



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION OF KNAUF READY-TO-USE DECORATIVE PLASTER PRODUCTS FOR ETICS

In accordance with ISO 14025:2006 and ISO 15804+A2:2019/AC:2021
This EPD covers multiple products.

EPD PROGRAM

The international EPD System, <https://environdec.com/>

PROGRAM OPERATOR

EPD INTERNATIONAL AB

CPC CODE

37530 Articles of plaster or of composition based on plaster

EPD REGISTRATION NUMBER

S-P-09566

PUBLICATION DATE

2023-10-13

VALID UNTIL

2028-10-13

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

Global

An EPD should provide current information and may be updated if conditions change. The stated validity is therefore subject to the continued registration and publication at www.environdec.com.



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► Company Information

Knauf is one of the world's leading manufacturers of modern insulation materials, drylining systems, plasters and accessories, thermal insulation composite systems, paints, floor screeds, dry floor systems, and construction equipment and tools.

In Greece, Knauf Gypsopoia operates with two factories. A factory in Stanos Amphilochia and one in Thessaloniki.

Knauf's factory in Stanos, Amphilochia, Greece, covers 100 acres of land, of which 13 acres is building cover. In the same geographical area, it operates a gypsum quarry (180 acres) owned by the company. The factory operates on a 24-hour basis while a significant part of its production is exported to the Balkan countries, Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa. Knauf has a vertical production from the raw material, gypsum, a product of its own mining that is processed in its facilities into complete structural elements (gypsum, plasterboard) with maximum added value. Inspection of all raw materials is carried out daily by the well-equipped quality control department, before their use in the production lines.

Thessaloniki factory extends over 40 acres of land, of which 10 acres are covered by buildings. It has a state-of-the-art production line of ready-to-use surface treatment materials, a production line of final color coatings, and three lines of metal profiles and dry construction components.

At the Thessaloniki factory, a two-year investment plan of €5 million was completed in May 2021, which included the creation of one of the most modern logistics centers of the Knauf group. The investment takes full advantage of Thessaloniki's strategic position, gaining better access to raw materials and greater penetration in the Balkan and Mediterranean market, while contributing to the company's environmental upgrade. The transport distance of raw materials and finished products was reduced by 400 kilometers, thus reducing the energy footprint of the company's products, while a total of 30 new jobs were created.

► Product Information

This is an average EPD for Ready-to-use decorative plaster products for ETICS produced by Thessaloniki plant in Greece. The LCIA results of the LCA represents the weighted average product. There is no significant differentiation among the environmental performance of each product. The products included are:

■ Knauf Addi S ■ Knauf Conni S



Addi S is a ready-to-use, organic-based, thin-layer decorative acrylic topcoat, cement-free suitable for interior or exterior use and all substrates.

Reinforced with silicone resin and with preservative films for resistance to micro-organisms (mold, algae, fungi). It is extremely hydrophobic decorative coating with excellent vapor permeability and breathability. In a wide variety of grain sizes for different techniques and appearance of the finished surface texture.

Properties

- Ready-to-use decorative plaster in paste according to DIN EN 15824
- Mainly for external use.
- In a wide variety of grain sizes for different styles and appearance of the finished surface texture on the walls
- Excellent vapor permeability and breathability
- It does not stain easily.
- Resistant to mold, algae and fungi
- High resistance to adverse weather conditions. Particularly impact resistant
- Particularly impact resistant
- Impact resistant
- High resistance to UV radiation, color retention for many years



Conni S is a ready-to-use silicone decorative plaster in paste, does not stain easily for an unlimited choice of shades and textures on the walls. Extremely hydrophobic decorative coating with

excellent vapor permeability and breathability. Reinforced with preservative films for resistance to micro-organisms (mold, algae, fungi). In a wide variety of grain sizes for different techniques and appearance of the finished surface texture.

