Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025

Gunnebo AFL Compact
Gunnebo Entrance Control Ltd

EDP number HUB-5565
Published on 27.02.2026, last updated on 27.02.2026, valid until 26.02.2031

ECO PLATFORM EPD VERIFIED

One Click LCA

EPD Hub

GUNNEBO® Entrance Control

General Information

Manufacturer	
Manufacturer	Gunnebo Entrance Control Ltd
Address	The Gate House, Ashdown Business Park, Michael Way, Maresfield, Uckfield, East Sussex, TN22 2DU, United Kingdom
Contact details	sustainability.ec@gunnebo.com
Website	https://www.gunneboentrancecontrol.com/

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 1.2, 24 Mar 2025 Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019-14 Construction products version 1.2.5 UN CPC code > 42999 Metal goods n.e.c., include “automatic door closers of base metal”
Sector	Electrical product
Category of EPD	Third party verified EPD
Parent EPD number	-
Scope of the EPD	Cradle to gate with options, A4, A5, B6, and modules C1-C4, D
EPD author	Gunnebo Entrance Control Ltd
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: ☐ Internal verification ☑ External verification
EPD verifier	Yazan Badour, as authorized verifier acting for EPD HUB Limited

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	AFL Compact (AFL-C)
Additional labels	-
Product reference	-
Place(s) of raw material origin	China, Europe
Place of Production	Gunnebo Security (CHINA) Co. LTD, Ground Floor, Building B2, Plainvim (Kunshan).Science & Industries No.555, Dujuan Road, Kunshan, 215301 JIANGSU, China.
Place(s) of installation and use	Global (Europe, MEA, APAC, USA)
Period for data	Calendar Year 2024
Averaging in EPD	No averaging
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3 (%)	-%
A1-A3 Specific data (%)	1.35

Environmental Data Summary	
Declared unit	1 unit of entrance control system (2 lanes)
Declared unit mass	239.45 kg
Mass of packaging	34.88 kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 (kgCO2e)	6750
GWP-total, A1-A3 (kgCO2e)	6700
Secondary material, inputs (%)	49.3
Secondary material, outputs (%)	70.6
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	27800
Net freshwater use, A1-A3 (m3)	59

Product and Manufacturer

About the Manufacturer

Gunnebo Entrance Control is the world's leading specialist in entrance control solutions: security, speed gates and turnstiles. The company is part of the Swedish multinational Gunnebo Group, a leading designer and manufacturer of security solutions. Gunnebo Entrance Control manufactures indoor and outdoor turnstiles. The range of entrance control products offered is designed to create a secure environment, whether entering a company lobby, store, entertainment area, industrial zone, and subway station, or operating within sites with higher security requirements, such as airports, embassies, nuclear power plants and prisons.

Product-related or management system-related certifications:
ISO 9001:2015 – ISO 14001:2015 - ISO 45001:2018

Name and location of production site(s):

- Gunnebo Security (CHINA) Co. LTD, Ground Floor, Building B2, Plainvim (Kunshan).Science & Industries No.555, Dujuan Road, Kunshan, 215301 JIANGSU, China.

Product description

AFL Compact is a security boarding gate designed for airport environments, but also suitable for ferry terminals, ports, railways or any mass transit environment where there is a need to direct passenger flow in one direction. Its compact design allows for placement into spaces where space is limited while supporting boarding pass screening and smooth passenger processing. The system incorporates advanced sensor technology and configurable interface options to meet varying operational requirements. While AFL Compact can be configured for any number of lanes, the accompanying EPD document is specifically based on a two-lane configuration with a standard reader.

The scenario assumes the product is used uninterrupted every day for 10 years: standby mode 22.54W and 63.01W

The product under study is a two-lane configuration motorized swing-open compact eGate fit with a standard OEM reader for automatic boarding pass or biometric access control with the model under investigation as AFL Compact. The same product is available in varying dimensions.

Application: eGate for boarding, lounge access and terminal access. For example, entry into a terminal by scanning a boarding pass or biometric entry.

Security features:

- Passage and fraud detection
- Adjustable tailgating sensitivity
- Configurable lane widths to accommodate wide lane access
- Manual Control options
- Dynamic lighting for intuitive guidance
- Significantly reduced gap between wings and floor to prevent crawl under

UN CPC code:

42999 Metal goods n.e.c., include "automatic door closers of base metal"

Geographical scope:

For the production process, the country considered in the study was China, where the manufacturing plant is located.
The product is distributed worldwide.

