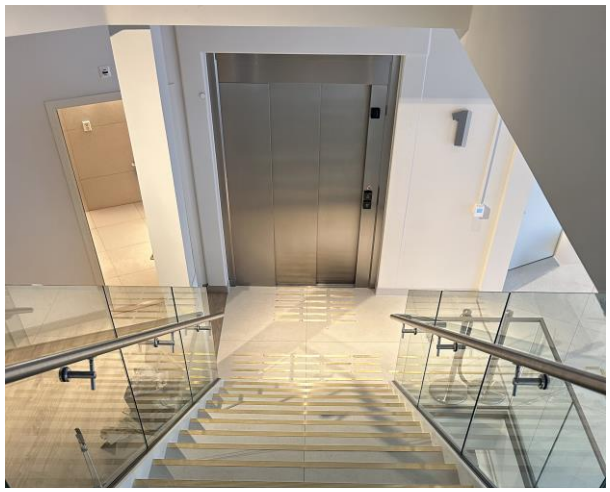
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025

Brass Tactile Indicators
Smart Tactiles AS



EPD HUB, HUB-6898
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Life Cycle Assessment study has been performed in accordance with the requirements of EN 15804, EPD Hub PCR version 1.2 (24 Mar 2025) and JRC characterization factors EF 3.1.

Created with One Click LCA

GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer	Smart Tactiles AS
Address	Grenseveien 99, 0663 Oslo, Norway
Contact details	info@smarttactiles.com
Website	www.smarttactiles.com

EPD STANDARDS, SCOPE AND VERIFICATION

Program operator	EPD Hub, hub@epdhub.com
Reference standard	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and ISO 14025
PCR	EPD Hub Core PCR Version 1.2, 24 Mar 2025
Sector	Construction product
Category of EPD	Third party verified EPD
Parent EPD number	-
Scope of the EPD	Cradle to gate with options, A4-A5, and modules C1-C4, D
EPD author	Christopher Dahl, Smart Tactiles AS
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: ☐ Internal verification ☑ External verification
EPD verifier	Magaly Gonzalez Vazquez as an authorized verifier for EPD Hub

This EPD is intended for business-to-business and/or business-to-consumer communication. The manufacturer has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but from different programs may not be comparable. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and if they are not compared in a building context.

PRODUCT

Product name	Brass Tactile Indicators
Additional labels	N/A
Product reference	Smart Tactiles
Place(s) of raw material origin	China
Place of production	Province of Zhejiang, China
Place(s) of installation and use	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and beyond
Period for data	01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025
Averaging in EPD	No grouping
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3 (%)	-
GTIN (Global Trade Item Number)	-
NOBB (Norwegian Building Product Database)	-
A1-A3 Specific data (%)	13,8

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

Declared unit	1 kg of composite tactile indicators
Declared unit mass	1 kg
Mass of packaging	0,051 kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 ($kgCO_2e$)	11,8
GWP-total, A1-A3 ($kgCO_2e$)	11,7
Secondary material, inputs (%)	38,2
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	52,1
Net freshwater use, A1-A3 (m^3)	0,25

PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Product Description
Smart Tactiles tactile indicators in brass are surface-mounted guidance- and warning elements designed to provide orientation and safety for blind and visually impaired users. The product meet all international standards as well as Norwegian standards NS11001 and NS11005.

The indicators are made of brass combining high mechanical strength and excellent wear resistance. Each tactile unit is delivered with a pre-applied 3M VHB5952 strong adhesive for fast and durable installations on most indoor- and several outdoor surfaces. Alternatively, the products may be supplied with studs.

Product Application
Tactile indicators in brass are used as part of universal design and accessibility solutions in public and private buildings, transport terminals, stations and outdoor walkways. The indicators are applied to mark guiding lines, warning fields and decision points to assist navigation for people with visual impairments. Typical applications include entrances, stairways, ramps, platform edges, receptions and circulation areas.

The system can be installed on concrete, ceramic, vinyl, wood or stone surfaces and is suitable for both new construction and retrofit projects.

Technical Characteristics:
Property Description

- Material: Brass
- Dimensions/weight per individual indicator: Stud Ø32mm/2,35gr, Rib-13 cm/14,1gr, Rib 28 cm/30,4 gr
- Thickness incl. glue: 3,7 mm
- Colour: Brass
- Adhesive: 3M VHB5952 high-bond acrylic adhesive tape
  Surface finish Anti-slip textured on smooth matt finish
- Temperature resistance: −40 °C to +80 °C
- UV resistance: High (tested for outdoor use)
- Slip resistance: R10-11 (DIN 51130) depending on surface type
  Expected service life: > 10 years under normal conditions
- Maintenance: Periodic cleaning with neutral detergent; no repainting required
- End-of-life Normally melted and recycled used as secondary raw material
- REACH materials: The indicators are REACH compliant and contains no SVHCs.

Further information can be found at:
www.smarttactiles.com

PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

Raw material category	Amount, mass %	Material origin
Metals	94	China
Minerals	0	-
Fossil materials	6	China
Bio-based materials	0 %	None

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product’s biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	0
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	0,002918

FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

Declared unit	1 kg of composite tactile indicators
Mass per declared unit	1 kg
Functional unit	N/A
Reference service life	10 years

SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

Substances of very high concern	EC	CAS
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

PRODUCT LIFE-CYCLE

SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD covers the life-cycle modules listed in the following table.

Product stage			Assembly stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries		
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D		
x	x	x	x	x	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	x	x	x	x	x		
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction/ demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse	Recovery	Recycling

Not declared = ND.

MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING (A1-A3)

The environmental impacts considered for the product stage cover the manufacturing of raw materials used in the production as well as packaging materials and other ancillary materials. Also, fuels used by machines and handling of waste formed in the production processes at the manufacturing facilities are included in this stage. The study also considers the material losses occurring during the manufacturing processes as well as losses during electricity transmission.

A market-based approach is used in modelling the electricity mix utilized in the factory.

A market-based approach is used in modelling the electricity mix utilized in the factory. The supply of electricity comes from local grid. Chinese factories in south-east part of China have no heating in factories.

Tactile indicators in brass are manufactured from brass grades H62 (60.5-63.5% copper, 36.5–39.5% zinc.The raw brass material is supplied as tubes cut to suitable lengths. CNC machining is then used to produce the final shapes and surface finishes of the studs and ribs. After this process is completed, the 3M VHB5952 adhesive double-sided tape is applied.

Once finished, the products undergo final inspection and are packaged for distribution. A supply chain logic has been used for modelling of this EPD. The finished products are shipped from our factory in the province of Zhejiang, China to our main warehouse in Oslo, Norway by container ship. Upon arrival at our warehouse in Oslo, the tactile indicators are stored on shelves and remain in their boxes until sold to customers.

In terms of waste management, the handling of additional materials is integrated into the A3 stage of manufacturing waste processing. For each declared unit produced, approximately 20% productions losses for brass is generated. This waste is collected and transported to a waste management facility located 5 km from the manufacturing site. A conservative waste treatment scenario of landfilling is assumed for the production losses of brass.

The finished products are packed 2 + 2 in thin plastic bags, secondly in corrugated cardboard boxes and finally stacked on pallets for shipment to our warehouse in Oslo, Norway. Freight is transported by sea in shipping containers.

Raw materials are coming from China. The distance is assumed to be 50 km using lorry. The finished products are transported 20250 km from China to Norway using a combination of lorry and ship container transport.

Waste that is included in A3 is production losses from the brass and in the packaging materials from China. Treatment of production losses is assumed to follow a conservative approach and is modelled as landfilled.

Some of the packaging from the Chinese factory is treated as ancillary material and it is sent to waste treatment in Norway. Cardboard packaging waste is treated according to an average EoL scenario from Eurostat. The wooden packaging was treated using a global EoL scenario from business waste of UK. Waste treatment of polystyrene foam is done according to the average EU scenario and statistics from Eurostat.

TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION (A4-A5)

Transportation impacts occurred from final products delivery to construction site (A4) cover fuel direct exhaust emissions, environmental impacts of fuel production, as well as related infrastructure emissions.

Transportation impacts occurred from final products delivery to construction sites (A4) and other customers cover fuel direct exhaust emissions, environmental impacts of fuel production, as well as related infrastructure emissions.

Customer orders whether from across the Nordic region (Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland) or directly from construction projects are fulfilled by repacking materials into smaller quantities using corrugated cardboard boxes and then shipped to the respective sites. In addition to deliveries, orders are often picked up directly by end-customers at our warehouse.

Our warehouse maintains a large inventory of materials to ensure availability at all times. Approximately one-third of all orders are shipped via local transportation companies, another third is delivered by our own fleet within the local area and the remaining third are collected directly from the warehouse by customers. We have calculated that on average the transportation distance for an order is 78,5 km. Most deliveries are made using electric vehicles, aligning with our sustainability goals. The transportation process does not result in any material losses.

There are no installation losses during the installation in A5. The waste in A5 is mainly packaging materials from our warehouse in Oslo. The waste processing plant site is located 5 km from our warehouse.

The plastic packaging is treated based on the scenario from Eurostat where 40% is recycled, 37% is incinerated with energy recovery and 23% is landfilled. The cardboard packaging is also treated according to an average scenario for cardboard packaging from Eurostat where 83% is recycled, 8% is incinerated with energy recovery and 9% is landfilled. The fuel efficiency of the power plant is 38%, of which electricity accounts for 16% and heat for 22%.

PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

In C1 (deconstruction), tactile brass indicators are removed manually or with minimal mechanical support.
In C2 (transport), dismantled indicators are transported to local recycling facilities by electrical van for a distance of 5 km.
During C3 (waste processing), it is assumed that 94 % of the product is brass and 6% is treated as glue. For waste treatment and EoL of brass an average scenario for Europe has been chosen according to Copper Alliance 2021. It is assumed that 60% of the product goes to recycling.
In Module C4 (disposal) according to Copper Alliance 2021, 40% of the brass is assumed to be landfilled.

EoL of these products are in Norway as the EoL scenario is representative of waste treatment scenarios in Norway. The tape it is assumed to be 100% landfilled to follow a conservative approach.

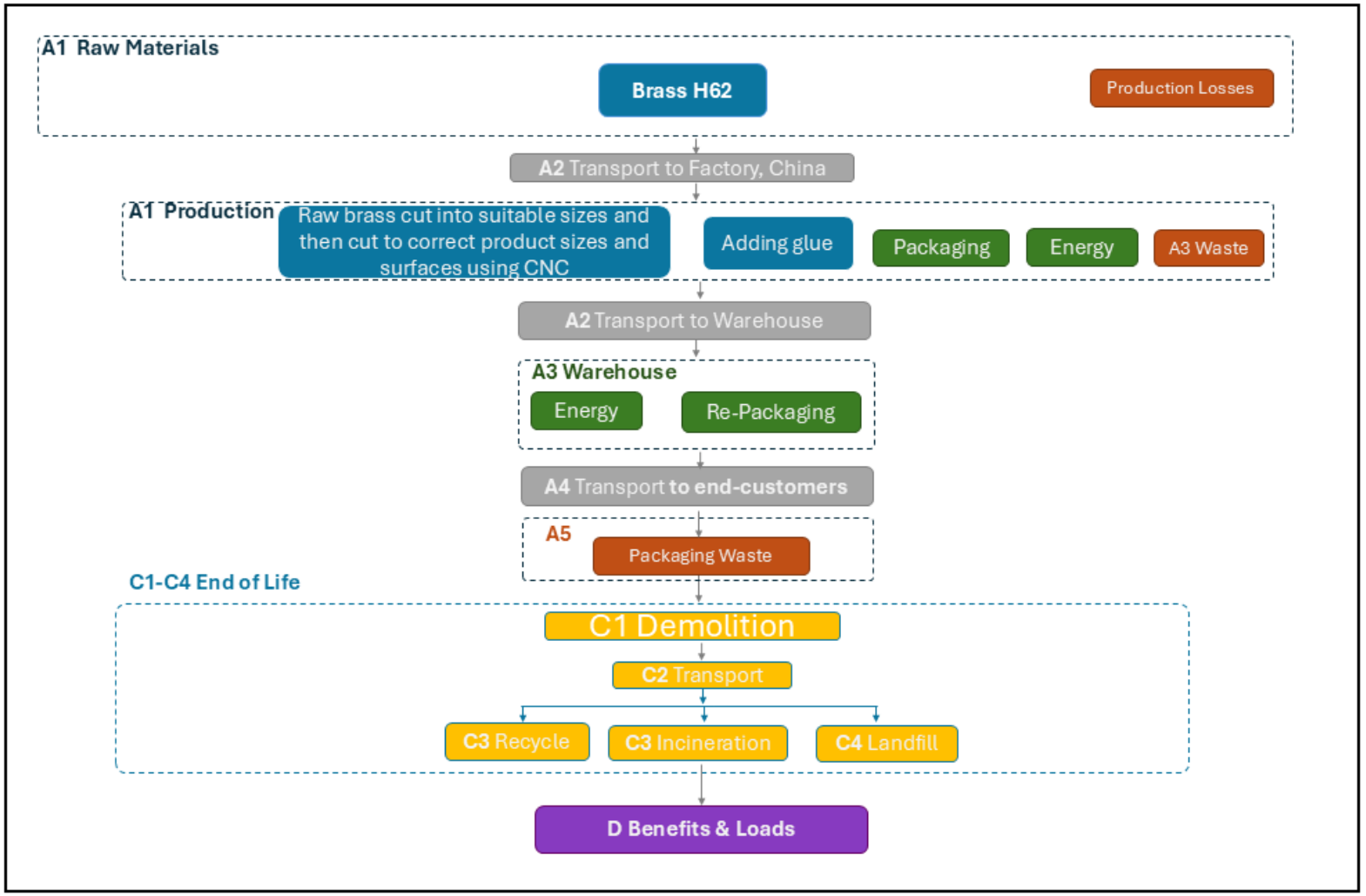
Module D accounts for the benefits and loads associated with material recovery and recycling at the end of life. It includes scenarios for plastics and cardboard packaging. The loads are represented by the energy used for recycling the waste materials, while the benefits are represented by the avoided production of new materials.

For cardboard and plastic packaging, benefits from recycling have been taken into account, as well as benefits from energy recovery through incineration. The incineration process is assumed to have a total fuel efficiency of 38%, with 16% allocated to electricity generation and 22% to heat. Energy use during the recycling of cardboard and plastic packaging has been included as a load, and transfers of renewable and non-renewable energy contained in the materials have also been accounted for.

Similarly, for the main product, benefits have been taken into account for the recycling of brass, including the avoided production of new raw material. The load associated with recycling consists of the energy use associated with the recycling process. For the portion of the raw material that is landfilled, benefits and loads have not been accounted for.
There are no recycled content in the raw material or packaging so double counting has been avoided for benefits and loads.

LIFE CYCLE FLOW DIAGRAM

Smart Tactiles AS, Oslo, Norway - Life-cycle diagram EPD for Brass



LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT

CUT-OFF CRITERIA

The study does not exclude any modules or processes which are stated mandatory in the reference standard and the applied PCR. The study does not exclude any hazardous materials or substances. The study includes all major raw material and energy consumption. All inputs and outputs of the unit processes, for which data is available for, are included in the calculation. There is no neglected unit process more than 1% of total mass or energy flows. The module specific total neglected input and output flows also do not exceed 5% of energy usage or mass.

The production of capital equipment, construction activities, and infrastructure, maintenance and operation of capital equipment, personnel-related activities, energy and water use related to company management and sales activities are excluded.

This LCA study includes the provision of all materials, transportation, energy and emission flows, and end of life processing of product. The use phase is not covered, assuming there are no use emissions or replacements. All industrial processes from raw material acquisition and pre-processing, production, product distribution and installation, use and end-of-life management are included. The production of capital equipment, construction activities and infrastructure, maintenance and operation of capital equipment, personnel-related activities, energy and water use related to company management and sales activities are excluded.

VALIDATION OF DATA

Data collection for production, transport, and packaging was conducted using time and site-specific information, as defined in the general information section on page 1 and 2. Upstream process calculations rely on generic data as defined in the Bibliography section. Manufacturer-provided specific and generic data were used for the product's manufacturing stage.

The analysis was performed in One Click LCA EPD Generator, with the 'Cut-Off, EN 15804+A2' allocation method, and characterization factors according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and JRC EF 3.1.

ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Allocation is required if some material, energy, and waste data cannot be measured separately for the product under investigation. All allocations are done as per the reference standards and the applied PCR. In this study, allocation has been done in the following ways:

Data type	Allocation
Raw materials	No allocation
Packaging material	Physical Properties
Ancillary materials	Not applicable
Manufacturing energy and waste	Physical Properties

All estimations and assumptions regarding the cut off criteria and the allocation are declared in the part "Cut-off Criteria except the estimations/assumptions below: - Module A3: Proxy data is used for certain materials during their absence from the database such as datapoint for double-sided tape. - Module A2, A4 & C2: Vehicle capacity utilization volume factor is assumed to be 1 which means full load. It may vary but as the role of transportation emission in total results is small, the variety in load is assumed to be negligible. Empty returns are included as an average load factor in the ecoinvent database.Transport distances for waste transportation were assumed to be within 50 km radius- Module A4: Transportation does not cause losses as products are packaged properly. Also, volume capacity utilization factor is assumed to be 1 for the nested packaged products. Additionally, transportation distances are assumed

based on an average of deliveries locally, regionally, nationally and in the Nordics minus pick-up orders from our warehouse in Oslo. We have calculated that on average the transportation distance for an order is 78,5 km.

PRODUCT & MANUFACTURING SITES GROUPING

Type of grouping	No grouping
Grouping method	Not applicable
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3, %	-

N/A

LCA SOFTWARE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

This EPD has been created using One Click LCA EPD Generator for EPD Hub V3 and EPD Process Certification v3.2.5. The LCA and EPD have been prepared according to the reference standards and ISO 14040/14044. The EPD Generator uses Ecoinvent v3.10.1/3.11/3.12 and One Click LCA databases as sources of environmental data. Allocation used in Ecoinvent 3.10.1/3.11/3.12 environmental data sources follow the methodology 'allocation, Cut-off, EN 15804+A2'.

End-of-life scenario of main product considers statistics from Copper Alliance 2021 - recycling rate - 60% - landfill - 40%.
Average World scenario for wooden packaging waste. 15% recycled https://www.businesswaste.co.uk/your-waste/waste-wood-collection/wood-recycling-facts-and-statistics/ Rest of wood is assumed to be landfilled given lack of data, although some if likely incinerated for energy.
Average EU scenario for cardboard and plastic packaging treatment scenario according to Eurostats https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/env_waspac__custom_8519259/default/table?lang=en)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the end points of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, EF 3.1

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP – total[1)]	kg CO_2e	1,00E+01	1,32E+00	4,16E-01	1,17E+01	1,74E-01	1,34E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,56E-04	1,54E-02	2,94E-03	-2,48E+00
GWP – fossil	kg CO_2e	9,91E+00	1,32E+00	5,28E-01	1,18E+01	1,74E-01	1,82E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,55E-04	1,54E-02	2,94E-03	-2,47E+00
GWP – biogenic	kg CO_2e	7,88E-02	1,06E-03	-1,15E-01	-3,55E-02	8,41E-05	1,15E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,01E-07	-4,59E-05	-7,51E-07	0,00E+00
GWP – LULUC	kg CO_2e	1,93E-02	7,32E-04	2,70E-03	2,28E-02	9,77E-05	1,31E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,23E-07	1,81E-05	1,50E-06	-6,42E-03
Ozone depletion pot.	kg $CFC\text{-}_{11}$e	1,22E-07	1,89E-08	1,03E-08	1,51E-07	2,60E-09	2,14E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,34E-11	1,65E-10	8,80E-11	-2,72E-08
Acidification potential	mol H^+e	5,87E-01	1,18E-02	1,86E-03	6,01E-01	8,17E-04	9,37E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,19E-06	1,65E-04	2,33E-05	-2,26E-01
EP-freshwater[2)]	kg Pe	4,72E-02	1,84E-04	1,78E-04	4,75E-02	2,32E-05	4,19E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,53E-08	8,33E-06	1,20E-06	-1,79E-02
EP-marine	kg Ne	3,24E-02	3,31E-03	5,07E-04	3,62E-02	2,64E-04	1,08E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,03E-06	3,66E-05	8,02E-06	-1,12E-02
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	4,34E-01	3,65E-02	4,44E-03	4,75E-01	2,90E-03	3,39E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,12E-05	4,12E-04	8,73E-05	-1,58E-01
POCP ("smog")[3)]	kg NMVOCe	1,22E-01	1,19E-02	2,32E-03	1,37E-01	1,12E-03	1,13E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,45E-06	1,21E-04	3,14E-05	-4,40E-02
ADP-minerals & metals[4)]	kg Sbe	7,94E-03	8,78E-06	2,03E-06	7,95E-03	1,38E-06	1,28E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,12E-09	9,07E-07	4,76E-09	-3,17E-03
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	1,28E+02	1,77E+01	8,76E+00	1,55E+02	2,39E+00	1,90E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,34E-02	1,82E-01	7,17E-02	-3,31E+01
Water use[5)]	m^3e depr.	7,78E+00	1,12E-01	1,21E-01	8,01E+00	1,57E-02	8,29E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	6,28E-05	2,87E-03	8,21E-04	-2,50E+00

1) GWP = Global Warming Potential; 2) EP = Eutrophication potential. Required characterisation method and data are in kg P-eq. Multiply by 3,07 to get PO4e; 3) POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; 4) ADP = Abiotic depletion potential; 5) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Abiotic depletion and Water use and optional indicators except Particulate matter and Ionizing radiation, human health. The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, EF 3.1

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	1,45E-06	1,13E-07	2,14E-08	1,59E-06	1,73E-08	1,19E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,64E-11	2,30E-09	4,81E-10	-4,55E-07
Ionizing radiation[6)]	kBq U235e	1,16E+00	2,72E-02	4,41E-02	1,24E+00	4,29E-03	1,09E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,09E-05	6,52E-04	5,39E-05	-3,57E-01
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	4,50E+03	2,04E+01	1,99E+01	4,54E+03	4,10E-01	4,73E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,14E-03	1,05E-01	7,46E-01	-3,20E+02
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	6,45E-08	1,27E-09	2,43E-10	6,60E-08	2,00E-10	1,86E-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,62E-13	1,23E-11	6,71E-13	-2,39E-08
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	6,10E-06	9,93E-09	4,23E-09	6,12E-06	1,50E-09	8,39E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,39E-12	7,87E-10	2,47E-11	-2,37E-06
SQP[7)]	-	1,97E+02	6,31E+00	1,20E+01	2,16E+02	9,83E-01	1,70E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,20E-03	3,44E-01	1,48E-01	-7,33E+01

6) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Ionizing radiation, human health. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator; 7) SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality.

USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy[8)]	MJ	3,68E+01	4,20E-01	-4,62E-01	3,68E+01	6,45E-02	-6,03E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,84E-04	2,82E-02	8,25E-04	-1,04E+01
Renew. PER as material	MJ	4,45E-01	0,00E+00	1,36E+00	1,81E+00	0,00E+00	-1,36E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-4,45E-01	4,00E-03
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	3,73E+01	4,20E-01	8,99E-01	3,86E+01	6,45E-02	-1,96E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,84E-04	2,82E-02	-4,44E-01	-1,04E+01
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	1,28E+02	1,77E+01	5,22E+00	1,51E+02	2,39E+00	-5,07E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,34E-02	1,82E-01	7,17E-02	-3,31E+01
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	5,55E-01	0,00E+00	2,02E+00	2,58E+00	0,00E+00	-2,02E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-5,55E-01	2,24E-01
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	1,28E+02	1,77E+01	7,24E+00	1,53E+02	2,39E+00	-2,53E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,34E-02	1,82E-01	-4,83E-01	-3,29E+01
Secondary materials	kg	3,82E-01	9,44E-03	6,24E-02	4,54E-01	1,33E-03	4,09E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	6,01E-06	2,10E-04	1,90E-05	3,29E-01
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	5,08E-03	7,48E-05	1,92E-02	2,43E-02	1,15E-05	2,78E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,66E-08	9,55E-06	3,85E-07	-7,62E-04
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of net fresh water	m^3	2,42E-01	2,69E-03	2,66E-03	2,47E-01	4,23E-04	-1,17E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,78E-06	7,93E-05	-1,05E-04	-1,07E-01

8) PER = Primary energy resources.

END OF LIFE – WASTE

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	kg	4,48E+01	4,78E-02	6,41E-02	4,50E+01	6,08E-03	3,94E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,56E-05	1,42E-03	8,59E-05	-8,61E-01
Non-hazardous waste	kg	1,92E+02	9,92E-01	1,34E+00	1,94E+02	1,27E-01	4,37E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,83E-04	3,98E-02	1,96E-01	-5,87E+01
Radioactive waste	kg	3,08E-04	6,79E-06	1,10E-05	3,26E-04	1,07E-06	2,78E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,66E-09	1,60E-07	1,31E-08	-9,35E-05

