Environmental Product Declaration according to ISO 14025 and EN 15804

This declaration is for: X-LAM (Cross laminated timber) | Norwegian market

Provided by: W. u. J. Derix GmbH & Co.





DERIX

program operator Stichting MRPI® publisher Stichting MRPI® www.mrpi.nl

MRPI® registration 1.1.00281.2022 date of first issue 27-07-2020 date of this issue 08-03-2022 expiry date 08-03-2027







COMPANY INFORMATION

DERIX

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PRODUCT

X-LAM (Cross laminated timber) | Norwegian market DECLARED UNIT/FUNCTIONAL UNIT

1 m³ cross-laminated timber (X-LAM)

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

One cubic meter X-lam, suitable for walls and roof elements. Excluding anchoring, preservation, varnish, etc. Transport form Derix to Oslo is assumed

VISUAL PRODUCT



MRPI® REGISTRATION 1.1.00281.2022

DATE OF ISSUE 08-03-2022

EXPIRY DATE 08-03-2027



SCOPE OF DECLARATION



This MRPI®-EPD certificate is verified by Anne-Kees Jeeninga, Advieslab VOF.

The LCA study has been done by Gert Jan van Beijnum, NIBE.

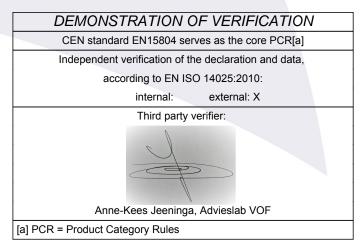
The certificate is based on an LCA-dossier according to ISO14025 and EN15804+A1. It is verified according to the 'MRPI®-EPD verification protocol November 2020.v4.0'. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN15804+A1. Declaration of SVHC that are listed on the 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation' when content exceeds the limits for registration with ECHA.



PROGRAM OPERATOR

Stichting MRPI® Kingsfordweg 151 1043GR Amsterdam

ir. J-P den Hollander, Managing director MRPI®







DETAILED PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The manufacture of X-LAM involves drying coniferous boards and timbers to less than 15% wood moisture, followed by pre-planing and sorting visually and/or mechanically by strength. Board sections identified as having strength-reduced areas are removed depending on the requisite strength class and the ensuing board sections joined by finger-jointing connections to form lamellas of infinite length. During the subsequent pre-planing process, the lamellas are planed on four sides to strengths ranging from 17 mm to 45 mm. In the last step the manufacturer directly arrange the glued lamellas crosswise in the press bed. After pressing and hardening, the blank is planed, bevelled, bound and packed.

Board dimensions: Length: 6.00 – 17.80 m Width: up to 3.50 m Thickness: up to 400 mm

Timber species / Strength classes Spruce: C24 Moisture content: 10 % \pm 2 % Moulded density: approx. 470 kg/m³ (other timber species and strength classes on request)

Gluing – Adhesive based on melamine resin:

Adhesive type 1 to EN 301, approved for gluing load-bearing timber components for interiors and exteriors, weather-resistant with transparent glue line (emission class E1)

Reference Service Life

The reference service life of X-LAM is in line with the service life of the building when correctly designed and used as designated. Therefore a RSL of 60 years is assumed in this LCA equal to the reference study period of 60 years for the buildings as predescribed in Norway.

Cutting and Processing: with 5-axis CNC portal machine, to customer specifications Computed burn rate: 0.65 mm / minute

Biogenic carbon Biogenic carbon storage during lifetime of product (not reported within EPD), calculated following EN 16449 470 kg / m³ MC 12% 413.6 kg/m³ MC 0% C content 50%, mol weight CO2 3,67 Results in 759 kg CO2 stored per m³ of Glulam / X-lam (http://www.opslagco2inhout.nl/en/motivatie).







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COMPONENT (> 1%)	[kg / %]
Coniferous Wood (PEFC Spruce)	99%
Melamine Urea formaldehyde	1%

(*) > 1% of total mass

SCOPE AND TYPE

The product specific EPD for X-lam is an Cradle-to-Gate with options EPD. The product is produced by Derix in Niederkróchten Germany. The scenarios for A4 and end-of-life are applicable for the Norwegian market and follow the in addition to the MRPI protocol the EPD Norge PCR Part A and B. The softwares Simapro 9.0.0 and NIBE EPD application are used to perform the LCA. The Ecoinvent 3.5 database was used. The validity of this EPD is in correspondence with the specifications of the LCA project report.

Product stage (A1-A3)

The production phase consists of the extraction of raw materials, transportation of the raw materials, processing the raw materials into the final product and the required energy for production. Packaging materials are included. Anchoring, ancillary materials, preservation treatments and other top layers, varnish are not included

Construction process stage (A4-A5)

This stage consists the transport of the product from production plant in Niederkróchten to a construction site in Oslo. It also includes the loss of material during construction (3% assumed). The additional needed production, transport and end-of-life of the lost material during construction is included. The installation at the construction site with an electric crane is included.

Use stage (B1-B3)

No planned maintenance for technical performance is needed, estetic maintenance in the form of lacquer, paint, etc. is not included.

