

Environmental Product Declaration

Caesarstone ICON™

Advanced mineral surfaces by strategic partners





In accordance with
ISO 14025:2006 and
EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

**Caesarstone ICON™
Advanced mineral surfaces
by strategic partners**

from Caesarstone Ltd.

Programme

The International EPD® System,
www.environdec.com

Programme operator

EPD International AB

EPD registration number

EPD-IES-0031648:001

Publication date

24-08-2026

Valid until

24-08-2031

Average EPD for a defined product group, as aligned
with ISO 14025.

An EPD should provide current information and may
be updated if conditions change. The stated validity
is therefore subject to the continued registration and
publication at www.environdec.com

Product recently on the market – Results of this EPD
shall be used with care as the LCI data is not yet
based on 1 year of production which may result in
increased uncertainty.

EPD of multiple products, based
on weighted average results of the
product group

Product

Vietnam

- 4004 Raw Concrete
- 5031 Statuario Maximus
- 5100 Vanilla Noir
- 5110 Alpine Mist
- 5112 Aterra Blanca
- 5113 Solenna
- 5130 Cosmopolitan White
- 5132 Celestial Sky
- 5133 Symphony Grey
- 5140 Dreamy Carrara
- 5144 Rossa Nova
- 5171 Arabetto
- 5310 Brillianza
- 5441 Glacier Flow
- 5444 Luner Frost
- 6131 Bianco Drift
- 6134 Georgian Bluffs
- 6313 Turbine Grey

Israel

- 8100 Calacatta Lacebound
- 8101 Clearlight
- 8151 Moonflow
- 8451 Wild Storm
- 8477 Ocean Sage
- 8521 Wild Taj

General EPD Information

Programme information

Programme

The International EPD® System

Address

EPD International AB
Box 210 60,
SE-100 31 Stockholm
Sweden

Website

www.environdec.com

Email

info@environdec.com

Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification

Product Category Rules (PCR)

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

PCR – Construction products 2019 2.0.1,

PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. See www.environdec.com for a list of members. Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact.

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

LCA accountability: Sher Consulting Services, Hadar Oryan

Third-party verification

Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via::

Individual EPD verification without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool

Third-party verifier: Niels Jungbluth, ESU-services GmbH, Switzerland

Approved by: International EPD System

Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:

☐ Yes ☒ No



The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/declared units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

The Life Cycle Assessment study has been performed in accordance with the requirements of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and based on EN 15804 + A2 (adapted) V1.00 / EF 3.1 Reference package.

This study complies with ISO 14040 and ISO 14020, and ISO 14025. This study has Compliance with PCR – Construction products 2019 2.0.1 and other requirements in General Programme Instructions V5 in the International EPD® System and complementary requirements at www.environdec.com. The LCA uses Ecoinvent 3.11 database.

Environmental Product Declaration in accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804

EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804

The EPD represents 8 body formulations

Company information

Owner of the EPD: Caesarstone Ltd. M.P. MENASHE SDOT YAM, Sharon Area, 3780400 Israel, +972-4-6109955

Contact: Gili Harpaz, ESG leader, Caesarstone

Address and contact information of the LCA practitioner commissioned by the EPD owner, if applicable: Hadar Oryan, Hadar.oryan@mxns.com

Description of the organisation: Caesarstone Ltd is the pioneer of quartz countertops that have been at the forefront of this category since 1987. Caesarstone design, manufacture, and market engineered stone surfaces that secure safety and guarantee the durability to bring everlasting beauty indoors and outdoors for residential and commercial applications. As part of its commitment to sustainability, and mitigating product environmental impact, following past EPDs, Caesarstone has decided to look into the environmental impact of Icon – engineered stone countertops.

Target Audience: B2B

Name and location of production site(s):

Vietnam site, Ha Nam Province

Israel Site, Northern Israel

About *Caesarstone*



With a history spanning over 35 years, the Caesarstone story continues to evolve.

For the past three decades, we have crafted countertops for millions of homes worldwide, and we consider it a privilege to be part of the daily lives of families in over 50 countries. Since our establishment in 1987, much has changed. Kitchens have transformed, and there is a heightened awareness and concern for the natural environment, material resources, and climate change. We embrace these changes through our customer-centric approach.

In recent years, we have made significant strides in research and development, evolving our engineered stone to create the next generation of surfaces. This strategic shift has expanded our product portfolio to include a range of innovative materials and surfaces that support our long-term growth and sustainability strategy. We have implemented a series of initiatives, innovations, and commitments to address the demands of an ever-evolving world.



Furthermore, we have strategically pivoted to optimize operations and reduce overhead costs. As part of this strategy, we ceased operations at our Sdot Yam site in June and closed our Richmond Hill facility in December. This shift involved transitioning part of our in-house production to Original Equipment Manufacturers (Strategic Partners) primarily based in Asia, including China, India, and Vietnam. Our strategic restructuring has focused on expanding these partnerships to ensure they meet high ESG standards and adhere to our EPD requirements. Our process involves two key stages: vendor selection and ongoing support to enhance their EPD performance, ensuring uniformity and quality across our supply chain. We are taking the next steps to create new methods and standards to achieve our business and sustainability vision. We are focused on product innovation, environmental performance, ensuring end-to-end safety throughout the entire product lifecycle, and fostering a culture of governance that aims to meet the highest business standards. All of this is accomplished through our community of employees and partners who believe in the human capacity to create something new and extraordinary.

Main Accreditations

Caesarstone is ISO 14001 certified, a global standard for environmental protection; ISO 9001 certified, a quality management standard); NSF certification for public health and safety; and has been awarded the respected Greenguard.



ISO 14001: the international standard for establishing an environmental management system to guide working towards meeting environmental goals; monitoring compliance activities; investing in tools for enhancing a quality environment; employee and supplier training; health and safety procedures; and establishing efficient production processes.

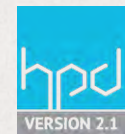
Caesarstone is certified with the Environmental Management System in accordance with ISO 14001.



Greenguard Gold: Caesarstone surfaces comply with the GREENGUARD GOLD standard (formerly known as GREENGUARD Children & Schools Certification), which evaluates the sensitive nature of school populations combined with the unique building characteristics found in schools and presents the most rigorous product emissions criteria to date.



Greenguard: Caesarstone surfaces comply with GREENGUARD certification, which verifies that Caesarstone products meet the most stringent indoor air emission standards.



