ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

B-EPD .BE

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pro clima / MOLL bauökologische Produkte GmbH

TESCON VANA

ISSUED 03/02/2026
VALID UNTIL 03/02/2031

THIRD PARTY VERIFIED
in accordance with EN 15804+A2
and B-EPD-PCR (18.10.2022)

FUNCTIONAL UNIT AND MODULES DECLARED

1m² of TESCON VANA adhesive tape and accompanying packaging.

A123	A4	A5	B	C	D
•	•	•		•	•

The intended use of this EPD is to communicate scientifically based environmental information for construction products, for the purpose of assessing the environmental performance of buildings. This EPD is only valid when registered on www.b-epd.be. The FPS Public Health cannot be held responsible for the information provided by the owner of the EPD.

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1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Product name

TESCON VANA. All-round adhesive tape for interior and exterior use.

1.2 Product description and intended use

Interior use: Airtight taping of vapour control and airtight membranes and of airtight wood-based panels.
Exterior use: Windproofing and rainproofing of roofing underlay and breather membranes (e.g. pro clima SOLITEX) and underlay panels. Airtight taping of on-roof and refurbishment vapour control and airtight membranes.
All taped joints, indoor and outdoor, can be implemented between similar components or else with adjacent structural elements with a smooth, non-mineral surface (e.g. pipe penetrations, roof windows).

TESCON VANA has the following components:
Backing: special PP fleece; adhesive: water-resistant SOLID adhesive; release film: silicone-coated paper.

TESCON VANA is a product.

This is an EPD of a specific product.

1.3 Reference flow / Functional unit

Functional unit: 1m² of TESCON VANA vapor barrier tape and accompanying packaging. Application in Belgium for a service life of 100 years.

The weight per reference flow is 0.437 kg/m².

1.4 Installation

- The packaging waste resulting from the installation of the product in the construction site is sent for waste treatment.
- The expenses for installation and the transport expenses for disposal are also taken into account in module A5.
- The incineration of packaging waste receives credits for electricity and thermal energy generation, which are allocated in Module D.

The product is declared “as produced”.

1.5 Composition and content

Components	Composition / content / ingredients	Quantity
Product	Non-woven and scrim (PP)	0.06 kg
	Additives and adhesives	0.2 kg
	Printing ink	0.002 kg
	Total product	0.262 kg
Fixation materials	–	–
	–	–
Jointing materials	–	–
	–	–
Treatments	–	–
Packaging	Film (PE)	0.022 kg
	Film (PP)	0.002 kg
	Cardboard	0.044 kg
	Paper	0.08 kg
	Pallet	0.028 kg
	Total packaging	0.175 kg

The product does not contain materials listed in the “Candidate list of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization”.

1.6 Reference service life

The reference service life of this product is estimated to be 100 years.
This is based on independent testing of the durability of this product; further information is available at proclima.info/en/100-years

1.7 Description of geographical representativity

The EPD is representative for the Belgian market for transport to the building site (A4), the installation (A5), and the end-of-life (C and D). Production occurs in Germany (A1-A3).

1.8 Description of the production process and technology

TESCON VANA all-round adhesive tape for interior and exterior use is produced by bonding the backing and adhesive and attaching the release film to create large rolls. These rolls are printed and cut into smaller rolls of tape, which are the sales units. These rolls are then packaged and sent for storage and distribution, first to the central warehouse in Germany, then to the distributor in Belgium and finally to the construction site.

