Environmental Product Declaration

according to ISO 21930

M335M2-030

Bronze Boiler Pressure Relief Valve

Product Family: Relief Valves

Sustainability Mission Statement

A Safer World is a More Sustainable World

Watts was founded on a simple premise: the water we use every day should be delivered safely and reliably. We influenced the codes that shaped the way the world uses water. Our goal has always been to be good stewards of this critical resource while creating solutions that keep our customers safe where they live, work, and play. Watts believes a safer world is a more sustainable world.

EPD SCOPE Cradle to Grave

Reference Standards

Core PCR	PCR for Building-Related Products and Services Part A v.3.2
Sub-Category PCR	UL Part B: Kitchen and Bath Fixture Fittings and Accessory Products v.1

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

FUNCTIONAL UNIT:1 PACKAGED PRODUCT

Model Size	Packaged Weight (kg)
0.75" M335M2-030	0.227
Product Service Life	20 years
Building Service Life	75 years

MANUFACTURING SPECIFICATIONS

Location	Franklin, NH
Energy Source	100% Offsite Wind Power RECs*

*Model results shows Grid results with REC results shown in Further Information section at end

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION

Model Size	IPCC AR5 GWP 100 A1-A3 (kg CO_2 eq)
0.75" M335M2-030	4.5

Verified by:

SMART EPD

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND ISO 21930:2017

SmartEPD-2024-023-0168-01

M335M2-030 - Relief Valve

Watts Water Technologies, Inc.

SMART EPD CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

Date of Issue:	Expiration:	Last updated:
Sep 30, 2024	Sep 30, 2029	Sep 30, 2024

General Information

Watts

815 Chestnut St, North Andover, MA 01845

1-978-689-6066

watts.com

Product Name:	M335M2-030 - Relief Valve
Functional Unit:	1 unit 1 packaged product
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2024-023-0168-01
Date of Issue:	September 30, 2024
Expiration:	September 30, 2029
Last updated:	September 30, 2024
EPD Scope:	Cradle to grave A1 - A3, A4, A5, B1 - B7, C1 - C4
Market(s) of Applicability:	North America, Europe

Reference Standards

Standard(s):	ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017
Core PCR:	PCR for Building-Related Products and Services Part A v.3.2 Date of issue: December 12, 2018
Sub-category PCR:	UL Part B: Kitchen and Bath Fixture Fittings and Accessory Products v.1 Date of issue: October 08, 2020 Valid until: October 08, 2025
Sub-category PCR review panel:	Contact Smart EPD for more information.
General Program Instructions:	Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.1.0, November 2022

Verification Information

LCA Author/Creator:	Olivia Tsamparlis | Watts Water | olivia.tsamparlis@wattswater.com Vas Gnanadoss | Watts Water | vasanth.gnanadoss@wattswater.com
EPD Program Operator:	Smart EPD | info@smartepd.com | www.smartepd.com 585 Grove St., Ste. 145 PMB 966, Herndon, VA 20170, USA

Verification:

Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071 : External

Gaspard Philis | LCA.no | gaspard@lca.no

Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s) : External

Gaspard Philis | LCA.no | gaspard@lca.no

Limitations, Liability, and Ownership

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the whole building life cycle. EPD 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 results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared. The EPD owner has sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

Organization Information

Watts Water Technologies, Inc. (Watts) is a global leader of quality water solutions for residential, industrial, municipal, and commercial settings. Our family of brands offers one of the most varied product lines in the world, with world-class, water-related solutions focused on Drainage, HVAC and Hot Water, Plumbing & Flow Control and Water Quality & Rainwater Harvesting.

Further information can be found at: https://www.watts.com/

Product Description

Relief valves are designed to open at a preset pressure (or temperature) level and relieve the system when it has exceeded the desired level. The valve's relief of elevated liquid, gas, or steam pressures prevents damage to the system. This 3/4 inch pressure safety relief valve is used in commercial and industrial applications for low pressure, steam heating boilers and process equipment. It consists of a bronze body construction with NPT threaded male inlet and threaded female outlet (drain) connection, stainless steel spring, a top-guided stem, and a non-stick Teflon® disc-to-metal seating.

