Environmental Product Declaration

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

ANDESITE AGGREGATE Products

from

Galgakő Bánya Kft.

GALGAKŐ BÁNYA ANDEZIT

EPD of multiple products based on the average results of the product group

Programme:	The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com
Programme operator:	EPD International AB
EPD registration number:	EPD-IES-0026102
Version date:	2025-11-11
Validity date:	2030-11-11
	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

General information

Programme information

Programme:	The International EPD® System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
E-mail:	support@environdec.com

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 – Construction Products (PCR 2019:14, version 2.0.1);* *UN CPC 15320 - Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, macadam; tarred macadam; granules, chippings and powder of stone*
PCR review was conducted by: *The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. See www.environdec.com for a list of members. Review chair: Rob Rouwette (chair) and Noa Meron (co-chair). The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact.*
Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
LCA accountability: *Zita Brigitta Békési* - Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd. for Applied Research
Third-party verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via: ☒ EPD verification by individual verifier Third-party verifier: *Mari Kirss* - Meetripuu OÜ; Majaka 5, Tallinn, Estonia Approved by: The International EPD® System as individual verifier for the third-party verification
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: ☐ Yes ☒ No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but published in different EPD programmes, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR (including the same first-digit version number) 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 identical scope in terms of included life-cycle stages (unless the excluded life-cycle stage is demonstrated to be insignificant); apply identical impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); and be valid at the time of comparison.

Information about EPD owner

Owner of the EPD: **Galgakő Bánya Kft.**
H-1044 Budapest Váci Street 30., Hungary
https://www.hazai-banyak.hu/galgagyork/
Contact: *Kristóf Szegedi*, Managing Director, szegedi.kristof@hazaibanyak.hu

Description of the organisation:
Galgakő Bánya Kft. carries out manufacturing activities on the Galgagyörk I. Andesite mine site (2681 Galgagyörk hrsz 075/6). The mine is located in the northern part of the Galgagyörk settlement among the hills of the Cserhát Mountains. Galgagyörk is located 43 km from Budapest and 17 km from the M3 motorway. The town has been mining high-quality andesite rock since the 1800s. In the late 1800s, the Hungarian section of the Aszód-Balassagyarmat-Losonc railway line was built from crushed stone from the region.
Galgakő Bánya Kft. produces Z 0/22, Z 0/32, Z 0/45, Z 0/63, Z 0/90, Z 0/125, 32/63, CP 63/180 and CP 90/250 products. “Z” products comply with the standard MSZ EN 13242:2002+A1:2008 and “CP” products comply with the MSZ EN 13383-1:2003 standard.
In the future, the company would like to expand the list of manufactured products by producing NZ products. This production can get started when the rock physical properties of the blasted wall raw material on the already established lower level in the Galgagyörk mine are suitable; the company already has the necessary technology for the production of these products.

Name and location of production site:
Galgagyörk I. Andesite mine site (HU-2681 Galgagyörk hrsz 075/6).

Product information

Product name: **Andesite Aggregate product**

Product description: The Z 0/22, Z 0/32, Z 0/45, Z 0/63, Z 0/90, Z 0/125 and 32/63 products of Galgakő Bánya Kft. are aggregates for binderless and hydraulic binder materials used in civil engineering and road construction, and the products CP 63/180 and CP 90/250 are natural stones for water construction.


32/63


CP 90/250


CP 63/180


Z 0/22


Z 0/32


Z 0/45


Z 0/63


Z 0/90


Z 0/125

Figure 1. Pictures of the products

UN CPC code: 15320 - Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone, macadam; tarred macadam; granules, chippings and powder of stone

Geographical scope: The products are from a Hungarian mine, are processed in Hungary and are used in Hungary.

Content declaration

The products are 100% andesite.

Table 1. Content declaration

Product components	Weight (kg)	Post-consumer recycled material, (weight %)	Biogenic material, (weight % and kg C/kg)
Andesite	1000	0	0 resp.0
Packaging materials	**Weight (kg)**	**Weight % (versus the product)**	**Weight biogenic carbon, kg C/kg**
No material used	-	-	-

The products do not need packaging.

