



# Environmental product declaration – EPD

Environmental product declaration according ISO 14025 and EN 15 804:2012+A2:2019

# **Polymer modified bitumen, PMB**

Programme: The International EPD® System, <u>www.environdec.com</u> Programme operator: EDP International AB EPD registration number: S-P-03962 Publication date: 2021-12-06 Valid until: 2026-11-12





**Peab Asfalt** 

## **Programme information**

	The International EPD <sup>®</sup> System
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Product category rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14 Construction products version 1.1, UN CPC code: 153
PCR review was conducted by: Claudia A. Peña. The Technical Committee of the International EPE System, <u>info@environdec.com</u>
<ul> <li>Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:</li> <li>☑ External □ Internal covering</li> <li>□ EPD process certification ☑ EPD verification</li> </ul>
Third party verifier: Pär Lindman, Individual verifier approved by Environdec. In case of recognised individual verifiers: Approved by: The International EPD <sup>®</sup> System

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

 $\Box$  Yes  $\boxtimes$  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.





## **Company information**

Owner of the EPD

Peab Asfalt AB, Box 1282, 262 24 Ängelholm, Sweden, tel. 0431-89 000

#### **Description of Peab Asfalt AB**

Peab Asfalt AB, a subsidiary of Peab AB, is one of Sweden's leading asphalt companies and the only one with a nationwide coverage, specializing in the production and deployment of hot, semi-hot, cold-mixed asphalt and sealcoating. The company has approximately 700 employees, operating all over in Sweden and has a subsidiary in Norway, Finland and Denmark.

Peab Asfalt's ambition is to take responsibility throughout the entire value chain for the environmental impact. The endeavour within the company is to reduce its climate impact, to ensure a highly material effective operation and work actively to phase out environmental and health hazardous materials.

### **Product information**

#### **Product description**

The product polymer modified bitumen (PMB) is used as binder for different road application. PMB is mixed together with gravel to produce asphalt in an asphalt plant. The products presented in this declaration differs from each other in the production, in amount of each ingredients used. Asphalt get different characteristics through the variation of ingredients that are adopted to the area of use. It includes the bitumen types PaveBit PMB 40/100-75, PMB 45/80-55, PMB 75/130-65 and PG 76-34.

The PMB declared in this EPD fulfil the standard EN 14023 and the technical requirements from the Swedish Transport Administration according to TDOK 2013:0529. PMB is CE-marked with number 0402. Peab Asfalt AB is striving to reduce the waste of old asphalt in coating work by reusing as much as possible in the manufacture of new asphalt. Reuse of asphalt directly in place, contributes to reduced transportations to landfills, as well as the need for bitumen and rock materials.

Peab Asfalt AB is quality certified according to ISO 9001 and environmentally certified according to ISO 14001. All asphalt sites provide asphalt that is CE marked, in accordance with the requirements of SS-EN ISO 13108-1-8 and SS-EN ISO 13108-20-21.

More information at peabasfalt.se.

#### Production site

All products included in this declaration is produced on Peab production site in Västerås, Sweden.

PMB is a black-brown liquid, which has the density 1 Mg/m<sup>3</sup> and a lifespan that is longer than 20 years. Road applications with PMB are reused in the same way as other coatings and contains non-hazardous subjects.

More information can be found in the safety data sheet (SDS) for each product.

#### **Product identification**

The production of PMB includes warm bitumen and polymer mixed together in a mill through a milling process. The polymer dissolves in the liquid and are then pushed to a storage tank to be stored. All production takes place after ordering, which means that the storage time is short for finished product.

The geographical coverage for all products in this declaration is Europe.

UN CPC code: 15330





## LCA information

#### **Declared unit**

The declared unit is 1 tonne (1000 kg) of PMB at production plant gate.

#### **Time representativeness**

Collected data for this declaration is based on information from the year 2019.

#### Used databases and LCA software

The LCA software GaBi 9 Professional was used as well as databases provided by Thinkstep AG/Sphera (2019). Specific data from the supplier was used to model the SBS production process.

#### System boundaries

The LCA covers the cradle-to gate stages, i.e. extraction and transports of raw materials (upstream modules A1-A2) and manufacturing to passage of plant gate (core module A3). Transportation to construction site (module A4) has been excluded since an average transport length will be misleading because the transportation length can variate a lot. The end-of-life modules (C-D) are excluded, since the products need to be physically integrated with other raw materials (gravel and ballast) during installation (A5) so they can be applied to roads.

