Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000594 Issue 01

This is to verify that the

Environmental Product Declaration

provided by:

HEMPEL A/S

BRE Global Verified EPD

is in accordance with the requirements of:

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

and

BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

This declaration is for:

1 kilogram of Hemuthane WB Top 58530 paint

Company Address

Lundtoftegårdsvej 91
DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby
Denmark

HEMPEL

Signed for BRE Global Ltd	Emma Baker Operator	03 June 2024 Date of this Issue
03 June 2024 Date of First Issue		02 June 2029 Expiry Date

BRE Global Verified EPD

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BRE Global Ltd., Garston, Watford WD25 9XX.
T: +44 (0)333 321 8811 F: +44 (0)1923 664603 E: Enquiries@breglobal.com

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Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000594

General Information

EPD Programme Operator	Applicable Product Category Rules
BRE Global Watford, Herts WD25 9XX United Kingdom	BRE Environmental Profiles 2013 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804+A2 PN 514 Rev 3.1.
Commissioner of LCA study	**LCA consultant/Tool**
HEMPEL A/S Lundtoftegårdsvej 91 DK-2800 Kgs. Lyngby Denmark	ITeC - The Catalonia Institute of Construction Technology Wellington 19 - ES08018 Barcelona - Tel +34 933 093 404 www.itec.cat SimaPro Version 9.1.1 by PRé Sustainability BV.
Declared/Functional Unit	**Applicability/Coverage**
1 kilogram of Hemuthane WB Top 58530 paint	Product Specific
EPD Type	**Background database**
Cradle to Gate with Modules C and D	Ecoinvent v3.6 (2019) database CEPE Raw Material database v3.0
Demonstration of Verification	
CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR [a]	
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 ☐Internal ☒ External	
(Where appropriate [b])Third party verifier: Pat Hermon	
a: Product category rules b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)	
Comparability	
Environmental product declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See Clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for further guidance.	

Information modules covered

Product			Construction		Use stage							End-of-life					Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary
					Related to the building fabric					Related to the building							
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4		D
Raw materials supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Construction – Installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstruction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal		Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential
☑	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑		☑

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

The transport distances were adapted to the factory, specific transport distances for each provider were used for raw material transport. The manufacturing site included in this EPD is:

Hempel (Portugal) Lda.
Vale de Cantadores,
2954-002 Palmela,
Portugal.

Construction Product:

Product Description

This EPD is representative for Hemuthane WB Top 58530.

The product is a glossy, water-borne polyurethane topcoat with low VOC and optimized application properties. It has good gloss and colour retention and is especially suited for airless spray application. Hemuthane WB Top 58530 is suitable as finishing coat for protection of structural steel in severely corrosive environments. It can be used in waterborne systems or in combination with very high solid epoxy paints.

Hemuthane WB Top 58530 is recommended for civil structures, infrastructure, oil and gas industry, wind energy industry, port equipment, mining equipment and rail cars.

Technical Information

Property	Value, Unit
Relative density	1.3 kg/l
Solids by volume	39 ± 2%
Dry film thickness	60 - 80 µm
Wet film thickness	150 - 200 µm
Theoretical spreading rate	6.6 - 4.9 m²/l
Coverage	0.20 - 0.27 kg/m²

Product Contents

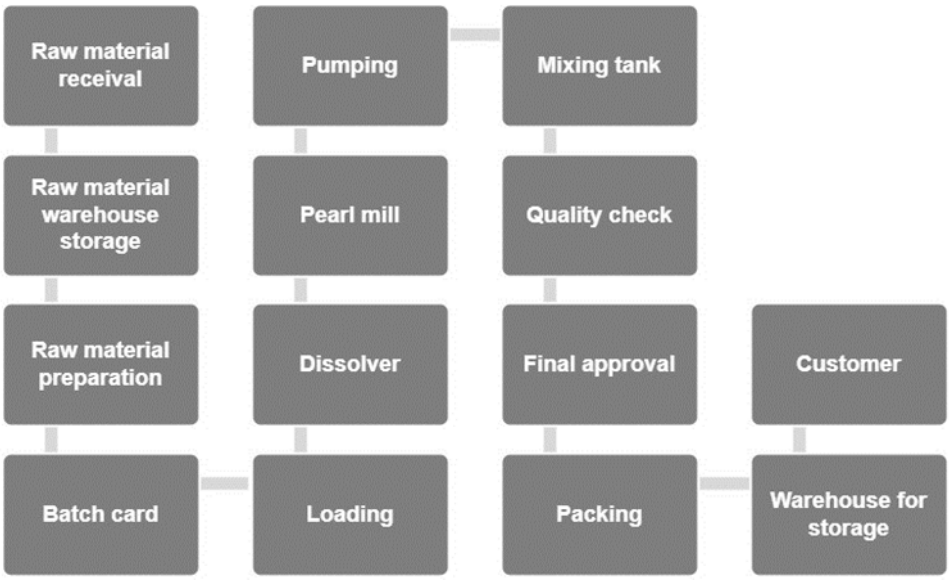
The material composition of the declared mixed product:

Material/Chemical Input	%
Binder	25 - 50
Water	25 - 50
Filler	< 25
Pigments	< 20
Additives	< 10

Manufacturing Process

The manufacturing process for coatings involves combining and mixing multiple chemicals and materials into a homogenous product, which is then packaged and distributed.

Process flow diagram



End of Life

Coatings are typically disposed of with the substrate they are painted on. This can be through recycling, incineration or landfill, but the coating itself is unlikely to be separated from the substrate during the disposal process.

Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared / Functional unit description

1 kilogram of Hemuthane WB Top 58530 paint

System boundary

The chosen system has been Cradle to Gate with Modules C and D, which means that the Life Cycle Assessment is contemplated from the manufacturing of the paints until they leave the factory, considering the end-of-life stage and the benefits and loads beyond the system boundary.

Data sources, quality and allocation

To carry out this study, the time period January, 2022 - December, 2022 has been considered as the reference year.

The background databases are Ecoinvent v3.6 (2019) Database for the general model and CEPE Raw Material database v3.0 for raw materials. For electricity, the consumption electricity mix from the publication 'European Residual Mixes 2022' of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) of Portugal (0,145 kgCO2e/kWh) has been used for Hempel's manufacturing site in Palmela (Portugal).

The quality of the data and the uncertainties associated with the inventories of each input are also analysed in accordance to Table E.1 of Annex E - Schemes to be applied for data quality assessment of generic and specific data of the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 standard.

Cut-off criteria

For the present analysis, more than 99% of the mass and energy inputs and outputs of the system have been considered, leaving out diffuse emissions in the factory and the production of manufacturing infrastructure such as industrial machinery and equipment. On the other hand, those suppliers or manufacturers of raw materials that supply less than 5% of the total raw material consumption have been omitted. The remaining suppliers have been adjusted proportionally to 100% to balance this deficit.

LCA Results

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts									
			GWP-total	GWP-fossil	GWP-biogenic	GWP-luluc	ODP	AP	EP-freshwater
			kg CO_2 eq	kg CO_2 eq	kg CO_2 eq	kg CO_2 eq	kg CFC11 eq	mol H^+ eq	kg $(PO_4)^{3-}$ eq
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	2,38E+00	2,39E+00	-2,36E-03	3,84E-04	1,78E-07	9,58E-03	2,73E-04
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	4,05E-03	4,05E-03	1,66E-06	3,21E-08	9,40E-10	8,01E-06	2,03E-08
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1,14E-01	1,14E-01	9,03E-05	2,03E-06	9,56E-10	4,97E-05	6,58E-07
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

GWP-total = Global warming potential, total;
GWP-fossil = Global warming potential, fossil;
GWP-biogenic = Global warming potential, biogenic;
GWP-luluc = Global warming potential, land use and land use change;

ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer;
AP = Acidification potential, accumulated exceedance; and
EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts									
			EP-marine	EP-terrestrial	POCP	ADP-mineral& metals	ADP-fossil	WDP	PM
			kg N eq	mol N eq	kg NMVOC eq	kg Sb eq	MJ, net calorific value	m^3 world eq deprived	disease incidence
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	1,74E-03	1,64E-02	6,20E-03	4,28E-06	4,64E+01	1,59E+01	1,12E-07
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	1,33E-06	1,48E-05	5,25E-06	2,39E-10	5,74E-02	-1,26E-05	2,33E-10
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	2,06E-05	2,24E-04	8,72E-05	2,53E-09	7,16E-02	1,85E-04	1,22E-09
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment;
EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance;
POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone;
ADP-mineral&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources;
ADP-fossil = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer;
WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption; and
PM = Particulate matter.

