

# ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Knauf Ceiling Solutions GmbH & Co. KG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-KNA-20250442-IBA2-EN
Issue date	13/08/2025
Valid to	12/08/2030

**TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular)**  
**Knauf Ceiling Solutions GmbH & Co. KG**

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ECO PLATFORM

**EPD**  
VERIFIED



## 1. General Information

### Knauf Ceiling Solutions GmbH & Co. KG

**Programme holder**

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

**Declaration number**

EPD-KNA-20250442-IBA2-EN

**This declaration is based on the product category rules:**

Mineral panels, 01/08/2021  
 (PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

**Issue date**

13/08/2025

**Valid to**

12/08/2030



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters  
 (Chairman of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)



Florian Pronold  
 (Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

### TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular)

**Owner of the declaration**

Knauf Ceiling Solutions GmbH & Co. KG  
 Elsenthal 15  
 94481 Grafenau  
 Germany

**Declared product / declared unit**

1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels with a specific surface weight of 2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

**Scope:**

This document refers to 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels with a specific surface weight of 2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, manufactured at the production facility in Illange, France.

The standard and HYGENA options are exactly the same, with the only difference, that for the HYGENA option there is biocide added to the finish paint. In order to cover both products in one EPD, as a conservative approach the biocide is considered in the LCA.

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



Dr.-Ing. Nikolay Minkov,  
 (Independent verifier)

## 2. Product

### 2.1 Product description/Product definition

The ceiling tiles consist of mineral wool (rock wool) and a phenolic binder. The soft mineral tiles meet the requirements of EN 13964.

TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) and HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) soft mineral tiles are available in different formats.

For the placing on the market of the product in the European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland) *Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011* (CPR) applies. The product needs a declaration of performance taking into consideration *EN 13964:2014, suspended ceiling requirements and test methods* and the CE-marking. For the application and use the respective national provisions apply.

### 2.2 Application

Soft mineral tiles are typically used as lay-in for suspended ceiling constructions. They are primarily used as optical cladding, but also for sound absorption and sound insulation, for fire resistance and against fire spreading as well as for hygiene requirements.

### 2.3 Technical Data

Soft Mineral boards are regulated by EN 13964 and have corresponding labelling and declaration of performance. The following data provide an overview of results:

#### Construction data (according to DIN 18177)

Name	Value	Unit
Sound absorption acc. ISO 354 and ISO 11654	0.95	%
Airborne sound reduction acc. ISO 10848 and EN 717-1	12	dB
Gross density (of the raw board)	140	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Formaldehyde emissions acc. EN 717-1	13	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

Additional technical data are not relevant for this product.

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to *EN 13964:2014, suspended ceiling requirements and test methods* (not part of CE-marking).

### 2.4 Delivery status

The EPD refers to tiles with a thickness of 15 mm, which can have variable length and width dimensions.

### 2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

#### Mineral tile composition:

Name	Value	Unit
Stonewool rawboard	~ 85	%
Fleece	~ 7	%
Glue	~ 3	%
Finish	~ 5	%

Co-products from other industries and secondary materials are used in production of the rawboard. On average, reclaimed materials make up 10.4 % of the total, divided as follows:

Pre-consumer materials: 0.00 %  
 Post-consumer materials: 0.00 %  
 Co-products (including slag): 10.4 %

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances listed in the *ECHA-candidate list* (date: 21.01.2025) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: No

This product/article/at least one partial article contains other carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic (CMR) substances in categories 1A or 1B which are not on the *candidate list*, exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: No

Biocide products were added to this construction product or it has been treated with biocide products (this then concerns a treated product as defined by the (EU) *Ordinance on Biocide Products* No. 528/2012): Yes

HYGENA option contains the biocidal products 2-Octyl-2H isothiazol-3-one and 2-Methyl-2H isothiazol-3-one as a preservative to antagonise the settlement of micro-organisms on the surface of the treated product.

### 2.6 Manufacture

The raw boards for the TOPIQ soft mineral tiles are sourced from Knauf Insulation (Illange, France).

In the Knauf Ceiling Solutions Illange plant, the raw boards from Knauf Insulation are laminated with a glass fleece, cut to size and the edges are machined. The TOPIQ tiles are painted with dispersion paint.

