

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In accordance with ISO 14025 and  
EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

## weberset rapid SPF Grey/weberset trade S1 Grey



The International EPD® System, [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)  
Programme Operator: EPD International AB  
Registration number: **EPD-IES-0016192**

**EPD Type:** Multiple Products (worst-case)  
**Scope of the EPD®:** Cradle-to-gate with  
options (A4-A5, B1), Module C and Module D



**Version 1**

**Date of publication: 2024-10-18**

**Validity: 5 years**

**Valid until: 2029-10-17**

Production plant: Saint-Gobain Weber, Flitwick, Bedfordshire, MK45 5BY

# General information

## Company information

**Manufacturer:** Saint-Gobain Weber [1]

**Site of Manufacture:** Saint-Gobain Weber, Flitwick, Bedfordshire, MK45 5BY United Kingdom

**Management system-related certifications:** ISO 14001 [2], ISO 45001 [3], ISO 9001[4]

**Product Name:** Weberset Tile Adhesive Range

**EPD for Multiple Products:**  No  Yes weberset rapid SPF Grey [5], weberset trade S1 Grey

**UN CPC Code:** 3751 – Non-refractory mortars and concretes

**Owner of the Declaration:** Saint-Gobain Construction Products UK Ltd t/a Saint-Gobain Weber

**EPD® Prepared by:** Daniel Moss ([daniel.moss@saint-gobain.com](mailto:daniel.moss@saint-gobain.com)); Charnett Chau

([charnett.chau@saint-gobain.com](mailto:charnett.chau@saint-gobain.com)) and Michael Barnett ([michael.barnett@netweber.co.uk](mailto:michael.barnett@netweber.co.uk))

**Geographical Scope of the EPD®:** United Kingdom

**EPD® Registration Number:** EPD-IES-0016192

**Declaration Issued:** 2024-10-18 valid until 2029-10-17

**Demonstration of Verification:** An independent verification of the declaration was made, according to ISO 14025:2010 [5]. This verification was external and conducted by the following third party based on the PCR mentioned above.

## Programme information

**PROGRAMME:** The International EPD® System [6]

**ADDRESS:** EPD International AB - Box 210 60 - SE-100 31 Stockholm - Sweden

**WEBSITE:** [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)

**E-MAIL:** [info@environdec.com](mailto:info@environdec.com)

CEN standard EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019 [7] serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

**Product category rules (PCR):** PCR 2019:14 Construction Products, version 1.3.4 [8]

c-PCR-017 Technical-chemical products (for construction sector) [9]

**PCR review was conducted by:** The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System

See [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com) for a list of members.


**Chair:** Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat [www.environdec.com/contact](http://www.environdec.com/contact) - Contact via [info@environdec.com](mailto:info@environdec.com)

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

EPD process certification  EPD verification

**Third party individual verifier:** Matthew Fishwick, Fishwick Environmental Ltd.

Email: [matt@fishwickenvironmental.com](mailto:matt@fishwickenvironmental.com); Approved by: The International EPD® System.

Signature: 

**Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:**  Yes  No

The EPD owner has sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

# Product Description

## Product Description and Description of Use

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD®) describes the environmental impacts of **1 kg of weberset rapid SPF Grey/weberset trade S1 Grey** (worst-case results for each indicator have been used).

There are two weberset tile adhesives included in this report which are manufactured at the Saint-Gobain Weber site in Flitwick, Bedfordshire. The products are weberset rapid SPF Grey and weberset trade S1 Grey. They are used to adhere tiling to floors and walls. It is particularly suitable for wooden and heated flooring. It is used when a quicker set time is required. weberset trade S1 Grey is an industrialised version of this. The products are mainly composed of cement and sand formulated with a range of other ingredients dependent on the desired functionality. After evaluating each product's life cycle impact, decisions were made to produce an EPD based on the worst-case scenario product for each environmental impact.

The products can be found on the website. These are listed in the references.

