



Environmental Product Declaration
IN ACCORDANCE WITH ISO 14025 AND EN
15804+A2:2019/AC:2021

Program Operator: Smart EPD®
www.smartepd.com



STONHARD

SmartEPD-2026-123-0786-01

Stonchem 600 TC

Date of Issue

Mar 23, 2026

Expiration date

Mar 23, 2031

Last updated

Mar 23, 2026



Refer to the EPD Library at www.smartepd.com for the latest EPD listing information

General Information

Stonhard

1000 E. Park Ave., Maple Shade, NJ 08052

1-800-257-7953

ctrageser@stonhard.com

stonhard.com



Product Name:	Stonchem 600 TC
Declared Unit:	1 kg of resinous floor coating
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2026-123-0786-01
Date of Issue:	March 23, 2026
Expiration:	March 23, 2031
Last updated:	March 23, 2026
EPD Scope:	Cradle to gate with other options A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, C1, C2, C3, C4, D
Market(s) of Applicability:	Europe

General Organization Information

Stonhard is the unprecedented leader in manufacturing and installing high performance floors. Our seamless, long lasting, easy to clean systems are engineered for both industrial and commercial markets. We also bring the same performance to our wall and lining systems. Joining form and function, our floors are the dependable go-to choice for tough manufacturing environments, while still honoring innovative design for commercial environments. Epoxy, urethane and fast-track methyl methacrylate resin-based systems deliver a broad range of options for every market and application.

Stonhard manufactures and installs products throughout the world with headquarters in Maple Shade, New Jersey. Stonhard is an ISO-9001 registered company.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.stonhard.co.uk/>

Limitations, Liability and Ownership

Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the whole building life cycle. EPD comparability is only possible when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared. The EPD owner has sole ownership, liability, and responsibility for the EPD.

Reference Standards

Standard(s): ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2:2019/AC:2021

Core PCR:	EPD International PCR for Construction Products 2019:14 (EN 15804:A2:2019/AC:2021) v2.0.1 Date of issue: June 05, 2025 Valid until: April 07, 2030
Sub-category PCR review panel:	 Contact Smart EPD for more information.
General Program Instructions:	 Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.2.0, March 2025

Verification Information

LCA Author/Creator:	 Samuel Fafel  samuel@parqhq.com
EPD Program Operator:	 Smart EPD  info@smartepd.com  www.smartepd.com  585 Grove St., Ste. 145, Herndon, VA 20170, USA
Verification:	Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071:  Amy Landis  Michigan Technological University  landis@mtu.edu
	Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s):  Amy Landis  Michigan Technological University  landis@mtu.edu

External

External

Product Information

Declared Unit:	1 kg of resinous floor coating
Mass:	1 kg
Reference Service Life:	5 Years
Product Specificity:	 Product Average  Product Specific

Product Description

Stonhard Stonchem 600 Series TopCoat is a highly impermeable, mineral-composite, novolac epoxy topcoat used as the finish layer in the 600-series resinous lining system. It is applied over a properly cured, penetrating two-component epoxy primer to build a uniform, monolithic wearing surface as part of the complete lining assembly.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.stonhard.com/products/stonchem/>

Product Specifications

Product Classification Codes:	EC3 - Finishes -> Flooring -> OtherFlooring
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Table 1. Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Additive		< 10
Curing agent		< 10
Deaerator		< 10
Defoamer		< 10
Diluent		< 10
Epoxy resin		< 10
Filler-Extender		33 - 50
Pigment		< 10
Rheology-modifier		< 10
Solvent		< 10
Wetting agent		23 - 35

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Aluminium foil		0None
Cardboard		0.03
Plastic ldpe		0.01

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per kg
Biogenic carbon content in product	0None
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.01

Hazardous Materials
4,4'-methylenebicyclohexanamine (1761-71-3)
Isophoronediamine (2855-13-2)
cycloaliphatic amine adduct (38294-67-6)
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol (90-72-2)
Benzyl alcohol (100-51-6)

