

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

According to ISO 14025 and EN
15804+A2:2019

Aggregates

Registration number:	EPD-Kiwa-EE-239845-EN
Issue date:	05-06-2026
Valid until:	05-06-2031
Declaration owner:	Dolomitas
Publisher:	Kiwa-Ecobility Experts
Programme operator:	Kiwa-Ecobility Experts
Status:	verified



1 General information

1.1 PRODUCT

Aggregates

1.2 REGISTRATION NUMBER

EPD-Kiwa-EE-239845-EN

1.3 VALIDITY

Issue date: 05-06-2026

Valid until: 05-06-2031

1.4 PROGRAMME OPERATOR

Kiwa-Ecobility Experts
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13355 Berlin
DE



Raoul Mancke

(Head of programme operations, Kiwa-Ecobility Experts)



Dr. Ronny Stadie

(Verification body, Kiwa-Ecobility Experts)

1.5 OWNER OF THE DECLARATION

Declaration owner: Dolomitas

Address: Dolomito str. 6, LT-83477 Petrašiūnai vlg., LT-83477 Pakruojis district, Lithuania

E-mail: biuras@dolomitas.lt

Website: <http://www.dolomitas.lt>

Production location: Dolomitas

Address production location: Dolomito str. 6, LT-83477 Petrašiūnai vlg., Pakruojis distr., Lithuania

1.6 VERIFICATION OF THE DECLARATION

The independent verification is in accordance with the ISO 14025:2011. The LCA is in compliance with ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006. The EN 15804+A2:2019 serves as the core PCR.

☐ Internal ☒ External



Lucas Pedro Berman, Senda

1.7 STATEMENTS

The owner of this EPD shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. The programme operator Kiwa-Ecobility Experts shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer data, life cycle assessment data and evidence.

1.8 PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021
Kiwa-Ecobility Experts (Kiwa-EE) – General Product Category Rules R. 4.0 (18.12.2025)
Kiwa-EE GPI R. 4.0 (18.12.2025)
Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions “Product Level”, SOP EE 1201_R. 4.0 (18.12.2025)
Kiwa-EE GPI R.4.0 Annex B1 (18.12.2025)
Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions “Product Level” – Annex B1
Environmental Information Programme according to EN 15804 / ISO 21930 , SOP EE 1203_R. 4.0 (18.12.2025)

1 General information

1.9 COMPARABILITY

In principle, a comparison or assessment of the environmental impacts of different products is only possible if they have been prepared in accordance with EN 15804+A2:2019. For the evaluation of the comparability, the following aspects have to be considered in particular: PCR used, functional or declared unit, geographical reference, the definition of the system boundary, declared modules, data selection (primary or secondary data, background database, data quality), scenarios used for use and disposal phases, and the life cycle inventory (data collection, calculation methods, allocations, validity period). PCRs and general program instructions of different EPD program operators may differ. Comparability needs to be evaluated. For further guidance, see EN 15804+A2:2019 and ISO 14025.

1.10 CALCULATION BASIS

LCA method R<THINK: Ecobility Experts | EN15804+A2

LCA software*: Simapro 9.6

Characterization method: RETHINK characterization method (see references for more details)

LCA database profiles: ecoinvent (for version see references)

Version database: v3.20f (20260507)

** Simapro is used for calculating the characterized results of the Environmental profiles within R<THINK.*

1.11 LCA BACKGROUND REPORT

This EPD is generated on the basis of the LCA background report 'Aggregates' with the calculation identifier ReTHiNK-139845.

2 Product

2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

AB "Dolomitas" products are manufactured in the Petrašiūnai quarry, Pakruojis District, Lithuania.

It is an average EPD covering all aggregate products manufactured at the declared production site.

