

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Kingspan Light + Air
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-KIN-20250548-CBA1-EN
Issue date	28/10/2025
Valid to	27/10/2030

Apollo B2-M2B24 PO16/7
Kingspan Light + Air

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General Information

Kingspan Light + Air

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-KIN-20250548-CBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Windows and doors , 01/08/2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

28/10/2025

Valid to

27/10/2030



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Apollo B2-M2B24 PO16/7

Owner of the declaration

Kingspan Light + Air
Carrickmacross Rd Corgarry
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Ireland

Declared product / declared unit

The declared unit is 1 m² of Apollo B2-M2B24 PO16/7 excluding the electric motor and the smoke and heat exhaust ventilation system. The smoke and heat exhaust ventilation system (electric motor) is supplied by a third party and is outside the system boundary of this declaration. No separate EPD is currently available for this component.

Scope:

This is a product-specific, cradle-to-grave Environmental Product Declaration developed in accordance with EN 15804 +A2:2019 + A1:2023 and verified under the IBU programme.

Apollo B2-M2B24 PO16/7 is manufactured with multiwall polycarbonate sheets of 16 mm, aluminum sheet and profile and smoke ventilation system.

The EPD covers manufacturing of the Apollo B2-M2B24 PO16/7 at Kingspan Light + Air's Krompachy facility in Slovakia (site code 9900-131) and all primary data, modelling, and results reflect Slovak manufacturing conditions, supply chain, and electricity mix.

The declared product excludes the electric motor and smoke and heat exhaust ventilation system supplied by external partners. The declaration of this product in this EPD does not represent production at other sites. The results are geographically representative only for Slovakia.

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		
☐	internally	☒ externally



Mrs Kim Allbury,
(Independent verifier)

Product

Product description/Product definition

Apollo is a natural smoke and day-to-day ventilator which has been designed and tested in accordance with EN 12101-2. Its principal component is corrosion-resistant, compact and lightweight aluminium AlMg3.

The unit has EPDM seals set into profiles which run right round the base. A high level of sealing is achieved by the EPDM edge protection profiles, which are either clamped horizontally into the surrounding base profile or fixed in the corner area. This precludes the risk of the seals being ripped out when the ventilator opens. This also minimises air leakage.

Hinges are made of 2.5 mm thick stainless steel which have been specially developed for this generation of ventilators. These ensure that the unit functions safely and correctly.

The control channels are made from extruded aluminium AlMgSi0.5 F22. The rain channels are aerodynamic in shape. It is available in many different sizes and flange types to ensure that the fixing onto upstand to roof constructions is easy. The Apollo ventilator is fall-through proof in closed position according to GS-BAU-18 (as of May 2020), having been successfully tested by an external test house with 600 J and (depending on the version) with 1200 J. Fall-through protection can be integrated into the Apollo ventilator as an option. By this the Apollo ventilator is fall-through proof in open and closed position and has been externally tested to 1200 J in accordance with EN 1873 - Prefabricated accessories for roofing - Individual rooflights of plastics - Product specification and test methods. Production at the Krompachy plant includes forming and cutting of polycarbonate sheets, assembly of frame and sealing gaskets and integration of control channels.

Final assembly and quality control are carried out in-house under ISO 9001-certified management systems.

For the placing on the market of the product in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland) Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies. The product needs a declaration of performance taking into consideration EN 12101-2:2003, TUV CE-0336. For the application and use the respective national provisions apply.

Application

Apollo is suitable for use in industrial, commercial and public premises. The unit has been tested and certified according to EN 12101-2 as well as VdS directives. Apollo can be used for:

- Smoke ventilation and exhaust
- Day-to-day ventilation
- Natural daylight through the flaps

Technical Data

Dimensions

Unit width: from 1000 mm to 2500 mm (in mm increments)
Unit length: from 1000 mm to 3000 mm (in mm increments)

Base Options

double-skin base with insulation

Flaps

The Apollo ventilator flaps have either insulated aluminium panels or various kinds of polycarbonate multi-wall sheets or insulated glass panels and are clamped in frames made of extruded aluminium profiles. The sheets are installed in such a way that thermal expansion is allowed for, and so there is no damage from screws.

The flaps are set at slightly inclined angles, allowing rainwater to drain off, thus preventing them from getting dirty. The flaps have been subjected to a wide range of tests, e.g. for impact resistance, resistance to hail, acoustic characteristics, and many others.

The following flap variant is:

16 mm thick polycarbonate multi-skin sheet

Colour: grey non-transparent, transparent or non-transparent

Controls

The Apollo flap ventilator is opened or closed either electrically or pneumatically by two drive units in each case.

