SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Environmental

Product

Declaration

ISO14025+EN15804+A2 Environmental Performance Assessment Method for Construction Works

This declaration is for:

Resuprime MVT

Provided by:

Sherwin-Williams UK Ltd, Protective & Marine Division



MRPI® registration:

00022.2026.1.0

Program operator:

Stichting MRPI

Publisher:

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ECO PLATFORM EPD VERIFIED

MRPI milieu relevante product informatie

COMPANY INFORMATION

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MRPI® REGISTRATION

00022.2026.1.0

DATE OF THIS ISSUE

03-11-2026

EXPIRY DATE

03-11-2031

SCOPE OF DECLARATION

This MRPI®-EPD certificate is verified by Vroege, Gert-Jan,Eco-Intelligence. The LCA study has been done by Wiersema, Brienne, Ecomatters B.V.. The certificate is based on a LCA-dossier According to ISO14025+EN15804+A2 Environmental Performance Assessment Method for Construction Works. It is verified according to the. 'Verification protocol for MRPI LCA project report & EPD 16th of April 2026, V. 5.3'. EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with EN15804+A2.

PROGRAM OPERATOR

Stichting MRPI
Kingsfordweg 151
1043 GR
Amsterdam

PRODUCT

Resuprime MVT

DECLARED AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT

Area (1 m2)

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT

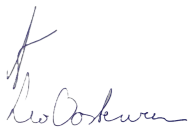
Two-pack moisture tolerant epoxy primer.

VISUAL PRODUCT



MORE INFORMATION

https://industrial.sherwin-williams.com/emeai/gb/en/resin-flooring/catalog/product/systems-by-industry/products/epoxy.25052026/resuprime-mvt.15633185.html

Ing. L. L. Oosterveen MSc. MBA **Managing Director MRPI**	Demonstration of verification
	CEN standard EN15804 serves as the core PCR [1]
	Independent verification of the declaration and data ISO14025+EN15804+A2 Environmental Performance Assessment Method for Construction Works Internal: External: X
	Independent verifier: Vroege, Gert-Jan, Eco-Intelligence. Cerified NMD verifier.
	
	[1] PCR = Product Category Rules

DETAILED PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Resuprime MVT is a two-component epoxy resin primer that is tolerant of residual moisture in concrete floors. This enables earlier access onto new concrete substrates for the application of screeds, coatings and other floor coverings including carpets, tiles, vinyl and wood. Resuprime MVT is also used for existing concrete slabs where there is no damp proof membrane or where a degree of moisture tolerance is required for a resin floor system being installed.

Typical Use:
For use as a primer for concrete substrates.For use as a primer for concrete substrates.

Application:
Applied by the following methods: brush, roller or squeegee.

Packaging:
The coating is delivered in 6,7 kg and 30 kg drums. The packaging weight of the product is 0,081 kg per kg of coating.

Production process and conditions of delivery:
Part A is manufactured using a high speed dispersion method. Part B is manufactured by filling off the relevant curing agent. It is supplied as a two pack product to be mixed immediately prior to use.

Coating characteristics	Value	Unit
Type of coating	Solventborne	
Weight per declared unit	0.217	kg/m2 over the service life
Lifetime	5	years
Density	1.25	kg/L
Coverage	5.76	m2/L (for 1 layer)
Number of layers	1	
VOC content	85	g/L coating

Component (> 1%)	(kg / %)
Resin	Confidential
Additives	Confidential
Curing Agent	Confidential

Biogenic carbon content	Unit	Amount of uptake per functional unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	Kg C	0.004
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	Kg C	0
Note that 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44 / 12 kg of CO2.		

SCOPE AND TYPE

Background database: Ecoinvent 3.12
Method: Cut-off by classification
Software: Sphera LCA for Experts 10.9.5
Characterization factor: Environmental Footprint (EF) 3.1

The type of this EPD is Cradle-to-Gate with options. All major steps from the extraction of natural resources to the final disposal of the product are included in the environmental performance of the manufacturing phase, except those that are not relevant to the environmental performance of the product. This declaration does not imply an indicator result of zero.

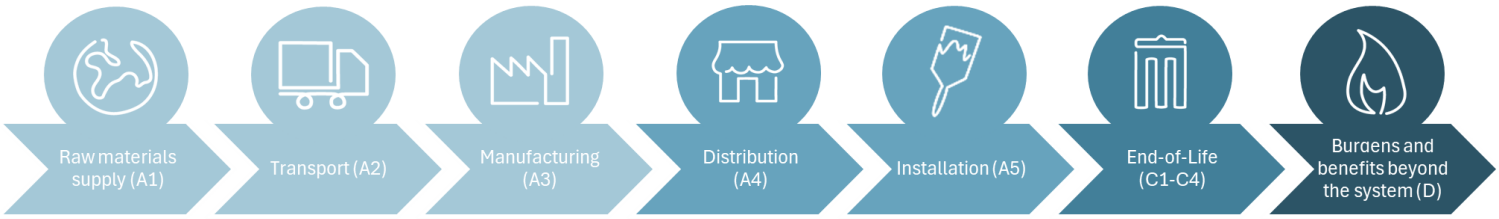
This EPD is representative for products produced in Bolton, United Kingdom. The application market is for customers in Europe, where it is also expected to reach its end-of-life fate.

