

# **ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION**

in accordance with ISO 14025, ISO 21930 and EN 15804

Owner of the declaration:

Program operator:

Publisher:

Declaration and registration number: ECO Platform registration number:

Issue date: Valid to:

NorDan AS

The Norwegian EPD Foundation The Norwegian EPD Foundation

NEPD-2380-1115-EN

23.09.2020

23.09.2025

# NorDan NTech Villa Topswing reversible - TG 105/80 (without Aluminium Cladding)

# NorDan AS

Owner of the declaration

www.epd-norge.no







# **General information**

Product:	Owner of the declaration:					
NorDan NTech Villa Topswing reversible - TG 105/80 (without	NorDan AS					
Aluminium Cladding)	Kontaktperson: Fredrik Jonsson					
	Tlf: +46 (0) 10-130 01 78					
	e-post: fredrik.jonsson@nordan.se					
Program holder:	Manufacturer:					
The Norwegian EPD Foundation	NorDan sp. z o.o.					
Post Box 5250 Majorstuen, 0303 Oslo	Fabryczna 16, PL-64-200 Wolsztyn, Poland					
Tlf: +47 977 22 020						
e-mail: post@epd-norge.no	Phone: +48 68 34 70 500					
Declaration number:	Fax: 048 68 34 73 541					
NEPD-2380-1115-EN	Place of production: Wolsztyn, Poland					
NEPD-2300-1113-EN	WOISZLYII, FOIdilu					
ECO Blatform registration number:	Management system:					
ECO Platform registration number:	Management system:  NorDan sp. z o.o. Works with EN ISO 9001:2015, ISO					
	14001:2015					
This declaration is based on Product Category Rules:	14001.2010					
CEN Standard EN 15804 serves as core PCR NPCR014:2019						
version 3.0 for Windows and doors	Org. no.:					
	NO 979 776 233 MVA					
Declaration of responsibility:	Issue date:					
The owner of the declaration shall be responsible for the	23.09.2020					
underlying information and evidence. EPD Norway shall not	20.00.2020					
be responsible with regard to manufacturer information, life						
cycle data and evidence.						
•	Valid to:					
	23.09.2025					
Declared unit:	Year of study:					
	2020					
Declared unit with option:	Comparability:					
	EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they					
	are not comply with NS-EN 15804 and seen in a building					
	context.					
Functional unit:						
1 window measuring 1.23 m x 1.48 m (reference window based						
on EN 14351-1) with an expected service life of 40 yrs. Without	The EPD has been worked out by:					
alu clad. with an essential parameter U-value = 0,82W/m2K.	Roja Modaresi					
	Norsk Treteknisk Institutt					
	Treteknisk (3)					
	Trettekinsk 🎒					
Verification:	Roja					
Independent verification of the declaration and data,						
according to ISO14025:2010						
4000.4mg to 100 17020.2010						
internal outernal						
☐ internal ☐ external	Ammanad					
Thind nachaifia	Approved					
Third party verifier:						
Class Valente	Makin Dayan					
Clara Valente, Research scientist, Norsus	Håkon Hauan					
(Independent verifier approved by EPD Norway)	Managing Director of EPD-Norway					
(aspondent termer approved by Er B Herway)						



# **Product**

### Product description:

Window with outward opening fully reversible opening sash for use in exterior walls of domestic and commercial buildings.

# Product specification:

25% of aluminium and 18% of glass is produced from recycled material.

Materialer		kg	%
Pine timber		16.57	25.01
	Glass	40.93	61.77
Triple glazed	Spacer	0.73	1.11
unit	Butyl	0.02	0.04
	Sealant	1.08	1.63
Paint		0.57	0.86
Aluminium		1.28	1.92
Plastic		0.11	0.17
Gasket		0.63	0.95
Metal- Steel all	oys	4.26	6.43
Sealant and GI	ue	0.08	0.12
Total weight o	f the product	66.26	100
Wood packagir	ng	3.1	
Steel packagin	g	0.05	
Plastic packagi	ng	0.08	
Total weight w	vith packaging	69.49	

#### Technical data:

Outward opening security window. Triple glazed, 105mm frame, 80mm sash. Uwin 0,82W/m2K. Certified: BBA, Secured by Design, SP Sitac "P".

The total weight is 66.26 kg without alu cladding. The packaging has a average weight of 3.23 kg.

