



Part B: Product group definition | Residential toilets

Initiators	TOTO USA Visit an SM Transparency Report for residential toilets: http://www.sustainableminds.com/showroom/toto/
Other company(s) and organization(s) involved	TOTO USA

Product group

Name	Residential Toilets	CSI MasterFormat® #(s) or UNCPC(s)	22 41 13.13
Description Define the types of products included under this Part B	Residential toilets intended for use with a flushometer valve to supply water volume and pressure necessary for proper function. Because toilets are used in conjunction with a flushometer valve, only one use phase per valve-toilet combination should be used.		
New Part B request? Yes / No	No	Is this an update to an existing Part B? Yes / No	Yes
Validity date	xx/xx//2017 – xx/xx/2022		
Existing PCRs, EPDs, SM TRs or LCAs This information will be used to identify additional rules for comparability and to substantiate the rationale for creating a Part B.	<p>This Part B is an update to: http://www.sustainableminds.com/files/transparency/pgds/Part_B_Residential_Toilets_10.27.2015.pdf</p> <p>Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: PCR Guidance-Texts for Building-Related Products and Service From the range of Environmental Product Declarations of Institute Construction and Environment e.V. (IBU), Part B: Requirements on the EPD for Sanitary Ceramics. November 2011 www.bau-umwelt.de</p> <p>This European guidance document applies to vitreous china and fine fire clay ceramic sanitary ware. It does not contain any relevant additional rules specific to this product group.</p>		

Functional performance

Standard/certification	URL
Dual flush performance - Watersense	https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-01/documents/ws-products-spec-toilets.pdf
Flow rate - EPAAct 1992	http://www.ferc.gov/legal/maj-ord-reg/epa.pdf

Functional / declared unit

Unit	100 years of use of a single or dual flush toilet in an average US household
Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential use and commercial use are very different Products are available and used in the US market Guidance released by Plumbing Manufacturers International (PMI) recommends that expected product lifetimes be justified by NAHB and NACHI documents [1]. NAHB does not give a specific quantitative lifespan for toilets; however, InterNACHI gives a lifespan of 100+ years for residential toilets and 5 years for toilet tank components [2].

Additional rules for comparability

1. Clarification More product group specificity as needed	None
2. Additional rules to Part A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and wastewater infrastructure are excluded Dual flush toilets are assumed to be 1 solid flush per day; others are assumed to be liquid.
3. Default life cycle stage scenario(s)	Default use phase (B1) scenario: The toilet is assumed to be used in an average US household over a 100-year time period with an average of 2.6 persons per household, 5.1 flushes per day per person, 365 days per

year [3]. The toilet bowl is assumed to be cleaned weekly with 50mL of a 10% HCl solution [1]. Any electricity used in flushometer valve operation is included. The volume of water per flush varies and depends on the specific product to which this Part B applies.

Default repair phase (B3) scenario:

The toilet tank components are assumed to have a lifetime of 5 years, as specified by InterNACHI [2]. Therefore, they are assumed to be replaced every 5 years over the 100-year lifespan of the toilet, or 19 times.

Transportation assumptions:

Primary data should be used for the transportation distances between the manufacturer and the distributor. Unless otherwise known, assume transportation distances of 500km from the distributor to the installation site and 100km from the installation site to waste processing, via diesel-powered truck/trailer [1].

Electricity consumption for water supply and treatment:

Water usage in a household would also include electricity usage for acquisition, treatment, and distribution of water to households in addition to collection, conveyance and domestic wastewater treatment. The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) published this type of data in a study on water and sustainability. Data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were used to establish weighted average composite factors, to obtain an electricity usage per gallon of water consumed. Use this table to calculate the electricity used for water supply and treatment:

Table: Average National Electricity Usage Factors

Activity	EPRI factors: kWh / MMgal ^{Note 1}	Weighted avg composite factors: kWh / MMgal
Acquisition, treatment and distribution of surface water by a Public Water System (PWS)	1,406	1,540 ^{Note 2}
Acquisition, treatment and distribution of ground water by a PWS	1,824	
Self-supply of drinking water (typically pumping from private wells)	700	700
Collection, conveyance and < secondary treatment of domestic wastewater	661	1,399 ^{Note 3}
Collection, conveyance and secondary treatment of domestic wastewater	1,212	
Collection, conveyance and advanced treatment of domestic wastewater	1,726	
Collection, conveyance and zero discharge/other treatment of domestic wastewater	400	
Total electricity per million gallons →		3,639
Total kWh electricity per 1 gallon →		0.0036

Note 1: Source: EPRI, Water & Sustainability (Volume 4): U.S. Electricity Consumption for Water Supply & Treatment -- The Next Half Century, March 2002.

Note 2: Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Water (4606) Drinking Water Treatment, June 2004
http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/sdwa/upload/2009_08_28_sdwa_fs_30ann_treatment_w eb.pdf. This document cites 68% of population served by PWSs relies on surface water while 32% relies on ground water.

Note 3: Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2008 Report to Congress
<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/cwns/upload/cwns2008rtc.pdf>. This report cites 1.7% of POTW-served population receives < secondary treatment, 40.9% receives secondary treatment, 49.9% receives advanced treatment, and 7.5% receives zero discharge or other treatment.

[1] Plumbing Manufacturers International (PMI), Product Category Rule (PCR) Guidance for Kitchen and Bath Vessel Fixtures <https://www.safeplumbing.org/index/product-category-rules-pcr-documents/product-category-rules-document-for-kitchen-and-bath-vessel->



	<p>fixtures?file=files/safeplumbing.org/documents/resources/PMI-Kitchen-and-Bath-Vessel-PCR-Guidance-Document.pdf.</p> <p>[2] International Association of Certified Home Inspectors (InterNACHI), InterNACHI's Standard Estimated Life Expectancy Chart for Homes https://www.nachi.org/life-expectancy.htm.</p> <p>[3] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Watersense, Water-Efficient Single-Family New Home Specification (Washington, DC, May 14, 2008) https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-02/documents/ws-specification-home-final-supstatement-v1.0.pdf. This document cites 5.1 flushes/day/person per Mayer, P, DeOreo, W. et al 2000 and 2003, and 2.6 persons per household per U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2005.</p>	
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