

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION FOR

**H40® Gel, Bioflex®, Biofix® Zero,  
H40® Sin Límites®, H40® Sem Limites,  
Bioflex® S1 Zero**

Mineral adhesives for ceramic tiles and natural stone



EPD registration number: S-P-01902

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Geographical scope: Global

CPC Code: 37510 - Non-refractory mortars and concretes

- ✓ Complies with ISO 14025 and EN 15804
- ✓ Independently verified
- ✓ Cradle to Gate scope
- ✓ Products-specific

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### 1. ABOUT THIS EPD

What is an EPD?

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is label that provide a transparent, multi-faceted overview of the environmental performance of a product during its life cycle.

Our intention in providing this EPD is to present the potential environmental impacts for our products.

They are presented in single EPDs such that they can be combined to calculate the impacts of a more complex building system.

Target audiences of the study are customers and other parties interested in the environmental impacts of our products.

According to EN 15804, EPD of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with this standard.

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

Declaration owner and LCA Author

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Manufacturer

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EPD programme and programme operator

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CEN standard EN 15804 served as the core PCR

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| PCR | EN 15804 as the core PCR,<br>International EPD System PCR 2012:01 "Construction products and construction services",<br>v2.3, 2018-11-15 |
|-----|--|

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| PCR review conducted by | The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System |
|-------------------------|--|

|       |                                       |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Chair | Massimo Marino<br>info@environdec.com |
|-------|---------------------------------------|

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Independent verification of the<br>Declaration and data,<br>according to ISO 14025 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPD process certification (Internal) |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> EPD verification (External)                     |

Third party verifier

SGS Italia S.p.A.  
www.sgsgroup.it  
Via Caldera, 21 - 20153 Milano, Italy



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## 2. ABOUT KERAKOLL

### **Kerakoll - The GreenBuilding Company**

From the outset, the pillar of the Kerakoll vision has always been to make the difference through sustainable innovation. This belief led to the launch of Biocalce and Healthy Building in April 2005, i.e. the new take on sustainable building in which the focus is to safeguard health and improve the quality of life.

Kerakoll became The GreenBuilding Company, the leading manufacturer of green solutions for designing, building and living in harmony with the environment and in healthy spaces: the company earned certification for the GreenBuilding Rating from the Société Générale de Surveillance (SGS) and got the EPD Process Certification, meaning that our internal processes to produce EPDs have been quality assured by an external certification body.

### **Mission & Vision**

To represent GreenBuilding, the new low environmental impact approach to building that safeguards the health and wellbeing of people. We think, develop and produce innovative solutions that focus on the environment and on improving both health and quality of life by using building materials that avoid the most common illnesses caused by indoor pollution. Our vision is to interpret GreenBuilding as a new way of building that is kind on the environment, promoting higher quality homes around the world and helping people to live better.

Products, services and specific know-how formed the basis of Kerakoll's rise to become the GreenBuilding Company, the only company to provide a global GreenBuilding solution that aims at designing, building, and living in harmony with the environment and in healthy spaces.

### **Values**

The Kerakoll business culture to create value over time.

Kerakoll is determined to improve its performance in all ways, firm in the belief that to create value over time you have to first create a firm business culture.

Business culture in Kerakoll means being committed to recognizing and reclaiming the value of key experiences and practices of the past, and at the same time being constantly willing to go out on a limb.

Research and innovation only make sense in such a context, where progress goes hand-in-hand with restoration, preservation and reclaiming the heritage of the company's past.

The Kerakoll mission is to meet the needs of its consumers with a constant supply of new and original ideas, remaining ever faithful to a business culture always ready to consider the ideas of all its members.

When it comes to knowledge assets, people are a key resource for Kerakoll along with the values, expectations, hopes, ideas and originality they bring with them.

This belief is the cornerstone of the Kerakoll business ethos, and the five pillars of this approach represent our modus operandi in both life and work.

### **Integrated policy for total quality, wellbeing and protection of the environment**

We pride ourselves on our quality, we are guided by our commitment to society and the health of people, and tireless in our promotion of environmental sustainability.

Focus on the environmental sustainability of a home as it relates to the health of its inhabitants: this is the core philosophy that underlies Kerakoll GreenBuilding. The pillars of healthy housing are indoor air quality, advanced environmental and energy standards, and healthy spaces that exist in harmony with nature. Kerakoll's personal approach aims to integrate the many aspects of GreenBuilding into everyday life, in keeping with the growing environmental sensibility of every individual.

