

SESSIONS:

- SUSTAINABILITY
- HEALTH & SAFETY
- DECARBONIZATION
- TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS
- DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT
- POLICIES & LEGISLATION
- **ENERGY EFFICIENCY FIRST**
- RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CRISIS

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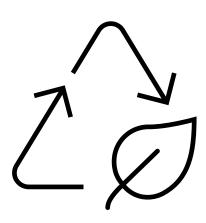


Reporting First, Sustainability Second?:

Ensuring Accurate, Verifiable EPDs and LCAs for HVAC Products

Today's content

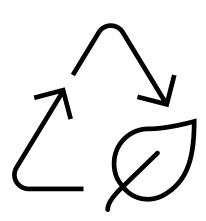
- 1) Why do we need Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)?
- 2) What are EPDs?
- 3) What are their pitfalls?
- 4) How can we ensure the right application of EPDs?
- 5) Q&A





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You are what you breath

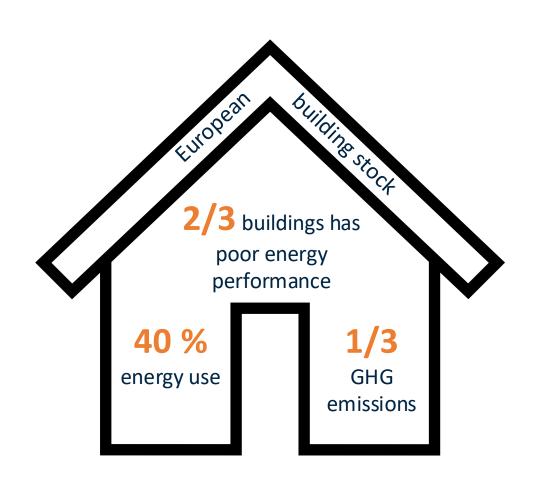
Why we need Environmental Product Declarations for our applications



We inhale half a litre of air with each breath.



The potential of current buildings



Leading to bad indoor air:



Sickness

 \rightarrow 150,000 premature deaths



Absence & Productivity

→ € 260 B GDP loss



Energy

→ up to 26 % savings unutilised



Healthy buildings

What we aim for



Pleasant



Safe

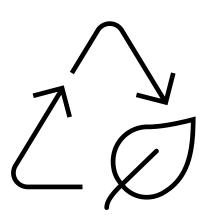


Energy Efficient

Supported by Environmental Product Declarations

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What are EPDs?

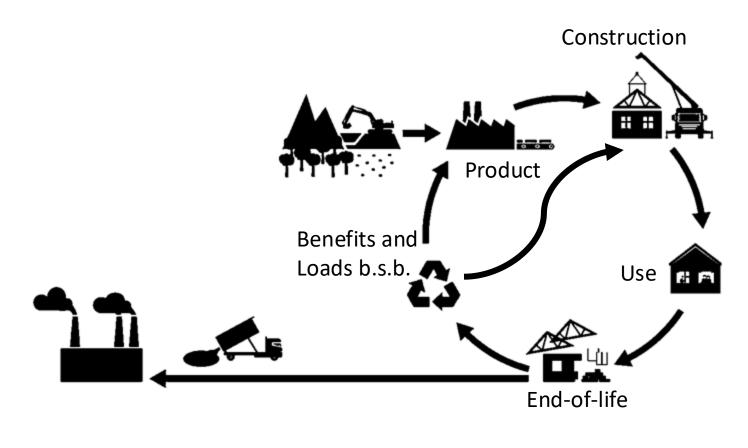


Lifecycle Assessments (LCAs) of products

Help selecting best product in construction/renovation projects

Certified (conditionally) by EPDs:

- Combinable: several elements with environmental info
- Third-party approved by Programme Operators
- Quality assessment: costly and time-consuming to produce





LCAs: a lifecycle on its own

LCAs can cover

- Production: raw materials, transport, manufacturing
- Construction: transport, installation
- **Use**: use, maintenance, repair, replacement, refurbishment, energy use and water use
- End-of-Life: deconstruction, demolition, transport, waste processing, disposal
- After-Life Benefits: potential for reuse, recovery, recycling

This leads to three LCA types:

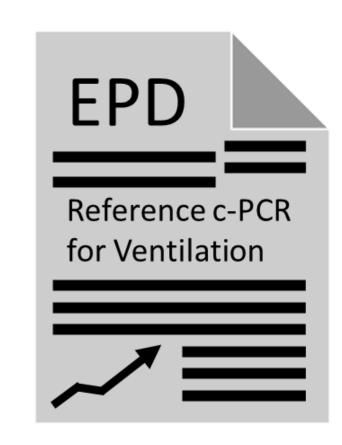
- Cradle-to-gate: covers Production and End-of-Life
- Cradle-to-gate plus options: includes additional Construction and Use stages
- Cradle-to-grave:
 covers all five stages



Who uses EPDs?

