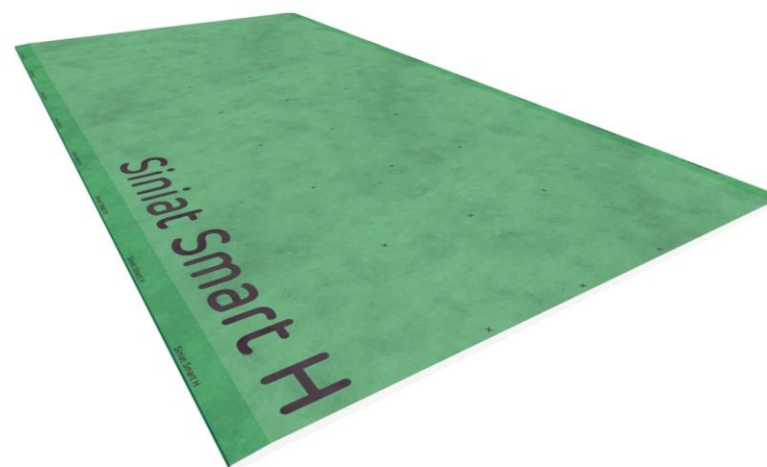


# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025 / ISO 21930

## SMART H 12.5

Etex Building Performance S.A.



## EPD HUB, HUB-3254

Publishing date 30 April 2025, last updated on 30 April 2025, valid until 29 April 2030.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### MANUFACTURER

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Manufacturer    | Etex Building Performance S.A.   |
| Address         | Str. Vulturilor 98, etaj 5-6, cod 030857, Sector 3, București, România |
| Contact details | siniat.ro@etexgroup.com  |
| Website         | https://www.siniat.ro  |

### EPD STANDARDS, SCOPE AND VERIFICATION

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| Program operator   | EPD Hub, hub@epdhub.com  |
| Reference standard | EN 15804+A2:2019 and ISO 14025   |
| PCR                | EPD Hub Core PCR Version 1.1, 5 Dec 2023<br>EN 17328 Complementary Product Category Rules for Gypsum-based Construction Products   |
| Sector             | Construction product   |
| Category of EPD    | Third party verified EPD   |
| Parent EPD number  | -  |
| Scope of the EPD   | Cradle to gate with options, A4-B7, and modules C1-C4, D   |
| EPD author         | Julien Soulhat, Etex Building Performance International sas.   |
| EPD verification   | Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025:<br><input type="checkbox"/> Internal verification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External verification |
| EPD verifier       | Magaly González Vázquez, as an authorized verifier acting for EPD Hub Limited  |

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

### PRODUCT

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Product name                      | SMART H 12.5                           |
| Additional labels                 | -                                      |
| Product reference                 | -                                      |
| Place of production               | Turceni, Romania                       |
| Period for data                   | January 1st 2023 to December 31st 2023 |
| Averaging in EPD                  | No averaging                           |
| Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3 | n/a                                    |

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Declared unit                               | 1 m <sup>2</sup> of board with 12,5 mm thickness |
| Declared unit mass                          | 7,00 kg  |
| GWP-fossil, A1-A3 (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)     | 1,83   |
| GWP-total, A1-A3 (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)      | 1,20   |
| Secondary material, inputs (%)              | 98,6   |
| Secondary material, outputs (%)             | 48,7   |
| Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)               | 9,79   |
| Net freshwater use, A1-A3 (m <sup>3</sup> ) | 0,01   |

## PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

### ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

Etex Building Performance S.A. is part of the global Etex group, which operates in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, South America, and Asia Pacific. Etex Building Performance S.A. is one of the main suppliers of products for drywall systems, offering valuable solutions for partitions, ceilings, wall linings, and external sheathing under the Siniat brand. Siniat products are used in both new constructions and renovation projects, providing systems with performance characteristics suitable for all construction sectors, including residential, commercial, hospitality, and healthcare.

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

NIDA Smart H 12,5 is a 12,5 mm thick plasterboard with an optimized special gypsum-based formulation which includes specific additives in the composition ensuring reduced water absorptions (in surface and in total mass), hence ensuring moisture resistance. Due to the optimized weight, the board is lighter, easy to handle and can be installed quickly, making it ideal for plasterboard construction works in area with intermittent humidity that requires a short execution time. Surfaces and longitudinal edges are covered with a special cardboard. The colour of the upper face is green.

