

# Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

**Oiva-cement, CEM II B-M (S-LL) 42,5 N**  
**Parainen**



**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-04508

**PUBLICATION DATE:**  
2021-09-01

**REVISION DATE:**  
2023-09-30 (version 3)

**VALID UNTIL**  
2028-09-30

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Programme information

<b>Programme:</b>	The International EPD® System
<b>Address:</b>	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm 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 1.2.5 c-PCR-001 Cement and building limes (EN 16908) – (version 2022-05-18)
<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> .
<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:**

Oiva-cement, Parainen

**Product identification:**

CEM II B-M (S-LL) 42,5 N (CE marked, DoP\_PA\_Oiva\_5483)

**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 clinker production process is based on site-specific data gathered for one year of operation, for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022.

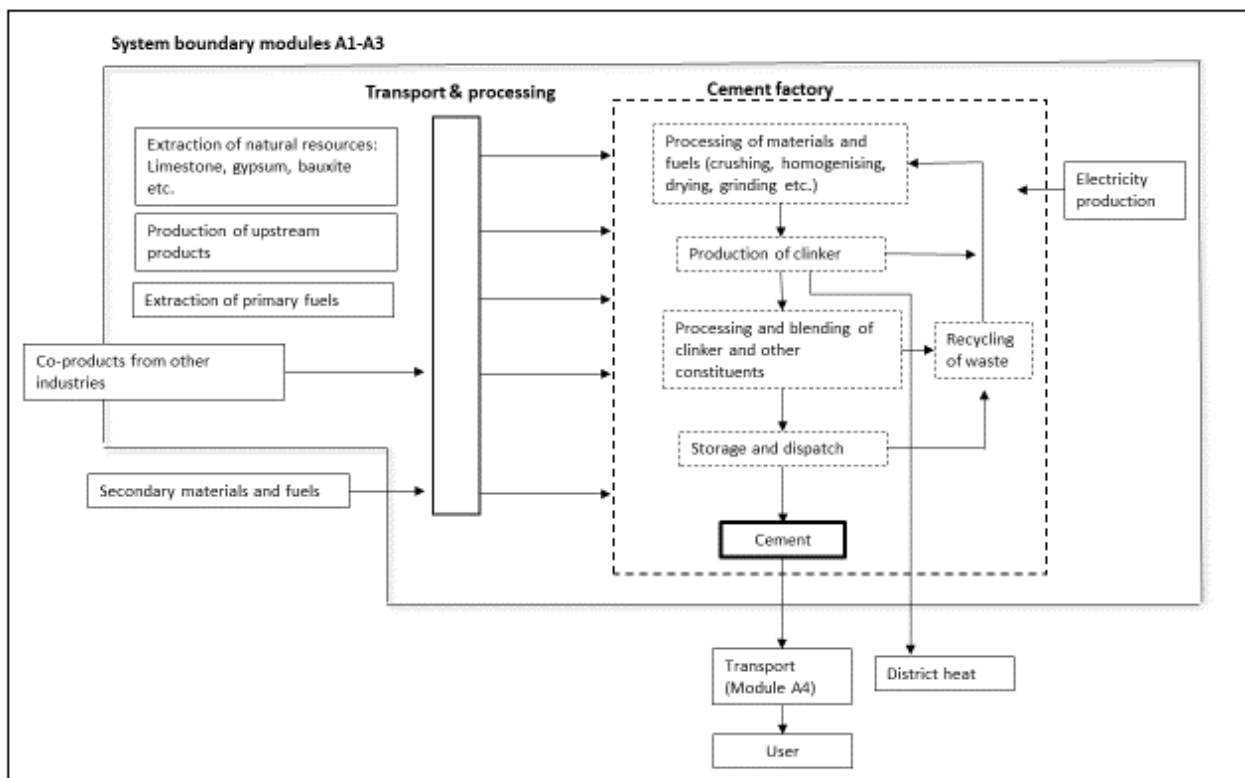
**Database(s) and LCA software used:**

The Global Concrete and Cement Association (GCCA) verified LCA Model (v4.0, International version, 28<sup>th</sup> April 2023) 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/AC:2021, PCR 2019:14 Construction products (EN 15804) 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 4.0) of the International EPD® 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.

