

# **ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION**

in accordance with ISO 14025
Owner of the declaration:
Program operator:
Publisher:
Declaration number:
Issue date:
Valid to:

Borregaard AS The Norwegian EPD Foundation The Norwegian EPD Foundation NEPD-3016-1686-EN 10.08.2021 10.08.2026

# Sodium hydroxide

Borregaard AS

www.epd-norge.no





## **General information**

#### Product

Sodium hydroxide

#### **Program holder**

The Norwegian EPD foundation					
Pb. 5250 Majorstuen, 0303 Oslo, Norway					
Phone:	+47 23 08 80 00				
e-mail: <u>post@epd-norge.no</u>					

## **Declaration number**

NEPD-3016-1686-EN

#### This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

Basic organic chemicals 2011:17 v. 2.11 (Environdec 2019)

## Statements:

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence.

EPD Norway shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

#### Owner of the declaration

Borregaard AS
Contact person:
Phone:
e-mail:
Address:

Hilde Fredheim +47 917 94 121 hilde.fredheim@borregaard.com Postboks 162, 1701 Sarpsborg

# Manufacturer

Borregaard AS Postboks 162 1701 Sarpsborg +47 69 11 80 00 Phone: borregaard@borregaard.com e-mail:

## Place of production:

Sarpsborg, Norway

#### Management system:

ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management) and ISO 50001 (Energy Management)

# **Organisation no:**

895623032

#### Issue date

10.08.2021

Valid to 10.08.2026

**Declared unit:** 

The declared unit is 1000 kg DM of sodium hydroxide.

Declared unit with option:

1000 kg DM of sodium hydroxide with transport to customers.

Functional unit:

#### Verification:

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025:2010

internal

Third party verifier:

external

Mie Vold, CSO, LCA.no AS (Independent verifier approved by EPD Norway) Year of study:

2019

#### **Comparability:**

EPDs from other programmes than the Norwegian EPD Foundation may not be comparable.

#### The EPD has been worked out by:

Ellen Soldal Ingunn Saur Modahl

Ingunid aurillalali RSUS

Approved

Håkon Hauan Managing Director of EPD-Norway

# Product

## Product description:

Sodium hydroxide is a versatile alkali and is used for a variety of application areas such as in the manufacture of pulp and paper, alumina, soap and detergents, petroleum products and chemical production. Other applications include water treatment, food, textiles, metal processing, mining, glass making and others.

#### **Product specification**

500 kg	50 %
500 kg	50 %
	0

\*Here the product content is given on wet basis as sold to customer. However, the data and results in this EPD are given per ton dry matter (DM).

## LCA: Calculation rules

#### Declared unit:

The declared unit is 1000 kg DM of sodium hydroxide, including 1000 km of transport to customer (A4). Transportation to customer has been corrected to account for the burden of transporting water.

# Technical data:

Dry matter content: 50% Safety datasheet sodium hydroxide. Dated 05.03.2020 (in Norwegian).

# Market:

Global

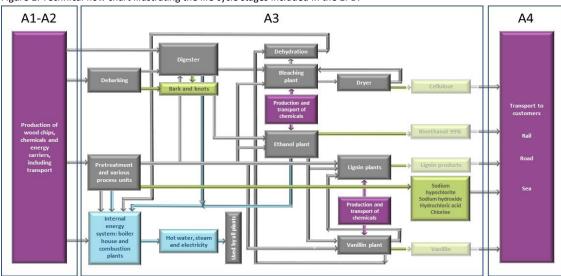
Reference service life: Not relevant

## System boundary:

The system boundary includes the modules A1-A4, illustrated by the flowchart. A1-A4 includes extraction, transportation and processing of natural resources, manufacturing of the product and transportation of the product sodium hydroxide 1000 km by typical transportation modes.

Further description of system boundaries are described in Soldal & Modahl (2021) and Modahl & Soldal (2021)

Figure 1: Technical flow chart illustrating the life cycle stages included in the EPD.



#### Data quality:

Data on consumption of natural resources, energy carriers, and chemicals, and transport modes are site specific from Borregaard Sarpsborg in Norway. Foreground data refer to the year 2019. For the background data, representative data from ecoinvent version 3.6, dated September 2019, is used (Wernet et al. 2016).

The energy mix used in steam production is averaged over seven years (2014-2020). This was done because the input of electricity and natural gas fluctuates between years depending on price. To get a representative annual value for energy in steam production, the input of electricity and natural gas was averaged over the 7year period. In this period, the average share of electricity input in the steam boiler was 63%, while the average share of natural gas was 37%.

#### Cut-off criteria:

All major raw materials and all the essential energy is included. This cut-off rule does not apply for hazardous materials and substances.

#### Allocation:

The allocation is made in accordance with the provisions of ISO 14025. Allocation has as far as possible, been avoided by modelling the processes at Borregaard on a detailed level. When allocation has been necessary, allocation based on mass (DM) has been used. In processes with hot water as an outflow and where the hot water is exploited in other processes, the energy content has been calculated into mass through use of the heat value for biological dry matter.

# LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information describe the scenarios in the different modules of the EPD.

Production takes place in Sarpsborg, Norway, and transport to customers is included. Transport from production place to customer is based on information from Borregaard regarding typical transport distance and transport modes.

Sodium hydroxide is transported 1000 km. Sodium hydroxide is transported on road (100%). Transport distances have been corrected in order to include transport of water.