We believe that our mission is to make technology more sustainable and to develop an associated model of development: the true aim of any business should be to develop projects of low environment impact but of huge technological innovation.

Kerakoll's commitment in this direction can be seen in everyday things, in business, and in our awareness of consumer needs in order to satisfy current requirements without jeopardizing the wellbeing of future generations. This is not just an economic mission, but also one of corporate social responsibility which guides and unites everyone here at Kerakoll.

That's why at Kerakoll we see business and social responsibility as going hand in hand, which means we make it our business to improve the quality of life of people and the environment they live in.

### **Taking "Made in Italy" excellence around the world**

In its 40 years in the industry, Kerakoll has been so successful that it has gone from being top of the domestic market to a top Italian-based business in Europe, before also becoming a leading European group (and Italian at heart) bound for the international arena. International expansion and an ever more global approach have certainly not eroded the longstanding Kerakoll identity. The company has remained faithful to the values that saw it rise to 1st place in the production of GreenBuilding solutions around the world with more than 1,700 items.

Innovation, respect for the environment, concern for health and living comfort, and a pure wholesome approach are the defining tenets of Kerakoll.

### 3. MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing process starts from raw materials purchased from suppliers and stored in the plant.

Bulk raw materials are stored in specific silos and added mostly automatically in the production mixer, according to the formula of the products. Other raw materials, supplied in bags or big bags, are stored in their 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 in bags, put on wooden pallets, covered by stretched hoods and stored in the Finished Products' warehouse. The quality of final product is controlled before the sale.

This manufacturing process does not involve water and it is almost a close-loop process, involving maximum recirculation of dry waste into production; wherever dust is issued during production, it is directed to a filter system according to the limit values applicable for the workplace. Most of the residual dust collected in the filter system and product incurred during production are returned to the production process wherever possible.





## 4. PRODUCTS

### Description and use of the products

These products are manufactured by Kerakoll Ibérica S.A. in the 2 production plants located in Castellón de la Plana, Spain. Available in 2 colours, grey and white, they are supplied in 25 kg paper bags (H40® Gel, Bioflex®, H40® Sin Límites®, H40® Sem Límites) and 20 kg paper bags (Biofix® Zero, Bioflex® S1 Zero)



Multi-purpose, flexible, structural, single-component mineral adhesives for high performance bonding of porcelain tiles, ceramic tiles and natural stone, with no vertical slip and long open time.

They develop full substrate and tile back coverage ensuring high resistance to shear stress as well as total safety when tiles of all formats and thicknesses are laid even in the most demanding of applications

Formulated with mineral bentonite, natural NHL lime, locally-sourced minerals and natural polymers.

With very low volatile organic compound emissions, they contain recycled materials thereby reducing the damage to the environment caused by extracting pure raw materials.

They are recyclable as an inert material at the end of their life, avoiding waste disposal costs and environmental impact.

Category: Inorganic mineral products

Class: Laying ceramic tiles and natural stone; mineral adhesives with SAS technology for ceramic tiles and natural stone.

### Products standard

The products are designed, produced and CE marked according to EN 12004:2007+A1:2012 (Adhesives for tiles. Requirements, evaluation of conformity, classification and designation) for interior and exterior bonding of ceramic tiles, porcelain, natural stone and mosaics on floors and walls.

### Physical characteristics

The products are supplied from production in dry form, premixed in respect of all contents but water.

Water is added at the building site in the construction/ installation stage, in a defined amount and technique, in order to get easily workable product of high-performance grouting of ceramic tiles, porcelain tiles, low thickness slabs, marble and natural stone.

For specific physical properties, we refer to the CE declaration or Declaration of Performance available on demand or to the technical datasheet on [www.kerakoll.com/it](http://www.kerakoll.com/it).

### Content declaration

The main components of the involved products are the following.