### Technical data/physical characteristics for product range:

<b>Physical appearance</b>	Powder form
<b>Water addition</b>	5 L/20 kg (20%)
<b>Temperature resistance</b>	To BS EN 12004 for C2TE-S1/C2T
<b>Set time</b>	2 hours – light foot traffic/ 24 hours – full load

\*For further technical details, please visit our product webpage [10]

## Declaration of the Main Product Components and/or Materials

All raw materials contributing more than 5% to any environmental impact are listed in the following table.

PRODUCT COMPONENTS	Mass (%)	Post-consumer recycled content % ***	Biogenic Carbon Content (%) *
Sand	≤ 60 **	0	0
Cement	≤ 9 **	0	0
Other raw materials	≤ 31 **	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
PACKAGING MATERIALS	Mass kg	Mass (%) vs. product	Biogenic Carbon Content (%) *
Bag (paper + PE)	0.004	< 0.5	0.44 (Per DU = 0.0018)
Pallet	0.026	< 2.6	0.41 (Per DU = 0.011)
HPDE Sheet	0.000015	< 0.01	0
LDPE Wrap	0.0016	< 0.01	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.032</b>	<b>&lt; 3.12</b>	<b>0.0128</b>

\*Biogenic carbon content in % is equivalent to carbon mass per overall mass of material (kgC/kg).

\*\*Maximum value in range was used for each individual product.

\*\*\*The worst-case of 0% post-consumer material is declared due to the amount of post-consumer content used by our suppliers is unknown. Within Sphera and ecoinvent datasets, recycled content was modelled.

During the life cycle of the product any hazardous substance listed in the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) [11] for authorization” has been used in a percentage higher than 0.1% of the weight of the product. The verifier and the programme operator do not make any claim nor have any responsibility for the legality of the product.

RAW MATERIAL CATEGORY	WEBERSET TILING ADHESIVE (MASS %)	PACKAGING (MASS %)
Metals	0	0
Minerals	<95.5	0
Fossil materials	< 5	< 10
Bio-based materials	< 0.5	> 90
Other organic materials	0	0
Other inorganic materials	0	0

## LCA Calculation Information

<b>TYPE OF EPD</b>	Cradle-to-gate with options (A4-A5, B1), Module C and Module D
<b>DECLARED UNIT</b>	1 kg weber set rapid SPF Grey/ weber set trade S1 Grey, as applied.
<b>SYSTEM BOUNDARIES</b>	A1-A3; A4-A5; B1; C1-C4 and D
<b>REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)</b>	60 years. By default, it corresponds to standard building design life (in the UK), and it is noted that tiling adhesive products are in place for this duration.
<b>CUT-OFF RULES</b>	In the case that there is not enough information, the process energy and materials representing less than 1% of the whole energy and mass used can be excluded (if they do not cause significant impacts). The addition of all the inputs and outputs excluded cannot be bigger than 5% of the mass and energy used, as well as emissions to the environment, per module. The construction of plants, production of machines and transportation systems, (i.e., any infrastructure) are excluded since the related flows are supposed to be negligible compared to the production of the product when compared to the system's lifetime level. However, we note that some generic datasets used in the LCA model may include capital goods and infrastructure within their system boundaries. Flows related to human activities such as employee transport are also excluded.
<b>ALLOCATIONS</b>	The allocation criteria are based on the mass flow of products and co-products – i.e. mass allocation between the different product ranges produced at Saint-Gobain Weber Flitwick Where raw materials and energy usage cannot be directly attributed to individual products the total quantity used in the factory was divided by the total mass of products produced to achieve materials and energy per kilogram of product. The polluter pays and modularity principles have been followed. The impact arising from the treatment of waste generated within the system boundaries is allocated to the product until waste reaches the end-of-waste state.
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE AND TIME PERIOD</b>	Scope: UK (product, use and disposal) Data is collected from one production site, Flitwick, UK by Saint-Gobain Weber. Data collected for the year: Jan 2022 – Dec 2022 (plant data)
<b>BACKGROUND DATA SOURCE</b>	Sphera Managed LCA Content (MLC) v2023.1 [12] and ecoinvent v.3.9.1 (cut-off approach) [13]
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	Sphera LCA for Experts v10 [14]
<b>LCA METHODOLOGY</b>	In addition to EN 15804:2019+A2 and PCR 2019:14 v1.3.4, the study was carried out in accordance with ISO 14040:2006 [15], ISO 14044:2006 [16], and GPI for the International EPD® system [17]. Note: EN 15804 reference package based on EF 3.1 has been used [18].

