



Environmental Product Declaration

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 for:

HIRSIVAHA

from

TEKNOS GROUP OY



Programme:	The International EPD System, www.environdec.com
Programme operator:	EPD International AB
Type of EPD:	EPD of a single product.
EPD registration number:	EPD-IES-0035294:001
Version date:	2026-09-24
Validity date:	2031-09-24
	<i>An EPD may be updated or depublished if conditions change. To find the latest version of the EPD and to confirm its validity, see www.environdec.com</i>



GENERAL INFORMATION

Programme Information	
Programme:	The International EPD System
Address:	EPD International AB Box 210 60 SE-100 31 Stockholm Sweden
Website:	www.environdec.com
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Product Category Rules (PCR)
CEN standard 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 serves as the Core Product Category Rules (PCR)
Product Category Rules (PCR): International EPD System, PCR for Construction Products, 2019:14, version 2.0.1
PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. A full list of members is available on www.environdec.com . Review chair: Rob Rouwette (chair), Noa Meron (co-chair). The review panel may be contacted via support@environdec.com .

Third-party Verification
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via:
☒ Individual EPD verification without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool Third-party verifier: Viktor Hakkarainen, CHM Analytics  
Approved by: The International EPD System
☐ Individual EPD verification with a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool ☐ EPD process certification* without a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool ☐ EPD process certification* with a pre-verified LCA/EPD tool ☐ Fully pre-verified EPD tool
Procedure for follow-up of data during EPD validity involves third party verifier: ☐ Yes ☒ No

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

EPDs within the same product category but published in different EPD programmes, may not be comparable. For two EPDs to be comparable, they shall be based on the same PCR (including the same first-digit version number) or be based on fully aligned PCRs or versions of PCRs; cover products with identical functions, technical performances and use (e.g. identical declared/functional units); have identical scope in terms of included life-cycle stages (unless the excluded life-cycle stage is demonstrated to be insignificant); apply identical impact assessment methods (including the same version of characterisation factors); and be valid at the time of comparison.

For further information about comparability, see EN 15804 and ISO 14025.

INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

Owner of the EPD

Teknos Group Oy, Takkatie 3, FI-00370 Helsinki, Finland, +358 9506091

LCA practitioner

Kauri Nordström

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Description of the organisation

Teknos is a global coatings company which offers a wide range of paints and coatings for the manufacturing industry, building professionals and consumers.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

UN CPC code: 3511 (Paints and varnishes and related products)

NACE CODE: C20.30 (Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics)

Product description

HIRSIVAHA is a water-borne protection for wooden surfaces containing natural carnauba wax. It forms a dirt and water repellent but breathable waxy coat. Clear HIRSIVAHA emphasizes the natural colour of the wood.

Major steps included in the manufacturing of these products include raw material handling, finished product mixing, quality checking, packaging and labelling.

Product application

HIRSIVAHA is used for treating wooden surfaces indoors. For log and panel walls, panel ceilings, mouldings and interior doors. HIRSIVAHA is suitable for untreated and previously with wood wax treated wooden surfaces.

Technical specifications

Theoretical spreading rate (m²/l): 10 - 14

Dry to handle: 0.5 hour (23°C/50% RH)

Overcoatable: 1 hour (23°C/50% RH)

Cleaning: The equipment is cleaned with water

Physical properties of the product

Density (kg/m³): 1000

Colour: Clear

Solid content (%w/w): 25

VOC content (g/L): max. 130

Name and location of production site

Teknos Oy

Perämatkuntie 12, 05200 Rajamäki, Finland

More information : www.teknos.com

Additional technical information

For safety, health, and environmental conditions see the Safety Data Sheet:

https://www.teknos.com/document/sds/HIRSIVAHA_2026-01-26_EU_en.pdf

For products' technical information see the Technical Data sheet:

https://www.teknos.com/document/tds/HIRSIVAHA_0791-00_TDS_en.pdf

Can Sizes

0,9 L - 2,7L - 9L

CONTENT DECLARATION.

