



Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 for

Pupuk Urea Pusri

From



PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja Palembang

Jalan Mayor Zen, Palembang 30118, Indonesia.



Programme

The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com

Programme operator

EPD International AB

EPD registered through the fully aligned regional hub

EPD Southeast Asia, https://www.epd-southeastasia.com/

Regional Hub

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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

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General Information

Programme information

Programme	The International EPD® System EPD registered through the fully aligned regional hub: EPD Southeast Asia				
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Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification **Product category rules (PCR):** PCR: 2010:20 of Mineral or Chemical Fertilzers, version 3.0.1. UN CPC: 3461 PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. **Review chair:** Lars-Gunnar Lindfors, IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) LCA accountability: PT. Life Cycle Indonesia Third-party verification Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006: ☑ EPD verification by individual verifier Third party verifier: Claudia A. Peña, ADDERE Research & Technology, cpena@addere.cl Approved by: The International EPD® System Technical Committee, supported by the Secretariat 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, 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/functional 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 ISO 14025.

Company Information

Owner of the EPD

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Description of the organisation

PT Pupuk Sriwidjaja Palembang (Pusri) is a Petrochemical industry that produces Urea, Ammonia, and NPK Fertilizers located in Palembang, South Sumatera Province. Pusri is a Subsidiary of PT Pupuk Indonesia (Persero). Pusri has an area of 230 ha and 6 (six) factories namely Pusri-IB, Pusri-IIB, Pusri-III, Pusri-IV, NPK-1, NPK-2 & 3. These fertilizers are products of the Pusri sold to the non-PSO (domestic dan export), and Public Service Obligation (PSO), which are marketed in South Sumatera, Central Java, DIY, East Java and Bali.

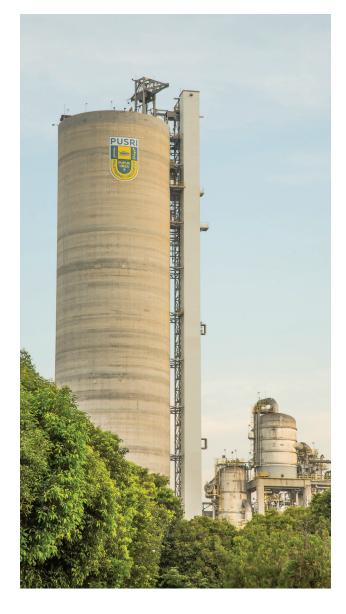
Product-related or management system-related certifications:

SNI, ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 17025:2017, ISO 50001:2018 ISO 45001:2018, ISO 31000:2018 and Green Industry.

Details of Pusri's commitment to sustainable development can be found in the company's annual report.

Name and location of production site

The result shown in this EPD is from the weighted average of 4 sites of urea fertilizer production plant (Pusri-IB, Pusri-IIB, Pusri-III, and Pusri-IV) located in Palembang, South Sumatra Regency, Indonesia.







Product Information

Product name

Urea Fertilizer

Product identification

Urea is also known as Carmabide, Carbonyldiamide, and carbamidic acid with chemical formulation (NH2)2CO

The products to be declared are shown in Fig 1 below

Product description

Pusri produces urea fertilizer, one of the types of chemical fertilizer formed from a chemical reaction between ammonia and carbon dioxide through a chemical process. Urea products produced by Pusri come in the form of urea prill in -6+18 US Mesh in size distribution and main content of Nitrogen at a minimum of 46%, Biuret at a maximum of 1.2%, and water content at a maximum of 0.5%. In the agricultural sector, urea fertilizer product that contains high Nitrogen content is needed for crops as nutrients.

