



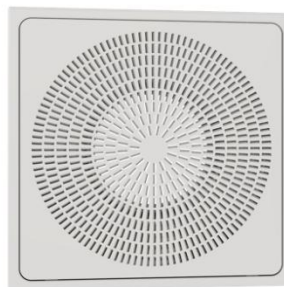
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025

Ceiling and wall diffusers

COLIBRI CC, COLIBRI CC VF, COLIBRI CR, COLIBRI Wall, EAGLE CC, EAGLE CR, EAGLE Wall, HAWK C, KITE CC, LOCKZONE C, LOCKZONE C VF, PELICAN CE, PELICAN CE-HF, PELICAN CS, PELICAN Wall, SWIFT C and VIREO C

Swegon Group AB



EPD HUB, HUB-7568

Published on 18.09.2026, last updated on 18.09.2026, valid until 17.09.2026

Life Cycle Assessment study has been performed in accordance with the requirements of EN 15804, EPD Hub PCR version 1.2 (24 Mar 2025) and JRC characterization factors EF 3.1.



Created with One Click LCA



GENERAL INFORMATION

MANUFACTURER

Manufacturer	Swegon Group AB
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Contact details	info@swegon.se
Website	www.swegon.com

EPD STANDARDS, SCOPE AND VERIFICATION

Program operator	EPD Hub, hub@epdhub.com
Reference standard	EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and ISO 14025
PCR	EPD Hub Core PCR Version 1.2, 24 Mar 2025
Sector	Construction product
Category of EPD	Third party verified EPD
Parent EPD number	-
Scope of the EPD	Cradle to gate with options, A4-A5, and modules C1-C4, D
EPD author	Heloise Hedbom, Swegon
EPD verification	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: ☐ Internal verification ☒ External verification
EPD verifier	Agnieszka Pikus as an authorized verifier for EPD Hub

This EPD is intended for business-to-business and/or business-to-consumer communication. The manufacturer has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. EPDs within the same product category but from different programs may not be comparable. 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.

PRODUCT

Product name	Ceiling and wall diffusers
Additional labels	COLIBRI CC, COLIBRI CC VF, COLIBRI CR, COLIBRI Wall, EAGLE CC, EAGLE CR, EAGLE Wall, HAWK C, KITE CC, LOCKZONE C, LOCKZONE C VF, PELICAN CE, PELICAN CE-HF, PELICAN CS, PELICAN Wall, SWIFT C and VIREO C
Product reference	-
Place(s) of raw material origin	Global
Place of production	Tomelilla, Sweden
Place(s) of installation and use	Global
Period for data	Calendar year 2025
Averaging in EPD	Multiple products
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3 (%)	+7% / -7%
A1-A3 Specific data (%)	12,1

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SUMMARY

Declared unit	1 kg of diffuser
Declared unit mass	1 kg
Mass of packaging	0,29 kg
GWP-fossil, A1-A3 (kgCO ₂ e)	3,91
GWP-total, A1-A3 (kgCO ₂ e)	3,77
Secondary material, inputs (%)	22,5
Total energy use, A1-A3 (kWh)	16,8
Net freshwater use, A1-A3 (m ³)	1,87

PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

People spend most of their time indoors, which is why we need a sound indoor climate for our health, well-being, and happiness. Swegon's ambition is to achieve the world's best indoor environment with the least possible impact on the external environment. Our business models, services, products, and systems are all designed to provide the right solution for each individual project.

Swegon Group AB is a leading supplier in the field of indoor environment, offering solutions for ventilation, heating, cooling and climate optimization, as well as connected services and expert technical support. Swegon has subsidiaries in and distributors all over the world and production plants in Europe, North America, and India.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The EPD includes selected Swegon ceiling- and wall mounted air diffusers within the product families COLIBRI, EAGLE, HAWK, KITE CC, LOCKZONE, PELICAN, SWIFT and VIREO.

The products are designed for supply and exhaust air applications with focus on thermal comfort, low sound levels, and efficient air distribution. Depending on product type, the diffusers may feature fixed or adjustable air patterns.

The products are primarily manufactured from cold-rolled steel sheet and galvanised steel sheet, combined with plastic components such as nozzles and sealing gaskets. Variations in environmental impact between the included products are mainly related to the proportion of steel compared to plastic, as well as the steel proportion of galvanised steel compared to cold-rolled steel.

