



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

**Basalt aggregates from 0 to 16mm
(average product)**

**Cornale Castel Viscardo TR –
ITALY**

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804:2012+A1:2013/A2:2019

Program Operator	EPDIItaly
Publisher	EPDIItaly

Declaration Number	OBG48
Registration Number	EPDITALY0854

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Valid to	18/12 /2029



GENERAL INFORMATION

EPD OWNER

Name of the company	Basalti Orvieto Srl con unico socio
Registered office	via Rocca di Corno, 49 67100 L'Aquila (AQ) ITALY
Contacts for information on the EPD	Gianluca Pizzuti g.pizzuti@basaltiorvieto.com

PROGRAM OPERATOR

EPDItaly	Via Gaetano De Castillia n° 10 - 20124 Milano, Italy
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INFORMATION ON THE EPD

Product name (s)	Basalt aggregates 0-16mm size, 1 ton of average product
Site (s)	Località Cornale IT 05014 Castel Viscardo (TR)
Short description and technical information of the product (s)	Basalt aggregates are stone aggregates obtained by mechanical grinding of basalt rock and sifting.
Field of application of the product (s)	Basalt aggregates, 1 ton of average product, bulk. Sizes included are: 0/2, 0/4, 2/5, 4/8, 4/6, 10/16, 0/6“A” and 0/6“B”
Product (s) reference standards (if any)	EN 13450:2002/AC:2004
CPC Code (number) https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ	15320 - Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, macadam; granules, chippings and powder of stone

VERIFICATION INFORMATION

PCR (title, version, date of publication or update)	ICMQ-001 Prodotti e servizi per le costruzioni, rev.3.1 02.12.19 (valid till 01/12/2025).
EPDItaly Regulation (version, date of publication or update)	EPD Italy, 2023. REGOLAMENTO DEL PROGRAMMA EPDItaly v. 6, 30/10/2023.
Project Report LCA	Neri E., et al., 2024. LCA Report “Project report per la certificazione EPD di Aggregati sfusi (granulometria da 0/2 a 50 mm) di Basalti Orvieto Srl” v.1 06/12/2024 INDACO2 srl
Independent Verification	Independent verification of the declaration and data, carried out according to ISO 14025: 2010. <input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External Third party verification carried out by: ICMQ S.p.A., via Gaetano De Castillia n ° 10 - 20124 Milan, Italy. Accredited by Accredia.
Comparability	Environmental statements published within the same product category, but from different programs, may not be comparable.

	<p>In particular, EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804: 2012 + A2: 2019/AC:2021.</p>
Liability	<p>The EPD Owner releases EPDItaly from any non-compliance with environmental legislation. The holder of the declaration will be responsible for the information and supporting evidence. EPDItaly disclaims any responsibility for the information, data and results provided by the EPD Owner for life cycle assessment.</p>

OTHER INFORMATION

Technical support

LCA developed by:

INDACO₂ srl (INDicatori Ambientali e CO₂)
via Roma 21B 53034 Colle Val d'Elsa (SI) - ITALY
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Technical support for data monitoring by:

TECNO ESG Srl Società benefit
Riviera di Chiaia, 270, 80121, Napoli (ITALIA)
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Company information

Description of the organization:

Basalti Orvieto S.r.l. operating since 1994 in the mining and processing of non-metallic minerals and deals with the extraction, processing and marketing of basalt, whose applications range from structural to ornamental construction as it is a strategic material for the construction, depending on the processing, of railway ballast, of aggregates for the packaging of draining and sound-absorbing bituminous conglomerate or for the creation of high-performance concrete, or for interior and exterior coatings.

Basalti Orvieto is a small enterprise operating with thirty years, experience in producing first-class aggregates for buildings and constructions sector, train railways ballast, packing of bituminous drainage conglomerate, s.m.a, slurry-seal, production of concrete

Currently the Castel Viscardo ore quarry is active, with about 35 direct and indirect employees.

The material is extracted from a flow of Leucititic Tephrite (group of Basalts) on a front of about 35 meters. Furthermore, given the homogeneous characteristics of the structure, the stone is used for ornamental applications. Cultivation covers an area of about 35 ha, some of which have already been excavated and some to be excavated for a reserve in a bench of approximately 4,000,000 cubic meters. Inside the extraction site there is a plant for the production of ballast and aggregates. The production potential of the aforementioned plant is approximately 2,500 cubic meters / day.

