

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Kima Accessories Aps
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-KIM-20230120-CBC1-EN
Issue date	06.06.2023
Valid to	05.06.2028

Plastic products made of recycled PP or ABS Kima Accessories Aps

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General Information

Kima Accessories Aps

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-KIM-20230120-CBC1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Boards and panels made of plastic (exterior applications),
01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

06.06.2023

Valid to

05.06.2028



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Plastic products made of recycled PP or ABS

Owner of the declaration

Kima Accessories Aps
Kastanievej 3
6862 Tistrup
Denmark

Declared product / declared unit

1 kg protective building products made of recycled polypropylene (PP), styrene-ethylene-styrene (SEBS) or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) including mounting material.

Scope:

This environmental product declaration described is a representative EPD of protective building products produced at Kima Accessories facility in Tistrup, Denmark.

It includes the following products:

- Eaves filler combs
- Fixing bracket for eaves filler comb
- KimaAir inside and outside vent
- Underlay pipes
- Underlay tightener
- Brick wall valve
- Moisture protector
- Rebate protector
- Insulation disc
- Iso-pipe
- Adapter for iso-pipe
- Hip trays

All of the above-mentioned products are made of recycled PP, SEBS or ABS and through either injection moulding or extrusion. The data is based on data collected at the production site and data delivered by suppliers. The data represents the production of the period 01.07.2021 to 30.06.2022.

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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	internally
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	externally



Dr.-Ing. Nikolay Minkov,
(Independent verifier)

Product

Product description/Product definition

This environmental product declaration covers several protective building products made of plastic by either injection moulding or extrusion. The product group under study covers 16 products, which are all made of recycled polypropylene (PP), styrene-ethylene-styrene (SEBS) or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS).

The product included are:

- R2000: Eaves filler comb 1m 0.055 kg/m
- R2002: Eaves filler comb 5m - 0.275 kg/pcs
- R2003: Eaves filler comb vented - 0.125 kg/m
- R2004: Fixing bracket for eaves filler comb - 0.020 kg/pcs
- R2023: KimaAir outside/in vent - 0.077 kg/pcs
- R2005: KimaAir inside/out vent - 0.077 kg/pcs
- R2006: Underlaypipe feedthrough - 0.475 kg/pcs
- R2007: Underlay tightener - 0,040 kg/pcs
- M9100: Brick wall valve with lid - 0.027 kg/pcs
- M9500: Brick wall valve without lid - 0.023 kg/pcs
- R2016: Moisture protector - 0.140 kg/pcs
- R2022BL: Insulation disc - 0.008 kg/pcs
- R2020: Iso-pipe - 0.500 kg/pcs
- R2021: Adapter for iso-pipe - 0.115 kg/pcs
- R2009: Hip tray - 0.480 kg/m
- R2040: Rebate protector - 0.250 kg/pair

Most of the products are somehow attached to the roof construction, exceptions are the brick wall valve, moisture protector and rebate protector. These products are attached to other parts of the building e.g., penetrating element wall etc. All the products are black and for the hip trays a small amount of masterbatch is included to ensure the black color.

The production of Kima Accessories protective building material have so far not been subject to EU harmonization legislation. Hence, for the use and application of the products the respective national provisions at the place of use apply.

Application

The products covered by this environmental product declaration have different applications. Some prevent birds, leaves and other small animals to enter the roof space, others protect the roof or other parts of the building from moisture and thereby prevent the formation of mold and improve the indoor climate of the building.

For each product, the application is listed below.

- Eaves filler comb 1 m - Keeps roof space free from birds, leaves and large insects
- Eaves filler comb 5 m - Keeps roof space free from birds, leaves and large insects
- Eaves filler comb vented - Prevents the entry of birds and vermin into the batten cavity
- Fixing bracket for eaves filler comb - Holds ventilated bird screen
- KimaAir outside/in vent - protects roof space against excessive condensation
- KimaAir inside/out vent - protects roof space against excessive condensation
- Underlay pipe feedthrough - Waterproof penetration of the underlay
- Underlay tightener - Ensures that the underlay stays flat, and rainwater does not accumulate
- Insulation disc - Disc for mounting insulation
- Iso-pipe - Inside insulation of roof cap

- Adapter for iso-pipe - Used for the transition between ice tube and the exhaust duct tube
- Hip tray - Roof base plate
- Brick wall valve - Makes ventilation and lets moisture inside the wall out
- Moisture protector - Prevents moisture from penetrating element walls.
- Rebate protector - Prevents moisture from penetrating element walls.

