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Fire curtain, type GSF KPR EI



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Basic information

This declaration is the Type III Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on EN 15804+A2 and verified according to ISO 14025 by an external auditor. It contains the information on the impacts of the declared construction materials on the environment and their aspects verified by the independent body according to ISO 14025. Basically, comparison or evaluation of EPD data is possible only if all the compared data were created according to EN 15804+A2.

Life cycle analysis (LCA): A1-A3, A4-A5 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804

(Cradle-to-Gate with options) The year of preparing the EPD: 2023 Product standard: EN 16034 and EN 12101 Service Life: 50 years PCR: ITB-PCR A Declared unit: 1 m² Reasons for performing LCA: B2B Representativeness: Poland, 2022

MANUFACTURER

GLOBAL SYSTEM is a manufacturer of fire curtains and loading systems with а manufacturing plant located in Brzezna (Poland). The core products offered by the company are: fire rated rolling curtains, horizontal sliding fire doors, vertical fire doors. The company also offers movable and fixed smoke curtains. Apart from fire rated solutions, company produces loading systems with a full range of accessories used in loading technology for industry, sectional and roller doors and high-speed doors. GLOBAL SYSTEM has over twenty years of experience in the sale of its products. All of products are



Figure 1 The view of GLOBAL SYSTEM Sp. z o.o. manufacturing plant

designed in accordance with the highest standards, health and safety regulations.

PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION

This EPD covers GSF KPR EI (EI60 and EI120) products. The Fire Curtains are intended to be used as mobile vertical barriers separating fire compartments in public spaces and industrial buildings. *TYPES OF FIRE CURTAINS*

Classified by fire resistance class:

- El₁15/ El₂15/E15
- EI120/ EI220/ EW20/ E20
- EI130/ EI230/ EW30 /E30
- El₂45/ E45
- EI260/ EW60/E60
- EI290/ EW90/E90
- El₂120/ EW120 /E120
- GSF KPR EI Fire Curtains consist of:
- Curtain
- System of guide rails
- Rolling shaft
- Curtain housing box
- Bottom bar
- Tubular motor or fusible link

The curtain - made of fire-resistant material – is rolled up around a shaft and maintained in this position. The shutter is controlled via Electric drive – it can be integrated with the fire alarm system <u>Optional features:</u>

- Painting guide rails, the housing box and screws any colour from the RAL colour chart

- Smoke control Class Sa, S₂₀₀
- Durability of self-closing against degradation (cycling testing) C0, C1 or C2
- Resistance to wind load Class1, Class2 or Class3
- Durability of self-closing against ageing (corrosion) achieved

Advantages:

- Only one light layer of ULFFG curtain
- Significant reduction in mass lower load-bearing capacity requirements, easier to install
- Less space required compact-sized curtain and gate

All additional technical information about the product is available on the <u>https://www.globalsystem.com.pl/</u> and catalogues.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

Unit

The declared unit is 1 m^2 of product (based on reference product 3 m x 3 m). Directly used material flows are determined using reference size and assigned to the declared unit. All other inputs and outputs in the production are scaled to the declared unit. The reference period is the year 2022. For products with dimensions other than the reference one, the environmental impact of 1 unit is calculated by multiplying the values for 1 m^2 by the product area.

System boundary

The life cycle analysis of the declared products covers "Product Stage" A1-A3, A4-A5, C2-C4+D modules in accordance with EN 15804 and ITB PCR A (cradle to gate with options). Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried in manufacturing plant (LCI) and were included in the calculation. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 5% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804+A2, machines and facilities (capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.

Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB's document PCR v1.6., 2023. Production of the rolling shutter, type GSF KPR EI products is a line process (as presented in Figure 1) conducted in the manufacturing plant located in Brzezna (Poland). Input and output data from the production is inventoried and allocated to the production on the mass basis. The declaration covers a wide range of fire curtains. Their production resources and processing stages are basicly similar, so it was possible to average the production by product mass and reference size. The reference is calculated as the representative selection of the product group.

