SEATTLE CEMENT PLANT

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION





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ABOUT THIS EPD

This is a cradle-to-gate environmental product declaration for NewCem[®] Slag Cement produced at Amrize Canada's Seattle, WA plant. The life cycle assessment was prepared according to ISO 14025:2006, ISO 21930:2017 (the core PCR) and the NSF slag cement product category rule (subcategory PCR). This environmental product declaration (EPD) is intended for business-to-business audiences.

NewCem® Slag Cement, UN CPC 3744, UNSPSC Code 30111601 Product Group and Name EPD Commissioner and Owner Amrize Canada Inc. #300 115 Quarry Park Road SE Calgary AB, T2C 5G9 www.amrize.com Amrize provided LCI and meta-data for slag drying and grinding for the reference year 2022. The owner of the declaration is liable for the underlying information and evidence. Manufacturer Name and Address Amrize Canada Inc. Amrize Seattle Plant 5400 W Marginal Way SW Seattle WA 98106 **ASTM International Program Operator General Program Instructions** ASTM General Program Instructions, v8.0, April 29, 2020. and Version Number **Declaration Number** EPD 607 – Amrize Seattle Cement Plant Reference PCR and Version Number ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in Building Construction – Environmental Declarations of Building Products serves as the core PCR. Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations: PCR for Slag Cement v2.0 (UN CPC 3744 – Slag Cement), December 2020 serves as the sub-category PCR. EPD Type and Scope Cradle-to-gate (modules A1 to A3). Facility and product-specific. **Declared Unit** 1 metric tonne of NewCem® Product Intended Application and Use NewCem[®] (slag cement) is a ground granulated blast furnace slag-based supplementary cementitious material (SCM) typically used in concrete, concrete products, and mortars to replace a portion of the portland cement in, and augment the performance of, concrete and mortars. NewCem[®] provides a significant contribution to sustainable construction for concrete production due to the high levels of cement replacement possible. Product Reference Service Life Not Applicable (B modules not included in scope) United States and Canada Markets of Applicability Date of Issue December, 2023 5 years (December, 2028)



Period of Validity

In accordance with ISO 14025 and 21930



Year of Reported Manufacturer Primary Data	2022 Calendar Year					
LCA Software and Version Number	GCCA Industry EPD tool for Clinker, Cement, Aggregates, Concrete, and Precast products, North America version 4.1					
LCI Database and Version Number	GCCA Inventory v4.1 and ecoinvent v3.5					
LCIA Methodology and Version Number	TRACI 2.1					
Overall Data Quality Assessment Score	High					
Sub-category PCR review	The sub-category PCR review was conducted by:					
	Dr. Thomas P. Gloria, PhD (Chair), Industrial Ecology Consultants t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com Dr. Michael Overcash, Environmental Clarity Mr. Bill Stough, Bill Stough LLC					
EPD Verification	This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025:2006. ISO 21930:2017 serves as the core PCR. Sub-category PCR: PCR for Slag Cement v2.0 (UN CPC 3744 – Slag Cement), December 2020					
	□ Internal					
	This life cycle assessment was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:					
	Tim Brooke ASTM International 100 Barr Harbour Drive PO Box C700 West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959 USA cert@astm.org					
LCA Report and EPD Preparation	This life cycle assessment was conducted in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:					
	Matt Dalkie Amrize Canada Inc. 2300 Rogers Avenue Coquitlam BC V3K 5X6 Canada					
Explanatory Material	For any explanatory material, regarding this EPD, please contact Matt Dalkie					

AMRIZE AND PRODUCTION FACILITY

Facility Name

Amrize Seattle Plant 5400 W Marginal Way SW Seattle WA 98106





PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This EPD reports environmental transparency information for NewCem® produced at Amrize Canada's Seattle, WA plant. Slag cement is a hydraulic cement produced from granulated blast-furnace slag that has been ground to cement fineness, with or without additions. Slag cement is a supplementary cementitious material (SCM) typically used in concretes and mortars to replace a portion of the portland cement in, and augment the performance of, concrete and mortars.

PRODUCTS AND STANDARDS

The Table below sets out the NewCem® constituents and applicable standards. All Seattle products are sold in bulk.

Material Inputs	% of Total Inputs			
Granulated Blast	90%			
Furnace Slag				
Gypsum, Limestone,	10%			
Cement Kiln Dust				
Total	100%			

Applicable Standards:

ASTM C989 / C989M – 22 Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars AASHTO M302 – 22 Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars CSA A3000 – 18 Cementitious Materials Compendium

Note:

ASTM cement type designations have been used throughout this document as the primary identifier. Cements are produced to meet all applicable standards shown.

