Environmental Product Declaration





EPD of multiple products, based on representative product. In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for, and conformity with ISO 21930:2017:

Ductile Iron Cement Lined Pipe

Range from DN100 to DN750, listed on page 4 from

Xinxing Ductile Iron Pipes Co., Ltd.



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

Programme operator: EPD International AB

EPD registration number: S-P-13048
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Valid until: 2029-04-08

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
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
E-mail:	info@environdec.com

Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification
Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14 Construction products Version 1.3.3 [valid until: 2024 12-20]
PCR review was conducted by: Claudia A. Peña, Director of Sustainability at ADDERE Research an Technology, cpena@addere.cl.
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
LCA accountability: Sijia Yang, Pinqiao Ren, Shuhan Huang, and Si Huang from IVL Swedis Environmental Research Institute
Third-party verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via:
☑ EPD verification by individual verifierThird-party verifier: Claudia Peña,
Third-party verifier: Claudia Peña, Director of Sustainability at ADDERE R&T
Approved by: The International EPD® System
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: ☐ Yes ☐ No
[Procedure for follow-up the validity of the EPD is at minimum required once a year with the aim confirming whether the information in the EPD remains valid or if the EPD needs to be updated durin its validity period. The follow-up can be organized entirely by the EPD owner or together with the original verifier via an agreement between the two parties. In both approaches, the EPD owner is responsible.

LCA practitioner:

re-verified by a verifier]

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for the procedure being carried out. If a change that requires an update is identified, the EPD shall be





The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, 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. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

It should be noted that the EPD report cannot be used without including module C.





Company information

Owner of the EPD: Xinxing Ductile Iron Pipes Co., Ltd.

Contact: Jinbao Wen (Tel: +86-0769-88288292)

Description of the organisation:

Xinxing Ductile Iron Pipes Co., Ltd. (Hereinafter shorted as "Xinxing") is exclusively launched and established by Xinxing Cathay International Group. Xinxing was listed on Shenzhen Stock Exchanges in 1997 and Xinxing Cathay International Group holds 50.01%. Developing for several years, Xinxing became a trans-regional and multi-industry company which has many production bases located in Handan City of Hebei Province, Wuhu City of Anhui Province, Huangshi City of Hubei Province, Taojiang City of Hunan Province, and Yangjiang City of Guangzhou Province, also in Xinjiang Province and Sichuan Province. With the largest DIP (Ductile Iron Pipes) production base in the world, Xinxing owns an annual production capacity of 3.5 million tons DI (Ductile Iron) pipes and 100 000 tons DI fittings. The continuous investment in R&D has enabled Xinxing to develop and improve various joints and coatings. Now, Xinxing has DN80~DN3000 mm pipes with Tyton type, K type, S type, N1 type, SIA joint, XT2 joint, TF joint, Xanchor joint, XTJ joint, restrained joints. To apply for different corrosive soil conditions, the internal protection includes cement mortar lining, polyurethane lining, epoxy ceramic lining etc., while the external protection includes zinc with finishing layer of bitumen paint, polyurethane coating, epoxy coatings, aluminium powder paint etc.

Product-related or management system-related certifications:

For products: ISO 7186:2011 Ductile iron products for sewerage applications, BS EN 545:2006 Ductile iron pipes, fittings, accessories and their joints for water pipelines – Requirements and test methods, AS/NZS2280 Ductile iron pipes.

For management system: ISO 9001: 2015 - Quality management systems, ISO 14001:2015 - Environmental management systems, and ISO 45001:2018 - Occupational health and safety management systems.

Name and location of production site(s):

Xinxing Wuan Factory, located in Wuan, Handan City, Hebei Province, China.

Product information

<u>Product name:</u> Ductile Iron Cement Lined Pipe (DICL pipe). In this study, the representative product of the product family is DN200 cement coated product. DN200 cement coated product is selected as the representative product since the production quantity of DN200 is the highest in the Wuan Factory of this product family depending on the record of 2022 provided by Xinxing.

Product identification:

In accordance with ISO 7186:2011, BS EN 545:2006, and AS/NZS2280.

