

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In accordance with ISO 14025 and
EN 15804:2012+A2:2021 :



ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT INSTITUTE



Duscaff Scaffolding Structures

Program:
Programme operator:
EPD Reference number:
Issue date:
Valid until:
Geographical Scope:

The EFI Program
The Environmental Footprint Institute
251101EPD CR:P-3100
15.11.2025
14.11.2030
Manufactured in Dubai (UAE)
and distributed in UAE and foreign countries.

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change.
The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued verification and registration at
www.environmentalfootprintinstitute.org

PROGRAM INFORMATION

• Program	The EFI Program
• Product Group Classification	UN CPC 3511
• Product Category Rules (PCR)	P-3100: Construction products in general (EN-15804)
• Registration Number	REF:251101EPD CR:P-3100
• Issue Date	15.11.2025
• Validity Date	14.11.2030
	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.environmentalfootprintinstitute.org
• Geographical Scope	Manufactured in Dubai (UAE) and distributed in UAE and foreign countries.

COMPANY INFORMATION

Duscaff Organization is a globally recognized scaffolding manufacturing and supply company, providing high-quality temporary access and support systems for diverse industrial and construction sectors. Headquartered in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Duscaff operates modern production and distribution facilities across the Middle East, Central Asia, Africa, and Europe, ensuring efficient supply and technical support to clients worldwide.

Duscaff manufactures a comprehensive range of scaffolding and access equipment, including scaffold tubes, couplers, timber and fire-retardant scaffold boards, steel planks, ladder beams, system scaffolds, aluminum scaffolding towers, ladders, and other related accessories. All products are designed and manufactured in compliance with British Standards (BS), American Standards (ANSI), and European Norms (EN), guaranteeing safety, reliability, and performance in demanding work environments.

With a presence in over 40 countries, Duscaff serves key industries such as oil and gas, power and process, environment and infrastructure, clean energy, mining, nuclear, general industrial, and construction sectors. The company's technical expertise, manufacturing excellence, and commitment to quality have made it a trusted supplier to some of the world's largest and most complex mega-projects.

Sustainability and continuous improvement are integral to Duscaff's business strategy. The organization actively adopts environmentally responsible practices throughout its manufacturing and logistics operations — optimizing material use, promoting steel recycling, and implementing quality systems that align with ISO 9001 (Quality), ISO 14001 (Environmental Management), and ISO 45001 (Occupational Health & Safety) standards.

Through innovation, reliability, and a focus on sustainable development, Duscaff Organization continues to contribute to safer, greener, and more efficient global infrastructure.

Product name: Duscaff Scaffolding Steel Tubes & Pipes (with Fire Retardant Wooden Components)

Product Group Classification:

Scaffolding Components and Systems; ERW Welded Steel Tubes and Pipes; Fire-Retardant Treated Wood and Wooden Products

UN CPC code: 42160

Product description:

This EPD covers the average production of scaffolding systems, steel tubes and pipes, and fire-retardant treated wooden boards manufactured by Duscaff. Products include scaffolding tubes, fittings, couplers, base plates, jacks, beams, ladders, and LVL/wooden boards with fire-retardant treatments, used for temporary structures and access systems in construction projects.

Applications:

Temporary access, support, and working platforms for construction, infrastructure, oil & gas, power, process, and industrial projects

Product Forms:

The mechanical-technological properties for oilfield pipes can be found in API standards. Table provides a quick summary.

Geographical Scope: Global – representative of Duscaff's manufacturing operations in the UAE

Reference Service Life (RSL): ≥ 10 years (multiple reuse cycles depending on maintenance and handling).

Name and location of production site(s):

Duscaff Scaffolding Industry LLC

Dubai Industrial City, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

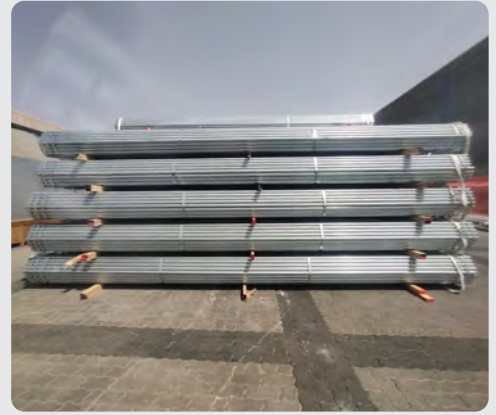
P.O. Box 28263

sales@duscaff.com, Tel: +971 4 425 0232

24.84309 Latitude, 55.09127 Longitude

Duscaff Scaffolding System Components

Scaffold Pipes & Tubes



Scaffolding Couplers



Timber & Fire Retardant Scaffold Boards



Base Plates And Screw & Universal Jacks

LCA INFORMATION

Declared Unit

The declared unit for this EPD is **1 metric ton (1000 kg)** of average product, representing Duscaff's combined scaffolding components (including tubes, pipes, treated wooden boards, and modular system components).

