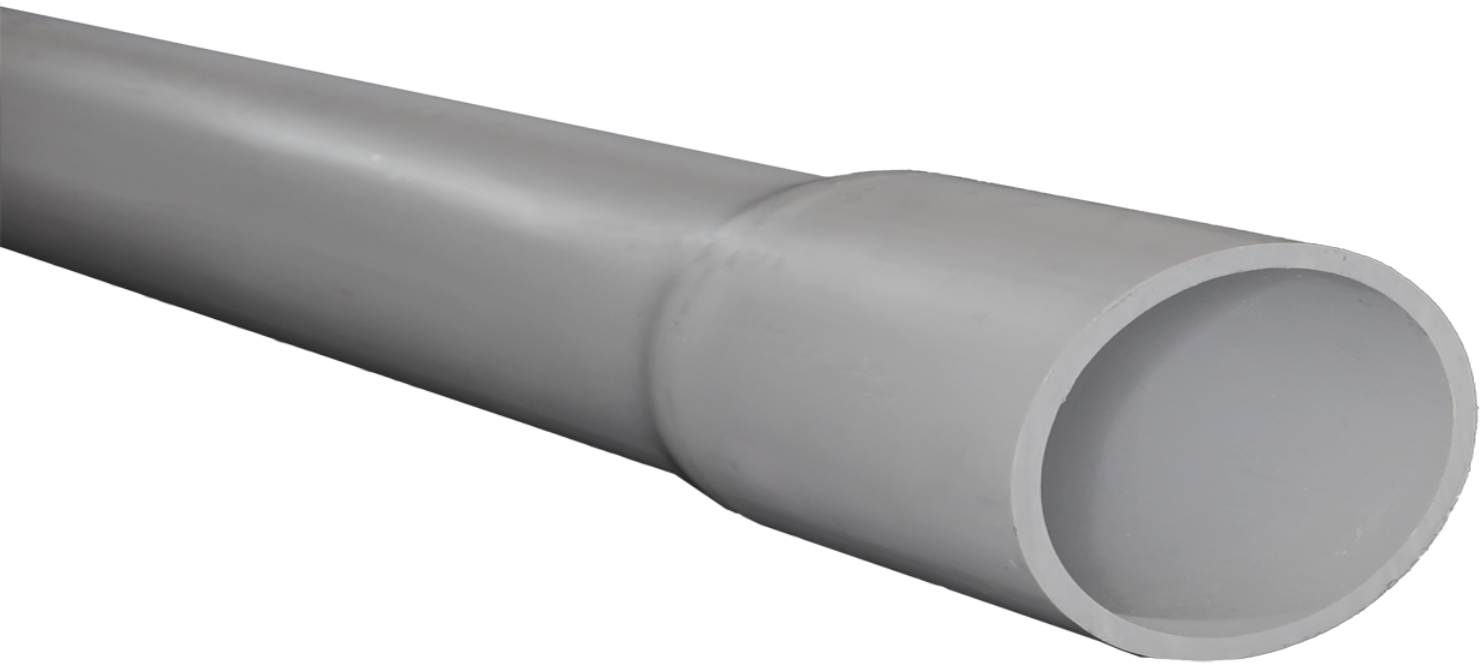
Environmental Product Declaration

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND ISO 21930:2017

Program Operator: Smart EPD®
www.smartepd.com



SmartEPD-2025-057-0325-01

PVC Extruded Electrical Conduit

Date of Issue	Expiration date	Last updated
Mar 03, 2025	**Mar 03, 2030**	**Mar 03, 2025**

CANTEX

Refer to the EPD Library at www.smartepd.com for the latest EPD listing information

General Information



Cantex Inc

301 Commerce St., Suite 2700 Fort Worth, TX 76102

817-215-7000

mgrtechsvc@cantexinc.com cantexinc.com

Product Name:	PVC Extruded Electrical Conduit
Declared Unit:	1 m
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2025-057-0325-01
Date of Issue:	March 03, 2025
Expiration:	March 03, 2030
Last updated:	March 03, 2025
EPD Scope:	Cradle to gate with other options A1 - A3, C1 - C4, D
Market(s) of Applicability:	North America

General Organization Information

CANTEX is a nationwide manufacturer of nonmetallic PVC electrical conduit, pipe, fittings, accessories, utility and communications duct, directional boring conduit, and electrical switch, outlet and ceiling boxes. With over 70 years of proven results in manufacturing American made electrical products, CANTEX INC. has the proven track record for quality and service necessary to meet all your PVC electrical product needs. Whether you need 2" PVC Conduit to as large as 8" PVC Conduit or any of the PVC fittings or PVC electrical boxes to go along with that PVC pipe, CANTEX can meet the needs of your electrical project.

