

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for

**ASTM C595 Type IL Portland-Limestone Cement**

Manufactured by AKÇANSA



<b>Programme:</b> The International EPD® System	<b>Programme Operator:</b> EPD International AB	<b>Local Operator:</b> EPD Turkey	<b>S-P Code:</b> S-P-04790	<b>Publication Date:</b> 2022-06-09	<b>Validity Date:</b> 2027-06-08	<b>Geographical Scope:</b> Turkey
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**AKÇANSA**

# Programme Information

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ISO standard ISO 21930 and CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core Product Category Rules (PCR)

Product Category Rules (PCR):

2019:14 Version 1.11, 2021-02-05, Construction Products and CPC 375 Construction Services, EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019 Sustainability of Construction Works

PCR review was conducted by:

The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile

Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:

EPD process certification      EPD verification

Third party verifier: Will be determined.

Approved by: The International EPD® System Technical Committee, supported by the Secretariat

Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:

Yes      No

*The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804.*

# About AKÇANSA



Akçansa, a joint venture of Sabancı Holding and HeidelbergCement, is the largest cement producer of Turkey, and is the leader company of its industry.

Akçansa was founded in 1996 as a result of the merger of Akçimento (founded in 1967) and Çanakkale Çimento (founded in 1974).

Operating in the Marmara, Aegean, and Black Sea regions, Akçansa produces cement and clinker in its three factories located in Istanbul-Büyükçekmece, Çanakkale, and Samsun-Ladik. Company also has total seven cement terminals located in Istanbul-Ambarlı, İzmir-Aliğa, Yalova, Yarımca, Hopa, Derince, and Marmara Ereğlisi.

Akçansa merged with its subsidiary Betonsa in 1998 and as a result of this merger, the company started providing service with its “Betonsa” brand, and produces concrete at approximately 30 plants in the Marmara, Aegean, and Black Sea regions. The company merged with another subsidiary, Agregasa Agregas, in 2002 and produces aggregate under the brand of “Agregasa” at 4 plants. Akçansa aims to be “the highest quality in production and service” in order to meet the demands of both its domestic and international customers and to compete beyond the price.

Akçansa, the leader of the Turkish cement industry, meets 10 % of Turkey’s cement need as well as 16 % of Turkey’s total cement and clinker export with its products complying to the global quality standards, its eco-friendly identity awarded by the Istanbul Chamber of Industry, its outstanding service understanding, and its plants equipped with high technology.

