

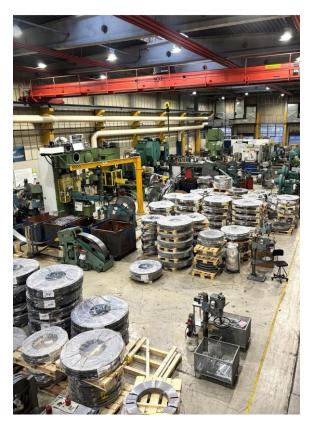


# **Environmental Product Declaration**

In accordance with ISO14025:2006 and EN15804:2012+A2:2019

Safety catch extensions

Production at Spilka



Typical components covered by this EPD







The Norwegian EPD Foundation

Owner of the declaration:

A/S Spilka Industri

Product name:

Safety catch extension

Declared unit:

1 kg

Product category /PCR:

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 serves as core-PCR and NPCR 013 Part B for Steel and Aluminium Construction Products

Program holder and publisher:

The Norwegian EPD foundation

**Declaration number:** 

NEPD-8703-8359-EN

**Registration number:** NEPD-8703-8359-EN

Issue date:

13.01.2025

Valid to:

13.01.2030

### General information

#### **Product:**

Safety catch extensions

#### Program operator:

The Norwegian EPD Foundation

Post Box 5250 Majorstuen, 0303 Oslo, Norway

Phone: +47 23 08 80 00 e-mail: post@epd-norge.no

#### Declaration number:

NEPD-8703-8359-EN

# This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:

NPCR 013 Part B for Steel and Aluminium Construction Products

#### Statement of liability:

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. EPD Norway shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

#### Declared unit:

 $1\ kg$  of window and door hardware products in steel

#### **Functional unit:**

Not relevant

#### Verification:

Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO14025:2010

internal external

Julie Lyslo Skullestad

Julie Lyslo Skullestad Independent verifier approved by EPD Norway

#### Owner of the declaration:

A/S Spilka Industri

Contact person: Dag Brandal Phone: +47 992 58 958

e-mail: dag.brandal@spilka.com

#### Manufacturer:

A/S Spilka Industri

Langrabben 71, 6013 Ålesund

Phone: +47 701 76 500 e-mail: office@spilka.com

### Place of production:

Emblem, Ålesund, Norway

### Management system:

ISO 9001

#### Organisation no:

916155808

#### Issue date:

13.01.2025

#### Valid to:

13.01.2030

#### Year of study:

2023

#### Comparability:

EPD of construction products may not be able to compare if they do not comply with EN 15804 and are seen in a building context.

#### The EPD has been worked out by:

Sander Nørsterud, Asplan Viak AS

Sander Normbrud

asplan /

**Approved** 

Manager of EPD Norway

## **Product**

## Product description:

1 kg of safety catch extension hardware for window solutions. The EPD is an average of the safety catch extension used for Spilka classic hinges.

## Product specification:

The table below gives the variation of material per kg of hardware.

| Materials         | Average share, % (range) |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Non-alloyed steel | 52 (44-57)               |  |  |  |  |  |
| PA6               | 48 (43-56)               |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zinc CAS7440      | 0,012 (0,010-0,013)      |  |  |  |  |  |

#### Technical data:

N/A

#### Market:

Norway, Scandinavia and Europe

### Reference service life, product:

N/A

## Reference service life, building:

N/A

## LCA: Calculation rules

#### Declared unit:

1 kg of steel hardware for windows and doors, modules A1-A3, A4, A5, C1-C4 and D

#### Cut-off criteria:

All major raw materials and all the essential energy is included. The production process for raw materials and energy flows that are included with very small amounts (<1%) are not included. This cut-off rule does not apply for hazardous materials and substances.

#### Allocation:

The allocation is made in accordance with the provisions of EN 15804+A2:2019. Incoming energy and water and waste production in-house is allocated equally among all products through mass allocation. Effects of primary production of recycled materials are allocated to the main product in which the material was used.

#### Data quality:

Data was collected during autumn 2024 and is representative for the year 2023 (yearly average). Data for raw material inputs, manufacturing of the product and transport to market (A1-A3 and A4) is based on specific data provided by Spilka and technical data sheets from the suppliers. End of Life (C1-C4) scenarios are uncertain and conservative assumptions have therefore been applied. Generic data for background processes has been modelled using ecoinvent 3.9.1. Characterization factors from EN15804: 2012 + A2: 2019.