- Environmental consultants: to conduct building LCAs
- Building owners: providing a solid basis for assessing a product or service environmental impact
- Manufacturers: providing key data for product development and sustainability efforts

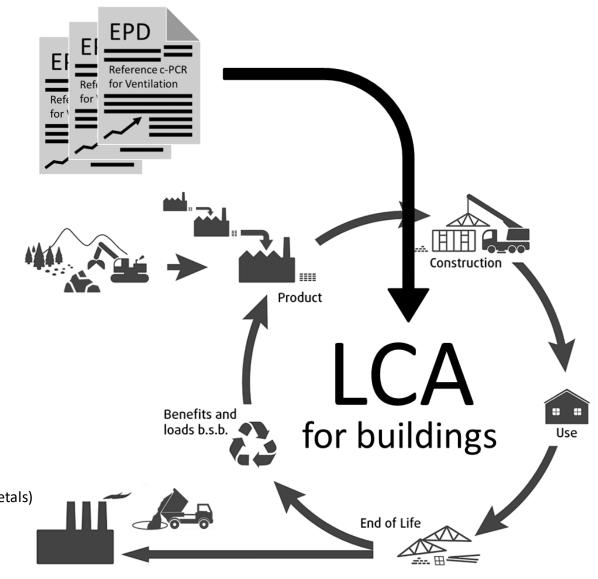
Increased demand: mandatory through building codes, part of green building programmes (BREEAM, LEED), etc.



What do EPDs contain?

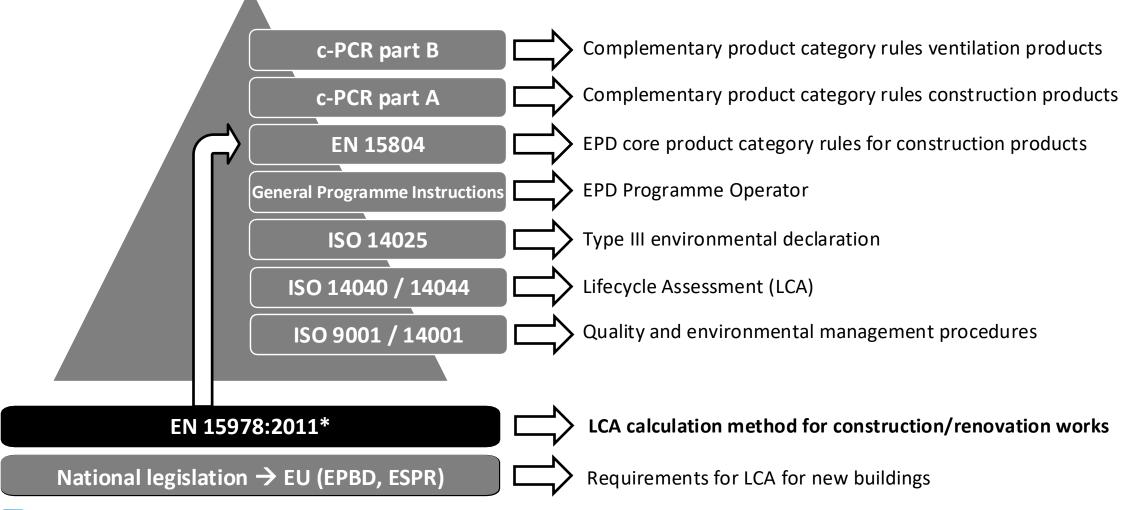
13 environmental indicators for 17 lifecycle modules in products (<221 distinct values)

