

Owner: Dolle A/S  
No.: MD-23232-EN  
Issued: 28-03-2024  
Valid to: 28-03-2029

3<sup>rd</sup> PARTY VERIFIED

**EPD**

VERIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION | ISO 14025 & EN 15804



**Owner of declaration**

Dolle A/S  
Vestergade 47, 7741 Frøstrup,  
Denmark  
69395015



**Programme**

EPD Danmark  
[www.epddanmark.dk](http://www.epddanmark.dk)



- Industry EPD
- Product EPD

**Declared product(s)**

clickFIX® 56 PRO+

Number of declared datasets/product variations: 1

**Production site**

Dolle A/S  
Vestergade 47, 7741 Frøstrup, Denmark

There has been no use of green electricity or biogas in A3 (production).

**Product(s) use**

The loft ladder clickFIX® 56 PRO+ can be folded and stored away behind a hatch mounted to the upper deck inside a house. This gives easy access to the upstairs storage or rooms. The ladder has wooden and metal components and smaller parts of plastic.

**Declared/ functional unit**

The declared unit is one product as delivered to the customer, including packaging.  
1 declared unit = 1 loft ladder with a lifespan of 30 years.

**Year of production site data (A3)**

2022

**EPD version**

Version 1

**Issued:**  
28-03-2024

**Valid to:**  
23-03-2029

**Basis of calculation**

This EPD is developed in accordance with the European standard EN 15804+A2.

**Comparability**

EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with the requirements in EN 15804. EPD data may not be comparable if the datasets used are not developed in accordance with EN 15804 and if the background systems are not based on the same database.

**Validity**

This EPD has been verified in accordance with ISO 14025 and is valid for 5 years from the date of issue.

**Use**

The intended use of an EPD is to communicate scientifically based environmental information for construction products, for the purpose of assessing the environmental performance of buildings.

**EPD type**

- Cradle-to-gate with modules C1-C4 and D
- Cradle-to-gate with options, modules C1-C4 and D
- Cradle-to-grave and module D
- Cradle-to-gate
- Cradle-to-gate with options

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to EN ISO 14025

- internal
- external

Third party verifier:

Mie Ostenfeldt  
FORCE Technology

Martha Katrine Sørensen  
EPD Danmark

**Life cycle stages and modules (MND = module not declared)**

| Product             |           |               | Construction process |                      | Use |             |        |             |               |                        |                       | End of life                |           |                  |          | Beyond the system boundary               |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|--|
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport            | Installation process | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Re-use, recovery and recycling potential |
| A1                  | A2        | A3            | A4                   | A5                   | B1  | B2          | B3     | B4          | B5            | B6                     | B7                    | C1                         | C2        | C3               | C4       | D  |
| X                   | X         | X             | MND                  | MND                  | MND | MND         | MND    | MND         | MND           | MND                    | MND                   | X                          | X         | X                | X        | X  |

# Product information

## Product description

The main product components are shown in the table below.

| Material                           | Weight-% of declared product |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Solid wood; Spruce, Pine and Beech | 62,9                         |
| Steel                              | 19,4                         |
| Plastic                            | 4,6                          |
| EPS                                | 2,3                          |
| Glue and paint                     | 0,8                          |

## Product packaging:

The composition of the sales- and transport packaging of the product is shown in the table below. The total weight of the packaging per declared unit is 2,26 kg

| Material            | Weight-% of packaging |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Wood inc. pallet    | 61,3                  |
| Plastic             | 24,3                  |
| Cardboard and paper | 14,4                  |

## Representativity

This declaration, including data collection and the modeled foreground system including results, represents the production of clickFIX® 56 PRO+ on the production site located in Frøstrup, Denmark. Product specific data are based on average values collected in the period 2022. Background data are based on Ecoinvent v3.8 and Ecoinvent 3.9.1 Cut-off U. The used background datasets are of high quality, and the majority of the datasets are only a couple of years old.

