

Environmental Product Declaration



In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021.

PowerGel® Pro Max

from

Litokol

Litokol Lab S.p.A.



Programme:	The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com
Programme operator:	EPD International AB
EPD registration number:	EPD-IES-0024143
Publication date:	2025-06-13
Valid until:	2030-06-13

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com

1. General information

Address of Programme operator: EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden, E-mail: info@environdec.com

Product description and use: High-power epoxy Gel with permanent elasticity anti-fracture designed to waterproof and securely bond porcelain stoneware, slabs, mosaics, marble and natural stones to any substrate.

Owner of the declaration: Litokol Lab S.p.A. – Via Giovanni Falcone 13/1 42048 Rubiera (RE).
Tel. +39 0522 622811 - Fax +39 0522 620150, info@litokol.com
The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and independent, third-party verification
Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product Category Rules (PCR): PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.3.4
PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. See www.environdec.com/TC for a list of members. Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact .
Third-party verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006 via: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD verification by EPD Process Certification*
Third-party verification: Certiquality S.r.l. Via Gaetano Giardino 4, 20123 Milano – Italy, Tel +39 02.80691789, www.certiquality.it
Third-party verifier is accredited by: <i>ACCREDIA, 0013VV rev000</i>
*For EPD Process Certification, an accredited certification body certifies and reviews the management process and verifies EPDs published on a regular basis. For details about third-party verification procedure of the EPDs, see GPI.
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes, or not compliant with EN 15804, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same version number up to the first two digits) or be based on fully-aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have equivalent system boundaries and descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and allocation methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

2. About the Company

Litokol is the ultimate vision of the future of ceramic and natural stone installation systems. A laboratory for experimentation and advanced research dedicated to innovation, it develops some of the most groundbreaking ceramic installation products in the world, designed to help installers improve their performance on job sites across all continents.

At Litokol, a team of experts has come together, having spent 15 years working in the emerging field of materials science for ceramic installation. This has led to the development of the next generation of Gels that exceed the performance and application limits of traditional adhesives, offering installers a sensory experience never before achieved.

Located in Rubiera, at the heart of the ceramic district, Litokol Village spans a total area of over 52,000 m², of which 27,000 m² are covered, and houses the headquarters, 5 specialized factories, the Litokol Lab with 3 R&D laboratories, the Training Center and the Litokol Academy Pro.

With a thirty-year history of innovation in the ceramic installation sector and applied chemistry in construction, Gian Luca Sghedoni - sole shareholder and CEO of Litokol since late 2024 – embodies a tradition of uncompromising quality. Today, in Litokol's laboratories, intelligent Gel based on cutting-edge science, are developed to provide innovative, sustainable, and high-performance solutions designed with the installer in mind. All Litokol products are guaranteed by unique quality systems within the industry.

3. Product description

3.1 Product description and use

High-power epoxy Gel (3rd generation) with permanent elasticity and anti-fracture properties that prevent the formation of cracks during the installation of tiles, porcelain stoneware, large-format slabs, and even unstable natural stones. Designed to simultaneously provide waterproofing and monolithic bonding of any material on any substrate, ensuring maximum application safety.

Thanks to latest-generation features, the mixture is extremely creamy, smooth, and thixotropic. It retains shape and thickness both on floors and walls maintaining its shape and thickness on both floors and walls. It develops adhesion through subsequent gelation, with ultra-high performance anti-fracture behavior thanks to the extreme elasticity provided by a blend of innovative polymeric diluents, which lower the elastic modulus while increasing crack prevention in coverings.

PowerGel[®] Pro Max is engineered for the installation of large-format tiles and slabs of any type and size in high-traffic areas, even on cracked substrates (up to 3 mm) and those that are not perfectly dry (residual humidity below 5%). The epoxy gel helps to dissipate and neutralize substrate movement, covering expansion, and distributes heavy loads evenly without generating stress.

The innovative gel-based adhesion technology ensures stable and secure installation directly over polymeric gel membranes and single- or two-component polymer-cement membranes, without triggering corrosive chemical reactions that could compromise the integrity of the adhesive/waterproofing system. It guarantees monolithic structural adhesion even in applications subject to heavy stress, such as balconies, terraces, swimming pools, and façades, allowing for direct installation and waterproofing on difficult substrates like wood, metal, PVC, and fiberglass, where traditional cement-based adhesives are not suitable.

