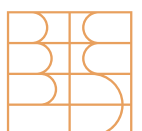




The intended use of this EPD is to communicate scientifically based environmental information for construction products, for the purpose of assessing the environmental performance of buildings. This EPD is only valid when registered on [www.b-epd.be](http://www.b-epd.be). The FPS Public Health cannot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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION.....	4
1.1	Product name.....	4
1.2	Product description and intended use.....	4
1.3	Reference flow / declared unit.....	4
1.4	Installation.....	5
1.5	Composition and content.....	6
1.6	Reference service life.....	6
1.7	Description of geographical representativity.....	6
1.8	Description of the production process and technology.....	7
2	TECHNICAL DATA / PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	8
3	LCA-STUDY.....	9
3.1	Date of LCA-study.....	9
3.2	Software.....	9
3.3	Information on allocation.....	9
3.4	Information on cut off.....	9
3.5	Information on excluded processes.....	9
3.6	Information on biogenic carbon modelling.....	10
3.7	Information on carbon offsetting.....	10
3.8	Information on carbonation of cementitious materials.....	10
3.9	Additional or deviating characterisation factors.....	10
3.10	Specificity.....	11
3.11	Period of data collection.....	11
3.12	Information on data collection.....	11
3.13	Database used for background data.....	11
3.14	Energy mix.....	11
4	PRODUCTION SITES.....	12
5	SYSTEM BOUNDARIES.....	12
6	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PER REFERENCE FLOW.....	13
7	RESOURCE USE.....	14
8	WASTE CATEGORIES & OUTPUT FLOWS.....	15
9	IMPACT CATEGORIES ADDITIONAL TO EN 15804.....	16
9.1	Environmental impact categories explained.....	17
10	DETAILS OF THE UNDERLYING SCENARIOS USED TO CALCULATE THE IMPACTS.....	19
10.1	A1 - raw material supply.....	19
10.2	A2 – transport to the manufacturer.....	19
10.3	manufacturing.....	19
10.4	A4 – transport to the building site.....	19
10.5	A5 – installation in the building.....	20
10.6	B – use stage (excluding potential savings).....	21
10.7	C: End of life.....	21



10.8 D – Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries.....	22
11 RELEASE OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES TO INDOOR AIR, SOIL AND WATER DURING THE USE STAGE 23	
11.1 Indoor air .....	23
12 DEMONSTRATION OF VERIFICATION .....	23
13 APPLICATION UNIT .....	24
14 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON REVERSIBILITY.....	24
15 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	25



# 1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

## 1.1 Product name

Webercol XXL Delight – Grey  
Dry-mixed, super lightweight tile adhesive.

## 1.2 Product description and intended use

Webercol XXL Delight is a super flexible and ultra-light tile adhesive specially designed for the installation of XL (<3600cm<sup>2</sup>) and XXL (>10000cm<sup>2</sup>) tiles.

With the 12.5 kg bag, you get as many m<sup>2</sup> as with a usual 25 kg bag.

In addition, this tile adhesive is low-dust, which contributes to maintaining a clean and healthy environment.



Composition and contents, a reminder that consumption is roughly 1.56kg of product for 1m<sup>2</sup> application:

This is a specific EPD for the product Webercol XXL Delight Grey, produced in Grimbergen, Belgium, by Saint-Gobain Weber.

## 1.3 Reference flow / Functional unit

Functional unit: 1m<sup>2</sup> of applied product, packaging is included.

The weight per reference flow is 1.56 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

For conversion matters, 8m<sup>2</sup> can be tiled with a bag of 12,5kg of Webercol XXL Delight, using the standard 8\*8mm notched trowel. For more details, please refer to the Technical Data Sheet giving more information about consumption: [https://www.belgium.weber/files/be/2024-09/FDP\\_FR\\_webercol\\_XXL\\_delight.pdf](https://www.belgium.weber/files/be/2024-09/FDP_FR_webercol_XXL_delight.pdf).

The lightweight nature of this product makes the calculation in m<sup>2</sup> more relevant compared to the calculation in kg.

