

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

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

ULTIMA-S
LED Linear™



EPD HUB, HUB-1397

Published on 17.05.2024, last updated on 17.05.2024, valid until 17.05.2029.

GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer	LED Linear GmbH
Address	Dr.-Alfred-Herrhausen-Allee 20, 47228 Duisburg
Contact details	germany@led-linear.com
Website	www.led-linear.com

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 1.1, 5 Dec 2023
Sector	Electrical product
Category of EPD	Third party verified EPD
Scope of the EPD	Cradle to gate with options, A4-B7, and modules C1-C4, D
EPD author	Anne Krause, LED Linear GmbH
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: Internal certification ☒ External verification
EPD verifier	Nemanja Nedic, 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	ULTIMA-S
Place of production	Duisburg, Germany
Period for data	2023
Averaging in EPD	Multiple products
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3	5.71 %

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

Declared unit	1 unit of 1012 mm
Declared unit mass	0.199 kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 (kgCO ₂ e)	2.81E+00
GWP-total, A1-A3 (kgCO ₂ e)	2.73E+00
Secondary material, inputs (%)	6.78
Secondary material, outputs (%)	36.5
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	13.2
Total water use, A1-A3 (m ³)	0.04

PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

LED Linear™ was founded in 2006 and supplies high quality linear LED lighting solutions based on flexible printed circuit boards worldwide. LED Linear™ offers a cost effective, unique modular LED tool kit for interior or exterior linear lighting solutions - from accent and architectural to general lighting - with an ingress protection of up to IP68. Internationally recognized awards and reference projects, including innovative lighting solutions for decorative or architectural applications, prove the high-quality manufacturing philosophy.

LED Linear™ is part of the Fagerhult Group, one of Europe's leading lighting companies, with 12 different brands and 4,100 employees in 28 countries around the world.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The EPD covers the complete ULTIMA-S family and the data accounts for the worst-case article within the family representing all variants of the product.

A cross section of only 10 mm x 13 mm (H x W) combined with optics and lumen packages sufficient even for general lighting make ULTIMA-S suitable for many different applications, especially when integration into architecture or furniture is required. Six different optics based on nanotechnology, ranging from spot to asymmetric plus an opal diffusor, various lumen packages and CCTs offer outstanding lighting quality and options.

ULTIMA has been designed with sustainability in mind. Thanks to miniaturisation it only uses a minimum amount of material. It outputs up to more than 20 lumen per gram of luminaire weight (without PSU). All of the non-electrical components can be recycled.

It is operated with 24 VDC and on average, the use of one power supply unit is sufficient for five fixtures.

Further information can be found at www.led-linear.com.

PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

Raw material category	Amount, mass- %	Material origin
Metals	65.04	Europe, Asia
Minerals	14.00	Asia
Fossil materials	34.82	Europe, Asia
Bio-based materials	0.00	-

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	0.000
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	0.027

FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

Declared unit	1 unit of 1012 mm
Mass per declared unit	0.199 kg
Functional unit	Provide lighting that delivers an outgoing artificial luminous flux of 1,510 lumens during a reference life of 58,400 hours
Reference service life	20 years with 8 hours/day

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	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	x	MNR		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. 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. Waste formed in the production processes at LED Linear's manufacturing facilities are also included in this stage.

The product is made of metals, plastics and electronic components. The materials are transported to LED Linear's production facility in Duisburg. The aluminium profile is cut to size and the LED tape with the corresponding connectors and plugs is glued in. The luminaire is further assembled by inserting the pre-fitted optical components and endcaps.

The finished product is packaged in polyethylene and cardboard before being sent to the installation site. Manufacturing losses and wastes are calculated accordingly and the total amount of waste in kg is allocated to the total annual production in kg. Thus, it is possible to allocate the data according to the weight of the product analysed in this study.

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 distance is defined according to the PCR. Average distance of transportation from production plant to building site in Europe is assumed as 3,500 km and the transportation method is assumed to be lorry. For transportation from production plant to building site outside of Europe, the average distance is assumed to be 19,000 km with assumed transportation method by ship plus 1,000 km by lorry. Vehicle capacity utilization volume factor is assumed to be 100 % which means full load. In reality, it may vary but as role of transportation emissions in total results is small, the variety in load is assumed to be negligible. Empty returns are not taken into account as it is assumed that the return trip is used by the transportation company to serve the needs of other clients. Transportation does not cause losses as products are packaged properly. Also, volume capacity utilisation factor is assumed to be 100 % for the nested packaged products. Transportation impacts that occur from delivery of the product cover direct exhaust emissions of fuel, environmental impacts of fuel production, as well as related infrastructure emissions.

