Environmental
Product
Declaration

According to ISO14025+EN15804+A2

This declaration is for:
Powerpeel

Provided by:
EMM International B.V.

MRPI® registration:
1.1.01122.2026

Program operator:
Stichting MRPI®
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www.mrpi.nl

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MRPI® REGISTRATION

1.1.01122.2026

DATE OF THIS ISSUE

18-3-2026

EXPIRY DATE

18-3-2031

SCOPE OF DECLARATION

This MRPI®-EPD certificate is verified by Tim Mol, Ecoreview NL B.V.. The LCA study has been done by Raquel Kuperus and Edwin van Leth, Dispersed B.V.. The certificate is based on an LCA-dossier according to ISO14025+EN15804+A2. It is verified according to the 'Verification protocol for MRPI LCA project report & EPD 21th of May 2025, V. 5.2'. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN15804+A2. 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
1043 GR
Amsterdam

PRODUCT

Powerpeel

DECLARED UNIT / FUNCTIONAL UNIT

1 Area (m2)

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

Powerpeel is a sprayable, peelable coating, primarily used in spray booths to protect walls from overspray. It can also be used in other applications, such as in the construction sector to temporarily protect concrete or glass surfaces from contamination. Once dry, the coating can be easily peeled off, leaving the surface clean underneath. Powerpeel is available in both transparent and white.

VISUAL PRODUCT

MORE INFORMATION

https://www.finixa.com/nl/spuitcabineonderhoud-bescherming/hybride-spuitcabinebescherming/powerpeel/transparant

Ing. L. L. Oosterveen MSc. MBA Managing Director MRPI	DEMONSTRATION OF VERIFICATION
	CEN standard EN15804 serves as the core PCR [1]
	Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO14025+EN15804+A2 Internal: External: X
	Third party verifier: Tim Mol, Ecoreview NL B.V.
	[1] PCR = Product Category Rules

DETAILED PRODUCT DESCRIPTION (PART 1)

Powerpeel is a PVA- and water-based, sprayable, peelable coating. It is manufactured in Lokeren, Belgium and supplied as a liquid. It is typically packaged in 5 litre HDPE containers, but can also be purchased in larger quantities including 10, 20, 25, and 200 litre containers, as well as 1000 litre intermediate bulk containers (IBCs).

The product can be applied to a variety of surfaces using four possible application methods: a manual paint roller, a low-pressure spray gun, a pressure tank, or an airless system. After application, the Powerpeel dries to form a durable film layer, which can remain in place for 6-12 months. When protection is no longer required, the film can be easily peeled off.

Parameter	Value	Unit
Density	1	kg/litre
Assumed wet layer thickness	600	microns
Mass per declared unit	0,6	kg/m2

Component (> 1%)	(kg / %)
Water	~ 60%
Polymers	~ 30%
Other	~ 10%

SCOPE AND TYPE

The scope of this EPD is cradle to gate with options. It quantifies the environmental impacts of the Powerpeel across its entire life cycle, including:
- Production (A1–A3): Extraction and processing of raw materials, transport to the manufacturing site, and manufacturing.
- Distribution (A4): Transport to customer.
- Installation (A5): Application of the Powerpeel.
- End-of-life (C1–C4): Removal, transport to waste treatment, and waste processing.
- Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries (D): Energy recovery from incineration.