-	Indicator	Meaning
1	GWP-total	Global Warming Potential - total (sum of 2, 3, and 4)
2	GWP-f	Global Warming Potential - fossil
3	GWP-b	Global Warming Potential - biogenic
4	GWP-luluc	Global Warming Potential – land use and land use change
5	ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
6	AP	Acidification Potential
7	EP-fw	Eutrophication Potential aquatic – fresh water
8	EP-m	Eutrophication Potential aquatic – marine
9	EP-T	Eutrophication Potential - terrestrial
10	POCP	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone
11	ADP-mm	Abiotic Depletion Potential for non-fossil recourses (minerals & met
12	ADP-f	Abiotic Depletion Potential for fossil recourses
13	WDP	Water Deprivation Potential (water usage)





How are EPDs standardised? (1/2)



How are EPDs standardised? (2/2)

EN 15804 further adds:

An EPD communicates:

<u>verifiable</u>, <u>accurate</u>, <u>non-misleading environmental information</u> for products and their applications,

thereby supporting scientifically based, fair choices

and stimulating the potential for market-driven continuous environmental improvement.

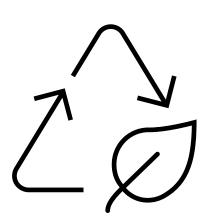


So, we've got EPDs, we're there now, right?...

Unless EPDs become a purpose on their own, we lose track of the environmental objectives we want to achieve

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What are the pitfalls of EPDs?



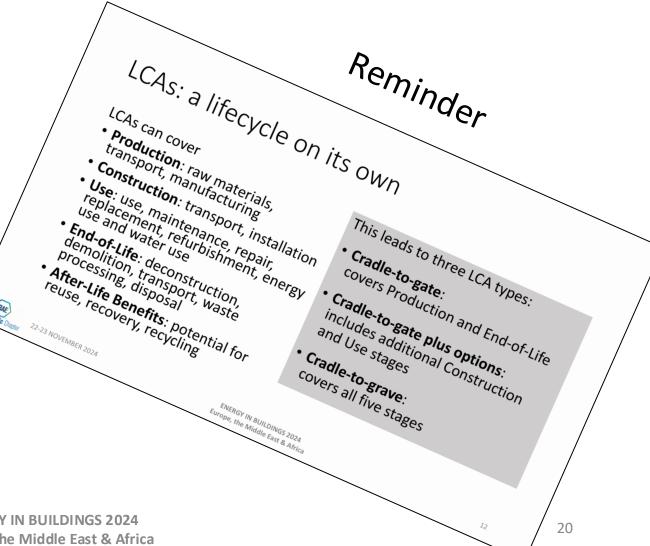
Attraction of having an all-encompassing tool

Policy developers, NGOs, etc.:

 assume that EPDs are suitable to cover whole LCA

 believe that 'Cradle-to-grave' offers a comprehensive solution to environmental concerns

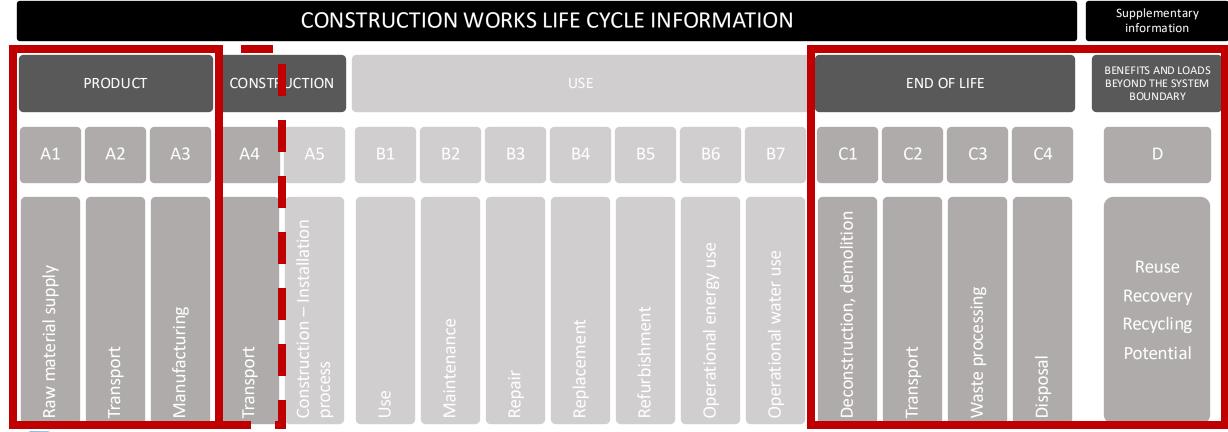
However, manufacturers cannot in any way claim to know how a product is going to be used





Ensuring verifiable, accurate, non-misleading information: Cradle-to-gate

CONSTRUCTION WORKS ASSESMENT INFORMATION





Three strikes and we're out!

