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# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

## HASIT Trockenmörtel GmbH
## HASIT / FIXIT / RÖFIX / KREISEL CalceClima® Thermo 242

HASIT
Natürlich besser bauen

**Owner of the declaration**
HASIT Trockenmörtel GmbH
Landshuter Strasse 30
85356 Freising
Germany

**Product**
HASIT / FIXIT / RÖFIX / KREISEL
CalceClima® Thermo 242

**Declared product / Declared unit**
1 kg

**This declaration is based on Product Category Rules**
EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019,
NPCR Part A:2021 ,
NPCR 009 Part B for Technical chemical Products for Construction

**Program operator:**
EPD Global
Majorstuen P.O. Box 5250
N-0303 Oslo
Norway

**Declaration number**
NEPD-11891-11891-2

**Registration number**
NEPD-11891-11891-2

**Issue date**
15.07.2026

**Valid to**
14.07.2031

**EPD Software**
Emidat Platform v1.0.0

## General Information

**Product**
HASIT / FIXIT / RÖFIX / KREISEL CalceClima® Thermo 242

**Program Operator**
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NPCR 009 Part B for Technical chemical Products for Construction

**Statements**
The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. The Norwegian EPD Foundation shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

**Declared unit**
1 kg

**General information on verification of EPD from EPD tools**
Independent verification of data, other environmental information and the declaration according to ISO 14025:2011-10, § 8.1.3 and § 8.1.4. Verification of each EPD is made according to EPD Global's guidelines for verification and approval requiring that tools are i) integrated into the company's environmental management system, ii) the procedures for use of the EPD tool are approved by EPD Global, and iii) the process is reviewed annually by an independent third-party verifier. See Appendix G of EPD Global's General Programme Instructions for further information on EPD tools.

**Verification**
Independent third-party verification based on the verification of the EPD tool, background data and test-EPD in accordance with EPD Global's procedures and guidelines for verification and approval of EPD tools.
Third-party verifier: Charlotte Merlin, FORCE Technology

**Owner of the declaration**
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**Manufacturer**
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Landshuter Strasse 30
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**Place of production**
Worms, Germany

**Management system**
-

**Issue date**
15.07.2026

**Valid to**
14.07.2031

**Year of study**
2025

**Comparability**
EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and are not seen in a building context. 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 (including primary and secondary data).

**Development and verification of EPD**
The declaration was created using the Emidat EPD tool v1.0, developed by Emidat GmbH which is third-party verified and approved as a Reference Flow Tool with internal review under administration and surveillance by EPD Global under provisions stated in general information on verification of EPD from EPD tools.

Developer of EPD: Stefan Oberparleiter
Reviewer of company-specific input data and EPD: Florian Schock

**Approved**
Håkon Hauan, The Norwegian EPD Foundation

# Product

## Product description

CalceClima® Thermo 242 is a high-quality thermal insulation render based on lime in accordance with EN 998-1 – ideal for sustainable construction in both new and existing buildings. With its thermal conductivity class WLS 044 (measured according to ISO 8301), it achieves an excellent thermal conductivity of only 0.042 W/mK. It can be applied in layer thicknesses from 20 to 120 mm – without any joints, ensuring maximum insulation performance from a single system.

Thanks to its purely mineral lightweight aggregates, CalceClima® Thermo 242 combines ecological responsibility with technical efficiency. The render meets the technical specification of the VDPM (Association for Insulation Systems, Plaster and Mortar e.V.) for thermal insulation render mortars and is particularly well suited for insulating substrates such as lightweight hollow bricks, thermal insulation bricks or lightweight concrete.

## Application description

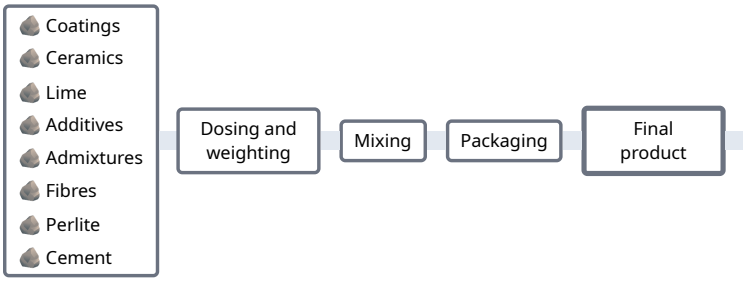
Residential construction: Suitable for new buildings and renovation projects to significantly reduce the energy consumption of residential buildings.

