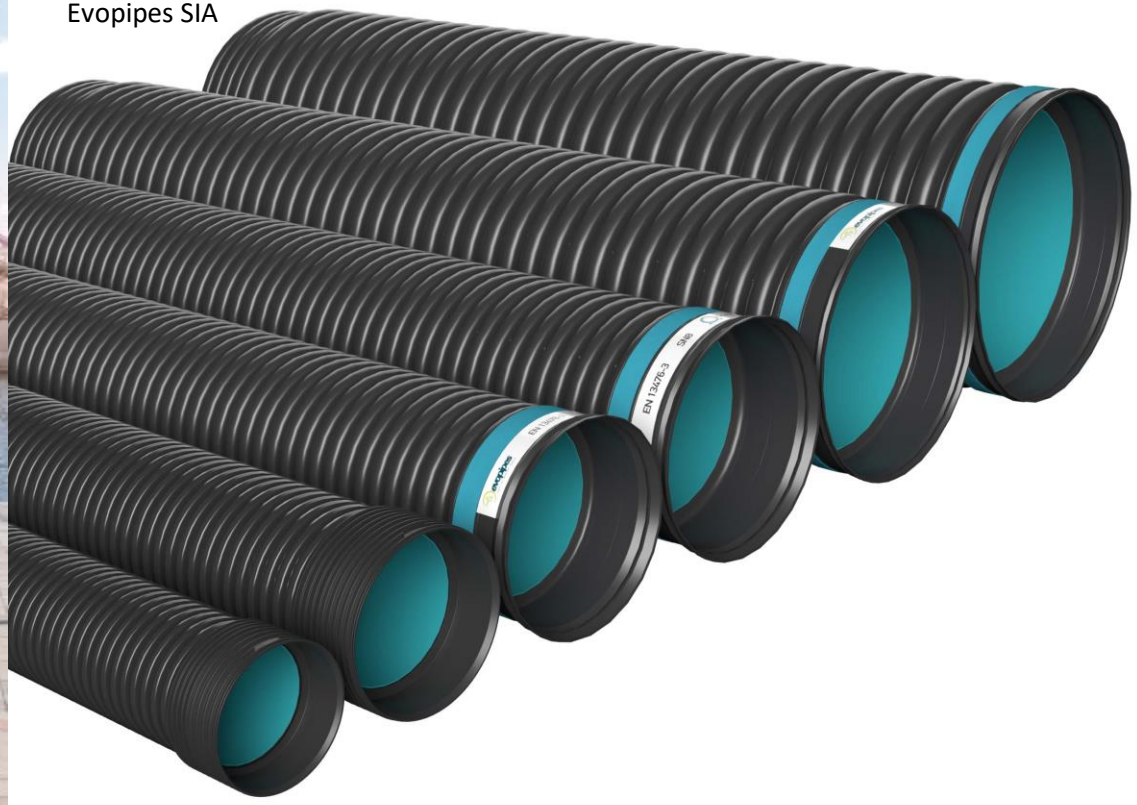
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025 / ISO 21930

GIGAPIPE PP pipe

Evopipes SIA



EPD HUB, HUB-0088

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Created with One Click LCA

GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer	Evopipes SIA
Address	Langervaldes street 2a, Jelgava
Contact details	info@evopipes.lv
Website	www.evopipes.lv

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 1.0, 1 Feb 2022
Sector	Construction product
Category of EPD	Third party verified EPD
Scope of the EPD	Cradle to gate with options, A4-A5, and modules C1-C4, D
EPD author	Inese Meldere, Alise Dude; Evopipes SIA
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: ☐ Internal certification ☑ External verification
EPD verifier	E.A as an authorized verifier acting for EPD Hub Limited

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	GIGAPIPE PP pipe
Additional labels	GIGAPIPE PP SN8 / SN16
Product reference	All products from groups No.305 (product number starts with 305).
Place of production	Latvia
Period for data	2021
Averaging in EPD	Multiple products
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3	<10 %

