

Statement of Verification

BREG EN EPD No.: 000385

Issue 02

This is to verify that the

Environmental Product Declaration provided by:

Sika Services AG

is in accordance with the requirements of:

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

and

BRE Global Scheme Document SD207

This declaration is for:

1 kg Sika MonoTop®-3020

Company Address

Tueffenwies 16 Zurich 8048 Switzerland



BUILDING TRUST



Date of First Issue

Signed for BRE Global Ltd 07 February 2022

Emna Baker

Operator

10 March 2022

Date of this Issue

06 February 2027

Expiry Date



This Statement of Verification is issued subject to terms and conditions (for details visit $\underline{www.greenbooklive.com/terms}.$

To check the validity of this statement of verification please, visit www.greenbooklive.com/check or contact us.

BRE Global Ltd., Garston, Watford WD25 9XX

T: +44 (0)333 321 8811 F: +44 (0)1923 664603 E: Enquiries@breglobal.com





Environmental Product Declaration

EPD Number: 000385

General Information

| EPD Programme Operator | Applicable Product Category Rules | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| BRE Global Watford, Herts WD25 9XX United Kingdom | BRE Environmental Profiles 2013 Product Category Rules for Type III environmental product declaration of construction products to EN 15804+A2 PN 514 | | | | | |
| Commissioner of LCA study | LCA consultant/Tool | | | | | |
| Sika Services AG Tueffenwies 16 Zurich 8048 Switzerland | Sika Technology AG Tueffenwies 16 Zurich 8048 Switzerland www.sika.com/sustainability | | | | | |
| Declared Unit | Applicability/Coverage | | | | | |
| 1 kg of concrete repair mortar | Product Average. | | | | | |
| EPD Type | Background database | | | | | |
| Cradle to Gate with options | GaBi | | | | | |
| Demonstra | ation of Verification | | | | | |
| CEN standard EN 15 | 5804 serves as the core PCR ^a | | | | | |
| Independent verification of the declara □Internal | ation and data according to EN ISO 14025:2010 ⊠ External | | | | | |
| | riate ^b)Third party verifier: ligel Jones | | | | | |
| a: Product category rules | | | | | | |

a: Product category rules

b: Optional for business-to-business communication; mandatory for business-to-consumer communication (see EN ISO 14025:2010, 9.4)

Comparability

Environmental product declarations from different programmes may not be comparable if not compliant with EN 15804:2012+A2:2019. Comparability is further dependent on the specific product category rules, system boundaries and allocations, and background data sources. See Clause 5.3 of EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 for further guidance



Information modules covered

| | Product | | | | | | ı | Use sta | ge | | | End-of-life | | | | Benefits and loads beyond |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | Construction | | Related to the building fabric | | | Relat | ted to uilding | End-of-life | | | | the system boundary | | |
| A 1 | A2 | А3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | B5 | В6 | В7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | D |
| Raw materials supply | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport to site | Construction – Installation | Use | Maintenance | Repair | Replacement | Refurbishment | Operational energy use | Operational water use | Deconstruction demolition | Transport | Waste processing | Disposal | Reuse, Recovery and/or Recycling potential |
| $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$ | | $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ | | | | | | | | $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{V}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ | \square |

Note: Ticks indicate the Information Modules declared.

Manufacturing site(s)

The environmental product declaration is for 1 kg of Sika MonoTop®-3020 produced by Sika Österreich GmbH at following manufacturing facilities:

Sika Österreich GmbH Bingser Dorfstraße 23 Postfach 168 6700 Bludenz Austria

Construction Product

Product Description

Sika MonoTop®-3020 is a 1-part, cementitious, polymer modified, low shrinkage surfacing/ finishing mortar. It contains recycled waste materials (supplementary cementitious materials) and can reduce the carbon footprint application activity calculations. Sika MonoTop®-3020 can be applied in layers with thickness between 1 and 5 mm, with a fresh density of 2.0 kg/L.

