





# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

# In accordance with ISO 14025 for Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5 Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5



Programme: The International EPD® System; www.environdec.com Programme operator:

EPD International AB

EPD registration

S-P-01572

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Geographical scope:

International







#### **1. COMPANY DESCRIPTION / GOAL & SCOPE**

Founded in 1937 in Milan, Italy, Mapei produces adhesives and complementary products for laying all types of floor, wall and coating materials, and also specializes in other chemical products used in the building industry, such as waterproofing products, specialty mortars, admixtures for concrete, products for underground constructions and for the restoration of concrete and historical buildings.

There are currently 85 subsidiaries in the Mapei Group, with a total of 80 production facilities located around the world in 35 different countries and in 5 different continents. Mapei also has 31 central laboratories. Most locations are ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 or EMAS-certified.

Mapei's strategy of internationalization is based on two main objectives: being closer to local needs and lowering transportation costs. With the declared objective of being close to buyers and clients, Mapei's presence in the five continents enables the company to comply with the requirements of each location, and to use only locally-based managers and qualified personnel, without changing the approach of Mapei.

Mapei invests 12% in its company's total work-force and 5% of its turnover in Research & Development; in particular, 70% of its R&D efforts are directed to develop eco-sustainable and environmentally friendly products, which give important contribution to all major green rating systems for eco-sustainable buildings such as LEED and BREEAM.

Furthermore, Mapei has developed a sales and technical service network with offices all over the world and offers an efficient Technical Assistance Service that is valued by architects, engineers, contractors and owners.

The goal of the study is to provide necessary data and documentation to produce an EPD according to the requirements of PCR Environdec (version 2.3, 2018-11-15) under EN 15804:2014 and to have more comprehension about the environmental impacts related to **Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5** and **Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5** manufactured in Mapei S.p.A. located in Robbiano di Mediglia (Italy), including packaging of the finished products.

Target audiences of the study are customers and other parties with an interest in the environmental impacts of **Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5** and **Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5**.

This analysis shall not support comparative assertions intended to be disclosed to the public.

#### 2. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

**Mapetherm Flex RP** is cement-free, fibre-reinforced, lightweight, elastic, skimming paste and base coat resistant to biological agents for internal and external use. It's colourable and available in two grain sizes: 0.5 mm and 1.5 mm.

The product contains 10% of recycled material in version 0.5 and 12% of recycled material in version 1.5.

The products studied are supplied in plastic bucket with 20 kg of product and are delivered on wooden pallet wrapped with LD-PE film.

For further information see the Technical Data Sheet (TDS).

#### 3. CONTENT DECLARATION

The main components and ancillary materials of the products studied are the following:

| Table 1 | Composition |
|---------|-------------|

| Materials                     | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Polymer dispersions           | < 20           |
| Fillers                       | < 60           |
| Biocides                      | <1             |
| Recycled Material             | ≤ 12           |
| Pigments                      | < 5            |
| Water                         | < 15           |
| Other (Additives & Packaging) | < 7            |

The products contain neither carcinogenic substances nor substances of very high concern (SVHC) on the REACH Candidate List published by the European Chemicals Agency, in a concentration higher than 0,1 % (by unit weight).













#### 4. DECLARED UNIT AND REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE

The declared unit is 1 kg of product (packaging included).

Packaging materials include:

- Wooden pallet
- Polypropylene bucket
- LDPE film for wrapping

According to the system boundary applied the RSL is not specified in this study.

# 5. SYSTEM BOUNDARIES AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The approach is "cradle to gate".

The following modules have been considered:

 A1 – A3 (Product stage): extraction and transport of raw materials, packaging included, production process

