

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	EGO Dichtstoffwerke GmbH & Co. Betriebs KG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-FEI-EGO-20260202-IBP1-EN
Issue date	02.04.2026
Valid to	03.06.2030

**EOBON • EGOTAPE • EGOBUTYL • EGOFORM • EGOFORM •
EGOPOL • EGOVLIES TAPE • EGOPADS
EGO Dichtstoffwerke GmbH & Co. Betr. KG**

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1. General Information

EGO Dichtstoffwerke GmbH & Co. Betr. KG

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-FEI-EGO-20260202-IBP1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Building sealants, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

02.04.2026

Valid to

03.06.2030

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Owner of the declaration

EGO Dichtstoffwerke GmbH & Co. Betriebs KG
Kaltenbrunn 27
82467 Garmisch-Partenkirchen
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1 kg products based on butyl chemistry; density 1.1 - 2.5 g/cm³

Scope:

This is a manufacturer-individualised EPD based on model declaration 'Products based on butyl chemistry (EPD-FEI-20250068-IBP1-EN) from Deutsche Bauchemie e.V. (DBC), European Federation for Construction Chemicals (EFCC), Association of the European Adhesive and Sealant Industry (FEICA) and Industrieverband Klebstoffe e.V. (IVK) in which the product exhibiting the highest environmental impact in a particular group was selected from the group to calculate the LCA. This verified EPD entitles the holder to bear the symbol of the Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.. It exclusively applies to products produced in Europe and applies to a period of five years from the date of issue. This EPD may be used by members of DBC, EFCC, FEICA and IVK and their members provided. It has been proven that the respective product can be represented by this EPD.

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	
<input type="checkbox"/>	internally
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	externally

Matthias Schulz,
(Independent verifier)



2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS with a Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content of $\leq 1\%$ (VOC definition according to Decopaint Directive) are one-component, non-crosslinking products manufactured from polyisobutene (PIB), polybutene (PB), butyl rubber (IIR) and other polymers, fillers, resins, colour pigments and other additives. The formulated products are delivered (i) typically packed in drums or cartridges (ii) supplied in the form of tapes, round profiles, sheets, stampings, sections or plasticine with the preformed materials separated by an appropriate release liner.

EGOTAPE, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are typically fleece- or foil-laminated tapes or pads. EGOBON, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM and EGOPOL are typically double-sided self-adhesive sealing profiles.

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS fulfil key functions. Ingress of moisture into the structure via the joints is prevented by the use of EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS as a seal. With the use of these products, the fitness for use of the building and the service life are decisively extended. The product displaying the highest environmental impacts was used as a representative product for calculating the Life Cycle Assessment results (worst-case approach). For the application and use of the products the respective national provisions apply.

2.2 Application

Module 1: Sealants and adhesives for roofing
EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are used (i) to seal joints or to seal and bond roofing membranes. Membrane roofing is part of the roofing system for buildings. It is used to create a watertight covering to protect the interior of a building. Membrane roofs are most commonly made from synthetic rubber or thermoplastic material (ii) for ridge and hip or abutments (for pitched roof, roof-wall connections), sealing of lapped joints and fixation of foils.

Module 2: Self-adhering butyl rubber
Self-adhering EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are used, under tiles and dispersion-based membranes, in combination with sealing membranes, to crack bridging and waterproof substrates like concrete, screeds and gypsum boards in wet rooms, for example, bathrooms and shower rooms.

Module 3: Sealing tapes/pads for protective sealing tasks of a building
EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are immediately functional tapes or pads, used for sealing and fixing in the building sectors, such as roofing, facades, civil engineering, concrete construction, window connection, air conditioning, ventilation channels, sanitary, electronics or containers. These tapes or pads are also used for covering joints, lapped joints and protective sealing tasks without the transmission of mechanical forces on connections, joints, seams, wrapping, breakthroughs, nail and screw points and butt joints for indoor and outdoor applications. EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS can be used as corrosion protection between metal

materials or as vibration and noise insulation.

2.3 Technical Data

The density of the products is between 1.1 and 2.5 g/cm³; other relevant technical data can be found in EGO's technical data sheets.

