



Environmental Product Declaration

Under the Magnifying Glass

Separating fact from fiction.

made for generations.





You can rely on our “values”.

In times of growing environmental awareness, the topic of sustainability is becoming increasingly important. Many companies are striving to operate with greater respect for the environment. At Hawle, we welcome this trend and are keen to show our customers how our long-standing brand promise „Made for Generations“ is translated into concrete measures to promote sustainability. You can be assured that our environmental declarations are dependable and authentic, and that we attach great importance to transparency and authenticity in relation to any data used for calculations - this also applies to our first Environmental Product Declaration for our entire E3 portfolio.

The fact that we place the focus on production in Europe is yet another aspect that will prove to be of advantage to you. We source 98% of our raw materials for the E3 portfolio from Europe and 2% from Turkey. This helps to reduce CO2 emissions by half when compared to production in the Far East. Short transportation routes and environmentally-friendly production facilities are just some of the advantages that you will benefit from as a customer. These measures have a significant impact on the results of our environmental declarations, which underpin your decisions towards sustainability.

What is an “EPD”?

An EPD (Environmental Product Declaration) is a document which presents the results of a life cycle analysis. This involves calculating the emission factors specified by the Standard for the relevant stages of a product's life cycle - from raw material extraction to final utilization. Currently, the primary focus is on the carbon footprint of a product in addition to factors such as the potential for ozone depletion, and contribution to the acidification of water bodies.



Where are the data sourced?

Companies calculate the emission factors themselves using their supplier data, operational data and defined scenarios for their raw material sources and production sites. Subsequently, the declaration platform (“EPD program operator”) merely verifies the calculation methodology. The customer must therefore trust to the honesty of these companies or take a critical look themselves: Are the results realistic? Do the sources used for the calculation (EU or Far East?) coincide with the actual ones?



Hawle-EPD

Realistic, as we do not produce in the Far East

We carried out a simulation to determine the environmental impact of a DN100 E3 flanged gate valve. The results reveal that the production of our E3 gate valve generates 44.5 kg of CO₂ per unit by the time it reaches the factory gate. Of this approximately 8 kg of CO₂ equivalents can be eliminated through recycling. However, if we were to use raw materials from the Far East instead of our regional and environmentally-friendly sources, the CO₂ emissions would be twice as high (comparative values from life cycle analysis, known as GaBi, simulated by Daxner & Merl).

The production of 1 kg of cast iron in our Austrian EGM plant generates 1.6 kg of CO₂ emissions. By contrast, the production of 1 kg of cast iron in China produces more than 3 kg of CO₂. This means that if the value of the Global Warming Potential (GWP) in the EPD is < 2 kg CO₂ eq per kg of product, it is safe to say that the raw material in all probability originates from Europe.

Austria 1,6 kg CO₂

Production in Austria of 1 kg of cast iron for Hawle E3 gate valves generates 1.6 kg CO₂.

China > 3 kg CO₂

Production of 1 kg of cast iron for a comparable product manufactured by a European competitor in the Far East generates more than 3 kg CO₂.



What is important for calculating the EPD?

When it comes to trusting an EPD, it is important to take a very critical look. Not all EPDs are of equal value. The truth behind the information, the premise, is crucial.

Trust -
the supreme discipline
among our emotions

What characterizes our EPD?

Weight

The weight of a product is one of the factors in the EPD calculation. The heavier the product, the higher the emission factors, and therefore the higher the carbon footprint. Our E3 gate valves are known for their durability, safety and functionality extending over decades. In order to meet this quality standard, a robust design is essential. This is why our E3 gate valves are somewhat heavier than the majority of other products on the market. In the EPD, the service life has no bearing on the emission factors.

Without Data,
you're just another person
with an opinion.

W. Edwards Deming



No production in the Far East

We source 98% of all raw materials from Europe and 2% from Turkey. This means the CO₂ emissions we generate are reduced by half.

Environmentally-friendly production sites

Over 60 % of the cast iron for our products is supplied by our Austrian subsidiary EGM in Möllersdorf. We source the remainder from suppliers within the European Union and consequently enjoy very short transportation routes to our eco-friendly production sites. However, it is not just the short transportation routes that make these sites environmentally friendly but also the numerous initiatives that we implement at our locations with great success.