The board meets the requirements of SR EN 520+ A1: 201 type H3.  
Fire reaction class: A2, s1, d0.

NIDA Smart H 12,5 mm is used in living spaces and homes for:

- construction works that requires fast execution time;
- interior finishes design, decorative elements, support for ceramic tiles;
- internal partition walls, ceilings and linings in areas with intermittent moderate humidity (bathrooms, kitchens, attics).

For more information see <https://www.siniat.ro>

### PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

| Raw material category | Amount, mass % | Material origin |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Metals                | 0              | -               |
| Minerals              | 94,75          | Romania and EU  |
| Fossil materials      | 0,40           | Romania and EU  |
| Bio-based materials   | 4,85           | Romania and EU  |

### BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C   | 0,145 |
| Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C | 0,029 |

### FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Declared unit          | 1 m <sup>2</sup> of board with 12,5 mm thickness  |
| Mass per declared unit | 7,00 kg   |
| Functional unit        | 1m <sup>2</sup> of board installed, fixed on a support (by mean of mechanical fixings) with joint treatment |
| Reference service life | 60 years  |

### SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

The product does not contain any REACH SVHC substances in amounts greater than 0.1 % (1000 ppm).

# PRODUCT LIFE-CYCLE

## SYSTEM BOUNDARY

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

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

Modules not declared = MND. Modules not relevant = MNR

## MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING (A1-A3)

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

Transport for raw materials considers the distance from the extraction or manufacturing location of the raw material to the production plant and the modelling of the relevant transportation type (e.g. road lorry, train, sea fret, ...) for each raw material.

Transport assumption has also been made to consider the impact of the transport of diesel and propane which are delivered by road lorries to the plant. Regarding the energy used: 1) propane is sourced locally from domestic production, 2) diesel is also sourced locally from domestic production using a mix of local oil fields and imported crude oil, 3) natural gas comes within a mix of local production and imports, 4) 100% of the electricity used in the manufacturing plants is sourced from renewable sources (hydropower).

Plant specific manufacturing waste data is reported by each manufacturing location into the Etex internal information system. Manufacturing wastes are of the following types: 1) Plasterboard wastes generated on the production lines, reprocessed internally and used back in the process after treatment (no transport), 2) Paper wastes coming from paper rolls feeding the production line with front and back paper liner, reprocessed in the plant to specialize partners for treatment and recycling.

No process liquid water is released to the environment whereas water vapour is released in the atmosphere during calcination and drying. The transport assumptions for manufacturing wastes are based on the following principle: 1) transportation distances are calculated taking into account the address of the plant where the waste is issued and the address of the third party location where the waste is treated (Google map has been used to calculate the distance), 2) the transport method reflects the actual type of transport used to convey the wastes to third party location (i.e. road transport).

The product is delivered on bio based flex spacers, using bio-based corner reinforcement and plastic straps.

### TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION (A4-A5)

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

Plasterboard products are delivered by road lorry from the manufacturing location to stockists and construction sites across Romania. The average delivery distance considered in this study is 500 km, deducted from supply chain data analysis.

The two most common drywall installations for the Siniat boards are metal framing partitions and ceilings. A variety of building systems and components are used to deliver the required performances but are outside the scope of this declaration. However, the use of screw fixings, jointing material and paper tape is common to all applications and the consumption of these are declared within this section as installation resources. A small quantity of water is also consumed in the mixing of jointing materials. We have considered that no significant amount of energy is consumed during installation. Whereas a negligible amount of dust due to manual cutting can be released in situ (see the product technical safety datasheet for more information), we have considered that Installation does not produce any significant emissions.

For both plasterboard and jointing materials, a site scrap rate of 5% is considered. 100 % of this waste is assumed to be landfilled. Packaging wastes are assumed to be landfilled.

### PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)

The product has a reference service life as stated above, providing the product is installed as per Etex Building Performance S.A. recommendations. In such case, the product will last during its life of use without any requirements for maintenance, repair, replacement, or refurbishment throughout this period, providing normal and no accidental conditions of usage are encountered. The product will also not need any operational energy nor operational water to fulfil its duty, once installed in the building. Air, soil, and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

### PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

At End of Life, the product is removed manually and transported by truck either to a recycling facility (50%) or to landfill (50%). No energy has been considered for C1 as it has been assumed that demolition is carried out without power tools or is using negligible amounts of energy. Module C2 is calculated using a distance of 250km for recycling (50% of total quantity collected) or 50 km for landfilling (remaining 50%).