END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	2,60E-03	0,00E+00	5,20E-02	5,46E-02	0,00E+00	3,70E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,66E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy rec	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	7,77E-02	0,00E+00	2,36E-01	3,14E-01	0,00E+00	9,40E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy – Electricity	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	9,90E-02	9,90E-02	0,00E+00	3,90E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy – Heat	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,37E-01	1,37E-01	0,00E+00	5,50E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Pot.	kg CO_2e	9,93E+00	1,31E+00	5,37E-01	1,18E+01	1,73E-01	2,16E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,50E-04	1,53E-02	2,92E-03	-2,47E+00
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg $CFC_{-11}e$	1,04E-07	1,53E-08	8,95E-09	1,28E-07	2,08E-09	1,76E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,07E-11	1,37E-10	7,00E-11	-2,28E-08
Acidification	kg SO_2e	5,14E-01	9,27E-03	1,44E-03	5,25E-01	6,24E-04	7,04E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,44E-06	1,32E-04	1,77E-05	-1,98E-01
Eutrophication	kg PO_4^3e	2,74E-02	1,85E-03	2,25E-03	3,15E-02	1,95E-04	6,62E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	5,96E-07	1,88E-05	5,39E-06	-8,83E-03
POCP (“smog”)	kg C_2H_4e	2,16E-02	7,68E-04	4,90E-04	2,29E-02	8,16E-05	1,44E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,18E-07	7,83E-06	1,51E-06	-8,18E-03
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	7,93E-03	8,70E-06	2,00E-06	7,94E-03	1,37E-06	1,25E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,05E-09	9,04E-07	4,65E-09	-3,17E-03
ADP-fossil	MJ	1,10E+02	1,73E+01	8,01E+00	1,36E+02	2,32E+00	1,71E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,32E-02	1,71E-01	7,09E-02	-2,78E+01

ADDITIONAL INDICATOR – GWP-GHG

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG[9)]	kg CO_2e	9,93E+00	1,32E+00	5,31E-01	1,18E+01	1,74E-01	1,82E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,56E-04	1,54E-02	2,95E-03	-2,48E+00

9) This indicator includes all greenhouse gases excluding biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. In addition, the characterisation factors for the flows – CH4 fossil, CH4 biogenic and Dinitrogen monoxide – were updated. This indicator is identical to the GWP-total of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 except that the characterisation factor for biogenic CO2 is set to zero

SCENARIO DOCUMENTATION

DATA SOURCES

Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

1. Electricity, medium voltage, residual mix, Norway, Ecoinvent, 0.73 kgCO2e/kWh

Transport scenario documentation - A4 (Transport resources)

1. Transport, freight, light commercial vehicle, 78.5 km

Transport to the building site (A4) - Scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Capacity utilization (including empty return) %	50
Bulk density of transported products	84,9
Volume capacity utilization factor	1

Installation at the building site (A5) - Scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Energy: type and consumption (MJ or kWh)	N/A
Water use (m^3)	N/A
Ancillary materials: type and mass (kg)	N/A
Waste materials: type and mass (kg)	Cardboard 0.038659 kg Plastic 0.01318 kg
Waste materials: output routes	% are for recycling, incinerated w. energy recovery, landfill respectively. Cardboard: 83%, 8%, 9% Plastic: 40%, 37%, 23%
Direct emissions (kg)	N/A

End of life (C1-C4) - Scenario documentation

Scenario information	Value
Collection process: collected separately (kg)	Brass indicators 1 kg
Collection process: Mixed waste (kg)	0
Recovery: re-use (kg)	0
Recovery: recycling (kg)	0,57
Recovery: energy recovery (kg)	0
Disposal (kg)	0,06
Scenario assumptions e.g. transportation (mode, km) & other	5 km transport by truck to local recycling station / landfill

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION STATEMENT

EPD Hub declares that this EPD is verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by an independent, third-party verifier. The project report on the Life Cycle Assessment and the report(s) on features of environmental relevance are filed at EPD Hub. EPD Hub PCR and ECO Platform verification checklist are used.

EPD Hub is not able to identify any unjustified deviations from the PCR and EN 15804+A2 in the Environmental Product Declaration and its project report.

EPD Hub maintains its independence as a third-party body; it was not involved in the execution of the LCA or in the development of the declaration and has no conflicts of interest regarding this verification.

The company-specific data and upstream and downstream data have been examined as regards plausibility and consistency. The publisher is responsible for ensuring the factual integrity and legal compliance of this declaration.

The software used in creation of this LCA and EPD is verified by EPD Hub to conform to the procedural and methodological requirements outlined in ISO 14025:2010, ISO 14040/14044, EN 15804+A2, and EPD Hub Core Product Category Rules and General Program Instructions.

Verified tools

Tool verifier: Magaly Gonzalez Vazquez
Tool verification validity: 27 March 2025 - 26 March 2028

Magaly Gonzalez Vazquez as an authorized verifier for EPD Hub Limited
04.07.2026

VERIFIED ISO 14025