ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

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

Product family

SSC Etri Fönster Outward opening windows

Model

Outward opening Balcony Door 2+1

Product name

EA-KDU

From

SSC Etri Fönster
Box 153
574 22 Vetlanda

Publication date 2023-02-21
Revision date: 2023-03-20 (Version 2)
Valid for 5 years until 2028-02-20

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

Programme operator
EPD International AB

EPD registration number
S-P-07709

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

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.

Differences versus previous version
2023-02-21 Version 1

2023-03-20 Version 2
Editorial change: Table 2 has been updated from declaring content in FU to declaring content in the product in size 1230x2180 mm as well as packaging and proportion of renewable material.

Company information

Owner of the EPD
SSC Etri Fönster
Brogårdsgatan 1
574 38 Vetlanda

Description of the organisation
SSC Etri Fönster has been manufacturing windows since 1959. Genuine, well-made quality windows and doors for public environments. When you choose windows from SSC Etri Fönster, you get great opportunities to adapt color, design and function. We help you all the way, from sketch to final product.

Contact/Certification and test manager
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Product-related or management system-related certifications
ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015
Sunda Hus, Byggvarubedömningen, Basta

This EPD is specific to produce EA-KDU.

Standard and energy variations.
The energy variation has up to 3% higher environmental impacts with the most differing impact category being abiotic depletion of elements (ADPE). Climate change has about 1% higher impacts for the energy type balcony door.

Since this difference is within +/-10%, for all cases descri-bed above, the results will be presented in one results table for 1 m2 EA-KDU with energy glass.

Product information

Outward opening 2+1 Balcony door EA-KDU

An outward opening connected wooden balcony door with filling and external alumi-num cladding. The doors casement consists of two connected sashes, the inner sash consists of wood with a mounted insulated glass with two glass planes and a filling. The outer sash consists of aluminum with a float glass and a filling. The balcony doors case-ment is hung via hinges on the side piece and opens outward.

The weight of the finished balcony door 2+1 is 32,05 kg per m².

According to the Construction Products Regulation CPR (EU) no. 305/2011, the es-sential properties of products must be declared in the CE marking and Declaration of Performance. The technical properties of the window are reported in the following Declaration of performance, which can be accessed on SSC:s website.

DoP nr 61-29-CE1030506f

Construction product declaration eBVD nr C-SE556322651201-13

Product information

Energy glass:
Energy glass consists of a float glass that is coated with a thin film of metal oxide that lets through short-wave solar energy and reflects long-wave room heat.

The coating is almost completely transparent, but there is some difference in light input between coated glass and uncoated glass.

Coated glass is used to achieve better insulating ability in a glass, by combining different numbers of coated glass in a window or insulating glass, you can achieve different levels of insulating ability for a window.

The greater the number of energy glasses a window has, the better the insulation capacity, but also the darker the glass.

Gas:
An insulating glass consists of glass that are separated from each other by spacers, these spacers can be filled with gas such as argon to give the insulating glass a better insulating ability. Argon does not affect sunlight radiation but improves the insula-ting ability of the insulating glass. An insulating glass with two glasses consists of an argon gas-filled spacer, an insulating glass with three glasses has two spacers, here you can choose to fill one or both spacers with argon gas.

If you fill both distances with gas, you achieve a better insulation capacity than if only one distance is gas-filled.

By combining different sets of energy-coated glass and argon-filled glass spacers, you can get different glass properties for insulation and light input.

If you also combine these components with different types of glass spacing and dimensions of constituent components as well as different choices of type of glass, you have an almost infinite number of different combinations.

This EPD covers both standard and energy windows, the difference in results is described under “average or specific EPD”. The results table is based on results of energy glass.

Standard:
The insulating glass consists of 2+1 glasses separated by one glass spacers made of plastic (hot edge). The inner glass is en-ergy coated and the inner glass spacer is filled with argon.

Energy:
The same insulating glass construction as standard, except that both the inner and outer glass are energy-coated. One spacer is filled with argon.

LCA information

Functional Unit	The functional unit used in this report is 1 m². The weight of finished EA-KDU is 32,11 kg per m². Standard size for EA-KDU is 1230 x 2180 mm.
Reference Service Life (RSL)	The RSL is set to 50 years. The RSL is based on the fact that windows with aluminum-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 2019:14. Construction products and construction services. Version 1.11 • 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 col-lected 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 av-ailable ecoinvent 3.8 datasets for the manufacture of concrete piles. The background data from ecoinvent 3.8 are from 2016-2020.
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 3.8 regionalized for Sweden.