Further information can be found at: https://www.watts.com/products/plumbing-flow-control-solutions/relief-valves/asme-safety-valves/335/m335m2-030-34

Product Information

Functional Unit: 1 unit 1 packaged product

Mass: 0.227 kg

Reference Service Life: 20 Years

Product Specificity:

- ✗ Product Average
- ✓ Product Specific

Averaging:

Averaging was not conducted for this EPD.

Plants

Franklin Manufacturing Plant
583 S Main St, Franklin, NH 03235, USA

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s): 0342692

Product Classification Codes:

Masterformat - 15400
UNSPSC - 401416
EC3 - Plumbing -> PlumbingEquipment
EC3 - Plumbing -> PlumbingFixtures -> OtherPlumbingFixtures

Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Body_Brass	IT	80
Rivet_Brass	US	4
Bonnett_Steel	US	3
Washer_Steel	US	2
Disc Holder_Brass	US	2
Pull Rod_Brass	US	2
Adj Cap_Stainless Steel	US	2
Lever_Copper	US	1
Rivet_Brass	US	1
Bushing_C2600	US	1
Nameplate_Aluminium	US	1

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Paper	GLO	0.00021

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	None
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.000105

Hazardous Materials
No regulated hazardous or dangerous substances are included in this product.

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year: 2022

Manufacturing Specificity:

- ✗ Industry Average
- ✗ Manufacturer Average
- ✓ Facility Specific

Software and LCI Data Sources

LCA Software:	SimaPro v. 9.5		
LCI Foreground Database(s):	Ecoinvent v. 3.9.1	RoW	Cut-Off by Classification
LCI Background Database(s):	Ecoinvent v. 3.9.1	RoW	Cut-Off by Classification

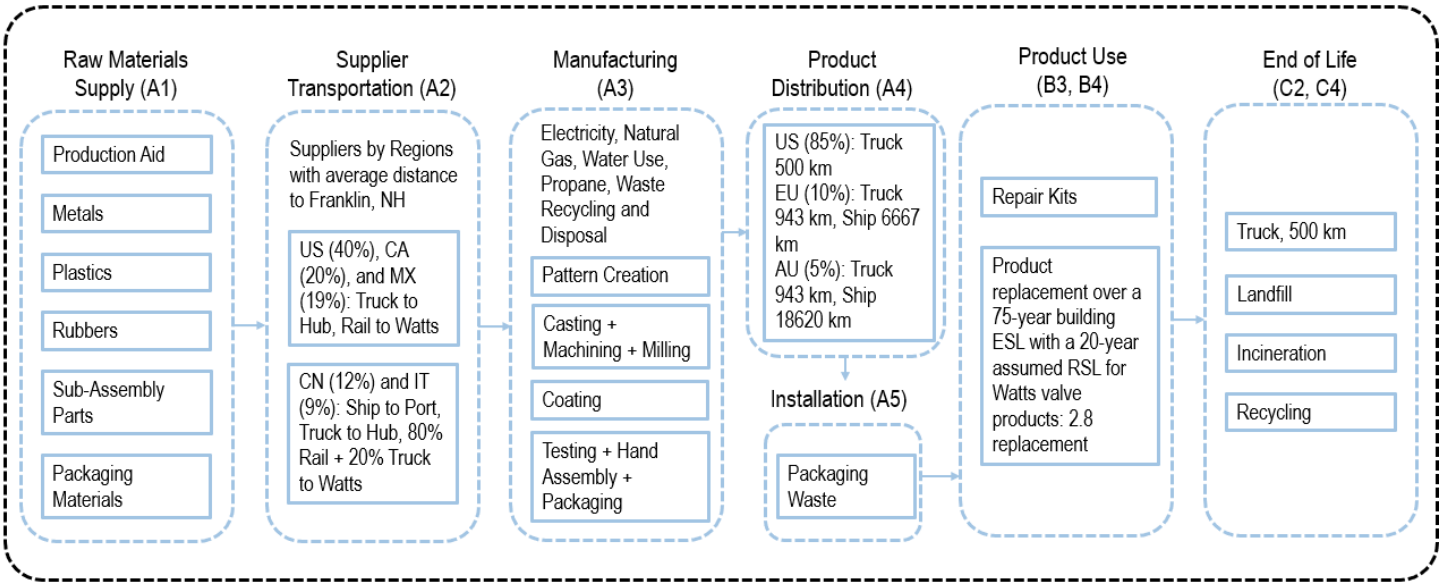
Renewable Electricity

Renewable electricity is used:	Yes
Electricity Source:	Offsite
Renewable type:	Wind
Percent of EPD Owner's product-related electricity covered:	100 %
Commitment pledged for entire EPD validity period:	Yes