Commercial buildings: Can be used in office buildings and other commercial facilities to lower energy costs and enhance comfort.

Exterior façades: Suitable for external insulation to improve the building's thermal envelope and minimize thermal bridges.

With this render, very high insulation performance can be achieved at a reasonable cost.

## Production process




## Upstream production processes

## Product specification

| Name of ingredient | Share of total weight | Country of origin |
|---|---|---|
| Additives | 2 - 10 % | Germany |
| Admixtures | 0 - 2 % | Germany |
| Cement | 2 - 10 % | Germany |
| Ceramics | 30 - 50 % | China |
| Coatings | 0 - 2 % | Germany |
| Fibres | 0 - 2 % | Germany |
| Lime | 10 - 30 % | Germany |
| Perlite | 30 - 50 % | Germany |

## Technical data

| | Unit | Value |
|---|---|---|
| Gross density | kg / m³ | 125 |
| Mixing water demand | l / kg | 2.46 |
| Recommended layer thickness | cm | 6 |

## Market

Germany

## Recipients

B2B

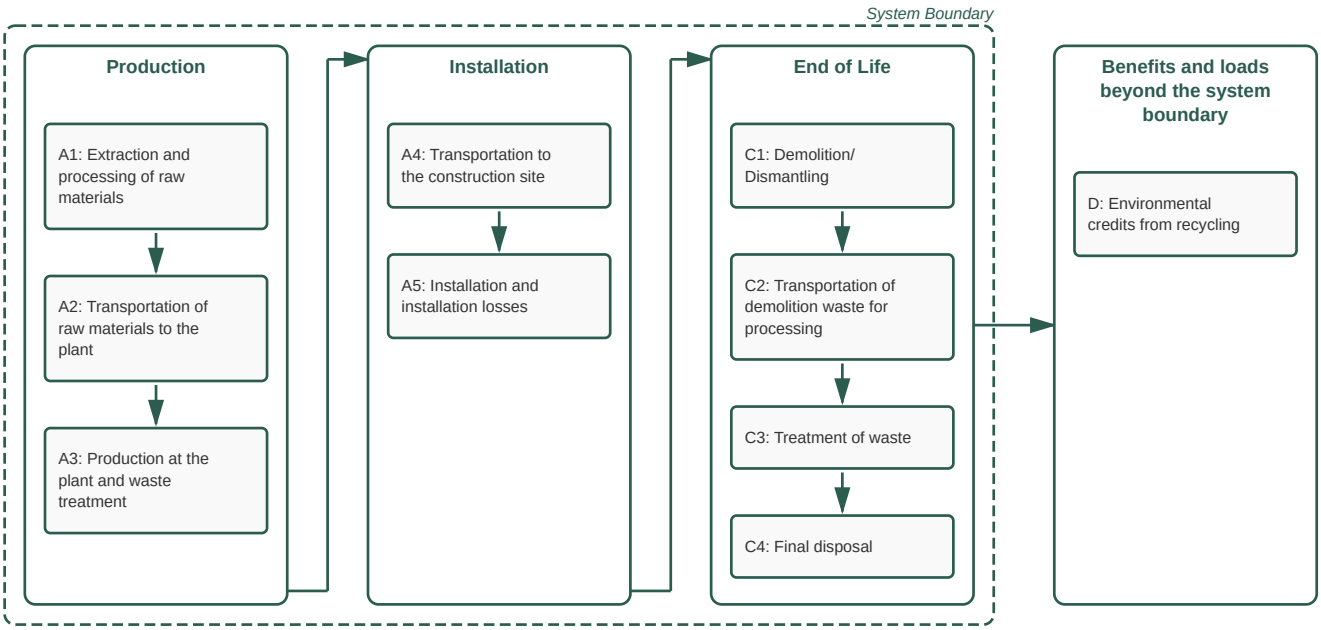
## LCA: Calculation rules

### Declared unit
1 kg

### Product lifetime
Not declared

### Reference service life
Not declared

### System boundary




### Data quality
The foreground data are based on extensive and detailed data collection at the production site of the manufacturer, covering key processes such as raw material sourcing, formulation, and manufacturing. These foreground data are fully linked with corresponding datasets from the background database (ecoinvent 3.10) or with EN15804+A2-compliant EPDs, ensuring consistency, reliability, and maintaining alignment with the latest industry standards.

