

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Kerto® LVL Laminated veneer lumber

The declaration has been prepared according to EN 16485 and EN 15804, which is based on the standards ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. The results are based on the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) approach taking into account raw material sourcing, raw material transportation, raw material use and production operations (cradle to gate). The downstream processes are excluded.



Summary

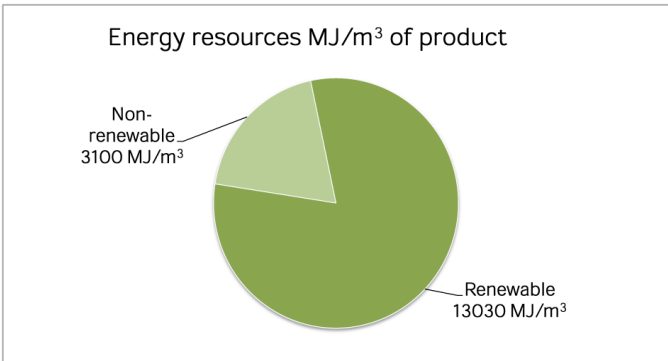
IMPACT

UNIT

TOTAL

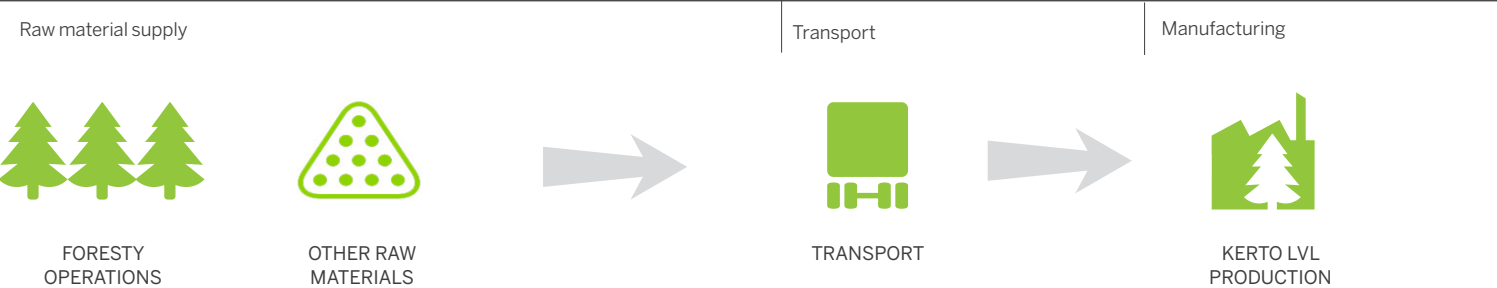
Global warming potential; GWP ¹	kg CO ₂ equiv./m ³ of product	-653
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; ODP	kg CFC 11 equiv./m ³ of product	0.193 x 10 ⁻⁷
Acidification potential of soil and water sources; AP	kg SO ₂ equiv. /m ³ of product	1.090
Eutrophication potential; EP	kg Phosphate equiv./m ³ of product	0.222
Formation of tropospheric ozone; POCP	kg Ethene equiv./m ³ of product	0.092
Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non-fossil resources	kg Sb equiv./m ³ of product	0.0008
Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil resources	MJ, net caloric value/m ³ of product	2630

¹ GWP value is negative due to biogenic carbon stored in the materials



SCOPE OF THE DECLARATION

INCLUDED



1. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Kerto® LVL laminated veneer lumber products are used in all types of construction projects, from new buildings to renovation and repair. Kerto LVL is incredibly strong and dimensionally stable, and it does not warp and twist. Kerto LVL derives its high strength from the homogeneous bonded structure manufactured from a long-grained Nordic conifer.

- Products: Kerto-S, Kerto-Q, Kerto-Qp, Kerto-T, Kerto-L
- Primary applications: beam, column and panel structures
- Instructions for use comply with Eurocode 5 requirements

Physical properties

- Mean density: Kerto-S, Kerto-Q, Kerto-Qp (RH65%, 20°C) 510 kg/m³
- Mean density: Kerto-T, Kerto-L (RH65%, 20°C) 440 kg/m³
- Moisture content (delivered from the mill): 8-10%

Composition

- Wood (coniferous veneers)
 - Phenol formaldehyde adhesive*
 - Melamine formaldehyde adhesive (surface veneer scarf-joints)*
- * Adhesives do not contain chlorine or heavy metals

Kerto LVL is manufactured at the Lohja and Punkaharju LVL mills in Finland. More information can be obtained at www.metsawood.com.

1.1 CERTIFICATES

Metsä Forest, part of Metsä Group, is the only wood supplier for Metsä Wood mills in Finland. Metsä Forest, as well as Metsä Wood's Lohja and Punkaharju LVL mills, have certified PEFC™ and FSC® Chain of Custody, and certified quality (ISO 9001) and environmental (ISO 14001) management systems in place, which include a wood origin tracking system. Thorough documentation and the latest technology, including digital maps, are used to track the wood flow from the forest to the mill.

