

Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

According to ISO 14025 and EN

15804+A2:2019

AQUAPROOF REACTIVE (TH)

Registration number: EPD-Kiwa-EE-273469-EN
Issue date: 20-07-2026
Valid until: 20-07-2031
Declaration owner: HEVADEX bv
Publisher: Kiwa-Ecobility Experts
Programme operator: Kiwa-Ecobility Experts
Status: verified

kiwa



HEVADEX
We create coatings



1 General information

1.1 PRODUCT

AQUAPROOF REACTIVE (TH)

1.2 REGISTRATION NUMBER

EPD-Kiwa-EE-273469-EN

1.3 VALIDITY

Issue date: 20-07-2026

Valid until: 20-07-2031

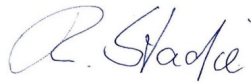
1.4 PROGRAMME OPERATOR

Kiwa-Ecobility Experts
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Raoul Mancke

(Head of programme operations, Kiwa-Ecobility Experts)



Dr. Ronny Stadie

(Verification body, Kiwa-Ecobility Experts)

1.5 OWNER OF THE DECLARATION

Declaration owner: HEVADEX bv

Address: Zoomstraat 6A, 9160 Lokeren, Belgium

E-mail: info@hevadex.be

Website: <https://www.hevadex.com/en>

Production location: HEVADEX Group

Address production location: Zoomstraat 6A, 9160 Lokeren, Belgium

1.6 VERIFICATION OF THE DECLARATION

The independent verification is in accordance with the ISO 14025:2011. The LCA is in compliance with ISO 14040:2006 and ISO 14044:2006. The EN 15804+A2:2019 serves as the core PCR.

☐ Internal ☒ External



Mauren Smith, Kiwa GmbH

1.7 STATEMENTS

The owner of this EPD shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence. The programme operator Kiwa-Ecobility Experts shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer data, life cycle assessment data and evidence.

1.8 PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES

Core PCR: EN 15804:2012+A2:2019

Kiwa-EE GPI R.4.0 and Annex B1

Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions "Product Level" (18.12.2025)

IBU PCR Guidance-Texts for Building-Related Products and Services

Part B: Requirements on the EPD for Products based on polyurethane or silane-modified polymer – Group 1

1 General information

1.9 COMPARABILITY

In principle, a comparison or assessment of the environmental impacts of different products is only possible if they have been prepared in accordance with EN 15804+A2:2019. For the evaluation of the comparability, the following aspects have to be considered in particular: PCR used, functional or declared unit, geographical reference, the definition of the system boundary, declared modules, data selection (primary or secondary data, background database, data quality), scenarios used for use and disposal phases, and the life cycle inventory (data collection, calculation methods, allocations, validity period). PCRs and general program instructions of different EPD program operators may differ. Comparability needs to be evaluated. For further guidance, see EN 15804+A2:2019 and ISO 14025.

1.10 CALCULATION BASIS

LCA method R<THINK: Ecobility Experts | EN15804+A2

LCA software*: Simapro 9.6

Characterization method: RETHINK characterization method (see references for more details)

LCA database profiles: ecoinvent (for version see references)

Version database: v3.20f (20260507)

** Simapro is used for calculating the characterized results of the Environmental profiles within R<THINK.*

1.11 LCA BACKGROUND REPORT

This EPD is generated on the basis of the LCA background report 'AQUAPROOF REACTIVE (TH)' with the calculation identifier ReTHiNK-173469.

2 Product

2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

AQUAPROOF REACTIVE (TH) is a solvent-free reactive waterproofing coating.

AQUAPROOF REACTIVE (TH) is applied by paintbrush or roller to form a flexible waterproof membrane, with adhesion to various surfaces. AQUAPROOF REACTIVE can also be applied on damp surfaces and is suitable for both horizontal and vertical applications.

Product types:

- AQUAPROOF REACTIVE is the standard product type
- AQUAPROOF REACTIVE TH is the thixotropic type

Product packaging: 310 ml / 4 kg / 7.5 kg / 18 kg

Indicative consumption: 1,5 kg/m².

