

# ST. CONSTANT CEMENT PLANT

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION



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## ABOUT THIS EPD

This is a cradle-to-gate environmental product declaration for seven general use blended cements as produced at Amrize Canada's St. Constant, QC plant. The life cycle assessment was prepared according to ISO 14025:2006, ISO 21930:2017 (the core PCR) and the NSF product category rules for Portland, Blended, Masonry, Mortar and Plastic (Stucco) Cements (subcategory PCR). This environmental product declaration (EPD) is intended for business-to-business audiences.

## GENERAL SUMMARY

EPD Commissioner and Owner



**Amrize Canada Inc.**

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Amrize provided both LCI and meta-data for limestone quarrying, clinker production and cement manufacture for reference year 2020. The owner of the declaration is liable for the underlying information and evidence.

*For any explanatory material, regarding this EPD, please contact Marie-Andree Guindon ([marie-andree.guindon@amrize.com](mailto:marie-andree.guindon@amrize.com)).*

Product Group and Name

*Cement, UN CPC 3744.*

Product Definition

**Portland Cement** (GU, Type I/II, HE, Type III): a product obtained by pulverizing clinker consisting essentially of hydraulic calcium silicates, to which the various forms of calcium sulphate, up to 5% limestone, water, and processing additions may be added at the option of the manufacturer (CSA A3000, ASTM C150, AASHTO M85, ASTM 1157).

**Blended Cement** (GUB-SF, GUB-15S, GUB-S/SF) is a hydraulic cement consisting of two or more inorganic constituents (at least one of which is not portland cement or portland cement clinker) which separately or in combination contribute to the strength gaining properties of the cement, made with or without other constituents, processing additions and functional additions, by intergrinding or other blending (CSA A3000, ASTM C595, AASHTO M240, ASTM 1157)

**GUL, Type IL** is a Portland-limestone cement and is a hydraulic cement in which the limestone content is more than 5 % but less than or equal to 15 % by mass of the blended cement (CSA A3000, ASTM C595 & AASHTO M240)

Product Category Rules (PCR)

NSF International, Product Category Rules for Preparing an Environmental Product Declaration for Portland, Blended Hydraulic, Masonry, Mortar, and Plastic (Stucco) Cements, V3.2, September 2021 [2].

Date of Issue & Validity Period

05/07/2022 – 5 years

Declared Unit

1 metric tonne of cement

## EPD AND PROJECT REPORT INFORMATION

Program Operator	ASTM International
Declaration Number	EPD 339
Declaration Type	Cradle-to-gate (modules A1 to A3). Facility and product-specific.
Applicable Countries	Canada and United States
Product Applicability	Cement is the basic ingredient of concrete. Concrete, one of the most widely used construction materials in the world, is formed when Portland cement creates a paste with water that binds with sand and rock to harden.
Content of the Declaration	This declaration follows Section 9; Content of an EPD, NSF International, Product Category Rules for Preparing an Environmental Product Declaration for Portland, Blended Hydraulic, Masonry, Mortar, and Plastic (Stucco) Cements, V3.2, September 2021 [2].
This EPD was independently verified by ASTM in accordance with ISO 14025 and the reference PCR:	Tim Brooke ASTM International 100 Barr Harbor Drive PO Box C700 West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959, USA <a href="mailto:cert@astm.org">cert@astm.org</a>
Internal	External X
Notes	The EPD results are computed using the N.A. version 3.0 of GCCA Industry EPD tool for Cement and Concrete ( <a href="https://concrete-epd-tool.org">https://concrete-epd-tool.org</a> )
LCA report and EPD Prepared by:	James Salazar, Hannah Renaud, & Jamie Meil Athena Sustainable Materials Institute 280 Albert Street, Suite 404 Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G8 <a href="mailto:info@athenasmi.org">info@athenasmi.org</a> <a href="http://www.athenasmi.org">www.athenasmi.org</a>
This EPD project report is independently verified by in accordance with ISO 14025, ISO 14040/44, and the reference PCR:	Thomas P. Gloria, Ph. D. Industrial Ecology Consultants 35 Bracebridge Rd. Newton, MA



