

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804

Owner of the Declaration	Knauf Gips KG
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-KNA-20160123-IBB1-EN
ECO EPD Ref. No.	ECO-00000418
Issue date	21.02.2017
Valid to	20.02.2022

Knauf Silentboard GKF Knauf Gips KG

www.ibu-epd.com / <https://epd-online.com>



1. General Information

<p>Knauf Gips KG</p> <p>Programme holder IBU - Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. Panoramastr. 1 10178 Berlin Germany</p> <hr/> <p>Declaration number EPD-KNA-20160123-IBB1-EN</p> <hr/> <p>This Declaration is based on the Product Category Rules: Plasterboard, 07.2014 (PCR tested and approved by the SVR)</p> <hr/> <p>Issue date 21.02.2017</p> <hr/> <p>Valid to 20.02.2022</p> <hr/> <p></p> <hr/> <p>Prof. Dr.-Ing. Horst J. Bossenmayer (President of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)</p> <hr/> <p></p> <hr/> <p>Dr. Burkhard Lehmann (Managing Director IBU)</p>	<p>Knauf Silentboard GKF</p> <p>Owner of the Declaration Knauf Gips KG Am Bahnhof 7 97346 Iphofen Germany</p> <hr/> <p>Declared product / Declared unit Plasterboard Knauf Silentboard Type GKF according to /DIN 18180:2014/ respectively DFR according to /EN 520:2009/, 1 m², board thickness 12.5 mm, weight of board ca. 17.5 kg.</p> <hr/> <p>Scope: This EPD is valid for the plasterboard Knauf Silentboard GKF. Knauf Silentboard GKF is manufactured in Germany. 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Verification</p> <p>The CEN Norm /EN 15804/ serves as the core PCR</p> <p>Independent verification of the declaration according to /ISO 14025/</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> internally <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> externally</p> <hr/> <p></p> <hr/> <p>Christina Bocher (Independent verifier appointed by SVR)</p>
---	---

2. Product

2.1 Product description

Knauf Silentboard GKF - Gypsum board with exceptional sound insulation. Knauf Silentboard GKF is a gypsum board with a high weight per unit area and flexural ductility, and consists of a special gypsum core with a board liner cover.

2.2 Application

Knauf Silentboard GKF sound shield boards are used in all interior fitting areas as cladding and for retrofitting drywalling systems to fire protection standards and the highest sound protection specifications.

Knauf Silentboard are suitable for:

- Metal stud walls
- Facing shells
- Suspended ceilings
- Room-in-room systems Knauf Cubo
- Retrofitting of existing walls

2.3 Technical Data

The following technical data in condition on delivery is relevant for the declared product:

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Gross density	≥ 1400	kg/m ³
Flexural breaking load (longitudinal) according to /DIN 18180:2014/	≥ 725	N
Flexural breaking load (transversal) according to /DIN 18180:2014/	≥ 300	N
Modulus of elasticity (longitudinal), according to /DIN 18180:2014/ as per Gips-Datenbuch	≥ 2800	N/mm ²
Modulus of elasticity (transversal), according to /DIN 18180:2014/ as per Gips-Datenbuch	≥ 2200	N/mm ²
Thermal conductivity according to /EN ISO 10456:2010/	0.26	W/(mK)
Specific heat capacity at 20 °C	0.73	kJ/kgK
Water vapour diffusion resistance factor (dry), according to /EN ISO 10456:2010/	10	-
Water vapour diffusion resistance (wet), according to /EN ISO 10456:2010/	4	
Moisture content at 20 °C, 65% humidity according to Gips-Datenbuch	0.6 - 1	M.-%

Elongation/Vibration when humidity changes by 30% (20°C) according to /EN 318:2002/, per 1 % change of relative humidity	0.005 - 0.008	mm/m
Swelling (air-dry to water-saturated) according to Gips-Datenbuch	0.35	%

Further information is available in the technical data sheets under www.knauf.de.

2.4 Application rules

Knauf Silentboard GKF requires a declaration of performance as well as a CE marking in the EU/EFTA region according to EU Construction Products Regulation /CPR2011/. Further national application rules are to be observed.