Product description:

All products in the product family can be used for water supply and drainage, agricultural irrigation, seawater desalination, as well as the supply and distribution of water and gas. According to installation and usage conditions, multiple coatings can be used for manufacturing. The products in the family differ only in size and coating, but the main function is all the same, which can be used above or below ground. Depending on the relevant research, a reference service life of 100 years is used for this family product (see appendix).





Table 1 Product list of the DICL pipes reported in the EPD

Product		Non	ninal diameters	of the products (mm)	
DICL produced by	DN100	DN150	DN200	DN225	DN250	DN300
Xinxing	DN375	DN450	DN500	DN600	DN750	

This EPD is the EPD of multiple products, based on representative product. The representative product of this EPD is the DN200 DICL pipe.

The performance of the products in this family is shown in the table below, provided by Xinxing and referred to standard AS/NZS 2280. Please note that it is the requirement for the product design and quality control. All products in the family are supposed to meet the following performance, otherwise they would be regarded as defective products and not be sold to the market.

Table 2 Product performance

Performance	Amount
Tensile strength (Mpa)	≥420 MPa
Elongation (%)	≥10%
Brinell Hardness (HB)	≤230 HBW

UN CPC code:

41291

HS code:

730300

Geographical scope:

Modules A1-A3 represent production of DICL pipe products in Wuan, Handan City, Hebei Province, China. Module A4 and A5 represent delivery from China to Oceania, mainly Australia, and the rest are sent to Fiji and installation in these countries. Module B, C, and D represent the use and end-of-life treatment with benefits out of the system boundary of the products in Oceania countries.

LCA information

Declared unit:

One tonne of ductile iron pipe.

Reference service life:

100 years according to Xinxing (see appendix).

Time representativeness:

2022 (January to December).

Database(s) and LCA software used:

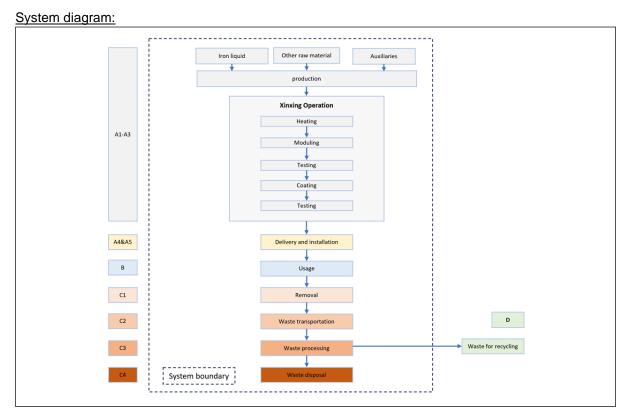
Managed LCA Content 2023.1 Databases (2023.1 Edition) and Ecoinvent 3.9.1, LCA for Expert (Gabi).

Description of system boundaries:

Cradle to grave and module D (A + B + C + D), serving for type (b) EPD.







No processes were excluded in the declared modules.

Manufacturing processes:

The iron pipes product is produced in the Xinxing factory. Xinxing has several production sites in China, in this LCA analysis, products are produced only in Wuan, Handan City, Hebei Province, China. The data of representative product is based on the production quantity of different nominal diameters of products produced in Wuan factory.

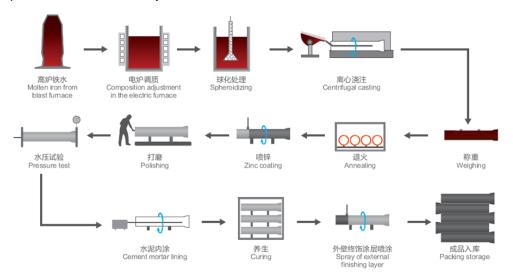


Figure 1 The main production process of studied product.

