

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	VdL - Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V.
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-VDL-20240615-IBN1-EN
Issue date	03.06.2025
Valid to	02.06.2030

Dispersion-based products, solvent-free
Verband der deutschen Lack- und
Druckfarbenindustrie e.V. (VdL)

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1. General Information

Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V. (VdL)

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-VDL-20240615-IBN1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Coatings with organic binders, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

03.06.2025

Valid to

02.06.2030

Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

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Dispersion-based products, solvent-free

Owner of the declaration

VdL - Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V.
Mainzer Landstraße 55
60329 Frankfurt a. M.
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

Production of 1 kg dispersion-based product, solvent-free; density 1,000 - 1,700 kg/m³

Scope:

This is an Association EPD of the Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V. (VdL). To calculate the LCA, a representative worst-case composition was determined for a range of products with the highest environmental impact.

This worst-case declaration is based on the information provided by the members of the VdL sector group for architectural coatings. It applies exclusively to the products represented by the worst-case composition for plants in Germany, for five years from the date of issue.

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011	
☐	internally
☒	externally

Matthias Schulz,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

Solvent-free dispersion-based products consist of organic binders based on synthetic and/or natural resins, mineral fillers such as chalk, as well as water and smaller amounts of additives (thickeners, defoamers, wetting agents, preservatives, etc.).

They dry physically by evaporation of the water they contain and form a film above the minimum film-forming temperature.

They fulfil diverse, often special tasks in the construction, equipping and renovation of buildings. The use of dispersion-based products significantly improves the serviceability of buildings and considerably extends their service life.

The product with the highest environmental impact was used as the representative product for calculating the LCA results. For the use of the product, the respective national regulations apply at the place of use; in Germany, for example, the *building regulations of the federal states* and the technical regulations based on these regulations.

2.2 Application

Dispersion-based products are used as primers, barrier coatings, varnishes and glazes for coating buildings, construction elements and components for decorative, functional or protective purposes.

2.3 Technical Data

The requirements of the *Decopaint Directive* and the nationally implementing *ChemVOCFarbV Ordinance* apply:

- for unpigmented and pigmented dispersion coatings and dispersion primers in Decopaint product group d,
- for water-thinnable glazes in Decopaint product groups e or f,
- for barrier primers in Decopaint product group g,
- for single-component speciality paints in Decopaint product group i,

whose viscosity is adjusted with the aid of water.

The following technical data is relevant for the declared product.

Construction data

Name	Value	Unit
Density	1000 - 1700	kg/m ³
pH value	4 - 12	-
Viscosity (varnishes)	500 - 1500	mm ² /s

Further technical data according to the *PCR: Coatings with organic binders* are not relevant for the product.

Performance data of the product with respect to its characteristics in accordance with the relevant technical provision (no CE-marking).

2.4 Delivery status

Liquid or paste-like in plastic or metal containers. Typical container sizes contain 0.5 to 30 kg, but usually 1 to 2.5 kg of the product. For larger applications, drums with a capacity of approx. 200 kg or IBCs (intermediate bulk containers) with a capacity of up to 1 tonne are also used.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Dispersion-based products usually consist of at least one polymer dispersion, natural or synthetic resins dispersed in water, mineral fillers (e.g. chalk), and/or pigments. To fine-tune the product properties, additives such as film-forming aids, thickeners, defoamers, wetting and dispersing agents and, if

necessary, preservatives are used.

Name	Value	Unit
Polymer dispersion (solid content)	5 - 65	% by mass
Natural resins and derivatives	0 - 25	% by mass
Mineral fillers	0 - 60	% by mass
Pigments	0 - 35	% by mass
Water	10 - 85	% by mass
Preservatives	0 - 1	% by mass
Ancillary materials	1 - 6	% by mass

The following ancillary materials are used:

- Thickening agents < 4 % by mass
- Water repellents < 3 % by mass
- Dispersing agents/emulsifiers < 2 % by mass
- Wetting agents < 2 % by mass
- Other auxiliary materials < 2 % by mass

The composition of products that comply with the EPD may deviate from the concentration bands mentioned in individual cases. More detailed information can be found in the respective manufacturer's specifications (e.g. product data sheets).

1) The product contains substances on the *ECHA candidate list* of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for authorisation (date 21.01.2025) above 0.1 % by mass: no.

2) The product contains other CMR substances of category 1A or 1B that are not on the candidate list, above 0.1 % by mass: no.