Properties

- Ready-to-use decorative plaster in paste according to DIN EN 15824
- Mainly for external use.
- In a wide variety of grain sizes for different styles and appearance of the finished surface texture on the walls
- Excellent vapor permeability and breathability
- It does not stain easily.
- Resistant to mold, algae and fungi
- High resistance to adverse weather conditions
- Particularly impact resistant
- Extremely hydrophobic with great elasticity for resistance to contraction and expansion and top protection against cracks in the walls.
- Impact resistant
- High resistance to UV radiation, maintaining the shade for many years

All products in this category are certified according to EN 15824:2017. Technical properties of decorative plaster products are presented below:

Description	Standard	Unit	Value
Water vapour permeability	EN ISO 7783-2	Category	V1 (high)
Water absorption	EN 1062-3	Category	Wc 2 (average)
Bond strength	EN 1542	MPa	≥ 0.3
Durability	EN 1062-3	kg/(m ² · h ^{0.5})	≤ 0.5
Thermal conductivity $\lambda_{10, dry, mat}$	EN 1745	W/(m·K)	0.7

► Content Declaration

Material	Percentage (%) by mass	Mass (kg) per declared unit
Calcium carbonate	65-70	0,65-0,70
Titanium dioxide-water dispersion	15-20	0,15-0,20
Acrylic polymers	10-15	0,10-0,15
Other minerals & additives	0-5	0,05-0,10

Composition ranges for all products

► Packaging Materials

Packaging material	Mass (kg) per declared unit
Polypropylene buckets	2,80E-02
Wood	3,02E-02
Stretch film	3,50E-03

Packaging materials per kg of product

No substance in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) for authorization" exceeds 0.1% wt in the final products.

► **System Boundaries**

X= Included, MND= Module Not Declared																	
	Product stage			Construction stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				Resource recovery stage
	Raw Materials Supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction and demolition	Transport	Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
Module	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Modules declared	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X
Geography	GLO	GLO	GR										EU	EU	EU	EU	EU
Variation-products	<10%												-	-	-	-	-
Variation-sites	Not relevant												-	-	-	-	-

A1: Raw Material Supply

The production starts with the material supply. This stage includes the mining and processing of raw materials, the generation of electricity and fuels required for the manufacturing and the recycling process of secondary materials. Calcium carbonate and titanium dioxide-water dispersion (Halbfabrikat Addi-Conni) are the main raw materials in the feed, following by some other additives such as silicone resin, cellulose, acetate & acrylic copolymers other minor additives.

A2: Transportation of raw materials to manufacturer

Transportation is relevant to delivery of raw materials from the supplier to the gate of manufacturing plant. Raw materials are transported by truck and vessels from different countries all over the world.

A3: Manufacturing

Manufacturing of plaster products for ETICS includes the introduction (manually or with an automatic system) from silos and augers and mixing in a high-speed 150 RPM mixer. Finally, the products are packaged in polypropylene buckets.

C1: De-construction, demolition

The deconstruction and demolition of the product takes place with the demolition of the whole building. It is assumed that energy for the plaster is minor compared to the other materials of the building, thus the environmental impact of this module is set to be zero.

C2: Transportation of waste

A distance of 100 km by lorry 16-32 tonnes from construction/demolition sites to disposal sites has been chosen as a conservative assumption.