#### H40® Gel, H40® Sin Límites® and H40® Sem Límites®, Bioflex® S1 Zero

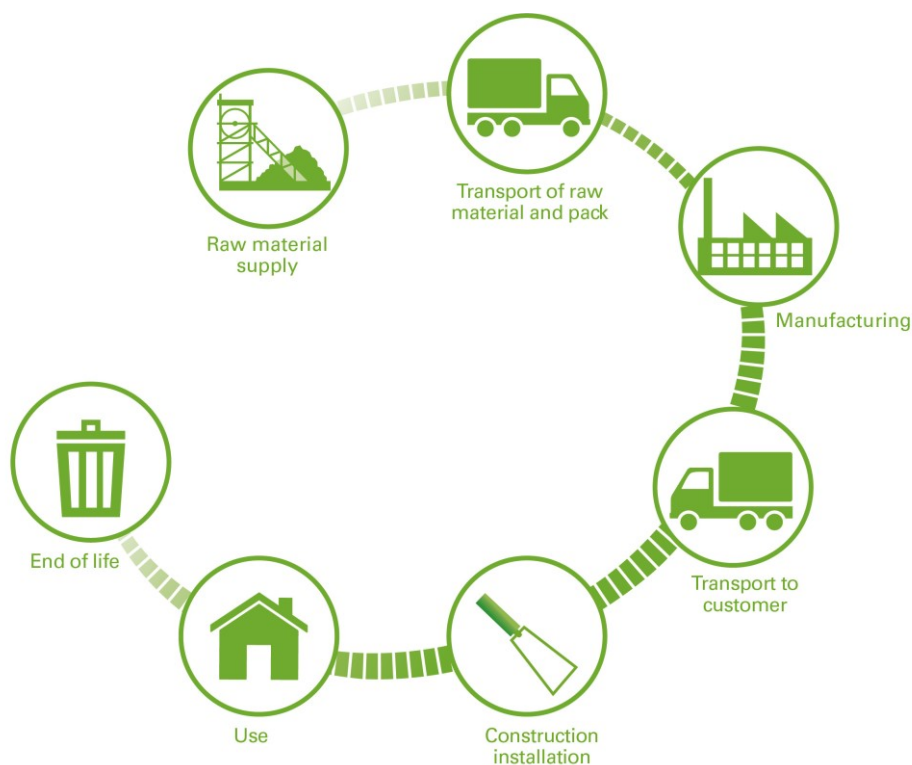
| Component                       | Weight (%) | CAS Nr.    | Classification      | Comment (i.e. recycled materials)    |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Aggregates and fillers          | 60-65      | 1317-65-3  | -                   | Calcium carbonate partially recycled |
| Binders (cement, plaster, lime) | 30-35      | 65997-15-1 | H315 H317 H318 H335 | Portland cement                      |
| Others (additives, etc.)        | 5-10       | 9032-42-2  | -                   | Cellulose, additives for cement      |
|                                 |            | 9003-20-7  | -                   |                                      |
|                                 |            | 544-17-2   | H318                |                                      |

#### Bioflex®, Biofix® Zero

| Component                       | Weight (%) | CAS Nr.    | Classification      | Comment (i.e. recycled materials)    |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Aggregates and fillers          | 65-70      | 1317-65-3  | -                   | Calcium carbonate partially recycled |
| Binders (cement, plaster, lime) | 25-35      | 65997-15-1 | H315 H317 H318 H335 | Portland cement                      |
| Others (additives, etc.)        | 1-5        | 9032-42-2  | -                   | Cellulose, additives for cement      |
|                                 |            | 9003-20-7  | -                   |                                      |
|                                 |            | 544-17-2   | H318                |                                      |

Products are free from substances of very high concern (SVHC) on the REACH Candidate List published by the European Chemicals Agency in a concentration more than 0,1% (by unit weight) and they don't contain fungicides.

## 5. LCA INFORMATION



### Declared Unit and Reference Service Life

The Declared Unit (DU) is 1 kg of product (dry mortar).

This document describes the environmental impact of 1 kg of powder product (packaging included) for each products involved.

According to the system boundary of this EPD, a RSL has not been provided.

### Scope

CEN developed the EN 15804, a core set of rules for the development of EPD applicable to construction products. This standard is developed with a modular structure, described below.

This EPD is of the 'Cradle to Gate' type, including EN 15804 modules from A1 to A3.