According to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with this standard. According to ISO 21930:2017, EPDs might not be comparable if they are from different programmes.

# LCA Scope

System boundaries (X=included. MND=module not declared)  
 Specific data used and variations are based on the GWP-GHG indicator

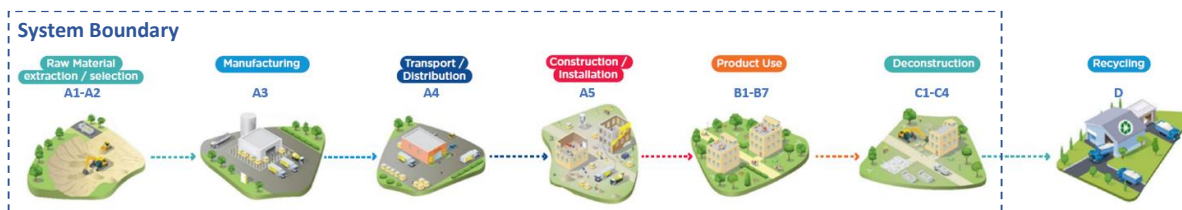
	PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction-Installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-recovery
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	X	MND***						X	X	X	X	X
Geography	EU		GB	GB													
Specific data used*	12.71%																
Variation products**	0.2%																
Variation sites**	0%																

\*Share of specific data that is specified according to PCR 2019:14. We gathered site-specific data on the generation of electricity provided by contracted suppliers (using Guarantee of Origin), transportation data on distances, means of transportation, load factor, fuel/other energy consumption at the site. The value in the table is calculated on the share of impact deriving from LCI data from databases on transportation and energy ware that are combined with actual transportation and energy parameters.

\*\* This is the maximum GWP-GHG difference between the different products and/or the same products produced at various manufacturing sites. Where there is only one site the default value of 0% is presented.

\*\*\*Modules not declared as per c-PCR-017.

## Life Cycle Stages



### A1-A3, Product Stage

#### Description of the stage:

Modules A1-A3 sit within the product stage of a building's life cycle, where raw and secondary materials are extracted and processed (A1) before being transported (A2) to the manufacturing facility for the fabrication of building products (A3). Here we detail A1-A3 for the weberset tiling adhesives. Information on the supply of materials and manufacturing of the product(s) were primary data from Saint-Gobain Weber. Secondary data from Sphera MLC (2023.1) and ecoinvent (v3.9.1, cut-off) databases were used to obtain LCIs for input materials and the processing of waste materials. Electricity used at the Saint-Gobain manufacturing site was modelled based on the power mix purchased with the guarantee of origin (GoO) mix from the UK market.

The aggregation of the modules A1, A2 and A3 is a possibility considered by the EN 15804 standard. This rule is applied in this EPD.

### A1, Raw materials supply

This stage considers the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy that occurs upstream of the studied manufacturing process. The raw material supply covers the sourcing and production of all binder components and additives (e.g., sand, cement, rheology agents and others).

The use of electricity, fuels and auxiliary materials in the production is taken into account too. The environmental profile of these energy carriers is modelled for local conditions.

### A2, Transport to the manufacturer

The raw materials are transported to the manufacturing site in Flitwick. In this case, the modelling includes road transportation (average values) of each raw material.

