



# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025

Fjordpark bench.  
HITSA A/S



**EPD HUB, HUB-5643**

Published on 06.03.2026, last updated on 06.03.2026, valid until 05.03.2031

Life Cycle Assessment study has been performed in accordance with the requirements of EN 15804, EPD Hub PCR version 1.2 (24 Mar 2025) and JRC characterization factors EF 3.1.



Created with One Click LCA

HITSA  
A/S

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer	HITSA A/S
Address	Albuen 37, 6000 Kolding
Contact details	hitsa@hitsa.dk
Website	www.hitsa.dk, www.hitsa.se

### EPD STANDARDS, SCOPE AND VERIFICATION

Program operator	EPD Hub, hub@epdhub.com
Reference standard	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and ISO 14025
PCR	EPD Hub Core PCR Version 1.2, 24 Mar 2025
Sector	Manufactured product
Category of EPD	Third party verified EPD
Parent EPD number	-
Scope of the EPD	Cradle to gate with options, A4-A5, and modules C1-C4, D
EPD author	Eva Gudiksen
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025:  <input type="checkbox"/> Internal verification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External verification
EPD verifier	Yazan Badour as an authorized verifier for EPD Hub

This EPD is intended for business-to-business and/or business-to-consumer communication. 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	Fjordpark bench.
Additional labels	-
Product reference	-
Place(s) of raw material origin	Europe, Rest of World
Place of production	Denmark
Place(s) of installation and use	Primarily Denmark and Sweden
Period for data	Calendar year 2024
Averaging in EPD	Multiple products
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3 (%)	42,98
GTIN (Global Trade Item Number)	-
NOBB (Norwegian Building Product Database)	-
A1-A3 Specific data (%)	85,7

## ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

Declared unit	1 unit of Fjordpark Bench
Declared unit mass	56,93 kg
Mass of packaging	45,92 kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	88
GWP-total, A1-A3 (kgCO <sub>2</sub> e)	71,2
Secondary material, inputs (%)	72,1
Secondary material, outputs (%)	83,3
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	416
Net freshwater use, A1-A3 (m <sup>3</sup> )	1,25

# PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

## ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

HITSA designs and manufactures urban furniture and cycling products.

Our benches, bollards, bicycle racks and shelters provide attractive outdoor environments and good functionality for people in urban spaces. Production takes place at our own facilities, with a focus on design, craftsmanship and quality. As a business, we work on making social inclusion and environmental and climate sustainability a part of our culture.

HITSA has 110 employees at our sites in Denmark and Sweden, including metalworkers, carpenters, painters, designers, sales staff and installers.

Our values of honesty, responsibility and customer focus serve as guidelines for everything we do.

## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The FJORDPARK Bench is an attractive addition to any urban space or park. The bench's seat curves slightly downwards from the middle. This makes it extremely comfortable to sit on, no matter which side of the bench you choose. The curved seat also ensures that any rainwater runs off naturally. Just like all the other elements in the FJORDPARK series, the bench is also supplied with a steel profile frame that is hot-dip galvanised. This item of furniture can be supplied with the frame in a raw, hot-dip galvanised look, or you can choose a powder-coated frame in your choice of RAL colours. The frame is hot-dip galvanised before being powder-coated.

The seat of the FJORDPARK bench is covered with oil-treated, FSC®-certified mahogany. Mahogany is a type of wood that lasts well in outdoor settings and requires a minimum amount of maintenance. If it is treated with oil regularly, it will retain its attractive warm colour. If left untreated, the surface will gradually acquire a silvery-greyish patina. However, the level of

durability is the same whatever you do.

