

ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts)

Average product from the ACO Top Sections range manufactured by rotational molding from PE-HD from

ACO Industries Tábor s.r.o.

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An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change.









General information

Programme information:

| Programme: | "National Environmental Labeling Program" - Czech Republic (NPEZ) |
|------------|--|
| Address: | Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic Department of Voluntary Instruments 100 10 Praha 10, Vršovická 1442/65 |
| Website: | www.mzp.cz, www.cenia.cz |
| E-mail: | info@mzp.cz |

Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification:

Product Category Rules (PCR) CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR) Product Category Rules (PCR): EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) LCA accountability: Technický a zkušební ústav stavební Praha, s.p., pobočka Plzeň, Zahradní 15, 326 00 Plzeň 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 registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same 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 equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cutoff 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 and ISO 14025.





Company information

Owner of the EPD: ACO Industries Tábor s.r.o.

Průmyslová 1158, 391 01 Sezimovo Ústí, CZ IČO: 26033976 www.aco-industries.cz/tabor

Contact:

Klára Kalinová, kkalinova@aco.cz, 737 263 251

Description of the organisation:

ACO Industries Tábor s.r.o. is part of the ACO Group headquartered in Rendsburg/Büdelsdorf, Germany, which has been a family-owned business since its foundation in 1946. The group employs more than 5,400 people in production and sales units worldwide.

ACO Group specialises in the development and production of drainage technologies and water treatment solutions.

ACO Industries Tábor s.r.o. serves as the Competence Center for wastewater treatment technologies, primarily stormwater runoff, but also wastewater containing FOG (fat-oil-grease) and light liquids. The purpose of these technologies is to treat water to a quality that allows its safe return to the natural environment through infiltration, retention (e.g. in fire tanks or retention ponds), discharge into watercourses, or reuse (e.g. for irrigation or toilet flushing).

Production is carried out using several technologies, including plastic rotational moulding, polyethylene welding, and fiberglass winding. The portfolio is developed and manufactured in accordance with European and international standards and is subject to testing by accredited European institutes.

More at: www.swm.aco, www.discover.aco, www.buildingdrainage.aco

Product-related or management system-related certifications:

The quality of products is ensured by an effective quality management system in accordance with EN ISO 9001 and complies with the technical regulations related to the product type.

A Declaration of Performance (DoP) is issued for all products in the ACO Top Sections range in accordance with the requirements of EU Regulation No. 305/2011 (CPR)

Name and location of production site(s):

ACO Industries Tábor s.r.o. Průmyslová 1158, 391 01 Sezimovo Ústí, CZ





Product information

Product name: ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts)

Product identification:

Average product from the ACO Top Sections range manufactured by rotational molding from PE-HD.

Product description:

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) relates to the average product from the ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts) range, manufactured using rotational moulding technology from PE-HD. The product is intended as a component of ACO Industries Tábor s.r.o. solutions but may also be supplied as a standalone unit.

All variants have a corrugated section diameter of 836 mm and differ in height, load class, and regional installation specifics.

Included variants within the average product:

International

| Version | Height | Load Class |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Short | 675 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |
| Middle | 1125 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |
| Long | 1725 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |
| Prolonged | 2165 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |

Nordic

| Version | Height | Load Class |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Short | 750 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |
| Middle | 1200 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |
| Long | 1800 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |
| Prolonged | 2240 mm | A 15, B 125, D 400*, F 900* |

^{*} For load classes D 400 and F 900, the upper section with a height of 55 mm, which is normally used for the installation of a manhole cover, is cut off. The reason is the installation of a concrete ring or a distribution plate.





Normative references and certifications:

- EN 124 Manhole tops and frame structures
- EN 1825 Installation compatibility with grease separators
- EN 858 Installation compatibility with light liquid separators
- Production and quality control in accordance with ISO 9001:2015
- Reaction to fire test according to EN 13501-1

ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts) are rotationally moulded cylindrical structures made of high-quality high-density polyethylene (PE-HD), specifically Lupolen 4021 K RM. This material is characterised by high chemical resistance, long-term mechanical strength, resistance to ageing, and UV stability. The resulting shape is a ribbed, double-open cylinder that ensures structural stability and resistance to external pressures during underground installation.

The ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts) provide access to products for inspection or maintenance of the installed ACO solution, and thanks to their height flexibility, the required installation depth can be achieved. They can be supplied either as part of another unit or as standalone products. They are available in three standard lengths and one extended version, for both types of top sections:

- International designed for use with covers up to DN 600 according to EN 124
- Nordic designed for so-called floating covers, specifically developed for Nordic countries with extreme temperature fluctuations, with the option of vent pipe connection





A sealing ring is included in the set as standard. Depending on the requirements and the intended load class, the ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts) can be supplemented with manhole covers (concrete, cast iron).

ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts) are installed in accordance with the installation manuals of the respective ACO device with which they are combined. For installations in load classes D 400 and F 900, the use of a concrete distribution ring or plate is required according to the installation documentation.

Installation documentation:

- ACO P-X Portfolio: https://admin.discover.aco/uploads/ACO 25 07 P X Installation 6767e2fd68.pdf
- ACO GRP Vertical Installation: https://www.swm.aco/fileadmin/swm.aco/documents/ServiceCentre/brochures/ACO25-07 GRP Vertical Installation.pdf?fileVersion=1753085408
- ACO GRP Horizontal Installation: https://www.swm.aco/fileadmin/swm.aco/documents/ServiceCentre/brochures/ACO25-07 GRP Horizontal Installation.pdf?fileVersion=1753085395





Overview of benefits of the Top Sections (Extension Shafts) portfolio:

- Manufactured from 100% virgin PE-HD, free of hazardous substances in accordance with REACH.
- High chemical and mechanical resistance, UV resistance (tested according to ISO 4892-2)
- Long service life (reference 50 years under installation conditions).
- Fully recyclable at the end of the life cycle (if not operationally contaminated).
- Low weight allows easy handling, transport, and installation.
- Variable lengths and designs (International/Nordic).
- Structural strength enabling resistance to load up to D 400 according to EN 124 when installation procedures are followed.

UN CPC code:

36950 Plastic building products

Geographical scope:

The generic data used from the Ecoinvent database are used with validity for the Czech Republic (e.g. energy inputs) and in the event that data for the Czech Republic are not available, data valid for the EU or according to the location of the supplier are used. Based on the evaluation according to EN 15804+A2, Annex E, tab. E.1 the generic data used meet the quality level - medium.

Product packaging:

The products are delivered in accordance with the standards specified in the product description. Most products are placed on Euro pallets for transport and secured with strapping to ensure stability and safety during transportation. The packaging is designed to minimise damage during transport while allowing easy handling and unloading of individual components.

Environment and health during use:

Throughout the entire production process, no special health protection measures are required beyond the legally mandated requirements for industrial worker protection.

Products of the ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts) range, by their design and function, contribute to environmental protection – they prevent the penetration of dirt and pollutants into protected parts of the installation, thereby extending the service life of the entire system and reducing the risk of negative impacts on the surrounding environment.





LCA information

Functional unit / declared unit: The declared unit is 1 kg of the average manufactured product – ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts)

Average product from the ACO Top Sections range manufactured by rotational molding from PE-HD.

| Designation | Unit | Value |
|---------------------------|------|-------|
| Declared unit | kg | 1 |
| Conversion factor to 1 kg | kg | 1 |

Reference service life:

This value is based on the DIBt protocol "Rotierte Behälter für Entwässerungsprodukte" prepared in accordance with DIN EN 19901-1:2011-05, which confirms the structural stability and long-term durability of products manufactured using rotational moulding technology from PE-HD.

The protocol was issued by the LGA testing institute, an independent accredited laboratory, and confirms the compliance of the products with the relevant European standards (EN 1825, EN 858-1).

