

# Environmental Product Declaration



In accordance with 14025, ISO 21930 and EN 15804

## Clime

Programme:	The International EPD® System, <a href="http://www.environdec.com">www.environdec.com</a>
Programme operator:	EPD International AB
EPD registration number:	S-P-04001
Publication date:	2021-07-23
Valid until:	2026-07-23



## MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

<b>Manufacturer</b>	Armourcoat Ltd
<b>Address</b>	Unit 2/3 Morewood Close, Sevenoaks TN13 2HU
<b>Contact details</b>	technical@armourcoat.co.uk
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://armourcoat.com/en/products/interior/clime">https://armourcoat.com/en/products/interior/clime</a>

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product name</b>	Clime
<b>Additional label(s)</b>	Clime Stone , Clime Matt , Clime Yoshida
<b>Product number / reference</b>	Clime P100
<b>Place(s) of production</b>	England, UK
<b>CPC code</b>	37530

## EPD INFORMATION

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. Construction products EPDs may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and if they are not compared in a building context.

<b>EPD program operator</b>	The International EPD System
<b>EPD standards</b>	This EPD is in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025 standards.
<b>Product category rules</b>	The CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core Product category rules PCR. PCR 2019:14. Construction Products. Version 1.1. Sub-PCR-A Mortars applied to a surface
<b>EPD author</b>	Duncan Mackellar
<b>EPD verification</b>	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: <input type="checkbox"/> Internal certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External verification
<b>Verification date</b>	21/07/2021
<b>EPD verifier</b>	Dr Andrew Norton
<b>EPD number</b>	S-P-04001
<b>Publishing date</b>	23/07/2021
<b>EPD valid until</b>	23/07/2026

## GOAL AND SCOPE

This life cycle analysis has been conducted in order to produce and publish an EPD for communication of the products environmental impacts to Architects, designers and developers within the construction sector.

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## PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Armourcoat Clime Plaster is a natural clay lime plaster that is supplied in a powdered form and is mixed on site with clean water. Clime is designed to create an elegant natural plaster surface with low embodied carbon and a long lasting durable finish. Clime has been thoughtfully formulated to minimize impact on the environment and offer a truly ecological decorative alternative to paint or other wallcoverings. Naturally sustainable, these Armourcoat finishes incorporate abundant raw earth materials such as unfired clay, natural hydraulic lime, limestone or recycled marble powder and natural pozzolanic additives.

## PRODUCT APPLICATION

The product is for use by trained professional applicators.

Clime plaster is mixed on site with clean water and a first layer of the material is applied to the substrate and allowed to dry overnight.

Depending upon the surface look and texture required a further one or two layers of Clime are applied to the surface and troweled to the required level of surface finish.

For certain finishes like Clime Stone additional crushed marble can be added to the mix to create a more rugged surface texture.

The additional aggregate addition for 18kg of Clime will be either 3kg or 6kg depending upon the required texture.

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Armourcoat primary focus in developing Clime was to create a natural plaster finish with low embodied carbon which is suited to long term sustainable architecture.

After significant testing and evaluation Armourcoat concluded that a carefully formulated clay lime plaster offers significant improvement in durability over a clay sand product. For a product to have a positive environmental impact it must also have longevity and the small additional carbon in the formulation from the hydraulic lime is more than offset by the improvements in durability and performance.

Armourcoat Clime Plaster is supplied in 18kg bags.

Coverage rates: 2 -3 kg/m<sup>2</sup> applied in 2 coats depending upon the texture required.

## PRODUCT STANDARDS

Independent tests were carried out in the UK for classification of reaction to fire performance in accordance with EN13501-1: 2018.

A1 / A1fl / A1L.

Clime is a powdered product and when mixed with clean water will have zero VOCs and no off gas.

- natural breathable finish
- absorbs toxins from the air
- helps to regulate humidity
- UV resistant
- seamless and durable
- low embodied carbon
- low embodied energy
- resistant to mould and mildew
- wide range of finishes achievable
- completely non combustible (A1 reaction to fire classification, according to EN 13501-1: 2018)
- promotes good health and well being for occupants
- can be recycled
- developed and manufactured by Armourcoat in the UK

## ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Further information can be found at

<https://armourcoat.com/en/products/interior/clime>

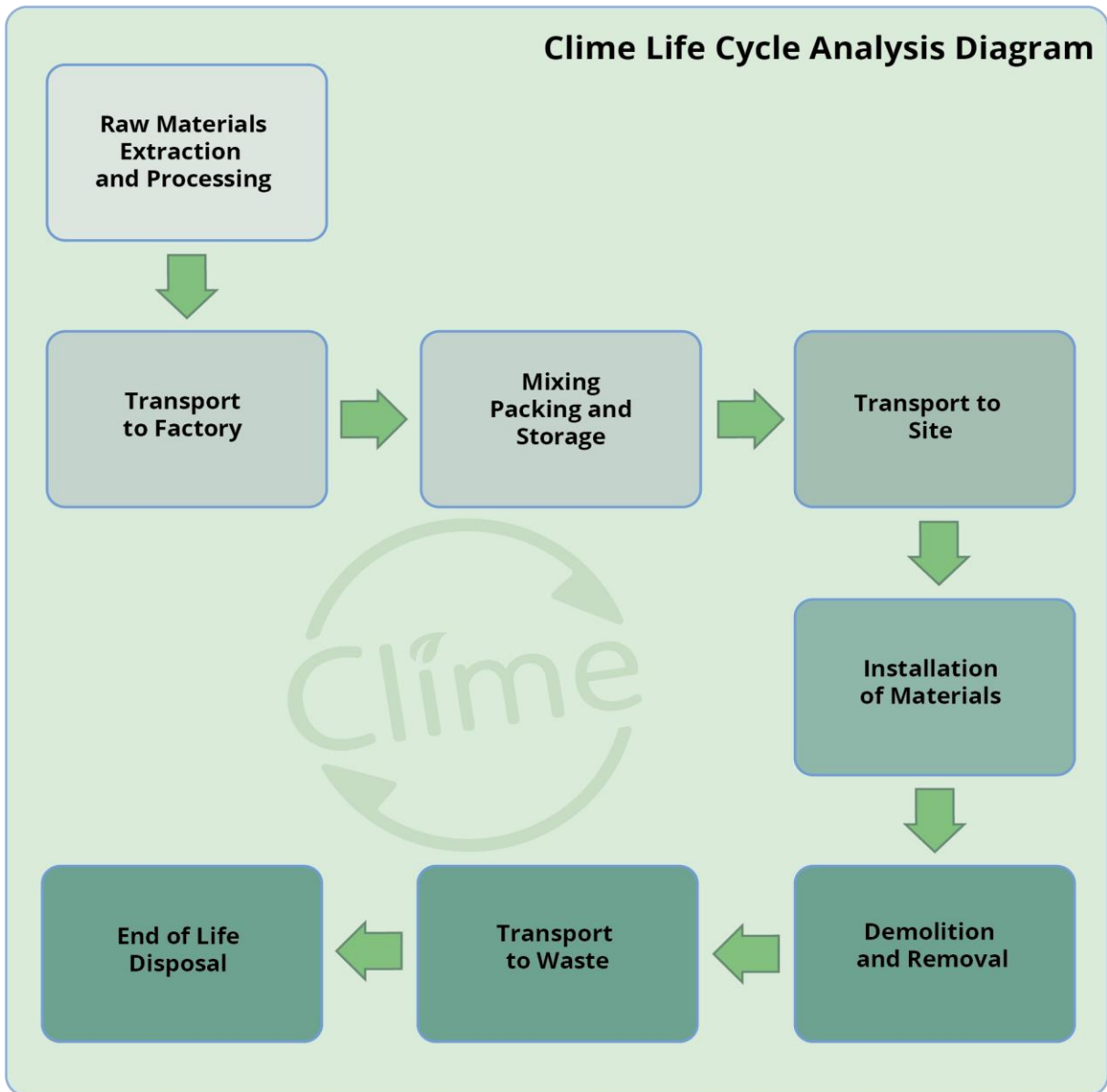
## PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL COMPOSITION

The exact composition of the product is deemed commercially sensitive information so no details are provided here.

## SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

Clime plaster does not contain any REACH SVHC substances

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE



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### **MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING (A1-A3)**

Armourcoat Clime (Clay /Lime) plaster is a natural mineral plaster made from crushed stone combined with raw clay and hydraulic lime. The ingredients are carefully weighed and sieved. They are then blended in a U trough ribbon blender in our factory in the UK. The material is filled into paper sacks to 18kg +/-100g. Every batch is subject to a complete Quality control check and residual samples retained for a minimum of 2 years from date of manufacture. The product is then stored in our warehouse ready for transportation to site. Clime contains small amounts of natural plant based additives to control the working characteristics. Clime contains no pollutants, VOCs or Formaldehyde and when mixed and applied provides a thin durable stone surface that can be applied onto a wide range of substrates.

Clime is an inert mineral coating that will last for years and is a significantly more environmental choice for interior walls that paints or other synthetic wall coverings due to its composition and longevity.

### **TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION (A4-A5)**

Clime is blended in our factory in the UK and either transported to site by road for UK projects or transported by road to port and then by sea to our agents around the world.

Transportation impacts occurred from final products delivery to construction site (A4) to cover fuel, direct exhaust emissions, environmental impacts of fuel production as well as related infrastructure emissions. The transportation distance is defined according to PCR. Average distance of transportation from production plant to building site is assumed as 100 km and the transportation method is assumed to be lorry.

### **PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)**

Clime plaster can be repaired if damage occurs and can be cleaned with the Armourcoat soap solution diluted 1:3 with water.

Clime forms a thin inert stone decorative layer to the wall or ceiling surface and as there are no requirements for energy or water during the lifetime of the product, the specific air, soil and water impacts are negligible and as a result this EPD does not cover the use phase.