Hazardous Materials
cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-, reaction products with bisphenol a diglycidyl ether homopolymer (68609-08-5)
N-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine (1760-24-3)
bis (dimethylaminomethyl) phenol (71074-89-0)
glass oxide (65997-17-3)
phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether (28064-14-4)
Resorcinol diglycidyl ether (101-90-6)
titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)
hydrocarbons, c9, aromatics
Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, reaction products with silica (67762-90-7)
quartz (silicon dioxide binded within a mineral structure) (14808-60-7)
Reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin) epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≥ 700) (25068-38-6)
Epoxy resin based on bisphenol F (9003-36-5)

EPD Data Specificity

Primary Data Year:	2023-2024
Manufacturing Specificity:	✗ Industry Average ✗ Manufacturer Average ✓ Facility Specific

Averaging:
Averaging was not conducted for this EPD

Table 2. System Boundary

Production	A1	Raw material supply	✓
	A2	Transport	✓
	A3	Manufacturing	✓
Construction	A4	Transport to site	✓
	A5	Assembly / Install	✓

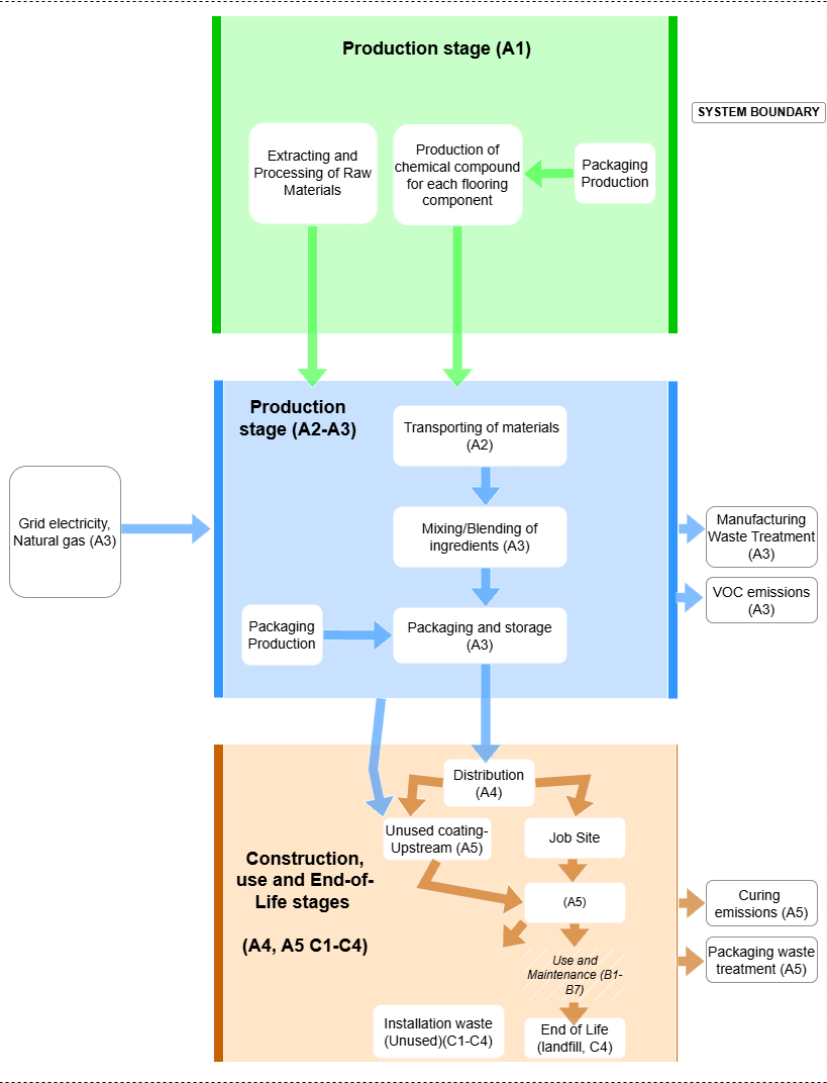
Use	B1	Use	ND
	B2	Maintenance	ND
	B3	Repair	ND
	B4	Replacement	ND
	B5	Refurbishment	ND
	B6	Operational Energy Use	ND
	B7	Operational Water Use	ND
End of Life	C1	Deconstruction	✓
	C2	Transport	✓
	C3	Waste Processing	✓
	C4	Disposal	✓
Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary	D	Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential	✓

Note:
ND = Module not declared

Plants

 Alghero, Italy Alghero, Italy

Product Flow Diagram



Software And Database

- LCA Software:

☰ SimaPro v. 10.2
- LCI Foreground Database(s):

☰ Ecoinvent v. 3.11

🔗 Cut-off by Classification
- LCI Background Database(s):

☰ Ecoinvent v. 3.11

🔗 Cut-off by Classification

A foreground LCI database is the database used to model the primary, site-specific data collected for this EPD. A background LCI database is the database used to model generic or non-specific data.