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

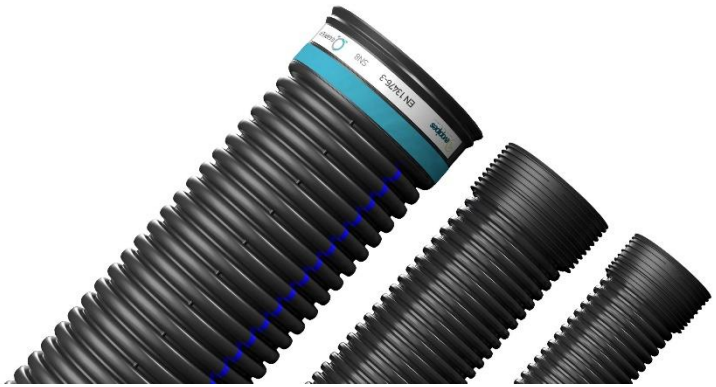
Declared unit	1 kg of pipe
Declared unit mass	1 kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 (kgCO2e)	2,18E0
GWP-total, A1-A3 (kgCO2e)	2,11E0
Secondary material, inputs (%)	4,5E-1
Secondary material, outputs (%)	0E0
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	8,47E0
Total water use, A1-A3 (m3e)	4,81E-3

PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

Evopipes is manufacturer of plastic pipe systems for electricity, telecom, water, wastewater and gas. Our production is based in Latvia, and we supply client's requests around the world.
Our main strategy is to design advanced pipeline products that increase work efficiency in the field of installing and exploiting pipe systems.
We are certified according to EN ISO 9001 Quality Management system, EN ISO 14001 Environmental Management system and EN ISO 50001 Energy Management system.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION



GIGAPIPE double-wall pipes, made from polypropylene (PP) designed for the construction of gravity sewer system infrastructure.
The design of the pipe consists of two layers with structured outer and smooth inner layer surface. The external side is corrugated, and the profile properties guarantee high mechanical strength (resistance to dynamic and static as well as point-type stresses impacting during exploitation) and impact resistance parameters. Smooth internal walls of the pipes ensure excellent hydraulic properties required for the pressure-free (natural gravity) systems.
GIGAPIPE pipes are suitable not only for all types (household, industrial and rainwater) of sewage systems but for e.g., construction of melioration systems for road, rail, port, dock, airport, etc. as well. Very well suited for the construction of main pipeline network for agricultural melioration systems. They are especially suited for constructing culverts for overcoming water barriers in road infrastructure.

EN 13476-3:2018 Plastics piping system for non-pressure underground drainage and sewer – Structured-wall piping systems of unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene (PE) – Part 3: Specifications for pipes and fittings with smooth internal surface and the system, Type B.

GIGAPIPE PP pipe

PRODUCT	GIGAPIPE PP	GIGAPIPE PP	
DN/ID, mm	300, 400	500, 600, 800, 1000	
Ring stiffness (SN class), kN/m^2	8 or 16	8	16
Impact resistance	determined at -10°C (ice crystal)		
Ring flexibilty	RF30		
Length, m	6	6	6
Colour	outside black; inside turquoise	outside black with blue stripe; inside turquoise	outside black with red stripe; inside turquoise
Material	polypropylene (PP)		
Usage	gravity sewer systems of any kind		

Further information can be found at www.evopipes.lv.

PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

Raw material category	Amount, mass- %	Material origin
Metals	0	-
Minerals	0,131	Spain
Fossil materials	99,869	Netherlands, Germany
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	0.0216

FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

Declared unit	1 kg of pipe
Mass per declared unit	1 kg

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	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	x	x	x	x	x		
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstr./demol.	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse	Recovery	Recycling

Modules not declared = MND. Modules not relevant = MNR.

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.

Manufacturing materials (A1)

The first module includes extraction and production of raw materials used in manufacturing process, mainly polypropylene granulate, as well as additives used in small amounts. Environmental impact for production of packaging materials and auxiliary materials are also included in this module.

Transport for manufacturing materials (A2)

Transport distances of materials to manufacturing site was modelled taking account location of suppliers and transportation routes. Raw materials are transported by lorry, by boat and by ferry. Packaging materials and auxiliary tools are transported by lorry on the road.

Manufacturing process (A3)

1. Raw Materials conveying / dosing / mixing

Polypropylene and additives as finished compounds are supplied (in either plastic bags or bulk form) and filled into silos and storage bins. From silos raw materials are carried to each pipe extruder through vacuum pressure transfer system, then dosed by volumetric or gravimetric weighing system and mixed to compose a running formulation.

2. Extrusion

The raw materials are melted at high temperature in the extruders and pushed through a die-head to form a sleeve-in-sleeve structure / future double-layer pipe.

3. Pipe profile corrugation

During the extrusion process the resultant polypropylene sleeve-in-sleeve structure is moved into the forming channel between the rotating mold blocks of the corrugator. The corrugated pipe profile is formed on a cooling mandrel by pressing the outer sleeve (layer) to the inner sleeve (layer) with vacuum acting through the slits of the mold blocks. Optionally, forming chain is equipped with a mold block set pre-configured for in-mold forming of the socket. Process of forming corrugated profile of the pipe and socket is continuous / non-stop.

