

Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000562

Issue 01

This is to verify that the

Environmental Product Declaration provided by:

Duco Ventilation & Sun Control

is in accordance with the requirements of:

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

and

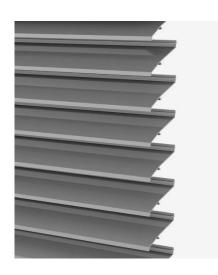
BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

This declaration is for:

DucoWall Classic

Company Address

Duco Ventilation & Sun Control Bedrijvenlaan 2 8630 Veurne Belgium







Signed for BRE Global Ltc

Emma Baker

Operator

04 March 2024

Date of this Issue

04 March 2024
Date of First Issue

03 March 2029

Expiry Date



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Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000562

General Information

EPD Programme Operator	Applicable Product Category Rules								
BRE Global Watford, Herts WD25 9XX United Kingdom	BRE Environmental Profiles 2013 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804+A2 PN 514 Rev 3.1								
Commissioner of LCA study	LCA consultant/Tool								
Duco Ventilation & Sun Control Bedrijvenlaan 2 8630 Veurne Belgium Ventilation & Sun Control	Enperas NV Thorpark 8300 B-3600 Genk Belgium Enperas NV Thorpark 8300 Comparison Compar								
Declared/Functional Unit	Applicability/Coverage								
1 m² of installed continuous louvre walls based on a reference system of 6x6 m. The weight per reference flow is 8,70 kg.	DucoWall Classic W20Z, DucoWall Classic W20V, DucoWall Classic W35V, DucoWall Classic W50Z, DucoWall Classic W50Z/75, DucoWall Classic W50Z - 30°, DucoWall Classic W50Z - 30°/75, DucoWall Classic W45HP, DucoWall Classic W50HP, DucoWall Classic W80HP, DucoWall Classic W60C, DucoWall Classic W60C/2								
	DucoWall Classic W50Z is used as the representative product. A variability study has been done (see further).								
EPD Type	Background database								
Cradle-to-grave	Ecoinvent 3.8 and Industry 2.0								
Demonstra	Demonstration of Verification								
CEN standard EN 15	5804 serves as the core PCR ^a								
Independent verification of the declara □Internal	ation and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 ⊠ External								
(Where appropriate ^b)Third party verifier:									

Environmental product declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See Clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for further guidance

Pat Hermon

Comparability

b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)

a: Product category rules



Information modules covered

ı	Product		Const	ruction	D. 1	Use stage Related to the building fabric Related to				ed to	End-of-life			Benefits and loads beyond the system		
											uilding					boundary
A1	A2	А3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	В6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Raw materials supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Construction – Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential
$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	\checkmark	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	☑

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

Duco Ventilation & Sun Control Bedrijvenlaan 2, 8630 Veurne, Belgium

Construction Product:

Product Description

Aluminium continuous louvre walls, whereby the aluminium louvre blades are locked into place on plastic blade holders. These are firstly secured into place on the aluminium support profile using DUCO's patented 'Three-Click' system. The louvre blade holders can be positioned separately in the support profile, enabling a perfect finish. The DucoWall Classic range offers many different louvre blades.

Technical Information

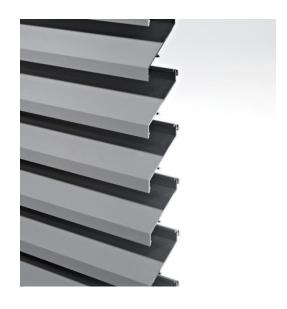
	2	0Z		20V	:	35V	50	Z-65	50	Z-75	50Z	30°-65	50Z	30°-75
	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options
Се	0,210	0,203	0,155	0,149	0,118	0,116	0,205	0,207	0,219	0,219	0,262	0,253	0,312	0,31
Ke	22,68	24,27	41,62	45,04	71,82	74,32	23,80	23,34	20,85	20,85	14,57	15,62	10,27	10,41
Cd	0,181	0,174	0,155	0,149	0,124	0,123	0,278	0,266	0,297	0,288	0,308	0,302	0,339	0,336
Kd	30,52	33,03	41,62	45,04	65,04	66,10	12,94	14,13	11,34	12,06	10,54	10,96	8,70	8,86
Water	resistance	horizontal		ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı		ı	ı	1	ı
v = 0 m/s	С	В	А	А	А	А	В	А	В	А	В	А	В	В
v =0,5 m/s	С	В	В	А	А	А	С	В	С	В	С	В	С	В
v = 1 m/s	D	С	С	В	А	А	С	В	С	В	С	В	С	С
v = 1.5 m/s	D	D	D	В	А	А	С	С	D	С	С	С	С	С
v = 2 m/s	D	D	D	С	С	В	D	С	D	С	D	С	D	С
v = 2.5 m/s	D	D	D	D	С	С	D	D	D	D	D	С	D	D