HPD: The Health Product Declaration (HPD)® Open Standard* requires full disclosure of potential chemicals of concern in products by comparing product ingredients to a set of priority hazard lists based on the GreenScreen for Safer Chemicals and additional lists from other government agencies. In 2021, Caesarstone updated its HPD to align with the new HPD v2.3 standard. The HPD covers Caesarstone surfaces.



Scientific Certification Systems (SCS): Certified for recycled content. Some of our models are made from pre-consumer recycled raw materials, such as mirror and glass or high-quality reclaimed post-production waste from the fabrication process.



NSF51: The International Health and Safety Foundation sanitary standard ensures our working surfaces are safe for use in all food environments. Caesarstone's non-porous surfaces inhibit the growth of mildew and bacteria, thus creating a hygienic surface.



Mindful Materials: Caesarstone products are found in the Mindful Materials library, a platform that enables the building industry to obtain information concerning statements and certifications regarding quality and environmental aspects of products.



European Food Contact Materials regulations: The European Union has adopted wide-ranging regulation regarding materials that come into contact with food products (Food Contact Materials; FCMs). Caesarstone products abide by the two leading regulations: Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 2023/ 2006 on Good Manufacturing Practices.*

*This is an independent statement based on assessments by Intertek Consumer Goods GmbH, an internationally recognized testing body, in compliance with the regulation's criteria.



Nordic Ecolabel: Caesarstone's models are listed in the Building Materials Database for the Nordic Ecolabel.



LEED: Developed by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC), LEED Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design is an American accredited certification program for the design, construction, and operation of high-performance green buildings. We are a member of USGBC, and Caesarstone's products can contribute to LEED v3 and LEED v4 projects.

Select Caesarstone models can contribute to the LEED Material & Resources credit, and can be included in the calculation for total recycled content used in a project. Our models also contributes to the Building Product Disclosure and Optimization – Material Ingredients credit, as we have published a Health Product Declaration (HPD) that covers all variations of Caesarstone surfaces.

Declare.

Declare: Our ingredients are clearly listed on Declare Labels that are verified and approved by an external third-party, for full transparency you can trust about what's exactly inside the majority of our products, which are 100% fit for use in Living Building Challenge (LBC) projects, LEED buildings, and International Living Future Institute (ILFI) initiatives.



Red List Declaration: Caesarstone publishes a Red List declaration, self-certifying that none of the materials from the Red List, as detailed on the International Living Future Institute website, is intentionally added to a specific list of Caesarstone models.

Product Information



Product information

Product name:

24 Caesarstone ICON collection products, manufactured in two sites.

Product identification:

The Caesarstone ICON collection is the company's newest generation of mineral surfaces. Instead of conventional high-silica quartz formulations, ICON uses what Caesarstone calls "advanced mineral surfaces" - a proprietary blend with less than 1% crystalline silica and a high proportion of recycled content.

For a more in-depth view please visit:

<https://www.caesarstone.co.il/collection-2026>

Product description: Mineral Benchtop countertop, with the service life of 75 years.

UN CPC code: The CPC Code 375 is described as Articles of concrete, cement and plaster.

Geographical scope:

The production of the Caesarstone ICON benchtop takes place in two facilities: Vietnam in Ha Nam province, and in northern Israel. The source for most raw materials was International; with major source locations such as: China, USA, The Netherlands, France, Germany, Spain, England and Israel. Distribution to customers is worldwide: Canada, USA, Australia, Israel, South East Asia and rest of the world (mainly Europe).

Life Cycle Assessment Information

Representation of Models

A total of 24 models were analysed, 18 produced in a Vietnamese site, and 6 produced in a site located in Israel.

Researched Products

Vietnam

- 4004 Raw Concrete
- 5031 Statuario Maximus
- 5100 Vanilla Noir
- 5110 Alpine Mist
- 5112 Aterra Blanca
- 5113 Solenna
- 5130 Cosmopolitan White
- 5132 Celestial Sky
- 5133 Symphony Grey
- 5140 Dreamy Carrara
- 5144 Rossa Nova
- 5171 Arabetto
- 5310 Brillianza
- 5441 Glacier Flow
- 5444 Luner Frost
- 6131 Bianco Drift
- 6134 Georgian Bluffs
- 6313 Turbine Grey

Israel

- 8100 Calacatta Lacebound
- 8101 Clearlight
- 8151 Moonflow
- 8451 Wild Storm
- 8477 Ocean Sage
- 8521 Wild Taj

Table 1 - Researched Product Lists

The PCR of construction products 2.0.1 allows us to present multiple products in one EPD, as the representation will contain the weighted average results of the product group. The weighting is based on the sold percentage of researched products in this study.

The full end product countertop comes in different sizes and weights. Each model can be attained in two sizes.

Dimensions (CM)	Thickness (MM)	Total M2
1650x3300	20	236-254
1650x3300	30	340-381

Table 2 – Model Dimensions and Conversion

Declared Unit

The Declared Unit is one kg of Caesarstone “ICON” mineral benchtop. A single countertop is professionally referred to as a “slab”. Below are the materials composing the different products. The declared unit also includes the product packaging, which includes low density polyethylene film.

The tables below depict average conversion factor of kg to 1m2, and of the full product weight, which can be used to calculate full product results. The first table for 20 mm thickness and the second for 30 mm.

Conversion - Weight per 1m2 and per Full Product Dimensions of 20 mm Thickness					
Vietnam	kg/m2	Full Dimensions, kg	Israel	kg/m2	Full Dimensions, kg
4004 - Raw Concrete	43.53	237	8100 - Calacatta Lacebound	44.08	240
5031 - Statuario Maximus	45.93	250	8101 - Clearlight	43.34	236
5100 - Vanilla Noir	45.00	245	8151 - Moonflow	42.42	231
5110 - Alpine Mist	45.37	247	8451 - Wild Storm	44.08	240
5112 - Aterra Blanca	43.34	236	8477 - Ocean Sage	45.55	248
5113 - Solenna	45.19	246	8521 - Wild Taj	42.42	231
5130 - Cosmopolitan White	46.64	254			
5132 - Celestial Sky	45.00	245			
5133 - Symphony Grey	45.75	249			
5140 - Dreamy Carrara	44.82	244			
5144 - Rossa Nova	45.00	245			
5171 - Arabetto	44.64	243			
5310 - Brillianza	45.19	246			
5441 - Glacier Flow	44.82	244			
5444 - Luner Frost	44.45	242			
6131 - Bianco Drift	46.11	251			
6134 - Georgian Bluffs	45.75	249			
6313 - Turbine Grey	45.00	245			

