

# **ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION**

in accordance with ISO 14025, ISO 21930 and EN 15804

Owner of the declartion: Program operator: Publisher: Declaration number: Registration number: ECO Platform reference number: Issue date: Valid to: Saint-Gobain Byggevarer The Norwegian EPD Foundation The Norwegian EPD Foundation NEPD-3367-1995-EN NEPD-3367-1995-EN -02.03.2022

02.03.2027

# Gyproc ErgoLite® - Lightweight Plasterboard

## Saint-Gobain Byggevarer AS Gyproc





www.epd-norge.no

# **General information**

#### Product

Gyproc ErgoLite® – Lightweight Plasterboard

#### **Program operator**

The Norwegian	The Norwegian EPD Foundation										
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#### **Declaration number**

NEPD-3367-1995-EN

#### ECO Platform reference number

#### This declaration is based on Product Category Rules

CEN Standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 serves as core PCR.

The Product Category Rules, NPCR 010:2019 Part B for Building boards

#### Statement of liability

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. EPD Norway shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

#### **Declared unit**

1 m<sup>2</sup> of manufacture plasterboard

#### **Functional unit**

1 m<sup>2</sup> of installed Gyproc ErgoLite<sup>®</sup> – Lightweight Plasterboard, with a reference service life of 60 years

#### Verification

Independent verification of calculation data and other environmental information and test of the computer program was carried out by Martin Erlandsson

CEN Standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 serves as core PCR. Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025:2010								
🗆 internal 🛛 🗆 external								
Third party verifier: sign								
V Han Technisson								
Martin Erlandsson IVL (Independent verifier approved by EPD Norway)								

#### Owner of the declaration

Saint-Gobain Byggevarer AS Gyproc

Contact person:	Gravnås, Stian
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#### Manufacture

Saint-Gobain Byggevarer AS Gyproc

#### **Place of production**

Fredrikstad, Norway

#### Management system

NS-EN ISO 9001, NS-EN ISO 14001 NS-EN ISO 45001, NS-EN ISO 50001

#### Org. No.

NO 940 198 178

Issue date: 02.03.2022

Valid to: 02.03.2027

#### Year of study

2020

#### Comparability

EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and seen in a building context.

#### The EPD has been worked out by

The EPD has been worked by the use of EPD tool, GaBi, version 9.2 by Saint-Gobain LCA central team and by Eva Hellgren.





Company-specific data has been verified by Sandra Perez Jimenez, Saint-Gobain central LCA team.

Approved

Håkon Hauan Managing Director of EPD-Norway

# **Product description**

# Product description and use:

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) describes the environmental impacts of 1 m<sup>2</sup> of gypsum plasterboard.

Gyproc ErgoLite<sup>®</sup> is a lightweight plasterboard suitable for most interior building applications where normal levels of fire resistance, structural strength and sound insulation are specified. Gyproc ErgoLite<sup>®</sup> can be used in light weight building systems of 1 - 3 layers on steel or timber framing. The tapered edge allows the use of joint filler to produce a durable joint reinforcement and a smooth, continuous, crack-resistant surface ready for priming and final decoration. The smooth surface of the paper lining is an ideal base for decoration with wallpaper or by painting. It is 12.5 mm thick and available in 900 mm (GEE 13) and 1200 mm width (GE 13).

#### Description of the main components and/or materials for 1 m<sup>2</sup> of product for the calculation of the EPD:

PARAMETER	VALUE (expressed per declared unit)
Quantity for 1 m <sup>2</sup> of product	6,7 kg
Thickness	12,5 mm
Surfacing	Paper liner: 0,330 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Packaging for the transportation and distribution	Culls 0,023 kg/kg PE film 0,0009 kg/kg
Product used for the Installation	Jointing compound: 0,33 kg/ m <sup>2</sup> Jointing tape: 0,004 kg/m <sup>2</sup> Screws: 0,0104 kg/ m <sup>2</sup>

During the life cycle of the product no hazardous substance listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization" has been used in a percentage higher than 0,1% of the weight of the product.

The verifier and the program operator do not make any claim nor have any responsibility of the legality of the product.