This average product has been calculated based on the total production of the combined scaffolding components manufactured during the analysed period. It reflects the typical material composition and environmental profile of Duscaff's complete, integrated production operations for its scaffolding product range (circular, square, rectangular, and modular systems).

The declared unit serves as the reference basis for the life cycle inventory and impact assessment results reported in this EPD. The system boundary is defined as cradle-to-gate with options (modules A1–A4, A5, C, D), covering raw material supply, manufacturing, transport, installation, end-of-life, and recycling processes. All inputs and outputs contributing more than 1% by mass or energy are included, with total data exclusions not exceeding 5% of the total.

Time Representativeness

Primary data was collected from the manufacturing plant in Dubai (UAE) for the period January 2024 – December 2024, and is representative of the product and its production process.

Geographical Scope

This Environmental Product Declaration follows a cradle-to-gate approach with options, as defined in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. The system boundary includes the following modules:

- A1–A3: Product Stage (Raw Material Supply, Transport, and Manufacturing)
 - A1: Raw Material Supply: Global (GLO). Raw materials are sourced from global suppliers.
 - A2: Transport to Manufacturing Plant: Global (GLO). Transportation of raw materials to the production facility.
 - A3: Manufacturing: United Arab Emirates (UAE). All manufacturing and production processes occur at Duscaff's facilities in the UAE.
- A4–A5 (Transport to Construction Site and Installation): Global (GLO), covering domestic and international distribution and installation.
- C1–C4 / Module D (End-of-Life and Benefits Beyond System Boundary): Global (GLO), based on local collection, recycling, and disposal practices.

Database(s) and LCA software used: Ecoinvent 3.11.0 database and EN 15804 reference package based on EF 3.1 has been used. The LCA software used is Air.e LCA v.3.19.12.

Description of system boundaries:

The scope of the study is set to be Cradle to gate with options, modules C1–C4, module D and with optional modules (A4, A5). The systems boundaries for Module A3 are strictly referred to the manufacturing plant of Duscaff Scaffolding Industry LLC located in Dubai (UAE).

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) follows the structure and life cycle stages defined in the reference Product Category Rules (PCR) for Construction products, based on EN15804:2012+A2:2019.

The declared system boundary is cradle-to-gate with options, including the product stage (Modules A1–A3) and the additional stages:

- A4–A5: Transport to construction site and installation.
- C1–C4: Deconstruction/demolition, transport, waste processing, and final disposal.
- Module D: Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (e.g., potential recycling or energy recovery).

Module A1:

Module A1 includes all processes related to the extraction, processing, and production of raw materials used in manufacturing the Duscaff Scaffolding System. The primary material input is carbon steel, which constitutes more than 99% of the product mass. This stage covers the extraction of iron ore, production of steel feedstock, and any upstream processes associated with alloying, refining, and forming of semi-finished steel products (such as billets or coils).

The raw material stage also includes the production of consumables used in fabrication (such as welding materials, surface treatment chemicals, and packaging materials). Data for raw materials and energy sources are derived from recognized life cycle inventory (LCI) databases and represent global average production conditions for primary and secondary steel.

Module A2:

Transportation of raw materials to manufacturer: This stage includes the transportation of raw materials to the manufacturing facility and the movement of materials within the plant. The calculation is based on the average transport distances from suppliers in 2024.

- Vehicle used for transport - 3.5-7.5t & >32t trucks, Euro 5
- Vehicle capacity - 3.5 -7.5 tons and 25 tons
- Fuel type and consumption - Diesel, 0.38 litres per km
- Capacity utilization (including empty poly cartages) - 50% as assumed in Ecoinvent
- Bulk Sea transportation - Mass of the transported product.