Table 2: System boundaries

| System Boundaries           |           |               |           |                         |     |             |                   |             |               |                               |           |                     |          |  |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|--|
| A                           | A – I     | 3             | A4 -      | A5                      |     | B           | 81 – E            | 37          |               | C1 – C4                       |           |                     |          |  |
|                             |           |               | PRO       | RUCTION<br>CESS<br>AGE  |     | US          | E ST/             | AGE         |               | END OF LIFE<br>STAGE          |           |                     |          |  |
| Al                          | A2        | A3            | Α4        | A5                      | в1  | <b>B</b> 2  | В3                | В4          | B5            | C1 C2 C3 C4                   |           | D                   |          |  |
| Raw Material<br>Supply      | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | Installation<br>Process | Use | Maintenance | Repair            | Replacement | Refurbishment | Deconstruction/<br>Demolition | Transport | Waste<br>Processing | Disposal | Reuse-Recovery-<br>Recycling-potential |
|                             |           |               |           |                         |     |             | Reuse<br>Recyclir |             |               |                               |           |                     |          |  |
| B7 Operational Water<br>Use |           |               |           |                         |     |             |                   |             |               |                               |           |                     |          |  |



A brief description of production process is the following:

The production process starts from raw materials, that are purchased from external and intercompany suppliers and stored in the plant. Bulk raw materials are stored in specific silos and added automatically in the production mixer, according to the formula of the product. Other raw materials, supplied in bags, big bags or tanks, are stored in the warehouse and added automatically or manually in the mixer. The production is a discontinuous process, in which all the components are mechanically mixed in batches. The semi-finished product is then packaged, put on wooden pallets and stored in the finished products warehouse. The quality of final products is controlled before the sale.

Figure 2: Production process detail







#### 6. CUT-OFF RULES AND ALLOCATION

Criteria for the exclusion of inputs and outputs (cut-off rules) in the LCA, information modules and any additional information are intended to support an efficient calculation procedure. They are not applied in order to hide data.

The procedure of exclusion of inputs and outputs is the following:

- All inputs and outputs to a unit process, for which data are available, are included in the calculation
- Cut-off criteria, where applied, are described in Table 4.

Input flows are covered for the whole formula.

| Table 3: Cut-off criteria               |   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Process excluded<br>from study          | Cut-off criteria  | Quantified<br>contribution from<br>process                        |  |  |  |
| A3: production<br>(auxiliary materials) | less than 10 <sup>-5</sup> kg/kg of<br>finished product | Sensibility study<br>demonstrates a contribute<br>lower than 0,5% |  |  |  |
| A3: waste and particle<br>emission      | less than 10 <sup>.5</sup> kg/kg of<br>finished product | Sensibility study<br>demonstrates a contribute<br>lower than 0,5% |  |  |  |

For the allocation procedure and principles, consider the Table 4.

Table 4: Allocation procedure and principles

| Module | Allocation Principle   |
|--------|--|
| Al     | All data are referred to 1 kg of product<br>• Al: electricity is allocated to the coating department                   |
| A3     | All data are referred to 1 kg of packaged product<br>• A3-wastes: all data are allocated to the whole plant production |



#### 7. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE AND INTERPRETATION



#### GWP<sub>100</sub>

Global Warming Potential refers to the emission/presence of GHGs (greenhouse gases) in the atmosphere (mainly  $CO_2$ ,  $N_2O$ ,  $CH_4$ ) which contribute to the increase in the temperature of the planet.



#### AP

Acidification Potential refers to the emission of specific acidifying substances (i.e. NOx, SOx) in the air. These substances decrease the pH of the rainfall with predictable damages to the ecosystem.



# EP

Eutrophication Potential refers to the nutrient enrichment of flowing water, which determines unbalance in aquatic ecosystems and causes the death of the aquatic fauna.



#### ODP

Ozone Depletion Potential refers to the degradation of the stratospheric layer of the ozone involved in blocking the UV component of sunrays. Depletion is due to particularly reactive components that originate from chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) or chlorofluoromethanes (CFM).



#### POCP

The Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential is the ozone formation in low atmosphere. This is quite common in the cities where a great amount of pollutants (like VOC and NOx) are emitted every day (industrial emissions and vehicles). It is mainly diffused during the summertime.



**ADP**<sub>e</sub> (elements) Abiotic Depletion Potential elements refers to the depletion of the mineral resources.



**ADP**<sub>F</sub> (fossil fuel) Abiotic Depletion Potential fossil fuel refers to the depletion of the fossil fuel resources.