Technical Information

| Property | Value, Unit |
|---|--|
| Compressive strength after 28 days | ~40 MPa |
| Tensile strength in flexure after 28 days | ~ 6 MPa |
| Tensile Adhesion Strength | ≥ 1.5 MPa |
| Thermal compatibility, part 1 Freeze-Thaw | ≥ 1.5 MPa |
| Coefficient of Thermal expansion | ~10.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ 1/k |
| Reaction to fire | Euro class A1 |
| Capillary absorption | ≤ 0.5 kg/(m ² .h ^{0.5}) |
| Chloride ion diffusion resistance | <2700 Coulombs |
| Carbonation resistance | dk≤ control concrete MC (0.45) |

Further information about the product including product data sheet can be accessed via www.sika.com



Main Product Contents

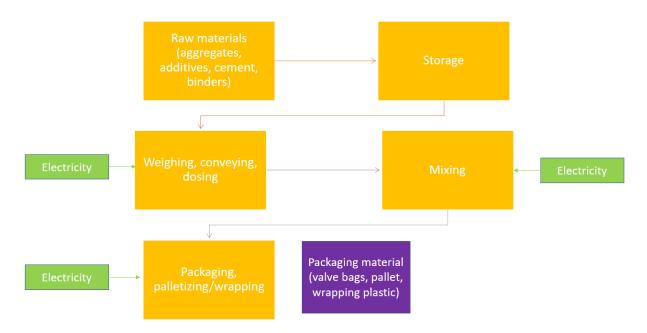
| Material/Chemical Input | % |
|--|---------|
| Hydraulic Binders | 20 - 25 |
| Functional Fillers | 40 -50 |
| Supplementary Cementitious Material (SCM) Reactive Binders | 10 – 15 |
| Active Polymers and Additives | 0 – 5 |

Manufacturing Process

The Sika MonoTop®-3020 is manufactured in a conventional mortar plant in Bludenz, Austria.

The raw materials are stored after the quality control testing is passed. The majority of the raw materials are dosed automatically into the mixers after the weighing and dosing phase. If resulting material does not pass the quality test, it will be reworked and send back to the mixing station. After confirming expected result it is send to the packaging station.

Process flow diagram



Construction Installation

Sika MonoTop®-3020 is a structural concrete repair mortar that is applied over the prepared concrete substrate after a proper mixing with water. The material can be hand applied or machine applied depending on the volume and area to be applied. The consumption of the material will depend on the roughness and quality of the substrate, as average is 1.7 kg/m²/mm. The product is only intended for professional use. Please refer to the product data sheet and method statement for detailed instructions.



Use Information

During the services life of the building or infrastructure there is no extraordinary maintenance, repair/refurbishment or replacement required, if Sika MonoTop®-3020 is correctly and properly applied and cured.

The high durability and reliability of the structural concrete repair mortar Sika MonoTop®-3020 will limit any repair work to a minimum.

End of Life

At the end of its service life the building is demolished and as the Sika MonoTop®-3020 is attached to the concrete it is generally taken to landfill. The demolition process concerns mainly the concrete structure of which Sika MonoTop®-3020 is a minor part.

Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules

Declared unit description

1 kg Sika MonoTop®-3020.

System boundary

In accordance with the modular approach as defined in EN 15804, this cradle to gate with options EPD includes the product stage (A1-A3), construction process stage (A4-A5), end-of-life stage (C1-C4) and benefits beyond the system boundary (D).

Data sources, quality and allocation

The primary data provided by Sika derive from the plant in Bludenz, Austria for 2020. Mass allocation was applied to generate data per declared unit of product. Background LCI datasets are taken from the databases of GaBi software and ecoinvent Version 3.7.1. All datasets are less than 10 years old.

Benefits from incineration of packaging are included as benefits in Module D; this also applies to the reuse of wooden pallets.

Cut-off criteria

All data was taken into consideration (recipe constituents, thermal energy used, electricity used). Transportation was considered for all inputs and outputs. The manufacturing of the production machines and systems and associated infrastructure were not considered in the LCA.