Product composition:

Type of raw material	Percentage (%)	Weight per unit (kg)
Polymers	50 %	0.75 kg
Fillers	45 %	0.675 kg
Additives	5 %	0.075 kg

AQUAPROOF REACTIVE (TH) has the following certifications:

- ETA (European Technical Approval): 25/0246
- ATG (Agrément Technique/Technische goedkeuring): 3344

The EPD declares an average consumption of the product Aquaproof Reactive TH.

2.2 APPLICATION (INTENDED USE OF THE PRODUCT)

Waterproofing coating for structures in concrete or masonry such as basement walls, basement roofs, joints, foundations, terraces, balconies, decks and pipe penetrations.

2.3 REFERENCE SERVICE LIFE

RSL PRODUCT

ETA (European Technical Approval): 25/0246

Reference service life according to ETA 25/0246 is mentioned as W3 - 25 years.

USED RSL (YR) IN THIS LCA CALCULATION:

25

RSL PARTS

Not relevant

2.4 TECHNICAL DATA

Density	EN ISO 2811	1.36 kg/liter
Solids	EN ISO 3251	97 %
Initial setting		1 hour
Instant rain resistance	EN 15816	Pass
Water vapour resistance	EN 1931	Sd: 1.5 - 2.5 (μ: 751)
Elongation resistance	EN ISO 527-3	344%
Tensile strength – stress at break	EN ISO 527-3	1.45 MPa
Viscosity	EN ISO 3219	4.3 +/- 0,5 mPa.sec
Waterproofing	EN 14891 A.7.	Pass
Crackbridging	EN 14891 par. A.8.	> 0.75 mm

2.5 SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

The product in this EPD does not contain substances from the "Candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for authorization" in concentration above 0.1 %.

2.6 DESCRIPTION PRODUCTION PROCESS

Manufacturing process: dispersion mixing under vacuum.

No significant direct process emissions were reported during manufacturing.

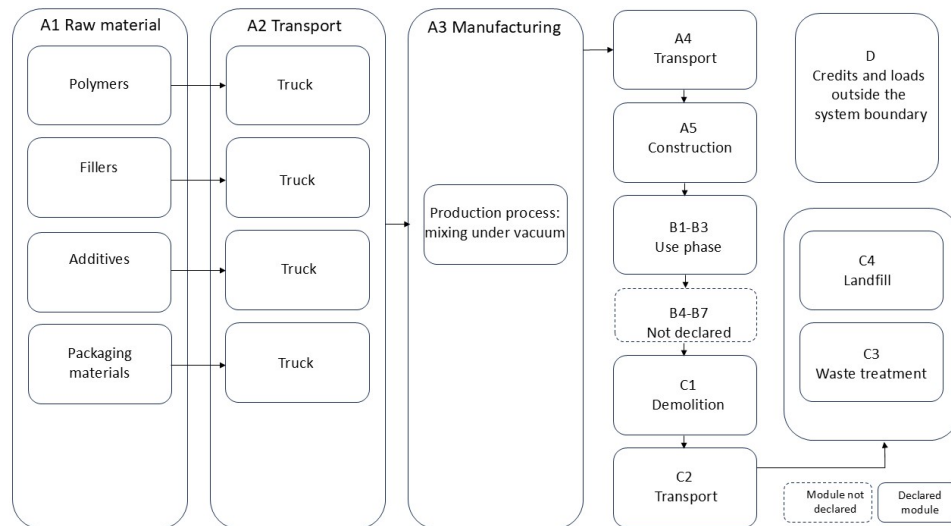
2 Product

Electricity mix used for production process:

- 28.1 % solar energy from solar panels installed at the production of Hevadex bv.
- 71.9 % energy is bought from energy supplier Elindus.

The average waste per declared unit consists of 15 g of product loss and 5 g of cleaning liquid loss.