Table 3 – Conversion table to 1 m2, 20 mm thickness

Conversion - Weight per 1m2 and per Full Product Dimensions of 30 mm Thickness					
Vietnam	kg/m2	Full Dimensions, kg	Israel	kg/m2	Full Dimensions, kg
4004 - Raw Concrete	65.44	356	8100 - Calacatta Lacebound	66.18	360
5031 - Statuario Maximus	68.93	375	8101 - Clearlight	65.07	354
5100 - Vanilla Noir	66.91	364	8151 - Moonflow	63.69	347
5110 - Alpine Mist	65.63	357	8451 - Wild Storm	66.18	360
5112 - Aterra Blanca	64.52	351	8477 - Ocean Sage	68.38	372
5113 - Solenna	67.28	366	8521 - Wild Taj	63.69	347
5130 - Cosmopolitan White	70.04	381			
5132 - Celestial Sky	67.65	368			
5133 - Symphony Grey	68.75	374			
5140 - Dreamy Carrara	62.50	340			
5144 - Rossa Nova	67.46	367			
5171 - Arabetto	67.10	365			
5310 - Brillianza	67.28	366			
5441 - Glacier Flow	67.28	366			
5444 - Luner Frost	66.73	363			
6131 - Bianco Drift	67.28	366			
6134 - Georgian Bluffs	67.28	366			
6313 - Turbine Grey	67.28	366			

Table 4 – Conversion table to 1 m2, 30 mm thickness

Two main factors determine the product result range. The first is the original material input amount before material loss. The more material inputs went into manufacturing before material loss, and the greater the material loss – the higher the impact results the product will have.

The second contributing factor is factory energy consumption between the two sites. Israel site consumes 2.6 times more energy per product, making these products have higher climate impact due to greater energy use. This is mostly attributed to differences in production capacity and production efficiency due to substantially greater production amounts in Vietnam making the Vietnam energy consumption substantially lower.

Grouping of the products

The variations of GWP result in the models is more than 10%, however, their grouping can be justified, as all models belong to the same commercial collection of ICON benchtops.

This collection’s uniqueness lies in the fact that all models use Caesarstone’s “advanced mineral surfaces” a proprietary blend with less than 1 % crystalline silica and a high proportion of recycled content. Meaning all the ICON collection products have recycled glass as their main component (equal or more than 80% of total product ingredients).

All models use the same raw materials (with variations in percents as seen later on in content table), undergo similar production processes and use the same equipment. The production of these products occurs in two sites – Vietnam and Israel. As described further below – Although similar processes take place in both sites, the Israel facility consumes 2.6 times more energy per product than the Vietnam site. This difference is primarily a result of economies of scale: Vietnam functions as the primary hub-handling 98% of total production volume and achieving high operational efficiency-whereas the site in Israel accounts for only 2% of volume. Additionally, the Vietnam site benefits from closer geographical proximity to its supply chain, resulting in shorter raw material transport distances (Stage A2) compared to the longer supplier distances required for the Israel facility.

Reference service life: 75 years.

Time representativeness: Data was collected for January to June 2025.

Primary manufacturing data were collected over a six-month period due to the recent implementation of new production recipes, which have only been in use for this duration. As no full-year data were available for the current production configuration, the six-month dataset represents the only relevant and representative option. This approach is consistent



with the Construction Products PCR v2.0.1, Section 4.6.2, which allows justified deviations from one-year data collection when a product is newly introduced or recently placed on the market.

Database(s) and LCA software used: Simapro 10.2, Ecoinvent 3.11.

For foreground data the study source is Caesarstone company. This data includes production of product, distribution, transport, customer use, and end of life technology true to production for the year of January to June 2025. For background data the sources include Ecoinvent 3.11 and system model of cut off is chosen. Specifically, for A5 – customer maintenance, a reference of quantities for auxiliary materials was extracted from an EPD of a similar product.¹ The calculation software used is SimaPro 10.2.

The impact assessment method used in this study is EN 15804+A2, EF 3.1 normalization and weighting values, published in July 2022.

1 - Dekton, EPD N°. S-P-00916 – version 2 Publication date: 01/10/2016



Content declaration

The mass (weight) of one unit of a product, as purchased or per declared unit: 1 kg of ICON countertop

Content Information

Product components	Avg % in Product	Biogenic Material, weight % of product	Biogenic material, kg C/product	Min - Max Range
Minerals /Inorganic Fillers	86.09%	0	0	83.30 -89.98%
Polymer matrix system	13.29%	0	0	8.85 -15.24%
Coupling agent	0.31%	0	0	0.23 – 0.37%
Color Pigments	0.19%	0	0	0 – 3.64%
Curing agents	0.13%	0	0	0.09 – 0.28%
Additives	0.00%	0	0	0.00-0.05%
Packaging Material	Weight,kg	Weight % vs the product	Biogenic Material, kg/c	
Nylon	0.0007	0.05%	0	

