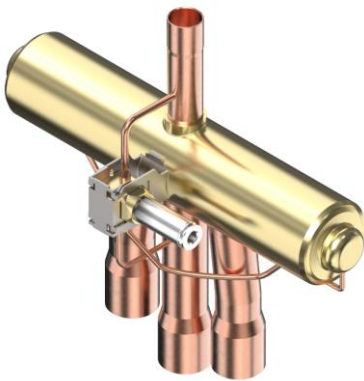




ENGINEERING  
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*Danfoss*

## Environmental **Product Declaration**



### **STF 4-way Reversing Valves 061L1224**

<b>EPD issued</b>	2025-03-11
<b>EPD expires</b>	2030-03-11
<b>EPD author</b>	Danfoss Climate Solution
<b>EPD type</b>	Cradle-to-gate with options
<b>Declared unit</b>	One product over its Reference Service Life
<b>Products included</b>	Result presented for STF 4-way Reversing Valve (061L1224) This EPD covers multiple products of STF valve reversing valve. Full list of codes covered in Annex 1
<b>Manufacturing Location</b>	Tianjin, China
<b>Use Location</b>	Europe
<b>Application</b>	Air conditioners, packaged air conditioners, VRF, chillers
<b>Mass</b>	1.534 kg without packaging 2.386 kg with packaging
<b>Dimensions (HxWxD)</b>	183x224x45 mm without packaging
<b>Verification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> External <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> None
<b>Produced to</b>	<a href="#">Danfoss Product Category Rules (2022-09)</a>
<b>Internal independent verifier</b>	Danfoss Power Electronics & Drives 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-gate' with options include 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

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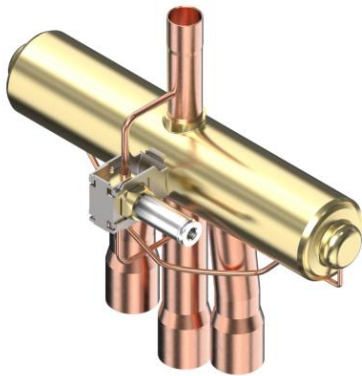
STF 4-way Reversing Valve Can be used to switch between cooling and heating settings, as well as between defrost and heating setting. Pilot operated 4 way reversing valves are suitable for heat pump application on unitary, split system and window type air conditioners, etc.

4-way pilot valve adoption has an advantage on reliable changeover operations

Designed to lower the minimum operating pressure difference between high and low side. Pressure drop and valve leakage are minimized.

### Application for STF 4-way reversing valves are,

- Air Conditioners
- Packed air conditioners
- VRF
- Chillers



**Figure 1:** STF 4-way reversing valve

The EPD covers several products of STF valve listed in Annex. The products differ in size and weight of the components. The EPD is prepared for the STF 4-way reversing valve (061L1158). Since the reference product STF 4-way reversing valve (061L1158) is the heaviest in this product portfolio, therefore representing a conservative scenario.

### Reference Service Life

For the purpose of this EPD the reference service life (RSL) of the product is considered to be 5 years. However, with the correct maintenance, the lifetime of the product can reach over 5 years.