The representative product for this EPD is EAGLE CR 200-600, one of the high-volume configurations within the product range. EAGLE CR 200-600 represents a typical ceiling diffuser configuration regarding material composition, manufacturing processes and intended HVAC application.

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.swegon.com/products/room-units/air-diffusers/>

Further information can be found at: www.swegon.com

PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL MAIN COMPOSITION

Raw material category	Amount, mass %	Material origin
Metals	20%-100%	Europe and Asia
Minerals	-	-
Fossil materials	0% - 20%	Europe
Bio-based materials	-	-

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	0
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	0,065

FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND SERVICE LIFE

Declared unit	1 kg of diffuser
Mass per declared unit	1 kg
Functional unit	-
Reference service life	-

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

SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD covers the life-cycle modules listed in the following table.

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	
x	x	x	x	x	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	x	x	x	x	x	x
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction/ demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse	Recycling

Not declared = ND.

MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING (A1-A3)

The environmental impacts considered for the product stage cover the manufacturing of raw materials used in the production as well as packaging materials and other ancillary materials. Also, fuels used by machines, and handling of waste formed in the production processes at the manufacturing facilities are included in this stage. The study also considers the material losses occurring during the manufacturing processes as well as losses during electricity transmission.

A market-based approach is used in modelling the electricity mix utilized in the factory. The Tomelilla facility operates on electricity sourced from hydropower. The use of green energy in manufacturing is demonstrated through contractual instruments (GOs, RECs, etc.), and its use is ensured throughout the validity period of this EPD.

The diffusers consist primarily of steel, complemented by smaller amounts of plastic, rubber, and paint. Steel components are supplied from upstream processes as cold-rolled and galvanised steel sheets. The cold-rolled steel sheets are formed and powder-coated at Swegon's production facility, while the galvanised steel sheets are processed and welded on site to produce the spigot, which remains unpainted. After that the steel components are assembled with the plastic parts to form the final product. After assembly, the products are packaged for distribution.

For incoming raw materials, transport distances of up to 1350 km were used, including transport by lorry and sea. For packaging materials and waste treatment, transport distances of up to approximately 21000 km were used, also including transport by sea and lorry. These distances are based either on exact information provided by the supplier or on the most likely transportation route. If no specific EURO emission standard is provided for truck transportation of incoming materials, a EURO 6 truck is assumed.

Water use associated with the painting process has been reported and accounted for.

Waste streams generated at the manufacturing site include steel scrap, which is sent for recycling, powder-coating residues, which are returned to the supplier for incineration, and spent phosphating bath fluid, which is disposed of in landfill.

TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION (A4-A5)

Transportation impacts occurring from the final products delivery to construction site (A4) cover fuel direct exhaust emissions, environmental impacts of fuel production, as well as related infrastructure emissions. Transportation to the construction site is calculated based on a weighted average of sales in 2025.

The product is sold ready to be installed and no raw material waste is generated from installation (A5). Installation is performed manually or with an electric screwdriver tool, requiring only a negligible amount of energy. Mounting equipment (screw etc.) is not included in the assessment.

The end of life treatment of product packaging is declared and average global scenario per packaging material has been applied with different ratios of recycling, incineration and disposal in landfill. For the wood pallet it is assumed 15% is recycled and 85% is landfilled. For the cardboard packaging it is assumed 66% is recycled, 10% is incinerated and that 24% is landfilled. Lastly, for the plastic packaging it is assumed 9% is recycled, 12% is incinerated and 79% is landfilled.

PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

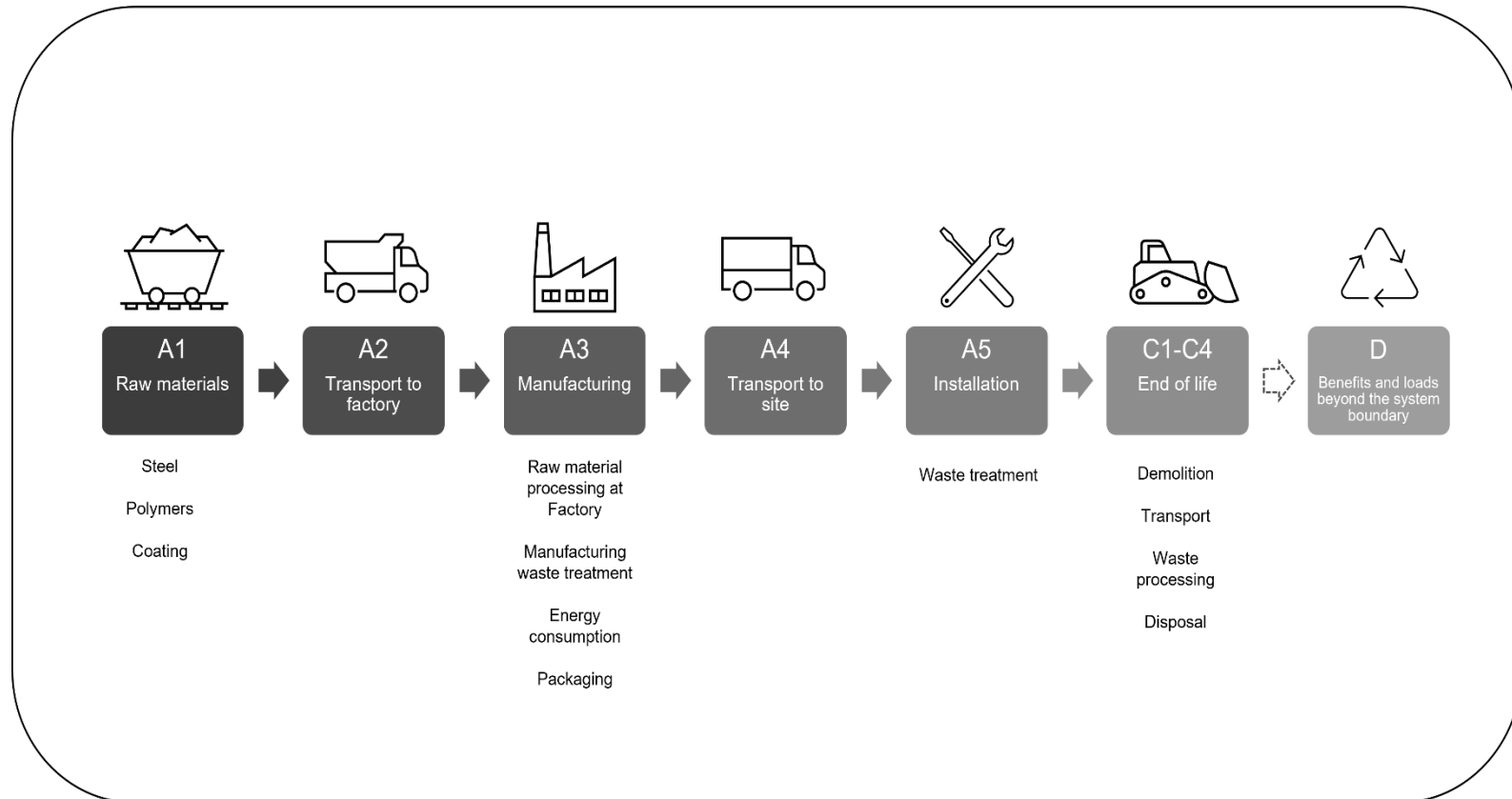
At the end of the product's life, the commissioning box is assumed to be demolished. The environmental impact of deconstruction (C1) is modelled using literature data of 0.01 kWh / kg for building deconstruction (Bozdağ, Ö & Seçer, M. 2007).

Transport of waste to end of life treatment facilities (Module C2) is modelled using assumed average distances of 250 km to recycling facilities, 150 km to incineration facilities, and 50 km to landfill sites. All transportation is modelled using a 16-32 metric ton freight lorry compliant with EURO 5 standards. It is assumed that materials intended for recycling are collected separately.

Waste processing (Module C3) and final disposal (Module C4) are modelled using literature-based scenarios representing typical end of life treatment routes. For the primary material steel, it is assumed that 85% is recycled and 15% is disposed of in landfill (World Steel Association, 2022). For polypropylene components, it is assumed that 23% is recycled, 50% is incinerated, and 27% is landfilled (Plastics Europe, 2022). For rubber, it is assumed that 73% is incinerated and 27% is landfilled (Plastics Europe, 2022).

