



Mineral factory-made mortar

Declared products

› Durhydrit M next



EPD-KNG-20240203-IBA1-EN
valid until: 12.12.2029

Build on us.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A2

Owner of the Declaration	Knauf Gips KG
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-KNG-20240203-IBA1-EN
Issue date	13.12.2024
Valid to	12.12.2029

Knauf Durhydrit M Next
Knauf Gips KG

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



1. General Information

Knauf Gips KG

Programme holder

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

Declaration number

EPD-KNG-20240203-IBA1-EN

This declaration is based on the product category rules:

Mineral factory-made mortar, 01.08.2021
(PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

Issue date

13.12.2024

Valid to

12.12.2029



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



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

Knauf Durhydrit M Next

Owner of the declaration

Knauf Gips KG
Am Bahnhof 7
97346 Iphofen
Germany

Declared product / declared unit

1000 kg of Knauf Durhydrit M Next

Scope:

The EPD applies for Knauf Durhydrit M Next flowing screed compound produced in Knauf plant Huettenheim
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	
☐	internally
☒	externally



Dr. Matthew Fishwick,
(Independent verifier)

2. Product

2.1 Product description/Product definition

This declaration refers to Knauf Durhydrit M Next flowing screed compound. Knauf Durhydrit M Next is based on natural anhydrite and is used for the production of calcium sulfate flowing screed. This declaration only applies to the flowing screed compound Knauf Durhydrit M Next delivered as bulk in a silo truck, i.e., not in bags. The primary binding agent is natural anhydrite which is blended with thermal anhydrite, alpha hemihydrate, cement and additives. It sets as a solid flowing screed by adding water and sand.

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 13454:2004*: Binders, composite binders and factory-made mixtures for the floor screeds based on calcium sulfate, *EN 13813:2003*: Screed material and floor screeds – Screed materials – Properties and requirements and the CE marking.

For the application and use the respective national provisions apply.

2.2 Application

Knauf Durhydrit M Next flowing screed compound is used to produce calcium sulfate flowing screeds (e.g., heated and unheated screed). Those flowing screeds can be used to install large interior screed surfaces without joints.

2.3 Technical Data

Since Knauf Durhydrit M Next is a newly developed product, there is currently no technical datasheet available. Future versions can be downloaded from the website <https://knauf.com/>.

Constructional data

Name	Value	Unit
Bulk density	1.10 - 1.15	kg/dm ³
Compressive strength	≥ 20	N/mm ²
Release of corrosive substances	pH ≥ 7	
Durability	pass	

Performance data of the product in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to *EN 13454-1:2004*: Binders, composite binders and factory-made mixtures for floor screeds based on calcium sulfate - Part 1: Definitions and requirements.

2.4 Delivery status

Knauf Durhydrit M Next is provided as bulk material for mobile mixers or truck mixers.

2.5 Base materials/Ancillary materials

Knauf Durhydrit M Next consists of approx. > 95 % gypsum binder, < 4 % cement, and < 2 % additives.

This product contains substances listed in the candidate list (date: 2023-06-14, *ECHA 2023*) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: no.

This product contains other carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic 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*): no

2.6 Manufacture

To produce Knauf Durhydrit M Next natural anhydrite is exploited from mines, crushed, and milled (Figure 1). Afterwards, it is mixed with various binders and additives to the final compound (Figure 2).

The manufacturing plant is certified to *ISO 9001*.

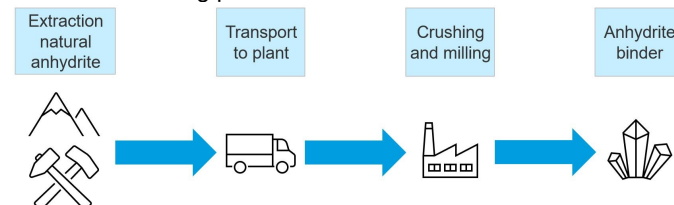


Figure 1: Extraction and processing of natural anhydrite

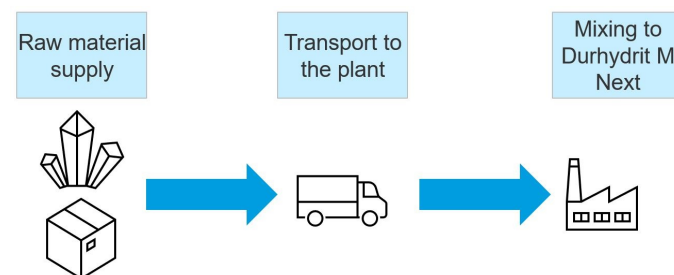


Figure 2: Manufacturing of Durhydrit M Next

2.7 Environment and health during manufacturing

The manufacturing plant is certified according to *ISO 45001* and *ISO 50001* and meets the standard of the *Federal Immission Control Act (BImSchG)*.

