

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15804+A2 & ISO 14025 / ISO 21930

**Flügger Filler Pro H<sub>2</sub>O**

**Flügger Group A/S**



EPD Registration number: S-P-09755, Date of publication: 11.07.2023, Date of validity: 04.07.2028, Geographical scope: Northern & Central Europe

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

<b>Manufacturer</b>	Flügger Group A/S
<b>Address</b>	Islevdalvej 151, 2610 Rødovre, Denmark
<b>Contact details</b>	anpap@flugger.com
<b>Website</b>	https://www.flugger.com/

### PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product name</b>	Flügger Filler PRO H2O Airless
<b>Additional label(s)</b>	-
<b>Product number / reference</b>	-
<b>Place(s) of production</b>	Bollebygd, Sweden
<b>CPC code</b>	3511-Paint and varnishes and related products

### EPD INFORMATION

The EPD owner has the sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD. Construction products EPDs may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN 15804 and if they are not compared in a building context.

<b>EPD program operator</b>	The International EPD System
<b>EPD standards</b>	This EPD is in accordance with EN 15804+A2 and ISO 14025 standards.
<b>Product category rules</b>	The CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR. In addition, the International EPD System PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.11 (05.02.2021) is used.
<b>EPD author</b>	Flügger Group A/S
<b>EPD verification</b>	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: <input type="checkbox"/> Internal certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External verification
<b>Verification date</b>	05.07.2023
<b>EPD verifier</b>	Hetal Parekh Udas
<b>EPD number</b>	S-P-09755
<b>ECO Platform nr.</b>	-
<b>Publishing date</b>	11.07.2023
<b>EPD valid until</b>	04.07.2028

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The Flügger Filler Pro H<sub>2</sub>O Airless is a ready-mixed filler with optimized properties for the demanding professional craftsman. It is a moisture-stable spray filler with maximum filling capacity for rooms exposed to varying moisture conditions.

### PRODUCT APPLICATION

Flügger Filler Pro H<sub>2</sub>O Airless can be used for smoothing out plaster, concrete, lightweight concrete, gypsum plasterboard, and previously painted surfaces. In addition, can be used for filling and reinforcing of joints with approved gypsum tape and filling screw holes on gypsum plasterboard. Before its use, the mineral substrate needs to be clean, dry, and suitable for surface treatment.

Flügger Filler Pro H<sub>2</sub>O Airless can be applied by airless spray and smooth out with a filler knife. It is recommended to decide the nozzle and pressure according to spraying system and project size. Apply a sufficient amount and then work and smooth out the filler paste. Cold and heat can affect the viscosity of the material. Condensation during drying/ curing must not form. Cold and increased humidity extends drying time, full curing, and recoating interval. Increased temperature and low atmospheric humidity reduce drying time and full curing. Risk of shrinkage where the filler paste is not completely cured before additional treatment. Always perform a test treatment for a check and acceptance of adhesion and result.

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Nominal spreading rate: 1 m<sup>2</sup>/ltr

Min. working temp. during application and drying/curing: Min. +10 °C

Humidity: Max. humidity 80% RH.

Drying time at 20°C, 60% RH (Hours): 2

Recoatable at 20°C, 60% RH (Hours): 20

Fully cured at 20°C, 60% RH (Days): 28

Adhesion on concrete (MPa): 0,86

Layer thickness (nominal mm): 2

Cleaning of Tools etc.: Water

For more technical information, please see the Technical Data Sheet on <https://www.flugger.com/>.

### PRODUCT STANDARDS

Flügger Filler Pro H<sub>2</sub>O Airless contributes to Green Building Standard credits by meeting the following specific requirements:

- Nordic Swan Ecolabel (3097 0008)

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PRODUCT

Flügger Filler Pro H<sub>2</sub>O Airless physical properties are the following:

- Density: 0,99 kg/l
- Color: Blue-toned
- Solids Weight: 58 %
- Solids by volume: 56 %
- Grain size (max. Mm): 0,2

## ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

For safety, health, and environmental conditions see the Safety Data Sheet for the declared product on <https://www.flugger.com/>.

