Elitfönster

Environmental Product Declaration

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

Product family

Elitfönster Harmoni

Model

Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass

Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass

Product name

ETIDL-AL / ETIDL2-AL

From

Elitfönster AB

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

Programme operator
EPD International AB

EPD registration number
S-P-04894

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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
This EPD is averaged for the production of ETIDL-AL and ETIDL2-AL in regard to standard and energy variations. The energy variation has up to 4% higher environmental impacts (The most differing impact category being ADPE). Climate change has about 1% higher impacts for the energy type balcony door. Since this difference is within +/-10%, both the standard and energy type is covered in this EPD.



Product information

Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL
An inward opening wooden balcony door with external aluminum cladding and a 3-glazing insulating glass. The casement consists of wood with outer aluminum cladding and a insulating glass consisting of three glass planes. The casement is attached to the frame via bolt hinges on the side piece, which means that when opened, the casement swings inwards in a horizontal position.

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 the Declaration of Performance. The technical properties of the balcony door are declared in the Declaration of Performance, DoP no. 40-29-CE3046101 which can be accessed on Elitfönster´s website.

A picture of Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL can be seen to the right.



Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL
An inward opening wooden balcony double door with external aluminum cladding and a 3-glazing insulating glass. The casement consists of wood with outer aluminum cladding and a insulating glass consisting of three glass planes.

The casement is attached to the frame via bolt hinges on the side piece, which means that when opened, the casement swings inwards in a horizontal position.

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 the Declaration of Performance.

The technical properties of the balcony door are declared in the Declaration of Performance, DoP no. 40-29-CE3046101-2 which can be accessed on Elitfönster´s website.

A picture of Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL can be seen to the right.



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 insulating 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. In this report, the environmental impact is reported based on two different glass combinations, these are called ”standard” and ”energy”.

Standard
The insulating glass consists of three glasses separated by two glass spacers made of plastic (hot edge). The inner glass is energy 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 and that both glass spacers are filled with argon.

LCA information

Functional Unit	The functional unit used in this report is 1 m^2. The weight of finished ETIDL-AL is 30,89 kg per m^2. The weight of finished ETIDL2-AL is 30,70 kg per m^2. Standard size for ETIDL-AL is 1230 x 2180mm Standard size for ETIDL2-AL is 1980 x 2180mm
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
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 17231)
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 windows. The background data from ecoinvent 3.7 are from 2016-2020 For some materials previously published EPDs have been utilized. The specific materials and EPDs are presented later in this report.
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 3.7 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/m² of cleaning solution and 10 ml/m² of lubrication oil per year. The used window is assumed to be transported 50km 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 manufacturing is weighed depending on the complexity of the product and then allocated by dividing the total energy requirement in MJ by production volume of the declared unit.
Impact Assessment methods	Potential environmental impacts are calculated with Environmental Footprint 3.0 method as implemented in SimaPro 9.2. Resource use values are calculated from Cumulative Energy Demand V1.11.
Based on LCA Report	Miljögiraff report 973 LCA Elitfönster
LCA Practitioner	Viktor Hakkarainen, Miljögiraff AB
Software	SimaPro 9.2.0.1

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.