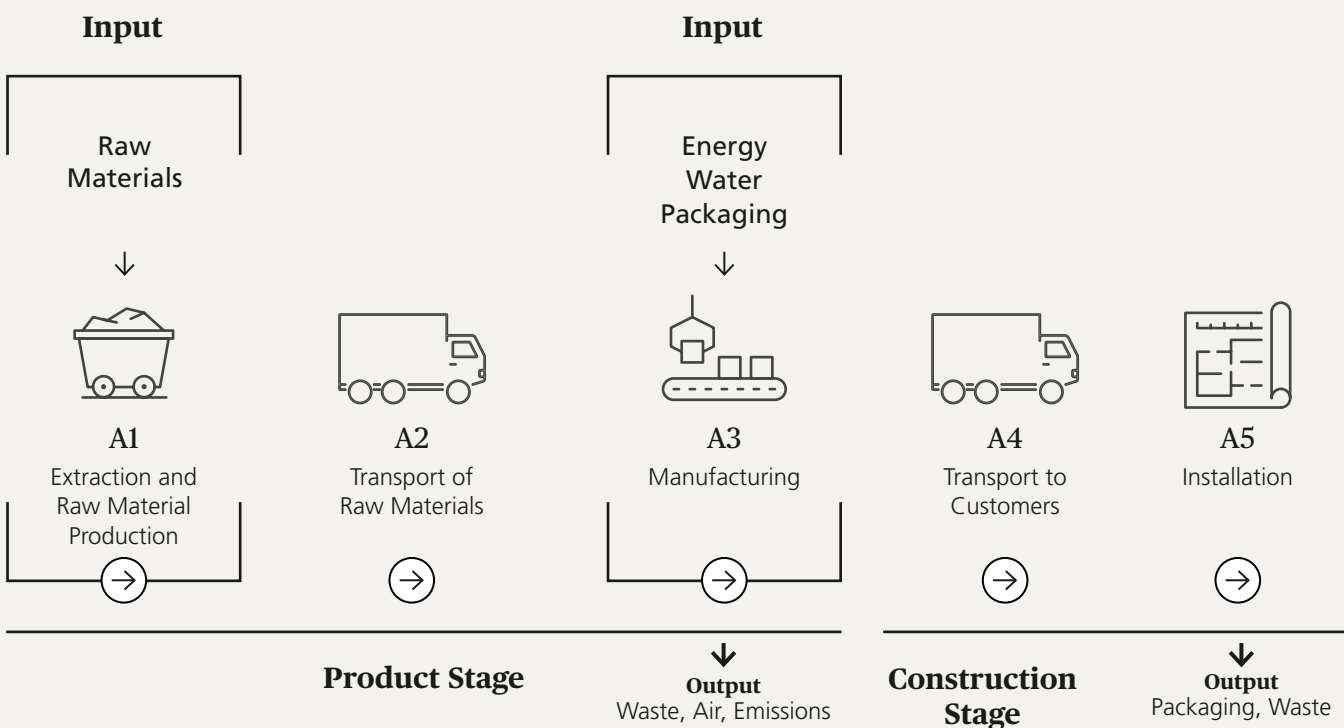
Table 5 – Content Information

There are no SVHCs used in product or packaging, and thus they do not exceed the permitted limit of 0.1% by weight of the product according to candidate list SVHC 2025.

Weight of Materials in 1 KG – Bill of Material, Weighted Average	KG
Polymer matrix system	1.75E-01
Curing agents	1.64E-03
Inorganic fillers/minerals	1.14E+00
Coupling agent	4.02E-03
Pigments	2.45E-03
Additive	1.21E-05

Table 6 – Average Weighted Bill of Materials

System Diagram



Description of system boundaries:

Cradle to gate with options, module B2, C1- C4, module D and optional modules. The following stages are included in this study: Production and transport of raw materials, processing of raw materials into final product, distribution to customers, Installation at customer home and customer maintenance, transport and end of life treatment in landfill. The scenarios included are currently in use and are representative for one of the most probable alternatives.

A1 Depicts the raw material production. Additionally, for each of the sites amount of plastic, metal and cardboard used in packaging of raw materials, was added, and depicted as waste flows later on in A3. The amounts and materials are based on Vietnam data as Israel had less specific material data on the matter. Product packaging is included in modules A3, A4, and treated in Module A5.

A1 – Raw Material Packaging – Vietnam and Israel	Unit - kg
Polypropylene Sheet	0.0010
Metal	0.0010
Cardboard	0.0005

Table 7 – A1 Raw Material Packaging

A2 Describes the transportation of these materials to the sites, the main transport means are ship and lorry. The amount of raw material needed to produce a final 1 kilogram of each model varies – with raw material amounting from 1.23 kg - 1.50 kg.

A3 Includes the production of the countertops, in each facility. The manufacturing of the product includes the following phases:

Transport of raw materials to silos, liquid mixing, mixer of other raw materials, portion divider, injecting of color pattern (in specific models), presser, oven, cooling conveyor belt,

calibration of the product and cutting of PVA paper, polishing, wrapping in nylon packaging, and storage. Additionally, all sites have a water treatment facility on site – allowing for a closed water circuit and reuse of water throughout the process.

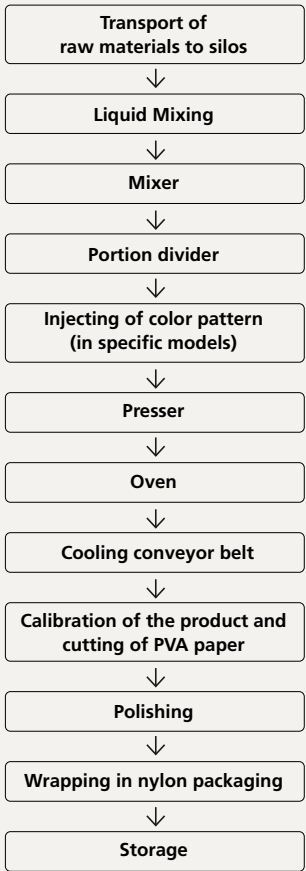
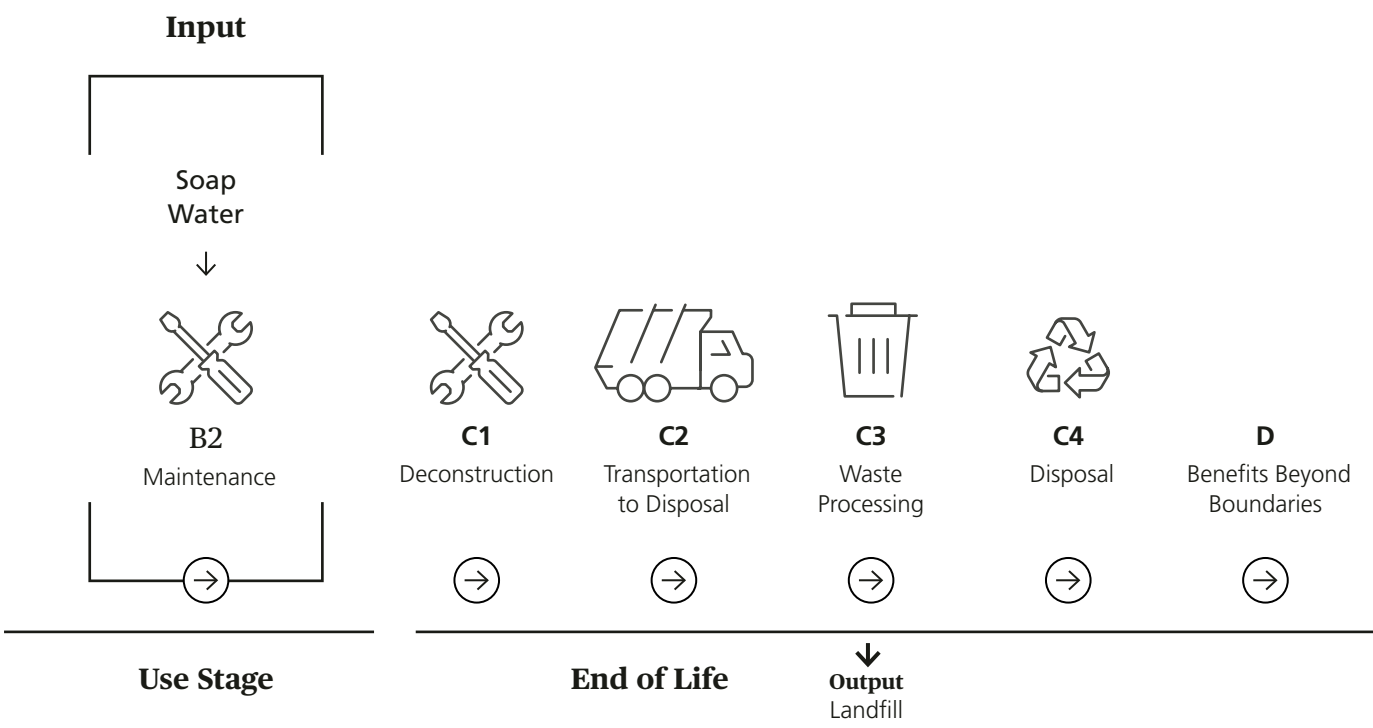


