



# Secutex<sup>®</sup> H

## Environmental Product Declaration

Declaration number:  
EPD-NAUE-TFX-001-ref2 2017



# Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) Secutex® H



## Declaration holder

NAUE GmbH & Co. KG  
Gewerbestraße 2  
D-32339 Espelkamp  
Phone: +49 5743 41-0  
info@naue.com  
www.naue.com

## Declared product:

NAUE Secutex® H, nonwoven filter geotextile

## Data calculation by

treeze Ltd.  
Kanzleistrasse 4  
CH-8610 Uster  
www.treeze.ch

Programme Operator	NAUE GmbH & Co. KG
Date of publication	23 November 2020
EPD validity	December 2025
EPD valid within following geographical area:	Global
CEN standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 serves as the core PCR	
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to EN ISO 14025:2010 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> internal <input type="checkbox"/> external	

## 1. General aspects

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is commissioned by NAUE GmbH & Co. KG and accomplished by treeze Ltd. in 2020. The study has been conducted according to the requirements of the standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 (EN 15804, 2019) and IES product category rules (IES 2018). The investigated products are the NAUE filtration geosynthetics Secutex® H intended for the use in many fields of civil engineering including coastal and hydraulic engineering.

This EPD is a revision and extension of a work done in 2017 for the same kind of geosynthetics (NAUE 2017). In comparison to 2017, the data are evaluated based on new background inventory where available. Furthermore, in this revision also the "end-of-life stage" (C1 – C4) is evaluated.

## 2 Product

### 2.1 Description and application

The investigated products belong to the NAUE product family Secutex® H intended for the use in many fields of hydraulic engineering. The raw material and energy demand are based on the annual production of Secutex® H and do not reflect a specific product but the product family. The classification number according to the UN CPC classification system is 36950.

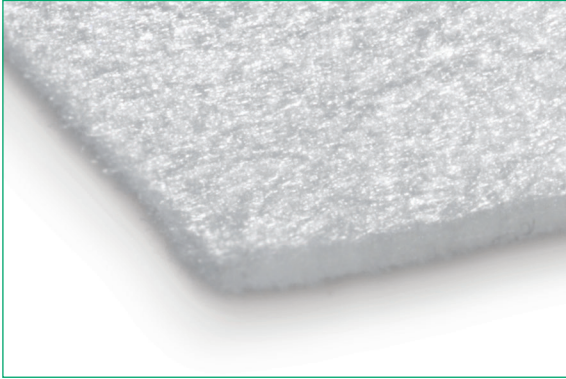


Figure 1  
Secutex® H nonwoven geotextile

Secutex® H is a versatile material and is used for a wide range of applications including single or multilayered geosynthetic filters, sand ballast mats, sand containers or tubes and scour protection. Secutex® H nonwovens and sand mats act as separators and filters in hydraulic engineering applications such as embankment construction, canal bed rehabilitation and protection, and coastal works. Fabricated into tubes, Secutex® H can be used in harbour basin protection; Secutex® H sand containers have been successfully used in coastal and riverbank protection. Secutex® H has a high water permeability, retains soil, and allows root growth so that bank protection structures will blend unobtrusively with the natural environment. Secutex® H provides scour protection for revetments, in waterways, around pillars and longitudinal and transverse hydraulic structures.

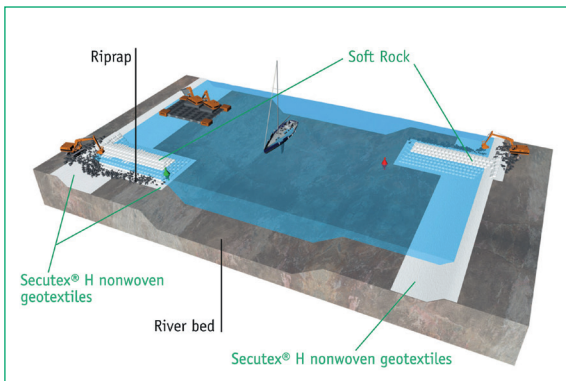


Figure 2  
Construction of revetment and groyne as erosion control with Secutex® H

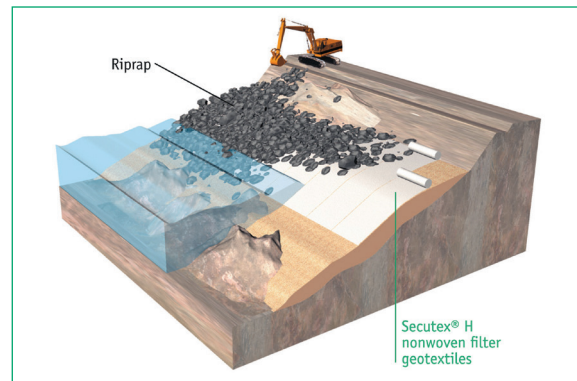


Figure 3  
Standard revetment consisting of riprap and Secutex® H nonwoven filter geotextile