Gypsum from the flue-gas desulphurization plants of coal-fired power stations is used in further processed form as alpha gypsum hemihydrate binder.

2.8 Product processing/Installation

In a mobile mixer, Knauf Durhydrit M Next is mixed with water and sand to a flowing screed on the jobsite. Alternatively, it can be mixed with sand and water and delivered in a truck mixer as fresh mortar to the jobsite. It is then pumped to the respective area where it levels itself.

2.9 Packaging

Knauf Durhydrit M Next is delivered as bulk material in a silo-truck. Therefore, no packaging waste is generated.

2.10 Condition of use

Knauf Durhydrit M Next is an intermediate product to which water and sand are added to on the jobsite by using a mobile mixer. The compound/sand ratio is in the range of 0.3 to 0.45 according to *DIN EN 13454-2*. Regarding the final floor screed the ratio of water to solids is between 0.14 – 0.17.

2.11 Environment and health during use

No hazard for humans and the environment is to be expected if the compound is used as intended. A safety data sheet for Knauf Durhydrit M Next is available (*SDS2022*). During installation dust formation and contact with skin and eyes should be avoided.

2.12 Reference service life

There was no reference service life determined according to ISO 15686-1. However, a reference service life of 50 years can be considered for flowing screeds according to the *Guideline for Sustainable Building BBSR2017* code number 352.111 (flowing screeds) or 352.113 (screeds as wear floors).

2.13 Extraordinary effects

Fire

According to EN 13501:1, Knauf Durhydrit M Next is non-flammable and corresponds with construction product class A1.

Fire protection

Name	Value
Building material class	A1

A1 = non-combustible, no contribution to fire (degree of flammability)

Water

Temporary moisture penetration will not cause any damage to calcium sulfate screeds if they are able to desiccate again afterwards. Permanent moisture penetration, on the other hand, can reduce the strength of the screeds. Therefore, screeds

need to be protected from permanent moisture.

Mechanical destruction

Due to indoor use unforeseen mechanical destruction does not result in environmental damage.

2.14 Re-use phase

According to the current state of the art, flowing screeds are not suited for re-use or recycling. For that reason, screeds are disposed of in landfills.

2.15 Disposal

Durhydrit M Next must be disposed of in compliance with the following waste codes of the *European Waste Catalogue EWC*.

17 08 03 – other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances
17 01 01 - concrete

2.16 Further information

Further information about flowing screed compound Durhydrit M Next are available at www.k-sentials.com.

3. LCA: Calculation rules

3.1 Declared Unit

The declared unit is 1000 kg of dry Knauf Durhydrit M Next flowing screed compound.

Declared unit and mass reference

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1000	kg
Gross density	1125	kg/m ³

3.2 System boundary

Type of the EPD: cradle to gate with modules C1-C4 and module D (A1-A3. + C + D) . The Environmental Product Declaration according to EN 15804 contains:

- Provision of raw materials (A1): Knauf Durhydrit M Next mainly consists of bindable gypsum (natural and thermal anhydrite and alpha hemihydrate), cement and additives. Natural anhydrite as the main binder is extracted, crushed, and milled.
- Transport (A2): All raw materials are transported via truck-trailer to the manufacturing plant.
- Manufacturing(A3): Natural anhydrite is mixed with co-binders and additives to Knauf Durhydrit M Next.
- Mechanical deconstruction (C1)
- Transport to landfill (C2)
- Landfilling at the end of life (C4)
- Potential credits (D) as a result of energetic recycling of packaging (in module A5). In this case, this is '0' since the product is landfilled. It is distributed in bulk form and module A5 is not declared.

Transport to the construction site (A4), assembly (A5) and use stage (B1-B7) are not declared in this EPD.