The stated reference service life applies when the installation and operating conditions specified in the manufacturer's installation documentation are observed.

Time representativeness:

For specific data, the manufacturer's data for the **year 2023** is used. For generic data, data from the Ecoinvent database version 3.11 is used. Based on the evaluation according to EN 15804+A2, Annex E, tab. E.1 the generic data used meet the quality level - very good.

Database(s) and LCA software used:

SimaPro Craft calculation software, version 10.2, Ecoinvent database version 3.11.

GWP-GHG from electricity production: 0.605 kg CO2 eq/kWh (CZ residual mix).





Description of system boundaries:

"Cradle to gate with options, modules C1–C4, module D and with optional modules".

The production phase includes the following modules:

- A1 extraction and processing of raw materials and production of packaging from input raw materials
- A2 transport of input raw materials from the supplier to the manufacturer, waste removal
- A3 production of products, production of auxiliary materials and semi-finished products, energy consumption, including waste processing until reaching a state where it ceases to be waste or after removal of the last material residues during the production phase. Results A1-A3 include a "compensation report" of biogenic CO2 from packaging released in module A5, as module A5 is not fully included.

The construction phase includes the following modules:

■ **A4** - **transport to the construction site.** Transport is carried out by truck with a capacity of 16-32 t (EURO 6). Transport of the declared product unit over a distance of 1 km is considered.

The end-of-life phase includes modules:

- C1, deconstruction, demolition; of a product from a building including its dismantling or demolition, including the initial sorting of materials at the construction site. The decomposition and/or dismantling of the product is part of the demolition of the entire building. In this case, the consumption of 0.016 kg of diesel per 1 DJ for the dismantling process (excavator) is assumed.
- C2, transport to the waste processing site; transport of the discarded product as part of waste processing, e.g. to a recycling site, and transport of waste, e.g. to a final disposal site. Transport from the dismantled building is carried out by a truck with a load capacity of 16 32 t (EURO 6) to an inert material landfill as a demolition of a mixed building, estimated transport distance according to calculations: 50 km to a recycling center or landfill.
- C3, waste treatment for reuse, recovery and/or recycling; e.g. collection of waste fractions from deconstruction, and treatment of waste from material streams intended for reuse, recycling and energy recovery. A scenario is assumed where 50% of the product is recycled and 50% of the product is intended for energy recovery (ZEVO). The costs required for crushing treatment are considered (100% of the product, energy 0.03 kWh/1 kg). For recycling (for 50% of the product) water consumption for rinsing 0.5 kg /1 kg and sodium hydrochloride 0.00059 kg (1 kg; energy consumption 0.17 kWh/1 kg).
- **C4**, Waste disposal including pre-processing and site management. 0% of dismantled product is disposed of as mixed construction rubble at an inert material landfill.

Benefits and costs beyond the product system boundary are presented in module D. Module D includes:

■ **D**, potential for reuse, recovery and/or recycling, expressed in net impacts or benefits. In the module D scenario, the saving of primary raw material inputs is taken into account: 0.5 kg HDPE (RE-granulate, excluding transport and energy) in another product system.





Production:

Products of the ACO Top Sections (Extension Shafts) range are manufactured using rotational moulding technology from high-quality high-density polyethylene (PE-HD), specifically Lupolen 4021 K RM. This material is characterised by excellent processability, high chemical resistance, long-term mechanical strength, resistance to ageing, and UV stability.

The resulting shape is a double-open cylinder with corrugation, which ensures high structural stability and resistance to external pressures acting on the product during underground installation. An adjustable aluminium mould makes it possible to produce in each cycle a single-piece product that is naturally watertight in the required size and design.

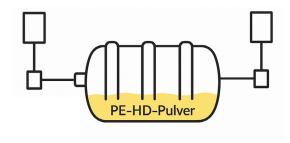
After removal from the mould, excess material is trimmed on both sides, edges are chamfered by milling, and, if necessary, steel pipes are inserted.