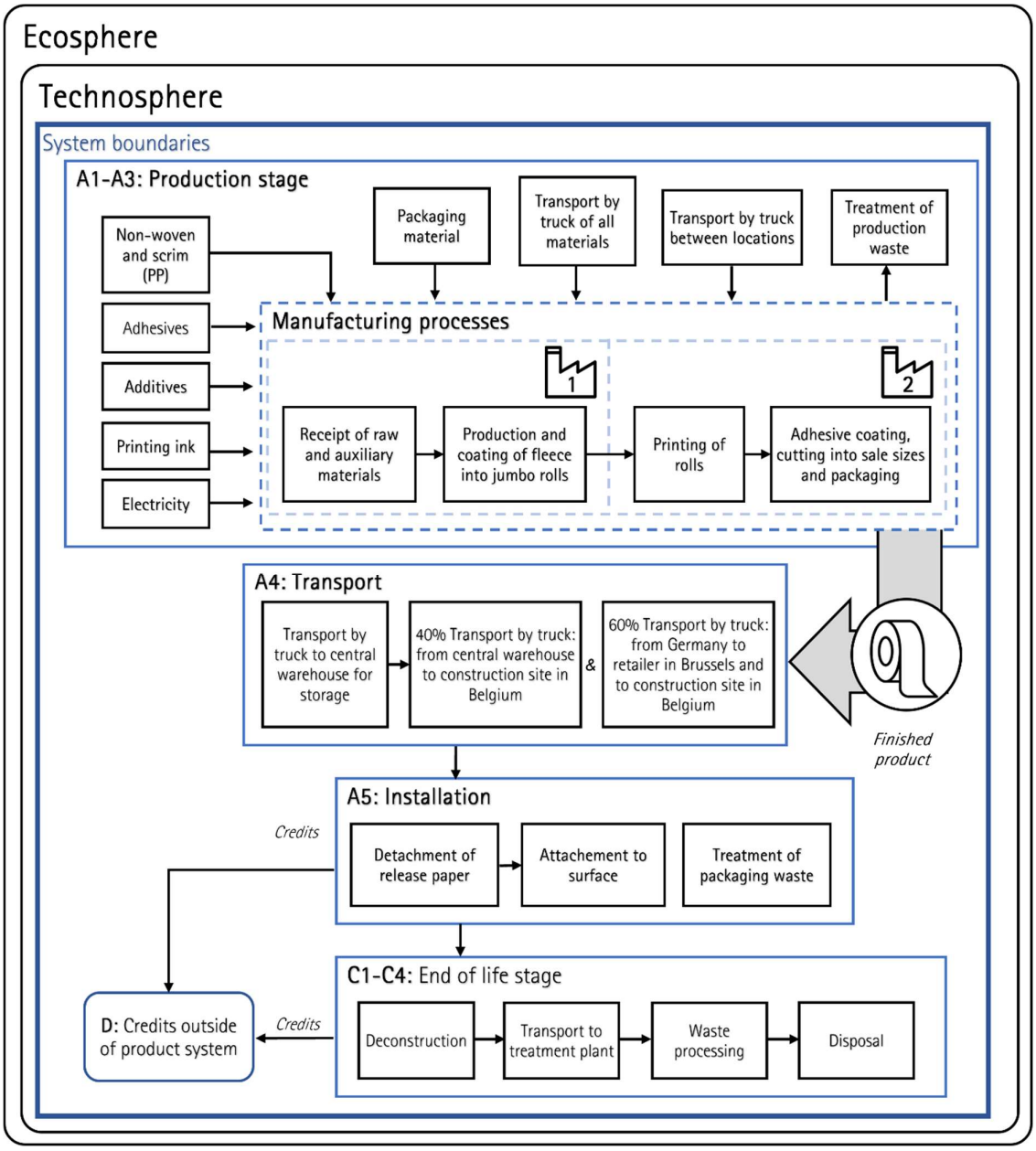


Figure 1: System boundaries for TESCON VANA

2 TECHNICAL DATA / PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Technical property	Standard	Value	Unit	Comment
Colour	N/A	Dark blue	N/A	
Outdoor exposure	N/A	6	monthsN/A	
Bond durability, non-aged/aged	DTU 31.2	Passed	N/A	
Bond durability, non-aged/aged	DIN 4108-11 / NBN EN 17990	Passed	N/A	
CTB certification (France)	N/A	1 000	h	
Can be plastered over	N/A	Yes	N/A	
Installation temperature	N/A	Above -10	°C	
Temperature resistance	N/A	Permanent -40 to 90	°C	
Storage	N/A	Cool and dry	N/A	

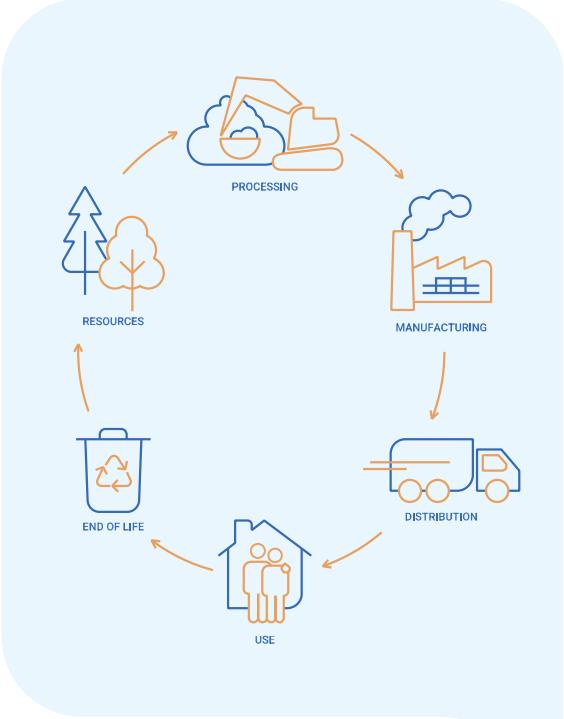
TESCON VANA is available in the following formats:

TESCON VANA (width: 0.06 m / length: 30 m) GTIN 4026639220707
TESCON VANA (width: 0.075 m / length: 30 m) GTIN 4026639016683
TESCON VANA (width: 0.1 m / length: 30 m) GTIN 4026639150769
TESCON VANA (width: 0.15 m / length: 30 m) GTIN 4026639016690
TESCON VANA (width: 0.2 m / length: 30 m) GTIN 4026639134912
TESCON VANA (width: 0.3 m / length: 30 m) GTIN 4026639230591

3 LCA-STUDY

3.1 Date of LCA-study

Based on yearly manufacturing data from 01/01/2023 until 31/12/2023. Date of the EPD study: December 2025.