Data Quality

The quality of inventory data is evaluated based on several criteria, including precision, completeness, consistency, and representativeness.

Precision and completeness:

- Precision: The inventory data used in this study were either directly measured, calculated, or estimated based on primary data sources, ensuring high precision. Background data from ecoinvent v3 database also has documented precision to the extent available.
- Completeness: The product system's mass balance and inventory completeness were thoroughly checked. Some exclusions were made in line with the PCR requirements, such as personnel impacts, R&D activities, business travel, secondary packaging, point of sale infrastructure, and the coating applicator. However, no data was intentionally omitted.

Consistency and reproducibility:

- Consistency: Primary data were collected with a similar level of detail, while background data primarily came from the ecoinvent database, with other databases used only if necessary or more representative. The modeling approach and other methodological choices were applied consistently throughout the model.
- Reproducibility: This study ensures reproducibility by providing comprehensive disclosure of input-output data, dataset choices, and modeling approaches. A knowledgeable third party should be able to approximate the results using the same data and modeling methods.

Representativeness:

- Temporal: Primary data were collected for a 12 month period starting on June 2023 and ending on May 2024 to ensure the representativeness of post-consumer content. Secondary data from the ecoinvent v3 database is typically representative of recent years.
- Geographical: Primary data represent Stonhard's production facility in Alghero, Italy. The use of country-specific data ensures high geographical representativeness, and proxy data were only used when country-specific data were unavailable..
- Technological: Both primary and secondary data were tailored to the specific technologies studied, ensuring high technological representativeness.

Table 3. Data Sources

Process	Source type	Source	Reference year	Data category	Share of primary data, of GWP-GHG results for A1-A3
Raw materials	Primary	Stonhard	2024	Primary	100%

Life Cycle Module Description

Primary data were collected for a 12-month period from June 2023 and ending on May 2024 to ensure technical, geographical, and temporal representativeness. The manufacturing process starts with the reception of raw materials, typically in the form of chemical packages (cans, supersacks, bags, pails, among others). Next, the raw materials are mixed to forms resins and additives. After this step, the products are packaged and distributed to various distribution centers. Non-hazardous waste, consisting mainly of packaging waste materials, is sent for disposal, incineration, and/or recycling. Hazardous waste consisting of manufacturing & product losses and their disposal are modeled according to type: solvent-based coatings are incinerated for energy recovery and water-based coatings are sent to landfill.

LCA Discussion

Allocation Procedure

Allocation of co-products was avoided, to the extent it was possible, based on the guidance given in ISO 14044:2006, and EN 15804 +A2. Energy use and VOC emissions at the factory were allocated by mass. Overhead burdens (building heating and corporate use consumption) were excluded using a square footage factor, that benchmarked and validated with process engineering models of resinous floor coatings production. The process does not consume

process water or generate wastewater. Solid waste was estimated using packaging masses and material losses, with impacts allocated following the polluter pays principle.

Cut-off Procedure

The system boundary was defined based on relevance to the goal of the study. For the raw material (A1) and process related inputs (A3), all available energy and material flow data have been included in the model. Secondary and tertiary packaging, were excluded, as well as overhead burdens such as building heating and corporate office consumption.

Renewable Electricity

Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs) such as Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are included in the baseline reported results: ✗ No

Scenarios

Transport to the building/construction site (A4)

A4 Module

Fuel Type:	Diesel
Vehicle Type:	Truck and Trailer
Transport Distance:	1442 km
Capacity Utilization:	33 %
Packaging Mass:	0.14 kg
Weight of products transported:	1.14 kg
Capacity utilization volume factor:	1
Assumptions for scenario development:	Transport distance includes finished product to distribution center and distribution center to point of sale.

Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

Installation Scrap Rate Assumed:	2 %
Product Lost per Declared/Functional Unit:	0.02 kg
Mass of Packaging Waste Specified by Type:	0.14 kg
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Packaging (kg C):	0.03 kg

End of Life (C1 - C4)

C1 - C4 Modules

Collection Process

Collected with Mixed Construction Waste:	1 kg
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Recovery

Landfill: 1 kg

Assumptions for scenario development:

Product is conservatively assumed as sent to an inert landfill at end of life.

Reuse, Recovery and / or Recycling Potentials & Relevant Scenario Information (D)

D Module

Process and Conversion Efficiencies:

Product is conservatively assumed as sent to an inert landfill at end of life.

Results

Table 4. Environmental Impact Assessment Results

EF 3.1

per 1 kg of product of resinous floor coating.

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Impact Category	Method	Indicator	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	EF 3.1	ND	3.20e+0	1.70e-1	7.50e-2	0	6.70e-4	0	2.90e-3	-2.50e-3
GWP-biogenic	EF 3.1	ND	5.20e-3	3.90e-5	6.90e-3	0	2.20e-7	0	4.80e-7	3.90e-2
GWP-fossil	EF 3.1	ND	3.20e+0	1.70e-1	6.80e-2	0	6.70e-4	0	2.90e-3	-4.20e-2
GWP-luluc	EF 3.1	ND	2.20e-3	7.80e-5	4.70e-5	0	3.00e-7	0	3.20e-7	-5.20e-5
ODP	EF 3.1	ND	1.40e-7	2.30e-9	2.80e-9	0	9.00e-12	0	4.10e-11	-2.80e-10
AP	EF 3.1	ND	1.60e-2	1.60e-3	3.50e-4	0	2.30e-6	0	2.50e-5	-4.40e-4
EP-freshwater	EF 3.1	ND	8.20e-4	1.50e-5	1.70e-5	0	7.20e-8	0	1.40e-7	-1.50e-5
EP-marine	EF 3.1	ND	3.20e-3	4.30e-4	7.40e-5	0	7.50e-7	0	1.10e-5	-5.90e-5
EP-terrestrial	EF 3.1	ND	3.30e-2	4.80e-3	7.60e-4	0	8.10e-6	0	1.20e-4	-6.10e-4
POCP	EF 3.1	ND	1.60e-2	1.50e-3	3.50e-4	0	3.30e-6	0	3.80e-5	-1.80e-4
ADP-minerals&metals	EF 3.1	ND	1.00e-4	4.00e-7	2.00e-6	0	1.80e-9	0	1.10e-9	-1.70e-7
ADP-fossil	EF 3.1	ND	6.90e+1	2.30e+0	1.40e+0	0	9.50e-3	0	3.70e-2	-4.00e-1
WDP	EF 3.1	ND	9.40e-1	1.10e-2	1.90e-2	0	5.00e-5	0	8.20e-5	-2.60e-2

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

GWP = Global Warming Potential, 100 years (may also be denoted as GWP-total, GWP-fossil (fossil fuels), GWP-biogenic (biogenic sources), GWP-luluc (land use and land use change)), ODP = Ozone Depletion Potential, AP = Acidification Potential, EP = Eutrophication Potential, SFP = Smog Formation Potential, POCP = Photochemical oxidant creation potential, ADP-Fossil = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources, ADP-Minerals&Metals = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources, WDP = Water deprivation potential, PM = Particular Matter Emissions, IRP = Ionizing radiation, human health, ETP-fw = Eco-toxicity (freshwater), HTP-c = Human toxicity (cancer), HTP-nc = Human toxicity (non-cancer), SQP = Soil quality index.

The Environmental Footprint (EF) 3.1 LCIA method uses IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) characterization factors for the climate change category.

The results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3).

