Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for:

Limestone floor tile

from

Mysinge Stenhuggeri AB

Programme:	The International EPD System, www.environdec.com
Programme operator:	EPD International AB
Type of EPD:	EPD of a single product from a manufacturer provider
EPD registration number:	EPD-IES-0027807:001
Version date:	2026-01-15
Validity date:	2030-12-09

An EPD may be updated or depublished if conditions change. To find the latest version of the EPD and to confirm its validity, see www.environdec.com

GENERAL INFORMATION

Programme Information	
Programme:	The International EPD® System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
E-mail:	support@environdec.com

Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR), specifically EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019
Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 2.0.1 of 2025-06-05
PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. A full list of members is available on www.environdec.com. The review panel may be contacted via e-mail (support@environdec.com) **Review chair:** Rob Rouwette (chair), Noa Meron (co-chair)

Third-party Verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via: ☒ **Individual EPD verification without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool** Third-party verifier: Kristin Fransson, Research institute of Sweden (RISE). Approved by: International EPD System
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: ☐ Yes ☒ No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but published in different EPD programmes, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR (including the same first-digit version number) or be based on fully aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have identical scope in terms of included life-cycle stages (unless the excluded life-cycle stage is demonstrated to be insignificant); apply identical impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); and be valid at the time of comparison.

For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

Owner of the EPD:
Mysinge Stenhuggeri AB
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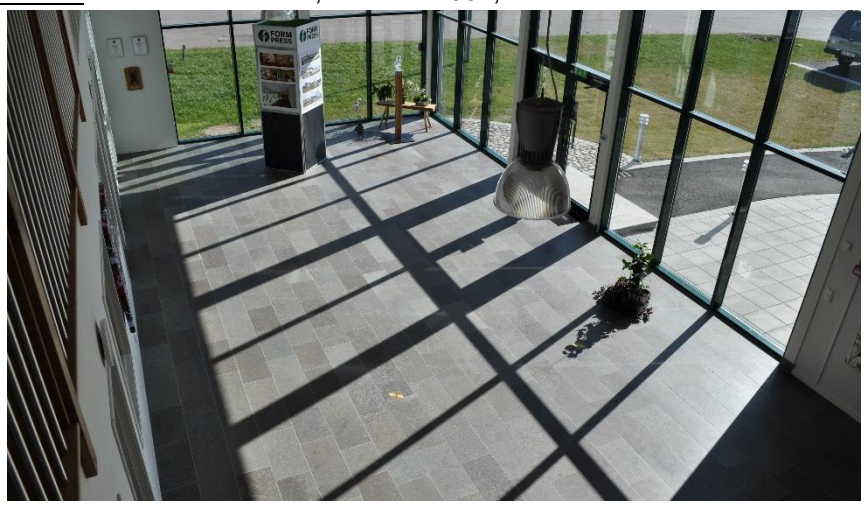
Description of the organisation:
Mysinge Stenhuggeri AB on southern Öland is a family-owned company that was founded in the 1930s by Martin Johansson. Today, the company is run by Martin's youngest son, Stellan Martinsson, together with his sons Henrik and Peter. At present, seven people are employed in the company.

Mysinge Stenhuggeri AB has a long tradition of skilled craftsmen who can process the limestone from the quarry in Alböke using various methods into finished products. For example, floor tiles, windowsills, and stair steps for indoor use, as well as paving slabs, façade cladding, and stair steps for outdoor use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product name: Limestone floor tile
Product identification: Limestone floor tile, SS-EN 12057, honed or brushed finish



UN CPC code: 15130

Product description: Honed or brushed limestone floor tile according to SS-EN 12057 with long technical lifespan and limited maintenance needs. Classified under UN CPC code 15130 (cut, shaped and finished stone). Various dimensions, most common 300 × random lengths (300–790) mm, thickness 12 mm, density 2.7 t/m³. For indoor applications in both private and public environments such as residential buildings, offices and public spaces. Technical lifetime 50 years, corresponding to the average building lifespan.

Production site: Mysinge Stenhuggeri AB, Mysinge, Öland, Sweden

https://www.mysingesten.se/

CONTENT DECLARATION

Declared unit: 1000 kg product
Content of the product: 100 % limestone ($CaCO_3$)

The mass and the content of product packaging:
EUR-pallet 6.51 kg (32.5 % versus product, 100% biogenic, 3,25 kg C / declared unit)
Polyethylene film 1.31 kg (1.3 % versus product, 0 % biogenic)

The product does not contain any substances of very high concern (SVHC) above 0.1 % by weight, as defined by the European Chemicals Agency. The product does not contain any hazardous or toxic substances of concern for human health or the environment. The product contains no recycled material or biogenic carbon. Packaging contains biogenic carbon in wooden pallets (3,25 kg C per declared unit).

