Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000564

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

anc

BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

This declaration is for: DucoSun Cubic fixed

Company Address

Duco Ventilation & Sun Control Bedrijvenlaan 2 8630 Veurne Belgium



BRE/Global

EPD



04 March 2024

Date of First Issue

^r BRE Global Ltd

Emma Baker

04 March 2024 Date of this Issue

03 March 2029 Expiry Date



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Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000564

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	Enperas NV Thorpark 8300 B-3600 Genk Belgium
Declared/Functional Unit	Applicability/Coverage
1 m ² of installed sun shading system based on a reference system of 6x6 m. The weight per reference flow is 15,60 kg.	'DucoSun Cubic fixed' product range: DucoSun Cubic 100/45°, DucoSun Cubic 150/45°, DucoSun Cubic 200/45°, DucoSun Cubic 300/45° and DucoSun Cubic 400/45° DucoSun Cubic 300/45° is used as the representative product. A variability study has been done (see further).
ЕРД Туре	Background database
Cradle-to-grave	Ecoinvent 3.8 and Industry 2.0
Demonstra	ation of Verification
CEN standard EN 15	5804 serves as the core PCR ^a
Independent verification of the declara	ation and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010
	riate ^b)Third party verifier: Pat Hermon
a: Product category rules b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory	for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)
Co	mparability
	programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with endent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries

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

Information modules covered

	Product			ruction	Rel	Use stage lated to the building fabric Related to the building			End-of-life				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary			
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	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
\checkmark	$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	\checkmark	V	Ø	\checkmark	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	$\mathbf{\nabla}$	V	V	\checkmark

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

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

Construction Product:

Product Description

The DucoSun Cubic (100-150-200-300-400) is available with fixed or with electronically adjustable louvre blades. In the scope of the EPD only the fixed range is included. These are installed on site in the support structure (horizontal or vertical). Depending on the type, the fixed louvre blades are installed below an angle of 0° or 90° .

Technical Information

Shading studies can be done, but they are always project-based. An specific system on an east façade in London will give different results from the same slat on a south façade in South of France.



Main Product Contents

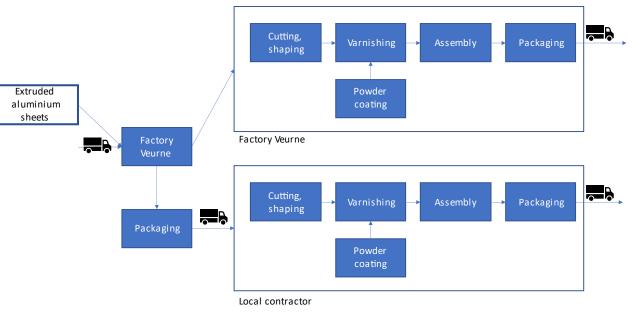
Material/Chemical Input	%
Aluminium (75% recycled content)	+/- 98%
Powder coating	+/- 2%

Manufacturing Process

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'.





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).

This product is attached with aluminium side plates to the customer's supporting structure. The customer's structure can be very different (steel, wood, directly on building façade, combination with walkway), therefore it has been excluded from the scope of the EPD.

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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.

Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

1 m² of installed sun shading system based on a reference system of 6x6 m.

The weight per reference flow of the representative product is 15,60 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) datatrecord 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)

			GWP-	GWP-	GWP-	GWP-	ODP	AP	EP-
			total	fossil	biogenic	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	6,47E+01	6,49E+01	-9,69E-01	7,71E-01	4,74E-06	5,03E-01	3,31E-03
	Transport	A2	7,76E-01	7,76E-01	2,75E-04	3,07E-04	1,79E-07	3,15E-03	5,48E-06
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	8,46E+00	1,29E+01	-4,44E+00	1,94E-02	2,00E-06	2,84E-02	2,38E-04
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	7,40E+01	7,85E+01	-5,41E+00	7,90E-01	6,92E-06	5,34E-01	3,55E-03
Construction	Transport	A4	1,90E+00	1,90E+00	6,78E-04	7,58E-04	4,39E-07	5,38E-03	1,35E-05
process stage	Construction	A5	7,25E+00	1,44E+00	5,79E+00	8,64E-03	1,38E-07	7,88E-03	4,77E-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	B3	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	B7	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Market Scenari	0								
	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	5,63E-01	5,63E-01	2,01E-04	2,25E-04	1,30E-07	1,60E-03	4,01E-06
End of life	Waste processing	C3	5,05E-01	3,68E-01	1,27E-01	3,33E-04	4,36E-08	2,19E-03	1,26E-05
	Disposal	C4	4,50E-01	4,43E-01	6,75E-03	4,23E-05	1,22E-08	3,91E-04	1,51E-06
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	1						

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

LCA Results (continued)