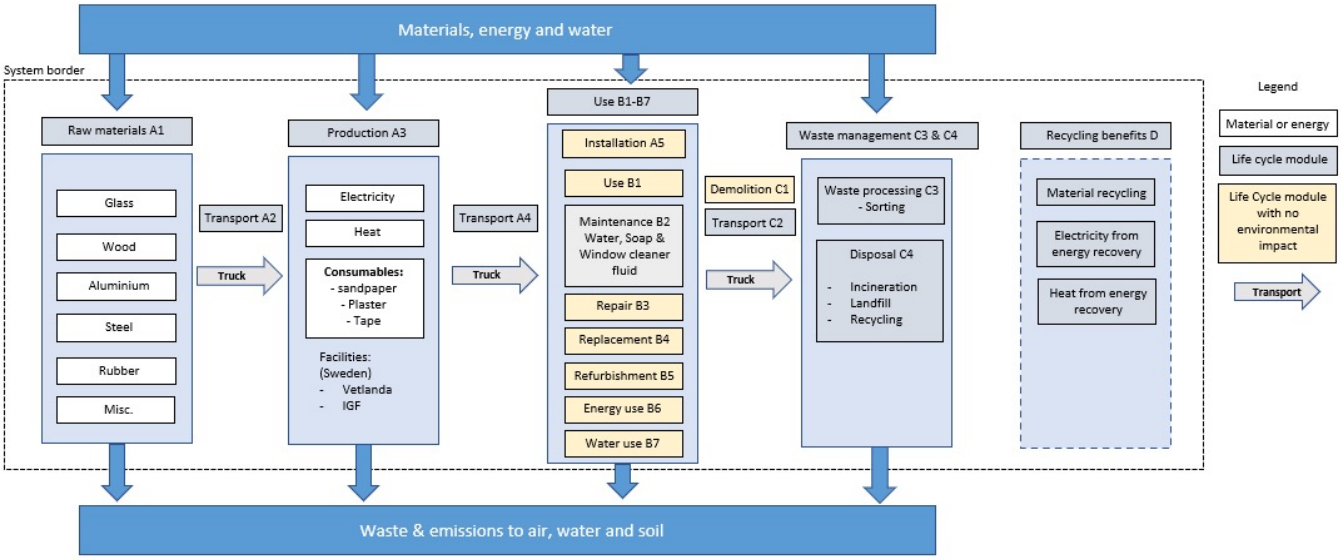
System Boundary

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 varia-bility	-	<10%	<10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Specific data	>90%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

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



Content and life cycle information

The product consists of 17 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.

Raw material	kg per m² ETIDL-AL	kg per m² ETIDL2-AL	Post-consumer material, weight-%
Glass	14,81	14,07	9,3
Argon	0,01 Standard 0,02 Energy	0,01 Standard 0,02 Energy	0
Distance list	0,16	0,18	0
Edge sealing compound	0,35	0,40	0
Butyl	0,03	0,04	0
Desiccant	0,13	0,15	0
Pinewood	13,29	11,65	0
Surface treatment pine	0,97	0,88	0
Aluminum	4,5	4,74	0
Powder coating aluminum	0,16	0,17	0
Metal handle	0,09	0,06	45
Miscellaneous steel parts	0,76	0,85	45
Plastic	0,61	0,63	0
Rubber EPDM	0,47	0,54	0
Glue	0,01	0,01	0
Sealant	0,05	0,05	0
Wood board	1,76	1,77	0

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 Elitfönster premises in Vetlanda, the finished wood details are surface treated with a water-based paint system. Elitefönster's own glass factory, 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 Elitfönster's manufacturing unit in Vetlanda. Aluminum profiles are delivered by Profilgruppen in Åseda, they are processed and powder coated on A-paint in Sävsjö, then transported to Elitfönster'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 transported on pallets by truck to the customer.

To produce 1 m² product, 13,2 kWh of electricity is used for Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL and 12,02 kWh of electricity is used for Inward opening balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL. 13,62 kWh of heat is used for Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL and 10,92 kWh of heat is used for Inward opening balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL.
Electricity is certified wind power electricity.

57% 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, around 26 % of waste is generated in production for ETIDL-AL and 19% for ETIDL2-AL. 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 safety 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
Surface treatment pine	Water-borne exterior paints	Manufacturer: Teknos EPD Owner: Teknos EPD Author: Bionova Engineering EPD platform: Rakennustieto Geography: Finland Publication number: RTS EPD, RTS_13_18 Publication date: 2018-04-10
Aluminum	Hydro 4.0 Aluminium Extrusion Ingot	Manufacturer: Hydro Aluminium AS EPD Owner: Hydro Aluminium AS EPD Author: Østfoldforskning EPD Platform: EPD-Norge Geography: Norway Publication number: NEPD-1840-468-EN Publication date: 2019-08-05

