

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-20240609-IBN1-EN
Issue date	03.06.2025
Valid to	02.06.2030

Dispersion plaster

**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-20240609-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 plaster

Owner of the declaration

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

Declared product / declared unit

This product declaration refers to the production of 1 kg dispersion plaster.

Scope:

This is an Association EPD of the Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V. (Association of the German Paint and Printing Ink Industry) (VdL). To calculate the Life Cycle Assessment (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 sector group plasters & decorative coatings (Fachgruppe Putz & Dekor) at VdL. 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

Dispersion plasters in accordance with *EN 15824* are factory-produced, paste-like mixtures of one or more aqueous polymer dispersions, mineral fillers, water and additives. Solidification is achieved by drying and filming the polymer binders to form coatings with a plaster-like appearance. They are usually preserved against bacteria, yeasts or fungi for the duration of storage. They can be additionally treated to protect their own layer and surface against algae and fungal infestation. The range of compositions and properties was specified by the manufacturers of dispersion-bound plasters in the sector group plasters & decorative coatings at Verband der deutschen Lack- und Druckfarbenindustrie e.V. (VdL). This Environmental Product Declaration declares a representative worst-case composition for dispersion plasters. The *Construction Products Regulation* applies to the placing on the market in the EU/EFTA. For finishing plasters, a Declaration of Performance must be drawn up in accordance with *EN 15824*, Specifications for external renders and interior plasters based on organic binders, and the CE marking must be affixed. The respective national regulations apply for use. *EN 13914-1* and generally the German Construction Contract Procedures (VOB) regulate the placing on the market and application.

2.2 Application

As a finishing render for mineral and organic substrates including wood and metal surfaces in exterior areas in accordance with *EN 15824* and *EN 13914-1*.

2.3 Technical Data

The following technical data is relevant for the declared product:

Construction data

Name	Value	Unit
Density EN ISO 2811	1250 - 1900	kg/m ³
pH value	7 - 9	
Water vapour diffusion equivalent air layer thickness sd ISO 7783	0,13 - 0,68	m
Water vapour diffusion current density V ISO 7783	30 - 160	g/(m ² ·d)
Water permability rate w EN 1062-3	≤ 0,2	kg/(m ² ·h ^{1/2})

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

The performance values of the product according to the Declaration of Performance with regard to its essential characteristics in accordance with *EN 15824*, specifications for exterior and interior plasters with organic binders, apply.

2.4 Delivery status

Dispersion plasters are manufactured as paste-like products in the factory and are mainly filled into plastic containers, tinted if necessary, stored temporarily, and delivered to the building site. Containers from 18 kg to 25 kg are typical delivery packaging. Filling into drums, big bags or wet silos is possible for larger applications.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Dispersion plasters consist of at least one polymer dispersion, pigments, mineral fillers (carbonates, silicates), and water. Ancillaries such as thickeners, defoamers, dispersing agents, film-forming agents, flame retardants, hydrophobing agents, and preservatives are used for adjustment. To protect the

facade, the dispersion plasters can be treated with film preservatives (algicide and fungicide) at the customer's request.

Name	Value	Unit
Polymer dispersion 50 % *	7,0 - 25,0	% by mass
Aggregates / fillers	50,0 - 80,0	% by mass
Aluminium hydroxide (flame retardant)	≤ 7,0	% by mass
Pigments (TiO ₂)	0,5 - 4,0	% by mass
Water	5,0 - 25,0	% by mass
In-can preservation	≤ 0,5	% by mass
Film preservation	≤ 1,0	% by mass
Caustic potash solution 50 %	≤ 0,1	% by mass
Film-forming agents	≤ 2,0	% by mass
Dispersing agents	≤ 0,5	% by mass
Defoamers	≤ 1,0	% by mass
Open time extender	≤ 1,0	% by mass
Thickeners	≤ 2,0	% by mass
Water repellents	≤ 1,0	% by mass
Fibres	≤ 1,0	% by mass

* If the delivery form is different (e.g. not 50 % concentration), the mass specification (e.g. 14 % by mass) must be corrected/adjusted.

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* 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.