End of life stage (C1-C4)

When the end of the life stage of the building is reached, the de-construction/demolition begins. This EPD includes the necessary transport (C2) from the demolition site to the sorting location and distance to final disposal. The end of life stage includes the final disposal to landfill (C4), incineration (C3) and needed recycling processes up to the end-of-waste point (C3). Loads and benefits of recycling, re-use and exported energy are part of module D. Module C1 isn't considered.

Supplementary information outside the building life cycle (D)

The environmental benefits of exported energy by incineration are granted at this stage. The amount of avoid energy is based on the Lower Heating Values of the materials.





PRODUCT STAGE CONSTRUCTION					USE STAGE					E	ND O	F LIFE		BENEFITS AND			
			P	ROC	ESS								STAGE				LOADS BEYOND THE
				STA	GE												SYSTEM BOUNDARIES
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport gate to site	A	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse- Recovery- Recycling- potential
A1	A2	A3	A4		A5	B1	B2	B 3	B4	B 5	B6	B 7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
х	x	x	x		х	x	x	х	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	x	х	х	х

X = Modules Assessed

ND = Not Declared







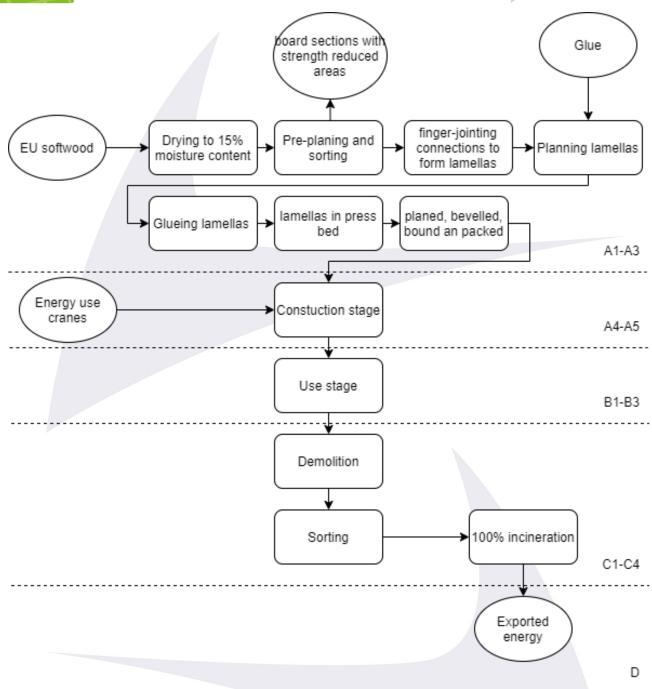


Figure: LCA process diagram according to EN 15804(7.2.1)



REPRESENTATIVENESS

The input data are representative for X-LAM (Cross laminated timber) a product of Derix. The data are representative for the Norwegian market.







EN

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT per functional unit or declared unit (indicators A1)

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D			
ADPE	kg Sb eq.	2.80	1.48	1.20	4.16	1.93	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51	8.97	0.00	-2.26			
ADFE	kg Sb eq.	E-4	E-5	E-4	E-4	E-4	E-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	E-5	E-6	0.00	E-5			
ADPF	MJ	1.15	1.26	4.20	1.31	1.06	8.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.27	5.02	0.00	-3.32			
ADEI	IVIJ	E+3	E+2	E+1	E+3	E+3	E+1	0.00	0.00	0.00	E+1	E+1	0.00	E+3			
GWP	kg CO2 eq.	-6.99	7.59	1.92	-6.90	6.88	8.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.31	7.86	0.00	-1.87
GWF	ky CO2 eq.	E+2	E+0	E+0	E+2	E+1	E+0	0.00	0.00		E+0	E+2	0.00	E+2			
ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	9.98	1.52	1.11	1.16	1.27	9.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.92	4.86	0.00	-2.30			
ODF	kg Cr Crr eq.	E-6	E-6	E-7	E-5	E-5	E-7	0.00	0.00	0.00	E-7	E-7	0.00	E-5			
POCP	kg ethene eq.	4.49	4.81	1.01	5.98	4.11	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15	1.92	0.00	-2.81			
FUCF	kg ethene eq.	E-2	E-3	E-2	E-2	E-2	E-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	E-3	E-2	0.00	E-2			
AP	kg SO2 eq.	4.49	2.01	6.85	5.38	3.13	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30	1.01	0.00	-1.38			
	kg 302 eq.	E-1	E-2	E-2	E-1	E-1	E-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	E-2	E-1	0.00	E-1			
EP	kg (PO4)3- eq.	9.82	3.30	1.49	1.16	6.06	6.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.64	2.64	0.00	-2.00			
		E-2	E-3	E-2	E-1	E-2	E-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	E-3	E-2	0.00	E-2			

