17 39 80 e-mail: <u>svein.lund@glasopor.no</u>

Place of production:

Glasopor AS, Industrivegen 63, 2690 Skjåk

Management system:

TI sertificate no 1261: NS-ISO 9001, NS-ISO 14001, NS-ISO 50001, OHSAS 18001

Organisation no:

No 884 334 662

Issue date:

HFÈ€FÈ€€FÏ

Valid to:

Year of study:

2016

Comparability:

EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they not comply with EN 15804 and seen in a building context.

The EPD has been worked out by:

Mie Vold

Min Yolel

ウ Østfoldforskning

Approved

Håkon Hauan Managing Director of EPD-Norway

Functional unit:

Verification:

The CEN Norm EN 15804 serves as the core PCR. Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025:2010

internal

external

Third party verifier:

sign Connederche Codal (Independent verifier approved by EPD Norway)

NEPD-1243-396-EN Glasopor 10-60 (Cellular glass aggregate) korr210218



Product

Product description:

Glasopor is a cellular glass aggregate made from recycled glass containers collected from households in Norway. After going through a glass sorting facility, the glass is milled to glass powder. After milling and mixing the glass is expanded 7-8 times in a kiln at temperatures of 900°C. The output of the kiln breaks by cooling into a granular material of 10-60 mm with dry bulk density of 180 kg/m3. The product can be used as thermal insulation and draining layer. It can also be used as light weight filling material.

Product specification:

Glasopor produced from waste fraction in a facility for sorting of used glass for recycling.

| Materials | Share of product, [%] | Amount, recycled material [%] |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Glass, waste fraction from recycling | > 80 % | 100 % |
| Silicon carbide, waste from Silicon industry | < 2 % | 100 % |

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared unit:

A1-A3: 1 m³ of Glasopor, bulk (180 kg/m³) to factory gate

System boundary:

The system boundary of the EPD follows the modular structure in line with EN 15804.

This section describes the modules which are contained within the scope of this study.

As the scope of the assessment is up to the point at which the foam glass aggregate is manufactured modules A1-A3 have been considered in this LCA.



Data quality:

| Raw material | Data quality | Data Source and description | Age of data | |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Glass | Specific data | Waste fraction from glas recycling. Impacts from glass collection and sorting are allocated to recycled glass. Onpacts from drying and milling of the waste fraction for Glasopor production are from Glasopor in Fredrikstad. | Energy use for drying is year average for 2015. Energy use for milling is based on nine months in 2016 | |
| Energy in Glasopor production | 'n | | | |
| Use | Estimated consumption | Impacts from Glasopor production are from Glasopor, Skjåk. | Energy use for milling is based on six months in 2016 | |
| Extraction, distribution and use, electricity | Data base | LCI for Norwegian Hydro Electricity, Ostfold Research | 2012 | |
| Transport | | | | |
| Distances | Spesific | Glasopor | 2013 | |
| Extraction, infrastructure and combustion | Data base | Ecolnvent 3.2, adjusted for 100% load from Fredrikstad to Skjåk (return is also allways full) | 2013 | |

| Technical data: | Technical data: | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Typical property | Test method | Typical value | | | | | | | | |
| Loose bulk density | NS-EN 1097-3 | 180 kg/m ³ | | | | | | | | |
| Particle density | NS-EN 1097-6 | 380 kg/m ³ | | | | | | | | |
| Thermal conductivity (dry) | NS-EN 12667 | 0,097 W/mK | | | | | | | | |
| Thermal conductivity (wet) | NS-EN 12667 | 0,107 W/mK | | | | | | | | |

see: www.glasopor.no for more information

Market:

Norway

Reference service life, product:

Limited by the service life of the construction were the product is used.

Reference service life, building:

N/A



Allocation:

The allocation is made in accordance with the provisions of EN 15804. All incoming energy and water and waste production inhouse is allocated to Glasopor. Effects of primary production of recycled materials allocated to the main product in which the material was used. The recycling process and transportation of the material is allocated to this analysis.