The raw materials for manufacture of ductile iron pipe shells are liquid iron, steel scrap & ferrosilicon. The liquid iron is added into the electric furnace and the composition is adjusted by adding steel scrap and ferrosilicon. The iron is then treated by adding magnesium for ductility. The molten ductile iron



together is poured into a steel mould together with inoculant and spun in a centrifugal casting machine to form the pipe shell. The end of the mould is plugged using a sand core which also forms the shape of the pipe inner socket. After extracting the pipe from the mould, the spent sand core is extracted from the pipe and sent to the internal recycling station to produce new sand cores. The ductile iron pipe shell is then weighed and sent to the annealing furnace.

Since the product is produced in China, the electricity dataset used in A3 is from the Managed LCA Content 2023.1 Databases (2023.1 Edition) which referred to the China electric power yearbook (reference year 2019-2025). The data set represents the average country or region-specific electricity supply for final consumers, including electricity own consumption, transmission/distribution losses of electricity supply and electricity imports from neighbouring countries. Table 2 lists the energy source behind the electricity consumption mix of China and its climate impact using the indicator of GWP-GHG.

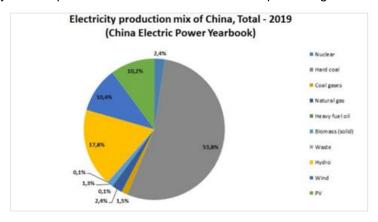


Figure 1 Mix of energy sources for electricity production, cited from the documentation of the datasets of Managed LCA Content 2023.1 Databases (2023.1 Edition).

Table 2 Data sets used in the model and their climate impact (CO_2 eq./kwh)

Energy source behind the electricity	Data sets used in the model	GWP-GHG (CO ₂ eq./kwh)
Energy source bening the electricity	Data sets used in the model	GWF-GHG (CO2 eq./kWII)
Electricity from nuclear power	CN: Electricity from nuclear power Sphera	4.5E-03
Electricity from coal gas	CN: Electricity from coal gas Sphera	1.4E+00
Electricity from biomass	CN: Electricity from biomass Sphera	6.9E-02
Electricity from wind power	CN: Electricity from wind power Sphera	1.7E-02
Electricity from hydro power	CN: Electricity from hydro power Sphera	7.5E-03
Electricity from hard coal	CN: Electricity from hard coal Sphera	1.1E+00
Electricity from heavy fuel oil	CN: Electricity from heavy fuel oil Sphera	9.9E-01
Electricity from natural gas	CN: Electricity from natural gas Sphera	5.8E-01
Electricity from photovoltaic	CN: Electricity from photovoltaic Sphera	2.9E-02

More information:

Scenarios and additional technical information:

- The products are manufacturing in China, and the waste treatment of the waste generated during the manufacturing process was included in the system boundary.
- The product is used in Oceania countries (mainly Australia and Fiji). The relevant waste treatment scenario is based on Oceania's condition.
- Regarding the A5 phase, the installation of iron pipes requires the consumption of diesel for digging, rubber rings and sleeving for installing the pipes. There is no product mass loss happened in the construction stage, either. Also, the whole packaging of the product will be wasted after the construction process.





- In module B, the product in this study does not generate emission and consume energy and water during the whole use phase, so the use phase environmental impact is deemed to be zero.
- In module C, the deconstruction (C1) is assumed that the same amount of diesel as A5 stage is used to dig out the iron pipes. In C2, the distance is assumed as 1 000 km for transportation of all the waste products. In C3, the 5% weight loss during C stage, which could be sent to disposal. Therefore 95% of the iron pipe is assumed to be recycled and 5% of the iron pipe is landfilled. And in C4, all the waste goes to landfill.
- About module D calculation, since the product has post-consumer material (only steel scrap) as its raw material, all steel scrap is excluded from the calculation of the benefit to avoid the double-counting of the benefit. Meanwhile, there are no co-products are generated in the production of the reported products, so there is no issue of co-product allocation in this project. Besides, the mass loss during module D is assumed to be zero, since we used the datasets and the plan directly from Sphera database which does not consider the mass loss.

Allocation:

The allocation to each production line on one declared unit of the product is conducted depending on the yield rate of the product. For example, the annual yield rate of DN200 is 1.18% of the workshop, then the electricity consumption of DN200 production line is 1.18% of the total consumption of the whole workshop. The allocation of auxiliary materials and waste generation is considered as the same logic.