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

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.

Reference Standards

Standard(s):	ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017

Core PCR:	Smart EPD Part A Product Category Rules for Building and Construction Products and Services, 1000, v1.01 Date of issue: January 15, 2024
Sub-category PCR:	Smart EPD® Part B PCR for Electrical and Telecommunications Conduit, 1000-001, v1.0 v.1 Date of issue: January 31, 2024 Valid until: January 31, 2029
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

ACLCA PCR Guidance Version:	2022 ACLCA PCR Guidance Process and Methods Toolkit version 1.0
ACLCA PCR Conformance Level:	Transparency
LCA Author/Creator:	Helen La | Sphera | hla@sphera.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 Arka Pandit | pandit_arka@outlook.com Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s): External Arka Pandit | pandit_arka@outlook.com

Product Information

Declared Unit:	1 m
Mass:	3.29 kg
Product Specificity:	✓ Product Average ✗ Product Specific
Variation in GWP Result (Products):	+0.06% to +3.28%
Variation in GWP Result (Facilities):	+0.67% to +3.31%

Product Description

The CANTEX full line of PVC electrical products includes the following types of electrical conduit: Schedule 40 & 80 Pipe/Conduit; PVC Utility Duct; Telephone Conduit; Flexible Conduit; ENT Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing, Standard and Special Radius PVC Elbows or Bends; Can>Loc® and Can>Grip® Schedule 40 Conduit Systems for directional drilling or trenchless raceway applications. It also includes the following types of PVC electrical fittings: Schedule 40 & Schedule 80 PVC electrical fittings like PVC Couplings, PVC Conduit Bodies, PVC Reducer Bushings, PVC Service Entrance Caps, PVC Expansion Couplings, PVC End Caps, ENT fittings and Weatherproof Exposed Boxes. CANTEX electrical products also include PVC Electrical Junction Boxes, EZ BOX® PVC Electrical Switch, Outlet and Ceiling Boxes, and PVC electrical accessories like PVC Cement and Primer, Spacers and EZ GUARD® Wildlife Protectors.

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

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s):	4" Schedule 40 PVC rigid conduit
Product Classification Codes:	EC3 - Electrical -> ElectricalConduit
Outer diameter:	1.14E+02 mm
Inner diameter:	1.01E+02 mm
Wall thickness:	6.02E+00 mm
Material density:	1500 kg/m3
Mass per meter:	3.29E+00 kg
Performance standards:	UL Std 651, NEMA Std TC 2

Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
PVC resin	US	74.3
PVC scrap	US	3.0
Calcium carbonate	US	19.3
Additives	US	3.5

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Wooden pallets	US	1.45E-04
Wooden crates	US	5.06E-03

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per m
Biogenic carbon content in product	None
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.0022

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

Averaging:

This EPD covers Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 PVC electrical conduit products manufactured by Cantex including tubing, elbows and bends. This EPD is a product-average and manufacturer-average EPD, or a declaration of an average product from four of Cantex's manufacturing facilities located in the US. Product variations include differences in inner and outer diameter, wall thickness, length, bends, colors and labels. In particular, both Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 PVC conduit are represented in this EPD.

Data tables, including product and packaging components, LCIA indicators, and other non-LCIA inventory metrics are reported for the production-weighted average of PVC products offered by Cantex. Values were normalized to the mass of conduit products and averaging was weighted by the total production mass of each product.

Results in this EPD are reported per declared unit (1 m) of Schedule 40 PVC conduit products of trade size 4". The data tables were calculated by multiplying the mass-normalized average values by the linear density of 4" Schedule 40 PVC conduit, as described in the PCR. Details on extrapolating results to other conduit types and trade sizes are provided in the section on Environmental Impacts.