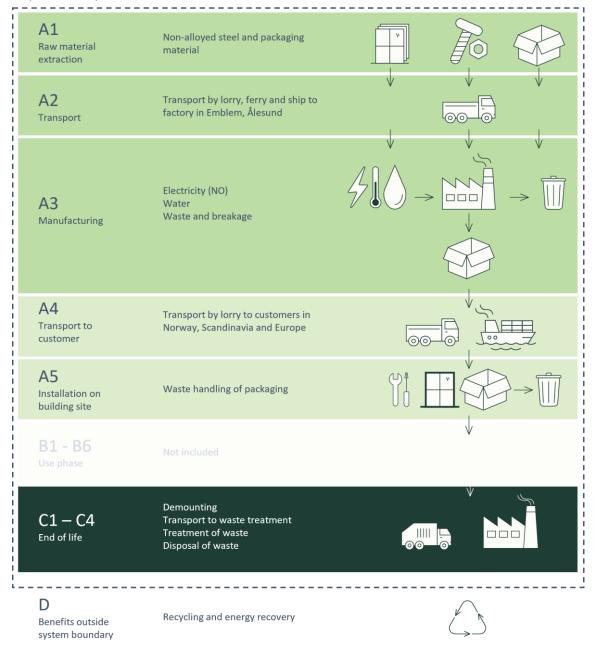
System boundaries (X=included, MND=module not declared, MNR=module not relevant)

| Product stage Assembly stage |           |               |           | Use stage |     |             |        |             |               | End of life stage      |                       |                            |           | Benefits &<br>loads beyond<br>system<br>boundary |          |  |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|----------|--|
| Raw materials                | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Assembly  | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing                                 | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-<br>potential |
| A1                           | A2        | А3            | A4        | A5        | B1  | B2          | В3     | B4          | B5            | В6                     | В7                    | C1                         | C2        | C3   | C4       | D                                      |
| X                            | X         | X             | X         | X         | MND | MND         | MND    | MND         | MND           | MND                    | MND                   | X                          | X         | X  | X        | X                                      |

#### System boundary:

The system boundary is from cradle to gate with options, A1-A3, A4, A5, C1-C4 and D. The flow chart for production, transport and end of life is shown in the figure below.

#### System boundary



## LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information describe the scenarios in the different modules of the EPD.

Scenarios have been developed for transportation from manufacturing to market (A4), assembly (A5) and to account for downstream for waste treatment in accordance with the requirements of EN 15804 and NPCR PART A.

#### Transport from production place to assembly/user (A4)

The environmental impacts of transportation to market (A4) are calculated for three different markets: Norway (main scenario), Scandinavia and Europe.

| Туре                  | Capacity utilisation (incl.<br>return) % | Type of<br>vehicle       | Distance KM | Fuel/Energy<br>consumption | value<br>(l/t) |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Scenario 1: No        | rway                                     |                          |             |                            |                |
| Truck                 | 50 %                                     | Lorry, EURO<br>6, 24 ton | 513         | 0,03 l/tkm                 | 15,4           |
| Scenario 2: Sca       | andinavia                                |                          |             |                            |                |
| Truck                 | 50 %                                     | Lorry, EURO<br>6, 24 ton | 751         | 0,03 l/tkm                 | 22,5           |
| Scenario 3:<br>Europe |  |                          |             |                            |                |
| Truck                 | 50 %                                     | Lorry, EURO<br>6, 24 ton | 2080        | 0,03 l/tkm                 | 62,4           |

Products from Spilka's manufacturing facilities are transported to customers through an extensive distribution network (Posten/Bring). Consequently, high capacity utilization is expected, with a load factor of 50% considered likely.

## Assembly (A5)

|                              | Unit | Value  |
|------------------------------|------|--------|
| Waste treatment of packaging | kg   | 0,0063 |

### End of Life (C1, C3, C4)

|                 | Unit | Value |
|-----------------|------|-------|
| Recycling       | kg   | 0,52  |
| Energy recovery | kg   | 0,48  |
| To landfill     | kg   |       |

### Transport to waste processing (C2)

| Transport from production place to assembly/user (C2) | Capacity utilisation (incl. return) % | Distance<br>(km) | Fuel/Energy consumption | Unit  | Value |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Truck   | 43                                    | 19+52+226        | 0,03                    | l/tkm | 0,28  |

The transport distances are based on Raadal et al. (2009) and include transport to waste center, further on to central sorting facility and finally to waste handling facility.



## Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries (D)

| Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries (D)         | Unit | Value |
|---|------|-------|
| Substitution of electricity, in Norway                      | MJ   | 0,31  |
| Substitution of thermal energy, district heating, in Norway | MJ   | 9,33  |
| Net new steel scrap   | kg   | 0,37  |

## LCA: Results

The LCA results for the declared unit of 1 kg of steel hardware for windows and doors, modules A1-A3, A4, A5, C1-C4 and D, are presented below. The results presented are an average of steel hardware products produced by Spilka. The A1-A3 GWP results for the different products grouped together are within +/- 10 % of the average given in the results, as given in the General Programme Instructions (GPI) by EPD-Norway.

Furthermore, the results for the scenario A4 Transport to market are given for the Norwegian market. See "Additional results" for results for different A4 scenarios.

Core environmental impact indicators

| Indicator               | Unit        | A1-A3   | A4      | A5      | <b>C1</b> | C2      | С3      | C4       | D        |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| GWP - total             | kg CO2 eq   | 6,3E+00 | 6,3E-02 | 2,3E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 8,1E-02 | 1,2E+00 | 1,5E-03  | -9,2E-01 |
| GWP - fossil            | kg CO2 eq   | 6,3E+00 | 6,3E-02 | 1,3E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 8,1E-02 | 1,2E+00 | 1,4E-03  | -8,4E-01 |
| GWP - biogenic          | kg CO2 eq   | 1,8E-02 | 9,9E-05 | 1,0E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 1,6E-04 | 1,6E-02 | 5,8E-05  | -8,1E-02 |
| GWP - luluc             | kg CO2 eq   | 1,1E-03 | 1,8E-05 | 1,1E-04 | 0,0E+00   | 2,8E-05 | 9,8E-06 | 1,6E-07  | -1,2E-03 |
| ODP                     | kg CFC11 eq | 3,3E-08 | 1,4E-09 | 1,5E-10 | 0,0E+00   | 1,6E-09 | 1,4E-09 | 1,4E-11  | -5,0E-09 |
| AP                      | molc H+ eq  | 2,8E-02 | 1,3E-04 | 2,5E-05 | 0,0E+00   | 2,4E-04 | 2,9E-04 | 4,3E-06  | -2,8E-03 |
| EP- freshwater          | kg P eq     | 1,1E-04 | 3,6E-07 | 6,0E-07 | 0,0E+00   | 4,7E-07 | 3,9E-07 | 1,6E-08  | -9,7E-06 |
| EP -marine              | kg N eq     | 6,6E-03 | 3,6E-05 | 3,4E-05 | 0,0E+00   | 8,9E-05 | 1,2E-04 | 1,0E-05  | -6,7E-04 |
| EP - terrestrial        | molc N eq   | 6,9E-02 | 3,7E-04 | 6,5E-05 | 0,0E+00   | 9,5E-04 | 1,3E-03 | 1,7E-05  | -7,1E-03 |
| POCP                    | kg NMVOC eq | 2,5E-02 | 2,3E-04 | 1,9E-05 | 0,0E+00   | 4,6E-04 | 3,4E-04 | 5,8E-06  | -2,4E-03 |
| ADP-M&M <sup>2</sup>    | kg Sb-Eq    | 3,4E-05 | 8,4E-08 | 3,7E-08 | 0,0E+00   | 1,8E-07 | 2,4E-07 | 1,2E-09  | -5,2E-06 |
| ADP-fossil <sup>2</sup> | MJ          | 7,1E+01 | 9,1E-01 | 5,5E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 1,1E+00 | 2,2E-01 | 1,3E-02  | -9,3E+00 |
| WDP <sup>2</sup>        | $m^3$       | 1,8E+00 | 3,3E-03 | 2,7E-03 | 0,0E+00   | 3,5E-03 | 6,7E-03 | -7,6E-04 | -7,6E+00 |

GWP-total: Global Warming Potential; GWP-fossil: Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic: Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-LULUC: Global Warming Potential 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; See "additional Norwegian requirements" for indicator given as PO4 eq. EP-marine: Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-terrestrial: Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP: Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-M&M: Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (minerals and metals); ADP-fossil: Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP: Water deprivation potential, deprivation weighted water counsumption