The geographical representativity of the data is mainly from the specific areas when possible. If not available, more general geography like Europe, Global or Rest-of-World has been used.

## Hazardous substances

clickFIX® 56 PRO+ does not contain substances listed on the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation" declaration by the manufacturer signed: 02.02.2024

<http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

## Essential characteristics

The clickFIX 56 PRO+ has been tested according to the product declaration specified in DS/EN 14975 + A1:2010 European Standard Loft ladders – Requirements, marking and testing, that can be purchased by request at the manufacturer.

The clickFIX® 56 PRO+ is insulated with 50 mm expanded polystyrene (EPS) standard U-value: 0.64 W/m<sup>2</sup>\*K. The 2 sealing strips and the construction of trapdoor without wood provides an extra tightness, which means, no heat transfer to colder attics. It is considered, a building component alongside windows and doors.

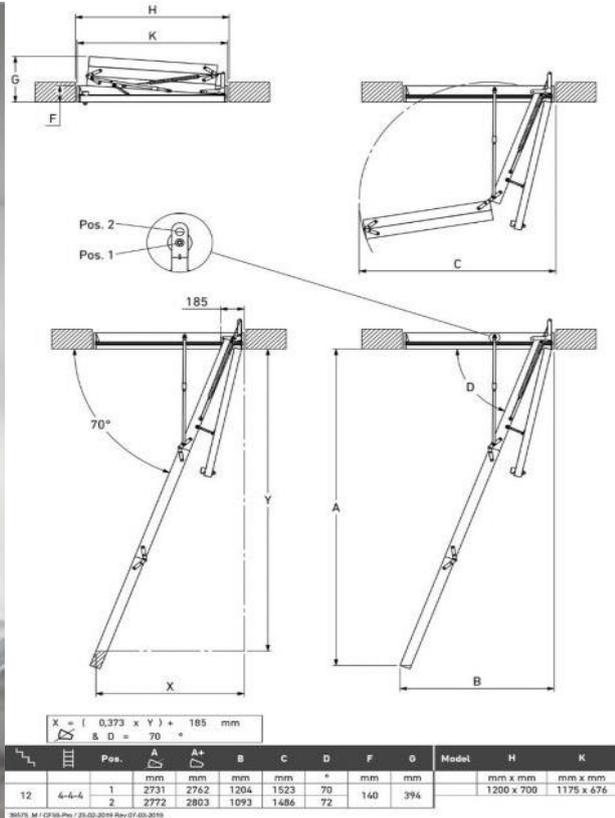
Further technical information can be obtained by contacting the manufacturer or on the manufacturers website:

[www.dolle.com](http://www.dolle.com)

## Reference Service Life (RSL)

The lifespan of the loft ladder clickFIX® 56 PRO+ is assessed to be 30 years, this is based on technical assessment from Dolle A/S R&D and the experience and feedback from the Dolle distributors.

Picture of product(s)



# LCA background

## Declared unit

The LCI and LCIA results in this EPD relates to one standard size product 1.175 \* 676 mm (hole measurement in ceiling 1,20 m \* 0,70 m

The total weight of the clickFIX® 56 PRO+ is 20,25 kilograms.

No conversion factor is included since the EPD is for a specific product and only the EPD content of that product has been verified and may be considered EPD information.