## MARKET

Scandinavia and Europe

## REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE, PRODUCT

The reference service life of the product is highly dependent on the conditions of use.

## ESTIMATED SERVICE LIFE, OBJECT

The coated object is not declared.

## SUBSTANCES, REACH - VERY HIGH CONCERN

The product does not contain any REACH SVHC substances in amounts greater than 0,1% (1000 ppm). The product contains no substances given by the Norwegian priority list.

## PRODUCT RAW MATERIAL COMPOSITION

Product and Packaging Material	Weight, kg	Post-consumer %	Renewable %	Country Region of origin
Water	0,35-0,40	-	-	Europe
Binder	0,05-0,10	-	-	Europe
Filler	0,50-0,55	-	-	Europe
Pigment	<0,00005	-	-	Europe
Additive	<0,02	-	-	Europe
Biocide	<0,005	-	-	Europe
Transportation packaging	0,004	-	-	Europe
Product packaging	0,0068	-	-	Europe

## PRODUCT LIFE-CYCLE

### MANUFACTURING AND PACKAGING (A1-A3)

The environmental impacts considered for the product stage (A1-A3) cover the manufacturing of raw materials used in the production as well as packaging materials and other ancillary materials. Also, fuels used by machines, and handling of waste formed in the production processes at the manufacturing facilities are included in this stage.

More specifically, the manufacturing stage consists of four main stages: premixing, dispersion, adjusting, and filling. The first stage is premixing where pigments, fillers, binders, and additives are weighted and mixed. The next stage is the dispersion process where the pigments and extenders are grinded, embedded in binders, and stabilized. In the adjusting stage, the coating mixture is adjusted by adding more water or additives, in order to meet product's colour, viscosity, gloss, etc. specifications.

The last two steps include the filling of the product into bags or buckets and loading it into pallets. The Flügger Filler Pro H2O Airless is filled into 15L bag in filling machines and then loaded into pallets. The full pallets are moved to a warehouse within the site. Eventually, the filler is moved out and transported to the construction site.

All raw materials used for the production of Flügger Filler Pro H2O Airless are purchased from European suppliers. No packaging is considered for these materials since all of them are delivered in bulk form due to the considerable amounts transported.

The raw materials are transported to the Bollebygd, Sweden manufacturing site. The modelling includes road and/or maritime transportation of each raw material from 2022.

### TRANSPORT AND INSTALLATION (A4-A5)

The transportation and installation modules (A4-A5) analyse impacts generated by transporting the finished product to the construction site (A4), as well as impacts generated during the product's installation (A5).

The transportation impacts were calculated for 1 kg of filler, with a final destination being a construction site in Oslo, and the transportation method is assumed to be a lorry.

The filler is applied to a surface (e.g., a wall or ceiling). Filler waste during application in this EPD assumes a commercial painting scenario and is based on values measured by Flügger's professional product support team. The Flügger Filler Pro H<sub>2</sub>O Airless does not need any additional ancillary materials for its installation into the building, as it is a ready-mixed filler. Packages and transportation packaging are handled as waste and are transported to the closest disposal facilities. Transportation distance to the closest incineration and recycling facilities is assumed to be equal to 50 km. The transportation method is assumed as a lorry.

### PRODUCT USE AND MAINTENANCE (B1-B7)

This EPD does not include the product use and maintenance stages (B1-B7). Therefore, environmental impacts related to this module have not been studied.

Air, soil, and water impacts during the use phase have not been studied.

## PRODUCT END OF LIFE (C1-C4, D)

The end-of-life stage analyses the impacts related to the disposal of remnant filler on a surface when that surface reaches the end of its service life. The consumption of energy and natural resources is considered negligible for disassembling the end-of-life product. Therefore, the impact of demolition is considered zero in Module (C1).