Table 1: Life cycle stages declared in this study. An "X" means that the stage is included and MND (Module Not Declared) means it is not. Since all product variants are presented separately and only one site is included, the variation not reported.

Life cycle stage	Included in this study (X)	Geography	Specific data used (% of GWP GHG)
A1) Raw material supply	Х	Global	50% PMB
	~		10%CE
A2) Transport	Х	Global	100%
A3) Manufacturing	Х	Sweden	100%
A4) Transport	MND	N.A.	N.A.
A5) Construction installation	MND	N.A.	N.A.
B1) Use	MND	N.A.	N.A.
B2) Maintenance	MND	N.A.	N.A.
B3) Repair	MND	N.A.	N.A.
B4) Replacement	MND	N.A.	N.A.
B5) Refurbishment	MND	N.A.	N.A.
B6) Operational energy use	MND	N.A.	N.A.
B7) Operational water use	MND	N.A.	N.A.
C1) Deconstruction, demolition	MND	N.A.	N.A.
C2) Transport	MND	N.A.	N.A.
C3) Waste processing	MND	N.A.	N.A.
C4) Disposal	MND	N.A.	N.A.
D) Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	MND	N.A.	N.A.

The upstream data concerning bitumen production contain several allocations made by the data providers. These include allocation in the following steps: crude oil extraction, refinery, and storage of bitumen. At the crude oil extraction step, burdens were allocated by oil-equivalents (energy allocation). At refinery allocation had been avoided by using an approach following up energy flows within the distillation column, using physical relationships, as proposed in ISO 14040 and ISO 14044. Allocation for the storage stage of the life cycle was based upon a mass balance.

Close to 100% of all material and energy flows, have been included in the model calculations. The study applies a cut-off criterion of maximum 1%, which complies with the maximum cut-off criteria established by the PCR and EN 15804 standard.





**Peab Asfalt** 

## System diagram

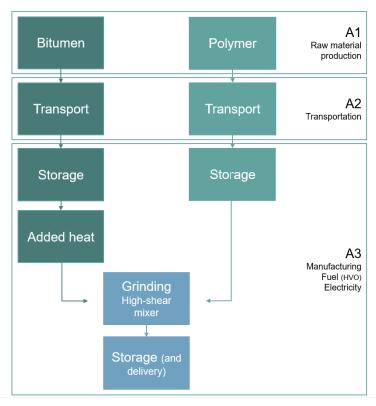


Figure 1: An overview of the studied product system for production of polymer modified bitumen (PMB).

## **Content declaration**

#### PMB

Table 2: Information of the composition of declared bitumen types.

PaveBit								
Materials PMB 40/100-75 PMB 45/80-55 PMB 75/130-65 PG 76-3								
Bitumen	>94%	>94%	>94%	>94%				
SBS polymer	<6%	<6%	<6%	<6%				

The values for each environmental parameter are presenting four PaveBit-products PMB 40/100-75, PMB 45/80-55, PMB 75/130-65 and PG 76-34 in the tables below (table 3 – table 6). An average for each parameter is presented in each table.





## **Environmental performance**

## Potential environmental impact

Table 3: Results of the LCA, modules A1-A3 – Potential environmental impact for 1 tonne (1000 kg) of specific bitumen types, PaveBit PMB 40/100-75, PMB 45/80-55, PMB 75/130-65 and PG 76-34.