This declaration is covering:

- fine aggregates (fractions 0/2, 0/5, 0/5CDE);
- coarse crushed aggregates (fractions 2/5, 2/8, 2/11, 2/32, 4/16, 5/8, 5/11, 5/16, 5/22, 5/32, 5/45, 5/56, 5/63, 8/11, 8/16, 8/45, 11/16, 11/22, 16/22, 16/32, 16/45, 16/56, 22/32, 22/45, 22/56, 32/56, 32/63, 45/80);
- crushed dolomite Class I (0/2I, 0/5I, 2/5I, 4/16I, 5/8I, 5/16I, 5/11I, 8/11I, 11/16I, 11/22I, 16/22I);
- fine and crushed dolomite mixtures Class I (0/8I, 0/11I, 0/16I);
- fine and crushed dolomite mixtures (0/8, 0/11, 0/16, 0/22, 0/32, 0/45, 0/56, 0/63, 0/80);
- fine and crushed dolomite mixtures Class II (0/32II, 0/45II, 0/56II, 0/63II);
- dolomite railway ballast (31.5/63).

The products are high-quality washed and crushed dolomite aggregates used for road and ground subbases, asphalt concrete mixtures, asphalt surface treatments, railway ballast, reinforced concrete structures, construction concrete, rock wool production and as filler in dry construction mixtures.

Product composition: 100% dolomite rock ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$).

During module A3, explosives, cutting saws and oil are not used as direct ancillary materials. The manufacturing stage consists only of mechanical processes such as crushing, screening and washing.

Prior to module A3, rock fragmentation is carried out using explosives during the quarry extraction stage. This service is provided by a state-owned third-party entity in Lithuania. Accordingly, the use of explosives is allocated to the upstream process stage (A1 – raw material supply/extraction) and is therefore not included in the calculations for module A3. Small quantities of oil and lubricants may be used for equipment operation and maintenance. However, these are considered maintenance-related inputs, largely provided through external service contractors, and are not directly allocated to the declared unit. Therefore, they are not included in module A3.

The products comply with the requirements of EN 12620, EN 13043, EN 13242, EN 13285 and EN 13450.

2.2 APPLICATION (INTENDED USE OF THE PRODUCT)

Dolomite aggregates are used in road construction, both for road bases (using aggregate mixtures) and for asphalt mixtures (using specific fractions, e.g., 5/8, 8/11 mm). In the manufacture of concrete products, 4/16 mm aggregate is used. A certain amount of 5/16 mm dolomite aggregate is also used in the production of "Achema" nitrogen fertilizers.

2.3 REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE

RSL PRODUCT

No service life is declared as aggregates are semi-finished products. The service life of 25 years was not considered for the calculations.

USED RSL (YR) IN THIS LCA CALCULATION:

25

2.4 TECHNICAL DATA

AB Dolomitas produces high-quality washed dolomite crushed stone of all fractions, dolomite screenings, dolomite screenings and crushed stone mixtures that meet European standards. Dolomite products are used for road and site base construction, asphalt concrete mixtures for road construction, asphalt surface treatment, railway ballast, reinforced concrete structures, building concrete, rock wool, fertilizers, and glass production.

Technical data:

Product components: dolomite rock 100% ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$).

Gross density of product 2740 kg/m³. The bulk density of crushed stone is 1,400–1,600 kg/m³.

Full information of products and their performances are published in Declarations of performance (DoP) issued by the manufacturer AB "Dolomitas". The assessment and verification of constancy of performance system used is 2+. Certificate of conformity of the factory production control No. 1325-CPR-1215 is issued by the notified body AS Inspecta Latvia.

2.5 SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

The product does not contain any substances from the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern" (SVHC).

2.6 DESCRIPTION PRODUCTION PROCESS

Before virgin rock is extracted at the site, the upper layer of soil, moraine (and trees) is first removed using bulldozers and excavators. Then the hard rock is drilled and the holes are filled with explosives. After blasting, the raw material is transported by lorries to the processing lines, where the aggregates are produced: raw rock is fed into the primary crusher and afterwards to the rotary crushers. Crushed rock is screened, washed and piled into the required aggregate fractions. The process of manufacturing requires electricity for

2 Product

processing, water for washing (used in circular system) and fuel for lorries and quarry machines. In principle this process is waste-free, since rock is fully used for aggregate production. Small mineral particles are washed out on sediment basins, but these are neither contaminated nor considered as waste.