Further information can be found at https://www.gunneboentrancecontrol.com/.

Electrical Data & Conditions of Use

Power Supply	Power Rating	Logic Voltage	Fire Signal	Operating Temperature	IP	Interface Options
115/230Vac 50/60Hz	250VA peak 50VA standby	24V DC	Input for voltage free contact	0°C to + 50°C RH 95%	IP42 excluding slots for peripheral devices	Yes

Dimensions

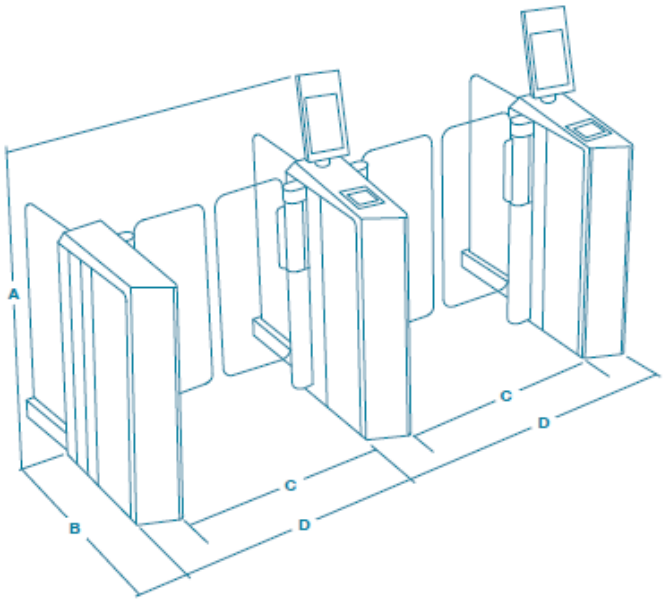
Height	Passage Width	Structural Width
928	500 -1500	1000 - 2000

Dimensions in (mm). More options available on request

Installation & Maintenance

Product Delivery	Application	Site Preparation[1]	Cabling & Conduits[2]	Control Board Location	Systems Integration[5]	Systems Integration[5]	Maintenance Access	MTTR[3]	MCBF[4]
Semi - Preassem-Bled.	Indoor	Flat & level finished floor +/- 5mm	Through the ground	Main Cabinet	Digital interface I/O RS232	Settings programmable via parameters	Cabinet access	Less than 30 minutes	10 Million

It is the customer's responsibility to ensure the structural integrity and strength of the installation location.
Data provided is for information only, please refer to your usual Gunnebo Customer Service contact in order to prepare the installation site.



Gunnebo Compact AFL-C Double Lane

Product Raw Material Main Composition

Raw material category	Amount, mass %	**Material origin**
Metals	76.54	China
Minerals	10.99	China
Fossil materials	12.47	China, EU
Bio-based materials	0	-

Biogenic Carbon Content

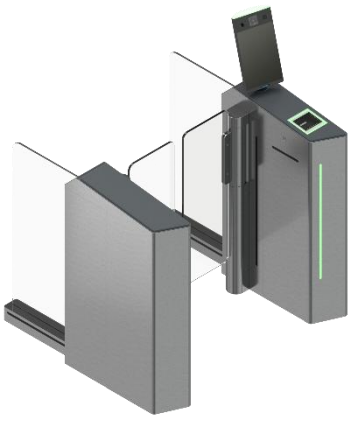
Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate	-
Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	0
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	16.06

Functional Unit and Service Life

Declared unit	1 unit of entrance control system (2 lanes)
Mass per declared unit	239.45 kg
Functional unit	-
Reference service life	10 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		User 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	X	ND	ND	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

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 entrance control system consists of several components: stainless steel casing, tempered glass leaf for wings, a motor, various sensors, switches, a power supply unit, etc. Materials that make up these components include steel, aluminum, copper, glass, plastics, etc. Most of the materials are sourced in China with a few components European manufactured, and the sensor board is sourced from Italy. The parts are assembled together into the finished product. The manufacturing process requires electricity for powering the production equipment. Wastewater treatment is also considered. Wooden pallet, plastic and steel screws are used as packaging materials for transporting the entrance control system to the dedicated marketplaces.

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

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.

