

## GENERAL INFORMATION

This cradle to gate Environmental Product Declaration covers five cement products produced at the Picton Cement Plant. The Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) was prepared in conformity with ISO 21930, ISO 14025, ISO 14040, and ISO 14044. This EPD is intended for business-to-business (B-to-B) audiences.

### Heidelberg Materials

Picton Cement Plant and Terminal  
1370 Hwy 49 South  
Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0



### PROGRAM OPERATOR

National Ready Mixed Concrete  
Association  
900 Spring Street  
Silver Spring, MD 20910  
<https://www.nrmca.org/>

NRMCAEPD: 20058

### DATE OF ISSUE

June 13, 2022 (valid for 5 years until January 13, 2027)

### Environmental Impacts

**Picton Plant:** Product-Specific Type III EPD

**Declared Packaged Cement Products (four):**

GUL/Type IL; HE/ Type III; Type S; Type N

**Declared Unit:** One metric tonne of cement

	Packaged Cement Products			
	GUL (Type IL)	HE (Type III)	Type S	Type N
<b>Global Warming Potential</b> (kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq)	<b>844</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>477</b>
<b>Ozone Depletion Potential</b> (kg CFC-11-eq)	2.99E-05	3.21E-05	2.34E-05	1.90E-05
<b>Eutrophication Potential</b> (kg N-eq)	0.69	0.75	0.53	0.43
<b>Acidification Potential</b> (kg SO <sub>2</sub> -eq)	4.29	4.62	3.21	2.48
<b>Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential</b> (kg O <sub>3</sub> -eq)	46.62	50.02	35.53	28.04
<b>Abiotic Depletion, nonfossil</b> (kg Sb-eq)	2.25E-04	2.37E-04	2.02E-04	1.85E-04
<b>Abiotic Depletion, fossil</b> (MJ)	203.30	212.20	186.35	175.21
<b>Product Components:</b>				
<b>Clinker</b>	86%	93%	63%	47%
<b>Limestone, Gypsum and Others</b>	14%	7%	37%	53%

Additional detail and impacts are reported on page 5

ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in Building Construction-Environmental Declaration of Building Products: serves as the core PCR  
NSF PCR for Portland, Blended, Masonry, Mortar, and Plastic (Stucco) Cements V2: serves as the sub-category PCR

#### Sub-category PCR review was conducted by

Thomas P. Gloria, PhD. ([t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com](mailto:t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com)) • Industrial Ecology Consultants

**Independent verification of the declaration**, according to ISO 21930:2017 and ISO 14025:2006.: ☐ internal ☒ external

**Third party verifier** Lindita Bushi, Ph.D. ([lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org](mailto:lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org)) • Athena Sustainable Materials Institute

#### For additional explanatory material

Manufacture Representative: Jeff Hook ([jeff.hook@heidelbergmaterials.com](mailto:jeff.hook@heidelbergmaterials.com))

This LCA EPD was prepared by: Hannah Renaud ([hannah.renaud@athenasmi.org](mailto:hannah.renaud@athenasmi.org)) • Athena Sustainable Materials Institute

EPDs are comparable only if they comply with ISO 21930 (2017), 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.

# LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

## PRODUCER



Heidelberg Materials, a leading supplier of cementitious construction materials in North America, has been manufacturing cement in Canada for more than 100 years, making us a pillar of the many communities around us and providing employment and economic benefit to small towns and cities. Our Picton, ON plant began in 1954 and sits on the south end of the city. Water access helps to mitigate our environmental impacts through efficient and more sustainable transportation of raw materials and delivery of cement to water-based terminals. Heidelberg Materials commitment to sustainable construction includes actively working to create lower carbon cements through supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) and alternative raw materials and fuels. Heidelberg Materials is committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and achieving carbon-neutral concrete by 2050. As part of this vision, Heidelberg Materials has developed product and plant specific Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) as baselines for measuring and reducing embodied carbon.

The health and well-being of our employees, communities and the natural environment are vital to our success, so we work hard to give to our local communities through various sponsorship, assisting in trail stewardship in local conservation areas and working with local non-government organizations for donations and volunteering.

## PRODUCT

The cement products covered in this EPD meet UN CPC 3744 classification and the following standards:

Product Type	Applicable Standard	Standard Designation
General Use (Portland) Cement	CSA A3001	Type GU / Type 10
	ASTM C150	Type I
General Use (Portland) Limestone Cement	CSA A3001	Type GUL- EcoCem®PLC
	ASTM C595	Type IL*
Moderate Sulphate Cement	CSA A3001	Type MS/Type 20
	ASTM C150	Type II
High Early Cement	CSA A3001	Type HE / Type 30
	ASTM C150	Type III
Masonry Cement	CSA A3002	Type S and N
	ASTM C91	Type S and N

\*Also includes Type I/III as identified in NY

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This EPD reports environmental transparency information for four cement products, produced and packaged by Heidelberg Materials at their Picton, ON facility. These cements are hydraulic binders and are manufactured by grinding cement clinker and other main or minor constituents into a finely ground, usually grey colored mineral powder. Cement is just one ingredient in the mixture that creates concrete or mortar, but it is the most chemically active ingredient and crucial to the quality of the final product. When mixed with water, cement acts as a glue to bind together the sand, gravel, or crushed stone to form concrete, one of the most durable, resilient, and widely used construction materials in the world. Our GUL is branded as **EcoCemPLC®** and was developed to be more environmentally friendly by reducing its carbon footprint (reduction measured through GWP). This product is a general use product for concrete and mortar as well as all the other various applications for cement, including engineered soils and solidification and stabilization of materials and wastes.



