

DAPcons[®].100.123

DECLARACIÓN AMBIENTAL DE PRODUCTO ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

According to the standards: ISO 14025 y EN 15804 + A2:2020







DECLARACIÓN AMBIENTAL DE PRODUCTO ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION







GENERAL INFORMATION

Product KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - Exterior cladding

Company



Product description

KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 is a new generation solid surface developed by KRION SOLID SURFACE, S.A.U., a Grupo Porcelanosa company.

It is a material with a high mineral content and a low percentage of natural pigments which give it an excellent whiteness level. All this is combined with high quality acrylic resins.

Reference RCP

RCP 100 (version 3 - 27/05/2021) Construction products in general

Production plant

Ctra. Vila-real - Puebla de Arenoso (CV-20) km 1 - 12540 VILA-REAL (Castelló) Spain.

Validity

From: 16/11/2022 Until: 16/11/2027

The validity of DAPcons[®].100.123 is subject to the conditions of the regulation DAPcons[®]. The current edition of this DAPcons[®] is the one that appears in the registry maintained by Cateb; for informational purposes, it is included on the Program website www.csostenible.net





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

KRION® K-LIFE 1100 - Exterior cladding

cons	DAPconstruction [®] PROGRAMME Environmental Product Declarations in the Construction sector www.csostenible.net
A cateb	Programme Manager
Arquitectura Tècnica Borealeana	Colegio de la Arquitectura Técnica de Barcelona (Cateb)
Bacelona	Bon Pastor, 5 · 08021 Barcelona www.apabcn.cat
KKION	Declaration Holder
Krion	KRION SOLID SURFACE S.A.U.
PORCELANOSA Grupo	Ctra. Vila-real - Puebla de Arenoso Km. 1 (CV-20) 12540 - CASTELLON (España)
	https://www.krion.com
	Statement made by:
MARCELGÓMEZ	Marcel Gómez Consultoria Ambiental
	Torrent de Vallmora 24-26 1º 2ª, 08320 - BARCELONA, España

Declared product

KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - Exterior cladding

Geographic representation

Global

Variability between different products

This document states the results of each of the outputs individually.

Declaration number	Registration date
DAPcons [®] .100.123	25/10/2022

Validity

This verified declaration authorizes its holder to carry the logo of the operator of the ecolabelling program DAPconstruction[®]. The declaration is applicable exclusively to the mentioned product and for five years from the date of registration. The information contained in this statement was provided under the responsibility of: **KRION SOLID SURFACE S.A.U.**

Programme Administrator Signature

Celestí Ventura Cisternas. President of Cateb

Programme Verifier Signature

Lucas Pedro Berman. Verifier accredited by the administrator of the DAPcons® Programme



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT AND ITS USE

KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 is a new-generation solid surface developed by KRION SOLID SURFACE, S.A.U., a Grupo Porcelanosa company.

It is a material with a high mineral content and a low percentage of natural pigments that give it an excellent level of whiteness. All this is combined with high-quality acrylic resins.

The integral construction system of an exterior cladding or façade consists of interior cladding (brickwork, plasterboard, load-bearing wall), an insulating layer, and exterior cladding. KRION[®] can be part of the external cladding sheet that is in contact with external environments.

The construction method is as follows: a substructure designed to support the KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 outer leaf is anchored to the inner leaf of the building. This substructure allows an air gap of a few centimeters between the two sheets, in which the insulation can be placed.

The KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 parts are mechanically anchored to this substructure using specially developed hanging or fastening systems, achieving a very high safety margin and stability.

Thanks to the intrinsic properties of the material, we achieve large areas of surfaces without joints and study the expansion joints so that they form part of the final aesthetics. Its behavior on the exterior allows us to clad the skin of the building without aesthetic damage over time.

For the use of exterior cladding, a lifespan of 50 years is considered for the material, since this is the useful life of the building and the cladding is not an element that is modified during the useful life of the building.

Below is an image and the main technical characteristics of the product.