The content declaration has been provided as a range, indicating the minimum and maximum values for the included products.

Product content	Mass (kg)	Post-consumer recycled material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, mass-% of product	Biogenic material, kg C/product or declared unit
Binder	2,50E-01	0	0	0
Pigment	0,00E+00	0	0	0
Filler	0,00E+00	0	0	0
Additive	2,21E-03	0	0	0
Solvent	7,48E-01	0	0	0
Total	1,00E+00	0	0	0

Mass and the content of packaging:

Packaging materials	Mass, kg	Mass-% (versus the product)	Biogenic material, kg C/declared unit
Cardboard	1,09E-03	0,1%	5,46E-04
Polyethylene film	1,24E-03	0,1%	0
Polypropylene	4,87E-02	4,9%	0
Steel tinplated	8,20E-02	8,2%	0
Wooden pallets	6,18E-02	6,2%	3,09E-02
Total	1,95E-01	19%	3,15E-02

Note: Default values from Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules-Decorative Paints document version 1.0 has been used for packaging formats except for steel.

1 kg biogenic carbon in the product/packaging is equivalent to the uptake of 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Information on the Substances of very high concern

Candidate list of substances of very high concern can be found via [ECHA](#) (Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation, 2025)

*The product contains substances given by the REACH candidate list that are less than 0,1% by weight.

LCA INFORMATION

Declared unit:

1 kg of HIRSIVAHA sold. Associated packaging is included in the assessment but not in the declared unit,

Time representativeness

Production site data were collected in 2026 and are representative of the reference year 2025. Background data is from Ecoinvent v 3.12, CEPE RM database v4.0, and Sphera Managed LCA Content (MLC) Database; these datasets are assumed to reflect their respective database publication years.

Geographical scope: Europe (geographical)

Database(s) and LCA software used:

Sphera Solutions' LCA for Experts (LCA FE) software version 10.9.5.2 was used together with Sphera MLC database version 2026, CEPE RM database v4.0 and Ecoinvent v 3.12.

The CEPE RM database v4.0 was used as the basis for raw material modelling. Specific data for the product composition and raw material quantities were applied. Background processes were modelled using datasets from Ecoinvent v 3.12 and Sphera MLC database.

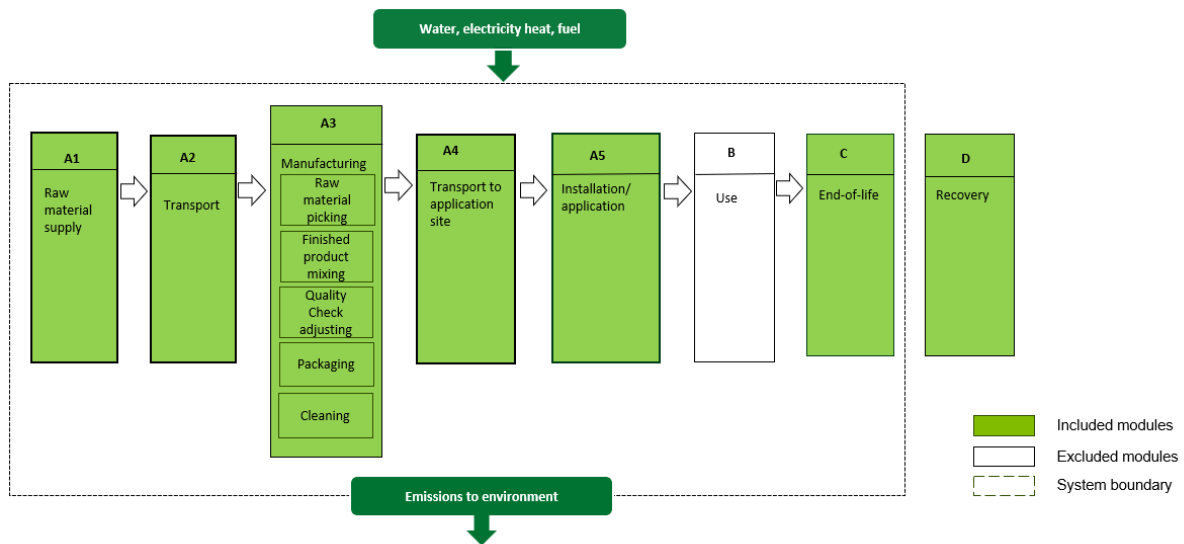
Description of system boundaries:

The LCA is a cradle-to-gate with optional modules. Major life cycle stages, from raw material extraction to the end-of-life of the product, are included in the scope of the study. The assessed modules are A1-A5, C1-C4 and D. All impacts associated with the upstream production of materials and energy are included in the system boundaries.

The use stage (Modules B1-B7) is not included in the assessment due to lack of representative use-phase data required to quantify environmental impacts during use, including potential VOC emissions. In addition, painted surfaces do not require maintenance, repair, replacement or refurbishment beyond their normal use conditions. Module C considers the end-of-life of the product. Packaging waste is generated during the application of the paint in module A5 therefore, only the impact of the paint is included in module C.

Module D is included to show the benefits and loads beyond the system boundary from the net output of recovered energy from the product system. Energy recovery values for the packaging waste are taken from the background documentation of the respective Ecoinvent datasets.

The flowchart in the figure below illustrates the system boundaries for the analysis, in accordance with the modular principle on EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 (CEN, 2021). As can be seen in the figure, module D is out of the system boundary.



Production process

The following variables have been considered during the production phase of the paint: Energy inputs, electricity, production outputs, hazardous and non-hazardous waste, wastewater and VOC emissions. After the production of the paints, the products are packaged.

A1. Raw materials supply

Life cycle stage A1 includes the extraction and processing of raw materials, which occur upstream the manufacturing process, as well as waste processing up to the end-of-waste state.

A2. Transport of raw materials to manufacturer

Module A2 includes the transport of raw materials and the transport of paint packaging to the production facility. For the transportation distance, default values were used from the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules - Decorative Paints document version 1.0 published by Technical Secretariat Decorative Paints from the European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Industry (CEPE) and reviewed in April 2018.

Raw material and packaging transport	Quantity
Type of truck	Transport, freight, lorry, total weight >32t, EUR 6
Raw material transport distance	460 km
Packaging material transport distance	250 km
Capacity	64%

A3. Manufacturing

Life cycle stage (A3) includes all processes linked to the production of paint, including the manufacturing of packaging. Major steps included in the manufacturing of paints are raw material picking, finished product mixing, Quality Check (QC) adjusting, filling off into packaging and cleaning of the tanks and the manufacturing premises. The manufacturing process primarily involves mixing of raw materials to create a homogenous mixture.

Raw materials in paint includes pigments and fillers (which provide color, opacity and gloss control), resins/binders (which dry to form a solid film and adhere the coating to the substrate), additives (which assist with various coating properties and gives it extra desirable characteristics), and finally the solvent mix and all the other ingredients that allow the paint to be applied on any surface.

Waste generated during production is separated into hazardous and non-hazardous waste and then sent to the external waste treatment facility. Similarly, wastewater generated during production is collected and sent to the wastewater treatment facility within the paint factory, where paint is separated from water using chemical treatment.

For the paint packaging, average weight for the packaging for 1 kg of paint was obtained based on primary data and further split of the packaging format (except for the steel tinplated) was based on default values from the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules-Decorative Paints document version 1.0 published by Technical Secretariat Decorative Paints from the European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Industry (CEPE) and reviewed in April 2018. Information regarding packaging weight can be found under **Content Information**.