Environment/ hazardous properties: No substance listed under the REACH Regulation is present in this product, either above the limits for registration with the European Chemicals Agency or in excess of 0,1 weight-% of the product.

LCA information

Geographical scope: Hungary.

Declared unit: The declared unit of the life cycle assessment is **1000 kg andesite aggregates** at the factory gate ready for distribution.

Reference service life (RSL): shall only be declared if defined as part of the FU according to a c-PCR. Since no FU or c-PCR is used (since no c-PCR exists for the product), RSL is not defined for this EPD.

Time representativeness: 1 year production data, from June 1st 2024 to May 31st 2025.

Database(s) and LCA software used:

The LCA model for production was made using the LCA for Experts software (LfE, formerly known as GaBi Professional) system for life cycle engineering, developed by Sphera (version 10, 2025).

Applied databases are:

- Managed LCA content (Sphera) database (version 10, 2025),

- Ecoinvent database (version 3.11, 2025).

Description of system boundaries:

”Cradle to gate” (Modules A1 to A3) with modules C1-C4 and module D. Infrastructure/capital goods are excluded from upstream, core and downstream processes. The “Polluter pays” principle has been applied.

Allocation:

Blasted material from wall (“Fali robbantott”): Galgakő Bánya Kft. produces a product which does not go through processing upon costumer request, and it is sold the way it is after blasting. In the reference year, this was 0,0529% of the whole production, therefore the materials associated with its production (explosives and fuel) were excluded from this assessment.

Explosives: The allocation of explosives was done based on weight, in which case the same amount of explosive is applied to blast each product (the first step is the same for every product).

Transporting capacity of auxiliary materials: The allocated road transport amount was divided by the allocated amount of products (without the “Blasted from wall” amount) and has been added to the LC model that way.

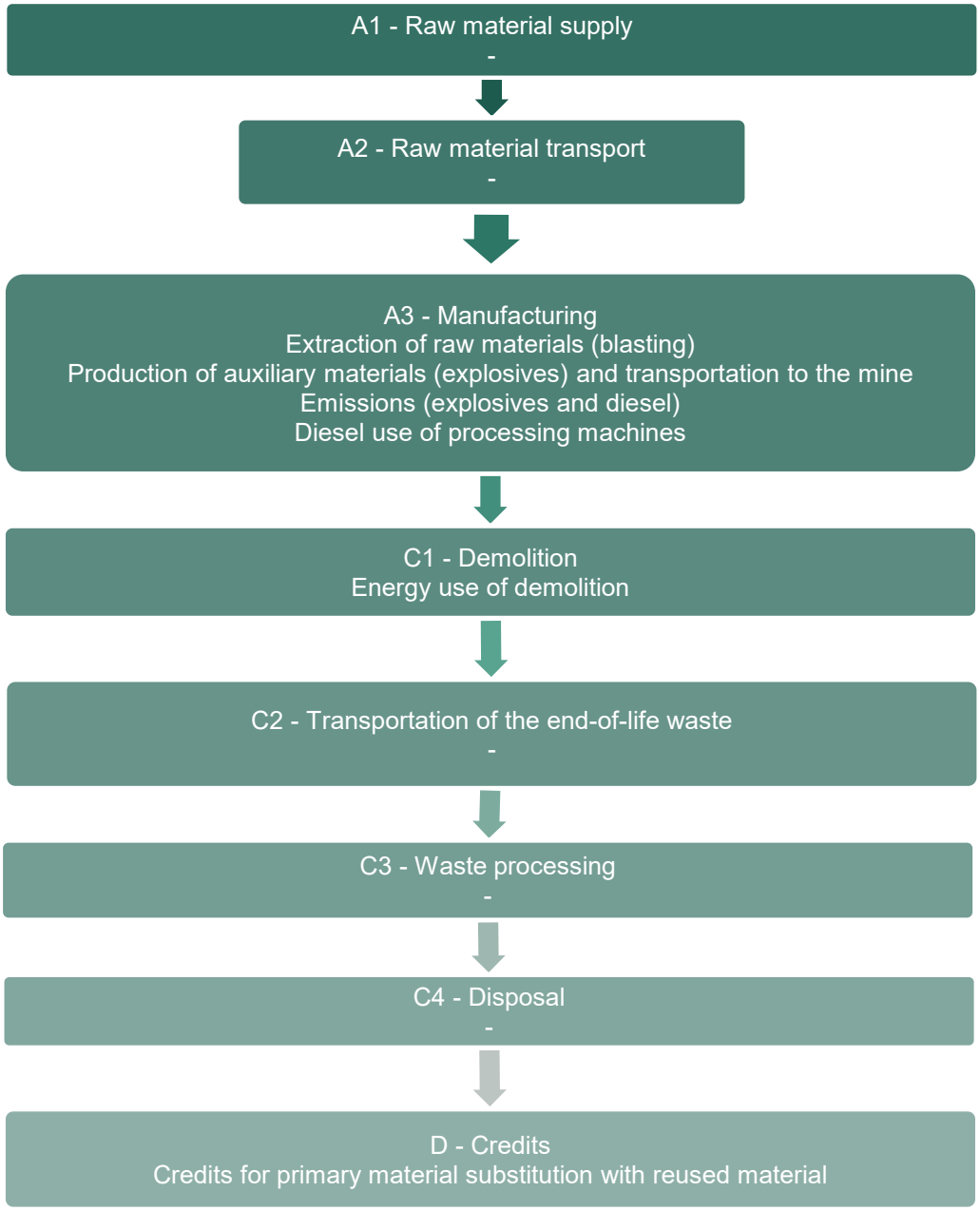
Diesel use of machines: the difference between the products’ environmental impacts is because of the machines they go through and the machines’ diesel use. Galgakő Bánya Kft. provided the diesel use of each machine separately (excavator, jaw crusher, heavy screen, secondary rock breaker, cone crusher and the loaders). For each machine the andesite material amount has been added together which goes through it (in ton), and the liter of diesel is divided by this number for each machine. These are summed up for each product, and finally, to convert the amount from liter to MJ, the amount is multiplied by 0,85 kg/L (density of diesel) [4] and 42,8 MJ/kg (calorific value of diesel) [5]. The result is the amount of the diesel needed to produce 1 ton of a certain product.