C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling

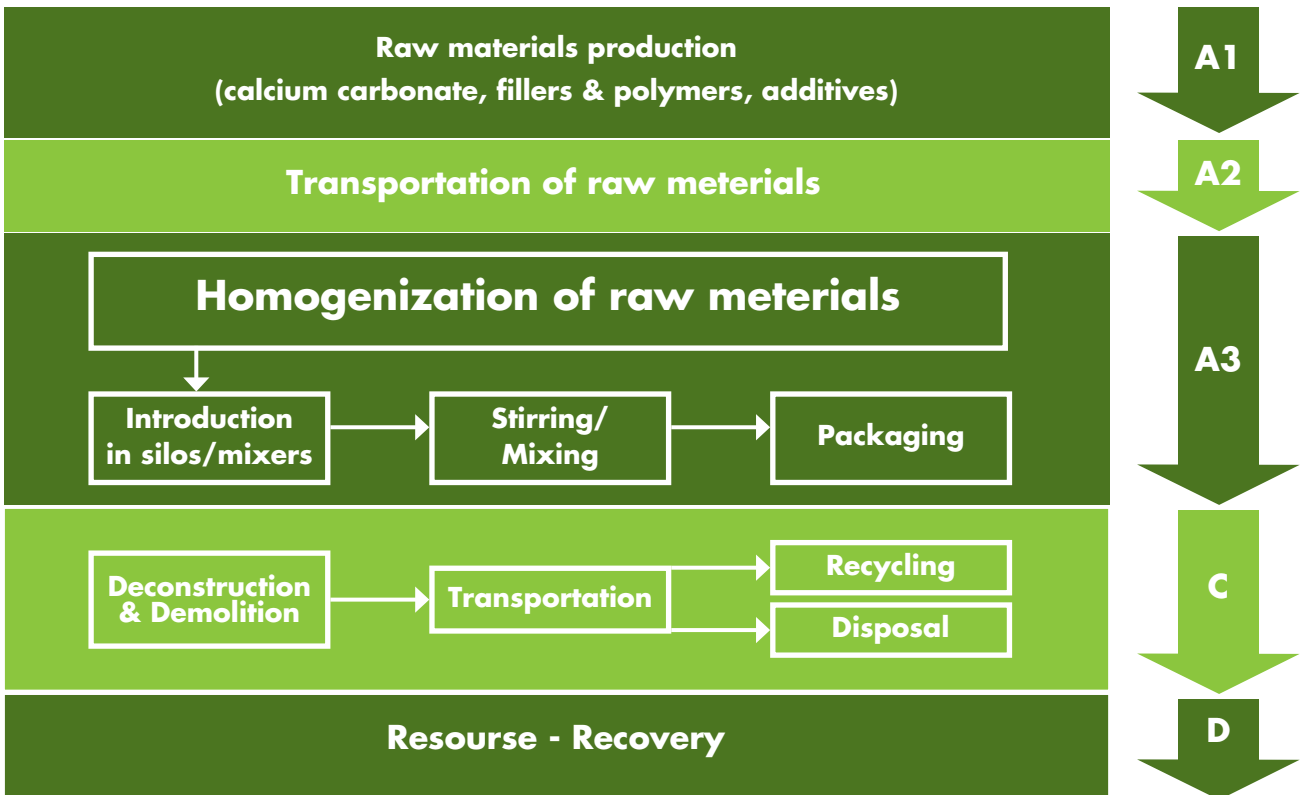
It is assumed that plaster products will be 100% landfilled after its life cycle, thus the environmental impact of this module is set to be zero.

C4: Disposal

As it is mentioned above, plaster products will be 100% landfilled after its life cycle.

D: Reuse-Recovery-Recycling potential

Since the product is 100% landfilled, the benefits and loads resulting from reuse and recycling is zero.



► LCA Information

Declared unit: The declared unit is 1 kg of plaster products. The only differentiation of the two products in this category is the granulometry of calcium carbonate that is the main raw material and the usage of one extra raw material (silicone) in Conni S, thus leading in differentiation of under 10% in environmental indicators.

Goal and Scope: This EPD evaluates the environmental impacts of the production of 1 kg of plaster products from Cradle to gate with module C1-C4 and D.

System Boundary: The system boundaries are set to be cradle to gate (A1-A3) with modules C+D.
Cut-off rules: The cut-off criteria adopted is as stated in "EN 15804:2012+A2:2019". Where there is insufficient data for a unit process, the cut-off criteria are 1% of the total mass of input of that process. The total of neglected input flows per module is a maximum of 5% of energy usage and mass. The cut-off rule was used in defoaming agents, such as Agitan 218 and metal handles in packaging materials. Total mass is under 0,2%.

Allocations: Wherever possible, allocation was avoided by dividing the unit process to be allocated into two or more sub-processes and collecting the input and output data related to these sub-processes. Where allocation cannot be avoided, the inputs and outputs of the system were partitioned between its different products or functions in a way that reflects the underlying physical or economic relationships between them. In this case, the allocation concerns the electricity for lighting and the diesel consumption for other general utilities in the manufacturing plant and it is based on the mass of the final products.

Assumptions:

Transportation: In modules A2 and C2, a EURO5 lorry 16-32 metric ton was utilized for road transportation and a bulk carrier for dry goods for sea transportation.

Module C1: It is assumed that energy for plaster demolition is minor compared to the other materials of the building, thus the environmental impact of this module is set to be zero.

Module C2: A conservative assumption of 100 km by lorry 16-32 metric ton was used.

Module C3 - Module C4: There is no provision for plaster waste reuse/recycling and it is 100% landfilled.

Data quality: ISO 14044 was applied in terms of data collection and quality requirements. The impact of the production of raw materials recovered from Ecoinvent database v.3.8. The data concerning the modules A2 (Transportation) and A3 (Product manufacturing) were provided by Knauf and they were extracted from the company's SAP system, production files and invoices. Regarding electricity mix, the latest (2021) national residual electricity mix as published in DAPEEP SA was utilized. The emission factor for natural gas is provided from National Inventory Report of 2021 for Greece. The end-of-life are based on the most representative scenarios for this product. Background data for these stages are retrieved from Ecoinvent v.3.8.