Cut-off criteria:

All major raw materials and all the essential energy is included. The production process for raw materials and energy flows that are included with very small amounts (<1%) are not included. This cut-off rule does not apply for hazardous materials and substances.

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Transport from production place to user (A4)

| Туре | · | Capacity utilisation (incl. return) % | Type of vehicle | Distance km | Fuel/Energy consumption | Value (I/t) |
|-------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Truck | | 53 % | Lorry <32 tonne | 50 | 0,02 l/tkm | 1 |

Additional technical information

Glasopor AS is a supplier of insulation and ground fillargs for all types of construction. The products are made of the waste fraction from recycled glass. The material has an indefinite service life and require no maintenance during use.

This product be re-excavated and used as filling for new contruction's service life.

The kilns are redesigned for electrical operation in May 2016. The company buys guarantees of origin for all electricity used both in Fredrikstad and in Skjåk.

Results

The results reflect the declared unit from cradle to factory gate (A1 to A3).

| Syste | System boundaries (X=included, MND= module not declared, MNR=module not relevant) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Pro | duct sta | age | Assen | nby stage | | Use stage | | | | | | End of life stage | | | Beyond the system boundaries | |
| Raw materials | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Assembly | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling- potential |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| x | x | х | x | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |

| Environmental impact | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| Parameter | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1- A3 | A4 | | | | |
| GWP | kg CO ₂ -eqv | 2,27 | 3,70 | 1,00 | 6,96 | 0,79 | | | | |
| ODP | kg CFC11-eqv | 2,00E-07 | 7,28E-07 | 8,02E-08 | 1,01E-06 | 1,56E-07 | | | | |
| POCP | kg C ₂ H ₄ -eqv | 3,97E-04 | 6,04E-04 | 1,84E-04 | 1,19E-03 | 1,29E-04 | | | | |
| AP | kg SO ₂ -eqv | 2,43E-04 | 1,32E-03 | 1,44E-03 | 3,01E-03 | 2,83E-04 | | | | |
| EP | kg PO₄ ³⁻ -eqv | 6,87E-03 | 1,02E-02 | 5,10E-03 | 2,22E-02 | 2,19E-03 | | | | |
| ADPM | kg Sb-eqv | 9,91E-07 | 7,10E-06 | 1,15E-05 | 1,96E-05 | 1,52E-06 | | | | |
| ADPE | MJ | 40 | 59 | 7,80 | 107 | 12,55 | | | | |
| GWP Global | GWP Global warming potential; ODP Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; POCP Formation potential of tropospheric | | | | | | | | | |
| photochemica | photochemical oxidants; AP Acidification potential of land and water; EP Eutrophication potential; ADPM Abiotic depletion potential for non | | | | | | | | | |
| fossil resourc | es: ADPE Abiotic der | pletion potentia | al for fossil re | sources | | | | | | |

| Reading | evample. | ۵n | E-03 = | Q 0 ³ | 10 ⁻³ | - 0 | nna |
|----------|----------|-----|--------|------------------|------------------|-----|------|
| Reauling | example. | 9,0 | E-03 - | 9,0 | 10 | - 0 | ,009 |

| Resource | Resource use | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| Parameter | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | | | | | | |
| RPEE | MJ | 32 | 0,87 | 404 | 438 | 0,19 | | | | | | |
| RPEM | MJ | 0,02 | 0,29 | 0,14 | 0,45 | 6,32E-02 | | | | | | |
| TPE | MJ | 32 | 1,17 | 405 | 438 | 0,25 | | | | | | |
| NRPE | MJ | 40 | 60 | 8,20 | 108 | 12,78 | | | | | | |
| NRPM | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0,04 | 0,04 | - | | | | | | |
| TRPE | MJ | 40 | 60 | 8,24 | 108 | 12,78 | | | | | | |
| SM | kg | 180 | 0 | 0 | 180 | - | | | | | | |
| RSF | MJ | 1,45E-05 | 0 | 1,83E-04 | 1,97E-04 | - | | | | | | |
| NRSF | MJ | -5,31E-07 | 0 | -6,68E-06 | -7,22E-06 | - | | | | | | |
| W | m³ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00 | - | | | | | | |
| RPEE Renew | able primary energy | resources use | d as energy | carrier; RPEM | Renewable | primary ener | gy resources | used as raw m | aterials; TPE | | | |
| Total use of r | enewable primary en | ergy resources | s; NRPE Non | renewable pr | imary energy | y resources u | sed as energ | y carrier; NRPI | VI Non | | | |
| renewable pri | mary energy resourc | es used as ma | aterials; TRP | E Total use of | non renewal | ble primary e | nergy resourc | ces; SM Use of | secondary | | | |
| materials; RS | F Use of renewable s | secondary fuel | s; NRSF Use | of non renew | able second | ary fuels; W | Use of net fre | sh water | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Reading example: $9,0 = -03 = 9,0^{*}10^{-3} = 0,009$