Cut-off criteria:

Cut-off rules are generally applied according to the EN15804:2012+A2 Standard and Construction Products PCR, namely minimum of 99% of the declared environmental impacts shall be included.

Cut-off rules were not needed to be applied. In some cases, proxy data were used to achieve 100% completeness, as this is better than data gaps.

System diagram:



Reasoning behind the “empty” modules:

Module A1: Since the raw material is also the product, the data regarding manufacturing was put into module A3.

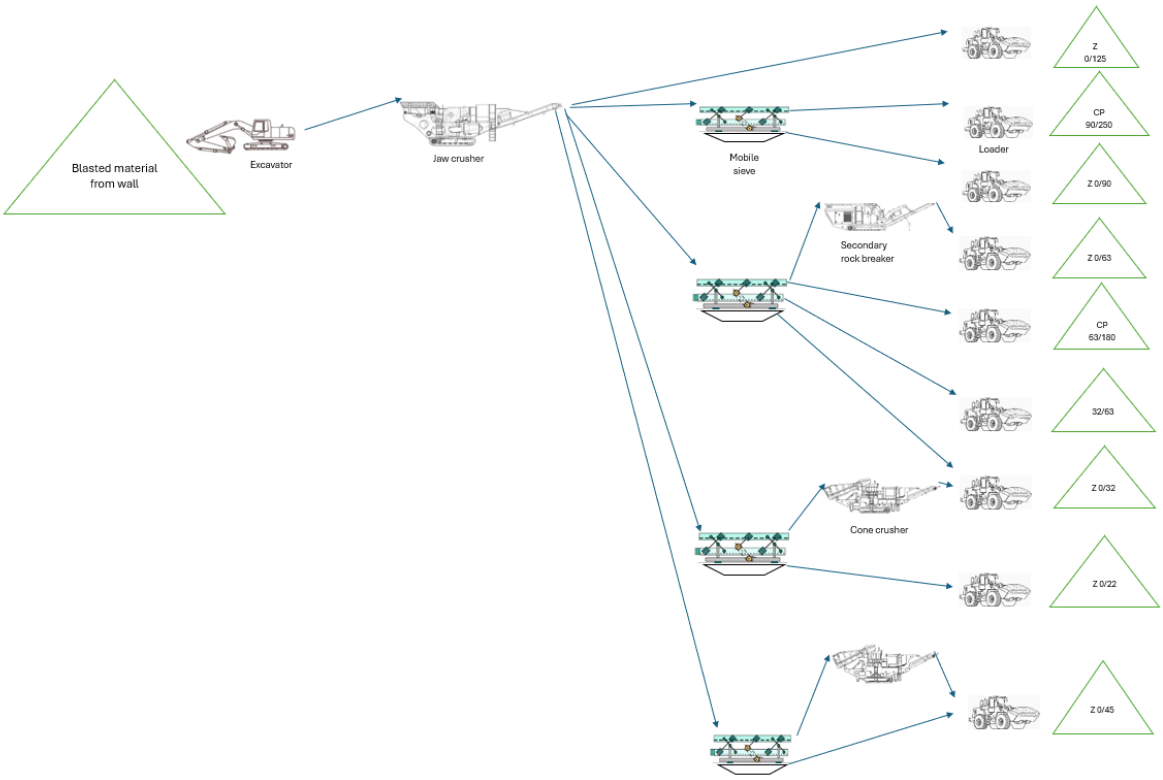
Module A2: There is no raw material transportation from outside of the mining site.

