

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Owner of the Declaration | ASSA ABLOY                           |
| Programme holder         | Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU) |
| Publisher                | Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU) |
| Declaration number       | EPD-ASA-20170150-IBA1-EN             |
| Issue date               | 27.09.2017                           |
| Valid to                 | 26.09.2022                           |

**ASSA ABLOY CY110 cylinder**  
**ASSA ABLOY**

[www.ibu-epd.com](http://www.ibu-epd.com) / <https://epd-online.com>



## 1. General Information

### ASSA ABLOY

#### Programme holder

IBU - Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.  
Panoramastr. 1  
10178 Berlin  
Germany

#### Declaration number

EPD-ASA-20170150-IBA1-EN

#### This Declaration is based on the Product Category Rules -PCR:

Building Hardware products, 02.2016  
(PCR tested and approved by the SVR)

#### Issue date

27.09.2017

#### Valid to

26.09.2022



Prof. Dr.-Ing. Horst J. Bossenmayer  
(President of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)



Dr.-Ing. Burkhard Leppmann  
(Managing Director IBU)

### ASSA ABLOY CY110 cylinder

#### Owner of the Declaration

ASSA ABLOY Czech & Slovakia s.r.o.  
Strojnická 633  
516 01 Rychnov nad Kněžnou  
Czech Republic

#### Declared product / Declared unit

The declaration represents 1 piece of key to differ cylinder with 3 nickel silver keys of the following type: euro profile, double cylinder, 60mm overall length (ED3030).

It includes the following components of the cylinder: housing, plugs, pinning components and 3 nickel silver keys delivered with a security card.

#### Scope:

This declaration and the corresponding LCA study are relevant to ASSA ABLOY CY110. The primary manufacturing processes are performed by factory in Czech Republic and the final manufacturing processes and assembly for the cylinder components occur at the manufacturing factory in Czech Republic. The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

#### Verification

The CEN Standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR

Independent verification of the declaration  
according to ISO 14025

internally  externally



Dr. Wolfram Trinius  
(Independent verifier appointed by SVA)

## 2. Product

### 2.1 Product description

**Product name:** ASSA ABLOY CY110 cylinder

**Product characteristic:**

ASSA ABLOY CY110 is a patented key to differ euro double cylinder with 3 keys. It is a reversible, dimple key cylinder with 6 pins. The product is delivered with a security card to enable only the owner of it to have spare keys from the authorised key cutting partners.

For the use and application of the product the respective national provisions at the place of use apply, in Germany for example the Building Codes of the countries and the corresponding national specifications.

### 2.2 Application

These cylinders are designed for various applications. The cylinders are typically installed in both commercial and residential buildings, such as:

- Schools, universities
- Hospitals, small practices
- Hotels, leisure centres
- Small private homes, residential block houses etc.
- Psychiatric wards
- Any high abuse applications

### 2.3 Technical Data

The table presents the technical properties of CY110 cylinders according to the classification in EN 1303:2015:

# ASSA ABLOY

| Classes | Required technical characteristics                               | Defined grades |
|---------|--|----------------|
| 1       | Category of use  | 1              |
| 2       | Durability   | 6              |
| 3       | door mass  | -              |
| 4       | Suitability for use in fire resisting and/or smoke control doors | B              |
| 5       | Safety   | -              |
| 6       | Corrosion resistance and temperature                             | C              |
| 7       | Key related security   | 5              |
| 8       | Attack resistance  | D*             |

ASSA ABLOY CY110 is a patented key to differ euro double cylinder with 3 keys. It is a reversible, dimple key cylinder with 6 pins.

The cylinder offers the following features: (patent protected, expected extension of new patent application till 2036)

- EN 1303:2015 1 6 - B - C 5 D \*when used with security escutcheon
- Includes 5 minutes drill resistance, anti-pick and anti-bump features:
  - \* delivered with security card that authorizes additional keys to be cut only by ASSA ABLOY preferred dealers
  - \* large, robust, reversible nickel silver key that is convenient to use and has no sharp edges

## 2.4 Delivery status

Delivered as a complete unit, inclusive of fully assembled cylinder, keys and security card. Delivered in a box size 100 x 30 x 45 mm.

