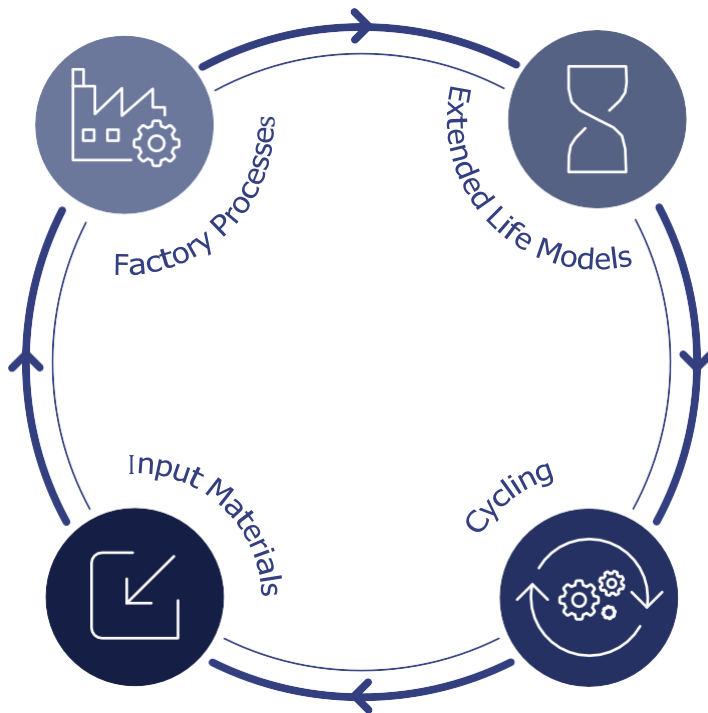


EPD

Environmental Product Declaration for KS NC QuadCore® Wall & Ceiling Panel and KS NF QuadCore® Wall Panel,
in accordance with 14025 and EN 15804+A2



Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with 14025 and EN15804 +A2

Kingspan KS NC QuadCore® Wall & Ceiling Panel, KS NF
QuadCore® Wall Panel

Owner of the declaration:

Kingspan OY

Product name:

KS NC QuadCore Wall & Ceiling Panel
KS NF QuadCore Wall Panel

Functional unit:

1 square metre covering surface of installed
panel, including waste treatment at end-of-life.

Product category /PCR:

NPCR 010 ver 4.0 Building Boards
(22.03.2022)

Program holder and publisher:

The Norwegian EPD foundation

Declaration number:

NEPD-5401-4714-EN

Registration number:

NEPD-5401-4714-EN

Issue date: 22.11.2023

Valid to: 22.11.2028

General information

Products:

KS NC QuadCore Wall and Ceiling Panel
KS NF QuadCore Wall Panel

Program Operator:

The Norwegian EPD Foundation
Post Box 5250 Majorstuen, 0303 Oslo, Norway
Tlf: +47 23 08 80 00
e-mail: post@epd-norge.no

Declaration Number:

NEPD-5401-4714-EN

This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

CEN Standard EN 15804 serves as core PCR
NPCR part A ver 2.0 Construction products and services
NPCR Part B 010 ver 4.0 Building Boards

Statements:

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. EPD Norway shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer, life cycle assessment data and evidence.

Declared unit:

1 m² covering surface of installed panel, including waste treatment at end-of-life.

Functional unit:

1 m² covering surface of installed panel, from cradle-to-grave, with activities needed for a study period of 60 years for the building.

Verification:

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025:2010

Internal external



Martin Erlandsson, IVL Swedish Env Res Inst
Independent verifier approved by EPD Norway

Owner of the declaration:

Kingspan OY
Contact person: Eric Henningsson
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Manufacturer:

Kingspan OY
Halmeenkaty 7, 38700 Kankaanpää, FINLAND
Phone: +46 317202699
e-mail: info@kingspan.se

Place of production:

Kankaanpää, Finland

Management system:

ISO 14001, ISO 9001, ISO 45001, ISO 5001, ISO 37301, BES 6001

Organisation no:

FO-number: 2383916-7

Issue date:

22.11.2023

Valid to:

22.11.2028

Year of study:

2022

Comparability:

EPDs from other programmes than EPD Norge may not be comparable.

