Environmental Product Declaration





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

Atlantic kitchen mixers, lead-free

from

Villeroy & Boch Gustavsberg AB

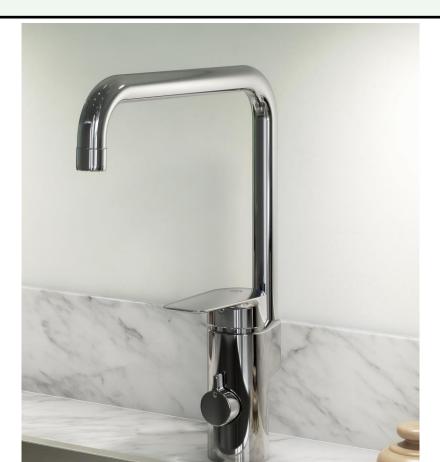


Programme: The International EPD® System, <u>www.environdec.com</u>

Programme operator: EPD International AB

EPD registration number: S-P-05058
Publication date: 2021-12-13
Revision date: 2022-09-19
Valid until: 2026-12-12

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







General information

Programme information

| Programme: | The International EPD® System | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | EPD International AB | | | | | |
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| | Sweden | | | | | |
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| CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR) | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Product category rules (PCR) Construction Products 2019:14, Version 1.1 and EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019 Sustainability of Construction Works | | | | | | | | |
| PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee on the International EPD ® System. Contact via www.environdec.com info@environdec.com | | | | | | | | |
| Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: | | | | | | | | |
| ☐ EPD process certification ☒ EPD verification | | | | | | | | |
| Third party verifier: Mats Zackrisson, RISE Research Institutes of Sweden Approved by: The International EPD® System | | | | | | | | |
| LCA report and EPD prepared by: AFRY, www.afry.com | | | | | | | | |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: | | | | | | | | |
| □ Yes ⊠ 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.

<u>Differences versus previous version</u>

2021-12-13 Version 1

2022-09-19 Version 2

Editorial change: Change in name of EPD to clarify and avoid mixing up with similar products in other materials.





Company information

Owner & Contact of the EPD: Villeroy & Boch Gustavsberg AB Odelbergs väg 11 134 40 Gustavsberg Tel: +46 8-570 391 00

Description of the organisation:

Villeroy & Boch Gustavsberg's head office is situated on Värmdö, just outside Stockholm, Sweden, and we have production facilities in Gustavsberg and Vårgårda as well. In addition to our production facilities in Sweden, we also have sales offices around the Nordic countries and in the Baltics. The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the German Villeroy & Boch AG Group and thus belongs to one of the largest manufacturers of bathroom furnishing solutions in Europe.

Product-related or management system-related certifications:

SS-EN ISO 9001:2015 - Quality Management System

SS-EN ISO 14001:2015 - Environmental Management System

SS-EN ISO 45001:2018 - Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems

SS-EN ISO 50001:2018 - Energy Management System

EMAS, Eco Management and Audit Scheme - register, Site Vårgårda

Name and location of production site:

Villeroy & Boch Gustavsberg AB, Vårgårda, Sweden

Product information

Product name:

Atlantic kitchen mixer, with dishwasher shut-off (GB41205098 0) Atlantic kitchen mixer, without dishwasher shut-off (GB41205058 0)

The only difference between the two products is the dishwasher shut-off. In the environmental impact category that differs the most, the difference in environmental impact between the two products are 2,6%.

Product identification:

Article number: GB41205098 0 EAN-number: 7393792232333

RSK 8310777

Article number: GB41205058 0 EAN-number: 7393792232319

RSK 8310775

Product description:

Atlantic kitchen mixer is an Energy class B product that supports saving of energy and water during the user phase. It has Soft move, technology for smooth and precise handling and cold-start, only cold water when the lever is in straight forward position.

UN CPC code:

42911 - Sinks, wash-basins, baths and other sanitary ware and parts thereof, of iron, steel, copper or aluminum





LCA information

Declared unit:

1 kg of brass mixer

Reference service life:

No RSL is declared. This EPD is based on a cradle-to-gate assessment

Time representativeness:

The LCA is based on production data from 2020 but is considered to be an average year of production.