Cut-off rules:

Not applied in this study.

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage Construction process stage							Us	se sta	ge			End of life stage					Resource recovery stage
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance Repair Replacement Refurbishment Operational energy use De-construction demolition Transport Waste processing Disposal			Reuse-Recovery-Recycling- potential								
Module	A1	A2	А3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	В6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4		D
Modules declared	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	х	Х		Х
Geography	CN	CN	CN	CN to OA	OA	OA	OA	OA	ОА	OA	OA	OA	OA	OA	ОА	OA		OA
Specific data used		>90%				-	-	-	-	-	ı	-	-	-	-	-		-
Variation – products		<10%				ı	ı	-	ı	ı	ı	i	ı	-	-	-		-
Variation – sites		0%				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-





Content information

This EPD is the EPD of multiple products, based on representative product. The representative product of this EPD is DN200 DICL pipe. The content declaration of the representative product is listed below.

Representative product:

Product components	Weight, kg	Post-consumer material, weight-% of total product	Biogenic material, kg C/product
Ferrosilicon Alloy	10.57	0.00%	0.00
Mg Granules	1.70	0.00%	0.00
Sand	91.61	0.00%	0.00
Cement	73.30	0.00%	0.00
Water-based Paint	4.91	0.00%	0.00
Zinc Wire	6.01	0.00%	0.00
Inoculant	0.79	0.00%	0.00
Scrap steel	104.25	10.43%	0.00
Iron liquid	706.86	0.00%	0.00
TOTAL	1 000.00	10.43%	0.00
Packaging materials	Weight, kg	Weight-% (versus the product)	Weight biogenic carbon, kg C/product
Polyethylene	0.02	0.00%	0.00
Wooden pallet	5.16	0.52%	0.34
Steel belt	3.78	0.38%	0.00
TOTAL	8.96	0.90%	0.34

The content declaration of the product family is shown below.

The raw material composition range of the product family (corresponding to one declared unit):

Product composition	Percentage range of the product family	Product composition	Percentage range of the product family					
Ferrosilicon Alloy	1.01%-1.13%	Magnesium Granules	0.16%-0.18%					
Sand	8.75%-9.82%	Cement	0%-11.37%					
Water-based paint	0.47%-0.53%	Zinc	0.67%-0.76%					
Inoculant	0.08%	Scrap steel	9.96%-11.18%					
Iron liquid (hot metal/molten iron)	67.53%-75.79%	Special coating (epoxy resin)	0%-0.53%					
То	tal	100%						
Packaging Material composi	tion	Packaging percentage of the	product family					
Polythylene		0.93%						
Wooden pallet		17.44%						
Steel belt		81.63%						
Total		100%						





At the time of data collection, no substance included in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization under the REACH Regulations is present in the products covered by this LCA and EPD either above the threshold for registration with the European Chemicals Agency or above 0.1% (wt/wt).

Depending on the PCR, in general, the production and end-of-life processes of infrastructure or capital goods used in the product system should be excluded, unless there is evidence that they are relevant in terms of their environmental impact, or when a generic LCI dataset includes infrastructure/capital goods, and it is not possible, within reasonable effort, to subtract the data on infrastructure/capital goods from this dataset (directly citation from section 4.3.2 of PCR 1.3.3). In this study, the infrastructure and capital goods are not included in the LCA analysis since they are used plenty of times for several years for the product manufacturing. According to the PCR, it should be excluded.

All results in this LCA analysis are calculated by the EN 15804+A2. The "EN 15804 reference package" is calculated based on EF 3.0.