## 2.5 Base materials / Ancillary materials

The composition of the CY110 cylinder in percentage (%) of total mass per unit is, as follows:

| Component       | Percentage in mass (%) |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Plastics        | 0.3                    |
| Stainless steel | 1.0                    |
| Steel           | 20.8                   |
| Brass           | 77.9                   |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>100</b>             |

## 2.6 Manufacture

The primary manufacturing processes are made by Tier 1 suppliers. The components have origin in processes such as machining, sintering and pressing. The final manufacturing processes for cylinder occur at ASSA ABLOY Rychnov factory in Czech Republic.

The factory of Rychnov has a Quality Management system certified according to ISO 9001:2008.

## 2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

ASSA ABLOY is committed to producing and distributing door opening solutions with minimal environmental impact, where health & safety is the primary focus for all employees and associates.

- Environmental operations, GHG, energy, water, waste, VOC, surface treatment and H&S are routinely monitored. Inspections, audits, and reviews are conducted periodically to ensure that applicable standards are met and to evaluate the effectiveness of the environmental management program.
- Code of Conduct covers human rights, labour practices and decent work. The management of ASSA ABLOY is aware of their environmental roles and responsibilities, providing appropriate training, supporting accountability and recognizing outstanding performance.
- The factory of Rychnov is certified according to ISO 14001:2004 Environmental Management system and is certified according to OHSAS 18001:2007 Occupational Health and Safety.
- Any waste metals during machining are separated and recycled. Waste water from water-based painting processes is delivered to waste treatment plant.

## 2.8 Product processing/Installation

ASSA ABLOY CY110 is distributed through and installed, by trained technicians, such as; locksmiths or security technicians. Preparation of doors and frames are conducted at the door manufacturer's production site.

## 2.9 Packaging

These cylinders are packed in cardboard packaging. Packaging includes one box – all of which are fully recyclable.

| Material        | Percentage in mass (%) |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| Cardboard/Paper | 100                    |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>100</b>             |

## 2.10 Condition of use

Annual lubrication is recommended to guarantee quality operation of the cylinder.

## 2.11 Environment and health during use

There is no harmful emissive potential. No damage to health or impairment is expected under normal use corresponding to the intended use of the product.

## 2.12 Reference service life

Approved for 100.000 cycles under normal working conditions and 15 years depending on cycle frequency and use of the door.

The product has successfully passed accelerated durability test of 500 000 cycles.

## 2.13 Extraordinary effects

### Fire

Suitable for use in fire and smoke doors and is tested in accordance with EN 1634-1:2014 by Cambridge Fire Research.

### Water

The product does not contain any substances that could be released and have an additional environmental impact on water in case of flood.

# ASSA ABLOY

## Mechanical destruction

No danger to the environment can be anticipated during mechanical destruction.

### 2.14 Re-use stage

It is possible to re-use the product during the reference service life and it can be moved from one application to another.

### 2.15 Disposal

The product can be mechanically disassembled to separate the different materials. The majority, by

weight, of components are steel and brass, which can be recycled. The cylinder can be sent to a professional recycling service provider. No disposal is foreseen for the product nor for the corresponding packaging.

### 2.16 Further information

ASSA ABLOY Czech & Slovakia s.r.o.  
Strojnická 633  
516 01 Rychnov nad Kněžnou  
Czech Republic  
www.assabloy.com

## 3. LCA: Calculation rules

### 3.1 Declared Unit

The declaration refers to the functional unit of 1 piece of CY110 cylinder as specified in Part B requirements on the EPD for Building Hardware products.

#### Declared unit

| Name                      | Value | Unit                      |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| Mass of declared Product  | 0.37  | kg                        |
| Declared unit             | -     | 1 piece of CY110 cylinder |
| Conversion factor to 1 kg | 2.70  |                           |

### 3.2 System boundary

Type of the EPD: cradle to gate - with options

The following life cycle stages were considered:

Production stage:

- A1 – Raw material extraction and processing
- A2 – Transport to the manufacturer and
- A3 – Manufacturing

Construction stage:

- A4 – Transport from the gate to the site
- A5 – Packaging waste processing

The use stage:

- B2 – Maintenance

End-of-life stage:

- C2 – Transport to waste processing
- C3 – Waste processing
- C4 – Disposal (landfill)

This includes provision of all materials, products and energy, packaging processing and its transport, as well as waste processing up to the end-of waste state or disposal of final residues.