Module C2: No transportation is needed in case of reusing the andesite product in-situ.

Module C3: Not relevant, since the andesite material can be reused 100%.

Module C4: Not relevant, since the andesite material can be reused 100%.

Flow diagram of the manufacturing process (A3)



Scenario information:

End-of life methodology (Module C)

The andesite products of Galgakő Bánya Kft. are used either in road construction, or in water engineering. In water construction the andesite can be used as reinforcement of riverbanks, embankments, armourstone products. These solutions mean a permanent protection in Hungary, not a temporary one, therefore the material remains in place indefinitely.

For this reason, the EOL scenario of road construction materials is reported in module C.

Module C1: Demolition

E-UT 05.02.56:2019 – Hideg remix (Cold remix), a Hungarian road technical regulation states that “The materials of existing road structures are generally suitable for multiple use. From both an economic and environmental perspective, it is desirable that as little material as possible is released as waste from the material cycle. The reuse or recycling of materials should not pose a greater environmental or occupational health risk than the use of new construction materials. The repairer is obliged to promote the secondary use of road structure materials. The work must be planned and implemented in such a way that the reuse of demolished materials results in the least possible waste” [3].

Based on this regulation, it is safe to assume that the andesite material will be 100% reused in-situ. Therefore, only collecting, crushing and screening is needed for the material to be used again as base, but only collection (loading) is part of this product’s life cycle, other operations are part of the next life cycle. “The value of the material is at its minimum when its generated and it regains value as soon as it is collected and put in a waste container/skip. (PCR 2019:14 VERSION 2.0.1)”.

For this the PCR (PCR 2019:14 VERSION 2.0.1) recommends using the following default data:

Default data for modelling modules C1, C2, C3 and C4.
Source: PCR 2019:14 version 2.0.1

Processes in C1	Energy carrier	Quantity [kWh/tonne]
Demolition/deconstruction of concrete/reinforced concrete	Diesel	10
Demolition/deconstruction of masonry, tiles, and paver blocks	Diesel	5
Demolition/deconstruction of steel, wood, and other materials	Diesel	1,1

Andesite rocks fall into the 'other materials' category, therefore 1,1 kWh/tonne diesel use was applied for the collection of the material from its place of use.

Module C2: Transport to waste processing
In the case of in-situ reuse, no transportation is needed, and even if ex-situ reuse would be assumed, the impacts of transportation would have to be accounted for in the next product's life cycle.

Module C3: Waste processing
Not relevant, since the andesite material can be reused 100%.

Module C4: Disposal
Not relevant, since the andesite material can be reused 100%.