# **LCA calculation information**

EPD TYPE	Cradle to grave and module D
FUNCTIONAL UNIT	1 m <sup>2</sup> of installed Gyproc ErgoLite <sup>®</sup> - Lightweight Plasterboard, with a reference service life of 60 years
SYSTEM BOUNDARIES	Mandatory Stages = A1-A3 ; B1-B7 ; C1-C4 and D
REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)	60 years This 60-year value is the amount of time that we recommend our products last for without refurbishment, and corresponds to standard building design life.
CUT-OFF RULES	Life Cycle Inventory data for a minimum of 99% of total inflows to the upstream and core module shall be included Flows related to human activities such as employee transport are excluded. The construction of plants, production of machines and transportation systems are excluded since the related flows are supposed to be negligible compared to the production of the building product when compared at these systems lifetime level.
ALLOCATIONS	Production data, recycling, energy and waste data have been calculated on a mass basis.
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE AND TIME PERIOD	Scope includes: Norway Data included is collected from one production site Fredrikstad, Norway Data collected for the year 2020 Background data: Ecoinvent 3.6 and GaBi ts 9.2
PRODUCT CPC CODE	37530 Articles of plaster or of composition based on plaster

According to EN 15804, EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with this standard. According to ISO 21930, EPDs might not be comparable if they are from different programs.

# Life cycle stages

# Flow diagram of the Life Cycle



## Product stage, A1-A3

Description of the stage: the product stage of plaster products is subdivided into 3 modules A1, A2 and A3 respectively "Raw material supply", "transport to manufacturer" and "manufacturing".

## A1, raw material supply.

This includes the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy which occur upstream from the manufacturing process.

## A2, transport to the manufacturer.

The raw materials are transported to the manufacturing site. The modelling includes road, boat and/or train transportations of each raw material.

## A3, manufacturing.

This module includes the manufacture of products and the manufacture of packaging. The production of packaging material is taken into account at this stage. The processing of any waste arising from this stage is also included.

Object	Value	Data quality
A3 data quality of electricity and CO <sub>2</sub> emission kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq. / kWh	0,05	The emission of Norwegian electricity is based on Thinkstep 2018 database and Guarantee of Origin certificate.

The LCA calculation has been made taking into account the fact that during the manufacturing process it is used 100% renewable electricity. This 100% renewable electricity bought is evidenced by Guarantee of Origin certificates (GOs) from LOS, valid for the period chosen in the calculation (2020).

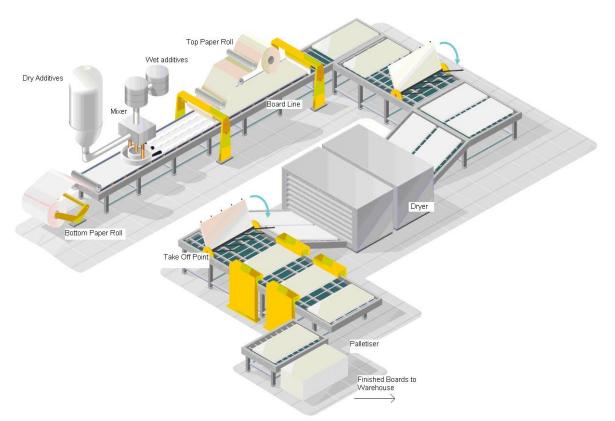


Figure 1: Manufacturing process flow diagram

## Manufacturing in detail:

The initial materials are homogenously mixed to form a gypsum slurry that is spread via multiple hose outlets onto a paper liner on a moving conveyor belt. A second paper liner is fed onto the production line from above to form the plasterboard. The plasterboard continues along the production line where it is finished, dried, and cut to size.

## **Construction process stage, A4-A5**

Description of the stage: the construction process is divided into 2 modules: A4, transport to the building site and A5, installation in the building

#### A4, transport to the building site.

This module includes transport from the production gate to the building site. (Representative as average for the Norwegian market). Influence of transport to other countries (Denmark, Finland and Sweden) is shown at page 13.

Transport is calculated on the basis of a scenario with the parameters described in the following table.

PARAMETER	VALUE (expressed per functional unit)
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport e.g. long distance truck, boat, etc.	Long distance truck, maximum load weight of 27 t and consumption of 0,38 liters per km
Distance	300 km
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	85% ( 30% empty returns)
Bulk density of transported products	560 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1

## A5, installation into the building.

The accompanying table quantifies the parameters for installing the product at the building site. All installation materials and their waste processing are included.