Environmental impacts from installation into the building include waste packaging materials (A5) and release of biogenic carbon dioxide from cardboard. The impacts of energy consumption and the used ancillary materials during installation are considered negligible.

PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)

During the use phase, the product consumes electricity. The calculations are based on the electricity grid mix (B6) of Europe. Impacts due to electricity production include direct emissions to air, transformation and transmission losses. The service life is assumed to be 20 years with 8 daily operational hours.

GWP impacts for use in the USA, the United Arab Emirates, and Australia with the corresponding grid mixes are specified in the annex.

The representative model of Ultima-S Nano regarded in this study has a power consumption of 15 W/m. Possibly variants have 6 W/m, 10 W/m, 20 W/m and 25 W/m, which impacts the energy use in B6. GWP impacts for these variants are specified in the annex.

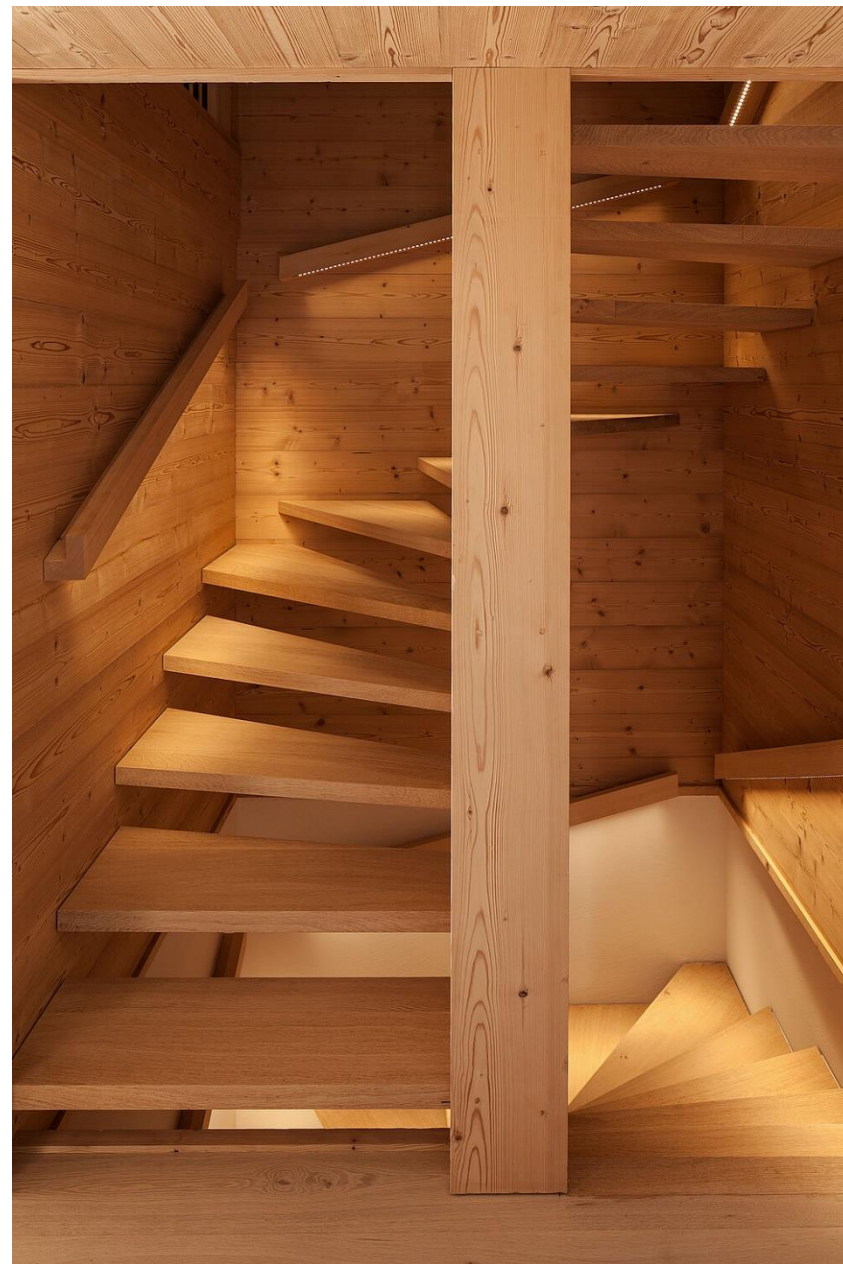
On average, five of this 24 VDC luminaire are operated by one power supply unit. This assumption was considered as the generic case in this study.