For the evaluation of the Loads and Benefits, we have considered the load of recycling the product at EOL (50% in mass) and the benefits of not using FGD gypsum (energy needed to produce FGD) in A1.



## MANUFACTURING PROCESS

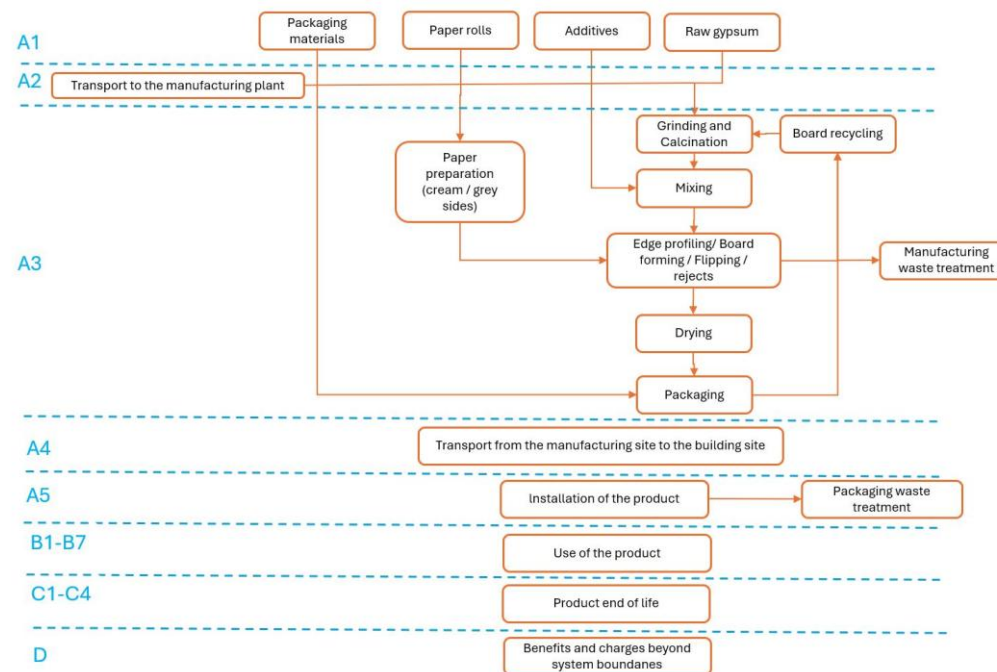
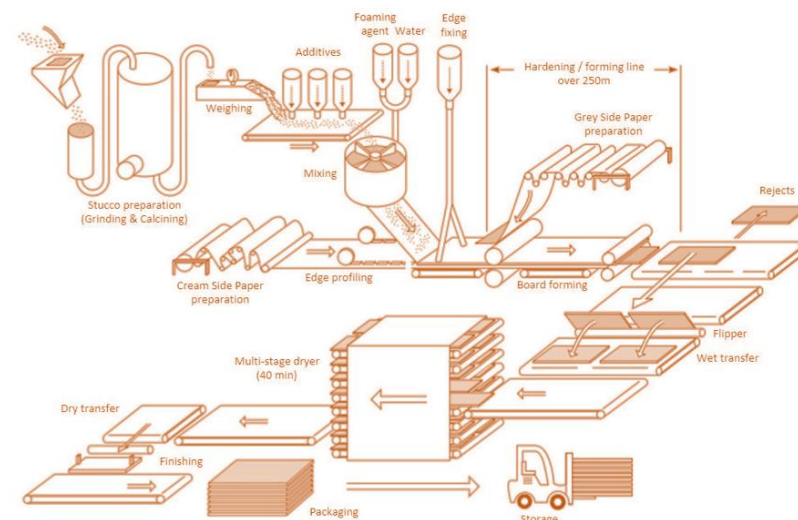
The gypsum mix is milled and calcined to plaster by heating to around 160 Celsius, then stored in silos. The plaster is then mixed with additives, wood fibres and water to form a slurry in which the rehydration back to gypsum begins. The slurry is injected between the face and back paper liners in a forming process which defines board thickness and width. During plaster setting over several minutes a high strength mechanical bond forms at the gypsum/ paper interface.

