



ENGINEERING
TOMORROW

Danfoss

Environmental **Product Declaration**



Micro Plate heat exchanger, XB37H-1-50

EPD issued	2024-11-14
EPD expires	2029-11-14
EPD author	Danfoss Climate Solutions A/S
EPD type	Cradle-to-grave
Declared unit	One product over its Reference Service Life
Products included	XB37H-1-50 (004H7307)
Product covered by the EPD	XB37H-1-50 (004H7307) and XB37M-1 (004H7290)
Manufacturing Location	Kamnik, Slovenija
Use Location	European Union
Application	District Heating
Mass	10.63 kg without packaging 11.20 kg with packaging
Dimensions (HxWxD)	150 x 135 x 550 mm without packaging
Verification	<input type="checkbox"/> External <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> None
Produced to	Danfoss Product Category Rules (2022-09)
Internal independent verifier	Danfoss Power Electronics & Drive A/S

DISCLAIMER

This EPD was prepared to the best of knowledge of Danfoss A/S. The life cycle assessment calculations were performed in accordance with ISO 14040 & 14044 and EN15804+A2.

All results were internally reviewed by independent experts. While this declaration has followed the guidance of ISO 14025, it has not been externally verified or registered by an EPD programme and therefore does not fully comply with the ISO 14025 standard.

This EPD has been published by Danfoss A/S on Danfoss Product Store and Danfoss Website. For questions, feedback or requests please contact your Danfoss sales representative.

Product Description

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) follows the Danfoss Product Category Rules (PCR) (2022-09-20). These rules provide a consistent framework for calculating and reporting the environmental performance of Danfoss' products and is aligned with relevant international standards, particularly ISO 14025:2006, EN 15804+A2:2019 and EN 50598-3:2015.

This document has been produced by Danfoss A/S following an internal verification process, but it is not a third-party verified document.

What is an EPD?

An EPD is a document used to communicate transparently, the quantified environmental impacts of a product over its lifecycle stages. This quantification is done by performing a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in line with a consistent set of rules known as a PCR (Product Category Rules).

An EPD provides:

- A product's carbon footprint together with other relevant environmental indicators, including air pollution, water use, energy consumption and waste, over its own life cycle (Modules A-C), as well as the expected benefits of reuse and recycling in reducing the impact of future products (Module D). See Table 1 for module descriptions.
- Environmental data allowing customers to calculate LCAs and produce EPDs for their own products.

Type of EPD

This EPD is of the type 'cradle-to-grave' and includes all relevant modules: production (A1-A3), shipping (A4) and installation (A5), deconstruction (C1), waste collection and transport (C2), treatment (C3) and disposal (C4). It also includes potential net benefits to future products from recycling or reusing post-consumer waste (D). The codes in brackets are the module labels from EN 15804+A2. Modules concerning use, maintenance, repair, replacement, refurbishment (B1-B5) and operational water use (B7) are excluded, following the cut-off rules from EN 15804.

Table 1: Modules of the product's life cycle included in the EPD

Product stage			Installation		Use stage								End-of-life stage				Benefits
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacture	Transport	Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-install.	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Benefits and loads outside system boundaries	
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
X	X	X	X	X	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	MNR	X	X	X	X	X	

(X = declared module; MNR = module not relevant)

Product Description

The production location is the Danfoss plant in Kamnik, Slovenija. XB37 is brazed heat exchanger, designed and configured for District Heating, District Cooling and other Heating applications. See more information on [Danfoss Product Store](#).

The EPD covers both products in the PEWO heat exchanger product group, since the reference product is the biggest between the two, therefore representing a conservative scenario (worst case scenario). This assumption is based on the mass and material composition. Product codes covered:

- 004H7307 (reference)
- 004H7290

Figure 1: Side view of the type XB37H-1



Reference Service Life

For the purpose of this EPD the reference service life (RSL) of the product is considered to be 15 years.

Intended market

The intended market of this study is European Union, and the baseline scenario involves the distribution, installation, and end-of-life in European Union.

