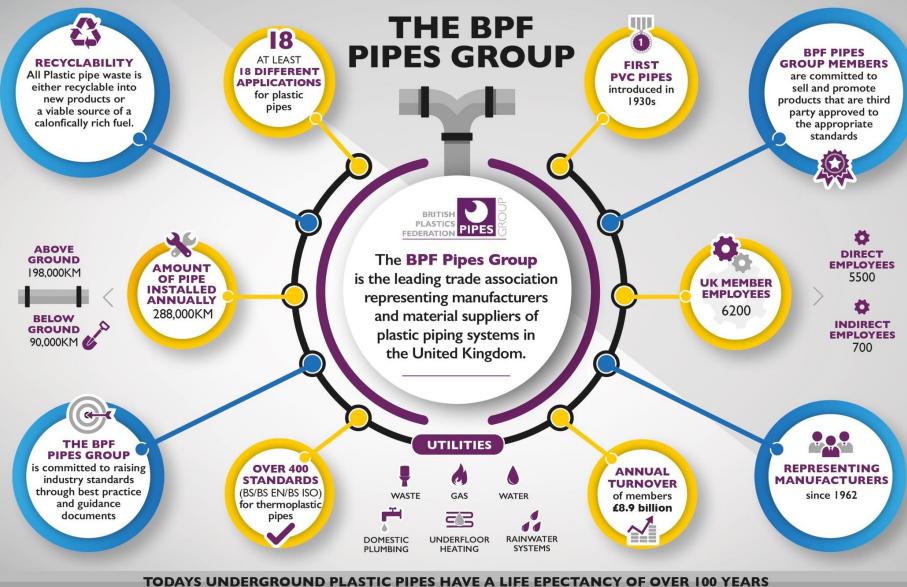
The Right Choice - The Role of **EPD** In The Selection Of Pipe Systems

Franz Huelle 02.09.2021





Learning objectives

- LCA, EPD, what are they?
- What are Impact Categories?
- Good questions to ask in relation to an EPD
- Know where to find out more





Agenda

- 1) Why do we care
- 2) Life Cycle Assessment
- 3) Impact categories
- 4) EPD
- 5) Good Questions to ask
- 6) Further Resources



1. Why do we care?

- International protocols
- 2008 Climate Change Act U.K.
- Construction 8% of UK GHG
- LCA & EPDs essential tools
- BREEAM & Home Quality Mark rely on EPDs to BS EN 15804



2. Life Cycle Assessment

 Most recognised method to quantify environmental impacts

 Show the environmental effects of a product over its entire life cycle



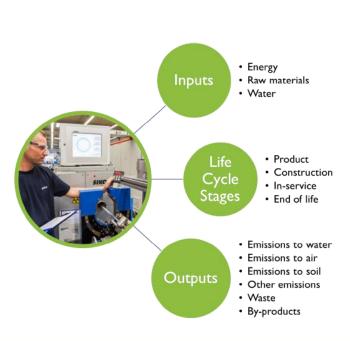
2. Life Cycle Assessment

- BS ISO 14040 / 14044
- Critical Review by independent experts
- All stages of life "Cradle to Grave"

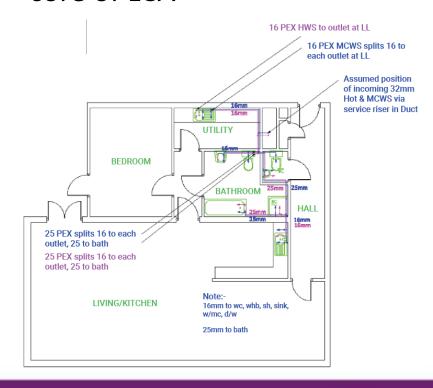


2. Life Cycle Assessment

Inputs & Outputs at all life cycle stages



Functional Unit at core of LCA



3. Impact / Indicator Category



Depletion of Abiotic Resources

- non fossil APDn
- fossil ADPf

Over extraction of nonliving elements from an ecosystem.

