

GENERAL PURPOSE PORTLAND CEMENT (ULTRACEM) EPD

NEW ZEALAND – ULTRACEM

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Program: The International EPD® System | www.environdec.com
Program Operator: EPD Australasia Limited | www.epd-australasia.com



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| Revision Number | Revision Date | Description of Changes |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| 2.0 | 2023-07-26 | Update of LCA using Process Calculator |

INTRODUCTION

Cement is a key ingredient in the most commonly used building material in the world. Each year in New Zealand, over 1.5 million tonnes of traditional cement is used, generating 1.23 million tonnes of CO₂.¹

This clearly demonstrates both the essential need for construction materials now and in the future, as well as the necessity for the construction materials industry to be a leading part of the solution addressing climate change.

With Aotearoa committed to net zero by 2050, Holcim New Zealand is building progress for a lower carbon footprint in the built environment.

For us, building progress means a complete range of low carbon, high-performance, and specialty cement and cement binders suitable for Aotearoa's homes, buildings, and infrastructure. It means advice, tools and resources to help you specify your next project with confidence. It means solutions that are right for you each and every time.

**Together, we can build better
to help decarbonise Aotearoa.**

¹ International Energy Agency (IEA) report *"The Future of Cement in a Carbon-Constrained World"* (2018); Cement and Concrete Association of New Zealand - Key Facts and Figures; The International Energy Agency (IEA) Cement Technology Roadmap 2009 estimates that the production of 1 tonne of cement results in the emission of approximately 0.82 tonnes of CO₂. Using the conversion factor of 0.82 tonnes of CO₂ per tonne of cement, the production of 1.5 million tonnes of cement in New Zealand would result in the emission of approximately 1.23 million tonnes of CO₂. The actual amount of CO₂ emissions may vary.

ABOUT HOLCIM NEW ZEALAND

BUILDING PROGRESS

Holcim New Zealand (NZ) is a leading solutions provider for your design and construction needs in New Zealand, dating back to 1888. Today, we supply essential construction materials from import terminals, depots, and quarries to customers. Our cement and aggregates are used in ready-mix concrete, engineered precast concrete, and prestressed concrete solutions for various projects throughout the country.

This EPD provides our stakeholders with confidence about the environmental impact of our products.

Globally, Holcim is 60,000 people around the world who are passionate about building progress for people and the planet through four business segments: Cement, Ready-Mix Concrete, Aggregates and Solutions & Products.

Sustainability is at the core of our global strategy, with our industry's first 2030 and 2050 net-zero targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative for all scopes. We are leading the transition towards low-carbon construction and driving a circular economy by providing materials and solutions that are re-shaping the way our industry builds. Holcim NZ has developed a range of low carbon cements and cement replacements specifically for the New Zealand market.



LOW CARBON CEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

HOLCIM NZ'S CEMENT AT A GLANCE

Holcim NZ provides project-specific, on-demand Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) to customers. This capability represents a significant step in Holcim NZ's sustainability journey and embodies our multi-disciplinary approach to embedding sustainability into our organisation and operations. With the introduction of our cement blends, third-party verified data will underpin our capability to work with our customers from tender through to design and construction to optimise sustainability performance.

Holcim NZ's cement blend is backed by an EPD Process Certification. It's not only a first for cement, but a first for any product in New Zealand. Our EPD Process Certification is a stamp of approval to produce compliant EPDs in-house, opening up significant capability and flexibility in producing and using life cycle impact data to inform our operations and our customers.

To gain our EPD Process Certification, Holcim invested in embedding Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) into our systems and processes. We have satisfied a rigorous, third-party evaluation in accordance with the relevant ISO standards and guidelines of the International EPD Program and EPD Australasia.²

This EPD has been developed using our EPD Process Certification for GENERAL PURPOSE PORTLAND CEMENT (ULTRACEM) with production occurring within New Zealand.



² 5-6 and 8-12 in the References section.

LCA INFORMATION

Declared Unit

1 tonne of cement blend.