Product Description

Table 2: Product composition

Material	Mass (kg)	%
Metals	10,63	94,92%
Stainless steel	9,42	84,11%
Copper and its alloys (Brass)	1,21	10,80%
Total product	10,63	94,92%
PET	0,00	0,04%
PE film	0,01	0,09%
Cardboard	0,56	4,99%
Total Packaging material	0,57	5,08%
Total packaging + product	11,20	100,00%

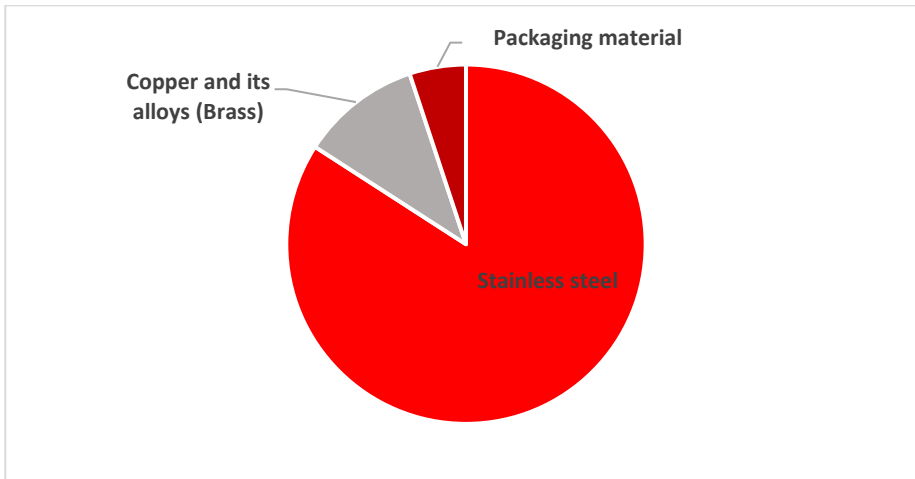


Figure 1: Material Composition Overview

Overview of LCA study

Data quality

Data quality of the selected datasets is generally assessed as good and very good in terms of geographical, time and technology representativeness and applicability. Background data is from *LCA for Experts*© database version 2024.1.

Allocation and cut-off criteria

The allocation is made in accordance with the provisions of EN 15804+A2. All major raw materials and all the essential energy are included. All hazardous materials and substances are considered in the inventory. Data sets within the system boundary are complete and fulfil the criteria for the exclusion of inputs and output criteria.

System boundaries

The results in this EPD are split into life cycle modules following EN 15804 (Figure 1): production (A1-A3), distribution (A4) and the end of the product's life (C1-C4). Module D represents environmental benefits and loads that occur beyond the system boundary (i.e., in future products).