Biogenic carbon is actually released during stage A5, which is outside the scope of this study. Therefore, the biogenic carbon is accounted for in stage A3.

Product content	Mass, kg	Mass-% (versus the product)	Biogenic content %	Carbon content %	Biogenic material, kg C/product or declared unit
Limestone	1000	-			-
TOTAL	1000	-			-

Packaging materials	Mass, kg	Mass-% (versus the product)	Biogenic content %	Carbon content %	Biogenic material, kg C/product or declared unit
EUR-pallet*	6,51	0,651	100	50	3,25
Polyethylene	1,31	1,31	0	0	-
TOTAL	7,82	1,96			3,25

*EUR-pallet is assumed to be used five times before disposal and therefore receives a weight divided by five compared to its original value.
Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon in the product/packaging is equivalent to the uptake of 44/12 kg of CO_2.

LCA INFORMATION

Declared unit: 1000 kg limestone floor tile at factory gate.
Reference service life: 50 years, corresponding to the average building lifespan.
Time representativeness: One year of operation (2024/01/01 – 2024/12/31).
Geographical scope: Sweden (A1-A3+C1-C4+D)
Database and LCA software used:
Generic data has been gathered from the software SimaPro 9.5.0.0 where the version of the Ecoinvent database 3.9.1. has been used.

Description of system boundaries:
Cradle-to-gate with modules C1-C4 and module D (A1-A3+C1-C4+D), option a.

A1-A3 The production stage represents the cradle-to-gate core of the assessment. It begins with the extraction of limestone from a quarry (A1). The raw material is then transported by lorry to the manufacturing facility (A2), where it undergoes processing to achieve the required dimensions and is finished with either a honed or brushed surface (A3).

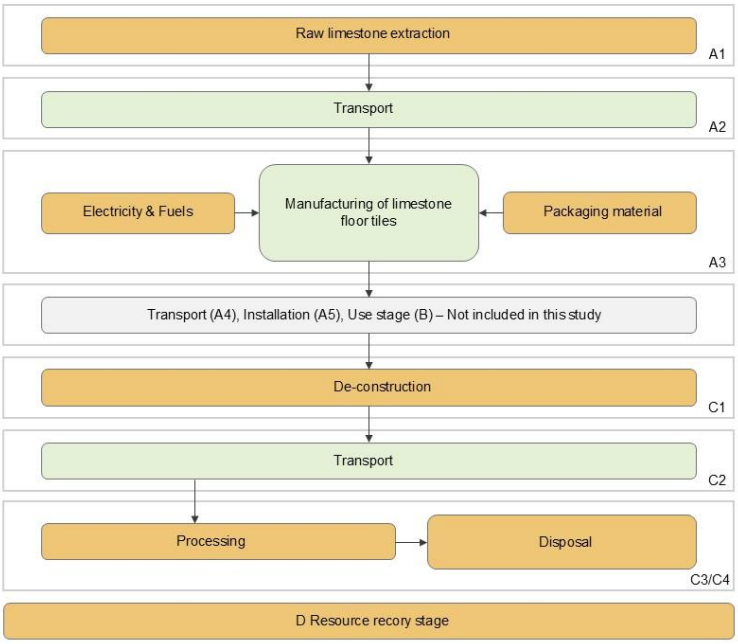
Modules A4 (transport from the factory gate to the construction site) and A5 (installation), as well as all use-stage modules (B1–B7) are excluded. Mysinge Stenhuggeri AB has little influence over and limited information regarding the multitude of logistics chains, installation techniques, service lives, and maintenance practices employed by different construction contractors and end-users. Their contribution to the overall impact of a dense, inert stone tile is assumed to be minor and highly site-specific, making any generic estimate unreliable.

Cut-off rules and excluded processes
The cut-off criteria are 95% of total inflows according to chapter 4.4 in the PCR. Maintenance in the production process is below the cut-off level. This conclusion assumes that the impact caused by maintenance is sufficiently small enough to be excluded.

This LCA complies with the cut-off criteria of EN 15804 chapter 6.3.6. The inventory includes ≥ 99 % of mass and energy for every unit process and ≥ 95 % of mass, energy, and environmental impact for each

aggregated life-cycle module (A1–A3, C1–C4, D). Waste from the production (wellpapp) has not been included in the analysis, as it represents a negligible share of the overall environmental impact.