This EPD covers the following designs:

- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, embedding
- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, bolting
- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, embedding + RAL
- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, bolting + RAL

Further information can be found at:  
[www.hitsa.dk](http://www.hitsa.dk), [www.hitsa.se](http://www.hitsa.se)

## PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

Raw material category	Amount, mass %	Material origin
Metals	78,93	EU, RoW
Minerals	-	-
Fossil materials	3,70	EU
Bio-based materials	17,37	RoW

## BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	5,14
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	0,88

### FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

Declared unit	1 unit of Fjordpark Bench
Mass per declared unit	56,93 kg
Functional unit	-
Reference service life	-

### SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

Substances of very high concern	EC	CAS
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

## 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	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	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	Recycling

Not declared = ND.

### 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.

A market-based approach is used in modelling the electricity mix utilized in the factory.

A1: This module covers the extraction and processing of raw materials, including the associated energy consumption.

A2: The raw materials are transported by lorry via road to the manufacturing facility.

A3: This module represents the manufacturing processes at HITSA A/S. The data field includes energy use, consumption of ancillary materials, and waste generation at the production site.

Key process steps:

1. **Material Preparation:** Steel profiles required for production are retrieved and prepared, ensuring raw materials are ready for processing.
2. **Cutting:** Steel and wood profiles, respectively, are cut to the specified lengths and dimensions using specialized cutting equipment in line with product design requirements. After this additional grinding is performed as needed.
3. **Oil treatment of wood** is conducted by full immersion in an open tank system.
4. **Welding:** Cut steel components are welded together to form the final steel structure.
5. **External Galvanization:** Steel components are sent to an external facility for hot galvanization, where they are immersed in molten zinc to create a protective coating against corrosion.
6. **Receiving Galvanized Components:** Following hot-dip galvanization, the components are returned to the production facility. The galvanized items are inspected to ensure the coating is uniform and compliant with quality standards.
7. **Optional coating:** Upon request RAL-coating is performed in the internal, fully automated paint/coating facility.
8. **Final Assembly:** Galvanized components are assembled into their final configuration, if not done prior to galvanization. Wooden parts are

mounted. This includes joining parts, ensuring alignment, and making final adjustments before the product is prepared for delivery.

The use of green energy in manufacturing is demonstrated through contractual instruments (GOs, RECs, etc.), and its use is ensured throughout the validity period of this EPD.

## 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.

### A4: Transport to Installation Site

Transport of the finished product to the site of installation is performed by lorry via road. The average transport distance is calculated at 187.9 km, based on an average of the following two distribution scenarios:

- **Company-operated transport:** Products sold with installation service are transported directly to the installation site using HITSA's own fleet.
- **External logistics:** Products sold as self-installation are transported by an external logistics provider.

For transport, double wooden pallets are used. To ensure conservative modelling, a worst-case scenario is applied, assuming one product per double pallet regardless of potential consolidation. As the product consists entirely of galvanized/coated steel and hardwood, it is robust and non-fragile and therefore requires little additional packaging or protective materials during transport. Often strapping and foam end-protection is used, however, this is not considered as this constitutes less than 1% of the total product.

### A5: Installation

Products are delivered in a ready-to-install condition. Installation is assumed to be performed on-site using only basic handheld tools (e.g., screwdrivers). No additional materials, energy inputs, or auxiliary processes are required.

## PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)

Not declared.

Air, soil, and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

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

### C1. Deconstruction/Demolition

The end-of-life stage accounts for the deconstruction and demolition of the galvanized steel structure and demounting of wooden planks. Based on literature sources (Ö. Bozdağ, 2007; Broniewicz & Dec, 2022), the energy requirement for demolition is estimated to 10 kWh per ton of steel. This value has been applied to calculate electricity consumption during the demolition phase.

### C2. Transport to Waste Processing Facility

As no mass loss occurs during the use stage, the mass of the end-of-life product is assumed to be equal to that of the declared product. All end-of-life products are collected and transported to appropriate waste management facilities. An average transport distance of 100 km has been applied (based on Google Maps estimations and averages).