Environmental Information Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
Climate change – Fossil	kg CO_2 eq	50,84	4,65	2,24	**57,72**	1,64	0,15	0	3,13	0	0
Climate change – Biogenic	kg CO_2 eq	-26,56	0,01	6,52	**-20,03**	0,00	1,99	0	-0,58	0	0
Climate change – Land use and LU change	kg CO_2 eq	0,19	0,00	0,01	**0,19**	0,00	0,00	0	0,18	0	0
Climate change	kg CO_2 eq	24,52	4,66	8,76	**37,94**	1,64	2,14	0	2,74	0	0
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	3,80E-06	1,06E-06	1,79E-07	**5,04E-06**	3,73E-07	4,93E-09	0	5,61E-07	0	0
Acidification	mol H+ eq	0,31	0,02	0,01	**0,34**	0,01	0,00	0	0,02	0	0
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	9,46E-03	3,12E-04	6,27E-04	**1,04E-02**	1,10E-04	1,00E-05	0	1,11E-03	0	0
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO4 eq	2,90E-02	9,59E-04	1,93E-03	**3,19E-02**	3,38E-04	3,07E-05	0	3,40E-03	0	0
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	2,90E-02	3,12E-04	6,27E-04	**2,99E-02**	1,10E-04	1,00E-05	0	1,11E-03	0	0
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	0,07	0,01	0,00	**0,08**	0,00	0,00	0	0,01	0	0
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	8,86E-02	1,90E-02	1,35E-02	**1,21E-01**	6,71E-03	4,04E-04	0	1,72E-02	0	0
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	3,56E-04	1,67E-05	8,74E-05	**4,60E-04**	5,91E-06	1,01E-07	0	4,52E-05	0	0
Resource use, fossils	MJ	677	70	22	**769,21**	25	0	0	60	0	0
Water use	m^3 depriv.	1024,89	70,32	21,99	**1117,20**	24,81	0,41	0	59,99	0	0
Particulate matter	disease inc.	1,41E+01	1,92E-01	6,05E-01	**1,5E+01**	6,79E-02	-3,23E-03	0	2,45E+01	0	0
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	0,00	0,00	0,00	**0,0**	0,00	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	14	0	0	**14**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	1,20E+03	3,49E+01	1,16E+02	**1,35E+03**	1,23E+01	3,17E-01	0	7,43E+01	0	0
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh	7,96E-08	1,15E-09	2,93E-09	**8,37E-08**	4,05E-10	6,70E-11	0	1,94E-09	0	0
Land use	Pt	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0

Continue >>

Environmental Information Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Impact category	Unit	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change – Fossil	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,38	0,01	3,67	-27,82
Climate change – Biogenic	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,01	22,40	-3,72
Climate change – Land use and LU change	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,80
Climate change	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,39	0,02	26,07	-32,34
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	0	0	0	0	8,73E-08	6,39E-10	1,10E-07	-3,06E-06
Acidification	mol H+ eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,19
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	0	0	0	0	2,58E-05	5,28E-06	1,21E-04	-1,65E-02
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO4 eq	0	0	0	0	7,93E-05	1,62E-05	3,72E-04	-5,07E-02
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	0	0	0	0	2,58E-05	5,28E-06	1,21E-04	-1,65E-02
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,03
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	0	0	0	0	1,57E-03	4,62E-05	5,12E-03	-9,43E-02
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	0	0	0	0	1,38E-06	3,15E-07	1,72E-06	3,24E-04
Resource use, fossils	MJ	0	0	0	0	6	2	8	-598
Water use	m^3 depriv.	0	0	0	0	5,82	2,21	8,00	-597,76
Particulate matter	disease inc.	0	0	0	0	1,59E-02	2,79E-02	2,25E-02	-4,38E-01
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	0	0	0	0	2,89E+00	7,40E-01	6,12E+00	-5,29E+02
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh	0	0	0	0	9,48E-11	1,55E-11	1,84E-09	-4,20E-08
Land use	Pt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Environmental Information Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Climate impact – IPCC GWP100 - Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
GHG-GWP	kg CO_2 eq	50,75	4,61	2,23	**57,59**	1,63	0,15	0	3,10	0	0

Impact category	Unit	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GHG-GWP	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,38	0,01	3,66	-27,75

Use of resources - Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
PERE	MJ	318,6	0,9	66,1	**385,6**	0,3	0,0	0,0	11,2	0,0	0,0
PERM	MJ	286,0	0,0	25,9	**311,8**	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PERT	MJ	604,6	0,9	92,0	**697,5**	0,3	0,0	0,0	11,2	0,0	0,0
PENRE	MJ	643,9	74,7	21,5	**740,0**	26,3	0,4	0,0	64,4	0,0	0,0
PENRM	MJ	57,4	0,0	2,0	**59,4**	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PENRT	MJ	701,3	74,7	23,4	**799,4**	26,3	0,4	0,0	64,4	0,0	0,0
SM	Kg	3,8	0,0	0,0	**3,8**	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
RSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	31,2	**31,2**	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	0,0
FW	m^3	3,97	0,12	0,10	**4,2**	0,04	0,00	0,00	1,06	0,00	0,00
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.										