Modules not accounted in the LCA since they are not assessed are marked as "MND", Module Not Declared.

| Upstream - Core     |                                     |               | Downstream                 |                           |           |             |        |             |               |                        |                       |                           |                               |                  |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Product stage       |                                     |               | Construction process stage |                           | Use stage |             |        |             |               |                        |                       | End of life stage         |                               |                  |          |
| Raw material supply | Transport of raw materials and pack | Manufacturing | Transport to customer      | Construction installation | Use       | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction demolition | Transport to waste processing | Waste processing | Disposal |
| A1                  | A2                                  | A3            | A4                         | A5                        | B1        | B2          | B3     | B4          | B5            | B6                     | B7                    | C1                        | C2                            | C3               | C4       |
| X                   | X                                   | X             | MND                        | MND                       | MND       | MND         | MND    | MND         | MND           | MND                    | MND                   | MND                       | MND                           | MND              | MND      |

System boundaries and processes included in the LCA (X: Included, MND: Not Declared)

#### Product (A1-A3)

- A1-A2: extraction, supply and transport of raw materials and packaging to Kerakoll and manufacturing process energy consumption.
- A3: manufacturing process of product and its packaging and waste management from the same process.

Very low volumes of water are required for laboratory tests and for sanitary facilities.

It covers dosage and mixing of selected and measured raw materials and additives to ensure that the product meets desired properties and packaging material consumption.

The main types of waste are powder waste and packaging materials.

Packaging product materials consist of wooden pallet, cardboard and LDPE used as wrapping material and they include both distribution and consumer packaging, as follows.

| Material   | Distribution packaging | Consumer packaging |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| Wooden pallet  | x                      |                    |
| Plastic and LDPE film (e.g. for wrapping material)         |                        | x                  |
| Cardboard and cardboard boxes                              |                        | x                  |
| Printed kraft paper bags coated on the inside with PE film |                        | x                  |

#### Data quality

For the background data the Ecoinvent v.3.5 database is mainly used.

Raw materials and packaging, energy and water consumption and waste data are collected from Kerakoll.

The most relevant considered data are European or specific from supplier.

All dataset are not more than 10 years old (according to EN 15804 § 6.3.7 "Data quality requirements").

#### Period under review

All primary data collected from Kerakoll are representative for the period of 2018-2019.

#### Allocations

There are no co-products in the production of mortars manufactured by Kerakoll. Hence, there is no need for co-product allocation. The Company sources raw materials from different locations across Europe and other parts of the world and by different means of transport. For this reason, transport is allocated according to raw material quantities.

Kerakoll manufactures various products with specifications for different applications in its different manufacturing plants. Raw materials, transport, energy consumption during manufacturing, packaging and waste data are allocated using data from Kerakoll involved plants.

#### Cut-off rules

The consumption of auxiliary materials and waste related to extraordinary activities (A3), having a periodicity exceeding 3 years, are excluded. Quantified contribution from those process: less than 0,5% by mass of products.

## **6. ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS**

An introduction to each environmental indicator is provided below. All indicators represent the potential to cause environmental impacts; they do not predict if specific environmental thresholds, safety margins or risks will be exceeded. The actual impacts on the environment typically depend upon local, regional and/or global conditions.



## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

All results are referred to the Declared Unit that is 1 kg of powder product (packaging included).

### H40® Gel Blanco

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,67E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 5,13E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 5,56E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 9,08E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,83E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 8,64E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 7,35E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 8,02E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 8,02E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,98E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,98E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 5,76E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 5,98E-1 |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,55E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 4,81E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 5,14E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 8,36E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,19E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 7,58E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 6,72E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 7,35E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 7,35E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,95E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,95E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 5,39E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,31E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 4,00E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 4,35E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 6,10E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,22E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 5,77E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 4,35E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 4,84E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 4,84E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,91E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,91E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 4,04E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 6,79E-1 |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,21E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 3,77E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 3,97E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 5,55E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 2,63E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 4,80E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 3,81E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 4,29E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 4,29E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,90E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,90E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 3,97E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,67E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 5,13E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 5,56E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 9,08E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,83E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 8,64E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 7,35E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 8,02E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 8,02E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,98E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,98E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 5,76E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 5,98E-1 |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |



| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,55E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 4,81E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 5,14E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 8,36E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,19E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 7,58E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 6,72E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 7,35E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 7,35E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,95E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,95E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 5,39E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,31E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 4,00E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 4,35E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 6,10E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,22E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 5,77E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 4,35E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 4,84E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 4,84E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,91E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,91E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 4,04E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 6,79E-1 |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,21E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 3,77E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 3,97E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 5,55E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 2,63E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 4,80E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 3,81E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 4,29E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 4,29E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,90E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,90E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 3,97E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

