

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025 / ISO 21930

## PRECAST CONCRETE WALL

OÜ TMB ELEMENT



Environmental Product Declaration created with One Click LCA

**TMB**  
ELEMENT

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

<b>Manufacturer</b>	OÜ TMB Element
<b>Address</b>	Betooni 7, 51014 Tartu, Estonia
<b>Contact details</b>	info@tmbelement.ee
<b>Website</b>	www.tmbelement.ee

### PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product name</b>	Precast Concrete Wall
<b>Additional label(s)</b>	CE, FI, BVB, BBC
<b>Place(s) of production</b>	Estonia, Tartu

### EPD INFORMATION

EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and if they are not compared in a building context.

<b>EPD program operator</b>	The Building Information Foundation RTS sr Malminkatu 16 A, 00100 Helsinki, Finland <a href="http://cer.rts.fi">http://cer.rts.fi</a>
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<b>EPD standards</b>	This EPD is in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025 standards.
<b>Product category rules</b>	CEN standard 15804+A2 serves as the core PCR, RTS PCR (Finnish version, 1.6.2020)
<b>EPD author</b>	Anni Oviir, Rangi Maja OÜ, <a href="http://www.lcasupport.com">www.lcasupport.com</a>
<b>EPD verification</b>	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025:  <input type="checkbox"/> Internal certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External verification
<b>Verification date</b>	25.09.2020
<b>EPD verifier</b>	Panu Pasanen, Bionova Oy, <a href="http://www.oneclicklca.com">www.oneclicklca.com</a>
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**Laura Sariola**

Committee secretary



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RTS General Director





## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Precast concrete wall elements are solid wall elements, the following materials are used for the manufacturing:

- normal-weight concrete with the strength class of at least C30/37, which manufacturing process and qualities correspond to the requirements of standard EN 206-1
- reinforcing steel for reinforcement, the characteristics of which conform to standard EN 10080.

### PRODUCT APPLICATION

Precast concrete wall elements are used mainly at the construction of dwelling houses but also non- residential buildings. The building speed will increase considerably by building from precast wall elements, whereas it is possible to produce building with an adequate fire resistance class and sound insulation index.

The quality of products is secured by factory production control. The factory production control includes regular control of all the used equipment and the production process itself and the testing of raw materials.

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The studied product is an average of all variations.

Thickness of the reinforced concrete wall element (mm)	Fire resistance class		Airborne sound insulation index $R_w$ (dB)
	Non-bearing interior walls	Load-bearing interior walls	
80	EI 60	-	42
100	EI 90	-	46
120	EI 120	REI 60	49
150	EI 180	REI 90	53
180	EI 240	REI 120	56
200	EI 240	REI 180	57

### PRODUCT STANDARDS

EVS-EN 14992 Precast concrete products – Wall elements  
EVS-EN 13369 Common rules for precast concrete products

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PRODUCT

Product properties can be found on the manufacturer website at <https://www.tmbelement.ee/en/products/wall-elements/>

### ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Further information can be found at [www.tmbelement.ee](http://www.tmbelement.ee).

## PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL COMPOSITION

Product raw material	Quantity by mass (%)	Usability			Origin
		Renewable	Non-renewable	Recycled	
Limestone	39.2		x		Estonia
Sand	29.2		x		Estonia
Granite	5.0		x		Finland
Cement	13.8		x		Estonia
Water	8.1		x		Estonia
Steel	4.7			x	EU & non-EU

Material	Quantity by mass (%)	Origin
Metals	4.7	EU & non-EU
Stone-based materials (minerals)	87.2	EU
Water	8.1	Estonia
Fossil minerals	0	
Bio based materials	0	

The material composition is weighted average material composition by mass for the year 2019.

## SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

The product does not contain any REACH SVHC substances in amounts greater than 0,1 % (1000 ppm).



