

# ENVIRONMENTAL-PRODUCT DECLARATION

as per ISO 14025 and EN 15804+A1

Owner of the Declaration	ROCKWOOL ROCKFON GmbH
Publisher	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Programme holder	Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V. (IBU)
Declaration number	EPD-RWI-20200018-CBD1-EN
Issue date	03.05.2023
Valid to	09.03.2025

## Ceiling Tiles ROCKWOOL ROCKFON GmbH

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## General Information

### ROCKWOOL ROCKFON GmbH

**Programme holder**

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

**Declaration number**

EPD-RWI-20200018-CBD1-EN

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

Mineral panels, 08.03.2023  
 (PCR checked and approved by the SVR)

**Issue date**

03.05.2023

**Valid to**

09.03.2025



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



Dipl.-Ing. Hans Peters  
 (Managing Director Institut Bauen und Umwelt e.V.)

### Ceiling Tiles

**Owner of the declaration**

ROCKWOOL ROCKFON GmbH  
 Rockwool Straße 37-41  
 D-4596 Gladbeck  
 Germany

**Declared product / declared unit**

1 m<sup>2</sup> of installed ceiling tile.

**Scope:**

The span of products covered under this declaration is synthetic resin-bonded stone wool materials, which are produced in the form of tiles in the density range from 70 up to 175kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The products are supplied in thicknesses of 12 up to 160 mm. The

declared product in this declaration is Rockfon Arctic with a density of 100kg/m<sup>3</sup> and a thickness of 15mm. For the rest of the products scaling factors are provided. For the facing and coating materials, information can be found in the attached Annex.

The products included in this EPD are manufactured in Roermond (Netherlands), Cigacice (Poland), Saint Eloy (France), Vyborg (Russia) and Marshall County, Mississippi (USA). The EPD is based on weighted LCA inventory data from the 5 plants.

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+A1. In the following, the standard will be simplified as *EN 15804 bezeichnet*.

**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. Frank Werner,  
 (Independent verifier)

## Product

### Product description/Product definition

Rockfon stone wool acoustic tiles are traditionally made from volcanic rock (typically basalt or dolomite), an increasing proportion of recycled material, and a low percentage of binder (in Rockfon acoustic tiles this is around 3-4%). The essential component of Rockfon tiles are stone wool fibres, which are monofilament synthetic mineral fibres of non-crystalline structure extracted from a silicate melt. The products described in this EPD are produced in the form of tiles in the density range from 70 up to 175 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The products are supplied in thicknesses of 12 up to 160 mm.

The acoustic tiles can have a glass fibre fleece facing and can be coated with water-based dispersion paint. Details for the environmental impacts of this type of facing can be found on the first page of the annex. The additional facing of aluminium laminate may be applicable for some products. The environmental impacts of aluminium laminate are presented on the second page of the annex. Product-specific environmental impacts are compiled by applying the relevant scaling factor (listed in the table below) in the Product Specific Scaling formula.

### Product Specific Scaling Formula:

Environmental Impact per m<sup>2</sup> product X-with facing = Environmental Impact reference product\*scaling factor +Environmental Impact facing material.

Please note that the scaling factors give the precise amount of material needed to produce the other product types.