PARAMETER	VALUE (expressed per functional unit)
Ancillary materials for installation (specified by materials)	Jointing compound 0,33 kg/m <sup>2</sup> board, tape 1,23 m /m <sup>2</sup> board, screws 8 units /m <sup>2</sup> board
Water use	0,165 liters/m <sup>2</sup>
Other resource use	None
Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	None
Wastage of materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	Plasterboard: 0,45 kg (5%) Jointing Compound: 0,33 kg Jointing Tape: 0,004 kg Gypsum culls: 0,08 kg
Output materials (specified by type) as results of waste processing at the building site e.g. of collection for recycling, for energy recovering, disposal (specified by route)	Plasterboard: 0,45 kg (5%) to landfill Screws: 0,005 kg to landfill Jointing Compound: 0,0165 kg to landfill Jointing Tape: 0,002 kg to landfill Gypsum culls: 0,156 kg/m <sup>2</sup> to landfill PE film: 0,006 kg/m <sup>2</sup> Wooden pallet: 0,1302 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	None

## Use stage (excluding potential savings), B1-B7

Description of the stage:

The use stage, related to the building fabric includes:

- B1, use or application of the installed product;
- **B2**, maintenance;
- B3, repair;
- **B4**, replacement;
- **B5**, refurbishment;
- B6, operational energy use
- B7, operational water use

## Description of scenarios and additional technical information:

The product has a reference service life of 60 years. This assumes that the product will last in situ with no requirements for maintenance, repair, replacement or refurbishment throughout this period. Therefore, it has no impact at this stage.

## End-of-life stage C1-C4

Description of the stage: This stage includes the next modules:

**C1**, de-construction, demolition;

C2, transport to waste processing;

C3, waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling;

C4, disposal, including provision and all transport, provision of all materials, products and related energy and water use.

Description of the scenarios and additional technical information for the end-of-life:

PARAMETER	VALUE (expressed per functional unit)
Collection process specified by type	45% collected separately for recycling and 55% collected with mixed deconstruction and demolition waste to landfill
Recovery system specified by type	3,02 kg recycled
Disposal specified by type	3,70 kg disposed in landfill
Assumptions for scenario development (e.g. transportation)	Gypsum board waste is transported 360 km by truck from deconstruction/demolition sites to recycling plant and 20 km by truck to landfill

## Reuse/recovery/recycling potential, D

An end of life recycling 45% (55% of wastes are landfilled) has been assumed using local demolition waste data and adjusted considering the recyclability of the product.

# **LCA results**

As specified in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and also the Product-Category Rules, the environmental impacts are declared and reported using the baseline characterization factors are from the ILCD. Specific data has been supplied by the plant, and generic data come from GABI and Ecoinvent databases. All emissions to air, water, and soil, and all materials and energy used have been included.

LCA data results are detailed on the following tables and they refer to a functional unit of is 1 m<sup>2</sup> of installed Gyproc ErgoLite<sup>®</sup> - Lightweight Plasterboard, with a reference service life of 60 years

Description of the system boundary (X = Included in LCA, MNA = Module Not Assessed)

	PRODUCT STAGE		CONSTRUCTION STAGE USE STAGE						E		OF LIF	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
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	<b>B</b> 3	<b>B</b> 4	В5	<b>B</b> 6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	x x x			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х