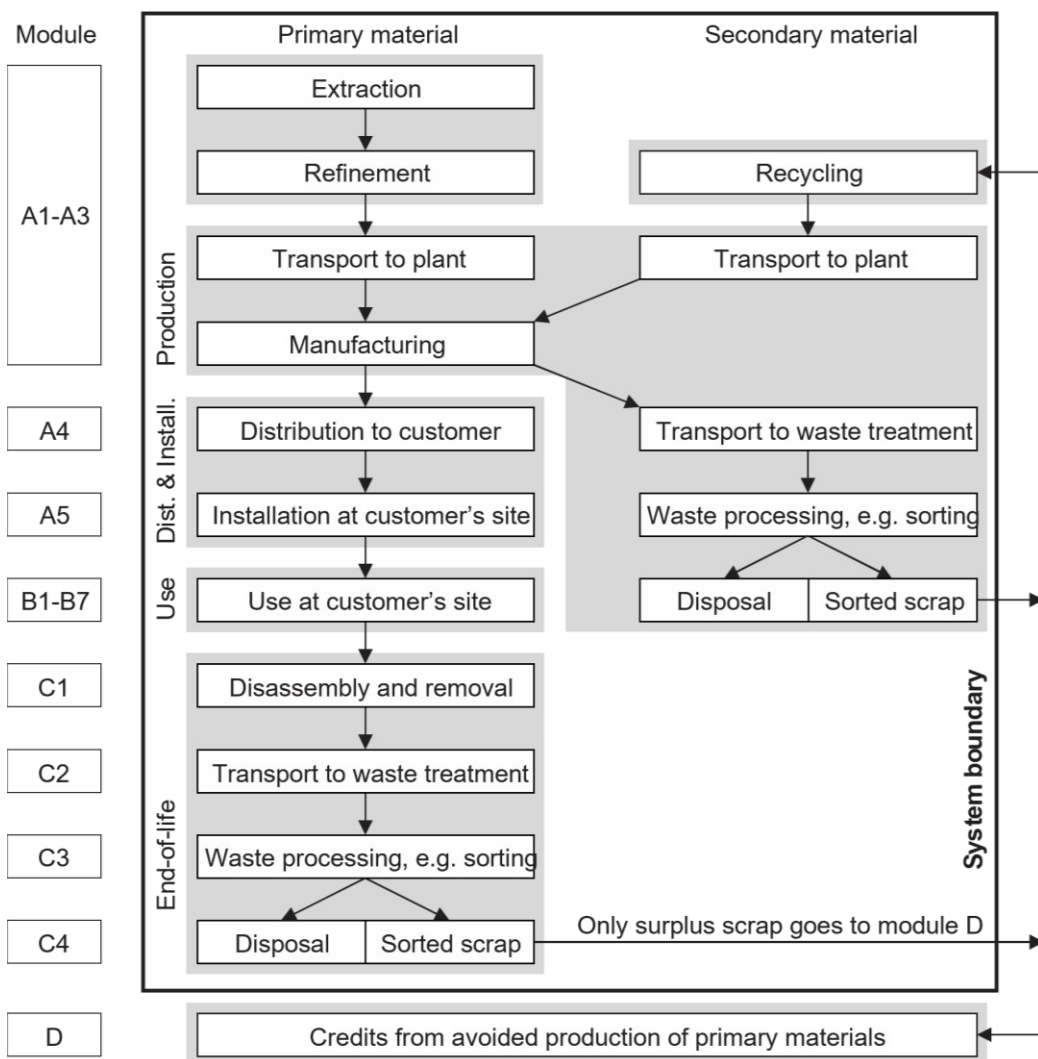


Figure 3: Modular structure used in this EPD (following EN 15804+A2)

Overview of LCA study

Product and packaging manufacture (A1-A3)

Final manufacturing occurs in the Kamnik plant, Slovenija, on site data was collected for 2024. The facility is certified according to ISO 14001, and ISO 9001. Where waste generated on-site is recyclable, it is separated and recycled. For further information, [see here](#). The product is shipped in the packaging as described in Table 1. All packaging materials can be safely recycled or incinerated if appropriate local facilities are available.

Table 3: Biogenic carbon content in product and packaging

	Total (excluding recycling)
Biogenic carbon content in product [kg]	-
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging [kg]	2,40E-01

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Shipping and installation (A4-A5)

Distribution is assumed to occur to customers within European Union. Transportation at 2300 km distance by truck is assumed between the factory and the final customer.

Module A5 includes disposal of packaging materials only, the benefits from e.g., energy recovered after plastic incineration are allocated to module D. The product is assumed to be installed by hand. Energy use in handheld tools during installation is not included as it falls under the cut-off criteria.

End-of-life (C1-C4)

The following end-of-life procedure has been applied:

- Manual dismantling is used to separate recyclable bulk materials, e.g. bulk metals and plastics.
- Shredding is used for the remaining parts, such as printed circuit board assemblies.
- Ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals and bulk plastics are recovered through recycling.
- The remaining materials go to either energy recovery or landfill.

In line with EN 15804+A2, only the 'net scrap' (i.e., the leftover recyclable materials remaining after inputs of recycled content required in the manufacturing phase are first satisfied) is used to calculate the benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (Module D).

For this EPD an average scenario with 50% of the product sent to recycling & 50% of the product sent to landfill (C3, C4, D) was used. This scenario is designed to represent an average end-of-life scenario.

For the EPD this average scenario was chosen as it is assumed that it represents the majority of cases on average.

1. Recycling scenario with 100% of the product sent to recycling at the end-of-life, excluding fractions that cannot be recycled or incinerated (e.g., glass reinforcing in glass-filled plastics) and are sent to landfill.

This scenario illustrates best case performance. It assumes a 100% collection rate and best available recycling technologies. Under this scenario electrical cables, and all metals, flat glass and unreinforced

Overview of LCA study

plastics found within the body and chassis of the product are recycled. Printed circuit board assemblies are incinerated, and the copper and precious metals (gold, silver, palladium, and platinum) are recycled.

2. Landfill scenario with 100% of the product sent to landfill.

This scenario assumes that the whole product, including its packaging, is landfilled. It is designed to represent a poor end-of-life-route where valuable resources are lost.

Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary (D)

Module D considers the net benefit of recycling (including energy recovery) of materials in the product and packaging, taking account of losses in the recycling process and the recycled material used in the production of the product. Module D covers the two end-of-life scenarios, as described above. It does not cover energy recovery from incineration since the process used in LCA for Experts has an efficiency below 60%. Therefore, the impacts of this process are reported in module C4 and no benefits are claimed in module D.