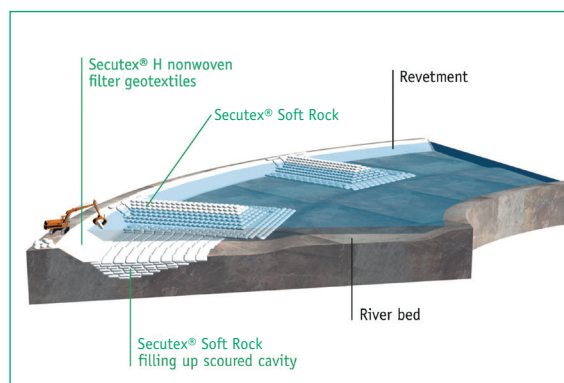


Figure 4  
Secutex® H nonwoven filter geotextiles

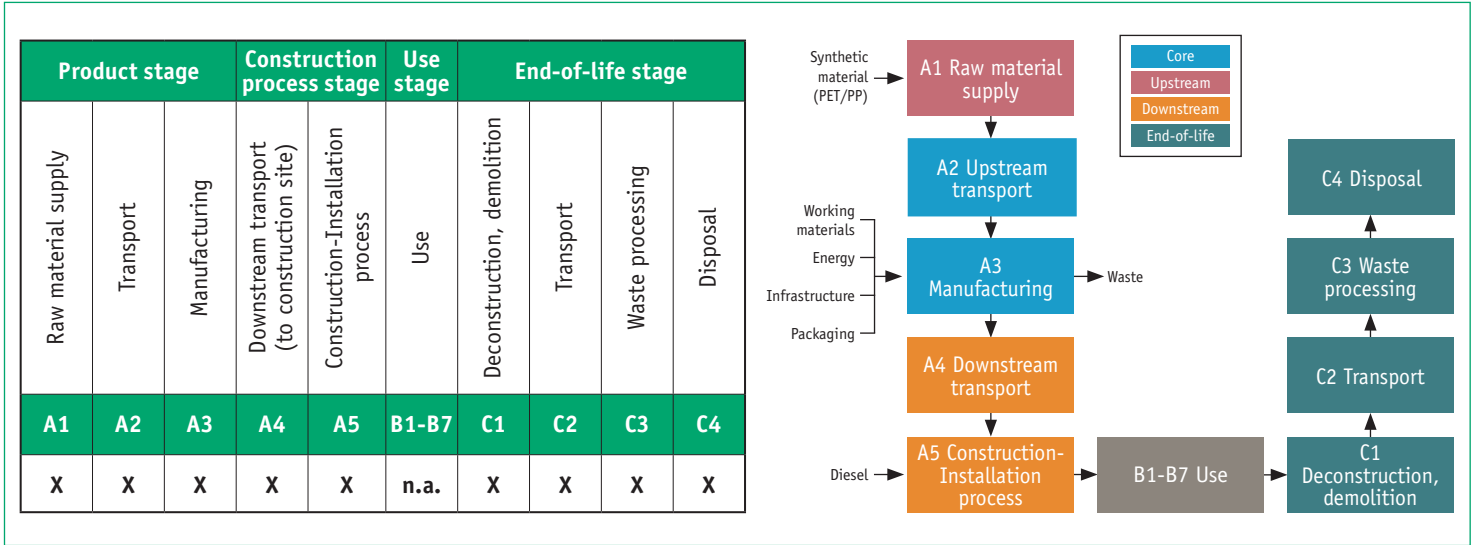


Figure 5 Graphical overview of the life cycle stages covered by the EPD of geosynthetics

2.2 Raw material (A1)

The geosynthetic product Secutex® H is manufactured using polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polypropylene (PP) as raw materials. The geosynthetic consists of 100% PP, 100% PET or a mixture of both. The average geosynthetic clay liner for the Secutex® H product family consists of 94% PP and 6% PET. These shares describe the average production of the product family Secutex® H in the year 2019. More detailed information on the materials used is shown in Tab. 2.



Figure 6 Secutex® H production

2.3 Upstream transport (A2)

The transport to the manufacturer (A2) considers transports of raw materials to the NAUE manufacturing facility. The raw materials are transported from the producer to the NAUE production facility by lorry only. The average shipping distance for PP is 571km.

2.4 Manufacturing (A3)

Secutex® H is made of extruded polypropylene and/or polyester fibres connected by a needle-punching technology to form a homogenous filter geotextile for hydraulic engineering applications. Manufacturing includes energy and working materials consumption, a share of the infrastructure (factory hall and office building), product packaging as well as disposal of production wastes (scrap, lubricating oil, and municipal waste). The manufacturing site is in Germany. Therefore, the German consumption mix at low voltage level is used to model the electricity use in manufacturing. The consumption mix displays the electricity domestic net production including imports. No secondary plastic is used. PET production waste is about 0.7% relative to the material input.