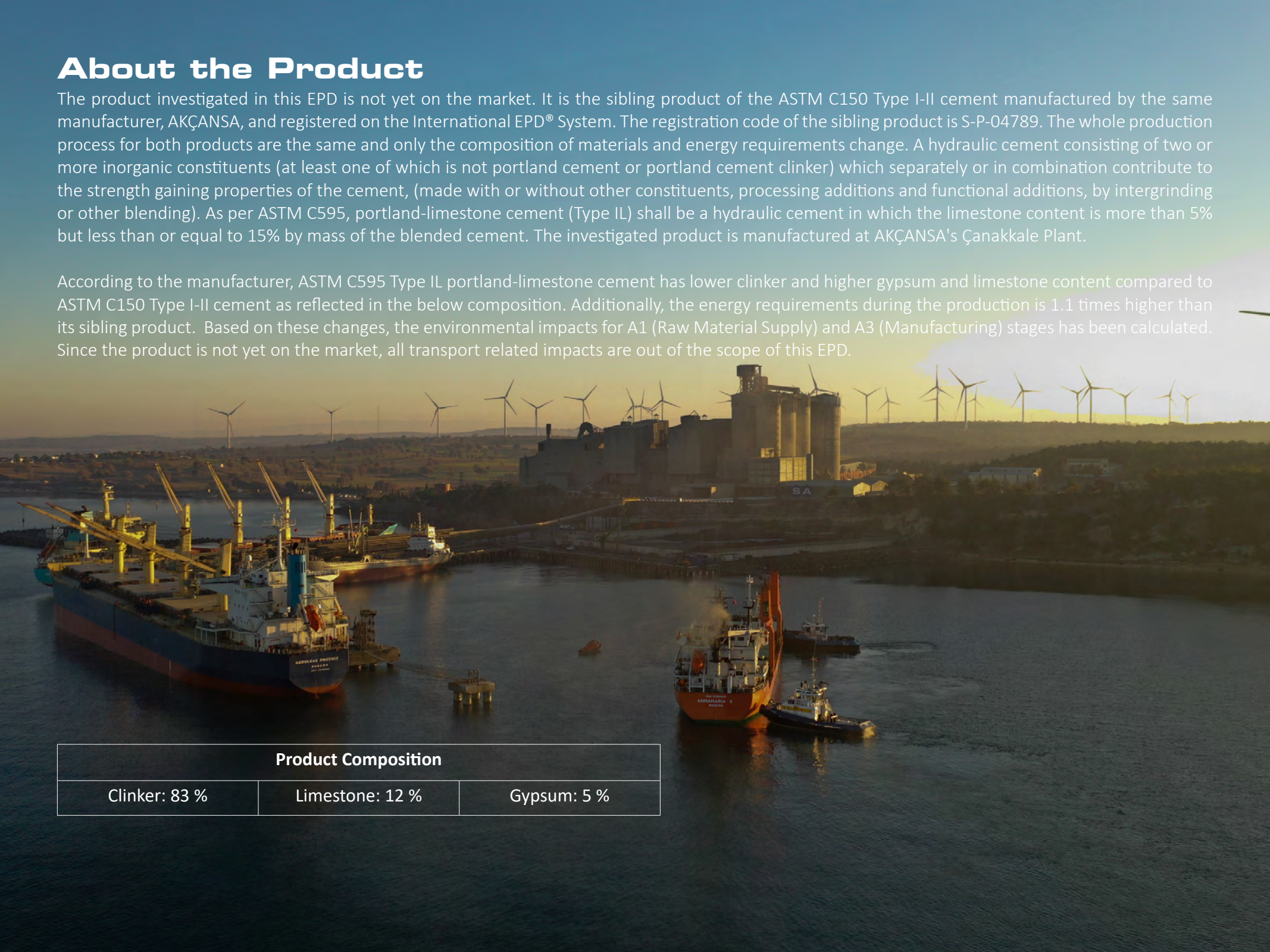
During the production, AKÇANSA makes use of the waste heat and benefits from its wind power plant. This reduces the amount of mains electricity that AKÇANSA needs to use.



# About the Product

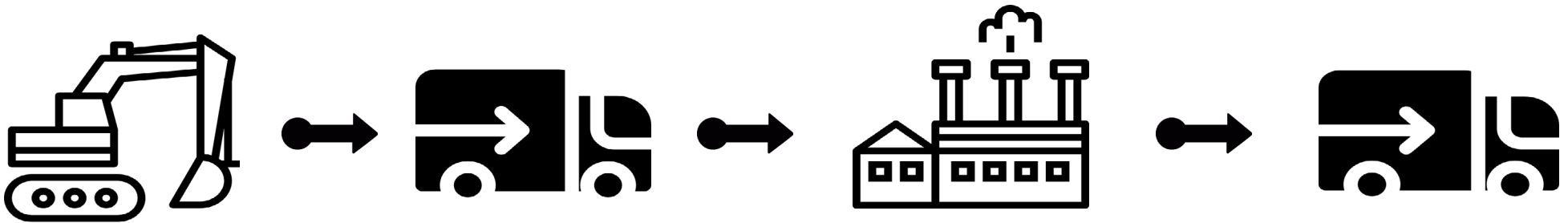
The product investigated in this EPD is not yet on the market. It is the sibling product of the ASTM C150 Type I-II cement manufactured by the same manufacturer, AKÇANSA, and registered on the International EPD® System. The registration code of the sibling product is S-P-04789. The whole production process for both products are the same and only the composition of materials and energy requirements change. A hydraulic cement consisting of two or more inorganic constituents (at least one of which is not portland cement or portland cement clinker) which separately or in combination contribute to the strength gaining properties of the cement, (made with or without other constituents, processing additions and functional additions, by intergrinding or other blending). As per ASTM C595, portland-limestone cement (Type IL) shall be a hydraulic cement in which the limestone content is more than 5% but less than or equal to 15% by mass of the blended cement. The investigated product is manufactured at AKÇANSA's Çanakkale Plant.