	TEST METHOD		ULT			
Bending strength	ISO 178	77,3	MPa			
Tensile modulus	ISO 527	40 M	APa			
Compressive strength	ISO 604	99,1 MPa				
Ball impact strength	ISO 19712-2 (324 g) / NEMA LD3 (224 g)	> 200) cm			
Postforming at 163°C	NEMA LD3	Radius of curvature parallel No bre	to the 50 mm side: 16 mm. akage			
Density	ISO 1183	1.736 :	g/cm³			
Rockwell hardness	ASTM D785	>	20			
Barcol hardness	ISO 19712 / ASTM D2583	6	8			
Linear thermal expansion coefficient	ISO 11359-2	(-30 a +105) *C	3,7 · 10 * C			
Thermal conductivity	UNE-EN 12667 / ASTM C518	(0 a 40)°C	0,10-0,22 W/m K			
Dry heat resistance 180°C	ISO 19712	Grae No visible	de 5 change			
Humid heat resistance 100°C		Grae No visible	de 5 change			
Resistance to cigarette smoke	ISO 19712	Grade 4 Slight change in brightness, only visible at certain view- ing angles and slight brown staining.				
Thermal shock resistance 250 cycles. (90-10)°C		Satisfactory. No defects observed				
Colour resistance to light (72h)	NEMA LD3	Grac No visible	le a change			
Resistance to Ultraviolet UV light. (1500h)	UNE-EN 438 / ISO 4892-3	Appearan Grey scale	ce Good. index: 4-5			
Resistance to Artificial Weathering (3000h)	UNE-EN 438 / ISO 4892-2	No change in appearance Grey scale index: 5				
Emission of volatile organic compounds	UL 2818-2013	Greenguard Gold				
emission of volume organic compounds	ISO 16000-6 French Legislation	A+ rating				
Nitric oxide removal	ISO 22197-1	NOx degradatio	on < 0.5 µmoles			
Bacteria resistance	UNE-EN ISO 846 (Method C)	Bacteria Gram-negativa P Bacteria Gram-positiva No growth of	'seudomonas aeruginosa Staphylococcus aureus test bacteria			
Fungus resistance	UNE-EN ISO 846 (Method A) / ASTM G21	Aspergillus niger van Tieghem. Penicilium funiculosum Tham, Paeclamyces variofii Bainier: Glocladium virens Miller, Chaetomium globosum Kurze, Aureobasidium pullulans: Fusarium fujikurai				
		No growth of a	iny test fungus			
Antimicrobial activity of materials	150 27447	Staphylococ RL=0.16 / Bacterial Let	:cus aureus: ∆R=0.15 hality: 3.11%			
	100 17447	Escherichia coli: RL=0.13 / AR=0.12 Bacterial Lethality: 2.45%				
Viral stability on surface over time	TCID50	CORONAV Decrease of infec	'IRUS NL63 livity in 48h > 97%			
	(fissue culture Infectious doce 50)	INFLUENZA A Decrease of infectivity in 48h > 99%				
Resistance to chemical agents	ISO 19712 (Method A)	Agent re	sults ≥ 4			
Self-cleaning performance. Drop angle	ISO 27448	Test 1: t _{on} = 7	'6° 1 ₄₆₁ = 66°			
		Test 2: $t_{e_0} = 47^{\circ} t_{e_0} = 32^{\circ}$				

Overall Migration (Simulants)		Below limits				
Specific Migration. (Metals)	Commission Regulation 10/2011	Below	limits			
Specific Migration. (MMA)		Below	limita			
Food Contact	NSF / ANSI-51 "Food equipment" FOOD ZONE					
REACH Regulation	European Regulation 1907/2006	\$VHC are ≦	0,1% (w/w)			
		Quarts	< 1%			
SiO ₂ content (crystalline)	National Institute of Silicosis (INS)	Tridymite < 2%				
		Cristobalite < 1%				
	OECD 202	Non-toúc				
	OECD 203					
Ecotoxicity (terrestrial and aquatic environments)	OECD 201					
	OECD 207					
	OECD 208					
		Thickness tested	Rating			
Reaction to fire test. Euroclasses	UNE-EN 13501-1441 UNE-EN 13623 UNE-EN ISO 11925-2 (Walls and ceilings)	3 mm 6 mm 12 mm 19 mm	B s1 d0			
	UNE-EN 13501-1+A1 UNE-EN 13823	Thickness tested Rating				
	UNE-EN ISO 11925-2 (Ventilated façade)	12 mm B s1 d0				

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE STAGES OF THE LIFE CYCLE

2.1. Manufacturing (A1, A2 y A3)

Raw Materials (A1 y A2)





Module A1 includes the supply of raw materials.

