

hansen





Issuance date: 29.0 Validity date: 29.0

29.08.2023 29.08.2028

Hansen Millennium windows and doors



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ITB is the verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioner www.eco-platform.org

Basic information

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804+A2 and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains the information on the impacts of the declared construction materials on the environment and their aspects verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Basically, comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804+A2.

Life cycle analysis (LCA): A1-A3, B4-B6, C1-C4 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804 (Cradle-to-Gate with options)

The year of preparing the EPD: 2023

Product standard: EN 14351-1+A2

Service Life: 50 years

PCR: ITB-PCR A v 1.6, EN 17213: 2020

Functional unit: 1 m²

Reasons for performing LCA: B2B

Representativeness: European

MANUFACTURER

HSHansen design, manufacture, and install unitised facades, curtain walling, bolted structural glazing, roofing, entrances, commercial window, and door systems, plus a myriad of other unique and technically advanced building products. Hansen Millennium offers solutions with aluminium profiles for any building type. The slim profiles allow a maximum amount of light and energy into the building. The system combines classic architecture with modern features, and the minimalist expression with narrow frames ensures maximum utilization of daylight in the building. HSHansen a/s produces windows and doors which can be built together in many different ways for the costumers individual specifications. The windows are sold to customers in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, United Kingdom, Germany and Poland.

Hansen Polska is the manufacturing plant within the group. The company is located in Głogów Małopolski, Poland (Fig. 1). The production facilities including warehouse covers an area of 7 800 m².



Fig. 1. Hansen Polska manufacturing plant located in Głogów Małopolski, Poland.

PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATION

Hansen Millennium is a window and door system with slim profiles. The slim profiles enables maximized light and energy transmittance. The Millennium system can be used with single, double and triple glazing up to 61 mm. Tilt/turn vents standard up to 100 kg/m² and up to 3 m² and 150 kg at special conditions. Integrated vents and hardware are concealed but also available as visible.

The technical specifications of Millennium aluminium windows and doors produced by HSHansen a/s are presented in Table 1-4.

Table 1. The specification of Millennium aluminium systems produced by HSHansen a/s.

| Construction: | The static properties of the profiles are optimized, as the construction of the aluminium profiles and the thermal break contributes to the strength. |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Design: | Max dim sash: W to 1750mm (only tilt W to 2300mm), H to 2800mm Max dim single door: W to 1500mm, H to 2350mm Max dim terrace door: W to 1500mm, H to 3000mm |
| Insulating zone: | The profiles are energy optimised with a specially designed thermal break between the aluminium profiles. This breaks the cold bridge throughout the entire length of the profiles. |
| Air permeability: | Class 4 |
| Watertightness: | E 1200 |
| Resistance to wind load: | C3 |

Table 2. The technical specification of Millennium aluminium systems produced by HSHansen a/s.

| | | | | | Glazing range | |
|-------|------|-------------------|------------------|---|--|---------|
| | | Depth of frame | Depth of sash | Fixed fields with standard glazing bead | Fixed fields with angular and click glazing bead | Sash |
| 1 G24 | G24 | 75,7mm | 84,7mm | 4-10mm, 20-32mm | 20-26mm | 26-30mm |
| nnium | G24A | 88,7mm | 97,7mm | 17-23mm, 33-45mm | 33-39mm | 41-45mm |
| Mille | G24B | 114,7 mm | - | 4-10mm, 20-32mm | 33-39mm | - |
| 0 G30 | 630 | 81,7mm | 90,7mm | 10-16mm, 26-38mm | 26-32mm | 32-36mm |
| nnium | G30A | 94,7mm | 103,7mm | 23-29mm, 39-51mm | 39-45mm | 47-51mm |
| Mille | G30B | 120,6mm | - | 10-16mm, 26-38mm | 26-32mm | - |
| 040 | G40 | 91,7mm | 100,7mm | 20-26mm, 36-48mm | 36-42mm | 42-46mm |
| nnium | G40A | 104,7mm | 113,7mm | 33-39mm, 49-61mm | 49-55mm | 57-67mm |
| Mille | G40B | 130,6mm | - | 20-26mm, 36-48mm | 36-42mm | - |

Table 3. The technical specification of Millennium aluminium turn/tilt windows produced by HSHansen a/s.

