Cimarron® K-5692

Tank for K-6418 elongated touchless toilet



WHEN IT COMES TO BELIEVING IN BETTER, EVERY BIT COUNTS.

We believe that the path to a better place is a constant endeavor. Every day nearly 30,000 Kohler associates worldwide are moving forward. And we believe positive steps, big or small, ours or yours, are worth celebrating and sharing.

THE BOLD LOOK OF KOHLER

Enjoy a more hygienic home environment with the KOHLER touchless toilet tank, the no-touch flush for your home. Just hold your hand over the tank sensor to activate the flush. No handle to touch means fewer germs to pick up or leave behind. This Cimarron tank features innovative AquaPiston technology, a patented flush engine that delivers a fast, powerful, and plug-free flush.

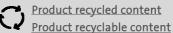


Packaged product weight 16.3 kg



<u>Top 3 ingredients</u> (>90% by weight)

- . Clay
- . Feldspar
- 3. Silica



0% <u>t</u> 3.1%



Carbon footprint 138 kg CO2-eq



Flush volume 1.28 gallons



Relevant certifications

- ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1
- DOE Energy Policy Act 1992
- ICES-003
- EPA WaterSense®
- FCC Part 15



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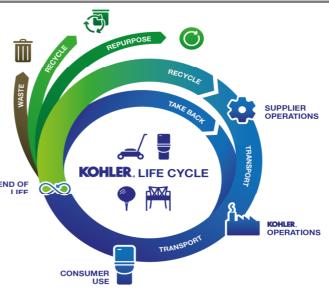
Vitreous Sanitary Ceramic Ware





According to ISO 14025

This document is an environmental product declaration (EPD) in accordance with ISO 14025. EPDs rely on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to provide information on a number of environmental impacts of products over their life cycles. At Kohler, we believe that the path to a better place is a constant endeavor. Our Design for Environment program, embedded within the Kohler New Product Development culture, considers environmental impact at each stage of a product's existence - from the activities of our suppliers through the end of the product's useful life. When we design products with the environment in mind, we believe that every choice counts.



PROGRAM OPERATOR	UL Environment			
DECLARATION HOLDER	Kohler			
DECLARATION NUMBER	4786429138.126.1			
DECLARED PRODUCT	Cimarron® K-5692			
REFERENCE PCR	from the range of Environmental Produand Environment e.V. (IBU). Part A: C	d Services. Adapted for UL Environment uct Declarations of Institute Construction alculation Rules for the Life Cycle Project Report. Part B: Requirements on		
DATE OF ISSUE				
PERIOD OF VALIDITY	5 Years			
CONTENTS OF THE DECLARATION	Product definition and information about building physics Information about basic material and the material's origin Description of the product's manufacturing Indication of product processing Information about the in-use conditions Life cycle assessment results Testing results and verifications			
The PCR review was conducted by	ру	The Independent Expert Committee, SVR		
This declaration was independent 14025 by Underwriters Laborator	Juna hicholse			
INTERNAL	UL Environment			
This life cycle assessment was inc with ISO 14044 and the reference	Thomas Gloria, Life-Cycle Services, LLC			

¹ Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds, e.g., Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc. Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts, and the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact. Comparability: EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they cover different life cycle stages, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. EPDs from different programs may not be comparable.



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Product Definition and Information

Product Description



Tank shall be made of vitreous china. Tank shall be 1.28 gpf (4.8 lpf). Tank shall feature touchless actuation.

Applications and Uses

- Flush is activated by a no-touch sensor on top of tank for improved hygiene.
- Powered by 4 AA batteries (included).
- 1.28 gallons per flush (gpf).
- Coordinates with other products in the Cimarron collection.