All components are dimensioned to ensure long service life and, under proper installation conditions, resistance to traffic loads up to Class D 400 in accordance with EN 124.

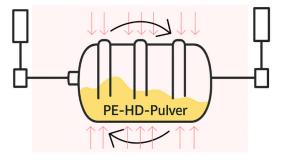
Further manufacturing steps depend on the specific requirements of each device and its application. The system extensions are completed with sealing rings and covers according to EN 124.

The production of the products is monitored within the framework of the quality management system in accordance with ISO 9001:2015.

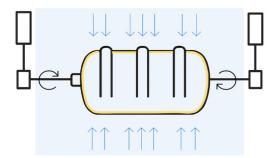
System diagram:



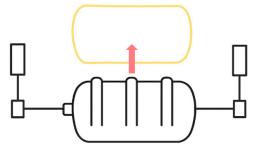
1 The powdered thermoplastic is placed into the rotational mould. The mould is then closed and inserted into the rotomoulding oven.



2 By simultaneous rotation and heating, the powder is deposited onto the inner surface of the mould.



The process ends when the powder is fully melted, and the required wall thickness is achieved. The mould is removed from the oven and the cooling phase follows.



4 After the cooling phase, the finished rotationally moulded part is removed from the mould.





More information:

Information module **A5** from the construction phase was not included in the LCA due to the difficult availability of input data and is therefore not declared.

Information modules from the use phase **B1 to B7** are also not declared, as these types of products, assuming correct use, do not require maintenance, repair or replacement during the normal life time in the use phase. They also do not require energy or water consumption during the use phase.

For the study, all operational data related to the consumption of main and auxiliary materials for the production of the product, energy data, diesel consumption and the distribution of annual waste production and emissions according to plant records were taken. In terms of produced waste, only those wastes that are clearly related to production activities were included in the analysis.

The processes required for the installation of production equipment and the construction of infrastructure were not included in the analysis. Also, administrative processes are not included – inputs and outputs are balanced per production phase.

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

| | Pro | duct sta | age | pro | ruction ocess age | | se stag | En | d of li | Resource recovery stage | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|--|
| | Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Construction installation | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling- potential |
| Module | A1 | A2 | А3 | A4 | A5 | В1 | В2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C 1 | C2 | С3 | C4 | D |
| Modules declared | Х | х | х | x | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | x | x | × | × | х |
| Geography | GLO | GLO, EU | EU, CZ | EU | | | | | | | | | EU | EU | EU | EU | GLO, EU |
| Specific data used | | > 95 % | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| Variation – products | | < 10 % | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | |
| Variation – sites | | 0 % | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | |





The data used to calculate the EPD conforms to the following principles:

Technological point of view: Data corresponding to the current production of individual types of partial products of the plant and corresponding to the current state of the technologies used are used.

Based on the evaluation according to EN 15804+A2, Annex E, tab. E.1 the generic data used meet the quality level - very good.

The aspect of completeness and completeness: Most of the input data is based on consumption balances, which are precisely recorded in the manufacturer's information system. The reliability of the source of specific data is determined by the uniformity of the collection methodology of the information system.

Consistency point of view: Uniform points of view are used throughout the report (allocation rules, age of data, technological scope of validity, temporal scope of validity, geographical scope of validity).

Credibility aspect: All important data were checked for adherence to cross-comparison of mass balances.

The GWP-GHG variability between the sub-products included (see Product Description) is less than 10%. Production takes place at only one production site.

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.

Content information

| Product components | Weight % | Post-consumer material, weight-% | Biogenic carbon content in kg C/DU |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| polyethylene natural | 67,5 | 0 | 0 |
| polyethylene grey | 28,8 | 0 | 0 |
| steel parts | 3,7 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 0 | 0 |

| Packaging materials | Weight % | Weight-% (versus the product) | Biogenic carbon content in kg C/DU |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| palette | 100 | 9,5 | 4,24E-02 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 9,5 | 4 , 24E-02 |

| Dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation | EC No. | CAS No. | Weight-% per functional or declared unit (DU) |
|--|--------|---------|---|
| They are not | - | - | - |

Substances listed on the list of substances of very high concern subject to authorization by the European Chemicals Agency are not contained in the product in declarable quantities.