Impact category	Unit	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,0	0,2	-310,9
PERM	MJ	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	0,1	1,0	0,2	-310,9
PENRE	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,2	2,2	8,5	-623,5
PENRM	MJ	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	6,2	2,2	8,5	-623,5
SM	Kg	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
NRSF	MJ	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	0,01	0,00	0,03	-0,43
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 – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Waste production

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0,52	0	0	**0,52**	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	16,51	0	0	**16,51**	0	0	0	0	0
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	2,90E-03	0	0	**2,90E-03**	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator	Unit	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
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

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
Components for reuse	kg	6,39E-05	0	0	6,39E-05	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	3,46E-02	0	2,31	2,34	0	0,011	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	1,90E-02	0	5,58	5,60	0	1,286	0	0	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	2,47E-02	0	0	0,02	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	3,61E-02	0	0	0,04	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator	Unit	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for reuse	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,87	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,17	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 – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL

Results per functional or declared unit		
BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT	**Unit**	**QUANTITY**
Biogenic carbon content in product	kg C	5,2
Biogenic carbon content in packaging	kg C	0,7

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

Environmental Information Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
Climate change – Fossil	kg CO_2 eq	51,59	4,45	1,81	**57,85**	1,63	0,14	0	3,13	0	0
Climate change – Biogenic	kg CO_2 eq	-23,46	0,01	6,13	**-17,33**	0,00	1,53	0	-0,58	0	0
Climate change – Land use and LU change	kg CO_2 eq	0,18	0,00	0,00	**0,19**	0,00	0,00	0	0,18	0	0
Climate change	kg CO_2 eq	28,37	4,47	7,94	**40,77**	1,63	1,67	0	2,74	0	0
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	3,95E-06	1,01E-06	1,38E-07	**5,10E-06**	3,70E-07	3,85E-09	0	5,61E-07	0	0
Acidification	mol H+ eq	0,31	0,02	0,01	**0,34**	0,01	0,00	0	0,02	0	0
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	9,58E-03	2,99E-04	5,37E-04	**1,04E-02**	1,10E-04	7,85E-06	0	1,11E-03	0	0
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO4 eq	2,94E-02	9,18E-04	1,65E-03	**3,20E-02**	3,36E-04	2,41E-05	0	3,40E-03	0	0
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	7,33E-02	5,46E-03	3,53E-03	**8,23E-02**	2,00E-03	1,37E-04	0	5,92E-03	0	0
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	0,76	0,06	0,04	**0,86**	0,02	0,00	0	0,04	0	0
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	8,85E-02	1,82E-02	1,11E-02	**1,18E-01**	6,67E-03	3,17E-04	0	1,72E-02	0	0
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	3,56E-04	1,60E-05	7,85E-05	**4,50E-04**	5,87E-06	7,88E-08	0	4,52E-05	0	0
Resource use, fossils	MJ	683	67	18	**768,26**	25	0	0	60	0	0
Water use	m^3 depriv.	14,37	0,18	0,53	**15,08**	0,07	0,00	0	24,46	0	0
Particulate matter	disease inc.	5,00E-06	3,08E-07	8,97E-07	**6,2E-06**	1,13E-07	2,85E-09	0	1,99E-07	0	0
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	14,26	0,35	0,16	**14,8**	0,13	0,00	0	0,33	0	0
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	1615	51	103	**1769**	19	1	0	115	0	0
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	1,72E-07	1,84E-09	4,96E-09	**1,79E-07**	6,72E-10	6,93E-11	0	3,45E-09	0	0
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh	2,03E-06	5,23E-08	7,76E-08	**2,16E-06**	1,91E-08	2,82E-09	0	7,25E-08	0	0
Land use	Pt	605	46	150	**801**	17	0	0	38	0	0