Product Name	Scaling Factor	Product Name	Scaling Factor	Product Name	Scaling Factor	Product Name	Scaling Factor
Artic (15mm) - Reference Product	1	Cosmos Grey (60 mm)	4	Koral E (15 mm)	1,2	Rockindus (30 mm)	1,4
Acoustimass	4,3	Cosmos Grey (80 mm)	5,3	Koral E (40 mm) and EI 30	3,2	Rockindus (50 mm)	2,3
Alaska (20 mm)	2	Cosmos Grey (100 mm)	6,7	Koral Flectoline	1,2	Rockindus dB 40	3
Alaska (22 mm)	2,2	Eclipse (incl. Wall)	4	Koral Tenor (15 mm)	0,9	Rockindus dB 42	4
Alaska dB 35	2	Eclipse Customized (incl. Wall)	4	Koral Tenor (25 mm)	1,2	Rocklux	2,2
Artic (20 mm)	1,3	Ekla (90 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1,2	Koral wall	1,9	Rockshed (50 mm)	2,2
Artic (40 mm)	2,7	Ekla (120 kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1,6	Krios A (20 mm)	1,1	Rockshed (75 mm)	3,3
Blanka A (20 mm)	1,2	Ekla Bas	1,3	Krios A (25 mm)	1,3	Royal A (≤20 mm)	1,1
Blanka A (25 mm)	1,5	Ekla dB 41	3,5	Krios Bas	1,1	Royal A (25 mm)	1,3
Blanka Activity	4	Ekla dB 43	4,4	Krios D (20 mm)	2	Royal E (15 mm)	1,2
Blanka B/C/D/E/G/M/X (25 mm)	2,5	Ekla Th 40	1,7	Krios D (25 mm)	2,5	Royal E (20 mm)	1,6
Blanka B/C/D/E/G/M/Z (20 mm)	2	Ekla Th 80	3,3	Krios E (20 mm)	1,6	Royal Hygiene (20 mm)	1,1
Blanka Bas	2	Facett (20 mm)	1,2	Krios O2	1,3	Royal Hygiene (40 mm)	1,9
Blanka dB 35	2	Facett (40 mm)	2,4	Krios X (22 mm)	2,2	Samson (incl. Wall)	2,4
Blanka dB 41	3,5	Facett (50 mm)	3	Krios X (25 mm)	2,5	Scholar (20 mm)	1,2
Blanka dB 43	4,4	Facett (60 mm)	3,6	Ligna	1,1	Scholar (incl. Wall) (40 mm)	2,4
Blanka dB 46	5	Facett (80 mm)	4,8	Lithos new	1,2	Sofit New	0,9
Blanka X (22 mm)	2,2	Facett (100 mm)	6	Logic	0,8	Sonar A/B/C/D/E/G/M/Z (20 mm)	2
Boxer (≤ 25 mm)	1,3	Facett (120 mm)	7,2	MediCare Plus X	2,2	Sonar A/D/E/M/X (25 mm)	2,5
Boxer (40 mm CIG)	2,4	Facett (140 mm)	8,4	MediCare Royal A (20 mm)	1,1	Sonar Activity	4
Boxer (40 mm ROE & SEL)	1,9	Facett (160 mm)	9,6	MediCare Air	1,5	Sonar Bas	2
Boxer Wall	2,4	Fibral (20 mm)	1,1	MediCare Block	1,3	Sonar Cut-to	2,5
Cinema Black	1,2	Fibral (25 mm)	1,3	MediCare Plus A (20 mm)	1,2	Sonar dB 35	2
Color-all (≤ 20 mm)	1,2	Fibral Multiflex Baffle	2,3	MediCare Plus A (25 mm)	1,5	Sonar dB 40	3
Color-all (25 mm)	1,3	Fusion Blanka/Sonar	2	MediCare Plus E (20 mm)	1,6	Sonar dB 41	3,5
Color-all A (40 mm)	1,9	Humitec Baffle	2,3	MediCare Royal E (20 mm)	1,6	Sonar dB 42/43	4,4
Color-all B (40 mm)	4	Hydroclean 12/52	1,1	MediCare Standard (12 mm)	0,8	Sonar dB 44/46	5
Color-all D/E	2	Hygienic (20 mm)	1,2	MediCare Standard A (15 mm)	0,9	Sonar X (22 mm)	2,2
Color-All Wall	1,9	Hygienic (40 mm)	1,9	MediCare Standard E (15 mm)	1,2	Soundstop 21 dB	3
Color-all X	2,2	Hygienic Baffle	2,3	Mono Acoustic Elegant/Ready-Mix	3,6	Soundstop 30 dB	4,4