# PRODUCT LIFE-CYCLE

## MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING (A1-A3)

The production of the concrete wall elements begins with the preparation of the casting mold, which includes cleaning the casting platform. At the same time, reinforcement steel braids are put into place. When the reinforcements are in place, fresh concrete is poured onto the cast. After casting and finishing, the element is covered and left to cure. When the element is cured the casting is removed. The final stage is finishing the product and transporting to the storage. Eventually, the elements are moved out and transported to the construction site.

## TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION (A4-A5)

Transportation impacts occurred from final products delivery to construction site cover direct exhaust emissions of fuel, environmental impacts of fuel production, as well as related infrastructure emissions. Optional A5 module is not declared.

## PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)

This EPD does not cover use phase. Air, soil and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

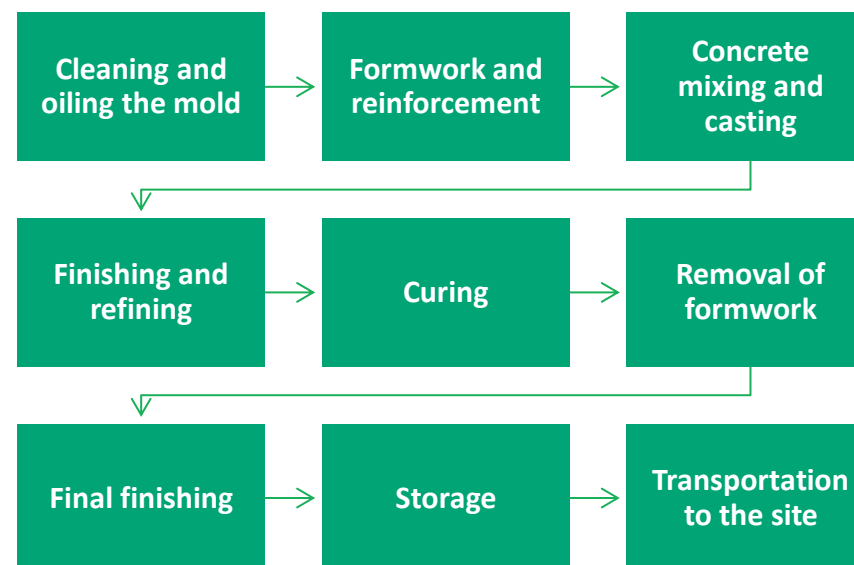
## PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

At the end-of-life, in the demolition phase 100% of the waste is assumed to be collected as separate construction waste (C1). All of end-of-life product is assumed to be sent to the closest facilities (C2).

100% of steel and 92% concrete is recycled (C3) and the remaining is sent to local landfill for disposal (C4). Due to the recycling potential

of reinforcement steel and concrete, the end-of-life product is converted into recycled raw materials (D).

## MANUFACTURING PROCESS



# LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT

## LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

<b>Period for data</b>	Manufacturer data for the calendar year 2019 is used.
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## DECLARED AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT

<b>Declared unit</b>	1 tonne
<b>Mass per declared unit</b>	1000 kg
<b>Functional unit</b>	-

The values can be converted to m<sup>2</sup> using factor 435.4 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, average thickness 192 mm.

## BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Neither the product itself nor the packaging contains biogenic carbon, so the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate is 0 kg.

<b>Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C</b>	-
<b>Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C</b>	-

