



Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A1









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| Date: | Version: | Changes: |
| 18/04/2024 | 1.1 | Cover. Added key dates |
| | | Cover. Added EPD International AB, logo. |
| | | Page 1. Production quantity changed to 200,000 tonnes. |
| | | Page 1. Changed to dedicated tankers. |
| | | Page 6. Reference to internal IANZ lab removed. |
| | | Page 8. Hyphens in waste-to-energy removed. |
| | | Page 22. "EPD Programme Operator" changed to "Regional Programme." |
| | | Page 22. Programme Operator: EPD International AB, added. |
| 23/04/2025 | 003 | Page 1: QR Code updated to new website |
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| | | Version naming update |
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| | | |
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This Environmental Product Declaration, or EPD, is a standardised and verified way of quantifying the environmental impacts of our product based on a consistent set of rules known as a PCR (Product Category Rules).



| A Brief Company History | 1 |
|---|----|
| Product Information | 2 |
| Standards, Testing | 4 |
| Manufacturing Process | 4 |
| System Boundaries | 7 |
| Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) Data and Assumptions | 8 |
| Assessment Indicator Tables | 10 |
| Environmental Performance | 12 |
| Additional Environmental Information | 15 |
| Glossary | 16 |
| References | 17 |

HR Cement Limited has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for this EPD. EPD's within the same product category but from different programmes may not be comparable. EPD's of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804.

HR Cement Limited

HR Cement is a leading cement manufacturing company servicing key markets in the upper North Island from its integrated plant located in Mount Maunganui, Bay of Plenty. Since starting production in 2012, our goal has been to make better quality cement, and this philosophy has resulted in a market leading product. Xtra-Cem is classed as a GP cement as per NZS 3122. We can produce up to 200,000 tonnes per year that is delivered to our many satisfied customers with one of our 16 dedicated tankers.. HR Cement brings a fresh and innovative approach to the industry.

Certified Processing

HR Cement is ISO 9001 certified for the entire production process. Cement produced by HR Cement is tested in independent IANZ / NATA certified laboratories to ensure our products always conform with NZS 3122. HR Cement continually test our products on a 24/7 and year round basis, and publish weekly results.



New Zealand Owned and Operated

HR Cement was born of a desire to provide a better cement to the New Zealand market by Managing Director Chris Hall. The concept is simple - to provide a superior and reliable alternative cement supply at a competitive rate.

Satisfied Customers

Our customer base has grown as our reputation has spread and we look forward to continuing growth with new products and new markets.

A Culture of Environmental Responsibility

A formal Environmental Management System is used to ensure all facets are well managed. The company is working towards getting this system validated to meet ISO 14001 standards.







ProductionInformation

Product covered by EPD

This EPD is for Xtra-Cem, a GP Cement manufactured by HR Cement in Mount Maunganui. All HR Cement products are manufactured according to strict quality control levels to ensure product performance and uniformity.

For more general product information...

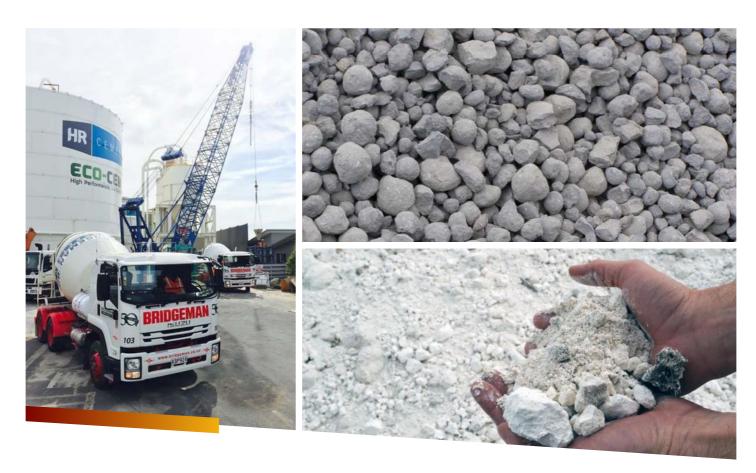


Table 1: Industry Classification

| | Classification | Code | Category |
|-------------|----------------|------|--|
| Product | UN CPC Ver.2.1 | 3744 | Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements, except in the form of clinkers Cement and Lime Manufacturing |
| Name / Type | ANZSIC 2006 | 2031 | |

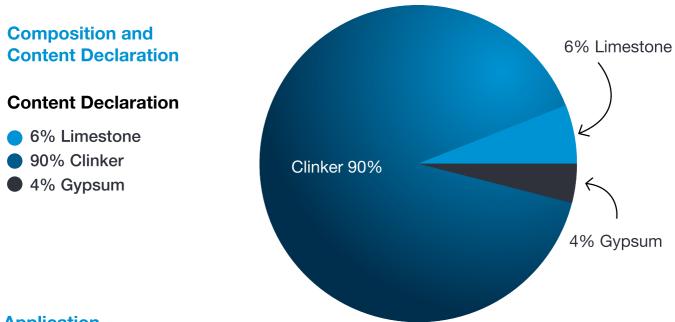






Declared Unit

The declared unit for the EPD is 1 tonne of cement distributed in bulk.



