

# Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)



Declaration code: EPD-LB-GB-11.4



LAMILUX Heinrich  
Strunz GmbH

## Continuous rooflights

Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous  
Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke  
Lift Continuous Rooflight S



**Basis:**

DIN EN ISO 14025  
EN15804

Company-EPD  
Environmental  
Product Declaration

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17.05.2019

next revision:  
17.05.2024





[www.ift-rosenheim.de/  
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# Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)



Declaration code: EPD-LB-GB-11.4

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<b>Declaration holder</b>	LAMILUX Heinrich Strunz GmbH Zehstraße 2 95111 Rehau		
<b>Declaration code</b>	EPD-LB-GB-11.4		
<b>Designation of the declared product</b>	LAMILUX Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S		
<b>Scope</b>	Daylight systems for increased daylight incidence and natural ventilation and extraction.		
<b>Basis</b>	This company EPD was prepared on the basis of EN ISO 14025:2011 and EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. In addition, the "Allgemeiner Leitfaden zur Erstellung von Typ II Umweltproduktdeklarationen" (General guideline for elaboration of Type III Environmental Product Declarations) applies. The Declaration is based on the PCR Documents PCR-A-0.1:2018 und „Fenster, Flachdachfenster, Lichtkuppeln und Lichtbänder“ (windows, flat roof windows, light domes and continuous rooflights) PCR-FE-2.1:2018.		
<b>Validity</b>	Publication date: 17.05.2019	Last revision: 17.05.2019	Next revision: 17.05.2024
	This verified company Environmental Product Declaration applies solely to the specified products and is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of publication in accordance with DIN EN 15804.		
<b>LCA basis</b>	The LCA was prepared in accordance with EN ISO 14040 and DIN EN ISO 14044. The base data include both data collected the LAMILUX Heinrich Strunz GmbH production site and the generic data derived from the "GaBi 8.6 ts" database. LCA calculations were based on the "cradle to gate with options" life cycle including all upstream processes (e.g. raw materials extraction, etc.).		
<b>Notes on publication</b>	The "Conditions and Guidance on the Use of ift Test Documents" apply. The declaration holder assumes full liability for the underlying data, certificates and verifications.		
			
Prof. Ulrich Sieberath Director of institute	Dr.-Ing. Carolin Roth External Verifier		



## 1 General product information

### Product definition

This EPD relates to the product group Continuous rooflights and applies to:

**1 m<sup>2</sup> Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S of the company LAMILUX Heinrich Strunz GmbH**

The functional unit is declared as follows:

Considered product	Functional unit (FU)	Weight per FU
Continuous Rooflight B	1,50m x 8,00m (12,00m <sup>2</sup> )	98,7 kg
Smoke Lift B	1,20m x 2,00m (2,40m <sup>2</sup> )	22,1 kg
Continuous Rooflight S	1,50m x 8,00m (12,00m <sup>2</sup> )	134,1 kg
Smoke Lift S	0,82m x 2,00m (1,64m <sup>2</sup> )	18,8 kg

The average unit is declared as follows:

Directly used material flows are determined using average area (12,00 m<sup>2</sup>, 2,40 m<sup>2</sup> or 1,64 m<sup>2</sup>) and assigned to the declared unit. All other inputs and outputs in the manufacture were scaled to the declared unit as a whole, since no direct assignment to the average size is possible.

Sometimes, functional units differ from PCR rules, as typical production units have been considered in accordance with the manufacturer.

### Product description

#### Lamilux Continuous Rooflight B (arched design)

Daylight system with continuous thermal break for optimized energy performance

- Plastic glazing made of polycarbonate
- Aluminium profile
- Integration of smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems (SHEVS) and SHEVS control panels (please see EPD „Electrical drives and pneumatic cylinders for SHEV and ventilation systems“)
- Linear fire safety technology / burn-through protection to prevent fire from spreading onto the roof
- Structural mount: installed on sheet steel upstand/frame or wooden trusses (glue laminated wood)

#### Lamilux Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B (arched design)

Single or double vents for normal or fair weather ventilation

- Construction made of aluminum
- Sealings made of plastic
- Thermic release with CO<sub>2</sub>-bottles
- Linear burn-through protection



### Lamilux Continuous Rooflight S

Gable roof designed daylight system for flat roofs

- Plastic glazing made of polycarbonate
- Aluminium profiles
- Sealings made of plastic
- Modular vent system for combining size variations
- Integration of smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems (SHEVS) and SHEVS control panels
- (please see EPD „„Electrical drives and pneumatic cylinders for SHEV and ventilation systems” “)
- Active expansion absorbers
- Structural mount: installed on steel sheet upstand or wooden trusses (glue laminated wood)

### Lamilux Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S

Double vents for normal and fair weather ventilation

- Construction made of aluminium
- Sealings made of plastic
- Thermic release with CO2-bottles