## 1.4 Installation

Installation materials are included. The dry-mix tile adhesive needs to be mixed with water and applied with the usual tiling tools.

- Mix with a slow electric mixer (500 rpm) with 6.3 to 7.9 L of clean water per 12.5 kg bag. Leave to rest for 5 minutes.

- Spread Webercol XXL Delight on the support, then adjust the thickness with a notched trowel chosen according to the format of the tile and the flatness of the support



## 1.5 Composition and content

Components	Ingredients	Quantity (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )
Product	- Inorganic Binders	- 0.6 – 1.2 kg
	- Fillers	- 0.3 - 0.7 kg
	- Redispersible Polymer Powder	- 0.08 – 0.3 kg
	- Additives	- 0.02 – 0.07 kg
Water	- Water	- 0.976 kg
Packaging	- Pallet	- 0.0025 kg
	- Plastic PET bag	- 0.0047 kg

The product does not contain any substances listed in the “Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern” (SVHC) exceeding 0.1% of the weight of the product.

## 1.6 Reference service life

The reference service life is estimated at 30 years.

The RSL is based on the RSL document from TOTEM: “Durées de vie dans TOTEM”; the minimum RSL is 30 years, considering the worst case application: “carrelages muraux sur plaque”.

The conditions under which this RSL is valid are as following:

- The product should be installed according to manufacturer’s instructions.
- No maintenance is required during the product’s RSL.

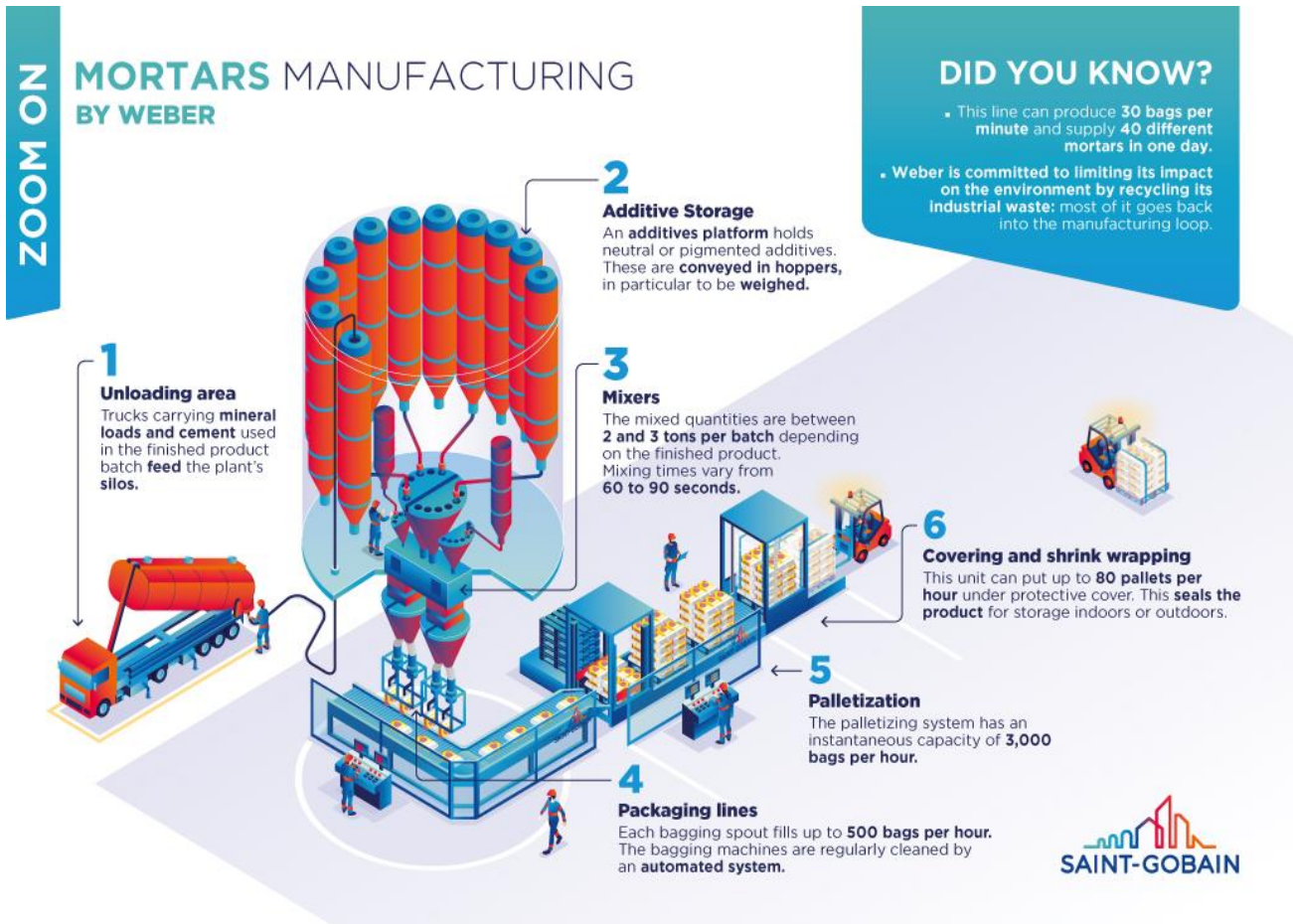
## 1.7 Description of geographical representativity