Continue >>

Environmental Information Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Impact category	Unit	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change – Fossil	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,38	0,01	3,75	-27,63
Climate change – Biogenic	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,01	19,90	-3,57
Climate change – Land use and LU change	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,79
Climate change	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,38	0,02	23,65	-31,99
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	0	0	0	0	8,68E-08	6,39E-10	1,11E-07	-3,04E-06
Acidification	mol H+ eq	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,19
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	0	0	0	0	2,57E-05	5,28E-06	1,28E-04	-1,64E-02
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg PO4 eq	0	0	0	0	7,88E-05	1,62E-05	3,94E-04	-5,04E-02
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	0	0	0	0	4,68E-04	2,26E-05	1,91E-03	-2,79E-02
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	0	0	0	0	0,01	0,00	0,02	-0,27
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	0	0	0	0	1,56E-03	4,62E-05	5,09E-03	-9,34E-02
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	0	0	0	0	1,38E-06	3,15E-07	1,73E-06	3,36E-04
Resource use, fossils	MJ	0	0	0	0	6	2	8	-586
Water use	m^3 depriv.	0	0	0	0	0,02	0,03	0,04	-0,21
Particulate matter	disease inc.	0	0	0	0	2,65E-08	9,73E-10	7,36E-08	-2,11E-06
Ionising radiation	kBq U-235 eq	0	0	0	0	0,03	0,16	0,04	-20,12
Ecotoxicity, freshwater	CTUe	0	0	0	0	4	1	15	-506
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	0	0	0	0	1,57E-10	2,12E-11	2,32E-09	-9,65E-08
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh	0	0	0	0	4,49E-09	2,69E-10	3,29E-08	-1,20E-06
Land use	Pt	0	0	0	0	4	1	9	-263

Environmental Information Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Climate impact – IPCC GWP100 - Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
GHG-GWP	kg CO_2 eq	51,50	4,42	1,80	**57,72**	1,62	0,14	0	3,10	0	0

Impact category	Unit	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GHG-GWP	kg CO_2 eq	0	0	0	0	0,38	0,01	3,74	-27,55

Use of resources - Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4
PERE	MJ	318,7	0,9	57,2	**376,9**	0,3	0,0	0,0	11,2	0,0	0,0
PERM	MJ	255,0	0,0	21,0	**276,0**	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PERT	MJ	573,7	0,9	78,2	**652,8**	0,3	0,0	0,0	11,2	0,0	0,0
PENRE	MJ	640,9	71,5	17,4	**729,8**	26,2	0,3	0,0	64,4	0,0	0,0
PENRM	MJ	66,6	0,0	2,0	**68,5**	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
PENRT	MJ	707,5	71,5	19,3	**798,3**	26,2	0,3	0,0	64,4	0,0	0,0
SM	Kg	3,7	0,0	0,0	**3,7**	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
RSF	MJ	0,0	0,0	25,0	**25,0**	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	0,0
FW	m^3	3,89	0,11	0,08	**4,1**	0,04	0,00	0,00	1,06	0,00	0,00
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.										

Impact category	Unit	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,0	0,2	-303,1
PERM	MJ	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	0,1	1,0	0,2	-303,1
PENRE	MJ	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1	2,2	8,5	-611,9
PENRM	MJ	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	6,1	2,2	8,5	-611,9
SM	Kg	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
NRSF	MJ	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	0,01	0,00	0,04	-0,41
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 – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Waste production

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0,56	0	0	**0,56**	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	16,59	0	0	**16,59**	0	0	0	0	0
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	2,85E-03	0	0	**2,85E-03**	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator	Unit	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
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

Output flows

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3
Components for reuse	kg	5,80E-05	0	0	5,80E-05	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	3,31E-02	0	1,47	1,51	0	0,007	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	1,72E-02	0	4,48	4,49	0	1,075	0	0	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	2,35E-02	0	0	0,02	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	3,43E-02	0	0	0,03	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator	Unit	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for reuse	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,05	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,79	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 – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL

Results per functional or declared unit		
BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT	**Unit**	**QUANTITY**
Biogenic carbon content in product	kg C	4,8
Biogenic carbon content in packaging	kg C	0,6

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

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL Standard windows

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 m^2 room with concrete flooring and no walls or internal loads
Environmental Impact assessment model	Environmental Footprint 3.0	

Technical specifications	
U-value	1,25 w/m^2, K
Gg-value	60 %
Gw-value	24 %
Air leakage class	4
Air leakage flow at +/- 50 Pa	0,2 l/s,m^2
Daylight factor, LT-value	75 %
Glass/frame ratio	0,40
Total heating demand	108,1 kWh heat/year
Total cooling demand	5,90 kWh electricity/year