System Boundary

Production	A1	Raw material supply	✓
	A2	Transport	✓
	A3	Manufacturing	✓
Construction	A4	Transport to site	✓
	A5	Assembly / Install	✓
Use	B1	Use	✓
	B2	Maintenance	✓
	B3	Repair	✓
	B4	Replacement	✓
	B5	Refurbishment	✓
	B6	Operational Energy Use	✓
	B7	Operational Water Use	✓
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	✓
	C2	Transport	✓
	C3	Waste Processing	✓
	C4	Disposal	✓
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	ND

Product Flow Diagram



Life Cycle Module Descriptions

The system boundary for this study is cradle-to-grave with modules A1-C4, covering supplied raw materials (A1), transport from suppliers to Watts (A2), production of manufactured products (A3), transport from Watts to customers (A4), product's installation (A5), product repair (B3), replacement (B4), transport to end-of-life facilities (C2), and disposal of the product (C4).

Each module includes provision of all relevant materials, products, and energy. Potential impacts and aspects related to wastage (i.e. production, transport and waste processing and end-of-life stage of lost waste products and materials) are considered in the module in which the wastage occurs.

No impacts from the product's use (B1, B2, B5-B7) or from demolition (C1) or waste processing (C3) are included. Waste processing is not included because the product is sent directly to disposal (C4). The installation module A5 contains only the packaging waste, other impacts in this module are declared as having zero impact as the process is manual using hand tools that don't consume energy. The use stage modules B1, B2, B5 to B7 are declared as having zero impacts as there are no direct energy or water use during consume use, nor is any direct emissions from the valve products once they are installed. The other use stage modules account for B3, materials needed for repair (i.e., repair kits description) and B4, replacing the valve to match building service life.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

While conducting an LCA, if the life cycles of more than one product are connected, allocation of the process inputs should be avoided by using the system boundary expansion approach. In accordance with the ISO 14040 series and PCR, mass should be used as the primary basis for co-product allocation. The allocations of relevance for calculation (appropriation of impacts across various products) shall be indicated, at least:

- Allocation in the use of recycled and/or secondary raw materials.
- Allocation of energy, ancillary and operating materials used for individual products in a factory.

No multi-output allocation was necessary in the foreground of the study. Allocation of secondary data taken from ecoinvent v3.9.1 cut-off by classification has allocation applied to it.

Given that raw materials are key contributors to environmental performance, mass-based allocation of plant overhead utility consumption, resource use and waste generation was applied for Franklin facility, where all products in this study are manufactured. Operational manufacturing energy and water inputs and waste stream are allocated to total pound of product output per product category based on earned hours, then to 1 pound of product. No allocation is required for products at end-of-life: product scrap and packaging waste at the job site is assumed to be inert in landfills, so no landfill gas is produced from product waste.

Cut-off Procedure

For the processes within the system boundary all energy and material flows have been included in the model. PCR allows for any mass flow to be omitted if it is less than 1%, with cumulative flows not exceeding 5%. In situations where gathering accurate weight data for smaller components acquired from suppliers, such as o-rings or tiny metal inserts, presents a challenge, the total weight of materials listed in the Bill of Materials (BOM) might not precisely align with the product's total weight as recorded in the system. To accommodate this discrepancy, a 5% cut-off criterion (note 1) has been implemented in the A1, Raw Material Calculation process. This approach helps ensure more accurate and realistic accounting of materials, despite the challenges in obtaining exact weights of smaller parts.

For other life cycle modules, this study includes 100% of the material flows; no known flows are excluded. Results from manufacturing are limited to the primary data obtained from product throughput and annual reports. The amount spent on production aides was minimal, so they were considered negligible and not included. All upstream and downstream activities are included using a combination of primary and secondary data. While the majority of inventory data are sourced from primary resources, representative proxies are used to close gaps in the absence of primary data.