This EPD is representative for the Webercol XXL Delight, a product of Saint-Gobain Construction Product Belgium - Division Weber. The results are representative for the Belgian market.



## 1.8 Description of the production process and technology

Various raw materials, including cement, fillers, and additives, are mixed to create the dry-mix mortars. Once mixed, the product is transported towards the bagging unit, for palletizing. Pallets are stored in the warehouse, ready for delivery.



## 2 TECHNICAL DATA / PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

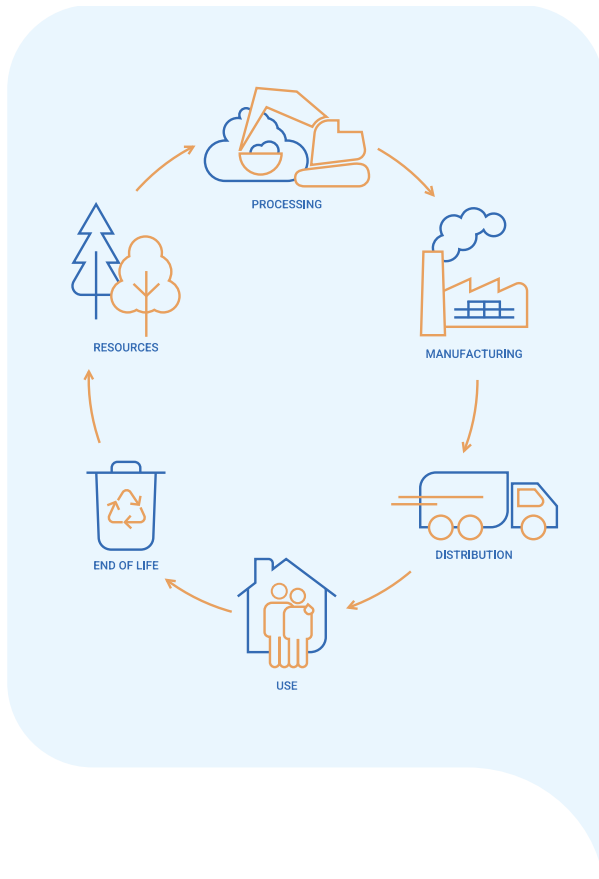
Technical property	Standard	Value	Unit	Comment
C2TE S2	EN12004-2:2017			This evaluation bases on the test criteria of the "Royal Decree establishing threshold levels for the emissions to the indoor environment from floor coverings, flooring adhesives and surface coatings for wood floorings" submitted for EU notification by Belgian ministries on the 18 <sup>th</sup> August 2014
Certificat EC1 Plus				
Adhesion strength	EN12004-2:2017	≥ 1	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	
Adhesion after heat storage	EN12004-2:2017	≥ 1	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	
Adhesion after water immersion	EN12004-2:2017	≥ 1	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	
Adhesion after freeze/thaw cycles	EN12004-2:2017	≥ 1	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	
Transverse deformation	EN12004-2:2017	> 5	mm	



## 3 LCA-STUDY

### 3.1 Date of LCA-study

Date of LCA study: February 2025



### 3.2 Software

For the calculation of the LCA results, the software program Simapro 9.11 has been used.