DECLARED UNIT

The declared unit is one metric tonne of NewCem[®].

SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This cradle-to-gate EPD covers the production stage (LCA modules A1-A3) as depicted in the figure below. The production stage includes procurement of raw materials (cradle) through the manufacture of slag cement ready for shipment (gate).



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	Pro	oduction	n	Const	ruction				Use				End-of-Life				
A	1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Extraction and upstream	processing	Transport to factory	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Installation	esU	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction or demolition	Transport	Waste Processing	Disposal of waste	Optional information beyond system boundary
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Included in LCA scope

Excluded from LCA scope

Items excluded from the system boundary include:

- Production, manufacture, and construction of manufacturing capital goods and infrastructure
- · Production and manufacture of production equipment, delivery vehicles, and laboratory equipment
- Personnel-related activities (travel, furniture, and office supplies)
- Energy and water use related to company management and sales activities that may be located either within the factory site or at another location

Cut-off Criteria

The cut-off criteria as per NSF PCR, Section 7.1.8 and ISO 21930, 7.1.8 were followed. Per ISO 21930, 7.1.8, all input/output data required was collected and included in the LCI modelling. No substances with hazardous and toxic properties that pose a concern for human health and/or the environment were identified in the framework of this EPD. Any plant specific data gaps for the reference year 2022 e.g. amount of lubricants were filled in with industry data (secondary data).

Primary Data Collection

Gate-to-gate input/output flow data was collected for the following processes for the reference year 2022:

- Slag granulation Japan
- Slag drying and grinding Seattle, WA

ALLOCATION RULES

Allocation follows the requirements and guidance of ISO 14044 Clause 4.3.4, NSF PCR, and ISO 21930 section 7.2. Recycling and recycled content are modelled using the cut-off rule. The sub-category PCR recognizes iron blast-furnace slag as a recovered material and thus the environmental impacts allocated to this material are limited to the treatment and transportation required to use as a slag cement material input. Only the materials, water, energy, emissions, and other elemental flows associated with reprocessing, handling, sorting and transportation from the point of the generating industrial process to their use in the production process are considered. All emissions from combustion at the point of use are considered.

DATA SOURCES, QUALITY REQUIREMENTS, AND ASSESSMENT

It should be noted that the data quality assessment here covers only the slag cement production inventories (i.e., activity data). An evaluation of the quality of data used to model background processes (e.g., electricity generation) has also been carried out, and the results are located in the LCA core model and database report of the North American version of GCCA tool for EPDs of concrete and cement.



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Data Quality Requirements	Description						
	Data represents the prevailing technology in use at the Seattle, WA facility.						
Technology Coverage	The Seattle, WA facility utilizes a rotary drier and rotary ball mills.						
	Technological representativeness is characterized as "high".						
	The geographic region for granulation is considered Japan. The electricity is modelled based on TEPCO, consisting of 67.5% gas, 25.3% coal, 3.6% hydro, and 3.6% solar.						
Geographic Coverage	The geographic region for manufacturing is considered Pacific Northwest. The electricity is modelled based on Seattle City Light, consisting of 86% hydro, 5% wind, 5% nuclear, 3% unspecified (taken as gas), and 1% biogas.						
	Geographical representativeness is characterized as "high".						
Time Coverage	Activity (primary) data is representative of 2022 calendar year (12 months). - Japan slag granulation, - Seattle, WA slag granule drying, - Seattle, WA slag granule grinding, - In-bound/out-bound transportation data - primary data collected for Seattle, WA manufacturing plant.						
	Temporal representativeness is characterized as "high".						
Completeness	All relevant, specific processes, including inputs (raw materials, energy, and ancillary materials) and outputs (emissions and production volume) were considered and modeled to complete the production profile for Seattle products.						
Consistency	To ensure consistency, the modeling of the production input and output LCI data for the Seattle products of interest used the same LCI modeling structure, which consisted of input material and intermediate products, ancillary and packaging materials (if applicable), energy flows, water resource inputs, product outputs, co-products, by-products, emissions to air, water and soil, and solid and liquid waste disposal. The calculated LCI was subsequently inputted into the N.A. version of GCCA Industry EPD tool for Clinker, Cement, Aggregates, Concrete, and Precast products (https://concrete-epd-tool.org).						
	Crosschecks concerning the plausibility of mass and energy flows were continuously conducted. The LCA team conducted mass and energy balances at the facility level and selected process levels to maintain a high level of consistency.						
Reproducibility	Internal reproducibility is possible since the data and the models are stored in the N.A. version of GCCA Industry EPD tool for Clinker, Cement, Aggregates, Concrete, and Precast products (https://concrete-epd-tool.org). Key primary (manufacturer specific) and secondary (generic) LCI data sources are also summarized in the GCCA Tool documentation. External reproducibility is not possible as the background report is confidential.						
Transparency	Activity and LCI datasets are disclosed in the project report, including all data sources.						