In Germany, the following standards apply:

- /DIN 18180:2014/ Gypsum plasterboards – Types and requirements
- /EN 520:2009/ Gypsum plasterboards - Definitions, requirements and test methods;
- /DIN 18181:2008/ Gypsum plasterboards for building construction Application
- /DIN 4103-1:2014/ Internal non-loadbearing partitions – Part 1: Requirements and verification
- /DIN 4103-4:1988/ Internal non-loadbearing partitions; partitions with timber framing
- /DIN 18183-1:2009/ Partitions and wall linings with gypsum boards on metal framing Part 1: Cladding with gypsum plasterboards
- /DIN 18168-1:2007/ Ceiling linings and suspended ceilings with gypsum plasterboards Part 1: Requirements for construction
- /DIN18168-2:2008/ Ceiling linings and suspended ceilings with gypsum plasterboards - Part 2: Verification of the load-carrying capacity of metal sub-constructions and metal suspending rods

Knauf Silentboard GKF is processed in accordance with the relevant standards and the Knauf technical datasheets, which are available under www.knauf.de.

2.5 Delivery status

Knauf Silentboard GKF is delivered with a board thickness of 12.5 mm as well as a size of 2000 mm x 625 mm or 2500 mm x 625 mm.

2.6 Base materials / Ancillary materials

Knauf Silentboard GKF consists of a special gypsum core (> 90 %), covered with a board liner (< 3 %). Furthermore the plasterboards contain small amounts (< 5 %) of starch, tensides, and fibre additives.

No substances classified according to the candidate list of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

/ECHA 2016/ are used in the product with an amount of more than 0.1 w/w%.

2.7 Manufacture

The components of Knauf Silentboard GKF are suspended in water and spread on a continuous sheet of board liner (visible face, lower layer). Beforehand, the board liner is cut on the sides for edge shaping. The slurry is covered with a second sheet of board liner (back surface) in the forming station and the edges of the visible face board liner are flipped upwards. On the subsequent board line the gypsum is setting continuously and is dried in a multi-level drier to the permitted residual moisture level. Drying is followed by the cutting of the boards to the desired lengths.

All processes within the company are certified according to /ISO 9001:2008/.

2.8 Environment and health during manufacturing

The production of Knauf Silentboard GKF is subject to the German immission control regulations /BImSchG/. CO2 emissions are measured due to CO2 emissions trading. The German manufacturing sites of Knauf Gips KG are certified according to /ISO 50001:2011/ as well as certified with the occupational safety standard “Sicher mit System” (Systematic Safety) from the German trade association /BG RCI/.

Gypsum from the flue-gas desulphurization plants of coal-fired power stations is used in addition to natural gypsum. Production waste as well as dust from the filtration plants are recycled internally and fed back into the production of plasterboards.

2.9 Product processing/Installation

Storage

Knauf Silentboard GKF should be stored in closed rooms under dust-free and dry conditions in a horizontal position.

Application

During application, dust thresholds are to be observed according to /TRGS 900:2006/ and /TRGS 559:2010/. The application and installation should follow the instruction sheets provided under www.knauf.de (e.g., W11.de_ENG, D11.de_ENG) respectively the Knauf brochure ST06/07 “Raumakustik mit Knauf”.

Like in other fire protection boards (compare /EPD-BVG20140076-IAG1-DE/), endless filament glass fibres are used in the manufacturing of plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF. These fibres do not fan out during application and therefore no fibre dusts according to /TRGS 521:2008/ emerge.

2.10 Packaging

Plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF are piled up on reusable pallets, and are protected against damage by steel angles and strapping tape. Pallets are re-used whereas all other packing materials are externally recycled/disposed of.

2.11 Condition of use

Knauf Silentboard sound shield boards are used in all interior fitting areas as cladding and for retrofitting drywalling systems to fire protection standards and the highest sound protection specifications.

There is no alteration of the material composition during use.

2.12 Environment and health during use

High sound protection performance is especially provided in the low frequency range. By this, Knauf Silentboard GKF contributes to health protection and increased comfort inside buildings.

According to emission tests of the Fraunhofer Institute for Wood Research Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institut WKI following the AgBB test scheme /WKI2010, WKI2011/, no hazardous substances are emitted above permissible thresholds during use.

2.13 Reference service life

There was no reference service life determined according to /ISO 15686-1:2011/. However, a service life of 50 years can be considered for gypsum plasterboards according to the Guideline for Sustainable Building /BBSR2011/. There are no influences on ageing of Knauf Silentboard GKF during use when following the established engineering practice.