**SYSTEM DIAGRAM:**



**Assumptions about electricity production:**

Finnsementti Oy electricity mix is based on the Finnish 2022 Electricity breakdown (Energiateollisuus ry, Energiavuosi 2022). The electricity is market priced electricity. The emission factor used for the electricity is 149 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**

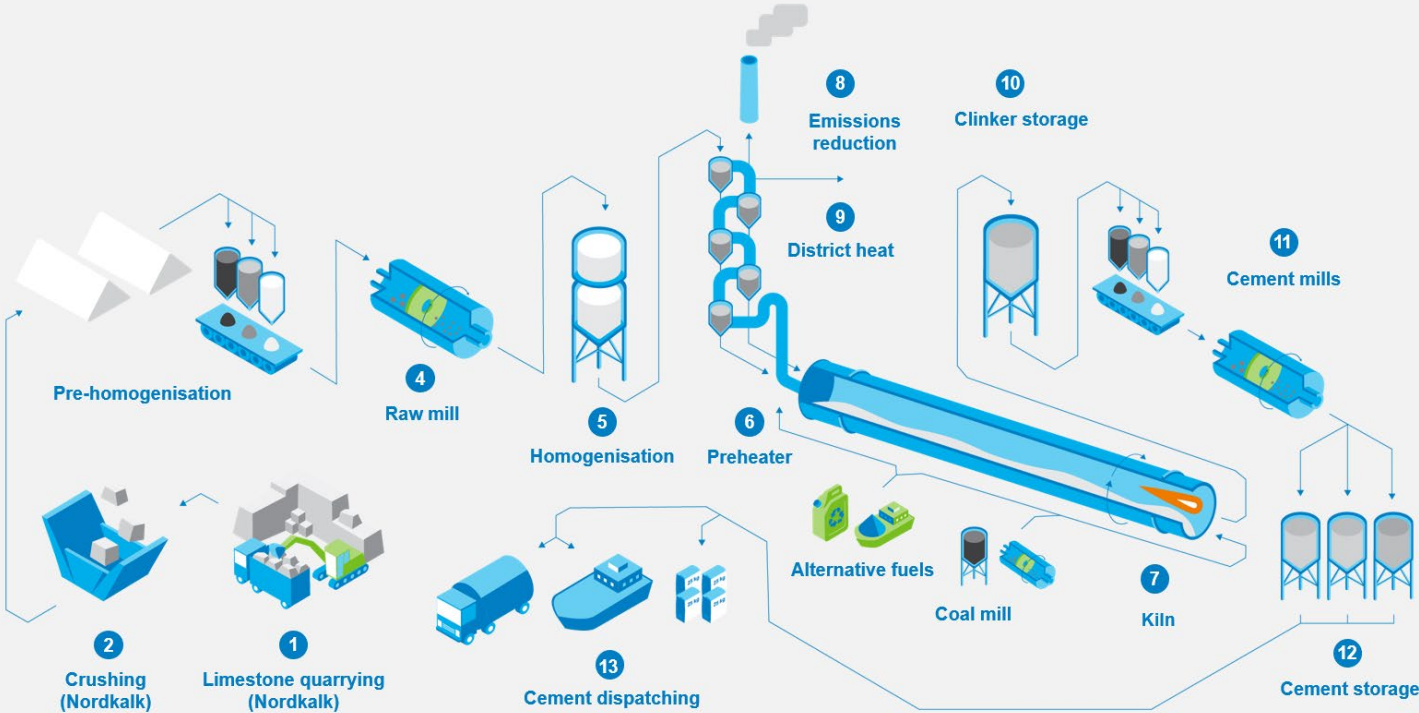
Cement is mainly used as a binder for concrete, mortar or cement screed.

**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 II B-M (S-LL)** -type cement, for which the total of main constituents and minor additional constituents is composed of 65-79 M.-% cement clinker, 21-35 M.-% limestone and blast furnace slag and 0-5 M.-% minor additional constituents.

This product does not contain substances listed in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (date: 7.9.2023) 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.	558	5,3	2,9	567
Global warming potential, GHG	<b>GWP-GHG</b>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	558	5,3	2,9	567
Global warming potential, fossil fuels	<b>GWP-fos</b>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	558	5,3	2,9	566
Global warming potential, biogenic	<b>GWP-bio</b>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	0,09	0,0	0,0	0,11
Global warming potential, land use and land use change	<b>GWP-luc</b>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	0,049	0,0	0,0	0,07
Ozone depletion potential	<b>ODP</b>	kg CFC <sub>11</sub> eq.	1,1E-05	0,0	0,0	1,3E-05
Acidification potential	<b>AP</b>	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq.	1,1	0,1	0,1	1,3
Eutrophication potential, freshwater	<b>EP-fw</b>	kg PO <sub>4</sub> eq.	0,020	0,0	0,0	0,02
Eutrophication potential, marine	<b>EP-mar</b>	kg N <sub>eq.</sub>	1,7E-03	0,0	0,0	2,1E-03
Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance	<b>EP-ter</b>	mol N <sub>eq.</sub>	4,9	0,1	0,1	5,1
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	<b>POCP</b>	kg NMVOC <sub>eq.</sub>	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,3
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources	<b>ADPE</b>	kg Sb <sub>eq.</sub>	9,3E-05	0,0	0,0	1,2E-04
Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential	<b>ADPF</b>	MJ	2496	237,3	43,8	2777
Water deprivation potential	<b>WDP</b>	m <sup>3</sup> eq.	26	4,0	0,3	31

