

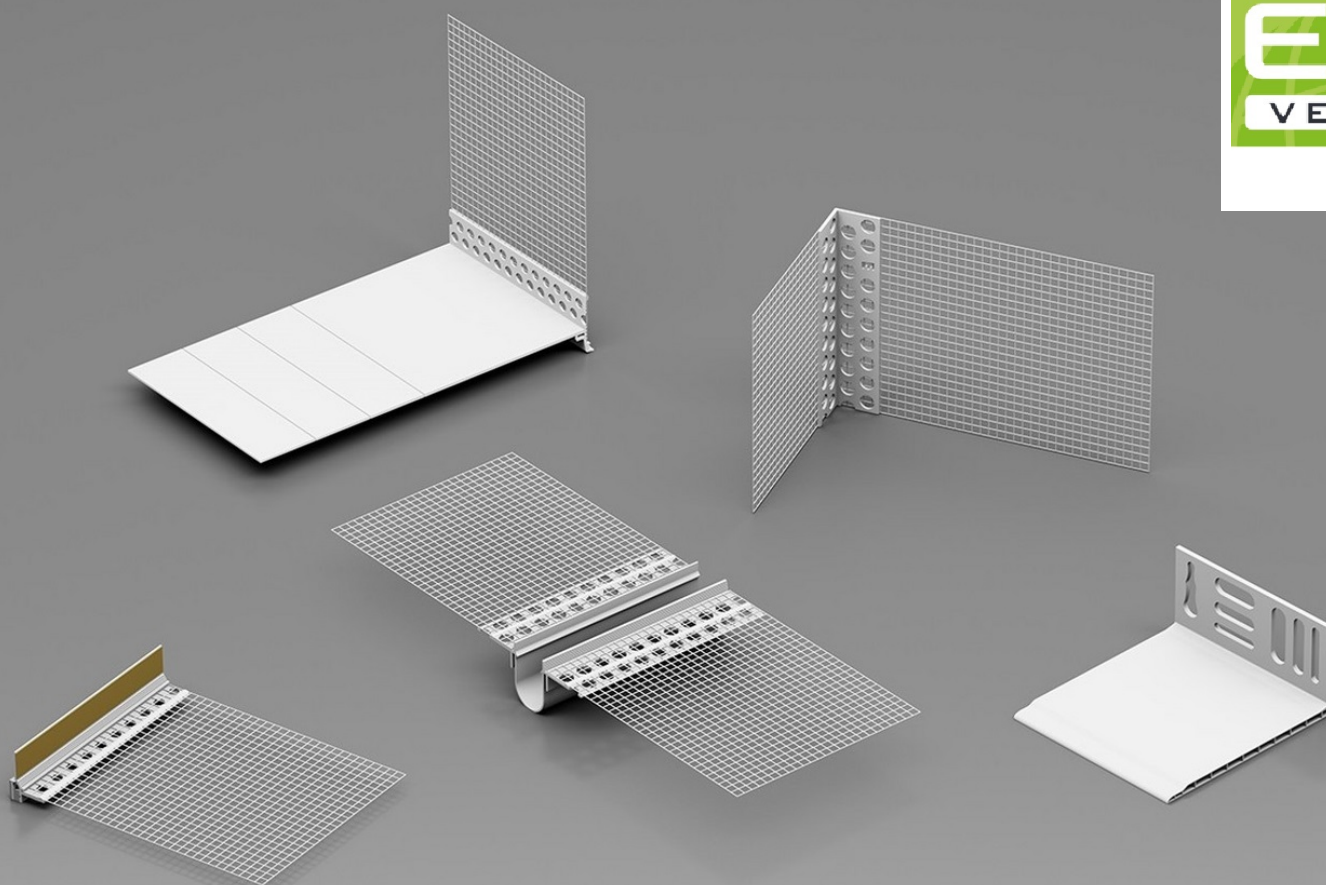
# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	EJOT SE & Co. KG, Market Unit Construction
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-EJO-20230346-IBC1-EN
Issue date	16.04.2024
Valid to	15.04.2029

## EJOT Pro-Line - Profiles for external thermal insulation composite systems EJOT SE & Co. KG, Market Unit Construction

[www.ibu-epd.com](http://www.ibu-epd.com) | <https://epd-online.com>



## 1. General Information

### EJOT SE & Co. KG, Market Unit Construction

**Programme holder**

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.  
Hegelplatz 1  
10117 Berlin  
Germany

**Declaration number**

EPD-EJO-20230346-IBC1-EN

**This declaration is based on the product category rules:**

Composite heat insulation systems, 01.08.2021  
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

**Issue date**

16.04.2024

**Valid to**

15.04.2029



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters  
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)



Florian Pronold  
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

### EJOT Pro-Line - Profiles for external thermal insulation composite systems

**Owner of the declaration**

EJOT SE & Co. KG, Market Unit Construction  
In der Stockwiese 35  
57334 Bad Laasphe  
Germany

**Declared product / declared unit**

This declaration describes the production and disposal of an average PVC profile of 1 metre in length.