| | | Turn/tilt window | Tilt window |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| are | Minimum size | 405x595mm | 645x405mm |
| e hardw | Maximum dimensions | W to 1400mm, H to 2800mm W:H ≤1,5:1 | W to 2300mm, H to 1500mm |
| gano | Maximum weight | 100kg | 60kg |
| Ele | Maximum area | 2,0 m2 | 2,0 m2 |
| ardware | Maximum dimensions | W to 1750mm, H to 2800mm W:H ≤ 2:1 | |
| ct ha | Maximum weight | 150kg | |
| Sele | Maximum area | 3,0 m2 | |

Table 4. The technical specification of Millennium aluminium doors produced by HSHansen a/s

| Technical specification | Single door G40 | Double door G40 | Terrace door G40 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Depth of frame | 97,5mm | | | | | | | | | |
| Depth of leaf | | 106,5mm | | | | | | | | |
| Glazing range | 30mn | 30mm, 31mm, 47mm, 48mm, 51mm, 52mm | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum dimensions | H=1936mm, W=700mm (W to 760mm for emergency door) | H=1936mm W=600mm (W to 760mm for emergency door) - master leaf W=230mm (W to 540mm for emergency door) - slave leaf | H=1843mm, W=543mm | | | | | | | |
| Maximum dimensions | H to max. 2520mm W to 1500mm (W to 1320mm for emergency door) | H to max. 2520mm W to 1500mm (W to 2640 for emergency door) - master and slave leaf | H to 3000mm, W to 1500mm (W to double door to 3000mm) | | | | | | | |

More information can be found on the HSHansen a/s website: www.hshansen.com

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on EN 15804 + A2, ITB-PCR A v 1.6 and EN 17213: 2020. Production of the aluminium windows and doors is a line process conducted in the manufacturing plan located in Głogów Małopolski (Poland). All impacts from raw materials extraction and processing are allocated in A1 module of EPD. Input and output data from the production is inventoried and allocated to the production on the mass basis. Water and energy consumption, associated emissions and generated wastes are allocated to module A3. Energy supply was inventoried for whole production process. Packaging materials were taken into consideration.

System boundary

The life cycle analysis (LCA) of the declared products covers: product stage – modules A1-A3, use stage – modules B4-B6, end of life – modules C3-C4 and benefits and loads beyond the system boundary – module D (cradle-to-gate with options). Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried and were included in the calculations. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 5% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804 + A2, machines and facilities (capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.



Fig. 2. A scheme of Millennium aluminium windows and doors which are manufacturing by HSHansen a/s.

System limits

Minimum 99.0% input materials and 99.9% energy consumption (electricity, gas, LPG, other) were inventoried in a processing plant and were included in the calculation. In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, i.e. all material used per formulation, utilized thermal energy, and electric power consumption, direct production waste and available emission measurements. Tires consumption for transport was not considered. Substances with a percentage share of less than 0.1% of total mass were excluded from the calculations. The packaging products (wooden pallets) are included.

Modules A1 and A2 : Raw materials supply and transport

Raw materials such as aluminium profiles and accessories are produced in Denmark whereas glass and most of ancillary items come mainly from local Polish suppliers. Data on transport of the different products to the manufacturing plants is collected and modelled for factory by assessor. Means of transport include small (>10 t), average (10 - 16 t) and big (>16 t) trucks. Based on data provided by the manufacturer, all input of transport resources was inventoried in details. For A2 module (transport) European averages for fuel data are applied.

Module A3 : Production

A scheme of Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors production process is presented in Fig. 2. After anodizing or powder coating aluminium surface treatment which is done by external supplier in Denmark or Poland, the profiles are transported (ca. 1400 km) to the production facility in Głogów Małopolski. There, these profiles are CNC machined into correct lengths, holes are drilled and the frames are put together and mounted with glass and fittings for window and door system.

Modules B4-B6 : Use stage

In the use stage all impacts related to the use of the Hansen Millennium system over it entire life cycle. This includes provisions for the transport of all materials as well as the energy and water impact associated with use it. According to EN 17213: 2020, if the product contains at least one insulating glass unit, changing it at least once every 31 years shall be included in Module B4. There are no consumables, maintenance, repair, replacements or refurbishments related to the use of the Millennium windows and doors for the period of the reference service life. Millennium aluminium windows and doors do not use energy or water during their service life. There are no emissions released from the product during the use. There are no energy use to operate building integrated technical systems like energy use for electrical components e.g. electrical motors. Replacement of the product due to aesthetic reasons (change of interior design) and not related to the loss of performance is not taken into account. Therefore, modules B5-B6 have zero impacts.