#### Market:

Europe, but scenarios beyond cradle to gate are based on the situation in the Norwegian market.

#### Reference service life:

The reference service life is 40 years for windows with a painted timber frame.

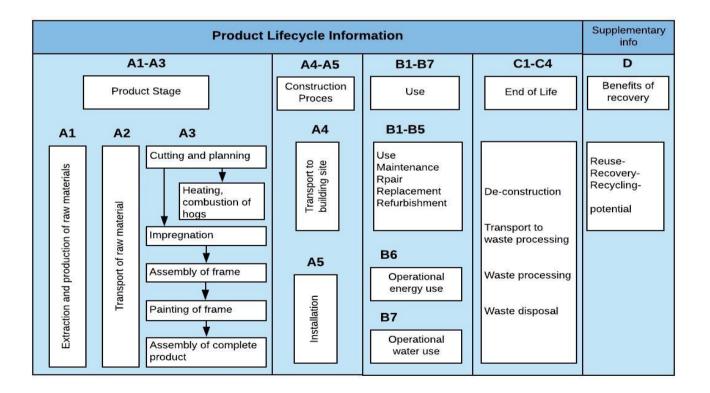
# LCA: Calculation rules

# **Functional unit:**

1 window measuring 1.23 m x 1.48 m (reference window based on EN 14351-1) with an expected service life of 40 yrs. Without alu clad. with an essential parameter U-value = 0,82W/m2K.

# System boundary:

All modules are included. Below is a technical flowchart for the production line at Nordan. Modul D is calculated with energy substitution and explained in the scenarios.





#### Data quality

Data is representative of year 2018 and was collected in 2019-2020. Data is taken from processes from Ecoinvent 3.1-3.5. Some processes are based on Ecoinvent v3.1 (2014) and v3.2 (2015), but all upstream processes are v3.4 (2017). Remaining data is based on Ecoinvent v3.5 (2018). "Allocation cut-off by classification" (2017) adjusted to improve representativeness.

#### Allocation:

Allocation is done in accordance with the provisions of EN 15804. Allocation of energy, water and waste from production is calculated by a physical allocation factor based on the manufacturer input. For waste produced at the manufacturing, the burdens for reuse, recycling and recovery is allocated by using this allocation factor.

#### **Cut-off criteria:**

All raw materails and energy use is included. Where data was available for infrastructure from Ecoinvent, it is included. Example: 'Metal working factory'. In the production process, raw materials and energy of low amounts are not included (<1%). These cut-off rules do not apply to dangerous substances.

#### Calculations of biogenic carbon:

Sequestration and release of biogenic carbon is included according to EN 16485:2014. This is based on the modularity principle in EN 15804:2012 that specifies that the emissions shall be accounted in the module that they occur. The amount of carbon dioxide sequestrated is calulated in accordance to EN 16449:2014. Timber comes from sustainable forestry and has FSC certified traceability.

# LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information describe the scenarios in the different modules of the EPD

The transportation from production to construction site is based on a scenario where the product is transported on a large lorry from Poland to Oslo, Norway (1250 km) and then to a warehouse which is assumed to be in a 250 km radius from Oslo. Transport from warehouse to a construction site is assumed to be 50 km on a medium truck.

Transport from production place to assembly/user (A4)

Туре	Capacity utilisation (incl. return) %	Type of vehicle		Fuel/Energy consumption pr tkm	Fuel/Energy consumption pr km
Truck	53	EURO5, >32 tonn	1500	0.023 l/tkm	0.31 l/km
Truck	26	EURO5, 16-32 tonn	50	0.045 l/tkm	0.25 l/km

# Installation (A5)

	Unit	Value
Auxiliary	kg	0
Water consumption	$m^3$	0
Electricity consumption	MJ	0
Other energy carriers	MJ	0
Material loss	kg	0
Output materials from waste treatment	kg	3.23
Dust in the air	kg	0

According to the report from EPD-Norge 'Harmonising the documentation of scenarios beyond cradle to gate, EN 15804' there is no loss on site during construction activities. The window products in this EPD are painted and surface treated in the production and not at the building site. Therefore, there is only 2 items left in this module. 1) Waste treatment of packaging which is considered in the EPD calculations. 1) Energy use during installation. This can be varied depending on the floor, type of building and several other unknown parameters, and therefore ignored in the calculation.