FIG 1 – Manufacturing flow chart



Waste flows (apart from material loss which is unique to each product) are based on Vietnam data (as Israel had less specific data) and include: Raw material packaging plastic, metal, and carton. Additional waste to recycling includes Nylon used in production (Vietnam only), and kraft paper used in the production in Israel site. Product material loss is specific to each product.

Material loss 0.25-0.44 kg is due to calibration, polishing and production processes. This is a substantial portion of the product which is lost. Material loss in Israel site is sent to landfill, where in Vietnam material loss is treated with recycling.

Material losses are common in engineered stone countertop production because the product is precisely fabricated and requires calibration, polishing, and finishing during manufacturing to achieve the required thickness, flatness, and surface quality.

Water is used throughout the process, in a fully closed circuit, in both facilities, with entire water amount being reused within the production.

In light of water being used throughout the process air particles created during processing/polishing/sawing is minimal, measurement of air particles in site is lower than regulatory amount demanding regular measurement. Therefore there is no measurement of material particles in the manufacturing site directly. All particles can be seen as included in the “material loss” that is calculated.

In terms of product packaging nylon amounts were given by Caesarstone.

The following table includes A3 inputs and outputs in Vietnam:

A3 – Manufacturing – Inputs – Vietnam		
Material	Amount	Unit
Electricity	0.24	kwh
Diesel (forklifts)	0.00556	MJ
Natural Gas	0.441	MJ
Water consumption	0.64	kg
Acetone	0.0008	kg
PVA	0.0015	kg

Table 8 – A3 Inputs

Product Packaging – A3		
Packaging material	Amount	Unit
Packaging film, low density polyethylene	0.0007	kg

Table 9 – A3 Packaging

A3 – Manufacturing - Outputs			
Material	Treatment	Amount	Unit
Raw material packaging	Recycling	0.004	kg
Product Material loss	Recycling	0.25-0.44	kg
PVA used in production	Recycling	0.0015	kg

Table 10 – A3 Outputs

The following table includes A3 inputs and outputs in Israel:

A3 – Manufacturing – Inputs – Israel Site		
Material	Amount	Unit
Electricity	0.598	kwh
Diesel (forklifts)	0.0377	MJ
Natural Gas	0.0009	MMBTU
LPG	0.26	MJ
Water consumption	0.64	kg
Acetone	0.00616	kg
Kraft paper	0.0145	kg

Table 11 – A3 Inputs

Product Packaging – A3		
Packaging material	Amount	Unit
Packaging film, low density polyethylene	0.0007	kg

Table 12– A3 Packaging

A3 – Manufacturing - Outputs			
Material	Treatment	Amount	Unit
Raw material packaging	Recycling	0.004	kg
Kraft paper	Recycling	0.0145	kg
Material loss	Landfill	0.37-0.49	kg

Table 13 – A3 Outputs

In terms of electricity data sets, the closest location, and newest possible data sets on Ecoinvent were used. A Vietnam data set for the Vietnamese site, and a created data set for Israel based on 2024 IEA data. Both data sets are national grid averages data mixes.

Quite a large difference between the Israel and Vietnam site can be seen in energy consumption With Israel site using 2.6 times more energy than that used in Vietnam for the production of each product.

This big difference in energy consumption is mostly due to much bigger quantities being produced in Vietnam, making the site production very efficient, whereas Israel is a smaller site with less utilized production and much smaller production amounts (producing 2% of sales vs 98% of sales in Vietnam).

Israel	Sher 2024 - Electricity medium voltage	kg co2eq/kwh	0.710
Vietnam	VN - electricity medium voltage	kg co2eq/kwh	0.631

Table 14 - Electricity GWP-GHG impact

A4 Models distribution is true to Jan-June 2025 data.

Israel Site:

For the products made in Israel there were three customer shipping locations. Israel, Row (Mostly Europe), and USA. Additionally, in terms of road transport: a lorry with a distance of 170 km from the factory to Ashdod port, and another specific average weighted amount of km from destination port to most likely customer in km by road via lorry was modeled. Finally, a “last mile” 30 km was used via light commercial vehicle.

A4 - Israel site customer distance distribution				
		ISRAEL	ROW	USA
Distance	Unit	In-Country avg	Belgium Antwerp port	New york port
Shipping - Ship	Nautic Mile	0	3371	5211
Road in Destination Country -Lorry	km	0	50	400
Road in Israel factory to Port - Lorry	Km	170	170	170
Last mile in destination country - Light commercial vehicle	km	30	30	30

Table 15 - Transport Distance by Transport Type and Location Israel

Vietnam Site:

Shipping via sea was to: Canada, USA, Australia, Israel, South East Asia and rest of the world (mainly Europe). Additionally, in terms of road transport: a lorry with a distance of 140 km from the Vietnam factory to most likely port, and another specific average weighted amount of km from destination port to most likely customer in km by road via lorry was modeled. Finally, a “last mile” 30 km was used via light commercial vehicle.