Products in this category undergo manufacturing at four facilities belonging to Cantex. The entire production of Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 PVC electrical conduit products manufactured during the reference year was included in the LCA study. This comprises all products manufactured across all relevant plants.

System Boundary

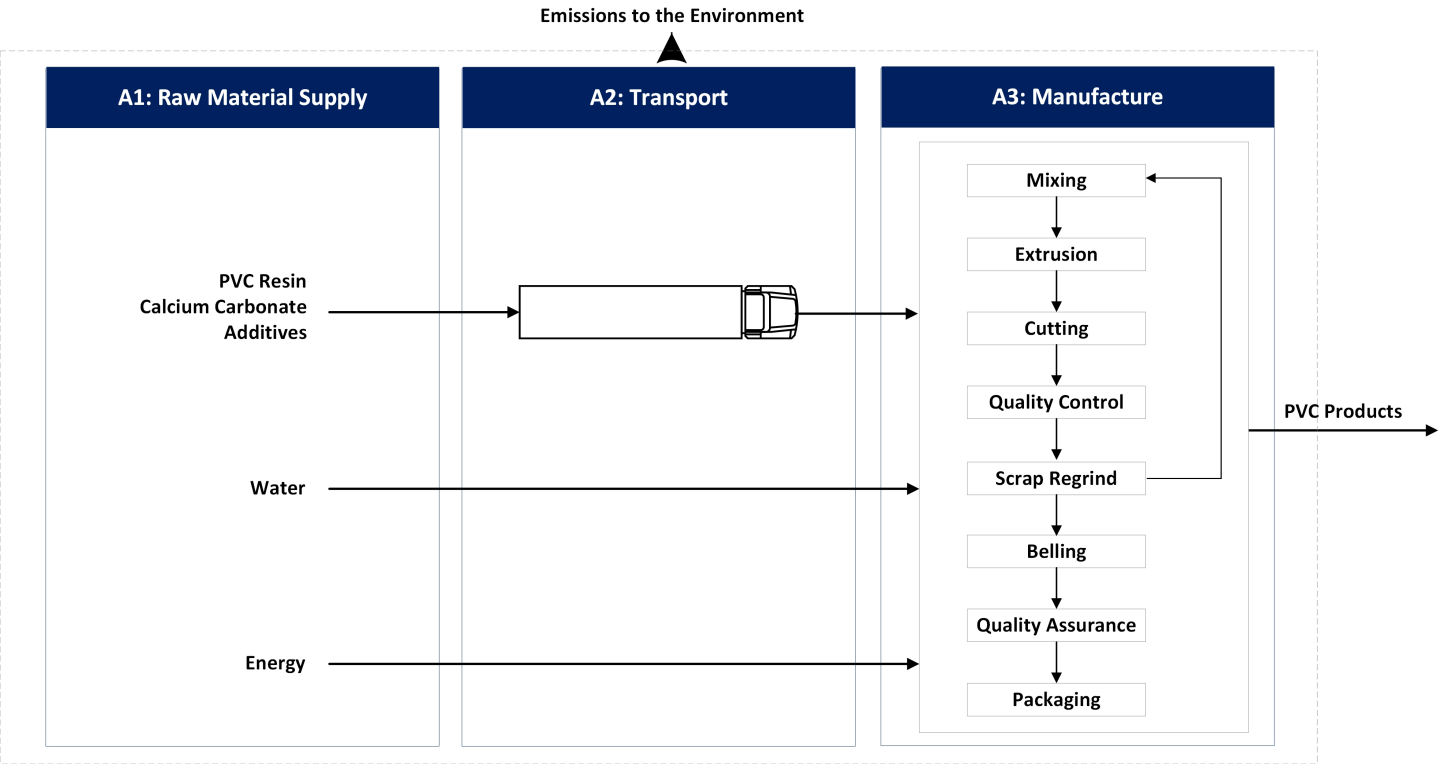
Production	A1	Raw material supply	✓
	A2	Transport	✓
	A3	Manufacturing	✓
Construction	A4	Transport to site	ND
	A5	Assembly / Install	ND