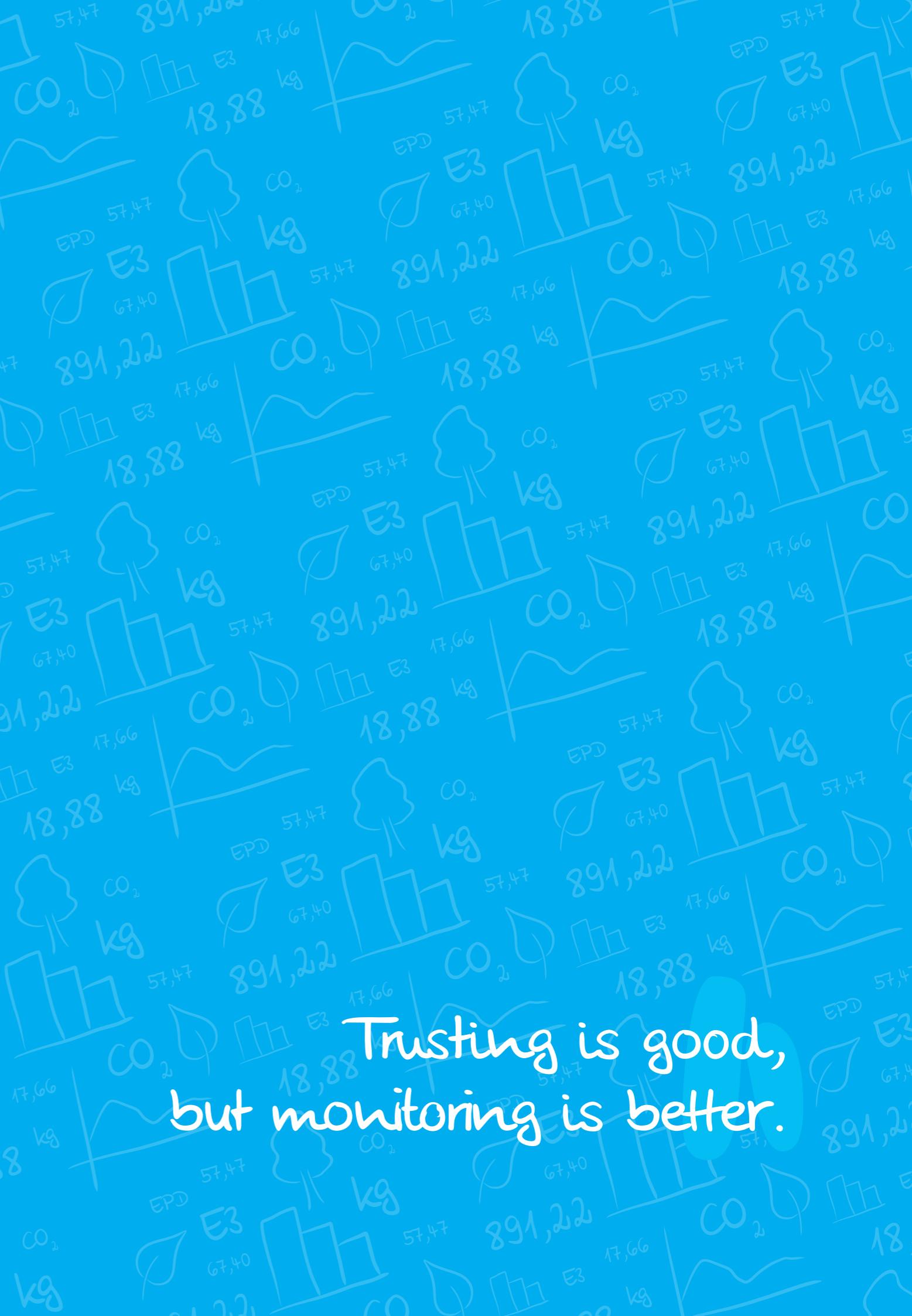
The electricity mix that we use to produce all of our components has a particularly positive impact here. One hundred percent of the electricity required for our foundry is generated from renewable energy (water, wind, solar), whereas similar industrial enterprises in the Far East are dependent on electricity from gas and coal-fired power plants. In addition, E. Hawle production sites have been carbon neutral since 01.01.2022 as we offset our carbon footprint (Scope 1 and 2 according to the GHG Protocol¹), an offset that is not even factored into the EPD. As with all of our disclosures, we are able to substantiate this through certification.

¹ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) is the most recognized standard used by companies and projects for the purpose of greenhouse gas accounting. Greenhouse gas emissions are divided into three areas of origin (so-called „Scopes“) in line with GHG Protocol logic. Scope 1 describes the direct emissions from in-house or controlled sources. Scope 2 comprises indirect emissions resulting from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heat and cooling

Put us to the test!

The veracity of the information used to calculate the EPD values plays a decisive role in the quality rating of an EPD. Analyze our EPD and critically compare the data and wording it contains. Should you have any questions, we will be delighted to answer them:

hawle@hawle.at



**Trusting is good,
but monitoring is better.**