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	2	0Z		20V	:	35V	50)Z-65	50	Z-75	50Z	30°-65	50Z	30°-75
v = 3 m/s	D	D	D	D	D	С	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
v = 3,5	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
m/s														

	4	5HP	5	0НР	8	0НР	6	50C	60	DC/2		
	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options	Wall	+ options		
Се	0,295	0,295	0,358	0,352	0,299	0,284	0,315	0,3	0,208	0,202		
Ке	11,49	11,49	7,80	8,07	11,19	12,40	10,08	11,11	23,11	24,51		
Cd	0,385	0,369	0,439	0,415	0,271	0,256	0,305	0,291	0,196	0,191		
Kd	6,75	7,34	5,19	5,81	13,62	15,26	10,75	11,81	26,03	27,41		
Water resista	Water resistance horizontal											
v = 0 m/s	С	В	С	В	А	А	В	В	А	А		
v =0,5 m/s	С	В	С	В	В	В	С	С	Α	Α		
v = 1 m/s	С	С	С	В	В	С	С	С	В	В		
v = 1.5 m/s	С	С	D	С	С	С	D	D	С	С		
v = 2 m/s	D	С	D	С	С	С	D	D	С	С		
v = 2.5 m/s	D	С	D	С	D	D	D	D	С	С		
v = 3 m/s	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
v = 3,5 m/s	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		





Main Product Contents

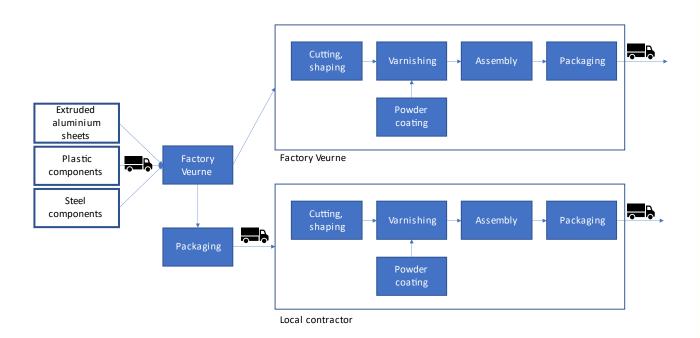
Material/Chemical Input	%
Aluminium (75% recycled content)	+/- 90%
Powder coating	+/- 7%
Stainless steel (46% recycled content)	< 1%
Plastics	+/- 2%

Manufacturing Process

Raw materials such as extruded aluminium sheets, plastic and steel components are delivered at the factory in Veurne, Belgium. At this point two possible manufacturing routes exist. The components are either processed into the final product at the factory in Veurne or they are further shipped to a local subcontractor in the country of installation, who will process the components into the final product according to DUCO's design and specifications. The processing of the components consists of cutting and forming to correct size and shape, varnishing the aluminium with a powder coating, assembly of the product and packed for transportation. The assembly is depending on the product sometimes performed directly at the installation site.

Note that in the reference model the manufacturing impact is based on the inputs/outputs used in the headquarters in Veurne, Belgium. It is important to consider that the type of operations at the local subcontractors are the same as in DUCO Veurne. Therefore, it can be assumed that the main difference is the electricity mix used. The variability between the electricity mix in Veurne and the UK has been described in the section 'Variability study'.

Process flow diagram





Construction Installation

The distance between Veurne (Belgium) and Manchester (UK) has been used as a representative distance between Veurne and the UK

The following scenario was adopted: use of an articulating boom at a speed of installation of 10 m²/hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.12 kWh/hour, based on the technical specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, 315 Ah).

Use Information

No emissions arise during the use phase, no maintenance/repair is required under normal conditions of use.