## DECLARED UNIT

The declared unit is one metric tonne of GUL, MS, HE, Type S and Type N.

## SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD is a cradle-to-gate EPD covering A1-A3 stages of the life cycle.

Production Stage			Construction Stage		Use Stage							End Of Life Stage			
Extraction And Upstream Production	Transport To Factory	Manufacturing	Transport To Factory	Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational Energy Use	Operational Water Use	Deconstruction / Demolition	Transport	Waste Processing	Disposal Of Waste
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
x	x	x	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND

Note: MND = module not declared; X = module included.

## CUT-OFF

Items excluded from 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); and
- energy and water use related to company management and sales activities that may be located either within the factory site or at another location.

## ALLOCATION PROCEDURE

Allocation follows the requirements and guidance of ISO 14044:2006, Clause 4.3.4; NSF PCR:2021; and ISO 21930:2017 section 7.2. Recycling and recycled content is modeled using the cut-off rule.

This sub-category PCR recognizes fly ash, silica fume, granulated blast furnace slag, cement kiln dust, flue gas desulfurization (FGD) gypsum, and post-consumer gypsum as recovered materials and thus the environmental impacts allocated to these materials are limited to the treatment and transportation required to use as a cement material input.

## REFERENCES

Global Cement and Concrete Association (GCCA) 2020. *N.A. version of Industry EPD tool for Cement and Concrete*. <https://concrete-epd-tool.org/>.  
GCCA and PCA, *GCCA Industry EPD Tool for Cement and Concrete (V3.1), LCA Model, North American version*, Prepared by Quantis, November 2021.  
ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works — Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services  
ISO 14040:2006/Amd 1:2020 Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Principles and Framework  
ISO 14044:2006/Amd 1:2017/Amd 2:2020 Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and Guidelines  
NSF 2021: PCR for Portland, Blended, Masonry, Mortar and Plastic (Stucco) Cements v3.2, September 2021  
USLCI: 2015 The U.S. Life Cycle Inventory Database  
WBCSD CSI 2013: CO2 and Energy Protocol Version 3.1 of 9 December 2013; <https://www.cement-co2-protocol.org/en/>  
WCI: 2010 WCI, Final Essential Requirements of Mandatory Reporting

## CEMENT TYPES

For portland cement types, ASTM C150 describes:

<b>Cement Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Type I	Normal
Type II	Moderate Sulfate Resistance
Type II (MH)	Moderate Heat of Hydration (and Moderate Sulfate Resistance)
Type III	High Early Strength
Type IV	Low Heat Hydration
Type V	High Sulfate Resistance

For blended hydraulic cements – specified by ASTM C595 – the following nomenclature is used:

<b>Cement Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Type IL	Portland-Limestone Cement
Type IS	Portland-Slag Cement
Type IP	Portland-Pozzolan Cement
Type IT	Ternary Blended Cement

In addition, some blended cements have special performance properties verified by additional testing. These are designated by letters in parentheses following the cement type. For example Type IP(MS) is a portland-pozzolan cement with moderate sulfate resistance properties. Other special properties are designated by (HS), for high sulfate resistance; (A), for air-entraining cements; (MH) for moderate heat of hydration; and (LH) for low heat of hydration. Refer to ASTM C595 for more detail.

For performance-based specifications, ASTM C1157 describes cements by their performance attributes:

<b>Cement Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Type GU	General Use
Type HE	High Early-Strength
Type MS	Moderate Sulfate Resistance
Type HS	High Sulfate Resistance
Type MH	Moderate Heat of Hydration
Type LH	Low Heat of Hydration

## LIFE CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS – Picton Packaged Cement Products: GUL called EcoCem®PLC, HE/Type 30, Type S, Type N (per 1 metric tonne)