The following drive is:

24 V DC electric actuators

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Functional Reliability ventilation (RE) EN 12101-2	10000	
Functional Reliability SHE (RE) EN 12101-2	1000	
Wind load class EN 12101-2	WL 1500	N/m ²
Snow load class EN 12101-2	SL 0 - 5700	N/m ²
Low ambient temperature EN 12101-2	T(-15)	°C
Resistance to heat EN 12101-2	B300-E	
Water tightness EN 1873	passed	
Resistance to upward loads EN 1873	UL 1500/3000	
Resistance to downward loads EN 1873	DL 3000	
Impact resistance against a small hard body EN 1873	Passed	
Impact resistance against a large soft body EN 1873	SB 600/1200	
Reaction to Fire EN 1873	Class E	
Air permeability EN 1873	AP 12	
Noise protection against external noise acc. DIN EN ISO 10140 and DIN EN ISO 717	20	dB
Thermal transmittance (U-value) accordance with DIN EN ISO 6946 and DIN 4108-2	2.13	W/m ² K

Additional performance classes

Air permeability polycarbonate at 50 Pa: 0.35 m³/hm²

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to EN 12101-2:2017, Natural smoke and heat exhaust ventilators in smoke and heat control systems.

Base materials/Ancillary materials

Base materials are 75% aluminium, 9% PVC, 8% steel, 4% stone wool, 4 % gasket

This product contains substances listed in the candidate list (date: 03.06.2025) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit

The declared unit refers to 1m² of a reference APOLLO B2-M2B24 PO167 product.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m ²
Grammage	35.27	kg/m ²
Layer thickness thickness of polycarbonate	0.016	m

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

For IBU core EPDs (where clause 3.6 is part of the EPD): for average EPDs, an estimate of the robustness of the LCA values must be made, e.g. concerning the variability of the production process, geographical representativeness and the influence of background data and preliminary products compared to the environmental impacts caused by the actual production.

System boundary

Considered product stages:

The EPD covers the complete life cycle from raw-material extraction to end-of-life processing and potential recycling benefits (modules A1–A3, A4, A5, B2, B6, C1–C4 and D). A1–A3: Product stage: Raw-material supply, transport, forming aluminium profiles and sheets, and assembly at the Krompachy facility. Electricity used in modules A1–A3 is modelled with the Slovak national residual grid mix (CUP 2023 update) having a global warming potential of 0.42 kg CO₂e per kWh. Supply contract MVMCEESK00050E2023 confirms use of hydropower and wind energy under Guarantees of Origin (GoO)

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

Biogenic carbon is present in the packaging materials (wooden pallets and cardboard).

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	8.2	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

The following technical scenario information is required for the declared modules.

Transport to the building site (A4)

Module A4 considers an average of 1483 km truck transport from the manufacturing plant in Slovakia (Krompachy) to Entities in Europe.

Reference service life

According to the Federal Office for Building and Regional planning (BBSR), a reference service life of 25 years can be assumed for Apollo. The use stage (module B2) is declared in this EPD for 25 years of usage.

certification.

A4: Transport to site: Average truck transport of 1,483 km to European customers.

A5: Installation: Installation on-site with manual tools; electricity use 0.027 MJ per opening; packaging treatment and disposal included.

B2: Maintenance: Annual cleaning with water; 25 cycles over a 25-year RSL.

B6: Operational energy: Electricity consumption of 1 166.67 kWh (4 200 MJ) over the 25-year RSL.

C1–C4: End-of-life: Manual dismantling, average 50 km transport to waste treatment, recycling of aluminium and polycarbonate, landfilling of insulation residues.

D: Benefits beyond system boundary: Recycling credits for recovered aluminium and polycarbonate based on 95 % collection and 90 % recycling efficiency; avoided burdens modelled with the European residual electricity mix.

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

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. Background dataset: LCA for Expert (former GaBi) software - CUP 2023.1.

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel	0.002	l/100km
Transport distance via truck	1483	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	61	%
Gross density of products transported	-	kg/m ³
Capacity utilisation volume factor	-	-

Installation into the building (A5)

The installation of the Apollo is done manually as part of the installation on the roof. The installation is done with the help of electric tools (screw drivers). The energy consumption was estimated as 0,027 MJ per opening.

Module A5 considers also the waste treatment and disposal of the packaging material. Benefits for potential avoided burdens due to energy substitution of electricity and thermal energy generation are declared in module D.

Name	Value	Unit
Output substances following waste treatment on site packing materials	20.875	kg
Electricity consumption	0.027	MJ

Packaging material:

Plastic foil (Nylon) : 0,8 Kg/m2

Polystyrene corners : 0,075 Kg/m2

Wooden pallets : 20 Kg/m2

Maintenance (B2)

Module B2 includes the cleaning of the apollo. Apollo is located on the roofs of buildings, and are cleaned once a year with water. Cleaning of 1 m2 of apollo is estimated to require 1 l of water per cleaning.