PowerGel[®] Pro Max has ultra-low volatile organic compound (VOC) emission rate. Compliant with class EC1PLUS according to the EMICODE protocol and class A+ (Émission dans l'air intérieur – French regulations).

3.2 Technical data

Technical data are given in Table 1.

Table 1 - Technical information.

Technical information	
UN CPC code	351 Paints and varnishes and related products
UNI EN 12004 Classification	R2T
UNI EN 14891 Classification	RM 01P
Product representativeness	PowerGel® Pro Max is produced in 5 and 10 kg buckets and the LCA is conducted on the most produced/sold packaging, which is also the smallest: 5 kg bucket. PowerGel® Pro Max is produced in the plant of Via Falcone, Rubiera (RE).
Physical form	Paste
GEV Eimcode classification	EC1 Plus

3.3 Base materials / Ancillary materials

The average composition of 1 kg of product, including packaging materials, is reported in Table 2.

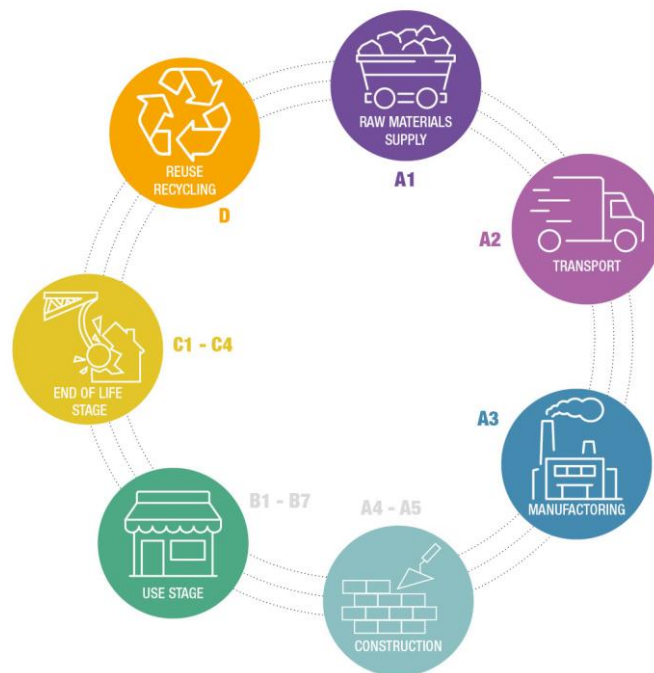
Table 2 - Content declaration of product and relative packaging.

Product composition	Weight %	Post consumer recycled material, weight %	Biogenic material, % and kg C/declared unit
Organic binders	10-15	0	0
Fillers	50-60	0	0
Additives	20-25	0	0
Hardener	5-10	0	0

Packaging materials	Weight %	Recycled material, kg/declared unit	Biogenic material, kg C/declared unit
Plastic bucket	5,5	0,022	0
Plastic bag	< 1	0	0
Wooden pallet	5	0	0,024

Litokol products do not contain SVHC (Substances of Very High Concern). No additives used are classed as substances of concern on the REACH Candidate List published by the European Chemicals Agency.

3.4 Manufacture



Raw materials are purchased from external suppliers and stored, depending on type and amount, in silos or shelving in the warehouse.

The production consists of a discontinuous mixing process in which the majority of materials are weighted automatically, only minor ingredients are added manually.

After the mixing process the product is packaged automatically and stored on wooden pallets in the warehouse.

Energy sources of the electricity are 50% from grid (Italian residual mix 2023) and 50% from on-site photovoltaic and the resulting climate impact is 0,358 kg CO₂ eq./kWh using the GWP GHG indicator.

3.5 Reference service life

The use phase is not included in the system boundary, the reference service life is therefore not specified.