- A mass loss of approximately 1% is observed between raw material input and filled product output. This corresponds to about 12 kg per production batch of 1200 kg, equal to 15 g per declared unit.
- During equipment cleaning, an average of 30 liters of cleaning liquid is used per 1200 kg production batch. The cleaning liquid is collected by an external contractor for recycling and returned to the production site for reuse. The cleaning liquid is a bio-based solvent supplied by Haku. A loss of 20% of the cleaning liquid is assumed, corresponding to 5 g per declared unit.



2.7 CONSTRUCTION DESCRIPTION

The application is applied using by roller or paintbrush.

The loss of product caused by residue in the pails, on the application tools and cleaning losses are considered to be 2 % on average.

3 Calculation rules

3.1 FUNCTIONAL UNIT

Declared unit

1 m²

Reference unit: square meter (m2)

3.2 CONVERSION FACTORS

Description	Value	Unit
Reference unit	1	m2
Weight per reference unit	1.500	kg
Conversion factor to 1 kg	0.666667	m2

3.3 SCOPE OF DECLARATION AND SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

This is a Cradle to gate with options, modules C1-C4 and module D EPD. The life cycle stages included are as shown below:

(X = module included, ND = module not declared)

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ND	ND	ND	ND	X	X	X	X	X

The modules of the EN 15804 contain the following:

Module A1 = Raw material supply	Module B5 = Refurbishment
Module A2 = Transport	Module B6 = Operational energy use
Module A3 = Manufacturing	Module B7 = Operational water use
Module A4 = Transport	Module C1 = De-construction / Demolition
Module A5 = Construction - Installation process	Module C2 = Transport
Module B1 = Use	Module C3 = Waste Processing
Module B2 = Maintenance	Module C4 = Disposal
Module B3 = Repair	Module D = Benefits and loads beyond the product system boundaries
Module B4 = Replacement	

3.4 REPRESENTATIVENESS

This EPD is representative for AQUAPROOF REACTIVE (TH) a product of HEVADEX bv.

3.5 CUT-OFF CRITERIA

For process modules A1 to A3, all process-specific data was collected. All flows could be assigned potential environmental impacts through the Ecoinvent database 3.9.1. Production, supply, disposal, maintenance and end-of-life treatment of capital goods are included. In the used Ecoinvent database 3.9.1. infrastructure and capital goods are included. All flows that contribute more than 1% of the total mass, energy or environmental impact of the system have been included in the LCA. It can be assumed that the

3 Calculation rules

neglected processes contributed less than 5% to the impact categories considered. It is assumed that the contribution of capital goods to each individual environmental impact category of the module (A1-A3) is less than 5%.

Life Cycle Stages:

Product Stage (A1-A3)

The production stage consists of the extraction of raw materials, transportation of the raw materials, processing the raw materials and the production of the product. The required energy for production, ancillary materials, packaging materials and production emissions are included.

Construction process stage (A4-A5)

A4 (Transport) includes the transport of the packaged waterproofing coating from the manufacturing site to the construction site by standard freight transport.

A5 (Installation) involves the application of the coating onto the prepared substrate. The product is typically applied manually using a paintbrush or roller depending on project requirements. Installation generally requires no significant energy input other than standard application tools. Minor product losses during application and packaging waste may occur and are managed according to local waste handling practices.

Use stage (B1-B3)

During the use stage, the waterproofing coating functions as a protective layer providing waterproofing and durability to the substrate. **B1 (Use)** involves no energy or additional inputs during normal service, and no emissions to air, water, or soil are expected under typical conditions. **B2 (Maintenance)** is generally limited to periodic visual inspection and, if necessary, local cleaning or minor touch-up of damaged areas. **B3 (Repair)** may involve localized reapplication of the coating by paintbrush to restore waterproofing performance.

