

# Environmental Product Declaration

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

Ykkös-cement, CEM I 42,5 R Parainen

EPD®



**FINNSEMENTTI**  
A CRH COMPANY

**PROGRAMME:**  
The International EPD® System,  
[www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)

**PROGRAMME OPERATOR:**  
EPD International AB

**EPD REGISTRATION NUMBER:**  
S-P-07417

**PUBLICATION DATE:**  
2022-10-28

**REVISION DATE:**  
2024-06-05 (version 2)

**VALID UNTIL:**  
2027-10-04

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Programme information

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>Programme:</b> | The International EPD® System                                       |
| <b>Address:</b>   | EPD International AB<br>Box 210 60<br>SE-100 31 Stockholm<br>Sweden |
| <b>Website:</b>   | <a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a>          |
| <b>E-mail:</b>    | <a href="mailto:info@environdec.com">info@environdec.com</a>        |

#### CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Product category rules (PCR):</b>  | PCR 2019:14 Construction Products – Version 1.1<br>c-PCR-001 Cement and building limes (EN 16908:2017)  |
| <b>PCR review was conducted by:</b>   | The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. A full list of members available on <a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a> . The review panel may be contacted via <a href="mailto:info@environdec.com">info@environdec.com</a> .<br>Chair of the PCR review: Claudia A. Peña<br>Review date: 2020-07-10 until 2020-08-31 |
| <b>Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> EPD process certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD verification   |
| <b>Third party verifier:</b>  | Hannu Karppi, Ramboll Finland Oy  |
| <b>Approved by:</b>   | The International EPD® System   |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No   |

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. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)



## COMPANY INFORMATION

**Owner of the EPD:**

Finnsementti Oy, Skräbbölentie 18, 21600 Parainen, Finland

**Contact:**

Ulla Leveelahti +358 206 201 346 ([ulla.leveelahti@finnsementti.fi](mailto:ulla.leveelahti@finnsementti.fi))

**Description of the organisation:**

Finnsementti, A CRH company, is a Finnish manufacturer of cement. Harnessing our century-long experience, we produce consistently superior cement and create jobs within our industry. The majority of Finland's cement offering is produced at Finnsementti's plants in Parainen and Lappeenranta, in addition to which the company has eight terminals in Kirkkonummi, Koverhar, Mariehamn, Oulu, Jakobstad, Pori, Raahе and Vasa. In addition to cement, our offering includes various concrete additives, admixtures and special aggregates.

**Product-related or management system-related certifications:**

ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015

**Name and location of production site(s):**

Finnsementti Oy, Parainen cement plant, Skräbbölentie 18, 21600 Parainen, Finland

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Product name:**

Ykkös-cement, Parainen

**Product identification:**

CEM I 42,5 R (CE marked, DoP\_PA\_Ykkössementti\_10839)

**Product description:**

Cement is a hydraulic binder, i.e. a finely ground inorganic material which, when mixed with water, forms a paste which sets and hardens by means of hydration reactions and processes and which, after hardening, retains its strength and stability even under water.

**UN CPC code:**

3744 Cement

## LCA INFORMATION

**Functional unit / declared unit:**

1 metric ton of bulk cement

**Reference service life:**

NA

**Time representativeness:**

All material flows of the processes are based on site-specific data gathered for one year of operation, for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021.

