



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION:

Range of ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS (Super Durable System)
Powder coatings

DAPcons®.100.171

DECLARACIÓN AMBIENTAL DE PRODUCTO ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION







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DAPcons®.100.171

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







GENERAL INFORMATION

Product

Range of ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS (Super Durable System) powder coatings

Company



Product description

The ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS product is a range of powder coatings (UN CPC 3511 - Paints and varnishes and related products) composed of saturated polyester resins, TGIC-free hardeners and declaration-free pigments and additives. The results of this statement refer to an average of the entire product range.

Reference RCP

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

Production plant

ADAPTA POWDER COATINGS (ADAPTA COLOR S.L.) Ctra. Nacional 340a, km. 1041.1 12598 Peñíscola (Castellón) Spain

Validity

From: 12/02/2024 Until: 12/02/2029

The validity of DAPcons®.100.171 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

Range of ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS (Super Durable System) powder coatings



DAPconstruction® Programme Operator

Environmental Product Declarations in the Construction sector www.csostenible.net



Programme Manager

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



Owner of the declaration

ADAPTA COLOR S.L.

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Author of the Life cycle assessment:

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Declared product

Range of ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS (Super Durable System) powder coatings

Geographic representation

Production: Spain.

Variability between different products

The values declared in the EPD are an average product, with a variability of the "Climate change-total (GWP-total)" indicator in stages A1-A3 of 8.27%.

Declaration number

Issue date

DAPcons®.100.171

06/11/2023

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: **ADAPTA COLOR S.L.**

Programme Administrator Signature

Celestí Ventura Cisternas. President of Cateb

Verifier Signature

Ferran Pérez Ibáñez. Institut de Tecnologia de la Construcció de Catalunya - ITeC. Verifier accredited by the administrator of the DAPcons® Programme









ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

1. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION AND USE

The ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS product is a range of powder coatings (UN CPC 3511 - Paints and varnishes and related products) made up of saturated polyester resins, hardeners free of TGIC, and pigments and additives that do not need to be declared, which are used for the surface protection of various products (automotive and agricultural items, extruded profiles for doors and windows, metal facades, ventilated facades, and parts for solar protection, street furniture, infrastructure components, etc.), and whose general properties are shown in the table below. The results of this declaration refer to an average of the entire product range.

ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS coatings offer excellent exterior durability for more than 20 years, passing the natural aging test (Florida test) after 36 months with excellent gloss retention and colour stability. This type of product more than comply with international quality specifications, such as Qualicoat CLASS 2, GSB MASTER, and AAMA 2604, among others, and can be used on metal architectural components.

ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS is available in different gloss levels and finishes.

Likewise, ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS is available in a wide range of RAL and NCS colours. It is possible to produce tailor made colours based on customer's requests.

1.1 Content information

Product components

The components are:

Polyester resins and hardener: 58-90%

Additives: 2.5 – 10% Pigments: 0 – 35%

Packaging materials

The ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS product is packed in polyethylene bags (15, 20 and 25kg) inside a cardboard box. 24 boxes per pallet.









| | Finish | Gloss range | OUNLICONT- | IIII GSB |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|
| DB | Glossy | 80 - 95 | P-1319 | 260c |
| DS | Satin | 30 - 80 | P-1194 | |
| DM | Matt | 3 - 30 | P-1628 | 260a |
| DT | Fine textured | 3 - 20 | P-1087 | 260b |
| DX | Smooth metallic or pearl mica effect | 3 - 95 | P-1319 P-1194 | 260c |
| DF | Fine textured metallic or pearl mica | 6 - 20 | P-1087 | |

| Properties | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| Chemical product | Polyester |
| Particle size | < 125 microns, suitable for electrostatic spray finishing |
| Solids | > 99% |
| Specific gravity | Between 1,2 and 1,7 g/cm3 depending on the colour |
| Storage stability | 24 months at a maximum of 35 °C |
| Best before | 24 months |
| Packing units | 15, 20 or 25 kg (PE bag in carton box) |

