Environmental
Product
Declaration

According to ISO14025+EN15804+A2

This declaration is for:
Interfine 878

Provided by:
AkzoNobel

MRPI® registration:
1.1.01243.2026

Program operator:
Stichting MRPI®
Publisher:
Stichting MRPI®
www.mrpi.nl

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COMPANY INFORMATION

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PRODUCT

Interfine 878

DECLARED UNIT / FUNCTIONAL UNIT

1 m^2

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

Acrylic Polysiloxane

MRPI® REGISTRATION

1.1.01243.2026

DATE OF THIS ISSUE

25-6-2025

EXPIRY DATE

25-6-2031

VISUAL PRODUCT

SCOPE OF DECLARATION

This MRPI®-EPD certificate is verified by Gert-Jan Vroege, Eco-intelligence. The LCA study has been done by Brienne Wiersema, Jur Remeijn, Kristýna Kuklová, Ecomatters BV. 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®

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Amsterdam

MORE INFORMATION

https://www.international-pc.com/en/products/interfine-878

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: Gert-Jan Vroege, Eco-intelligence
	[1] PCR = Product Category Rules

DETAILED PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

A high performance, two component, high solids finish which contains no free isocyanates, offers compliance to current VOC legislation, and affords extended lifetime to first maintenance when utilised as part of a high performance anticorrosive system. Interfine 878 offers superior gloss and colour retention and provides significantly improved resistance to yellowing & chalking when compared to typical conventional topcoats including catalysed acrylic, and polyurethane finishes.

Typical Use:
Interfine 878 is a tough, hard wearing finish coat for application over properly primed surfaces, which exhibits good flexibility, abrasion resistance, and affords protection against spills and splashes of a range of chemicals such as acids, alkalis, solvents, and salt solutions. Suitable for application by spray and roller, in both factory new construction and site maintenance application situations, and is an ideal solution where legislation prevents the use of isocyanates, or restricts solvent emission levels. For use in those market sectors where high standards of cosmetic appearance and aesthetics are a key requirement. These include high performance steel constructions such as sports stadia, bridges, offshore platforms, FPSO vessels, tank farms, chemical and petrochemical plants, pulp and paper mills, and the power industry, in addition to general industrial and commercial steelwork where aesthetics are important.

Application:
Applied as exterior paint by the following methods: airless spray, air spray, roller.

Packaging:
The paint is provided in a packaging of size 20 L. The packaging weight of the representative product is 0.0946 kg per kg of paint.

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 using a variety of mixing equipment.
Finally, the paint undergoes QC (quality control), is filtered and filled into the appropriate packaging container(s). All paint containers are transported from the production sites to a distribution center and finally to the customers.

Average paint characteristics	Interfine 878	Unit
Waterborne / Solventborne	Solventborne	
Weight per declared unit	0,112	kg/m2
Lifetime	15	years
Density	1,34	kg/L
Coverage	12	m2/L (for 1 layer)
Number of layers	1	#
VOC content	246	g/L paint

Biogenic carbon:
Raw materials and paint packaging can contain biogenic carbon. Biogenic carbon is considered not relevant if the mass of biogenic carbon containing ingredients or packaging contribute less than 5% to the total mass. In this EPD, the biogenic carbon content does not contribute more than 5% to the total mass at factory gate.

Biogenic carbon content	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in product	0
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0,00039
Note: 1 kg biogenic carbon (kg C) is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO2.	

Component (> 1%)	(kg / %)
Lightfast pigments	Confidential
Acrylic Polysiloxane	Confidential
Organic Solvents	Confidential

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 Angered, Sweden; Sunshine, Australia; Suzhou, China. The application market is for Global customers, where it is also expected to reach its end-of-life fate.