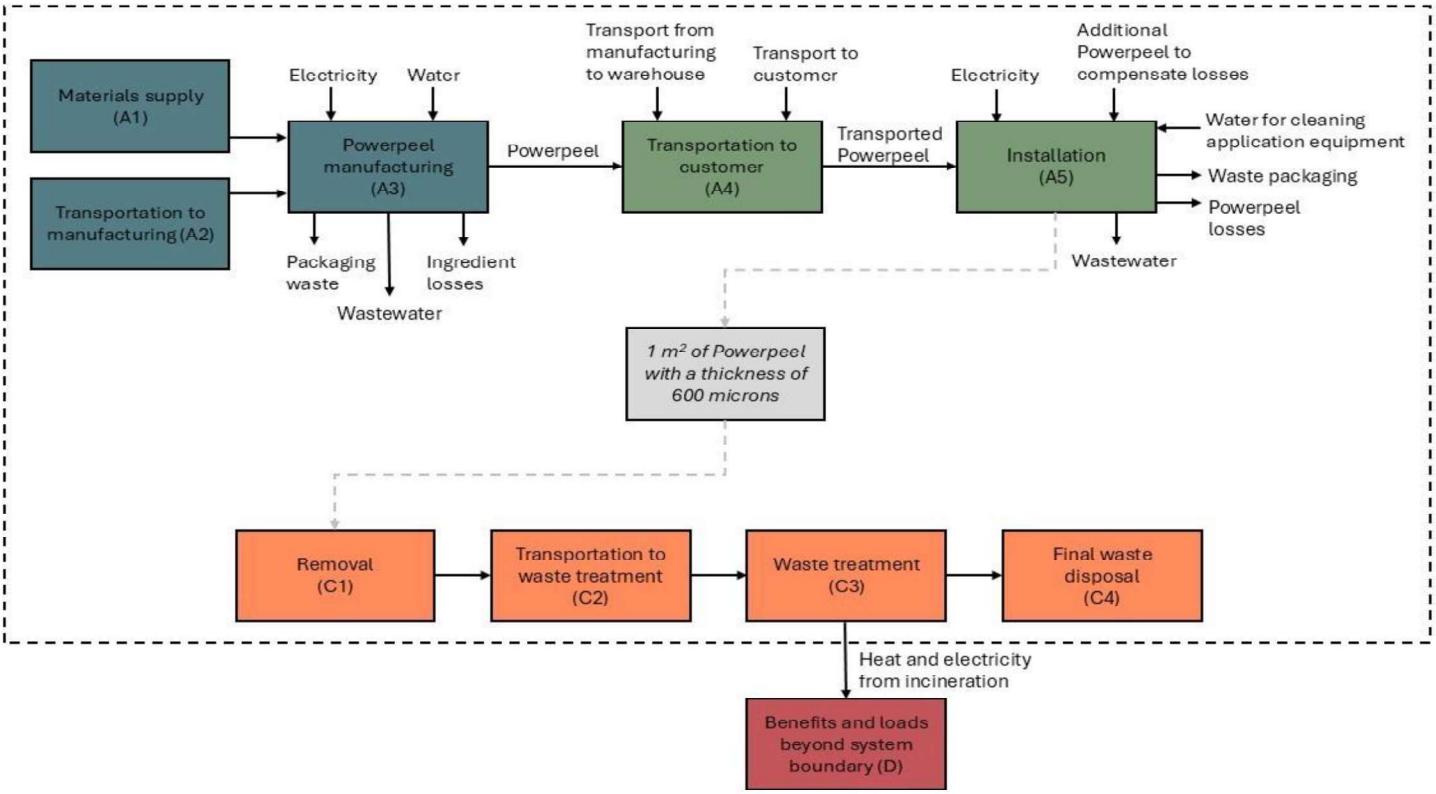
Manufacturing takes place in Belgium, while distribution, installation, and end-of-life are assumed to take place in Europe (representing 80% of total sales).

The LCA was performed using the Ecochain Mobius software, the Ecoinvent database (version 3.11, “allocation, cut-off by classification”), and EF 3.1 characterization factors. The results are presented for an average product, reflecting the environmental impacts of both the transparent and white variants and a weighted average of the four application methods.

PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE 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	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X

X = Modules Assessed

ND = Not Declared



REPRESENTATIVENESS

The results are based on a weighted average to ensure representativeness of both the transparent and white Powerpeel variants.
The weighting reflects the 2024 production volumes. The transparent variant generally shows lower environmental impacts than the reported average, while the white variant generally shows higher impacts, mainly due to the presence of titanium dioxide pigment. Despite these differences, the declared results are considered representative of both variants.

In addition, the results are based on a weighted average of the four possible application methods. Depending on the actual method used, deviations may occur. When applied using a paint roller or an airless system, the reported impacts may be overestimated by up to 12%. Conversely, when applied using a spray gun or pressure tank, the impacts may be underestimated by up to 33%.

An application thickness of 600 microns has been assumed. This reflects typical use of the Powerpeel when protecting concrete construction elements, where application thickness generally ranges from 500 to 700 microns. However, when used in spray booths or for glass protection, the typical application thickness ranges between 100 and 150 microns. For alternative thicknesses, the results can be scaled.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT per functional unit or declared unit (core indicators A2)