Geographical Scope: Worldwide

Time representativeness: Data obtained refers to the year 2021.

Software used: OpenLCA v.1.10.3

► **Environmental Performance**

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq	7,57E-01	0,00E+00	1,66E-02	0,00E+00	1,18E-02	0,00E+00
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq	7,09E-01	0,00E+00	1,66E-02	0,00E+00	1,17E-02	0,00E+00
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq	1,56E-03	0,00E+00	5,86E-06	0,00E+00	1,89E-05	0,00E+00
GWP-luluc	kg CO2 eq	4,61E-02	0,00E+00	6,53E-06	0,00E+00	4,49E-05	0,00E+00
GWP-GHG¹	kg CO2 eq	7,30E-01	0,00E+00	1,65E-02	0,00E+00	1,16E-02	0,00E+00
ODP	kg CFC-11 eq	8,83E-08	0,00E+00	3,85E-09	0,00E+00	2,78E-09	0,00E+00
AP	mol H+ eq	4,00E-03	0,00E+00	6,75E-05	0,00E+00	8,38E-05	0,00E+00
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	2,40E-04	0,00E+00	1,07E-06	0,00E+00	1,97E-06	0,00E+00
EP-marine	kg N eq	1,06E-03	0,00E+00	2,03E-05	0,00E+00	2,87E-05	0,00E+00
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	8,26E-03	0,00E+00	2,22E-04	0,00E+00	3,11E-04	0,00E+00
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	2,60E-03	0,00E+00	6,80E-05	0,00E+00	8,90E-05	0,00E+00
ADPe	kg Sb eq	1,16E-05	0,00E+00	5,78E-08	0,00E+00	3,95E-08	0,00E+00
ADPf	MJ	1,24E+01	0,00E+00	2,51E-01	0,00E+00	2,18E-01	0,00E+00
WDP	m3 eq	4,08E-01	0,00E+00	1,20E-03	0,00E+00	6,09E-03	0,00E+00

Environmental impacts per 1 kg of plaster products for ETICS

¹ GWP-GHG indicator includes all greenhouse gases included in GWP-total but excludes biogenic carbon dioxide emissions and uptake and biogenic carbon stored in the product, with characterization factors (CFs) based on IPCC (2013).

² The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties of these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

RESOURCE USE	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	2,52E+00	0,00E+00	3,54E-03	0,00E+00	5,47E-03	0,00E+00
PERM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PERT	MJ	2,52E+00	0,00E+00	3,54E-03	0,00E+00	5,47E-03	0,00E+00
PENRE	MJ	1,24E+01	0,00E+00	2,51E-01	0,00E+00	2,18E-01	0,00E+00
PENRM	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
PENRT	MJ	1,24E+01	0,00E+00	2,51E-01	0,00E+00	2,18E-01	0,00E+00
SM	kg	0,00E+00	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
NRSF	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
FW	m3	9,50E-03	0,00E+00	2,80E-05	0,00E+00	1,42E-04	0,00E+00

Resource use per 1 kg of plaster products for ETIC

OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	1,39E-05	0,00E+00	6,56E-07	0,00E+00	4,14E-07	0,00E+00
NHWD	kg	1,87E-01	0,00E+00	1,29E-02	0,00E+00	6,51E-01	0,00E+00
RWD	kg	3,82E-05	0,00E+00	1,70E-06	0,00E+00	1,33E-06	0,00E+00
CRU	kg	0,00E+00	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	0,00E+00
MER	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
EE	MJ	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

Output flows and waste categories per 1 kg of plaster products for ETICS

ADDITIONAL IMPACTS	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	3,41E-08	0,00E+00	1,16E-09	0,00E+00	5,37E-09	0,00E+00
IRP	kBq U235 eq	8,42E-02	0,00E+00	1,29E-03	0,00E+00	1,14E-03	0,00E+00
ETP-FW	CTUe	2,57E+01	0,00E+00	1,89E-01	0,00E+00	1,79E-01	0,00E+00
HTP-c	CTUh	4,47E-10	0,00E+00	6,33E-12	0,00E+00	6,38E-12	0,00E+00
HTP-nc	CTUh	2,11E-08	0,00E+00	2,06E-10	0,00E+00	1,54E-10	0,00E+00
SQP	dimensionless	4,56E+00	0,00E+00	1,69E-01	0,00E+00	2,31E-01	0,00E+00