Excess water is removed from boards by passing them through a fan-assisted oven. During drying starch migrates to the surface of the gypsum core, adding further strength by means of a chemical bond. Dried boards are cut to size and then packed for storage and distribution.

see the manufacturing diagram on the right.

Plasterboards are manufactured using state-of-the-art production equipment and following rigorous quality assurance standards, complying with EN ISO 9001:2015 and EN ISO 14001:2015.

The product is manufactured on 1 production line in Turceni, România.



## LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT

### CUT-OFF CRITERIA

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

### ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

| Data type                      | Allocation                  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Raw materials                  | No allocation               |
| Packaging material             | Allocated by mass or volume |
| Ancillary materials            | Allocated by mass or volume |
| Manufacturing energy and waste | Allocated by mass or volume |

### AVERAGES AND VARIABILITY

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Type of average                   | No averaging   |
| Averaging method                  | Not applicable |
| Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3 | n/a            |

This EPD covers the 12,5 mm thick Siniat Nida Smart H 12.5 plasterboard produced in Turceni, România. The product is manufactured with 1200 mm of panel width. The LCA calculation has been carried out for the product on its specific production line (single product , single plant).

### LCA SOFTWARE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

This EPD has been created using One Click LCA EPD Generator. The LCA and EPD have been prepared according to the reference standards and ISO 14040/14044. The EPD Generator uses Ecoinvent v3.8, Plastics Europe, Federal LCA Commons and One Click LCA databases as sources of environmental data.

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

## CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

| Impact category                     | Unit                   | A1-A3     | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP – total <sup>1)</sup>           | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e   | 1,20E+00  | 3,18E-01 | 2,90E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,22E-10 | 3,34E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 1,85E-01 | 3,20E-01 | 2,94E-01 | -3,72E-01 |
| GWP – fossil                        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e   | 1,83E+00  | 3,18E-01 | 1,98E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,21E-10 | 3,32E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 1,85E-01 | 4,47E-02 | 1,91E-02 | 1,99E-02  |
| GWP – biogenic                      | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e   | -6,42E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 9,14E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,63E-13 | 1,42E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,75E-01 | 2,75E-01 | -3,92E-01 |
| GWP – LULUC                         | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e   | 5,46E-03  | 1,23E-04 | 4,20E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,80E-13 | 5,73E-16 | 0,00E+00 | 7,74E-05 | 1,16E-05 | 1,80E-05 | -2,48E-05 |
| Ozone depletion pot.                | kg CFC-11e             | 2,78E-07  | 7,47E-08 | 2,20E-08 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,93E-18 | 2,22E-20 | 0,00E+00 | 3,99E-08 | 1,42E-08 | 7,72E-09 | 1,30E-08  |
| Acidification potential             | mol H <sup>+</sup> e   | 4,41E-03  | 1,03E-03 | 6,46E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 6,88E-13 | 1,85E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 5,44E-04 | 3,52E-02 | 1,79E-04 | 3,51E-02  |
| EP-freshwater <sup>2)</sup>         | kg Pe                  | 3,85E-05  | 2,69E-06 | 4,00E-06 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,50E-14 | 2,58E-17 | 0,00E+00 | 1,57E-06 | 3,01E-07 | 2,00E-07 | -2,77E-06 |
| EP-marine                           | kg Ne                  | 1,23E-03  | 2,27E-04 | 1,68E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,56E-14 | 3,05E-16 | 0,00E+00 | 1,09E-04 | 1,52E-04 | 6,21E-05 | 1,34E-04  |
| EP-terrestrial                      | mol Ne                 | 1,12E-02  | 2,52E-03 | 1,70E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 9,71E-13 | 3,42E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 1,21E-03 | 1,67E-03 | 6,83E-04 | 1,47E-03  |
| POCP (“smog”) <sup>3)</sup>         | kg NMVOce              | 3,87E-03  | 9,78E-04 | 5,33E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,69E-13 | 1,11E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 4,53E-04 | 2,62E-03 | 1,99E-04 | 2,57E-03  |
| ADP-minerals & metals <sup>4)</sup> | kg Sbe                 | 7,04E-06  | 7,74E-07 | 1,06E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,06E-15 | 2,16E-18 | 0,00E+00 | 6,54E-07 | 1,31E-07 | 4,38E-08 | 5,48E-08  |
| ADP-fossil resources                | MJ                     | 3,11E+01  | 4,98E+00 | 2,87E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,42E-09 | 5,71E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 2,68E+00 | 9,42E-01 | 5,23E-01 | 4,45E-01  |
| Water use <sup>5)</sup>             | m <sup>3</sup> e depr. | 4,07E-01  | 2,22E-02 | 3,26E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,54E-11 | 2,58E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 1,18E-02 | 6,38E-03 | 1,66E-03 | -4,57E-03 |

