



# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

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

## Microduct Circle

二面貼マイクロ丸ダクト

**Version 1**

**Date of publication: 2025/01/23**

**Validity: 5 years**

**Valid until: 2030/01/22**

**Scope of the EPD®: Japan**



THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

**Programme:** The International EPD® System,  
[www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)

**Programme operator:** EPD international AB

**Registration number:** EPD-IES-0016852



## Programme information

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CEN standard EN 15804:2012 + A2:2019/AC:2021 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)

**Product category rules (PCR):** PCR 2019:14 Construction Products, version 1.3.2

**Complementary PCR:** (c-PCR-005), 2019-12-20. Thermal insulation products (EN 16783:2017)

**PCR review was conducted by:** The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. See [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com) for a list of members.

**President:** Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat [www.environdec.com/contact](http://www.environdec.com/contact) - Contact via [info@environdec.com](mailto:info@environdec.com)

**LCA accountability:** Martin, Joffrey (Saint-Gobain LCA central team)

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

EPD verification by individual verifier

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Approved by: The International EPD® System

**Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third part verifier:**  Yes  No

EPDs within the same product category but registered 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 version number up to the first two digits) or be based on fully aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical DU/FU); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of Comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and ISO 14025:2006.

## Product information

### Company information

**Manufacturer:** MAG-ISOVER

**Production plant:** Akeno, Japan

**Management system-related certification:** ISO 9001: Quality management systems (JP13/062467) & ISO 14001 - Environment management systems (JP13/071252)

**Programme used:** EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declaration - core rules for the product category of construction product and The International EPD® System.

**PCR identification** PCR 2019:14 version 1.3.2 for Construction products

**Prepared by:** IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, EPD International Secretariat

**Owner of the declaration:** MAG-ISOVER

**UN CPC CODE:** 54650 Insulation services

**Product name and manufacturer represented:** Microduct Circle

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The intended use of this EPD is for B2B communication.

**Geographical scope of the EPD®:** Japan

**EPD® registration number:** EPD-IES-0016852

**Declaration issued:** 2025/01/23 valid until: 2030/01/22

**Demonstration of verification:** An independent verification of the declaration was made, according to ISO 14025:2010. This verification was external and conducted by the following third party based on the PCR mentioned above.



## Product description

### Product description and description of use

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD®) describes the environmental impacts of 1 linear meter length of Microduct Circle with an inner diameter of 200 mm, a thickness of 25 mm and a density of 1.65 kg/m, providing a thermal resistance of 1.72 K·m<sup>2</sup>/W.

This EPD applies for one specific product produced in one single plant.

The production site of MAG-ISOVER in Tsuchiura plant uses mineral raw materials, which are sent to follow melting and fiberizing techniques to produce glass wool. The products obtained come in the form of a "mineral wool mat" consisting of a soft and airy structure.

The Microduct Circle is used for heat and cold insulation of ducts.

### Technical data/physical characteristics:

PARAMETER	VALUE / DESCRIPTION
Thermal resistance	1.72 K.m <sup>2</sup> .W <sup>-1</sup> (JIS A 1412-2)
Thermal conductivity	0.043 W/(m.K) (JIS A 1412-2)
Reaction to fire	Certification NM-5733(1)
Bulk density	70 kg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Declaration of the main product components and/or materials

Description of the main components and/or materials:

Product components	Weight (%)	Post-consumer material weight (%)	Biogenic material weight (kg C/product)
Mineral materials	30 – 60 %	12 % <sup>1</sup>	0
Additives	0.5 – 2 %	0 %	0
Binder	8 – 15 %	0 %	0
Facing	25 – 40 %	0%	0
<b>Sum</b>	<b>1.65 kg/m</b>	<b>5% – 10%</b>	<b>0</b>
Packaging materials	Weight (%)	Weight-% (vs the product)	Biogenic material, weight (kg C/product)
Cardboard	60 – 80 %	60 – 80 %	2.54E-01
LDPE film	15 – 25 %	10 – 20 %	0
Paper label	< 1 %	< 1 %	0
Polypropylene (PP) straps	< 1 %	< 1 %	0
Glue-melt	< 0.1 %	< 0.1 %	0
<b>Sum</b>	<b>0.70 kg/m</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>2.54E-01</b>

The post-consumer material used in mineral wool production is cullet from glass bottles collection. The cardboard packaging contains 86% recycled content.