Assumptions	Steel is sourced with 23% post-consumer iron scrap as is stated in the average European dataset for steel in ecoinvent 3.8 In A4 the transport distance is assumed to be 320 km, 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 Etri fönster. The window is assumed to require 60 ml/m² of cleaning solution and 10 ml/m² of lubrica-tion oil 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 manufacturing is allocated to products based on complexity and product size of the declared unit 2) the energy necessary for manufacturing is allocated to products based on complexity and product size of the declared unit
Impact Assessment methods	Potential environmental impacts are calculated with Environmental Footprint 3.0 method as implemented in SimaPro 9.4. Resource use values are calculated from Cumulative Energy Demand V1.11.
Based on LCA Report	Miljögiraff report 973 steg 4 – Livscykelanalys av fönster
LCA Practitioner	Viktor Hakkarainen, Miljögiraff AB
Software	SimaPro 9.4

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.

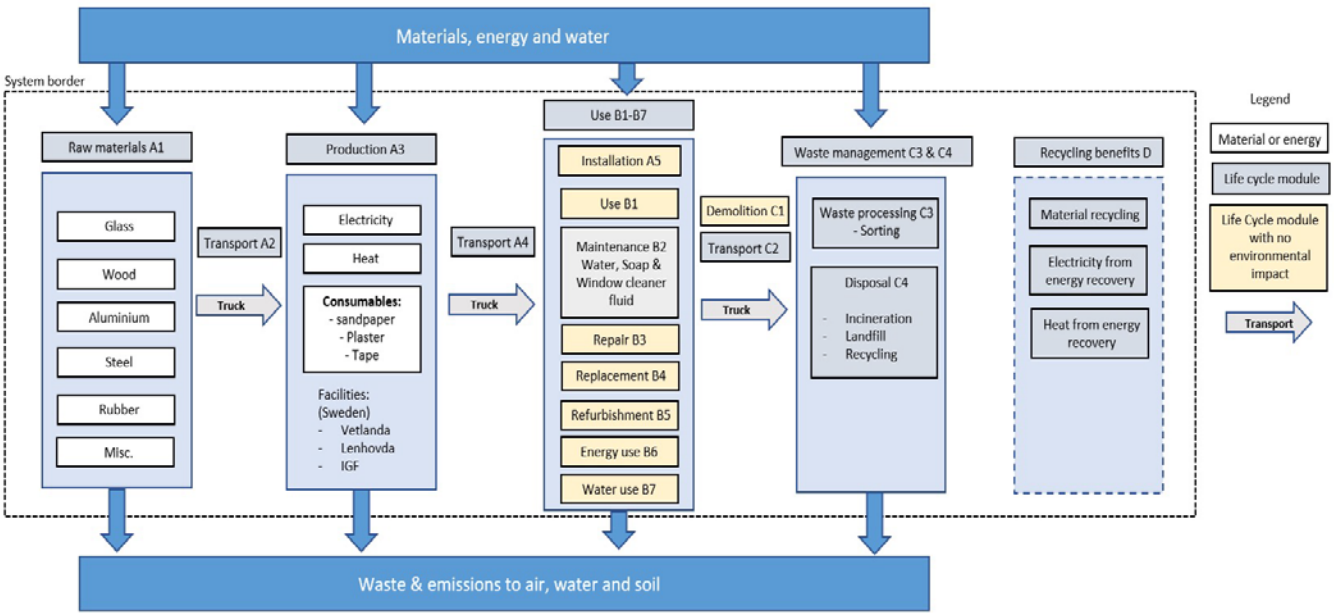
System Boundary

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	MND	X	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	X	X	X		X
Geography	Euro	Euro	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

The product consists of 18 raw materials. The weight per FU and part recycled material can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2, Product content for EA-KDU size 1230 mm x 2180 mm with filling show the weight and share recycled (post-consumer) material for the raw material and packaging

Products components	Weight, kg	Post-consumer material, weight-%	Renewable material, weight-%
Glass	34,140	9,3%	0%
Argon	0,030	0%	0%
Distance list	0,213	0%	0%
Edge sealing compond	0,477	0%	0%
Butyl	0,043	0%	0%
Desiccant	0,182	0%	0%
Pinewood	21,994	0%	100%
Wood board	7,156	0%	0%
Surface treatment for pine	5,127	0%	0%
Aluminum	9,385	0%	0%
Powder coating aluminum	0,309	0%	0%
Metal handle & Miscellaneous steel parts	4,263	23%	0%
Plastic	1,105	0%	0%
Rubber EPDM	0,804	0%	0%
Silikonlist	0,248	0%	0%
Rubber TPE	0,163	0%	0%
Glue	0,039	0%	0%
Sealant	0,422	0%	0%
Waterproof agent	0,000	0%	0%
Packaging	**Weight, kg**	**Post-consumer material, weight-%**	**Renewable material, weight-%**
Plastic film (stretch film)	0,074	0%	0%
Plywood	0,717	0%	100%
Screw	0,029	0%	0%
Edge protection (cardboard)	0,280	0%	100%
Cardboard angle	0,057	0%	100%
Top cover (plastic film)	0,060	0%	0%
Pallet (wooden)	2,600	0%	100%

The product documented within this EPD contains no substances in the REACH Candidate list or from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation.