Average distance of transportation from production plant to the customer is calculated based on the assumption of proportional mass by the transportation distance which as situationally by road for factory to port and port to estimated destination and by sea for port to port with Port of Ningbo-Zhoushano as the Port of origin using https://www.searates.com/services/distances-time/. Road distances were assumed to be completed by lorry calculating average distance from plant to site. Vehicle capacity utilization volume factor is assumed to be 1 which means full load. In reality, it may vary but as role of transportation emissions in total results is small, the variety in load is assumed to be negligible. For sea freight via a container ship- average sea distances from the port to the country port of destination. To be conservative, empty returns are included in this study as implemented through an average load factor in the Ecoinvent transport datapoints. Transportation does not cause losses as product is packaged properly.

A Typical installation scenario involves the following steps

1. The site will be measured and checked to relevant layout drawings, after which the floor will be marked to suit position of units and installed cabling will be checked to ensure suitability and position of conduits and ducts.
2. Units will be positioned and through drilled to the floor (Drilling equipment is battery powered).
3. The cabinets and its components will be secured to the floor and levelled, and the cables connected before the nuts are tightened.
4. Electrical connections are made to mains power and access control systems.
5. Units are energized, programmed and commissioned at which the energy consumption is considered to be that of product in use.
6. Installation waste from packaging is then disposed of.
    a. For example, a unit of the AFL-Compact sold in the United Kingdom – we assume the following for 2024:

- Steel is recycled due to the high recycling rate in the UK in 2023 of 76.3%.
- PE bag is disposed in landfill due to the lower recycling rates for plastics of 51%.
- Wood is most likely disposed of via incineration or landfill other means due to low recycling rates of 42.4%.

https://gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data/uk-statistics-on-waste#packaging-waste

Environmental impacts from installation into the building include generation of waste packaging materials (A5) and release of biogenic carbon dioxide from wooden pallet.

Product Use and Maintenance (B1-B7)

The use phase is included in the assessment with a predefined scenario. The scenario assumes the product is used uninterrupted every day for 10 years: standby mode (22.55W) and working mode (63.01W). Formula used to calculate use phase over lifetime: In Operation Consumption + Standby Consumption x 2 (for a double lane configuration).

* Operation Consumption = time in use in hours x in use power consumption (W) /1000.

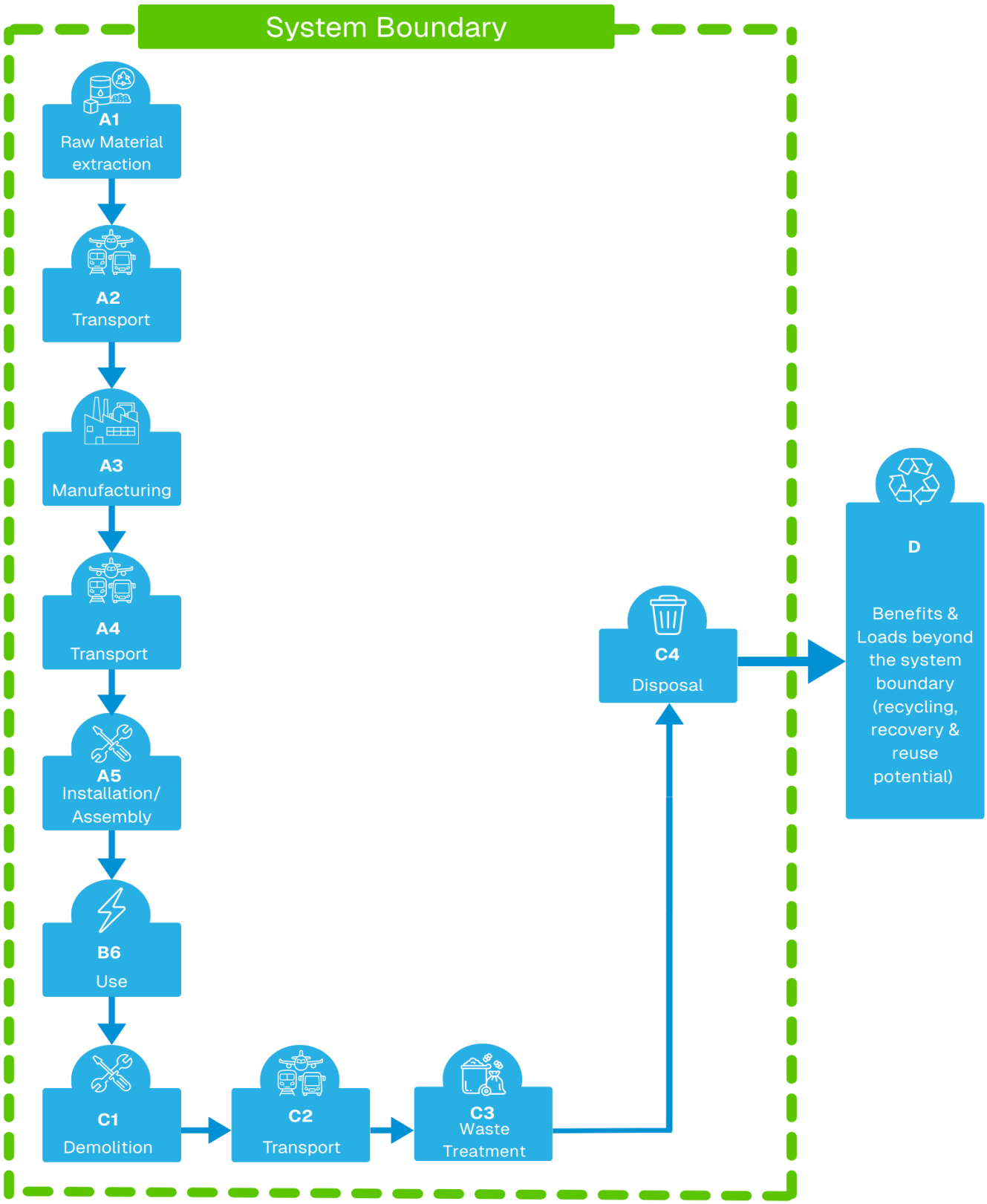
* Standby Consumption = time in standby in hours x standby power consumption (W) / 1000.