Metsä Forest fulfils the obligations of European Union Regulation No. 995/2010 (EU Timber regulation), which prohibits the placing and trading of illegally harvested timber and timber products on the market. As all the wood raw material is covered by Chain of Custody certification, Metsä Wood knows the origin of all the wood it uses. The PEFC™ logo on the product ensures that 100% of the wood raw material is legally harvested, and at least 70% is sourced from certified forests.

Kerto LVL products are CE marked according to standard EN 14374.

1.2 HANDLING AFTER USE

Kerto LVL can be disposed of in several ways. It should be noted that the instructions for disposal may vary by country depending on the current legislation.

Recycling Kerto LVL by utilising it in other applications is always preferred. However, Kerto LVL can be safely burnt when the combustion temperature is at least 850°C; the combustion air and gases are well mixed; the retention time of the combustion gases in the furnace is over two seconds; and the residual oxygen content of the flue gases is over 6%.

Gross heating value is 19.4 MJ/kg.

While the products can also be composted, the panels need to be chipped and the long composting process has to be taken into consideration. The products can also be taken to a refuse dump, although Kerto LVL will degrade very slowly.

Kerto LVL does not contain anything classified as hazardous waste and has the following waste code under the consolidated European Waste Catalogue:

- 170201 Wood (Construction and Demolition Wastes)

2. SCOPE OF DECLARATION

The following processes are included in the scope of the environmental product declaration:

PROCESSES OF RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY:

Forestry operations; production of glues.

PROCESSES OF TRANSPORT AND MANUFACTURE:

Production and transportation of energy, fuels, lubricants and packaging materials. Production of Kerto LVL. Transportation and the treatment of landfill and recycling waste. Transportation of hazardous waste.

THE FOLLOWING PROCESSES HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED:

The construction and maintenance of factory buildings and related infrastructure; the treatment of hazardous waste and waste recycled by composting; the transportation of the finished product from mill to customer; construction process stages; and the use and end-of-life stages.

EXCLUDED



ENERGY



PACKAGING



WASTE MANAGEMENT



PRODUCTION
FACILITIES



DISTRIBUTION



END-USER



DISPOSAL

3. USE OF RESOURCES

The use of resources and emissions are calculated per one cubic meter (1 m³) of product. The results are presented according to EN 15942.

3.1 USE OF PRIMARY ENERGY AND FRESH WATER

PRODUCT STAGE				
USE OF PRIMARY ENERGY (MJ, NET CALORIFIC VALUE/ M3 OF PRODUCT)	RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY	TRAN- SPORT	MANU- FACTURING (ENERGY, PACKAGING, WASTE HANDLING)	TOTAL
Use of renewable primary energy excl. raw materials	2540	10	2350	4900
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	8130 ¹	0	0	8130
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	10670	10	2350	13030
Use of non-renewable primary energy excl. non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	820	180	980	1980
Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	1120	0	0	1120
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	1940	180	980	3100
USE OF FRESH WATER (KG/M³ OF PRODUCT)				
Water consumption	1520	20	560	2100

¹ Mainly solar energy that is bound in wood during its growth

4. PRODUCT'S POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Potential environmental impacts were estimated using CML2001-Apr. 2013 factors.

PRODUCT STAGE					
IMPACT	UNIT/M ³ OF PRODUCT	RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY	TRANSPORT	MANU- FACTURING	TOTAL
Global warming potential; GWP ¹	kg CO ₂ equiv.	-982	13	316	-653
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; ODP	kg CFC 11 equiv.	0.286 x 10 ⁻⁹	0.534 x 10 ⁻¹⁰	0.189 x 10 ⁻⁷	0.193 x 10 ⁻⁷
Acidification potential of soil and water sources; AP	kg SO ₂ equiv.	0.445	0.062	0.585	1.090
Eutrophication potential; EP	kg Phosphate equiv.	0.092	0.016	0.114	0.222
Formation of tropospheric ozone; POCP	kg Ethene equiv.	0.063	-0.023	0.052	0.092
Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-elements) for non fossil resources	kg Sb equiv.	0.0008	0.509 x 10 ⁻⁶	0.215 x 10 ⁻⁵	0.0008
Abiotic depletion potential (ADP-fossil fuels) for fossil elements	MJ, net caloric value	1860	179	591	2630

¹ GWP value is negative due to biogenic carbon stored in the materials

4.1 CARBON FOOTPRINT

Carbon footprint is a life cycle assessment (LCA) with climate change as the single impact category. To quantify the climate change impact of the product, global warming potential (GWP) has been used. Kerto LVL's GWP -653 kg CO₂ equiv./m³ is presented in the table above. It covers a partial LCA from cradle to gate. At the mill gate, the GWP is negative due to the carbon stored in the product.



MetsäWood

5. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

5.1 EMISSIONS TO INDOOR AIR

Determined according to EN 717-1, the formaldehyde emitted by Kerto LVL falls far below the Class E1 requirement of ≤ 0.100 ppm and also fulfils the most stringent requirements in the world (≤ 0.030 ppm). The formaldehyde emission of Kerto LVL is approximately 0.016 ppm. Kerto LVL also has the M1 Finnish emission classification for building materials.