The EPD has been worked out by:

Niclas Silfverstrand and Hannes Westberg

Approved



Manager of EPD Norway

Product

Product description:

QuadCore™ insulation technology takes insulated panels to a superior level of thermal performance guaranteed within whole building lifecycle, enhances fire protection and environmental credentials. QuadCore™ sandwich panels are single-component, factory-engineered systems that, when compared with traditional built-up systems, deliver very fast buildspeed while minimising risks associated with installation quality issues.

Product specification:

The life cycle assessment is based on 1 m² Kingspan NF and Kingspan NC. Results are displayed for the Kingspan NF variant of the panel, which is similar to the Kingspan NC panel, but it comes with a sealant. The results for the Kingspan NF variant are therefore a conservative representation of the Kingspan NC panel. The difference in results between the panels is less than 1%.

The panel comes in seven different thicknesses and the results are displayed for the 120 mm variant of the panel. The results can be translated to other thicknesses using the conversion table in the results section.

Table 1: Composition of 1 m² Kingspan NF panel.

| Materials | Mass (kg) | Share (%) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| PIR-foam | 4.86 | 37% |
| Metal sheet | 8.3 | 63% |
| Adhesive | 0.07 | 0.5% |
| Sealing* and tape | 0.03 | 0.2% |
| Total | 13.3 | 100% |
| Packaging | | |
| EPD (covers and support foot) | 0,1 | 76% |
| Wrapping plastic (LLDPE) | 0,005 | 3% |
| Packaging tape (PP) | 0,001 | 0% |
| Packing plastic (LDPE) | 0,01 | 6% |
| Protective foil (polyolefins) | 0,03 | 15% |
| Sum of packaging materials | 0,19 | 100% |
| Total | 13,5 | |

*Kingspan NC has the same composition but without the sealing. Results for Kingspan NF are displayed as a conservative representation for both panels.

Technical data:

The mass of the Functional unit is 13.3 kg and the thickness is 120 mm.

Full technical specification, including but not limited to U-values and fire resistance classification, for all panel thicknesses can be found on the product page for the panels:

<https://www.kingspan.com/se/sv-se/produkter/sandwichelement/informationscenter/datablad/kingspan-ks1000-1100-1200-nc-quadcore-datablad>

<https://www.kingspan.com/se/sv-se/produkter/sandwichelement/informationscenter/datablad/kingspan-ks1000-1100-1200-nf-quadcore-datablad>

Market:

The scenarios beyond cradle-to-gate are based on the Finnish market. The panels are sold to customers in Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Reference service life, product:

The reference service life of the panel is 60 years is when applied according to the product description.

Reference service life, building:

The reference service life of 60 years has been assumed for the building in all calculations.

LCA: Calculation rules

Functional unit:

1 m² covering surface of installed panel, including waste treatment at end-of-life.

The results are presented for the functional unit, 1 m² covering surface of installed panel, from cradle-to-grave, with activities needed for a study period of 60 years for the building.

System boundary:

A diagram of the system boundary is shown in figure 1 below.