# **Environmental Impacts**

		Product stage	Construct	tion stage	Use stage								Reuse, Recovery Recycling			
	Environmental indicators		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.]	9,93E-01	9,70E-02	1,60E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,20E-02	6,00E-02	4,00E-03	6,82E-01	-5,00E-03
	Climate Change (fossil) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	1,57E+00	9,60E-02	1,50E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,20E-02	6,00E-02	4,00E-03	5,10E-02	-5,00E-03
	Climate Change (biogenic) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	-5,81E-01	0,00E+00	9,00E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,25E-05	0,00E+00	3,57E-05	6,30E-01	-1,20E-05
	Climate Change (land use change) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	3,50E-03	7,83E-04	2,63E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,08E-07	4,86E-04	2,57E-05	3,09E-05	-1,57E-05
	Ozone depletion [kg CFC-11 eq.]	1,27E-08	1,16E-17	2,36E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,42E-18	7,46E-18	6,64E-12	1,37E-08	-6,42E-17
3	Acidification terrestrial and freshwater [Mole of H+ eq.]	5,00E-03	5,53E-04	4,93E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,48E-05	3,43E-04	3,56E-05	1,21E-01	-3,51E-05
	Eutrophication freshwater [kg P eq.]	3,43E-05	2,94E-07	8,63E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,12E-09	1,82E-07	2,33E-07	1,21E-05	-1,42E-08
áže –	Eutrophication marine [kg N eq.]	1,71E-03	2,67E-04	1,00E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,76E-05	1,66E-04	1,24E-05	4,91E-04	-1,63E-05
	Eutrophication terrestrial [Mole of N eq.]	1,70E-02	3,00E-03	2,00E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,93E-04	2,00E-03	1,10E-04	1,00E-03	-1,86E-04
	Photochemical ozone formation - human health [kg NMVOC eq.]	3,78E-03	5,04E-04	3,88E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,54E-05	3,13E-04	2,97E-05	8,00E-03	-4,58E-05
	Resource use, mineral and metals [kg Sb eq.]	3,64E-06	6,94E-09	2,12E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,41E-10	4,34E-09	1,81E-09	4,75E-07	-9,99E-10
	Resource use, energy carriers [MJ]	2,44E+01	1,29E+00	1,83E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,93E-01	7,99E-01	3,70E-02	1,17E+00	-6,50E-02
Ø	Water scarcity [m <sup>3</sup> world equiv.]	1,80E-01	8,65E-04	2,60E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,68E-05	5,39E-04	2,00E-03	5,00E-02	-1,07E-04

# **Resources Use**

		Product stage	Construct	tion stage			Us	e sta	ge				Reuse, recovery, recycling			
	Resources Use 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
<b>A</b> *	Use of renewable primary energy (PERE) [MJ]	4,33E+00	7,20E-02	4,24E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,00E-03	4,50E-02	2,83E-01	4,60E-02	-1,70E-02
<b>*</b>	Primary energy resources used as raw materials (PERM) [MJ]	6,25E+00	0,00E+00	3,12E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
<b>*</b>	Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT) [MJ]	1,06E+01	7,20E-02	7,36E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,00E-03	4,50E-02	2,83E-01	4,60E-02	-1,70E-02
0	Use of non-renewable primary energy (PENRE) [MJ]	2,43E+01	1,29E+00	1,83E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,94E-01	8,00E-01	4,00E-02	1,17E+00	-6,50E-02
0	Non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (PENRM) [MJ]	9,30E-02	0,00E+00	5,00E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
0	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (PENRT) [MJ]	2,44E+01	1,29E+00	1,83E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,94E-01	8,00E-01	4,00E-02	1,17E+00	-6,50E-02
5	Input of secondary material (SM) [kg]	1,34E+00	0,00E+00	6,90E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
<b>*</b>	Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF) [MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
O	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels (NRSF) [MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
0	Use of net fresh water (FW) [m <sup>3</sup> ]	6,02E-03	8,38E-05	7,69E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,44E-06	5,21E-05	7,17E-05	1,00E-03	-1,11E-05

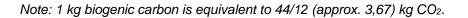
\*For this study, both the product and its packaging are reported in the indicators "Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials" ("PERM") and "Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials" ("PENRM"). PERM and PENRM are reported as negative values were materials are recycled or recovered, but not when landfilled.

# Waste Category & Output flows

		Product stage Construction stage				Use stage						End of life stage				Reuse, recovery, recycling
	Waste Category & Output Flows	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
	Hazardous waste disposed (HWD) [kg]	8,55E-07	6,00E-08	4,91E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,99E-11	3,72E-08	6,14E-10	0,00E+00	-1,23E-09
	Non-hazardous waste disposed (NHWD) [kg]	1,91E-02	1,97E-04	1,00E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,75E-05	1,23E-04	1,15E-04	0,00E+00	-2,70E-05
Ŵ	Radioactive waste disposed (RWD) [kg]	8,32E-05	1,60E-06	1,48E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,52E-07	1,02E-06	2,34E-07	0,00E+00	-2,27E-06
	Components for re-use (CRU) [kg]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Materials for Recycling (MFR) [kg]	1,90E-02	0,00E+00	9,50E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,24E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
6	Material for Energy Recovery (MER) [kg]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Exported electrical energy (EEE) [MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Exported thermal energy (EET) [MJ]	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