Air, soil, and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

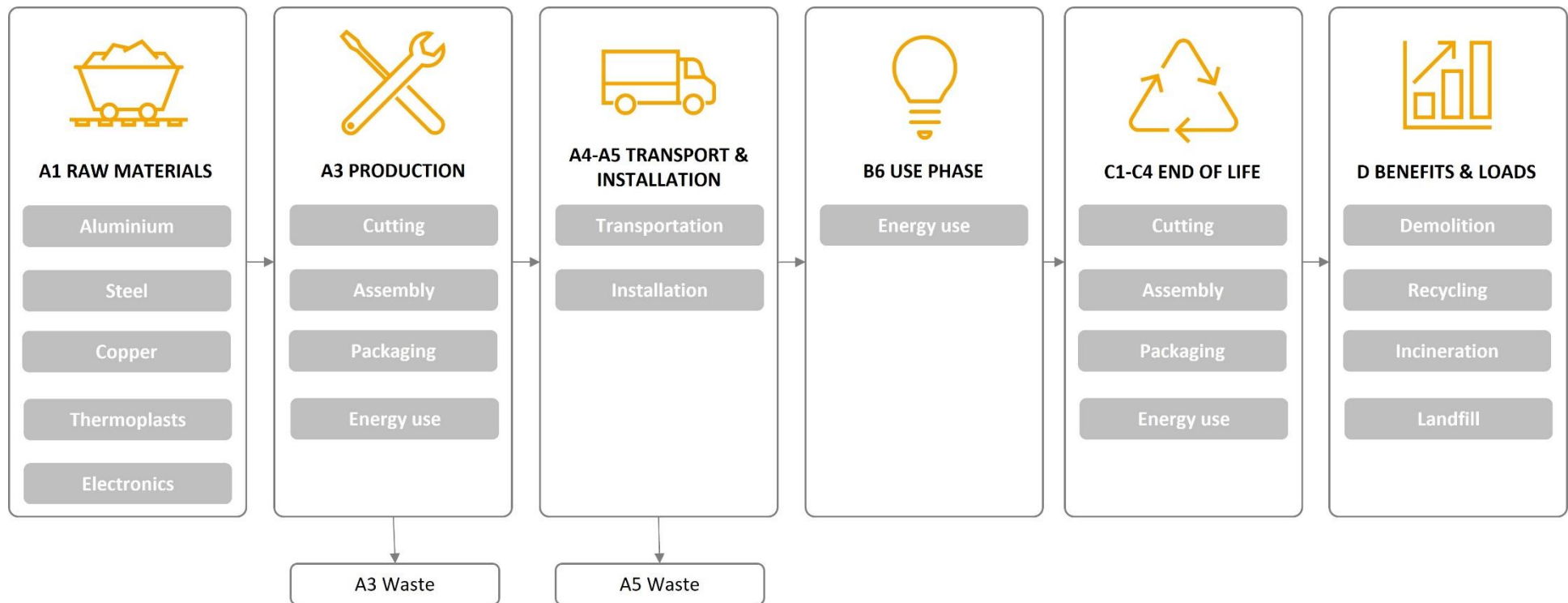
PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

Consumption of energy and natural resources in demolition process are assumed to be negligible. It is assumed that the waste is collected separately and transported to the waste treatment center. Transportation distance to treatment is assumed as 50 km and the transportation method is assumed to be lorry (C2). According to EN 50693:2019, the sequence of treatment operations occurring to the product shall include de-pollution, fractions separation and preparation (dismantling, crushing, shredding, sorting), recycling, other material recovery, energy recovery and disposal.

In this study, the default values from table G.4 of EN 50693 are used for treating materials in different waste treatment methods. Due to the material and energy recovery potential of parts in the lighting system, the end-of-life product is converted into recycled raw materials, while the energy recovered from incineration displaces electricity and heat production (D). Plastic packaging used during transportation is also incinerated for energy recovery and/or recycled. The benefits and loads of incineration and recycling are included in module D.



LIFE CYCLE DIAGRAM



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 materials 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.

ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Allocation is required if some material, energy, and waste data cannot be measured separately for the product under investigation. All allocations are done as per the reference standards and the applied PCR. In this study, allocation has been done in the following ways:

Data type	Allocation
Raw materials	No allocation
Packaging materials	Allocated by mass or volume
Ancillary materials	No allocation
Manufacturing energy and waste	Allocated by mass or volume

AVERAGES AND VARIABILITY VP-026-C

Type of average	Multiple products
Averaging method	Representative product
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3	5.71 %

As representative, an Ultima-S in 1,012 mm length with a nano foil optic and a 15 W/m LED tape was chosen. All products represented are manufactured by LED Linear GmbH in Duisburg. The range of products includes luminaires with opal covers (OP), asymmetrical light emission (AS) and beam angles of 15°, 25°, 40°, 60° and batwing (BW). These constructional differences affect the GWP impact of the raw materials (A1-A3), with a maximum of 5.71 %. Different light engines are represented with power classes of 6 W/m, 10 W/m, 15 W/m, 20 W/m and 25 W/m and light colors of 2200 K, 2700 K, 3000 K, 3500 K and 4000 K as well as tunable white options, without changing the raw material composition. These differences do not affect the raw material composition, but the energy consumption of the use phase (B6). GWD impact results for the different light engines are shown in the annex. Regardless of the power class, on average, five of this 24 VDC luminaire are operated by one power supply unit. This assumption was considered as the generic case in this study.

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 v3.8 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 ¹⁾	kg CO ₂ e	2.25E+00	3.29E-02	4.44E-01	2.73E+00	3.31E-01	1.47E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	3.71E+02	MND	MNR	5.40E-03	6.02E-02	5.95E-03	-7.06E-01
GWP – fossil	kg CO ₂ e	2.23E+00	3.29E-02	5.43E-01	2.81E+00	3.31E-01	4.72E-02	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	3.71E+02	MND	MNR	5.40E-03	6.02E-02	5.95E-03	-6.93E-01
GWP – biogenic	kg CO ₂ e	0.00E+00	3.85E-07	-1.00E-01	-1.00E-01	0.00E+00	1.00E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP – LULUC	kg CO ₂ e	2.04E-02	1.78E-05	1.30E-03	2.17E-02	2.05E-04	1.16E-05	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	3.04E-02	MND	MNR	3.33E-06	7.92E-06	1.83E-06	-1.29E-02
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC ₁₁ e	3.13E-07	6.96E-09	3.41E-08	3.54E-07	6.73E-08	1.79E-09	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	2.40E-05	MND	MNR	1.10E-09	6.97E-10	3.24E-10	-7.68E-08
Acidification potential	mol H ⁺ e	2.21E-02	1.34E-04	2.66E-03	2.48E-02	1.53E-03	1.18E-04	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	2.69E+00	MND	MNR	2.16E-05	6.01E-05	1.26E-05	-7.87E-03
EP-freshwater ²⁾	kg Pe	1.88E-04	3.39E-07	4.81E-05	2.36E-04	3.65E-06	6.91E-07	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.16E-02	MND	MNR	6.04E-08	3.30E-07	4.38E-08	-2.93E-05
EP-marine	kg Ne	2.45E-03	3.67E-05	4.48E-04	2.93E-03	3.98E-04	3.27E-05	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	4.14E-01	MND	MNR	5.69E-06	1.08E-05	8.48E-06	-6.43E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	2.84E-02	4.06E-04	4.78E-03	3.36E-02	4.41E-03	2.35E-04	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	5.58E+00	MND	MNR	6.30E-05	1.21E-04	3.92E-05	-8.65E-03
POCP (“smog”) ³⁾	kg NMVOCe	8.67E-03	1.27E-04	1.35E-03	1.01E-02	1.33E-03	9.40E-05	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.24E+00	MND	MNR	1.95E-05	3.28E-05	1.25E-05	-2.78E-03
ADP-minerals & metals ⁴⁾	kg Sbe	3.40E-04	1.62E-07	1.40E-06	3.41E-04	1.97E-06	7.71E-08	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	3.26E-08	6.33E-07	4.44E-09	-6.18E-05
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	2.76E+01	4.72E-01	1.09E+01	3.89E+01	4.64E+00	5.73E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	7.58E-02	9.34E-02	3.02E-02	-6.99E+00
Water use ⁵⁾	m ³ e depr.	1.35E+00	2.49E-03	2.65E-01	1.62E+00	2.59E-02	1.54E-02	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	6.54E+02	MND	MNR	4.28E-04	3.92E-03	2.72E-04	-5.10E-01

ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) 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
Particulate matter	Incidence	1.83E-07	2.61E-09	1.60E-08	2.02E-07	2.09E-08	1.89E-09	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	7.00E-06	MND	MNR	3.45E-10	8.69E-10	2.12E-10	-8.34E-08
Ionizing radiation ⁶⁾	kBq U235e	2.28E-01	2.21E-03	2.44E-01	4.74E-01	2.15E-02	2.05E-03	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.85E+02	MND	MNR	3.52E-04	9.72E-04	1.61E-04	-7.28E-02
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	1.63E+02	4.78E-01	8.33E+00	1.72E+02	4.90E+00	5.95E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	4.04E+03	MND	MNR	8.08E-02	4.15E-01	1.64E+01	-4.02E+01
Human toxicity. cancer	CTUh	7.22E-09	1.54E-11	1.76E-10	7.41E-09	1.75E-10	1.54E-11	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	6.13E-08	MND	MNR	2.85E-12	1.41E-11	8.55E-11	-6.56E-10
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	1.74E-07	4.28E-10	5.78E-09	1.80E-07	4.21E-09	2.77E-10	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	2.09E-06	MND	MNR	6.95E-11	5.55E-10	5.81E-09	-5.30E-08
SQP ⁷⁾	-	8.37E+00	3.31E-01	8.95E+00	1.77E+01	2.26E+00	8.10E-02	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	3.54E+02	MND	MNR	3.74E-02	8.91E-02	5.63E-02	-8.09E+00

USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy ⁸⁾	MJ	8.35E+00	7.04E-03	1.90E+00	1.03E+01	7.62E-02	1.83E-02	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.53E+03	MND	MNR	1.26E-03	1.26E-02	1.21E-03	-4.97E+00
Renew. PER as material	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.04E+00	1.04E+00	0.00E+00	-1.04E+00	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	8.35E+00	7.04E-03	2.93E+00	1.13E+01	7.62E-02	-1.02E+00	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.53E+03	MND	MNR	1.26E-03	1.26E-02	1.21E-03	-4.97E+00
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	2.61E+01	4.72E-01	1.06E+01	3.71E+01	4.64E+00	4.13E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	8.29E+03	MND	MNR	7.58E-02	9.33E-02	3.02E-02	-6.59E+00
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	1.50E+00	0.00E+00	2.99E-01	1.80E+00	0.00E+00	-1.38E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	-9.60E-01	-6.99E-01	0.00E+00
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	2.76E+01	4.72E-01	1.09E+01	3.89E+01	4.64E+00	2.74E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	8.29E+03	MND	MNR	7.58E-02	-8.67E-01	-6.69E-01	-6.59E+00
Secondary materials	kg	1.35E-02	2.08E-04	2.98E-02	4.35E-02	2.38E-03	9.59E-05	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	3.90E-05	2.37E-03	8.30E-06	1.03E-01
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	1.39E-03	2.80E-06	5.09E-04	1.90E-03	3.36E-05	7.06E-05	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	5.58E-07	2.41E-06	3.99E-07	4.01E-03
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Use of net fresh water	m ³	3.24E-02	6.59E-05	8.15E-03	4.06E-02	6.62E-04	3.71E-04	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	5.06E+00	MND	MNR	1.09E-05	1.16E-04	2.82E-05	-1.41E-02

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	4.72E-01	8.42E-04	3.45E-02	5.08E-01	9.20E-03	2.28E-03	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.23E+01	MND	MNR	1.51E-04	1.45E-03	3.63E-03	-2.07E-01
Non-hazardous waste	kg	5.47E+00	1.33E-02	2.09E+00	7.57E+00	1.43E-01	3.81E-02	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	4.91E+02	MND	MNR	2.37E-03	4.99E-02	9.89E-02	-1.58E+00
Radioactive waste	kg	8.13E-05	3.03E-06	6.68E-05	1.51E-04	2.93E-05	9.71E-07	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	7.20E-02	MND	MNR	4.77E-07	3.41E-07	0.00E+00	-2.94E-05

END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.21E-03	9.21E-03	0.00E+00	5.74E-02	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	7.60E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for energy rec	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.96E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0.00E+00	MND	MNR	0.00E+00	4.62E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

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 ₂ e	2.17E+00	3.25E-02	5.35E-01	2.74E+00	3.27E-01	5.53E-02	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	3.71E+02	MND	MNR	5.34E-03	6.00E-02	5.05E-03	-6.72E-01
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC-11e	2.43E-07	5.52E-09	2.96E-08	2.78E-07	5.35E-08	1.51E-09	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.88E-05	MND	MNR	8.72E-10	6.01E-10	2.58E-10	-5.85E-08
Acidification	kg SO ₂ e	1.89E-02	1.05E-04	2.19E-03	2.12E-02	1.21E-03	9.79E-05	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	2.19E+00	MND	MNR	1.71E-05	4.95E-05	9.83E-06	-6.80E-03
Eutrophication	kg PO ₄ ³ e	7.03E-03	2.52E-05	1.71E-03	8.77E-03	2.71E-04	7.78E-05	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	4.98E-01	MND	MNR	4.17E-06	2.50E-05	2.64E-04	-1.68E-03
POCP ("smog")	kg C ₂ H ₄ e	1.08E-03	4.50E-06	1.09E-04	1.20E-03	5.03E-05	8.05E-06	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	8.09E-02	MND	MNR	7.59E-07	2.14E-06	1.15E-06	-4.47E-04
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	3.39E-04	1.58E-07	1.39E-06	3.41E-04	1.93E-06	7.20E-08	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	1.27E-03	MND	MNR	3.19E-08	6.30E-07	4.24E-09	-6.16E-05
ADP-fossil	MJ	2.75E+01	4.72E-01	1.09E+01	3.89E+01	4.64E+00	5.73E-01	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	8.29E+03	MND	MNR	7.58E-02	9.33E-02	3.02E-02	-6.99E+00

1) GWP = Global Warming Potential; 2) EP = Eutrophication potential. Required characterisation method and data are in kg P-eq. Multiply by 3.07 to get PO₄e; 3) POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; 4) ADP = Abiotic depletion potential; 5) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Abiotic depletion and Water use and optional indicators except Particulate matter and Ionizing radiation. human health. The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator. 6) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Ionizing radiation. human health. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents. occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil. from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator; 7) SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality. 8) PER = Primary energy resources.

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 compliance 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 EPD 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.

Nemanja Nedic, as an authorized verifier acting for EPD Hub Limited
17.05.2024



ANNEX

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS FOR B6 PHASE BASED ON THE GEOGRAPHY (FOR ULTIMA-S 15 W/M)

Impact category	Unit	B6 – USA	B6 - UAE	B6 - AUS
GWP – total ¹⁾	kg CO ₂ e	4.78E+02	6.91E+02	7.58E+02
GWP – fossil	kg CO ₂ e	4.78E+02	6.91E+02	7.58E+02
GWP – biogenic	kg CO ₂ e	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP – LULUC	kg CO ₂ e	4.79E-02	4.90E-02	7.53E-02

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS FOR B6 PHASE BASED ON THE POWER CLASS (FOR ULTIMA-S WITH NANO OPTICS)

Impact category	Unit	B6 – 6 W/m	B6 – 10 W/m	B6 – 20 W/m	B6 – 25 W/m
GWP – total ¹⁾	kg CO ₂ e	1.52E+02	2.51E+02	4.98E+02	6.22E+02
GWP – fossil	kg CO ₂ e	1.52E+02	2.51E+02	4.98E+02	6.22E+02
GWP – biogenic	kg CO ₂ e	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWP – LULUC	kg CO ₂ e	3.41E-02	4.2E-02	6.24E-02	7.25E-02