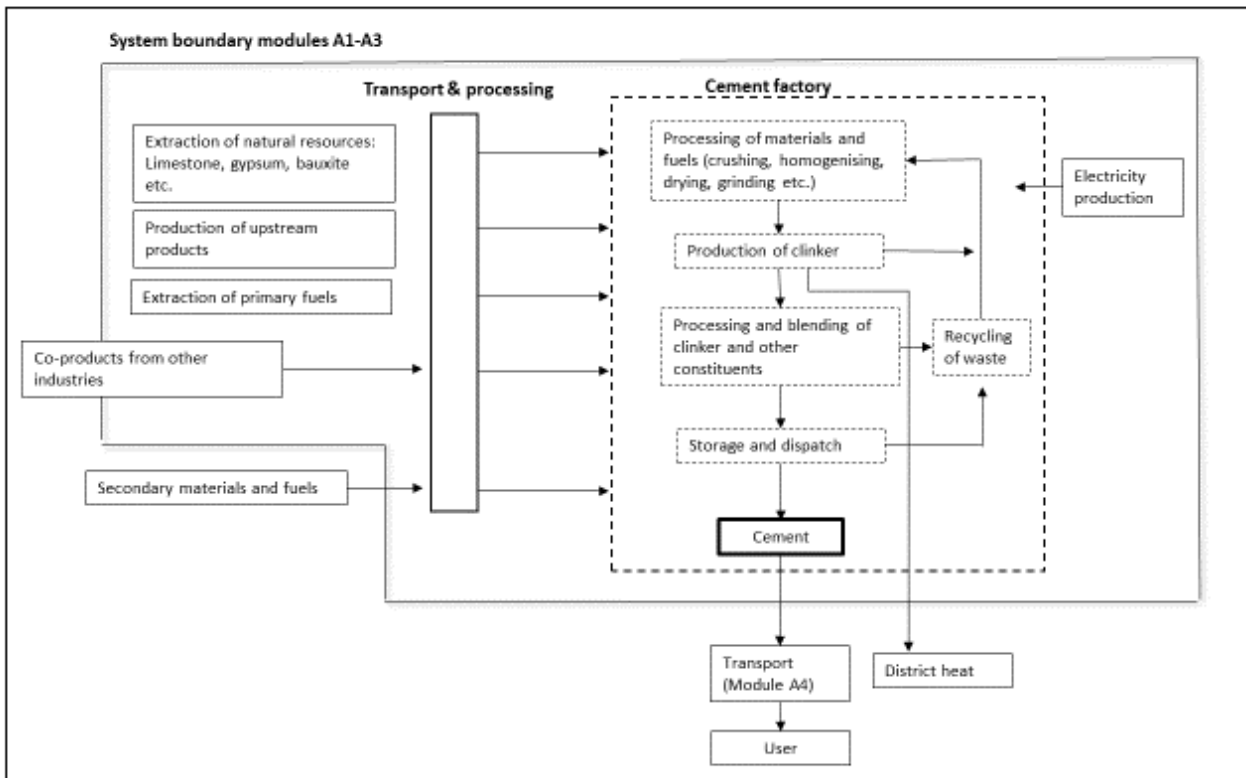
**Database(s) and LCA software used:**

The Global Concrete and Cement Association (GCCA) verified LCA Model (v3.1, International version, 10 November 2021) was used for the life cycle modelling of the considered product. The GCCA EPD Tool is a web-based calculation tool for EPDs. The life cycle assessment in the tool has been implemented in compliance with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, PCR 2019:14 Construction products (EN 15804:A2) and complementary PCRs c-PCR-001 Cement and building limes (EN 16908) and c-PCR-003 Concrete and concrete elements (EN 16757), as well as with the General Programme Instructions (GPI 3.01) of the International EPD<sup>®</sup> System. The GCCA EPD tool is largely based on the ecoinvent v3.5 database.

**Description of system boundaries:**

The EPD covers the product stage, cradle to gate (A1–A3). The selected system boundaries comprise the production of cement including raw material extraction up to the finished product at the factory gate. They are in accordance with the system boundaries given in EN 16908:2017.

**SYSTEM DIAGRAM:**



**Assumptions about electricity production:**

Finnsementti Oy electricity mix is based on the Finnish 2021 Electricity breakdown (Energiateollisuus ry, Energiavuosi 2021). The electricity is market priced electricity. The emission factor used for the electricity is 160 g CO<sub>2</sub>-eq./kWh. The emission factor includes the total CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. emissions from electricity production and building the power plants.