Modules C1-C4 and D : End-of-life (EoL)

It is assumed that at the end-of-life, 100 % of aluminium windows and doors are demounted using electric tools. Materials recovered from dismantled products are recycled, incinerated (module C3) and landfilled (module C4) according to the realistic treatment practice (mass allocation) of industrial waste what is presented in Table 5. 95 % of the resulting aluminium undergo recycling after sorting and cutting while the remaining 5 % is forwarded to landfill as mixed construction and demolition wastes. In turn, 60 % plastic and 30 % glass undergo waste processing while the remaining are forwarded to landfill in the form of mixed construction and demolition wastes. A potential credit resulting from the recycling of aluminium, plastic and glass are presented in module D. Utilization of packaging material which constitute less than 1 % of the total system flows was not taken into consideration.

| | Waste p | Waste processing | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Material | Material recovery (reuse, recycling) | Energy recovery (incineration) | Landfilling | | | | | | | |
| aluminium | 95 % | 0 % | 5 % | | | | | | | |
| plastic | 30 % | 30 % | 40 % | | | | | | | |
| glass | 30 % | 0 % | 70 % | | | | | | | |

Table 5. End-of-life scenario for Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors components.

Data quality

The data selected for LCA analysis originates from ITB-LCI questionnaires completed by HSHansen a/s using the inventory data, ITB and Ecoinvent database v. 3.9. No specific data collected is older than five years and no generic datasets used are older than ten years. The representativeness, completeness, reliability, and consistency are judged as good. Data for Polish electricity was supported by Ecoinvent database v. 3.9 and KOBiZE. KOBiZE data is supplemented with Ecoinvent v. 3.9 data on the national electricity mix impact where no specific indicator data is provided. Specific EPDs were used for hydro aluminium extrusion ingot inputs. Environmental characteristics that were not included in these EPDs were taken from the Ecoinvent.

Data collection period

The data for manufacture of the declared products refers to period between 01.07.2021 – 30.06.2022 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were prepared for Europe as reference area.

Assumptions and estimates

Impacts were inventoried and calculated for Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors at the production site located in Poland which are a standard and representative for the Hansen Millennium group system.

Additional information

Polish electricity (Ecoinvent v. 3.9 supplemented by actual national KOBiZE data) emission factor used is 0.761 kg CO_2/kWh . As a general rule, no particular environmental or health protection measures other than those specified by law are necessary.

Calculation rules

LCA was performed using ITB-LCA tool developed in accordance with EN 15804 + A2.

Databases

The data for the processes comes from Ecoinvent v. 3.9 and ITB-Database. Specific data quality analysis was a part of external audit.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) - Results

Declared unit

The declaration refers to declared unit (DU) $- 1 \text{ m}^2$ of Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors at the production site located in Poland.

Table 6. System boundaries for the environmental characteristic of Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors.

| | Env | ironme | ental ass | essment | t informa | ation (MI |) – Modu | ule Decla | ared, MN | ID – Moo | dule Not | Declared | , INA – In | dicator N | ot Asses | sed) | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|--|--|
| Pro | duct st | age | Consti | ruction cess | | Use stage | | | | | | | End of life | | | | |
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to construction site | Construction- installation process | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-recovery- recycling potential | |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 C1 C2 C3 | | | | | | | C3 | C4 | D | | |
| MD | MD | MD | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MD | MD | MD | MND | MD | MD | MD | MD | MD | |