3) Biocidal products have been added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocidal products (it is therefore a treated product within the meaning of the *Biocidal Products Regulation* (EU) No. 528/2012): yes.

In-can preservatives: bis(3-aminopropyl)(dodecyl)amine (BDA); benzisothiazolinone (BIT); bronopol (BNPD); chloromethylisothiazolinone (CIT); chloromethylisothiazolinone (CIT) /methylisothiazolinone (MIT) 3:1; dibromodicyanobutane (DBDCB);(ethylenedioxy) dimethanol (EDDM); 3-iodine-2-propinyl butylcarbamate (IPBC); methylisothiazolinone (MIT); sodium pyrithione; silver chloride; tetramethylolacetylenediurea (TMAD); zinc pyrithione.

Film preservatives: diuron (DMCU), isoproturon, terbutryn, dichloroethylisothiazolinone (DCOIT), octylisothiazolinone (OIT), 3-iodine-2-propinyl butylcarbamate (IPBC), zinc pyrithione.

2.6 Manufacture

Dispersion-based products are usually mixed together from the ingredients discontinuously in batch operation, i.e. in individual batches or series of individual batches, and filled into the delivery containers. The quality of the products and the safe handling of them is ensured by corresponding regulations such as the German Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (*BetrSichV*) and the German Immission Control Act (*BImSchG*).

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The regulations of the *BetrSichV* apply to manufacturing companies. The raw materials are stored in accordance with *TRGS509* and *TRGS510*. When storing and handling preservatives, the *Biocidal Products Regulation* and the manufacturer's instructions are observed.

In the chemical industry, goggles, gloves, and protective helmets are mandatory. Today's mixing plants have automatic



dosing of raw materials so that employees have virtually no contact with raw materials.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Dispersion-based interior wall paints are usually applied on site by hand using suitable tools. The products are applied by trowel/doctoring, brushing, rolling, or spraying. Occupational safety measures (hand and eye protection, ventilation) must be taken in accordance with the information in the safety data sheet and the conditions on site and must be adhered to consistently.

The products are assigned to the *GISCODE* for coating materials (BSW10, 20, 40, 60) of GISBAU. Depending on the application and product specification, different application quantities between 50 and 1.500 g/m² are possible.

2.9 Packaging

The plastic and tin containers as well as polyethylene shrink bonnets are collected by authorised companies and sent for recycling.

Reusable wooden pallets are taken back by the building materials trade (reusable pallets for a refund in the deposit system), returned to the building product manufacturers, and fed back into the production process.

The composition of the packaging per declared unit is as follows:

- Polypropylene: 0.001 kg
- Polyethylene: 0.008 kg
- Steel: 0.001 kg.

2.10 Condition of use

In the utilisation phase, dispersion-based products are hardened and film-coated. They are durable products that protect our buildings as primers or coatings and make a significant contribution to their appearance, functionality and sustainability.

2.11 Environment and health during use

Option 1 – Products for applications outside habitable rooms:
No hazards to water, air and soil are known if the products are used as intended.

Option 2 – Products for applications inside habitable rooms:
The emission behaviour of building products after processing is a key criterion for end users with regard to a 'healthy' indoor climate. For applications in habitable rooms, proof of conformity of construction products in accordance with the *Construction Products Regulation* with the requirements or classification criteria of relevant test procedures must be submitted.

2.12 Reference service life

Dispersion-bound products fulfil diverse, often special tasks in the construction, equipping and renovation of buildings. Their use significantly improves the serviceability of building components and structures and considerably extends their original service life.

When used as intended in accordance with the rules of

technology, there is no experience of limitations to the service life due to ageing. The manufacturer's instructions on maintenance and care must be observed where applicable. The anticipated reference service life depends on the specific installation situation and the associated exposure of the product. It can be influenced by weathering as well as mechanical or chemical loads.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

In terms of the quantity used, dispersion-bound products generally have no or only a minor influence on the fire properties of the building in which they are used.

Water

Dispersion-based products are only resistant to water to a limited extent and can lose strength when exposed to water for a longer period of time and, in unfavourable cases, peel off surfaces. The main components of the products are not hazardous to water or only slightly hazardous to water according to the Ordinance on Installations for Handling Substances Hazardous to Water (*AwSV*).

Due to the generally low quantities of dispersion-based products used on buildings, dispersion-based products are not expected to make a relevant contribution to environmental damage caused by the building in the event of exceptional water impacts.