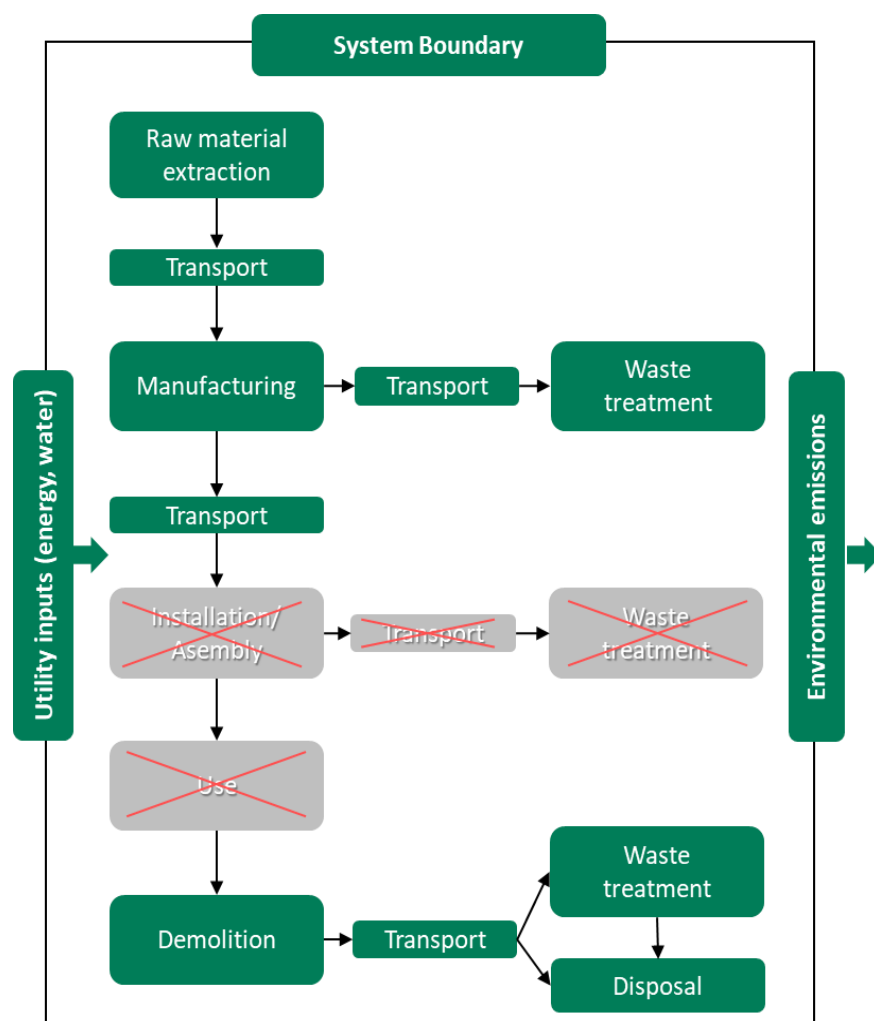
## SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD covers cradle to gate with modules C1-C4 and module D; A1 (Raw material supply), A2 (Transport) and A3 (Manufacturing), A4 (Transport) as well as C1 (Deconstruction), C2 (Transport at end-of-

life), C3 (Waste processing) and C4 (Disposal). In addition, module D - benefits and loads beyond the system boundary is included.

Product stage			Assembly stage		Use stage								End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries		
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	D	D	
x	x	x	x	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	x	x	x	x	MNR	x	x	
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstr./demol.	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse	Recovery	Recycling	

Modules not declared = MND. Modules not relevant = MNR.



Life cycle stages diagram

## CUT-OFF CRITERIA

The study does not exclude any modules or processes which are stated mandatory in the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and RTS PCR. The study does not exclude any hazardous materials or substances.

The study includes all major raw material and energy consumption. All inputs and outputs of the unit processes which data are available for are included in the calculation. There is no neglected unit process more than 1% of total mass and energy flows. The total neglected input and output flows do also not exceed 5% of energy usage or mass. The life cycle analysis includes all industrial processes from raw material acquisition to production, distribution, and end-of-life stages.

The production of capital equipment, construction activities, and infrastructure, maintenance and operation of capital equipment, personnel-related activities, energy, and water use related to company management and sales activities are excluded.

## ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The allocation is made in accordance with the provisions of EN 15804. Allocation is based on annual production rate. Heat, electricity and other energy use as well as waste in production are calculated as a weight average per produced tonne of all products using yearly production data and rate for 2019.

Carbonation is not taken into account in the calculations. Carbonation is a natural process occurring when carbon dioxide is emitted during cement production is rebound to the concrete during use and end of life stages of a building.