Contour	4	Hygienic Plus (20 mm)	1,2	(incl. Direct and Flecto)		Soundstop 33 dB	4,8
Cosmos Grey/White (40 mm)	2,7	Hygienic Plus (40 mm)	1,9	Opal Multiflex Baffle	2,3	Swing	1,6
Rockfon CleanSpace- Block	1,3	Industrial Baffle	2,3	Pacific	1	Tabique Plenum	3,7
Rockfon CleanSpace- Essential (12 mm)	0,8	Industrial Black/Nature/Opal (30 mm)	1,4	Pagos Galaxie/Oris	1,1	Tropic A (15 mm)	0,9
Rockfon CleanSpace- Essential (20 mm)	1,1	Industrial Black/Nature/Opal (50 mm)	2,3	Pallas	1,1	Tropic A (20 mm)	1,4
Rockfon CleanSpace- Essential (25 mm)	1,3	Industrial Black/Nature/Opal (80 mm)	3,7	Pallas HP	1,3	Tropic A (40 mm)	1,9
Rockfon CleanSpace- Pro A (20 mm)	1,2	Industrial Black/Nature/Opal (100 mm)	4,7	Plafolaine Feu	2	Tropic dB 42	4,4
Rockfon CleanSpace- Pro A (40 mm)	1,9	Industriebatts (25 mm)	1,2	Plafolaine Few	3,6	Tropic E (15 mm)	1,2
Rockfon CleanSpace- Pro E (20 mm)	1,6	Industriebatts (50 mm)	2,3	Rockbaffle Deco	1,7	Tropic E (20 mm)	1,6
Rockfon CleanSpace- Pure A (20 mm)	1,2	Koral A (15 mm)	0,9	Rockfon Lamella Sound Absorbing Panel	4	Universal Baffle	2,3
Rockfon CleanSpace- Pure A (40 mm)	2,4	Koral A (20 mm)	1,2	Rockfon Metal	0,9	VertiQ	3,2
Rockfon CleanSpace- Pure E (20 mm)	1,6	Koral A (40 mm)	1,9	Rockfon Metal dB 41	3	VertiQ Metal	1,7
Rockfon CleanSpace- Pure X (22 mm)	2,2	Koral 100 mm	4,7	Rockfon Metal dB 44	4	Wego Rockfon Akustik Board	1,2
Cosmos Grey/White (50 mm)	3,3			Rockfon Metal dB 46	5	Wego Rockfon Akustik Board Pro	1

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 or EN 13162+A1:2015 and the CE-marking.

For the application and use the respective national provisions apply. They meet the requirements of the regulation (EU) Nr. 1272/2008/EU.

### Application

Rockfon products include acoustic ceiling tiles, baffles, islands and wall applications. They are available with different coatings and facings in a variety of shapes, thicknesses, and densities and positively contribute to a healthy indoor environment.

### Technical Data

The technical specifications listed below cover the range of all the products declared in this EPD. For information regarding specific products please visit <https://www.rockfon.co.uk> and access the provided Declarations of Performance (DoP).

### Constructional data (acc. to EN 13964)

Name	Value	Unit
Gross density	70 - 175	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Reaction to Fire acc. to EN 13964	A1	
Sound absorption coefficient (α <sub>w</sub> ) acc. to EN 13964	up to 1.00	
Susceptibility to the growth of harmful micro-organisms, as dampness acc. to EN 13964	A - not susceptible	
Thermal conductivity acc. to EN 13964	0.04	W/mK
Susceptibility to the growth of harmful micro-organisms, through thermal insulation acc. to EN 13964	A	
Durability acc. to EN 13964	Class 1/C/0N	
Sound absorption class	A	
Light reflection	up to 87%	%
Light diffusion	up to >99%	%
Humidity and sag resistance	up to 100% RH and no visible deflection	%
Airborne sound reduction acc. to EN ISO 10848-2 and EN ISO 717-1	up to 42	dB

Performance data of the Rockfon stone wool products are in accordance with the declaration of performance with respect to its essential characteristics according to EN 13964:2014.

Emission tests according to EN 16516:2018 are available from national technical managers.

### Base materials/Ancillary materials

Composition

Rockfon stone wool product:

- non-scarce natural stone and cement [59%]
- slags and other secondary materials or waste materials [19,5%]
- mineral oil and bonding agent [<0,2%]
- binder, a thermoset inert polymer resin [5%]
- Non-woven glass wool facing (optional) [1-15%]

- water-based paints [0-16,5%]

Packaging represents less than 6% of the final product delivered to the customer. The raw materials are non-scarce natural stones, secondary materials and briquettes, which are made of mineral wool waste, secondary materials and by-products from other industries such as slags and cement. The binder is a thermoset inert polymer resin which is polymerized into a solid resin during the production of the final stone wool product. The coating is a waterborne acrylic coating and an additional (optional) polyurethane (PU) coating.