* The measurement of the motor's electrical power was obtained from internal lab tests conducted according to standards: IEC 60335-1:2012; IEC 60335-2-103:2005, IEC 62301:2011. Air, soil, and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

Product End of Life (C1-C4, D)

The disassembly of the product is assumed to be done by a power tool which is battery powered, the same as in installation. It is assumed that the different waste materials are collected separately and transported to a waste treatment facility. Transportation distance to waste treatment plant is assumed to be 50km for landfill, 100km for incineration and 250km for recycling and the transportation method is assumed to be lorry (C2). The end-of -life scenario is structured according to the recommended default waste treatment options in EN 50693, with global scenarios taken into consideration per material type according to publicly available research. Module C3 accounts for energy and resource inputs for sorting and treating of materials for recycling. Landfilled materials are included in module C4. Due to the material recovery potential of the product, and material and energy recovery potential of its packaging, recycled raw materials lead to avoided virgin material production and the energy recovered from incineration replaces electricity and heat from primary sources. Benefits and loads from incineration and recycling are included in Module D.

System diagram



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, and manufacturing waste 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	Allocated by mass or volume
Manufacturing energy and waste	Allocated by mass or volume

Product & Manufacturing sites Grouping

Type of grouping	No averaging / grouping
Grouping method	Not applicable
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3	- %

There is no average result considered in this study since this EPD refers to one specific product produced in one production 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 v3.10.1 and One Click LCA databases as sources of environmental data. Allocation used in Ecoinvent 3.10.1 environmental data sources follow the methodology 'allocation, Cut-off, EN 15804+A2'.