ADPE = Abiotic Depletion Potential for non-fossil resources

ADPF = Abiotic Depletion Potential for fossil resources

GWP = Global Warming Potential

ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer

POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants

AP = Acidification Potential of land and water

EP = Eutrophication Potential







R	RESOURCE USE per functional unit or declared unit (A1 / A2)													
	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PERM	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PERT	MJ	2.56 E+4	1.34 E+0	1.26 E+3	2.69 E+4	1.46 E+1	8.26 E+2	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.69 E-1	1.62 E+0	0.00	-1.30 E+3
PENRE	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PENRM	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PENRT	MJ	1.35 E+3	1.35 E+2	5.54 E+1	1.54 E+3	1.13 E+3	9.55 E+1	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.82 E+1	4.96 E+1	0.00	-3.55 E+3
SM	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSF	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NRSF	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FW	m3	1.35 E+0	2.33 E-2	1.14 E-1	1.48 E+0	2.03 E-1	2.08 E-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41 E-2	5.07 E-1	0.00	-9.82 E-2

RESOURCE USE per functional unit or declared unit (A1 / A2)

PERE = Use of renewable energy excluding renewable primary energy resources

PERM = Use of renewable energy resources used as raw materials

PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources

PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources excluding non-renewable energy 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 resources

SM = Use of secondary materials

RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels

NRSF = Use of non renewable secondary fuels

FW = Use of net fresh water

OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES per functional unit or declared unit (A1 / A2)

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D		
HWD	kg	7.60	7.34	1.49	9.17	7.81	5.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.28	2.76	0.00	-6.75		
TIVE	ĸġ	E-3	E-5	E-3	E-3	E-3	E-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	E-5	E-4	0.00	E-3		
NHWD	kg	2.07	1.08	3.21	3.47	6.42	3.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.05	4.81	0.00	-8.85		
NIWD	ĸġ	E+1	E+1	E+0	E+1	E+1	E+0	0.00	0.00	0.00	E+0	E+0	0.00	E+0		
RWD	kg	7.17	8.62	1.95	8.23	7.15	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.58	1.37	0.00	-2.95		
RVU	ĸġ	E-3	E-4	E-4	E-3	E-3	E-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	E-4	E-4	0.00	E-3		
CRU	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
MFR	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.26 E-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
MER	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
EEE	MJ	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25		
	1010	0.00	0.00	E+1	E+1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E+3		
ETE	MJ	0.00	0.00	7.28	7.28	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 0.00 0.0	0.00 0.00 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.51
		0.00	0.00	E+1	E+1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E+3		

HWD = Hazardous Waste Disposed

RWD = Radioactive Waste Disposed

MFR = Materials for recycling

EEE = Exported Electrical Energy

NHWD = Non Hazardous Waste Disposed

CRU = Components for reuse

MER = Materials for energy recovery

ETE = Exported Thermal Energy







CALCULATION RULES

Cut off criteria

There is no cut-off of inputs and outputs in any of the processes during the life cycle stage, unit processes of each declared life cycle stage are considered.

Data quality and data collection period

Specific data is collected from Derix through a questionnaire. The data collected data considers for 2018 for inputs and 2019 for product composition. Generic data are selected from the Ecoinvent 3.5 database.

Allocation

The energy use per cubic meter X-lam is determined by allocating the total energy use of 2018 to the total amount of produced products in cubic meters.



SCENARIOS AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Construction stage (A4-A5)

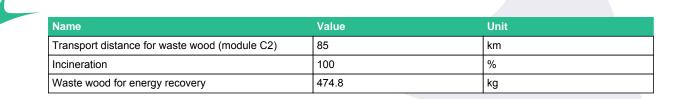
At the construction stage scenarios for transportation to the construction site, losses at construction site and installation of the product are used. The scenarios on which the LCA is based are outlined in more detail below.



Name	Value	Unit
Transport to the construction site (Oslo) by Truck	1083	km
Transport to the construction site (Oslo) by freight ship	169	km
Generated waste during construction	3	%
Installation of the product by electric crane	4.51	kWh

End-of-life stage (C1-C4)

At the end-of-life stage scenarios are used for waste processing. The scenarios on which the LCA is based are outlined in more detail below.



Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (D)

The assumed scenario for end-of-life is 100% incineration. The exported energy substitutes fuels form average used (fossil) sources, whereby it is alleged that the generated thermal energy substitutes heat by natural gas and electrical energy substitutes the average Norwegian production mix for electricity.







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Name	Value	Unit
LHV per kilogram Spruce (n=12%)	13.99	MJ
Electrical efficiency	18.09	%
Thermal efficiency	36.6	%
Exported Energy thermal	1189	MJ
Exported Energy electric	2407	MJ

DECLARATION OF SVHC

The product does not contain any substance from the REACH candidates list.

REFERENCES

ISO 14040:2006: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework; EN ISO 14040:2006

ISO 14044:2006: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines; EN ISO 14040:2006

ISO 14025:2011: Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

EN 15804+A1 2013: Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

EN 16485:2014 Round and sawn timber – Environmental Product Declarations – Product category rules for wood and wood-based products for use in construction

NPCR Part A version 1.0 (2017): Construction products and services

NPCR 015 verion 3.0 (2019): PCR - Part B for wood and wood-based products for use in construction



REMARKS

None