This product/article/at least one partial article contains substances listed in the candidate list (ECHA PR/19/12) (date: 16.07.2019) exceeding 0.1 percentage by mass: **no**

Mineral wool fibres produced by ROCKWOOL are classified as non-hazardous under REACH (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).

ROCKWOOL stone wool is registered with REACH under the following definition: "Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibres with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na<sub>2</sub>O+K<sub>2</sub>O+CaO+MgO+BaO) content greater than 18% by weight and fulfilling one of the Note Q conditions". ROCKWOOL products produced in Europe fulfil the Note Q requirements. This is certified by the independent certification body EUCEB. (European Certification Board for mineral wool products). More information on EUCEB can be found under [www.euceb.org](http://www.euceb.org).

### Environment and health during use

#### Reference service life

A reference service life according to ISO 15686 is not declared for this EPD. Instead, a service life is declared according to

*BBSR table*. According to this table, mineral panels have a service life of more than 50 years in a building. For this EPD the declared value is therefore 50 years.

This

is the service life that is used in most existing PCRs and EPDs in the Dutch, German, US and Canadian markets. The mineral wool core in Rockfon products is tested to maintain its properties for at least 50 years. Also, Rockfon products are tested to maintain flatness even in high temperature/ high humidity environments (40°C / 95 % relative humidity). Given this, there is no doubt that Rockfon ceiling tiles could have a technical lifespan of more than 50 years in a normal indoor environment.

Some owners will replace the Rockfon product due to renovations or aesthetics, but not for functional performance reasons.

Replacements typically do not happen due to technical failure but are more likely the result of vandalism, accidents, visual appearance, minor refurbishments (e.g. painting an office, changing of tenants) or major refurbishments.

## LCA: Calculation rules

### Declared Unit

The declared unit refers to 1 m<sup>2</sup> of installed acoustic ceiling tile or wall panel (within the density range 70 – 175 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) with the results being representative for a 15 mm thick and 1,5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> heavy product. This weight per m<sup>2</sup> is applicable for the stone wool core without the facing. The declared product is Rockfon Arctic with a density of 100kg/m<sup>3</sup> and a thickness of 15 mm.

### Declared unit

Name	Value	Unit
Declared unit	1	m <sup>2</sup>
Grammage	1.5	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Thickness of the panels	15	mm
Layer thickness	-	m

### System boundary

EPD type: **Cradle to gate with options, modules C1–C4, and module D.**

The modules considered in the life cycle assessment as per system boundaries are described as follows:

### Production

The product stage A1-A3 includes:

- Provision of preliminary products and energy and relevant upstream processes;

- Transporting the raw materials and preliminary materials to ROCKWOOL production facilities;
- Production process in the ROCKWOOL production facilities including energy inputs and emissions;
- Electricity consumption;
- Waste processing up to the end-of-waste state or disposal of waste residues, during the production stage;
- Production of packaging material;
- Manufacturing of products and co-product.

The environmental impact of co-products coming for example from the steel and electricity plants (e.g. slags, alumina and ashes entering the system as inputs to the manufacturing) is accounted for and economic allocation is applied.

Recycled stone wool comes free of environmental burden, as it enters the product system as waste. Its transport to the factory is accounted for. Modules A1, A2 and A3 are declared as an aggregated module A1-A3.

In two of the factories (Cigacice in Poland and Roermond in the Netherlands) we obtain Renewable Energy Certificates for the complete electricity consumption. For that purpose the electricity in those factories is modelled as renewable electricity.