## Information on biogenic carbon content

		Product stage
	Biogenic Carbon Content	A1 / A2 / A3
9	Biogenic carbon content in product [kg]	1,60E-01
<b>(</b>	Biogenic carbon content in packaging [kg]	0,00E+00



There is a small biogenic carbon content due to the production starch maize (as binder) and dextrose (as grinding agent) and paper liner used in surfacing. On the other hand, there is no packaging considered for gypsum products, since they are packed/stored of gypsum culls.

# LCA results interpretation

The following figure refers to a functional unit of  $1 \text{ m}^2$  of installed Gyproc ErgoLite<sup>®</sup> – Lightweight Plasterboard, with a reference service life of 60 years.



[1] This indicator corresponds to the abiotic depletion potential of fossil resources.

[2] This indicator corresponds to the total use of primary energy.

[3] This indicator corresponds to the use of net fresh water.

[4] This indicator corresponds to the sum of hazardous, non-hazardous and radioactive waste disposed.

The product stage (A1-A3) is responsible for over 50% of gypsum plasterboard in its lifetime for climate change, freshwater and terrestrial eutrophication, resource use, energy carriers and water scarcity. The main source of impact in the product stage occurs in A3 (manufacturing) due to plasterboard production is an intensive process requiring a lot of energy and raw materials. Relevant impacts (over 50%) can be seen in stage C4 (disposal), due to wastes disposed in landfill. The impacts are reflected in terrestrial and freshwater acidification and photochemical ozone formation.

Module D declares the environmental benefits from reusable products, recyclable materials or energy recovery. In this analysis, the benefits come from the use of recycled gypsum as raw material and the use of gypsum culls that are basically scraps from the process that recovered and reused as part of the packaging material.

## Classification of disclaimers to the declaration of core and additional environmental impact indicators

As specified in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and also the Product-Category Rules. V1.1, 2020/09/14, the environmental impacts are declared and reported using the parameters and units shown here below. Baseline characterization factors are from the ILCD and available at: https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.xhtml

PARAMETER	UNIT EXPRESSED PER FUNCTIONAL UNIT	ILCD TYPE / DISCLAIMER		
Global warming potential total, (GWP)	kg CO2 eq.	Type 1 / None		
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer, ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	Type 1 / None		
Acidification potential of land and water, AP	mol H+ eq.	Type 2 / None		
Eutrophication aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq. <sup>1</sup>	Type 2 / None		
Eutrophication aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>3</sup> - eq.	Type 2 / None		
Eutrophication aquatic marine, (EP-marine)	kg N eq.	Type 2 / None		
Eutrophication terrestrial, (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq.	Type 2 / None		
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq.	Type 2 / None		
Abiotic Depletion Potential (ADP-elements) for non- fossil resources	kg Sb eq.	Туре 3 / 2		
Abiotic Depletion Potential (ADP-fossil fuels for fossil resources	MJ, net calorific value	Туре 3 / 2		
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation- weighted water consumption (WDP)	m <sup>3</sup> world eq. deprived	Туре 3 / 2		

Table 1: Parameters describing the environmental impacts

The optional environmental impact categories are the following:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Results expressed in kg of PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, may be obtained by multiplying results of "kg P eq." x 3,07

PARAMETER	PARAMETER UNIT EXPRESSED PER FUNCTIONAL UNIT	ILCD TYPE / DISCLAIMER
Respiratory inorganics	Disease incidences	Type 1 / None
Ionizing radiation - human health	kBq U235 eq.	Туре 2 / 1
Ecotoxicity freshwater	CTUe	Type 3 / 2
Cancer human health effects	CTUh	Type 3 / 2
Non-cancer human health effects	CTUh	Туре 3 / 2
Land Use	Pt	

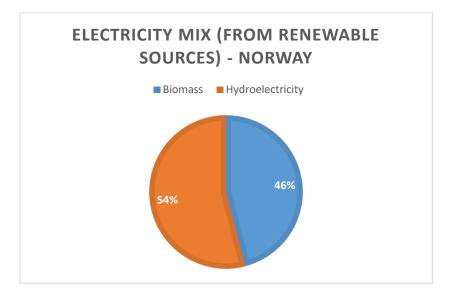
**Disclaimer 1** – This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