**Scope:**

The EPD refers to the profiles in the Pro-Line portfolio including accessories. The declared unit is 1 average running metre. The products are manufactured in Vilnius (Lithuania).

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

**Verification**

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011	
<input type="checkbox"/>	internally
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	externally



Therese Daxner,  
(Independent verifier)

## 2. Product

### 2.1 Product description/Product definition

The declared products of EJOT SE & Co. KG, Market Unit Construction, are listed in the Pro-Line portfolio and include profiles mainly for use in external thermal insulation composite systems. The profiles are mainly made of rigid PVC (polyvinyl chloride) and are largely provided with a glass fibre fabric. Depending on the profile design and application, other material components are added. These are, for example, soft PVC, polyethylene foam (PE) and transfer adhesive tape. The declaration includes all products in the portfolio in the following categories:

- Corner beads
- Reveal beads
- Reveal beads with mesh
- Roller shutter connection profiles
- Clip-on profiles
- PVC basebead profiles
- Expansion joint profiles
- Drip edge profiles
- Render stop profiles
- Metal Sheet connection profiles
- Special Metal Sheet connection profiles

The use of the product is subject to the respective national regulations at the place of use, in Germany for example the building regulations of the federal states, and the technical regulations based on these regulations. The profiles must be compatible with the plasters used and suitable for the respective area of application. The instructions and recommendations of the known technical regulations and processing recommendations must be respected.

### 2.2 Application

The products are used in a variety of ways as accessories for thermal insulation composite systems. Frequent application examples are shown below:

- Formation of plaster connections on windows/doors
- Formation of exterior corners
- Formation of plaster finishes
- Formation of transitions to other surfaces (e.g. ceramic)
- Formation of structural expansion joints
- Formation of plinths

In addition to full integrity in the system, some profiles must fulfil special requirements in terms of movement absorption and tightness. These verifications are provided by accredited and recognised test centres. The test certificates are referenced in the technical data sheets and are available on request.

### 2.3 Technical Data

- Dimensions and tolerances must be adhered in accordance with the relevant drawing
- For other technical data, see data sheet

The technical data sheets can be found at: <https://www.ejot.de>  
Performance values of the product in relation to its characteristics according to the relevant technical regulation (no CE marking).

### 2.4 Delivery status

The products are packed in cardboard boxes and delivered on pallets. Usual delivery lengths are between 2.0 and 2.6 metres.

### 2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

The products analysed essentially consist of the following materials. The percentage distribution is an example of the

declared average product.

Deviations in both directions are possible depending on the product design.

Name	Value	Unit
PVC	63	%
Glass fibre fabric	35	%
Hot-melt adhesive	1	%
PE foam tape/ round cord	< 1	%
Self-adhesive tape	< 1	%

The product/ at least one part of the product contains substances on the ECHA list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) (date 24.01.2024) above 0.1 mass-%: No.

The product/ at least one sub-product contains other CMR substances of category 1A or 1B that are not on the candidate list, above 0.1 mass-% in at least one sub-product: No.

Biocidal products have been added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocidal products (it is therefore a treated product within the meaning of the Biocidal Products Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012): No.

### 2.6 Manufacture

Extrusion is a moulding, continuous manufacturing process. The PVC is pressed as a viscous mass under high pressure and temperature through a moulding opening. The product is then calibrated and cooled.

The resulting basic profile is then fitted with additional components, e.g. foam tapes and glass fibre fabric, depending on the application.

Finally, the cutting and packaging are carried out.

The product is manufactured at the production site in Vilnius (Lithuania).

### 2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The environmental management system of EJOT SE & Co. KG, Market Unit Construction is certified according to *ISO 14001* (certificate registration number 302825 UM). Energy management is also certified in accordance with *ISO 50001*.

In EJOT's modern production facilities, strict safety and risk minimisation measures are applied. Emissions from the granulate caused by heat during the production process are dissipated by ventilation systems. This guarantees a constant exchange of air during the production process. The emissions fall below the requirements of European legislation.