Module A2 refers to the transport of raw materials from the suppliers to the factory. Since the raw materials come from the USA, China and South Korea. For this, the distance from origin to destination and the type of transport used have been taken into account.

Manufacturing (A3)

The manufacturing process is carried out as follows:

- MIXING PROCESS

Once the raw materials are in the factory, they are first dosed and mixed in the required proportions. Vacuum is then applied to the mixture to remove any air bubbles and ensure the compactness of the product.

- CONTINUOUS MOULDING

A sheet is then formed by injecting the material in line through continuous steel strips that determine, according to their height, the thickness of each sheet. After this, the material undergoes a curing process at room temperature.

- SURFACE FINISHING

Once the piece is cold, the surface finish is carried out, consisting of cutting (if necessary), after which the surfaces are sanded and calibrated and the dust is removed with compressed air.

- PACKAGING

Finally, the sheets are covered with an individual film, palletised at 20 units per pallet and a cardboard cover is placed on each pallet. cardboard cover per pallet, and finally the whole assembly is strapped together.

2.2. Building (A4 y A5)

Transport of the product to the work (A4)

The product is distributed in two ways: (i) from the production plant in Korea the product is shipped to the distribution centre in Spain, which is mainly distributed to Spain and Europe; (ii) the product is shipped directly from the production plant in Korea to customers in the rest of the world.

For the calculation of the distances, the weighted average of global sales has been considered. Since KRION® KLIFE1100 - EXTERIOR Cladding is distributed mainly in Spain, followed by Europe, and lastly to customers in the rest of the world.





Table 1. Scenarios applied for the transport of the product to the place of installation

Destinations	Type of transport	Percentage	Average km
Spain	EURO VI Truck >32	35	135.50
Europe	EURO VI Truck >32 - Transoceanic ship	34	336.60
Rest of the world	EURO VI Truck >32 - Transoceanic ship	31	164
		Total 100%	

Product installation process and construction (A5)

For the installation of the KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - Exterior cladding product, KRION[®] adhesive and polyurethane adhesive mastic are used. In addition, the use of energy is required, as it is necessary to use machinery for its installation. During the installation process, an estimated waste of 3 % has been estimated.

The transport to the corresponding manager has also been taken into account, where a distance of 50 km.

2.3. Product use (B1-B7)

Use (B1)

A lifespan of 50 years is envisaged for the use of EXTERIOR CLADDING with the understanding that the EXTERIOR of the building can be refurbished once during the lifespan of the building. Therefore, the impacts generated in the modules B1 (Use), Repair (B3), Replacement (B4), Refurbishment (B5), In-service energy use (B6) and Inservice water use (B7) are considered negligible for the case of KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING.

It is included because both in the atmosphere and in homes, there are certain gases that are hazardous to humans and nature itself. These gases are especially nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and volatile organic compounds (VOC). When these gases come into contact with the surface of KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING and are irradiated with UV light (e.g. sunlight), a photochemical reaction is initiated in which the material contributes to the reduction of the concentration of these gases. KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING can remove up to 3.5 kg of NOx from the atmosphere over its lifetime over its lifespan.

Maintenance (B2)

The B2 stage for KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING requires maintenance, for which water and detergent are used.

Repair (B3)

A lifespan of 50 years is envisaged for the use of EXTERIOR CLADDING with the understanding that the EXTERIOR of the building can be refurbished once during the lifespan of the building. Therefore, the impacts generated in the modules B1 (Use), Repair (B3), Replacement (B4), Refurbishment (B5), In-service energy use (B6) and Inservice water use (B7) are considered negligible for the case of KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING.





Substitution (B4)

A lifespan of 50 years is envisaged for the use of EXTERIOR CLADDING with the understanding that the EXTERIOR of the building can be refurbished once during the lifespan of the building. Therefore, the impacts generated in the modules B1 (Use), Repair (B3), Replacement (B4), Refurbishment (B5), In-service energy use (B6) and Inservice water use (B7) are considered negligible for the case of KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING.

Rehabilitation (B5)

A lifespan of 50 years is envisaged for the use of EXTERIOR CLADDING with the understanding that the EXTERIOR of the building can be refurbished once during the lifespan of the building. Therefore, the impacts generated in the modules B1 (Use), Repair (B3), Replacement (B4), Refurbishment (B5), In-service energy use (B6) and Inservice water use (B7) are considered negligible for the case of KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING.