Product Standards, Approvals and Certifications

Specified model meets or exceeds the following:

- ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1
- DOE Energy Policy Act 1992
- EPA WaterSense®
- ICES-003
- FCC Part 15



Supplier Operations

Base Material Content of the Product

Material	Function	Quantity (% By Weight)		
Clay	Slip and Glaze Ingredient	45-55		
Feldspar	Slip and Glaze Ingredient	25-35		
Silica	Slip and Glaze Ingredient	10-20		
Balance	Miscellaneous Hardware and Packaging	5-10		



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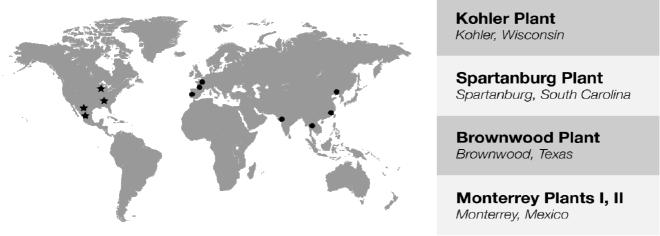


Kohler Operations

Manufacturing Process Description

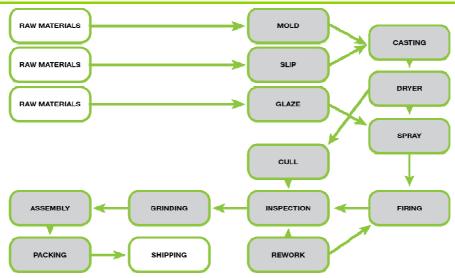
The body of vitreous ceramic sanitary ware is manufactured by casting slip - a mixture of water, clay, feldspar and silica - into a reusable mold. The cast body is partially dried, sprayed with an aqueous glaze mixture, and fired in a kiln to vitrify the product. An inspection process follows that ensures a singular high level of product quality. Finally, the ware is fitted with non-vitreous components, packaged and shipped.

Manufacturing Locations



- ★ = Kohler manufacturing locations with completed SKU-specific Environmental Product Declarations
- = other Kohler manufacturing locations with SKU-specific Environmental Product Declarations in process Not all products are produced in all plants. EPDs for specific models only include data from plants in which they are produced.

Manufacturing Process





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Health, Safety and Environmental Aspects during Production

Kohler Safety Management System (KSMS) and Kohler Environmental Management System (KEMS)

Kohler Co. has established program management guidelines for safety, accident prevention and environmental performance. These systems enable Kohler Co. operations to achieve world-class performance. The management systems are based on best management practices, and the application of these programs consistently delivers significant results. Some Kohler Co. locations have elected the additional step of becoming certified to OHSAS 18001 and/or ISO 14001.

Packaging

Vitreous ware is packaged primarily with double-wall corrugated containerboard. When utilized, white exterior wrapping is manufactured with an Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF)/Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) bleaching process. Other packaging materials can include expanded polystyrene (EPS), low density polyethylene bags (LDPE) and honevcomb paperboard blocking.

Corrugated containerboard and honeycomb blocking are 100% recyclable, and collection is available in most municipalities. Other materials are typically recyclable; however, this is dependent on local availability of collection programs.



Consumer Use

Conditions of Use

The majority of product use phase environmental impacts for vitreous ceramic sanitary ware are related to water throughput. It is important to note that water use impacts are assigned to the device that controls water flow rate. For example, a lavatory sink EPD will not include these impacts, as water consumption is controlled by the faucet that is paired with it. Similarly, a toilet bowl EPD will not include water use impacts, as the tank or flushometer it is paired with provides this function. However, a one-piece toilet with integrated tank and bowl will include water use impacts within its EPD.

Reference Service Life

Residential toilet tanks are assumed to remain in service for 20 years.

Cleaning and Maintenance

Residential toilet tanks are assumed to require no cleaning product. Toilets equipped with the touchless flush feature require replacement of 4 AA batteries at approximately 2500 cycles. These impacts are included within the product use stage of the LCA.



CO End of Life

Recycle or Reuse

Collection and processing for vitreous product beneficial reuse at end-of-life is possible, but not widely available at the present time.

Disposal

The KOHLER® LCA model assumes the vitreous portion of the product is disposed of in a municipal landfill. Accessory and packaging materials are modeled as landfilled or recycled, depending on typical rates within the United States.



Environmental Product Declaration Cimarron® K-5692





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Life Cycle Assessment

Description of Declared or Functional Unit

The functional unit represented here is a single toilet tank including the associated packaging and accessories.

To express these impacts in terms of 1 metric ton of product, multiply each result by 61.4.

Cut-off Criteria

This LCA is in compliance with the cutoff criteria specified in the PCR, as no known processes were excluded from this assessment outside of the specific items listed within the "System Boundary" section below.