Mechanical destruction

The mechanical destruction of dispersion-bound products does not lead to decomposition products that are hazardous to the environment or health.

2.14 Re-use phase

According to current knowledge, the dismantling and recycling of components to which cured dispersion-bonded products adhere are not generally expected to have any known harmful effects on the environment, for example in the case of landfill.

2.15 Disposal

Only a small proportion of dispersion-based products are generated during the disposal of components on/in which they were used.

The low level of adhesion is not an issue during disposal. They do not interfere with the disposal/recycling of standard components/building materials.

Hardened product residues that are mechanically removed from substrates must be disposed of as industrial/construction site waste (*waste code 170904*).

2.16 Further information

The various product types, along with many other terms, are explained in the *Technical Lexicon* of the VdL's sector group Putz & Dekor (plasters & decorative coatings).

Further information can be obtained from the manufacturer's product or safety data sheets and is available either on the manufacturer's website or on request.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The Association EPD refers to the declared unit of production of 1 kg of dispersion-based product. The consumption of products that are applied over a large area can be between 50 and 1.500 g/m². The product with the highest environmental impact is used as the representative product for calculating the LCA results.

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	kg
Gross density	1000 - 1700	kg/m ³

3.2 System boundary

Modules A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, C1, C2, C3, C4 and D are taken into account in the LCA:

- A1 - Production of primary products
- A2 - Transport to the factory



- A3 - Production incl. energy supply, production of packaging, auxiliary and operating materials, and waste treatment
- A4 - Transport to the warehouse and building site
- A5 - Installation (disposal of packaging and product residues as well as emissions during installation)
- C1 - Manual removal
- C2 - Transport for disposal (50 km)
- C3 - No expenses
- C4 - Disposal of the product
- D - Credits from the incineration of packaging materials and the recycling of the steel components in the packaging.

This is therefore a Declaration from the cradle to the factory gate with options, modules C1-C4 and module D (A1-A3 + C + D and additional modules A4 and A5).

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

If no specific *Sphera MLC processes* are available, the individual components of the formulations are estimated according to the manufacturer or literature references.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

No cut-off criteria were applied for the calculation of the LCA. All raw materials sent by the Association for the formulations were taken into account. The manufacture of the machinery, equipment and other infrastructure required to produce the products analysed was not taken into account in the LCAs.

3.5 Background data

Sphera's *Life Cycle Assessment for Experts (LCA FE)* software system developed by Sphera GmbH is used to model the life cycle of the declared product. The background database is the *Sphera Managed Lifecycle Content (MLC) modelling database*.

3.6 Data quality

The data quality can be described as good. The primary data was collected in full, taking into account all relevant flows. The background data was taken from the *Sphera MLC databases*. The databases were last updated in 2023.

3.7 Period under review

The formulation data corresponds to the practical mass data that was drawn up with the members of the VdL sector group for architectural coatings in spring 2024. The production data refers to the year 2023.

3.8 Geographic Representativeness

Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product's lifespan: Germany

3.9 Allocation

Primary data:

No allocations are used for production. When incinerating the packaging, a multi-input allocation with a credit for electricity and thermal energy is used according to the simple credit method. The credits from packaging disposal are recognised in module D.

Background data:

The data sets used are listed in the background report. The allocation methods used in background data (materials and energy), which originates from the *Sphera MLC 2023 databases*, are available online at <https://lcadatabase.sphera.com/>.

3.10 Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account. The background data comes from the *Sphera MLC database CUP 2023.2*.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

Information describing the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.001	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	-	kg C

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

The following technical information is the basis for the declared modules or can be used for the development of specific scenarios in the context of a building assessment when modules are not declared (MND).

Transport to the building site (A4)

Transport to the building site is divided into two routes: from the factory to an interim storage facility or a distribution centre (route 1) and from the interim storage facility to the building site (route 2). Delivery to the building site is made at short notice on call, for which a capacity utilisation of 3 % is assumed.

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel to the warehouse (Diesel)	0.0016	l/100km
Transport distance - Route 1	250	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs) - Route 1	85	%
Litres of fuel to the building site (Diesel)	0.1238	l/100km
Transport distance - Route 2	50	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs) - Route 2	3	%

Installation in the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Material loss (water vapour)	0.39	kg
Output substances following waste treatment on site (product residues during installation)	0.01	kg
VOC in the air	0.001	kg
Polypropylene (packaging)	0,001	kg
Polyethylene (packaging)	0,008	kg
Steel (packaging)	0,001	kg

End of Life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected as mixed construction waste	0.6	kg
Landfilling	0.6	kg

Reuse, recovery and recycling potential (D), relevant

scenario information

Module D contains the credits from incineration processes and recycling from A5 (packaging waste).