**Disclaimer 2** – 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

# **Additional Norwegian requirements:**

# **Electricity description**

TYPE OF INFORMATION	DESCRIPTION						
Location	Representative of average production in Norway						
Geographical representativeness description	Split of energy sources in Norway - Biomass: 46% - Hydroelectricity 54%						
Reference year	2020						
Type of data set	Cradle to gate from Thinkstep						
Source		from International Energy Agency -2013 Drigin certificates (GOs) - 2020					
Object	Value	Data quality					
A3 data quality of electricity and CO <sub>2</sub> emission kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq. / kWh	0,05	The emission of Norwegian electricity is based on Thinkstep 2018 database and Guarantee of Origin certificate.					



## Influence of transportation to other countries

The results of stage A4 (transportation of product) in the table of this EPD refer to transportation in Norway. This product is also delivered to the countries in the table below. In order to adapt the impact of transportation in the A4 column, figures from the current EPD shall be multiply by the multiplication factors below.

Country	Average distance	Multiplication factor
Norway	300 km (truck)	1,0
Denmark	600 km (truck)	2,0
Finland	800 km (truck) + 400 km (ship)	3,1
Sweden	500 km (truck)	1,7

# Dangerous substances

It is the product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list

□ The product contains substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list that are less than 0,1 % by weight.

□ The product contains dangerous substances, more then 0,1% by weight, given by the REACH Candidate List or the Norwegian Priority list, see table.

□ The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list. The product is classified as hazardous waste, see table.

# Indoor environment

The product meets the requirements for low emissions M1 according to M1 Protocol of November 2017.

# Carbon footprint

	Product stage	Constr	uction stage		End of lif	e stage		D Reuse, recovery, recycling
Carbon footprint	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
GWP [kg CO2 eq.]	9,88E-01	9,60E-02	1,59E-01	3,20E-02	6,00E-02	4,04E-03	6,81E-01	-5,01E-03
GWP-IOBC [kg CO2 eq.]	1,57E+00	9,60E-02	1,50E-01	3,20E-02	6,00E-02	4,00E-03	5,10E-02	-5,00E-03
GWP-BC [kg CO2 eq.]	-5,81E-01	0,00E+00	9,00E-03	4,25E-05	0,00E+00	3,57E-05	6,30E-01	-1,20E-05

**Note :** The columns with values for the stages B1 -B5 were excluded since all the values are equal to zero (0 kgCO<sub>2</sub> eq.)

# Environmental impacts according to EN 15804:2012 + A1

The following tables presents results of 1 m<sup>2</sup> of installed Gyproc ErgoLite<sup>®</sup> - Lightweight Plasterboard, with a reference service life of 60 years according to EN 15804:2012 +A1.

	Product stage	Construc			U	se sta	ge				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
Global Warming Potential (GWP) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	1,53E+00	9,50E-02	1,41E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,20E-02	5,90E-02	4,00E-03	5,00E-02	-5,00E-03
Ozone depletion (ODP) [kg R11 eq.]	1,10E-08	1,55E-17	2,01E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,57E-18	9,94E-18	5,68E-12	1,12E-08	-8,56E-17
Acidification potential (AP) [kg R11 eq.]	4,99E-03	3,78E-04	4,64E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,88E-05	2,35E-04	4,01E-05	1,59E-01	-2,43E-05
Eutrophication potential (EP) [kg Phosphate eq.]	9,08E-04	9,49E-05	4,00E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,28E-06	5,89E-05	7,21E-06	2,00E-03	-6,08E-06
Photochemical ozone creation [kg Ethene eq.]	3,45E-04	1,31E-05	3,48E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,78E-06	8,14 <b>E-0</b> 6	4,45E-06	2,69E-05	-2,38E-06
Abiotic depletion potential for non- fossil resources (ADP-elements) [kg Sb eq.]	2,10E-04	7,84E-09	1,24E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,84E-10	4,90E-09	2,07E-09	4,81E-07	-8,11E-05
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil fuels) [MJ]	2,41E+01	1,29E+00	1,77E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,93E-01	7,97E-01	3,90E-02	1,10E+00	-5,90E-02

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