This study uses the cut-off approach method for recycling. According to this approach, the first life of a material bears the environmental burdens of its production (e.g., raw material extraction and processing) and the second life (e.g., scrap input) bears the burdens of refurbishment (e.g., collection and refining of scrap). The burdens from waste treatment are taken by the life after which they occur.

Note 1: In the study, we have accounted for 100% of the materials by mass as detailed in the product's bill of materials, which includes not only the core components but also production aids and packaging. However, when aggregating the actual weights for each specific part, there may be a slight variance of up to +/- 5% between the sum of the weights of all components and the total product weight recorded in Watt's internal system. It is important to note that the internal system's figures are based on approximate product specifications and serve as a reference. Therefore, any perceived discrepancies or a 5% cut-off are due to these approximations and do not reflect omissions in our materials accounting.

Data Quality Discussion

Life cycle inventory data used in this study are evaluated based on three categories: precision and completeness, consistency and reproducibility, and representativeness.

Precision and completeness: Foreground data are sourced from primary information provided by the client and has been reviewed internally to ensure precision and completeness. In order to balance out seasonal variations, operations data over a 12-month period is used to represent production activities. In addition, key model input such as mass balance, energy balance and emission inventory are reviewed by TrueNorth Collective team.
Ecoinvent v3.9.1 cut-off by classification is used as the main database for background data. This version is published in 2023. Ecoinvent is widely used in research and industry to support life cycle assessment practices. Each version of this database goes through thorough review process and documentation of precision and completeness is available by the provider.

Consistency and reproducibility: To ensure consistency, primary data were collected at the same level of granularity. All input and output information, modelling assumptions and dataset choices are provided in this report for the purpose of reproducibility.

Representativeness: Refer to the sections above for details about representativeness.

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

IPCC AR5 GWP 100, TRACI 2.1

per 1 unit.

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Impact Category	Method	Unit	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
GWP-total	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	4.5	0.0352	0.0000868	ND	ND	0.26	12.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00703	ND	0.00515
GWP-total	TRACI 2.1	kg CO2 eq	4.44	0.0347	0.0000724	ND	ND	0.231	12.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00694	ND	0.00506
ODP	TRACI 2.1	kg CFC 11 eq	7.37e-8	5.82e-10	1.48e-13	ND	ND	6.84e-9	2.09e-7	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.16e-10	ND	8.54e-11
AP	TRACI 2.1	kg SO2 eq	0.147	0.000189	5.33e-8	ND	ND	0.000537	0.414	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0000377	ND	0.0000362
EP-fw	TRACI 2.1	kg N eq	0.112	0.0000359	3.92e-7	ND	ND	0.00124	0.313	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00000718	ND	0.000012
POCP	TRACI 2.1	kg O3 eq	0.63	0.00528	0.00000123	ND	ND	0.00825	1.78	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00106	ND	0.000569

Abbreviations:

GWP = Global Warming Potential, 100 years (may also be denoted as GWP-total, GWP-fossil (fossil fuels), GWP-biogenic (biogenic sources), GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)), ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential, AP = Acidification Potential, EP = Eutrophication Potential, SFP = Smog Formation Potential, POCP = Photochemical oxidant creation potential, ADP-Fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP-Minerals&Metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, WDP = Water deprivation potential, PM = Particular Matter Emissions, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater), HTP-c = Human toxicity (cancer), HTP-nc = Human toxicity (non-cancer), SQP = Soil quality index.

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase when product performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparison can be inaccurate, and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products which are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Resource Use Indicators

per 1 unit.

Indicator	Unit	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
PERE	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PERM	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PERT	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PENRE	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PENRM	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PENRT	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RPRE	MJ	12.3	0.00629	0.00000241	ND	ND	1.32	34.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00126	ND	0.00442
RPRM	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RPRT	MJ	12.3	0.00629	0.00000241	ND	ND	1.32	34.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00126	ND	0.00442
NRPRE	MJ	72.1	0.529	0.000122	ND	ND	1.55	204	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.106	ND	0.0857
NRPRM	MJ	0.332	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.93	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NRPRT	MJ	72.4	0.529	0.000122	ND	ND	1.55	205	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.106	ND	0.0857
ADP-fossil	MJ	6.03	0.0698	0.0000155	ND	ND	0.159	17.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.014	ND	0.0087
SM	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RSF	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NRSF	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
FW	m3	0.0000839	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.000235	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Abbreviations:

RPRE or PERE = Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel), RPRM or PERM = Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPRT or PERT = Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content, NRPRE or PENRE = Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRM or PENRM = Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRT or PENRT = Total non-renewable primary resources with energy content, SM: Secondary materials, RSF = Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF = Non-renewable secondary fuels, RE = Recovered energy, ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential, FW = Use of net freshwater resources, VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.