LCA Results

(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

| Parameters | describing e | enviro | nmental | impacts | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | GWP- total | GWP- fossil | GWP- biogenic | GWP- luluc | ODP | AP | EP- freshwater |
| | | | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CO ₂ eq | kg CFC11 eq | mol H ⁺ eq | kg (PO ₄) ³⁻ eq |
| Product stage | Raw material supply | A1 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Transport | A2 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Manufacturing | А3 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 3.87E-01 | 3.94E-01 | -7.49E-03 | 4.38E-04 | 1.40E-09 | 5.87E-04 | 3.08E-06 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 7.56E-03 | 7.51E-03 | -9.57E-06 | 6.15E-05 | 9.59E-19 | 2.35E-05 | 2.23E-08 |
| | Construction | A5 | 3.70E-03 | 1.04E-03 | 2.67E-03 | 3.06E-07 | -1.33E-10 | -1.13E-05 | -1.06E-10 |
| | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Repair | В3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| Use stage | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | В7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 6.18E-04 | 6.41E-04 | -2.81E-05 | 5.06E-06 | 7.89E-20 | 3.04E-06 | 1.83E-09 |
| Ford of Pfo | Transport | C2 | 7.52E-03 | 7.46E-03 | -9.52E-06 | 6.11E-05 | 9.53E-19 | 2.33E-05 | 2.22E-08 |
| End of life | Waste processing | СЗ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 1.47E-02 | 1.51E-02 | -4.39E-04 | 4.45E-05 | 5.94E-17 | 1.08E-04 | 2.55E-08 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | 3.58E-02 | -8.41E-03 | 4.42E-02 | -5.15E-07 | -8.42E-10 | -5.31E-05 | -2.21E-06 |

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 = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential, accumulated exceedance; and EP-freshwater = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

| Parameters | describing e | enviro | nmental | impacts | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | EP- marine | EP- terrestrial | POCP | ADP- mineral& metals | ADP- fossil | WDP | PM |
| | | | kg N eq | mol N eq | kg NMVOC eq | kg Sb eq | MJ, net calorific value | m ³ world eq deprived | disease incidence |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Droduot otogo | Transport | A2 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Product stage | Manufacturing | А3 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 2.16E-04 | 2.36E-03 | 6.11E-04 | 4.49E+00 | 1.17E-07 | 3.42E-02 | 1.69E+00 |
| Construction process stage | Transport | A4 | 1.08E-05 | 1.21E-04 | 2.11E-05 | 9.99E-02 | 5.71E-10 | 6.52E-05 | 7.22E-02 |
| | Construction | A5 | -4.35E-07 | -3.49E-06 | -2.09E-06 | -2.65E-02 | 4.46E-12 | 7.28E-04 | 2.57E-03 |
| | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Repair | В3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| Use stage | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | В7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 1.43E-06 | 1.58E-05 | 4.03E-06 | 8.22E-03 | 4.70E-11 | 5.36E-06 | 5.94E-03 |
| | Transport | C2 | 1.07E-05 | 1.20E-04 | 2.10E-05 | 9.93E-02 | 5.68E-10 | 6.48E-05 | 7.18E-02 |
| End of life | Waste processing | СЗ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 2.80E-05 | 3.07E-04 | 8.47E-05 | 2.01E-01 | 1.43E-09 | 1.62E-03 | 1.14E-01 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -7.04E-04 | -1.31E-04 | -5.18E-05 | -1.67E-01 | -2.83E-08 | -5.28E-03 | -1.80E-01 |

EP-marine = Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment;

EP-terrestrial = Eutrophication potential, accumulated exceedance;

POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; ADP-mineral&metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADP-fossil = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption; and $PM = Particulate\ matter.$



(MND = module not declared; MNR = module not relevant; INA = indicator not assessed; AGG = aggregated)

| T di dillictei S | describing e | TIVITO | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| | | | IRP | ETP-fw | HTP-c | HTP-nc | SQP |
| | | | kBq U ²³⁵ eq | CTUe | CTUh | CTUh | dimensionless |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Product stage | Transport | A2 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Manufacturing | A3 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 5.34E-11 | 2.71E-09 | 1.47E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Construction | Transport | A4 | 1.46E-12 | 8.55E-11 | 3.43E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| process stage | Construction | A5 | -7.04E-14 | 3.74E-12 | 2.17E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Repair | В3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| Jse stage | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 1.20E-13 | 7.21E-12 | 2.82E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| End of life | Transport | C2 | 1.45E-12 | 8.50E-11 | 3.41E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| ina or me | Waste processing | СЗ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 1.69E-11 | 1.86E-09 | 4.24E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Potential penefits and coads beyond he system poundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -2.69E-11 | -1.46E-10 | -3.05E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