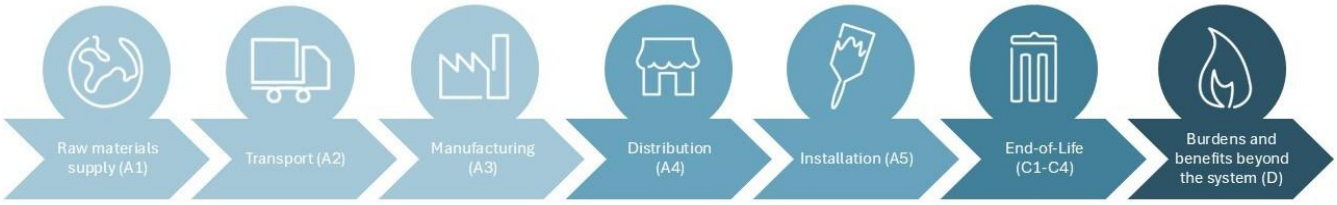
The software LCA for Experts 10.9.5.2 Professional is used to perform the LCA. The background databases used in the model are Ecoinvent 3.12 (published 5-11-2025) and CEPE LCI 2024 database (published June 2024), with method 'cut-off by classification'. The version of characterisation factors used is EF 3.1.

This study is a average dataset EPD. The validity of this EPD is in correspondence with the specifications of the LCA project report.

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

This EPD is representative of the following product(s):
Interfine 878

This EPD represents a weighted average of the listed products, based on their respective production volumes as manufactured in Angered, Sweden; Sunshine, Australia; Suzhou, China and as sold and used in the Global market.

The variability between products is limited, with the maximum positive deviation in total climate change of an individual product not exceeding 0.01. This approach ensures that the reported results appropriately reflect the range of products in this EPD. The relative variability of other environmental indicators can be incidentally higher, which is primarily caused by small variations in indicators with a low absolute impact.

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.	5,35E-01	1,48E-02	1,56E-01	7,06E-01	3,05E-02	4,77E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,31E-04	0,00E+00	3,38E-02	-1,33E-02
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq.	5,09E-01	1,48E-02	1,53E-01	6,76E-01	3,05E-02	4,75E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	9,30E-04	0,00E+00	3,38E-02	-1,33E-02
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq.	-2,15E-02	4,04E-06	2,35E-03	-1,92E-02	1,48E-05	1,84E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,82E-07	0,00E+00	2,15E-02	6,06E-06
GWP-luluc	kg CO2 eq.	4,82E-02	6,75E-06	6,85E-04	4,89E-02	1,24E-05	3,37E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,74E-07	0,00E+00	5,69E-07	-1,18E-05
ODP	kg CFC11 eq.	1,88E-08	2,68E-10	2,30E-09	2,14E-08	6,15E-10	3,11E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,72E-11	0,00E+00	3,02E-11	-1,25E-10
AP	mol H+ eq.	2,68E-03	1,12E-04	5,38E-04	3,33E-03	1,37E-04	1,58E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	3,63E-06	0,00E+00	8,12E-06	-4,61E-05
EP-fresh water	kg P eq.	1,12E-04	1,11E-06	3,39E-05	1,47E-04	2,49E-06	9,28E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,44E-08	0,00E+00	1,32E-07	-4,01E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq.	6,02E-04	4,41E-05	1,18E-04	7,64E-04	5,13E-05	4,78E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,34E-06	0,00E+00	3,41E-06	-1,07E-05
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq.	5,19E-03	4,84E-04	1,22E-03	6,89E-03	5,57E-04	5,04E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,44E-05	0,00E+00	3,69E-05	-1,10E-04
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	1,97E-03	1,48E-04	5,14E-04	2,63E-03	2,03E-04	2,23E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	5,48E-06	0,00E+00	1,37E-05	-3,65E-05
ADP-minerals & metals	kg Sb eq.	2,64E-06	3,90E-08	2,62E-06	5,31E-06	8,68E-08	2,28E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,82E-09	0,00E+00	2,16E-09	-9,54E-09
ADP-fossil	MJ, net calorific value	1,02E+01	2,06E-01	2,17E+00	1,26E+01	4,39E-01	3,80E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,35E-02	0,00E+00	2,18E-02	-2,03E-01
WDP	m3 world eq. Deprived	5,94E+00	1,08E-03	5,92E-02	6,00E+00	2,56E-03	-3,81E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,91E-05	0,00E+00	-9,63E-03	-1,87E-03