The following EN15804+A2-compliant EPDs are used as datasets in this EPD:

| Element | Year |
|---|---|
| Additives | 2024 |

The overall data representativeness is rated as good with an overall score of 4.00/5, in accordance with EN 15804+A2 Annex E guidance on data quality assessment, considering geographical, technical, and temporal representativeness.

The following table discloses all processes or activities assessed with very poor or poor data representativeness according to EN 15804+A2, as well as those assessed as fair that contribute more than 30 % to any core impact indicator in A1–A3:

| Element | Minimal Representativeness | Source | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Additives | Poor | ecoinvent 3.10 | 2023 |
| Ceramics | Poor | ecoinvent 3.10 | 2023 |
| Coatings | Poor | ecoinvent 3.10 | 2023 |
| Fibres | Poor | ecoinvent 3.10 | 2023 |
| Lime | Poor | ecoinvent 3.10 | 2023 |
| Packaging | Poor | ecoinvent 3.10 | 2023 |
| Coatings | Fair | ecoinvent 3.10 | 2023 |

## System boundaries (X=included, MND=module not declared)

| | Production | | | Installation | | Use stage | | | | | | | End-of-Life | | | | Next product system |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Installation Process | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational Energy Use | Operational Water Use | Demolition | Transport | Waste Processing | Disposal | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary |
| Module | A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | B3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Modules declared | x | x | x | x | x | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | x | x | x | x | x |
| Geography | | | DE | DE | DE | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | DE | DE | DE | DE | DE |

For the geographies modeled in A1 and A2, refer to *Product specification*.

Type of EPD: Cradle to gate with options, modules A4, A5, C1-C4 + D

**Stage of Material Production and Construction**
Module A1: Extraction and processing of raw materials
Module A2: Transportation of raw materials to the plant
Module A3: Production at the plant and waste treatment
Module A4: Transportation to the construction site
Module A5: Installation and installation losses
**Disposal Stage**
Module C1: Demolition/Dismantling
Module C2: Transportation of demolition waste for processing
Module C3: Treatment of waste
Module C4: Final disposal
**Credits and burdens outside the system boundaries**
Module D: Environmental credits from recycling

## Cut-off criteria

No cut-offs were applied.

## Allocation

Foreground inventory data (energy and fuels, ancillary materials, emissions and waste) was collected at the production process level. Mass-based allocation was applied to allocate the total output of the production process in 2025 to the

reference product.

**Key assumptions and estimates**

Production process flows are allocated to the reference product, as described under allocation. The mass-based allocation assumes a uniform distribution of production impacts across co-products. Foreground inventory data is checked for consistency of production process, to ensure the validity of the allocated results.

## LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information describe the scenarios in the different modules of the EPD.

| Transport to the building site (A4) | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Location of the production site | Germany | |
| Location of the installation site | Germany | |
| Transported mass: Product and packaging | 1.02 | kg |
| Transport modality: Truck | transport, freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO6 | - |
| Distance | 300.00 | km |
| Energy demand | 1.58 | MJ / t*km |
| Energy demand (km) | 1.61e-03 | MJ / km |
| Capacity utilization | 53.30 | % |

Transport of the product and its packaging from the production site to the installation site. Transport distances are based on external sources such as reported market averages, standards or PCRs. Vehicle type, fuel consumption and capacity utilization assumptions stem from the underlying background transport datasets and are stated below.

| Installation into the building (A5) | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Ancillary materials for installation | Not used | kg |
| Water use during installation | 2.46e-03 | $m^3$ |
| Use of other resources during installation | Not used | kg |
| Energy consumption during installation | | |
| Energy impacts of mixing plaster mass | 1.00 | kg |
| Material waste on the construction site before waste processing | | |
| Multi-layer bags (paper and plastic) | 0.02 | kg |
| Installation loss | 0.05 | kg |
| Treatment of packaging waste | Multi-layer bags (paper and plastic) | |
| Incineration | 100.00 | % |
| Treatment of installation loss waste | | |
| Landfill | 100.00 | % |
| Product mass after installation | 3.46 | kg |