The products deriving from the processing of basalt aggregates are also used in the industrial field for the production of reinforced coatings and compounds for all those applications where an important resistance to temperature or fire is required. Other use deal with automotive, such as reinforcement for polyester/epoxy based composites, for the manufacture of interior and exterior panels. Basalt is also applied in other industrial uses concerning wear materials such as clutches and brake pads.

The company has a photovoltaic system that meets about half electricity needs of the overall plant.

Name and location of production site: Castel Viscardo quarry (TR)



Fig.1 Basalti Orvieto quarry

Product information

Product name: Basalt aggregates from 0 to 16mm size

Product identification and description: The products included in this declaration are stone aggregates obtained by mechanical grinding of basalt rock and subsequent sifting to obtain the desired size. Aggregates include different grain sizes of grit and sand (Fig.2), mainly used as ingredient for asphalt and concrete (Tab.1).

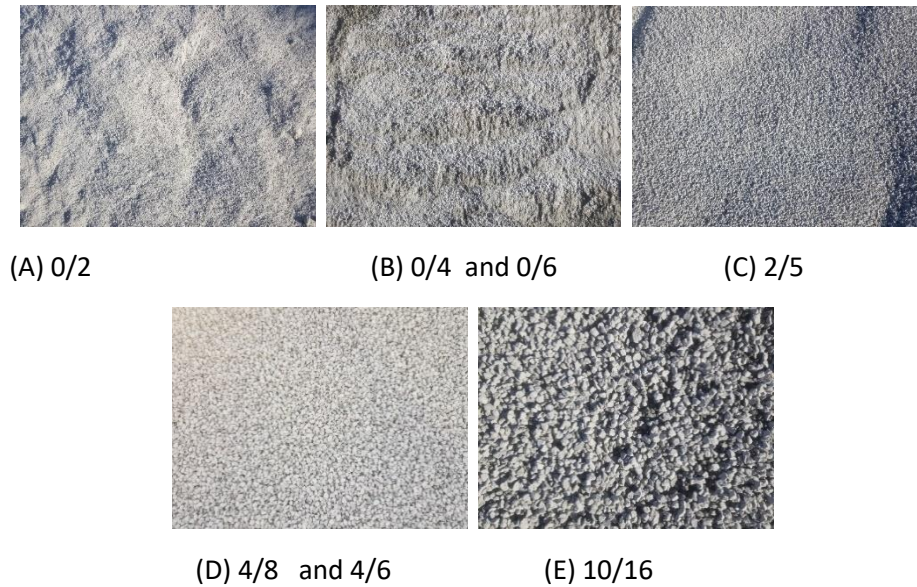


Fig.2 Aggregates included in this EPD.

Tab. 1 Aggregates included in this EPD and uses.

AGGREGATE SIZES (mm)	USE
0/2	asphalt and concrete
0/4	asphalt and concrete
0/6 "A"	Asphalt
0/6 "B"	Asphalt
2/5	asphalt and concrete
4/6	asphalt and concrete
4/8	asphalt and concrete
10/16	asphalt and concrete

UN CPC code: 15320 - Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, macadam; granules, chippings and powder of stone.

Geographical scope: Italy

Content declaration

The raw material is a basic rock of volcanic effusive nature containing naturally occurring mineral elements, such as silica, alumina, potassium and calcium. It does not contain free crystalline silica nor minerals containing asbestos. Tab.2 shows more details on the characteristics of the product.

These products are subjected to careful and constant controls to ensure a quality standard complying with the applicable reference standards.

Tab.2 Content declaration of Aggregates

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION		
Silicon Oxide (SiO ₂)	45 - 49	%
Aluminium Oxide (Al ₂ O ₃)	20.5 – 25.6	%
Potassium Oxide (K ₂ O)	8 – 10	%
Iron oxides (Fe ₂ O ₃)	5.2 – 8.5	%
Calcium oxides (CaO)	7.5 – 8.5	%
Magnesium Oxide (MgO)	1.9 – 2.6	%
Sodium Oxide (Na ₂ O)	2.2 – 4.9	%

None of the substances listed in the current version of the "Candidate List" European Regulation 1907/2006 / EC REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and restriction of chemicals) is included in the products marketed, concentrations higher than 0.1% by weight. The product is not subject to classification or labelling in accordance with Directive 67/548 / EC and EC Regulation no. 1272/2008 (CLP) and its updates, as it is considered an article/item and therefore beyond their application field.