Application

Xtra-Cem can be used in commercial and domestic concrete, precast, and masonry products. Xtra-Cem is manufactured to provide a consistent strength, durability, workability and finished appearance.





Standards

Xtra-Cem complies with the requirements specified in New Zealand Standard NZS 3122:2009 "Specification for Portland and blended cements (General and special purpose)."

Material Safety

HR Cement Xtra-Cem does not contain — or release during use — any of the hazardous materials identified in the 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern' (SVHC) (European Chemical Agency, 2020) at a concentration of greater than 0.1% of the mass. For more information, including safe handling, view our Material Safety Data Sheet.





Regular Testing

Xtra-Cem is tested regularly in accordance with the relevant sections of NZS 3122:2009 and AS/NZS 2350:2006: Methods of testing Portland, blended and masonry cements. Sample testing is performed utilising both our internal QC laboratory and external IANZ / NATA approved laboratories. Our weekly cement certificate results can be viewed online.



Cement Manufacture and

Distribution Process

Clinker Production Gypsum Production Limestone Production

HR Cement Manufacture

Electricity (NZ Grid) Diesel (Material handling, transport) Water (Municipal))







Manufacturing Cement is a 2 Stage Process:

- 1. Manufacture Clinker
- 2. Grind Clinker, Gypsum and Limestone

Clinker is manufactured using a thermal process that chemically converts a mix of minerals in a rotary kiln. Limestone is the main constituent, along with marl and sources of iron. This mineral mix is very closely managed as it is primarily the mineralogy of the constituent materials that determines the chemistry of the final cement.

The kilns are fired primarily with coal but many combustible waste products are used also with the double benefit of substituting coal and also providing for a safe and efficient method of disposal for other waste streams.

Our clinker is manufactured in Japan and fully meets NZ Standards. The clinker is shipped to NZ in bulk carriers of 30,000 - 35,000 tonne capacity.

It is the combination of excellent raw material chemistry together with local NZ processing and quality assurance that has helped grow the HR Cement customer base. The ships are unloaded at the Port of Tauranga using two Enviro Hoppers to control dust.





Our Manufacturing Process

Firstly, the clinker is stored in one of two storage sheds along with gypsum and limestone. We use the high-calcium limestone product from Graymont in Te Kuiti that averages 95% purity.





Grinding mediaJused in the milling process



Cement is produced by milling clinker, gypsum, limestone and grinding aid in a tightly controlled and managed way. The control system is state of the art, ensuring a consistent and reliable final product.

Quality Control

Ensuring consistent high quality cement is what we must do to satisfy the needs of our customers. We have three 100 tonne silos that are used for Quality Assurance. Before being released into the bulk storage, all product is held in these QC silos (see above) until it is shown through two hourly compliance testing, to meet the standards required.

We have our own onsite production and quality control laboratories. In addition we use Verum in Christchurch and Cement Australia to ensure independent validity.





System Boundaries

As shown in the table below, this EPD is of the 'cradle-to-gate' (Modules A1-A3) type with options. The option includes transport to customer (Module A4). Other life cycle stages (Modules A5, B1-B7, C1-C4, and D) are dependent on particular scenarios and best modelled at the building level.

Table 2: Modules included in the scope of the EPD

| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | Χ |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------|-----|
| . roudet etage | Transport of raw materials | A2 | Х |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | Х |
| Construction | Transport to customer | A4 | Х |
| process stage | Construction / Installation | A 5 | MND |
| Use stage | Use | B1 | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND |
| | Repair | ВЗ | MND |
| | Replacement | B4 | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND |
| End of life stage | Deconstruction / demolition | C1 | MND |
| | Transport to waste processing | C2 | MND |
| | Waste processing | C3 | MND |
| | Disposal | C4 | MND |
| Benefits and load beyond the system boundary | Reuse, Recovery, Recycling potential | D | MND |

X = included in the EPD

MND = Module not declared (such a declaration shall not be regarded as an indicator result of zero)

Production (Module A1-A3)

The production stage includes the environmental impacts associated with mining of natural resources, such as gypsum and limestone, transport to and within the manufacturing site, clinker manufacture at site, ancillary service operations and cement production, ready for dispatch to customers at the exit gate. Xtra-Cem is distributed in bulk and therefore does not include any packaging.