Primary production data was obtained for the production site Rajamäki, Finland regarding the inputs. Electricity mix consumed within the manufacturing plant was modelled using a wind-based electricity certified through Guarantees of Origin (GOOs). All transformation data, transmission network data and energy losses are still as in the original input from Ecoinvent 3.12. Generic data was used for upstream and downstream processes (application, use and waste processing), when no specific data was obtained.

A4. Transport of Regional Distribution Centre and customer

Life cycle stage A4 includes the transportation downstream from the production facility. For all transportation modes and distances for all produced paint from the production facility to the regional distribution centre (RDC) and final customer/point of sales (PoS), default data was used.

Coating transport	Factory to RDC	RDC to PoS
Type of truck	Lorry, total weight >32t	Lorry, total weight>32t
Distance	350 km	370 km
Capacity	64 %	64 %
Fuel type and consumption	0,0192 kg diesel/t · km	0,0192 kg diesel/t · km
Bulk density of paint	1200 kg/m ³	1200 kg/m ³
Bulk density of transported products	NA	NA
Weight of transported products	1 kg paint + 0,195 kg packaging	1 kg paint + 0,195 kg packaging
Volume capacity utilisation factor	<1	<1

A5. Application

Life cycle stage A5 includes the environmental impacts during application of the coating. Auxiliary materials such as brushes and rollers are not taken into account. Paint loss of 11% is taken into consideration following the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules- Decorative Paints document version 1.0 published by Technical Secretariat Decorative Paints from the European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Industry (CEPE). Lost paint is treated as non-hazardous waste and landfill process of paint waste has been utilized in the study as a conservative estimate to represent the 11% paint waste during application. For the end of life of the packaging waste, it was assumed that 55% of the packaging waste is landfilled and remaining 45% of the packaging waste is incinerated with energy recovery following the PEFCR- Decorative Paints document version 1.0 published by Technical Secretariat Decorative Paints from the European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Industry (CEPE).

C1. De-construction/demolition

The coating is not separated from the substrate during demolition. Consequently, the environmental impact of the paint during the demolition phase (Module C1) is considered negligible and modelled as having zero impact.

C2. Transport of waste material

Life cycle stage C2 includes the impacts of the transportation of waste materials mode to the end-of-life treatment site. A default transport distance of 130km as specified in the PCR v 2.0.1 is used for waste sent to incineration.

End-of-life transport	PoS to waste processing
Type of truck	Lorry, total weight >32 t, EURO 5
Distance	130 km
Capacity	64 %

C3. Waste processing

Life cycle stage C3 includes the impact of waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling. In this study, C3 is reported as zero, as no waste is subjected to pre-treatment and all waste is directly sent for incineration (C4).

C4. Disposal

Life cycle stage C4 includes the impact of the end-of-life treatment at the disposal site. It is assumed that the water content evaporates during application and the paint together with the substrate is incinerated as hazardous waste.

D. Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries

Module D has the impacts of benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries. It is assumed that benefits and loads arise from the potential energy recovery in the incineration of waste paint in life cycle stage C4 and incineration of packaging waste in module A5. Energy recovery values for the paint waste are taken on the default level in PEFCR for decorative paints: 1,01 MJ of electricity and 2,16 MJ of heat per kg of waste (Technical Secretariat Decorative Paints, 2018). Energy recovery values for the packaging waste are taken from the background documentation of the respective Ecoinvent datasets.

Allocation

The allocation is made in accordance with EN15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021. Incoming energy, water and waste generation are allocated among the products based on their respective economic value shares. The allocated inputs are subsequently divided by the corresponding production volume of each product group. Hence, the final results are expressed per declared unit of 1 kg of product.

Cut-off criteria

No mandatory modules or processes required according to EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and the applied PCR are excluded in the study. No cut-off of raw materials or other inputs or outputs for which data were available were applied at any life cycle stage. The study excludes primary data on infrastructure and capital goods for upstream and downstream processes.