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq.	1,81E+00	1,52E-02	5,63E-03	1,83E+00	8,38E-02	5,31E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,77E-03	4,77E-01	5,11E-03	-2,25E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	1,80E+00	1,51E-02	4,43E-03	1,82E+00	8,37E-02	5,29E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,77E-03	4,77E-01	5,11E-03	-2,22E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	4,06E-03	9,38E-06	1,18E-03	5,26E-03	5,14E-05	1,91E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,95E-06	3,40E-05	1,06E-06	-3,16E-03
GWP-luluc	kg CO2 eq.	1,25E-03	5,25E-06	1,33E-05	1,27E-03	2,92E-05	2,99E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,65E-06	3,71E-06	1,53E-07	-2,79E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	5,08E-08	3,33E-10	1,08E-10	5,12E-08	1,84E-09	1,12E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,05E-10	1,51E-10	6,96E-12	-7,41E-09
AP	mol H+ eq.	9,86E-03	6,96E-05	1,26E-05	9,94E-03	3,99E-04	2,17E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,19E-05	1,09E-04	5,33E-06	-5,53E-04
EP-fresh water	kg P eq.	5,91E-05	1,15E-07	1,27E-07	5,93E-05	6,34E-07	1,42E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,62E-08	1,35E-07	2,97E-09	-9,14E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq.	1,22E-03	2,71E-05	2,60E-06	1,25E-03	1,53E-04	3,17E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,54E-06	5,13E-05	3,71E-06	-9,84E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	1,40E-02	2,98E-04	2,59E-05	1,43E-02	1,68E-03	3,50E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,38E-05	5,28E-04	2,52E-05	-1,09E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	7,33E-03	1,05E-04	9,14E-06	7,44E-03	5,87E-04	1,71E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,29E-05	1,33E-04	9,72E-06	-4,39E-04
ADP-minerals & metals	kg Sb eq.	1,72E-05	4,95E-08	6,52E-08	1,74E-05	2,72E-07	3,53E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,56E-08	2,30E-08	4,64E-10	-1,27E-07
ADP-fossil	MJ, net calorific value	3,56E+01	2,17E-01	2,58E-02	3,58E+01	1,20E+00	7,88E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	6,83E-02	8,77E-02	6,07E-03	-4,13E+00
WDP	m3 world eq. Deprived	2,19E+00	1,07E-03	1,11E-03	2,19E+00	5,92E-03	4,24E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,38E-04	2,84E-02	2,40E-04	-2,42E-02

GWP-total = Global Warming Potential total
GWP-fossil = Global Warming Potential fossil fuels
GWP-biogenic = Global Warming Potential biogenictotal
GWP-luluc = Global Warming Potential land use and land use change
ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
AP = Acidification Potential, Accumulated Exceedence
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 Exceedence
POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants
ADP-minerals & metals = Abiotic Depletion Potential for non-fossil resources [1]
ADP-fossil = Abiotic Depletion for fossil resources potential [1]
WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption [1]

Disclaimer [1]:

- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT per functional unit or declared unit (additional indicators A2)

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease inci-dence	7,53E-08	1,49E-09	1,36E-10	7,69E-08	8,19E-09	1,79E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,69E-10	5,65E-10	6,84E-11	-1,84E-09
IRP	kBq U235 eq.	5,53E-02	9,77E-05	8,87E-05	5,54E-02	5,38E-04	1,38E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,08E-05	5,91E-05	1,86E-06	-1,89E-02
ETP-fw	CTUe	1,84E+01	2,87E-02	2,06E-02	1,84E+01	1,58E-01	5,21E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,04E-03	9,37E-01	9,41E-02	-2,55E-01
HTP-c	CTUh	5,35E-10	3,85E-12	1,17E-12	5,40E-10	2,13E-11	1,44E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,21E-12	4,06E-11	1,03E-11	-2,91E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	1,68E-08	1,52E-10	5,65E-11	1,70E-08	8,37E-10	3,89E-09	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,79E-11	1,41E-09	7,14E-11	-6,79E-10
SQP	-	5,59E+00	1,63E-01	7,25E-02	5,83E+00	8,95E-01	1,49E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	5,13E-02	2,58E-02	2,02E-02	-3,24E-01

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions

IRP = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 [1]

ETP-fw = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems [2]

HTP-c = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans, cancer [2]

HTP-nc = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans, non-cancer [2]

SQP = Potential soil quality index [2]

Disclaimer [1]:

- 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.

Disclaimer [2]:

- 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.

OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES per functional unit or declared unit (A1 en A2)

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	3,76E-04	1,48E-06	7,73E-07	3,78E-04	8,14E-06	9,56E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,65E-07	1,11E-06	4,32E-08	-1,52E-05
NHWD	kg	1,83E-01	1,36E-02	7,46E-04	1,97E-01	7,46E-02	1,44E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	4,28E-03	5,09E-03	2,19E-02	-5,53E-03
RWD	kg	4,31E-05	6,66E-08	6,81E-08	4,32E-05	3,67E-07	1,08E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,10E-08	3,87E-08	1,19E-09	-1,54E-05
CRU	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5,78E-04	5,78E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
MFR	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,93E-03	4,93E-03	0,00E+00	3,30E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
MER	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,11E-03	1,11E-03	0,00E+00	8,84E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,00E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
EEE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,10E-03	7,10E-03	0,00E+00	3,39E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,11E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
ETE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,23E-02	1,23E-02	0,00E+00	5,84E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,91E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+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

RESOURCE USE per functional unit or declared unit (A1 and A2)

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1,96E+00	3,63E-03	7,77E-02	2,04E+00	2,00E-02	4,76E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,14E-03	3,68E-03	7,86E-05	-4,76E-01
PERM	MJ	3,39E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,39E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	MJ	1,96E+00	3,63E-03	7,77E-02	2,04E+00	2,00E-02	4,76E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,14E-03	3,68E-03	7,86E-05	-4,76E-01
PENRE	MJ	3,44E+01	2,31E-01	2,74E-02	3,47E+01	1,27E+00	8,48E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,26E-02	9,50E-02	6,46E-03	-4,46E+00
PENRM	MJ	3,89E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,89E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PENRT	MJ	3,83E+01	2,31E-01	2,74E-02	3,86E+01	1,27E+00	8,48E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,26E-02	9,50E-02	6,46E-03	-4,46E+00
SM	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
RSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
NSRF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
FW	m3	3,85E-02	3,27E-05	4,10E-05	3,86E-02	1,80E-04	8,14E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,03E-05	8,41E-04	5,76E-06	-1,39E-03

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy 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 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
NSRF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels
FW = Use of net fresh water

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT per functional unit or declared unit (A1 and A2)

	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
BBCpr	kg C	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
BCCpa	kg C	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

BCCpr = Biogenic carbon content in product
BCCpa = Biogenic carbon content in packaging

CALCULATION RULES (PART 1)

DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY

All foreground processes in modules A1-A5 were modelled using primary data provided directly by the manufacturer and distributor of the Powerpeel. The data was collected between October and December of 2025, covering production and sales data for 2024. Modules C1-D were modelled assuming the standard end-of-life transport distances from the NMD Determination Method and country-specific waste treatment mixes from the Ecoinvent database v3.11.

Data quality was assessed in accordance with EN 15804+A2 Annex E (Table E.2). The foreground data reflects the actual product composition, manufacturing processes, sales distribution, and application methods for the Powerpeel. The technical and temporal representativeness of the foreground data can therefore be rated as very good.

Background processes were modelled using the most representative datasets available in the Ecoinvent v3.11 database, resulting in good temporal and fair to good technical representativeness overall. For one key ingredient, no suitable dataset was available in Ecoinvent v3.11.
It was therefore modelled using unit process data from published literature. Though this dataset has an older reference year, it is the most recent and complete data available and reflects the specific production technology of the ingredient. Therefore, while the temporal representativeness of this dataset may be considered very poor, its technical representativeness is rated as very good.

Across the entire model, background datasets were consistently selected to reflect the geographical context of Powerpeel production, distribution, and end-of-life treatment. As a result, the geographical representativeness is rated as good.

CUT-OFF CRITERIA AND ALLOCATIONS

In line with the EN 15804+A2 cut-off rules, capital goods, including the manufacturing and application equipment, and long-term emissions beyond 100 years have been excluded. Environmental flows in foreground processes were also not included due to a lack of data.

Allocation was applied to ensure that shared resources and materials were appropriately assigned to the Powerpeel production. Electricity consumption during manufacturing was allocated based on the share of annual production hours attributable to Powerpeel. Auxiliary materials and packaging were allocated physically based on mass relationships.

ELECTRICITY MIX APROACH

A market-based approach was used to model the electricity consumed during manufacturing. Of the electricity used, 27% is generated by on-site solar panels, modelled using the dataset “electricity production, photovoltaic, 3kWp slanted-roof installation, single-Si, panel, mounted | electricity, low voltage”, specific to Belgium. The remaining 73% is purchased green electricity with guarantees of origin, modelled using the renewable portion of Belgium’s electricity production mix as reported by the Association of Issuing Bodies (2024) (see table below). The total climate change impacts of the electricity mix modelled is 0.124 kgCO2-eq/kWh.