**Cut-off rules:**

1 % cut-off rule was applied for input flows in the inventory.

Processes that have been excluded from the LCA study:

- Ball mill charge wear (less than 1% mass)
- Kiln refractory wear (less than 1% mass)
- Internal traffic (less than 1% of primary energy usage)

**MODULES DECLARED, GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE AND SHARE OF SPECIFIC DATA:**

|                      | Product stage       |           |               | Construction process stage |                           | Use stage |             |        |             |               |                        |                       | End of life stage          |           |                  |          | Resource recovery stage            |     |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----|
|                      | Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport                  | Construction installation | Use       | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential |     |
| MODULE               | A1                  | A2        | A3            | A4                         | A5                        | B1        | B2          | B3     | B4          | B5            | B6                     | B7                    | C1                         | C2        | C3               | C4       | D                                  |     |
| Modules Declared     | X                   | X         | X             | MND                        | MND                       | MND       | MND         | MND    | MND         | MND           | MND                    | MND                   | MND                        | MND       | MND              | MND      | MND                                | MND |
| Geography            | EU                  | EU        | EU            |                            |                           |           |             |        |             |               |                        |                       |                            |           |                  |          |                                    |     |
| Specific data used   | >90 %               |           |               |                            |                           | -         | -           | -      | -           | -             | -                      | -                     | -                          | -         | -                | -        | -                                  |     |
| Variation – products | Not relevant        |           |               |                            |                           | -         | -           | -      | -           | -             | -                      | -                     | -                          | -         | -                | -        | -                                  | -   |
| Variation – sites    | Not relevant        |           |               |                            |                           | -         | -           | -      | -           | -             | -                      | -                     | -                          | -         | -                | -        | -                                  | -   |

X = included in LCA MND = Module Not Declared

**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION**

**Cement**

Cement is a hydraulic binder, i.e. a finely ground inorganic material which, when mixed with water, forms a paste which sets and hardens by means of hydration reactions and processes and which, after hardening, retains its strength and stability even under water.

**Use**

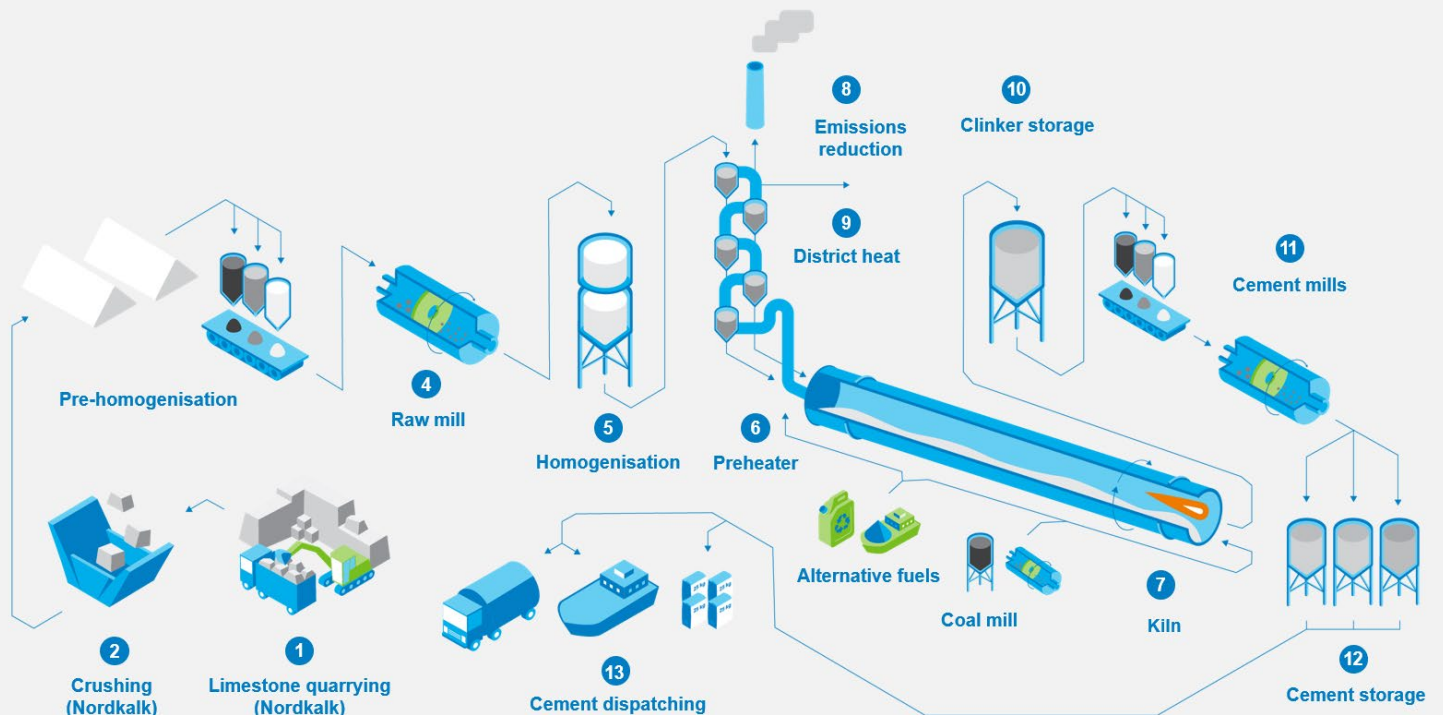
Cement is mainly used as a binder for concrete, mortar or cement screed.