Module A3: Manufacturing:

Module A3 covers all processes related to the fabrication, assembly, and finishing of the Duscaff Scaffolding System at the manufacturing facility. This includes cutting, welding, galvanizing or coating, machining, surface treatment, quality inspections, and final assembly of scaffold components such as tubes, couplers, and boards.

Energy consumption during manufacturing, including electricity, fuels, and auxiliary materials, is included, as well as process water use and any consumables (welding rods, protective coatings, lubricants, and packaging materials used on-site). Material losses during production are excluded if they are below 1% of the total input, in line with EN 15804 guidance.

Upstream transport of raw materials to the manufacturing facility is accounted for in A1, so A3 focuses on on-site production impacts. Environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions, resource use, and waste generation from production processes are quantified using site-specific data supplemented with recognized LCI databases when needed.

Module A4 –Transport:

This stage includes the transportation of finished scaffolding products from the manufacturing facility to the construction site or distributor. It accounts for the energy use, fuel consumption, and emissions associated with transport, which may involve road, rail, or sea freight depending on the distance and logistical requirements. Packaging materials and handling equipment used during transport are also considered in this module.

Module A5 – Installation:

Module A5 addresses all activities required to assemble, install, and secure the scaffolding at the construction site. This includes labor, equipment, tools, and any auxiliary materials used (e.g., small fasteners or temporary supports). Energy used on-site and minor material losses are included if significant (>1%), while negligible losses and site infrastructure impacts are excluded. Emissions associated with on-site operations, such as welding fumes or surface treatments, are considered in this module.

Module C1: De-construction and demolition:

Module C1 Dismantling of scaffolding is primarily manual, supported by forklifts and small electric grinders. Total energy use is 94,683.6 L of diesel ($\approx$ 946,836 kWh) and 4,734 kWh of electricity for handling and minor cutting operations. All components are collected for reuse or recycling.

Module C2: Transportation to waste processing:

Module C2 includes all processes related to transporting scaffolding components from the end-of-life stage at the construction site to waste processing or recycling facilities. Transport modes (road), distances, fuel consumption, and emissions are considered. An average transport distance of 50 km to the segregation facility is assumed. Impacts from packaging for transport are included if significant (>1% by mass or energy), while minor on-site handling is excluded.

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

Module C3 covers all processes associated with the treatment, processing, and recycling of scaffolding components after transport to the segregation facility. Steel components are sorted, cleaned, and prepared for recycling, while minor consumables (e.g., couplers, pins) are either recycled or sent to appropriate waste treatment.

Recycling processes follow standard industry practices, assuming approximately 95 % of steel is recovered and reintroduced into the steel production system. Energy consumption for shredding, sorting, and handling is included, along with emissions from electricity use and any minor process fuels.

