

Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000297

Issue 01

BRE/Global

EPD

This is to verify that the

Environmental Product Declaration provided by:

SAS International

is in accordance with the requirements of:

EN 15804:2012+A1:2013

and

BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

This declaration is for:

SAS System 205 (Steel) with Acoustic Inset/Pad

Company Address

31 Sutton Business Park Reading UK RG6 1AZ





Signed for BRE Global Ltd

20 February 2020

Date of First Issue

Emma Baker

Operator

20 February 2020

Date of this Issue

19 February 2025

Expiry Date



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Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000297

General Information

| EPD Programme Operator | Applicable Product Category Rules | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| BRE Global Watford, Herts WD25 9XX United Kingdom | BRE Environmental Profiles 2013 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 | | | | | | | | |
| Commissioner of LCA study | LCA consultant/Tool | | | | | | | | |
| SAS International 31 Sutton Business Park Reading UK RG6 1AZ | BRE LINA Version 2.0.8 | | | | | | | | |
| Declared/Functional Unit | Applicability/Coverage | | | | | | | | |
| 1M2 of SAS System 205 (Steel) with Acoustic insert/pad | Manufacturer specific product average | | | | | | | | |
| EPD Type | Background database | | | | | | | | |
| Cradle to Gate with options | ecoinvent v3.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Demons | stration of Verification | | | | | | | | |
| CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR ^a | | | | | | | | | |
| Independent verification of the dec | claration and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 | | | | | | | | |

(Where appropriate b)Third party verifier:

Jane Anderson

a: Product category rules

b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)

Comparability

Environmental product declarations from different programs may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See Clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 for further guidance



Information modules covered

| | | | | | | Use stage | | | Use stage | | | | | | Benefits and loads | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| ai | Product Construction | | ruction | Related to the building fabric | | | | Related to the building | | End-of-life | | beyond the system boundary | | | | |
| A1 | A2 | A 3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | B5 | В6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Raw materials supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to site | Construction – Installation | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential |
| $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | \square | | |

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

| SAS International Waterton Industrial Estate | |
|---|--|
| Bridgend | |
| South Wales | |
| UK | |
| | |
| | |

Construction Product:

Product Description

SAS 205 system is a development of SAS 200 system, designed specifically for corridor applications. The system is supported at the perimeters, up to a maximum width of 3000mm.

Areas requiring regular maintenance, such as hospitals and hotels are ideal applications. The tiles simply hang in place against the perimeter wall, allowing unrestricted access and reducing damage risk.

Module Sizes: There are no standard tile sizes for SAS 205 system. Tiles can be up to 3000mm in length and no less than 300mm wide. Bespoke module sizes and shapes are available on request.



Technical Information

Property

System components are manufactured and tested in accordance with BS EN 13964:2014 including essential characteristics performance:

Reaction to Fire: (up to) A2-S1-D0 European Reaction to Fire

classification system (Euroclasses) Release of Formaldehyde: CLASS E1 Release of Asbestos: NO CONTENT

Sound Absorption: (up to) Single Value $\alpha \omega = 1.00$ class A

Durability: CLASS B

Main Product Contents

The raw material quantities have been taken for all variations of the system and modelled as a single dataset. The main product contents listed below represent the average values derived from this dataset, with a weight of 7.955kg/m2

| Material/Chemical Input | % |
|--------------------------|------|
| Steel | 99% |
| Polyester Powder Coating | 1% |
| Aluminum Foil | 1.5% |
| Acoustic Insulation core | 2.8% |
| Tissue Facing | 1% |
| Adhesive | 0.2% |

Manufacturing Process

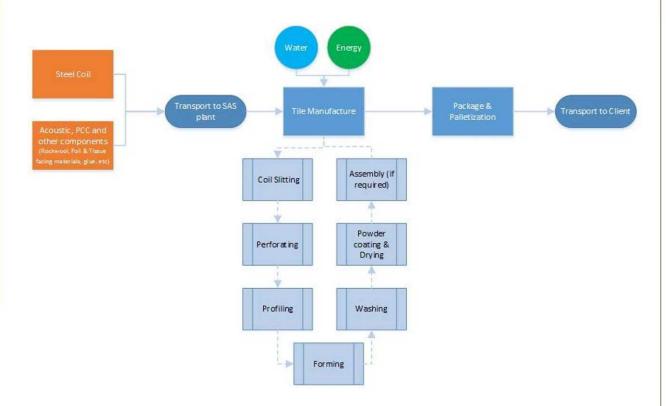
The Bridgend factory is split into two separate units; Unit 1 is where the tile and linear systems are formed, including the addition of the various types of acoustic padding. Key Unit 1 processes include: slitting of the steel/aluminum coils, cutting and perforating, washing, spray coating and drying. These processes account for the most energy intensive stages of the products life cycle. Unit 2 is where the grid systems are rolled and formed; it houses less energy-intensive processes than Unit 1.