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential total | eq. kg CO ₂ | 6.08E+01 | 1.47E+00 | 3.87E+00 | 6.62E+01 | 1.78E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.75E-01 | 3.56E-01 | 1.71E+00 | 2.35E-01 | -1.28E+01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - fossil | eq. kg CO ₂ | 6.77E+01 | 1.46E+00 | 3.81E+00 | 7.30E+01 | 1.76E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.72E-01 | 3.54E-01 | 1.51E+00 | 2.34E-01 | -1.31E+01 |
| Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic | eq. kg CO ₂ | -7.39E+00 | 4.66E-03 | 5.78E-02 | -7.32E+00 | 1.41E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.10E-03 | 1.21E-03 | 2.01E-01 | 1.34E-03 | 2.79E-01 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change | eq. kg CO ₂ | 9.45E-02 | 5.84E-04 | 8.32E-04 | 9.59E-02 | 6.47E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.04E-05 | 1.39E-04 | 4.62E-04 | 1.10E-04 | -1.67E-02 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential | eq. kg CFC 11 | 1.52E-05 | 3.12E-07 | 6.78E-08 | 1.56E-05 | 5.95E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 9.94E-10 | 8.20E-08 | 1.21E-07 | 3.90E-08 | -3.18E-06 |
| Soil and water acidification potential | eq. mol H⁺ | 4.62E-01 | 5.69E-03 | 3.01E-02 | 4.98E-01 | 1.71E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.56E-03 | 1.44E-03 | 4.67E-03 | 1.04E-03 | -7.78E-02 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater | eq. kg P | 1.53E-02 | 9.87E-05 | 4.82E-03 | 2.03E-02 | 3.27E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.61E-04 | 2.38E-05 | 1.25E-04 | 1.27E-05 | -3.14E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater | eq. kg N | 1.61E-01 | 1.70E-03 | 4.53E-03 | 1.67E-01 | 2.81E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.25E-04 | 4.34E-04 | 1.81E-03 | 9.47E-04 | -3.07E-02 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial | eq. mol N | 1.72E+00 | 1.85E-02 | 3.96E-02 | 1.78E+00 | 3.35E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.96E-03 | 4.73E-03 | 1.84E-02 | 4.00E-03 | -3.52E-01 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis | eq. kg NMVOC | 5.27E-01 | 5.88E-03 | 1.26E-02 | 5.46E-01 | 9.25E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.65E-04 | 1.45E-03 | 5.11E-03 | 1.18E-03 | -9.84E-02 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb | 5.93E-04 | 5.16E-06 | 3.28E-06 | 6.02E-04 | 1.86E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.63E-07 | 1.26E-06 | 9.12E-06 | 3.88E-07 | -1.90E-04 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels | MJ | 9.51E+02 | 2.17E+01 | 5.97E+01 | 1.03E+03 | 2.03E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.48E+00 | 5.26E+00 | 9.27E+00 | 2.83E+00 | -2.19E+02 |
| Water deprivation potential | eq. m ³ | 4.03E+01 | 1.01E-01 | 9.24E-01 | 4.14E+01 | 4.33E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.67E-02 | 2.43E-02 | 1.99E-01 | 1.34E-02 | -8.80E+00 |

Table 7. LCA results of Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors – environmental impacts

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|--|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Particulate matter | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235 | eg. kBq U235 | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems | CTUe | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index | dimensionless | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA | INA |

Table 8. LCA results of Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors – additional impacts indicators

Table 9. LCA results of Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors - the resource use

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 4.17E+02 | 3.16E-01 | 4.26E+00 | 4.22E+02 | 1.23E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.30E-01 | 7.54E-02 | 6.02E-01 | 0.00E+00 | -6.95E+01 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 7.21E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 7.21E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 4.89E+02 | 3.16E-01 | 4.27E+00 | 4.94E+02 | 1.23E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.30E-01 | 7.54E-02 | 8.08E-01 | 3.55E-02 | -7.41E+01 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 8.94E+02 | 2.17E+01 | 5.45E+01 | 9.70E+02 | 2.03E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.48E+00 | 5.26E+00 | -1.50E+02 | 0.00E+00 | -1.02E+02 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 6.43E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.43E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.52E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 9.58E+02 | 2.17E+01 | 5.94E+01 | 1.04E+03 | 2.03E+02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.48E+00 | 5.26E+00 | 9.27E+00 | 2.77E+00 | -2.20E+02 |
| Consumption of secondary materials | kg | 4.17E+00 | 7.44E-03 | 6.40E-03 | 4.19E+00 | 5.00E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.50E-04 | 1.76E-03 | 1.37E-02 | 9.76E-04 | 2.70E+00 |
| Consumption of renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 1.91E+00 | 8.13E-05 | 2.57E-05 | 1.91E+00 | 9.38E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.21E-06 | 1.94E-05 | 3.10E-04 | 2.06E-05 | -1.22E-03 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Net consumption of freshwater resources | m ³ | 3.53E+00 | 2.72E-03 | 1.23E-01 | 3.65E+00 | 1.27E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.60E-03 | 6.61E-04 | 4.15E-03 | 3.13E-03 | -7.96E-01 |