Maintenance (B2)/Repair (B3)

	Unit	Value
Detergents	kg	6
Water consumption	l	120
Lubricating oil	kg	0.20
Paint	kg	1.31
Transport	tkm	2.25
Glazing unit	kg	0
Synthetic rubber	kg	0
Transport (IGU)	tkm	0

The maintenance scenario included cleaning, painting and change of IGU. Cleaning is performed three times per year. It is calculated with 1,5 dl of detergent and 3 litres of water each year. Windows are painted 2 times from inside and 4 times from outside. It is assumed that 5 gr of lubricating oil is used every year for fittings and moving parts. No repair is assumed during the product lifetime.



Replacement (B4)/Refurbishment (B5)

		/
	Unit	Value
Replacement cycle*	yr	30
Electricity consumption	kWh	0
Replacement of worn parts	0	0

\* Number or RSL (Reference Service Life). The window has RSL of 40 years for without aluminium cladding. Windows is assumed to have one entire window replacement during the lifetime of the building. It is assumed that this change is occured after 30 years when the IGU reaches its end of life. There is no need for refurbishment during the product lifetime.

(C1) As there are no data for de-construction, it is assumed no activites in C1 in this study. The windows are assumed to be treated as mixed waste and sent to incineration. The combustible materials are then energy recovered, while glass is assumed to end up in the bottom ash and then landfilled. The metals are usually sorted out of the bottom ash and then recycled, but there is no data of the share which are recycled and therefore standard values from Ecoinvent is utilized.

The transport of window as waste is calculated based on a scenario with 50 km distance.

Transport to waste processing (C2)

Туре	Capacity utilisation	Type of vehicle	Distance km	Fuel/Energy	Fuel/Energy
Type	- 1 3	Type of verticie		. 37	0,
	(incl. return) %			consumption pr tkm	consumption pr km
Truck	44	Unspecified	50	0.03l/tkm	0.28 l/km

Windows are assumed to be sorted as mixed construction waste and treated with incineration with energy recovery. The recycling of 2.78 kg of material is only from the metals at the EOL with considering efficiency factor, and with the use of generic processes from Ecoinvent. However, the manufacturer has documented the recycling potentials for its product in the Construction Product Declaration eBVD

NorDan TG Vridfönster Trä 105, ID: C-SE556294452901-66 URL: https://www.ebvd.org/BMI/Document/Export/2948/0/Pdf In the documentation, Chapter 10, the specific material recovery, and energy recovery potential is reported for the product.

End of Life (C1, C3, C4)

	Unit	Value
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0
Collected as mixed construction waste	kg	66.26
Reuse	kg	0
Recycling	kg	2.64
Energy recovery	kg	63.63
To landfill	kg	0.00

The benefits beyond life cycle has been modelled based on the output flows from module C3. This includes energy from incineration and scrap metal recovered from the ashes. The amount recovered metal is assumed to avoid production of primary metals in accordance to 6.4.3.3 in EN 15804. The exported energy is substituting Norwegian district heating mix and electricity mix. Inventory processes causing substitution of avoided virgin raw materials has be constructed for each material.

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries (D)

	Unit	Value
Substitution of electricity	MJ	21.0
Substitution of thermal energy	MJ	212.3
Substitution of raw materials	kg	2.7



# LCA: Results

Global warming potential in A1-A3 includes sequestration of 26.4 kg CO2 as carbon in the wood. This amount is accounted as an emission in module C3. Additionally, it is included sequestration of 4.5 kg in the wood packaging. This is accounted as an emission in module A5. The flow of biogenic carbon for the system is presented in page 9.

Syste	System boundaries (X = included)															
Pro	duct sta	age	and in	struction stallation tage	Use stage						End of Life stage			Beyond the system boundaries		
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation stage	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery- Recycling potential
A1	A2	А3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	В6	В7	C1	C2	СЗ	C4	D
Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х

