





THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS

| Programme: | The International EPD [®] System | | | |
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ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

TYPE 1 L Portland Cement

Manufactured by Batiçim Bati Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş. in accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021





EPD Information

Contact

Programme Information

ISO standard ISO 21930 and CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core Product Category Rules (PCR).

Product Category Rules (PCR):

2019:14 Version 1.2.5, 2024-12-20, Construction Products and CPC 375 Construction Services, EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 Sustainability of Construction Works

PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD[®] System. Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison.

Third-party verification

Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006.



EPD verification by individual verifier

Third party verifier: Prof. Ing. Vladimír Koçí, Ph.D., MBA, Šárecká 5,16000 Prague 6 - Czech Republic

Approved by: The International EPD® System

Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:

Yes X No

Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş. has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for this EPD.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

LCA Practitioner: Metsims Sustainability Consulting

How To Read This EPD?

An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is an ISO Type III Environmental Declaration based on ISO 14025 standard. An EPD transparently reports the environmental performance of products or services from a lifecycle perspective. The preparation of an EPD includes different stages, from acquiring raw materials to the end of life of the final product/service. EPDs are based on international standards and consider the entire value chain. Additionally, **EPD is a third-party verified document**. This EPD includes the following sections described below.

1. General and Program Information

The first part of an EPD has information about the name of the manufacturer and product/service and other general information such as the validity and expiration dates of the document, the name of the program operator, geographical scope, etc. The second page states the standards followed and gives information about the program operator, third-party verifier, etc. The followed Product Category Rule (PCR) is indicated on the second page.

2. Company and Product/Service Information

Information about the company and the investigated product is given in this section. It summarizes the characteristics of the product provided by the manufacturer. It also includes information about the product such as product composition and packaging.

3. LCA Information

Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) information is one of the most important parts of the EPD as it describes the functional/declared unit, time

representativeness of the study, database(s) and LCA software, along with system boundaries. The table presented in this part has columns for each stage in the life cycle. The considered stages are marked 'X' whereas the ones that are not considered are labeled as 'ND' (Not Declared). Not all EPDs consider the full life cycle assessment for a product's entire life stages. The 'System Boundary' page is also the place where one can find detailed information about the stages and the assumptions made.

4. LCA Results

The results of the LCA analysis are presented in table format. The first column in each table indicates the name of the impact category and their measurement units are presented in the second column. These tables show an amount at each life cycle stage to see the impact of different indicators on different stages. Each impact can be understood as what is released through the production of the declared unit of the material. The benefits of reuse/recycling of the declared product are reflected in this section.

The first impact in the table is global warming potential (GWP), which shows how much CO_2 is released at each stage. Other impacts include eutrophication potential, acidification potential, ozone layer depletion, land use related impacts, etc. The second table provides results for resource use and the third table is about the waste produced during production. The fourth and final table shows the results for the GWP-GHG indicator, which is almost equivalent to the GWP-Total indicator mentioned previously. The only difference is that this indicator excludes the biogenic carbon content by following a certain methodology.

About **BATIÇİM**

BATIÇİM Batı Anadolu Cement Industry Co. Ltd. was established in 1966 with 100% Turkish capital and became one of the strongest companies of Turkish Cement Industry.

During a period of more than half a century since its foundation, it wasn't contended with just meeting a significant portion of our country's cement need, with its environmentally friendly products of superior quality, which it has offered to the service of the building sector with the understanding of "quality first" it has adopted and with its perfect service understanding, and has also become a trusted and recognized brand in the international markets.

With its world-class technology it utilizes in its clinker and cement production, BATIÇİM proceeds on its way in the sector with confident steps with its professional staff that has been created with the philosophy of employing the right human resource in the right positions. Batıçım contributes to the national economy and to increasing the quality of life of the society with its investments in the region where it operates. As one of the largest industrial enterprises in the Aegean region, it provides added value in economic, social and cultural spheres in addition to creating significaant employment in the region.

Contact

About Product

Product Description

The product investigated in this EPD is not yet on the market. According to the manufacturer, Type 1 L Portland Cement has higher It is the sibling product of the CEM II C/M (L-W) 42.5 N cement manufactured by the same manufacturer, Batiçim, and registered on the International EPD® System. The registration code of the sibling product is S-P-08770. The whole production process for both products are the same and only the composition of materials and energy requirements change. A hydraulic cement consisting of two or more inorganic constituents (at least one of which is not Portland cement or Portland cement clinker) which separately or in combination contribute to the strength gaining properties of the cement, (made with or without other constituents, processing additions and functional additions, by intergrinding or other blending). The related product, called Type 1 L Portland Cement, is offered in the European market under the name ASTM C595 Portland Cement. The investigated product is manufactured at Batıçim's İzmir Plant.

| Raw Material | Composition (%) |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Clinker | 80-85 |
| Limestone | 10-15 |
| Others | 0-5 |

clinker, gypsum and limestone content compared to CEM II C/M (L-W) 42.5 N cement as reflected in the below composition. Additionally, the energy requirements during the production is 1.25 times higher than its sibling product. Based on these changes, the environmental impacts for A1 (Raw Material Supply), A2 (Raw Material Transport) and A3 (Manufacturing) stages has been calculated.



