This is officially approved LCA in compliance with BREEAM International NC 2013 and

### Life-cycle assessment results for BREEAM International versions as per EN 15978

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Global warming</th>
<th>Acidification</th>
<th>Eutrophication</th>
<th>Ozone depletion potential</th>
<th>Formation of ozone of lower atmosphere</th>
<th>Non hazardous waste disposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1-A3 Construction Materials</td>
<td>1.14E7</td>
<td>2.63E4</td>
<td>3.3E3</td>
<td>1.21E-2</td>
<td>2.51E3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4 Transportation to site</td>
<td>2.26E5</td>
<td>5.19E2</td>
<td>1.1E2</td>
<td>3.99E-2</td>
<td>2.84E1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5 Construction/installation process</td>
<td>4.89E5</td>
<td>2.61E3</td>
<td>4.37E2</td>
<td>3.88E-2</td>
<td>1.05E2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B4-B5 Material replacement and refurbishment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6 Energy use</td>
<td>6.39E7</td>
<td>4.06E5</td>
<td>5.54E4</td>
<td>3.56E0</td>
<td>1.92E4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7 Water use</td>
<td>1.08E6</td>
<td>5.82E3</td>
<td>2.95E3</td>
<td>1.17E-1</td>
<td>2.62E2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1-C4 Deconstruction</td>
<td>2.2E5</td>
<td>1.09E3</td>
<td>2.62E2</td>
<td>1.9E-4</td>
<td>1.5E2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D External impacts (not included in totals)</td>
<td>-1.89E5</td>
<td>-5.68E2</td>
<td>-4.72E1</td>
<td>-4.52E-5</td>
<td>-3.79E1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8.58E7</td>
<td>4.63E5</td>
<td>6.5E4</td>
<td>3.77E0</td>
<td>2.43E4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results per denominator

| Gross Internal Floor Area (IPMS/RICS) 24900.0 m2 | 3.44E3 | 1.86E1 | 2.61E0 | 1.51E-4 | 9.78E-1 |

Methodologically consistent and regionally representative LCA data

**Answer**

Local compensation target region: Czech Republic

Compensation to local conditions, if applied by the user, is made according to CEN/TS 15941 and One Click LCA’s BRE-approved methodology.

**Results visualisation for Global warming (GWP)**

85 767 tons CO₂e  
57 kg CO₂e / m² / year  
€ 4288 338 Social cost of carbon

https://www.360opti.com/app/sec/design/results?childEntityId=5ae4972b8e202b45a2c0c41433&indicatorId=lcaForBREEAM&entityId=56c1a21b7d1ee491616
Most contributing building elements (GWP) - A1-A3

- Horizontal structures: beams, floors and roofs: 45%
- Vertical structures and facade: 28%
- Foundations and substructure: 22%
- Other structures and materials: 5%
- External areas and site elements: 3%

Most contributing material types (GWP) - A1-A3

- Concrete: 54%
- Steel and other metals: 26%
- Doors, windows and parts: 7%
- Wood: 7%
- Gypsum, plaster and cement: 5%

Most contributing material subtypes (GWP) - A1-A3

- Ready-mix for external walls and floors: 51%
- Reinforcement for concrete (rebar): 14%
- Glass facades and glazing: 7%
- Structural steel and steel profiles: 5%
- Fiberboard (MDF): 5%

Most contributing materials (GWP) - A1-A3

1. Concrete, ready mixed C30/37 - 51.4% - show sustainable alternatives
2. Reinforcement steel - 14.1% - show sustainable alternatives
3. Insulating glass - 2 panes - 6.5% - show sustainable alternatives
4. Steel profile - 5.9% - show sustainable alternatives
5. Raised floor system, 148 - 159 mm, 25.95 kg/m2, Type LIGNA (Lindner) - 2.8% - show sustainable alternatives
6. Aluminium, sheet - 2.4% - show sustainable alternatives
7. Concrete, ready mixed C20/25 - 2.0% - show sustainable alternatives
8. Medium density fibreboard (MDF), coated, 2 - 50 x 590 - 2850 x 1025 - 6250 mm, 734 kg/m3 (Sonae Indústria) - 1.8% - show sustainable alternatives
9. Elastomer joint sealer tape, silicon rubber - 1.3% - show sustainable alternatives
10. Tile cement - 1.3% - show sustainable alternatives

Datasets contain unclassified data (5)