4. Cooling

Cooling of the corrugated pipes is done in a tank positioned after the corrugator, via water spraying nozzles. At the cooling stage there is stabilization of the product dimensions.

5. Printing

Ink-jet (or thermal ink-jet) printer marks the pipes at regular intervals with identification according to product name, size, strengths, class, and standard number.

6. Cutting

The pipes are being cut in required length (4m, 6m or 8m bars) and moved to inner layer trimming and socket reinforcement tape application stages.

7. Trimming of the inner layer

The pipes, bearing in-mold formed sockets, are subjected to trimming where section of the inner layer is cut out shaping the final configuration of the socket.

8. Application of socket reinforcement tape

The pipes bearing in-mold formed sockets and trimmed are subjected to reinforcement of the sockets by application of pre-heated polypropylene fiber-tape covering whole circumference of the socket in layers and then moved to packing stage.

9. Packaging

Packaging is made of wooden frames fixated with PET straps. The finished pipes are stored in holding area for inspection and quality acceptance.

10. Dispatch

After inspection and acceptance, the pipes are stored to await dispatch.

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.

Transportation from factory to construction site (A4)

Transportation from EVOPIPES factory to construction site creates impact to the environment and is calculated in product LCA. Product is delivered by lorry and ferry with average distance 397 km, therefore emissions are caused by fuel. During transportation there is not product or packaging loss.

Construction process (A5)

Pipes are installed underground using excavator (diesel energy) and sand-gravel mix to strengthen the pipe in trench. Approximately 9% of product goes to landfilled waste after installation. Other waste occurs from packaging that goes to recycling/incineration. This scenario is based on TEPPFAs calculations.

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)

Deconstruction (C1)

End of Life stage for product occurs when pipe needs to be replaced. Since the consumption of energy and resources is negligible for disassembling of the end-of-life product, the impacts of demolition are assumed to be zero.

Transportation (C2)

5% of the end-of-life product assumed to be collected form demolition site and sent to landfill thus transportation emissions occur while product is transported to landfill place.

Recycling (C3)

Pipes are not recycled during end-of-life stage.

Disposal (C4)

For end-of-life calculation method is used landfilled scenario because it is the most representative. Based on TEPPAs calculations assumed that in 95% of cases pipes are left in ground and in other 5% of time pipes are dig out and transported to nearest landfilling place.

Benefits and loads beyond system boundary (D)

To look at benefits outside system boundaries, recycled packaging material can be processed into granules, used as a secondary raw material, and incinerated products (wooden frames) are being converted to energy.