Results of the environmental performance indicators

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 (characterisation factors based on EF 3.1 package):

| Results | nor f | functi | anal ar | doc | arad | unit |
|---------|-------|--------|---------|------|------|------|
| resuits | per i | uncu | onai or | ueci | areu | um |

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В1 | B2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C 1 | C2 | С3 | C4 | D |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| GWP-fosil | kg CO ₂ ekv. | 2,56E+00 | 1,87E-04 | ND | 1,61E-03 | 4,67E-03 | 9,67E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -2,07E+00 |
| GWP-biogenic | kg CO ₂ ekv. | 2,66E-03 | 1,30E-07 | ND | 3,26E-07 | 3,24E-06 | 1,94E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -1,97E-04 |
| GWP-luluc | kg CO ₂ ekv. | 3,40E-04 | 6,28E-08 | ND | 1,65E-07 | 1,57E-06 | 1,82E-04 | 0,00E+00 | -8,12E-05 |
| GWP-total | kg CO ₂ ekv. | 2,56E+00 | 1,87E-04 | ND | 1,61E-03 | 4,67E-03 | 1,16E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -2 , 07E+00 |
| ODP | kg CFC 11 ekv. | 8,31E-08 | 4,07E-12 | ND | 2,39E-11 | 1,02E-10 | 1,56E-07 | 0,00E+00 | -7,74E-08 |
| AP | mol H + ekv. | 6,78E-03 | 4,01E-07 | ND | 1,44E-05 | 1,00E-05 | 1,42E-03 | 0,00E+00 | -4,02E-03 |
| EP-freshwater | kg P ekv. | 3,63E-04 | 1,30E-08 | ND | 5,19E-08 | 3,24E-07 | 1,58E-04 | 0,00E+00 | -7,83E-05 |
| EP-marine | kg N ekv. | 1,56E-03 | 9,66E-08 | ND | 6,70E-06 | 2,41E-06 | 3,59E-04 | 0,00E+00 | -1,02E-03 |
| EP-terrestrial | mol N ekv. | 1,67E-02 | 1,04E-06 | ND | 7,33E-05 | 2,61E-05 | 3,39E-03 | 0,00E+00 | -1,10E-02 |
| РОСР | kg NMVOC ekv. | 7 , 19E-03 | 6,35E-07 | ND | 2,19E-05 | 1,59E-05 | 9,10E-04 | 0,00E+00 | -5,00E-03 |
| ADP-minerals&metals* | kg Sb ekv. | 5,98E-06 | 6,41E-10 | ND | 5,75E-10 | 1,60E-08 | 1,20E-06 | 0,00E+00 | -3,37E-07 |
| ADP-fosil* | MJ | 8,21E+01 | 2,65E-03 | ND | 2,10E-02 | 6,63E-02 | 2,44E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -5,84E+01 |
| WDP* | m³ | 1,73E+00 | 1,04E-05 | ND | 4,48E-05 | 2,61E-04 | 3,25E-02 | 0,00E+00 | -1,05E+00 |

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-minerals&metals** = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; **ADP-fossil** = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; **WDP** = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption

^{*} Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator. Disclaimer: If module C is included then when assessing the results of A1-A3, also take into account the results of modules C.





Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators:

Results per functional or declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В1 | B2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C 1 | C2 | С3 | C4 | D |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP-GHG ¹ | kg CO ₂ ekv. | 2,56E+00 | 1,87E-04 | ND | 1,61E-03 | 4,67E-03 | 9,68E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -2,07E+00 |
| PM | Disease incidence | 8,65E-08 | 1,40E-11 | ND | 4,11E-10 | 3,50E-10 | 9,79E-09 | 0,00E+00 | -4,79E-08 |
| IRP | kBq U235 ekv. | 1,17E-01 | 3,20E-06 | ND | 8,93E-06 | 8,01E-05 | 5,51E-02 | 0,00E+00 | -4,63E-02 |
| ETP-fw | CTUe | 1,59E+01 | 3,56E-04 | ND | 1,14E-03 | 8,90E-03 | 3,17E+01 | 0,00E+00 | -8,59E+00 |
| НТР-с | CTUh | 5,42E-10 | 3,12E-14 | ND | 1,64E-13 | 7,79E-13 | 1,95E-10 | 0,00E+00 | -3,07E-10 |
| HTP-nc | CTUh | 1,07E-08 | 1,67E-12 | ND | 2,57E-12 | 4,16E-11 | 3,06E-09 | 0,00E+00 | -4,31E-09 |
| SQP | dimensionless | 3,27E+00 | 1,59E-03 | ND | 1,38E-03 | 3,98E-02 | 7,66E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -6,21E-01 |

Acronyms

GWP-GHG = this indicator includes all greenhouse gases except biogenic uptake and emissions of carbon dioxide and biogenic carbon stored in the product; as such the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO 2 is set to zero, **PM** = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions, **IRP** = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235, **ETP-fw** = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems, **HTP-c** = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans, **SQP** = Potential soil quality index

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.





Resource use indicators:

Results per functional or declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В1 | B2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C 1 | C2 | С3 | C 4 | D |
|-----------|------|----------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|-------------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| PERE | MJ | 1,65E+00 | 4,39E-05 | ND | 1,32E-04 | 1,10E-03 | 2,92E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -5,56E-01 |
| PERM | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| PERT | MJ | 1,65E+00 | 4,39E-05 | ND | 1,32E-04 | 1,10E-03 | 2,92E-01 | 0,00E+00 | -5,56E-01 |
| PENRE | MJ | 3,71E+01 | 2,11E-04 | ND | 8,16E-04 | 5 , 29E-03 | 1,73E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -2,34E+01 |
| PENRM | MJ | 3,50E+01 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -2,10E+01 |
| PENRT | MJ | 7,21E+01 | 2,11E-04 | ND | 8,16E-04 | 5 , 29E-03 | 1,73E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -4,44E+01 |
| SM | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| RSF | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| NRSF | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| FW | m³ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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 used as raw materials; **PENRM** = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; **PENRM** = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources; **SM** = Use of secondary material; **RSF** = Use of renewable secondary fuels; **NRSF** = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; **SM** = Use of secondary fuels; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; **SM** = Use of secondary fuels; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; **SM** = Use of secondary fuels; **PENRT** = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; **SM** = Use of





Additional environmental information - Waste indicators:

Results per functional or declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | В1 | В2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C 1 | C2 | С3 | C4 | D |
|------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 7,60E-02 | 1,29E-04 | ND | 1,42E-05 | 3,23E-03 | 5,13E-02 | 0,00E+00 | -1,09E-02 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed | kg | 2,75E-04 | 6,77E-08 | ND | 1,96E-07 | 1,69E-06 | 3,67E-02 | 0,00E+00 | -1,20E-04 |
| Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 1,84E-05 | 7,90E-10 | ND | 2,19E-09 | 1,98E-08 | 1,36E-05 | 0,00E+00 | -4,91E-06 |

Additional environmental information - Output flow indicators:

Results per functional or declared unit

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A 4 | A5 | В1 | В2 | В3 | В4 | В5 | В6 | В7 | C 1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Components for re-use | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Material for recycling | kg | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 6,00E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 5,59E-04 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 4,80E-01 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Exported energy, electricity | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -5,23E-01 |
| Exported energy, thermal | MJ | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | ND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | -1,52E+00 |

The result tables shall only contain values or the letters "ND" (Not Declared). It is not possible to specify ND for mandatory indicators. ND shall only be used for voluntary parameters that are not quantified because no data is available.