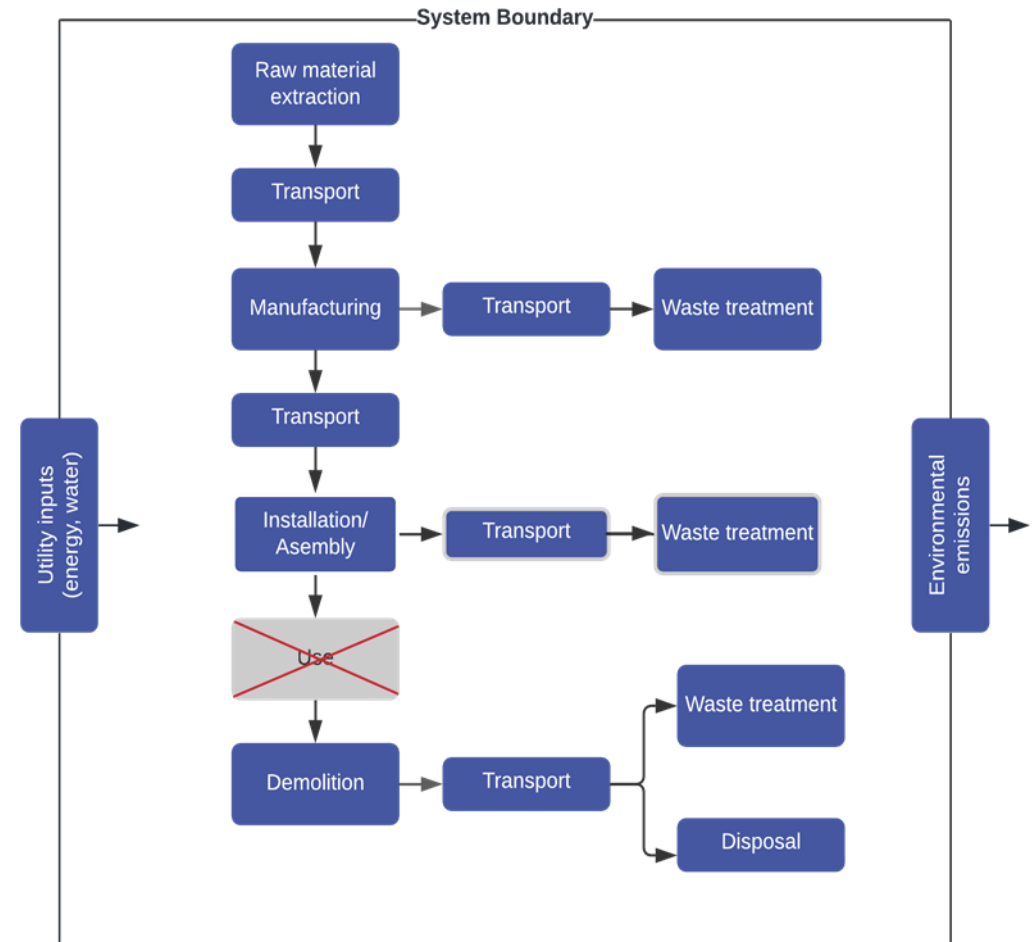
Module (C2) includes the transport of the waste filler to the closest disposal facilities. All end-of-life product is assumed to be sent to the closest disposal facilities, assuming a transportation distance equal to 50 km by road transport of unspecified size and Euro 5 lorry.

Module (C3) is considered zero, as no further waste processing for reuse, recovery, or recycling takes place in this analysis for the mineral substrates.

Module (C4) is the disposal of end-of-life filler including physical pre-treatment. In this case, the landfill is considered the final disposal method.

Module (D) includes the potential loads and benefits from recycling (i.e., wooden pallet) and incinerating packaging products (i.e., plastic wrapping, plastic top folie, and plastic bags) at the end of life.

## MANUFACTURING PROCESS



# LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT

## LIFE-CYCLE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

Period for data	2022
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## DECLARED AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT

Declared unit	1 kg
Mass per declared unit	1 kg

## BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

Product's biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Biogenic carbon content in product, kg C	0
Biogenic carbon content in packaging, kg C	0,0013

## SYSTEM BOUNDARY

This EPD covers the cradle to gate with options scope with the following modules: A1 (Raw material supply), A2 (Transport) and A3 (Manufacturing), A4 (Transport), A5 (Assembly), as well as C1 (Deconstruction), C2 (Transport at end-of-life), C3 (Waste processing) and C4 (Disposal). In addition, module D – (Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary) is included as well.