### 3.3 Information on allocation

Allocation has been avoided when possible and when not possible a mass allocation has been applied.

Electricity powers the entire process: it has been averaged annually to all products from this production location.

### 3.4 Informatie on cut off

The cut-off criteria used in this study is based on mass with the following details. All inputs and outputs for which data is available are included in the calculation.

In case of insufficient input data or data gaps for a unit process, the cut-off criterion is 1% of renewable and nonrenewable primary energy usage and 1% of the total mass input of that unit process. The total of neglected input flows per module is a maximum of 5% of energy usage and mass.

Conservative assumptions in combination with plausibility considerations and expert judgement have been used to demonstrate compliance with these criteria.

All hazardous and toxic materials and substances are included in the inventory and the cut-off rules do not apply.

### 3.5 Information on excluded processes

The following processes were excluded for the inventory:

- Research and development activities
- Flows related to human activities such as employee transport and administration activity
- Saint-Gobain capital equipment



### 3.6 Information on biogenic carbon modelling

No Biogenic carbon is contained within the product itself. However, in the packaging, biogenic carbon is quantified due to the use of wooden pallets.

Biogenic carbon content	(kg C / FU)
Biogenic carbon content in product (at the gate)	0
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging (at the gate)	1,139E-3

### 3.7 Information on carbon offsetting

Carbon offsetting is not allowed in the EN 15804+A2 and hence not taken into account in the calculations.

### 3.8 Information on carbonation of cementitious materials

No carbonation is considered for tile adhesives since they are covered by tiles, preventing contact with air during the reference service life.

### 3.9 Additional or deviating characterization factors

As specified in EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021 and the Product-Category Rules, the environmental impacts are declared and reported using the baseline characterization factors from the ILCD. Raw materials and energy consumption, as well as transport distances have been taken directly from the manufacturing plant. Characterization factors EN15804 based on EF 3.1.



### 3.10 Specificity

The data used for the LCA are specific for this product which is manufactured by a single manufacturer in a single production site.

### 3.11 Period of data collection

Data for energy consumption is calculated over 2023  
Data for raw material consumption is calculated over 2023  
Data from our suppliers are taken from 2024

### 3.12 Information on data collection.

Inventory data quality is judged by geographical, temporal, and technological representativeness. To cover these requirements and to ensure reliable results, first-hand industry data crossed with LCA background datasets were used. The data was collected from internal records and reporting documents from Saint-Gobain Construction Products nv/sa plant at Grimbergen, Belgium.

### 3.13 Database used for background data

Background data from Ecoinvent version 3.6

### 3.14 Energy mix

Saint-Gobain Weber Belgium purchases 100% green electricity with a Guarantee of Origin.  
Those Guarantees of Origin as provided by TotalEnergies Power & Gas Belgium are included in the project file.



## 4 PRODUCTION SITES

Webercol XXL Delight is produced in the Grimbergen plant in Belgium.

## 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	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

X = included in the EPD  
 = module not declared

The study follows a cradle to gate with options approach and includes all the stages of the life cycle from product stage to end of life stage. To be consistent with the Product Category Rules (PCR) and the EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 standard, the model for the life cycle of the product includes 5 stages described above.