Process flow diagram:



More information:

Recycled material is not a main input to the product system, the inventory reports “Use of secondary material (SM)” as 0 kg in all modules, so recycled inputs contribute 0 % of the A1–A3 GWP-GHG result. Quarry off-cuts generated during production are not treated as recycled inputs; they are not used for manufacturing of the same products. At end-of-life the tiles are modelled as 100% landfilled, and no material recovery is declared; consequently, Module D is zero and there is no recycled output leaving the system.

To manufacture 1 ton of floor tile, 1,73 tons are required. This means that there is 73% scrap in the production process. The high amount of scrap depends on the processing of the floor tile, where a large amount of product is lost when cutting, grinding and calibrating the thickness of the tile. The scrap is sold and used as filling or sealing material. An economic allocation has been done but it shows that almost 100% of the environmental burden should be allocated to the floor tile.

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of primary data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Resource recovery stage
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
Module	**A1**	**A2**	**A3**	**A4**	**A5**	**B1**	**B2**	**B3**	**B4**	**B5**	**B6**	**B7**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
Modules declared	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	SE	SE	SE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Primary data	58,4%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	Not relevant					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	Not relevant					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Declaration of data sources, reference years, data categories, and share of primary data:

Process	Source Type	Source	Reference year	Data category	Share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3
Raw material extraction and manufacturing of product	Collected data	EPD Owner and Ecoinvent 3.9.1	2024	Primary data, secondary data	49,9%
Generation of electricity used in manufacturing of product	Collected data, database	Ecoinvent 3.9.1	2024	Primary data, secondary data	2,92%
Transport in A2	Collected data, database	EPD Owner and Ecoinvent 3.9.1	2024	Primary data, secondary data	5,61%
Total share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3					58,4%

Primary, site-specific data were collected by Mysinge Stenhuggeri for all processes under operational control (A1–A3) over 2024-01-01 to 2024-12-31 (reference year 2024). Background modelling used

SimaPro 9.5.0.0 with ecoinvent 3.9.1. A dataset-level quality assessment following EN 15804 Annex E found most datasets rated “good” to “very good” for geographical, technological and temporal representativeness. Road-freight modelling remained a generic database dataset with measured distance as the sole primary input; other foreground datasets were adjusted using site measurements.

The share of primary data is calculated based on GWP-GHG results. It is a simplified indicator for data quality that supports the use of more primary data, to increase the representativeness of and comparability between EPDs. Note that the indicator does not capture all relevant aspects of data quality and is not comparable across product categories.

Infrastructure and capital goods:

The production and end-of-life infrastructure are **not included** in the LCA model. Background modelling uses Ecoinvent 3.9.1 “Cut-off, U” datasets. No generic datasets with inseparable infrastructure burdens are carried into the results. For electricity used in A3, the construction of the power plant was screened and found to contribute **<1%** of the total A1–A3 GHG result and was therefore excluded, with no material effect on reported indicators.

Climate impact of purchased electricity in A3:

Electricity used is residual mix for Sweden combined with self-produced solar power energy.

Impact from 1 kWh electricity (A3)		
Indicator	Unit	A3
GWP-GHG[1]	kg CO2 eq	1,89E-02

Characterization methods for all declared environmental performance indicators:

Impact Category	**Abbreviation**	**Unit**	**Characterization Method & Source**
Climate Change - total	GWP total	kg CO_2-eq	IPCC 2021 (100-year timeframe), GWP total, excluding biogenic CO_2 uptake and emissions.
Climate Change - fossil	GWP fossil	kg CO_2-eq	IPCC 2021 (100-year timeframe)
Climate Change - biogenic	GWP biogenic	kg CO_2-eq	IPCC 2021 (100-year timeframe)
Climate Change - land use and land-use change	GWP luluc	kg CO_2-eq	IPCC 2021 (100-year timeframe)
Indicator for Climate Impact	GWP-GHG	kg CO_2-eq	IPCC 2021 (100-year timeframe), equal to GWP-total except that the characterization factor for biogenic CO_2 is set to zero.
Ozone Depletion Potential	ODP20	CFC-11 eq	WMO 2014 (steady-state ODP factors)

[1] [1] This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO_2 is set to zero.

