Life Cycle Assessment
EasyLift

Based on Energy Solution
Vers. 11.2024
+ internal Liftup evaluation 07.2025

liftup

lifting people

LCA (LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT) EASYLIFT

CALCULATED BY LIFTUP BASED ON THE LCA FOR FLEXSTEP (MINOR DIFFERENCE INCLUDED)

3 TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATIONS

Type 1:

A declaration stating that the product is better than the benchmark. This requires an assessment by an independent third party. Threshold values must be met to receive the certification. Examples include the Nordic Swan Ecolabel and Ecolabel, among others.

Type 2:

Declarations that are self-declared and not necessarily third-party verified. This can be done to draw attention to the environmental aspects of a product. Reliability, credibility, and recognition of this type of declaration can vary greatly.

Type 3: ISO 14025

A declaration that neutrally communicates the environmental effects of a product quantitatively. The assessment must be third-party verified by an independent third party. The declaration is based on an LCA according to ISO 14040. EPDs fall under this type of declaration and additionally follow ISO 15804 +A2. Products with the same function can be compared.
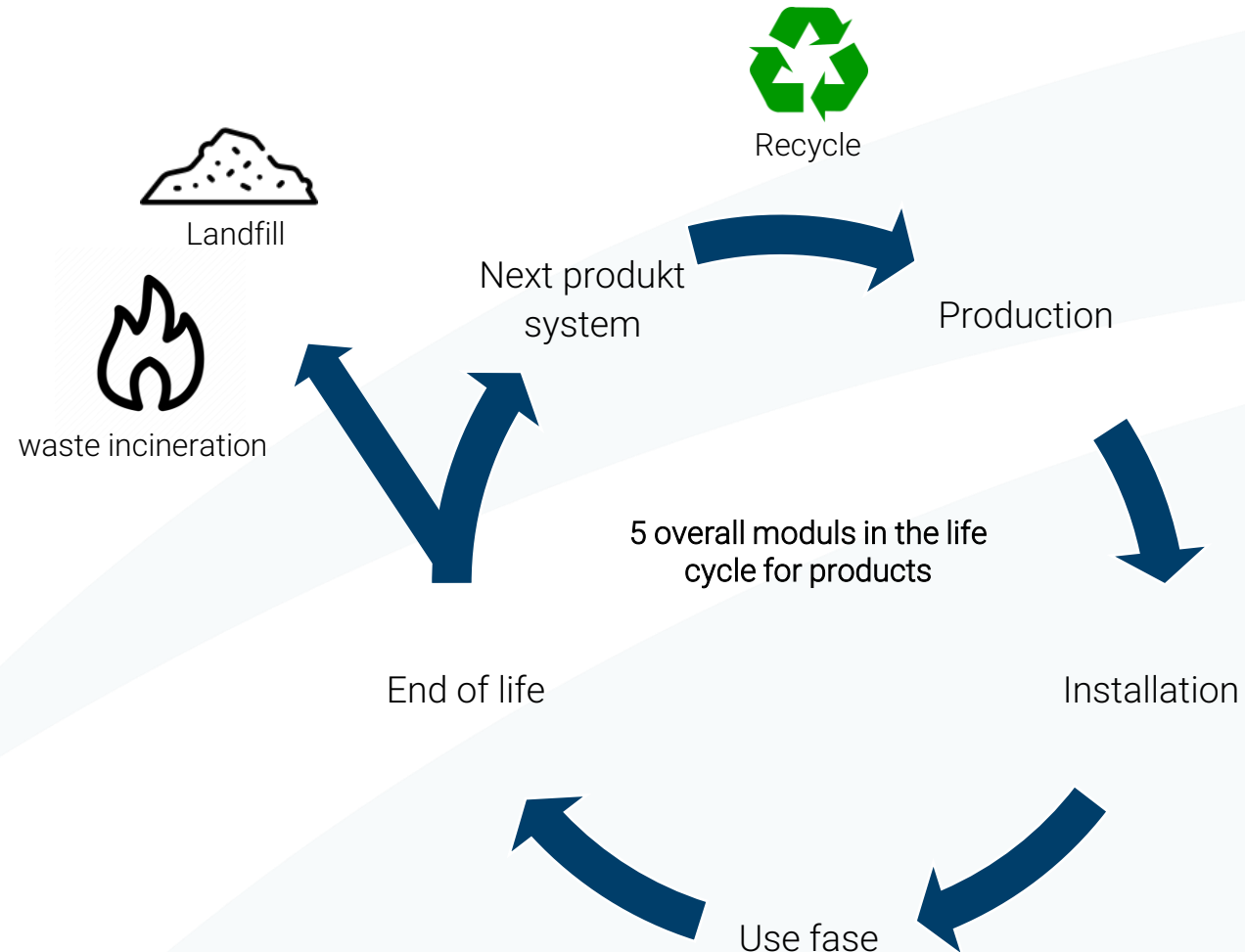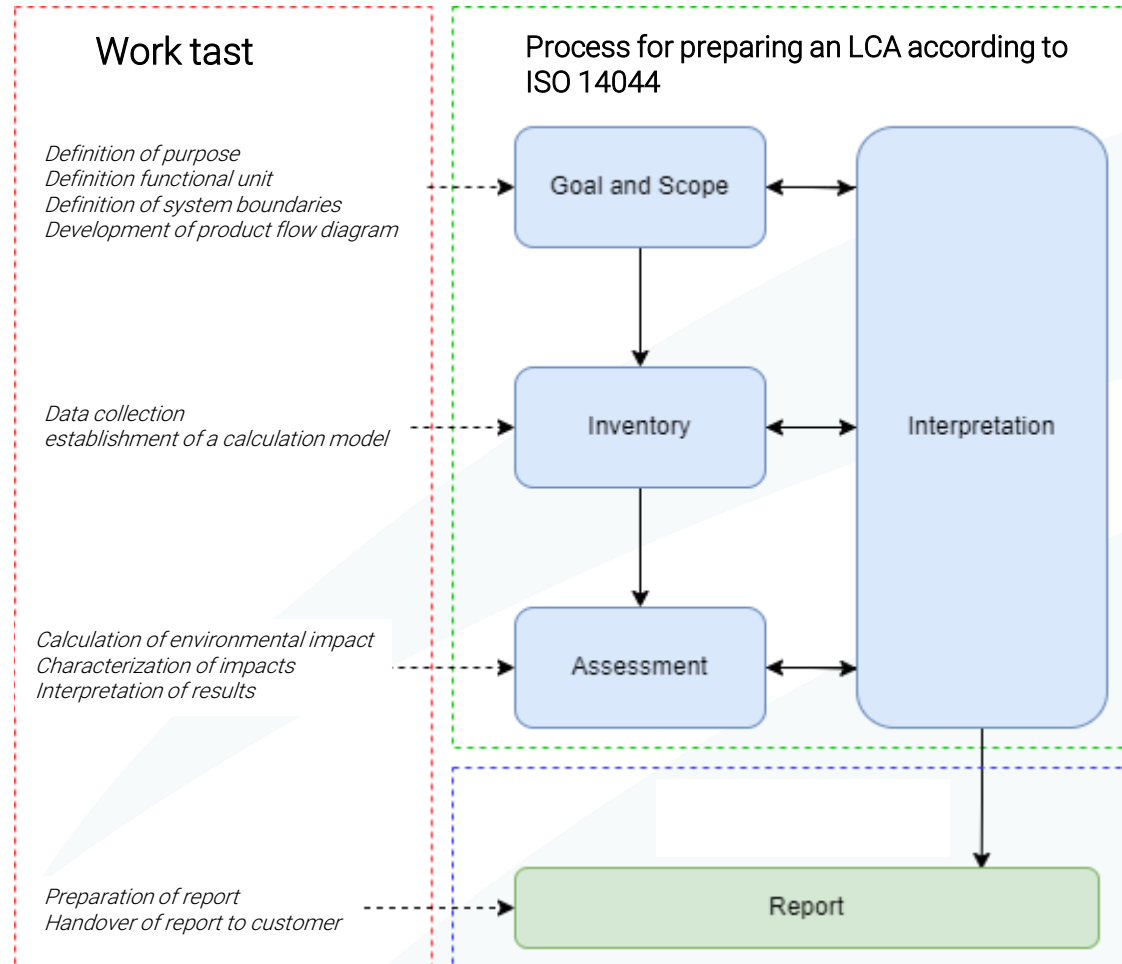
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

Life cycle assessment, abbreviated LCA, is widely used to document the environmental impacts of products and services.

An LCA assesses environmental impacts for the entire life cycle of a product, from raw material extraction to waste treatment or recycling.