End of life stage (C1-C4)

At the end of the building's service life, the waterproofing coating is typically removed together with the underlying building component during demolition or refurbishment (**C1 – Deconstruction/Demolition**). The resulting waste materials are transported to appropriate waste treatment facilities (**C2 – Transport**). Depending on local waste management practices, the coating residues may undergo waste processing such as sorting or preparation for disposal (**C3 – Waste Processing**). The remaining material is generally disposed of through landfill or energy recovery in accordance with applicable regulations (**C4 – Disposal**).

3.6 ALLOCATION

Allocation has not been applied in this LCA.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION & REFERENCE PERIOD

Averages based on data of 2025, except for the data of energy which is based on average values from January to December 2024 (data per month), as data of 2025 was not completely available at the time of drafting this EPD. The assumption is made that energy data did not differ in 2024 and 2025 as there were no changes to the solar panel installation of Hevadex since 2023.

All data that is specific to the product and process was provided by the manufacturer for the operating year 2025 (January to December) and is therefore up-to-date.

3.8 ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following estimates and assumptions have been made for this EPD:

1. Energy: only complete energy information for 2024 is available at the time of drafting this EPD, hence data in this EPD is measured data from 2024.
2. Production waste is quantified based on measured data.
3. Waste generated on construction sites during application is estimated, as it strongly depends on user practices and site conditions.
4. Transport of the finished product to construction site is assumed.

The scenarios included are currently in use and are representative for one of the most likely scenario alternatives. According to the criteria of the "UN Environmental Global Guidance on LCA database development" mentioned in EN 15804+A2, the data quality for all three representativeness categories (geographical, technical and time) can be described as good.

The calculations have been performed in accordance with the "polluter pays" and "modularity" principles, as defined in EN 15804+A2.

3.9 DATA QUALITY

Background data was taken from the Ecoinvent 3.9.1 database. The database is regularly checked and thus complies with the requirements of ISO 14040/44 (background data not

3 Calculation rules

older than 10 years). The background data meets the requirements of EN 15804. The general rule was followed that specific data from specific production processes or average data derived from specific processes must be given priority when calculating an EPD or Life Cycle Assessment. Data for processes that the manufacturer cannot influence or choose, were backed up with generic data.

3.10 POWER MIX

Location based approach.

28,1 % solar energy from solar panels installed at the production of Hevadex bv.

71,9 % energy is purchased from energy supplier Elindus. This energy is a variable mix of fossil energy and nuclear.

The emission factor of the electricity mix is declared as 0,1426 kg CO₂e/kWh.

Additional informations (2024 data):

- Total output Hevadex PV system: 51445 kW
- Total solar energy used for production: 27374 kW
- Total solar energy of Hevadex PV system put on the grid: 24071 kW

4 Scenarios and additional technical information

4.1 TRANSPORT TO CONSTRUCTION SITE (A4)

For the transport from production place to assembly/user, the following scenario is assumed for module A4 of this EPD.

	Value and unit
Vehicle type used for transport	(ei3.9.1) Lorry (Truck) 16-32t, EURO3 market for (RoW)
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle	Diesel, low sulfur, 0,037849162 kg/tkm
Distance	75 km
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	50 % (loaded up and return empty)
Bulk density of transported products	inapplicable
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1

4.2 ASSEMBLY (A5)

The following information describes the scenarios for flows entering the system and flows leaving the system at module A5.

FLOWS ENTERING THE SYSTEM

There are no significant environment impacts as a result of materials or energy used in the construction stage (A5).

FLOWS LEAVING THE SYSTEM

The following output flows leaving the system at module A5 are assumed.

Description	Value	Unit
Output materials as result of loss during construction	2	%
Output materials as result of waste processing of materials used for installation/assembly at the building site	0.000	kg
Output materials as result of waste processing of used packaging	0.062	kg

4.3 USE STAGE (B1)

No significant environment impact in the use stage modules, because there is no (significant) emission to air, soil or water.

4.4 MAINTENANCE (B2)

For maintenance no input or output flows are modelled.

4 Scenarios and additional technical information

4.5 REPAIR (B3)

Repairs are not applicable within the functional unit and to achieve the reference service life.

