ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025

RMF Eco Range Reclaimed Raised Access Floor Panels, 600mm x 600mm
Raised Modular Flooring

EPD HUB, HUB-5059
Published on 23.01.2026, last updated on 23.01.2026, valid until 23.01.2031

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer	Raised Modular Flooring
Address	Unit 23 St Mary's Road, Sydenham Industrial Estate, Leamington Spa, CV31 1PR
Contact details	info@rmf-services.co.uk
Website	https://www.rmf-services.co.uk

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	Construction 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	Dominic Wintie, Mainer Associates
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: ☐ Internal verification ☑ External verification
EPD verifier	Imane Uald Lamkaddam 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	RMF Eco Range Reclaimed Raised Access Floor Panels, 600mm x 600mm
Additional labels	-
Product reference	RMF Eco Range
Place(s) of raw material origin	United Kingdom
Place of production	Unit 23 St Mary's Road, Sydenham Industrial Estate, Leamington Spa, CV31 1PR, United Kingdom
Place(s) of installation and use	United Kingdom
Period for data	September 2024 - Septemer 2025
Averaging in EPD	No grouping
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3 (%)	-
GTIN (Global Trade Item Number)	-
NOBB (Norwegian Building Product Database)	-
A1-A3 Specific data (%)	5,38

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

Declared unit	1 m2
Declared unit mass	27,8 kg
Mass of packaging	2,34kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 ($kgCO_2e$)	8,63
GWP-total, A1-A3 ($kgCO_2e$)	8,1
Secondary material, inputs (%)	0
Secondary material, outputs (%)	40,7
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	33,9
Net freshwater use, A1-A3 (m^3)	0,06

PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

RMF Installation and Services Limited was founded in 1989 as a raised flooring refurbishment operation. We have since grown to be a major contractor in the supply and installation of raised floors throughout Europe with a multi-million-pound turnover.
We are award winning specialists in the supply and installation of new and recycled raised access flooring, We have a fully warranted second user ECO-Range product which is always in stock and is suitable for CAT B fit out projects. We are the UK's largest raised floor recycling business and leading the way in raised floor reclamation, we are proud to form part of the circular economy.
We contract on a national basis with our team of dedicated contracts managers and installation colleagues, ensuring the same attention to detail from small projects to large alike.
We pride ourselves on forming successful long-term partnerships by delivering a friendly and efficient service, collaborative and non-adversarial approach to projects, this is testament to our on-going and award-winning company development and initiatives.
RMF work in collaboration with carefully sourced like-minded suppliers, we use materials which can be recycled or reconditioned, which are produced in an energy efficient manner and produce or create minimal harmful waste when disposed of.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The RMF Eco range has been available for over 10 years and is reused raised access floor panels, installed onto a new all steel pedestal understructure.

RMF work closely with strip out and demolition contractors where we advise on the correct removal to obtain raised flooring being stripped out of projects across the UK. All panels taken back are of original Medium Grade PSA performance.

Further information can be found at:
https://www.rmf-services.co.uk

PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

Raw material category	Amount, mass %	Material origin
Metals	25	United Kingdom
Minerals	-	-
Fossil materials	-	-
Bio-based materials	75	United Kingdom

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	-6,35
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	-0,147

FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

Declared unit	1 m2
Mass per declared unit	27,8 kg
Functional unit	1 m2
Reference service life	30 years

SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

The product does not contain any REACH SVHC substances in amounts greater than 0,1 % (1000 ppm).

PRODUCT LIFE-CYCLE

SYSTEM BOUNDARY

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

Product stage			Assembly stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries		
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D		
x	x	x	x	x	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	Recovery	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.
The first step involves travelling to the construction sites to collect and reclaim the panels. There is transported mass to RMF's facility accounts for the panels and the wooden pallets and metal strapping packaging. The Factory address is Unit 23 St Mary's Road, Sydenham Industrial Estate, Leamington Spa, CV31 1PR . From London this is 154km. For rest of UK we have applied a 120km. This is a weighted distance of: (154km x 70%) + (120km x 30%) = 142.8km weighted av. These then arrive to RMF's facility where they undergo visual inspection, and are transferred into spray booths where a solvent remover is applied to the panels. The panels receive undergo a cleaning process to remove surface contaminants before being stored at RMF's facility. The waste residues are then stored in drums and sent to a chemical waste facility in Manchester.
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.

The reclaimed panels are loaded onto Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) and stored using wooden pallets, metal banding, and strapped using a polyester strapping reel. The client distribution % is based on 70% London-based, which is 144km from the storage facility and the rest of UK at 30%, A default distance of 120km has been assumed for the rest of UK. This distsances and & weightings give a weighted average of 134km. For installation, once the panels arrive to site they are unloaded and installed manually and rest loosely on pedestal heads (loose lay). For the packaging materials, we have assumed these follow typical end of life waste routes. Whilst the wooden pallets are re-used, these are eventually disposed of, and therefore a typical end of life route has been applied.Specifically, typical European waste routes have been used for timber, plastic and steel due to a lack of detailed information regarding its end of life. We have also assumed a 50km default transport distance to waste facilities.

PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)

This EPD does not cover the use phase.
Air, soil, and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

C1 - Deconstruction
The RMF Panels can be deconstructed manually as they are loose lay and the system facilitates straightforward dissassembly without specialised equipment.
C2 – Transport
Post-deconstruction the steel components are transported to recycling and waste facilities. We have assumed a default 50km transport distance.
C3 & C4 – Waste Processing & Disposal
Steel components undergo sorting and processing. The galvanised steel is typically cleaned and prepared for melting, with zinc coatings managed appropriately. The processed steel is then ready for recycling. The rates used in this analysis reflect World Steel Stat typical recycling rates; 85% recycled and 15% sent to landfill. For the chipboard a typical End of Life waste route is also assumed with a proportion being shredded for biomas and incinerated.
The remaining 15% non-recycled steel is assumed to be sent to landfill. This is based on the World Steel Stat data disposal routes, which includes an 85% recycling and 15% landfill.

The end of life scenarios for the mdf particle board assume default rates from Eurostat and BuildLCA. These are: 50% incineration, 26% recycling, and 24% landfill.
Module D -
As RMF panels are already reclaimed / previously used panels, these are generally not recovered for further reuse in this assessment and only a very small proportion enters material recycling streams. For C3 we have assumed typical waste scenarios in the absence of data. For module D however, as the materials entering the system are already secondary, the module D calculation produces a disproportionately large net negative flow within the system boundary, and therefore could imply environmental burdens arising from recycling. Module D has thus been set to 0 for this product.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

Production Stage

A1 Reclaiming Raw Materials

Travelling to the construction sites to reclaim the raised modular panels.

A2 Transport

Reclaimed panels are transported on wooden pallets to RMF's servicing facility.

A3 Inspection and Preparation

Panels undergo visual inspection and preparation for cleaning.

Panels are hand cleaned to remove all previous carpet adhesive.

These are then stored at RMF's facility on wooden pallets with metal banding. The pallets are transported using a forklift.

A3 Waste

The waste residues are then stored in drums and sent to a chemical waste facility.

Construction Stage

A4 Transport to Site

The wooden pallet of panels is loaded onto a heavy goods vehicle (HGV) and transported to site.

A5 Site Installation

On site the panels are unloaded and installed manually, by hand, and rest loosely on the pedestal head.

A5 Waste

We have assumed the packaging materials will follow typical end of life waste routes.

The wooden pallets are re-used, these are eventually disposed of, and therefore applied a typical end of life route.

End of Life Stage

C1 Deconstruction

The panels can be deconstructed manually as they are loose lay and the system facilitates straightforward disassembly without specialised equipment.

C2 Transport

The steel components are transported by HGVs to recycling and waste facilities.

C3 Waste Processing

Steel components undergo sorting and processing. The galvanised steel is typically cleaned and prepared for melting, with zinc coatings managed appropriately. The processed steel is then ready for recycling. The rates used in this analysis reflect World Steel Stat typical recycling rates; 85% recycled and 15% sent to landfill. For the chipboard a typical End of Life waste route is also assumed with a proportion being shredded for biomass and incinerated.

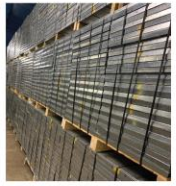
C4 Disposal

The remaining 15% non-recycled steel is assumed to be sent to landfill. This is based on the World Steel Stat data which applies a standard 15% landfill rate for steel.

D Beyond the Product Life Cycle

As RMF panels are already reclaimed / previously used panels, these are generally not recovered for further reuse in this assessment and only a very small proportion enters material recycling streams. (For C3 we have assumed typically waste scenarios in the absence of data.)

Please Note: As the materials entering the system are already secondary, the module D calculation produces a disproportionately large net negative flow within the system boundary and therefore could imply environmental burdens arising from recycling. Therefore, Module D excludes the benefits and loads from the product itself. The benefits and loads arising from this product in module D include the packaging only.



RAISED MODULAR FLOORING

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.

The following processes have been excluded form the assessment:
- The use of an electric bandsaw to cut the panels to size when on-site (A5). This has been excluded as it is not typical practice. This only occurs when a full panel does not fit the required spacing, usually around the edge of a floor plate.

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	Allocated by mass or volume
Ancillary materials	Allocated by mass or volume
Manufacturing energy and waste	Allocated by mass or volume

PRODUCT & MANUFACTURING SITES GROUPING

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

This EPD is product and factory specific.