Following tables show environmental impacts for the products considered according to CML methodology (2001 – Jan. 2016 ver. 4.7). All the results are referred to the declared unit (see § 4).

## **Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5**

| Table 5: Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5: Environmental categories referred to the declared unit |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Environm   | ental Category   | Unit   | A1 – A3                                     |  |
|  | GWP <sub>100</sub>   |  | 5,77E-01                                    |  |
|  | ADPe (element)   | (kg Sb eq.)  | 2,77E-03                                    |  |
|  | ADPf (fossil)  | (MJ)   | 1,35E+01                                    |  |
|  | AP   | (kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.)   | 5,85E-03                                    |  |
|  | EP   | (kg (PO₂)³-eq.)  | 4,04E-04                                    |  |
|  | ODP  | (kg R-11 eq.)  | 5,19E-07                                    |  |
|  | РОСР   | (kg ethylene eq.)  | 3,08E-04                                    |  |
| <b>GWP<sub>100</sub></b> : Global Warming I<br><b>AP</b> : Acidification Potentia      | Potential; <b>ADPe</b> : Abiotic Depletion Po<br>I; <b>POCP</b> : Photochemical Ozone Creati | tential (elements); <b>EP</b> : Eutro<br>on Potential; <b>ODP</b> : Ozone De | ohication Potential;<br>epletion Potential; |  |

ADPf: Abiotic Depletion Potential (fossil)



| Table 6: Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5: other environmental indicators referred to the declared unit |      |          |  |  |
|--|------|----------|--|--|
| Environmental<br>Indicator   | Unit | A1-A3    |  |  |
| RPEE   | MJ   | 1,06E+00 |  |  |
| RPEM   | MJ   | -        |  |  |
| TPE  | MJ   | 1,06E+00 |  |  |
| NRPE   | MJ   | 1,44E+01 |  |  |
| NRPM   | MJ   | -        |  |  |
| TRPE   | MJ   | 1,44E+01 |  |  |
| SM   | kg   | 9,53E-02 |  |  |
| RSF  | MJ   | -        |  |  |
| NRSF   | MJ   | -        |  |  |
| W  | m³   | 6,90E-03 |  |  |

RPEE Renewable primary energy as energy carrier; RPEM Renewable primary energy as material utilisation; TPE Total use of renewable primary energy sources; NRPE Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier; NRPM Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization; TRPE Total use of non-renewable primary energy sources; SM Use of secondary materials; RSF Renewable secondary fuels; NRSF Non-renewable secondary fuels; W Net use of fresh water

| Table 7: Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5: waste production & other output flows referred to the declared unit |                                   |               |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Output flow   | Unit                              | A1-A3         |  |  |
| NHW   | kg                                | 5,27E-03      |  |  |
| HW  | kg                                | 0,00E+00      |  |  |
| RW  | kg                                | 0,00E+00      |  |  |
| Components for re-use   | kg                                | -             |  |  |
| Materials for recycling   | kg                                | 8,88E-03      |  |  |
| Materials for energy recovery   | kg                                | -             |  |  |
| Exported energy   | MJ                                | -             |  |  |
| HW Hazardous waste disposed; NHW Non Hazardous waste d  | isposed; <b>RW</b> Radioactive wa | aste disposed |  |  |

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# Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5

| Table 8: Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5: Environmental categories referred to the declared unit                                |   |  |   |  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Environm  | ental Category  | Unit   | A1 – A3                                     |  |
|   | GWP <sub>100</sub>  | (kg CO₂ eq.)   | 5,75E-01                                    |  |
|   | ADPe (element)  | (kg Sb eq.)  | 2,80E-03                                    |  |
|   | ADPf (fossil)   | (CM)   | 1,35E+01                                    |  |
|   | AP  | (kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq.)   | 5,83E-03                                    |  |
|   | EP  | (kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>3-</sup> eq.)                                      | 3,90E-04                                    |  |
|   | ODP   | (kg R-11 eq.)  | 5,16E-07                                    |  |
|   | РОСР  | (kg ethylene eq.)  | 2,99E-04                                    |  |
| <b>GWP<sub>100</sub>:</b> Global Warming F<br><b>AP</b> : Acidification Potential<br><b>ADPf:</b> Abiotic Depletion P | Potential; <b>ADPe</b> : Abiotic Depletion Pc<br>; <b>POCP</b> : Photochemical Ozone Creat<br>otential (fossil) | otential (elements); <b>EP</b> : Eutro<br>ion Potential; <b>ODP</b> : Ozone Do | phication Potential;<br>epletion Potential; |  |