| End of life - Waste | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| Parameter | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1- A3 | A4 | | | | |
| HW | kg | 3,62E-05 | 3,45E-05 | 3,58E-03 | 3,65E-03 | 7,38E-06 | | | | |
| NHW | kg | 6,09E-02 | 5,47E+00 | 2,81E-01 | 5,81E+00 | 1,17E+00 | | | | |
| RW | kg | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | | | | |
| HW Hazardo | W Hazardous waste disposed: NHW Non bazardous waste disposed: RW Radioactive waste disposed | | | | | | | | | |

Reading example: $9,0 \text{ E}-03 = 9,0^{*}10^{-3} = 0,009$

| End of life - Output flow | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| Parameter | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1- A3 | A4 | | | | | |
| CR | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| MR | kg | 1,19E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 2,36E-02 | 2,48E-02 | 0 | | | | | |
| MER | kg | 1,39E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 1,75E-04 | 1,89E-04 | 0 | | | | | |
| EEE | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| ETE | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| CR Components for reuse; MR Materials for recycling; MER Materials for energy recovery; EEE Exported electric energy; ETE Exported | | | | | | | | | | | |
| thermal energ | ау | | | | | | | | | | |

Reading example: $9,0 \text{ E}-03 = 9,0^{*}10^{-3} = 0,009$

Additional Norwegian requirements

Greenhous gas emission from the use of electricity in the manufacturing phase

Glasopor AS b^{*} y g^{*} arant[^] of origine of electricity for both their production locations. Data from LCI from 11 Norwegian Hydro electricity Power stations, representing 4,5 % of the total Norwegian Hydro electricity use is therefore used for production in Skjåk and for drying/milling in Fredrikstad.

| Data source | Amount | Unit |
|------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Østfoldforskning | 5,8 | g CO ₂ -eqv/kWh |

Dangerous substances

- The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list
- The product contains substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list that are less than 0,1 % by weight.
- The product contain dangerous substances, more then 0,1% by weight, given by the REACH Candidate List or the Norwegian Priority list, see table.
- The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list. The product is classified as hazardous waste (Avfallsforskiften, Annex III), see table.

| Name | CAS no. | Amount | |
|------|---------|--------|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |

Indoor environment

The product has no influence on indoor climate

Transport:

Transport from production site to central warehouse in Norway is 50 km

Carbon footprint

Carbon footprint has not been worked out for the product.

Glasopor

| Bibliography | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ISO 14025:2010 | Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures |
| ISO 14044:2006 | Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines |
| EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 | Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declaration - Core rules for the product category of construction products |
| ISO 21930:2007 | Sustainability in building construction - Environmental declaration of building products |
| Vold Mie, 2016 | Livsløpsdata for Glasopor® fra Skjåk etter innføring av elektrisk produksjon ved fabrikken - Bakgrunnsdata for miljøvaredeklarasjon |
| www.bau-umwelt.com | PCR Guidance-Texts for Building-Related Products and Services. From the range of Environmental Product Declarations of Institute Construction and Environment e.V. (IBU). Part.B: Requirements on the EPD for www.bau-umwelt.com Lightweight aggregates / Bulk granulate v. 30.07.2014 |

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