3.2 Software

For the calculation of the LCA results, the software system for holistic balancing, LCA for Experts (formerly known as GaBi), version 10.9 was used.

3.3 Information on allocation

The manufacturing data was gathered for the specific declared product; no co-product allocation was necessary.

3.4 Information on cut off

The impact associated with the disregarded mass shares is less than 5% of the impact categories per module. In addition, less than 1% of the total mass and the primary energy used is cut off. No substances or processes with high environmental relevance were cut off. Equipment and infrastructure required in production are not included in this LCA.

An attempt was made to take into account all data collected in the operational data collection. Thus, material flows with a mass fraction of less than one percent were also balanced. However, data sets could not be found for all substances used. In those cases, an exhaustive LCI based on scientific literature, industry standards and manufacturer safety sheets was carried out to model all production materials.

3.5 Information on excluded processes

Following processes were excluded for the inventory: Flows related to human activities such as employee transport and administration activity. Infrastructure for production is also excluded.

3.6 Information on biogenic carbon modelling

The product does not contain biogenic carbon. Accompanying packaging does include biogenic carbon, as shown in the table below.

Biogenic carbon content	(kg C / DU)
Biogenic carbon content in product (at the gate)	0
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging (at the gate)	The biogenic carbon content of product and packaging is 0.220 kg CO_2 eq. per declared unit.

3.7 Information on carbon offsetting

Carbon offsetting is not allowed in the EN 15804 and hence not taken into account in the calculations.

3.8 Additional or deviating characterisation factors

For EN 15804+A2: The characterization factors from EC-JRC were applied. No additional or deviating characterisation factors were used.

The estimated impact results are only relative statements which do not indicate the end points of the impact categories, exceeding threshold values, safety margins or risks. According to the EN 15804 standard, the characterization factors of EU-JRC must be applied.

The EN 15804 reference package based on EF 3.1. was used for the LCA calculations. The characterization factors are available at the following internet address: http://eplca.jrc.ec.europa.eu/LCDN/developerEF.xhtml

Disclaimer: The use of the results of modules A1-A3 (A1-A5 for services) without considering the results of module C is discouraged.

3.9 Description of the variability

The variation of the environmental impact indicator results for modules A to C between the included products is 0%. This EPD corresponds to the representative product — TESCON VANA — and covers multiple GTINs. These products have the same area of application and differ only in their available format. Their dimensions or sometimes customised printing, such as customer logos; meet specific customer requirements, but do not alter the inherent environmental characteristics of the product, thus justifying a common EPD.

3.10 Specificity

The data used for the LCA are specific for this product which is manufactured by a single manufacturer. When multiple production sites are relevant, these are described as location #1, location #2, etc. Specific distances and modes of transport have been used.

3.11 Period of data collection

Manufacturer specific data have been collected for the year 2023.

3.12 Information on data collection

- Primary data from all production sites are taken into account.
- Based on entire production data of 2023.
- Declared value determined as specific product.

3.13 Database used for background data

The following database was used for background data:
LCA for Experts (GaBi), version 10.9, service pack 2024.2.

3.14 Energy mix

The energy requirements for production were modelled using the Residual electricity mix of the electricity supplier on the market. In this case the LCA for Experts dataset of Residual grid mix; AC, technology mix; consumption mix, to consumer; <1kV in Germany from the reference year 2022.

4 PRODUCTION SITES

The product is manufactured at pro clima / MOLL bauökologische Produkte GmbH – Rheintalstr. 35-43 – 68723 Schwetzingen – Germany. When multiple production sites are relevant, these are described as location 1, location 2. These two suppliers are also located in Germany.

5 SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

Product stage			Construction - installation stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Beyond the system boundaries
Raw materials	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction installation stage	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 = included in the EPD
☐ = module not declared

Cradle to gate with options: Modules A1-A3, A4, A5, C1–C4, and module D.

- The entirety of non-woven fleece polypropylene was modelled as primary material to account for a worst-case scenario.
- Infrastructure and capital goods are excluded from the system boundaries.
- All processing steps and locations are balanced within the system boundaries.
- The LCI data manufacturing data was gathered for the specific declared product, and no co-product allocation was necessary.
- The allocation of waste follows the polluter-pays principle. The system boundary to the next product system is set when the waste reaches the end-of-waste state. The impacts of waste treatment from production are included in Module A3. The impacts of waste treatment during end-of-life are included in Module C, where the product reaches the end-of-waste status.
- All the LCI data in Modules A1-A3 corresponds to primary data collected from the manufacturing plant and contracted suppliers, including material and energy inputs, and waste and emission outputs.
- Module A4 is modelled based on the default transport scenarios from the B-EPD-PCR (18.10.2022). 40% of the product is transported 444 km directly from the factory gate to the construction site by Truck, Euro V, 20 - 26t. The remaining 60% is transported via intermediary supplier and covers the distance between the gate and Brussels (444 km) via Truck, Euro V, 28 - 32t as well as an extra default 35 km distance from Brussels to the construction site. The intermediary supplier transports 85% of the merchandise from Brussels to the construction site via Truck, Euro V, 20 - 26t and 15% via Truck, Euro V, 12 - 14t.
- Module A5 is modelled based on the default waste treatment scenarios from the B-EPD-PCR (18.10.2022).