Packaging

Distribution/consumer packaging: the product is distributed in bulk. No packaging is used.

LCA information

Time representativeness:	data refer to the year 2022
Type of EPD	A1-A3
	EPD of average product
Database used:	EcoInvent Database v.3.10
LCA software used:	SimaPro 9.6.0.1
Reference Service Life	Not applicable

The scope of the present Environmental Product Declaration is to assess potential environmental impact values for the **Aggregate** production based on the Life Cycle Assessment methodology and make them explicit. A description follows with details on declared unit, system boundaries, key assumptions and a flow chart describing the lifecycle stages of the product

A comprehensive quantitative evaluation of environmental performances in the **Aggregate** production chain has been provided based on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). The lifecycle includes all the main processes from the withdrawing of raw materials, to the basalt stone extraction, grinding and sifting.

Declared Unit

The Declared Unit (DU) is **1 t of Average Aggregates**. This declaration includes 0/2, 0/4, 2/5, 4/8, 4/6, 10/16, 0/6“A” and 0/6“B” sizes.

Description of system boundaries

Based on a “from cradle to gate” approach, the **Aggregates** lifecycle system boundaries concern:

A1 module: it consists in the “from cradle to gate” set of processes that includes:

- production of raw materials used (e.g. chemical products and components of explosives, detonators and fuses);
- production of materials for packaging of raw materials (e.g. PVC, PE, cardboard box);
- production of machineries components that are substituted for ordinary maintenance (annual or more frequent).
- production of electricity, fuels (i.e. gasoline) and water; these consumptions include both quarry activities grinding and sifting;

The use of energy (electricity and gasoline) and water were based on data reported in the company annual reports and allocated to the mass processed in each phase.

A2 module: it includes transport of raw materials from the main suppliers to Basalti Orvieto srl;

A3 module: it consists in processes within the production plant (from gate to gate) that includes:

- direct air emissions due to the use of fuel for vehicles;
- treatment of water used during the production process;
- end-of-life treatment of waste generated during the production processes.

The A3 module is divided into the following sub-phases, useful for the choice of allocation criteria for materials and energy during the assessment:

1 – Basalt stone extraction: activities of tracking, perforation, explosive loading, explosion, disaggregation, material loading and transport to the processing plant. The stone blocks are partly sold and partly sent for primary crushing.

2 – First grinding: activities of grinding using grinders and conveyor belts. From this phase fraction 1 is obtained and sent to the next step.

3 – Second grinding: activities of grinding of fraction 1, using grinders and conveyor belts. From this phase fraction 2 is obtained and sent to the next step.

4 – Milling 1: fraction 2 is reduced in size using mills. From this phase fraction 3 is obtained and sent to the next step.

5 – Sifting 1: fraction 3 is sifted using sifters. From this phase the fractions 4, 5, 6, and 7 are obtained. Fraction 5 is sent to the next step.

6 – Milling 2: fraction 5 is reduced in size using mills. From this phase fraction 8 is obtained and is sent to the next step.

7 – Sifting 2: the fraction 8 is reduced in size using mills and selected by sifters according to grain size. From this phase the fractions 9 (aggregate 10/16), 10 (aggregate 4/8), 11, 12, 13, and 14 are obtained.

8 – Sifting 3: fraction 11 is sifted using sifters. From this phase the 15 (aggregate 0/2), 16 (aggregate 2/5), 17 (aggregate 4/6), 25 (aggregate 0/6) and 26 (aggregate 0/6) are obtained.

Waste from the production process, mainly explosive, detonator and fuses packaging (e.g. cardboard and PVC) are burned during explosions, then they were considered sent 100% incineration, also lubricant oil is treated like 100% incineration. Paper, paperboard, plastic, wood and machineries components are collected by specific companies and sent to recycling (100% recycling), exception made for packaging materials collected as municipal waste. Machinery tyres were considered sent 100% to landfill. Transport of waste to the waste plant was considered as 50km average distance. The wastewater treatment was also included.