Acidification Potential	AP	mol H^+ eq	Accumulated Exceedance (Seppälä et al. 2006, Posch et al. 2008)
Eutrophication - freshwater	EP-freshwater	kg P eq	EUTREND Model (Struijs et al. 2009b, as implemented in ReCiPe)
Eutrophication - marine	EP-marine	kg N eq	EUTREND Model (Struijs et al. 2009b, as implemented in ReCiPe)
Eutrophication - terrestrial	EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	Accumulated Exceedance (Seppälä et al. 2006, Posch et al. 2008)
Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	POCP	kg NMVOC e	LOTOS-EUROS (Van Zelm et al. 2008, as applied in ReCiPe)
Abiotic Resource Depletion – Minerals & Metals	ADPe	kg Sb eq	CML 2002 (Guinée et al. 2002, van Oers et al. 2002)
Abiotic resource Depletion – fossil resources	ADP-fossil	MJ, net calorific value	CML 2002, Guinee et al., 2002, and van Oers et al. 2002.
Water use	WDP	m3	Abailable Water Remaining (AWARE) Boulay et al., 2016
Particulate matter emissions	PM	Disease incidence	SETAC-UNEP, Fantke et al. 2016
Ionising radiation, human health	IRP	kBq U235 eq.	Human health effect model by Dreicer et al. (1995), updated by Frischknecht et al. (2000)
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	ETP-fw	CTUe	USEtox version 2 (until modified USEtox model available from EC-JRC)
Human toxicity, cancer effects	HTP-c	CTUh	USEtox version 2 (until modified USEtox model available from EC-JRC)
Human toxicity, non-cancer effects	HTP-nc	CTUh	USEtox version 2 (until modified USEtox model available from EC-JRC)
Land use related impacts / soil quality	SQP	dimensionless	Soil quality index based on LANCA

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

LCA results - main environmental performance results

Impact categories for 1000 kg of floor tiles in stone analyzed. EN 15804 + A2 V1.00 / EF 3.1 normalization and weighting set.

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total*	kg CO_2 eq.	6,23E+01	1,79E+00	1,51E+01	1,18E+00	5,72E-01	0,00E+00
GWP-fossil*	kg CO_2 eq.	6,23E+01	1,79E+00	1,51E+01	1,18E+00	5,72E-01	0,00E+00
GWP-biogenic*	kg CO_2 eq.	4,52E-03	4,10E-04	1,36E-02	2,70E-04	1,31E-04	0,00E+00
GWP-luluc*	kg CO_2 eq.	2,10E-02	2,01E-04	7,31E-03	1,33E-04	6,43E-05	0,00E+00
ODP*	kg CFC 11 eq.	1,34E-06	2,84E-08	3,28E-07	1,87E-08	9,09E-09	0,00E+00
AP**	mol H^+ eq.	4,80E-01	1,66E-02	4,91E-02	1,09E-02	5,30E-03	0,00E+00
EP-freshwater*	kg PO43- eq.	4,74E-04	6,45E-06	1,21E-04	4,26E-06	2,06E-06	0,00E+00
EP-marine*	kg N eq.	2,13E-01	7,66E-03	1,67E-02	5,06E-03	2,45E-03	0,00E+00
EP-terrestrial*	mol N eq.	2,31E+00	8,34E-02	1,78E-01	5,51E-02	2,67E-02	0,00E+00
POCP*	kg NMVOC eq.	7,33E-01	2,47E-02	7,34E-02	1,63E-02	7,91E-03	0,00E+00
ADP-minerals&metals**	kg Sb eq.	8,31E-05	6,23E-07	4,84E-05	4,11E-07	2,00E-07	0,00E+00
ADP-fossil**	MJ	1,69E+03	2,34E+01	2,14E+02	1,54E+01	7,49E+00	0,00E+00
WDP**	m^3	1,39E+01	5,04E-02	8,70E-01	3,33E-02	1,61E-02	0,00E+00
Acronyms	GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption						

** Disclaimer: The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3).*

*** Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator*

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Additional environmental impact indicators for 1000 kg of floor tiles in stone analyzed.
EN 15804 + A2 V1.00 / EF 3.1 normalization and weighting set.

Results for GWP-GHG for floor tiles in stone calculated using IPCC 2021 GWP100 V1.02 method. The indicator includes all greenhouse gases included in GWP-total but excludes biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emission.

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG[2]	kg CO_2 eq.	6,23E+01	1,79E+00	1,51E+01	1,18E+00	5,72E-01	0,00E+00

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate Matter emissions	disease inc.	1,91E-03	4,62E-07	1,19E-06	3,05E-07	1,48E-07	0,00E+00
Ionizing radiation, human health	kBq U-235 eq	2,81E+01	4,78E-03	1,07E-01	3,16E-03	1,53E-03	0,00E+00
Eco-toxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	8,75E+02	2,24E+01	2,11E+02	1,48E+01	7,15E+00	0,00E+00
Human toxicity, cancer effects	CTUe	6,78E-08	1,09E-09	1,37E-08	7,22E-10	3,50E-10	0,00E+00
Human toxicity, non-cancer effects	CTUe	5,39E-07	7,61E-09	3,01E-07	5,02E-09	2,43E-09	0,00E+00
Land use related impact/Soil quality	Pt	1,07E+03	1,58E+00	1,27E+02	1,04E+00	5,04E-01	0,00E+00

[2] This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO_2 is set to zero.