The functional chemical groups of the basic substances are:

- organic solvents for film-forming agents,
- cellulose derivatives, polyacrylate, and PU resins for thickeners.

2.6 Manufacture

Dispersion plasters are produced in mixing plants in the following steps:

1. Filling the storage or weighing hoppers
2. Conveying the input materials into the mixer
3. Dispersing and mixing
4. Quality control, consistency adjustment if necessary
5. Filling the products into storage and transport containers
6. Loading and delivery.

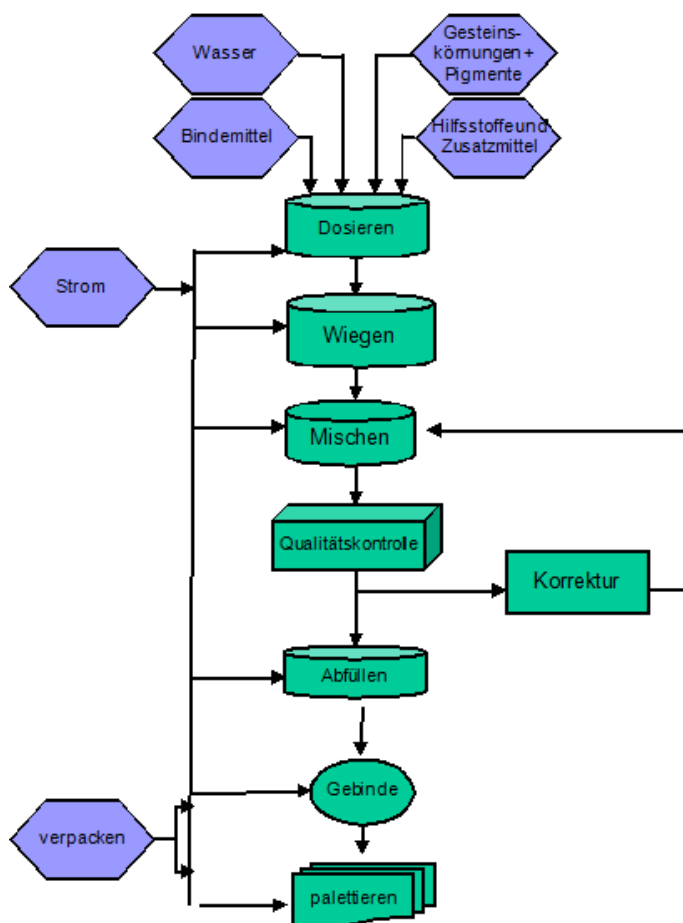


Figure:

Wasser	Water
Bindemittel	Binder
Gesteinskörnungen + Pigmente	Aggregates + pigments
Hilfsstoffe und Zusatzmittel	Ancillary materials and additives
Dosieren	Dosing
Wiegen	Weighing
Mischen	Mixing
Qualitätskontrolle	Quality control
Korrektur	Correction
Abfüllen	Filling
Gebinde	Container
Palettieren	Palletising
Strom	Electricity
verpacken	Packing

The raw materials are stored at the production plant in silos, big bags, drums or sacks. They are dosed gravimetrically and mixed intensively according to the respective formulation. After filling and packaging, they may be tinted, temporarily stored, or delivered directly. On the building site, it is possible to adjust the consistency of the products to the application and weather conditions with water.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The regulations of the *BetrSichV* apply to manufacturing companies. The raw materials are stored in accordance with *TRGS 509* and *TRGS 510*. When storing and handling preservatives, algicides and fungicides, the *Biocidal Products Regulation* and the manufacturer's instructions must be

observed.

In the chemical industry, goggles, gloves, and hard hats 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 plasters are mainly applied manually. After the product has been applied to the intended surface, it is levelled and structured using a suitable tool.

Specific instructions for processing and other handling of these products are described in detail in the technical data sheets of the product manufacturers.

The regulations of the trade associations and the respective safety data sheets of the products apply. Direct contact with eyes and skin must be avoided by taking personal protective measures.

The plaster compound must not be allowed to enter the sewage system, surface water, or groundwater. The cleaning waste water from the appliances should be collected in accordance with the instructions in the technical data sheets and disposed of via a suitable cleaning system.

