

Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000251 ECO EPD Ref. No. 00000835 This is to verify that the

Environmental Product Declaration provided by:

MW Insulation Ltd

is in accordance with the requirements of:

EN 15804:2012+A1:2013

and

BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

This declaration is for: **Supaphen Phenolic**

Issue 1

BRE/Global Verified

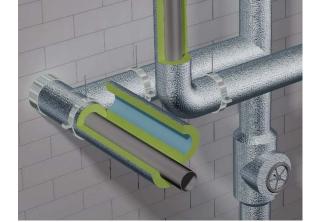
Company Address

Unit 2 Guinness Road Trading Estate Trafford Park Manchester M17 1SB



insulation

UK Manufacturers of
Thermal Insulation Products
www.mwinsulation.co.uk



Signed for BRE Global Ltd

Laura Crition

18 February 2019
Date of this Issue

Operator

18 February 2019

17 February 2024

Date of First Issue



This Statement of Verification is issued subject to terms and conditions (for details visit www.greenbooklive.com/terms.

To check the validity of this statement of verification please, visit www.greenbooklive.com/check or contact us.

BRE Global Ltd., Garston, Watford WD25 9XX.

T: +44 (0)333 321 8811 F: +44 (0)1923 664603 E: Enquiries@breglobal.com





Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000251

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							
MW Insulation Ltd Unit 2 Guinness Road Trading Estate Trafford Park Manchester M17 1SB	BRE LINA v2.0							
Declared/Functional Unit	Applicability/Coverage							
1 linear meter of Supaphen phenolic insulation of specified dimensions	Manufacturer specific product							
EPD Type	Background database							
Cradle to Gate	ecoinvent							
Demonstra	ation of Verification							
CEN standard EN 15	5804 serves as the core PCR ^a							
Independent verification of the declara □Internal	ation and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 □ External							
	(Where appropriate ^b) Third party verifier: Click here to enter text.							
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 programmes 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

	Produc	t	Const	ruction	Rel	Use stage Related to the building fabric Related to the building					End-of-life			Benefits and loads beyond the system		
A1	A2	А3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	boundary 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
V	V	V														

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site

The manufacturing site for the Supaphen insulation is:

MW Insulation Ltd Unit 2	Click here to enter address.
Guinness Road Trading Estate	
Trafford Park Manchester	
M17 1SB	

Construction Product:

Product Description

MW Insulation fabricated Supaphen, is a foil faced phenolic pipe insulation product with a foam density of 40kg/m³. The pipe insulation is fabricated into a range of diameters/thicknesses for use as insulation in building services and process pipe work.

Technical Information

Property	Value, Unit
Density of Supaphen foam for products covered	40 kg/m³
Foam colour	Green
Thermal conductivity of foam (EN12667), at 10°C	0.024 W/m.K max
Closed cell content (EN4590)	≥ 90%
Dimensional stability (EN1604)	≤ 1.5%
Water absorption (EN1609)	≤ 1.25 kg/m²



Main Product Contents

Clearly, the raw material input per linear metre of pipe insulation varies depending on the dimensions of the pipe. However, the average raw material inputs by percentage solid content for the faced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation, based raw material usage as provided by MW Insulation, can be found in the table below:

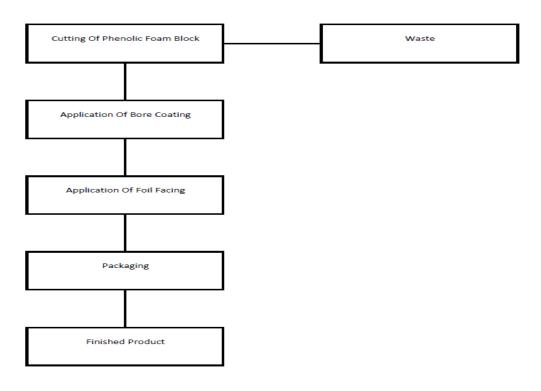
Material/Chemical Input	%
Phenolic foam	95
Adhesive	4
Bore coating	<1
Aluminium facer	<1

Manufacturing Process

Raw phenolic foam blocks received from upstream manufacturers are fabricated into pipe section using CNC cutting machines. The sections are stripped from cut blocks and the carcass of block is compacted and put in skip in bags as waste. The cut sections are dedusted and bore coated. Adhesive and aluminium foil is applied to the bore coated section and the finished faced product placed in cardboard carton for dispatch.

Process flow diagram

MW Insulation Manufacturing Process





Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

The declared unit is for 1 linear metre of Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation of specified pipe diameter and insulation thickness. Note that results in this EPD are provided per kg of Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation and per m² of Supaphen aluminium facer. The results per linear metre can be obtained by multiplying the specified weight of the foam in the pipe insulation and area of the facer, by the relevant pipe insulation and facer results, respectively, in the LCA results tables. The dimensions (outer pipe diameter and insulation thickness), of 25 of the most commonly sold Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation products have been given alongside the corresponding foam weight and facer area, to facilitate this calculation.

System boundary

This is a cradle-to-gate LCA follows the modular design defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. The LCA models and reports the production stage modules, A1 to A3.

Data sources, quality and allocation

The supporting LCA study has been carried out using BRE LINA v2.0 using manufacturer specific data provided by MW Insulation for their production site in the UK, covering a 12-month data period from 1st July 2017 to 30th June 2018.

At the MW Insulation manufacturing site, other insulation is manufactured in addition to the Supaphen phenolic insulation, so allocation, was applied to total site processes (packaging, electricity and gas, water, waste, wastewater), with the Supaphen phenolic insulation under study, representing approximately 98% of total site manufacture on a linear metre basis. Allocation was not possible on a mass basis as MW Insulation were unable to provide total site production as a mass.