**Bioflex® S1 Zero White Shock**

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,67E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 5,13E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 5,56E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 9,08E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,83E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 8,64E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 7,35E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 8,02E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 8,02E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,98E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,98E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 5,76E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 5,98E-1 |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |

| POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  | Unit                                | A1-A3   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Acidification                   | kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 1,55E-3 |
| Eutrophication                  | kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> eq | 4,81E-4 |
| Global Warming (GWP100a)        | kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq               | 5,14E-1 |
| Photochemical oxidation         | kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> eq | 8,36E-5 |
| Ozone layer depletion           | kg CFC11 eq                         | 3,19E-8 |
| Abiotic depletion               | kg Sb eq                            | 7,58E-7 |
| Abiotic depletion, fossil fuels | MJ                                  | 6,72E0  |

| USE OF RESOURCES  | Unit           | A1-A3   |
|---|----------------|---------|
| Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PENRE | MJ             | 7,35E0  |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PENRM           | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources - PENRT                           | MJ             | 7,35E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding resources used as raw materials - PERE      | MJ             | 1,95E0  |
| Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials - PERM                | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources - PERT                                | MJ             | 1,95E0  |
| Use of net fresh water - FW   | m <sup>3</sup> | 5,39E-3 |
| Use of secondary material - SM  | kg             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels - RSF  | MJ             | 0,00E0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels - NRSF   | MJ             | 0,00E0  |

| WASTE PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT FLOWS   | Unit | A1-A3   |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|
| Hazardous waste disposed - HWD      | kg   | 2,81E-4 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed - NHWD | kg   | 8,02E-5 |
| Radioactive waste disposed - RWD    | kg   | 0,00E0  |



## 8. ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

### Quality and Environmental management systems

Kerakoll Spa is ISO 9001 certified since 2000 and Kerakoll Ibérica S.A. since 2004.

### VOC emissions

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) tests and evidence have been carried out on the product (all colors), according to ISO 16000 parts 3, 6, 9 and 11 and CN/TS 16516. The involved products meet the requirements for the emission class Emicode EC1 Plus, as "very low VOC emission", released by GEV (Gemeinschaft Emissionskontrollierte Verlegewerkstoffe, Klebstoffe und Bauprodukte e.V.).

They have been evaluated in emission chambers, in order to detect their VOC emissions after 3 and 28 days storage in the ventilated chambers, according to GEV test method.

## 9. DIFFERENCES VERSUS PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE EPD

Inclusion of the product H40® GEL added to those involved in the previous version of the EPD.

## 10. REFERENCES

**Ecoinvent** - Ecoinvent Centre, [www.ecoinvent.org](http://www.ecoinvent.org)

**EMICODE** GEV - Gemeinschaft Emissionskontrollierte Verlegewerkstoffe, Klebstoffe und Bauprodukte e. V. (pub.). [www.emicode.de](http://www.emicode.de)

**EN 12004:2007+A1:2012** - Adhesives for tiles - Requirements, evaluation of conformity, classification and designation

**EN 15804:2012+A1:2013** - Sustainability of construction works - Environmental Product Declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products

**EN ISO 16000-9:2008-04** - Indoor air - Part 9: Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishings - Emission test chamber method

**EPD Study Report Adhesives KK Iberica**, 2020-05-29

**GPI** - General Programme Instructions, The International EPD® System, Version 3.0

**ISO 9001:2015** - Quality management systems - Requirements

**ISO 14001:2015** - Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

**ISO 14021:2016** - Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling)

**ISO 14025:2009** - Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures

**ISO 14040/44:2006** - Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework (ISO 14040:2006) and Requirements and guidelines (ISO 14044:2006)

**ISO 16000-3:2013-01** - Indoor air - Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds by sampling using a pump

**ISO 16000-6:2012-11** - Indoor air - Part 6: Determination of volatile organic compounds indoors and in test chambers by sampling on TENAX TA®, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS or FID

**PCR for Construction Products and CPC 54 Construction Services**, The International EPD System, 2012:01 Version 2.3, 2018-11-15

**SimaPro** - SimaPro LCA Software, Pré Consultants, the Netherlands, [www.pre-sustainability.com](http://www.pre-sustainability.com)

**The International EPD® System** - The International EPD® System is a programme for type III environmental declarations, maintaining a system to verify and register EPD®s as well as keeping a library of EPD®s and PCRs in accordance with ISO 14025 [www.environdec.com](http://www.environdec.com)