**Remark to GWP-tot:** This includes 24 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq. from the incineration of wastes in clinker production (gross emissions). 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	1,2E-05	3,0E-07	1,6E-07	1,3E-05
Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235	<b>IRP</b>	kBq U235 eq.	1,8E+04	1,2E+04	2,6E+02	3,0E+04
Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	<b>ETP</b>	CTUe	3,9E+01	4,6E+00	4,2E+00	48
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans	<b>HTPC</b>	CTUh	9,7E-07	1,5E-07	2,0E-08	1,1E-06
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans	<b>HTPNC</b>	CTUh	2,0E-05	2,7E-06	2,7E-07	2,3E-05
Potential soil quality index	<b>SQP</b>	dimensionless	1749	1,2E+03	3,6E+01	2978



Parameters describing resource use			A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PERE	MJ	227	162	1	391
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PERM	MJ	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	PERT	MJ	227	162	1	391
Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PENRE	MJ	2496	237	44	2777
Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	PENRM	MJ	0	0	0	0
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	PENRT	MJ	2496	237	44	2777
Use of secondary material	SM	kg	246	0	0	246
Use of renewable secondary fuels	RSF	MJ	224	0	0	224
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	NRSF	MJ	350	0	0	350
Net use of fresh water	FW	m <sup>3</sup>	0,64	0	0	0,7

Other environmental information describing waste categories			A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
Hazardous waste disposed	HWD	kg	0,05	0	0	0,05
Non-hazardous waste disposed	NHWD	kg	0	0	0	0
Radioactive waste disposed	RWD	kg	0	0	0	0

Environmental information describing output flows			A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
Components for re-use	CRU	kg	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling	MR	kg	1,1	0	0	1,1
Materials for energy recovery	MER	kg	0,03	0	0	0,03
Exported energy	EE	MJ	48	0	0	48

## 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-prod and GWP-pack indicators are not calculated and therefore not reported.

Extra indicators			A1	A2	A3	A1-A3
Emissions from calcination and removals from carbonation	CC	kg CO eq.	323	0	0	323
Emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources	CWRS	kg CO eq.	0,083	0	0	0,1
Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources	CWNRS	kg CO eq.	24	0	0	24

## 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

### *2021-09-01 Version 1*

### *2022-10-28 Version 2*

The main change compared to previous version is related to an update of specific data used for LCA-calculations. All material flows of the processes are based on site-specific data gathered for one year of operation, now for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021. In the previous version all material flows of the clinker production process were based on site-specific data gathered for one year of operation, for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020. Production data for March and April 2021 were used for determination of cement composition and specific electricity usage. Electricity mix is based on the Finnish 2021 Electricity breakdown, previous version used 2020 figures. All LCA-results are updated.

ECO Platform – image on cover page updated.

Validation date has been extended to 2027-10-04, previous version 2026-07-01.

Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation checked 2022-09-09, previous version 2021-05-03.

### *2023-09-30 Version 3*

The main change compared to previous version is related to an update of specific data used for LCA-calculations. All material flows of the processes are based on site-specific data gathered for one year of operation, now for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022, previously for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021. Electricity mix is based on the Finnish 2022 Electricity breakdown, previous version used 2021 figures. All LCA-results are updated.

Validation date has been extended to 2028-09-30, previous version 2027-10-04.

Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation checked 2023-09-07, previous version 2022-09-09.

## REFERENCES

**General Programme Instructions** of the International EPD<sup>®</sup> System. Version 4.0.

**PCR 2019:14**

Construction Products. Version 1.2

**EN 15804:2012-04 + A2 2019/AC:2021**

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**

(v4.0, International version, 28 April 2023)

**Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization European Chemical Agency** [www.echa.europa.eu](http://www.echa.europa.eu)