- Non-renewable resources are consumed (e.g. aggregates, ores, minerals)
- unavailable for future use.



Acidification of Soil and Water AD

Reaction of acidic gases + water => 'acid rain'

 'acid rain' causes damage to the local ecosystem



Eutrophication EP

Increases nitrates & phosphates in water

- Excessive growth of algae
- Reduced oxygen levels
- Less biodiversity
- Effect on animals & humans

3. Impact / Indicator Category



Global Warming Potential GWP (*Embodied Carbon*)

Climate change thru GHG emissions into atmosphere, e.g. CO₂

- GHGs trapping heat from the sun
- Global temperature rise causes climatic disturbance, desertification, rising sea levels and spread of disease



Ozone
Depletion
Potential ODP

Breakdown of ozone by ozone depleting gases, e.g. CFCs, HCFCs and halons

- Less ability of the 'ozone layer' to protect from UV light
- Increase in carcinogenic UVB light results e.g. in skin cancer, cataracts or damage to the immune system
- Damage to animals and crops

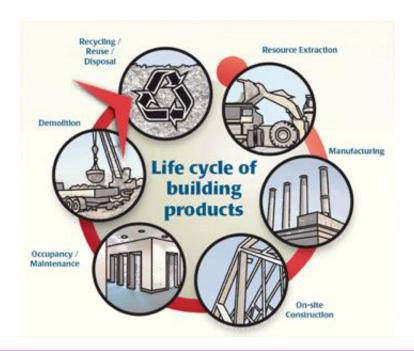


Photochemical Ozone Creation POCP

Ozone created by sunlight, nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds

- Ozone smog in lower atmosphere
- Crop damage, increase of asthma
- Varying effects on geography, climate
- Compounded in urbanised areas with existing pollution





BS EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Incorporating corrigendum February 2014

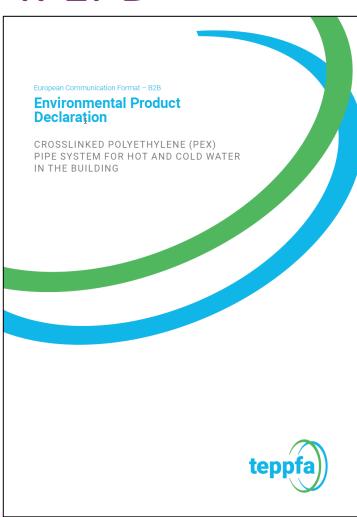


BSI Standards Publication

Sustainability of construction works — Environmental product declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

bsi.





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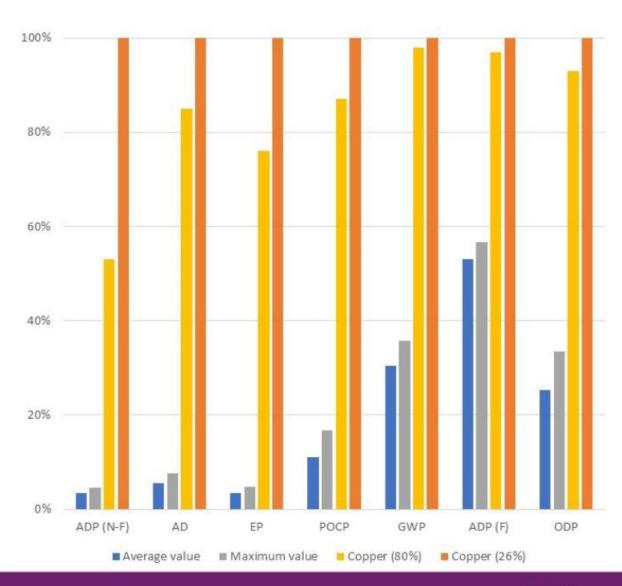
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- Commonly used plastic pipe systems in hot & cold services
- Functional unit of 100m² apartment
- Cradle to Grave
- Units in kg of reference substances causing same environmental breakdown