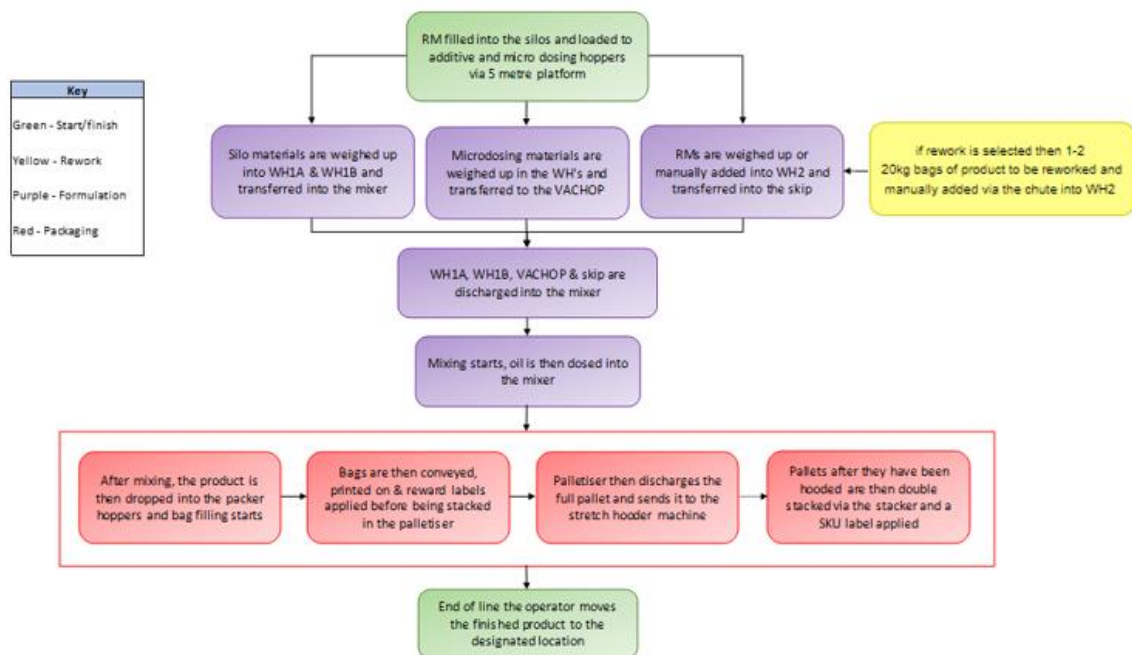
### A3, Manufacturing

See System Diagram for a complete breakdown of the manufacturing process.

In A3, other processes modelled include:

- The processing of waste arising from the manufacturing process. How manufacturing waste is processed was based on waste reports from waste contractors, however, where processes are unavailable from Sphera and ecoinvent databases, the worst-case process was used (landfill and incineration).
- The combustion of refinery products, such as diesel and gasoline, is related to the production process.
- Packaging-related flows in the production process and all upstream packaging are included in the manufacturing module, i.e., wooden pallets, paper sacks and LDPE film.
  - o In addition to the production of packaging material, the supply and transport of packaging material are also considered in the LCA model. They are reported and allocated to the module where the packaging is applied. Data on packaging waste created during this step are then generated.

## Manufacturing process flow diagram



## Manufacturing in detail

Weber's Flitwick manufacturing site produces a range of products, here we focus only on the production of weberset SPF rapid Grey and trade S1 Grey. The flow diagram above depicts the product's manufacturing processes in what industry calls a "dry" plant. This means only dry raw materials are used to make products. The raw materials are firstly weighed separately before being discharged into a mixer. Once mixed with the right proportions, they are packaged for distribution. Annual quantities of materials and energy consumed and waste produced due to producing the annual amount of product were collated to calculate materials used per 1 kg.

### A4-A5, Construction Process Stage

#### A4, Transport to the building site:

Distribution distances of products were obtained by mapping the transport distances from the Flitwick manufacturing site to the client. The average distance was then taken along with the typical mode and load of transport to form the transport scenario. All clients were included in the calculation from the year 2022, no assumptions or cut-offs were made to find the average distribution distance. Additionally, it's assumed that no product is lost, broken, or wasted during transportation due to the efficiency of our courier and our packing process.

