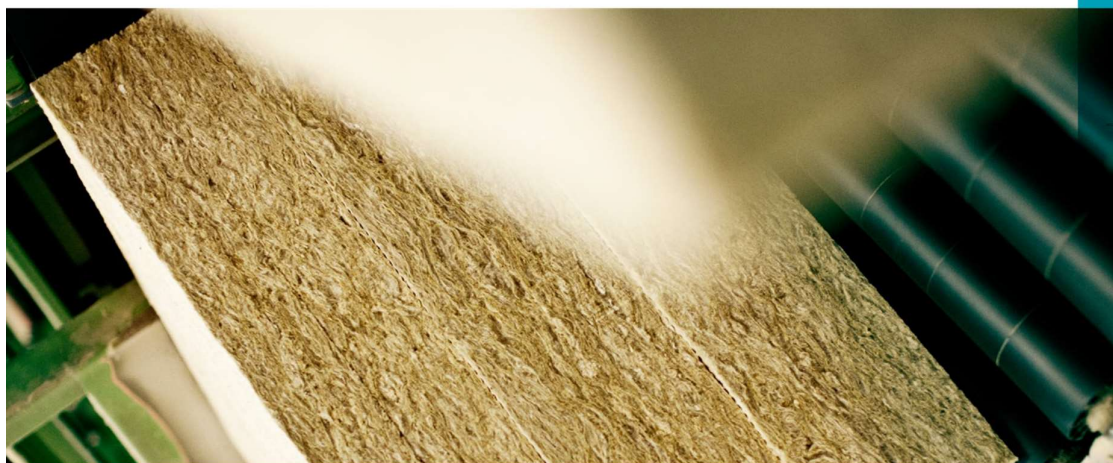


Environmental Product Declaration



ROCKWOOL®

Stone Wool Thermal Insulation for buildings

Self-declared EPD according to EN 15804 and EN 16783

Manufacturer:

ROCKWOOL A.S. (CZ),
Rockwool Hungary Kft.,
Rockwool Polska Sp. z o. o.

Owner of the declaration:

ROCKWOOL Polska Sp. z o. o.
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Date of issue: **03.2025**

Valid until: **09.2029**

Life Cycle Assessment study:

This environmental product declaration is based on third-party verified “Rules for LCAs / EPDs for ROCKWOOL products” and the underlying LCA model described in the rules, in accordance with EN 15804: 2012+A2:2019 with prEN 16783 serving as the PCR, carried out by: ROCKWOOL A/S, Hovedgaden 584 2640 Hedehusene, Denmark

This EPD is issued by ROCKWOOL Group and has been internally reviewed by senior experts following EN ISO 14025:2010, but not fulfilling the third-party verification requirements of EN ISO 14025:2010.

Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) may not be comparable if they do not comply with the EN15804:2012+A2:2019 Clause 5.3

Product specification

Declared unit



Declared unit

1 m² ROCKWOOL stone wool thermal insulation product with a thermal resistance of RD =1 m² K/W.

A product of 28 kg/m³ density and a notional thickness of 39mm thick fulfils the declared unit specification and provides a base dataset from which product specific data can be calculated.

Intended application of the Environmental Product Declaration

This EPD is intended to be available to ROCKWOOL Polska, ROCKWOOL Czech Republic and ROCKWOOL Hungary SP. z o.o. customers. The polish market is supplied by four different factories in Cigacice (PL), Malkinia (PL), Bohumin (CZ) or Tapolca (HU) within the ROCKWOOL Group and this EPD covers this. The EPD is based on LCA inventory data from the 4 plants. The reference flow is a weighted average based on the distribution of production between the 4 plants.

This EPD can also be used in other markets that receive products from these four factories. Such markets include but are not limited to: Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, and Slovakia.

Product description

Stone wool is a widely used building material and mainly used for thermal insulation. ROCKWOOL insulation products contribute to energy-efficient and fire safe buildings with good acoustics and a comfortable indoor climate.

Stone wool is available with different densities and thermal conductivities and is applicable in all areas of the building, ranging from roofs, loft, walls, floors, foundation, to fire-prevention solutions, HVAC systems and sub-sea pipelines. The products considered in this EPD are boards used for general building insulation, ETICS and flat roofs. The specific product referred to in the declared unit is 39 mm thick and has a density of 28 kg/m³.

The packaging is included in the assessment. Any facings that may be applied to the products, such as glass fleece, aluminium foil or other laminations, are excluded in this EPD.

If relevant for a product, their environmental parameter values should be added.

Product specification

ROCKWOOL stone wool insulation is a firesafe¹ material for insulation against heat, cold, fire, vibrations and noise. It is traditionally made from volcanic rock (typically basalt or dolomite), an increasing proportion of recycled material, and a few percent resin binder (typically 2–3% w/w for external wall and pitched roof products and slightly more for ETICS and flat roof products). The product is wrapped with PE-foil and placed on wooden - or stone wool pallets for further distribution. The resin binder polymerizes into solid resin during production of the final stone wool product.