### 2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The manufacturer complies with the special European regulations for the production of mineral slabs:

- Production waste (sawdust and offcuts) is reused in rawboard production as recycling material
- Exclusive use of mineral fibres according to *Regulation (EU) No. 1272/2008 Note Q*
- Prohibition of the production and use of biopersistent fibres (*Ordinance on Hazardous Substances*, Annex II, No. 5)
- Prohibition of placing biopersistent fibres on the market (*Chemicals Prohibition Order*, No.23 of the Annex to §1)
- Not subject to declaration according to *REACH*

### 2.8 Product processing/Installation

There are no recognised systemic hazards associated with the installation of ceiling tiles. It is recommended that materials are handled in a manner that minimises dust generation. Workers should wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Equipment such as gloves, goggles and dust masks are recommended to minimise exposure to dust and prevent skin irritation.

### 2.9 Packaging

The panels are packaged in cardboard boxes and sealed with transparent polyethylene film. These packages lie on chemically untreated wooden pallets. The pallets are wrapped with polyethylene stretch film. Foil, paper and wood can be recycled in the usual ways.

### 2.10 Condition of use

When handled properly, the mechanical and structural-physical properties of the soft mineral tile remain intact throughout its entire service life.

### 2.11 Environment and health during use

When properly installed, no dust/particles are released during the use phase. For the substance groups formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs), the limits according to *DIN 18177* are complied with.

## 2.12 Reference service life

The service life of the soft mineral tiles is at least 50 years, depending on the area of use, exposure and state of maintenance. Within the framework of the conditions of use, no ageing effects are to be expected apart from visual discolouration caused by air circulation.

## 2.13 Extraordinary effects

### Fire

The declared products are classified in the fire reaction class A1 according to EN 13501-1. This means that they are "non-combustible" according to the German building authority designation (and also many other European countries).

### Fire Reaction

Name	Value
Building material class	A1
Smoke gas development	-
Burning droplets	-

### Water

Prolonged contact with water, can lead to a loss of structure, and if the soluble components are discharged into the sewage treatment plant, they are biodegradable, increasing the

chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biological oxygen demand (BOD).

### Mechanical destruction

The soft mineral tiles can be broken by hand and also damaged superficially, which can result in minor dust formation.

## 2.14 Re-use phase

If the panels are removed properly, they can be reinstalled. In case of minor damage, the slabs can be reused as cut-to-size tiles. TOPIQ tiles can be returned to the manufacturing process if they are of the correct type and have sufficient material quality; they can be recycled up to 100 %. Take-back schemes are available for some markets.

## 2.15 Disposal

The waste code number of production residues for mineral tiles according to the AVV, *German List of Wastes Ordinance* is 10 11 03, the waste code number for construction site waste (offcuts) is 17 06 04. If the tiles are not recycled as described in 2.14., they are disposed of in a landfill.

## 2.16 Further information

Further information at [www.knauf.com](http://www.knauf.com)

# 3. LCA: Calculation rules

## 3.1 Declared Unit

This EPD refers to a declared unit of 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels with a specific surface weight of 2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and a thickness of 15 mm.

### Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m <sup>2</sup>
Grammage	2.47	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Layer thickness	0.015	m

The panels are produced at the Knauf Ceiling Solutions production site in Illange, France, under the brand names TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular).

The standard and HYGENA options are exactly the same, with the only difference, that for the HYGENA option, biocide is added to the finish paint. In order to cover both products in one EPD, as a conservative approach, the biocide is considered in the LCA.

Various types of panels are produced at the site. A differentiation between the product groups was made based on the recipe of the products.

## 3.2 System boundary

The life cycle assessment of stonewool panels includes a cradle-to-gate analysis with modules C1–C4 and module D (A1–A3 + C + D). Subsequent life cycle phases are part of the analysis:

### Module A1–A3 | Production stage

The production stage includes the upstream burdens of raw material supply, their transport and the manufacturing processes of the panels at the plant of Knauf Ceiling Solutions located in Illange (France). Main raw material inputs refer to the baseboard produced at Knauf Insulation in Illange (France), fleece and adhesive. The production site is supplied with 20 % electricity from hydropower. As a result, the total electricity consumption of the plant is considered based on 20 %

hydropower and 80 % from the French residual mix. This 80 % residual and 20 % hydro mix results in 0.14 kg CO<sub>2</sub> e/kWh). No thermal energy is consumed. Also, the packaging of the product is considered.