PARAMETER	VALUE
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport e.g., long-distance truck, boat, etc.	Long-distance truck: 28t payload capacity Euro 0 – 6 mix Fuel type: Diesel
Distance	205 km
Average Load Weight	23.3 tonnes
Average Utilisation	83%

#### A5, Installation in the building:

weberset rapid SPF Grey and weberset trade S1 Grey are mixed with water and then applied to floors and/or walls dependent on the application. It is then overlaid with covering material. Only the use of water is factored for this study. It is assumed that 5% of the product is lost during installation due to residues in packaging and mixing containers.

For the disposal of packaging and waste products, as no data has been collected on where customers dispose of their waste, the default settings for transport processes were used i.e., 100 km distance with 85% utilisation of truck. The degradation of the packaging's biogenic carbon content in a solid waste disposal site, i.e., landfill, is declared as GWP biogenic and has been calculated without a time limit. Any remaining biogenic carbon is treated as an emission of biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> from the Technosphere to nature.

PARAMETER	VALUE (expressed per DU)
Secondary materials for installation	None
Water use	0.2-0.25 L
Other resource use	None
Quantitative description of energy type and consumption during the installation process	None
Wastage of materials	5% losses during installation
Output materials	<b>Waste to landfill:</b> Paper + PE bag: 0.004 kg Polyethylene film: 0.0016 kg HDPE Sheet: 0.00045 kg Wooden pallet: 0.026 kg Weberset tile adhesive product: 0.05 kg
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	None

## B1-B7, Use Stage

The use stage, related to the building fabric includes:

### B1: Use (or application of the installed product)

This model represents any emissions to the environment of the installed product. Emissions to the environment are not attributable to the mortar adhesive. Note: Potential carbon uptake due to the potential carbonation of free calcium oxide within the installed product was excluded from the study.

### B2: Maintenance; B3: Repair; B4: Replacement; B5: Refurbishment

As specified by c-PCR-017, life cycle modules B2-B5 shall not be included in EPDs for technical chemical products in the building and construction industry.

### B6: Operational Energy Use; B7: Operational Water Use

As specified by c-PCR-017, life cycle modules B6-B7 are not relevant for the products covered by the PCR.

## C1-C4, End of Life Stage

### Description of the stage

The end-of-life scenario for the product range was developed based on Saint-Gobain's own knowledge and confirmation of customers for the deconstruction and demolition of the product from the building (C1). The worst-case scenario was used for the final disposal of the product, which is landfill.

### C1, Deconstruction, demolition

The deconstruction and/or dismantling process of the product range is assumed to be deconstructed as part of the entire building. These processes mainly use energy for mechanical operations. In our case, a small amount of energy is considered 0.0437 MJ/kg.

### C2, Transport to waste processing

As there is no data for the transport of waste after its use phase, the default distance of 100 km of an average truck used at 85% capacity was assumed.

### C3, Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling

No waste processing for reuse, recovery and recycling was assumed, hence no environmental loads are attributed to this stage.

### C4, Disposal

The worst-case scenario where 100% landfill of the product was assumed.

PARAMETER	VALUE/DESCRIPTION
Collection process specified by type	100% collected with mixed construction and demolition waste.
Recovery system specified by type	0% of Waste
Disposal specified by type	100% to municipal landfill
Assumptions for scenario development (e.g. transportation)	Waste is transported 100 km by truck from deconstruction/demolition sites to landfill.

## D, Reuse/recovery/recycling potential

No secondary materials were used to manufacture this product and 100% of the product is landfilled at its end-of-life EoL. There is no reuse, recovery, or recycling of this product. Hence, no recycling burdens or benefits are reported in Module D.

## LCA Results

As specified in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and the PCR 2019:14 v1.3.4, the environmental impacts are declared and reported using the baseline characterisation factors from EC-JRC. Specific data has been supplied by the plant, and generic data come from Sphera and ecoinvent databases.

All emissions to air, water, and soil, and all materials and energy used have been included.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.

It is discouraged to use the results of Modules A1-A3 without considering the results of other modules, particularly, Module C.








All figures refer to a declared unit (DU) of **1 kg of weber set rapid SPF Grey/weber set trade S1 Grey, as applied.**

The following results correspond to a product range manufactured in a single plant: Flitwick.

