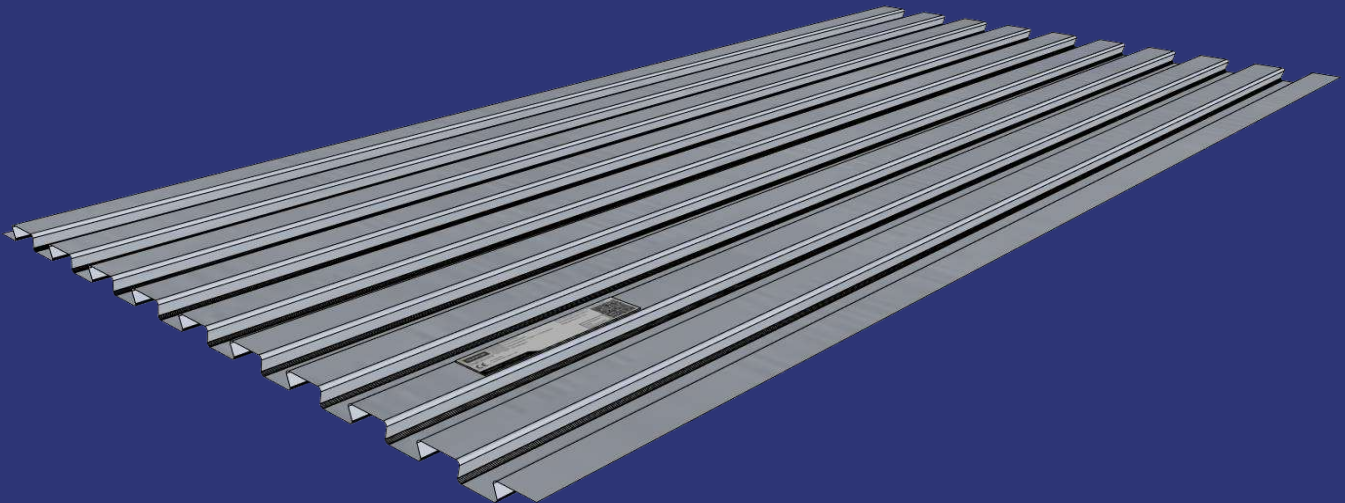


**Environmental
Product
Declaration**

According to EN15804+A2

This declaration is for:
DF16 dovetailed sheet, S320GD + Z275Provided by:
DuoforMRPI® registration:
1.1.01041.2026Program operator:
Stichting MRPI®
Publisher:
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Expiry date:
16-12-2030

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MRPI® REGISTRATION

1.1.01041.2026

DATE OF THIS ISSUE

16-12-2025

EXPIRY DATE

16-12-2030

SCOPE OF DECLARATION

This MRPI®-EPD certificate is verified by Gert-Jan Vroege, Eco Intelligence. The LCA study has been done by Thijs de Goede, Alba Concepts. The certificate is based on an LCA-dossier according to EN15804+A2. It is verified according to the 'Verification protocol for MRPI LCA project report & EPD 21th of May 2025, V. 5.2'. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN15804+A2. Declaration of SVHC that are listed on the 'Candidate list of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation' when content exceeds the limits for registration with ECHA.

PROGRAM OPERATOR

Stichting MRPI®
 Kingsfordweg 151
 1043 GR
 Amsterdam

PRODUCT

DF16 dovetailed sheet, S320GD + Z275

DECLARED UNIT / FUNCTIONAL UNIT

1 Area (m2)

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

The DF16 dovetail sheet is a rolled and self-supporting steel reinforcement sheet. The DF16 dovetail sheets are intended for floor constructions in new builds and renovations. The rolled and self-supporting steel sheets are used as reinforcement and permanent formwork for thin (slender) lightweight floors. This is mainly done on wooden and steel supporting structures.

VISUAL PRODUCT**MORE INFORMATION**

<https://duofoor.eu>

Ing. L. L. Oosterveen MSc. MBA Managing Director MRPI	DEMONSTRATION OF VERIFICATION
	CEN standard EN15804 serves as the core PCR [1]
	Independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN15804+A2
	Internal: External: X
	Third party verifier: Gert-Jan Vroege, Eco Intelligence
	[1] PCR = Product Category Rules

DETAILED PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The DF16 dovetail sheet is a rolled and self-supporting steel reinforcement sheet. All material inputs and processes have been normalized to a functional unit of one square meter in this EPD. Steel: S320GD; zinc: 275 g/m²; thickness: 0.5 mm. The minimum zinc layer thickness of 275 g/m² makes the sheet suitable for areas where condensation may occur, such as crawl spaces.

The DF16 dovetail sheets are intended for floor constructions in new builds and renovations. The rolled and self-supporting steel sheets are used as reinforcement and permanent formwork for thin (slender) lightweight floors. This is mainly done on wooden and steel supporting structures.

