ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804

Owner of the Declaration	**Knauf Insulation**
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-KNI-20150328-CBB1-EN
ECO EPD Ref. No.	ECO-00000278
Issue date	12.01.2016
Valid to	11.01.2021

TP / HW-M
Rock Mineral Wool
for floors (TP) and partition walls (HW-M)

Knauf Insulation

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.

www.bau-umwelt.com / https://epd-online.com

ECO PLATFORM EPD EN 15804 VERIFIED

General Information

Knauf Insulation

Programme holder
IBU - Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Panoramastr. 1
10178 Berlin
Germany

Declaration number
EPD-KNI-20150328-CBB1-EN

This Declaration is based on the Product Category Rules:
Mineral insulating materials, 07.2014
(PCR tested and approved by the SVR)

Issue date
12.01.2016

Valid to
11.01.2021

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Horst J. Bossenmayer
(President of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

Dr. Burkhart Lehmann
(Managing Director IBU)

TP / HW-M

Owner of the Declaration
Knauf Insulation
rue E. Franqui, 7
1435 Mont-Saint-Guibert
Belgium

Declared product / Declared unit
1 m³ of product

Scope:
The declared unit is 1 m³ TP / HW-M rock mineral wool products for floors and partition walls. They comply with the requirements of /EN 13162/.
The thickness is ranging from 13 mm to 50 mm. The manufacturing company is Knauf Insulation - plants Sankt Egidien (Germany) and Nova Bana (Slovakia) - with averages following production share.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.

Verification

The CEN Norm /EN 15804/ serves as the core PCR
Independent verification of the declaration according to /ISO 14025/
☐ internally ☒ externally

Matthias Schulz
(Independent verifier appointed by SVR)

Product

Product description
Knauf Insulation manufactures rock mineral wool insulation products. They are available in the form of lamellas, slabs or boards, and also possibly rolls. The density range for rock mineral wool goes from 25 to 200 kg/m³. In terms of composition, inorganic rocks are the main components (typically 97%) of stone wool, with a remaining fraction of organic content which is generally a thermosetting resin binder. The binder content is typically less than 4%. The inorganic part is made of volcanic rocks, typically basalt, also dolomite and with an increasing proportion of recycled material in form of briquettes, a mix of stone wool scrap and cement.

Rock mineral wool TP / HW-M are used as a thermal, acoustical and fire insulation products. This EPD has been developed for a product that represents the most common product sold on the German market.

For the placing on the construction products market in the European Union/EFTA (with the exception of Switzerland), the Regulation /(EU) No 305/2011/ applies. The products need a Declaration of performance/ R4238LPCPR / R4308LPCPR / taking into consideration the harmonized product standard /EN 13162:2012+A1:2015 - Thermal insulation Products for buildings - Factory made mineral wool (MW) products - specification/ and the /CE-mark/.

Application
Main applications for the RMW TP products are floating screeds (floor) and for the HW-M products are partition walls.
For the application and use national provisions apply, in Germany the */Allgemeine bauaufsichtliche Zulassung Z-23.15-1475/ (building inspection approval) issued by the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik (DIBt), Berlin*.

Technical Data
The products TP / HWM and its technical characteristics meet a number of technical requirements. The most important ones are summarized in the table here below, which also includes references to testing methods.

Technical characteristics

Name	Value	Unit
Thermal conductivity /Z-23.15-1475/	0.035	W/(mK)
Water vapour diffusion resistance factor /SIST EN 13162/	1	-
Water vapor diffusion equivalent air layer thickness /SIST EN	1	m

13162/		
Sound absorption coefficient	not relevant	%
Gross density /DIN 1602/	85 - 95	kg/m^3
Reaction to fire /EN 13501-1/	Euroclass A1	-
Specific heat capacity /EN ISO 10456/	1030	J/kgK
Melting point /DIN 4102 / T17/	> 1000	°C
Compressive strength	not relevant	
Thermal conductivity /EN 13162/	0.034	W/(mK)

Base materials / Ancillary materials
The main raw materials are diabase (a rock that is similar to volcanic rock basalt), dolomite and briquette. The briquette is made of rock mineral wool waste (internal or external), waste of raw materials and cement. Additionally, coke is also added in the cupola as an energy carrier. Further down the manufacturing line, a binder (thermo set resin) is spread onto the fibers. Then, the polymerization contributes to fix the products dimensions and mechanical properties.

