# Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for:

## Group EPD covering multiple Handshowers, based on reference product no. 2759710E

from

## GROHE AG




| | |
|---|---|
| Programme: | The International EPD® System, www.environdec.com |
| Programme operator: | EPD International AB |
| EPD registration number: | S-P-07458 |
| Publication date: | 2022-12-02 |
| Version date: | 2026-04-22 Version 3.0 |
| Valid until: | 2027-12-01 |

*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*

## Differences to previous versions

| | |
|---|---|
| **2022-12-02 Version 1.0** | Original document |
| **2026-03-24 Version 2.0** | • Update in biogenic emissions of transports (modules A2, A4 and C2)<br>• Recalculation of PERM and PENRM values<br>• Declaration of output flows |
| **2026-04-22 Version 3.0** | • Inclusion of input packaging incineration in A3<br>• Separate presentation of the impacts of packaging waste treatment in A5 (previously included in C modules) |

# General information

**Programme information**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Programme:** | The International EPD® System |
| **Address:** | EPD International AB<br>Box 210 60<br>SE-100 31 Stockholm<br>Sweden |
| **Website:** | www.environdec.com |
| **E-mail:** | info@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 2019:14 Construction products and construction services (EN 15804:A2), v.1.3.4* |
| PCR review was conducted by: *IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Secretariat of the International EPD System* |
| **Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)** |
| LCA accountability: Susanne Dunschen, *TÜV Rheinland Energy & Environment GmbH, Am Grauen Stein, 51105 Cologne, Germany, carbon@de.tuv.com* |
| **Third-party verification** |
| Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via:<br><br>☒ EPD verification by individual verifier<br><br>Third-party verifier: *Prof. Ing. Vladimír Kočí, PhD., Prague, Czech Republic, vladimir.koci@lca.cz*<br><br>Approved by: The International EPD® System |
| Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier:<br><br>☐ Yes ☒ No |

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

EPDs within the same product category but from different 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.
For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

## Company information



Owner of the EPD: GROHE AG
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Address (Administrative headquarters):
Feldmühleplatz 15, 40545 Düsseldorf, Germany

Description of the organisation: GROHE is a global brand for complete bathroom solutions and kitchen fittings and has a total of over 7,000 employees. Since 2014, GROHE has been part of the brand portfolio of LIXIL, a manufacturer of water and housing products. In order to offer "Pure Freude an Wasser", every product is based on the brand values of quality, technology, design and sustainability. With water at the core of its business, GROHE contributes to LIXIL's corporate responsibility strategy with a resource-saving value chain: from $CO_2$-neutral production (includes $CO_2$ compensation projects, more on green.grohe.com), water- and energy-saving product technologies, the removal of unnecessary plastic in the product packaging, all the way to the launch of Cradle to Cradle Certified® products.
GROHE has established structures worldwide to systematically comply with legal and regulatory requirements and to continuously improve in the areas of quality, environment, occupational health and safety and energy management. This claim is also served by the regular certification audits at all GROHE production sites worldwide by internal GROHE auditors as well as an independent external certification company (for more information, see: https://www.grohe.com/en/corporate/about-company/products/certificates.html).

Product-related or management system-related certifications: The GROHE Group holds certifications for all essential Group facilities according to the international standards ISO 9001 (quality management), ISO 14001 (environmental management), ISO 45001 (health & safety management) and ISO 50001 (energy management).

Name and location of production site(s): LIXIL EMENA corporate functions are in Düsseldorf (D) and Hemer (D). LIXIL EMENA production sites, that exclusively produce for the GROHE brand, are in Hemer (D), Porta Westfalica (D), Lahr (D), Albergaria (Portugal), Klaeng (Thailand). Distribution centres in Hemer (D) und Porta Westfalica (D). The production site of the target product is a factory of GROHE AG situated in Lahr, Germany, so the primary activity data of the reference product in the manufacturing stage is inventoried from this factory.