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[1)]	kg CO_2e	4,88E-05	4,56E-01	7,64E+00	8,10E+00	0,00E+00	1,82E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,80E-01	1,57E+01	6,33E-02	-1,48E+00
GWP – fossil	kg CO_2e	4,46E-05	4,56E-01	8,17E+00	8,63E+00	0,00E+00	1,26E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,80E-01	3,33E-01	6,32E-02	-1,34E+00
GWP – biogenic	kg CO_2e	4,22E-06	3,02E-05	-5,38E-01	-5,38E-01	0,00E+00	5,60E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,75E-05	1,53E+01	-2,07E-06	-1,40E-01
GWP – LULUC	kg CO_2e	4,96E-08	2,04E-04	6,08E-03	6,29E-03	0,00E+00	7,85E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,02E-05	3,20E-04	3,97E-05	-2,15E-04
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC_{-11}e	4,77E-19	6,73E-09	1,48E-05	1,48E-05	0,00E+00	1,11E-09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,60E-09	4,23E-09	1,63E-09	-4,77E-09
Acidification potential	mol H^+e	9,19E-08	1,55E-03	3,42E-02	3,57E-02	0,00E+00	4,71E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	6,08E-04	3,45E-03	4,42E-04	-5,39E-03
EP-freshwater[2)]	kg Pe	4,85E-09	3,55E-05	2,83E-03	2,87E-03	0,00E+00	1,98E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,40E-05	1,88E-04	4,38E-05	-5,81E-04
EP-marine	kg Ne	4,41E-08	5,11E-04	7,02E-03	7,53E-03	0,00E+00	3,14E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,99E-04	1,28E-03	1,85E-03	-1,18E-03
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	2,75E-07	5,56E-03	7,14E-02	7,69E-02	0,00E+00	1,83E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,16E-03	1,28E-02	1,82E-03	-1,29E-02
POCP ("smog")[3)]	kg NMVOCe	7,28E-08	2,29E-03	3,57E-02	3,80E-02	0,00E+00	5,58E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,78E-04	3,43E-03	7,31E-04	-4,38E-03
ADP-minerals & metals[4)]	kg Sbe	7,19E-12	1,27E-06	6,26E-05	6,39E-05	0,00E+00	7,01E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	5,35E-07	9,87E-06	1,36E-07	-1,26E-05
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	6,60E-04	6,62E+00	1,27E+02	1,33E+02	0,00E+00	9,52E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,58E+00	4,07E+00	1,40E+00	-1,24E+01
Water use[5)]	m^3e depr.	5,73E-04	3,27E-02	2,37E+00	2,41E+00	0,00E+00	4,48E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,24E-02	3,94E-01	6,39E-03	-2,29E-01

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	0,00E+00	4,57E-08	4,72E-07	5,17E-07	0,00E+00	6,92E-09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,66E-08	4,12E-08	1,00E-08	-8,81E-08
Ionizing radiation[6)]	kBq U235e	0,00E+00	5,76E-03	4,22E-01	4,28E-01	0,00E+00	4,63E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,19E-03	4,01E-02	1,31E-03	3,61E-02
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	0,00E+00	9,36E-01	2,98E+01	3,07E+01	0,00E+00	8,28E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,81E-01	2,24E+00	6,06E-01	-3,25E+00
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	0,00E+00	7,53E-11	5,52E-09	5,60E-09	0,00E+00	9,38E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,00E-11	4,30E-10	1,82E-11	-2,16E-10
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	0,00E+00	4,28E-09	7,90E-08	8,33E-08	0,00E+00	3,35E-09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,65E-09	2,87E-08	1,36E-09	-1,06E-08
SQP[7)]	-	0,00E+00	6,66E+00	3,67E+01	4,34E+01	0,00E+00	1,63E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,21E+00	4,04E+00	3,21E+00	-3,99E+00

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

USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy[8)]	MJ	1,19E-04	9,07E-02	7,14E+00	7,23E+00	0,00E+00	-4,28E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,53E-02	-1,76E+02	-8,47E+01	9,46E-03
Renew. PER as material	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,01E+00	3,01E+00	0,00E+00	-3,01E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,21E+00
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	1,19E-04	9,07E-02	1,01E+01	1,02E+01	0,00E+00	-7,29E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,53E-02	-1,76E+02	-8,47E+01	1,22E+00
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	6,60E-04	6,62E+00	1,08E+02	1,15E+02	0,00E+00	-3,79E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,58E+00	4,07E+00	1,40E+00	-1,24E+01
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,82E+01	1,82E+01	0,00E+00	-1,82E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,10E-02
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	6,60E-04	6,62E+00	1,26E+02	1,33E+02	0,00E+00	-5,61E+01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,58E+00	4,07E+00	1,40E+00	-1,24E+01
Secondary materials	kg	0,00E+00	2,82E-03	3,32E-01	3,35E-01	0,00E+00	1,96E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,12E-03	5,91E-03	4,89E-04	7,16E-01
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	0,00E+00	3,58E-05	7,85E-03	7,88E-03	0,00E+00	3,55E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,42E-05	1,10E-04	9,25E-06	-1,08E-04
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	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
Use of net fresh water	m^3	4,18E-04	9,78E-04	5,40E-02	5,54E-02	0,00E+00	-6,97E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,67E-04	3,75E-03	-1,83E-02	-3,35E-03

