



Hiermit bestätigen wir, dass unser Produkt

## **MC-Injekt 3000 HPS**

mit der Muster-Umwelt-Produktdeklaration (Muster-EPD)

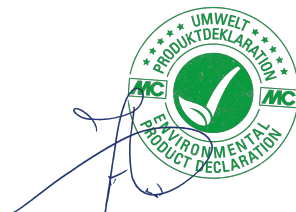
**EPD-DBC-20190116-IBE1-EN**

Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low-filled

gemäß ISO 14025 und EN 15804 übereinstimmen.

Der Industrieverband Deutsche Bauchemie e. V. ist Inhaber der zitierten Umwelt-Produktdeklaration („Muster-EPD“), die in seinem Auftrag vom Institut Bauen und Umwelt e. V. (IBU) aufgestellt wurde. Aus Mitglied der Deutschen Bauchemie e. V. ist die MC-Bauchemie Müller GmbH & Co. berechtigt, die Muster-EPD zu nutzen und hat verifiziert, dass die Zusammensetzung des Produkts unter die Rahmendaten der Muster-EPD fällt.

Das bedeutet, dass die Bewertungen und Ökobilanzdaten der Muster-EPD zur Bewertung der Nachhaltigkeit von Bauwerken herangezogen werden können, bei denen das Produkt eingebaut worden ist.



John van Diemen

Bereichsleitung  
Forschung & Entwicklung

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A1

|                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Owner of the Declaration | Deutsche Bauchemie e.V.              |
| Programme holder         | Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU) |
| Publisher                | Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU) |
| Declaration number       | EPD-DBC-20190116-IBE1-EN             |
| Issue date               | 25.03.2020                           |
| Valid to                 | 24.03.2025                           |

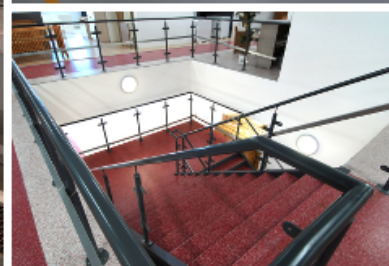
**Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low-filled**

**Deutsche Bauchemie e.V.**

[www.ibu-epd.com](http://www.ibu-epd.com) | <https://epd-online.com>



**DEUTSCHE  
BAUCHEMIE**



## 1. General Information

### Deutsche Bauchemie e.V.

#### Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.  
Panoramastr. 1  
10178 Berlin  
Germany

#### Declaration number

EPD-DBC-20190116-IBE1-EN

#### This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Reaction resin products, 07.2014  
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

#### Issue date

25.03.2020

#### Valid to

24.03.2025



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



Dr. Alexander Röder  
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

### Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low-filled

#### Owner of the declaration

Deutsche Bauchemie e.V.  
Mainzer Landstraße 55  
60329 Frankfurt

#### Declared product / declared unit

1kg/1kg; Density: 900 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 1,700 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### Scope:

This declaration is exclusively valid for the specified product groups (methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low-filled) for works in Germany and Belgium for five years after the date of issue. This is a model EPD based on model declaration EPD-DBC-20130099-IBE1-DE in which the product which exhibits the highest environmental impact in a particular group was selected from the group to calculate the LCA. The members of the association are listed on the association website.

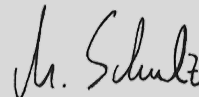
The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of *EN 15804+A1*. 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 14025:2010*

internally  externally



Matthias Schulz  
(Independent verifier appointed by SVR)

## 2. Product

### 2.1 Product description/Product definition

The reaction resins are produced as two components by using methacrylate formulations and hardeners. They can be filled or unfilled.

They fulfil a wide variety of often specialised tasks in the construction, furnishing, renovation and waterproofing of buildings. The serviceability of structures can be decisively improved and their service life considerably extended through the use of methacrylate-based reaction resins.

#### Product in accordance with the CPR based on an hEN:

EU regulation no. 305/2011 (CPR) applies for placing the product on the market in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland). The product requires a declaration of performance including

· /EN 1504/, Parts 2, 3, 5 and 6 Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity (**Module 1**). The respective national regulations apply to use.

or

· /EN 13813/ Screed material and floor screeds – Screed material – Properties and requirements (**Module 4**). The respective national regulations apply to use.

#### Product in accordance with the CPR based on an ETA:

EU regulation no. 305/2011 (CPR) applies for placing the product on the market in the EU/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland).