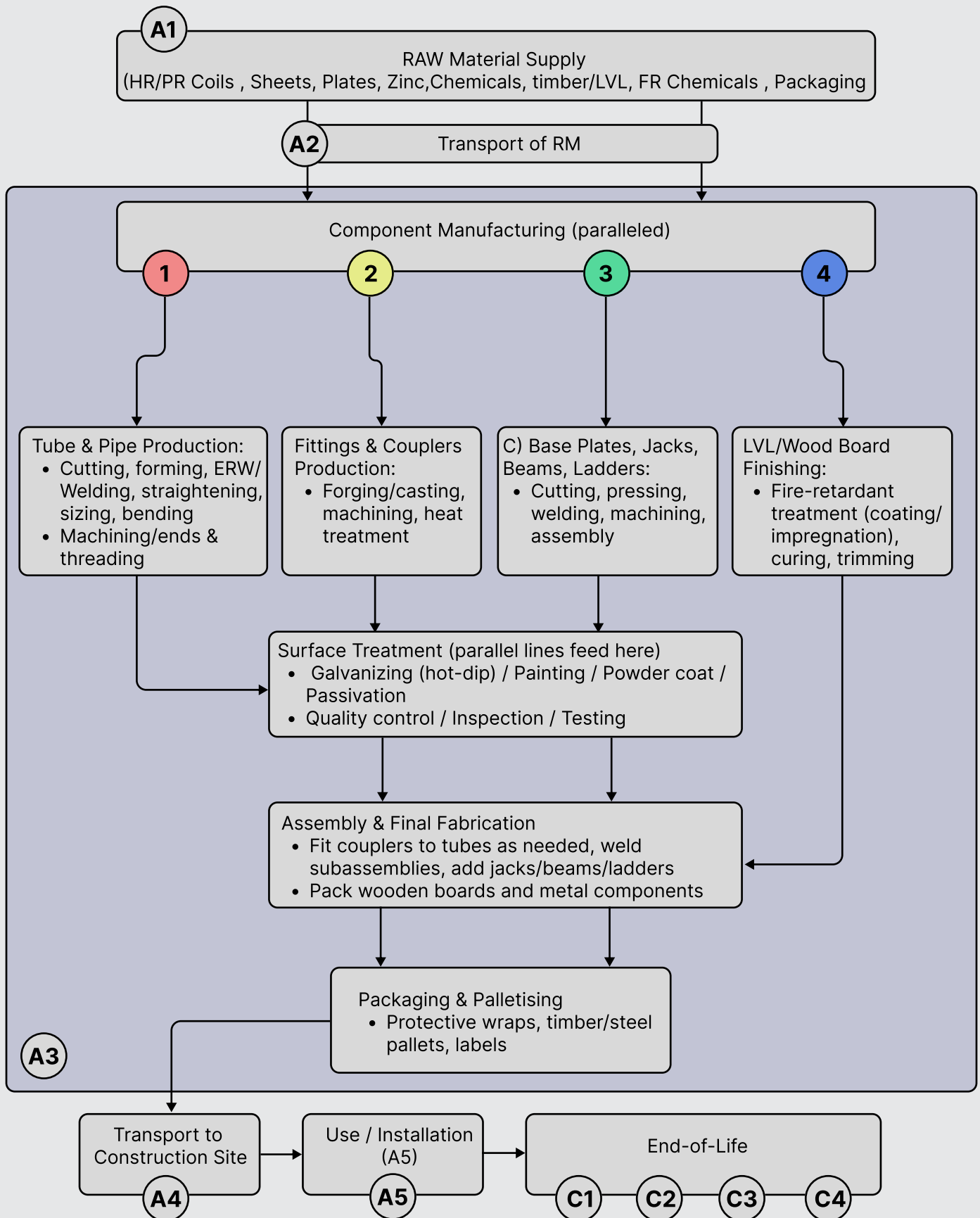
C4 – Disposal

Module C4 addresses the final disposal of scaffolding components that are not recycled or recovered. Based on industry data, it is assumed that approximately 5 % by mass of the scaffolding system will be directed to landfill or other non-recovery disposal at the end of its service life. This module accounts for emissions, energy use, and environmental impacts associated with landfill treatment of steel, timber, and other minor materials. Transport to the disposal facility is considered separately in module C2 and is therefore not included in C4.

D – Benefits and Loads Beyond the System Boundary

Module D quantifies the environmental benefits and avoided burdens resulting from the recycling or recovery of scaffolding components. according to World Steel Association-Eco Profile Europe that approximately 95 % of the steel material is recycled at the end of life, the avoided impacts of producing virgin steel are credited in this module. These benefits include reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, and raw material depletion that would otherwise result from primary steel production. All benefits are considered outside the system boundary, following EN 15804 allocation rules.

MANUFACTURING FLOW AND SYSTEM BOUNDARIES DIAGRAM



The scope of this EPD is "cradle to gate with options".

Possible scopes of the LCA defined in the European standard EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 are :

	Production Stage			Construction Stage		Use Stage							End of Life Stage				Resource Recovery Stage
	Raw Materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction Installation	Use Stage	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational Energy Use	Operational Water Use	Deconstruction & 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
Module Declared	X	X	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	GLO	GLO	UAE	GLO	GLO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO	GLO
Specific Data	GWP>90%				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation Products	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation Sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Content Declaration

Content Declaration of the Product

Product Components	mass, kg	Post-consumer recycled material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/ product or DU
Steel Feedstock(HR/PG/Sheets)	754.61	15.09%	0.00E+00
Steel Components	183.78		0.00E+00
Oils & Lubricants	0.058		0.00E+00
Zinc	32.79		0.00E+00
Wooden Planks	28.72		1.44E+01
Industrial Gases	0.00		0.00E+00
Total	1000		1.44E+00