Agronomic Efficiency Index (AEI)

Agronomic Efficiency Index (AEI) is an indicator of the impact of applied urea on corn productivity. The AEI of Pusri's urea fertilizer is estimated to be in the range of 7.0 - 12.7 kg corn/kg urea granulated based on a field study conducted by the Pusri's internal team



Figure 1. Urea Fertilizer Product to be Declared

Uptake Index (UI)

For urea application on soil is 23 460 kg/2 000 m² farmland, Uptake Index for urea is represented by Nitrogen uptaken, when the urea is applied on soil, 27% of N will be uptaken by plant, while 68% will be persisted on soil and the rest which is 5% will be lost and brought by water as run off.

UN CPC code

3461 Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous

Other codes for product classification

SNI 2801:2010

Geographical Scope

Global

LCA Information

Declared unit

1000 kg of urea fertilizer and its packaging

The declared unit may have different functionality depending on the composition of the product that is declared.

Time representativeness

Specific data for the manufacturing collected from 2022-01-01 to 2022-12-31. The 10-year age requirement for generic data has been met.

Database(s) and LCA software used

Generic data for upstream and downstream processes use Ecoinvent 3.9, EF 2.0, and USLCI database and modelled by using SimaPro Developer software version 9.5.0.0. No datasets older than 10 years were used.

Description of system boundaries

The system boundary was chosen based on the goal and scope of the study and in accordance with PCR 2010:20 Mineral or chemical fertilizers ver 3.0.1, i.e. cradle-to-grave including the use phase and end of life for the packaging.





The processes below are included in the product system to be studied:

1 Upstream

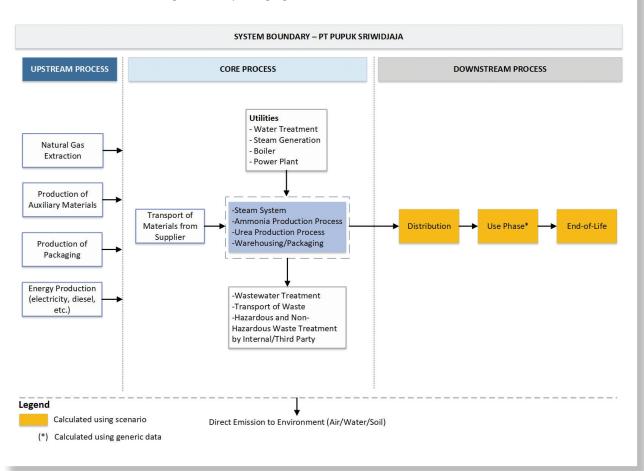
- a. Extraction of raw material (e.g., natural gas)
- b. Production of electricity and fuels used in the upstream module
- c. Production of auxiliary materials (e.g., catalyst, vanadium pentoxide, etc.)
- d. Production of primary packaging (e.g., polypropylene bag and thread)
- e. Extraction of water (e.g., river water)

Core

- Transportation of raw/auxiliary materials from the supplier to manufacturing plant
- b. Ammonia plant: Feed treating unit, reforming unit, steam system, process condensate stripper, compressor, syngas purification unit, ammonia synthesis unit, ammonia purification unit, ARU&HRU, distribution pipe.
- c. Urea plant: Compression section, synthesis section, recovery section purification section, crystallizer, prilling section, process condensate treatment
- d. Production of electricity: Gas turbine generator, steam turbine generator
- e. Utilities: Filter water treatment, demin water treatment, cooling water treatment, package boiler, waste heat boiler, coal boiler
- f. Warehouse and packaging
- g. Waste treatment (e.g., used oil, waste catalyst, etc.)