The software LCA for Experts 10.9.5 Professional is used to perform the LCA. The background databases used in the model are Ecoinvent 3.12 (published 5-11-2025) and CEPE LCI 2024 database (published June 2024).

This study is a specific dataset EPD. The validity of this EPD is in correspondence with the specifications of the LCA project report.

PRODUCT STAGE			CONSTRUCTION PROCESS STAGE		USE STAGE							END OF LIFE STAGE				BENEFITS AND LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport gate to site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse - Recovery - Recycling potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
x	x	x	x	x	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	x	x	x	x	x

X = Modules Assesed
ND = Not Declared



REPRESENTATIVENESS (IF AVERAGE)

This is a product specific EPD for Resuprime MVT.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PER FUNCTIONAL UNIT OR DECLARED UNIT (CORE INDICATORS A2)

Unit		A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO2 eq	4.37E-01	1.13E-02	1.63E-01	6.11E-01	1.81E-02	1.31E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.71E-03	0.00E+00	4.60E-02	-1.16E-02
GWP-fossil	kg CO2 eq	4.32E-01	1.12E-02	1.59E-01	6.02E-01	1.81E-02	1.30E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.71E-03	0.00E+00	1.27E-03	-1.16E-02
GWP-biogenic	kg CO2 eq	-4.48E-02	6.04E-06	3.90E-03	-4.09E-02	9.74E-06	1.15E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	9.17E-07	0.00E+00	4.48E-02	7.26E-06
GWP-luluc	kg CO2 eq	4.94E-02	3.94E-06	1.20E-04	4.95E-02	6.35E-06	8.13E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	5.98E-07	0.00E+00	7.15E-07	-3.38E-06
ODP (A2)	kg CFC11 eq	3.75E-08	2.55E-10	2.58E-09	4.03E-08	4.12E-10	1.56E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.88E-11	0.00E+00	3.70E-11	-2.32E-10
AP mol H+	mol H+ eq	1.85E-03	3.64E-05	6.75E-04	2.56E-03	5.86E-05	2.23E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	5.52E-06	0.00E+00	8.74E-06	-2.81E-05
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	7.46E-05	8.01E-07	5.16E-05	1.27E-04	1.29E-06	5.45E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.22E-07	0.00E+00	1.12E-07	-3.43E-06
EP-marine	kg N eq	6.38E-04	1.29E-05	1.36E-04	7.87E-04	2.08E-05	4.71E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.96E-06	0.00E+00	3.48E-06	-7.70E-06
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	4.04E-03	1.39E-04	1.38E-03	5.56E-03	2.24E-04	4.05E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.11E-05	0.00E+00	3.76E-05	-8.04E-05
POCP kg NMVOC	kg NMVOC eq	1.48E-03	6.00E-05	5.06E-04	2.05E-03	9.68E-05	1.48E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	9.12E-06	0.00E+00	1.36E-05	-2.93E-05
ADP-minerals & metals	kg Sb eq	2.29E-06	3.19E-08	3.58E-06	5.91E-06	5.14E-08	2.70E-08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	4.84E-09	0.00E+00	1.89E-09	-6.51E-09
ADP-fossil	MJ, net calorific value	1.11E+01	1.64E-01	2.19E+00	1.34E+01	2.65E-01	1.07E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.49E-02	0.00E+00	3.10E-02	-1.79E-01
WDP	m3 world eq. Deprived	2.34E+00	9.59E-04	5.11E-02	2.39E+00	1.55E-03	2.12E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.46E-04	0.00E+00	1.38E-03	-1.02E-03

GWP-total	= Global Warming Potential total
GWP-fossil	= Global Warming Potential fossil fuels
GWP-biogenic	= Global Warming Potential biogenictotal
GWP-LULUC	= Global Warming Potential land use and land use change
ODP	= Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer
AP	= Acidification Potential, Accumulated Exceedence
AP-freshwater	= Eutrophication Potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment
EP-marine	= Eutrophication Potential, fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment
EP-terrestrial	= Eutrophication Potential, Accumulated Exceedence
POCP	= Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants
ADP-minerals & metals	= Abiotic Depletion Potential for non-fossil resources [1]
ADP-fossil	= Abiotic Depletion for fossil resources potential [1]
WDP	= Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption [1]

Disclaimer [1]:
- The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience withthe indicator.