3.6 End of life

At the end of life, the product is classified as C&D waste and, in accordance with the European Directive 2008/98/CE, a recycling ratio of 70% is considered. The remaining 30% is landfilled. Packaging wastes are recycled following the recycling rates listed in the Annex C, developed in the context of the European Commission Environmental Footprint methodology, available at the link <https://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.xhtml>

3.7 Further information

Further information can be found on the TDS (technical data sheet) on Litokol website www.litokol.com

4. System Boundary

The system boundary is from *cradle to gate with modules C1-C4 and module D*. It covers the Product stage (raw material supply as A1; transport up to the factory gate as A2; manufacturing as A3), as well as the End of life stage (de-construction and demolition as C1; transport to waste processing as C2; waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling as C3; disposal as C4). Module D contains benefits and loads beyond the system boundary, due to the recycling process of the product and its packaging.

The system boundaries in tabular form for all modules are shown in the Table 3 below.

Table 3 – System boundaries chosen for the LCA (X-module included in LCA. MND – module not included).

	Product Stage			Construction Stage		Use Stage							End of life Stage			Resource Recovery Stage	
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse- Recovery- Recycling- potential
MODULE	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Module declared	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	IT	EU	IT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU
Specific data	>90%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	0%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	0%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. LCA information









The main LCA information and assumptions are reported in Table 4.

Table 4 – LCA main information

LCA main information	
Functional unit/ declared unit	The declared unit is 1 kg of product with the packaging.
System boundaries	Cradle to gate with module C1-C4 and module D.
Cut-off rules and allocations	According to ISO 14040 and 14044, allocation by physical properties (mass) is used to calculate the contribution of products and co-products. All raw materials and all the essential energy are included. Packaging materials with an amount below 0,1% on weight were not considered (labels, thermal tapes, adhesive tape, etc). General cut-off criteria are given in standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 Clause 6.3.6. In agreement with these criteria, infrastructure of the manufacturing plant and personnel associated activities are excluded from the study.
Assumptions	<p>For some chemicals, additives and packaging materials generic data have been used.</p> <p>Proxy data are used to model the demolition stage C1, in which all is considered as mixed construction waste.</p> <p>A default value of distance (100 km) and mean of transportation is used for C2 stage, transport to waste processing.</p> <p>Since there is no waste processing at the end of life, module C3 is not applicable.</p> <p>The disposal stage C4 includes landfilling 30% of the product and the residual packaging material that is not recycled.</p> <p>Module D is applied to 70% recycled ratio of the product and to the main recovered packaging materials.</p>
Background data	All primary product data was provided by Litokol Lab S.p.A. All secondary data was retrieved using SimaPro 9.6 software, with Ecoinvent 3.10 database.
Data quality	Primary data collected from Litokol Lab S.p.A. Rubiera plant, referred to year 2023, arise from internal documents in order to have an evaluation of the life cycle as representative of the actual production as possible. Generic data have been obtained from Ecoinvent 3.10 database using the most updated datasets. Quality level concerning datasets used in the EPD can be considered as “very good” or “good” according to Annex E of the EN 15804 (current version).

6. Environmental performance

The following tables show the environmental impacts per declared unit for the categories recommended by the EPD's General Programme Instruction (ver 4.0 03/21) and the ones indicated in PCR 2019:14 version 1.3.4 for Construction Products and services.

 <p>Climate Change Global Warming Potential is referred to the emission and presence of greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as CO₂, NO₂, CH₄, etc.) in the atmosphere. GHGs contribute in increasing the temperature of the planet GWP total is the sum of three factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP fossil • GWP biogenic • GWP land use and land change 	 <p>Photochemical Ozone Formation Reactions that occur mainly in cities and industrial area where high amounts of volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are present. These compounds can react if energy from sunrays is transferred to them forming ozone.</p>
 <p>Ozone Depletion The ozone layer is a filter able to block the UV radiation of sunrays. The depletion of the layer is mainly afflicted by means of particularly reactive molecules such as CFC. The Ozone depletion potential is referred to this phenomena</p>	 <p>Depletion of Abiotic Resources, minerals and metals Consumption of non-renewable resources, thereby lowering their availability for future generations</p>
 <p>Acidification Production and emission of some oxides such as NO_x and SO_x is the main cause of the decreasing of pH in rain which have obvious negative effects for natural eco-system but also for buildings and in general man-made environments</p>	 <p>Depletion of Abiotic Resources, fossil fuels Consumption of non-renewable resources, thereby lowering their availability for future generations</p>
 <p>Eutrophication The enrichment of waters and continental surfaces with nutrients determines unbalance in natural eco-systems causing negative effects such as decreased biodiversity of fauna and flora. Eutrophication potential is described by three factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EP, freshwater: aquatic freshwater • EP, marine: aquatic marine • EP, terrestrial 	 <p>Water Use It consists in the deprivation of water associated with the potential of not having the water needs satisfied</p>

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

It is recommended to use the results of modules A1-A3 considering the results of module C.