Environme	Environmental impact Without alu clad												
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5				
GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	9.28E+01	9.10E+00	4.55E+00	0.00E+00	9.718931	0.00E+00	1.42E+02	0.00E+00				
ODP	kg CFC11-ekv	5.20E-06	1.82E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.54E-07	0.00E+00	7.28E-06	0.00E+00				
POCP	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -ekv	1.42E-01	1.44E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.69E-03	0.00E+00	1.44E-01	0.00E+00				
AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	6.12E-01	2.47E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.51E-02	0.00E+00	6.46E-01	0.00E+00				
EP	kg PO <sub>4</sub> 3ekv	8.60E-02	3.46E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.37E-03	0.00E+00	9.16E-02	0.00E+00				
ADPM	kg Sb-ekv	8.81E-04	1.84E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.63E-05	0.00E+00	9.03E-04	0.00E+00				
ADPE	MJ	1.53E+03	1.58E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.88E+02	0.00E+00	1.79E+03	0.00E+00				

Parameter	Unit	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.19E-01	3.47E+01	5.17E-01	-1.51E+01
ODP	kg CFC11-ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.89E-08	4.42E-08	1.38E-07	-6.34E-07
POCP	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.94E-05	2.66E-04	1.19E-04	-7.04E-03
AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.64E-03	4.12E-03	2.90E-03	-7.94E-02
EP	kg PO <sub>4</sub> 3ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.92E-04	1.31E-03	5.36E-04	-8.55E-03
ADPM	kg Sb-ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.19E-06	1.04E-06	1.04E-06	-3.19E-05
ADPE	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.90E+00	8.65E+01	1.32E+01	-1.58E+02

GWP Global warming potential; ODP Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; POCP Formation potential of tropospheric photochemical oxidants; AP Acidification potential of land and water; EP Eutrophication potential; ADPM Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources; ADPE Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources.



Resource use without		alu clad							
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5
RPEE	MJ	6.23E+02	1.6E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.10E+01	0.00E+00	9.03E+02	0.00E+00
RPEM	MJ	3.30E+02	0.0E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.32E+01	0.00E+00
TPE	MJ	9.53E+02	1.6E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.10E+01	0.00E+00	9.56E+02	0.00E+00
NRPE	MJ	1.67E+03	1.6E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.07E+02	0.00E+00	1.94E+03	0.00E+00
NRPM	MJ	1.20E+02	0.0E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.30E+00	0.00E+00	3.84E+01	0.00E+00
TRPE	MJ	1.79E+03	1.6E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.14E+02	0.00E+00	1.98E+03	0.00E+00
SM	kg	4.20E-01	0.0E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.20E-01	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ	2.63E-01	0.0E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.03E-03	0.00E+00	7.28E-01	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ	2.53E-01	0.0E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.02E-03	0.00E+00	5.64E-01	0.00E+00
W	$m^3$	1.68E+01	2.8E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.83E-01	0.00E+00	1.68E+01	0.00E+00

Resource	use without	alu clad						
Parameter	Unit	В6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
RPEE	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.1E-02	2.8E+02	1.9E-01	-1.3E+02
RPEM	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	-2.8E+02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
TPE	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.1E-02	6.6E-01	1.9E-01	-1.3E+02
NRPE	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.0E+00	8.7E+01	1.4E+01	-1.6E+02
NRPM	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	-8.2E+01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
TRPE	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.0E+00	4.9E+00	1.4E+01	-1.6E+02
SM	kg	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
RSF	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.7E-01	0.0E+00	-8.0E+01
NRSF	MJ	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-01	0.0E+00	-5.3E+01
W	$m^3$	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-03	1.4E-02	1.1E-02	-4.9E-01

RPEE Renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; RPEM Renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; TPE Total use of renewable primary energy resources; NRPE Non renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; NRPM Non renewable primary energy resources used as materials; TRPE Total use of non renewable primary energy resources; SM Use of secondary materials; RSF Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF Use of non renewable secondary fuels; W Use of net fresh water

End of life-	-Waste wi	without alu clad							
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
HW	kg	2.99E+00	9.74E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.49E-02	0.00E+00	5.24E+01	0.00E+00
NHW	kg	3.00E+01	1.25E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.53E+00	0.00E+00	4.34E+01	0.00E+00
RW	kg	1.98E-02	1.03E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.15E-04	0.00E+00	2.10E-02	0.00E+00

End of life-Waste		without alu clad								
Parameter	Unit	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4		D	
HW	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.89E-04	5.65E-03	4.94E+01		-7.52E-02	
NHW	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.10E-01	1.44E-01	4.00E-01		-2.30E+00	
RW	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.46E-05	1.59E-05	7.88E-05		-2.71E-04	