### Module C1 | Deconstruction and demolition

Disassembly of the product is done either manually or using smaller tools. The referring energy demand is considered to be negligible.

### Modul C2 | Transport to disposal

The transport to the disposal of the material is estimated declaring a 50 km radius to the landfill. In reality, this scenario may vary depending on the actual location of deconstruction and referring waste treatment.

### Module C3 | Waste processing

The declared scenario assumes landfilling of the product. Reuse of the ceiling tiles after demounting would be potentially possible, but does not represent a common scenario at state. Referring environmental impacts from landfilling are accounted for in module C4.

### Module C4 | Disposal

Module C4 refers to the emissions from the disposal of the stone wool panels. The chosen scenario includes the environmental burdens of landfilling of the product.

### Module D | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundary

The declared scenario assumes landfilling of the product. Referring environmental impacts are accounted for in module C4. There are no benefits and loads in module D.

## 3.3 Estimates and assumptions

Assumptions and approximations are applied in the case of a lack of representative data. All assumptions and approximations are documented precisely and represent a best-guess representation of reality. In case of uncertainty, a conservative approach is chosen.

### 3.4 Cut-off criteria

The LCA model covers all available input and output flows, which can be represented based on robust data. Data gaps are filled with conservative assumptions from average data (when available) or with generic data and are documented accordingly. Only data with a contribution lower than 1 % were cut off. Thus, no data were neglected, of which a substantial impact is to be expected. All relevant data were collected comprehensively. Cut-off material and energy flows were chosen carefully based on their expected quantitative contribution as well as potential environmental impacts. Thus, it can be assumed that the sum of all neglected input flows does not account for more than 5 % of the total material, water and energy flows.

### 3.5 Background data

This study uses generic background data for the evaluation of upstream environmental impacts from the *MLC* database version 2024.2.

### 3.6 Data quality

Data collection is based on product-specific questionnaires. It follows an iterative process of clarifying questions via e-mail, telephone calls or in personal/web meetings. Intensive discussions between Knauf Ceiling Solutions and Daxner & Merl result in an accurate mapping of product-related material and energy flows. This leads to a high quality of foreground data collected. Data collection relies on a consistent process according to *ISO 14044*.

The technological, geographical and time-related representativeness of the database was kept in mind when selecting background data. Whenever specific data were missing, either generic datasets or representative average data were used instead. The implemented *MLC*-background

datasets refer to the latest versions available (not more than ten years old) and are carefully chosen.

### 3.7 Period under review

Foreground data were collected for March 2025 for the production site in Illange (France). The Knauf Ceiling Solutions production site in Illange was newly constructed and only put into operation in February 2025. The actual collected data from March 2025 therefore only represent the ramp-up curve and not continuous production.

### 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: France

### 3.9 Allocation

All information for the allocation of given material and energy flows is based on the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)-systems of the production site. Product-specific application rates of finish, adhesive and glass fleece were provided by the manufacturer. Furthermore, product-specific input rates for electric energy as well as the material efficiency during production were provided by Knauf Ceiling Solutions.

### 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.

The *MLC* 2024.2 background database in the *LCA FE*-software-version 10 was used to calculate the LCA.

## 4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

### Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

The declared product does not contain any biogenic carbon.

### Information on the description of the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	-	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	0.05	kg C

The storage effect of the carbon bound in the packaging is not included in the calculation but is considered as emitted immediately.

Note: 1 kg of biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Assembly (A5)

The End-of-Life of the product packaging is not declared in module A5.

Name	Value	Unit
Packaging (cardboard)	0.04	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Packaging (pallets)	0.07	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Packaging (polyethylene-film)	0.01	kg/m <sup>2</sup>

### End-of-Life (C1–C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Collected separately waste type	2.47	kg
Landfilling	2.47	kg

## 5. LCA: Results

The following table contains the LCA results for a declared unit of 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels with a surface weight of 2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and a thickness of 15 mm.

### 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	MND	MND	MND	MND	MNR	MNR	MNR	MND	MND	X	X	X	X	X

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels (2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	5.26E+00	0	9.53E-03	0	4.11E-02	0
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	5.25E+00	0	9.35E-03	0	3.69E-02	0
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	2.87E-03	0	2.23E-05	0	3.99E-03	0
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	5.9E-03	0	1.57E-04	0	2.22E-04	0
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	9.64E-12	0	1.38E-15	0	9.96E-14	0
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H <sup>+</sup> eq	1.97E-02	0	3.31E-05	0	2.62E-04	0
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	6.23E-06	0	3.99E-08	0	8.4E-08	0
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	2.73E-03	0	1.54E-05	0	6.75E-05	0
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	3.02E-02	0	1.72E-04	0	7.44E-04	0
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	8.99E-03	0	3.16E-05	0	2.07E-04	0
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	4.43E-07	0	8.14E-10	0	2.39E-09	0
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	8.89E+01	0	1.23E-01	0	4.87E-01	0
Water use (WDP)	m <sup>3</sup> world eq deprived	1.02E-01	0	1.45E-04	0	4.23E-03	0

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels (2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	5.7E+00	0	1.06E-02	0	8.5E-02	0
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	1.89E+00	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	7.58E+00	0	1.06E-02	0	8.5E-02	0
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	2.4E+01	0	1.23E-01	0	4.87E-01	0
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	2.41E+00	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	2.64E+01	0	1.23E-01	0	4.87E-01	0
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	3.41E-02	0	0	0	0	0
Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of non renewable secondary fuels (NRSF)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of net fresh water (FW)	m <sup>3</sup>	1.08E-02	0	1.18E-05	0	1.29E-04	0

### RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels (2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	7.72E-08	0	4.71E-12	0	1.21E-10	0
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	3.86E-01	0	2.01E-05	0	2.47E+00	0
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	7.11E-03	0	2.24E-07	0	5.11E-06	0
Components for re-use (CRU)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for recycling (MFR)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Materials for energy recovery (MER)	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported electrical energy (EEE)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exported thermal energy (EET)	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0

### RESULTS OF THE LCA – additional impact categories according to EN 15804+A2-optional: 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels (2.47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
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Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	2E-07	0	2.35E-10	0	3.29E-09	0
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	1.75E+00	0	3.25E-05	0	5.91E-04	0
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	2.28E+01	0	9.14E-02	0	2.81E-01	0
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	9.44E-10	0	1.85E-12	0	6.63E-12	0
Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	2.61E-08	0	8.28E-11	0	2.56E-10	0
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	7.3E+01	0	6.06E-02	0	1.34E-01	0

Disclaimer 1 – for the indicator 'Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235'.

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.

Disclaimer 2 – for the indicators 'abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources', 'abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources', 'water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption', 'potential comparative toxic unit for ecosystems', 'potential comparative toxic unit for humans – cancerogenic', 'Potential comparative toxic unit for humans - not cancerogenic', 'potential soil quality index'.

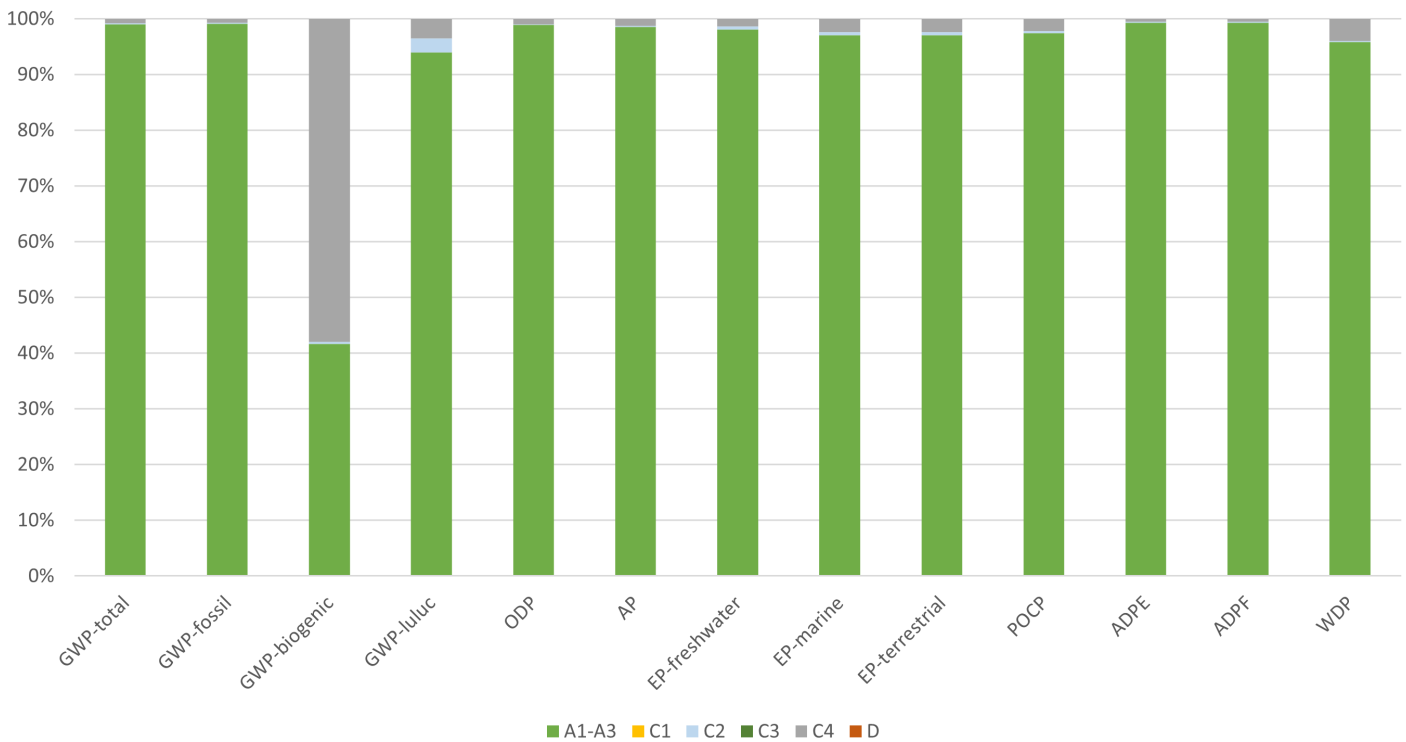
The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high as there is limited experience with the indicator.

## 6. LCA: Interpretation

The following interpretation contains a summary of the LCA results referenced to a declared unit of 1 m<sup>2</sup> TOPIQ Alpha 15

(Tegular) / HYGENA TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) panels.

Hot-spot analysis of the KCS mineral ceiling tiles - TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular) / Hygena TOPIQ Alpha 15 (Tegular)



The comparison of the product's life cycle phases shows a clear dominance of the production phase (modules A1–A3) in all environmental impact categories. The potential environmental impacts from transport to disposal (module C2) and the End-of-Life of the products due to landfilling (module C4) have a minor contribution.

The environmental effects in the production phase are mainly dominated by the supply chain of the purchased rock mineral wool boards. As the representation of the upstream footprint of the raw board is based on a product-specific LCA, a high quality of the results is to be expected.

The standard and HYGENA option of the TOPIQ Alpha products are exactly the same products, with the only difference, that for the HYGENA option, there is biocide added to the finish paint. Due to the application of a conservative approach, the biocide is considered in the LCA, in order to cover both products in one EPD. This leads to a small overestimation of the environmental impacts of the standard option.

## 7. Requisite evidence

### 7.1 Radioactivity

Not applicable for these products.

### 7.2 Biopersistence

The mineral wool used for the production of the panels is biosoluble and, according to *EU Regulation 1272/2008/EC*, is to be assessed as free of suspected cancer. The "*RAL Mineral Wool Quality Seal*" monitors and guarantees the quality of the wool used.

The production and use of non-exempt fibres is prohibited by the *Ordinance on Hazardous Substances* and the *Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance*.