This LCA study is conducted in accordance with all methodological considerations, such as performance, system boundaries, data quality, allocation procedures, and decision rules to evaluate inputs and outputs. All estimations and assumptions are given below:

Module A1: Raw material composition is an average value calculated using total annual material consumption for the product by mass within the studied year 2019.

Module A4: Transportation from the manufacturing plant to the building site has been calculated using a most likely scenario, an export to Sweden. The scenario is estimating the distance to be 350 km with a truck and 260 km with a ferry, and the fill rate to be 75%. The transportation doesn't cause losses as products are packaged properly. Bulk density varies depending on product type and thickness and is calculated as an approximate.

Module C1: Energy consumption of demolition process is on the average 10 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> (Bozdağ, Ö & Seğer, M. 2007). Basing on

Level(s) project, an average mass of concrete building is about 1000 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, energy consumption demolition is 10 kWh/ 1000 kg=0,01 kWh/kg.

Module C2: It is estimated that there is no mass loss during the use of the product, therefore the end-of-life product is assumed that it has the same weight with the declared product. All of the end-of-life product is assumed to be sent to the closest facilities such as recycling and landfill. Transportation distance to the closest disposal area is estimated as 50 km and the transportation method is assumed as lorry which is the most common.

Module A2 & C2: Vehicle capacity utilization volume factor is assumed to be 1 which means full load. In reality, it may vary but as role of transportation emission in total results is small and so the variety in load assumed to be negligible. Empty returns are not taken into account as it is assumed that return trip is used by transportation company to serve needs of other clients.

Module C3: It is assumed that 92% of the concrete waste and 100% of the steel waste is recycled. This assumption is based on information from a study by T.Ideon and M. Osjamets (2010) procured by Estonian Ministry of Environment.

Module C4: The remaining waste materials are assumed to be send to the landfill.



# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

## CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change – total	kg CO2e	1,76E2	1,02E1	3,25E1	2,19E2	2,69E1	MND	MND	3,28E0	4,53E0	7,73E0	3,95E–1	–3,4E1
Climate change – fossil	kg CO2e	1,74E2	1,01E1	2,02E1	2,05E2	2,67E1	MND	MND	3,27E0	4,5E0	7,72E0	3,93E–1	–3,34E1
Climate change – biogenic	kg CO2e	1,92E0	4,93E–2	1,23E1	1,43E1	1,23E–1	MND	MND	5,54E–3	2,2E–2	1,31E–2	2,49E–3	–5,95E–1
Climate change – LULUC	kg CO2e	4,86E–2	3,09E–3	1,68E–2	6,85E–2	9,36E–3	MND	MND	2,79E–4	1,37E–3	6,57E–4	1,19E–4	–2,35E–2
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11e	8,8E–6	2,4E–6	3,59E–6	1,48E–5	6,22E–6	MND	MND	7,12E–7	1,07E–6	1,68E–6	1,65E–7	–2,23E–6
Acidification	mol H+e	4,98E–1	2,53E–2	1,38E–1	6,61E–1	1,63E–1	MND	MND	5,64E–3	1,07E–2	1,33E–2	1,89E–3	–1,46E–1
Eutrophication, aquatic freshwater	kg PO4e	3,9E–2	7,28E–4	1,65E–3	4,14E–2	1,82E–3	MND	MND	1,2E–4	3,24E–4	2,82E–4	4,14E–5	–1,92E–2
Eutrophication, aquatic marine	kg Ne	1,17E–1	3,75E–3	2,41E–2	1,45E–1	3,42E–2	MND	MND	7,58E–4	1,53E–3	1,79E–3	3,7E–4	–2,84E–2
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol Ne	1,3E0	4,02E–2	2,41E–1	1,58E0	3,77E–1	MND	MND	8,11E–3	1,63E–2	1,91E–2	4,01E–3	–2,87E–1
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC	4,08E–1	2,11E–2	7,4E–2	5,03E–1	1,22E–1	MND	MND	8,07E–3	9E–3	1,9E–2	1,65E–3	–1,19E–1
Abiotic depletion, minerals & metals	kg Sbe	1,21E–3	1,74E–4	3,97E–5	1,42E–3	4,28E–4	MND	MND	5,03E–6	7,75E–5	1,19E–5	3,66E–6	–1,02E–3
Abiotic depletion of fossil resources	MJ	1,24E3	1,57E2	2,94E2	1,7E3	4,05E2	MND	MND	4,48E1	6,99E1	1,06E2	1,11E1	–4,81E2
Water use	m3e depr.	5,09E3	2,28E2	1,93E3	7,24E3	5,51E2	MND	MND	2,53E1	1,01E2	5,97E1	9,87E0	–2,02E3

EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Abiotic depletion and Water use indicators and all optional indicators except Particulate matter and Ionizing radiation, human health. The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

## ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	5,52E–6	8,78E–7	1,42E–6	7,81E–6	2,14E–6	MND	MND	8,45E–7	3,92E–7	5,45E–6	6,91E–8	–2,77E–6
Ionizing radiation, human health	kBq U235e	9,62E0	8,09E–1	2,35E0	1,28E1	2,06E0	MND	MND	2,06E–1	3,6E–1	4,86E–1	5E–2	–3E0
Eco-toxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	1,66E1	6,68E0	2,07E0	2,54E1	1,59E1	MND	MND	2,48E–1	2,98E0	5,85E–1	6,94E–2	–5,86E0
Human toxicity, cancer effects	CTUh	2,32E–7	2,89E–9	2,02E–8	2,55E–7	8,43E–9	MND	MND	8,77E–10	1,28E–9	2,07E–9	1,55E–10	–1,54E–7
Human toxicity, non-cancer effects	CTUh	4,31E–6	1,92E–7	3,04E–7	4,8E–6	4,69E–7	MND	MND	1,85E–8	8,54E–8	4,36E–8	5,88E–9	–2,32E–6
Land use related impacts/soil quality	-	4,75E2	2,33E2	1,52E1	7,23E2	5,41E2	MND	MND	7,02E–1	1,04E2	1,66E0	7,73E0	–8,53E1

EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Ionizing radiation, human health. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

## USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable PER used as energy	MJ	0E0	2E0	2,69E1	2,89E1	4,91E0	MND	MND	2,45E-1	8,9E-1	0E0	0E0	0E0
Renewable PER used as materials	MJ	7,48E1	0E0	1,2E2	1,95E2	0E0	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	5,79E-1	9,04E-2	-2,68E1
Total use of renewable PER	MJ	7,48E1	2E0	1,47E2	2,24E2	4,91E0	MND	MND	2,45E-1	8,9E-1	5,79E-1	9,04E-2	-2,68E1
Non-renew. PER used as energy	MJ	0E0	1,6E2	2,88E2	4,48E2	4,12E2	MND	MND	4,51E1	7,12E1	0E0	0E0	0E0
Non-renew. PER used as materials	MJ	1,38E3	0E0	2,86E1	1,41E3	0E0	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	1,06E2	1,13E1	-5,24E2
Total use of non-renewable PER	MJ	1,38E3	1,6E2	3,16E2	1,86E3	4,12E2	MND	MND	4,51E1	7,12E1	1,06E2	1,13E1	-5,24E2
Use of secondary materials	kg	3,96E1	5,49E-2	6,58E-2	3,97E1	1,45E-1	MND	MND	2,23E-2	2,44E-2	5,25E-2	3,03E-3	-4,7E0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	4,24E0	6,98E-2	4,92E-1	4,8E0	1,69E-1	MND	MND	6,04E-3	3,11E-2	1,42E-2	2,1E-3	-1,2E0
Use of non-renew. secondary fuels	MJ	2,72E1	2,35E-1	3,69E-1	2,78E1	6,39E-1	MND	MND	8,88E-2	1,04E-1	2,1E-1	1,08E-2	-2,35E1
Use of net fresh water	m3	2,21E1	2,48E0	2,3E0	2,69E1	6,11E0	MND	MND	3,67E-1	1,11E0	8,66E-1	1,61E-1	-2,61E1