3.3 Estimates and assumptions

Transport A2 and C2: Truck-trailer, Euro 6 A-C, 34-40 t gross weight/27 t payload capacity, capacity utilization of 50 % (including empty runs).

For the manufacturing of natural anhydrite as the main raw material of Knauf Durhydrit M Next the transport between mine and plant is taken into account with a distance of 5 km run by truck. Transport from the building site to the landfill (module C2)

is calculated with a standard distance of 100 km. This way, the user of the Environmental Product Declaration can convert the distance of C2 to the specific distance by extrapolation.

3.4 Cut-off criteria

Due to small quantities of additives (sum of additives < 2 %) the contributions of their packaging materials to the overall life cycle impacts of Knauf DurhydritM Next are regarded to be very low and are therefore not considered in the calculation.

Apart from the mined natural anhydrite to the plant, transports within the manufacturing site of Knauf Durhydrit M Next have been neglected due to the short distances and the low expected environmental impacts resulting from those transports. Further to that, transport losses at the plant, e.g., the formation of dust at conveyor belts as well as the supply and recovery of the raw material packaging are not considered.

There was no possibility for modelling one additive. Therefore, this additive was modelled with an empty process, but the mass of the additive was used to account for at least the burdens resulting from its transport. This seemed to be an appropriate approach since the concentration of this additive in Knauf Durhydrit M Next is below 0.1 % and thus below 5 wt.-%, which is the cut-off limit according to DIN EN 15804 + A2.

3.5 Background data

Sphera LCA FE was used as LCA software and background database (software version 10.8.0.14, content version 2024.1). Only datasets from this software and corresponding database(s) were used during modelling.

3.6 Data quality

Background data provided by the *Sphera LCA FE* software have been updated during the last 5 years. A few additives had to be substituted by processes for similar functional additives due to missing data in *Sphera LCA FE*. That is why the overall data quality is evaluated as satisfactory.

3.7 Period under review

Since Knauf Durhydrit M Next is a new product, annual quantities are not yet available. The energy data used to model the mixing process within the plant come from the year 2023.

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: Global

3.9 Allocation

Allocations in the foreground system are avoided as far as possible. As there is only one kind of flowing screed compound produced at one time in the plant, co-product allocations are avoided.

Only landfilling in C4, therefore, allocations for reuse, recycling

and recovery are not applicable. For incoming raw materials, the cut-off (aka recycled content) end-of-life allocation approach was used throughout. Knauf Durhydrit M Next does not contain any recycled content.

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.

4. LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

Characteristic product properties of biogenic carbon

Information on describing the biogenic carbon content at factory gate

Name	Value	Unit
Biogenic carbon content in product	0.0176	kg C
Biogenic carbon content in accompanying packaging	-	kg C

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

Reference service life

Name	Value	Unit
Life Span (according to BBSR)	50	a

End of life (C1-C4)

Mechanical deconstruction is assumed for C1. For the transport (C2) from the demolition site to the landfill by truck, a distance of 100 km was assumed in the calculation. Currently, Knauf Durhydrit M Next is not recycled. Therefore, module C3 is declared with 0 impacts.

Name	Value	Unit
Collected as mixed construction waste	1000	kg
Landfilling	1000	kg

Reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials (D), relevant scenario information

The scenario assumed here (unpackaged goods, landfill) does not allow any credits in D from C3.

5. LCA: Results

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

Product stage			Construction process stage		Use stage							End of life stage				Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries
Raw material supply	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport from the gate to the site	Assembly	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Operational energy use	Operational water use	De-construction demolition	Transport	Waste processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-potential
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
X	X	X	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: 1000 kg Knauf Durhydrit M Next