End of Life

The aluminium and steel are 95% recycled and 5% landfilled. The plastic components are 100% incinerated.



Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

1 m² of installed continuous louvre walls based on a reference system of 6x6 m.

The weight per reference flow of the representative product is 8,70 kg.

System boundary

This is a cradle-to-grave EPD

Data sources, quality and allocation

Information on data collection

Manufacturer specific data have been collected for the year 2021.

Company specific data for the production at the factory in Veurne has been collected by Duco and were provided to Enperas through an excel file. The LCI data has been checked by the EPD verifier (Pat Hermon. Enperas uses publicly available generic data for all background processes such as the production of electricity, transportation by means of a specific truck, etc. Primary data is used for modules A1, A2, A3 and A5. The rest of the study is based on scenarios (modules A4, C1-C4, and module D).

Software

For the calculation of the LCA results, the software program SimaPro 9.3.0.3 (PRé Consultants, 2021) has been used in combination with a specific LCA software program for Duco. This specific LCA tool has been verified by BRE.

Data sources

Ecoinvent 3.8 and Industry 2.0

Electricity from the grid: Electricity, medium voltage {BE}| market for | Cut-off, U Electricity from own solar panels: Electricity, low voltage {BE}| electricity production, photovoltaic, 3kWp slanted-roof installation, single-Si, panel, mounted | Cut-off, U

Aluminium (main impact): recycled content of 75%. For the 25% primary material the European average 'market for' (i.e. including import from outside Europe) datarecord has been used.

Information on allocation

For processes, where allocation is necessary (multiple input or output processes), the allocation procedure described by the European standard EN 15804+A2 has been followed. Furthermore, joint co-production, where the processes cannot be divided, as well as allocation of secondary materials or secondary fuels is not applicable in this study.

- No co-products are produced.
- Allocation of factory data: at DUCO, different products are produced. For the baseline products only
 facility level data were available for the energy consumption (i.e. electricity, natural gas, diesel ...),
 water use and ancillary materials. The facility level data have been allocated to 1 kg of product by
 dividing the factory data by the total production volume (approximated by total purchased aluminium).
 The percentage of production at local subcontractors has also been considered in this calculation.



Cut-off criteria

The following processes are considered below cut-off:

- · Ancillary materials at production site
- General waste at production site. Only aluminium waste has been considered, as this is the main waste flow and general waste stream also contains waste from offices, sanitary facilities etc ...
- Environmental impacts caused by the personnel of the production plants are not included in the LCA, e.g. waste from the cafeteria and sanitary installations, accidental pollution caused by human mistakes, or environmental effects caused by commuter traffic. Heating or cooling of the plants to ensure a comfortable indoor climate for the personnel for example is also neglected.



LCA Results

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts											
			GWP- total	GWP- fossil	GWP- biogenic	GWP- luluc	ODP	AP	EP- freshwate r		
			kg CO ₂ eq	kg CFC11 eq	mol H ⁺ eq	kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ eq					
	Raw material supply	A1	3,59E+01	3,68E+01	-1,30E+00	4,04E-01	2,49E-06	2,72E-01	1,76E-03		
	Transport	A2	3,91E-01	3,90E-01	1,39E-04	1,55E-04	9,02E-08	1,58E-03	2,76E-06		
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	5,36E+00	7,25E+00	-1,91E+00	1,08E-02	1,12E-06	1,60E-02	1,33E-04		
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	4,17E+01	4,44E+01	-3,21E+00	4,15E-01	3,70E-06	2,89E-01	1,89E-03		
Construction	Transport	A4	1,06E+00	1,06E+00	3,78E-04	4,23E-04	2,45E-07	3,00E-03	7,54E-06		
process stage	Construction	A5	4,27E+00	1,03E+00	3,23E+00	4,85E-03	9,01E-08	5,05E-03	3,03E-05		
	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00		
	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00		
	Repair	В3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00		
Use stage	Replacement	B4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00		
	Refurbishment	B5	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00		
	Operational energy use	В6	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00		
	Operational water use	В7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00		
Market Scenari	o										
	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	4,80E-01	4,79E-01	3,70E-04	6,60E-04	3,29E-08	1,67E-03	1,03E-05		
End of life	Transport	C2	3,10E-01	3,10E-01	1,11E-04	1,24E-04	7,19E-08	8,81E-04	2,21E-06		
End of life	Waste processing	C3	2,64E-01	1,93E-01	6,60E-02	1,75E-04	2,28E-08	1,15E-03	6,61E-06		
	Disposal	C4	1,03E+00	1,02E+00	3,60E-03	6,84E-05	1,65E-08	5,35E-04	2,12E-06		
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1.67E+01	-1,46E+01	-1,82E+00	-2,72E-01	-1,13E-06	-9,84E-02	-5,96E-04		