Other environmental performance indicators:

Additional environmental information

Differences versus previous versions

This is the first version of the EPD.





Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Definition |
|---------------------------|--|
| General abbreviations | |
| EN | European standard |
| EPD | Environmental product declaration |
| EF | Environmental footprint |
| GPI | General guidelines for the environmental labelling program (in the Czech Republic – NPEZ) |
| ISO | International Organization for Standardization |
| LCA | Life cycle assessment |
| LCI | Life cycle inventory analysis |
| LCIA | Life cycle impact assessment |
| DJ / DU | Declared unit |
| ILCD | International Reference Life cycle data system |
| PCR | Product category rules |
| c-PCR | Additional rules for product categories |
| PRICE | European Committee for Standardization |
| CPC | Central Product Classification (Central Product Classification) |
| GHS | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals |
| GRI | Global Reporting Initiative |
| National | Undeclared |
| Environmental impact | indicators (EN 15804) |
| Greenhouse gas | A gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits infrared radiation, thereby contributing to the warming of the planet (CO $_2$, CH $_4$, N $_2$ O and others) |
| GWP | Global warming potential (kg CO $_{2}$ eq .) |
| GWP-fossil | Global warming potential from fossil fuels (kg CO $_{ m 2}$ eq .) |
| GWP-biogenic | Global warming potential from biogenic sources (kg CO $_{\rm 2}$ eq .) |
| GWP- Iuluc | Global warming potential due to land use and land use change (kg CO $_{\rm 2}$ (eq .) |
| ODP | Stratospheric ozone depletion potential (kg CFC-11 equivalent) |
| AP | Acidification potential, cumulative exceedance (mol H* (eq .) |
| EP | Eutrophication potential |
| EP-freshwater | Freshwater eutrophication potential (kg P eq .) |
| EP-seawater | Seawater eutrophication potential (kg N eq .) |
| EP-soils | Land eutrophication potential (mol N eq .) |
| POCP | Ground-level ozone formation potential (kg NMVOC equivalent) |
| ADP | Potential for resource/raw material depletion |
| ADP - minerals and metals | Potential for depletion of non-fossil resources/raw materials (kg Sb equivalent) |
| ADP-fossil | Fossil resource/raw material depletion potential (MJ) |
| WDP | Water shortage potential (m³) |
| | |





| Abbreviation | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| Additional environ | mental impact indicators (EN 15804) |
| GWP-GHG | Global warming potential for greenhouse gases (kg CO $_2$ eq .). The indicator includes all greenhouse gases except biogenic uptake and emissions of carbon dioxide and biogenic carbon stored in the product; as such, the indicator is identical to GWP- total except that the CF for biogenic CO $_2$ is set to zero. |
| PM | Potential incidence of diseases due to particulate matter emissions |
| IRP | Potential effect of human exposure to the isotope U235 |
| ETP- fw | Potential toxicity benchmark for ecosystems |
| HTP-c | Potential human toxicity comparator – carcinogenic effects |
| HTP- oc | Potential human toxicity comparator - non-carcinogenic effects |
| SQP | Potential Soil Quality Index |
| Resource utilization | n indicators |
| PERE | Renewable primary energy consumption excluding energy sources used as raw materials (MJ) |
| PERM | Consumption of renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials (MJ) |
| PERT | Total consumption of renewable primary energy sources (primary energy and primary energy sources used as raw materials) (MJ) |
| PENRE | Consumption of non-renewable primary energy excluding energy sources used as raw materials (MJ) |
| PENRM | Consumption of non-renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials (MJ) |
| PENRT | Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy sources (primary energy and primary energy sources used as raw materials) (MJ) |
| SM | Consumption of secondary raw materials (kg) |
| RSF | Consumption of renewable secondary fuels (MJ) |
| NRSF | Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels (MJ) |
| FW | Net drinking water consumption (m³) |
| Waste indicators | |
| HWD | Hazardous waste removed (kg) |
| NHWD | Other waste removed (kg) |
| RWD | Radioactive waste removed (kg) |
| Output flow indicate | tors |
| CRU | Reusable building elements (kg) |
| MR | Materials to be recycled (kg) |
| MER | Materials for energy recovery (kg) |
| EEE | Exported energy, electricity (MJ) |
| EET | Exported thermal energy (MJ) |
| Lifecycle phases/m | odules |
| A1 | Mining and processing of raw materials, processing of input secondary raw materials |
| A2 | Transport to the manufacturer |
| A3 | Production |
| A4 | Transport to the construction site |
| A5 | Installation in a building |
| B1 | Use or application of the installed product |
| B2 | Maintenance |
| | |