Constructional data

Due to the variety of formulations and formulation types, it is not possible to give generally valid exact figures for specific technical properties, the following information can only be given as typical values.

Name	Value	Unit
Density DIN EN ISO 1183-1	1100 - 2500	kg/m ³
Shore Hardness 00, DIN EN ISO 868 DIN EN ISO 868	20 - 85	
Peel strength [180° Peel test] DIN EN 29862	25 - 80	N/25mm
Compressive strength NF P30-303	0,02 - 0,8	N/mm ²
Water vapor permeability diffusion resistance coefficient μ DIN 53122 Teil 1; DIN EN ISO 12572, DIN EN 1931	approx. 500,000 - 1,200,000	

Other performance characteristics in accordance with the EGO's technical documentation.

There are no legal provisions for harmonization within the EU with regard to EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS: Performance data of the products with respect to their characteristics in accordance with the relevant technical provision (no CE-marking).

2.4 Delivery status

High viscosity to solid: Products can be delivered in the form of preformed strips, tapes or profiles which are separated by suitable release films or liners. Also available: in drums made of metal with container sizes of 200 l or cartridges with 310 ml.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS with a Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) content of $\leq 1\%$ (VOC definition according to Decopaint Directive) are manufactured from polyisobutene (PIB), polybutene (PB), butyl rubber (IIR) and other polymers, fillers, plasticisers, resins, colour pigments and other additives. Typically, the products covered by this EPD contain the following range of base materials and auxiliaries (% by mass):

Liquid and solid non-polar polymers: 10-75

Resins: 0-40

Fillers: 5-85

Pigments: 0-5

Additives: <5

VOC according to Decopaint Directive: $\leq 1\%$

These ranges are average values, and the composition of products complying with the EPD can deviate from these concentration levels in individual cases. More detailed information is available in the respective EGO documentation (e.g. product data sheets).

1. Substances from the 'Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (SVHC)

The products contain substances listed in the candidate list (date: 04.02.2026) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no.

2. Carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic (CMR) substances in



categories 1A and 1B

The products contain other CMR substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the candidate list, exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no.

3. Biocide products added to the construction product
Biocide products were added to the construction products or they have been treated with biocide products (this then concerns treated products as defined by the (EU) Ordinance on Biocide Products No. 528/2012): no

2.6 Manufacture

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are generally manufactured by mixing the ingredients and then filling them into the delivery containers. Products which are to be delivered in the form of preformed strips or other profiles or tapes boxes, pails or drums are manufactured by extruding the mixed ingredients.

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

As a general rule, no other environmental or health protection measures other than those specified by law are necessary.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

Products in the form of preformed strips, tapes or other profiles are manually applied to the substrate and pressed. Products delivered in containers, drums or cardruges are usually applied with a specialised extrusion equipment (guns, stationary extruders or special drum melters [200I]) at elevated temperatures. The heated butyl is then fed to the application point via heated hoses using screws, pistons, gear or rotary pumps and applied by machine or manually. Health and safety measures (gloves and goggles, ventilation) are to be taken and consistently adhered to in accordance with the information on the safety data sheet and conditions on site.

2.9 Packaging

A detailed description of packaging is provided in section 2.4.

2.10 Condition of use

During the use phase, EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are chemically stable. They are durable products which protect buildings and significantly contribute towards building function and long-term value.

2.11 Environment and health during use

Option 1 – Products for applications outside indoor areas where people stay permanently

During use EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are inert. No risks are known for water, air and soil if the products are used as designated.

Option 2 – Products for applications inside indoor areas where people stay permanently

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS meet the emission requirements according to AgBB, EMICODE EC1 Plus. When used in indoor areas with permanent stays by people, evidence of the emission performance of construction products in contact with indoor air must be submitted according to national requirements. No further influences on the environment and health by emanating substances are known.

2.12 Reference service life

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS fulfil key functions in buildings. They improve the usability of building structures and extend the lifetime. Information supplied by EGO on maintenance and care must be observed. The anticipated reference lifetime depends on the specific installation situation and the exposure associated with the product. The lifetime can be influenced by weathering as well as by mechanical or chemical loads. There are no influences on the ageing of EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS when applied in accordance with the rules of technology and in accordance to EGO's technical data sheet.