Reference service life

ROCKWOOL products are extremely durable and usually provide effective performance for the lifetime of the building or host structure. A service life of **50 years** has been agreed as the basis of EN 13162 (the product standard for stone wool thermal insulation) but this could be adapted if a longer service life is assumed for a particular building element in which ROCKWOOL insulation products are applied. In some calculations, a service life equivalent to the lifetime of the building element can be applied.

1 - A1 when tested according to EN 13501-1 (Euroclasses)

Technical information

The product standard that applies is EN 13162:2012+A1:2015 Thermal insulation products for buildings – Factory made mineral wool (MW) products – Specification.

Specific characteristics and additional functionalities shall be taken into account when applying the EPDs in the building context:

- Most ROCKWOOL stone wool material is classified as non-combustible (Euroclass A1), the best reaction to fire class according to EN13501-1.
- ROCKWOOL stone wool products are often applied because of their acoustic properties. For example, a well-constructed wall using ROCKWOOL stone wool insulation can help comply with any acoustic regulation requirements in average building typologies.
- ROCKWOOL stone wool products are durable without any ageing of the thermal performance. They are dimensional stable and both water repellent and moisture resistant. Moisture and nutrient are necessary conditions for mould growth. Since more than 95% of the mass of mineral wool products is inorganic, there is little nutrient source to allow fungi/mould growth [ref. Eurima-health-safety].

More specific product information can be found on www.rockwool.pl or through the local ROCKWOOL sales organizations.

Guidance on safe and effective installation could be provided through the local organization and at the end of this EPD.

ROCKWOOL stone wool is recyclable. For waste ROCKWOOL material that may be generated during installation or at end of life, the local organization is happy to discuss the individual requirements of contractors and users considering returning these materials to ROCKWOOL factories for recycling.

ROCKWOOL stone wool waste is classified as non-hazardous. ROCKWOOL insulation waste is covered by the non-hazardous entry (17 06 04) in the List of Wastes of the European Waste Catalogue. Leaching tests of mineral wool waste by Eurima demonstrate that they comply with the criteria for acceptance of waste at a landfill for non-hazardous waste and with the criteria for acceptance of waste at a landfill for inorganic waste with low organic content [ref. Hjelmar 2004, Abdelghafour, 2004].

Technical data

The environmental impacts and indicators given in the section “Life Cycle Assessment: Results” of this EPD are for 1m² of product, providing a thermal resistance of R_D=1 m² K/W (the declared unit). The reference product is 39 mm thick ROCKWOOL stone wool with a density of 28 kg/m³.

For other specific ROCKWOOL products, the environmental impacts and indicators are determined by applying the appropriate scaling factors and products R_D-value. (Applying simply refers to multiplying the environmental impacts with the scaling factor in the table below and the R_D-value as indicated on the sold product.

The R_D-values used for scaling give a very good indication of the amount of materials needed to achieve the desired insulation effect of other product types, but it is not an exact measure.

Product specification Composition of delivered product

| Material | % of total weight |
|--|-------------------|
| Non-scarce natural stone and secondary raw materials | 89 % |
| Binder (resin) | 3 % |
| Oils | < 0.2 % |
| Packaging | 8 % |