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	2,40E-08	9,43E-10	6,57E-09	3,15E-08	2,32E-09	1,81E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,21E-11	0,00E+00	1,54E-10	-8,01E-10
IRP	kBq U235 eq.	5,74E-02	1,75E-04	6,71E-03	6,43E-02	4,52E-04	2,12E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,27E-05	0,00E+00	2,25E-05	-7,25E-04
ETP-fw	CTUe	5,05E+01	3,18E-02	7,52E-01	5,13E+01	6,66E-02	2,38E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,34E-03	0,00E+00	2,44E-02	-3,51E-02
HTP-c	CTUh	3,84E-10	4,39E-12	1,59E-09	1,98E-09	7,68E-12	5,64E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,42E-13	0,00E+00	3,49E-11	-8,44E-12
HTP-nc	CTUh	1,49E-08	9,88E-11	1,93E-09	1,69E-08	2,27E-10	2,17E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	7,35E-12	0,00E+00	2,88E-10	-4,77E-11
SQP	-	3,45E+00	1,46E-01	5,31E-01	4,13E+00	3,91E-01	2,21E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,17E-02	0,00E+00	4,71E-02	-2,40E-02

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	3,11E-02	1,23E-03	9,34E-03	4,17E-02	2,65E-03	1,40E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	8,26E-05	0,00E+00	4,85E-04	-1,70E-03
NHWD	kg	2,21E-01	1,87E-02	4,54E-02	2,85E-01	4,82E-02	6,05E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,48E-03	0,00E+00	2,53E-01	-2,11E-02
RWD	kg	3,33E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,33E-05	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
CRU	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
MFR	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,56E-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	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
EEE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,54E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,13E-02	0,00E+00
ETE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,14E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,32E-02	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	7,98E-01	2,79E-03	2,62E-01	1,06E+00	6,92E-03	3,56E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,00E-04	0,00E+00	3,51E-04	-1,04E-02
PERM	MJ	9,28E-06	3,40E-09	1,12E-08	9,29E-06	2,20E-09	1,60E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,95E-11	0,00E+00	1,49E-10	-5,69E-10
PERT	MJ	7,98E-01	2,79E-03	2,62E-01	1,06E+00	6,92E-03	3,56E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	2,00E-04	0,00E+00	3,51E-04	-1,04E-02
PENRE	MJ	1,02E+01	2,06E-01	2,17E+00	1,26E+01	4,39E-01	3,80E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,35E-02	0,00E+00	2,18E-02	-2,03E-01
PENRM	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
PENRT	MJ	1,02E+01	2,06E-01	2,17E+00	1,26E+01	4,39E-01	3,80E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,35E-02	0,00E+00	2,18E-02	-2,03E-01
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
NRSF	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	2,09E-01	2,51E-05	1,38E-03	2,10E-01	5,96E-05	-8,87E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0,00E+00	1,84E-06	0,00E+00	-2,24E-04	-4,35E-05

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
NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels
FW = Use of net fresh water

CALCULATION RULES

Cut-off criteria

Some cut-offs were applied to the study. During the manufacturing process, the input of consumables and disposed packaging from the raw materials is cut off from the system boundaries due to lack of data on the composition of waste, moreover secondary packaging materials such as wooden pallets and packaging for stabilisation of paint products during transport are excluded from the system boundaries. The production equipment and infrastructure is excluded from the system boundaries. Similarly, brushes, clothes, buckets etc. used during the application process are excluded from the assessment since they are considered capital goods.

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 products for each site. The production of paint comprises mostly the mixing of ingredients. Therefore, the environmental impact is expected to be related to the mass of the products.

Data quality and data collection period

Specific data was collected from AkzoNobel though a questionnaire, including inquiries about paint characteristics and packaging, production information, transport data for raw materials and products and end-of-life scenarios. The data collection period for specific data was the year 2024. This primarily covers stages A1 and A3, where the geographical, technical and temporal representativeness was assessed to be "Very good".

Data gaps (i.e. transport data for end-of-life) 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 and the Product Environmental Footprint method (European Commission, 2021). The geographical, technical and temporal representativeness for the applicable life-cycle stages where the generic values were used was assessed as "Good".