A waste incineration plant with an R1 value of > 0.6 was assumed.



5. LCA: Results

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	X	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg dispersionsbasiertes Produkt, lösemittelfrei

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	2.18E+00	6.71E-02	3.79E-02	0	2.21E-03	0	1.43E-02	-5.72E-02
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	2.14E+00	6.65E-02	3.31E-02	0	2.19E-03	0	8.9E-03	-5.69E-02
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	4.57E-02	1.88E-04	4.8E-03	0	6.23E-06	0	5.37E-03	-3.2E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.65E-03	4.01E-04	-4.43E-08	0	1.33E-05	0	2.81E-05	-9.71E-06
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.2E-11	1.65E-14	6.12E-15	0	5.47E-16	0	2.32E-14	-5.48E-13
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	6.91E-03	8.9E-05	9.41E-06	0	2.61E-06	0	6.4E-05	-7.58E-05
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	6.52E-06	1.58E-07	1.64E-09	0	5.23E-09	0	1.82E-08	-1.31E-07
EP-marine	kg N eq	1.59E-03	3.29E-05	2.63E-06	0	9.25E-07	0	1.65E-05	-2.4E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	1.72E-02	3.92E-04	4.5E-05	0	1.11E-05	0	1.82E-04	-2.56E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	5.67E-03	7.86E-05	1.01E-03	0	2.29E-06	0	4.99E-05	-6.68E-05
ADPE	kg Sb eq	1.53E-05	4.85E-09	2.46E-11	0	1.6E-10	0	4.19E-10	-4.27E-09
ADPF	MJ	3.56E+01	9.11E-01	9.31E-03	0	3.01E-02	0	1.2E-01	-7.81E-01
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	4.51E-01	3.52E-04	4.2E-03	0	1.16E-05	0	9.89E-04	-8.18E-04

GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg dispersionsbasiertes Produkt, lösemittelfrei

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	9.26E+00	6.11E-02	2.91E-03	0	2.02E-03	0	1.97E-02	-2.69E-01
PERM	MJ	5.18E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	9.31E+00	6.11E-02	2.91E-03	0	2.02E-03	0	1.97E-02	-2.69E-01
PENRE	MJ	3.32E+01	9.13E-01	4.3E-01	0	3.02E-02	0	1.2E-01	-7.83E-01
PENRM	MJ	2.42E+00	0	-4.21E-01	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	3.57E+01	9.13E-01	9.3E-03	0	3.02E-02	0	1.2E-01	-7.83E-01
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2E-03
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	1.84E-02	5.43E-05	9.85E-05	0	1.8E-06	0	3.03E-05	-1.1E-04

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA - WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg dispersionsbasiertes Produkt, lösemittelfrei

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	2.25E-06	1.54E-12	1.16E-13	0	5.09E-14	0	2.59E-12	-3.08E-11
NHWD	kg	2.03E+00	1.37E-04	7.09E-04	0	4.52E-06	0	6.02E-01	-2.34E-04
RWD	kg	1.07E-03	1.2E-06	3.03E-07	0	3.98E-08	0	1.35E-06	-2.78E-05
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	5.72E-03	0	1.2E-03	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	6.39E-02	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	1.48E-01	0	0	0	0	0

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional:

1 kg dispersionsbasiertes Produkt, lösemittelfrei

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	1.2E-07	6.21E-10	5.63E-11	0	1.83E-11	0	7.88E-10	-7.72E-10
IR	kBq U235 eq	1.56E-01	1.29E-04	3.22E-05	0	1.54E-04	0	1.54E-04	-2.93E-03
ETP-fw	CTUe	2.51E+01	6.65E-01	3.36E-03	0	6.51E-02	0	6.51E-02	-1.32E-01
HTP-c	CTUh	9.07E-09	1.33E-11	4.03E-13	0	1.01E-11	0	1.01E-11	-2.89E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	1.03E-06	5.56E-10	2.93E-11	0	1.07E-09	0	1.07E-09	-2.04E-10
SQP	SQP	2.17E+01	3.24E-01	3E-03	0	3.03E-02	0	3.03E-02	-1.89E-01

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator 'Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235'. 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 or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators 'abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources', 'abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources', 'water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption', 'potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems', 'potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic', 'Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic', 'potential soil quality index'. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator.