MND = Module Not Declared

# Environmental Impacts

DU: 1 kg of weberset rapid SPF/ weberset trade S1 Grey, as applied











Environmental indicators		PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				REUSE, RECOVERY RECYCLING
		A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
	Climate Change (total) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	3.81E-01	1.20E-02	7.60E-02	0					MND	4.00E-03	6.00E-03	0	1.70E-02	0	
	Climate Change (fossil) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	3.93E-01	1.20E-02	2.20E-02	0					MND	4.00E-03	7.00E-03	0	1.60E-02	0	
	Climate Change (biogenic) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	-1.23E-02	-1.75E-04	5.40E-02	0					MND	4.27E-06	-9.64E-05	0	1.00E-03	0	
	Climate Change (land use change) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	3.03E-04	1.10E-04	2.70E-05	0					MND	7.97E-08	6.05E-05	0	4.71E-05	0	
	Ozone Depletion [kg CFC-11 eq.]	2.01E-09	1.04E-15	2.01E-10	0					MND	3.22E-16	8.51E-16	0	6.07E-17	0	
	Acidification Terrestrial and Freshwater [Mole of H <sup>+</sup> eq.]	1.03E-03	7.42E-05	6.75E-05	0					MND	6.59E-06	3.92E-05	0	1.17E-04	0	
	Eutrophication Freshwater [kg P eq.]	1.74E-05	4.31E-08	9.65E-07	0					MND	8.09E-10	2.39E-08	0	2.81E-08	0	
	Eutrophication Marine [kg N eq.]	2.72E-04	3.64E-05	3.57E-05	0					MND	2.28E-06	1.91E-05	0	3.02E-05	0	
	Eutrophication Terrestrial [Mole of N eq.]	3.53E-03	4.04E-04	2.18E-04	0					MND	2.52E-05	2.12E-04	0	3.32E-04	0	
	Photochemical Ozone Formation - Human Health [kg NMVOC eq.]	7.50E-04	6.85E-05	5.48E-05	0					MND	6.89E-06	3.61E-05	0	9.15E-05	0	
	Resource Use, Mineral and Metals [kg Sb eq.] <sup>1</sup>	6.51E-07	7.68E-10	3.40E-08	0					MND	4.23E-11	4.33E-10	0	1.47E-09	0	
	Resource Use, Energy Carriers [MJ] <sup>1</sup>	4.44E+00	1.61E-01	2.56E-01	0					MND	5.60E-02	8.90E-02	0	2.15E-01	0	
	Water Deprivation Potential [m <sup>3</sup> world equiv.] <sup>1</sup>	3.85E-02	1.36E-04	1.40E-02	0					MND	1.08E-05	7.90E-05	0	2.00E-03	0	

\* Please note Climate Change Total may not be the sum of Climate Change (fossil), Climate Change (biogenic) and Climate Change (land use change) as the worst-case product has been used for each individual indicator.

<sup>1</sup> 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

## Resources Use

DU: 1 kg of weber set rapid SPF/ weber set trade S1 Grey, as applied

Resources Use indicators	PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				D REUSE, RECOVERY, RECYCLING
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
 Use of renewable primary energy (PERE) [MJ]	2.32E+00	1.10E-02	1.19E-01	0			MND				2.46E-04	6.00E-03	0	2.80E-02	0
 Primary energy resources used as raw materials (PERM) [MJ]	5.03E-01	0	-4.66E-01	0			MND				0	0	0	-3.67E-02	0
 Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT) [MJ]	2.83E+00	1.10E-02	1.44E-01	0			MND				2.46E-04	6.00E-03	0	2.80E-02	0
 Use of non-renewable primary energy (PENRE) [MJ]	4.44E+00	1.61E-01	2.56E-01	0			MND				5.60E-02	8.90E-02	0	2.15E-01	0
 Non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (PENRM) [MJ]	2.43E-01	0	-1.48E-02	0			MND				0	0	0	-2.28E-01	0
 Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (PENRT) [MJ]	4.69E+00	1.61E-01	2.68E-01	0			MND				5.60E-02	8.90E-02	0	2.15E-01	0
 Input of secondary material (SM) [kg]	1.00E-03	0	5.17E-05	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0
 Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF) [MJ]	0	0	0	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0
 Use of non-renewable secondary fuels (NRSF) [MJ]	0	0	0	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0
 Use of net fresh water (FW) [m3]	1.03E-03	1.26E-05	3.49E-04	0			MND				4.00E-07	7.10E-06	0	5.41E-05	0