Due to the material and energy recovery potential of the product components, end of life treatment can result in the production of secondary raw materials through recycling or energy recovery through incineration. The potential environmental benefits and burdens associated with these processes beyond the system boundary are accounted for in Module D. The recycled content in the product is therefore excluded to avoid double counting of benefits in Module D. For example, the hot dipped galvanised steel was assumed to consist of 15,3 % scrap which therefore was subtracted before accounting for potential benefits (World Steel Association, 2023). While the cold-rolled finished steel coil, which had 17,6% recycled content, which then was removed before accounting for potential benefits.

FLOW DIAGRAM



LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT

CUT-OFF CRITERIA

The study does not exclude any modules or processes which are stated mandatory in the reference standard and the applied 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, for which data is available for, are included in the calculation. There is no neglected unit process more than 1% of total mass or energy flows. The module specific total neglected input and output flows also do not exceed 5% of energy usage or mass.

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.

VALIDATION OF DATA

Data collection for production, transport, and packaging was conducted using time and site-specific information, as defined in the general information section on page 1 and 2. Upstream process calculations rely on generic data as defined in the Bibliography section. Manufacturer-provided specific and generic data were used for the product's manufacturing stage. The analysis was performed in One Click LCA EPD Generator, with the 'Cut-Off, EN 15804+A2' allocation method, and characterization factors according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and JRC EF 3.1.

ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Allocation is required if some material, energy, and waste data cannot be measured separately for the product under investigation. All allocations are done as per the reference standards and the applied PCR. In this study, allocation has been done in the following ways:

Data type	Allocation
Raw materials	No allocation
Packaging material	Physical Properties
Ancillary materials	Physical Properties
Manufacturing energy and waste	Physical Properties

PRODUCT & MANUFACTURING SITES GROUPING

Type of grouping	Multiple products
Grouping method	Based on a representative product
Variation in GWP-fossil for A1-A3, %	+7% / -7%

To investigate variations in environmental impact, two extreme cases were modelled and analysed. From these two models, a representative product was chosen, the high runner EAGLE CR 200-600. For modules A1-A3, the GWP-fossil of the product variant with the highest environmental impact is 7% higher than that of the representative product, while the product variant with the lowest impact is 7% lower.

Differences in environmental performance between the products are mainly related to the proportion of steel versus plastic, as well as the steel proportion of galvanised compared to cold-rolled steel. All products are produced in Tomelilla.

This EPD covers the diffusers COLIBRI CC, COLIBRI CC VF, COLIBRI CR, COLIBRI Wall, EAGLE CC, EAGLE CR, EAGLE Wall, HAWK C, KITE CC, LOCKZONE C, LOCKZONE C VF, PELICAN CE, PELICAN CE-HF, PELICAN CS, PELICAN Wall, SWIFT C and VIREO C. Please see Appendix 1 for a more detailed explanation.

LCA SOFTWARE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

This EPD has been created using One Click LCA EPD Generator for EPD Hub V3 and EPD Process Certification v3.2.5. The LCA and EPD have been prepared according to the reference standards and ISO 14040/14044. The EPD Generator uses Ecoinvent v3.11 and One Click LCA databases as sources of environmental data. Allocation used in Ecoinvent 3.11 environmental data sources follow the methodology 'allocation, Cut-off, EN 15804+A2'.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

