Elitfönster

Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for

Product family

Elitfönster Original Alu

Model

Outward opening Top-swing window Alu

Product name

AFH

From

Elitfönster AB
Box 153
574 22 Vetlanda

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Programme
The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com

Programme operator
EPD International AB

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S-P-03737

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

EPD®

ECO PLATFORM EPD EN 15804 VERIFIED

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD) present transparent, verified and comparable information about the life-cycle environmental impact of products.

The International EPD® System is a global program for environmental declarations based on ISO 14025 and EN 15804. The EPD online database currently contains more than 1100 EPDs for a wide range of product categories by organisations in 45 countries.

Company information

Owner of the EPD
Elitfönster AB
Honnörsgatan 2
352 36 Växjö

Description of the organisation
Elitfönster AB is with its wide range of windows, Sweden´s leading window manufacturers with traditions from Småland since 1924. The company has about 1,000 employees and is represented throughout Sweden.

Since 2004 Elitfönster AB has been a part of Inwido. As Europe´s leading window group, Inwido´s business concept is to develop and sell the market´s best customized window and door solutions through a decentralized structure and with a focus on the consumer-driven market, in order to create long-term sustainable growth, organically and through acquisitions. Inwido consists of 28 business units with approximately 4,300 employees in eleven countries.

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Product-related or management system-related certifications
ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015
Sunda Hus, Byggvarubedömningen, Basta

Average or specific EPD:
Average

Product information

Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH

An outward opening wooden window with external aluminum cladding and a 3-glazed insulating glass.

The frame of the window opens outwards and can be turned around 180 degrees outside the facade thanks to the special top-swing fitting which is practical when cleaning the outside of the glass.

According to the Construction Products Regulation CPR (EU) no. 305/2011, the essential properties of the product must be declared in the CE marking and Declaration of Performance. The technical properties of the window are declared in the Declaration of Performance, DoP no. 61-29-CE1010201 which can be accessed on Elitfönster´s website.

LCA information

Functional Unit	The functional unit used in this report is 1 m^2. The weight of finished AFH is 40,02 kg per m^2. Standard size is 1230 x 1480mm
Reference Service Life (RSL)	The RSL is set to 50 years. The RSL is based on the fact that windows with alumnum-clad windows have a longer service life than similar windows made of PVC or wood.
Product group classification	UN CPC 42120
Goal and Scope	The result will be used to understand where the environmental burden for the product occurs during the life cycle and aim to lay a road map for development to reduce this burden. The result will be communicated by the International EPD system.
Manufacturing Site	Brogårdsgatan 1, 574 38, Vetlanda, Sverige, Industrigatan, 360 73, Lenhovda, Sverige
Geographical Area	Europe
Compliant with	This EPD follows the ¨Book-keeping¨ LCA approach which is defined as an attributional LCA in the ISO 14040 standard. The EPD is compliant with: • ISO 14025 • EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 • Product Category Rules PCR 2019-12-20. Construction products and construction services. Version 2.33 • Sub-PCR-007 Windows and doors (EN 17213)
Cut-Off Rules	The procedure below is followed for the exclusion of inputs and outputs according to the EN 15804:2012+ A2:2019 standard: • In the case of insufficient input data or data gaps for a unit process, the cut-off criterion is 1 % of renewable and non-renewable primary energy usage and 1 % of the total mass input to that unit process. • The maximum neglected input flows per declared module (A1- A3) is 5 % of energy usage and mass. No cut-offs have been made concerning specific data in this study.
Background Data	The data quality of the background data is considered good. All site-specific data is collected from the year 2019. ecoinvent is the world´s biggest LCI data library and the latest and most updated version was used. ecoinvent´s data library contain data for the specific geographical regions relevant for this study. The assessment considers all available data from the production process, including all raw materials and auxiliary materials used as well as the energy consumption in relation to available ecoinvent 3.6 datasets for the manufacture of concrete piles. The background data from ecoinvent 3.6 are from 2016-2019
Electricity data	Electricity consumption in the A3 module comes from 100% wind power certified by Guarantee of Origin, Electricity is represented by data in ecoinvent 3.6 regionalized for Sweden.
Assumptions	In A4 the transport distance is assumed to be 320km, based on average distances 2020. When installing and uninstalling the window no environmental aspects in addition to using of electrical machines is assumed according to installation instructions from Elitfönster. The window is assumed to require 60 ml/m^2 of cleaning solution per year. The used window is assumed to be transported 50 km to the closest waste management facility. There it is disassembled, and the following waste treatment activities performed: • Aluminum and steel are recycled at 90% collection rate • Glass is landfilled at 100% landfilling rate • Wood, paint, plastic, rubber and misc. is assumed to be incinerated with energy recovery at a municipal incineration plant at 90% incineration rate. Waste not recycled or incinerated is assumed to go to landfill.

Allocations	Polluter Pays / Allocation by Classification Two allocation rules are applied: 1) the raw material necessary for the manufacture is allocated by mass of the declared unit 2) the energy necessary for the manufacture is allocated in MJ by production of the declared unit
Impact Assessment methods	Potential environmental impacts are calculated with Environmental Footprint 3.0 method as implemented in SimaPro 9.1. Resource use values are calculated from Cumulative Energy Demand V1.11.
Based on LCA Report	Miljögiraff report 943 LCA Elitfönster
LCA Practitioner	Viktor Hakkarainen, Miljögiraff AB
Software	SimaPro 9.1.1.7

The product documented within this EPD contains no substances in the REACH Candidate list. Furthermore, the product does not contain any substances from the Norwegian priority list.

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.

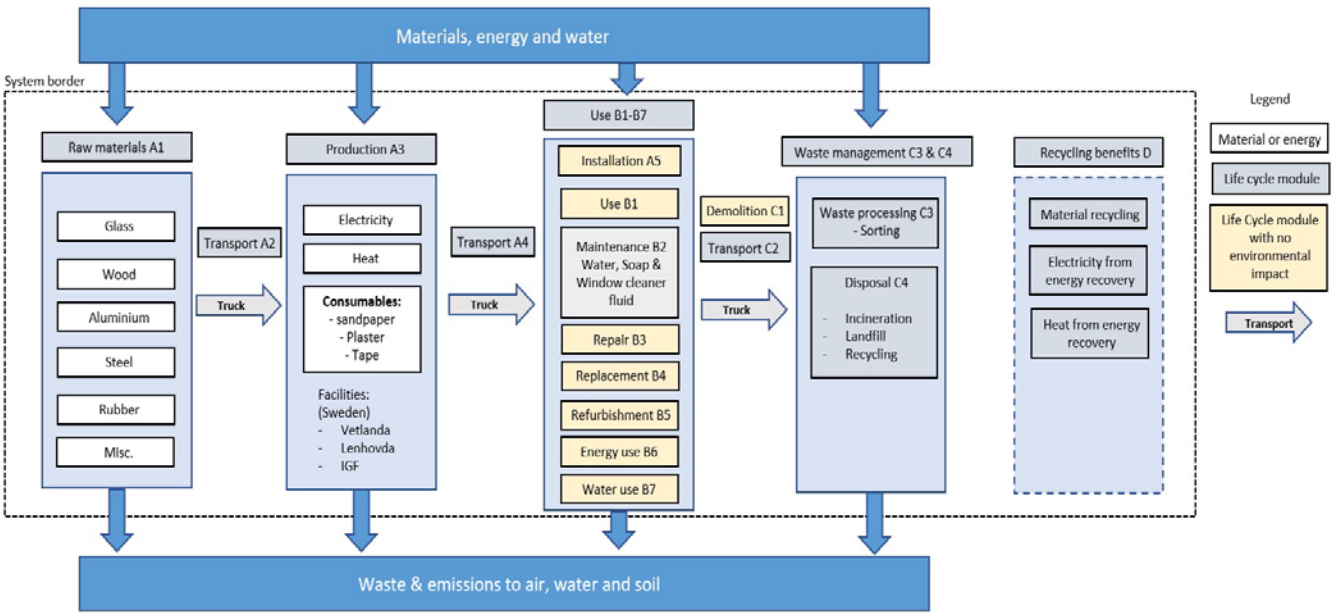
System Boundary

This is a Cradle to Grave with modules A+B+C+D (see Table 1 for included modules). The system boundary mean that all processes needed for raw material extraction, transport, manufacturing and disposal are included in the study.
For an overview of the included processes see Figure 2.

Table 1, show an overview of the included and accounted life cycle phases.

	Product stage		**Construction process stage**			**Use stage**							**End of life stage**					**Resource recovery stage**
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demo-lition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal		Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4		D
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Geography	Euro	Euro	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE		SE
Average data variability	-	<10%	<10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Specific data	>90%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

Figure 2, shows what is included in the different modules.



Content and life cycle information

Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH consist of 16 raw materials.
The weight per FU and part recycled material can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2, show the weight and part recycled material for the raw material in Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH

Raw material	kg per m² Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH	Post-consumer material, weight-%
Glass	25,72	9,3
Argon	0,038	0
Distance list	0,254	0
Edge sealing compound	0,576	0
Butyl	0,052	0
Desiccant	0,219	0
Pinewood	14,94	0
Surface treatment pine	2,195	0
Aluminum	1,88	0
Powder coating aluminum	0,07	0
Steel	2,25	45
Plastic	0,202	0
Rubber EPDM	1,17	0
Glue	0,063	0
Sealant	0,026	0
Wood impregnating agent	0,001	0

Elitfönster uses pine by FSC-labeled and / or PEFC-labeled suppliers. They are cut, planed and processed In Elitfönster premises in Vetlanda and Lenhovda, the finished wood details are vacuum impregnated and surface treated with a solvent-based paint system. Elitfönster´s own glass factory IGF in Lenhovda buys flat glass from Europe´s largest glass manufacturer. IGF cuts the glass and manufactures the insulating glass. The glass panes are then installed in the product in Elitfönster´s production unit in Vetlanda and Lenhovda. Aluminum profiles are supplied by Hydro Extrusion in Vetlanda, they are powder coated on A-paint in Sävsjö and processed and finally assembled in Elitfönster´s premises in Vetlanda and Lenhovda. The finished windows are packed on pallets with plywood slats and cardboard corners and plasticized with shrink plastic. The windows are transported on a pallet by truck to the customer.

To produce 1 m² Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH, 19,69 kWh of electricity and 16,71 kWh of heat is used. Electricity is certified wind power electricity.

13,87 kWh of the heat comes from own combustion from waste in production, the rest comes from the district heating network in Vetlanda. District heating in Vetlanda comes to 98.7% from renewable sources.

In total, 19 % of waste is generated in production. A large part of the waste is wood.

During usage, no indoor emissions arise. The paint used is water based and all the other raw materials do not emit any emissions.

Due to the enhanced durability of an aluminum clad window´s physical properties, no change of IGU is required during the windows 50-year lifespan (Carlsson, 2009).

The EPD is average for the production of AFH windows from Elitfönster´s factories in Vetlanda and Lenhovda. The environmental impact from the different production sites is within +/-10% for all environmental impact categories and is therefore not declared separately. GWP is within +/-1% difference between the manufacturing sites. The difference stems from small differences in internal transports as well as different cleaning procedures for the surface treatment system and emissions from local heat production.

Environmental Information – Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804.

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
Climate change	kg CO_{2eq}	33,71	6,11	10,64	**50,46**	2,13	2,50	0,00	4,90	0,00
Climate change – Fossil	kg CO_{2eq}	60,70	6,10	2,36	**69,15**	2,13	0,14	0,00	3,46	0,00
Climate change – Biogenic	kg CO_{2eq}	-27,39	0,01	8,28	**-19,10**	0,01	2,36	0,00	1,26	0,00
Climate change – Land use and LU change	kg CO_{2eq}	0,40	0,00	0,01	**0,41**	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,18	0,00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 $_{eq}$	6,96E-06	1,38E-06	2,90E-07	**8,64E-06**	4,83E-07	2,03E-09	0,00E+00	5,81E-07	0,00E+00
Acidification	mol H^+ $_{eq}$	0,50	0,02	0,02	**0,54**	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P $_{eq}$	0,019	0,000	0,001	**0,021**	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,000
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO_4 $_{eq}$	0,059	0,001	0,003	**0,063**	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,004	0,000
Eutrophication, marine	kg N $_{eq}$	0,080	0,007	0,005	**0,092**	0,003	0,000	0,000	0,006	0,000
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N $_{eq}$	0,89	0,08	0,06	**1,03**	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,00
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC $_{eq}$	0,27	0,02	0,02	**0,31**	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,00
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb $_{eq}$	6,05E-04	2,20E-05	1,28E-04	**7,55E-04**	7,66E-06	4,98E-08	0,00E+00	4,66E-05	0,00E+00
Resource use, fossils	MJ	883	92	31	**1006**	32	0	0	65	0
Water use	m^3 depriv.	19,75	0,25	0,64	**20,64**	0,09	0,00	0,00	67,62	0,00
Particulate matter	disease inc.	5,30E-06	4,22E-07	1,20E-06	**6,92E-06**	1,47E-07	3,17E-09	0,00E+00	2,14E-07	0,00E+00
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 $_{eq}$	6,67	0,48	0,19	**7,34**	0,17	0,00	0,00	0,44	0,00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	1808	70	126	**2004**	25	1	0	120	0
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	1,26E-07	2,51E-09	6,80E-09	**1,35E-07**	8,76E-10	7,14E-11	0,00E+00	4,84E-09	0,00E+00
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh	1,17E-06	7,15E-08	8,29E-08	**1,33E-06**	2,49E-08	3,14E-09	0,00E+00	9,14E-08	0,00E+00
Land use	Pt	1110	63	348	**1522**	22	0	0	40	0

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>> Environmental Information – Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804.

Impact category	Unit	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change	kg CO_{2eq}	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,02	29,01	-15,76
Climate change – Fossil	kg CO_{2eq}	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,01	8,05	-10,41
Climate change – Biogenic	kg CO_{2eq}	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	20,96	-5,07
Climate change – Land use and LU change	kg CO_{2eq}	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,28
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 $_{eq}$	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,13E-07	6,39E-10	8,58E-08	-8,21E-07
Acidification	mol H^+ $_{eq}$	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,08
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P $_{eq}$	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	-0,005
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO_4 $_{eq}$	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,00	-0,01
Eutrophication, marine	kg N $_{eq}$	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,000	0,00	-0,02
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N $_{eq}$	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,00	0,02	-0,17
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC $_{eq}$	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,05
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb $_{eq}$	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,79E-06	3,15E-07	0,00	0,00
Resource use, fossils	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	6	-343
Water use	m^3 depriv.	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,02	0,03	0,25	-5,12
Particulate matter	disease inc.	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,45E-08	9,73E-10	0,00	0,00
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 $_{eq}$	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,16	0,03	-17,72
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	18	-421
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,05E-10	2,12E-11	4,42E-09	-4,56E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,85E-09	2,69E-10	4,91E-08	-4,04E-07
Land use	Pt	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	8	-347

Use of resources – Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
PERE	MJ	260,7	1,2	89,6	351,6	0,4	0,0	0,0	11,9	0,0
PERM	MJ	283,9	0,0	59,3	343,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PERT	MJ	544,5	1,2	149,0	694,7	0,4	0,0	0,0	11,9	0,0
PENRE	MJ	828,0	97,9	29,3	955,1	34,1	0,2	0,0	70,2	0,0
PENRM	MJ	119,3	0,0	3,5	122,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PENRT	MJ	947,3	97,9	32,8	1078,0	34,1	0,2	0,0	70,2	0,0
SM	Kg	3,6	0,0	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
RSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NRSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
FW	m^3	0,40	0,02	0,02	0,44	0,01	0,00	0,00	2,66	0,00

	Unit	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,0	0,2	-206,5
PERM	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PERT	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,0	0,2	-206,5
PENRE	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	2,2	6,2	-350,8
PENRM	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PENRT	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	2,2	6,2	-350,8
SM	Kg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
RSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NRSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
FW	m^3	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,01	-0,11

Abbreviations	PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

Waste production and output flows – Outward opening Top-swing window Alu – AFH

Waste production

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator	**Unit**	**B4**	**B5**	**B6**	**B7**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
Components for re-use	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	0	0	0,8	0,8	0	0,02	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	7,7	7,7	0	3,2	0	0	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indicator	**Unit**	**B4**	**B5**	**B6**	**B7**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
Components for re-use	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,0	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,9	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Information on biogenic carbon content

Results per functional or declared unit		
BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT	**Unit**	**QUANTITY**
Biogenic carbon content in product	kg C	4,6
Biogenic carbon content in packaging	kg C	1,6

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO_2.

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation

Use stage environmental impacts illustrates the annual environmental impacts due to the energy balance of the windows, based on Stockholm heating demand average and an energy balance formula based on the described scenario.

General information		
		Comments
Heating method according to EN 17213 annex C	District heating from natural gas	LCI dataset: Heat, central or small-scale, natural gas {RER}| market group for | Cut-off, U
Cooling method according to EN 17213 annex C	Electricity powered air cooler	LCI dataset: Electricity, low voltage {SE}| market for | Cut-off, U
Climate Zone	III	According to Swedish building standards, used climate file: "Stockholm 1981-2010" from the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
Annual average temperature	6,8 °C	Stockholm
Min indoor temperature	21 °C	Heating stops at this temperature
Max indoor temperature	27 °C	Cooling stops at this temperature
Cooling Factor	3	kWh cooling delivered per kWh of electricity
Model (Calculation)	Single room	
Orientation	West (270°)	
Calculation method	Hourly	
Modelling program	VIP-Energy 4.3.2	Modeled as a 1 m^2 room with concrete flooring and no walls or internal loads
Environmental Impact assessment model	Environmental Footprint 3.0	

Technical specifications	
U-value	**1,1 w/m^2, K**
Gg-value	60 %
Gw-value	43 %
Air leakage class	4
Air leakage flow at +/- 50 Pa	0,2 l/s,m^2
Daylight factor, LT-value	75 %
Glass/frame ratio	0,71
Total heating demand	81 kWh heat/year
Total cooling demand	21 kWh electricity/year

>> Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation

The results below are the environmental impacts that are presented in line with instructions from EN 17213 appendix C. It is worth noting that some units are differing from units that are presented in results for the LCA. For comparison, multiply the result below by the following factors:

Acidification: 1.31 to report kg SO2, eq as mol H +, eq
Eutrophication: 0.33 to report kg PO4-3, eq. Kg P, eq
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential: 1.69 to report kg C2H4, eq as kg NMVOC, eq

Yearly environmental impacts			
Environmental impact category	**Unit**	**Environmental impacts of heating, natural gas**	**Environmental impacts of cooling, electricity**
Global Warming Potential	kg $CO_{2,eq}$	22,21	1,69
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg $CFC\text{-}11_{eq}$	2,19E-06	5,09E-08
Acidification Potential	kg $SO_{2,eq}$	1,84E-02	4,11E-03
Eutrophication Potential	kg $PO_4^{-3},_{eq}$	2,26E-03	1,79E-03
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	kg C_2H_4	1,30E-02	2,23E-03
Abiotic Depletion Potential, minerals & metals	kg $Sb,_{eq}$	2,76E-05	8,78E-05
Abiotic Depletion Potential, fuels.	MJ	314	158

General information

Programme information	
Programme:	The International EPD® System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
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CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

Product category rules (PCR): Construction products and construction services. Version 1.1

PCR review was conducted by: PCR Committee: IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, SP Trä, Swedish Wood Preservation Institute, Swedisol, SCDA, Svenskt Limträ AB, SSAB
Moderator: Martin Erlandsson, IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute

Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:

☐ EPD process certification ☒ EPD verification

Third party verifier: Martyna Mikusinska, Sweco, Individual verifier approved by the International EPD® System

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 from different programs may not be comparable. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

References

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EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, ”Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products”

EN ISO 14025:2014-02 Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures, Edited in 2010.

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