· The product requires a declaration of performance taking into consideration /ETAG 033 and/or EAD/ Liquid applied bridge deck waterproofing



kits and CE marking (**Module 2**). The respective national regulations apply to use.

or

· The product requires a declaration of performance taking into consideration /ETAG 022 and/or EAD 030352-00-0503/ Watertight covering kits for wet room floors and or walls (**Module 3.1**). The respective national regulations apply to use.

or

· The product requires a declaration of performance taking into consideration /ETAG 005-3 and/or EAD 030350-00-0402/ Liquid applied roof waterproofing kits., Part 3 (**Modules 5.1**). The respective national regulations apply to use.

**Product which is not subject to any EU harmonisation legislation:**

The respective national regulations apply to use of the product at the location of use, in Germany for example the /building regulations of the federal states/ and the technical regulations based on these regulations.

· **Modules 3.2, 5.2, 6, 7 and 8**

## 2.2 Application

Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low-filled, are used for the following applications:

### **Module 1: Reaction resins to protect and repair concrete building components**

Products for surface protection of concrete, for increasing the durability of concrete and reinforced concrete structures as well as for new concrete and for maintenance and repair work (Requirements 1.1); products for structurally relevant and structurally non-relevant repairs which are used to restore the original condition of concrete supporting structures and/or replace faulty concrete and provide reinforcements with protection (Requirements 1.2), products for concrete injection for filling cracks, voids and interstices in concrete (Requirements 1.3) as well as products for the anchoring of reinforcing steel bars (Requirements 1.4)

### **Module 2: Reaction resins for liquid-applied bridge deck waterproofing kits**

Products for liquid-applied waterproofing kits for use on concrete bridge decks (Requirements 2.1 and 2.2) and products for liquid-applied waterproofing kits for use on steel bridge decks (Requirements 2.3)

### **Module 3: Reaction resins for watertight covering kits**

Products for waterproofing floors and/or walls in wet rooms (Requirements 3.1) and waterproofing products in accordance with /DIN 18534-3/ and /DIN 18535-3/ (Requirements 3.2)

### **Module 4: Screed material and floor screeds**

Products for screed / synthetic resin screed for use in floor constructions

### **Module 5: Liquid-applied roof waterproofing kits**

Reaction resins for waterproofing roof constructions which are applied on the construction site (Requirements 5.1) and for waterproofing roofs with liquid-applied products (Requirements 5.2)

### **Module 6: Liquid-applied products for waterproofing of buildings**

Reaction resins for waterproofing of buildings

### **Module 7: Liquid-applied products for waterproofing of joints**

Reaction resins for use as joint sealants

### **Module 8: Reaction resins for waterproofing concrete components or masonry and for pre-treating mineral substrates such as screed or concrete floors or for optical design**

To be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's technical documentation / declaration of performance

## 2.3 Technical Data

Information on construction product performance in relation to their technical properties is contained in the declaration of performance in accordance with EU Regulation No. 305/2011 (Construction Products Regulation).

Construction products with declaration of performance in accordance with the building products regulations.

### **Module 1: Reaction resins for protecting and repairing concrete structures**

The minimum requirements in accordance with /EN 1504/ are to be complied with. They are as follows:

1.1 Surface protection for concrete - requirements regarding essential characteristics for all intended uses in accordance with /EN 1504-2/, Tables 1 and 5:

- CO<sub>2</sub> permeability /EN 1062-6/
- Water vapour permeability /ISO 7783-1/ and /ISO 7783-2/
- Capillary absorption and water permeability /EN 1062-3/
- Pull-off test for adhesion /EN 1542/

1.2 Products for structurally relevant and non-relevant repair - requirements regarding essential characteristics for all intended uses in accordance with /EN 1504-3/, Tables 1 and 3:

- Compressive strength /EN 12190/
- Chloride ion content /EN 1015-17/
- Adhesion /EN 1542/

1.3 Crack filling materials for filling cracks, cavities and defects in concrete – requirements for features for all application purposes in accordance with /EN 1504-5/, Table 3:

- Injectability /EN 1771/
- Viscosity /ISO 3219/

1.4 Products for anchoring reinforcing bars – requirements regarding essential characteristics for all intended uses in accordance with /EN 1504-6/, Table 1:

- Pull-out resistance /EN 1881/
- Chloride ion content /EN 1015-17/
- Glass transition temperature /EN 12614/
- Creep behaviour under tensile load /EN 1544/

Further essential characteristics in accordance with the manufacturer's technical documentation//declaration of performance.