Reference Service Life (RSL)

The RSL is not specified as the scope is from cradle to gate with distribution (module A4) option.

Time Representativeness

The plant data for the LCA is based on 2021 calendar year production data. The mix data for the LCA is based on 2023 calendar year production data.

Databases and LCA Software Used

SimaPro® LCA software (v 9.4) was used for the LCA modelling which developed the LCA Calculator, used as per the certified EPD Process. It uses background data from:

1. The Australian Life Cycle Inventory Database (AusLCI v1.39) (2022)³
2. Ecoinvent 3.8 (2021)

The environmental impacts modelled from the existing EPDs do not include impacts for the additional Green Star (v1.2) impact categories included in the environmental impact tables. The following impact categories were calculated manually for the foreground data:

- Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
- Use of non-renewable primary energy, excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
- Use of secondary materials
- Use of renewable secondary fuels
- Use of non-renewable secondary fuels

Allocation

Allocation was necessary to proportion inputs and outputs to intermediate flows and processes at the plant level. As much as possible, intermediate flows were allocated physically based on the weight of cement.

Ground granulated blast furnace slag from steel blast furnace production was allocated economically. Please refer to the “Recycled Material” section for further detail.

Cut-Off Criteria

No flows were excluded on the basis of cut-off criteria.

Address and Contact Information

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³ Australian Life Cycle Inventory Database Initiative (AusLCI). (2022). Guidelines for Data Development for an Australian Life Cycle Inventory Database, Data Standard.

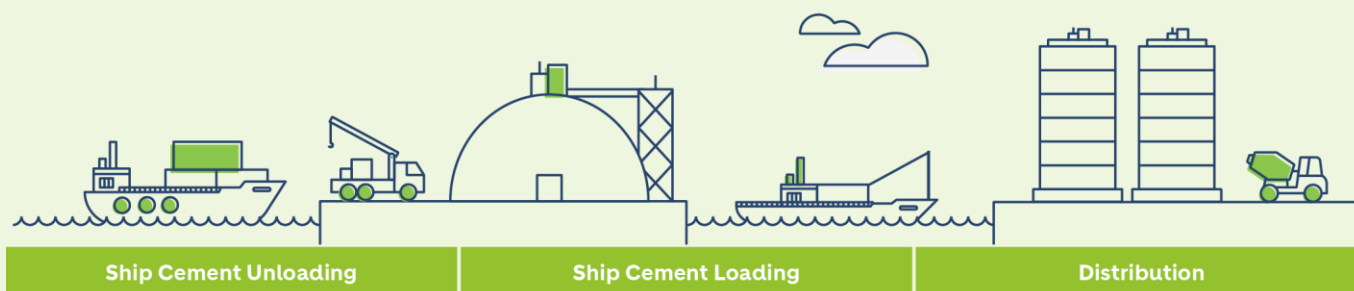
Data Quality

Data quality for the foreground data was assessed in terms of geographic and temporal representativeness. All data sources were scored medium or higher.

Background data sources were also assessed with respect to their timeliness, with all data sources being updated within the 10 years required under PCR 2019:14.

SYSTEM DIAGRAM

The processes included in the LCA are presented in a process diagram in the figure below.



DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM BOUNDARIES AND EXCLUDED LIFECYCLE STAGES

The scope of the LCA and EPD is from cradle to gate (A1-A3). Life cycle stages beyond Holcim’s gate are excluded from the LCA (see figure below).