### Construction/Installation

The Construction Stage A4-A5 includes:

- A4 transport to the building site
- A5 installation to the building

The transport in A4 is modelled based on the amount of tiles that fit in a truck that can hold 44 pallets. The values are based on annual average delivery data. In A5 the default installation is assumed to be manual, therefore no energy

consumption or ancillary equipment is needed. The product waste from installation is assumed to be 7% and according to the modularity principle of *EN 15804*, its impacts are fully allocated to A5. The 7% assumption is used based on the "common scenarios for LCA" internal document from EURIMA (European Insulation Manufacturers Association) but can, in reality, be significantly lower.

The A5 stage, according to *EN 15804* includes also waste processing up to the end-of-waste state or disposal of final residues during the construction process stage and impacts and aspects related to product losses during installation. Finally, the A5 module includes also the corresponding end-of-life considerations for packaging. The assumption for installation waste for this calculation is that it is 100% landfilled but it often also is 100% closed-loop recycled through the Rockfon recycling service offering.

### Building Use

The use-stage B1-B7, related to the building fabric includes:

- B1 use or application of the installed product -not part of this EPD;
- B2 maintenance;
- B3 repair;
- B4 replacement;
- B5 refurbishment;
- B6 – Operational energy use;

- B7 – Operational water use:

Rockfon stone wool ceiling tiles are installed permanently in the structure and do not require maintenance, repair, replacement or refurbishment under normal use conditions. Similarly, Rockfon has no operational energy or water use.

### End of Life

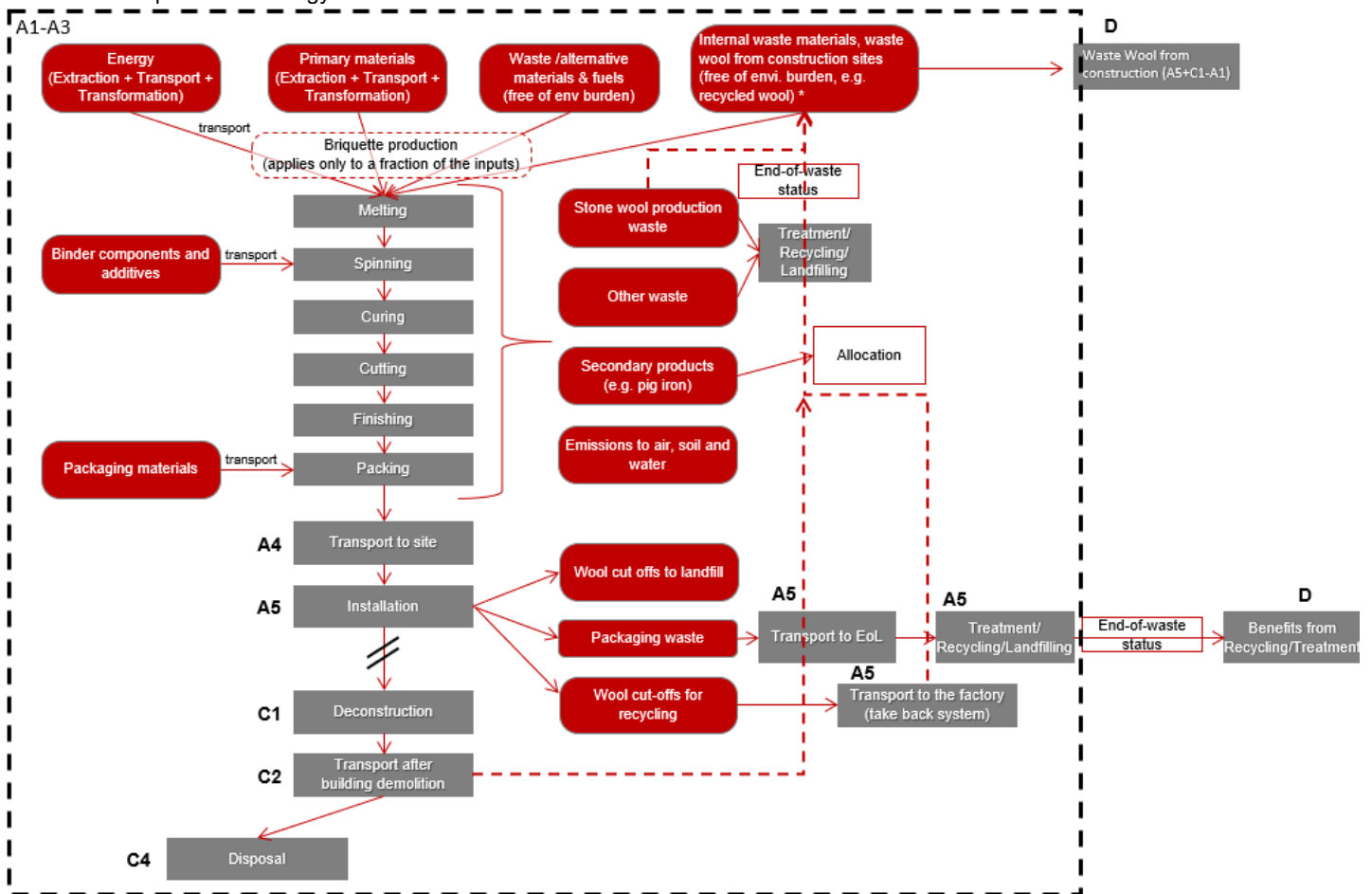
The End-of-life stage C1-C4 includes:

- C1 de-construction, demolition;
- C2 transport to waste processing;
- C3 waste processing for reuse, recovery and/or recycling;
- C4 disposal.

These stages also include the provision and all transport, provision of all materials, products and related energy and water use. Manual deconstruction is assumed for C1 and no impacts are assigned. The benefits from disposal (heat or electricity recovery) are assigned to module D.

**Module D** includes reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials expressed as net loads and benefits. Here the loads from the packaging disposal in A5 and from electricity generation on landfill are considered.

The product system with the system boundaries is presented in the graph below:



### 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

### Comparability

Basically, a comparison or an evaluation of EPD data is only possible if all the data sets to be compared were created according to *EN 15804* and the building context, respectively the product-specific characteristics of performance, are taken

into account.

## LCA: Scenarios and additional technical information

The following technical information for the declared modules can be used for scenario development in a building context.

### Transport to the building site (A4)

Name	Value	Unit
Litres of fuel	38	l/100km
Transport distance	646	km
Capacity utilisation (including empty runs)	85	%
Gross density of products transported	100	kg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Installation into the building (A5)

Name	Value	Unit
Electricity consumption	-	kWh
Material loss	7	%

### Use or application of the installed product (B1) see section 2.12 "Use"

Name	Value	Unit
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### Maintenance (B2)

Name	Value	Unit
Information on maintenance	-	-
Maintenance cycle	-	Number/RSL
Water consumption	-	m <sup>3</sup>
Auxiliary	-	kg
Other resources	-	kg
Electricity consumption	-	kWh
Other energy carriers	-	MJ
Material loss	-	kg

### Repair (B3)

Name	Value	Unit
Information on the repair process	-	-
Information on the inspection process	-	-
Repair cycle	-	Number/RSL
Water consumption	-	m <sup>3</sup>
Auxiliary	-	kg
Other resources	-	kg
Electricity consumption	-	kWh
Other energy carriers	-	MJ
Material loss	-	kg

### Replacement (B4) / Refurbishment (B5)

Name	Value	Unit
Replacement cycle	-	Number/RSL
Electricity consumption	-	kWh
Litres of fuel	-	l/100km
Replacement of worn parts	-	kg

### Reference service life

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

### Operational energy use (B6) and Operational water use (B7)

Name	Value	Unit
Water consumption	-	m <sup>3</sup>
Electricity consumption	-	kWh
Other energy carriers	-	MJ
Equipment output	-	kW

### End of life (C1-C4)

Name	Value	Unit
Landfilling	15	kg
Transport to landfill	50	km
Utilization rate	50	%

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

Any declared benefits and loads from net flows leaving the product system that have not been allocated as co-products and that have passed the end-of-waste state are included in module D. Such declared benefits can occur in stages A5 and C4. The generated energy, such as heat and electricity from waste incineration of packaging is assigned to module D. The benefits are calculated using current average substitution processes. The heat is credited for with heat from natural gas. The electricity is credited for with the specific country's electricity mix. This is also applied for materials that are landfilled as the benefits from electricity production from landfill gas recovery are included in module D.