# 6 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS PER REFERENCE FLOW

	Production			Construction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				D Reuse, recovery, recycling
	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	
 GWP total (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	1.02E+00	6.89E-02	2.63E-02	2.62E-02	9.22E-02	0							1.43E-03	6.86E-03	1.71E-03	5.06E-04	-9.44E-03
GWP fossil (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	9.93E-01	6.88E-02	3.01E-02	2.62E-02	8.73E-02	0							1.43E-03	6.85E-03	1.69E-03	5.04E-04	-9.39E-03
GWP biogenic (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	2.32E-02	5.55E-05	-4.03E-03	1.40E-05	4.80E-03	0							3.99E-07	3.16E-06	2.00E-05	1.87E-06	-4.31E-05
GWP luluc (kg CO2 equiv/FU)	4.57E-04	3.14E-05	2.06E-04	9.15E-06	8.89E-05	0							1.13E-07	2.51E-06	3.25E-06	2.87E-07	-8.25E-06
 ODP (kg CFC 11 equiv/FU)	1.25E-07	1.47E-08	2.81E-09	5.95E-09	1.23E-08	0							3.10E-10	1.51E-09	3.50E-10	1.88E-10	-7.64E-10
 AP (mol H+ eq/FU)	3.40E-03	5.04E-04	1.28E-04	1.07E-04	2.70E-04	0							1.50E-05	3.97E-05	6.74E-06	4.30E-06	-5.64E-05
 EP - freshwater (kg P equiv/FU)	4.58E-05	8.41E-07	1.05E-06	2.06E-07	3.01E-06	0							5.22E-09	6.91E-08	3.90E-08	6.68E-09	-2.87E-07
 EP - marine (kg N equiv/FU)	7.17E-04	1.63E-04	2.47E-05	3.17E-05	6.08E-05	0							6.62E-06	1.40E-05	2.12E-06	1.47E-06	-1.5E-05
 EP - terrestrial (mol N equiv/FU)	8.81E-03	1.80E-03	2.91E-04	3.51E-04	7.31E-04	0							7.27E-05	1.54E-04	2.42E-05	1.62E-05	-1.74E-04
 POCP (kg Ethene equiv/FU)	2.65E-03	5.06E-04	9.54E-05	1.07E-04	2.12E-04	0							2.00E-05	4.41E-05	6.58E-06	4.70E-06	-5.19E-05
 ADP Elements (kg Sb equiv/FU)	1.07E-05	1.59E-06	5.03E-07	7.08E-07	9.54E-07	0							2.20E-09	1.74E-07	1.69E-08	4.66E-09	-3.43E-07
 ADP fossil fuels (MJ/FU)	1.39E+01	1.03E+00	6.35E-01	3.95E-01	1.70E+00	0							1.97E-02	1.03E-01	5.84E-02	1.46E-02	-1.81E-01
 WDP (m³ water eq deprived /FU)	4.06E-01	3.99E-03	1.54E-02	1.10E-03	7.20E-02	0							2.65E-05	3.70E-04	5.25E-04	5.43E-04	-9.38E-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				D Reuse, recovery, recycling
	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	
PERE (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	7.59E-01	1.83E-02	1.39E-01	5.57E-03	1.45E-01	0.00E+00							1.07E-04	1.29E-03	6.04E-03	4.11E-04	-1.57E-02
PERM (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	2.85E+00	0.00E+00	5.41E-02	0.00E+00	1.45E-01	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
PERT (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	3.61E+00	1.83E-02	1.93E-01	5.57E-03	2.90E-01	0.00E+00							1.07E-04	1.29E-03	6.04E-03	4.11E-04	-1.57E-02
PENRE (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	1.29E+01	1.09E+00	5.30E-01	4.19E-01	1.68E+00	0.00E+00							2.10E-02	1.10E-01	6.01E-02	1.54E-02	-1.38E-01
PENRM (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	3.67E+00	0.00E+00	1.59E-01	0.00E+00	1.91E-01	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-5.57E-02
PENRT (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	1.66E+01	1.09E+00	6.89E-01	4.19E-01	1.87E+00	0.00E+00							2.10E-02	1.10E-01	6.01E-02	1.54E-02	-1.93E-01
SM (kg/FU)	3.65E-02	0.00E+00	2.43E-04	0.00E+00	1.83E-03	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	5.44E-01	0.00E+00	3.63E-03	0.00E+00	2.74E-02	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF (MJ/FU, net calorific value)	3.48E-01	0.00E+00	2.32E-03	0.00E+00	1.75E-02	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW (m³ water eq/FU)	9.45E-03	1.49E-04	4.06E-04	4.16E-05	1.75E-03	0.00E+00							1.02E-06	1.26E-05	1.65E-05	1.31E-05	-2.18E-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				D Reuse, recovery, recycling
	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	
Hazardous waste disposed (kg/FU)	1.51E-05	2.48E-06	1.01E-04	1.03E-06	6.69E-06	0.00E+00							5.38E-08	2.62E-07	5.55E-08	2.02E-08	-1.81E-07
Non-hazardous waste disposed (kg/FU)	4.07E-02	5.83E-02	4.04E-03	1.89E-02	1.27E-02	0.00E+00							2.34E-05	6.56E-03	1.09E-04	7.81E-02	-9.72E-04
Radioactive waste disposed (kg/FU)	3.08E-05	6.73E-06	1.82E-06	2.69E-06	1.07E-05	0.00E+00							1.37E-07	6.79E-07	5.49E-07	1.05E-07	-4.52E-07
Components for re-use (kg/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00							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	1.04E-02	0.00E+00	7.78E-02	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.48E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Materials for energy recovery (kg/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Exported energy (MJ/FU)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00							0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.42E-03