Database(s) and LCA software used:

Ecoinvent 3.7.1 and SimaPro 9.2

Description of system boundaries:

Cradle to gate with modules C1-C4 and module D (A1-A3 + C + D).

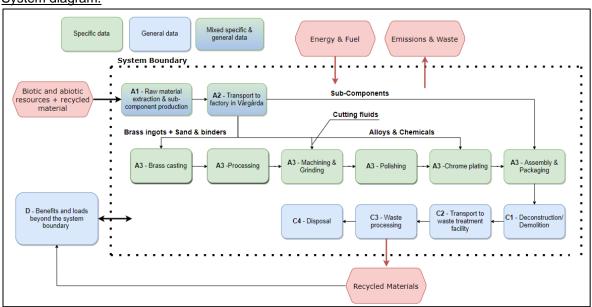
Data quality:

Raw material input, energy, water and chemical consumption from manufacturing and waste in manufacturing is primary data collected from Villeroy & Boch. A mix of specific and general data is used for extraction and refining of raw materials and components, and for transportation.

LCA practitioner:

AFRY Sweden, www.afry.com

System diagram:







| | Pro | duct st | age | prod | ruction cess age | Use stage | | | | End of life stage | | | ge | 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 | A 1 | A2 | А3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C1 | C2 | СЗ | C4 | D |
| Modules declared | Х | Х | Х | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х |

A1: Raw Material

This stage includes raw material extraction, including melting and forming of brass. 50% of brass is produced from recycled metals. Also, production of raw materials for components as well as component manufacturing is included. Transportation of inputs to brass production and component manufacturing is included in this module.

A2: Transport

This stage includes transportation of raw materials to production sites and of components to final site of assembly.

A3: Manufacturing

This stage includes production of the brass housings for the faucets, surface treatment of the housings and assembly of the finished product. It also includes treatment of waste generated from the manufacturing processes up to the end-of-waste state. The manufacturing processes at Villeroy & Boch includes casting, machining, grinding, polishing and chrome plating. The electricity used in manufacturing is the residual electricity mix of the Swedish energy supplier Vattenfall and consists of 42% hydropower and 58% nuclear power. The climate impact of the electricity mix is 15.4 g CO2 eq./kWh.

C1: Deconstruction

This stage includes impacts related to removing the mixers at product end-of-life. The environmental impacts generated during this phase are very low and therefore can be neglected.

C2: Waste Transport

Includes the transportation of the discarded product to a waste treatment facility.

C3: Waste Processing

This stage includes sorting and recycling processes. 95% of the brass in the product is assumed to be recycled.

C4: Waste disposal

This stage includes waste disposal processes such as landfilling or incineration. Brass mixers are generally recycled at the end of their life. However, some of the non-brass metals, plastics and rubbers in the product are assumed to be landfilled or incinerated.

D: Benefits and loads outside the system boundary

This stage includes benefits and burdens associated with recovery/recycling that affects previous or future life cycles. For this product it includes benefits from the recycling of brass.





Content information

The main material in the kitchen mixer is lead-free brass (composition Cu 75-77%, Zn 19-22%, Si 2.7-3.5%, lead <0.1%). Zinc is used in the lever and other materials are used in different components.

| Material | Weight per product, g | Weight per kg product, g | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Lead-free brass | 1012.3 | 678.9 | | |
| Zinc | 170.0 | 114.0 | | |
| Stainless steel | 70.4 | 47.2 | | |
| Polyamide | 83.0 | 55.7 | | |
| Polyoxymethylene (POM) | 30.4 | 20.4 | | |
| Aluminium oxide | 28.2 | 18.9 | | |
| Soft PEX | 28.0 | 18.8 | | |
| Steel | 23.0 | 15.4 | | |
| Polypropylene | 22.0 | 14.8 | | |
| ABS | 12.0 | 8.0 | | |
| EPDM | 7.8 | 5.2 | | |
| TPE | 2.5 | 1.7 | | |
| Vulcan fibre | 1.0 | 0.67 | | |
| NBR | 0.3 | 0.2 | | |
| PTFE | 0.2 | 0.1 | | |
| TOTAL | 1491.1 | 1000 | | |
| Packaging materials | | | | |
| Cardboard box | 215 | 182.9 | | |