Specific material consumption	Specific material and energy use per m <sup>2</sup>	Unit	Secutex® H
Production volume and reference year	Annual production volume	tons	*
	Annual production volume	m <sup>2</sup>	*
	Reference year		2019
	Mass per unit area	g/m <sup>2</sup>	681
A1 Raw material	PET	g/m <sup>2</sup>	44.8
	PP	g/m <sup>2</sup>	650.3
A2 Upstream transport	Lorry, 25 tons	tkm/m <sup>2</sup>	3.71E-01
A3 Manufacturing (working material and energy consumption)	<b>Working material</b>		
	Lubricating oil	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	5.99E-06
	<b>Packaging</b>		
	Paper case / cardboard	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	4.56E-02
	LLDPE (Packaging)	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	4.80E-03
	<b>Energy</b>		
	Electricity	kWh/m <sup>2</sup>	1.27E-01
	Diesel	MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	2.87E-02
	<b>Waste</b>		
	Municipal waste	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	9.59E-03
	Hazardous waste (machine oil)	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	3.60E-05
	PET to recycling	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	4.80E-03
	<b>Land use</b>		
	Total area	m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	9.92E-03
	Factory halls	m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	2.96E-03
	Office buildings	m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	2.52E-04
	Other sealed area	m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	5.63E-03
Share related to product	%	5%	
A4 Downstream transport	Ship	tkm/m <sup>2</sup>	5.40E-01
	Lorry, 25 tons	tkm/m <sup>2</sup>	5.29E-01
A5 Construction and installation	Diesel consumption installation	MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	1.04E+00
C1 Deconstruction	Diesel consumption deconstruction	MJ/m <sup>2</sup>	1.26E+01
C2 End-of-life transport	Lorry, 25 tons	tkm/m <sup>2</sup>	1.72E-02
C4 Disposal	Municipal waste incineration, PET	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	8.79E-03
	Municipal waste incineration, PP	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1.27E-01
	Landfill, PET	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	3.51E-02
	Landfill, PP	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	5.10E-01

Table 1 Specific raw material, working material and energy consumption, wastes produced and infrastructure requirements per square meter of average separation layer of the product family Secutex®

\* filed confidentially  
\*\* tkm/m<sup>2</sup> - ton-kilometer per m<sup>2</sup>

### 2.5 Downstream transport (A4)

Transports from the manufacturer to the construction site, warehouse or the client's location are considered based on the current sales of NAUE. Shipping within Europe is done by lorry and to the rest of the world mainly by containers on freight ships. Containers with nonwoven geotextiles are transported to port by lorry.

### 2.6 Construction and installation (A5)

The construction and installation stage considers the mounting of Secutex® H. Other processes such as excavation, ground compaction and surface preparation are outside the system boundary. The diesel consumption of mounting the geosynthetics amounts to 1.04MJ/m<sup>2</sup>. The raw material input (PET and PP) is higher than the mass per unit area because of wastes during the manufacturing. These wastes are sold to a recycler and do not have to be disposed.

### 2.7 Deconstruction (C1)

The deconstruction as part of the end-of-life processes (C1) covers the on-site dismantling of Secutex® H. The diesel consumption of dismantling the geosynthetics amounts to 12.6MJ/m<sup>2</sup>.

### 2.8 Transport to product's waste processing (C2)

The end-of-life transports (C2) consider the transportation of the geosynthetics to a recycling site or disposal. On average, Secutex® H is transported 25km to the nearest waste incineration plant or landfill.

### 2.9 Waste processing (C3)

Secutex® H is directly disposed of. That is why no wasted processing is included in the assessment.

### 2.10 Disposal (C4)

The end-of-life disposal (C4) includes the emissions from waste disposal, physical pretreatment, and management of the disposal site. Secutex® H is disposed of 20% in municipal waste incineration plants and 80% in landfills.

## 3 LCA – Calculation rules

### 3.1 Declared unit

The declared unit is 1m<sup>2</sup> filtration geosynthetic of the product family Secutex® H with an average mass per unit area of 681g/m<sup>2</sup> made of a mixture of PP and PET.

### 3.2 System boundaries

This EPD is a cradle-to-grave declaration excluding the usage stage. The product system of geosynthetics comprises the product stage (manufacture and supply of raw materials including purchase and intercompany logistics, manufacture of the components and of the product), the construction stage (mounting of the product) and the end-of-life stage (deconstruction, end-of-life transport and disposal).

The comparison of products based on their EPD is defined by the contribution they make to the environmental performance of the building. Consequently, the comparison of the environmental performance of construction products using the EPD information shall be based on the product's use in and its impacts on the building and shall consider the complete life cycle (all information modules).

### 3.3 Allocation and recycling

Wastes that reach the end-of-waste state and that are recycled leave the product system without bearing a share of the environmental impacts of the first life cycle. No credits are given for potentially avoided production. Secondary raw materials bear environmental impacts caused by scrap collection and recycling activities. This is in line with the "polluter pays" principle (EN 15804, 2019; IES 2012).

Energy and working material consumption as well as infrastructure requirements of Secutex® H manufacture are allocated according to the m<sup>2</sup> of the geosynthetics outputs.

### 3.4 Temporal and geographic validity

The life cycle assessment of Secutex® H describes the geosynthetics used worldwide. It is valid for the purchase, production, and distribution situation in the recent past (last two years). All product alternatives described in this report are currently available on the market.

### 3.5 Background data

Foreground inventory data is mainly based on average annual production data provided by NAUE GmbH & Co. for the year 2019. The primary sources of background inventory data are the UVEK LCI data DQRv2:2018 (KBOB et al. 2018). These data are based on the ecoinvent data v2.2 (ecoinvent Centre 2010) and include updates of several background inventory data: electricity supply (Itten et al. 2014; Messmer & Frischknecht 2016a), natural gas supply (Schori et al. 2012), photovoltaics (Jungbluth et al. 2012; Frischknecht et al. 2015a), hydroelectric power generation (Flury & Frischknecht 2012), nuclear power and supply chain (Bauer et



Figure 7  
Secutex® H loading



Figure 8  
Secutex® H installation

al. 2012), oil supply chain (Stolz & Frischknecht 2016a), wood products (Werner 2017), aluminium (Stolz & Frischknecht 2016b) and transportation (Stolz et al. 2016; Messmer & Frischknecht 2016b, c, d). The plastics inventory data of PET and PP refer to the years 1999/2000 and 1999, respectively and are based on data provided by PlasticsEurope (Boustead 2005-07).