\* Please note PERT and PENRT may be the sum of the use of [renewable/non-renewable] primary energy and [primary/non-renewable primary] energy resources used as raw materials as the worst-case product has been used for each individual indicator. Option A of PCR v1.3.4 has been used to calculate the primary energy use indicators.

## Waste Category & Output Flows

DU: 1 kg of weber set rapid SPF/ weber set trade S1 Grey, as applied		PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				D REUSE, RECOVERY, RECYCLING
Waste Category & Output Indicators		A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational	B7 Operational water	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
	Hazardous waste disposed (HWD) [kg]	2.88E-06	5.97E-13	1.57E-07	0			MND				1.61E-13	2.77E-13	0	3.27E-09	0
	Non-hazardous waste disposed (NHWD) [kg]	1.01E-01	2.32E-05	9.50E-02	0			MND				1.15E-05	1.36E-05	0	1.08E+00	0
	Radioactive waste disposed (RWD) [kg]	1.78E-04	2.09E-07	9.12E-06	0			MND				6.44E-08	1.67E-07	0	2.44E-06	0
	Components for re-use (CRU) [kg]	0	0	0	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0
	Materials for Recycling (MFR) [kg]	1.23E-01	0	6.00E-03	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0
	Material for Energy Recovery (MER) [kg]	0	0	0	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0
	Exported electrical energy (EEE) [MJ]	2.00E-03	0	1.11E-04	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0
	Exported thermal energy (EET) [MJ]	5.00E-03	0	2.53E-04	0			MND				0	0	0	0	0

## Optional Indicators

DU: 1 kg of weberset rapid SPF/ weberset trade S1 Grey, as applied


Environmental indicators	PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				REUSE, RECOVERY RECYCLING
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
Respiratory inorganics [Disease incidences]	1.14E-08	4.37E-10	7.44E-10	0			MND				3.69E-11	2.34E-10	0	1.45E-09	0
Ionising radiation - human health [kBq U235 eq.] <sup>2</sup>	2.51E-02	3.01E-05	1.00E-03	0			MND				9.11E-06	2.49E-05	0	2.51E-04	0
Ecotoxicity freshwater [CTUe] <sup>3</sup>	2.44E+00	1.13E-01	1.58E-01	0			MND				3.90E-02	6.40E-02	0	1.22E-01	0
Cancer human health effects [CTUh] <sup>3</sup>	1.25E-10	2.29E-12	7.67E-12	0			MND				9.54E-13	1.30E-12	0	1.82E-11	0
Non-cancer human health effects [CTUh] <sup>3</sup>	3.79E-09	1.01E-10	3.16E-10	0			MND				2.29E-11	5.76E-11	0	1.92E-09	0
Land use [Pt]	2.24E+00	6.70E-02	1.39E-01	0			MND				1.86E-04	3.70E-02	0	4.50E-02	0

<sup>2</sup> The ionising radiation category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionising radiation on the human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure, or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionising radiation from the soil, radon and some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

<sup>3</sup> 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 experience with the indicator.



## Additional voluntary indicators from EN 15804 (according to ISO 21930:2017)

DU: 1 kg of weber set rapid SPF/  
weber set trade S1 Grey, as applied

		PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				REUSE, RECOVERY RECYCLING
Environmental indicators		A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
	Climate Change [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.] <sup>4</sup>	3.93E-01	1.21E-02	2.20E-02	0	MND					4.00E-03	7.06E-03	0	1.60E-02	0	

<sup>4</sup> 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 almost equal to the GWP indicator originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013.