# 9 IMPACT CATEGORIES ADDITIONAL TO EN 15804

	Production			Construction process stage		Use stage							End-of-life stage				D Reuse, recovery, recycling
	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	
 PM (disease incidence)	2.65E-08	5.88E-09	1.12E-09	1.82E-09	2.14E-09	0.00E+00							3.98E-10	6.17E-10	1.03E-10	8.20E-11	-8.87E-10
 IRHH (kg U235 eq/FU)	2.92E-02	4.41E-03	1.92E-03	1.73E-03	1.20E-02	0.00E+00							8.46E-05	4.33E-04	6.29E-04	8.05E-05	-4.38E-04
 ETF (CTUe/FU)	1.43E+01	9.18E-01	4.59E-01	3.16E-01	1.22E+00	0.00E+00							1.19E-02	9.22E-02	2.77E-02	8.95E-03	-1.46E-01
 HTCE (CTUh/FU)	4.10E-10	3.36E-11	1.73E-11	8.88E-12	3.55E-11	0.00E+00							4.16E-13	2.99E-12	9.86E-13	2.25E-13	-5.52E-12
 HTnCE (CTUh/FU)	1.01E-08	9.98E-10	3.60E-10	3.45E-10	8.76E-10	0.00E+00							1.02E-11	1.01E-10	1.93E-11	6.34E-12	-1.52E-10
 Land Use Related impacts (dimensionless)	1.76E+00	8.41E-01	7.37E-01	2.72E-01	4.30E-01	0.00E+00							2.52E-03	8.96E-02	3.70E-02	2.61E-02	-1.65E-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

	<p>Global Warming Potential</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>It is split up in 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total) which is the sum of GWP-fossil, GWP-biogenic and GWP-luluc</li> <li>– 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).</li> <li>– Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic) : The global warming potential related to carbon emissions to air (CO<sub>2</sub>, CO and CH<sub>4</sub>) originating from the oxidation and/or reduction of aboveground biomass by means of its transformation or degradation (e.g. combustion, digestion, composting, landfilling) and CO<sub>2</sub> 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.</li> <li>– Global Warming Potential land use and land use change (GWP-luluc): The global warming potential related to carbon uptakes and emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>, CO and CH<sub>4</sub>) 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).</li> </ul>
	<p>Ozone Depletion</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>Acidification potential</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>Eutrophication potential</p>	<p>The potential to cause over-fertilization of water and soil, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects.</p> <p>It is split up in 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Eutrophication potential - freshwater: The potential to cause over-fertilization of freshwater, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects.</li> <li>– Eutrophication potential - marine: The potential to cause over-fertilization of marine water, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects.</li> <li>– Eutrophication potential - terrestrial: The potential to cause over-fertilization of soil, which can result in increased growth of biomass and following adverse effects.</li> </ul>
	<p>Photochemical ozone creation</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p>Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources</p>	<p>Consumption of non-renewable resources, thereby lowering their availability for future generations. Expressed in comparison to Antimony (Sb).</p> <p>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.</p>
	<p>Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>