What happens if we include the Use Stage?

Suboptimisation: selecting products based on EPDs only, ignoring context → We should not make EPDs into something that they are not

- 1) Misconception that EPDs are for product comparison
- 2) Policy failure: belief that they can help protecting European Industry
- 3) Administrative burden: basic conditions are missing



1) EPD ≠ suitable for product comparison

Cradle-to-gate

- Only ± 5 % difference in outcome depending on project
 - > EPDs can be (re)used for multiple construction/renovation projects

Cradle-to-grave

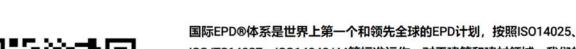
- Use Stage can have 5 000 % difference per building project for the same product model
 - for every single product model, for every single project, a new LCA with a new EPD is needed

EPDs are no standalone tools, but must be used in the correct context



2) Equal access: anyone can get EPDs





Europe, the Middle East & Africa

ISO/TS14027、ISO14040/44等标准运作。对于建筑和建材领域,我们的EPD也符合ISO 21930和EN 15804标准要求。

我们希望使EPD服务及其使用尽可能的方便和实惠

任何公司或组织,无论其规模大小、所处行业或其地位,都有权以合理且简单的方式发布EPD。

市场往往渴望得到关于特定产品包括其设计变化的一手的LCA数据(EPD),而不是通用的数据库数据。作为 EPD的首创者,我们更希望成为产品低碳可持续发展的推动者,使产品和服务的具体环境性能信息能够更大规 模、更加清晰地公开和获取,并以对市场具有吸引力的方式提供这些信息。

EPD作为经由第三方验证的LCA信息库,可应用于各类需求和场景,具有填补数据空白、数据缺乏以及满足环 境声明信息数字化新雲求等所有要素。

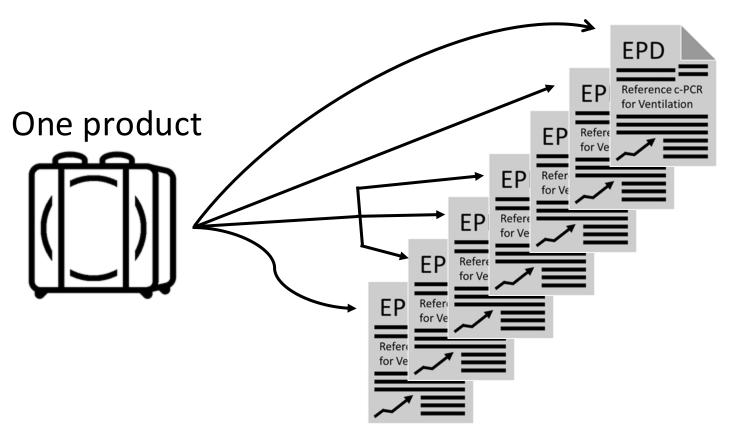
事实上,EPD将在更大的政策制定背景下发挥决定性的作用,例如欧盟绿色协议、欧美国家建筑和其他行业低 碳政策和立法等。



ENERGY IN BUILDINGS 2024

3) Missing level playing field in Europe

Different EPDs for Member State, region, etc.





















Complex EPDs: not what Europe needs...

Europe is faced with a need for increased competitiveness, economic & geopolitical challenges, and an energy & environmental transition

- EU's Apr 2024 Letta Report: we need a true Single Market
- EU's Sep 2024 Draghi Report: admin burdens are too high

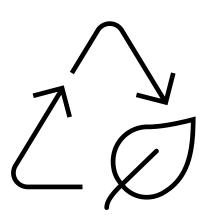
What do we want: admin and reporting as an end in itself, or actually working towards higher sustainability in our products?

If the latter, it's clear: Use Stage should be kept out of EPDs



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Eurovent Recommendation 6/19

A separate methodology to calculate lifecycle energy consumption and costs (LCC) of Air Handling Units (AHUs)



What about the Use Stage?