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase when product performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparison can be inaccurate, and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products which are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Table 5. Resource Use Indicator

per 1 kg of product of resinous floor coating.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	3.10e+0	2.80e-2	6.20e-2	0	1.30e-4	0	3.10e-4	-4.30e-1
PERM	MJ	3.70e-1	0	7.40e-3	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	2.10e+0	1.30e-2	4.30e-2	0	6.00e-5	0	1.70e-4	-4.20e-1
PENRE	MJ	6.90e+1	2.30e+0	1.40e+0	0	9.50e-3	0	3.70e-2	-4.00e-1
PENRM	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	6.50e+1	2.30e+0	1.30e+0	0	9.40e-3	0	3.70e-2	-3.90e-1
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.20e-3

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

RPRE or PERE = Renewable primary resources used as energy carrier (fuel), RPRM or PERM = Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, RPRT or PERT = Total use of renewable primary resources with energy content, NRPRE or PENRE = Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel), NRPRM or PENRM = Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material, NRPRM or PENRM = Total non-renewable primary resources with energy content, SM = Secondary materials, RSF = Renewable secondary fuels, NRSF = Non-renewable secondary fuels, RE = Recovered energy, ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential, FW = Use of net freshwater resources, VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.

Table 6. Waste and Output Flow Indicators

per 1 kg of product of resinous floor coating.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHWD	kg	3.50e-2	0	3.40e-2	0	0	0	1.00e+0	0
RWD	kg	6.60e-5	4.40e-7	1.30e-6	0	2.00e-9	0	4.20e-9	-2.50e-7
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	2.30e-2	0	2.60e-2	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

Abbreviations:

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed, NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed, RWD = Radioactive waste disposed, HLRW = High-level radioactive waste, ILLRW = Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, CRU = Components for re-use, MFR or MR = Materials for recycling, MER = Materials for energy recovery, MNER = Materials for incineration, no energy recovery, EE or EEE = Recovered energy exported from the product system, EET = Exported thermal energy.

Significant data limitations currently exist within the LCI data used to generate waste metrics for Life Cycle Assessments and Environmental Product Declarations. The waste metrics were calculated in a way conformant with the requirements of EN15804, but these values represent rough estimates and are for informational purposes only. As such, no decisions regarding actual cradle-grave waste performance between products should be derived from these reported values

Table 7. Carbon Emissions and Removals

per 1 kg of product of resinous floor coating.

Indicator	Unit	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Bio Carbon Removal from Product	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio Carbon Emission from Product	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio Carbon Removal from Packaging	kg CO2	-4.90e-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio Carbon Emission from Packaging	kg CO2	0	0	4.90e-2	0	0	0	0	0
Bio Carbon Emission from Waste during Manufacturing (renewable source)	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calcination Carbon Removal	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbonation Carbon Emission	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbon Emission from Waste during Manufacturing (non-renewable source)	kg CO2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

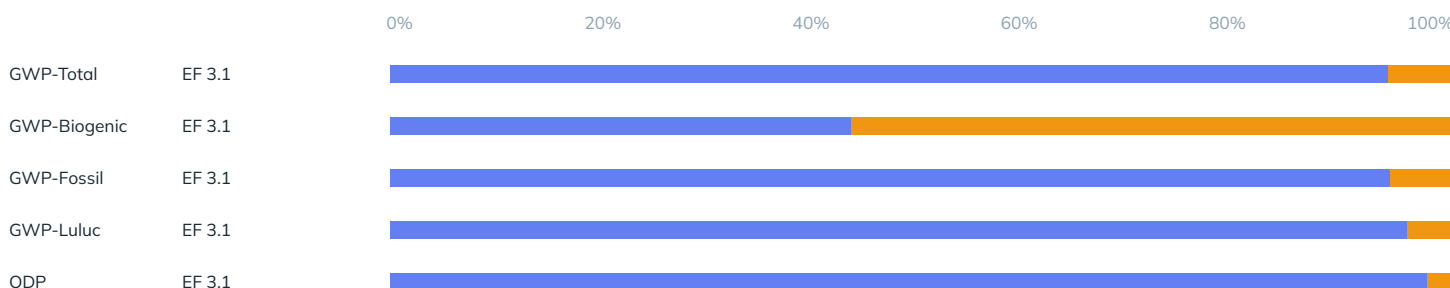
Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