Product stage		Assembly stage			Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries		
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D	D	D
x	x	x	x	x	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Geography, by two-letter ISO country code or regions. The International EPD System only.																		
EU	EU	EU	EU	EU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EU	EU	EU	EU		EU	
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	Deconstr./demol.	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse	Recovery	Recycling

Modules not declared = MND. Modules not relevant = MNR.

## CUT-OFF CRITERIA

The study does not exclude any modules or processes which are stated mandatory in the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 and the applied PCR. The study does not exclude any hazardous materials or substances.

The study includes all major raw materials and energy consumption. All inputs and outputs of the unit processes, for which data is available for, are included in the calculation. There is no neglected unit process more than 1% of total mass or energy flows. The module specific total neglected input and output flows also do not exceed 5% of energy usage or mass.

The life cycle analysis includes all industrial processes from raw material acquisition to production, distribution, and end-of-life stages. However, the raw material acquisition, production, construction and end-of-life of the mineral substrate, the commuting of employees, administration

services, and capital goods such as machinery, buildings, or office equipment, are excluded from the system boundary.

## ALLOCATION, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Allocation is required if some material, energy, and waste data cannot be measured separately for the product under investigation.

In this study, as per EN 15804, allocation is conducted in the following order:

1. Allocation should be avoided.
2. Allocation should be based on physical properties (e.g., mass, volume) when the difference in revenue is small.
3. Allocation should be based on economic values.

As it is impossible to collect data separately for each product produced in the plant, data such as incoming energy, water, and waste production in-house is primarily allocated among all products through volume allocation. No co-product allocation is relevant for filler products.

Allocation used in Ecoinvent 3.6 environmental data sources follows the methodology 'allocation, cut-off by classification'. This methodology is in line with the requirements of the EN 15804 -standard.

All estimations and assumptions considered in this environmental product declaration are presented below:

### Module A4

The transportation distance is defined according to PCR 2019:14 Construction Products. The transportation distance was calculated by estimating the distance that needs to be covered from Flügger's production plant in Bollebygd, Sweden to Oslo, Norway (330 km) and then to the final construction site assuming an average transportation distance equal to (30 km). The transportation method is assumed to be a 32 tons lorry with Euro 6. Transportation does not cause losses as products are packaged accordingly. The volume capacity utilization factor is assumed to be 1 for the packaged products.

### Module A5

The installation stage at the construction site includes unwrapping of the plastic bags and application of the filler on top of the surface with airless spray or filler knife. The consumption of energy and natural resources is negligible for the assembly stage. The application losses assume a commercial painting scenario and are equal to 3,6%. The value was measured by Flügger's professional product support team. Packages and transportation packaging are handled as waste and assumed to be sorted and sent to the closest disposal facilities such as recycling, incineration, and landfill. Transportation distance to the closest incineration and recycling facilities is assumed to be equal to 50 km. The transportation method is assumed as lorry.

### Module C1

The consumption of energy and natural resources is negligible for disassembling the end-of-life product. Therefore, the demolition impact is considered zero.



## Module C2

It is estimated that the product loses some of its mass as the solvents are evaporated during its use. In this study is assumed that all solvents in the filler have been released. All the end-of-life product is assumed to be sent to the closest disposal facilities. The transportation distance is assumed to be 50 km and the transportation method is assumed as lorry.

## Module C3

No further waste treatment processes are considered to be taken place in the examined system.

## Module C4

Filler waste is gathered as part of another product, in this case, a mineral substrate, and is generally not separated from it at the end of life. The typical disposal scenario for filler applied on a mineral substrate is the same as for the mineral construction waste, and 100% of the filler is assumed to be sent to landfill facilities. As part of the landfill process, 100% of the contained biocides are leached as emissions into freshwater, as a worst-case scenario since more accurate data is not available (CEPE, 2018).

## AVERAGES AND VARIABILITY

This is a product specific EPD. For this reason, no differentiation in the GWP-total indicator is observed.

# ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT DATA

Note: additional environmental impact data may be presented in annexes.

## CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP – total	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	2,3E-1	7,79E-2	8,91E-2	3,97E-1	3,3E-2	1,08E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,14E-3	0E0	3,4E-3	-2,85E-2
GWP – fossil	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	2,2E-1	7,78E-2	4,72E-2	3,45E-1	3,33E-2	1,01E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,14E-3	0E0	3,4E-3	-8,6E-3
GWP – biogenic	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	9,18E-3	4,72E-5	4,19E-2	5,11E-2	2,53E-5	6,54E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,53E-6	0E0	6,73E-6	-1,98E-2
GWP – LULUC	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	5,68E-4	2,75E-5	4,07E-5	6,36E-4	1,05E-5	2,38E-5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,46E-6	0E0	1,01E-6	-3,13E-5
Ozone depletion pot.	kg CFC <sub>11</sub> e	3,21E-8	1,78E-8	2,47E-9	5,24E-8	8,18E-9	2,56E-9	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	9,48E-10	0E0	1,4E-9	-8,06E-10
Acidification potential	mol H <sup>+</sup> e	1,29E-3	3,2E-4	2,02E-4	1,82E-3	1,07E-4	8,07E-5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,7E-5	0E0	3,22E-5	-7,35E-5
EP-freshwater <sup>3)</sup>	kg Pe	9,47E-6	6,73E-7	2,18E-6	1,23E-5	2,83E-7	4,74E-7	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,57E-8	0E0	4,1E-8	-1,31E-6
EP-marine	kg Ne	2,18E-4	9,4E-5	5,23E-5	3,64E-4	2,36E-5	1,82E-5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	5,05E-6	0E0	1,11E-5	-1,94E-5
EP-terrestrial	mol Ne	2,42E-3	1,04E-3	5,53E-4	4,02E-3	2,62E-4	2,01E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	5,58E-5	0E0	1,22E-4	-2,28E-4
POCP (“smog”)	kg NMVOCe	1,37E-3	3,27E-4	1,75E-4	1,87E-3	1,03E-4	8,4E-5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,75E-5	0E0	3,55E-5	-5,86E-5
ADP-minerals & metals	kg Sbe	3,29E-5	1,94E-6	3,69E-7	3,53E-5	5,94E-7	1,32E-6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,03E-7	0E0	3,1E-8	-9,62E-8
ADP-fossil resources	MJ	5,35E0	1,19E0	2,03E0	8,57E0	5,41E-1	3,55E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	6,31E-2	0E0	9,49E-2	-1,63E-1
Water use <sup>2)</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> e depr.	2,2E-1	4,22E-3	1,4E-1	3,64E-1	2,01E-3	1,33E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,24E-4	0E0	4,39E-3	-2,11E-3

1) GWP = Global Warming Potential; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Photochemical ozone formation; ADP = Abiotic depletion potential. 2) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for Abiotic depletion and Water use and optional indicators except Particulate matter and Ionizing radiation, human health. The results of these environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator. 3) Required characterisation method and data are in kg P-eq. Multiply by 3,07 to get PO<sub>4</sub>e.

## ADDITIONAL (OPTIONAL) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS – EN 15804+A2, PEF

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Particulate matter	Incidence	1,13E-8	5,99E-9	5,58E-9	2,28E-8	2,92E-9	1,09E-9	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	3,19E-10	0E0	6,27E-10	-2,96E-9
Ionizing radiation <sup>5)</sup>	kBq U235e	9,05E-3	5,19E-3	6,03E-2	7,45E-2	2,37E-3	2,87E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	2,76E-4	0E0	3,89E-4	-1,36E-3
Ecotoxicity (freshwater)	CTUe	6,03E0	9,27E-1	1,12E0	8,07E0	4,14E-1	3,43E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,93E-2	0E0	5,99E-2	-4,13E-1
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh	3,8E-10	2,63E-11	3,11E-11	4,37E-10	1,04E-11	1,27E-10	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,4E-12	0E0	1,42E-12	-8,13E-12
Human tox. non-cancer	CTUh	3,58E-9	1,06E-9	7,09E-10	5,35E-9	4,72E-10	5,64E-10	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	5,65E-11	0E0	4,38E-11	-3,14E-10
SQP	-	3,85E-1	1,32E0	5,19E-2	1,76E0	8,17E-1	1,25E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	7,03E-2	0E0	1,61E-1	-1,79E-2

4) SQP = Land use related impacts/soil quality. 5) EN 15804+A2 disclaimer for ionizing radiation, human health. 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.

## USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renew. PER as energy	MJ	3,13E-1	2,7E-2	3,32E-1	6,72E-1	6,81E-3	2,49E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	8,96E-4	0E0	7,68E-4	-2,32E-1
Renew. PER as material	MJ	0E0	0E0	4,36E-2	4,36E-2	0E0	-4,36E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	-1,87E-2
Total use of renew. PER	MJ	3,13E-1	2,7E-2	3,76E-1	7,16E-1	6,81E-3	-1,87E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	8,96E-4	0E0	7,68E-4	-2,51E-1
Non-re. PER as energy	MJ	3,22E0	1,9E0	1,64E0	6,76E0	5,41E-1	2,9E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	6,31E-2	0E0	9,49E-2	-1,63E-1
Non-re. PER as material	MJ	1,66E0	0E0	3,84E-1	2,05E0	0E0	-2,05E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Total use of non-re. PER	MJ	4,88E0	1,9E0	2,03E0	8,81E0	5,41E-1	-1,76E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	6,31E-2	0E0	9,49E-2	-1,63E-1
Secondary materials	kg	7,43E-2	0E0	8,77E-5	7,44E-2	0E0	2,68E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Renew. secondary fuels	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Non-ren. secondary fuels	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Use of net fresh water	m <sup>3</sup>	1,75E-2	3,6E-4	1,55E-3	1,94E-2	1,13E-4	7,31E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,2E-5	0E0	1,04E-4	-5,36E-5

6) PER = Primary energy resources

## END OF LIFE – WASTE

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste	kg	1,75E-2	1,98E-3	1,88E-3	2,13E-2	5,26E-4	1,93E-3	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	6,57E-5	0E0	8,86E-5	-5,65E-4
Non-hazardous waste	kg	3,6E-1	1,64E-1	7,74E-2	6,02E-1	5,82E-2	6,07E-2	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	5,46E-3	0E0	6,45E-1	-3,43E-2
Radioactive waste	kg	7,94E-6	1,3E-5	2,38E-5	4,48E-5	3,72E-6	1,9E-6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,32E-7	0E0	6,28E-7	-1,03E-6

## END OF LIFE – OUTPUT FLOWS

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Components for re-use	kg	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for recycling	kg	0E0	0E0	3,17E-3	3,17E-3	0E0	1,14E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Materials for energy rec	kg	0E0	0E0	1,73E-2	1,73E-2	0E0	6,23E-4	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0
Exported energy	MJ	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	2,91E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0	0E0

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – GWP-GHG - THE INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	2,2E-1	7,78E-2	4,72E-2	3,45E-1	3,33E-2	1,01E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,14E-3	0E0	3,4E-3	-8,6E-3

8) This indicator includes all greenhouse gases excluding biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product as defined by IPCC AR 5 (IPCC 2013) This indicator is almost equal to the GWP indicator originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013.

## SCENARIO DOCUMENTATION

### Manufacturing energy scenario documentation

Scenario parameter	Value
Electricity data source and quality	Electricity, Sweden, residual mix, Ecoinvent 3.6, Year: 2019
Electricity kg CO <sub>2</sub> e / kWh	0,18
Heat production (wood pellet) data source and quality	Heat production, wood pellet, at furnace 300kw, state-of-the-art 2014 (Reference product: heat, central or small-scale, other than natural gas), Ecoinvent 3.6, Year: 2019
Heat production kg CO <sub>2</sub> e / Mj	0,0128

### Transportation scenario documentation (A4)

Scenario parameter	Value
Type	Lorry
Type of vehicle	>32t, EURO 6
Capacity utilisation (%)	100
Global warming potential (kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq/tkm)	0,0863
Distance (km)	330 km (Bollebygd, Sweden – Oslo, Norway) 30 km (Construction site in Norway)

### End of life documentation documentation (C1-C4)

Scenario parameter	Value	Unit
Collected separately	-	kg
Collected with mixed construction waste	0,65	kg
Re-use	-	kg
Recycling	-	kg
Energy recovery	-	kg
Landfill	0,64	kg
Transportation to landfill	50	km

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ISO 14025:2010 Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations. Principles and procedures.

ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management. Life cycle assessment. Principles and frameworks.

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

The International EPD System PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.11 (05.02.2021)

Flügger Filler PRO H2O Airless LCA background report 20.04.203

## ABOUT THE MANUFACTURER

Flügger is an international group based in the Nordic region that develops, produces, markets, and sells a wide range of building paints, wood stains, fillers, wallpapers, and accessories. The philosophy of Flügger is to make products and solutions that enable painters and consumers to deliver sustainable, beautiful, and high-quality painting results in an efficient way.

Flügger's passion for paint and good craftsmanship, as well as respect for the environment, is deeply anchored in its history, which spans several centuries and roots back to 1783.

## EPD AUTHOR AND CONTRIBUTORS

<b>Manufacturer</b>	Flügger Group A/S
<b>EPD author</b>	Flügger Group A/S
<b>EPD verifier</b>	Hetal Parekh Udas, One Click LCA Ltd
<b>EPD program operator</b>	The International EPD® System
<b>Background data</b>	This EPD is based on Ecoinvent 3.6 (cut-off), CEPE, and One Click LCA databases.
<b>LCA software</b>	The LCA and EPD have been created using One Click LCA Pre-Verified EPD Generator for Paints, Coatings, Sealants, and Adhesives.

# VERIFICATION STATEMENT

## VERIFICATION PROCESS FOR THIS EPD

This EPD has been verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by an independent, third-party verifier by reviewing results, documents and compliancy with EN 15804, ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044, following the process and checklists of the program operator for:

- This Environmental Product Declaration
- The Life-Cycle Assessment used in this EPD
- The background report (project report) for this EPD

## VERIFICATION OVERVIEW

Following independent third party has verified this specific EPD:

EPD verification information	Answer
Independent EPD verifier	Hetal Parekh Udas, One Click LCA Ltd
EPD verification started on	2023-06-20
EPD verification completed on	2023-07-05
Supply-chain specific data %	> 90%
Approver of the EPD verifier	The International EPD System

Author & tool verification	Answer
EPD author	Flügger Group A/S
EPD author training completion	2022-01-18
EPD Generator module	Paints, Coatings, Sealants and Adhesives
Independent software verifier	Ugo Pretato, Studio Fieschi & soci Srl.
Software verification date	2021-05-11

## THIRD-PARTY VERIFICATION STATEMENT

I hereby confirm that, following detailed examination, I have not established any relevant deviations by the studied Environmental Product Declaration (EPD), its LCA and project report, in terms of

- the data collected and used in the LCA calculations,
- the way the LCA-based calculations have been carried out,
- the presentation of environmental data in the EPD, and
- other additional environmental information, as present

with respect to the procedural and methodological requirements in ISO 14025:2010 and EN 15804:2012+A2:2019.

I confirm that the company-specific data has been examined as regards plausibility and consistency; the declaration owner is responsible for its factual integrity and legal compliance.

I confirm that I have sufficient knowledge and experience of construction products, this specific product category, the construction industry, relevant standards, and the geographical area of the EPD to carry out this verification.

I confirm my independence in my role as verifier; I have not been involved in the execution of the LCA or in the development of the declaration and have no conflicts of interest regarding this verification.