2.14 Extraordinary effects

Fire

The reaction to fire of Knauf Silentboard GKF is classified as follows according to /EN 520:2009/ in conjunction with /EN 13501-1:2010/:

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	A2
Burning droplets	d0
Smoke gas development	s1

Water

Plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF show a small tendency to swell or shrink within changes of the climatic conditions. However, a permanent exposure to wet conditions or high relative humidities may lead to a decrease in strength. An instruction sheet about restoration of flood damage is available under [www.knauf.de /BSDH2013/](http://www.knauf.de/BSDH2013/). Information about the removal of flood damage can also be downloaded from www.gypsum.org.

Mechanical destruction

Minor damages on plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF can be mended with suitable gypsum based filling materials. The installation with screws allows an easy exchange of heavily damaged boards. In this case, the substructure should be examined, too, and replaced if necessary.

2.15 Re-use phase

Re-use

Once installed, plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF are not suited for re-use in an unchanged way. Prior to collection, plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF should be separated from other used building materials and pruned of foreign matter, e.g., metals from the substructure, already on site for easier recycling or disposal.

Further use

Residual materials from new Knauf Silentboard GKF, e.g., from clippings at the building site, can be further used after processing, e.g., crushing and if necessary, removal of board liner. They are suited for reclamation of mining sites, as soil conditioner, fertilizer component or as setting and hardening regulating agent for cement. However, this procedure requires agreement with the purchaser and consideration of national regulations.

Recycling

Due to the reversible absorption and dehydration of water of crystallization, gypsum products can be recycled by suitable processes. Therefore, gypsum waste should be collected as mono-fraction and processed in gypsum recycling plants. For recycling, the adherent board liner is peeled from the gypsum core and returned to the paper recycling system or thermally utilized. Remaining metallic components are removed with magnetic separators and recycled as scrap. Afterwards, the gypsum core is fed into the recycling plant and crushed. The resulting recycled gypsum can be re-used for the production of gypsum based building materials.

2.16 Disposal

Plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF have to be disposed of in compliance with the following waste codes of the European Waste Catalogue /EWC/:

17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03.

National disposal guidelines have to be observed. In Germany, plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF are to be disposed of at landfills of landfill category 1 or higher according to the regulation of landfills /DepV2009/.

2.17 Further information

Further information about plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF, e.g., technical data sheets or material safety data sheets are available at www.knauf.de or from the Technical Advisory Service Knauf Direct (knauf-direkt@knauf.de).

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1 m² of Knauf Silentboard GKF with a thickness of 12.5 mm, weight approx. 17.5 kg/m².

Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m ²
Conversion factor to 1 kg	0.057	-

3.2 System boundary

This Environmental Product Declaration contains the manufacturing (modules A1-A3), the transport from manufacturing to the building site (A4), the transport of plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF to the landfill site or the recycling plant (module C2) as well as two scenarios for the End-of-Life (scenario 1: landfilling – module C4/1; scenario 2: recycling – modules C3/2

and C4/2, credits for the recycled gypsum core in module D/2). Accordingly, the EPD is a cradle-to-gate declaration with options.

During manufacturing, the provision and transport of raw materials, the manufacturing of the board including the provision of energy, emissions as well as the provision of packaging materials are considered. The modelling of recycling (scenario 2) includes the separation of materials, the feedback of board liner to the waste paper recycling system, and the processing of the gypsum core. Residual non-recyclable components are disposed of.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

For transport, a general payload of 50 % is assumed. Transport to the building site (module A4) as well as transport from the building site to the collecting site or landfill (module C2) is calculated with a standard distance of 100 km. This way, the user of the Environmental Product Declaration can convert the distances of the modules A4 and C2 to the specific distance by extrapolation.

Further assumptions are made during the recycling of plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF. These are described in more detail in section 4.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

All raw materials for the manufacturing of plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF, the required energy, water and the resulting emissions are considered in the life cycle assessment. That way, recipe components with a share even smaller than 1 %

are included. All neglected processes contribute less than 5 % to the total mass or less than 5 % to the total energy consumption.

3.5 Background data

For modelling the LCA the software GaBi 7 from thinkstep/GaBi2016/ is used. The LCA is based on production data. Datasets for Germany are used for the life cycle inventory as much as possible. This is especially true for the provision of electricity and thermal energy.

3.6 Data quality

The LCA of Knauf Silentboard GKF is modelled by using GaBi datasets, exclusively. Those background data are no older than 4 years. Therefore, the data quality is considered to be good.