Data for Core Processes

Primary data

Primary data were used for all HR Cement manufacturing operations up to the factory gate. Primary data for cement manufacturing operations was sourced from the period between April 2019 and March 2020.

Background data

All data in the background system were from the GaBi Life Cycle Inventory Database 2021 (Sphera, 2021). Most datasets have a reference year between 2017 and 2020 and all fall within the 10-year limit allowable for generic data under EN 15804.

Electricity

Specific electricity mixes per region were used for production (New Zealand and Japan). NZ electricity is based on the 2017 national average consumption mix with a Global Warming Potential of 142 g CO2e/kWh made up of 81% renewable (57.02% hydro, 17.9% geothermal, 4.85% wind, 0.74% biomass, 0.59% biogas) and 19% fossil fuels (16% natural gas, 1.26% hard coal, 1.44% coal gases, 0.05% lignite and 0.01% fuel oil) (Sphera, 2021).

Japanese electricity is based on the 2017 national average consumption mix with a 612g CO2e/kWh, made up of 16.9% renewable (8.6% hydro, 5.26% solar, 0.62% wind, 0.23% geothermal, 1.86% biomass, 0.01% biogas) and 78.23% fossil fuels (37.99% natural gas, 30.5% hard coal, 3.04% coal gases and 6.67% fuel oil), 3.14% nuclear and 2.03% waste to energy.









Table 5: Life Cycle Inventory Indicators on Use of Resources

| Abbreviation | Unit | Indicator |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| PERE | MJ, net calorific value | Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials |
| PERM | MJ, net calorific value | Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials |
| PERT | MJ, net calorific value | Total use of renewable primary energy resources |
| PENRE | MJ, net calorific value | Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials |
| PENRM | MJ, net calorific value | Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials |
| PENRT | MJ, net calorific value | Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources |
| SM | kg | Use of secondary material |
| RSF | MJ, net calorific value | Use of renewable secondary fuels |
| NRSF | MJ, net calorific value | Use of non-renewable secondary fuels |
| FWT | m ³ | Total use of net fresh water |

Table 6: Life Cycle Inventory Indicators on Waste Categories and Output Flows

| Abbreviation | Unit | Indicator |
|--------------|------|-------------------------------|
| HWD | kg | Hazardous waste disposed |
| NHWD | kg | Non-hazardous waste disposed |
| RWD | kg | Radioactive waste disposed |
| CRU | kg | Components for reuse |
| MER | kg | Materials for energy recovery |
| MFR | kg | Materials for recycling |
| EEE | MJ | Exported electrical energy |
| EET | MJ | Exported thermal energy |







Environmental Performance

EN 15804 + A1 results for 1 tonne of HR Cement

Potential Environmental Impact

| | | TOTAL | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------|------------|--|
| Parameter | Unit | A1 -A3 | A 4 | |
| Global Warming Potential (GWP) | kg CO ₂ -eq. | 811 | 7.16 | |
| Depletion Potential of the Stratospheric Ozone Layer (ODP) | kg CFC 11 eq. | 5.07E-13 | 1.42E-15 | |
| Acidification Potential (AP) | kg SO ₂ -eq. | 1.81 | 0.0111 | |
| Eutrophication Potential (EP) | kg PO ₄ ³ -eq. | 0.310 | 0.00230 | |
| Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP) | kg C₂H₄ -eq. | 0.127 | -0.00246* | |
| Abiotic Depletion Potential – Elements | kg Sb-eq. | 8.38E-06 | 1.12E-07 | |
| Abiotic Depletion Potential – Fossil Resources | MJ, net calorific value | 3,530 | 95.7 | |

^{*} Nitrogen monoxide, an inorganic emission to air, is responsible for the negative impact contribution owing to diesel combustion in truck transport. The negative impact is due to the splitting of nitrogen oxides (NOx) into nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and nitrogen monoxide (NO) within GaBi Databases (Sphera, 2021).







Use of Resources

| Parameter | | Abb | Unit | TOTAL | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------|--------|------------|
| | | | | A1 -A3 | A 4 |
| Drimony Enorgy | Use as energy carrier | PERE | MJ | 412 | 0.467 |
| Primary Energy Resources | Used as raw materials | PERM | MJ | 0 | 0 |
| Renewable | Renewable TOTAL | PERT | MJ | 412 | 0.467 |
| Primary Energy | Use as energy carrier | PENRE | MJ | 3,600 | 95.8 |
| Resources Non- Renewable | Used as raw materials | PENRM | MJ | 0 | 0 |
| Non- Hellewable | Renewable TOTAL | PENRT | MJ | 3,600 | 95.8 |
| Secondary Material | | SM | kg | 0.571 | 0 |
| Renewable Secondary Fuels | | RSF | MJ | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Renewable Secondary Fuels | | NRSF | MJ | 0 | 0 |
| Net Use of Fresh Water | | FW | m³ | 1.25 | 9.28E-04 |