Scaling factors for other products



| product | scaling factor | product | scaling factor | product | scaling factor | product | scaling factor |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| AIRROCK DD | 2,2 | FRONTROCK SUPER | 2,8 | ROOFROCK 30E | 3,3 | TECHROCK 60 FB1 | 1,9 |
| AIRROCK HD, HD ALU | 2,2 | GRANROCK SUPER | 1,5 | ROOFROCK 40 | 4,0 | TECHROCK 60 FW1 | 1,9 |
| AIRROCK HD FB1, FB2 | 2,2 | GRANROCK PREMIUM | 2,0 | ROOFROCK 40 PLUS | 3,8 | TECHROCK 60 SB1 | 1,9 |
| AIRROCK HD FW1, FW2 | 2,2 | GRANROCK | 1,5 | ROOFROCK 50 (40-50mm) | 5,0 | TECHROCK 80 ALS | 2,5 |
| AIRROCK LD, LD SUPER | 1,4 | HARDROCK MAX | 5,9 | ROOFROCK 50 (60-200mm) | 4,3 | TECHROCK 80 FB1 | 2,5 |
| AIRROCK LD FB1, FB2 | 1,4 | HARDROCK MF PLUS | 4,5 | ROOFROCK 60 (20-30mm) | 5,3 | TECHROCK 80 FW1 | 2,5 |
| AIRROCK LD FW1, FW2 | 1,4 | HARDROCK II | 5,9 | ROOFROCK 60 (40-200mm) | 4,8 | TECHROCK 80 SB1 | 2,5 |
| AIRROCK ND, SF50 | 1,6 | HARDROCK ENERGY | 4,0 | ROOFROCK 80 | 6,1 | TECHROCK 100 | 3,1 |
| AIRROCK ND FB1, FB2 | 1,6 | HARDROCK PLUS | 4,6 | RST / RST szegélycsik | 4,1 | TECHROCK 100 ALS | 3,1 |
| AIRROCK ND FW1, FW2 | 1,6 | HARDROCK SOLARIS | 5,8 | SOLIDA 210, 210 VN, 210 AL. | 1,6 | TECHROCK 100 FB1 | 3,1 |
| AIRROCK XD | 2,9 | HARDROCK 1000 | 6,2 | SOLIDA 214, 214 VN | 2,2 | TECHROCK 100 FB2 | 3,1 |
| SF90 ACOUSTIC INFILL | 2,9 | HEATROCK PS | 2,9 | SOLIDA 218 VN | 3,0 | TECHROCK 100 FW1 | 3,1 |
| AIRROCK XD FB1, FB2 | 2,9 | KLIMAMAT | 1,5 | SOLIDA 220 | 3,0 | TECHROCK 100 SB1 | 3,1 |
| AIRROCK XD FW1, FW2 | 2,9 | KLIMAMAT 32 ALS | 1,2 | SOLIDA 250 | 4,1 | TECHROCK 100 FBW | 3,1 |
| BRICKROCK SL 270 | 1,6 | KLIMAMAT 40 ALS | 1,5 | SOLIDA CAPOTTO RP-PT 2 (60 mm) | 5,6 | TECHROCK 120 ALS | 3,8 |
| BRICKROCK SL 260 | 1,6 | KLIMAMAT 65 ALS | 2,4 | SOLIDA CAPOTTO RP-PT 2 (70-200 mm) | 4,6 | TECHROCK 120 FB1 | 3,8 |
| CEILINGROCK | 2,2 | KLIMAFIX | 1,5 | SOLIDA CAPOTTO RP-PT | 3,2 | TECHROCK 120 FB2 | 3,8 |
| CONLIT PLUS 60ALU | 5,7 | MONROCK MAX | 4,6 | SOLIDA D40 | 1,3 | TECHROCK 120 FW1 | 3,8 |
| CONLIT DUCTROCK 60 | 5,7 | MONROCK MAX E | 4,5 | STALROCK | 0,9 | TECHROCK 120 SB1 | 3,8 |
| CONLIT PLUS 120 ALU | 6,7 | MONROCK PRO | 4,1 | STALROCK MAX | 1,7 | TECHROCK 120 FBW | 3,8 |
| CONLIT DUCTROCK 120 | 6,7 | MULTIROCK | 1,0 | STALROCK MAX F | 1,7 | TECHROCK 150 ALS | 4,9 |
| CONLIT 150 P, 150 AF | 5,4 | MULTIROCK ROLL | 0,9 | STEELROCK 035 | 1,6 | TECHROCK 150 | 4,9 |
| CONLIT 150P, 150U (A/F) | 6,2 | MULTIROCK SUPER | 1,0 | STEELROCK PLUS 035 | 1,6 | TECHROCK 150 FB1 | 4,9 |
| DACHROCK, SF165 | 5,6 | RAF SE-V, RAF SE-VV | 1,6 | STEELROCK 040 | 1,0 | TECHROCK 150 FW1 | 4,9 |
| DACHROCK MAX 40-70mm | 5,7 | RAF SE-V (80), RAF SE-VV (80) | 2,6 | STEELROCK PLUS 040 | 1,4 | TECHROCK 150 SB1 | 4,9 |
| DACHROCK MAX 80-200mm | 5,6 | RAF WE-V, RAF WE-VV | 1,6 | STEPROCK BASE | 5,3 | TECLIT PS | 3,1 |
| DELTA ROCK | 1,2 | RAF WE-V (80), RAF WE-VV (80) | 2,6 | STEPROCK LD | 3,3 | TERMAROCK 30 | 1,2 |
| DUROCK | 5,7 | ROCKFALL | 5,6 | STEPROCK HD | 4,7 | TOPROCK PLUS | 1,0 |
| FASROCK | 4,8 | ROCKMIN | 1,0 | STEPROCK ND | 3,9 | TOPROCK PREMIUM | 1,3 |
| FASROCK L | 3,5 | ROCKMIN PLUS | 1,1 | STEPROCK PLUS | 3,8 | TOPROCK SUPER | 1,1 |
| FIREROCK | 2,8 | ROCKROLL | 0,9 | STEPROCK SUPER | 4,9 | TOPROLL SUPER | 1,3 |
| FIXROCK | 1,1 | ROCKROLL PLUS | 1,0 | STROPROCK G | 2,6 | VENTIROCK DUO | 1,7 |
| FIXROCK FB1, FB2 | 1,1 | ROCKROLL SUPER | 1,3 | STROPROCK S | 1,9 | VENTIROCK DUO FB1 | 1,7 |
| FIXROCK 035, 035 VS | 1,6 | ROCKSLAB | 1,1 | STROPROCK SB | 1,9 | VENTIROCK | 1,3 |
| FIXROCK 040, 040 VS | 1,2 | ROCKSLAB ACOUSTIC | 1,6 | SUPERROCK | 1,2 | VENTIROCK F | 1,3 |
| FRONTROCK | 4,8 | ROCKSLAB SONIC | 1,6 | SUPERROCK PREMIUM | 1,2 | VENTIROCK PLUS | 1,7 |
| FRONTROCK L | 2,9 | ROCKSLAB SUPER | 1,3 | TECHROCK 40 ALS | 1,4 | VENTIROCK F PLUS | 1,7 |
| FRONTROCK MAX | 3,3 | ROCKTON | 1,6 | TECHROCK 40 FB1 | 1,4 | VENTIROCK SUPER | 2,3 |
| FRONTROCK PLUS | 2,6 | ROCKTON PREMIUM | 1,5 | TECHROCK 40 FW1 | 1,4 | VENTIROCK F SUPER | 2,3 |
| FRONTROCK PREMIUM | 2,6 | ROCKTON SUPER | 1,4 | TECHROCK 40 SB1 | 1,4 | WINDROCK | 6,1 |
| FRONTROCK S | 3,7 | ROOFROCK 30 (60-200mm) | 3,6 | TECHROCK 60 ALS | 1,9 | WPI PLUS 35 | 2,2 |