In accordance with the cut-off criteria defined in PCR 2019:14 v2.0.1, Section 4.4, no LCI data contributing more than 1% of the total inflows (mass and energy) per unit process have been excluded from the LCA model. The LCI model includes at least 95% of total inflows (mass and energy) for the applicable life-cycle stages and aggregated modules, in accordance with the requirements of EN 15804 Section 6.3.6. In addition, the expanded 5% cut-off rule of ISO 21930, as applied through PCR 2019:14 v2.0.1, has been considered, ensuring that at least 95% of the environmental impacts per relevant aggregated module are included.

Cut-offs in the background processes are according to the respective methodologies (See documentation of the relevant processes at [CEPE processes](#) (Wernet, Bauer, & Steubing, 2016) and [Ecolnvent processes](#) (Dahlgren, Stripple, Oliveira, & Rydberg, 2016)).

Modules declared, geographical scope, share of primary data (in GWP-GHG results) and data variation (in GWP-GHG results):

	Product stage			Distribution/in stallation stage		Use stage	End-of-life stage				Beyond product life cycle
	Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use, maintenance, repair, replacement, refurbishment, operational energy and operational water use	De-constuction, demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared	X	X	X	X	X	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	EU	EU	FI	EU	EU	ND	EU	EU	EU	EU	EU
Share of primary data	5,0 % Note 1			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variation – products	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The share of primary data is calculated based on GWP-GHG results. It is a simplified indicator for data quality that supports the use of more primary data, to increase the representativeness of and comparability between EPDs. Note that the indicator does not capture all relevant aspects of data quality and is not comparable across product categories.

Declaration of data sources, reference years, data categories, and share of primary data:

Process	Source type	Source	Reference year for database used	Data category	Share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3
Raw materials	Database	CEPE RM Database V4, Ecoinvent v3.12	2024, 2025	Secondary data	0 %
Electricity used in manufacturing of product	Site specific-consumption records, Ecoinvent datasets	Ecoinvent v3.12	2024	Primary data	0,6 %
Other energy used in manufacturing of product	Site specific-consumption records, Ecoinvent datasets	Ecoinvent v3.12	2024	Primary data	4,4 %
Transport to manufacturing site	Database	Ecoinvent v 3.12	2024	Secondary data	0 %
Packaging	Database	Ecoinvent v 3.12	2024	Secondary data, Proxy data	0 %
Waste management	Database	Ecoinvent 3.12	2024	Secondary data	0 %
Total share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3					5,0 %

*The share of primary data is calculated based on GWP-GHG results. It is a simplified indicator for data quality that supports the use of more primary data, to increase the representativeness of and comparability between EPDs. Note that the indicator does not capture all relevant aspects of data quality and is not comparable across product categories.

Data Quality Information

Primary data was collected directly from the Rajamäki manufacturing plant and covers the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. All upstream and downstream processes apart from energy consumption during manufacturing are based on secondary and proxy data from Ecoinvent 3.12 and CEPE RM Database v4, Sphera MLC 2026.

Electricity consumed within the manufacturing plant was modelled using a wind-based electricity certified through Guarantees of Origin (GOOs). The electricity mix was modeled with relevant background data from the ecoinvent database for onshore wind electricity production.

The data quality levels of the datasets are assessed as Very good, Good and Fair in terms of geographical representativeness, technical representativeness and time representativeness in accordance with **Annex E, Table E.1- Data quality level and criteria of the UN Environment Global Guidance on LCA database development**, as outlined in EN15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021. These levels reflect the degree of confidence in the data and its

suitability for calculating the environmental impact associated with the product. Specifically, the classification assesses how well the data corresponds to the real-world conditions across different geographical regions, technologies and time period.

Data quality assessment

Datasets	Geographical representativeness	Technical representativeness	Temporal representativeness
Production of raw materials	Good	Good	Very Good
Electricity used in manufacturing of product	Good	Good	Very Good
Other energy used in manufacturing of product	Good	Good	Very Good
Transportation	Good	Good	Very Good
Packaging	Good	Good	Very Good
End of life of paint	Good	Good	Very Good

Detailed explanation of the assessment is provided in the project report.