The wood raw material used is pine supplied by FSC-labeled and / or PEFC-labeled suppliers that glues and finger joins the wood raw material. The wood is cut and planed and processed in Etri fönster´s premises in Vetlanda, the finished wood details are surface treated with a water-based paint system. IGF in Lenhovda, uses flat glass from Europe's largest glass manufacturer. IGF cuts the glass and manufactures the insulating glass. The glass is installed in the product in Etri fönster´s manufacturing unit in Vetlanda. Aluminum profiles are delivered by Hydro in Vetlanda, they are processed and powder coated on A-paint in Sävsjö, then transported to Etri fönster´s manufacturing unit in Vetlanda for final assembly. The finished windows are packed on a wooden pallet with plywood slats and cardboard corners and plasticized with shrink plastic. The windows are trans-ported on pallets by truck to the customer.

To produce 1 m² product, 14,9 kWh of electricity is used for EA-KDU. 12,5 kWh of heat is used for EA-KDU. Electricity is certified wind power electricity. 0,114 kg biogas is used to produce EA-KDU.

100% of the heat comes from own combustion from wood waste created during production. In total, around 20-25 % of the total incoming raw materials becomes production waste. 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).

Content and life cycle information

This EPD uses input data from other EPDs, the used EPDs can be viewed below:

Table 3 Overview of utilized EPDs as input data

Material	EPD name	EPD specifications
Uncoated glass by Pilkington	Flat glass, toughened safety glass and laminated safety glass	Sector-EPD for flat plane glas Manufacturer: Pilkington AB EPD Owner: Bundesverband Flachglas e.V. EPD Author: ift Rosenheim GmbH EPD Platform: ift Rosenheim GmbH Geography: Germany Publication number: M-EPD-FEV-GB-002000 Publication date: 2017-12-18
Uncoated glass by Guardian	Uncoated flat glass, laminated sa-fety glass and coated flat glass	Manufacturer: Guardian Europé S.a.r.l. EPD Owner: Guardian Europé S.a.r.l. EPD Author: ift Rosenheim GmbH EPD Platform: ift Rosenheim GmbH Geography: Germany Publication number: EPD-GFEV-GB-19.2 Publication date: 2021-06-29
Distance list	TGI-Spacer M	Manufacturer: Technoform EPD Owner: Technoform EPD Author: Technoform EPD platform: INIES Geography: France Publication number: 7-333:2019 Publication date: 2019-06-15
Pine by Stora Enso	Industrial Components	Manufacturer: Stora Enso EPD Owner: Stora Enso EPD Author: Stora Enso EPD platform: The International EPD® System Geography: Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania Publication number: S-P-02154 Publication date: 2020-08-03
Aluminium	EPD Hydro 4.0 Aluminium Extrusion Ingot	09-01 NEPD-1840-768_Hydro-4.0-Alumini-um-Ex-trusion-Ingot Owner of the Declaration: Hydro Aluminium AS Programme holder: The Nor-wegian EPD Foundation Publisher: The Norwegian EPD Foundation Declaration number: NEPD-1840-468-EN Issue date: 05.08.2019 Valid to: 05.08.2024

Environmental Information - Outward opening Balcony Door 2+1 – EA-KDU

Energy glass

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804

Some numbers are presented in scientific notation, example: 5,2E-03 equals 0,0052