Currently, the company operates five technological lines. Raw material washing ensures the high quality of the produced dolomite crushed stone. All mined raw material is sorted: the strength of the rock determines what product will be made from it. Crushed stone for asphalt concrete and concrete is produced from the hardest stone.



3 Calculation rules

3.1 DECLARED UNIT

1 ton

1 ton (1000 kg) of crushed dolomite aggregates

Reference unit: ton (ton)

3.2 CONVERSION FACTORS

Description	Value	Unit
Reference unit	1	ton
Weight per reference unit	1000.000	kg
Conversion factor to 1 kg	0.001000	ton

3.3 SCOPE OF DECLARATION AND SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

This is a Cradle to gate with options EPD. The life cycle stages included are as shown below:

(X = module included, ND = module not declared)

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

The modules of the EN 15804 contain the following:

Module A1 = Raw material supply	Module B5 = Refurbishment
Module A2 = Transport	Module B6 = Operational energy use
Module A3 = Manufacturing	Module B7 = Operational water use
Module A4 = Transport	Module C1 = De-construction / Demolition
Module A5 = Construction - Installation process	Module C2 = Transport
Module B1 = Use	Module C3 = Waste Processing
Module B2 = Maintenance	Module C4 = Disposal
Module B3 = Repair	Module D = Benefits and loads beyond the product system boundaries
Module B4 = Replacement	

3.4 REPRESENTATIVENESS

This EPD is representative for crushed dolomite aggregates of all fractions, a product of AB “Dolomitas”.

3.5 CUT-OFF CRITERIA

Product stage (A1-A3)
All input flows (e.g. raw materials, transportation, energy use, etc.) and output flows (e.g. production waste) are considered in this LCA. The total neglected input flows do therefore not exceed the limit of 5% of energy use and mass.

Construction process stage (A4)

3 Calculation rules

From the construction process stage only transportation to the construction site is considered in this EPD.

The following processes were also excluded:

- Manufacture of means of production, buildings or other capital goods;
- Transportation of personnel to the plant;
- Transportation of personnel within the plant;
- Research and development activities;
- Long-term emissions.

3.6 ALLOCATION

No allocation procedures were applied in this EPD, as the EPD is developed for a product group manufactured within the same production process. The declared results represent average production data for the entire product group.

All products covered by the EPD are produced using the same raw material, technology, and manufacturing processes. Therefore, no specific allocation of energy, material consumption, emissions, etc. was considered necessary.

During module A3, explosives, cutting saws and oil are not used as direct ancillary materials. The manufacturing stage consists only of mechanical processes such as crushing, screening and washing.

Prior to module A3, rock fragmentation is carried out using explosives during the quarry extraction stage. This service is provided by Detonas, a state-owned joint-stock company in Lithuania.

Accordingly, the use of explosives is allocated to the upstream process stage (A1 – raw material supply/extraction) and is therefore not included in the calculations for module A3.

Small quantities of oil and lubricants may be used for equipment operation and maintenance. However, these are considered maintenance-related inputs, largely provided through external service contractors, and are not directly allocated to the declared unit. Therefore, they are not included in module A3.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION & REFERENCE PERIOD

Primary data was collected and provided by AB “Dolomitas” internally. The data refers to the annual aggregate production of the Petrašiūnai quarry in the district of Pakruojis, Lithuania, during the collection and reference period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

3.8 ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Estimates and assumptions were made in accordance with EN 15804 and ISO 14044 where primary data were not available.

It was assumed that production conditions are representative of normal operation.

These assumptions are not expected to significantly influence the overall environmental impact results.

This study complies with the principles of modularity and polluter-pays in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and the applicable PCR.

3.9 DATA QUALITY

The quality level of geographical representativeness can be considered “good”.

The quality level of technical representativeness can be considered “good”.

The time representativeness can also be regarded as “good”.

The overall data quality for this EPD can, therefore, be described as “good”. All relevant process-specific data were collected during data collection.

In all possible cases, primary data from the customer were used, which has very good data quality because it comes directly from the source. In addition, secondary data from the EcoInvent database (2019, version 3.9.1) was used when no primary data could be supplied. The database is checked regularly and, therefore, meets the requirements of DIN EN ISO 14040/44 (background data not older than 10 years). The background data meets the requirements of EN 15804+A2.