### 7.3 VOC emissions

Measuring point: *Eurofins Product Testing A/S*

Test report: VOC emission test report Indoor Air Comfort GOLD (27.02.2025)

Number: 392-2024-02005101\_A\_EN

Testing period: 15.01.2025 – 12.02.2025

Test basis: *EN 16516*

#### AgBB Overview (28 days)

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
R (dimensionless)	0.09	-
VOC without NIK	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carcinogenic substances	< 1	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### AgBB Overview (3 days)

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC (C6 - C16)	22	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sum SVOC (C16 - C22)	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
R (dimensionless)	0.20	-
VOC without NIK	< 5	µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carcinogenic Substances	< 1	µg/m <sup>3</sup>

## 8. References

### Standards

#### DIN 18177

DIN 18177:2020-12, Wet-felt factory-produced mineral panels.

#### DIN ISO 11929

DIN EN ISO 11929-1:2021-11, Determination of the characteristic limits (decision threshold, detection limit and limits of the coverage interval) for measurements of ionizing radiation.

#### EN 13501-1

DIN EN 13501-1:2019, Classification of construction products and building elements according to their reaction to fire, Part 1: Classification with the results of tests on the reaction to fire of construction products.

#### EN 13964

DIN EN 13964:2014, Suspended ceilings - Requirements and test methods.

#### EN 15804

DIN EN 15804:2012+A2:2019+AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products.

#### ISO 354

DIN EN ISO 354:2003-12, Acoustics - Measurement of sound absorption in reverberant rooms.

#### ISO 717-1

DIN EN ISO 717-1:2013-06, Acoustics - Assessment of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound insulation.

#### ISO 10848

DIN EN ISO 10848:2006-08, Acoustics - Measurement of airborne and impact sound transmission between adjacent rooms in test stands.

#### ISO 11654

DIN EN ISO 11654:1997-07, Acoustics - Sound absorbers for use in buildings - Evaluation of sound absorption.

#### ISO 14025

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

#### ISO 14044

DIN EN ISO 14044:2006-10, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines.

#### EN 16516

DIN EN 16516:2020-10 Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Determination of emissions into indoor air.

### Further References

#### AgBB

Ausschuss zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukte (AgBB) (Committee for health-related evaluation of building products): Vorgehensweise bei der gesundheitlichen Bewertung der Emissionen von flüchtigen organischen Verbindungen (VOC und SVOC) aus Bauprodukten.

#### AVV, German List of Wastes Ordinance

Regulation on the European Waste List.

#### Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance

Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance (German designation: Chemikalien-Verbotsverordnung – ChemVerbotsV) of 20 January 2017 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 94; 2018 I p. 1389), last amended by Article 300 of the Ordinance of 19 June 2020 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1328).

#### ECHA-candidate list

List of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for authorisation (ECHA Candidate List), 21.01.2025, published under Article 59(10) of REACH. Helsinki: European Chemicals Agency.

#### Eurofins Product Testing A/S

Test report: VOC emission test report Indoor Air Comfort (27.02.2025), Number: 392-2024-02005102\_A\_EN.

## **IBU 2021**

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU). Version 2.0, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2021. [www.ibuepd.com](http://www.ibuepd.com)

## **LCA FE**

LCA FE 10, LCA for Experts Software System and Database for Life Cycle Engineering. Version 10.7.1.28. Sphera, 1992-2024.

## **MLC**

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## **Ordinance on Biocide Products**

Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products.

## **Ordinance on Hazardous Substances**

Ordinance on Hazardous Substances, of 26 November 2010 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1643, 1644), last amended by Article 148 of the Law of 29 March 2017 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 626).

## **PCR Part A**

Product category rules for building-related products and services. Part A: Calculation rules for the life cycle assessment and requirements on the project report according to EN15804+A2:2019. Version 1.4, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (Hrsg.), 2024.

## **PCR: Mineral panels**

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU), 2021. Product Category

Rules for Building-Related Products and Services. Part B: Requirements on the EPD for Mineral panels. 01.08.2021.

## **RAL Mineral Wool Quality Seal**

GGM members with the right to use the RAL quality mark including plants and fibre types, as of January 2021.

## **REACH**

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and Council from 18 December 2006, Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

## **Regulation (EU) Nr. 305/2011(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 Text with EEA relevance.

## **Regulation (EU) Nr.1272/2008**

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

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