PER abbreviation stands for primary energy resources

## END OF LIFE – WASTE

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	Kg	1,31E1	1,54E-1	4,22E-1	1,37E1	4,06E-1	MND	MND	4,88E-2	6,87E-2	1,15E-1	1,05E-2	-6,55E0
Non-hazardous waste	Kg	2,16E2	1,7E1	2,44E2	4,77E2	4,01E1	MND	MND	5,22E-1	7,6E0	1,23E0	7,62E1	-8,1E1
Radioactive waste	Kg	4,87E-3	1,1E-3	1,58E-3	7,55E-3	2,83E-3	MND	MND	3,18E-4	4,87E-4	7,5E-4	7,42E-5	-1,18E-3

MND abbreviation stands for Module Not Declared

## END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for reuse	Kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for recycling	Kg	3,95E1	4,76E-2	2,41E0	4,2E1	1,33E-1	MND	MND	2,19E-2	2,11E-2	9,24E2	2,85E-3	-4,66E0
Materials for energy recovery	Kg	4,52E-2	7,68E-4	2,57E1	2,57E1	1,86E-3	MND	MND	6,78E-5	3,42E-4	1,6E-4	2,3E-5	-1,27E-2
Exported energy	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0

## KEY INFORMATION TABLE (RTS) – KEY INFORMATION PER KG OF PRODUCT

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change – total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	1,77E-1	1,02E-2	2,05E-2	2,08E-1	2,69E-2	MND	MND	3,3E-3	4,55E-3	7,78E-3	4E-4	3,46E-2
Abiotic depletion, minerals & metals	kg Sbe	1,21E-6	1,74E-7	3,97E-8	1,42E-6	4,28E-7	MND	MND	5,03E-9	7,75E-8	1,19E-8	3,66E-9	-1,02E-6
Abiotic depletion of fossil resources	MJ	1,24E0	1,57E-1	2,94E-1	1,7E0	4,05E-1	MND	MND	4,48E-2	6,99E-2	1,06E-1	1,11E-2	-4,81E-1
Water use	m <sup>3</sup> e depr.	2,21E-2	2,48E-3	2,3E-3	2,69E-2	6,11E-3	MND	MND	3,67E-4	1,11E-3	8,66E-4	1,61E-4	-2,61E-2
Use of secondary materials	kg	3,96E-2	5,49E-5	6,58E-5	3,97E-2	1,45E-4	MND	MND	2,23E-5	2,44E-5	5,25E-5	3,03E-6	-4,7E-3
Biogenic carbon content in product	kg C	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0

## SCENARIO DOCUMENTATION

### Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Electricity data source and quality	Market for electricity, high voltage (Reference product: electricity, high voltage), Estonia, Ecoinvent 3.6, year: 2020
Electricity CO <sub>2</sub> e / kWh	0.86
District heating data source and quality	Heat and power co-generation, natural gas, conventional power plant, 100mw electrical (Reference product: heat, district or industrial, natural gas), Estonia, Ecoinvent 3.6, year: 2020
District heating CO <sub>2</sub> e / kWh	0.11

### Transport scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
A4 Truck >32 metric ton Euro 5, kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / tonkm	0.0902
A4 average transport distance, Truck, km	350
A4 Ferry, kgCO <sub>2</sub> e / tonkm	0.0094
A4 average transport distance, ferry, km	260
Transport capacity utilization, %	75
Bulk density of transported products, kg/m <sup>3</sup>	2380
Volume capacity utilisation factor for nested packaged products	1

### End of life scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Collection process – kg collected separately	1000
Collection process – kg collected with mixed waste	0

Scenario parameter	Value
Recovery process – kg for re-use	0
Recovery process – kg for recycling	924
Recovery process – kg for energy recovery	0
Disposal (total) – kg for final deposition	76
Scenario assumptions for transportation (average distance to recycling facility (km)	50