## Functional unit

Not defined

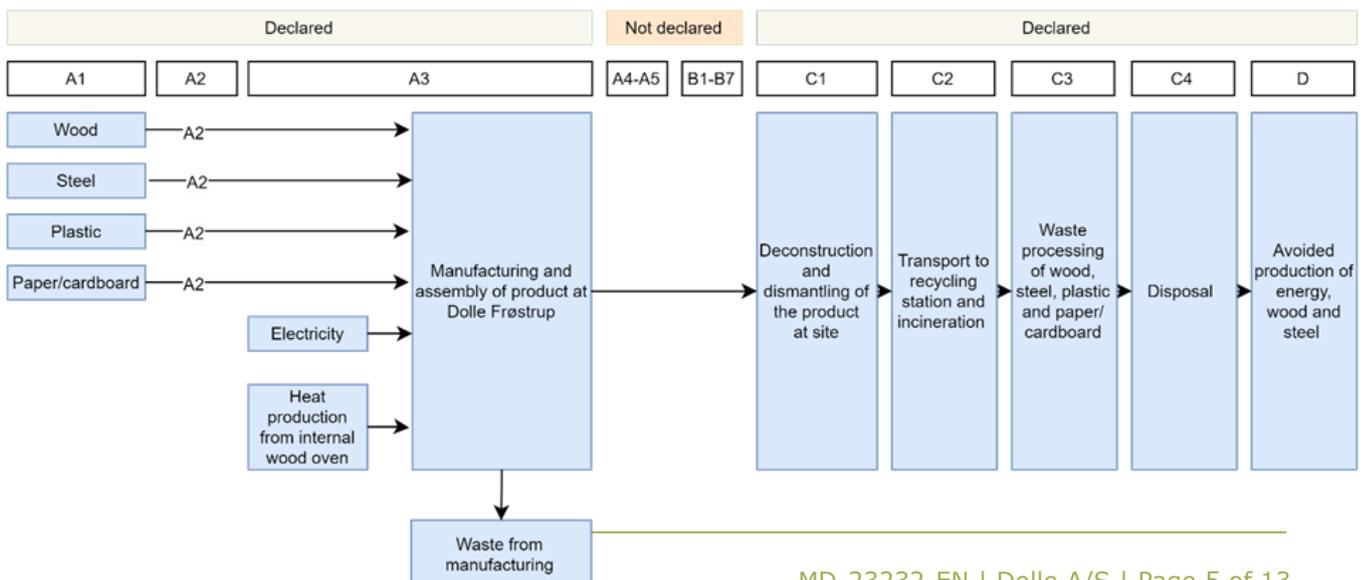
## PCR

This EPD is developed according to the core rules for the product category of construction products in EN 15804+A2, and CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS PCR 2019:14 VERSION 1.3.1. No c-PCR has been used.

## Allocation & assumptions

All products and co-products processed at Dolle A/S Denmark are staircases and ladders. The products have different designs and features, but for all does wood constitutes the primary part of the product, with metal screws and brackets and a few plastic components constituting a minor part. The difference in revenue or cost per mass is relatively low.

## Flow diagram



On this basis, physical allocation is chosen as allocation method and pieces of stairs/ladders are used as the calculation basis for allocating the total effect to the individual products.

Several assumptions and scenarios have been made to complete the analysis. It is assumed that in the "Use phase" there will be an insignificant impact from the maintenance of vacuum or wiping off the loft ladder a few times a year.

A scenario is made regarding the end-of-life phase, determining the handling of the product and its different fractions. The scenario is based on data from Statistics Denmark 2021.

## Guarantee of Origin – certificates

There has been no use of green electricity, and the manufacturer does not have GO certificates.

Foreground system:

All energy used in the manufacturing stage A3 has been Danish residual electricity mix.

Background system:

Upstream processes are modelled using the national grid mix of the suppliers. Downstream processes are modelled using the national grid mix as part of the process activities.

### System boundary

This EPD is based on a cradle-to-gate with modules C1-C4 + D LCA, in which 99,2 weight-% has been accounted for.

The remaining 0,8% is the white paint on the hatch which has been cut-off from the system, since it falls under 1% of cumulative mass.

The general rules for the exclusion of inputs and outputs follows the requirements in EN 15804, 6.3.5, where the total of neglected input flows per module shall be a maximum of 5 % of energy usage and mass and 1 % of energy usage and mass for unit processes.

### Product stage (A1-A3) includes:

A1 – Extraction and processing of raw materials

A2 – Transport to the production site

A3 – Manufacturing processes

The product life cycle encompasses the acquisition of all raw materials, components, and energy, transportation to production site, packaging, and waste processing for recycling and incineration, and it is finally disposed of.