ADPf: Abiotic Depletion Potential (fossil)

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| Table 9: Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5: other environmental indicators referred to the declared unit |      |          |  |  |
|--|------|----------|--|--|
| Environmental<br>Indicator   | Unit | A1-A3    |  |  |
| RPEE   | MJ   | 9,93E-01 |  |  |
| RPEM   | MJ   | -        |  |  |
| TPE  | MJ   | 9,93E-01 |  |  |
| NRPE   | MJ   | 1,43E+01 |  |  |
| NRPM   | MJ   | -        |  |  |
| TRPE   | MJ   | 1,43E+01 |  |  |
| SM   | kg   | 1,14E-01 |  |  |
| RSF  | MJ   | -        |  |  |
| NRSF   | MJ   | _        |  |  |
| W  | m³   | 6,91E-03 |  |  |

RPEE Renewable primary energy as energy carrier; RPEM Renewable primary energy as material utilisation; TPE Total use of renewable primary energy sources; NRPE Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier; NRPM Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization; TRPE Total use of non-renewable primary energy sources; SM Use of secondary materials; RSF Renewable secondary fuels; NRSF Non-renewable secondary fuels; W Net use of fresh water

| Table 10: Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5: waste production & other output flows referred to the declared unit |                                   |               |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Output flow  | Unit                              | A1-A3         |  |
| NHW  | kg                                | 5,27E-03      |  |
| HW   | kg                                | 0,00E+00      |  |
| RW   | kg                                | 0,00E+00      |  |
| Components for re-use  | kg                                | -             |  |
| Materials for recycling  | kg                                | 8,88E-03      |  |
| Materials for energy recovery  | kg                                | -             |  |
| Exported energy  | MJ                                | -             |  |
| HW Hazardous waste disposed; NHW Non Hazardous waste d   | isposed; <b>RW</b> Radioactive wa | aste disposed |  |

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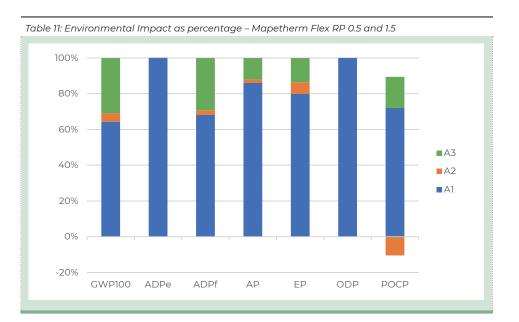


Tables above (from 5 to 10) and following plots (Table 11 and Table 12) show absolute results and relative contribution for the environmental categories considered in this EPD.

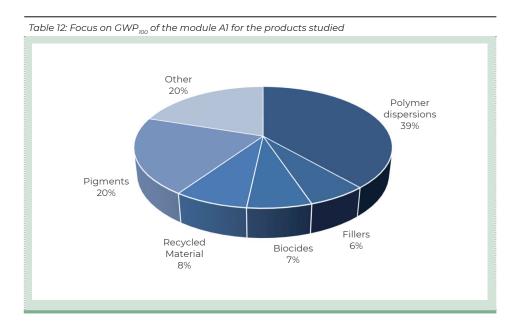
The module AI (raw materials extraction and processing) has the greatest contribution for all the environmental categories included in this study. Considering ODP and ADPe, module AI highlights a relative contribution close to 100% for both products.