## Product information

The EPD covers a group of products of GROHE AG, produced at the Lahr production site (Germany):

- Vitalio Comfort 100 III hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 26092000
- Vitalio Start 100 III hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 26031000
- Vitalio Start 100 II hand shower 5,7l – Product no. 27946000
- Vitalio Comfort 100 IV hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 26094000
- Vitalio Comfort 100 III hand shower 9,5l BL – Product no. 26093000
- Euphoria 110 Mono hand shower 5,7l – Product no. 2726500E
- NTempesta 100 III hand shower – Product no. 28261002
- NTempesta 100 III hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 28419002
- P+S Cosmopolitan 115 hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 27661000
- NTempesta Rustic 100 IV hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 27608001
- Vitalio Start 100 III hand shower 9,5l BL – Product no. 27953000
- Vitalio Start 100 II hand shower 5,7l BL – Product no. 27947000
- NTempesta Rustic 100 IV hand shower – Product no. 26085001
- Euphoria 110 Mono hand shower 7,6l US – Product no. 27809000
- NTempesta 100 IV hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 28421002
- NTempesta 100 IV hand shower – Product no. 28578002
- Vitalio Go 100 II hand shower – Product no. 26542000
- NTempesta 100 III hand shower 7,6l – Product no. 2841900F
- NTempesta 100 II hand shower 6,6l – Product no. 26047001
- NTempesta 100 III hand shower CN – Product no. 2826120C
- NTempesta 100 II hand shower UK – Product no. 28422002
- NTempesta 100 II hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 26161001
- NTempesta Rustic 100 II hand shower 6,6l – Product no. 26048001
- NTempesta 100 IV hand shower CN – Product no. 2857820C
- NTempesta 100 IV hand shower 7,6l – Product no. 2842100D
- **NTempesta 100 II hand shower 5,7l – Product no. 2759710E (Reference Product)**
- NTempesta 100 II hand shower – Product no. 27597001
- Relexa 100 Five hand shower 9,5l US – Product no. 28897000
- RSH SmartActive 130 hand shower 9,5l – Product no. 26582DL0
- RSH SmartActive 130 hand shower CN – Product no. 2655000C

The reference product was chosen as the representative product based on sales volume. The products represented in this group are all similar in composition, with their weight varying in a range of 10% (between 0.28 and 0.31 kg). Results were calculated for the reference product “New Tempesta 100 II hand shower”.

Product name: New Tempesta 100 II hand shower
Product identification: 2759710E
Product description: Hand shower with the following specifications

- Rain, Jet
- Cradle to Cradle Certified® Bronze
- GROHE DreamSpray perfect spray pattern
- GROHE Water Saving 5.7 l/min. flow limiter
- GROHE Long-Life Shine durable sparkling sheen
- SpeedClean anti-limescale system
- Universal Mounting System. Fits all standard shower hoses
- min. recommended pressure 1.0 bar
- Inner WaterGuide for a longer life
- ShockProof silicone ring prevents damage caused by a shower falling

UN CPC code: 42911
Geographical scope: Europe

## LCA information

The intended application of LCA is for ISO 14025:2006 Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) and allows B2B communication for environmental assessments of buildings. The target group are customers of GROHE AG in the construction sector (B2B).

The purpose of the life cycle assessment is to use the life cycle assessment method to check the raw materials, energy/resource inputs and pollutant discharge data used in the life cycle of the product group, and systematically quantify the environmental impact related information.

Functional unit / declared unit: The declared unit is the use of one hand shower over a period of 15 years. The weight of the reference product is 0.295 kg (including packaging material).