At the date of issue of this declaration, there is no "Substance of Very High Concern" (SVHC) in concentration above 0.1% by weight, and neither do their packaging, following the European REACH regulation (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals).

<sup>1</sup> Pre-consumer glass cullet is also used in the mineral wool recipe.

The verifier and the program operator do not make any claim nor have any responsibility of the legality of the product.

## LCA calculation information

<b>TYPE OF EPD</b>	Cradle to grave and module D
<b>FUNCTIONAL UNIT</b>	Providing a thermal insulation on 1 linear meter length of Microduct Circle with an inner diameter of 200 mm, a thickness of 25 mm and a density of 1.65 kg/m, proving a thermal resistance of 1.72 K·m <sup>2</sup> /W, for 50 years.
<b>SYSTEM BOUNDARIES</b>	Cradle to grave (A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1–B7, C1–C4) and module D
<b>REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE (RSL)</b>	The Reference Service Life (RSL) of the insulation product is 50 years. This 50-year value is the amount of time that we recommend our products last for without refurbishment and corresponds to standard building design life.
<b>CUT-OFF RULES</b>	In the case that there is not enough information, the process energy and materials representing less than 1% of the whole energy and mass used can be excluded (if they do not cause significant impacts). The addition of all the inputs and outputs excluded cannot be bigger than the 5% of the whole mass and energy used, as well of the emissions to environment occurred. Flows related to human activities such as employee transport are excluded. The construction of plants, production of machines and transportation systems are excluded since the related flows are supposed to be negligible compared to the production of the building product when compared at these systems lifetime level.
<b>ALLOCATIONS</b>	Allocation has been avoided when possible and when not possible a mass allocation has been applied. The polluter pays and the modularity principles as well have been followed.
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE AND TIME PERIOD</b>	Scope: Japan Data is collected from one production site (Tsuchiura plant) located in Japan. Data collected for the year 2023
<b>BACKGROUND DATA SOURCE</b>	The databases Sphera 2023.2 and ecoinvent v.3.9.1
<b>SOFTWARE</b>	Sphera LCA for experts (GaBi) 10

## LCA scope

System boundaries (X=included. MND=module not declared)

	PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction-Installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-recovery
Module	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	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP	JP
Specific data used	47 % GWP - GHG																
Variation products	0%																
Variation sites	0%																

## Life cycle stages



### A1-A3, Product stage

The product stage of the mineral wool products is subdivided into three modules A1, A2 and A3 respectively “raw material supply”, “transport” and “manufacturing”.

#### A1, Raw materials supply

This module includes the extraction and transformation of raw materials.

## A2, Transport to the manufacturer

This module includes the transportation of raw materials and packaging to the manufacturing site. The modelling includes road, boat and train transportations.

## A3, Manufacturing

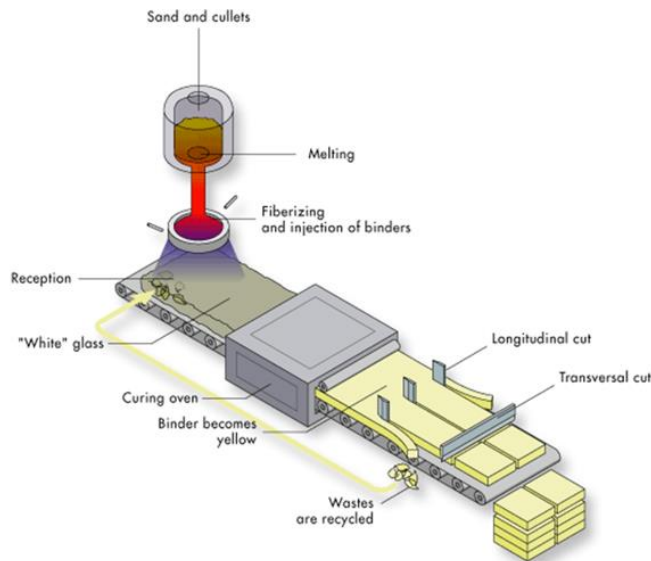
This module includes the manufacture of products and the manufacture of packaging. The production of packaging material is considered at this stage. The processing of any waste arising from this stage is also included.