A4 - Customer transport						
Category	Unit	AUS	CANADA	ROW	UK	USA
Sea distance - Freight ship	NM	4146	6606	8939	8893	11833
land distance within destination country - Lorry	km	100	2000	500	100	400
Land distance Vietnam factory to port - Lorry	km	140	140	140	140	140
Last mile- By Light commercial vehile	km	30	30	30	30	30

Table 16 - Transport Distance by Transport Type and Location Vietnam

A5 Includes installation of the countertops in customer homes/ fabricator facility. For a full countertop, using a circular saw for half an hour of use would consume approximately 0.9 KWH. The average full slab is between 231-254 kg. To receive the amount of KWH used on 1 kg, we divided the 0.9 kwh, by each model’s weight. For the adhesive – a silicon adhesive is modeled to include 300 grams of silicon product for 1m2, as our products have 5.44 m2 we calculated: 1.635 kg of silicone, for the full product weight. In order to receive the amount for our declared unit a calculation of 1.635 divided by each product specific full weight is needed, based on literature findings².

A5 – Installation Inputs	
Silicone Adhesive	1.635 kg / weight of each full model
Electricity	0.009 kwh / weight of each full model

Table 17 - A5 Material inputs

Additionally, A5 models the transport and disposal of the packaging in which the product arrived, in this case - nylon to waste treatment. As this data is not collected by Caesarstone, the basis is literature.

Nylon is modeled following the 2022 OECD report – 19% incineration, 9% recycling, 50% sanitary landfill and 22% in uncontrolled treatment such as open pit dumps.

A 100 km average to waste treatment facility was modeled.

A5 – Installation - Waste treatment	
Nylon - Incineration	0.00013 kg
Nylon - Recycling	6.3E-5 kg
Nylon - Landfill	0.00035 kg
Nylon - Open pit	0.00015 kg

Table 18 - A5 Installation Outputs

B2 Represents the customer maintenance phase. A slab life cycle includes 75 years of use, assuming the product would be used as a countertop in home kitchens, and washrooms, and as the life cycle of the slab is independent of the life of the building³. The phase was modeled to include a weekly washing of the surface with water and soap, over 75 years of customer use.

The quantities for 1m2 of the product are: 0.134 ml of soap for 1 weekly cleaning, and 0.1 liter of water used for one weekly cleaning as seen in a number of similar product EPDs.⁴

The products have 5.44 m2, with changing weight in kg for 1 m2: 42.4 - 46.6 kg. Waste water is modeled as 100% of water input, and treated in unpolluted waste water treatment.

B2 - maintenance - Vietnam and Israel		
Maintenance cycle	weekly washing: 52 weeks*75 years	Unit
Ancillary materials - soap	(0.134*52*75)/1m2 product weight	mg
Net fresh water consumption	(0.1*52*75)/1m2 product weight	kg
Waste water to treatment	(0.1*52*75)/1m2 product weight	kg
Energy input	0	

Table 19 - B2 inputs and outputs

Regarding the customer use itself known as B1, no specific inputs or outputs are needed for use of the countertop, as it is used as a surface. No inputs or outputs occur in B1 and therefore it is not part of the study scope.

Regarding stages B3, B4, B5 – the countertops’ physical properties such as hardness, resistance to scratching and stains make repair, replacement or rehabilitation of the countertop unnecessary. Due to this B3, B4 and B5 are not included in the studied modules.

Regarding energy and water use in the operational use (B6, B7) there are no energy inputs as energy is not required for product use, therefore B6 is excluded from consideration for this study. Water use (B7) is considered during the maintenance stage, and therefore also not regarded within this study.

2 - EPD-IES-0027462:001, Bricmate Porcelain Stoneware 12MM
3 - As written in product declaration, found in annex A
4 - EPD-IES-0027314:001, EPD-IES-0025737

C1 includes the dismantling of the product at end of life. Module C is modeled aligning with PCR 2.01 that describes 5 kwh diesel used for 1 tonne product “Demolition/ deconstruction of masonry, tiles, and paver blocks “. As our declared unit is 1 kg, this equals 0.005 kwh of diesel.

C1 – Dismantling Inputs	
Diesel	0.018 MJ

C2 models the transportation to landfill facility, with an average 100 km distance.

C3 At the end of life, the product is assumed to be managed as inert waste and disposed of in an inert landfill (Module C4). In accordance with this assumption, no additional waste treatment or processing activities (e.g., sorting, shredding, thermal treatment, or stabilization) are required prior to disposal. Consequently, Module C3 does not contribute relevant environmental impacts and is therefore declared as zero.

C4 models the treatment of the waste and disposal in inert landfill. Although this data is not directly known by Caesarstone, it is the most likely end of life for this type of product globally today. As such the slab is modeled as sent to an inert landfill, waste processing before/during this type of disposal is not known to occur, and is therefore marked as “0” in this study.

C4 - Vietnam and Israel site	
Collection process	1 kg collected with mixed construction waste
Recovery system	0 kg (reuse/recycling/recovery)
Disposal by type	1 kg inert landfill, inert waste
Transportation	100 km distance by lorry

Table 20 - C2- C4 Inputs and Outputs

D Module D represents benefits from waste treatments occurring in researched scenario and beyond study boundaries. Benefits beyond system boundary are related to module A3, and A5.

Vietnam - A3				
Waste disposed	Material	Amount	Unit	Treatment
Raw material packaging -polypropylene	Polypropylene	0.004	kg	Recycling
Product material loss	Inert waste	0.25-0.44	kg	Recycling >Reuse kiln
Raw material packaging -Steel	Steel - Melas	0.001	kg	Recycling
Raw material Packaging - Carton	Carton	0.0005	kg	Recycling
PVA in production	Ethylvinylacetate, foil	0.0015	kg	Recycling

Israel - A3				
Waste disposed A3	Material	Amount	Unit	Treatment
Raw Material packaging - polypropylene	Polypropylene	0.004	kg	Recycling
Raw material packaging -Steel	Steel - Melas	0.001	kg	Recycling
Raw material Packaging - Carton	Carton	0.0005	kg	Recycling
Kraft paper	paper	0.0145	kg	Recycling

Vietnam + Israel - A5				
Waste disposed	Material	Amount	Unit	Treatment
9% Product packaging to recycling	Packaging film, low density polyethylene	6.30E-05	KG	Recycling

Table 21 - Module D elements

To model module D a process to depict the recycling burdens and a process to show avoided material credits were used.

Raw material packaging – polypropylene: 2.29 kg of used material is needed to create 1kg of recycled polypropylene granulates. Carton box – 1.06 kg of used carton is needed to create 1kg of new recycled carton. Steel – 1.04 kg of used metal is needed to create 1 kg of new metal.

Polyethylene low density – product packaging: 2.29 kg of used material is needed to create 1 kg of new recycled PE granulates. Israel – kraft paper used in production – 0.742 kg are needed to create 1 kg of new recycled paper material. Vietnam – ethylene vinyl acetate – 1.14 kg of used material is needed to create 1 kg of new product.

