ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per *ISO 14025* and *EN 15804+A2*

Owner of the Declaration	Sto SE & Co. KGaA
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-STO-20240222-CBA1-EN
Issue date	30.10.2024
Valid to	29.10.2029

StoLevell Neo AimS

Sto SE & Co. KGaA

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.

ECO PLATFORM EPD VERIFIED

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General Information

Sto SE & Co. KGaA

Programme holder

IBU – Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Hegelplatz 1
10117 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number

EPD-STO-20240222-CBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Mineral factory-made mortar, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

30.10.2024

Valid to

29.10.2029

Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters
(Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Florian Pronold
(Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

StoLevell Neo AimS

Owner of the declaration

Sto SE & Co. KGaA
Ehrenbachstr. 1
79780 Stühlingen
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1 kg of StoLevell Neo AimS as a mineral pre-made mortar, reinforcing mortar product group with a dry bulk density of 1.30 kg/dm³.

Scope:

StoLevell Neo AimS is a bonding and reinforcing mortar for facade systems that is manufactured in Sto SE & Co. KGaA plants in (Kriftel).

StoLevell Neo AimS is a bonding and reinforcing mortar for facade systems that is manufactured in Sto SE & Co. KGaA plants in Germany and fulfills the requirements of DIN EN 998-1.

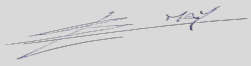
The main purpose of EPDs is for business-to-business communication. As all EPDs are publicly available and therefore are accessible to the end consumer they can also be used in business-to-consumer communication.

The owner of the declaration shall be liable for the underlying information and evidence; the IBU shall not be liable with respect to manufacturer information, life cycle assessment data and evidences.

The EPD was created according to the specifications of EN 15804+A2. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804*.

Verification

The standard EN 15804 serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the declaration and data according to ISO 14025:2011
☐ internally ☒ externally



Sr Lucas Berman,
(Independent verifier)

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Product

Product description/Product definition

StoLevell Neo AimS is a bonding and reinforcing mortar and base coat for the application in Sto facade systems (e.g., external wall insulation systems, rainscreen cladding facades). StoLevell Neo AimS is a mixture of one or more mineral binders, aggregates, water and, if necessary, admixtures.

When placing StoLevell Neo AimS on the market, the regulation (EU) *No. 305/2011 (Construction Products Regulation - CPR)* applies to the European Union (EU) and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) with the exception of Switzerland. The reinforcement render requires a declaration of performance and a CE marking. Observe *DIN EN 998-1:2017-02* 'Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 1 Rendering and plastering mortar'. The respective national regulations apply when using the product.

Application

StoLevell Neo AimS is a bonding and reinforcing mortar and base coat for creating adhesive layers across partial or entire surfaces as well as for creating single-layer and/or multi-layer reinforcing coats and base coats.
StoLevell Neo AimS is suitable for application on existing mineral renders and almost all existing organic renders and masonries in existing buildings and new buildings. Furthermore, StoLevell Neo AimS can be used for placing angle beads in external wall insulation systems.
Mix the bonding and reinforcing mortar and base coat manually or by machine and, if necessary, pump the material using a commonly available mixing pump. Apply the product to the substrate or insulation board using a rust-free smoothing trowel. When using the product to create a reinforcing coat or base coat fully embed the system mesh (Sto-Glass Fibre Mesh) in the middle or upper half of the fresh mortar coat, then smooth the coat.

Technical Data

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Compressive strength EN 1015-11	7.8	N/mm^2
Water vapor diffusion equivalent air layer thickness	0.000025	m
Flexural strength EN 1015-11	1.7	N/mm^2
Water absorption ETAG 004	<=0,5	kg/m^2
Thermal conductivity EN 1745	[<=]0,45 for P=50%	W/(mK)
Water absorption EN 1015-18	C [<=]0,20	kg/(m$^{2*min0,5)}$ W[c]2
Thermal conductivity EN 1745	[<=]0,49 for P=90%	W/(mK)

The performance values of StoLevell Neo AimS comply with the declaration of performance with regard to its essential features in accordance with *DIN EN 998-1:2017-02 - 'Specification for mortar for masonry - Part 1: Rendering and plastering mortar'*.

Base materials/Ancillary materials

The main constituents of products are:

Name	Value	Unit
Aggregates / fillers	50 - 60	M.-%
Latent hydraulic binder	30 - 40	M.-%
Additives	< 5	M.-%

1) This product contains substances listed in the candidate list (15.01.2023) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no
2) The product does not contain SVHC substances.