Use	B1	Use	ND
	B2	Maintenance	ND
	B3	Repair	ND
	B4	Replacement	ND
	B5	Refurbishment	ND
	B6	Operational Energy Use	ND
	B7	Operational Water Use	ND
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	✓
	C2	Transport	✓
	C3	Waste Processing	✓
	C4	Disposal	✓
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	✓

Plants

- Cantex Pipe Extrusion Facility
  4045 Bonanza Drive, Kingman, Arizona 86401, USA
- Cantex Pipe Extrusion Facility
  11444 Chamberlain Rd #1, Aurora, Ohio 44202, USA
- Cantex Pipe Extrusion Facility
  2101 SE 1st St, Mineral Wells, TX 76067, USA
- Cantex Pipe Extrusion Facility
  202 Progress Rd, Auburndale, FL 33823, USA

Product Flow Diagram



Software and Database

LCA Software:	Sphera LCA for Experts (formerly GaBi) v. 10.9		
LCI Foreground Database(s):	Managed LCA Content v. 2023.1	US	Cut-off
LCI Background Database(s):	Managed LCA Content v. 2023.1	US	Cut-off

Data Quality

Precision and Completeness
Precision: As the majority of the relevant foreground data are measured data or calculated based on primary information sources of the owner of the technology, precision is considered to be high. All background data are sourced from MLC databases with the documented precision.
Completeness: Each foreground process was checked for mass balance and completeness of the emission inventory. No data were knowingly omitted. Completeness of foreground unit process data is considered to be high. All background data are sourced from MLC databases with the documented completeness.

Consistency and Reproducibility
Consistency: To ensure data consistency, all primary data were collected with the same level of detail, while all background data were sourced from the MLC databases. Therefore, consistency is considered to be high.

Reproducibility: Reproducibility is supported as much as possible through the disclosure of input-output data, dataset choices, and modeling approaches in this report. Based on this information, any third party should be able to approximate the results of this study using the same data and modeling approaches. Therefore, reproducibility is considered to be high.

Representativeness
Temporal: All primary data were collected for the year 2022. All secondary data come from the MLC 2024.2 databases and are representative of the years 2020 – 2023. Therefore, temporal representativeness is considered to be high.
Geographical: All primary and secondary data were collected specific to the countries or regions under study. Where country-specific or region-specific data were unavailable, proxy data were used. Geographical representativeness is considered to be high.
Technological: All primary and secondary data were modeled to be specific to the technologies or technology mixes under study. Where technology-specific data were unavailable, proxy data were used. Technological representativeness is considered to be high.

Life Cycle Module Descriptions

A1, extraction and upstream production
The information module “extraction and upstream production” consists of raw material extraction and processing and processing of secondary material input (e.g. regrind of PVC). This is inclusive of extraction and processing of raw materials including the production of inputs where they are used. In PVC electrical conduit manufacturing, A1 includes all upstream impacts associated with the production of raw materials used, including PVC resin, calcium carbonate and additives.

A2, transport to factory
The information module “transport to factory” consists of the transport of raw materials and other inputs from the supplier to the factory and internal transport. Primary data was collected on transport distances and modes for this project. Where more than one supplier provided identical raw materials, a weighted average distance was considered per transportation mode. Weighted average distances apply to the entire quantity of supplied materials.

A3, manufacturing
The information module “manufacturing” consists of the following processes:
- production of ancillary materials or pre-products
- generation of electricity, steam and heat from primary energy resources used in manufacturing, including their extraction, refining and transport
- manufacturing of products and co-products, including their extraction, manufacturing and transport
- manufacturing of packaging, including their extraction, manufacturing and transport
- waste management from manufacturing packaging and manufacturing wastage including transport up to the recycler or disposal

Cantex PVC electrical conduits are manufactured by feeding a blend of PVC resin and additives into an extruder where it is melted and extruded through a die to the desired shape, cooled, and cut to length. The conduit undergoes quality checks, with off-spec parts recycled back into the process. Additional processing like belling or bending may be performed before bundling the finished products for storage and shipment. This efficient process ensures durable, high-quality conduit while promoting sustainability by recycling 100% of factory scrap.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

Multi-output allocation follows the requirements of ISO 14044, section 4.3.4.2.