Vietnam – material loss - material loss recycled and used in kiln is modeled in a way as to not receive burden or credits. Material losses occur as slag is sent to a kiln for recycling; blast furnace slag was selected as the closest proxy for the substituted material, which has zero environmental burden, therefore no credit is assigned despite recycling.

A-D Includes capital goods, such as infrastructure, modeled in background data sets used in Ecoinvent.

Data Quality and Assumptions

A data quality assessment was found to be satisfactory as outlined in the table below. The data rating is aligned according to EN15804+a2

Time Coverage	Geographical Coverage	Technological Coverage
Fair Less than 10 years from reference period.	Good Average data from larger area under study is included	Good Data from processes and products under study

GWP-GHG-Primary data calculation				
A1	A2	A3	Total	Primary %
1.10	0.05	0.21	1.36	4%

Table 22 - GWP - % of Primary Data

Data for each of the model stages was received directly from Caesarstone, and represents current production and distribution processes in Caesarstone sites: Israel and Vietnam, January to June 2025. Primary manufacturing data were collected over a six-month period due to the recent implementation of new production recipes, which have only been in use for this duration. As no full-year data were available for the current production configuration, the six-month dataset represents the only relevant and representative option. This approach is consistent with the Construction Products PCR v2.0.1, Section 4.6.2, which allows justified deviations from one-year data collection when a product is newly introduced or recently placed on the market.

Regarding A1 For a small number of substances, there is use of generic LCA data sets. The chosen data sets represent closest found data sets and should accurately depict these processes and materials. A chemical inorganic data set was used to depict silane, certain pigment and certain UV absorber.

Regarding waste treatment in A3, both models use direct data on amount and type of waste treated – from the Vietnam site, as this site had more specific waste data. An assumption regarding A5 - installation phase was made using a literary reference. Silicon adhesive, and energy were calculated in this phase. An extended description can be found in “System Boundaries”.

In B2, the Maintenance stage includes washing of the countertops. As this is under customer personal maintenance use, and there was no specific information on this treatment from Caesarstone, the data modeled is based on an EPD from a Cosentino surface, published in 2019⁵. Cosentino’s study modeled one weekly cleaning, with a certain amount of soap and water. The model pertains to 75 years of use and thus was calculated in accordance.

For transport to customers, a weighted average based on sales data was calculated. Besides

the shipping, the model depicts another number of km, additional distance of from the factory to port, and another amount of km from destination port to most likely customer in km by road via lorry was modeled, concluding with a “last mile” by vehicle calculation.

For measure of transportation distance at the end of life, the distance from the customer home to the Landfill facility a distance of 100 Kilometers was used.

Allocation

In accordance with ISO 14044:2006, Section 4.3.4, allocation was applied following the recommended hierarchical approach. First, wherever possible, allocation was avoided by subdividing processes or expanding the system boundaries. If allocation could not be avoided, efforts were made to apply a physical relationship to reflect the underlying physical causality between inputs and outputs. When a physical relationship was not applicable, an allocation based on other relevant relationships, such as economic value, was considered. The allocation approach used in this study follows this prescribed order, ensuring methodological consistency with ISO 14044.

The study uses mass allocation method. Meaning the calculation of inputs and outputs is based on percentage of product out of total production, in weight. The allocation method used in this study for all data sets is the "cut-off by classification" method. Regarding end of life, this method does not include burdens of the recycling, but rather only transportation to recycling facilities, as it considers the burdens and credit of recycling to the "second" product produced from recycled material. The declared unit for this study is one kilogram as guided by the PCR. No co-product is created during the creation of the Caesarstone slab.

Description of allocation procedures in line with requirements of PCR in Section 4.5.3, if recycled material is a main input to, or output from, the product system. If the recycled material inputs contribute more than 10% to the GWP-GHG results of modules A1-A3, the GWP-GHG intensity of that recycled material (in kg CO2 eq./tonne) shall be declared in the EPD.

Flows Excluded from the Analysis:

Sanitary water use (e.g., toilets and kitchen water in the facility) is excluded from the system boundary, as it is not directly related to the production processes and is expected to contribute negligibly to overall environmental impacts.

Auxiliary materials used for routine cleaning and maintenance of production equipment (e.g., lubricants, solvents, or cleaning agents) are excluded from the system boundary. These materials are used in small quantities and are not directly consumed in the product’s life cycle. Their contribution to the overall environmental impact is expected to be negligible and falls below the cut-off criteria defined in ISO 14044.

Calculation Methodology

The results in this study are presented as weighted average results. The weighted average is calculated based on sale volumes. The reason production volume was not used for the weighting average is the fact that these new recipes have only been in use for six months, and some products are sold a number of months after the production. In order to best represent the entire lifecycle, and January-June 2025 weighted amounts the sales data was used.

5 - Dekton, EPD No. S-P-00916 – version 2 Publication date: 01/10/2016

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of specific data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

Module	Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Resource recovery stage
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	ND	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	Int	Int	Vietnam Israel	Int	Int	-	Int						Int	Int		Int	Int
Specific data used (A1-A3)	4%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	-20%/34%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	2					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 23- System boundaries

* Variation of products is related to GWP-GHG indicator A1-C4, variation is per declared unit - 1 kg product.