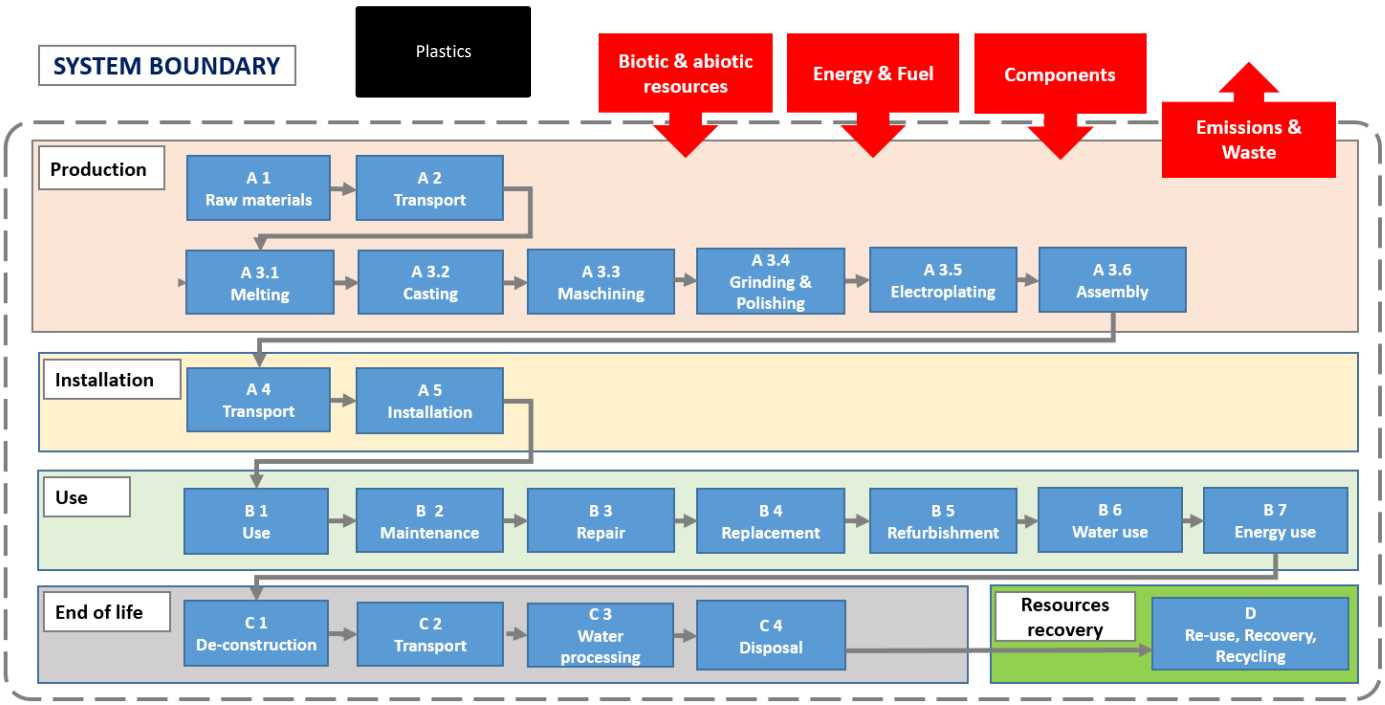
Reference service life: The RSL for the reference product is 15 years, based on GROHE warranties and literature data on household appliances[1].

Time representativeness: The inventory period of the reference product is from April 2020 to March 2021.

Database(s) and LCA software used: For the calculation of environmental impacts, the database LCA for Experts (former GaBi Professional), 2022 Edition was used, which also contains data from Ecoinvent Database, Version 3.8, 2021.

Description of system boundaries:

Cradle to grave and module D (A + B + C + D)




[1] JRC (2014); NAHB (2007)

A1: This module describes raw material supply including raw material extraction/preparation and pre-treatment processes.

A2: This module describes the transport of raw materials to the production site in Lahr, Germany. Calculation is based on actual transported weights and distances. Assumptions on average load capacity etc. are described in the background information.

A3: This module describes the environmental impacts from energies and utilities used for manufacturing the hand shower, in the production steps shown in Figure 1.

A4: This module describes the transport of the product from the production site in Lahr, Germany to the main target markets in Europe via ship and truck and is based on actual transport weights and distances. Assumptions on average load capacity etc. are described in the background information.

A5: This module describes the treatment of packaging wastes and impacts related to installing the handshower on the rail in the shower. Since this is a manual process, the environmental impacts are negligible.

B1: Environmental impacts resulting from the use of the product are described in modules B6 and B7.

B2-B5: Maintenance, repair, replacement and/or refurbishment were not deemed relevant within the Reference Service Life (RSL).

B6: This module describes the environmental impacts resulting from the energy use during use of the product. Energy is needed to heat the water used for showering. Assumptions made on the average energy consumption are described in the background information.