HW Hazardous waste disposed; NHW Non hazardous waste disposed; RW Radioactive waste disposed

End of life-	- Output flow	without alu	clad						
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
CR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MR	kg	6.52E-01	0.00E+00	1.30E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.42E+00	0.00E+00
MER	kg	8.48E-02	0.00E+00	3.10E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.18E+00	0.00E+00
EEE	MJ	7.46E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.70E+01	0.00E+00
ETE	MJ	8.21E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.87E+02	0.00E+00

End of life- Output flow without alu clad									
Parameter	Unit	В6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4		D
CR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00		0.00E+00
MR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.64E+00	0.00E+00		-2.68E+00
MER	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00		0.00E+00
EEE	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.96E+01	0.00E+00		-2.10E+01
ETE	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.05E+02	0.00E+00		-2.12E+02

CR Components for reuse; MR Materials for recycling; MER Materials for energy recovery; EEE Exported electric energy; ETE Exported thermal energy

Reading example:  $9.0 \text{ E}-03 = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.009$ 



# Norwegian additional requirements

# Greenhouse gas emissions from the use of electricity in the production phase

National (Poland) market with low-voltage, including production of transmission lines and grid losses, has been used for electricity in the production process (A3).

Data source	Quantity	Unit
Ecoinvent v3.4 (october 2017)	1079	gram CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv./kWh

#### Hazardous substances

	The product contains no substances from REACH Candidate List or the Norwegian Priority List
<b>✓</b>	The product contains substances below 0.1% by weight on the REACH Candidate List
	The product contains substances from REACH Candidate List or the Norwegian Priority List, see table under Specific Norwegian requirements.
	The product does not contain any substances on the REACH Candidate List or the Norwegian Priority List. The product can be characterized as hazardous waste (according to the Waste Shift, Appendix III), see table under Specific Norwegian requirements.

#### **Transport**

Transport from production site to construction site according to scenario in A4:

1500+50 km

### Indoor air quality

The product has not been tested for emissions to indoor environments.

#### **Carbon footprint**

To increase the transparency of the climate impacts, the GWP indicator has been divided into sub-indicators:

GWP-IOBC Climate impacts calculated according to instant oxidation principle

GWP-BCIP Climate impacts calculated from the net impacts of sequestration and emission of biogenic carbon

Climate im	pact withou	ut alu clad							
Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
GWP-IOBC	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	1.24E+02	9.10E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.72E+00	0.00E+00	1.42E+02	0.00E+00
GWP-BCIP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	-3.10E+01	0.00E+00	4.55E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.80E-04	0.00E+00
GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	9.28E+01	9.10E+00	4.55E+00	0.00E+00	9.72E+00	0.00E+00	1.42E+02	0.00E+00

Climate impact without alu clad									
Parameter	Unit	В6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4		D
GWP-IOBC	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.19E-01	8.30E+00	5.17E-01		-1.51E+01
GWP-BCIP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.64E+01	0.00E+00		0.00E+00
GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> -ekv	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.19E-01	3.47E+01	5.17E-01		-1.51E+01

# **Additional information**

For the products with different sizes from the declared unit, the environmental impacts must be converted by using a conversion factor. The Norwegian EPD Foundation has published instructions on how to interpret EPDs for windows on its website (www.epd-norge.no) where different calculation methods have been stated. (Document: Bruksanvisninger i hvordan tolke EPD'er – Vinduer)



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Bruksanvisninger i hvordan tolke EPD'er – Vinduer. https://www.epd-norge.no [in Norwegian]

	Publisher	TIf:	+47 23 08 80 00
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The Norwegian EPD Foundation	Postboks 5250 Majorstuen, 0303 Oslo	e-post:	post@epd-norge.no
	Norway	web	www.epd-norge.no
	Owner of the declaration	TIf:	+47 51 40 40 00
	NorDan AS		
<b>NorDan</b>	Stasjonsveien 46, N-4460 Moi	e-post:	firmapost@nordan.no
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	•	web	www.nordan.no
	Author of the Life Cycle Assessment	TIf:	+47 98 85 33 33
Trotoknick 3	Roja Modaresi		
Treteknisk (3)	Norsk Treteknisk Instiutt	e-post:	firmapost@treteknisk.no
	Postboks 113 Blindern, 0314 Oslo, Norway	web	www.treteknisk.no