The modelling and all calculations are performed with the LCA software SimaPro v9.1 (PRé Consultants 2020).

#### 4 LCA – Results

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks. Impact category indicators required by the environmental product declaration standard were modelled as follows:

- Climate change – total: Global warming potential total (GWP-total), baseline model of 100 years of the IPCC based on IPCC (2013).
- Ozone depletion: Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP), steady state ODPs (WMO 2015).
- Acidification: Acidification potential, Accumulated exceedance (Seppälä et al. 2006, Posch et al. 2008).
- Eutrophication aquatic freshwater: Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-fresh-water), EUTREND model (Struijs et al. 2009).
- Eutrophication aquatic marine: Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine): EUTREND model (Struijs et al. 2009).
- Eutrophication terrestrial: Eutrophication potential (EP-terrestrial), Accumulated exceedance (Seppälä et al. 2006, Posch et al. 2008).
- Photochemical ozone formation: Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP), LOTOS-EUROS (Van Zelm et al. 2008).
- Depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals: Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-minerals & metals), CML 2002 (van Oers et al. 2002).
- Depletion of abiotic resources – fossil fuels<sup>1</sup>: Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil), CML 2002 (van Oers et al. 2002).
- Water use<sup>1</sup>: Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation weighted water consumption (WDP), Available WATER REMaining (AWARE, Boulay et al. 2017).
- Particulate matter (PM) emissions: Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions, SETAC-UNEP (Fantke et al. 2016).
- Ionising radiation, human health: Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IRP), human health effect model as developed by Dreicer (1995) update by Frischknecht (2000).
- Ecotoxicity (freshwater)<sup>1</sup>: Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw), USEtox model (DG-JRC 2015).
- Human toxicity, cancer effects<sup>1</sup>: Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (HTP-c), USEtox model (DG-JRC 2015).
- Human toxicity, non-cancer effects<sup>1</sup>: Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (HTP-nc), USEtox model (DG-JRC 2015).
- Land use related impacts / soil quality<sup>1</sup>: Potential soil quality index (SQP), soil quality index based on LANCA.
- Use of renewable and non-renewable energy (cumulative energy demand, CED): reported in net calorific value, as demanded in the product declaration guidelines. For each the total and the two sub-categories “primary energy resources used as raw material” (feedstock) and “primary energy resources excluding use as raw material” are reported.
- The “CED, raw materials used” was assessed on product basis, i.e. the net calorific value of the materials contained in the geosynthetics
- The “CED total, renewable” and “CED total, non-renewable” are calculated with the method published in ecoinvent version 2.0 and expanded by PRé Consultants for resources available in SimaPro 9 database (Frischknecht et al. 2007; Frischknecht et al. 2015b; PRé Consultants 2015).
- Use of secondary materials: based on the feedstock used in the production of the geosynthetics.
- Use of renewable secondary fuels and use of non-renewable secondary fuels. Electricity is assumed to contain no secondary fuels.
- Use of net fresh water: Evaporated water is considered with 100%; elementary flows in the background system are accounted for as follows: 10% of water extracted from water bodies and 1% of process water used (e.g. Water, lake; Water, process, drinking) and 5% of cooling water used (e.g. water, cooling, surface).
- Waste, life cycle based: “Hazardous waste” covers hazardous waste deposited in underground storage facilities and is accounted for via the elementary flow of volume occupied in an underground deposit. The density of hazardous waste for the conversion to kg is taken from the ecoinvent report 13-III (Doka 2009). “Radioactive waste” covers low radioactive waste and high and medium radioactive waste. It is assessed likewise via the elementary flows “volume occupied, final repository for radioactive waste” and “volume occupied, final repository, low-active waste”, respectively. The density of radioactive waste is taken from Dones (Dones 2007). Non-hazardous waste covers all waste going to landfills. The conversion of the land transformation elementary flows “transformation, to dumpsite” for slag compartment (22’500kg/m<sup>2</sup>), inert material landfill (22’500kg/m<sup>2</sup>), sanitary landfill (20’000kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and residual material landfill (16’000kg/m<sup>2</sup>) is conducted according to the average depth of the landfill sites and average waste densities given in Doka (2007).
- Materials for recycling: based on the materials wasted in production, i.e. PET and PP sold to the recycling company. The share of the waste for PP is 3.15% relative to the material input.
- Materials for energy recovery: weight of materials sent to municipal waste incineration plant, i.e. municipal waste.
- Long-term emissions are not included in the assessment because of implausible results of the indicator eutrophication.

<sup>1</sup> The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

<sup>2</sup> This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is not either quantified by this indicator.