GWP-total = Global warming potential, total; GWP-fossil = Global warming potential, fossil; 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; and EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts										
			EP- marine	EP- terrestrial	POCP	ADP- mineral& metals	ADP- fossil	WDP	PM	
			kg N eq	mol N eq	kg NMVOC eq	kg Sb eq	MJ, net calorific value	m³ world eq deprived	disease incidence	
	Raw material supply	A1	3,30E-02	3,68E-01	1,16E-01	7,65E-04	5,18E+02	1,68E+01	2,35E-06	
	Transport	A2	4,71E-04	5,20E-03	1,59E-03	1,05E-06	5,90E+00	1,78E-02	3,34E-08	
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	4,31E-03	4,55E-02	1,42E-02	3,43E-05	1,52E+02	1,08E+00	2,43E-07	
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	3,77E-02	4,19E-01	1,32E-01	8,00E-04	6,76E+02	1,79E+01	2,63E-06	
Construction	Transport	A4	5,97E-04	6,65E-03	2,56E-03	2,86E-06	1,60E+01	4,88E-02	8,49E-08	
process stage	Construction	A5	8,94E-04	1,00E-02	2,87E-03	1,15E-05	2,07E+01	2,15E-01	4,29E-08	
	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	
	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	
	Repair	В3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	
Use stage	Replacement	B4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	
	Refurbishment	B5	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	
	Operational energy use	B6	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	
	Operational water use	В7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	
Market Scenario										
	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	3,33E-04	4,03E-03	1,00E-03	3,20E-06	1,26E+01	2,75E-02	7,26E-09	
End of life	Transport	C2	1,75E-04	1,95E-03	7,50E-04	8,40E-07	4,70E+00	1,43E-02	2,49E-08	
LIIG OF IIIG	Waste processing	С3	3,58E-04	3,41E-03	9,41E-04	3,29E-06	2,27E+00	2,66E-02	1,75E-08	
	Disposal	C4	1,71E-04	1,86E-03	5,05E-04	5,70E-07	1,02E+00	1,24E-01	6,06E-09	
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1,29E-02	-1,42E-01	-4,78E-02	1,54E-04	-1,90E+02	-2,98E+00	-1,15E-06	

EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment;

EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance;

POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-mineral&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption; and PM = Particulate matter.



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts										
			IRP	ETP-fw	HTP-c	HTP-nc	SQP			
			kBq U ²³⁵ eq	CTUe	CTUh	CTUh	dimensionle ss			
	Raw material supply	A1	2,24E+00	1,13E+03	7,58E-08	1,71E-06	3,47E+02			
	Transport	A2	2,56E-02	4,62E+00	1,51E-10	4,83E-09	4,03E+00			
Product stage	Manufacturing	А3	8,00E-01	9,44E+01	2,24E-09	5,71E-08	3,98E+02			
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1- 3	3,07E+00	1,22E+03	7,82E-08	1,77E-06	7,49E+02			
Construction	Transport	A4	6,96E-02	1,26E+01	4,05E-10	1,27E-08	1,12E+01			
process stage	Construction	A5	2,56E-01	2,35E+01	1,18E-09	2,52E-08	1,44E+01			
	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00			
	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00			
	Repair	В3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00			
Use stage	Replacement	B4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00			
	Refurbishment	B5	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00			
	Operational energy use	В6	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00			
	Operational water use	B7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00			
Market Scenario										
	Deconstruction , demolition	C1	2,19E-01	7,35E+00	2,01E-10	5,76E-09	5,55E+00			
End of life	Transport	C2	2,04E-02	3,69E+00	1,19E-10	3,73E-09	3,28E+00			
LIId of file	Waste processing	СЗ	1,22E-02	1,30E+01	2,95E-10	5,67E-09	7,42E+00			
	Disposal	C4	4,65E-03	2,60E+02	1,91E-10	5,39E-09	1,34E+00			
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-8,27E-01	-2,37E+02	-3,54E-08	-4,01E-07	-2,07E+02			

$$\begin{split} IRP &= \text{Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235}; \\ ETP-fw &= \text{Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems}; \\ HTP-c &= \text{Potential comparative toxic unit for humans}; \end{split}$$

HTP-nc = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans; and SQP = Potential soil quality index.



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Paramete	Parameters describing resource use, primary energy											
			PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT				
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ				
	Raw material supply	A1	1,52E+02	1,46E+01	1,67E+02	5,90E+02	2,35E+01	6,13E+02				
Product	Transport	A2	8,26E-02	0,00E+00	8,26E-02	5,93E+00	0,00E+00	5,93E+00				
stage	Manufacturing	А3	6,30E+01	1,54E+01	7,84E+01	1,66E+02	-8,84E-01	1,65E+02				
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1 -3	2,15E+02	3,00E+01	2,45E+02	7,62E+02	2,26E+01	7,84E+02				
Constructio n process	Transport	A4	8,84E-02	0,00E+00	2,25E-01	6,32E+00	0,00E+00	1,61E+01				
stage	Construction	A5	1,21E+01	-1,78E+01	-5,63E+00	2,31E+01	-1,54E-01	2,30E+01				
	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Repair	В3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
Use stage	Replacement	B4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Refurbishment	B5	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Operational energy use	В6	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Operational water use	В7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
Market Scen	ario											
	Deconstruction , demolition	C1	2,63E+00	0,00E+00	2,63E+00	1,38E+01	0,00E+00	1,38E+01				
End of life	Transport	C2	6,61E-02	0,00E+00	6,61E-02	4,73E+00	0,00E+00	4,73E+00				
Ena or lire	Waste processing	СЗ	2,32E-02	0,00E+00	2,20E-01	2,63E-01	0,00E+00	2,50E+00				
	Disposal	C4	9,58E-02	0,00E+00	9,40E-02	2,35E+01	-2,23E+01	1,13E+00				
Potential benefits and loads beyond the	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0,00E+00	1,95E+01	1,95E+01	0,00E+00	5,11E-01	5,11E-01				

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy 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 nonrenewable 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 resource



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing resource use, secondary materials and fuels, use of water										
			SM	RSF	NRSF	FW				
			kg	MJ net calorific value	MJ net calorific value	m³				
	Raw material supply	A1	6,63E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,91E-01				
	Transport	A2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,30E-04				
Product stage	Manufacturing	А3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,35E-02				
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1- 3	6,63E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,25E-01				
Construction	Transport	A4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,18E-03				
process stage	Construction	A5	6,63E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,14E-02				
	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Repair	В3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
Use stage	Replacement	B4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Refurbishment	B5	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Operational energy use	В6	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
	Operational water use	B7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00				
Market Scenario										
	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,39E-03				
End of life	Transport	C2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,46E-04				
LIIU OI IIIO	Waste processing	С3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	9,03E-04				
	Disposal	C4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,06E-02				
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-3,22E-01				

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



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environm	ental informati	on desc	cribing waste categori	ies	
			HWD	NHWD	RWD
			kg	kg	kg
	Raw material supply	A1	5,92E-02	8,90E+00	2,49E-03
	Transport	A2	1,54E-05	3,02E-01	3,99E-05
Product stage	Manufacturing	А3	3,42E-04	9,40E-01	7,70E-04
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	5,95E-02	1,01E+01	3,30E-03
Construction	Transport	A4	4,18E-05	8,40E-01	1,08E-04
process stage	Construction	A5	6,10E-04	1,06E+00	1,52E-04
	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Repair	В3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use stage	Replacement	B4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Refurbishment	B5	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Operational energy use	B6	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Operational water use	B7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Market Scenario					
	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	1,13E-05	3,46E-02	1,10E-04
End of life	Transport	C2	1,23E-05	2,46E-01	3,18E-05
End of file	Waste processing	C3	5,96E-06	1,66E-01	1,43E-05
	Disposal	C4	1,53E-05	1,04E+00	5,47E-06
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1,37E-02	-4,12E+00	-7,84E-04