### C3. Recycling

Steel products and components are considered highly recyclable. The recyclability rate is slightly lower for painted or galvanized steel compared to untreated steel, as surface coatings (zinc and paint) must be removed before remelting. Nevertheless, both steel and zinc are efficiently recycled. According to Broniewicz & Dec, 2022, 90% of the steel content is assumed to be recycled, while 10% is directed to landfill. Wooden planks are expected to go to incineration contributing to production of energy.

### C4. Disposal

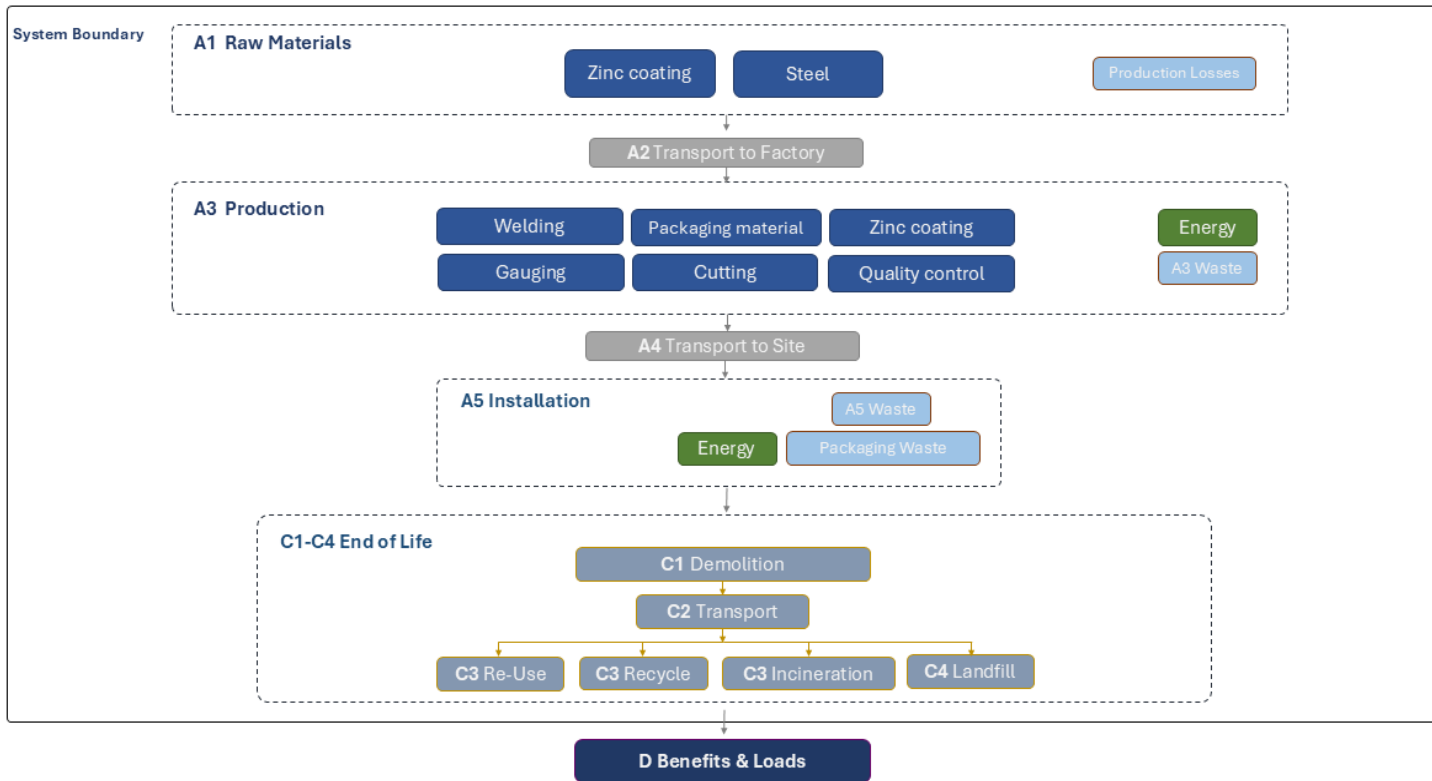
Residual steel material not suitable for recycling (estimated at 10%) is assumed to be sent to landfill (Broniewicz & Dec, 2022).