The quantities of raw materials, consumables and supplies used and the energy consumption were recorded and averaged over the entire operating year.

The general rule that specific data from certain production processes or average data derived from certain processes must take precedence when calculating an EPD or LCA was adhered to. Data for processes over which the manufacturer has no influence were assigned to generic data/scenarios. When selecting these, care was taken to always choose the data set/scenario that most realistically represents the processes.

3.10 POWER MIX

The electricity used by the company consists of electricity generated by its own wind turbines and electricity from renewable energy sources covered by Guarantees of Origin (GoO), as documented by a certificate issued by Ignitis.

In accordance with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 market-based approach, an emission factor of 0 kg CO₂e/kWh is applied to this electricity mix.

Water used in the production process is recirculated within a closed-loop system. Process water is reused continuously on-site, therefore no significant net water consumption occurs and water use was not considered relevant for the assessment.

Electric excavators are used for the extraction of soil (overburden) and raw materials, with a

3 Calculation rules

diesel excavator used as a backup excavator. Diesel dump trucks (30t, 45t, 50t, and 60t lifting capacity) are used to transport soil and raw materials. Diesel loaders and bulldozers are used. Diesel trucks are used to transport the finished product. The product - crushed stone - is

produced on production lines located in the quarry, which operate using electricity. The company has 6 MW of wind power capacity, so the majority of the product is produced using renewable energy.

4 Scenarios and additional technical information

4.1 TRANSPORT TO CONSTRUCTION SITE (A4)

For the transport from production place to assembly/user, the following scenario is assumed for module A4 of this EPD.

	Value and unit
Vehicle type used for transport	Truck (unspecified)
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle	not available
Distance	180 km
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	50 % (loaded up and return empty)
Bulk density of transported products	inapplicable
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1

5 Results

For the impact assessment long-term emissions (>100 years) are not considered. The results of the impact assessment are only relative statements that do not make any statements about end-points of the impact categories, exceedance of threshold values, safety margins or risks. The following tables show the results of the indicators of the impact assessment, of the use of resources as well as of waste and other output flows.

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS PER TON

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS EN 15804+A2

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	4.10E+1	1.21E+0	5.57E+0	4.77E+1	2.75E+1
GWP-f	kg CO ₂ eq.	4.07E+1	1.21E+0	5.33E+0	4.72E+1	2.73E+1
GWP-b	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.22E-1	4.08E-4	2.37E-1	4.60E-1	7.20E-2
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	1.00E-1	5.54E-4	1.98E-3	1.02E-1	9.77E-2
ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	7.70E-7	2.63E-8	1.44E-7	9.40E-7	4.75E-7
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	2.68E-1	2.49E-3	2.21E-2	2.93E-1	1.28E-1
EP-fw	kg P eq.	3.95E-3	9.51E-6	9.91E-5	4.06E-3	2.66E-4
EP-m	kg N eq.	4.12E-2	6.03E-4	6.59E-3	4.84E-2	4.86E-2
EP-T	mol N eq.	5.30E-1	6.26E-3	8.00E-2	6.17E-1	5.19E-1
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	1.46E-1	3.89E-3	2.53E-2	1.75E-1	1.77E-1
ADP-mm	kg Sb-eq.	5.13E-4	3.86E-6	4.29E-5	5.60E-4	8.37E-5
ADP-f	MJ	9.09E+2	1.70E+1	7.08E+1	9.97E+2	3.83E+2
WDP	m ³ world eq.	1.05E+1	6.45E-2	1.91E-1	1.08E+1	2.01E+0

GWP-total=Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total) | **GWP-f**=Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil) | **GWP-b**=Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic) | **GWP-luluc**=Global Warming Potential land use and land use change (GWP-luluc) | **ODP**=Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP) | **AP**=Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP) | **EP-fw**=Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-freshwater) | **EP-m**=Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine) | **EP-T**=Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial) | **POCP**=Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP) | **ADP-mm**=Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADP mm) | **ADP-f**=Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential (ADP fossil) | **WDP**=Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)