System limits

Minimum 99.5% input materials and 100% energy consumption (electricity, gas, other) were inventoried in a processing plant and were included in the calculation. In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, i.e. all material used per formulation, utilized thermal energy, and electric power consumption, direct production waste and available emission measurements. Tires consumption for transport was not considered. Substances with a percentage share of less than 0.1% of total mass were excluded from the calculations. The packaging products (wooden pallets) are included.

Modules A1 and A2: Raw materials supply and transport

The modules A1 and A2 represent the extraction and processing of raw materials/elements (mainly metal and curtain elements) and transport to the production site. For A2 module (transport) European averages for fuel data are applied. All input material transport's distances from supplier were considered and included into calculation.

Module A3: Production

The product specific manufacturing process line is presented in Figure 2, the input products are processed by: CNC, welding and sewing processes and finally assembled. Electricity are consumed in the process. The products are painted. In the production process, technical gases and materials

for welding elements are used. The production process is depicted schematically as can be seen below.

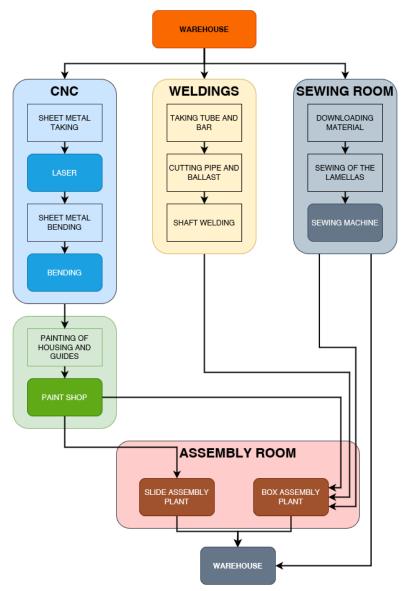


Figure 2 Manufacturing process scheme (A3)

Module A4: transport to consumer

Vehicle transport at distance 500 km is considered (emission standard: Euro 5) with 100% load capacity.

Modules C and D: End-of-life (EOL)

The system boundaries of the Smoke and Fire curtains were set following their disposal, reaching their end-of-waste status. Due to the fact that the declaration covers a wide range of products for various purposes and usage scenarios, it is not possible to directly specify the de-construction technology and the amount of energy for disassembly in C1 module (so this module was based on assumption). In the adapted end-of-life scenario, the de-constructed products are transported to a mill distant by 50 km on > 16t lorry EURO 5 where are used as metal scrap to produce a new metals. It is assumed that all elements other than metal ones shall go to a landfill. The recycling potential of C3 module is for metals is 100%. All other material in C4 module are located in disposal landfill

(Table 1). Module D presents credits resulting from the recycling of the metal scrap (used for new production), calculated in accordance with the approach developed by World Steel Association.

| Material | Material recovery | Recycling | Landfilling |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Metals | 100% | 100% | 0% |
| All other materials | 100% | 0% | 100% |

Table 1 End-of-life scenario for the Rolling shutter, type GSF KPR EI

Electricity at end-of-life (module C) has been modelled using an average Polish electricity mix as the location where the product reaches end-of-life is unknown.

Data collection period

The data for manufacture of the declared products refer to period between 01.01.2022 – 31.12.2022 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were prepared for Poland and Europe as reference area.

Data quality

The data selected for LCA originate from ITB-LCI questionnaires completed by GLOBAL SYSTEM Sp. z o.o. and verified during LCI data audit. No data collected is older than five years and no generic datasets used are older than ten years. The representativeness, completeness, reliability, and consistency is judged as good. The background data for the processes come from the following resources database Ecoinvent v.3.9.1 (steel, sheet metal, aluminium, welding, paints, graphite, gypsum fire board production, textile, silica fibre foils, EUR-flat pallet). Specific (LCI) data quality analysis was a part of the input data verification. Where no background data is available, data gaps were complemented by manufacturer information and literature research.