Environmental impacts relating to personnel, infrastructure and production equipment not directly consumed in the process are excluded from the system boundary as per the Product Category Rules

(2019:14 Construction Production and Construction Services).

| Product Stage | | | Construction Stage | | Use Stage | | | | | | | End of Life Stage | | | | Benefits & loads for the next product system |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Raw Material Supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Construction/Installation process | Use | Maintenance incl. transport | Repair incl. transport | Replacement incl. transport | Refurbishment incl. transport | Operational Energy Use | Operational Water Use | De-construction & Demolition | Transport | Re-use Recycling | Final Disposal | Reuse, Recovery Recycling potential |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| X | X | X | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |

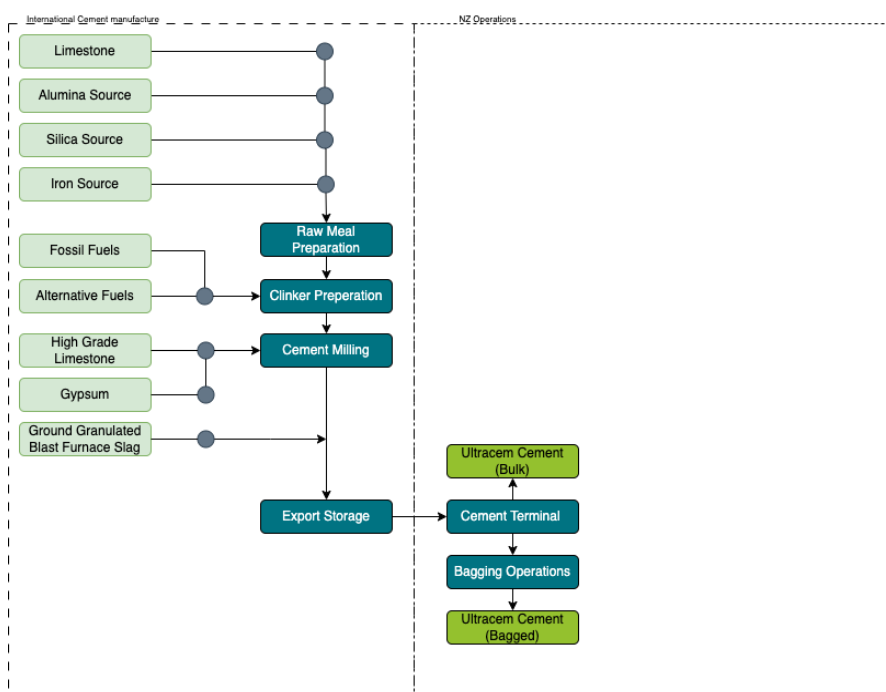
ND: Module not declared

EPD PRODUCT DESCRIPTION AND USE

HOLCIM NZ'S CEMENTITIOUS PRODUCTS (NEW ZEALAND - GENERAL PURPOSE PORTLAND CEMENT (ULTRACEM))

A detailed breakdown of the functional properties of the cement included in this EPD are provided below. Product environmental information should only be compared with consideration of the product's requisite function.

Manufacturing process and flow diagram



| MIX DESCRIPTIONS | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Region | Plant | Product brand | Description of use |
| North Island | Auckland | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |
| North Island | Onehunga | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |
| North Island | Hamilton | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |
| North Island | Napier | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |
| North Island | Wellington | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |
| South Island | Timaru | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |
| South Island | Lyttelton | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |
| South Island | Dunedin | Ultracem | General Purpose Cement (Type GP) |

Content Declaration

The following table provides a summary of the materials included in Holcim’s cement and their relative composition by weight. The gross weight of this declared material makes up a minimum of 99% of the products covered by this EPD.

Packaging

Holcim cement is delivered in either bulk or packaging.

Default background data from LCA databases was used to model the above co-products:

- Fly ash: AusLCI process for fly ash treats it as a waste material and only includes transport impacts.
- Ground granulated blast furnace slag: the AusLCI process for slag is allocated based on economic value, as the product has a significant economic value at the point of collection.

Recycled Material

BS EN 16757:2017 specifically lists the following materials relevant to the study as co-products:

- Fly ash;
- Ground granulated blast furnace slag; and

As such, the above materials are considered as co-products of their production process and the impacts for their production process are allocated according to PCR 2019:14 Construction Products and Construction Services (co-produced goods, multi-output allocation).

