

Environmental Product Declaration

according to ISO 14025 and EN 15804



This declaration is for:
Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt

Provided by:
AkzoNobel Decorative Paints



program operator
Stichting MRPI®
publisher
Stichting MRPI®
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MRPI® registration
1.1.00159.2020

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COMPANY INFORMATION



AkzoNobel Decorative Paints
The AkzoNobel Building Wexham Road Slough
SL2 5DS England
United Kingdom
0333 222 70 70

<https://www.akzonobel.com/>

PRODUCT

Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt

DECLARED UNIT/FUNCTIONAL UNIT

All impacts are calculated using the declared unit "decoration of 1 m² of surface"

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

Top quality, high opacity emulsion which gives excellent coverage with a high-quality finish.

VISUAL PRODUCT



MRPI® REGISTRATION

1.1.00159.2020

DATE OF ISSUE

30-11-2020

EXPIRY DATE

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.duluxtradepaintexpert.co.uk/en/products/paint/dulux-trade/dulux-trade-airsure-vinyl-matt>

<https://www.duluxtradepaintexpert.co.uk/en/products/paint/sikkens/sikkens-alphatex-sf-mat>

SCOPE OF DECLARATION

This MRPI®-EPD certificate is verified by **ing. Kamiel Jansen, Primum**.

The LCA study has been done by **Joanna Zhuravlova & Susana Tecante, Ecomatters**.

The certificate is based on an LCA-dossier according to ISO14025 and NEN-EN15804+A1. It is verified according to the 'EPD-MRPI® verification protocol May 2017.v3.1'. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with NEN-EN15804+A1. Declaration of SVHC that are listed on the 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation' when content exceeds the limits for registration with ECHA.

PROGRAM OPERATOR

Stichting MRPI®
Kingsfordweg 151
1043GR
Amsterdam

ir. J-P den Hollander, Managing director MRPI®

DEMONSTRATION OF VERIFICATION

CEN standard EN15804 serves as the core PCR[a]

Independent verification of the declaration and data,
according to EN ISO 14025:2010:
internal: external: X

Third party verifier:

Kamiel Jansen, Primum

[a] PCR = Product Category Rules

DETAILED PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

This EPD is representative for the 5 product paints belonging to the Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt:

1. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt white;
2. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt RAL9010;
3. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt Light base;
4. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt Medium base;
5. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt Extra deep base.

Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt is a top quality, high opacity emulsion which gives excellent coverage with a high-quality finish. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt is also 99.9% VOC Free*, to minimise the impact on indoor air quality**. Suitable for all normal interior wall and ceiling surfaces.

* Based on in-can VOC content, measured in accordance with ISO 11890-2:2013.

** Independently tested for emissions, including formaldehyde, TVOC, TSVOC and Cat 1A & 1B carcinogens.

Typical Use

Suitable for interior use on all normal interior wall and ceiling surfaces. For interior areas that are likely to suffer from mould growth, use Mouldshield Fungicidal Matt or Eggshell* from Dulux Trade.

Application Method

Brush, roller or airless spray. As with other water-based paints, do not apply at temperatures below 8°C (as recommended by British Standard BS 6150).

Pack size

The products are packed in a packaging with a capacity of 5L and 10L.

Production process and conditions of delivery

During paint production, the raw materials are pre-weighed according to the percentage of each in the formulation. The pigment is then dispersed in a mixture of binder and solvent using a variety of machines. The amount and type of dispersion is product specific and depends on the type of finish required. Finally, tinter is added to correct the colour, the paint is thinned to viscosity, filtered and filled into the appropriate packaging container. All paint containers are transported from the production sites to a distribution center and finally to the customers in the UK.

COMPONENT (> 1%)	[kg / %]
Pigment: Lightfast Pigments	Confidential
Binder: Acrylic Copolymer Dispersion	Confidential
Solvent: Water	Confidential

(*) > 1% of total mass

SCOPE AND TYPE

The type of this EPD is Cradle-to-Gate with options. All major steps from the extraction of natural resources to the final disposal of the product are included in the environmental performance of the manufacturing phase, except those that are not relevant to the environmental performance of the product. This declaration does not imply an indicator result of zero. This EPD is representative for products produced in France and Belgium. The paint is produced in Montataire, France and Machelen, Belgium and the application market is for customers in the UK. Likewise, for the end-of-life, the fate of the paint product is described within a UK context.

The software GaBi 9.5.2 Professional is used to perform the LCA. In the model Ecoinvent 3.6 database was used.