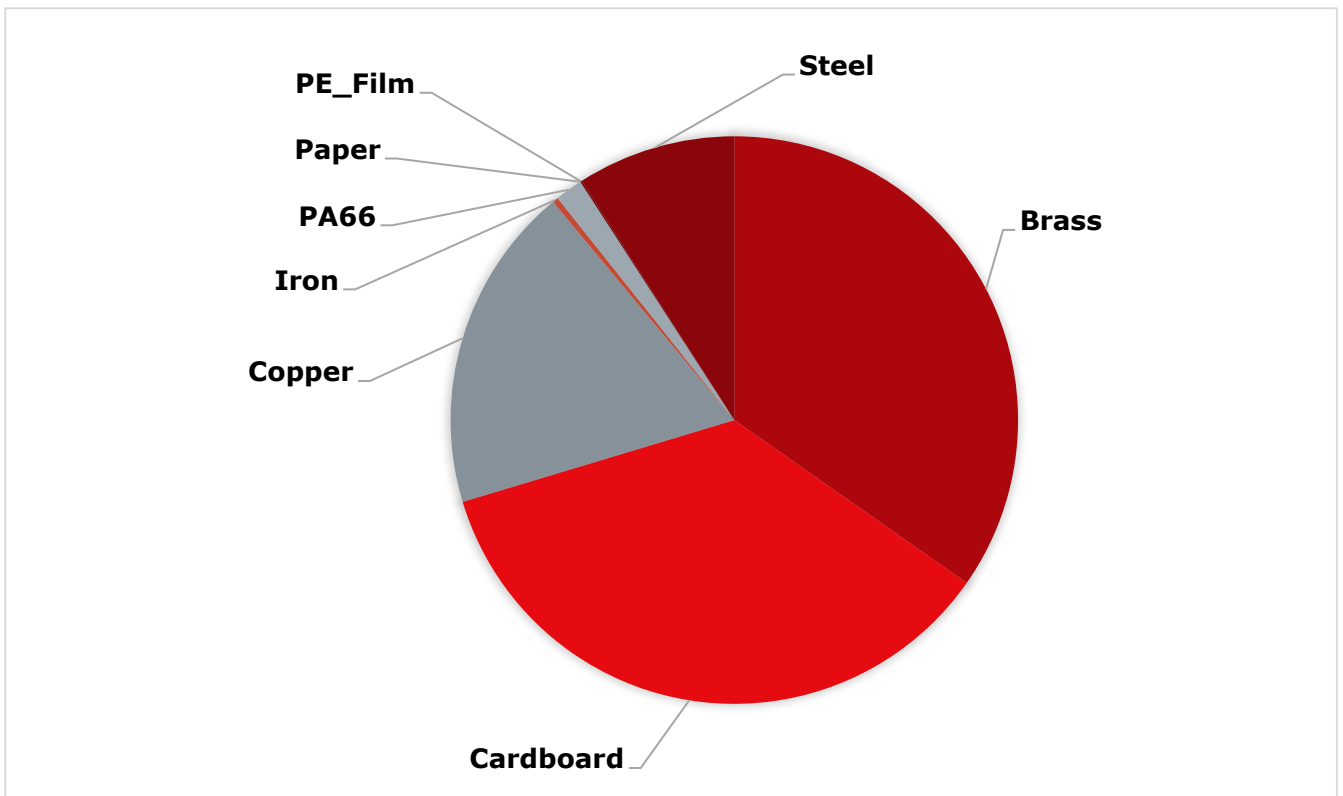
### Intended market

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

## Product Description

**Table 2:** Product composition

Material	Mass (kg)	%
<b>Metals</b>	<b>1.497</b>	<b>97.6%</b>
Brass	0.829	54.0%
Steel	0.216	14.1%
Copper	0.444	29.0%
Iron	0.008	0.5%
<b>Plastics</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
PA66	0.037	2.4%
<b>Total product</b>	<b>1.534</b>	<b>100%</b>
PE_Film	0.002	0.1%
Cardboard	0.850	99.8%
<b>Total packaging</b>	<b>0.852</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total product &amp; packaging</b>	<b>2.386</b>	



**Figure 2:** Material Composition Overview

## Overview of LCA study

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### 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 2024.2.