Assumptions and estimates

The impacts of the representative products were aggregated using weighted average.

Calculation rules

LCA was performed using ITB-LCA tool developed in accordance with EN15804+A2. Emission of greenhouse gases was calculated using the IPCC 2013 GWP method with a 100-year horizon. Emission of acidifying substances, Emission of substances to water contributing to oxygen depletion, Emission of gases that contribute to the creation of ground-level ozone, Abiotic depletion, and ozone depletion emissions where all calculated with the CML-IA baseline method

Additional information

Polish electricity (Eocinvent v 3.9.1 supplemented by actual national KOBiZE data) emission factor used is $0.702 \text{ kg CO}_2/\text{kWh}$. As a general rule, no particular environmental or health protection measures other than those specified by law are necessary.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – Results

Declared unit

The declaration refers to declared unit $(DU) - 1 \text{ m}^2$ of Rolling shutter, type GSF KPR EI following life cycle modules (Table 2) were included in the analysis. The following tables 3-6 show the environmental impacts of the life cycle of selected modules (A1-A5+C1-C4+D).

Table 2. System boundaries for the environmental characteristic of the product.

| | Environmental assessment information (MD – Module Declared, MND – Module Not Declared, INA – Indicator Not Assessed) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Pro | duct sta | age | Constr proc | | | Use stage | | | | | | | End of life | | | |
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to construction site | Construction-installation process | Use | Use Maintenance Replacement Replacement Refurbishment Operational energy use Operational water use Deconstruction demolition Maste processing Disposal | | | | | | Disposal | Reuse-recovery-recycling potential | | | |
| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | В5 | B6 | B7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| MD | MD | MD | MD | MD | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MD | MD | MD | MD | MD |

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | Α4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global Warming Potential | eq. kg CO ₂ | 2.50E+01 | 9.66E-01 | 3.47E+00 | 2.94E+01 | 1.61E+00 | 2.93E-04 | 3.51E-04 | 1.61E-01 | 1.23E-01 | 8.21E-02 | -8.87E+00 |
| Greenhouse potential - fossil | eq. kg CO ₂ | 2.48E+01 | 9.62E-01 | 3.32E+00 | 2.91E+01 | 1.60E+00 | 2.93E-04 | 3.51E-04 | 1.60E-01 | 1.22E-01 | 8.12E-02 | -8.90E+00 |
| Greenhouse potential - biogenic | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.17E-01 | 3.29E-03 | 1.45E-01 | 2.65E-01 | 5.48E-03 | 1.11E-05 | 1.33E-05 | 5.48E-04 | 1.23E-03 | 8.20E-04 | 3.32E-02 |
| Global warming potential - land use and land use change | eq. kg CO ₂ | 1.49E-02 | 3.78E-04 | 1.43E-03 | 1.67E-02 | 6.30E-04 | 1.33E-07 | 1.60E-07 | 6.30E-05 | 1.24E-04 | 8.23E-05 | -5.61E-04 |
| Stratospheric ozone depletion potential | eq. kg CFC 11 | 1.38E-07 | 2.23E-07 | 1.58E-07 | 5.18E-07 | 3.71E-07 | 7.76E-12 | 9.32E-12 | 3.71E-08 | 3.71E-08 | 2.47E-08 | -3.14E-07 |
| Soil and water acidification potential | eq. mol H+ | 1.41E-01 | 3.91E-03 | 4.01E-02 | 1.85E-01 | 6.51E-03 | 4.21E-06 | 5.06E-06 | 6.51E-04 | 1.03E-03 | 6.86E-04 | -3.53E-02 |
| Eutrophication potential - freshwater | eq. kg P | 1.47E-02 | 6.47E-05 | 6.59E-03 | 2.14E-02 | 1.08E-04 | 7.21E-07 | 8.65E-07 | 1.08E-05 | 3.54E-05 | 2.36E-05 | -3.80E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential - seawater | eq. kg N | 2.41E-02 | 1.18E-03 | 9.58E-03 | 3.49E-02 | 1.97E-03 | 6.10E-07 | 7.32E-07 | 1.97E-04 | 3.55E-04 | 2.37E-04 | -7.74E-03 |
| Eutrophication potential - terrestrial | eq. mol N | 3.07E-01 | 1.29E-02 | 5.09E-02 | 3.71E-01 | 2.14E-02 | 5.16E-06 | 6.19E-06 | 2.14E-03 | 3.86E-03 | 2.57E-03 | -8.44E-02 |
| Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis | eq. kg NMVOC | 1.11E-01 | 3.94E-03 | 1.43E-02 | 1.30E-01 | 6.56E-03 | 1.44E-06 | 1.73E-06 | 6.56E-04 | 1.12E-03 | 7.44E-04 | -4.46E-02 |
| Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources | eq. kg Sb | 1.16E-03 | 3.41E-06 | 1.83E-05 | 1.19E-03 | 5.69E-06 | 1.85E-09 | 2.22E-09 | 5.69E-07 | 4.13E-07 | 2.75E-07 | -1.70E-04 |
| Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels | MJ | 4.90E+01 | 1.43E+01 | 6.66E+01 | 1.30E+02 | 2.38E+01 | 6.43E-03 | 7.72E-03 | 2.38E+00 | 2.82E+00 | 1.88E+00 | -7.31E+01 |
| Water deprivation potential | eq. m ³ | 7.24E+00 | 6.61E-02 | 2.09E+00 | 9.39E+00 | 1.10E-01 | 1.33E-04 | 1.60E-04 | 1.10E-02 | 1.64E-02 | 1.09E-02 | -1.20E+00 |