4.1 Life cycle impact assessment results

Environmental Impact 1m <sup>2</sup> Secutex H 681g/m <sup>2</sup>	Unit	A1 Raw material supply	A2 Up- stream transport	A3 Manufac- turing	A4 Down- stream transport	A5 Construc- tion and installa- tion	C1 Decon- struction	C2 End- of-life transport	C4 Disposal
Climate change - total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq.	1.51E+00	4.63E-02	1.11E-01	6.98E-02	1.06E-01	1.29E+00	2.15E-03	4.14E-01
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11-eq	4.34E-09	2.44E-09	5.91E-09	3.60E-09	4.96E-09	6.01E-08	1.14E-10	1.08E-09
Acidification (AP)	kg H <sup>+</sup> -eq	5.28E-03	2.02E-04	6.71E-04	4.15E-04	5.15E-04	6.23E-03	9.39E-06	8.26E-05
Eutrophication aquatic freshwater	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -eq	3.30E-05	7.09E-07	1.60E-05	1.07E-06	6.74E-07	8.15E-06	3.29E-08	1.54E-07
Eutrophication aquatic marine	kg N-eq	9.21E-04	4.77E-05	1.27E-04	9.93E-05	1.65E-04	2.00E-03	2.22E-06	4.64E-05
Eutrophication terrestrial	kg N-eq	9.88E-03	5.27E-04	1.65E-03	1.10E-03	1.82E-03	2.20E-02	2.45E-05	3.39E-04
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC-eq	5.24E-03	1.81E-04	4.26E-04	3.47E-04	5.38E-04	6.51E-03	8.41E-06	1.06E-04
Depletion of abiotic resources - minerals and metals	kg Sb-eq	4.13E-07	1.09E-07	2.89E-07	1.55E-07	2.71E-08	3.28E-07	5.05E-09	1.00E-08
Depletion of abiotic resources - fossil fuels	MJ oil-eq	4.85E+01	7.20E-01	2.58E+00	1.08E+00	1.45E+00	1.76E+01	3.35E-02	2.09E-01
Water use	m <sup>3</sup> world eq. deprived	1.28E+01	2.36E+00	2.41E+01	3.60E+00	2.31E+00	2.80E+01	1.10E-01	9.82E-01
Particulate matter emissions	disease inci- dence	5.05E-08	3.41E-09	1.01E-08	4.97E-09	2.63E-09	3.19E-08	1.58E-10	5.37E-10
Ionising radiation, human health	kBq U235-eq	6.94E-03	1.18E-03	1.34E-02	1.83E-03	1.10E-03	1.33E-02	5.48E-05	4.38E-04
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	1.21E+00	5.27E-01	1.43E+00	7.84E-01	8.75E-01	1.06E+01	2.45E-02	1.91E-01
Human toxicity, cancer effects	CTUh	1.35E-10	1.43E-11	7.21E-11	2.15E-11	5.83E-11	7.05E-10	6.66E-13	1.47E-11
Human toxicity, non-cancer effects	CTUh	6.00E-09	8.04E-10	1.98E-09	1.17E-09	1.28E-09	1.54E-08	3.73E-11	6.30E-10
Land use related impacts / soil quality	-	1.16E-01	1.37E-01	1.13E+01	2.03E-01	1.59E-01	1.92E+00	6.37E-03	3.17E-01

Table 2  
Environmental impact caused by the production of 1 square meter of average geotextile of the product family Secutex® H

Energy demand 1m <sup>2</sup> Secutex H 681g/m <sup>2</sup>	Unit	A1 Raw material supply	A2 Up- stream transport	A3 Manufac- turing	A4 Down- stream transport	A5 Construc- tion and installa- tion	C1 Decon- struction	C2 End- of-life transport	C4 Disposal
CED, non-renewable, total	MJ oil-eq	4.90E+01	7.18E-01	2.53E+00	1.08E+00	1.45E+00	1.76E+01	3.34E-02	2.10E-01
CED, non-ren., w/o raw mat. use	MJ oil-eq	2.66E+01	7.18E-01	2.38E+00	1.08E+00	1.45E+00	1.76E+01	3.34E-02	2.10E-01
CED, non-ren., raw mat. use	MJ oil-eq	2.23E+01	0.00E+00	1.48E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
CED, renewable, total	MJ oil-eq	3.84E-01	1.19E-02	2.09E+00	1.82E-02	1.09E-02	1.32E-01	5.51E-04	4.49E-03
CED, renew., w/o raw material use	MJ oil-eq	3.84E-01	1.19E-02	2.09E+00	1.82E-02	1.09E-02	1.32E-01	5.51E-04	4.49E-03
CED, renew., raw material use	MJ oil-eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ oil-eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ oil-eq	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of electricity	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.56E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