The allocation approach of the AusLCI LCA database was adopted as a default for secondary data and processes (eg. secondary fuel in cement production). The AusLCI dataset conforms to EN 15804 when applying allocation to its various processes and sub-processes.

| Item | Hazardous Content | Mass (%) | Post-consumer material (%) | Renewable Material (%) |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Portland Cement | ✓ | 100% | 0 | 0 |
| - Clinker | | ≥ 85 | 0 | 0 |
| - GGBFS | | ≤ 5 | 0 | 0 |
| - High Grade Limestone | | ≥ 3 | 0 | 0 |
| - Gypsum | | 3-5 | 0 | 0 |

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The environmental impacts considered in this EPD are listed in the table below. All further tables from this point will contain abbreviation only.

| Impact Category | Abbreviation | Measurement |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Potential Environmental Impacts | | |
| Total global warming potential | GWPT | kg CO ₂ equivalents (GWP100) |
| Global warming potential (fossil) | GWPF | kg CO ₂ equivalents (GWP100) |
| Global warming potential (biogenic) | GWPB | kg CO ₂ equivalents (GWP100) |
| Global warming potential (land use/ land transformation) | GWPL | kg CO ₂ equivalents (GWP100) |
| Ozone depletion potential | ODP | kg CFC 11 equivalents |
| Acidification potential | AP | mol H ⁺ eq. |
| Eutrophication – aquatic freshwater | EP - freshwater | kg PO ₄ ³⁻ equivalents |
| Eutrophication – aquatic freshwater | EP - freshwater | kg P equivalent |
| Eutrophication – aquatic marine | EP - marine | kg N equivalent |
| Eutrophication – terrestrial | EP – terrestrial | mol N equivalent |
| Photochemical ozone creation potential | POCP | kg NMVOC equivalents |
| Abiotic depletion potential (elements) | ADPE | kg Sb equivalents |
| Abiotic depletion potential (fossil fuels) | ADPF | MJ net calorific value |
| Water Depletion Potential | WDP | m ³ equivalent deprived |
| Resource use | | |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | PERE | MJ, net calorific value |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | PERM | MJ, net calorific value |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials) | PERT | MJ, net calorific value |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | PENRE | MJ, net calorific value |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | PENRM | MJ, net calorific value |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials) | PENRT | MJ, net calorific value |
| Use of secondary material | SM | kg |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels | RSF | MJ, net calorific value |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels | NRSF | MJ, net calorific value |
| Use of net fresh water | FW | m ³ |
| Waste categories and Output flows | | |
| Hazardous waste disposed | HWD | kg |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed | NHWD | kg |
| Radioactive waste disposed/stored | RWD | kg |
| Components for reuse | CFR | kg |

| Impact Category | Abbreviation | Measurement |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Materials for recycling | MFR | kg |
| Materials for energy recovery | MFEE | kg |
| Exported energy | EE - e | MJ per energy carrier |
| Exported energy, thermal | EE - t | MJ per energy carrier |
| Additional environmental impacts | | |
| Global warming potential, excluding biogenic uptake, emissions and storage | GWP-GHG | kg CO ₂ equivalents (GWP100) |
| Particulate matter | PM | disease incidence |
| Ionising radiation - human health | IRP | kBq U-235 eq |
| Eco-toxicity (freshwater) | ETP-fw | CTUe |
| Human toxicity potential - cancer effects | HTP-c | CTUh |
| Human toxicity potential - non cancer effects | HTP-nc | CTUh |
| Soil quality | SQP | dimensionless |