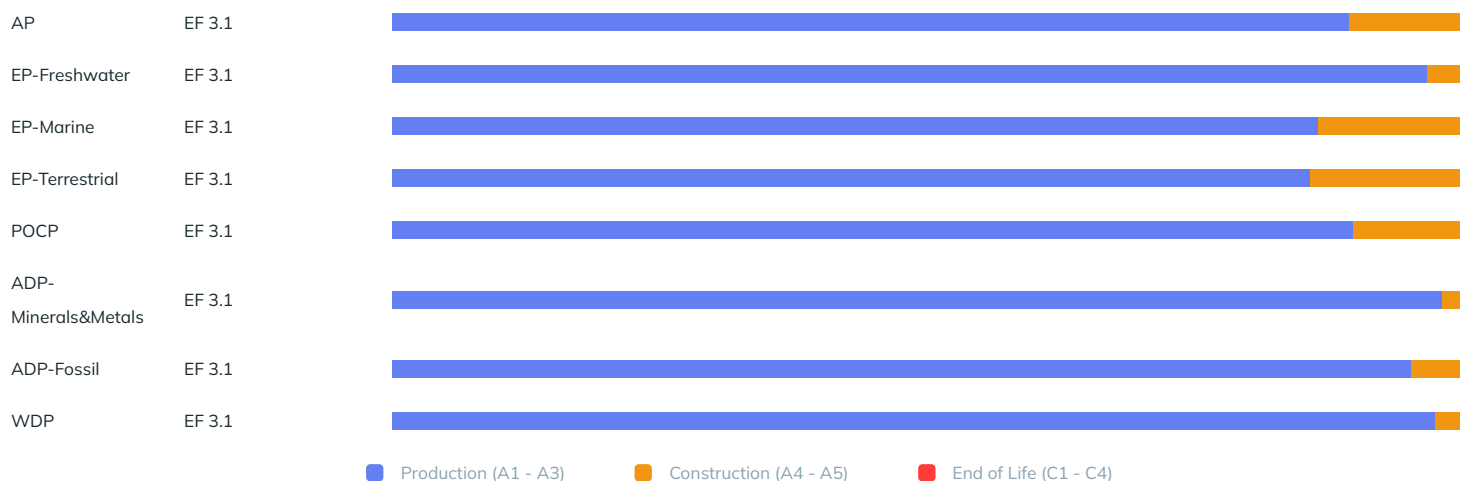
Abbreviations:

BCRP = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Product, BCEP = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Product, BCRK = Biogenic Carbon Removal from Packaging, BCEK = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Packaging, BCEW = Biogenic Carbon Emission from Combustion of Waste from Renewable Sources Used in Production Processes, CCE = Calcination Carbon Emissions, CCR = Carbonation Carbon Removals, CWNR = Carbon Emissions from Combustion of Waste from Non-Renewable Sources used in Production Processes, GWP-luc = Carbon Emissions from Land-use Change.

Interpretation

Raw materials are sourced from suppliers, transported to manufacturing facilities, and mixed to produce products. The product stage (A1-A3) has the highest environmental impact, especially due to raw material production and energy use, impact amplified in the use phase (B4) from recoatings. End-of-life impacts are relatively low, as products are assumed to be landfilled with building demolition waste. However, this stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3). The manufacturer should explore lower-impact raw materials and work with suppliers using sustainable methods to enhance product sustainability.





Additional Environmental Information

None

Table 8. Other Environmental Impacts

Impact Category	Unit	Method	A1 - A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-GHG	kg CO2 eq	IPCC AR5 GWP 100	3.9	0.19	0.083	0	0.00067	0	0.0029	-0.25

Note:

Abbreviations:

GWP-IOBC/GWP-GHG = Climate change indicator with instantaneous oxidation of biogenic carbon. The GWP-IOBC indicator has zero contribution to GWP from biogenic carbon temporary stored in products and packaging. The GWP-IOBC indicator, also called GWP-GHG, is identical to GWP-total except that the characterization factor (CF) for biogenic CO2 is set to zero.

References

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- **EN 15804:2012+A2:2019**. Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products. Brussels: European Committee for Standardization (CEN).
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- **ecoinvent Association. (2022). **ecoinvent data v3.11* [Life Cycle Inventory database]. Zurich, Switzerland: ecoinvent. *(Database version for background LCI data; latest update as of 2022)*
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[<https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/tool-reduction-and-assessment-chemicals-and-other-environmental-impacts-traci>](https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/tool-reduction-and-assessment-chemicals-and-other-environmental-impacts-traci?utm_source=chatgpt.com)

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