Life Cycle Assessment Calculation rules

EPD type

Cradle-to-grave. Included are all relevant life cycle stages.

ROCKWOOL stone wool insulation products do not require maintenance (B2), repair (B3), replacement (B4), or refurbishment (B5) during use in standard conditions.

They do not use energy (B6) or water (B7) during use of the building.

EPD type

Cradle-to-grave and module D (A, B, C and D). All relevant life cycle stages are included.

System boundaries

The product stage **A1-A3** includes:

- Provision of preliminary products and energy and relevant upstream processes
- Transporting the raw materials and preliminary materials to the plant
- Production process in the plant 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
- Manufacturing of products and co-product

In the product system under assessment, the slags, alumina and ashes are considered by-products from the steel and coal fired electricity production respectively with the application of economic allocation, so their environmental impact is accounted for. Recycled stone wool comes free of environmental burden, as it enters the product system as waste. Recycled fuels also come free of environmental burden, but their transport to the factory is accounted for. During the melting of raw materials pig iron is created in the cupola furnace. Pig iron is a co-product, which is subsequently sold to the market and economic allocation is applied.

Modules A1, A2 and A3 are declared as an aggregated Module A1-3.

The Construction Stage **A4-A5** includes:

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

The transport in A4 is modelled by volume, as the most conservative approach. The default vehicle is the truck and all 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 2% and according to the modularity principle of EN15804 its impacts are fully allocated to A5. The A5 stage 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 credits from heat and electricity recovery from incineration, or material recycling from module A5 are attributed to module D.

For the use-stage **B1-B7**, the impacts in stages B2-B7 are zero. ROCKWOOL stone wool insulation products do not require maintenance (B2), repair (B3), replacement (B4), or refurbishment (B5) during use in standard conditions. They do not use energy (B6) or water (B7) during use of the building related to the building fabric.

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 provision and all transport, provision of all materials, products and related energy and water use.

Manual deconstruction is assumed for C1, therefore no impacts are assigned. The credits from disposal (heat or electricity recovery) are assigned to module D.

The landfill scenario for stone wool is considered here.

Module D includes reuse, recovery and/or recycling potentials expressed as net impacts and benefits. Here the credits for the packaging disposal in A5 and the recycling potential of ROCKWOOL material in C3 and C4 are considered.

Below a schematic representation of the system boundaries is shown.