Packaging

There is no packaging used in the final product as it is sold in bulks.



A1- RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY

'Raw material supply' includes raw material extraction and pretreatment processes before production. The main materials used in the product are clinker, gypsum, and limestone.

A2- RAW MATERIAL TRANSPORT

Transport is relevant for delivery of raw materials and other materials to the plant and the transport of materials within the plant. A2 data is assumed the same as the product's sibling product on the International EPD System with S-P-08770

A3- MANUFACTURING

Cement production starts with quarry operation. After the crushing and homogenization process, raw material mix is sent to the raw mills. Production continue with burning and cooling. Finally, additional raw materials are added to the mixture, mixed and ready for use. Additionally, since BATIÇIM produces clinker used in the cement, the effects of clinker production is included in this stage. Türkiye medium voltage local electric power mix data is used in the model.



System Boundary

LCA Information

Functional / Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1 tonne of Type 1 L Portland Cement.

REACH Regulation

No substances included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization under the REACH regulations are present in this product either above the threshold for registration with the European Chemicals Agency or above 0.1% (wt/wt).

System Boundary

The system boundary A1 (Raw Material Supply), A2 (Raw Material Transport) and A3 (Manufacturing).

Cut-off Rules

1% cut-off is applied. Data for elementary flows to and from the product system contributing to a minimum of 99% of the declared environmental impacts have been included.

Background Data

For all LCA modelling and calculation, Ecoinvent database (v3.9.1) and SimaPro (v9.5) LCA software were used.

Biogenic Carbon Content

This product does not contain biogenic carbon.

LCA Modelling, Calculation and Data Quality

The results of the LCA with the indicators as per EPD requirements are given in the LCA result tables. All energy calculations were obtained using Cumulative Energy Demand (LHV) methodology, while freshwater use is calculated with selected inventory flows in SimaPro according to the PCR. There are no co-product allocations within the LCA study underlying this EPD. The regional energy datasets were used for all energy calculations. The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

Period Under Review

The data used for LCA study concerns the year 2022.

Allocations

Water consumption, energy consumption and raw material transportation were weighted according to 2022 production figures. In addition, hazardous and nonhazardous waste amounts were also allocated from the 2022 total waste generation.

References

LCA Information

| | | Product Stage | ; | Pro | uction cess age | Use Stage | | | | | End of Life Stage | | | | Benefits and Loads | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--|
| | Raw Material Supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Construction Installation | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational Energy Use | Operational Water Use | Deconstruction / Demolition | Transport | Waste Processing | Disposal | Future reuse, recycling or energy recovery potentials |
| Module | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | В5 | B6 | Β7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Modules Declared | х | x | х | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND |
| Geography | GLO | TR | TR | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Specific Data Used | | >90% | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Variation - Products | | 0% | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Variation - Sites | | 0% | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(ND = Not declared, X = Module included)

LCA Results References

Contact

LCA Results

| Impact Category | Unit | A1-A3 |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| GWP - Fossil | kg CO ₂ eq | 858 |
| GWP - Biogenic | kg CO ₂ eq | 14.4 |
| GWP - Luluc | kg CO ₂ eq | 0.930 |
| GWP - Total | kg CO ₂ eq | 874 |
| ODP | kg CFC-11 eq | 2.35276E-06 |
| AP | mol H+ eq | 2.01 |
| *EP - Freshwater | kg P eq | 0.358 |
| EP - Marine | kg N eq | 0.578 |
| EP - Terrestrial | mol N eq | 5.84 |
| РОСР | kg NMVOC | 1.58 |
| ADPE | kg Sb eq | 427.8E-6 |
| ADPF | MJ | 3320 |
| WDP | m³ depriv. | 37.7 |
| PM | disease inc. | 11.7E-6 |
| IR | kBq U-235 eq | 20.0 |
| HTTP - C | CTUh | 119.1E-9 |
| HTTP - NC | CTUh | 5.1E-6 |
| SQP | Pt | 539 |

Acronyms

GWP-total: Climate change. GWP-fossil: Climate change- fossil. GWP-biogenic: Climate change - biogenic. GWP-luluc: Climate change - land use and transformation. ODP: Ozone layer depletion. AP: Acidification terrestrial and freshwater. EP-freshwater: Eutrophication freshwater. EP-marine: Eutrophication marine. EP-terrestrial: Eutrophication terrestrial. POCP: Photochemical oxidation. ADPE: Abiotic depletion - elements. ADPF: Abiotic depletion - fossil resources. WDP: Water scarcity. PM: Respiratory inorganics - particulate matter. IR: Ionising radiation. ETP-FW: Ecotoxicity freshwater. HTP-c: Cancer human health effects. HTP-nc: Non-cancer human health effects. SQP: Land use related impacts. soil quality.