### D. Reuse, Recovery, and Recycling Potential

Module D accounts for the environmental impacts and benefits associated

with the recycling of steel as well as the reuse of wooden pallets employed during transport. Finally, the hardwood incineration for energy recovery is considered. These include both the emissions generated during recycling processes and the avoided impacts from the substitution of primary materials with recycled materials. For Module D, the recycling benefit of galvanized steel is modeled using a generic galvanized steel dataset labeled for construction. Although the original dataset is for construction products, the zinc-coating and steel production processes are physically identical for the Fjordpark Bench. The dataset already includes a conservative credit for zinc recycling (5% of steel mass), and therefore this conservative approach is used to represent the end-of-life benefit in Module D for the product studied. Of the virgin steel, 90% is assumed to be recycled.

# SYSTEM DIAGRAM



# 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.

The production of capital equipment, construction activities, and infrastructure, maintenance and operation of capital equipment, personnel-related activities, energy and water use related to company management and sales activities are excluded.

## VALIDATION OF DATA

Data collection for production, transport, and packaging was conducted using time and site-specific information, as defined in the general information section on page 1 and 2. Upstream process calculations rely on generic data as defined in the Bibliography section. Manufacturer-provided specific and generic data were used for the product's manufacturing stage. The analysis was performed in One Click LCA EPD Generator, with the 'Cut-Off, EN 15804+A2' allocation method, and characterization factors according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and JRC EF 3.1.

## 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	No allocation
Ancillary materials	No allocation
Manufacturing energy and waste	Allocated by mass or volume

## PRODUCT & MANUFACTURING SITES GROUPING

Type of grouping	Multiple products
Grouping method	Based on average results of product group - by total mass
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3, %	42,98

This EPD covers 4 editions of the Fjordpark Bench. All manufactured at the same site by the same manufacturer;

- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, embedding
- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, bolting
- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, embedding + RAL
- Fjordpark Bench, mahogany, galvanised, bolting + RAL

## LCA SOFTWARE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

This EPD has been created using One Click LCA EPD Generator for EPD Hub V3 and EPD Process Certification v3.2.3. The LCA and EPD have been prepared according to the reference standards and ISO 14040/14044. The EPD Generator uses Ecoinvent v3.10.1/3.11 and One Click LCA databases as sources of environmental data. Allocation used in Ecoinvent 3.10.1/3.11 environmental data sources follow the methodology 'allocation, Cut-off, EN 15804+A2'.

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

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.

## CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, EF 3.1

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	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	5,08E+01	2,55E+00	1,79E+01	7,12E+01	4,63E+00	2,32E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,75E-01	5,08E-01	1,73E+01	2,96E-02	-2,37E+01
GWP – fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	6,89E+01	2,55E+00	1,65E+01	8,80E+01	4,63E+00	1,57E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,73E-01	5,08E-01	1,03E+00	2,96E-02	-2,69E+01
GWP – biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	-1,89E+01	4,32E-04	1,39E+00	-1,75E+01	8,98E-04	2,16E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,62E+01	-4,44E-16	3,22E+00
GWP – LULUC	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	6,67E-01	8,81E-04	2,03E-02	6,88E-01	1,55E-03	2,38E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,67E-03	2,25E-04	1,20E-03	1,88E-05	-5,18E-02
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC <sub>-11</sub> e	5,06E-06	5,09E-08	6,68E-07	5,78E-06	9,25E-08	2,59E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7,39E-09	7,15E-09	1,44E-08	7,53E-10	-2,42E-07
Acidification potential	mol H <sup>+</sup> e	2,43E+00	5,13E-03	2,88E-02	2,46E+00	9,08E-03	8,69E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,67E-03	1,70E-03	1,18E-02	2,06E-04	-1,36E-01
EP-freshwater <sup>2)</sup>	kg Pe	1,21E-02	1,69E-04	2,52E-03	1,48E-02	3,02E-04	4,17E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,37E-04	3,95E-05	6,26E-04	2,26E-05	-1,36E-02
EP-marine	kg Ne	3,36E-01	1,22E-03	7,39E-03	3,44E-01	2,14E-03	9,30E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,81E-04	5,51E-04	2,93E-03	9,58E-04	-2,64E-02
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	6,82E+00	1,32E-02	8,72E-02	6,92E+00	2,31E-02	3,54E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,56E-03	6,00E-03	3,22E-02	8,49E-04	-2,91E-01
POCP (“smog”) <sup>3)</sup>	kg NMVOCe	9,39E-01	8,61E-03	3,55E-02	9,83E-01	1,53E-02	1,16E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,10E-03	2,38E-03	9,43E-03	3,46E-04	-9,66E-02
ADP-minerals & metals <sup>4)</sup>	kg Sbe	3,75E-03	8,42E-06	5,07E-05	3,81E-03	1,52E-05	4,24E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,37E-06	1,64E-06	6,30E-05	6,55E-08	-1,73E-03
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	9,67E+02	3,57E+01	2,52E+02	1,25E+03	6,46E+01	2,23E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,11E+00	7,16E+00	1,41E+01	6,47E-01	-2,71E+02
Water use <sup>5)</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> e depr.	1,02E+02	1,75E-01	6,86E+00	1,10E+02	3,14E-01	5,99E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,98E-01	3,35E-02	4,06E-01	3,10E-03	-8,94E+00

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, EF 3.1

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	1,20E-05	1,71E-07	2,84E-07	1,24E-05	2,87E-07	1,54E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,30E-08	4,15E-08	1,60E-07	4,69E-09	-1,96E-06
Ionizing radiation <sup>6)</sup>	kBq I1235e	2,11E+03	5,10E-02	1,29E+00	2,11E+03	9,87E-02	5,80E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,41E-01	5,85E-03	1,14E-01	6,33E-04	-8,80E-02
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	1,14E+03	4,97E+00	2,24E+01	1,17E+03	9,27E+00	7,42E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,34E+00	1,12E+00	7,63E+00	3,09E-01	-4,65E+02
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	5,38E-08	4,10E-10	6,97E-09	6,12E-08	7,20E-10	7,63E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,40E-10	8,61E-11	9,60E-10	8,87E-12	-1,82E-08
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	1,59E-06	2,16E-08	9,40E-08	1,70E-06	3,78E-08	4,19E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,10E-09	4,50E-09	6,46E-08	6,93E-10	-4,95E-07
SQP <sup>7)</sup>	-	1,13E+02	1,98E+01	9,75E+01	2,30E+02	3,33E+01	2,08E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,09E+01	4,62E+00	2,55E+01	1,51E+00	-1,15E+02

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	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy <sup>8)</sup>	MJ	6,32E+01	6,68E-01	1,47E+02	2,11E+02	1,26E+00	-6,75E+02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,32E+00	9,81E-02	-9,00E+01	-4,42E+01	-7,65E+01
Renew. PER as material	MJ	1,85E+02	0,00E+00	5,41E+00	1,91E+02	0,00E+00	-2,96E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,61E+02	0,00E+00	-2,96E+01
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	2,49E+02	6,68E-01	1,53E+02	4,02E+02	1,26E+00	-7,04E+02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,32E+00	9,81E-02	-2,51E+02	-4,42E+01	-1,06E+02
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	1,01E+03	3,57E+01	2,42E+02	1,29E+03	6,46E+01	2,24E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,11E+00	7,16E+00	1,41E+01	6,47E-01	-2,65E+02
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	7,03E-02	0,00E+00	5,95E+00	6,02E+00	0,00E+00	-5,96E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-6,11E-02	0,00E+00	-5,96E+00
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	1,01E+03	3,57E+01	2,48E+02	1,29E+03	6,46E+01	1,64E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,11E+00	7,16E+00	1,41E+01	6,47E-01	-2,71E+02
Secondary materials	kg	4,10E+01	1,61E-02	7,38E-02	4,11E+01	2,83E-02	1,49E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,60E-03	3,20E-03	1,67E-02	2,34E-04	1,41E+01
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	6,75E-02	1,81E-04	2,50E-04	6,79E-02	2,88E-04	1,50E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,12E-05	4,07E-05	6,83E-04	4,39E-06	-2,00E-03
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	6,43E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,43E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of net fresh water	m <sup>3</sup>	1,03E+00	4,88E-03	2,14E-01	1,25E+00	8,86E-03	-5,82E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,29E-02	9,61E-04	8,86E-03	-9,66E-03	-1,74E-01