Allocation

Impacts are allocated to individual products with a unit process approach. Typically, product mass is used to build the impact allocation factors. Product-specific quality data is also employed to match impacts to products.

Background Data

Primary manufacturing data was collected directly from Kohler Co. vitreous manufacturing operations for calendar year 2013. Secondary (supply chain) data was taken from the U.S.-Ecoinvent v2.2 database.

Data Quality

Primary manufacturing data was collected directly from process experts for the five Kohler vitreous plants within North America. Wherever secondary data is used, the study adopts critically reviewed data for consistency, precision and reproducibility to limit uncertainty. The data sources used are complete and representative of North America in terms of the geographic and technological coverage and are a recent vintage (i.e., less than ten years old). Any deviations from these initial data quality requirements for secondary data are documented in the critically reviewed LCA report.

Secondary data primarily references the U.S.-ecoinvent v2.2 database. This database is widely distributed throughout the United States and is referenced within the LCA community. All ecoinvent datasets have been critically reviewed.

When a product is produced at more than one plant, impacts are weighted by unit volume to produce a single result.



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System Boundaries

Pı	roduct St	age		truction ss Stage			U	Jse Stag	e			I	End of L	ife Stag	е	Benefits and Loads Beyond the System Boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from gate to the site	Construction/ installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction /demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse- Recovery- Recycling potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	MND

Description of the System Boundary Stages Corresponding to the PCR (X = Included; MND = Module Not Declared)

LCA Modeling Scenarios

Transport from gate to the building site (A4)						
Name Value Unit						
Liters of fuel	38	l/100 km				
Transport distance	853	km				
Capacity utilization (including empty runs)	89	%				
Gross density of products transported	-	kg/m ³				
Capacity utilization volume factor	89	%				

Installation into the building (A5)						
Name	Value	Unit				
Auxiliary	-	kg				
Water consumption	-	m ³				
Other resources	-	kg				
Electricity consumption	-	kWh				
Other energy carriers	-	MJ				
Material loss	-	kg				
Output substance following waste treatment on-site	1	kg				
Dust in the air	-	kg				
VOC in the air	-	kg				

Use phase reference (B1)						
Name	Value	Unit				
Flushes/day/person	5.05	-				
Reference service life (RSL)	20	years				

Maintenance (B2)						
Name	Value	Unit				
Information on maintenance	-	-				
Maintenance cycle (cleaning)	0	Number/RSL				
Maintenance cycle (batteries)	59	Number/RSL				
Water consumption	-	m ³				
Auxiliary	-	kg				
Other resources (cleaning product)	-	kg				
Electricity consumption	-	kWh				
Other energy carriers	-	MJ				
Material loss (discarded batteries)	1.4	kg				

Repair (B3)						
Name	Value	Unit				
Information on the repair process	-	-				
Information on the inspection process	-	-				
Repair cycle	-	Number/RSL				
Water consumption	-	m ³				
Auxiliary	-	kg				
Other resources	-	kg				
Electricity consumption	-	kWh				
Other energy carriers	-	MJ				
Material loss	-	kg				

Replacement (B4)/Refurbishment (B5)					
Name Value Unit					
Replacement cycle	-		Number/RSL		
Electricity consumption	-		kWh		
Liters of fuel	-		l/100 km		
Replacement of worn parts	-		kg		

Operational energy use (B6) and water use (B7)					
Name	Unit				
Water consumption	179	m ³ /p/RSL			
Electricity consumption	-	kWh			
Other energy carriers	-	MJ			
Equipment output	-	kW			

End of life (C1-C4)						
Name	Value	Unit				
Collected separately	2	kg				
Collected as mixed construction waste	14	kg				
Reuse	-	kg				
Recycling	2	kg				
Energy recovery	-	kg				
Landfilling	14	kg				



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Results of the Assessment

TRACI 2.1 Impact Assessment						
Parameter	Parameter	Value	Unit			
GWP	Global warming potential	138	kg CO ₂ -Eq.			
ODP	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	1.33E-05	kg CFC-11 Eq.			
AP Air	Acidification potential for air emissions	0.78	kg SO ₂ -Eq.			
EP	Eutrophication potential	0.52	kg N-Eq.			
SP	Smog formation potential	7.41	kg O₃-Eq.			