Landfill

Recycle

waste incineration

Next produkt system

Production

5 overall moduls in the life cycle for products

End of life

Installation

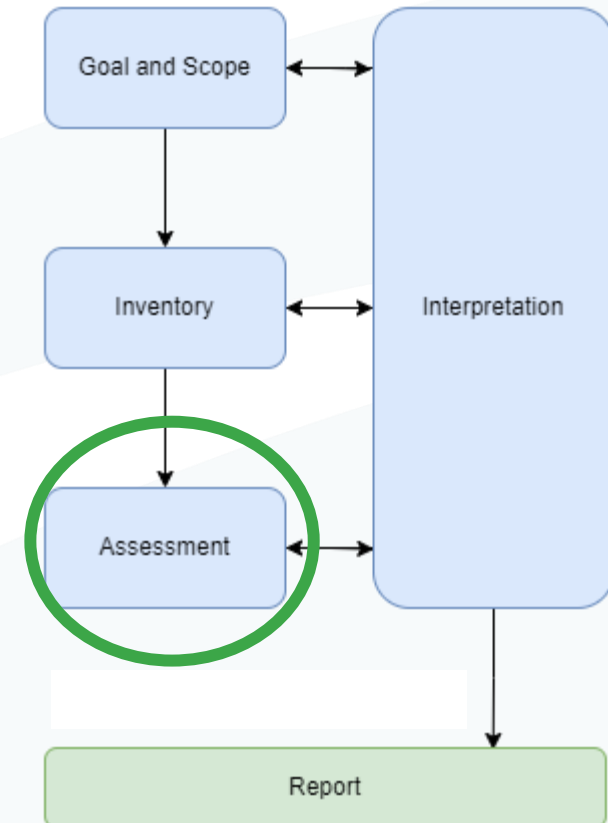Use fase

THE PROCESS FOR PREPARING AN LCA

RESULTATS OF THE LCA

LIFE CYCLE INVETORY ASSESSMENT (LCIA)

Process for preparing an LCA according to ISO 14044

1. Metode choice
   - Based on Liftup caculation on differences to the FlexStep LCA (that was based on EN 15804+A2)

2. Characterization of impacts
   - Calculation of environmental impact

3. Interpretation of results

ALL IMPACT CATEGORIES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PER tkm													
Indicator	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO_2 eq.	8.43E+2	4.22E+0	1.11E+1	8.36E+2	3.17E+1	3.94E+1	1.50E+2	4.53E+2	0.00E+00	6.31E-1	1.59E+1	0.00E+00	-2.48E+1
GWP-fossil	kg CO_2 eq.	8.46E+2	4.21E+0	2.64E+1	8.76E+2	3.17E+1	1.80E+1	1.50E+2	4.36E+2	0.00E+00	6.31E-1	9.42E+0	0.00E+00	-6.72E+1
GWP-biogenic	kg CO_2 eq.	-4.48E+0	3.72E-3	-3.76E+0	-2.93E+0	2.90E-2	3.76E-1	4.16E-2	1.52E-1	0.00E+00	5.79E-4	4.78E-1	0.00E+00	3.04E+1
GWP-luluc	kg CO_2 eq.	1.29E+0	2.11E-3	5.29E-2	1.35E+0	1.56E-2	4.10E-2	7.23E-2	1.09E+0	0.00E+00	3.11E-4	4.94E-3	0.00E+00	-4.38E-2
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	2.94E-5	9.09E-8	1.32E-6	3.08E-5	6.90E-7	3.00E-8	3.79E-6	8.32E-6	0.00E+00	1.37E-8	2.31E-7	0.00E+00	-3.19E-6
AP	mol H^+ eq.	6.06E-1	1.27E-2	7.10E-2	6.15E-1	6.92E-2	1.03E-2	6.37E-1	2.50E-1	0.00E+00	1.38E-3	2.52E-2	0.00E+00	-5.33E-1
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	5.85E-1	2.95E-4	6.96E-3	5.92E-1	2.25E-3	8.39E-5	2.11E-2	4.13E-1	0.00E+00	4.49E-5	1.12E-3	0.00E+00	-3.61E-2
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1.27E+0	3.24E-3	2.63E-2	1.30E+0	1.75E-2	1.33E-2	1.96E-1	4.05E-1	0.00E+00	3.48E-4	1.60E-2	0.00E+00	-7.68E-2
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1.03E+1	3.38E-2	1.89E-1	1.05E+1	1.77E-1	4.67E-2	2.09E+0	3.66E+0	0.00E+00	3.53E-3	6.56E-2	0.00E+00	-1.19E+0
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	3.49E+0	1.68E-2	7.10E-2	3.58E+0	1.07E-1	1.88E-2	7.86E-1	1.18E+0	0.00E+00	2.14E-3	2.19E-2	0.00E+00	-3.55E-1
ADPm[1]	kg Sb eq.	1.03E-1	1.35E-5	4.78E-5	1.03E-1	1.04E-4	1.57E-6	1.63E-3	5.29E-3	0.00E+00	2.07E-6	2.29E-5	0.00E+00	-3.09E-3
ADPf[1]	MJ	1.02E+4	5.96E+1	3.88E+2	1.06E+4	4.50E+2	2.55E+1	2.04E+3	0.99E+4	0.00E+00	8.96E+0	4.66E+1	0.00E+00	-7.78E+2
WDP[1]	m^3 world eq. deprived	1.18E+2	2.43E-1	9.24E+0	1.28E+2	1.86E+0	2.77E-1	1.33E+1	1.12E+2	0.00E+00	3.70E-2	2.76E+0	0.00E+00	0.98E+1
Caption	GWP-total = Global Warming Potential - total; 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 = Ozone Depletion; AP = Acidifcation; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication – aquatic freshwater; EP-marine = Eutrophication – aquatic marine; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication – terrestrial; POCP = Photochemical zone formation; ADPm = Abiotic Depletion Potential – minerals and metals; ADPf = Abiotic Depletion Potential – fossil fuels; WDP = water use													
Disclaimer	[1] The results of this environmental indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.													