Signature



## VERIFICATION AND REGISTRATION (ENVIRONDEC)

ISO standard ISO 21930 and CEN standard EN 15804 serves as the core Product Category Rules (PCR)	
PCR	PCR 2019:14 Construction products, version 1.11
PCR review was conducted by:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. See <a href="http://www.environdec.com/TC">www.environdec.com/TC</a> for a list of members. Review chair: Claudia A. Peña, University of Concepción, Chile. The review panel may be contacted via the Secretariat <a href="http://www.environdec.com/contact">www.environdec.com/contact</a> .
Independent third-party verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006:	Independent verification of this EPD and data, according to ISO 14025: <input type="checkbox"/> Internal certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External verification
Third party verifier	Hetal Parekh Udas, One Click LCA
	Approved by: The International EPD® System Technical Committee, supported by the Secretariat
Procedure for follow-up during EPD validity involves third party verifier	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no



THE INTERNATIONAL EPD® SYSTEM

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## ANNEX 1 : ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS – EN 15804+A1, CML / ISO 21930

Impact category	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Pot.	kg CO <sub>2</sub> e	2,5E-1	7,71E-2	4,7E-2	3,74E-1	3,3E-2	1,02E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	4,1E-3	0E0	3,33E-3	-8,49E-3
Ozone depletion Pot.	kg CFC <sub>-11</sub> e	3,54E-8	1,42E-8	2,48E-9	5,21E-8	6,51E-9	2,41E-9	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	7,55E-10	0E0	1,11E-9	-8,74E-10
Acidification	kg SO <sub>2</sub> e	1,31E-3	1,6E-4	1,59E-4	1,63E-3	7,08E-5	6,91E-5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	8,43E-6	0E0	1,34E-5	-5,6E-5
Eutrophication	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> e	3,21E-4	3,31E-5	6,83E-5	4,22E-4	1,43E-5	2,23E-5	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,75E-6	0E0	2,6E-6	-3,05E-5
POCP ("smog")	kg C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> e	1,59E-4	1,03E-5	1,09E-5	1,8E-4	4,08E-6	6,92E-6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	5,45E-7	0E0	9,85E-7	-2,52E-6
ADP-elements	kg Sbe	3,29E-5	1,94E-6	3,69E-7	3,53E-5	5,94E-7	1,32E-6	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	1,03E-7	0E0	3,1E-8	-9,62E-8
ADP-fossil	MJ	5,35E0	1,19E0	2,03E0	8,57E0	5,41E-1	3,55E-1	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	0E0	6,31E-2	0E0	9,49E-2	-1,63E-1

## Appendix II

### Self-declaration from EPD owner, specific requirements

#### 1 Applied electricity data set used in the manufacturing phase

The electricity mix for the electricity used in manufacturing (A3) is presented in the table below:

Electricity mix	Data source	Year	Value	Unit
Electricity, Denmark, residual mix	Ecoinvent 3.6	2019	0,63	kg CO2e / kWh

#### 2 Content of dangerous substances

**X** The declared products contain no substances given by the REACH Candidate list or the Norwegian priority list.

- The product contains substances that are less than 0.1% by weight given by the REACH Candidate or the Norwegian priority list.
- The product contains dangerous substances more than 0.1% by weight given in the REACH candidate list or the Norwegian Priority List, concentrations is given in the EPD:

Dangerous substances from the REACH candidate list or the Norwegian Priority List	CAS No.	Quantity (concentration, wt%/FU(DU)).
Substance 1		
Substance n		

### 3 Transport from the place of manufacture to a central warehouse

Transport distance, and CO<sub>2</sub>-eqv. /DU from transport of the product from factory gate to central warehouse in Oslo shall be given. The following table shall be included in the EPD:

Type	Capacity utilisation (incl. return) %	Type of vehicle	Distance km	Fuel/Energy use	Unit	Kg CO <sub>2</sub> -eqv. /tkm
Truck	100	Lorry, Europe, EURO6	537 km (Kolding Denmark - Bollebygd, Sweden) 338 km (Bollebygd, Sweden – Oslo, Norway) 30 km (Construction site in Norway)	0,0092	kg/tkm	0,0863

### 4 Impact on the indoor environment

Indoor air emission testing has been performed; specify test method and reference.

**All declared products are emission tested according to the ISO-16000 (2006) series**

- No test has been performed
- Not relevant; specify \_\_\_\_\_