### **Module 2: Reaction resins for liquid-applied bridge deck waterproofing kits**

**2.1** The requirements in accordance with /ZTV ING Part 7, Section 3/ (ZTV BEL-B Part 3) are to be complied with.

**2.2** The minimum requirements in accordance with /ETAG 033 and/or EAD/ Liquid-applied bridge deck waterproofing kits are to be complied with. The

essential characteristics are to be specified in accordance with the European technical approval/assessment (ETA, specification no.).

**2.3** The requirements in accordance with /ZTV ING Part 7, Sections 4 and 5/ are to be complied with. The performance characteristics are to be specified accordingly.

**Module 3: Watertight covering kits**

**3.1** The minimum requirements of /ETAG 022 and/or EAD 030352-00-0503/ Seals for walls and floors in wet rooms must be complied with.

The major characteristics are to be specified in accordance with the European technical approval/assessment (ETA, specification no.).

**3.2** The minimum requirements of the Testing principles regarding the issuing of general building supervisory inspection certificates for liquid applied waterproofing materials used in conjunction with tiles and paving Part 1: Liquid applied waterproofing materials (/PG-AIV-F/) must be complied with. The characteristics are to be specified in accordance with PG-AIV-F.

**Module 4: Screed material and floor screeds**

The minimum requirements of /EN 13813/, must be complied with. These are as follows for synthetic resin screeds:

- Tensile adhesive strength /EN 13892-8/
- Fire behaviour /EN 13501-1/

Further essential characteristics in accordance with the manufacturer's technical documentation//declaration of performance.

**Module 5: Liquid-applied roof waterproofing kits**

**5.1** The minimum requirements of /ETAG 005 and/or EAD 030350-00-0402/ Liquid-applied roof waterproofing kits must be complied with.

The essential characteristics are to be specified in accordance with the European technical approval/assessment (ETA, specification no.).

**5.2** The minimum requirements of the Testing principles regarding the issuing of general building supervisory inspection certificates for liquid applied products for waterproofing of buildings (/PG-FLK/) must be complied with.

**Module 6: Liquid-applied waterproofing for waterproofing buildings**

The minimum requirements of the Test principles regarding the issuing of general building supervisory inspection test certificates for liquid applied products for waterproofing of buildings (/PG-FLK/) must be complied with.

The characteristics for the proof of usability are to be specified in accordance with the Test principles for granting general building authority test certificates for liquid applied polymer products for waterproofing buildings.

**Module 7: Liquid-applied waterproofing for waterproofing joints**

Reaction resins for use as joint sealant. Essential characteristics in accordance with the manufacturer's technical documentation/declaration of performance.

**Module 8: Reaction resins for waterproofing concrete components or masonry and for pre-treating mineral substrates such as screed or concrete floors or for optical design**

The following requirements must be fulfilled as a minimum:

| Name                          | Value     | Unit               |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Viscosity /ISO 3219/          | < 100     | Pa·s               |
| Shore hardness A /ISO 7619-1/ | > 15      | -                  |
| Shore hardness D /ISO 7619-1/ | > 10      | -                  |
| Density /ISO 2811-1/          | 0,9 - 1,7 | kg/dm <sup>3</sup> |

Note: Specification of tensile shear strength and tensile adhesive strength in accordance with /DIN EN 14239/ are not typical properties of MMA resins.

Further performance characteristics in accordance with the manufacturer's technical documentation/declaration of performance.

**Product in accordance with the CPR based on an hEN:**

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance in relation to its essential characteristics in accordance with:

- /EN 1504/, Parts 2, 3, 5, 6 Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity (**Module 1**)

or

- /EN 13813 2003/ Screed material and floor screeds – Screed material – Properties and requirements (**Module 4**)

**Product in accordance with the CPR based on an ETA:**

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance in relation to its essential characteristics in accordance with

- /ETAG 033 2010-09 and/or EAD/ Liquid-applied bridge deck waterproofing kits (**Module 2.1**)

or

- /ETAG 022 and/or EAD 030352-00-0503 Watertight covering kits for wet room floors and/or walls (**Module 3.1**)

or

- ETAG 005 and/or EAD 030350-00-0402, Liquid-applied roof waterproofing kits (**Module 5.1**)

**2.4 Delivery status**

**2.4.1 Reaction resins: Liquid or past-like in containers made of tin plate**

Typical container sizes contain from 30 to 200 kg of material. IBCs (Intermediate Bulk Containers) with up to 1 tonne are used for larger applications. A tin container was modelled for the LCA.