6 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PER REFERENCE FLOW

	Production			Construction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				
	A1 Raw material	A2 Transport	A3 manufacturing	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
GWP total (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	6.30E-01	1.10E-02	3.68E-01	3.53E-02	1.09E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.50E-03	5.30E-01	7.74E-04	-2.84E-01
GWP fossil (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	6.90E-01	1.08E-02	3.66E-01	3.44E-02	4.87E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.43E-03	5.30E-01	7.69E-04	-2.83E-01
GWP biogenic (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	-5.93E-02	3.45E-05	8.15E-04	2.29E-04	6.00E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.06E-05	2.34E-05	2.60E-06	-1.17E-03
GWP luluc (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	8.61E-05	1.83E-04	7.96E-04	6.38E-04	8.08E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	5.62E-05	1.88E-06	2.83E-06	-2.51E-04
ODP (kg CFC 11 equiv/FU)	6.25E-11	1.60E-15	8.05E-13	1.03E-14	4.09E-14	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	4.92E-16	4.90E-14	2.54E-15	-2.36E-12
AP (mol H+ eq/FU)	1.76E-03	7.77E-05	5.78E-04	1.30E-04	3.59E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.76E-05	6.36E-05	4.60E-06	-4.40E-04
EP - freshwater (kg P- equiv/FU)	1.76E-06	4.64E-08	2.33E-06	9.24E-08	1.66E-07	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.43E-08	9.75E-09	4.41E-07	-1.56E-06
EP - marine (kg N- equiv/FU)	3.51E-04	3.83E-05	2.28E-04	6.09E-05	1.49E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	8.52E-06	1.63E-05	9.90E-07	-1.45E-04
EP - terrestrial (mol N- equiv/FU)	3.74E-03	4.24E-04	2.37E-03	6.85E-04	1.81E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	9.48E-05	3.02E-04	1.09E-05	-1.51E-03
POCP (kg Ethene equiv/FU)	1.37E-03	7.50E-05	6.02E-04	1.26E-04	3.35E-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.74E-05	4.58E-05	3.17E-06	-4.23E-04
ADP Elements (kg Sb equiv/FU)	9.75E-07	9.47E-10	5.94E-08	5.58E-09	7.55E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.91E-10	4.79E-10	5.11E-11	-4.07E-08
ADP fossil fuels (MJ/FU)	2.20E+01	1.43E-01	4.44E+00	4.37E-01	1.09E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	4.40E-02	9.24E-02	1.30E-02	-5.59E+00
WDP (m^3 water eq deprived /FU)	1.02E-01	1.68E-04	2.54E-02	2.48E-04	5.31E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	5.17E-05	5.12E-02	9.93E-05	-2.77E-02

GWP TOTAL = TOTAL GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL (CLIMATE CHANGE); GWP-LULUC = GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL (CLIMATE CHANGE) LAND USE AND LAND USE CHANGE; ODP = OZONE DEPLETION POTENTIAL; AP = ACIDIFICATION POTENTIAL FOR SOIL AND WATER; EP = EUTROPHICATION POTENTIAL; POCP = PHOTOCHEMICAL OZONE CREATION; ADPE = ABIOTIC DEPLETION POTENTIAL – ELEMENTS; ADPF = ABIOTIC DEPLETION POTENTIAL – FOSSIL FUELS; WDP = WATER USE (WATER (USER) DEPRIVATION POTENTIAL, DEPRIVATION-WEIGHTED WATER CONSUMPTION)

7 RESOURCE USE

	Production			Construction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				
	A1 Raw material	A2 Transport	A3 manufacturing	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
PERE (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	-1.86E+00	1.23E-02	4.20E+00	4.80E-02	2.46E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.79E-03	2.73E-02	1.96E-03	-3.06E+00
PERM (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	2.44E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-2.44E+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/FU, net calorific value)	5.82E-01	1.23E-02	4.20E+00	4.80E-02	2.38E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.79E-03	2.73E-02	1.96E-03	-3.06E+00
PENRE (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	1.37E+01	1.43E-01	4.44E+00	4.37E-01	1.11E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	4.40E-02	7.06E+00	3.83E-01	-5.59E+00
PENRM (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	8.34E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-1.00E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-6.97E+00	-3.70E-01	0.00E+00
PENRT (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	2.20E+01	1.43E-01	4.44E+00	4.37E-01	1.09E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	4.40E-02	9.24E-02	1.30E-02	-5.59E+00
SM (kg/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.65E-02	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/FU, net calorific value)	0.00E+00	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/FU, net calorific value)	0.00E+00	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 (m^3 water eq/FU)	2.57E-03	1.37E-05	1.35E-03	4.51E-05	1.34E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	4.22E-06	1.20E-03	2.97E-06	-1.23E-03