Environmental performance

This section presents the environmental performance of one XB37H-1-50. Figure 4 presents the environmental impact of the XB37H-1-50 across a number of environmental impact categories (following EN 15804+A2:2019) per life cycle stage, over its full 15-year life cycle, including Global Warming Potential.

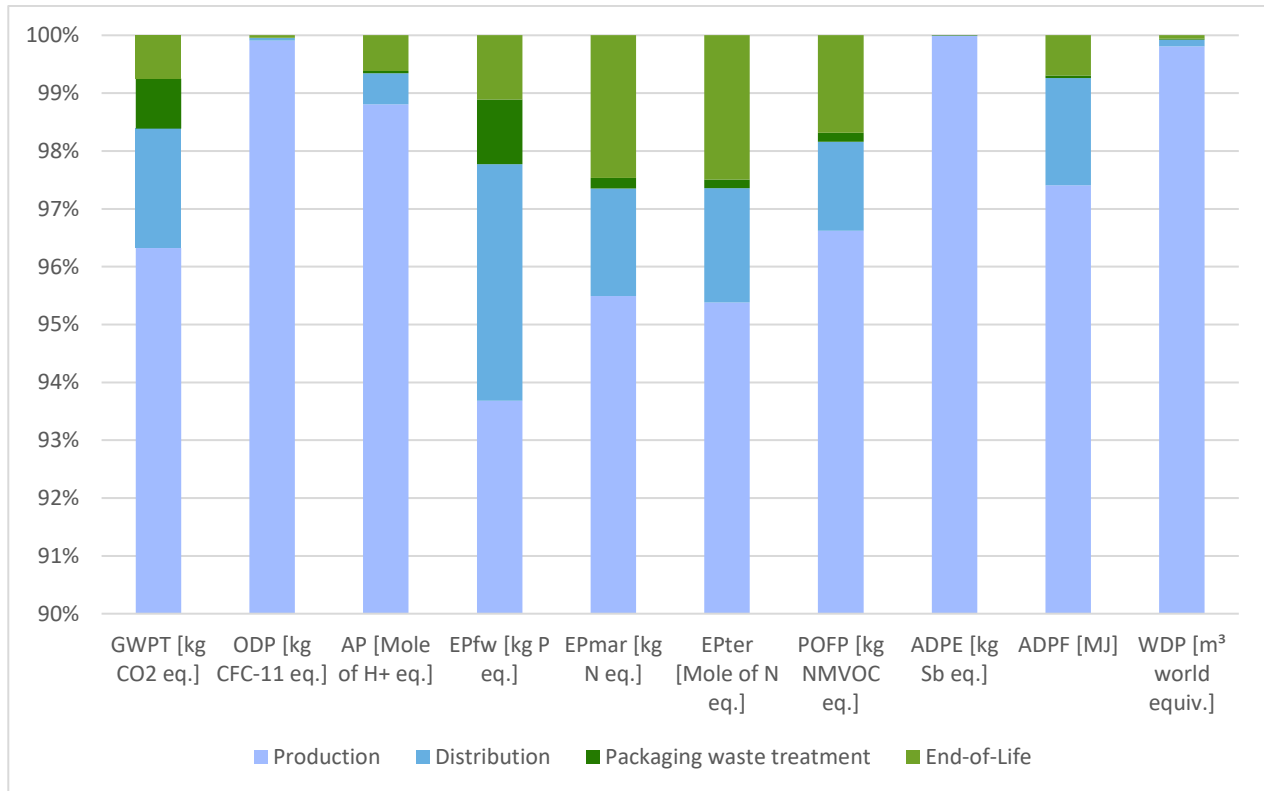


Figure 4: Breakdown of environmental impacts by life cycle stages (Average of Landfill and Recycling End-of-Life scenario/only Landfill scenario) See Table 5 and 6 for descriptions of environmental impact indicators).