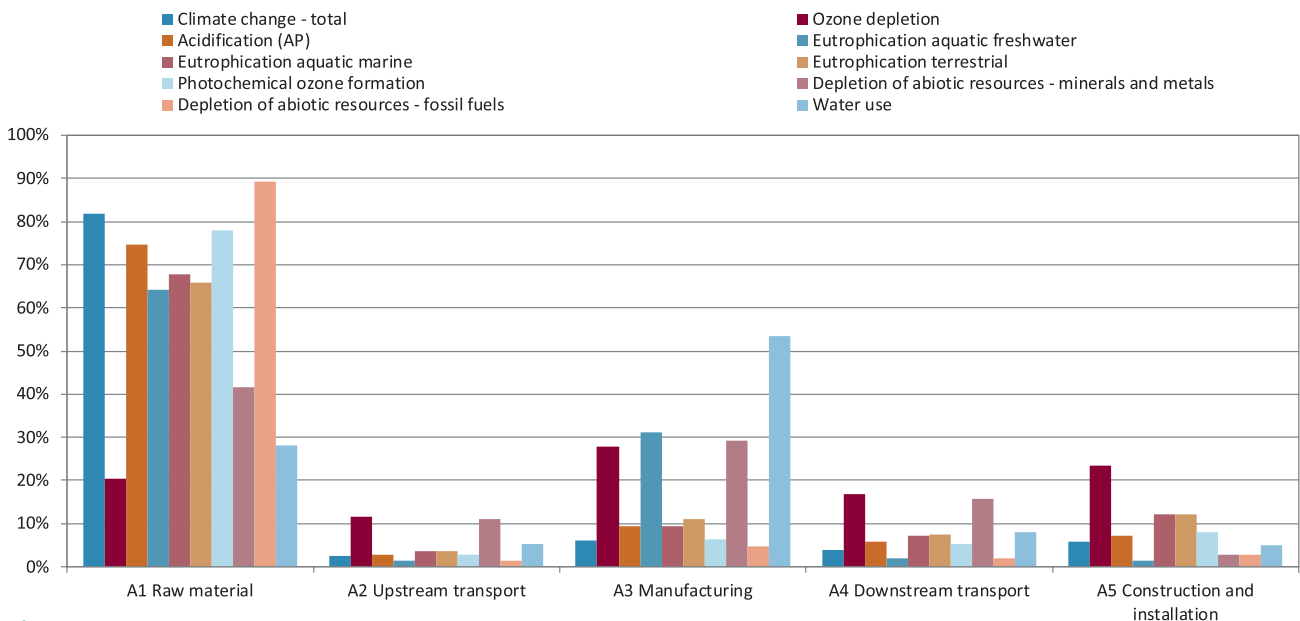
Table 3  
Cumulative energy demand caused by the production of 1 square meter of average geotextile of the product family Secutex® H

Material Use 1m <sup>2</sup> Secutex H 681g/m <sup>2</sup>	Unit	A1 Raw material supply	A2 Up- stream transport	A3 Manufac- turing	A4 Down- stream transport	A5 Construc- tion and installa- tion	C1 Decon- struction	C2 End- of-life transport	C4 Disposal
Use of net fresh water	m <sup>3</sup>	1.80E-03	3.16E-05	8.27E-04	4.76E-05	3.41E-05	4.13E-04	1.47E-06	2.76E-05
Hazardous waste	kg	1.36E-05	8.80E-07	9.53E-06	1.28E-06	6.49E-07	7.86E-06	4.09E-08	4.18E-07
Non-hazardous waste	kg	2.10E-02	5.54E-03	4.73E-02	7.94E-03	1.69E-03	2.04E-02	2.57E-04	5.52E-01
Radioactive waste	kg	5.19E-06	8.25E-07	1.39E-05	1.29E-06	8.17E-07	9.89E-06	3.83E-08	3.04E-07
Use of material	kg	6.95E-01	0.00E+00	5.04E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of renewable material	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of secondary material	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of renewable secondary material	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.80E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.59E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

**Table 4**  
Material use and waste flows caused by the production of 1 square meter of average geotextile of the product family Secutex® H

**4.2. Relative contribution of life cycle stages**

Fig. 9 shows the relative contribution of the different life cycle stages (A1 – A5) to the total impact of the product and construction process stage A of the filter geotextile Secutex H®. The contribution is shown for the ten core indicators: climate change – total, ozone depletion, acidification (AP), eutrophication aquatic freshwater, eutrophication aquatic marine, eutrophication terrestrial, photochemical ozone formation, depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals, depletion of abiotic resources – fossil fuels. According to the EPD of 2017 (NAUE 2017) and for comparison purposes, the end-of-life stage C is not included in Fig. 9.



**Figure 9**  
Relative contribution of the different life cycle stages (A1 – A5) to the total impact of the product and construction process stage A of Secutex H®

**4.3 Data quality**

The quality of the data used to model geosynthetics produced by NAUE GmbH & Co. KG is high regarding the material composition, the transport logistics and the manufacture of components. Data are provided by NAUE GmbH & Co. KG and are reliable and detailed. The manufacturer’s data are less than three years old and based on annual averages. The data representing the end-of-life stage are mainly based on assumptions and thus the data quality is considered to be low. The material supply of plastics is represented by best available data provided by the European Plastics association PlasticsEurope.

The UVEK LCI data DQRv2:2018 (KBOB et al. 2018) are used as background inventory data to complement the product system of geosynthetics. The UVEK LCI data DQRv2:2018 are based on the ecoinvent data v2.2 (ecoinvent Centre 2010) and contain inventory



data of many basic materials and services. The database includes the most recent datasets of plastic feedstock. Most of the important background data are less than 10 years old.

Additional data quality considerations are documented within the KBOB LCI and ecoinvent database. A Monte Carlo analysis to assess uncertainties was not conducted. The overall background data quality is appropriate for the use in this LCA.