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	1,23E-13	1,12E-02	1,73E+00	1,74E+00	0,00E+00	1,66E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,41E-03	8,16E-02	2,33E-03	-4,32E-01
Non-hazardous waste	kg	1,21E-04	2,07E-01	2,99E+01	3,01E+01	0,00E+00	2,37E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,21E-02	1,13E+01	2,48E+01	-3,46E+00
Radioactive waste	kg	1,46E-08	1,41E-06	1,05E-04	1,07E-04	0,00E+00	1,18E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	5,36E-07	1,03E-05	3,21E-07	9,44E-06

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	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,36E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,90E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy rec	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,42E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,22E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,90E+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	2,61E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,06E+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	3,61E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,83E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Pot.	kg CO_2e	0,00E+00	4,53E-01	8,12E+00	8,58E+00	0,00E+00	1,27E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,79E-01	3,31E-01	3,50E-01	-1,33E+00
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC_{-11}e	0,00E+00	5,37E-09	9,87E-06	9,87E-06	0,00E+00	9,06E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,08E-09	3,49E-09	1,30E-09	-5,14E-09
Acidification	kg SO_2e	0,00E+00	1,19E-03	2,81E-02	2,93E-02	0,00E+00	3,52E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,65E-04	2,61E-03	3,27E-04	-4,35E-03
Eutrophication	kg PO_4^3e	0,00E+00	2,89E-04	2,44E-02	2,47E-02	0,00E+00	1,18E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,13E-04	6,58E-04	2,41E-04	-7,85E-04
POCP (“smog”)	kg C_2H_4e	0,00E+00	1,06E-04	2,93E-03	3,04E-03	0,00E+00	3,70E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,15E-05	1,78E-04	8,92E-05	-6,64E-04
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	7,19E-12	1,24E-06	6,20E-05	6,32E-05	0,00E+00	6,87E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	5,22E-07	9,79E-06	1,32E-07	-1,26E-05
ADP-fossil	MJ	6,60E-04	6,53E+00	1,20E+02	1,26E+02	0,00E+00	8,72E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,54E+00	3,38E+00	1,38E+00	-1,31E+01

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[9)]	kg CO_2e	4,46E-05	4,56E-01	8,18E+00	8,63E+00	0,00E+00	1,26E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,80E-01	3,33E-01	6,33E-02	-1,34E+00

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 – CH4 fossil, CH4 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 CO2 is set to zero.

SCENARIO DOCUMENTATION

DATA SOURCES

Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Electricity data source and quality	Electricity, low voltage, residual mix (Reference product: electricity, low voltage)
Electricity kg CO2e/kWh	0.45
District heating data source and quality	-
District heating kg CO2e/MJ	-
Fuel input	-
Fuel input kg CO2e/MJ	-

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	1

Installation scenario documentation - A5 (Installation waste)

Scenario parameter	Value
Ancillary materials for installation (specified by material) / kg or other units as appropriate	-
Water use / m³	-
Other resource use / kg	-
Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process / kWh or MJ	-
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type) / kg	Wood: 0.301 kg Plastic: 0.961 kg Steel: 1.0851 kg
Output materials (specified by type) as result of waste processing at the building site e.g. collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal (specified by route) / kg	Wood: 32% recycling, 30% incineration w. energy, 38% landfill. EUROSTAT data for wood is used. Plastic: 40% recycling, 37% incineration w. energy, 23% landfill. EUROSTAT data for plastic is used. Metal: 81% recycling, 19% landfill. Average EU scenario for steel is used.
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water / kg	-

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

Scenario information	Value
Recovery process – kg for re-use	-
Recovery process – kg for recycling	11.32 kg
Recovery process – kg for energy recovery	10.42 kg
Recovery process – kg for final deposition	6.04 kg
Scenario assumptions	Transportation: 50km transport distance. The rates used in this analysis reflect World Steel Stat typical recycling rates; 85% recycled and 15% sent to landfill. For the chipboard a typical End of Life waste route is also assumed with a proportion being shredded for biomass and incineration (26% recycled, 50% energy recovery, 24% landfill).
Collection process – kg collected separately	-

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

Imane Uald Lamkaddam as an authorized verifier for EPD Hub Limited
23.01.2026