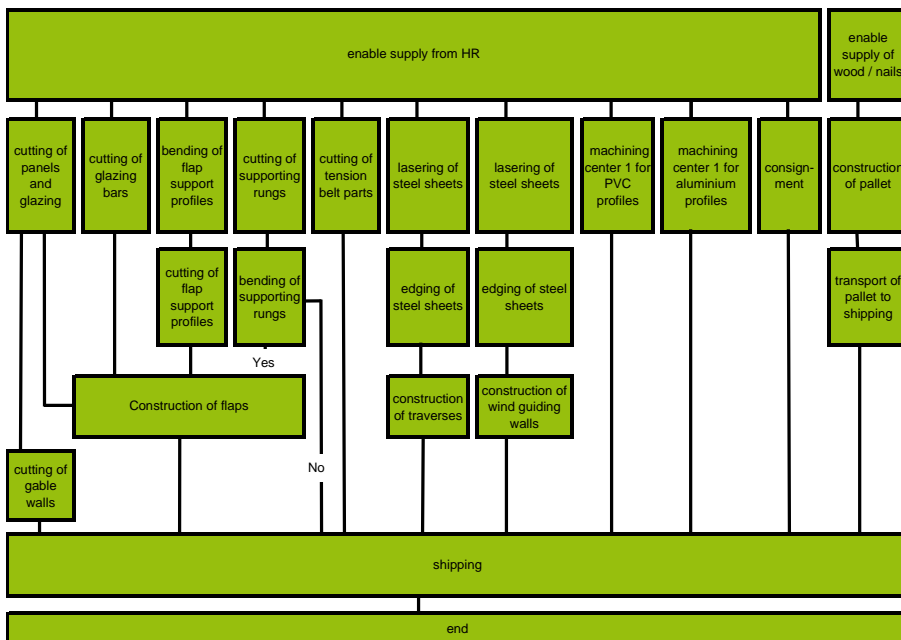
For detailed and binding product descriptions and performance specifications of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S refer to the manufacturer specifications at [www.lamilux.de](http://www.lamilux.de) or product descriptions of the respective product.



Product group: Continuous rooflight

Product manufacture

Production of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S:



Application

Daylight systems for increased daylight incidence and natural ventilation and extraction.

Verifications

The following verifications are held:

- Product quality as per DIN EN 14963
- Product quality as per ETAG 010
- Product quality as per DIN EN 12101-2
- National technical approval Z-10.1-404
- European technical approval 09/0347

Management systems

The following management systems are in place:

- Quality management system as per DIN EN ISO 9001:2015
- Energy Management System as per DIN EN ISO 50001:2011

Additional information

For detailed structural characteristics refer to the CE marking and documents accompanying the product.

2 Materials used

Primary products

The primary products used are listed in the LCA (see Section 7).

Declarable substances

In accordance with the REACH candidate list, no substances of very high concern are contained (declaration of 03. May 2019).

All safety data sheets are available on request from LAMILUX Heinrich Strunz GmbH.



### 3 Construction process stage

#### Processing recommendations, installation

The instructions for installation, operation, maintenance and disassembly must be noted. See [www.lamilux.de](http://www.lamilux.de) for more information.

### 4 Use stage

#### Emissions to the environment

There are no known emissions to indoor air, water and soil. VOC emissions may occur.

#### Reference service life (RSL)

RSL information to be declared in an EPD covering the use stage shall be provided by the manufacturer. The RSL shall refer to the declared technical and functional performance of the product within a building. It shall be established in accordance with any specific rules given in European product standards and shall take into account ISO 15686-1, -2, -7 and -8. Where European product standards provide guidance on deriving the RSL, such guidance shall have priority. If the reference service life can't be determined according to ISO 15686, the BBSR table „Nutzungsdauern von Bauteilen zur Lebenszyklusanalyse nach BNB“ can be used. For further information visit [www.nachhaltigesbauen.de](http://www.nachhaltigesbauen.de)

Relevant for this EPD is:

The service life of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S is optionally specified at 20 years according to BBSR table.

The reference service life depends on the characteristics of the product and the reference terms of use. The features described in the EPD are applied, in particular the following:

- Outdoor conditions: Weather conditions can have a negative effect on the service life.
- Indoor conditions: There are no known impacts that have a negative effect on the service life.

The reference service life is for the features, which are reported in this EPD or the relevant references for this purpose.

The RSL does not reflect the actual life time, which is usually determined by the service life and the redevolpement of a building. It represents no statement about service life, guarantee of performance or promise of guarantee.

### 5 End of life stage

#### Possible end of life stages

Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S are shipped to the central collection points. There they are generally shredded and separated. Certain parts of aluminum, steel, plastic and glass are recycled. Residual fractions are deposited or partly thermally recycled.



The end-of-life stage depends on the site where the products are used and is therefore subject to local regulations. Observe the locally applicable regulatory requirements.

#### Disposal methods

The average disposal routes were taken into account in the LCA.

**All life cycle scenarios are described detailed in the Annex.**

## 6 Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Environmental product declarations are based on life cycle analyses (LCAs) which use material and energy flows for the calculation and subsequent representation of environmental impacts.

As the basis for this, an LCA was prepared for Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S. The LCA was developed in accordance with EN 15804 and the requirements set out by the international standards DIN EN ISO 14040, DIN EN ISO 14044, ISO 21930 and EN ISO 14025.

The LCA is representative of the products presented in the declaration and the specified reference period.

### 6.1 Definition of goal and scope

**Goal** The goal of the LCA is to demonstrate the environmental impacts of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S. In accordance with EN 15804, the environmental impacts covered by this Environmental Product Declaration are presented for the entire product life cycle in the form of basic information. Apart from these, no other environmental impacts have been specified.

#### Data quality, data availability, and geographical and time-related system boundaries

The specific data originate exclusively from the fiscal year 2012. 2018, the data has been verified to its actuality. These were recorded at the plant in Rehau by on-site collection and originate partly from company records and partly from values directly obtained by measurement.

The generic data originates from the "Professional Datenbank" and "Baustoff Datenbank" (professional database and building materials database) from the software "GaBi 8.6", as well asecoinvent database (v2.2). The last update of both databases was in 2018. Data from before this date originate also from these databases and are not more than 10 years old. No other generic data were used for the calculation.

Data gaps were either filled with comparable data or conservative assumptions, or the data were cut off in compliance with the 1 % rule.



The life cycle was modelled using the sustainability software tool "GaBi 8.6" for the development of Life Cycle Assessments.

### Scope / System boundaries

The system boundaries refer to the supply of raw materials and purchased parts, the manufacture, the use and the end-of-life stage of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S (cradle to gate with options).

No additional data from pre-suppliers / subcontractors or other sites were taken into consideration.