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life								
			CRU	MFR	MER	EE	Biogenic carbon (product)	Biogenic carbon (packaging)
			kg	kg	kg	MJ per energy carrier	kg C	kg C
	Raw material supply	A1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Product	Transport	A2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
stage	Manufacturing	А3	2,09E-01	4,29E-01	0,00E+00	1,98E+00	0,00E+00	9,42E-01
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1- 3	2,09E-01	4,29E-01	0,00E+00	1,98E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Constructio n process	Transport	A4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
stage	Construction	A5	2,09E-03	8,26E-01	0,00E+00	2,31E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use stage	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Repair	В3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Replacement	B4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Refurbishment	B5	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Operational energy use	B6	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Operational water use	В7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Market Scenario								
	Deconstruction , demolition	C1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
End of life	Transport	C2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Waste processing	СЗ	0,00E+00	7,58E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Disposal	C4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,69E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

CRU = Components for reuse; MFR = Materials for recycling MER = Materials for energy recovery; EE = Exported Energy



Scenarios and additional technical information

Bulk density of transported products kg/m³ 2710 (der aluminium m²/hour. The following scenario was adopted: use of an articulating boom at a speed of installation in m²/hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.12 kWh/hour, based on the tech specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.512 kWh/FU. The dimensions of the products are made to measure at the manufacturer, and therefore installation losses are very limited. As a conservative approach and to account for sunexpected losses a percentage of 1% has been declared. Reference service life No emissions arise during the use phase No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under normal conditions of use No operational water/energy use. The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed: Aluminium and steel components: 95% recycling and 5% landfill Plastic components: 100% incineration For the transport to the waste treatment facilities the following distance have been assumed: From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km From the sorting facility to incineration: 150 km From the sorting facility to recycling: 200 km In all cases a 16-32 Truck EURO6 is used Recycling of aluminium components	Scenario	Parameter	Units	Results			
Distance km 600 Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns) % Ecoinvent kg/m³ 2710 (der aluminium mand steel components: 195% recycling and 5% landfill Plastic components: 100 km 1 From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km 1 From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km 1 From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km 1 Recycling of aluminium components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel components Module D Module D Mat Intellation the building site of plastics and safets and the recycled content of the aluminium and steel components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel components Pacycling of steel components		The distance between Veurne (Belgium) and Manchester (UK) has been used as a representative distance between Veurne and the UK					
Distance Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns) Bulk density of transported products Kg/m³ 2710 (der aluminium The following scenario was adopted: use of an articulating boom at a speed of installation in m²/hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.12 kWh/hour, based on the tech specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.512 kWh/r (14 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.512 kWh/r (15 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.5		Fuel type / Vehicle type	liter of diesel/km	0.254			
Bulk density of transported products The following scenario was adopted: use of an articulating boom at a speed of installation m²/hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.12 kWh/Hour, based on the tech specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.512 kWh/FU. The dimensions of the products are made to measure at the manufacturer, and therefore installation losses are very limited. As a conservative approach and to account for sun expected losses a percentage of 1% has been declared. Reference service life B use phase No emissions arise during the use phase No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under normal conditions of use No operational water/energy use. The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed: Aluminium and steel components: 95% recycling and 5% landfill Plastic components: 100% incineration For the transport to the waste treatment facilities the following distance have been assume Prom the installation site to the sorting facility: 30 km From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km From the sorting facility to incineration: 150 km From the sorting facility to incineration: 150 km From the sorting facility to recycling: 200 km In all cases a 16-32 Truck EURO6 is used Recycling of aluminium components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of aluminium scrap into new aluminium Benefits: avoided impact of virgin aluminium alloy The net amount of scrap is considered. Note that the recycled content of the aluminium used to produce the product under study (75%) is considered by subtracting this from the recycled amount and end-of-life. Recycling of steel components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel scrap into new steel ingot Energy recovery during incineration of plastics		Distance	km	600			
The following scenario was adopted: use of an articulating boom at a speed of installation in whe building A5 – Installation in the building The dilowing scenario was adopted: use of an articulating boom at a speed of installation m²/hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.12 kWh/hour, based on the tech specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.512 kWh/FU. The dimensions of the products are made to measure at the manufacturer, and therefore installation losses are very limited. As a conservative approach and to account for sunexpected losses a percentage of 1% has been declared. Reference service B use phase No emissions arise during the use phase No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under normal conditions of use No operational water/energy use. The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed: • Aluminium and steel components: 95% recycling and 5% landfill • Plastic components: 100% incineration For the transport to the waste treatment facilities the following distance have been assume • From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km • From the sorting facility to recycling; 200 km • In all cases a 16-32 Truck EURO6 is used Recycling of aluminium components • Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of aluminium scrap into new aluminium • Benefits: avoided impact of virgin aluminium alloy • The net amount of scrap is considered. Note that the recycled content of the aluminium used to produce the product under study (75%) is considered by subtracting this from the recycled amount and end-of-life. Recycling of steel components • Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel scrap into new steel ingot Energy recovery during incineration of plastics		Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns)	%	Ecoinvent			
m²/hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.12 kWh/hour, based on the tech specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.512 kWh/FU. The dimensions of the products are made to measure at the manufacturer, and therefore installation losses are very limited. As a conservative approach and to account for sunexpected losses a percentage of 1% has been declared. Reference service life B use phase No emissions arise during the use phase No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under normal conditions of use No operational water/energy use. The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed: Aluminium and steel components: 95% recycling and 5% landfill Plastic components: 100% incineration C1 to C4 End of life, For the transport to the waste treatment facilities the following distance have been assume From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km From the sorting facility to incineration: 150 km From the sorting facility to recycling: 200 km In all cases a 16-32 Truck EURO6 is used Recycling of aluminium components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of aluminium scrap into new aluminium Benefits: avoided impact of virgin aluminium alloy The net amount of scrap is considered. Note that the recycled content of the aluminium used to produce the product under study (75%) is considered by subtracting this from the recycled amount and end-of-life. Recycling of steel components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel scrap into new steel ingot Energy recovery during incineration of plastics				2710 (density aluminium)			
No emissions arise during the use phase No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under normal conditions of use No operational water/energy use. The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed:		The following scenario was adopted: use of an articulating boom at a speed of installation of 10 m ² /hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.12 kWh/hour, based on the technical specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, 315 Ah). Thus, 1.512 kWh/FU. The dimensions of the products are made to measure at the manufacturer, and therefore the installation losses are very limited. As a conservative approach and to account for some unexpected losses a percentage of 1% has been declared.					
No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under normal conditions of use No operational water/energy use. The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed:							
The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed: Aluminium and steel components: 95% recycling and 5% landfill Plastic components: 100% incineration For the transport to the waste treatment facilities the following distance have been assume From the installation site to the sorting facility: 30 km From the sorting facility to landfill: 50 km From the sorting facility to incineration: 150 km From the sorting facility to recycling: 200 km In all cases a 16-32 Truck EURO6 is used Recycling of aluminium components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of aluminium scrap into new aluminium Benefits: avoided impact of virgin aluminium alloy The net amount of scrap is considered. Note that the recycled content of the aluminium used to produce the product under study (75%) is considered by subtracting this from the recycled amount and end-of-life. Recycling of steel components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel scrap into new steel ingot Benefits: avoided impact of virgin steel ingot Energy recovery during incineration of plastics	B use phase	No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under normal conditions of use					
Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of aluminium scrap into new aluminium Benefits: avoided impact of virgin aluminium alloy The net amount of scrap is considered. Note that the recycled content of the aluminium used to produce the product under study (75%) is considered by subtracting this from the recycled amount and end-of-life. Recycling of steel components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel scrap into new steel ingot Benefits: avoided impact of virgin steel ingot Energy recovery during incineration of plastics		The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed:					
Avoided impact of production of heart from natural gas Energy recovery and benefits from recycling of packaging materials are also considered,	Module D	 Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of aluminium scrap into new aluminium allo Benefits: avoided impact of virgin aluminium alloy The net amount of scrap is considered. Note that the recycled content of the aluminium used to produce the product under study (75%) is considered by subtracting this from the recycled amount and end-of-life. Recycling of steel components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel scrap into new steel ingot Benefits: avoided impact of virgin steel ingot Energy recovery during incineration of plastics Avoided impact of production of electricity (UK mix) Avoided impact of production of heart from natural gas 					



Variability study

To prove the representativeness of **DucoWall Classic W50Z** for the other products included in the scope of the EPD a variability was performed. The analysis shows that the variability is less than +/- 30%, and thus DucoWall Classic W50Z is representative for the products DucoWall Classic W20Z, DucoWall Classic W20V, DucoWall Classic W35V, DucoWall Classic W50Z, DucoWall Classic W50Z, DucoWall Classic W50Z, DucoWall Classic W50Z - 30°, DucoWall Classic W50Z - 30°/75, DucoWall Classic W45HP, DucoWall Classic W50HP, **DucoWall Classic W80HP** (→ MAX variation +30%), **DucoWall Classic W60C**(→ MIN variation -30%), DucoWall Classic W60C/2.

The table below shows an overview of the amount of aluminium components per declared unit for the different products. Note that the amount of aluminium is the most important factor influencing the environmental impact of the product. The variability study showed that the variation in the environmental impact is proportional to the variation in the aluminum content.

Product name	Relative weight of aluminium components compared to the reference product (in %)
DucoWall Classic 20Z	74%
DucoWall Classic 20V	96%
DucoWall Classic 35V	113%
DucoWall Classic 50Z	100% → reference
DucoWall Classic 50Z/75	88%
DucoWall Classic 50Z-30°	111%
DucoWall Classic 50Z-30°/75	97%
DucoWall Classic 45HP	91%
DucoWall Classic 50HP	98%
DucoWall Classic 80HP	129%
DucoWall Classic 60C	68%
DucoWall Classic 60C/2	125%

	DucoWall	DucoWall
	Classic W80HP	Classic W60C
	(MAX	(MIN
	variation)	variation)
15804+A2-Climate change	126%	73%
15804+A2-Ozone depletion	128%	70%
15804+A2-Ionising radiation	125%	74%
15804+A2-Photochemical ozone formation	127%	71%
15804+A2-Particulate matter	128%	71%
15804+A2-Human toxicity, non-cancer	128%	70%
15804+A2-Human toxicity, cancer	128%	71%
15804+A2-Acidification	128%	70%
15804+A2-Eutrophication, freshwater	129%	69%
15804+A2-Eutrophication, marine	126%	72%
15804+A2-Eutrophication, terrestrial	127%	71%
15804+A2-Ecotoxicity, freshwater	128%	70%
15804+A2-Land use	128%	70%
15804+A2-Water use	123%	75%
15804+A2-Resource use, fossils	125%	73%
15804+A2-Resource use, mineral, metals	129%	69%



Production at local factories

The products are processed from aluminium sheets to final products at DUCO, Veurne (Belgium), or the sheets are shipped to a local subcontractor at the location of installation (i.e. UK) where it is further processes. Note that in the reference model the manufacturing impact at local subcontractors is extrapolated based on the inputs/outputs used in the headquarters in Veurne, Belgium. In other words, it is assumed that the local factories have the same impact per declared unit. It should be noted that the type of operations at the local subcontractors are the same as in DUCO Veurne, therefore it can be assumed that mainly the difference in electricity mix used will cause the variability.

A variability study from cradle-to-grave (Module A1-C4) between the reference product using 100% electricity mix at the factory in Veurne and a product using 100% UK electricity mix, has been performed in the LCA background report. This exercise showed that the variance is <5%, if the local subcontractors use the same production process and thus same energy consumption as at the production site in Veurne, Belgium.

Interpretation of the results

This EPD shows the environmental profile of 1 m² of DucoWall Classic continuous louvre walls based on a reference system of 6x6 m. The EPD contains multiple products for which DucoWall Classic W50Z is used as representative product.

The environmental profile shows that the raw materials have the highest contribution on most impact categories followed by the production process. The other life cycle stages are less significant.

When looking at the raw materials the production of aluminium contributes more than 80% to the environmental impact. During the production process, energy consumption is most relevant.

Outside the system's boundaries, module D shows benefits from the recycling of aluminium, recycling of steel and energy recovery from plastic components. Also recycling and energy recovery of packaging is included in module D but is not significant. As aluminium is the main component of the product, the main benefit in module D comes from recycling of aluminium. Note that to calculate the benefits from recycling in module D the recycled content of the aluminium (75%) used to produce the product under study has been considered by subtracting this from the recycled amount and end-of-life.



References

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