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

LCA results of the product(s) - main environmental performance results

Note: Numerical results are presented in scientific notation. For example, $9,0\text{E-}03 = 9,0 \times 10^{-3} = 0,009$.

Notes on other indicators

The estimated impact results are only relative statements, which do not indicate the endpoints of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins and/or risks.

The use of primary energy is separated into energy used as raw material and energy used as energy carrier as per option B in Annex 3 in the PCR (The International EPD System, 2025).

The results of the end-of-life stage (module C) should be considered when using the results of the production stage (A1-A3).

Disclaimers

The following apply to the indicators, as identified, in the result tables.

*The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

¹ This indicator is identical to GWP-total except that the CF for biogenic CO₂ is set to zero. It has been included in the EPD following the PCR.

² 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 materials is also not measured by this indicator.

³ The results of the impact categories abiotic depletion of minerals and metals, land use, human toxicity (cancer), human toxicity, noncancer and ecotoxicity (freshwater) may be highly uncertain in LCAs that include capital goods/infrastructure in generic datasets, in case infrastructure/capital goods contribute greatly to the total results. This is because the LCI data of infrastructure/capital goods used to quantify these indicators in currently available generic datasets sometimes lack temporal, technological and geographical representativeness. Caution should be exercised when using the results of these indicators for decision-making purposes.

Mandatory impact category indicators according to EN 15804

Results per declared unit									
Indicators	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	1,86E+00	1,03E-01	1,59E-01	0,00E+00	3,17E-03	0,00E+00	8,03E-01	-7,83E-02
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	1,96E+00	9,53E-02	6,31E-02	0,00E+00	3,17E-03	0,00E+00	7,99E-01	-7,76E-02
GWP- biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	-9,90E-02	7,32E-03	9,56E-02	0,00E+00	1,70E-06	0,00E+00	3,44E-03	-6,64E-04
GWP- luluc	kg CO2 eq.	2,29E-03	3,20E-05	3,00E-06	0,00E+00	1,11E-06	0,00E+00	2,87E-05	-2,12E-04
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq.	5,52E-07	2,06E-09	1,05E-10	0,00E+00	7,20E-11	0,00E+00	6,14E-09	-3,62E-10
AP	mol H+ eq.	7,79E-03	3,64E-04	2,95E-05	0,00E+00	1,02E-05	0,00E+00	5,56E-04	-2,68E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq.	4,56E-04	6,92E-06	1,07E-06	0,00E+00	2,26E-07	0,00E+00	8,42E-06	-2,15E-05
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1,57E-03	1,41E-04	1,81E-05	0,00E+00	3,64E-06	0,00E+00	1,05E-04	-4,85E-05
EP- terrestrial	mol N eq.	1,54E-02	1,52E-03	1,31E-04	0,00E+00	3,91E-05	0,00E+00	1,12E-03	-5,08E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	7,83E-03	5,79E-04	4,33E-05	0,00E+00	1,69E-05	0,00E+00	7,32E-04	-1,42E-04
ADP-mineral and metals* ³	kg Sb eq.	3,15E-05	2,58E-07	1,08E-08	0,00E+00	8,99E-09	0,00E+00	2,68E-07	-2,54E-08
ADP- fossil*	MJ	5,21E+01	1,33E+00	8,06E-02	0,00E+00	4,63E-02	0,00E+00	3,53E+00	-1,24E+00
WDP*	m ³	8,33E-01	8,20E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,70E-04	0,00E+00	1,37E-02	-9,87E-03
Acronyms	GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenic; GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment; EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-minerals&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption								

