

The environmental impacts of this product have been assessed over its whole life cycle. Its Environmental Product Declaration has been verified by an independent third party.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In accordance with EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 and ISO 14025

Climaver Neto

Date of publication: 2022-02-28

Validity: 5 years

Valid until: 2027-02-27

Based on PCR 2012:01 Construction products and construction services (EN 15804:A1) (2.34) & c-PCR-005 Thermal Insulation products (EN 16783)

Scope of the EPD®: Argentina



Registration number

The International EPD® System:

S-P-05255



General information

Manufacturer: Saint- Gobain Argentina S.A. - Div. ISOVER, Bouchard y Daniel Enz - 1836 Llavallol Buenos Aires – Argentina.

Programme used: The International EPD® System operated by EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden, email: info@environdec.com, website: www.environdec.com

EPD® registration number: S-P-05255

PCR identification: PCR 2012:01 Construction products and construction services (EN 15804:A1) (2.34) & c-PCR-005 Thermal Insulation products (EN 16783)

UN CPC code: 37990

Product name and manufacturer represented: Climaver Neto; Saint- Gobain Argentina S.A. - Div. ISOVER / Llavallol

Owner of the declaration: Saint- Gobain Argentina S.A. - Div. ISOVER

EPD® prepared by: Silvina López Planté and Patricia Jimenez Diaz (Saint-Gobain)

Contact: Silvina López Planté (Isover Saint Gobain Argentina). Email: silvina.lopez@saint-gobain.com

Declaration issued: 2022-02-28, **valid until:** 2027-02-27

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)	
Product category rules (PCR): PCR 2012:01 Construction products and construction services v 2.34	
PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Massimo Marino.	
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:	
EPD process certification <input type="checkbox"/>	EPD verification <input type="checkbox"/>
<p style="text-align: center;">Third party verifier: Marcel Gomez Ferrer Marcel Gomez Consultoria Ambiental (www.marcelgomez.com) Phone : +34 630 64 35 93 Email : info@marcelgomez.com Accredited or approved by: The International EPD® System</p>	
www.isover.ar	

Product description

Product description and description of use:

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD®) describes the environmental impacts of 1 m² of glass wool with a thermal resistance of 0.75 K*m²*W⁻¹.

The production site of Saint- Gobain Argentina S.A. - Div. ISOVER / Llavallol (Argentina) uses natural and abundant raw materials (sand), using fusion and fiberising techniques to produce glass wool. The products obtained come in the form of a "glass wool mat" consisting of a soft, airy structure

On Earth, naturally, the best insulator is dry immobile air at 20°C: its thermal conductivity factor, expressed in λ , is 0.025 W/(m.K) (watts per meter Kelvin degree). The thermal conductivity of glass wool is close to immobile air as its lambda varies from 0.032 W/(m.K) for the most efficient to 0.043 W/(m.K) to the least.

With its entangled structure, glass wool is a porous material that traps the air, making it one of the best insulating materials. The porous and elastic structure of the wool also absorbs noise in the air, knocks and offers acoustic correction inside premises. Glass wool containing incombustible materials does not fuel fire or propagate flames.

Glass wool insulation (glass wool) is used in buildings as well as industrial facilities. It ensures a high level of comfort, lowers energy costs, minimizes carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, prevents heat loss through pitched roofs, walls, floors, pipes and boilers, reduces noise pollution and protects homes and industrial facilities from the risk of fire.

Glass wool products last for the average building's lifetime (which is often set at 50 years as a default), or as long as the insulated building component is part of the building.

Technical data/physical characteristics:

Thermal resistance of the Product: 0.75 K.m².W⁻¹ (ISO 8302 / IRAM 11559 / ASTM C 177)

Thermal conductivity of the glass wool is: 0.033 W/(m.K) 5 (EN 12939 / EN 12667)

Reaction to fire: Euroclase B-s1, d0 (Norm IRAM 11910 / M0 norm UNE 23727°)

Acoustic properties: NRC:0.5 (EN ISO 11654 / EN ISO 354)

Description of the main components and/or materials for 1 m² of product with a thermal resistance of 0.75 K.m².W⁻¹ for the calculation of the EPD®:

PARAMETER	VALUE
Quantity of wool for 1 m ² of product	1.9 Kg
Thickness of wool	25 mm
Surfacing	Climaver plus complex: 83 g/m ² Glass fiber veil: 35 g/m ² and 111 g/m ²
Packaging for the transportation and distribution	Cardboard: 450 g/m ² Wooden pallet: 350 g/m ² Polyethylene film: 5 g/m ²
Product used for the Installation	None

During the life cycle of the product any hazardous substance listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization¹" 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 of the legality of the product.