5 Results

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS EN 15804+A2

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4
PM	disease incidence	1.13E-6	7.52E-8	1.44E-7	1.35E-6	2.16E-6
IR	kBq U235 eq.	8.09E+0	9.99E-3	5.73E-2	8.16E+0	1.49E-1
ETP-fw	CTUe	1.84E+2	8.61E+0	5.32E+1	2.46E+2	2.91E+2
HTP-c	CTUh	2.36E-8	5.00E-10	1.30E-8	3.71E-8	1.42E-8
HTP-nc	CTUh	7.84E-7	1.12E-8	6.37E-8	8.59E-7	4.00E-7
SQP	Pt	1.89E+2	8.73E+0	6.40E+1	2.62E+2	3.02E+2

PM=Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM) | **IR**=Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IRP) | **ETP-fw**=Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw) | **HTP-c**=Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-c) | **HTP-nc**=Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-nc) | **SQP**=Potential soil quality index (SQP)

CLASSIFICATION OF DISCLAIMERS TO THE DECLARATION OF CORE AND ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS

ILCD classification	Indicator	Disclaimer
ILCD type / level 1	Global warming potential (GWP)	None
	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	None
	Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	None
ILCD type / level 2	Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP)	None
	Eutrophication potential, Fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-freshwater)	None
	Eutrophication potential, Fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine)	None
	Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial)	None
	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP)	None
	Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IRP)	1
	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-minerals&metals)	2
ILCD type / level 3	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil)	2
	Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)	2
	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	2
	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-c)	2
	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-nc)	2

5 Results

ILCD classification	Indicator	Disclaimer
	Potential Soil quality index (SQP)	2
Disclaimer 1 – 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.		
Disclaimer 2 – The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.		

5.2 INDICATORS DESCRIBING RESOURCE USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION BASED ON LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY (LCI)

PARAMETERS DESCRIBING RESOURCE USE

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1- A3	A4
PERE	MJ	2.02E+2	2.97E-1	2.24E+1	2.24E+2	5.41E+0
PERM	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
PERT	MJ	2.02E+2	2.97E-1	2.24E+1	2.24E+2	5.41E+0
PENRE	MJ	9.09E+2	1.70E+1	7.09E+1	9.97E+2	4.07E+2
PENRM	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
PENRT	MJ	9.09E+2	1.70E+1	7.09E+1	9.97E+2	4.07E+2
SM	Kg	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
RSF	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
FW	m ³	7.37E-1	2.46E-3	1.10E-2	7.50E-1	6.07E-2

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 resources | **SM**=Use of secondary material | **RSF**=Use of renewable secondary fuels | **NRSF**=Use of non-renewable secondary fuels | **FW**=Net use of fresh water

5 Results

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DESCRIBING WASTE CATEGORIES

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4
HWD	Kg	1.67E-3	1.08E-4	5.11E-4	2.29E-3	2.44E-3
NHWD	Kg	3.92E+0	7.02E-1	4.86E-1	5.10E+0	2.53E+1
RWD	Kg	6.46E-3	6.74E-6	4.30E-5	6.51E-3	8.76E-5

HWD=Hazardous waste disposed | **NHWD**=Non-hazardous waste disposed | **RWD**=Radioactive waste disposed

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DESCRIBING OUTPUT FLOWS

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4
CRU	Kg	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
MFR	Kg	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.17E-2	1.17E-2	0.00E+0
MER	Kg	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	7.32E-4	7.32E-4	0.00E+0
EET	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.99E-2	1.99E-2	0.00E+0
EEE	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.15E-2	1.15E-2	0.00E+0

CRU=Components for re-use | **MFR**=Materials for recycling | **MER**=Materials for energy recovery | **EET**=Exported Energy, Thermic | **EEE**=Exported Energy, Electric