Content Declaration of Packaging

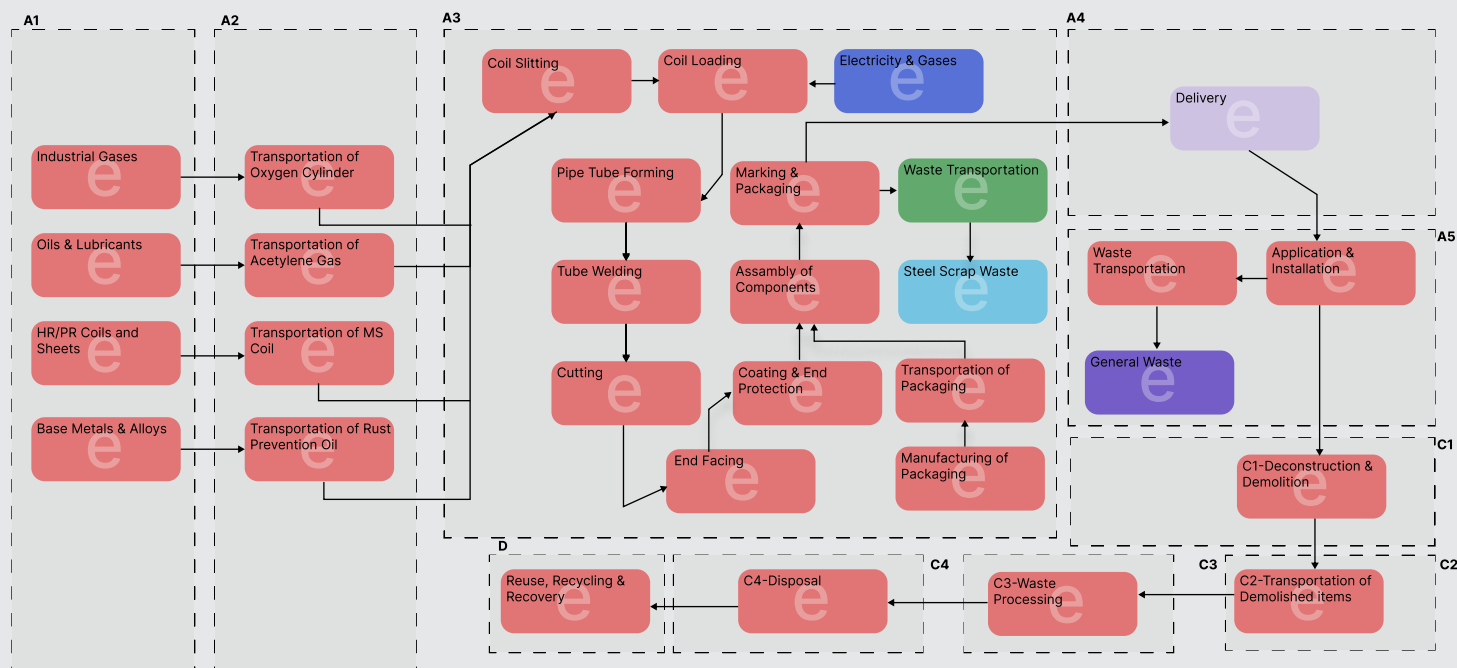
Packaging Materials			
Packaging Materials	Weight Kg per DU	Weight % (Versus the Product)	Weight biogenic carbon, kg C/kg
Wooden Pallet	9.63E-06	9.63E-04	4.29E-06
Steel Straps	1.90E-06	1.90E-04	0.00E+00

1 kg biogenic carbon in the product/packaging is equivalent to the uptake of 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Substance listed in the "Candidate List of SVHC"

During the life cycle of the product no hazardous substance listed in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization" has been used in a percentage higher than 0.1% of the weight of the product.

Life Cycle Assessment Modeling



Data Quality, Assumptions and Allocations

Data Quality: The environmental data used in this EPD are derived from a combination of site-specific measurements, manufacturer records, and recognized life cycle inventory (LCI) databases, including Ecoinvent and World Steel Association datasets. Data reflect conditions of year 2024 and are considered representative of Duscaff's manufacturing processes in the Middle East. Temporal representativeness is ensured by updating the dataset to reflect recent production practices, while technological representativeness reflects actual processes including cutting, welding, galvanizing, surface treatment, machining, and assembly. Geographical representativeness is achieved by using global average data for raw material production and regional data for transport and manufacturing operations. Where site-specific data were unavailable, proxy or literature data were applied. Data quality has been assessed for accuracy, completeness, consistency, and reliability to ensure robust and credible results.