Installation losses are accounted for by scaling up the quantity of product required at the construction site by the loss percentage. The production, transportation and treatment of the lost material is assigned to A5. During installation, water is added to the product. For the remaining lifecycle stages, this LCA considers the total mass of the product including the water. The screed is poured or pumped onto the substrate and spread to the required level using levelling tools. Minor inputs such as tool-cleaning water or equipment use are excluded under the cut-off criteria. The use of mechanized construction equipment during product installation is included as energy use under module A5.

| End-of-life scenario (C1-C4) | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Diesel for dismantling | 0.21 | MJ |
| PM 2.5 emissions | 5.74e-05 | kg |
| PM 10 emissions | 2.19e-04 | kg |

| End-of-life scenario (C1-C4) | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Collection process specified by type | | |
| Collected individually | 0 | kg |
| Collected with mixed construction and demolition waste | 3.46 | kg |
| Recovery system specified by type | | |
| Destined for reuse | 0 | kg |
| Destined for recycling | 0.35 | kg |
| Recycling rate | 10.00 | % |
| Destined for energy recovery | 0 | kg |
| Disposal specified by type | | |
| Product or material destined for final disposal | 3.11 | kg |
| Transport | | |
| Distance to landfill | 50.00 | km |
| Distance to recycling | 50.00 | km |
| Transport modality: Truck | transport, freight, lorry >32 metric ton, EURO6 | - |
| Energy demand | 1.58 | MJ / t*km |
| Energy demand (km) | 5.46e-03 | MJ / km |
| Capacity utilization | 53.30 | % |

Module C2 includes the impact of transportation of material after deconstruction, during the End-of-Life stage.

| Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D) | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of secondary material that the system takes in | 0 | kg |
| Installation: Material eligible for recycling/reuse credits | 0 | kg |
| End-of-life: Material eligible for recycling/reuse credits | 0.35 | kg |
| Substitution of gravel | 0.35 | kg |
| Installation: Exported energy eligible for credits | 0.08 | MJ |
| End-of-life: Exported energy eligible for credits | 0 | MJ |
| Substitution of electricity production, grid mix | 0.03 | MJ |
| Substitution of heat production from natural gas | 0.06 | MJ |

Calculation of loads and benefits per EN 15804+A2. Exported energy is credited only where it originates from the incineration of primary material; landfilled fractions receive no exported-energy credit and therefore no avoided primary energy consumption. Recycling or reuse benefits are credited when primary material from the product is recovered at end-of-life and replaces virgin material that would otherwise have been produced.

## LCA: Results

The following results are based on the market-based electricity approach applied to the foreground system (A3). Further details on electricity data are provided in the Additional Requirements section.