Operational energy use (B6)

A lifespan of 50 years is envisaged for the use of EXTERIOR CLADDING with the understanding that the EXTERIOR of the building can be refurbished once during the lifespan of the building. Therefore, the impacts generated in the modules B1 (Use), Repair (B3), Replacement (B4), Refurbishment (B5), In-service energy use (B6) and Inservice water use (B7) are considered negligible for the case of KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING.

Operational water use (B7)

A lifespan of 50 years is envisaged for the use of EXTERIOR CLADDING with the understanding that the EXTERIOR of the building can be refurbished once during the lifespan of the building. Therefore, the impacts generated in the modules B1 (Use), Repair (B3), Replacement (B4), Refurbishment (B5), In-service energy use (B6) and Inservice water use (B7) are considered negligible for the case of KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING.

2.4. End of life (C1-C4)

Deconstruction and demolition (C1)

This process will be combined with the demolition of the building, for this reason it is not included in this study.

Transportation (C2)

It will be considered that the waste will be transported in a EURO VI truck attached to the demolition waste to a treatment plant located 50 km away.

Waste management for reuse, recovery and recycling (C3)

The materials are not separated from the other construction products during the end of the building's life, so the impact of this stage is considered to be zero.

Ultimate elimination (C4)

The waste generated goes to landfill.

2.5. Potential environmental benefits and burdens beyond the system boundary (D)

Since it has been considered that 100% of the product at the end of its useful life is landfilled, the value of module D is zero.





3. LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS

This EPD has been carried out according to ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and RCP100 - General Construction Products - V.3 (2021), from cradle to grave and module D (A, B, C and D).

It has been carried out using SimaPro 9.3 software together with the ECOINVENT 3.8 database. The primary data raw material and energy consumption, waste production, supplier, and product transport - corresponds to factory data in 2020. The polluter pays and modularity principles have been followed. Where necessary, a massbased load allocation has been carried out. The electricity mix of South Korea, where the production plant is located, was used to represent the electricity consumption in the factory.

3.1. Functional Unit

1 m2 of KRION® K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR CLADDING installed, 12 mm thick with a product lifespan of 50 years.

3.2. System limits

Pro	duct si	tage	Cons Proce	truction ess Stage	Use stage End of life stage						ge	Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries				
Raw materials supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction - Installation process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse, recovery, recycling potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	С3	C4	D
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	х	x	X

Table 2. Declared modules

X = Declared module MND

MND = Undeclared module



3.3. Life cycle analysis data (ACV)

Table 3. Parameters of environmental impact

								Life cycle	stage							
Parameter	Unit	Product stage	Constr Process	uction s Stage		Use stage								Module D		
		A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	
Climate change - total (GWP-total)	kg CO2 eq	7,92E+01	4,63E+00	4,63E+00	0,00E+00	6,61E-07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,63E-02	0,00E+00	9,57E-02	0,00E+00
Climate change - fossil (GWP-fossil)	kg CO2 eq	7,91E+01	4,63E+00	4,63E+00	0,00E+00	5,22E-06	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,63E-02	0,00E+00	9,52E-02	0,00E+00
Climate change - biogenic (GWP- biogenic)	kg CO2 eq	5,39E-02	1,29E-03	1,29E-03	0,00E+00	-1,20E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,61E-05	0,00E+00	4,36E-04	0,00E+00
Climate change - land use and changes in land use (GWP-luluc)	kg CO2 eq	1,55E-02	1,14E-04	1,14E-04	0,00E+00	7,41E-06	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,42E-07	0,00E+00	2,14E-05	0,00E+00
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC 11 eq	1,96E-06	1,01E-06	1,01E-06	0,00E+00	7,40E-13	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,88E-08	0,00E+00	4,71E-08	0,00E+00
Acidification (AP)	mol H+ eq	4,59E-01	1,17E-01	1,17E-01	-2,59E+00	6,90E-08	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,57E-04	0,00E+00	9,34E-04	0,00E+00
Eutrophication of fresh water (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	2,39E-03	2,98E-06	2,98E-06	0,00E+00	6,29E-10	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,06E-08	0,00E+00	6,06E-07	0,00E+00
Eutrophication of sea water (EP-marine)	kg N eq.	7,97E-02	2,86E-02	2,86E-02	-1,36E+00	6,96E-08	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,57E-05	0,00E+00	3,52E-04	0,00E+00
Terrestrial eutrophication (EP- terrestrial)	mol N eq.	6,73E-01	3,18E-01	3,18E-01	-1,49E+01	2,52E-07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,85E-04	0,00E+00	3,87E-03	0,00E+00
Photochemical ozone formation (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	2,92E-01	8,14E-02	8,14E-02	-3,50E+00	3,25E-08	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,01E-04	0,00E+00	1,11E-03	0,00E+00
Depletion of abiotic resources - minerals and metals (ADP- minerals&metals)	kg Sb eq	1,01E-04	3,01E-07	3,01E-07	0,00E+00	1,47E-11	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,45E-09	0,00E+00	1,86E-07	0,00E+00
Depletion of abiotic resources - fossil fuels (ADP-fossil)	MJ, net calorific value	1,17E+03	6,22E+01	6,22E+01	0,00E+00	5,21E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,13E+00	0,00E+00	3,08E+00	0,00E+00
Water consumption (WDP)	m3 worldwide eq. private	1,39E+01	-7,85E-03	-7,85E-03	0,00E+00	5,13E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	-1,88E-04	0,00E+00	9,75E-03	0,00E+00