Name	Value	Unit
Maintenance cycle	25	Number/RSL
Water consumption	0.001	m ³

Replacement (B4) / Refurbishment (B5)

Partial replacements (like polycarbonate, motor / cylinder) don't trigger full Module B4 inclusion because they materially do not affect the LCA results. Including B4 would add complexity and cost without significantly improving accuracy.

Name	Value	Unit
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25 years, based on standard maintenance and cleaning procedures for aluminium daylighting systems under normal European climatic conditions.

Modules B2 and B6 are declared for the full-service life (not per year):

B2 Cleaning: 25 cycles / RSL

B6 Operational energy: 1 166.67 kWh (4 200 MJ) / RSL

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Life Span (according to BBSR)	25	a

Operational energy use (B6) and Operational water use (B7)

Operational energy use (B6) With a reference service life of 25 years, the Apollo system performs 10 000 cycles (opening and closing). The energy consumption per cycle is 0,0095MJ.

Over the life time of 25 years, the total energy consumption is 4200 MJ (1166,67 kWh). The residual grid mix from Europe has been selected for the energy consumption during use.

Name	Value	Unit
Electricity consumption	1166.67	kWh

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type waste type	35.27	kg
Collected as mixed construction waste	-	kg
Reuse	-	kg
Recycling metals and PC panels	33.926	kg
Energy recovery	-	kg
Landfilling insulation	1.344	kg

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D)

Module D declares the potential benefits associated with material recycling at the end of the product's life.

This scenario represents theoretical end-of-life assumptions in line with EN 15804 +A2 and does not imply any take-back or recycling obligation by Kingspan.

It assumes that aluminium and polycarbonate components are collected and recycled at rates representative of European average practice: 95 % collection and 90 % recycling efficiency.

No energy recovery is considered. Residual materials such as insulation are sent to landfill.

The avoided burdens are modelled using the European residual electricity mix (CUP 2023 update).

Name	Value	Unit
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LCA: Results

In Table 1 "Description of the system boundary", all declared modules shall be indicated with an "X"; all modules that are not declared shall be indicated with "MND" (As default the modules B3, B4, B5 are marked as MNR – module not relevant). In the following tables, columns can be deleted for modules that are not declared. Indicator values should be declared with three valid digits (eventually using the exponential form (e.g. 1,23E-5 = 0,0000123). A uniform format should be used for all values of one indicator.

If several modules are not declared and therefore have been deleted from the table, the abbreviations for the indicators can be replaced by the complete names, while the readability and clear arrangement should be maintained; the legends can then be deleted. If due to relevant data gaps, an indicator cannot be declared in a robust way, then the abbreviation "IND" (indicator not declared) should be used for this indicator.

- 0 - calculated value is 0
- 0 - value falls under the cut-off
- 0 - assumption which exclude any flows (e.g. exported electricity A1-A3)
- IND – in cases where the inventory does not support the methodological approach or the calculation of the specific indicator IND shall be used.

If no reference service life is declared (see chapter 2.13 "Reference Service Life"), the LCA results of the modules B1-B2 and B6-B7 shall refer to a period of one year. This shall then be indicated as an explanatory text below the tables. In addition, the formula for the quantification of such B-modules over the total life cycle shall be provided.

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	X	MNR	MNR	MNR	X	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m2 Apollo

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	2.38E+02	9.39E+00	2.96E+01	3.03E-03	1.32E-03	3.76E-03	1.57E-01	0	1.27E+01	2.02E-02	-1.51E+02
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	2.66E+02	9.26E+00	2.75E+00	1.52E-03	1.32E-03	3.76E-03	1.54E-01	0	1.27E+01	2.01E-02	-1.5E+02
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-2.93E+01	1.86E-02	2.68E+01	1.5E-03	2.99E-07	8.5E-07	3.68E-04	0	2.72E-04	0	-3.65E-01
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.09E+00	1.16E-01	1.67E-03	9.49E-07	1.98E-07	5.62E-07	2.59E-03	0	2.17E-04	1.21E-04	-3.86E-02
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	4.32E-10	1.2E-12	3.54E-12	1.13E-14	1.45E-14	4.13E-14	2.27E-14	0	1.29E-12	5.43E-14	-2.07E-10
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	1.11E+00	4.68E-02	4.92E-03	3.62E-06	3.09E-06	8.79E-06	2.4E-04	0	1.28E-03	1.43E-04	-7.67E-01
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	4.13E-04	3.01E-05	1.22E-06	1.89E-06	6.92E-10	1.97E-09	6.58E-07	0	3.43E-07	4.57E-08	-6E-05
EP-marine	kg N eq	2.41E-01	2.27E-02	1.44E-03	8.11E-06	5.18E-07	1.47E-06	9.14E-05	0	3.42E-04	3.68E-05	-1.41E-01
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	2.69E+00	2.52E-01	2.07E-02	1.12E-05	5.55E-06	1.58E-05	1.07E-03	0	6.06E-03	4.05E-04	-1.54E+00
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	7.11E-01	6.13E-02	3.98E-03	2.84E-06	1.54E-06	4.39E-06	2.38E-04	0	9.81E-04	1.13E-04	-4.19E-01
ADPE	kg Sb eq	1.31E-03	6.52E-07	4.4E-08	8.64E-11	6.26E-11	1.78E-10	1.34E-08	0	1.36E-08	1.3E-09	-1.14E-03
ADPF	MJ	3.55E+03	1.19E+02	8.72E+00	1.58E-02	2.45E-02	6.98E-02	2.03E+00	0	2.73E+00	2.65E-01	-1.79E+03
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	7.09E+01	1.11E-01	3.22E+00	6.21E-04	7.56E-05	2.15E-04	2.39E-03	0	1.09E+00	2.3E-03	-6.12E+01