The recycled content of steel used in with the systems vary from 20% to 25% subject to availability of recycled materials within the global market at time of purchase. The average recycled content can further be broken down into 18% pre-consumer and 6% post-consumer scrap metals.



Process flow diagram

SAS Ceiling Steel Tile Manufacturing Process



Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

1m2 SAS 205 SYSTEM with Acoustic inserts/pads (7.955kg/m2) Polyester powder coated steel tile including suspension grid and brackets for use in ceiling applications.

System boundary

This is a cradle-to-gate with options LCA, reporting all production life cycle stages of modules A1 to A3, and C3 waste processing and end of life disposal module C4 in accordance with EN15804:2012+A1:2013.



Data sources, quality and allocation

This is a cradle-to-gate with options LCA, reporting all production life cycle stages of modules A1 to A3, and end of life disposal module C4 in accordance with EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. No inputs or outputs have been excluded and all raw materials, packaging and transport, energy, water use and wastes, are included, except for direct emissions to air, water and soil, which are not measured. Upstream extraction and/or processing of inputs are included within the use of the background datasets within LINA.

Raw material quantities have been taken from recorded production/manufacture data and product geometry from the Syteline internal production system, for all variations of the SAS 205 systems made in the 12-month period. Due to the various sizes of System 205 product produced within the period, the raw materials used have been calculated by total weight (KG) in production divided each by total production in M2. Additionally, the calculation includes for acoustic insert/pad, carrier rail and brackets, applied to M2 application.

SAS International manufacture other products in addition to the System 205 so some allocation of primary data has been carried out. Since the manufacturing steps responsible for washing, powder coating, drying, cutting and mitering, holes and apertures routed out are the most energy intensive processes of the site, it is assumed that the gas and electricity consumption is the same for every m2 of metal product produced. This same allocation was applied to total site water usage. Production waste has been allocated to individual products by applying a percentage wastage rate (based on historical values and used for stock management) to each quantity of raw material. All packaging and non-production waste (waste packaging) has also been allocated using this methodology with applied percentage based on planned/estimated packaging and waste requirements for each products/systems/component.

Secondary data has been drawn from the BRE LINA databasev2.0.29 and the background LCI datasets are based on ecoinvent v3.2. Upstream extraction and/or processing of inputs are included within the use of the background datasets within LINA. Emissions from fuels used are included within the relevant datasets.

Cut-off criteria

No inputs or outputs have been excluded and all raw materials, packaging and transport, energy, water use and wastes, are included, except for direct emissions to air, water and soil, which are not measured.



LCA Results

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

| Parameters describing environmental impacts | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | GWP | ODP | AP | EP | POCP | ADPE | ADPF | |
| | | | kg CO ₂ equiv. | kg CFC 11 equiv. | kg SO ₂ equiv. | kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ equiv. | kg C₂H₄ equiv. | kg Sb equiv. | MJ, net calorific value. | |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 1.89e+1 | 1.34e-6 | 2.15e-1 | 7.99e-2 | 2.03e-2 | 2.57e-3 | 2.62e+2 | |
| | Transport | A2 | 1.57e-1 | 2.92e-8 | 5.32e-4 | 1.41e-4 | 1.04e-4 | 3.71e-7 | 2.41 | |
| | Manufacturing | А3 | 4.69 | 5.72e-7 | 3.12e-2 | 7.76e-3 | 2.72e-3 | 1.35e-5 | 1.08e+2 | |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 2.38e+1 | 1.94e-6 | 2.46e-1 | 8.78e-2 | 2.31e-2 | 2.58e-3 | 3.73e+2 | |
| End of life | Waste processing | C3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Disposal | C4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

GWP = Global Warming Potential; ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential; AP = Acidification Potential for Soil and Water; EP = Eutrophication Potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric Ozone; ADPE = Abiotic Depletion Potential – Elements; ADPF = Abiotic Depletion Potential – Fossil Fuels;