According to the manufacturer, ASTM C595 Type IL portland-limestone cement has lower clinker and higher gypsum and limestone content compared to ASTM C150 Type I-II cement as reflected in the below composition. Additionally, the energy requirements during the production is 1.1 times higher than its sibling product. Based on these changes, the environmental impacts for A1 (Raw Material Supply) and A3 (Manufacturing) stages has been calculated. Since the product is not yet on the market, all transport related impacts are out of the scope of this EPD.



Product Composition		
Clinker: 83 %	Limestone: 12 %	Gypsum: 5 %

# System Boundaries and Description



## A1 - Raw Material Supply

Production for each product starts with locally sourced but some transported materials from other parts of the world. 'Raw material supply' includes raw material extraction and pretreatment processes before production. The materials used in the products are clinker, gypsum, and limestone.

## A3 - Manufacturing

Cement production starts with quarry operation. After the crushing and homogenization process, raw material mix is sent to the raw mills. Production continue with burning and cooling. Finally, additional raw materials are added to the mixture, mixed and ready for use. Additionally, since AKÇANSA produces clinker used in the cement, the effects of clinker production is included in this stage.

# LCA Information

**Declared Unit** 1 tonne of ASTM C595 Type IL Portland-Limestone Cement

**Time Representativeness** 2021

**Database(s) and LCA Software** Ecoinvent 3.8 and SimaPro 9.3

**System Boundaries** A1 (Raw Material Supply) and A3 (Manufacturing)

	Product Stage			Construction Process Stage		Use Stage							End of Life Stage				Benefits and Loads
	Raw Material Supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational Energy Use	Operational Water Use	Deconstruction / demolition	Transport	Waste Processing	Disposal	Future reuse, recycling or energy recovery potentials
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules Declared	X	ND	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Geography	GLO	-	TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specific Data Used	>90%	-	>90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation-products	NR					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation-Sites	NR					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ND = Not declared, NR = Not Relevant

The product is not yet on the market. The inventory for the LCA study is based on the test production figures for the product. Inventory from AKÇANSA's Type I-II Portland Cement EPD (S-P-04789) was used as the same production processes and same plant is involved. Since the product is not yet on the market, this EPD reflects the environmental impacts for only A1 and A3 modules. The manufacturer is responsible for updating the EPD after the product sets on the market.

## Cut-Off Criteria

1% cut-off is applied. Data for elementary flows to and from the product system contributing to a minimum of 99 % of the declared environmental impacts have been included.

## LCA Modelling, Calculation and Data Quality

The results of the LCA with the indicators as per EPD requirement are given in the LCA result tables. All energy calculations were obtained using Cumulative Energy Demand (LHV) methodology, while fresh water use is calculated with selected inventory flows in SimaPro according to the PCR. There are no co-product allocations within the LCA study underlying this EPD. The regional energy datasets were used for all energy calculations.