NZ - ULTRACEM - MODULE A1-A3

Primary indicators – 1 tonne of cement

| | | ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | GWP - F | GWP - B | GWP - Luluc | GWP - T | ODP | AP | EP - F | EP - F2 | EP - M | EP - T | POCP | ADP | ADPF | WDP |
| Plant | Product brand | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CFC-11 eq | mol H+ eq | kg PO ₄ . 3- eq | kg P eq | kg N eq | mol N eq | kg NMVOC eq | kg Sb eq | MJ | m ³ eq deprived |
| Auckland | Ultracem | 861.89 | 4.18E-02 | 7.70E-02 | 862.01 | 2.07E-05 | 3.65 | 0.70 | 6.77E-01 | 0.40 | 11.92 | 2.91 | -1.74E-04 | 2399.69 | 16.69 |
| Onehunga | Ultracem | 863.65 | 4.29E-02 | 7.70E-02 | 863.77 | 2.10E-05 | 3.66 | 0.70 | 6.77E-01 | 0.41 | 11.94 | 2.91 | -1.73E-04 | 2423.25 | 16.90 |
| Hamilton | Ultracem | 872.70 | 4.52E-02 | 7.70E-02 | 872.82 | 2.24E-05 | 3.69 | 0.70 | 6.77E-01 | 0.42 | 12.05 | 2.94 | -1.71E-04 | 2544.21 | 18.00 |
| Napier | Ultracem | 876.29 | 1.16E-01 | 7.96E-02 | 876.49 | 2.27E-05 | 3.98 | 0.71 | 6.80E-01 | 0.47 | 12.67 | 3.10 | -1.82E-04 | 2601.51 | 464.91 |
| Wellington | Ultracem | 873.10 | 1.18E-01 | 7.96E-02 | 873.30 | 2.23E-05 | 3.89 | 0.71 | 6.79E-01 | 0.46 | 12.48 | 3.05 | -1.82E-04 | 2555.04 | 294.95 |
| Timaru | Ultracem | 867.88 | 1.17E-01 | 7.95E-02 | 868.07 | 2.15E-05 | 3.76 | 0.71 | 6.78E-01 | 0.43 | 12.18 | 2.98 | -1.83E-04 | 2479.05 | 17.01 |
| Lyttelton | Ultracem | 870.25 | 1.16E-01 | 7.96E-02 | 870.44 | 2.19E-05 | 3.82 | 0.71 | 6.79E-01 | 0.44 | 12.32 | 3.01 | -1.82E-04 | 2513.54 | 143.15 |
| Dunedin | Ultracem | 869.85 | 1.17E-01 | 7.96E-02 | 870.04 | 2.18E-05 | 3.81 | 0.71 | 6.79E-01 | 0.44 | 12.30 | 3.01 | -1.82E-04 | 2507.70 | 121.77 |

NZ - ULTRACEM - MODULE A1-A3

Resource use parameters - 1 tonne of cement

| | | RESOURCE USE | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | PERE | PERM | PERT | PENRE | PENRM | PENRT | SM | RSF | NRSF | FW |
| Plant | Product brand | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | kg | MJ | MJ | m3 |
| Auckland | Ultracem | 7.4E+01 | 0.0E+00 | 7.4E+01 | 2.6E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.6E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.1E+01 |
| Onehunga | Ultracem | 7.4E+01 | 0.0E+00 | 7.4E+01 | 2.7E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.7E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.1E+01 |
| Hamilton | Ultracem | 7.4E+01 | 0.0E+00 | 7.4E+01 | 2.8E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.8E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.1E+01 |
| Napier | Ultracem | 1.7E+02 | 0.0E+00 | 1.7E+02 | 2.9E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.9E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.4E+01 |
| Wellington | Ultracem | 1.7E+02 | 0.0E+00 | 1.7E+02 | 2.8E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.8E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.4E+01 |
| Timaru | Ultracem | 1.7E+02 | 0.0E+00 | 1.7E+02 | 2.7E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.7E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.4E+01 |
| Lyttelton | Ultracem | 1.7E+02 | 0.0E+00 | 1.7E+02 | 2.8E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.8E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.4E+01 |
| Dunedin | Ultracem | 1.7E+02 | 0.0E+00 | 1.7E+02 | 2.8E+03 | 0.0E+00 | 2.8E+03 | 3.0E+02 | 4.4E+01 | 4.0E+02 | 6.4E+01 |