As part of the health management system based on *DIN SPEC 91020*, flu vaccinations, fitness courses and examinations by the company doctor are offered, among other things.

### 2.8 Product processing/Installation

The products are used in a variety of ways on facades with external thermal insulation composite systems (ETICS). There are also applications on non-insulated facades. Processing depends on the respective application. Examples of common applications are shown below:

- Sticking on the profiles onto windows and doors using self-adhesive foam tapes and then plaster them into the ETICS final coating.

- Fastening in the plinth area to form the lower end of an ETICS.
- Plastering into the ETICS final coating to create plaster finishes, transitions to other surfaces or to form drip edges for rainwater drainage.

## 2.9 Packaging

The products are packed in cardboard boxes. They are transported to the customer stacked on wooden or cardboard pallets.

## 2.10 Condition of use

Once installed, the material composition no longer changes, so that no emissions are produced after installation.

## 2.11 Environment and health during use

When used properly, there are no interactions between the product and the environment or health.

## 2.12 Reference service life

According to the manufacturer, the service life is specified as at least 25 years, analogous to that of a thermal insulation composite system. If used properly, no ageing will occur during the service life of the product that would affect its performance.

## 2.13 Extraordinary effects

### Fire

Behaviour in the event of a fire is tested on the entire ETICS-system including the profiles. The percentage of profiles in the overall system is relatively low. The main component, rigid PVC, is declared as flame-retardant (B1) in accordance with *EN*

13501-1.

## Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class (rigid PVC)	B1

## Water

In the event of unforeseen exposure to water, there is no adverse effect on the environment.

## Mechanical destruction

No hazardous substances are released if the product is mechanically destroyed.

## 2.14 Re-use phase

The products are not intended for reuse. However, the products can be recycled.

## 2.15 Disposal

If the ETICS is dismantled, it is theoretically possible to separate the individual components from each other by type. In practice, landfilling is common. The individual components are assigned to the following waste codes in accordance with the Waste Catalogue Ordinance (European Waste Catalogue - EWC):

- EWC 17 02 03 - Plastics

## 2.16 Further information

For further and additional information:

<https://www.ejot.de/bau>

## 3. LCA: Calculation rules

### 3.1 Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1 running metre of profiles.

#### Declared Unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	lfm
Weight	0.107	kg/lfm

Other declared units are allowed if the conversion is shown transparently.

The profiles are produced at the same site and are similar in terms of the necessary production processes and materials.

The weighted average is based on the production of the period under review and is therefore a representative average for the products declared in the EPD.

Averaging is considered appropriate because it is possible to scale the results using the product weight (see "Range of results" in Chapter 6).

### 3.2 System boundary

Type of EPD: Cradle to gate - with options. The Environmental Product Declaration refers to the production stage (modules A1-A3), the construction stage (modules A4-A5), the disposal stage (modules C1-C4) as well as credits and loads outside the system boundary (module D).

#### Modules A1-A3

At the production stage, the procurement of raw materials including the corresponding upstream chains, the necessary procurement transport to the plant and the energy required to produce the profiles are taken into account. The proportion of the total electricity requirement covered by green electricity is 100%.

Generic data sets that already contain the system boundaries (cradle to gate) for the input materials are used to model the raw material extraction up to the production of the preliminary products (A1, e.g. PVC and glass fibre fabric). Transports (A2) to the plant are covered by generic data records.

The manufacturing phase (A3), which includes extrusion in particular, is mapped with manufacturer-specific material and energy data, whereby the upstream chains of the energy flows are in turn mapped using generic data sets. Production waste is recognised until it is fully treated or until it reaches end-of-waste (EoW) status. Benefits and burdens resulting from the thermal utilisation of production waste were cut off. The cut-off approach was selected for secondary materials.

#### Module A4

In module A4, transport to the construction site is analysed on the basis of the average distances to the customer.

#### Module A5

In Module A5, the packaging that arises during the installation of the component on the construction site is allocated to energy utilisation (wooden parts of the wooden pallet) or recycling (cardboard and nails from the wooden pallet). The transport costs for disposal are also taken into account in Module A5, the benefits and loads in Module D. The resulting benefits from cardboard recycling were cut off due to a lack of data.