4.6 DE-CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION (C1)

No inputs are needed for the product at the de-construction / demolition phase

4.7 TRANSPORT END-OF-LIFE (C2)

The following distances and transport conveyance are assumed for transportation during end of life for the different types of waste processing.

Waste Scenario	Transport conveyance	Not removed (stays in work) [km]	Landfill [km]	Incineration [km]	Recycling [km]	Re-use [km]
(ei3.9.1) Coatings (coatings) in civil constructions (NMD ID 17)	(ei3.9.1) Lorry (Truck), unspecified (default) market group for (GLO)	0	100	150	50	50

The transport conveyance(s) used in the scenario(s) for transport during end of life has the following characteristics.

	Value and unit
Vehicle type used for transport	(ei3.9.1) Lorry (Truck), unspecified (default) market group for (GLO)
Fuel type and consumption of vehicle	not available
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	50 % (loaded up and return empty)
Bulk density of transported products	inapplicable
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1

4.8 END OF LIFE (C3, C4)

The scenario(s) assumed for end of life of the product are given in the following tables. First the assumed percentages per type of waste processing are displayed, followed by the assumed amounts.

4 Scenarios and additional technical information

Waste Scenario	Region	Not removed (stays in work) [%]	Landfill [%]	Incineration [%]	Recycling [%]	Re-use [%]
(ei3.9.1) Coatings (coatings) in civil constructions (NMD ID 17)	NL	0	90	10	0	0

Waste Scenario	Not removed (stays in work) [kg]	Landfill [kg]	Incineration [kg]	Recycling [kg]	Re-use [kg]
(ei3.9.1) Coatings (coatings) in civil constructions (NMD ID 17)	0.000	1.350	0.150	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	1.350	0.150	0.000	0.000

4.9 BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (D)

The presented Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary in this EPD are based on the following calculated Net output flows in kilograms and Energy recovery displayed in MJ Lower Heating Value.

Waste Scenario	Net output flow [kg]	Energy recovery [MJ]
(ei3.9.1) Coatings (coatings) in civil constructions (NMD ID 17)	0.000	1.334
Total	0.000	1.334

5 Results

For the impact assessment long-term emissions (>100 years) are not considered. The results of the impact assessment are only relative statements that do not make any statements about end-points of the impact categories, exceedance of threshold values, safety margins or risks. The following tables show the results of the indicators of the impact assessment, of the use of resources as well as of waste and other output flows.

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS PER SQUARE METER

CORE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS EN 15804+A2

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1- A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq.	4.56E+0	1.00E-1	3.05E-1	4.96E+0	2.26E-2	2.58E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.35E-2	3.59E-1	1.39E-1	-1.51E-1
GWP-f	kg CO ₂ eq.	4.54E+0	1.00E-1	3.03E-1	4.94E+0	2.26E-2	2.57E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.34E-2	3.59E-1	1.39E-1	-1.51E-1
GWP-b	kg CO ₂ eq.	1.22E-2	3.22E-5	1.38E-3	1.36E-2	6.45E-6	3.76E-4	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	7.62E-6	1.57E-6	4.51E-5	-1.99E-5
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq.	4.27E-3	4.81E-5	2.17E-4	4.54E-3	1.16E-5	1.13E-4	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	8.33E-5	9.10E-7	1.17E-5	-1.16E-5
ODP	kg CFC 11 eq.	6.32E-6	2.19E-9	7.66E-8	6.40E-6	3.39E-10	1.32E-7	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	4.16E-10	1.04E-10	3.73E-10	-7.81E-9
AP	mol H ⁺ eq.	2.65E-2	4.70E-4	9.24E-4	2.79E-2	1.33E-4	6.38E-4	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.12E-4	3.09E-5	1.13E-4	-1.11E-4
EP-fw	kg P eq.	1.68E-4	8.05E-7	9.92E-6	1.79E-4	2.13E-7	4.08E-6	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.33E-7	4.13E-8	2.34E-7	-3.27E-7
EP-m	kg N eq.	5.62E-3	1.69E-4	1.75E-4	5.96E-3	5.39E-5	1.43E-4	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	4.25E-5	1.41E-5	4.17E-5	-3.92E-5
EP-T	mol N eq.	4.40E-2	1.82E-3	1.79E-3	4.76E-2	5.85E-4	1.21E-3	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	4.54E-4	1.56E-4	4.51E-4	-4.30E-4
POCP	kg NMVOC eq.	1.77E-2	6.64E-4	6.34E-4	1.90E-2	1.84E-4	4.59E-4	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.55E-4	4.01E-5	1.87E-4	-2.33E-4
ADP-mm	kg Sb-eq.	6.29E-5	2.70E-7	2.24E-6	6.54E-5	7.20E-8	1.39E-6	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	7.32E-8	6.56E-9	3.28E-8	-5.42E-8
ADP-f	MJ	8.92E+1	1.47E+0	3.62E+0	9.43E+1	3.19E-1	2.05E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	3.35E-1	3.08E-2	3.44E-1	-2.43E+0
WDP	m ³ world eq.	2.81E+0	6.89E-3	7.85E-2	2.89E+0	1.41E-3	6.51E-2	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.83E-3	-1.67E-3	1.45E-2	-1.47E-2