	Ecotoxicity for aquatic fresh water	<p>The impacts of chemical substances on ecosystems (freshwater).</p> <p>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.</p>
	Human toxicity (carcinogenic effects)	<p>The impacts of chemical substances on human health via three parts of the environment: air, soil and water.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Human toxicity (non-carcinogenic effects)	<p>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.</p>
	Particulate matter	<p>Accounts for the adverse health effects on human health caused by emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and its precursors (NOx, SOx, NH3)</p>
	Resource depletion (water)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Ionizing radiation - human health effects	<p>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.</p>
	Land use related impacts	<p>The indicator is the "soil quality index" which is the result of an aggregation of following four aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biotic production</li> <li>- Erosion resistance</li> <li>- Mechanical filtration</li> <li>- Groundwater</li> </ul> <p>The aggregation is done based on a JRC model. The four aspects are quantified through the LANCA model for land use.</p> <p>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.</p>



# 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 (Cement, Sands, fillers, additives etc.), energy and packaging which occur upstream to the studied manufacturing process.

## 10.2 A2 – transport to the manufacturer

This module includes the transportation of raw materials and packaging to the manufacturing site. The modelling includes road, boat and/or train transportations.

## 10.3 manufacturing

This module includes the manufacture of products and the manufacture of packaging. The production of packaging material is considered at this stage. The processing of any waste arising from this stage is also included.

## 10.4 A4 – transport to the building site

Our mortars are categorized as 'Finishing products: Plasters' in table 6 of the B-PCR. The following transport steps apply:

- 40% directly to the construction site over 100 km. Within these 40%, 50% goes with a Lorry Truck 16-32 ton (Euro5) and 50% goes with a Lorry 7,5-16 ton (Euro5)
- 60% to a supplier over 100 km with a Lorry >32 ton (Euro5) before being dispatched to construction sites. An average of 35km is made for final dispatch:
  - 50% of those 60% are dispatched with a Lorry 16-32 ton (Euro5)
  - 50% of those 60% are dispatched with a Lorry 7,5-16 ton (Euro5).

Vehicle type used for transport	Lorry Truck >32t (Euro5)	Lorry 16-32t (Euro5)	Lorry 7,5-16t (Euro5)
Distance	60 km	37.5 km	37.5 km
Capacity utilisation (including empty returns)	50%	50%	50%
Bulk density of transported products	650 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	650 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	650 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Volume capacity utilisation factor	1	1	1

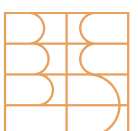


## 10.5 A5 – installation in the building

At the construction site, packaging materials are released. The product in powder needs to be mixed with water, using an electric hand-mixer. 10% additional water has been counted for cleaning of the tools; trowels and buckets. Also 5% material losses have been taken into account

Parts of the installation	quantity	Description
Processes necessary for the installation of the product		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MIXING THE PRODUCT WITH WATER</li> <li>- APPLYING THE PRODUCT ON THE DESIRED SUBSTRATE WITH NOTCHED TROWEL</li> <li>- PLACING THE DESIRED TILES ONTO IT</li> </ul>
Energy consumption for installation – Hand Mixer	0.09 kWh	ENERGY NEEDED FOR MIXING THE PRODUCT
Material losses	5%	THE QUANTITY OF MORTAR LOST
Packaging	0.008 kg	THE PET PACKAGING AND WOOD FROM PALLETS - WASTE AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

Ancillary materials for installation (specified by material)	Quantity	Description
Water use	0.97625 kg	90% of this water needed to mix the product. 10% of this water needed to clean the tools after application.
Other resource use	None	
Energy consumption for installation – Hand Mixer Electricity (BE) - low voltage (max 1kV)	0.09 kWh	Energy needed for mixing the product
Waste materials on the building site before waste processing, generated by the product's installation (specified by type)	0.078 kg	Scrap mortar
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)	5%	5% of mortar: 20% recycled / 80% Landfilled
Direct emissions to ambient air, soil and water	None	
Distance		50 km to landfill 30 km to recycling



## 10.6 B – use stage (excluding potential savings)

The use stage is only taking B1 into account because the other modules are not necessary for this product.