Results of the environmental performance indicators

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the end points of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

					Result	s per f	unctio	nal or	declar	ed unit						
Indicator	Unit	A1- A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	В6	В7	C1	C2	СЗ	C4	D
GWP-	kg CO ₂	1.69E	1.74E	1.13E	0.00E	7.26E-	8.77E	0.00E	2.09E	1.47E						
fossil	eq.	+03	+02	+02	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	01	+01	+00	+01	+03
GWP-	kg CO ₂	2.45E	2.57E	1.87E	0.00E	3.09E-	3.70E	0.00E	5.70E-	7.53E-						
biogenic	eq.	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	02	+00	+00	01	01
GWP-	kg CO ₂	6.47E-	3.87E-	7.02E-	0.00E	2.00E-	2.38E-	0.00E	2.44E-	3.04E-						
luluc	eq.	01	03	02	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	05	03	+00	03	02
GWP-	kg CO ₂	1.69E	1.77E	1.15E	0.00E	7.57E-	9.14E	0.00E	2.15E	1.47E						
total	eq.	+03	+02	+02	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	01	+01	+00	+01	+03
ODP	kg CFC	3.12E-	7.26E-	1.29E-	0.00E	4.37E-	5.22E-	0.00E	7.74E-	3.22E-						
	11 eq.	05	12	06	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	14	12	+00	09	12
AP	mol H ⁺	8.14E	2.50E	6.88E-	0.00E	5.30E-	3.58E-	0.00E	3.69E-	3.17E						
	eq.	+00	+00	01	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	03	01	+00	02	+00
EP-	kg P eq.	4.57E-	1.98E-	1.28E-	0.00E	9.31E-	1.11E-	0.00E	2.46E-	2.67E-						
freshwater		01	05	02	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	08	05	+00	05	04
EP-	kg N eq.	1.64E	1.06E	2.30E-	0.00E	2.61E-	1.67E-	0.00E	1.55E-	5.57E-						
marine		+00	+00	01	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	03	01	+00	02	01
EP-	mol N	1.76E	1.16E	2.51E	0.00E	2.87E-	1.84E	0.00E	1.70E-	4.89E						
terrestrial	eq.	+01	+01	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	02	+00	+00	01	+00
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	9.52E +00	2.82E +00	7.86E- 01	0.00E +00	5.03E- 03	3.25E- 01	0.00E +00	5.74E- 02	2.26E +00						
ADP- minerals& metals*	kg Sb eq.	9.79E- 03	1.01E- 06	3.54E- 04	0.00E +00	4.83E- 09	5.77E- 07	0.00E +00	4.18E- 07	3.67E- 03						
ADP-	MJ	2.46E	2.29E	1.83E	0.00E	1.04E	1.24E	0.00E	3.61E	1.35E						
fossil*		+04	+03	+03	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+00	+01	+03	+00	+01	+04
WDP*	m³	3.12E +02	5.25E- 01	3.35E +02	0.00E +00	3.26E- 03	3.89E- 01	0.00E +00	3.97E- 01	2.74E +02						

Acronyms

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 non-fossil 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.





Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

	Results per functional or declared unit															
Indicator	Unit	A1- A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	В5	В6	В7	C1	C2	СЗ	C4	D
GWP- GHG ¹	kg CO ₂ eq.	1.56E +03	1.72E +02	9.93E +01	0.00E +00	7.16E- 01	8.63E +01	0.00E +00	2.03E +01	- 1.41E +03						

To be noted, although the weight of steel scrap contributes around 10% of the whole product composition, however, the GWP-GHG result from the scrap steel of the product does not contribute that much, which occupies around 0.20% of the total A1-A3 result of the representative product.

Resource use indicators

					Result	s per f	unctio	nal or	declar	ed unit						
Indicator	Unit	A1- A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	В4	В5	В6	В7	C1	C2	С3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	2.62E +03	7.01E +00	4.94E +01	0.00E +00	5.73E- 02	6.84E +00	0.00E +00	3.19E +00	8.53E +02						
PERM	MJ	0.00E +00														
PERT	MJ	2.62E +03	7.01E +00	4.94E +01	0.00E +00	5.73E- 02	6.84E +00	0.00E +00	3.19E +00	8.53E +02						
PENRE	MJ	2.46E +04	2.30E +03	1.83E +03	0.00E +00	1.04E +01	1.24E +03	0.00E +00	3.61E +01	1.35E +04						
PENRM	MJ	1.71E- 90	0.00E +00													
PENRT	MJ	2.46E +04	2.30E +03	1.83E +03	0.00E +00	1.04E +01	1.24E +03	0.00E +00	3.61E +01	1.35E +04						
SM	kg	0.00E +00														
RSF	MJ	0.00E +00														
NRSF	MJ	0.00E +00														
FW	m ³	7.44E +00	1.43E- 02	7.82E +00	0.00E +00	8.72E- 05	1.04E- 02	0.00E +00	1.04E- 02	- 6.18E +00						
	PERE = U renewable non-renew	primary	energy r	esources	used as	raw mat	terials; P	ERT = T	otal use	of renewa	able prim	ary energ	gy resour	ces; PEI	NRE = U	se 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 = Use of net fresh water