## PCR INFORMATION

Program Operator	NSF International
Reference PCR	Product Category Rules for Preparing an Environmental Product Declaration for Portland, Blended Hydraulic, Masonry, Mortar, and Plastic (Stucco) Cements, V3.2, September 2021 [2].
PCR review was conducted by:	Thomas P. Gloria, PhD (Chair), Industrial Ecology Consultants, <a href="mailto:t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com">t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com</a> Mr. Jack Geibig, EcoForm Mr. Bill Stough, Sustainable Research Group

## AMRIZE & PRODUCTION FACILITY

Facility Name: Amrize Canada, St. Constant Cement Plant  
1 Chemin Lafarge, St. Constant, QC J5A 2G4

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This EPD reports environmental transparency information for General Use (GU, Type I/II), General Use Limestone (GUL, Type IL), High Early (HE, Type III) and General Use Blended cements (GUB-SF, GUB-15S and GUB-S/SF) produced by Amrize at its St. Constant, QC plant. Cements are hydraulic binders and are manufactured by grinding cement clinker and other main or minor constituents into a finely ground, usually grey colored mineral powder. When mixed with water, cement acts as a glue to bind together the sand, gravel, or crushed stone to form concrete, one of the most durable, resilient, and widely used construction materials in the world. The Table below sets out each cement type constituents and applicable standards. All St. Constant cements are sold in bulk.

## PRODUCTS AND STANDARDS

Inputs	General Use (GU) CSA A3000	General Use Limestone (GUL) CSA A3000	HE CSA A3000	GUB-SF CSA A3000	GUB-15S CSA A3000	GUB-S/SF CSA A3000
Clinker	92%	82%	92%	87%	81%	69%
Gypsum	6%	5%	2%	5%	4%	4%
Limestone	2%	13%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Silica Fume	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	5%
GGBFS	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	22%
Other	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### Applicable Standards:

CSA A3000-18 Cementitious Materials Compendium

ASTM C150 / C150M – 21 Standard Specification for Portland Cement

ASTM C595 / C595M – 21 Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements AASHTO M85-20 Standard Specification for Portland Cement

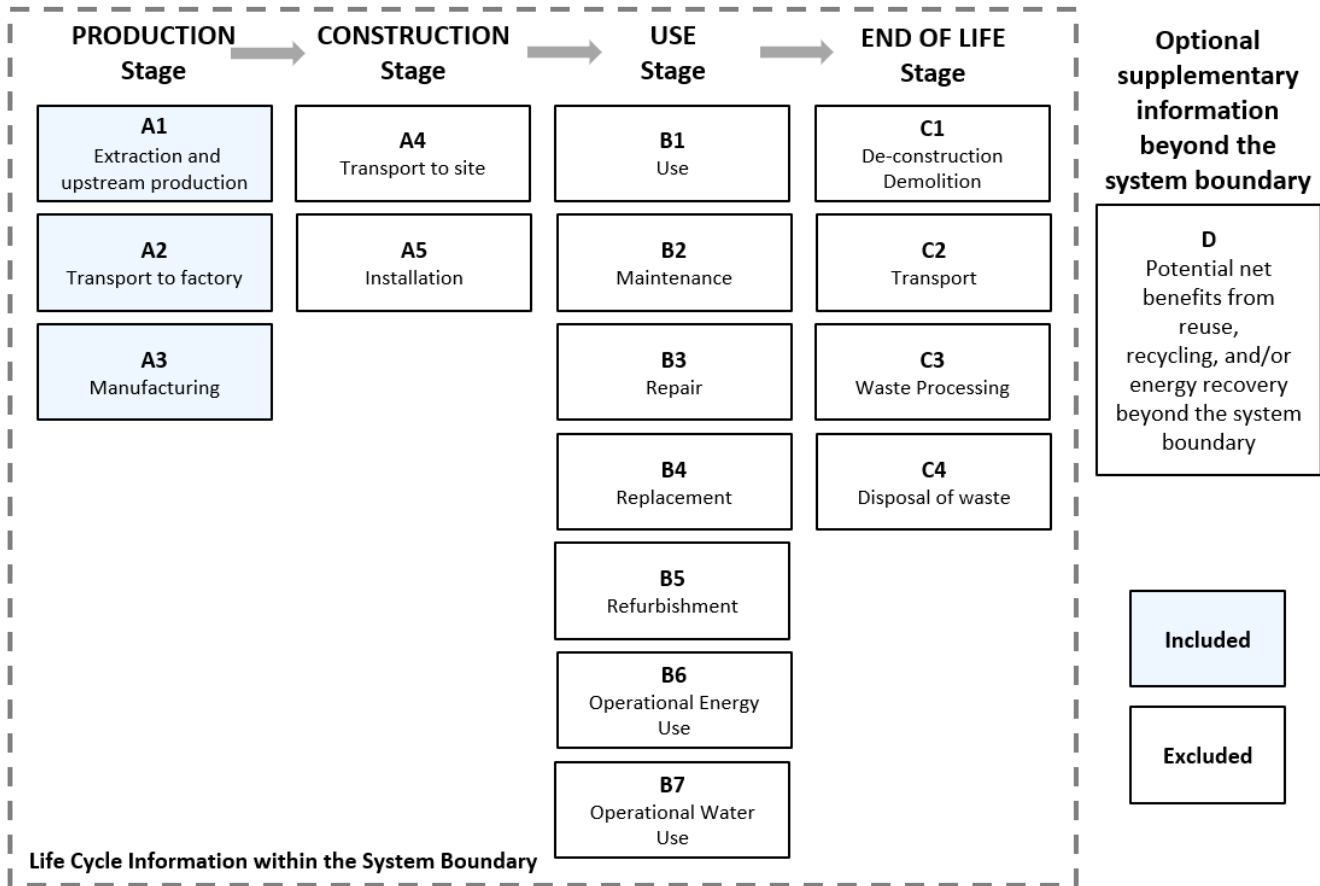
AASHTO M240-20 Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cement