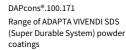
| Characteristic | Value | Test method |
|----------------------|--|-------------|
| Dry film thickness | 70-80 microns | ISO 2630 |
| Gloss | According to product definition | ISO 2813 |
| Adhesion - Cross cut | PASS GT0 | ISO 2409 |
| Impact | > 2,5Nm | ISO 6272 |
| Flexibility | < 5 mm | ISO 1519 |
| Cupping test | > 5 mm | ISO 1520 |
| Persoz hardness | >220 seg | ISO 1522 |
| Buchholz hardness | >80 | ISO 2815 |
| Salt spray test | 1000 h. PASS corrossion process < 1 mm | ISO 9227 |
| Humidity | 1000 h. PASS no blistering < 1 mm | ISO 6270 |
| Kesternnich SO2 | 30 cycles PASS no blistering | ISO 3231 |
| Machu test | < 0,5 mmg | Qualicoat |
| Mortar resistance | PASS | EN 12201 |
| Boiling water | < 0,5 mm | Qualicoat |
| Natural Florida | PASS 3 years > 50% retention of gloss and colour | ISO 2810 |
| Suntest | PASS 1000 hours > 90% retention of gloss | ISO 16474 |
| QUV 313B | PASS 600 hours >50% retention of gloss | ISO 16474 |



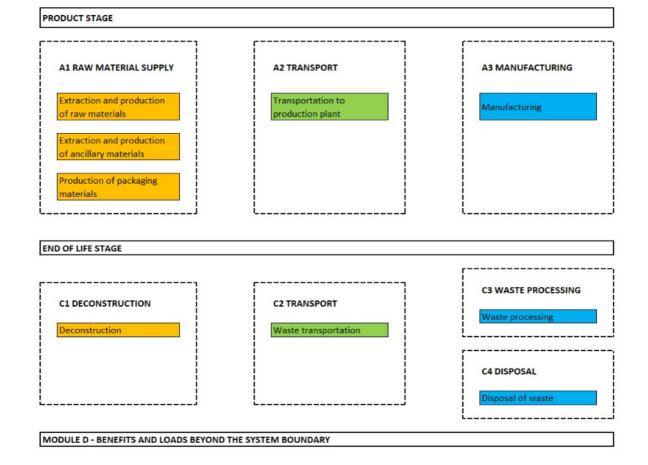




















2. DESCRIPTION OF THE STAGES OF THE LIFE CYCLE

2.1. Manufacturing (A1, A2 y A3)

Raw Materials and transport (A1 y A2)

The raw materials are polyester resins, TGIC-free hardeners, pigments and additives.

The raw and ancillary materials are supplied by different suppliers to the company in different formats (paper or plastic bags, cardboard or metal boxes, big-bags and in bulk in tanker trucks).

The real distances and real means of transportation (lorry and ship) have been taken into account.

Manufacturing (A3)

This consists of several stages:

- The loading and blending of raw materials
- The extrusion of the mixture at 120 °C
- Cooling to 20-25 °C and breaking into flakes of the exturded material
- Milling to obtain the end granulometry
- Heating and Cooling Mixing (only metal finishes)
- Packaging (polyethylene bags for 15, 20, and 25 kg in cardboard boxes) and storage.

The real distances and real means of transportation (lorry) were taken into account when managing the waste produced during production.

2.2. Construction process stage (A4 y A5)

Transport to the building site (A4)

Undeclared

Product installation process and construction (A5)

Undeclared

2.3. Product use (B1-B7)

Use (B1)

Undeclared

Maintenance (B2)

Undeclared

Repair (B3)

Undeclared

Replacement (B4)

Undeclared









Refurbishment (B5)

Undeclared

Operational energy use (B6)

Undeclared

Operational water use (B7)

Undeclared

2.4. End of life (C1-C4)

Deconstruction and demolition (C1)

The environmental impacts attributed to the deconstruction of the product at the end of its useful life are negligible, since they constitute a very small part of the demolition of a building.

Transport to waste processing (C2)

It has been considered that the product waste obtained in the previous phase is transported by 27t EURO VI truck over a distance of 50 km to the landfill.

Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling (C3)

In this module, no environmental impact is counted because paint waste at the end of its life cycle does not have any reuse, recovery or recycling process.

Disposal (C4)

In this module, the environmental impacts of landfill management of 100% of product waste are accounted for.

2.5. Reuse/recovery/recycling potential (D)

Since paint waste at the end of its useful life does not have any recycling process, the environmental burdens and benefits generated by the recycling of paint waste produced in the Construction and End of Life stages are zero.

3. LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

The life cycle analysis on which this declaration is based has been carried out following the ISO 14040, ISO 14044 and UNE-EN 15804 standards.