Total site usage of raw materials used to make all Supaphen 40 kg/m³ phenolic insulation was used as input to the modeling, so no allocation of raw materials was required.

Production waste and non-production waste is recorded as a single figure by MW Insulation. Therefore, it was assumed that all waste was production waste, to err on the site of worst-case scenario. The mass balance low on inputs, so an uplift factor of 1.17 was applied to adjust raw materials accordingly to account for production waste.

Secondary data has been drawn from the BRE LINA database v2.0.47 and the background LCI datasets are based on ecoinvent v3.2.

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

The LCA results (see following pages) are provided in two tables; one for 1 kg of unfaced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation and one for 1 m^2 of facer. Note that (MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated).

In order to obtain results for a linear metre of faced Supaphen phenolic insulation, first select the relevant specification of pipe from the 25 listed in the table immediately below:

Dimensions of faced Supaphen pipe section (outside diameter of pipe to be insulated in mm x insulation thickness in mm)	Foam weight (kg per linear metre)	Facer area (m² per linear metre)		
15 x 15	0.06	0.141		
21 x 15	0.07	0.160		
21 x 20	0.10	0.192		
27 x 20	0.12	0.211		
15 x 20	0.09	0.173		
34 x 20	0.14	0.233		
27 x 15	0.08	0.179		
42 x 20	0.16	0.258		
22 x 15	0.07	0.163		
27 x 25	0.16	0.242		
42 x 25	0.21	0.289		
22 x 20	0.11	0.195		
34 x 25	0.19	0.264		
21 x 25	0.14	0.223		
54 x 20	0.19	0.295		
34 x 15	0.09	0.201		
54 x 25	0.25	0.327		
28 x 20	0.12	0.214		
28 x 25	0.17	0.245		
15 x 25	0.13	0.204		
76 x 25	0.32	0.396		
60 x 25	0.27	0.346		
48 x 20	0.17	0.276		
48 x 25	0.23	0.308		
28 x 15	0.08	0.182		

Then for that specific pipe dimension, multiply the results of 1kg of unfaced Supaphen phenolic insulation for the foam weight in the table, and the results of 1m² of Supaphen aluminium facer, by the facer area in the same row. The sum of these two values for each individual results indicator, represents the results of one linear metre of that particular dimension of faced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation.



LCA results for 1 kg of unfaced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation.

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	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	12.0	7.92e-7	0.0493	0.0203	0.0177	4.20e-5	316		

LCA results for 1 m² of Supaphen phenolic pipe facer

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.		
	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG		
Droduct stage	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG		
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0.955	3.61e-8	0.00646	0.00147	0.000502	1.64e-6	12		

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 for 1 kg of unfaced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation

Parameters describing resource use, primary energy											
			PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT			
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ			
	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG			
Draduat ataga	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG			
Product stage	Manufacturing	А3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG			
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	10.8	1.19e-4	10.8	324	0	324			

LCA results for 1 m² of Supaphen phenolic pipe facer

Parameters describing resource use, primary energy											
			PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT			
	Raw material supply		MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ			
	1 1 1 1 1	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG			
Droduct stage	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG			
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG			
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1.23	6.33e-7	1.23	12.4	0	12.4			

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 nonrenewable 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 for 1 kg of unfaced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation

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				
	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG				
Draduct stage	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG				
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG				
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0	0	0	0.462				

LCA results for 1 m² of Supaphen phenolic pipe facer

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				
	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG				
Product stage	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG				
Froduct stage	Manufacturing	А3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG				
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0	0	0	0.00718				

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 for 1 kg of unfaced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation

Other environmental information describing waste categories							
			HWD	HWD NHWD			
			kg	kg	kg		
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0.183	0.838	3.98e-4		

LCA results for 1 m² of Supaphen phenolic pipe facer

Other environmental information describing waste categories							
			HWD	NHWD	RWD		
			kg	kg	kg		
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG		
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0.0827	0.0398	1.66e-5		

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



LCA results for 1 kg of unfaced Supaphen phenolic pipe insulation

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life							
			CRU	MFR	MER	EE	
			kg	kg	kg	MJ per energy carrier	
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0	8.45e-3	1.48	0	

LCA results for 1 m² of Supaphen phenolic pipe facer

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life							
			CRU	MFR	MER	EE	
			kg	kg	kg	MJ per energy carrier	
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0	0	0	0	

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



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.
- BSI. Environmental management Life cycle assessment requirements and guidelines. BS EN ISO 14044:2006. London, BSI, 2006.
- BSI: Thermal Insulation for building equipment and industrial installations factory made phenolic foam (PF) products. BS EN 14314:2009+A1:2013
- BSI. Thermal performance of building materials and products. Determination of thermal resistance by means of guarded hot place and heat flow meter methods. Products of high and medium thermal resistance. BS EN 12667:2001. London, BSI, 2001.
- BSI. Rigid cellular plastics -Determination of the volume percentage of open cells and of closed cells. BS EN 4590:2005. London, BSI, 2005.
- BSI. Fire classification of construction products and building elements Part 1: Classification using data form reaction to fire test. BS EN 13501-1:2007. London, BSI, 2007.
- BSI. Reaction to fire tests for building products Building products exposed to thermal attack by a single burning item. BS EN 13823:2010. London, BSI, 2010.
- BSI. Reaction to fire tests Ignitibility of building products subjected to direct impingement of flame. BS EN 11925-2:2010. London, BSI, 2010.
- BSI. Thermal insulating products for building applications Determination of compressive behaviour. BS EN 826:2013. London, BSI, 2013.
- BSI. Thermal insulation products for building applications Determination of dimensional stability. BS EN 1604:2013. London, BSI, 2013.
- BSI. Thermal insulation products for building applications Determination of short term water absorption. BS EN 1609:2013. London, BSI, 2013.