Environmental performance

Table 5: Environmental impact indicators

	Production	Distribution	Packaging waste treatment	End-of-Life				(not included in Figure 4)	
Life cycle stages based on EN 15804+A2	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	
Environmental Impact Indicators	Description	Manufacture of the product from 'cradle-to-gate'	Transport of the product to the customer	Installation of the product and disposal of used packaging	Deinstallation of the product from the site	Transport of the product to waste treatment	Processing waste for recycling	Disposal of waste that cannot be recycled (through landfill and incineration)	Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundary due to reuse, recycling, and energy recovery
GWPT [kg CO2 eq.]	1.04E+02	2.24E+00	9.34E-01	0.00E+00	1.07E-01	5.62E-01	1.43E-01	-8.31E+01	
GWPF [kg CO2 eq.]	1.05E+02	2.20E+00	5.24E-02	0.00E+00	1.07E-01	5.53E-01	1.43E-01	-8.29E+01	
GWPB [kg CO2 eq.]	-8.81E-01	0.00E+00	8.81E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
GWPLULUC [kg CO2 eq.]	1.58E-01	3.64E-02	5.03E-05	0.00E+00	2.62E-06	9.10E-03	4.38E-04	-2.45E-01	
ODP [kg CFC-11 eq.]	6.91E-10	3.19E-13	4.26E-14	0.00E+00	1.27E-17	7.97E-14	1.96E-13	-3.59E-11	
AP [Mole of H+ eq.]	7.31E-01	3.95E-03	2.92E-04	0.00E+00	1.52E-04	3.46E-03	9.63E-04	-5.69E-01	
EPfw [kg P eq.]	2.12E-04	9.25E-06	2.53E-06	0.00E+00	2.35E-08	2.31E-06	1.81E-07	-1.32E-04	
EPmar [kg N eq.]	8.18E-02	1.59E-03	1.57E-04	0.00E+00	5.89E-05	1.70E-03	3.54E-04	-7.68E-02	
EPter [Mole of N eq.]	8.94E-01	1.85E-02	1.43E-03	0.00E+00	6.63E-04	1.88E-02	3.90E-03	-8.31E-01	
POFP [kg NMVOC eq.]	2.44E-01	3.88E-03	3.94E-04	0.00E+00	1.40E-04	3.29E-03	8.26E-04	-2.34E-01	
ADPE [kg Sb eq.]	1.10E-02	1.89E-07	5.30E-09	0.00E+00	3.86E-09	4.71E-08	7.27E-09	-4.26E-03	
ADPF [MJ]	1.50E+03	2.85E+01	7.31E-01	0.00E+00	1.56E+00	7.13E+00	2.00E+00	-1.09E+03	
WDP [m³ world equiv.]	2.81E+01	3.35E-02	3.46E-03	0.00E+00	1.83E-04	8.38E-03	8.45E-03	-3.79E+01	

How to read scientific numbers:

e.g. 2,05E02 = 2,05 x 10² = 205

2,04E-01 = 2,04 x 10⁻¹ = 0,204

Environmental performance

Table 6: Environmental impact indicator descriptions

Acronym	Unit	Indicator
GWPT	kg CO ₂ eq.	Carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential) – total
GWPF	kg CO ₂ eq.	Carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential) – fossil
GWPB	kg CO ₂ eq.	Carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential) – biogenic
GWPLULUC	kg CO ₂ eq.	Carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential) – land use and land use change
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
AP	Mole H ⁺ eq.	Acidification potential
EPfw	kg P eq.	Eutrophication potential – aquatic freshwater
EPmar	kg N eq.	Eutrophication potential – aquatic marine
EPter	Mole of N eq.	Eutrophication potential – terrestrial
POFP	kg NMVOC eq.	Summer smog (photochemical ozone formation potential)
ADPE*	kg Sb eq.	Depletion of abiotic resources – minerals and metals
ADPF*	MJ	Depletion of abiotic resources – fossil fuels
WDP*	m ³ world eq.	Water deprivation potential (deprivation-weighted water consumption)

Results for module A1-A3 are specific to the product. All results from module A4 onwards should be considered as scenarios that represent one possible outcome. The true environmental performance of the product will depend on actual use.

The results in this section are relative expressions only and do not predict actual impacts, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins, or risks. EPDs from others may not be comparable.

Carbon footprint

The total carbon footprint, cradle-to-grave, of the product is 1,08E+02 kg CO₂-eq (A1-C4), based on the baseline use phase scenario. The carbon footprint of production of this product, cradle-to-gate, is 1,04E+02 kg CO₂-eq (A1-A3).