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Global Warming Potential total (GWP-total)	kg CO ₂ eq	9.19E+01	8.09E+00	7.85E+00	0	1.51E+01	0
Global Warming Potential fossil fuels (GWP-fossil)	kg CO ₂ eq	9.15E+01	8.09E+00	7.7E+00	0	1.5E+01	0
Global Warming Potential biogenic (GWP-biogenic)	kg CO ₂ eq	1.55E-01	1.83E-03	1.85E-02	0	6.45E-02	0
Global Warming Potential luluc (GWP-luluc)	kg CO ₂ eq	2.48E-01	1.21E-03	1.29E-01	0	8.98E-02	0
Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP)	kg CFC11 eq	3.02E-10	8.89E-11	1.34E-12	0	4.08E-11	0
Acidification potential of land and water (AP)	mol H ⁺ eq	1.16E-01	1.89E-02	1.11E-02	0	1.06E-01	0
Eutrophication potential aquatic freshwater (EP-freshwater)	kg P eq	1.19E-04	4.23E-06	3.28E-05	0	3.41E-05	0
Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine)	kg N eq	2.98E-02	3.17E-03	4.07E-03	0	2.74E-02	0
Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial)	mol N eq	3.27E-01	3.4E-02	4.72E-02	0	3.01E-01	0
Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP)	kg NMVOC eq	8.71E-02	9.44E-03	1.08E-02	0	8.37E-02	0
Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPE)	kg Sb eq	6.91E-06	3.83E-07	6.69E-07	0	9.72E-07	0
Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPF)	MJ	1.01E+03	1.5E+02	1.02E+02	0	1.97E+02	0
Water use (WDP)	m ³ world eq deprived	2.17E+00	4.62E-01	1.22E-01	0	1.71E+00	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A2: 1000 kg Knauf Durhydrit M Next

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE)	MJ	2.49E+02	2.14E+01	8.8E+00	0	3.46E+01	0
Renewable primary energy resources as material utilization (PERM)	MJ	6.99E-01	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT)	MJ	2.5E+02	2.14E+01	8.8E+00	0	3.46E+01	0
Non renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE)	MJ	1.01E+03	1.5E+02	1.02E+02	0	1.97E+02	0
Non renewable primary energy as material utilization (PENRM)	MJ	7.08E-01	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of non renewable primary energy resources (PENRT)	MJ	1.01E+03	1.5E+02	1.02E+02	0	1.97E+02	0
Use of secondary material (SM)	kg	0	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 ³	1.61E-01	3.01E-02	9.89E-03	0	5.22E-02	0

RESULTS OF THE LCA – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A2: 1000 kg Knauf Durhydrit M Next

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Hazardous waste disposed (HWD)	kg	5.62E-07	2.12E-08	4.06E-09	0	4.95E-08	0
Non hazardous waste disposed (NHWD)	kg	1.62E+00	3.72E-02	1.68E-02	0	1E+03	0
Radioactive waste disposed (RWD)	kg	1.31E-02	1.94E-02	1.95E-04	0	2.04E-03	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: 1000 kg Knauf Durhydrit M Next

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
Incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM)	Disease incidence	1.25E-06	1.76E-07	1.08E-07	0	1.33E-06	0
Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IR)	kBq U235 eq	1.43E+00	2.9E+00	2.78E-02	0	2.33E-01	0
Comparative toxic unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw)	CTUe	4.23E+02	1.5E+01	7.52E+01	0	1.14E+02	0
Comparative toxic unit for humans (carcinogenic) (HTP-c)	CTUh	1.32E-08	7.97E-10	1.52E-09	0	2.69E-09	0

Comparative toxic unit for humans (noncarcinogenic) (HTP-nc)	CTUh	5.58E-07	2.87E-08	6.83E-08	0	1.04E-07	0
Soil quality index (SQP)	SQP	2.63E+02	1.44E+01	4.97E+01	0	5.62E+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

In general, the highest environmental impacts of Knauf Durhydrit M Next result from the product stage A1-A3. Exceptions are Non-hazardous waste disposed (NHWD), which is dominated by module C4, Radioactive waste disposed (RWD) and Ionizing radiation, human health (IRP), which are both dominated by module C1. Regarding module A1-A3, major contributions result from the provision of raw materials (A1). An exception is Global warming potential, land use and land use change (GWP-luluc), which is influenced by module A2 with an approx. 90% contribution. Manufacturing (A3) has immaterial impacts overall (<1%). Module C1 has considerable impacts on Radioactive waste disposed (RWD) with approx. 56%, on

Ionizing radiation, human health (IRP) with approx. 63% and on Ozone depletion potential (ODP) with approx. 21%. Transport to landfill (C2) has effects on Global warming potential, land use and land use change (GWP-luluc) with approx. 28%. Module C4 contributes noticeable 42% to Acidification potential (AP), Eutrophication potential aquatic marine (EP-marine) and Eutrophication potential terrestrial (EP-terrestrial). Landfilling has considerable effects on Formation potential of tropospheric ozone photochemical oxidants (POCP) with approx. 44%, Water use (WDP) with approx. 38% and Particulate matter with approx. 46%. It dominates Non-hazardous waste disposed with approx. 100%.