Waste and Output Flow Indicators

per 1 unit.

Indicator	Unit	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
HWD	kg	0.0751	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.21	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NHWD	kg	0.00715	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RWD	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
HLRW	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ILLRW	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CRU	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MFR	kg	0.239	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.669	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MER	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MNER	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEE	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EET	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Abbreviations:

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = Radioactive waste disposed, HLRW = High-level radioactive waste, ILLRW = Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, CRU = Components for re-use, MFR or MR = Materials for recycling, MER = Materials for energy recovery, MNER = Materials for incineration, no energy recovery, EE or EEE = Recovered energy exported from the product system, EET = Exported thermal energy.

Carbon Emissions and Removals

per 1 unit.

Indicator	Unit	A1A2A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
BCRP	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCEP	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCRK	kg CO2	-0.000384	ND	ND	ND	ND	-0.174	-0.00108	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCEK	kg CO2	ND	ND	0.000432	ND	ND	0.0435	0.00121	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
BCEW	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CCE	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CCR	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CWNR	kg CO2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Abbreviations:

BCRP = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product, BCEP = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product, BCRK = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging, BCEK = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging, BCEW = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes, CCE = Calcination Carbon Emissions, CCR = Carbonation Carbon Removals, CWNR = Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non-Renewable Sources used in Production Processes, GWP-luc = Carbon Emissions from Land-use Change.

Scenarios

Transport to the building/construction site (A4)

A4 Module

Fuel Type:	Diesel
Liters of Fuel:	27.6 l/100km
Vehicle Type:	16-32 metric ton, EURO3 Truck
Transport Distance:	2700 km
Capacity Utilization:	37 %
Packaging Mass:	0.0021 kg
Weight of products transported:	0.227 kg
Capacity utilization volume factor:	<1
Assumptions for scenario development:	Products are shipped out from Watts facility in Franklin, NH, on pallets to customers directly. 85% of customers are based in US, 10% in Europe, mostly France and 5% in Australia. The study uses a conservative assumption that packaged products are shipped via a 16-32 metric ton, EURO3 truck using diesel fuel for US, EU, and AU and a freight container ship using heavy fuel oil for EU and AU. Above information represents North American transport as this covers 85% of transportation. The total transportation impacts of the A4 phase were calculated based on a weighted average of: •Franklin, NH to US Customer: 2700 km by truck (85%) •Franklin, NH to EU Customer: 943 km by truck and 6667 km by ship (10%) •Franklin, NH to AU Customer: 943 km by truck and 18520 km by ship (5%)
Truck Distance (weighted average for US, EU and AU customer):	2436.45 km
Freight Container Ship Distance (weighted average for EU and AU customer):	1592.7 km

Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

Mass of Packaging Waste Specified by Type:	0.00021 kg
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Packaging:	0.000105 kg
Assumptions for scenario development:	The installation process is manual using hand tools that don't consume energy. Therefore, only product packaging waste is included in this module. It is assumed all packaging wastes are transported to a waste treatment facility with an average of 100 km by truck. Other impacts in this module are declared as having zero impact. The paper and paperboard packaging EOL assumptions are based on the EPA recommendation of: -Recycled Percentage: 68.21% -Incineration Percentage: 6.23% -Landfill Percentage: 25.55%

Reference Service Life

B1 Module

RSL:	20 Years

Repair (B3)

B3 Module

Repair Cycle:	1 Cycles/RSL
Ancillary Materials Specified by Type:	0.000635 kg
Waste Materials From Repair:	0.000635 kg
Repair Process Information:	Repair processes are done manually. Parts are replaced with identical parts from a standard repair kit specific to the product.
Further assumptions for scenario development:	Total weight of repair kits is 0.000635 kg which includes the o-rings, gaskets, springs, and discs.