3.7 Period under review

The modelling is based on the annual production of Knauf Silentboard GKF in 2015.

3.8 Allocation

Allocations are avoided in the modelling. Beyond that, allocations are only applied in the background data.

3.9 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.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Product Stage (A1-A3)

Supply of raw materials

Knauf Silentboard GKF consists of a special gypsum core which is reinforced with mineral fillers and covered with board liner. For its identification, the board liner of Knauf Silentboard GKF is coloured brown. The natural gypsum is mainly extracted from open-cast mining in close vicinity to the manufacturing site. Furthermore, gypsum from the flue-gas desulphurization of coal-fired power stations (FGD gypsum) is used as a raw material.

Board liner for the covering of gypsum core is produced from recycled waste paper which is partly certified by FSC.

Additives are added for reinforcement of the gypsum core, easier processing, and a fine adjustment of properties of plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF. These additives add up to less than 5 % of the overall mass of the product.

Transport of raw materials

Natural gypsum is extracted from mines close to the manufacturing sites. Accordingly, transport distances are short and trucks can be used. FGD gypsum is transported by freight train from coal-fired power plants. Further raw materials are supplied by truck from manufacturers within Germany or from neighbouring countries. The mineral filler is partially delivered from overseas via container ship and truck.

Manufacturing

Natural gypsum as well as gypsum from the flue-gas desulphurization is calcinated prior to the mixing with other components. FGD gypsum is usually delivered as damp material and, thus, must be dried before calcination.

Stucco, mineral fillers and additives are mixed with water and processed as described in section 2.7. The addition of water allows the incorporation of water of crystallization into the molecules of calcium sulfate. By the addition of water, gypsum becomes settled and hardened. Redundant surface water is removed in a multi-level dryer.

Transport to building site (A4)

For transport, a standard distance of 100 km by truck is assumed. This declaration facilitates the extrapolation of the results in A4 to the real distance.

End of Life (C1-C4, D)

In the LCA, two scenarios for end of life were calculated: disposal (landfilling) and recycling, respectively. The de-construction (module C1) is not declared in this EPD. Analogous to A4, the results of a transport over 100 km by truck are calculated.

Both scenarios are calculated as 100 %-scenarios, to facilitate the individual calculations of disposal- and recovery-scenarios by the user of this Environmental Product Declaration. In scenario 1 a 100 % landfilling of Knauf Safeboard GKF was assumed without further processing. The related module C3 is characterised with "/1".

Recycling with a complete separation of both components, gypsum core and board liner, is modelled in scenario 2. The related modules C3, C4 and D are labelled with "/2".

Transport to building site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel (Diesel, density: 0.83 kg/L)	0.034	l/100km
Transport distance	100	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	50	%
Gross density of products transported	≥ 1400	kg/m ³
Capacity utilisation volume factor	0.215	-

Transport (C2)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel (Diesel, density: 0.83 kg/L)	0.0338	l/100 km
Transport distance	100	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	50	%
Gross density of products transported	≥ 1400	kg/m ³
Capacity utilisation volume factor	0.215	-

Scenario 1: Landfilling (C4/1)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately	17.5	kg
Collected as mixed construction waste	-	kg
Reuse	-	kg
Recycling	-	kg
Energy recovery	-	kg
Landfilling	17.5	kg

Scenario 2: Recycling (C3/2, C4/2)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately	17.8	kg
Collected as mixed construction waste	-	kg
Reuse	-	kg
Recycling	16.6	kg
Energy recovery	-	kg
Landfilling	0.9	kg

Reuse-, recover- and recycling potential (D/2), only Scenario 2

Name	Value	Unit
Re-utilisation recycling gypsum (assumption: substitution of 50 % natural gypsum and 50 % FGD gypsum)	100	%

5. LCA: Results

Note: Two scenarios for the end of life stage were considered as 100 % scenario, each.

Scenario 1: Landfilling (module C4/1)

Scenario 2: Recycling und landfilling of non-recyclable fractions as well as the credit for recycled materials (modules C3/2, C4/2, D/2).

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	X	X	X

RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: 1 m² Plasterboard Knauf Silentboard GKF

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	C2	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/2
GWP	[kg CO ₂ -Eq.]	4.20E+0	1.20E-1	1.19E-1	1.08E-1	2.87E-1	1.40E-2	-6.75E-2
ODP	[kg CFC11-Eq.]	7.63E-11	2.45E-13	2.43E-13	6.49E-12	2.83E-12	1.38E-13	-6.73E-13
AP	[kg SO ₂ -Eq.]	2.82E-2	3.15E-4	3.13E-4	1.56E-4	1.72E-3	8.42E-5	-1.58E-4
EP	[kg (PO _x) ³ -Eq.]	3.52E-3	7.93E-5	7.87E-5	2.48E-5	2.34E-4	1.15E-5	-3.40E-5
POCP	[kg ethene-Eq.]	1.41E-3	-1.07E-4	-1.07E-4	1.16E-5	1.66E-4	8.09E-6	-1.76E-5
ADPE	[kg Sb-Eq.]	4.03E-4	8.95E-9	8.88E-9	4.83E-8	9.90E-8	4.84E-9	-3.05E-4
ADPF	[MJ]	5.74E+1	1.61E+0	1.60E+0	1.07E+0	3.74E+0	1.83E-1	-7.07E-1

Caption: 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

RESULTS OF THE LCA - RESOURCE USE: 1 m² Plasterboard Knauf Silentboard GKF

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	C2	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/2
PERE	[MJ]	8.34E+0	1.10E-1	1.09E-1	5.47E-1	2.15E-2	2.15E-2	-5.24E-2
PERM	[MJ]	3.17E+0	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
PERT	[MJ]	1.15E+1	1.10E-1	1.09E-1	5.47E-1	4.40E-1	2.15E-2	-5.24E-2
PENRE	[MJ]	6.05E+1	1.61E+0	1.60E+0	1.40E+0	3.87E+0	1.89E-1	-7.35E-1
PENRM	[MJ]	2.92E-2	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
PENRT	[MJ]	6.05E+1	1.61E+0	1.60E+0	1.40E+0	3.87E+0	1.89E-1	-7.35E-1
SM	[kg]	5.66E+0	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	1.62E+1
RSF	[MJ]	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
NRSF	[MJ]	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
FW	[m ³]	2.01E-2	1.66E-4	1.64E-4	4.10E-4	7.88E-4	3.85E-5	-1.33E-4

Caption: 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 – OUTPUT FLOWS AND WASTE CATEGORIES:

1 m² Plasterboard Knauf Silentboard GKF

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	C2	C3/2	C4/1	C4/2	D/2
HWD	[kg]	8.78E-7	2.08E-7	2.06E-7	1.65E-9	8.86E-8	4.33E-9	-1.64E-8
NHWD	[kg]	9.50E+0	1.07E-2	1.07E-2	1.52E+0	1.86E+1	3.35E-2	-1.36E-1
RWD	[kg]	1.25E-3	2.19E-6	2.17E-6	1.32E-4	5.35E-5	2.61E-6	-1.11E-5
CRU	[kg]	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
MFR	[kg]	IND	IND	IND	1.66E+1	IND	IND	IND
MER	[kg]	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
EEE	[MJ]	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND
EET	[MJ]	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND	IND

Caption: 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; EEE = Exported thermal energy

6. LCA: Interpretation

In **scenario 1: landfilling** the environmental impact potentials and LCI contributions result to more than 88 % from the manufacturing (A1-A3) of plasterboard Knauf Silentboard GKF (exceptions: HWD 64 %,

NHWD 34 %). During manufacturing (A1-A3) the provision of raw materials (A1) has a significant influence on the indicators ODP (72 %), ADPE (100 %), FW (55 %), NHWD (80 %), and RWD (68 %).

The transport of raw materials (A2) dominates the indicators AP (81 %), EP (71 %), POCP (65 %), HWD (82 %). In addition, the manufacturing of the boards contribute to the indicators GWP, ADPF, PERT, PENRT, and FW by 42-52 %.

Due to the assumed distances of 100 km the transport in modules A4 and C2 contribute a maximum of 3 % to the results (exception: HWD 15 % each, benefits for POCP: 6 % each). Furthermore, landfilling of plasterboards contributes a maximum of 10 % to the environmental impact potentials and LCI parameters (exceptions: NHWD 66 %,).

Similar results are obtained for **scenario 2: recycling**. In this scenario environmental impacts and LCI

contributions result mainly from the manufacturing of Knauf Safeboard GKF and especially from the provision of raw materials, too. However, a credit of 43 % is obtained for ADPE by the recycling of the gypsum core. Due to the small contributions of natural and FGD gypsum to LCI and LCA indicators, only marginal credits result from module D/2. Recycling and disposal of non-recyclable fractions (C3/2, C4/2) contribute to a maximum of 8 % to the overall results. Exceptions in comparison to scenario 1 are the significantly smaller contribution to the indicator NHWD of 14 % (NHWD in scenario 1: 66 %) and the increased contribution to the indicator RWD of 10 % (RWD in scenario 1: 4 %).