7. Requisite evidence

7.1 Radioactivity

According to Geh2012 and RP 112 average dose values and radon concentrations of floor screeds are below 0.3 mSv/a. Thus, they can be used without restrictions.

7.2 VOC emission

According to the emission test from *Servaco/Normec Product Testing* no hazardous substances are emitted above permissible thresholds during use (*Servaco2021*).

Test after 3 days (limit value)

Name	Value	Unit
TVOC	≤ 10	mg/m ³
Total carcinogens	≤ 0.01	mg/m ³

Test after 28 days (limit value)

Name	Value	Unit
R-value	≤ 1	dimensionless
TVOC	≤ 1.0	mg/m ³
TSVOC	≤ 0.1	mg/m ³
Total carcinogens	≤ 0.001	mg/m ³
TVOC without LCI	≤ 0.1	mg/m ³
Formaldehyde	≤ 0.12	mg/m ³

VOC emission tests showed that Durhydrit M Next significantly undercuts the required threshold. Durhydrit M Next is classified with A+ (French regulations) and EC1 plus (Emicode).

8. References

Standards

EN 13454

EN 13454-1:2004: Binders, composite binders and factory-made mixtures for floor screeds based on calcium sulfate - Part 1: Definitions and requirements.

EN 13501

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

EN 13813

EN 13813-1:2003: Screed material and floor screeds - Screed materials - Properties and requirements

EN 15804

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

EN 15804

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

ISO 9001

ISO 9001:2015-09: Quality management systems – Requirements

ISO 14025

ISO 14025:2006-07: Environmental labels and declarations — Type III environmental declarations — Principles and procedures, ISO 14025:2006-07

ISO 14044

ISO 14044:2006-07: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines

ISO 15686

ISO 15686-1:2011-05: Buildings and constructed assets -- Service life planning – Part 1: General principles and framework

ISO 45001

ISO 45001:2018-03: Occupational health and safety management systems – Requirements with guidance for use

ISO 50001

ISO 50001:2018-08: Energy management systems – Requirements with guidance for use

Further References

AwSV

Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen 1,2 (AwSV) 18.04.2017 vom Bundesministerium der Justiz

BBSR2017

Service life of building components for life cycle analyses acc. to the Sustainable Building Assessment System (BNB) -- Nutzungsdauer von Bauteilen für Lebens-zyklusanalysen nach Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen (BNB) 2017-02-24 vom Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt-, Raumforschung (BBSR)

BDSH2013

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

Bericht BfS 2012

Natürliche Radioaktivität in Baumaterialien und die daraus resultierende Strahlenexposition Fachbereich Strahlenschutz und Umwelt Gehrcke, K.; Hoffmann, B.; Schkade, U.; Schmidt, V.; Wichterey, K; Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz Salzgitter, November 2012 <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0221-201210099810>

BG RCI

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/arbeitschutzmanagement/>

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)

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.

DepV2021

Verordnung über Deponien und Langzeitlager (Deponieverordnung – DepV), German regulation on landfills, last amended and supplemented: 2021-07-09

ECHA-List

Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation from the European Chemicals Agency, published in accordance with Article 59(10) of the 2022-06-22 REACH Regulation; <https://echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table>

EU/EFTA

European Union/European Free Trade Association (EU/EFTA) (with the exception of Switzerland); <https://www.efta.int>

EWC

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

Gips-DB

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

IBU 2022

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: General Instructions for the EPD programme of Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., Version 2.0, Berlin: Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V., 2022 www.ibu-epd.com

IBU PCR Part A

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: 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 EN 15804+A2:2019, version 1.3, 2022-08-31

IBU PCR Part B 'Mineral factory-made mortar'

Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.: PCR Guidance-Texts for Building-Related Products and Services Part B: Requirements on the EPD for Mineral factory-made mortar, v8, 2023-10-19

LCA for Experts

Sphera LCA FE, version 10.8.0.14 by Sphera LCA for Experts Database version

Regulation (EU) No 305/2011

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