8) PER = Primary energy resources.

## END OF LIFE – WASTE

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	kg	1,29E+00	4,88E-02	7,72E-01	2,11E+00	8,42E-02	1,41E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,43E-02	1,24E-02	1,15E-01	1,13E-03	-7,79E+00
Non-hazardous waste	kg	5,62E+01	1,10E+00	1,32E+01	7,06E+01	1,98E+00	1,02E+02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,18E+00	2,33E-01	8,51E+00	1,30E+01	-7,05E+01
Radioactive waste	kg	3,32E-03	1,27E-05	3,25E-04	3,66E-03	2,47E-05	1,45E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,20E-05	1,43E-06	2,93E-05	1,55E-07	-5,05E-05

## END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	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	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	2,43E+00	0,00E+00	2,24E+00	4,67E+00	0,00E+00	1,47E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,20E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy rec	kg	9,52E+00	0,00E+00	1,60E+00	1,11E+01	0,00E+00	1,38E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,45E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	2,20E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,20E-01	0,00E+00	7,30E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,83E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy – Electricity	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,08E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,73E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy – Heat	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,23E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,06E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

## ADDITIONAL INDICATOR – GWP-GHG

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	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	6,96E+01	2,55E+00	1,65E+01	8,87E+01	4,63E+00	1,57E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,75E-01	5,08E-01	1,03E+00	2,96E-02	-2,70E+01

9) This indicator includes all greenhouse gases excluding biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. In addition, the characterisation factors for the flows – CH<sub>4</sub> fossil, CH<sub>4</sub> biogenic and Dinitrogen monoxide – were updated. This indicator is identical to the GWP-total of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 except that the characterisation factor for biogenic CO<sub>2</sub> is set to zero.

## SCENARIO DOCUMENTATION

### DATA SOURCES

#### Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

1. Heat production, natural gas, at boiler condensing modulating >100kW, Albania, Ecoinvent, 0.0721 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ
2. Electricity voltage transformation from high to medium voltage, Denmark, Ecoinvent, 0.15 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh
3. Electricity production, wind, <1MW turbine, onshore, Denmark, Ecoinvent, 0.0127 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh
4. Heat production, natural gas, at boiler condensing modulating >100kW, Albania, Ecoinvent, 0.0721 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ
5. Electricity voltage transformation from high to medium voltage, Denmark, Ecoinvent, 0.15 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh
6. Electricity production, wind, <1MW turbine, onshore, Denmark, Ecoinvent, 0.0127 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh
7. Heat production, natural gas, at boiler condensing modulating >100kW, Albania, Ecoinvent, 0.0721 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ
8. Electricity voltage transformation from high to medium voltage, Denmark, Ecoinvent, 0.15 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh
9. Electricity production, wind, <1MW turbine, onshore, Denmark, Ecoinvent, 0.0127 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh

#### Transport scenario documentation - A4 (Transport resources)

1. Transport, freight, lorry 7.5-16 metric ton, EURO6, 187.9 km

#### Transport scenario documentation A4

Scenario parameter	Value
Capacity utilization (including empty return) %	50
Bulk density of transported products	0,00E+00
Volume capacity utilization factor	