This study has been carried out using the LCA tool SimaPro 9.2.0.2., whose development is based on the UNE-EN ISO 14040-14044 standards, and the Ecoinvent v3.8 (2021) database. This LCA is of the type "from the cradle to the factory gate with modules C1-C4 and D", that is, it covers the manufacturing stage of the product, end of life and loads and benefits outside the system, leaving out the construction and use stages. Specific data from the ADAPTA Peñíscola plant corresponding to the year 2022 have been used to inventory the manufacturing stage.

3.1. Declared Unit

The Declared Unit of this study is: "Amount of ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS powder coating product necessary to cover 1 m2 of substrate surface"









Additional comments

Product yield at 75 micron layer thickness is 9.23 m2/kg (0.108 kg/m2)

3.2. Scope and modules that are declared

Table 2. Declared modules

| Product stage Construction Process Stage | | | Use stage | | | | | | | | nd of li | ife sta | 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 | А3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | B5 | B6 | В7 | C1 | C2 | С3 | C4 | D |
| х | х | Х | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | х | Х | х | х | х |

X = Declared module

MND = Undeclared module









3.3. LCA results of potential environmental impact referred to the declared unit (ACV)

Table 3. Parameters of environmental impact

| | Life cycle stage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|
| Parameter | Unit | Product Construction stage Process Stage | | | Use stage | | | | | | | Module D | | | | | | |
| | | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | B5 | В6 | В7 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | _ | | |
| Climate change - total (GWP-total) | kg CO2 eq | 5,13E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 7,30E-07 | 0,00E+00 | 1,29E-02 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Climate change - fossil (GWP-fossil) | kg CO2 eq | 5,11E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 7,30E-07 | 0,00E+00 | 1,29E-02 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Climate change - biogenic (GWP- biogenic) | kg CO2 eq | 2,04E-03 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 2,24E-10 | 0,00E+00 | 9,31E-06 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Climate change - land use and changes in land use (GWP-luluc) | kg CO2 eq | 5,18E-04 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 2,69E-11 | 0,00E+00 | 1,17E-06 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Ozone layer depletion (ODP) | kg CFC 11 eq | 6,41E-08 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,86E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 3,46E-10 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Acidification (AP) | mol H+ eq | 2,01E-03 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,83E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 9,63E-06 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Eutrophication of fresh water (EP-freshwater) | kg P eq | 1,15E-05 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 7,62E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 1,83E-08 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Eutrophication of sea water (EP-marine) | kg N eq. | 3,67E-04 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 4,17E-10 | 0,00E+00 | 3,28E-06 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Terrestrial eutrophication (EP- terrestrial) | mol N eq. | 3,66E-03 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 4,72E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 3,61E-05 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Photochemical ozone formation (POCP) | kg NMVOC eq | 1,47E-03 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,43E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 1,32E-05 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Depletion of abiotic resources - minerals and metals (ADP- minerals&metals) | kg Sb eq | 4,16E-06 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,10E-13 | 0,00E+00 | 3,76E-09 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Depletion of abiotic resources - fossil fuels (ADP-fossil) | MJ, net calorific value | 8,78E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,11E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 2,68E-02 | 0,00E+00 | | |
| Water consumption (WDP) | m3 worldwide eq. private | 3,09E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,46E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 1,17E-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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Global Warming Potential (GHG) | kg CO2 eq | 4,90E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 7,26E-07 | 0,00E+00 | 1,10E-02 | 0,00E+00 | | |

A1 Supply of raw materials.A2 Transport to waste processing. A3 Manufacturing. A4 Transport to waste processing. A5 Installation and construction processes. B1 Use. B2 Maintenance. B3 Repair. B4 Replacement. B5 Refurbishment. B6 Operational energy use. B7 Operational water use. C1 Deconstruction and demolition. C2 Transport to waste processing. 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 | Use stage | | | | | | | End of l | ife stage | | Module D | | | |
| | | A1-A3 | A4 | A5 | B1 | B2 | В3 | B4 | B5 | В6 | В7 | C1 | C2 | СЗ | C4 | |
| Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as feedstock | MJ, net calorific value | 5,40E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 2,26E-08 | 0,00E+00 | 4,81E-04 | 0,00E+00 |
| Use of renewable primary energy used as raw material | MJ, net calorific value | 0,00E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 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 | 5,40E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 2,26E-08 | 0,00E+00 | 4,81E-04 | 0,00E+00 |
| Non-renewable primary energy use, excluding non- renewable primary energy resources used as feedstock | MJ, net calorific value | 9,41E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,18E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 2,85E-02 | 0,00E+00 |
| Use of non-renewable primary energy used as raw material | MJ, net calorific value | 0,00E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 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 | 9,41E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,18E-05 | 0,00E+00 | 2,85E-02 | 0,00E+00 |
| Use of secondary materials | kg | 0,00E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 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 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 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 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Net use of freshwater resources | m3 | 3,09E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 1,46E-09 | 0,00E+00 | 1,17E-03 | 0,00E+00 |
| Hazardous waste removed | kg | 2,60E-05 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 2,96E-11 | 0,00E+00 | 4,16E-08 | 0,00E+00 |
| Non-hazardous waste eliminated | kg | 6,08E-02 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 2,63E-09 | 1,00E+00 | 1,08E-01 | 0,00E+00 |
| Radioactive waste disposed of | kg | 1,68E-05 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 7,92E-11 | 2,00E+00 | 1,61E-07 | 0,00E+00 |
| Components for reuse | kg | 0,00E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling | kg | 3,65E-01 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 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 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |
| Exported energy | MJ by energy vector | 0,00E+00 | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | MND | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 | 0,00E+00 |