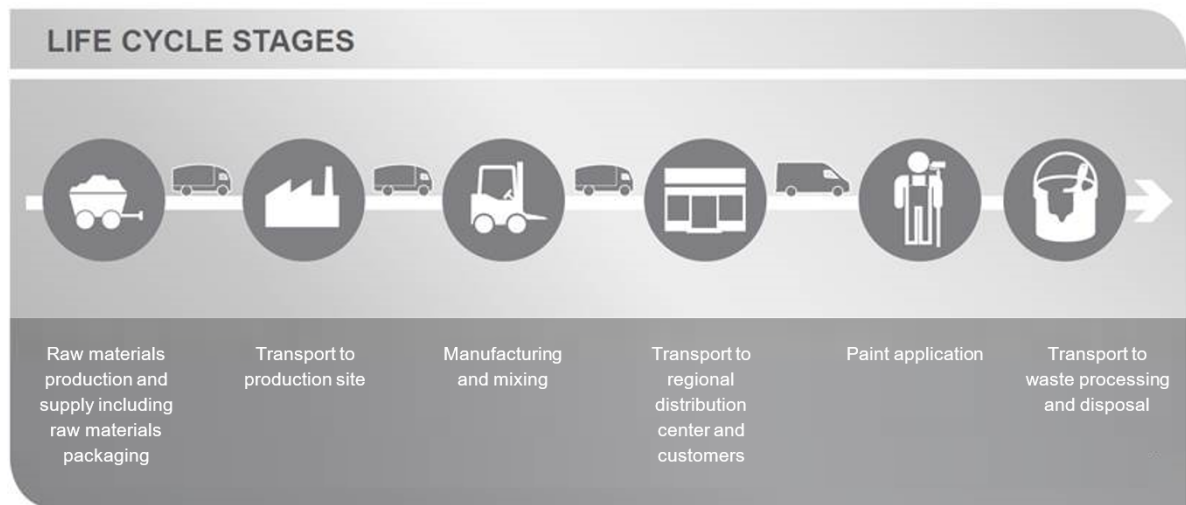
The validity of this EPD is in correspondence with the specifications of the LCA project report.

All impacts associated with the upstream production of materials and energy are included in the system boundaries. Mining activities and controlled landfills are included in the product systems. Similarly, wastewater treatment activities are also considered within the technological systems. The emissions and resource extractions derived from these processes are considered elementary exchanges between the product systems and the environment.

PRODUCT STAGE	CONSTRUCTION					USE STAGE							END OF LIFE			BENEFITS AND			
	PROCESS												STAGE			LOADS BEYOND THE			
	STAGE															SYSTEM BOUNDARIES			
Raw material supply																			
Transport																			
Manufacturing																			
Transport gate to 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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MNA		

X = Module assessed

MNA = Module not assessed



REPRESENTATIVENESS

The representative product consists of a weighted average based on annual production volumes of the formulation and characteristics (i.e. packaging format) of the 5 products within the Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt:

1. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt white;
2. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt RAL9010;
3. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt Light base;
4. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt Medium base;
5. Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt Extra deep base.

This EPD is representative for products produced in France and Belgium. The paint is produced at two production sites: Montataire, France and Machelen, Belgium.

DULUX TRADE Airsure Vinyl Matt

Density (kg/l) = 1.426

Coverage (m²/l) = 13.4

Number of Layers = 2

Total product used (kg/m²) = 0.222

A sensitivity analysis is performed to assess the representativeness of the representative product. The environmental impact results for the individual Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt products have maximum positive difference of 94% (Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt Light base) when compared with the representative product, in the Acidification Potential (AP) impact category. The highest contributor to the acidification potential impact category is titanium dioxide. In the paint Airsure Vinyl Matt light base, the use of titanium dioxide is 82% higher than for the representative paint and that is the reason for high dispersion from the representative paint in the acidification potential.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT per functional unit or declared unit

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
ADPE	kg Sb-eq.	9.00 E-7	9.08 E-8	8.28 E-8	1.07 E-6	5.16 E-7	1.57 E-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45 E-8	0.00	1.19 E-8
ADPF	MJ	4.09 E+0	8.22 E-2	9.74 E-1	5.15 E+0	3.82 E-1	1.29 E-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.09 E-2	0.00	2.73 E-2
GWP	kg CO2-eq.	2.54 E-1	5.29 E-3	6.12 E-2	3.21 E-1	2.48 E-2	2.21 E-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98 E-3	0.00	5.18 E-2
ODP	kg CFC11-eq.	2.31 E-8	9.71 E-10	9.09 E-10	2.50 E-8	4.49 E-9	1.28 E-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.77 E-10	0.00	3.10 E-10
POCP	kg ethene-eq.	1.31 E-4	2.21 E-6	5.09 E-5	1.84 E-4	1.00 E-5	2.69 E-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33 E-7	0.00	9.03 E-7
AP	kg SO2-eq.	3.26 E-3	2.11 E-5	1.97 E-4	3.47 E-3	9.93 E-5	4.80 E-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.81 E-6	0.00	9.19 E-6
EP	kg (PO4)3--eq.	3.69 E-4	6.33 E-6	3.41 E-5	4.10 E-4	2.98 E-5	1.72 E-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33 E-6	0.00	9.65 E-6