### 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. No known material or energy flows were ignored, including those which fell below the limit of 1%. Accordingly, the total sum of input flows ignored is certainly less than 5% of the energy and mass applied

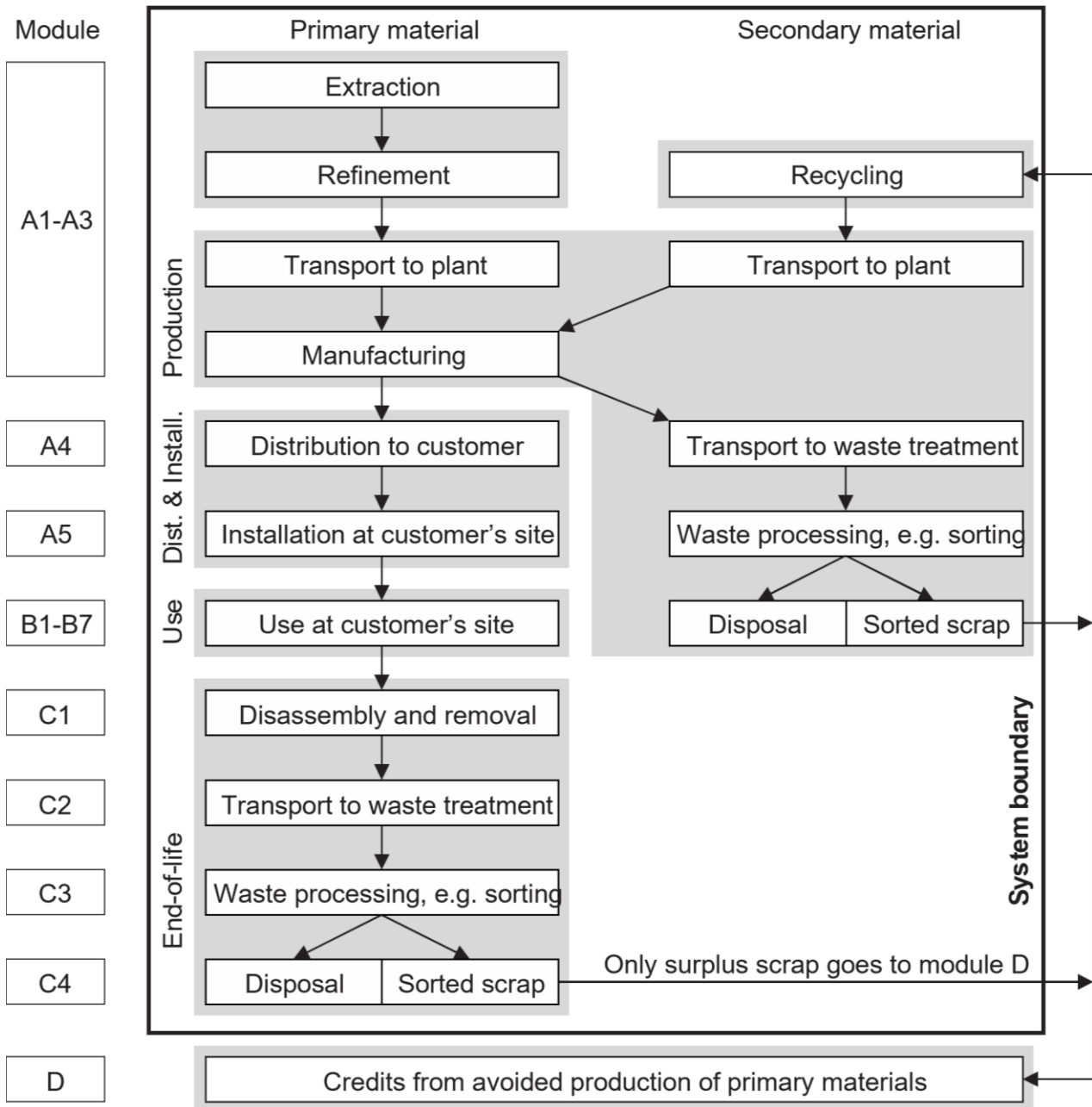
Due to unavailable data sets for the process Machining, stamping & forging, it was assumed to be produced from a sheet of its material instead.

Accordingly, the sum of input flows ignored is certainly less than 5% of the energy and mass applied.