6. LCA: Interpretation

Production (A1-A3)

As shown in the figure, the majority of the environmental impacts for all impact categories comes from the production phase. The impacts in this phase are mainly caused by the upstream chains of the raw materials (raw materials within modules A1-A3 with a share of > 80 %).

Transport (module A2) is not relevant within the impact categories, as the impact is less than 1 % for most impact categories.

Transport to the building site (A4)

Due to the assumed distribution chain of the declared product (factory - warehouse - building site with a transport utilisation of 3 % from the warehouse to the building site), the transport of the products to the building site is very important for the GWP land use change (10 % contribution) and the eutrophication potential (8 % contribution). It is also moderately important for the photochemical ozone creation potential (5 % contribution) and not so relevant for the other categories (approx. 1 % contribution).

Installation (A5)

Module A5 takes into account the emissions of the solvents contained in the product as well as the treatment of the packaging and the product residue remaining in the bucket. The environmental impacts in this module play a rather subordinate role in the LCA results. An exception is represented by the POCP category (formation potential for tropospheric ozone). The VOC emissions were calculated for module A5, i.e. 0.001 kg VOC emissions per kg product. The contribution to the other impact categories is negligible.

Deconstruction and demolition (C1)

Module C1 is 0, as the product is deconstructed manually.

Transport to waste recycling plants (C2)

The contribution of transport to waste recycling plants plays a negligible role for all impact categories.

Waste process (C3)

Module C3 is 0, as the product is disposed of at the end of its service life.

Disposal (C4)

Disposal of the declared product plays a negligible role for all impact categories (less than 1%).

Credits (D)

Module D contains the credits from the energy or secondary material production from the disposal of the packaging buckets (i.e. thermal utilisation and recovery of the steel).

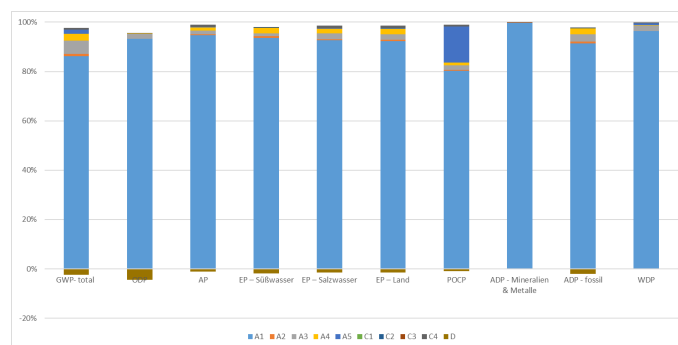


Figure: Impact categories as a percentage for the product

GWP-total	GWP total
ODP	ODP
AP	AP
EP-Süßwasser	EP fresh water
EP-Salzwasser	EP marine water
EP-Land	EP land
POCP	POCP
ADP - Mineralien & Metalle	ADP - minerals & metals
ADP-fossil	ADP fossil
WDP	WDP

7. Requisite evidence

VOC evidence

Special tests and verifications have not been carried out or provided in the context of the preparation of this Association Environmental Product Declaration. If the products are used in an area of application (e.g. habitable rooms) in which testing/verification of VOC emissions into the habitable room is required, the manufacturers should always provide such verification in the individual EPDs.

The following limit values (maximum values) apply to products used in recreation rooms:

VOC Emissions

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16) (after 3 / 28 d)	10.000 / 1.000	µg/m ³
Carcinogenic Substances Kat. 1A und 1B (after 3 / 28 d)	10 / 1	µg/m ³
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22) (after 28 d)	100	µg/m ³
R (dimensionless) (after 28 d)	1	-
VOC without NIK (after 28 d)	100	µg/m ³

Coating materials that meet the requirements of *VdL-RL 01* for low-emission and high-quality coating materials for interiors generally fulfil the requirements of the *AgBB* scheme.

Measuring method: The emission of volatile organic compounds from coating materials can be determined in a test chamber in accordance with *EN 16402*, which implements the *EN 16516* test standard on a product-specific basis.

No testing is currently planned for outdoor products.

Leaching

Dispersion-based products are not used outdoors in areas in contact with soil and groundwater. There are currently no European or national assessment criteria or emission scenarios for a scenario involving sprinklered components. A technical test verification analogous to the indoor area (*AgBB* scheme) is therefore not possible.

Fire gas Toxicity

The fire gases from organic products contain hazardous substances, but no particularly dangerous emissions. Testing the toxicity of fire gases is particularly useful in the system structure of the products and is not carried out for individual coatings for this reason, as the fire gases are significantly influenced by the type of substrate.

8. References

Standards

EN 15804

DIN EN 15804:2012+A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Basic rules for the product category construction products

EN 16402

DIN EN 16402:2019-08, Paints and varnishes – Assessment of emissions of substances from coatings into indoor air – Sampling, conditioning and testing; German version EN 16402:2019

ISO 9001

DIN EN ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems – Requirements (ISO 9001:2015)

ISO 14025

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

EN 16516

DIN EN 16516:2020-10, Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances – Determination of emissions into indoor air; German version EN 16516:2017+A1:2020

Further literature

Waste code

Ordinance on the European Waste Catalogue (AVV), 2001-12

AgBB

Committee for Health Evaluation of Construction Products, 2021-06

AwSV

Ordinance on installations for handling substances hazardous to water, 2017-04

Building regulations of the federal states

<http://www.bauordnungen.de/html/deutschland.html> (status:

2025--05)

Construction Products Regulation

Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC, 201103

BetrSichV

Ordinance on industrial safety and health; Ordinance on Safety and Health Protection in the Provision of Work Equipment and its Use at Work, on Safety in the Operation of Installations Requiring Monitoring and on the Organisation of Occupational Health and Safety, 2015-02

BImSchG

Federal Immission Control Act; Act on Protection against harmful environmental impacts from air pollution, noise, vibrations and similar processes, 2013-05

Biocidal Products Regulation

Regulation (EU) No. 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products, 2012-05

ChemVOCFarbV

Chemicals Ordinance on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) by restricting the placing on the market of solvent-based paints and varnishes (Solvent-based paints and varnishes Ordinance, ChemVOCFarbV), 2004-12

Decopaint Directive

Directive 2004/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC, 2004-04

ECHA Candidate List

European Chemicals Agency (ECHA): List of substances of very high concern for authorisation, Helsinki: European Chemicals Agency, 21 January 2025.



<https://echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table>
<https://echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table>

Technical Lexicon

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<https://www.putz.de/fachlexikon/alphabetisch>

GISCODE

Classifications according to the GISCODE for coating materials (painters and varnishers) of GISBAU as the hazardous substance information system of the German Social Accident Insurance Institution for the construction industry;
<https://www.bgbau.de/themen/sicherheit-und-gesundheit/gefahrstoffe/gisbau/>, 2018-10

IBU 2021

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 2.0, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021

PCR, Part A

Product category rules for building-related products and services. Part A: Calculation rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and requirements for the project report, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (ed.), Version 1.3, 08/2022 (www.ibuepd.com)

PCR: Coatings with organic binders

Product category rules for building-related products and services. Part B: Requirements for the EPD for coatings with organic binders, Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., www.ibuepd.com, Version 7, 24.07.2023

REACH Regulation

Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals

Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC, and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No. 793/93, Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1488/94, Council Directive 76/769/EEC, and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC, 2006-12

Sphera's LCA software and database

Sphera LCA For Experts (formerly GaBi Software System) with the associated databases Managed LCA Content MLC (formerly GaBi databases), Sphera Solutions GmbH. CUP version: 2023.2. University of Stuttgart, Leinfelden Echterdingen, MLC data documentation at <https://sphera.com/productsustainabilitygabitadatabase/> (March 2024)

TRGS 509

Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances (TRGS), Rule 509: Storage of liquid and solid hazardous substances in stationary containers and filling and emptying points for portable containers, 2017-04, Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

TRGS 510

Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances (TRGS), Rule 510: Storage of hazardous substances in transportable containers, 2013-01, Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

VdL-RL 01

VdL Guideline 01: Guideline for the declaration of varnishes, paints, glazes, plasters, fillers, primers and related products (VdL-RL 01), Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V., 2024-06

In my capacity as a public translator for the English language, duly registered, commissioned and sworn by the President of the Landgericht (Regional Court) Saarbrücken, I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and complete translation of the copy which has been submitted to me.

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