¹ This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero.





Waste indicators

	Results per functional or declared unit															
Indicator	Unit	A1- A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	В4	В5	В6	В7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	1.44E- 04	8.89E- 10	1.94E- 08	0.00E +00	2.59E- 12	3.09E- 10	0.00E +00	2.89E- 09	- 1.05E- 07						
Non- hazardous waste disposed	kg	2.01E +01	8.17E- 02	1.88E- 01	0.00E +00	3.95E- 04	4.73E- 02	0.00E +00	5.01E +01	2.05E +02						
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	1.04E- 01	6.43E- 04	1.60E- 03	0.00E +00	3.76E- 06	4.49E- 04	0.00E +00	4.06E- 04	1.68E- 03						

Output flow indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1- A3	A4	A 5	B1	B2	В3	В4	В5	В6	В7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E +00														
Material for recycling	kg	0.00E +00														
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E +00														
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0.00E +00														
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0.00E +00														





Appendix 1. Certificates for Standards













Appendix 2. Research report on the service life of the Ductile Iron Pipe

球墨铸铁管使用寿命模型的建立、修正及其 寿命评估计算项目研究报告

> 北京科技大学 2022 年 7 月

球墨铸铁管使用寿命模型的建立、修正及其寿命评估计算

于腐蚀裕量时,管道寿命到期即:

 $\Delta e = S = v \times t$

则腐蚀寿命 t 为:

t=∆e/v

由已经修正的裸管(外表面未加工)在鹰潭土壤所得腐蚀速率模型和表 1-6-3 各个地区腐蚀速率与鹰潭地区腐蚀的比率可以获得各规格球铁管道在各地区的预测寿命,其中Rm为420MPa。涂敷涂层的所有产品均可达到100年以上寿命,寿命随产品管径壁厚增加而增大;裸管产品在大港、成都寿命都在100年以上,鹰潭地区在DN1000以上大管径厚壁规格也可达到100年以上寿命,库尔勒地区在DN200及以上也可以达到100年以上寿命。

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Research Report on the Establishment and Modification of Ductile Iron Pipe Service Life Model and its Life Assessment Calculation Project

University of Science and Technology Beijing, July 2022

The translation of the main conclusions in the report:

From the corrected corrosion rate model of bare pipe (outer surface unprocessed) in Yingtan soil and Table 1-6-3 the ratio of corrosion rate in each area to the corrosion in Yingtan area, we can obtain the predicted service life of ductile iron pipes of various specifications in each area, in which the Rm is 420 MPa. All the products coated with coating can reach a service life of more than 100 years, and the service life increases with the increase of the product diameter and wall thickness; the service life of bare pipe in Dagang and Chengdu is more than 100 years, and that of thick pipes with large diameters above DN1000 in Yingtan area is more than 100 years. Dagang, Chengdu life are more than 100 years, DN1000 above large diameter thick wall specifications in Yingtan area can also reach more than 100 years of life, DN200 and above in Korla area can also reach more than 100 years of life.

Statement of the LCA practitioner:

Please note, this report is not a public released report due to some reasons related to business and industry and data confidentiality, as far as we know. However, this report has been signed by the University of Science and Technology Beijing, which was the major research body of the study, and provided to Xinxing. For this EPD project, Xinxing provided the full text of the report to us as a reference. As the LCA practitioner, we consider this report has credibility.





Appendix 3. Statement of recyclability of the waste product







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