## Overview of LCA study

### 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 location occurs in China, data was collected for the year 2024. 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]	3.66E-01

Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Shipping and installation (A4-A5)

Distribution assumed to occur to customer from manufacturing location to CDC (Central Distribution Center). The CDC is in Denmark. The assembly factory is in China. So, 23225 km by sea and 500km by truck, were used to represent the distance between the factory and the CDC.

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

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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.

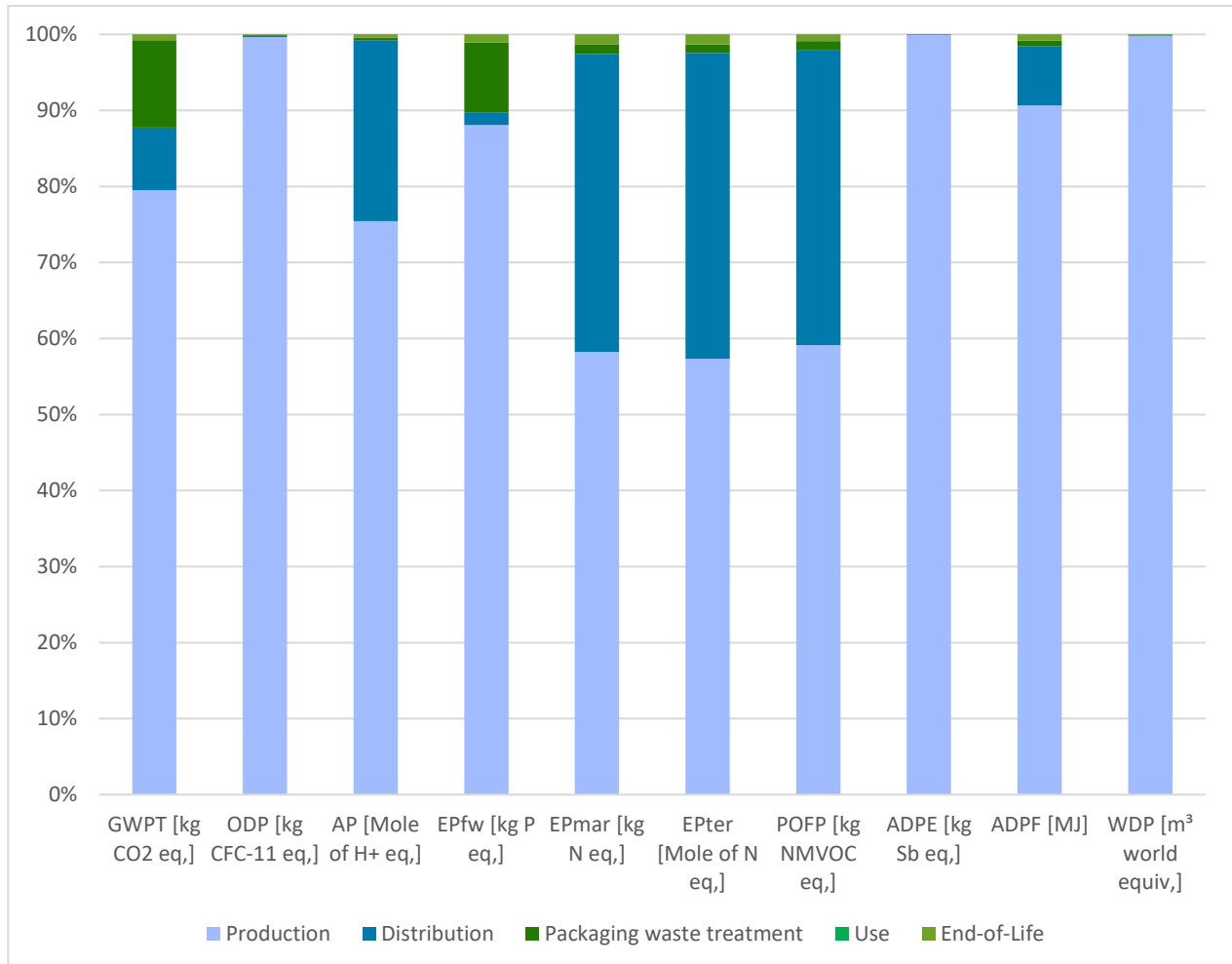
This scenario assumes that the whole product, including its packaging, is landfilled. It is designed to represent a poor end-of-life-route where valuable resources are lost.

