

Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

FastSafe Underlay

from

BMI Denmark



Programme:	The International EPD System, www.environdec.com
Programme operator:	EPD International AB
Type of EPD:	EPD of a single product from a manufacturer
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An EPD may be updated or depublished if conditions change. To find the latest version of the EPD and to confirm its validity, see www.environdec.com

GENERAL INFORMATION

Programme Information

Programme:	The International EPD® System
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Website:	www.environdec.com
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Product Category Rules (PCR)

CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14 Construction products (EN 15804), version 2.0.1

PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD System.
See www.environdec.com for a list of members. Review chair: Rob Rouwette (chair) and Noa Meron (co-chair). The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact

prEN 17388-1:2023 - Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Environmental product declaration - Product Category Rules for reinforced bitumen, plastic and rubber flexible sheets for (roof) waterproofing

Third-party Verification

Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via:

☒ **Individual EPD verification without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool**

Third-party verifier: Agnieszka Pikus, Greenwise

Approved by: International EPD System



Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:

☐ Yes ☒ No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but published in different EPD programmes, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR (including the same first-digit version number) or be based on fully aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have identical scope in terms of included life-cycle stages (unless the excluded life-cycle stage is demonstrated to be insignificant); apply identical impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

BMI Denmark

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Description of the organisation

BMI Denmark is a leading provider of roofing and waterproofing solutions in Denmark, part of the broader BMI Group, which is Europe's largest manufacturer of flat and pitched roofing systems. The company offers a wide range of high-quality roofing products and services, including bitumen membranes, tiles, and roofing accessories.

Name and location of production site

The declared product is produced at BMI Netherlands production site in Groningen, The Netherlands.
Address: BMI Groningen, Hoendiep 316, 9744 TC Groningen, The Netherlands.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product name: FastSafe Underlay

Description

Icopal FastSafe is a fixed underlay designed for single-layer coverage and compatible with various roofing materials, including concrete and clay tiles, slate tiles, and metal roofs. This system ensures long-lasting durability and tightness during the construction phase and the remaining life span. It offers high strength, resistance against impact damages and perforations, and accommodates minor substrate movements. The SBS-bitumen coating provides cold weather flexibility, preventing cracks in low temperatures and extending the roof's lifespan.

Composition

The product is made with a reinforcement coated with an elastic SBS-bitumen blending for enhanced durability and flexibility. Self-adhesive overlaps ensure secure seams and detailed coverage, making it a reliable choice for under-roofing applications.

Installation

Icopal FastSafe is installed on a solid base, such as boards or plywood, with at least a 45 mm ventilation gap between the substrate and insulation. Ventilation gaps must be maintained at the ridge and eaves, ensuring airflow between the solid base underlay, roof tiles and the insulation. Icopal FastSafe is mechanically fastened with nails per 60 mm, respectively 20 and 60 mm from the edge. The side overlays are self-adhesive and the end overlay is cold glued together.

Table. Technical data

Product	Material nr	EAN	Dimensions (m)	Weight (kg/m ²)*	Thickness (mm)
FastSafe Underlay	11002218	8711906228529	1 x 10	2.85	2.2 -0.1/+0.3

**Including 10 % overlap*

UN CPC code:

5453 Roofing and waterproofing services.

Geographical scope:

All inventories are modeled with respect to their specific origin when applicable. The life cycle stages are modelled per The Netherlands (A1-A4) and Denmark (A5, C1-C4 and D).

CONTENT DECLARATION

Raw material

Product components	Content(mass-%)	Post-consumer recycled mtrl (mass-% of product)	Biogenic mtrl (mass-% of product)	Biogenic mtrl (kg C/declared unit)
Bitumen blend including filler	78	38	0	0
Reinforcement	5	0	0	0
Sand	13	0	0	0
Remaining materials	<4	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	0	0	0

Packaging materials

Packaging materials	Mass (kg)	Mass-% (versus the product)	Biogenic material * (kg C/ declared unit)
Plastic (LDPE)	<0.01	<0.2	0
Wood pallet	0.09	3	0.04

*1 kg biogenic carbon in the product/packaging is equivalent to the uptake of 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Origin of electricity

The used electricity (NL residual mix 2024) has the following sources; Fossil 65.5 %, Renewable 31.7% and Nuclear 2.85%. The CO₂ emission factor is 383 g CO₂/kWh. (Source: "European Residual Mixes 2024", report from Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB).

Dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation

No substances in concentrations >0.1% of the product weight included in the products listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization" are used in the production of the product covered by this environmental product declaration.

LCA INFORMATION

Functional unit / declared unit

1 m² installed layer of underlay, produced by BMI Groningen, The Netherlands.

The weight per 1 m² installed underlay (including 10 % overlap) is 2.85 kg and the conversion factor to 1 kg is 0.351 m².