ADPE = Abiotic Depletion Potential for non-fossil resources

ADPF = Abiotic Depletion Potential for fossil resources

GWP = Global Warming Potential

ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer

POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants

AP = Acidification Potential of land and water

EP = Eutrophication Potential

RESOURCE USE per functional unit or declared unit

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
PERE	MJ	1.26 E-1	8.86 E-4	9.75 E-3	1.37 E-1	4.17 E-3	3.19 E-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.95 E-4	0.00	3.09 E-4
PERM	MJ	2.66 E-4	5.18 E-10	6.64 E-3	6.90 E-3	2.73 E-9	5.51 E-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98 E-10	0.00	5.37 E-10
PERT	MJ	1.27 E-1	8.86 E-4	1.64 E-2	1.44 E-1	4.17 E-3	3.19 E-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.95 E-4	0.00	3.09 E-4
PENRE	MJ	4.78 E+0	8.34 E-2	1.06 E+0	5.92 E+0	3.87 E-1	1.33 E-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15 E-2	0.00	2.77 E-2
PENRM	MJ	1.14 E-6	0.00	7.73 E-8	1.22 E-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PENRT	MJ	4.78 E+0	8.34 E-2	1.06 E+0	5.92 E+0	3.87 E-1	1.33 E-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15 E-2	0.00	2.77 E-2
SM	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RSF	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NRSF	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FW	m3	1.65 E-1	1.00 E-5	4.79 E-4	1.66 E-1	4.49 E-5	4.47 E-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57 E-6	0.00	2.85 E-5

PERE = Use of renewable energy excluding renewable primary energy resources

PERM = Use of renewable energy resources used as raw materials

PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources

PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources excluding non-renewable 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 resources

SM = Use of secondary materials

RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels

NRSF = Use of non renewable secondary fuels

FW = Use of net fresh water

OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES per functional unit or declared unit

	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4
HWD	kg	0.00	0.00	4.51 E-3	4.51 E-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NHWD	kg	0.00	0.00	4.44 E-3	4.44 E-3	0.00	1.31 E-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.77 E-1
RWD	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CRU	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MFR	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.51 E-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MER	kg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EEE	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ETE	MJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

HWD = Hazardous Waste Disposed
 NHWD = Non Hazardous Waste Disposed
 RWD = Radioactive Waste Disposed
 CRU = Components for reuse
 MFR = Materials for recycling
 MER = Materials for energy recovery
 EEE = Exported Electrical Energy
 ETE = Exported Thermal Energy

CALCULATION RULES

Cut off criteria

The cut-off is considered in the raw material supply stage (A1). Cut-off of inputs comprises of the raw materials, for which no appropriate proxies were found. The highest cut-off from all paint products in this group is 1.8% of the paint formulation. The energy consumed during application, used for instance in spray applicators, has not been included due to its insignificance.

In the electricity for paint manufacturing process, transmission and transformation losses were not accounted for in case of renewable energy sources (BE: electricity production, hydro and NL: electricity production, deep geothermal). The reason for that exclusion is the fact that transformation and transmission losses account together for approximately 0.6% of the energy input and it is not expected to influence the results significantly.

Data quality and data collection period

Specific data was collected from AkzoNobel through a questionnaire, including inquiries about paint characteristics and packaging, logistics data (e.g. transport), production information and end-of-life. The data collection period for specific data was the year 2019.

Data gaps (i.e. transport data, end of life scenarios) were covered with data generic values for transport as described in the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules - Decorative Paints document version 1.0 published by CEPE and reviewed in April 2018. Further data gaps (i.e.

end-of-life transport data) were covered with data from internal AkzoNobel LCA studies concerning the same type of products (paints and coatings). Generic data (i.e. upstream acquisition and production of raw materials, energy generation, transport, waste treatment processes) was selected from Ecoinvent 3.6 database. In the case of missing data, a relevant proxy was searched and adjusted to the corresponding unit process.

Allocation procedure

To allocate the emissions and inputs to the manufactured products, the decision-hierarchy in ISO 14044 is used (ISO 2006). It is not possible to sub-divide the site data into a more detailed level or find physical causalities between inputs and outputs, thus allocation is done based on mass, considering the annual production of paint product for each site. The paint production is basically a process of mixing ingredients and, therefore, the environmental impact is fairly to be related to the mass of the products.

SCENARIOS AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

A1. Raw materials supply

This module considers the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy which occur upstream to the Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt manufacturing process, as well as waste processing up to the end-of waste state.

A2. Transport of raw materials to manufacturer

This includes the transport distance of the raw materials to the manufacturing facility via road.