### **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 4-way reversing valve (061L1224). Figure 4 presents the environmental impact of the 4-way reversing valve (061L1224) across a number of environmental impact categories (following EN 15804+A2:2019) per life cycle stage, over its full 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
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
Environmental Impact Indicators								
GWPT [kg CO2 eq.]	9.80E+00	1.01E+00	1.42E+00	0.00E+00	1.55E-02	5.36E-02	2.49E-02	-9.15E-01
GWPF [kg CO2 eq.]	1.11E+01	1.01E+00	7.82E-02	0.00E+00	1.55E-02	5.27E-02	2.48E-02	-9.13E-01
GWPB [kg CO2 eq.]	-1.34E+00	0.00E+00	1.34E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
GWPLULUC [kg CO2 eq.]	3.04E-02	1.71E-03	7.47E-05	0.00E+00	3.78E-07	8.67E-04	4.23E-05	-1.94E-03
ODP [kg CFC-11 eq.]	4.85E-11	8.45E-14	6.36E-14	0.00E+00	1.83E-18	7.60E-15	1.94E-14	2.04E-12
AP [Mole of H+ eq.]	9.31E-02	2.94E-02	4.36E-04	0.00E+00	2.19E-05	3.30E-04	1.62E-04	-5.83E-03
EPfw [kg P eq.]	3.52E-05	6.71E-07	3.66E-06	0.00E+00	3.38E-09	2.20E-07	2.11E-07	2.14E-07
EPmar [kg N eq.]	1.07E-02	7.23E-03	2.34E-04	0.00E+00	8.50E-06	1.62E-04	6.83E-05	-5.63E-04
EPter [Mole of N eq.]	1.13E-01	7.92E-02	2.13E-03	0.00E+00	9.57E-05	1.80E-03	7.51E-04	-5.89E-03
POFP [kg NMVOC eq.]	3.13E-02	2.06E-02	5.91E-04	0.00E+00	2.02E-05	3.14E-04	1.44E-04	-2.15E-03
ADPE [kg Sb eq.]	3.34E-03	2.86E-08	7.87E-09	0.00E+00	5.57E-10	4.50E-09	1.10E-09	5.48E-05
ADPF [MJ]	1.39E+02	1.20E+01	1.09E+00	0.00E+00	2.25E-01	6.80E-01	3.55E-01	-1.29E+01
WDP [m <sup>3</sup> world equiv.]	4.97E+00	3.20E-03	5.16E-03	0.00E+00	2.64E-05	7.99E-04	8.49E-04	-1.77E-01

How to read scientific numbers:

e.g. 2,05E02 = 2,05 x 10<sup>2</sup> = 205

2,04E-01 = 2,04 x 10<sup>-1</sup> = 0,204

## Environmental performance

**Table 6:** Environmental impact indicator descriptions

Acronym	Unit	Indicator
GWPT	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	Carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential) – total
GWPF	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	Carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential) – fossil
GWPB	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq.	Carbon footprint (Global Warming Potential) – biogenic
GWPLULUC	kg CO <sub>2</sub> 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 <sup>+</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> 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 **1.23E+01 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq** (A1-C4). The carbon footprint of production of this product, cradle-to-gate, is **9.80E+00kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq (A1-A3)**.