2 Downstream

- a. Transportation from final manufacturing to distribution center
- b. The customer or consumer use of the product
- c. Waste management of packaging



More information

Relevant websites for more information regarding the urea fertilizer and its manufacturing process can be referred from company website: https://www.pusri.co.id/

Key Assumptions and Limitations

- The emissions and impact of electricity production are based on modified Ecoinvent 3.9 database which only have primary data for electricity mix composition in Indonesia. The emissions resulted from the power plant are still based on the generic data as well.
- There is no available data from suppliers regarding the production process, type of fuel, and technology used to produce supporting material. Therefore, Ecoinvent 3.9 database is used where some data are modified to available Pusri's specific supplier databases, i.e. for input water, natural gas, electricity, and wastewater.
- The impact of transportation for raw materials and supporting materials are calculated based on the amount of load, distance, and transportation type by using generic data from Ecoinvent 3.9.
- There is no direct measurement for the emissions comes from boiler, and reforming unit. They are calculated based on the sampling every 6 months and then extrapolated based on the flow rate of the stack and running hour of the stack.
- There is no direct measurement for the emission comes from the use stage. They are calculated based on the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2019).

Data Quality

- Time related coverage: specific data were collected from 2022-01-01 to 2022-12-31, and generic data are representative of the year 2022.
- Geographic coverage: specific data were collected from area under study, i.e., South Sumatera, Indonesia. Natural gas production as key input is sourced from Indonesia's national production, calculated using dataset available in Ecoinvent 3.9. Generic data were collected from global average data.
- Technological coverage: specific data were collected from current urea fertilizer production process under study. Upstream data for raw materials and other auxiliary materials utilize generic data from global average with technology aspects were similar with what described in the process under study, but merits improvement as processes were not modelled with specific data.
- Data quality for both specific and generic data were sufficient to conduct life cycle assessment in accordance with the defined goal and scope.

Cut-off rules

In case of insufficient input data or data gaps for a unit process, the cut-off criteria shall be 1 % of renewable and non-renewable primary energy usage and 1 % of the total mass input of that unit process. The total of neglected input flows per module, e.g., per module upstream to downstream shall be a maximum of 5% of energy usage and mass. In this study, all data in the product system is included. If there is missing specific data, generic data from the database or literature will be used.

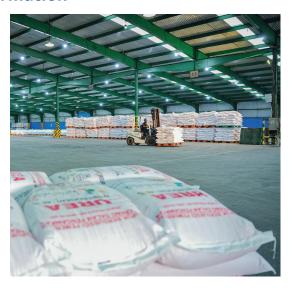
Allocation

Allocation was applied according to the referential PCR to allocate the water used in the manufacturing process. For the end-of-life of waste generated in the manufacturing process, polluter pays principle are applied for each type of waste. This means that Pusri will carry the full environmental impact until the end-of-waste state is reached.



LCA scenarios and additional technical information

- Natural gas is used as raw material and transported to Pusri from multiple suppliers in Indonesia.
 Therefore, the global Ecoinvent database is modified by using available Indonesia Ecoinvent databases, i.e. for input water, electricity, and wastewater.
- For most of the supporting material production from Indonesia, the global Ecoinvent database is modified by using available Indonesia Ecoinvent databases for water and wastewater. Moreover, electricity is modified by using the electricity databases specifically for the Indonesian electricity grid because the location of the supplier is mostly in Indonesia.
- The characterisation factor (CF) for water use is modified to describe the watershed level where the unit process withdraws water, i.e., Palembang, South Sumatera, Indonesia. The CF data is documented by AWARE through a Google Layer Document that provides CF up to watershed level in the region. The CF for water use is modified to 0.6 m³/m³ from average Indonesia 23.6 m³/m³.





Content Declaration

Product

Product components Unit %			Environmental / hazardous properties		
Nitrogen	%wt	46	Contain gas under pressure; may explode if heated. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.		
Biuret	%wt	1.2	Causes severe skin burn and eye damage		
Water	%wt 0.5 Not Classified		Not Classified as a hazardous chemical		
Others	%wt	52.3	Not Classified as a hazardous chemical		



Packaging

Distribution packaging:

The products are distributed in 50 kg bag packaging and in bulk

Consumer packaging:

The product is packaged in a bag of 50 kg capacity plastic packaging weighing 145 grams and is composed of 40 grams of polyethylene and 105 grams of polypropylene

Recycled material

Provenience of recycled materials (pre-consumer or post-consumer) in the product: The product does not contain any recycled materials.