**2.4.2 Hardener (Initiator): Generally in powder form in cardboard containers with PE foil lining**

The typical container size contains 25 kg. Smaller packages, ready-made to size, are also available.

## 2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Methacrylate reaction resins, unfilled or low filled, consist of a resin and a hardening component. In most cases, the resin component contains methyl methacrylate as a main reactive ingredient and further co-monomers from the methacrylate or acrylate group. Hardening takes place after installation on-site using the hardening component. Radical-forming initiators which are added as a powdery hardener are used for hardening.

The components can contain dissolved polymers and other auxiliaries such as accelerators, wetting agents, foam regulators and viscosity regulators to configure the required application properties.

The mixing ratio for resin and hardener is set according to the specifications depending on the temperature. Product hardening begins directly after the components have been mixed. On average, products covered by this EPD contain the basic and auxiliary materials listed within the following margins:

Acrylate: 50 - 98 %  
Fillers: < 45 %  
Others: < 5 %

The margins specified are average values and the composition of products which comply with the EPD can deviate from the specified concentration margins in individual cases.

More detailed information is available in the respective manufacturer's documentation (e.g. product data sheets).

1) Does the product contain substances from the ECHA list of substances which are especially problematic for approval: Substances of Very High Concern – SVHC (Date 16/01/2020) above a mass percentage of 0.1: yes.

This is dicyclohexyl phthalate (DHCP). A number of products which are covered by this model EPD still contain DHCP in concentrations above 0.1%. It is to be anticipated that DHCP will be completely substituted by the beginning of 2021 and no longer used in the products.

Insofar as products contain other REACH candidate list substances (list as per Article 59 Paragraph 1 of the REACH regulation), these are listed as from a concentration of 0.1% together with other ingredients which must be declared in Section 3 of the safety data sheet for the respective product.

2) Does the product contain further Category 1A or 1B CMR substances which are not on the candidate list at a concentration above 0.1 mass percentage in at least one partial product: no.

None of the input materials were classified as category 1A or 1B CMR at the time this model EPD was issued. Substances classified as Category 1A/1B as CMR as from a concentration of 0.1% may be listed next to other ingredients to be declared in Section 3 of the safety data sheet of the respective product.

3) Were biocidal products added to this building product or was it treated with biocidal products (is this therefore a treated article in terms of the EU Biocide

Product Regulation no. 528/2012): no.

## 2.6 Manufacture

The formulated product components are generally mixed together from the ingredients in a batch process and packed into the supply container. Quality standards in accordance with /ISO 9001/ and the provisions of relevant regulations such as the Industrial Safety Regulation and the Federal Emissions Control Act are complied with.

## 2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

Generally, no further environmental protection measures beyond those which are legally prescribed are necessary.

## 2.8 Product processing/Installation

Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled, are applied by trowelling/knife-coating or rolling, pouring or injection. Work safety measures (hand and eye protection and ventilation) are to be taken in accordance with the specifications in the safety data sheet and the conditions on-site and consistently complied with.

Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled, are generally assigned to the RMA 10 or RMA 20 GISCODE/GISBAU product code due to their composition.

Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled, react after mixing resin and hardener under heat development (exothermicity). The mixed components should therefore be processed rapidly within the specified pot life. Larger quantities of the mixture remaining in the container can lead to intense heating and decomposition.

## 2.9 Packaging

Empty containers and uncontaminated cardboard boxes with polyethylene foils can be recycled. Reusable wooden pallets are taken back by the building materials trade (reusable pallets against reimbursement within the deposit system), returned by them to building product manufacturers and returned to the production process.

## 2.10 Condition of use

In the use phase, methacrylate resin products are hardened and consist mainly of an inert three-dimensional network.

They are long-life products which protect buildings as a primer, sealant, coating or waterproofing and make a large contribution to their functionality and value retention.

## 2.11 Environment and health during use

### Option 1: Products for use outside of commonly used rooms

During the use phase, methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled, have lost their reactivity and behave inertly.