¹ http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process/candidate_list_table_en.asp

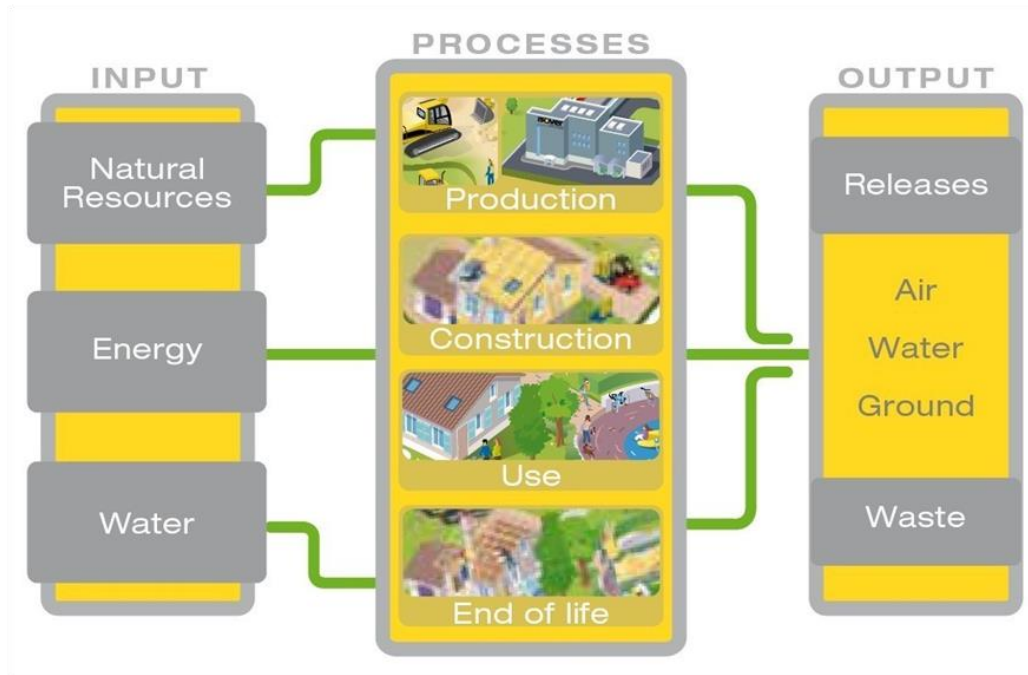
LCA calculation information

FUNCTIONAL UNIT	Providing a thermal insulation on 1 m ² of product with a thermal resistance of 0.75 K.m ² .W ⁻¹ with a useful life of 50 years.
SYSTEM BOUNDARIES	Cradle to Grave: Mandatory stages = A1-3, A4-5, B1-7, C1-4. Optional stage = D not taken into account
REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)	50 years
CUT-OFF RULES	<p>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 the 5% of the whole mass and energy used, as well of the emissions to environment occurred.</p> <p>Flows related to human activities such as employee transport are excluded.</p> <p>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.</p>
ALLOCATIONS	Allocation criteria are based on mass
GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE AND TIME PERIOD	<p>Argentina production 2019</p> <p>Argentina transportation 2019</p> <p>Background data: Ecoinvent (from 2015 to 2018) and GaBi (from 2013 to 2019)</p>

- EPDs of construction products may be not comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804
- Environmental Product Declarations within the same product category from different programs may not be comparable
- The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD

Life cycle stages

Flow diagram of the Life Cycle



Product stage, A1-A3

Description of the stage: the product stage of the glass wool products is subdivided into 3 modules A1, A2 and A3 respectively “Raw material supply”, “transport” and “manufacturing”.

The aggregation of the modules A1, A2 and A3 is a possibility considered by the EN 15 804 standard. This rule is applied in this EPD.