GWP-total=Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total) | **GWP-f**=Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil) | **GWP-b**=Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic) | **GWP-luluc**=Global Warming Potential land use and land use change (GWP-luluc) | **ODP**=Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP) | **AP**=Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP) | **EP-fw**=Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-freshwater) | **EP-m**=Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine) | **EP-T**=Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial) | **POCP**=Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP) | **ADP-mm**=Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADP mm) | **ADP-f**=Abiotic depletion for fossil resources potential (ADP fossil) | **WDP**=Water (user) depreciation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)

5 Results

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS EN 15804+A2

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	disease incidence	2.12E-7	1.01E-8	7.20E-9	2.30E-7	2.41E-9	5.48E-9	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.31E-9	2.55E-10	2.42E-9	-6.33E-10
IR	kBq U235 eq.	1.57E-1	7.00E-4	1.40E-2	1.72E-1	1.12E-4	3.92E-3	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.31E-4	2.41E-5	1.90E-4	-2.96E-4
ETP-fw	CTUe	1.79E+2	7.06E-1	3.65E+0	1.84E+2	1.78E-1	5.37E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.47E-1	1.19E-1	1.79E-1	-6.67E-2
HTP-c	CTUh	3.42E-9	4.37E-11	3.00E-10	3.76E-9	1.49E-11	1.13E-10	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.24E-11	4.48E-10	1.77E-11	-1.82E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	2.18E-7	1.04E-9	4.34E-9	2.23E-7	2.83E-10	4.82E-9	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.69E-10	1.37E-9	3.09E-10	-1.73E-10
SQP	Pt	1.46E+1	1.44E+0	1.29E+0	1.73E+1	1.89E-1	4.31E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.64E-1	1.15E-2	7.83E-1	-2.89E-2

PM=Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM) | **IR**=Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IRP) | **ETP-fw**=Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw) | **HTP-c**=Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-c) | **HTP-nc**=Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-nc) | **SQP**=Potential soil quality index (SQP)

CLASSIFICATION OF DISCLAIMERS TO THE DECLARATION OF CORE AND ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT INDICATORS

ILCD classification	Indicator	Disclaimer
ILCD type / level 1	Global warming potential (GWP)	None
	Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	None
	Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	None
ILCD type / level 2	Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP)	None
	Eutrophication potential, Fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-freshwater)	None
	Eutrophication potential, Fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine)	None
	Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial)	None
	Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP)	None
	Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IRP)	1
	Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-minerals&metals)	2
ILCD type / level 3	Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil)	2
	Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP)	2
	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	2

5 Results

ILCD classification	Indicator	Disclaimer
	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-c)	2
	Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-nc)	2
	Potential Soil quality index (SQP)	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 disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

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 experienced with the indicator.