7. Requisite evidence

7.1 Leaching (sulphates and heavy metals)

Plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF show a leaching behaviour typical for gypsum based building products. Thus, sulphates (complexometric titration according to /DIN 38405-5:1985/ are leached in the saturation region /Dre2006/. That is why disposal is only allowed in landfills from landfill category 1 in Germany /DepV2009/.

Heavy metal concentrations were verified (ICP-OES according to /DIN EN ISO 11885:2009-09/) significantly below the assignment criteria according to landfill category 1 complying with /DepV2009/. Plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF are classified in water hazard class 1 (slightly water-hazardous).

7.2 Radioactivity

According to /Geh2012/ and /RP 112/ dose values and radon concentrations of gypsum based building products are below 0.3 mSv/a. Thus, they can be used without restrictions.

7.3 VOC emissions

Plasterboards Knauf Silentboard GKF were tested randomly by the Fraunhofer Institute for Wood Research Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institute WKI, Braunschweig (D), according to the AgBB test scheme /WKI2011/. The requirements of the AgBB protocol /AgBB2015/ are fully met.

3 days

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	< 10000	µg/m ³
Carcinogenic Substances	< 10	µg/m ³

28 days

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	< 1000	µg/m ³
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	< 100	µg/m ³
R (dimensionless)	< 1	-
VOC without LCI	< 100	µg/m ³
Carcinogenic Substances	< 1	µg/m ³

8. References

DIN 4103-1

DIN 4103-1:2014-03, Internal non-loadbearing partitions; requirements, testing

DIN 4103-4

DIN 4103-4:1988-11, Internal non-loadbearing partitions; partitions with timber framing

DIN 18168-1

DIN 18168-1:2007-04, Ceiling linings and suspended ceilings with gypsum plasterboards - Part 1: Requirements for construction

DIN 18168-2

DIN 18168-2:2008-05, Ceiling linings and suspended ceilings with gypsum plasterboards - Part 2: Verification of the load-carrying capacity of metal sub-constructions and metal suspending rods

DIN 18180

DIN 18180:2014-09, Gypsum plasterboards - Types and requirements

DIN 18181

DIN 18181:2008-10, Gypsum plasterboards for building construction - Application

DIN 18183-1

DIN 18183-1:2009-05, Partitions and wall linings with gypsum boards on metal framing - Part 1: Cladding with gypsum plasterboards

DIN 38405-5

DIN 38405-5:1985-01: German standard methods for the examination of water, waste water and sludge; anions (group D); determination of sulphate ions (D 5)

EN 318

EN 318:2002-06, Wood-based panels - Determination of dimensional changes associated with changes in relative humidity

EN 520

EN 520:2009-12, Gypsum plasterboards - Definitions, requirements and test methods

EN 13501-1

EN13501-1:2010-01: Fire classification of construction products and building elements-Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests

EN ISO 10456

EN ISO 10456-1:2010-05: Building materials and products - Hygrothermal properties – Tabulated design values and procedures for determining declared and design thermal values - Technical Corrigendum 1 (ISO 10456:2007/Cor 1:2009)

EWC

European Waste Catalogue, established by Decision 2000/532/EC of European Commission

CPR2011

Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 for construction products (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

ISO 9001

ISO 9001:2008-11, Quality management systems - Requirements

ISO 11885

ISO 11885:2007-08, Water quality - Determination of selected elements by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) (ISO 11885:2007); German version EN ISO 11885:2009

ISO 50001

ISO 50001:2011-06, Energy management systems – Requirements with guidance for use

ISO 15686-1:2011

ISO 15686-1:2011: Buildings and constructed assets -- Service life planning -- Part 1: General principles and framework

AgBB2015

Health-related Evaluation Procedure for Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions (VOC and SVOC) from Building Products. Ausschuss zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukten (Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Building Products). 2015.