### Core environmental impact indicators

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWP-total | kg $CO_2$-eq. | 9.77e-01 | 3.17e-02 | 8.14e-02 | 2.12e-02 | 1.79e-02 | 3.69e-03 | 3.91e-02 | -8.71e-03 |
| GWP-fossil | kg $CO_2$-eq. | 9.97e-01 | 3.17e-02 | 6.55e-02 | 2.12e-02 | 1.79e-02 | 1.51e-03 | 1.95e-02 | -8.32e-03 |
| GWP-biogenic | kg $CO_2$-eq. | -2.99e-02 | 1.59e-05 | 1.53e-02 | 2.12e-06 | 8.99e-06 | 2.18e-03 | 1.96e-02 | -3.81e-04 |
| GWP-luluc | kg $CO_2$-eq. | 1.06e-02 | 1.13e-05 | 5.35e-04 | 1.84e-06 | 6.36e-06 | 1.32e-07 | 1.01e-05 | -7.08e-06 |
| ODP | kg CFC-11-Eq | 2.32e-08 | 6.60e-10 | 1.31e-09 | 3.25e-10 | 3.73e-10 | 2.32e-11 | 5.63e-10 | -2.33e-10 |
| AP | mol H+-Eq | 3.04e-03 | 7.48e-05 | 1.81e-04 | 1.91e-04 | 4.23e-05 | 1.37e-05 | 1.38e-04 | -1.56e-05 |
| EP-freshwater | kg P-Eq | 1.88e-04 | 2.23e-06 | 1.17e-05 | 6.18e-07 | 1.26e-06 | 4.41e-08 | 1.62e-06 | -4.52e-06 |
| EP-marine | kg N-Eq | 9.37e-04 | 1.96e-05 | 5.58e-05 | 8.88e-05 | 1.11e-05 | 6.34e-06 | 5.26e-05 | -5.70e-06 |
| EP-terrestrial | mol N-Eq | 9.64e-03 | 2.12e-04 | 5.68e-04 | 9.72e-04 | 1.20e-04 | 6.94e-05 | 5.74e-04 | -5.45e-05 |
| POCP | kg NMVOC-Eq | 3.42e-03 | 1.30e-04 | 2.01e-04 | 2.90e-04 | 7.35e-05 | 2.07e-05 | 2.06e-04 | -2.06e-05 |
| ADPE | kg Sb-Eq | 2.46e-06 | 9.06e-08 | 2.11e-07 | 7.60e-09 | 5.12e-08 | 5.43e-10 | 3.09e-08 | -1.48e-08 |
| ADPF | MJ, net calorific value | 1.44e+01 | 4.76e-01 | 1.01e+00 | 2.77e-01 | 2.69e-01 | 1.98e-02 | 4.77e-01 | -1.31e-01 |
| WDP | $m^3$ world Eq deprived | 1.48e-01 | 2.39e-03 | 4.69e-02 | 6.79e-04 | 1.35e-03 | 4.85e-05 | 1.34e-03 | -1.24e-03 |

**GWP-total**: Global Warming Potential - total , **GWP-fossil**: Global warming potential - fossil , **GWP-biogenic**: Global Warming Potential - biogenic , **GWP-luluc**: Global Warming Potential - luluc , **ODP**: Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer , **AP**: Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance , **EP-freshwater**: Eutrophication potential - freshwater , **EP-marine**: Eutrophication potential - marine , **EP-terrestrial**: Eutrophication potential - terrestrial , **POCP**: Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential , **ADPE**: Abiotic depletion potential - non-fossil resources , **ADPF**: Abiotic depletion potential - fossil resources , **WDP**: Water (user) deprivation potential

### Additional indicators

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PM | disease incidence | 2.31e-08 | 3.09e-09 | 1.68e-09 | 3.12e-08 | 1.75e-09 | 2.96e-09 | 3.14e-09 | -2.15e-10 |
| IRP | kBq U235-Eq | 7.20e-02 | 5.78e-04 | 1.73e-02 | 1.24e-04 | 3.27e-04 | 8.87e-06 | 3.04e-04 | -9.33e-04 |
| ETP-fw | CTUe | 4.54e+00 | 1.13e-01 | 3.22e-01 | 3.93e-02 | 6.37e-02 | 2.81e-03 | 6.53e-02 | -1.98e-02 |
| HTP-c | CTUh | 9.15e-09 | 2.03e-10 | 5.73e-10 | 8.29e-11 | 1.15e-10 | 5.92e-12 | 8.80e-11 | -2.36e-11 |
| HTP-nc | CTUh | 1.48e-08 | 3.14e-10 | 9.98e-10 | 3.76e-11 | 1.77e-10 | 2.69e-12 | 8.58e-11 | -3.52e-11 |
| SQP | dimensionless | 5.69e+00 | 4.78e-01 | 4.21e-01 | 1.94e-02 | 2.70e-01 | 1.39e-03 | 9.39e-01 | -3.21e-02 |

**PM**: Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions , **IRP**: Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 , **ETP-fw**: Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems , **HTP-c**: Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans - cancer effects , **HTP-nc**: Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans - non-cancer effects , **SQP**: Potential Soil quality index . **IRP**: 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. **ETP-fw**, **HTP-c**, **HTP-nc** and **SQP**: 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 experienced with these indicators.