Reading example: 9.0 E-03 = 9.0\*10-3 = 0.009

#### Additional environmental impact indicators

| Indicator           | Unit              | A1-A3   | A4      | A5      | C1      | C2      | С3      | C4      | D        |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| PM                  | Disease incidence | 2,5E-07 | 4,0E-09 | 2,7E-10 | 0,0E+00 | 6,2E-09 | 1,5E-09 | 6,3E-11 | -9,1E-08 |
| IRP <sup>1</sup>    | kBq U235 eq.      | 3,4E-02 | 3,8E-04 | 1,2E-04 | 0,0E+00 | 4,3E-04 | 6,6E-04 | 2,1E-05 | 1,4E+01  |
| ETP-fw <sup>2</sup> | CTUe              | 7,1E+00 | 4,7E-01 | 8,7E-02 | 0,0E+00 | 5,3E-01 | 1,4E-01 | 2,3E+00 | -1,9E+00 |
| HTP-c <sup>2</sup>  | CTUh              | 7,4E-09 | 1,8E-11 | 2,7E-12 | 0,0E+00 | 2,7E-11 | 3,6E-11 | 4,1E-11 | -5,2E-10 |
| HTP-nc <sup>2</sup> | CTUh              | 3,6E-08 | 7,0E-10 | 9,1E-11 | 0,0E+00 | 8,0E-10 | 2,1E-09 | 1,4E-09 | -1,8E-08 |
| SQP <sup>2</sup>    | Dimensionless     | 5,5E+00 | 7,9E-01 | 3,0E-02 | 0,0E+00 | 4,7E-01 | 4,5E-01 | 2,4E-02 | -3,0E+01 |

PM: Particulate matter emissions; IRP: Ionising radiation, human health; ETP-fw: Ecotoxicity (freshwater); ETP-c: Human toxicity, cancer effects; HTP-nc: Human toxicity, non-cancer effects; SQP: Land use related impacts / soil quality

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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

#### Resource use

| Parameter | Unit  | A1-A3   | A4      | A5      | <b>C1</b> | C2      | С3      | C4       | D        |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| RPEE      | MJ    | 5,3E+00 | 1,1E-02 | 2,2E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 1,3E-02 | 3,1E-02 | 8,3E-04  | -2,2E+01 |
| RPEM      | MJ    | 6,1E-02 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00  | 0,0E+00  |
| TPE       | MJ    | 5,3E+00 | 1,1E-02 | 2,2E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 1,3E-02 | 3,1E-02 | 8,3E-04  | -2,2E+01 |
| NRPE      | MJ    | 5,7E+01 | 9,1E-01 | 5,5E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 1,1E+00 | 2,2E-01 | 1,3E-02  | -9,3E+00 |
| NRPM      | MJ    | 1,4E+01 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00  | 0,0E+00  |
| TRPE      | MJ    | 7,1E+01 | 9,1E-01 | 5,5E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 1,1E+00 | 2,2E-01 | 1,3E-02  | -9,3E+00 |
| SM        | kg    | 1,3E-01 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00  | 0,0E+00  |
| RSF       | MJ    | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00  | 0,0E+00  |
| NRSF      | MJ    | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00  | 0,0E+00  |
| W         | $m^3$ | 7,2E-02 | 1,1E-04 | 1,7E-04 | 0,0E+00   | 1,5E-04 | 2,0E-03 | -6,0E-04 | -1,2E-01 |

RPEE Renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; RPEM Renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; TPE Total use of renewable primary energy resources; NRPE Nonrenewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; NRPM Nonrenewable primary energy resources used as materials; TRPE Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM Use of secondary materials; RSF Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; W Use of net fresh water.

#### End of life - Waste

| Parameter | Unit | A1-A3   | A4      | A5      | <b>C1</b> | C2      | С3      | C4      | D        |
|-----------|------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| HW        | kg   | 2,5E-03 | 1,9E-05 | 1,0E-04 | 0,0E+00   | 2,1E-05 | 4,6E-03 | 1,3E-02 | -8,7E-04 |
| NHW       | kg   | 3,9E-01 | 6,8E-02 | 2,8E-03 | 0,0E+00   | 3,8E-02 | 5,6E-03 | 3,8E-02 | -9,5E-02 |
| RW        | kg   | 2,1E-05 | 2,4E-07 | 7,1E-08 | 0,0E+00   | 2,7E-07 | 3,9E-07 | 1,2E-08 | -2,5E-05 |

HW Hazardous waste disposed; NHW Non-hazardous waste disposed; RW Radioactive waste disposed.