Generic data (i.e. upstream acquisition and production of raw materials, transport, waste treatment processes) was selected from Ecoinvent 3.12 database and CEPE 2024 database. In the case of missing data, a relevant proxy was searched and adjusted to the corresponding unit process.

Data quality was assessed following the criteria of the UN Environment Global Guidance on LCA database development, as presented in Annex Table E.1 in the EN15804+A2 standard.

Power mix

The electricity is modelled using a market-based approach. The renewable electricity is modelled according to the source(s) listed in the applicable GoOs for the manufacturing site(s). On-site electricity generation is modelled as such. In case (part of) the electricity consumption is not covered by GoOs or own electricity production, the residual mix for the relevant geography is taken (Ecoinvent 3.12). Electricity consumption in the manufacturing does not account for more than 30% of the total energy use in module A1-A3.

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 manufacturing process. The emissions and resource extractions derived from these processes are considered elementary exchanges between the product systems and the environment.

A2. Transport of raw materials to manufacturer
This includes the transport distance of the raw materials to the manufacturing facility via road, sea or air. Primary information was available for the transport distances of raw matrials specific for each production site.

Transport of raw materials and packaging materials to manufacturing site	Distance (Lorry >32t) in km	Distance (Container ship) in km
Packaging material transport	250	0
Raw materials to Angered, Sweden	720	0
Raw materials to Sunshine, Australia	60	12930
Raw materials to Suzhou, China	980	0

A3. Manufacturing
This module covers manufacturing and includes all processes linked to production such as mixing and packing. Use of electricity, fuels, waste and direct emissions associated to the production of the paint are accounted for.

Data regarding paint production was provided for the manufacturing site where the coatings are produced. Primary data and site-specific data was provided for the consumption of utilities and product packaging. For upstream (raw material processes) and downstream processes (application and waste processing) generic data is used when no specific data was available. For example, as no primary data was available for the transportation distances for packaging, the default values from the PEFCR for Decorative Paints were used.

A4. Transport to Regional Distribution Centre (RDC) and the Point of Sale (PoS)
All paint containers are transported from the production facility into a distribution centre and then finally to the customer. Primary data specific to each production site was available for the transportation distances.

Transport of product from manufacturing through RDC (Regional Distribution Centre) to the PoS (Point of Sale)	Distance factory to RDC (Lorry >32t) in km	Distance RDC to PoS (Lorry >32t) in km	Distance RDC to PoS (Container ship) in km	Distance RDC to PoS (Rail) in km
Transport from Angered, Sweden	1610	680	0	0
Transport from Sunshine, Australia	10	650	3330	3540
Transport from Suzhou, China	100	830	0	0

A5. Application
This module includes the environmental aspects and impacts associated with the application of the paint. It is assumed that 20% of paint is lost during application (e.g., wet paint remaining in containers and overspraying). This paint is disposed as dried paint waste, and is classified as non-hazardous waste. All VOC and biocide emissions related to the application process are included and are modelled as direct emissions to the environment. Electricity used for application (spraying) is inlcuded.

C2. Transport to End-of-life scenario (incineration or landfill)
This module includes the transportation of the paint along with the substrates to the waste treatment facilities and end-of-life destination. As no primary data was available for the transportation distances, the default values from the PEFCR for Decorative Paints were used.

Transport of application waste and the distribution of the waste handling	Value	Unit
Application waste to EoL - Lorry >32t	80	km
Application waste EoL (Incineration)	65	%
Application waste EoL (Landfilling)	35	%

C3. Waste processing and C4. Disposal
The applied paint is disposed together with the substrate on which it has been applied at the end-of-life. The disposal excludes the water content of the paint, as the paint has dried during application. Biocide emissions are considered leached during end-of-life for interior paints. Primary data were available for the expected end-of-life scenario.

EoL scenario	Value	Unit
End-of-life (Landfilling)	88	%
End-of-life (Incineration)	12	%

DECLARATION OF SVHC

None of the raw materials are both listed on the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation” and present above the threshold (substance > 0.1 w%) stated by the European Chemicals Agency.

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REMARKS

None