No scenario after A4 is included.

#### Transport from production place to assembly/user (A4)

Туре	Capacity utilisation (incl. return) %	Type of vehicle	Distance km	Fuel/Energy	consumption	Value (l/t)
Truck	1 /-	Lorry, 16-32 metric ton, EURO5	2000	0,032	l/tkm	6,40E+01

\*For the transport processes, average data from ecoinvent 3.6 is used and it is assumed the same average capasity load here.

# LCA: Results

A4 is the most burdensome life cycle stage for sodium hydroxide. For most impact categories, A4 contributes to between 59% and 86% of the total impacts for A1-A4. The exception is EP and ADPM. For EP the sodium chloride is most important while for ADPM the electricity dominates the impacts. For climate change impact category A4 is responsible for 80% of the impacts of A1-A4 combined. In A1-A3, the sodium chloride is most important for the climate change impact, followed by electricity and steam.

Syste	System boundaries (X=included, MND=module not declared, MNR=module not relevant)															
Product stage		Assembly stage			Use stage					Er	nd of life	e stage		Beyond the system boundaries		
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling- potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	С3	C4	D
х	х	х	х	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND

#### Deviations from the PCR:

This EPD deviates from the PCR regarding inclusion of energy used in office space. All energy consumption has been collected and reported collectively. The energy used in office spaces are assumed to be negligible compared to the energy used in production processes.

The declared unit is 1000 kg DM without packaging.

Environmental impact									
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A1-A4					
GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv	7,00E+01	2,75E+02	3,45E+02					
ODP	kg CFC11-eqv	8,40E-06	5,06E-05	5,90E-05					
РОСР	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -eqv	1,88E-02	2,71E-02	4,58E-02					
AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -eqv	4,50E-01	7,34E-01	1,18E+00					
EP	kg PO4 <sup>3-</sup> -eqv	1,39E-01	1,26E-01	2,65E-01					
ADPM	kg Sb-eqv	1,53E-03	1,63E-05	1,54E-03					
ADPE	MJ	7,01E+02	3,91E+03	4,61E+03					

GWP Global warming potential; ODP Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; POCP Formation potential of tropospheric photochemical oxidants; AP Acidification potential of land and water; EP Eutrophication potential; ADPM Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources; ADPE Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources

Resource use								
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A1-A4				
RPEE	MJ	3,03E+03	5,48E+00	3,04E+03				
RPEM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
TPE	MJ	3,04E+03	5,48E+00	3,04E+03				
NRPE	MJ	1,07E+03	3,91E+03	4,99E+03				
NRPM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
TRPE	MJ	1,07E+03	3,91E+03	4,99E+03				
SM	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
RSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
NRSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
w	m <sup>3</sup>	2,09E+01	5,86E-03	2,09E+01				

RPEE Renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; RPEM Renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; TPE Total use of renewable primary energy resources; NRPE Non renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; NRPM Non renewable primary energy resources used as materials; TRPE Total use of non renewable primary energy resources; SM Use of secondary materials; RSF Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF Use of non renewable of net fresh water

End of life - Waste									
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A1-A4					
HW	kg	1,61E-03	1,04E-02	1,20E-02					
NHW	kg	1,29E+02	1,47E+00	1,31E+02					
RW	kg	6,64E-03	2,84E-02	3,50E-02					

HW Hazardous waste disposed; NHW Non hazardous waste disposed; RW Radioactive waste disposed

End of life - Output flow								
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A1-A4				
CR	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
MR	kg	3,69E-02	0,00E+00	3,69E-02				
MER	kg	6,61E+00	0,00E+00	6,61E+00				
EEE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
ETE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				

CR Components for reuse; MR Materials for recycling; MER Materials for energy recovery; EEE Exported electric energy; ETE Exported thermal energy

Reading example:  $9.0 \text{ E}-03 = 9.0 \times 10^{-3} = 0.009$ 



# **Additional Norwegian requirements**

#### Greenhous gas emission from the use of electricity in the manufacturing phase

National production mix from import, low voltage (production of transmission lines, in addition to direct emissions and losses in grid) of applied electricity for the manufacturing prosess (A3).

Data source	Amount	Unit
Econinvent v3.6 (September 2019)	23,3	g CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv/kWh

#### **Dangerous substances**

- The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list
- The product contains substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list that are less than 0,1 % by weight.
- The product contain dangerous substances, more then 0,1% by weight, given by the REACH Candidate List or the Norwegian Priority list, see table.
- The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list. The product is classified as hazardous waste (Avfallsforskiften, Annex III), see table.

Name	CAS no.	Amount
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	100 %

#### Indoor environment

No tests have been carried out on the product concerning indoor climate.

Bibliography			
EN 15804:2012+A1:2013	Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declaration - Core rules for the product category of construction products		
Environdec, 2019	Product Category Rules for preparing an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for CPC Division 341 BASIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS. VERSION 2.11. Dated: 2019-09-06. www.environdec.com		
ISO 14025:2010	Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures		
ISO 14044:2006	Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines		
ISO 21930:2007	Sustainability in building construction - Environmental declaration of building products		
Modahl, I. and Soldal, E., 2021	The 2019 LCA of products from the Borregaard biorefinery, Sarpsborg. OR.14.21. NORSUS. Fredrikstad, Norway.		
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Wernet, G., et al., 2016	The ecoinvent database version 3 (part I): overview and methodology. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 21(9): 1218-1230.		

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