CML 4.1 Impact Assessment			
Parameter	Parameter	Value	Unit
GWP	Global warming potential	138	kg CO ₂ -Eq.
ODP	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	1.01E-05	kg CFC-11 Eq.
AP Air	Acidification potential for air emissions	0.81	kg SO ₂ -Eq.
EP	Eutrophication potentials	0.25	kg (PO ₄) ³ -Eq.
POCP	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	0.045	kg ethane-Eq.
ADP elements	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources	1.00	kg Sb-Eq.
ADP fossil fuels	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources	9	MJ, calorific value

Resource Use				
Parameter	Parameter	Value	Unit	
PERE	Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	144	MJ, lower calorific value	
PERM	Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization	0.91	MJ, lower calorific value	
PERT	Total use of renewable primary energy resources	145	MJ, lower calorific value	
PENRE	Nonrenewable primary energy as energy carrier	1962	MJ, lower calorific value	
PENRM	Nonrenewable primary energy as material utilization	172	MJ, lower calorific value	
PENRT	Total use of nonrenewable primary energy resources	2134	MJ, lower calorific value	
SM	Use of secondary material	0	MJ, lower calorific value	
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels	0	MJ, lower calorific value	
NRSF	Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels	0	MJ, lower calorific value	
FW	Use of net fresh water	202	m ³	

Output Flows and Waste Categories			
Parameter	Parameter	Value	Unit
HWD	Hazardous waste disposed	0	kg
NHWD	Non-hazardous waste disposed	51	kg
RWD	Radioactive waste disposed	0	kg
CRU	Components for re-use	0	kg
MFR	Materials for recycling	3	kg
MER	Materials for energy recovery	0	kg
EEE	Exported energy	0	MJ, lower calorific value



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Interpretation

Due to the high degree of value add within the vitreous product manufacturing process, the Kohler Operations life cycle stage drives most of the environmental impact categories for vitreous ceramic sanitary ware. Exceptions are products that control water flow rate, such as toilet tanks and one-piece toilets, which will see these consumer use phase impacts dominate the product life cycle.

Manufacturing impacts are primarily driven by energy (natural gas and electricity) use. Therefore, projects that improve energy efficiency have been and will continue to be a primary area of focus. Hardware accessories, especially those that contain metals such as brass and steel, also carry a greater contribution toward overall product environmental impact. Mass reduction and material substitution are areas of focus within the supplier operations portion of the product life cycle.

Where applicable, water use reduction efforts will see the greatest return on investment due primarily to the associated reduction in energy required to pump and treat this water. These efforts must be balanced against the product and product system's capacity to operate effectively when less water is available as a motive force.

References

PCR Part A	UL Environment and Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Königswinter (pub.): Product Category Rules for Construction Products from the range of Environmental Product Declarations of Institut Bauen und Umwelt (IBU), Part A: Calculation Rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and Requirements on the Background Report. July 2014, version 1.3	
 PCR Part B 	UL Environment and Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU). Product Category Rules Part B: Requirements on the Environmental Product Declaration for Sanitary ceramics.	
• SimaPro 7.2	PRé Consultants. SimaPro Life Cycle Assessment version 7.2 (software).	
• ISO 14025	ISO 14025:2011-10, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.	
• ISO 14040	ISO 14040:2009-11, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Principles and framework.	
• ISO 14044	ISO 14044:2006-10, Environmental management — Life cycle assessment — Requirements and guidelines.	
• EN 15804	EN 15804:2012-04: Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction product	
• WaterSense®	US EPA, Office of Wastewater Management http://www.epa.gov/watersense	
• ULE 2013	UL Environment, General Program Instructions, 2013.	
• OHSAS 18001	Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Requirements	
• ISO 14001	Environmental Management Systems - Requirements with guidance for use	
ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 Ceramic Plumbing Fixtures		
• ICES-003	Industry Canada, Interference Causing Equipment Standard 003 - Information Technology Equipment (ITE) - Limits and methods of measurement	
• FCC part 15	Federal Communications Commission, Title 47, Part 15 - Radio Frequency Devices	
DOE-Energy Po	olicy Act 1992 Department of Energy - Energy Policy Act 1992	