LCA RESULTS			
Impact Category	Unit	A1	A3
GWP- Fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.378	837
GWP- Biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.001	-0.211
GWP- Luluc	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	243E-6	0.413
GWP- Total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.380	837
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	61.8E-9	22.9E-6
AP	mol H+ eq	0.008	2.50
*EP- Freshwater	kg P eq	53.1E-6	0.140
EP- Freshwater	kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) eq	163E-6	0.430
EP- Marine	kg N eq	0.003	0.758
EP- Terrestrial	mol N eq	0.038	8.56
POCP	kg NMVOC	0.008	2.07
ADPE	kg Sb eq	1.52E-6	248E-6
ADPF	MJ	4.84	3668
WDP	m <sup>3</sup> depriv.	0.362	28.4
PM	disease inc.	139E-9	11.4E-6
IR	kBq U-235 eq	0.029	6.65
ETP- FW	CTUe	312	13053
HTTP- C	CTUh	196E-12	97.0E-9
HTTP- NC	CTUh	5.8E-9	5.54E-6
SQP	Pt	0.664	3769
Acronyms	GWP-total: Climate change, GWP-fossil: Climate change- fossil, GWP-biogenic: Climate change - biogenic, GWP-luluc: Climate change - land use and transformation, ODP: Ozone layer depletion, AP: Acidification terrestrial and freshwater, EP-freshwater: Eutrophication freshwater, EP-marine: Eutrophication marine, EP-terrestrial: Eutrophication terrestrial, POCP: Photochemical oxidation, ADPE: Abiotic depletion- elements, ADPF: Abiotic depletion- fossil resources, WDP: Water scarcity, PM: Respiratory inorganics- particulate matter, IR: Ionising radiation, ETP-FW: Ecotoxicity freshwater, HTP-c: Cancer human health effects, HTP-nc: Non-cancer human health effects, SQP: Land use related impacts, soil quality.		
Legend	A1: Raw Material Supply, A3: Manufacturing.		
Disclaimer 1	This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.		
Disclaimer 2	The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.		
*Disclaimer 3	EP-freshwater: This indicator is calculated both in kg PO <sub>4</sub> eq and kg P eq as required in the characterization model. (EUTREND model, Struijs et al, 2009b, as implemented in ReCiPe; <a href="http://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.xhtml">http://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.xhtml</a> )		

Resource use			
Impact Category	Unit	A1	A3
PERE	MJ	0.256	152
PERM	MJ	0	0
PERT	MJ	0.256	152
PENRE	MJ	4.84	3668
PENRM	MJ	0	0
PENRT	MJ	4.84	3668
SM	kg	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0
FW	m³	0.022	0.720
Acronyms	PERE: Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PERM: Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PERT: Total use of renewable primary energy, PENRE: Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PENRT: Total use of non-renewable primary energy, SM: Secondary material, RSF: Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF: Non-renewable secondary fuels, FW: Net use of fresh water.		
Waste&Output Flows			
Impact Category	Unit	A1	A3
HWD	kg	ND	ND
NHWD	kg	ND	ND
RWD	kg	ND	ND
CRU	kg	ND	ND
MFR	kg	ND	ND
MER	kg	ND	ND
EE (Electrical)	MJ	ND	ND
EE (Thermal)	MJ	ND	ND
Acronyms	HWD: Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD: Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD: Radioactive waste disposed, CRU: Components for reuse, MFR: Material for recycling, MER: Materials for energy recovery, EE (Electrical): Exported energy electrical, EE (Thermal): Exported energy, Thermal.		
Climate impact			
Indicator	Unit	A1	A3
*GHG-GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.369	834
GWP-GHG = Global Warming Potential total excl. biogenic carbon following IPCC AR5 methodology * The indicator includes all greenhouse gases included in GWP-total but excludes biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. This indicator is thus equal to the GWP indicator originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013			
Legend	A1: Raw Material Supply, A3: Manufacturing, ND: Not declared.		



# References

/GPI/ General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 4.0.

/EN ISO 9001/ Quality Management Systems- Requirements

/EN ISO 14001/ Environmental Management Systems- Requirements

/EN ISO 50001/ Energy Management Systems- Requirements

/ISO 14020:2000/ Environmental Labels and Declarations — General principles

/EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/ Sustainability of construction works- Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

/ISO 14025/ DIN EN ISO 14025:2009-11: Environmental labels and declarations- Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

/ISO 14040/44/ DIN EN ISO 14040:2006-10, Environmental management- Life cycle assessment- Principles and framework (ISO14040:2006) and Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006)

/PCR for Construction Products and CPC 54 Construction Services/ Prepared by IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, SP Trä, Swedish Wood Preservation Institute, Swedisol, SCDA, Svenskt Limträ AB, SSAB, The International EPD System, 2019:14 Version 1.11 DATE 2019-12-20

/The International EPD® System/ The International EPD® System is a programme for type III environmental declarations, maintaining a system to verify and register EPD®s as well as keeping a library of EPD®s and PCRs in accordance with ISO 14025. [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)

/Ecoinvent / Ecoinvent Centre, [www.ecoinvent.org](http://www.ecoinvent.org)

/SimaPro/ SimaPro LCA Software, Pré Consultants, the Netherlands, [www.pre-sustainability.com](http://www.pre-sustainability.com)

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