5 Results

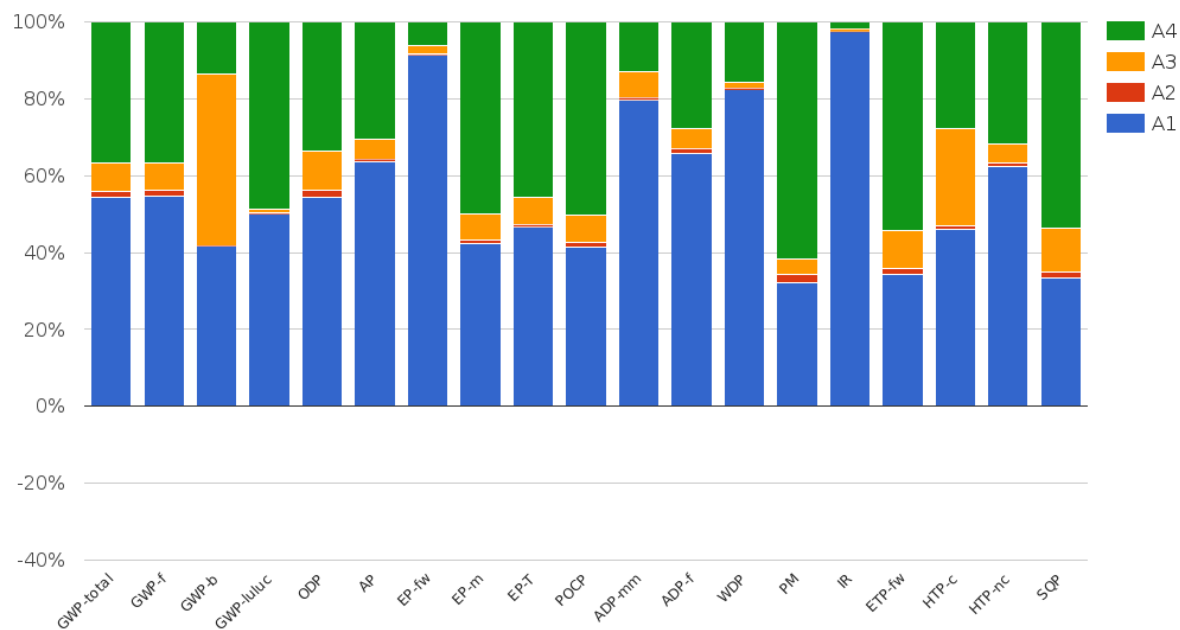
5.3 INFORMATION ON BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT PER TON

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

The following Information describes the biogenic carbon content in (the main parts of) the product at the factory gate per ton:

Biogenic carbon content	Amount	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in the product	0	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0	kg C

6 Interpretation of results



The scope for this declaration is cradle-to-gate (A1-A4) with options. As shown in the figure, raw material (A1) and transportation to the production site outweigh all the other included modules in every single environmental impact category. Production (A3) shows a lower contribution, due to the use of a renewable electricity mix in production. .

7 References

ISO 14040

ISO 14040:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework; EN ISO 14040:2006

ISO 14044

ISO 14044:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines; EN ISO 14044:2006

ISO 14025

ISO 14025:2011-10, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

EN 15804+A2

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, Sustainability of Buildings - Environmental Product Declarations - Framework Development Rules by Product Category

Kiwa-EE GPI R.4.0

Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions “Product Level”, SOP EE 1201_R.4.0 (18.12.2025)

Kiwa-EE GPI R.4.0 Annex B1 (18.12.2025)

Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions “Product Level” – Annex B1 Environmental Information Programme according to EN 15804 / ISO 21930 , SOP EE 1203_R.4.0 (18.12.2025)

Ecoinvent

ecoinvent Version 3.9.1 (December 2022)

R<THINK characterization method

ecoinvent 3.9.1: EN 15804+A1 indicators (CML-IA Baseline v3.09), EN 15804+A2 indicators (EF 3.1)

EN 12620:2002+A1:2008 Aggregates for concrete

EN 13043:2002/AC:2004 Aggregates for bituminous mixtures and surface treatments for roads, airfields and other trafficked areas

EN 13242:2002+A1:2007 Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction

EN 13450:2002 Aggregates for railway ballast

EN 13285:2018 Unbound mixtures – Specifications

8 Contact information

Publisher	Operator	Owner of declaration
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