### Electricity information

TYPE OF INFORMATION	DESCRIPTION
<b>Location</b>	Representative of average electricity production in Japan
<b>Geographical representativeness description</b>	Share of energy sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 32.1 % Coal</li> <li>- 37.6 % Natural gas</li> <li>- 6.2 % Nuclear</li> <li>- 8.5 % Hydro</li> <li>- 7.8 % Wind, solar and geothermal</li> <li>- 4.3 % Biofuels and waste</li> <li>- 3.5 % Fuel oil</li> </ul>
<b>Reference year</b>	2022
<b>Type of dataset</b>	Cradle to gate from Gabi and ecoinvent databases
<b>Source</b>	Sphera
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emission</b>	0.597 kg of CO <sub>2</sub> eq/kWh Based on GWP-GHG indicator

## Manufacturing process flow diagram

System diagram:



### Manufacturing in detail:

Mineral wool is made from high-temperature molten glass that is blown away using centrifugal force to form fine cotton-like fibres.

Then, a binder is sprayed on the material to form it, and the product is heated in an oven.

### A4-A5, Construction process stage

The construction process is divided into two modules: A4, Transport to the building site and A5, Installation in the building.

**A4, Transport to the building site:** This module includes transport from the production gate to the building site in Japan. Transport is calculated based on a scenario with the parameters described in the following table.

PARAMETER	VALUE
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle or vehicle type used for transport e.g. long-distance truck, boat, etc.	Freight truck, maximum load weight of 13 t and consumption of 0.38 litres per km
Distance	1441 km by truck 76 km by boat
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	100% of the capacity in volume 27% of the capacity in weight 0% of empty returns
Bulk density of transported products	70 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1

**A5, Installation in the building:** this module includes the installation of the product manually and no additional accessories, nor energy are considered.

PARAMETER	VALUE/DESCRIPTION
Wastage of materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	2 %
Distance	50 km to landfill by truck
Output materials (specified by type) as results of waste processing at the building site e.g., of collection for recycling, for energy recovering, disposal (specified by route)	Product loss: 100% landfilled: 0,03 kg sent to landfill Packaging waste: 100% landfilled: 0.70 kg sent to landfill

### B1-B7, Use stage (excluding potential savings)

The use stage is divided into the following modules:

- **B1:** Use
- **B2:** Maintenance
- **B3:** Repair
- **B4:** Replacement
- **B5:** Refurbishment
- **B6:** Operational energy use
- **B7:** Operational water use

The product has a reference service life of 50 years. This assumes that the product will last in situ with no requirements for maintenance, repair, replacement, or refurbishment throughout this period. Therefore, it has no impact at this stage.

### C1-C4, End of Life Stage

This stage includes the following modules:

- **C1:** The de-construction and/or dismantling of the product takes part of the demolition of the entire building. In our case, the energy is considered is 0.05 MJ/kg.
- **C2:** Transport to waste processing
- **C3:** Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling
- **C4:** Waste disposal, including physical pre-treatment and site management.

#### Description of the scenarios and additional technical information for the end of life:

PARAMETER	VALUE/DESCRIPTION
Collection process specified by type	The entire product is collected with mixed construction waste. 1.65 kg of glass wool
Recovery system specified by type	There is no recovery, recycling, or reuse of the product once it has reached its end-of-life phase.
Disposal specified by type	1.65 kg of glass wool are landfilled
Assumptions for scenario development (e.g. transportation)	The waste going to landfill is transported 50 km by truck from deconstruction/demolition sites to landfill

### D, Reuse/recovery/recycling potential

100% of wastes are landfilled. There is no reuse, nor recycling, nor incineration with energy recovery for the product nor its packaging.

The benefits and loads reported in module D result from the inclusion of recycled content in the cardboard packaging, as well as the use of external cullets (post-consumer) in the product recipe.

## LCA results

As specified in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and the Product-Category Rules, the environmental impacts are declared and reported using the baseline characterization factors are from the ILCD. Raw materials and energy consumption, as well as transport distances have been taken directly from the manufacturing plant. Characterisation factors EN15804 based on EF 3.1.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the end points of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.