No hazards for water, the air/atmosphere and soil are known of if used appropriately.

### Option 2: Products for use in commonly used rooms

When used in commonly used rooms, evidence must be submitted which confirms that the emission

performance complies with at least one of the following regulations or criteria:

- AgBB-VOC concept with additional product-related definitions for chamber loading, test specimen preparation etc.
- Emission classes A+, A, B or C in accordance with the French “Décret n° 2011-321”

No further influences on the environment or health from substances emitted are known of.

### 2.12 Reference service life

Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled, fulfill a wide variety of frequently specialised tasks in the construction or restoration of buildings. The usability of building structures can be improved accordingly and their original service life significantly extended by their use. The anticipated reference service life depends on the specific installation situation and the associated exposure of the product. It can be influenced by weathering and also mechanical or chemical loads.

### 2.13 Extraordinary effects

#### Fire

Even without special fire protection equipment, methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled, fulfill the requirements of /EN13501-1/ for fire classes E and Ef as a minimum. Crosslinked methacrylate resins do not melt and drip down so that the resins do not contribute in any way to the spread of a fire. In addition to the normal main products of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide the combustion gases can contain traces of methyl methacrylate, esters, alcohols and hydrocarbons. In addition, due to the quantities in which they are used, they have only a minor influence on the fire properties of the buildings in which they are installed.

#### Water

Methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled, are chemically inert and insoluble in water. They are often used to protect buildings against damaging water ingress.

#### Mechanical destruction

The mechanical destruction of methacrylate-based reaction resins does not produce decomposition

products which are hazardous to the environment or health.

### 2.14 Re-use phase

According to the current state of knowledge, no environmentally harmful effects are to be expected from dismantling and recycling components to which hardened methyl methacrylate-based products still adhere, for example by placing in landfill. Due to their energy content, thermal recycling is a viable recycling variant if methyl methacrylate systems can be removed from the building components without appreciable time and effort. The small amounts which still adhere are not significant for disposal. They do not disrupt the disposal or recycling of the remaining components/building materials.

### 2.15 Disposal

Individual components which can no longer be recycled must be mixed together at the prescribed ratio and hardened. Hardened product residues are not hazardous waste. Non-hardened product residues are hazardous waste. Completely empty, dried containers (free of drops and scraped-clean) are recycled. Residual quantities are to be disposed of in accordance with the local regulations.

The following /EWC waste codes/ may be appropriate:

#### Non-hardened product residues:

- 070208 Reaction and distillation residues
- 080111 Waste from the manufacture, formulation, sale, use (MFSU) and removal of paints and varnishes (paint and varnish residues which contain organic solvents or other hazardous substances).

### 2.16 Further information

Further information can be found in the manufacturer's product or safety data sheets and is also available from the manufacturer's website or on enquiry. Valuable technical information is also available from the association's website ([www.deutsche-bauchemie.de](http://www.deutsche-bauchemie.de)).

## 3. LCA: Calculation rules

### 3.1 Declared Unit

This model EPD is based on the declared unit of 1 kg of methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low-filled in accordance with /PCR Part B/ for reaction resins. The product which has the highest environmental impact within the product group has been declared.

#### Specification of the declared unit

| Name                      | Value       | Unit              |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Declared unit             | 1           | kg                |
| Conversion factor to 1 kg | 1           | -                 |
| Density                   | 900 - 1.700 | kg/m <sup>3</sup> |

Consumption per unit of area of products which are applied to flat surfaces can lie between a few hundred grams and more than 1 kg per m<sup>2</sup>. The mixing ratio of resin and hardener is included in the LCA with 2%

hardener.

The quantity of hardener is measured according to the processing temperature and can range from 1% at 30°C to 6% at <0°C. The density ranges from 900 to 1,700 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

### 3.2 System boundary

Modules A1-A3, A4, A5 and D are included in the LCA:

- A1 Manufacture of pre-products
- A2 Transport to works
- A3 Production including energy provision, manufacture of packaging and also auxiliary and operating materials and waste treatment
- A5 Transport to the building site
- A5 Installation (burning of packaging materials (wooden pallets) and product residues, emissions during installation)



D Credits from the burning of the packaging materials and product residues and from recycling the metal containers

This is a cradle to factory gate declaration.