Reference service life
When used correctly, the reference service life of Knauf Insulation rock mineral wool is merely limited by the service life of the components and/or building in which it is incorporated; this is substantiated by current industry findings, for example in case of deconstruction of buildings. As a minimum, we consider a reference service life of 50 years.

LCA: Calculation rules

Declared Unit
The declared unit is 1 m³ of rock mineral wool. The density used for the calculation of the LCA is 90 kg/m³

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m^3
Gross density	90	kg/m^3
Conversion factor to 1 kg	0.0111	-

System boundary
The system boundary of the EPD follows the modular approach defined by /EN 15804/.
The type of EPD is cradle-to-gate-with options.

List and explanation of the modules declared in the EPD.

The product stage (A1-A3) includes:
- A1 - raw material extraction and processing, processing of secondary material input (e.g. recycling processes),
- A2 - transport to the manufacturer
- A3 - manufacturing.

This includes provision of all materials, products and energy, packaging processing and its transport, as well as waste processing up to the end-of waste state or disposal of final residues during the product stage. The LCA results are given in an aggregated form for the product stage, meaning that the modules A1, A2 and A3 are considered as **a unique module A1-A3**.

The construction process stage includes:
- A4 - transport to the construction site and
- A5 - installation into the building.

The transport to the building site (A4) is included in the LCA calculation. For the considered product, the average transport distance is assumed to be 500 km with a truck capacity utilization of 40%.
Module A5 has neither been included nor declared in this EPD, since it depends on the application, and method or tools used, which can be very diverse. Therefore, the treatment of the packaging waste after the installation of the product has not been considered.

The use stage
Because they are specific for the building, its use and location, none of the modules related to the building fabric (B1-B5) nor the operation of the building (B6 and B7) have been taken into account in this EPD.

The end-of-life stage includes:
- C1 - de-construction, demolition,
- C2 - transport to waste processing,
- C3 - waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling and
- C4 - disposal.

This includes provision of all transports, materials, products and related energy and water use, but only modules C2 and C4 are reported, as they are considered the most relevant scenarios for rock mineral wool products.
Although rock mineral wool products from Knauf Insulation are partly recycled at end-of-life, there is not yet an established collection system, and as such, the assumption chosen in this study,100% landfilled after the use phase, is the most conservative approach.

Module D includes reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials.
According to /EN 15804/, any declared benefits and loads from net flows leaving the product system not allocated as co-products and having passed the end-of-waste state shall be included in module D.
No benefits and loads are considered: module D is not included in the background model.

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.

LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following information forms the basis for declared modules or can be used for specific scenarios development in building assessment context.

Transport to the building site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel	0.0025	l/100km
Transport distance	500	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	40	%
Gross density of products transported	90	kg/m^3

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Reference service life	50	a

End-of-life (C1 - C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Landfilling	90	kg
Transport distance	50	km
Capacity utilization	50	%

LCA: Results

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

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	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	MND	X	MND	X	MND

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: 1m³ TP / HW-M

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	C2	C4
Global warming potential	[kg CO_2-Eq.]	107.00	4.21	0.31	1.22
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer	[kg CFC11-Eq.]	1.74E-9	2.01E-11	1.49E-12	1.66E-11
Acidification potential of land and water	[kg SO_2-Eq.]	1.14E+0	1.27E-2	2.05E-3	7.75E-3
Eutrophication potential	[kg $(PO_4)^{3-}$-Eq.]	5.24E-2	2.69E-3	4.90E-4	1.06E-3
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants	[kg ethene-Eq.]	6.10E-2	-3.59E-3	-8.22E-4	7.28E-4
Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources	[kg Sb-Eq.]	3.94E-5	1.58E-7	1.17E-8	4.57E-7
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources	[MJ]	1450.00	58.10	4.30	16.00