Specific data for smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems can be found in the EPD „Electrical drives and pneumatic cylinders for SHEV and ventilation systems" and "Electrical control units and pneumatic valves / alert stations for SHEV and ventilation systems" for the „Verband Fensterautomation und Entrauchung e.V. (VFE). These construction parts have not been considered in this EPD.

### Cut-off criteria

All company data collected, i.e. all input and output materials used, the thermal energy, the electricity consumption were taken into consideration.

The boundaries cover only the production-relevant data. Building sections / parts of facilities that are not relevant to the manufacture of the products were excluded.

The transport distances of the pre-products were taken into consideration. Delivery distances were multiplied with the percental part of transported masses. This shows an average transportation distance.

Considered Product	Mass (kg)	Distance (km)
Continuous Rooflight B	150,7	196,7
Smoke Lift B	24,2	235,7
Continuous Rooflight S	190,2	193,5
Smoke Lift S	19,5	324,2

The criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs as set out in EN 15804 are fulfilled. It can be assumed that the total negligible processes per life cycle stage doesn't exceed 1 per cent of the mass or the primary energy. This way the total of negligible processes does not exceed 5 per cent of the energy and mass input. The life cycle calculation also includes material and energy flows that account for less than 1 per cent.

## 6.2 Inventory analysis

### Goal

All material and energy flows are described below. The processes covered are presented as input and output parameters and refer to the declared / functional units.





**Product group: Continuous rooflight**

**Life Cycle stages**

The Annex shows the entire life cycle of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S. Product stage “A1 – A3”, construction stage “A4 – A5”, use stage “B2 and B3”, end-of-life stage “C2 – C4” and benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries “D” are considered.

**Benefits**

The below benefits have been defined as per EN 15804:

- Benefits from recycling
- Benefits from (thermal and electric) incineration

**Allocation of co-products**

Waste materials, that are generated in the production process (i.e. steel, aluminium, plastics) are treated as co-products, as a market for these secondary raw materials exists. Inputs for these co-products are treated as an economical allocation (energy) or a physical allocation (use of material).

**Allocations for reuse, recycling and recovery**

If Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S are reused / recycled during product stage (rejects), the elements are shredded, as necessary, and then sorted into original pure components. This is done by various process plants such as magnetic separators. The system boundaries for the Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S were set following their disposal, with termination of their waste characteristics.

**Allocations beyond life cycle boundaries**

The use of recycled materials in the product stage is based on the current market-specific situation. In parallel to this, a recycling potential was taken into consideration that reflects the economic value of the product after processing (recyclate). The system boundary of the recycled material was set during collection.

**Secondary material**

The use of secondary materials in the module A3 by company LAMILUX Heinrich Strunz GmbH was not considered. Secondary material is not used.

**Inputs**

The LCA includes the following production relevant inputs:

**Energy:**

The electricity mix is based on „Strommix Deutschland“ (German electricity mix). Gas is based on „Erdgas Deutschland“ (German natural gas). In addition, solar electricity produced by company LAMILUX Heinrich Strunz GmbH photovoltaic system has been considered as follows:

Production hall	Electricity from photovoltaic system
Production upstand	0,0%
Production real glass dome	4,3 %
Production glass architecture / continuous rooflights	2,4 %



Product group: Continuous rooflight

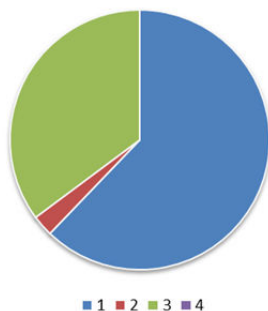
**Water:**

No water is consumed by the individual process steps for the manufacture of the Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S. The consumption of fresh water specified in Section 6.3 originates (among others) from the upstream processes of the pre-products.

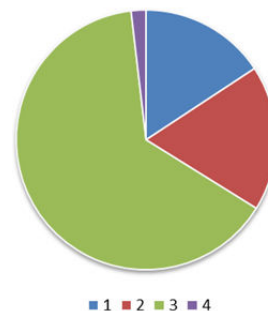
**Raw material / Pre-products:**

The chart below shows the use of raw materials / pre-products per cent.

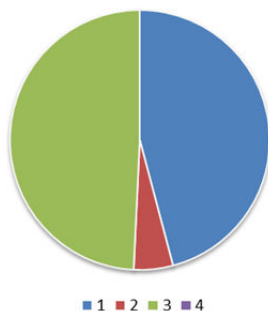
Continuous Rooflight B (PG1)



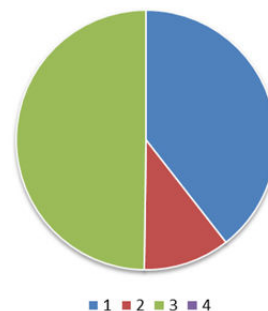
Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B (PG2)



Continuous Rooflight S (PG3)



Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S (PG4)



No.	Material	Mass in %			
		PG1	PG2	PG3	PG4
1	Plastics	62,2	15,7	45,9	39,5
2	Stainless steel	2,6	18,1	4,9	10,8
3	Aluminium	35,2	64,3	49,3	49,8
4	Other metals	-	1,9	-	-

**Operating supplies**

The only relevant operating supply is gas for forklifts.

**Product package**

The following quantities of product package accumulate:



No.	Material	Mass in kg per Unit			
		PG1	PG2	PG3	PG4
1	Wood	44,3	0,0	46,3	0,0
2	Steel	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0

Smoke lift Continuous Rooflight B and S can only be used in combination with the according daylight elements and are transported in one packaging system together with those elements. Therefore, no packaging has been balanced for these products.

## Outputs

Following outputs have been balanced per m<sup>2</sup> Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S:

### Waste

Secondary raw materials were considered in the benefits. See section 6.3 Impact assessment.

### Waste water

The manufacturer of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S produces no waste water per 1 m<sup>2</sup>.