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

Even without any special fire safety features, EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS comply with at least the requirements of EN 13501-1 for fire class E. Depending on the application (type of product) and use (type of building), a potentially higher reaction to fire classification may be required, and verification with national requirements is advised.

Water

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS are insoluble in water.

Mechanical destruction

The mechanical destruction of EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS does not lead to any decomposition of products which are harmful to the environment or health.

2.14 Re-use phase

EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS cannot be recycled. According to present knowledge, no environmentally hazardous effects in terms of landfilling are to be generally anticipated through dismantling and recycling of components to which the products adhere.

2.15 Disposal

Low amounts of EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS applied to a construction product will not interfere with the disposal/recycling of this. Residual products and mechanically removed products from substrates must be disposed of as commercial/site waste. The following waste codes according to the European List of Waste (EWC) (2000/532/EC) can apply: EWC 08 04 10 with the exception of waste covered by EWC 08 04 09 (classified products) or EWC 070299.

2.16 Further information

More information is available on EGO's product or safety data sheets and is available on the EGO's websites or on request. Valuable technical information is also available on the associations' websites.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

This EPD refers to the declared unit of 1 kg of EGOBON, EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS applied into the building with

a density of 1.1 - 2.5 g/cm³ in accordance with the IBU PCR part B for building sealants. The results of the Life Cycle Assessment provided in this declaration have been selected from the product with the highest environmental impact (worst-



case scenario). Depending on the application, a corresponding conversion factor such as the density to convert volumetric use to mass must be taken into consideration. The Declaration type is according to EN 15804: Cradle to gate with options, modules C1–C4, and module D (A1–A3, C, D) and additional modules (A4–A5).

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Density (wie deklariert)	1100 - 2500	kg/m ³
Declared unit	1	kg
Gross density Mittelwert	1800	kg/m ³

3.2 System boundary

Modules A1, A2 and A3 are taken into consideration in the LCA:

A1 Production of preliminary products

A2 Transport to the plant

A3 Production incl. provision of energy, production of packaging as well as auxiliaries, waste treatment and emissions to air

A4 Transport to site

A5 Installation, product applied into the building during A5 phase operations and packaging disposal. The emissions of VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) is also considered in this module. The end of life for the packaging material considered is described below:

- incineration, for materials like plastic, cardboard and wood.

- landfill, for inert materials like metals In this form is also considered the incineration of product residue (1%) and the extra production of this amount.

C1-C2-C3-C4-D: the building deconstruction (demolition process) takes place in the C1 module which considers energy production and consumption in terms of diesel and all the emissions connected with the fuel-burning process to run the machines. After the demolition, the product is transported to the end-of-life processing (C2 module) where all the impacts related to the transport processes are considered. For the precautionary principle and as a worst-case scenario, thermal treatment is the only end-of-life scenario considered. This is modelled by the incineration process (module C3) where the product ends its life cycle. Module C4 is not relevant for the EoL of this product. Module D accounts for potential benefits that are beyond the defined system boundaries. Credits are generated during the incineration of wastes and related energy produced that are occurring in the A5 and C3 modules.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The packaging material contains biogenic carbon content which is presented below.

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.0564	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.0331	kg C

For the preparation of building life cycle assessments, it must be taken into account that in modules A5 (installation in the building) and C3 (incineration) the biogenic amount of CO₂ of the packaging and product bound in modules A1-A3 is mathematically booked out: (A5) 0.0331 kg C * 3.67 = 0.121 kg CO₂-eq. (C3) 0.0564 kg C * 3.67 = 0.207 kg CO₂-eq. The emission factor associated with the electricity considered for the production phase is: 0.466 kg CO₂-eq. / kWh

For this EPD formulation and production data defined and collected by the associations were considered. Production waste was assumed to be disposed of by incineration as a worst-case. An average of steel and plastic containers, cardboard and wooden pallets was considered in the LCA.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

All raw materials submitted for the formulations and production data were taken into consideration. The manufacture of machinery, plant and other infrastructure required for the production of the products under review was not taken into consideration in the LCA. Transport of packaging materials is excluded.