B7: This module describes the environmental impacts resulting from the water running through the product when in use. Assumptions made on the average water consumption are described in the background information.

C1: This module describes impacts related to removing the hand shower at the product end-of-life. Since this is a manual process, the environmental impacts are negligible.

C2: This module describes the transport of the discarded hand shower to final disposal. Average distance from demolition site to waste processing site for final disposal is assumed to be 100 km.

C3: This module describes the disassembly of the hand shower at the end-of-life. No data on the energy requirements for this stage was available and reference studies show that the energy input is very low. Environmental impacts coming from this stage were therefore neglected.

C4: This module describes the disposal of the hand shower at the product end-of-life. A combination of recycling and incineration is assumed based on literature data, see the background information for further details.

D: This module describes benefits and burdens associated with recovery/recycling that affects previous or future life cycles. For this product it includes benefits from the recycling of plastic, brass and other metal parts as well as energy recovery from incineration processes. Assumed recycling rates were based on literature data (see C4).

## Background information

The following assumptions were made for the LCA calculation:

- Information on the amount of energies and utilities needed for manufacturing the hand shower (A3) was available on a production facility level, per year. Allocation to each hand shower was done by dividing the overall annual consumption values by the amount of pieces manufactured in the Lahr facility per year. The same approach was chosen for emissions to air and water occurring during production.
- For transportations via truck (A2, A4 and C2), a standard utilization of 55% was assumed, Euro 0-6 mix and 20-26 t payload / 17.3t load capacity. For transportations via ship (A2 and A4), Standard container ship with a global average utilization of 43,000 DWT (deadweight tonnage), capacity utilization 70%, was assumed.
- For the electricity used during the production process (A3), the electricity grid mix for Germany was used. $CO_2e$ emissions from energy consumption are offset by GROHE AG for all major production facilities. The offsets were not considered in the LCA calculation.

| Energy Source | Share Germany |
|---|---|
| **Coal** | 34 % |
| **Wind** | 30 % |
| **Natural Gas** | 23 % |
| **Nuclear** | 15 % |
| **Solar PV** | 12 % |
| **Biofuels** | 10 % |
| **Hydro** | 6 % |
| **Others (waste, oil, …)** | 4 % |

- No credits were given for recycling of production wastes / residues.
- For the energy consumption during the use phase of the hand shower (B6), the average energy mix for heat generation in Europe[2] was considered, and two scenarios were calculated, using the electricity grid mix for Europe and the French grid mix. For the use of the products an energy consumption of 1.08 MWh per year was assumed.

| Energy Source | Share Energy Mix EU-28 | Share Electricity EU-28 (Scenario) | Share Electricity France (Scenario) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Natural gas** | 43.4 % | 19.1 % | 5.3 % |
| **Lignite** | 19.7 % | 9.1 % | - |
| **Biofuels / Bio gas** | 18.6 % | 2.1 % | 0.4 % |
| **Waste** | 8.6 % | - | - |
| **Oil** | 2.6 % | - | - |
| **Geothermal** | 1.4 % | - | - |
| **Nuclear** | 0.4 % | 25.3 % | 71.0 % |
| **Solar thermal / PV** | 0.1 % | 3.8 % | 1.8 % |
| **Hydro** | - | 11.6 % | 12.2 % |
| **Wind** | - | 11.6 % | 4.9 % |
| **Hard coal** | - | 9.7 % | 1.5 % |
| **Biomass** | - | 3.1 % | 0.7 % |
| **Rest** | 5.3% | 4.6 % | 2.2 % |

[2] IEA (2019)

- For the water consumption during the use phase of the product (B7), an average water consumption of 125 liters per day was assumed, with 20% falling on shower use[3]. This value was extrapolated to the RSL of 15 years.
- For transports to the end of life treatment (C2), an average distance of 100 km was assumed.
- For the end of life scenarios, the following waste treatment quotas were assumed for the different materials, based on literature values available for Europe[4]:

| Material | Recycling | Incineration | Landfilling |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Brass** | 93% | 7% | - |
| **Steel** | 85% | 15% | - |
| **Plastic** | 33% | 43% | 25% |
| **Paper** | 74% | 26% | - |
| **Rubber** | - | 100% | - |

- Credits for recycling were given only for primary materials as well as for recovered energy from incineration for all materials listed above.
- Cut-off criteria: Wooden pallets used for transportation of the input materials were not considered. Input materials with less than 0.001 kg and over all less than 1 % of the overall weight were not considered. According to EN15804+A2, all material and energy flows contributing more than 1% of mass or energy are considered. The sum of the excluded material flows does not exceed 5% of mass, energy or environmental relevance.

[3] WRF (2016)
[4] UNEP (2011); Statista (2021); EPRC (2020); JRC (2020)

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

| | 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 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | X |
| Geography | GLO | GLO | DE | GLO | - | - | - | - | - | - | EU | EU | - | EU | - | EU | EU |
| Specific data used | 53% | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Variation – products | <10% | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Variation – sites | 0% | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

## Content information

| Product components[5] | Weight, kg | Post-consumer material, weight-% | Renewable material, weight-% |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plastic parts (ABS, PBT, POM, PPE, PVC, HDPE, LDPE) | 0.21 | 0% | 0% |
| Rubber parts (NBR, EPDM) | < 0.1 | 0% | 0% |
| Other materials (grease, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid etc.) | < 0.1 | 0% | 0% |
| TOTAL (incl. packaging | 0.295 | 0% | 0% |
| **Packaging materials** | **Weight, kg** | **Weight-% (versus the product)** | |
| Recycled Fiber | 0.06 | 27% | |
| Plastic foil | 0.02 | 9% | |
| TOTAL | 0.08 | 36% | |

| Dangerous substances from the candidate list of SVHC for Authorisation | EC No. | CAS No. | Weight-% per functional or declared unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| None. | | | |

### Information on biogenic carbon content

| Results per functional or declared unit | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT** | **Unit** | **QUANTITY** |
| Biogenic carbon content in product | kg C | 0 |
| Biogenic carbon content in packaging | kg C | 0.06 |

*Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg $CO_2$.*

[5] Excluding production residues

## Environmental Information

The potential environmental impacts, resource use indicators as well as output flows were calculated for the reference product described on page 5 (section "Product information"). Impacts scale proportionally with the range of the mass of the product group represented by this product.

### Potential environmental impact – mandatory indicators according to EN 15804

| Results per functional or declared unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Unit** | **A1** | **A2** | **A3** | **Tot. A1-A3** | **A4** | **A5** | **B1** | **B2** | **B3** | **B4** | **B5** | **B6** | **B7** | **C1** | **C2** | **C3** | **C4** | **D** |
| GWP-fossil | kg $CO_2$ eq. | 1,12 E+00 | 4,33 E-03 | 3,59 E-01 | 1,49 E+00 | 5,17 E-02 | 1,29 E-03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,61 E+03 | 1,10 E+01 | 0 | 3,08 E-03 | 0 | 1,32 E-01 | -4,39 E-01 |
| GWP-biogenic | kg $CO_2$ eq. | -1,35 E-01 | 1,15 E-05 | 1,61 E-01 | 2,69 E-02 | 1,02 E-04 | 5,21 E-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,71 E+02 | 1,39 E+00 | 0 | 1,39 E-05 | 0 | -6,00 E-04 | 2,42 E-01 |
| GWP-luluc | kg $CO_2$ eq. | 1,86 E-03 | 1,66 E-05 | 9,64 E-04 | 2,84 E-03 | 1,82 E-04 | 2,37 E-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,92 E+00 | 3,02 E-03 | 0 | 1,19 E-05 | 0 | -7,49 E-06 | -4,01 E-04 |
| GWP-total | kg $CO_2$ eq. | 9,92 E-01 | 4,36 E-03 | 3,63 E-01 | 1,36 E+00 | 5,20 E-02 | 5,34 E-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,79 E+03 | 1,23 E+01 | 0 | 3,11 E-03 | 0 | 1,31 E-01 | -1,97 E-01 |
| ODP | kg CFC 11 eq. | 5,87 E-08 | 8,84 E-16 | 1,16 E-08 | 7,03 E-08 | 7,13 E-15 | 5,93 E-15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,72 E-10 | 4,88 E-11 | 0 | 6,32 E-16 | 0 | -7,01 E-13 | -2,24 E-08 |
| AP | mol $H^+$ eq. | 2,98 E-03 | 8,30 E-06 | 1,03 E-03 | 4,02 E-03 | 1,97 E-04 | 1,48 E-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,60 E+00 | 1,96 E-02 | 0 | 5,56 E-06 | 0 | -1,05 E-04 | -1,48 E-03 |
| EP-freshwater | kg P eq. | 1,85 E-04 | 8,60 E-09 | 5,63 E-05 | 2,41 E-04 | 1,01 E-07 | 1,85 E-09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,47 E-02 | 1,57 E-03 | 0 | 6,15 E-09 | 0 | 5,93 E-07 | -7,17 E-05 |
| EP-marine | kg N eq. | 8,49 E-04 | 3,58 E-06 | 5,02 E-04 | 1,35 E-03 | 6,54 E-05 | 5,36 E-06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,89 E+00 | 1,14 E-02 | 0 | 2,36 E-06 | 0 | -2,94 E-05 | -4,49 E-04 |
| EP-terrestrial | mol N eq. | 7,71 E-03 | 4,04 E-05 | 3,47 E-03 | 1,12 E-02 | 7,32 E-04 | 6,69 E-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,22 E+01 | 6,00 E-02 | 0 | 2,67 E-05 | 0 | -2,64 E-04 | -4,16 E-03 |
| POCP | kg NMVOC eq. | 2,50 E-03 | 7,57 E-06 | 7,96 E-04 | 3,31 E-03 | 1,59 E-04 | 1,42 E-05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,53 E+00 | 1,59 E-02 | 0 | 5,06 E-06 | 0 | -8,05 E-05 | -1,26 E-03 |
| ADP-minerals&metals* | kg Sb eq. | 1,44 E-06 | 4,32 E-10 | 7,82 E-07 | 2,22 E-06 | 5,14 E-09 | 1,46 E-10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,00 E-04 | 1,31 E-06 | 0 | 3,09 E-10 | 0 | -1,55 E-08 | -2,69 E-07 |
| ADP-fossil* | MJ | 2,71 E+01 | 5,72 E-02 | 5,64 E+00 | 3,28 E+01 | 6,84 E-01 | 1,62 E-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,58 E+04 | 1,57 E+02 | 0 | 4,09 E-02 | 0 | -1,77 E+00 | -9,96 E+00 |
| WDP | $m^3$ | 2,06 E+01 | 1,85 E-05 | 1,22 E-01 | 2,08 E+01 | 1,97 E-04 | 6,62 E-03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,31 E+02 | 5,89 E+03 | 0 | 1,33 E-05 | 0 | 1,12 E-02 | -3,58 E+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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

** Disclaimer: The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.*

## Potential environmental impact – additional mandatory and voluntary indicators

| Results per functional or declared unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Unit** | **A1** | **A2** | **A3** | **Tot. A1-A3** | **A4** | **A5** | **B1** | **B2** | **B3** | **B4** | **B5** | **B6** | **B7** | **C1** | **C2** | **C3** | **C4** | **D** |
| GWP-GHG[6] | kg $CO_2$ eq. | 1,13 E+00 | 4,34 E-03 | 2,01 E-01 | 1,33 E+00 | 5,19 E-02 | 1,29 E-03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,61 E+03 | 1,10 E+01 | 0 | 3,10 E-03 | 0 | 1,32 E-01 | -4,39 E-01 |

## Use of resources

| Results per functional or declared unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Unit** | **A1** | **A2** | **A3** | **Tot. A1-A3** | **A4** | **A5** | **B1** | **B2** | **B3** | **B4** | **B5** | **B6** | **B7** | **C1** | **C2** | **C3** | **C4** | **D** |
| PERE | MJ | 5,17 E+00 | 3,76 E-03 | 3,85 E+00 | 9,03 E+00 | 3,86 E-02 | 1,20 E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,17 E+04 | 2,77 E+01 | 0 | 2,69 E-03 | 0 | -9,67 E-02 | -5,88 E+00 |
| PERM | MJ | 1,59 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 1,59 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | -1,20 E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | -3,92 E-01 | 0,00 E+00 |
| PERT | MJ | 6,76 E+00 | 3,76 E-03 | 3,85 E+00 | 1,06 E+01 | 3,86 E-02 | 3,68 E-03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,17 E+04 | 2,77 E+01 | 0 | 2,69 E-03 | 0 | -4,89 E-01 | -5,88 E+00 |
| PENRE | MJ | 2,71 E+01 | 5,73 E-02 | 5,65 E+00 | 3,28 E+01 | 6,85 E-01 | 1,62 E-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,59 E+04 | 1,57 E+02 | 0 | 4,09 E-02 | 0 | 1,22 E+00 | -9,97 E+00 |
| PENRM | MJ. | 2,99 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 1,24 E-03 | 2,99 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,11 E-09 | 1,02 E-12 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | -2,99 E+00 | -3,54 E-06 |
| PENRT | MJ | 5,51 E+02 | 5,73 E-02 | 5,65 E+00 | 5,57 E+02 | 6,85 E-01 | 1,62 E-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,59 E+04 | 1,57 E+02 | 0 | 4,09 E-02 | 0 | -1,77 E+00 | -9,97 E+00 |
| SM | kg | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 |
| RSF | MJ | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 |
| NRSF | MJ | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 |
| FW | $m^3$ | 1,70 E+02 | 4,82 E-01 | 2,92 E-06 | 1,70 E+02 | 3,38 E-05 | 1,56 E-04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,99 E+01 | 1,37 E+02 | 0 | 2,08 E-06 | 0 | 4,95 E-05 | -8,35 E-01 |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[6] The indicator includes all greenhouse gases included in GWP-total but excludes biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. This indicator is thus almost equal to the GWP indicator originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013.

## Waste production and output flows

### Waste production

| Results per functional or declared unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Unit** | **A1** | **A2** | **A3** | **Tot. A1-A3** | **A4** | **A5** | **B1** | **B2** | **B3** | **B4** | **B5** | **B6** | **B7** | **C1** | **C2** | **C3** | **C4** | **D** |
| Hazardous waste disposed | kg | 1,63 E-06 | 2,50 E-13 | 7,77 E-10 | 1,63 E-06 | 3,15 E-12 | 1,62 E-12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,01 E-06 | 1,43 E-08 | 0 | 1,78 E-13 | 0 | -2,45 E-10 | -5,29 E-07 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed | kg | 7,86 E-03 | 9,32 E-06 | 3,52 E-03 | 1,14 E-02 | 1,06 E-04 | 1,68 E-03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,21 E+02 | 3,89 E+01 | 0 | 6,66 E-06 | 0 | 7,60 E-02 | -2,63 E-03 |
| Radioactive waste disposed | kg | 1,40 E-04 | 7,19 E-08 | 1,46 E-04 | 2,86 E-04 | 6,94 E-07 | 8,78 E-07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,28 E-01 | 5,27 E-03 | 0 | 5,14 E-08 | 0 | -1,43 E-04 | -4,73 E-05 |

### Output flows

| Results per functional or declared unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Unit** | **A1** | **A2** | **A3** | **Tot. A1-A3** | **A4** | **A5** | **B1** | **B2** | **B3** | **B4** | **B5** | **B6** | **B7** | **C1** | **C2** | **C3** | **C4** | **D** |
| Components for re-use | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 |
| Material for recycling | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,07 E-01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,22 E-02 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 |
| Materials for energy recovery | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,77 E-02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,65 E-02 | 0,00 E+00 | 0 |
| Exported energy, electricity | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,38 E-01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 8,09 E-02 | 0 |
| Exported energy, thermal | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,83 E-01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,00 E+00 | 1,47 E-01 | 0 |

## Remarks on LCA results

The main driver in all impact categories, with the exception of Ozone depletion and Water use, is module B6, the energy consumption during the use phase of the product.

It shall be noted that the impact resulting from energy consumption during the use phase of the product over a period of 15 years varies greatly, depending on the energy mix being considered. Generally, the following can be stated: The higher the share in renewable energies in the energy mix, the lower will be the impacts in module B6. Additionally, it is important to understand that handshowers are always used in combination with mixers. So, when adding the EPD results of the handshower and a mixer, the use phase should only be considered once, not doubled.

For example: The calculated scenarios show that the greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the use of the product over a period of 15 years with the assumed annual energy consumption for water heating with the EU-28 energy mix are 30% lower than the emissions from a use of the EU-28 electricity grid mix. However, when comparing the two electricity scenarios, a use of the French electricity grid mix leads to one fifth of the greenhouse gas emissions compared to the use of the EU-28 electricity grid mix for water heating.

In order to generate results per year, please divide all results by 15.

Results per kg for the system boundaries “cradle to gate” are shown in the table below.

| | A1 | A2 | A3 | Tot.A1-A3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Climate Change, fossil [g CO2 eq.] | 3,32E-01 | 1,28E-03 | 1,06E-01 | 4,39E-01 |
| Climate Change, biogenic [kg CO2 eq.] | -3,97E-02 | 3,38E-06 | 4,76E-02 | 7,93E-03 |
| Climate Change, land use and land use change [kg CO2 eq.] | 5,50E-04 | 4,90E-06 | 2,84E-04 | 8,39E-04 |
| Climate Change - total [kg CO2 eq.] | 2,93E-01 | 1,29E-03 | 1,07E-01 | 4,01E-01 |
| Ozone depletion [kg CFC-11 eq.] | 1,73E-08 | 2,61E-16 | 3,42E-09 | 2,07E-08 |
| Acidification [Mole of H+ eq.] | 8,79E-04 | 2,45E-06 | 3,05E-04 | 1,19E-03 |
| Eutrophication, freshwater [kg P eq.] | 5,44E-05 | 2,54E-09 | 1,66E-05 | 7,10E-05 |
| Eutrophication, marine [kg N eq.] | 2,50E-04 | 1,06E-06 | 1,48E-04 | 3,99E-04 |
| Eutrophication, terrestrial [Mole of N eq.] | 2,27E-03 | 1,19E-05 | 1,02E-03 | 3,31E-03 |
| Photochemical ozone formation, human health [kg NMVOC eq.] | 7,38E-04 | 2,23E-06 | 2,35E-04 | 9,76E-04 |
| Resource use, mineral and metals [kg Sb eq.] | 4,24E-07 | 1,28E-10 | 2,31E-07 | 6,55E-07 |
| Resource use, fossils [MJ] | 7,98E+00 | 1,69E-02 | 1,67E+00 | 9,67E+00 |
| Water use [m³ world equiv.] | 6,09E+00 | 5,47E-06 | 3,61E-02 | 6,12E+00 |

## Additional information

The GROHE brand stands for quality, technology, design and sustainability. Thus, sustainability also means responsibility – responsibility towards people and the environment. The various aspects of responsibility range from energy-saving technologies and production processes to resource efficiency, customer service and social and societal responsibility.

Therefore, environmental protection and resource conservation as well as occupational health and safety requirements are integral and important components of our business strategy.

Products

We encourage our customers and end users to make benefit of our sustainable technologies, like the energy saving faucets, and products with reduced water flow. But also – to choose their source of energy wisely whenever possible – to reduce the $CO_2$ emissions driven by the need to heat water.

Maintenance & Repair

All products benefit from careful cleaning and from regular motion of moving parts. In some areas, limescale can have a negative effect on performance and it is therefore recommended to clean mosseurs and shower outlets from time to time. GROHE warranty includes a spare part guarantee of 15 years to secure a long life span of the products.

Re-use and recycle

Our products have a long lifespan thanks to their durable design and quality materials. Still, at the very end of their lifecycle we encourage end users and installers to follow the local recommendations and secure that metal and plastic parts are recycled in the best possible way, and that packaging is collected and can become new packaging material.

If you want to read more about the multiple sustainability initiatives of GROHE and access our sustainability report – please visit green.grohe.com

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