- Use Stage has no place in EPDs
- What about the impact of Use?
 - → Accounts for over 90 % of a product's total environmental impact?

Eurovent Recommendation 6/19-1-2024

- Assesses LCC and energy consumption over lifetime of AHUs
- · Based on LCA standards, considers energy demand in part load operation
- Easy to apply and implement



Eurovent Recommendation 6/19

Objectives of Part 1 (public)

- Reliable comparison of products
- Providing overview of all lifetime costs and environmental impact
- Support investment decisions

Objectives of Part 2

 Costs and frequency of maintenance, repair, and replacement



Eurovent 6/19-1 - 2024

Life Cycle Cost calculation for AHUs

Part 1. Energy consumption

First Edition

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secretariat@eurovent.eu

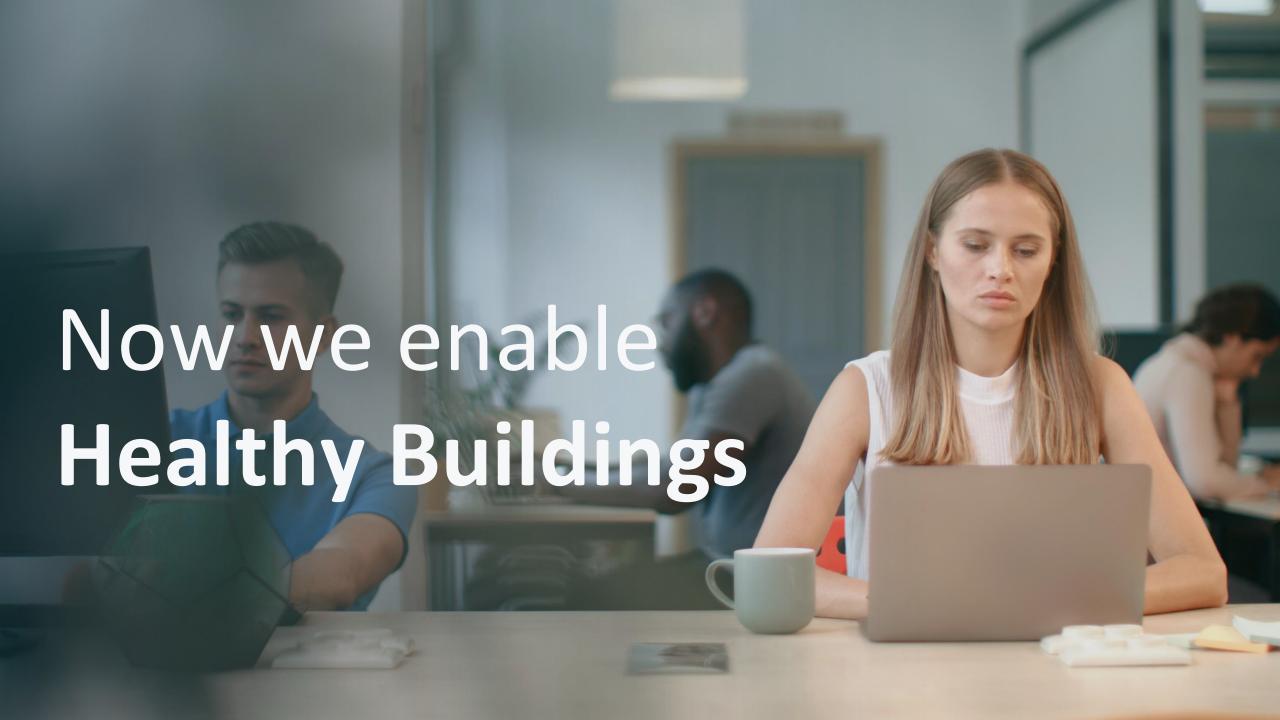


Three pillars

- Optimal usage of EPDs: recognising what their purpose is and placing them in the right context
- Aligned and harmonised market for EPDs, avoiding unnecessary overhead and keeping the sustainability objectives in mind

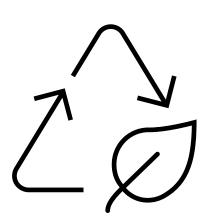
 Calculate Use Stage outside EPDs, using Eurovent's Recommendation for LCC assessment





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Q&A





THANK 0 & A

@ ATHENS GREECE

NOVEMBER 22-23, 2024 @ 9:00-18:00

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