Flow diagram system boundaries

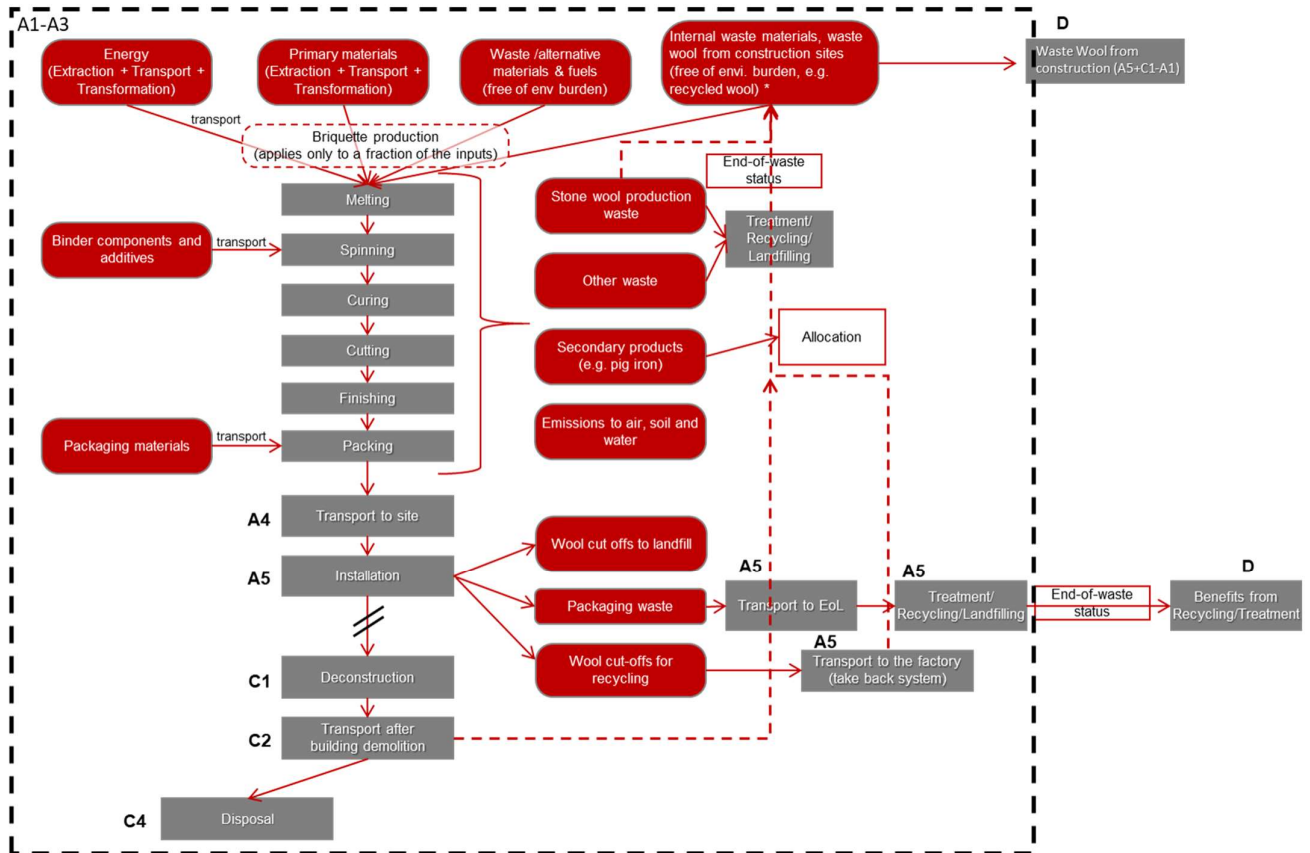


Figure 1: System boundaries for ROCKWOOL production system

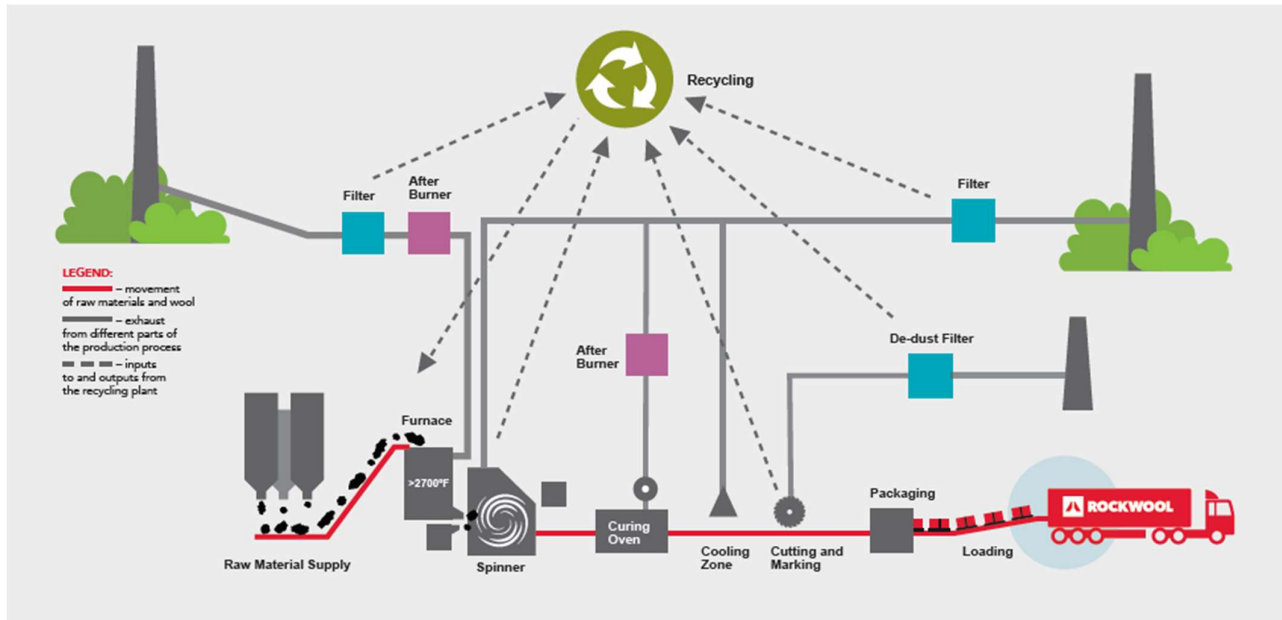


Figure 2: Graphical representation of manufacturing process in ROCKWOOL

Description of production process

Raw materials, mainly basaltic rocks and secondary raw materials and coke are weighed and led into the cupola oven where they are melted. The melted mass from the cupola then goes through a spinning machine in order to create fibres. At this stage, also binder is applied, and fibres are formed. This moist pack of stone wool (uncured binder) is fed into the curing oven where the binder is polymerized. Once removed from the oven, the products are cooled down and go through a series of confectioning stages in order to give each product its final dimensions before packaging.

For cleaning the air of the melting process and the curing oven several after-burners, installations and filters (made of stone wool) are used. Off-cuts and stone wool air filters are all recycled back into the production.