Additional mandatory and voluntary impact category indicators

Results per declared unit									
Indicators	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG ¹	kg CO ₂ eq.	1,96E+00	9,53E-02	6,31E-02	0,00E+00	3,17E-03	0,00E+00	7,99E-01	-7,79E-02
PM	Disease incidences	7,83E-08	7,24E-09	5,50E-10	0,00E+00	2,47E-10	0,00E+00	6,16E-09	-2,15E-09
IRP ²	kBq U235 eq.	1,25E-01	1,43E-03	6,81E-05	0,00E+00	4,96E-05	0,00E+00	2,29E-03	-9,95E-03
ETP-fw ⁺	CTUe	1,96E+01	1,93E-01	4,00E-02	0,00E+00	6,09E-03	0,00E+00	1,01E+00	-1,18E-01
HTP-c ^{*3}	CTUh	1,53E-09	2,28E-11	4,21E-12	0,00E+00	7,15E-13	0,00E+00	1,52E-09	-1,73E-11
HTP-nc ^{*3}	CTUh	5,04E-08	7,48E-10	1,62E-10	0,00E+00	2,41E-11	0,00E+00	2,42E-09	-3,95E-10
SQP ^{*3}	Pt	1,44E+01	1,34E+00	1,11E-01	0,00E+00	4,66E-02	0,00E+00	2,21E-01	-5,76E-01
Acronyms:		PM = Particulate matter, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity-freshwater, HTP-c = Human toxicity, cancer effect; HTP-nc = Human toxicity, non-cancer effects, SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality							

Resource use indicators

Results per declared unit									
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	4,75E+00	2,07E-02	1,20E-03	0,00E+00	7,19E-04	0,00E+00	2,97E-02	-5,81E-01
PERM	MJ	1,39E+00	0,00E+00	-2,99E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	MJ	6,14E+00	2,07E-02	-2,98E-01	0,00E+00	7,19E-04	0,00E+00	2,97E-02	-5,81E-01
PENRE	MJ	5,21E+01	1,33E+00	8,06E-02	0,00E+00	4,63E-02	0,00E+00	3,53E+00	-1,24E+00
PENRM	MJ	5,25E+00	0,00E+00	-6,44E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-4,78E-01	0,00E+00
PENRT	MJ	5,74E+01	1,33E+00	-5,64E-01	0,00E+00	4,63E-02	0,00E+00	3,05E+00	-1,24E+00
SM	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,29E-06	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
RSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,19E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

NRSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
FW	m ³	2,00E-02	1,91E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,19E-04	0,00E+00	2,97E-02	-3,44E-04
Acronyms	PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources; PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy excluding non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy re-sources; SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water								

Waste indicators

Results per declared unit									
Parameters	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	6,03E-01	7,89E-03	1,06E-03	0,00E+00	2,61E-04	0,00E+00	2,37E-01	-2,99E-03
NHWD	kg	4,50E+00	1,68E-01	3,77E-01	0,00E+00	5,41E-03	0,00E+00	6,24E-02	-1,07E-01
RWD	kg	1,48E-07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,57E-05
Acronyms	HWD= Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD= Radioactive waste disposed								

Output flow indicators

Results per declared unit									
Indicator	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Material for recycling	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy, electricity	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,45E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,05E-01	0,00E+00
Exported energy, thermal	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,84E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,67E-01	0,00E+00

ABBREVIATIONS

All abbreviations used in the EPD can be found below.

Abbreviation	Definition
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CEPE	European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Industry
CPC	Central product classification
DU	Declared Unit
EF	Environmental Footprint
EN	European Norm (Standard)
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
GPI	General Programme Instructions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
kWh	kilo Watt hour
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LCA FE	LCA for Experts
NACE	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
ND	Not Declared
PEFCR	Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules
PoS	Point of Sales
RDC	Regional Distribution Centre
SVHC	Substances of Very High Concern
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

VARIATION

This EPD does not claim compliance with ISO 21930. Product variations within the declared product group, including variations exceeding 10 % have been evaluated and documented in the underlying LCA report in accordance with the requirements of PCR 2019:14 v 2.0.1.

VERSION HISTORY

Original version of the EPD, 2026-09-24.

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