**Manufacturing process**

The most important component of cement according to EN 197-1 is clinker. It is produced from raw materials such as limestone and industrial co-products or wastes which are crushed, homogenized and fed into a rotary kiln. The raw materials are sintered at a temperature of 1450°C to form new compounds. Clinker consists mainly of calcium-, silicium-, aluminium- and iron-oxides.

In a second phase calcium sulphates and possibly additional cementitious or inert materials are added to the clinker. All constituents are ground leading to a fine and homogenous powder.

The following figure is a schematic representation of the cement manufacturing process from quarry to dispatch (production stage, information modules A1 to A3).



**Content information**

Cement according to EN 197-1 is produced by grinding and mixing the constituents defined in the standard.

**CONSTITUENTS OF FINNSEMENTTI CEMENTS AS DEFINED IN EN 197-1**

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Main constituents             | Portland cement clinker and limestone, blast furnace slag                                      |
| Calcium sulphate (gypsum)     | added to the other constituents of cement during its manufacture to control setting            |
| Minor additional constituents | added to improve the physical properties of the cement, such as workability or water retention |
| Additives                     | the total quantity of additives shall not exceed 1.0 % by mass of the cement                   |

This product is a **CEM I** -type cement, for which the total of main constituents and minor additional constituents is composed of 95-100 M.-% cement clinker and 0-5 M.-% minor additional constituents (limestone).

This product does not contain substances listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (date: 9.9.2022) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass.

## ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

### LCA results per 1 metric t of bulk cement

| Core environmental impact indicators                   |                |                          | A1      | A2      | A3      | A1-A3   |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Global warming potential, total                        | <b>GWP-tot</b> | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.   | 759     | 1.2     | 7.3     | 768     |
| Global warming potential, fossil fuels                 | <b>GWP-fos</b> | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.   | 759     | 1.2     | 7.2     | 768     |
| Global warming potential, biogenic                     | <b>GWP-bio</b> | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.   | 0.12    | 0.001   | 0.02    | 0.14    |
| Global warming potential, land use and land use change | <b>GWP-luc</b> | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.   | 0.062   | 0.001   | 0.034   | 0.097   |
| Ozone depletion potential                              | <b>ODP</b>     | kg CFC <sub>11</sub> eq. | 1.3E-05 | 1.9E-07 | 2.9E-06 | 1.6E-05 |
| Acidification potential                                | <b>AP</b>      | mol H <sup>+</sup> eq.   | 1.3     | 0.03    | 0.07    | 1.4     |
| Eutrophication potential, freshwater                   | <b>EP-fw</b>   | kg PO <sub>4</sub> eq.   | 0.061   | 0.001   | 0.01    | 0.073   |
|  | <b>EP-fw*</b>  | kg P eq.                 | 0.020   | 0.0002  | 0.004   | 0.024   |
| Eutrophication potential, marine                       | <b>EP-mar</b>  | kg N <sub>eq.</sub>      | 1.8E-03 | 1.3E-05 | 4.4E-04 | 2.2E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance       | <b>EP-ter</b>  | mol N <sub>eq.</sub>     | 6.1     | 0.03    | 0.2     | 6.3     |
| Formation potential of tropospheric ozone              | <b>POCP</b>    | kg NMVOC <sub>eq.</sub>  | 1.5     | 0.01    | 0.04    | 1.5     |
| Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources   | <b>ADPE</b>    | kg Sb <sub>eq.</sub>     | 9.1E-05 | 5.8E-07 | 2.6E-05 | 1.2E-04 |
| Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential       | <b>ADPF</b>    | MJ                       | 1163    | 16      | 82      | 1262    |
| Water deprivation potential                            | <b>WDP</b>     | m <sup>3</sup> eq.       | 31      | 0.1     | 5.4     | 36      |

\* Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

**Remark to GWP-tot:** This includes 33 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. from the incineration of wastes in clinker production. According to the “polluter pays – principle” in EN 15804, that would be assigned to the production system, which has caused the waste. In this EPD the CO<sub>2</sub> contribution is not subtracted. This is to ensure comparability with EU ETS and across countries for calculated global warming potentials for cements even if the used secondary fuels in other countries do not have waste status.

| Additional environmental impact indicators           |              |                   | A1      | A2      | A3      | A1-A3   |
|--|--------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Potential incidence of disease due to pm emissions   | <b>PM</b>    | Disease incidence | 1.6E-05 | 4.9E-08 | 4.1E-07 | 1.6E-05 |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235 | <b>IRP</b>   | kBq U235 eq.      | 2.3E+04 | 1.1E+02 | 1.4E+04 | 3.7E+04 |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems      | <b>ETP</b>   | CTUe              | 3.5E+01 | 4.0E-01 | 6.1E+00 | 4.2E+01 |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans          | <b>HTPC</b>  | CTUh              | 7.9E-07 | 9.5E-09 | 1.9E-07 | 1.0E-06 |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans          | <b>HTPNC</b> | CTUh              | 1.1E-05 | 5.4E-08 | 3.7E-06 | 1.5E-05 |
| Potential soil quality index                         | <b>SQP</b>   | dimensionless     | 2586    | 5       | 1695    | 4286    |

Disclaimer: The results of ETP, HTPC, HTPNC and SQP environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high.



| Parameters describing resource use   |              |                | A1   | A2   | A3   | A1-A3 |
|--|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw         | <b>PERE</b>  | MJ             | 317  | 0    | 219  | 537   |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                                  | <b>PERM</b>  | MJ             | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources  | <b>PERT</b>  | MJ             | 317  | 0    | 219  | 537   |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw | <b>PENRE</b> | MJ             | 1553 | 18   | 306  | 1877  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials                              | <b>PENRM</b> | MJ             | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources  | <b>PENRT</b> | MJ             | 1553 | 18   | 306  | 1877  |
| Use of secondary material  | <b>SM</b>    | kg             | 62   | 0    | 0    | 62    |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels   | <b>RSF</b>   | MJ             | 334  | 0    | 0    | 334   |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels   | <b>NRSF</b>  | MJ             | 471  | 0    | 0    | 471   |
| Net use of fresh water   | <b>NFW</b>   | m <sup>3</sup> | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.88  |