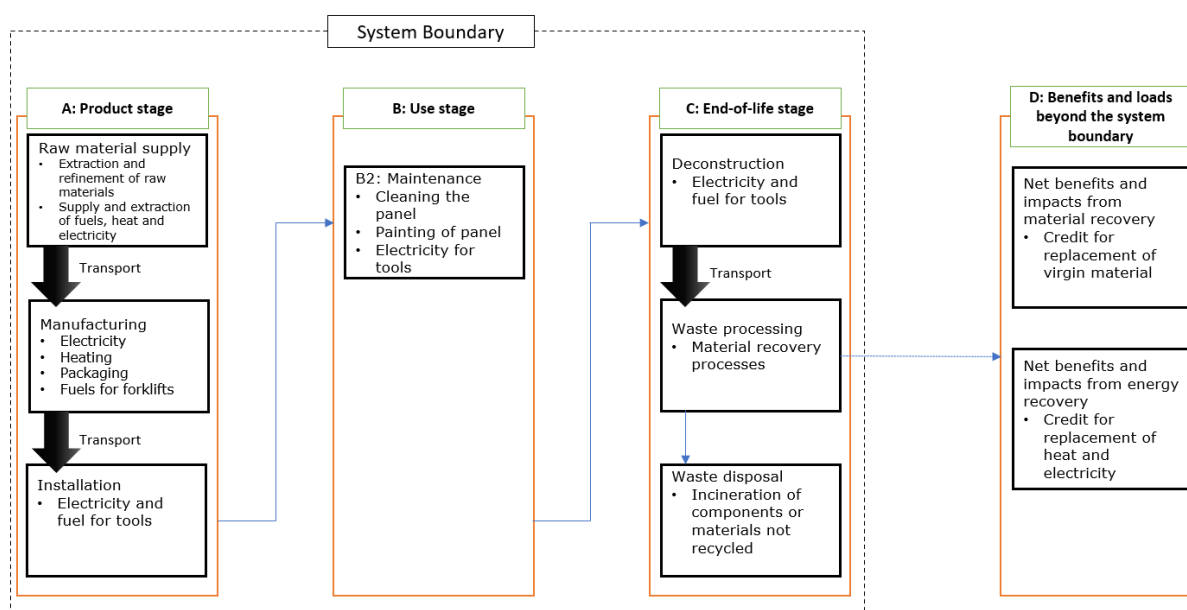


Figure 1: Illustration of the system boundary.

Data quality:

The data quality requirements are according to EN15804 and NPCR 010 ver 4.0 for building boards. Specific data for the production is used for a 12-month period in 2022 to 2023. The production data for the panels is from one production site, Kankaanpää in Finland, and therefore no average data has been used for different locations. Generic datasets were obtained from the Sphera Professional database 2023 and Ecoinvent v3.8. Specific data is used for the steel.

Allocation:

The allocation is made in accordance with the provisions of EN 15804. Incoming energy and water and waste production in-house is allocated equally among all products through mass allocation. Effects of primary production of recycled materials allocated to the main product in which the material was used. The recycling process and transportation of the material is allocated to this analysis.

Cut-off criteria:

General cut-off criteria are given in standard EN 15804 clause 6.3.6. In compliance with the criteria, all major raw materials and all the essential energy are included. The infrastructure of the manufacturing site, joint insulation and sealants used during installation (small amounts) are not included. The cut-off rule does not apply for hazardous materials and substances.

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information describe the scenarios in the different modules of the EPD.

Transport from production place to assembly/user (A4)

| Type | Capacity utilisation (incl. return) % | Type of vehicle | Distance KM | Fuel/Energy consumption | value (l/t) |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Truck | 61 | Euro V (28-32t gw), Truck | 272 | 0.02 kg/tkm | 0.7 |

The transport in A4 is a representative transport distance from production site in Finland to an assumed site in Helsinki.

Assembly (A5)

| | Unit | Value |
|----------------------------|------|-------|
| Auxiliary (steel flashing) | kg | 0.47 |
| Electricity consumption | kWh | 0.017 |
| Other energy carriers | kWh | 0.044 |
| Material loss | kg | 0 |

The installation (A5) includes the energy and materials used for unloading of the panel packages from a truck, lifting up the panels to the building frame and fixing the panels with screws and sealants. Module A5 is based on an estimated scenario for assembly and is not based on measured data.

Use (B1)

| | Unit | Value |
|--------------------------------------|------|-------|
| No LCA-related environmental impacts | - | - |

No environmental impact has been identified in module B1 from the panel during the service life.