Technical Data

The different plastic materials PP, SEBS and ABS serving as input materials for the products covered by this environmental product declaration are tested in accordance with the following standards.

Recycled PP:

- ISO 1133
- ISO 179-1
- ISO 180
- ISO 527-1-2
- ISO 1183
- ISO 3302-1

Recycled ABS:

- ISO 1133
- ISO 1183
- ISO 527
- ISO 178
- ISO 180-1
- ISO 179
- ISO 306
- ISO 75-1
- ISO 11359
- ISO 294-4
- ISO 1043
- ISO 3302-1

Recycled SEBS:

- ISO 1133
- ISO 179-1
- ISO 180
- ISO 527-1-2
- ISO 1183
- ISO 3302-1

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Thickness	1.5 - 4.3	mm
Gross density	0.968 - 1.16	kg/m ³
Flexural strength according to ISO 178	57	MPa
Melt flow rate	37-44	g/10min
Charpy impact strength	4-36	kJ/m ²
Tensile stress	28-40	MPa

Performance data of the product with respect to its characteristics in accordance with the relevant technical provision (no CE-marking).

Base materials/Ancillary materials

Name	Value	Unit
Recycled PP Main component	78	%
Recycled SEBS Main component	12	%
Recycled ABS Main component	8	%
Virgin PP Main component	0.1	%
Stainless steel Mounting equipment	0.2	%
Polyethylene foam Mounting equipment	0.03	%
Nylon Mounting equipment	1.3	%
Tape Mounting equipment	0.05	%

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances listed in *the candidate list* (date: 10.05.2023) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: **No**

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1 kg protective building products made of recycled polypropylene (PP), styrene-ethylene-styrene (SEBS) or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) including mounting material.

The representative product composition of this EPD is weighted by the annual production volume of the period 01.07.2021 to 30.06.2022.

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Gross density	0.97 - 1.16	kg/m ³
Declared unit	1	kg

Important for the products under study is, that the input material is recycled post-consumer plastic, which has no difference in environmental impacts compared to the respective virgin alternative. Furthermore, the manufacturing processes are mostly injection moulding (approximately 95 %) but also extrusion (approximately 5 %). The composition of input material is calculated based on the data collected on the amount of each product manufactured for the given time period, which was weighted using the total production volume of the same time period.

The robustness of the LCA values is judged to be good. The difference in the production processes in injection moulding and extrusion is assumed to be low as the main input is electricity. Here the electricity consumption was found by taking the total electricity consumption of the production facility and dividing it by the total production volume, as it was not possible to measure the individual machines. The geographical representative is good, as all products are manufactured in Denmark.

Background data is used for the modules A1, A2, module C and D. Collecting primary data in these stages will make the LCA stronger, however, it might not change the overall conclusion of the LCA results.

System boundary

This is a cradle-to-gate EPD with modules A1-A3, C1-C4 and D.

Production stage - Module A1-A3

The production stage includes:

- A1, raw material extraction and processing, processing of secondary material from previous product systems, when applicable.
- A2, transport to factory gate and internal transport
- A3, manufacturing of products and packaging, as well as assembly and processing up to the end-of-waste

Reference service life

The reference service life is not relevant for consideration of the LCA since the use stage modules B1-B7 are not included.

The expected lifetime of the products attached to the roof construction are mounted during the construction of the roof and are typically not removed before the roof is replaced. Hence, the expected lifetime is equal to the lifetime of the roof which is between 20-100 years. For the products that are integrated into other building parts such as the brick wall valve, moisture protector and rebate protector, the plastic product is integrated into the building and is typically not replaced before the building is refurbished or demolished.

state.

All of the above-mentioned is included in this study. Wastes and losses of the manufacturing processes are included in the processes in which they occur according to the polluter pays principle.