IRP = Potential human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans; HTP-nc = Potential comparative toxic unit for humans; and SQP = Potential soil quality index.



| Parameters | describing r | esour | ce use, pri | imary ener | gy | | | |
|---|---|-------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | PERE | PERM | PERT | PENRE | PENRM | PENRT |
| | | | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ | MJ |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Product stage | Transport | A2 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Manufacturing | А3 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 7.70E-01 | 1.11E-01 | 6.80E-01 | 3.80E+00 | 7.77E-03 | 4.53E+00 |
| Construction | Transport | A4 | 5.58E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.58E-03 | 1.00E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 1.00E-01 |
| process stage | Construction | A5 | 5.69E-01 | -1.11E-01 | -7.77E-03 | 7.77E-03 | -7.77E-03 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Repair | В3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| Use stage | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | В6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | В7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 4.59E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 4.59E-04 | 8.23E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 8.23E-03 |
| End of life | Transport | C2 | 5.54E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 5.54E-03 | 9.95E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 9.95E-02 |
| LIIU OI IIIE | Waste processing | C3 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 2.71E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.71E-02 | 2.01E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 2.01E-01 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -5.43E-01 | 0.00E+00 | -5.43E-01 | -1.67E-01 | 0.00E+00 | -1.67E-01 |

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 excluding non-renewable primary 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 resource



| Parameters o | lescribing res | ource | use, secondary n | naterials and fuels | s, use of water | |
|---|---|-------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | | SM | RSF | NRSF | FW |
| | | | kg | MJ net calorific value | MJ net calorific value | m³ |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Product stage | Transport | A2 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| 1 Toddet stage | Manufacturing | А3 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.38E-03 |
| Construction | Transport | A4 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.38E-06 |
| process stage | Construction | A5 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Repair | В3 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| Use stage | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | В6 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND |
| | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.25E-07 |
| End of life | Transport | C2 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.35E-06 |
| LIIU OI IIIE | Waste processing | СЗ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.94E-05 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -1.24E-04 |

SM = Use of secondary material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Net use of fresh water



| Other enviro | nmental info | rmatic | on describing waste cate | egories | |
|---|---|--------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | HWD | NHWD | RWD |
| | | | kg | kg | kg |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Product stage | Transport | A2 | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Froduct stage | Manufacturing | А3 | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1-3 | 1.40E-09 | 6.70E-03 | 6.97E-05 |
| Construction | Transport | A4 | 5.04E-12 | 1.49E-05 | 1.21E-07 |
| process stage | Construction | A5 | 5.69E-14 | 5.98E-06 | -2.16E-06 |
| | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Repair | В3 | MND | MND | MND |
| Use stage | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational energy use | В6 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Operational water use | В7 | MND | MND | MND |
| | Deconstructio n, demolition | C1 | 4.15E-13 | 1.22E-06 | 9.96E-09 |
| End of life | Transport | C2 | 5.01E-12 | 1.48E-05 | 1.20E-07 |
| Life of the | Waste processing | СЗ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| | Disposal | C4 | 2.14E-11 | 1.00E+00 | 2.07E-06 |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | -3.57E-12 | -6.56E-06 | -9.32E-07 |

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed



| Other envi | ronmental in | form | ation descri | bing output t | flows – at en | d of life | | |
|--|---|----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | CRU | MFR | MER | EE | Biogenic carbon (product) | Biogenic carbon (packaging) |
| | | | kg | kg | kg | MJ per energy carrier | kg C | kg C |
| | Raw material supply | A1 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| Product | Transport | A2 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| stage | Manufacturing | А3 | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG | AGG |
| | Total (of product stage) | A1- 3 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | MND | 2.30E-3 |
| Construction | Transport | A4 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | MNR | MNR |
| process stage | Construction | A5 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.18E-03 | MNR | MNR |
| | Use | B1 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MNR | MNR |
| | Maintenance | B2 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MNR | MNR |
| | Repair | В3 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MNR | MNR |
| Use stage | Replacement | B4 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MNR | MNR |
| | Refurbishment | B5 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MNR | MNR |
| | Operational energy use | B6 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MNR | MNR |
| | Operational water use | B7 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MNR | MNR |
| | Deconstruction, demolition | C1 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | MNR | MNR |
| | Transport | C2 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | MNR | MNR |
| End of life | Waste processing | СЗ | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | MNR | MNR |
| | Disposal | C4 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | MNR | MNR |
| Potential benefits and loads beyond the system | Reuse, recovery, recycling potential | D | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | MNR | MNR |