Results of the Environmental Performance Indicators

The estimated impact results provided in this EPD report are solely relative statements and do not serve as indicators of the end points of the impact categories, surpassing threshold values, safety margins, or risks.

Impact category indicators

No.	Parameter		Unit	Upstream	Core	Downstream	Total
1		Fossil	kg CO2 eq.	2.96E+02	5.36E+02	3.31E+03	4.14E+03
2	Global	Biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	2.72E-01	2.11E-02	-1.13E-01	1.81E-01
3	warming potential (GWP)	Land use and land transformation	kg CO2 eq.	4.74E-02	5.68E-03	6.42E-06	5.31E-02
4		TOTAL	kg CO2 eq.	2.97E+02	5.36E+02	3.31E+03	4.14E+03
5	Ozone layer depletion (ODP)		kg CFC 11 eq.	4.74E-05	7.70E-06	8.01E-10	5.51E-05
6	Acidification potential (AP)		mol H⁺ eq.	4.79E-01	3.48E+01	1.71E+02	2.06E+02
7		Aquatic freshwater	kg P eq.	4.37E-02	6.96E-04	5.67E-08	4.43E-02
8	Eutrophication potential (EP)	Aquatic marine	kg N eq.	1.42E-01	1.19E+00	1.18E+02	1.20E+02
9	poteritial (21)	Aquatic terrestrial	mol N eq.	1.63E+00	1.55E+02	7.80E+02	9.37E+02
10	Photochemical oxidant creation potential (POCP)		kg NMVOC eq.	2.67E+00	8.19E-01	1.91E+01	2.26E+01
11	Abiotic	Metals and minerals¹	kg Sb eq.	5.84E-05	1.94E-06	7.91E-09	6.04E-05
12	depletion potential (ADP)	Fossil resources ¹	MJ, net calorific value	3.40E+04	5.40E+03	7.66E-01	3.94E+04
13	Water deprivation potential (WDP) ¹		m³ world eq. deprived	1.00E-00	5.19E+00	1.93E-04	6.19E+00

¹The 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.

Resource use indicators

Parameter		Unit	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	1.77E+01	1.47E+00	1.49E-03	1.92E+01
Primary energy resources – Renewable	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	0	0	0	0
Renewasie	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	1.77E+01	1.47E+00	1.49E-03	1.92E+01
	Use as energy carrier	MJ, net calorific value	1.87E+04	6.00E+03	8.15E-01	2.47E+04
Primary energy resources – Non-renewable	Used as raw materials	MJ, net calorific value	1.87E+04	0	0	1.87E+04
Non renewable	TOTAL	MJ, net calorific value	3.74E+04	6.00E+03	8.15E-01	4.34E+04
Secondary m	Secondary material (optional)		0	0	0	0
Renewable seco	ndary fuels (optional)	MJ, net calorific value	0	0	0	0
	le secondary fuels otional)	MJ, net calorific value	0	0	0	0
Net use of fres	sh water (optional)	m³	3.20E+00	9.94E+00	2.45E-04	1.31E+01

Waste indicators

Parameter	Unit	Upstream	Core	Downstream	TOTAL
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	1.26E-01	1.32E-01	0	2.59E-01
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	1.51E+03	1.55E+01	8.28E-01	1.52E+03
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	8.46E-07	0	0	8.46E-07



Contact Information

Owner of the EPD



LCA Practitioner



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Differences Compared to the Previous Version

The following are the differences derived from the new version of the LCA study with respect to the previous one.

- 1. Revised allocation methodologies within the calculation model.
- 2. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) biogenic impact value has been recalibrated to adhere to the principles outlined in EN 15804:2012+2019:A2/AC:2021.
- 3. The product content declaration has been revised to align with the General Programme Instructions (GPI) standards.
- 4. Report formatting corrections.

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Environmental Product Declaration