The construction of the manufacturing facility is not taken into account however, the production of spare parts for machinery is included in this study. The electricity consumption includes all activities at the manufacturing facility including office equipment.

End-of-life stage - Module C1-C4

The end-of-life stage includes:

- C1, deconstruction and demolition
- C2, transport to waste processing
- C3, waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling
- C4, disposal

The deconstruction of the products is assumed to be done manually. As a result, no processes have been assigned to module C1. 95 % of the products are sold to Danish customers the remaining 5 % is divided between other Scandinavian countries (4 %) and other European countries (1 %). Hence, the transportation distance is modelled for Danish conditions. A transport distance from the building to the waste processing facilities of 50 km is assumed. End-of-life treatment of packaging material is not included as module A5 is not declared.

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries - Module D

The benefits and loads include:

- D, potential benefits from reuse, recycling and recovery outside the scope of the study.
- D, potential loads related to processing to reach equivalent materials to virgin input material

In this case, benefits are given to the recycling of the amount of virgin plastic and to the recycling of metal-based mounting equipment. The loads of the regranulation of plastic as well as the re-melting of metal are included in this study. Furthermore, a benefit is given to the exported energy obtained from waste incineration.

Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Denmark

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. The system model *EN15804* - cut-off available in the LCI database *Ecoinvent v. 3.9* is used in this EPD.

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The biogenic carbon content quantifies the amount of biogenic carbon in a construction product leaving the factory gate. Both the biogenic content of the product and the accompanying packaging is declared.

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Information on describing the biogenic Carbon Content at factory gate

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

The following technical scenario information covers the disposal of the accompanying packaging material, produced in module A3, on the construction site as module A5 is not declared in this EPD.

Installation into the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Packaging waste for recycling (Cardboard)	0.038	kg
Packaging waste for recycling (Wood pallet)	0.025	kg
Packaging waste for incineration (Plastic film)	0.0015	kg
Packaging waste for incineration (Tape)	0.00000078	kg

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately	0.9	kg
Collected as mixed construction waste	0.1	kg
Recycling Plastic mixture	0.89	kg
Recycling Stainless steel	0,002	kg
Energy recovery Plastic mixture	0.1	kg

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

The following values in the table are amounts contributing to the loads and benefits included in module D.

Name	Value	Unit
Recycling of polyethylene from module C3	0,0007	kg
Recycling of steel from module C3	0.0007	kg
Incineration of plastic mixture from module C3	0.1	kg

Credits are only given to the net amount leaving the product system that has passed the end-of-waste state.

In the LCA calculation loads related to obtaining equivalent functions as the original virgin material are included as well as benefits of avoided production of the given virgin material.

LCA: Results

The following table shows the LCA results obtained in this study.

For calculation of the results, characterization was used on a model created of individual inputs from different LCIA methods to comply with EN15804+A2 which is yet to be fully implemented in the *SimaPro* software. As a result, the LCIA has been calculated in Excel using the following methods from *Ecoinvent v.3.9*:

- EF v.3.1 EN 15804
- EN 15804 inventory indicators according to ISO 21930

The additional indicators are retrieved by using ecoinvent cumulative LCIA results for the system model EN15804, cut-off. It follows ISO 21930 for all the datasets; hence the results include all the background processes as well as foreground processes.

C1 is declared as 0 since manual deconstruction is assumed.

C4 is declared as 0, since no landfilling is assumed in the end-of-life stage.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; ND = 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	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg protective building products made of recycled polypropylene (PP), styrene-ethylene-styrene (SEBS) or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) including mounting material

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO ₂ eq	1.47E+00	0	7.32E-03	5.09E-01	0	-8.85E-03
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO ₂ eq	1.57E+00	0	7.31E-03	5.01E-01	0	-8.74E-03
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO ₂ eq	-9.27E-02	0	5.87E-06	7.67E-03	0	-1.02E-04
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO ₂ eq	8.6E-04	0	3.64E-06	4.44E-04	0	-5.74E-06
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	2.77E-08	0	1.62E-10	3.38E-09	0	-1.23E-10
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H ⁺ eq	5.59E-03	0	1.67E-05	7.26E-04	0	-4.24E-05
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	5.44E-04	0	5.38E-07	1.05E-04	0	-3.13E-06
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	1.21E-03	0	4.35E-06	2.89E-04	0	-7.97E-06
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	1.19E-02	0	4.41E-05	2.2E-03	0	-8.16E-05
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	3.8E-03	0	2.64E-05	5.91E-04	0	-2.7E-05
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	6.71E-06	0	2.39E-08	1.28E-06	0	-1.71E-07
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	2.42E+01	0	1.07E-01	2.36E+00	0	-1.15E-01
Water use (WDP)	m ³ world eq deprived	2.47E-01	0	5.48E-04	1.15E-01	0	-1.59E-03