RESULTS OF THE LCA - RESOURCE USE: 1m³ TP / HW-M

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	C2	C4
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier	[MJ]	114.00	-	-	-
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization	[MJ]	0.00	-	-	-
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	[MJ]	114.00	2.29	0.17	1.38
Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier	[MJ]	1.41E+3	-	-	-
Non-renewable primary energy as material utilization	[MJ]	135.00	-	-	-
Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources	[MJ]	1.54E+3	5.83E+1	4.31E+0	1.68E+1
Use of secondary material	[kg]	11.10	-	-	-
Use of renewable secondary fuels	[MJ]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Use of non-renewable secondary fuels	[MJ]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Use of net fresh water	[m³]	3.60E-1	1.61E-3	1.20E-4	-6.39E-2

RESULTS OF THE LCA – OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES: 1m³ TP / HW-M

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	C2	C4
Hazardous waste disposed	[kg]	8.49E-2	1.33E-4	9.83E-6	7.52E-4
Non-hazardous waste disposed	[kg]	1.67E+1	7.33E-3	5.43E-4	9.01E+1
Radioactive waste disposed	[kg]	3.53E-2	7.63E-5	5.65E-6	2.93E-4
Components for re-use	[kg]	-	-	-	-
Materials for recycling	[kg]	-	-	-	-
Materials for energy recovery	[kg]	-	-	-	-
Exported electrical energy	[MJ]	-	-	-	0.00
Exported thermal energy	[MJ]	-	-	-	0.00

INTERPRETATION

RESOURCES USE

The primary energy demand from non-renewable resources is dominated by the production of rock mineral wool products (especially due to the energy carrier, coke) and the binder (almost 100% due to the use of phenol). The renewable energy demand regarding the product is dominated by the production, mostly due to electricity consumption, and packaging.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Every impact category except the abiotic **ADP** elements is dominated by the production. This is due to the consumption of energy (electricity and thermal energy) during the production.
The **Abiotic Depletion Potential elements** (ADPe) is dominated by the the supply of raw materials such as cement for briquettes and the binder.
The **Global Warming Potential** (GWP) is dominated by the cupola production, mostly due to CO_2 emissions from raw materials and energy consumption (50%). The production of the binder represents more than 15% of the impact, due to the use of phenol as raw material.
The **Ozone Depletion Potential** (ODP) is most notably influenced by the production and the binder.
The **Acidification Potential** (AP) is also dominated by the production due to the emissions related to the processes and the energy consumption. Mostly, the impact refers to emissions to air: 75% from sulphur dioxide and 20% from nitrogen oxides.

The **Eutrophication Potential** (EP) is significantly influenced by the production due to emissions from the cupola furnace, curing oven and other unit processes.
The **Potential Ozone Photochemical Oxidants** (POCP) is particularly dominated by the production (emissions in the cupola furnace and other unit processes). The results from the transport are negative due to the NO emissions; NO counteracts the POCP.

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DoP R4238 LPCPR / DoP R4308 LPCPR
Declaration of Performance

Publisher
Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Panoramastr. 1
10178 Berlin
Germany

Tel +49 (0)30 3087748- 0
Fax +49 (0)30 3087748- 29
Mail info@bau-umwelt.com
Web **www.bau-umwelt.com**

Programme holder
Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.
Panoramastr 1
10178 Berlin
Germany

Tel +49 (0)30 - 3087748- 0
Fax +49 (0)30 – 3087748 - 29
Mail info@bau-umwelt.com
Web **www.bau-umwelt.com**

Author of the Life Cycle Assessment
PE INTERNATIONAL
Hauptstrasse 111
70771 Leinfelden-Echterdingen
Germany

Tel +49 (0)7113418170
Fax +49 (0)71134181725
Mail info@pe-international.com
Web **www.pe-international.com**

Université de Liège
allée du 6 août B6
4000 Liège
Belgium

Tel +32 4 3663547
Fax +32 4 3663547
Mail saicha.gerbinet@ulg.ac.be
Web **www.chimapp.ulg.ac.be**

Owner of the Declaration
Knauf Insulation
rue E. Francqui 7
1435 Mont-Saint-Guibert
Belgium

Tel 003210488462
Fax 003210488474
Mail Jean-Pierre.Pigeolet@knaufinsulation.com
Web **www.knaufinsulation.com**