## 5 References

- Bauer et al. 2012 Bauer C., Frischknecht R., Eckle P., Flury K., Neal T., Papp K., Schori S., Simons A., Stucki M. and Treyer K. (2012) Umweltauswirkungen der Stromerzeugung in der Schweiz. ESU-services Ltd & Paul Scherrer Institute im Auftrag des Bundesamts für Energie BFE, Uster & Villigen.
- Boulay et al. 2017 Boulay A.-M., Bare J., Benini L., Berger M., Lathuilière M., Manzardo A., Margni M., Motoshita M., Núñez M., Pastor A. V., Ridoutt B., Oki T., Worbe S. and Pfister S. (2017) The WULCA consensus characterization model for water scarcity footprints: assessing impacts of water consumption based on Available WATER REmaining (AWARE). In: The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, pp. 1-11, 10.1007/s11367-017-1333-8.
- Boustead 2005-07 Boustead I. (2005-07) Electronic documents with the datasets from the PlasticsEurope Eco-Profiles - Calculation results from March 2005. PlasticsEurope, retrieved from: <http://www.plasticseurope.org>.
- DG-JRC 2015 DG-JRC (2015) Executive summary of 'Current and future implementability of USEtox' PEF meeting, Final version May 2015. Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra, I..
- Doka 2007 Doka G. (2007) Life Cycle Inventories of Waste Treatment Services. ecoinvent report No. 13, v2.0. EMPA St. Gallen, Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Dübendorf, CH, retrieved from: [www.ecoinvent.org](http://www.ecoinvent.org).
- Doka 2009 Doka G. (2009) Life Cycle Inventories of Waste Treatment Services. ecoinvent report No. 13, v2.1. EMPA St. Gallen, Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Dübendorf, CH, retrieved from: [www.ecoinvent.org](http://www.ecoinvent.org).
- Dones 2007 Dones R. (2007) Kernenergie. In: Sachbilanzen von Energiesystemen: Grundlagen für den ökologischen Vergleich von Energiesystemen und den Einbezug von Energiesystemen in Ökobilanzen für die Schweiz, Vol. ecoinvent report No. 6-VII, v2.0 (Ed. Dones R.). Paul Scherrer Institut Villigen, Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Dübendorf, CH retrieved from: [www.ecoinvent.org](http://www.ecoinvent.org).
- Dreicer et al. 1995 Dreicer M., Tort V. and Manen P. (1995) ExternE, Externalities of Energy. Vol. 5 Nuclear (ed. European Commission DGXII S., Research and development JOULE). Centre d'Étude sur l'Évaluation de la Protection dans le Domaine Nucléaire (CEPN), Luxembourg, L.
- ecoinvent Centre 2010 ecoinvent Centre (2010) ecoinvent data v2.2, ecoinvent reports No. 1-25. Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Dübendorf, CH, retrieved from: [www.ecoinvent.org](http://www.ecoinvent.org).
- EN 15804 2013 EN 15804 (2013) EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 - Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products. European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), Brussels, B.
- EN 15804 2019 EN 15804 (2019) EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 - Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products. European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), Brussels, B.
- Fantke et al. 2016 Fantke P., Evans J. S., Hodas N., Apte J. S., Jantunen M. J., Jolliet O. and McKone T. E. (2016) Health impacts of fine particulate matter. In: Global Guidance for Life Cycle Impact Assessment Indicators. UNEP, Paris, F.
- Flury & Frischknecht 2012 Flury K. and Frischknecht R. (2012) Life Cycle Inventories of Hydroelectric Power Generation. ESU-services Ltd., Uster, CH, retrieved from: [www.lc-inventories.ch](http://www.lc-inventories.ch).
- Frischknecht et al. 2000 Frischknecht R., Braunschweig A., Hofstetter P. and Suter P. (2000) Human Health Damages due to Ionising Radiation in Life Cycle Impact Assessment. In: Review Environmental Impact Assessment, 20(2), pp. 159-189.
- Frischknecht et al. 2007 Frischknecht R., Althaus H.-J., Dones R., Hischier R., Jungbluth N., Nemecek T., Primas A. and Wernet G. (2007) Renewable Energy Assessment within the Cumulative Energy Demand Concept: Challenges and Solutions. In proceedings from: SETAC Europe 14th LCA case study symposium: Energy in LCA - LCA of Energy, 3-4 December 2007, Gothenburg, S.
- Frischknecht et al. 2015a Frischknecht R., Itten R., Sinha P., de Wild Scholten M., Zhang J., Fthenakis V., Kim H. C., Rauei M. and Stucki M. (2015a) Life Cycle Inventories and Life Cycle Assessments of Photovoltaic Systems. International Energy Agency (IEA) PVPS Task 12.
- Frischknecht et al. 2015b Frischknecht R., Wyss F., Büsser Knöpfel S., Lützkendorf T. and Balouktsi M. (2015b) Cumulative energy demand in LCA: the energy harvested approach. In: The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, 20(7), pp. 957-969, 10.1007/s11367-015-0897-4, retrieved from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11367-015-0897-4>.
- IES 2012 IES (2012) Product Category Rules and PCR Basic Module. International EPD System (IES), retrieved from: [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com).
- IES 2018 IES (2018) Product Category Rules (PCR) Construction Products and Construction Services, 2012:01, Version 2.3. International EPD System (IES), Stockholm, S, retrieved from: [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com).