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL Standard windows

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 SO_2, eq as mol H +, eq
Eutrophication: 0.33 to report kg PO_4^{-3}, eq. Kg P, eq
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential: 1.69 to report kg C_2H_4, 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	29,61	0,25
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11eq	2,92E-06	1,11E-08
Acidification Potential	kg SO_2,eq	2,46E-02	8,98E-04
Eutrophication Potential	kg PO_4^{-3},eq	3,02E-03	3,91E-04
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	kg C_2H_4	1,73E-02	4,87E-04
Abiotic Depletion Potential, minerals & metals	kg Sb,eq	3,69E-05	1,92E-05
Abiotic Depletion Potential, fuels.	MJ	420	34

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL Energy windows

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 m^2 room with concrete flooring and no walls or internal loads
Environmental Impact assessment model	Environmental Footprint 3.0	

Technical specifications	
U-value	1,15 w/m^2, K
Gg-value	53 %
Gw-value	21 %
Air leakage class	4
Air leakage flow at +/- 50 Pa	0,2 l/s,m^2
Daylight factor, LT-value	74 %
Glass/frame ratio	0,40
Total heating demand	100,3 kWh heat/year
Total cooling demand	4,88 kWh electricity/year

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony door 3-glass – ETIDL-AL Energy windows

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 SO_2, eq as mol H +, eq
Eutrophication: 0.33 to report kg PO_4^{-3}, eq. Kg P, eq
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential: 1.69 to report kg C_2H_4, 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	27,47	0,21
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11eq	2,71E-06	9,24E-09
Acidification Potential	kg SO_2,eq	2,28E-02	7,45E-04
Eutrophication Potential	kg PO_4^{-3},eq	2,80E-03	3,24E-04
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	kg C_2H_4	1,61E-02	4,04E-04
Abiotic Depletion Potential, minerals & metals	kg Sb,eq	3,42E-05	1,59E-05
Abiotic Depletion Potential, fuels.	MJ	389	29

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL Standard windows

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 m^2 room with concrete flooring and no walls or internal loads
Environmental Impact assessment model	Environmental Footprint 3.0	

Technical specifications	
U-value	1,27 w/m^2, K
Gg-value	60 %
Gw-value	24 %
Air leakage class	4
Air leakage flow at +/- 50 Pa	0,2 l/s,m^2
Daylight factor, LT-value	75 %
Glass/frame ratio	0,40
Total heating demand	110,3 kWh heat/year
Total cooling demand	5,81 kWh electricity/year

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL Standard windows

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 SO_2, eq as mol H +, eq
Eutrophication: 0.33 to report kg PO_4^{-3}, eq. Kg P, eq
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential: 1.69 to report kg C_2H_4, 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	30,21	0,20
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11eq	2,98E-06	9,05E-09
Acidification Potential	kg SO_2,eq	2,51E-02	7,30E-04
Eutrophication Potential	kg PO_4^{-3},eq	3,08E-03	3,18E-04
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	kg C_2H_4	1,77E-02	3,96E-04
Abiotic Depletion Potential, minerals & metals	kg Sb,eq	3,76E-05	1,56E-05
Abiotic Depletion Potential, fuels.	MJ	428	28

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL Energy windows

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 m^2 room with concrete flooring and no walls or internal loads
Environmental Impact assessment model	Environmental Footprint 3.0	

Technical specifications	
U-value	1,17 w/m^2, K
Gg-value	53 %
Gw-value	21 %
Air leakage class	4
Air leakage flow at +/- 50 Pa	0,2 l/s,m^2
Daylight factor, LT-value	74 %
Glass/frame ratio	0,40
Total heating demand	102,42 kWh heat/year
Total cooling demand	4,78 kWh electricity/year

Annex C – Voluntary use stage scenario based on energy balance calculation – Inward opening Balcony double door 3-glass – ETIDL2-AL Energy windows

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 SO_2, eq as mol H +, eq
Eutrophication: 0.33 to report kg PO_4^{-3}, eq. Kg P, eq
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential: 1.69 to report kg C_2H_4, 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	28,05	0,25
Ozone Depletion Potential	kg CFC-11eq	2,76E-06	1,09E-08
Acidification Potential	kg SO_2,eq	2,33E-02	8,82E-04
Eutrophication Potential	kg PO_4^{-3},eq	2,86E-03	3,84E-04
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	kg C_2H_4	1,64E-02	4,79E-04
Abiotic Depletion Potential, minerals & metals	kg Sb,eq	3,49E-05	1,89E-05
Abiotic Depletion Potential, fuels.	MJ	398	34

General information

Programme information	
Programme:	The International EPD® System
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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.

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