Maintenance (B2)/Repair (B3)

| | Unit | Value |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| Paint used for maintenance | kg | 0.24 |
| Detergent used for cleaning | kg | 0.2 |
| Water used for cleaning | kg | 7.6 |
| Consumption of electricity | MJ | 2 |

The maintenance (B2) of the panels is assumed to be performed by applying two layers of paint once during the life time of the panels. Cleaning of the surface of the panels using detergent four

times during the life time is also included. In normal use scenario, it is assumed that there is no repair (B3), replacement (B4) and refurbishment (B5) is needed.

Replacement (B4)/Refurbishment (B5)

| | Unit | Value |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Replacement cycle* | Years | 60 |

*Number or RSL (Reference service life)

Operational energy (B6) and water consumption (B7)

No environmental impact has been identified in module B6-B7 from the panel during the service life.

End of Life (C1, C3, C4)

| | Unit | Value |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Recycling | kg | 8,79 |
| Energy recovery | kg | 5,21 |

End-of-life life scenario, C1, C3 and C4, is based on materials being separated on site. The steel is assumed to be 100% recycled and the PIR-foam is assumed to be 100% incinerated. Energy for deconstruction is included in C1, and activities related to steel recycling is included in C3. The resource use for C1 is the same as A5. No environmental impact has been identified in module C4.

Transport to waste processing (C2)

| Type | Capacity utilisation (incl. return) % | Type of vehicle | Distance KM | Fuel/Energy consumption | value (l/t) |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Truck | 61 | Euro V (28-32t gw), Truck | 50 | 0.02 | 1.2 |

The transport in module C2 represents the distance to recycling and incineration with energy recovery respectively.

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries (D)

| | Unit | Value |
|---|------|-------|
| Net steel recycling | kg | 7,70 |
| Heat replaced – Finnish district heating | MJ | 2.44 |
| Electricity replaced – Finnish electricity grid mix | MJ | 1.34 |

The net virgin steel minus 10% losses is in module D substituted with virgin steel produced on the European market. 97,4% of incoming steel to the system is virgin steel whereby 86,7% of the steel leaving C3 receives a credit.

Moreover, the energy recovered is assumed to replace the local energy mixes, Finnish electrical and district heating mixes. European district heating mix was used as proxy data to represent the Finnish district heating mix.

LCA: Results

The calculations are based on the Kingspan NF panel but is representative for the Kingspan NC panel as well. The difference in between LCIA results is less than 1% for all presented categories. Results are presented for the 120 mm variant, use the conversion table to estimate impacts for the other thicknesses.

System boundaries (X=included, MND= module not declared, MNR=module not relevant)

| Product stage | | | Assembly stage | | Use stage | | | | | | | End of life stage | | | | Benefits & loads beyond system boundary |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---|
| Raw materials | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Assembly | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

Conversion table to other thicknesses (from 120 mm-results, presented below).

Table 2 Factors for the estimation of the environmental impact from different panel thicknesses. Multiply the LCA-result of each impact category in the environmental impact tables with the corresponding factors.