In A1, the raw material phase, all raw materials and sub-components are manufactured by the suppliers. The wood components, like stringers, steps and round sticks, are mostly supplied from sawmills in Scandinavia and Eastern Europe where they are manufactured ready for assembly or as raw planks for further processing. Metal components manufactured and supplied by sub suppliers in China. Packaging material is provided from Danish suppliers.

In A2, the transport to the production site, the transport of sub-components and materials are transported to the production site in Denmark. This is done by containership and truck transport services. Materials from China, and some Scandinavian suppliers, are transported by sea to

a port in Germany where they are loaded on trucks to the production site in Denmark. All European components and materials are transported by truck.

In A3 the manufacturing phase, the materials and components are manufactured into the finished product. The production of loft ladders takes place in Denmark where the activities are:

Processing of sawnwood planks which includes planing, cutting of profiles, surface treatment, hole drilling, glueing of the frame, hatch and ladder.

This is all assembled with plastic and metals parts on semi-automatic assembly lines with the use of robots and operators. The excess wood from the processing is used for heating of the facilities through a wood oven boiler and spare wood is sent to municipal incineration for energy recovery.

Finally, the product is wrapped in plastic and cardboard and packaged on pallets ready for distribution.

LCA results are declared separately for each module in the product life cycle, but modules A1-A3 are declared in aggregated form.

### Construction process stage (A4-A5) includes:

Not declared

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**Use stage (B1-B7) includes:**

Not declared

**End of Life (C1-C4) includes:**

The EPD is intended for the Danish market, and as such, the loft ladders are considered disposed of in Denmark. The end-of-life scenario is modelled with reference to the Danish market.

However, the product is also sold in European markets where a similar waste processing infrastructure is assumed to be present.

The dismantling/removal of the loft stairs is primarily a manual process, although commonly available hand tools such as an electric screwdriver may be used. Any potential electricity consumption is assessed to be negligible, and it is not assumed that a lift is used to remove the stairs. Therefore, no activities are included in C1.

In C2, all of the product will be transported 10 km to the recycling station. After sorting at the recycling station all materials are transported 50 km to respectively incineration and recycling.

In C3 waste processing, 100% of metal components will be separated, sorted, and recycled according to current law at a local waste facility/recycling station. 80% of the wood components will be separated, sorted, and recycled into wood chips for particleboard production.

In module C4 the remaining 20% of the wood will not or can't be separated and will end up in incineration for energy recovery. Plastic components and EPS are seen as composite components and 100% will therefore end up in incineration for energy recovery.

**Re-use, recovery and recycling potential (D) includes:**

For the incineration scenario, module D include impacts and benefits from avoided Danish average electricity production and thermal energy recovery. For the recycling scenario, module D includes impacts and benefits from avoided production of new residual wood shavings for particle board production and virgin steel production.