5.2 WASTES BY CATEGORY

DISPOSED WASTE, KG (WET WEIGHT)/M ³ OF PRODUCT				
WASTE CATEGORY	RAW MATERIAL SUPPLY	TRANSPORT	MANUFACTURING	TOTAL
Hazardous	0.014	0.000	0.782	0.796
Non-hazardous	0.210	0.060	2.240	2.510
Radioactive ¹	0.005	0.0002	0.156	0.161

¹ Mainly originates from datasets used for electricity supply

5.3 OUTPUT FLOWS

OUTPUT FLOW	UNIT/M ³ OF PRODUCT	KERTO LVL PRODUCTION
Components for re-use	kg (wet weight)	0.00
Materials for recycling	kg (wet weight)	1.02
Materials for energy recovery ¹	kg (wet weight)	329
Exported energy ²	MJ	8.18

¹ By-products, as wood chips and bark, used for energy recovery in the own manufacturing process

² The heat or electricity generated in incineration of wastes and landfilling process that are not used in own manufacturing processes

5.4 CO₂ STORED IN THE PRODUCT

Kerto LVL (1 m³) contains the stored carbon equivalent to 789 kg CO₂ stored in wood. Metsä Wood's certification systems guarantee the sustainability and traceability of wood raw materials (see 1.1).

6. DEFINITIONS

Acidification: Occurs when the capacity of soil or water bodies to resist or neutralise acidifying atmospheric deposition begins to decline. It is caused by combustion gases, such as nitrogen and sulphur oxides (SO_x) that react in the atmosphere to produce acids.

CML2001-Apr.2013: An impact assessment method developed at the University of Leiden, Centre of Environmental Studies (CML).

Depletion of abiotic resources: Consumption of non-renewable resources, such as zinc ore and crude oil, thereby lowering their availability for future generations.

Eutrophication: Eutrophication is caused by an addition of excess nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients to an eco-system, e.g. through waste waters. This boosts the growth of planktonic algae leading to reduced water clarity, oxygen depletion or changes in fish stocks.

Global warming potential (GWP): Global warming is caused by the increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) that absorbs heat. GWP is calculated over a specific time period of 100 years (GWP100).

Ozone depletion: Ozone is an essential substance in the upper atmosphere (the stratosphere) where it screens out more than 99% of the dangerous ultra-violet radiation from the sun. Stratospheric ozone depletion refers to the thinning of the stratospheric ozone layer as a result of anthropogenic emissions of halons used as refrigerants in fire extinguishers and other applications.

Photochemical ozone creation: Ozone in the lowest layer of the atmosphere is harmful for living organisms. It is formed when traffic emissions such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic hydrocarbons (VOCs), for example, react in the sunlight.

7. VERIFICATIONS

Date of publication: February 2015

Validity: until January 2020

Data reference year: 2013

European standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR.

Independent verification of the declaration, according to ISO 14025:2010

☐ internal

☒ external

Third party verifier:
Inspecta Sertifiointi Oy
(accredited environmental verifier)



Note: EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with the European standard EN 15804.

8. REFERENCES

EN 15804:2012. Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EN 15942:2011. Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Communication format business-to-business.

EN 16485:2014. Round and sawn timber – Environmental Product Declarations – Product category rules for wood and wood-based products for use in construction.

Origin of generic data: GaBi 6 Professional database and LIPASTO.

– A calculation system for traffic exhaust emissions and energy consumption in Finland (<http://lipasto.vtt.fi/>).

LEGAL NOTICE

This Environmental Product Declaration is provided for information purposes only and no liability or responsibility of any kind is accepted by Metsä Wood or their representatives, although Metsä Wood has used reasonable efforts to verify the accuracy of any advice, recommendation or information. Metsä Wood reserves the right to alteration of its products, product information and product range without any notice.

FRITZOE

ENGROS

Metsä Group is a responsible forest industry group whose products' main raw material is renewable and sustainably grown northern wood. Metsä Group focuses on tissue and cooking papers, fresh forest fibre paperboards, pulp, wood products, and wood supply and forest services. Its high-quality products combine renewable raw materials, customer-orientation, sustainable development and innovation. Metsä Group's sales totalled EUR 5 billion in 2014, and it employs approximately 10,500 people. The Group operates in some 30 countries. Metsäliitto Cooperative is the parent company of Metsä Group and is owned by approximately 122,000 Finnish forest owners.

Metsä Wood provides competitive and environmentally friendly wood products for construction, industrial customers and distributor partners. We manufacture products from northern wood, a sustainable raw material of premium quality. Our sales in 2014 were EUR 0.9 billion, and we employ about 2,300 people. Metsä Wood is part of Metsä Group.

METSÄ WOOD

P.O. Box 24
FI-08101 Lohja, Finland
Telephone: +358 10 4656 499
Telefax: +358 10 4656 222
www.metsawood.com