#### End of life – output flow

| Parameter | Unit | A1-A3   | A4      | A5      | <b>C1</b> | C2      | С3      | C4      | D       |
|-----------|------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| CR        | kg   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| MR        | kg   | 3,7E-03 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 4,9E-01 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| MER       | kg   | 2,9E-03 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 4,8E-01 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| EEE       | MJ   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 4,6E-02 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 3,1E-01 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 |
| ETE       | MJ   | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 1,4E+00 | 0,0E+00   | 0,0E+00 | 9,3E+00 | 0,0E+00 | 0,0E+00 |

 $\it CR$  Components for reuse;  $\it MR$  Materials for recycling;  $\it MER$  Materials for energy recovery;  $\it EEE$  Exported electric energy;  $\it ETE$  Exported thermal energy.

## Information describing the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

| Biogenic carbon content                               | Unit | Value    |
|---|------|----------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product                    | kg C | 0        |
| Biogenic carbon content in the accompanying packaging | kg C | 4,13E-03 |

## Additional requirements

### Location based electricity mix from the use of electricity in manufacturing

National production mix from import, low voltage (production of transmission lines, in addition to direct emissions and losses in grid) of applied electricity for the manufacturing prosess (foreground/core) per functional unit.

| National electricity grid  | Data<br>source        | Foreground /<br>core [kWh] | GWP <sub>total</sub><br>[kg CO2 -<br>eq/kWh] | SUM<br>[kg CO2 -<br>eq] |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Electricity, low voltage {NO}  market for electricity, medium voltage   Cut-off, U | ecoinvent<br>v. 3.9.1 | 1,12                       | 0,039  | 0,044                   |

#### Additional environmental impact indicators required for construction products

In order to increase the transparency of biogenic carbon contribution to climate impact, the indicator GWP-IOBC is required as it declares climate impacts calculated according to the principle of instantaneous oxidation. GWP-IOBC is also referred to as GWP-GHG in context to Swedish public procurement legislation.

| Parameter | Unit | A1-A3   | A4      | A5      | C1      | C2      | С3      | C4      | D        |
|-----------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| GWP-IOBC  | kg   | 6,3E+00 | 6,3E-02 | 7,7E-03 | 0,0E+00 | 8,1E-02 | 1,2E+00 | 1,5E-03 | -9,2E-01 |

**GWP-IOBC** Global warming potential calculated according to the principle of instantaneous oxidation.

#### Hazardous substances

The declaration is based upon reference to threshold values and/or test results and/or material safety data sheets provided to EPD verifiers. Documentation available upon request to EPD owner.

- ☐ The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list.
- The product contains substances given by the REACH Candidate list that are less than 0,1 % by weight. See table below.
- □ The product contains dangerous substances, more then 0,1% by weight, given by the REACH Candidate List, see table below.
- ☐ The product contains no substances given by the REACH Candidate list.
- $\Box$  The product is classified as hazardous waste, see table.

| Name   | CAS no.  | Amount   |
|--------|----------|----------|
| Cr III | 133-82-0 | < 0,05 % |

#### Indoor environment

The product meets the requirements for low emissions.

#### Carbon footprint

While a carbon footprint analysis has not been conducted for the product separately, the results section does include an evaluation of Global Warming Potential (GWP) with such an analysis. The GWP total results presented in this EPD document represents the carbon footprint of the product studied.



## Additional results

Below the GWP-total results for the different transport to market (A4) scenarios are shown.

## Results for A4 – Transport to market scenarios

To calculate the results for the Scandinavian market (scenario 2) or the European market (scenario 3), simply substitute the value for A4 in the main results with the results for the scenarios in the table below.

| Transport to market of 1 kg product                                |            |        |        |       |  |
|--|------------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| Unit Scenario 1: Norway Scenario 2: Scandinavia Scenario 3: Europe |            |        |        |       |  |
| GWP-total  | kg CO2 eq. | 0,0626 | 0,0917 | 0,254 |  |

## **Bibliography**

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declarations - Principles and procedures

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Requirements and guidelines

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products

ecoinvent v. 3 Allocation, cut-off by classification, Swiss Centre of Life Cycle

Inventories

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declaration of building products

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24.03.2021

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ver. 4.0 06.10.2021

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SSAB (2020) S-P-01919 v. 1.2 Hot rolled steel sheets and coils

Hydro Extrusion Norway (2024) S-P-11243 Mill Finished Profile implemented with the average

billet purchased

Hydro Extrusion Norway (2024) S-P-11874 Anodised aluminium profile implemented with the

average billet purchased

Hydro Extrusion Norway (2024) S-P-11877 Painted aluminium profile implemented with average billet purchased

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| ECO PLATFORM  VERIFIED  | ECO Platform<br>ECO Portal             | web<br>web                | www.eco-platform.org<br>ECO Portal |  |