LCA Results (continued)

| Parameters describing resource use, primary energy | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--|--|
| | | | PERE | PERM | PERT | PENRE | PENRM | PENRT | | |
| | | | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | | |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | 2.02e+1 | 3.76e-4 | 2.02e+1 | 2.77e+2 | 0 | 2.77e+2 | | |
| Product | Transport | A2 | 3.64e-2 | 1.13e-7 | 3.64e-2 | 2.40 | 0 | 2.40 | | |
| stage | Manufacturing | А3 | 3.44e+1 | 3.50e-5 | 3.44e+1 | 1.32e+2 | 0 | 1.32e+2 | | |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 5.46e+1 | 4.12e-4 | 5.46e+1 | 4.11e+2 | 0 | 4.11e+2 | | |
| | Waste processing | C3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| End of life | Disposal | C4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy 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 resource



LCA Results (continued)

| Parameters describing resource use, secondary materials and fuels, use of water | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|--|--|
| | | | SM | RSF | NRSF | FW | | | |
| | | | kg | MJ net calorific value | MJ net calorific value | m³ | | | |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.93e-1 | | | |
| | Transport | A2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.63e-4 | | | |
| | Manufacturing | А3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.90e-2 | | | |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.32e-1 | | | |
| End of life | Waste processing | C3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Disposal | C4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Net use of fresh water

LCA Results (continued)

| Other environmental information describing waste categories | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|
| | | | HWD | NHWD | RWD | | | |
| | | | kg | Kg | kg | | | |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | 4.14 | 1.74 | 6.15e-4 | | | |
| Dead of the | Transport | A2 | 1.02e-3 | 1.72e-1 | 1.66e-5 | | | |
| Product stage | Manufacturing | А3 | 2.94e-2 | 2.07e-1 | 6.06e-4 | | | |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 4.17 | 2.12 | 1.24e-3 | | | |
| Final of life | Waste processing | СЗ | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| End of life | Disposal | C4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed



LCA Results (continued)

| Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|-----|---------|-----|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | CRU | MFR | MER | EE | | | |
| | | | kg | kg | Kg | MJ per energy carrier | | | |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Transport | A2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Product stage | Manufacturing | А3 | 0 | 6.46e-1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 0 | 6.46e-1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| End of life | Waste processing | СЗ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | Disposal | C4 | 0 | 7.96 | 0 | 0 | | | |

CRU = Components for reuse; MFR = Materials for recycling MER = Materials for energy recovery; EE = Exported Energy



Scenarios and additional technical information

| Scenarios and additional technical information | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Scenario | Parameter | Units | Results | | | | | | |
| C3 Waste Processing | the product and associated method various waste/recycling reprocess, powder coated finish components and will be managed that acoustic insections dismantled into component p | System 205 is steel composition and it is assumed that at 'End of Life' or service the product and associated metal components can be dismantled and sorted into the various waste/recycling routes. As part of dismantling the system and sorting process, powder coated finished materials do not need to be removed from components and will be managed via existing industry recycling routes/methods. It assumed that acoustic inserts/pads removed from the metal components are dismantled into component parts with aluminum foil and mineral wool core suital to be recycled with established recycling industry routes and the tissue facing was | | | | | | | |
| C4 End of life | material, 100% of the produc | n element of the System 205 is steel and t is recycled at end of life. Powder coat fi part of the steel recycling process. | | | | | | | |

Summary, comments and additional information

Explanation of non-entries

Each SAS system is developed as a finished product, ready for installation without further preparation or finishes, the amount of packaging (manufacture of which has been included in Module A3) is a significant part of the overall mass of each m2 to provide suitable protection to the products during transport and storage. Module A4 and A5 have not been modelled within the LCA, however the following breakdown of product and packaging can be applied to each m2 of system 205.

Product: 88.5% Softwood - 4% Plywood - 1.5% OSB - 3.4% Cardboard - 1.7% Paper - 0.22% Plastic firm wrapping - 0.22% Plastic strapping - 0.22%

No emissions to air, water and soil have been included in A3 as they are not required to be measured on site by local/national enforcement agencies as any emissions are below reportable levels. SAS carries out annual inspection and testing of curing ovens and effluent wastewater as part of internal environmental management system and ISO 14001 record management process. Emissions from fuels used are included within the relevant datasets.

No ancillary materials are required in association with the production of the system and therefore not included within the LCA



References

BSI. Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products. BS EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. London, BSI, 2013.

BSI. Environmental labels and declarations – Type III Environmental declarations – Principles and procedures. BS EN ISO 14025:2010 (exactly identical to ISO 14025:2006). London, BSI, 2010.

BSI. Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework. BS EN ISO 14040:2006. London, BSI, 2006.

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