### **PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)**

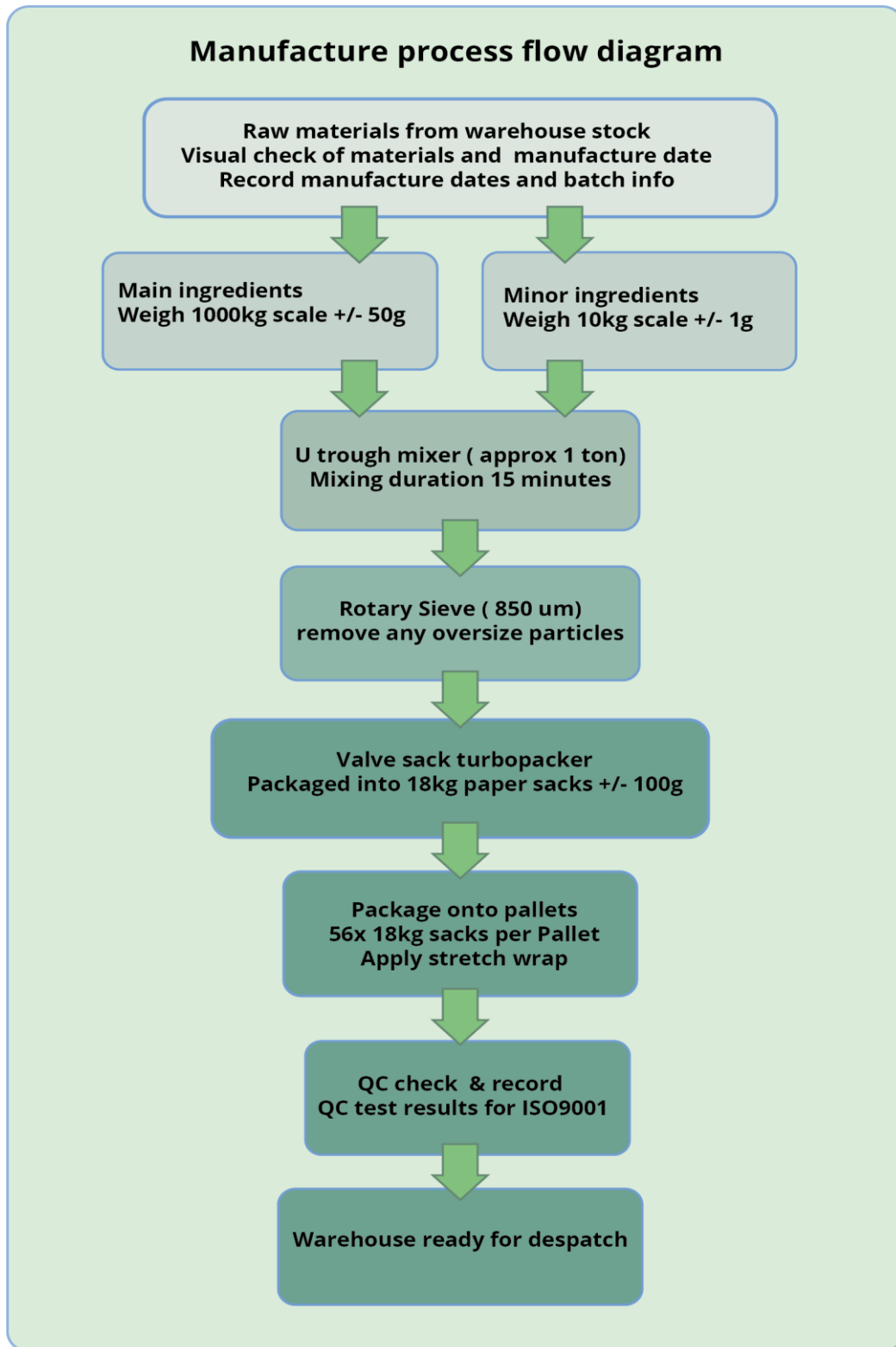
The consumption of energy and natural resources is negligible for the removal of the plasterboard so the impacts of demolition are assumed zero (C1).

It is assumed that the waste will be transported to the nearest construction waste treatment plant. This is assumed to be 50km. (C2) There is no waste processing for reuse, recovery or recycling (C3) Clime forms a thin inert stone skin onto the substrate to which it is applied. Due to the durable nature of the material it is impractical to remove it from the substrate and therefore it is assumed that it will be disposed of at end of life with the other inert mineral construction waste.

Plasterboard is the most commonly used substrate for both commercial and residential projects and it is therefore assumed that it is likely to be treated as gypsum waste along this the plasterboard substrate. (C4)

There are no benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries (C5)

Manufacturing process





**LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT**

**LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION**

Period for data	2021
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**DECLARED AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT**

Declared unit	1kg of packaged Clime plaster
Mass per declared unit	1kg
Functional unit	1kg

**BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT**

**Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate**

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	0.0011kg C
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	0.0025 kg C

**SYSTEM BOUNDARY**

This EPD covers the *cradle to gate* with options scope with following modules; A1 (Raw material supply), A2 (Transport) and A3 (Manufacturing), A4 (Transport), A5 (Assembly) as well as C1 (Deconstruction), C2 (Transport at end-of-life), C3 (Waste processing) and C4 (Disposal). In addition, module D - benefits and loads beyond the system boundary is included.

Product stage			Assem bly stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries		
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	D	D
x	x	x	x	x	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Geography, by two-letter ISO country code or regions. The International EPD System only.																		
EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU		
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstr./demol.	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse	Recovery	Recycling

Modules not declared = MND. Modules not relevant = MNR.