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 = NET USE OF FRESH WATER

8 WASTE CATEGORIES & OUTPUT FLOWS

	Production			Construction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				
	A1 Raw material	A2 Transport	A3 manufacturing	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
Hazardous waste disposed (kg/FU)	8.95E-05	5.48E-12	2.54E-08	2.11E-11	3.42E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.69E-12	5.43E-11	3.21E-12	-1.35E-08
Non-hazardous waste disposed (kg/FU)	6.77E-03	2.34E-05	7.22E-03	7.39E-05	8.89E-03	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	7.19E-06	3.14E-03	2.60E-02	-4.88E-03
Radioactive waste disposed (kg/FU)	2.19E-04	2.61E-07	1.33E-04	6.99E-07	6.23E-06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	8.02E-08	6.42E-06	1.83E-07	-3.40E-04
Components for re-use (kg/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.79E-03	0.00E+00	2.64E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for recycling (kg/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.70E-04	0.00E+00	4.30E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.30E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery (kg/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.36E-02	0.00E+00	1.71E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.22E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy (MJ/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.84E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.74E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

9 IMPACT CATEGORIES ADDITIONAL TO EN 15804

	Production			Construction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				
	A1 Raw material	A2 Transport	A3 manufacturing	A4 Transport	A5 Installation	B1 Use	B2 Maintenance	B3 Repair	B4 Replacement	B5 Refurbishment	B6 Operational energy use	B7 Operational water use	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	C2 Transport	C3 Waste processing	C4 Disposal	D Reuse, recovery, recycling
PM (disease incidence)	1.47E-08	3.28E-10	7.41E-09	7.74E-10	1.92E-10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	9.68E-11	3.60E-10	4.76E-11	-4.70E-09
IRHH (kg U235 eq/FU)	6.76E-02	3.78E-05	1.52E-02	7.48E-05	5.60E-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	1.16E-05	8.22E-04	2.51E-05	-4.53E-02
ETF (CTUe/FU)	1.35E+01	1.06E-01	1.56E+00	3.39E-01	6.06E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	3.27E-02	3.29E-02	2.81E-02	-9.26E-01
HTCE (CTUh/FU)	2.78E-10	2.15E-12	5.01E-11	6.77E-12	1.81E-12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	6.61E-13	3.72E-12	4.17E-13	-5.97E-11
HTnCE (CTUh/FU)	8.84E-09	9.64E-11	2.31E-09	2.85E-10	6.32E-11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.96E-11	6.56E-11	8.74E-12	-1.62E-09
Land Use Related impacts (dimensionless)	4.77E-01	7.05E-02	1.92E+01	2.88E-01	4.67E-02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00E+00	2.16E-02	3.10E-02	2.21E-03	-1.11E+01

HTCE = HUMAN TOXICITY – CANCER EFFECTS; HTNCE = HUMAN TOXICITY – NON-CANCER EFFECTS; ETF = ECOTOXICITY – FRESHWATER; (POTENTIAL COMPARATIVE TOXIC UNIT)
PM = PARTICULATE MATTER (POTENTIAL INCIDENCE OF DISEASE DUE TO PM EMISSIONS);
IRHH = IONIZING RADIATION – HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS (POTENTIAL HUMAN EXPOSURE EFFICIENCY RELATIVE TO U235);