Facility inputs and outputs are assigned across total production using mass-based allocation.

As the Texas facility produces both extruded and injection moulded conduits, mass allocation was performed on aggregated data such as packaging and utility inputs and waste outputs. The remaining facilities (i.e., Arizona, Ohio, and Florida) only produce extruded conduit products of the same composition and density were generally regarded as PVC extruded electrical conduits. Allocation of background data (energy and materials) taken from Sphera’s Managed LCA Content (MLC) 2024.2 databases is documented online at https://sphera.com/product-sustainability-gabi-data-search/.

Cut-off Procedure

All known mass and energy flows were included in this study. In cases where no matching life cycle inventories were available to represent a flow, proxy data were applied using conservative assumptions in regards to environmental impacts.

Renewable Electricity

Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are included in the baseline reported results:	✕ No

Scenarios

End of Life (C1 - C4)
C1 - C4 Modules

Collection Process

Collected Separately:	3.29 kg

Recovery

Landfill:	3.29 kg

Disposal

Product or Material for Final Disposal:	3.29 kg

Assumptions for scenario development:

C1, deconstruction/demolition, which includes dismantling or demolition, of the construction product from the construction works and the energy use for this, including initial on-site sorting of the materials. PVC electrical conduits only require manual dismantling and, therefore, does not contribute to environmental impacts.

C2, transportation to waste processing or disposal, which includes the transportation of the discarded construction product as part of the waste processing, for example to a recycling site and transportation of waste, for example to final disposal. As per PCR Part A, transport was assumed to be 100 kilometers by truck.

C3, waste processing, which includes, for example collection of waste fractions from the deconstruction, recovery and waste processing of material flows resulting in materials for reuse, secondary materials, secondary fuels or export of recovered energy from the energy recovery from waste with an efficiency of energy recovery of at least 60 %, without prejudice to existing legislation. As per PCR Part A, the PVC conduits are not recycled at the end of life and, therefore, does not contribute to environmental impacts.

C4, disposal of waste which includes physical pre-treatment and management of the disposal site, including provision and transport of all materials, products and related energy and water use. PCR Part B considers the conduits to be landfilled at the end of life.

Reuse, Recovery and / or Recycling Potentials & Relevant Scenario Information (D)
D Module

Recycled Content of Product:	3 %

Further assumptions for scenario development:

Information in module D declares potential loads and benefits of secondary material, secondary fuel or recovered energy leaving the product system based on scenarios. Here, the impacts associated with module D are calculated by identifying the point of substituted functional equivalence where the secondary material substitutes primary production and subtracting the impacts resulting from the substituted production of the product. For PVC electrical conduits, recycled PVC used in the product is accounted for in module D. There are no other recovered materials from the PVC conduit product system. Although PVC can be recycled, PCR Part A assumes a 0% product recycling rate for PVC at the end of life. Biogenic carbon removals associated with packaging materials leaving the system boundary through recycling in life cycle module A5 are declared in module D.

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

IPCC AR5 GWP 100, IPCC AR6 GWP 100, TRACI 2.1

per 1 m of product .

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	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	7.7	ND	0.0402	ND	0.0729	ND
GWP-total	IPCC AR6 GWP 100	kg CO2 eq	7.39	ND	0.0397	ND	0.071	ND
ODP	TRACI 2.1	kg CFC 11 eq	3.38e-13	ND	1.17e-16	ND	3.41e-15	ND
AP	TRACI 2.1	kg SO2 eq	0.00964	ND	0.000131	ND	0.000369	ND
EP	TRACI 2.1	kg N eq	0.00121	ND	0.0000129	ND	0.000585	ND
POCP	TRACI 2.1	kg O3 eq	0.22	ND	0.00361	ND	0.00659	ND
ADP-fossil	TRACI 2.1	MJ	151	ND	0.522	ND	1.05	ND

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

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.

Conduit products described in this EPD may be used in applications where they are buried or concrete-encased and in other applications. As such, a cradle-to-gate with end-of-life system boundary was applied in this study. If the user or reader is interested in results for buried or concrete-encased conduits, they may refer to the cradle-to-gate results (A1-A3).

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 m of product .