A GWP<sub>100</sub> detail shows that polymer dispersions, pigments and additives give a significant contribution; also biocides have a remarkable importance even though they are contained in the products with a relative weight lower than 1%. The module **A2** (raw materials transportation) gives a negative contribution to POCP due to the NO and NO<sub>2</sub> emission factors (for more details, see the methodology used: *HBEFA* -*Handbook Emission Factors for Road Transport*). A specific amount of **recycled material** is used in the formulations and the value is shown in Table 7 and Table 10 as **SM** (Secondary Material) indicator.

Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5 and 1.5 contain up to 12% of recycled material.



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More details about electrical mixes used in this EPD are shown below:

|   | Data<br>source | Amount | Unit                        |
|---|----------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Electricity grid mix (IT) – 2016          | GaBi database  | 0,4247 | kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv/kWh |
| Electricity from photovoltaic (IT) – 2016 | GaBi database  | 0,0629 | kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv/kWh |





## 8. DATA QUALITY

| Table 21: Data quality                                    |                                  |                        |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Dataset & Geographical<br>reference                       | Database<br>(source)             | Temporary<br>reference |
| A1-A3   |                                  |                        |
| Fillers (EU)  | GaBi Database                    | 2018                   |
| Additives (EU)  | GaBi Database;<br>ecoinvent 3.5  | 2013 - 2018            |
| EPDLA Life Cycle Inventory of Polymer<br>Dispersions (EU) | EcoProfile EPDLA                 | 2015                   |
| Electricity grid mix (IT)                                 | GaBi Database                    | 2016                   |
| Electricity from photovoltaic (IT)                        | GaBi Database                    | 2016                   |
| Packaging components (EU)                                 | GaBi Database;<br>PlasticsEurope | 2005 – 2018            |
| A2  |                                  |                        |
| Truck transport<br>(euro 3, 27-ton payload – GLO)         | GaBi Database                    | 2018                   |
| Diesel for transport (EU)                                 | GaBi Database                    | 2016                   |

All data included in table above refer to a period between 2005 and 2018; the most relevant ones are specific from supplier, while the others (i.e. transport and minor contribution dataset), come from European and global databases.

All dataset are not more than 10 years old according to EN 15804 § 6.3.7 "Data quality requirements". The only exception is represented by one raw material used for one packaging component production, coming from PlasticsEurope database.

Primary data concern the year 2018 and represent the whole annual production

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#### 9. REQUISITE EVIDENCE

#### 9.1 Recycled Content

Mapetherm Flex RP 0.5 contains 10% of recycled material. Mapetherm Flex RP 1.5 contains 12% of recycled material.

#### **10. VERIFICATION AND REGISTRATION**

EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804.

Environmental product declarations within the same product category from different programs may not be comparable.

| CEN standard EN15804 served as the core PCR   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| PCR:  | PCR 2012:01 Construction products and<br>Construction services, Version 2.3, 2018-11-15                                      |  |
| PCR review was conducted by:  | The Technical Committee of the International<br>EPD® System. Chair: Massimo Marino<br>Contact via <b>info@environdec.com</b> |  |
| Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025            | <ul> <li>EPD Process Certification (Internal)</li> <li>EPD Verification (external)</li> </ul>                                |  |
| Third party verifier:   | Certiquality S.r.l.<br>Number of accreditation: 003H rev15   |  |
| Accredited or approved by:  | Accredia   |  |
| Procedure for follow-up of data<br>during EPD validity involves<br>third-party verifier | ⊠ Yes<br>□ No  |  |

# Aapetherm Flex RP 0.5 Aapetherm Flex RP 1.5





## **11. REFERENCES**

- EN 15804: SUSTAINABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS -ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATIONS - CORE RULES FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY OF CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS
- GENERAL PROGRAMME INSTRUCTIONS OF THE
   INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM. VERSION 3.0
- HBEFA HANDBOOK EMISSION FACTORS FOR ROAD TRANSPORT
- ISO 14025 ENVIRONMENTAL LABELS AND DECLARATIONS -TYPE III ENVIRONMENTAL DECLARATIONS - PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES
- ISO 14044 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT – REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES
- PCR 2012:01; "PRODUCT GROUP CLASSIFICATION: MULTIPLE UN CPC CODES CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES"; VERSION 2.3

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**







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