Environmental Impact Data

Core Environmental Impact Indicators – EN 15804+A2

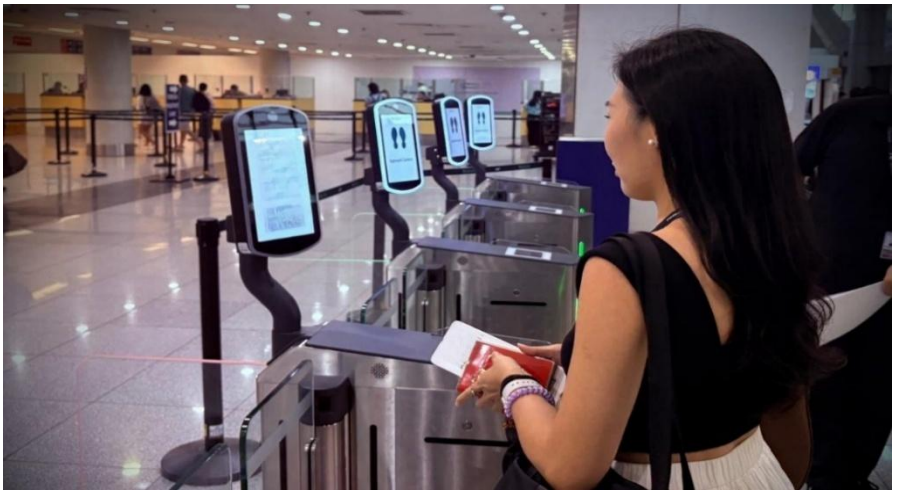
Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP – total[1])	kg CO2e	6.65E+03	2.12E+00	4.58E+01	6.70E+03	4.19E+01	1.21E+00	1.65E+03	0.00E+00	8.78E+00	1.86E+01	2.38E+00	-6.11E+02
GWP – fossil	kg CO2e	6.64E+03	2.12E+00	1.05E+02	6.75E+03	4.18E+01	1.21E+00	1.65E+03	0.00E+00	8.77E+00	1.86E+01	2.38E+00	-6.02E+02
GWP – biogenic	kg CO2e	4.09E-02	2.03E-05	-5.89E+01	-5.89E+01	7.25E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-8.89E+00
GWP – LULUC	kg CO2e	1.20E+01	9.40E-04	3.20E-02	1.20E+01	2.17E-02	6.32E-04	5.05E+00	0.00E+00	3.88E-03	5.13E-04	3.78E-04	-3.70E-01
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC-11e	3.68E-04	2.97E-08	2.11E-07	3.68E-04	6.05E-07	1.69E-08	3.03E-05	0.00E+00	1.23E-07	8.46E-09	1.67E-08	-2.90E-05
Acidification potential	mol H+e	5.06E+01	7.70E-03	1.80E-01	5.08E+01	9.63E-01	4.91E-03	9.68E+00	0.00E+00	2.92E-02	1.65E-02	4.51E-03	-2.53E+00
EP-freshwater[2])	kg Pe	8.75E+00	1.63E-04	5.89E-02	8.81E+00	1.79E-03	3.39E-04	1.53E+00	0.00E+00	6.82E-04	3.31E+00	6.20E-05	-7.30E-02
EP-marine	kg Ne	9.20E+00	2.44E-03	4.53E-02	9.24E+00	2.43E-01	1.08E-02	1.52E+00	0.00E+00	9.48E-03	5.83E-03	4.52E-02	-5.12E-01
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	9.80E+01	2.66E-02	4.90E-01	9.86E+01	2.69E+00	1.78E-02	1.36E+01	0.00E+00	1.03E-01	5.83E-02	1.87E-02	-5.66E+00
POCP ("smog")[3])	kgNMVOCe	2.96E+01	1.03E-02	1.46E-01	2.97E+01	7.47E-01	7.01E-03	4.48E+00	0.00E+00	4.07E-02	1.49E-02	7.02E-03	-2.39E+00
ADP-minerals & metals[4])	kg Sbe	2.10E+00	6.85E-06	1.66E-04	2.10E+00	5.94E-05	4.75E-06	2.22E-02	0.00E+00	2.88E-05	3.49E-06	1.16E-06	-4.58E-03
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	8.76E+04	2.97E+01	1.06E+03	8.87E+04	5.36E+02	1.65E+01	3.83E+04	0.00E+00	1.23E+02	7.26E+01	1.46E+01	-8.33E+03
Water use5)	m3e depr.	2.45E+03	1.38E-01	1.24E+01	2.46E+03	1.81E+00	3.69E-01	1.04E+03	0.00E+00	5.71E-01	1.02E+00	4.64E-01	-2.76E+02