3.5 Background data

Data from the Managed LCA Content database SP40 (2020) was used as background data.

3.6 Data quality

Representative products were evaluated for this EPD and the product displaying the highest environmental impact was selected for calculating the LCA results. The background data sets used are less than 8 years old. The formulation used for evaluation refers to a specific product. The data quality of the background data is considered to be good.

3.7 Period under review

Representative formulations are valid for 2024.

3.8 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

3.9 Allocation

Mass allocation has been applied when primary data have been used and implemented into the LCA model.

3.10 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. Sphera's Managed LCA Content SP 40 (2020) serves as background database for the calculation.

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO₂.

Transport to the building site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Transport distance	2000	km
Gross weight	27 - 40	t
Payload capacity	27	t

Installation into the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Material loss	0.01	kg

Material loss refers to the amount of product not used during the application phase into the building. This amount is 1 % of the product, impacts related to the production of this part are charged to the A5 module. This percentage is considered as waste to incineration and impacts of its end of life have been



considered in the LCA model and declared in A5.

The amount of product considered in the end-of-life does not correspond to 1 kg because an amount of VOC corresponding to 0.01 kg is emitted during the installation phase

End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected as mixed construction waste	0.99	kg
Incineration	0.99	kg

5. LCA: Results

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	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg Products based on butyl chemistry; density 1.0 - 2.5 g/cm³

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP-total	kg CO ₂ eq	4.49E+00	1.23E-01	1.87E-01	2.78E-04	4.94E-03	1.47E+00	0	-3.97E-01
GWP-fossil	kg CO ₂ eq	4.77E+00	1.23E-01	1.06E-01	2.78E-04	4.93E-03	1.25E+00	0	-3.96E-01
GWP-biogenic	kg CO ₂ eq	-2.75E-01	1.79E-04	8.09E-02	4.12E-07	7.21E-06	2.21E-01	0	9.24E-04
GWP-luluc	kg CO ₂ eq	1.72E-03	7.03E-06	2.59E-05	1.62E-08	2.83E-07	4.17E-05	0	-2.73E-04
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	9.19E-13	1.96E-17	9.24E-15	4.51E-20	7.9E-19	3.43E-16	0	-4.06E-15
AP	mol H ⁺ eq	1.1E-02	3.49E-04	1.71E-04	3.6E-06	1.4E-05	6.58E-04	0	-5.5E-04
EP-freshwater	kg P eq	7.63E-06	2.72E-08	8.64E-08	6.26E-11	1.09E-09	1.19E-07	0	-5.02E-07
EP-marine	kg N eq	3.28E-03	1.58E-04	5.16E-05	1.63E-06	6.35E-06	2.55E-05	0	-1.43E-04
EP-terrestrial	mol N eq	3.57E-02	1.74E-03	6.01E-04	1.79E-05	6.98E-05	2.9E-03	0	-1.53E-03
POCP	kg NMVOC eq	1.4E-02	3.18E-04	1.92E-04	4.89E-06	1.28E-05	6.66E-04	0	-4.1E-04
ADPE	kg Sb eq	3.11E-06	4.66E-09	3.2E-08	1.07E-11	1.87E-10	5.16E-09	0	-6.42E-08
ADPF	MJ	1.1E-02	6.5E-01	1.26E+00	3.8E-03	6.64E-02	5.95E-01	0	-6.71E+00
WDP	m ³ world eq deprived	4.54E-01	3.27E-04	2.62E-02	7.52E-07	1.32E-06	1.56E-01	0	-4.03E-02

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 Products based on butyl chemistry; density 1.0 - 2.5 g/cm³