Production process: 1. Preparation of the Material The flat steel sheet is delivered in rolls. After inspection for quality and dimensions, the roll is placed into the production line using an electric forklift." 2. Rolling and Shaping The steel sheets are fed through a series of rollers that press the characteristic dovetail shape into the steel. This process creates the ribs and grooves that give the sheet its strength and form. When switching to a new roll, a welded joint is made. 3. Cutting to Size After rolling, the sheets are cut to the desired length. This is done using industrial cutting machines that operate precisely and efficiently. Weld seams are cut off and result in production waste. 4. Finishing The sheets are then finished, including a ribbed edge. This generates limited production waste. These are very fine metal particles that are cut from the edges to obtain a manageable final product. 6. Packaging The finished sheets are packaged in sets of 80. Various materials such as straps, wooden blocks, and cardboard are used to protect the sheets during transport. 7. Storage and Transport The packaged dovetail sheets are stored in the warehouse and then prepared for transport to the customer.

RSL: 75 years

Technical data	Value
RSL	75
Nominal profile height (mm)	16
Nominal sheet thickness (mm)	0,5
Nominal sheet width (mm)	630
Effective sheet width (mm)	610

Component (> 1%)	(kg / %)
Steel	93
Zinc	7

SCOPE AND TYPE

The product is produced in the Netherlands. Its end of life is considered to be taking place within the Netherlands. The LCA was modelled in Rethink and Simapro using Ecoinvent v.3.9.1. to produce data for a specific EPD.

PURPOSE AND TARGET GROUPS

The purpose of this study is to define the environmental impact of the examined product by creating an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). The potential environmental impacts are calculated in accordance with ISO 14040 and 14044, which define the LCA method. The EPD is created in accordance with ISO 14025, which defines principles and procedures of Type III environmental declarations, and EN 15804, which defines core rules for EPDs of construction products. The EPD serves not only the determination of environmental impact of the product, but it also shows the material and energy flows of the production and therefore identifies potential for optimization. Due to the publication of the LCA results by an EPD it is possible to communicate the environmental impacts of the product towards relevant stakeholder groups. Furthermore, the EPD enables the calculation of the environmental impacts on a building level. Therefore, the results of this study can support a fact-oriented dialogue based on a transparent environmental information of the examined products and can be used for business-to-business (B2B) and/or business-to-customer (B2C) communication. The target groups of this LCA study are users of EPD's in accordance with the EN15804:2012+A2:2019, ISO14040, ISO14044 and is for Business-to-Business (B2B) communication.

CALCULATION RULES

PURPOSE AND TARGET GROUPS

The purpose of this study is to define the environmental impact of the examined product by creating an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) based on a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). The potential environmental impacts are calculated in accordance with ISO 14040 and 14044, which define the LCA method. The EPD is created in accordance with ISO 14025, which defines principles and procedures of Type III environmental declarations, and EN 15804, which defines core rules for EPDs of construction products. The EPD serves not only the determination of environmental impact of the product, but it also shows the material and energy flows of the production and therefore identifies potential for optimization. Due to the publication of the LCA results by an EPD it is possible to communicate the environmental impacts of the product towards relevant stakeholder groups. Furthermore, the EPD enables the calculation of the environmental impacts on a building level. Therefore, the results of this study can support a fact-oriented dialogue based on a transparent environmental information of the examined products and can be used for business-to-business (B2B) and/or business-to-customer (B2C) communication. The target groups of this LCA study are users of EPD's in accordance with the EN15804:2012+A2:2019, ISO14040, ISO14044 and is for Business-to-Business (B2B) communication.

ALLOCATION USED ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILES / DATASETS

There is no allocation applied for the environmental profiles / datasets used in this LCA. For the sake of clarity, the generic processes which are not changed (e.g. Ecoinvent waste treatment processes) are not shown in this overview.

DATA COLLECTION & REFERENCE PERIOD

2023

ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Energy consumption is assumed based on allocation

Data quality

Data flows have been modeled as realistically as possible. Data quality assessment is based on the principle that the primary data used for processes occurring at the production site is selected in the first instance. Where this is not available, other reference data is selected from appropriate sources.

SCENARIOS AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Waste scenarios

Waste processing for the product is accounted for based on generic data. After demolition and transport of the waste streams to the applicable waste processing routes, the waste is processed for final disposal or recycling and/or reuse. The calculated quantities and the applicable end-of-life scenario of the components (> 1%) are shown below.

COMPONENT >1% of total mass	Scenario	Region	Landfill [%]	Incineration [%]	Recycling [%]	Re-use [%]
Steel	NMD ID 70	NL	1	0	94	5
Zinc	NMD ID 75	NL	5	0	95	0

DECLARATION OF SVHC

No raw materials on the list of very hazardous substances (SVHC) are used during the production process or in the end product.

REFERENCES

ISO 14040

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

ISO 14044

ISO 14044:2006, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines

ISO 14025

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

EN 15804+A2

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019, Sustainability of Buildings - Environmental Product Declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products

EN 15941

EN 15941:2024, Sustainability of construction works - Data quality for environmental assessment of products and construction work - Selection and use of data

Ecoinvent

ecoinvent Version 3.9.1, December 2022

R<THINK characterization method

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