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+2

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	4.23E-04	1.69E-07	2.66E-06	4.26E-04	1.96E-06	1.07E-07	3.45E-05	0.00E+00	6.96E-07	1.85E-07	1.03E-07	-3.87E-05
Ionizing radiation[6])	kBq U235e	7.21E+02	2.40E-02	9.63E-01	7.22E+02	3.04E-01	2.12E-02	1.06E+03	0.00E+00	9.96E-02	2.04E-02	1.10E-02	-1.56E+01
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	7.75E+05	4.65E+00	8.69E+02	7.76E+05	4.95E+01	1.37E+01	5.84E+03	0.00E+00	1.95E+01	1.14E+02	2.27E+02	-1.97E+04
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	4.99E-06	3.60E-10	5.88E-08	5.05E-06	8.39E-09	2.30E-10	5.56E-07	0.00E+00	1.49E-09	5.34E-08	2.15E-10	-2.61E-06
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	2.29E-04	1.85E-08	2.27E-07	2.29E-04	1.90E-07	1.36E-08	2.88E-05	0.00E+00	7.70E-08	9.78E-08	2.49E-08	-2.20E-05
SQP[7])	-	3.38E+04	1.81E+01	1.49E+03	3.54E+04	1.80E+02	2.22E+01	8.52E+03	0.00E+00	7.35E+01	2.69E+01	3.29E+01	-1.07E+03

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	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy[8])	MJ	1.18E+04	4.05E-01	1.49E+02	1.20E+04	4.99E+00	-4.75E+02	1.05E+04	0.00E+00	1.69E+00	2.18E+00	1.79E-01	-4.92E+02
Renew. PER as material	MJ	3.88E+00	0.00E+00	3.30E+02	3.34E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-4.79E-01	-3.40E+00	7.30E+01
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	1.18E+04	4.05E-01	4.79E+02	1.23E+04	4.99E+00	-4.75E+02	1.05E+04	0.00E+00	1.69E+00	1.70E+00	-3.22E+00	-4.19E+02
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	8.71E+04	2.97E+01	1.04E+03	8.81E+04	5.36E+02	4.70E+00	3.83E+04	0.00E+00	1.23E+02	-2.45E+02	-7.68E+02	-9.12E+03
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	5.59E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.59E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-1.45E+02	-4.14E+02	9.64E+01
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	8.76E+04	2.97E+01	1.04E+03	8.87E+04	5.36E+02	4.70E+00	3.83E+04	0.00E+00	1.23E+02	-3.89E+02	-1.18E+03	-9.02E+03
Secondary materials	kg	1.18E+02	1.33E-02	7.50E-01	1.19E+02	2.48E-01	7.03E-03	6.34E+00	0.00E+00	5.53E-02	1.35E+02	4.62E-03	1.71E-01
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	9.16E-01	1.68E-04	1.15E-02	9.28E-01	1.20E-03	1.19E-04	5.06E-02	0.00E+00	7.04E-04	4.24E-04	9.35E-05	2.94E-02
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	1.21E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.21E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-2.86E-03
Use of net fresh water	m3	5.82E+01	3.93E-03	8.31E-01	5.90E+01	4.83E-02	-1.03E-01	3.31E+01	0.00E+00	1.63E-02	8.21E-03	-1.52E-01	-7.48E+00

8) PER = Primary energy resources.

End of Life – Waste

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	kg	1.44E+03	5.16E-02	1.68E+01	1.45E+03	7.64E-01	3.82E-02	9.69E+01	0.00E+00	2.15E-01	3.97E-01	2.19E-02	-6.43E-01
Non-hazardous waste	kg	2.53E+04	9.64E-01	6.84E+01	2.54E+04	1.16E+01	7.53E+01	7.50E+03	0.00E+00	4.02E+00	1.28E+01	1.12E+02	-3.70E+01
Radioactive waste	kg	3.12E-01	5.88E-06	1.63E-03	3.13E-01	7.41E-05	5.17E-06	2.72E-01	0.00E+00	2.44E-05	4.35E-04	2.70E-06	-2.05E-02

End of Life – Output Flows

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	4.88E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.88E-05	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	1.94E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.94E-02	0.00E+00	6.32E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.63E+02	0.00E+00	-1.48E-02
Materials for energy rec	kg	2.75E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.75E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.67E+00	0.00E+00	-1.07E-10
Exported energy	MJ	4.25E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.25E-02	0.00E+00	8.60E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.55E+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	3.79E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.77E+01	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	4.81E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.78E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Environmental Impacts – EN 15804+A1, CML