#### Installation scenario documentation - A5 (Installation resources)

1. Electricity production, wind, <1MW turbine, onshore, Ecoinvent, 0.06 kWh

#### Installation scenario documentation - A5 (Installation waste)

1. Treatment of waste wood, post-consumer, sorting and shredding, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 14.694 kg
2. Treatment of waste wood, untreated, municipal incineration, Ecoinvent, Materials for energy recovery, 13.78 kg
3. Exported Energy: Electricity, Ecoinvent, 30.766 MJ
4. Exported Energy: Thermal, Ecoinvent, 42.25 MJ
5. Treatment of waste wood, untreated, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 17.45 kg

### Use stages scenario documentation - B2 Maintenance

Scenario information	Value
Maintenance process / Description or source where description can be found	-
Maintenance cycle / Number per RSL or year <i>(Not applicable if only B2 is declared)</i>	-

### Use stages scenario documentation - B3 Repair

Scenario information	Value
Repair process / Description or source where description can be found	-
Inspection Process / Description or source where description can be found	-
Repair cycle / Number per RSL or year	-

### Use stages scenario documentation - B4 Replacement

Scenario information	Value
Replacement cycle / Number per RSL or year	-

### Use stages scenario documentation - B5 Refurbishment

Scenario information	Value
Refurbishment process / Description or source where description can be found	-
Refurbishment cycle / Number per RSL or year	-
Further assumptions for scenario development, e.g., frequency and time period of use, number of occupants / Units as appropriate	-

### Use stages scenario documentation - B6 (Energy data source)

### Use stages scenario documentation - B7 (Water data source)

#### Use stages scenario documentation - B6-B7 Use of energy and use of water

Scenario information	Value
Ancillary materials specified by material / kg or units as appropriate	-
Characteristic performance, e.g., energy efficiency, emissions, variation of performance with capacity utilization, etc.	-
Further assumptions for scenario development, e.g., frequency and period of use, number of occupants	-

#### End-of-life scenario documentation - C1-C4 (Data source)

1. Market for electricity, medium voltage, Ecoinvent, 2.5 kWh
2. Sorting and pressing of iron scrap, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 39.13 kg
3. Treatment of scrap steel, inert material landfill, Ecoinvent, 6.91 kg
4. Wood chipping, industrial residual wood, stationary electric chipper, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 2.8314 kg
5. Treatment of waste wood, untreated, municipal incineration, Ecoinvent, Materials for energy recovery, 5.45 kg
6. Exported Energy: Electricity, Ecoinvent, 7.73 MJ
7. Exported Energy: Thermal, Ecoinvent, 10.56 MJ
8. Treatment of waste wood, untreated, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 2.61 kg

Scenario information	Value
Scenario assumptions e.g. transportation	-

## THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION STATEMENT

EPD Hub declares that this EPD is verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by an independent, third-party verifier. The project report on the Life Cycle Assessment and the report(s) on features of environmental relevance are filed at EPD Hub. EPD Hub PCR and ECO Platform verification checklist are used.

EPD Hub is not able to identify any unjustified deviations from the PCR and EN 15804+A2 in the Environmental Product Declaration and its project report.

EPD Hub maintains its independence as a third-party body; it was not involved in the execution of the LCA or in the development of the declaration and has no conflicts of interest regarding this verification.

The company-specific data and upstream and downstream data have been examined as regards plausibility and consistency. The publisher is responsible for ensuring the factual integrity and legal compliance of this declaration.

The software used in creation of this LCA and EPD is verified by EPD Hub to conform to the procedural and methodological requirements outlined in ISO 14025:2010, ISO 14040/14044, EN 15804+A2, and EPD Hub Core Product Category Rules and General Program Instructions.

### Verified tools

Tool verifier: Magaly Gonzalez Vazquez

Tool verification validity: 27 March 2025 - 26 March 2028

Yazan Badour as an authorized verifier for EPD Hub Limited 06.03.2026