		PaveBit				
	UNIT	PMB 40/100-75	PMB 45/80-55	PMB 75/130-65	PG 76-34	PMB Average
impact, GWP - GHG	kg CO2 eq.	3,00E+02	2,57E+02	2,74E+02	3,02E+02	2,83E+02
Fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	2,97E+02	2,53E+02	2,71E+02	3,00E+02	2,80E+02
Biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	3,25E+01	2,83E+01	3,00E+01	3,29E+02	3,09E+01
Land use and transformation	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	2,54E-01	2,17E-01	2,32E-01	2,56E-01	2,40E-01
TOTAL	kg CO2 eq.	3,29E+02	2,81E+02	3,01E+02	3,33E+02	3,11E+02
of the stratospheric	kg CFC 11 eq.	1,01E-05	1,03E-05	1,02E-05	1,01E-05	1,02E-05
al (AP)	kg SO2 eq.	1,98E+00	1,92E+00	1,95E+00	1,99E+00	1,96E+00
ntial (EP)	kg PO₄³- eq.	1,69E-02	1,27E-02	1,44E-02	1,72E-02	1,53E-02
atic freshwater	kg P eq.	5,51E-03	4,13E-03	4,70E-03	5,59E-03	4,98E-03
atic marine	kg N eq.	1,51E-01	1,17E-01	1,31E-01	1,52E-01	1,38E-01
Eutrophication terrestrial		3,77E+00	3,50E+00	3,61E+00	3,79E+00	3,67E+00
ne formation	kg NMVOC eq.	1,54E+00	1,48E+00	1,51E+00	1,55E+00	1,52E+00
resources – minerals	kg Sb eq.	1,84E-05	1,35E-05	1,55E-05	1,87E-05	1,65E-05
resources – fossil	MJ, net calorific value	4,73E+04	4,66E+04	4,69E+04	4,73E+04	4,70E+04
	m³ eq.	2,99E+01	2,26E+01	2,56E+01	3,04E+01	2,71E+01
missions	Disease incidences	1,17E-05	1,10E-05	1,12E-05	1,16E05	1,14E-05
Ionizing radiation, human health		2,18E+01	1,51E+01	1,79E+01	2,22E+01	1,93E+01
Eco-toxicity (freshwater)		2,32E+03	1,61E+03	1,90E+03	2,36E+03	2,04E+03
cer effects	CTUh	3,98E-06	3,96E-06	3,97E-06	3,97E-06	3,97E-06
-cancer effects	CTUh	5,01E06	4,68E-06	4,82E-06	5,03E-06	4,88E-06
pacts/soil quality	Pt	2,00E+00	-4,11E+01	-2,33E+01	4,84E+00	-1,44E+01
	Biogenic Land use and transformation TOTAL of the stratospheric al (AP) ntial (EP) atic freshwater atic marine estrial ne formation resources – minerals resources – fossil missions uman health	a impact, GWP - GHGkg CO2 eq.Fossilkg CO2 eq.Biogenickg CO2 eq.Land use and transformationkg CO2 eq.TOTALkg CO2 eq.of the stratospherickg CFC 11 eq.al (AP)kg SO2 eq.ntial (EP)kg PO4 <sup>3-</sup> eq.atic freshwaterkg N eq.atic marinekg N eq.strialmole N eq.resources - mineralskg Sb eq.resources - fossilMJ, net calorific valueuman healthDisease eq.ater)CTUecer effectsCTUh	UNIT40/100-75a impact, GWP - GHGkg CO2 eq. $3,00E+02$ Fossilkg CO2 eq. $2,97E+02$ Biogenickg CO2 eq. $3,25E+01$ Land use and transformationkg CO2 eq. $2,54E-01$ TOTALkg CO2 eq. $3,29E+02$ of the stratospherickg CFC 11 eq. $1,01E-05$ al (AP)kg SO2 eq. $1,98E+00$ ntial (EP)kg PO4 <sup>3</sup> eq. $1,69E-02$ atic freshwaterkg P eq. $5,51E-03$ atic marinekg N eq. $1,51E-01$ estrialmole N eq. $3,77E+00$ ne formationkg Sb eq. $1,84E-05$ resources - mineralskg Sb eq. $1,84E-05$ resources - fossilMJ, net calorific value $2,99E+01$ missionsDisease incidences $1,17E-05$ uman healthkBq U235 eq. $2,18E+01$ ater)CTUe $2,32E+03$ cer effectsCTUh $3,98E-06$	UNIT         40/100-75         45/80-55           Pimpact, GWP - GHG         kg CO2 eq.         3,00E+02         2,57E+02           Fossil         kg CO2 eq.         2,97E+02         2,53E+02           Biogenic         kg CO2 eq.         3,25E+01         2,83E+01           Land use and transformation         kg CO2 eq.         3,29E+02         2,81E+02           Of the stratospheric         kg CC2 eq.         3,29E+02         2,81E+02           of the stratospheric         kg PC2 eq.         1,01E-05         1,03E-05           al (AP)         kg PO4 <sup>3-</sup> eq.         1,69E-02         1,27E-01           ntial (EP)         kg Po4 <sup>3-</sup> eq.         1,69E-02         1,27E-02           atic freshwater         kg P eq.         5,51E-03         4,13E-03           atic marine         kg N eq.         1,51E-01         1,17E-01           strial         mole N eq.         3,77E+00         3,50E+00          ne formation         kg Sb eq.         1,84E-05         1,35E-05           resources – minerals         kg Sb eq.         1,84E-05         1,35E-05           resources – fossil         MJ, net calorific value         2,99E+01         2,26E+01           missions         Disease incidences         1,17E-05 <td< td=""><td>UNIT         PMB 40/100-75         PMB 45/80-55         PMB 75/130-65           impact, GWP - GHG         kg CO2 eq.         3,00E+02         2,57E+02         2,71E+02           Fossil         kg CO2 eq.         2,97E+02         2,33E+01         3,00E+01           Biogenic         kg CO2 eq.         3,25E+01         2,83E+01         3,00E+01           Land use and transformation         kg CO2 eq.         2,54E-01         2,17E-01         2,32E-01           TOTAL         kg CO2 eq.         3,29E+02         2,81E+02         3,01E+02           of the stratospheric         kg CO2 eq.         1,01E-05         1,03E-05         1,02E-05           al (AP)         kg PO3<sup>3</sup> eq.         1,69E-02         1,27E-02         1,44E-02           atic freshwater         kg P eq.         5,51E-03         4,13E-03         4,70E-03           atic marine         kg N eq.         1,51E-01         1,17E-01         1,31E-01           ne formation         kg NMVOC eq.         1,54E+00         1,48E+00         1,51E+00           ne formation         kg S b eq.         1,84E-05         1,35E-05         1,55E-05           resources – fossil         MJ, net calorific value         2,32E+01         2,26E+01         2,56E+01           um</td><td>UNIT         PMB 40/100-75         PMB 45/80-55         PFMB 5/130-65         PG 76-34           simpact, GWP - GHG         kg CO2 eq.         3,00E+02         2,57E+02         2,71E+02         3,00E+02           Biogenic         kg CO2 eq.         3,25E+01         2,83E+01         3,00E+02         3,29E+02           Biogenic         kg CO2 eq.         2,54E-01         2,17E-01         2,32E-01         2,56E-01           Land use and transformation         kg CO2 eq.         2,54E-01         2,17E-01         2,32E-01         2,56E-01           TOTAL         kg CO2 eq.         3,29E+02         2,81E+02         3,01E+02         3,33E+02           of the stratospheric         kg CC2 eq.         1,01E-05         1,03E-05         1,02E-05         1,01E-05           al (AP)         kg SO2 eq.         1,98E+00         1,92E+00         1,99E+00         1,99E+00           ntial (EP)         kg P Q.3<sup>*</sup> eq.         1,69E-02         1,27E-02         1,44E-02         1,72E-02           atic freshwater         kg P Q.4         5,51E-03         4,13E-03         3,61E+00         3,61E+00           nte formation         kg N eq.         1,51E-01         1,17E-01         1,31E-01         1,55E+05           resources – finscill         kg S</td></td<>	UNIT         PMB 40/100-75         PMB 45/80-55         PMB 75/130-65           impact, GWP - GHG         kg CO2 eq.         3,00E+02         2,57E+02         2,71E+02           Fossil         kg CO2 eq.         2,97E+02         2,33E+01         3,00E+01           Biogenic         kg CO2 eq.         3,25E+01         2,83E+01         3,00E+01           Land use and transformation         kg CO2 eq.         2,54E-01         2,17E-01         2,32E-01           TOTAL         kg CO2 eq.         3,29E+02         2,81E+02         3,01E+02           of the stratospheric         kg CO2 eq.         1,01E-05         1,03E-05         1,02E-05           al (AP)         kg PO3 <sup>3</sup> eq.         1,69E-02         1,27E-02         1,44E-02           atic freshwater         kg P eq.         5,51E-03         4,13E-03         4,70E-03           atic marine         kg N eq.         1,51E-01         1,17E-01         1,31E-01           ne formation         kg NMVOC eq.         1,54E+00         1,48E+00         1,51E+00           ne formation         kg S b eq.         1,84E-05         1,35E-05         1,55E-05           resources – fossil         MJ, net calorific value         2,32E+01         2,26E+01         2,56E+01           um	UNIT         PMB 40/100-75         PMB 45/80-55         PFMB 5/130-65         PG 76-34           simpact, GWP - GHG         kg CO2 eq.         3,00E+02         2,57E+02         2,71E+02         3,00E+02           Biogenic         kg CO2 eq.         3,25E+01         2,83E+01         3,00E+02         3,29E+02           Biogenic         kg CO2 eq.         2,54E-01         2,17E-01         2,32E-01         2,56E-01           Land use and transformation         kg CO2 eq.         2,54E-01         2,17E-01         2,32E-01         2,56E-01           TOTAL         kg CO2 eq.         3,29E+02         2,81E+02         3,01E+02         3,33E+02           of the stratospheric         kg CC2 eq.         1,01E-05         1,03E-05         1,02E-05         1,01E-05           al (AP)         kg SO2 eq.         1,98E+00         1,92E+00         1,99E+00         1,99E+00           ntial (EP)         kg P Q.3 <sup>*</sup> eq.         1,69E-02         1,27E-02         1,44E-02         1,72E-02           atic freshwater         kg P Q.4         5,51E-03         4,13E-03         3,61E+00         3,61E+00           nte formation         kg N eq.         1,51E-01         1,17E-01         1,31E-01         1,55E+05           resources – finscill         kg S

"E" is written as a substitute for the number of zero. For example 3,5E-02 means 0,035.





#### Use of resources

Table 4: Results of the LCA, modules A1-A3 – Use of resources for 1 tonne (1000 kg) of specific bitumen types, PaveBit PMB 40/100-75, PMB 45/80-55, PMB 75/130-65 and PG 76-34.

			PaveBit				
PARAMETER	1	UNIT	PMB 40/100-75	PMB 45/80-55	PMB 75/130-65	PG 76-34	PMB Average
Primary energy resources – Renewable	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	2,16E+02	1,90E+02	2,01E+02	2,18E+02	2,06E+02
	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	1,77E+02	1,49E+02	1,61E+02	1,79E+02	1,67E+02
Primary energy resources – Non- renewable	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	9,38E+04	9,39E+04	9,39E+04	9,37E+04	9,38E+04
	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	3,40E+04	3,46E+04	3,44E+04	3,40E+04	3,43E+04
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	8,33E+04	8,33E+04	8,33E+04	8,32E+04	8,33E+04
Secondary ma	aterial	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Renewable secondary fuels		MJ, net calorific value	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Non-renewable secondary fuels		MJ, net calorific value	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Net use of fresh water		m <sup>3</sup>	8,28E-01	6,14E-01	7,02E-01	8,41E-01	7,46E-01

"E" is written as a substitute for the number of zero. For example 3,5E-02 means 0,035.





## Waste production and output flows

#### Waste production

Table 5: Results of the LCA, modules A1-A3 – Waste production for 1 tonne (1000 kg) of specific bitumen types, PaveBit PMB 40/100-75, PMB 45/80-55, PMB 75/130-65 and PG 76-34.

		PaveBit				
PARAMETER	UNIT	PMB 40/100-75	PMB 45/80-55	PMB 75/130-65	PG 76-34	PMB Average
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	7,90E-06	5,33E-06	6,37E-06	8,00E-06	6,90E-06
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	1,02E+01	8,42E+00	9,15E+00	1,03E+01	9,50E+00
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	1,41E-01	1,10E-01	1,23E-01	1,41E-01	1,29E-01

"E" is written as a substitute for the number of zero. For example 3,5E-02 means 0,035.

#### Output flows

Table 6: Results of the LCA, modules A1-A3 – Output flows for 1 tonne (1000 kg) of specific bitumen types, PaveBit PMB 40/100-75, PMB 45/80-55, PMB 75/130-65 and PG 76-34.

		PaveBit				
PARAMETER	UNIT	PMB 40/100-75	PMB 45/80-55	PMB 75/130-65	PG 76-34	PMB Average
Components for reuse	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

"E" is written as a substitute for the number of zero. For example 3,5E-02 means 0,035.





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