Description of the scenarios and other additional technical information:

A1, Raw materials supply

This module takes into account the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy which occur upstream to the studied manufacturing process

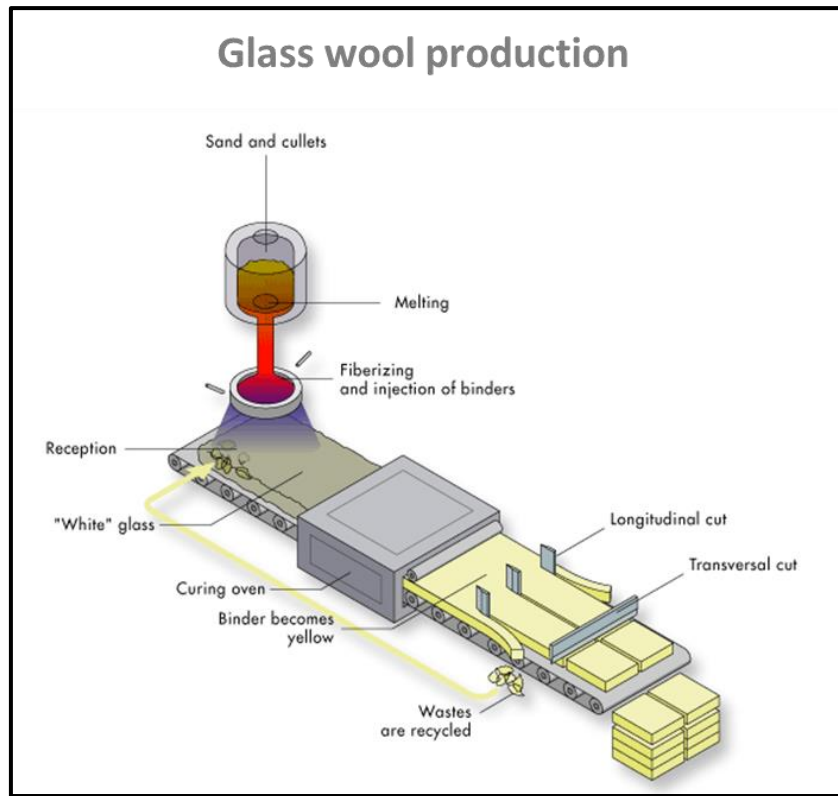
Specifically, the raw material supply covers production of binder components and sourcing (quarry) of raw materials for fiber production, e.g. sand and borax for glass wool. Besides these raw materials, recycled materials (agglomerates) are also used as input.

A2, Transport to the manufacturer

The raw materials are transported to the manufacturing site. In our case, the modeling include: road (average values) of each raw material.

A3, Manufacturing

This module includes the manufacturing of the product and packagings. Specifically, it covers the manufacturing of glass, resin, glass wool (including the processes of fusion and fiberizing showed in the flow diagram), and the packaging.



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.

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

PARAMETER	VALUE/DESCRIPTION
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport e.g. long distance truck, boat, etc.	Average truck trailer with a 27t payload, diesel consumption 38 liters for 100 km
Distance	1095 km
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	100% of the capacity in volume and 30 % of empty returns in mass (default value in Gabi dataset)
Bulk density of transported products	33 kg/m ³
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1

A5, Installation in the building: this module includes:

No additional accessory was taken into account for the implementation phase insulation product.

PARAMETER	VALUE/DESCRIPTION
Wastage of materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	2 %
Distance	50 km to landfill by truck
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)	Packaging wastes are 100 % collected and modeled as recovered matter Glass wool losses are landfilled

Use stage (excluding potential savings), B1-B7

Description of the stage: the use stage is divided into the following modules:

- B1: Use
- B2: Maintenance
- B3: Repair
- B4: Replacement
- B5: Refurbishment
- B6: Operational energy use
- B7: Operational water use

Description of the scenarios and additional technical information:

Once installation is complete, no actions or technical operations are required during the use stages until the end of life stage. Therefore glass wool insulation products have no impact (excluding potential energy savings) on this stage.

End of Life Stage, C1-C4

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

C1, Deconstruction, demolition

The de-construction and/or dismantling of insulation products take part of the demolition of the entire building. In our case, the environmental impact is assumed to be very small and can be neglected

C2, Transport to waste processing

The model use for the transportation (see A4, transportation to the building site) is applied.

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

The product is considered to be landfilled without reuse, recovery or recycling.

C4, Disposal

The glass wool is assumed to be 100% landfilled.