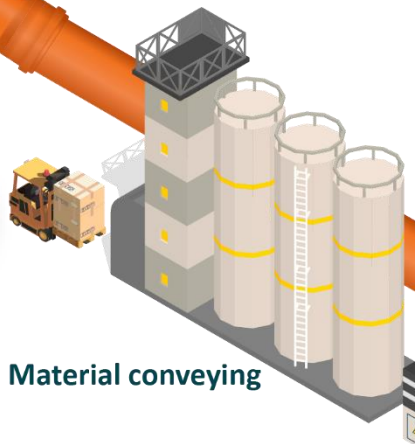
PRODUCT LIFE-CYCLE PROCESS

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

A1 Manufacturing materials

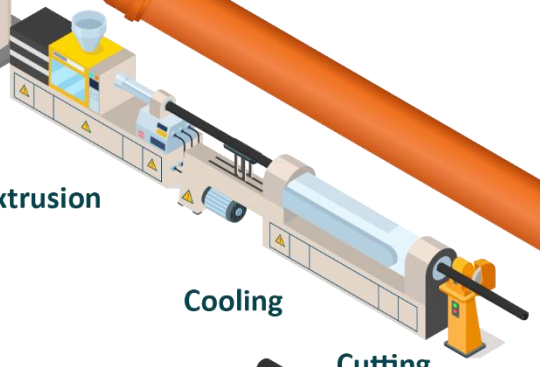
A2 Transport

A3



Material conveying

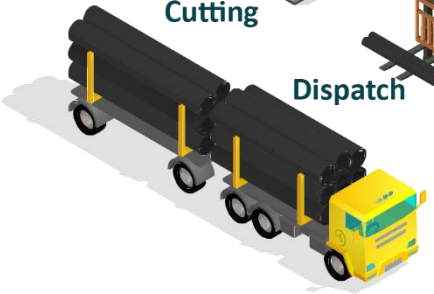
Extrusion



Cooling

Cutting

Dispatch



A4 Transportation

Construction

A5

C4 Disposal

C3 Transportation

C2

C1 Deconstruction

B1-B7 Product use and maintenance

NOT DECLARED

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 study does not exclude any modules or processes that are defined as mandatory according to EN 15804A1:2012+A2:2019 and EPD HUB product category rules (PCR). The study does not exclude any hazardous materials or substances. In product life cycle calculations are included all materials and processes from acquisition of raw materials to product end-of-life stages. Only printing ink-jet and reinforcement tape from product manufacturing stage and energy that is used for product de-construction at the end-of-life stage are cut-off due to negligible usage amount.
The modules B1-B7 have not been calculated or included in LCA calculations.

ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Allocation is required if some material, energy, and waste data cannot be measured separately for the product under investigation. In this study, as per the reference standard, allocation is conducted in the following order;

1. Allocation should be avoided.
2. Allocation should be based on physical properties (e.g., mass, volume) when the difference in revenue is small.
3. Allocation should be based on economic values.

In this study allocation were used for raw material, energy consumption, packaging, ancillary materials and production waste as information is gathered on factory level. All consumptions were allocated to 1kg of pipe via mass of pipes produced annually using weighted average method. All products (pipes) produced in factory has similar production process. The volumes of raw materials and packaging materials are specified as actual consumptions from Evopipes ERP system and as information from Evopipes Bill of Material.
Transportation distances from manufactory to installation sites are calculated as actual destinations by weighted average method, using sales volume in kg as weight.

Allocation used in environmental data sources is aligned with the above.

AVERAGES AND VARIABILITY

This EPD represents an average of two products under product name GIGAPIPE PP. Flow quantities are weighted by the annual product output from each of them (GIGAPIPE PP with ring stiffness class SN8, and GIGAPIPE PP SN16). Impacts on GWP fossil in A1-A3 modules, because of variance of raw materials and packaging materials mix between each of these two products, is less than +/-10%. GIGAPIPE PP SN8 GWP fossil in A1-A3 is equal to 2,175 kg CO2e and GIGAPIPE PP SN16 fossil in A1-A3 is equal to 1,958 kg CO2e.
Production process, transportation, installation, demolition and waste treatment are the same for all four products.

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. Ecoinvent and One Click LCA databases were used as sources of environmental data.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP – total	kg CO_2e	2E0	1,82E-1	-6,72E-2	2,11E0	3,7E-2	9,34E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,27E-4	0E0	1,27E-1	-5,33E-2
GWP – fossil	kg CO_2e	1,99E0	1,82E-1	1E-2	2,18E0	3,73E-2	9,24E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,27E-4	0E0	1,27E-1	-5,38E-2
GWP – biogenic	kg CO_2e	8,77E-3	1,29E-5	-7,73E-2	-6,85E-2	2,06E-5	9,37E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,65E-7	0E0	1,14E-4	5,49E-4
GWP – LULUC	kg CO_2e	4,95E-4	9,02E-5	3,16E-5	6,17E-4	1,34E-5	3,83E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	6,84E-8	0E0	5,58E-6	-7,18E-6
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC_{-11}e	3,25E-8	3,84E-8	1,74E-9	7,26E-8	8,54E-9	1,69E-6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	5,34E-11	0E0	3,28E-9	-6,1E-9
Acidification potential	mol H^+e	6,89E-3	4,26E-3	5,66E-5	1,12E-2	3,51E-4	7,01E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	9,54E-7	0E0	9,2E-5	-4,81E-4
EP-freshwater[3)]	kg Pe	2,86E-5	9,63E-7	5,88E-7	3,02E-5	2,77E-7	1,26E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,85E-9	0E0	1,96E-7	-1,48E-6
EP-marine	kg Ne	1,15E-3	1,09E-3	1,47E-5	2,26E-3	9,43E-5	2,67E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,88E-7	0E0	5,24E-5	-6,11E-5
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	1,27E-2	1,22E-2	1,53E-4	2,5E-2	1,05E-3	2,96E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,18E-6	0E0	3,4E-4	-6,71E-4
POCP (“smog”)	kg NMVOCe	6,09E-3	3,19E-3	5,48E-5	9,33E-3	2,97E-4	8,33E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,02E-6	0E0	1,25E-4	-1,89E-4
ADP-minerals & metals	kg Sbe	1,71E-5	1,69E-6	1,73E-7	1,9E-5	5,65E-7	1,65E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,88E-9	0E0	1,14E-7	-4,85E-8
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	7,18E1	2,47E0	1,62E-1	7,45E1	5,61E-1	1,3E2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,53E-3	0E0	2,5E-1	-5,7E-1
Water use[2)]	m^3e depr.	1,22E0	6,15E-3	3,2E-3	1,23E0	1,93E-3	3,44E1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,31E-5	0E0	1,11E-2	-2,89E-3