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2
Climate change - Fossil	kg CO2 eq	48,12	4,14	1,88	**54,14**	1,70	0,15	3,11
Climate change - Biogenic	kg CO2 eq	-21,00	0,00	9,88	**-11,12**	0,00	1,99	-0,60
Climate change - Land use and LU change	kg CO2 eq	0,04	0,00	0,01	**0,05**	0,00	0,00	0,18
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	27,19	4,15	11,83	**43,16**	1,71	2,14	2,70
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	3,40E-06	9,58E-07	1,86E-07	**4,54E-06**	3,94E-07	5,02E-09	5,64E-07
Acidification	mol H+ eq	3,08E-01	1,70E-02	1,55E-02	**3,41E-01**	6,92E-03	3,38E-04	2,12E-02
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	8,58E-03	2,66E-04	6,62E-04	**9,51E-03**	1,10E-04	1,00E-05	1,08E-03
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO4 eq	2,63E-02	8,18E-04	2,03E-03	**2,92E-02**	3,37E-04	3,07E-05	3,30E-03
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	4,06E-02	5,10E-03	4,84E-03	**5,05E-02**	2,08E-03	1,74E-04	5,88E-03
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	4,72E-01	5,58E-02	5,24E-02	**5,80E-01**	2,28E-02	1,59E-03	4,41E-02
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	8,63E-02	1,71E-02	1,57E-02	**1,19E-01**	6,97E-03	4,05E-04	1,71E-02
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	3,88E-04	1,44E-05	9,38E-05	**4,96E-04**	5,93E-06	1,10E-07	4,97E-05
Resource use, fossils[1]	MJ	6,63E+02	6,26E+01	2,39E+01	**7,49E+02**	2,58E+01	4,17E-01	5,95E+01
Water use[1]	m3 depriv.	1,25E+01	1,81E-01	6,26E-01	**1,33E+01**	7,47E-02	-3,01E-03	2,45E+01
Particulate matter	disease inc.	2,35E-06	2,87E-07	1,60E-06	**4,24E-06**	1,18E-07	3,68E-09	1,98E-07
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	3,11E+00	3,22E-01	2,62E-01	**3,69E+00**	1,32E-01	1,56E-03	3,23E-01
Ecotoxicity, freshwater[1]	CTUe	7,60E+02	4,88E+01	1,44E+02	**9,53E+02**	2,01E+01	9,48E-01	1,16E+02
Human toxicity, cancer[1]	CTUh	6,98E-08	1,58E-09	5,60E-09	**7,70E-08**	6,51E-10	8,38E-11	3,43E-09
Human toxicity, non-cancer[1]	CTUh	3,97E-07	5,12E-08	1,40E-07	**5,88E-07**	2,11E-08	3,62E-09	8,57E-08
Land use[1]	Pt	2,29E+02	4,29E+01	1,44E+02	**4,16E+02**	1,77E+01	2,51E-01	3,81E+01

[1] Disclaimer 1 – 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.

[2] Disclaimer 2 – 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.

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Environmental Information - Outward opening Balcony Door 2+1 – EA-KDU

Impact category	Unit	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change - Fossil	kg CO2 eq	0,40	0,04	6,30	-25,10
Climate change - Biogenic	kg CO2 eq	0,00	0,00	9,52	0,22
Climate change - Land use and LU change	kg CO2 eq	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,68
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	0,40	0,04	15,83	-25,59
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	9,25E-08	1,64E-09	1,15E-07	-2,55E-06
Acidification	mol H+ eq	1,62E-03	1,79E-04	4,86E-03	-1,71E-01
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	2,57E-05	1,56E-05	1,26E-04	-1,46E-02
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO4 eq	7,90E-05	4,78E-05	3,85E-04	-4,48E-02
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	4,88E-04	5,42E-05	2,15E-03	-2,63E-02
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	5,34E-03	4,99E-04	2,14E-02	-2,65E-01
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	1,63E-03	1,14E-04	5,76E-03	-8,92E-02
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	1,39E-06	6,67E-07	1,98E-06	2,24E-04
Resource use, fossils[1]	MJ	6,04E+00	5,12E+00	8,65E+00	-5,76E+02
Water use[1]	m3 depriv.	1,75E-02	6,33E-02	6,43E-03	-1,65E+00
Particulate matter	disease inc.	2,77E-08	2,26E-09	8,16E-08	-1,93E-06
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	3,10E-02	3,68E-01	3,85E-02	-2,18E+01
Ecotoxicity, freshwater[1]	CTUe	4,71E+00	1,76E+00	1,44E+01	-5,36E+02
Human toxicity, cancer[1]	CTUh	1,53E-10	4,55E-11	4,49E-09	-9,06E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer[1]	CTUh	4,94E-09	8,35E-10	4,44E-08	-1,05E-06
Land use[1]	Pt	4,15E+00	1,16E+00	9,33E+00	-3,11E+02

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[2] Disclaimer 2 – This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle.