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing environmental impacts							
			IRP	ETP-fw	HTP-c	HTP-nc	SQP
			kBq U^{235} eq	CTUe	CTUh	CTUh	dimensionless
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	3,30E-01	9,89E+01	1,52E-09	8,87E-08	7,75E+00
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	2,58E-04	2,31E-02	3,01E-13	3,61E-11	1,43E-04
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	4,38E-04	6,52E-02	7,12E-12	8,43E-11	1,76E-01
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0

IRP = Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235;
ETP-fw = Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems;
HTP-c = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans;
HTP-nc = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans; and
SQP = Potential soil quality index.

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing resource use, primary energy								
			PERE	PERM	PERT	PENRE	PENRM	PENRT
			MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ	MJ
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	2,05E+00	9,64E+00	1,17E+01	4,99E+01	1,29E+00	5,12E+01
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	8,03E-05	0	8,03E-05	6,10E-02	0	6,10E-02
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1,84E-03	0	1,84E-03	7,60E-02	0	7,60E-02
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0	0

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy 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 resource

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Parameters describing resource use, secondary materials and fuels, use of water						
			SM	RSF	NRSF	FW
			kg	MJ net calorific value	MJ net calorific value	m^3
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	0	0	0	3,70E-01
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	8,60E-08
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	9,51E-06
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0

SM = Use of secondary material;
RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels;
NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels;
FW = Net use of fresh water

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environmental information describing waste categories					
			HWD	NHWD	RWD
			kg	kg	kg
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1-3	4,41E-02	6,47E-01	5,80E-05
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	1,52E-07	3,06E-06	4,16E-07
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	1,51E-07	1,00E+00	4,54E-07
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed;
NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed;
RWD = Radioactive waste disposed

LCA Results (continued)

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

Other environmental information describing output flows – at end of life								
			CRU	MFR	MER	EE	Biogenic carbon (product)	Biogenic carbon (packaging)
			kg	kg	kg	MJ per energy carrier	kg C	kg C
Product stage	Raw material supply	A1	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Transport	A2	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Manufacturing	A3	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG	AGG
	Total (of product stage)	A1 -3	0	6,23E-01	0	0	0	0
Construction process stage	Transport	A4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Construction	A5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
Use stage	Use	B1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Maintenance	B2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Repair	B3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Replacement	B4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Refurbishment	B5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational energy use	B6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
	Operational water use	B7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND
End of life	Deconstruction, demolition	C1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Transport	C2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Waste processing	C3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Disposal	C4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potential benefits and loads beyond the system	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential	D	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRU = Components for reuse;
MFR = Materials for recycling

MER = Materials for energy recovery;
EE = Exported Energy

Scenarios and additional technical information

Scenarios and additional technical information			
Scenario	Parameter	Units	Results
A4 – Transport to the building site	Module not declared		
A5 – Installation in the building	Module not declared		
B2 – Maintenance	Module not declared		
B3 – Repair	Module not declared		
B4 – Replacement	Module not declared		
B5 – Refurbishment	Module not declared		
Reference service life	Module not declared		
B6 – Use of energy; B7 – Use of water	Module not declared		
C1 to C4 End of life,	Waste for final disposal: Landfill	%	100
	Transport to waste processing: Truck, fuel consumption	kgkm	3.66E-05
	Transport to waste processing: Distance	km	30
	Transport to waste processing: Capacity utilisation	%	85
Module D	Module declared		

Interpretation

The results displayed in Figure 1 apply to 1 kilogram of Hemuthane WB Top 58530 paint. It illustrates the relative contributions of the different modules assessed to various environmental impact categories and to primary energy use. Most impacts relate to the raw materials that compose the paint (included in Module A1-A3).