The collected data reflects the actual stone wool produced by the ROCKWOOL plant in Cigacice (PL), Malkinia (PL), Bohumin (CZ) or Tapolca (HU). Throughout its factories, ROCKWOOL stone wool products are manufactured with the same underlying technology and pass through the same production processes in different production plants.

Cut-off criteria

Included are all the basic materials used as per formulation, utilized thermal energy, internal fuel consumption and electric power consumption, all packaging materials (plastic wrapping, pallets, labels), any direct production waste, and all emission measurements available. Machines and facilities required during production are treated as capital goods and their production is therefore not included in the LCA.

Allocation

Besides stone wool, pig iron is produced during the melting process of raw materials and sold. The iron is considered to be a co-product. Iron as a co-product is allocated by economic value. This is in line with EN15804.

Data quality

The quality of the data of this specific EPD is assessed as good and appropriate by internal experts. The data gathering approach for all EPDs is assessed as good and appropriate by the external verifier. Data was collected consistently and based on the financial year 2022.

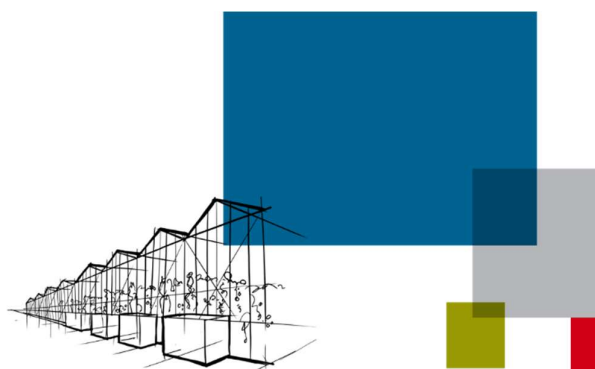
Life Cycle Assessment: Results

Limitations

Conservative choices are made in the LCA as described in the ROCKWOOL Group LCA rules. Therefore, the results can be considered to be conservative and worst case.

Description of the system boundaries (x=included, MNA = Module not assessed)

| Production stage | | | Construction stage | | Use stage | | | | | | | End-of-life stage | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the system boundaries |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---|
| Raw materials | Transport | Manufacturing | Transport | 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 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |



ROCKWOOL stone wool thermal insulation product for buildings

1 m² stone wool thermal insulation product with a thermal resistance of RD=1 m² K/W (thickness of 39 mm; density of 28 kg/m³)

LCA Results

Core Environmental impact Indicators

| Parameter | Production stage | Construction stage | | Use stage | End-of-life stage | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the boundaries of the system |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| | A1-A3 | A4 Transport | A5 Installation | B1-B7* Maintenance-Use- Repair- Replacement - Refurbishment- Operational energy and water use | C1 De-construction/ demolition | C2 Transport | C3 Waste treatment | C4 Disposal | D Reuse- Recovery- Recycling- potential |
| GWP-total kg [CO₂ eq.] | 1.04E+00 | 7.55E-02 | 1.27E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.57E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 1.61E-02 | -3.87E-02 |
| GWP-fossil kg [CO₂ eq.] | 1.15E+00 | 7.51E-02 | 3.27E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.55E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 1.61E-02 | -4.51E-02 |
| GWP-biogenic [CO₂ eq.] | -1.10E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 9.43E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.41E-03 |
| GWP-LULUC [CO₂ eq.] | 3.93E-04 | 4.20E-04 | 1.97E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.98E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 4.71E-05 | -1.80E-05 |
| ODP [kg CFC11 eq.] | 1.51E-09 | 4.52E-15 | 1.38E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.13E-16 | 0.00E+00 | 6.22E-17 | -1.14E-12 |
| AP [mol H⁺ eq.] | 8.19E-03 | 6.72E-05 | 1.93E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.75E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 1.14E-04 | -1.14E-04 |
| EP-freshwater [kg P eq.] | 5.63E-06 | 2.25E-07 | 2.05E-07 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.06E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 2.69E-08 | -9.78E-08 |
| EP-marine [kg N eq.] | 9.32E-04 | 2.00E-05 | 3.01E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.24E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.96E-05 | -2.63E-05 |
| EP-terrestrial [mol N eq.] | 2.12E-02 | 2.42E-04 | 5.32E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.47E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 3.25E-04 | -2.83E-04 |
| POCP [kg NMVOC eq.] | 2.24E-03 | 5.79E-05 | 7.17E-05 | 1.91E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 3.31E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 8.98E-05 | -8.06E-05 |
| ADP-M&M¹ [kg Sb eq.] | 2.18E-07 | 6.30E-09 | 5.31E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.97E-10 | 0.00E+00 | 1.51E-09 | -8.61E-09 |
| ADP-fossil¹ [MJ] | 1.23E+01 | 1.01E+00 | 3.60E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.74E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.13E-01 | -9.97E-01 |
| WDP¹ [m³] | 9.50E-02 | 6.75E-04 | 1.20E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.18E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 1.71E-03 | -1.18E-02 |

GWP-total: Global Warming Potential; **GWP-fossil:** Global Warming Potential fossil fuels; **GWP-biogenic:** Global Warming Potential biogenic; **GWP-LULUC:** Global Warming Potential land use and land use change; **ODP:** Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer; **AP:** Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance; **EP-freshwater:** Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; **EP-marine:** Eutrophication potential, fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment; **EP-terrestrial:** Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance; **POCP:** Formation potential of tropospheric ozone; **ADP-M&M:** Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (minerals and metals); **ADP-fossil:** Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources; **WDP:** Water deprivation potential, deprivation weighted water consumption

*There is no activity in any of the B modules, as described under the Use Stage previously. All the B modules are zero, thus the result is presented in a single column B1-B7 in all the tables.

¹The results of this environmental indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator

LCA Results

Additional Environmental impact indicators

| Parameter | Production stage | Construction stage | | Use stage | End-of-life stage | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the boundaries of the system |
|---|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| | A1-A3 | A4 Transport | A5 Installation | B1-B7 Use-Maintenance- Repair- Replacement - Refurbishment- Operational energy and water use | C1 De-construction/ demolition | C2 Transport | C3 Waste treatment | C4 Disposal | D Reuse- Recovery- Recycling- potential |
| PM – [Disease incidence] | 1.72E-07 | 1.62E-09 | 3.72E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.14E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 1.42E-09 | -2.28E-09 |
| IRP² – [kBq U235 eq.] | 9.86E-03 | 7.00E-04 | 1.94E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 8.57E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 2.34E-04 | -5.37E-04 |
| ETP-fw¹ – [CTUe] | 2.26E+00 | 2.68E+00 | 1.58E-01 | 3.93E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 3.29E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 1.21E-01 | -3.87E-02 |
| HTP-c¹ – [CTUh] | 7.59E-10 | 5.40E-11 | 1.95E-11 | 2.88E-15 | 0.00E+00 | 6.64E-13 | 0.00E+00 | 1.79E-11 | -6.93E-12 |
| HTP-nc¹ – [CTUh] | 6.81E-09 | 2.79E-09 | 4.49E-10 | 3.57E-17 | 0.00E+00 | 3.44E-11 | 0.00E+00 | 1.98E-09 | -2.47E-10 |
| SQP¹ - Dimensionless | 2.47E+01 | 1.33E+00 | 5.48E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.63E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 4.29E-02 | -1.11E+00 |

PM: Particulate matter emissions; **IRP:** Ionising radiation, human health; **ETP-fw:** Ecotoxicity (freshwater); **HTP-c:** Human toxicity, cancer effects; **HTP-nc:** Human toxicity, non-cancer effects; **SQP:** Land use related impacts / soil quality (Dimensionless)

¹The results of this environmental indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experience with the indicator

²This 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 nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

LCA Results

Classification of disclaimers to the declaration of core and additional environmental impact indicators

| ILCD classification | Indicator | Disclaimer |
|---------------------|---|------------|
| ILCD type / level 1 | Global warming potential (GWP) | None |
| | Depletion potential of the stratospheric ozone layer (ODP) | None |
| | Potential incidence of disease due to PM emissions (PM) | None |
| ILCD type / level 2 | Acidification potential, Accumulated Exceedance (AP) | None |
| | Eutrophication potential, Fraction of nutrients reaching freshwater end compartment (EP-freshwater) | None |
| | Eutrophication potential, Fraction of nutrients reaching marine end compartment (EP-marine) | None |
| | Eutrophication potential, Accumulated Exceedance (EP-terrestrial) | None |
| | Formation potential of tropospheric ozone (POCP) | None |
| ILCD type / level 3 | Potential Human exposure efficiency relative to U235 (IRP) | 1 |
| | Abiotic depletion potential for non-fossil resources (ADP-minerals&metals) | 2 |
| | Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADP-fossil) | 2 |
| | Water (user) deprivation potential, deprivation-weighted water consumption (WDP) | 2 |
| | Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems (ETP-fw) | 2 |
| | Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-c) | 2 |
| | Potential Comparative Toxic Unit for humans (HTP-nc) | 2 |
| | Potential Soil quality index (SQP) | 2 |

Disclaimer 1 – 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 nor due to radioactive waste disposal in underground facilities. Potential ionizing radiation from the soil, from radon and from some construction materials is also not measured by this indicator.

Disclaimer 2 – The results of this environmental impact indicator shall be used with care as the uncertainties on these results are high or as there is limited experienced with the indicator.

LCA Results

Resource use

| Parameter | Production stage | Construction stage | | Use stage | End-of-life stage | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the boundaries of the system |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| | A1-A3 | A4 Transport | A5 Installation | B1-B7 Use-Maintenance- Repair- Replacement - Refurbishment- Operational energy and water use | C1 De-construction/ demolition | C2 Transport | C3 Waste treatment | C4 Disposal | D Reuse- Recovery- Recycling- potential |
| RPEE [MJ] | 3.99E+00 | 5.73E-02 | 1.12E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.70E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 2.86E-02 | -3.63E-01 |
| RPEM [MJ] | 1.21E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -1.01E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| TPE [MJ] | 5.21E+00 | 5.73E-02 | 1.15E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.70E-03 | 0.00E+00 | 2.86E-02 | -3.63E-01 |
| NRPE [MJ] | 1.08E+01 | 1.01E+00 | 3.40E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.75E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.13E-01 | -9.97E-01 |
| NRPM [MJ] | 3.58E-01 | 0.00E+00 | -1.07E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| TRPE [MJ] | 1.11E+01 | 1.01E+00 | 3.30E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.75E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 2.13E-01 | -9.97E-01 |
| SM [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | -2.95E-02 |
| RSF [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| NRSF [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| W [m³] | 3.39E-03 | 6.47E-05 | 2.12E-04 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.05E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 5.24E-05 | -3.13E-04 |

RPEE: Renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; **RPEM:** Renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials; **TPE:** Total use of renewable primary energy resources; **NRPE:** Non-renewable primary energy resources used as energy carrier; **NRPM:** Non-renewable primary energy resources used as materials; **TRPE:** Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources; **SM:** Use of secondary materials; **RSF:** Use of renewable secondary fuels; **NRSF:** Use of non-renewable secondary fuels; **W:** Use of net fresh water

LCA Results

End of Life (EoL) - Waste

| Parameter | Production stage | Construction stage | | Use stage | End-of-life stage | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the boundaries of the system |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| | A1-A3 | A4 Transport | A5 Installation | B1-B7 Use-Maintenance- Repair- Replacement - Refurbishment- Operational energy and water use | C1 De-construction/ demolition | C2 Transport | C3 Waste treatment | C4 Disposal | D Reuse- Recovery- Recycling- potential |
| HW [kg] | 4.07E-07 | 1.85E-11 | 8.23E-09 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.27E-13 | 0.00E+00 | 2.26E-11 | -2.45E-10 |
| NHW [kg] | 1.18E-01 | 5.55E-04 | 3.16E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 6.81E-06 | 0.00E+00 | 1.06E+00 | -3.24E-03 |
| RW* [kg] | 9.29E-05 | 4.77E-06 | 1.39E-05 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 5.85E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 2.23E-06 | -6.11E-06 |

HW: Hazardous waste disposed; NHW: Non-hazardous waste disposed; RW: Radioactive waste disposed.

*There is never radioactive waste from a ROCKWOOL plant (A3), but potentially in its upstream chain (A1 & A2).

End of Life (EoL) - Output flow

| Parameter | Production stage | Construction stage | | Use stage | End-of-life stage | | | | Benefits and loads beyond the boundaries of the system |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|--|
| | A1-A3 | A4 Transport | A5 Installation | B1-B7 Use-Maintenance- Repair- Replacement - Refurbishment- Operational energy and water use | C1 De-construction/ demolition | C2 Transport | C3 Waste treatment | C4 Disposal | D Reuse- Recovery- Recycling- potential |
| CR [kg] | 2.12E-08 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| MR [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.50E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 2.95E-02 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| MER [kg] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| EEE [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 1.11E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| ETE [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 3.29E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |

LCA Results

CR: Components for reuse; MR: Materials for recycling; MER: Materials for energy recovery; EEE: Exported electric energy; ETE: Exported thermal energy

Information describing the biogenic carbon content at the factory gate

| *Biogenic carbon content | Value |
|--|----------|
| Biogenic carbon content in product – kg C | 0 |
| Biogenic carbon content in product packaging – kg C | 3.09E-02 |

*NOTE – 1kg biogenic carbon is equivalent to 44/12 of CO₂
Reading example: 9,0 E-03 = 9,0*10⁻³ = 0,009

Other Information

Dangerous substances

ROCKWOOL stone wool does not contain substances from the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern.

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).

The ROCKWOOL fibres are registered with REACH under the following definition: "Man-made vitreous (silicate) fibres with random orientation with alkaline oxide and alkali earth oxide (Na₂O+K₂O+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 [ref. Note Q]. This is certified by the independent certification body EUCEB. More information on EUCEB can be found at www.euceb.org

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), part of the World Health Organization, revised its classification of mineral wool fibres in October 2001, including them in Group 3 as an agent "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans".

Indoor air

ROCKWOOL stone wool products fulfil the national demands in the EU with regard to emission to indoor climate. ROCKWOOL stone wool products have small impact on emission levels in buildings. Salthammer et al. 2010, notes that "the presence of mineral wool had no influence on the formaldehyde level in the house".

Instruction for safe installation

Due to the well-known mechanical effect of coarse fibres, mineral wool products may cause temporary skin itching. Mineral wool fibres cannot cause a chemical or allergic reaction.

To diminish the mechanical effect of coarse fibres and avoid unnecessary exposure to mineral wool dust, information on good practice is available on the packaging of all mineral wool products with pictograms and/or written information (see pictograms on this page).

Safe use instruction sheets are also available from www.rockwool.pl



Cover exposed skin. When working in unventilated area wear disposable face mask.



Clean area using vacuum equipment.



Waste should be disposed of according to local regulations.



Rinse in cold water before washing.



Ventilate working area if possible.



Wear goggles when working overhead.

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Salthammer, Tunga; Sibel Mentese, Sibel; & Marutzky, Rainer: Formaldehyde in the indoor environment, Chemical Reviews. In Chemical Review, 110 (4), 2536–72, 2010; accessed January 2021: <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/cr800399g>