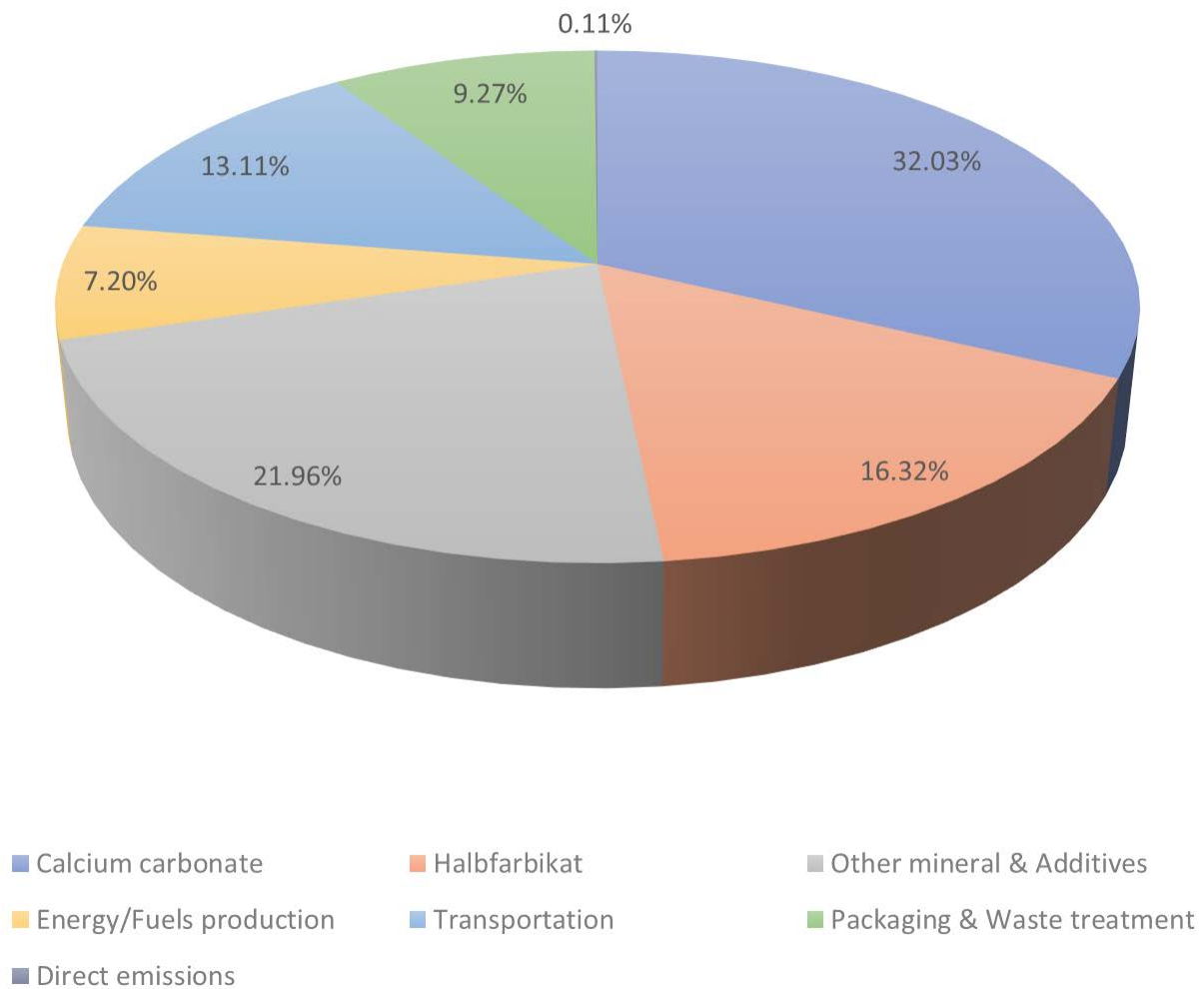
Additional impacts per 1 kg of plaster products for ETICS

³ Ionizing radiation potential (IRP) 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.