Reference service life

A reference service life (RSL) in accordance with ISO 15686-1, -2, -7, and -8 is not declared. Experience shows that if used as intended and installed correctly, the working life of mineral rendering mortars on walls and ceilings is 40 years or longer (according to the *German Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development*).

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit

The declared unit in the EPD is 1kg of specific dry mortar (StoLevell Neo AimS), produced in Kriftel, Germany.

The declared mortar is an adhesive mortar.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	kg
Gross density	1300	kg/m^3
Layer thickness	0,004 - 0,007	m

System boundary

The type of EPD is cradle-to-gate with options, modules C1-C4 and module D. The additional modules are A4, A5 and B1.
In the following, a detailed description of the specific system boundaries is given:
Module A1 to A3:
Module A1: The raw material supply, serving as inputs e.g. production of cement, limestone powder, calcium silicate hydrate (CSH) etc is considered.
Module A2: Transport of the raw materials to plant site with a truck transport to the manufacturing site is considered.

Module A3: Production of dry mortar is considered (mixing raw materials and additives). This module also includes the impact of packaging materials production, namely wooden pallets, kraft paper, polyethylene film. Transportation of packaging materials to the production site is also considered within this module. The production is done using certified green electricity (100% hydro power).

Module A4: This module considers a truck transport over 100 km to the installation site.
Module A5: The transport of packaging materials to the EoI and EoI processing is declared in this module. Energy and water required for mixing the mortar in the installation phase are also considered.

Module B1: The use of mortar cement results in the absorption of CO_2 through carbonation.

Module C1: Mechanical dismantling of the product using an excavator is declared.
Module C2: The transport to waste treatment and disposal with 50 km, via truck EURO 6, standard utilization is considered.

Two end-of-life scenarios are considered in the EPD.

Module C3: Recycling Scenario with average loads for construction waste processing.
Module C4/1: Landfill Scenario with average landfill emissions.

Module D: Recycling Scenario: Substitution of natural gravel. The credits from packaging treatment in A5 are based on EU electricity mix and EU thermal energy from natural gas.
Module D/1: Landfill scenario: Credits based on EU electricity mix and EU thermal energy from natural gas from packaging treatment in A5.

The product system is representative for the reference year 2022.

Geographic Representativeness
Land or region, in which the declared product system is manufactured, used or handled at the end of the product´s lifespan: Europe

Comparability
Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken into account.
Background dataset: *LCA for Expert (former GaBi) software - CUP 2023.2.*

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon
Biogenic carbon is only present in packaging materials: wooden pallets and kraft paper.

Note: 1kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO_2.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	-	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.00391	kg C

The following technical scenario information is required for the declared modules.

Transport to the building site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel	0.0025	l/100km
Transport distance	100	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	61	%

Installation into the building (A5)
Mixing of mortar requires energy and water in the installation phase. Both are considered in module A5.

Installation losses have been accounted for in module A5. Product losses have been considered as 3 %. Losses are disposed of in a landfill.

The packaging material treatment is also considered in module A5.

Name	Value	Unit
Water consumption	0.000268	m^3
Electricity consumption	0.000278	kWh
Material loss (3%)	0.03	kg
Output substances following waste treatment on site (packaging materials)	0.00975	kg

Packaging material:
PE stretch film: 0.00041 kg
Paper: 0.004 kg
Wooden pallet (reusable): 0.00534 kg

Use or application of the installed product (B1)
In the use stage, the CO_2 incorporation is considered, which is caused by carbonation. The (considered) CO_2 absorption of fully carbonated plaster mortar is based on *DIN EN 16757*.
The B1 scenario took into account the exposure of the surfaces (application on external walls assumed) over the lifetime of the mortar.
The maximum theoretical CO_2 uptake for fully carbonated concrete was calculated and must be used with care as it is based on simplified and mean values and scenario.

Name	Value	Unit
Considered sequestered CO2 during lifetime	0.069	kg

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Life Span (according to Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt-und Raumforschung - BBSR)	40	a

End of life (C1-C4)
Two EoI scenarios are declared in the EPD, landfilling and recycling.

Module C3: 100 % Recycling (considering 3% losses)
Module C4/1: 100 % Landfill

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type waste type	1	kg
Recycling (Scenario 1)	1	kg
Landfilling (Scenario 2)	1	kg

Module D, Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary:
Module D: Recycling Scenario: Substitution of natural gravel. Additionally, benefits based on EU electricity mix and EU thermal energy from natural gas for energy generation from packaging treatment in A5.
Module D/1: Benefits based on EU electricity mix and EU thermal energy from natural gas for energy generation from packaging treatment in A5.