5.2 INDICATORS DESCRIBING RESOURCE USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION BASED ON LIFE CYCLE INVENTORY (LCI)

PARAMETERS DESCRIBING RESOURCE USE

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1- A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	5.15E+0	2.13E-2	5.11E-1	5.68E+0	4.03E-3	1.29E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	4.73E-3	9.14E-4	6.20E-3	-1.10E-2
PERM	MJ	2.94E-4	0.00E+0	2.94E-6	2.97E-4	0.00E+0	5.94E-6	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
PERT	MJ	5.15E+0	2.13E-2	5.11E-1	5.68E+0	4.03E-3	1.29E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	4.73E-3	9.14E-4	6.20E-3	-1.10E-2
PENRE	MJ	8.00E+1	1.47E+0	1.31E+0	8.28E+1	3.19E-1	1.82E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	3.35E-1	3.08E-2	3.44E-1	-2.34E+0
PENRM	MJ	1.34E+1	0.00E+0	2.47E+0	1.59E+1	0.00E+0	3.18E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	-9.07E-2
PENRT	MJ	9.35E+1	1.47E+0	3.78E+0	9.87E+1	3.19E-1	2.14E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	3.35E-1	3.08E-2	3.44E-1	-2.43E+0
SM	Kg	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	6.24E-2	6.24E-2	0.00E+0	1.25E-3	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
RSF	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
FW	m ³	7.49E-2	2.27E-4	2.85E-3	7.80E-2	4.44E-5	1.79E-3	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	8.09E-5	2.51E-5	3.55E-4	-2.19E-4

PERE=Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy 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 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 resources | **SM**=Use of secondary material | **RSF**=Use of renewable secondary fuels | **NRSF**=Use of non-renewable secondary fuels | **FW**=Net use of fresh water

5 Results

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DESCRIBING WASTE CATEGORIES

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	Kg	1.81E-4	9.08E-6	7.53E-6	1.97E-4	2.06E-6	4.63E-6	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.14E-6	5.83E-7	1.71E-6	-9.80E-6
NHWD	Kg	4.67E-1	1.24E-1	9.17E-2	6.83E-1	1.54E-2	1.09E-1	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.21E-2	1.56E-1	1.35E+0	-2.70E-3
RWD	Kg	1.21E-4	4.43E-7	1.26E-5	1.34E-4	6.43E-8	3.03E-6	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	7.66E-8	1.75E-8	1.19E-7	-2.16E-7

HWD=Hazardous waste disposed | **NHWD**=Non-hazardous waste disposed | **RWD**=Radioactive waste disposed

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DESCRIBING OUTPUT FLOWS

Abbr.	Unit	A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
CRU	Kg	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
MFR	Kg	1.71E-5	0.00E+0	1.75E-4	1.93E-4	0.00E+0	3.19E-3	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
MER	Kg	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0
EET	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	4.14E-2	4.14E-2	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	1.05E+0
EEE	MJ	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	2.40E-2	2.40E-2	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	0.00E+0	6.12E-1

CRU=Components for re-use | **MFR**=Materials for recycling | **MER**=Materials for energy recovery | **EET**=Exported Energy, Thermic | **EEE**=Exported Energy, Electric