Indicator	Unit	A1A2A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
RPRE	MJ, net calorific value	14.4	ND	0.0233	ND	0.134	ND
RPRM	MJ, net calorific value	0.0766	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RPRT	MJ, net calorific value	14.4	ND	0.0233	ND	0.134	ND
NRPRE	MJ, net calorific value	117	ND	0.526	ND	1.08	ND
NRPRM	MJ, net calorific value	45	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NRPRT	MJ, net calorific value	162	ND	0.526	ND	1.08	ND
SM	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RSF	MJ, net calorific value	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NRSF	MJ, net calorific value	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
RE	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
FW	m3	0.0326	ND	0.0000774	ND	0.000139	ND
ADPF	MJ, LHV	151	ND	0.522	ND	1.05	ND

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

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 m of product .

Indicator	Unit	A1A2A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
NHWD	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.29	ND
HLRW	kg	0.00000439	ND	1.88e-9	ND	1.28e-8	ND
ILLRW	kg	0.00368	ND	0.00000159	ND	0.0000115	ND
RWD	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
CRU	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MFR	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MER	kg	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EEE	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
EET	MJ	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

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 m of product .

Indicator	Unit	A1A2A3	D
BCRP	kg CO2	ND	ND
BCEP	kg CO2	ND	ND
BCRK	kg CO2	0.0082	-0.00164
BCEK	kg CO2	ND	ND
BCEW	kg CO2	ND	ND
CCE	kg CO2	ND	ND
CCR	kg CO2	ND	ND
CWNR	kg CO2	ND	ND

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

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.

Biogenic carbon removals in information module A1-A3 stem from the supply of wooden pallet and lumber used as packaging. Assumed recycling rates of this packaging was 20%, taken from the PCR Part A. The negative removal in module D shows the biogenic carbon leaving the system through recycling. The remaining 80% is landfilled in module A5, which is excluded from the system boundary. There is a net zero flow of biogenic carbon across all information modules: all biogenic carbon which enters the system in A3 is either emitted in A5 or exits the system in module D.

Impact Scaling Factors

Trade Size	Outer Diameter (mm)	Inner Diameter (mm)	Minimum Wall Thickness (mm)	Linear Density (kg per m)	Scaling Factor (per m)
Schedule 40 1/2"	2.13E-02	1.47E-02	2.77E-03	2.80E+05	8.50E-02
Schedule 40 3/4"	2.67E-02	1.98E-02	2.87E-03	3.78E+05	1.15E-01
Schedule 40 1"	3.34E-02	2.55E-02	3.38E-03	5.48E+05	1.66E-01
Schedule 40 1-1/4"	4.22E-02	3.39E-02	3.56E-03	7.44E+05	2.26E-01
Schedule 40 1-1/2"	4.83E-02	3.97E-02	3.68E-03	8.92E+05	2.71E-01
Schedule 40 2"	6.03E-02	5.13E-02	3.91E-03	1.18E+06	3.59E-01
Schedule 40 2-1/2"	7.30E-02	6.13E-02	5.16E-03	1.85E+06	5.62E-01
Schedule 40 3"	8.89E-02	7.64E-02	5.49E-03	2.43E+06	7.39E-01
Schedule 40 3-1/2"	1.02E-01	8.85E-02	5.74E-03	3.03E+06	9.20E-01
Schedule 40 5"	1.41E-01	1.26E-01	6.55E-03	4.72E+06	1.43E+00
Schedule 40 6"	1.68E-01	1.52E-01	7.11E-03	6.03E+06	1.83E+00
Schedule 40 8"	2.19E-01	1.99E-01	8.18E-03	9.85E+06	2.99E+00
Schedule 80 1/2"	2.13E-02	1.28E-02	3.73E-03	3.41E+05	1.04E-01
Schedule 80 3/4"	2.67E-02	1.77E-02	3.91E-03	4.71E+05	1.43E-01
Schedule 80 1"	3.34E-02	2.31E-02	4.55E-03	6.86E+05	2.08E-01
Schedule 80 1-1/4"	4.22E-02	3.12E-02	4.85E-03	9.51E+05	2.89E-01
Schedule 80 1-1/2"	4.83E-02	3.67E-02	5.08E-03	1.16E+06	3.53E-01
Schedule 80 2"	6.03E-02	4.78E-02	5.54E-03	1.59E+06	4.83E-01
Schedule 80 2-1/2"	7.30E-02	5.72E-02	7.01E-03	2.42E+06	7.36E-01
Schedule 80 3"	8.89E-02	7.16E-02	7.62E-03	3.27E+06	9.93E-01
Schedule 80 3-1/2"	1.02E-01	8.33E-02	8.08E-03	4.08E+06	1.24E+00
Schedule 80 4"	1.14E-01	9.49E-02	8.56E-03	4.70E+06	1.43E+00
Schedule 80 5"	1.41E-01	1.20E-01	9.53E-03	6.46E+06	1.96E+00
Schedule 80 6"	1.68E-01	1.43E-01	1.10E-02	9.16E+06	2.78E+00