Benefits (Module D)
Benefits are calculated based on how much first-time material can be substituted with reused material. Andesite goes through no degradation when reusing it, therefore 100% of the materials used in the whole production process can be saved and counted as benefits.
The results of every single product have been calculated (to produce the average result) based on the same modeling approach as shown in Chapter 7, therefore not an average, but the lowest environmental impact (modules A1-A3) was chosen in the results section as the lowest achievable benefits, as a conservative approach to reporting.
As discussed in Chapter 6.4.1 Demolition (C1), the impacts of crushing and screening the material are part of the next product's life cycle, so this modification was added to the calculation of the environmental impact results in the D module.
Assuming that the machines use diesel as fuel, the environmental impacts of the "diesel, burned in building machine" process have been used. The fuel use was based on the company's own machines, which can be seen in the following table. These machines serve as an example for crushing and screening machines, and they have been included in the assumption because of that.

Processing steps	**All diesel use (L) / Product amount (ton)**
Jaw crusher	1,87E-01
Heavy screen	7,14E-02

This number was converted to MJ/ton by using the already mentioned method (the amount is multiplied by 0,85 kg/L (density of diesel) [4] and 42,8 MJ/kg (calorific value of diesel) [5]). The result is the amount of the diesel needed to produce 1 ton of a certain product, which was multiplied by each environmental impact indicator and added to the mentioned environmental impact results to produce module D.

Data quality:
At the selection of the most suitable process, it is important to apply the local – country specific – process. Since no Hungary-specific process was available, European average processes were chosen, or in the cases where those were not available either, global average processes were selected.
Generic data used in the LCA study are not older than 5 years and site-specific data are not older than 2 years.

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of primary data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage			Construction process 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**
Modules declared	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	x
Geography	HU	HU	HU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HU	HU	HU	HU	HU
Primary data used	>90%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	+12,6% / -28,4%			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – sites	not relevant			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

When a module is accounted for, the box in the first row (under ”Modules” row) is then marked with an “X“.

When a module is not accounted for, the box in the first row (under ”Modules” row) is then marked with “ND“, not declared.

The share of primary data is calculated based on GWP-GHG results. It is a simplified indicator for data quality that supports the use of more primary data, to increase the representativeness of and comparability between EPDs. Note that the indicator does not capture all relevant aspects of data quality and is not comparable across product categories.

Declaration of sources and share of primary data (modules A1-A3)

Process	Source type	Source	Reference year	Data category	Share of primary data of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3 (%)
diesel consumption (A1-A3)	Collected data	EPD owner, ecoinvent 3.11	2024	Primary data	92,10
transport	Collected data	EPD owner, Sphera	2024	Primary data	0,26
Total share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3					92,36

Environmental performance

The environmental impacts of the declared unit for the following impact categories were reported in the EPD according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021.

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/ AC:2021

Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO_2 eq.	3,21E+00	3,98E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,35E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO_2 eq.	3,21E+00	3,98E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,35E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO_2 eq.	7,52E-04	8,07E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-4,73E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO_2 eq.	5,12E-04	4,08E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-3,21E-04
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	4,95E-08	5,91E-09	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-2,20E-08
AP	mol H^+ eq.	2,85E-02	3,56E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,19E-02
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	1,99E-04	1,28E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,40E-04
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1,26E-02	1,66E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-4,91E-03
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1,40E-01	1,81E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-5,49E-02
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	4,07E-02	5,43E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,53E-02
ADP- minerals& metals*	kg Sb eq.	1,48E-05	1,42E-07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,42E-05
ADP-fossil*	MJ	4,16E+01	5,14E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,75E+01
WDP*	m^3	3,00E-01	1,57E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-2,32E-01
Acronyms	GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption						

** Disclaimers:*
•Infrastructure/capital goods are excluded in upstream, core and downstream processes.
•The results of modules A1-A3 should not be used without considering the results of module C.
•The environmental impacts of the declared unit for the following results of the indicators and the corresponding disclaimers were reported in the EPD according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, JRC characterization factors (based on EF3.1).
•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.

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results per declared unit of 1000 kg product							
Indicator	**Unit**	**A1-A3**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
GWP-GHG	kg CO_2 eq.	3,21E+00	3,98E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-2,30E+00

There was no need to add additional voluntary indicators

Resource use indicators

Results per declared unit of 1000 kg product							
Indicator	**Unit**	**A1-A3**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
PERE	MJ	4,35E-01	3,27E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-3,60E-01
PERM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	MJ	4,35E-01	3,27E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-3,60E-01
PENRE	MJ	4,16E+01	5,14E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-2,98E+01
PENRM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PENRT	MJ	4,16E+01	5,14E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-2,98E+01
SM	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,00E+03
RSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
FW	m^3	6,98E-03	3,66E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-6,14E-03
Acronyms	PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water						

Waste indicators

Results per declared unit of 1000 kg product							
Indicator	**Unit**	**A1-A3**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	4,36E-02	4,59E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-3,31E-02
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	3,34E-01	3,40E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-2,56E-01
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	1,62E-07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,62E-07

Output flow indicators

Results per declared unit of 1000 kg product							
Indicator	**Unit**	**A1-A3**	**C1**	**C2**	**C3**	**C4**	**D**
Components for re-use	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,00E+03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	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, electricity	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

Identification of significant issues

Modules A1-A3 have not been separately assessed, and C1 was the only other modules with results, the share of environmental impacts is between these modules.
The modules A1-A3 (or, in short, module A3) are more significant in every single environmental impact category. 88,22% in POCP, 88,40% in EP-marine, 88,49% in EP-terrestrial, 88,90% in AP, 88,95% in both GWP-total and GWP-fossil, 89,00% in ADP-fossil, 89,33% in ODP, 90,31% in GWP-biogenic, 92,62% in GWP-luluc, 93,94% in EP-freshwater, 95,01% in WDP and 99,05% ADP-mineral and metals.

Conclusions and recommendations

Based on the significant contribution of diesel use to the product's environmental impacts, it can be recommended to lower the diesel use in order to lower the environmental impacts of the product. In this case a few possibilities would be: replacing certain machines with electric ones, transitioning machinery to electric power, using more efficient engines or optimizing machine operation.

Completeness, consistency and sensitivity checks

The LCA study is complete; there are no relevant life cycle phases or processes excluded.
Consistency of the used data is good: high quality specific data have been collected for the A3 module, while the recommended default data has been used for module C1.
Sensitivity check would be useful concerning the representativeness of the proxies used for the explosives, however, no better processes were available to use, therefore such analysis is not possible to conduct.

Additional environmental information

Galgakő Bánya Kft. does everything to preserve the health of its employees, therefore, during the hazard analysis and risk assessment of mining activities, possible health-damaging and accident-causing factors were identified, and methods for their prevention or elimination were determined.
Rock blasting is carried out based on a permit issued by the Regulated Activities Supervisory Authority (the body responsible for the official supervision of mining), in accordance with the Blasting Technology Specification.

Abbreviations

LCA	Life cycle assessment
LCI	Life cycle inventory
LCIA	Life cycle impact assessment
PCR	Product Category Rules
GPI	General Program Instruction
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
BZN	Bay Zoltán Nonprofit Ltd. for Applied Research
RSL	Reference Service Life
GWP	Global Warming Potential
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
ADPF	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources
ADPE	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources
POCP	Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential
AP	Acidification potential
EP	Eutrophication potential
LfE	LCA for Experts (formerly GaBi)

References

- ISO, 2006b. ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.
- ISO, 2020. ISO 14044:2006/Amd 2:2020, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines.
- ISO, 2006a. ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures.
- CEN, 2021. EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.
- Product Category Rules (PCR) – Construction Products (PCR 2019:14, version 2.0.1)
- General Programme Instructions (GPI) for the International EPD system; version 5.0.1

[3] Magyar Közút Nonprofit Zrt. (2019). *e-UT 05.02.56:2019 – Útépítési aszfaltkeverékek, Útépítési műszaki előírások* [PDF]. Retrieved from https://ume.kozut.hu/dokumentum/1405 (Accessed: 15 Sept, 2025)

[4] Speight, J. G. (2011). Production, properties and environmental impact of hydrocarbon fuel conversion. In M. R. Khan (Ed.), Advances in clean hydrocarbon fuel processing (pp. 54–82). Woodhead Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1533/9780857093783.1.54

[5] “diesel, burned in building machine” ecoinvent dataset https://ecoquery.ecoinvent.org/3.11/cutoff/dataset/5904/documentation

Version history

This is the first, original version of the products’ EPD.

EPD®

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