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	9.65E+00	8.33E-03	1.38E+00	1.91E-05	3.35E-05	1.02E-01	0	-1.44E+00
PERM	MJ	1.25E+00	0	-1.25E+00	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	1.09E+01	8.33E-03	1.24E-01	1.91E-05	3.35E-04	1.02E-01	0	-1.44E+00
PENRE	MJ	6.97E+01	1.66E+00	2.26E+00	3.81E-03	6.67E-02	4.03E+01	0	-6.71E+00
PENRM	MJ	4.06E+00	0	-1E+00	0	0	-3.97E+01	0	0
PENRT	MJ	1.1E+02	1.66E+00	1.26E+00	3.81E-03	6.67E-02	5.95E-01	0	-6.71E+00
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m ³	2.04E-02	1.36E-05	7.17E-05	3.13E-08	5.47E-07	3.69E-03	0	-1.67E-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 = Use of net fresh water

RESULTS OF THE LCA - WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 kg Products based on butyl chemistry; density 1.0 - 2.5 g/cm³

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	8.79E-08	4.36E-10	1.36E-09	1E-12	1.76E-11	2.19E-09	0	-2.68E-09
NHWD	kg	1.41E-01	1.79E-04	1.37E-01	4.12E-07	7.21E-06	1.71E-01	0	-3.08E-03
RWD	kg	1.27E-03	2.73E-06	1.64E-05	6.27E-09	1.1E-07	2.61E-05	0	-4.92E-04
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	2.57E-01	0	0	1.39E+00	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	4.66E-01	0	0	2.61E+00	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 Products based on butyl chemistry; density 1.0 - 2.5 g/cm³**

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PM	Disease incidence	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
IR	kBq U235 eq	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ETP-fw	CTUe	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
HTP-c	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
HTP-nc	CTUh	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
SQP	SQP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

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

Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235, 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 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. ADP minerals & metals, ADP fossil, WDP, ETF-fw, HTP-c, HTP-nc, SQP, 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. Additional environmental impact indicators shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high and as there is limited experience with the indicator (see ILCD classification in EN 15804, table 5). For this reason, results based on these indicators are not considered suitable for a decision-making process.

6. LCA: Interpretation

The majority of impacts are associated with the production phase modules (A1-A3). The most significant contribution to the production phase impacts is the upstream production of raw materials as the main driver. A small contribution to the impact of the production phase is also given by the transport of raw materials and manufacturing. Emissions associated with the manufacturing of raw materials also have some influence on the formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP) in the production phase. CO₂ is the most important contributor to the Global Warming Potential (GWP). For the Acidification Potential (AP) NO_x and SO₂ contribute to the largest share. The majority of energy consumption takes place during the production phase (A1-A3). Significant contributions to Primary Energy Demand – Non-renewable (PENRT), come from the energy resources used in the production of raw materials. The largest contributor

to Primary Energy Demand – Renewable (PERT) impacts comes from the consumption of renewable energy resources required for the generation and supply of electricity and the energy resources used for raw materials production as well as the energy resources used for packaging. It should be noted that PERT generally represents a small percentage of the production phase primary energy demand with the bulk of the demand coming from non-renewable energy resources. Transportation to the construction site (A4) and the installation process (A5) make a low contribution to the overall impact, not as significant and relevant as the other phases. Instead, another relevant module is waste processing (C3). The End-of-Life phase influences Climate Change indicators due to the impact related to the thermal treatment process of resin occurring in the C3 module.

7. Requisite evidence

VOC
EGOBON was tested on behalf of EGOTAPE, EGOBUTYL, EGOFORM, EGOPOL, EGOVLIES TAPE and EGOPADS in accordance with the test criteria "GEV EMICODE classification criteria/requirements for emissioncontrolled flooring installation materials, adhesives and building products" of the German Association for Emission Controlled Flooring Installation Materials, Adhesives and Building Products (GEV) as well as in accordance to AgBB Scheme 2018. ecoINSTITUT Germany GmbH carried out the test and confirmed in its report dated 8 November 2019 that the emission class EMICODE EC1 PLUS was achieved and the requirements according to AgBB are fulfilled as the test target. The table shown below

shows the measured results and the corresponding assessment based on AgBB.