| Parameter | Thickness [mm] | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 50 | 80 | 103 | 120 | 150 | 170 | 200 |
| GWP-total | 0,77 | 0,87 | 0,94 | 1,00 | 1,10 | 1,17 | 1,26 |
| GWP-fossil | 0,77 | 0,87 | 0,94 | 1,00 | 1,10 | 1,17 | 1,26 |
| GWP-biogenic | 0,97 | 0,98 | 0,99 | 1,00 | 1,01 | 1,02 | 1,03 |
| GWP-luluc | 0,67 | 0,81 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 1,14 | 1,24 | 1,38 |
| ODP | 0,43 | 0,68 | 0,86 | 1,00 | 1,24 | 1,40 | 1,65 |
| AP | 0,78 | 0,88 | 0,95 | 1,00 | 1,09 | 1,15 | 1,25 |
| EP-freshwater | 0,50 | 0,72 | 0,88 | 1,00 | 1,21 | 1,35 | 1,57 |
| EP-marine | 0,74 | 0,85 | 0,94 | 1,00 | 1,11 | 1,18 | 1,30 |
| EP-terrestrial | 0,74 | 0,85 | 0,94 | 1,00 | 1,11 | 1,19 | 1,30 |
| POCP | 0,73 | 0,85 | 0,93 | 1,00 | 1,12 | 1,19 | 1,31 |
| ADPm ¹ | 0,98 | 0,99 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,01 | 1,01 | 1,02 |
| ADPf ¹ | 0,63 | 0,79 | 0,91 | 1,00 | 1,16 | 1,26 | 1,42 |
| WDP ¹ | 0,86 | 0,92 | 0,97 | 1,00 | 1,06 | 1,10 | 1,16 |
| PERE | 0,66 | 0,81 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 1,14 | 1,24 | 1,38 |
| PERM | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 |
| PERT | 0,66 | 0,81 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 1,14 | 1,24 | 1,38 |
| PENRE | 0,69 | 0,82 | 0,92 | 1,00 | 1,13 | 1,22 | 1,36 |
| PENRM | 0,42 | 0,67 | 0,86 | 1,00 | 1,25 | 1,41 | 1,66 |
| PENRT | 0,63 | 0,79 | 0,91 | 1,00 | 1,16 | 1,26 | 1,42 |
| SM | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 | 1,00 |
| RSF | 0,42 | 0,67 | 0,86 | 1,00 | 1,25 | 1,42 | 1,67 |
| NRSF | 0,42 | 0,67 | 0,86 | 1,00 | 1,25 | 1,42 | 1,67 |
| FW | 0,76 | 0,86 | 0,94 | 1,00 | 1,10 | 1,17 | 1,28 |

Table 3: Weight per panel thickness.

| Weight per square meter panel | Panel thickness [mm] | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 50 | 80 | 103 | 120 | 150 | 170 | 200 |
| Weight [kg/m ²] | 10,38 | 11,62 | 12,57 | 13,27 | 14,52 | 15,34 | 16,58 |

Core environmental impact indicators

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3-B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|----------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|-----------|
| GWP-total | kg CO2 eq. | 3,76E+01 | 3,16E-01 | 2,10E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 9,93E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,42E-02 | 6,07E-02 | 1,20E+01 | 0 | -1,05E+01 |
| GWP-fossil | kg CO2 eq. | 3,76E+01 | 3,12E-01 | 2,10E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,14E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,40E-02 | 5,99E-02 | 1,20E+01 | 0 | -1,05E+01 |
| GWP-biogenic | kg CO2 eq. | 4,38E-02 | 9,24E-04 | 2,38E-03 | 0,00E+00 | -3,56E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,25E-04 | 1,77E-04 | 1,11E-03 | 0 | -1,73E-02 |
| GWP-LULUC | kg CO2 eq. | 1,42E-02 | 2,89E-03 | 3,94E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 2,05E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 7,14E-05 | 5,54E-04 | 1,18E-04 | 0 | -3,64E-03 |
| ODP | kg CFC11 eq. | 1,92E-07 | 2,73E-14 | 1,35E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 2,62E-08 | 0,00E+00 | 1,59E-14 | 7,78E-15 | 1,10E-07 | 0 | -2,60E-11 |
| AP | mol H ⁺ eq. | 9,09E-02 | 1,19E-03 | 3,39E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 6,46E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 5,21E-05 | 2,34E-04 | 1,21E-02 | 0 | -2,46E-02 |
| EP-freshwater | kg P eq. | 1,71E-04 | 1,14E-06 | 6,23E-07 | 0,00E+00 | 1,81E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 3,97E-08 | 2,19E-07 | 3,10E-05 | 0 | -1,23E-05 |
| EP-marine | kg N eq. | 2,37E-02 | 5,55E-04 | 7,62E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 3,33E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 1,75E-05 | 1,09E-04 | 5,62E-03 | 0 | -6,08E-03 |
| EP-terrestrial | mol N eq. | 2,45E-01 | 6,22E-03 | 8,26E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 1,60E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 1,94E-04 | 1,22E-03 | 6,34E-02 | 0 | -6,54E-02 |
| POCP | kg NMVOC eq. | 7,96E-02 | 1,07E-03 | 2,59E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 5,13E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 3,99E-05 | 2,11E-04 | 1,55E-02 | 0 | -2,10E-02 |
| ADP-M&M | kg Sb eq. | 1,29E-04 | 2,01E-08 | 7,10E-06 | 0,00E+00 | 7,99E-06 | 0,00E+00 | 1,13E-09 | 3,94E-09 | 8,75E-07 | 0 | -5,68E-07 |
| ADP-fossil | MJ | 6,17E+02 | 4,25E+00 | 1,32E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,38E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,99E-01 | 8,14E-01 | 1,03E+01 | 0 | -9,43E+01 |
| WDP | m ³ | 7,89E+00 | 3,60E-03 | 3,99E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,09E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 7,43E-04 | 7,22E-04 | 1,15E+00 | 0 | -1,52E-01 |