Aggregates meet the three criteria described in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and fall within the type of EPD for which it is possible to delimit the analysis to the mandatory phases A1-A3.

Figure 3a and 3b show the system boundaries and flow chart of the **Aggregates**, divided into A1-A3 modules.

Product stage		Construction process stage	Use stage										End of Life stage			Recovery stage
Upstream	Core		Downstream													Other info
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	Future, reuse, recycling or energy recovery potentials
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND

Fig.3a Modules declared for Aggregate production. X=included module MND= Module Not Declared.

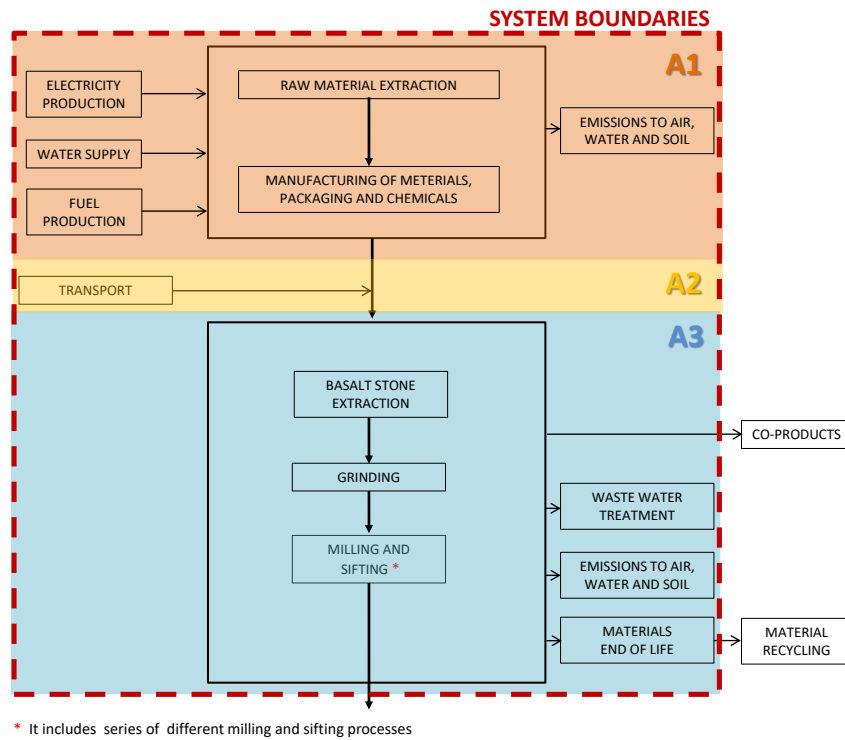


Fig.3b Flow chart and system boundaries of Aggregate production.

Excluded lifecycle stages

Based on the definition of system boundaries and cut-off criteria, a number of processes were considered not relevant or not directly referred to the **Aggregate** lifecycle.

Excluded processes are the following:

- construction of buildings and machineries used in the Castel Viscardo site;
- production and maintenance of machineries with more than 5 years estimated lifetime;
- activity and travels of employers;
- product secondary processing/blending with other materials
- use stage of the product
- long term emissions.

Not significant data were neglected. The considered cut-off is under the threshold of relevance (1% of total inputs), in accordance with the maximum percentage for exclusion.

More information:

The LCA has been performed in compliance with ISO 14040:2021 and ISO 14044:2021, ISO 14025:2006 (Environmental labels and declarations - Type III), EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, PCR ICMQ-001 Prodotti e servizi per le costruzioni, rev.3.1 02.12.19 (valid till 01/12/2025) and EPD ITALY Programme Rule REV. 6, 2023/10/30.

Primary data have been collected in the Basalti Orvieto production plant of Castel Viscardo (TR – IT) based on direct interviews with employers involved in production processes, during specific field-visits in different plant sections or derived from registered company reports. Quantity of spare parts for machinery maintenance are estimated, based on company reports and expert judgment. All quantities derive from primary data, as recommended by data quality requirements.