9.1 Environmental impact categories explained

 Global Warming Potential	The global warming potential of a gas refers to the total contribution to global warming resulting from the emission of one unit of that gas relative to one unit of the reference gas, carbon dioxide, which is assigned a value of 1. It is split up in 4: – Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total) which is the sum of GWP-fossil, GWP-biogenic and GWP-luluc – Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil) : The global warming potential related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to any media originating from the oxidation and/or reduction of fossil fuels by means of their transformation or degradation (e.g. combustion, digestion, landfilling, etc). – Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic) : The global warming potential related to carbon emissions to air (CO2, CO and CH4) originating from the oxidation and/or reduction of aboveground biomass by means of its transformation or degradation (e.g. combustion, digestion, composting, landfilling) and CO2 uptake from the atmosphere through photosynthesis during biomass growth - i.e. corresponding to the carbon content of products, biofuels or above ground plant residues such as litter and dead wood. – Global Warming Potential land use and land use change (GWP-luluc): The global warming potential related to carbon uptakes and emissions (CO2, CO and CH4) originating from carbon stock changes caused by land use change and land use. This sub-category includes biogenic carbon exchanges from deforestation, road construction or other soil activities (including soil carbon emissions).
 Ozone Depletion	Destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation harmful to life. This destruction of ozone is caused by the breakdown of certain chlorine and/or bromine containing compounds (chlorofluorocarbons or halons), Which break down when they reach the stratosphere and then catalytically destroy ozone molecules.
 Acidification potential	Acid depositions have negative impacts on natural ecosystems and the man-made environment incl. buildings. The main sources for emissions of acidifying substances are agriculture and fossil fuel combustion used for electricity production, heating and transport.
 Eutrophication potential	The potential to cause over-fertilization of water and soil, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects. It is split up in 3: – Eutrophication potential - freshwater: The potential to cause over-fertilization of freshwater, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects. – Eutrophication potential - marine: The potential to cause over-fertilization of marine water, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects. – Eutrophication potential - terrestrial: The potential to cause over-fertilization of soil, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects.
 Photochemical ozone creation	Chemical reactions brought about by the light energy of the sun creating photochemical smog. The reaction of nitrogen oxides with hydrocarbons in the presence of sunlight to form ozone is an example of a photochemical reaction.
 Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil ressources	Consumption of non-renewable resources, thereby lowering their availability for future generations. Expressed in comparison to Antimonium (Sb). 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 experienced with the indicator.
 Abiotic depletion potential for fossil ressources	Measure for the depletion of fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas, and coal. The stock of the fossil fuels is formed by the total amount of fossil fuels, expressed in Megajoules (MJ). 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 experienced with the indicator.

Ecotoxicity for aquatic fresh water	The impacts of chemical substances on ecosystems (freshwater). 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 experienced with the indicator.
Human toxicity (carcinogenic effects)	The impacts of chemical substances on human health via three parts of the environment: air, soil and water. 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 experienced with the indicator.
Human toxicity (non-carcinogenic effects)	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 experienced with the indicator.
Particulate matter	Accounts for the adverse health effects on human health caused by emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and its precursors (NOx, SOx, NH3)
Resource depletion (water)	Accounts for water use related to local scarcity of water as freshwater is a scarce resource in some regions, while in others it is not. 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 experienced with the indicator.
Ionizing radiation - human health effects	This impact category deals mainly with the eventual impact on human health of low dose ionizing radiation of the nuclear fuel cycle. It does not consider effects due to possible nuclear accidents, occupational exposure nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.
Land use related impacts	The indicator is the “soil quality index” which is the result of an aggregation of following four aspects: – Biotic production – Erosion resistance – Mechanical filtration – Groundwater The aggregation is done based on a JRC model. The four aspects are quantified through the LANCA model for land use. 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 experienced with the indicator.

10 DETAILS OF THE UNDERLYING SCENARIOS USED TO CALCULATE THE IMPACTS

10.1 A1 - Raw material supply

This module takes into account the extraction and processing of all raw materials and energy which occur upstream to the studied manufacturing process.

- Extraction and processing of raw materials required for manufacturing the defined airtightness and vapour control membrane: Non-woven (PP), film (HDPE), additives and printing ink.
-

10.2 A2 – Transport to the manufacturer

- Transportation of the raw materials was modelled based on the providers specific locations and transportation via truck to the production location #1 in Germany. All materials are procured from providers within less than 800 km.
- After production, the large rolls are transported to the production location 2 for cutting of the large rolls into sales units, printing, individual packaging and labelling of the sales units. The sales units are then packed with film (PE) for transportation on pallets. The transportation of raw materials for packaging as well as the transportation of the large rolls from the production location 1 for finishing manufacturing in the production location 2 is modelled in Module A2.

10.3 A3 – Manufacturing

This module takes into account the following production processes.

- Manufacturing of the defined adhesive tape occurs in Germany.
  Extraction and processing of raw materials required for packaging the 1 m² of finished product, airtightness, and vapour control membrane: Cardboard, film (PE) and wood pallet.
- Extraction and processing of raw materials of internal packaging, used for transportation between all production locations. Internal packaging includes film (PE), cardboard and wood pallet.
- The production of the large adhesive tape roll is done in the production location 1, by bonding and laminating the polymers and the non-woven. The rolls are cut into sale units, after printing and confection in the production location 2. The products are then packed on pallets for further transportation.
- Treatment of waste generated from the manufacturing processes is included in the model. The model includes processing up to the end-of-waste status or disposal of final residues including any packaging not leaving the factory gate.
- Electricity for production in module A3 is modelled with the German Residual electricity mix.