Replacement (B4)

B4 Module

Reference Service Life:	20 Years
Replacement Cycle:	2.8 (ESL/RSL)-1
Further assumptions for scenario development:	Product replacement over a 75-year building ESL with a 20-year assumed RSL for Watts valve products, is calculated as a total of 3.8 [75 / 20 = 3.75, rounded-up to the nearest tenth] of valves needed over the building's lifetime. Total replacement is calculated as 2.8 [75 / 20 – 1 = 2.75, rounded-up to the nearest tenth] of valves. B4 includes these life cycle stages (A1-A5, C2 and C4).

End of Life

C1 - C4 Modules

Collection Process

Collected Separately:	0.227 kg

Recovery

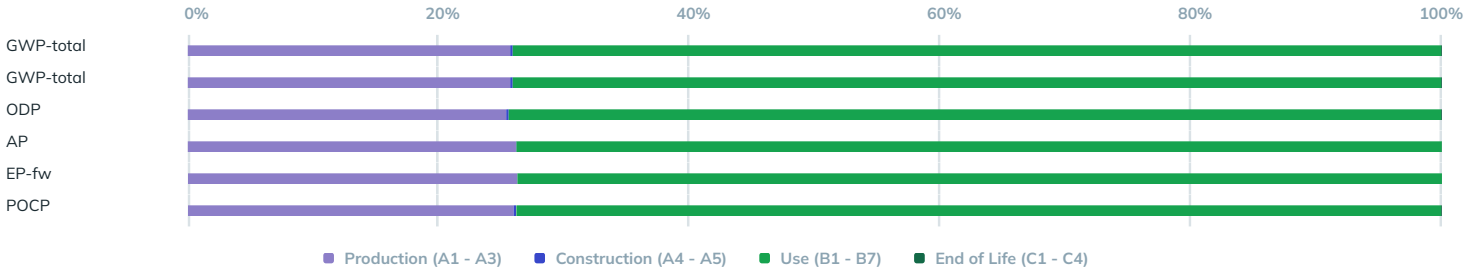
Landfill:	0.227 kg

Assumptions for scenario development:

A 16-32 metric ton, EURO3 truck is used for EOL transportation with an average distance of 100 km by truck (C2).
Due to mixed materials product is assumed to be landfilled at 100% rate (C4).

Interpretation

The analysis of Watts valve products provides useful insights regarding the cradle-to-grave environmental impacts. The LCA results also identify where substantial impacts are occurring to allow further process and materials improvements to be implemented by Watts. The cradle-to-grave impacts for all products are dominated by the B4 replacement phase as ~2.8 declared units are needed to reach the 75 year building lifespan per the PCR requirement. This stage typically accounts for ~70% of the impacts throughout the products' lifecycle. After this the second largest contributor is the A1 Raw Materials Extraction and Processing stage. This stage accounts for ~10-20% of the lifecycle impacts. The A3 Manufacturing stage accounts for 5-10% of the impacts, with the other stages accounting for <1%.



Environmental Activities and Certifications

Certification
ISO 9001
ISO 14001

Further Information

Impact Assessment with REC

LCIA Method	Impact Category	Unit	A1A2A3
IPCC AR5 GWP 100	GWP-total	kg CO2 eq	4.067
TRACI 2.1	GWP-total	kg CO2 eq	4.043
TRACI 2.1	ODP	kg CFC 11 eq	5.32E-08
TRACI 2.1	AP	kg SO2 eq	0.166
TRACI 2.1	EP-fw	kg N eq	0.051
TRACI 2.1	POCP	kg O3 eq	0.006404008

Cradle to Gate Impact Assessment Percent Reduction with REC

The percent reduction of cradle-to-gate impacts with Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) is calculated as:

PCC AR5 GWP 100, GWP-total = 9.7% reduction
TRACI 2.1, GWP-total = 9.7% reduction
TRACI 2.1, ODP = 2.3% reduction
TRACI 2.1, AP = 0.15% reduction
TRACI 2.1, EP-fw = 0.16% reduction
TRACI 2.1, POCP = 0.46% reduction

References

Product Page: https://www.watts.com/products/plumbing-flow-control-solutions/hydronic-steam-heating/boiler-feed-water-pressure-regulators/b911/b911s-m3
Product Specification: https://www.watts.com/dfsmedia/0533dbba17714b1ab581ab07a4cbb521/20277-source/es-911-pdf
BOM information: Internal ERP System

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