Environmental impacts due to the use of energy (electricity, gasoline), and water were based on data registered in company reports. The electricity consumption in each core sub-phase derives from direct monitoring carried out and documented by TECNO srl. Electricity used by the company is partly auto-produced by photovoltaic panels and partly supplied by the grid mix (modelled as residual mix, according to AIB report). The GWP-GHG of electricity mix of the company is 0.295 kgCO₂/kWh.

Selected generic data (secondary data) refer to the Ecoinvent database v.3.10.

The LCA has been performed based on the SimaPro 9.6.0.1 software, selected method EN15804+A2 EF 3.1

Impacts associated with proxy data not exceed 1% of the overall environmental impact from the product system. The environmental impacts totally derived from primary or selected generic data. All primary and selected generic data, database and accounting models are compliant with the data quality requirements.

An estimated quantity less than 3% of losses, relative to the raw material, along the production chain, are not included and considered not relevant for the assessment. Direct emissions (i.e. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) related to the use of gasoline are included in the A3 module.

The LCA study was performed by Elena Neri, Gaia Esposito and Francesca Rossetti, INDACO₂ srl, Siena, Italy (Neri et al., 2024).

Environmental performance

Potential environmental impact in accordance to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021

The assessed potential environmental impacts are reported in **Table 2**, detailed for each included module. Values refer to the declared unit (**1 t of Average Aggregate**). Additional indicators are calculated and reported in the LCA Report only.

Tab.3 Environmental Impact Potentials referred to the **Average Aggregate** production system per DU (2022).

IMPACT INDICATOR	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	TOT
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	2.49E+00	1.29E-02	2.62E+00	5.12E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	6.91E-02	4.17E-06	2.33E-02	9.24E-02
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	6.72E-04	3.13E-07	4.23E-07	6.72E-04
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	2.56E+00	1.29E-02	2.64E+00	5.21E+00
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	9.56E-03	2.89E-05	2.03E-05	9.61E-03
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	5.31E-05	1.07E-08	8.58E-08	5.32E-05
EP-marine	kg N eq	1.99E-03	1.07E-05	1.08E-05	2.01E-03
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	2.09E-02	1.17E-04	6.50E-05	2.11E-02
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	1.25E-02	5.13E-05	3.06E-05	1.25E-02
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	9.38E-08	2.60E-10	1.36E-10	9.42E-08
ADP-mineral&metals*	kg Sb eq	3.52E-06	4.20E-10	3.76E-10	3.52E-06
ADP-fossil*	MJ	6.68E+01	1.68E-01	8.88E-02	6.71E+01
WDP*	m ³ depriv.	8.22E-01	7.14E-05	-6.57E-04	8.21E-01

(GWP – fossil) Global warming potential fossil fuels; (GWP – biogenic) Global warming potential biogenic; (GWP – luluc) Global warming potential land use and land use change; (GWP – total) Global warming potential total; (ODP) Depletion potential of 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 potential for fossil resources; (WDP) Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption

* *Disclaimer 2 – 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 experienced with the indicator.*

Results highlight that gasoline and grid electricity consumption are the most relevant aspect in terms of environmental impact management, particularly referring to GWP, AP, EP and POCP categories. The revealed hotspots constitute the starting point to identify and develop solutions to mitigate impacts and optimizing the whole process, for a continuous improvement on company management.

Nevertheless, the assessment allowed to highlight the best practices implemented by the company. The use of self-produced electricity from photovoltaic panels allow to avoid about 18% of the total emissions (i.e. 0.97 kg CO₂eq per DU) if compared with the same production process with electricity totally from national mix (residual mix). Ongoing monitoring and constant renewal of the vehicles, privileging the most efficient technologies, minimised the consumption (and consequently the impact) of fuels. Water consumption (and related impact) is also minimised by using it only when strictly necessary (i.e. limited to dust removal, avoiding the use of settling with flocculants).

Use of resources

Tab.4 Total renewable and non-renewable resources used in the **Average Aggregate** production system per DU (2022).