## 6.3 Impact assessment

### Goal

Impact assessment covers inputs and outputs. The impact categories applied are named below:

### Impact categories

The models for impact assessment were applied as described in EN 15804-A1. The impact categories presented in the EPD are as follows:

- Depletion of abiotic resources (fossil fuels);
- Depletion of abiotic resources (elements);
- Acidification of soil and water;
- Ozone depletion;
- Global warming;
- Eutrophication;
- Photochemical ozone creation.

### Waste

The waste generated during the production of 1 m<sup>2</sup> Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S is evaluated and shown separately for each of the three main fractions, namely trade wastes, special wastes and radioactive wastes. Since waste handling is modelled within the system boundaries, the amounts shown refer to the deposited wastes. A portion of the waste indicated is generated during the manufacture of the pre-products.

Results per m <sup>2</sup> Continuous Rooflight B										
Environmental impacts	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Global warming potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	55,10	1,11	6,66	5,31E-02	16,10	4,54E-02	10,20	4,43E-02	-40,20
Depletion potential of stratospheric ozone layer	kg R11-equiv.	3,58E-08	2,34E-14	6,85E-14	2,06E-12	7,68E-08	1,13E-15	2,30E-08	1,02E-12	-1,39E-07
Acidification potential of soil and water	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	0,22	4,66E-03	8,37E-04	1,15E-04	7,33E-02	2,35E-04	9,78E-03	1,15E-04	-0,16
Eutrophication potential	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -equiv.	1,83E-02	1,19E-03	2,22E-04	1,98E-05	4,94E-03	6,02E-05	1,57E-03	1,02E-04	-9,78E-03
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -equiv.	1,56E-02	-1,79E-03	1,99E-04	1,49E-05	4,65E-03	-1,00E-04	3,45E-04	1,32E-05	-9,12E-03
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP elements)	kg Sb-equiv.	5,02E-04	1,15E-07	8,63E-08	1,10E-08	1,49E-03	4,20E-09	6,81E-06	9,01E-09	-3,26E-04
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP fossil fuels)	MJ	847,00	14,90	1,64	2,20	182,00	0,62	15,90	0,59	-453,00
Use of resources	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	148,00	1,01	109,00	3,34E-02	41,70	3,76E-02	3,70	4,52E-02	-157,00
Renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	109,00	0,00	-109,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total use of renewable primary energy	MJ	257,00	1,01	0,28	3,34E-02	41,70	3,76E-02	3,70	4,52E-02	-157,00
Non-renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	842,00	14,90	1,79	2,22	216,00	0,62	155,00	0,61	-569,00
Non-renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	135,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-135,00	0,00	0,00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	977,00	14,90	1,79	2,22	216,00	0,62	20,00	0,61	-569,00
Use of secondary materials	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-2,85
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Use of fresh water resources	m <sup>3</sup>	0,40	1,17E-03	1,46E-02	9,74E-05	0,11	5,68E-05	2,55	-3,16E-05	-0,35
Waste categories and output material flows	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Disposed hazardous waste	kg	1,35E-04	9,58E-07	2,78E-09	6,86E-04	3,61E-05	3,77E-08	9,85E-08	2,59E-09	-4,04E-07
Disposed non-hazardous waste	kg	8,25	1,11E-03	0,24	1,39E-03	3,06	4,96E-05	3,85	0,67	-8,19
Radioactive waste	kg	5,14E-02	1,80E-05	5,93E-05	8,39E-06	1,32E-02	8,07E-07	6,59E-04	8,67E-06	-4,54E-02
Components for further use	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	88,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	10,20	0,00	0,00
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	207,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	23,90	0,00	0,00

Date of issue 17.05.2019

Results per m <sup>2</sup> Continuous Rooflight S										
Environmental impacts	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Global warming potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	82,30	1,39	6,96	7,21E-02	16,10	5,37E-02	12,70	5,01E-02	-65,00
Depletion potential of stratospheric ozone layer	kg R11-equiv.	5,51E-08	2,95E-14	7,15E-14	2,80E-12	7,68E-08	1,31E-15	3,12E-08	1,38E-12	-1,39E-07
Acidification potential of soil and water	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	0,33	5,87E-03	8,74E-04	1,56E-04	7,33E-02	2,71E-04	5,20E-03	1,29E-04	-0,24
Eutrophication potential	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -equiv.	2,55E-02	1,49E-03	2,32E-04	2,69E-05	4,94E-03	6,93E-05	1,82E-03	1,04E-04	-1,57E-02
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -equiv.	1,98E-02	-2,25E-03	2,08E-04	2,02E-05	4,65E-03	-1,14E-04	2,76E-04	1,49E-05	-1,42E-02
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP elements)	kg Sb-equiv.	1,09E-03	1,45E-07	9,01E-08	1,49E-08	1,49E-03	5,05E-09	3,24E-06	1,01E-08	-3,30E-04
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP fossil fuels)	MJ	1210,00	18,80	1,72	2,98	182,00	0,73	10,10	0,65	-730,00
Use of resources	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	275,00	1,27	84,00	4,53E-02	41,70	4,50E-02	1,64	5,02E-02	-258,00
Renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	83,70	0,00	-83,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total use of renewable primary energy	MJ	359,00	1,27	0,30	4,53E-02	41,70	4,50E-02	1,64	5,02E-02	-258,00
Non-renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	1230,00	18,80	1,87	3,01	216,00	0,74	190,00	0,68	-918,00
Non-renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	176,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-176,00	0,00	0,00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	1410,00	18,80	1,87	3,01	216,00	0,74	14,00	0,68	-918,00
Use of secondary materials	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5,38
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Use of fresh water resources	m <sup>3</sup>	0,61	1,47E-03	1,53E-02	1,32E-04	0,11	6,60E-05	3,47	-4,25E-05	-0,56
Waste categories and output material flows	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Disposed hazardous waste	kg	2,14E-04	1,21E-06	2,91E-09	9,32E-04	3,61E-05	4,48E-08	1,20E-06	2,92E-09	-5,47E-07
Disposed non-hazardous waste	kg	13,70	1,40E-03	0,25	1,89E-0,3	3,06	5,82E-05	1,05	0,78	-13,60
Radioactive waste	kg	7,93E-02	2,27E-05	6,20E-05	1,14E-05	1,31E-02	9,46E-07	2,49E-04	9,63E-06	-7,38E-02
Components for further use	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	92,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	18,70	0,00	0,00
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	216,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	44,60	0,00	0,00