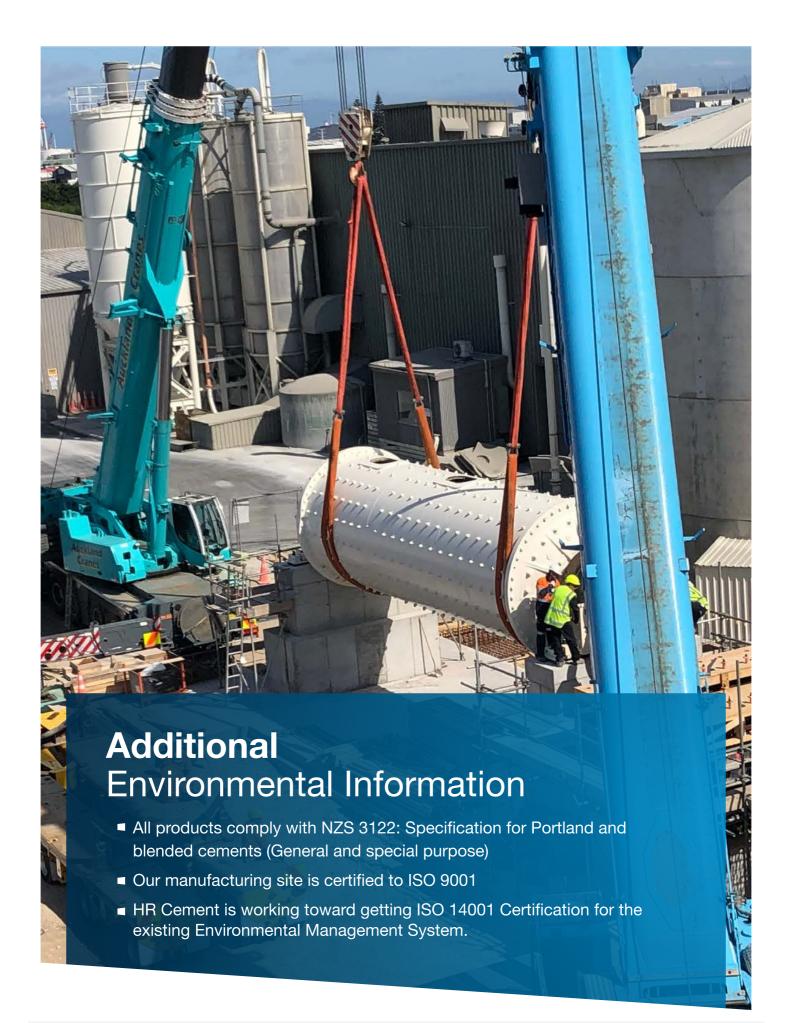
Waste Production and Output Flows

| | Abb | Unit | TOTAL | |
|-------------------------------|------|------|----------|------------|
| Parameter | | | A1 -A3 | A 4 |
| Hazardous Waste Disposed | HWD | kg | 2.34E-04 | 3.46E-10 |
| Non-Hazardous Waste Disposed | NHWD | kg | 0.971 | 0.00229 |
| Radioactive Waste Disposed | RWD | kg | 0.0172 | 1.32E-05 |
| Components for Re-Use | CRU* | kg | 0 | 0 |
| Materials for Recycling | MFR* | kg | 0 | 0 |
| Materials for Energy Recovery | MER* | kg | 0 | 0 |
| Exported Electrical Energy | EEE* | MJ | 0 | 0 |
| Exported Thermal Energy | EET* | MJ | 0 | 0 |

^{*} For cement, the following Indicators are not relevant, hence result in zero values: CRU, MFR, EEE and EET are zero since there are none produced. MER is zero since the cut-off approach is applied, hence credits are not claimed.













Glossary

Life Cycle Inventory (LCI)

Phase of life cycle assessment involving the compilation and quantification of inputs and outputs for a product throughout its life cycle (ISO 14040:2006, section 3.3)

Allocation

Partitioning the input or output flows of a process or a product system between the product system under study and one or more other product systems (ISO 14040:2006, section 3.17)

Cradle to gate

Scope of study extends from mining of natural resources to the completed product ready for shipping from the manufacturing dispatch "gate", known as Modules A1-A3





References

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Geographical Scope : New Zealand **Reference Year :** 2019/2020



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CEN Standard EN 15804+A1 Served as the Core PCR

PCR:

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Independent Verification of the Declaration and Data, according to ISO 14025:

EPD process certification (Internal)

✓ EPD verification (External)

Verifier Approved by:

EPD Australasia

Procedure for Follow-up of Data during EPD Validity involved Third-Party Verifier

Yes







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