# LCA results

| ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PER UNIT/PRODUCT |  |           |          |          |          |          |           |
|--|--|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Parameter                              | Unit   | A1-A3     | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
| GWP-total                              | [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]   | 3,36E+01  | 0,00E+00 | 1,54E-01 | 5,30E-01 | 7,73E+00 | -1,12E+01 |
| GWP-fossil                             | [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]   | 4,18E+01  | 0,00E+00 | 1,54E-01 | 3,36E-01 | 3,66E+00 | -1,23E+01 |
| GWP-biogenic                           | [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]   | -8,20E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,50E-04 | 1,94E-01 | 4,07E+00 | 1,11E+00  |
| GWP-luluc                              | [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]   | 7,75E-02  | 0,00E+00 | 6,15E-05 | 3,63E-04 | 4,73E-05 | -1,59E-02 |
| ODP                                    | [kg CFC 11 eq.]  | 4,13E-06  | 0,00E+00 | 3,59E-08 | 4,14E-08 | 1,69E-08 | -6,05E-07 |
| AP                                     | [mol H <sup>+</sup> eq.]   | 2,34E-01  | 0,00E+00 | 6,29E-04 | 1,78E-03 | 1,43E-03 | -5,97E-02 |
| EP-freshwater                          | [kg P eq.]   | 1,99E-03  | 0,00E+00 | 1,12E-06 | 1,48E-05 | 1,68E-06 | -7,00E-04 |
| EP-marine                              | [kg N eq.]   | 5,78E-02  | 0,00E+00 | 1,87E-04 | 5,38E-04 | 6,59E-04 | -1,37E-02 |
| EP-terrestrial                         | [mol N eq.]  | 6,41E-01  | 0,00E+00 | 2,06E-03 | 5,20E-03 | 6,85E-03 | -1,83E-01 |
| POCP                                   | [kg NMVOC eq.]   | 2,04E-01  | 0,00E+00 | 6,48E-04 | 1,47E-03 | 1,70E-03 | -5,93E-02 |
| ADPm <sup>1</sup>                      | [kg Sb eq.]  | 5,21E-04  | 0,00E+00 | 4,98E-07 | 3,94E-06 | 1,21E-06 | -3,30E-05 |
| ADPf <sup>1</sup>                      | [MJ]   | 6,19E+02  | 0,00E+00 | 2,35E+00 | 4,84E+00 | 1,41E+00 | -1,42E+02 |
| WDP <sup>1</sup>                       | [m <sup>3</sup> world eq. deprived]  | 1,33E+01  | 0,00E+00 | 7,76E-03 | 2,76E-02 | 1,41E-01 | -2,88E+00 |
| Caption                                | GWP-total = Global Warming Potential - total; GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential - fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential - biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential - land use and land use change; ODP = Ozone Depletion; AP = Acidification; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication – aquatic freshwater; EP-marine = Eutrophication – aquatic marine; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication – terrestrial; POCP = Photochemical zone formation; ADPm = Abiotic Depletion Potential – minerals and metals; ADPf = Abiotic Depletion Potential – fossil fuels; WDP = water depletion potential |           |          |          |          |          |           |
|  | The numbers are declared in scientific notation, fx 1,95E+02. This number can also be written as: 1,95*10 <sup>2</sup> or 195, while 1,12E-11 is the same as 1,12*10 <sup>-11</sup> or 0,0000000000112.  |           |          |          |          |          |           |
| Disclaimer                             | <sup>1</sup> The results of this environmental indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.   |           |          |          |          |          |           |

| ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PER UNIT |  |          |          |          |          |          |           |
|---|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Parameter                                 | Unit   | A1       | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
| PM  | [Disease incidence]  | 6,59E-06 | 0,00E+00 | 1,50E-08 | 2,45E-08 | 1,24E-08 | -9,13E-07 |
| IRP <sup>2</sup>                          | [kBq U235 eq.]   | 1,70E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,02E-02 | 3,10E-02 | 3,48E-03 | -5,38E-01 |
| ETP-fw <sup>1</sup>                       | [CTUe]   | 1,43E+03 | 0,00E+00 | 1,86E+00 | 1,56E+01 | 8,51E+00 | -4,51E+02 |
| HTP-c <sup>1</sup>                        | [CTUh]   | 8,49E-08 | 0,00E+00 | 5,84E-11 | 3,78E-10 | 4,62E-10 | -5,64E-08 |
| HTP-nc <sup>1</sup>                       | [CTUh]   | 8,60E-07 | 0,00E+00 | 1,98E-09 | 6,36E-09 | 1,86E-08 | -2,74E-07 |
| SQP <sup>1</sup>                          | -  | 2,75E+03 | 0,00E+00 | 2,07E+00 | 6,09E+00 | 6,88E-01 | -4,14E+02 |
| Caption                                   | PM = Particulate Matter emissions; IRP = Ionizing radiation – human health; ETP-fw = Eco toxicity – freshwater; HTP-c = Human toxicity – cancer effects; HTP-nc = Human toxicity – non cancer effects; SQP = Soil Quality (dimensionless)  |          |          |          |          |          |           |
|   | The numbers are declared in scientific notation, fx 1,95E+02. This number can also be written as: 1,95*10 <sup>2</sup> or 195, while 1,12E-11 is the same as 1,12*10 <sup>-11</sup> or 0,0000000000112.  |          |          |          |          |          |           |
| Disclaimer                                | <sup>1</sup> The results of this environmental indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.   |          |          |          |          |          |           |
|   | <sup>2</sup> 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. |          |          |          |          |          |           |