Results per m <sup>2</sup> Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B										
Environmental impacts	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Global warming potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	81,90	0,86	0,00	5,95E-02	16,10	2,25E-02	3,89	3,00E-02	-72,40
Depletion potential of stratospheric ozone layer	kg R11-equiv.	1,74E-07	1,81E-14	0,00	2,31E-12	7,68E-08	4,76E-16	2,57E-08	1,14E-12	-2,31E-07
Acidification potential of soil and water	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	0,35	3,60E-03	0,00	1,28E-04	7,33E-02	9,09E-05	6,05E-03	7,57E-05	-0,33
Eutrophication potential	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -equiv.	2,56E-02	9,16E-04	0,00	2,22E-05	4,94E-03	2,31E-05	1,46E-03	3,45E-05	-1,92E-02
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -equiv.	2,23E-02	-1,38E-03	0,00	1,67E-05	4,65E-03	-3,46E-05	1,39E-04	8,47E-06	-1,83E-02
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP elements)	kg Sb-equiv.	2,91E-03	8,92E-08	0,00	1,23E-08	1,49E-03	2,35E-09	4,35E-06	5,77E-09	-2,75E-03
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP fossil fuels)	MJ	947,00	11,50	0,00	2,46	182,00	0,30	10,60	0,37	-795,00
Use of resources	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	271,00	0,78	0,00	3,74E-02	41,70	2,05E-02	2,20	2,86E-02	-270,00
Renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total use of renewable primary energy	MJ	271,00	0,78	0,00	3,74E-02	41,70	2,05E-02	2,20	2,86E-02	-270,00
Non-renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	1110,00	11,50	0,00	2,49	216,00	0,31	40,90	0,39	-981,00
Non-renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	26,70	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-26,70	0,00	0,00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	1140,00	11,50	0,00	2,49	216,00	0,31	14,20	0,39	-981,00
Use of secondary materials	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,39
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Use of fresh water resources	m <sup>3</sup>	0,59	9,01E-04	0,00	1,09E-04	0,11	2,38E-05	2,85	-3,44E-05	-0,63
Waste categories and output material flows	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Disposed hazardous waste	kg	2,24E-04	7,40E-07	0,00	7,69E-04	3,61E-05	1,95E-08	1,39E-07	1,80E-09	-2,47E-05
Disposed non-hazardous waste	kg	14,30	8,61E-04	0,00	1,56E-03	3,06	2,27E-05	2,05	0,53	-19,40
Radioactive waste	kg	7,66E-02	1,39E-05	0,00	9,41E-06	1,31E-02	3,68E-07	3,42E-04	5,48E-06	-7,31E-02
Components for further use	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3,21	0,00	0,00
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	7,62	0,00	0,00

Results per m <sup>2</sup> Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S										
Environmental impacts	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Global warming potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	84,70	1,06	0,00	7,39E-02	16,1	2,79E-02	10,60	4,95E-02	-68,60
Depletion potential of stratospheric ozone layer	kg R11-equiv.	9,24E-08	2,24E-14	0,00	2,87E-12	7,68E-08	5,91E-16	3,20E-08	1,42E-12	-1,39E-07
Acidification potential of soil and water	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	0,32	4,47E-03	0,00	1,59E-04	7,33E-02	1,13E-04	5,02E-03	1,27E-04	-0,27
Eutrophication potential	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -equiv.	2,35E-02	1,14E-03	0,00	2,75E-05	4,94E-03	2,86E-05	1,83E-03	9,31E-05	-1,70E-02
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -equiv.	2,30E-02	-1,71E-03	0,00	2,07E-05	4,65E-03	-4,30E-05	2,79E-04	1,45E-05	-1,58E-02
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP elements)	kg Sb-equiv.	8,07E-04	1,11E-07	0,00	1,53E-08	1,49E-03	2,92E-09	3,17E-06	9,87E-09	-8,14E-04
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP fossil fuels)	MJ	1190,00	14,3	0,00	3,06	182,00	0,38	9,83	0,64	-761,00
Use of resources	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	246,00	0,97	0,00	4,64E-02	41,70	2,55E-02	1,38	4,93E-02	-263,00
Renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total use of renewable primary energy	MJ	246,00	0,97	0,00	4,64E-02	41,70	2,55E-02	1,38	4,93E-02	-263,00
Non-renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	1210,00	14,30	0,00	3,09	216,00	0,38	174,00	0,66	-949,00
Non-renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	160,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-160,00	0,00	0,00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	1370,00	14,30	0,00	3,09	216,00	0,38	13,80	0,66	-949,00
Use of secondary materials	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6,61
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Use of fresh water resources	m <sup>3</sup>	0,60	1,12E-03	0,00	1,35E-04	0,11	2,95E-05	3,55	-4,33E-05	-0,58
Waste categories and output material flows	unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B3	C2	C3	C4	D
Disposed hazardous waste	kg	2,02E-04	9,19E-07	0,00	9,54E-04	3,61E-05	2,42E-08	2,65E-06	2,92E-09	-6,64E-06
Disposed non-hazardous waste	kg	13,00	1,07E-03	0,00	1,93E-03	3,06	2,82E-05	1,02	0,79	-15,30
Radioactive waste	kg	7,17E-02	1,73E-05	0,00	1,17E-05	1,31E-02	4,56E-07	2,49E-04	9,45E-06	-7,38E-02
Components for further use	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19,20	0,00	0,00
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	46,90	0,00	0,00



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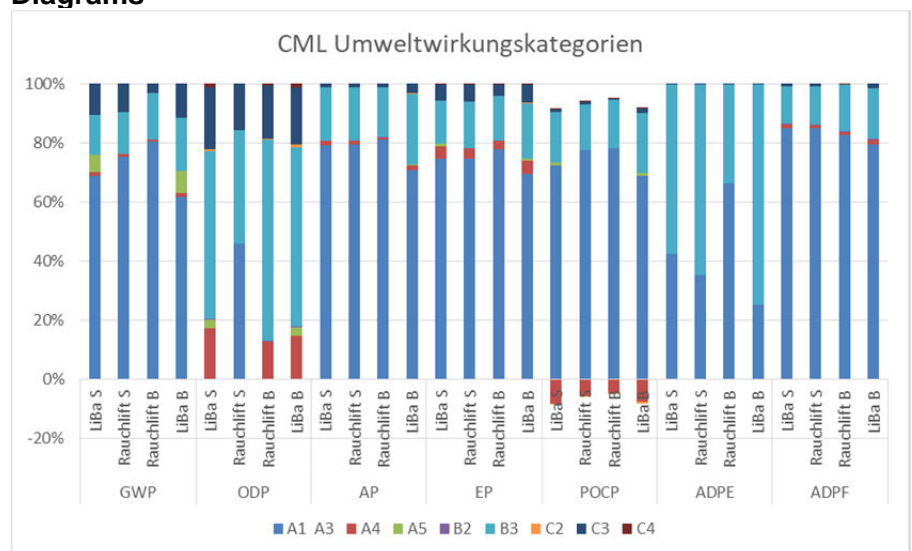
6.4 Interpretation, LCA presentation and critical verification

Evaluation

For the products Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S and Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, the data from module A1-A3 are dominated by the aluminium extrusion profile, in addition Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S is dominated by the aluminium sheet and EPDM-plastic profiles. Effects on the climate resulting of thermal conversion of packaging material (wood) is calculated in A5, A5 is only modelled for continuous rooflights. Proportionally, module C shows low emissions, as most of the materials are recycled. Recycling results in lower climate effects than thermal conversion. Repair of products modelled in B3 has a big influence on ODP and ADPE, which can be explained by the use of zinc and stainless steel (only for ADPE). Transports cause small amounts of benefits for POCP, which can be explained by the different weighting of environmental indicators according to CML-methods (2013). Environmental impacts of the products within the EPD are very evenly developed (except packaging in A5). Only ODP and ADPE show more variations of the product's emissions.

The values obtained from the LCA calculation are suitable for the certification of buildings, as necessary.

Diagrams



Report

The LCA underlying this EPD was developed according to the requirements of DIN EN ISO 14040 and DIN EN ISO 14044 as well as EN 15804 and EN ISO 14025. It is not addressed to third parties for confidentiality reasons. It is deposited with the ift Rosenheim. The results and conclusions reported to the target group are complete, correct, without bias and transparent. The results of the study are not designed to be used for comparative statements intended for publication.





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**Critical review**

The critical review of the LCA and the report took place in the course of verification of the EPD by the external verifier Dr.-Ing. Carolin Roth.

**7 General information regarding the EPD**

**Comparability**

This EPD was prepared in accordance with EN 15804 and is therefore only comparable to those EPDs that also comply with the requirements set out in EN 15804.  
Any comparison must refer to the building context and the same boundary conditions of the various life cycle stages.  
For comparing EPDs of construction products, the rules set out in EN 15804 (Clause 5.3) apply.

**Communication**

The communications format of this EPD meets the requirements of EN 15942:2011 and is therefore the basis for B2B communication. Only the nomenclature has been changed according to EN 15804.

**Verification**

Verification of the Environmental Product Declaration is documented in accordance with the "Richtlinie zur Erstellung von Typ III Umweltproduktdeklarationen" (Guidance on preparing Type III Environmental Product Declarations) in accordance with the requirements set out in ISO 14025.

This declaration is based on the ift PCR document "PCR Teil A" (PCR part A) PCR-A-0.1:2018 und „Fenster, Flachdachfenster, Lichtkuppeln und Lichtbänder“ (windows, flat roof windows, light domes and continuous rooflights) PCR-FE-2.1:2018.

The European standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR <sup>a)</sup>
Independent verification of the Declaration and statement according to EN ISO 14025:2010 <input type="checkbox"/> intern <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extern
Independent third party verifier: <sup>b)</sup> Dr.-Ing. Carolin Roth
<sup>a)</sup> Product category rules <sup>b)</sup> Optional for business-to-business communication, mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)

**Revisions of this document**

No.	Date	Note	Practitioner of the LCA	Verifier/s
1	17.05.2019	External verification	Zwick	Roth
2				
3				

## Product group: Continuous rooflights

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## 8 Annex

### Description of life cycle scenarios for Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S

Product stage			Construction stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacture	Transport	Construction / Installation	Use	Inspection, maintenance, cleaning	Repair	Exchange / Replacement	Improvement / Modernisation	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction	Transport	Waste management	Disposal	Re-use Recovery Recycling potential
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	✓	—	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	✓

For the calculation of the scenarios a building life time of 50 years was considered (see RSL 4 use stage).

The scenarios were based on information provided by the manufacturer. The scenarios were furthermore based on the research project "EPDs for transparent building components [38].

Note: The standard scenarios selected are presented in bold type. They were also used for calculating the indicators in the summary table.

- ✓ Included in the LCA
- Not included in the LCA

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A4 Transport to construction site		
No.	Scenario	Description
A4.1	Direct delivery to construction site / branch domestic	40 t truck Euro 4, 30% capacity used, approx. 350 km distance to domestic construction site, return trip with 0% load
A4.2	Direct delivery to construction site / branch abroad	40 t truck Euro 4, 30% capacity used, approx. 900 km distance to construction sites abroad, return trip with 0% loading

A4 Transport to construction site		Continuous Rooflight B		Smoke Lift B	
Environmental impacts	unit	A4.1	A4.2	A4.1	A4.2
Global warming potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	0,79	<b>1,11</b>	0,61	<b>0,86</b>
Depletion potential of stratospheric ozone layer	kg R11-equiv.	1,66E-14	<b>2,34E-14</b>	1,29E-14	<b>1,81E-14</b>
Acidification potential of soil and water	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	3,38E-03	<b>4,66E-03</b>	2,61E-03	<b>3,60E-03</b>
Eutrophication potential	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -equiv.	8,60E-04	<b>1,19E-03</b>	6,65E-04	<b>9,16E-04</b>
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -equiv.	-1,30E-03	<b>-1,79E-03</b>	-1,00E-03	<b>-1,38E-03</b>
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP elements)	kg Sb-equiv.	8,22E-08	<b>1,15E-07</b>	6,35E-08	<b>8,92E-08</b>
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP fossil fuels)	MJ	10,60	<b>14,90</b>	8,20	<b>11,50</b>
Use of resources	unit	A4.1	A4.2	A4.1	A4.2
Renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	0,72	<b>1,01</b>	0,55	<b>0,78</b>
Renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Total use of renewable primary energy	MJ	0,72	<b>1,01</b>	0,55	<b>0,78</b>
Non-renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	10,60	<b>14,90</b>	8,22	<b>11,50</b>
Non-renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Total use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	10,60	<b>14,90</b>	8,22	<b>11,50</b>
Use of secondary materials	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Use of fresh water resources	m <sup>3</sup>	8,31E-04	<b>1,17E-03</b>	6,42E-04	<b>9,01E-04</b>
Waste categories and output material flows	unit	A4.1	A4.2	A4.1	A4.2
Disposed hazardous waste	kg	6,83E-07	<b>9,58E-07</b>	5,27E-07	<b>7,40E-07</b>
Disposed non-hazardous waste	kg	7,94E-04	<b>1,11E-03</b>	6,14E-04	<b>8,61E-04</b>
Radioactive waste	kg	1,29E-05	<b>1,80E-05</b>	9,93E-06	<b>1,39E-05</b>
Components for further use	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>



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Materials for recycling	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>

<b>A4 Transport to construction site</b>		<b>Continuous Rooflight S</b>		<b>Smoke Lift S</b>	
<b>Environmental impacts</b>	<b>unit</b>	<b>A4.1</b>	<b>A4.2</b>	<b>A4.1</b>	<b>A4.2</b>
Global warming potential	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	0,99	<b>1,39</b>	0,76	<b>1,06</b>
Depletion potential of stratospheric ozone layer	kg R11-equiv.	2,10E-14	<b>2,95E-14</b>	1,60E-14	<b>2,24E-14</b>
Acidification potential of soil and water	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -equiv.	4,26E-03	<b>5,87E-03</b>	3,24E-03	<b>4,47E-03</b>
Eutrophication potential	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -equiv.	1,08E-03	<b>1,49E-03</b>	8,25E-04	<b>1,14E-03</b>
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -equiv.	-1,64E-03	<b>-2,25E-03</b>	-1,25E-03	<b>-1,71E-03</b>
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP elements)	kg Sb-equiv.	1,04E-07	<b>1,45E-07</b>	7,89E-08	<b>1,11E-07</b>
Depletion of abiotic resources (ADP fossil fuels)	MJ	13,40	<b>18,80</b>	10,20	<b>14,30</b>
<b>Use of resources</b>	<b>unit</b>	<b>A4.1</b>	<b>A4.2</b>	<b>A4.1</b>	<b>A4.2</b>
Renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	0,90	<b>1,27</b>	0,69	<b>0,97</b>
Renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Total use of renewable primary energy	MJ	0,90	<b>1,27</b>	0,69	<b>0,97</b>
Non-renewable primary energy as energy source	MJ	13,40	<b>18,80</b>	10,20	<b>14,30</b>
Non-renewable primary energy for material use	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Total use of non-renewable primary energy	MJ	13,40	<b>18,80</b>	10,20	<b>14,30</b>
Use of secondary materials	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Use of fresh water resources	m <sup>3</sup>	1,05E-03	<b>1,47E-03</b>	7,97E-04	<b>1,12E-03</b>
<b>Waste categories and output material flows</b>	<b>unit</b>	<b>A4.1</b>	<b>A4.2</b>	<b>A4.1</b>	<b>A4.2</b>
Disposed hazardous waste	kg	8,61E-07	<b>1,21E-06</b>	6,55E-07	<b>9,19E-07</b>
Disposed non-hazardous waste	kg	1,00E-03	<b>1,40E-03</b>	7,62E-04	<b>1,07E-03</b>
Radioactive waste	kg	1,62E-05	<b>2,27E-05</b>	1,23E-05	<b>1,73E-05</b>
Components for further use	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Exported electrical energy	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>
Exported thermal energy	MJ	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>



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**A5 Construction / Installation**

In case of deviating consumption during the construction or installation of the products forms part of the site management and is covered at the building level and not within the EPD.

There are environmental impacts resulting from the disposal of packagings.

It is deemed that packaging materials are delivered to a suitable treatment of waste. Credits fom A5 are shown in module D.

Since this is the only scenario, the results are shown in the summary table.

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**B1 Use of the installed product (not considered)**

See chapter 5 Use stage – Emissions to the environment. Emissions cannot be quantified.

**B2 Inspection, maintenance, cleaning****B2.1 Cleaning**

No.	Scenario	Description
B2.1	Rare manually	Manually with suitable detergent, annually during functional test of SHEVS (refer to B2.2) <b>use of 16,5 l water/waste water per 50 years</b>

Ancillary materials, energy use and waste as well as transport distances during cleaning are negligible.

Since this is the only scenario, the results are shown in the summary table.

**B2.2 Maintenance**

No.	Scenario	Description
B2.2	Normal use	Annual functional test of SHEVS, visual inspection, lubrication and maintenance if necessary <b>Use: 0,5 kg lubricants per 50 years</b>

Operating supplies, the use of energy / water, losses of material and waste materials as well as transport distances during maintenance can be neglected.

Since this is the only scenario, the results are shown in the summary table.

**B3 Repair**

No.	Scenario	Description
B3	Normal use	<b>One replacement *: hardware 2,21 kg, seals 0,09 kg</b>

\* Assumptions for evaluation of possible environmental impacts; statements made do not constitute any guarantee or warranty of performance.

Current information in the respective instructions for installation, operation, maintenance and disassembly for Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S can be found on [www.lamilux.de](http://www.lamilux.de).

The service life of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S from LAMILUX Heinrich Strunz GmbH is declared with 20 years. For the scenario B3 the respective components of the parts are accounted, if their service life is less than the given period of 50 years.

Operating supplies, the use of energy / water, losses of material and waste materials as well as transport distances during repair can be neglected.

Calculation of replacement parts are based on the same information, quota and benefits regarding waste management as „first parts“ (see C2-C4).



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Since this is the only scenario, the results are shown in the summary table.

**B4 Replacement / Exchange (not considered)**

No.	Scenario	Description
B4	Normal use	2-time replacement in 50 years <sup>*)</sup>

\* Assumptions for the assessment of possible environmental impacts; Statements do not constitute a promise of guarantee or warranty of any characteristics

In this EPD, only informative information is given to allow consideration at building level.

With a service life of 20 years and the scheduled building service life of 50 years, 2 replacements are planned.

Current information in the respective instructions for installation, operation, maintenance and disassembly for Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S can be found on [www.lamilux.de](http://www.lamilux.de).

In the chosen scenario, environmental impacts from the manufacture, construction and end of life phases occur. Module B4 (replacement) can be calculated by adding module A, C and D and multiplying it by the number of replacements.

Operating supplies, the use of energy / water, losses of material and waste materials as well as transport distances during exchange / replacement can be neglected.

**B5 Improvement / Modernisation (not considered)**

No improvement / modernisation of Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S is planned.

Current information in the respective instructions for installation, operation, maintenance and disassembly for Continuous Rooflight B, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight B, Continuous Rooflight S, Smoke Lift Continuous Rooflight S can be found on [www.lamilux.de](http://www.lamilux.de).

**B6 Operational energy use (not considered)**

Energy use for construction parts for smoke and heat exhaust ventilation systems (SHEVS) can be found in the EPDs „Electrical drives and pneumatic cylinders for SHEV and ventilation systems” and “Electrical control units and pneumatic valves / alert stations for SHEV and ventilation systems” of the „Verband Fensterautomation und entrauchung e.V. (VFE)“. These construction parts have not been taken into consideration in this EPD.

**B7 Operational water use (not considered)**

No water consumption when used as intended. Water consumption for cleaning is specified in module B2.1.

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**C1 Deconstruction (not considered)**

No.	Scenario	Description
C1	Deconstruction	Dismantling rate of 99% is taken as basis, as process of deconstruction is simple. Further dismantling rates possible, appropriately substantiates.

There are no relevant inputs or outputs in this scenario. Energy consumption during deconstruction can be neglected. Resulting efforts are marginal.

In case of deviating consumption the removal of the products forms part of the site management and is covered at the building level.

**C2 Transport**

No.	Scenario	Description
C2	Transport	Transport to the collecting point, using a 40 t truck, 80 % capacity used, approx. 50 km distance

**C3 Waste management**

No.	Scenario	Description
C3	Disposal	Share for the return of materials: Aluminium 98% in melting Other metals 90% in melting Rest 90% thermal use in incineration plants

The below table presents the disposal processes and their percentage by mass/weight. The calculation is based on the above mentioned shares in per cent related to the declared unit of the product system

C3 Disposal	Unit	PG1	PG2	PG3	PG4
Collection process, collected separately	kg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Collection process, collected as mixed construction waste	kg	8,1	9,1	11,1	11,3
Recovery system, for re-use	kg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Recovery system, for recycling	kg	3,0	7,4	5,8	6,6
Recovery system, for energy recovery	kg	4,6	1,3	4,6	4,0
Disposal	kg	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,7

Since this is the only scenario, the results are shown in the overall table.



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<b>C4 Disposal</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Description</b>
C4	Disposal	The non-measurable quantities and losses of the re-use/recycling chain (C1 and C3) are modelled as “disposed”.
<p>The consumption of scenario C4 results from physical pre-treatment, waste recycling and operating of the disposal site. The benefits obtained here from the substitution of primary material production are allocated to module D, e.g. electricity and heat from waste incineration.</p>		
<b>D Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Description</b>
D	Recycling potential	Aluminium recyclate from C3.1 excluding the recyclate used in A3 replaces 100% of aluminium compound; Steel scrap from C3.1 excluding the recyclate used in A3 replaces 100% of steel; Credits from WtE facility: Electricity replaces EU-28 electricity mix; thermal energy replaces thermal energy out of natural gas
<p>The values in module D results from both, the recycling of the packaging material in module A5 and the de-construction at the end of the service life.</p>		

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### **Notes**

This EPD is mainly based on the work and findings of the Institut für Fenstertechnik e.V., Rosenheim (ift Rosenheim) and specifically on the ift-Richtlinie NA-01/3 Allgemeiner Leitfaden zur Erstellung von Typ III Umweltproduktdeklarationen. (Guideline NA-01/3 - Guidance on preparing Type III Environmental Product Declarations).

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