A1 Supply of raw materials. A2 Transport to waste processing. A3 Manufacturing. A4 Transport to waste processing. A5 Installation and construction processes. B1 Use. B2 Maintenance. B3 Repair. B4 Replacement. B5 Refurbishment. B6 Operational energy use. B7 Operational water use. C1 Deconstruction and demolition. C2 Transport to waste processing. 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

| Carbon content (biogenic) - packaging | 8,86E-02 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Carbon content (biogenic) - product | 0,00E+00 |

3.4. Recommendations of this EPD

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

The environmental product declarations of different Type III eco-labelling programs are not directly comparable, since the calculation rules may be different.

This declaration represents the performance of the product ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS Powder Coating manufactured by ADAPTA POWDER COATINGS.

3.5. Cut-off rules

More than 95% of all mass and energy inputs and outputs of the system have been included, leaving out, among others, diffuse emissions in the factory and the production of industrial machinery and equipment.

3.6. Additional environmental information

The product has components that are hazardous substances according to EC Regulation No. 1272/2008: 0.34% Aluminum pigment flakes (H Phrase: H228, Category: Flam. Sol. 1), but which do not contribute to the classification of the product final as a hazardous substance.

3.7. Other data

Waste from the ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS powder coating product is included as non-hazardous waste on the European waste list with the code LoW 080112.









4. ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND SCENARIOS

4.1. Transport to the building site (A4)

Undeclared

4.2. Installation processes (A5)

Undeclared

4.3. Reference life (B1)

Undeclared

4.4. Maintenance (B2), Repair (B3), Replacement (B4), or Refurbishment (B5)

Maintenance (B2)

Undeclared

Repair (B3)

Undeclared

Replacement (B4)

Undeclared

Refurbishment (B5)

Undeclared

4.6. Operational energy use (B6) and operational water use (B7)

Undeclared

4.7. End of life (C1-C4)

| | Process | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Collection processes (specified by types) | Recovery systems (specified by type) | Elimination | | | | | | | |
| | kg collected with mixed construction waste | kg | kg for final disposal | | | | | | | |
| | 0.108 | 0 | 0.108 | | | | | | | |
| Assumptions for scenario development | Paint waste at the end of its useful life does not have any reuse, recovery or recycling process. The environmental impacts of eliminating 100% of product waste in landfills are accounted for. | | | | | | | | | |









5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADAPTA POWDER COATINGS is certified by AENOR in the ISO 9001 Quality Management Standards (since 1998) and ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standards (since 2001).

To contribute to the generation of renewable energy, the company's roofs have a photovoltaic installation of 1,800 solar panels with a total power of 300 Kwp.

It also has a 234 Kwp self-consumption installation located on the vertical facades of the buildings as well as on the roofs of the parking lots.

Additional environmental information can be found on the company's website at the following link:

https://www.adaptacolor.com/es/medioambiente









6. PCR 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)



External

Third party Verifier

Ferran Pérez Ibáñez Accredited by the administrator of the DAPcons® Programme



Verification date:

27/02/2024

References

- Life Cycle Assessment of ADAPTA "ADAPTA VIVENDI SDS" powder coating. Helios Pomar Blanco. 2023 (Not published).
- Documentation for Duty Vehicle Processes in GaBi. Report version 1.0. February 2021
- Annex_C_Annex C to the PEF-OEF Methods V2.1_May2020.
- Handbook of Emission Factors for Road Transport (HBEFA). 2017.
- GHG Inventory Report 1990-2020. Annex 7. Spain. 2022.

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