The Indicador includes all greenhouse gases included in GWP-total but excludes biogenic carbon dioxide uptake and emissions and biogenic carbon stored in the product. This Indicador is thus equal to the GWP Indicador originally defined in EN 15804:2012+A1:2013. Can be obtained from IPCC characterization factors.

A1 Supply of raw materials.A2 Transportation. A3 Manufacturing. A4 Transportation. A5 Installation and construction processes. B1 Use. B2 Maintenance. B3 Repair. B4 Substitution. B5 Rehabilitation. B6 Operational energy use. B7 Operational water use. C1 Deconstruction and demolition. C2 Transportation. C3 Waste management for reuse, recovery and recycling.C4 Fine removal. D Environmental benefits and burdens beyond the system boundary. MND Undeclared module.







Table 4. Parameters for the use of resources, waste and output material flows

		Life cycle stage														
Parameter	Unit	Product stage	Constr Proces	uction s Stage				Use stage					End of li	ife stage		Module D
		A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as feedstock	MJ, net calorific value	2,11E+01	9,77E-02	9,77E-02	0,00E+00	8,02E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,72E-03	0,00E+00	6,27E-02	0,00E+00
Use of renewable primary energy used as raw material	MJ, net calorific value	2,68E+00	0,00E+00	8,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Total use of renewable primary energy (primary energy and renewable primary energy resources used as feedstock)	MJ, net calorific value	2,38E+01	9,77E-02	1,78E-01	0,00E+00	8,02E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,72E-03	0,00E+00	6,27E-02	0,00E+00
Non-renewable primary energy use, excluding non- renewable primary energy resources used as feedstock	MJ, net calorific value	1,26E+03	6,60E+01	6,60E+01	0,00E+00	1,79E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,19E+00	0,00E+00	3,27E+00	0,00E+00
Use of non-renewable primary energy used as raw material	MJ, net calorific value	2,80E-01	0,00E+00	8,40E-03	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Total use of non-renewable primary energy (primary energy and renewable primary energy resources used as feedstock)	MJ, net calorific value	1,26E+03	6,60E+01	6,60E+01	0,00E+00	1,79E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,19E+00	0,00E+00	3,27E+00	0,00E+00
Use of secondary materials	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, net calorific value	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Net use of freshwater resources	m3	3,37E-01	3,20E-04	3,20E-04	0,00E+00	4,19E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,09E-06	0,00E+00	3,71E-03	0,00E+00
Hazardous waste removed	kg	1,85E+01	3,64E-02	3,64E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,64E-05	0,00E+00	2,24E+01	0,00E+00
Non-hazardous waste eliminated	kg	2,89E-04	7,65E-05	7,65E-05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,96E-06	0,00E+00	3,42E-06	0,00E+00
Radioactive waste disposed of	kg	8,57E-04	4,46E-04	4,46E-04	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,05E-06	0,00E+00	2,08E-05	0,00E+00
Components for reuse	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for recycling	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Materials for energy recovery (energy recovery)	kg	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00
Exported energy	MJ by energy vector	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00

A1 Supply of raw materials. A2 Transportation. A3 Manufacturing. A4 Transportation. A5 Installation and construction processes. B1 Use. B2 Maintenance. B3 Repair. B4 Substitution. B5 Rehabilitation. B6 Operational energy use. B7 Operational water use. C1 Deconstruction and demolition. C2 Transportation. C3 Waste management for reuse, recovery and recycling. C4 Fine removal. D Environmental benefits and burdens beyond the system boundary.MND Undeclared module.