Legend

A1: Raw Material Supply, A2: Raw Material Transport A3: Manufacturing

Disclaimer 1

This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents. occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil. from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2

The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

LCA Information

LCA Results

References Contact

LCA Results

| Resource Use | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------|
| Impact Category | Unit | A1-A3 |
| PERE | MJ | 389 |
| PERM | MJ | 0 |
| PERT | MJ | 389 |
| PENRE | MJ | 3320 |
| PENRM | MJ | 0 |
| PENRT | MJ | 3320 |
| SM | kg | 0 |
| RSF | MJ | 0 |
| NRSF | MJ | 0 |
| FW | m ³ | 4.49 |

Acronyms

PERE: Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials, PERM: Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PERT: Total use of renewable primary energy, PENRE: Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PERT: Total use of renewable primary energy, SM: Secondary material, RSF: Renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials, PENRT: Total use of non-renewable primary energy, SM: Secondary material, RSF: Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF: Non-renewable secondary fuels, FW: Net use of fresh water.

Waste & Output Flows

| Unit | A1-A3 |
|------|--|
| kg | ND |
| kg | ND |
| kg | ND |
| kg | ND |
| kg | ND |
| kg | ND |
| MJ | ND |
| MJ | ND |
| | kg kg kg kg kg kg MJ |

Acronyms

HWD: Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD: Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD: Radioactive waste disposed, CRU: Components for reuse, MFR: Material for recycling, MER: Materials for energy recovery, EE (Electrical): Exported energy electrical, EE (Thermal): Exported energy, Thermal.

| Climate Impact | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 |
| *GHG-GWP | kg CO ₂ eq | 860 |

GWP-GHG = Global Warming Potential total excl. biogenic carbon following IPCC AR5 methodology

* The indicator includes all greenhouse gases included in GWP-total but excludes biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. This indicator is thus equal to the GWP indicator originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013

References

/ISO 9001:2015/ Quality Management Systems

/ISO 50001:2018/ Energy Management Systems

/GPI/ General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 4.0.

/ISO 14020:2000/ Environmental Labels and Declarations — General principles

/EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/ Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

/ISO 14025/ DIN EN ISO 14025:2009-11: Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

/ISO 14040/44/ DIN EN ISO 14040:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework (ISO14040:2006) and Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006)

/PCR for Construction Products and Construction Services/ Prepared by IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, SP Trä, Swedish Wood Preservation Institute, Swedisol, SCDA, Svenskt Limträ AB, SSAB, The International EPD System, 2019:14 Version 1.11 DATE 2019-12-20

/The International EPD[®] System/ The International EPD[®] System is a programme for type III environmental declarations, maintaining a system to verify and register EPD[®]s as well as keeping a library of EPD[®]s and PCRs in accordance with ISO 14025. www.environdec.com

/Ecoinvent / Ecoinvent Centre, www.ecoinvent.org

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

/Batıçim/ www.baticim.com.tr/en/

LCA Information

LCA Results

Contact

Contact Information

| ıme | The International EPD [®] System www.environdec.com | |
|-------------|---|--|
| | EPD International AB | EPD registered through fully a regional programme: EPD Tur |
| | Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden | www.epdturkey.org info@epdturkey.org |
| me operator | www.environdec.com info@environdec.com | SÜRATAM A.Ş. Nef 09 B Blok No:7/15, 34415 Kağıthane / İstanbul, TÜRKİYE www.suratam.org |
| | EPD [®] | |
| | THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM | ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DEC |
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References

ECLARATION

Batıçim Batı Anadolu Çimento Sanayii A.Ş.

Ankara Caddesi No:335 Bornova, İzmir - Turkey

www.baticim.com.tr

Owner of the declaration

LCA practitioner and EPD Design



BATIÇİM

Metsims Sustainability Consulting

Türkiye: Nef 09 B Blok NO:7/46-47 34415 Kagithane/Istanbul, TÜRKIYE +90 212 281 13 33

A.cz

Prof. Ing. Vladimír Kočí, Ph.D., MBA

The United Kingdom: 4 Clear Water Place Oxford OX2 7NL, UK 0 800 722 0185

www.metsims.com info@metims.com

Šárecká 5,16000 Prague 6 - Czech Republic www.lca.cz

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3rd party verifier