Description of the scenarios and additional technical information:

End of life:

PARAMETER	VALUE/DESCRIPTION
Collection process specified by type	The entire product, including any surfacing is collected alongside any mixed construction waste 1875 g (100%) of glass wool (collected with mixed construction waste)

Recovery system specified by type	There is no recovery, recycling or reuse of the product once it has reached its end of life phase.
Disposal specified by type	The product alongside the mixed construction waste from demolishing will go to landfill 1875 g (100%) of glass wool are landfilled
Assumptions for scenario development (e.g. transportation)	We assume that the waste going to landfill will be transported by truck with 24 tons payload, using diesel as a fuel consuming 38 liters per 100km. Distance covered is 50 km

Reuse/recovery/recycling potential, D

Description of the stage: module D has not been taken into account.

LCA results

LCA model, aggregation of data and environmental impact are calculated from the GaBi software (version 8.7). CML 4.1 impact method has been used, together with thinkstep 8.7 (2018) and Ecoinvent v3.3 databases to obtain the inventory of generic data.








Raw materials and energy consumption, as well as transport distances have been taken directly from the manufacturing plant (Production data according 2019)

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks









System boundaries (X=included, MND=module not declared)																
Product stage			Construction installation stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation stage	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	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MND

All result tables refer to a functional unit of 1 m² of mineral wool with a thermal resistance of 0.75 K*m²*W⁻¹ of CLIMAVER NETO product with a thickness of 25mm.




ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Parameters	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	
 Global Warming Potential (GWP) - kg CO2 equiv/FU	4,12E+00	2,43E-01	1,09E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,10E-03	0	3,32E-02	MND
	The global warming potential of a gas refers to the total contribution to global warming resulting from the emission of one unit of that gas relative to one unit of the reference gas, carbon dioxide, which is assigned a value of 1.														
 Ozone Depletion (ODP) kg CFC 11 equiv/FU	6,11E-07	3,71E-17	1,51E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,33E-19	0	1,85E-16	MND
	Destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation harmful to life. This destruction of ozone is caused by the breakdown of certain chlorine and/or bromine containing compounds (chlorofluorocarbons or halons), which break down when they reach the stratosphere and then catalytically destroy ozone molecules.														
 Acidification potential (AP) kg SO2 equiv/FU	1,64E-02	1,03E-03	3,28E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,51E-05	0	1,89E-04	MND
	Acid depositions have negative impacts on natural ecosystems and the man-made environment incl, buildings. The main sources for emissions of acidifying substances are agriculture and fossil fuel combustion used for electricity production, heating and transport.														
 Eutrophication potential (EP) kg (PO4)3- equiv/FU	6,80E-03	2,53E-04	7,91E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,15E-06	0	2,15E-05	MND
	Excessive enrichment of waters and continental surfaces with nutrients, and the associated adverse biological effects.														
 Photochemical ozone creation (POPC) kg Ethene equiv/FU	1,73E-03	3,77E-05	2,32E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,20E-07	0	1,56E-05	MND
	Chemical reactions brought about by the light energy of the sun. The reaction of nitrogen oxides with hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight to form ozone is an example of a photochemical reaction.														
 Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-elements) - kg Sb equiv/FU	1,27E-04	3,23E-09	2,66E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,11E-11	0	1,13E-08	MND
 Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil fuels) - MJ/FU	6,58E+01	3,38E+00	1,56E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,49E-02	0	4,41E-01	MND
	Consumption of non-renewable resources, thereby lowering their availability for future generations.														





RESOURCE USE

Parameters	Product stage	Construction process 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	
 Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - MJ/FU	1,45E+01	7,76E-02	4,14E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,95E-03	0	5,80E-02	MND
 Use of renewable primary energy used as raw materials MJ/FU	1,44E+01	0	2,88E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials) MJ/FU	2,89E+01	7,76E-02	7,02E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,95E-03	0	5,80E-02	MND
 Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - MJ/FU	7,22E+01	3,39E+00	1,58E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,52E-02	0	4,57E-01	MND
 Use of non-renewable primary energy used as raw materials MJ/FU	1,55E+00	0	3,11E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials) - MJ/FU	7,37E+01	3,39E+00	1,58E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,52E-02	0	4,57E-01	MND
 Use of secondary material kg/FU	1,70E+00	0	3,40E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
 Use of renewable secondary fuels- MJ/FU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
 Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - MJ/FU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
 Use of net fresh water - m3/FU	1,40E-01	2,59E-05	4,13E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,50E-07	0	1,15E-04	MND