## CUT-OFF CRITERIA

The study does not exclude any modules or processes which are stated mandatory in the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and the applied PCR. The study does not exclude any hazardous materials or substances.

The study includes all major raw material and energy consumption. All inputs and outputs of the unit processes, for which data is available for, are included in the calculation. There is no neglected unit process more than 1% of total mass or energy flows. The module specific total neglected input and output flows also do not exceed 5% of energy usage or mass.

The LCA boundaries of Clime plaster include the following life cycle stages.

(A1) Raw material extraction / mining and processing

(A2) transport of raw materials to Armourcoat factory.

(A3) Manufacture of the product to include sieving of raw materials, blending and packing into paper sacks.

Internal handling, washing of machinery and disposal of manufacturing scrap materials and raw material packaging.

Consumption of energy for all stages of manufacture, use of water and treatment of waste are included in the manufacturing process.

Packaging, pallets and pallet wrapping of the materials and storage are also included in the manufacturing.

(A4-A5) Distribution of the materials to construction site for application and Mixing and application of the materials on site are included in Construction.

(C1-C4,D) End of life treatment includes, transport of construction waste and disposal of the Clime with the plasterboard onto which it has been applied as well as packaging waste.

All ingredients in section A1-A3 have been included.

No allowance has been made for the manufacture of the manufacturing machinery.

## ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Raw material data was obtained from the One Click LCA database. (ecoinvent 3.6)

The crushed marble use in the product is waste material from the marble slab production industry and therefore no allocation was made for the primary mining process.

All manufacturing energy was measured in the Armourcoat Factory for the specific machinery and the power usage calculated from this information.

No allocation of resources or energy was allocated to the manufacture of the manufacturing plant and equipment.

The factory and warehouse are unheated and lighting is all LED and therefore energy consumption is considered negligible.

The majority of wooden pallets are reused from the raw materials and the remaining pallets are recycled.

Site mixing of the material has been allocated but general site lighting or heating has not been included in the allocation.

Clime provides a strong durable layer that can be cleaned with a soap wash and repaired if damaged. It is expected that the material can last for the lifetime of the building.

Plasterboard is the most common substrate and as the material cannot readily be removed from the

plasterboard the disposal criteria has been based on the disposal of plasterboard which contains calcium sulphate.

#### Module C1

Since the consumption of energy and natural resources is negligible for disassembling of the end-of-life product, the impacts of demolition are assumed zero.

#### Module C2

All of the end-of-life product is assumed to be sent to the closest facilities such as recycling and landfill. Transportation distance to the closest disposal area is assumed to be 50 km and the transportation method is assumed as lorry which is the most common.

#### Module A2, A4 & C2

Vehicle capacity utilization volume factor is assumed to be 1 which means full load. In reality, it may vary but as role of transportation emissions in the final results is small, the variety in load is assumed to be negligible. Empty returns are not taken into account as it is assumed that return trip is used by the transportation company to serve the needs of other clients.

#### Module C4

All of the plaster waste is gathered as a part of the plasterboard and is generally not separated from it at the end of life. It is assumed that the Clime plaster waste is treated along with the plasterboard.

Allocation used in Ecoinvent 3.6 environmental data sources follows the methodology 'allocation, cut-off by classification'. This methodology is in line with the requirements of the EN 15804 - standard.

### AVERAGES AND VARIABILITY

The product is made in a single factory on the same manufacturing equipment and therefore there were no averages or variability in the data collected for this Life Cycle analysis.

Data specificity and GWP-GHG variability for GWP-GHG for A1-A3.

<b>Supply-chain specific data for GWP-GHG</b>	Actual %
<b>Variation in GWP-GHG between products</b>	0 %
<b>Variation in GWP-GHG between sites</b>	0 %

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA - Results for 1kg of Clime**

Note: additional environmental impact data may be presented in annexes.

**CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF**

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP – total	kg CO2e	1.51E-1	6.42E-2	7.82E-5	2.15E-1	1.67E-2	-2.03E-2	MND	1.06E-8	8.34E-3	1.06E-8	6.88E-3	-1.06E-8
GWP – fossil	kg CO2e	1.52E-1	6.4E-2	7.03E-3	2.23E-1	1.69E-2	-2.28E-2	MND	1.05E-8	8.33E-3	1.05E-8	5.27E-3	-1.05E-8
GWP – biogenic	kg CO2e	-8.02E-4	1.78E-4	-7E-3	-7.62E-3	9E-6	2.51E-3	MND	8.52E-11	4.45E-6	8.52E-11	1.61E-3	-8.52E-11
GWP – LULUC	kg CO2e	6.2E-5	4.42E-5	5.24E-5	1.59E-4	5.98E-6	1.2E-5	MND	5.06E-12	2.96E-6	5.06E-12	1.56E-6	-5.06E-12
Ozone depletion pot.	kg	1.04E-8	1.23E-8	6.66E-10	2.34E-8	3.83E-9	1.08E-9	MND	3.27E-15	1.89E-9	3.27E-15	2.17E-9	-3.27E-15
Acidification potential	mol H+e	4.78E-4	3.84E-4	4.36E-5	9.05E-4	6.89E-5	3.59E-5	MND	8.99E-11	3.4E-5	8.99E-11	5E-5	-8.99E-11
EP-freshwater <sup>2)</sup>	kg Pe	3.54E-6	1.46E-6	1.24E-6	6.25E-6	1.41E-7	2.81E-7	MND	1.84E-13	6.97E-8	1.84E-13	6.36E-8	-1.84E-13
EP-marine	kg Ne	9.58E-5	1.27E-4	1.03E-5	2.33E-4	2.05E-5	7.31E-6	MND	3.05E-11	1.01E-5	3.05E-11	1.72E-5	-3.05E-11
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	1.12E-3	1.4E-3	1.01E-4	2.62E-3	2.26E-4	8.55E-5	MND	3.36E-10	1.12E-4	3.36E-10	1.9E-4	-3.36E-10
POCP (“smog”)	kg	3.35E-4	4.04E-4	3.05E-5	7.7E-4	6.92E-5	2.21E-5	MND	9.69E-11	3.42E-5	9.69E-11	5.51E-5	-9.69E-11
ADP-minerals & metals	kg Sbe	2.07E-6	9.72E-7	7.32E-8	3.12E-6	4.56E-7	3.53E-8	MND	1.13E-13	2.25E-7	1.13E-13	4.81E-8	-1.13E-13
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	1.98E0	9.65E-1	1.5E-1	3.09E0	2.54E-1	2.34E-1	MND	2.48E-7	1.26E-1	2.48E-7	1.47E-1	-2.48E-7
Water use <sup>1)</sup>	m3e	4.63E-2	6.31E-3	1.08E-2	6.34E-2	8.19E-4	6.14E-4	MND	1.11E-8	4.05E-4	1.11E-8	6.81E-3	-1.11E-8

- 1) GWP = Global Warming Potential; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; ADP = Abiotic depletion potential. 2) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Abiotic depletion and Water use and optional indicators except Particulate matter and Ionizing radiation, human health. The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator. 3) Required characterisation method and data are in kg P-eq. Multiply by 3,07 to get PO4e.

**ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF**

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	3.06E-9	5.1E-9	7.27E-10	8.89E-9	1.18E-9	1.64E-10	MND	1.72E-15	5.81E-	1.72E-15	9.72E-	-1.72E-15
Ionizing radiation <sup>3)</sup>	kBq U235e	5.45E-3	4.7E-3	8.81E-4	1.1E-2	1.11E-3	3.75E-3	MND	9.71E-10	5.49E-4	9.71E-10	6.04E-4	-9.71E-10
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	2.03E0	8.5E-1	5.52E-1	3.43E0	1.96E-1	1.2E-1	MND	1.78E-7	9.7E-2	1.78E-7	9.29E-2	-1.78E-7
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	2.83E-11	3.74E-11	4.69E-12	7.04E-11	5.7E-12	2.14E-12	MND	6.48E-18	2.82E-	6.48E-18	2.2E-12	-6.48E-18
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	1.39E-9	9.83E-10	1.58E-10	2.53E-9	2.22E-	7.71E-11	MND	1.35E-16	1.1E-10	1.35E-16	6.79E-	-1.35E-16
SQP	-	9.62E-2	9.39E-1	1.71E-2	1.05E0	2.12E-1	3.54E-2	MND	8.85E-7	1.05E-1	8.85E-7	2.5E-1	-8.85E-7

4) SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality.5) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Ionizing radiation, human health. This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction material is also not measured by this indicator

### USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy	MJ	1.67E-1	4.15E-2	1.28E-	3.37E-1	3.59E-3	3.66E-2	MND	4.09E-9	1.77E-3	4.09E-9	1.19E-3	-4.09E-9
Renew. PER as material	MJ	0E0	0E0	8.5E-2	8.5E-2	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	1.67E-1	4.15E-2	2.13E-	4.22E-1	3.59E-3	3.66E-2	MND	4.09E-9	1.77E-3	4.09E-9	1.19E-3	-4.09E-9
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	1.27E0	9.65E-1	1.14E-	2.35E0	2.54E-1	2.34E-1	MND	2.48E-7	1.26E-1	2.48E-7	1.47E-1	-2.48E-7
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	7.01E-1	0E0	3.58E-	7.37E-1	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	1.98E0	9.65E-1	1.5E-1	3.09E0	2.54E-1	2.34E-1	MND	2.48E-7	1.26E-1	2.48E-7	1.47E-1	-2.48E-7
Secondary materials	kg	2.81E-4	0E0	5.57E-	3.37E-4	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Non-ren. secondary	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Use of net fresh water	m3	2.58E-3	2.5E-4	1.75E-	3E-3	4.35E-5	6.24E-5	MND	2.8E-10	2.15E-5	2.8E-10	1.61E-4	-2.8E-10

6) PER = Primary energy resources

### END OF LIFE - WASTE

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	Kg	4.45E-3	2.29E-3	4.06E-4	7.15E-3	2.58E-4	6.57E-4	MND	4.34E-	1.28E-4	0E0	1.37E-4	-4.34E-10
Non-hazardous waste	Kg	1.49E-1	1.09E-1	1.53E-2	2.73E-1	1.77E-2	3.95E-2	MND	1E-6	8.76E-3	0E0	1E0	-1E-6
Radioactive waste	Kg	5.25E-6	6.25E-6	6.25E-7	1.21E-5	1.74E-6	1.8E-6	MND	1.49E-	8.61E-7	0E0	9.74E-7	-1.49E-12

### END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-	Kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for recycling	Kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for energy	Kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Exported energy	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – GWP-GHG - THE INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG	kg	1.52E-1	6.4E-2	7.03	2.23E-1	1.69E-2	-2.28E-2	MND	1.05E-8	8.33E-3	1.05E-8	5.27E-3	-1.05E-8

8) This indicator includes all greenhouse gases excluding biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product as defined by IPCC AR 5 (IPCC 2013) This indicator is almost equal to the GWP indicator originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013.