| RESOURCE USE PER UNIT |   |          |          |          |           |           |           |
|-----------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Parameter             | Unit  | A1-A3    | C1       | C2       | C3        | C4        | D         |
| PERE                  | [MJ]  | 2,60E+02 | 0,00E+00 | 3,35E-02 | 2,16E+02  | 5,43E+01  | -3,89E+02 |
| PERM                  | [MJ]  | 2,69E+02 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -2,15E+02 | -5,38E+01 | 2,69E+02  |
| PERT                  | [MJ]  | 5,28E+02 | 0,00E+00 | 3,35E-02 | 5,01E-01  | 5,41E-01  | -1,20E+02 |
| PENRE                 | [MJ]  | 5,94E+02 | 0,00E+00 | 2,50E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 7,13E+01  | -2,15E+02 |
| PENRM                 | [MJ]  | 6,47E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | -6,47E+01 | 6,47E+01  |
| PENRT                 | [MJ]  | 6,59E+02 | 0,00E+00 | 2,50E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 6,63E+00  | -1,50E+02 |
| SM                    | [kg]  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  |
| RSF                   | [MJ]  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  |
| NRSF                  | [MJ]  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  | 0,00E+00  |
| FW                    | [m <sup>3</sup> ]   | 4,59E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 2,81E-04 | 2,67E-03  | 4,79E-03  | -1,99E-01 |
| Caption               | 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 resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non renewable secondary fuels; FW = Net use of fresh water |          |          |          |           |           |           |
|                       | The numbers are declared in scientific notation, fx 1,95E+02. This number can also be written as: 1,95*10 <sup>2</sup> or 195, while 1,12E-11 is the same as 1,12*10 <sup>-11</sup> or 0,0000000000112.   |          |          |          |           |           |           |

| WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS PER UNIT |      |          |          |          |          |          |           |
|--|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Parameter                                  | Unit | A1-A3    | C1       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
| HWD  | [kg] | 3,64E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 5,97E-06 | 8,58E-06 | 3,96E-06 | -7,18E-04 |
| NHWD                                       | [kg] | 7,69E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,62E-01 | 2,29E-01 | 9,43E-02 | -2,00E+00 |
| RWD  | [kg] | 1,63E-03 | 0,00E+00 | 1,59E-05 | 3,28E-05 | 4,92E-06 | -3,88E-04 |

|         |   |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| CRU     | [kg]  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| MFR     | [kg]  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 1,57E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| MER     | [kg]  | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| EEE     | [MJ]  | 2,25E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 2,13E+01 | 0,00E+00 |
| EET     | [MJ]  | 7,16E+01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 6,45E+01 | 0,00E+00 |
| Caption | HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|         | The numbers are declared in scientific notation, fx 1,95E+02. This number can also be written as: 1,95*10 <sup>2</sup> or 195, while 1,12E-11 is the same as 1,12*10 <sup>-11</sup> or 0,0000000000112.   |          |          |          |          |          |          |

| BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT PER UNIT                  |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Parameter   | Unit  | At the factory gate |
| Biogenic carbon content in product                | [kg C]  | 6,23                |
| Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging | [kg C]  | 0,75                |
| Note  | 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO <sub>2</sub> |                     |

## Additional information

### LCA interpretation

The impact hotspots are in module A1, Raw material. Here *steel raw material* and *production of steel components* has the main negative impacts on the environmental impact indicators. Looking at the impact indicator climate change fossil in A1, the processing of steel is energy intensive.