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LCA: Results

The following tables display the environmentally relevant results according to *EN 15804+A2* (EF3.0) for 1 kg of mortar.
Scenario 1 (C3, C4 and D): 100 % Recycling of the product.
Scenario 2 (C3/1 C4/1 and D/1): 100 % Landfilling of the product.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE OR INDICATOR NOT DECLARED; MNR = MODULE NOT RELEVANT)

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the 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	X	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg StoLevell Neo Aims

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C4	C4/1	D	D/1
GWP-total	kg CO_2 eq	2.15E-01	7.41E-03	2.32E-02	-6.92E-02	2.64E-04	3.67E-03	1.02E-02	0	0	2.25E-02	-1.04E-02	-4.61E-03
GWP-fossil	kg CO_2 eq	2.34E-01	7.32E-03	9.26E-03	-6.92E-02	2.61E-04	3.63E-03	2.55E-03	0	0	1.48E-02	-1.04E-02	-4.59E-03
GWP-biogenic	kg CO_2 eq	-2.01E-02	1.68E-05	1.43E-02	0	8.59E-07	8.3E-06	7.68E-03	0	0	7.68E-03	-8.33E-06	-2.1E-05
GWP-luluc	kg CO_2 eq	1.38E-03	6.86E-05	4.63E-05	0	2.45E-06	3.4E-05	1.25E-05	0	0	4.67E-05	-2.53E-05	-2.99E-07
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	1.41E-09	9.64E-16	4.24E-11	0	3.44E-17	4.77E-16	7.79E-15	0	0	3.82E-14	-9.04E-14	-3.61E-14
AP	mol H^+ eq	4.12E-04	7.33E-06	1.92E-05	0	3.66E-06	3.63E-06	1.3E-05	0	0	1.07E-04	-2.35E-05	-5.74E-06
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	2.04E-06	2.71E-08	6.72E-08	0	9.66E-10	1.34E-08	6.74E-09	0	0	3.03E-08	-2.82E-08	-7.45E-09
EP-marine	kg N eq	1.36E-04	2.08E-06	6.06E-06	0	1.66E-06	1.03E-06	6.06E-06	0	0	2.75E-05	-8.14E-06	-1.68E-06
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	1.54E-03	2.62E-05	7.05E-05	0	1.82E-05	1.3E-05	6.68E-05	0	0	3.03E-04	-9.23E-05	-1.8E-05
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	3.45E-04	6.1E-06	1.6E-05	0	4.95E-06	3.02E-06	1.63E-05	0	0	8.31E-05	-2.04E-05	-4.68E-06
ADPE	kg Sb eq	5.09E-08	4.91E-10	1.59E-09	0	1.75E-11	2.43E-10	2.77E-09	0	0	6.94E-10	-9.87E-10	-3.3E-10
ADPF	MJ	4.42E+00	1.01E-01	1.51E-01	0	3.6E-03	5E-02	4.98E-02	0	0	2E-01	-1.85E-01	-8.48E-02
WDP	m^3 world eq deprived	1.02E-02	8.95E-05	1.36E-02	0	3.19E-06	4.43E-05	4.52E-04	0	0	1.65E-03	-3.23E-03	-4.37E-04

GWP = Global warming potential; ODP = Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; AP = Acidification potential of land and water; EP = Eutrophication potential; POCP = Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants; ADPE = Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources; ADPF = Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; WDP = Water (user) deprivation potential)

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg StoLevell Neo Aims

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C4	C4/1	D	D/1
PERE	MJ	1.71E+00	7.34E-03	2.22E-01	0	2.62E-04	3.64E-03	5.48E-03	0	0	3.26E-02	-6.4E-02	-2.47E-02
PERM	MJ	1.68E-01	0	-1.63E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	1.88E+00	7.34E-03	5.92E-02	0	2.62E-04	3.64E-03	5.48E-03	0	0	3.26E-02	-6.4E-02	-2.47E-02
PENRE	MJ	4.43E+00	1.01E-01	1.7E-01	0	3.61E-03	5.02E-02	4.98E-02	0	0	2E-01	-1.85E-01	-8.48E-02
PENRM	MJ	1.89E-02	0	-1.83E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	4.45E+00	1.01E-01	1.52E-01	0	3.61E-03	5.02E-02	4.98E-02	0	0	2E-01	-1.85E-01	-8.48E-02
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.7E-01	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m^3	1.27E-03	8.04E-06	3.49E-04	0	2.87E-07	3.98E-06	1.32E-05	0	0	5.05E-05	-1.02E-04	-2E-05

PERE = Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources 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 excluding non-renewable primary 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 material; RSF = Use of renewable secondary fuels; NRSF = Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; FW = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg StoLevell Neo Aims