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Pot.	kg CO2e	6.71E+03	2.11E+00	1.05E+02	6.82E+03	4.17E+01	2.82E+00	1.65E+03	0.00E+00	8.73E+00	1.85E+01	2.29E+00	-6.03E+02
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC-11e	4.11E-04	2.37E-08	2.04E-07	4.12E-04	4.81E-07	1.36E-08	2.53E-05	0.00E+00	9.80E-08	8.50E-09	1.34E-08	-3.80E-05
Acidification	kg SO2e	4.13E+01	5.92E-03	1.44E-01	4.14E+01	7.68E-01	3.74E-03	8.25E+00	0.00E+00	2.24E-02	1.26E-02	3.34E-03	-2.61E+00
Eutrophication	kg PO43e	1.63E+01	1.36E-03	3.74E-01	1.67E+01	8.79E-02	1.59E-03	1.07E+00	0.00E+00	5.45E-03	2.52E-03	2.58E-03	-1.86E-01
POCP ("smog")	kg C2H4e	2.80E+00	5.07E-04	1.14E-02	2.81E+00	3.91E-02	6.56E-04	4.49E-01	0.00E+00	2.01E-03	7.90E-04	5.67E-04	-3.47E-01
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	2.09E+00	6.69E-06	1.65E-04	2.09E+00	5.83E-05	4.67E-06	2.22E-02	0.00E+00	2.81E-05	3.04E-06	1.12E-06	-4.57E-03
ADP-fossil	MJ	7.59E+04	2.93E+01	9.63E+02	7.69E+04	5.31E+02	1.62E+01	1.97E+04	0.00E+00	1.21E+02	7.31E+01	1.44E+01	-8.29E+03

Environmental Impacts – GWP-GHG – The International EPD System EN 15804+A1, CML

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG[9)]	kg CO2e	6.65E+03	2.12E+00	1.05E+02	6.76E+03	4.19E+01	1.21E+00	1.65E+03	0.00E+00	8.78E+00	1.86E+01	2.38E+00	-6.02E+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 - CH4 fossil, CH4 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 CO2 is set to zero.

Scenario Documentation

Data Sources:

Installation scenario documentation - A5 (Installation waste)

1. Treatment of waste wood, untreated, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 28.05 kg
2. Wood chipping, industrial residual wood, stationary electric chipper, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 4.95 kg
3. Treatment of scrap steel, inert material landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.236 kg
4. Sorting and pressing of iron scrap, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 1.339 kg
5. Exported Energy: Thermal, Ecoinvent, 0.481 MJ
6. Treatment of waste polyethylene, municipal incineration, Ecoinvent, 0.057 kg
7. Treatment of waste polyethylene, for recycling, unsorted, sorting, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 0.027 kg
8. Treatment of waste polyethylene, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.216 kg
9. Exported Energy: Electricity, Ecoinvent, 0.379 MJ

Use stages scenario documentation - C1-C4 (Data source)

1. Treatment of scrap steel, inert material landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.00651 kg
2. Exported Energy: Electricity, Ecoinvent, 37.41 mj
3. Exported Energy: Thermal, Ecoinvent, 47.402 mj
4. Exported Energy: Electricity, Ecoinvent, 0.0108 mj
5. Exported Energy: Thermal, Ecoinvent, 0.0137 mj
6. Exported Energy: Electricity, Ecoinvent, 0.259 mj
7. Exported Energy: Thermal, Ecoinvent, 0.328 mj
8. Exported Energy: Electricity, Ecoinvent, 0.0506 mj
9. Exported Energy: Thermal, Ecoinvent, 0.0641 mj
10. Scrap, collection & sorting (Iron and glass), Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 1.733 kg
11. Treatment of scrap steel, inert material landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.975 kg
12. Scrap, collection & sorting (Iron and glass), Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 0.388 kg
13. Treatment of scrap steel, inert material landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.218 kg
14. Scrap, collection & sorting (Iron and glass), Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 0.0485 kg
15. Scrap, collection & sorting (Iron and glass), Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 4.546 kg
16. Treatment of scrap steel, inert material landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.802 kg
17. Scrap, collection & sorting (Iron and glass), Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 148.373 kg
18. Treatment of scrap steel, inert material landfill, Ecoinvent, 26.183 kg
19. Treatment of waste plastic, mixture, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.00651 kg
20. Treatment of waste glass sheet, sorting plant, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 5.525 kg
21. Treatment of waste glass, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 20.784 kg
22. Treatment of waste plastic, mixture, municipal incineration, Ecoinvent, Materials for energy recovery, 5.623 kg
23. Treatment of waste polyethylene, for recycling, unsorted, sorting, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 2.663 kg
24. Treatment of waste plastic, mixture, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 21.307 kg
25. Treatment of waste rubber, unspecified, municipal incineration, Ecoinvent, Materials for energy recovery, 0.00163 kWh
26. Treatment of waste polyethylene, for recycling, unsorted, sorting, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 7.7E-4 kg
27. Treatment of waste plastic, mixture, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.00616 kg
28. Treatment of waste polyurethane, municipal incineration, Ecoinvent, Materials for energy recovery, 0.0389 kWh
29. Treatment of waste polyethylene, for recycling, unsorted, sorting, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 0.0184 kg
30. Treatment of waste plastic, mixture, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.147 kg
31. Treatment of waste plastic, mixture, municipal incineration, Ecoinvent, Materials for energy recovery, 0.0076 kg
32. Treatment of waste polyethylene, for recycling, unsorted, sorting, Ecoinvent, Materials for recycling, 0.0036 kg
33. Treatment of waste plastic, mixture, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.0288 kg
34. Treatment of waste aluminium, sanitary landfill, Ecoinvent, 0.0153 kg

Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

Scenario Parameter	Value
Electricity data source and quality	Electricity China, China, Ecoinvent
Electricity CO2e/MJ	0.19
District heating data source and quality	-
District heating CO2e/kWh	-

Transport scenario documentation A4

Scenario Parameter	Value
Fuel and vehicle type. Eg, electric truck, diesel powered truck	Transport, freight Lorry >32 metric ton, EURO 5, World and Transport, freight, Sea, Container Ship, World
Average transport distance, km	Average Sea Distance – 15218.87 km Average Road Distance – 488.65 km
Capacity utilization (including empty return)%	50%
Bulk Density of transported products	-
Volume capacity utilization factor	1

Installation scenario documentation A5

Scenario Parameter	Value
Ancillary materials for installation specified by material / kg or units as appropriate	-
Water use / m3	-
Other Resource use / kg	-
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation /kg	Wood crate: 33kg PE: 0.3kg Low-alloyed steel screws: 0.78kg Steel with Zinc plating washers & nuts: 0.794kg
Output materials as result of waste processing at the building site e.g. collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal / kg	% are for recycling, incineration w. energy recovery and landfill respectively (as per global EOL rates): Wood Pallet/ Crate: 15%, 0%, 85% PE: 9%, 19%, 72% Steel: 85%, 0%, 72%
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water / kg	-

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

Scenario Parameter	Value
Ancillary materials specified by material / kg or units as appropriate	n/a
Net fresh water consumption / m3	n/a
Type of energy carrier, e.g. electricity, natural gas, district heating /kWh	Electricity. kWh
Power of output equipment / kW	In Use Mode – 0.0630148kW Standy Mode – 0.02254635kW
Characteristic performance, e.g. energy efficiency, emissions, variation of performance with capacity utilization, etc.	-
Further assumptions for scenario development, eg frequency and period of use, number of occupants	Unit is used over 10 years with 1 million cycles before failure declared in the product data sheet and worst case scenario of 2s open and close.

End of life scenario documentation C1-C4 (output flows)

Scenario Parameter	Value
Collection process – kg collected separately	n/a
Collection process- kg collected with mixed waste	n/a
Recovery process – kg for re-use	-
Recovery process – kg for recycling	163.2992
Recovery process – kg for energy recovery	5.6709
Disposal (total) – kg for final deposition	70.4804
Scenario assumptions e.g. transportation	Transported 250km for recycling, 100km for incineration and 50km for landfill by Lorry.

Interpretation of LCA results

The material supply (Module A1) has the biggest share in most of the impact categories, along with module A3 manufacturing. This can be explained with the acquisition and processing of resources, which needs various machines, energy and fuels. Energy use in the manufacturing process (A3) is also a significant contributor. The top 3 contributing materials were electronic components and chromium steel. The product use phase (B6) has the second biggest share of the lifecycle of the product due to its electricity use over 10 years. Raw Transport of raw materials to the factory in module A2, and the transport of the product to the building (or a warehouse) in A4) are of smaller significance. The ancillary materials are negligible for the results due to their small amounts. End-of-life processing of the packaging materials (A5) and the product itself (C1-C4) makes up a small share in the results. The recycling and incineration potential of the materials lead to replacing virgin raw materials and energy, and these benefits are shown in the calculations for module D.

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

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 15802+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 authorized verifier acting for EPD HUB Limited

27.02.2026

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