Renewable energy source	Share in green electricity mix (%)	Ecoinvent process
Biomass	10,29%	heat and power co-generation, biogas, gas engine | electricity, high voltage [Belgium]
Hydropower	1,75%	electricity production, hydro, pumped storage | electricity, high voltage [Belgium]
Solar	33,21%	electricity production, photovoltaic, 570kWp open ground installation, multi-Si | electricity, low voltage [Belgium]
Wind	54,75%	electricity production, wind, 1-3MW turbine, onshore | electricity, high voltage [Belgium]

SCENARIOS AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION (PART 1)

Module A1: In this module, the impacts associated with the upstream production of the materials used in the Powerpeel and its packaging were quantified. This includes the extraction of raw materials, the processing of the materials into ingredients or semi-finished products, and any transportation that occurs between these processes. The different compositions of the transparent and white variant were taken into account in this stage, with the white variant containing the additional ingredient of titanium dioxide.

Module A2: The impacts of transporting the ingredients to the Powerpeel manufacturing location were calculated based on the specific supplier addresses and the quantities of each ingredient needed to produce one declared unit of Powerpeel. Emissions were modelled using the Ecoinvent process “market for transport, freight, lorry, unspecified [Europe]”.

Module A3: The manufacturing of the Powerpeel consists of a sequence of mixing steps in which the various ingredients are combined.
The impact of the electricity consumed during this process as well as electricity used for on-site storage and internal transport have been quantified. The Powerpeel manufacturing facility purchases green electricity from the Belgian grid and generates a portion of its electricity through on-site solar panels. Besides energy consumption, the auxiliary materials used and waste produced during Powerpeel production have been taken into account.

Module A4: Transportation to the customer was quantified based on the 2024 European sales data. A weighted average distance was calculated, assuming typical logistics routes and a combination of land and sea transport. This resulted in 873 km by road (modelled with Ecoinvent “market for transport, freight, lorry, unspecified [Europe]”) and 85 km by sea (modelled with Ecoinvent “market for transport, freight, sea, container ship, heavy fuel oil [Global]”).

Module A5: This module accounts for the impacts of applying the Powerpeel, including electricity consumption, water use, waste generation, and the additional product required to compensate for application losses. For each of the four application methods, EMM provided data on power consumption, fluid output, and losses due to overspray and equipment retention. To represent real-world practice, results are based on a weighted average of the four application scenarios, assuming that 10% of total square meters are applied with a paint roller, 5% with a spray gun, 25% with a pressure tank, and 60% with an airless system. Impacts from electricity consumption are modelled using Ecoinvent “market group for electricity, medium voltage [Europe without Switzerland]”.

Installation scenario information (per declared unit)	Value	Unit
Electricity consumption	0,038	kWh
Water use	0,648	litre
Packaging waste	0,033	kg
Powerpeel application losses	0,115	kg
Evaporated water content (white variant)	0,356	kg
Evaporated water content (transparent variant)	0,377	kg

SCENARIOS AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION (PART 2)

Module C1: Powerpeel is removed manually and therefore does not require any additional energy or materials during removal.

Module C2: Since it is assumed that the water content of the Powerpeel fully evaporates during the drying process, the remaining mass of the dry Powerpeel is transported to waste processing. Standard transport distances to waste sorting facilities, landfills, and incineration plants, as specified in the NMD Determination Method, were applied and modelled using “market for transport, freight, lorry, unspecified [Europe]”.

Module C3+C4: The modelling of the waste treatment of the Powerpeel was based on the Ecoinvent processes for treating “waste plastic, mixture”, since dried Powerpeel effectively behaves like a plastic film. Country-specific plastic waste treatment mixes for the 2024 European sales distribution were used to calculate a weighted average waste treatment mix (see table below).

Module D: Energy recovered from waste incineration is credited in module D.

Waste treatment method	Mix	Ecoinvent process
Incineration	84,80%	treatment of waste plastic, mixture, municipal incineration [RoW]
Sanitary landfill	9,20%	treatment of waste plastic, mixture, sanitary landfill [RoW]
Unsanitary landfill	5,20%	treatment of waste plastic, mixture, unsanitary landfill, wet infiltration class (500mm) [Global]
Open dump	0,60%	treatment of waste plastic, mixture, open dump, wet infiltration class (500mm) [Global]
Open burning	0,20%	treatment of waste plastic, mixture, open burning [Global]

DECLARATION OF SVHC

No SVHC

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