## DECLARED UNIT

The declared unit is one metric tonne of cement.

## SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD is a cradle-to-gate EPD covering the production stage (A1-A3) as depicted in the figure below. The production stage includes extraction of raw materials (cradle) through the manufacture of cements ready for shipment (gate). The St. Constant, QC cement plant sources its limestone supply from an adjacent quarry.



**Items excluded from the system boundary include:**

- Production, manufacture, and construction of manufacturing capital goods and infrastructure
- Production and manufacture of production equipment, delivery vehicles, and laboratory equipment
- Personnel-related activities (travel, furniture, and office supplies)
- Energy and water use related to company management and sales activities that may be located either within the factory site or at another location

**Cut-off Criteria**

The cut-off criteria as per NSF PCR, Section 7.1.8 [2] and ISO 21930, 7.1.8 [3] were followed. Per ISO 21930, 7.1.8 [3], all input/output data required were collected and included in the LCI modelling. No substances with hazardous and toxic properties that pose a concern for human health and/or the environment were identified in the framework of this EPD. Any plant specific data gaps for the reference year 2019 e.g. amount of lubricants and refractory were filled in with industry data (secondary data).

**Data Collection**

Gate-to-gate input/output flow data were collected for the following processes for the reference year 2020:

- Limestone quarry, clinker production and cement manufacture – St. Constant, QC.



## ALLOCATION RULES

Allocation follows the requirements and guidance of ISO 14044 Clause 4.3.4 [5], NSF PCR [2], and ISO 21930 section 7.2 [3]. Recycling and recycled content are modeled using the cut-off rule. The sub-category PCR recognizes fly ash, furnace bottom ash, bypass dust, mill scale, polluted soils, spent catalyst, aluminum oxide waste, silica fume, granulated blast furnace slag, iron rich waste, cement kiln dust (CKD), flue gas desulfurization (FGD) gypsum, and calcium fluoride rich waste as recovered materials and thus the environmental impacts allocated to these materials are limited to the treatment and transportation required to use as a cement material input. Further, used tires, plastics, solvents, used oil and oily waste, coal/carbon waste, roofing asphalt, household refuse-derived waste and non-hazardous liquid waste are considered non-renewable and/or renewable secondary fuels. Only the materials, water, energy, emissions, and other elemental flows associated with reprocessing, handling, sorting and transportation from the point of the generating industrial process to their use in the production process are considered. All emissions from combustion at the point of use are considered.

## DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS AND ASSESSMENT

Data Quality Requirements	Description
<b>Technology Coverage</b>	<p>Data represents the prevailing technology in use at the St. Constant, QC facility. The St. Constant, QC plant utilizes a <i>long dry kiln technology</i>.</p> <p><i>Technological representativeness is characterized as "high".</i></p>
<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<p>The geographic region considered is Canada. The electricity was modeled based on the Quebec provincial grid mix.</p> <p><i>Geographical representativeness is characterized as "high".</i></p>
<b>Time Coverage</b>	<p>Activity (primary) data are representative of 2020 calendar year (12 months).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- St. Constant, QC limestone extraction,</li> <li>- St. Constant, QC clinker production,</li> <li>- St. Constant, QC cement manufacturing,</li> <li>- In-bound/out-bound transportation data - primary data collected for St. Constant, QC quarry site and cement manufacturing plant.</li> <li>- Total carbon dioxide emissions from fuel use and calcination were reported for clinker production as part of the facility data collection.</li> </ul> <p><i>Temporal representativeness is characterized as "high".</i></p>
<b>Completeness</b>	<p>All relevant, specific processes, including inputs (raw materials, energy, and ancillary materials) and outputs (emissions and production volume) were considered and modeled to complete production profile for St. Constant cement products.</p>
<b>Consistency</b>	<p>To ensure consistency, the modelling of the production input and output LCI data for the St. Constant cement products of interest used the same LCI modelling structure, which consisted of input material and intermediate products, ancillary and packaging materials (if applicable), energy flows, water resource inputs, product outputs, co-products, by-products, emissions to air, water and soil, and solid and liquid waste disposal. The calculated LCI was subsequently inputted into the N.A. version of GCCA Industry EPD tool for Cement and Concrete (<a href="https://concrete-epd-tool.org">https://concrete-epd-tool.org</a>)</p> <p>Crosschecks concerning the plausibility of mass and energy flows were continuously conducted. The LCA team conducted mass and energy balances at the facility level and selected process levels to maintain a high level of consistency.</p>

<b>Reproducibility</b>	Internal reproducibility is possible since the data and the models are stored the N.A. version of GCCA Industry EPD tool for Cement and Concrete ( <a href="https://concrete-epd-tool.org">https://concrete-epd-tool.org</a> ). Key primary (manufacturer specific) and secondary (generic) LCI data sources are also summarized in the GCCA Tool documentation. External reproducibility is not possible as the background report is confidential.
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<b>Transparency</b>	Activity and LCI datasets are disclosed in the project report, including all data sources.
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## LIFE CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS: ST. CONSTANT, QC CEMENTS

This section summarizes the production stage life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) results including resource use and waste generated metrics based on the cradle-to-gate life cycle inventory inputs and outputs analysis. The results are calculated based on 1 metric tonne of each cement type as produced at the St. Constant, QC plant. *It should be noted that LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks [7], [12]. Further, a number of LCA impact categories and inventory items are still emerging or under development and can have high levels of uncertainty that preclude international acceptance pending further development. Use caution when interpreting results for these categories – identified with an “\*” [6].*

Only EPDs prepared from cradle-to-grave life-cycle results and based on the same function, quantified by the same functional unit, and taking account of replacement based on the product reference service life (RSL) relative to an assumed building service life, can be used to assist purchasers and users in making informed comparisons between products [6]. Environmental declarations from different programs may not be comparable [11]. EPDs are comparable only if they comply with ISO 21930, use the same, sub-category PCR where applicable, include all relevant information modules and are based on equivalent scenarios with respect to the context of construction works [3].