Environmental Information for Atlantic kitchen mixer

Potential environmental impact - mandatory indicators according to EN 15804

| | Results per 1 kg of brass mixer | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | Tot.A1-A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| GWP- fossil | kg CO ₂ eq. | 4.91E+00 | 1.66E-01 | 4.36E-01 | 5.52E+00 | 0 | 1.63E-02 | 1.03E-03 | 2.27E-01 | -1.57E+00 |
| GWP- biogenic | kg CO ₂ eq. | 4.21E-02 | 2.63E-04 | 3.26E-02 | 7.49E-02 | 0 | 3.95E-05 | 5.27E-05 | 3.15E-05 | 4.44E-03 |
| GWP- luluc | kg CO ₂ eq. | 5.61E-03 | 6.95E-05 | 2.10E-02 | 2.66E-02 | 0 | 5.57E-06 | 1.94E-06 | 1.53E-06 | -2.28E-03 |
| GWP- total | kg CO ₂ eq. | 4.96E+00 | 1.67E-01 | 4.90E-01 | 5.62E+00 | 0 | 1.63E-02 | 1.08E-03 | 2.27E-01 | -1.57E+00 |
| ODP | kg CFC 11 eq. | 2.43E-07 | 3.84E-08 | 8.82E-08 | 3.70E-07 | 0 | 3.70E-09 | 6.42E-11 | 9.67E-10 | -9.30E-08 |
| AP | mol H+ eq. | 2.64E-01 | 2.02E-03 | 5.33E-03 | 2.71E-01 | 0 | 4.53E-05 | 5.95E-06 | 6.27E-05 | -1.47E-01 |
| EP- freshwater | kg P eq. | 3.44E-02 | 9.49E-06 | 1.72E-04 | 3.46E-02 | 0 | 1.11E-06 | 9.41E-07 | 7.88E-07 | -1.96E-02 |
| EP- freshwater | kg PO4 eq | 1.13E-01 | 2.10E-04 | 9.22E-04 | 1.14E-01 | 0 | 8.09E-06 | 3.34E-06 | 2.85E-05 | -6.36E-02 |
| EP- marine | kg N eq. | 1.73E-02 | 4.89E-04 | 8.04E-04 | 1.86E-02 | 0 | 9.43E-06 | 1.24E-06 | 3.31E-05 | -8.45E-03 |
| EP- terrestrial | mol N eq. | 2.34E-01 | 5.42E-03 | 6.03E-03 | 2.46E-01 | 0 | 1.02E-04 | 1.17E-05 | 2.92E-04 | -1.20E-01 |
| POCP | kg NMVOC eq. | 6.03E-02 | 1.52E-03 | 1.97E-03 | 6.38E-02 | 0 | 3.92E-05 | 3.27E-06 | 7.26E-05 | -3.07E-02 |
| ADP- minerals& metals* | kg Sb eq. | 1.18E-03 | 3.62E-07 | 8.84E-06 | 1.19E-03 | 0 | 5.97E-08 | 9.43E-09 | 1.65E-08 | -5.68E-04 |
| ADP- fossil* | MJ | 5.94E+01 | 2.52E+00 | 3.54E+01 | 9.73E+01 | 0 | 2.47E-01 | 2.05E-02 | 7.37E-02 | -1.78E+01 |
| WDP* | m³ | 3.78E+00 | 6.80E-03 | 1.03E+00 | 4.82E+00 | 0 | 6.86E-04 | 2.06E-04 | 1.21E-02 | -1.42E+00 |
| Acronyms | GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, | | | | | | | | | |

Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for nonfossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption

^{*} 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.