#### Additional Information

##### Core environmental impact EN15804 +A2 (Cradle to Grave)

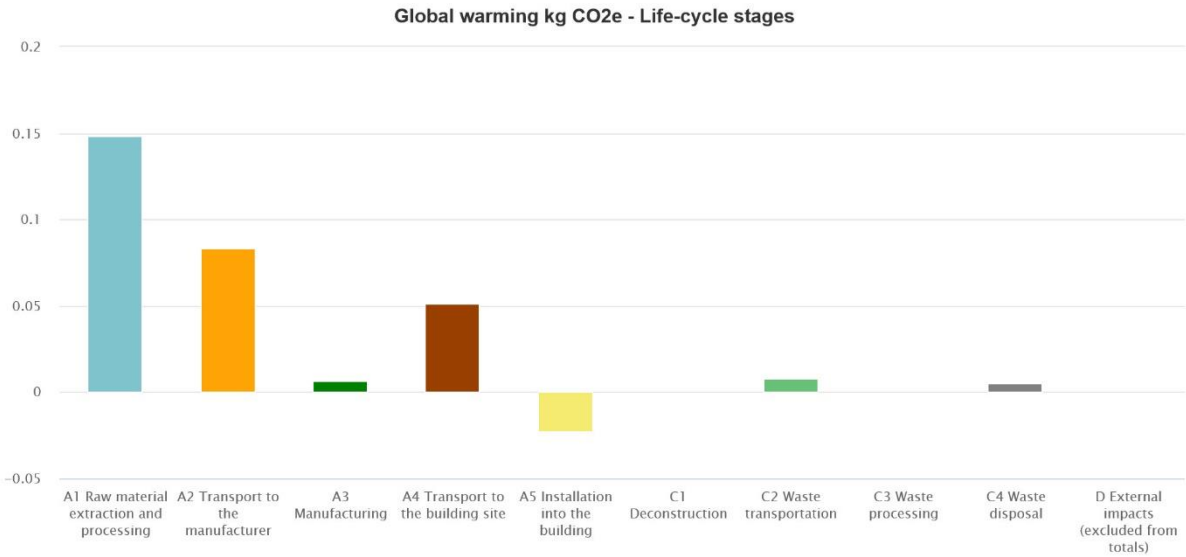
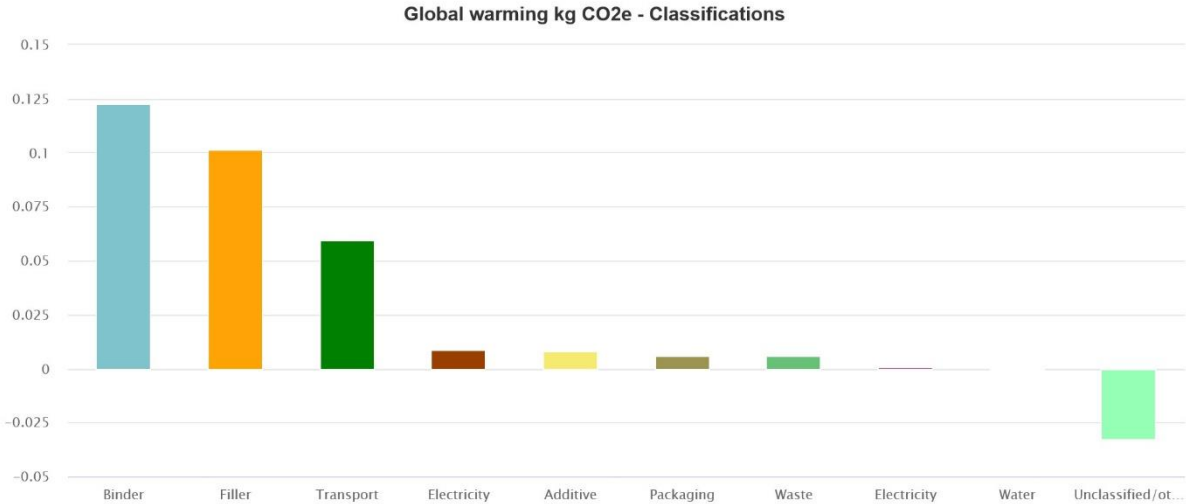
The GWP total is 0.235 kg Co<sub>2</sub>e.

The coverage rate is 2-3 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

The GWP total/m<sup>2</sup> is 0.47-0.7 Co<sub>2</sub>e.