Table 3 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product – environmental impacts (DU: 1 m²)

Table 4 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product – additional impacts indicators (DU: $1 m^2$)

| Indicator | Unit | A1-A3 | A4-A5 | C1-C4 | D |
|---|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Particulate matter | disease incidence | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235 | eg. kBq U235 | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems | CTUe | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects) | CTUh | INA | INA | INA | INA |
| Potential soil quality index | dimensionless | INA | INA | INA | INA |

| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 3.01E+01 | 2.05E-01 | 4.45E+00 | 3.47E+01 | 3.42E-01 | 4.77E-04 | 5.72E-04 | 3.42E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -6.14E+00 |
| Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 4.81E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.81E-01 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 3.11E+01 | 2.05E-01 | 4.47E+00 | 3.58E+01 | 3.42E-01 | 4.77E-04 | 5.72E-04 | 3.42E-02 | 4.95E-02 | 3.30E-02 | -6.14E+00 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials | MJ | 2.59E+02 | 1.43E+01 | 5.88E+01 | 3.32E+02 | 2.38E+01 | 6.45E-03 | 7.74E-03 | 2.38E+00 | 3.04E+00 | 2.03E+00 | -7.01E+01 |
| Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials | MJ | 3.98E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.98E-02 | 0.00E+00 |
| Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources | MJ | 2.65E+02 | 1.43E+01 | 6.75E+01 | 3.47E+02 | 2.38E+01 | 6.45E-03 | 7.74E-03 | 2.38E+00 | 3.04E+00 | 2.03E+00 | -7.01E+01 |
| Consumption of secondary materials | kg | 1.13E+01 | 4.79E-03 | 1.32E-02 | 1.13E+01 | 7.98E-03 | 5.88E-07 | 7.05E-07 | 7.98E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 9.12E-00 |
| Consumption of renew. secondary fuels | MJ | 6.29E-03 | 5.28E-05 | 4.05E-05 | 6.39E-03 | 8.80E-05 | 3.28E-09 | 3.93E-09 | 8.80E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -1.57E-03 |
| Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels | MJ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.57E-02 | 4.57E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 5.21E-06 | 6.25E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Net consumption of freshwater | m ³ | 3.50E-02 | 1.80E-03 | 4.03E-01 | 4.39E-01 | 3.00E-03 | 1.75E-06 | 2.10E-06 | 3.00E-04 | 4.39E-04 | 2.93E-04 | -6.39E-02 |
| Table 6 Life cycle assessment (LCA |) results | for specific p | roduct – was | te categories | s (DU: 1 m ²) | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | Unit | A1 | A2 | A3 | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Hazardous waste | kg | 8.93E-01 | 1.60E-02 | 2.36E-02 | 9.33E-01 | 2.67E-02 | 6.66E-08 | 7.99E-08 | 2.67E-03 | 4.43E-06 | 2.96E-06 | -8.98E-04 |
| Non-hazardous waste | kg | 4.73E+00 | 2.85E-01 | 8.89E+00 | 1.39E+01 | 4.74E-01 | 3.46E-06 | 4.15E-06 | 4.74E-02 | 1.16E+01 | 7.74E+00 | 1.36E+00 |
| Radioactive waste | kg | 5.83E-04 | 1.07E-06 | 6.64E-05 | 6.50E-04 | 1.78E-06 | 4.83E-09 | 5.79E-09 | 1.78E-07 | 1.71E-05 | 1.14E-05 | 1.51E-04 |
| Components for re-use | kg | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling | kg | 3.88E-01 | 4.42E-05 | 3.47E+00 | 3.86E+00 | 7.37E-05 | 6.66E-09 | 7.99E-09 | 7.37E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 9.74E-02 | 3.58E-07 | 6.23E-01 | 7.21E-01 | 5.96E-07 | 5.82E-11 | 6.99E-11 | 5.96E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Exported Energy | MJ | 1.53E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.22E-01 | 1.75E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.92E-05 | 2.30E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