Impact Assessment	Unit	GUL (Type IL)	HE (Type III)	Type S	Type N
Global warming potential (GWP) <sup>1</sup>	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	843.89	909.70	626.51	476.88
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq	2.99E-05	3.21E-05	2.34E-05	1.90E-05
Eutrophication potential (EP)	kg N eq	0.69	0.75	0.53	0.43
Acidification potential of soil and water sources (AP)	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq	4.29	4.62	3.21	2.48
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP)	kg O <sub>3</sub> eq	46.62	50.02	35.53	28.04
<b>Resource Use</b>					
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources (ADPelements)*	kg Sb eq	2.25E-04	2.37E-04	2.02E-04	1.85E-04
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPfossil)	MJ, NCV	203.30	212.20	186.35	175.21
Renewable primary energy resources as energy (fuel), (RPRE)*	MJ, NCV	631.43	654.52	557.30	506.22
Renewable primary resources as material, (RPRM)*	MJ, NCV	704.20	704.20	704.20	704.20
Non-renewable primary resources as energy (fuel), (NRPRE)*	MJ, NCV	4558.48	4885.47	3583.02	2906.71
Non-renewable primary resources as material (NRPRM)*	MJ, NCV	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Consumption of fresh water	m <sup>3</sup>	1.15	1.23	0.96	0.83
<b>Secondary Material, Fuel and Recovered Energy</b>					
Secondary Materials, (SM)*	kg	27.49	29.66	20.09	14.99
Renewable secondary fuels, (RSF)*	MJ, NCV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)*	MJ, NCV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovered energy, (RE)*	MJ, NCV	-	-	-	-
<b>Waste &amp; Output Flows</b>					
Hazardous waste disposed*	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-hazardous waste disposed*	kg	10.59	11.42	7.74	5.77
High-level radioactive waste*	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Intermediate and low-level radioactive waste*	kg	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Components for reuse*	kg	0.00	-	-	-
Materials for recycling*	kg	0.20	0.22	0.15	0.11
Materials for energy recovery*	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovered energy exported from the product system*	MJ, NCV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Additional Inventory Parameters for Transparency</b>					
Emissions from calcination and uptake from carbonation	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	452.55	488.25	330.75	246.75
Biogenic CO <sub>2</sub> , reporting the emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources used in production processes	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

<sup>1</sup> GWP 100, includes biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the combustion of wastes from renewable sources; excludes biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> removals and emissions associated with the production of any biobased products; 100-year time horizon GWP factors are provided by the IPCC 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

\* 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 data in these categories.

- Not all LCA datasets for upstream materials include these impact categories and thus results may be incomplete. Use caution when interpreting data in these categories.

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.

## **ADDITIONAL ENVIROMENTAL INFORMATION**

### **Environmental Management System (EMS)**

The Picton Plant has an EMS for both the control and development of reporting compliance requirements and routine inspection / sampling requirements. The EMS is updated to reflect changing regulations and operations relevant to the facility to monitor compliance requirements and updating of policies and procedures.

Audits are routinely conducted monitoring operations and impact sources with respect to land, water and air sources including noise. Routine audits, monitoring and reporting include;

- Annual Continuous Emissions Monitoring (CEM), ensuring that the emissions monitoring is operated in accordance with Environment Canada Report EPS 1/PG/7, "Protocols and Performance Specifications for Continuous Monitoring of Gaseous Emissions from Thermal Power Generation", December 2005 (PG/7) (Note: Regulators commonly apply this protocol to a wide range of industrial facilities, not just for thermal power generation)
- GHG Reporting and verification Audits, The GHG reporting, and verification require the application of methodologies for Federal and provincial reporting standards.
- Emission Summary Dispersion Modelling as required under O.Reg 419/05
- Spills Prevention and Contingency Planning as required under O.Reg 224/07
- Waste Audit and Waste Reduction Work Plans as required under O.Reg 102/94
- Canadian National Pollutant Inventory Release (NPRI) and Toxic's Reduction Plans
- Industrial Effluent Discharge loading monitoring to receiving water as required by the Municipal Industrial Strategy for Abatement (MISA) for storm water management
- Wellhead monitoring of static water levels

### **Air Permit**

The Picton Plan operates under the Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) NUMBER 0073-BHGQHC  
Issue Date: October 31, 2019.

### **Used Oil, Waste Oil Products, Waste Chemicals and Anti-Freeze:**

The Picton plant stores these wastes in appropriate storage bins or containers in a containment area. A third-party contractor removes this waste under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Handling practices and properly disposes of it as per provincial regulations. The manifests of waste handling are managed for the safe and proper disposal requirements.

### **Recycling Programs**

The Picton plant utilizes waste segregation bins segregating cardboard, wood, metals, and recyclable materials from waste streams. Third party contractors manage the waste / recycling haulage to local transfer stations. Similarly, batteries and electronic goods are managed via third party haulage and disposal.

### **Heidelberg Materials Sustainability Commitments 2030**

The world needs smart, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, buildings and public spaces. At Heidelberg Materials, we are transforming our business to address these challenges, and are placing sustainability at the core of what we do.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) shape our strategy and sustainability commitments. Our Sustainability Commitments 2030 support our vision to build a more sustainable future that is net zero, safe and inclusive, nature positive, and circular and resilient. Learn more at [Sustainability Commitments 2030 \(heidelbergmaterials.com\)](https://www.heidelbergmaterials.com/sustainability).