	Unit	Polybutene	Multilayer	Cross-linked PE	Polypropylene
ADP (non-fossil)	kg Sb eq	2.25 x 10 ⁻⁵	4.47 x 10 ⁻⁵	4.39 x 10 ⁻⁵	208 x 10 ⁻⁵
Acidification	kg SO₂ eq	5.99 x 10 ⁻³	5.62 x 10 ⁻³	3.65 x 10 ⁻³	2.5 x 10 ⁻³
Eutrophication	kg PO₄ eq	1.59 x 10 ⁻³	1.22 x 10 ⁻³	1.18 x 10 ⁻³	0.64 x 10 ⁻³
POCP	kg C ₂ H ₄	3.36 x 10 ⁻⁴	5.27 x 10 ⁻⁴	3.65 x 10 ⁻⁴	1.50 x 10 ⁻⁴
GWP	kg CO₂ eq	1.01	1.08	0.87	0.73
ADP (fossil)	MJ, net cal	2.0	1.7	1.85	1.98
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	6.46 x 10 ⁻⁸	9.09 x 10 ⁻⁸	7.85 x 10 ⁻⁸	4.08 x 10 ⁻⁸

- Comparison to copper pipe system
- Sensitivity

 analysis for up
 to 80% recyclate
 rate on copper
- Impact of production overshadows all else





Two takeaways:

- GWP & ADPf are typical good indicators for all seven impact categories
- All 4 commonly used plastic pipe systems for hot and cold water supply inside buildings have in all seven categories a significantly lower impact than copper pipe systems for the same application.

5. Good Question to ask

- Request an independently verified EPD to BS EN 15804 for each option.
- Check the EPD for:
 - ✓ Is it current? (see date of declaration and validity)
 - ✓ Is it for the product / system proposed? (see product description and standard)
 - ✓ Does it cover the complete system? (see functional unit)
 - ✓ Does it cover all stages of life (cradle to grave)?
- Ask again! EPDs for a single product (e.g. pipe or fitting) or a limited part of the life cycle (e.g. cradle to gate) are not giving you the whole picture



6. Further Resources



https://www.bpfpipesgroup.com/sustainability-and-the-circular-economy/overview/



In addition to the numerous benefits of the plastic pipe systems there is also a strong and reliable scientific evidence that, in general plastic pipe systems offer a lower product environmental footorint than the alternative materials.

https://www.teppfa.eu/sustainability/responsible-consumption-and-production/environmental-footprint/



https://www.teppfa.eu/sustainability/responsible-consumption-and-production/environmental-footprint/epd/epd-calculator/

Learning objectives Summery

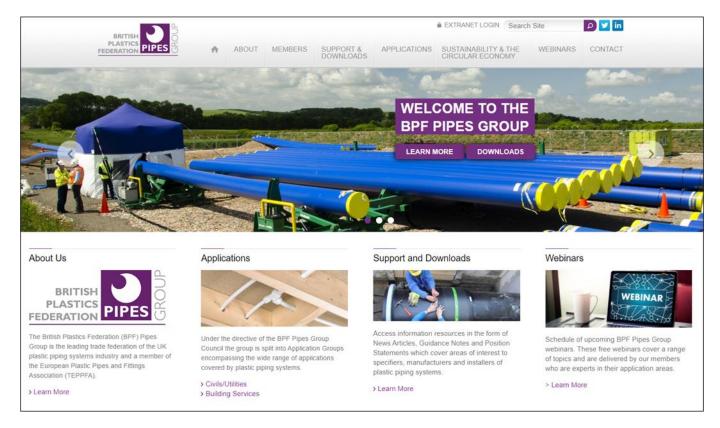
■ Introduction to LCA & EPD — How they are linked

Seven Impact Categories assessed in a LCA

• Questions to ask in relation to an EPD

Know where you can find out more

Any questions?



www.bpfpipesgroup.com

Future webinars

- The Role Plastic Pipes Will Play In The Delivery Of Net Zero 20th October
- Designing Drains And Sewers 24th November

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