#### Module C1

Module C1 describes the expenses for dismantling or demolition of the product from the building after the end of the product's service life. In this case, it can be assumed that the dismantling is carried out manually or that the proportion of

profiles in the dismantling of the ETICS system falls under the cut-off criteria. No processes are therefore considered/modelled in Module C1.

## Module C2

Module C2 looks at the transport to the disposal processes.

## Module C3

Module C3 contains the necessary processes for waste treatment at the end of the product life cycle. A construction waste processing plant is considered here.

## Module C4

Module C4 describes the disposal of the product at the end of its life cycle.

## Module D

The value streams resulting from the waste treatment of the packaging materials (A5), which in turn can potentially serve as energy (waste incineration route) or material input (recycling) for a downstream product system, are shown in the size of the calculated net output flow or, in the case of the energy obtained from waste treatment for energy recovery, in full in Module D.

### 3.3 Estimates and assumptions

#### Data sets used

PE foam tape / sealing tape and hollow chamber round cord were estimated with PE foam, as no suitable data set was available. The data sets for self-adhesive tape and hot-melt adhesive were also estimated.

#### 3.4 Cut-off criteria

At EJOT, the data from the operational data collection, which contains all input goods, was made available for the LCA and taken into account accordingly in the model.

It can be assumed that the sum of the neglected processes therefore does not exceed 5% of the impact categories.

#### 3.5 Background data

In principle, the background database *Managed LCA Content* (GaBi database) Content Version 2023.1 was used.

#### 3.6 Data quality

The primary data was provided by EJOT SE & Co. KG, Market Unit Construction, and checked for plausibility. The quality and

representativeness of the foreground data collected can therefore be regarded as high. The data quality of the background data used was rated as good in terms of technical, geographical and temporal representativeness. The majority of the background data used originates from the reference year 2022.

The potential environmental impacts result largely from the background data and the preliminary products.

The range of results resulting from averaging is described in Chapter 6.

#### 3.7 Period under review

Data was collected for the period 01/01/2022 to 31/08/2022. As this is a new production site, representative data was only available for this period at the time of data collection.

#### 3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Europe

#### 3.9 Allocation

All required energy, raw materials and supplies could be clearly allocated to the declared products.

The cut-off approach was selected for secondary materials. The input of secondary materials in modules A1-A3 is therefore unencumbered. Benefits from the thermal utilisation of production waste were cut off. The loads are allocated to module A1-A3. No economic allocation was carried out for co-products, as the contribution to operating income is low (< 1%).

Benefits from the treatment of packaging in module A5 were allocated to module D. Only the net flows were considered for material benefits. The burdens from the treatment of the packaging are allocated to Module A5.

#### 3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. The background database used is *Managed LCA Content* (Content Version 2023.1).

## 4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

### Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

#### Information on the description of the biogenic carbon content at the plant gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	-	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.008	kg C

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### Transport from the manufacturer to the place of use (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Means of transport Euro 5 lorry	-	-
Transport distance	1267	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	61	%

#### Assembly (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Packaging for recycling	0.0094	kg
Packaging for energy recovery	0.0102	kg

#### End of life (C1-C4)

Scenario: 100 % landfill

Collection rate: 100 %.

Truck transport assumptions:

- Distance: 100 km
- Utilisation (including empty runs): 55 %

Name	Value	Unit
Collected as mixed construction waste	0.107	kg
Landfilling	0.107	kg



## 5. LCA: Results

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	X	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 Laufmeter EJOT Pro-Line - Profile für Wärmedämm-Verbundsysteme

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.74E-01	1.33E-02	3E-02	0	1.08E-03	2.73E-04	5.31E-03	-4.85E-03
GWP-fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	3.03E-01	1.32E-02	4.94E-04	0	1.07E-03	2.73E-04	5.3E-03	-4.82E-03
GWP-biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	-2.95E-02	0	2.95E-02	0	0	0	0	0
GWP-luluc	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	3.14E-04	1.2E-04	1.95E-06	0	9.71E-06	2.06E-06	5.5E-06	-3.12E-07
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	3.3E-12	1.69E-15	1.67E-15	0	1.36E-16	4.58E-16	8.99E-15	-4.04E-14
AP	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq	9E-04	5.07E-05	3.67E-06	0	4.5E-06	1.43E-06	1.77E-05	-7.98E-06
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	9.91E-07	4.74E-08	1.21E-09	0	3.83E-09	9.31E-10	8.89E-07	-8.46E-09
EP-marine	kg N eq	2.29E-04	2.36E-05	1.23E-06	0	2.11E-06	6.55E-07	4.22E-06	-1.81E-06
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	2.49E-03	2.64E-04	1.63E-05	0	2.36E-05	7.24E-06	4.59E-05	-1.94E-05
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	8.07E-04	4.58E-05	3.03E-06	0	4.08E-06	1.78E-06	1.32E-05	-5.15E-06
ADPE	kg Sb eq	9.32E-08	8.54E-10	2.88E-11	0	6.91E-11	2.93E-10	1.46E-10	-5.71E-10
ADPF	MJ	6.61E+00	1.77E-01	6.92E-03	0	1.43E-02	5.38E-03	7.58E-02	-8.79E-02
WDP	m <sup>3</sup> world eq deprived	1.92E-02	1.57E-04	1.83E-03	0	1.27E-05	5.32E-05	-4.93E-06	-3.9E-04

GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 Laufmeter EJOT Pro-Line - Profile für Wärmedämm-Verbundsysteme

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.64E+00	1.29E-02	3.41E-01	0	1.04E-03	5.01E-04	7.29E-03	-2.83E-02
PERM	MJ	3.4E-01	0	-3.4E-01	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	1.98E+00	1.29E-02	1.24E-03	0	1.04E-03	5.01E-04	7.29E-03	-2.83E-02
PENRE	MJ	5.03E+00	1.77E-01	6.94E-03	0	1.43E-02	5.4E-03	7.58E-02	-8.79E-02
PENRM	MJ	1.59E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	6.62E+00	1.77E-01	6.94E-03	0	1.43E-02	5.4E-03	7.58E-02	-8.79E-02
SM	kg	7.44E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.45E-03
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	1.18E-03	1.41E-05	4.31E-05	0	1.14E-06	1.54E-06	2.48E-06	-1.28E-05

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; 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; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA - WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 Laufmeter EJOT Pro-Line - Profile für Wärmedämm-Verbundsysteme

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	8.04E-08	5.49E-13	1.03E-13	0	4.44E-14	-1.4E-14	5.95E-12	-4.32E-12
NHWD	kg	1.35E-02	2.7E-05	3.27E-04	0	2.19E-06	1.42E-06	1.03E-01	-4.15E-05
RWD	kg	1.2E-04	3.32E-07	2.41E-07	0	2.68E-08	7.24E-08	8.71E-07	-6.47E-06
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	9.4E-03	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	2.31E-02	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	4.16E-02	0	0	0	0	0

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

## RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 Laufmeter EJOT Pro-Line - Profile für Wärmedämm-Verbundsysteme

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
IR	kBq U235 eq	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETP-fw	CTUe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
HTP-c	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
HTP-nc	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SQP	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

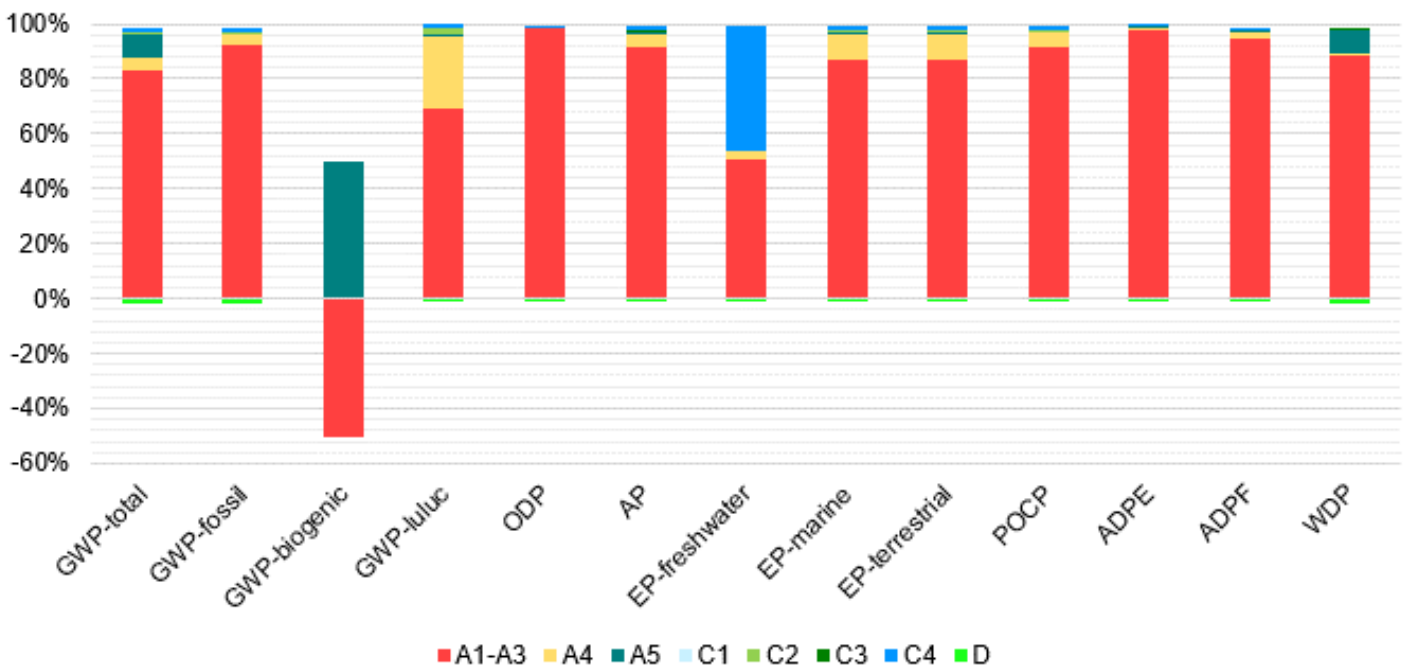
PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. 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 or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators “abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources”, “abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources”, “water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption”, “potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems”, “potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic”, “Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic”, “potential soil quality index”. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator.