Table 5. Kg of biogenic carbon

Packaging	5,13E-01
Product	0,00E+00

3.4. Recommendations of this DAP

The comparison of construction products must be made by applying the same functional unit at the building level, that is, including the behavior of the product throughout its entire life cycle.

3.5. Cutting rules

At least 99 % of the total matter and energy of the life cycle has been included, and 95 % of matter and energy per module.

It has been excluded because its impact is considered negligible:

- 1) Manufacture of equipment used in production, buildings, or any other capital goods.
- 2) Transportation of personnel to the plant.
- 3) Transportation of personnel within the plant.
- 4) Research and development activities.
- 5) Long-term emissions.

3.6. Additional environmental information

The product does not contain, in a percentage greater than 0.1 % by weight of the product, dangerous substances included in the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation" of the European Agency for Chemical Substances and Preparations.

3.7. Other data

During the manufacturing process, there are some losses due to the excess resin on the mold, and in the cut, due to the deburring.



4. ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND SCENARIOS

4.1. Transportation from the factory to the construction site (A4)

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit
Type and fuel consumption, type of vehicle used for transportation	EURO VI Truck 16-32 ton
Distance	Average distance: Truck 637.4 km (Europe and Spain). Ship: 2976,2 km (Europe, Rest of the world)
Capacity utilization (including empty return)	Percentage assimilated in the Ecoinvent database
Apparent density of transported product	24.8 kg/m2
Useful capacity factor (1, <1 or >1 for products that are packed compressed or nested)	1

4.2. Installation processes (A5)

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit
Auxiliary materials for construction (specifying each material)	KRION® Adhesive 100 ml/m2
Water use	Not required
Use of other resources	Not required
Quantitative description of the type of energy (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	Overall electrical maximum - 6 kw/m2 The installation process may require some machining and finishing.
Waste of materials in the work before the treatment of waste, generated by the installation of the product (specify by type)	Losses of 3 % during the installation process
Material outputs (specified by type) as a result of waste treatment on the building site. For example: collection for recycling, energy recovery, disposal (specified by route)	The final destination of the waste is landfill disposal.
Direct emissions to air, soil and water	No emissions during product installation.







4.3. Reference life (B1)

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit	
Reference Lifetime (RSL)	The reference service life of the product is 50 years	
Characteristics and properties of the product	Non-porous, no bacterial growth without any additives, hardness, strength, durability, easy to repair, low maintenance and easy to clean.	
Requirements (conditions of use, frequency of maintenance, repair, etc.)	Maintenance 1 time every 10 years, using water and detergent.	

4.4. Maintenance (B2), Repair (B3), Substitution (B4), or Rehabilitation (B5)

Maintenance (B2)

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit				
Maintenance process, for example; cleaning agent, surfactant type	Cleaning is done with a damp cloth and, if the surface is dirty or greasy, cleaning agents such as detergents or bleaches can be added				
Maintenance cycle	To customer's evaluation				
Auxiliary materials for the maintenance process (specifying each material)	0,0014 lt of detergent				
Energy inputs for the maintenance process (quantity and type of energy vector)	Not required				
Net consumption of fresh water during maintenance or repair	0.24 lt of water				
Material waste during maintenance (specifying the type)	Not required				









Repair (B3)

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit
Repair process	Not required
Proceso de inspección	Not required
Repair cycle	Not required
Auxiliary materials (specifying each material], for example lubricant	Not required
Interchange of parts during the product life cycle	Not required
Energy inputs during maintenance, type of energy, example: electricity, and quantity	Not required
Energy input during the repair, renovation, replacement process if applicable and relevant (quantity and type of energy vector)	Not required
Material waste during repair (specifying each material)	Not required
Consumo neto de agua dulce	Not required

Substitution (B4)

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit
Energy input during substitution, for example for the use of cranes (quantity and energy vector)	Not required
Change of worn parts in the product life cycle (specifying each material)	Not required
Net freshwater consumption	Not required







Rehabilitation (B5)

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit
Rehabilitation process	Not required
Rehabilitation cycle	Not required
Energy input during rehabilitation, for example for the use of cranes (quantity and energy vector)	Not required
Input material for rehabilitation, including auxiliary materials (specifying by material)	Not required
Waste of material during rehabilitation (specifying each material)	Not required
Other scenario development assumptions	Not required

4.5. Reference life

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit			
Reference life	50 years			
Declared properties of the product, finishes, etc.	Solid surfaces with a high mineral content and a low percentage of natural pigments			
Application design parameters (manufacturer's instructions)	For more information consult the installation manual at www.krion.com			
Estimation of the quality of execution, when installed according to the manufacturer's instructions	No building work is required			
Outdoor environment for outdoor applications. For example, weather, pollutants, UV radiation, temperature, etc.	For more information visit the website: www.krion.com			
Indoor environment for indoor applications. For example, temperature, humidity, chemical exposure	Temperature: -20° to 80°			
Terms of use. For example, frequency of use, mechanical exposure, etc.	Single-use			
Maintenance. For example, the required frequency, etc.	To customer's evaluation			



4.6. Use of energy (B6) and water (B7) in service

Parameter	Parameter expressed per functional unit
Auxiliary materials (specified by material)	Not required
Type of energy vector. For example, electricity, natural gas, district heating	Not required
Equipment output power	Not required
Net freshwater consumption	Not required
Characteristic features (energy efficiency, emissions, etc.)	Not required
Other scenario development assumptions. For example, transportation	Not required

4.7. End of life (C1-C4)

	Process				
	Collection processes (specified by types)	Collection processes pecified by types)			Elimination
	kg collected with mixed construction waste	kg for reuse	kg for recycling	kg for energy recovery	kg for final disposal
	0	0	0	0	24.80
Assumptions for scenario development	Together with the inert materials on which it is applied. 100 % landfill disposal. 50 km transport from site to landfill.				

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

KRION[®] K-LIFE 1100 - EXTERIOR Cladding: with fire resistance Euroclass B-s1-d0 according to UNE-EN13501-1, B1 without restrictions according to DIN 4102 and Class A according to ASTM E84 with a FSI<10 SDI<10.

Contributes to the improvement of the surrounding air due to low VOC's emission with Greenguard Gold102154-420 certificate according to UL 2818, A+ classification according to ISO16000-6 and criteria of the French decree no. 2011-321 (23/11/2011) and tests according to ISO 22197. Complies with REACH Compliance SVHC certifiedHKHL 1501002788J and Bisphenol A free. Health Product Declaration (HPD) with identification 24934 and labelled as DECLARE LBC-COMPLIANT. No hazardous crystalline silica is detected in its composition according to INS report MM_2017046.





It is also considered to be of low ecotoxicity to the environment according to OECD 201, 202, 203, 207 and 208.

Listed in Food Equipment Materials according to NSF/ANSI 51 with all types of food contact. And considered as aseptic for the non-growth of bacteria and viruses on its surface according to, ISO846, ASTM G21, ISO 27447, UL2824 and TCID50.

This product is available in various thicknesses (3 mm, 6 mm, 9 mm, 12 mm and 19 mm).

6. RCP AND VERIFICATION

This statement is based on Document

RCP 100 (version 3 - 27/05/2021) Construction products in general

Independent verification of the declaration and data, in accordance with ISO 14025 and IN RCP 100 (version 3 - 27/05/2021)



Third party Verifier

Lucas Pedro Berman Accredited by the administrator of the DAPcons® Programme



Verification date:

02/10/2022

References

- Krion Life Cycle Analysis (2020).
- General DAP[®] construction programme standards.
- RCP 100 (version 3 27/05/2021) Construction products in general.
- UNE-EN 15804:2012+A2:2020 Sustainability in construction. Environmental Product Declarations.
- ISO 14040:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Principles and framework.
- ISO 14044:2006 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Requirements and guidelines.

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

- ISO 14020:2000 Environmental labels and declarations - General principles.

- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in building construction. Environmental declaration of construction products and services.

Programme Manager

Colegio de la Arquitectura Técnica de Barcelona (Cateb) Bon Pastor, 5 · 08021 Barcelona www.apabcn.cat