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PER FUNCTIONAL UNIT OR DECLARED UNIT (ADDITIONAL INDICATORS A2)

Unit		A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	1.70E-08	8.76E-10	8.11E-09	2.60E-08	1.41E-09	1.36E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.33E-10	0.00E+00	1.99E-10	-5.26E-10
IRP	kBq U235 eq	2.63E-02	1.76E-04	1.86E-02	4.51E-02	2.84E-04	1.56E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.67E-05	0.00E+00	1.79E-05	-4.11E-04
ETP-fw	CTUe	1.05E+01	2.16E-02	9.64E-01	1.15E+01	3.48E-02	1.64E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.28E-03	0.00E+00	2.03E+01	-2.40E-02
HTP-c	CTUh	5.39E-10	2.54E-12	2.21E-09	2.75E-09	4.09E-12	1.47E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.85E-13	0.00E+00	2.63E-13	-1.11E-11
HTP-nc	CTUh	4.88E-09	8.54E-11	2.54E-09	7.50E-09	1.38E-10	5.47E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.30E-11	0.00E+00	5.33E-12	-2.57E-11
SQP	-	3.88E+00	1.65E-01	5.95E-01	4.64E+00	2.67E-01	1.48E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.51E-02	0.00E+00	6.10E-02	-1.74E-02

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to particulate matter emissions
IRP = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 [1]
ETP-fw = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems [2]
HTP-c = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans, cancer [2]
HTP-nc = Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans, non-cancer [2]
SQP = Potential soil quality index [2]

Disclaimer [1]:
- This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact of low dose ionizing radiation on human health of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste.

Disclaimer [2]:
- The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator.

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OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES PER FUNCTIONAL OR DECLARED UNIT (A1 AND A2)

Unit		A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	1.11E-02	9.24E-04	2.16E-02	3.35E-02	1.49E-03	1.06E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.40E-04	0.00E+00	1.01E-04	-1.43 E-03
NHWD	kg	4.47E-02	1.92E-02	8.01E-02	1.44E-01	3.10E-02	2.65E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.92E-03	0.00E+00	4.06E-01	-1.75 E-02
RWD	kg	3.54E-05	0.00E00	0.00E+00	3.54E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
CRU	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MFR	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.37E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MER	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EEE	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.62E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
ETE	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.58E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

HWD = Hazardous Waste Disposed
NHWD = Non Hazardous Waste Disposed
RWD = Radioactive Waste Disposed
CRU = Components for reuse
MFR = Materials for recycling
MER = Materials for energy recovery
EEE = Exported Electrical Energy
ETE = Exported Thermal Energy

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RESOURCE USE PER FUNCTIONAL OR DECLARED UNIT (A1 AND A2)

Unit		A1	A2	A3	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	1.43E+00	2.55E-03	2.79E-01	1.72E+00	4.12E-03	1.75E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.88E-04	0.00E+00	2.91E-04	-4.66E-03
PERM	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT	MJ	1.43E+00	2.55E-03	2.79E-01	1.72E+00	4.12E-03	1.75E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.88E-04	0.00E+00	2.91E-04	-4.66E-03
PENRE	MJ	1.11E+01	1.64E-01	2.19E+00	1.34E+01	2.65E-01	1.07E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.49E-02	0.00E+00	3.10E-02	-1.79E-01
PENRM	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PENRT	MJ	1.11E+01	1.64E-01	2.19E+00	1.34E+01	2.65E-01	1.07E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.49E-02	0.00E+00	3.10E-02	-1.79E-01
SM	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF	MJ	0.00E+00	0.00E00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW	m3	8.05E-02	2.23E-05	1.19E-03	8.17E-02	3.60E-05	4.94E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.39E-06	0.00E+00	3.21E-05	-2.37E-05

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy used as raw materials
PERM = Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
PERT = Total use of renewable primary energy resources
PENRE = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources excluding non-renewable energy resources used as raw materials
PENRM = Use of non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials
PENRT = Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources
SM = Use of secondary materials
RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels
NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels
FW = Use of net fresh water

CALCULATION RULES

Cut-off criteria:
Some cut-offs were applied in this study. During the manufacturing process, the input of consumables and the packaging waste from raw materials were excluded from the system boundaries due to a lack of data on the composition of this waste. A negligible amount of waste steel generated during manufacturing is also excluded. Reconditioned drums were not modelled as a separate input in the manufacturing process, as these are generally reused over several years. Therefore, the materials used for the drums are cut-off, but all inputs required for reconditioning the drums in the manufacturing site are included. Moreover, secondary packaging materials such as wooden pallets and packaging for stabilisation of coating products during transport are excluded from the system boundaries. The production equipment and infrastructure is excluded from the system boundaries. Similarly, brushes, clothes, buckets etc. used during the application process are excluded from the assessment since they are considered capital goods.