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Hazardous waste neutralized | kg | 1.18E+00 | 2.34E-02 | 3.36E-01 | 1.54E+00 | 2.68E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.80E-02 | 5.90E-03 | 5.49E-02 | 4.71E-03 | -4.85E-01 |
| Non-hazardous waste neutralised | kg | 1.26E+01 | 4.35E-01 | 2.30E+01 | 3.60E+01 | 1.45E+01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.25E+00 | 1.05E-01 | 7.95E-01 | 1.65E+00 | -1.18E+01 |
| Radioactive waste | kg | 5.58E-02 | 1.37E-04 | 6.87E-05 | 5.60E-02 | 3.21E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.75E-06 | 3.62E-05 | 5.99E-05 | 1.77E-05 | -1.26E-02 |
| Components for re-use | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.92E-04 | 1.92E-04 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling | kg | 6.37E+00 | 7.52E-05 | 2.18E-03 | 6.37E+00 | 2.98E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.17E-04 | 1.63E-05 | 1.08E+01 | 6.64E-06 | -1.09E+00 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 1.32E-01 | 5.33E-07 | 7.46E-07 | 1.32E-01 | 6.40E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.74E-08 | 1.32E-07 | 1.25E-06 | 1.81E-07 | -2.97E-02 |
| Energy exported | MJ | 3.01E+00 | 2.46E-02 | 5.12E-02 | 3.08E+00 | 1.73E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.63E-03 | 5.83E-03 | 4.02E+00 | 6.61E-03 | -4.13E-01 |

Table 10. LCA results of Hansen Millennium aluminium windows and doors – waste categories

Verification

The process of verification of this EPD is in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification. this EPD is valid for a 5-year-period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years, if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

| The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804 + A2 and ITB P | CRA |
|--|--|
| Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (sub | clause 8.1.3) ernal |
| External verification of EPD: Halina Prejzner, PhD Eng. LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Mateusz Kozicki, PhD Verification of LCA: Michał Piasecki, PhD, D.Sc. Eng. | Dokument podrusny przez Mateusz Coziele, ITB Data: 2023/05/29 12:23:14 CEST |

Note 1: The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability and responsibility for the for the information provided and contained in EPD. Declarations within the same product category but from different programs may not be comparable. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 + A2. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 + A2 and ISO 14025. Depending on the application, a corresponding conversion factor such as the specific weight per surface area must be taken into consideration.

Note 2: ITB is a public Research Organization and Notified Body (EC Reg. no 1488) to the European Commission and to other Member States of the European Union designated for the tasks concerning the assessment of building products' performance. ITB acts as the independent, third-party verification organization (17065/17025 certified). ITB-EPD program is recognized and registered member of The European Platform – Association of EPD program operators and ITB-EPD declarations are registered and stored in the international ECO-PORTAL.

Normative references

- ITB-PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- EN 17213:2020 Windows and doors Environmental Product Declarations Product category rules for windows and pedestrian doorsets
- ISO 14025:2006. Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases Carbon footprint of products Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Communication format business-to-business
- EN 14351-1+A2 Windows and doors Product standard, performance characteristics Part 1: Windows and external pedestrian doorsets
- KOBiZE Emissions (CO₂, SO₂, NO_x, CO and total dust) from electricity. December 2021



Elektronicznie podpisany przez Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna; ITB Data: 2023.08.29 13:02:55 +02'00'



00-611 Warsaw, Filtrowa 1

Thermal Physics, Acoustics and Environment Department 02-656 Warsaw, Ksawerów 21

CERTIFICATE Nº 510/2023 of TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

Products:

Hansen Millennium doors and windows

Manufacturer:

HSHansen a/s

Bredgade 4, DK 6940 Lem St., Denmark

confirms the correctness of the data included in the development of Type III Environmental Declaration and accordance with the requirements of the standard

EN 15804+A2

Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products.

This certificate, issued on 29° August 2023 is valid for 5 years or until amendment of mentioned Environmental Declaration

Head of the Thermal Physic, Acoustics and Environment Department



Deputy Director for Research and Innovation

Krzysztof Kuczyński, PhD

Warsaw, August 2023