Additional environmental impacts, resource use and waste categories are available as well

ENERGYSOLUTION.DK

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TYPE II AND TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS

	Type II (LCA)	Type III (EPD)
Background report prepared	YES	YES
EPD report prepared	NO	YES
III party verifikation	NO	YES
Published by program operator	NO	YES
Can be used in communication	YES	YES

COMMUNICATION

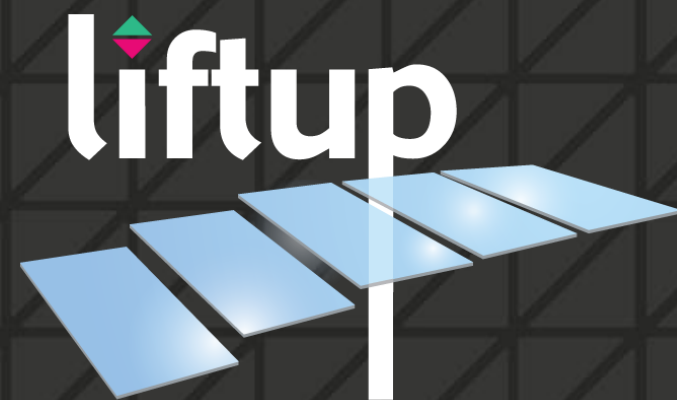| Type II (LCA) |
|:---:|
| Our LCA shows that EasyLift has a CO2 impact of 4,950 kg CO2-eq. over its life cycle of 25 years

Our LCA for EasyLift has been prepared based estimated differences to the FlexStep LCA that was prepared based on ISO 14040 and 14044
There are only minor difference (see next page) |

COMMUNICATION

EasyLift LCA versus FlexStep LCA	Difference Δ-weight	Comment
Steel	− 10 kg	Two doors replacing ramp and upper barrier → less chassis-steel
Aluminium	+ 20 kg	Door frames + side profils in alu.
Polykarbonat	+ 15 kg	Door and side inserts
Træ	− 9,5 kg	No steps (-80 % af 11,9 kg oak)
Linoleum	+ 5 kg	Flad lift floor
Net	≈ + 21 kg	EasyLift ≈ 226 kg mod 205 kg

The figures were calculated by adjusting the FlexStep values for:

- Material stage (A1-A3) − +20 kg aluminium, −10 kg steel, +15 kg polycarbonate, −9.5 kg wood, +5 kg linoleum
- Transport and waste modules (A4, C2, C3) − ≈ 10 % higher weight
- Recycling credit (D) − more aluminium, slightly less steel

Note: The biogenic and LULUC entries become (absolutely) smaller because the wood share is reduced, while the fossil- and energy-related indicators rise by 5–10 %. The largest relative increase is seen in ADPf (fossil fuels) due to the extra aluminium. Overall GWP increases by ~6 % in A1-A3 and ~4 % across the whole life-cycle—matching the 2 % higher total compared to FlexStep.