# Information on Biogenic Carbon Content

		PRODUCT STAGE
<b>Biogenic Carbon Content in kg C</b>		<b>A1 / A2 / A3</b>
	Biogenic carbon content in product [kg]	8.82E-04 kg C eq.
	Biogenic carbon content in packaging [kg]	1.12E-02 kg C eq.

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

The product contains a low amount of biogenic carbon content due to certain additives used in its formulation. Packaging has some biogenic carbon content; this is due to wood and wood-derived materials used for pallets and packaging bags.

## Additional Information:

### Electricity Information

TYPE OF INFORMATION	DESCRIPTION
<b>Electricity Purchaser</b>	Saint-Gobain Construction Product UK Limited (incl. Saint-Gobain Weber)
<b>Electricity Provider</b>	Smartest Energy Ltd
<b>Electricity Mix</b>	Wind – 58.2% Solar PV – 14.61% Hydro – 9.53% Biogas – 8.6% Waste to Energy – 4.98% Biomass – 4.08%
<b>Reference Year</b>	2022-2023
<b>Type of Dataset</b>	Sphera Database 2023.1, all datasets reference 2023 emissions  Wind - “GB: Electricity from wind power Sphera” Solar PV - “GB: Electricity from photovoltaic Sphera” Hydro - “GB: Electricity from hydro power Sphera” Biogas – “GB: Electricity from biogas Sphera” Waste to Energy – “GB: Electricity from waste Sphera” Biomass – “GB: Electricity from biomass (solid) Sphera”
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> Emission kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. / kWh</b>	Certificate issue = 0 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh Modelled impact = 0.029 kgCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh

### Data Quality

Inventory data quality is judged by geographical, temporal, and technological representativeness. To cover these requirements and to ensure reliable results, first-hand industry data crossed with LCA background datasets were used. The data were collected from internal records and reporting documents from Saint-Gobain Weber. After evaluating the inventory, according to the defined ranking in the LCA report, the assessment reflects good inventory data quality.

## References

- [1] Weber, "Weber Home Page." Accessed: Apr. 03, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.uk.weber/>
- [2] International Organization for Standardization, "ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems," 2015.
- [3] International Organization for Standardization, "ISO 45001:2018, Occupational health and safety management systems - Requirements with guidance for use," 2018.
- [4] International Organization for Standardization, "ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems - Requirements," 2015.
- [5] International Organization for Standardization, "ISO 14025:2010, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures," 2010.
- [6] EPD International AB, "The International EPD System." Accessed: Jan. 10, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.environdec.com/home>
- [7] European Committee for Standardization, "EN 15804:2012 +A2:2019, Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products," 2019.
- [8] EPD International AB, "PCR 2019:14 Construction Products," 2022. [Online]. Available: [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com).
- [9] EPD Norge, "NPCR 009Part B for Technical - Chemical products for building and construction industry (c-PCR-017 Technical-chemical products (for construction sector)," 2021.
- [10] Weber, "weber set rapid SPF." Accessed: Aug. 16, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.uk.weber/weber set-rapid-spf>
- [11] European Chemical Agency, "Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation." Accessed: Jun. 07, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>
- [12] Sphera, "Product Sustainability (GaBi) Data Search | Sphera." Accessed: Jan. 10, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://sphera.com/product-sustainability-gabi-data-search/>
- [13] ecoinvent, "ecoinvent v3.9," 2023. Accessed: Sep. 01, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://ecoinvent.org/the-ecoinvent-database/data-releases/ecoinvent-3-9/>
- [14] Sphera, "Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) Software | LCA for Experts." Accessed: May 23, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://sphera.com/life-cycle-assessment-lca-software/>
- [15] International Organization for Standardization [ISO], "ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework," 2006.
- [16] International Organization for Standardization, "ISO 14044:2006 +A2:2020, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines," 2020.
- [17] EPD International AB, "General Programme Instructions for the International EPD(R) System - Version 4.0," 2021. Accessed: May 22, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.datocms-assets.com/37502/1617181375-general-programme-instructions-v-4.pdf>
- [18] European Commission, "EN 15804 reference package." Accessed: Jan. 16, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/EN15804.xhtml>