**Production stage EPD Results: St. Constant, QC – per Metric Tonne**

Impact category and inventory indicators	Unit	General Use (GU-Type I/II)	General Use Limestone (GUL-Type IL)	High Early Strength (HE-Type III)
Global warming potential, GWP 100, AR5	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	928	830	922
Ozone depletion potential, ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	1.84E-05	1.65E-05	1.68E-05
Smog formation potential, SFP	kg O <sub>3</sub> eq	94.3	84.8	94.2
Acidification potential, AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq	6.3	5.6	6.3
Eutrophication potential, EP	kg N eq	0.6	0.5	0.6
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources, ADP elements*	kg Sb eq	1.44E-04	1.39E-04	1.58E-04
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP fossil	MJ LHV	308	282	296
Renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), RPR <sub>E</sub> *	MJ LHV	529	549	746
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPR <sub>M</sub> *	MJ LHV	0	0	0
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPR <sub>E</sub> *	MJ LHV	2616	2342	2514
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPR <sub>M</sub> *	MJ LHV	0	0	0
Secondary materials, SM*	kg	24	22	24
Renewable secondary fuels, RSF*	MJ LHV	303	270	302
Non-renewable secondary fuels, NRSF*	MJ LHV	302	240	268
Consumption of freshwater, FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1.48	1.4	1.8
Hazardous waste disposed, HWD*	kg	0.08	0.07	0.08
Non-hazardous waste disposed, NHWD*	kg	0.12	0.10	0.12
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, HLRW*	m <sup>3</sup>	x	x	x
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, ILLRW*	m <sup>3</sup>	x	x	x
Components for re-use, CRU*	kg	0	0	0
Materials for recycling, MR*	kg	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery, MER*	kg	0	0	0
Recovered energy exported from the product system, EE*	MJ LHV	0	0	0
<b>Additional Inventory Parameters for Transparency</b>				
Emissions from calcination*	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	465	416	465
Global warming potential – biogenic, GWP <sub>bio</sub> *	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.2	0.2	0.3
Emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources*	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.1	0.1	0.1
Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources*	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	34	31	34



**Production stage EPD Results: St. Constant, QC – per Metric Tonne**

Impact category and inventory indicators	Unit	GUB-SF	GUB-15S	GUB-S/SF
Global warming potential, GWP 100, AR5	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	877	828	712
Ozone depletion potential, ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	1.72E-05	1.73E-05	1.59E-05
Smog formation potential, SFP	kg O <sub>3</sub> eq	89.1	80.4	71.4
Acidification potential, AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq	5.9	5.6	4.8
Eutrophication potential, EP	kg N eq	0.5	0.5	0.5
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil mineral resources, ADP elements*	kg Sb eq	1.49E-04	1.58E-04	1.41E-04
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP fossil	MJ LHV	288	288	256
Renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), RPR <sub>E</sub> *	MJ LHV	627	701	623
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPR <sub>M</sub> *	MJ LHV	0	0	0
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPR <sub>E</sub> *	MJ LHV	2465	2462	2191
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPR <sub>M</sub> *	MJ LHV	0	0	0
Secondary materials, SM*	kg	103	171	288
Renewable secondary fuels, RSF*	MJ LHV	285	266	226
Non-renewable secondary fuels, NRSF*	MJ LHV	253	236	201
Consumption of freshwater, FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1.6	1.7	1.5
Hazardous waste disposed, HWD*	kg	0.07	0.07	0.07
Non-hazardous waste disposed, NHWD*	kg	0.10	0.11	0.10
High-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, HLRW*	m <sup>3</sup>	x	x	x
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository, ILLRW*	m <sup>3</sup>	x	x	x
Components for re-use, CRU*	kg	0	0	0
Materials for recycling, MR*	kg	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery, MER*	kg	0	0	0
Recovered energy exported from the product system, EE*	MJ LHV	0	0	0
<b>Additional Inventory Parameters for Transparency</b>				
Emissions from calcination*	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	440	410	349
Global warming potential – biogenic, GWP <sub>bio</sub> *	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.2	0.3	0.2
Emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources*	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	0.1	0.1	0.1
Emissions from combustion of waste from non-renewable sources*	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	32	30	26

*Table Notes:*

*1) (x) Not all LCA datasets for upstream materials include these impact incomplete.*

*2) (\*) Use caution when interpreting results for these categories.*

## LCA INTERPRETATION

The Manufacturing module (A3) drives most of the potential environmental impacts. Manufacturing impacts are primarily driven by energy use (electricity and thermal fuels) used during the pyroprocessing of limestone in the production of clinker. Clinker content in cement similarly defines the relative environmental profile of the final cement product. Raw material extraction (A1) is the second largest contributor to the Production stage EPD results, followed by the transportation (A2).

## LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products using EPD or ED information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building or construction works level, and therefore EPDs and EDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the whole building life cycle. EPD and ED comparability is only possible when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences in results upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

The environmental impact results of products in this document are based on a declared unit and therefore do not provide sufficient information to establish comparisons. The results shall not be used for comparisons without knowledge of how the physical properties of the product impact the precise function at the construction level. The environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted.

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## REFERENCES

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