## 6. LCA: Interpretation

### Dominance analysis



The dominance analysis shows that the manufacturing phase (modules A1-A3) contributes the majority to the potential environmental impacts in all of the indicators considered. For most indicators, the data sets used for glass fibre fabric and PVC have the greatest influence, which is to be expected as they are the main components of the profile.

Specifically, for the GWP-fossil indicator, the main drivers in production phase A1-A3 are PVC and glass fibre fabric.

PVC and glass fibre fabrics are also dominating for the indicators: GWP- luluc, AP, EP-marine, EP-terrestrial, POCP, ADPF and WDP.

For the EP-freshwater indicator, the impacts are divided between the manufacturing process (modules A1-A3) and the landfill phase (module C4). In modules A1-A3, the main influences are PVC, packaging (cardboard) and glass fibre fabric. In module C4, the disposal of plastics in landfill sites is responsible.

Global warming potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic) results from the cardboard for the packaging and the wooden pallets and is therefore offset with the utilisation in module A5.

### Range of results

The variability of the results depends in particular on the product weight (for heavier products, a correspondingly higher potential environmental impact can be assumed) and the share of glass fibre fabric in the product weight (the higher the proportion of glass fibre fabric, the higher the potential environmental impact).

For the GWP-fossil indicator, a deviation of -51% to +286% was calculated in Module A1-A3 for the lightest or heaviest product per linear metre compared to the declared average.

The composition of the lightest product is almost identical to the declared average. Therefore, scaling by weight provides very good results.

The heaviest product has a lower proportion of glass fibre fabric (5%). When scaling the results by weight, this leads to an overestimation of 18%. Scaling the results by weight for products with a lower proportion of glass fibre fabric is therefore a conservative approach.

## 7. Requisite evidence

The products are free of radioactivity. The EJOT material standard places a requirement on suppliers with regard to radioactivity. They must then report any radioactivity to the

manufacturer. Reference was made here to the directive 2013/59/Euratom is referred to.

## 8. References

### Standards

#### DIN SPEC 91020

DIN SPEC 91020: 2012-07, Occupational health management

#### EN 13501-1

DIN EN 13501-1:2019-05, Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

#### EN 15804

DIN EN 15804:2022-03, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category construction products

#### ISO 14001

DIN EN ISO 14001:2015-11, Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

#### ISO 14025

ISO 14025:2006-07, Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures

#### ISO 50001

DIN EN ISO 50001:2018-12, Energy management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

### Further References

### EWC

European Waste Catalogue, Waste Catalogue Ordinance of 10 December 2001 (Federal Law Gazette I page 3379), which was last amended by Article 3 of the Ordinance of 17 July 2017 (Federal Law Gazette I page 2644).

### ECHA

Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (ECHA Candidate List), dated 17.01.2023, published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the REACH Regulation. Helsinki: European Chemicals Agency

### IBU 2021

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 2.0, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021

### Managed LCA Content

Managed LCA Content. Content Version 2023.1. Leinfeld-Echterdingen: Sphera Solutions GmbH.

### PCR Part A

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