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

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, EF 3.1

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP – total ¹⁾	kg CO ₂ e	3,54E+00	1,15E-01	1,18E-01	3,77E+00	1,80E-01	2,55E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,94E-03	4,17E-02	1,24E-01	3,34E-03	-1,52E+00
GWP – fossil	kg CO ₂ e	3,53E+00	1,15E-01	2,68E-01	3,91E+00	1,80E-01	1,83E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,88E-03	4,17E-02	1,24E-01	3,33E-03	-1,49E+00
GWP – biogenic	kg CO ₂ e	3,63E-03	4,44E-05	-2,27E-01	-2,23E-01	5,29E-05	2,36E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,98E-05	9,25E-06	-1,61E-04	1,33E-06	-2,80E-02
GWP – LULUC	kg CO ₂ e	7,22E-04	4,39E-05	7,68E-02	7,76E-02	8,26E-05	9,92E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,47E-05	1,85E-05	2,75E-05	6,39E-07	-8,74E-04
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC-11e	9,30E-07	2,47E-09	7,11E-09	9,40E-07	2,43E-09	1,74E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,88E-11	5,80E-10	2,43E-10	3,01E-11	-7,36E-09
Acidification potential	mol H ⁺ e	9,63E-03	6,11E-04	1,38E-03	1,16E-02	4,68E-04	6,43E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,65E-05	1,39E-04	2,45E-04	7,73E-06	-6,42E-03
EP-freshwater ²⁾	kg Pe	6,43E-05	7,86E-06	1,08E-04	1,80E-04	1,96E-05	3,39E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,49E-06	3,31E-06	1,24E-05	1,00E-07	-8,50E-04
EP-marine	kg Ne	1,95E-03	1,54E-04	5,96E-04	2,70E-03	1,08E-04	9,91E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7,03E-06	4,50E-05	6,04E-05	9,35E-06	-1,34E-03
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	2,08E-02	1,69E-03	5,12E-03	2,76E-02	1,17E-03	2,22E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7,07E-05	4,90E-04	6,52E-04	3,24E-05	-1,44E-02
POCP (“smog”) ³⁾	kg NMVOCe	8,38E-03	6,74E-04	1,54E-03	1,06E-02	6,08E-04	9,28E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,10E-05	1,93E-04	1,90E-04	1,22E-05	-4,84E-03
ADP-minerals & metals ⁴⁾	kg Sbe	4,66E-06	3,37E-07	1,03E-06	6,03E-06	6,13E-07	5,88E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,22E-08	1,37E-07	1,25E-06	1,74E-09	-1,50E-05
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	4,92E+01	1,68E+00	4,15E+00	5,50E+01	2,49E+00	1,86E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,26E-02	5,84E-01	2,69E-01	2,65E-02	-1,61E+01
Water use ⁵⁾	m ³ e depr.	1,92E+01	9,05E-03	2,40E+00	2,16E+01	1,34E-02	3,65E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,84E-03	2,73E-03	7,43E-03	1,17E-03	-4,56E-01

1) GWP = Global Warming Potential; 2) EP = Eutrophication potential. Required characterisation method and data are in kg P-eq. Multiply by 3,07 to get PO₄e; 3) POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; 4) ADP = Abiotic depletion potential; 5) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Abiotic depletion and Water use and 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 experience with the indicator.

ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, EF 3.1

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	3,02E-07	9,72E-09	2,02E-08	3,32E-07	1,30E-08	1,75E-09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,21E-10	3,30E-09	3,84E-09	1,78E-10	-1,43E-07
Ionizing radiation ⁶⁾	kBq 11235e	1,84E-01	1,81E-03	2,31E-02	2,09E-01	2,02E-03	2,88E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,71E-04	4,73E-04	9,33E-04	1,70E-05	-3,95E-02
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	3,46E+01	1,40E+00	5,71E+01	9,31E+01	2,87E+00	3,80E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,13E-01	1,22E-01	1,59E+00	3,14E-02	-6,69E+01
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	2,00E-09	1,98E-11	3,10E-10	2,33E-09	2,99E-11	8,99E-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,20E-12	7,08E-12	2,40E-11	2,40E-13	-1,66E-09
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	2,41E-08	1,01E-09	2,13E-09	2,72E-08	1,55E-09	4,91E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,74E-11	3,66E-10	1,25E-09	1,71E-11	-1,36E-08
SQP ⁷⁾	-	3,00E+00	1,35E+00	2,38E+01	2,81E+01	1,48E+00	1,78E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,62E-02	3,49E-01	4,87E-01	5,42E-02	-5,12E+00

6) 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; 7) SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality.

USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy ⁸⁾	MJ	9,42E-01	2,52E-02	7,87E+00	8,84E+00	3,50E-02	-4,42E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,46E-02	8,02E-03	3,99E-02	2,68E-04	-1,46E+00
Renew. PER as material	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,88E+00	3,88E+00	0,00E+00	-3,88E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,40E-01
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	9,42E-01	2,52E-02	1,18E+01	1,27E+01	3,50E-02	-8,30E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,46E-02	8,02E-03	3,99E-02	2,68E-04	-1,22E+00
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	4,64E+01	1,68E+00	3,53E+00	5,16E+01	2,49E+00	-1,99E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,26E-02	5,84E-01	-1,91E+00	-7,89E-01	-1,63E+01
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	2,44E+00	0,00E+00	5,71E-01	3,01E+00	0,00E+00	-5,71E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,90E+00	-5,41E-01	6,21E-01
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	4,89E+01	1,68E+00	4,10E+00	5,46E+01	2,49E+00	-7,70E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,26E-02	5,84E-01	-3,81E+00	-1,33E+00	-1,57E+01
Secondary materials	kg	2,25E-01	7,32E-04	1,59E-01	3,85E-01	1,11E-03	1,32E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,36E-05	2,62E-04	3,59E-04	7,08E-06	-1,04E-01
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	1,16E-03	8,83E-06	7,94E-02	8,05E-02	1,43E-05	1,31E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9,34E-08	3,34E-06	1,38E-05	1,47E-07	-1,84E-04
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of net fresh water	m ³	1,82E+00	2,10E-04	5,59E-02	1,87E+00	3,43E-04	-5,28E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,31E-05	7,75E-05	1,30E-04	-5,51E-05	-9,55E-03