PARAMETER		UNIT	A1	A2	A3	TOTAL
Primary energy resources - RENEWABLE	Used as ENERGY carrier	MJ, net calorific value	1.55E+00	5.84E-04	5.86E+00	7.41E+00
	Used as RAW MATERIALS	MJ, net calorific value	6.46E-01	1.08E-04	1.77E-04	6.47E-01
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	2.20E+00	6.91E-04	5.86E+00	8.06E+00
Primary energy resources - NON RENEWABLE	Used as ENERGY carrier	MJ, net calorific value	6.54E+01	1.68E-01	8.88E-02	6.56E+01
	Used as RAW MATERIALS	MJ, net calorific value	1.45E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.45E+00
	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	6.68E+01	1.68E-01	8.88E-02	6.71E+01
Secondary Material		kg	0	0	0	0
Renewable secondary fuels		MJ	0	0	0	0
Non-Renewable secondary fuels		MJ	0	0	0	0
Use of fresh water		m3	2.26E-02	4.31E-06	-2.83E-06	2.26E-02

Waste production and output flows

Waste production

Tab.5 Total waste generation for the **Average Aggregate** production system per DU (2022).

WASTE TYPE	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	TOTAL
hazardous	kg	4.10E-04	1.11E-06	6.79E-07	4.12E-04
non hazardous	kg	2.28E-02	5.12E-06	9.69E-03	3.25E-02
radioactive	kg	2.41E-05	1.58E-08	1.89E-08	2.41E-05

Output flows

Tab.6 Total output flows for the **Aggregate** production system per DU (2022).

PARAMETER	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	TOTAL
Components for reuse	kg	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	0	0	3.06E-03	3.06E-03
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	1.18E-02	1.18E-02
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0	0	6.45E-02	6.45E-02

Information on biogenic carbon content

Tab.7 Information describing the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate per DU.

PARAMETER	UNIT	QUANTITY
Biogenic carbon content in the product	kg C	0
Biogenic carbon content in the accompanying packaging	kg C	0

Additional Environmental Information

Basalti Orvieto Management, is commitment to keep its ISO 14001: 2015 Environmental Management System updated, and is determined to continuously improve.

To achieve this goal, the organization is constantly committed to:

- Ensure compliance with the legislation and regulations of applicable prescriptions and obligations
- Evaluate and monitor all direct or indirect effects produced on the environment, during the operation activities, and set up improvement actions aimed at reducing the most significant impacts;
- Take action to make current and potential customers, as well as the community, aware of the company's commitment to the environment;
- Set up actions, aimed at the continuous improvement of their environmental performances and pollution prevention;
- Define actions that guarantee periodic verification of environmental requirements;
- Ensure the resources availability needed to achieve the defined objectives and goals, relating to pollution prevention;
- Ensure particular attention in qualifying and evaluating suppliers, so to guarantee continuity of services / supplies and compliance with mandatory regulations;
- Initiate all necessary actions to pursue energy saving and an optimized use of raw materials, aimed at a continuous improvement of all environmental and service delivery performances;
- Timely review external and internal context, the risks and opportunities and the environmental aspects related to the activities, and the expectations of the involved parties.

Desiring to ensure its tenacious commitment, the Management involves all staff, asking to all a collaborative contribution, so to achieve the present and future objectives, that will represent a qualitative and performance improvement, for the entire Organization.

Glossary

Biogenic carbon: carbon which is contained in biomass [ISO 14067:2018]

Biogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂): CO₂ obtained by the oxidation of biogenic carbon [ISO 14067:2018]

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ equivalent): unit for comparing the radiative forcing of a greenhouse gas to carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide equivalent is calculated using the mass of a given greenhouse gas multiplied by its global warming potential [ISO 14064:2020]

Carbon footprint: net amount of greenhouse gas emissions and greenhouse gas removals, expressed in carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents. The CO₂ equivalent is calculated using the mass of a given greenhouse gas multiplied by its global warming potential. [ISO 14067:2018]

Functional/declared unit: quantified performance of a product system for use as a reference unit [ISO 14040:2021]

Global warming potential (GWP): factor describing the radiative forcing impact of one mass-based unit of a given greenhouse gas relative to an equivalent unit of carbon dioxide over a given period of time [ISO 14064:2021]

Life cycle assessment (LCA): compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle [ISO 14040:2021]

Raw material: primary or secondary material that is used to produce a product. Secondary material includes recycled material. [ISO 14040:2021]

Contact information:



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