Resource use indicators

Consumed resources for 1000 kg of floor tiles in stone analyzed, calculated using Cumulative Energy Demand & Waste method.

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	6,71E+01	1,33E-01	3,31E+00	8,78E-02	4,26E-02	0,00E+00
PERM	MJ	1,11E+02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	MJ	1,78E+02	1,33E-01	3,31E+00	8,78E-02	4,26E-02	0,00E+00
PENRE	MJ	1,55E+03	2,49E+01	2,27E+02	1,64E+01	7,96E+00	0,00E+00
PENRM	MJ	1,96E+02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PENRT	MJ	1,75E+03	2,49E+01	2,27E+02	1,64E+01	7,96E+00	0,00E+00
SM	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
RSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
FW	m^3	5,84E-04	2,14E-05	2,65E-05	1,41E-05	6,86E-06	0,00E+00
Acronyms	PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials); PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non- renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials); SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net freshwater.						

Waste indicators

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0

Waste indicators shows that 11,36 kg of waste is generated per 1000 kg of floor tiles in stone produced. 100% of this waste can be re-used in other products and therefore output flows presents an equal number of 11,37 kg.

Output flow indicators

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0

The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
General Abbreviations	
EN	European Norm (Standard)
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
EF	Environmental Footprint
GPI	General Programme Instructions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
PCR	Product Category Rules
c-PCR	Complementary Product Category Rules
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CLC	Co-location centre
CPC	Central product classification
GHS	Globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
Environmental Impact Indicators (EN 15804)	
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global Warming Potential (kg CO_2 eq.)
GWP-fossil	Global Warming Potential from fossil sources (kg CO_2 eq.)
GWP-biogenic	Global Warming Potential from biogenic sources (kg CO_2 eq.)
GWP-luluc	Global Warming Potential from land use and land use change (kg CO_2 eq.)
GWP-total	Total Global Warming Potential (kg CO_2 eq.)
GWP-GHG	Global Warming Potential for greenhouse gases (kg CO_2 eq.)
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential (kg CFC-11 eq.)
AP	Acidification Potential (mol H^+ eq.)
EP	Eutrophication Potential
EP-freshwater	Freshwater eutrophication potential (kg P eq.)
EP-marine	Marine eutrophication potential (kg N eq.)
EP-terrestrial	Terrestrial eutrophication potential (mol N eq.)
POCP	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (kg NMVOC eq.)
ADP	Abiotic Depletion Potential
ADP-minerals&metals	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (kg Sb eq.)
ADP-fossil	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (MJ)
WDP	Water Deprivation Potential (m^3)
Resource Use Indicators	
PERE	Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (MJ)
PERM	Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (MJ)
PERT	Total use of renewable primary energy resources (MJ)
PENRE	Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (MJ)
PENRM	Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (MJ)
PENRT	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (MJ)
SM	Use of secondary material (kg)
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels (MJ)
NRSF	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels (MJ)
FW	Use of net fresh water (m^3)
Waste Indicators	
HW	Hazardous Waste (disposed) (kg)
NHW	Non-Hazardous Waste (disposed) (kg)
RW	Radioactive Waste (disposed) (kg)

Output Flow Indicators	
CFR	Components for Reuse (kg)
MR	Material for Recycling (kg)
MER	Materials for Energy Recovery (kg)
Lifecycle Stages / Modules	
A1	Raw material supply
A2	Transport
A3	Manufacturing
C1	Deconstruction/Demolition
C2	Transport to waste processing
C3	Waste processing
C4	Disposal
D	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling potential
Other Relevant Terms	
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
EC No.	European Community Number
CAS No.	Chemical Abstracts Service Number
MJ	Megajoule
kg	Kilogram
m^3	Cubic Meter
NMVOC	Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds
Sb eq.	Antimony Equivalents
P eq.	Phosphorus Equivalents
N eq.	Nitrogen Equivalents
CFC-11 eq.	Chlorofluorocarbon-11 Equivalents
CO_2 eq.	Carbon Dioxide Equivalents
kg C	Kilograms of Carbon
kg CO_2 eq.	Kilograms of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
ND	Not Declared
RAP	Reclaimed asphalt pavement

REFERENCES

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VERSION HISTORY

Original Version of the EPD, 2025-12-09

Revision 1, 2026-01-15
Differences versus the previously published version: Updated description of the product dimensions and updated logotype.

INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

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