<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/bauprodukte/agbb.htm>

BBSR2011

Nutzungsdauern von Bauteilen für Lebenszyklusanalysen nach Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen (BNB), Herausgeber: Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung (BBSR), Stand: 03.11.2011 (Service life of building components for life cycle analyses according to the Assessment System for Sustainable Building, editor: Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, 2011)

BDSH2013

Bauschäden durch Hochwasser – Tipps für die Sanierung (Flood damage - tips for recovery), instruction sheet, Knauf Gips KG (editor), Iphofen, 2013, www.knauf.de

BG RC I

Arbeitsschutzmanagement: Mit System zum Erfolg (Occupational health management: Systematic Safety), editor: Berufsgenossenschaft Rohstoffe und chemische Industrie (German trade association of natural resources and the chemical industry),

Heidelberg, <http://www.bgrci.de/fachwissen-portal/start/arbeitsschutzmanagement/>

BImSchG

Act on the Prevention of Harmful Effects on the Environment Caused by Air Pollution, Noise, Vibration and Similar Phenomena (Federal Immission Control Act - BImSchG), Publication 2013-05-2017 (BGBl. I p. 1274), last amended 2015-08-31 (BGBl. I p. 1474)

DepV2009

Verordnung über Deponien und Langzeitlager (Deponieverordnung – DepV), German regulation on landfills, last amended and supplemented: 2013-04-15)

Dre2006

H. Drexler, Test report no. 1080556 AU-23572, Dorfner Analysezentrum und Anlagenplanungsgesellschaft mbH, Hirschau, 11.01.2006 (originator: Bundesverband Gips e. V., Dr. H.-J. Kersten, Berlin)

ECHA 2016

Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation, editor: European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), Helsinki (FI), last update: 2016-06-20, <http://echa.europa.eu/candidate-list-table>

EPD-BVG20140076-IAG1-DE

Environmental Product Declaration „Gipsplatte – Feuerschutz“, EPD-BVG20140076-IAG1-DE, owner of Declaration: Bundesverband Gips e. V. (German association of gypsum manufacturers), publisher: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e. V., Berlin, August 2014

Geh2012

K. Gehrcke, B. Hoffmann, U. Schkade, V. Schmidt, K. Wichterey: Natürliche Radioaktivität in Baumaterialien und die daraus resultierende Strahlenexposition, Report BfS-SW-14/12, Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz (editor), urn:nbn:de:0221-201210099810, Salzgitter, 2012

GaBi2016

GaBi (v7): Software-System and Databases for Life Cycle Engineering, Think Step AG, Leinfelden-Echterdingen, 2016

Gips-Datenbuch

Gips-Datenbuch, editor: Bundesverband Gips e. V. (German association of gypsum manufacturers), Berlin, 2013

RP112

Radiation Protection 112: Radiological protection principles concerning the natural radioactivity of building materials, European Commission, Luxembourg, 2000

TRGS 521

Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances TRGS 521: Demolition, reconstruction and maintenance work with biopersistent mineral wools, Edition: February 2008, Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (editor)

TRGS 559

Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances TRGS 559: Mineral Dust, Edition: February 2010, Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (editor), last amended and supplemented: GMBI 2011

TRGS 900

Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances TRGS 900: Occupational Exposure Limits, Edition: January 2006, Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (editor), last amended and supplemented: GMBI 2015

WKI2010

Fraunhofer Institute for Wood Research Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institute WKI, test report MAIC-2010-1869, Braunschweig, 2010-09-30

WKI2011

Fraunhofer Institute for Wood Research Wilhelm-Klauditz-Institute WKI, test report MAIC-2011-1634, investigation of plasterboard „Knauf Silentboard GKF“, Braunschweig, 2011-06-27

Institut Bauen und Umwelt

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Berlin(pub.):
Generation of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs);
www.ibu-epd.de

ISO 14025

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

EN 15804

EN 15804:2012-04+A1 2013: Sustainability of construction works — Environmental Product Declarations — Core rules for the product category of construction products

**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@ibu-epd.com
Web www.ibu-epd.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@ibu-epd.com
Web www.ibu-epd.com

**Author of the Life Cycle Assessment**

Knauf Gips KG
Am Bahnhof 7
97346 Iphofen
Germany

Tel 0049 9001 31-1000
Fax 0049 1805 31-4000
Mail knauf-direkt@knauf.de
Web www.knauf.de

**Owner of the Declaration**

Knauf Gips KG
Am Bahnhof 7
97346 Iphofen
Germany

Tel 0049 9001 31 1000
Fax 0049 1805 31 4000
Mail knauf-direkt@knauf.de
Web www.knauf.de