Use of resources per 1 kg of brass mixer

| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | Tot.A1-A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-----------|------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| PERE | MJ | 6.34E+01 | 2.68E+00 | 3.58E+01 | 1.02E+02 | 0 | 2.62E-01 | 2.15E-02 | 7.92E-02 | -1.90E+01 |
| PERM | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PERT | MJ | 6.34E+01 | 2.68E+00 | 3.58E+01 | 1.02E+02 | 0 | 2.62E-01 | 2.15E-02 | 7.92E-02 | -1.90E+01 |
| PENRE | MJ | 1.16E+01 | 2.72E-02 | 1.14E+01 | 2.30E+01 | 0 | 3.37E-03 | 3.46E-03 | 1.89E-03 | -5.24E+00 |
| PENRM | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PENRT | MJ | 1.16E+01 | 2.72E-02 | 1.14E+01 | 2.30E+01 | 0 | 3.37E-03 | 3.46E-03 | 1.89E-03 | -5.24E+00 |
| SM | kg | 0.55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RSF | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRSF | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FW | m³ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | PERE = Use | of renewable | primary energy | y excluding rei | newable prima | ry energy reso | urces used as | raw materials | ; PERM = Use | of |

Acronyms

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Net use of fresh

Waste production and output flows

Waste production* per 1 kg of brass mixer

| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | Tot.A1-A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|--|------|------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non- hazardous waste disposed | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Radioactiv e waste disposed | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

^{*}These indicators are presented according to Environdec's guidelines on resource use and waste indicators (https://www.environdec.com/resources/indicators).





Output flows per kg 1 kg of brass mixer

| Indicator | Unit | A 1 | A2 | А3 | Tot.A1-A3 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------|----|------|-----------|----|----|----|------|---|
| Componen ts for re- use | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Material for recycling | kg | 0 | 0 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.64 | 0 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exported energy, electricity | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Exported energy, thermal | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Information on biogenic carbon content

| Results per kg 1 kg of brass mixer | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT | Unit | QUANTITY | | | | | | | | |
| Biogenic carbon content in product | kg C | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Biogenic carbon content in packaging | kg C | 0.030 | | | | | | | | |

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO₂.





Additional information

Drinking water is by far our most important natural resource and fundamental for our health. Worldwide the limitations regarding materials and their influences on drinking water quality are increasingly getting stricter. Therefore, the proper choice of suitable alloys for drinking water installations is one of the most crucial aspects. Technical, economic, and – with growing interest – hygienical characteristics have to be considered.

This product is produced with ECOBRASS, CUPHIN®, CuZn21Si3P.

This alloy is approved according to DIN 50930 - 6 This alloy can be used in drinking water applications for faucets including faucet extensions.

Also, this alloy complies with 4MS, RoHS II and REACH directives.

It is important when re-cycling to separate products in ECOBRASS from normal brass components, to not contaminate the different materials.

More than 20 percent of Sweden's energy use comes from heating and production of hot water. In a two-year project, RISE has shown that large savings are possible by using energy-efficient mixers (Folkeson et al., 2017). Researchers at RISE have carried out measurements in apartment buildings with mixers in different energy classes from Villeroy & Boch Gustavsberg & others. Good energy-rated mixers have functions that reduce hot water use, such as cold start or resilient controls. The results show that it is possible to save about 28% of the hot water used.





References

EPD International (2021): General Programme Instructions for the International EPD® System. Version 4.0. www.environdec.com.

EPD International (2019): Product Category Rules (PCR) Construction products 2019:14, version 1.1

EN15804+A2:2019. Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

Ecoinvent v.3. Wernet, G., Bauer, C., Steubing, B., Reinhard, J., Moreno-Ruiz, E., and Weidema, B. (2016): The ecoinvent database version 3 (part I): overview and methodology. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, [online] 21(9), pp.1218–1230. Available at: http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s11367-016-1087-8 [Accessed 27-08-2021].

Folkeson, B., Fernqvist, N., Normann, A. (2017): Vattenanvändning med energieffektiva blandare. Report 2017:11, Swedish Energy Agency.

SimaPro. SimaPro LCA Package, Pré Consultants, the Netherlands, www.pre-sustainability.com