NZ - ULTRACEM - MODULE A1-A3

Waste categories and output flows - 1 tonne of cement

| | | WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Plant | Product brand | HWD | NHWD | RWD | CRU | MFR | MFRE | EE - e | EE - t |
| | | kg | kg | kg | kg | kg | kg | MJ | MJ |
| Auckland | Ultracem | 7.68E-04 | 3.36E+00 | 5.19E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Onehunga | Ultracem | 7.78E-04 | 3.38E+00 | 5.19E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Hamilton | Ultracem | 8.27E-04 | 3.51E+00 | 5.19E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Napier | Ultracem | 9.27E-04 | 8.19E-02 | 5.66E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Wellington | Ultracem | 8.98E-04 | 5.08E-02 | 5.60E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Timaru | Ultracem | 8.51E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 5.50E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Lyttelton | Ultracem | 8.73E-04 | 2.31E-02 | 5.54E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Dunedin | Ultracem | 8.69E-04 | 1.92E-02 | 5.54E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

NZ - ULTRACEM - MODULE A1-A3

Additional indicators 1 tonne of cement

| | | ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Plant | Product brand | GWP-GHG | PM | IRP | ETP - fw | HTP - c | HTP - nc | SQP |
| | | kg CO ₂ eq | disease incidence | kBq U-235 eq | CTUe | CTUh | CTUh | Pt |
| Auckland | Ultracem | 0.00 | 1.85E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 5.83E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.76E-05 | 0.00E+00 |
| Onehunga | Ultracem | 1.75 | 1.85E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 5.95E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.76E-05 | 3.81E+00 |
| Hamilton | Ultracem | 10.72 | 1.87E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 6.56E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.76E-05 | 2.34E+01 |
| Napier | Ultracem | 8.31 | 1.89E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 7.50E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.77E-05 | 1.93E+01 |
| Wellington | Ultracem | 5.16 | 1.88E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 7.26E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.77E-05 | 1.20E+01 |
| Timaru | Ultracem | 0.00 | 1.87E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 6.88E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.76E-05 | 0.00E+00 |
| Lyttelton | Ultracem | 2.34 | 1.87E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 7.05E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.76E-05 | 5.44E+00 |
| Dunedin | Ultracem | 1.94 | 1.87E-05 | 4.79E+03 | 7.02E+02 | 1.34E-06 | 5.76E-05 | 4.52E+00 |

PREVIOUS VERSION

Version 1 of GENERAL PURPOSE PORTLAND CEMENT (ULTRACEM) EPD, was generated using Primary LCA data from 2017. This EPD was generated in compliance with the requirements of comparability set out in EN 15804:2012+A1 and against the product category rules for Cement and Building Lime (EN 16908:2017)- 2012:01- SUB-PCR-H, 201811-22.

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PROGRAM-RELATED INFORMATION AND VERIFICATION

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Declaration Owner |  | Holcim (New Zealand) Ltd 23 Plumer Street, Central Auckland 1010, New Zealand www.holcim.co.nz |
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| EPD Produced by |  | Holcim (New Zealand) Ltd 23 Plumer Street, Central Auckland, New Zealand www.holcim.co.nz |
| EPD Process Certified by |  | Epsten Group Suite 2600, 101 Marietta St NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303, USA www.epstengroup.com |
| EPD Registration Number | S-P-00850 | |
| Version Date | 2023-07-26 | |
| Version | 2.0 | |
| Valid Until | 2028-07-26 | |
| Product category rules | PCR 2019:14 Construction Products and Construction Services, Version 1.2.5, 2022-06-22 | |
| Product group classification | UN CPC 374 | |
| Geographical Scope | New Zealand | |
| Reference Year for Data | 2021 Plant Data, 2023 Production Year | |

CEN standard EN 15804:2012+a1:2013 served as the core PCR

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Product category rules | PCR 2019:14 Construction Products and Construction Services, Version 1.2.5, 2022-06-22 |
| PCR review was conducted by | The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Claudia A. Peña. Contact via info@environdec.com |
| Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD process certification <input type="checkbox"/> EPD verification |
| EPD Process Certified by | Epsten Group, Inc. Accredited by: A2LA, Certificate #3142.03 |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Programme-related information and verification

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.

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