► **Interpretation**

As it is presented below, emissions from calcium carbonate production have the most important contribution in GWP indicator, accounting for 32,03%. Packaging and waste treatment contribute 9,27%, while production of other minerals/additives account for 21,96% of the total emissions. Emissions from the titanium-dioxide dispersion (Halbfabrikat) production add up 16,32% in GWP indicator. Transportation of raw materials and production of energy and fuels for the manufacturing stage attribute 13,11% and 7,20% respectively. Finally, direct emissions from fuels combustion do not contribute to a high level (only 0,11%).

Contribution in GWP indicator



► **Additional information**

The EPD does not give information on release of dangerous substances to soil, water and indoor air because the horizontal standards on measurement of release of regulated dangerous substances from construction products using harmonized test methods according to the provisions of the respective technical committees for European product standards are not available.

► Programme related information



Programme

The international EPD System www.environdec.com



Website

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Accountabilities for PCR, LCA and third-party verification

Product Category Rules (PCR)

ISO standard ISO 21930 and CEN standard EN 15804 serve as the core Product Category Rules (PCR)

Product Category Rules (PCR):

PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.2.5

PCR review was conducted by: The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System.

See www.environdec.com/TC for a list of members. Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat www.environdec.com/contact

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

LCA Accountability: ENVIROMETRICS S.A.

3 Kodrou str., 152 32, Athens, Greece

email: info@envirometrics.gr

www.envirometrics.gr



ENVIROMETRICS
Business Consultants & Engineers

Owner of the EPD



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Factory: Agrotemachio 592, PO Box 136 Nea Magnisia, Thessaloniki

email: knauf@knauf.gr www.knauf.gr

Third party verification

Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006, via:

EPD verification by accredited certification body

Third party verification: Business Quality Verification P.C

5, Konitsis Street, Marousi Attica, GR 15125

email: info@bqv.gr

www.bqv.gr



BQV is an approved certification body accountable for third-party verification

The certification body is accredited by: Hellenic Accreditation System SA (E.S.Y.D), Accreditation No. 1218

Procedure for follow-up during EPD validity involves third party verifier

Yes No

*The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility of the EPD.
EPDs within the same product category but registered in different EPD programmes may not be comparable.
For two EPDs to be comparable, they must be based on the same PCR (including the same 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 equivalent system boundaries and
descriptions of data; apply equivalent data quality requirements, methods of data collection, and alloca-
tion methods; apply identical cut-off rules and impact assessment methods (including the same version of
characterization factors); have equivalent content declarations; and be valid at the time of comparison.*

► References

General Programme Instructions of the International EPD® System. Version 4.0, 2021-03-29

PCR 2019:14 v.1.2.5 Construction products. EPD System. Date 2022-11-01

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works -

Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

ISO 14020:2000 Environmental labels and declarations — General principles

ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations —
Principles and procedures

ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment-Principles and framework

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

Ecoinvent / Ecoinvent Centre, www.Ecoinvent.org

Residual Energy Mix 2021 from Renewable Energy Sources Operator & Guarantees
of Origin (DAPEEP SA)

► **List of abbreviations**

LCA	Life Cycle assessment
EPD	Environmental Product Declaration
PCR	Product category rules
GLO	Global
RER	Europe
RoW	Rest of the world
GWP-total	Global Warming Potential total
GWP-fossil	Global Warming Potential fossil
GWP-biogenic	Global Warming Potential biogenic
GWP-luluc	Global Warming Potential land use and land use change
ODP	Ozone Depletion Potential
AP	Acidification Potential
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 photochemical oxidants
ADPe	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources
ADPf	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources
WDP	Water use
PERE	Use of renewable primary energy excluding 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 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 material
RSF	Use of renewable secondary fuels
NRSF	Use of non-renewable secondary fuels
FW	Use of net fresh water
HWD	Hazardous waste disposed
NHWD	Non-hazardous waste disposed
RWD	Radioactive waste disposed
CRU	Components for re-use
MFR	Materials for recycling
MER	Materials for energy recovery
EE	Exported Energy
PM	Particulate matter emissions
IRP	Ionizing radiation, human health
ETP-FW	Ecotoxicity, freshwater
HTP-c	Human toxicity, cancer
HTP-nc	Human toxicity, non-cancer
SQP	Land use related impacts/Soil quality

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION OF KNAUF READY-TO-USE DECORATIVE PLASTER PRODUCTS FOR ETICS

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



ΕΡΕΥΝΑ
& ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗ

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