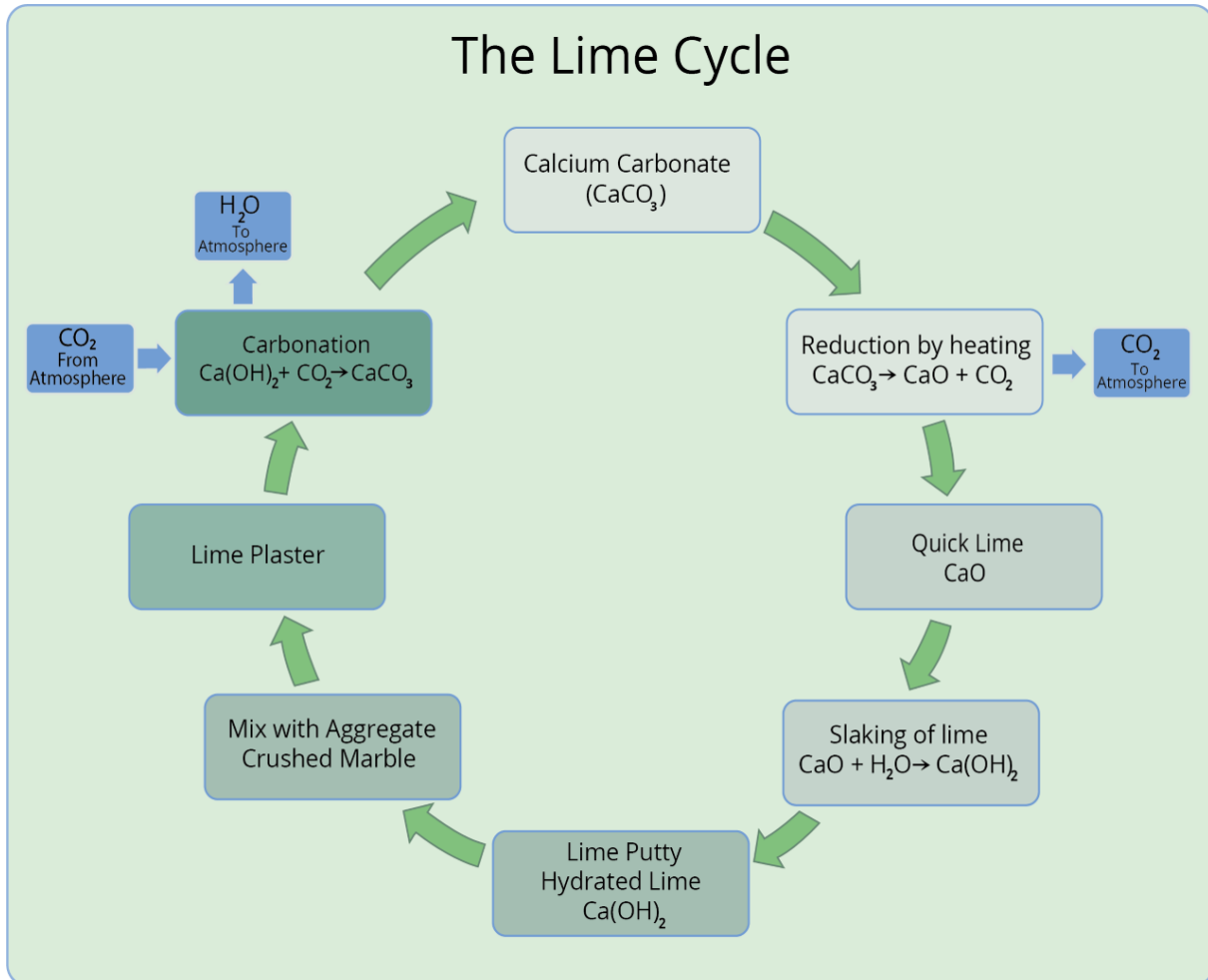
CHART

The raw material extraction and processing (A1) account for 65% of the total GWP.



The next largest contributor is from the (A2) transportation to the site of manufacturing 28% and this is due to the large percentage of crushed marble in the formulation which is sourced from Northern Italy and finally (A4) transport to the construction site 7.4%. The highest contributing materials in A1 are the binders which is the clay and hydraulic lime. There is a small negative impact in A5 due to the carbonation of the free lime. Once the Clime is mixed with water and installed (A5) the free lime will harden by carbonation and reabsorb a proportion of the CO2 that was emitted during the initial manufacture of the hydraulic lime. This is a process known as the lime cycle.





## LIME CYCLE

Chalk , limestone and marble are all forms of Calcium Carbonate. When limestone or chalk is burnt in a kiln, Carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere, and you are left with Calcium Oxide which is commonly known as Quicklime.

Quicklime is then slaked with water to form lime putty or Hydrated lime and when exposed to the air lime naturally harden by absorbing Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and over time turns back into limestone.