- D - Declaration of all benefits and loads

### 3.3 Estimates and assumptions

Transportation: Data on mode of transport and distances, as reported by suppliers were used for those materials and parts contributing more than 2% of total product mass. In case of unknown transport distances for parts and materials, contributing less than 2% to the total product mass, transport by road over an average distance of 500 km was assumed.

EoL: In the End-of-Life stage, for all the materials, which can be recycled, a recycling scenario with 100% collection rate was assumed

### 3.4 Cut-off criteria

In the assessment, all available data from the production process are considered, i.e. all raw materials used, auxiliary materials (e.g. lubricants), thermal energy consumption and electric power consumption - including material and energy flows contributing less than 1% of mass or energy (if available). In case a specific flow contributing less than 1% in mass or energy is not available, worst-case assumption proxies are selected to represent the respective environmental impacts.

Impacts relating to the production of machines and facilities required during production are out of the scope of this assessment.

### 3.5 Background data

For life cycle modelling of the considered products, the GaBi 6 Software System for Life Cycle Engineering, developed by thinkstep AG, is used /GaBi 6 2013/. The GaBi-database contains consistent and documented datasets which are documented in the online GaBi-documentation /GaBi 6 2013D/.

To ensure comparability of results in the LCA, the basic data of GaBi database were used for energy, transportation and auxiliary materials.

### 3.6 Data quality

The requirements for data quality and background data correspond to the specifications of the /IBU PCR PART A/.

thinkstep performed a variety of tests and checks during the entire project to ensure high quality of the completed project. This obviously includes an extensive review of project-specific LCA models as well as the background data used.

The technological background of the collected data reflects the physical reality of the declared products. The datasets are complete and conform to the system boundaries and the criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs.

All relevant background datasets are taken from the GaBi 6 software database.

### 3.7 Period under review

The period under review is 2015/16 (12-month average).

### 3.8 Allocation

Regarding incineration, the software model for the waste incineration plant (WIP) is adapted according to the material composition and heating value of the combusted material. In this EPD, the following specific life cycle inventories for the WIP are considered for:

- Waste incineration of paper

Regarding the recycling material of metals, the metal parts in the EoL are declared as end-of-waste status.

Thus, these materials are considered in module D. Specific information on allocation within the background data is given in the GaBi dataset documentation.

### 3.9 Comparability

A comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to /EN 15804/ and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account.

## 4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following technical information is a basis for the declared modules or can be used for developing specific scenarios in the context of a building assessment if modules are not declared (MND).

### Installation into the building (A5)

| Name  | Value  | Unit |
|---|--------|------|
| Output substances following waste treatment on site (Paper packaging) | 0.0022 | kg   |

### Reference service life

| Name                   | Value | Unit |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| Reference service life | 15    | a    |

### Maintenance (B2)

Annual oiling of the cylinder is considered in this stage of the life cycle.

| Name | Value  | Unit |
|------|--------|------|
| Oil  | 0.0005 | kg/a |

### End of life (C2-C4)

| Name   | Value | Unit |
|--|-------|------|
| Collected separately Plastics, Stainless Steel, Steel, Brass | 0.372 | kg   |
| Recycling Stainless Steel                                    | 0.003 | kg   |
| Incineration of Plastic Parts                                | 0.001 | kg   |
| Recycling Steel  | 0.076 | kg   |
| Recycling Brass  | 0.288 | kg   |

### Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

| Name  | Value | Unit |
|---|-------|------|
| Collected separately waste type (including packaging) | 0.370 | kg   |
| Recycling Stainless Steel                             | 1     | %    |
| Recycling Steel                                       | 20.6  | %    |
| Reuse Paper   | 0.7   | %    |
| Incineration of Plastics                              | 0.3   | %    |
| Recycling Brass                                       | 77.4  | %    |

## 5. LCA: Results

Results shown below were calculated using CML 2000 – Apr. 2013 Methodology.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE NOT DECLARED)

| PRODUCT STAGE       |           |               | CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE          |          | USE STAGE |             |        |                           |                             |                        |                       | END OF LIFE STAGE          |           |                  |          | BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARYS |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|--|
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport from the gate to the site | Assembly | Use       | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement <sup>1)</sup> | Refurbishment <sup>1)</sup> | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential             |
| A1                  | A2        | A3            | A4                                  | A5       | B1        | B2          | B3     | B4                        | B5                          | B6                     | B7                    | C1                         | C2        | C3               | C4       | D  |
| X                   | X         | X             | X                                   | X        | MND       | X           | MND    | MND                       | MND                         | MND                    | MND                   | MND                        | X         | X                | X        | X  |

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: One piece of CY110 cylinder

| Parameter | Parameter  | Unit                                       | A1 - A3  | A4        | A5       | B2       | C2        | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|--|--|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP       | Global warming potential   | [kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]                  | 2.36E+00 | 8.85E-03  | 3.12E-03 | 7.91E-03 | 8.80E-03  | 0.00E+00 | 2.75E-03 | -2.47E-01 |
| ODP       | Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer             | [kg CFC11-Eq.]                             | 3.63E-11 | 4.24E-14  | 1.43E-14 | 4.79E-13 | 4.21E-14  | 0.00E+00 | 8.27E-15 | -1.09E-11 |
| AP        | Acidification potential of land and water                        | [kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]                  | 1.36E-02 | 4.05E-05  | 7.10E-07 | 4.70E-05 | 4.03E-05  | 0.00E+00 | 7.00E-07 | -1.42E-03 |
| EP        | Eutrophication potential   | [kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>3-</sup> -Eq.] | 8.42E-04 | 9.25E-06  | 1.24E-07 | 2.23E-06 | 9.20E-06  | 0.00E+00 | 5.30E-08 | -9.93E-05 |
| POCP      | Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants | [kg Ethen Eq.]                             | 8.47E-04 | -1.31E-05 | 5.04E-08 | 6.50E-06 | -1.30E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 3.40E-08 | -1.24E-04 |
| ADPE      | Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources             | [kg Sb Eq.]                                | 3.15E-04 | 3.33E-10  | 5.62E-11 | 8.88E-10 | 3.32E-10  | 0.00E+00 | 1.81E-10 | -1.73E-04 |
| ADPF      | Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources                 | [MJ]                                       | 2.03E+01 | 1.22E-01  | 8.73E-04 | 3.87E-01 | 1.21E-01  | 0.00E+00 | 1.16E-03 | -2.69E+00 |

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - RESOURCE USE: One piece of CY110 cylinder

| Parameter | Parameter  | Unit              | A1 - A3  | A4       | A5       | B2        | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|--|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| PERE      | Renewable primary energy as energy carrier                 | [MJ]              | 1.98E+00 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PERM      | Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PERT      | Total use of renewable primary energy resources            | [MJ]              | 1.98E+00 | 4.81E-03 | 8.14E-05 | 2.45E-03  | 4.78E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 8.51E-05 | -1.41E-01 |
| PENRE     | Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier             | [MJ]              | 2.73E+01 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PENRM     | Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization       | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PENRT     | Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources        | [MJ]              | 2.73E+01 | 1.22E-01 | 1.02E-03 | 3.92E-01  | 1.22E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 1.29E-03 | -2.73E+00 |
| SM        | Use of secondary material                                  | [kg]              | 4.49E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| RSF       | Use of renewable secondary fuels                           | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| NRSF      | Use of non-renewable secondary fuels                       | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| FW        | Use of net fresh water                                     | [m <sup>3</sup> ] | 6.72E-03 | 3.39E-06 | 9.07E-06 | -5.98E-06 | 3.38E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 6.71E-06 | -1.45E-03 |

### RESULTS OF THE LCA – OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES: One piece of CY110 cylinder

| Parameter | Parameter                     | Unit | A1 - A3  | A4       | A5       | B2       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| HWD       | Hazardous waste disposed      | [kg] | 5.56E-04 | 2.79E-07 | 7.04E-08 | 1.77E-06 | 2.77E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 9.02E-08 | 3.35E-05  |
| NHWD      | Non-hazardous waste disposed  | [kg] | 1.79E-01 | 1.54E-05 | 7.83E-05 | 2.62E-05 | 1.53E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 2.56E-04 | 2.81E-03  |
| RWD       | Radioactive waste disposed    | [kg] | 2.71E-03 | 1.60E-07 | 5.98E-08 | 1.85E-06 | 1.59E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 5.14E-08 | -1.72E-05 |
| CRU       | 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  |
| MFR       | Materials for recycling       | [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.20E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.69E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| MER       | Materials for energy recovery | [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  |
| EEE       | Exported electrical energy    | [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.94E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.26E-03 | 0.00E+00  |
| EET       | Exported thermal energy       | [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.11E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.44E-02 | 0.00E+00  |

## 6. LCA: Interpretation

This chapter contains an interpretation of the Life Cycle Impact Assessment categories. Stated percentages in the whole interpretation are related to the overall life cycle, excluding credits (module D).

The production stage (modules A1-A3) contributes between 96% and 100% to the overall results for all the environmental impact assessment categories hereby considered. Within the production stage, the main contribution for all the impact categories is the production of brass and steel, with approx. 98%, mainly due to the energy consumption on this

process. Stainless steel and steel account with the majority of the overall mass of the product, therefore, the impacts are in line with the mass composition of the product. The environmental impacts for the transport (A2) have a negligible impact within this stage.

In the end-of-life stage, there are loads and benefits (module D, negative values) considered. The benefits are considered beyond the system boundaries and are declared for the recycling potential of the metals and for the credits from the incineration process (energy substitution).

## 7. Requisite evidence

Not applicable in this EPD.

## 8. References

### Institut Bauen und Umwelt

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Berlin (pub.):  
Generation of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs);  
[www.ibu-epd.com](http://www.ibu-epd.com)

### General principles

For the EPD range of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU), 2013-04  
[www.ibu-epd.com](http://www.ibu-epd.com)

### PCR Part B

IBU PCR Part B: PCR Guidance-Texts for Building-Related Products and Services. From the range of Environmental Product Declarations of Institute Construction and Environment e.V. (IBU). Part B: Requirements on the EPD for Building Hardware Products. [www.ibu-epd.com](http://www.ibu-epd.com)

### ISO 14025

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

### EN 15804

EN 15804: 2012+A1:2014: Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

### ISO 14001

Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use (ISO 14001:2004 + Cor. 1:2009)

### ISO 9001

Quality management systems

### OHSAS 18001:2007

Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series

### EN 1634-1

Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware. Fire resistance test for door and shutter assemblies and openable windows.

### EN 1303:2015

Building hardware - Cylinders for locks - Requirements and test methods

### GaBi 6 2013

GaBi 6 2013: Software-System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. Copyright, TM. Stuttgart, Leinfelden-Echterdingen, 1992-2013.

### GaBi 6 2013D

GaBi 6 2013D: Documentation of GaBi 6: Software-System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. Copyright, TM. Stuttgart, Leinfelden-Echterdingen, 1992-2013. <http://documentation.gabi-software.com/>

## 9. Annex

Results shown below were calculated using TRACI Methodology.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE NOT DECLARED)

| PRODUCT STAGE       |           |               | CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE          |          | USE STAGE |             |        |                            |                              |                        |                       | END OF LIFE STAGE          |           |                  |          | BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARYS |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|--|
| Raw material supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport from the gate to the site | Assembly | Use       | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement <sup>(1)</sup> | Refurbishment <sup>(1)</sup> | Operational energy use | Operational water use | De-construction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential             |
| A1                  | A2        | A3            | A4                                  | A5       | B1        | B2          | B3     | B4                         | B5                           | B6                     | B7                    | C1                         | C2        | C3               | C4       | D  |
| X                   | X         | X             | X                                   | X        | MND       | X           | MND    | MND                        | MND                          | MND                    | MND                   | MND                        | X         | X                | X        | X  |

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: One piece of CY110 cylinder

| Parameter | Parameter  | Unit                      | A1 - A3  | A4       | A5       | B2       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| GWP       | Global warming potential                             | [kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.] | 2.36E+00 | 8.85E-03 | 3.12E-03 | 7.91E-03 | 8.80E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 2.75E-03 | -2.47E-01 |
| ODP       | Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer | [kg CFC11-Eq.]            | 3.83E-11 | 4.50E-14 | 1.52E-14 | 5.10E-13 | 4.48E-14 | 0.00E+00 | 8.80E-15 | -1.16E-11 |
| AP        | Acidification potential of land and water            | [kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.] | 1.28E-02 | 5.29E-05 | 8.61E-07 | 4.31E-05 | 5.26E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 8.21E-07 | -1.38E-03 |
| EP        | Eutrophication potential                             | [kg N-eq.]                | 4.72E-04 | 3.74E-06 | 4.96E-08 | 1.50E-06 | 3.72E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.50E-08 | -5.42E-05 |
| Smog      | Ground-level smog formation potential                | [kg O <sub>3</sub> -eq.]  | 1.19E-01 | 1.09E-03 | 2.01E-05 | 3.55E-04 | 1.08E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 6.45E-06 | -1.62E-02 |
| Resources | Resources – resources fossil                         | [MJ]                      | 6.36E-01 | 1.76E-02 | 1.02E-04 | 5.54E-02 | 1.75E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 1.20E-04 | -1.37E-01 |

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - RESOURCE USE: One piece of CY110 cylinder

| Parameter | Parameter  | Unit              | A1 - A3  | A4       | A5       | B2        | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|--|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| PERE      | Renewable primary energy as energy carrier                 | [MJ]              | 1.98E+00 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PERM      | Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PERT      | Total use of renewable primary energy resources            | [MJ]              | 1.98E+00 | 4.81E-03 | 8.14E-05 | 2.45E-03  | 4.78E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 8.51E-05 | -1.41E-01 |
| PENRE     | Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier             | [MJ]              | 2.73E+01 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PENRM     | Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization       | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | -        | -        | -         | -        | -        | -        | -         |
| PENRT     | Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources        | [MJ]              | 2.73E+01 | 1.22E-01 | 1.02E-03 | 3.92E-01  | 1.22E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 1E-03    | -2.73E+00 |
| SM        | Use of secondary material                                  | [kg]              | 4.49E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| RSF       | Use of renewable secondary fuels                           | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| NRSF      | Use of non-renewable secondary fuels                       | [MJ]              | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00  |
| FW        | Use of net fresh water                                     | [m <sup>3</sup> ] | 6.72E-03 | 3.39E-06 | 9.07E-06 | -5.98E-06 | 3.38E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 6.71E-06 | -1.45E-03 |

### RESULTS OF THE LCA – OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES:

#### One piece of CY110 cylinder

| Parameter | Parameter                     | Unit | A1 - A3  | A4       | A5       | B2       | C2       | C3       | C4       | D         |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| HWD       | Hazardous waste disposed      | [kg] | 5.56E-04 | 2.79E-07 | 7.04E-08 | 1.77E-06 | 2.77E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 9.02E-08 | 3.35E-05  |
| NHWD      | Non-hazardous waste disposed  | [kg] | 1.79E-01 | 1.54E-05 | 7.83E-05 | 2.62E-05 | 1.53E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 2.56E-04 | 2.81E-03  |
| RWD       | Radioactive waste disposed    | [kg] | 2.71E-03 | 1.60E-07 | 5.98E-08 | 1.85E-06 | 1.59E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 5.14E-08 | -1.72E-05 |
| CRU       | 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 | -         |
| MFR       | Materials for recycling       | [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.20E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.69E-01 | 0.00E+00 | -         |
| MER       | Materials for energy recovery | [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -         |
| EEE       | Exported electrical energy    | [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.94E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.26E-03 | -         |
| EET       | Exported thermal energy       | [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.11E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.44E-02 | -         |





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