10.4 A4 – Transport to the building site

Description	Transport to warehouse	40% transport direct to building site	60% transport to intermediary	(of which 85% from intermediary to building site)	(of which 15% from intermediary to building site)
Fuel type and vehicle type used for transport	Lorry 20-26 ton (EURO 5). DE: Diesel mix at filling station	Lorry 20-26 ton (EURO 5). RER: Diesel mix at filling station	Lorry 28-32 Ton (EURO 5) RER: Diesel mix at filling station	Lorry 20-26 ton (EURO 5) RER: Diesel mix at filling station	Lorry 12-14 Ton (EURO 5) RER: Diesel mix at filling station
Distance	294 km	444 km	444 km	35 km	35 km
Capacity utilisation (includes empty returns)	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%
Bulk density of transported products	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value
Volume capacity utilisation factor	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value	LCA for experts default value

•• The transport to the building site was modelled based on the default transport scenarios declared in the PCR and on the distance between the gate and Brussels (444 km).

- Based on the PCR, 40% of the product is transported 444 km directly from the factory gate to the construction site by Lorry 20-26 ton (EURO 5). The remaining 60% is transported via intermediary supplier and covers the distance between the gate and Brussels (444 km) via Lorry 28-32 Ton (EURO 5) as well as an extra default 35 km distance from Brussels to the construction site. The intermediary supplier transports 85% of the merchandise from Brussels to the construction site via Lorry 20-26 ton (EURO 5) and 15% via Lorry 12-14 Ton (EURO 5).

10.5 A5 – Installation in the building

- The packaging waste resulting from the installation of the product in the construction site is sent for waste treatment.
- The expenses for installation and the transport expenses for disposal are also taken into account in module A5.
- The incineration of packaging waste receives credits for electricity and thermal energy generation, which are allocated in Module D.

At the construction site, packaging materials are released.

Parts of the installation	Quantity	Unit	Description
Processes necessary for the installation of the product	–	kWh/m²	Not relevant
Fixation materials	–	kg	Not relevant
Jointing materials	–	kg	Not relevant
Treatments	–	kg	Not relevant
Material losses	–	kg	Not relevant
Packaging	0.175	kg	Packaging waste at the construction site

Ancillary materials for installation (specified by material)	Material	Distance	Amount
Water use	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Other resource use	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Quantitative description of energy type (regional mix) and consumption during the installation process	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing,	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

generated by the product's installation (specified by type)			
Output materials (specified by type) as result of waste processing at the building site e.g. of collection for recycling, for energy recovery, disposal (specified by route)	Packaging waste	Not relevant	95% recycled, 5% sorted waste going into incineration (Cardboard), 5% recycled, 60% sorted waste going into incineration, 35% sorted waste going into landfill (Film PE)
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
Distance	Recycling	50 km	0.119 kg/DU
	Sorting Centre	30 km	0.029 kg/DU
	Landfill	50 km	0.008 kg/DU
	Incineration	100 km	0.02 kg/DU

10.6 B – Use stage (excluding potential savings)

Module not declared.

10.7 C: End of life

- The adhesive tape is treated as waste in modules C1-C4.
- The adhesive tape is treated 85% via incineration with energy recovery (Module C3), 10% via landfill (Module C4) and 5% via recycling (Expenses for recycling in Module C3 and credits for recycled material in Module D).
- Module C2 contains the environmental impact of transportation of the product to the waste treatment plant.
- Module C3 includes the Electricity use (Belgian electricity mix) for a sorting plant without crusher of 0.0022 kWh/kg waste.
- Module C3 contains the necessary processes for waste treatment at the end of the product life cycle.
- The loads for waste treatment are mapped here until the end of the waste property is reached.
- Emissions are assigned to module C3. Resulting credits are assigned to module D.

Type of vehicle (truck/boat/etc.)	Fuel consumption (litres/km)	Distance (km)	Capacity utilisation (%)	Density of products (kg/m3)	Assumptions
Lorry	16-32 t EURO5	50 km	55%	524 kg/m³	Recycling Centre
Lorry	16-32 t EURO5	30 km	55%	524 kg/m³	Sorting Centre
Lorry	16-32 t EURO5	50 km	55%	524 kg/m³	Landfill
Lorry	16-32 t EURO5	100 km	55%	524 kg/m³	Incineration

End-of-life modules – C3 and C4	
Parameter	Value (kg)
Wastes collected separately	0.262 kg/DU
Wastes collected as mixed construction waste	Not relevant
Waste for re-use	Not relevant
Waste for recycling	0.013 kg/DU
Waste for energy recovery	0.222 kg/DU
Waste for final disposal	0.026 kg/DU

D – Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries

- This product has no considerable benefits due to reuse, but considerable benefits from material and energy recovery.
- The value flows resulting from the treatment of production waste in module A3 and C3, which can potentially serve as material or energy input for a downstream product system in the form of the energy recovered from the waste-to-energy treatment and material recovery, are accounted for completely in module D as credits outside of product system.

QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE LOADS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES	- Transport for reused pallets: 50 km
QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BENEFITS BEYOND THE SYSTEM BOUNDARIES	GWP-fossil: -2.84E-01 GWP-biogenic: -1.17E-03

11 RELEASE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES TO INDOOR AIR, SOIL AND WATER DURING THE USE STAGE

11.1 Indoor air

This product can be installed for interior and exterior use. It has no impact on the health quality of indoor spaces.
The assessed product is an All-round adhesive tape for interior and exterior use composed primarily of polypropylene (PP) and acrylic adhesive Both materials are chemically inert, non-reactive, and non-emissive under normal indoor conditions. They do not contain or release volatile organic compounds (VOCs), plasticizers, halogens, or other substances known to affect indoor air quality.

The tape is designed for interior installation as part of the building envelope. Since it does not undergo chemical curing, does not emit odorous or harmful substances, and remains encapsulated behind internal finishes (e.g., plasterboard or insulation), it has no adverse impact on the health quality of indoor spaces.

11.2 Soil and water

The product is not in contact with drinking water but may be in contact with rainwater. No tests have been carried out.

12 DEMONSTRATION OF VERIFICATION

EN 15804: 2012 +A2:2019/AC:2021 serves as the core PCR

Independent verification of the environmental declaration and data according to standard EN ISO 14025:2010
Internal ☐ External ☒

Third party verifier: Agnes Schuurmans
SGS INTRON B.V.
Dr. Nolenslaan 126, 6136 GV Sittard, The Netherlands
Agnes.Schuurmans@sgs.com

13 LCA INTERPRETATION

The environmental impacts were analysed using the example of global warming potential (GWP total) to identify the responsible sources along the life cycle. Modules A1-A3 (59.8%) has dominant influence on GWP total. The main source of all impact is the use of silicone during production of the release paper. It causes the highest environmental impact in all main categories.
Disposal transportation of the product in EoL (C2) contribute to GWP-luluc but is not very relevant in terms of GWP total.
The data quality of the relevant generic datasets used is classified as very good, good or satisfactory. Relevant data sets are defined as data sets that together account for at least 80% of the absolute impact of each core indicator included in the EPD across the declared modules with the exception of Module D.
The variation of the environmental impact indicator results for modules A to C between the included products is 0%. This EPD corresponds to the representative product — TESCON VANA — and covers multiple GTINs. These products have the same area of application and differ only in their available format. Their dimensions or sometimes customised printing, such as customer logos; meet specific customer requirements, but do not alter the inherent environmental characteristics of the product, thus justifying a common EPD.
The following table summarizes the main Impact contributors per impact category and declares the corresponding dataset quality assessment.

14 TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

This does not apply for the declared product.

15 APPLICATION UNIT

The reference quantity for the adhesive tape is 1 m². Depending on the shape and overlap when installed, the real impact per installed membrane in m² can differ per building design and detailing.

16 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON REVERSIBILITY

Description	Type of fixing	Level of reversibility	Simplicity of disassembly	Speed of disassembly	Ease of handling (size and weight)	Robustness of material (material resistance to disassembly)	Comment
Interior use: Airtight taping of vapour control and airtight membranes and of airtight wood-based panels. Exterior use: Windproofing and rainproofing of roofing underlay and breather membranes (e.g. pro clima SOLITEX) and underlay panels. Airtight taping of on-roof and refurbishment vapour control and airtight membranes. All taped joints, indoor and outdoor, can be implemented between similar components or else with adjacent structural elements with a smooth, non-mineral surface (e.g. pipe penetrations, roof windows).	No ancillary material needed. The adhesive tape is stuck on the surface.	Non-reversible connections	Simple – requires the use of specific though common tools	Rather speedy disassembly	Easy to manipulate (by hand (small size and limited weight): one worker should be sufficient	Material with a long lifespan, disassembly is possible but the material should be handled with care in order to prevent damaging it	

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General information

Owner of the EPD, Responsible for the data, LCA and information

pro clima / MOLL bauökologische Produkte GmbH
Rheintalstraße 35 - 43, 68723 Schwetzingen, Germany
https://proclima.com/
For more information you can contact:
info@proclima.com

Authors of the LCA and EPD

María Díaz Cáceres, Thu Trang Phan, Antonia Willich
brands & values GmbH
Hollerallee 14A, 28209 Bremen, Germany
info@brandsandvalues.com
Project report: 947.2024.08 - pro clima – B-EPDs

Verifier

Agnes Schuurmans
SGS INTRON B.V.
Dr. Nolenslaan 126, 6136 GV Sittard, The Netherlands
Agnes.Schuurmans@sgs.com

Date of verification: 30/11/2025
External independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025 and relevant PCR documents

Comparing EPDs is not possible unless they are conform to the same PCR and taking into account the building context.
The program operator cannot be held responsible for the information supplied by the owner of the EPD nor LCA practitioner.

B-EPD program operator
Federal Public Service (FPS) of Health,
Food Chain Safety and Environment

Avenue Galilée / Galileelaan 5
box 2, 1210 Brussels

www.b-epd.be
epd@health.fgov.be

B-EPD .BE

Health
Food Chain Safety
Environment

.be