### 3.3 Estimates and assumptions

If no specific /GaBi 8/ processes were available, the individual component ingredients of the formulations were estimated based on manufacturer specifications or literature.

### 3.4 Cut-off criteria

No cut-off rules were applied in calculating the LCA. All raw materials which were sent by the association for the formulations were included.

The manufacture of machines, systems and other infrastructure required to produce the products under consideration was not included in the LCA.

### 3.5 Background data

Data from the /GaBi 8B/ database was used as background data. This was supplemented by information from the manufacturer and research in the relevant literature. If background data was not available.

### 3.6 Data quality

Representative products have been used and the product from the group which has the greatest environmental impact has been used to calculate the

LCA results for this model EPD. The primary data is not more than 5 years old.

### 3.7 Period under review

Representative formulations from Deutsche Bauchemie e.V. From 2018 were compiled for the formulations. The production data relates to a primary data collection from 2017.

### 3.8 Allocation

No allocations were applied for production. However, production waste was sent to a waste incineration plant for disposal. Potential credits for electrical and thermal energy were calculated after incineration. A multi-input allocation with a potential credit for electricity and thermal energy is deployed in accordance with the simple credit method for the burning of the packaging. The potential credits from disposal of the packaging are credited in Module D.

### 3.9 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 used background database has to be mentioned. The /GaBi 8B/ background database was used for modelling.

## 4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following 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)

| Name  | Value      | Unit              |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| Litres of fuel                              | 0.0016     | l/100km           |
| Transport distance                          | 500        | km                |
| Capacity utilisation (including empty runs) | 85         | %                 |
| Gross density of products transported       | 900 - 1700 | kg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Capacity utilisation volume factor          | 100        | -                 |

### Installation in the building (A5)

| Name  | Value  | Unit           |
|---|--------|----------------|
| Auxiliary   | 0      | kg             |
| Water consumption                                   | 0      | m <sup>3</sup> |
| Other resources                                     | 0      | kg             |
| Electricity consumption                             | 0.0033 | kWh            |
| Other energy carriers                               | 0      | MJ             |
| Material loss (product remains in packaging)        | 0.01   | kg             |
| Output substances following waste treatment on site | -      | kg             |
| Dust in the air                                     | -      | kg             |
| VOC in the air                                      | 0.02   | kg             |



## 5. LCA: Results

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE 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                   | MND                        | MND       | MND              | MND      | X   |

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A1: 1 kg methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled

| Parameter  | Unit                                      | A1-A3    | A4       | A5       | D         |
|--|---|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Global warming potential   | [kg CO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]                 | 4.09E+0  | 2.77E-2  | 1.76E-1  | -2.78E-1  |
| Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer             | [kg CFC11-Eq.]                            | 2.99E-14 | 9.43E-18 | 1.34E-16 | -1.84E-15 |
| Acidification potential of land and water                        | [kg SO <sub>2</sub> -Eq.]                 | 1.10E-2  | 5.73E-5  | 2.64E-5  | -5.47E-4  |
| Eutrophication potential   | [kg (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>3</sup> -Eq.] | 9.24E-4  | 1.43E-5  | 5.60E-6  | -5.84E-5  |
| Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants | [kg ethene-Eq.]                           | 1.44E-3  | -1.97E-5 | 2.73E-3  | -6.54E-5  |
| Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources             | [kg Sb-Eq.]                               | 1.83E-5  | 2.61E-9  | 3.53E-9  | -1.53E-5  |
| Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources                 | [MJ]                                      | 1.04E+2  | 3.69E-1  | 5.88E-2  | -2.81E+0  |

RESULTS OF THE LCA - RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A1: 1 kg methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled

| Parameter  | Unit              | A1-A3   | A4      | A5       | D        |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Renewable primary energy as energy carrier                 | [MJ]              | 5.23E+0 | 2.25E-2 | 1.19E+0  | -3.79E-1 |
| Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization | [MJ]              | 1.16E+0 | 0.00E+0 | -1.16E+0 | 0.00E+0  |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources            | [MJ]              | 6.39E+0 | 2.25E-2 | 2.22E-2  | -3.79E-1 |
| Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier             | [MJ]              | 8.11E+1 | 3.70E-1 | 6.86E-2  | -2.99E+0 |
| Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization       | [MJ]              | 2.52E+1 | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0  | 0.00E+0  |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources        | [MJ]              | 1.06E+2 | 3.70E-1 | 6.86E-2  | -2.99E+0 |
| Use of secondary material                                  | [kg]              | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0  | 8.63E-2  |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels                           | [MJ]              | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0  | 0.00E+0  |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels                       | [MJ]              | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0  | 0.00E+0  |
| Use of net fresh water                                     | [m <sup>3</sup> ] | 1.96E-2 | 2.58E-5 | 4.40E-4  | -3.60E-4 |