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



## ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

| Impact category                  | Unit      | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Particulate matter               | Incidence | 7,72E-08 | 3,61E-08 | 9,18E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,16E-18 | 1,78E-20 | 0,00E+00 | 1,47E-08 | 6,21E-08 | 3,61E-09 | 6,17E-08  |
| Ionizing radiation <sup>6)</sup> | kBq       | 1,05E-01 | 2,38E-02 | 1,07E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,85E-11 | 1,18E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 1,25E-02 | 5,28E-03 | 2,37E-03 | -6,74E-03 |
| Ecotoxicity (freshwater)         | CTUe      | 3,44E+01 | 4,43E+00 | 3,31E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,62E-09 | 6,28E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 2,46E+00 | 7,51E+00 | 3,41E-01 | 7,24E+00  |
| Human toxicity, cancer           | CTUh      | 9,18E-10 | 1,08E-10 | 7,17E-11 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,54E-20 | 1,40E-21 | 0,00E+00 | 6,92E-11 | 4,86E-11 | 8,53E-12 | 4,00E-11  |
| Human tox. non-cancer            | CTUh      | 1,07E-08 | 4,26E-09 | 1,17E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,90E-18 | 2,00E-20 | 0,00E+00 | 2,23E-09 | 1,96E-09 | 2,23E-10 | 1,65E-09  |
| SQP <sup>7)</sup>                | -         | 5,08E+01 | 5,73E+00 | 5,58E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 3,60E-10 | 1,28E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 1,88E+00 | 1,60E+00 | 1,12E+00 | 1,54E+00  |

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

## USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

| Impact category                    | Unit           | A1-A3    | A4       | A5        | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3        | C4        | D         |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Renew. PER as energy <sup>8)</sup> | MJ             | 5,04E+00 | 5,60E-02 | 6,34E-01  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 4,30E-10 | 7,79E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 3,18E-02 | 3,20E-02  | 4,54E-03  | -4,02E-02 |
| Renew. PER as material             | MJ             | 6,11E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -4,40E-01 | 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 | -2,83E+00 | -2,83E+00 | 1,16E-01  |
| Total use of renew. PER            | MJ             | 1,11E+01 | 5,60E-02 | 1,94E-01  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 4,30E-10 | 7,79E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 3,18E-02 | -2,80E+00 | -2,83E+00 | 7,57E-02  |
| Non-re. PER as energy              | MJ             | 3,02E+01 | 4,98E+00 | 2,83E+00  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,42E-09 | 5,70E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 2,68E+00 | 9,42E-01  | 5,23E-01  | 4,45E-01  |
| Non-re. PER as material            | MJ             | 8,81E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -9,47E-02 | 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 | -3,93E-01 | -3,93E-01 | 5,66E-01  |
| Total use of non-re. PER           | MJ             | 3,11E+01 | 4,98E+00 | 2,74E+00  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,42E-09 | 5,70E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 2,68E+00 | 5,48E-01  | 1,30E-01  | 1,01E+00  |
| Secondary materials                | kg             | 6,90E+00 | 1,38E-03 | 3,48E-01  | 1,00E-09 | 1,00E-09 | 1,00E-09 | 1,00E-09 | 1,00E-09 | 2,49E-13 | 2,04E-14 | 0,00E+00 | 8,95E-04 | 3,63E-04  | 1,10E-04  | -3,61E+00 |
| Renew. secondary fuels             | MJ             | 6,48E-03 | 1,39E-05 | 5,38E-04  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,24E-15 | 1,23E-17 | 0,00E+00 | 1,16E-05 | 7,42E-06  | 2,87E-06  | 7,08E-06  |
| Non-ren. secondary fuels           | 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 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  |
| Use of net fresh water             | m <sup>3</sup> | 1,37E-02 | 6,43E-04 | 1,37E-03  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,92E-12 | 1,01E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 3,19E-04 | 8,04E-04  | 5,73E-04  | 4,20E-04  |

8) PER = Primary energy resources.