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

OÜ TMB Element is one of the leading producers of concrete elements in the Baltic states. OÜ TMB Element began operating in 1961. As of today, the company manufactures all major concrete elements used in building structures: wall elements, hollow-core slabs, columns, beams, balcony elements, TT-slabs, flights and landings. Production capacity of the company is ca 60 000 m<sup>3</sup> of concrete elements per year. Production of TMB Element's factory has production control certificates and CE-marking and in addition Finnish FI-certificate and Swedish BBC-certificate. Management system of the company is certified according to the requirements of the international standards ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and OHSAS 18001:2007.

## EPD AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS

<b>Manufacturer</b>	OÜ TMB Element
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<b>Background data</b>	This EPD is based on Ecoinvent 3.6 (cut-off) database
<b>LCA software</b>	The LCA has been created using One Click LCA Pre-Verified EPD Generator for Cementitious Products

## APPENDIX : ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS - EN 15804+A1, CML / ISO 21930

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global warming potential	kg CO2e	1,77E2	1,02E1	2,05E1	2,08E2	2,69E1	MND	MND	3,3E0	4,55E0	7,78E0	4E-1	-3,46E1
Depletion of stratospheric ozone	kg CFC11e	7,51E-6	1,91E-6	2,9E-6	1,23E-5	4,94E-6	MND	MND	5,64E-7	8,49E-7	1,33E-6	1,31E-7	-1,99E-6
Acidification	kg SO2e	4,08E-1	2,18E-2	1,17E-1	5,47E-1	1,34E-1	MND	MND	4,87E-3	9,25E-3	1,15E-2	1,58E-3	-1,26E-1
Eutrophication	kg PO4 3e	1,67E-1	4,3E-3	1,84E-2	1,9E-1	1,92E-2	MND	MND	8,57E-4	1,87E-3	2,02E-3	3,06E-4	-7,29E-2
Photochemical ozone formation	kg C2H4e	3,1E-2	1,34E-3	4,94E-3	3,73E-2	5,28E-3	MND	MND	5,01E-4	5,86E-4	1,18E-3	1,16E-4	-1,85E-2
Abiotic depletion of non-fossil res.	kg Sbe	1,21E-3	1,74E-4	3,97E-5	1,42E-3	4,28E-4	MND	MND	5,03E-6	7,75E-5	1,19E-5	3,66E-6	-1,02E-3
Abiotic depletion of fossil resources	MJ	1,24E3	1,57E2	2,94E2	1,7E3	4,05E2	MND	MND	4,48E1	6,99E1	1,06E2	1,11E1	-4,81E2

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS - TRACI 2.1. / ISO 21930

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global warming potential	kg CO2e	1,74E2	1,01E1	2,02E1	2,04E2	2,67E1	MND	MND	3,26E0	4,5E0	7,68E0	3,9E-1	-3,28E1
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11e	9,98E-6	2,54E-6	3,88E-6	1,64E-5	6,58E-6	MND	MND	7,51E-7	1,13E-6	1,77E-6	1,74E-7	-2,69E-6
Acidification	kg SO2e	4,2E-1	2,07E-2	1,13E-1	5,53E-1	1,36E-1	MND	MND	4,58E-3	8,73E-3	1,08E-2	1,58E-3	-1,22E-1
Eutrophication	kg Ne	3,25E-1	9,25E-3	3,24E-2	3,66E-1	2,63E-2	MND	MND	1,99E-3	4,1E-3	4,7E-3	5,84E-4	-1,59E-1
Photochemical Smog Formation	kg O3e	6,89E0	2,27E-1	1,38E0	8,49E0	2,15E0	MND	MND	4,62E-2	9,18E-2	1,09E-1	2,29E-2	-1,48E0
Depletion of non-renewable energy	MJ	9,17E1	2,27E1	3,97E1	1,54E2	5,88E1	MND	MND	6,71E0	1,01E1	1,58E1	1,62E0	-2,37E1