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg protective building products made of recycled polypropylene (PP), styrene-ethylene-styrene (SEBS) or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) including mounting material

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	2.42E+00	0	1.71E-03	1.89E+00	0	-1.77E-02
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	7.21E-01	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	3.14E+00	0	1.71E-03	1.89E+00	0	-1.77E-02
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	2.36E+01	0	1.07E-01	-3.86E+01	0	-8.26E-02
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	6.49E-01	0	0	4.09E+01	0	-3.22E-02
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	2.42E+01	0	1.07E-01	2.36E+00	0	-1.15E-01
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	1.52E-02	0	4.83E-05	3.58E-03	0	-8.02E-04
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	1.19E-02	0	5.91E-07	2.81E-05	0	-1.66E-06
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m ³	2.64E-02	0	1.38E-05	4.09E-03	0	-1.03E-04

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2:

1 kg protective building products made of recycled polypropylene (PP), styrene-ethylene-styrene (SEBS) or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) including mounting material

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	1.24E-01	0	7.26E-05	1.4E-02	0	-2.08E-03
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	2.62E+00	0	2.28E-03	5.9E-01	0	-1.54E-02
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	1.56E-05	0	8.94E-09	2.09E-06	0	-6.67E-08
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	2.54E-02	0	8.17E-07	8.08E-01	0	-3.58E-06
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	8.48E-07	0	4.86E-09	3.56E-07	0	-8.85E-08
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	3.82E-01	0	1.81E-05	1.85E-02	0	-1.04E-03
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	1.23E-02	0	4.73E-05	9.33E-04	0	-1.37E-04

**RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional:
1 kg protective building products made of recycled polypropylene (PP), styrene-ethylene-styrene (SEBS) or acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) including mounting material**

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	3.59E-08	0	5.92E-10	1E-08	0	-4.98E-10
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	3.07E-01	0	1.5E-04	4.6E-02	0	-1.13E-03
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	3.95E+00	0	5.22E-02	1.3E+00	0	-3.04E-02
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	1.19E-09	0	3.46E-12	2.85E-10	0	-1.21E-10
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	1.92E-08	0	7.57E-11	3.58E-09	0	-1.62E-10
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	1.51E+01	0	8E-02	3.4E+00	0	-4.06E-02

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.

References

Standards

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.

ISO 75-1:2020

ISO 75-1, Plastics – Determination of temperature of deflection under load

ISO 178

ISO 178:2019, Plastics – Determination of flexural properties

ISO 179-1

ISO 179-1:2010, Plastics – Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test

ISO 180-1

ISO 180-1:2019, Plastics — Determination of Izod impact strength

ISO 306

ISO 306:2004, Plastics – Thermoplastics materials- Determination of Vicat softening temperature

ISO 527-1-2

ISO 527-1-2:2012, Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles

ISO 1133

ISO 1133:2011, Plastics –

Determination of the melt mass-flow rate and melt volume-flow rate of thermoplastics

ISO 1183

ISO 1183:2019, Plastics – Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics

ISO 3302-1

ISO 3302-1:2014, Classes and Tolerances for Products Moulded in Solid Rubber

ISO 11359

ISO 11359:2021, Plastics – Thermomechanical analysis

ISO 14025

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

ISO 14040

ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management –Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework;English version

ISO 14044

ISO 14044:2006, Environment Management – LifeCycle Assessment – Requirements and Instructions;English version EN ISO 14044:2006.

Further references

ECHA candidate list

Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation

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IBU 2021

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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 <http://ibu-epd.com>

SimaPro 2023

Pré Sustainability,
LCA software SimaPro version 9.5.



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