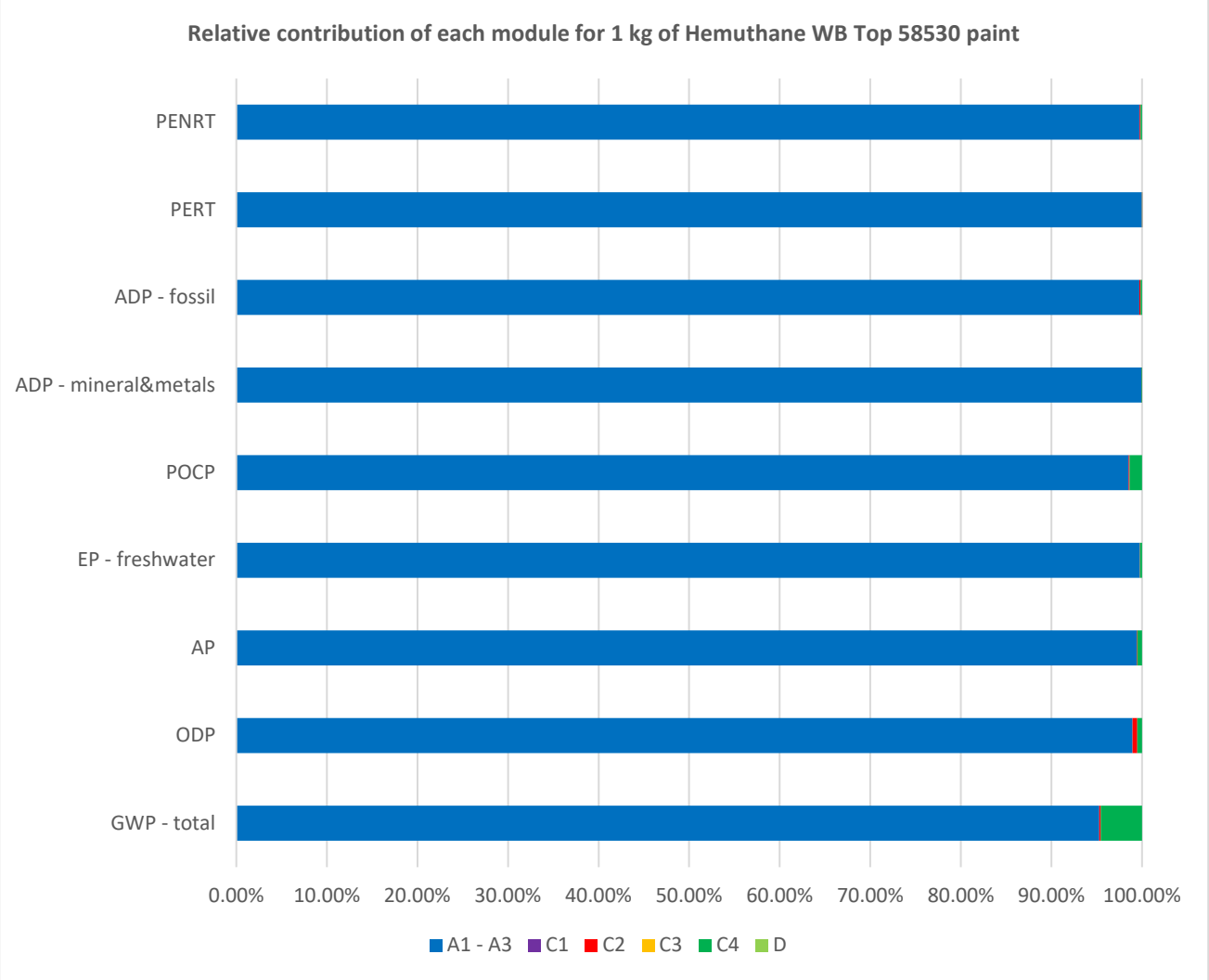


Figure 1*: Relative contribution of each module for 1 kilogram of Hemuthane WB Top 58530 paint.*

Raw material manufacturing and transport (45.06%), packaging (51.54%) and consumption (0.30%) account for the total of the use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT). The manufacturing of raw materials and its transport (84.56%) has the greatest impact on the use of non-renewable primary energy resources (PENRT), while the impact of the production process (due to fuel consumption and product packaging) measures 15.44%. The pre-product manufacturing (raw materials and its distribution) is the main contributor in all impact categories for Module A1-A3 with an average of 85,36%.

GWP-biogenic indicator emissions are majorly caused by raw material's packaging, which its waste management is done in A1-A3 modules (fabrication stage). This clarifies the reason why biogenic emissions does not follow "-1+1" biogenic CO2 sequestration flow, as the product by itself has not biogenic carbon content.

References

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