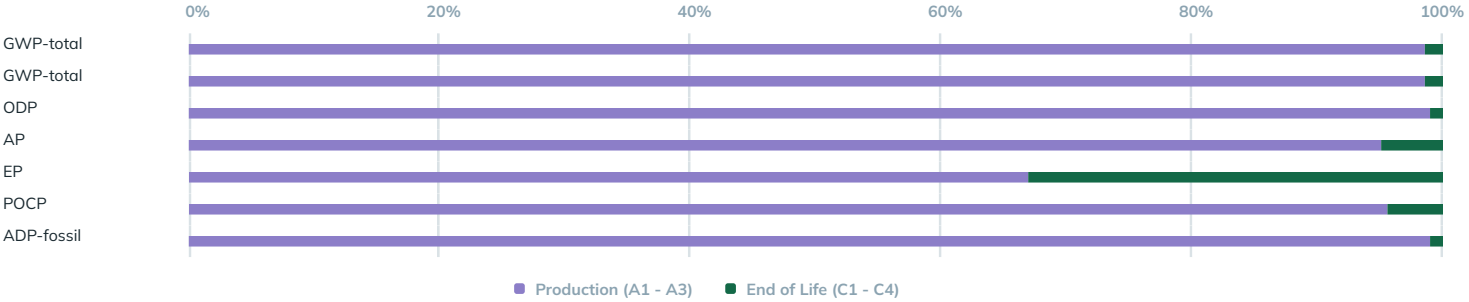
The results in this EPD are reported for 1 m (the declared unit) of 4" Schedule 40 PVC conduit (the reference product). Environmental impacts of other types and trades sizes (product-specific results) can be calculated using the following equation:

Footprint_PS = Footprint_Ref × Scaling factor

where Footprint_PS is the product-specific result per declared unit, Footprint_Ref is the result per declared unit of the reference product.
The product-specific scaling factor (labeled as "Scaling Factor" in the table) is calculated as the quotient of the product-specific linear density and the reference product's linear density. That is, the quotient between the linear density of a trade size and the 4" Schedule 40 PVC electrical conduit.
This calculation method can be used to derive a result for any or all declared indicators and for any reported life cycle module(s). When using this equation, the EPD user defines which indicator and life cycle stage(s) they are using to calculate a product-specific result. The Footprint_PS and Footprint_Ref values must align with the same indicator and life cycle stage(s) included.

Interpretation

The contribution analysis indicates that raw materials supply (A1) is the most significant driver in every impact category with contributions ranging from 60 to 87%. Specifically, PVC resin is the top contributor across every impact category. This is not surprising as PVC resin makes up 74.3% of the composition of extruded PVC electrical conduits. After A1, the second driver is manufacturing (A3) for most impact categories, with the exception of EP, contributing 6% to 34%. Of the precursors included A3, grid electricity and natural gas are the main contributors, but the latter had minor impacts across all impact categories at ≤1%. Therefore, most of the impacts in A3 were due to the consumption of electricity. For EP, the second most important LCIA was the disposal of the PVC conduits at end-of-life (C4).



Additional Environmental Information

Cantex PVC electrical conduits do not contain any dangerous or hazardous substances according to normative requirements in standards or regulations in the markets where they are sold and in the standards, acts, and regulations listed in PCR Part A, section 8.4.1.

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