The product also contains 70% wood, this is reflected in A1 where the carbon uptake from wood (the raw material production) gives a positive impact on *climate change total*.

Incineration of wood waste in A1, A3 and C3 is associated with a release of carbon (*climate change biogenic*). 80% of the wood components are recycled in a new product system.

### Technical information on scenarios

#### End of life (C1-C4)

Based on a set scenario, it is assumed that the entire product will be transported 10 km to the sorting/recycling station. Here the product is dismantled and sorted into fractions. After sorting at the recycling station all materials are transported 50 km to respectively incineration and recycling.

#### Recycled in fractions

| Scenario information                           | Value | Unit |
|--|-------|------|
| Metal waste for recycling (100%)               | 4.38  | kg   |
| Wood waste for recycling into wood chips (80%) | 11.32 | kg   |

#### Waste for municipal incineration

| Scenario information                    | Value | Unit |
|---|-------|------|
| Plastic and EPS for incineration (100%) | 1.54  | kg   |
| Wood waste for incineration (20%)       | 2.83  | kg   |

#### Transport to treatment facility

| Scenario information                                     | Value | Unit |
|--|-------|------|
| Transport by truck to sorting facility                   | 10    | km   |
| Transport by truck to recycling or incineration facility | 50    | km   |
| Amount of material in total                              | 20.25 | kg   |

#### Re-use, recovery and recycling potential (D)

| Scenario information/Materiel    | Value  | Unit |
|----------------------------------|--------|------|
| Avoided steel production         | 4.38   | kg   |
| Avoided particleboard production | 0.0161 | m3   |
| Avoided electricity production   | 45,39  | MJ   |
| Avoided heat production          | 141    | MJ   |

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#### **Indoor air**

*The EPD does not give information on release of dangerous substances to indoor air because the horizontal standards on the relevant measurements are not available. Read more in EN15804+A1 chapter 7.4.1.*

#### **Soil and water**

*The EPD does not give information on release of dangerous substances to soil and water because the horizontal standards on the relevant measurements are not available. Read more in EN15804+A1 chapter 7.4.2.*

## References

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Publisher</b>                      | <br><a href="http://www.epddanmark.dk">www.epddanmark.dk</a><br>Template version 2023.1   |
| <b>Programme operator</b>             | Danish Technological Institute<br>Buildings & Environment<br>Gregersensvej<br>DK-2630 Taastrup<br><a href="http://www.teknologisk.dk">www.teknologisk.dk</a>  |
| <b>LCA-practitioner</b>               | <br><b>Strandet APS</b><br><a href="http://www.strandet.io">www.strandet.io</a><br>Vesterhavsgade 22,<br>Nørre Vorupør<br>7700 Thisted<br><br>Julie Müller & Anton Malmkjær Møller<br>Julie@strandet.io<br>Phone.: +4530231734  |
| <b>LCA software / background data</b> | <br><b>Ecochain Mobius</b><br><i>EN 15804+A2 Method (Ecoinvent v 3.8 Cut-Off)</i>   |
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### **General programme instructions**

General Programme Instructions, version 2.0, spring 2020

[www.epddanmark.dk](http://www.epddanmark.dk)

#### **EN 15804**

DS/EN 15804 + A2:2019 - "Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products"

#### **PCR 2019:14 VERSION 1.3.1**

Construction Products

#### **EN 15942**

DS/EN 15942:2011 – " Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Communication format business-to-business"

#### **ISO 14025**

DS/EN ISO 14025:2010 – " Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures"

#### **ISO 14040**

DS/EN ISO 14040:2008 – " Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework"

#### **ISO 14044**

DS/EN ISO 14044:2008 – " Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines"