ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per *ISO 14025* and *EN 15804+A2*

Owner of the Declaration	Swisspearl Group AG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-SWP-20230360-CCA1-EN
Issue date	24.10.2023
Valid to	23.10.2028

Slates

Swisspearl Group AG

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.

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General Information

Swisspearl Group AG

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-SWP-20230360-CCA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Fibre cement / Fibre concrete, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

24.10.2023

Valid to

23.10.2028

Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Florian Pronold
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Slates

Owner of the declaration

Swisspearl Group AG
Eternitstrasse 3
8867 Niederurnen
Switzerland

Declared product / declared unit

1m2 of Swisspearl Slates fibre cement board

Scope:

This declaration represents the production of 1 m² of Swisspearl Slates fibre cement board at the production site located in Beroun, Czech Republic. Product specific data are based on production values from the year 2021.
The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011
☐ internally ☒ externally

Dr. Matthew Fishwick,
(Independent verifier)

Product

Product description/Product definition

Swisspearl fibercement slates (4mm thickness) are manufactured using Portland cement together with a non-asbestos formulation of blended synthetic and cellulose fibres. The slates are fully compressed and are finished with a high quality, semi-matt acrylic coloured coating to the top face and edges and a tinted or transparent, high performance binder to the back face.
This declaration is based on the average of various types of slates produced in Beroun, Czech Republic. For the placing on the market of the product in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland) Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 (CPR) applies. The product needs a declaration of performance taking into consideration EN492:2012+A2:2018/ and the CE marking.

Application

The recommended use of Swisspearl Slates is as roofing (roof coverings) or cladding (internal and external wall finishes).

Technical Data

The technical specifications of Swisspearl Slates can be seen in the following table:

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Thermal conductivity	0.3 - 0.4	W/(mK)
Gross density ,dry	min 1600	kg/m^3
Moisture content at 23 °C, 80% humidity	10	M.-%
Coefficient of thermal expansion	10	$10^{-6}K^{-1}$
Bending moment	50	NM/m

Additional data can be found on Swisspearl's webpage in either the Declaration of Performance (DoP) or Safety Datasheets.

Performance data of the product is in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to EN 492:2012+A2:2018 'Fibre-cement slates and fittings - Product specification and test methods.

Base materials/Ancillary materials

The main constituents of Swisspearl Slates are as followed:

- Portland cement: 75-80%
- Inert filler: 15-25%
- Cellulose: 2-4%
- Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA): 1-3%
- Paint: 0-2%

Material explanation

- Portland Cement: Manufactured according to /DIN EN 197-1/ from limestone, marl and sand. The material is crushed, dried, calcinated to clinker and ground to cement.
- Inert filler: a filler to optimize deformation properties and material bonding.
- Cellulose Fibres (0.5-3mm): To assure collection of powder during filtration.
- PVA fibres (4-6mm): Synthetic Polyvinyl alcohol fibre used as reinforcement.

There are no substances of very high concern (SVHC) present in the product according to according to Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 (REACH)

Manufacturing

Swisspearl Slates are manufactured with Hatschek technology. A very thin slurry of water, binder and fibres is mixed and introduced into each of the vats of the Hatschek machine. The rotating sieve cylinder in the vats collects a thin layer of solid material that is further dewatered as it is transferred to a felt and further on to an accumulating format roller. At the required thickness, the accumulated layers are automatically cut into the required product size, and transferred into the pre-curing area. After pre-curing, the products are stored under continued control of temperature and humidity.

Reference service life

There is no substantiated data on the reference service life (RSL) of Swisspearl Slates. However, it is estimated that the RSL of Swisspearl Slates is 50 years or higher. This is in accordance with the table published by the *Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR) (code 335.511),* which estimates the RSL of facade and roofing products from fibrecement.

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit

In this EPD the declared unit is defined as the production of 1m^2 of Swisspearl Slates with a thickness of 4mm, an expected lifetime of 50 years or higher, and its related impacts over the 'cradle to grave' life-cycle modules.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m^2
Gross Density, dry	min 1600	kg/m^3
Grammage	9.2	kg/m^2
Layer thickness	0.004	m

Data is gathered at the production site in Beroun, Czech Republic for the year 2021. The weighted average based on the total production volume is taken from all the types of slates produced at this site, including the RB/W02, RB/W03, RB/W04 MS, and RB/W 05. Furthermore, these include painted and dressed variants. Difference between the product variants are considered to be small.

All slate variants have a thickness of 4 mm.

System boundary

The modules considered in this EPD follow a cradle-to-grave assessment: A1-A5, B1-B7, C1-C4, D.
A1 -The system boundary includes the provision and processing of raw materials. These include in particular cement, plastic fibres, pulp and packaging materials.

A2 -The transports to the manufacturer were specifically collected for all starting materials.

A3 -The production includes all in-plant energy consumption (gas + electricity), as well as water used in the production process, and production waste.

A4 -The transport, part of the construction process, is an average of the total distance of all products delivered to the point of installation. This is calculated to be 1964 km.

A5 -All environmental impacts associated with the disposal of

packaging handled at the construction site are accounted for. It is assumed incinerated at an incineration plant. Furthermore, environmental impacts associated with trucks and fuel for the construction installation are included.

B1-B7 modules are included, however, no significant environmental impact is associated with the use phase of the product.

C1 -Accounts for the environmental impacts associated with dismantling and demolition of the fibre cement boards. Fuel used for demolition equipment and transport on site vehicles.

C2 -Transportation of the discarded products from the construction site to a landfilling site. The transport is estimated to be 100 km in an average truck.

C3- The fibre cement boards are sent to landfill and therefore there are no environmental impacts associated with waste processing of materials flows intended for reuse, recycling or energy recovery.

C4 -Environmental impacts associated with the processes at the landfill.

D -The fibre cement boards are sent to landfill after use. The product has therefore no impact during this stage and no associated environmental impacts. The boards are expected to be reusable over time, but this is not included in this assessment. Incineration credits have been considered, and resulting credits for thermal and electrical energy are declared.

Background data and data quality
Modelling of the production of 1m^2 of Swisspearl Slates is done with GaBi Software System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. The model has been developed by Sphera Solutions GmbH. Each background dataset has been reviewed on geographical, technological, and temporal scale.

Technological: All primary and secondary data are modelled to be specific to the technology mixes under study. Proxy data are used where technology-specific data are unavailable. The technological representativeness is considered to be good.

Geographical: All primary and secondary data are collected specific to the countries/regions under study. Where country/region-specific data are unavailable, proxy data are used. The geographical representativeness is considered to be good.

Temporal: All primary data collected is based on the year 2021. All secondary data come from the GaBi 2020.1 databases and are representative for the years 2020-2025. Temporal representativeness is considered to be very good.

Allocation in foreground data
The production process does not deliver any co-products. Therefore, the applied model does not contain any allocation.

Allocation for waste materials
Pre-processing waste (plastics) is sent to a waste incineration plant. The resulting electrical and thermal energy is credited in module A1. For the waste incineration plant an R1-value of above 0.6 is assumed.

Cut-off criteria
All raw materials used, utilized thermal energy, and electric power consumption of the production process are considered in this assessment. This means that all material and energy flows contributing less than 1% are considered.

Geographic Representativeness
Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product´s lifespan: Europe

Comparability
Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. GaBi Software System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering CUP Version: 2022.2

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon
The biogenic carbon containing material (cellulose) in Swisspearl Slates is required to be listed separately. The following table shows the biogenic carbon content in the product and accompanying packaging:

Information on describing the biogenic Carbon Content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.016	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.01	kg C

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO_2.

Transport to the building site (A4)
Estimating the transport to each individual construction site is rather complex. However, an educated estimate is made for the distance to the installation point by averaging the total distance of all products delivered to Swisspearls' warehouses and adding 100 km, representing the distance from the warehouse to the installation point. Swisspearls' warehouses for which the distance has been calculated are located in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Name	Value	Unit
Transport distance	1964	km
Gross density of products transported	1850	kg/m^3

Installation into the building (A5)
Installation of the boards is carried out by use of an automatic screwdriver. The LCA model considers screws, however for Swisspearl Slates, nails are commonly used. For the declared unit of slates, 24 nails are used to mount. It is estimated that a nail is half the size of a screw used to mount a roofing product.

PE film and wooden pallets are used as packaging materials. Polyethylene foils can be recycled locally, and reusable pallets can be returned to the building material suppliers.

Name	Value	Unit
Plastic waste	0.002	kg
Pallets	0.14	kg
Screws	12	pcs

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Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Reference service life (according to ISO 15686-1, -2, -7 and -8)	-	a
Life Span (according to BBSR)	>50	a
Life Span according to the manufacturer	-	a

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Reuse	-	kg
Landfilling	9.2	kg

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LCA: Results

The following tables show the results of life-cycle assessment indicators, resource use and waste related to 1m^2 of Swisspearl Slates. The data is representative of the products of Swisspearl Group A/G.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m^2 Swisspearl Slates

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO_2 eq	6.28E+00	1.29E-01	2.31E+00	1E+00	9.63E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.36E-04	5.1E-02	-1.3E-01	6.04E-01	-7.99E-02
GWP-fossil	kg CO_2 eq	6.27E+00	1.26E-01	2.53E+00	9.57E-01	7.05E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.3E-04	4.87E-02	3.51E-01	1.21E-01	-7.94E-02
GWP-biogenic	kg CO_2 eq	1.1E-02	3.53E-03	-2.17E-01	4.41E-02	2.58E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.35E-06	2.24E-03	-4.82E-01	4.82E-01	-3.85E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO_2 eq	1.52E-03	3.36E-05	3.31E-04	2.27E-05	5.49E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.92E-07	1.16E-06	8.6E-04	3.57E-04	-5.23E-05
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.3E-14	5.39E-16	8.14E-15	1.1E-16	6.43E-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.51E-17	5.59E-18	1.15E-13	4.72E-16	-8.63E-16
AP	mol H^+ eq	1.13E-02	1.26E-03	2.86E-03	7.87E-04	1.59E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.31E-06	4.01E-05	2.97E-03	8.65E-04	-1.01E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	3.71E-06	8.15E-08	3.6E-06	2.03E-07	1.42E-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.69E-09	1.04E-08	9.26E-06	2.04E-07	-9.89E-08
EP-marine	kg N eq	3.73E-03	3.63E-04	7.96E-04	2.49E-04	3.65E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.11E-07	1.27E-05	9.37E-04	2.25E-04	-2.91E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	4.09E-02	3.98E-03	8.48E-03	2.76E-03	3.94E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.27E-06	1.4E-04	9.88E-03	2.47E-03	-3.12E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	1.17E-02	1.02E-03	2.28E-03	7.52E-04	1.14E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.45E-07	3.83E-05	2.67E-03	6.81E-04	-8.18E-05
ADPE	kg Sb eq	2.79E-07	9.96E-09	1.68E-07	3.34E-08	2.86E-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.85E-10	1.7E-09	1.16E-07	1.15E-08	-1.28E-08
ADPF	MJ	4.58E+01	1.8E+00	3.38E+01	1.35E+01	7.37E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.12E-02	6.9E-01	5.56E+00	1.61E+00	-1.38E+00
WDP	m^3 world eq deprived	2.54E-01	3.71E-03	6.26E-01	1.59E-03	6.14E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.01E-04	8.07E-05	7.88E-03	1.3E-02	-5.79E-03

GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential)

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m^2 Swisspearl Slates

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	-3.17E+00	1.85E-01	3.69E+00	4.47E-02	2.18E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.16E-03	2.27E-03	1.51E+01	7.71E+00	-2.97E-01
PERM	MJ	7.49E+00	0	1.4E-01	0	-1.4E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7.49E+00	0
PERT	MJ	4.32E+00	1.85E-01	3.83E+00	4.47E-02	2.04E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.16E-03	2.27E-03	1.51E+01	2.17E-01	-2.97E-01
PENRE	MJ	4.58E+01	1.8E+00	3.34E+01	1.36E+01	7.74E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.12E-02	6.91E-01	5.56E+00	1.61E+00	-1.38E+00
PENRM	MJ	0	0	3.4E-01	0	-3.4E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	4.58E+01	1.8E+00	3.38E+01	1.36E+01	7.4E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.12E-02	6.91E-01	5.56E+00	1.61E+00	-1.38E+00
SM	kg	1.56E-01	0	1E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m^3	1.26E-02	1.84E-04	1.82E-02	7.18E-05	2.88E-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.03E-06	3.65E-06	3.91E-03	3.98E-04	-2.9E-04

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2:
1 m^2 Swisspearl Slates

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	5.3E-09	1.14E-10	6.96E-09	9.33E-11	1.19E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.96E-12	4.75E-12	6.97E-09	1.71E-10	-3.07E-10
NHWD	kg	3.92E-02	4.19E-04	6.7E-01	1.36E-03	2.78E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.95E-06	6.91E-05	1.81E-02	8.04E+00	-6.23E-04
RWD	kg	1.11E-03	5.99E-05	2.06E-03	1.45E-05	5.01E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.67E-06	7.39E-07	3.97E-04	1.69E-05	-9.54E-05
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	0	0	1.98E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	0	0	1.43E-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional:
1 m^2 Swisspearl Slates

Parameter	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	1.38E-07	2.02E-08	5.06E-08	4.38E-09	1.82E-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1E-11	2.23E-10	1.88E-07	1.07E-08	-8.7E-10
IR	kBq U235 eq	1.72E-01	9.8E-03	1.42E-01	2.06E-03	7.32E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.74E-04	1.05E-04	6.46E-02	1.78E-03	-1.56E-02
ETP-fw	CTUe	2.19E+01	1.18E+00	6.6E+00	9.82E+00	2.39E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.71E-03	5E-01	3.57E+00	9.19E-01	-2.75E-01
HTP-c	CTUh	8.89E-10	2.36E-11	2.8E-10	1.83E-10	5.91E-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.33E-13	9.3E-12	1.88E-10	1.35E-10	-1.3E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	8.84E-08	1.01E-09	2.19E-08	7.63E-09	7.61E-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.03E-12	3.89E-10	1.18E-08	1.49E-08	-5.13E-10
SQP	SQP	3.4E+00	1.27E-01	3.38E+01	3.47E-02	1.56E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.53E-03	1.77E-03	2.26E+02	3.25E-01	-2.03E-01

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator “Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235”. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low-dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators “abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources”, “abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources”, “water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption”, “potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems”, “potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic”, “Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic”, “potential soil quality index”. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator.

This EPD was created using a software tool.

References

Standards

DIN EN 197-1
DIN EN 197-1, Cement - Part 1: Composition, specifications and conformity criteria for common cements.

EN 492
EN 492:2012+A1, Fibre-cement slates and fittings — Product specification and test methods.

ISO 14025
EN ISO 14025:2011, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures.

ISO 15686-1, -2, -7 and -8
ISO 15686-1:2011
Part 1 General principles and framework
Part 2 Service life prediction procedures
Part 7 Performance evaluation for feedback of service life data from practice
Part 8 Reference service life and service-life estimation

EN 15804
EN 15804:2012+A1:2013, Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EN 15804
EN 15804:2012+A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of

construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products.

REACH
Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

Further References

BBSR
Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR): Nutzungsdauer von Bauteilen für Lebenszyklusanalyse nach Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen (BNB), 2011

GaBi documentation
GaBi life cycle inventory data documentation
www.gabisoftware.com/support/gabi/gabidatabase2020lcidocumentation

GaBi software
Sphera Solutions GmbH
GaBi Software System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering
CUP Version: 2022.2
University of Stuttgart
Leinfelden Echterdingen

IBU 2021
Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General Instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 2.0,Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021 www.ibu-epd.com

PCR Part A
Calculation Rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and Requirements on the Project Report,Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., www.ibu-epd.com, Version 2.2, 2022

PCR Part B
Requirements of the EPD for Fibre Cement/Fibre Concrete, version 1.7, Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., www.bau-umwelt.com, 2019

REGULATION (EU) No 305/2011 Harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC

Swisspearl Group A/G
Swisspearl Group A/G: Information on technical data and downloads.
Downloads - Swisspearl

The literature referred to in the Environmental Product Declaration must be listed in full.Standards already fully quoted in the EPD do not need to be listed here again.
The current version of PCR Part A and PCR Part B of the PCR document on which they are based must be referenced.

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