8) PER = Primary energy resources.

END OF LIFE – WASTE

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	kg	8,01E-03	2,43E-03	2,32E-02	3,36E-02	5,67E-03	1,28E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,56E-04	1,03E-03	3,10E-03	3,28E-05	-5,90E-01
Non-hazardous waste	kg	1,59E+00	4,91E-02	5,99E-01	2,24E+00	1,09E-01	4,36E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,68E-02	1,94E-02	1,04E-01	5,58E-02	-4,67E+00
Radioactive waste	kg	9,16E-06	4,45E-07	5,90E-06	1,55E-05	4,96E-07	7,08E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,37E-07	1,16E-07	2,29E-07	4,14E-09	-9,90E-06

END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,90E-01	3,90E-01	0,00E+00	2,09E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,97E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy rec	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,62E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,84E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,03E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,74E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy – Electricity	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,37E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,00E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy – Heat	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,90E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,74E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Pot.	kg CO ₂ e	2,94E+00	1,15E-01	3,56E-01	3,41E+00	1,79E-01	6,45E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,88E-03	4,15E-02	1,24E-01	3,22E-03	-1,49E+00
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC ₁₁ e	2,31E-08	1,97E-09	6,00E-09	3,11E-08	1,96E-09	1,42E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,25E-11	4,64E-10	2,12E-10	2,41E-11	-6,48E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ e	9,55E-03	4,87E-04	1,00E-03	1,10E-02	3,77E-04	4,92E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,04E-05	1,07E-04	1,95E-04	5,72E-06	-5,23E-03
Eutrophication	kg PO ₄ ³ e	2,20E-03	8,24E-05	2,44E-03	4,73E-03	8,94E-05	5,47E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3,73E-06	2,60E-05	3,09E-05	2,27E-06	-2,64E-03
POCP (“smog”)	kg C ₂ H ₄ e	1,29E-03	3,39E-05	1,12E-04	1,43E-03	3,38E-05	1,48E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,62E-06	9,53E-06	1,20E-05	8,87E-07	-6,41E-04
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	2,64E-05	3,29E-07	1,01E-06	2,77E-05	5,98E-07	5,73E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4,20E-08	1,34E-07	1,25E-06	1,69E-09	-1,49E-05

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
ADP-fossil	MJ	3,96E+01	1,65E+00	3,74E+00	4,50E+01	2,46E+00	1,82E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	7,71E-02	5,77E-01	2,54E-01	2,63E-02	-1,55E+01

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Radioactive waste, high	kg	2,08E-06	1,13E-07	1,39E-06	3,58E-06	1,45E-07	2,07E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,60E-08	3,45E-08	7,30E-08	1,19E-09	-3,41E-06
Radioactive waste, int/low	kg	7,09E-06	3,32E-07	4,51E-06	1,19E-05	3,50E-07	5,01E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1,71E-07	8,14E-08	1,56E-07	2,95E-09	-6,49E-06

ADDITIONAL INDICATOR – GWP-GHG

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG ⁹⁾	kg CO ₂ e	3,53E+00	1,15E-01	3,45E-01	3,99E+00	1,80E-01	1,83E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6,90E-03	4,17E-02	1,24E-01	3,34E-03	-1,49E+00

9) This indicator includes all greenhouse gases excluding biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. In addition, the characterisation factors for the flows – CH₄ fossil, CH₄ biogenic and Dinitrogen monoxide – were updated. This indicator is identical to the GWP-total of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 except that the characterisation factor for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero

SCENARIO DOCUMENTATION

Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Electricity data source and quality	Electricity production, hydro, reservoir, non-alpine region, Sweden, Ecoinvent, (Reference year, 2025).
Electricity kg CO ₂ e / kWh	0,0506 kg CO ₂ e / kWh
District heating data source and quality	Heat and power co-generation, wood chips, 6667 kW, state-of-the-art 2014, Sweden, Ecoinvent & Heat production, light fuel oil, at industrial furnace 1MW, Sweden, Ecoinvent, , (Reference year, 2025).
District heating kg CO ₂ e / kWh	0,0195 kg CO ₂ e / kWh

Transport scenario documentation A4

Scenario parameter	Value
Fuel and vehicle type. Eg, electric truck, diesel powered truck	Transport, freight, lorry, 16-32 metric ton, diesel, EURO 6 and Transport, freight, sea, container ship, heavy fuel oil
Average transport distance, km	800 km
Capacity utilization (including empty return) %	50 %
Bulk density of transported products	47,8
Volume capacity utilization factor	1

Installation scenario documentation A5

Scenario information	Value
Ancillary materials for installation (specified by material)	-
Water use	-
Other resource use	-
Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	-
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	Cardboard packaging: 0,153 kg Plastic packaging: 0,01kg Wood pallets: 0,127 kg
Output materials (specified by type) as result of waste processing at the building site e.g. collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal (specified by route)	Cardboard packaging: Recycled 66%, Incinerated 10% & Disposed of in landfill 24%. Plastic packaging: Recycled 9%, Incinerated 12% & Disposed of in landfill 79%. Wood pallets: Recycled 15% & Disposed of in landfill 85%.
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	-

End of life scenario documentation

Scenario information	Value
Collection process – kg collected separately	0,8 kg
Collection process – kg collected with mixed construction waste	0,2 kg
Recovery process – kg for re-use	-
Recovery process – kg for recycling	0,8 kg
Recovery process – kg for energy recovery	0,04 kg
Disposal (total) – kg for final deposition	0,16 kg
Scenario assumptions e.g. transportation	Transport, freight, lorry, 16-32 metric ton, diesel, EURO 5 Recycling: 250 km Incineration: 150 km Landfill: 50 km

THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION STATEMENT

EPD Hub declares that this EPD is verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by an independent, third-party verifier. The project report on the Life Cycle Assessment and the report(s) on features of environmental relevance are filed at EPD Hub. EPD Hub PCR and ECO Platform verification checklist are used.

EPD Hub is not able to identify any unjustified deviations from the PCR and EN 15804+A2 in the Environmental Product Declaration and its project report.

EPD Hub maintains its independence as a third-party body; it was not involved in the execution of the LCA or in the development of the declaration and has no conflicts of interest regarding this verification.

The company-specific data and upstream and downstream data have been examined as regards plausibility and consistency. The publisher is responsible for ensuring the factual integrity and legal compliance of this declaration.

The software used in creation of this LCA and EPD is verified by EPD Hub to conform to the procedural and methodological requirements outlined in ISO 14025:2010, ISO 14040/14044, EN 15804+A2, and EPD Hub Core Product Category Rules and General Program Instructions.

Verified tools

Tool verifier: Magaly Gonzalez Vazquez

Tool verification validity: 27 March 2025 - 26 March 2028

Agnieszka Pikus as an authorized verifier for EPD Hub Limited

18.09.2026



APPENDIX 1

This is an EPD of multiple ceiling and wall diffusers, based on the results of a representative product, with 1 kg of EAGLE CR 200-600 representing the environmental performance for several products as listed below:

- COLIBRI CC
- COLIBRI CR
- COLIBRI CC VF
- COLIBRI Wall
- EAGLE CC
- EAGLE CE
- EAGLE Wall
- HAWK C
- KITE CC
- LOCKZONE C
- LOCKZONE C VF
- PELICAN CE
- PELICAN CE-HF
- PELICAN CS
- PELICAN Wall
- SWIFT C
- VIREO

The representative environmental impact of a product is calculated by multiplying the product's weight by the relevant Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors:

- GWP-fossil: 3,91 kg CO₂e per kg of product
- GWP-GHG: 3,99 kg CO₂e per kg of product

The most up-to-date product weights are available through our webpage www.swegon.com at specific product pages.