GWP-total: Global Warming Potential; **GWP-fossil:** Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; **GWP-biogenic:** Global Warming Potential biogenic; **GWP-LULUC:** Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; **ODP:** Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; **AP:** Acidification potential. Accumulated Exceedance; **EP-freshwater:** Eutrophication potential. fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; See "additional Norwegian requirements" for indicator given as PO4 eq. **EP-marine:** Eutrophication potential. fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; **EP-terrestrial:** Eutrophication potential. Accumulated Exceedance; **POCP:** Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; **ADP-M&M:** Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (minerals and metals); **ADP-fossil:** Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; **WDP:** Water deprivation potential. deprivation weighted water consumption

Classification of disclaimers to the declaration of core and additional environmental impact indicators

| ILCD classification | Indicator | Disclaimer |
|---|---|------------|
| ILCD type / level 1 | Global warming potential (GWP) | None |
| | Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP) | None |
| | Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM) | None |
| | Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP) | None |
| ILCD type / level 2 | Eutrophication potential, Fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine) | None |
| | Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial) | None |
| | Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP) | None |
| | Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IRP) | 1 |
| ILCD type / level 3 | Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-minerals&metals) | 2 |
| | Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil) | 2 |
| | Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP) | 2 |
| | Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw) | 2 |
| | Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-c) | 2 |
| | Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-nc) | 2 |
| | Potential Soil quality index (SQP) | 2 |
| <p>Disclaimer 1 – 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.</p> <p>Disclaimer 2 – The 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</p> | | |

Resource use

| Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3-B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-----------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| RPEE | MJ | 5,74E+01 | 3,00E-01 | 5,94E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,08E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,26E-01 | 5,93E-02 | 6,45E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -1,68E+01 |
| RPEM | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| TPE | MJ | 5,74E+01 | 3,00E-01 | 5,94E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,08E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,26E-01 | 5,93E-02 | 6,45E-01 | 0 | -1,68E+01 |
| NRPE | MJ | 4,85E+02 | 4,26E+00 | 2,14E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,41E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,99E-01 | 8,18E-01 | 1,34E+02 | 0,00E+00 | -9,50E+01 |
| NRPM | MJ | 1,32E+02 | 0,00E+00 | - 8,23E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | - 1,24E+02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| TRPE | MJ | 6,17E+02 | 4,26E+00 | 1,32E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,41E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,99E-01 | 8,18E-01 | 1,03E+01 | 0 | -9,50E+01 |
| SM | kg | 2,14E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,22E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |
| RSF | MJ | 5,05E-08 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |
| NRSF | MJ | 6,41E-07 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |
| W | m ³ | 2,99E-01 | 3,31E-04 | 9,82E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 4,80E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 1,42E-04 | 6,49E-05 | 2,70E-02 | 0 | -1,83E-02 |