AgBB overview of results (28 days [µg/m³])

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	< 5	µg/m ³
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	20	µg/m ³
R (dimensionless)	-	-
VOC without NIK	< 5	µg/m ³
Carcinogenic Substances VOC (inkl. VVOC und TVOC) mit Carc. 1A u. 1B (Summe)	< 5	µg/m ³

8. References

EN ISO 868
EN ISO 868:2003 Plastics and ebonite - Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)
EN ISO 1183-1
EN ISO 1183-1:2019 Plastics - Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics - Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method

EN 1279-4
EN 1279-4:2018 Glass in building - Insulating glass units - Part 4: Methods of test for the physical attributes of edge seals

EN 1931
EN 1931:2000 Flexible sheets for waterproofing - Bitumen, plastic and rubber sheets for roof waterproofing - Determination of water vapour transmission properties



EN ISO 2811-1

EN ISO 2811-1:2023 Paints and varnishes - Determination of density - Part 1: Pycnometer method

EN ISO 12572

EN ISO 12572:2016 + A1:2024 Hygrothermal performance of building materials and products - Determination of water vapour transmission properties - Cup method

EN 13501-1

EN 13501-1:2018 Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

ISO 14025

DIN EN ISO 14025:2011-10, Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures

EN 15804

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

EN 16516

EN 16516:2017+A1:2020 Construction products - Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Determination of emissions into indoor air

EN ISO 17025

EN ISO 17025: 2018-03 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

EN ISO 29862

EN ISO 29862:2024 Self adhesive tapes - Determination of peel adhesion properties

DIN 53122-1

DIN 53122-1:2001-08 Testing of plastics and elastomer films, paper, board and other sheet materials - Determination of water vapour transmission - Part 1: Gravimetric method

NF P30-303

NF P30-303:1998-12-01 Building covering. Extruded mastic sealing strips for fibre-cement roofing. Specifications. Tests

2000/532/EC Commission decision dated 3 May 2000 replacing decision 94/3/EC on a waste directory in accordance with Article 1 a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council decision 94/904/EC on a directory of hazardous waste in terms of Article 1, paragraph 4 of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste

Candidate list

Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation, published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the REACH Regulation, ECHA, www.echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table

CPR

CPR 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

Decopaint Directive

Directive 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and the Council of 21 April 2004 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products and amending Directive 1999/13/EC

EMICODE

EMICODE, GEV – Gemeinschaft Emissionskontrollierte Verlegewerkstoffe, Klebstoffe und Bauprodukte e. V. ([pub.](http://pub.www.emicode.de))www.emicode.de

EWC waste code Directive governing introduction of the European Waste Catalogue

Sphera's Life Cycle for Expert (LCA FE) software Sphera Solutions, 'Life Cycle Assessment for Expert software', Sphera Solutions, Chicago, US, 2024. Retrieved from <https://sphera.com/life-cycle-assessment-lca-software/> Sphera Managed Lifecycle Content (MLC) Sphera Solutions, Managed LCA content dataset documentation, Sphera Solutions, Chicago, US. Retrieved from <https://sphera.com/product-sustainability-gabi-data-search/>

German AgBB

Committee for Health-related Evaluation of Building Products: health-related evaluation of emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC and SVOC) from building products; status: June 2024

www.umweltbundesamt.de/produkte/bauprodukte/agbb.htm

IBU 2022

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General Instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. EPD programme. Version 2.1. Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 10-2022 www.ibu-epd.com

Indoor Air Comfort

Product certification by Eurofins, Galten, Denmark

www.eurofins.com

IBU PCR Part A

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Königswinter (pub.): Product Category Rules for Construction Products from the range of Environmental Product Declarations of Institut Bauen und Umwelt (IBU), Part A: Calculation Rules for the Life Cycle Assessment and Requirements on the Background Report. Version 1.4, 04-2024 www.ibu-epd.de

PCR Part B

Product Category Rules for Construction Products, Part B: Building sealants, v.11, 2024-08

REACH

Directive (EG) No. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 18 December 2006 on the registration, evaluation, approval and restriction of chemical substances (REACH), for establishing a European Agency for chemical substances, for amending Directive 1999/45/EC and for annulment of Directive (EEC) No. 793/93 of the Council, Directive (EC) No. 1488/94 of the Commission, Guideline 76/769/EEC of the Council and Guidelines 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC of the Commission



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