CRU = Components for reuse; MFR = Materials for recycling MER = Materials for energy recovery; EE = Exported Energy



Scenarios and additional technical information

| Scenarios and add | itional technical information | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Scenario | Parameter | Units | Results | | | | | |
| | Transport of Sika MonoTop®-3020 to the building site | | | | | | | |
| | Diesel / Euro 5 Truck | L/100 km | 0.0025 | | | | | |
| A4 – Transport to the building site | Distance: | km | 100 | | | | | |
| | Capacity utilisation (incl. empty returns) | % | 61 | | | | | |
| | Bulk density of transported products | kg/m³ | 1.3 | | | | | |
| A5 – Construction installation | Treatment of packaging material (incineration) | % | 100 | | | | | |
| C1 to C4 End of life, | Dismantling and transport of Sika MonoTop®-3020 to final of | disposal | | | | | | |
| | Transport of the product to site of disposal | km | 50 | | | | | |
| | Diesel | L/100 km | 0.0025 | | | | | |
| | Capacity utilization | % | 61 | | | | | |
| | Waste for final disposal to landfill | % | 100 | | | | | |
| Module D | The benefits from incineration of waste produced during installation are credited in Module D as avoided generation of electricity and thermal. The partial reuse of pallets from packaging is also included in Module D as avoided production of new pallets. | | | | | | | |



Summary, comments and additional information

Interpretation

Figure 1 shows the relative contributions of the different modules to the various environmental impact categories and to primary energy use in a dominance analysis.

As can be seen from the results, the product stage (Modules A1-A3) contributes the most significantly to all environmental impact categories and primary energy use. For this reason, the product stage is examined more closely in the following interpretation.

The dominant influence in all environmental impact categories arises from the raw materials involved in the production of the product, which represent at least 89% of the impacts in each environmental impact category. The exceptions are ODP, EP-freshwater, ADPE and PERT. For ODP, 33% of the impacts arise from the production process, 7% from the packaging and 60% from the raw materials. For EP-freshwater, 38% of the impacts arise from the production process, 28% from the packaging and 35% from the raw materials. For ADPE, 8% of the impacts arise from the production process, 14% from the packaging and 78% from the raw materials. For PERT, 8% of the impacts arise from the production process, 23% from the packaging and 69% from the raw materials.

Within the raw materials, the binders play an important role in terms of GWP-total (63%), AP (47%), EP -marine (44%), EP- terrestrial (44%), POCP (44%), and PERT (63%). The influence of the additives can be seen in ODP (100%), EP – freshwater (77%), ADPE (83%), ADPF (63%), WDP (90%) and PENRT (64%). The influence of the fillers is minimal compared to the other material components, although they make up a relatively high proportion of the total product formulation.

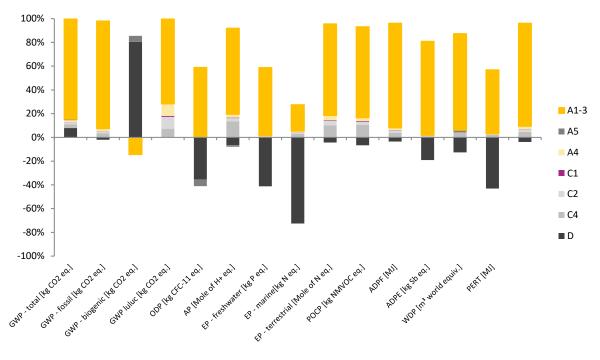


Figure 1: Relative contribution of the modules to the impact categories and primary energy demand for 1 kg Sika MonoTop®-3020.



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