## END OF LIFE – WASTE

| Impact category     | Unit | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D        |
|---------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Hazardous waste     | kg   | 1,21E-01 | 6,56E-03 | 8,33E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,87E-12 | 3,91E-14 | 0,00E+00 | 3,88E-03 | 2,42E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 6,44E-04 |
| Non-hazardous waste | kg   | 1,05E+00 | 1,08E-01 | 5,48E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 6,89E-10 | 1,14E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 6,19E-02 | 1,11E+00 | 3,62E+00 | 9,67E-01 |
| Radioactive waste   | kg   | 5,59E-05 | 3,35E-05 | 2,14E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,65E-14 | 3,39E-17 | 0,00E+00 | 1,78E-05 | 6,44E-06 | 0,00E+00 | 3,04E-06 |

## END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

| Impact category          | Unit | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D        |
|--------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Components for re-use    | kg   | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 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 |
| Materials for recycling  | kg   | 2,33E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 1,17E-04 | 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 | 3,62E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Materials for energy rec | kg   | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 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 |
| Exported energy          | 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 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML / ISO 21930

| Impact category      | Unit                               | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Pot.  | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e               | 1,81E+00 | 3,15E-01 | 1,97E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,20E-10 | 3,25E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 1,83E-01 | 4,41E-02 | 1,87E-02 | 1,95E-02  |
| Ozone depletion Pot. | kg CFC <sub>11</sub> e             | 2,47E-07 | 5,92E-08 | 1,88E-08 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,14E-18 | 2,01E-20 | 0,00E+00 | 3,16E-08 | 1,13E-08 | 6,11E-09 | 1,02E-08  |
| Acidification        | kg SO <sub>2</sub> e               | 3,35E-03 | 8,40E-04 | 5,10E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,87E-13 | 1,54E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 4,46E-04 | 3,22E-02 | 1,36E-04 | 3,21E-02  |
| Eutrophication       | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> e  | 1,99E-03 | 1,84E-04 | 2,31E-04 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 5,22E-13 | 9,58E-16 | 0,00E+00 | 9,84E-05 | 6,61E-05 | 2,92E-05 | -4,04E-05 |
| POCP ("smog")        | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> e | 3,05E-04 | 3,87E-05 | 4,16E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,40E-14 | 9,60E-17 | 0,00E+00 | 2,22E-05 | 1,28E-03 | 5,68E-06 | 1,28E-03  |
| ADP-elements         | kg Sbe                             | 4,45E-06 | 7,52E-07 | 3,64E-06 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,05E-15 | 1,58E-18 | 0,00E+00 | 6,39E-07 | 1,28E-07 | 4,32E-08 | 5,17E-08  |
| ADP-fossil           | MJ                                 | 3,11E+01 | 4,98E+00 | 2,84E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,42E-09 | 5,70E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 2,68E+00 | 9,42E-01 | 5,23E-01 | 4,45E-01  |

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – FRENCH NATIONAL COMPLEMENTS

| Impact category          | Unit   | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D        |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ADP-elements             | kg Sbe | 4,45E-06 | 7,52E-07 | 3,72E-07 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,05E-15 | 1,58E-18 | 0,00E+00 | 6,39E-07 | 1,28E-07 | 4,32E-08 | 5,17E-08 |
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg     | 1,21E-01 | 6,56E-03 | 8,33E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,87E-12 | 3,91E-14 | 0,00E+00 | 3,88E-03 | 2,42E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 6,44E-04 |
| Non-haz. waste disposed  | kg     | 1,05E+00 | 1,08E-01 | 5,47E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 6,89E-10 | 1,14E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 6,19E-02 | 1,11E+00 | 3,62E+00 | 9,67E-01 |
| Air pollution            | m³     | 1,72E+02 | 5,69E+01 | 3,16E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 3,34E-08 | 1,13E-10 | 0,00E+00 | 2,73E+01 | 1,52E+02 | 4,19E+00 | 1,45E+02 |
| Water pollution          | m³     | 4,36E+00 | 3,49E-01 | 3,33E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,77E-09 | 4,51E-12 | 0,00E+00 | 2,14E-01 | 8,35E+01 | 2,78E-02 | 8,30E+01 |

