



Environmental Product Declaration

Program Operator: Smart EPD®

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



STONHARD

SmartEPD-2026-123-0784-01.1

Stonseal CA7

Date of Issue

Mar 23, 2026

Expiration Date

Mar 23, 2031

Last Updated

Mar 25, 2026



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

General Information

Stonhard

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stonhard.com



Product Name:	Stonseal CA7
Declared Unit:	1 kg of resinous floor coating
Declaration Number:	SmartEPD-2026-123-0784-01.1
Date of Issue:	March 23, 2026
Expiration:	March 23, 2031
Last updated:	March 25, 2026
EPD Scope:	Cradle to gate with other options A1 - A3, A4, A5, C1 - 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

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Verification:

Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071:

External

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Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s):

External

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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

Stonseal CA7 is a two-component, high-solids, UV resistant, clear, aliphatic, polyaspartic urethane sealer. It is formulated to increase abrasion and chemical resistance while improving cleanability. Stonseal CA7 is easily applied and hardens to an attractive gloss finish.

Further information can be found at: <https://www.stonhard.com/products/complementary/floor-coatings/>

Product Specifications

Product Classification Codes:

EC3 - Finishes -> Flooring -> OtherFlooring

Table 1. Material Composition

Material/Component Category	Origin	% Mass
Additive		36 - 54
Catalyst		< 10
Defoamer		< 10
Diluent		< 10
Filler-Extender		14 - 21
Isocyanate		17 - 25
Pigment		< 10
Plasticizer		< 10
Polyol		< 10
Rheology-modifier		< 10
Wetting agent		< 10

Packaging Material	Origin	kg Mass
Aluminium foil		0.02
Cardboard		0.06
Plastic hdpe		0None

Biogenic Carbon Content	kg C per kg
Biogenic carbon content in product	0None
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.03

Hazardous Materials
hexamethylene diisocyanate, oligomers (28182-81-2)
Hexamethylene diisocyanate (822-06-0)
tetraethyl n, n'-(methylenedicyclohexane-4,1,-diyl) bis-dl-aspartate (136210-30-5)
1,3,3-trimethyl-N-(2-methylpropylidene)-5-[(2-methylpropylidene)amino]cyclohexanemethylamine (54914-37-3)
diethyl fumarate (623-91-6)

Hazardous Materials
1,3-Benzenediol, 4-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-, reaction products with [(dodecyloxy)methyl]oxirane and oxirane mono[(C10-16-alkyloxy)methyl] derivatives (153519-44-9)
Lithium Chloride (7447-41-8)

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	✓
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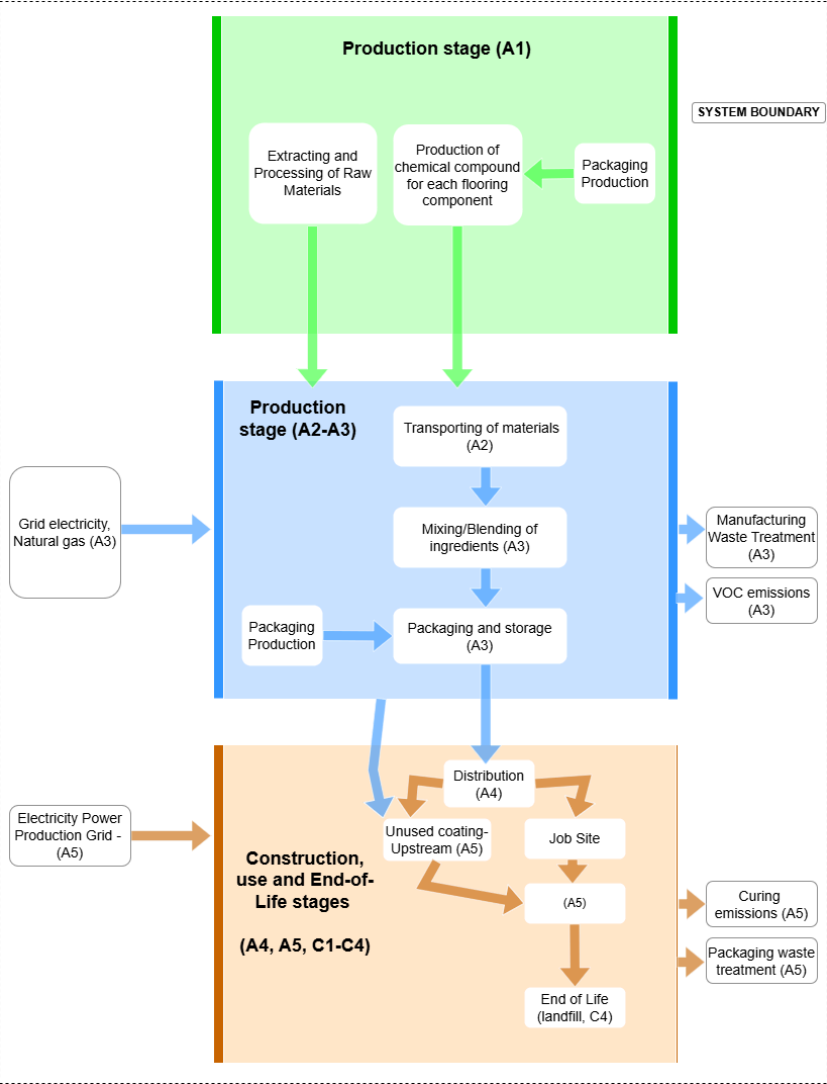
Note:

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	Bill of Materials	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 the PCR descriptions (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 and 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. Exclusions allowed by the PCR such as secondary and tertiary packaging, were implemented, 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:	0.08 kg
Weight of products transported:	1.08 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:	0.08 kg
Biogenic Carbon Contained in Packaging (kg C):	0.03 kg
Assumptions for scenario development:	

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
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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, so no impacts beyond the system boundaries were considered.
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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	3.40e+0	1.80e-1	8.70e-2	0	6.70e-4	0	2.90e-3	-6.80e-2
GWP-biogenic	EF 3.1	ND	-2.00e-1	4.00e-5	1.10e-2	0	2.20e-7	0	4.80e-7	8.50e-2
GWP-fossil	EF 3.1	ND	3.50e+0	1.80e-1	7.60e-2	0	6.70e-4	0	2.90e-3	-1.50e-1
GWP-luluc	EF 3.1	ND	9.40e-3	8.10e-5	1.90e-4	0	3.00e-7	0	3.20e-7	-2.80e-4
ODP	EF 3.1	ND	6.60e-8	2.40e-9	1.40e-9	0	9.00e-12	0	4.10e-11	-1.00e-9
AP	EF 3.1	ND	2.20e-2	1.70e-3	4.80e-4	0	2.30e-6	0	2.50e-5	-1.40e-3
EP-freshwater	EF 3.1	ND	6.00e-4	1.60e-5	1.20e-5	0	7.20e-8	0	1.40e-7	-5.40e-5
EP-marine	EF 3.1	ND	6.80e-3	4.50e-4	1.50e-4	0	7.50e-7	0	1.10e-5	-2.00e-4
EP-terrestrial	EF 3.1	ND	4.80e-2	5.00e-3	1.10e-3	0	8.10e-6	0	1.20e-4	-2.10e-3
POCP	EF 3.1	ND	1.60e-2	1.60e-3	3.50e-4	0	3.30e-6	0	3.80e-5	-6.20e-4
ADP-minerals&metals	EF 3.1	ND	1.60e-5	4.10e-7	3.30e-7	0	1.80e-9	0	1.10e-9	-1.00e-6
ADP-fossil	EF 3.1	ND	7.30e+1	2.40e+0	1.50e+0	0	9.50e-3	0	3.70e-2	-1.50e+0
WDP	EF 3.1	ND	8.30e-1	1.10e-2	1.70e-2	0	5.00e-5	0	8.20e-5	-6.90e-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 results of the end-of-life stage (modules C1-C4) should be considered when using the results of the product stage (modules A1-A3).

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

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	5.20e+0	2.90e-2	1.00e-1	0	1.30e-4	0	3.10e-4	-1.00e+0
PERM	MJ	8.00e-1	0	1.60e-2	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	5.00e+0	1.40e-2	1.00e-1	0	6.00e-5	0	1.70e-4	-9.20e-1
PENRE	MJ	7.30e+1	2.40e+0	1.50e+0	0	9.50e-3	0	3.70e-2	-1.50e+0
PENRM	MJ	6.90e-2	0	1.40e-3	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	7.00e+1	2.40e+0	1.40e+0	0	9.40e-3	0	3.70e-2	-1.50e+0
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.10e-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:

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, NRPRRT or PENRT = 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	3.60e-2	0	3.90e-2	0	0	0	1.00e+0	0
RWD	kg	3.60e-5	4.60e-7	7.30e-7	0	2.00e-9	0	4.20e-9	-1.30e-6
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	3.20e-2	0	6.50e-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	-1.07e-1	0	-2.09e-3	0	0	0	0	0
Bio Carbon Emission from Product	kg CO2	2.09e-3	0	2.09e-3	0	0	0	1.05e-1	0
Bio Carbon Removal from Packaging	kg CO2	-1.06e-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bio Carbon Emission from Packaging	kg CO2	0	0	1.06e-1	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:

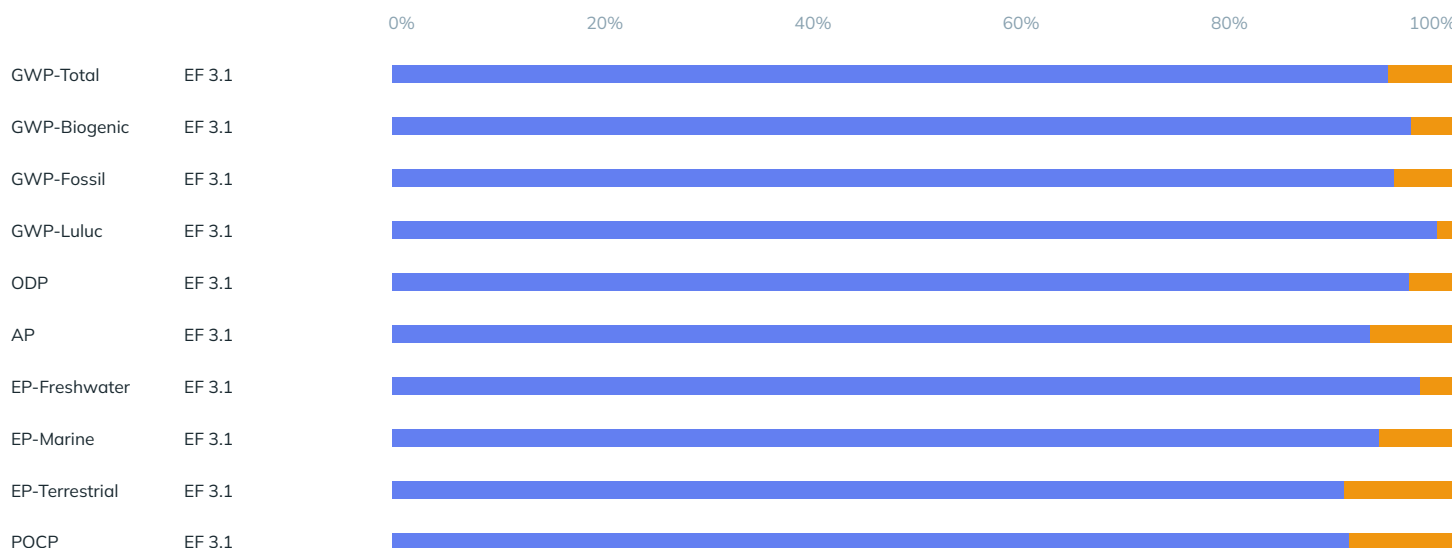
Not all abbreviated indicators listed below may be present in the results above. The inclusion of indicators varies based on PCR requirements.

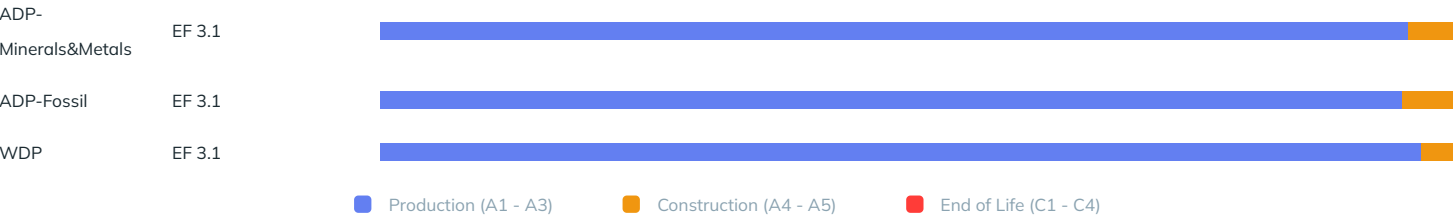
Abbreviations:

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. 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

References

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