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	MJ	1,01E0	2,04E-2	2,61E0	3,64E0	6,51E-3	3,12E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,45E-5	0E0	4,38E-3	-9,5E-2
Renew. PER as material	MJ	0E0	0E0	6,77E-1	6,77E-1	0E0	-1,78E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	1,01E0	2,04E-2	3,29E0	4,32E0	6,51E-3	1,34E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,45E-5	0E0	4,38E-3	-9,5E-2
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	2,42E1	2,47E0	1,62E-1	2,68E1	5,61E-1	1,25E2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,53E-3	0E0	2,5E-1	-5,7E-1
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	4,76E1	0E0	0E0	4,76E1	0E0	4,22E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	7,18E1	2,47E0	1,62E-1	7,45E1	5,61E-1	1,3E2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,53E-3	0E0	2,5E-1	-5,7E-1
Secondary materials	kg	3,87E-3	0E0	6,27E-4	4,5E-3	0E0	3,68E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Use of net fresh water	m^3	4,37E-3	3,17E-4	1,3E-4	4,81E-3	1,07E-4	7,93E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	7,36E-7	0E0	2,81E-4	-7,9E-5

6) 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	4,22E-2	2,59E-3	1,57E-3	4,63E-2	5,55E-4	2,66E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,43E-6	0E0	4,54E-4	-2,63E-3
Non-hazardous waste	kg	1,27E0	1,08E-1	2,37E-2	1,4E0	5,21E-2	9,01E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,8E-4	0E0	1E0	-5,15E-2
Radioactive waste	kg	2,85E-5	1,73E-5	8,53E-7	4,66E-5	3,87E-6	7,81E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,43E-8	0E0	1,49E-6	-2,75E-6

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	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for recycling	kg	0E0	0E0	8,5E-4	8,5E-4	0E0	8,72E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for energy rec	kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	4,36E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Exported energy	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML / ISO 21930

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	1,82E0	1,8E-1	9,85E-3	2,01E0	3,7E-2	9,11E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,25E-4	0E0	8,98E-2	-5,28E-2
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC_{-11}e	3,34E-8	3,05E-8	1,44E-9	6,53E-8	6,78E-9	1,35E-6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,25E-11	0E0	2,61E-9	-4,85E-9
Acidification	kg SO_2e	5,81E-3	3,26E-3	4,1E-5	9,12E-3	2,4E-4	2E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,62E-7	0E0	9,03E-5	-4,18E-4
Eutrophication	kg PO_4^3e	1,26E-3	3,78E-4	1,88E-5	1,66E-3	3,26E-5	5,36E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	9,34E-8	0E0	4,42E-3	-5,7E-5
POCP (“smog”)	kg C_2H_4e	3,79E-4	8,89E-5	3,76E-6	4,72E-4	8,51E-6	1,76E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,93E-8	0E0	1,88E-5	-1,66E-5
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	1,71E-5	1,69E-6	1,73E-7	1,9E-5	5,65E-7	1,65E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,88E-9	0E0	1,14E-7	-4,85E-8
ADP-fossil	MJ	7,18E1	2,47E0	1,62E-1	7,45E1	5,61E-1	1,3E2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,53E-3	0E0	2,5E-1	-5,7E-1

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 ED Hub.

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION STATEMENT

I hereby confirm that, following detailed examination, I have not established any relevant deviations by the studied Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), its LCA and project report, in terms of the data collected and used in the LCA calculations, the way the LCA-based calculations have been carried out, the presentation of environmental data in the EPD, and other additional environmental information, as present with respect to the procedural and methodological requirements in ISO 14025:2010 and reference standard.

I confirm that the company-specific data has been examined as regards plausibility and consistency; the declaration owner is responsible for its factual integrity and legal compliance.

I confirm that I have sufficient knowledge and experience of construction products, this specific product category, the construction industry, relevant standards, and the geographical area of the EPD to carry out this verification.

I confirm my independence in my role as verifier; I have not been involved in the execution of the LCA or in the development of the declaration and have no conflicts of interest regarding this verification.

Elma Avdyli as an authorized verifier acting for EPD Hub Limited
19.07.2022

VERIFIED ISO 14025