All emissions to air, water, and soil, and all materials and energy used have been included.

The results of the impact categories abiotic depletion of minerals and metals, land use, human toxicity (cancer), human toxicity, noncancer and ecotoxicity (freshwater) may be highly uncertain in LCAs that include capital goods/infrastructure in generic datasets in case infrastructure/capital goods contribute greatly to the total results. This is because the LCI data of infrastructure/capital goods used to quantify these indicators in currently available generic datasets sometimes lack temporal, technological and geographical representativeness. Caution should be exercised when using the results of these indicators for decision-making purposes.

This EPD including module C, we strongly advise against using the results of modules A1-A3 without considering the results of module C.











The following results refer to a Microduct Circle with a thickness of 25 mm, a bulk density of 70 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and a weight of 1.65 kg/m.

## Environmental Impacts

Environmental indicators	PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE			USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE LIFE CYCLE
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling	
 Climate Change [kg CO2 eq.]	8.62E+00	9.45E-01	1.08E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.16E-03	5.65E-03	0	1.46E-01	9.64E-02	
 Climate Change (fossil) [kg CO2 eq.]	9.46E+00	9.34E-01	2.24E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.16E-03	5.58E-03	0	3.79E-02	1.10E-01	
 Climate Change (biogenic) [kg CO2 eq.]	-8.50E-01	2.46E-03	8.56E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.98E-07	1.49E-05	0	1.08E-01	-1.23E-02	
 Climate Change (land use change) [kg CO2 eq.]	6.87E-03	8.73E-03	1.81E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.55E-07	5.14E-05	0	7.18E-05	-1.32E-03	
 Ozone depletion [kg CFC-11 eq.]	3.86E-07	8.27E-14	9.71E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.02E-11	7.22E-16	0	6.84E-11	6.44E-10	
 Acidification terrestrial and freshwater [Mole of H+ eq.]	3.29E-02	1.28E-03	8.22E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.93E-05	7.07E-06	0	2.05E-04	6.53E-04	
 Eutrophication freshwater [kg P eq.]	6.99E-04	3.44E-06	1.76E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.69E-08	2.03E-08	0	5.18E-06	8.45E-05	
 Eutrophication marine [kg N eq.]	7.68E-03	4.53E-04	1.26E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.36E-05	2.47E-06	0	8.01E-05	-4.43E-05	
 Eutrophication terrestrial [Mole of N eq.]	7.56E-02	5.28E-03	1.89E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.47E-04	2.90E-05	0	6.17E-04	1.53E-03	
 Photochemical ozone formation - human health [kg NMVOC eq.]	2.26E-02	1.11E-03	5.94E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.37E-05	6.20E-06	0	2.23E-04	5.12E-04	
 Resource use, mineral and metals [kg Sb eq.] <sup>2</sup>	6.15E-05	6.13E-08	1.28E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.10E-09	3.68E-10	0	1.23E-08	1.30E-05	
 Resource use, energy carriers [MJ] <sup>1</sup>	1.40E+02	1.28E+01	3.11E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.12E-02	7.56E-02	0	3.77E-01	1.85E+00	
 Water deprivation potential [m <sup>3</sup> world equiv.] <sup>1</sup>	2.17E+00	1.09E-02	5.32E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.39E-04	6.71E-05	0	4.38E-03	-2.02E-03	









<sup>2</sup> 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

## Resources Use


Resources Use indicators	PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE LIFE CYCLE
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
 Use of renewable primary energy (PERE) [MJ] <sup>3</sup>	2.97E+01	9.07E-01	6.08E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.36E-04	5.50E-03	0	3.99E-03	4.47E+00
 Primary energy resources used as raw materials (PERM) [MJ] <sup>2</sup>	7.67E+00	0	1.53E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT) [MJ] <sup>2</sup>	3.74E+01	9.07E-01	7.62E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.36E-04	5.50E-03	0	3.99E-03	4.47E+00
 Use of non-renewable primary energy (PENRE) [MJ] <sup>2</sup>	1.25E+02	1.29E+01	2.80E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.12E-02	7.59E-02	0	3.78E-01	1.93E+00
 Non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (PENRM) [MJ] <sup>2</sup>	1.55E+01	0	3.10E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (PENRT) [MJ] <sup>2</sup>	1.40E+02	1.29E+01	3.11E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.12E-02	7.59E-02	0	3.78E-01	1.92E+00
 Input of secondary material (SM) [kg]	3.08E-01	0	6.15E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.41E-01
 Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF) [MJ]	2.75E-20	0	5.49E-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.32E-29
 Use of non-renewable secondary fuels (NRSF) [MJ]	3.22E-19	0	6.45E-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.55E-28
 Use of net fresh water (FW) [m3]	7.07E-02	1.00E-03	1.65E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.25E-06	6.03E-06	0	9.99E-05	3.62E-04