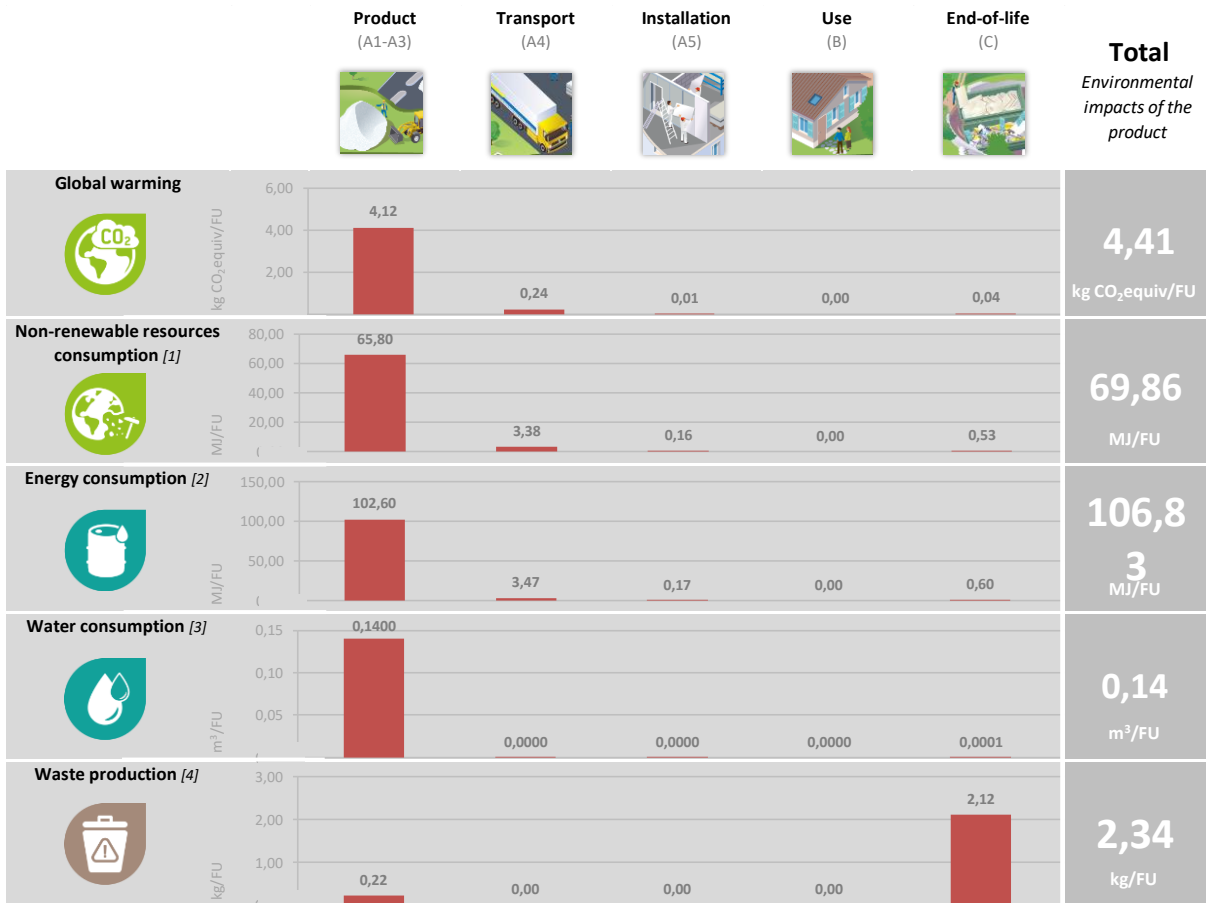
WASTE CATEGORIES

Parameters	Product stage	Construction process 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	
 Hazardous waste disposed <i>kg/FU</i>	4,55E-08	1,22E-08	1,40E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,05E-10	0	7,78E-09	MND
 Non-hazardous waste disposed <i>kg/FU</i>	2,24E-01	4,11E-05	6,32E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,03E-06	0	2,12E+00	MND
 Radioactive waste disposed <i>kg/FU</i>	3,01E-04	3,95E-06	1,04E-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,93E-08	0	6,06E-06	MND

OTHER OUTPUT FLOWS

Parameters	Product stage	Construction process 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	
 Components for re-use <i>kg/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
 Materials for recycling <i>kg/FU</i>	1,41E-02	0	8,10E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
 Materials for energy recovery <i>kg/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND
 Exported energy <i>MJ/FU</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MND

LCA interpretation



[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.