LIFE-CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

This section summarizes the production stage life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) results, including resource use and waste generated metrics, based on the cradle-to-gate life cycle inventory inputs and outputs analysis. The results are calculated based on 1 metric tonne of NewCem[®] as produced at the Seattle, WA plant.

It should be noted that LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Only EPDs prepared from cradle-to-grave life-cycle results and based on the same function, quantified by the same functional unit, and taking account of replacement based on the product reference service life (RSL) relative to an assumed building service life, can be used to assist purchasers and users in making informed comparisons between products. Environmental declarations from different programs may not be comparable. EPDs are comparable only if they comply with ISO 21930, use the same, sub-category PCR where applicable, include all relevant information modules and are based on equivalent scenarios with respect to the context of construction works.

Production Stage (A1 to A3) EPD Results: Seattle, WA - per metric tonne

Impact category and inventory indicators	Unit	NewCem [®]
Global warming potential (gross), GWP 100, AR5	kg CO ₂ eq	93.4
Global warming potential (net), GWP 100, AR5	kg CO ₂ eq	93.4
Ozone depletion potential, ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	1.48E-5
Acidification potential, AP	kg SO₂ eq	1.16
Eutrophication potential, EP	kg N eq	0.388
Photochemical oxidant creation potential, POCP	kg O₃ eq	8.91
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources, ADP _{elements} *	kg Sb eq	8.24E-5
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP _{fossil}	MJ NCV	1367
Renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), RPR _E *	MJ NCV	310
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, $\mbox{RPR}_{\mbox{M}}^{\star}$	MJ NCV	0
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPR _E *	MJ NCV	1367
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPR _M *	MJ NCV	0
Secondary materials, SM*	kg	940
Renewable secondary fuels, RSF*	MJ NCV	0
Non-renewable secondary fuels, NRSF*	MJ NCV	0
Net use of freshwater, NFW	m ³	0.723
Hazardous waste disposed, HWD*	kg	0
Non-hazardous waste disposed, NHWD*	kg	0.143
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, HLRW*	m ³	ND
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, ILLRW*	m ³	ND
Components for re-use, CRU*	kg	0
Materials for recycling, MFR*	kg	2.90E-5
Materials for energy recovery, MER*	kg	0



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Impact category and inventory indicators	Unit	NewCem [®]
Recovered energy exported from the product system, EE*	MJ NCV	0

Table Notes:

(ND) Not Declared.

(*) Emerging LCA impact categories and inventory items are still under development and can have high levels of uncertainty that preclude international acceptance pending further development. Use caution when interpreting results for these categories.

LCA INTERPRETATION

As slag granules are an industrial waste product and deemed a recovered material, module A1 has a minor contribution to the overall impact. Slag granule transportation (A2) drives most of the potential environmental impacts as the granules are sourced offshore. The manufacturing module (A3) has a moderate contribution, driven mainly by the drying of slag granules.

LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products using EPD or ED information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building or construction works level, and therefore EPDs and EDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the whole building life cycle. EPD and ED comparability is only possible when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences in results upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

The environmental impact results of products in this document are based on a declared unit and therefore do not provide sufficient information to establish comparisons. The results shall not be used for comparisons without knowledge of how the physical properties of the product impact the precise function at the construction level. The environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted.

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REFERENCES

- 1. ASTM C989-22, Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars.
- 2. AASTHO M302-22, Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars.
- 3. CSA A3000-18 Cementitious materials compendium.
- 4. NSF International, Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations: PCR for Slag Cement v2.0 (UN CPC 3744 Slag Cement), December 2020.
- 5. ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services.



In accordance with ISO 14025 and 21930



- 6. ASTM General Program Instructions, v8.0, April 29, 2020.
- GCCA Industry EPD tool for Clinker, Cement, Aggregates, Concrete, and Precast products, N.A. version 4.1 (https://concrete-epd-tool.org) accessed 10-2023.
- 8. GCCA Industry EPD tool for Clinker, Cement, Aggregates, Concrete, and Precast products (v4.1) LCA Model, North American Version, October 9, 2023.
- 9. GCCA Industry EPD tool for Clinker, Cement, Aggregates, Concrete, and Precast products (v4.1) LCA Database, October 9, 2023.
- GCCA Industry EPD tool for Clinker, Cement, Aggregates, Concrete, and Precast products, Verification Report GCCA Industry EPD Tool for Cement and Concrete (v4.1), October 12, 2023.