### Description of the scenarios and additional technical information:

Concerning the potential release of dangerous substances to indoor air, soil and water during the use stage, our products fulfill the tests according to Belgian VOC-Regulation (DIN EN 16516:2020-10).

The product has a reference service life of 30 years. This assumes that the product will last in situ with no requirements for maintenance, repair, replacement, or refurbishment throughout this period. Therefore, it has no impact at this stage.

Also, Due to the strong chemical structure formed after curing, emissions from these products are minimal and pose no health risks when used as intended. No adverse effects on water, air or soil are known when the products are used in accordance with their intended purpose.

### Module C2 – Transport to waste processing

Type of vehicle (truck/boat/etc.)	Fuel consumption (litres/km)	Distance (km)	Capacity utilisation (%)	Density of products (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Assumptions
Truck 16-32 ton	Diesel 0.03 l/km (default data from ecoinvent)	80km (landfill) 30km (recycling) 130km (incineration)	50%	650 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Same truck for all the scenarios of end-of life

## 10.7 C: End of life

Description of the stage:

this stage includes the next modules:

- C1: Deconstruction, demolition: The de-construction and/or dismantling of the product take part of the demolition of the entire building. In our case, the diesel needed for the demolition machine per declared unit is: 0.0004375 L/DU .
- C2: Transport to waste processing  
we used standard eco invent data according B-EPD PCR
- C3: Waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling
- C4: disposal, including provision and all transport, provision of all materials, products and related energy and water use

### End-of-life modules – C3 and C4

Parameter	Value (kg)
Wastes collected separately	None
Wastes collected as mixed construction waste	None
Waste for re-use	0 kg
Waste for recycling	1.484 kg
Waste for energy recovery	0 kg
Waste for final disposal	0.078 kg



## 10.8 D – Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries

QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION OF  
THE LOADS BEYOND THE  
SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

The processing of recycled materials.

QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION OF  
THE BENEFITS BEYOND THE  
SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

The recycled material (aggregates) and  
the energy recovery from incineration of packaging  
materials.



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

## 11.1 Indoor air

TVOC measured by Eco-Institut Germany GmbH, Köln, on November 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024.  
Test report No. 59373-A001-BVO-L

Standard	Version	Reporting limit VOC ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) at 28days	Result
CEN/TS 16516	November 2024	10	Pass

# 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:

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SGS INTRON B.V.

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## 13 APPLICATION UNIT

Tile adhesives can be used on various substrates, more or less plane, to glue various tile formats. Depending on those factors, the tool used for the application can be adapted; thus changing the consumption of the product.

Notches size	Consumption	Surface covered
4mm	0.8 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	16 m <sup>2</sup>
6mm	1.1 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	11.5 m <sup>2</sup>
8mm	1.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	8.5 m <sup>2</sup>
10mm	1.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	6.6 m <sup>2</sup>
12mm	2.4 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	5.4 m <sup>2</sup>
15mm	2.9 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	4.5 m <sup>2</sup>

## 14 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
<p>The Webercol XXL Delight can be applied on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Screeds</li> <li>- Concrete</li> <li>- Wood substrate</li> <li>- Old tiles</li> <li>- Plasters/renders</li> </ul>	Primers needed on some substrates (refer to technical data sheet for specific information on various substrates)	Non reversible connections					



# 15 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ISO 14040:2006: Environmental Management-Life Cycle Assessment-Principles and framework.

ISO 14044:2006: Environmental Management-Life Cycle Assessment-Requirements and guidelines.

ISO 14025:2006: Environmental labels and Declarations-Type III Environmental Declarations-Principles and procedures.

NBN EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021

B-EPD-PCR

## General information



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

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Date of verification: 18.03.2025

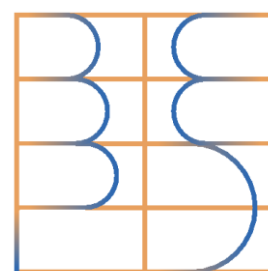
External independent verification of the declaration and data according to EN ISO 14025 and relevant PCR documents



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