IPCC 2013	IPCC (2013) The IPCC fifth Assessment Report - Climate Change 2013: the Physical Science Basis. Working Group I, IPCC Secretariat, Geneva, CH.
Itten et al. 2014	Itten R., Frischknecht R. and Stucki M. (2014) Life Cycle Inventories of Electricity Mixes and Grid, Version 1.3. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH, retrieved from: <a href="http://www.treeze.ch">www.treeze.ch</a> .
Jungbluth et al. 2012	Jungbluth N., Stucki M., Flury K., Frischknecht R. and Buesser S. (2012) Life Cycle Inventories of Photovoltaics. ESU-services Ltd., Uster, CH, retrieved from: <a href="http://www.esu-services.ch">www.esu-services.ch</a> .
KBOB et al. 2018	KBOB, eco-bau and IPB (2018) UVEK Ökobilanzdatenbestand DQRv2:2018. Koordinationskonferenz der Bau- und Liegenschaftsorgane der öffentlichen Bauherren c/o BBL Bundesamt für Bauten und Logistik, retrieved from: <a href="http://www.ecoinvent.org">www.ecoinvent.org</a> .
Messmer & Frischknecht 2016a	Messmer A. and Frischknecht R. (2016a) Umweltbilanz Strommix Schweiz 2014. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH.
Messmer & Frischknecht 2016b	Messmer A. and Frischknecht R. (2016b) Life Cycle Inventories of Air Transport Services. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH.
Messmer & Frischknecht 2016c	Messmer A. and Frischknecht R. (2016c) Life Cycle Inventories of Water Transport Services. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH.
Messmer & Frischknecht 2016d	Messmer A. and Frischknecht R. (2016d) Life cycle inventories of rail transport services. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH.
NAUE 2017	NAUE (2017) Environmental Product Declaration Terrafix. NAUE GmbH & Co. KG, Espelkamp-Fiestel, D.
Posch et al. 2008	Posch M., Seppälä J., Hettelingh J. P., Johansson M., Margni M. and Jolliet O. (2008) The role of atmospheric dispersion models and ecosystem sensitivity in the determination of characterisation factors for acidifying and eutrophying emissions in LCIA. In: Int J LCA(13), pp. 477-486.
PRé Consultants 2015	PRé Consultants (2015) SimaPro 8.0.6, Amersfoort, NL.
PRé Consultants 2020	PRé Consultants (2020) SimaPro 9.1.0.7, Amersfoort, NL.
Schori et al. 2012	Schori S., Bauer C. and Frischknecht R. (2012) Life Cycle Inventory of Natural Gas Supply. Paul Scherrer Institut Villigen, Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Dübendorf, CH, retrieved from: <a href="http://www.ecoinvent.org">www.ecoinvent.org</a> .
Seppälä et al. 2006	Seppälä J., Posch M., Johansson M. and Hettelingh J. P. (2006) Country-dependent Characterisation Factors for Acidification and Terrestrial Eutrophication Based on Accumulated exceedance as an Impact Category Indicator. In: Int J LCA, 11(6), pp. 403-416.
Stolz & Frischknecht 2016a	Stolz P. and Frischknecht R. (2016a) Energieetikette für Personenwagen: Umweltkennwerte 2016 der Strom- und Treibstoffbereitstellung. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH.
Stolz et al. 2016	Stolz P., Messmer A. and Frischknecht R. (2016) Life Cycle Inventories of Road and Non-Road Transport Services. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH.
Stolz & Frischknecht 2016b	Stolz P. and Frischknecht R. (2016b) Life Cycle Inventories of Aluminium and Aluminium Profiles. treeze Ltd., Uster, CH.
Struijs et al. 2009	Struijs J., Beusen A., van Jaarsveld H. and Huijbregts M. A. J. (2009) Aquatic Eutrophication. In: ReCiPe 2008 A life cycle impact assessment method which comprises harmonised category indicators at the midpoint and the endpoint level. Report I: Characterisation factors (Ed. Goedkoop M., Heijungs R., Heijbregts M. A. J., De Schryver A., Struijs J. and Van Zelm R.).
van Oers et al. 2002	van Oers L., de Koning A., Guinée J. B. and Huppes G. (2002) Abiotic resource depletion in LCA. Road and Hydraulic Engineering Institute, Amsterdam, NL.
Van Zelm et al. 2008	Van Zelm R., Huijbregts M. A. J., Den Hollander H. A., Van Jaarsveld H. A., Sauter F. J., Struijs J., Van Wijnen H. J. and Van de Meent D. (2008) European characterisation factors for human health damage of PM10 and ozone in life cycle impact assessment. In: Atmos Environ, 42, pp. 441-453.
Werner 2017	Werner F. (2017) Background report for the life cycle inventories of wood and wood based products for updates of ecoinvent 2.2. Werner Environment & Development, Zürich, CH.
WMO 2015	WMO (2015) Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2014. World Meteorological Organisation, Geneva, CH.



NAUE GmbH & Co. KG  
Gewerbestr. 2  
32339 Espelkamp  
Germany

Phone +49 5743 41-0  
Fax +49 5743 41-240  
[info@naue.com](mailto:info@naue.com)  
[www.naue.com](http://www.naue.com)