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – GWP-GHG - THE INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

| Impact category       | Unit                 | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D        |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GWP-GHG <sup>9)</sup> | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e | 1,84E+00 | 3,18E-01 | 1,99E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,21E-10 | 3,32E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 1,85E-01 | 4,47E-02 | 1,91E-02 | 1,98E-02 |

9) This indicator includes all greenhouse gases excluding biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product as defined by IPCC AR 5 (IPCC 2013). In addition, the characterisation factors for the flows - CH<sub>4</sub> fossil, CH<sub>4</sub> biogenic and Dinitrogen monoxide - were updated in line with the guidance of IES PCR 1.2.5 Annex 1. This indicator is identical to the GWP-total of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 except that the characterization factor for biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is set to zero.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – BEPALINGSMETODE, NETHERLANDS

| Impact category         | Unit   | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | B1       | B2       | B3       | B4       | B5       | B6       | B7       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D        |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Shadow price            | €      | 2,22E-01 | 4,11E-02 | 2,29E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,45E-11 | 6,86E-14 | 0,00E+00 | 2,21E-02 | 1,08E+00 | 3,14E-03 | 1,08E+00 |
| Terrestrial ecotoxicity | DCB eq | 1,22E-01 | 9,62E-04 | 6,58E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,11E-12 | 4,34E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 5,11E-04 | 2,13E-04 | 5,20E-05 | 1,25E-04 |
| Seawater ecotoxicity    | DCB eq | 1,93E+02 | 5,11E+01 | 3,11E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 7,28E-08 | 1,72E-10 | 0,00E+00 | 2,79E+01 | 8,89E+03 | 3,29E+00 | 8,87E+03 |
| Freshwater ecotoxicity  | DCB eq | 2,90E-01 | 5,64E-03 | 1,62E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 8,85E-13 | 4,14E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 2,79E-03 | 2,77E-03 | 3,26E-04 | 2,61E-03 |
| Human ecotoxicity       | DCB eq | 6,87E-01 | 1,62E-01 | 8,67E-02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 4,30E-11 | 2,15E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 7,90E-02 | 6,54E-01 | 1,12E-02 | 6,48E-01 |
| EEE                     | 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 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| ETE                     | 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 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| ADP Fossil Fuels        | kg Sbe | 1,50E-02 | 2,39E-03 | 1,38E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,16E-12 | 2,74E-15 | 0,00E+00 | 1,29E-03 | 4,53E-04 | 2,52E-04 | 2,14E-04 |

## VERIFICATION STATEMENT

### VERIFICATION PROCESS FOR THIS EPD

This EPD has been verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by an independent, third-party verifier by reviewing results, documents and compliancy with reference standard, ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044, following the process and checklists of the program operator for:

- This Environmental Product Declaration
- The Life-Cycle Assessment used in this EPD
- The digital background data for this EPD

Why does verification transparency matter? Read more online

This EPD has been generated by One Click LCA EPD generator, which has been verified and approved by the EPD Hub.

### THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION STATEMENT

I hereby confirm that, following detailed examination, I have not established any relevant deviations by the studied Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), its LCA and project report, in terms of the data collected and used in the LCA calculations, the way the LCA-based calculations have been carried out, the presentation of environmental data in the EPD, and other additional environmental information, as present with respect to the procedural and methodological requirements in ISO 14025:2010 and reference standard.

I confirm that the company-specific data has been examined as regards plausibility and consistency; the declaration owner is responsible for its factual integrity and legal compliance.

I confirm that I have sufficient knowledge and experience of construction products, this specific product category, the construction industry, relevant standards, and the geographical area of the EPD to carry out this verification.

I confirm my independence in my role as verifier; I have not been involved in the execution of the LCA or in the development of the declaration and have no conflicts of interest regarding this verification.

Magaly González Vázquez, as an authorized verifier acting for EPD Hub Limited

30.04.2025