Results of the environmental performance indicators
Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	1.21E-02	7.16E-05	1.61E-03	1.98E-04	-7.67E-05	6.42E-06	0.00E+00	-1.33E-02	1.48E-03
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	1.35E+00	2.11E-01	2.50E-02	8.09E-03	2.40E-03	2.02E-02	0.00E+00	6.26E-03	-2.23E-03
GWP- luluc	kg CO2 eq.	8.11E-04	1.09E-04	2.53E-05	4.39E-05	2.02E-06	9.06E-06	0.00E+00	3.56E-06	9.32E-07
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	1.36E+00	2.11E-01	2.67E-02	8.33E-03	2.33E-03	2.02E-02	0.00E+00	-7.07E-03	-7.49E-04
GWP - GHG	kg CO2 eq.	1.36E+00	2.11E-01	2.53E-02	8.27E-03	2.41E-03	2.02E-02	0.00E+00	6.26E-03	-2.14E-03
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	3.20E-08	2.91E-09	4.83E-07	1.09E-09	3.05E-11	2.57E-10	0.00E+00	1.74E-10	-1.24E-10
AP	mol H+ eq.	6.79E-03	3.00E-03	1.02E-04	4.31E-05	1.83E-05	6.90E-05	0.00E+00	4.38E-05	-9.92E-06
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	3.69E-05	2.13E-06	8.02E-07	3.91E-07	3.23E-08	2.51E-07	0.00E+00	6.12E-08	-9.50E-09
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.16E-03	7.81E-04	1.88E-05	8.32E-06	7.05E-06	2.15E-05	0.00E+00	1.67E-05	-1.34E-06
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1.31E-02	8.68E-03	2.09E-04	9.02E-05	7.76E-05	2.38E-04	0.00E+00	1.84E-04	-1.96E-05
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	5.84E-03	2.56E-03	8.11E-05	2.76E-05	2.36E-05	9.35E-05	0.00E+00	6.63E-05	-1.77E-05
ADP-minerals & metals*	kg Sb eq.	7.95E-06	7.91E-07	1.40E-07	4.13E-08	1.52E-08	6.63E-08	0.00E+00	9.16E-09	-2.39E-08
ADP-fossil*	MJ	2.13E+01	2.77E+00	3.84E-01	1.05E-01	3.01E-02	2.80E-01	0.00E+00	1.53E-01	-1.13E-01
WDP*	m³ world eq. deprived	3.76E-01	1.12E-02	3.00E-02	-1.23E-02	1.86E-04	1.30E-03	0.00E+00	6.68E-03	-6.64E-04

Acronyms

GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption

Table 24 – mandatory results

* Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks. The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C2-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3).

Additional indicators

Resource use indicators

Energy sources were calculated using option B method of the PCR

Indicator	Sub-indicator	Unit	Total	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Use of Renewable Primary Energy	excluding renweable primary energy sources, used as raw materials	MJ	1.18E+00	1.07E+00	4.21E-02	3.87E-02	1.27E-02	2.72E-03	3.73E-03	0.00E+00	1.38E-03	-4.99E-03
	renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	9.89E-03	9.89E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-9.89E-03
	Total	MJ	1.19E+00	1.08E+00	4.21E-02	3.87E-02	1.27E-02	2.72E-03	3.73E-03	0.00E+00	1.38E-03	-1.49E-02
Use of Non Renewable Primary Energy	excluding Non-renweable primary energy sources, used as raw materials	MJ	2.15E+01	1.78E+01	2.77E+00	3.19E-01	1.05E-01	3.01E-02	2.80E-01	0.00E+00	1.53E-01	-4.93E-02
	Non-renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	3.47E+00	3.41E+00	0.00E+00	6.52E-02	2.07E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-6.36E-02
	Total	MJ	2.50E+01	2.13E+01	2.77E+00	3.84E-01	1.05E-01	3.01E-02	2.80E-01	0.00E+00	1.53E-01	-1.13E-01
Use of Secondary Material		kg	8.63E-01	8.63E-01	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 Renweable Secondary Fuels		MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	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 Renewables as Secondary Fuels		MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Net Use of Freshwater		M3	4.13E-01	3.76E-01	1.12E-02	3.00E-02	-1.23E-02	1.86E-04	1.30E-03	0.00E+00	6.68E-03	-6.64E-04

Table 25 – Resource Use Indicators

* Primary Energy is based on method B as in annex 3, of PCR
* Conversion factor used from biogenic carbon to KG CO2: 3.67

Waste indicators

Indicator	Unit	Total	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed of	Kg	3.09E-04	2.74E-04	3.07E-05	3.21E-06	5.00E-07	2.21E-07	1.89E-06	0.00E+00	9.77E-07	-1.98E-06
Non hazardous waste disposed of	Kg	1.18E+00	1.01E-01	6.59E-02	2.01E-03	1.44E-03	3.03E-04	1.30E-02	0.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.72E-04
Radio Active Waste disposed of	Kg	1.12E-05	9.72E-06	6.62E-07	4.57E-07	2.38E-07	9.21E-09	5.52E-08	0.00E+00	2.24E-08	5.76E-08

Table 26 – Waste Indicators

Output flow indicators

Indicator	Unit	Total	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components of reuse	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	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	Kg	3.29E-01	3.29E-01	0.00E+00	3.50E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy Electricity - MJ	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy thermal - MJ	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	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 Energy Recovery	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	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Indicator	Unit	Total	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
biogenic carbon content	Kg	7.90E-04	7.90E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
biogenic carbobn content in accompanying packaging	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	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Table 27 – Output Flow Indicators

Additional voluntary impact category indicators

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	disease inc.	5.99E-08	1.35E-08	9.98E-10	5.33E-10	8.74E-11	1.56E-09	0.00E+00	1.01E-09	0.00E+00
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	1.50E-02	1.01E-03	6.71E-04	3.48E-04	1.44E-05	8.77E-05	0.00E+00	3.56E-05	0.00E+00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	2.15E+01	4.00E-01	1.14E+00	2.93E-02	4.77E-03	5.15E-02	0.00E+00	1.11E-02	0.00E+00
Human toxicity, CTUh cancer		1.11E-09	1.01E-10	3.28E-11	6.63E-12	6.61E-13	3.38E-12	0.00E+00	1.13E-12	0.00E+00
Human toxicity, CTUh non-cancer		9.98E-09	1.32E-09	1.84E-10	2.56E-10	5.80E-11	1.73E-10	0.00E+00	2.54E-11	0.00E+00
Land use	Dimensionless	3.53E+00	9.35E-01	1.02E-01	2.92E-02	3.34E-02	9.35E-01	0.00E+00	3.01E-01	0.00E+00

Table 28 – Additional Indicator Results

Additional LCA results (other environmental performance results) of the product(s) - range between products

The scope of these results are A1-C4.

Damage category	Unit	Min	Weighted avg	Max
EN 15804+A2				
Acidification	mol H+ eq	15%	1.01E-02	34%
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	19%	1.62E+00	35%
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	27%	2.32E+01	15%
Particulate matter	disease inc.	21%	7.76E-08	43%
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	14%	2.02E-03	40%
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	18%	4.06E-05	18%
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	14%	2.26E-02	40%
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	25%	1.26E-09	44%
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh	21%	1.20E-08	37%
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	24%	1.72E-02	20%
Land use	Pt	19%	5.10E+00	55%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	4%	5.19E-07	9%
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	17%	8.70E-03	38%
Resource use, fossils	MJ	20%	2.50E+01	34%
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	26%	9.02E-06	63%
GWP100	kg CO2-eq	20%	1.63E+00	34%
IPCC 2013 GWP 100				
GWP GHG	kg CO2-eq	20%	1.63E+00	34%

Table 29– Range Between Product Results

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