Reference service life

50 years

Geographical scope

All inventories are modelled with respect to their specific origin when applicable. All life cycle stages are modelled per The Netherlands and Denmark.

Database(s) and LCA software used

LCA method R<THiNK:	EN15804+A2:2019
LCA software:	Simapro 9.1.1 (aligned with EF 3.1)
Characterization method:	EN 15804 +A2 Method v1.0
LCA database profiles:	EcoInvent version 3.9.1
EPD/LCA Tool used:	R<THiNK, Nibe, The Netherlands

Description of system boundaries

The system boundary of the EPD follows the modularity approach defined by the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. The type of EPD is cradle-to-grave and module D. List and explanation of the modules are declared in this EPD. No capital goods and/or infrastructure are included within the system boundaries.

Allocation used

Environmental profile / dataset used	Explanation of used allocation method
Bitumen production final LCI - EUROBITUME 2021 System, with infrastructures [Eurobitume]	The allocation between bitumen and other co-products made from crude oil is based on mass balances at the crude oil extraction and the transport stages. At the refining level, the allocation is based on relative economic values. Source = Eurobitume.

Mass balance approaches (MBAs), to claim, for example, biobased, renewable, and/or recycled product content, are not applied.

Cut-off Criteria

Product stage (A1-A3)

The production stage consists of the extraction of all raw materials, transportation of the raw materials, processing the raw materials into materials and the production of the product. The required energy for production, external treatments, ancillary materials, packaging material and production emissions are included. The total neglected input flows for A1-A3 do not exceed the limit of 5% of energy use and mass.

Construction process stage (A4-A5)

This phase consists of transporting (A4) the product from the production facility in Groningen to BMI's warehouse in IJssel and on to the construction site. The transports are carried out by truck powered by HVO 100 biodiesel and the total distance is 800 km. The phase also includes installation and installation waste. The additional needed production, transport and end-of-life of the installation waste is included. The end-of-life of packaging material up to the end-of-waste state or disposal of final residues is also included. The installation of the product including manufacture, transportation and end-of-life of ancillary materials and any energy or water use required for installation or operation of the construction site are taken into account. The total neglected input flows for A4-A5 do not exceed the limit of 5% of energy use and mass. The included scenarios, according to the LCA Report, are currently in use and represent the most likely alternatives.

Use stage (B1-B7)

There are no environmental impacts caused by the product during its use stage. There are no emissions (B1) and no consumption of raw materials. There is no need for maintenance (B2), repair (B3), replacements (B4) or refurbishments (B5) during the use of the product in standard conditions. The product does not consume energy (B6) or water (B7) during its operational life. The included

scenarios, according to the LCA Report, are currently in use and are representative for the most probable alternatives.

End of life stage (C1-C4)

When the end of the life stage of the building is reached, the de-construction/demolition begins. This EPD includes manually deconstruction (C1, where no inputs are needed), the necessary transport (C2) from the demolition site to the sorting location and distance to final disposal. The end of life stage includes incineration (C3) and needed recycling processes up to the end-of-waste point (C3). In these calculations it is considered that 95% will be recycled and 5% will end up in incineration. The total neglected input flows for C1-C4 do not exceed the limit of 5% of energy use and mass. The included scenarios, according to the LCA Report, are currently in use and are representative for the most probable alternatives.

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (D)

This stage contains the potential loads and benefits of recycling and re-use of raw materials/products. The loads contain the needed recycling processes from end-of-waste-point up to the point-of-equivalence of the substituted primary raw material and a load for secondary material that will be lost at the end-of-life stage. The loads and benefits of recycling and reuse are included in this module.

Process flow diagram

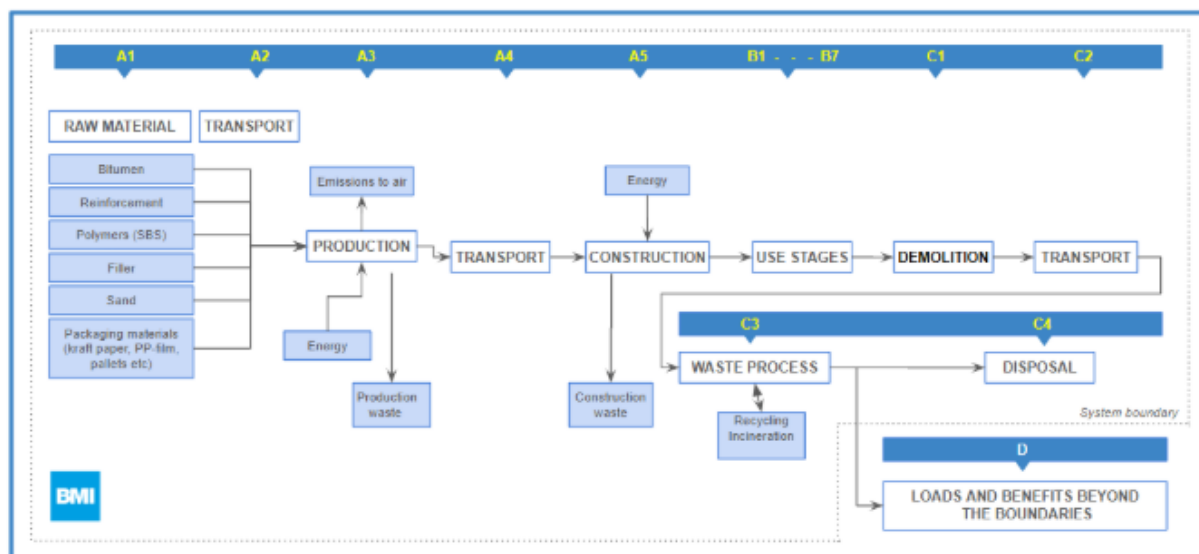


Fig 2. Process flow diagram illustrating the different steps in the products development related to the different product life stages (A1-D).

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of primary data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage			Construction stage	Use stage								End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the stage system boundaries
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, recovery, recycling-potential
Modules	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared *	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	NL	NL	NL	NL	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK	DK
Specific data used **	<54%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation - products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation - sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The share of primary (specific) data is calculated based on GWP-GHG results. It is a simplified indicator for data quality that do not capture all relevant aspects of data quality. The indicator is not comparable across product categories.

Data Quality Assessment (DQA)

The quality level of geographical representativeness is considered to be “very good”. The quality level of technical representativeness is considered to be “good” just like the time representativeness. The overall data quality for this EPD is therefore considered as “good”. All relevant process-specific data were collected during data collection. This allows for a precise LCA result with little assumptions about input-data being made. In all possible cases, primary data from suppliers was used, which has very good data quality because it comes directly from the source.

Additional explanation about share of specific (primary) data

Process	Source Type	Source	Reference year	Data category	Share of primary data of GWP-CHG result for A1-A3 *
Manufacturing of product	Collected data	EPD Owner	2024	Primary data	5%
Generation of electricity used in manufacturing of product	Database	Ecoinvent v3.9.1	2024	Primary data	10%
Natural gas	Database	Ecoinvent v3.9.1	2024	Primary data	6%
Transport of raw material to manufacturing site	Database	Ecoinvent v3.9.1	2024	Primary data	8%
Production bitumen	Specific	EPD *	2021	Primary data	24%
Production limestone, SBS, reinforcement, sand etc.	Database	Ecoinvent v3.9.1	2022-23	Representative generic data	0%
Total share of primary data of GWP-CHG for A1-A3					<53%

*The reported share of primary data is associated with uncertainty, as an EPD used as data source lack information on the share of primary data

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

LCA results* of the product(s) - main environmental performance results

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,95E+00	1,39E-01	2,28E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,99E-01	3,76E-01	0	-4,46E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	2,08E+00	1,08E-01	7,43E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,99E-01	3,75E-01	0	-4,45E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	-1,27E-01	3,32E-04	1,53E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,66E-05	1,03E-04	0	-4,80E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,26E-03	3,08E-02	5,97E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,25E-05	2,31E-05	0	-2,49E-04
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	1,74E-06	2,29E-09	1,18E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,96E-09	6,67E-10	0	-4,74E-08
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	7,60E-03	2,87E-03	3,55E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,94E-04	4,95E-04	0	-4,34E-03
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	5,65E-05	2,82E-06	3,62E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,49E-06	9,75E-07	0	-9,17E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1,67E-03	1,49E-03	9,30E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,97E-04	1,58E-04	0	-9,87E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1,87E-02	1,47E-02	9,94E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,17E-03	1,80E-03	0	-1,14E-02
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	7,81E-03	3,80E-03	4,03E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,38E-04	5,09E-04	0	-2,49E-03
ADP-mm **	kg Sb eq.	1,91E-05	7,34E-07	1,49E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,31E-07	1,06E-06	0	-2,67E-06
ADP-fossil **	MJ	8,25E+01	1,53E+00	1,05E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,77E+00	5,44E-01	0	-1,18E+02
WDP **	m ³	5,89E-01	2,50E-02	3,32E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,05E-02	6,42E-03	0	-2,99E-02
Acronyms	GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; 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; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-mm = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption															

*The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3). **The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator. The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG ¹	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,95E+00	1,39E-01	2,28E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,99E-01	3,76E-01	0	-0,446

Resource use indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	3,50E+00	7,36E-01	5,28E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,17E-02	3,63E-02	0	-1,07E+00
PERM	MJ	1,23E+00	0	6,16E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	4,73E+00	7,36E-01	5,90E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,17E-02	3,63E-02	0	-1,07E+00
PENRE	MJ	4,49E+01	1,56E+00	8,90E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,77E+00	5,44E-01	0	-8,31E+00
PENRM	MJ	3,76E+01	0	1,93E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1,10E+02
PENRT	MJ	8,25E+01	1,56E+00	1,08E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,77E+00	5,44E-01	0	-1,18E+02
SM	kg	9,69E-01	0	8,80E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	1,84E-02	8,00E-04	8,89E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,86E-04	3,19E-04	0,00E+00	-8,97E-04
Acronyms	PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water															

¹ This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero.

Waste indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	1,30E-04	7,70E-06	5,25E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,86E-05	5,61E-06	0,00E+00	2,45E-06
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	2,22E-01	3,23E-01	9,90E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,11E-01	1,54E-01	0,00E+00	-3,00E-02
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	5,32E-04	1,20E-06	3,76E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,06E-06	2,52E-07	0,00E+00	-1,38E-03

Output flow indicators

Results per functional or declared unit																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	1,12E-02	0	4,66E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Material for recycling	kg	5,03E-02	0	5,03E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,71E+00	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	6,18E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,90E-01	0
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	3,59E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,75E-01	0

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CLC	Co-location centre
CPC	Central product classification
ECI	Environmental Cost Indicator
EF	Environmental Footprint
EN	European Norm (Standard)
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
GHS	Globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals
GPI	General Programme Instructions
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
ND	Not Declared
NMD	Nationale Milieu Database (Dutch National Environmental Database)
PCR	Product Category Rules
RSL	Reference service life
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern

REFERENCES

- EN 15804+A2 EN 15804+A2: 2019: Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products
- EN 16757:2022: Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations Product Category Rules for concrete and concrete elements
- PCR 2019:14 Construction products (EN 15804+A2:2019 core PCR) (2.0.1)
- prEN 17388-1:2023 - Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Environmental product declaration - Product Category Rules for reinforced bitumen, plastic and rubber flexible sheets for (roof) waterproofing
- General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 5.0.1
- EN ISO 14040:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework;
- EN ISO 14044 ISO 14044:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines;
- EN ISO 14025 ISO 14025:2011-10: Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures
- Åhsberg, L (2026). Life Cycle Assessment – LCA background report, FastSafe Underlay, BMI Group

VERSION HISTORY

Original version: 2025-01-06

Version nr 2: 2026-04-30 (change of manufacturing plant)

Additional LCA-results

In compliance with the PCR requirements, 100% end-of-life scenarios have been modelled for the product. Tables below present the results for modules C3, C4 and D, based on these scenarios, covering all mandatory impact indicators as specified in EN 15804.

100% incineration scenario

Impact category	Indicator	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO2 eq.	6.72E+00	0	-1.36E+00
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO2 eq.	6.72E+00	0	-1.36E+00
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO2 eq.	1.60E-04	0	-1.67E-03
Global Warming Potential land use and land use change (GWP-luluc)	kg CO2 eq.	5.20E-05	0	-1.53E-03
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq.	2.98E-09	0	-5.06E-08
Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP)	mol H+ eq.	2.19E-03	0	-2.10E-03
Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq.	2.88E-06	0	-2.64E-05
Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine)	kg N eq.	5.63E-04	0	-5.42E-04
Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq.	5.92E-03	0	-6.67E-03
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq.	1.57E-03	0	-2.78E-03
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADP mm)	kg Sb eq.	5.08E-07	0	-2.32E-06
Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential (ADP fossil)	MJ, net calorific value	1.27E+00	0	-2.19E+01
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)	m³ world eq. deprived	3.04E-02	0	-8.28E-02

100% recycling scenario

Impact category	Indicator	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO2 eq.	1.14E+00	0	-3.78E-01
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO2 eq.	1.14E+00	0	-3.77E-01
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO2 eq.	5.18E-04	0	-3.41E-04
Global Warming Potential land use and land use change (GWP-luluc)	kg CO2 eq.	6.28E-04	0	-1.57E-04
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq.	1.29E-08	0	-3.65E-08
Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP)	mol H+ eq.	2.90E-03	0	-3.27E-03
Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq.	1.88E-05	0	-5.44E-06
Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine)	kg N eq.	8.41E-04	0	-8.57E-04
Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq.	9.21E-03	0	-9.45E-03
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq.	3.70E-03	0	-3.11E-03
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADP mm)	kg Sb eq.	4.56E-06	0	-2.11E-06
Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential (ADP fossil)	MJ, net calorific value	1.12E+01	0	-8.04E+01
Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)	m³ world eq. deprived	1.79E-01	0	-6.03E-02



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