The environmental impacts indicators are assessed with EN 15804 reference package based on EF 3.1.

Table 5 - LCA results of potential environmental impact - mandatory indicators according to EN 15804 referred to declared unit.

Impact Category	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change (total)	kg CO ₂ eq	1,62E+00	4,38E-03	1,18E-02	0,00E+00	7,03E-02	-1,84E-02
Climate change - Fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	1,63E+00	4,38E-03	1,18E-02	0,00E+00	5,03E-02	-2,34E-02
Climate change - Biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-1,90E-02	4,78E-07	6,12E-06	0,00E+00	2,00E-02	5,04E-03
Climate change – Land use and LU change	kg CO ₂ eq	1,46E-02	3,80E-07	4,06E-06	0,00E+00	2,26E-06	-7,73E-07
Ozone depletion	kg CFC11 eq	5,51E-08	6,70E-11	2,38E-10	0,00E+00	1,03E-10	-7,08E-09
Acidification	mol H+ eq	6,43E-03	3,95E-05	4,70E-05	0,00E+00	3,18E-05	-7,91E-05
Eutrophication, freshwater	kg P eq	4,15E-04	1,28E-07	8,06E-07	0,00E+00	1,00E-06	-1,36E-06
Eutrophication, marine	kg N eq	1,39E-03	1,83E-05	1,76E-05	0,00E+00	2,04E-05	-1,22E-05
Eutrophication, terrestrial	mol N eq	1,35E-02	2,01E-04	1,92E-04	0,00E+00	1,36E-04	-1,80E-04
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	6,69E-03	5,98E-05	7,41E-05	0,00E+00	4,50E-05	-1,55E-04
Resource use, minerals and metals	kg Sb eq	1,27E-05	1,56E-09	3,20E-08	0,00E+00	9,67E-09	-2,13E-07
Resource use, fossils	MJ	7,63E+00	2,32E-03	1,41E-02	0,00E+00	9,48E-03	-1,92E-02
Water use	m ³ depriv.	5,17E-01	1,24E-04	8,17E-04	0,00E+00	3,22E-03	-2,23E-02

*Disclaimer: the results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is a limited experience with the indicator.

Table 6 - LCA results of Global Warning Potential – Green House Gas GWP-GHG.

Impact Category	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Climate change GWP-GHG¹	kg CO ₂ eq	1,65E+00	4,38E-03	1,18E-02	0,00E+00	5,03E-02	-2,16E-02

¹This indicator accounts for all greenhouse gases except biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. As such, the indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero.

Table 7 - LCA indicators describing resource use.

Impact Category	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Primary en res, Ren, TOTAL	MJ	2,09E+00	3,52E-04	2,73E-03	0,00E+00	1,69E-03	2,64E-03
Primary en res, Ren, Raw material	MJ	2,69E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,88E-02	-8,06E-03
Primary en res, Ren, Energy carrier	MJ	2,06E+00	3,52E-04	2,73E-03	0,00E+00	2,05E-02	1,07E-02
Primary en res, Non-ren, TOTAL	MJ	7,65E+00	2,32E-03	1,41E-02	0,00E+00	9,49E-03	-1,92E-02
Primary en res, Non-ren, Raw material	MJ	1,85E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,36E+00	-4,97E-01
Primary en res, Non-ren, Energy carrier	MJ	5,80E+00	2,32E-03	1,41E-02	0,00E+00	1,37E+00	4,78E-01
Use of secondary material	kg	2,24E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Net use of fresh water	m ³	2,67E-01	3,25E-05	1,76E-04	0,00E+00	1,59E-04	-4,91E-03

Table 8 - LCA results of waste categories and output flows referred to the declared unit.