<sup>3</sup> From EPD International Construction Product PCR 1.3.2 (Annex 3). The option B was retained to calculate the primary energy use indicators.



## Waste Category & Output flows

Waste Category & Output Flows	PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE LIFE CYCLE
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
 Hazardous waste disposed (HWD) [kg]	7.82E-04	4.76E-11	1.61E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.78E-07	2.35E-13	0	2.81E-07	9.47E-07
 Non-hazardous waste disposed (NHWD) [kg]	1.65E+00	1.85E-03	8.72E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.55E-04	1.16E-05	0	1.55E+00	4.55E-02
 Radioactive waste disposed (RWD) [kg]	2.54E-03	1.67E-05	5.18E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.53E-09	1.42E-07	0	2.08E-06	2.21E-04
 Components for re-use (CRU) [kg]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Materials for Recycling (MFR) [kg]	3.99E-02	0	7.98E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Material for Energy Recovery (MER) [kg]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Exported electrical energy (EEE) [MJ]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
 Exported thermal energy (EET) [MJ]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Additional voluntary indicators from EN 15804

	PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE LIFE CYCLE
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
<b>Environmental indicators</b>															
 GWP-GHG [kg CO2 eq.] <sup>4</sup>	9.50E+00	9.45E-01	3.17E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.16E-03	5.65E-03	0	1.51E-01	9.46E-02

## Information on biogenic carbon content

		PRODUCT STAGE
<b>Biogenic Carbon Content</b>		A1 / A2 / A3
	Biogenic carbon content in product [kg]	0
	Biogenic carbon content in packaging [kg]	2.41E-01

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO<sub>2</sub>.

The packaging contains biogenic carbon due to the cardboard and paper label are used.

<sup>4</sup> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> is set to zero.

## Additional information

### Data quality

Inventory data quality is judged by geographical, temporal, and technological representativeness. To cover these requirements and to ensure reliable results, first-hand industry data crossed with LCA background datasets were used. After evaluating the inventory, according to the defined ranking in the LCA report, the assessment reflects good inventory data quality for the geographical representation, and good for technological, and very good for temporal representation.

## Environmental impacts according to EN 15804:2012 + A1

The following tables presents results for 1 m of glass wool with a thermal resistance of 1.72 K.m<sup>2</sup>.W<sup>-1</sup> for a thickness of 25 mm.

Environmental impacts	PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				REUSE, RECOVERY, RECYCLING
	A1 / A2 / A3	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
Global Warming Potential (GWP) [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	9.70E+00	9.31E-01	3.04E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.12E-03	5.47E-03	0	1.49E-01	-7.51E-02
Ozone depletion (ODP) [kg CFC 11eq.]	4.96E-07	9.74E-14	1.15E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.09E-11	8.50E-16	0	5.77E-11	5.47E-10
Acidification potential (AP) [kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.]	2.67E-02	9.25E-04	6.67E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.06E-05	5.11E-06	0	1.61E-04	4.99E-04
Eutrophication potential (EP) [kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> -eq.]	8.12E-03	1.96E-04	2.61E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.97E-06	1.09E-06	0	1.52E-04	2.26E-04
Photochemical ozone creation (POCP) - [kg Ethylene eq.]	2.77E-03	-9.54E-05	8.67E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.77E-06	-4.07E-07	0	4.34E-05	5.29E-05
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-elements) [kg Sb eq.]	6.15E-05	6.09E-08	1.28E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.10E-09	3.66E-10	0	1.23E-08	1.30E-05
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil fuels) [MJ]	1.28E+02	1.27E+01	2.85E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.09E-02	7.44E-02	0	3.96E-01	1.05E+00

## References

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