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

Any declared benefits and loads from net flows leaving the product system that have not been allocated as co-products and that have passed the end-of-waste state are included in module D. Such declared benefits can occur in stages A5 and C4. The generated energy, such as heat and electricity from waste incineration of packaging is assigned to module D. The benefits are calculated using current average substitution processes. The heat is credited for with heat from natural gas. The electricity is credited for with the specific country's electricity mix. This is also applied for materials that are landfilled as the benefits from electricity production from landfill gas recovery are included in module D.

Name	Value	Unit
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## LCA: Results

DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY (X = INCLUDED IN LCA; MND = MODULE 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	X	X	MND	X	MNR	MNR	MNR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

### RESULTS OF THE LCA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT according to EN 15804+A1: 1 m<sup>2</sup> of Rockfon ceiling tile

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
GWP	kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq	1.32E+00	2.21E-01	2.58E-01	0	0	0	0	4.79E-03	0	2.16E-02	-6.97E-02
ODP	kg CFC11 eq	2.65E-09	3.66E-17	3.94E-10	0	0	0	0	7.93E-19	0	1.26E-16	-1.34E-14
AP	kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq	7.6E-03	1.87E-04	5.81E-04	0	0	0	0	4.38E-06	0	1.3E-04	-1.85E-04
EP	kg PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> eq	1.17E-03	4.13E-05	1.02E-04	0	0	0	0	9.89E-07	0	1.47E-05	-1.8E-05
POCP	kg Ethen eq	5.45E-04	7.02E-07	4.5E-05	0	0	0	0	-1.26E-07	0	9.96E-06	-1.79E-05
ADPE	kg Sb eq	5.26E-07	1.71E-08	3.55E-08	0	0	0	0	3.7E-10	0	7.96E-09	-2.12E-08
ADPF	MJ	1.56E+01	3.01E+00	1.4E+00	0	0	0	0	6.51E-02	0	3.03E-01	-1.42E+00

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 - INDICATORS TO DESCRIBE RESOURCE USE according to EN 15804+A1: 1 m<sup>2</sup> of Rockfon ceiling tile

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
PERE	MJ	3.4E+00	1.75E-01	2.05E+00	0	0	0	0	3.79E-03	0	3.97E-02	-2.06E-01
PERM	MJ	2.2E+00	0	1.63E+00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERT	MJ	5.6E+00	1.75E-01	4.22E-01	0	0	0	0	3.79E-03	0	3.97E-02	-2.06E-01
PENRE	MJ	1.53E+00	3.02E+00	1.58E+00	0	0	0	0	6.53E-02	0	3.14E-01	-1.53E+00
PENRM	MJ	2.27E+00	0	-2.27E-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENRT	MJ	1.76E+00	3.02E+00	1.56E+00	0	0	0	0	6.53E-02	0	3.14E-01	-1.53E+00
SM	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NRSF	MJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FW	m <sup>3</sup>	6.19E-03	2.96E-04	8.11E-04	0	0	0	0	6.4E-06	0	7.9E-05	-4.23E-04

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 – WASTE CATEGORIES AND OUTPUT FLOWS according to EN 15804+A1: 1 m<sup>2</sup> of Rockfon ceiling tile

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B2	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D
HWD	kg	3.59E-07	1.68E-07	3.77E-08	0	0	0	0	3.65E-09	0	5.35E-09	-1.7E-09
NHWD	kg	1.2E-01	2.45E-04	1.17E-01	0	0	0	0	5.31E-06	0	1.46E+00	-8.99E-04
RWD	kg	7.41E-04	4.09E-06	5.91E-05	0	0	0	0	8.86E-08	0	4.21E-06	-2.7E-05
CRU	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFR	kg	0	0	3.42E-02	0	0	0	0	0	4.05E-02	0	0
MER	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EEE	MJ	0	0	1.53E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EET	MJ	0	0	4.6E-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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; EET = Exported thermal energy

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The literature referred to in the Environmental Product Declaration must be listed in full. Standards already fully quoted in the EPD do not need to be listed here again. The current version of PCR Part A and PCR Part B of the PCR document on which they are based must be referenced.

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