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Climate impact – IPCC 2013 GWP100

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2
GHG-GWP	Kg CO2,eq	47,49	4,11	1,89	53,49	1,69	0,15	3,07
	Unit	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**			
GHG-GWP	Kg CO2,eq	0,40	0,04	6,30	-25,07			

Use of resources

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2
PERE	MJ	285,61	0,88	62,61	**349,10**	0,36	0,01	15,22
PERM	MJ	253,37	0,00	25,88	**279,24**	0,0	0,0	0,0
PERT	MJ	538,98	0,88	88,49	**628,35**	0,36	0,01	15,22
PENRE	MJ	647,31	66,43	23,47	**737,22**	27,36	0,45	63,88
PENRM	MJ	36,60	0,00	1,96	**38,56**	0,0	0,0	0,0
PENRT	MJ	683,91	66,43	25,43	**775,78**	27,36	0,45	63,88
SM	Kg	4,42	0,0	0,0	**4,42**	0,0	0,0	0,0
RSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	43,26	**43,26**	0,0	0,0	0,0
NRSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	**0,0**	0,0	0,0	0,0
FW	M3	116,77	1,22	6,34	**124,32**	0,50	0,03	4,81
	Unit	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**			
PERE	MJ	0,09	2,11	0,19	-292,33			
PERM	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			
PERT	MJ	0,09	2,11	0,19	-292,33			
PENRE	MJ	6,41	5,14	9,23	-598,48			
PENRM	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			
PENRT	MJ	6,41	5,14	9,23	-598,48			
SM	Kg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			
RSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			
NRSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0			
FW	m^3	0,12	12,71	0,42	-646,80			

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 ma-terials; 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

Waste production

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0,30	0	0	**0,30**	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	17,19	0	0	**17,19**	0	0	0
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	2,35E-03	0	0	**2,35E-03**	0	0	0
Indicator	**Unit**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**			
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0			
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	0	0			
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0	0	0	0			

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2
Components for re-use	kg	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	2,9E-02	0	2,57	**2,60**	0	0,00	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,0E+00	0	3,36	**3,36**	0	1,29	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	1,7E-02	0	0	**0,02**	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	2,4E-02	0	0	**0,02**	0	0	0
Indicator	**Unit**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**			
Components for re-use	kg	0	0	0	0			
Material for recycling	kg	0	0	4,44	0			
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	12,40	0			
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	0	0			
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	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	5,5
Biogenic carbon content in packaging	kg C	0,7

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

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – EA-KDU standard glass

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	6,6 °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 m² room with concrete flooring and no walls or internal loads
Environmental Impact assessment model	Environmental Footprint 3.0	

Technical specifications	
U-value	1,09 w/m², K
Gg-value	60 %
Gw-value	25 %
Air leakage class	4
Air leakage flow at +/- 50 Pa	0,2 l/s,m²
Daylight factor, LT-value	75 %
Glass/frame ratio	0,40
Total heating demand	93,84 kWh heat/year
Total cooling demand	7,29 kWh electricity/year

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – EA-KDU standard glass

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 $CO_{2,eq}$	25,30	0,37
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg $CFC\text{-}11_{eq}$	2,65E-06	1,63E-08
Acidification Potential	kg $SO_{2,eq}$	2,23E-02	1,78E-03
Eutrophication Potential	kg $PO_{4\text{-}3,eq}$	2,53E-03	6,03E-04
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	kg C2H4	1,54E-02	6,96E-04
Abiotic Depletion Potential, minerals & metals	kg $Sb_{,eq}$	3,08E-05	2,31E-05
Abiotic Depletion Potential, fuels.	MJ	379	46

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – EA-KDU energy glass

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	6,6 °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 m² room with concrete flooring and no walls or internal loads
Environmental Impact assessment model	Environmental Footprint 3.0	

Technical specifications	
U-value	1,01 w/m², K
Gg-value	55 %
Gw-value	23 %
Air leakage class	4
Air leakage flow at +/- 50 Pa	0,2 l/s,m²
Daylight factor, LT-value	69 %
Glass/frame ratio	0,41
Total heating demand	84,32 kWh heat/year
Total cooling demand	6,53 kWh electricity/year

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – EA-KDU energy glass

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 $CO2_{,eq}$	23,08	0,25
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg $CFC\text{-}11_{eq}$	2,28E-06	1,23E-08
Acidification Potential	kg $SO2_{,eq}$	1,92E-02	9,93E-04
Eutrophication Potential	kg $PO4\text{-}3_{,eq}$	2,39E-03	4,38E-04
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	kg C2H4	1,35E-02	5,39E-04
Abiotic Depletion Potential, minerals & metals	kg $Sb_{,eq}$	2,88E-05	2,12E-05
Abiotic Depletion Potential, fuels.	MJ	327	38

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
E-mail:	info@environdec.com

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

Product category rules (PCR): Product Category Rules PCR 2019:14. Construction products and construction services. Version 1.11

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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