| Abbreviation | Definition |
|---|---|
| В3 | Repair |
| B4 | Exchange |
| B5 | Reconstruction |
| B6 | Operating energy consumption |
| B7 | Operating water consumption |
| C1 | Deconstruction / Demolition |
| C2 | Transportation to the waste processing site |
| C3 | Waste treatment for reuse, recovery and/or recycling |
| C4 | Removal |
| D | Reuse, recovery and recycling potential |
| Other relevant terms | |
| Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) | Substances of very high concern |
| CAS number | An internationally recognized unique numerical code used in chemistry for chemical substances |
| CF | Characterization factor |
| RSL | Reference life span |
| MJ | Megajoule |
| kg | Kilogram |
| m³ | Cubic meter |
| NMVOC | methane volatile organic compounds |
| Sat eq . | Antimony equivalents |
| Peq. | Phosphorus equivalents |
| Not equal . | Nitrogen equivalents |
| Equivalent to CFC-11 | Chlorofluorocarbon-11 equivalents |
| CO ₂ equivalent | Carbon dioxide equivalents |
| kg C | Kilograms of carbon |
| kg CO ₂ eq . | Kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent |
| OTE | OTE, as (in the Czech Republic) – energy market operator |





References

EN ISO 14025:2010 Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products

EN ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management - Life Cycle Assessment - Principles and Framework

EN ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management - Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and guidelines

EN ISO 14063:2020 Environmental management - Environmental communication - Guidelines and examples

EN 15643:2021 Sustainability of construction works - Framework for assessment of buildings and civil engineering works

EN 15941:2024 Sustainability of construction works - Data quality for environmental assessment of products and construction work - Selection and use of data

EN 15942:2021 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Communication format business-to-business

EN 17672:2022 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Horizontal rules for business-to-consumer communication

EN 16908:2017+A1:2022 Cement and building lime - Environmental product declarations - Product category rules complementary to EN 15804

EN 16449:2014 Wood and wood-based products - Calculation of the biogenic carbon content of wood and conversion to carbon dioxide

ILCD General guide for Life Cycle Assessment (2010) - JRC EU

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives; CZ - Act No. 541/2020 Coll., as amended (Waste Act)

Decree No. 8/2021 Coll. Waste catalogue – Waste catalogue

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and establishing a European Chemicals Agency - REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

SimaPro LCA Package, Pré Consultants, the Netherlands, www.pre-sustainability.com

Ecoinvent Centre, www.Ecoinvent.org

EU PEF (EF reference package) - https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/EN15804.html

Explanatory documents are available from the head of Technical Support of the EPD owner.





a. Note: If the CSN EN 15804 standard is not used as the PCR, it is necessary to state the basic valid PCR according to which the EPD was processed.

Independent verification of declarations and data in accordance with ČSN ISO 14025:2010

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

☐ intern ☑ extern

Third-party verifier b:

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Česká republika



the Certification Body No. 3018 accredited by Czech Accreditation Institute, o.p.s. according to ČSN EN ISO/IEC 17065:2013

- ^a Product category rules
- ^b Optional for business-to-business communications, mandatory for business-to-consumer communications (see ISO 14025:2006, clause 9.4).



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This document is a translation of the EPD issued in Czech. In case of doubt use the Czech version of this EPD as a reference.