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C4	C4/1	D	D/1
HWD	kg	2.15E-07	3.14E-13	6.45E-09	0	1.12E-14	1.55E-13	0	0	0	4.36E-12	-2.21E-13	-4.52E-12
NHWD	kg	2.29E-02	1.54E-05	3.12E-02	0	5.51E-07	7.65E-06	1.4E-05	0	0	1E+00	-9.5E-05	-4.19E-05
RWD	kg	1.43E-04	1.9E-07	4.99E-06	0	6.76E-09	9.39E-08	4.08E-07	0	0	2.28E-06	-1.64E-05	-6.54E-06
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.7E-01	0	0	0	0	0

MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	2.18E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	3.93E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HWD = Hazardous waste disposed; NHWD = Non-hazardous waste disposed; RWD = Radioactive waste disposed; CRU = Components for re-use; MFR = Materials for recycling; MER = Materials for energy recovery; EEE = Exported electrical energy; EET = Exported thermal energy

RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional:
1 kg StoLevell Neo Aims

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1	C1	C2	C3	C3/1	C4	C4/1	D	D/1
PM	Disease incidence	6.8E-09	5.57E-11	2.67E-10	0	1.93E-10	2.76E-11	2.51E-10	0	0	1.31E-09	-6.38E-10	-4.87E-11
IR	kBq U235 eq	1.57E-02	2.83E-05	5.77E-04	0	1.01E-06	1.4E-05	4.29E-05	0	0	2.64E-04	-2.72E-03	-1.09E-03
ETP-fw	CTUe	1.58E+00	7.23E-02	5.66E-02	0	2.58E-03	3.58E-02	3.58E-02	0	0	1.08E-01	-5.54E-02	-1.18E-02
HTP-c	CTUh	7.74E-11	1.47E-12	3.08E-12	0	5.23E-14	7.26E-13	7.83E-13	0	0	1.68E-11	-2.6E-12	-9.38E-13
HTP-nc	CTUh	4.31E-09	6.53E-11	1.95E-10	0	2.36E-12	3.23E-11	2.73E-11	0	0	1.77E-09	-8.8E-11	-2.31E-11
SQP	SQP	4.9E+00	4.22E-02	1.52E-01	0	1.5E-03	2.09E-02	1.26E-02	0	0	4.86E-02	-5.55E-02	-1.62E-02

PM = Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions; IR = Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235; ETP-fw = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems; HTP-c = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (cancerogenic); HTP-nc = Potential comparative Toxic Unit for humans (not cancerogenic); SQP = Potential soil quality index

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator 'Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235'. 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 or radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators 'abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources', 'abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources', 'water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption', 'potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems', 'potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic', 'Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic', 'potential soil quality index'. The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator.

The results from the impact assessment are only relative statements which give no information about the endpoint of the impact categories, exceeding of threshold values, safety margins or risk.

References

Standards

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EN 15804:2012+A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

EN 16757
EN 16757:2017 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Product Category Rules for concrete and concrete elements

ISO 14025
EN ISO 14025:2011, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

ISO 14040
EN ISO 14040 EN ISO 14040:2009-11 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework

ISO 14044
EN ISO 14044 EN ISO 14044:2006-10 Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines

DIN EN 998-1
DIN EN 998-1:2017-02, Specification for mortar for masonry – Part 1: Rendering and plastering mortar

EN 1015-11
Methods of test for mortar for masonry - Part 11:Determination of flexural and compressive strength of hardened mortar;
German version EN 1015-11:1999+A1:2006; issued 2007-05

EN 1745
DIN EN 1745:2012-07 Masonry and masonry products – Methods for determining thermal properties

DIN EN 1015-18
DIN EN 1015-18:2003-03, Methods of test for mortar for masonry Part 18: Determination of water absorption coefficient due to capillary action of hardened mortar

ETAG 004:2001-02-20
Bekanntmachung der Leitlinie für EuropäischeTechnische Zulassungen für außenseitigeWärmedämm-Verbundsysteme mit Putzschicht(ETAG 004); Ausgabe 2000--03

Further References

Regulation (EU) No 305/2011
Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC Text with EEA relevance

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LCA FE
LCA for Expert Software System and Database for Life

CycleEngineering, 1992-2021, Sphera Solutions GmbH, Leinfelden Echterdingen, with acknowledgement of LBP University of Stuttgart, program version GaBi 10; database version 2023.2 (CUP 2023.2).

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PCR Part A
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IBU Part B
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IBU 2022
Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General Instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 2.1, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2022 www.ibu-epd.com

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