5 Results

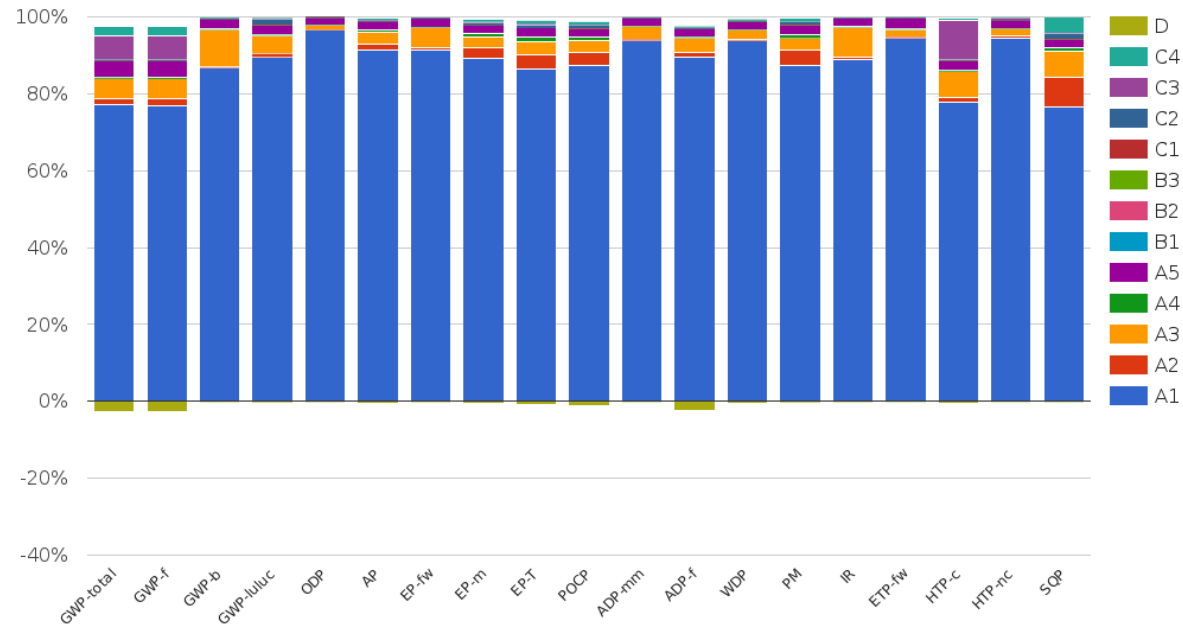
5.3 INFORMATION ON BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT PER SQUARE METER

BIOGENIC CARBON CONTENT

The following Information describes the biogenic carbon content in (the main parts of) the product at the factory gate per square meter:

Biogenic carbon content	Amount	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in the product	0	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0	kg C

6 Interpretation of results



The environmental impacts of the waterproofing coating are mainly concentrated in the product stage (Modules A1–A3).

The transport stage (A2 and A4) generally contributes to a lesser extent and depends primarily on transport distances, vehicle types, and distribution logistics.

The installation stage (A5) shows relatively low environmental impacts due to the solvent-free nature of the product and the limited generation of emissions during application. Packaging waste treatment and ancillary material use may contribute to this phase where applicable.

6 Interpretation of results

The use stage is characterized by limited direct environmental impacts, as the coating does not require significant operational energy or regular replacement during its reference service life under normal conditions of use.

End-of-life stages (C1–C4) contribute mainly through demolition activities, transport of waste materials, and final waste treatment processes. Since the coating is generally bonded to the substrate, separation before disposal is typically not feasible.

Overall, the life cycle assessment indicates that the product stage (A1–A3) is the dominant phase in the environmental profile of the product.

7 References

ISO 14040

ISO 14040:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework; EN ISO 14040:2006

ISO 14044

ISO 14044:2006-10, Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines; EN ISO 14044:2006

ISO 14025

ISO 14025:2011-10, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

EN 15804+A2

EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, Sustainability of Buildings - Environmental Product Declarations - Framework Development Rules by Product Category

Kiwa-EE GPI R.4.0

Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions “Product Level”, SOP EE 1203_R. 4.0 (18.12.2025)

Kiwa-EE GPI R.4.0 Annex B1

Kiwa-Ecobility Experts, General Programme Instructions “Product Level” – Annex B1 Environmental Information Programme according to EN 15804 / ISO 21930, SOP EE 1203_R. 4.0 (18.12.2025)

Ecoinvent

ecoinvent Version 3.9.1 (December 2022)

R<THINK characterization method

ecoinvent 3.9.1: EN 15804+A1 indicators (CML-IA Baseline v3.09), EN 15804+A2 indicators (EF 3.1)

8 Contact information

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