RESULTS OF THE LCA – OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES according to EN 15804+A1: 1 kg methacrylate resin products, unfilled or low filled

| Parameter                     | Unit | A1-A3   | A4      | A5       | D        |
|-------------------------------|------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Hazardous waste disposed      | [kg] | 6.31E-8 | 2.11E-8 | 7.94E-11 | -1.84E-9 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed  | [kg] | 4.37E-2 | 2.49E-5 | 1.67E-3  | -3.48E-3 |
| Radioactive waste disposed    | [kg] | 9.16E-4 | 4.40E-7 | 3.87E-6  | -7.12E-5 |
| Components for re-use         | [kg] | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0  | 0.00E+0  |
| Materials for recycling       | [kg] | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 8.63E-2  | 0.00E+0  |
| Materials for energy recovery | [kg] | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 1.00E-1  | 0.00E+0  |
| Exported electrical energy    | [MJ] | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 2.11E-1  | 0.00E+0  |
| Exported thermal energy       | [MJ] | 0.00E+0 | 0.00E+0 | 4.95E-1  | 0.00E+0  |

## 6. LCA: Interpretation

Overall, the results are dominated by the environmental impacts of the pre-products (Module A1) in all important impact categories. The methyl methacrylate (MMA) used plays a particularly large role here (55-65%). With a share of approximately 30%, acrylate copolymer is the second significant pre-product, followed by 2-ethylhexyl acrylate with a share of between 5 and 15%.

More than 80% of **global warming potential (GWP)** is caused during the manufacture of the pre-products. The influence of each pre-product is approximately reflected by their mass share in the formulation. The production of the steel container has a particularly

large effect on manufacturing (A3), which contributes <5% to global warming potential.

Only **photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP)** is not dominated by the manufacture of pre-products: These contribute 20-25% to POCP. The main share (> 60%) results from the installation of the MMA product through emissions from non-polymerised MMA. The characterisation factor for NMVOC was used since no specific characterisation factor was available for methyl methacrylate. At approximately 10%, the manufacture of the product also shows a significant influence.

## 7. Requisite evidence

### 7.1 VOC evidence

No special tests and verifications have been done or provided as part of compiling this model EPD. Verification should be sought from the manufacturer insofar as products are deployed in any application area (e.g. common room) in which the verification/detection of VOC emissions in the common rooms are demanded.

**Measurement procedure:** GEV test method to determine emissions of volatile organic compounds from building products in accordance with /ISO 16000/ Part 3, Part 6, Part 9 and Part 11 in a test chamber. Test for CMR substances and also TVOC/TSVOC after 3 and 28 days.

The corresponding test certificate serves as **verification**. The results may be given in the form of an emissions class.

The following threshold values apply for products which are used in common rooms:

| Name  | Value          | Unit              |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| TVOC (C6 - C16) after 3 / 28 d              | 10.000 / 1.000 | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Sum SVOC (C16 - C22) after 28 d             | 100            | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| C1, C2 substances after 3 bzw. 28 d         | 10 / 1 **      | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| Total formaldehyde / acetaldehyde after 3 d | - / -          | ppb               |
| VOC without NIK after 28 d                  | 100            | µg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| R (dimensionless) after 28 d                | 1              | -                 |

\* Total after 3 days

\*\* per individual substance after 28 days

## 8. References

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#### EN 15804

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#### ISO 14025

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#### IBU 2016

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DIN EN 1504-3:2006-03

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control and evaluation of conformity - Part 3: Structural and non-structural repair.

**/EN 1504-5/**

DIN EN 1504-5:2012-07

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DIN EN 1504-6:2006-11

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**EN 1544/**

DIN EN 1544:2007-01

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DIN EN 1771 Revision 1:2006-04

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**/EN 1881/**

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Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures – Test methods – Testing of anchoring products by the pull-out method.

**/EN 12190/**

DIN EN 12190:1998-12

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