| Other environmental information describing waste categories |             |    | A1    | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 |
|---|-------------|----|-------|----|----|-------|
| Hazardous waste disposed                                    | <b>HWD</b>  | kg | 0.038 | 0  | 0  | 0.038 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed                                | <b>NHWD</b> | kg | 72.3  | 0  | 0  | 72.3  |
| Radioactive waste disposed                                  | <b>RWD</b>  | kg | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     |

| Environmental information describing output flows |            |    | A1    | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 |
|---|------------|----|-------|----|----|-------|
| Components for re-use                             | <b>CRU</b> | kg | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     |
| Materials for recycling                           | <b>MFR</b> | kg | 0.54  | 0  | 0  | 0.54  |
| Materials for energy recovery                     | <b>MER</b> | kg | 0.054 | 0  | 0  | 0.054 |
| Exported energy                                   | <b>EE</b>  | MJ | 62    | 0  | 0  | 62    |

## Information on biogenic carbon content

The removals and emissions associated with biogenic carbon content of i) the product and ii) the packaging is not calculated. The latter is not significant or even not relevant for the cement sector. The GWB-GHG indicator is not calculated and therefore not reported. The GWP-GHG indicator can be assimilated to the GWP-tot indicator.

| Extra indicators  |              |           | A1    | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------|----|----|-------|
| Emissions from calcination and removals from carbonation      | <b>CC</b>    | kg CO eq. | 466   | 0  | 0  | 466   |
| Emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources     | <b>CWRS</b>  | kg CO eq. | 0.122 | 0  | 0  | 0.122 |
| Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources | <b>CWNRS</b> | kg CO eq. | 33    | 0  | 0  | 33    |

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The development of scenarios shall be made on the finished product (e.g. concrete) and not on the upstream product cement.

### **Carbonation**

During and after the lifetime of concrete structures or other cement-containing products, hydrated cement contained within the product reacts with CO<sub>2</sub> in the air. Part of the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted during cement production is reabsorbed by the cement through carbonation, a reaction also referred to as cement carbonation. The quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> taken up will depend on the type of application and its treatment after its lifetime. This reaction takes place mainly on the surface of cement-based products. Structural concrete applications are designed according to strict codes which ensure that carbonation at the concrete surface does not lead to corrosion of reinforcement. Carbonation can nevertheless be particularly relevant after demolition when the surface in contact with air increases very significantly. Carbonation contributes to a reduced GWP impact of cement products over their whole life.

Since carbonation will depend on the application in question, please refer to the respective PCR/EPDs for ready-mix concrete, precast concrete, mortar, cement screed or other cement-based products.

### **Additional information on release of dangerous substances to indoor air, soil and water during the use stage**

For additional information on emissions to indoor air, soil and water during the use stage, please refer to the respective EPDs for the downstream products such as ready-mix concrete, precast concrete, screed, plasters, mortars, grouts etc.

More information regarding Finnsementti's environmental objectives and activities as well as regarding safe and effective use and disposal of cement are available on [www.finnsementti.fi](http://www.finnsementti.fi).

## Changes versus previous versions of the EPD

*2022-10-28 Version 1*

*2024-06-05 Version 2*

Editorial changes only. Corrected error regarding registration number (S-P-04508 to S-P-07417) on front page.

## REFERENCES

**General Programme Instructions** of the International EPD<sup>®</sup> System. Version 3.01.

**PCR 2019:14**

Construction Products. Version 1.1

**EN 15804:2012-04 + A2 2019**

Sustainability of construction works – Environmental Product Declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products

**EN 16908: 2017**

Cement and building lime - Environmental product declarations – Product category rules complementary to EN 15804

**EN 197-1: 2011**

Cement. Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements.

**Global Concrete and Cement Association (GCCA) verified LCA Model**

(v3.1, International version, 10 November 2021)

**Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization European Chemical Agency**

[www.echa.europa.eu](http://www.echa.europa.eu)