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

Parameters d	escribing env	ironm	ental imp	oacts					
			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	m ³ world eq deprived	disease incidence
	Raw material supply	A1	5,80E-02	6,66E-01	2,09E-01	1,44E-03	8,93E+02	2,52E+01	4,24E-06
	Transport	A2	9,36E-04	1,03E-02	3,17E-03	2,09E-06	1,17E+01	3,53E-02	6,64E-08
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	7,64E-03	8,05E-02	2,52E-02	6,14E-05	2,72E+02	1,93E+00	4,31E-07
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	6,66E-02	7,56E-01	2,37E-01	1,51E-03	1,18E+03	2,71E+01	4,74E-06
Construction	Transport	A4	1,07E-03	1,19E-02	4,58E-03	5,13E-06	2,88E+01	8,75E-02	1,52E-07
process stage	Construction	A5	1,33E-03	1,48E-02	4,36E-03	1,88E-05	2,69E+01	3,12E-01	7,13E-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	B3	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	B7	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	3,18E-04	3,54E-03	1,36E-03	1,52E-06	8,53E+00	2,60E-02	4,52E-08
	Waste processing	C3	6,84E-04	6,51E-03	1,80E-03	6,27E-06	4,34E+00	5,07E-02	3,35E-08
	Disposal	C4	1,23E-04	1,31E-03	3,62E-04	5,14E-07	8,67E-01	7,88E-02	5,38E-09
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-2,44E-02	-2,69E-01	-9,02E-02	2,97E-04	-3,53E+02	-5,78E+00	-2,18E-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.

LCA Results (continued)

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

Parameters	describing e	nviro	nmental impa	icts			
			IRP	ETP-fw	HTP-c	HTP-nc	SQP
			kBq U ²³⁵ eq	CTUe	CTUh	CTUh	dimensionle ss
	Raw material supply	A1	4,16E+00	2,10E+03	1,35E-07	3,16E-06	4,14E+02
	Transport	A2	5,09E-02	9,17E+00	2,99E-10	9,60E-09	8,01E+00
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	1,43E+00	1,69E+02	3,85E-09	1,02E-07	7,14E+02
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1- 3	5,65E+00	2,27E+03	1,39E-07	3,27E-06	1,14E+03
Construction	Construction Transport		1,25E-01	2,26E+01	7,26E-10	2,28E-08	2,00E+01
process stage	Construction	A5	2,87E-01	3,73E+01	1,95E-09	4,14E-08	1,94E+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	B3	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	B6	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	þ						
	Deconstruction , demolition	C1	2,19E-01	7,35E+00	2,01E-10	5,76E-09	5,55E+00
End of life	Transport	C2	3,70E-02	6,70E+00	2,15E-10	6,77E-09	5,95E+00
End of life	Waste processing	C3	2,33E-02	2,48E+01	5,64E-10	1,08E-08	1,41E+01
	Disposal	C4	4,47E-03	4,81E+02	9,30E-11	3,56E-09	1,57E+00
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	-1,54E+00	-4,49E+02	-6,78E-08	-7,45E-07	-3,26E+02

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

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

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LCA Results (continued)

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

Paramete	ers describing	g reso	ource use,	primary ene	ergy			
			PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ
	Raw material supply	A1	2,57E+02	1,41E+01	2,72E+02	1,06E+03	1,14E+01	1,07E+03
Product	Transport	A2	1,64E-01	0,00E+00	1,64E-01	1,18E+01	0,00E+00	1,18E+01
stage	Manufacturing	A3	1,07E+02	3,98E+01	1,47E+02	2,96E+02	5,01E-01	2,96E+02
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1 -3	3,64E+02	5,39E+01	4,18E+02	1,37E+03	1,19E+01	1,38E+03
Constructio	Transport	A4	1,59E-01	0,00E+00	4,04E-01	1,13E+01	0,00E+00	2,89E+01
n process stage	Construction	A5	1,95E+01	-3,19E+01	-1,24E+01	3,02E+01	-2,77E-01	3,01E+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	B3	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	B6	0,00E+00	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	0,00E+00
Market Scena	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	1,20E-01	0,00E+00	1,20E-01	8,58E+00	0,00E+00	8,58E+00
End of life	Waste processing	C3	4,41E-02	0,00E+00	4,19E-01	5,02E-01	0,00E+00	4,77E+00
	Disposal	C4	1,15E-01	0,00E+00	9,33E-02	1,25E+01	-1,14E+01	9,38E-01
Potential benefits and loads beyond the	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0.00E+00	2,90E+01	2,90E+01	0,00E+00	1,47E-01	1,47E-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

LCA Results (continued)

(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	m ³				
	Raw material supply	A1	1,27E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,36E+00				
	Transport	A2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,54E-04				
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,99E-02				
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1- 3	1,27E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,42E+00				
Construction	Transport	A4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,11E-03				
process stage	Construction	A5	1,27E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,77E-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	B3	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	B6	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	6,27E-04				
	Waste processing	C3	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,72E-03				
	Disposal	C4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,97E-03				
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-6,17E-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

LCA Results (continued)

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

Other environmental information describing waste categories										
			HWD	NHWD	RWD					
			kg	kg	kg					
	Raw material supply	A1	1,14E-01	1,65E+01	4,07E-03					
	Transport	A2	3,07E-05	6,00E-01	7,92E-05					
Product stage	Manufacturing	A3	6,12E-04	1,65E+00	1,38E-03					
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1-3	1,14E-01	1,88E+01	5,53E-03					
Construction	Transport	A4	7,50E-05	1,51E+00	1,94E-04					
process stage	Construction	A5	1,16E-03	1,88E+00	1,82E-04					
	Use	B1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00					
_	Maintenance	B2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00					
	Repair	B3	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					
Final of life	Transport	C2	2,23E-05	4,47E-01	5,76E-05					
End of life	Waste processing	C3	1,14E-05	3,18E-01	2,72E-05					
	Disposal	C4	1,01E-05	1,21E+00	5,17E-06					
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	2,63E-02	-7,88E+00	-1,46E-03					

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

LCA Results (continued)

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

Other envi	ronmental info	ormat	tion describ	ing output f	lows – at en	d 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	A3	1,51E-01	5,13E-01	0,00E+00	1,32E+00	0,00E+00	1,69E+00
	Total (Consumption grid)	A1- 3	1,51E-01	5,13E-01	0,00E+00	1,32E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Constructio			0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
stage	Construction	A5	1,51E-03	1,49E+00	0,00E+00	4,03E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	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	B3	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	B6	0,00E+00	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	0,00E+00
Market Scena			·			·	·	
	Deconstruction , demolition	C1	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Transport	C2	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
End of life	Waste processing	C3	0,00E+00	1,45E+01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
	Disposal	C4	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,41E+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

Scenario	Parameter	Units	Results						
	The distance between Veurne (Belgium) and Manchester (L representative distance between Veurne and the UK	IK) has been used a	as a						
	Fuel type / Vehicle type	liter of diesel/km	0.254						
A4 – Transport to the building site	Distance	km	600						
	Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns)	%	Ecoinvent						
	Bulk density of transported products	kg/m ³	2710 (density aluminium)						
A5 – Installation in he building	The following scenario was adopted: use of an articulating b m ² /hour. The electricity consumption is assumed to be 15.1 specifications of articulating boom 'GENIE Z-34/22N' (48 V, The dimensions of the products are made to measure at t installation losses are very limited. As a conservative a unexpected losses a percentage of 1% has been declared.	2 kWh/hour, based 315 Ah). Thus, 1.5 he manufacturer, a	on the technica 12 kWh/FU. nd therefore the						
	This product is attached with aluminium side plates to the c customer's structure can be very different (steel, wood, dire- with walkway), therefore it has been excluded from the scop	ctly on building faça							
Reference service life	50 years	50 years							
B use phase	No emissions arise during the use phase No maintenance/repair/refurbishment required under norma No operational water/energy use.	I conditions of use							
C1 to C4 End of life,	 The following end-of-life scenario has been assumed: Aluminium and steel components: 95% recycling a For the transport to the waste treatment facilities the followir From the installation site to the sorting facility: 30 k 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 	ng distance have be	en assumed:						
Module D	 Recycling of aluminium components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of alumin Benefits: avoided impact of virgin aluminium alloy The net amount of scrap is considered. Note that the aluminium used to produce the product under study subtracting this from the recycled amount and end- Recycling of steel components Loads after end-of-waste state: remelting of steel s Benefits: avoided impact of virgin steel ingot 	ne recycled content y (75%) is consider of-life.	of the ed by						
	Energy recovery and benefits from recycling of packaging mare less significant	aterials are also co	nsidered, but						

Variability study

To prove the representativeness of **DucoSun Cubic 300/45**° for the other products included in the scope of the EPD a variability was performed. The analysis shows that the variability is less than +/- 20%, and thus DucoSun Cubic 100/45°, **DucoSun Cubic 150/45**° (\rightarrow MIN variation -20%), DucoSun Cubic 200/45°, DucoSun Cubic 300/45°, DucoSun C

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 %)	
DucoSun Cubic 100/45°	86%	
DucoSun Cubic 150/45°	81%	
DucoSun Cubic 200/45°	81%	
DucoSun Cubic 300/45°	100% → Reference	
DucoSun Cubic 400/45°	120%	

	DucoSun Cubic 150/45° (MIN variation)	DucoSun Cubic 400/45°(MAX variation)
15804+A2-Climate change	82%	119%
15804+A2-Ozone depletion	82%	119%
15804+A2-Ionising radiation	83%	118%
15804+A2-Photochemical ozone formation	82%	119%
15804+A2-Particulate matter	82%	119%
15804+A2-Human toxicity, non-cancer	82%	119%
15804+A2-Human toxicity, cancer	82%	120%
15804+A2-Acidification	82%	119%
15804+A2-Eutrophication, freshwater	82%	120%
15804+A2-Eutrophication, marine	82%	119%
15804+A2-Eutrophication, terrestrial	82%	119%
15804+A2-Ecotoxicity, freshwater	82%	119%
15804+A2-Land use	82%	119%
15804+A2-Water use	82%	120%
15804+A2-Resource use, fossils	83%	119%
15804+A2-Resource use, mineral, metals	82%	119%

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

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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 DucoSun Cubic sun shading system with fixed slats based on a reference system of 6x6 m. The EPD contains multiple products for which DucoSun Cubic 300/45° 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.

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