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 m2 Apollo

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.44E+03	7.96E+00	3.02E+02	7.12E-03	3.5E-03	9.94E-03	1.75E-01	0	7.55E-01	4.63E-02	-9.99E+02
PERM	MJ	3E+02	0	-3E+02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	1.74E+03	7.96E+00	2.24E+00	7.12E-03	3.5E-03	9.94E-03	1.75E-01	0	7.55E-01	4.63E-02	-9.99E+02
PENRE	MJ	3.37E+03	1.19E+02	3.78E+01	1.58E-02	2.45E-02	6.98E-02	2.03E+00	0	1.57E+02	2.65E-01	-1.79E+03
PENRM	MJ	1.83E+02	0	-2.91E+01	0	0	0	0	0	-1.54E+02	0	0
PENRT	MJ	3.55E+03	1.19E+02	8.72E+00	1.58E-02	2.45E-02	6.98E-02	2.03E+00	0	2.73E+00	2.65E-01	-1.79E+03

SM	kg	1.08E+01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.85E+01
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	2.61E+00	8.88E-03	7.58E-02	1.7E-05	4.93E-06	1.4E-05	1.95E-04	0	2.57E-02	7.03E-05	-2.23E+00

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 m2 Apollo

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4	D
HWD	kg	1.05E-06	4.35E-09	4.52E-09	1.51E-11	3.47E-12	9.87E-12	7.78E-11	0	1.59E-09	6.61E-11	-3.55E-09
NHWD	kg	7.14E+01	1.75E-02	7.38E-01	2.9E-03	6.07E-06	1.73E-05	3.32E-04	0	4.24E-01	1.35E+00	-6.14E+01
RWD	kg	1.15E-01	1.98E-04	4.03E-04	1.37E-06	3.17E-06	9.01E-06	3.7E-06	0	1.21E-04	2.79E-06	-8.73E-02
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	8E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.94E+01	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	4.2E+01	0	0	0	0	0	2.02E+01	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	7.57E+01	0	0	0	0	0	3.61E+01	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 m2 Apollo

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	C1	C2	C3/1	C3/2	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	2.24E-05	1.24E-06	3.48E-08	4.08E-11	2.88E-11	8.19E-11	2.61E-09	0	1.09E-08	1.79E-09	-1.42E-05
IR	kBq U235 eq	1.33E+01	2.84E-02	6.31E-02	2.18E-04	4.73E-04	1.35E-03	5.37E-04	0	1.82E-02	3.23E-04	-9.42E+00
ETP-fw	CTUe	1.9E+03	8.81E+01	4.29E+00	7.02E-02	2.45E-03	6.95E-03	1.51E+00	0	1.52E+00	1.53E-01	-5.31E+02
HTP-c	CTUh	3.54E-06	1.73E-09	3.35E-10	8.72E-12	1.3E-13	3.7E-13	3.04E-11	0	9.47E-11	3.61E-12	-1.99E-07
HTP-nc	CTUh	2.31E-06	7.3E-08	1.85E-08	8.65E-10	4.7E-12	1.34E-11	1.37E-09	0	2.76E-09	1.39E-10	-1.35E-06
SQP	SQP	5.22E+03	4.48E+01	2.88E+00	4.89E-03	2.35E-03	6.68E-03	9.99E-01	0	8.06E-01	7.31E-02	-1.02E+02

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.

This EPD was created using a software tool.

References

Standards

EN 15804

EN 15804:2012+A1 2013, Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EN 15804

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products.

ISO 14025

EN ISO 14025:2011, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

Further References

Title of the software/database

Title of the software/database. Addition to the title, version. Place: Publisher, Date of publication [Access on access date].

IBU 2021

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