## Use of resources

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERE | MJ | 1.20e+00 | 7.55e-03 | 3.13e-01 | 1.70e-03 | 4.27e-03 | 1.21e-04 | 4.43e-03 | -1.61e-02 |
| PERM | MJ | 3.83e-01 | 0.00e+00 | -1.21e-01 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | -2.42e-02 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 |
| PERT | MJ | 1.58e+00 | 7.55e-03 | 1.92e-01 | 1.70e-03 | 4.27e-03 | -2.41e-02 | 4.43e-03 | -1.61e-02 |
| PENRE | MJ | 1.38e+01 | 4.76e-01 | 9.83e-01 | 2.77e-01 | 2.69e-01 | 1.98e-02 | 4.78e-01 | -1.31e-01 |
| PENRM | MJ | 6.17e-01 | 0.00e+00 | -3.95e-01 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | -1.91e-02 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 |
| PENRT | MJ | 1.44e+01 | 4.76e-01 | 5.89e-01 | 2.77e-01 | 2.69e-01 | 6.70e-04 | 4.78e-01 | -1.31e-01 |
| SM | kg | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 3.46e-01 |
| RSF | 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 |
| NRSF | 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 |
| FW | $m^3$ | 4.98e-03 | 6.92e-05 | 3.63e-03 | 1.80e-05 | 3.91e-05 | 1.29e-06 | 4.95e-04 | -5.17e-04 |

**PERE**: Primary energy resources - renewable: use as energy carrier , **PERM**: Primary energy resources - renewable: used as raw materials , **PERT**: Primary energy resources - renewable: total , **PENRE**: Primary energy resources - non-renewable: use as energy carrier , **PENRM**: Primary energy resources - non-renewable: used as raw materials , **PENRT**: Primary energy resources - non-renewable: total , **SM**: Use of secondary material , **RSF**: Renewable secondary fuels , **NRSF**: Non-renewable secondary fuels , **FW**: Net use of fresh water

## Waste flows

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HWD | 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 |
| NHWD | kg | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 7.00e-02 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 3.11e+00 | 0.00e+00 |
| RWD | 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 |

**HWD**: Hazardous waste disposed , **NHWD**: Non hazardous waste disposed , **RWD**: Radioactive waste disposed

## Output flows

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CRU | 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 |
| MFR | kg | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 3.46e-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 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 |
| EEE | MJ | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 2.78e-02 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 |
| EET | MJ | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 5.70e-02 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 | 0.00e+00 |

**CRU**: Components for re-use , **MFR**: Materials for recycling , **MER**: Materials for energy recovery , **EEE**: Exported electrical energy , **EET**: Exported thermal energy

| Name | Value | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Biogenic carbon content in product | 5.94e-03 | kg C |
| Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging | 3.94e-03 | kg C |

## Additional requirements

### Greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity in the manufacturing phase

Electricity consumption in the manufacturing phase is composed from the sources below. This EPD follows the market-based approach.

| Approach | Electricity | Quantity [kWh] | Emission Factor [kg $CO_2$e/kWh] |
|---|---|---|---|
| market-based | ecoinvent: electricity, low voltage, residual mix (DE) | 0.14 | 0.84 |
| ( location-based ) | ( ecoinvent: market for electricity, low voltage (DE) ) | ( 0.14 ) | ( 0.43 ) |

Rows marked with () are provided for reference and not used in the assessment.

### Dangerous substances

The product contains no hazardous substances given by the REACH Candidate List or the Norwegian Priority List.

## Additional environmental information

### Secondary content

The product contains 0 % secondary material. Secondary material includes recycled, recovered and by-product content.

### Additional environmental impact indicators required in NPCR Part A for construction products

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GWP-IOBC | kg $CO_2$-eq. | 1.01e+00 | 3.17e-02 | 6.62e-02 | 2.12e-02 | 1.79e-02 | 1.52e-03 | 1.95e-02 | -8.35e-03 |

**GWP-IOBC**: Global Warming Potential - Instantaneous oxidation of biogenic carbon

## Bibliography


| | |
|---|---|
| CEN/TR 15941:2010 | Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Methodology for selection and use of generic data |
| EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 | Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products |
| EN 15942:2022-04 | Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Communication format business-to-business |
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