## Environmental Product Declaration

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

### **ODE Granat Membrane**

#### **Programme:**

The International EPD® System www.environdec.com

#### **Programme Operator:**

EPD Turkey, fully aligned with International EPD System

#### S-P Code:

S-P-03938

#### **Publication Date:**

16.05.2021

#### **Validity Date:**

15.05.2026

#### **Geographical Scope:**

Global

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com



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## Programme Information

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Product Category Rules (PCR):	2019:14 Version 1.11, 2021-02-05, 54 Construction Services, EN 158 Construction Works	, Construction Products and CPC 804:2012 + A2:2019 Sustainability of
Independent third- party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:	EPD process certification EPD verification <b>X</b>	
Third party verifier:	Professor Vladimír Kocí	
Approved by:	The International EPD® System	
Procedure for follow-up or	f data during EPD validity involves	third party verifier: 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 ODE

ODE embarked on its business journey in 1985 with contracting operations. In 1998, ODE decided to move forward in the insulation industry, one that would serve Turkey's need. Having become an importer in 1990 and a manufacturer in 1996, ODE now manufactures products in 2 main categories, Building and HVAC insulation. ODE is now among the largest manufacturers of the insulation industry with 5 state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities, over 4 thousand product varieties, and expert workforce.

We manufacture extruded polystyrene thermal insulating material under the brand of ODE Isipan; polymer modified bituminous waterproofing blankets under the brand of ODE Membrane, glass wool products used for heat and sound insulation and fire safety under the brand of ODE Starflex; and elastomeric rubber foam insulating material under the brand of ODE R-Flex.

As its Eskişehir Manufacturing Facility comes into play, ODE which currently exports to 5 continents aims to increase its export capacity even further, and become the leader in waterproofing in Turkey.

ODE reflects its social responsibility awareness to all its operations, and is the first company in the insulation industry of Turkey to publish a "Corporate Social Responsibility Report". Furthermore, ODE has been the first among its peers to earn the internationally recognized Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) certificate which is compatible with European standards and which applies for all markets to all heat and water insulation products manufactured by ODE in its facilities in Çorlu.

Having implemented pioneering efforts toward raising public awareness of insulation and energy awareness, and taking care to be involved in projects that will hand down permanent value to the future, ODE changed its company motto to "Insulates the Future" in 2014. In knowledge of the universal responsibility of being in the global market, ODE continues to operate as a company which encourages its social stakeholders through visionary and innovative work.



ODE Çorlu/Tekirdağ, Turkey Production Facilities



ODE Eskişehir, Turkey Production Facilities

## **About Product**

The ODE Granat series waterproofing blankets incorporate all the properties of APP-modified bitumen. They are manufactured in fiberglass and non-woven polyester felt carrier types. They offer cost friendly solutions for all waterproofing details, primarily terrace and foundation applications.

## **ADVANTAGE**

- High performance
- Extended service life thanks to APP additives
- Suitable for vertical and horizontal application





For product accessories, certificates and detailed information, please click or scan the QR code

## **Technical Specifications**

	STANDARD	UNIT	Va	lue
	SIANDARD	OINII	Polyester Felt	Glass Veil Felt
Thickness	TS EN 1849-1	mm	3-4	2-3
Length	TS EN 1848-1	m	10	10-15
Width	TS EN 1848-1	m	1	1
Flexibility at Low Temperature	TS EN 1109	°C	≤-10	≤-10
Flow Resistance at Elevated Temperature	TS EN 1110	°C	≥120	≥120
Tensile Properties	TS EN 12311-1	N/5 cm	800/600	300/200
Reaction to Fire	TS EN 13501-1	-	E	E

## PPLICATION AREA

They are used for waterproofing of roof terraces such as conventional terrace roof, inverted terrace roof, trafficable inverted terrace roofs and ventilation shaft, rainwater drainage, parapets and non-trafficable inverted terrace roofs.

## PRODUCT CONTENT

Components	Amount, %
Calcium Carbonate	45-60
Polyolephin Compounds	15-30
Others	0-10



### **LCA** Information

Functional Unit 1 m<sup>2</sup> ODE Granat Membrane

Time Representativeness 2020

Database(s) and LCA Software Used Ecoinvent 3.6, SimaPro 9.1

Х	A1	Raw Material Supply	
Х	A2	Transport	Product Stage
X	А3	Manufacturing	Ü
Х	A4	Transport	Constrcution Process
Х	A5	Construction Installation	Stage
ND	B1	Use	
ND	B2	Maintenance	
ND	ВЗ	Repair	
ND	В4	Replacement	Use Stage
ND	B5	Refurbishment	Š
ND	B6	Operational Energy Use	
ND	В7	Operational Water Use	
Х	C1	Deconstruction, demolition	
Х	C2	Transport	End of Life
Х	C3	Waste Processing	Stage
X	C4	Disposal	
X	D	Future reuse, recycling or energy recovery potentials	Benefits and Loads

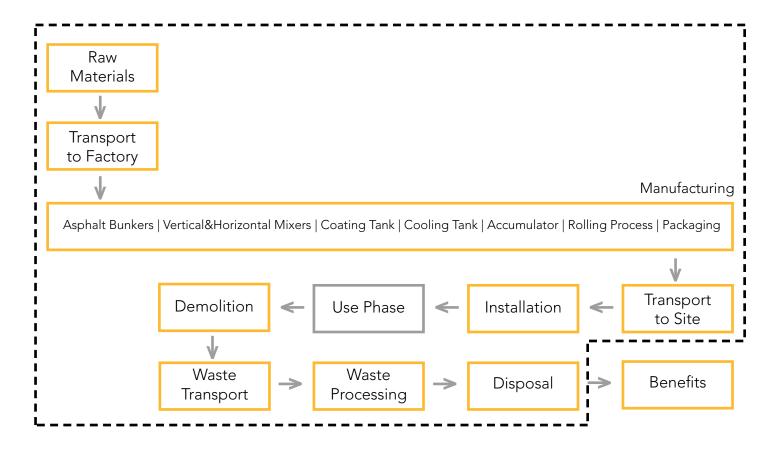
The EPD evaluates the environmental impacts of 1 m<sup>2</sup> of ODE Granat Membrane products and during the modeling, all values are taken into account for this unit.

The inventory for the LCA study is based on the 2020 production figures for Granat Membrane by ODE.

The system boundaries in tabular form for all modules are shown in the table left. This EPD's system boundary is cradle to grave. The system boundary covers A1 - A3 Product Stages, A4-A5 Construction Process Stage and C1-C4 End of Life Stage.

X = Included in LCA, ND = Not Declared

## **System Boundary**



#### A1: Raw Material Supply

ODE Membrane products production starts with raw materials, mainly locally sourced but some transported from other parts of the world. Environmental impacts during the production of all raw materials are reflected in this EPD.

#### **A2: Transport to Factory**

Transport is relevant for delivery of raw materials to the plant and internal transport within the manufacturing plant for each product.

#### A3: Manufacturing

Production stages start with mixing and continues with the coating, cooling, rolling and finished with the packaging process. Consumed natural gas and electricity is

taken into account during the modelling the manufacturing stage of the product.

#### A4 : Transport to Site

Manufactured products are sent to customers in different parts of the world. 200 km of road transport and 2000 km (1243 miles) of sea transport are assumed for transportation to clients or to the construction site.

#### A5: Installation

Membrane products are applied to the surface by giving heat with a torch. For installation of membrane products, 0.00055 m<sup>3</sup> LPG usage is assumed.

#### C1: Demolition

It is assumed that there is no energy use during uninstallation process. This stage is usually done by manpower.

#### **C2**: Waste Transport

Average distance from demolition site to final destination is assumed as 100 km.

#### C3: Waste Processing

There is no need for any waste process.

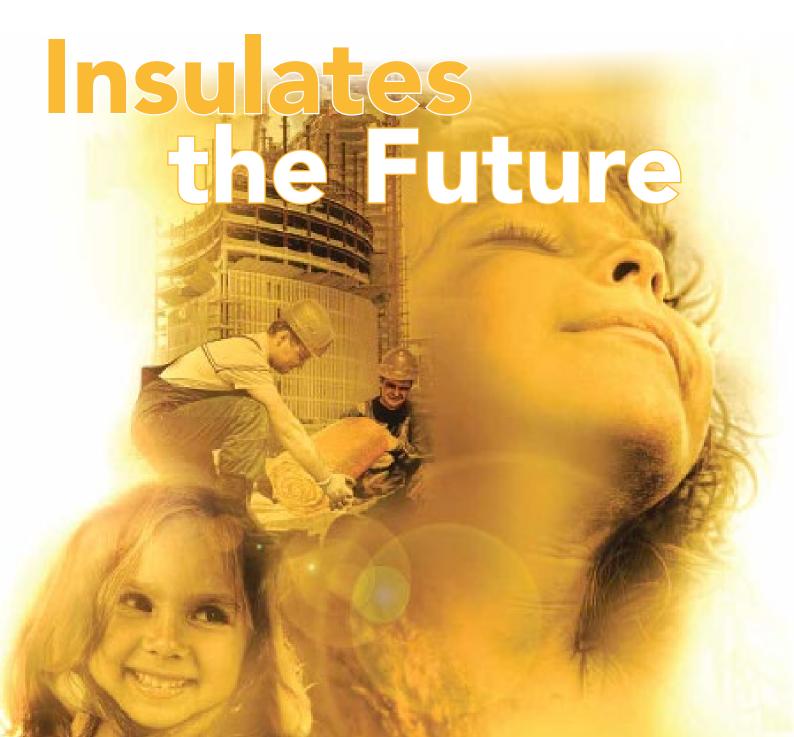
#### C4 : Disposal

For membrane products, relevant disposal

scenarios are modelled by taking into consideration the fate of the construction and packaging wastes. All construction products disposed into a landfill, which is modelled as such in this LCA. Packaging waste is assumed to end up at packaging recycling.

#### D: Benefits & Loads

There is no potential benefit as the products go completely to the landfill at the end of life. Only the benefit from packaging recycling is taken into account in this LCA model.



## **More**Information

#### Allocations

There are no co-producs in the production of ODE. Hence, there is no need for co-product allocation. Transport is allocated according to tonnages for almost all raw materials bought by ODE. For the manufacturing of product, no allocation for energy consumption or water consumption was made as the product specific data was available.

Water consumption, energy consumption and raw material transportation were weighted according to 2020 production figures.

In addition, hazardous and non-hazardous waste amounts were also allocated from the 2020 total waste generation.

#### **Cut-Off Criteria**

1% cut-off rule is applied to raw materials less than 1% in the composition but making sure their total is below this threshold.

#### **REACH Regulation**

No substances included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization under the REACH regulations are present in this product either above the threshold for registration with the European Chemicals Agency or above 0.1 % (wt/wt).

### 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.

The SimaPro 9.1 LCA software and the Ecoinvent 3.6 LCA database were used to calculate the environmental impacts. Ecoinvent database were used as generic background data source.

The regional energy datasets were used for all energy calculations.

#### **Geographical Scope**

The geographical scope of this EPD is global.

#### Comperability

A comparision or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible where EN 15804 has been followed, and the same building context and product-specific characteristics of performance are taken into account and the same stages have been included in the system boundary. According to EN 15804, EPD of construction products may not be comperable if they do not comply with the standards.

# LCA Results

			Environmental Im	Impacts for 1 m <sup>2</sup> ODI	E Granat Membrane	ane			
Impact Category	Unit	A1-A2-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	О
GWP - Fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1.09	0.173	1.42E-3	0	0.048	0	0.167	900'0-
GWP - Biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.003	30.5E-6	1.39E-6	0	18.5E-6	0	2.49	148E-6
GWP - Luluc	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.002	79.4E-6	294E-9	0	17.3E-6	0	50.0E-6	-4.6E-6
GWP - Total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1.10	0.173	1.43E-3	0	0.048	0	2.66	-0.006
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	279E-9	36.6E-9	1.43E-9	0	10.5E-9	0	10.0E-9	-193E-12
AP	mol H+ eq	0.005	0.002	13.2E-6	0	200E-6	0	498E-6	-26.2E-6
EP - Freshwater	kg P eq	304E-6	12.2E-6	112E-9	0	4.04E-6	0	45.5E-6	-1.79E-6
*EP - Freshwater	kg PO₄ eq	0.001	37.2E-6	344E-9	0	12.4E-6	0	139E-6	-5.49E-6
EP - Marine	kg N eq	0.001	565E-6	1.67E-6	0	58.8E-6	0	0.005	-5.13E-6
EP - Terrestrial	mol N eq	0.010	900.0	18.3E-6	0	643E-6	0	1.36E-3	-52.8E-6
POCP	kg NMVOC	0.027	0.002	7.51E-6	0	196E-6	0	975E-6	-24.0E-6
ADPE	kg Sb eq	8.88E-6	3.55E-6	4.91E-9	0	1.27E-6	0	414E-9	-57.0E-9
ADPF	ſΜ	31.3	2.44	060'0	0	0.710	0	0.944	-0.168
WDP	m³ depriv.	0.44	0.007	9-3E <sup>.</sup> 89	0	0.002	0	0.033	-0.005
PM	disease inc.	38.9E-9	9.92E-9	84.3E-12	0	3.33E-9	0	5.86E-9	-205E-12
IR	kBq U-235 eq	0.101	0.011	391E-6	0	0.003	0	900.0	-0.001
ETP - FW	CTUe	1.91	1.99	£0.0E-3	0	0.625	0	14.2	-0.072
HTTP - C	CTUh	549E-12	69.8E-12	471E-15	0	16.1E-12	0	14.2	-1.78E-12
HTTP - NC	CTUh	14.7	1.92E-9	13.2E-12	0	628E-12	0	7.66	-49.2E-12
SOP	Pt	3.60	1.29	0.011	0	0.479	0	1.69	-0.027
Acronyms	GWP-total: Climate cha depletion, AP: Acidificat oxidation, ADPE: Abiotic Ecotoxicity freshwater, H	GWP-total: Climate change, GWP-fossil: Climate change - 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 and freshwater; ADPE: 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.	e change- fossil, GW ater, EP-freshwater: E. ADPF: Abiotic depleti alth effects, HTP-nc: I	P-biogenic: Climate utrophication freshwat ion - fossil resources, Non-cancer human he	change - biogenic ter, EP-marine: Eut WDP: Water scarci salth effects, SQP:	GWP-biogenic: Climate change - biogenic, GWP-luluc: Climate change - land use and transformation, ODP: Ozone layer r: Eutrophication freshwater, EP-marine: Eutrophication marine, EP-terrestrial: Eutrophication terrestrial, POCP: Photochemical oletion - fossil resources, WDP: Water scarcity, PM: Respiratory inorganics - particulate matter, IR: Ionising radiation, ETP-FW: nc: Non-cancer human health effects, SQP: Land use related impacts, soil quality.	change - land use terrestrial: Eutroph rganics - particulat cts, soil quality.	and transformation, ication terrestrial, PC e matter, IR: Ionising	ODP: Ozone layer VCP: Photochemical radiation, ETP-FW:
Legend	A1: Raw Material Supply, A2: Transpo C4: Disposal, D: Benefits and Loads.	A1: Raw Material Supply, A2: Transport, A3: Manufacturing, A1-A2-A3: Sum of A1, A2 and A3, A4: Transport to Site, A5: Installation, C1: Demolition, C2: Waste Transport, C3: Waste Processing, C4: Disposal, D: Benefits and Loads.	ufacturing, A1-A2-A3	: Sum of A1, A2 and A	v3, A4:Transport to	Site, A5: Installation, C	:1: Demolition, C2:	Waste Transport, C3	: Waste Processing,

\*This indicator has been calculated as "kg P eq" as required in the characterization model. (EUTREND model, Struijs et al, 2009b, as implemented in ReCiPe; http://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.xhtml)

Impact Category	Unit	A1-A2-A3	7Y	A5	Cl	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	262'0	0.024	249E-6	0	0.008	0	0.041	-0.007
PERM	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	0.797	0.024	249E-6	0	0.008	0	0.041	-0.007
PENRE	MJ	31.3	2.44	0.090	0	0.710	0	0.945	-0.168
PENRM	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	31.3	2.44	0.090	0	0.710	0	0.945	-0.168
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m³	0.005	9-3698	6.56E-6	0	123E-6	0	9-3/98	-21.4E-6
			Waste & Output	Flows for 1 m <sup>2</sup> OD	DE Granat Membr	ane			
Impact Category	Unit	A1-A2-A3	7Y	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	О
НМБ	kg	497E-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHWD	kg	0.029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RWD	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRU	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MER	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE (Electrical)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE (Thermal)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acronyms	PERE: Use of reneward Total use of reneward energy resources use renewable secondary CRU: Components fo Thermal.	PERE: Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PERM: Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary energy, SM: Secondary material, RSF: Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF: Non-renewable primary energy, SM: Secondary material, RSF: Renewable secondary fuels, PW: Net use of fresh water, 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.		ces used as raw matrenewable primary e of non-renewable primary WD: Hazardous waste MER: Materials for en	erials, PERM: Use mergy excluding 1 orimary energy, S elsposed, NHW ergy recovery, EE	ies used as raw materials, PERM: Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PERT: renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PENRM: Use of non-renewable primary of non-renewable primary energy, SM: Secondary material, RSF: Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF: Non-VD: Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD: Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD: Radioactive waste disposed, IER: Materials for energy recovery, EE (Electrical): Exported energy electrical, EE (Thermal):	nary energy reso aw materials, PEN erial, RSF: Renew waste disposed, ed energy electri	urces used as raw IRM: Use of non-re vable secondary fu RWD: Radioactive cal, EE (Thermal): E	materials, PERT: newable primary els, NRSF: Non- waste disposed, Exported energy,
Legend	A1: Raw Material Supply, A2: Transpo C4: Disposal, D: Benefits and Loads.	A1: Raw Material Supply, A2: Transport, A3: Manufacturing, A1-A2-C4: Disposal, D: Benefits and Loads.		s: Sum of A1, A2 and	A3, A4:Transport to	A3: Sum of A1, A2 and A3, A4:Transport to Site, A5: Installation, C1: Demolition, C2: Waste Transport, C3: Waste Processing	C1: Demolition, C2:	Waste Transport, C3:	Waste Processing,

## References

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/ISO 9001/ Quality management systems – Requirements

/ISO 14001/ Environment Management System- Requirements

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

/ISO 14020:2000/ Environmental labels and declarations — General principles

/ISO 14025/ ISO 14025:2006 Preview Environmental labels and declarations -- Type III environmental declarations -- Principles and procedures

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

/ISO 27001/ ISO 27001-2013 Information Security Management System - Requirements

/ISO 45001/ Health and Safety Management System - Requirements

/ISO 50001/ Energy Management Certificate - Requirements

/PCR for Construction Products and CPC 54 Construction Services/ Prepared by IVL IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute Secretariat of the International EPD® System, 2019:14 Version 1.11, DATE 2021-02-05

/Ecoinvent/ Ecoinvent Centre, www.ecoinvent.org

/SimaPro/ SimaPro LCA Package, Pré Consultants, the Netherlands, www.pre-sustainability.com

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