## SCENARIO DOCUMENTATION

### Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Electricity data source and quality	Market for electricity, medium voltage (Reference product: electricity, medium voltage) Ecoinvent 3.6, year: 2021
Electricity CO2e / kWh	0.25
District heating data source and quality	None
District heating CO2e / kWh	None

### Transport scenario documentation (A4)

Scenario parameter	Value
Specific transport emissions, kg CO2e / tkm	0.132
Average transport distance, km	100
Capacity utilization (including empty return) %	100
Bulk density of transported products	1300
Volume capacity utilization factor	50

### End of life scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Collection process – kg collected separately	1
Collection process – kg collected with mixed waste	1
Recovery process – kg for re-use	0
Recovery process – kg for recycling	0
Recovery process – kg for energy recovery	0
Disposal (total) – kg for final deposition	1
Scenario assumptions e.g. transportation	Transportation

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

ISO 14025:2010 Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations. Principles and procedures.

ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management. Life cycle assessment. Principles and frameworks.

ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management. Life cycle assessment. Requirements and guidelines.

Ecoinvent database v3.6 (2019) and One Click LCA database.

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 Sustainability in construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EPD. General Programme Instructions of the international EPD® system. Version 4.0  
Clime LCA background report 15.06.2021

**ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER**

Armourcoat Ltd is a Manufacturer and supplier of performance coatings and decorative surface finishes.

Armourcoat Ltd was incorporated in the UK in 1986 as a specialist manufacturer of ultra-hard plasters and renders for Squash and Rackets courts.

In 1990 Armourcoat diversified into a range of decorative plasters and paints and has become the leading company worldwide for specialist decorative plasters and coatings.

Armourcoat has offices in the UK and USA and has agents and distributors in over 40 countries around the world. Armourcoat manufactures its products in the UK to ISO9001

**EPD AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTOR**

<b>Manufacturer</b>	Armourcoat Ltd
<b>EPD author</b>	Duncan Mackellar
<b>EPD verifier</b>	Dr Andrew Norton
<b>EPD program operator</b>	The International EPD System
<b>Background data EPD-034</b>	This EPD is based on Ecoinvent 3.6 (cut-off) and One Click LCA databases.
<b>LCA software</b>	The LCA and EPD have been created using One Click LCA

**VERIFICATION PROCESS FOR THIS EPD**

This EPD has been verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by an independent, third-party verifier by reviewing results, documents and compliancy with EN 15804, ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044, following the process and checklists of the program operator for:

- This Environmental Product Declaration
- The Life-Cycle Assessment used in this EPD
- The background report (project report) for this EPD

**VERIFICATION OVERVIEW**

Following independent third party has verified this specific EPD:

<b>EPD verification information</b>	<b>Answer</b>
Independent EPD verifier	Dr Andrew Norton
EPD verification started on	28/06/2021
EPD verification completed on	21/07/2021
Approver of the EPD verifier	The International EPD System

<b>Author &amp; tool verification</b>	<b>Answer</b>
EPD author	Duncan Mackellar
EPD author training completion	04/02/2021
EPD Generator module	One Click LCA
Independent software verifier	The International EPD System
Software verification date	17 January 2021

**VERIFICATION AND REGISTRATION (ENVIRONDEC)**

<b>ISO standard ISO 21930 and CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core Product Category Rules (PCR)</b>	
PCR	PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.11. Sub-PCR-A Mortars Applied to a Surface.
PCR review was conducted by:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. See <a href="http://www.environdec.com/TC">www.environdec.com/TC</a> for a list of members. Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat <a href="http://www.environdec.com/contact">www.environdec.com/contact</a> .
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: <input type="checkbox"/> Internal certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External verification
Third party verifier	Dr Andrew Norton – Renuables Ltd
Approved by	The International EPD® System Technical Committee, supported by the Secretariat
Procedure for follow-up during EPD validity involves third party verifier	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no



THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

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**ANNEX 1 : ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML / ISO 21930**

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Pot.	kg CO2e	1.48E-1	6.32E-2	6.88E-3	2.18E-1	1.67E-2	-2.3E-2	MND	1.03E-8	8.26E-3	1.03E-8	5.17E-3	-1.03E-8
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC11e	1.04E-8	1E-8	6.67E-10	2.11E-8	3.05E-9	1.18E-9	MND	2.61E-15	1.51E-9	2.61E-15	1.72E-9	-2.61E-15
Acidification	kg SO2e	3.79E-4	2.46E-4	3.54E-5	6.6E-4	3.38E-5	4.91E-5	MND	7.16E-10	1.67E-5	7.16E-10	2.08E-5	-7.16E-10
Eutrophication	kg PO4 3e	1.34E-4	7.7E-5	1.85E-5	2.29E-4	6.95E-6	9E-6	MND	1.46E-11	3.43E-6	1.46E-11	4.03E-6	-1.46E-11
POCP ("smog")	kg C2H4e	2.45E-5	1.1E-5	2.48E-6	3.8E-5	2.23E-6	1.25E-6	MND	2.7E-12	1.1E-6	2.7E-12	1.53E-6	-2.7E-12
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	2.07E-6	9.72E-7	7.32E-8	3.12E-6	4.56E-7	3.53E-8	MND	1.13E-13	2.25E-7	1.13E-13	4.81E-8	-1.13E-13
ADP-fossil	MJ	1.98E0	9.65E-1	1.5E-1	3.09E0	2.54E-1	2.34E-1	MND	2.48E-7	1.26E-1	2.48E-7	1.47E-1	-2.48E-7