Narrative: This EPD presents the cradle-to-gate, cradle-to-site, and end-of-life environmental impacts of the Duscaff Scaffolding System, reported per 1 metric ton of product. Modules A1-A5 cover raw material extraction, transport, manufacturing, and installation, while modules C1-C4 and D address end-of-life dismantling, transport, waste processing, disposal, and environmental benefits from recycling. The system is primarily composed of carbon steel (>99%) with minor contributions from timber and other consumables. Environmental impacts quantified include greenhouse gas emissions, resource use, energy consumption, and waste generation. The life cycle assessment includes the transport of raw materials and finished products, energy and water use in manufacturing, packaging materials, and on-site installation. End-of-life scenarios consider dismantling, transport to recycling or disposal facilities, recycling processes, and landfill treatment, with credits for steel recycling applied in Module D.

Assumptions: Key assumptions applied in this EPD include: steel constitutes over 99% of product mass; minor consumables such as timber, fasteners, and protective coatings contribute negligibly (<1%) and losses below 1% are excluded. Recycled content in steel feedstock is included and allocated according to EN 15804 rules.

Transport distances are based on site-specific or regional averages, with fuel and energy consumption considered for all transport stages. The end-of-life scenario assumes that approximately 95% of steel is recycled and 5% is disposed of in landfill. Energy mixes reflect regional electricity grids and fuel consumption patterns. Excluded processes include capital equipment and personnel activities unrelated to production. These assumptions are supported by references from SteelConstruction.info (UK) and the World Steel Association regarding typical end-of-life recycling rates for steel construction products.

Allocation:

In accordance with EN 15804, environmental burdens and benefits have been allocated based on the physical content of materials and recycled content in the Duscaff Scaffolding System. For raw materials, carbon steel contributes over 99% of the product mass, and environmental impacts from primary and secondary steel production are allocated according to the recycled content of the feedstock. Benefits associated with the recycling of steel at the end of life are reported in Module D and are considered outside the system boundary, in line with the allocation rules. Minor materials, including timber and consumables, are allocated proportionally by mass or energy contribution if they exceed 1% of total product input. Negligible flows, such as material losses below 1%, capital equipment, and personnel activities unrelated to production, are excluded from allocation. Transport and energy use are allocated based on actual usage for each stage of the life cycle.

Environmental Performance

LCA results of the product(s) - main environmental performance results
Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Impact category indicators according to EN 15804 (Results per declared unit)															
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	D
GWP-Total	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.55E+03	1.65E+02	3.75E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.37E+00	1.01E+01	4.95E+01	-1.30E+03
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.51E+03	1.64E+02	2.65E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.37E+00	1.01E+01	2.01E+01	-1.30E+03
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq.	3.59E+01	3.68E-02	1.09E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.35E-04	2.27E-03	2.94E+01	-2.17E+00
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.09E+00	7.42E-02	1.73E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.47E-04	4.53E-03	2.38E-02	-1.14E+00
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	1.45E-05	2.09E-06	4.31E-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.49E-08	1.28E-07	1.15E-07	-6.96E-06
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	1.19E+01	6.09E-01	2.16E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.91E-02	3.45E-02	1.31E-01	-5.53E+00
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	1.46E+00	1.79E-02	6.65E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.41E-04	1.11E-03	9.40E-03	-5.53E-01
EP-marine	kg N eq.	3.32E+00	1.89E-01	5.41E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.82E-02	1.10E-02	6.29E-02	-2.12E+00
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	2.83E+01	2.05E+00	5.25E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.99E-01	1.19E-01	3.86E-01	-1.22E+01
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	9.57E+00	7.89E-01	1.94E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.95E-02	4.68E-02	1.27E-01	-4.30E+00
ADP-minerals & metals*	kg Sb eq.	8.46E-02	5.34E-04	1.34E-09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.52E-06	3.31E-05	3.92E-04	-3.09E-03
ADP-fossil*	MJ	2.77E+04	2.27E+03	4.35E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.69E+01	1.40E+02	1.69E+02	-1.42E+04
WDP*	m ³	6.62E+02	1.24E+01	-1.52E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.49E-01	7.68E-01	3.12E+00	7.30E+02
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 on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator. The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks. The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3).