Allocation procedure:
To allocate the emissions and inputs to the manufactured products, the decision-hierarchy in ISO 14044 is used (ISO 2006). It is not possible to sub-divide the site data into a more detailed level or find physical causalities between inputs and outputs, thus allocation is done based on mass, considering the annual production of coating products for each site. The production of coating comprises mostly the mixing of ingredients. Therefore, the environmental impact is expected to be related to the mass of the products.

DATA QUALITY

Data quality was assessed following the criteria of the UN Environment Global Guidance on LCA database development, as presented in Annex Table E.1 in the EN15804+A2 standard.

Data quality and data collection period:
Specific data was collected from Sherwin-Williams through a questionnaire, including inquiries about coating characteristics and packaging, production information and end-of-life scenario's. The data collection period for specific data was the year 2023. This primarily covers stages A1 and A3, where the geographical, technical and temporal representativeness was assessed to be "Good".

Data gaps (i.e. transport data, end of life scenarios) were covered with data generic values for transport as described in the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules - Decorative Paints document version 1.0 published by CEPE and reviewed in April 2018 and the Product Category Rules for Resinous Floor Coatings v1 – 2025 (NSF International, 2025). Generic data (i.e. upstream acquisition and production of raw materials, transport, waste treatment processes) was selected from ecoinvent 3.12 and CEPE v4 2024 database. In the case of missing data, a relevant proxy was searched and adjusted to the corresponding unit process.
The geographical, technical and temporal representativeness for the applicable life-cycle stages where the generic values were used was assessed as "Good".

POWER MIX

The electricity is modelled using a location-based approach. For manufacturing, the residual mix for the relevant geography is taken and for the application the market group for electricity for Europe is taken (ecoinvent 3.12). Electricity consumption in the manufacturing does not account for more than 30% of the total energy use in module A1-A3.

SCENARIOS AND ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

A1. Raw materials supply
This module considers the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy which occur upstream to the manufacturing process. The emissions and resource extractions derived from these processes are considered elementary exchanges between the product systems and the environment.

A2. Transport of raw materials to manufacturer
This includes the transport distance of the raw materials to the manufacturing facility via road and sea. As no primary data was available for the transportation distances, the default values from the PEFCR for Decorative Paints were used. Raw materials are transported by lorry (>32t) over a distance of 460 km, while packaging materials are transported by lorry (>32t) over a distance of 250 km. For some coatings the aggregate and/or colour part is bought in as a finished good from Derbyshire, United Kingdom and Chicago, United States respectively. For these coatings, for the share of aggregate and/or colour, a shipping distance of 105km per lorry and/or 7000km by ship is used respectively.

A3. Manufacturing
This module covers manufacturing and includes all processes linked to production such as mixing and packing. Use of electricity, fuels, waste and direct emissions associated to the production of the coating are accounted for.

Data regarding coating production was provided for the manufacturing site in Bolton, United Kingdom. Primary data and site-specific data was provided for the consumption of utilities and product packaging. For upstream (raw material processes) and downstream processes (application and waste processing) generic data is used when no specific data was available.

A4. Transport to Regional Distribution Centre (RDC) and the Point of Sale (PoS)
All coatings are transported from the production facility into a distribution center and then finally to the customer. As no primary data was available for the transportation distances, the default values from the PEFCR for Decorative Paints were used. All coatings are transported from the factory to a regional distribution centre by lorry (>32t) over a distance of 250 km, after which they are transported to the point of sale over a further distance of 370 km, also by lorry (>32t).

A5. Application
This module includes the environmental aspects and impacts associated with the application of the coating. It is assumed that 2% of coating is lost during application (e.g., wet paint remaining in containers), in accordance with the PCR for Resinous Floor Coatings. This waste coating is classified as hazardous waste and is assumed to be incinerated. All VOC emissions related to the application process are included and are modelled as direct emissions to the environment. Biocide emissions are not included since these coatings are for interior use so no leaching of biocides occurs during application.

C2. Transport to End-of-life scenario (landfill)
This module includes the transportation of the coating along with the substrates to the waste treatment facilities and end-of-life destination. As no primary data was available for the transportation distances, the default values from the PEFCR for Decorative Paints were used. All coating application waste and packaging waste is transported over a distance of 80 km by a lorry (>32t).

C3. Waste processing and C4. Disposal
The applied coating is disposed together with the substrate on which it has been applied at the end-of-life. The disposal excludes the water content of the coating, as the coating has dried during application. Biocide emissions are considered leached during end-of-life. A waste treatment scenario of 100% landfill is applied, which is based on the PCR for Resinous Floor Coatings.

DECLARATION OF SVHC

None of the raw materials are both listed on the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorisation” and present above the threshold (substance > 0.1 w%) stated by the European Chemicals Agency.

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