## Environmental performance

**Table 7:** Resource use

	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE [MJ]	5.94E+01	1.67E-01	7.30E-02	0.00E+00	7.43E-04	5.86E-02	1.73E-02	8.47E-01
PERM [MJ]	1.50E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT [MJ]	5.94E+01	1.67E-01	7.30E-02	0.00E+00	7.43E-04	5.86E-02	1.73E-02	8.47E-01
PENRE [MJ]	1.38E+02	1.20E+01	1.09E+00	0.00E+00	2.26E-01	6.80E-01	3.55E-01	-1.29E+01
PENRM [MJ]	1.20E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PENRT [MJ]	1.39E+02	1.20E+01	1.09E+00	0.00E+00	2.26E-01	6.80E-01	3.55E-01	-1.29E+01
SM [kg]	2.24E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF [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
NRSF [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
FW [m3]	1.11E-01	1.93E-04	1.62E-04	0.00E+00	1.19E-06	6.52E-05	2.63E-05	-4.56E-03

**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 <sup>3</sup>	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]	2.38E-07	3.84E-10	1.65E-10	0.00E+00	1.55E-12	2.60E-11	2.54E-11	1.76E-08
NHWD [kg]	2.60E+00	1.24E-03	3.14E-01	0.00E+00	2.26E-05	1.11E-04	4.64E-01	-1.73E-01
RWD [kg]	3.78E-03	1.47E-05	7.05E-06	0.00E+00	2.42E-07	1.24E-06	1.30E-06	3.14E-04
CRU [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
MFR [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.64E-01	0.00E+00
MER [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
EEE [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
EET [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

**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]	8.26E-07	5.25E-07	3.19E-09	0.00E+00	1.30E-10	2.19E-09	1.28E-09	-5.79E-08
IRP [kBq U235 eq.]	5.39E-01	2.05E-03	9.41E-04	0.00E+00	3.42E-05	1.80E-04	1.59E-04	2.47E-02
ETPfw [CTUe]	7.69E+01	8.79E+00	9.21E-01	0.00E+00	1.63E-01	5.00E-01	1.58E+00	-5.53E+00
HTPc [CTUh]	5.90E-09	1.63E-10	1.61E-11	0.00E+00	3.04E-12	1.02E-11	4.91E-12	-1.05E-09
HTPnc [CTUh]	3.48E-07	7.57E-09	1.31E-09	0.00E+00	1.33E-10	6.42E-10	2.69E-10	-1.85E-08
SQP [Pt]	1.18E+02	6.87E-01	1.70E-01	0.00E+00	5.77E-04	3.34E-01	2.62E-02	-2.70E+00
GWP-GHG [kg CO2 eq.]	1.11E+01	1.01E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.55E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

**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
GWP-GHG	Kg CO2 eq	Carbon footprint – greenhouse gases

\*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.

## Environmental performance

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### Annex 1

#### How to read the table and determine the GWPT (Global Warming Potential Total)

1. Determine the code for identifying GWPT
2. Multiply the corresponding factor with the sum of values from A1-C4

#### Example:

Product Code : 061L1158

Conversion Factor : 0.773

GWPT A1-A3: **9.80E+00** KgCO<sub>2</sub>eq/STF Valve

Climate Change A1-A3  $0.773 \times 9.80E+00 \text{ KgCO}_2\text{eq} = \mathbf{7.58E+00 \text{ KgCO}_2\text{eq}}$

GWPT A1-C4: 1.23E+01 kg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq/ STF Valve

Climate Change A1-C4  $0.773 \times 1.23E+01 \text{ KgCO}_2\text{eq} = \mathbf{9.53E+00 \text{ KgCO}_2\text{eq}}$

Codes	Factors
061L1224	1.000
061L1219	0.773
061L1158	0.789

## Reference

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.

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Danfoss (2022). *Danfoss Product Category Rules: Environmental Product Declarations for Danfoss Products*. Nordborg, Denmark: Danfoss A/S.

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

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

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### **[Organization Name], e.g Danfoss Climate Solution A/S**

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