Table 5 Life cycle assessment (LCA) results for specific product - the resource use (DU: $1 m^2$)

Verification

The process of verification of this EPD is in accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930. After verification, this EPD is valid for a 5-year-period. EPD does not have to be recalculated after 5 years, if the underlying data have not changed significantly.

| The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804 and ITB PCR A | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Independent verification corresponding to ISO | 14025 (sub clause 8 1 3) | | | | | | | |
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| x external | internal | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| External verification of EPD: Halina Prejzner, Pl | D Eng | | | | | | | |
| | External vehication of EFD. Haima Frejzner, Fild. Eng. | | | | | | | |
| LCI audit and verification: Michał Chwedaczuk, M.Sc. Eng. | | | | | | | | |
| LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Michał Piasecki, PhD., D.Sc., eng. | | | | | | | | |
| LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Michał Plasecki, PhD., D.Sc., eng. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Note 1: The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the for the information provided and contained in EPD. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804+A2. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025.

Note 2: Note: ITB is a public Research Organization and Notified Body (EC Reg. no 1488) to the European Commission and to other Member States of the European Union designated for the tasks concerning the assessment of building products' performance. ITB acts as the independent, third-party verification organization (ISO 17025/17065/17029). ITB-EPD program is recognized and registered member of The European Platform - Association of EPD program operators and ITB-EPD declarations are registered and stored in the international <u>ECO-PORTAL</u>.

Normative references

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- EN 16034:2014-11 Pedestrian doorsets, industrial, commercial, garage doors and openable windows Product standard, performance characteristics Fire resistance and/or smoke control characteristics.
- PN-EN 1090-1+A1:2012 Wykonanie konstrukcji stalowych i aluminiowych -- Część 1: Zasady oceny zgodności elementów konstrukcyjnych
- ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets Service life planning Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases Carbon footprint of products Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- PN-EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works Environmental product declarations Communication format business-to-business
- ISO 20915:2018 Life cycle inventory calculation methodology for steel products
- KOBiZE Wskaźniki emisyjności CO₂, SO₂, NO_x, CO i pyłu całkowitego dla energii elektrycznej. December 2021
- World Steel Association 2017 Life Cycle inventory methodology report for steel products