Environmental performance

Table 7: Resource use

	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE [MJ]	5.29E02	2.46E00	4.89E-02	0,00E00	5.15E-03	6.14E-01	1.71E-01	-2.23E02
PERM [MJ]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
PERT [MJ]	5.29E02	2.46E00	4.89E-02	0,00E00	5.15E-03	6.14E-01	1.71E-01	-2.23E02
PENRE [MJ]	1.50E03	2.85E01	7.31E-01	0,00E00	1.56E00	7.13E00	2.00E00	-1.09E03
PENRM [MJ]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
PENRT [MJ]	1.50E03	2.85E01	7.31E-01	0,00E00	1.56E00	7.13E00	2.00E00	-1.09E03
SM [kg]	8.08E-01	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
RSF [MJ]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
NRSF [MJ]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
FW [m3]	8.40E-01	2.74E-03	1.09E-04	0,00E00	8.28E-06	6.84E-04	2.60E-04	-1.52E00

Table 7: Resource use indicator descriptions

Acronym	Unit	Indicator
PERE	MJ	Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
PERM	MJ	Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
PERT	MJ	Total use of renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)
PENRE	MJ	Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
PENRM	MJ	Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
PENRT	MJ	Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)
SM	kg	Use of secondary material
RSF	MJ	Use of renewable secondary fuels
NRSF	MJ	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels
FW	m ³	Net use of fresh water

Environmental performance

Table 8: Waste categories and output flows

	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD [kg]	1.09E-06	1.09E-09	1.11E-10	0,00E00	1.08E-11	2.73E-10	2.46E-10	-1.01E-02
NHWD [kg]	1.42E01	4.66E-03	2.14E-01	0,00E00	1.57E-04	1.16E-03	4.87E00	3.65E-01
RWD [kg]	8.17E-02	5.20E-05	4.71E-06	0,00E00	1.67E-06	1.30E-05	1.12E-05	-7.80E-03
CRU [kg]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
MFR [kg]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	4.86E00	0,00E00
MER [kg]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
EEE [MJ]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00
EET [MJ]	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00	0,00E00

Table 9: Waste category and output flow descriptions

Acronym	Unit	Indicator
HWD	kg	Hazardous waste disposed
NHWD	kg	Non-hazardous waste disposed
RWD	kg	Radioactive waste disposed
CRU	kg	Components for reuse
MFR	kg	Materials for recycling
MER	kg	Materials for energy recovery
EEE	kg	Exported energy (electrical)
EET	kg	Exported energy (thermal)

Environmental performance

Table 10: Additional indicators*

	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM [Disease incidences]	9.26E-06	3.54E-08	2.14E-09	0,00E00	8.98E-10	2.30E-08	9.09E-09	-1.19E-05
IRP [kBq U235 eq.]	1.30E01	7.54E-03	6.28E-04	0,00E00	2.37E-04	1.88E-03	1.32E-03	-8.19E-01
ETPfw [CTUe]	7.03E02	2.10E01	6.22E-01	0,00E00	1.13E00	5.24E00	3.23E00	-6.87E02
HTPc [CTUh]	3.15E-05	4.28E-10	1.08E-11	0,00E00	2.11E-11	1.07E-10	2.71E-11	-1.33E-06
HTPnc [CTUh]	1.63E-06	2.40E-08	8.74E-10	0,00E00	9.21E-10	6.73E-09	1.59E-09	-7.88E-07
SQP [Pt]	5.09E02	1.40E01	1.14E-01	0,00E00	4.00E-03	3.51E00	2.67E-01	-1.81E02

Table 11: Optional indicator descriptions

Acronym	Unit	Indicator
PM	Disease incidence	Potential incidence of disease due to particulate matter emissions
IRP**	kBq U235 eq.	Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235
ETPfw*	CTUe	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (fresh water)
HTPc*	CTUh	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancer)
HTPnc*	CTUh	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (non-cancer)
SQP*	Dimensionless	Potential soil quality index

*Disclaimer for ADPE, ADPF, WDP, ETPfw, HTPc, HTPnc, SQP: The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

**Disclaimer for ionizing radiation: This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Additional environmental information

CEN (2015). *EN 50598-3:2015: Ecodesign for power drive systems, motor starters, power electronics and their driven applications – Part 3: Quantitative eco design approach through life cycle assessment including product category rules and the content of environmental declarations*. Brussels, Belgium: European Committee for Standardization.

CEN (2019). *EN 15804:2012+A2:2019: Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products*. Brussels, Belgium: European Committee for Standardization.

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ISO (2006a). *ISO 14025:2006: Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization.

ISO (2006b). *ISO 14040:2006: Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization.

ISO (2006c). *ISO 14044:2006: Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines*. Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Standardization.

Danfoss Climate Solutions

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