Additional Environmental Impact Indicators

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators (Results per declared unit)																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG	kg CO ₂ eq.	2.64E+03	1.66E+02	3.85E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.44E+00	1.02E+01	5.21E+01	3.20E-01	1.33E+03

Resource use indicators

Resource use indicators (Results per declared unit)																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.62E+03	3.14E+01	1.02E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.57E-01	1.94E+00	2.40E+01	7.16E-02	1.05E+03
PERM	MJ	1.90E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ	3.52E+03	3.14E+01	1.02E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.57E-01	1.94E+00	2.40E+01	7.16E-02	1.05E+03
PENRE	MJ	2.61E+04	2.27E+03	4.35E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.69E+01	1.40E+02	1.69E+02	7.66E+00	1.42E+04
PENRM	MJ	1.61E+03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ	2.77E+04	2.27E+03	4.35E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.69E+01	1.40E+02	1.69E+02	7.66E+00	1.42E+04
SM	kg	3.90E+02	1.00E+00	2.14E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.35E-02	6.16E-02	3.05E-01	1.91E-03	7.84E+02
RSF	MJ	2.83E-01	1.28E-02	7.18E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.17E-05	7.96E-04	2.42E-02	3.98E-05	1.25E-01
NRSF	MJ	7.68E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m³	1.71E+01	3.03E-01	-3.53E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.64E-03	1.88E-02	8.12E-02	7.92E-03	-1.64E+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															

Waste indicators

Waste indicators (Results per functional or declared unit)																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	9.07E+02	5.18E+00	1.28E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.38E-02	3.20E-01	1.78E+00	8.72E-03	3.84E+02
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	1.25E+04	9.95E+01	2.59E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	9.29E-01	6.16E+00	7.16E+01	2.02E-01	1.78E+04
Radioactive waste disposed	kg	2.62E-02	4.47E-04	1.23E-09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.95E-06	2.76E-05	2.17E-04	1.12E-06	1.34E-02

Output flow indicators

Output flow indicators (Results per declared unit)																
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	1.92E+00	5.43E-02	1.83E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.53E-04	1.58E-03	9.60E+02	8.30E-05	8.25E-01
Materials for energy recovery	kg	9.69E-03	1.51E-04	3.47E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	8.08E-07	9.34E-06	3.75E-05	1.47E-07	1.30E-03
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	1.02E+01	1.89E-01	1.53E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.69E-03	1.17E-02	8.21E-02	4.97E-04	5.00E+00
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	1.19E+01	3.35E-01	5.62E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.26E-03	2.08E-02	2.32E-02	2.64E-04	2.79E+00

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Abbreviations

EN	European Norm (Standard)
EF	Environmental Footprint
GPI	General Programme Instructions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CLC	Co-location centre
CPC	Central product classification
GHS	Globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
ND	Not Declared
AE	United Arab Emirates
GLO	Global

References

- *General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 5.0.1, 2025-02-27*
- *PCR 2019:14 v.2.0.1 Construction products. EPD System. Date 2025-06-05. Valid until 2024-12-20*
- *EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products*
- *ISO 14020:2000 Environmental labels and declarations — General principles*
- *ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures*
- *ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment-Principles and framework*
- *ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines*

- *Ecoinvent / Ecoinvent Centre, www.ecoinvent.org*
- *Aire LCA v3.19.3.1 by Solid Forest, www.solidforest.com*
- *UAE's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report (NIR)*
- *Model for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of buildings, European Commission, Joint Research Centre*
- *IBU Product Category Rules for Building-Related Products and Services - Part A: Calculation Rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and Requirements on the Project Report according to EN 15804+A2:2019, version 1.4*
- *World Steel Association (worldsteel)-"Steel is 100% recyclable and is the most recycled material in the world. More than 90% of structural steel is recovered and recycled at end-of-life."*
- *European Steel Association (EUROFER)-"More than 95% of steel from construction and demolition is recovered for recycling and reuse in Europe."*
- *International Stainless Steel Forum (ISSF)-"On average, stainless steels contain about 60% recycled content, and end-of-life recovery rates are between 85% and 95% depending on the product sector."*

Version History

Original Version of the EPD, 2025-11-15