RPEE Renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; RPEM Renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; TPE Total use of renewable primary energy resources; NRPE Non-renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; NRPM Non-renewable primary energy resources used as materials; TRPE Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM Use of secondary materials; RSF Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; W Use of net fresh water

End of life - Waste

| Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3-B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----|-----------|
| HW | KG | 1,77E-04 | 1,58E-11 | 9,88E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 1,73E-10 | 0,00E+00 | -1,83E-11 | 2,53E-12 | 2,67E-10 | 0 | 3,94E-09 |
| NHW | KG | 9,18E-01 | 6,14E-04 | 4,80E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 5,89E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 1,89E-04 | 1,25E-04 | 5,76E-02 | 0 | -1,24E-01 |
| RW | KG | 3,96E-03 | 5,50E-06 | 6,54E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 9,52E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 4,72E-05 | 1,53E-06 | 1,24E-04 | 0 | -2,01E-03 |

HW Hazardous waste disposed; NHW Non-hazardous waste disposed; RW Radioactive waste disposed.

End of life – output flow

| Parameter | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3-B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|
| CR | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |
| MR | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,79E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |
| MER | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |
| EEE | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,43E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,98E+01 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |
| ETE | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,55E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 3,54E+01 | 0 | 0,00E+00 |

CR Components for reuse; MR Materials for recycling; MER Materials for energy recovery; EEE Exported electric energy; ETE Exported thermal energy.

Reading example: $9.0 \text{ E-}03 = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.009$

Information describing the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate.

| Biogenic carbon content | Unit | Value |
|---|------|-------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product | kg C | 0 |
| Biogenic carbon content in the accompanying packaging | kg C | 0 |

Additional Norwegian requirements

Greenhouse gas emission from the use of electricity in the manufacturing phase

National hydropower production mix from import, low voltage (production of transmission lines, in addition to direct emissions and losses in grid) of applied electricity for the manufacturing process(A3).

| National electricity grid | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|
| Finland, hydropower | kg CO2 -eq/kWh | 0.01 |

Additional environmental impact indicators required in NPCR Part A for construction products

In order to increase the transparency of biogenic carbon contribution to climate impact, the indicator GWP-IOBC is required as it declares climate impacts calculated according to the principle of instantaneous oxidation. GWP-IOBC is also referred to as GWP-GHG in context to Swedish public procurement legislation.

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3-B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP-IOBC | kg CO2 eq. | 3,78E+01 | 3,15E-01 | 2,10E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,35E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,40E-02 | 6,05E-02 | 1,20E+01 | 0,00E+00 | -1,05E+01 |

GWP-IOBC Global warming potential calculated according to the principle of instantaneous oxidation.

Hazardous substances

The declaration is based upon reference to threshold values and/or test results and/or material safety data sheets provided to EPD verifiers. Documentation available upon request to EPD owner.

- The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list.

Indoor environment

The product meets the requirements for low emissions (M1).

Guarantees of origin from the use of electricity in the manufacturing phase






Where guarantees of origin is applied in stead of national production mix – the electricity for the manufacturing proses (A3) shall be stated clearly in the EPD per functional unit.

| Electricity source | Foreground / core [kWh] | GWPtotal [kg CO2 - eq/kWh] | SUM [kgCO2 - eq]Unit |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Amount of guarantee of origin electricity used in the foreground | 2,55 | 0,01 | 0,04 |
| Amount of residual mix electricity used in the foreground | | | |

The guarantee of origin utilized in this EPD is provided by Helen Ltd, with a validity period between 1.1.2023 – 31.12.2023. The origin of elerctricity is Nordic Hydro-Electricity. Guarantees of origins was not stated in the EPD for the dataset from upstream activities (A1).

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| | |
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