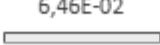

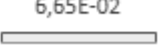

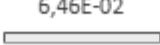

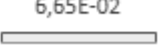

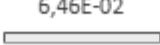

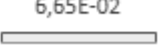


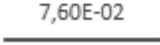



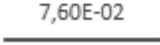



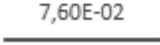




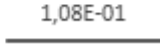

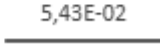

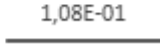

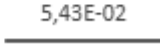

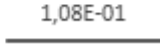

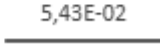




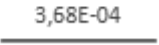



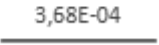



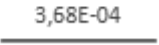

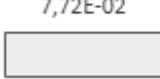
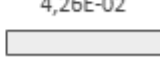
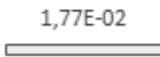

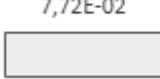
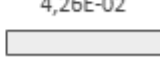
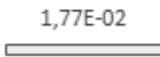

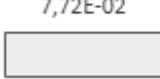
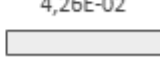
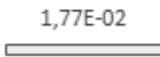

Impact Category	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Non-hazardous waste	kg	1,37E-01	3,50E-05	1,47E-02	0,00E+00	3,24E-01	2,56E-03
Hazardous waste	kg	4,82E-04	3,96E-07	1,13E-06	0,00E+00	6,15E-07	-1,89E-05
Radioactive waste	kg	2,88E-05	6,30E-09	5,16E-08	0,00E+00	2,88E-08	1,77E-07
Components for re-use	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	5,97E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,02E-01	0,00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

Table 9 - Information on biogenic carbon content² at the factory gate referred to the declared unit.

Indicator	Unit	
Biogenic carbon content in product	Kg C	0,00E+00
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	Kg C	2,40E-02

²Note: 1 Kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg CO₂.

The images below shows the impact of each life cycle stage on 5 important parameters, giving, clear view of the contribution of each stage to the overall environmental impacts of the product.

Environmental Impact	Raw Material Supply [A1] 	Transport [A2] 	Manufacturing [A3] 	End of Life [C] 									
Global Warming 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1,41E+00</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">kg CO₂ eq</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 6,46E-02</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 1,73E-01</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 6,65E-02</td> </tr> </table>				1,41E+00				kg CO ₂ eq		 6,46E-02	 1,73E-01	 6,65E-02
1,41E+00													
kg CO ₂ eq		 6,46E-02	 1,73E-01	 6,65E-02									
Non-Renewable Resources Consumption ^[1] 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">6,64E+00</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MJ</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 7,60E-02</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 9,38E-01</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 2,59E-02</td> </tr> </table>				6,64E+00				MJ		 7,60E-02	 9,38E-01	 2,59E-02
6,64E+00													
MJ		 7,60E-02	 9,38E-01	 2,59E-02									
Energy Consumption ^[2] 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1,00E+01</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MJ</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 1,08E-01</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 1,70E+00</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 5,43E-02</td> </tr> </table>				1,00E+01				MJ		 1,08E-01	 1,70E+00	 5,43E-02
1,00E+01													
MJ		 1,08E-01	 1,70E+00	 5,43E-02									
Water Consumption ^[3] 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2,31E-01</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">m³</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 9,40E-04</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 3,58E-02</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 3,68E-04</td> </tr> </table>				2,31E-01				m ³		 9,40E-04	 3,58E-02	 3,68E-04
2,31E-01													
m ³		 9,40E-04	 3,58E-02	 3,68E-04									
Waste Production ^[4] 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,39E-01</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">kg</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 7,72E-02</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 4,26E-02</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> 1,77E-02</td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> </table>							3,39E-01	kg	 7,72E-02	 4,26E-02	 1,77E-02	
			3,39E-01										
kg	 7,72E-02	 4,26E-02	 1,77E-02										

[1] Primary en res, Non-ren, Energy carrier. Primary en res, Non-ren, Raw material

[2] Primary en res, Ren, Energy carrier. Primary en res, Ren, Raw material. Primary en res, Non-ren, Energy carrier. Primary en res, Non-ren, Raw material

[3] Net use of fresh water

[4] Non hazardous waste. Hazardous waste. Radioactive waste

7. References

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