Due to the value of these products, the residual material is kept and processed at the next building site.

2.9 Packaging

Packaging such as film and paper is collected separately and directed to recycling. The plastic containers can be collected by authorised disposal companies and sent for recycling. The reusable wooden pallets are taken back by the manufacturers and reused or thermally recycled in return for a refund in the deposit system.

The composition of the packaging (18-litre plastic bucket) per declared unit is as follows:

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

2.10 Condition of use

After drying and during the utilisation phase, dispersion plasters form a solid, elastic and weather-resistant coating with good adhesion to the substrate.

2.11 Environment and health during use

Film-forming agents (solvents) are released into the atmosphere during processing and drying of the plaster compound.

Under exposure to heavy rain, water-soluble components can be washed out to a small extent. When using algicides and fungicides, the *Biocidal Products Regulation* and the application concentrations resulting from the authorisation procedure are complied with. Possible effects of algicide or fungicide leaching during irrigation cannot be specified at present, but they are the subject of ongoing EN standardisation.

2.12 Reference service life

The outer layers exposed to weathering are replaced after approx. 50 years, depending on the location, construction, and material quality.

Dispersion plasters are largely resistant to weathering and cracking and, with appropriate care, e.g. by painting over with facade paint, can last the lifetime of the building (approx. 100 years). The renovation intervals with facade paint are usually 15 to 25 years.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

The fire behaviour of dispersion plasters is determined and classified in accordance with *EN 13501-1*. The classification

only applies to the product when used as a coating for non-combustible substrates made of plasterboard and non-combustible substrates of Euroclasses A1 or A2s1, d0 with a gross density of at least 525 kg/m³.

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	B
Smoke gas development	s1
Burning droplets	d0

Water

Under temporary flooding, dispersion plaster may soften. After drying, the original strength is regained. Water-soluble components can be washed out. 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). Therefore, no relevant contribution to environmental damage is to be anticipated from the building in the event of exceptional water impacts.

Mechanical destruction

Dispersion plasters adhere firmly to the substrate/facade.

Mechanical destruction is only possible by destroying the entire component.

2.14 Re-use phase

Dried and hardened dispersion plasters cannot be reused.

2.15 Disposal

Dispersion plasters are thin-layer coatings that are firmly bonded to the corresponding building component. Separation from the substrate is not possible.

The dried finishing render is guaranteed to be suitable for landfill. However, due to the thin layer, they are not deposited separately, but in combination with the substrate. The *waste code* is 170107 or 170904.

2.16 Further information

The various product types, along with many other terms, are explained in the *Technical Lexicon* of VdL's sector group plasters & decorative coatings or described in the brochure plasters for facades and interiors (<https://www.putz.de/publikationen>).

Detailed information on the product can be found in the technical data sheet or safety data sheet of the respective manufacturer.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The declared unit is the production of 1 kg of dispersion plaster. The product with the highest environmental impact is used as the representative product for calculating the LCA results.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	kg
Gross density	1250 - 1900	kg/m ³
Conversion factor to 1 kg	1	-

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, ancillary 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)
- 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

Formulations: If no specific *Sphera MLC processes* are available, the individual components of the formulations are estimated according to the manufacturer or references. Packaging: This study only considers the manufacture of the product packaging (18-litre plastic container) and its disposal.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

No cut-off criteria are applied for the calculation of the LCA. All raw materials sent by the Association for the formulations are taken into account.

Packaging such as film and paper as well as reusable wooden pallets are negligible and therefore not included in the LCA. The plastic container is included in the calculation. The sum of the neglected processes contributes less than 5% to the impact categories considered.

The manufacture of the machinery, equipment and other infrastructure required to produce the products under review is not included in the LCA.

3.5 Background data

Sphera 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 underlying 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 specifications that were drawn up with the members of the sector group plasters & decorative coatings in the VdL 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 originate from the *Sphera MLC 2023 databases*, are documented online at <https://sphera.com/life-cycle-assessment-lca-database/>.

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 on describing the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.0008	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 if modules are not declared (MND).

Transport to the building site (A4)

Two sections are considered for transport to the building site: Transport to the warehouse followed by transport to the building site.

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel to the warehouse	0.00159	l/100km
Transport distance to the warehouse	250	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs) to the warehouse	85	%
Litres of fuel to the building site	0,1238	l/100km
Transport distance to the building site	50	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs) to the building site	3	%
Gross density of products transported	1250 - 1900	kg/m ³
Capacity utilisation volume factor	1	-

Installation in the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Auxiliary	-	kg
Water consumption	-	m ³
Other resources	-	kg
Electricity consumption	-	kWh
Other energy carriers	-	MJ
Material loss (water vapour)	0.201	kg
Output substances following waste treatment on site (product residues during installation)	0.01	kg
Dust in the air	-	kg
VOC in the air	0.0045	kg
Polypropylene (packaging)	0,001	kg
Polyethylene (packaging)	0,008	kg
Steel (packaging)	0,001	kg

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Reference service life	30 - 60	a

End of Life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type type construction waste	0.784	kg
Collected as mixed construction waste	-	kg
Reuse	-	kg
Recycling	-	kg
Energy recovery	-	kg
Landfilling	0.784	kg

Reuse, recovery and recycling potential (D), relevant scenario information

Module D contains the credits from the 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 Dispersionsputz

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	8.56E-01	2.82E-01	2.89E-02	0	2.89E-03	0	1.46E-02	-1.64E-02
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	8.51E-01	2.8E-01	2.89E-02	0	2.86E-03	0	1.16E-02	-1.63E-02
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	4.87E-03	7.96E-04	1.4E-06	0	8.13E-06	0	2.93E-03	-9.93E-05
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	5.14E-04	1.69E-03	5.09E-07	0	1.73E-05	0	3.66E-05	-2.25E-06
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	4.15E-12	6.99E-14	2.87E-15	0	7.14E-16	0	3.03E-14	-1.67E-13
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	1.89E-03	3.26E-04	5.45E-06	0	3.41E-06	0	8.36E-05	-1.95E-05
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	2.67E-06	6.68E-07	9.04E-10	0	6.82E-09	0	2.38E-08	-3.87E-08
EP-marine	kg N eq	4.33E-04	1.12E-04	9.74E-07	0	1.21E-06	0	2.16E-05	-6.54E-06
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	4.72E-03	1.37E-03	2.35E-05	0	1.45E-05	0	2.38E-04	-6.97E-05
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	1.46E-03	2.81E-04	3.67E-03	0	2.99E-06	0	6.52E-05	-1.77E-05
ADPE	kg Sb eq	3.22E-06	2.05E-08	2.56E-11	0	2.09E-10	0	5.46E-10	-1.26E-09
ADPF	MJ	1.89E+01	3.85E+00	6.3E-03	0	3.93E-02	0	1.57E-01	-2.38E-01
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	5.12E-02	1.49E-03	2.66E-03	0	1.52E-05	0	1.29E-03	-2.2E-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 Dispersionsputz

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	2.75E+00	2.58E-01	1.54E-03	0	2.64E-03	0	2.57E-02	-8.18E-02
PERM	MJ	3E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	2.78E+00	2.58E-01	1.54E-03	0	2.64E-03	0	2.57E-02	-8.18E-02
PENRE	MJ	1.55E+01	3.86E+00	4.27E-01	0	3.94E-02	0	1.57E-01	-2.38E-01
PENRM	MJ	3.41E+00	0	-4.21E-01	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	1.89E+01	3.86E+00	6.3E-03	0	3.94E-02	0	1.57E-01	-2.38E-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	5.66E-03	2.3E-04	6.24E-05	0	2.35E-06	0	3.96E-05	-3.15E-05

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 Dispersionsputz

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	8.35E-07	6.5E-12	1.06E-13	0	6.65E-14	0	3.38E-12	-1.34E-11
NHWD	kg	1.26E-01	5.78E-04	1.01E-02	0	5.9E-06	0	7.85E-01	-9.3E-05
RWD	kg	4.59E-04	5.08E-06	1.48E-07	0	5.19E-08	0	1.76E-06	-8.45E-06
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	1.2E-03	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	5.23E-02	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	1.2E-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 Dispersionsputz

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	2.21E-08	2.4E-09	4.05E-11	0	2.39E-11	0	1.03E-09	-1.79E-10
IR	kBq U235 eq	6.74E-02	5.44E-04	1.58E-05	0	5.56E-06	0	2.01E-04	-8.92E-04
ETP-fw	CTUe	7.88E+00	2.81E+00	5.59E-03	0	2.87E-02	0	8.49E-02	-3.73E-02
HTP-c	CTUh	4.87E-10	5.61E-11	7.74E-11	0	5.73E-13	0	1.32E-11	-6.22E-12
HTP-nc	CTUh	3.65E-08	2.35E-09	1.83E-10	0	2.4E-11	0	1.39E-09	-6.92E-11
SQP	SQP	2.48E+00	1.37E+00	1.82E-03	0	1.4E-02	0	3.96E-02	-5.72E-02

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 (carcinogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not carcinogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

Disclaimer 1 – applies to the indicator 'Potential effect of human exposure to U235'. This impact category mainly deals with the possible effect of low-dose ionising radiation on human health in the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not take into account impacts attributable to possible nuclear accidents and occupational exposure, or to the disposal of radioactive waste in underground facilities. Nor is the potential ionising radiation emitted by soil, radon and some building materials measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – applies to the indicators: 'Abiotic depletion potential - non-fossil resources', 'Abiotic depletion potential - fossil fuels', 'Water depletion potential (users)', 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for ecosystems', 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for humans - carcinogenic effect', 'Potential toxicity comparison unit for humans - non-carcinogenic effect', 'Potential soil quality index'. The results of these environmental impact indicators must be used with caution, as the uncertainties in these results are high or because there is only limited experience with the indicators.

6. LCA: Interpretation

Production (A1-A3)

As shown in the figure, the main environmental impact for all impact categories comes from the product 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 > 60 %).

An exception to this statement is the POCP impact category. The environmental impacts caused by raw materials (A1) are in the region of 70 % in most impact categories. The environmental impact caused by the use of resources and energy in A3 is between 1 % and 10 %.

Transport (module A2) is rather unimportant within the 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 EP and moderately important for GWP and ADPF. The impacts range from 1 % to 20 % in various categories.

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. The exception is the POCP category (formation potential for tropospheric ozone).

Here, the emissions of the film-forming agent ethylene glycol butyl ether during installation lead to module A5 dominating the POCP impact category with a share of approx. 67 %.

Disposal stage (C1-C4)

Disposal of the declared product plays a negligible role for all

impact categories.

Credits (D)

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

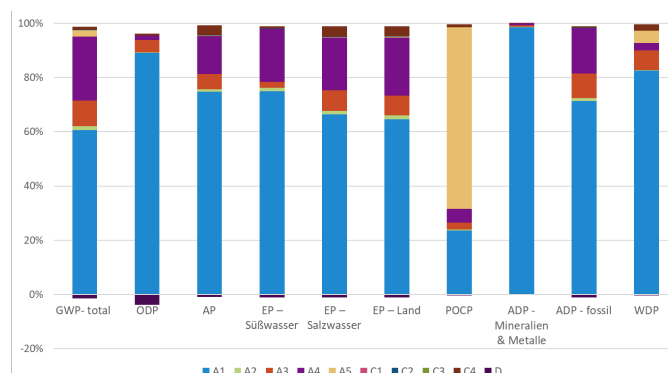


Figure: Influence of life cycle phases on the environmental impact of dispersion plasters

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 emissions

Special tests and verifications have not been carried out or provided as part 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 / evidence of VOC emission is required, the evidence should

always be submitted by the manufacturers.

Leaching

There are currently no European or national assessment criteria or emission scenarios for a sprinklered components scenario. A technical test verification analogue 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 the individual coatings for this reason.

8. References

Standards

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ISO 14025

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

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Further literature

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AgBB

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AwSV

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

BetrSichV

Ordinance on industrial safety and health; Ordinance on Safety and Health Protection in the Provision of Work Equipment and

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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, 31.08.2022 (www.ibu-epd.com)

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TRGS 510

Storage of hazardous substances in transportable containers,

2013-01

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. Marius Schütz, 66636 Tholey,
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