Global Warming Potential (Climate Change) (GWP)

When analyzing the above figure for GWP, it can clearly be seen that the majority of contribution to this environmental impact is from the production modules (A1 – A3). This is primarily because the sources of greenhouse gas emissions are predominant in this part of the life cycle. CO₂ is generated upstream from the production of electricity and is also released on site by the combustion of natural gas. We can see that other sections of the life cycle also contribute to the GWP; however, the production modules contribute to over 93% of the contribution. Combustion of fuel in transport vehicles will generate the second highest percentage of greenhouse gas emissions.

Non-renewable resources consumptions

We can see that the consumption of non – renewable resources is once more found to have the highest value in the production modules. This is because a large quantity of natural gas is consumed within the factory, and non – renewable fuels such as natural gas and coal are used to generate the large amount of electricity we use. The contribution to this impact from the other modules is very small and primarily due to the non – renewable resources consumed during transportation.

Energy Consumptions

As we can see, modules A1 – A3 have the highest contribution to total energy consumption. Energy in the form of electricity and natural gas is consumed in a vast quantity during the manufacture of glass wool so we would expect the production modules to contribute the most to this impact category.

Water Consumption

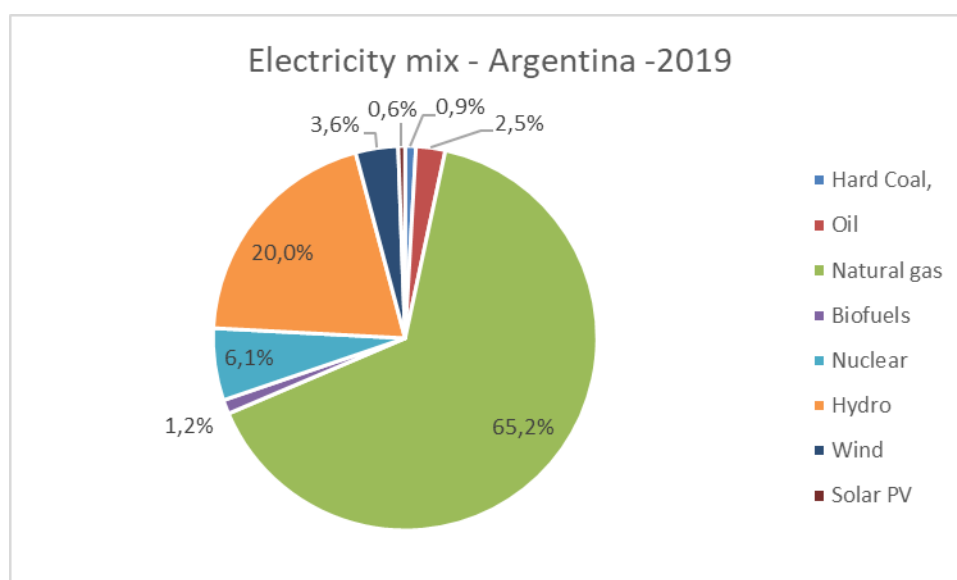
As we don't use water in any of the other modules (A4 – A5, B1 – B7, C1 – C4), we can see that there is no contribution to water consumption. For the production phase, water is used within the manufacturing facility and therefore we see the highest contribution here. However, we recycle a lot of the water on site so the contribution is still relatively low.

Waste Production

Waste production does not follow the same trend as the above environmental impacts. The largest contributor is the end of life module. This is because the entire product is sent to landfill once it reaches the end of life state. However, there is still an impact associated with the production module since we do generate waste on site. The very small impact associated with installation is due to the loss rate of product during implementation.

Additional information

TYPE OF INFORMATION	DESCRIPTION
Location	Representative of average production in Argentina
Geographical representativeness description	Split of energy sources in Argentina - Hard coal: 0.9% - Oil: 2.5% - Natural gas: 65.2% - Nuclear: 1.2% - Hydro: 6.1% - Solar PV: 20.0% - Wind: 3.6% - Biofuels: 0.6%
Reference year	2019
Type of data set	Cradle to gate from IEA
Source	International Energy Agency -2019



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- IRAM 11559:1995: Acondicionamiento térmico. Determinación de la resistencia térmica y propiedades conexas en régimen estacionario. Método de la placa caliente con guarda.
- ASTM 177: Standard test method for steady state heat flux measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus