Type III Environmental Product Declaration No. 1011/2026

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PAGED softwood plywood produced in Pisz and Morąg



Owner of the EPD:

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ITB is the verified member of The European Platform for EPD program operators and LCA practitioner www.eco-platform.org

Basic information

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

Life cycle analysis (LCA): A1-A3, C1-C4 and D modules in accordance with EN 15804 + A2 (Cradle-to-Gate with options)

The year of preparing the EPD: 2026

Service Life: Depending on how it is used indefinite lifetime

PCR: ITB-PCR A

Declared unit: 1 m^3

Reasons for performing LCA: B2B

Representativeness: Polish, European

MANUFACTURER



Fig. 2 A view of PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o. production plant located in Pisz (Poland).



Fig. 1 A view of PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o. production plant located in Morąg (Poland).

The history of the Paged brand dates back to 1931, when, at the request of the Supreme Directorate of State Forests, headed by Adam Loret, the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers established the Polish Timber Export Agency. The agency played a key role in the construction of the timber port in Gdynia. Since its inception, Paged has undergone numerous changes. In 1932, the company's name was changed to "Paged – Polish Timber Export Agency." After the war, the company underwent reconstruction, transformation, and consolidation, becoming the focal point of timber exports in Poland.

Paged's modern history encompasses not only ownership changes and the transformation into a family-owned capital group but also significant investments in plywood production plants in Morąg and Pisz. Currently, the Paged group includes the production plant in Pisz, which began operations in 1916, and the plant in Morąg, which has been operating since 1955.

Paged, with nearly a century of tradition, is a recognized manufacturer of plywood, offering a wide range of products tailored to various industrial and consumer applications. the portfolio includes a wide range of raw plywood, including hardwood Plywood (birch, alder, beech) and coniferous (pine), as well as coated plywood (film-faced, laminated), moisture-resistant plywood, non-slip, reinforced, ultra-thin and flexible (StringPly®), fire-retardant and specialty plywood, such as ELKON® transformer plywood. The products are perfectly tailored to the specific requirements of various industries.

PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATION

The Paged product portfolio includes a wide range of plywood tailored to various applications. The offer includes raw softwood pine plywood, which are basic materials in the production of furniture and building structures. Below is a description of the plywood products in which this declaration is included.

Paged Softwood ThinPly - High-quality, unfaced softwood plywood with outer plies made of pine veneer and inner plies made either of pine wood (homogeneous construction) or a combination of hardwood and softwood (combi construction). It features a waterproof bond and is available in a wide range of formats and thicknesses. It is strong, dimensionally stable, and easy to machine and install using standard woodworking tools and fasteners. With an excellent strength-to-weight ratio and a layered, cross-banded structure, this material is suited for a wide range of applications. Paged Softwood ThinPly is used in construction, interior finishing and fit-out, boat building, furniture manufacturing, packaging production, joinery, flooring, and wooden accessories.



Paged Softwood ThickPly - Waterproof thick-ply softwood plywood manufactured from top-quality certified raw material. The layers are made of pine veneer with a thickness of 2.5 and 3.2mm. The greater-than-standard layer thickness and the use of pine wood provide the product with a low weight while maintaining high mechanical properties. The special plywood construction has been engineered to meet the highest demands of the construction industry, including prefabrication. The panel is lightweight, strong, and durable, making it an excellent choice for floor, wall, and ceiling sheathing in both new builds and renovation projects. Also available in a tongue-and-groove option. The parameters of Paged Softwood ThickPly are also highly valued in other industries: transport, boat building, furniture manufacturing, and packaging.



More information can be found on PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o. website: www.pagedplywood.com

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – general rules applied

Declared Unit

The declaration refers to declared unit (DU) – 1 m^3 (525 kg/m^3) of PAGED softwood plywood produced in Pisz and Morąg (Poland).

System boundary

The life cycle analysis of the declared products covers “Product Stage” A1-A5 and “End of Life” C1-C4+D modules in accordance with EN 15804 and ITB PCR A (cradle to gate with options). Energy and water consumption, emissions as well as information on generated wastes were inventoried and were included in the calculation. It can be assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 5% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804+A2, machines and facilities (capital goods) required for the production as well as transportation of employees were not included in LCA.

Allocation

The allocation rules used for this EPD are based on general ITB ’s document PCR A. In the modules A1-A3, material losses in the assembly of the products in the factory are defined on the averaged specific values for the site. Input and output data from the production is inventoried and allocated to the production on the mass basis The declaration covers a wide range of products (averaged). Their production resources and processing stages are basically similar, depending on dimensions.

System limits

99.0% materials and 100% energy consumption were inventoried in a factory and were included in calculation. In the assessment, all significant parameters from gathered production data are considered, utilized energy, and electric power consumption, direct production waste, and available emission measurements. The total of neglected input flows per module A1-A3 does not exceed the permitted maximum of 1 % of energy usage and product mass. Tires consumption for transport was not taken into account. The components like: foils, papers, labels, tapes with a percentage share of less than 0.1% were not included in the calculations. It is assumed that the total sum of omitted processes does not exceed 1% of all impact categories. In accordance with EN 15804 machines and facilities (capital goods) required for and during production are excluded, as is transportation of employees.

Modules A1 and A2: *Raw materials supply and transport*

Raw materials such as softwood and hardwood logs, resins, hardeners or flame retardants come from local and foreign suppliers. Data on transport of the different products to the manufacturing plants is collected and modelled for factory by assessor. Means of transport include 16-32 t lorry EURO 5 and train (round wood). European standards for average datawere used for calculations.

Module A3: *Production*

The Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 shows the working process during the production of the softwood plywood products. The production process of PAGED softwood plywood products is as follows:

1) Wood logs which are the raw material for plywood manufacturing undergo hydrothermal processing. The hydrothermal processing is carried out in soaking pools filled with water at a temperature of 40–60°C depending on the wood species. Next, through mechanical debarking, the

logs are cleared of bark and mineral residues accumulated in the bark during the process of logging and transport.

2) A cut to size wood log is delivered to a rotary peeling machine. Once fitted at a right angle against a rotary lathe, a log is being rotated against the blade. The peeling blade cuts a layer of veneer in the form of a veneer band.

3) Drying and surface repairing of veneers.

4) Adhesive application and plywood sets assembly.

5) Hot pressing. The sets of veneers are hot-pressed under pressure in hydraulic multi-platen presses. The veneers are pressed together and from now are permanently bonded.

6) Final processing and sanding. Following the seasoning of plywood, the plywood sheets are finally processed and cut to target size with the excess material cut off on a profiling machine. Next the surfaces of face veneers are calibrated and sanded in a precise sanding machine.

7) Overlaying, filming, surface treatment. If required by the end application of plywood panel, at this stage in the process a special paper impregnated with resin (also referred to as film) is applied onto the surface of plywood board. This process is carried out in high pressure and high temperature environment, causing the resin to pass to the core veneers and, as a result, to produce a surface with new performance properties.

8) Quality inspection and grade sorting. Sorting of plywood is based on quality inspection and classification of plywood face veneers in line with quality systems requirements, technical standards and specifications.

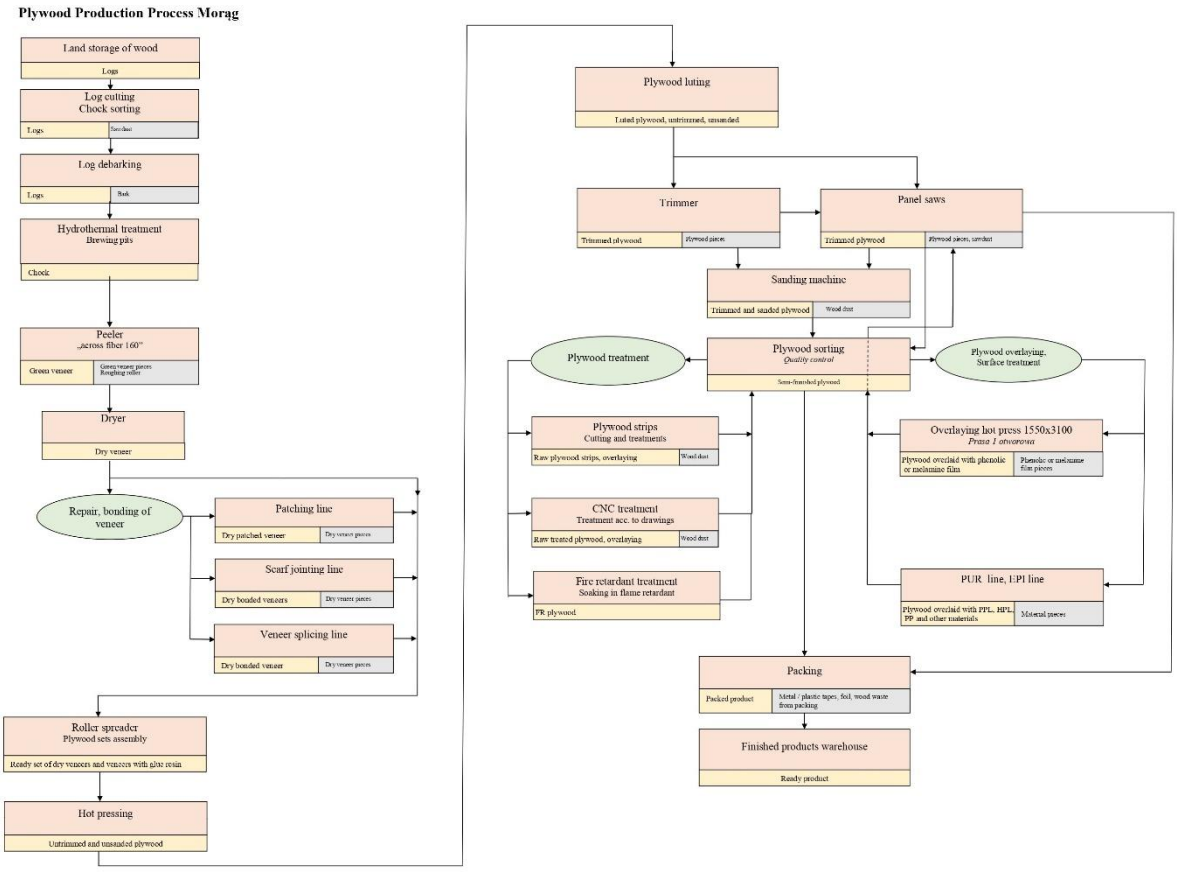

Fig. 3. A scheme of softwood plywood production (manufacturing plant Morąg)

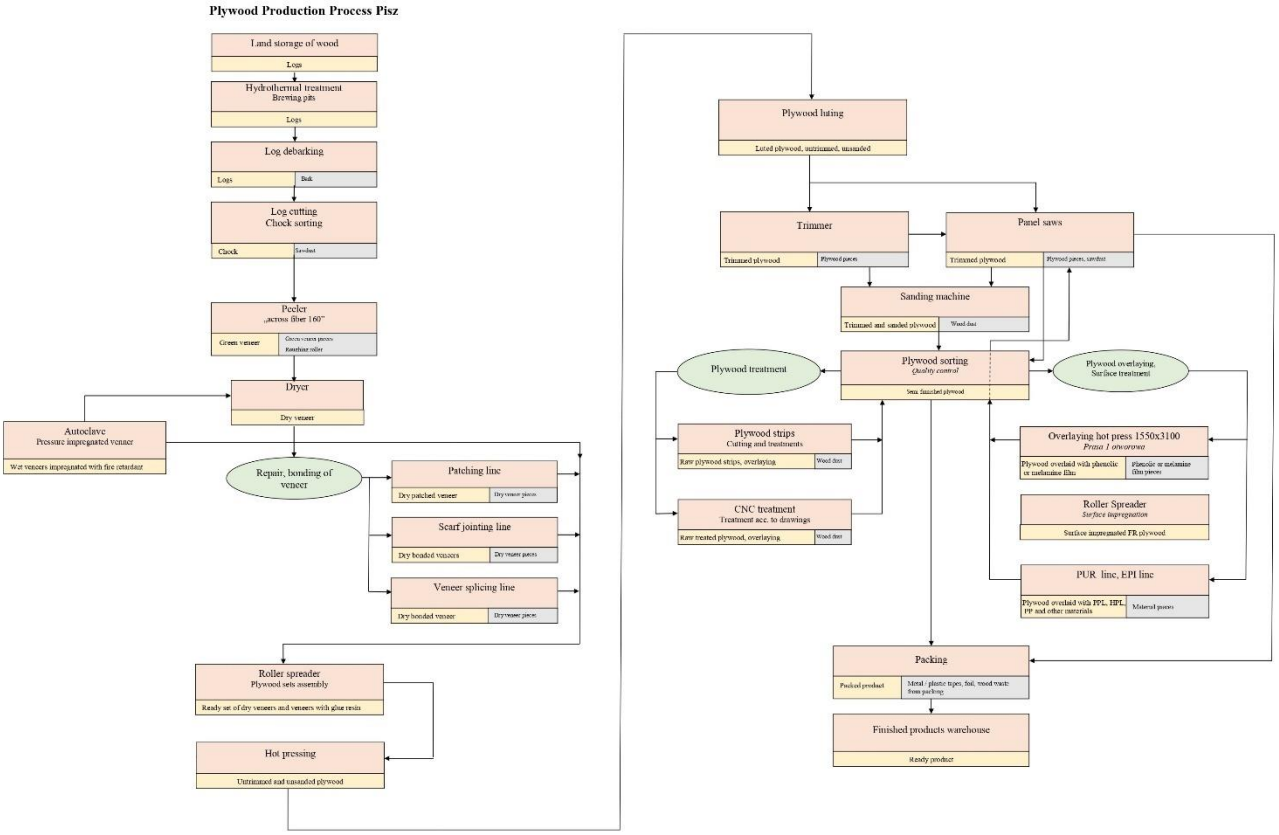

Fig. 4. A scheme of softwood plywood production (manufacturing plant Pisz)

Module A4: transport to consumer

Vehicle transport at a distance 300 km is considered (Euro 5), 100% load. Transport is modelled using the ecoinvent dataset market for transport, freight, lorry 16–32 metric ton, EURO 5 – RER. Fuel consumption, average vehicle utilisation and empty return trips are included within the system boundary of the transport dataset.

Module A5: Installation

The declared products are installed with the applicable design documentation, product specifications and manufacturer's instructions (0.2 kWh/m^3). No additional material losses, water consumption or are assigned to the declared product in the adopted scenario. Consequently, no installation-stage material are assigned to the declared product. Module A5 accounts the treatment of packaging waste (sorting/recycling of cardboard and plastics and the related transport); its calculated environmental impact is therefore small but non-zero, as reported in the results tables. Packaging materials themselves are included in modules A1–A3.

End-of-life stage (Modules C1–C4)

The end-of-life assessment is based on a representative scenario for plywood products with a declared unit of 1 m³ of finished plywood, corresponding to a reference mass of 525 kg.

Module C1 – Deconstruction and demolition

At the end of the reference service life, the plywood product is assumed to be mechanically dismantled from the construction. The energy consumption for deconstruction is modelled as 5 kWh of diesel energy per tonne of plywood waste. The scenario represents a conservative assumption for the mechanical dismantling of plywood products and associated separation from other construction materials.

Module C2 – Transport

Following deconstruction, the waste plywood is transported to facilities for further treatment or final disposal. A transport distance of 80 km is assumed for plywood waste directed to recycling or landfill. For the fraction directed to energy recovery, a longer transport distance of 130 km is assumed, representing transportation to an energy recovery facility. Transport is modelled using the applicable transport process for road freight according to the LCA database and PCR requirements.

Module C3 – Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling

The end-of-life scenario assumes that 40% of the plywood mass is directed to material and energy recovery, comprising:

- 20% of the product mass directed to material recycling;
- 20% of the product mass directed to energy recovery.

The remaining 60% of the product mass is assumed to be directed to landfill and is accounted for in Module C4.

The C3 impacts are calculated using a current plywood end-of-life benchmark, for which the reference routing consists of 15% material recycling and 18% energy recovery, corresponding to 33% of the product mass being routed to recovery. The C3 calculation therefore reflects the processing of plywood waste prior to recycling and energy recovery. The calculation includes the relevant waste treatment processes and associated energy and transport requirements, as applicable.

Module C4 – Disposal

A total of 60% of the plywood mass, corresponding to 360 kg/m³, is assumed to be disposed of in landfill. The C4 result is based on the current plywood benchmark, in which 67% of the reference plywood mass is allocated to landfill. The benchmark result is linearly scaled to the 60% landfill share assumed for the present product scenario. Module C4 represents the environmental impacts associated with the final disposal of the plywood fraction that is not directed to recycling or energy recovery.

Module D – Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

Module D reports potential environmental benefits and loads resulting from the recovery of materials and energy at the end of life. For material recycling, the recovered plywood material is assumed to substitute an equivalent amount of virgin material, subject to the quality and allocation assumptions of the applied PCR and LCA methodology. For energy recovery, the recovered energy is assumed to substitute conventionally produced energy according to the applicable substitution methodology and datasets. The potential benefits and loads reported in Module D are derived from the same end-of-life recovery scenario used in Modules C3 and C4. The resulting Module D value represents potential benefits and/or loads beyond the system boundary and is reported separately from Modules C1–C4, in accordance with the EN 15804 modular approach.

Scenario limitations

The end-of-life results are based on representative scenario assumptions and do not represent a guaranteed future waste-management route for the product. Actual end-of-life treatment may vary depending on dismantling practices, local waste-management infrastructure, contamination of the plywood waste, availability of recycling facilities and applicable regulations at the time of disposal.

The scenario assumes that plywood waste can be separated from other construction and demolition waste to the extent required for the specified recycling and energy recovery routes.

Data quality

The data selected for LCA originate from ITB-LCI questionnaires completed by PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o. using the inventory data, ITB database, Ecoinvent database v. 3.11 and KOBiZE. No specific data collected is older than five years and no generic datasets used are older than ten years. The representativeness, completeness, reliability, and consistency are judged as good. Polish electricity was calculated based on Ecoinvent v 3.11 supplemented by actual national KOBiZE data. Polish electricity mix used (production) is 0.553 kg CO_2/kWh (KOBiZE 2025). Biogenic carbon content in product = 223,1 kg C/m³, Biogenic carbon content in packaging = 10,3 kg C/m³.

Data collection period

Primary data provided by PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o. covers a period of 01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025 (1 year). The life cycle assessments were prepared for Poland and Europe as reference area.

Assumptions and estimates

The impacts of the representative of PAGED hardwood film-faced plywood were aggregated using weighted average. Impacts were inventoried and calculated for all products in PAGED hardwood film-faced plywood product group and they were presented in Tables 3-6.

Calculation rules

LCA was performed using ITB-LCA tool developed in accordance with EN15804+A2. Emission of greenhouse gases was calculated using the IPCC GWP method with a 100-year horizon and all other with the EF 3.1. method. No mass balance approach was used.

Databases

The data for the processes comes from Ecoinvent v. 3.11 and ITB-Database. Specific data quality analysis was a part of external audit. Polish electricity mix used (production) is 0.553 kg CO_2/kWh (KOBiZE 2025).

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA) – Results

Declared unit

The declaration refers to declared unit (DU) – 1 m^3 of PAGED softwood plywood manufactured by PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o.

Table 1. System boundaries for the environmental characteristic of PAGED softwood plywood manufactured by PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o.

Environmental assessment information (MD – Module Declared, MND – Module Not Declared, INA – Indicator Not Assessed)																
Product stage			Construction process		Use stage							End of life				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to construction site	Construction-installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction 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**
MD	**MD**	**MD**	**MD**	**MD**	**MND**	**MND**	**MND**	**MND**	**MND**	**MND**	**MND**	**MD**	**MD**	**MD**	**MD**	**MD**

Table 2. LCA results for 1 m^3 of PAGED softwood plywood - environmental impacts

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential	eq. kg CO_2	-9.28E+02	2.90E+01	5.54E+02	-3.45E+02	3.00E+01	9.33E-02	9.54E-01	8.90E+00	3.67E+02	5.36E+02	-3.46E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - fossil	eq. kg CO_2	1.82E+01	2.90E+01	1.53E+02	2.00E+02	3.00E+01	9.31E-02	9.54E-01	8.89E+00	5.38E+00	1.47E+00	-5.40E+01
Greenhouse gas potential - biogenic	eq. kg CO_2	-9.47E+02	1.85E-02	4.01E+02	-5.46E+02	1.92E-02	1.50E-04	1.81E-04	5.68E-03	3.60E+02	5.35E+02	1.94E+01
Global warming potential - land use and land use change	eq. kg CO_2	7.52E-01	9.62E-03	1.50E-02	7.77E-01	9.94E-03	1.06E-05	9.73E-05	2.95E-03	1.54E-02	6.02E-05	-2.31E-02
Stratospheric ozone depletion potential	eq. kg CFC 11	3.75E-07	6.31E-07	1.25E-06	2.26E-06	6.53E-07	6.63E-10	1.41E-08	1.94E-07	2.47E-09	3.84E-10	-2.81E-08
Soil and water acidification potential	eq. mol H+	9.12E-02	9.30E-02	1.50E+00	1.68E+00	9.62E-02	1.21E-03	8.50E-03	2.85E-02	2.80E-02	1.36E-02	7.74E-02
Eutrophication potential - freshwater	eq. kg P	2.94E-03	1.98E-03	2.20E-01	2.25E-01	2.05E-03	1.87E-04	3.06E-05	6.07E-04	4.38E-03	6.61E-03	-7.26E-03
Eutrophication potential - seawater	eq. kg N	3.61E-02	3.13E-02	2.25E-01	2.93E-01	3.24E-02	1.58E-04	3.96E-03	9.61E-03	9.43E-03	1.01E-01	5.33E-02
Eutrophication potential - terrestrial	eq. mol N	3.48E-01	3.41E-01	1.96E+00	2.65E+00	3.52E-01	1.34E-03	4.33E-02	1.04E-01	9.94E-02	7.01E-02	5.91E-01
Potential for photochemical ozone synthesis	eq. kg NMVOC	3.33E-01	1.41E-01	5.82E-01	1.06E+00	1.46E-01	3.88E-04	1.29E-02	4.33E-02	3.02E-02	3.35E-02	3.22E-01
Potential for depletion of abiotic resources - non-fossil resources	eq. kg Sb	5.72E-05	9.99E-05	6.50E-05	2.22E-04	1.03E-04	4.18E-08	3.42E-07	3.06E-05	3.37E-07	5.13E-08	-1.04E-06
Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels	MJ	2.36E+03	4.11E+02	2.39E+03	5.16E+03	4.25E+02	1.82E+00	1.24E+01	1.26E+02	7.38E+01	1.92E+01	-9.28E+02
Water deprivation potential	eq. m^3	6.85E+00	2.15E+00	7.85E+01	8.75E+01	2.23E+00	4.12E-02	3.18E-02	6.60E-01	2.29E-01	1.44E-02	-8.96E+00

Table 3. LCA results for 1 m^3 of PAGED softwood plywood - the resource use

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Consumption of renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	5.71E+03	7.19E+00	5.81E+03	1.15E+04	6.91E+00	1.49E-01	7.77E-02	5.79E+02	8.30E+02	8.30E+02	-6.05E+02
Consumption of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	9.14E+00	1.90E-01	1.10E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Total consumption of renewable primary energy resources	MJ	5.71E+03	7.19E+00	5.81E+03	1.15E+04	6.91E+00	1.49E-01	7.77E-02	2.05E+00	5.79E+02	8.30E+02	-6.05E+02
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy - excluding renewable primary energy sources used as raw materials	MJ	1.79E+03	7.19E+00	1.86E+02	1.99E+03	4.25E+02	1.82E+00	1.24E+01	1.26E+02	-8.41E+02	-1.22E+03	-9.28E+02
Consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	5.69E+02	4.42E+02	2.35E+03	3.36E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-2.62E+02	-3.92E+02	0.00E+00
Total consumption of non-renewable primary energy resources	MJ	2.36E+03	4.49E+02	2.53E+03	5.35E+03	4.25E+02	1.82E+00	1.24E+01	1.26E+02	-1.10E+03	-1.61E+03	-9.28E+02
Consumption of secondary materials	kg	6.59E-01	3.85E-01	2.71E-01	1.31E+00	1.90E-01	1.28E-04	5.12E-03	5.63E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Consumption of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	4.77E+00	5.05E-03	9.38E-04	4.78E+00	2.49E-03	5.71E-07	1.34E-05	7.39E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Consumption of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ	2.82E-01	1.08E-04	3.26E-01	6.07E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.44E-02	5.79E-04	-2.21E-01
Net consumption of freshwater resources	m^3	1.31E+00	1.04E-01	3.85E-01	1.80E+00	5.14E-02	9.64E-04	1.24E+01	1.52E-02	3.44E-04	1.32E-04	-4.43E-03

Table 4. LCA results for 1 m³ of PAGED softwood plywood – additional impacts indicators

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	disease incidence	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235	eg. kBq U235	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems	CTUe	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential comparative toxic unit for humans (non-cancer effects)	CTUh	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
Potential soil quality index	dimensionless	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA

Table 5. LCA results for 1 m³ of PAGED softwood plywood – waste categories

Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste. neutralized	kg	4.38E-02	1.23E-02	2.08E-01	2.64E-01	6.09E-01	1.82E-02	1.39E-02	1.81E-01	1.22E-04	8.98E-07	-1.86E-04
Non-hazardous waste. neutralised	kg	1.76E+01	2.65E-01	4.38E+00	2.22E+01	1.31E+01	9.11E-01	2.02E-01	3.87E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Radioactive waste	kg	2.13E-04	2.53E-04	2.43E-04	7.09E-04	1.25E-04	1.79E-07	9.19E-07	3.71E-05	9.30E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
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	1.06E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	8.18E-03	1.03E-02	1.75E+01	1.75E+01	5.08E-03	7.84E-05	5.52E-05	1.51E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.75E+00	8.75E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Energy exported	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	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Verification

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

The basis for LCA analysis was EN 15804 + A2 and ITB PCR A
Independent verification corresponding to ISO 14025 (subclause 8.1.3) [x] external [ ] internal
External verification of EPD: Halina Prejzner, PhD Eng LCI data, audit and verification: Michał Chwedaczuk, M.Sc. Eng. LCA, LCI audit and input data verification: Michał Piasecki, PhD, D.Sc. Eng

Note 1: The declaration owner has the sole ownership, liability and responsibility for the information provided and contained in EPD. Declarations within the same product category but from different programs may not be comparable. Declarations of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 + A2. For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 + A2 and ISO 14025. Depending on the application, a corresponding conversion factor such as the specific weight per surface area must be taken into consideration.

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

Normative references

- ITB PCR A General Product Category Rules for Construction Products
- EN 13986:2004+A1:2015 Wood-based panels for use in construction - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking
- EN 635 Plywood - Classification by surface appearance
- EN 636:2013+A1:2015 Plywood - Specifications
- ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines
- ISO 15686-1:2011 Buildings and constructed assets – Service life planning – Part 1: General principles and framework
- ISO 15686-8:2008 Buildings and constructed assets – Service life planning – Part 8: Reference service life and service-life estimation
- EN 15804 + A2: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products
- ISO 14067:2018 Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification
- PN-EN 15942:2012 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Communication format business-to-business
- KOBiZE Wskaźniki emisyjności CO_2, SO_2, NO_x, CO i pyłu całkowitego dla energii elektrycznej, December 2025
- Ecoinvent.org

LCA, LCI audit and input data verification
Michał Piasecki, PhD. D.Sc. C.E. Eng.
/Qualified electronic signature/

Head of Thermal Physic, Acoustic and Environment Department
Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD. C.E. Eng.
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CERTIFICATE № 1011/2026
of TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATION

Product:

PAGED softwood plywood produced in Pisz and Morąg

Manufacturer:

PAGED LABTECH Sp. z o.o.

Kwiatowa 1, 12-200 Pisz, Poland

confirms the correctness of the data included in the development of Type III Environmental Declaration and accordance with the requirements of the standard

EN 15804+A2

Sustainability of construction works.
Environmental product declarations.
Core rules for the product category of construction products.

This certificate, issued for the first time on
04th September 2026
is valid for 5 years or until amendment of mentioned Environmental Declaration

Head of the Thermal Physic, Acoustics and Environment Department
Agnieszka Winkler-Skalna, PhD

INSTYTUT TECHNIKI BUDOWLANEJ

Deputy Director for Research and Innovation
Krzysztof Kuczyński, PhD

Warsaw, September 2026