Raw materials transport type	Truck 1
Distance (km)	460
Capacity	34-40 t ,60% payload
Bulk density of transported products	1426 kg/m3

A3. Manufacturing

This module covers the manufacturing of the Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt paint and includes all processes linked to production such as storing, mixing, packing and internal transportation. Use of electricity, fuels and auxiliary materials in paint production is taken into account as well.

Data regarding paint production was provided for the manufacturing sites where the Dulux Trade Airsure Vinyl Matt paints are produced: Montataire, France and Machelen, Belgium. Furthermore, the specific transportation distances and transportation modes for raw materials, paint packaging and transportation to customer were collected from the AkzoNobel logistics department. Primary data and site-specific data were retrieved. For electricity sources (wind power used at the Stowmarket site), Ecoinvent 3.6 dataset was used. For upstream (raw material processes) and downstream processes (application, use, and waste processing) generic data is used when no specific data is obtained.

The construction site data includes lighting, heating, offices, etc. The manufacture of production equipment and infrastructure is not included in the system boundary.

A4. Transport to Regional Distribution Centre and customer

All paint containers are transported from the respective production facility into a distribution centre and then finally to the customer. On average, the transport characteristics for this life cycle stage are the following:

Coatings transport type	Transport from factory to RDC	Transport from RDC to customer
Transport Type	Truck 1	Truck 2
Distance (km)	751	238
Capacity	40-60 t, 60% payload	34-40 t ,60% payload
Bulk density of transported products	1426 kg/m3	1426 kg/m3

A5. Application and use

This module includes the environmental aspects and impacts associated with the application and of the paint. It is assumed that no energy is required during the application of this paint. The use of paintbrushes and other appliances used during application are not included. There are some raw materials added in the paint formulations which contain small amounts of solvents. The VOC emissions during application of paint are included in this module.

C2. Transport to incineration or landfill

This module includes one-way transportation distance of the demolition or sorting site to the dump site.

End-of-life transport type	Transport to waste processing
Vehicle type	Truck 34t-40t payload average fleet
Distance	100 km
Capacity utilisation	60%
Bulk density of transported products	1426 kg/m3

C3. Waste processing and C4. Disposal

The end of life stage is encompassed in these modules. It is assumed that paint is used as interior paint and exterior paint. In both cases, it is assumed that part of the paint is lost during application and the rest is applied.

The main difference between interior and exterior paint is that for interior paints it is assumed that a percentage (20%) of the applied paint stays for more than 100 years. This is not valid for exterior paint because it is assumed that the polymer in exterior conditions will be flaking and finally disposed away.

Classification of paint, based on function	% Sold paint in walls	% of sold paint to landfill	% of sold paint to incineration
	> 100 years		
Interior Masonry Wall	20,0%	70,4%	9,6%
Exterior, Trim and other paints	0,0%	88,0%	12,0%

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The CML-IA methods do not have characterization factors for the “unspecified VOC” emission flow in the Global Warming Potential environmental impact category. However, VOCs are known to have influence in this category. In order to include the impacts of the VOCs and align with current practice of AkzoNobel, it was decided to calculate the VOC impact on Global Warming Potential separately. The Global Warming Potential impact category has been modified, adding a generic factor of 4.23 kgCO₂-eq/kg VOC, which is in line with AkzoNobel characterisation factors for carbon reporting.

Environmental Impact	UNIT	A1	A2	A3	TOTAL A1-A3	A4	A5	C2	C4
Global Warming potential (GWP 100 years)	kg CO ₂ -Eq	1.89E-1	3.37E-3	3.03E-2	2.22E-1	7.70E-3	1.02E-2	1.42E-3	3.72E-2
Global Warming potential (GWP 100 years) incl. VOC char. factor	kg CO ₂ -Eq	1.89E-1	3.38E-3	3.03E-2	2.22E-1	7.70E-3	1.02E-2	1.42E-3	3.72E-2

DECLARATION OF SVHC

None of the substances contained in the product are listed in the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation”, or they do not exceed the threshold with the European Chemicals Agency.

REFERENCES

- EN 15804:2012+A1:2013 Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products, of 11/2013.
- ISO 14040/14044 on Life Cycle Assessments
- Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules - Decorative Paints version 1.0, 2018. Developed by the Technical Secretariat Decorative Paints of the European Council of the Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Colours Industry.
- Willener Y., 2019. Personal communication with Yasmine Willener, Quality & Regulations Manager Akzo Nobel Decorative Paints, UK (2020).
- Thinkstep GaBi Software-System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. Copyright 1992-2018 ThinkStep AG.
- Wernet, G., Bauer, C., Steubing, B., Reinhard, J., Moreno-Ruiz, E., and Weidema, B., 2016. The ecoinvent database version 3 (part I): overview and methodology. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, [online] 21(9), pp.1218–1230. Available at: <<http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s11367-016-1087-8>> [Accessed 20-10-2020]

REMARKS

None